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A NEW DICTIONARY

On Historical Principles

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THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Edited by

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WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE

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I.

I (ai), the ninth letter and third vowel of the Roman alphabet, going back through the Greek *Iota* to the Semitic *Yod*. The simple form *I* of the character in Greek from about 500 B.C., and in the Roman alphabet, was reduced from a more complex Early Greek form *ϝ*, which originated in the Phoenician *𐤅*. The Semitic letter represents a consonant (= English *Y* in *yellow*, *yoke*, etc.), but this forms diphthongs with preceding *a* and *e*, and 'quiesces' in a preceding *i*, making long *i*. It is thus, in the body or at the end of a word, often an indication of the vowel *i*; and it was adopted as the symbol of the *i* vowel by the Greeks, who had no *y* consonant. In the Latin alphabet, on the other hand, it was used with both values, viz. that of *i* vowel (long and short), and *y* consonant, as in *ibidem*, *ibis*; *iacui*, *Iupiter*, *Iouis*. Even when the consonant passed in Romanic from the sound of *Y* to that of 'G soft' (Italian *gi*-, Eng. and OF. *j*), and subsequently, in some languages, to other sounds, it continued for many centuries to be expressed by the same letter as the vowel *I*, with which it had no longer phonetic relations. At length, after 1600 (in England chiefly 1630-1640), a differentiation was made, the consonant being expressed by the character *J*, in its origin merely a variant form of *I*, used in certain positions; for the history of which see the next letter *J*. The result is that, in the modern development of the Roman alphabet, the ninth letter has been split into two, *I* and *J*; and *I* remains only a vowel.

The original value of the Græco-Roman *I* vowel when long was that of the 'high-front-narrow' vowel of Bell's scale, which the letter still has in all the continental languages, and in some English words thence adopted, as *Louisa*, *machine*, *clique*, *casino*, a sound which in native English words is now normally represented by *ē*, *ee*, in *be*, *see*, *meet*, *meet*. The short *i* was doubtless originally the true 'short' of the same sound, the 'narrow' *i* in French *fini*, Italian *fortissimo*; but, in Teutonic, the short vowel represented by *i* has probably always been the corresponding 'wide' vowel (*i*), as in English *finny*, *missing*. Thus, our current sound of short *i* in *him*, *it*, has, apparently, come down unchanged from OE. times. Long *i*, on the other hand, has undergone a great change, having about the beginning of the modern period changed into a diphthong with *i* as its second element. This evidently arose from the practice of beginning the utterance of the long vowel before the vocal organs had quite attained the very close position of long (*i*), so that the sound began with an opener and less definite vowel quality, which tended in use to become more and more distinct from the second element. The exact quality of the first element at present is difficult to fix: it varies greatly in different localities and in different individuals. We have symbolized the diphthong by (ai), taking the first element as the 'mid-mixed-wide' vowel of Melville Bell's scale, the general 'obscure vowel' of English; but some phonetists take it as the 'mid-back' or the 'low-mixed' vowel, wide or narrow; and it may be heard locally as the 'mid-front' and 'low-front' wide or narrow. This diphthongization of original long *i*

is not peculiar to English, but has taken place also in German and Dutch. The difference is that in English the old simple vowel symbol is retained for the new diphthong, while in German and Dutch this is expressed by the new diphthongal symbols *ei* and *ij* (formerly *y*): cf. OE., OHG., OLG. *min* with Eng. *mine*, Ger. *mein*, Du. *mijn*, formerly *nyn*.

In addition to the two normal modern English values (*i*) and (ai), the letter *i* has others, due either to the disturbing influence of a following *r*, to the retention by foreign words of their foreign sounds, or to the obscuring effect of absence of stress in certain positions. The sounds that occur in stressed syllables are the following:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>i</i> in <i>hit</i> (hit). | 4. <i>ī</i> in <i>fīr</i> (fīr). |
| 2. <i>ai</i> „ <i>ice</i> (ais). | 5. <i>ī</i> „ <i>pique</i> (pīk). |
| 3. <i>aiō</i> „ <i>hire</i> (hīr). | 6. <i>iō</i> „ <i>emir</i> (emīr). |

All these may occur also in unstressed syllables, which have besides

7. *ə* in *nadir* (nā'dīr),
8. *ī* „ *trinity* (trī'nīti),

the last a slightly dulled power of (*i*) nearly = (ē).

The combination *ie* has the value of No. 2 in *die*, *dies*, *died*, etc.; of Nos. 5 and 6 in *field*, *chief*, *grizee*, *piet*, *grenadier*, etc.; exceptionally that of (e) in *friend*, (i) in *sieve*. Finally, and unstressed, it has that of simple (*i*), as in *aerie*, *cities*, *pitied*.

The combinations *ai*, *ei*, *oi* represent diphthongs in *Isaiah* (ā'zai'ā), *aisle* (ā'il), *eider* (ai'dar), *oil* (oil), etc.; but *ai*, *ei* merely represent *ā*, *ē*, *ī* or *iō* in *aim* (ā'm), *air* (ē'r), *rein* (rē'n), *feint*, *heir* (ē'r), *receive*, *receipt*, *Leith* (līth), *weir* (wī'r), etc.

Before another vowel in the suffixes *-ian*, *-ier*, *-ion*, *-ious*, etc., *i* has often the consonantal value of *y*, or a value which readily passes into it: e.g. *Christian*, *clothier*, *courtier*, *million*, *onion*, *union*, *copious*, *previous*; after certain consonants, this *y* value is merged in the consonant, which it palatalizes, as in *spacious* (spā'jəs), *nation* (nā'jən), *soldier* (sō'ldžər), *fusion* (fū'zən), *Persia* (pā'siā), *hosier* (hō'zər), *fashion* (fē'shən).

The minuscule or 'small letter' *i* is now surmounted by a dot. This is no original part of the letter, but is derived from a diacritic mark, like an acute accent, used to particularize the *i* in positions in which it might have been taken merely for the stroke of another letter. It appears to have begun in Latin MSS. about the 11th c. with the *ii* in such words as *ingent*, and to have been thence extended to *i* in contiguity with *m*, *n*, or *u*, and finally to have been used with *i* in all positions. The accent form of the mark, seen in Caxton's type and in modern German, was in 15th c. handwriting often developed into a long curved flourish; but in books printed in Roman type it was reduced to the round dot now in use. In chirography, the dot still largely serves its original purpose of indicating the *i*; hence the phrase *to dot the i's*.

The same cause that led to the dotting of *i* contributed largely to the formation of *j*, originally merely a lengthened or tailed *i* used finally as a more distinctive form, especially when two *i's* came together, as in *ingenij*, or in the numerals *ij*, *iii*, *viii*, etc.; also to the substitution of *y* for *i*, especially in contiguity with *m*, *n*, *u*, etc., or when final. In English it became at length a kind of scribal capon that *i* must not be used as a final letter, but must in this position be changed to *y*; but in inflected forms, where the *i* was not final, it was retained; hence our current spellings, *city*, *cities*; *holy*, *holier*, *holiest*; *carry*, *carries*, *carried*, *carrier*; *weary*, *wearisome*, etc. In modern English no native word ends in *i*; in alien or adopted words so ending, the *i* is usually pronounced (ai) in *cirri*, *foci*, *magi*, and other Latin plurals, also in *Rabbi*, *Rabboni*, *Eli*, *Levi*, and other Hebrew names, but as (i) in *alkali*, *Cadi*, *Mahdi*, and other foreign words of recent adoption.

I. I. Illustrations of the literary use of the letter: **a.** simply. (The plural appears as *Is*, *I's*, *i's*, *i's*.) *I per se*, or *I per se I*, the letter *I* by itself forming a word, esp. the pronoun *I*. Also *fig.* esp. in *Dot of (on) an i*, to put the dots on the *i's*, to dot the (one's) *i's*: see DOT sb.1 § b, v.1 i b.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* iii, Of þam [stafum] syndon fif vocales, þæt synd clypendlice: a, e, i, o, u. *Ibid.*, Gyf þu cwyst nu *index*, þonne byð se *i* consonans. c 1450 *Poem agst. Friars* i. (*Rel. Antig.* 1, 322) With an *I*. and an *O*, thai pray-sen not Seynt Poule. *Ibid.* ii, With an *O*. and an *I*. men weven that thai wede. c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* (in *Palsgr.* 899), Ye shal pronounce . . your *i*, as sharpe as can be. 1552 HULOET Qiv, I letter is as wel a consonant as a vowel. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman* ii. iii. ii. 226, I only was compleat; I was *I per se I*; I was like a Rule, without exception. 1669 W. HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 95 Our vulgar (*i*) as in (*stille*) seems to be . . a Diphthong . . composed of *a*, *i*, or *e*, *i*, and not a simple Original Vowel. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 240 No English Word ends in *I*, but has always an *E* after it, as *case* . . tho' now *ie* is frequently changed into *y*. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, That verse in Virgil, Accipium inimicum imbrem, rimisque fatiscunt; which abounds in *i's*. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* xvi. 317 It is but a logical breathing: a logical dot on a logical *i*. 1892 BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 2 Ch. Div. 486 He must . . have full notice. But there is no regulation as to what *i's* are to be crossed or what *i's* are to be dotted in the notice to be given.

b. Representing *Gr. ἰῶτα*, *IOTA*: see **JOT**. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* v. 18 Obþæt geleafre heofon and eorþe, an *i* [Vulg. *iota unum*] eþþa an holstafes ne geliefre from æ. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Ibid.*, An i oððe an prica. 2. Comb. *I-dot*, the dot of an *i*; *I-bar*, *I-beam*, *I-iron*, *I-rail*, an iron bar, rail, etc., the section of which is like the letter **I**.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. s.v. Angle-iron*, Other forms are known as *Z-iron*, *I-iron*, etc. *Ibid.* 1195, *I-rail*, a double-headed rail with flanges on each side above and below; on the foot and tread. 1890 GORDON *Foundry* 69 A ceaseless hoisting and swinging and lowering of angle-bar, *I-bar*, *Z-bar*, or other bar gliding into its appointed place. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 23 They were identical to . . the position of an *i-dot*.

II. 3. Used, like other letters of the alphabet, to denote serial order; marking, e.g. the ninth sheet of a book, or quire of a MS., etc.

4. In *Logic*, the symbol of a particular affirmative. 1552 T. WILSON *Logike* 54 b, A dooth affirme: E dooth deny, whiche are bothe vniuersall: I dooth affirme, O dooth deny, whiche we particular call. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Log.* 262 The Vowels . . signifie the qualities, and quantities of the premisses. A. An uniuersall affirmative. E. An uniuersall negative. I. A particular affirmative. O. A particular negative. 1866 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* (1869) 14 If I be false; A is false, E true, O true.

5. The Roman numeral symbol for One. This was not originally the letter, but a single line denoting unity. It is repeated for the units up to 3 (II, III), formerly, as still on a dial-plate, to 4 (IIII). These are added to symbols of higher numbers, as VI=6, XII=12, XXIII=23, LI=51, CII=102, etc. Prefixed to *V* and *X*, it diminishes them by 1: IV=4, IX=9. (In ME. MSS. and early printed books these symbols are very frequent instead of the corresponding words, being usually written with a point before and after, thus, 'he badde . iiii . c. knyghtes'.) 1450 W. SOMNER in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 4 He, with *ij* or *ijj* of his men. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, I, in the ordinary Roman way of numbering, signifies one; and when repeated, signifies as many units as it is repeated times.

6. Math. In Higher Algebra, *i* or *ι* is often used for the imaginary quantity $\sqrt{-1}$, square root of minus one. In Quaternions, *i*, *j*, *k* are symbols of vectors, as distinguished from scalars.

III. Abbreviations. **I.**=various proper names, as Isaac, Isabella, India, etc.; formerly also=Jesus. **I** (*Chem.*)=Iodine. **I** (*Zool.*) in dental formulæ=incisor. **† i**, the earlier equivalent of *i.e.*=*id est* (*L.*) that is (to say). *i. h. p.* (*Mech.*)=indicated horse power. See also **IHS**, and **I O U** in their alphabetical places. c 1265 *Voc. N. Plants* in Wr. Wülker 554/3 *Artimesie*, 66

i. mugwrt, *i.* merherbarum. 1641 FRENCH *Distillation* (1651) 1. 40 Then invert it (i) turn it upside down. 166a STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* i. iii. § 3. 45 He dwelt in Pethor by the river, i.e. saith the Chaldee Paraphrast, in Peor of Syria by Euphrates. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. In abbreviations and ciphers I frequently represents the whole word Jesus. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 26 Under favourable conditions, i.e. in the perfect State. 1894 *Times* 20 Sept. 4/6 With an expenditure of 110 l.b.p.

I (ai), *pers. pron., 1st sing. nom.* Forms: see below. [OE. *ic* = Goth., OFris., OLG. (Fris., LG., Da.) *ih*, OHG. *ih* (MHG., mod.G. *ich*), ON. *ek*, *eg* (Norw. *eg*, Sw. *jag*, Da. *jeg*):—OTent. **ek*, *ik* = OSL. *asū*, Lith. *ai*, L. *ego*, Gr. *ἐγώ* (v. Skr. *aham*):—primitive type **egum*, **egō*. The OTent. *ik* is supposed to have originated as the unstressed or enclitic form of *ek*, and to have become at length the general form. Of *ic*, as of its cognates *ego*, etc., no inflexional forms are known; the oblique cases of the singular are supplied from a stem *me*-common to the whole Aryan family. The plural nom. *we* has a Germanic form **wi-z* (Goth. *weis*, OHG. *wir*, ON. *vér*), from a primitive stem *wei-*, Skr. *vay-dm*; its oblique cases are from a stem *uns* (:- **us*), co-radicate with L. *nos*, Skr. *nas*. Thus the inflexion of the pronoun is supplied from four distinct roots. Besides the sing. and pl., OE. had also a dual = we two, us two, which survived into early ME. and was in use after 1200. The original accusative forms became obs. at an early date, so that in later OE., as in ME. and mod. Eng., this case was levelled with the dative. The OE. genitive case was also declined as an adj. (the possessive pronoun), and already in ME. *min* (*mī*) was confined to this use, while *ure*, *our(e)* retained certain genitival uses almost to the close of the ME. period: see OUR. The paradigm of the pronoun is thus as follows:

Old English.					
		SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.	
Nom.	{	ic	wit	we, wē	{
Acc.		mec; me, mē	*uncit; unc	ūsic; ūs	
Dat.		me, mē	unc	ūs	
Gen.		min	uncer	ūser; ūre	
Poss. Pron.					

Middle English.					
Nom.	{	ic, ich; i	wit (witt)	we {weo}	{
Dat. Acc.		me	unc (unnc)	us, ous	
Gen.		[not found]	[not found]		
Poss. Pron.		inin, mi	unker	ure, ur, oure, our	

Modern English.					
Nom.	{	I	[obs.]	we	{
Dat. Acc.		me		us	
Poss. {absol.		mine	"	ours	
Pron. {adj.		my	"	our	

OE. *ic* remained in ME. as *ic*, *ik* in the north; in midl. and south it was early palatalized to *ich* (if). In north and midl. the final consonant began by 12th c. to be dropped before a consonant, the pronoun being in this position reduced to *i*; in the 14th c. *ik* and *i* were still used before vowel and consonant respectively in the north, but *i* alone appears in north and midl. after c. 1400. In the south, *ich* remained much longer, esp. before an initial vowel, in which position, also, it was in 16th c. commonly reduced to *ch*, in writing conjoined with the verb, as in *cham* I am, *chave* I have, *chill* I will, *chot* I wot (initial *h* and *w* being elided). Before a consonant, *ch* was sometimes extended to *che*, as in Shakespeare's 'che vor' ye'; and, in the forms *ich*, *utch*, *ch*, *che*, or *utchy*, the pronoun remained in s.w. dialects till the 18th or first half of the 19th c. The simple vowel *i*, to which the pronoun was elsewhere reduced, was in course of time diphthongized (as *ii*, *ei*, *ci*, *æi*, or *ai*); at first prob. only when under stress, but at length when unstressed also; a relic of the earlier unstressed form remains in north Eng. dialects in the enclitic pronoun following a verb, which is still (*i*) or (*ē*), as in *wad-I* 'would I', *did-I*, pronounced *waddy*, *diddy* (*wa-di*, *di-di*). In most northern dialects a new unstressed form originated from the diphthongal *i* by dropping the second element, and retaining the first (*æ*, *ē*, *ā*) as *ch*, *a*; by the lengthening of this again there has been developed a new stressed form (*ā*, *ē*, *ā*) written *ah*, *aa*, *av*, *oa*, which is now the ordinary form of the pronoun in north Eng. and Sc. dialects.

The ME. *ic*, *ich*, *ik*, were also spelt *yk*, *ych* (*e*; *i* varied with *j* or *i* (the MS. character for these being often the same), also with *y*, *Y*, and finally at the introduction of printing settled down as *I*. Both *i* and *ich* were often written in combination with the verb, as in *idude* I did, *icham* I am, *ichill* I will; these last were often erroneously divided by later scribes and printers as *I cham*, *I chill* (also erratically spelt *c'ham*, *ch'am*, etc.).

The history and uses of the oblique forms will be found in the separate articles *Me*, *Min*, *Mv*, *Ous*, *Ours*, etc.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 1-4 *ic* (2-3 *Orm.* *icc*, 3 *ig*, 3-4 *hio*), 4 *ik* (*yk*, *ike*, *hyc*).

c. 795 *Corpus Gloss.* 526 *Conuenio*, *ic* groetu. c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* John vii. 29 *ic* hyne can, and gif ic scege þat ic hine ne cunne, ic beo teag. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 *Penne* sende ic ou rhte wuderunge and ic eou wille zeanan wela. c. 1200 *Orm.* *Edm.* 11 *lcc* hafe wend inntill Englilish Godd-spelless hallshre lare. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 315 *ic* wene ðat ic and ene hise wil silen adam bilrinen. *Ibid.* 34 *Queðer* so hic rede or singe. c. 1300 *Havelok* 304 *For* noble shrud, That hic haue youen hire to ofte; Hic haue yemed hire to softe. *Ibid.* 686 *For* litel ig do the lede to the galnes. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23921 (Edin.) *For* med ik [Cott. ic] ask a litil bon þat ik [Cott. i] beseke wit wordis quon. *Ibid.* 24797 (Edin.) *Dis* ilke tim þat ik [Gott. i] of sal. c. 1310 in *Rel. Ant.* 1. 146 *The* lif that hyc ledh. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* 1. 384 *As* ic hard say. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. v. 228 *Ac* I sweore now, so the ik, þat synne wil I lete. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Reece's Prolog.* 13 *þat* ik [r. yk] am oold, me list no play for Age.

β. 2-6 *ich* (3 *hich*, 3-6 *yeh*, 5 *yeh*, 5-6 *iohe*). β¹. 2-3 *ih*, *ihc*. β². *ich* was combined with its verb, with elision of *h* or *w*; e.g. *icham*, *ichave*, *ichill*, *ichot*; by later scribes often wrongly divided *i cham*, *i chill*, *y chould*, etc. Also so *theech* = so the *ich*, so may I thrive! β³. Subsequently, in s.w. dial., initial *ch* became *ch* joined to a verb; e.g. 6-8 *cham*, *chwas*, *cha*, *chave*, *chad*, *chill*, *chould*, *chard* (= I heard): see *Ch*, *cit*. β⁴. Later, in s.w. dial., *ch* became *che*.

β. c. 1160 *Haltton Gosp.* John viii. 14 *Ich* wat hwanon ich com, and hwider ich ga. c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 *þe* þinges þer ich write her. c. 1275 *Prov. Elfred* 576 in *O. E. Misc.* 134 *Hich* be wile sagen soþe bewes. c. 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 36 in *Hazl. E. P. Pl.* 1. 59 *Be* stille, ich hote, a Goddes nome! c. 1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 916 *Now* wyf quod he, here ne syn but thou and I. Leuere ich hadde to dyen on a knyf than the the offende, trewe deere wyf. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. 1. 14 *Estward* ich byhulde after þe sonne, and sawe a toure, as ich trowede. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1382 *As* yche vnderstonde. c. 1450 *LOVELLICH Graill* lii. 692 *Mochel* lever hadde ich here to dye. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 207, I must haue reuerence; why, who be ich? c. 1520 *SKELTON E. Runnymng* 219 *Ich* am not cast away. 1561 *AWDELEY Frail. Vacab.* 8 *My* maysters, ich am an old man, and balfe blinde. 1568 *T. HOWELL Arb. Amitie* (1879) 89 *With* cap and knee, ich will serve thee, what should ich more declare. 1589 in *Puttenham Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 213 *Iche* pray you good mother tell our young dame, Whence I am come and what is my name. c. 1645 *T. DAVIES Somersetsh. Man's Compl.* i. (E. D. S.), *Dost* think 'chill labor to be poore, No no, ich hane a-doe. Ich will a plundring too. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Ich*, a Word us'd for I in the Western Parts of England.

β¹. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 *lh* ilene gode. *ich* ilene þet get. *Ibid.* 77 *þe* worde þet ihc speke to ou of mine muþe. c. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 866 *Thar-to* ich helpe, God hit wot! Ne singe ih bom no foliot. c. 1300 *K. Horn* 981 *Ihc* habbe walke wide Bi þe se side. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1377 *Ihc* haue ther offe doude and kare.

β². c. 1225 *Juliana* 12 *Ichulle* leoten deor to teoren ant to loken þe. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 8359 *Ich* . . abbe . . iholpe er wyis & þut icholle her after more. c. 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 71 *Wost* thou never what ycham? c. 1327 *Death Edw.* 1 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 247 *Vchold*, þef that y myhte. c. 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 945 *Yif* y swere, icham forsworn. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Pard.* T. 619 *Lat* be, quod he, ich schal not be, so theech [v. r. the ich, þeche, theche, þeiche]. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 536 *Cudberth* of Dercham, he sayde, ychame. c. 1529 *SKELTON E. Runnymng* 1 *Tell* you I chyl, If that ye wyll. 1547 *Boorde Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 122 *Iche* cham a Cornyshe man. c. 1566 *Merrie Tales of Skelton* in *S.'s Wks.* (1843) 1. p. lxvi, *Icham* sick; I chill go home to bed. 1640 *Broome Sparagus Gard.* iv. xi, I chill look to you.

β³. 1529-1746 [see *Ch* pron.]. 1564 *J. Heywood Pron. & Epigr.* (1867) 108 *By* Iys cham a sham. *Ibid.*, *Cha* forgote it quight. At shrift chad my pater noster. *Ibid.* 141 *Chil* ley my gowne. 1567 *Damon & Pythias* in *Hazl. Dodsley IV.* 72 *Chill* say no more, lest I offend. 1575 *Gammer Gurton* ii. i. in *Dodsley O. P.* li. 25 *And* channot sumwhat to stop this gap, cham utterly undone. 1586 *Ferne Blaz. Gentry* 459 *By* my vaye, chame more weareye . . than yif chad gone to plowe all this daye. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. vi. 250 *Chill* picke your teeth Zir. c. 1645 *T. DAVIES Somersetsh. Man's Compl.* ii. (E. D. S.), 'Chill sell my cart & eake my Plow. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E.D.S.) 244 *Chad* et in my Meend, and so chawe still. *Þet* chawnt drow et out bevore tha begen't agen, and than chell.

β⁴. 1568, 1594 [see *Ch*]. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. vi. 246 *Keepe* out che vor'ye. 1616 *Plain Truth in Relig. Anc. Eng. Poetry* (1823) 111, 127 *Ah*! ah! che znell the now, man; Che know well what thou art.

γ. 2-4 *i*, (3 *hi*, 3-4 *j*, *e*), 4-6 *y*, 5 *Y*, 4-1 *Y*. γ¹. *i* (-y), combined with following verb: formerly esp. frequent with contracted verbs, where an apostrophe is now inserted, as in *Ide* = *I'd*, *I had*, *Ild* = *I'd*, *I would*, *Ile*, *yle* = *I'll*, *I will*, *Ime* = *I'm*, *I am*, *Ise*, *Ice*, *Ish* = *I's*, *I shall*, *Ive* = *I've*, *I have*. So *Sc. I'nk*, *aa'nk* = I think. γ². *-i*, *-y*, appended enclitically to verbs; e.g. *am'i*, *can'i*, *havy*, *haddy*; mod. dial. *-y* or *-ee*.

γ. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 § 3, *I* ne can ne i ne mai tellen alle þe wonder. c. 1240 *Urethun* in *Cott. Hom.* 107 *Hwar* ich was and hwat i dode. c. 1240 *Wohunge* *ibid.* 283 *A* hwat schal i nu don? c. 1275 *Prov. Elfred* 336 in *O. E. Misc.* 123 *Hi* ne sawe it nocht. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 1103 *Hire* heþene name ne j noust telle. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 25408 *To* be mak j mi bon. c. 1300 *St. Margaret* 107 *For* him ic wole þane dep afonge: y nabbe þerof no doute. 138a *Wyclif Matt.* xiv. 27 *Hau*e þe trust. I [1388 *Y*] am; nyl þe drede [1326 *TINDALE*, It is y, be not a frayed]. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 31 *So* hadde I spoken with hem euerychon That I was of hir felawshipe anon. c. 1399 *Pol.*

Poems (Rolls) 11. 9 Among the ten comandementz y rede. 1411 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 19 Also y be-queyth to William my son an aburion of stele. c. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* *Prolog.* 1 But a litelle y reioysed me. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 30 *As* I haue sayde (therefore) I say agayne. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII 51 b, I Charles went nexte to hym. 1611 *Biala Gen.* ix. 9, I, behold I, establish my covenant with you. 1653 *W. BASSE* in *Walton's Angler* lii. 80, I care not, I, to fish in seas. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* i. xviii. (1840) 320 They have all been as bad as I. 1722 — *Col. Jack* (1840) 46, I could not tell money, not I. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* viii, 'I', 'And I', 'And I', answered many a ready voice.

γ¹. c. 1200 *Moral Ode* 2 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 220 *Ich* wealde more þan idude. *Ibid.* 4 *Þei*h ibic a winter eald. c. 1240 *Loftong* in *Cott. Hom.* 217 *Bileue* on ðe holi goste. 1533 *J. HEYWOOD Pard. & Frere* in *Hazl. Dodsley* 1. 231 *By* Jis, I'sh lug thee by the sweet ears! *Ibid.* 232 I'sh knock thee on the costard. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 9 *If* you will giue me leau, yle tell ye howe. *Ibid.* 14 *Ise* teache you to speake! 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* i. iv. 38 *Ile* be a Candle-holder and looke on. 1598 — *Merry W.* v. i. 1 *Go*, *Ile* hold. 1605 — *Lear* iv. vi. 246 *Ic* tye whither your Costard, or my Ballow be the harder. 161. *Fair Rosamund* in *Percy Reliq.*, *Nay*, dedd *Ild* rather chuse! 1657 *TRAFAL COMM.* *Extra* x. 44 *Ile* meddle with none of them. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* 111. 308 *I'd* a better Opinion of thy Spirit! γ². c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 129 *Ne* ami noust crist. c. 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 43 *Hard* gates hary gon. c. 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* x. 37 *Navy* the gone harmes to hethe. c. 1310 in *Rel. Ant.* 1. 146 *Fayrer* ho [= on] lond hawy nou syn. . . Thar for amy cummen here. *Ibid.*, *Wit* my roc y me fede *Cani* do non othir dede. c. 1330 *R. BAUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14892 *Seint Bede* so herdy telle. c. 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* ii. § 1 *Than* haddy. the ful experience. *Ibid.* § 40 *Thus* havy 2 degrees. 1790 *Mrs. WHEELER Westind. Dial.* 55 *Mun* E maak a bit a Braad Mudder. 1828 *Craven Dial.* 1 *I* is sometimes pronounced like E, particularly when the pronoun follows the verb, as 'do-E', for I do.

B. Senses and constructions.

I. As pronoun.

1. The pronoun by which a speaker or writer denotes himself, in the nominative case, as the subject of predication, or in attributive or predicative agreement with that subject.

See examples above, under head A.

b. Sometimes = I, if I were you (he or she).

1846 *G. E. COARIE* 25 *Mar.* in *M. Holroyd Mem.* xi. (1890) 241, I should not be too strict about the 'artificial flowers'.

c. Sometimes qualified by an adj.

1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* iii. iii. 171 *Poor* I was slaine, when Bassianus dy'd. 1687 *Death's Vis.* iii. (1713) 4 *Alas*! What shall poor I become? 1690 *DAVEN Don Sebastian* Epil. 4 *Poor* I to be a nun, poor you a friar. 1693 — *Roundelay* i, *Wretched* I, to love in vain!

2. Sometimes used for the objective after a verb or preposition, esp. when separated from the governing word by other words.

This was very frequent in end of 16th and in 17th c., but is now considered ungrammatical.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iii. ii. 321 *All* debts are cleerd betweene you and I. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* i. ii. 18 *My* father hath no childe but I. c. 1600 — *Spain.* lxxii, *And* hang more praise upon deceased I. 1598 *B. JONSON Ent. Man* in *Hum.* v. iii, *Brayne*-worme ha's bene with my cossen Edward and I, all this day. 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 136 *To* give you and I a right understanding of those particulars. 1698 *VANBRUGH Prov. Wife* v. ii, *It* must all light upon Heartfree and I. *Ibid.*, Between you and I. 1710 *MRS. CENTLIVRE Bickerstaff's Burying* 14 *Leave* your Lady and I alone. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. iii, *Let* you and I cry quits.

3. In mod. s.w. dial. used as an emphatic objective. *Cupid's Garden* in *HUGHES Scouring White Horse* vii. (1859) 180 *Let* thee and I go our own way, and we'll let she go shis'n. 1859 *BAKES Humely Rhymes* 20 *How* you do muddle! *Gi'e* I the spade. 1863 — *Dorset Gram.* (Philol. Soc.) 23 *We* should say unemphatically 'Gi'e me the pick', but emphatically 'Gi'e the money to I, not he'. 1877 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Gram.* 35.

II. As substantive.

4. The pronoun regarded as a word.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* ii. 8 *The* Cleerer of *Diuinitie*, the *I* per se *I*, and the belweather of *Diuines*. 1722 *WOLLASTON Relig. Nat.* ix. 185 *It* would be the same as to say the *soul* of the *soul*, or the *body* of the *body*, or the *I* of the *I*. 1859 *HARR Guesse* Ser. i. (ed. 5) 94 *The* proudest word in English, to judge by its way of carrying itself, is *I*. 1874 *HELPS Soc. Press.* v. (1875) 66 *An* 'egotistical fellow', as you call him, presses forward with his 'I, I, I', simply because, perhaps unjustly, you do not recognise that 'I' sufficiently. 1883 *WESTCOTT Ep. John* (1886) 220 *The* unchanged and unchangeable 'I' of the Word.

b. Another *I* = a second self.

1530 *TAVERNER Erasmi. Proo.* (1545) 140 *My* frende is as who shuld say an other I. 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 48 *At* all times another I, in all places the expresse Image of myne owne person. 1614 *SYLVESTER Panaretus* Wks. (1621) 855 *That* same other I.

5. *Metaph.* The subject or object of self-consciousness; that which is conscious of itself, as thinking, feeling, and willing; the *ego*.

1710 *BERKELEY Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 139 *What* I am myself—that which I denote by the term *I*—is the same with that which is meant by soul or spiritual substance. 1711 *SHAFESB. Charac.* vi. iv. i. 111. 102 *The* Question is, 'What constitutes the 'we' or 'I'?' and, 'Whether the *I* of this instant, be the same with that of any instant preceding, or to come'. 1764 *REID Inquiry* i. § 3 *How* do I know that. . . the *I* of this moment is the very individual *I* of yesterday? 1829 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) 11. 75 *A* Manifestation of Power from something which is not *I*. 1870 *H. MACMILLAN Bible Teach.* viii. 152 *Man* is not an independent unit; a self-centred, self-sustaining *I*. 1874 *W. WALLACE Logic* Hegel's 20. 32 'I', in the abstract, as such, is the mere act of concentration or reference to self. 1891 *E. B. BAX Outlook* fr. *New Standpoint* iii. 199 *The* *I* which we think of when we say

myself, is not the true *I*, the *I* that is thinking, but merely a pseudo-*I*, a synthesis of thoughts and feelings reflected in this *I*, which are immediately or intuitively identified with that *I*.

III. Phrases containing *I* and its verb, taken substantively: *I say*, a mere assertion; *I will*, a formula of promise, e.g. in marriage; *I know not what* (= *F. je ne sais quoi*), the unknown, unintelligible, or inexpressible. **I AM**, the Lord Jehovah, the Self-existent.

1611 BIBLE *Exod.* iii. 14 And God saide vnto Moses, I am that I am: And he said, Thus shalt thou say vnto the children of Israel, I AM hath sent me vnto you. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 241 His proofs are always beggarly, I says, or ifs, and may be sos. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 332 Which the rest of mankind, feeling only by the effect, term the je-ne-say-quois, the unintelligible, or the I know not what. *Ibid.* II. 413 Whatever is commonly said of the unexpressible, the unintelligible, the I-know-not-what of beauty, 1772 T. OLIVERS *Hymn*, 'The God of Abraham praise' viii, Jehovah—Father—great I AM, We worship Thee. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl., Her sweet 'I will' has made you one. 1884 H. CONWAY in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 147/2 Both bride and bridegroom said their 'I wills' in . low tones.

Hence **I-ety-monce-ud.**, **I-hood**, **I-ness**, **I-ship**, (*Metaph.*), conscious personality; **I-ism**, a. *Metaph.*, the reference of all things to one's own consciousness, egoism; b. *nouce-ud.*, the frequent use of 'I', egotism of style; **I-now** (*Metaph.*), the subject of present consciousness.

1835 MRS. CARLYLE in *Lett.* (1883) I. 18 In spite of the honestest efforts to annihilate my 'I-ety'. 1662 SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks.*, *Apol. conc. Perfection* 118 The Man Christ is . . the first who in the Anointing dyed to the Humane 'I-hood'. *Ibid.*, 2nd *Apol.* to Tylicken 17 He inclineth himself to my Minehood, and my I-hood inclineth it self up into him. 1871 MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. (1872) 82 He has no *antarkia*, or self-sufficiency—no *ichheit*, or I-hood, as the Germans would say. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 620 The *oneism*, the 'I-ism' of the German, making for each individual his own mind the centre of his universe. 1848 GEO. ELIOT in J. W. CROSS *Life* (1885) I. 191 Your affectionate letter demanded some I-ism. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 4 Dec. 598/2, I wonder whether any other writers . . often fall into the sin of 'I, I, I-ism'. 1891 E. B. BAX *Outlooks fr. New Standpoint* iii. 184 Being . . is simply transfigured 'I-ness'. *Ibid.* 185 Both alike are modes of I-ness. *Ibid.* 200 This distinction is . . traceable to that between the 'I-now', which thinks and presents, and the thing thought considered *per se*, that which is thought and presented in it. . . The thinking and presenting I-now may be regarded as the material. A 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 232 Who can comprehend his own . . personcity, that is his 'I-ship' (*Ichheit*).

I, obs. f. **AYE**, yes, and of **EYE**; var. **Hi Obs.**, they. **I**, weakened form of **IN prep.** before a cons., as in *i' faith*: now *dial.* or *arch.*

†I-, ME. prefix, also written **Y-**, OE. *ge-* [= Goth. *ga-*, OHG. *ga-*, *ge-*, *gi-*, Ger., LG., Du. *ge-*] forming collective sbs., deriv. adjs., advbs., and vbs.; esp. used with the pa. ppl. of verbs, and in southern ME. a normal prefix of the pa. ppl. like mod. Ger. and Du. *ge-* in *geschen*, *gezien*, ME. *i-sen*, *i-se*, *yseen*, *yse*.

In early ME, this prefix regularly appears as *i-*; words which did not survive to c. 1340 have rarely any other form. Later, *y* became (for graphic reasons) more usual, and was the form in which the prefix was borrowed from Lydgate, etc., by the Spenserian archaists, as in *yclad*, *ycleped*, *ygo*, *ygent*, *yvis*, etc. In this Dictionary, the earlier words which are known only with the *i-* spelling, are entered under **I**; those which survived to have *y-*, and esp. the archaistic *yclad*, *yclept*, etc., appear under **Y**. In MSS., the *i* often stands separate from the rest of the word, or is united to it by a hyphen; the latter practice is frequently followed by editors, and it has been adopted here, in order to render the character and sense of these words more distinct to the eye.

I-, reduced form of the negative prefix **IN-** (q.v.), used in some words of L. origin before *gn-* (later *n*), as *ignoble*, *ignominy*, *ignorant*.

-i, suffix: the plural ending of Lat. 2nd decl. nouns in *-us* (*-er*), also of Ital. words in *-o*, *-e*, retained in English in the plurals of some words in learned or scientific use, as *cirri*, *foci*, *radii*, *banditti*, *dilettanti*, *literati*. In some words a learned or technical pl. in *-i* and a popular one in *-es* are both in use, e.g. *foci*, *focuses*, *hippopotami*, *hippopotamuses*.

It is also frequent (without a singular) in mod. L. names of orders or other groups in Natural History, as *Acanthopterygii*, *Chondropterygii* (sc. *pisces*, fishes), *Acrocarpi*, *Cladocarpi* (sc. *musci*, mosses).

-i, connective or quasi-connective L. *-i-*, being the stem-vowel, as in *omni-vorus*, or a weakened representative thereof, as in *grani-vorus* (*grano-*), or *herbi-vorus* (*herba-*), or merely connective, as in *gramin-i-vorus* (*gramin-*); so *uni-formis*, *auro-fer*, *terri-genus*, *pac-i-ficus*. So in many English words taken from L. directly or through French, and in modern words formed on their analogy, e.g. *amabi-form*, *hydri-form* (erroneously *hydraform*, *hydræ-form*), *seti-form*, etc.

Ia-: obs. spelling of **JA-**. (Cf. **I** the letter.)

-ia, suffix¹, a termination of L. and Gr. sbs. [*-i-*, *-e*, stem or connective vowel + *-A* suffix 2].

in Gr. esp. frequent as the ending of abstract sbs. from adjs. in *-os*, etc. Many words so formed are in Eng. use, as *hydrophobia*, *mania*, *militia*; hence frequent in mod. Latin terms of Pathology (*cephalalgia*, *hematuria*, *hyperalgia*, *hysteria*); of Botany, in names of classes, orders, or other divisions, as *Monandria*, *Digynia*, *Cryptogamia*, and in generic names of plants, formed on personal names, or otherwise derived, as *Dahlia*, *Fuchsia*, *Lobelia*, *Wisteria*, *Woodia*; *Calceolaria*, *Mantisia*, etc.; in names of countries, as *Australia*, *Tasmania*, *Rhodesia*; and in names of alkaloids (after *ammonia*), as *aconitia*, *atropia*, *conia*, *morphia*, *strychnia*, in which more recent nomenclature prefers the ending *-ine*. In Fr. *-ia* became *-ie*, whence ME. *-ie*, Eng. *-y*, in sbs. in *-ency*, *-ography*, *-ology*, etc.

-ia, suffix² [*-i-* stem or connective vowel + *-A* suffix 4], forming plurals of Lat. and Gr. sbs. in *-ium*, *-e* (*-i*), *-ior*, some of which are in Eng. use, as *paraphernalia*, *regalia*, *saturnalia*; hence frequent in mod. L. names of classes, etc. in Zoology, as *Mammalia*, *Marsupialia*, *Reptilia*, *Amphibia*.

Iacint, obs. f. **JACINTH**. **Iacetro**, obs. f. **JACK-STRAW**. **I-arned**, ME. ppple. of **EARN** v.

†I-ahn (e, v. **Obs.** [OE. *geāgnian*, f. *āgnian* to OWN.] *trans.* To own, possess.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 102 Hwi sceal he ðonne him anum geagnian þæt him bam is forlifen? c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxvi. (Z) 157 Possideo, ic geagnize. c. 1205 LAV. 1932 Nu was al þis lond iahned a Brutus hond. *Ibid.* 3743 He wolde bi norðen iahnen þa landa.

-ial, suffix, repr. L. *-ialis*, *-iāle*, in adjs. formed from sb. stems in *-io-*, *-ia-*, as *cūriālis*, *libiālis*; extensively used in med. L., Fr., and Eng. to form derivative adjs. from L. adjs. in *-is*, *-ius*, as *celest-is*, *celest-ial*, *terrestr-is*, *terrestr-ial*, *dictatōr-i-us*, *dictatōr-ial*. See **-AL** suffix **I**.

Iamb (əi'æmb). *Pros.* [a. F. *iambe*, ad. L. *iamb-us*.] = **IAMBUS**.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. s.v. *Iambics*, To add three short syllables to the last iamb. 1847 SCHMITZ tr. *Zumpt's Lat. Gram.* App. i. 553 Two anapaests, according to the analogy of two iambs, make an anapaestic verse. 1894 *Athenæum* 24 Mar. 372/2 Using the phrase 'rising rhythm' to denote an iamb.

Iambic (əi'æmbik), a. and sb. *Pros.* [a. F. *iambique* (1529 in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. L. *iambic-us*, ad. Gr. *ἰαμβικός*, f. *ἰαμβος* **IAMBUS**.]

A. adj. 1. Of a foot, verse, rhythm, etc.: Consisting of, characterized by, or based on iambuses.

Iambic trimeter, a verse consisting of six iambuses (three dipodies) in the odd feet of which the iambus may be replaced by its metrical equivalent (the tribrach) or a spondee or its equivalent, the even feet being kept pure (though in Latin especially the licence of substitution was extended even to them).

1586 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 62 Ye shall perceive them to containe in sound ye very propertie of Iambick feete, as thus. . . 'I that my slender oaten pipe In verse was wont to sounde'. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 39 ¶ 5 Aristotle observes, that the Iambick Verse in the Greek Tongue was the most proper for Tragedy. 1755 JOHNSON *Gram. Eng. Tongue*, *Prosody*, The feet of our verses are either iambick, as 'aloft, create'; or trochaick, as 'holy, lofty'. 1789 TWINING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) II. 445 The hexameter is but one third longer than the Iambick trimeter. 1869 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* (1870) 176 The regular beat of the iambic cadence.

2. Of a poet: Employing iambic metres.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 These be subdivided into . . the Heroick, Lirick, Tragick, Comick, Satirick, Iambick, Elegiack, Pastorall, and certaine others. Some of these being termed according to the matter they deale with, some by the sorts of verses they liked best to write in. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. viii. 42 Hipponax the poet Iambique. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xx, O let th' Iambick Muse revenge that wrong.

B. sb. (Usually *pl.*) An iambic foot, verse, or poem. Also *transf.*, a piece of invective or satire in verse (cf. **IAMBUS**).

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 100 In the nexte seate to thes hexameters, adonickes, and iambicks, I sett those that stand upon the number, not in meter, such as my lorde of Surrey is sayde first to have putt forth in prynte. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 34 Come keen Iambicks, with your Badgers feet. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 262 What the lofty grave tragedians taught. In Chorus or Iambic. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Flecknoe* 204 Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame In keen Iambicks, but mild Anagram. 1809 COLERIDGE *Metr. Feet* 5 Iambics march from short to long.

Iambical, a. *rare* or *Obs.* [*-AL*] = prec. adj.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* etc. (Arb.) 126 Too my seeming . . the Iambical quantitie relisheth soom what vsnaurolye in oure language. 1598 MERES *Paladis Tamia* 283 b, Two Iambical Poets, Gabriel Haruey, and Richard Stanyhurst.

Hence **Iambically** *adv.*, 'in the manner of an iambic' (Worcester 1846, citing *Chr. Observer*).

Iambist (əi'æmbist). [ad. Gr. *ἰαμβιστής*, agent-n. f. *ἰαμβίζω* to iambize.] A composer of iambic verse; a writer of iambics.

1839 TUFNEL & LEWIS tr. C. O. Müller's *Hist. Doric Race* II. 339 The Syracusan choruses of iambists were, without doubt, connected with this worship [of Demeter]. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. VI. 33 With a malignity of personal slander not inferior to the Iambist Archilochus.

Iambize (əi'æmbaɪz), v. *rare*. [ad. Gr. *ἰαμ*

βίζειν to assail in iambics, f. *ἰαμβος*: see **IAMBUS** and **-IZE**.] *trans.* To attack in iambic verse; hence *gen.* to satirize.

1789 T. TWINING tr. *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) I. i. vi. 110 The Iambic . . was the measure in which they used to iambize each other.

Iambographer (əi'æmbə'grəfə). [f. Gr. *ἰαμβογράφος* (f. *ἰαμβος* **IAMBUS** + *γράφος* writing, writer) + **-ER**.] A writer of iambics.

1625-6 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* I. ii, I am an iambographer . . One of the sourest versifiers that ever crept out of Parnassus. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iv. 107 Next in date to Simonides among the Iambographers ranks Hipponax of Ephesus, who flourished about 540 B. C.

|| Iambus (əi'æmbʊs). *Pros.* [L., a. Gr. *ἰαμβος* iambus, iambic verse or poem, lampoon, f. *ἰάπτειν* to assail (in words); the iambic trimeter being first used, according to tradition, by the Greek satiric writers Archilochus and Hipponax.] A metrical foot consisting of a short followed by a long syllable; in accentual verse, of an unaccented followed by an accented syllable.

The iambic rhythm, as being closest to that of ordinary speech, was employed in Greek and Latin as the common metre of dialogue; its earliest known use is as a vehicle of invective and satire. (Cf. *etym.* above.)

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 69 A myxt foote of 2 sillables . . of one short and one long called Iambus as . . 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. xiii. [xiv.] (Arb.) 135 Of all your words bisyllables the most part naturally do make the foote Iambus, many the Trocheus, fewer the Spondeeus, fewest of all the Pirichieus. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1257 The intension of Iambus unto Pæan Epibatos. 1823 J. B. SEALE *Anal. Grk. Metres* 3 In the Iambus and Trochee, the Arsis (or Ictus) is invariably, being upon the long Syllable of each. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 374 The Alexandrine measure . . consists of six Iambuses. 'For thōu ärt büt öf dūst; bē hümbel and bē wise'. 1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVI. 372 The Iambus, which in technical language is said to consist of *anacrusis* and *arsis*.

-ian, suffix, repr. L. *-iān-us*, i. e. an original or connective vowel *-i-*, with suffix *-ānus*: see **-AN** 1, 'of or belonging to'. Formed by adding *-ānus* to stems ending in *-i*, as *Itali-a*, *Itali-ān-us*, *Fabi-us*, *Fabi-ān-us*, *Vergili-us*, *Vergili-ān-us*, *Christ-us*, *Christ-i-ān-us*. Hence, in many Eng. words adapted or formed from L., in which the suffix forms both adjs. and sbs., as *antediluvian*, *barbarian*, *historian*, *equestrian*, *patrician*, *saturnian*; and in modern formations from proper names, the number of which is without limit, as *Addisonian*, *Armianian*, *Arnoldian*, *Bodleian*, *Cameronian*, *Gladstonian*, *Hoadleian*, *Hugonian*, *Johnsonian*, *Morrisonian*, *Ruskinian*, *Salisburyian*, *Sheldonian*, *Taylorian*, *Tennysonian*, *Wardian*, *Wordsworthian*; *Aberdonian*, *Bathonian*, *Bostonian*, *Cantabrigian*, *Devonian*, *Galwegian*, *Glasgowwegian*, *Johnian*, *Oxonian*, *Parisian*, *Salopian*, *Sierra Leonian*. There are also sportive formations, as *any-lengthian*. See also **-AN**.

Ianthine (əi'ænpɪn), a. Also 7-in. [ad. L. *ianthin-us*, ad. Gr. *ἰάνθινος*.] Violet-coloured; dyed of a violet colour. (See also *quod* 1876.)

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* xxv. 5 Rammes skinnen died redde, and ianthin skinnen [*pelles ianthinas*]. 1876 *Treas. Bot.* (Rev. ed.) 616/8 *Ianthine*, pure blue stained with red, so as to be intermediate between the two colours.

Iare, **Iarke**, obs. ff. **YARE**, ready, **YARK** v.

I-armed, ME. pa. ppl. of **ARM** v.

†I-athel (e, v. **Obs.** [OE. *geæðelian* to ennoble, f. *æðelian*: see **ÆTHEL** (E v.)]

1. *trans.* To make noble or renowned.

a. 1000 *Hyman* vii. 26 (Gr.) Ðu eart geæðeled geond ealle world. c. 1205 LAY. 22496 Þu hine scalt iæðelian, to cnihte bine dubbæn.

2. To elate, fill with joy.

c. 1205 LAY. 3605 Sone wæð þe alde king wunliche iæðeled.

Iatraliptic (əi'atrəliptik), a. and sb. *rare*. Also 8 *erron*. **iatroleptic** (k. [? ad. F. *iatrialptique* (Littre), ad. late L. **iatrialpticus* (inferred from *iatrialptice*), ad. Gr. *ιατραιπτικός*, f. *ιατραιπτης*, f. *ἰατρὸς* physician + *ἀλείπτω* anointer.] **a. adj.** Relating to the cure of diseases by the use of unguents. **b. sb.** A physician who follows this method.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Iatraliptic*, a Physician or Surgeon that cureth only by outward applications of ointments or frictions. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, It was one Prodicus . . who first instituted the iatraliptic art. 1755 JOHNSON, *Iatroleptic*. 1864 WEBSTER, *Iatraliptic*. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Iatraliptic*, *iatrialptic*.

Iatrchary, *nouce-ud.* [f. Gr. *ἰατρὸς* physician, after *hierarchy*.] The order of physicians.

a. 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1847) VII. 498 The chiefs of the Hierarchy, the Iatrchary, the Nomarchy, and the Hoplarchy.

Iatric (əi'ætrik), a. *rare*. [ad. Gr. *ιατρικός*, f. *ἰατρὸς* healer, physician, f. *ἰάσθαι* to heal: cf. obs. F. *iatrique*.] Belonging or relating to a physician or to medicine; medical; medicinal.

1851 BADHAM *Halicut.* (1854) 84 In an early age of the iatric art. 1853 *Ibid.* 246 The iatric liver of the cod. 1865 *Englishman's Mag.* Feb. 158 The iatric powers with which he [Æsculapius] is credited.

Iatrical, a. [f. as prec. + **-AL**.] Medical.

[1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* III. *Dissert. Physick* 14 Doctors of the same Panto-Jatral Scriptures.] 1816 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 29 Feb. I. am... still under Iatral advice.

Iatro-, repr. Gr. *iatro-*, combining form of *iatros* physician, used in Greek in *iatropathmatikos* IATROMATHEMATICAL; after which similar compounds have been formed in the mod. langs. generally.

† **Iatrochemic**. *Obs.* rare -o. [See IATRO- and CHEMIC sb. 2.] = Iatrochemist.

[1706 PHILLIPS, *Iatrochymicus*, a Chymical Physician.] 1721 BAILEY, *Iatrochymick*, a Chymical Physician.

Iatro-chemical (i'at'ro'ke'mikāl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Relating to or holding the chemical theory of medicine and physiology adopted by Paracelsus and others: = CHEMIATRIC.

1832 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 252 The crudities of the Iatro-mathematical and Iatro-chemical hypotheses. 1892 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 1897a The history of the Iatro-chemical period.

Iatrochemist (-ke'mist). [f. as prec. + CHEMIST.] One belonging to the Iatrochemical school; also *gen.* (quot. 1866), one who applies the knowledge of chemistry to medical practice.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Iatrochymist*, a Chymical Physician, or one who uses or prescribes chiefly Chemical Preparations. 1832 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 260 In theory (he was) . . . Iatro-chemist. 1866 COOLING *Anim. Chem.* 4 Only the Iatro-chemist, if I may so call him, can ever hope to understand the varied series of actions, healthy and morbid in the living organism.

Iatrolgy (i'at'ro'lōdgi), rare -o. [ad. Gr. *iatrologia* (Philo), f. *iatros* physician: see -LOGY.] The science of, or a treatise on, medicine.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Iatromathematical (-mæθ'mæt'ikāl), a. [f. mod. L. *iatromathematicus* (Ampsingius, 1602), a. Gr. *iatropathmatikos* (Proclus), applied to 'those who practised medicine in conjunction with astrology', f. *iatros* physician + *mathmatik-ōs* mathematical: see -ICAL. Cf. F. *Iatromathématique*.]

† a. Practising medicine in conjunction with astrology (quot. 1621). *Obs.* b. Relating to or holding a mathematical theory of medicine; applied to a school of physicians which arose in Italy in the 17th century, whose system of physiology and medicine was founded on the principles of mathematics and mechanics.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. iv. i. 298 Paracelsus . . . will have . . . time of cure, of gathering of herbs . . . Astrologically observed, which Thurnessius, and some Iatromathematical professors, are too superstitious in my judgment. 1832 [See IATRO-CHEMICAL.] 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. viii. § 38. 362 A second school of medicine . . . the Iatro-mathematical.

Hence **Iatromathematically** *adv.* So also † **Iatromathematic** *sb.* (see quot. 1656); † **Iatromathematics**, a work on medicine and astrology.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* vi. 178 He neglecteth not the precepts of Phisick, but Iatromathematicallie joineith them together. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xlv. 268, I have endeavoured to English the Iatromathematicks of Hermes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Iatromathématique* . . . may signifie a Physitian that is also a Mathematician, or one skild both in Phisick, and the Mathematicks. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Iatromathematics*.

Iatromathematician (-mæθ'mæt'ifān). [f. as prec., after *mathematician*: in F. *iatromathématicien*.] One belonging to the Iatromathematical school.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Iatromathematician*, a Physician, who considers Diseases, and their Causes mathematically, and prescribes according to mathematical proportions. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. viii. § 38. 362 Pitcairn and Boerhaave were leaders of the Iatromathematicians. 1858 HOWELL *Hist. Sci. Ideas* ix. ii. § 3 II. 185 Several of the Iatromathematicians were at the same time teachers of engineering and of medicine.

Iatromechanical (-m'kæn'ikāl), a. [See IATRO-.] = IATROMATHEMATICAL.

1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* No. 615. 345 This conclusion strikes at the root of the whole Iatro-mechanical system.

Iatrophysical (i'at'ro'fiz'ikāl), a. [See IATRO-.] Relating to medicine and physics.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Iatrophysical*, of or belonging to what is medical and physical; anciently applied as an epithet of certain writings which treated of natural phenomena with relation to medicine.

I-atred, -et, ME. pa. pple. of **ATTER** v., to poison.

Ib., abbrev. of **IBIDEM**.

I-banned, ME. pa. pple. of **BAN** v.

I-bannysshed, ME. pa. pple. of **BANISH** v.

I-baptized, ME. pa. pple. of **BAPTIZE** v.

c1305 *St. Kath.* 191 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 95 Two hundred knyghtes ek ibaptized were.

I-barnd, ME. pa. pple. of **BURN** v.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9535 Wircestre was þus ibarnd.

† **I-be**, v. *Obs.* rare. [f. I- pref.¹, OE. *ge-* + **BE** v.] *intr.* To be.

a1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 Hwe seden ærþ þat þes ærndraes wer isent of fīf cheþen, swa iþeoð. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 392 Hes deciples, þet schulden stonden bi him and iþeon his siden. c1320 *Scyn Sag.* (W.) 458, I thi soget wil iþe.

I-be, **i-beo**, **i-ben**, ME. pa. pple. of **BE** v.

I-beate(n, -bote(n, ME. pa. pple. of BEAT v.

† **I-bedde**. *Obs.* [OE. *gebedda*, -e (= OS. *gi-beddō*, MHG. *gebette*), f. **BED** sb.] A bedfellow.

Beowulf (Z.) 655 Wolde wifguma wealh-beo secan cwen to gebeddan. a1250 *Owl & Night*. 1570 þat [he] . . . hire sende betere iþedde. *Ibid.* 1490.

† **I-bede**, v. *Obs.* [OE. *gebeddan*, f. *bedan*: see **BED** v. A.] *trans.* To command, proclaim, offer.

a800 *O. E. Chron.* an. 755 Hiera se æþeling gehwælum feoh and feorh gebed. c930 *Lawes of Æthelst.* II. c. 20 Hit beo seofon nihtum gebeden. a1300 *Floris & Bl.* 804 Ihe wulle þeue þe a kinedom, Also long and also broð Also eure ȝet þi fader iþod.

I-beft, ME. var. of **BEFT** pa. pple., beaten.

c1300 *Cursor M.* 20974 (Edin.) Anis was he I-beft a tuisse.

I-bent, ME. pa. pple. of **BEND** v.

† **I-beot**. *Obs.* [OE. *gebot*, f. *ge-* I- pref. + **BEOT**.] Threatening.

c1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 568 Alys us nu Drihten fram his gebeote. c1205 *LAV.* 7682 Heo spoken of þrætte & of prute iþeote. *Ibid.* 21029 Þis was heore iþeot.

I-berded, southern ME. form of **BEARDED**.

1387 *Trevisa Nigden* (Rolls) II. 195 A mayde . . . i-chaunged and i-torned into a man, and was i-berded anon.

† **I-bere**, sb. *Obs.* [OE. *gebæru*, -e bearing, f. *beran* to BEAR.] Bearing, complement, conduct.

a900 *CYNEWULF Elene* 659 (Gr.) We . . . on ȝewritu setton þeoda gebæru. a1250 in *O. E. Misc.* 100 Milde was þat mayde. . . And of fayre iþere. a1250 *Owl & Night*. 222 Alle þat iþere þine iþere.

† **I-bere**, v.1 *Obs.* [OE. *geberan* (= OS. and OHG. *giberan*, Goth. *gabairan*), f. *beran* to BEAR.] *trans.* To bear, bring forth.

c893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* IV. i. § 7 Ne mehton nanuht lib-bendes geberan. c1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* xxxv. 19 Rachel . . . geber. . . Benjamin. c1205 *LAV.* 27850 Arður . . . þider iþeren leitte Lucas þene kaisere. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 194 Wel is þe moder þet on iþer. c1275 *Pass. our Lord* 12 in *O. E. Misc.* 37 Prytty wyntre and more . . . Seopþe þat Mayde hyne yber.

† **I-bere**, v.2 *Obs.* [OE. *geberan* to comport oneself = OS. *gibarian*, MHG. *gebären*: see **BERE** v.] *intr.* To conduct oneself.

c897 K. *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* xlv. 356 Ne scule [æ]l wið hine geberan swa swa wið feond. c1205 *LAV.* 21010 Þe mon þe swa iþerð. *Ibid.* 30288 Nu we maȝen wepen and wanlike iþeren. a1225 *Juliana* 52 He iþerdeas . . . ful wiht.

Iberian (i'bɪəri'ān), a. and sb. [f. L. *Iberia* the country of the *Iberi* or *Ibères*, a. Gr. *Ἰβήρης* the Spaniards, also an Asiatic people near the Caucasus in modern Georgia. See -AN, -IAN.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to ancient Iberia in Europe (comprising Spain and Portugal, the 'Iberian peninsula'), or its inhabitants; hence a. Basque; b. Of Spain and Portugal unitedly.

a1618 *SILVESTER Tobacco battered* 692 By This, th' Iberian Argonauts May be supposed . . . T have kill'd more Men then by their Martyrdom, Or Massacre. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 60 Roving the Celtic and Iberian fields. 1828-32 *THIRLWALL & HARE tr. Niebuhr's Hist. Rome* (1851) I. 171 An Iberian colony at Nora. 1881 *Times* 21 Apr. 9/4 Whether this Iberian scheme has any chance of realization. 1898 J. HERON *Celtic Church* 7 There are reasons for believing that the Firbolgs contained an Iberian element.

2. Of or pertaining to ancient Iberia in Asia, nearly corresponding to modern Georgia.

1671 *MILTON P. R.* III. 328 The Hyrcanian cliffs Of Caucasus, and dark Iberian dales.

B. sb. 1. a. An inhabitant of ancient Iberia in Europe; hence (a) a Basque, (b) a Spaniard. b. The language of ancient Iberia, supposed to be represented by the modern Basque.

1623 *COCKERAM, Iberians*, Spaniards. 1632 *MASSINGER Maid of Hon.* I. i. 1, When the Iberian quaked, her [England's] worthiness named. 1842 *FRICHARD Nat. Hist. Mau* xxiv. (1848) 256 The language of the ancient Iberians has survived . . . in the vernacular speech of the Biscayans in Spain and the Basques of France.

2. An inhabitant of ancient Iberia in Asia.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 129 You enter . . . into the Iberians region, who are separated from the Albanos . . . by the river Alazon, which runneth downe from the Caucasian hills. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 43 The Iberians, saith Montanus, dwell neare to Meotis: certaine Colonies of them inhabited Spaine, and called it Hiberia. 1635 *PAGITT Christianogram.* I. ii. (1636) 54 The Georgians are those people whom Cosmographers call Iberians.

Hence **Iberianism** (see quot.).

1880 *Literary World* 8 Oct. 234/2 Iberianism, the project of bringing Spain and Portugal together under a single crown.

Iberic (i'bɪr'ik), a. [ad. L. *Ibéricus* (Hi-) Spanish, f. *Iberi*: see prec.] = **IBERIAN** A. 1 b.

1881 *Times* 21 Apr. 4/1 A large stride towards the Iberic union.

Iberism (i'bɪr'iz'm). [f. as **IBERIAN** + -ISM.] (See quot.) So **Iberist**, an advocate of 'Iberism'.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Apr. 519 Iberism . . . signifies the desire for a coalition of Spain and Portugal, in which Iberia is to be for the Iberians. *Ibid.*, The Iberist . . . would probably retort that England and Scotland got on very well together.

Iberite (i'bɪr'it). *Min.* [f. L. *Iberia* Spain + -ITE.] An altered form of iolite found at Toledo. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 301 *Weissite*, *iberite*, *huronite*, are . . . supposed to be altered iolite.

I-bet, ME. pa. pple. of **BEET** v., to amend.

† **I-bete**, v. *Obs.* [OE. *gebetan*, f. *betan* to make good, amend, **BEET**.] *trans.* To make good, amend, mend.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 91 Donne sceolan we . . . ȝebetun ealle þa we ær . . . ȝedydon. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Wa is me þet ic . . . heo ne ȝebete. *Ibid.* 149 If he me mel . . . his neode iþete. c1275 *Moral Ode* 234 Heo nolde . . . beore sinne iþete.

Ibex (i'bɛks). Also 7 ibocks. Pl. **ibexes**, rarely **ibices** (i'bɪsɪz). [L. *ibex* (*ibex-ens*) a kind of goat, a chamois.] A species of wild goat (*Capra ibex* or *Ibex ibex*) inhabiting the Alps and Apennines, the male of which has very large strongly ridged recurved diverging horns, and hair of a brownish or reddish grey becoming grey in winter; the female, shorter horns and grey hair; also called *bouquetin* and *steinbock*. Extended to other species of the same genus or subgenus, inhabiting mountain-ranges in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 104 They inhabit . . . the Rocks or Mountains, but not the tops like the Ibexes. *Ibid.* 347 The Ibex . . . [some] take it to be a wilde Goat . . . these are bred in the Alpes, and are of an admirable celerity, although their heads be loaded with such horns, as no other Beasts of their stature beareth. 1671 J. WRUSTER *Metallogr.* ix. 140 Goats that are called Ibices. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* II. 38 The ibex resembles the goat in . . . shape. 1776 *PEN-NANT Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 34 The origin of the domestic goat is the *Stein-boe*, *Ibex*, or wild goat. 1878 G. F. MACLEAR *Joshua* xv. (1880) 142 Numerous ibexes or Syrian chamois inhabit these cliffs.

† **I-bid**, v. *Obs.* [OE. *gebidan* (= OS. *gebid-dan*, Goth. *gabiddan*), f. *bidan*, **BID** v. B.] *intr.* To pray. (In OE. with refl. dative.)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 139 Uton ȝebiddan us to urum Drihtne. c1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 5 Þonne ȝe cwe ȝebiddon. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Ic ham ȝeue reste ælwa þu iþeden lauest. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 144 Wakicoð & iþidedd ou, & tet schal makien ou stonden. a1300 *Vox & Wolf* 135 Ich hedde so iþede for the.

|| **Ibidem** (i'bɪd'ɛm). [L., = in the same place; f. *ibi* there + demonstr. suffix -dem, as in *idem*, *tandem*, etc.] In the same place; in the same book, chapter, passage, etc.: used to avoid the repetition of a reference. Abbreviated *ibid.* or *ib.*

1663 *BOYLE Exp. & Nat. Philos.* II. 415 Ad pag. 257 . . . *Ibid.* Hæc, &c. *Ibid.* 416 Ad pag. 259 Ib. Cholera . . . is cured by the same Remedies. 1675 *BAXTER Cath. Theol.* I. i. 13 See more *Ibid.* . . . to the same purpose. *Ibid.* II. viii. 269, I find Dr. Twisse (*ibid.* and *alibi sæpe*) charging it on them [etc.]. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Verney's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 119 *Ibidem*, Adam and Eve, half figures. 1868 *FURNIVALL Forewords to Iliades* Bk. 51 R. Whiston, *Cathedral Trusts*, p. 2-4. . . *Ibid.*, p. 10-12.

Ibidine (i'bɪd'ɛn), a. *Zool.* [f. L. *ibis*, *ibid-* (see **IBIS**) + -INE.] Related to the ibis.

1875 *PARKER & NEWTON in Encycl. Brit.* III. 713/1 In most of these Ciconian and Ibdine types the vomer is evidently azygous.

† **I-binde**, v. [OE. *gebindan* (= OS. *gibindan*, OHG. *gibintan*), f. **BIND** v.] *trans.* To bind.

c1000 *Ag. Gosp. Mark* v. 3 Hine nan man . . . ne mihte ȝe-bindan. a1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 þa we wel reowien hine ȝenaman and ȝebunden. c1205 *LAV.* 2487 Heo nom Æstrild & Abren & lette heom iþinden.

Ibis (i'bɪs). Pl. **ibises**; also (now rarely) **ibides** (i'bɪdɪz), **ibes** (i'bɪz). [a. L. *ibis* (gen. *ibis*, *ibidis*, pl. *ibēs*), a. Gr. *ἰβίς* (gen. *ἰβίδος*, *ἰβέως*) the ibis, an Egyptian bird. So in F., Sp., and Pg.; lt. *ibi*.] A genus of large gallatorial birds of the family *Ibidae*, allied to the stork and heron, comprising numerous species with long legs and long slender decurved bill, inhabiting lakes and swamps in warm climates; a bird of this genus, esp. (and originally) the Sacred Ibis of Egypt (*Ibis religiosa*), with white and black plumage, an object of veneration among the ancient Egyptians.

Other species are the Glossy Ibis (*Ibis or Plegadis falcinellus*), found widely in the Old World and occasionally in N. America; the White Ibis (*Endicottus albus*) of the Southern U. S.; the Scarlet Ibis (*E. ruber*) of tropical and subtropical America, etc.

1382 *WYCLIF Deut.* xiv. 16 An ybyn [1388 a siconye], that is a foule of Nyle flood. c1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* vi. 23 Aboute þis ryuer er grete plente of fewles þat er called in Latyne Ciconie or Ibices [ed. 1839, 45 Sikonyes that thei clepen Ibēs]. 1588 *GREENE Pandosto* (1843) 51 Like the bird Ibys in Egypt, which hateth serpents yet feedeth on their egges. 1594 *GREENE Selimus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 284 Those industrious birds, Those Ibides. a1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* 271 They ador'd the bird ibis, for eating the eggs of serpents, which infest their country; and for destroying snakes. 1839-43 *VARRILL Hist. Brit. Birds* II. 506 The appearance of the Glossy Ibis [*Ibis falcinellus*] in this country, though not uncommon, is still accidental. 1874 *COUES Birds N. W.* 513 Ibises inhabit the warmer parts of both hemispheres. They are nearly related to Herons.

I-blamed, ME. pa. pple. of **BLAME** v.

-ible, the form of the suffix -BLE, representing L. *-ibilis*, formed from Latin consonantal stems (verbal or participial) and some *e*-stems, and -ibilis from *i*-stems; as *leg-ible*, *poss-ible*, *vis-ible*, *flex-ible*, *permiss-ible*, *terr-ible*, and *aud-ible*. Often displaced by -able in words that have come through French, or that are looked upon as formed immediately on an Eng. verb, as *refer-able*, *tem-able*, *readmitt-able*, *convert-able*, *divid-able*.

I-bleached, ME. pa. pple. of **BLEACH** v. **I-bled**, of **BLEED** v. **I-blend**, **i-blent**, of **BLEND** v., to blind, etc.: see also **YBLENT**. **I-blessed**, -et,

of BLESS *v.* I-blowe(n, of BLOW *v.* 1 and 2. I-bobbed, of BOB *v.*

† I-bod, *sb.* Obs. [OE. *gebod* (= OS. *gibod*, OHG. *gabot*, *gibot*, Ger. *geböt*), f. OE. *blōdan*, OTent. **beudan* to command: see BID *v.* A.]

a. Command, order. b. Bid, offer.
c 888 K. ALFRED Boeth. xxxix. § 13 Be þæs cyninges ge-
bode. c 1205 LAV. 1461r Nulle we nauere mare pine iboden here.
Ibid. 22524 Al þat he sirde al he him jette, 315es and ades, and alle his ibodes.

I-bod, ME. pa. t. of IBEDE *v.*, to offer. I-boded, of BODE *v.* I-boden, of *bēde*, BID *v.* A.

† I-boen, i-bon, *ppl. a.* [f. I- (-ge-) + ODa. *bōin* = ON. *bōinn* pa. pple. of *bōa*, *būa* to make ready, etc.: cf. BOUND *ppl. a.* 1] Made ready, prepared, attired, dressed.

c 1205 LAV. 14294 Heo weoren swiðe wel ibon. a 1300
Sirtz 434 Ich am redi and iboen To don al that thou saie.

I-boghen, -bozen, obs. pa. pple. of BOW *v.*

I-boght, -boht, -bought, of BUY *v.* I-bolþe(n, var. of BOLGHEN, enraged. I-boned, of BONED *a.* I-bony, obs. f. EBONY. I-boren, ME. pa. pple. of BEAR *v.*

† I-borenesse. [f. *iboren* born + -NESS.] Birth.
a 1225 Ancr. R. 262 His iborenesse on eorðe of þe clene meidene.
a 1240 Loßsong in Cott. Hom. 205 Ich bide þe and biseche þe . . bi his iborenesse.

I-borghe(n, -borþe(n, -borhe(n, -borewe(n, saved, delivered, preserved; ME. pa. pple. of BERGHE *v.* I-borsten, of BURST *v.*

c 1250 Meid Margrete li. He is iborsten a two.

I-bosked, -et, ME. pa. pple. of BUSK *v.*

I-botened, of BUTTON *v.* I-bounde(n, i-bunde(n, of BIND, I-BINDE *v.* I-braced, of BRACE *v.*

I-brad, of BREDE *v.* 2, to broaden. I-bred, of BREDE *v.* 1, to roast. I-brend, i-brent, of BURN *v.*

I-brevet, of BREVE *v.*

† I-bringe, *v.* Obs. [OE. *gebringan*, f. *bringan* to BRING.] *trans.* To bring. *lit.* and *fig.*
a 1000 Sol. & Sat. 87 (Gr.) He mæz ðone laðan gast . . ðeonde
gebringan. c 1205 LAV. 26861 Feouwer eorles he hæhte
forð heom ibringen. a 1250 Owl & Night. 1539 Nis nan mon
bat ne mai ibringe His wif amis mid swuche þinge.

I-broched, ME. pa. pple. of BROACH *v.* 1

I-broged, of BROAD *v.* I-brought, -broht, -broug(ht), of BRING *v.* I-broiden, of BRAID *v.*: see BROIDEN.

† I-broke, -en, *pa. pple.* Obs. Broken. (See BREAK and YBREAK.)

c 900 tr. Bæda's Hist. v. vi. (1890) 400 Se ðuma gebrocen was.
c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 83 3ef he heðde on his moder ibroken liie meidenhad.
a 1225 Juliana 49 Ich habbe . . ibroken ham þe schuldren & te schonken. c 1290 Beket 1007
in S. Eng. Leg. I. 135 For he suor . . and hath ibroke is oth.
1519 Four Elem. in Hazl. Dodsley I. 49 Jack boy, is thy bow i-broke?

† I-brotheren, -thren, *sb. pl.* Obs. [OE. *gebrōðor*, -*þru* (= OS. *gibrōðar*, OHG. *gabrūoder*, Ger. *gebrüder*), collective pl. of *brōðor* BROTHER.]

Brotheren, brothers collectively (or mutually).

c 1000 Aps. Gosp. Matt. xxiii. 8 3e synt ealle gebroðru.

c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 219 For þi beð alle man ibroþren and isustren.

c 1205 LAV. 3880 Beine iweren iþroðeren.

I-browe(n, ME. pa. pple. of BREW *v.* I-built, i-buld, i-bult, obs. forms of BUILT *pa. pple.*

a 1300 Floriz & Bl. 643 His palais þat was so faire ibuld.

1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit. i. 367 The roufe aloft Ibuilt Of Geat.

† I-bure, *v.* Obs. [OE. *gebyrian* = OS. *giburian*, OHG. *gaburjan*, Ger. *gebühren*: see BIR *v.*] *intr.* To pertain, behave, be proper.

c 1000 ALFRED Gen. xlviii. 18 Ne gebyraþ hit swa. a 1100

O. E. Chron. (MS. C.) an. 1036 Hine man byrðde swa him wel gebyrede.

c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 79 Nu hit iburd breke þas word.

a 1250 Prov. ALFRED 75 þe eorl and þe eþelyng ibureþ vnder godne king þat lond to leden.

I-buried, ME. pa. pple. of BURY *v.*

† I-burned, *ppl. a.* Obs. [OE. *gebyrnod*, f. *byrne* BURN, BRINIE.] Mailed.

c 1000 ALFRED Gram. xliii. (Z.) 256 Loricatus, gebyrnod.

c 1205 LAV. 26277 Gerin & Beof. iburned and ihelmed.

I-by, i-bye, been, ME. pa. pple. of BE *v.*

† I-bye, *v.* Obs. rare. [OE. *gebyegan*, f. *byegan* to BUY.] *trans.* To purchase; to pay for, atone for.

10. OE. Chron. anno 1016 Lundene waru . . him friþ ge-bohton. c 1435 Torr. Portugal 1222 Þou shalt ibye it.

It, obs. form of I, *pron.*

-ic (formerly -ick, -ik(e, -ique), *suffix*, primarily forming adjs., many of which are used as sbs. The latter have also the form -ics: see 2.

1. In adjs., immediately representing F. -ique, ad. L. -ic-us, of Latin origin, as in *civic-us*, *classic-us*, *public-us*, *domestic-us*, *aquatic-us*, or ad. Gr. -ic-*os*, as in *comic-*os**, *grammatic-*os**, *poetic-*os**. This was in Gr. one of the commonest of suffixes, forming adjs., with the sense 'after the manner of', 'of the nature of', 'pertaining to', 'of'. Its use in L. was much more restricted, and it ceased to be a living formative, except in the compound suffix -*aticus* (see -ATIC, -AGE), and in words formed from Greek, or on

Greek types. These were very numerous in late and med. L., whence they passed into the modern langs.; since the 16th c. they have been taken directly from Gr., or formed upon Gr. elements, and in some recent (esp. scientific) terms on words from L. or other sources, as *carbonic*, *oratoric*, *artistic*, *bardic*, *scaldic*, *felspathic*, *Icelandic*, *Byronic*. b. In Chemistry, the suffix -ic is specifically employed to form the names of oxygen acids and other compounds having a higher degree of oxidation than those whose names end in -ous; e.g. *chloric acid* HO₃Cl, *chlorous acid* HO₂Cl, *sulphuric acid* H₂SO₄, *sulphurous acid* H₂SO₃.

At the time when this nomenclature was introduced only two such compounds were provided for. In many cases other oxygen compounds have since been obtained, but the names in -ic and -ous have been retained in their original applications, and prefixes as *per-*, *hyper-*, *hypo-*, *sesqui-*, etc. prefixed to denominate the additional compounds.

1807 THOMSON Chem. ii. 254 The French chemists . . made some of the names of the combustible acids end in *ic*, as if they were saturated with oxygen; and others in *ous*, as if they were capable of combining with an additional dose. The fact is, that none of them are, strictly speaking, saturated with oxygen; for all of them are capable of combining with more. 1849 D. CAMPBELL Inorg. Chem. 4 Acids formed by oxygen with another element, are distinguished by the termination *ous*, given to acids with a lesser quantity of oxygen, and *ic* to acids with a greater quantity.

2. Already in Gr., adjs. in -*ikos* were used absolutely as sbs., e.g. in sing. masc., as Στωικ-ός (man) of the porch, Stoic, κριτικ-ός (man) able to discern, critic, hence in L. *Sidicus*, *criticus*, etc.; also, in sing. fem., in names of arts (sc. τέχνη) or systems of thought, knowledge, or action (sc. θεωρία, φιλοσοφία), e.g. ἡ μουσική the art of the Muses, music, ἡ ῥητορικὴ the oratorical art, rhetoric, ἡ ἠθικὴ theory of morals, ethics, ἡ ὀπτικὴ science of vision, optics; and in neuter pl., as expressions for the affairs or matters pertaining to some department, and hence as names of treatises on these subjects, as τὰ οικονομικά things pertaining to the management of a household, a treatise on this, economics. Sometimes both forms were in use with a distinction of sense; e.g. ἡ πολιτικὴ the art of the statesman, political science, τὰ πολιτικά affairs of state, politics; this distinction tended however to become obliterated, as in ἡ τακτικὴ, τὰ τακτικά tactics, ἡ φυσικὴ, τὰ φυσικά physics. In pairs like φυσικὴ, φυσικά both forms gave regularly a L. form in -ica, as *physica*, which might be taken as fem. sing. or neuter pl.; hence there was in med. L. considerable fluctuation in the grammatical treatment of these words. In the Romanic langs. (It., Sp. -ica, F. -ique), as also in Ger. (-ik), they were regularly treated as fem. sing.; though in French, from the 16th c., sometimes as plural (*les mathématiques*).

In English, such words of this class as were in use before 1500 had the singular form, and were usually written, after French, -ique, -ike, as *arsmetike*, *magike*, *musike*, *logike* (-ique), *retorique*, *mathematique* (-ike, -ik), *mechanique*, *economique*, *ethyque* (-ik); this form is retained in *arithmetic*, *logic*, *magic*, *music*, *rhetoric* (though *logics* has also been used). But, from the 15th c., forms in -ics (-iques) occur as names of treatises (repr. Gr. names in -*iká* or their L. translations in -ica), e.g. *ethiques* = τὰ ἠθικά; and in the second half of the 16th c. this form is found applied to the subject-matter of such treatises, in *mathematics*, *economics*, etc. From 1600 onward, this has been the accepted form with names of sciences, as *acoustics*, *conics*, *dynamics*, *ethics*, *linguistics*, *metaphysics*, *optics*, *statics*, or matters of practice, as *aesthetics*, *athletics*, *economics*, *georgics*, *gymnastics*, *politics*, *tactics*. The names of sciences, even though they have the form in -ics, are now construed as singular, as in 'mathematics is the science of quantity; its students are mathematicians'; in recent times some writers, following German or French usage, have preferred to use a form in -ic, as in *dialectic*, *dogmatic*, *ethic*, *metaphysic*, *static*, etc. Names of practical matters as *gymnastics*, *politics*, *tactics*, usually remain plural, in construction as well as in form.

3. Besides the preceding, there are many sbs. formed directly from adjectives in -ic taken absolutely, either after ancient models or on ancient analogies, as in names of medical agents, as *alexipharmic*, *emetic*, *cosmetic*, *hidrotic* (pl. *emetics*, etc.); in names of styles of poetry or metres, as *epic*, *lyric*, *Anacreontic*, *iambic*; and in words of various kinds, as *domestic*, *rustic*, *catholic*, *classic*, *mechanic*, *lunatic*.

Words in -ic from Gr. or L. have the stress regularly on the penult, e.g. *mechanic*, *dramatic*, *enclitic*, *fanatic*. The exceptions, as *arithmetic*, *aesene*, *catholic*, *heretic*, *rhetoric*, *lunatic*, are chiefly words taken directly from French, in which originally the final syllable had the main stress, and the antepenult a secondary stress (*rhetoriqué*),

which afterwards became the primary in accordance with the regular treatment of French words (e.g. *vainité*, *animé*), in English.

A few adjs. in -ic form advs. in -ically, as *publicly*, *frantically*, *heroically*; but the adv. is usually in -ically, from the secondary adj. in -ical. Derivative abstract sbs. are formed in -icity, as *domesticity*, *atomicity*, and agent nouns in -ician as *arithmetician*, *musician*, *physician*.

I-cached, I-cakeled, ME. pa. pples. of CATCH, CACKLE *vs.* Icaicin: see under ICAIC.

-ical, a compound suffix, f. -ic + -al, sometimes forming an adj. from a sb. in -ic, as *music*, *musical*, but more frequently a secondary adj., as *comic*, *comical*, *historic*, *historical*. Its origin appears to have been the formation in late L. of adjs. in -*alis* on sbs. in -ic-us, or in -icē, e.g. *grammatic-us* grammarian, *grammatic-*us** grammar, *grammatic-*us** grammatical, *cleric-us* clergyman, clerk, *cleric-*us** clerical. So in med. L., *chirurgic-*us**, *chirurgic-*us** is, *chirurgic-*us** medical, *chirurgic-*us** medical, *chirurgic-*us** medical, etc. But in English they are exceedingly numerous, existing not only in all cases in which the term in -ic is a sb., but also as the direct representatives of L. adjs. in -icus, F. -ique. Thus we find before 1500 *canonical*, *chirurgical*, *domestic*, *musical*, *philosophical*, *physical*. Many adjs. have a form both in -ic and -ical, and in such cases that in -ical is usually the earlier and that more used. Often also the form in -ic is restricted to the sense 'of' or 'of the nature of' the subject in question, while that in -ical has wider or more transferred senses, including that of 'practically connected' or 'dealing with' the subject. Cf. 'economic science', 'an economical wife', 'prophetic words', 'prophetic studies', 'a comic song', 'a comical incident', 'the tragic muse', 'his tragical fate'. A *historic* book is one mentioned or famous in history, a *historical* treatise contains or deals with history. But in many cases this distinction is, from the nature of the subject, difficult to maintain, or entirely inappreciable.

Adjectives of locality, nationality, and language, as *Baltic*, *Arabic*, *Turkic*, and those of chemical and other technical nomenclature, as *axalic*, *ferric*, *pelagic*, *dactylic*, *hypnotic*, *megathic*, have usually no secondary form in -al. Hence some derivative sbs. in -ically, as *technicality*.

I-called, ME. pa. pple. of CALL *v.*

-ically, advb. ending, f. -ical + -LY, forming advs. from adjs. in -ical, which are also used as the advs. from the corresponding adjs. in -ic. Thus *historic*, *historical*, adv. *historically*, *poetic*, *poetical*, adv. *poetically*. The adv. is almost always in -ically even when only the adj. in -ic is in current use, as in *athletically*, *hypnotically*, *phlegmatically*, *rustically*, *scenically*.

Icarian (ἰκάρειαν), a. 1 Also 9 Icarean. [f. L. *Icarus* = Gr. Ἰκάριος, f. *Icarus*, Ἰκαρος the son of Daedalus, in Greek Mythology.]

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Icarus, fabled, in escaping from Crete, to have flown so high that the sun melted the wax with which his artificial wings were fastened on, so that he fell into the Aegean sea: hence, applied to ambitious or presumptuous acts which end in failure or ruin.

1595 Polimanteia (1881) 58, I feel my Icarian wings to melt with the heat of so bright a sunne. 1623 COCKERAM, *Icarian soaring*, Pride. 1639 G. DANIEL Poems Wks. 1878 II. 121 Mee better suits to Crepee Then with Icarian wings Contrive a scorned Ruine. a 1822 SHELLEY Mann. Anc. in Ess. & Lett. (Camelot) 43 Expectations are often exalted on Icarian wings, and fall. 1844 DISRAELI Coningsby VII. 1, Your Icarian flight melts into a very grovelling existence.

Icarian (ἰκάρειαν), a. 2 and sb. [f. *Icarian* (see def.) + -AN.]

a. adj. Pertaining to or characteristic of Icaria, an ideal republic described in a work (*Voyage en Icarie*, 1840) by the French communist Etienne Cabet (1788-1856), afterwards taken as the name of several communistic settlements, established by Cabet at Nanvoo and elsewhere in U.S. b. sb. A follower or adherent of Cabet; a member of an Icarian community such as that at Nanvoo.

1865 Athenæum No. 1949. 309/1 A Phalansterian, perhaps an Icarian. 1875 NORDHOFF Communistic Soc. U. S. 387 The Icarians reject Christianity. Ibid. 393 The Icarian system is as nearly as possible a pure democracy.

Hence Icarianism, the communism of Cabet.

1893 R. T. ELY Fr. & Germ. Socialism iii. 50 The apostles of Icarianism should . . convert the world by teaching, preaching, and by setting good examples.

I-caried, ME. pa. pple. of CARRY *v.*

Icary, var. of IKARY, caviare.

† Icasm. Obs. rare-1. [ad. Gr. ἰκασμα comparison, simile, f. ἰκάειν to make like, to depict.] A figurative expression. So † Icastio a. [ad. Gr. ἰκαστικός], figurative.

1664 H. MOORE Myst. Inig. ii. i. x. 259 The difficulty of understanding Prophecies is in a manner no greater, when

once a man has taken notice of the settled meaning of the peculiar icasms therein. *Ibid.*, These be the chief icastick terms that occur in the Prophetick style.

†Ice, ME. pa. pp. of **CAST** v.

†Icehe n. v. Obs. [Of obscure history; in meaning it agrees with the later forms **HITCH**, **ITCH** v.2, but evidence of continuity is wanting.] *trans.* and *intr.* To move, stir.

c. 1200 **OMNIN** 8123 He.. icched himm a litell upp & wolld himm selfenn mirrbren. *Ibid.* 11833 Uss birp... te mare uss godenn, & icchenn uppward a33 summ del lnn alle gode dedess. c. 1305 *St. Lucy* 105 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 104 Hi ne mishte hire a fot awinne. Ne make hire icche anne fot, of be stede. *Ibid.* 132. 105 Hi gonne to drawe and tuiche, And euer lai þis maide stille, hi nemiste hire enes icche.

Icele, obs. form of **ICKLE**, icicle.

Iceol, dial. variant of **HICKWALL**.

Ice (eis), sb. Forms: 1-3 **is**, 3 **ys**, (isse), 3-6 **ys**, 4 **is**, **ys**(e), **yas**, 4-5 **ys**, **yise**, 4-7 **ise**, (5 **ys**, 6 **Sc. ische**), 5-7 **yce**, 5-100. [Com. Teut.: OE. **is**, OFris., **OLG.**, **OHG.** (MDu., MHG.) **is** (Du. **ijs**, Ger. **eis**), ON. **is** (Sw., Da. **is**): -OTeut. *iso-. There are no certain cognates outside Teutonic.]

I. 1. Frozen water; water rendered solid by exposure to a low temperature.

Beowulf (Z.) 1608 Hit eal gesealt ise gelicost. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxviii. 59 Hwa wundrað þæs... hwy þæt is mæge weorðan of wætere. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) cxlviii. 8 Fyr, forst, hægel and gefeallen snaw, is and yste. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Þe forme we swan [f snaw], þat oðer is. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 99 Ðe firmament... Of wætres foren, of yses wal ðis middel werld it luket al; May no fir 3et melten ðat ys. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 6644 It sult frese and turne al in-til yse þar. c. 1400 *MAUNDREY* (Roxb.) xiv. 65 Þe frost and be yse es mykill harder þan here. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 258/1 Ice, glacies. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 5 b, Isidore saith, that it [Crystall] is nothing else then a congeled Ise. 1620 *T. GRANGER Div. Logike* 128 Colder then yce. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 180 Ice, which is water in another state, is very elastic. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 62 Ice is in fact crystalline, while snow is crystallized. 1883 *HOWELLS Register* i, My feet are like ice.

b. With **pl.**: A mass or piece of ice.

c. 900 *b. Bada's Hist.* v. xlii. (1890) 156 þa eode he sume neahte on ise unwærlæc. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 9511 Me mishte bope ride & go in Temese vpe be yse. c. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 436 His wyf walked him wip... Barfoe on be bare ijs. 1473 *WARKW. Chron.* 3 Ther was aue fervent froste... that menne myght goo overe the yise. 1535 *STEWART Chron.* Scot. II. 619 Or euir tha wist on Forres loch tha ran, Under the ische yse drownt thair ilkman. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 42 In the Spring the Whales are in... the West Ice, as they call it. 1820 *SCOBESBY Arctic Reg.* I. 266 Separation between the east or whaling, and west or sealing ice of the fishers. 1850 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* vii. (ed. 8) 99 Captain Cook was of opinion that the ice of the antarctic predominated over that of the arctic region.

2. The ice: the layer of ice on a river, lake, sea, etc.; the frozen surface of a body of water.

[c. 900 *b. Bada's Hist.* III. ii. (1890) 156 þa eode he sume neahte on ise unwærlæc. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 9511 Me mishte bope ride & go in Temese vpe be yse. c. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 436 His wyf walked him wip... Barfoe on be bare ijs. 1473 *WARKW. Chron.* 3 Ther was aue fervent froste... that menne myght goo overe the yise. 1535 *STEWART Chron.* Scot. II. 619 Or euir tha wist on Forres loch tha ran, Under the ische yse drownt thair ilkman. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 42 In the Spring the Whales are in... the West Ice, as they call it. 1820 *SCOBESBY Arctic Reg.* I. 266 Separation between the east or whaling, and west or sealing ice of the fishers. 1850 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* vii. (ed. 8) 99 Captain Cook was of opinion that the ice of the antarctic predominated over that of the arctic region.]

b. To break the ice: to make a passage for boats, etc. by breaking the frozen surface of a river, lake, etc.; *fig.* to make a beginning in some undertaking or enterprise (cf. *to break ground*); to prepare the way for others (cf. *quot.* 1590); in modern usage, to break through cold reserve or stiffness.

1579-80 *NORTH PLUTARCH* (1676) 89 To be the first to break the ice of the Enterprise. 1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments Epil.*, The author therefore in adventuring to breake the yse to make the passage easie for his countrymen, failing sometimes of the foud, and falling into the pit, may seeme worthe to be pitied. 1646 *J. COOKE Vind. Prof. Law* To Rdr., I have attempted to break the ice in a subject concerning reformation in Courts of Justice. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. ii. 494 The Oratorur. At last broke silence, and the Ice. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. ix. 246 You see... that I break the ice, and begin first in the indispensably expected correspondence between us. 1823 *BYRON Juan* XIII. xxxviii, And your cold people are beyond all price, When once you've broken their confounded ice. 1893 *EARL DUNMORE Panirs* I. 226 The ice being thus broken, Ching Dolai put aside the reserve habitual to all Celestials.

3. In figurative expressions, with allusion to the slippery, cold, or brittle nature of ice.

a. 1420 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 907 Beware, I rede; thow stondest on the yce. c. 1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) xxii. 22, I seik the water hett in vndir the cauld yce. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* IV. ii. 22 Tut, tut, thou art all Ice. 1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch.* II. IV. cxix, Soe Spirits bound vp in the Ice of feare are thawed by Nobler Passions shining there. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* VIII. iv, The bright eyes of our hero thawed all her ice in a moment. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* VII. II. 170 Those who knew him well... were aware that under all this ice a fierce fire was constantly burning. 1892 *QUIDA in Fortn. Rev.* LII. 785 The incessant, breathless round of intermingled sport and pleasure danced on the thin ice of debt.

4. A congelation or crystalline appearance resembling ice.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. § 5 Jewellers... if there be a graine, or a cloude, or an ice which may be ground forth, without taking to much of the stone, they help it.

5. a. A frozen confection. Now with **an** and **pl.**: An ice-cream or water-ice.

(In French the **pl. glaces** in this sense was admitted by the Acad. in 1762; but as late as 1825 it was asserted to be incorrect to say *une glace*.)

1716 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Lady X*—1 Oct., The company are entertained with ice in several forms, winter and summer. 1773 *BYDSONE Sicily* xxxiii. (1809) 318 A free indulgence in the use of ices. 1831 *DISRAELI Yng. Duke* xlii, The cakes and the confectionary, and the ices. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xlii, He went out and ate ices at a pastry-cook's shop. 1850 *T. & J. M. MORTON All that Glitters* etc. II, Toby, take that load of pine apple ice into the ball-room, and present an ice to each lady.

b. = **ICINO**.

1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Diet.* s.v. *March pane*, You may also ice them... and the Ice is to be bak'd with the Oven-lid. 1819 *Pantologia*, Ice, concreted sugar.

II. attrib. and Comb.

6. simple attrib.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. ii. 253 It was a Sword of Spaine, the Ice brookes temper. 1744 (title) *An Account of the Glacieres or Ice Alps in Savoy*. 1813 *ELLIS Brand's Pop. Antiq.* II. 310 note, We have heard of Ice Fairs on the River Thames. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 413 The ice harvest lasts about two months. 1884 *Bath Fril.* 16 Feb. 7/2 The ice carnival at Montreal opened on Monday. *Ibid.*, In the evening the Ice Palace was a wonderfully beautiful structure. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 3/1 We are increasing our ice consumption at about the rate of five per cent. a year. 1898 *Ibid.* 31 Mar. 2/1 The crew will consist of twenty-four men, all of them experienced in ice navigation.

7. General combinations: a. attrib. Of or pertaining to ice, connected with, characterized by, occurring in, performed on, ice or the ice, as *ice-battle*, *-break*, *-chart*, *-clue*, *-coldness*, *-crack*, *-crossing*, *-fight*, *-flower*, *-fog*, *-hole*, *-jam*, *-marsh*, *-measurement*, *-melling*, *-movement*, *-pressure*, *-range*, *-ravine*, *-road*, *-shove*, *-spot*, *-storm*, *-temper*, *-track*, *-tramp*, *-travel*, *-upheaval*, *-voice*, *-walk*; esp. in names of tools and implements used in the harvesting, carriage, and storage of ice for economic purposes, as *ice-barge*, *-basket*, *-crusher*, *-cutter*, *-fork*, *-leveller*, *-mallet*, *-marker*, *-pick*, *-preserver*, *-scraper*, *-shaver*, *-spade*, *-tongs*, *-tool*.

1856 *KANE Arctic. Expl.* II. xxix. 297 The scars which their own 'ice-battles had impressed on the vessels. *Ibid.* I. xxiv. 314, I met my officers... and showed them my 'ice-charts. *Ibid.* I. xii. 133 On this return I had much less difficulty with the 'ice-cracks. *Ibid.* II. xxvi. 267 The third [sledge] we had to reserve as essential to our 'ice-crossings. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 200 'Ice-crusher, ice-picks, and tools used in handling ice. 1856 *KANE Arctic. Expl.* I. iii. 32 One of those heavy 'ice-fogs... settled around us. 1853-Grinnell *Expl.* xii. (1856) 87 The 'ice-hole of the Vituline seal. 1863 *LYELL Antiq. Man* viii. (ed. 3) 139 When 'ice-jams' occur on the St. Lawrence. 1856 *KANE Arctic. Expl.* I. xxiv. 314 Knowledge of Lancaster Sound and its 'ice-movements. 1896 *NANSEN in Daily Chron.* 2 Nov. 4/1 The 'ice-pressures began to be tremendous. 1884 *S. E. DAWSON Handbk. Canada* 122 The 'ice-roads [across the St. Lawrence] are always marked out by spruce-trees stuck in the snow. 1865 *PARKMAN Champlain* XI. (1875) 334 He built a wall of bricks... in order to measure the destructive effects of the 'ice-shove in the spring. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, 'Ice-tongs, utensils for taking up ice at a table. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Ice-tongs, grasping implements for carrying blocks of ice. 1856 *KANE Arctic. Expl.* I. vi. 58 Nothing of 'ice-upheaval has ever been described equal to this.

b. Composed or consisting of ice; as *ice-barriade*, *-barrier*, *-bay*, *-beach*, *-bed*, *-block*, *-cake*, *-cascade*, *-case*, *-cataract*, *-chain*, *-cliff*, *-cone*, *-crag*, *-disc*, *-dock*, *-drift*, *-drop*, *-dust*, *-expanse*, *-float*, *-fragment*, *-growth*, *-hummock*, *-lake*, *-lump*, *-mass*, *-neck*, *-ocean*, *-pearl*, *-pile*, *-plain*, *-precipice*, *-rain*, *-ridge*, *-roof*, *-sea*, *-shoal*, *-slope*, *-surface*, *-table*, *-torrent*, *-trap*, *-vaull*, *-wall*, *-waste*, *-wharf*.

1856 *KANE Arctic. Expl.* I. xx. 248 Deep cavities filled with snow intervened between lines of 'ice-barricades. *Ibid.* xxxi. 421 A brig, high and dry, spending an Arctic winter over an Arctic 'ice-bed. 1853-Grinnell *Expl.* xxvi. (1856) 218 There it was, with the gangway stairs of 'ice-block masonry. 1873 *J. GEIRIE Gl. Ice Age* (1894) 543 The glacier descends in a series of 'ice-cataracts. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. viii. 266 Such sand-layers give birth to 'ice-cones. 1856 *KANE Arctic. Expl.* I. xxv. 327 The 'ice-drift from the southern of these had now piled itself in our way. 1795-7 *SOUTHEY Juvenile & Minor Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 97 Blue-lip, an 'ice-drap at thy sharp blue nose. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xviii. 124 An avalanche... came heralded by clouds of 'ice-dust. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 326 They [bears] are not only seen at land, but often on 'ice-floats, several leagues at sea. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 325 Among the 'ice-hummocks off the southern shore of Franz Josef Land. 1591 *SYLVESTER Pery* 133 North-west winde... his volleys racketed, Of bounding Balls of 'Ice-pearl slippery shining. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Expl.* I. (1856) 485 The great 'ice-plain formed one continuous sheet from the Greenland shore as far as the eye could reach. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xi. 84 Breathing more freely after we had cleared the 'ice-precipice. *Ibid.* I. xxii. 152, I waited for him... and helped him down the 'ice-slope. 1856 *KANE Arctic. Expl.* I. vii. 71 We could see the strait growing still narrower, and the heavy 'ice-tables grinding up. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xxiv. 173, I visited the 'ice-wall at the Tacul.

c. Instrumental, with passive participles, forming adjs., as *ice-battered*, *-bemarbled*, *-born*, *-built*, *-capped*, *-chained*, *-checked*, *-choked*, *-clad*, *-clogged*, *-clothed*, *-cooled*, *-covered*, *-crusted*, *-cumbered*, *-embossed*, *-enveloped*, *-fed*, *-glazed*, *-ground*, *-imprisoned*,

-laden, *-lined*, *-locked*, *-marked*, *-polished*, *-preserved*, *-rubbed*, *-sheltered*, *-worn*. Also *ice-like*.

1856 *KANE Arctic. Expl.* I. xxviii. 364 Edsconced in our 'ice-battered citadel. 1757 *GRAY Progr. Poesy* II. ii, In climes beyond the solar road, Where shaggy forms o'er 'ice-built mountains roam. 1799 *CAMPBELL Pleas. Hope* II. 122 The 'ice-chain'd waters slumbering on the shore. 1880 *A. R. WALLACE Isl. Life* 154 Where the whole country is completely 'ice-clad. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Expl.* x. (1856) 76 Through this 'ice-clogged bay. 1755 *SMOLLETT Quix.* (1803) IV. 167 Those savoury banquets, and 'ice-cooled potatoes. 1847 *ELIZA COOK Poems, Dog of Alps* i, The 'ice-covered scalps... of the Alps. 1856 *KANE Arctic. Expl.* I. xiv. 156 Through the 'ice-crusted window-panes of the cabin. 1798 *SOTHEBY tr. Wieland's Oberon* (1806) I. 97 Wedg'd in masses 'ice-emboss'd. 1813 *COLERIDGE Remorse* II. i. 18 An 'ice-glazed precipice. 1872 *TYNDALL Forms of Water* § 365 The 'ice-ground part of the mountains is clearly distinguished from the splintered crests. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xvi. 107 Between us and the 'ice-laden valley. 1860 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alt.* III. cxix. 60 On the supposed 'ice-like plain. 1897 *E. CONYBEARE Cambridgesh.* 5 Travelled fragments of rock, usually 'ice-marked. 1880 *A. R. WALLACE Isl. Life* 176 The 'ice-preserved Arctic mammalia. 1860 *G. H. K. Vac. Tour.* 165 Smooth, grey, 'ice-worn, gneiss banks. 1893 *SIR H. H. HOWORTH Glacial Nightmare* II. 704 The higher parts of the Dovrefjelds... have not been ice-worn.

d. parasynthetic, as *ice-bearded*, *-belled*, *-hearted*, *-helmed*, *-pillared*, *-ribbed* adjs.

1591 *SYLVESTER Pery* 174 'Ice-bearded Boreas. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* III. i. 133 Oh, 'ice-bearded counsellor! 1875 *LONGF. Pandora* vi, *Polices of the Waters*, The mountains, the giants, The 'ice-helmed, the forest-belled. 1898 *ELIZA COOK Melaia, King of Wind* i, He burst through the 'ice-pillar'd gates of the North. 1866 *B. TAYLOR Poems, The Harp*, The thunders of the 'ice-ribbed ocean.

e. objective, as *ice-blasting*, *-breaking*, *-cutting*, *-haunting*, *-loving*, *-making*, *-sbs.* and *adjs.*

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 362 'Ice-breaking Boat... used in... sailing among the Ice. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIII. 343 'Ice-haunting... species. *Ibid.*, 'Ice-loving and maritime species. 1875 *URS'S Dict. Arts* II. 488 Harrison's 'ice-making machine... is a particular application of the exhausting air-pump. 1856 *KANE Arctic. Expl.* I. vi. 64 A smart 'ice-shattering breeze, to open a road for us.

8. Special Combinations: ice-action, the action of ice upon the surface of the earth, esp. during the glacial period; **ice-age**, the glacial period (see **GLACIAL** 3); **ice-anchor**, a grapnel for holding a ship to an ice-floe; **ice-apron**, a pointed structure for protecting a bridge-pier from ice carried down by the stream; **ice-auger**, an auger for boring large holes in ice, used in ice-fishing; **ice-ax**, an ax used by Alpine climbers, for cutting steps in icy slopes; **ice-bag**, an india-rubber bag filled with ice and applied to some part of the body for medical or surgical purposes; **ice-banner** (U.S.) = *ice-feathers* (*Cent. Dict.*); **ice-beam**, a beam placed at the stern or bow of a ship to resist the pressure of ice; **ice-bearer**, a frost-bearer or **CRYOPHORUS**; **ice-bed**, a stratified glacial deposit; **ice-belt**, the fringe of ice along an Arctic coast; = **ICE-ROOT**; **ice-boulder**, a boulder conveyed by glacial action; **ice-box**, a box or compartment for holding ice, an ice-chest; or one that is kept cold by means of ice; **ice-calk** = **CALK** sb. 1, 2 (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875); **ice-calorimeter**, an apparatus for determining specific heat by means of ice; **ice-canoe**, a canoe with iron runners for use on frozen lakes or rivers; **ice-cataplasm** = *ice-poultice* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **ice-cave**, a cave which contains ice even in summer; **ice-chair**, a chair fitted with runners so as to be propelled easily upon ice; a sledge-chair; **ice-chamber**, a compartment containing, or cooled by, ice; a refrigerating chamber; **ice-chest** (see *quot.*); **ice-chisel**, a chisel used for cutting holes in ice, or splitting blocks of ice; **ice-claw**, an iron claw for grappling and lifting blocks of ice (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875); **ice-closet**, an ice-chamber or ice-chest; **ice-clothes**, clothing suitable for wearing on the Arctic ice; **ice-compress** = *ice-poultice* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); **ice-craft**, ability to deal with the ice in mountaineering or Arctic exploration; **icemanship**; **ice-creeper** = *ice-calk* (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875); **†ice-dagger**, an icicle; **ice-drift**, drifted ice in the mass; **ice-drill** = *ice-auger*; **ice-drops**, in *Bot.*, transparent processes resembling icicles, as in the ice-plant (Webster 1864); **ice-elevator**, a machine for lifting blocks of ice to a higher level; **ice-escape**, an apparatus for rescuing persons who have fallen through the ice; **ice-farm** (U.S.), a place where the business of procuring ice for commercial purposes is carried on; **ice-feathers**, feather-like forms assumed by ice exposed to wind, in mountainous parts of the United States (*Cent. Dict.*); **ice-fender**, a fender or guard to protect a vessel from being injured by ice (Ogilvie 1882); **ice-ferns**, the fern-like formations produced on the surface of glass by the action of frost; **ice-fish**, the caplin (Fank); **ice-fishing**, fishing in winter through

holes made in the ice; ice-flow, an ice-stream; †ice-flowers = ice-ferns; ice-fox, the Arctic fox; ice-glass = crackle-glass (CRACKLE sb. 3); ice-gorge (U.S.), an accumulation of ice-blocks choking the bed of a river; ice-gull, a name given in N. America to the glaucous gull and the ivory gull; ice-ladder = ice-escape; ice-leaf, a local name of Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus* (Britten & Holl.); ice-ledge = ice-foot; ice-loon, the great northern diver (U.S.); ice-machine, a machine for the artificial production of ice; ice-maker, one who manufactures artificial ice; ice-mark, a mark, scratch, or groove produced by ice-action, esp. by glacial action during the ice-age; †ice-meer, a cake of ground-ice; ice-mill, a spot where a glacier grinds out the underlying rock by the action of loose stones, a glacier-mill; ice-pack, a body of separate pieces of drift-ice closely packed so as to form one great ice-field; ice-pail, a pail for holding ice, in which bottles of wine, etc. are plunged in order to cool the liquor; ice-paper [tr. F. *papier glacé*], transparent gelatine in thin sheets used in copying drawings (Cent. Dict.); ice-period, the glacial period of Geology, the ice-age; ice-pit, a pit in which ice is stored for preservation; ice-pitcher, a pitcher with double sides, or of non-conducting material, for holding broken ice or iced water; ice-plane (see quot.); ice-poultice, a bag or bladder filled with pounded ice, for application to inflamed parts of the body (C. A. Harris *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 1854-67); ice-pudding, a frozen confection in the form of pudding; ice-pulse, the throbbing movement which precedes an ice-quake; ice-quake, the convulsion which accompanies the break-up of an ice-field or ice-floe; ice-raft, a floating sheet of ice; ice-ram, a pointed projection from a ship's bows, to assist it in forcing its way through ice; ice-river = ice-stream; ice-room = ice-chamber; ice-safe, a meat-safe having chambers for containing ice; ice-sandal, a sandal or golosh with spiked sole, worn on ice; ice-saw, a large saw employed by Arctic voyagers and in ice harvesting for cutting ice; ice-screw, an ice-elevator having a spiral motion; ice-ship, a ship specially built to resist ice-pressure; ice-shoe, a spiked shoe used for walking on ice; ice-shop, a shop where ice is sold; ice-spur, a spur or spike fixed in the sole of a boot, to assist in walking on ice; ice-station, a station where ice is collected for storage; ice-stick, a stick with a spike at the end, used in walking on ice; ice-striae, thin lines of scoring made in rocks by ice passing over them; ice-system, a connected system or group of glaciers; ice-whale, the great polar whale; ice-yacht = ice-boat; hence ice-yachting, yachtsman.

1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 308 Proof of a close connection between 'ice-action and contorted stratification. 1873 J. GEIKIE (*title*) The Great 'Ice Age. 1888 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 3/4 Geologists have lately been working out the facts of what is called the 'Glacial Period', or the 'Ice Age'. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 59 The ice being all round us, we got out our 'ice-anchors', and moored along-side a field. 1880 *Standard* 20 May 3 The vessel will 'hook on' with an S-shaped ice-anchor to the floe alongside. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1161/4 The 'ice-aprons of the Eads's St. Louis Railway Bridge are 200 feet long and 60 feet wide. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 349 note, The 'ice-axe', with which the hole is made. 'Sometimes an 'ice-drill' is made use of for this purpose. 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* I. 44 The ice-axes they carried. 1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 15 The use of the spiral 'ice-bags for sea-sickness. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 191 Oaktimbers, called 'ice-beams, about 12 inches square and 25 feet in length are placed beneath the hold beams. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts etc.*, 'Ice-Bearer. 1885 ELIZ. C. AGASSIZ *Louis Agassiz* I. 289 The ancient 'ice-beds and moraines of England. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. viii. 78 The little brig was fast to the 'ice-belt which lined the bottom of the cliffs. 1875 'Ice-box (see *Ice-chest*). 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 65 The 'ice-box' is also a metal chamber, with a receptacle for ice round the sides, and jacketed all over with a non-conductor. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Ice-chest, a form of domestic 'ice-chamber having apartments for the ice and the provisions, the food-chamber being cooled by air from the ice-box or by the cold side of the latter. 1893 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Com.* 23 Feb. In the great sea-going steamers there is always an ice-chamber. 1897 HUGHES *Mediterranean Fever* v. 191 Milk should be kept in the ice-chest. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 468 While three men were out on a low berg... one of them struck his 'ice-chisel against the mass. *Ibid.* xxix. (1856) 249 The 'ice-clothes ready for a jump. 1890 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 5/2 Proficiency in 'ice-craft grows gradually. 1889 *Montreal Daily Star*, *Carnival No.*, 'Ice Yachting' 5/1 'Ice-creepers taking the place of wading-boots. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 103 b, A child was slayne with an 'yse dagger (*Parvulus siria occisus est*). 1867 MOTLEY *Netherl.* xxxvi. III. 557 The strait was already filled with 'ice-drift. 1820 'Ice-drill (see *Ice-axe*). 1864 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Jan. 3/1 A number of sledge-chairs and an 'ice-escape were conveyed to the place of amusement. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Feb. 3/1 When the winter fairly sets in the scene on an 'ice-farm is a busy one. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 222 Fine as 'ice-ferns on

January panes. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* (1894) 542, I may shortly describe one or two of the better known of the old 'Ice-flows. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 41 Just as 'Ice flowers on our Glass-windows, get all sorts of figures. 1884 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 514/2 An 'ice-gorge forming in the river... has smashed... whole fleets of them. 1866 *All Year Round* No. 39. 293 The man with the 'ice-ladder on wheels... cannot get any nearer to me. 1775 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 252 The 'ice-maker belonging to me... made a sufficient quantity in the winter for the supply of the table during the summer season. 1792 WILLIAMS *ibid.* LXXXIII. 56 The ice-makers informed me the cold was most intense. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 27 They [the Oxford watermen] frequently meet the 'Ice-meers (for so they call the cakes of Ice thus coming from the bottom) in their very rise. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Nov. 3/1 A wedge of rounded rock, worn smooth by the vast 'ice-mills of the glacial epoch. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 234 Apprehensions of being frozen up in the heart of the 'ice-pack. 1773 *Lond. Chron.* 7 Sept. 248/3 'Ice-pails. 1850 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 264 Four bottles rose from amidst the crystal ruins of a well-filled ice-pail. 1876 AGASSIZ *Geol. Sk.* Ser. II. 100 The vegetation which succeeded the 'ice-period was of a different character. 1775 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 255 In their 'visits with me to the 'ice-pits. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Ice-plane, an instrument for smoothing away the rough surface of ice... before cutting and carting it away for storage. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Ice-plane, 2, an instrument for shaving off fragments of ice for cooling drinks. 1866 *Punch* 10 July 2/2 An 'ice-pudding to follow turtle soup, or boiled mutton to be eaten after custard. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* (Tanchu.) II. i. 8 From soup till ice-pudding time. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxii. (1856) 279 The deep stillness... the mysterious 'ice-pulse, as if the energies were gathering for another strife. 1891 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 278 The perils of the awful 'ice-quake in the convulsed and riven floe. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiii. 228 The transporting forces of the 'ice-raft. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* xxviii. 393 Fleets of icebergs and icebergs. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Aug. 1/3 A barque-rigged sailing-ship... furnished with a double copper hull and 'ice-ram. 1872 TYNDALL *Forms of Water* § 364 It is indubitable that an 'ice-river... once flowed through the vale of Hasli. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts etc.*, 'Ice-saw, a large saw used for cutting through the ice, for relieving ships when frozen up. 1878 A. H. MARKHAM *Gl. Frozen Sea* iv. 49 Ice-saw crews were organized in readiness for cutting a dock. 1885 SCHLEY & SOLEY *Rescue of Greely* viii. 113 The first [i.e. sealers] are distinctively 'ice-ships. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 172/2 His one hand armed with a broom, and his other charged with the 'ice-shoes, or tramps. 1875 CROFT *Climate & T.* xxx. 510 Blocks of ice... in the windows of 'ice-shops. 1871 MINSHU *Ductor*, 'Ice-spur, a shoe driven full of iron nails pointed. 1642 *Fuller Holy & Prof.* St. iv. i. 240 He standeth in a slippery place; and therefore needs constantly to wear ice-spurs, for he rather glides than goes. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Mar. 4/2 The party had to un buckle their shoes and climb with the help of ice-spurs and axes. 1868 B. J. LOSSING *Hudson* 304 Rockland Lake village. [is] the most extensive 'ice-station on the river. 1872 C. KING *Mountaineer.* *Sierra Nev.* vii. 147, I found unmistakable 'ice-striae, showing that the glacier had actually poured over the brink. 1876 T. G. BONNEV in *Proc. Geol. Soc.* No. 306 Wales, Scotland, and Scandinavia must have had their own 'ice-systems. 1882 *Standard* 1 Dec. 5/4 The 'ice yacht is really a skeleton boat mounted on gigantic runners. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 532/1 'Ice-yachting seems to be the acme of recklessness.

Ice (eis), v. Also 5 yse, 7 yce. [f. the sb.]
1. *trans.* a. To cover with ice. (Also to ice over.)
To ice up, to fill up with ice. b. To convert into ice; to freeze, congeal.

a 1400-50 Alexander 2883 (Dublin MS.) To be grete fode of gratun to-geder þai ryddyn, and fyndyn it frosyn þaim byfore, a fute-thyke ysyd. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 80 My trembling joyns (Iced quite over with a froz'd cold sweat). a 1639 WEBSTER *Appius & Virginia* v. (1654) 59 This sight hath stiffened all my operant powers, ic'd all my blood, benum'd my motion quite. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Synop.* (1660) 147 When it is iced all over, he shall feel neither heat nor cold. 1829 *Examiner* 21/2 A frost that iced the spray of the sea as it fell on the deck. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 201 Icing up again the opening in the walls.

c. *fig.* To cause to become frigid or cold and reserved in manner; cf. to break the ice: ICE sb. 2 b.
1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxix. 293 Laying myself open to too early a suspicion, I thought would but ice the girl over. 1748 — *Clarissa* (1811) III. i. 3 Such a sudden transition must affect her; must ice her over.

2. To cover or garnish (cakes, etc.) with a concretion of sugar (cf. ICING).

1602 PLAT *Delights for Ladies* xviii. To make Tum-bolds... when they are baked, yce them. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *March* pane. To ice March-Panes. 1852 MRS. ACTON *Mod. Cookery* xvi. (ed. 11) 335 The best mode of icing fruit tarts... is to moisten the paste with cold water, sift sugar thickly upon it [etc.].

b. *fig.* To cover or surround as with ice.

1679 PULLER *Mod. of the Ch. of Engl.* To Rdr. a iij. Noise and passion, and hardy confidence, iced over with some sanctimonious pretences. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II. xxi. 281 The moon... was now icing her crimson visage with crystal.

3. To refrigerate with ice; to cool (esp. wine) by placing among ice.

1825 T. COSNETT *Footman's Direct.* 130 If you have ice-pails to ice the wine, let this be done. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 24 The champagne is iced. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 18 Sept. 15/1 The fish are iced, packed in boxes.

4. To make cold; to freeze, chill. Chiefly *fig.*

1804 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* (1811) VI. 137 That unfortunate... proneness to scepticism, which iced his affections. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* (1837) I. iii. 24 Thus they vegetated—living in Polar harmony among themselves, and... occasionally icing the neighbours. 1845 MRS. HALL *Whiteboy* vi. 52

Much trouble had iced her nature. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Stichester* III. iii. 26 Her very enthusiasms were cold; she iced you... by the tone of her conversation.

5. *intr.* To turn to ice; to freeze. Also *fig.*

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 266 Winter is when these we love have perished. For the heart ices then. *Ibid.* xxviii. 336 When the poles are icing.

-ice, suffix, in ME. also -is(e, -ys(e, etc.

1. a. OF. -ice (-ise), of non-popular origin, ad. L. -itia (Sp. -icia, It. -izia), or -itus, -itium (Sp. -icio, It. -izio). Thus *avarice, justice, malice, notice* (ad. L. *avaritia, justitia, malitia, nobilita*), the later *police* (ad. L. *politia* = *politia*), and the French formations *cowardice, jaundice*. The masc. and neut. are represented by *novice, precipice, service* (= L. *novitius, precipitium, servitium*).

L. -itia would normally have given OF. -ise, -oise, through common Romanic *-etja, -ezja*, but in the literary language this was represented by -ice, -esse (as in *parcece, paresce*—L. *pigritia; hant-ice, hant-esse*—L. *alutia*), subsequently assimilated to -esse from L. -issa (cf. mod. F. *noblesse, paresse, hautesse*).

2. The ending -ice has various other origins, partly through assimilation to the preceding; as in the words (ac)complice, (ap)prentice, bodice, caprice, coppice, crevice, lattice, poultice, practice.

Iceberg (eis'berg). Also 8 ice-burg. [Adapted form of the term employed in several of the cognate languages, MDu., Dn. *ijsberg, G. eisberg, Da. isbjerg, Sw. isberg* (f. *is* ICE + *berg* hill, mountain); prob. taken immediately from Du.]

†1. An Arctic glacier, which comes close to the coast, and is seen from the sea as a hill or 'hummock'. *Obs.* Cf. ICE-HILL, ICE-MOUNTAIN.

1774 *Jrnl. Voy. under Com. Phipps* 44 Of the ice-hills there are seven. These are known by the name of the seven ice-burgs, and are thought to be the highest of the kind in the country [Spitzbergen]. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 70 Icebergs are large bodies of ice filling the valleys between the high mountains; the face towards the sea is nearly perpendicular. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 101 The Iceberg... written Ysberg by the Dutch signifies ice-mountain. I speak not here of the islands of ice which are borne to southern climates on the bosom of the ocean, but of those prodigious lodgments of ice which occur in the valleys. *Ibid.* 108 Icebergs are as permanent as the rocks on which they rest. In some places... the berg or glacier makes its way to a great extent into the sea... and then being capable of large dismemberments, gives rise to the kind of monstrous masses or icebergs, found afloat. 1821 BYRON *Juan* iv. c. 'Tis as a snowball which derives assistance from every flake, and yet rolls on the same. Even till an iceberg it may chance to grow.

2. A detached portion of an Arctic glacier carried out to sea; a huge floating mass of ice, often rising to a great height above the water. Formerly also called ice-island, also island or shoal of ice.

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 250 The term Ice-berg... is also as commonly extended to the large peaks... or islets of ice, that are found floating in the sea. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* iv. 50 But one iceberg was seen to-day, and that a very small one. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 58 Ice-berg. [Note] This term is applied by many authors to ice masses either on shore or at sea. I restrict it to detached ice, in contradistinction to the glacier or ice in situ. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 163 The icebergs, like glaciers, are laden with fragments of rock.

3. *fig.* A person compared to an iceberg, on account of his cold unemotional nature.

1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* v. Captain Thelwal is a perfect iceberg. 1882 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 79 We neither care for devout dunces nor for intellectual icebergs.

4. *Comb.*, as iceberg-droppings, boulders, gravel, clay, etc. dropped by melting icebergs; iceberg-green, a light green resembling that of an iceberg.

1889 J. GEIKIE in *Nature* 19 Sept. The drifts of those regions are not iceberg-droppings... but true moraine matter and fluvio-glacial detritus. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 8/2 One of the Polish dresses is in iceberg green cloth.

Hence Iceberger, one who has had experience of icebergs; Icebergship, coldness, indifference; Icebergery a., cold, icy.

1842 *United Service Mag.* II. 154 Many a fine fellow was doomed to fall, before official icebergship was thawed. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 217 Captain Knight, an experienced iceberg. 1888 MRS. SPENDER *Kept Secret* I. xi. 198, I was prepared with my most iceberg manner.

Ice-bird. Ornith.

1. The little ank or sea-dove.

1620 J. MASON *New-found-land* (1867) A iv b, The sea fowles are Sea Pigeons, Ice Birds, Bottle noses. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 76, I saw also... a very beautiful Ice-bird, which was so tame, that we might have taken him. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 110 A small black and white bird, which some called an ice-bird. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 267 Ice-bird, a name for the Rotche or Little Ank.

2. The Indian night-jar, *Caprimulgus asiaticus*.

1825 T. C. JERDON *Birds India* I. § 112. 197 Its usual note... is like the sound of a stone scudding over ice (hence it is sometimes called the Ice-bird).

Iceblink (eis'blink). [= Du. *ijsblink*, G. *eisblink*, Da. *iisblink*, -blik, Sw. *isblink*; f. ICE sb. + BLINK sb. 2 4.

The question of the original language, and history of this combination, is obscure. Sense 2 is the only meaning of *iisblink* in the Dictionary of the Danish Academy in 1820.]

1. A luminous appearance on the horizon, caused by the reflection of light from the ice. See *BLINK* *sb.* 2. 4. [1772-1818; see *BLINK* *sb.* 4. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 71 A bright appearance near the horizon, which the pilots called the blink of the ice.] 1817 SCORESBY in *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 555 The ice-blink consists in a stratum of a lucid whiteness, which appears in that part of the atmosphere next the horizon. 1847 SIA J. C. ROSS *Voy. S. Seas* 1. 171 The weather was beautifully clear, and a strong ice-blink in the sky. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 78/2 Over it [the floe edge] hung the hazy gray of the 'ice-blink'.

2. The name of a range of lofty ice cliffs on the south-east coast of Greenland. Also generally: An ice-cliff, the sea-front of a glacier. ? *Obs.*

[1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 1. 132 The famous Ice-glance, called in some charts, Eis-blink. It is a large high field of ice.] 1819 MONTGOMERY *Greenland* iii. 63 O'er rocks, seas, islands, promontories spread, The Ice-Blink rears its undulated head. [Note] The most stupendous accumulation of ice in the known world, which has been long distinguished by this peculiar name by the Danish navigators. 1837 MACDOUGALL *tr. Graah's E. Coast Greenland* (1839) 24 To such cliffs or barriers of ice I shall in the sequel give the name of ice-blink, or simply blink. The reflection of ice in the atmosphere, which is usually designated by that name, I shall, for distinction's sake, call 'sky-blink'. *Ibid.* 71 In the interior of the bay some four or five not inconsiderable ice-blinks protrude into the sea.

Ice-boat.

1. A boat mounted on runners for propulsion on the ice; *spec.* a light triangular structure mounted on skate-runners, and fitted with a mast and sail, used as a pleasure-boat for traversing smooth ice.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Ice-boats*, boats so constructed as to sail upon ice. They go with incredible swiftness, sometimes so quick as to affect the breath. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 277 The river had offered good sport for skaters, and the navigators of ice-boats. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1161/1 The ice-boats on the Maere and V, in Holland, consist of ordinary boats mounted on runners.

2. A boat or barge employed to break the ice in a river or canal.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* etc. s.v. The other kind of ice-boat is a heavily laden barge, drawn along a frozen canal by a number of horses, and in its passage breaking through the ice, and thus clearing the navigation. 1892 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 3/4 This was the ice-boat—a small barge, sharp in the bows, much like a tug steamer, and the greenish-grey sheet of ice heaved before the pressure of its coming.

Hence *Ice-boating*, sailing in an ice-boat.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Apr. 4/2 Ice-boating is perhaps a more dangerous amusement than we are led to believe. . . and ice-boat accidents are frequent. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 275 Ice-boating as a Canadian sport is most extensively practised near the cities and towns upon the great lakes of Erie, Huron, and Ontario.

Ice-bolt. [*f.* BOLT *sb.*] A 'bolt' or dart of ice: hence *fig.* a. A cold piercing sensation; a sudden deadly chill. b. An avalanche.

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* ii. (1791) 38 The keen ice-bolt trembles at her heart. 1829 MRS. SOUTHEY *Churchyards* 1. 301 The sudden revulsion of feeling came upon Andrew like an ice-bolt. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iv. 70 Protecting the inhabitants of the valley from the fearful ice-bolts of the mountain.

Ice-bone (i's'bōn). Chiefly *dial.* Forms: 6- iso-, 7- ice-, 8- iæ-, 9- isch-, ische-bone. [Known from 16th c.: corresponds to OLG. *isbēn*, MDu. *ice-been* (*ys-, ysch-, yse-been*), in Kilian *is-, isch-been*, MDu. *ijsbeen*; MLG. *isch-, isbēn*, LG. *isbēn*, whence mod.G. *eisbein* (Hensch 1616), Da., Sw. *isben, isben*; the os pubis or share-bone.

The OE. *isbēn*, cited in some Ger. and Du. Dictionaries, appears to be unverified; but the OLG. word is given from a Bodl. Virgil Gloss (10th c. MS.) by Gallée, *OS. Texts* 166: 'clunus isben uel arsbelli'. Kilian explains Du. *isbeen, ischbeen* as 'ischia, coxendix, os inferius circa nates; et os pubis, os pectinis'.]

The share-bone (or perh. some other bone of the pelvis or haunch); in *Cookery*, the *ITCH-BONE*.

1576 *Exp. Queen's Table* in Nichols *Progr.* (1823) 11. 8 Ice-bones. . . 2d. . . 2d. 1691 RAY S. & E. *Country Wds.*, *Ice-bone*, a rump of beef (*Norff.*). 1703 THORESBY *Lett. to Ray*, *Ice-bone*, the huckle-bone, the coxa (*Yorksh.*). c. 1818 *Eng. Woman's Companion*. The hind quarter contains the sirloin . . . and the ish, each, or ash-bone. a. 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Ice-bone*, a part of the rump of beef. 1828 CRADEN *Dial.*, *Ice-bone*, the pelvis. This is also called the natch or icht-bone, from which the *ice-bone* may be corrupted. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Ice-bone*, the edge-bone of beef.

Ice-borne (i's'bōrn), *ppl. a.* [*f.* ICE *sb.* + BORNE *ppl. a.*] Borne by or on ice; transported (as a boulder) during the glacial epoch.

1850 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 8) xvi. 231 The line of coast . . . is strewn . . . with iceborne boulders, often 6 feet in diameter. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xi. (1860) 263, I suspected that these islands [the Azores] had been partly stocked by ice-borne seeds, during the Glacial epoch.

Ice-bound (i's'bāund), *ppl. a.* [*f.* ICE *sb.* + BOUND *ppl. a.*] Held fast or confined by ice; frozen in; surrounded or hemmed in by ice.

a. 1659 CLEVELAND *Poems*, *Content* 14 Some Ice-bound Wilderness. 1822 BYRON *Viz. Judgem.* xxvii, A new Aurora borealis. . . seen, when ice-bound, By Captain Parry's crew. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* vi. 17 Dædalus. . . Sailed for the ice-bound north.

Ice-breaker. [*f.* ICE *sb.* + BREAKER.]

1. Anything that breaks up moving ice, so as to diminish its impact; *spec.* a structure protecting the upper end of a bridge-pier (cf. *ice-apron*).

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vii. 68 Three heavy hawsers out to the rocks of our little ice-breaker [an islet that turned the moving ice]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1721/2 A view of the Swing Bridge . . . shows the . . . ice-breakers in the stream.

2. A vessel specially adapted for breaking a channel through the ice: cf. ICE-BOAT 2.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1161/2 An ice-breaker for harbors is a steam-vessel provided with means for . . . keeping open a channel for ships. 1886 *Times* 9 Mar. 11/6 The Gothenburg icebreaker keeps the channel open. 1890 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/5 The Finnish Government has had an icebreaker constructed strong enough to force the severest of ice.

3. A machine or hand-tool for breaking ice for economic use.

Mod. The ice-house with the ice-breaker to be worked by a gas-engine.

4. A whaler's name for the Greenland whale.

Ice-cap.

1. A permanent cap or covering of ice over a tract of country, such as exists on high mountains, and on a large scale at either pole.

1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* App. 543 [To] cover the antarctic regions with an enormous ice-cap. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* viii. 156 A similar ice-cap is . . . believed to exist on the Antarctic pole at the present day.

2. *Med.* A bladder or elastic bag containing pounded ice, for application to the head in congestion of the brain, etc.

1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Ice Cap*, a bladder filled with pulverized ice, and applied to the head.

Ice-cold. a. [*f.* COLD *a.* Cf. Du. *ijskoud*, G. *eiskalt*, ON. *iskaldr*.] As cold as ice.

a. 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxvii. 3 Ice-cold sæ. a. 1000 *Seafarer* 19 Iscalde wæz. 1798 CR. JOURNOR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 94 The former quantity of ice-cold water. 1808 W. H. ELLA *Rosenberg* II. 123, I felt her ice-cold lips upon mine. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Ec.* viii. 66 The passionless heart of this ice-cold lover of mine.

Ice-cream. A compound of flavoured and sweetened cream or custard, congealed by being stirred or revolved in a vessel surrounded by a freezing mixture. (Earlier term, *iced cream*.)

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 249 To make Ice Cream. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ.* France I. 181 The ice-creams melt with the room's excessive heat. 1841 EMERSON *Lect.*, *Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) 11. 242 We dare not trust our wit for making our house pleasant to our friend, and so we buy ice-creams.

attrib. 1837 A. A. HAYES *Jesuit's Ring* 56 The days of bright summer, and lawn tennis, and ice-cream soda. 1889 A. T. PASK *Eyes Thames* 123 Three Italian ice-cream men, with their heavy barrows. 1893 *Critic* (U.S.) 8 Apr. 226/1 Our national beverage 'ice-cream soda'.

Iced (ist), *ppl. a.* [*f.* ICE *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Covered with ice; cooled by means of ice.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2383/2 All such Fruits, Iced Creams, and such other Varieties as the Season afforded. 1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ.* Wines 174 Their tables were constantly supplied with iced liquors. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxii, Impossible to melt as iced stream. 1852 FORD in *Q. Rev.* Mar. 432 Iced puddings now-a-days assume the shape and seeming of hams. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 800 Iced champagne, a little iced milk and soda-water. 1893 *Lp. MEATH* in *19th Cent.* Mar. 508 Of all the pleasant drinks . . . in hot weather recommend me to an iced-cream soda.

Ice-fall. [After *waterfall*.]

1. A cataract of ice; a steep part of a glacier resembling a frozen waterfall.

1817 COLEBRIDGE *Sibyll. Leaves* Poet. Wks. (1862) 184 Ve ice-falls I yet that from the mountain's brow Adown enormous ravines slope amain. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xv. 100 We were amid the wild chasms at the brow of the ice-fall. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* iv, We followed the usual track . . . as far as the top of the great icefall of the . . . glacier.

2. The fall of a mass of ice, from an ice-cliff or ice-berg.

1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 261 Then the ice-fall, with its ringing, rumbling, crashing roar, and the heavy, explosion-like voice of the final plunge, followed by the wild, frantic dashing of the waters.

Ice-field. A wide flat expanse of ice, esp. of marine ice in the Polar regions.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 40 Ice-fields, that are as the Meadows for the Seales. 1748 H. ELLIS *Hudson's Bay* 240 We saw vast numbers of Seals and Sea-Horses lying basking upon the Ice-Fields. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 110 The ice-field before us was a most noble one. 1890 BOLLOREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 175 A fresh blast had been unchained among the far south ice-fields.

Ice-floe (i's'floe), [*See FLOE*.] A large sheet of floating ice; sometimes several miles in extent (cf. quot. 1835).

1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXI. 341 Jammed in between two ice-floes. 1835 LESLIE *Polar Seas* 1. 43 The whale-fishers enumerate several varieties of the salt-water ice. A very wide expanse of it they call a field, and one of smaller dimensions a floe. 1882 H. LANSDALL *Through Siberia* I. 198 A dense mass of ice-floes and pack-ice rushed irresistibly up the Kurika.

Ice-foot. [According to quot. 1856, ad. Da. *isfod*, in same sense: the ice forms a foot or base to the cliff or high land.]

a. A belt or ledge of ice extending along the coast in Arctic regions (cf. *ice-belt*), caused by the shore-water being largely mixed with snow and so freezing at a higher temperature than the saltier water of the deep sea. b. Also applied to the margin of an ice-floe: see quot. 1897.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 175 The name is adopted . . . from the Danish 'Eis-fod' to designate a zone of ice which extends along the shore from the untried North. . . almost to the Arctic circle. *Ibid.* 11. App. ii. 303 The ledge of ice which, under the name of 'ice-foot', I have before described as clinging to the shore. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* iii. § 2. 109 A belt of ice known as coast ice or the ice foot. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* 111. ii. § 6 This shelf, known as the ice-foot, serves as a platform on which the abundant debris . . . gathers at the foot of the cliff. 1897 *tr. Nansen's Farthest North* 11. ix. 452 note, The ice-foot is the part of a floe which often projects into the water under the surface. It is formed through the thawing of the upper part of the ice in the summer-time by the warmer surface layer of the sea.

Ice-free, a. [= Ger. *eisfrei*, Da. *isfri*.] Free from ice; of a port: Not frozen up in winter.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 6/1 Russia, says Björnson, must sooner or later have an ice-free harbour on the Atlantic coast. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Dec. 4/7 Because Russia desires, and may be about to take an ice-free port in the Pacific. 1898 *Ibid.* 29 Sept. 1/2 After forty-eight hours' sailing we were once more in ice-free water.

Ice-hill.

1. A hill or mound of ice; an elevated glacier or hummock of ice; a slope covered with ice, used for sliding or tobogganing.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 26 The Ice-Hills that fill up the Valleys. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 244 Inclined planes to imitate the ice-hills of Russia. 1855 *Englishwoman in Russia* 215 The Russians are extremely fond of this amusement, and often have these ice-hills erected at some village at a little distance from the town. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 427 Myontii began climbing the dune-like summits of the ice-hills.

† 2. A floating ice-berg. *Obs.*

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 44 The great Ice-hills . . . that drive up and down in the Sea. *Ibid.* 47 A great Ice-hill came driving towards our ship.

Ice-hook. † a. A species of boat-hook, used to push large flakes of ice away from a ship. † b. An ice-anebor. c. A hook employed in securing and hoisting ice for storage.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 43 The Seamen hinder the pressing on of the ice as much as in them lieth, with great Ice-hooks. *Ibid.* Where there is pretty large Ice-fields, they join their Ships to them with great Ice-hooks, fastened to strong Cables. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 40 And stationed them to the ice hooks, poles, crabs.

Ice-house. A structure, often partly or wholly underground, and with non-conducting walls, in which ice is stored in winter for use during the year. Often taken as the type of a frigid place.

1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 96 The Persians make great use of Ice. . . they make for their Ice-houses as in France. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 35 Their Huts. are of a round Figure, and cannot be better compar'd than to our Ice-Houses. 1772 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 285 note, The very name of an ice-house almost strikes one with a chill. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xiv. 301 When we fill an ice-house. . . we break the ice into very small fragments. 1892 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 7/2 It is absolutely impossible to sit here this cold weather. . . the place is like an ice-house.

Ice-ickel, -icle, *obs.* forms of ICICLE.

Ice-island. An insulated mass of floating ice; an island-like ice-field; an extensive ice-berg.

1777 *Cook Voy. S. Pole* etc. Introd. 17 It is, therefore, very probable, that what Bouvet saw was nothing more than a large ice-island. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 225 The stupendous masses, known by the name of Ice-islands, or ice-bergs. . . from their height. . . and the depth of water in which they ground. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 116 We saw thirty-four ice-islands of various sizes.

Ice-isle. = *prec.*

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 599 The loosen'd ice-isles o'er the main advance. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxvii. (1848) 322 Dark wretched thoughts like ice-isles in a stream Choke up my mind and clash.

Iceland¹ (i's'lænd). [*f.* ICE *sb.* + LAND *sb.*] A country covered with ice; the realm of perpetual ice.

1824 LYTTON *Zanoni* iv. x, An oasis in the desert, a summer in the iceland. 1889 *Mag. Amer. Hist.* XXI. 217 MacKenzie had excluded from the unprofitable search another vast extent of that iceland.

Iceland² (i's'länd). Also 6 *Yselonde*, *Ise-land*, 7 *Island*, *Isling*. [*ME.* *Island*, *Ysland*, etc., ad. ON. *Island*, *f. is-s* ICE + *land* LAND.] The name of a large island lying on the border of the Arctic Ocean, between Norway and Greenland; used *attrib.* in the names of articles imported from or peculiar to that country, as *Iceland clothes, fish, horse, pony, wool*; also *Iceland beer*, a fermented liquor made from *Arenaria peplodes* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *Iceland crystal* = *Iceland spar*; *Iceland cur*, *Iceland dog* (also short *Iceland*), a shaggy, sharp-eared white dog, formerly in favour as a lap-dog in England; *Iceland lichen*, *Iceland moss*, a species of edible lichen, *Cetraria islandica*, having certain medicinal properties; hence *Iceland moss jelly*, *starch* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *Iceland poppy*, a variety of *Papaver nudicaule*, the yellow Arctic poppy; *Iceland sea-grass*, *Ulva latissima* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *Iceland spar*, a transparent variety of calcite, used in demonstrating the polarization of light.

c. 1205 LAY. 2622 Gutland & Irland, Orcanie & Island. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3724 Scotlande & yslonde & orcadis. 1577-87 HOLMES *Scot. Chron.* (1805) I. 22 Island,

that lieth in the cold frosty sea beyond the Artike circle toward the North pole. 1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* 63 Floke stayed here the whole winter, and . . . gave the name of Iceland to the country.

c1420 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) l. 58 In vi yslanðfyss' xxiij. c1430 *Ibid.* 60 Iselandfishs. 1541 *Will of Joyce Stingen* (Somerset Ho.), Yselonde clothe. 1547 *Boorde Intro. Knoul.* vi. (1870) 147 They will sell there Iseland cures. 1576 *FLEMING tr. Caius' Eng. Dogs* v. (1880) 37 Iseland dogges, curled & rough all ouer, . . . greatly set by, esteemed, taken vp, and made of. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* ii. i. 44. c1618 *FLETCHER Q. Corinth* iv. i, Hang, hair, like hemp, or like the Isliog curs. 1627 *DRAYTON Moon-calf* Wks. (1748) 174/1 Our water-dogs and islands here are shorn. 1659 *Lady Alimony* v. iii, Lies the fault there you Island Cur? 1771 *SIR J. HILL Fossils* 76 Iceland Spar. 1797 *BROUGHAM in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 379, I ground to an even and pretty sharp edge two pieces of Iceland crystal. 1805 *R. RESCE (title)* Observations on the Anti-Phtisical Properties of the Lichen Islandicus or Iceland Moss. 1829 *Nat. Philos. I. Polaris. Light* Intro. 1 (U.K.S.) A substance called Iceland spar, calcareous spar, or carbonate of lime. 1842 *BISCHOFF Woollen Manuf.* II. 191 The last foreign wools I bought were a cargo of Iceland wools. 1884 *Gardening Illustrated* 8 Nov. 425/2 A hot summer . . . seems to be particularly trying to these Iceland poppies.

Icelander (aɪˈslændər). [f. prec. + -ER] I. Cf. *Da. Islænder, G. Eisländer.*

1. An inhabitant or native of Iceland.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 744 Arngrin Jonas an Islænder. 1674 *tr. Martinier's Voy. N. Countries* title-p., A Description of the Manners [etc.] of the Norwegians, Laplanders . . . and Islænders. 1742 *BLAIR Grave* 491 The shivering Icelander. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U.S.* I. i. 8 The remote discoveries which Icelanders had made in Greenland.

2. An Icelandic falcon; see **GERFALCON**.

1828 *SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT Hawking* 44 The Icelander is the largest hawk that is known, and highly esteemed by falconers.

Icelandic (aɪslændɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [See -IC.]

A. adj. Pertaining to Iceland, or to the language in use there.

1674 *tr. Scheffer's Lapland* 4 In the old Gothick or Islandick language. 1770 *T. PERCY tr. Mallet's North. Antig.* iii. (1847) 83 The Icelandic chronicles paint out Odin as the most persuasive of men. 1780 *VON TROIL Iceland* 326 Where less fish and sour whey are eaten, and more Icelandic moss. 1844 *ANSTED Geol.* II. 575 The best known of the Icelandic hot springs are called Geysers. 1850 *LATHAM Eng. Lang.* (ed. 3) 43 Of the Icelandic verbs the infinitives end in -a.

B. sb. The language of Iceland, which in all essential points retains the form of the tongue anciently spoken over the whole Scandinavian region (Old Norse).

1833 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) IV. 352 Old Icelandic, like the old Anglo-Saxon . . . is so difficult as often to perplex the best scholars. 1850 *LATHAM Eng. Lang.* (ed. 3) 44 The characteristic . . . of the Icelandic . . . is the possession of a passive form.

So **†Icelandian**, **†Icelandish** [cf. *Du. ijs-landsch, Da. islandsk, Icel. íslenskr*], *adjs.*

1708 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.* II. i. ii. (1737) 328 Snorro Sturluson, the Islandish Historian. 1712 *BLACKMORE Creation* i. 367 A cold Icelandic desert. 1807 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag.* XXIV. 547 Corroborated by the analogy of the Icelandic language.

Iceless (aɪˈsləs), *a.* [f. ICE *sb.* + -LESS.] Free from ice; not covered by ice.

1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 544 The Polynya, or Iceless Sea. 1855 *BAILEY Mystic* 75 Many an iceless and unfathomed pool.

Iceman, ice-man (aɪˈsmæn).

1. A man skilled in traversing ice, either in Alpine or polar regions.

1855 *J. D. FORBES Tour of Mont Blanc* ix. 117 It requires an expert iceman . . . to effect this passage. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 378 We knew as icemen that the access to the land-ice from the floe was . . . both toilsome and dangerous. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. vii. 47 Found him so good an iceman.

2. A man appointed to look after the ice on a skating-pond and assist in cases of accident.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 39. 292 A rescue by the icemen belonging to the Royal Humane Society. 1894 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 5/4 A large staff of 'ice-men' to protect the ice on the forty lakes and ponds under the control of the Council.

3. One engaged in the ice trade, or in harvesting ice for storage and sale. (*U.S.*)

1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Feb. 3/1 A rapid thaw will put a stop to the operations of the ice-man.

4. A maker of ices.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 11 Apr., An iceman . . . thoroughly proficient in all kinds of water and cream ices.

Hence **†icemanship**, skill in dealing with the ice in mountaineering, etc.; ice-craft.

1884 *GRAHAM in Pall Mall G.* 11 June 3 What I may venture to call icemanship is a fine art, only acquired by much experience. . . This art, which we call mountaineering, the use of ropes and ice-axes, and all that goes with them, does not yet exist in India.

Ice-master.

1. A pilot or sailing-master who has special experience in navigating vessels among ice-floes.

1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xiii. (1856) 98 Much as I respect the ice-masters, the Greenland pilots as they are termed. 1883 *American* VI. 173 The expedition . . . [had] two Norwegian ice-masters.

2. One in charge of the ice of a public pond.

1880 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 2/5 The park bailiff and ice-master considered the ice on the Serpentine about 3½ inches thick.

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Ice-mountain. = ICEBERG 1 and 2. So also **Ice-mount.**

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 22 There are seven large Ice-Mountains in a Line . . . which look of a glorious blew colour. *Ibid.* 46 These Ice-Mounts change their first colour in time by the Air. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* I. 247 Thus are these amazing ice mountains launched forth to sea, and found floating in the waters round both the Poles. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xiv. (1856) 104, I noticed very many ice-mountains traveling to the north in opposition to both wind and surface ice.

Ice-plant. A plant (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*), having leaves covered with pellucid watery vesicles looking like ice: a native of the Canary Islands, S. Africa, etc.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl., Ice-Plant.* . . is also commonly called with us the diamond-plant, and the frost-plant. 1767 *ABERCROMBIE Es. Man his own Gard.* Apr. 113 The egg plant . . . like-wice, diamond ficoides, or ice plant. 1893 *EARL DUNMORE Pamirs* II. 275 On the top of the second Takka pass, I found the ice plant growing.

Ice-plough.

1. 'An instrument used in America for cutting grooves in the ice on ponds and lakes, to facilitate the removal of blocks of 1 or 2 cwt. which are stored for summer use' (*Simmonds Dict. Trade* 1858).

1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb. 188/1 The ice-area is . . . then trenched or sawn by the ice-plough . . . a succession of curved blades like teeth attached to a long beam.

2. Applied to a glacier, from its action in furrowing rocks and scooping out valleys.

1881 *Rep. Geol. Explor. N. Zealand* 57 How potent has been, and still is, the great 'ice-plough'.

Ice-rock. A large solid mass of ice; an ice-berg; an ice-clothed rock.

1817 *T. L. PEACOCK Melincourt* I. 105 We want no philosophical ice-rock towed into the Dead Sea of modern society to freeze that which is too cold already. a1849 *H. COLERIDGE Ess.* (1851) 1. 70 Now nothing remains to be discovered but the sandy deserts of Central Africa, and the inaccessible ice-rocks of the North Pole. 1861 *L. L. NOBLE Icebergs* 172 The danger of lying under the shadow of this great ice-rock.

Ice-schokkill, -seekel, -shackle, obs. and dial. ff. ICICLE.

Ice-sheet. A sheet or layer of ice covering an extensive tract of land; *spec.* that supposed to have covered a great part of the northern hemisphere during the glacial period.

1873 *J. GEIKIE Gt. Ice Age* (1894) 364 Long before the appearance of the ice-sheet. 1891 *SIR R. BALL Ice Age* 168 In future periods the ice-sheets will again return and desolate those regions which now contain the most civilized nations of the earth. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 6/6 Everywhere else, with the exception of a few low islands, the ice-sheet overran everything.

Ice-shockle, -shog, -shog(g)le, -shoglin, -shokle, -sickel, obs. or dial. var. ICICLE.

†Icespar. *Min.* [ad. *Ger. eisspath* (Werner 1812); from its appearance.] Glassy orthoclase, first found in the lava of Vesuvius.

1816 *R. JAMESON Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 404 It was named . . . Ice-Spar on account of its icy appearance. 1869 *PHILLIPS Vesuv.* x. 291 Nepheline found in ejected blocks on Somma, with icespar, garnet, and mica.

Ice-stream.

1. A stream of ice-floes carried by the wind or a permanent current in a particular course. Chiefly applied to that which sweeps round Cape Farewell at the southern extremity of Greenland.

1878 *NARES Voy. Polar Sea* I. 8, I found that we had run deeper into the ice-stream than I had intended.

2. A term applied to a valley glacier in reference to its river-like course, and continuous downward movement.

1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xviii. (1856) 138 Contributions from the ice-streams of several minor valleys. 1871 *L. STEPHEN Playgr. Europe* iii. (1894) 71 In the whole Alps there is no ice-stream to be compared to the noble Aletsch glacier.

Ice-water. Water obtained from, or cooled by, ice; iced water.

1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6035/1 The . . . Ladies were . . . entertained with all sorts of . . . Chocolate, Ice-Waters, &c. 1773 *BYRDONE Sicily* xxxiii. (1809) 318 In a very violent heat, there is no such cordial to the spirits as ice, or a draught of ice-water. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* vi, About noon . . . the carriage stopped at a post-house, and ice-water was handed through the window.

Ice-work.

1. Ornamentation executed in ice, or having the appearance of ice; frosted work.

1729 *SAVAGE Wanderer* i. 107 On this bleak Height tall Firs with Ice-work crown'd, Bend, while their flaky Winter shades the Ground! 1790 *W. WRIGHT Grotesque Archit.* 7 The walls should be lined with flints, decorated with ice-work.

2. *Geol.* Work done by glaciers or icebergs.

1843 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 333 My marine theory for these roads was . . . knocked on the head by Agassiz's ice-work. 1863 *LYELL Antig. Man* 304 The ice-work done by the extinct glaciers, as contrasted with that performed by their dwarfed representatives of the present day.

Icey, Iceycle, obs. forms of ICY, ICICLE.

Ich, obs. form of I prom., EACH.

Icham = I am; see I prom.

†Ichane, int. Sc. Obs. [perh. for *ochane*: cf.

Gael, *ochain* and *ochdìn* oh! alas!] An exclamation of sorrow: woe!

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ix. viii. 63 Ichane [*ed.* 1553 ythane], allace! intill an vnouth land . . . thy fayr body . . . Sall ly as pray! [*Hen, terra ignota . . . jaces.*]

I-changed, ME. pa. pple. of CHANGE v.

I-chard, of CHARE, I-CHEBRE v., to turn.

I-charged, of CHARGE v. I-chaste, of CHASTE v.

Ichē: see EACH, ECHE v., I prom., ILK.

†I-cheose, v. Obs. [OE. *geccosan* (= OS. *gickosan*, OHG. *gichiosan*), f. *ccosan* to CHOOSE.] *trans.* To choose.

a1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2722 Wuna mid usic and þe wic geccosan on þissum lande. a1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 He wolde of þise cynne hem more geccosen. c1205 *LAY.* 6356 Pes Damas . . . ane chiese hem ichēas. a1225 *Aner. R.* 56 King & prophete echosen vt of alle. 13. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 903 To Krystez chambre þat art ichose.

†I-cherre, v. Obs. [OE. *zecerran*, -*cierran*, f. *ceran* to turn (see CHARE)] *intr.* To turn, return.

c1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xii. 44 Ic zecyrr [Halton *zecerre*] on min hus. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 3if . . . he nule icherran from his sunnan. c1275 *LAY.* 21053 Pat Childrich were ichord [c1205 *iliðen*] to his owe londe.

Ichneumon (ikniˈmɒn). (Also **ichnewmon**, **7 icnumon**.) [*a. L. ichneumon*, *a. Gr. ἰχνεύμων* the ichneumon, also, a small kind of wasp that hunts spiders, lit. 'tracker', f. *ἰχνεύειν* to track or trace out, f. *ἵκω* track, footstep. In *F. ichneumon* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. A small brownish-coloured slender-bodied carnivorous quadruped, *Herpestes* (formerly *Viverra*) *ichneumon*, closely allied to the mongoose, and resembling the weasel tribe in form and habits. It is found in Egypt, where it feeds on small mammals and reptiles, but is especially noted for destroying the eggs of the crocodile, on which account it was held in veneration by the ancient Egyptians. (Also called *Pharaoh's Rat*, and formerly *Indian Mouse*.)

(With the early fabulous accounts cf. *COCKATRICE*, = *calcatrrix*, in origin a L. translation of *ἰχνεύμων*.)

1572 *BOSSEVELL Armorie* iii. 17 b, Called a Mouse of Indie, otherwise Ichneumon, a beast of Egypte of the greatnes of a Catte . . . who creepeth into the body of a Crocodile, when in sleape he gapeth and eating his bowels, sleaeth him. 1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 38 Ichneumon a little worme, ouercomes the Elephant. 1607 *TORSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 349 Marcellus and Solinus, do make question of this Beast (Ichneumon) to be a kinde of Otter, or the Otter a kinde of this Ichneumon, . . . it diligently searcheth out the seats of wilde Beasts, especially the Crocodile and the Asp, whose Eggs it destroyeth. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 102 As for the *Ichneumon*, hee hath but onely changed his name; now called the Rat of Nilus. 1681 *COLVIL Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 34 If Ichneumon and Crocodile Do fight in Niger, as in Nile. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. ii. 222 The ichneumon was adored because he prevented the too great increase of crocodiles. 1855 *Eng. Cycl., Nat. Hist.* III. 82 Lucan and Rumphius both notice the skill of the Ichneumon in seizing serpents by the throat so as to avoid injury.

2. A small parasitic hymenopterous insect (family *Ichneumonidae*), which deposits its eggs in or on the larva of another insect, upon which its larvæ feed when hatched; an ichneumon-fly.

The name had been already applied by Aristotle to 'a small kind of wasp that hunts spiders'; partly from which, partly in reference to the old stories as to the entry of the mammalian ichneumon into the body of the crocodile, Linnæus applied it to the parasitic flies. The genus is now much restricted from its Linnæan extent.

1658 *ROWLAND Moullet's Theat. Ins.* 924 The Wasps called Ichneumones, are less than the rest: they kill Spiders called Phalangia, and after they have done they carry them into their nests, and dawb them over with dirt, and so sitting upon them do procreate their own species. 1671 *F. WILLOUGHBY in Phil. Trans.* VI. 2279 It is very surprizing to observe, that a great Caterpillar, instead of being changed into a Butter-fly . . . should produce sometimes . . . a whole swarm of Ichneumones. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., Some of these Ichneumones make the bodies of other smaller flies the places of hatching their eggs. 1815 *KIRBY & Sr. Entomol.* I. xi. 193 Some Ichneumones, instead of burying their eggs in the body of the larvæ . . . content themselves with gluing them to the skin of their prey. 1864 *H. JONES Holiday Papers* 149 On the cocoon which the caterpillar spins being opened, an ichneumon steps out, instead of a butterfly or a moth.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* **Ichneumon-fly** = 2; **†ichneumon maggot**, the larva of the ichneumon-fly.

1671 *F. WILLOUGHBY in Phil. Trans.* VI. 2279 There come many of these Ichneumon maggots out of the body of the same Caterpillar. 1713 *DERHAM Phys.-Theol.* viii. vi. (1727) 375 *note*, The Insects that infest Fruits are either of the Ichneumon-Fly kind, or Phalanx. 1789 *G. WHITE Selborne* (1853) 377, I saw lately a small ichneumon fly attack a spider much larger than itself. 1883 *Wood in Gd. Woods* 763/1 The parasitic Ichneumon flies . . . are here in great force.

Ichneumon-, combining stem of prec. (in sense 2), as in **Ichneumonid** (ikniˈmɒnɪd) = next sb. **Ichneumonidan** (ikniˈmɒnɪdɪn) *a.*, pertaining to the family *Ichneumonidae* of hymenopterous insects, typified by the ichneumon-flies; *sb.* an insect of this family. **Ichneumonideous** (ikniˈmɒnɪdɪəs), **Ichneumonidian** (-ɪdɪən) *adjs.* =

prec. adj. **Ichneumoniform** (-mōnifōrm) *a.*, having the form or characters of an ichneumon-fly (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Ichneumonize** (iknīū'mōnīz) *v. trans.*, to infest, as the ichneumon-fly, the bodies of other insects. **Ichneumonoid** *a.* and *sb.* = **ICHNEUMONIDAN** *a.* and *sb.* **Ichneumonology**, the natural history of ichneumon-flies (*Cent. Dict.*).

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entom.* IV. xlv. 218 Ichneumonidans devourers are kept in check by other Ichneumonidans devourers. 1843 *Ibid.* (ed. 6) I. ix. 226 Such is the activity and address of the Ichneumonidans. 1842 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* III. i. 37, I offered a conjecture, that those larvae which entered the ground had been 'ichneumonized', whilst those which remained encased and in the ears would be found uninjured. 1852 T. THOMPSON *Ann. Influenza* 389 The Cecidomyia of wheat would produce a famine but for the ichneumonidans parasites. 1865 *Reader* No. 119. 406/1 A dipterous or ichneumonideous insect.

Ichneutic (iknīū'tik), *a. rare*. [ad. Gr. ἰχνηυτικός good at tracking, f. ἰχνηύς tracker, hunter, f. ἰχνηύω to track.] Of or pertaining to a tracker or tracking.

1838 MAGINN in *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 651 If Eustathius is right, when he, attributing to Argus powers of seeing, takes away from his ichneutic merits.

Ichnite (ik'nait). *Geol.* [f. Gr. ἰχνη track, footprint + -ITE.] A fossil footprint; the footprint of an animal preserved in a rock.

1854 PAGE *Introd. Geol.* x. 88 These fossil footprints, termed ichnites, found at Cornockle Muir in Dumfriesshire, at Storeton in Cheshire, and many other places.

Ichnographic (iknōgræ'fik), *a.* [f. **ICHOGRAPHY** + -IC. Cf. **ICHOGRAPHIQUE** (1752 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] = next.

1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 35 The Ichnographic projection of any regular Fort. 1782 *Jesuits Perspective* 3 To project the ichnographic representation of any building is to draw the exact plot of the same building.

Ichnographical (iknōgræ'fikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to ichnography.

1658 R. NEWCOURT *Title to Map of London*, A breife Ichnographical description of this famous & Honorable City of London. 1706 EVELYN *Sylva* (1756) 351 Claudius Perrault has assisted the text with a figure or Ichnographical plot. 1768 tr. *Buching's Syst. Geog.* I. 8 Ichnographical descriptions of the Earth, which we call Maps. 1794 *Rudin, Anc. Archit.* (1810) Pref. 6 An accurate ichnographical description of the most celebrated Greek and Roman structures.

Hence **ichnographically adv.**, in an ichnographical way; by a ground-plan or map.

1658 R. NEWCOURT *Title to Map of London*, An Exact Delineation of the Cities of London and Westminster and the Suburbs Thereof. Composed by a Scale and Ichnographically described. 1675 OGILBY *Brit. Pref.* 4 Towns are describ'd Ichnographically.

Ichnography (iknō'grāfi). Also 7 *erron. igno.* [a. F. *ichnographie* (1547 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), or ad. late L. *ichnographia*, a. Gr. ἰχνογραφία a tracing out, ground-plan, f. ἰχνη track, trace + -γραφία -GRAPHY.] A ground-plan; the representation of the horizontal section of a building or of part of it (or, rarely, of some object resting on the ground); also, the plan or map of a place.

The sense in the first quot. is doubtful; it may be 'section'. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomatius* l. 111 The ichnographie of a mans head. 1638 *Mede Rem. Apoc.* iii. Wks. iii. 589 The Ichnography and Platform of the Temple's Fabric. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 704 While he continued in Oxon he drew an exact ichnographie of the City of Oxon. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 252 The Ground Plat or Ichnography of each Floor or Story. 1782 *Jesuits Perspective* 3 The geometric ichnography of a column is a circle, of a pedestal is a square. 1805 MÉRIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvii. 266 The ichnography of the wall of Antoninus.

b. transf. and fig.
1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* A ij b. [He] taketh the patterne of his religion from the Court Ichnographie. 1711 KEN *Hymnother* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 27. The Serpent... In his own Slime the Ichnography drew, That all his Legions might the Work pursue. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 32 The theatre is, as it were, the ichnography (ground-plan) of a people.

Ich nolite (ik'nōlīt). *Geol.* [f. Gr. ἰχνο-s footprint + λίθος stone, -LITE.] = **ICHNITE**. Hence **ich nolitio** (*Cent. Dict.*).

1846 WORCESTER cites Rogers. 1859 *Edin. Rev.* CX. 112 Of the peculiar animals of a quadrupedal nature which have left the impress of their footsteps on these ancient sandy coasts the only records are these ichnolites.

Ichnolithology (ik'nōlithōlōjī). [f. Gr. ἰχνο-s footprint + λίθος stone + λογία -LOGY.] = **ICHOLOGY**. Hence **ichnolithological a.** = **ICHOLOGICAL**. 1882 in OGILVIE.

Ichnology (iknō'lōjī). [f. Gr. ἰχνο-s footprint + λογία -LOGY.] That part of palaeontology which treats of fossil footprints. **b.** The ichnological characters or features of a district collectively.

1851 SIR W. JARDINE *Ichnol. Annandale* 7 Our knowledge of the footprints of recent animals, what may be termed modern Ichnology, is so limited. 1855 E. HITCHCOCK (*title*) Report to the Government of Massachusetts on the Ichnology of New England. 1864 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IX. 445 Ichnology, as a science, began with him [Dr. E. A. Hitchcock].

Hence **ichnological a.**, relating to ichnology (Worcester 1859).

Ichnomancy (ik'nōmānsi). [f. as prec. + Gr. μαντεία divination, -MANCY.] (See quot.)

1855 Smedley *Occult Sci.* 296 Ichnomancy... is the art of finding out the figure, peculiarities, occupations, &c., of men or beasts by the traces of their posture, position and footsteps.

Ichoglan (it'sōglān). Also 8 **itcheoglan**. [obs. Turkish اچ اوغان *ich oylan*, f. *ich* interior

+ *oylan* young man, page.] A page in waiting in the palace of the Sultan.

1677 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Grand Seigneur's Serag.* 2 The *Ichoglans* are those, in whom, besides the accomplishments of the Body, they discover also a noble Genius, fit for a high Education, and such as may render them capable of serving their Prince. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. xviii. 24 The Eunuchs also have the charge of the *Ichoglans*, or the Grand Signiors Pages. 1745 R. POOCKE *Trav.* I. II. III. II. 134 The education of the itcheoglans for the seraglio of the grand signor. 1846 THACKERAY *Journ. Cornhill to Cairo* vii. Ichoglans and pages, with lazy looks and shabby dresses.

Ichon, each one: see **EACH** B, C. Cf. **ILKANE**.

Ichor (i'kōpī, i'kōpī). [a. Gr. ἰχὼρ (in senses below). Cf. F. *ichor* (16th c. in *Paré*).]

1. **Gr. Myth.** The ethereal fluid supposed to flow like blood in the veins of the gods.

1676 HOAGS *Iliad* (1677) 68 From the wound out sprang the blood divine; Not such as men have in their veins, but ichor [prime liquor]. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* II. 92 Amus'd he reads, and then returns the hills Sign'd with that Ichor which from Gods distills. 1822 BYRON *Viz. Judgem.* xxv. Of course his perspiration was but ichor, Or some such other spiritual liquor. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. v. (1856) 146 To live ever youthful like the Gods, who have ichor in their veins.

2. **transf. and fig.** Blood; a fluid, real or imaginary, likened to the blood of animals. + Formerly, the serum of the blood.

1638 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. III. II. (ed. 5) 34 Ichores and those serious matters being thickened become flegme. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 343 The dog stained his mouth with the ichor of the fish. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 295/1 The azure ichor of this elite of the earth. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* i. 31 The older Naturalists thought that the crayfish was devoid of blood, and had merely a sort of ichor in place of it. 1895 W. WATSON *Hymn to Sea*, Through the veins of the Earth, riots the ichor of spring.

3. **Path.** A watery acrid discharge issuing from certain wounds and sores.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 243 The Fontanel by reason of the more powerful hurt of digestion then is accustomed doth weep forth an Ichor. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 51 A Balsamick Decoction... corrects acrid Ichor. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. II. (1738) 200 There is an Ichor and viscid Matter perpetually flowing from the Tendons. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 158 Occasionally they [chalk stones] push through the cutaneous covering and form indolent ulcers... and discharge a purulent ichor.

I-chord: see **I-CHARD**.

+ **Ichore'scent**, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ESCENT.] Growing or becoming ichorous. So + **Ichore'scence**, the fact of becoming ichorous; + **Ichore'scency**.

1684 tr. *Donet's Merc. Compt.* VII. 256 Fluxions and Ichore'scency of the Seed. *Ibid.* VIII. 270 Things that incrassate... the ichore'scent Blood. *Ibid.* XVIII. 67 Alexipharmacks... hinder Ichore'scence... and too great rarefaction of the Blood.

+ **Ichore'se**, *a. Obs.* [f. **ICHOR** + -OSE.] = next. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 6 Of singular avail against... Ichorese Ulcers. 1739 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 669 Whence issued a very stinking ichorese Matter.

Ichorous (i'kōrōs), *a.* [f. **ICHOR** + -OUS. Cf. F. *ichoreux* (16th c. in *Paré*).] Of the nature or character of ichor; containing or discharging ichor.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 243 The man should feel himself better, when the stream of ichorous matter flows out, then when pus is made. 1755 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 43 Foul ichorous ulcers. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 127 They discharge a fetid ichorous pus.

Ichorrhæmia (i'kōrē'miā). **Path.** Also -emia. [f. Gr. ἰχὼρ **ICHOR** + αἷμα *f. alpha* blood.] See quot. Hence **Ichorrhæmio** (-emia) *a.*, pertaining to ichorrhæmia.

1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol., Ichoræmia*... poisoning of the blood from the absorption of sanious matter. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 118 Ichorrhæmia... or putrid infection. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 587 Many make a distinction between septicæmia and ichorrhæmia. *Ibid.*, Ichorrhæmic infection.

I-chosen, ME. pa. pple. of **CHOOSE**, **I-CHEOSE**, *v.* **Ichthyal** (ik'thiāl), *a.* [f. Gr. ἰχθύς fish + -AL.] = **ICHTHYIC**.

1874 W. C. WILLIAMSON in *Owen's Coll. Ess.* vii. 222 The Ichthyal division of that kingdom.

Ichthyarchy (ik'thi'arki). *nonce-wd.* [f. **ICHTHY** (o + Gr. -αρχία rule, government).] The domain of fishes; the fish-world in all its orders.

1853 BADHAM *Haliout.* (1854) 275 To back an Agnano... or Thrasymene 'tenca' against the whole of the Mediterranean ichthyarchy.

Ichthyic (ik'thi'ik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἰχθυϊκός fishy, f. ἰχθύς fish. Cf. F. *ichthyique*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of fishes; having the zoological characters of a fish; piscine.

1844-6 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Vert.* I. iv. 83 This remarkable type of ichthyic organisation [the Lepidosiren]. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* vii. 128 Despite their seeming reptilian

character, they were undoubtedly ichthyic. 1869 BAISTOW tr. *Figuier's World bef. Deluge* iv. 112 The first great ichthyic period of the Old Red-Sandstone.

Ichthyo- (ik'thiō), before a vowel **ichthy-**, combining form of Gr. ἰχθύς, ἰχθυό-s fish, entering into many scientific terms, of which the following are words of less frequent occurrence:

Ichthydin, **Ichthyin** (-thin), **Ichthylin** (-ulin), *Chem.*, names of albuminoid substances got from the egg-yolk of various fishes. **Ichthyobatrachian** (ik'thiōbātrā'kiān), *a.*, *Zool.* combining the characters of Fishes and Batrachia, as the Lepidosiren and Protopterus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Ichthycephalus** (-se'fālos) *a.* *Ichthyol.* [Gr. κεφαλή head], belonging to the *Ichthycephali*, a group of fishes in Cope's classification (1870) including certain eels. **Ichthyocoprolite** (-kō'prōlīt) *Palæont.* [**COPROLITE**], the fossilized excrement of a fish; also *ichthyocopruss*. **Ichthyocerinid** (ik'thiō'kri'ni'd) *a.* *Palæont.* [see **CRINOID**], belonging to the extinct family *Ichthyocerinidae* of articulate crinoids of Devonian age; so **Ichthyocerinoid a.** and *sb.* **Ichthyodont** (ik'thiōdōnt) *Palæont.* [Gr. ὀδὼν tooth], a fossil tooth of a fish. **Ichthyofauna**, the fish fauna, or fish-life, of a sea or region.

Ichthyolatry [-LATRY], fish-worship, the worship of a fish-god, as Dagon; hence **Ichthyolatrous** (-p'lātrōs) *a.* **Ichthyomancy** (ik'thiōmānsi) [-MANCY], divination by means of the heads or entrails of fishes; so **Ichthyomantic a.**, of or relating to ichthyomancy. **Ichthyonomy** (ik'thiōnōmī) [Gr. -νομία arrangement], arrangement or classification of fishes. **Ichthyopatolite** (-pātōlīt) *Palæont.* [Gr. πάρος path + -LITE], a fossil imprint supposed to be that of the pectoral fin-rays of a fish, used in progression on damp surfaces.

Ichthyophile (ik'thiō'fīl), **Ichthyophilist** [Gr. φίλος loving], a lover of fish or fishes. **Ichthyophthiran** (-ō'fthī'rān) *Zool.* [Gr. φθίσι house] *a.*, belonging to the crustacean order *Ichthyophthira*, parasites upon fishes; *sb.* a crustacean of this order, a fish-louse. **Ichthyopodolite** (-pōdōlīt) *Palæont.* [Gr. ποδ foot + -LITE], a fossil imprint supposed to have been made by some fish (Buckland 1844).

Ichthyopolism (ik'thiō'pōlīz'm) [Gr. ἰχθυοπώλης fishmonger, πώλης seller], the sale of fish; so **Ichthyopolist**, a seller of fish, a fishmonger. **Ichthyosarcolite** (-sār'kolīt) *Palæont.* [Gr. σῶς flesh + -LITE], a fossil bivalve shell of the genus *Caprinella*. **Ichthyotomist** (ik'thiō'tōmist) [Gr. -τομος cutting + -IST], a dissector or anatomist of fishes; so **Ichthyotomy**, dissection of fishes.

Ichthytaxidermy, the taxidermy or stuffing of the skins of fishes as zoological specimens.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 141 Ichthine, Ichthidine, Ichthuline. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 78 Bufonites, The Toad-stone, or Capsular Ichthyodont. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 492 Fossil teeth or ichthyodontes occur in great quantity in Malta and Sicily. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 283 The genus *Mugil* is richly represented in our 'Ichthyofauna'. 1853 W. B. BARKER *Lares & Penates* 224 The worship... was afterwards associated in one common form of 'ichthyolatry' in Derceto or Atergates. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, 'Ichthyomancy' [sic], a divination by fishes. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv. 209 Ichthyomancy, in ancient times so celebrated. 1847 CRAIG, *Ichthyomancy*. 1822 *Edin. Rev.* 49 Blainville next abuses Volta's 'ichthyonomy'. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 218 The fore-claws are tithis for the Andaluz 'ichthyophile'. 1854 BADHAM *Haliout.* (1854) 154 We... arrived... at the gate of the old 'ichthyophylis'. 1853 *Ibid.* 474 If we look back into the history of 'ichthyopolism'. *Ibid.*, He once beat an Irish 'ichthyophilist'... at her own weapons. 1844-6 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Vert.* I. viii. 198 The first spinal nerve... is called 'hypoglossal nerve' by some 'ichthyotomists'. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 220 Stuffed fishes, prepared by Davidson's method of 'ichthytaxidermy'.

Ichthyocolla (ik'thiōkō'lā). [L., a. Gr. ἰχθυό-κολλα, f. ἰχθύς fish- + κόλλα glue.] Fish-glene, isinglass. Also *attrib.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 438 A fish there is named Ichthyocolla, which hath a glewish skin, and the very gine that is made thereof, is likewise called Ichthyocolla. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Ichthyocolla*, a kind of Glew made of the skin of Fishes, commonly called Isinglass. 1772 JACKSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 3 Processes for making ichthyocolla, fish-glew or isinglass.

Ichthyodorylite, -**dorulite** (ik'thiōdōrīlīt, -dō'rūlīt). *Palæont.* [f. **ICHTHYO-** + Gr. δόρυ spear + λίθος stone (see -LITE).] The etymological spelling is -*dorylite*: cf. F. *ichthyodoryllite*.] A fossil spine of a fish or fish-like vertebrate.

1837 BUCKLAND *Geol.* I. 287 Dorsal spines of Fishes... have been named Ichthyodorylites. 1824 H. MILLER O. R. *Sandst.* viii. (ed. 2) 167 A bulky but very imperfectly preserved ichthyodorylite. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* viii. 272, I saw a small ichthyodorylite in some siliceous beds.

Ichthyographer. [f. as prec. + Gr. -γραφος writing, writer + -ER.] A writer on fishes. So **Ichthyography**, description of fishes; **Ichthyographic a.**, pertaining to ichthyography.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 103 All the Pectines or Escallops shells I could find in the Ichthyographers. 1736 BAILLY

(folio) Prof., *Ichthyography*, ... a Discourse, or Description of Fishes. 1847 CRAIG, *Ichthyography*, a treatise on fishes.

Ichthyoid (ik'pī'oid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -OID. Cf. Gr. *ἰχθυόειδης* = *ichthyoideus*.]

A. adj. Resembling or having the form or characteristics of a fish; fish-like.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ichthyoides*, resembling a fish, . . . ichthyoid. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. s.v.*, The ichthyosaurus, is partly ichthyoid and partly saurian. 1870 RUSKIN *Wks.* (1872) III. 135 This ichthyoid, reptilian, or monochondyloid ideal of the self-made man.

B. sb. A vertebrate of the fish type; *spec.* = ICHTHYOPSID.

1863 HUXLEY *Comp. Anat.* (1864) v. 74 The classes of the Vertebrata are capable of being grouped into three provinces (I.) the Ichthyoids . . . (II.) the Saurioids . . . and (III.) the Mammals. 1866 — in *Intell. Observ.* No. 56. 100 The Ichthyoids, comprising fishes and amphibia. 1870 RUSKIN *Anim. Life* Introd. 67 Instances of larval Ichthyoids maturing sexual products are furnished to us by the immature Lamprey.

So **Ichthyoid** *a.* = prec. *A.*

Ichthyolite (ik'pī'ol), *Med.* [f. ICHTHYO- + *L.* *oleum* oil. (But perh. suggested by *ichthyolite*.)] A brownish-yellow syrupy liquid of disagreeable odour, obtained by the dry distillation of bituminous rocks containing remains of fossil fishes; used as a remedy in skin diseases. Hence **Ichthyolite** *a.*, pertaining or related to ichthyolite.

1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept. 577 The ammonium salt of sulpho-ichthyolic acid. . . The ichthyol salt may be taken indefinitely. 1898 *Voice* (N. Y.) 10 Feb. 5/2 Ichthyol and other similar agents . . . may be painted on the affected portions of the skin.

Ichthyolite (ik'pī'olite), *Palæont.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *λίθος* stone: see -LITE. Cf. *F.* *icht(h)olithe* (1762 in Hatz.-Darm.)] A fossil fish; any fossil of ichthyoid origin.

1828 WEBSTER cites E. Hitchcock. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* ix. (ed. 2) 193 The ichthyolites of the Old Red Sandstone. 1850 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* ix. (ed. 8) 134 Similar Ichthyolites have been met with in still older rocks. 1854 PAGE *Introd. Geol.* 112 The most common ichthyolites in the English tertiary are the shark-like teeth of gigantic placoids which seem to have thronged these waters.

Hence **Ichthyolitic** *a.*, pertaining to, or characterized by containing, ichthyolites.

1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* x. (1874) 192, I found it partially embedded . . . in an ichthyolitic deposit. 1854 — *Sch. & Schm.* xx. The ichthyolitic formations of Moray.

Ichthyologic (ik'pī'ol'ogik), *a.* [f. ICHTHYO-LOG-Y + -IC. Cf. *F.* *icht(h)ologique* (1770 in Hatz.-Darm.)] Of or belonging to ichthyology, ichthyic. 1853 BADHAM *Halient.* (1854) 257 The ichthyologic section of Acanthopterygii. 1861 H. F. HORE in *Macm. Mag.* V. 53 The number of fish left to breed is but a decimal fraction of that algebraic, ichthyologic x, the unknown quantity of salmon which ought to be spared.

Ichthyological, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to ichthyology; relating to or dealing with the natural history and classification of fishes; loosely, pertaining to fishes; ichthyic, piscine.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 104 In blazing those Ichthyological Medals. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 297 All the Ichthyological writers have described it. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. xvi. vii. 368 Cuvier himself . . . attempted to improve the ichthyological arrangements. 1868 *Daily News* 24 July. Some very curious ichthyological phenomena have been noticed in Southampton Water this season.

Hence **Ichthyologically** *adv.*, according to ichthyology; (in quot.) with reference to fishes.

1854 BADHAM *Halient.* 189 'Apolecti', . . . applied ichthyologically to the thunny, and probably to young specimens.

Ichthyologist (ik'pī'ol'dgist), [f. ICHTHYO-LOG-Y + -IST.] One versed in ichthyology; a student of the natural history of fishes.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 224 The coryphaena . . . was well known to the Ichthyologists of all times. 1772 JACKSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 7 The anatomy and uses of the sound in fish seems not yet adjusted by ichthyologists. 1889 *Nature* 5 Dec. 101 The well-known Indian ichthyologist, Francis Day.

Ichthyology (ik'pī'ol'dgi), [f. Gr. *ἰχθύς*, *ichthys* fish + -LOGY.] The natural history of fishes as a branch of zoology. *b.* The ichthyological features or characteristics (of a district), the fishes (of a region) as subjects of scientific study.

1846 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxiv. 169 Some there are in the Land which were never maintained to be in the Sea, . . . which carry no name in Ichthyology. 1772 JACKSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 8 The latest, and perhaps the most accurate author on ichthyology. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. ii. 616 The Ichthyology of these parts of North America. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* ii. (ed. 2) 59 The labours of these two great men in fossil ichthyology. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 2 The commencement of the history of Ichthyology coincides with that of Zoology generally.

Ichthyomorphic (ik'pī'om'f'ik), *a.* [f. ICHTHYO- + Gr. *μορφή* shape + -IC.]

a. Having the form of a fish, as the fish-god Dagon. *b.* Possessing (all or some of) the zoological characters of fishes; ichthyoid.

1879 *Contemp. Rev.* 478 The ichthyomorphic nature belonging to this aspect of his personality. 1887 H. H. HOWARTH *Mammoth & Flood* 432 The legend . . . recalls the ichthyomorphic God Ea.

† **Ichthyophagan**. *Obs. rare.* [f. *L.* *ichthyophag-us* (see next) + -AN.] A fish-eater.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 225 People of Arabia . . . which some call Ichthyophagans, and Troglodytans.

|| **Ichthyophagi** (ik'pī'of'adgi), *sb. pl.* [L., pl. of *ichthyophag-us* (usually in pl. as name of fish-eating races), *a.* Gr. *ἰχθυόφαγος*, *f.* Gr. *ἰχθυόφισ* + -φάγος eating, *f.* φάγειν to eat.] Fish-eaters. (Rarely in sing. *ichthyophagus* = ICHTHYOPHAGIST.)

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* i. vi. 103 Ichthyophagi of Afrike. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 231 The Ichthyophagi made bread of their [whales] flesh, and houses, &c. of their bones. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* i. 143 We were now indeed become perfect ichthyophagi. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep. Introd.* i. (1866) 2 Here, within a half-submerged territory, a race of wretched ichthyophagi dwelt upon *terpen*, or mounds.

Ichthyophagian (ik'pī'of'adgi'an), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.] Of or characteristic of *Ichthyophagi*; characterized by the eating of fish.

1852 BADHAM *Halient.* (1854) 137 These ichthyophagian banquets.

Ichthyophagist (ik'pī'of'adgist), [f. as prec. + -IST.] A fish-eater; one whose food is fish.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Physiol.* (1848) 144 They are not, however, pure ichthyophagists. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in J. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 242 The Lakists generally are . . . strong swimmers and fishermen, and vigorous ichthyophagists all.

So **Ichthyophagite** = prec.; **Ichthyophagize** *v.* (nonce-wd.) *intr.* to eat fish.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* i. ii. 117 One [tribe] were perfect Ichthyophagites, and would touch no other animal food. 1853 BADHAM *Halient.* (1854) 346 This very important duty of ichthyophagizing dates some way back in ecclesiastical history.

Ichthyophagous (ik'pī'of'agas), *a.* [f. *L.* *ichthyophag-us*, *ad. Gr.* *ἰχθυόφαγος* (see ICHTHYOPHAGI) + -OUS.] Fish-eating; that feeds on fish.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii. x. A few are Ichthyophagous, and use Salted Herrings. 1854 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 455 The ichthyophagous nations, that dwell on the Persian Gulf and the shores of the Red Sea. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 1018 Transferred in raw, smoked or imperfectly cured and cooked fish to the intestine of man, dog, cat or other ichthyophagous animal.

Hence **Ichthyophagously** *adv.*, in reference to ichthyophagy.

1854 BADHAM *Halient.* Advt., The Author's purport . . . is, to treat of fish ichthyophagously, not ichthyologically, and to give, not fish science, but fish tattle.

Ichthyophagy (ik'pī'of'adgi), [a. *F.* *ichthyophagie* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *ad. Gr.* *ἰχθυόφαγία* fish diet, *f.* *ἰχθυόφαγος*: see prec.] The practice of eating fish.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ichthyophagie*, fish-eating. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xxii. 178 Poor Snakes, the very Extracts of Ichthyophagy. 1819 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 519, I . . . am still almost at odds with ichthyophagy.

Ichthyophthalmite (ik'pī'of'thalmite), *Min.* [f. Gr. *ἰχθύς* fish + *ὀφθαλμ-ός* eye + -ITE, in reference to its appearance. (In 1801 called *ichthyophthalmine*.)] A synonym of APOPHYLLITE.

1801 *Nicholson's J. Min.* V. 195 With sulphate of lime (gypsum), the ichthyophthalmite is infusible. 1805 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* II. 601 Ichthyophthalmite, or Fish-eye-stone. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 421/x.

Ichthyopsida (ik'pī'opsidā), *sb. pl.* *Zool.* [mod.L., f. ICHTHYO- + Gr. *ψίς* appearance: see -ID.] The lowest of the three primary groups of Vertebrata in Huxley's classification, comprising the branchiate vertebrates, i. e. the amphibians or batrachians, the fishes, and fish-like vertebrates.

Hence **Ichthyopsid**, -*opsidan*, -*opsidian* *adjs.*, of or belonging to the *Ichthyopsida*; *sbs.* a vertebrate of this group.

1871 HUXLEY *Anim. Vert.* ii. 75 The spinal accessory exists in no Ichthyopsid vertebrate. *Ibid.* iii. 112 The Vertebrata are divided into three primary groups or provinces: the Ichthyopsida, the Sauriopsida, and the Mammalia. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ii. 43 All Vertebrates above the Ichthyopsida. 1887 J. CLELAND in *Nature* 24 Feb. 391/x There were two kinds of protovertebrates, namely, piscine and reptilian—or ichthyopsidan and sauriopsidan, as Prof. Parker would probably prefer to call them. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 432 Class Cyclostomi. . . Elongated Eel-like Ichthyopsida, with the mouth not supported by jaws as in other Vertebrata.

Ichthyopterygian (ik'pī'opt'ēri'dgi'an), *a.* and *sb.* *Palæont.* [f. Gr. *ἰχθύς* fish + *πτερόν* wing + -IAN.]

a. adj. Belonging to the *Ichthyopterygia*, an order of extinct marine reptiles in Owen's classification (1860, *Palæont.* 198-9), so named from the paddle- or fin-like character of the digits of the fore and hind limbs, the type of which is the ichthyosaurus; ichthyosaurian. *b. sb.* A reptile of this order; an ichthyosaurian.

|| **Ichthyornis** (ik'pī'ornis), *Palæont.* [mod.L. (Marsh 1872), *f.* Gr. *ἰχθύς* fish + *ὄρνις*, *ornis* bird.] An extinct genus of toothed birds (*Odontornithes*) belonging to the order or sub-class *Odontornithes*, having socketed teeth and biconcave vertebræ, the remains of which occur in the cretaceous rocks of North America. Hence **Ichthy-**

ornithic (-ō'nī'pik) *a.*, belonging to this genus. **Ichthyornithid**, a bird of the family *Ichthyornithidae*.

1872 O. C. MARSH in *Amer. J. Nat. Sc. & Arts* 3rd Ser. IV. 344 Notice of a new and remarkable bird. . . This species may be called *Ichthyornis dispar*. 1873 *Ibid.* VI. 74 Notice of a new Species of Ichthyornis. 1884 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 290 The Ichthyornis has a row of teeth in each jaw. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 954 The Teeth of Ichthyornis are . . . restricted to the mandibles and maxillæ; but they stand each in a separate socket.

Ichthyosaurus (ik'pī'osōr), [ad. mod.L. *ichthyosaurus-us*: see next.] = next, *b.*

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 123 The huge iguanodon might reappear in the woods, and the ichthyosaurus in the sea. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol.* 253 The ichthyosaurs . . . were the 'reptile whales' of their period—a period extending from the middle Trias. . . till near the close of the Chalk formation. 1876 tr. *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* Introd., The fishes and the crustaceans which were chased by the plesiosaurs and the ichthyosaurs.

|| **Ichthyosaurus** (ik'pī'osōr's), *Palæont.* Pl. -i. [mod.L., *f.* Gr. *ἰχθύς*, *ichthys* fish + *σαῦρος* (= *σαύρα*) lizard.] A genus of extinct marine animals, combining the characters of saurian reptiles and of fishes with some features of whales, and having an enormous head, a tapering body, four paddles, and a long tail. (Their remains are found chiefly in the Lias.) *b.* An animal of this genus.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 385 Of the various reptiles of this period, the Ichthyosaurus . . . seems to have been best suited to rule in the waters. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 172 Vertebræ of ichthyosauri. *Ibid.* Gloss. 71 *Ichthyosaurus*, a gigantic fossil marine reptile, intermediate between a crocodile and a fish. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 298 The Ichthyosaurus had the general contour of a dolphin, the head of a lizard, the teeth of a crocodile, the sternal arch of an ornithomorph, and the paddles of a whale. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 37 In the extinct Ichthyosaurus the neural arch was permanently distinct from the centrum.

Hence **Ichthyosaurian** (ik'pī'osōr'i'an) *a.*, of or pertaining to the ichthyosaurus; belonging to the order *Ichthyosauria*; *sb.* an animal of this order.

Ichthyosaurid, an animal of the Ichthyosaurus family, *Ichthyosauride*. **Ichthyosauroid** *a.*, having the form or characters of an ichthyosaurus.

1854 HOOKER *Himal. J. Min.* I. iii. 79 With his ichthyosaurian snout raised high above the water.

|| **Ichthyosis** (ik'pī'ō'sis), *Path.* [mod. medical L. (Willan 1801), *f.* Gr. *ἰχθύς* fish + -OSIS. More etymologically called by Good (*Study Med.* 1822 IV. 597) *ichthyiasis* (cf. *elephantiasis*), names in -osis being properly verbal sbs., from Gr. verbs in -έω.] A congenital disease of the skin in which the epidermis becomes thickened and assumes a dry and horny appearance. (Also called *fish-skin disease* and *porcupine disease*.)

1815 R. BATEMAN *Delin. Cutaneous Dis.* Pref. 5 Exhibiting the disease *Ichthyosis*. 1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 43 Ichthyosis is of two kinds, epithelial and sebaceous. 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 353 Ichthyosis is a congenital, chronic, hypertrophic disease . . . characterized by dryness and harshness of the skin, the formation of scales, and a variable amount of papillary growth. 1878 HABERSHON *Dis. Abdomen* 17 The morbid growth of epithelium . . . gives rise to an appearance which has been called 'ichthyosis of the tongue'.

Hence **Ichthyotic** (ik'pī'otik) *a.*, subject to or affected with ichthyosis.

1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 356 Ichthyotic persons are noted to perspire but very slightly. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 522 An ichthyotic tongue.

-ician (i'f'an), a compound suffix, in *F.* -icien, consisting of -IAN (ME. and *F.* -ien), added to names of arts or sciences in *L.* -ica, *F.* -ique, Eng. -ic, -ics, to denote a person skilled in the art or science; e. g. *arithmetician*, *logician*, *magician*, *musician*, *physician*, *rhetorician*; *mathematician*, *mechanician*, *optician*, *politician*, *statistician*, *tactician*; sometimes formed by analogy on names not ending in -ic (though there may be an adj. in -ic), as *academician*, *algebraician*, *geometician*, *Hebraician*; cf. also *patrician*, *f. L.* *patricius*.

The termination goes back to 12th c. in OF. (where it was merely a case of the usual suffix -ien as in *astrologien*, *astronomien*): thus 12th c. *physicien*, 13th c. *logicien*, 14th c. *mathematicien*, *musicien*. In Eng. *fiscien* is known c. 1225, *magicien* c. 1380, *musicien*, *rhetoricien* c. 1425, *logicien* c. 1475. Extended formations, with suffix -er, are *musician-er* (now obs. or vulgar), and *practician-er* for *practitioner* (*F.* *practicien*).

|| **Iceia** (i'sikā), *Bot.* [The native name in Guiana.] The name of a genus of S. American trees (N. O. *Burseraceæ*), of which *I. altissima* is the Cedar-wood and *I. heptaphylla* the Incense-wood of Guiana. **Iceia resin**, a fragrant resin obtained from the Incense-wood; hence **Iceian**, also **Iceacin**, a crystalline resin, obtained from this.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 242 Another crystalline resin, iceian, which has the same melting-point as brean. 1890 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 746 Iceacin is the crystalline resin of couma or Incense resin.

Iceicle (i'sik'l). Forms: *a.* (1) *ises icel*, 4 *yse-ikkle*, *ysekele*, *isehele*, *isykle*, 5 *ise-3ekille*, *izekelle*, *hyse-hykyllle*, 6 *yse-yekel*, 67-2

ice-ickel, 6-7 ysicle, isikle, isicle, 7 yolele, icikle, isickie, iceyole, -icle, 7-8 iseele, 8-icicle. *β.* 6-7 ice-ickie, 7-icicle, -ickel, -sekel. *γ.* 4 ise-yokel; *Sc.* and *dial.* 6 isch(e), yae-, ice-achokkikill (*pl.* achokkia), 7 ice-shokle, 8-shogle, 9-shockle, -shoggle, -shoglin, -ahog, -shaokle. [OE. type **Is-gicel* (for which is actually found *Is-gicel*), *f.* *Is ICE + gicel* ICELE; corresp. to MLG. *Is-jokel* (LG. *Is-jukel*, *-jähel*, *-ockel*, EFris. *isjokel*), Da. *isjokkel*, *dial.* *iisegle* (but the usual Da. word is *istap*), Norw. *isjukel*. In English the second element has retained an independent stress only in some corrupt dialect forms; but the word was app. sometimes pronounced as a compound in the 17th c. Of the dialect *γ*-forms, the ME. *ise-yokel* corresponds to several continental forms with *jokel* instead of *ickie*; perhaps the *ice-schokle*, *isch-schokle* forms are to be referred to an earlier *isch-yokel* type. Thence arose further corruptions, *ice-shackle*, *-shoggle*, etc., and the second element came to be a separate word in *Sc.*; see SHOCKLE, SHOGGLE.]

1. A pendent ice-formation resembling a rod tapering downward to a point, produced by the freezing of successive drops of water falling or trickling from the point of attachment, as from the eaves of a house or other overhanging point.

a. c 1000 ALFRED Gloss. in Wr. Wlcker 117/14 *Stiria*, *stilticia*, *ises gicel*. 13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 732 Claterande fro the crest be colde borne rennez & benged heze ouer his hede in hard ysse-ickles. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 227 Ysekeles [*v.* iseyokels, C. isyckles, iseches] in eneses borw hete of be sonne Melteih in a mynut while to myst & to watre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 198/2 An Izeckle (A. Iseckille), *stirium*, *stiricus*. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 36 Whose drops in drery ysicles remaine. 1644 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iii. ii. 49 The boughs of a great tree loaded with Isickles. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 348 Pieces of Stone, resembling Salt, which congeal like Icecles, as the Water drops from the Rock. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ii. 21 Eaves of snow, from which long icicles depended. 1887 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* vii. The girl was cold as an icicle.

β. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandysm.* (Percy Soc.) 3 The longe yse ysicles at the hewysy longe. 1598 FLORIO, *Ghiacinioli*, ice-ickles, dropping ices. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* iii. 155 Congealed . . into ice-sickles. 1634 SPENSER, *Ice-sickles*, *gouttes geles*. 1680 ANSW. *Stillingfleet's Sermon*. 28 We see what Iceicles are hanging on the Eves of the Parliament House at this Motion.

γ. 1377 [see *a.*] c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* (1593) 160 The ice-schoklis that fra his hair down hang was wonder greit, and as ane speir als lang. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* vii. Prol. 62 Gret isch schoklis lang as onyspere. 1630 DAUMM. of HAWTH. *Poems*, *Shadow of Judgem.* A mountain lifeth up his crested head: His locks are ice-schokles, his brows are snow. 1721 RAMSAY *I'll never leave thee* v. Bid ice-shogles hammer red Gauds on the studdy. 1805 J. NICOT *Poems* ii. 158 (Jam.) But wi' poortith, hearts het as a cinder Will cald as an ice-shogle turn. 1825 BROCKETT, *ice-shoggle*, an icicle. 1828 CRAYEN *Dial.*, *ice-shackles*. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Ice Shoglin* or *ickles*. *fig.* 1812 Let. 2 June in *Daily News* (1898) 22 Jan. 6/1, I hope you don't make myself unhappy about her. She is really an icicle. 1822 BYRON *Werner* ii. ii. 240 Must I turn an icicle?

2. *transf.* A formation resembling an icicle; *esp.* a stalactite.

1644 DIGAV *Nat. Bodies* xxv. (1645) 285 Allom falleth down in lumps, Salt-peter in long icicles. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1702) 177 The Sparry *Stiria*, or Iceicles called Stalactitæ: the Native Saline Iceicles, or Sal Stalacticum. 1792 MASSACHUSETTS *Mag. Nov.* Some of these stony isicles have at length reached the bottom of the cave.

b. A needle-shaped or acicular crystal.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* *Snow*, is an infinite Mass of Iceicles regularly figured. *Ibid.* The several Points of each Starry Icicle of Snow. *Ibid.* The Iceicles of Urine. 1715 PANCIROLLUS *Rerum Mem.* ii. vi. 300 Iceicles are mostly concreted into Globules or Iceicles. 1737 BRACKEN *Fairiery Impr.* (1757) ii. 242 The Iceicles of Nitre, if I may so call them.

c. In *Heraldry*: see quot.

1830 ROASON *Brit. Herald Gloss.*, *Iceicles*, depicted in shape as guttæ, but reversed: some authors call them clubs.

3. *Comb.* as *icicle-like* adj.

1849-52 TOPOL *Cycl. Anat.* iv. 1189/1 Descending . . in icicle-like projections.

Iceicled (ai'sik'ld), *a.* [*f.* prec. + -ED².] Overhanging with icicles; also, † frozen, congealed.

a 1640 DAY *Parl. Bees* ix, My bloud's not boyld with fevers, nor . . Is't isicled with cramps, or dropic cold. 1652 BENJOWES *Theoph.* xiii. liii. When quivering winters dress Is icicled with hoary tresse. 1806 E. RUSHTON *Poems* 29 The thrush from the icicld bough, Gives his song to the wintery gale. 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng.*, *Sir H. Willoughby* vii, Giant beards of icicled cascade.

Iceily (ai'sili), *adv.* [*f.* *ICY* *a.* + -LY².] In an icy manner; coldly, freezingly. Also *fig.*

1848 E. BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* (1858) 4, 1. shrunk icily into myself, like a snail. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* i. 292 A tone which he meant to be icily indifferent. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 220 The wind blew icily cold.

Iceiness (ai'sinés), [*f.* *ICY* + -NESS.] The quality of being icy; extreme coldness. Chiefly *fig.*

1599 TWYNE *Phisiche agst. Fort.* i. xxvii. 36a, A colde yceiness of sorowe and repentance. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Dia.* vii. 372 Love . . enough to thaw all the icyness of men's hearts which self-love had quite frozen up. 1814 BYRON *Lara* i. xxviii, O'er his brow the dampening heart-drops threw The sickening iciness of that cold dew. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 238 A most distressing and depressing iciness of tone and manner.

Icing (ai'sin), *vb.* [*f.* ICE *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The process of encrusting or adorning with crystallizations of sugar; *concr.* an incrustation of white or coloured sugar applied in various ways to the surface of cakes, pastry, etc.

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Househ.* (1778) 144 Tarts that are iced require a slow oven, or the icing will be brown. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lxi. (1840) iii. 396 The splendid icing of an immense historic plum-cake. 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* xvi. (ed. 2) 335 When a whiter icing is preferred, the pastry must be drawn from the oven . . and brushed with white of egg . . then well covered with sifted sugar.

2. The process of cooling by means of ice.

1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* ii. 378 Some kinds of bad port wine are improved by icing. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 20 July, Champagne—which, for all its deceptive icing, is a very heating wine.

3. *Icing down*: the process of becoming covered with ice. *Naut.*

1881 tr. NORDENSKIÖLD'S *Voy. of 'Vega'* i. ix. 451 It is such a mist that causes the icing down of the rigging of vessels . . the tacking of the Vega was covered with pieces of ice so large, and layers so thick, that accidents might have happened by the falling of the ice on the deck.

Icinge: see YISSING.

Icing-glass, *obs.* form of ISINGLASS.

-icity (i'siti), a compound suffix, *a.* F. -*icité*, ad. L. -*icitat-em* (nom. -*icitās*), formed by the addition of the suffix -*tāt-* (see -TY) to adj. stems in -*ic(i)*, as *rusticitās*, *lubricitās*, *f.* *rustic-us*, *lubric-us*. On the analogy of these (perh. also influenced by sbs. like *simplicitās*, *felicitās* from *simplex*, *felix*), abstract sbs. in -*icité* in Fr. and -*icity* in Eng. are formed freely upon adjs. of any origin in -*ic*: e. g. *apostolicity*, *almonicity*, *authenticity*, *catholicity*, *domesticity*, *eccentricity*, *elasticity*, *electricity*, *publicity*.

Icker (i'kər), *Sc.* Forms: 6 echer, -ir, 8-icker. [The Sc. form of EAR *sb.*; repr. the ONorthumb. form *ehēr*, *ēhher*.] An ear of corn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* vii. xiii. 35 Or how feill echirris [ed. 1553 echirris] of corn this growing . . dois hing On Hermy feildis. 1785 BURNS *To a Mouse* iii, A daimen icker in a thrave 'S a sma' request.

Ickle (i'k'l), *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: *a.* 1 zecilæ, -e, zicel, 4 yehole, 5 ikyl, iekyll, 7 icle, 8 icole, 6-ickie. *β.* 5 yoke. See also ICELE. [OE. **gicel* (*gicel*, *gycel*), *gicēle*, cognate with ON. *jokull* icicle, ice, glacier (mod. Icel. *jökull* glacier, Norw. *dial.* *jukel*, *jukul*, *jökul* icicle)—OTeut. types **jekulo-z*, **jikhilo-z*, *f.* OTeut. **jekon-*, in ON. *jaki* piece of ice: cf. Olr. *aig* ice.]

= ICELE. Also *transf.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 954 *Stiria*, *gicilæ* [Erfurt *gicile*]. a 1000 (tr. *Bzda*) *Be Domes Dage* 191 Se prece *gicela* [WULFSTAN *Hom.* xxix. (Napier 138) *gicela*] swide hat and ceald. c 1000 [see ICELE 1]. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblesu.* in Wright *Voc.* 161 *Un esclarcy*, an ychle. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 250/1 *Ikyl* (W. *ickyll*), *stiria*. 1500 *Ortus Voc.*, *Stiria*. a 30kyl. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 125/6 *Ickles*, *stiria*. 1676 HODGSON in *Phil. Trans.* xi. 766 From the roof of which hang large lumps of petrified water, like Icles, . . these icles are good Limestone. a 1689 COTTON *Joys of Marriage* 14 Be she constant, be she fickle, Be she fire, or be she ickle. 1828 CRAYEN *Dial.*, *ickles*, *isicles*; *water ickles*, stalactites. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Ickles*, *ickles*.

Ickle, ickwell: see HICKWALL.

I-clad, var. of YCLAD *ppl.* *a.*, clad. **I-clensid**, -clansid, ME. *pa.* pple. of CLEANSIE. **I-claped**, -cliped, etc., ME. *pa.* pple. of CLEEPE *v.*: see YCLEPT. **I-closed**, of CLOSE *v.* **I-clothed**, of CLOTHE *v.* **I-clumben**, of CLIMBE *v.* **I-clunge** (n, of CLING *v.* **I-clypt**, -clupt, of CLIP *v.* **I-cnawen**, i-cnowen, of KNOW *v.*; see also YKNOW. **I-cnouleche**: see KNOWLEDGE *v.* **I-cnut**, ME. *pa.* pple. of KNIT *v.* **I-cnutte**: see I-KNIT *v.*

† Icod (ik'əd), *int.* *Obs.* [A variant of ECOD, in origin the same as EGAD, AGAD.] An asseveration. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* iv. i, Icod, I don't care how often I'm married. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. viii, 'Icod! I shall lose two or three thousand pounds. 1790 BYSTANDER 343 Icod, Sir, the back stairs has conveyed him to the cellar.

I-come (n, ME. *pa.* pple. of COME *v.*

Icon (ai'kən, ai'kən). Also ikon, elkon. [*a.* late L. *icōn* (Pliny), ad. Gr. *εἰκών*, *elkon*-like-ness, image, portrait, semblance, similitude, slmile, *f.* *εἰκ-ειν* to be like.]

† 1. An image, figure, or representation; a portrait; a picture, 'cut', or illustration in a book; esp. applied to the 'figures' of animals, plants, etc. in books of Natural History. *Obs.*

1574 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* iii. 23 b, The Icon, or forme of the same birde, I have caused thus to be figured. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* v. vii. § 2. 38 The two first ensuing Icones or Portraits. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xvii. 258 He is set forth in the Icons or CUTS of Martyrs by Cevalerius. 1710 SALMON (*title*) *Botanologia* . . beautifully adorned with exquisite Icons or Figures of the most considerable Species. 1727 SWITZER *Pract. Gardiner* iii. xviii. 143 The same that the Herbals have left both the Icons and description of.

b. An image in the solid; a monumental figure; a statue.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) ii. 147 The pope ment, by causing such ikons to be erected, to prefer Thomas as a perpetual saint to all posterities. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 225 Returne him in pure gold the Icon of an Elephant, Camell, or Dromedary. 1885 *Athenæum* 4 Apr. 445 Otto of Brunswick in Hildesheim Church . . whose monumental icon is figured here. *Ibid.*, The monumental statues of Queen Eleanor of Castile wear the wimple exactly as this icon of Ingeborg wears it.

2. **Eastern Church.** A representation of some sacred personage, in painting, bas-relief, or mosaic, itself regarded as sacred, and honoured with a relative worship or adoration.

1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 227 Behind them were carried . . six censers, and six sacred ikons. 1864 W. T. GEAIVE *Serbia in Vac. Tour.* 428 It is beneath the icon of the Blessed Virgin that women kneel during the office of Churching. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* iv. 98 Icons are pictorial half-length representations of the Saviour, of the Madonna, or of a saint, executed in archaic Byzantine style, on a yellow or gold ground. . . Very often the whole picture with the exception of the face and hands of the figure is covered with a metal plaque embossed so as to represent the form of the figure and the drapery. 1879 H. S. EDWARDS *Russians at Home* i. 90 The believer is expressly cautioned against such an abuse of the holy ikons.

† 3. **Rhet.** A simile. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* iii. xix. (Arb.) 250 Icon or Resemblance by imagerie. 1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 148 Metaphores are contracted similitudes. To which if the note be added, it is called Icon. 1676 HOAR *Æliad* To Rdr., The perfection and curiosity of descriptions, which the ancient writers of eloquence call icones, that is images.

4. A realistic representation or description in writing. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1579 E. K. GLOSS. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 102 This tale of the Oake and the Brere . . is very excellent for pleasant descriptions, being altogether a certaine Icon or Hypotyposis of disdainfull younkers. 1852 TAIT'S *Mag.* XIX. 592 A good book is a perfect icon, a faithful picture and representation of nature and human life.

5. **Comb.** icon-stand = ICONOSTASIS, *q.v.*

† **Iconantidypitic**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* Gr. *εἰκών* Icon + *αντί* opposite to + *δύπτειν* to dive, duck + -IC.] Applied to a kind of telescope (see quot.): cf. DIPLANTIDIAN.

1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 130 This Telescope is called the Iconantidypic Heliometer, because it produces two images of the objects, the one in a direct position, and the other reversed.

I-conferred, ME. *pa.* pple. of CONFIRM.

Iconic (ai'kənik), *a.* Also eiconic. [ad. late L. *iconic-us*, ad. Gr. *εικονικ-ος*, *f.* *εἰκών* ICON.] Of or pertaining to an icon, image, figure, or representation; of the nature of a portrait; *spec.* in Art, applied to the ancient portrait statues of victorious athletes commonly dedicated to divinities, and hence to memorial statues and busts executed according to a fixed or conventional type.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Iconic*, belonging to an Image, also lively pictured. 1801 FUSLI in *Lect. Paint.* iii. (1848) 413 Iconic figures in metal began, says Pliny, to be the ornaments of every municipal forum. 1850 LITTON tr. C. O. MULLER'S *Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 123 note, An iconic statue of Lysander in marble at Delphi. 1881 E. W. GOSSE in *Form. Rev.* June 703 In iconic sculpture the Royal Academy presents nothing so considerable as Mr. Boehm's . . bust of Mr. Gladstone. 1882 *Athenæum* 29 Apr. 543/2 Several heads appeared to be eiconic.

b. Of or pertaining to an image used in worship. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Sept. 348/1 Apparatus of the iconic character required by Roman Catholic devotion.

Iconical (ai'kənikāl), *a.* *rare.* [*f.* as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to an icon, iconic. † In quot. 1652, of the nature of a simile (see ICON 3); † in quot. 1776, consisting, or of the nature of, pictures or pictorial illustrations (see ICON 1).

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 292 Figurative expressions . . whether paradigmatical, iconical, symbolical. 1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* 36 (Jod.) The work is entirely iconical, or consists only of figures without any letterpress, catchword, alphabet, or number to the pages.

† **Iconism**. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *iconismus*, *a.* Gr. *εικονισμός* delineation, *f.* *εἰκονίζειν* to ICONIZE (cf. Gr. *εἰκόνισμα* copy, image).] A representation by some image or figure; imagery; metaphor.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Iconism*, a true and lively description. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* v. Misc. Writ. (1805) 321 The annexed Iconism is thus explained. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 8. 155 These . . in Aristotle's judgment, would be fit iconisms or representations of the Plastic Nature. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 47 A Book . . which consists of Representations Symbolical or Hieroglyphical, of Iconisms or Images of things future.

So † **Iconistical** *a.*, metaphorical, figurative. Hence † **Iconistically** *adv.*, by a figure.

1684 H. MORE *Answer* 86 Blasphemy being an Iconisme of Idolatry, that sense is more probable for its being Iconistical; the Genius of the Apocalyptic style being such as to signify Iconistically rather than plainly.

† **Iconize**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *εικονίζειν*, *f.* *εἰκών*, *elkon*-ICON.] *trans.* To form into an image; to figure, to represent.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 572 This world is an image always iconized, or perpetually renewed (as the image in a glass is) of that First, second and third Principle, which are always standing.

I-conned, -con'd, *obs.* *pa.* pple. of CON *v.* 1

Icono-, Gr. *εικονο-*, combining form of *εικών* *ICON*, as in **Iconoduly** [see *DULIA*], the worship or veneration of images; so **Iconodulio** (-*douliō*) (*εικονοδουλία*), *a.*; **Iconodulist**, a worshipper or server of images. **Iconomania** (*εικονομανία*) [*MANIA*], *a.*, an infatuated devotion to images; *b.* a mania for collecting icons or portraits. **Iconophile** (*εικονοφιλή*), **Iconophilist** (-*philist*) [Gr. *φίλος* loving], a connoisseur of pictures, engravings, book illustrations, and the like; hence **Iconophilism**, -*philism*, the taste for these objects. **Iconoplast** (*εικονοπλάστης*) [Gr. *πλάσσειν* to mould: after *iconoclast*], a fashioner or maker of images.

1893 W. M. RAMSAY *Ch. in Rom. Emp.* xvii. 447 The iconodulic tendency was already beginning in the Orthodox Church. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 232 *Iconodulists or Iconolaters, joined also with the Monks and Fryars. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1063 Leo's successor, Michael II., again yielded to the iconodulists, and allowed image-worship in private. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-Convent.* 55 All their practice here is but *iconoduly, not idolatry. 1722 J. COVEL *Acc. Grk. Ch.* 395, I must call it *Iconomania, perfect Madness for Image Worship. 1770 W. COLE in *J. Grainger's Lett.* (1805) 332 The Iconomania you talk of is very ripe at Cambridge, where we have many collectors. 1881 *Athenæum* 30 July 145/2 'Le graveur de 1488', as *iconophiles designate (Duplessis), possesses at least the merit... of being one of the first artists who in France made use of metal as a means of reproduction. 1888 *N. Y. Tribune* 12 Feb. (Cent.), He instructs his customers in bibliomania, in *iconophilism, in the knowledge of art. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Mar. 420/1 It would have been an advantage to the *iconophilist. 1894 *Athenæum* 16 June 780/1 We explain this extraordinary development of *iconophily by the peculiarities of Egyptian religious beliefs. 1898 L. A. TOLLEMACHE in *Literature* 8 Jan. 24/2 He [Pattison] could not... be a thorough iconoclast, and yet delude himself into thinking that he was (if I may coin such a word) an *iconoplast all the time.

Iconoclasm (*εικονοκλασμός*). [*f.* Gr. *εικών* *ICON* + *κλάσσω* breaking, *f.* *κλάν* to break: after next.]

The breaking or destroying of images; *esp.* the destruction of images and pictures set up as objects of veneration (see *ICONOCLAST* 1); *transf.* and *fig.* the attacking or overthrow of venerated institutions and cherished beliefs, regarded as fallacious or superstitious.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 512 That vulgar iconoclasm which has estranged until this day the fine arts from every Protestant community. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 73 The stormy eloquence of Pole, the iconoclasm of Latimer, the superstitions of the complaining clergy. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 4. 497 In Edward's time iconoclasm had dashed the stained glass from its windows. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 163 The iconoclasm of the Jew made such places detestable to him.

Iconoclast (*εικονοκλάστης*), *sb.* (*a.*). [*ad.* late L. *iconoclastēs*, *a.* late Gr. *εικονοκλάστης*, *f.* *εικών* *ICON* + *κλάσσειν* breaker. Cf. *F. iconoclaste* (17th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*)]

1. A breaker or destroyer of images; *spec.* (*Ecc. Hist.*) one who took part in or supported the movement in the 8th and 9th centuries, to put down the use of images or pictures in religious worship in the Christian churches of the East; hence, applied analogously to those Protestants of the 16th and 17th centuries who practised or countenanced a similar destruction of images in the churches.

[1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 269 A counsel of three hundred and fifty Bishops bade at Nice against the secte of Imagebrekers, their name Iconoclastæ.] 1641 HINDS *J. Bruen* xxvi. 80 So did Pope Gregory the third excommunicate the Emperor Leo, and stamped the name of Iconoclast in his forehead, for breaking downe of Images in the Churches. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* xii. § 28. 315, I remember only one thing objected to this testimony of so many bishops, that they were Iconoclasts, or breakers of images, and therefore not to be trusted in any other article. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. iv. 385 This new heresy was called that of the Iconoclasts. 1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 74 When idolaters turn iconoclasts, they act as if the outrageousness of the one excess were to efface or atone for the folly of the other. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. (1858) 338 The Puritans... seem mere savage Iconoclasts, fierce destroyers of Forms; but it were more just to call them haters of untrue Forms. 1882 E. C. BASER in *R. Geog. Soc. Suppl. Papers* I. 1. 35 The second... is the famous iconoclast who melted down all the bronze idols he could lay hold of.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* One who assails or attacks cherished beliefs or venerated institutions on the ground that they are erroneous or pernicious.

1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 177 An iconoclast of their idol rhyme. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 77 Kant was the great iconoclast. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* viii. 514 Respectable vices, which take shelter under the eaves of the Church, need nothing so much as the stern iconoclast.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or relating to iconoclasts; iconoclastic.

1885 H. MORE *Illustration* 298 His excommunicating the Iconoclast Emperors. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1809) VII. 13 note, St. John Damascenus was already a monk before the Iconoclast dispute. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 25 An iconoclast riot now commenced... The images were torn from the altars, chopped in pieces and burnt. 1847 L. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 108 The iconoclast reform took place, statues and bas-reliefs were banished from the churches of Greece.

Iconoclastic (*εικονοκλαστικός*), *a.* [*f.* prec. + -*ic.*] Of or pertaining to iconoclasts or iconoclasm.

1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-Convent.* 53 Iconoclasticke and iconomachian hereticks. 1703 MAUNORELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 15 In testimony of their Iconoclastic principle. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. ix. (1864) IX. 309 The Iconoclastic Emperors found statues... to war upon. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* iii. (1880) 50 In their iconoclastic rage they hewed and broke the images... of the cathedrals.

Hence **Iconoclastically** *adv.*, after the fashion of iconoclasts. **Iconoclasticism**, the principles or practice of iconoclasts; iconoclasm.

1865 *Morn. Star* 29 Apr., Iconoclastically to demolish all it had previously revered. 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Haifa* (1887) 301 Modern iconoclasticism and love of truth have... proved too strong for... unfounded tradition.

† **Iconograph**¹ (*εικονογράφος*). *Obs. rare.* [*ad.* Gr. *εικονογράφος* portrait-painter, *f.* *εικών* *ICON* + -*γράφος* writer, painter.] = **ICONOGRAPHER**.

1804 *Monthly Mag.* XVIII. 291 The Iconographs are those who have published the figures of monuments, but without a detailed explanation.

Iconograph². [*f.* as prec. + -*γραφος* written, *γραφῆς* writing.] A drawing, engraving, or illustration for a book: = **ICON** 1.

1884 *Science* 4 July 28/2 The illustrations have never been surpassed by the most expensive and careful iconographs.

Iconographer (*εικονογράφος*). [*f.* as next + -*ER* 1: cf. Gr. *εικονογράφος* (see *ICONOGRAPHER*)]

One who makes figures or drawings of objects.

1888 *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 19/1 The lepidopterical iconographer. 1892 *Ibid.* 27 Aug. 291/2 Those gorgeous species beloved by the iconographer and chromo-lithographist.

Iconographic (*εικονογραφικός*), *a.* Also *ikon-*. [*f.* *ICONOGRAPHY*, or its source + -*ic*: cf. *F. iconographique*.] Of or pertaining to iconography; representing or describing by pictures, drawings, or engravings; also, pertaining to symbolic representation (cf. *ICONOLOGY* 2).

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex. Iconographic.* 1861 BERESF. *Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. v. 181 Covering the walls and the cupolas of this vast building with a complete iconographic epopee from the pencil of Schraudolph. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 266 Six rings, gold and silver, of the iconographic type. 1879 SIA G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 309 You must study the object and meaning of everything... whether ritual, iconographic, artistic, or simply utilitarian.

So **Iconographical** *a.*

1865 WRIGHT *Hist. Caricat.* iii. 48 This kind of iconographical ornamentation had been encroaching... on the old architectural purity. 1880 *Nature* 12 Feb. 357/2 A magnificently illustrated 'Iconographical History of the Orchid'.

Iconographist. *rare.* [*f.* next + -*IST*.] One skilled in iconography.

1850 *Ecclesiologist* X. 100 Gérente... was an artist, and he was also an iconographist.

Iconography (*εικονογραφία*). [*ad.* med. L. *iconographia*, *ad.* Gr. *εικονογραφία* sketch, description (Strabo), *f.* *εικών* *ICON* + -*γραφία* writing, -*GRAPHY*. Cf. *F. iconographie* (1701 in *Furetière*)]

† 1. *concr.* A pictorial representation, delineation; a drawing or plan. *Obs.*

1628 BURTON *Anat. Mol.* II. iv. (ed. 3) 269 Those curious Iconographies of Temples and palaces. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Iconography*... is the platform or model of a House.

2. The description or illustration of any subject by means of drawings or figures; any book or work in which this is done; also, the branch of knowledge which deals with the representation of persons or objects by any application of the arts of design.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Iconography*, a Description by Cuts, etc. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. lxxviii. 213 An elaborate monument of some transaction of which no other trace remains to elucidate this imperfect iconography. 1851 E. J. MILLINGTON tr. *Didron* (title) Christian Iconography; or, the History of Christian Art in the Middle Ages. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 131 The iconography of the altar-canopy. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 4/2 Expensive large iconographies like Couch's, Yarell's, or Day's.

Iconolater (*εικονολάτρης*). [*f.* Gr. *εικών* image, *ICON*, after *idolater*. Cf. *F. iconolâtre*.] A worshipper of images.

1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* vi. 160 He animated Iconolaters in the East. 1722 J. COVEL *Acc. Grk. Ch.* 396 How can the Iconolaters [sic] justify their praying to a Cross or Crucifix? 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. 381 Evasive language adopted for the defence of iconolaters.

Iconolatry (*εικονολατρία*). [*f.* as prec., after *idolatry*, or *ad.* eccl. Gr. *εικονολατρεία*. Cf. *F. iconolâtrie* (Littré).] The worship of images.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 270 Simon Maiolus, a most eager defender of Iconolatry. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* II. vii. (1636) 66 Idolatry and Iconolatry, that is, Image worship. 1722 J. COVEL *Acc. Grk. Ch.* 400 The School-men and Patrons of Iconolatry. 1884 *Ch. Q. Rev.* July 451 Equally removed from the iconoclasm of 754 and the iconolatry of 787.

Iconology (*εικονολογία*). [*mod.* *f.* Gr. *εικών*, *εικονο-* image: see -*LOGY*. Cf. Gr. *εικονολογία* figurative speaking, whence It. *iconologia* (1611 Cæsare Ripa), *F. iconologie* (1636 Baudouin), in titles of collections of pieces of rhetorical imagery (cf. quot. 1777); but this is distinct from the extant use.]

1. That branch of knowledge which deals with

the subject of icons (in any sense of the word); also the subject-matter of this study, icons collectively, or as objects of investigation, etc.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Iconology*, interpretation of ancient Images, Monuments, and Emblems. 1777 G. RICHARDSON (title) *Iconology*; or, a Collection of emblematical Figures, moral and instructive, with Explanations from classical Authorities. 1808 SIR R. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) I. vi. 48 Professors of... mythology, and iconology. 1851 SIR C. EASTLAKE tr. *Kugler's Sch. Paint. Italy* I. 1. 6 The violent aversion entertained by the Christians for the Iconology of Heathendom kept, as was natural, equal pace. 2. Symbolical representation; symbolism.

1849 J. R. JACKSON *Lett. Minerals* 225 In the language of Iconology, the Diamond is the symbol of constancy, of strength, of innocence, and other heroic virtues. 1862 *Ecclesiologist* XXIII. 58 The iconology of these decorations is as follows:—Over the chancel arch is the Doom [etc.].

Hence **Iconological** *a.*, of or relating to iconology. **Iconologist**, one versed in iconology.

1851 E. J. MILLINGTON tr. *Didron's Chr. Iconogr.* I. 369 Jesus, to an Iconologist, is present in the cross as well as in the lamb, or the lion. 1854 *Ecclesiologist* XV. 25 This great iconological work.

† **Iconomach**. *Obs. rare.* [*ad.* eccl. L. *iconomachus*, *f.* *εικονομαχος*, *f.* *εικών* *ICON* + -*μαχος* fighting.] One who is hostile to images.

1552 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 407 They were named Iconomachs, that is overthrowers of images.

† **Iconomachal**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* *Erron. -mical.* [*f.* as prec. + -*AL*.] Hostile to images.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 269 We should be too Iconomachal to question the pictures of the winds, as commonly drawn in humane heads, and with their cheeks distended. [1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Iconomachal*, belonging to Images, or after the manner of Images.]

Iconomachy (*εικονομαχία*). [*ad.* eccl. L. *iconomachia*, *a.* eccl. Gr. *εικονομαχία*, *f.* *εικών* *ICON* + -*μαχία* fighting.] A war against images; hostility or opposition to images, esp. to their use in connexion with worship.

1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* III. (1584) P. That of Constantinople, was not a general nor lawful Council, but a certain Iconomachy. 1650 R. STAPLETON *Strada's Low C. Warres* v. 123 margin, A new Iconomachy at Antwerp. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. vii. 1. 569 The celebrated iconomachy of the Netherlands. *Ibid.* VI. i. III. 383 Nothing more excited the indignation of the Prince of Orange than such senseless iconomachy.

Hence † **Iconomachian**, † **Iconomachical** *adjs.*, practising or advocating iconomachy. **Iconomachist**, one who contends against the cultus of images.

a 1638 MEDE *Apost. Latter Times* xvii. Wks. III. 674 The Iconomachical Council of Constantinople. 1640 Iconomachian [see *ICONOCLASTIC*]. 1875 J. C. ROBERTSON *Hist. Chr. Ch.* III. 137 An anathema was pronounced against all opponents of images... with curses against iconomachists and heretics of every kind.

Iconomatic (*εικονομαχικός*), *a.* Also *ikon-*. [*concr.* for *iconomachic*, *f.* Gr. *εικών*, *εικονο-* *ICON* + *ονομα*, *ονομα-* name + -*ic*.] A word proposed to describe a stage intermediate between picture-writing and phonetic writing, in which pictures or representations of objects stand not for the objects themselves, but for their names considered merely as phonetic elements, as in a pictorial rebus, or the use made by the Chinese of the sounds of their characters to express the sound of a foreign word.

Hence **Iconomatically** *adv.*; **Iconomatism**; **Iconomatology**.

1886 D. G. BRINTON *Ess. Americanist* (1890) 207-8 We have, so far as I am aware, no scientific term to express this manner of phonetic writing, and I propose for it therefore the adjective *iconomatic*, from the Greek *εικονο-* a figure or image, and *ονομα-*, name, a writing by means of the names of the figures or images represented. The corresponding noun would be *iconomatology*. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 22 Jan. 56 Iconomatic writing... occupies an intermediate position, standing in some sense in relation to both letter and picture writing. *Ibid.*, How complete a system of iconomaticism they [Egyptian and Chinese writing] passed through is unknown. 1895 HOFFMANN *Begin. Writing* 70 Iconomatically.

† **Iconomicar**. *Obs. rare*—1. [erroneously *f.* L. *iconomic-us*, Gr. *οικονομικ-ός* (see *ECONOMIC*) + -*AR*.] A writer on husbandry.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 328 Esiodus, the iconomicar And Homerus, the fresche historiatur.

† **Iconostas** (*εικονοστάσις*). *Eastern Ch.* [Russ. *иконостасъ*, *f.* Gr. *εικονοστασις*: see next.] = next.

1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 268 On the ikonostas are hung the sacred pictures. 1877 THOROLO in *Gd. Words* XVIII. 17/2 The ikonostas, or skreen, which in Greek churches separates the body of the church from the sanctuary. 1896 *Daily News* 20 May 7/6 A small altar, including the ikonostas, shrines, and innumerable icons, forms an ensemble which literally blazes with gold and gems.

† **Iconostasis** (*εικονοστάσις*). *Eastern Church*. [eccl. L., *a.* eccl. Gr. *εικονοστασις*, *f.* *εικών* *ICON* + *στάσις* standing, position, station.] The screen which separates the sanctuary or 'bema' from the main body of the church, and on which the icons or sacred pictures are placed.

1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 211 The priest perfumes the worshippers, the ikonostas, and the altar. 1849 CURZON *Visits Monast.* 293 The ikonostas, or skreen before the altar is most beautifully carved. 1890 *Guardian* 18 June 970/1 The ikonostas is of white marble, on which, some

12 ft. from the ground (to avoid dangers of iconolatry), are the pictures. 1899 A. H. Horn *Grk. Church* 41 The Iconostasis or Iconstand, with the lighted tapers in front of it, is the most prominent object. On it Icons of our Saviour, the Virgin, the Apostles, and Saints are always painted.

Iconymus: obs. form of **ECONOMUS**.

I-core(n), **i-core(n)**, **ME**. pa. pples. of **CHOOSE**, **I-choose** *v.* **I-corve(n)**, of **CARVE** *v.*

Icos-, **icosa-**, **icosi-**, repr. Gr. combining forms of *είκοσι* twenty, used in Eng. in several technical terms (see below); also in **icosacollo** (ἰκοσάκωλ'lik) *a. Anc. Pros.* [Gr. ἰκοσάκωλ-ος, *f. κωλον* member, clause, COLON], consisting of twenty cola, or members. **Icosasemio** (ἰκοσάσημ'ik) *a. Anc. Pros.* [Gr. σήμα mark, σημειον mark, mora], consisting of or containing twenty moræ or units of time, i.e. the equivalent of twenty short syllables. **Icosian** (ἰκοσιαν) *a.*, of or pertaining to twenty.

† **Icosaeder**. *Obs.* [a. F. *icosadrede* (1587), ad. late L. *icosaedron*: see next.] = next.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philol.* v. (1701) 186/2 The Icosaeders [consist] of twenty [like sides].

Icosahedron (ἰκοσάηδρον, -hedrōn). *Geom.* Also 6-8 **icosaedrum**, 6-9 **icosaedron**, 7 **eico-saedrum**, (8 **eicosihedron**). [a. Gr. ἰκοσάεδρον, neut. of ἰκοσάεδρος, *f. εἰκοσι* twenty + ἔδρα seat, base.] A solid contained by twenty plane faces; *spec.* the regular **icosahedron**, contained by twenty equal equilateral triangles.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* xiii. xvi. 410 The opposite sides of an Icosahedron are parallels. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. def. xvi. Tijh, Icosaedron. *marv.* Icosaedrum. 1655-87 H. MORE *Artid.* (1712) 183 There are Five regular Bodies... the Cube, the Tetraedrum, the Octaedrum, the Dodecaedrum, and the Icosaedrum. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* vi. viii. 658 Five regular solid figures... the tetrahedron... and the eicosihedron. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* i. 25 To each element Plato assigns a geometrical solid: to earth, the cube; to fire, the pyramid; to air, the octahedron; to water, the icosahedron.

Hence **Icosahedral** *a.*, of the form of an icosahedron; having twenty faces.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Icosihedral. || **Icosandria** (ἰκοσάνδρια). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Linnaeus 1735), *f. Gr. εἰκοσι* twenty + ἀνδρ-, *ἀνδρ-* man, male, taken as 'stamen'.] The twelfth class in the Linnaean Sexual System, containing plants with 20 or more stamens inserted on the calyx.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Icosandria... Of this class are the torch thistle, the myrtle, the storax, the almond, &c. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 89 The situation of the stamens, which in the class icosandria, is either on the calyx or corolla.

Hence **Icosander** [*F. icosandre*], a plant of the class **Icosandria**; **Icosa'ndrian**, **Icosa'ndrous** *adjs.*, belonging to the class **Icosandria**.

1828 WEBSTER, *Icosander*. *Icosandrian*. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 253/1 *Icosandrous*. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 6. 249 *Icosandrous*... when a polyanthous flower has the stamens inserted on the calyx.

Icosido-decahedron. *Geom.* [*f. Gr. εἰκοσι* twenty + δέκα twelve + ἔδρα seat, base.] A solid contained by twenty equilateral triangles and twelve regular pentagons, formed by replacing the twelve solid angles of the regular icosahedron by planes corresponding to the faces of a regular dodecahedron.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* App. def. ii. 459.

Icosite-trahe'dron. *Geom. and Cryst.* [*f. Gr. εἰκοσι* twenty + τετρα- four + ἔδρα seat, base (cf. **TETRAHEDRON**).] A solid figure contained by twenty-four plane faces; *esp.* a form contained by twenty-four equal symmetrical trapeziums or deltoids, also called **deltahedron** or **trapezohedron**.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxv. 214 The most common form of the calcimine is the solid called the icositrahedron, which is bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapezia. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 140 All the members of this group crystalline in the cubic system, the common forms being either the rhombic dodecahedron or the icositrahedron.

So **Icositrahedroid**. 1880 *Academy* 30 Oct. 314 Four-dimensional space may be built up with... icositrahedroids.

I-coupled, **i-cupled**, **ME**. pa. pple. of **COUPLE** *v.*

[**Icure**, error for **dicre**, **DICKER**: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

† **I-croiced**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [*f. ME. cr(e)ice*, **CROSS**]. Crossed, signed with the cross.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 18 Cusced þe eorðe icroiced mid te þume.

I-cried, **ME**. pa. pple. of **CRY** *v.* **Ieristned**, of **CHRISTEN** *v.* **I-croked**, of **CROOK** *v.* **I-crommet**, of **CRAM** *v.* **I-cruned**, of **CROWN** *v.*

-ics, suffix: see **-IO** 2.

Icteric (ik'terik), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *ictericus*, *a. Gr. ἰκτερίκος* jaundiced, *f. ἰκτερος* (see **ICTERUS**). Cf. F. *ictérique* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*).]

A. adj.
1. Belonging to, of the nature of, or affected with jaundice; jaundiced. (Sometimes referring to the yellow tint of the skin in that disease, or to the jaundiced eyes which see all things yellow.)

a 1606 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 14 He died... anno 1575 in an icteric fever. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* iii. 96 That sort of Caeliac passion, which I think may be called an Icteric Loosness. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Childr.* (ed. 4) I. 29 note, An infant... whose finger nails were... of as deep a yellow as in any icteric adult. 1804 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 141 Icteric vision. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 334 note, The icteric tint of the skin seems to be merely the result of an effusion of blood.

b. Used for the cure of jaundice. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 14 Icteric Ale... cureth... Icteric Persons.

2. **Icteric Oriole**: a North American bird (*Icterus vulgaris*), having black and yellow plumage, with white spots on the wings; also called *tropical*.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 114 The Icteric Oriole is, in size, somewhat smaller than a blackbird. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 244 The icteric oriole is kept by the Americans in their houses for the sake of clearing them of insects.

B. sb. 1. A person affected with jaundice.

1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (Vol. I.) 2 They resemble the Ictericus, who having the laundesse in their Eyes, see nothing which seemeth not unto them to carry the same colour. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* ix. 314 When an Icteric was let blood, it appeared all yellow.

2. A medicine for the cure of jaundice.

1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. vi, Administer to each of them lenitives... laxatives, cephalalgics, ictericus.

Icteric, *a.* [*f. as prec. + -AL*] = *prec. A. 1.*

1649 JAR. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* II. Ad § 12. 51 Our understandings if a crime be lodged in the will, being like icteric eyes, transmitting the Species to the Soule with... colours of their own framing. 1697 EVELYN *Naturalism* ix. 302 Icteric Persons. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 207 Ascitical and icteric Symptoms. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 30 A tedious icteric marasmus.

b. *transf.* Tinged with yellow.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. vii. 110 His Diamond was of no spirituous and sparkling Water... the Don's was Ictericall, as if he had descended of the house of the Flavii, or that his Nurse had mix'd all his milke with Saffron.

Hence **Ictericallness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Ictericie**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *icteritia* (in *Wr.-Wülcker*), *f. icterus* = *Gr. ἰκτερος* jaundice. Cf. *Sp. ictericia*.] Jaundice.

1634 R. H. SALERNI *Regim.* 205 It removeth a stopping matter the which causeth Ictericie.

Icterine (ik'terain), *a. Zool.* [*f. ICTER-US + -INE*]. a. Yellowish; esp. having yellow scales or plumage. b. Belonging to the family *Icteridae* or sub-family *Icterinae* of American passerine birds (typical genus *Icterus*: see **ICTERIC A.**).

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Icterinus*... yellow, or yellowish, as the *Cypraea icterina*: *icteric*. 1884 *Athenaeum* 15 Nov. 628/2 An icteric warbler (*Hypopolis icterina*) killed in Norfolk.

† **Icterism**. *Obs. rare.* [*f. Gr. ἰκτερος* jaundice + -ISM.] Jaundice.

1660 STILLINGF. *Iren.* II. v. § 1 (1662) 201 Which prejudice being the Yellow-Jaundise of the soul, leaves such a tincture upon the eyes of the understanding, that till it be cured of that Ictericism, it cannot discern things in their proper colours. 1662 = *Orig. Sacr.* iii. i. § 14 Those who have an Ictericism in their eyes.

Ictericities (-i'jes), *a.* [*f. med. (and mod.) L. icteriti-a* jaundice + -ITIES.] Jaundiced; also *fig.*

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 323 His gall over-flowes, and hee must void it by his pen in his Ictericities Pamphlet. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* ix. 316 The Ictericities dyscrasie of the blood. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 540 Absence of ictericities symptoms.

Icterode (ik'terōd), *a.* [ad. *Gr. ἰκτερόδης* jaundiced.] = next, *a.*

1861 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 463 A continuance of the icteric appearance.

Icteroid (ik'teroid), *a.* [*f. Gr. ἰκτερος* jaundice + -OID]. a. Resembling or characteristic of jaundice. b. (See *quot.* 1897.)

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 224 The skin assumes an ictericoid hue. 1897 *Daily News* 12 June 3/1 Doctor Sanarelli... declared the cause of yellow fever to be a bacillus, named by him ictericoid.

|| **Icterus** (ik'terōs). [*L., a. Gr. ἰκτερος* jaundice; also, a yellowish-green bird, by looking at which jaundiced persons were supposed to be cured.]

1. *Path.* The disease jaundice.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Icterus*, the Jaundice. 1802 *Med. Jynl.* VIII. 240 Irritation... acting upon the hepatic system, is... the cause of icterus. 1886 *Lancet* 15 May 947/4 [He] pointed out that diabetes was not a disease, but a symptom like icterus.

b. *Bot.* A disease of plants in which the leaves turn yellow.

[1807 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 85 To the natural decay of the leaves in Autumn, he has given the name of Icterus.] 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Icterus*, a name given to the yellow condition assumed by wheat and some other plants, under the influence of prolonged wet and cold... The golden hues of autumn belong clearly to another category.

2. *Zool.* a. A genus of American passerine birds, formerly nearly coterminous with the modern family *Icteridae*, now restricted to the American orioles or hangbirds, a typical species being the tropical or icteric oriole, *I. vulgaris* (see **ICTERIO A.**).

1713 DEBHAM *Phys. Theol.* (1749) II. 25 note, The nest of the Guira tangeima, the Icterus minor, and the Jupubaba, or whatever other name the American Hang-nests may be called by.

Ictic (ik'tik), *a. rare.* [irreg. *f. L. ictus* (u-stem: see **ICTUS**) + -IC.]

1. Of the nature of a blow or stroke; abrupt and sudden in its action.

1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* iv. (1861) 116 An abrupt, ictic grace. 1858 = *Serm. New Life* 362 A naked, ictic force.

2. *Pros.* Pertaining to or due to the ictus or metrical stress.

1898 E. W. HOPKINS in *Amer. Jynl. Philol.* XIX. 21 Dahlmann thinks it was an ictic conversion.

Ictuate (ik'tuēt), *v. rare.* [*f. L. ictu-s* **ICTUS** + -ATE³.] *trans.* To put the ictus on, to stress.

1822 J. TATE in *S. Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 256 Closing a sentence of fury with the dimeter ictuated on the last syllable.

|| **Ictus** (ik'tōs). [*L., = blow, stroke, thrust, f. ict-ere* to strike, hit, smite.]

1. *Pros.* Stress on a particular syllable of a foot or verse; rhythmic or metrical stress.

1752 NEWTON *Note Milton's P. R.* iv. 157, I think the ictus falls better in the common reading. 1784 J. B. SEALE *Anal. Grk. Metres* (1823) 3 In the Iambus and Trochee, the Arsis (or Ictus) is invariable, being upon the long syllable of each. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 621 It can hardly be a good line wherein this word [ictus], standing as an indefinite pronoun, receives the ictus of the metre.

2. *Med. a.* The beat of the pulse. b. *Ictus solis* (Lat.): sunstroke.

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 153 The Pulse is most properly considered in its Ictus, which shews the Vigor of spirits, and the Intervallum which shews the Heat of the Blood. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Ictus*, a stroke, or blow. Hence *ictus solis* means a stroke of the sun.

I-cud: see **YKID**, known, renowned.

I-cume(n), **ME**. pa. pple. of **COME** *v.*

† **I-cunde**, *sb. Obs.* Also **i-kunde**. [**ME**.

icunde (*ii*), OE. *gecynd*, *f. cynd* nature, **KIND** *sb.*]

1. Nature; kind.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 33 He was on anum bade twegra gecynda. c 1000 *Guthlac* 44 Wæstma gecynda. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Nawint efter flesces wille, ne efter likames ikunde.

Ibid. 149 þæt brite ikunde þæt god hæued in ow ibroht of saule and of likame. a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 113 Seggeþ me hwo hæveþ þis ido Ou nas never icunde þar to.

2. Inheritance; native land.

c 1205 *LAY.* 7999 Iulius Cesar... halt þer eower icunde. *Ibid.* 1199 He cleopede to Brutlonde þæt hit was his icunde.

† **I-cunde**, *a. Obs.* [**ME**. (*ii*), OE. *gecynde*,

f. cynde innate, natural, **KIND** *a.*] Natural; native. *Beowulf* (Z.) 2697 Swa him gecynde wæs. c 1050 *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 180/8 *Idiomata, proprietas lingue*, *ægen* vel *gecynde* spræc. c 1205 *LAY.* 22165 33if us ure icunde lond.

c 1275 *O. E. Misc.* 56 Euerwyþ þer understod his icunde speche.

Hence † **I-cundeliche** *adv.*, naturally.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 An god is icundeliche on þream Hadan. a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 1424 Heo stumpeþ and falþ icundeliche.

I-cunned, **ME**. pa. pple. of **CUN**, **CON** *v.*

† **I-cusse**, *v. Obs.* Pa. pple. **i-cust**. [**ME**.

icusse (*ii*), OE. *gecyssan* (= OHG. *gikussen*), *f. cyssan* to kiss. To kiss (mutually).

c 1205 *LAY.* 30042 Þas kinges wel lloren mid lue heom icusten.

I-cweme, var. of **I-QUEME** *a. and v.* **I-cwethen**, **i-cwethen**, **ME**. pa. pple. of **QUEATH**, **I-QUETH** *v.*

Icy (i'si), *a.* Forms: [1 *isiz*], 5 *isy*, 6 *isie*, 6-7 *icie*, *ycie*, 7 *icoey*, 7- *icy*. [*f. ICE* *sb.* + -Y. Cf. Du. *ijzig*, Ger. *eisig*, Sw. *isig*. Used in OE., but formed anew in the 15th c.]

1. Abounding in, or characterized by the presence of, ice; covered or overlaid with ice.

[*Beowulf* (Z.) 33 þær æt byðe stod bringed-stefna isiz & utfus. a 1000 *Booth. Metr.* xxiv. 45 Saturnus, is se cealdæ eall isiz tungel. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 421 When Saturne with his colde isy face The grounde with his frostys turnyth the grene to whyte. 1597 *MIDDLETON Wisd. Solomon* v. 6 Winter in her icy car. 1643 *Sin T. BROWNIE Relig. Med.* i. § 32 The ycie Ocean cracks, the frozen pole Thaws with the heat of the Celestial coale. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 112 The flowers of the Icy Zones. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* iv, Men, vying, who shall lie out first upon the yards to furl the icy sails.

2. Composed or consisting of ice. † **Icy mountains** or **hills**, icebergs (*obs.*).

1600 *HARLUYT Voy.* III. 79 Striving against the streame, and beating amongst the Isie montaignes. 1699 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 276 A sight of those huge icy Mountains... which make such a dashing and crashing one against another. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 29 In the Cliffs of the icy-hills on shoar. 1819 *Hærae Hymn*, From Greenland's icy mountains, From India's coral strand. 1820 *SCORSAW Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 105 The icy cliff, from whence masses... were continually breaking. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xxv. 335 Huge icy stalactites seventy and a hundred feet long.

3. Resembling ice; having the nature or properties of ice; extremely cold, frosty; slippery.

1590 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* v. xvi. 306 Sprinkle the panements... dayly with water that is altogether ycie, and cold. 1598 *FLORIO, Sdrasciolo*, slipperie... gliding, isie. 1640 C. HARVEY *Journey* 26 We scramble to get up the banks Of icy honour. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Butler of Antimony*,... which some call icy Oil of Antimony is a great Caustick, being us'd to eat proud Flesh. 1739 *BERKELEY Alciphron* II. § 26 What creates a love for icy liquors? 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 127 Th' icy touch Of unprolific winter. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 195/1 An icy current was blowing about their feet.

b. *fig.* Of demeanour, character, speech, etc.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. i. 177 If he be leaden, ycie, cold, unwilling, Be thou so too. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 168 An icy grandeur, erected by your selves. 1713 CRESS WINCHESEA *Misc. Poems* 351 The sixty Winters, that have .. turn'd swift eager Love to icy Reasons. 1882 MISS BRADON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 23 'He came—and he is dead', answered Christabel, in icy tones.

4. Comb., as *icy-blue*, *-cold*; *icy-pearled* (having pearls or sparkling drops of ice), *icy-wheeled*.

c 1625 MILTON *Death of Fair Infant* iii, Mounting up in icy-pearled car. 1652-7 HEVLIN *Cosmog.* 342 That Island which in times of old The Greeks did call Hibernia, ycie-cold. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster* F. i. 12 John Frost Drove thro' mid air his chariot, icy-wheel'd. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 238 Clear, cold, and icy-blue like a sea-eagle's eye.

Id (id). *Biol.* [Formed in German (1891) by Weismann: see first quot.] In Weismann's theory of heredity: A unit of germ-plasm or idioplasm.

1893 tr. Weismann's *Germ-Plasm* i. i. 62 We are led to the assumption of groups .. composed of determinants, which in their turn are made up of biophors. These are the units which I formulated .. long ago, and to which the name of *ancestral germ-plasms* was then given. I shall now speak of them as 'ids', a term which recalls the 'idioplasm' of Nägeli. 1893 M. HARTOG in *Contemp. Rev.* July 57 Each of the reproductive cells of an organism is supposed to contain in its nucleus a number of 'ids', and each id represents the personality of an ancestral member of the species or of an antecedent species. 1895 VINES *Text-bk. Bot.* 782 When .. in hybridisation all the parental ids exert their full influence the offspring is precisely intermediate in character.

-id, suffix¹, repr. F. *-ide*, L. *-id-us*, used to form adjectives, chiefly from verbs with *e*-stems, as *acidus* acid, f. *acē-re* to be sour, *aridus* arid, *fervidus* fervid, *frigidus* frigid, *liquidus* liquid, *placidus* placid, *splendidus* splendid, *stupidus* stupid, etc.; but also from a few verbs with *i*- or consonant stems, as *fluidus* fluid, f. *fluē-re* to flow, *vividus* vivid, f. *vivē-re* to live; and occas. from substantives, as *fumidus* fumid, f. *fumus* smoke, *morbidus* morbid, f. *morbus* disease, *solidus* solid, f. *solum* ground, etc. The earlier Eng. words in *-id* came through Fr.; on the analogy of these, others have been taken from Latin direct; the suffix is not a living formative in Eng.

-id, suffix², corresp. to F. *-ide*, in sbs. derived from Latin sbs. in *-is*, *-id-em*, adopted from Greek sbs. in *-is*, *-id-a*. Such are *carotid* (ad. Gr. pl. *καροτῖδ-ες*), *chrysalid*, *hydatid*, *parotid*, *pyramid* (cf. F. *pyramide*). This formative occurs in certain botanical terms, as *amaryllid*, *epacrid*, *orchid*: etymologically these should denote the plants *amaryllis*, *epacris*, and *orchis* respectively, but they are actually used to denote a member of the order of which these are the typical genera (*Amaryllid-ae*, *Epacrid-aceae*, *Orchid-aceae*).

-id, suffix³, in zoological appellatives, sb. and adj.: (a) formed from Latin names of Families in *-id-ae*, pl. of *-id-ēs*, repr. Gr. *-idēs*, patronymic suffix = 'son of': as *Araneid*, a member of the Family *Araneidae*. (b) formed from Latin names of Classes, etc., in *-id-a*, taken as neut. pl. of *-id-ēs* = Gr. *-idēs*: as *Arachnid*, a member of the Class *Arachnida*. Some of the terms have come through Fr. forms in *-ide*. See *-IDAN*.

-id, suffix⁴, an early spelling of the chemical suffix *-IDE*, still retained by some, esp. in U.S.

IDæa, obs. (erron.) form of **IDEA**.

I-dæled, i-deled, ME. pa. pple. of **DEAL** v.

I-dampned, ME. pa. pple. of **DAMN** v.

-idan, in zoological appellatives, sb. and adj., formed on *-id*³ with suffix *-AN*, meaning 'of or pertaining to', or 'a member of' the group designated by the suffix *-ida* or *-idæ*; as *arachnidan* (f. *Arachnida*) = *arachnid*; *ichneumonidan* (f. *Ichneumonidae*) = *ichneumonid*.

Idant (aidānt). *Biol.* [Arbitrarily f. **ID**.] One of the chromatid bodies in the nucleus of a reproductive or other cell, regarded as consisting of 'ids' (see **ID**).

1893 tr. Weismann's *Germ-Plasm* i. i. 67 Those rod-like, loop-like, or granular masses of chromatin in the nucleus .. considered equivalent .. to series or aggregations of ids, I have .. proposed to call *idants*. *Ibid.* iii. Intro. 233 The germ-plasm in both nuclei .. becomes contracted, so as to give rise to nuclear rods or idants .. the number of these idants is the same in both of the conjugating cells. 1895 MIVART in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 634.

Iddyr, obs. form of **UDDER**.

Ide¹ (aid). [ad. mod. L. *idus*, ad. Sw. *id* (also *idmört*).] A cyprinoid fish (*Leuciscus idus* or *Idus melanotus*), inhabiting the fresh waters of northern Europe.

1839 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1841) I. 396 A fine large specimen of the *Idus* .. in the Gota Elf. 1839 Penny *Cycl.* XIII. 451 The *Idus* (*Leuciscus idus*, Cuvier), a species which is found in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia. 1844-6 OWEN *Lect. Comp. Anat. Vertebr.* viii. 192 The long olfactory nerve in the Eel, the *Idus*, or the Roach. 1884 *Century Mag.* Apr. 904/1 The gold-orfe or golden-ide [is] a fish bred for both ornament and the table.

Ide²: see **IDES**.

-ide, *Chem.*, a suffix used to form names of simple compounds of an element with another element or a radical. It is added to the stem or an abbreviated form of the name, and was first used in *ox-ide* (F. *oxyde*, Lavoisier) from *oxygen*, whence it was extended to other elements, sometimes displacing other derivatives in *-et*, *-uret*, previously used. Thus *chloride of nitrogen* or (more tersely) *nitrogen chloride*; *hydrogen arsenide* (*arseniuret*).

In systematic terminology, a compound of oxygen with any other element is called an *oxide*; in other binary compounds *-ide* is combined with the (contracted) name of the more electro-negative of the two elements: thus *fluorine*, *chlorine*, *bromine*, *iodine* form with each other in order, and with any other element or radical except oxygen, *fluorides*, *chlorides*, *bromides*, *iodides*; sulphur, selenium, tellurium form with elements other than these, *sulphides*, *selenides*, *tellurides*; and so on. Examples are bromine chloride, sulphur bromide, carbon sulphide; hydrogen selenide, telluride, phosphide, arsenide, cyanide; boron carbide, boron hydride, silicon hydride, ethyl hydride; copper arsenide, carbide, nitride, hydrides of metals and organic radicals. The suffix is also used in *AMIDE*, *ANHYDRIDE*, *CYANIDE*, *AMILIDE*, and other derivatives from names of compound radicals. *Mono-*, *di-*, *tri-*, *tetra-*, *penta-*, etc. are prefixed, to indicate the number of combining equivalents, as in sulphur monochloride S_2Cl_2 (= SCl), sulphur dichloride SCl_2 , and so on.

1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 121.

Idea (aidā), sb. Also 6-7 *erron.* **IDæa**. Pl. **ideas**; formerly sometimes **IDææ**. See also the earlier **IDEE**. [a. late L. *idea* (in Platonic sense), a. Gr. *idéa* look, semblance, form, configuration, species, kind, class, sort, nature, (in Platonic philosophy) a general or ideal form, type, model, f. root *id-*, *idéiv*, to see: the word being thus analogous in derivation and original sense to L. *species* from *spec-ere* to see, behold. So It., Sp., Pg. *idea*; F. *idée*.

The original development of the word took place in Greek; and it was in the developed Platonic sense that the word was first adopted in the modern langs. (see branch I). Other applications of the word, however, became common by the end of the 16th c.: see the senses under II and III.]

I. General or ideal form as distinguished from its realization in individuals; archetype, pattern, plan, standard.

1. In Platonic philosophy: A supposed eternally existing pattern or archetype of any class of things, of which the individual things in that class are imperfect copies, and from which they derive their existence.

1430-1589 [see **IDEE**]. 1563 T. GALE *Institutes of Chirurgery*. ii. As one myght thinke hymselfe ryght happye, though he neuer dyd attayne to Aristoteles summum bonum, or Plato his *Idea*. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 813 *Idea* is a bodilesse substance, which of it selfe hath no subsistence, but giveth figure and forme unto shapelesse matters, and becometh the very cause that bringeth them into shew and evidence. Socrates and Plato suppose, that these *Ideæ* be substances separate and distinct from Matter, howbeit, subsisting in the thoughts and imaginations of God—that is to say, of Minde and Understanding. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* § j.b. Chymerical figments, Platonicall *Ideas*, Cabalistical fancies. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 184/2 They define *Idea* an Eternal Exemplar of things which are according to Nature. For *Idea* is the Eternal Notions of God, perfect in themselves. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* vi. xviii. 176 Plato .. had merely succeeded in carrying our cognitions up into certain subordinate unities, certain inferior universals, called by him *ideas*. 1895 W. L. DAVISON *Logic of Definition* vi. 145 With Plato, the *Idea* is ontological or metaphysical. It is both an objective intelligible existence ('uncreated and imperishable') and a pattern, model, archetype or *παράδειγμα*.

2. The conception of anything in its highest perfection; or supreme development; a standard of perfection; an ideal. (Cf. I.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* Ep. Ded. A iij, Rather an *Idea* of good life, than such a platforme as may be drawn from contemplation into action. 1606 BRVSKETT *Civ. Life* 61 Xenophon in his *Ciropeidia* .. hailing .. vnder the person of Cirus, framed an *idea* or perfect patterne of an excellent Prince. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Not Fair* i, I thought you once as fair, As women in th' *Idea* are. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* i. § 28 How widely we are fallen from the pure Exemplar and *Idea* of our Nature. 1844 MAS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 3 Thou [Lucifer] shalt be an *Idea* to all souls .. whence to mark despair, And measure out the distances from good.

† b. A person or thing regarded as perfect in its kind; the ideal realized in an individual. *Obs.*

1591 TROUB. *Raigne K. John* ii. (1611) 100 Was ever any so unfortunate, The right *Idea* of a cursed man? 1602 CAMPION *Bk. Airs* Wks. (Bullen) 27 It is th' *Idea* of her sex *Idea* of whom doth world perplex. 1627 JACKSON *Creed* xii. x. § 2 Christ .. was the *idea* of legal Nazarites. 1651 LIFE *Father Sarpi* (1676) 65 The most excellent Senate (the very *Idea* of politic Christian prudence).

3. The conception of a standard or principle to be realized or aimed at; a conception of what is desirable or ought to be; a governing conception or principle; the plan or design according to which something is created or constructed.

1581 SIONEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 26 The skill of the Artificer standeth in that *Id* or fore-conceite of the work. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. lii, Scriptures *Idea* crouched in our Love to God and men. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 557 To behold this new created World .. how good, how faire,

Answering his great *Idea*. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded. 11 If Chaucer by the best *idea* wrought. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.*, Coleridge (1859) I. 438 His mode .. is to investigate what he terms the *Idea* of it, or what in common parlance would be called the principle involved in it. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. i. 182 The ground-plan of the Universe—the *idea* according to which it is. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jmils.* II. 7 The statue has been restored, and .. because the *idea* is perfect and indestructible, all these injuries do not .. impair the effect.

4. In weakened sense: A conception or notion of something to be done or carried out; an intention, plan of action.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* ii. 245 You had alwaies in your owne judgement the certaine *Idea* thereof, as a thing that you resolved to doe. 1644 MILTON *Educ. Wks.* (1847) 98/2 That voluntary *Idea*, which hath long in silence presented itself to me, of a better education .. than hath been yet in practice. 1770 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 231 The *Idea* of short parliaments is .. plausible enough; so is the *idea* of an election by ballot. 1798 ROOR *Amer. Rep.* i. 44 If this performance meets with approbation .. the author has it in *idea* to publish a second volume. 1861 HOLLAND *Lez. Life* i. 12 We hear of women who are suddenly seized by an *idea*, as if it were a colic.

† 5. A pattern, type; the original of which something else is a copy; a preliminary sketch or draft; something in an undeveloped state. *Obs.*

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. Intro. i Some rude *Idea* or first lines thereof were drawn many years past in mine Academic Studies. 1677 *Ibid.* iii. 127 Those Pagan, Jewish, and Gnostic Antichrists .. as forerunners and *ideas* of the great Roman Antichrist. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* 123 This was the first Copula in Europe, and therefore the more admirable for having no *Idea* after which it was framed. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* iv. (1732) 57 Those *Ideas* or Embryos may be .. marred or deformed in the womb.

6. *Mus.* A musical theme, phrase, or figure, as conceived or sketched before being worked up in a composition.

1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 165 [Beethoven's] sketch-books of that time are crammed with *ideas*.

II. Figure, form, image.

† 7. A figure, representation, likeness, image, symbol, 'picture' (of something). *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xxii, I have .. noted daunsinge to be of an excellent utilitie, comprehendinge in it wonderfull figures, or, as the greekes do call them, *Ideas*, of vertues and noble qualities. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. vii. 13, I did inferre your Lineaments, Being the right *Idea* of your Father, Both in your forme, and Noblesse of Minde. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* ii. iii, Hold up your head, do; and let the *Idea* of what you are, bee portray'd i' your face. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 190 Where a top or high Mount is conspicuously set the *Idea* of a horrible Caco-demon. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* Pref. (1651) i iij, The *Idea* of a plant [may be made] to appear in a glasse, as if the very plant it selfe were there. 1707 CURIOUS in *Hush. & Gard.* 325 When a Body is .. reduc'd into Ashes, we find again in the Salts, extracted from its Ashes, the *Idea*, the Image, and the Phantom of the same Body. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i. 211 A ship's crew quarreling in a storm .. is but a faint *idea* of this fatal infatuation.

† b. Form, figure (as a quality or attribute); configuration, shape; aspect; nature or character.

1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* iii. i. ii. (1636) 279 The chiefe *Idea* or shape of Gods mind, which hath neither beginning nor ending, and therefore is compared to a Circle. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* ii. v. (1712) 54 Other solid Figures, which though they be not Regular, properly so called, yet have a settled *Idea* and Nature, as a Cone, Sphear, or Cylinder. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iii. 26 To demonstrate the vanitie of Philosophie from its own essential *Idea* or Nature. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* 198 To return to the *Idea* of their Government, each Father of a Family governs all his Descendants.

† c. A 'figure' of speech or rhetoric; a form or way of speaking. *Obs.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* i, Whether a vehement vein throwing out indignation or scorn upon an object that merits it, were among the aptest *ideas* of speech to be allowed.

III. Mental image, conception, notion.

8. An image existing or formed in the mind.

† a. The mental image or picture of something previously seen or known, and recalled by the memory. *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 41 Me thinks the *Idea* of her person represents it selfe an object to my fantasie. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xlv, Within my hart .. The fayre *Idea* of your celestiall heu .. remains immortally. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 226 Th' *Idea* of her life shall sweetly creepe Into his study of imagination. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 220 After he had earnestly view'd the Boy, and by that means Imprinted an *Idea* of him in his imagination. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiii. xi, Though I despair'd of possessing you .. I doated still on your charming *idea*. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* i. 19 Oh, Madam, I can never be alone; your sweet *idea* [printed *idea*] will be my constant companion.

b. More generally: A picture or notion of anything conceived by the mind; a conception.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* vii. (1627) 84 To have an *Idea* or general notion of all in their heads. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Idea*, the forme or figure of any thing conceived in the minde. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxxi. 190 To say we conceive, and imagine, or have an *Idea* of him [etc.]. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xi. (1701) 448/2 *Ideas* are notions of the Mind, and subsist in our Mind .. as Similitudes and Images of Beings. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 284 Of this place I had heard so much .. that I had framed to my selfe a certain *Idea* of its greatness. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* i. 83 Then gay *Ideas* crowd the vacant brain, While Peers, and Dukes, and all their sweeping train .. appear. 1729 SWITZER

Hydrost. & Hydraul. 176 We acquire . . . an Idea of Solidity by the Touch. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlvii. What space does the idea of a pyramid occupy more than the idea of a grain of corn? 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* xv. 242 This is the completest idea of love, the only complete idea we can have.

c. A conception to which no reality corresponds; something merely imagined or fancied.

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* iv. ii. 69 A foolish extravagant spirit, full of forms, figures, shapes, objects, Ideas, apprehensions. 1622 WITHEA *Mistr. Philar.* Wks. (1632) 651 Is it possible that I Who scarce heard of Poesie Should a mere Idea rise To as true a pitch of praise As the learned Poets could? 1630 PAYNE *Anti-Armin.* 156 Which make . . . Predestination a mere Idea. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serms.* 109 Not so destitute of . . . understanding, as to take the Substance of Father, or Son, to be an abstract Idea. 1871 R. W. DALE *Commandm.* i. 32 To the Jews, Jehovah was not a mere idea or a system of attributes.

d. In idea (= F. *en idée*), in conception or imagination; in mind, in thought: opposed to *in reality*.

1622 MASSE tr. *Alemania's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. i. 1. 2. Albeit . . . I were such an arrant Ass and Coxcomb, as you forsooth in your Idea would forme mee to be. 1632 B. JOHNSON *Magn. Lady Induct.* The author . . . hath painted to himselfe, in Idea, this Magneticke Mistris. 1701 NORRIS *Idea World* i. ii. 16 Men talk . . . of things in idea. . . a line in idea, a circle in idea. 1807 BYRON *Child. Recoll.* 45 Bright in idea gleams thy lofty spire. 1830 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) i. ix. 347 How many vignettes did I make in my idea for my intended letter?

9. More widely: Any product of mental apprehension or activity, existing in the mind as an object of knowledge or thought; an item of knowledge or belief; a thought, conception, notion; a way of thinking.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) III. xxvi. 38 One shall hardly find two in ten thousand that have exactly . . . the same tone of voice . . . or ideas of mind. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* i. 104 Either Congenite, or very easily and very early Acquir'd Notions and Ideas. 1713 SWIFT *Cadens & Vanessa* 555 Ideas came into her mind So fast, his lessons lag'd behind. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 1152 Delightful task I to rear the tender thought, To teach the young idea how to shoot. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* i. i. (1803) 36 In popular language idea signifies the same thing as conception, apprehension, notion. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet*, II. iv. 60 People who have no ideas of their own are glad to hear what any one else has to say. 1888 J. ENGLISH *Tent Life Tigerland* 245 The marvellous way in which Western ideas are making progress in the minds of the natives.

b. A notion or thought more or less imperfect, indefinite, or fanciful; a vague belief, opinion, or estimate; a supposition, impression, fancy.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 338 To give them an ill Idea of all those they . . . call Heretics. 1737 [S. BERRINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* 58 The vast Ideas they had of their own Nation, valuing themselves above all other People. 1790 BUAKE *Fr. Rev.* 44 The very idea of the fabrication of a new government is enough to fill us with disgust and horror. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi. 'You believe, don't you, that Topsy could become an angel. . . if she were a Christian!' 'Topsy! what a ridiculous ideal!' 1861 DICKENS *G. Expect.* xi. So like Matthew! The idea! 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxx. (1878) 523, I had no idea you would be flooded.

IV. Modern philosophical developments.

10. [from 8 and 9.] With Descartes and Locke: Whatever is in the mind and directly present to cognitive consciousness; that which one thinks, feels, or fancies; the immediate object of thought or mental perception.

With Hume and his followers: An impression of sensation, either as original or as reproduced and elaborated by association. With Reid, Dugald Stewart, and the Scottish school: The immediate and direct mental product of knowing, as distinguished from the object of knowledge, and from the action or process of knowing.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* i. 325 The Arguments devised against Atheists by Des Cartes, and drawn from the Idea's of our Mind. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* i. i. I must here in the Entrance beg Pardon . . . for the frequent use of the Word Idea. . . It being that Term, which, I think, serves best to stand for whatever is the Object of the Understanding when a Man thinks, I have used it to express . . . whatever it is, which the Mind can be employ'd about in thinking. *Ibid.* vi. viii. § 8 Whatever the Mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate Object of Perception, Thought, or Understanding, that I call Idea. 1709 BERKELEY *The Vision* § 45 When I speak of tangible ideas, I take the word idea for any the immediate object of sense, or understanding. 1710 — *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* i. § 2 The existence of an idea consists in being perceived. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. iii. § 1 There has been a great controversy about the origin of ideas, viz. Whether any of our ideas are innate or no, that is, born with us, and naturally belonging to our minds. Mr. Locke utterly denies it; others as positively affirm it. *Ibid.* § 2 A simple Idea is one uniform Idea which cannot be divided or distinguished by the Mind of Man into two or more Ideas; such are a Multitude of our Sensations, as the Idea of Sweet, Bitter, Cold, Heat, White, Red, Blue, Hard, Soft. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* i. i. (1874) i. 311 By ideas I mean the faint images of these [impressions] in thinking and reasoning. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1833) 478 This indistinct secondary perception of an object, is termed an idea. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iv. iii. § 107 The leading doctrine of Locke, as is well known, is the derivation of all our ideas from sensation and from reflection. 1843 MILL *Logic* iv. ii. § i. The metaphysical inquiry into the nature and composition of what have been called Abstract Ideas. 1860 MANSEL *Proleg. Log.* i. 33 Idea has been indifferently employed by modern philosophers to denote the object of thought, of imagination, and even (under the representative hypothesis) of perception.

11. [from 1.] a. In the Kantian and transcendental schools: A conception of reason that transcends all experience; one of the *noumena* or ultimate principles apprehended by reason, as opposed to the conceptions of the understanding, which are confined to experience. b. In Hegelianism: The absolute truth of which all phenomenal existence is the expression; the *Idea*, the Absolute.

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 99/5 Hegel distinguishes three species of thought . . . 1. *The thought*. . . 2. *The notion*. . . 3. *The idea*, or thought in its totality and fully determined. 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragn.* v. (1876) 138 This conception is what Kant would call an *Idea*—nothing precisely conformable to it, in its full extent, can ever exist in reality. 1874 W. WALLACE *Logic of Hegel* Proleg. xxii. 174 This organism of thought, as the living reality or gist of the external world and the world within us, is termed the Idea. The Idea is the 'reality' and the 'ideality' of the world or totality, considered as a process beyond time. *Ibid.* xxiii. 181 *Idea* (idea) is the thorough adequacy of thought to itself, the solution of the contradictions which attach to thought, and hence, in the last resort, the coincidence or equilibrium of subjective notion and objectivity, which are the ultimate expression of that fundamental antithesis in thought. *Ibid.* § 213. 304 The Idea is truth in itself and for itself, — the absolute unity of the notion and objectivity.

v. 12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1796 COLERIDGE in J. Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) i. 171 No poor fellow's idea-pot ever bubbled up so vehemently with fears, doubts, and difficulties. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 2/3 In most art matters we are quite eighteen years behind our idea-intoxicated neighbours. 1896 *Daily News* 26 Apr. 6/1 Mr. H. . . detests 'idea' politics and Republican 'sentiments' of every kind.

Idea (aid'ā), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] + *a. trans.* To give a particular form or character to (cf. prec. 7 b). *b. intr.* To form ideas or notions.

1649 J. ECCLESTON tr. *Behmen's Ep.* 84 Hee doth Idea, forme, and shape, in the same Being the wonders of the expressed Word. *Ibid.*, The humane Science . . . doth Idea, and shape it selfe both in good and evil, and maketh it selfe Essentiall therein. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIX. 133 According to him [Cousin], man should not be defined a reasoning, but an ideating creature.

Idea'd, ideaed (aid'ād), *a.* [f. IDEA sb. + -ED.] Having an idea or ideas, *esp.* (in comb.) of a specified kind; expressing an idea, significant (quot. 1826).

1753 [see UNIDEA'D]. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 106 Such a flood of idea'd words, that you . . . have been unable to slip in one of your long-treasured truisms. 1852 *READER Peg Woff.* (1856) 204 Everybody could hear what anyone said; an excellent arrangement where ideaed guests only are admitted. 1868 *HELPS Realism* xiv. (1876) 387 Women are so persevering, and so one idea'd.

Ideagenous (aid'jæ:dʒənəs), *a.* [irreg. f. IDEA + -GENOUS. (The etymological form would be *ideogenous*.)] Producing or giving rise to an idea.

1881 HUXLEY *Sc. & Cult.* ix. 235 Each sensory impression leaves behind a record in the structure of the brain—an 'ideagenous' molecule, so to speak.

Ideagraph, etc., *erron.* f. IDEOGRAPH, etc.

Ideal (aid'āl), *a. and sb.* [a. F. *idéal* (16-17th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. late L. *idealis*, f. *idea* IDEA. Cf. *Id. ideale*, Sp., Pg. *ideal*.]

A. adj. 1. Existing as an idea or archetype; relating to or consisting of ideas (in the Platonic sense): see IDEA sb. 1.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. x. His Ideal, And Central presence is in every Atom-ball. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 153 The Natural existence of things is founded upon their Ideal existence; if things had not first existed in Idea, they could never have existed in Nature. 1701 — *Idea World* i. i. 8 By the Ideal state of things I mean that state of them which is necessary, permanent and immutable, not only antecedent and preëxisting to this, but also exemplary and representative of it . . . according to which it was made. 1896 Dk. ARGVLL *Philos. Belief* 88 Moulded on a mental plan . . . so clear, that every bone . . . and even in some cases the absence of a bone, can be referred with certainty to one ideal plan.

2. Conceived or regarded as perfect or supremely excellent in its kind; answering to one's highest conception. Cf. IDEA sb. 2, 3.

1613 R. CROWDEY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Ideall*, proper. 1626 JACKSON *Cawdrey* viii. iii. § 2 The Almighty Lord . . . the very law or Ideal rule of all righteousness. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 177 The practice of morality . . . will never arrive at ideal perfection. 1843 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) i. 10 Ideal beauty is the generalization of consummate knowledge, the concentration of perfect truth. 1861 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* II. v. 298 The sea-coast in the winter is to me an ideal enjoyment, by which I mean, completely the thing I like. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 1. 115 Sir Galahad, the type of ideal knighthood.

3. Of, pertaining or relating to, or of the nature of an idea, mental image, or conception.

1611 CORGA, *Ideal*, ideal; Imaginarie, conceived in th'imagination; only in fancy. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 232 All things Related to ber. Refreshing him with an Ideal, in the Absence of an Immediate Presence of her. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlvii. An ideal form is no less real than material bulk; yet an ideal form has no extension. 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 303 Starting from the so called nature of things, his first steps were ideal and from them he sought to advance to the actual.

b. Representing or embodying an idea or conception.

1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) II. iii. i. xiii. § 2 Any work of art which represents, not a material object, but the mental conception of a material object, is, in the primary

sense of the word, ideal. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 112 The crucifix . . . is an ideal, not a realistic representation.

4. Existing only in idea; confined to thought or imagination; imaginary: opp. to *real* or *actual*. Hence sometimes, Not real or practical; based on an idea or fancy; fancied, visionary.

1611 [see 3]. 1637 STIRLING *Jonathan* xxv. Fed their fancies with Ideal shewes. 1757 HOME *Douglas* i. A river here, there an ideal line, By fancy drawn, divides the sister kingdoms. 1776 GIBSON *Dech. & F.* i. x. 272 They despised the ideal terrors of a foreign superstition. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 168 These assertions are not ideal, but are founded on facts and experiments. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 492 Colour, time, space, may be said to have only an ideal reality. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. ii. § 43 (1875) 144 Ideal sights and sounds are in the insane . . . classed with real sights and sounds. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iii. 209 The facts are physical; their harmony is ideal. *Ibid.* 111 It is ideal, capable of existence only in thought; at all events inconceivable by us in any other way.

5. *Philos.* Regarding or treating ideas as the only real entities; of the nature of or pertaining to idealism; idealistic.

1764 REID *Inquiry* i. § 7. 103 Des Cartes' system of the human understanding, which I shall beg leave to call the *ideal system*. 1792-1814 D. STEWART *Philos. Hum. Mind* (1843) 317 As Clarke . . . regarded the principles of the ideal theory as incontrovertible, it was perfectly impossible for him, with all his acuteness, to detect the flaw to which Berkeley's paradox owed its plausibility. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 160 The frivolous make themselves merry with the Ideal theory . . . as if it affected the stability of nature.

6. *Math.* Applied to a number or quantity which has no actual existence, but is assumed for some purpose in a system of complex numbers.

1860 H. J. S. SMITH in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 132 (Theory of Numbers) The assertion that a given complex number contains an ideal factor, is only a convenient mode of expressing a certain set of congruential conditions which are satisfied by the coefficients of the complex number. *Ibid.* 133 Every ideal number is a divisor of an actual number. 1875 B. PEIRCE in *Amer. J. Math.* (1881) IV. 216 The A, B, and C, may represent not merely the actual, but also the ideal, the impossible as well as the possible.

7. *Comb.* as *ideal-real a.*, combining the ideal and the real; *ideal-realism*, a form of philosophy which combines the principles of idealism and realism.

1886 *New Princeton Rev.* Jan. 22 (Cent.) The half-and-half systems, the ideal-real as they are called, held by so many in the present day in Germany, are in the position of a professedly neutral person between two hostile armies, exposed to the fire of both.

B. sb.

1. A conception of something, or a thing conceived, in its highest perfection, or as an object to be realized or aimed at; a perfect type; a standard of perfection or excellence.

1623 COCKERAM, *Ideall*, a proper man.] 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 481 The . . . dissertation . . . on the Ideals of the Greek artists. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 125 The ideal to which . . . we should endeavour to approximate. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) i. 1 Whether or no there be any perfect ideal of historical composition, the one best form of writing history for all ages and countries. 1859 MILL *Liberty* iii. (1865) 42/2 Advancing towards the Chinese ideal of making all people alike. 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xvii. (1870) 269 The notion of an *ideal*, of something which for whatever reason, ought to be, as distinguished from what is.

b. An actual thing or person regarded as realizing such a conception, and so as being perfect in its kind; a standard proposed for imitation.

a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 10 He seems to have made Donne his ideal. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) i. xiii. 310 His grandson speaks of him [Confucius] as the ideal of a sage. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* i. 6 According to another authority God is the perfect ideal of which Nature is the imperfect realisation.

2. Something existing only as a mental conception; an imaginary thing.

1884 A. DANIELL *Princ. Physics* ix. 299 A rigid solid is one which, when a stress is applied to it, experiences no deformation . . . This is an ideal; no substance is absolutely rigid.

¶ See also BEAU IDEAL.

Idealess (aid'ā'less), *a.* [f. IDEA sb. + -LESS.] Destitute of ideas; conveying no idea, meaningless.

1818 *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 409 A few passages of good writing . . . interlarded with idealess nonsense. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* ii. v. (1879) 383 That stupid, idealess morbid. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 800 The style of architecture . . . is beyond words monotonous, idealess, soulless.

Idealism (aid'ālizm), [ad. F. *idéisme* (1752 in *Hatz.-Darm.*) or Ger. *idealismus*, f. *IDEAL*.]

1. *Philos.* Any system of thought or philosophy in which the object of external perception is held to consist, either in itself, or as perceived, of ideas (in various senses of the word; see IDEA sb.).

Subjective Idealism is the opinion that the object of external perception consists, whether in itself or as known to us, in ideas of the perceiving mind; *Critical or Transcendental Idealism*, the opinion (of Kant) that it, together with the whole contents of our experience, consists, as known to us, but not necessarily in itself, of such ideas; *Objective Idealism*, the opinion (of Schelling) that while, as known to us, it consists of such ideas, it consists also, as it is in itself, of ideas identical with these; *Absolute Idealism*, (a) the opinion (of Hegel) that it consists, not only as known to us,

but in itself, of ideas, not however ours, but those of the universal mind; (b) also applied more generally to other forms of idealism which do not suppose an independent reality underlying our ideas of external objects.

1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XX. 576 He [Parmenides] thus prepared arguments for scepticism, and made the first approaches towards idealism. 1803 — in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 487 The system of Berkeley... is espoused under the name Idealism by writers of reputation in Germany. 1839 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 196 A doctrine of Absolute Idealism was, without communication, contemporaneously promulgated by Berkeley and Collier. 1855 MEIKLEJOHN tr. *Kant's Critique of Pure Reason* 166 note, Formal or critical idealism—the theory of Kant—which denies us a knowledge of things in themselves and maintains that we can know only phenomena. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 270 Absolute Idealism means... that thought is the all. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 176 Shaftesbury retains a certain place as one of the few disciples of idealism who resisted the influence of Locke. 1872 MAHAFFEY tr. *Kant's Prolegomena* 61 My having given this my theory the name of transcendental idealism, can authorise no one to confound it with the empirical idealism of Descartes. *Ibid.* 62, I now retract it [the word 'transcendental'] and desire this idealism of mine to be called critical. 1877 J. H. STIRLING *Annot. Schlegel's Handbk. Hist. Philos.* 420 The idealism of Fichte... that reduced all to... the ego... was... the subjective idealism. Then Schelling, who gave to the object an equal basis beside the subject, but still under an idealistic point of view, is said to have given rise to the objective idealism; while Hegel... because he subordinated all to thought alone, is styled the founder of the absolute idealism. 1886 CLIFFORD *Lect. & Ess., Nature of Things-in-Themselves* 276 It may very well be that I myself am the only existence, but it is simply ridiculous to suppose that anybody else is. The position of absolute idealism may, therefore, be left out of count. 1887 FLEMING & CALDERWOOD *Vocab. Philos.* 196 Subjective Idealism is the term applicable to the theories of Berkeley and Fichte. 1889 COURTNEY *Mill* 137 Idealism... resolves all our notions of the external world into the subjective affections of the thinking self.

2. The practice of idealizing or tendency to idealize; the habit of representing things in an ideal form, or as they might be; imaginative treatment of a subject in art or literature; ideal style or character: opp. to *realism*. Also, aspiration after or pursuit of an ideal.

1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* viii. 190 A transmutation of the objects of the devout affections into objects of imaginative delectation... had tinged, more or less, with idealism, the religious sentiment of all but a few. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* II. 350 The perfected idealism which reigns in his [Titian's] greatest works. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* iii. 87 The project of social idealism which... filled and determined his life in its middle period. 1890 HALL CAINE in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 479, I take realism to mean the doctrine of the importance of the real facts of life, and idealism the doctrine of the superiority of ideal existence over the facts of life.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of this practice; an act or product of idealizing; an ideal representation. 1822 SHELLEY *Def. Poetry* i. in *Ess. & Lett.* (1840) I. 20 The highest idealisms of passion and power. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 316 [The Polyphemus] the most wonderful... of Turner's idealisms. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* iv. 136 Three-fourths of the demands existing in the world are romantic; founded on visions, idealisms, hopes, and affections.

Idealist (aidz'älst). [f. IDEAL + -IST; cf. F. *idéaliste* (18th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. *Philos.* One who holds a doctrine of idealism: see *prec.* 1. In first quot. One who holds the Platonic doctrine of ideas.

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iii. 182, I look upon St. Austin to be as great an Idealist as any in the world, and considering his authority, the greatest patron of the Ideal philosophy. 1737 W. LAW on *The Sacrament* 42 The Letter of Scripture... that makes speculative Christians, Idealists, Critics, and Grammarians fall into Infidelity. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XV. 321 Nothing would remain tenable... but the system of the idealists. 1810 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* II. i. 56 Whereas Berkeley was sincerely and bona fide an idealist, Hume's leading object, in his metaphysical writings, plainly was to inculcate a universal scepticism. 1842 EMERSON *Addr., Transcendent.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 279 As thinkers, mankind have ever divided into two sects, Materialists and Idealists; the first class founding on experience, the second on consciousness. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vii. xix. 500 Berkeley was not an Idealist: he never succeeded in expelling the consciousness of an external reality.

2. One who idealizes; an artist or writer who treats a subject imaginatively. Opposed to *realist*.

1805 MACKINTOSH in *Life* (1836) I. v. 232, I called Milton an idealist. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* ii. 284 Owen was the great dogmatist of the Puritan theological movement, Howe was its contemplative idealist. 1896 *Times* 27 Jan. 9 Once or twice this idealist, this formalist as his critics called him [Ld. Leighton], produced a portrait... which showed that he could turn at pleasure to realism.

3. One who conceives, or follows after ideals. Sometimes *depreciatively*. One who cherishes visionary or unpractical notions.

1829 LYTTON *Disowned* (ed. 2) II. iii. 37 Findlater, you are a sceptic and an idealist. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn.* vi. (1872) 54 The politics of Fox had... their attraction for this idealist. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* iii. 59 He was no mere idealist or recluse to undervalue or despise the real grandeur of the world.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = next.

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 421 Philosophers of the idealist school. 1884 in *Littell's Living Age* 16 Feb. 427 In a tender idealist exaltation. 1895 *Athenaeum* 9 May 593/3 The various stages which the idealist problem has taken in modern philosophy.

Idealistic (aidz'älstik), *a.* [f. *prec.* + -IC.]

Pertaining to or characteristic of an idealist; belonging to or having the character of idealism (in various senses: see these words).

1829 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Novels* (1872) II. 207 As a Poet, Novalis is no less Idealistic than as a Philosopher. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* iv. 71 The idealistic individualism of Leibnitz. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 31 The best of all practical work is that produced in an idealistic spirit.

Hence **Idealistic** *a. rare* = *prec.*; **Idealistically** *adv.*, in an idealistic manner.

1884 'VERN. LEE' *Euphorion* II. 9 The old idealistical decorations. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 56 Independence, idealistically considered, is elysian, but when the sublime theory is brought into practice amongst a rude people... with nothing but agricultural labour to fall back upon, their position undergoes a devastating change.

Ideality (aidiz'ælit). [f. IDEAL + -ITY; cf. F. *idéalité* (Littre).]

1. The faculty of forming 'ideas' or archetypes: see IDEA *sb.* 1, IDEAL *a.* 1, *Obs.*

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. Pref. 11 The Divine Ideality or that intelligible reason in the wisdom of God whereby things were made. 1704 *Ibid.* II. 282 When they [creatures]... had no existence but in the bosom of his own ideality.

2. The faculty or capacity of conceiving ideas; the imaginative faculty. (Introduced as a term of *Phrenology*.)

1828 G. COMBE *Constit. Man.* ii. § 4 Ideality delights in perfection from the pure pleasure of contemplating it. 1838 SIO. SMITH *Princ. Phrenol.* vii. 167 Gall denominated this the Poetical faculty; and Spurzheim changed it to its present name Ideality. 1865 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xiii. (1870) 109 Moral imperativeness as based upon ideality or belief in higher fact. 1871 TYNDALE *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xiv. 359 Poetry or ideality, and untruth are... very different things.

3. The quality of being ideal.

a. The quality of expressing some idea.

1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. 218 That crux of painful antiquaries, the origin and ideality of the far-famed Round Towers.

b. Ideal or imaginative character, esp. of a work of art: see IDEAL *a.* 2, 3 b.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 86 The ideality and the poetry of their religion. 1862 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xii. 375 No invention of the most ludicrously-fanciful fancy can surpass in incongruous ideality the real, and substantial, and solidly-stupid old watchman.

c. Ideal or non-real nature; existence in idea only (opp. to *reality*): see IDEAL *a.* 4.

1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* v. 88 The ideality of time and space.

4. with *pl.* Something ideal or imaginary; an idealized conception.

1844 R. P. WARD *Chatsworth* I. 39 [They] commenced their married life with amiable idealities about 'love in a cottage'. 1858 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sc.* (1873) III. II. i. 221 Cicero... is not a mere ideality, he is a man and a brother. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* (1886) 108 Those vague idealities which as... took their place in later speculations.

b. = IDEAL *b.* 1.

1860 T. L. PEACOCK *Wks.* (1875) III. 430 The intellectual qualities which constituted his ideality of the partner of his life.

Idealization (aidz'äliz'æfən). [f. IDEALIZE + -ATION; cf. F. *idéalisaton* (Littre).] The action of idealizing or fact of being idealized.

1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* II. 466 Is this irony?... Or poetical idealization? 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiogr. Sc.* Wks. I. 54 The devotion gave grandeur and idealisation to the sorrow. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* i. 58 Our overpraise and idealization of famous masters. 1883 FAIRBAIRN *City of God* iii. i. (1886) 233 They were not finely susceptible sons of genius and culture, imaginative men, capable of acts of splendid idealization.

b. A particular or concrete instance of this; an idealized representation.

1855 FRASER's *Mag.* LI. 702 This bust... is a frank idealization. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* Pref. 13 Poets and artists teach us by their beautiful idealizations that the objects around us are not mere objects of sense.

Idealize (aidz'äliz), *v.* [f. IDEAL + -IZE; cf. F. *idéaliser* (1794 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] *trans.* To make or render ideal; to represent in an ideal form or character; to exalt to an ideal perfection or excellence.

1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XVIII. 535 Italy is here idealized into a terrestrial paradise. 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* (1849) 9 The tragic poet idealizes his characters. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* viii. 152 Creation is reflected and idealized in the mirror of the soul. 1884 *Fall Mail G.* 10 Sept. 1/1 Men who have been idealized after death.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To represent something in an ideal form; to conceive or form an ideal or ideals.

1796 MARY MEINER's *Hist. Relig.* i. in *New Rev.* Feb. 62 Their [men's] natural propensity to idealize. 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 205 A portrait painter, idealise as he will, can only paint the sort of people that exist in his time.

Hence **Idealized** *pp.* *a.*; **Ide-alizing** *vbl. sb.* and *pp.* *a.*; also **Ide-alizer**, one who or that which idealizes.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xxiii. 263 The idealized figures of the Apollo Belvidere, and the Farnese Hercules. 1821 — in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 257 Dared I mention the name of my Idealizer. 1858 GLADSTONE *Hom.* II. 216 The Hellenic mind... [with] its active and idealizing fancy. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. xi. 293 The idealised suffering of the stage was unimpressive. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. Dante 67 There is no idealizer like unavailing

regret. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 490 It sometimes excites a suspicion of a little idealising.

Idealeless (aidz'äl'les), *a.* [f. IDEAL *sb.* + -LESS.] Without any ideal.

1880 'VERN. LEE' *Stud. Italy* iii. 149 While he was but a poor little feelingless, idealeless scholar.

Ideally (aidz'äli), *adv.* [f. IDEAL *a.* + -LY.] In an ideal manner.

1. In 'idea' (sense 1) or archetype; in relation to a pattern or type. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. ix. 124 A transmission is made materially from some parts, and Ideally from every one. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 582 The third... doth actively display and produce into being what was... contained... ideally or exemplarily in the second. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 36 As these figures... must first be conceived that they might be made, so they must be that they might be conceived, and consequently must exist ideally in order to their existing naturally.

2. In idea, mental conception, or imagination; imaginarily.

1598 FLORIO, *Ideals*, ideally, figuratively, formally, imaginatively [1611 ideally or figuratively, by imagination]. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*. 339 Reason and religion differ only as a twofold application of the same power. But if we are obliged to distinguish, we must ideally separate. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* II. xxvi. 374 The branches... have... been ideally prolonged across the moraines. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lviii. It seemed now that her marriage was visibly as well as ideally floating her above the Middlemarch level. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ix. § 3 (1879) 410 The unexpected conclusion... that more than three dimensions in space are ideally possible.

3. In conformity with the ideal; in the highest conceivable perfection; in the way of supreme excellence.

1840 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) II. iv. 243 Our ideally delightful journey. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. iii. 66 An ideally perfect history would tell the pure truth. 1885 *Manchester Exam.* 4 May 5/2 This fluid is... by no means an ideally pure water.

4. *Biol.* In relation to a general plan or archetype (of a class).

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. 191 The swim-bladder is homologous, or 'ideally similar', in position and structure with the lungs of the higher... animals. 1896 DR. ARGVLL *Philos. Belief* 108 To designate this theoretically, or ideally, fundamental form.

Idealeless. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] Ideal quality or state, ideality.

1832 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Boswell* (1872) IV. 81 Ennobled the Actual into Idealeless.

Idealelogical, etc., *erron.* ff. IDEOLOGICAL, etc.

+ **Ideality**. *Obs. rare.* [f. IDEAL *a.* + -TY; cf. *royalty*, etc.] A standard of excellence, an ideal.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* III. 168 The world had now no more need of any other exquisite patterns for the well-governing of Common-wealths, and Ideality of Princes.

Ideate (aidz'æt), *v.* [f. IDEAL *sb.*: see -ATE.] Cf. It. *ideare*, Sp. *fig. idear*.

1. *trans.* To form the idea of; to frame, devise, or construct in idea or imagination; to imagine, conceive. (In early use with reference to Platonic 'ideas': see IDEA *sb.* 1.)

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Mart.* 4 A State which Plato Ideated. *Ibid.* 248 As some Men have imagined, divers Ideas and so sought what a King, a General [etc.] should be, so these Men have Ideated what a Pope would be. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 257 To quarrel at Gods gifts, if they be not such as we... have ideated unto ourselves. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 28 Could we... apprehend the Ideated Man... we might... comprehend our present Degeneration. 1864 WEBSTER, *Ideate*. To apprehend in thought so as to retain and recall; to fix and hold in the mind. (*Rare*.) 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 2 Feb. 81/3 Whether the index we had ideated is possible or not.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* a. To form ideas, to think.

b. To devise or invent something imaginary.

1862 LEWES in *Blackw. Mag.* (1884) Feb. 177/1 The reality is implied in the very fact of impressions and ideas: there is something which is impressed, something which feels, which ideates. 1888 J. B. SMITH *Ideation* (title-pg.) Experimental Proof that... Insects ideate and intercommunicate by these radiant Ideas or Physical Images.

Ide-ate, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *ideāt-us*, *pa.* pple. of **ideāre*: see *prec.*]

A. *adj.* Produced by or deriving its existence from a (Platonic) 'idea': see IDEA *sb.* 1.

B. *sb.* The external object of which an idea or conception is formed.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 319 In us the Ideate or thing understood is before the Idea... but in God, his Idea is the original exemplar, and the Ideate in the Create but a... reflex image or similitude of the Divine Idea. 1830 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 76 Consciousness is converted with Perception.—Perception with Idea,—Idea with Ideatum.] 1854 FROUDE *Short Stud., Spinoza* (1867) II. 34 Body with all its properties is the object or ideate of mind. [1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. The.* (1886) I. i. ii. 307 He objects to say outright that it is the ideatum which gives the idea.]

Ideation (aidiz'æt'fən). [f. IDEATE *v.*: see -ATION.] The formation of ideas or mental images of things not present to the senses.

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* I. 42 As we say Sensation, we might also say Ideation; it would be a very useful word... Sensation is the general name for one part of our constitution... Ideation for another. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 507 In sensation the object of sense is present; in ideation it is absent, but remembered. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume*

iv. 90 Of the mechanism of this generation of images of impressions or ideas (in Hume's sense), which may be termed *Ideation*, we know nothing.

Ideational, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to ideation or the formation of ideas.

1853 CARPENTER *Hum. Phys.* (ed. 4) xiv. § 788, 779 That state of consciousness which may be termed Ideational. *Ibid.* Note, if the use of the substantive Ideation be admitted, there can be no reasonable objection to the adjective ideational. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* iv. 90 The rapidity and the intensity of this ideational process are... dependent upon physiological conditions.

Ideative (aidrätiv), *a.* rare. = prec.

1887 *Allen & Neurol.* VIII. 215 (Cent.) The acoustic images, by awaking in the ideative field the correlated ideas, render the words spoken by another intelligible.

Idee (aidi). *Obs.* exc. in vulgar use. [a. F. *idée*, ad. late L. *idea*, Gr. *idéa*: see *IDEA* *sb.*] = *IDEA* (in various senses).

1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* iv. ix. (MS. Bodl.) If. 222 b/2 In the too scooles of prudent Socrates And of Plato which that bar the keie Of seere mysteries & of dyvyn Ideie. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* l. 123 b, The Idees, that Plato deused, & muche treateth of, euen Aristotle laughed to skorne. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 102 Quint Idees bemoane your imperfections, Or give me a type of such perfections. 1580 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poess* i. i. (Arb.) 19 God..made all the world of nought, nor also by any paterne or mould as the Platonicks with their Idees do phantastically suppose. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Love* 284 Thy bright radiant eyes shall plainly see Th' Idee of his pure glorie present still Before thy Face. 1647 H. MORR *Song of Soul* iii. 11. xxiv, Flush light she sendeth forth, and live Idees. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. i. iii. v, With good old idees o' wut's right an' wut aint.

† **Ideist**. *Obs.* [f. *IDEA* *sb.* + -IST.] = *IDEALIST* 1.

1697 J. SERGEANT (*title*) Solid Philosophy asserted against the Fancies of the Ideists. a 1704 LOCKE (L.), If that be so, I must..conclude, that the notionists and the ideists have their apprehensive faculties very differently turned.

Idel, Ideliche, -ly, *obs.* ff. *IDLE*, *IDOL*, *IDLY*. *I-deled*, ME. pa. pple. of *DEAL* *v.*

† **Idem** (aidem, idem). [L. *idem* masc., *idem* neut. 'the same'.] The same word, name, title, author, etc., as mentioned before: used to avoid repetition. Abbreviated *id.*

14.. *Nom.* in W. Wülcker 732/23 *Hec tectura*, thak. *Hoc tegimen*, idem. 1598 FLORIO, *Nolatore*, hyrer, a hackney man. *Nolegiante*, idem. *Nolesino*, idem. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* ii. iv. 83 *nargin*, *Id.* *ibid.* c. 12.

† **I-deme**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *gedēman* (= OHG. *getuomen*, Goth. *gaddmjan*), f. *dēman* to *DEEM*.] *trans.* To deem, judge.

a 900 CYNWULF *Crist* 525 [He] wile..gedeman dæda gehwylce. c 1205 LAY. 4054 Pus heo hit idemden. *Ibid.* 10441 Al weoren þa dæden al se heo idemden.

I-dem(e)d, ME. pa. pple. of *DEEM* *v.*

Idemfacient (aidemfā'sient), *a.* **Idemfacient** (-fā'sient) *a.* **Idemfactor** (-fā'ktar) [f. L. *idem* same + *faciend-us* to be made, *facient-em* making, *factor* maker, *FACTOR*]; so also **Idempotent** (aidempotēt) *a.* [L. *potent-em* powerful, *POTENT*]: words used in multiple algebra: see *quots.*

1870 B. PEIRCE in *Amer. J. Math.* (1881) IV. 104 When an expression used as a factor in certain combinations overpowers the other factors and is itself the product, it may be called an idemfactor. When in the production of such a result it is the multiplier, it is idemfacient, but when it is the multiplicand it is idemfacient. *Ibid.*, When an expression..raised to a square or higher power..gives itself as the result, it may be called idempotent.

Idempotent, *obs.* form of *IDENTITY*.

Ident, *a.* *Sc.* Also 6 yden, ydan, ydant. [Later form of *ITHAND* *a.*: cf. *IDENT*.] Diligent, persistent. Hence **Idently** *adv.*, diligently, attentively; persistently, continuously: cf. *ITHANDLY*.

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 16 Our Baptisme is not done all on one day, Bot our lyfe it lestis Identlie. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 229 Quha preissis vprichtlie To serue the Lord mon..thame prepair for troublis Identlie. 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* vi. O iij, Mair ydan in this exercise. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* l. 111 Ydenly w'al diligence. *Ibid.* iv. 233 Thair ydan, still, and continual preichings. *Ibid.* vii. 36 To wayt ydanlie vpon the kingis body. *Mod. Sc.* She is an ident lassie.

Identic (aidentik), *a.* [ad. scholastic L. *identicus* (see *IDENTITY*): cf. F. *identique* (in *Furetière* 1690), It., Sp., Pg. *identico*.]

1. **IDENTICAL** 1. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. l. 149 The Beard's th' Identick Beard you knew. 1789 H. WALPOLE *Let. in Miss Berry's Corr.* (1865) I. 177, I concluded it must be a son..but asking my sister, she assured me it was..the identic being. c 1811 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* v. (1848) 465 The identic owner of those crutches. 1866 *Coruh. Mag.* Nov. 629 The new democratic axiom that aristocracy is a single and identic species of social vermin.

2. = **IDENTICAL** 2. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV.* ciii, Death, though it Estrange Perhaps, the Notion of Identike vse, Quickens a better Ray of Light in vs. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* iii. iv. (1786) 399 Whence..do these common Identc Ideas come? 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLiii. 768 Literature and pedagogy are in Germany identic in spirit. 1876 SKENE *Celtic Scotl.* I. 103 The Irish language still spoken there, which is identic with the Gaelic of the Scotch Highlands.

3. In diplomacy, applied to action or language in which two or more governments or powers agree to use precisely the same form, in their

relations with some other power, so as to impress the latter by a simultaneous expression of unanimous opinion; esp. in *identic note*.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. App. 391 The form of a simple identic declaration. 1879 in *Dk. Argyll East. Quest.* I. iv. 141 All appearance of identic action seemed to be undesirable. 1880 EARL GRANVILLE in *Times* 10 Aug. 6/1 Europe was unanimous in presenting an identic Note to the Porte.

Identical (aidentikāl), *a.* [f. med.L. *identicus* (see prec.) + -AL.]

1. The same; and the very same: said of one thing (or set of things) viewed at different times or in different relations. (Often emphasized by *same*, *very*.)

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 36 The Spirit..leades not every man in the same identical path. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 13 To lend me the identical pendulum with which Mr. Graham had made his experiments. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* iii. l. 305, I cannot remember a thing that happened a year ago, without a conviction..that I, the same identical person who now remember that event, did then exist. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* iv. ix. ¶ 4 This is the very identical man. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* ii. 23 The case is wholly changed by the second and third parties being identical. 1890 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 2 Descended from one pair of ancestral crows of the same identical species.

2. Agreeing entirely in material, constitution, properties, qualities, or meaning: said of two or more things which are equal parts of one uniform whole, individual examples of one species, or copies of one type, so that any one of them may, for all purposes, or for the purposes contemplated, be substituted for any other.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iv. 105 When we have to do with any thing whose very essence..consists in being greatest, there *maxus* and *minus* do alter the very essence of the thing, and is identical with *magis* and *minus*. 1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Ellistonia*, 'I like Wrench'..because he is the same natural, easy creature, on the stage that he is off. 'My case exactly', retorted Elliston. 'I am the same person off the stage that I am on'. The inference, at first sight, seems identical; but examine it a little, and it confesses only, that the one performer was never, and the other always, acting. 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* iii. (ed. 5) 191 The incidents..are often identical and always similar. 1868 PEARO *Water-farm*, xiii. 129 A law..based on, and nearly identical with our present Fishery Act. 1896 *Dk. Argyll Philos. Belief* 79 Crystals have no structure in the organic sense. They are cases of..cohesion of identical particles.

† *b. Geom.* Of figures: Equal and similar. *Obs.* 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 274 Identical figures, are such as have all the sides and all the angles of the one, respectively equal to all the sides and all the angles of the other, each to each; so that if the one figure were applied to, or laid upon the other, all the sides of the one would exactly fall upon and cover all the sides of the other.

3. *Logic.* Said of a proposition, the terms of which denote the same thing; expressing an identity; as the propositions *A horse is a horse*; *man is a human being*.

1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* ii. 230 *Man is man*, viz. Subject to errors. Note. Identical Axioms. 1644 DIGBY *Two Treat.* ii. l. 18 The greatest assurance and the most eminent knowledge we can have of any thing is, of such Propositions as in the Schooles are called Identical; as if one should say, John is John, or a man is a man. 1696 LORIMER *Good-will's Disc.* vii. 40 The Major Proposition is self-evidently false, when stripped of its Identical dress. 1810 BENTHAM *Packings* (1821) 247 Propositions, of the cast termed by logicians identical..which..leave every thing exactly as they find it: propositions declaring that what is right ought to be done, and what is wrong ought not to be done, and so forth. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 63.

4. *Alg.* *a.* Expressing identity, as *identical equation*, an equation which is true for all values of the literal quantities; as $(x+a)^2 = x^2 + 2ax + a^2$.

b. Effecting identity, as *identical operation*, an operation which leaves the operand unchanged.

1875 TODDUNTER *Algebra* ix. § 149 An identical equation is one in which the two sides are equal whatever numbers the letters stand for; for example, $(x+a)(x-b) = x^2 - b^2$ is an identical equation.

† 5. Marking identity, identifying. *Obs.*

1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 22 An Eclipse either of the Sun or Moon is such a characteristical and identical Mark of a Year, that it is easy to distinguish it among an infinite Number of others.

Hence **Identicalism** (*nonce-wd.*), the employment of an identical proposition.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 204 'Let them not be too numerous'..this is plain identicalism..add-'without necessity', the identicalism is now topped by self-contradiction.

Identically (aidentikāl), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an identical manner; in exactly the same way. (Often used intensively with *same*.)

1646 Bp. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 293 A Bishop was no more in Scripture, but the same identically with Presbyter. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 106 The language of the Sandwich Isles is almost identically the same with that of Otahete. 1803 *Med. J. Intell.* IX. 469 Galvinism, which I certainly consider as the same fluid identically with electricity. 1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 174 The impossibility of any event identically recurring. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 328 If this force is of such a kind as to allow the object exposed to its influence to remain identically the same, the same effect would take place afresh in the object every fresh time we let the same cause operate on it.

b. Alg. In the manner of an identical equa-

tion (see *IDENTICAL* 4); for all values of the literal quantities.

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 111 The first sum of terms vanishes identically.

Identicalness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being identical; sameness; identity.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 201 She has a high opinion of her sex, to think they can charm so long a man so well acquainted with their identicalness. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Civic Banquets* (1879) 354 There is a pervading commonplace and identicalness in the composition of extensive diaries.

Identifiable (aidentifai'bl), *a.* [f. *IDENTIFY* + -ABLE.] Able to be identified; capable of identification.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 306 They are easily identifiable. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 94 Species identifiable with those now living in the Mediterranean. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 574 Their names are scarcely identifiable with any now known. 1881 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* (Internat. Sci. Ser.) 82 A given substance is identifiable by its spectrum.

† **Identific**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [ad. L. type **identificus*: see *IDENTIFY*.] Doing the same; concurring in action.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 140 Ludovicus à Dola..bends..his second part against the Jesuites to demonstrate, that a next, immediate, and identic concourse of God to al acts, both good and bad, cannot be defended by the artifice of their middle science. *Ibid.*, He establisheth..the hypothesis of Durandus, that the general concourse of God to acts of a natural order, specially such as are wicked, is not proxime, immediate and identic, but remote, mediate, and really distinct from the act of the creature.

So † **Identifica-ly**, identity in action. † **Identifically** *adv.*, as to practical identity.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. xxvii. (1713) 57 That Extension which remains to you whether you will or no, is really and identically coincident with the Amplitude of the Essence of God. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 423 Christ..was distinguish'd from him [the Father] only by a..Personally distinct By-Subsistent Identicality.

Identification (aidentifikā'shan). [*n.* of action f. *IDENTIFY*: see -*FICATION*.] The action of identifying or fact of being identified.

1. The making, regarding, or treating of a thing as identical *with* († *to*) another, or of two or more things as identical with one another.

1644 DIGBY *Two Treat.* ii. ii. 19 In them [identical propositions]..evidence ariseth out of the plaine Identification of the extremes that are affirmed of one another. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Identification, the making two things to be the same. 1749 P. SKELTON *Deism revealed* vi. (1751) II. 82 *Shep.* He may then be able..to join the soul or spirit of man to himself. *Dech.* Not so as to make but one person of both; such an identification I take to be impossible. 1805 R. WATSON *Charge in Misc. Tracts* (1815) I. 7, I am not ready to admit the Identification of the Romish Faith with Gospel Faith. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 39 If there are insuperable objections to the identification of Serbal with Sinai. 1884 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 28 Feb., The identification of the franchise in boroughs and counties.

b. The becoming or making oneself one with another, in feeling, interest, or action.

1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xi. 41 In Livy it will be the manner of telling a story, in Sallust, personal identification with the character. 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* vii. 229 The thorough identification of husband and wife in feeling, pride of character and family. 1880 STEPHEN *Pope* iii. 62 He..kept himself free from identification with either party.

2. The determination of identity; the action or process of determining what a thing is; the recognition of a thing as being what it is.

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 168 The identification of a child, who may be an heir to property, is not so light a matter as the purchase of a kitten. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* v. I had taken, for purposes of identification, a photograph-likelihood of a thief, in the portrait-room at our head police office. 1881 A. HERSCHEL in *Nature* No. 622, 507 The identification of their spectroscopic presence in certain meteor-streaks. 1887 *Times* 28 Sept. 3/6 The identification of habitual offenders in spite of their numerous disguises.

† 3. Exact portraiture; realistic description; also, an instance of this. *Obs.*

1812 *Examiner* 25 May 327/2 The several Portrait Pieces are strong identifications of nature. 1842 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. ix. 158 The power of identification, which is the salt of all literature from Horace to Scott.

Identifier. [f. *IDENTIFY* + -ER 1.] One who identifies.

1889 *Evening Disp.* (Columbus, Ohio) 11 May, It was finally determined that the prisoner, attorneys and identifiers should step into a side room.

Identify (aidentifai), *v.* [ad. late L. *identificare*: see *IDENTITY* and -*FY*. Cf. F. *identifier*.]

1. *trans.* To make identical (*with*, † *to* something) in thought or in reality; to consider, regard, or treat as the same.

1644 DIGBY *Two Treat.* ii. vi. (1645) 63 A body..cannot be either like, or identified to nothing. 1669 BARROW *Expos. Creed* (1697) 89 All the divine perfections (being intrinsic unto and identified with the divine nature or essence). 1781 GRAMON *Decl. & P.* xxviii. 111, 82 note, Osiris, whom he identifies with Serapis. 1790 BUAKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 191 They have incorporated and identified the estate of the church with the mass of private property. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Volter's R.* (1855) 35 So as to identify the surrounding scenes with those of which I had just been reading. 1856 FROUD *Hist. Eng.* viii. (1858) II. 243 To identify their interests with those of the native chiefs. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 8 That he identified the glory of God with the gaining fresh converts to the Roman Church.

b. To make one in interest, feeling, principle, action, etc. *with*; to associate inseparably. Chiefly *refl.* and *passive*.

1780 BURKE *Econ. Reform* Wks. III. 348 Let us identify, let us incorporate ourselves with the people. 1831 SCOTT *Abbot* *Intro.*, They became identified with the literature of their country. 1849 LEWIS *Infl. Author. Matters Opin.* ix. § 10 The abstinence of the State from identifying itself with one of the rival churches. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii. 31 A legislature or an executive, not identified in interest with the people. 1866 LO. STRANFORD *Select.* (1869) I. 102 A Crimean peace. is identified with the name of Stratford Canning.

† c. *intr.* To be made, become, or prove to be the same; to become one *with*. *Obs.*

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Porridge's Mystic Div.* 103 Only as... conjoined with our affections, which conmix, coincide, and as it were identify with that grandest and Divinest Mystery of Love, sciz. God made Flesh. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 271 An enlightened self-interest, which... they tell us, will identify with an interest more enlarged and publick. a 1834 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge in Final Mem.* (1848) I. 83 Your taste and mine do not always exactly identify.

2. To determine (something) to be the same with something conceived, known, asserted, etc.; to determine or establish the identity of; to ascertain or establish what a given thing or who a given person is; in *Nat. Hist.* to refer a specimen to its proper species.

1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxiii. (1830) 306 All indictments must set forth the christian name, surname [etc.]... of the offender; and all this to identify his person. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 167 The above figure... it is hoped is sufficiently accurate to enable the ornithologist to identify this very small bird. 1828 WEBSTER *S.V.*, The owner of the goods found them in the possession of the thief, and identified them. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 10 (1864) 473 A sailor identifies a speck in the horizon as a ship of a particular build. 1889 *Athenæum* 28 Sept. 421 Mr. Round... has also identified as belonging to the reign of Stephen an elaborate hidated survey.

b. To serve as a means of identification for.

1886 J. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 62½ The voice perceived identifies Jacob, at the same time the hands identify Esau.

Hence **Identifying** *ppl. a.*, that identifies.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1872 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 3/4 The identifying warder is now one of the most important of the minor figures in our courts of justice. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 6½ The ornamental identifying medallions furnished to the members for wear during the tour.

Identism (aidentizm). [*f. ident(i)-* (see **IDENTITY**) + *-ISM*.] The system or doctrine of identity; spec. Schelling's metaphysical theory of absolute identity. (See **IDENTITY** 1.)

1857 W. FLEMING *Voc. Philos.*, *Identism* or identity... or the doctrine of absolute identity, teaches that the two elements of thought, objective and subjective, are absolutely one.

† **Identit'ial**, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. next + *-AL*.] = **IDENTICAL** 1 or 2.

1635 *Grammar Warre* D vj b, That the Relative of substance identit'ial, should agree in Gender, Number, and Person, with his Antecedent.

Identity (aidentiti). Also 6 *idemptiti*. [*ad. F. identitè* (Oresme, 14th c.), *ad. late L. identitās* (Martianus Capella, c 425), peculiarly formed from *ident(i)-*, for *L. idem* 'same' + *-tās*, *-itatem*: see *-TY*.]

Various suggestions have been offered as to the formation. Need was evidently felt of a noun of condition or quality from *idem* to express the notion of 'sameness', side by side with those of 'likeness' and 'oneness' expressed by *similitas* and *unitas*: hence the form of the suffix. But *idem* had no combining stem. Some have thought that *ident(i)-* was taken from the *L. adv. identidem* 'over and over again, repeatedly', connexion with which appears to be suggested by Du Cange's explanation of *identitas* as 'quævis actio repetita'. Meyer-Lübke suggests that in the formation there was present some association between *idem* and *idēus* 'that being', whence *identitas* like *entitas*. But assimilation to *entitas* may have been merely to avoid the solecism of **identitas* or **identās*. However originated, *ident(i)-* became the combining stem of *idem*, and the series *unitas*, *unicus*, *unificus*, *unificare*, was paralleled by *identitas*, *identicus*, *identificus*, *identificare*: see *identie*, *identific*, *identify* above.]

1. The quality or condition of being the same in substance, composition, nature, properties, or in particular qualities under consideration; absolute or essential sameness; oneness.

Absolute identity, that asserted in the metaphysical doctrine of Schelling that mind and matter are phenomenal modifications of the same substance.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. def. iv. 129 This likeness, identity, or equality of proportion is called proportion-allitie. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 65 That the soule of this universall world, is not simple, uniforme and uncompounded, but mixed... of a certaine power of Identitie and of Diversity. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 88 Cansall Identity is of them which agree in the causes. *Ibid.*, Accidental Identity is of them that agree in Accidents. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. l. iii. 2 That the Phenicians were originally Canaanites, is manifest from the Identitie of their Languages. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 233 Is it not marvellous, there should be so exact an identity of our ideas? 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. xxxv. 474 The organic remains are of great interest in establishing the geological identity between the coal measures of the Dudley district and those of distant parts of Great Britain. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. 59 Resem-

blance when it exists in the highest degree of all... is often called identity. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. ix. 265 There is no identity of interests between the employers and employed. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* viii. (ed. 2) 203 The identity of radiant light and heat. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xviii. 298 United... by identity of conviction.

b. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this quality.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 264 How fully assured must we needs be of these Identities, the Agreements of these two Parallelisms. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 309 It is by a contrary power of composition that we recognise their identities. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* I. vi. 91 The taking of resemblances of words for identities is one of the great stumbling-blocks of the philologist.

† c. Recurrence of the same; repetition. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 11 We have not tyed our selves to a uniformitie of phrasing, or to an identitie of words. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xi. § 6 (1622) 325 The soule is delighted with variety. It is dulled with identity.

2. The sameness of a person or thing at all times or in all circumstances; the condition or fact that a person or thing is itself and not something else; individuality, personality.

Personal identity (in *Psychology*), the condition or fact of remaining the same person throughout the various phases of existence; continuity of the personality.

1638 RAWLEY *Tr. Bacon's Life & Death* § 5 The Duration of Bodies is twofold; One in Identity, or the self-same Substance; the other by a Renovation or Reparation. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. § 6 The Identity of the same Man consists... in nothing but a participation of the same continued Life, by constantly fleeting Particles of Matter, in succession vitally united to the same organized Body. *Ibid.* § 9 Consciousness always accompanies thinking... in this alone consists personal Identity, i.e. the Sameness of a rational Being. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* I. v. (1874) I. 323 Of all relations the most universal is that of identity, being common to every being whose existence has any duration. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 85 He doubted his own identity, and whether he was himself or another man. 1832 G. DOWNES *Let. Cont. Countries* I. 469 The fair city almost forfeits its identity, when disguised in a misty and murky atmosphere. 1885 'E. GARRETT' *At Any Cost* v. 89 Tom... had such a curious feeling of having lost his identity, that he wanted to reassure himself by the sight of his little belongings.

b. Personal or individual existence. *rare. ? Obs.*

1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 31 [Plutarch] doubtless believ'd the identity of one suprem intellectual being which we call God. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. cxx, How odd, a single hobgoblin's non-entirety Should cause more fear than a whole host's identity.

† 3. 'The self-same thing.' *Obs. rare.*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Identitie*, the selfe same thing. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. iii. § 2 (1622) 216 Life is not the cause of its owne living, but the very same identity with its living.

4. *Alg. a.* The equality of two expressions for all values of the literal quantities: distinctively denoted by the sign \equiv . b. An equation expressing identity, an identical equation (**IDENTICAL** 4 a).

1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 338 Such an expression as $(x+1)^2 = x^2 + 2x + 1$, where one of the quantities, between which the sign of equality is placed, results from performing the operations indicated in the other, is called an Identity.

5. The condition of being identified in feeling, interest, etc. *rare.*

1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 5 He is in truth in visible identity with the age.

6. *Logic. Law or Principle of Identity*, the principle expressed in the identical proposition *A is A*.

1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Reid's Wks.* 797 The four logical laws of Identity, Contradiction, Excluded Middle, and Reason and Consequent. 1851 MANSEL *Proleg. Log.* (1860) 196 This law of thought is expressed by the Principle of Identity 'Every A is A'. 1860 ASP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* (ed. 5) § 114. 212 Criteria of Truth, and Criterion. The Principle of Identity. 1889 FOWLER *Induct. Logic* Pref. (ed. 5) 19 *note*, Amongst the assumptions or pre-suppositions of reasoning, I have not included the so-called Law of Identity; as to say that all A is A, or a thing is the same as itself, appears to me to be an utterly unmeaning proposition.

Identie, *-ly*: see **IDENT**.

Ideo- (ai'diə, i'diə), combining form of Gr. *idea* IDEA, as in **Ideoglyph** = **IDEOGRAPH**. **Ideolatry** (-p'lātri) [-LATRY], the worship of ideas.

Ideomotor (-mō'tŭi) *a.* [MOTOR], applied by W. B. Carpenter to automatic muscular movements arising from complete occupation of the mind by an idea, and to the cerebral centres controlling such movements; so **Ideomotion**, ideomotor movement. **Ideophone** (-fōn) [Gr. *φωνή* voice, sound], term used by A. J. Ellis (in contradistinction to *ideograph*) for a sound or group of sounds denoting an idea, i.e. a spoken word; so **Ideophones**, the subject of 'ideophones'; **Ideophonous** (-p'fōnəs) *a.*, relating to spoken words as sounds denoting ideas. **Ideopraixist** (-præksist) *nonce-wd.* [Gr. *πράξις* doing: see *-IST*], one whose practice is actuated by an idea, one who embodies an idea in action. **Ideo-sensational** *a.*, compounded of ideas and sensations.

1847 HINCKS *On Lett. Hieroglyph. Alph. in Irish Acad. Trans.* XXI. II. 3 We may give to these characters, and also to those which... represent ideas without the intervention of words, the common name of 'Ideoglyphs'. 1869 BARRING-GOULD *Orig. Relig. Beliefs* ix. 172 Idolatry exists in three forms: 1. Fetichism; 2. Symbolism; 3.

*Ideolatry. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ideo-motion, same as Ideomotor movements. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. xiv. (1879) 557 His actions being directly prompted by the ideas with which he is possessed, and thus... 'ideo-motor...' as distinguished from volitional. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Ideomotor centre, that part of the grey matter of the brain which excites muscular contraction under the influence of ideation. 1881 A. J. ELLIS *Synops. Lect. Lond. Dialectical Soc.* 2 Nov., Mimetics, ideographics, and 'ideophonetics'. Fixed ideograph, variable 'ideophone', and their connection. 1847 S. W. WILLIAMS *Mid. Kingd.* I. x. 464 The number of such 'ideophonous compounds'. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. viii, He himself... was among the completest Ideologists, at least 'Ideopraixists': in the Idea (in *der Idee*) he lived, moved, and fought. 1886 GURNEY *Phantasms of Living* I. 464 *Ideo-sensational would avoid this difficulty.

Ideogram (i'diəgrām, ai-). [*f. Gr. idea* IDEA + *-GRAM*. Cf. mod. F. *idéogramme*.] = next.

1838 HINCKS in *Blackw. Mag.* July 106/2 Nor was Dr. Young less successful with the hieroglyphic ideograms for symbolic characters direct and indirect, many of which he determined. 1882-3 F. BROWN in *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 583 A Shemitic pronunciation was given to characters used as ideograms. 1883 DELITZSCH in *Athenæum* 26 May 669/1 The Sumerian symbols or ideograms... usually express the characteristics of the respective animals or objects which they represent. 1893 S. LAING *Hum. Orig.* 68 The idea of beauty being conveyed by an ideogram meaning 'a large sheep'.

Ideograph (i'diəgrāf, ai-). Also *erron. ideagraph*. [*f. as prec.* + *-GRAPH*.] A character or figure symbolizing the idea of a thing, without expressing the name of it, as the Chinese characters and most Egyptian hieroglyphics.

1835-40 HINCKS *On Hieroglyphics* (MS. B.M., Egypt. Antiq., 19 c), Hieroglyphic characters are either ideographs, that is, representations of ideas, or phonographs, that is, representations of sounds. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 652 The old Egyptians in their hieroglyphics did... signify a wise... man by the symbolic representation or ideograph of a nose. 1883 SAYCE *Fresh Light fr. Anc. Mon.* 16 The frequent employment of ideographs, which denoted ideas and not sounds. *Ibid.* 19 Thus in English, the ideograph + may be pronounced 'plus', 'added to', or 'more', according to the pleasure of the reader.

Ideographic (i'diəgrāf-ik, ai-). *a. (sb.)*. [*erron. ideograph*.] [*f. as prec.* + *-IC*. Cf. mod. F. *idéographique*.] Of the nature of an ideograph; symbolizing an idea directly, as distinguished from the word or words by which it is expressed; relating to or composed of ideographs.

1822 *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 189 Two Memoirs to prove, that neither the hieratic... nor the demotic... writing is alphabetic... but ideographic. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 419 The principle... whether phonetic or ideographic. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xv. § 123 (1875) 349 The picture-writing of the Mexicans was found to have given birth to a like family of ideographic forms. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 121 Chinese has only some 450 sounds, and yet has upwards of 40,000 ideographic signs.

B. sb. An ideographic character; *pl.* a method of writing in ideographic characters.

1846 WORCESTER *Cites For. Q. Rev.* 1848 COTTELL *tr. Bunsen's Egypt's Place* I. 496 The Ideographics... comprise all non-phonetic signs. 1881 [see *ideophonetics* in **IDEO**].

So **Ideographical** *a.* = *prec.*; hence **Ideographically** *adv.*, by means of ideographs.

1836 DU PONCEAU *Chinese Syst. Writ.* (1838) 48 Represent to yourself our hymn books... to be written ideographically, and to be sung *ad libitum*. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. 584/2 Ideographical writing is opposed to phonetic. 1880 SAYCE in *Nature* 19 Feb. 379 There was a limit to the number of ideas which could be represented ideographically.

Ideography (idz-, ai'diəgrāfi). Also *erron. ideagraphy*. [*f. Gr. idea* IDEA + *-GRAPHY*. Cf. F. *idéographie*.] The direct representation of ideas by graphic signs, as distinguished from phonetic symbols; writing consisting of ideographs.

1836 T. HOW (*title*) *Ideagraphy*. 1846 WORCESTER, *Ideography*, a system or treatise of short-hand writing. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 278 An erudite introduction upon North American 'Ideography'. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 120 They invented writing, but it stopped at hieroglyphics and ideography.

Ideologic (ai'diəlɔp'dzɪk), *a.* [*f. IDEOLOG*-Y + *-IC*. Cf. F. *idéologique* (1801).] = next, 1.

1857 T. E. WEBB *Intellect. Locke* v. 75 A complete solution of the great Ideologic problem.

Ideological, *a.* Also *erron. idealogical*. [*f. as prec.* + *-AL*.]

1. Belonging or relating to ideology (sense 1), or to the study of ideas.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 286 Tracy... exhibits... a summary table of such ideological truths, as he conceives to be evident. 1843 MILL *Logic* IV. i. § 4 Abstinence... from ideological discussions. 1886 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* 4 June p. xliii, He had compiled lists of ideological indices for over two hundred languages.

2. Relating to, or occupied with, an idea or ideas, esp. of a visionary kind; dealing with ideas as opposed to facts; ideal, speculative, idealistic. (Cf. **IDEOLOGY** 2.)

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 407 Hence arises what Napoleon has called the ideological race of men. 1862 HEURTY in *Repl. Ess. & Rev.* 167 It is an insult to his understanding to ask him to allow a so-called ideological application to supplant the natural and obvious meaning. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 10 If these tendencies are to be classified at all, they can only be classed in two divisions—the ideological (I intentionally avoid the word idealistic) and the materialistic.

Hence **Ideologically adv.**, in an ideological manner; in a non-literal sense.

1861 Br. S. WILBERFORCE *Ess.* (1874) I. 150 They ideologically suggest that, when it is asserted that our Lord miraculously fed the multitudes... no more is meant than that... he fed the souls of thousands with edifying moral discourses. 1862 HURSTLEY in *Repl. Ess. & Rev.* 175 To be understood, not as literally and historically true, but only ideologically, or in a 'spiritualized' sense.

Ideologist (aidzī'plōdzist). (erron. *idea-*). [ad. F. *idéologue*, f. *idéologie* IDEOLOGY: see -IST.]

1. One versed in ideology (sense 1); one who treats of the origin and nature of ideas.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 584 The ideologists of Paris. 1862 *Mem. Lady Morgan* II. 40 Both she and Sir Charles were intimate with... the Comte de Tracy the *Ideologist*. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. viii. § 58. 500 The modern ideologists have claimed him as their progenitor.

2. A person occupied with an idea or ideas, esp. with such as are regarded as impractical; a speculator; an idealist, a visionary, a mere theorist.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. viii. We find our poor Professor... at last indignantly dismissed, almost thrown out of doors, as an 'Ideologist'. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 323 Correspondence with the French propagandists, ideologists, and revolutionaries. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon Wks.* (Bohn) I. 368 The advocates of liberty, and of progress, are 'ideologists';—a word of contempt often in his [Bonaparte's] mouth. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* II. (1877) 403 He derided the ideologists who were not content... with taking the material world as he found it, and putting it to its practical uses.

Ideologize, v. [f. IDEOLOG(y): see -IZE.] *trans.* To treat (a statement) ideologically.

1860 Br. S. WILBERFORCE *Ess.* (1874) I. 120 Could he... call on any other speculator to stay the ideologizing process?

Ideologue (aidzī'plōg). Also erron. *ideologue*. [ad. F. *idéologue*, f. Gr. *idéa* IDEA + -LOGUE.] = IDEOLOGIST 2.

1815 HELM M. WILLIAMS *Pres. St. France* vii. 109 Leaving the ideologues of his council to arrange what he [Bonaparte] calls their revolutionary rubbish, such as sovereign people, equal rights, &c. 1862 *Spectator* 30 Dec. 1676 Unless by ill-fortune the Throne were filled by an ideologue. 1887 *Ibid.* 10 Sept. 1202 English workmen, we imagine, are not becoming ideologues, but some of their delegates are.

Ideology (aidzī'plōdzī). [ad. F. *idéologie*: see IDEO- and -LOGY.]

1. The science of ideas; that department of philosophy or psychology which deals with the origin and nature of ideas. *b. spec.* Applied to the system of the French philosopher Condillac, according to which all ideas are derived from sensations.

1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XX. 569 Tracy read a paper [at the National Institute of France], and proposed to call the philosophy of mind, ideology. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 285 Tracy... proposes, that the science which results from this analysis, be named ideology, or the science of ideas, in order to distinguish it from the ancient metaphysics. 1832 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 69 Ideology (more correctly Idealgogy)... has in France become the name peculiarly distinctive of that philosophy of mind which exclusively derives our knowledge from the senses. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vii. 377 The word 'ideas'... enters appropriately corrupted in the term ideology, as a name for a system of purely sensational philosophy. 1882 T. DAVIDSON tr. *Rosmini's Philos. Syst.* § 10. 22 Ideology undertakes to investigate the nature of human knowledge.

b. The study of the way in which ideas are expressed in language.

1886 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* 4 June p. xliii. Valuable evidence... could be derived from comparative ideology, a branch of the science of language that hitherto had been much neglected.

2. Ideal or abstract speculation; in a depreciatory sense, impractical or visionary theorizing or speculation.

1813 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 52 Napoleon has lately invented a word, which perfectly expressed my opinion... He calls the project ideology. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* VI. 251 Ideology, by which nickname the French ruler [Bonaparte] used to distinguish every species of theory, which, resting in no respect upon the basis of self-interest, could, he thought, prevail with none save hot-brained boys and crazed enthusiasts. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* vi. 148 Does the British reader... call all this unpleasant doctrine of ours ideology? 1882 SEELEY *Bonaparte in Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 164/2 He... put aside the whole system of false and confused thinking which had reigned since 1792, and which he called ideology.

3. = IDEALISM 1.

1835 J. B. ROBERTSON tr. *Schlegel's Philos. Hist.* (1846) 64 Infidel science, astonished at her own discoveries, which disconcert alike ideology and materialism.

Ideom(e), Ideot, etc., obs. ff. IDIOM, etc.

Ideomotion, -praxist, etc.: see IDEO-.

I-deoped, ME. pa. pple. of DEEP v.

I-derued, ME. pa. pple. of DERIVE v.

Ides (aidz), *sb. pl.* Rarely in sing. *idē*. [a. F. *Ides* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *Idūs*, *sb. pl.*] In the ancient Roman calendar, the eighth day after the nones, i. e. the 15th of March, May, July, October, and the 13th of the other months.

The days after the nones were reckoned forward to the ides; hence such expressions as 'the sixth of the ides' (or 'the sixth ides', or 'the sixth idē') 'of June', loosely rendering *L. ante diem sextum Idus Junias* = June 8. See note a. v. CALENDOS 1.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 341 Idus pat is of May left I to write his ryme, B letter & Friday bi ix pat 3ere 3ede prime. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 215 b/2 It was the iii ydees of Julyll. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 65b/2 Somer... beginnith the vij Ide of may and lastith vnto the vij. Ide of august. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 40 Dated the .7. of the Ides of June. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 17 Caesar... Beware the Ides of March. 1641 HOWELL *Vote in New Vol. Lett.* (1650) I ij, The soft giding Nones and every Ide. 1776 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *J. Adams Fam. Lett.* (1876) 160 The 19th of April, ever memorable for America as the Ides of March to Rome and to Caesar. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. iii, 'It stands fixed for the ninth ide of August', answered Pansa. 1847 EMERSON *Woodnotes* I. 45 Foreteller of the vernal ides, Wise harbinger of spheres and tides.

|| **Id est**, two Latin words, meaning 'that is', used in works written in Latin to introduce an explanation of a word or phrase = 'that is to say'; retained in English in the same use, now usually in the abbreviated form *i.e.* (formerly often *i.*): see *Abbreviations*, under I the letter.

1598 FLOAIO, *Gallina bagnata*, a wet hen, id est, a milke-sop. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 850 *Mira de lente*, as 'tis 't' Adage, *Id est*, to make a Leek a Cabbage. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. xciii, 'Arcades ambo', *id est*—blackguards both.

Idiasm (i'diæz'm). [ad. Gr. *idiazōs* peculiarity, f. *idiazō* to be peculiar, f. *idios* peculiar.] A peculiarity, mannerism.

1868 C. M. INGLEBY in *Athenæum* 12 Dec. 800/3 Among the causes which debase and enervate a language are... the use of idioms generating euphemisms. 1877 — SHAKESPEARE I. vii. 118 The idioms, idiotisms, and, above all, the idioms of Shakespeare [etc.]. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 21 Jan. 240/2 The owner's personal or peculiar whimsy or 'idiom' is not only permissible, but is distinctly demanded.

Idic (i'dik), *a. Biol.* [f. ID + -IC.] Pertaining to an id or ids.

1893 tr. *Weismann's Germ-Plasm* I. i. 63 Every id of the germ-plasm contains the whole of the elements which are necessary for the development of all subsequent idic stages.

Idiched, ME. pa. pple. of DITCH v.

Idiely, idili, idillich, obs. ff. IDLY.

Idight, idigt, idihit: see YIGHT and DIGHT v.

Idio- (i'dio), repr. Gr. *idio-*, combining form of *idios* own, personal, private, peculiar, separate, distinct. Of compounds occurring in Greek, IDIOPATHY and IDIOSYNCRASY are Eng. representatives; but a number of recent scientific terms have been formed on Greek types, or even with a Latin second element, as *idio-muscular*, *-repulsive*.

Idioblast Bot. [see -BLAST], an individual plant-cell of different nature or content from the surrounding tissue (Sachs). **Idiocrazy nonce-wid.** [see -CRACY], personal rule or government. **Idio-cyclophanous a.** [see CYCLO- and Idiophanous], exhibiting axial interference figures without the use of polarizing apparatus. **Idiogenic a. Zool.** [Gr. *div-os*, *div-ny* eddy, vortex, taken in sense 'pore'], having a special opening for the extrusion of genital products. † **Idio-ele'tric a.** [see ELECTRIC], capable of being electrified by friction. **Idioglotto a.** [see GLOTTIC, and cf. Gr. *idiōglōtōs*], using words of one's own invention. **Idiognaduet**, the gonaduct of an idiogenic animal. **Idiograph** [Gr. *idiōgraphōn*], one's private mark or signature; hence **Idiographic a.**, of or pertaining to an idiograph. **Idiolatry nonce-wid.** [Gr. *λατρεία* worship], self-worship. **Idiometer** [-METER], an instrument for measuring the 'personal equation' of an observer, by observation of the transit of an artificial star whose actual motion is exactly known. **Idiomuscular a. Path.** [see MUSCULAR], in *Idiomuscular contraction*, Schiff's term for the local contraction, under physical stimulus, of a muscle which is fatigued or dying, the movement not being transmitted to the whole length of muscular fibre. **Idioneural a. Path.** [see NEURAL] (see quot.). † **Idionomy** [Gr. *-νομία* arrangement], individual constitution. **Idiophanism**, idiophanous appearance or property. **Idiophanous a.** [Gr. *-φανής* appearing] = *Idiocyclophanous*. **Idiophrenic a. Path.** [Gr. *φρήν* mind], 'Tuke's term for the form of insanity which is caused by disease of the brain itself' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Idioplasm Biol.**, Nägeli's term for the special portion of protoplasm in a germ or cell which is supposed to determine the character of the resulting organism; hence **Idioplasmatic a.** **Idiopsychology**, the psychology of one's own mind; hence **Idiopsychological a.** **Idiorepulsive a.**, self-repelling. **Idiorhythmic a.** [Gr. *ιδιόρρυθμος* living in one's own way], of monastic institutions: allowing freedom to the individual (opposed to CENOBITIC). **Idiostatic a.** [see STATIC], not employing any auxiliary electrification in the measurement of electricity: opposed to HETEROSTATIC. **Idiothalamous a. Bot.** [THALAMUS], 'having a different colour or texture from the thallus; a term used among lichens' (*Treas. Bot.*

1866). **Idiotype Chem.** [TYPE] (see quot.); hence **Idiotypic a.**

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 84 It is not unusual for individual cells in a tissue otherwise homogeneous to become developed in a manner strikingly different from their neighbours; to such cells I have applied the term '*Idioblast*'. 1898 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 103 No Jew of them all would... set up a theocracy, or 'idiocracy', for this is the exact word, more eagerly and remorselessly. 1890 *Athenæum* 29 Mar. 408/3 'On Bertrand's "Idiocyclophanous Prism", by Prof. S. P. Thompson. 1893 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 682/1 note. The Forodinic group is divisible into Nephrodinic and 'Idiodinic, in the former the nephridium serving as a pore, in the latter a special (*idios*) pore being developed. 1828 WEBSTER, '*Idioelectric*, electric *per se*, or containing electricity in its natural state. Gregory. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 160 They [hairs] are idio-electric. 1888 H. HALE in *Science* 28 Sept. 146/1 The boy soon gave up his 'idioglottic endeavors. 1893 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 682/1 note. The genital ducts of Idiodinic forms may be called 'Idiogonaducts, as distinguished from the Nephrogonaducts of nephrodinic forms. 1623 COCKERAM, '*Idiograph*, private writings. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, '*Idiograph*, a private writing, or of one's own hand writing. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Nov. 8/2 He had asked Sir William how he wrote his name phonetically, and he had given him an idiograph. 1866 Br. ANOEWES *Serm.* (1841-4) II. 393 (Cent.) Idiolatry... differs but a letter from 'idiolatry. 1881 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 6/2 The 'idiometer invented by Colonel Walker was adopted by the Indian Survey Department. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* I. ii. § 2. 72 The wheel in many respects resembles a very slow or almost fixed contraction-wave, and has been called an 'idio-muscular' contraction. 1896 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 109 The belief in the idiomuscular or, more truly, 'idioneural action of the heart-muscle. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 234 We have assigned the precedence and priority to purges from regular 'Idionomy and propriety of natures with their appellatives. 1889 MIRAVAT in *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 293 Thus the 'idio-plasm was changed more and more in the course of generations. 1890 WEISMANN in *Nature* 6 Feb. 320 The 'idioplasmatic nature of the nuclear substance. 1886 F. L. PATTON in *New Princeton Rev.* Mar. 181 'Idiopsychological' and 'heteropsychological' are the epithets employed to denote these two methods. c. 1833 W. H. BACCHFIELD in *Life Tennyson* (1897) I. 126 At autopsychography I am not good, if I had any 'idiopsychology to autopsychographize. 1828 WEBSTER, '*Idiorepulsive*, repulsive by itself; as, the idio-repulsive power of heat. 1843 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1846) 23 The early theories regard its phenomena as produced either by a single fluid idio-repulsive, but attractive of all matter, or else as produced by two fluids, each idio-repulsive but attractive of the other. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 17 May, They live... in regular monasteries, either of the stricter cenobitic form... or under the laxer 'idiorythmic constitution. 1880 J. E. H. GORDON *Electr. & Magn.* I. ix. 56 The accessory electrometer, or gauge, is called an 'idiostatic electrometer. 1865-72 WAITS *Dict. Chem.* III. 242 '*Idiotype*, a term applied by Guthrie... to bodies derived by replacement from the same substance, including the typical substance itself; ammonia... is 'idiotypic with ethylamine, phenylamine, and all the organic bases derived from it by substitution, and these are idiotypic one with the other.

† **Idiocrazy. Obs.** [ad. Gr. *idiokrazia*, f. *idio-* IDIO- + *-κράζω*, *krāzō* mixing, tempering (CRASIS).] Peculiarity of physical or mental constitution; = IDIOSYNCRASY.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Idiocrasie*, the proper disposition or temperament of a thing or body. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Comptil. Pref.* 2 Several Mens Idiocrasie is various. 1755 JOHNSON, *Idiocrasie*, peculiarity of constitution.

Hence **Idiocratic, -al adjs.** = IDIOSYNCRATIC.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Idiocratical*, according to Idiocrasy. [Hence in Johnson and mod. Dicts.] 1828 WEBSTER, *Idiocratic*. 1879 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIV. 143 A few idiocratic remarks were gleaned.

Idiocy (i'diōsi). Also 6 idiosy, 7 ideocy. [Possibly ad. Gr. *idiōtēia* uncouthness, want of education, f. *idiōtēs* IDIOT; but perh. formed analogically on IDIOT, without reference to the Greek, after other sbs. in -cy from words in -i, as *prophet*, *prophecy*, etc. See also IDIOTCY. F. *idiotie* is recent.] The state or condition of being an idiot; natural absence or marked deficiency of ordinary understanding; extreme mental imbecility.

a. 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 250 Your madde ipocrisy, And your idiosy, And your vayne glory Hane made you eate the flye. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, '*Idiota inquirenda*... is a writ that is directed to the Exchequer... to call before him the party suspected of Idiotic, and examin him. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 95 The king shall have to his owne vse... all the possessions of a foole natural, not of any other Idiot during his ideocy. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. (1809) 306 When a man on an inquest of idocy hath been returned an unthrif and not an idiot, no farther proceedings have been had. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* ix, It was apparently neither idocy nor insanity which gave that wild, unsettled, irregular expression to a face which naturally was rather handsome. 1874 MAUDSLAY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* iii. 66 Idocy is a defect of mind which is either congenital, or due to causes operating during the first few years of life.

b. Used humorously as a title. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxiii, So please your idocy, thou art an ass.

† *c. app.* Ignorance. *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. i. ii. *Imposture* 323 The suspected virtue of This Tree Shall soon disperse the cloud of Idocy, Which dims your eyes.

Idiocyclophanous, etc.: see IDIO-.

Idiom (i'diəm). Forms: 6 ydiome, ideome, 6-7 idiome, 7 ideom, 7- idiom. [a. F. *idiome* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *idiōma*, Gr. *idiōma* peculiarity, property, peculiar phraseology (f. *idiō-essōai* to make one's own, appropriate), f.

idio-s own, private, peculiar. Cf. It., Sp., Pg. *idioma*. The L. form was also used for some time.]

1. The form of speech peculiar or proper to a people or country; own language or tongue.

[1575 GASCOIGNE *Cert. Notes Instr. Eng. Verse* § 11 So would I wish you to frame all sentences in their mother phrase, and proper *Idioma*.] 1588 J. H[ARVEY] *Disc. Probleme* 41 A hawty Latin stile and antique Idome. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. xlii. (Arb.) 127 To allow euery word polisillable one long time . . . which should be where his sharpe accent falls in our owne ydome most aptly and naturally. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 48 The writings of Glauber, which were translated into the English Idiom. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 ¶ 3 The Histories of all our former Wars are transmitted to us in our Vernacular Idiom. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 20 The divine spark which glows in all idioms.

b. In narrower sense: That variety of a language which is peculiar to a limited district or class of people; dialect.

1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* A i v. So manie, and so much differing Dialects, and Idomes, as be vsed, and spoken in Italie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Pref. A iij b. That Dialect or Idome which was familiar to the basest clowne. 1662 J. DAVIES *Mandelslo's Trav.* 226 The Chineses . . . when they speak, cannot understand one the other, by reason of the diversity of the Idioms and Dialects that is among the Inhabitants of several Provinces. a 1794 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 188 On the spot I read . . . the classics of the Tuscan idiom. 1874 REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § 3. 338 There were 'voices' . . . which expressed in some vernacular Idiom of Hebrew or Greek the thoughts of the Almighty.

2. The specific character, property, or genius of any language; the manner of expression which is natural or peculiar to it: = IDIOTISM 2.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 39 Oh how the varges from his blacke pen wrung, Would sauce the Idome of the English tongue. 1666 DRYDEN *Pref. Ann. Mirab. Wks.* (Globe) 39 The terms of arts in every tongue bearing more of the idiom of it than any other words. 1683 BIRK. *Spec.* 39 The Idiom of it, as to the main, appears to be Teutonic. 1754 SHEALOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. vi. 189 To bring anything to light. . . in the Idiom of the English Tongue, to discover or reveal a thing. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* viii. iii. (1873) 218 In their attempt to maintain idiom.

3. A form of expression, grammatical construction, phrase, etc., peculiar to a language; a peculiarity of phraseology approved by the usage of a language, and often having a signification other than its grammatical or logical one.

1628 DONNE *80 Serms.* vi. (1640) 52 There are certaine idioms, certaine forms of speech . . . which the holy Ghost repeats severall times. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 20 Every speech hath certaine Idomes, and customary Phrases of its own. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 7 The Hebrew tongue, which, as every other language, had its idioms. 1871 *Pub. School Lat. Gram.* § 122 The Adverbial use of the Attribute and Apposite is an important idiom.

4. Specific form or property; peculiar nature; peculiarity. *Obs.* exc. as *fig.* of 1 or 2.

[1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 34 Vnpartiall Iudge of all, save present state, Truth's *Idioma* of the things are past.] 1644 DICKEY *Two Treat.* II. (1645) 143 Who can looke upon . . . those wondrous processions and idomes [of the Godhead] reserved for Angels eyes? 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 191 So we may say, this is Christs body, by the communication of the Idioms or proprieties to the bread with which it is united. 1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1694) 177 It represents the idiom or form of a horn. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess. History in Misc. Writ.* (1889) 152 Connection . . . not so close as to destroy the idioms of national opinion and feeling.

Idiomacy. *rare*—1. [f. L. *idiomat-*, stem of *idioma* IDIOM: see -CY.] Idiomatic quality.

1813 *Examiner* 15 Mar. 179/2 Its pert *slang* and ungrammatical idiomacy.

Idiomatic (*idiomæ'tik*), *a.* [ad. Gr. *idiomati-kos* peculiar, characteristic, f. *idiōma* (*idiōma*-) IDIOM. Cf. F. *idiomatique* (Littre).]

1. Peculiar to or characteristic of a particular language; pertaining to or exhibiting the expressions, constructions, or phraseology approved by the peculiar usage of a language, esp. as differing from a strictly grammatical or logical use of words; vernacular; colloquial.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 285 ¶ 4 Since . . . Phrases . . . used in ordinary Conversation contract a kind of Meanness by passing through the Mouths of the Vulgar, a Poet should take particular Care to guard himself against Idiomatick Ways of Speaking. 1784 *Tr. De Lolme's Const. Eng. Life* 2, Pure idiomatic and attractive English. 1839 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iii. 136 The language of familiar dialogue and colloquial pleasantry . . . is always in a high degree idiomatic, both in the terms and phrases employed, and in the construction. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 419 Hegel . . . thought . . . he gave his philosophy a truly German character by the use of idiomatic German words.

† b. Peculiar to one person, individual. *Obs.*

1765 HURD *Mor. & Polit. Dial.* Pref. 42 The idiomatic differences of expression, which flow not from the manners, but from some degree of study and affectation.

2. Given to or marked by the use of idioms peculiar to, or approved by, the usage of the language.

1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vii. § 32 IV. 529 They were more strictly idiomatic and English than their predecessors. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. 74 *note*, Like most idiomatic, as distinguished from correct writers, he [Dryden] knew very little about the language historically or critically.

See **Idiomat'ical** *a.* = **prec.** Hence **Idiomat'io-**

ally *adv.*, in an idiomatic manner. **Idiomat'ical-ness**, the condition of being idiomatic.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Idiomat'ical* . . . *Idiomat'ically*. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxxvii, To say a man is fallen in love . . . carries an idiomatical kind of implication that love is a thing below a man. 1773 MONROOD *Language* (1774) I. i. viii. 99 Qualities that are accidental, or idiomatical, that is, peculiar to the individual. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Addition* Wks. III. 110 If his language had been less idiomatical, it might have lost somewhat of its genuine Anglicism. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric* Wks. XI. 70 Men wrote . . . idiomatically, because they wrote naturally and without affectation. 1898 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LXVI. 341/3 Its character . . . makes nothing either for or against the idiomaticalness of *in our midst*.

Idiomat'icism. *rare*—1. [f. *prec.* + -ISM.]

An idiomatic expression.

1862 *Parthenon* 26 July 397 'Occasional idiomaticisms', in such passages as it has been thought necessary to render literally will, we hope, be readily excused.

† **Idiomat'ism.** *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. Gr. *idiōma*-IDIOM + -ISM.] An idiomatic expression.

1771 *Acc. of Bks. in Ann. Reg.* 246/2 His style is . . . sometimes ungrammatical, and abounding with North-British terms and idiomaticisms.

† **Idiomat'ology.** *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. as *prec.* + -LOGY.] A collection of idioms.

1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* Pref. 6 To translate some Englishes made in way of dialogue . . . whose latines . . . may all be found in their respective heads of this Idiomatology.

Idiomorphic (*idiomōr'fik*), *a.* *Min.* [f. IDIO- + Gr. *μορφή* form + -IC.] Having its own characteristic form; *spec.* having its characteristic crystallographic faces: said of one of the constituent minerals of a rock. Hence **Idiomor'phically** *adv.*

1887 *Geol. Mag.* Mar. 123 The normal plutonic rocks are characterized by a structure in which idiomorphic constituents occur only in small proportion. 1888 W. S. BAILEY in *Amer. Naturalist* Mar. 208 An idiomorphic mineral is one whose form is determined by the crystallizing forces acting within itself. An idiomorphic mineral is bounded by crystal planes. *Ibid.* 209 When . . . all of the constituents are idiomorphically developed, the rock is panidiomorphic.

Idiopathic, *a.* *rare*. [f. IDIOPATHY, after *pathetic*.] = IDIOPATHIC.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 337 The epilepsy . . . if idiopathic, it is cured as before, by phlebotomy [etc.]. 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 164 It prevails against . . . Pains of the Head, whether Idiopathic, or by Consent of Parts. 1846 WORCESTER cites *Month. Rev.*

So **Idiopathic** *a.* (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

Idiopathic (*idiopæ'tik*), *a.* [f. IDIOPATHY + -IC. Cf. F. *idiopathique* (1732 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Path.* Of a disease: Arising by itself in a particular part of the body; of the nature of a primary morbid state; not consequent upon or symptomatic of another disease.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 88 If the diseases . . . be idiopathic. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.* II. 69 The idiopathic Headach. requires Purgings. 1796 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 495 It is a real and idiopathic disease. 1874 MAUDSLEY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* iii. 80 Cases in which the insanity is owing to idiopathic disease of the brain. 1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 2 In many cases it is . . . important to recognize an affection as idiopathic or symptomatic.

2. Of the nature of a particular affection or susceptibility.

1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Dissert. in Reid's Wks.* 854 The idiopathic affections of our several organs of sense, as Colour, Sound. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 403. 368 The common mushroom has proved fatal in Italy. . . This does not appear to depend upon any idiopathic phenomena, but upon the intrinsic character of the individual specimens.

So **Idiopath'ical** *a.* = *prec.*; hence **Idiopath'ically** *adv.*, in the manner of an idiopathic disease.

1828 WEBSTER *Idiopathically*. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 227/1 Disease . . . as it commences idiopathically within the vessel itself. 1846 WORCESTER cites *For. Q. Rev.* for *Idiopathical*. 1861 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 678 We must carefully watch for the symptoms of the complications, and treat them . . . much as when they occur idiopathically.

Idiopathy (*idiōp'āpi*). [ad. mod. L. *idiopathia*, *a.* Gr. *idiōpathia* (Galen): see IDIO- and -PATHY. Cf. F. *idiopathie*.]

† 1. A feeling or sensation peculiar to an individual or class; an individual or personal state of feeling.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. To Rdr, All men are so full of their own phantasies and idiopathies, that they scarce have the civility to interchange any words with a stranger. *Ibid.* (Interpret. unusual words), *Idiopathie*, . . . is ones proper peculiar *râbōs*, mine or thine, being affected thus or so upon this or that occasion. a 1688 CUOWORTH *Immut. Morality* (1731) 54 It is Impossible to demonstrate . . . that any two Men have the very same Phantasms or Ideas of Red or Green, these being Idiopathies.

2. *Path.* † a. A morbid condition originating in the part affected, and not occasioned by disease elsewhere. *Obs.* b. A disease not preceded or occasioned by any other; a primary disease.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xxxiii. § 9 The idiopathy as physicians speak is in the soul, the sympathy only in the spirit or conscience. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2202 The Parts, which are primarily and by idiopathy affected in a Consumption. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Idiopathie*, in *Physick*, a primary Disease. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 129 This moral idiopathy, which neither proceeds from nor depends on any other disease, . . . this itch for seeing memorable places . . . is peculiarly English.

Idiophanous, etc. = **see** IDIO-.

Idiot, *rare*. [f. Gr. *idi-os* peculiar + stem *δρ-* as in *δρῆρ* one who looks, *δρῆς* seen.] One who has some peculiarity of vision.

1833 WHEWELL in *Toddhunter Acc. W's Wks.* (1876) II. 153 The idiot perceived scarcely any, if any, steady distinction between the two images.

Idiopathic, *static*, etc.: see IDIO-.

Idiosy, *obs.* form of IDIOCY.

† **Idiosyncratic**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. IDIO-SYNCRAS-Y + -IC + -AL.] = IDIOSYNCRATIC.

1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* Introd. 20 What shall I say of the Idiosyncratic . . . propriety of divers patients?

† **Idiosyncrasis**. *Obs.* *rare*. [a. Gr. *idiō-synkrāsia*.] = next.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* Pref. a iij, Out of an Idiosyncrasis (or particular Temper) of my Fancy. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 348 Lest the acrid humour . . . should be mistaken for the effect produced by an idiosyncrasis of the vessels.

Idiosyncrasy (*idiōs'inkrāsia*). Also 7 *idiosygrasye*, 7-8 -*syncrasye*, 7-9 (*erron.*) -*crasye*. [ad. Gr. *idiōsynkrāsia*, also -*synkrāsia*, f. *idiō-IDIO- + synkrāsia* commixture, tempering (*syn* together + *krāsia* mixing, tempering, *CRASIS*).] A peculiarity of constitution or temperament.

1. The physical constitution peculiar to an individual († or class). Now only *Med.*

1604 F. HEANG *Modest Def.* 20 The idiosyncrasy or particular Natures (as Galen calleth them) are vnkown. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxviii. (ed. 2) 152 Whether Quales from any idiosyncrasy or peculiarity of constitution, doe innocuously feed upon Hellebore. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 87 Something in the idiosyncrasy of the patient that puzzles the physician. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVII. 39 The special and apparently capricious varieties of digestive power, which the learned call Idiosyncrasy. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 22 *Temperaments* are peculiarities of organization characterizing classes of individuals; *idiosyncrasies*, peculiarities belonging to single individuals.

2. The mental constitution peculiar to a person or class of persons; individual bent of mind or inclination; a view or feeling, a liking or aversion, peculiar to a single person, race, or nation.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceptis Sci.* xiv. 90 The Understanding also hath its Idiosyncrasies, as well as other faculties. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 128 There may be an idiosyncrasy—a peculiarity in your constitution of Soul. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iv. 58 The pertinacious idiosyncrasy of the Gallic genius.

3. A mode of expression peculiar to an author.

1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. vii. § 34 III. 659 The style of Bacon has an idiosyncrasy which we might expect from his genius. *Ibid.* III. vi. § 73 III. 329 The elaborate delineations of Jonson, or the marked idiosyncrasies of Shakspeare. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 11 We must not . . . believe that we know a language because we can successfully imitate the idiosyncrasies of a few of its literary men.

Idiosyncratic (*idiōs'inkræ'tik*), *a.* [f. *prec.*, after Gr. *synkrætikos*: see -IC.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, idiosyncrasy; due to individual disposition or susceptibility.

a 1779 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. App. (1846) I. 315 His Lordship's idiosyncratic terrors, the terrors of a future State. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. f. (1873) 172 An idiosyncratic use of words. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy, Cath. Reach.* (1898) VII. xiii. 227 Our true critic renounces idiosyncratic whims and partialities. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 2 Sept. 555 The action—idiosyncratic or otherwise—of the above-named drug.

So **Idiosyncratic** *a.* = *prec.*; hence **Idiosyncratically** *adv.*, by inherent peculiarity of constitution.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 16 The confederate virtue of the Unguent . . . idiosyncratically opposed to the essential hostility of that Acid. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* vi. 70 The various natures . . . and idiosyncratic properties of several bodies. 1863 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* I. 72 The man inately, idiosyncratically shy. 1893 PATMORE *Religious Poets* (1898) 40 Those of idiosyncratic enthusiasm.

Idiot (*id'it*), *sb.* Forms: 4 *ydyote*, 4-5 *ydiotte*, 4-6 -*ot* (e, yd., idyot, 5 *idyote*, -*othe*, ydeote, 6 ydeot (te, ideot (t)e, idiotte, 4-7 idiotte, 4-9 ideot, 4- idiot. [a. F. *idiot* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It., Sp., Pg. *idiot*, ad. L. *idiōta* uneducated, ignorant person, ad. Gr. *idiōtēs* private person, common man, plebeian, one without professional knowledge, 'layman'; and so, ignorant, ill-informed person, f. *idios* private, own, peculiar.

In the 16th c., instances of the word are found with initial *n*, transferred from *an* (a *ndiot*—an idiot); *ndiot* was further popularly corrupted to NIDGET (q.v.). With the latter cf. the modern vulgar pronunciation, sometimes graphically represented as *idget*.]

† 1. A person without learning; an ignorant, uneducated man; a simple man; a clown. *Obs.*

This use is app. partly due to passages in the Vulgate or Greek N. T., esp. *Acts* iv. 13, 1 *Cor.* xiv. 16.

1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 170, I. 3ede forth as an ydiote in contre to aspye After Pices be plowman. c 1440 CARPENT *Life St. Kath.* I. 288 Ryght as be twelve ydiotes, sent Austyn seyth, hee meneth the apostells, for thei not lerned were. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 287/1 The bishop reprenyd hym sore as unconnyng and an ydeote. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 23 A most common kinde of speech, wherewithall even the vertie idiots were acquainted. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* Pref., It would be safer to ask the judgment of young lads or Countrey idiots . . . then those lubricious wits and overworn Philosophers. 1657 (title) *The Deuine Lover, or the Sanctly Ideots Deuotions*. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & F.* 374, I. . . confess my self an Ideot, under-

standing no other Language than Turkish. 1723 J. COVEL *Acc. Grk. Ch.* 353 There is also this very remarkable passage in the Cardinal; Idiotæ qui vident Picturas, Idiots who see these Pictures [etc.].

† b. *spec.* A layman. *Obs.*

1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 46 We dwelten to-gidre in churchis, & weren idiotis, & vnderloute to ale men. 1611 *Panegy. Verses in Cyprian's Cruditie*, For he would not take orders but remaine an Idiot. 1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom.* i. 158 That hee that supplieth the place of the idiot or laye-man in answering for the people shall understand. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* i. ii. rule ii. § 5 The holy and innocent ideot, or plain easy people of the Laity.

† c. One not professionally learned or skilled; also, a private (as opposed to a public) man. *Obs.* 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Antients* 75 If any one should bid an idiot take the instruments and mend what he blameth in the Artificers, he should never be able to doe it. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clericus Dom.* 54 In the form of Idiots and private persons. 1663 BOYLE *Exp. & Nat. Philos.* i. 17 Idiots admire in things the Beauty of their Materials, but Artists that of the Workmanship.

2. A person so deficient in mental or intellectual faculty as to be incapable of ordinary acts of reasoning or rational conduct. Applied to one permanently so afflicted, as distinguished from one who is temporarily insane, or 'out of his wits', and who either has lucid intervals, or may be expected to recover his reason.

By the older legal authorities an idiot is defined as one congenitally deficient in reasoning powers, a 'natural fool' (cf. quot. 1590), and this is still the common implication of the term. In quot. 1440 = *halfwit*.

1300 *Cursor M.* 10456 (Cott.) Pou sais to me als til a sott, Haldes pou me for ani idiot (Cott. a fool)? 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog.* 311 Wenestow make an ydyot of our dame? 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 13 He made and feyned hym-self vnywyse . . . and outward pretended the cheyr of an ydyotte. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 258-9 Idyote, neither fowle ne ryghte wyce (H. idyote, halfe innocent . . .), *idiot*. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* ii. 39 An Idiot, or a naturall foole is he, who notwithstanding he bee of lawfull age, yet he is so witlesse, that hee can not number to twentie, nor can tell what age he is of, nor knoweth who is his father, or mother, nor is able to answer to any such easie question. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 52 By the civil laws a foole or Idiot born shall lose the lands whereto he is born because he is not able to use them aright. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xi. (1695) 77 Idiots make very few or no Propositions, and reason scarce at all. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiog.* III. lii. 247 Who can explain wherein consists the difference of organization between an idiot and another man? 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Law Eng.* (1874) II. 62 Persons insane (in which class are . . . to be included idiots who have had no understanding from their birth, as well as lunatics who . . . have lost the use of their reason).

b. A term of reprobation for one who speaks or acts in what the speaker considers an irrational way, or with extreme stupidity or folly; a block-head, an utter fool.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Theodora* 148 Wenand I ware sic a ydiot, bat pu suld wit my priuete. 1568 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* iii. iii. (1579) 258 O thou great ydiote, thou lamentest, that thy name and honour perisheth in this transitorie worlde. 1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 381 Many obdurate Popish Idiotas say, that all things are so deare . . . because there is so much preaching. 1713 ADDISON *Cl. Tariff*, He called them idiots and blockheads. 1796 BR. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 283 He would have been an idiot, had he put it in the power of his enemies to prove [etc.]. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* li. You idiot, do you know what peril you stand in? [1880 Mrs. WHITNEY *Odd or Even?* xv. 136, 'I think people are "idgets"!' said Frances.]

† c. A man of weak intellect maintained to afford amusement to others; a household or court fool; a professional fool or jester. *Idiot's hood*, a fool's cap. *Obs.*

1526 *Will of T. Goldisburgh* (Somerset Ho.), To Richard Carlton my Idyot. 1586 C. WHITNEY *Emblems* i. 81 The idiot likes, with bables for to please. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 297 He that's wise in his own conceit, puts on the Idiots hood. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 2 Idiots are still in Request in most of the Courts of Germany, where there is not a Prince of any great Magnificence, who has not two or three dressed, distinguished, undisputed Fools in his Retinue.

3. *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* a. Appositive, as *idiot boy, fool, man, mother*. b. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an idiot or idiocy, idiotic; as *idiot face, laugh, look*, etc.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 308 Ignorancia Non excusat episcopos nec idiotas prestes. 1561 BULLEYN *Bk. Sicke Men* 69b, Chauged into ideotte foolles. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. iv. A private idiot man. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 112 Long mute he stood, and . . . His wonder witness'd with an idiot laugh. 1711 SHAFTESS. *Charact.* (1737) I. 137 Why does an idiot-look and manner destroy the effect of all those outward charms? 1798 WORDSW. (*Titel*) The Idiot Boy. 1809 BYRON *Eng. Bards* 248 The tale of Betty Foy, The idiot mother of 'an idiot boy'. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* xciv, To hope my solemn countenance to wring To idiot smiles! 1871 R. ELLIS *Caatulus* xxxvii. 6 Or if in idiot impotence arou you sit. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* xiii. 196 When I look upon your idiot face . . . the tears spring up.

4. *Comb.*, as *idiot-born*, -*dull*, -*like* *adjs.*; *idiot-warshipper*.

1603 T. CARYWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 662 A childish and idiotlike pole. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 7 Thou picture of what thou seem'st, and idoll of idiot-warshipper. 1612 ROWLANDS *Knave of Hearts* Bb, My Stockings Idiot-like, red, green, and yealow. 1793 HOL-

CROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiog.* III. xxxvi. 186 The idiot-born cannot without a miracle become a philosopher. 1818 COBAERT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 288 They, idiot-like, stand staring and sucking their fingers. 1845 MRS. NORTON *Child of Islands* (1846) 152 Blind! and adder-deaf, and idiot-dull. *Idiot, v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To call (any one) 'idiot'.

1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 590 Much befooled and idioted. || *Idiota. Obs. rare* -1. [L. or It. : see IDIOT sb.] = IDIOT : in quot. in *transf. sense*.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gaggs To Rdr.* 7 Many idle pamphlets in this very kinde have I seen in my dayes, but a verrier idiota saw I never any.

† *Idiotacy. Obs. rare* -1. [irreg. f. IDIOT or L. *idiotia* + -ACY.] = IDIOCY.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 41 Vnder braue attyre sometime is conered great ydiotacy and folly.

Idiotcy (i'di'otik). [irreg. f. IDIOT + -CY, q.v.] = IDIOCY, IDIOTISM.

1818 in TODD. 1839 F. BARNHAM *Adamus Exul* 34 It is but idiocy to anatomise The fine degrees of guilt. 1841 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 76 Congenital idiocy and imbecility. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1887) I. vii. § 268. 470 A doctrine which makes idiocy unaccountable. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 20 As long as they continue in their idiocy (*en leur sottie*).

Idiotik (idi'otik), a. [f. after Gr. *idiōtikos* -*bs* (see next), or L. *idioticus* -*us*; but in sense following IDIOT. Cf. F. *idiotique*.] Characteristic of or having the nature of an idiot or idiots; devoid of intellect; utterly stupid, senseless, or foolish.

1713 BENTLEY *Rem. Disc. Free-think.* xlix. ii. 51 Maintaining that the Sun, Moon, and Stars were no bigger than they appear to the Eye, and other such Idiotic Stuff. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) III. 343 He may have an idiotic understanding, and what is far more common . . . an idiotic heart. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* i. More . . . than he was likely to learn in any half-dozen years of his idiotic existence. 1887 *Spectator* 9 Apr. 491/2 Much that is idiotic and insufferable in modern strivings after fun.

Idiotic, a. Also 8 ideotical. [f. late L. *idioticus* uneducated, ignorant, unskilful (a. Gr. *idiōtikos*, f. *idiōtis* : see IDIOT) + -AL.]

† 1. Uneducated, unlearned, plain, ignorant. *Obs.* *Idiotic psalms*, ψαλμοὶ ἰδιωτικοί, psalms composed by uneducated persons or laymen, the use of which was forbidden by the Council of Laodicea.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* To Rdr. (1650) ¶ iv b, You may take it perhaps as forbidden by the Laodicean Canon among the Idioticall Psalms. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* (1821) 184 It [truth] speaks with the most idiotical sort of men in the most idiotical way. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* iii. ii. (1713) 283 It is not being . . . learned or idiotical, which makes so great a difference betwixt them. 1725 BLACKWALL *Sac. Classics* I. 271 (T.) The language of the sublimest authors of Greece is, upon occasion, idiotical and vulgar.

† 2. Private, personal, individual. *Obs. rare.* 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Idiotic*, private or belonging to private men. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 7 He . . . absurdly prefers the obedience of the Commander . . . before the idiotical good of the Subject.

3. = IDIOTIC.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Idiotic*, . . . belonging to an Idiot. 1751 SNOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xci. 92 The ideotical hexes. 1795 GIFFORD *Mariad* (1811) 60, I recollect but two exceptions. Merry's idiotical Opera, and Mrs. Robinson's more idiotical Farce. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxix. (1857) 443 Persons of an idiotical cast of mind.

Hence *Idiotically adv.*, in an idiotical manner; *Idioticness*, utter stupidity or irrationality.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ii. xi. (1713) 122 It is the Idioticness of your phancy that makes you thus puzzled. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 195 *Idioticness*, being as a natural Fool. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 279 That Idiotically serious kind of look that a man puts on who is conscious of having drank a little more than he should have done. 1860 GEN. P. THOMSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxvi. 51 War idiotically begun, and carried on with contempt of the ordinary rules for escaping defeat.

|| *Idioticon* (idi'otikōn), a. [a. Gr. *idiōtikōn*, neut. sing. of *idiōtikos* (see IDIOTIC).] (See quot.) 1841 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Idioticon*, a word of frequent use in Germany, signifying a dictionary confined to a particular dialect, or containing words and phrases peculiar to one part of a country. 1883 *American* VI. 187 We wish somebody would compile a Philadelphia 'idioticon'. We have many local oddities: 'Gime', for 'give me'.

† *Idiotish, a. Obs.* [f. IDIOT, or L. *idiotia* + -ISH.] = IDIOTIC.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* i. (East) 118 Starke foolishnesse, all and moste ydiotische dottage. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devils Banquet* 327 Empricks danger not more bodies, than idiotish Priests soules. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 354 As if he were mad or idiotish.

Idiotism (i'di'otiz'm). Also 7 ideotism. [In branch I. = F. *idiotisme* (16th c. in Hartz-Darm.), ad. late L. *idiotismus* common or vulgar manner of speaking, a. Gr. *idiōtismos* way or fashion of a common person, homely or vulgar phrase, f. *idiōtis* (see IDIOTIZE). In branch II. f. IDIOT + -ISM; cf. F. *idiotisme* (Cotgr.).]

I. † 1. The speech, language, or dialect peculiar to a country, age, etc. : = IDIOM 1. *Obs.*

1588 J. H[ARVEY] *Disc. Probleme* 65 Some patcheries bungled up in an upland Idiotisme. 1631 DONNE *Serm.* (1839) IV. xc. 220 It is the language and Idiotism of the Church of God that the Resurrection is to be believed as an Article of Faith. 1689 in Somers *Tracts* (1748) II. 433 By this Rule, Clemency and Tyranny should signify the same Thing; which, according to the Idiotism of our Days, are quite contrary.

† 2. The peculiar character or genius of a language; idiomatic character : = IDIOM 2. *Obs.*

1605 J. DOVE *Confut. Atheism* 46 The same idiotisme and propriety of speech in both Testaments used . . . doe shewe that they were written by one and the selfe-same spirit. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 96 We may have lost somewhat of the idiotism of that language in which it [a jest] was spoken. 1721 J. GILL *Trinity* ii. (1752) 23 In perfect agreement with the idiotism of the Hebrew language.

3. A peculiarity of phrase; a current deviation or departure from the strict syntactical rules or usages of a language : = IDIOM 3.

1615 DONNE *Ess. Divinity* (1651) 52 It satisfies me, for the phrase . . . that it is a meer Idiotism. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastic*, *Hilary* 212 Infecting their style with the peculiar Idiotisms of their own Country. 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 373 He once composed a Turkish dictionary, and showed the ordinary idiotisms and analogies of that language. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 637 An attempt . . . to conform to the 'idiotisms' of the English language.

† b. A technical term of science or art. *Obs.*

1655 BRANCHALL *Def. true Liberty* xix. 157 Must the Mathematician, the Metaphysician, and the Divine, relinquish all their termes of Art, and proper idiotismes?

c. A personal peculiarity of expression; an individualism (of language). *rare.*

1867 H. N. DAY *Art Discourse* § 287 (1870) 260 Idiotism, or the use which is confined to an idiot.

† d. *transf.* A peculiarity of action, manner, or habit. *Obs.*

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Mart.* 90 Having made it habituall to them, and an Idiotisme of that Religion. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xvi. 196 The very language of lunacy and madness them suspected . . . because they could not counterfeit the French idiotismes in managing their bucklers.

II. 4. Ignorance; lack of knowledge or culture.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* A ij b, In discover'ing with his owne vile breath His Idiotisme, he'd be jeer'd to death. 1652 BROME *City Wit* iv. i. Wks. 1873 I. 334 May Peasantry and Idiotism trample Upon the heads of Art and Knowledge.

5. The condition of being void of intellect or reason; = IDIOCY. Now *rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Idiotisme*, ideotisme, naturall follie [etc.]. 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* iii. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 51 Direct Lunacie and Ideotism. 1710 LUTHELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 594 Secretary to the commissions of lunacy and idiotism. 1822-34 GOOL'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 62 Wit, madness and idiotism are as distinctly an heir-loom of some families as scrofula, consumption, and cancer of others.

b. Extreme folly, senselessness, or stupidity, exhibited in thought or conduct (cf. IDIOT 2 b).

1592 NASHE *P. Penulise* (Shaks. Soc.) 40 New herrings, new! we must cry . . . or else we shall be christend with a hundred newe tytles of idiotisme. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Horae Subs.* 363 [T]o bee so farre carried away with this Ideotisme, which is both against Reason and Religion. 1745 ELIZA HAYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) II. 231 The folly or madness of such notions would . . . like other idiotisms, find pity [etc.]. 1764 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) II. 63 What idiotism it would be in me to trust myself to a ministry capable of such baseness. 1864 *Scotsman* 8 Apr., People get sympathy when they have damaged themselves by the perpetration of an idiotism.

† *Idiotist. Obs. rare.* [f. IDIOT (or its L. or Gr. original) + -IST.] = IDIOT 1.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 235 This sort of Meditation is still . . . in . . . practice amongst the Romish Idiotists and Vulgar People.

Hence † *Idiotistical a.*, used by the unlearned.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 77 The Idioticall, or Vulgar Catholic Instrument, call'd the Rosary or Beads.

Idiotize (i'di'otiz), v. [f. as prec. + -IZE; cf. Gr. *idiōtíz-ai* to put into common language.]

† 1. *intr.* To act in a way peculiar to themselves (cf. IDIOTISM 3 d). *Obs.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 11 Foreign Calvinists, disown and condemn our Dissenters for Idiotizing as well as Schismatizing.

2. *intr.* To become idiotic or stupid.

? a 1800 tr. *Montesquieu's Pers. Lett.* cix. (T.), It looks as if the heads of the greatest men idiotized, when they meet together.

3. *trans.* To make idiotic, to convert into an idiot; to make a fool of, befool.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 580 They bethought them . . . how they might further idiotise the public. 1841 R. OASTLER *Flect Papers* I. xlviii. 382 The invention . . . idiotizes all our former sages. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbor.* xxix, Henchard stood as if idiotized.

† *Idiotly, a. Obs. rare* -1. [-LY.] = IDIOTIC.

1664 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 95 This silly, idiotly, comcombrly Cardinal Maidalchino.

Idiotry. [f. IDIOT + -RY.] a. *Sc. Law.* = IDIOCY.

b. Idiotic or infatuated conduct, madness.

1597 *Lawes Sc. Parl.* (ed. Skene) Act Jas. III. c. 66 (heading) Anent the briene of Idiotrie and furiositie. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 286 Services of Idiotry and Furiosity to pay [frees] a general Service. 1757 WARRURTON *Note Pope's Pross.* Sat. 163, I still keep up my correspondence with him, notwithstanding his Idiotry. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 100 To emancipate the Catholics in order to destroy their religion . . . is pure idiotry. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 Vict. c. 100 § 101 The bribes of furiosity and idiotry hitherto in use are hereby abolished.

Idiotype, etc. : see IDIO-.

Idle (aid'l, a. (sb.)). Forms : 1-6 *idel*, *ydel*, *idil*, 4-5 *ydu*, 4-6 *idy*, *Sc. ydill*, *idell*, -*ul*, *ydil*, 5 *idyile*, *ydyll*, 5-6 *ydy*, 5-7 *ydle*, 6 *yde*, *idoll*, 6- *idle*. [OE. *idel* = OFris. *idel*, OS. *idil* empty,

worthless (MDu. *idel*, *ydel*, Du. *ijdel*, *ijl*), OHG. *ital* empty, useless, vain (MHG. *itel*, G. *eitel* bare, mere, pure, worthless, vain; Sw. and Da. *idel* mere, pure, are from LG.). The orig. sense, was app. 'empty', but the ulterior etymology is obscure. The sense-development in Eng., which has produced senses 4-6, has been very different from that in Ger. and Du.]

† 1. Empty, vacant; void (*of*). *Obs.*

Beowulf (Z.) 2888 Lond-rihtes mot . . monna æghwylc idel hweorfan. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cvijj. 9 Forðon zereorde sawle idel [L. *satiavet animam inanem*]. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 582 To hwan mæz ðis eorðlice hus xif bit ydel stent? c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 23 Wuten we fare to ðessere idele saule and amti. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 212 To hwanso is idel of god. 1340 *Ayeb.* 131 He is uol of zennes, and ydel of alle guode. 1388 *Wyclif Gen.* i. 2 The erthe was idel [1382 veyn with ymne] and voide [L. *inanis et vacua*]. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xxvii. 97, I am idel erpe & voide, til þou illumye me.

2. Of actions, feelings, thoughts, words, etc.: Void of any real worth, usefulness, or significance; leading to no solid result; hence, ineffective, worthless, of no value, vain, frivolous, trifling. Also said of persons in respect of their actions, etc.

In OE., and early ME., frequent in *idle yelþ*, boasting, vain-glorious: see YELP.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xciiij. 11 Dryhten wat zedohas monna forðon idel sind. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 30 Eghwylc word idel [L. *otiosum*] þæt spreceð biðon menn [etc.]. c 1000 *Ælfric Lev.* xxvi. 20 Eall eower zewinc bið idel. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 129 On unnitte speche, and on iuele dæde, and on idel þonc. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28338 Idel gammes, chess and tabis. c 1374 *Chaucer Boeth.* ii. pr. vii. 46 (Camb. MS.) Yif yt be to the audience of poeple and for idel rumours. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 258/1 Idyl spekar, *vanidicus*. 1570-6 *Lambard Peramb.* Kent (1826) 233 Beda speaketh there of the Northeast mouth of the flood Genlade: which speeth of his were idle, if that water had none other mouth but that one. 1596 *Fleming Panoph.* Epist. 245 He is no idle talker. 1607 *Shaks. Timon* iv. iii. 27 No Gods, I am no idle Votarist. 1617 *Moryson Itin.* ii. 47 The Schoolemens idel and absurd distinctions. 1709 *Swift Advancem. Relig.* Wks. 155 II. 1. 98 It is idle to propose remedies, before we are assured of the disease. 1802 *Mar. Edgeworth Moral T.* (1816) I. 217 He did not waste his time in idle conjectures. 1857 *Buckle Civiliz.* I. xiii. 745 To argue against these opinions would be idle indeed.

† b. Void of meaning or sense; foolish, silly, incoherent; also (of persons) light-headed, out of one's mind, delirious (cf. IDLE-HEADED). *Obs.*

1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Rich.* III. 55 b, He . . beganne a litle to waxe ydle and weake in his wit and remembrance. *Ibid.*, *Hen.* VIII. 219 b, She seemed to bee in Traunses, and spake and uttered many foolish and idle wordes. a 1658 *Ford*, etc. *Witch Edmonton* iv. ii, *Kath.* Why do you talk so? Would you were fast asleep. *Frank.* No, no; I am not idle. 1658 A. Fox *Wurts Surg.* iii. ii. 223 A patient that sleepeth much, and is idle withal in his sleep.

c. Without foundation: baseless, groundless.

1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. xii. 9 When they came where that dead Dragon lay . . The sight with ydle feare did them dismay. 1617 *Moryson Itin.* ii. 235 The brute that they should have come for Ireland was idle. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 153 He declared that Barillon must have been imposed upon by idle or malicious reports. 1878 *Browning La Saisiaz* 433 Idle hopes that lure man onward, forced back by as idle fears.

3. Of things: Serving no useful purpose, useless.

c 897 K. *Ælfric Gregory's Past.* xviii. 129 Ðær ðæt heafod bið unhal, eall ða him bið idel, ðeah he hal sien. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 106 Ðes wida grund stod . . idel and unnyt. c 1566 J. ALDAYT. *Boaststun's Theat.* World R iv. As touching the eares, they are not idel, they are placed . . hie and eminent for to receive the sounde that naturally is borne hie. 1590 *Shaks. Com. Err.* ii. ii. 180 Vsurping luie, Brier, or idle Mosse. 1597 *Gerarde Herbal* i. lix. § 1. 81 Out of the hole cometh a small idle or barren chaffie eare like unto that of Darnell. 1692 *Ray Dissol.* World (1732) 124 Which are no idle or useless Part. 1730-46 *Thomson Autumn* 371 Caught in the meshy snare, in vain they beat their idle wings, entangled more and more. 1834 *Dissarri Rev.* *Epick* ii. xxii, The idle shells On silent shores that none regard.

4. Of persons: Not engaged in work, doing nothing, unemployed.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 6 Hwæt her stondes ze allen dæge idlo? [c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* unnytte. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* idel]. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 44 Loked also ich bið out þæt ze ne beon neuer idel. 1340 *Ayeb.* 205 Huo þet is ydel he him may naxt longe hyalde þet he ne ualle in-to zenne. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 759 To deuotione eвре and Actemplanacione was sho gyven and nevre ydel. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen.* VIII. c. 12 To arent the sayde vacaboundes and ydell persones. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen.* VIII. 119 b, They were neuer idel but doinge some thing in one part or other. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 179 The greater part of his men and horses were idle. 1764 *Burn Poor Laws* 143 They are idle for want of such work as they are able to do. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan Introd.* 74 He could not bear to be idle even for an hour.

† b. Idle from, not engaged in, free from. *Obs.* c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 359 For þei . . ben y-dil for many goode dedes. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 238 Þei were hyde in pride, & ydel for gostly occupacyoun.

c. Of things, esp. time: Unoccupied; characterized by inaction or want of occupation. *Idle bread* = bread of idleness (IDLENESS 4).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4020 Þat ydel lif þæt pine men abbeþ ylad. 1382 *Wyclif Prov.* xxvi. 27 Idil hred the eet not [L. *panem otiosum non comedit*]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 235 All my ydell yeres & dayes. 1581 *Sidney*

Apol. Poetrie (Arb.) 20 In these my . . idelest times. 1601 *Shaks. Jul. C.* ii. 1. 117 Breake off betimes; And every man hence, to his idle bed. 1617 *Moryson Itin.* ii. 1. 10 which place . . whilst I passed an idle yeere [etc.]. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Scr. & Com.* 48 Persons . . that have a great deal of Idle Time lying upon their Hands. 1783 *Cowper Epit. Hare* 31 Dozing out all his idle noons. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* 1. 47 Locking you up in temporary Idle Workhouses. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 234 Plough-Monday was an idle day.

d. Idle worms, worms humorously said to breed in the fingers of the idle.

[Cf. 1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* i. iv. 65 (Qo. 1597) A little worme, Picket (later edd. prick) from the lasie finger of a maide [Quartos 2-5 & Folio 1, man, Folios 2, 3, 4, woman].] 1607 *Beaum. & Fl. Woman-Hater* iii. i, Keep thy bands in thy muff, and warm the idle Worms in thy fingers' ends.

5. Of things: Inactive, unoccupied, not moving or in operation.

1522 *More De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 75/2 Mans mind is neuer ydle, but occupied commonly either with good or euil. 1576 *Fleming Panoph. Epist.* 350 All the Elementes and other celestial bodies . . are neuer ydle, but still occupied. 1655 *Moufet & Bennet Health's Improv.* (1746) 87 As a standing Water corrupteth in a little Space, so an idle Air, rolled about with no Winds, soon putrefieth. 1720 *Watts' How doth the little busy bee* iii, Satan finds some mischief still For idle hands to do. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 365 Peruvian bark . . is not an idle medicine; for if it do not assist it will be sure to injure. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 85 The power which the courts of law had thus recognised was not suffered to lie idle. 1877 *Raymond Statist. Mines & Mining* 302 The mine . . was idle for the first six months of the year. 1898 *Daily News* 18 June 3/1 We don't keep the pits idle for the fun of the thing.

b. Of machinery. To run idle, to run loose, without doing work or transmitting power.

Idle wheel, idle-wheel, † (a) a safety-wheel to come into operation in case of the ordinary wheel breaking down; (b) an intermediate wheel used for connecting two geared wheels when they cannot be brought sufficiently near to gear directly, or when it is necessary that the 'follower' should revolve in the same direction as the 'leader', which would not be the case if they geared directly. *Idle pulley*, the loose pulley of the 'fast-and-loose pulley' arrangement.

1805 *Specif. W. Milton's Patent No.* 2890 As near . . to each active wheel as a workman may think proper, low, strong idle wheels . . are to be placed . . ready in case of an active wheel coming off, or breaking, or an axle-tree failing, to catch the falling vehicle. 1842 R. WILLIS *Princ. Mechanism* 205 If a wheel A be placed between two other wheels C and B it will not affect the velocity ratio of those wheels . . but it does affect the directional relation; for . . in consequence of the introduction of the intermediate axis of A, B and C will revolve in the same direction. Such an intermediate wheel is termed an idle wheel. 1873 C. P. E. SULLY *Workshop Appliances* (1885) 187 The wheel which is always in gear with the pinion is brought also into gear with the backshaft wheel, the second wheel running idle. *Ibid.* 239 The central pulley is 'idle', that is to say it runs loose upon the shaft. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 1171/2 Another description of idle-wheel . . is [a wheel] caused to rest upon a belt to tighten it, to perfect its adhesion to the band-wheels over which it runs. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 124 An idle wheel introduced causes the follower to rotate in the same direction as the driver.

6. Addicted to doing no work; lazy, indolent. † Idle bellies, indolent sluggards or gluttons (cf. *Titus* i. 12).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27238 Yong man idel, and ald man dil. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* vi. xvi. (1495) 200 He is slowe and ydle and lesyth in ydlenes the tyme that is graunted to traueylle in. 1530 *Compend. Treat.* (1863) 48 The ydle bellies wolde have had lesser licence to put forth a nother well translatyd. 1634 *Canne Necess. Separ.* (1849) 246 The dumb dogs, caterpillars, and idle bellies, never had a better proctor than this. 1726 *Shelvoock Voy. round World* (1757) 28 They were very idle, and there was no driving them on faster. 1828 *Scott F. M. Perth* xiv, The Prince is unhappily a dissipated and idle youth.

† 7. In quasi-adv. use = IDLY. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 28901 (Cott. Galba) If þæt zerning idell be, for idell prayand tald er we. 13 . . *Guy Warw.* (A.) 7102 'Sir erl', quath Gij, 'þer-of speke nougt, Al idel þou hast me þer-of bisougt'. 1663 *Pepys Diary* 29 Oct., The Queene mends apace, they say; but yet talks idle still.

8. a. Parasynthetic combs., as idle-bellied, -brained, -handed, -pated, -thoughted, -witted adjs. Also idle-looking adj.; IDLE-HEADED.

1340 *Ayeb.* 218 Pou ne selt naxt seaway þe beuore me, ydel-honded. 1532 *Frith Mirror to know Thyself* (1829) 272 Idle-bellied monks, canons, & priests. 1564 *Brief Exam.* **** iijj, To beleue enery fonde meanyng, as suche ydle brayned Durandes do bryng. a 1613 *Overbury Charac. & Saxon Wks.* (1756) 206 Let him be found neuer so idle pated, he is still a grave drunkard. 1615 *Chapman Odys.* xviii. 285 Is the man idle-brain'd for want of rest? 1652 *Gaule Magastrom.* 177 Idle-witted and fantastical men. 1849 *Hare Par. Serm.* II. 187 None of you can be so idle-thoughted as to fancy you can escape. 1870 *Freeman in Stephens Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 10 Idle-looking, watering-place sort of folk.

b. Special combs.: idle-back, an indolent person; † idle-beings, being idle, idleness; † idle-pack, an idler; idle-peg (see quot.); idle-tongs, = LAZY-TONGS.

1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Idle-back, a lazy person. 1562 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxi. 317 Giving themselves to gaming, drinking, or *idlebeing at Home. 1624 *Br. Moun-tagu Gagg* 326 You have playd the *Idle-pack, Adde-head, Ignavo or Negligent in the course of your book. 1747 *Hosson Miner's Dict.*, *Idlepeg, a peg of wood, driven into a hole in the Stoblad, to stop the Sweep from turning and save the winder the trouble of holding it. 1864 *Mary Eyre Lady's Walks in S. France* xiii. (1865) 163 Zigzag roads . . which at a distance look like a huge pair of *idle-tongs.

B. sb. (absol. use of the adj.)

† 1. That which is useless, vain, or frivolous. *Obs. rare.*

c 1000 *Canons of Edgar* c. 26 in *Thorpe Laws* II. 250 Ne idele spræce ne idele dæde . . ne æfre ænig idel. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 214 xif þu zeshist maneza get (=goats) ydel zetacnað. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 153 Opene to bealden idel and unnet.

† b. In (earlier on, an) idle: In vain; without result; without cause (cf. IDLENESS 1). *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ælfric Lev.* xxvi. 16 On idel ze swincap. c 1000 — *Deut.* v. 11 Ne nemne ze drihtenn nede & alls he wolde lezzkenn. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3071 It nis an ydel nozt þat ich telle þis tydinge. 1382 *Wyclif Prov.* xxiv. 28 Be thou not a witness in idil [1388 with out resonable cause] azen thi nezhore. c 1386 *Chaucer Pars. T.* p 522 Every man that taketh goddes name in ydel, or falsly swereth with his mouth. a 1500 *Ragman Roll* 80 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 73 Al in ydel here is thy labour.

† 2. Idleness. *Obs.*

a 1000 in *Kemble Sal. & Sat.* (1848) 258 Þe slep & þæt ydel fet unþeawas & unþælo þæs lichoman. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 404 Idel acaldeð & acwenched þis fur. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 507 II. 183 A day lost in idyll can never be recovered. 1606 *Sylvester Du Bartas* II. iv. II. 1319 His brains' rich Talent buries not in Idles.

b. pl. The idles: idleness as an affection or distemper. *collog.*

1616 *Withals' Dict.* 558 *Hodie nullam lineam duxi*, I have beene sicke of the idles to day. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 753 Sick of the Idles.

c. [f. IDLE v.] The act of idling.

1883 *Fenn Middy & Ensign* xxiv. 142 A good idle ashore would be very pleasant.

† 3. An idle person, idler. *Obs.*

1633 *Earl Manch. Al Mondo* (1636) 146 Industry in any calling makes a man capable of better employment, whereas Idles are fit for nothing but temptations. 1709 *Kambling Fiddle-Caps* 13 Had I thought you'd have prov'd such an Idle.

Idle (aid'l), v. [f. prec. adj. (OE. had *idlian* to come to nothing, become vain or useless.)]

1. intr. To move or saunter idly. *rare.*

1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* II. vi. 19 The Gossamours, That ydles in the wanton Summer ayre. 1882 W. D. HOWELLS in *Longm. Mag.* I. 41 A clear brown brook, idles through the pastures. 1890 G. GISSING *Emanicipated* II. i. xiv. 127 Cecily let her fingers idle upon the keys.

2. To be idle; to spend the time in idleness.

1668 *Pepys Diary* 20 July, Thence idling all the afternoon. 1698 *Fryer Acc. E. India* p. 95 All the heat of the Day they idle it under some shady Tree. 1748 *Richardson Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxi. 187 What do I keep fellows idling in the country for? 1853 *Kane Grinnell Exp.* xix. (1856) 149 Whether you ate or slept, or idled or toiled.

b. quasi-trans. To idle (time) away, to pass in idleness.

1652 J. AUDLEY *England's Commu.* 8 Some idle away their time. a 1773 *Chesterf. (T.)*, Will you improve that hour instead of idling it away? 1813 E. S. BARRETT *Hervine* (1815) I. 29 Thus idling her precious time over the common occupations of life.

3. trans. To cause to be idle.

1860 *Moore Mem.* (1854) V. 55 [I] have been a good deal idled these few days past. 1834 *Sir W. R. Hamilton* in R. P. Graves *Life* II. 97 My little boy, now about two months old, has not idled me much as yet. 1892 *Stopp. Brooke Short Serm.* 174 Some pursuit which idles you too much.

¶ Meaning obscure.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 326 With youre bendys and youre bridlys of sathan, the whilke sir sathanas Idlys you for tha ilke.

Hence *Idling vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. v. 219 Not to be idling in idling times. 1843 *Bethune Sc. Fireside Stor.* 132 This course of idling . . was now drawing to a close. 1879 *Geo. Eliot Theo. Such* xviii. 315 An idling-place of dilettanteism.

Idle, obs. form of ISLE.

† Idleby, Idlesby. *Obs.* Also 6-8 -bie, -bee. [f. IDLE a. + -BY 2: cf. *rudesby*.] (Sometimes associated with *bee*.) An idle fellow; a loafer.

a. 1589 *Nashe Anat. Absurd.* Ajb, Might Ouids exile admonish such Idlebies to betake them to a new trade. 1635 *Bagitt Christianogr.* II. 39 Purgatory made many idle-bees swim in delicacy and voluptuousnesse. 1708 *Motteux Rabelais* (1737) V. 217 Idle Lusks, slothful Idlebies.

b. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Claguedent*, a lazze rogue, idle luske, slothfull idlar. 1617 tr. *De Dominis on Rom.* xiii. 12. 43 Such a swarme of idlesbies. a 1630 W. WHATELY *Protophyes* i. iv. (1640) 31 It is easie for Satan to entangle with his temptations the Idlesbee. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 753, I have played the idlesby to day.

† Idleful, a. *Obs.* [f. IDLE a. + -FUL.] Full of idleness, idle.

1483 *Caxton Cato Blijb*, Ydelful and veyne talkyng. a 1652 *Brome Queen & Conc.* v. vi. Wks. 1873 II. 116 Though our Queen, be mercifully idelful.

† Idle-head-ed, a. *Obs.* [Parasynthetic f. *idle head*; cf. IDLE a. 8 a.]

1. Of little understanding or intellect; silly, foolish; crazy.

1598 *Shaks. Merry W.* iv. iv. 36 The superstitious idle-headed Eld Receiv'd, and did deliver to our age This tale of Herne the Hunter, for a truth. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost part* I. B. ij, Our audience commonly are very simple idle-headed people. 1631 *Celestina* i. 12 Shee is idle-headed, and almost out of her little wits.

2. Off one's head, out of one's wits; distracted, delirious.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 108 Crazed in minde and halfe out of his wits... for whether he were put in fright of vs., or of sudden ioy, hee became idle-headed, and for eight dayes space neither night nor day tooke any naturall rest, and so at length died for lacke of sleepe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. i. ii. (1651) 656 Hilarion... for want of sleep became idle-headed. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 332 The house was rifled and her trinkets went away with the rest. Upon this loss she fell idle-headed.

† **Idlehed, -head.** *Obs.* [-HEAD.] *Idleness.* * c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 28 Do3 hic folgen idel-hed. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 117 When night out issued bore Silence, and sweats [printed sweats] roaming idelhed.

† **Idlehood.** *arch.* [-HOOD.] *Idleness.* c 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 356 in Thynne's *Animadv.* (1875) App. i. 87 Now be they takyn... & we expellyd for our ydelhod. 1830 SCOTT *Monast.* xii, Thy craven fear my truth accused, Thine idlehood my trus abused.

† **Idel laik, -lejc.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LAIK, = ON. -leik action, f. *leikr* play.] *Idleness.*

c 1200 ORMIN 4738 Idellej3c iss hæfædd plihht & wiþþreþ wiþþ þiu sawle. *Ibid.* 7845 þatt he Ne lisste nohht wiþþ ære Till nanne kinness idellej3c.

Idlely, *obs.* form of **IDLY**.

† **Idleman.** *rare.* One who has no occupation; † formerly, in Ireland, a 'gentleman', as opposed to a working-man.

1331 in Rymer *Fædera* (1821) II. ii. 812/2 Item quod nullus, ducat Kernes, nec gentes vocatas Idelmien. 1428 *Waterford Arch.* in 10th Reg. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 295 Whatt ever man... arreste any ydelman for any trespass done upon forayne grounde... shal pay to the commyns xx^d. li. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 111 There are another sort of things called Idle-men or Gentle-men (but nothing gentle do we find from them). 1834 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Corn-Law Rhymes* (1857) III. 164 A man, Workman or Idelman.

† **Idlement.** *Obs.* [f. **IDLE** v. + -MENT.] *Idle* or profitless occupation, idling.

1622 MARRE tr. *Aleman's Gwamen d'Alf.* i. 118 These good things were not conferred upon them... to waste and consume these good blessings of God in vnecessary Idlements. 1631 *Celestina* i. 12 Let us not spend the time thus in idlements.

Idleness (i'dl'nes). *Forms:* see **IDLE** a. [*OE. idelnes, f. idel IDLE + -nes -NESS.*]

† 1. **Vanity:** In (or on) *idleness*, in vain (cf. **IDLE** sb. 1 b). *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* iv. 3 To hwon lufað 3e idelnesse, and soecað leasunge. *Ibid.* cxviii. 1 Nemde dryhten timbrie hus, in idelnesse winnað ða timbrið ða. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Hauyl. Synne* 756 Swere nat þys name yn ydulnesse. 1340 *Ayenb.* 164 Salomon... zayde his dom in zuiche manere, 'ydenbess, ydenlesse, ydelnesse, and al þet ich izi is ydelness'. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. xix. cxvi. (1495) 919 It is not sayd in ydelnesse (thou hast made all in umber weyghte and mesure). c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3323 Ve may welc... Your wordis waste in idelnesse.

2. **Groundlessness, worthlessness; triviality; ineptitude, futility.**

1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 56 Who seeth not the idleness of that fiction concerning a certain Fountain [etc.]? 1758 H. WALPOLE *Catal. Roy. Authors* (1759) II. 17 Who... could accommodate their minds to the utmost idlenesses of literature. 1885 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Rep.* 31 Ch. Div. 361 The idleness of the proceedings will be afterwards discovered.

† 3. **Light-headedness, imbecility; delirium; also folly, foolishness, silliness.** *Obs. rare.*

a 1536 TINDALE *Answ. More* etc. (1850) 282 Interpreted... as spoken of idleness of the head, by the reason of sickness. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gnydon's Quest. Chirurg.* The sayde cauteris applano to the sayd places auaythet to ydenles, fallunge euyll, paynes of the heade. 1612-15 B. HALL *Contentpl.* O. T. xviii. iv. What an idleness it is for foolish hypocrites to hope they can dance in a net, unseen of heaven! 1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 181 This Fever... accompanied with... idleness or raving, and restlessness.

4. The state or condition of being idle or unoccupied; want of occupation; habitual avoidance of work, inactivity, indolence; an instance of this. (Now the ordinary sense.)

Bread of idleness, bread not earned by labour; cf. *idle bread* (**IDLE** a. 4 c).

c 1000 *Ecc. Inst.* § 3 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 404 Seo ydelnes is þære sawle feoud. c 1205 LAV. 24913 Idelnesse maked mon his monspice leose. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 233 Suerdome & Idilnes forto fle. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lix. 137 Nature loueþ idelnes & bodely re. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 355 Apelles... was such an enime to ydenlesse, that his pencill was never drie, but still drawinge a line. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. iv. 76 'Tis time we twaine Did shew our selues i' the Field... Pompey Thrives in our Idleness. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxxi. 27 She looketh well to the wayes of her housholde, and eateth not the bread of idleness [COVERD. her bred with ydlness]. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 96 ¶ 3 Playing at Dice with other Servants, and the like Idlenesses. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 3 Unable to support any of his children, except his heir, in the hereditary dignity of idleness. 1856 FAOUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 51 The state... insisted as its natural right that children should not be allowed to grow up in idleness.

Idler (i'dl'ar). [f. **IDLE** v. + -ER.]

1. One who idles or is idle; one who spends his time in idleness; an indolent person.

(It has been used as the title of a periodical.) 1534 T. DORSET in *Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 36, I having nothing to do, as an idler went to Lambethe to the byshopps place, to see what newis. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* i. i. Come, come, leave business to idlers, and wisdom to fools: they have need of 'em. 1758 JOHNSON (*title*) The Idler. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 681 An idler is a watch that wants both hands, As useless if it goes as when it stands. 1836 HOA. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 202 All rich idlers may

be termed the representatives of former industry and talent. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* i. 5 Had I not been a worker previous to my release from London, I could not now have been so glad an idler. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 3. 616 To all other seeming Charles was the most consummate of idlers.

2. **Naut.** 'A general designation for all those on board a ship-of-war, who, from being liable to constant day duty, are not subjected to keep the night-watch' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); on board a whaler, one who is not required to assist in the capture of whales (*Cent. Dict.*).

1794 NELSON 30 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 464 The Agamemnon cannot get under weigh: she has only her boats' crews and Maltese, besides idlers. 1819 J. H. VAUX *Mem.* I. xx. 229 It was but fair that I should sleep every night, as all persons under the denomination of 'Idlers' invariably do in king's ships. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ii. 3 Having called up the 'idlers', namely, carpenter, cook, steward, etc. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 98 Marines, Idlers or Daymen.

3. **Machinery.** An idle wheel: see **IDLE** a. 5 b.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Idlesby: see **IDLEBY**.

Idleset. *Sc.* [f. **IDLE** a. + (app.) SET sb., in sense of 'setting, putting'.] The condition of being reduced to idleness; want of employment.

1591 R. BAUCE *Serm.* *Kirk Edin.* Vvija Anc verie slight object or short idleset will enkille them. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 329 That na true vertue war able to hurt the body sa mekle as ydleset or ryches. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* vii. ii. (1849) 308 Idleset was to me a poor trade. 1856 MRS. OLIPHANT *Katie Stewart* 36 Lady Anne herself is never held in such idleset.

Idleship (i'dl'ship). *Forms:* see **IDLE** a. [f. **IDLE** a. + -SHIP.]

† 1. **Vanity** (= **IDLENESS** 1); in *idleship*, in vain. a 1250 *Prov. Elfred* 286 in O. E. *Misc.* 120 Idilshippe and ouer-prute þat lereþ yow wifneleþewes. c 1315 SHOREHAM 93 Take nanþi hys name in ydelschepe. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 183 The second commandment biddes us noght take In ydelship, ne in vayne the name of our god.

† 2. **Inactivity, want of occupation, indolence.**

1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 534 Ydelship... makes men lathe to begyn any gode dedis. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 59 If I mighte spede With any maner besynnes, There shulde me none idelship Departen from her ladyship. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vi. xiv. 255 The wyse man sayth That ydelshippe hath taught moche malice.

3. As a mock title, after *lordship*, etc.

1860 LUCK *Ladysmede* (1862) I. 80 Here I find your young idleship... holding a fool's court of japers and talemongers as usual. 1865 K. H. DIGBY *Short Poems* (1866) 24 But to write verses I have taken, In hopes your idleship to waken.

Idlesse (i'dl'ss). *arch.* Also *idless*. [A pseudo-antique formation from **IDLE** a. + -ESS.]

App. fashioned after *humblesse*; the 19th c. romantic use dates from Scott.]

Idleness, viewed in a poetic or romantic light; *dolce far niente*.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. ii. 31 My daies I haue not lowly spent, Nor split the blossom of my tender yeares In ydlesse. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* i. v. As Idless fancied in her dreaming mood. 1805 SCOTT *Late Minstr.* i. ii. The tables were drawn, it was idlesse all. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. xciv. Who thus... Hath soothed thine idlesse with inglorious lays. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* xl. iv. The game... which amused the idlesse of that age. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 38 Necks soften of oxen in idlesse. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt-cap* 160 Till Norman idlesse stock our England too.

Idleteth, idlety. *Sc. and north.* [f. **IDLE** a. The suffix is app. the Romanic -TY, which has a Sc. variant -teth; cf. **DAINTETH**.] = **IDLENESS** 4.

1595 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 74 Sen that tyme is sic a precious thing... Flece ydilteth, which is the greatest lat. 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* *Kirk Edin.* Aa vijb, The ministerie is a worke and no idleteth. 1808-80 JAMIESON, *Idlety*, idleness, *Idletier*, idle frolics. *Aberd.* 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* II. 13 He're a bit gan to idlety.

Idling: see at end of **IDLE** v.

Idlish (i'dl'ish), *a. rare.* Somewhat idle.

1865 CARLYLE *Frede. Gl.* xx. vi. IX. 109 Not pleasant... to an idlish man in weak health.

Idly (i'dli), *adv.* *Forms:* 1 *idellice*, 4 *idelliche*, *idillich*, *idili*, *ydilly*, 6 *idelleie*, *ydlelye*, *id-*, *ydelly*, *idiely*, *idlie*, 6-7 *idely*, 6-8 *idlely*, 6- idly [f. **IDLE** a. + -LY].

1. **Vainly, in vain; uselessly; frivolously, carelessly, ineffectively** (cf. **IDLE** a., senses 2-3).

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxxviii. 48 [lxxxix. 47] Nales soðlice idellice [L. vane] ðu zesettes bearn monna. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 341 Panne Crist hadde died for nou3t and idelliche, wiþouten cause. 1388 - *Deut.* v. 11 Thou shalt not mistaak the name of the Lord thi God idillich. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 262 If ye list to caull... and idly to play with the words and phrases of the ancient Fathers. 1625 HART *Anat.* Ur. ii. xi. 122 [It] is not a thing so slightly to be passed over, as many may idly imagine. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 89 When a Prince idly squanders away his subjects fortunes. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 256 Thus idly busy rolls their world away. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. iv. 121 Stukeley idly placed Colania, at Colechester, or Peebles. 1824 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 70 Our heart is stirred, and not 'idly'. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* v. 11 Then once heedfully counted all the thousands, We'll uncourt them as idly.

† b. **Incoherently** (from affection of the brain), *deliriously.* *Obs.*

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Aliena loqui*,... to speake idly in sickness. a 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* iii. 93 My brother will not lue long, he talkes idly alreadie.

1632 tr. *Bruehl's Praxis Med.* 399 They which talk idly with amazednes... for the most part die.

2. **In an idle or lazy way; without working; inactively, indolently** (cf. **IDLE** a., senses 4-6).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 411 Othir syndry 3eid thame by, As thai war masteris, ydilly. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (1573) 154/2 To get thee into a den, and lyne idly, profitable to no man. 1547 *Act & Edw.* VI. c. 3 § 10 Going loitering idly about. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 309 They... live idly upon almes. 1651 ISAACKSON in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Andrewes* (1867) II. 160 He lived not idly. 1736 FRANKLIN *Ess. Wks.* 1840 II. 81 He that idly loses five shillings' worth of time, loses five shillings. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xx. And why stands Scotland idly now? 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 139 Sheriffs had stood idly by while the violence was done.

† **I-do**, *v. Obs.* [*OE. gedōn* to put, do, make, = *OS. giddōn*, *OHG. gītūon*, f. *dōn* to Do.] *trans.* and *intr.* To do.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Eallum þæm godum þe æniz mon gedep his þæm nehstan. a 1000 *Andreas* 342 Hwæt þu us to duzðuðm gedon wille. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 37 3if þu si iudea cining, gedo þe halne. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 He nule nefre mare eft gedon þeo sunnen. c 1205 LAV. 3612 Al heo iudden efter hire lare.

I-do, *ME.* pa. pple. of **DO** v.

Idocrase (i'dokr'is). *Min.* [a. F. *idocrase* (Haüy 1796), f. Gr. *ειδος* form, figure + *κρσις* mixing, mixture (see **CRASIS**).] = **VESUVIANITE**.

1804 W. NICHOLSON tr. *Fourcroy's Chem.* II. 415 The idocrase is met with among the substances ejected from volcanos. 1821 PINKERTON *Petril.* II. 516 Several remarkable parasitic stones; such as 1. The *Vesuvian* of Werner, and *idocrase* of Haüy. 1844 ALGER *Min.* 30 Idocrase occurs crystallized, either solitary or in groups. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 142 Idocrase or Vesuvian is in its chemical composition closely allied to the lime-alumina garnets.

I-dodded, *ME.* pa. pple. of **DOD** v.

I-dopt: see **YDOUGHT**.

Idol (i'dol, i'dl'), *sb.* *Forms:* a. 3 *ydele*, *idele*, 4 *idel*. 3-4 *ydel(e)*, 5-6 *ydoll*, 5-7 *idoll*, 6 *idole*, 4- *idol*. [M.E. a. OF. *id(e)le*, and *idole*, ad. late L. *idol-um* (also *idol-um* in Prudentius c 400, Sedulius c 470), image, form, spectre, apparition, in eccl. use 'idol', a. Gr. *ειδωλον* image, phantom, idea, fancy, likeness, in LXX 'idol', f. *ειδος* form, shape. The early OF. *idele*, *idle* (11th c.), represent the Latin *idolum*, the accentuation following that of the Greek. The current Fr. *idole* was adapted in 13th c. from L. *idolum*.]

The order of appearance of the senses in English does not correspond to their original development in Greek, where the sequence was apparently: 'appearance, phantom, unsubstantial form, image in water or a mirror, mental image, fancy, material image or statue', and finally, in Jewish and Christian use, 'image of a false god'. In English this last was, under religious influence, the earliest, and in ME. the only sense; hence (as also in Fr.) came sense 2. These are the only popular uses of the word. The other uses are 16th c. adoptions of earlier Greek senses, often however coloured by association with sense 1.

I. From Jewish and Christian use.

1. An image or similitude of a deity or divinity, used as an object of worship: applied to those worshipped by pagans, whence, in scriptural language, = false god, a fictitious divinity which 'is nothing in the world' (1 Cor. viii. 4).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1871 Godes ðat Rachel hadde stolen... And oðre ydeles bro3t fro sichem. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11759 Al þair idels in a stund Grouelings felvnto þe grund. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 754 For 3our ydil idolus don 3ou ille wirche. 1382 WYCLIF 1 Cor. viii. 4 We witen for an ydol is no thing in the world, and that ther is no god but oon. 1388 - *Wisd.* xiv. 8 But the idol [1382 maumet] which is maad bi hond is cursid, bothe it, and he that made it. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* vi. A man which he had in his hows an ydolle the whiche oftyme he adoured as his god. 1553 EOEN *Trat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 17 Y^e priestes which serue y^e Idols are had in chiefe reuerence. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* i. 6 Some are Gentiles which worship Idols; others of the sect of Mahumet. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xiv. (1839) 650 But the name of idol is extended yet further in Scripture, to signify also the sun, or a star, or any other creature, visible or invisible, when they are worshipped for gods. 1727 DE FOR SYST. *Magic* i. i. (1840) 27 Their dumb idols, whom they called by the name of the holy gods. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv. (1858) 275 Idol is *Eidolon*, a thing seen, a symbol. It is not God, but a Symbol of God; and perhaps one may question whether any the most benighted mortal ever took it for more than a Symbol. 1860 PUSEY *Mfn. Proph.* 51 To say that it was made, was to deny that it was God. Hence the prophets so often urge this special proof of the vanity of idols.

b. Applied polemically to images or figures of divine beings and saints, and, more generally, to any material object of adoration in a Christian church.

1545 BRINKLOW *Comp.* 52 [He] set vp in the same place another idol of S. Iohā Baptist. 1554 T. SAMPTON in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xviii. 47 Out of this mischievous idol the mass. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 44 One Rood with Marie and John and the rest of such Idoles was brent. 1845 Item an Idol of all balowes—cut in peces by Mr. William Searnes a year past. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 122 Like to Idols, lay-mens bookes. 1608-11 Bp. HALL *Epist.* i. vi. Wks. (1627) 284 The famous Kentish idoll moued her eyes and hands by those secret gimmers which now euer puppet-play can imitate. 1630 (*title*) The Great Idol of the Mass overthrown; a Sermon... By a Protestant. 1839 KEIGHTLY *Hist. Eng.* II. iv. 46 These various impostures were exposed at St. Paul's whither also were brought other idols from all parts of the country.

† c. A representation of a deity under some monstrous and non-natural form. *Obs.*

c. 1400 MAUNDV. xv. (1839) 164 Summe worschpen symulacres and sunnie ydoles. But betwene Symulacres and ydoles is a gret difference. For symulacres ben ymages made after lyknesse of men or of women, or of the sonne, or of the mone, or of any best, or of any kyndely thing. And ydoles is an ymage made of lewed wille of man, þat man may not fynden among kyndely thynges. As an ymage þat hath iij hedes, on of a man, another of an hors, or of an ox, or of sum oþer best þat no man hath seyn.

2. *fig.* Any thing or person that is the object of excessive or snpreme devotion, or that usurps the place of God in human affection. a. A thing.

[1557 N. T. (Genev.) 1 *Joh. v. 21* Babes kepe your selues from idoles.] 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 119 In sum hartis is gravit new agane Ane image, callit cunvayce of geir; Now, to expell þat idoll. God gif þe grace. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Canus' Mor. Relat.* 351 It is only to save their purses that mettle, whereof they make their Idoll. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Idol*, .any Object of one's Fondness. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* 4 Money, the Idol of other People, was the least of his Care. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Fecl.* xviii. (1803) 40 His darling idoll, was the honour of a soldier. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxii. 286 He tells him that space is now the idol of Englishmen.

b. A person so adored.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 144 *Pro.* Was this the Idoll, that thou worshipst so? *Val.* Euen she. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Canus' Mor. Relat.* 270 Whom shee openly calls her servant, and makes of him her Idoll. 1797 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 433 They who make a man an idol, when he is off his pedestal will treat him with all the contempt with which bold and angry worshippers treat an idol that is fallen. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 44 How can she bear neglect? she has been the idol of society. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. lii. 266 A hero who was the idol of his army.

II. From classical Greek (and Latin) use.

† 3. An image, effigy, or figure of a person or thing; esp. a statue. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 115 The citizens of Orleans, had buylded in the honor of her, an Image or an Idole. 1583 STANVURST *Eneis* II. (Arb.) 51 He rash charged with launce these mystical idoll. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins Rome* v. Her brave writtings. In spight of time. Doo make her Idole through the world appeare. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* III. (1628) 72 His Idoll was after his death honored prayed and sacrificed vnto.

† b. A counterpart, likeness, imitation; = IMAGE *sb.* 4, c. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 41 Men. .Doe her adore. .As th' Idole of her makers great magnificence. 1641 CHAPMAN'S *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 61 So women. .Are the most perfect Idols [1607 images] of the Moone. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 101 Th' Apostat in his Sun-bright Chariot sate, Idol of Majestie Divine.

† c. Aspect, appearance, likeness; = IMAGE *sb.* 3.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xv. ii. (1886) 325 Orobas cometh forth like a horse, but when he putteth on him a mans idoll, he talketh of divine vertue.

† 4. An inert inactive person (who has the form, without the proper activity or energy, of a man). = F. *idole*, but in Eng. naturally associated with *idol* = IDLER. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 238/1 It is not an honour of idleness, to be called to this state, and therefore that he must not play the idoll, but. .must giue himselfe to it. .and take paines about it.

5. A visible but unsubstantial appearance, an image caused by reflexion as in a mirror, an incorporeal phantom.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 41 b. Men have seen. .two Sunnes. .They are nothing else but Idols or Images of the Sunne, represented in an equall. watry cloud. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiii. 94. I see we have a soul in th' underwelling, and a kind of man-resembling idoll. 1676 HOBBS *Iliad* (1677) 344 In hell there soules are, though they have no hearts, but idols only are, and forms of men. 1678 CUCWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 784 By the Idoll of the Soul Plotinus seems to mean, an Airy or Spirituous Body. 1824 SHELLEY *Faust* II. 386 It is an enchanted phantom, A lifeless idoll. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* x. 114, I looked upon that ugly idoll [his image] in the glass.

6. A mental fiction; a phantasy or fancy.

1577 VAUTROUILIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 123 In their heart they stablish, not the righteousness of the lawe. .but a mere fantasie and an Idoll of the lawe. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* 335 They frame to themselves. .so many Idols and Phantomes of their own Imaginations about divine thynges. 1899 FINDLAY in *Expositor* Feb. 94 They hold and grasp the very God in Christ, and are no longer mocked with vain idols and phantoms of blessedness.

b. *Logic.* A false mental image or conception; a false or misleading notion; a fallacy; = IDOLUM 2.

[1620 BACON: see *Idolum*.] 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. § 5. 884 But this is a mere idolum specus, an idoll of the cave or den. *Ibid.* 886 This is but another idoll of the Atheists den. 1733 SHAW tr. *Bacon's Nov. Org.* I. Aph. xxxix. There are four kinds of Idols that possess the Mind of Man. .We will. .call the first Kind, *Idols of the Tribe*; the second, *Idols of the Den*; the third, *Idols of the Market*; and the fourth, *Idols of the Theatre*. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* vi. viii. 652 To every bias of the understanding, by which a man may be misled in judging, or drawn into error, Lord Bacon gives the name of idoll. 1877 CONDER *Bas. Faith* II. 81 Impenetrability, so confidently assumed as a self-evident primary property of matter. .is seen to be an idoll of our imagination.

† 7. A fictitious personation; a counterfeit, sham; a pretender. (By Spenser used of a magic counterfeit.) *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 11 To walke the woodes with that his Idole faire. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. § 17 VOL. V.

She well knew that this Lambert was but an Idoll, hammered out of the hot braine of that Boutefew Richard Simon, yet shee embraceth the occasion, countenanceth the Imposture. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland etc.* (1787) 47 Those two idols or counterfeites which were set up against him in the beginning of his reign. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 29 He knew the pretended Plantagenet to be but an Idoll. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 252 King Henry the Seventh was much troubled with idols. .pitiful persons who pretended themselves princes.

† 8. The phrase *idol shepherd* used in Zech. xi. 17 in Geneva Bible and 1611 (where the Vulg. has *O pastor et idolum*, LXX of ποιμαίνοντες τὰ πρόβατα, and the Revised Version of 1885 'worthless shepherd'), was frequently used in 17th c. polemics, sometimes with allusion to Idolatry, sometimes with *idol* taken as = 'counterfeit' or 'sham' (sense 7), sometimes associated with *idle* (see sense 4), and so 'neglectful of duty'. *Obs.*

[1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* xi. 17 O Idols shepherde, that leaueh the flocke.] 1560 BIALE (Genev.) *ibid.* O idole shepherd that leaueh the flocke. 1575-85 ARS. SANDVS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 71 Wo therefore to the idle and idoll pastor. 1590 H. BARROW in *Confer.* iii. 55 We are led vnto Idoles when we are led vnto such Ministers as you, which. .are Idole Shepherds and Ministers. 1611 BIALE *Zech.* xi. 17 Woe to the idoll shepherd that leaueh the flocke. 1612 T. TAVLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 1 All idle, and idoll, Ministers that thrust themselves in for Pastors, and can only feed themselves. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 121 Reading of homilies in the church. .is said to be. .but the instrument of foolish and idoll shepherds.

9. *attrib.* (without hyphen).

Often not distinguishable from the combinations in 10.

c. 1585 R. BAWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 33 He will haue. .an Idoll christ to be the life of the church. *Ibid.* 34 What remaineth but an Idoll or counterfet christ? 1623 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Celebr. Charis* viii. Nay, I will not let you sit 'Fore your idoll glass a whit! 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xviii. 124 Placing their their Idoll Saints and Images. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 307 Besides, not Egypt, India. .more With servile Ave, what their Idoll King adore. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 17th Sund. Trin. v. Their idoll shapes are on the wall pourtray'd. 1854 *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* III. 51 William Sells. .exhibited. .three sketches of an Idoll Figure of Mexican appearance.

10. *Comb.* a. simple attrib. Of an idoll, of idols, as *idol-altar*, *-chapel*, *-chariot*, *-clergy*, *-dwelling*, *-figure*, *-form*, *-grailth*, *-house*, *-priest*, *-procession*, *-prophet*, *-room*, *-sanctuary*, *-service*, *-shrine*, *-throne*. b. Pertaining to or connected with idols or idol-worship, idolatrous, as *idol-devotion*, *-enjoyment*, *-feast*, *-fire*, *-folly*, *-hope*, *-hymn*, *-ocean*, *-offering*, *-pressure*, *-sacrifice*, *-sin*. c. appositive, as *idol-block*, *-devil*, *-gold*, *-notion*, *-self*, *-snake*.

1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* I. 54 They. .builded *idole altars throughout the cities of Iuda. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 572 The dust of the idol-altars was cast into the brook Kedron. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 93 To worship. .not that Virgin, on Earth holie, in Heaven glorious; but these idol-conceits, and *idol-blockes of her. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 41 Each *idol-chapel. .which they had multiplied to their idols. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1864) 142 They haue those *Idol-chariots, like vnto Towers, to the drawing whereof, many thousands of deuout persons put their helping-hand. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Decay* 226 Ba'll's *Idol-Clergy here [Jehu] doth bring to nought. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1355 In old time they called this *Idoll-devill, Vejovis, because he was deprived of all power to helpe and doe good. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1864) 136 Which [sacrifices] in *Idoll-devotion were all bestowed after on the poore. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xci. *Idol-dwellings, Goth or Greek. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 554 God would wring his idol-sacrifices and *idol-enjoyments from him. 1641 HINDE *F. Bruen* xxx. 95 Such Wakes, and *Idol-Fests. 1832 TENNYSON *'Love thou thy Land'* 69 A wind to puff your *idol-fires, And heap their ashes on the head. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 5th Sund. Easter vii. An *idol form of earthly gold. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 297 Whither the lustfull Spaniard brought it, with his *Idol-gold from ravish Indya. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 193 Bethel, the centre of their *idol-hopes. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 1022 To sacrifice at the altars of their gods in *idoll-bouses, that is to say, in their idol temples. 1882 *Archaeol. Cantiana* XIV. 103 A temple or idol-house where King Ethelbert according to the rites of his tribe was wont to pray. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 3rd Sund. Lent vii. What seem'd an *idol hymn, now breathes of thee. 1663 J. SPENSER *Prodigies* (1665) 98 Common Experience (the surest Corrector of all *Idol Notions and hasty Reasonings). 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 60 Having. .consecrated in our-selves certain idol-notions, which we will never suffer to be unueild. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iii. *Schisme* 371 A hundred Prophets. .Resist their rage, and from sad drowning keep The wracked planks on th' *Idol-Ocean deep. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 65 They their Priests collusions to make gaines of the *Idol-offerings. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 187 Truly these *Idoll Priests are in such great esteeme among them. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 439 He became an idol-priest in Thessalonica. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1864) 140 Sir John Mandeuille reporteth the same Historie of their *Idol-Procession, and the ashes of those voluntary Martyrs. 1662 STALLINGFL. *Orig. Sac.* II. v. § 2 He that prophesied in the name of an Idoll. .this was the *Idol-Propheet. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Captaines* 637 Contemns the Fountains of God's sacred Law, From *Idoll-Puddles poysoning drink to draw. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 444 In the entries of their houses they haue an *Idol-room, where they Incense these Delities morning and evening. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 28 Partaking of their *idol-sacrifices and idolatrous rites. *Ibid.* 150 That God would desolate the *idol-sanctuaries of Israel. a. 1711 KEN *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 485 For *Idol-self great God dethrones. 1568 CHENV in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. lii. 525 Whether. .a godly man may be at *idol-service with his body, his

heart being with God. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Rich. II. cclxxvii. This *Idol-shrine. .can boast of greater thyngs Than many Temples famed. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Decay* 184 Thou brought'st Samaria to Thine *Idol-Sin. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xxi. Dens where *idol-snakes delight Again to cover Satan from their sight.

d. objective and objective genitive, as *idol-breaker*, *-maker*, *-monger*; *idol-breaking*, *-framing*, *-mongering*, *-serving*. e. instrumental and locative, as *idol-anchored*, *-hated*, *-prone*, *-wedded*, adjs.

1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 211 A heathen lamp supplies With meagre beam his *Idol-anchored eyes. 1579 FULKE *Conful. Sanders* 593 The idolaters haue had two generall counsels of their side, the *idoll breakers none. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* IV. (1858) 285 We are to consider Luther as a Prophet Idol-breaker. 1807 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 6/3 The bigoted Sikander, whose *idol-breaking zeal procured him the title of But-Shikan, or 'Iconoclast'. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 33 It drew their *Idol-framing hearts to set. .their adoration on these creatures, the Sun, Moon and Stars. 1603 H. CHETTEL *Sheph. Spring Song* viii. in *Eng. Mour. Garm.* F iv b. The godly Constantine. .Purge this lles aire from *Idoll-hated sinne. a. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism*. I. xi. § 5 (1622) 121 In making himselfe an Idol-God, hee becommeth both an *Idol-maker, and an Idoll it selfe. 1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xviii. i. Abandon those *idol-mongers, restore devotion to her purity. 1889 C. EDWARDS *Sardinia* 184 *Idol-mongering was a profitable line of life. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iii. *Law* 1121 (*Idol-prone) example leading them. 1606 *Ibid.* II. iv. ii. *Magnificence* 645 *Idol-serving Nile. 1605 *Ibid.* II. iii. iv. *Captaines* 217 This *Idol-wedded Town.

f. Special comb.: *idol's day*, a day on which an idol is honoured; *idol-shell*, a tropical mollusc of the family *Ampullariidae*.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1297 This Idoll's day hath been to thee no day of rest. 1861 P. P. CARPENTER *Mollusca* (Cent.), The true ampullarias, which are peculiar to tropical America, and are called idol-shells by the Indians.

† *Idol*, v. *Obs.* rare. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make an idol of; to idolize. (See also quot. 1644.)

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. ii. *Babylon* 20 Good princes. Who idoll not their pearly scepter's glory. 1607 *Lingua* II. ii. Diiij. And when they haue thus Idoll'd her [a lady-love] like Pigmallon, they fall downe and worship her. 1644 ARS. MAXWELL *Sacrosancta Reg. Maj.* xi. 115 They Idoll'd the Covenant so much, that they would renounce God, if he would not be. .the God of the Covenant. *Ibid.* xv. 147 He resolveth to Idoll or serve corruptly the humour and state of the people where he liveth.

Idola: see IDOLUM.

† *Idolant*. [f. IDOL v. + ANT¹.] = IDOLATER.

1592 SYLVESTER *Tri. Faith* iii. A countless hoast of craking Idolants By Esay's faith is here confounded all.

† *Idolaster*, *sb.* and a. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 ydolastre, -aster, 6 idolastre, (-estour), 7 idol-aster. [a. OF. *idolastre* (now *idolâtre*), var. (by confusion with suffix *-astre*, *-âtre*) of *idol*, *ydolatre*: see IDOLATER.]

A. *sb.* An early equivalent of IDOLATER 1.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* p. 675 What difference is bitwix an ydolastre [i.e. ydolaster] and an Auaricious man. c. 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 139 Or Austin cam, we slombryd in dirknesse, Lyk ydolastres. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vii. st. 54 In whiche tyme they were ydolestours. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 237 His [Mahomet's] father was an idolastre after the maner of the heathen. 1616 BULLOCKA, *Idolaster*, an Idolater.

B. *adj.* Idolatrous. (OF. *idolastre*, F. *idolâtre*, primarily adj.)

1584 HUOSON *Judith* iv. 358 Her yv'ry neck and brest of alabastre Made Heathen men of her more idolastre.

Idolater (idol'latr). Forms: a. 4 ydolatrour, 4-6 ydolatre, 4-7 idolatr, (6 ydol-, idolatr). b. 6 ydolatre, -ater, -atour, idoloter, 7- idoloter, 6- idolater. [Gr. εἰδωλο-ἀτρός (N.T.), idol-worshipper, gave eccl. L. (Tertullian) *idololatres*, later *-latra* (see IDOLOLATER), shortened in Romanic to *idolatra* (Sp., Pg. *idolatra*, It. *idolatro*), OF. *idolatre*, *ydolatre*, whence (by confusion with the suffix *-astre*, *-âtre*) *idolastre*, *idolâtre* (see IDOLASTER). Our a form *idolatr*, -our, was either f. OF. *idolatre* + agent-suffix *-er*, *-our*, or was a native formation from *idolatr*-y (cf. *astronom*-y, *-er*, etc.) with same suffix; the β form *idolater*, *-our*, was either a phonetic simplification of *idolatr*, *-our*, or ad. F. *idolatre*, *idolâtre*.]

1. A worshipper of idols or images; one who pays divine honours to an image or representation of a god, or to any natural object as a deity.

a. c. 1380 WCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 88 Pcs wickid ydolatrours. 1382-1 i *Cor. x.* 7 Neithir be 3e maad ydolateris (that is, worshipers of false mawmetis). c. 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. iii. 153 Vsers of ymagis ben ydolaters. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 63 They forgid ydoles and were ydolateres. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 194 Brought vp in Egypt amonge ydolatrars. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Eph.* v. 5 No. .cousetous person, which is an idolater. 1574 N. DANIEL in Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* I. 422 We lose the love of Idolatrars. 1624 DONNE *Devotions* Expostul. xx. (ed. 2) 492 The present execution of manifest Idolaters.

b. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 But takyng & gyuyng it to stockes and stones, as ydolaters, worshyp-pyng them for goddes. 1590 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 315/1 Idolaters, Turkes, Saracens, and Painims. c. 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 336 in *Thynne's Arminadu.* (1875) App. i. 86 We be called fornicators when tyme we be ydolotors, & take antychrist for our hed. 1562 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* I. Wks. 1888 I. 9 Ignorantis off God and ydolotours. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. 3 The Chaldeans, the great

Idolaters of fire. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Therapies of Trav.* iii. 38 If these Indian Women be Idolaters, they go bare-faced; and if Mahometans, they are Veiled. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* iii. 223 We call them idolaters... who pay that Religious Worship which is due only to God, to something else that is not God. 1841 KITTO *Bible Hist. Palestine* 222 Many superstitions... of the ancient idolaters. 1852 ROBERTSON *Lect. Ep. Cor.* xlvii. (1859) 430 The idolater is not merely he who worships images, but he who gives his heart to something which is less than God.

2. An adorer, idolizer, devoted admirer of (some person or thing).

c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaytuau's Theat. World* Oijb, Old covetous men, ydolaters of their treasures. 1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* vi. (1676) 343 He was a Lover, or rather an Idolater of that sex. 1660 WILSTON *Scales Comm.* Pref. A v. The Parasites of the Rich, or the Idolaters of Fortune. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 220 The lower too... Tender idolater of absent charms. 1884 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* Oct. 554 Had not the idolaters of either [author] insisted... on the superior claims of their respective favorite.

Idolathite, -yte, erton. forms of IDOLOTHYTE.

Idolator: see IDOLATER.

Idolatress (aidɒlˈatrɛs). [f. IDOLATER + -ESS.]

A female idolater. Also fig.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 243 Having to wife an Egyptian Idolatresse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 445 That uxorious King, whose heart... Begu'd by fair Idolatresses, fell To Idols foul. 1796 SEWARD *Anecd.* (ed. 3) III. 26 Jeanne was burnt... as a sorceress, an idolatress, a blasphemer of God. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 608 The marriage with idolatresses brought... the profanation by their idolatries.

Idolatrie (aidɒlˈætri). *a. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *idolatrie-us* (15-16th c. in Du Cange), f. *idolātrīa*, for *idolōlātrīa* idolatry: see -IO. Cf. F. *idolâtrique* (Littre).] = next.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* l. ii. viii. 103 This Idolatric Deifying of the Sun. 1677 *Ibid.* iii. 106 Enticed to Idolatric Adoration. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 422 Christ... would look upon such an Honour... to be Idolatrick. (1887) E. JOHNSON in *Antiqua Mater* 145 The quarter whence the anti-idolatrie movement came.]

† **Idolatrīcal** (aidɒlˈætrikəl), *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to idolatry; idolatrous.

1550 ? HOOPER *Exam. Apparel* **iv. We have in our Church no publique worshipping of Idoles, no Heathenische or idolatrical sacrifice. 1562 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 28 He calls the scribes solennitise idolatrical, superstitious. 1662 THORNDIKE *Just Weights & Measures* xix. This is demonstration that the soul has nothing in it that is idolatrical. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 177 If Christ be not God, their worship of him is idolatrical.

Hence + **Idolatrīcally** *adv.*, in an idolatrous way.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* l. ii. viii. 103 An heart Idolatrīcally inclined.

† **Idolatrīous**, *a. Obs.* rare. [f. med.L. *idolatrī-a* IDOLATRY + -OUS: cf. *industri-ous*, etc.] = IDOLATROUS.

1563 *Homilies* II. Idolatry III. (1859) 224. The idolatrous (1582) idolatrous opinions of our image maintainers.

Idolatrize (aidɒlˈætraɪz), *v.* [f. IDOLATRY + -IZE; cf. *bolanize*, *rhapsodize*, *scrutinize*.]

† 1. *intr.* To worship an idol or idols; to commit or practise idolatry. Also, to idolatrize it. *Obs.*

1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* xxii. All that honour thee idolatrize. 1596 FITZ-GERFAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 26 Cease (fondlings) henceforth to idolatrize With Venus, your Carpathian-sea borne Queene. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* l. i. The Persians did idolatrize Unto the Sunne. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* vii. 1321 With worldly Honor, some idolatrize. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* iv. (1867) 142 Hast thou not idolatrized to thy friend? 1664 H. MORE *Mystr. Inq.* 283 A Christian City or Polity Idolatrizing and debauching others with Idolatry. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Idolatrize*, to commit Idolatry.

† b. ? To exercise an incitement to idolatry.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* 143 Ore my heart your eyes do idolatrize.

2. *trans.* To make an idol of, to worship idolatrously. Chiefly in fig. use: To adore, to admire excessively; to idolize.

1615 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri.* ii. i. Idolatrize not so that Sex. 1631 BRATHWAITE *Whimies, Traveller* 93 It hath brought him to idolatrize himselfe. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. ii. 16 The consecrated hoste which Papists Idolatrize. 1740 CHEVRE *Regimen* 9-10 Idolatrizing the Creatures, the moral Powers... being erased [etc.]. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 244 An age which... idolatrizes the tangible and the material. 1894 GROSART in *Green Pastures* Intro. 10 We are so used to idolatrize Shakespeare because of his simply incomparable genius.

† 3. To render idolatrous. *Obs. rare.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* l. iv. § 36. 628 Christianity... was thereby itself paganized and idolatrized.

Hence **Idolatrizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Idolatrizer**, one who idolatrizes: an idolizer or idolater.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 2 Erring, adulterating, idolatrizing Solomon. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* l. vi. § 2 (1622) 41 For, how should... idolatrizing, be sinne; if there were not a God? 1642 A. PROWSE *Let. to Friend in Lond.* 3 That minor part so much cryed up, and doted on by the Idolatrizers thereof. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* iv. iii. (1845) I. 301 Balaam... a seer of the idolatrizing Gentiles.

Idolatrōus (aidɒlˈatrɔs), *a.* [f. IDOLATER, F. *idolâtre* + -OUS.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of idolatry.

1550 BALR *Apol.* 55 Your papa... whyche appointed them to hys ydolatrōus dayes of ydelnesse. 1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 37 Were it not an idolatrōus oath, I would sweare by sweet S. George. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* vi. vii. § 10 The Idolatrōus customs of those Nations. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. iv. 428 The exception to the

word Sunday was founded upon its superstitious idolatrous origin. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 443 Their religion, however, though idolatrous, has no resemblance whatever to that of the Hindūs. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* iii. 46 Idolatrous veneration for the state.

2. Used in or devoted to idol-worship. ? *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 98 Because of the judgments for the idolatrous high places in it. 1647 FULLER *Good Th.* in *Worce T.* (1841) 103 He saw an idolatrous altar at Damascus. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 555 The idolatrous temple of Jaganaut. 1800 ASIAT. *Ann. Reg., Misc.* Tr. 232/1 The road extends through innumerable towns, with idolatrous temples.

3. Of a person: Worshipping images or idols; given to the worship of idols or false gods.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 9 So as whole Realmes which were Idolatrous, are now obedient to the Apostolicke Sea. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xxiii. 5 Hee put downe the idolatrous priests whom the kings of Iudah had ordeined to burne incense. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1364 The Philistines Idolatrous, uncircumcised, unclean. 1790 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 189 Zangwebar, the coast of the Zenghis, was still savage and idolatrous. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I.* l. 85 To that idolatrous and adulterous torturer.

† b. Constr. of. *Obs. rare.*

1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 295 [He] Makes her a Countesse, and withall becomes so idolatrous of her, that [etc.].

Hence **Idolatrōneous**, the quality or condition of being idolatrous.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxxii. 189 The parties... that turne away from this lawe through their idolatrōneousnesse. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* ii. 487 The formalities of that Altar, conteyning all the idolatrōneousnesse that was in it. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* xxi. vi. 276 How came this notion of the idolatrōneousness of Nebuchadnezzar's command to be so universal?

Idolatrōusly (aidɒlˈatrɔsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an idolatrous manner.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 112 Any thing that hath been idolatrōusly abused by the papists. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. ii. 23 That the Idolatrōusly minded might not find their pathes. a 1791 WESLEY *Serm.* lxxxiii. l. 18 Wks. 1811 IX. 433 They are... [not] permitted to love one another idolatrōusly. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 88 The Assyrians... used very extensively drawings and figures of animals, but probably not idolatrōusly.

Idolatry (aidɒlˈætri). *Forms:* 3-6 ydolatrie, -y, -ee, 4-6 idolatrye, 4-7 -ie, 6-1, 5- idolatry. a. *Of. idol-, ydolatrie* (12th c. in Littre), mod. F. *idolâtrie* = Pr. *ydolatria*, It., Sp. *idolatría*, repr. a Common Romanic type *idolātrīa* (also in med.L.), shortened from eccl. L. *idolōlātrīa* (Tertullian), a. Gr. (N.T.) *εἰδωλολατρεία*, f. *εἰδωλο-* IDOL + *λατρεία* service, worship, LATHRIA.]

1. The worship of idols or images 'made with hands'; more generally, the paying or offering of divine honours to any created object.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4143 Ydolatrie, dat was hem lef, ofte vt-wropte hem sores dref. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvii. 16 Seygne the citee 30jmes to ydolatrie. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. xvii. 71 He had forsaken his Idolatry, and was becomyn Serruant of the only God. 1526 TINDALE *1 Pet.* iv. 3 We have spent the tyme... in eatynge, drynkynge and in abhominable ydolatrie [1611 idolatryes]. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xxviii. (1700) 340 This we believe is plain Idolatry, when an Insensible piece of Matter, such as Bread and Wine, has Divine Honors paid it. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 499 The gross idolatry blind heathens teach. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* i. 9 [The cathedrals] those huge temples of Catholic idolatry. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 413 In the midst of the abominable idolatries and impurities of that fearful time, they could not do otherwise.

attrib. 1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* II. 547 In their Idolatry service.

† b. Pl. Idolatrous things or objects. *Obs.*

1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 418 To worship calves, the deities Of Egypt... And all the idolatries of heathen round.

2. Immoderate attachment to or veneration for any person or thing; admiration savouring of adoration.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7 674 Therefore seith seint Paul ad Ephesios 5^o that an Auricularis man is the thraldom of ydolatrie [i.e. is thral to ydolatrie]. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 They make all that louch them inordinately to comytte ydolatrie. 1557 N.T. (Genev.) *Col.* iii. 5 Couetousnes which is idolatrie. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 92 [They] caused that place [where a popular man was executed] to be watched, that such Idolatrie should there no more be heard. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 335 Those teasmes of Idolatrie which grow in the mouths of lovers. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 461 Thou god of our idolatry, the Press. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* II. i. He usually falls at last into the popular idolatry.

Idole, *obs.* form of IDOL.

† **Idolet**, *Obs.* [f. IDOL sb. + -ET. Cf. It. *idolotto*.] A little idol.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Idolet*, a little Idol. 1770 J. HARETT *Journ. Lond. to Genoa* I. vi. 36 Descanting upon every rusty medal they have, upon every broken idolot.

Idol-god. A deity that is an idol; a false god, an idol. Also *transf.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 183 A monster, having n Mans face, and a Goats legs, they call it Silvanus, and place it in the rank of idol gods. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Barias* II. iv. iv *Decay* 481 Th' high-places down hee paves... burns th' Idol-gods to ashes. 1781 COWPER *Exp. postulation* 216 They set up self, that idol-god, within. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 81 Gold is lord and idol-god of all.

Idolify, *v.* [f. IDOL sb. + (-IFY).] *trans.* To make an idol of.

1838 SOUTHEY *Doctor caliv.* V. 99 If it had been the fate of Nobs thus to be idolified.

† **Idolillo**, *Obs.* [f. IDOL sb. + Sp. dim. suffix -illo.] A diminutive idol.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 54 If the confluence could have been persuaded... that these ensnared Idolillos of Diana... were no Gods because they were made with hands.

† **Idolish**, *a. Obs.* [f. IDOL sb. + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to idols or their worship; heathenish; also, idolatrous.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 120/2 Part of his commons louing this life... began to repair their idolish churches, and fell to the worshipping of idols. 1605 BROUGHTON *Corrupt. Handl. Relig.* 95 The Mother of Benjamin, because she was somewhat idolish in her Fathers Theraphim, dyed as soone as twelve starrs arose to Jacob. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Concl. (1851) 175 When they have stult their Idolish temples with the wasteful pillage of your estates.

Idolism (aidɒlɪzˈm), [f. IDOL sb. + -ISM.]

1. The practice of idolatry.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Barias* II. iv. v. *Decay* 502 Much less permits he... one signe to stand Of idolism, or idle superstition. *Ibid.* 518 A people wholly drown'd In idolism, and all rebellious sins. 1816 COLERIDGE *Staterm. Man.* 365 Till they have cast out the common idol... and with it the whole service and ceremonial of idolism.

2. The action of idolizing, or making an idol (of anything); an idolization.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 328 The vaunted Mechanic-corporal philosophy, with both its twins, Materialism on the one hand, and Idealism, rightlier named subjective Idolism, on the other. *Ibid.* (1858) I. App. 477 The idolism of the unspiritualized understanding. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 35 Justice, Modesty... and other poetic idolisms of his new Pantheon.

3. A false mental image or notion, a fallacy: cf. EIDOLON, IDOLUM 2.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 234 How wilt thou reason with them, how refute their Idolisms, Traditions, Paradoxes? 1897 W. P. KER *Epic & Rom.* 208 Quite unaffected by the common medieval fallacies and 'idolisms'.

Idolist (aidɒlɪst), [f. as prec. + -IST.] A believer in or worshipper of idols; an idolater. Also *attrib.*

1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulid's Rescue* II. 498 You shall... make ruddy Mochmur's Floud, With Idolist Assyrian Armies bloud. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 230 This Idolist heapeth conclusion vpon conclusion. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 453, 1... to God have brought Dishonour, obloquy, and opt the mouths Of Idolists, and Atheists. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* vii. 217 Idolists fall prostrate, scar'd At the rude gods, themselves prepar'd.

Hence **Idolistic** *a.*, recognizing idols, idolatrous.

1846 SARA COLERIDGE in *Mem. & Lett.* II. 92 The fault is not in the poet but in the gross idolistic system to which he adhered.

Idolization (aidɒlɪzˈeɪzən), [f. next + -ATION.] The action of idolizing.

1853 JERDAN *Autobiog.* III. xii. 169 It but weakly expressed the idolisation which the constant watch over the expansion of that... most natural Intelligence inspired. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 705/2 An idolisation of childhood.

Idolize (aidɒlɪz), *v.* [f. IDOL sb. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make an idol of, to render to (a person or thing) such adoration or worship as is commonly given to an idol; hence, to venerate, adore, or love to excess. (Cf. *IDOLATRIZE* v. 2.)

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barias* II. ii. *Columns* 763 Whose soule, seduced by his erring eyes, Doth some proud Dame devoutly Idolize. 1644 CROWWELL *Sp.* 9 Dec. in *Carlyle*, They [my soldiers] do not idolise me, but look upon the Cause they fight for. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 249 The affection, which... has prevailed in Paris... for idolizing the memory of your Henry the Fourth. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* III. iii. From my childhood upward I have idolised the dreams of Virtue. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. iii. 97 He idolizes you, and he lets all the world see it.

b. In literal sense: To make into an idol, to worship as an idol or idolatrously. ? *Obs.*

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* l. ii. 15 The Moon is the same... with Diana, which the Gauls greatly idolized. 1722 J. COVEL *Acc. Grk. Ch.* 354 The Brasen Serpent... when it was abused and Idolized. 1824 T. FENBY *Paraphr. Isa.* ix. 7 He... Carveth a log of soundest wood To idolize.

2. *intr.* To practise idolatry (cf. *IDOLATRIZE* v. 1). 1631 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* II. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 200 Twas I that taught thee first to Idolize. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* Ep. Ded. A ij b, Then the Jewish Apostates Idolized with it and by it. a 1864 FAIRBAIRN (WEBSTER 1864), To idolize after the manner of Egypt.

Hence **Idolizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. iv. 50 The Idolizing of the Ceremonies. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 365 A sinful idolizing of the creature. 1870 RUSKIN *Aratra Pent.* II. § 33 The second great condition for the advance of the art of sculpture is that the race should possess, in addition to the mimetic instinct, the realistic or idolizing instinct.

Idolized (aidɒlɪzɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

a. Made into an idol; considered or treated as an idol. b. Revered or loved to excess.

1646 BR. MAXWELL *Burd. Isach.* 28 That too too much Idolized Reformation. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* I. Wks. (1851) 246 To throw contempt and disgrace... upon this his Idolized Book. 1795 STANHOPE *Paraphr. II.* 242. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) IV. i. 13 She had cared little for her husband in comparison with her idolized brother.

Idolizer (aidɒlɪzɪə), [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who idolizes.

1660 H. MORE *Mystr. Godl.* vii. i. 281 Over-doting Idolizers of the Faculty of Free will. 1757 FOOTE *Athor.* Wks. 1799 I. 134, I thought these midwives to the muses were the idolizers

of you, their favourite sons. 1840 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 25 What wonder then if we became idolizers of Byron? 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishman Rue Cain* i, He was a dreaming idolizer, and idolizers are foredoomed.

Idolo-, combining form of Gr. εἰδωλον IDOL, as in **Idolodoulia** [Gr. δουλία DULIA], veneration of an inferior kind given to idols or images. **Idolographical** *a.*, descriptive of idols. **Idolomanacy** [Gr. μαντεία divination by idols]. **Idolomania**, **†Idolomany** [MANIA], an infatuated devotion to idols; zealous idolatry.

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 608 It vexeth you that Maister Jewell calleth your worshippinge of Images *Idolodoulia, because you will not have it Idololatria. 1826 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 539 Recorded in their extraordinary *idolographical work. 1652 GAULE *Magistrom.* 165 *Idolomanacy, [divining by] Idolls, Images, Figures. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* iii. 19 The practice of the people among them, is no lesse than *Idolomania. 1660 TRAPP *Comm. Isa.* xl. 19 So do the Turkes at this day [forbid images], to the shame of Papists' Idolomania. 1624 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* xiv. 310 Then your *Idolomanie in Images, with stocks and stones, were clean dashed. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* cxv. 4 The like Idolomania is at this day found among Papists.

Idoloclast (aidōlōklāst). [*f.* IDOLO- + Gr. κλάστης breaker, after *iconoclast*.] A breaker or demolisher of idols, an iconoclast.

1843 HARE in *Arnold's Hist. Rome* III. Pref., In an idolatrous age, one of the men we most need is an idoloclast. Such an idoloclast we had in Dr. Arnold. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Sophocles' Antigone* Wks. XIV. 204 Many idoloclasts, who will expose the signs of disease, which zealots had interpreted as power.

Hence **Idoloclastic** *a.* = **ICONOCLASTIC**.

1851 BEDDOES' *Poems* Mem. 21 To the transient popularities of the day... a mind so idoloclastic would show but little homage. 1852 TAIL'S *Nag.* XIX. 19 Applying to poetry the great idoloclastic test of resolution into prose.

†Idololater, *Obs.* [*ad. eccl. L.* *idololatrēs*, later *-latra*, *a. Gr.* εἰδωλολάτρης (in N. T.), *f.* εἰδωλο-ν IDOL + -λατρης worshipper.] = **IDOLATER**.

1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 66 Idololaters they were... and Founders of Idololatri, in his opinion. *Ibid.* 62, 63.

†Idololatric, *a. Obs.* [*f. med. L.* type **idololatric-us*, *f.* *idololatria* IDOLOLATRY; cf. **IDOLATRIC**.] Idolatrous.

1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 351 Think how Mankind by Hell was captive led, In Rites Idololatric born and bred.

†Idololatrical, *a. Obs.* [*see* -ICAL.] = *prec.* 1550 HOOPER *Serm. Jonas* Ep. viij, He had renowned all grosse and sensible Idololatri; and with the swerde had taken away all the Idololatricall priests. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 336 As they have ordered the business, they have made it superstitious and Idololatricall. 1679 T. BARLOW *Invoc. Saints & Ador. Cross* 13 Stupidly irrational and.. highly Idololatricall.

†Idololatrichy, *v. Obs.* [*f. L.* *idololatri-a* IDOLOLATRY + -FY: *cf. glorify*.] *trans.* To make the object of idolatry.

1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 45 False, Idololatrified Pagan gods.

†Idololatrous, *a. Obs.* [*f.* IDOLOLATER (or its source) + -OUS.] = **IDOLATER**.

1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 88 The maine multitude of rebellious and Idololatrous Israelites. *Ibid.* 232 Those... Idololatrous Priests.

†Idololatriy, *Obs.* [*ad. L.* *idololatri-a* or Gr. εἰδωλολατρία, *f.* εἰδωλο-ν IDOL + λατρεία service; (the etymological form from which *idololatria* IDOLOLATRY was contracted).] = **IDOLATRY**.

1550 HOOPER *Serm. Jonas* vi. 146 b, The vtward behaviour and gesture of the receauer [of the sacrament], should want all kind of suspicion, shew, or inclination of Idololatriy. 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 219 Inducements, incitements to Idololatriy, and all manner of impiety.

Idoloter, *obs. form of IDOLATER*.

†Idolothism, *Obs. rare.* [*irreg. from next* + -ISM.] The practice of offering to idols.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. i. 11 We have viewed the signe of the Crosse in his Idolothisme considered in generall. *Ibid.* 20 The Apostle... in steed of saying Fly from Idolothisme, saith, flye from Idolatrie. 1640 J. BALL *Ans. Canne* ii. (1642) 24 Flye from idolothisme.

†Idolothious, *a. Obs.* Also *erron. -thious*. [*f. Gr.* εἰδωλο-ν IDOL + θύ-ειν to sacrifice + -OUS; after *idolothyte*.] Offered or sacrificed to an idol.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. i. 23 The thing being knowne to be Idolothious, a protestation that we honor not the Idol, serueth not the turne. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* ii. ix. 39 What needed Paul to write so much against the scandall of meates, and against the scandall of Idolothious meates? *Ibid.* iii. iv. 47 The Idolothious Ceremonies... are become Idols to those who have retained them.

Idolothyte (aidōlōthytē), *a. and sb. ? Obs.* In 6 -atheit, 7 -othite, -yt, 7-8 -athite, 8 -yte. [*ad. eccl. L.* *idolothyt-us* (Tertullian), *a. Gr.* εἰδωλοθύτος offered to idols, *f.* εἰδωλο-ν IDOL + θύτός sacrificed.]

A. adj. Offered to an idol.

1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 153 Paull biddis nocht deill wth things idolatheit. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* ii. ix. 38 The eating of Idolothyte Meats.

B. sb. A thing offered to an idol. Chiefly *pl.* (=Gr. neut. *pl.* εἰδωλοθύτα *Acts* xv. 20, 1 Cor. viii. 1).

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parlt.* 372 They did eate Idolothytes of the sacrifice. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. i. 9 The Canon Law doth reckon a Pagan poeme to bee an Idol-

thite not to be used. 1703 *Moderation a Virtue* 9 The Apostles Decree about Idolothytes, Blood, Things strangled, and Fornication.

Hence **Idolothytic** *a.*, of or characterized by the eating of meats sacrificed to idols.

1889 HUXLEY *Ess. Controverted Quest.* (1892) 431 Those who assert the lawfulness of eating meat offered to idols... I have called 'idolothytic' Christians.

†Idolous, *a. Obs.* [*f.* IDOL *sb.* (or *L.* *idol-um*) + -OUS.] **a.** Of the nature of an idol. **b.** Addicted to idols, idolatrous.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* i. (1550) 70 b, Was not thys... good wholsom counsell of thys Idolous Byshop? 1550 — *Image Both Ch.* ii. K viij b, When such an Image or Idolous prince is thus vp set or constituted by authority. 1550 — *Apol.* 22 Now wyll I cause that ydalous stynkyng monstre... to shew himself abroad in hys owne proper persone. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep.* Ely ii. ix. 389 An idolous peice of work.

†Idolry, *Obs.* [*f.* IDOL *sb.* + -RY.] = **IDOLATRY**. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 46 The faith of Crist and halie kirk to know... and idolrie for to abhor alhaill. *Ibid.* 303 The faith of Christ he has forget full quyte, And turnit hes to ydolrie full tyte.

Idol-temple. The temple of an idol.

1577 [*see* *idol-house* s. v. IDOL] 101, 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fnn. Mon.* 450 An Idoll Temple, dedicated to Apollo. 1776 MICKLE *tr. Camoens' Lusad* 3 Levell'd to the dust The idol-temple and the shrines of lust. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 387 The one end of all was to form one great idol-temple, of which the centre and end was man, a rival worship to God.

Idoluen, *ME. pa. pple. of DELVE v.*

Idolum, *-on* (aidōlūm, -on). *Pl.* *idola* (also 7 -aes, -ums). [*L.* *idolum*, *a. Gr.* εἰδωλον IDOL. Cf. also EIDOLON, and *see* IDOL 6, 7.]

1. An image or unsubstantial appearance; a spectre or phantom; a mental image, an idea.

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* viii. 568 The Constitution of the Soule, which is conflate of the Mind, Spirit, and Animall Soule, or Idolum. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. ii. xxxi, If like be known by like, then must the mind Innate idolums in it self contain. To judge the forms she doth imprinted find Upon occasions. 1857 T. E. WEBB *Intellectualism* Locke iv. 68 If by the inadvertent utterance of the wrong spell the magician has evoked a host of idola, he has himself furnished the counter-spell by which they are to be exorcised.

2. A false mental image or conception; a fallacy.

1620 BACON *Nov. Org.* i. xxxix, Quatuor sunt genera Idolorum quæ mentes humanas obsedent. His (docendi gratia) nomina imposuimus; vt primum genus, *Idola Tribus*; secundum, *Idola specis*; tertium, *Idola Forti*; quartum, *Idola Theatri* vocentur.

1640 G. WATTS *tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* v. iv. § 3 As for the Elenchs of Images or Idolaes; certainly Idolaes are the profoundest Fallacies of the mind of man. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 255 To come to the second Bench of Censurers, fitted with peevish exclusive Notions, or Idola made by Education, Tradition, etc. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. § 1. 679 This opinion... can be accounted no other than an *idolum specus* (as some affect to phrase it: *note*—Lord Bacon in his *Novum Organon*) or a prejudice of men's minds. 1865 LECKEY *Ration.* (1878) i. 403 Bacon... was pre-eminently noted for his classification of the *idola* or distorting influences that act on the mind. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* ii. 63 What were intended to be mental landmarks become what Bacon expressively termed *Idola*, empty assumptions and misconceptions.

Idol-worship. The worship of idols.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 125 Bred up in Idol-worship. 1712 S. CLARKE *Doctr. Trin.* i. i. § 3. 61 Beware of Idol-worship. 1875 HELPS *Ess.* *Self-Discipline* 19 It is idol-worship to substitute the form for the spirit.

Hence **Idol-worshipper**.

1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* i. xi. § 5 (1622) 121 In making himselfe an Idol-God, hee becometh... an Idol-worshipper.

Id-on, *ME. pa. pple. of Do v.*, **Id-o v.**

Idoneal (aidōnēāl), *a. rare.* [*f. L.* *idone-us* + -AL.] = **IDONEOUS**.

1760 N. & Q. 7th Ser. (1888) VI. 403 Tho' they have Parts, with Fortune at their Will; Fine paper too, idoneal Types for Jargon.

Idoneity (aidōnēiti). [*ad. late L.* *idoneitās*, -itatem, *f.* *idoneus* (*see* next). Cf. *f. idoneitē*, *lt. idoneitē*.] Fitness, suitability or aptitude.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep.* Ely ii. x. 488 We are not to meane it of morall idoneity, or morall sufficiency, but of Ecclesiastical. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 139 They want the... meetness, the aptitude or idoneity for the inheritance of the Saints in light. 1822 C. BUTLER *Remin.* (1823) I. 32 To inquire and report upon the learning... and general idoneity of the purchaser.

Idoneous (aidōnēiōs), *a. Now rare.* [*f. L.* *idone-us* fit, suitable + -OUS.] Apt, fit, or suitable.

1615 BRIENE *Cron. Erlis* Ross (1850) 5 Quibhik Mark abbot enterit in the monastierie... and fande the said place destitute of idonius personis, ornaments, etc. 1626 WATERF. *Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 337 Two idoneous and decent persons shall be... elected wardens of the said yeelde. 1680 BOYLE *Produc. Chem. Princ.* ii. 71 Salt-peter is slowly generated in the Earth by gradual... Alterations of some Idoneous Matter. 1726 AVLIFFE *Parergon* 39 An Ecclesiastical Benefice... ought to be conferr'd on an Idoneous Person. 1822 SVD. SMITH *Ess. Wks.* (1869) 418 A bitter, bustling, theological Bishop... the idoneous vehicle of abuse against the Establishment.

Hence **Idoneousness**, fitness, idoneity.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Idoneousness*, fitness, meetness. 1848 BLACKW. *Mag.* Nov. 527 The scattered rays of idiosyncrasy and idoneousness.

Idorgan (idōrgan). *Biol.* [Arbitrarily *f.* ID-EAL + ORGAN.] An ideal or potential organism.

1883 P. GEODES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 842/2 The colonies of Protozoa are mere idorgans.

I-dorne(n, ME. pa. pple. of DERVE v. **I-doub-** let, of **DOUBLE v.** **Idous**, *obs. f.* **HIDEOUS**. **I-douted**, *ME. pa. pple. of DOUBT v.* **I-douwed**, of **DOW v.2**, to endow.

Idra, Idre, *obs. ff.* **HYDRA**. **I-drad**, *ME. pa. pple. of DREAD v.* **I-drahen**, *i-drawe(n, of DRAW v.* **I-drede**, of **DREAD v.**

†I-dree, *v. Obs.* [*OE.* *dreogan*, *f.* *dreogan* to DREE.] *trans.* To do, perform, endure, suffer.

Beowulf (Z.) 2726 þæt he dæg-hwila ge-drozen hæfde. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 20 Wif ðiu blodes flouing... gedolade vel gedroz. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 We moten idrezen ure wil þe hwile þe we beoð junge. c. 1205 *LAY.* 6708 He ne mihte idrizen [c. 1275 *polie*] to iharen þene muche drem. a. 1225 *Juliana* 27 Hwil þat eauer six men mahten idreihen beaten hire beare bodi.

I-dreufe, *ME. pa. pple. of DRIVE v.*

Idrialin (idriālīn). [*f.* as next + -IN.]

1. Min. The name originally given by Dumas (in 1832) to **IDRIALITE**.

1844 DANA *Min.* (ed. 2) 517 Idrialin.

2. Chem. The essential constituent of idrialite, $C_{42}H_{28}O$, forming colourless scales which melt at a very high temperature.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org.* *Bodies* 748 When branderz is distilled, idrialin comes over in brilliant plates, light and micaceous... burning with the exhalation of a balsamic odour. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 397/1 Idrialin was obtained by M. Dumas from a mineral found in the quicksilver mines of Idria. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 242 Idrialin heated with strong sulphuric acid forms a solution of a fine blue colour, like that of sulphindigotic acid.

Idrialite (idriālīt). *Min.* [Named from *Idria* in Austria where the mineral is found in the quicksilver mines; *see* -LITE.] A mineral hydrocarbon, called also inflammable cinnabar; 'it is massive and opaque, with greasy lustre, and greyish or brownish-black colour' (Watts). (It was made known to chemists by Payssé in 1814, and was at first named by Dumas, 1832, *idrialin*.)

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 523 Idrialite... burns with a thick smoky flame. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 738 Dumas separated the idrialite by treatment with oil of turpentine.

Idrious, **Idromancer**, **Idropise**, **Idrosis**, *obs. ff.* **HYDRIUS**, **HYDROMANCER**, **HYDROPSY**, **HYDROSIS**.

I-driuen, **I-dronken**, **I-drowe**, *ME. pa. pples. of DRIVE, DRINK, DREE vbs.*

I-dubbed, **I-dubled**, **I-durked**, **I-dust**, **I-dut**, *ME. pa. pples. of DUB, DOUBLE, DARK, DUST, DIT vbs.*

†I-duze, *a. Obs.* [*Cf.* *OE.* *duzan* to be of use, avail (*see* *Dow v.1*).] Profitable, advantageous.

a. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1582 Pat gode wif... sondeþ hu heo muze Do þing þat him beo iduze.

Idyll, idyl (aidil). Also 7 eidy1(l. *See* also **IDYLLIUM**. [*ad. L.* *idyllium* (*ēdyllium*), *a. Gr.* εἰδύλλιον a short descriptive poem, dim. of εἶδος form, picture. Cf. *f.* *idylle*.]

1. A short poem, descriptive of some picturesque scene or incident, chiefly in rustic life. *Prose idyll*, a prose composition treating subjects of the same kind in a poetic style.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 296 Those amatorious eidylys and eclogues of Theocritus among Greek Poets, of Catullus and Virgil among vs. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Idyl*, a kinde of Eclogue, or Pastoral Poem, such as was written by Theocritus, Moschus, and others. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Roberts' Mem.* (1843) I. 243 The descriptive parts of this idyll... are unsurpassable. 1859 J. H. STIRLING *Crit. Ess.* *Tennyson* (1868) 61 The *Idyll* or *Idyl*... is, on the whole, Tennyson's favourite form of rhythmical composition. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 306 The name of the *Idyll* sufficiently explains its nature. It is a little picture. Rustic or town life, legends of the gods, and passages of personal experience supply the idyllist with subjects. Generally there is a narrator, and in so far the *Idyll* is epic; its verse too is the hexameter. 1879 *World* 16 Apr., An *Idyl* is... not necessarily concerning pastoral matters, though from the prevalence of such topics in the idyls of Theocritus, the general notion is that idyllic and pastoral are almost convertible terms. 1888 BARRIE (*title*) *Auld Licht Idylls*. [*Prose*.]

2. transf. An episode or a series of events or circumstances of pastoral or rural simplicity, and suitable for an idyll.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 164 The pairing of the birds is an idyll, not tedious as our idylls are. 1869 LECKEY *Europ. Mor.* II. v. 206 Nausicaa, whose figure shines like a perfect idyll among the tragedies of the Odyssey.

3. Mus. 'A composition, usually instrumental, of a pastoral or sentimental character' (*Cent. Dict.*).

4. Comb. **Idyll-pastoral** *a.*, pastoral in subject and idyllic in form.

1849 E. C. ORRÉ *tr. Humboldt's Cosmos* II. 434 The artificial form of idyl-pastoral romances, and didactic poems.

Idyller (aidilēr). [*f.* *prec.* + -ER.] The author of an idyll.

1895 *Brit. Weekly* 7 Feb. 258 That life which lies just behind to-day... and would soon be quite forgotten if it were not for the 'idyller', who has saved some of the best for us.

Idyllian (aidilīān), *a. rare.* Also 8 idilian. [*f. L.* *idylli-um* IDYLL + -AN.] = **IDYLLIC**.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 150 Of all the Poetick Salts, the Epick is most Pure... the Eclogist and Idilian the most Country-wise and Native. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece*

VIII. lxxvi. 416 A pleasing idyllian episode in a life divided between the senate and the camp. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. i. 15 The country is of idyllian beauty.

Idyllic (i'dil'ik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. εἰδύλλιον-ov IDYLL + -ic. Cf. *F. idyllique*.]

a. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of an idyll.
b. Forming a suitable theme for an idyll; full of natural simple charm or picturesqueness.

1856 Mrs. STOWE *Dred* II. 68 How perfectly cool and inviting you look! Really, quite idyllic! 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 248 *The Amante and Madonna* of Ciullo d'Alcamo... to us appears to display a genuine and wonderful idyllic power. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. ii. Much might be said on the topic of Idyllic and Pastoral Poetry. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* xlii. At Nazareth, with all its idyllic memories of His boyhood, and His mother's home. 1897 DOWDEN *Fr. Lit.* iv. 326 An Utopian visionary, an idyllic dreamer.

Hence **idyllic** *a.* rare; **idyllically** *adv.*

1874 SYMONDS *Sh. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. viii. 164 The female heads are singularly noble and idyllically graceful. 1876 SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 30 Dec. 622 They spend the winter idyllically. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 117 A process... of idyllic simplicity.

Idyllism. [See -ISM.] The peculiar character or nature of an idyllic poem or scene.

1873 S. WARD in *Longfellow's Life* (1891) III. 219 The omission of those dramatic contrasts... makes your masterpiece soothing and tender, almost to idyllism.

Idyllist (i'dil'ist). Also **idyltist**. [*f.* IDYLL + -IST.] A writer of idylls; an idyllic poet.

1799 W. TAVLOR in *Robbers' Mem.* (1843) I. 243, I should not think the English idyltist wise, who made himself a character in such a scene. 1873 [see IDYLL 1] 1886 *Athenaeum* 6 Feb. 207/2 Ready to measure himself with the idyltist of another age.

Idyllium, -on. *Obs.* Also 6 idilion. Pl. idyllia (-ums, -ons). [*a.* L. idyllium, *a.* Gr. εἰδύλλιον = IDYLL.]

1579 E. K. GLOSS *Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Aug.* Such pretie descriptions... vseth Theocritus, to bring in his Idyllia. *Ibid.* Oct. This Eglogue is made in imitation of Theocritus his xvi. Idilion. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* Pref. Every Poem is an Idyllium. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Pope* 1 Apr. Theocritus... I do not doubt, had he been born a Briton, but his Idylliums had been filled with descriptions of thrashing and churning. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* Theocritus is the oldest author who has written idyllions. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 51 To sing, in soft Bacolic or negligent Idyllium, the rural beauties of the scene.

Idyllize (i'dil'ize), *v.* [*f.* IDYLL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make into an idyll; to render idyllic.

1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. Recl.* (1898) VII. viii. 12 The force of the poem (Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*) is... idyllized in the episode of Erminia among the shepherds.

Idyote (i'di'ote), *obs.* forms of IDIOT.

Idyous, *obs.* form of HIDEOUS.

Ie-, former spelling of JE-, as in *Jealousie*, *Jesus* : see I, the letter.

-ie, earlier form of -Y suffix, primarily in words from OF. -ie or -e, as *astronomie*, *fancie*, *citie*, *duetie*; but often extended also to words from OE. -ig, as *icic*, *stonie*, and from other sources; in mod. use known chiefly as the Sc. spelling, now also often adopted in England, of the diminutive -y in *birdie*, *dearie*, *doggie*, *jeanie*, *Willie*, etc.

1727 W. NATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 9 English Words that end with the sound of *i*, may be idyllically writ with a *y*, or *ie*; Safety or Safetie, Bounty or Bountie, but you must never end them with an *i* only, as Bounti, Safeti, for we have no English words so terminated. 1887 J. S. WINTER *A Siege-Baby* II. 7 Now, my chickie, let me go.

Iebet, **ieobet**, *obs.* *f.* GIBBET. **I-egged**, **ME.** *pa.* pple. of EGG *v.* 1 **Iekyll**, *obs.* *f.* ICKLE, *icicle*. **Ield**, *obs.* *f.* YIELD. **I-eled**, **ME.** *pa.* pple. of ELE *v.* 1 *Obs.*, to anoint. **Ielefloure**, **ielopher**, *obs.* *f.* GILLYFLOWER. **I-ended**, **ME.** *pa.* pple. of END *v.* 1 **Ienieur**, *obs.* *f.* JUNIPER. **I-eode**, *pa.* *t.* of I-GO *v.* *Obs.*

-ier, a suffix forming nouns designating position, employment, or profession, derived from sbs., rarely agent-nouns from vbs., (1) in words of ME. age, in which the suffix is unstressed, and varies (or has varied) with -yer, as *collier*, *bouyer*, (2) in words of later date (since 16th c.), in which the suffix is stressed, and varies with -EER, as *bombardier*, *cashier*, *cannoneer* (-ier), *financier*.

1. In words of ME. age, the suffix is of obscure and app. of diverse origin. Among the earliest examples are *cottier* (*cotier*), *tillier*, and *bouyer*: the first is a. OF. *cotier* = med. L. *colārius*, and its retention of -ier is remarkable, because OF. -ier normally became -er in AFR. and Eng., as in *butler*, *draper*, *farmer* (see -ER² 2); *tillier* (1250-1400), 'tiller, cultivator', appears to be an analogical formation on OE. *tilla*, early ME. *tillie*, on the analogy of such pairs as OE. *hunta*, ME. *hunter*, since the etymological formation would have been *tillere*; for *bouyer* (1297 *bowiare*, a 1450 *bouyere*, *bouyere*), the suggestion has been made that the *i*, *y*, represents the *j* of ME. *boze*, *Bow*; but this is doubtful. Other examples are *collier* (15th c. *koliere*, *cholier*, *colyer*, etc.), *lawyer* 1362 (but also, a 1400, *lawer*), *lockyer* (1407 *lokier*), *brazier*

(1400-50 *brasier*, *brasyere*), *hellier*, *hillyer* (15th c. *helier*, *heler*, *hillyer*), *spurrer* a 1450, *halyer* 1479 (*haulyer* 1577), *grazier* c 1500. Of *glazier* (a 1400), *clothier*, *hosier*, *sawyer* (a 1500), *furrier*, *pavier*, *iour* (16th c.), there exist as early (in some cases earlier) forms in -er; *courier*, *cozier*, *furrier*, are 16th c. forms altered from ME. or OF. agent-nouns in -our; *drovier*, *glosier*, *kiddier*, are 16th c. variants of *drover*, *gloser*, *kidder*; *lovier* a late vulgarism for *lover*. In other words, as *carrier*, *courtier*, *currier*, *soldier*, the suffix is really -er (or earlier -our), the *i* belonging to the Eng. or F. vb. stem. (See also -IOUR.)

2. In words of later introduction, the suffix is the F. -ier (= L. -arius; see -ARY). The earlier of these, as *bombardier*, *cannoneer* (-eer), *cashier*, *cavalier*, *chevalier*, *halberder*, *harquebusier*, date from 16th c.; others, as *brigadier*, *carabinier* (-eer), *cuirassier*, *financier*, *fustier*, *gondolier*, *grenadier*, from 17th or 18th c. Some, as *cordelier*, have taken the place of an earlier form in -er, which goes back to ME. Many of these also occur with the spelling -eer, expressing the English pronunciation; in some this spelling has been established, and from them -EER has become a living English suffix, as in *auctioneer*, *charioteer*, *pamphleteer*.

Ierapigre: see HIERA PIGRA. **Ierarch**, **ierarchie**, *obs.* *f.* HIERARCH, -Y. **I-erded**, -et, ME. *pa.* pple. of ERDE *v.* *Obs.*, to dwell.

Iier-oe (i'ēr-ō). *Sc.* Also **heir-oye**. [*Gael. iar-ogha*, *f.* *iar* after + *ogha* grandchild.] A great-grandchild.

1701 BRAND *Descr. Orkney* 71 (Jam.) There was also one Laureatus in the parish of Waes, whose heir-oyes do yet live there, who arrived at a great age. 1786 BURNS *Ded. to G. Hamilton* xiv, May health and peace, with mutual rays, Shine on the evening of his days; Till his wee curlic John's ier-oe... The last sad mournful rites bestow!

I-escad, ME. *pa.* pple. of ASK *v.* **I-esserand**, *obs.* *f.* JAZERANT. **Iest(e)**, *obs.* *f.* GEST, **JEST**. **Iesyne**, var. **GESINE** *Obs.*, childbed. **I-eten**, ME. *pa.* pple. of EAT *v.* **Iethe**, **iepe**, var. of **EATH** *Obs.*, easy. **Iette**, **Iettour**, *obs.* *f.* JET, **JETTER**. **Iewise**, var. of **JUISE** *Obs.* **Iey**, *obs.* *f.* EYE.

If (if), *conj.* (*sb.*). Forms: 1 *zif*, *zyf* (*zef*, *zife*, *zib*), 2-5 *zif*, *zef*, 3 *zief*, *zof*, *zif*, (*Ormin*) *ziff*, 3-5 *zyf*, *yef*, (also 4 *ziue*, *yif*, *yhef*, 4-5 *zeue*, *yeue*, 5 *zife*, *zyfe*, *yiffe*, *yeffe*, *zoff*); ? 3, 4- *if*, 4 *ef*, 4-6 *yf*, 5 *yff*, 5-6 *iffe*, 5-7 *iff*. See also *GIF*. [*OE. gif* (early WS. rare *gief*), late WS. *gyf* (Northumbrian, rare *gef*), corresp. (more or less) to OFris. *ief*, *gef*, *ef* (*gef*, *of*), OS. *ef* (*of*) (MLG. *jof*, MDu. *jof*, *of*, Du. *of*) 'if', OHG. *ibu* (*oba*, *ubi*), MHG. *obe*, *ob*, Ger. *ob* 'whether, if', ON. *ef* 'if', Goth. *ihai* 'whether, lest', *jabai* 'if, even if, although'. The phonetic relations of the various forms, and their OTeut. type or types, have not been satisfactorily determined. By many considered to represent one or more cases of the sb. represented by OHG. *iba* str. f., 'condition, stipulation, doubt', ON. *ef*, *ef* neut., *ifi*, *efi* wk. masc., 'doubt, hesitation' (whence *ifa*, *efa* vb. 'to doubt', Sw. *jaf* 'exception, challenge', *jäffa* 'to make an exception against, to challenge'), the conj. thus meaning originally 'on condition', 'on the stipulation (that)'; but it has not been certainly determined whether the conj. is thus derived from the sb., or the sb. founded on the conj. A notable point in ME. is the development of the northern form *GIF*, q.v.]

I. Introducing a clause of condition or supposition (the protasis of a conditional sentence).

On condition that; given or granted that; in (the) case that; supposing that; on the supposition that.

1. *With the conditional clause or protasis in the indicative.* The indicative after *if* implies that the speaker expresses no adverse opinion as to the truth of the statement in the clause; it is consistent with his acceptance of it.

(In modern use the indicative is preferred to the subjunctive in cases which lie near the border-line of 1 and 2.)

a. Conditional clause in *present* (or *pres. perf.*) indicative; *a.* with principal clause in *present* (or *pres. perf.*) indicative.

Beowulf (Z.) 447 Ac he me habban wile d[ir]eore fahne zif mec deað nimeð. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 27 Pas ealle ic þe sylle, zif þu feallast to me. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 15 zif þe þe gehyrð, þu geseapelaðst þiane broðor. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 33 zif ðu ðus dost, ðanne berest þu þin rode. 1382 *Wyclif John* i. 25 What therefore baptisist thou, if thou art not Crist, nethir Ielie, nether prophete? a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 5 For yef ye do, the dede praethe for you. 1611 *Bible Gen.* iv. 7 If thou dost [16..doest] well, shalt thou not be accepted? and if thou doest (Coverd.) do not well, sioneth lieth at the doore. — *Jas.* ii. 17 Euen so faith, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone. 1777 *Sheridan Sch. Scand.* II. ii. She's six and fifty if she's n day.

1861 JULIA KAVANAGH *French Wom. of Lett.* I. viii. 214 If I have not married, it is because I have not loved. 1864 *Bowen Logic* vi. § 3. 165 If A is true, O is false, E false, and I true... If A is false, O is true. If E is false, I is true. 1878 *Morley Crit. Misc.* Ser. i. *Carlyle* 200 If he does see it, he rides roughshod over it.

B. with principal clause in future indic. (or its equivalent).

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John viii. 52 zif hwa minne spræce gebealt ne hið þe næfre deað. c 1200 *Ormin* 673 zif þe seþ þatt mann iss ohht forfæredd of his sihhþe, He wile himm ferenn. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 904 3et i þe wulle an oder segge zif þu hit const a riht bilegge. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 1097 3ut we doþ on wrong wo ssal ou do riht? c 1300 *Harrou. Hall* 119 3et thou reuest me of myne, Y shal reve the of thync. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 14754 (Trin.) zif 3e þis temple felle to grounde I shal hit rise in liti stoude. c 1440 *Parlous 668* Giff I scape fro theus on lyve Agayn to prysoun I shal come as blyfe. 1596 *Shaks. Merch. V.* iii. i. 70 If we are like you in the rest, we will resemble you in that. 1633 *Castle Whore* i. i. in *Bullen O. P.* IV, lie tell another tale, if they have done. 1776 *Trial of Nando-comar* 73/2 If you do not give a plain answer to a plain question, you will be committed. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* i. ii. 36 I'll give thee half of it if thou speak'st truly. *Mod.* If he does it, he will be punished.

γ. with principal clause in imperative.

a 900 *Mariyrol.* in *O. E. Texts* 178 And zif mona minne nomian nemned in ænigre freccenisse... ðonne gefylze se ðinne mildheortnesse. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 15 Soplize zif þu broþor synzað [*Lind.* synogiza; *Rushw.* firnize vel synyze] wið þe, ga and styr him. *Ibid.* 16 zif he þe ne gehyrð [*L.* geheres; *R.* ge-hereth], nim þonne zyt ænne oððe twegen to þe. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 3ef þe is lef þin heald, heald þin cunde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 187 Vef þu best ynōz of guode, yef largeliche, and yef þu best hite, of þo litte yef gledliche. 1388 *Wyclif Matt.* xviii. 16, 17 If he herith thee not, take with thee oon or tweyne... And if he herith [*v. n.* here] not hem, seie thou to the chirche. 1535 *Coverdale Gen.* xlvii. 6 Vt thou knowest that there be men of actiuyte amonge them, make them rulers of my catell. 1611 *Bible Job* xxxviii. 18 Declare if thou knowest it all. — *Philem.* 18 If hee hath wronged thee or oweith thee ought, put that on mine account. 1680 *Drayden Ovid's Met.* i. [= *Lat. l.* 761] (1717) 35 If I am Heav'n-begot, assert your Son By some sure Sign. *Mod.* If they are not good, throw them away.

δ. with principal clause of other forms.

1611 *Bible 2 Cor.* xi. 4 If he that cometh preacheth another Iesus... ye might well beare with him. 1821 *Byron Cain* i. i. 91 If I shrink not from these... Why should I quail from him who now approaches? *Mod.* If records are to be trusted, there was no famine this year.

b. Conditional clause in *past* (or *pluperf.*) indic., with principal clause in indic. or imper.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* vii. 4, 5 zif ic dyde ðis, zif is unreht-wisais in hondum minum, zif ic azald ðæm zeldendum me yfel, ic gefallu [etc.]. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 661 zif þu him heodæz wuht hearnes gespræce he forzið hit beah. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Joha xiii. 14 zif ic þwoh cower fe t... ge sceolon þwean cower ælc oðres fet. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 8835 zif enie of is men misdude þe pouere... vengeance he nom stronge. c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 40 If he had pes at euen, he had aon at morow. c 1386 *Chaucer Knt.'s T.* 257 If that Palamon was wounded sore Arcite is hurt as moche as he or moore. 1600 *Shaks. A. Y. L.* III. ii. 41 If thou neuer wast at Court, thou neuer saw'st good manners: if thou neuer saw'st good manners, then thy manners must be wicked... Thou art in a parlous state. 1832 *Tennyson Lotus-eaters* 33 If his fellow spake, His voice was thin. 1835 *Thirlwall Greece* I. vii. 267 If Amyclae was the Achaeae capital, we can the better understand how it might be able to hold out. 1855 *Lewes Goethe* ii. (1875) 11 But if the town was heedless, not so were the stars. *Mod.* If he had loved her before, he now adored her.

c. Conditional clause in *future indicative* (or its equivalent), with principal clause in indic. or imper. Now *arch.* (supplied by *a*).

(*Blo* is here considered as future.)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xii. 5 (xiii. 4) Ða swencað me gefiað, zif oastreyd ic beam. 835 in *O. E. Texts* 448 Ana ic his freodmunde, zif he ðonne lifes hið. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. v. 37 Soplize zif þær mare hyð, þæt hið of yfele. c 1205 *LAV.* 482 zif þu þis ault ipolen þe scal beon þa wse. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 716 zif þu wole 3ut... more... wite of me, Al... þe ground icholle segge þe. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 9439 (Laud) Vt þu wolle mi foreboðe hold Thow shalt be lord as I þee told. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xviii. 15 zif þi brother shal synne [1388 synaeth, 1611 shall trespass] in thee, go thou and reprove hym... zif he shal heere [1388 herith] thee, thou hast wonnen þi brother. 1582 *N. T.* (Rhem.) *ibid.*, If thy brother shal offend against thee, goe and rebuke him. If he shal heere thee, thou shalt gaine [1611 hast gained] thy brother. 1611 *Bible Matt.* xviii. 19 If two of you shall agree... as touching any thing that they shall aske, it shall be done for them.

2. *With the conditional clause or protasis in the subjunctive, and the principal clause or apodosis in the indicative or imperative.* The subjunctive after *if* implies that the speaker guards himself from endorsing the truth or realization of the statement; it is consistent with his doubt of it.

a. Conditional clause in *present subjunctive*; *a.* with principal clause in imperative.

Beowulf (Z.) 452 Onsend higelace zif mec hild nime. 805 in *O. E. Texts* 442 zif hio... bearn ææbbe... þonne feo he to ðem londe. a 900 *Ibid.* 176 zif men ferlice wyrdre unfote, oððe spreac ne mæcge, halga him ðis wæter. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xii. 19 Moses us awrat þæt zef hwa ælc... broðer deað sic... and forleates þæt wif... onfoe broðer his hlað ðæs ilce. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 3 zif þu godes sunu sy [*Vulg. es; Lind.* ðu arð; *Rushw.* siaz; *Halt.* syo] cwæð þæt þas stanas to hlafe gewurðon. *Ibid.* 6 zif þu godes sunu eart [*V. es; L. arð; R. sic; H. ert*]. c 1345 *Metr. Hom.* 52 Ik dai mak we a iorne Till heuin, ef we god men be. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* iv. 3 zif thou be [1388 art, TINDALE

and all vv. to 1611 be, R. V. art] Goddis sone, say that these stouns be maad looues. c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 9 3if it be lente or fyssday take brothe of þe freysse fysshe. 1534 TINDALE *Luke* xlii. 9 If it beare not then, after that, cut it doune [later vv. thou shalt cut it doune]. 1611 Bible *John* xx. 15 3if, if thou haue borne [Vulg. sustulisti; Wyclif, *Genev.*, *Rhem.*, R. V. hast; TINDALE, CRANMER haue borne] him hence, tell me where thou hast layd him. — Phil. ii. 1 If there be therefore any consolation in Christ... Fulfill ye my ioy. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 78 ¶ 5 If there be any man faultless, bring him forth into publick view. *Mod.* If he come to-morrow, send for me.

B. with principal clause in future indic. (or its equivalent).

13. *Cursor M.* 6675 (Gött.) If he to min auter fly Men sal him þein draw to die. c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 500 If gold ruste, what shal Iren doo? c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 25 3if thou kysse me, thou schalt haue alle this Tresoure. *Ibid.* (Roxb.) v. 14 If þou ga noght, þou schalt hafe grete harme. c1450 MYRC 67 3ef thou do þus thou schalt be dere To alle men that sen and here. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* x. 6 And yf the sone of peace be there, your peace shall rest upon hym. 1533 MORE *Debell.* *Salem* Wks. 956/1 He that dyeth in deadly sinne, shall goe to the deuill, if goddes word be true. 1611 Bible *Judg.* xvi. 17 If I bee shauen... I shall become weake, and bee like any other man. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 142 If part of the money... be paid off, and a farther sum is borrowed... no redemption will be granted unless both sums are paid.

γ. with principal clause in pres. indic.

c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) *Prolog.* 2 If we be 3if childer of Criste, we aue for to chalange þe heritage þat oure fader left to vs. *Ibid.* i. 4 If a man come fro þe west party of þe world... he may... wende thurgh Almayne. 1450 MYRC 22 Luytel yf worthy by prechyng, 3ef thou be of cuyte luyng. 1526 TINDALE *John* i. 25 Why baptisest thou then yf thou be nott Christ, nor Helias? 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. 1. 71 If a few wrong a Christian, what is his hurt? 1611 Bible *John* xv. 18 If the world hate you, ye know that it hated me before it hated you. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 7 If I be so young, I am in part excused for my illiteratenesse. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 118 [Ps. cxvii. 1] If the Lord keep not the citie, the keepers watch in vain. 1839 *Times* 11 Apr., If we be not all Durhamised within another month, it is not from any sensible relaxation in the work of projected mischief. 1851 E. A. LITTON *Ch. of Christ* iv. (1898) 163 If it [the Church] be in its essence as visible a body as the republic of Venice, we have no need of faith to realise its existence.

δ. with principal clause of other form.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacra.* i. vi. § 4 If we believe Joseph Scaliger, there could not be an Eclipse of the Sun at the time affirmed by Tarrutius. 1697 DAVEN. *Virg. Georg.* iv. 736 For se'v' continu'd Months, if Fame say true, The wretched Swain his Sorrows did renew.

b. Conditional clause in past subjunctive (in past sense), with principal clause in indic. or imper.

a 1400 Octavian 841 Yef he were er y-bete sore, Thanne was he bete moche more. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 201 If euer I were Traitor, My name be blotted from the booke of Life. 1601 — *Jul. C.* iii. ii. 84 If it were so, it was a greuous Fault, And greuously hath Caesar answer'd it. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxviii, If thou wert with me, and the grave Divide us not, be with me now.

c. Conditional clause in subjunctive with *should* in present or future sense ('if it should rain to-day or to-morrow') with principal clause in imperative, or in future, present, or pres. perf. indicative ('do not come', 'I shall not come', 'I am prepared for it', 'I have planned something else').

1821-3 ROGERS *Italy* xviii. 1 If ever you should come to Modena... Stop at a Palace near the Reggio-gate. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* vii, If you should go near Barnard Castle, there is good ale at the King's Head. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlii, If such a dreamy touch should fall, O turn thee round, resolve the doubt. *Mod.* If you should come across him, tell him that I am looking for him.

3. With both protasis and apodosis in the subjunctive. Expressing a mere hypothesis which is admittedly not true or realized, and stating what would be the logical or natural consequence of its truth or realization.

a. Conditional clause in past subjunctive, with present or future sense ('if you came', 'should come', 'were to come' now or to-morrow).

898 O. E. *Chron.* an. 894 Swa þæt he mehte ægberne zæcean 3if he ænigne feld secan wolden. c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* *John* viii. 42 3if god were eowre fæder, wotlice 3e lufedon me [Lind. 3if god fæder iuer uore 3e ualde lufiza...]. c1250 *Kent. Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 27 He hit wolde slon, yef he hit michte finde. c1300 *Havelok* 1974 Yif he ne were, ich were nou ded. a 1307 *Thurish & Night.* in *Rel. Ant.* i. 241 This world were nou 3if winen nere. c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 217 If Peter were now alyve... he wolde sei þe wken not prestis of Crist. 1382 — *John* xviii. 30 If this were not a mysdoer, we hadden not bitakun hym to thee [1584 *Rhem.*, If he were not a malefactor, vve wold not haue deliuered him vp to thee]. 1520 MORE *Dynalogue* ii. Wks. 200/1 Yet wer it a dampnable error to worship anye if we should worship none at all. c1615 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* i. i, If I were given to that vanity... What a most precious subject had I purchased. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvi. And if I were a king, it should be otherwise. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 1. 3, I should very imperfectly execute the task... if I were merely to treat of battles and sieges. *Mod.* If he were to come, what should we do? If he came, I should take to flight. If I were you, I would not do it. If they should meet you, it would be awkward.

b. Conditional clause in *pluperf. subj.*, with past sense ('if he had come', 'would have come').

1382 WYCLIF *John* xi. 21 Lord, if thou haddest be here, my brother hadde not be ded [1539 CRANMER, Lord, yf thou haddest bene here, my brother had not dyed]. 1482 *Monk of*

Evesham (Arb.) 50 He hadde broughte plesaunte worde and tytyngys of my dampnacyn to hys father the deuyll, yeffe the merceye and goodnes of my lorde sente Nycholas had not wythstonde hym. 1614 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 610 If they had bene as hot for God, as they were for themselves, it had bene happy. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 120 Shame it were, if... we had gathered nothing. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 419 If he had altered it... it would descend to the sister of the whole blood. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* ii. i, If he Had killed me, he had done a kinder deed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 256 All his difficulties would have been greatly augmented if Anne had declared herself favourable to the Indulgence. *Mod.* If he would have consented, all would have been right.

4. In pregnant senses:

a. Even if, even though; though; granted that.

c1340 *Cursor M.* 579 (Fairf.) Þe saule wiþ-outen wene to ilk a man hit ys vn-seyne, if [Cott. þof; Gött. þou; Trin. þouge] hit of alle haue a sijt. [1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxi. 14 (15th c. MS.) Honorable... is þe name of pore before him, gife it be dispised before men.] 1572 R. H. tr. *Isaiah's* *Ghosts* (1596) 197 If Spirits of their owne accorde woulde gladly tell vs many thinges; yet we must not gine eare vnto them. *Mod.* If he did say so, you needn't believe him. If they are poor, they are at any rate happy.

† b. = If it is certain or true that; as sure as.

Obs. rare.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. iv. 74 If I stand heere, I saw him.

5. If that (north. if at) was formerly in use for the simple 'if'. Now arch.

c1200 ORMIN *Ded.* 249 He shall o Doimess daz3 Uss giffen heffness blisse, 3if þatt we shullenn wurp3 ben. a 1300 *Dame Siriv* in Wright *Anecd.* 3 If that thou me tellest skil I shal don after this wil. 1307 *Elegy* *Edw. I.* iv, Azein the hethene forte fyhte... Myself ychelde 3ef that y myhte. c1340 *Cursor M.* 5869 (Fairf.) Þai salle for-sop if atte I may Wir3 ij dayes were a-pon a day. c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 144 She wolde wepe, if that she saugh a Mous Kaught in a trappe, if it were deed or blode. c1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 1809 Yf þat y may, Wyth my handys y schall assay. 1509 BARCLAY *Slyp of Folly* (1874) I. 165 In the meane space, if that death vntretable Arrest the. 1605 SHAKS. *Leav. v.* iii. 262 If that her breath will mist or staine the stone, Why, then she liues. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* iv. i. 482 If that you conquer, I live to joy in your great triumph.

6. The conditional clause is often elliptical, and may dwindle down to *if* and a word or phrase sufficient to suggest the complete sense; so *if not* (= if a thing is, be, or were not), formerly sometimes = 'unless, except'.

c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 725 Knowe it 3ine 3e can. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Dan.* iii. 18 Our God... wil deliuer vs... But if not, be it known to thee, o King, yf we wil not serue thy gods. 1642 *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* ii. § 139. 61 He hath not authoritie to deliver it, if not by commandment. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 173 Frogs are of great vertue, if physically used. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* v, We are not to judge of the feelings of others by what we might feel if in their place. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 13 The style of Bede, if not elegant Latin, is yet correct, sufficiently classical. 1882 *Knowledge* II. 70 So that she might be cured, if possible. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 July 18/1 He measured six feet two, if an inch; he weighed eighteen stone, if a pound. 1895 R. H. SHERARD in *Bookman* Oct. 16/2 [He] labours hard over his proofs of the book, though little, if at all, over the newspaper proofs.

7. The conditional clause alone (by aposiopesis of the principal clause) is sometimes used as an exclamation to express (a) a wish or determination, e.g. *If I had only known!* (sc. I would have done so and so); (b) surprise or indignation, e.g. *If ever I heard the like of that! The wretch! if he has not smashed the window!*

c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* *Luke* xix. 42 3if þu wistest and wotlice on þysum þinum dæge þe ðe to sybbe synt. 1382 WYCLIF *Ibid.*, if thou haddest knowe, and thou, and sotheli in this thy day. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 393 If this kingdom would glorify the Lord in my behalf! 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* iii. ii, If he is not equipped for a housebreaker! *Mod. colloq.* Bless me! if there is not another of them!

† If of the conditional clause is often omitted (esp. with the subjunctive), its effect being usually given by inverting the order of subject and verb.

Formerly sometimes without inversion, esp. after *than*, and after *glad* (where if was perhaps confused with *that*).

c1275 *LAY.* 9295 Ac þere nadde he hi-come, nere hit [c1205 3if hit nere] for swikedome. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2473 Abbe þou poer ynou þou mist be glad & blipe. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. *Prolog.* 165 Were þere a belle on here beiz3. Men myste wite where þei went. c1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 34, I were right now of tales desolaat, Nere that a Marchant... Me taughte a tale. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 339 Be I taken I be hot dede. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. ii. 232 Were I Brutus, and Brutus Antony, there were an Antony, Would ruffle vp your Spirits. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 456 Had I but seru'd my God, with half the Zeale... he would not in mine Age Haue left me. 1649 LOVELEACE To *Lucasta, on going to the Wars*, I could not love thee (Deare) so much, Lov'd I not Honour more. 1707 WATTS *Hymn, 'When I survey'* v, Were the whole realm of nature mine, That were a present far too small. 1747 MORELL *Joshua* Air, O had I Jubal's lyre. To strains like his would I aspire. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* i. xvii, In three days (serve the breeze) the sun shall shine On our return. 1838 LYTTON *Richelieu* ii. i, Were Richelieu dead—his power were mine. *Mod.* I will come to-morrow, please God. Should you desire an interview, I shall not refuse to meet you. Should you find them, kindly let me know. You would see for yourself, were you here. Had they been careful this need not have happened.

1523 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. ccd. 794 The lordes... spared no more money than it had fallen from the cloudes. 1654 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Let.* (1888) 279 What would I give

I could avoid it when people speak of you? 1761 MURPHY *All in Wrong* iv. iv, Whatever he produces... I shall be glad you will, at any time, send to me. 1782 MISS BURNEV *Cecilia* viii. viii, I shall be glad you will inform me of it. 1802 tr. *Ducray-Dumbl's Victor* IV. 227, I would give something he was here. 1806 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) III. 26, I should be glad this compromise were made.

8. Phrases. (See also *EVEN if*, *WHAT if*.)

† a. All if, if all: even if, even though, although. (See ALL C. 10 a, b.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4246 (Cott.) Alle if [Gött. Al þou] þaire traupe al sunder ware. c1300 *Ibid.* 27674 (Cott. Galba) If all him-self neuer vnderstode. c1340 *Ibid.* 1991 (Fairf.) Al if na rayne on erþ felle. 1340-1557 [see ALL C. 10 b].

b. An if, and if (see AN CONJ. 2, AND C. 1 b)

= If. (Also occas. if an.) *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 282 An do3ter... Ich 3iuis þe to þi wi3f & 3if þou wolt bileue here. 1394-1857 An if, and if [see AN C. 1 b]. 1588, 1817 An if [see AN CONJ. 2]. 1749 If an [see AN CONJ. 2].

c. As if, followed by a clause containing a past subjunctive (sometimes ellipt.: cf. 6), or an infinitive expressing purpose or destination: As the case would be if; as though. (See AS CONJ. 9 b.)

[a 1000 *Kent. Glosses* 219 in Kluge *Angelsächs. Lesebuch* 59 *Vet ut si avis festinet*, oððe swa 3if e3st fuzel.] c1290 Michael 411 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 311 Ase 3if þow heolde ane clere candel bi-side an Appel r3t. c1410 LOVE *Bonauent. Mirr.* xxvii. (Gibbs MS.) If. 64 As 3eue he herd oure lord bydde hym ryse. 1535 COVERDALE *Prolog.* vii. 23 Like as yf a byrde haisted to the snare. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 136 Buying pewter, brasse, and such like implements, as if to set up house-keeping. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii, He defended his opinions with as much obstinacy as if he had been my patron. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xi, One... Washed his light limbs as if embalming them. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 8 Treating history as if it were a series of tableaux vivants intended to please the eye.

† d. But if: unless, except. *Obs.*

c1200-1596 [see BUT CONJ. 10 b].

† e. If case be (that): if it befall or happen

(that). Also if case that. (See CASE sb. 11.)

1525 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxli. [cviii.] 318 If case that my daughter haue some or daughter by hym. 1535-1630 [see CASE sb. 11].

f. If so be (that), if it happen that, supposing that: a somewhat rhetorical equivalent of simple 'if'. *arch.* and *dial.* (Also occas. if so were that; ellipt. † if so.)

[1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 5 And if so is that thou so be, Tell me thy shrit, in priuete. 1414 *Rolls Parit.* iv. 22 3if hit be so that they axke you by spekyng, or by writing.] 1495-6 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 114 Thynking that to be our next way, if so were that we wold not aduise you to com not up by the pryvie seale. a 1547 SURREY *Eneid* iv. 820 If so that yonder wicked head mist needes Recover port. 1559 MORWYN *Eneid* 175 If so be it the mesure of the blood excied three sextares. 1611 Bible *Josh.* xiv. 12 If so be the Lord will be with me, then I shall be able to driue them out. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 173 If so be we left the Road... they would wind about our horses legs. 1749 CHESTERF. *Let.* (1792) II. cciii. 269 If so be that I can get that affair done by the next post, I will not fail for to give your Lordship an account of it. 1861 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 183 'It's my opinion that any man can be a duke if so be it's born to him.'

II. 9. Introducing a noun-clause depending on the verb *see, ask, learn, doubt, know*, or the like: Whether. † Also, formerly, *if that*.

Beowulf (Z.) 273 Þu wast 3if hit is swa we soþlice seggan hyrdon. *Ibid.* 1319 Færgu 3if him were after neod-laþu niht 3e-tase. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 A3en chire to chiesien 3ief [hly wolden bare sceapende lufie. c1200 *Trin. Coll.* *Hen.* 81 Sum fortocne... warbi we mihten cnowen 3if it soð were þat þu seist. a 1400 *Isambard* 241 Aske we these folkes of þaire mete, And like 3ife we maye anygete. 1481 CANTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 38 He loked... a boutte yf ony body had seen hym. 1594 *First Pt. Contention* (1843) 37 We should not question if that he should live. 1611 Bible *Gen.* viii. 8 Hee sent forth a doue from him, to see if the waters were abated. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 163 Observe, if he disdains to yield the Prize. 1717 *Prior Alma* iii. 71 She doubts if two and two make four. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 623/1 He asked if his wife was there.

B. sb. The conditional conjunction (see A.) used as a name for itself; hence, a condition, a supposition. (Cf. BUT.) Often in the tautological collocation *ifs and ands* (ans): see AND C. = if.

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 47 What, quod the protectour, thou seruest me, I wene, with ifes and with andes. 1532 — *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 537/1 Though he put in for shame repentance thereunto, with ifes. c1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 24 By his ifs and supposings. 1613 *Answ. Uncasing of Machiavels Instr.* G. With ifs and ands he begins to say. 1690 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Conf. Granada* ii. i, *Abdai.* If I am king, and if my brother die—Lyndar. Two ifs scarce make one possibility. a 1711 *Ken Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 409 Ah if, sad if! Love should decay! 1849 HARE *Par. Serm.* II. 455 We are always raking up some if or other, to disturb our faith. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* ii. 214 'Tis but a mirror, shows one image forth, And leaves the future dark with endless 'ifs'.

Hence *If v.*, to say or use 'if': only in *ifing*.

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Dis.* 21 The Letter is ifing of it now again too; with a 'What if the Mercenary Ministers [etc.]'. 1887 *Pierre* (Dakota) *Collegian* II. No. 3. 2 But ifing will not endow a college.

1-fa, early ME. form of FAD.

† I'fa/ds, int. *Obs.* In 7 y'fads, i'vads. [A parallel form to y'facks, i'fags, i'fegs.] In faith.

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* iii. ii, Would you sell us? 'Tis like you, y'fads!

I-failed, i-failed, ME. pa. ppls. of **FAIL** *v.*
I-faired, of FAIR *v.*, to make fair, beautify.

I'faith, in faith: see **FAITH** *v.* 12 b.

+I-falle, v. Obs. [OE. *gefeallan* (= OHG. *gefallan*), *f. feallan* **FALL** *v.*] *intr.* To fall, befall.
Beowulf (Z.) 2835 He eorðan gefeoll. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxvii. 9 Me eac fela þinn edwita on gefeoll. c. 1250 *Kent. Sermon* in *O. E. Misc.* 29 So iuel aenture þet wyn failede.

I-falle(n, ME. pa. pple. of **FALL** *v.*

+I-fang, i-fo, v. Obs. Forms: see **FANO** *v.* 1
[OE. *gefan* (= OHG. *gifthan*, MHG. *gevdhen*, Goth. *gafahan*), *f. fōn* (see **FANG** *v.* 1)] *trans.* To lay hold of, take, grasp, seize.

c. 888 *K. Ælfred Boeth.* xxxix. § 1 Æt he gefehþ þæt. c. 1000 *Ælfric Collog.* in *Wt.*-Wulker 93/12 Swa hwæt swa ic gefo. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 131 De mon þe wel deð he wel ifeð. c. 1205 *LAY.* 7254 Þæt is a muchel æit-lond. . . þet Bruttes ærest ifeng. *Ibid.* 8231 3if ich hine mai eower ifon [c. 1275 obwa fon]. *Ibid.* 22583 He on uaste iung fæiere his iweden. a. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 612 3if ich hit mai ifo. *Ibid.* 1645 Þu seist þæt gromes þe ifop. a. 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 694 He him nolde ægen ifo.

+I-fare, v. Obs. Forms: see **FARE** *v.* 1 [OE. *gefaran* (= OHG. *gifarān*, *giwarān*), *f. faran* to **FARE**.] *intr.* To go, proceed, fare.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John 1. 43 Ðæs on merne walde gefara in galileam. c. 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1355 Eall. under hrof gefor. c. 1205 *LAY.* 6090 Þus l-iur [c. 1275 ferde forl] al Belin king. *Ibid.* 26595 Þus be iuerden fiftene millen.

I-fare(n, ME. pa. pple. of **FARE** *v.*, to journey, go.
+I-fast, v. Obs. [OE. *gefestan* (= OHG. *gi-festān*, MHG. *gevesten*), *f. festan* **FAST** *v.* 1] *trans.* To make fast, confirm, settle.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xii. 1 Winzeard zesette moinn. . . & zefæste [Ag. *Gosp.* zesette] Ða Ðæm londe-bigenum. c. 1205 *LAY.* 22551 Þis forward he inaste, and zides he funde. a. 1300 *Fall & P.* 95 in *E. E. P.* 15 Al in helle were i-fast.

I-fast, -e, ME. pa. pple. of **FAST** *v.* 1 and 2.
I-fat, of FET *v.* **I-fed, of FEED** *v.*

+I'fegs, int. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: (with or without apostrophe) 7 i'fao(k, i'feok, i'fex, 7-8 i', y'facks, i', y', efackins, 8 i, efags, efacks, i, efacks, efackings, ifackins, 9 i'fakins. [Per-versions of *i' faith, in faith:* see **FEGS** and **I'FADS**.] Used, esp. by 17th and 18th c. dramatists, as a trivial oath amounting to a simple asseveration: In faith, by my faith.

1610 *B. Jonson Alch.* i. ii. *Dap.* I-fac, I doe not. You are mistaken. *Fac.* How! swear by your fac? . . . *Dap.* I-fac's no oath. a. 1625 *FLETCHER Nice Valour* iv. Wks. (Ritldg.) II. 467/1 I'fex have they. 1673 *WYCHERLEY Gentlem. Dancing-Master* II. ii. *Mrs. Cant.* Y'facks, but you shan't. I'll ask him. . . *Don.* Y'fackins, but you shan't ask him! 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 137 ¶ 2 He . . . will tell you, That I'fackins, such a Thing is true. 1742 *FIELDING J. Andrews* i. xiv. Ifags! the gentleman has caught a traitor. *Ibid.* i. xiv. Ifacks, a good story. 1775 *SHERIDAN Duenna* III. vi. Efacks, Father, I should have guessed as much. 1785 *HUTTON Bran New Wark* 16 Good friends, these er sad dungs, efelings. 1825 *BROCKETT, I'fakins*, in faith—a frequent asseveration.

b. In earnest.
1687 *CONGREVE Old Bach.* iv. iv. Nay, dear Cocky, don't cry, I was but in jest, I was not ifeck.

I-feined, ME. pa. pple. of **FEIGN** *v.* **Ifel, obs. form of EVIL** *a.* **I-fele:** see **YFELE** *v.*, to feel. **I-fel(l, pa. t. of I-FALL.** **I-felle:** see **YFELL** *v.*, to fell. **I-felled, i-feld, ME.** pa. pple. of **FELL** *v.* **I-feng, pa. t. of FANG, I-FANG** *v.*, to seize.

+I-feond, -de. Obs. [OE. *gefiend*, -fynd pl.: see **FIEND**.] Enemies.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 12 Hw æron ær zefynd him betwynan. c. 1205 *LAY.* 9876 Þa ær weoren ifeondes, makede boom to frifjonde. *Ibid.* 16077 Þu hauest. . . þine ifan þe biuoren, & þine ifeond beofen.

I-ferre: see **YFERE** *sb.* and *adv.*

I-fered, ME. pa. pple. of **FEAR** *v.*, to terrify.

-iferous, combining form of the suffix -FEROUS.

I-feeld, ME. pa. pple. of **FESE, FREEZE** *v.* 1, to drive.

I-fet, of FET *v.*, to fetch. **I-fetered, i-fetred, of FETTER** *v.* 1 **I-fethered, i-fepered, of FEATHER *v.***

-ific, comb. form of the suffix -FIC, q.v.

-ification, comb. form of suffix -FICATION, q.v.
The *-i* is always present, either as the L. stem-vowel or its representative, as in *glori(-a)-fication, multi(-a)-fication, fruct(-i)-fication*, or as connecting vowel, as in *oss(-i)-fication*.

I-fiht, early ME. form of **FIGHT** *sb.* **I-find:** see **YFIND** *v.*, to find. **I-flemed, i-flemd, ME.** pa. ppls. of **FLEME** *v.*, to chase. **I-floured, i-flured, of FLOWER** *v.* **I-flown, -en, i-flozen, of FLEE** *v.* **I-fo, I-foman:** see **FOE, FOEMAN**. **I-fo, i-fon:** see **I-FANO** *v.*, to seize. **I-foghte(n, i-fogten, i-foghten, ME.** pa. pple. of **FIGHT** *v.* **I-folde(n, of FOLD** *v.* **I-fonded, of FAND *v.*, to try. **I-fongen, of FANG, I-FANO *v.* **I-forth:** see **YFORTH** *v.*, **AFFORD *v.* **I-fostered, ME.** pa. pple. of **FOSTER** *v.* **I-founded, of FOUND *v.* **I-frede:** see **FREDE, YFREDE** *v.*, to feel. **I-free, i-freezen:** see **YFREE** *v.*, to set free.********

+I-freeond, -de, sb. pl. Obs. [OE. *gefrind*, -frynd, *f. frōnd*, **FRIEND**.] Friends.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 12 On Ðam dæge wurdon herodes and pilatus zefrynd. c. 1205 *LAY.* 7715 Feond-scipe alegen, makien feolle ifreond. *Ibid.* 11591 Her king wende þæt heo weoren ifreonde.

I-fret, i-fretten, ME. pa. ppls. of **FRET** *v.*
I-frijed, of FRY *v.* **I-frore(n, of FREEZE *v.***

Ifsoever, adv. nonce-rod. [After *when-, where-soever*.] If in any circumstances; if ever.

1847-57 *DE QUINCEY Secr. Societies* Suppl. note, Wks. VII. 300 Some bold fictions that should for ever stop the mouth of the Christian, whensoever or ifsoever any opening dawned for uttering a gleam of truth.

I-fuled, ME. pa. pple. of **FOUL** *v.* **I-fulled, i-fullet, of FILL *v.* **I-furn:** see **FERN** *adv.* and *a.*, former, -ly. **I-furred, ME.** pa. pple. of **FUR** *v.***

+I-fuse, v. Obs. [ME. *ifusen* (*ii*), *iusen*:—OE. *gefsyan*, *f. fsyan* to hasten, **FUSE** *v.* 1]

1. *trans.* To cause to make haste, hasten, hurry.
Beowulf (Z.) 217 Winde zefysed flota. a. 1000 *Cædmon's Exord.* 54 Werod was zefysed. c. 1205 *LAY.* 22123 He wolde hine ifusen to ane bare walm.

2. *intr.* To make haste, to hasten.

c. 1205 *LAY.* 503 An horsen & an foten forð heo ifusten. *Ibid.* 28946 Forð heo iusuden.

-ify, combining form of the verbal suffix -FY, q.v.
I-fynd: see **YFIND** *v.*, to find.

I-ga, i-gan, ME. forms of **I-go** *v.*

I-gabbet, ME. pa. pple. of **GAB *v.* 1**

+Igad, i'gad (ig'æd), int. Obs. Variant of **EAG**; see **GOD**, and cf. **ICOD**.

1671 *VILLIERS (Dk. Buckham) Rehearsal* 1. (Arb.) 37 I gad, I'll e'en kneel down, and he shall cut my head off. *Ibid.* v. 111 I'll justify it to be as grand to the eye, every whit, I gad, as that great scene in Harry the Eighth, and grander too, I gad. 1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* v. xiv, I gad, I understand nothing of the matter. 1728 *VANBR. & CIB. Prov. Husb.* iv. i, I gad, if I don't keep a tight Hand on my Tit, here, she'll [etc.].

I-gaderen: see **GATHER** *v.*

+I-gain, adv. and prep. north. dial. Obs. [a. ON. *i gegn* again, in turn, against; corresp. to OE. *on gegn*, *on gægn*: see **AGAIN**.]
A. adv. In reply, in turn; again.

c. 1225 *Metr. Hom.* 47 And he igain to thaim gan sai, Crist. . . am I noht. *Ibid.* 149 This ermet. . . bad him com igain.

B. prep. Against; to meet.

c. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 4 And stithe stand igain the fend. *Ibid.* 149 The monkes com al him igaine.

Hence (with genitival -es) **Iga'nes, egaynes**, in same sense.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 469 (Gött.) Saint mychal. . . Ras egaynes him forto fight. c. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 54 Quat thou hanis done In licheri igaines me.

I-gan, pa. t. of I-GIN *v.* **Obs.**

I-gast, a. Obs. see **AGEST**.

+I-gastliche, adv. Obs. [Cf. **AGHAST**.] Fearfully, terribly.

c. 1205 *LAY.* 17869 Of him comen leomen igastliche scinen.

Igasuric (igasiu'rik), a. Chem. [ad. F. *igasurique*, *f. igasur*, the Malay name for St. Ignatius' Bean: see -ic.] In *igasuric acid*, an acid contained in small quantities in the St. Ignatius' bean, *nux vomica*, and the root of *Strychnos colubrina*.

1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 215 *Igasuric acid* occurs in combination with *Strychnia* in *nux vomica* and the St. Ignatius bean. 1865-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 242 *Igasuric acid* precipitates acetate of lead.

So **Igasurate**, a salt of *igasuric acid*. **Igasurine**, a poisonous alkaloid found in *nux vomica*, discovered by Desnoix in 1853.

1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex. Igasurate.* 1865-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 243 The *igasurates* are for the most part soluble in water and in alcohol. *Ibid.*, *Igasurine* crystallises in colourless prisms, having a silky lustre. 1879 *H. C. WOOD Therap.* 308 The *igasurates* of *strychnia* and of *brucia*.

Igdrasil: see **YGGDRASIL**. **I-gederen, -unge:** see **GATHER** *v.*, **GATHERING**. **I-geng, obs. form of GANG *sb.***

I-gerd, pierced, ME. pa. pple. of **GIRD *v.* 2
c. 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 2729 Duk Basyn. . . þors þe heued i-gerd þer was, & ful down ded.**

I-gerd, ME. pa. pple. of **GEAR *v.* **I-gessyd, of GUESS *v.* **I-jete, of EAT *v.*******

Ight, var. eight, AUGHT *sb.* 1 **Obs., possession.
1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 378 This Priamus had in his ight [*M.S. Fairfax* 3 yhte] A wife and Ilecuba she bight.**

Igt, obs. var. OUGHT *v.* **I-gilt, ME. *f. GILT* *ppl. a.***

+I-gin, v. Obs. [A parallel form to OE. *on-ginnan*, *AGIN* *v.*] To begin; in pa. t. = *gan*.

c. 1205 *LAY.* 18127 In are brade strete þe igon [c. 1275 i-gan] mete þreo cnihtes.

+I-ginet, pa. pple. Obs. [Cf. **GIN** *v.* 2] Contrived, devised.

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1981 Þis pinfule gin was o swuch wise igit.

I-gistend, I-gladed, I-glewed, ME. pa. ppls. of **GESTEN, GLAD, GLUE** *vb.*

|| Igloo (ig'loo). [Eskimo, = house.]

1. An Eskimo dome-shaped hut; esp. one built of blocks of compact snow.

[1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 71 The Groenlanders speak fast, . . . Iglum, a House.] 1856 *KANE Arctic Expl.* I. xxix. 380 The hut or igloo [of Smith Sound Eskimos]. . . was a single rude elliptical apartment, built not un-

skillfully of stone, the outside lined with sods. 1864 *C. F. HALL Life with Esquimaux* xi. (1865) 170 [They] commenced sawing out snow-blocks, while I carried them to a suitable spot for erecting the igloo. 1878 *NARES Polar Sea* I. iii. 53 The settlement of Etah. . . consisted of three stone igloos, and one but roofed over with canvas.

2. The cavity in the snow above a seal's breathing hole (Ogilvie, 1882).

I-gloset, ME. pa. pple. of **GLOZE** *v.* 1 **I-gloupet, of GULP *v.* **I-glyden, of GLIDE *v.* **I-gnahn, i-gnawe, of GNAW *v.* **I-gname, early f. YAM.********

+Igna'ro. Obs. [a. It. *ignaro* adj.:—L. *ignārus* 'ignorant'; the use in English may have been derived from Spenser. In F., *ignare* sb. occurs in the 14th c.] An ignorant person, ignoramus.

[1590 *SPENSER F.* Q. i. viii. 31 His name Ignaro did his nature right aread.] 1620 *SANDERSON Sermon* II. 158 Your mere ignaro's, what they err, they err for company; they judge not at all. 1634 *HEYWOOD & BROME Lancash. Witches* i. H.'s Wks. 1874 IV. 175 A meere Ignaro, and not worth acknowledgement. 1644 *BP. MAXWELL Prærog. Chr. Kings* Ded. 9 Ignaroes who are better versed in the Statutes and Acts of Parliament, than in the Acts of Christ. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* i. xvii. 110 We poor Ignaro's.

Ignatium (ignē'jān), a. and sb. Also 7 **Ignatius, Ignation.** [f. personal name *Ignati-us* (see def.) + -AN.] **A. adj.**

1. Pertaining to Ignatius Loyola (1491–1556), or to the Order of Jesus founded by him.

1605 *WILLET Hexapla in Gen.* 184 Thus farre this Ignatius setarie. c. 1620 *SYLVESTER Hen. Gl.* Ded. Sonn., O! just revenge, rout out th' Ignation Pack. 1626 *L. OWEN Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 68 The same Ignatius societie. 1679 *Let. Vind. Ref. Ch.* 8 These Ignatius Loyolists do very much derogate from Gods Great Attributes of Justice and Sanctity.

2. Of or belonging to St. Ignatius, bishop of Antioch, martyred at Rome early in the 2nd century; esp. in *Ignatian Epistles*, letters attributed to him, the authenticity of which, in the various forms in which they have been handed down, has been the subject of much controversy.

[1647 *USHEA (title) Appendix Ignatiana*, continens genuinas ejus epistolas.] 1832 *MURDOCK tr. Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1841) I. 89 Indeed the whole subject of the Ignatian epistles is involved in much obscurity and perplexity. 1846 *W. CURETON Vindict. Ignat.* Appx., Opinions of various learned men respecting the Ignatian Epistles from the year 1650 down to the discovery of the Syriac Version.

B. sb. A follower of Ignatius Loyola; a JESUIT.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 393 This also was the Ignatians device. 1626 *L. OWEN Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 15 Take notice, what foule mouth companions these Ignatians are. a. 1683 *OLDHAM Wks.* (1685) 2 A sear'd Ignatians Conscience, Harden'd, as his own Face, with Impudence.

Hence **Ignatianist** = **IGNATIUS** *B.*

1716 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 4 Made by the said Ignatians for the Popish Schools.

Ignatius' Bean. = Bean of St. Ignatius (see **BEAN** 4), the poisonous seed of *Strychnos Ignatii*. Also, in South America, applied to the medicinal seed of *Ficvillea trilobata* and some other cucurbitaceous plants.

1751 *SIR J. HILL Mat. Med.*, *Fruits* xiii. 506 (heading) *Faba Sancti Ignatii*, St. Ignatius' Bean. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl. Ignatius' Bean.*, it is a dry and hard fruit, or kernel of a fruit, of the size of a large hazel-nut. 1822-24 *GOOT'S Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 627 The *nux vomica* and Ignatius' bean . . . combine, with an intense bitter, a most active narcotic virtue. 1880 *BENTLEY & TRIMEN Med. Plants* III. *Sub Tab.* 179 The . . . name of St. Ignatius' Beans . . . is also used in South America to designate the seeds of several medicinal Cucurbitaceous plants.

+Igna've, a. Obs. rare^o. [ad. L. *ignāvus*: see next.] Slow, sluggish. Hence **+Ignavely** *adv.*
1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Ignave*, cowardly, sluggish. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 501 They do it so ignavely.

+Ignavy. Obs. [ad. L. *ignāvi-a*, n. of quality *f. ignāvus* idle, sluggish, *f. I-2 = in-* not + *gnāvus* busy, diligent.] Sluggishness, slowness, sloth.

1543 *JOYE Confut. Winchester's Art.* aivb, Our own sluggishness negligence and ignauey is the cause therof. 1545 — *Exp. Dan.* xii. 234 What ignauey and sleugh is ther to any godly reformation? 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 97 The violence . . . may be obtained, or its ignavy excited. (1850 *CARLYLE Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. (1872) 122 Nations, sunk in blind ignavia, demand a universal-suffrage Parliament to heal their wretchedness.)

+Igneal, a. Obs. rare¹. [f. L. *igne-us* **IGNEOUS** + -AL. Cf. F. (medical) *ignéal*.] Fiery.

1669 *WORLDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 7 Igneal Flames, and Claps of Thunder.

+Ignean, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -AN.] Fiery. 1635 *PERSON Varieties* i. 12 The Comets. . . and falling Stars, etc. whereof many are neighbours with this Ignean-sphere, we visibly see. *Ibid.* II. iv. 61 Comets being of the number of ignean and fiery meteors.

+Igneeduct. Obs. rare¹. [irreg. *f. L. igni-s* fire, after *aqueduct*.] A vent or passage for fire.

1676 *HODGSON in Phil. Trans.* XI. 763 The mouth of these Igneeducts.

Igneo-aqueous, a. [f. *igneo-*, as comb. form of L. *igneus* igneous + *AQUEOUS*.] Due to the agency of both fire and water.

1822 *Sidercal Messenger* I. 215 We may look upon the state of igneo-aqueous solution . . . as one in which the water-substance is in a gaseous state.

Igneous (ignē'us), a. [f. L. *igne-us* of fire, fiery (*f. igni-s* fire) + -OUS. (F. has *igné*, It. *igneo*.)]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fire; fiery. 1664 H. MOORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 496 There are many instances how Ignescens and Lucid they (the bodies of angels) are. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Math. & Spir.* (1782) I. xx. 267 The soul... was first conceived to be an aerial, or an igneous substance. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 327 Earthquakes and igneous exhalations. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* ii. 39 Volcanoes, earthquakes, and other igneous phenomena.

2. Resulting from, or produced by, the action of fire; esp. in *Geol.* Produced by volcanic agency (opposed to AQUEOUS 3).

1665 GLANVILLE *Scepstis Sci.* xx. 127 Ignorant of the immediate way of Ignescens solutions. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 455 The igneous origin of basalts. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 48 The analysis of mineral bodies... in experiments... on their igneous fusion. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. iv. 58 Basalt and other igneous rocks. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* viii. 146 The cleft... has been once filled by a wall of igneous rock called a trap-dike.

Ignescens (ignēs'sent), *a.* and *sb.* rare. [*ad.* L. *ignescens*-em, pres. pple. of *ignescere* to take fire, become inflamed, inchoative of **ignere*, *f. igni-s* fire.]

A. *adj.* Kindling, bursting into flame; firing up. *lit.* and *fig.*

1828 WEBSTER, *Ignescens*, emitting sparks of fire, when struck with steel; scintillating, as ignescens stones. *Fourcroy*. 1882 HALL CAINE *Recol. Rossetti* 132 The outbursts of her ignescens hate.

B. *sb.* An ignescens body or substance.

a 1828 tr. *Fourcroy* in Webster (1828). Many other stones beside this class of ignescens, produce a real scintillation when struck against steel.

† **Ignible**, *a.* *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [*ad.* L. type **ignibilis*, *f. igni-re* to IGNITE: see -BLE.] Capable of ignition; ignitable.

1678 R. [RUSSELL] *Geber* n. i. iii. xii. 80 A metallick Body... ignible (or sustaining Ignition).

† **Ignic**, *a.* *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [*f.* L. *ignis* fire + -IC.] Of or pertaining to fire.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* ii. v. 59 Terrica is an Ignic Invention, for the cheaper making of all kinds of Burnt-earths. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ignicus*, ignic.

Ignicolist (ignikōlist), [*f.* L. *igni-s* fire + -cola, *f. col-ere* to worship + -IST. Cf. F. *ignicole* (1752).] A fire-worshipper.

1816 T. MAURICE *Ruins Babylon* ii. 43 In whatever region of the earth this infatuated race of ignicolists took up their abode, the sacred fire immediately began to burn. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Frnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 340 The ancient Persians were ignicolists, adoring etherial fire.

Igniferous (ignifērōs), *a.* [*f.* L. *etherial*, *f. igni-s* fire: see -FEROUS.] Fire-bearing; producing fire. Also *fig.* Hence **Igniferousness**.

1618 DEKKER *Owl's Almanach* 11 The manner how to dash it [fire] out of the igniferous flint. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Igniferousness*, fire-bearing or producing Quality. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 114 This same igniferous matter was but... a piece of lime. 1889 *Fabian Ess.* 209 The igniferous orators of the Socialist party.

Ignific, *a.* [*f.* L. type **ignific-us*, *f. igni-s* fire: see -FIC.] Producing fire.

1753 B. MARTIN *Philos. Brit.* II. 280 If the ignific Particles of Light are sufficiently condensed... by a... Burning-Glass, they become ardent and burn.

† **Ignifluous**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [*f.* late L. *igniflu-us* (*f. igni-s* fire + *flu-us* flowing) + -OUS.] Flowing with fire.

1623 COCKERAM, *Ignifluous*, full of fire. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 277 The Sea, which is sometimes of such an ignifluous lustre, as if it were full of Starrs. 1721 in BAILEY; hence in some mod. Dicts.

Igniform (ignifōrm), *a.* rare. [*f.* L. *igni-s* fire + -FORM.] Of the form of fire.

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 322 Democritus held the soul of the world to be an igniform deity. 1844 WOOD tr. *Bacon's Nov. Org.* II. § 7. 129 We must examine... whether that spirit is... aeriform or igniform.

Ignify (ignifai), *v.* rare. [*f.* L. type **ignificare*, *f. igni-s* fire: see -FY. (Cf. late L. *ignefacere*.)] *trans.* To set on fire, to cause to burn.

a 1856 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1598) 575 O *tace, tace*, or all the fat will be ignified. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ignify*, to burn. 1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 445 It is also probable, that the Solid parts of the Sun... are thoroughly ignified in the same manner as the Bricks in the Roof and Sides of a Furnace are. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. v. 18 Let the Memorial... Be doom'd to ignify our Pipes. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* 813 There is Bryant, as quiet, as cool, and as dignified, As a smooth, silent iceberg, that never is ignified.

Hence **Ignified** *ppl. a.*; **Ignifying** *vbl. sh.*

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xiii. (1701) 599/2 Falling-Stars... may be made either by pieces blown off from the true Stars... or from a company of ignifying Atoms, meeting and joining together to effect it. 1763 W. STUKELEY *Palaogr. Sacra* 72 The sun formed, out of the ignified part of matter.

Ignigenous (ignidženās), *a.* rare. [*f.* L. *ignigena* fire-born (epithet of Dionysus), *f. igni-s* fire + -genus, from *gen-* stem of *gignere* to produce + -OUS.] Produced by fire, or by the action of fire.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Ignigenous*, ingendred in or by Fire. 1818 BLACKW. *Mag.* II. 375 How difficult it is to distinguish between ignigenous and Neptunian formations. a 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat. Hist. Dee Side* (1855) 5 The obdurate primary and ignigenous rocks.

† **Igniparous**, *a.* *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [*f.* L. *igni-s* fire + -par-us bringing forth + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* xix. 770 Nothing is more igniparous or productive of fire [than Nitre].

Ignipotent (ignipōtēnt), *a.* [*f.* L. *ignipotent-em* having power over fire, an epithet of Vulcan, *f. potens* powerful.] Ruling or having power over fire.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ignipotent*, mighty by fire. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xxi. 398 Th' pow'r ignipotent her word obeys. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr. Fire & Ale* xii, But, spite of her shrieks, the ignipotent knight... To the skies in a sky-rocket bore her.

Hence + **Ignipotence**. *Obs.* rare^{-o}.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Ignipotence*, efficacy, prevalence against or power over Fire.

Ignipuncture (ignipōnktūi), *Surg.* [*f.* L. *igni-fire* + PUNCTURE.] Puncture with a white-hot styliform cantery.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ignipuncture*, Ricket's mode of treating disease... by the introduction of platinum needles at a white heat. 1888 *Medical News* LIII. 216 (Cent. Dict.) Each gland should be treated by ignipuncture.

† **Ignis fatuus** (ignīs fætiūds). [*med.* or *mod.L.* = foolish fire.] A phosphorescent light seen hovering or flitting over marshy ground, and supposed to be due to the spontaneous combustion of an inflammable gas (phosphuretted hydrogen) derived from decaying organic matter; popularly called *Will-o'-the-wisp*, *Jack-a-lantern*, etc.

It seems to have been formerly a common phenomenon; but is now exceedingly rare.

When approached, the *ignis fatuus* appeared to recede, and finally to vanish, sometimes reappearing in another direction. This led to the notion that it was the work of a mischievous sprite, intentionally leading benighted travellers astray. Hence the term is commonly used allusively or fig. for any delusive guiding principle, hope, aim, etc.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 11 b, This impression scene on the land, is called in Latine, *Ignis fatuus*, foolish fire, that hareth not, but only seareth foolies. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Ignis fatuus*, a kind of slight exhalation set on fire in the night time, which oftentimes causeth men to wander out of their way. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 509 An *Ignis fatuus* that bewitches And leads Men into Pools and Ditches. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 789 *Ignis fatui*, tho there be many boggy Swamps and Marshes, are seldom, if any are seen there. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xxi. 134 Floating bodies of fire... the *ignis fatuus*, or wandering fire. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* I. (1814) 26 To avoid being led astray by the *ignis fatuus* the most secure method is to carry a lamp.

fig. 1599 Broughton's *Lett.* xii. 40 To fetch light from their Heathenish *Ignis fatuus*. 1631 *Star Cham.* Cases (Camden) 31 For St Arthur Savage, he is the *primus mobile*, the *ignis fatuus* that misleads all the rest. 1777 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 264 What an *ignis fatuus* this ambition is? 1824 BYRON *Poem* xiv. liv, Following the 'ignis fatui' of mankind. 1866 DR. ARGVLL *Philos. Belief* Pref. 7 That *ignis fatuus* of the time—uniformity of worship throughout the three kingdoms.

attrib. 1808 BYRON *To youthful friend* xvii, An *ignis fatuus* gleam of love.

Ignitable, -ible (ignitāb'l, -ib'l), *a.* [*f.* IGNITE *v.* + -ABLE, -IBLE.] Capable of being ignited.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 52 Such bodies only strike fire as have a sulphur or ignitable parts within them. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 64 The explosion of an ignitable substance. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 497 Some dense street of ignitable warehouses. 1860 J. WHITESIDE *Italy* xi. 106 Two piles of wood, mixed with ignitable materials. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. viii. 174 To find ignitable substances.

Hence **Ignitability**, -ibility.

1809 *Europ. Mag.* LV. 20 Accident... from the ignitability of the materials.

† **Ignite**, *a.* *Obs.* [*ad.* L. *ignit-us*, *pa. pple.* of *ignire*-re (see next).] Intensely heated, in a state of white or red heat; glowing with heat, fiery. Also *fig.* hot, ardent.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 814 That we might know his cheritie Ignite, Ardent, and hait. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. 55 These vaporous exhalations, whereof all the ignite and fiery Meteors... are composed. a 1650 *Venim. Qual. Tobacco* in *Arab. Jas. I. Countess* (1869) App. 86 Tobacco is an ignite Plant. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 173 The ignite and suffocating Air, which infests the Burning Zone. *Ibid.* 175 The Ignite Damps... that finding no Vent, cause Earthquakes... if they escape through the Pores of the Earth. 1673 RAY *Journ.* Low C. 83 A Purse made of Alumen plumosum... put into a Pan of burning Charcoal till it was thoroughly ignite. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* 72 Without... any other prolific Heat, but that of the Sun, and such ignite Particles as the Earth may afford.

Ignite (ignitē), *v.* [*f.* prec., or L. *ignit-* ppl. stem of *ignire* to set on fire, *f. igni-s* fire.]

1. *trans.* To subject to the action of fire, to make intensely hot, to cause to glow with heat; in chemical use, *spec.* to heat to the point of combustion or chemical change.

1666 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Sept., V^e heate with a long set of faire and warme weather had even ignited the aire and prepar'd the materials to conceive the fire. 1795 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 327 A piece of the substance was ignited to whiteness, and then quenched in a large bulk of cold water. 1838 C. TOMLINSON *Stud. Man. Nat. Philos.* I. 44 By incandescence we mean a glowing heat; and this is altogether different from ignition, since in the latter process the body is chemically changed; and generally speaking, a body can be ignited but once, whereas a body may be brought to a state of incandescence many times. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 187 The liquid is now evaporated to dryness, and the dry residue ignited and melted in a covered platinum vessel. 1889 *Nature* 31 Jan. 325/2 On evaporating a quantity and igniting in a platinum dish.

2. In popular use: To set fire to, to kindle.

[1755] JOHNSON, *Ignite*, to kindle, to set on fire. A chymical term.] 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 64 His preparation would not ignite any substance whatever, even gunpowder. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxy. 189 Half a box of matches was consumed in the effort to ignite it [a lamp]. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* iv. 125 We shrink and shrivel in the flames That low desire ignites and feeds.

b. *fig.* To light up, as if on fire.

1871 TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* ix. 94 Over the rugged face of the Breithorn itself the light fell as if in splashes, igniting its glaciers.

3. *intr.* To take fire; to begin to burn.

1818 TODD, *Ignite*, to become red-hot. A term of chymistry. 1828 WEBSTER, *Ignite*, to take fire; to become red with heat. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 90 A serious accident occurred... from the fuse of a shell igniting. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/1 The gas ignited, and the explosion followed.

Hence **Igniting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* v. 1382 From friction... might spring The igniting cause.

Ignited (ignitēd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* IGNITE *v.* + -ED.] *a.* Made glowing or incandescent. *b.* Set on fire, kindled. † *c.* *fig.* Hot, ardent.

a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 61 Masses of ignited matter thrown up a great way into the air. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 212 Plato... enumerating the ignited juices, names wine in the first place, and tar in the second. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 277 When this acid is placed on ignited coals, it emits a dense aromatic fume. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. v. 132 In a cylindrical beam... I placed an ignited spirit-lamp. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 384 Pinching... ignited rods of iron between indented rollers.

Igniter (ignitēr), [*f.* as prec. + -ER.] *a.* One who ignites. *b.* A device to set fire to an explosive or combustible.

1883 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 514 The slow-burning fuse would give its igniter a minute or so of grace to walk quietly away. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 129/2 Patent Igniters and Instantaneous Fuses. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 17 Sept. 187/2 An infernal machine... provided with a time exploder or igniter.

Ignition, -ibility: see IGNITABLE.

Ignition (ignifōn). [*f.* *med.* or *mod.L.* *ignition-em*, *n.* of action *f. igni-re* to IGNITE. Cf. F. *ignition* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. The action of subjecting to the full action of fire; esp. Heating to the point of combustion, or of chemical change with evolution of light and heat; the condition of being so heated or on fire.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 271 Ignition is calcination, the fire reducing violent bodies into Calx. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 297 Silver will endure Ignition for a good while before it be brought to Fusion. 1685 *Effects of Mot.* II. 10 The parts may be not only intensely heated, but brought to an actual ignition. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. ix. 354 Bodies in certain degrees of heat appear luminous. A body which is thus rendered luminous is said to be ignited, and the effect itself is called ignition. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) III. 111. 163 It loses no weight in any degree of heat below ignition. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 557 The crucible must be heated above 700° of Fahrenheit, which is the point of ignition of zinc. At this temperature the metal inflames, burning with a dazzling white and green flame. 1827 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xxxviii. 218 A portion of the gas... caused dull ignition of the platina. 1838 [see IGNITE *v.* 1].

2. The action of setting fire to anything; the process or fact of taking or catching fire, or beginning actually to burn; also, *loosely*, burning.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* viii, The progress of the ignition, which having reached its extremity, the explosion took place. 1830 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 169 Like burning banners o'er a fiend-host there Arrested in flight. 1840 *Statem. Steam Navig.* 44 Fire, from spontaneous ignition of coal in the bunkers. 1846 C. G. ADDISON *Contracts* II. iv. § 3 (1883) 734 As the insurers take upon themselves only the risk of fire, they will not be responsible unless there has been actual ignition of the property insured. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. 9 By friction a lucifer-match is raised to the temperature of ignition.

b. A means of igniting or setting on fire.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 101 This Arm [Demondion's breech-loading percussion gun] is one of the first in which cartridges containing their own ignition were used.

† **Ignitious**, *a.* *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [*f.* IGNITION: see -IOUS.] Susceptible of ignition.

1753 B. MARTIN *Philos. Brit.* II. 278 Bodies are hotter or colder, as they contain a greater and lesser Quantity of ignitious particles.

Ignitive (ignitiv), *a.* rare. [*f.* L. stem *ignit-* (see IGNITE *v.*) + -IVE: cf. *unitive*.] Having the property of igniting or taking fire.

1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captain. N. Amer.* 174 The Indians... are acquainted with its combustible or ignitive properties.

Ignivomous (ignivōmōs), *a.* [*f.* late L. *ignivom-us* (Lactantius), *f. igni-s* fire + *vom-ere* to vomit: see -OUS.] Vomiting fire. Also *fig.*

1663 HARNET *Pop. Impost.* 70 What a Monstrous Coyle would Six or Seven Ignivomous priests keepe in hell. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxii. (1647) 150 This ignivomous curse... did bark at and deeply bite the poore Albigenes. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xiii. (1701) 580/1 Ignivomous Eruptions, as that of Etna. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 239 There are other ignivomous Mountains besides Hecja; yet all are cover'd with Snow. 1711 DERHAM *Ibid.* XXVII. 275 The Month of the ignivomous Cavern. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 97 Throughout the whole of 1812 this small opening was ignivomous.

Hence **Ignivomousness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Ignivomousness*, Fire vomiting Quality, such as that of Vulcano's or burning Mountains.

Ignobility (ignobiliti). [ad. L. *ignobilitas*, n. of quality f. *ignobilis* IGNOBLE, after nobility: see -ITY.] The quality of being ignoble.

1. Lowliness, humbleness, meanness (of birth or station).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* (1493) 267 b. His ignobylite or vnworthyness was torned in to sublymite and heyth. a 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* 102. He dysdayned be ignobylite of Jugurth for asmoche as he was vnyke vnto them of byrth. 1624 HAYWOOD *Gunaik* II. 99 Modestie...illustrates the ignobility of birth. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Sallust* ix. 50 That nobility or ignobility of parents may be predicted from the stars.

b. The ignobility, the whole body of persons not of the nobility; the commons. *rare*.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* I. x. 20 b. Very many of the ignobilitye wer promoted into the degree of Senators. 1610 *Histrio-m.* IV. 11 Urgent need makes Princes bend their knee As servile as the ignobilitye. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 315 The nobility, like the ignobility, was divided into the two ranks of landed and landless proprietors.

2. Want of nobility (of nature or disposition); meanness or baseness of character.

1549 BALE in Leland *Itin.* Cij b. A more sygne of ignobyltye can not be sene, then to hyde such noble monumetes. c 1610 *Woman's Satire* 4 Much ignobilitye were it, for a potent and riche Prince...to cast his affection on a begger woman. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Antiq.* IV. viii. § 15 Nor let servants be admitted to give testimony, on account of the ignobility of their soul. 1842 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 297 Selfishness secretly conscious of its ignobility.

Ignoble (ignō'b'l), a. (sb.) Also 5 *innoble*. [a. F. *ignoble* (14-15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *ignobile*, Sp. *innoble*, ad. L. *ignobilis*, f. l-2 = *in-* not + *gnobilis*, *gnobilis* NOBLE.]

1. Not noble in respect of birth, position, or reputation; of low birth or humble station.

a. Of persons, their birth, family, condition, etc. 1494 FARVAY *Chron.* VII. 335 All must pay hym [death] dette, Noble and ignoble. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edu.* IV. 102 Of all men, as well noble as ignoble, as well of riche as of poore. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* IV. l. 70 You must all confesse, That I was not ignoble of Descent. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 133 The Gentlemen doe not meddle with trafficke...they thinke such trafficke ignoble and base. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 191 To be ranked among the Peasantry and the Ignoble. 1738 WESLEY *Tr.* xlv. xiv. Daughter of Heaven, tho' born on Earth...Forget the first ignoble Birth. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xi. 59 A West-Saxon house which, two generations back, had been undistinguished, perhaps ignoble. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 313 No man...will be allowed to exercise any ignoble occupation.

b. Of animals, compared with each other or with man.

In *Ornith.* applied to those birds of prey, such as the kites and buzzards, which are not used in falconry. In *Falconry* applied to the short-winged hawks, such as the goshawk and sparrow-hawk, which chase or rake after the quarry, in contradistinction to the noble or long-winged falcons, which stoop to the quarry at a single swoop.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 234 Peacock-fish...Is an insipid and ignoble fish. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philo.* I. 38 'This more ignoble creature [the great Black Snail] hath also a circulation of its nutritive humour. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 129 The more ignoble race of birds make up by cunning and assiduity what these claim by force and celerity. 1829 LYTTON *Deverex* I. ii. As the human eye is supposed to awe into impotence the malignant intentions of the ignobler animals. 1833 R. MURIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 79 The old division of noble and ignoble hawks...so well understood, when falconry was a general field sport.

c. Of things, places, etc. (Often passing into 2.)

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* (1776) I. 23 This Clermont is a meane and ignoble place, having no memorable thing therein, worthy the observation. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* IV. 351 Like some fair Pine o'relooking all th' ignobler Wood. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 41 Some...maintain it to be possible to transmute the ignobler Metals into Gold. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* III. 234 My strength exhausted, fainting I descend, And chuse a less, but no ignoble, theme.

2. Not noble in disposition, nature, or quality; mean, base, sordid; dishonourable. Of persons, their actions, aims, desires, etc.

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 19a. His beggerly parsimony and ignoble illiberality. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. v. 22 Here is the Head of that ignoble Traytor, The dangerous and vn suspected Hastings. 1660 MILTON *Free Commu.* Wks. (1847) 449/1 The worst and ignoblest sort of men. 1667 — *P. L.* II. 227 Thus Belial...Counsel'd ignoble ease, and peaceful sloath. 1695 ADDISON *Poems*, *King*, His Toils for no ignoble ends designed. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 233 With scandal arm'd, th' ignoble mind's delight. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. Pref. to ed. 2. 32 Every kind of knowledge may be sought from ignoble motives, and for ignoble ends. 1871 DIXON *Tower* IV. x. 96 The most ignoble year in an ignoble reign.

B. as sb. chiefly in pl. *ignobles*, persons not of noble rank; commoners. (In quot. 1808, used as = persons of ignoble character.)

c 1610 SYLVESTER *Honour's Farewell* 42 A holy Mirroure, Reducing Nobles, from Ignobles' Errour. a 1761 LAW tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* xxii. (1772) 98 Be it either by Nobles or Ignobles, none excepted. 1808 E. S. BARRETT *Mixed General* 19 note, The Reader may...think that ignobles would be a more proper term [than nobles].

Ignoble (ignō'b'l), v. *rare*. [f. prec. adj., as the opposite of ENNOBLE.] *trans.* To make ignoble or infamous; *fig.* to make of bad repute.

1590-2 BACON *Disc. Fraite* O. *Elia*, in Spedding *Lett. & Life* (1861) I. 142 The Invincible Navy...ignobling many

shores and points of land by shipwreck. a 1614 DONNE *Biadavatos* (1644) 80 By confiscation, and by condemning the memory of the delinquent, and ignobling his race. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 105 The Person dignifies the Place, the Place ignobles not the Person. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail/Sirol* III. 188 Early sorrow had prevented or ignobled much that was good in him.

Ignobleness (ignō'b'lnes). [f. IGNOBLE + -NESS.] The quality of being ignoble (in either sense of the adj.); ignobility.

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. xiv. 39 Wilt thou staine by the ignobleness of the skirmish, eyther thy death or victory? a 1661 HOLVOAV *Juvenal* 71. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. ix. 329 [Antony] Reproached him with the ignobleness of his birth. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* xxxi. II. 62 It was not with the world's...rank, but its ignobleness...divine forces were allied.

† **Ignoble-esse**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. IGNOBLE, after noblesse.] = prec.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Sonn.*, to Earl Montgourie, Though Ignoble-esse, all such workes defaces As tend to Learning, and the soles delight.

Ignobly (ignō'b'li), *adv.* [f. IGNOBLE + -LY 2.] In an ignoble manner; lowly, meanly, basely, dishonourably.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* II. v. 35, I, Noble Vnckle, thus ignobly vs'd, Your Nephew...comes. 1607 — *Timon* II. ii. 183 No villainous bounty yet hath pass'd my heart; Vnwisely, not ignobly have I given. 1718 ROWE *Lucan* ix. 453 Yet now, ignobly, you withhold your Hands, When nearer Liberty your Aid demands. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 57 Let others...ignobly fawn, or anxiously sue for preferments. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. fil. 398 No sooner had the hour for action arrived than he shrunk ignobly from the helm. 1878 W. S. GILBERT *H. M. S. Pinafore* I, She says I am ignobly born.

Ignominious (ignō'mi'niəs), a. [a. F. *ignominieux* (14-15th c. in adv. *ignominieusement*, Hatz.-Darm.) = It., Sp. *ignominioso*, or ad. L. *ignominiosus*, f. *ignōminia* IGNOMINY.]

1. Full of ignominy; involving shame, disgrace, or obloquy; shameful, disgraceful, discreditable.

In recent use sometimes in weaker sense, 'lowering to one's dignity or self-respect'.

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 205 h, The ignominious and shameful deth of the crosse. 1607 DEKKER & WESTER *Sir T. W'yal* D's Wks. 1873 III. 111 You free your Country. From Ignominious slauerie. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1869) I. xviii. 499 The ignominious terms of peace were rejected with disdain. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i. 7 Iaddeus...prepared to go into ignominious exile. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 82 Carthage consented to conclude an ignominious peace.

2. Of persons: Covered with ignominy; deserving ignominy; infamous.

1577 VAUTHOUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* iv. 27 (1615) 220 h, Such as before were strong, full, rich, glorious...shall become feeble, hungry, poore, ignominious. 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 63 The most Reprobate Ignoble Ignominious and wicked race, that ever the world was yet pestered with. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 395 Then first with fear surpris'd and sense of paine, fled ignominious. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* vii. 80 Where will thou hide thy ignominious head? 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* III. Wks. 1773 III. 388 To be sacrificed to one single, rapacious, obscure, ignominious projector.

Hence **Ignominiously** *adv.*, in an ignominious manner; with ignominy or dishonour; shamefully. **Ignominiousness**, the quality of being ignominious.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 89 Men ignorant in letters, studious for their bellies, and ignominiously lazie. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Ignominiousness*. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 167 The death of the royal captive, who was ignominiously beheaded, disgraced the triumph of Rome and of Christianity. 1844 J. N. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xv. (1869) 223 He was sentenced...to ride ignominiously on a horse with his face towards the tail.

Ignominy (ignō'mini). [a. F. *ignominie* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *ignōminia* disgrace, dishonour, f. l-2 = *in-* not + **gnōmen*, *nōmen* name, reputation.]

1. Dishonour, disgrace, shame; infamy; the condition of being in disgrace, etc.

1540 MORVSON *Vives' Intrud.* Wynd. Clij b. They ingender ignominye and shame. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 171 This ignominye shalbe ever newe and not dye, till you have obteined the double honour, against all your enemies. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 217 Degrading, and other notes of ignominy, which in military discipline are used. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. ii. The ignominy of being carried about for a monster. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xv. 212 Even his successes had been purchased with ignominy. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. i. 10 He had been...obliged to leave the country, covered with ignominy.

2. Ignominious or base quality or conduct; that which entails dishonour or disgrace.

1564 BECON *Wks.* Gen. Pref. Cij. The ignominie of all Priests is, to looke for their owne gayne and profite. 1643 Sir T. BAWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 40, I am not so much afraid of death, as ashamed thereof: 'tis the very disgrace and ignominy of our natures. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Hallam* (1887) 94 He [Churchill] then repays by ingratitude the benefits which he has purchased by ignominy.

† **Ignominious**, a. *Obs.* Shortened form of IGNOMINIOUS. (Cf. next.)

1574 RICH *Mercury & Sold.* Lvij b. Leaving...their renowne defaced and their life...ignominious. 1581 MARAEC *Rk. of Notes* 98 If thou doe gather, it is ignominious vnto thee: for infamy will thereby come. a 1598 PEARLE *Sir Clyomon* Prol., Worthy writers' works, Wherein, as well as famous facts, ignominious placed are.

† **Ignomy**. *Obs.* Shortened form of IGNOMINY.

1534 WHITINGTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 30 They seme to drede...their repulsion from dignyte as an ignomye and infamy. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Titus II. 30 Vexed with many afflictions and ignomies. 1650 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 36 Fame...when once it declines brings double ignomy. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 100 The good Effect of virtuous Actions...and the contrary Evil and Ignomy attending vicious Ones. 1805 tr. *Desforges' Eugene & Eugenia* II. 93 The shame, the reproach, the ignomy, cast upon...their name.

Ignorable, a. [ad. L. *ignōrabilis* unknown, f. *ignōrāre* to IGNORE: see -ABLE. Cf. F. *ignorable*.] Capable of being ignored; of which one may be ignorant.

1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* 433 The only possible object of ignorance—the only ignorable—if so barbarous a word be permissible. 1866 — *Grk. Philol.* I. 483 The knowable alone is the ignorable.

† **Ignoramo**. *Obs.* An Italianized or Hispanized form of IGNORAMUS 2.

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 26, I bewaile these Ignoramoes.

Ignoramus (ignōr'ā'mōs). Pl. -uses (-sēs), also † -us. [L., = 'we do not know', (in legal use) 'we take no notice of [it]'.]

† 1. The endorsement formerly made by a Grand Jury upon a bill or indictment presented to them, when they considered the evidence for the prosecution insufficient to warrant the case going to a petty jury. Hence quasi-sb. or ellipt., esp. in the phrases *to find, return, bring in (an) ignoramus*; more rarely in passive, *to be found, returned ignoramus*. Also *transf.* an answer which admits ignorance of the point in question; *fig.* a state of ignorance.

(The words now used in the finding of the Grand Jury are 'not a true bill', or 'not found' or 'no bill'.)

a 1577 Sir T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* II. xxii. If they doe not find it true, they write on the back-side, *Ignoramus*, and so deliver it to the Justices. 1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* Ep. Ded. aiva, I haue seene the best, yea naturall Italians...give it over, or give their verdict, with an *ignoramus*. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Ignoramus*, is a word properly used by the grand Enquest...and written upon the Bill. When as they mislike their evidence, as defective, or too weak to make good the presentment. 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 102 On the backe of this Inditement...they [the grand jury] write either *Ignoramus*, or *Billa vera*. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 2 At the precedent Assizes the Grand Jury found an *ignoramus*. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 88 As for Medusa's brother I return *ignoramus*. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 14 An *Ignoramus* brought in upon an Indictment against the Earl of Shaftsbury. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 119 (1740) 95 Bills preferred to Grand Juries for High Treason duly proved were returned *Ignoramus* which was the Form for rejecting the Bill. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. xi. If you can prove your innocence...you will be found *ignoramus*, and no harm will be done. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxiii. (1809) 305 The grand jury...used formerly to endorse on the back of the bill, '*ignoramus*', or, we know nothing of it. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1846) II. xii. 450 The grand jury of London, in their celebrated *ignoramus* on the indictment preferred against Shaftsbury. *fig.* 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* v. iii, Wouldst thou come To point of marriage with an *ignoramus*? 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogn.* ix. 78 It hath changed its site...yet whether that were caused by its translation from us, or ours from it, sense leaves us in an *Ignoramus*.

b. *attrib.* as in *ignoramus jury, crew, Whig* (alluding to the Grand Jury which rejected the bill against the Earl of Shaftsbury, 1681).

c 1680 RASH. *Ball.* (1883) IV. 562 With nose cock'd up, and visage like a Fury, Or Foreman of an *Ignoramus Jury*. 1681 *Ibid.* IV. 351 All her Pride was re-assumed By the *Ignoramus Whigs*. 1683 *Ibid.* (1885) V. 325 With all your *Ignoramus Crew*, That Justice hate, and Treason brew. 1682 DRYDEN *Dk. Guise* Prol. 43 Let *ignoramus* juries find no traitors, And *ignoramus* poets scribble satires. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Hallam* (1889) 87 Where were...the members of *ignoramus juries*?

2. An ignorant person.

[In reference to the origin of this, cf. Ruggie's *Ignoramus* (acted 1615) 'written to expose the ignorance and arrogance of the common lawyers', in which '*Ignoramus*' is the name of a lawyer. The word occurs also in the following title, evidently in legal connexion: 'The Case and Arguments against Sir *Ignoramus*, of Cambridge, in his Readings at Staple's Inn', by R. Callis, Serjeant at Law (1648). See also quot. 1634 below.]

a 1616 BEAUMONT *Virtue of Sack in Poems* (1653) N. j. Give blockheads beer, And silly *Ignoramus*, such as think There's powder-treason in all Spanish drink. 1634 *Grammar Warre* D vij. All students of Ignorance, with these bussards of Barbary, *Ignoramus* and Dulman his Clarke, were...exiled for euer out of all Grammar; and all false Latine was euer after confiscated to their vse. 1641 Fox *Borealis* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 434 So many of their commanders are *ignoramus* in the very vocables of art. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 8 By verbal sounds, who makes his small parts famous, But proves himself the greater *Ignoramus*. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 48 Who is so silly as to be *Ignoramus* to a Proverb? 1790 COWPER *Lett.* to May, So *Ignoramus* am I and by such *Ignoramus* surrounded. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* vi, I am quite an *ignoramus*, I know nothing—nothing in the world.

Hence † **Ignoramus'd** *ppl. a.*, freed from prosecution by the *ignoramus* of the Grand Jury.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* Chronol., 1681, July 8th. College *ignoramus'd* in Middlesex. Oct. 19th. Rouse *ignoramus'd*.

Ignorance (ignō'rāns). Also 4-6 *ig.*, *yg-norance*, (5 *ignorance*, 6 *ygnorance*). [a. F. *ignorance* (12th c. in Littré) = It. *ignorancia*,

Sp. *ignorancia*, ad. L. *ignorantia*, f. *ignorant-em* IGNORANT.]

1. The fact or condition of being ignorant; want of knowledge (general or special).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 278 Sunne & ignorance, þet is, unwisdom & unwitenesse. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxlv. 6 þe bylnd in ignorance he makis seke in wisdom. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* cx. Wks. II. 32 He . . . þat synnep of ignorance. 1490 *Caxton Eneydos* xxviii. 110 Prosperpynne . . . maketh theyr memorye to wexe feble and conuerteth it in to ygnorance. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 104 Marvell is the daughter of ignorance. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* iv. ii. 49-50 This house is as darke as Ignorance, though Ignorance were as darke as hell. a 1635 *NADNTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 15 It was the maxime that over-ruled the foregoing times, that ignorance was the mother of devotion. 1742 *GRAV Ode Prospect Eton Coll.* 99 Where ignorance is bliss, 'Tis folly to be wise. 1768 *BEATTIE Minstr.* II. xxx. Be ignorance thy choice, where knowledge leads to woe. 1852 *SIR B. BRODIE Psychol. Inq.* II. v. 147 Much of the evil which exists in the world may be traced to mere ignorance.

b. Constr. of (+in, or dependent clause).

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 79 Thou . . . of thy self hast ignorance. 1566 *Acts & Constit.* *Scott.* To Rdr. *iii. Their is . . . na excusation to the man pretending Ignorance of the Law. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 595 Oversights of Writers, through negligence or ignorance in forren names. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* I. i. 1 The supposition is founded on an ignorance of the nature of the human mind. 1872 *RUSKIN Eagle's N.* § 16 National ignorance of decent art is always criminal.

c. With an and pl.: An instance or example of ignorance. *rare*.

1749 C. WESLEY in *Bp. Lavington Enthus. Methodists* (1754) I. ii. 76 That very weak Sermon . . . which is an *Ignoratio Elenchi* (an Ignorance of the Point in Question). 1758 *BLACKSTONE Study of Law in Comm.* I. (1809) 7 An ignorance in these must always be of dangerous consequence. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 62 Difficulties which the ignorances and violence of the people have frequently thrown in the way of their princes. 1881 *Modern Rev.* Jan. 136 All falsities and ignorances are eliminated.

†2. With an and pl. An act due to want of knowledge; an offence or sin caused by ignorance.

c 1425 *Prymer* (E. E. T. S.) 62 [Ps. xxv. 7] Lord, remembre þou not be trespassis of my 3ouþe, and myn ignorauncis. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, That it may please thee . . . to foregve us all our synnes, negligences, and ignoraunces. 1598 *VONG Diana* 6 He neuer committed any ignorance, that might turne to the hurt or hinderance of his faith. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Esdras* viii. 75 Our synnes are multiplied aboute our heads, and our ignoraunces have reached vp vnto heauen. [1841 *TRENCH Parables* xxii. (1877) 377 Sin is oftentimes an ignorance.]

†Ignorancy. *Obs.* Also 6 yngnoranceye. [ad. L. *ignorantia*; see *prec.* and *-ANCY*.] The quality of being ignorant; = IGNORANCE 1.

1526 *TINDALE Eph.* iv. 18 Thorowe the ignoraunce that is in them. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* To Gentlem. Eng. (Arb.) 19 They can neyther folowe it, bycause of theyr ignorauncie. 1588 *GREENE Pandosto* (1843) 4 Rather frowne at my impudencie, then laugh at my ignorance.

Ignorant (i-gnōrānt), a. (*sb.*). Also 6 yngno-
nant. [a. F. *ignorant* (14th c. in Littre) = It., Sp. *ignorante*, ad. L. *ignorans*, *ignorant-em*, pres. ppl. of *ignōrāre* not to know: see *IGNORE*.]

1. Destitute of knowledge, either in general or with respect to a particular fact or subject; unknowing, uninformed, unlearned. †*Ignorant Friars*: see *IGNORANTINE*.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* v. met. iii. 124 (Camb. MS.) What wyht þat is al vnknynnyng and ignorant. 1483 *CAXTON Cato* 2b, To therudicidion and lernynge of them that ben ygnoraunt. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxx. 17 We ar so bestille, dull, and ignorant, Our rudnes my nochte lichtlie be correctit. 1661 *Grand Debate* 59 The same words are to be read by the ablest and ignorantest man. 1693 tr. *Emilienne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xiv. 144 The Order of the Brothers of Charity, called otherwise . . . Ignorant Fryars. 1709 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Miss A. Wortley* 21 Aug., I shall return to London the same ignorant soul I went from it. 1797 *BEWICK Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 73 To mislead the ignorant and credulous. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* v. iii. (1866) 704 There were . . . none so ignorant as not to know his deeds.

b. fig. or transf. of things.

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* III. i. 27 His Shipping (Poore ignorant Baubles!) on our terrible Seas . . . crack'd . . . 'gainst our Rocks. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. viii. § 1 That the Origin thereof can be ascribed to nothing less than an Accidental and Ignorant Cause.

2. Const. a. With in: Uninformed or unskilled in, not acquainted with (a subject). *rare*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) Gb. For that we sholde not be ignorant feble & weyke in these thynges. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 56 The ignorant in Philosophy must be admonished, that all things are full, nothing is empty. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 180 Finding the Muscovian Pilot . . . absolutely ignorant in the business of Navigation. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* I. 2 Ignorant in the chief article of the case.

b. with of: Having no knowledge of; hence †unconscious of, innocent of, having no share in (also *ignorant to*). (In quot. 1755, taking no notice of, ignoring.)

1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* Ijb, Ignorant of this faytte. 1530 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 85 He is ygnorant to the act. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw. IV* 195b, Of thisy the erle of Warwycke was nothyng ignorant. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 64 Of cards and dice they are happily ignorant. a 1716 *SOUTH Serm.* III. 278 In some things, it is much more difficult for a Man . . . to be ignorant of his Duty than to Learn it. 1755 *Man* No. 38 p. 5 To be ignorant

of calumny more effectually stops its progress than vindication. 1862 *BADDE Psychol. Inq.* II. v. 144 They are ignorant of many things with which we are well acquainted.

c. with dependent clause.

c 1532 *Remedie of Love* xxxiv, As a wanton lambe full ignorant How he is pulled and drawn to be bounde. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* Ep. P. Giles (Arb.) 24, I am . . . ignorant in what sea that ylande standeth. 1586 A. DAV *Eng. Secretary* To Rdr. (1625) Aiv, Being . . . nothing ignorant what great perfection is to be required in such a one. 1698 *FAVER Acc. E. India & P.* 114 They being ignorant how the Veins lye. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* ix, I am ignorant that till now I ever made you this offer. 1866 *GEO. ELIOT F. Holt* i. (1868) 22 She was ignorant what sort of man Harold had become now.

3. transf. Showing absence of knowledge; resulting from ignorance.

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xiv. (Percy Soc.) 56 Besyde my draughtes rude and ignorant. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iv. ii. 70 Alas, what ignorant sin have I committed. *Mod.* This is a mere ignorant statement.

†b. That keeps one in ignorance. *nonce-use*.

1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* i. ii. 397 If you know ought which do's behoue my knowledge . . . imprison't not in ignorant concealement.

†4. Of things: Unknown. *Obs.*

(Cf. L. *ignārus* in sense of *ignōtus*.)

1547 *HOOPER Answ. Bp. Winchester* Ded. Aijb, It is not ignorant unto youe what may be done by the vertue of a fere and well orderdy oracion. 1548 *UDALL Erasim. Par. Luke* xviii. 139b, It was not ignorant to him what thyng the bynde man wished to haue. 1612 *CHAPMAN Widowses T.* v. i, Whence he is, tis ignorant to vs. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 219 It seems ignorant that, long before, our Countreim had embraced Christ by the preaching of Joseph of Arimathea.

B. sb. An ignorant person. *Now rare*.

c 1480 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 7 Who is enemie to science and cunning, But ignorants who vnderstandeth not? 1563 *FOX E. & M.* 716 We must nedes judge you an ignorant herin. 1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 2 Ignorants write their marke, in stead of their names. 1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* III. xlii, Ah! to marry an ignorant that can hardly read or write! 1863 *MRS. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xvi. 334 The pretty ignorants had lost their fascination for him. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 239 Church authorities . . . too often entrust their buildings to ignorants.

†b. pl. An order of friars: see *IGNORANTINE*.

1693 tr. *Emilienne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xix. 220 Besides these Orders, there is mention made . . . of the Ignorants.

Ignorantine (i-gnōrāntin), a. and sb. *Ecll. Hist.* [ad. F. *ignorantini*, f. *ignorant* IGNORANT, after *benedictini*, *capucini*, etc.: see *-INE*.]

Ignorantine friars, Ignorantines: a name applied to themselves in humility by the members of a religious order, the Brethren of Saint-Jean-de-Dien, founded in 1495 to minister to the sick poor; they were introduced into France by Mary de Medicis, and subsequently devoted themselves to the instruction of the poor (cf. *IGNORANT* a. 1 quot. 1693 and sb. b). Hence, 'by confusion, and sometimes in mockery' (Littre), the name is given in France to the 'Brethren of the Christian Schools', or 'Christian Brothers', a community founded c 1680, for the spread of education among the poor.

1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 37 Both the 'Ignorantine Friars' and the old village pedagogues are greatly regretted in the country. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1061 Ignorantines, the name of the members of an institution founded in the beginning of the 18th century in France, by the abbot Baptiste de la Salle.

Ignorantism (i-gnōrāntizm), *rare*. [f. *IGNORANT* + *ISM*. Cf. F. *ignorantisme*.] A system which exalts or favours ignorance; = *OBSCURANTISM*.

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 214/2 The aim of these censors is, obviously, to institute a sort of Protestant Ignorantism—a new religious hierarchy, in which readiness to pronounce one or two commonplace Shibboleths shall send a man to the top of the scale.

Ignorantist. = *OBSCURANTIST*.

1882 *OSGILVIE* (Annandale) Suppl.

Ignorantly (i-gnōrāntli), *adv.* [f. *IGNORANT* a. + *-LY*.] In an ignorant manner; without knowledge.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 63 *Preamble*, In the which Acte . . . the said Francis Lovell was ignorantly lefte out and omitted. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* xvii. 23 Whom ye then ignorantly worship, hym shewe I vnto you. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 38 Extreme paine of the stomacke, which ignorantly they call, the paine of the hart. 1644 *MILTON Educ. Wks.* (1847) 99/1 An ambitious and mercenary or ignorantly zealous divinity. 1784 *COWPER Tiroc.* 108 Taught of God they may indeed be wise, Nor ignorantly wand ring miss the skies.

Ignorantness. *rare*—1. [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] = *IGNORANCE*.

1632 *LITTONOW Trav.* viii. 373 My Dragoman, doubting of his passage, . . . which arose from his ignorantnesse thereof. 1757 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

|| *Ignoratio elenchi*: see next, 3.

Ignoratio (i-gnōrātiō), *adv.* [ad. L. *ignoratio*-em, n. of action f. *ignōrāre* to *IGNORE*.]

†1. The fact or condition of being ignorant; mistaking or misunderstanding through want of knowledge. *Obs.*

1612 H. AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* vii. heading, The word properly signifieth Aberration, or Ignoratio.

2. The action of ignoring or treating as unknown; disregarding; the fact of being ignored.

1865 *Standard* 12 June 6/6 After long years of ignorance, let us coin the word, it is wanted in our language, Cherubini is about to be recognized. 1872 *HARDWICK Tradit. Lanc.* 63 The faith in the tradition produced a more tragic result than the most superstitious could have dreamed from its ignorance. 1881 *Q. Rev.* 212 The reply to that is that it is an entire ignorance of human nature.

3. *Ignoratio of the Elenchi*, a rare anglicized repr. of the more usual Scholastic Latin *Ignoratio elenchi* (i-gnōrā-tiō ē-len-kī), a logical fallacy which consists in apparently refuting an opponent, while actually disproving some statement different from that advanced by him; also extended to any argument which is really irrelevant to its professed purpose.

1588 *WHITAKER Disp. Script.* (1849) 287 (Stanf.) This fallacy is that called *ignoratio elenchi*. 1638 *CHILLINGW. Wks.* II. 102 (Stanf.) Here was no *petitio principii* in Dr. Potter, but rather *ignoratio elenchi* in you. 1843 *MILL Logic* v. vii. § 3 The fallacy of *Ignoratio Elenchi*, . . . also called by Archbishop Whately the Fallacy of Irrelevant Conclusion. 1866 *FOWLER Deduct. Logic* viii. § 4 The fallacy of Irrelevancy (or, as it is sometimes called, shifting ground) is technically termed *Ignoratio Elenchi*, i.e. ignorance of the syllogism required for the refutation of an adversary . . . this has now received a wider meaning. Whenever an argument is irrelevant to the object which a speaker or writer professes to have in view, it is called an *ignoratio elenchi*.

Ignore (i-gnōr), v. [ad. F. *ignorer*, or L. *ignōrāre* not to know, to be ignorant of, mistake, misunderstand, disregard, ignore, f. I-2, in-not + **gnōr-āre*, stem *gnō-* to know (cf. *gnōscere* knowing).]

In sense 1 the word occurs frequently in the works of Robert Boyle, with whom it has been erroneously supposed to have originated (cf. *Aubrey's Lett.* (1813) II. 159, and Bentley *Phalaris* Pref. 86). Todd, who points out that Johnson was wrong in holding this view, adds 'but it is a word not worthy to be used'. This sense appears to have become obs. by 1700, though occasionally used later (cf. quot. 1860). Sense 3 appears in the 19th c., and was c 1850 still used with apology.]

†1. *trans.* Not to know, to be ignorant of. *Obs.* or *rare*.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Ignorer*, to ignore, or be ignorant of, to want skill, not to know. c 1612 *SYLVESTER Trophæis Henrie Gt.* Wks. (1621) 1088 Who durst not speak, his mildnes did ignore. 1620 *SHELTON Quix.* iv. ii. 11. 21 Ignoring what competent Thanks she might return him . . . she cast herself down at his Feet. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* iv. xv. (1848) 262 There are others . . . desirous to be taught by me, the little that I know, and they ignore. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 173 Good in an Apothecaries Hand, who ignores their Dose or Composition. [1755-80] JOHNSON, *Ignore*, . . . this word Boyle endeavoured to introduce, but it has not been received. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. 352 They appear as spots in his work. This is the appearance which the terms opine, ignore, adroitness . . . have at present in the writings of some ingenious men. 1860 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* II. 206 The 'principal men' at the southern extremity ignored the extent northward.

2. Said of a Grand Jury: To return (a bill) with the endorsement 'not a true bill', 'not found', or 'no bill': see *IGNORAMUS* 1; to reject as unfounded or having insufficient evidence; to refuse acceptance of.

1830 *DE QUINCEY Bentley Wks.* VII. 176 The word ignore, which he threw in the teeth of Mr. Boyle . . . is, in fact, Hibernian, which Bentley did not know; and in England is obsolete, except in the use of grand juries. (Note in *Wks.* 1857) It was written in the summer of 1830, at which time no vestige of a suspicion had arisen that very soon the word would be called back; or rather would be raised from a lifeless toleration in law-books to a popular and universal currency. It was a word much wanted. . . Yet there are pedants who . . . would even now (1857) ignore this indispensable word. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 460/1 When the bill is found not to be true, or, as it is frequently called, 'ignored', the accused is discharged. . . Sometimes, when the bill is ignored on account of some slip or error, the judge will direct the accused to be kept in custody. 1893 *LAW Times* XCV. 28/1 The Lord Chief Justice suggested to the Grand Jury to ignore the bills, but they returned true bills.

3. To refuse to take notice of; not to recognize; to disregard intentionally, leave out of account or consideration, shut 'one's eyes to'.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* I. 381 It is the worst symptom about your rise, that you ignore your former friends. 1832 *B'NESS BUNSEN* in *Hare Life* (1879) I. ix. 395 It was resolved to ignore this invitation. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. i. i, Happily human brains have such a talent of taking up simply what they can carry, and ignoring all the rest. 1851 *L.D. SHAFTESBURY* in *Hodder Life* (1886) II. 358 They began by reviling me, they now ignore me, as the phrase goes. 1854 *EARL OF CARLISLE Diary Turk. & Grk. Waters* 189 Mr. Finlay says that the modern Greeks wholly ignore (I beg pardon for the use of the word) the whole period from Alexander the Great to Lord Palmerston. 1856 *FRAUDE Hist. Eng.* (1859) I. ii. 161 He could not ignore an important feature of necessary evidence.

Hence *Ignoring vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also *Ignorer*, one who ignores.

1615 *SYLVESTER St. Lewis* 274 Th' hopefull Arrogance Sprung from ignoring of our Ignorance. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess., Manners Wks.* (Bohn) I. 213 Society loves . . . an ignoring eye, which does not see the annoyances, shifts, and inconveniences, that cloud the brow . . . of the sensitive. 1883 *ATHENÆUM* 11 Aug. 167/1 The ignoring of this distinction. 1895 *COLUMBUS (Ohio) Chron.* 12 Jan. 1/1 A sweet ignorer of the laws Of etiquette and rules of dress.

†**Ignoscency**. *Obs. rare*. [ad. late L. *ignōscencia*, abstr. sb. f. *ignōscere* to pardon, forgive, f. in-not + (*gnōscere* to take notice of.)] Forgiveness; forgiving spirit.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xviii. 3 And become as little children... in simplicity, humility, innocency, innocency. *Ibid.* i. Cor. xiv. 20 In innocency and innocency.

† **Ignoscible**, *a. Obs. rare*—*o.* [ad. L. *ignoscibilis* (rare), f. *ignoscere* to pardon: see -BLE.]

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *ignoscible*, tolerable, to be pardoned. Hence in PHILLIPS, BAILEY, etc.

† **Ignote**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *ignotus*, f. I-², in- not + *gnōtus*, *nōtus* known. Cf. It., Sp. *ignoto*.] *A. adj.* Unknown.

1623 COCKERAM, *Ignote*, unknown. 1633 COWLEY *Poet. Bloss.*, A *Vote*, Th' *ignote* are better than ill known. 1639 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* xlii. 60 Things secret, and *ignote*. 1663 *Flagellum*, or O. Cromwell (1672) 137 Persons... of such mean and *ignote* extractions. a 1697 AUBREY *Lives*, Hobbes (1808) I. 366 They were both *ignote* to foreigners.

B. sb. A person unknown.

1639 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* ix. 33 Leave not a proved friend; for an *ignote* comes but at hazard. a 1670 HACKET *Abb. Williams* i. (1694) 162 In a letter that an *ignote* wrote. *Ibid.* ii. 144 Such *ignotes* were not courted, but pass'd over.

† **Ignotion**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [Nonn of action f. L. *ignoscere*; intended as a negative of *notion*.] An ignorant notion; a notion falsely so called.

1647 WARO *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 19 These wits... cry up and down in corners such bold *ignotions* of a new Gospel.

† **Ignotism**, *Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *ignōt-us* unknown + -ISM.] A mistake due to ignorance.

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 336/1 It has 92 Errors or *Ignotisms* in it.

† **I-go**, *v. Obs. Pa. t. i-eode.* [OE. *gagan* (= OHG. *gagan*; cf. OE. *gaganan*, OS. OHG. *gigangan*), f. *gān* to Go.]

1. intr. To go, pass.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* ii. xvi. (1890) 144 Heo meahthe *gagan*... offer call his ealond. c 1205 LAV. 25773 Bi-halves beiga and bihald *georne*, *zif þu miht afinden oht of þan feonden*, a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 208 Longe beon unbishoped & falsliche *igon* to schrifte.

2. trans. To go into, invade.

c 1205 LAV. 4253 Seodðen Bruttes hit [Bruttaine] *ieode* [c 1275 *hadde*. *Ibid.* 26376 While þine aldrin France *ieoden* [c 1275 bi-*geode*.]

I-go, **i-gon**, ME. *pa. pple.* of *Go v.* **I-goded**, of *gode*, *Good v.* **I-gon**, *pa. t.* of *I-GIN v.*, to begin. **I-goven**, ME. *pa. pple.* of *GIVE v.* **I-grad**, of *GREDE v.*, to cry. **I-graithed**, **i-greithed**, of *GRAITH v.* **I-gramed**, **i-gremed**, of *GREME v.* **I-gra(u)nted**, of *GRANT v.* **I-graven**, of *GRAVE v.*

† **I-grede**, *Obs.* [f. I-*pref.*¹ + *GREDE* cry.] Crying, clamour.

a 1250 *Orul & Night*. 1641 Mid *zulinge* and mid *igrede*.

† **I-grete**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *gegrētan*, f. *grētan* to GREET.] *trans.* To greet.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 526 *Þæt we mazon ure frynd zeseon and ure sibilingas zegretan*, a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Se engel... *zegrētte* hi. c 1275 *Death* 99 in O. E. *Misc.* 174 Alle... *þæt. feire þe igretten*, c 1315 SHOREHAM 119 *þo was þat mayde was y-gret*.

Hence † **I-gretinge** *vbl. sb.*, greeting.

1258 *Eng. Proclam. Hen. III.*, Henr' þurȝ godes fulme king on Engleneloande... Send *igretinge* to alle hise holde ilarde and ileawede.

† **I-gripe**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *gegrīpan* (= OHG. *gagrīfan*, MHG. *gegrīfen*), f. *grīfan* to GRIPPE.] *trans.* To gripe, grip, lay hold of.

c 1205 LAV. 25680 *þa men þa he igriped*, a 1225 *Juliana* 73 *Igripe* ha me eanes. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 *þis milde meiden margarete igrip* him.

I-gripen, ME. *pa. pple.* of *GRIPPE v.* and *IGRIPE v.* **I-grithed**, **i-grithed**, of *GRITHE v.*, to pacify, etc. **I-groten**, of *GREET v.*, to weep. **I-grounde** (n), of *GRIND v.* **I-growe** (n), of *GROW v.*

† **I-grure** (*ū*). *Obs.* = GRURE, horror, terror. c 1205 LAV. 812 Heo heom aweihten mid heora wæles *igure*.

Iguana (igwā'nā). Forms: 6 *iuanna*, *iwana*, 6, 9 *iguano*, 7 *yguana*, *guana*, *wana*, *gwane*, *gwayn*, 7- *iguana*. [a. Sp. *iguana*, repr. the Carib name *iwana* (variously given by early writers as *hiuana*, *igwana*, *iuanna*, *ywana*).]

A large arboreal lizard of the West Indies and South America, *Iguana tuberculata*, which attains to a length of five feet or more; also, in Zoology, the name of the genus, which includes the *horned iguana* of San Domingo, and other species; and loosely applied to other lizards of allied genera.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 126 Four footed beastes... named *Iuannas*, muche lyke vnto Crocodiles, of eyght foote length, of moste pleasaunte taste. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 675 Store of fish, foule, deere, and *Iuanas*. *Ibid.* 815 *Iguanor* which are a kinde of Serpents, with foure feete, and a long sharpe tayle. 1604 E. GRIMSTON tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Ind.* iv. xxxviii. 313 The flesh of the *Vguanas* is a better meate. 1607 G. PERCY in *Purchas Pilgrimes* (1625) iv. 1686 We also killed *Guanas*, in fashion of a Serpent, & speckled like a Toade under the belly. 1617 RALEIGH *Apol.* 37 [South America] hath plenty of... Tortoyses, Armadilles, *Wanases*. 1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* 54 *Guanes* they have, which is a little harmlesse beast, like a Crocadell or Aligator, very fat and good meat. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xix. 143 Another kind of meat they feed much on which is called *Iguana*. 1796 STEPHAN *Surinam* i. 147 That species which is here called the *Iguana*, and by the Indians the *wayamaca*, is seldom above 3 feet long. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* i. 15 *Iguanas*, and other lizards,

are found in all places. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. vii. ii. 122 The hideous but harmless *iguano*... moves slowly across the high-road. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* ii. 27 The peculiarly American family of the *iguanas* is represented by two genera in Madagascar.

Hence **Iguanian** *a.*, resembling an *iguana*, belonging to the *iguana* family, *Iguanidae*; *sb.*, one of this family; also **Iguanid**. **Iguaniform** *a.*, having the form or structure of an *iguana*. **Iguanoid** *a. and sb.* = *iguanian*.

1838 Penny Cycl. XII. 441/1 Only one *Iguanian* belongs to Europe, the common *Stellio*. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.*, *Organ. Nat.* i. 200 In the *iguanians*... this synchondrosis is obliterated. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Iguanoides*,... *iguanoid*. 1864 OWEN *Power of God* 46 The *Iguanian* lizards [are] peculiar to the Western or American hemisphere. 1878 19th Cent. Dec. 1048 Madagascar possesses *iguanoid* lizards (*Hoplurus* and *Chalarodon*).

Iguanodon (igwā'nōdŋn). *Paleont.* [f. IGUANA + Gr. *ōdōn*, *ōdōr*-tooth, after *mastodon*, etc.]

Mantell, in *Petrif. & their Teachings* (1851) 231-2, states that the name was suggested to him by the Rev. W. D. Conybeare.]

A large herbivorous lizard found fossil in the Wealden formation; it was from twenty-five to thirty feet long, and from its teeth and bones is considered to have resembled in many respects the *iguana*; whence the name.

1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* i. 123 The huge *iguanodon* might reappear in the woods, and the *ichthyosaur* in the sea. 1854 F. C. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 56 The length of the *Iguanodon* must have been nearly 70 feet.

Iguanodont (-dŋnt), *a. and sb.* [See prec.] *a. adj.* Having teeth like those of the *iguana*. *b. sb.* A saurian so characterized; a member of the family *Iguanodontidae* of extinct dinosaurs, typified by the *iguanodon*.

I-gurd, **i-gurt**, ME. *pa. pple.* of *GIRD v.*

I-hacked, ME. *pa. pple.* of *HACK v.* **I-had**, of *HAVE v.* **I-haded**, of *HADE v.*, to ordain. **I-hal**, var. of *YHOLE*.

† **I-hald**, **i-hold**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *gehealdan* (= OS. *gihaldan*, OHG. *gihaltan*), f. *healdan*:- **haldan* to HOLD.] *trans.* To hold, maintain, observe, keep, preserve.

Beowulf (Z.) 2620 He frætwæ *geheold* fela missera. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii. 101 *Þæt ic þine word mihte wel gehealdan*. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xi. 21 Se stranga *ge-wærpud* his cafertun *gehealt*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 *Wenne ic i-halde þa ibode*, a 1200 *Moral Ode* 56 in *Lamb. Hom.*, *Giue hies [= he it] for godes lue, þenne dep hes wel ihalden* [*Jesús Coll. M.S.* *iholde*]. c 1205 LAV. 5505 [He] wolde *azen king Belin feht ihalden*.

I-halden, ME. *pa. pple.* of *HOLD v.* **I-halewed**, **i-halwed**, **i-halped**, of *HALLOW v.* **I-halowed**, of *HALLOW v.*

† **I-handle**, *v. Obs.* [OE. **gehandlian* (= MHG. *gehandeln*), f. *handlian* to HANDLE.] *trans.* To handle.

c 1205 LAV. 14390 Ne *preost* ne na *biscop* ne *naucere* *ihandled* godes boc.

I-handled, **i-hondled**, ME. *pa. pple.* of *HANDLE v.* **I-haneked**, (?) of *HANK v.* **I-haspet**, of *HASP v.* **I-hated**, of *HATE v.* **I-hate** (n), of *HIGHT v.* **I-hat te**, **i-heat te**, of *HEAT v.* **I-heaven**, **i-hewe**, of *HEW v.* **I-hed**, of *HIDE v.*: see *YHID*.

† **I-hede**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *gehýdan*, *gehēdan*, f. *hýdan*, *hīde v.*] *trans.* To hide, conceal. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. 88 He hit... *zēht* and *gehelt*. c 1320 *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 1314 He ne wiste... *Whar he mihte hit best i-hede*.

I-heied, **i-hei(3)et**, ME. *pa. pple.* of *HIGH v.* **I-heled**, of *HELE v.*, to hide.

† **I-helmed**, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* [OE. *gehelmod* (= OHG. *gehelmod*), *pa. pple.* of (ge) *helman*, f. *helm* HELM *sb.*] *Helmed*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xliiii. (Z.) 256 *Galeatus*, *gehēlmod*. c 1205 LAV. 26277 *Gerin & Beof*... and *Walwain*... *iburned* and *ihelmed*.

I-hende, var. of *YHENDE*, at hand. **I-hent**, ME. *pa. pple.* of *HENT v.*

† **I-hente**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *gehentan*, f. *hentan* to HENT.] *trans.* To grasp; to hold, uphold.

905 O. E. *Chron.*, Eall *þæt he zehentan mehton*. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 For *þi was wedlac ilahet in hali chirche*... to *ihente* þe unstronge.

I-heorted, ME. form of *HEARTED ppl. a.* **I-heoured**: see *HUED*. **I-hercned**, ME. *pa. pple.* of *HEARKEN v.* **I-herd**, of *HEAR*, *YHERE*, *HERY vbs.* **I-here**, var. of *YHERE v.* **I-hered**, -et, -ie(d), ME. *pa. pple.* of *HERY v.* **I-hert**, of *HURT v.* **I-het**, of *HEAT v.*

I-hevezed, **i-hevied**, weighed down, ME. *pa. pple.* of *HEAVY v.*

a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 332 *þe neodere* [grindstone]... is *ihenezed* [*M.S.* *i-ihenezet*] *her mid herde uorte heom cwide of herdre*. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. met. v. 133 (Camb. MS.) So *þæt thy thought ne be nat i-heuyed ne put lowe*.

I-hewed, ME. *pa. pple.* of *HEW v.* **HUE v.**

I-hid, ME. *pa. pple.* of *HIDE v.*: see *YHID*.

† **I-hire**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *gehýran*, f. *hýran*, *hýrian* to HIRE.] *trans.* To hire.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 74 *Ðæs hires ealdor gehyrde wyrthan into his winegarde*. c 1250 *Kent. Sermon* in O. E. *Misc.* 34 *Godalmichti i-herde werken into his winegarde*.

† **I-hitte**, *v. Obs.* [f. I-*pref.*¹ + *hitte*, *HIT v.*] *trans.* To hit.

c 1205 LAV. 314 He wende to sceoten *þæt hea der, & ihitte* [c 1275 *hitte*] his *azene fader*.

Ihleite (Fliëit). *Min.* [Named 1876 after Ihle, superintendent of mines at Mugrau, Bohemia: see -ITE.] A hydrous iron sulphate, found as a yellow efflorescence on graphite.

1876 *Amer. J. Nat. Sci.* Ser. III. XII. 151 Prof. Schrauf has announced a new mineral under the name *Ihleite*.

I-hoded, ME. *pa. pple.* of *HADE*, *HODE*, to ordain.

I-hoked, ME. form of *HOOKED a.*

I-hol: see *YHOLE*, whole.

† **I-hold**, *Obs.* [OE. *geheald* 'keeping, guarding'] Place of shelter or abode; hold.

a 1250 *Orul & Night*. 621 *þar inne ic habbe god ihold* A wintre warm a sumere cold.

I-hold, var. I-HALD, to hold. **I-holden**, ME. *pa. pple.* of *HOLD v.* **I-hole** (n, of *HELE v.*¹), to hide. **I-hon**, **i-honge**: see *YHONO v.*, to hang.

I-hondsald, ME. *pa. pple.* of *HANDESEL v.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 7 Ha wes him sone *ihondsald* *þah hit hire unwill were*.

† **I-horned**, *a. Obs.* [Cf. OE. *gehyrned* (= MHG. *gehuernel*), f. I-*pref.*¹ + *horned*.] *Horned*.

[c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 266 *zyl seo sunne... hine* [the moon] *onælð riht þwyrres þonne byð he emlice gehyrned*.] a 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 In his ihurnd beaue. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* III. 397 In liknesse of *Iubiter i-horned*. a 1415 *Lvdg. Temp. Glass* 8 Derk Diane, *ihorned*, *hoping clere*.

I-horyed, ME. *pa. pple.* of *HORY v.*, to pollate.

c 1225 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 138 The lond shal be *i-horyed* & *i-steyned* wyth grete slaughter of men.

I-hosed, early ME. form of *HOSSED a.*

c 1275 in O. E. *Misc.* 91 *þayh we ber hopen ihosed and ischode*. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 29 *þat boþe i-hosed and i-schode* *Goddess* *peple may passe þerby*.

I-hote, ME. *pa. pple.* of *HIGHT v.*¹

† **Ithram** (irām, iṣrām). Also 8 *hir r*) *awem*.

[Arab. *إِثْرَام* (f. *حَرَم* *ḥarama* to forbid: cf. *HAREM*), a kind of dress used by the Arabs in Spain and Africa; 'sacred state' (Freytag).]

1. The dress worn by Mohammedan pilgrims, consisting of two pieces of white cotton, the one girded round the waist, and the other thrown over the left shoulder.

1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* vii. 80 They take off all their cloaths, covering themselves with two *Hirawems*, or large white Cotton Wrappers. 1811 tr. *Niebuhr's Trav. Arabia* xii. in Pinkerton *Voy.* X. 20 Pilgrims, in their first journey to Mecca, are obliged to assume the *Ithram* immediately after passing *Cake Wardan*. 1819 T. HORZ *Anastasius* (1820) II. iv. 68 An *ihram* in rags, an old mat torn to pieces. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Aug. 187 The time had arrived for changing our usual habiliments for the 'ihram' or pilgrim-clothing of two towels, and for taking the various interdictory vows involved in its assumption.

2. The state in which a pilgrim is held to be while he wears this distinctive garb, during which time many acts of ordinary life are held unlawful.

1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* 79 On this side Mecca, where all the *Hagges*... do enter into *Hirawem*, or *Ithram*. *Ibid.* 95 The eighth Day after the said two months, they all enter into *Hirawem* again.

IHS, in ME., med.L., etc., also written **IHS**, **IHS**, **IHC**, **Ihc**, representing Greek **ΙΗΣ** or **ΙHC**, a MS. abbreviation of the word **ΙΗΣΟΥΣ** or **ΙΗ(ΣΟΥ)C**, *Jesus*; also used as a symbolical or ornamental monogram of the sacred name. Mediaeval Latin texts have commonly *ihc* or *ihs*, *ihm*, *ihu* (with or without a stroke over or across the *h* (*h*), or other mark of abbreviation) for *Iesus*, *Iesum*, *Iesu*. In ME., the usual form was *ihsu* = *Jesu*; less frequently *ihs*, *ihc*, or *ihsu*. These abbreviations were in later times often erroneously expanded as *Ihesus*, *Ihesum*, *Ihesu*.

The Romanized form of the abbreviation would be *IES*, but from the entire or partial retention of the Greek form in Latin MSS. as *IHC* or *IHS*, and subsequent forgetfulness of its origin, it has often been looked upon as a Latin abbreviation or contraction, and explained by some as standing for *Iesus Hominum Salvator*, *Jesus Saviour* of men, by others as *In Hoc Signo vinces*, in this sign (thou shalt conquer), or *In Hæc Salus*, in this (cross) is salvation.

[a 600 *Codex Bezae* Luke vi. 5 (Greek text) **ΕΙΠΕ ΔΕ Ο ΙΗΣΟΥC ΠΡΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΥC**. (Latin text) dixit autem **IHS** ad eos. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* (Latin text) *Matt.* iii. 13 *Tunc venit ihs a galilæa in iordanem*.] a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 269 *Thu, swete*. c 1250 *Kent. Sermon* (Laud MS. 471, ff. 128 b), *Cum natus esset ihc in betlem iude*. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. iii. 154 *Bi ihus with here jeweles þowre iustices she shendeth*. *Ibid.* xvi. 144 *Iudas ianglede þere-azein ac ihus hym tolde*. 1540 *Churchw. Acc. St. Glesse, Reading* (ed. Nash) 59 Paid to the Wardens of the *Masse* towards the prestes wages *xiiij* *ijij*. 1678 *Trial of Coleman* 27 L. Chief Just. What Inscription was upon the Seal? Mr. Oates. I. H. S. with a Cross, in English it had the Characters of *I. H. S.* 1721 *STRIVE Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlviii. 145 *IHS* is God with us [quoting a title of 1559, which had 'Jesus is God with us']. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 7/7 The monograms **IHS** and **XPC**, which are so often to be seen in our churches, sorely puzzle a portion of the congregation.

I-hud(de, ME. pa. pple. of **HIDE** v.: see **YHID**.
† **I-hudeket**, ppl. a. Obs. [ME., f. *hudeken* vb., app. repr. an OE. **hydecan*, deriv. of *hýdan* to hide.] Hooded.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 424 (Cott. MS.) Vte, gan i-mantlet; þe heaved i-hudeket.

I-hurnd: see **I-HORNED**. **I-hurt**, ME. pa. pple. of **HURT** v. **I-huseled**, of **HOUSEL** v.

† **I-hwat**, pron. Obs. [OE. *gehwæt*, neut. of *gehwōt* every one: = OLG. *gihwat*, neut. of *gihwōt*.] Everything.

a 900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 1002 Ac þæt fyr nimeð þurh foldan gehwæt. a 1250 *Owl & Night* 1056 Lym and grune & wel ihwat (Cott. MS. eiwat) Sette and leyde þe for to lacche.

I-hwer: see **YWHERE**. **I-hwile**, -ille, early ME. forms of OE. *gehwylc* EACH, q.v.

† **I-hwulen**, v. Obs. [ME., f. *hwule* (ii), in *Ancren Riwe* = *hwil* WHILE, time.] intr. To have time, be at leisure.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 44 Hwon 30 3e euer muwen ihwulen. *Ibid.* 432 Ne mei heo nout i-hwulen uorto hercnen mine lore.

I-imped, ME. pa. pple. of **IMP** v.

I-iron: see **I** the letter.

Ijs, obs. spelling of **ICE**. **Ik**, ME. form of **I** pron.

I-kakeled, ME. pa. pple. of **CAKLE** v.

† **I-kary**, **i-kary**. Obs. In 6 ickary. [ad. Russ. *икра* *ikra* caviare.] = **CAVIARE**.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commu.* (1857) 12 Of ikary or cavery, a great quantitie is made upon the river of Volgha, out of the fish called bellougina, the sturgeon. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 87 The spawn of Fish, especially that of Sturgeon, they order thus. . . The Muscovites call it Ikary, and the Italians Caviar. [1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb. 11/1 Can you use the roe of any other fish but sturgeon and sterlet as caviar, or ikra, as you call it?]

I-kauzt, **i-kaut**, ME. pa. pple. of **CATCH** v.

I-keled, of **KELE** v. to cool.

† **I-ken**, **i-kenne**, v. Obs. [OE. *gecennan* to make known, confess, f. *cennan* to declare, attest, *KEN*.] trans. To make known, mention; to know, recognize.

c 1000 *Hymns* x. 4 (Gr.) Ic ðe ecne God ænne gecenne. c 1255 *LAV.* 4844 Þis weoren þeos kinges strætte þe ich i-kenned [c 1275 i-nemnid] habbe. *Ibid.* 28559 Mon i þan fhte non þer ne mihte ikenne [c 1275 icnowe] nenne kempe.

I-kenned, -kend, -kent, ME. pa. pple. of **KEN**.

† **I-kepe**, v. Obs. [f. ME. *kepe*, *KEEP*.] trans. To keep, receive, observe. Hence **I-kepyng**, -unge vbl. sb., taking 'keep', heeding, regarding.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 156 God hit is ine silence ikepen Godes grace. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 Drine adun swirforð wíðuten ikepyng. a 1250 *Owl & Night* 1225 And grete dunties beop þe lasse 3ef me ikeþm mid iwarne.

I-kept, ME. pa. pple. of **KEEP** v. **I-kest**, of **CAST** v. **I-ket**, of **CUT** v. **I-kid**, known, renowned: see **YKID** and **KYTHE** v. **I-knawe**(n), **i-knowe**, ME. pa. pples. of **KNOW** v. **I-knede**, of **KNEAD** v.

† **I-knit**, **i-cnutte**, v. Obs. [OE. *gecnyttan*, f. *cnyttan* to KNIT.] trans. To tie, fasten, attach. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 6 Þæt an cwyrt-stan si to hys swyran gecnytt. c 1050 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 342/29 Gecnyttan. c 1205 *LAV.* 2972 He . . lette . . to þan spærewen noten uaste heom icnuttan.

I-knit, -yt, ME. pa. pple. of **KNIT** v.

Ikon, variant of **ICON**.

I-koruen, **I-kume**(n), ME. pa. pples. of **CARVE**, **COME** vbs. **I-kunde**, var. of **ICUNDE**, nature. **I-kupled**, ME. pa. pple. of **COUPLE** v.

Ikyl, obs. f. **ICKLE**, icicle.

† **Il**, **ile**. Obs. [OE. *igil*, f. = OHG. *igil* (MHG., Ger. *igel*), MLG., MDu., Du. *egel*, ON. *igull*, going back, with Lith. *eĩs*, Gr. *εἶσος*, to a pre-Tent. **egh̥i-nos*, -los, a deriv. of *egh̥i*, Gr. *ἐχίς* adder.] A hedgehog. (In OE. also a porcupine.)

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxv. 241 Se il. . . gewint he to anum cilewene and tihð his fet swa he imnest mæz and gehyt his heafod. *Ibid.*, Ðonne bið ðas illes heafod gesewen. c 1000 ALFRED *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 123/21 *Istrix*, se mara igil. c 1050 *Martyrol.* in Cockayne *Shrine* 55 He (St. Sebastian) was ðara [stræla] swa full swa iðl . . biþ byrsta. c 1200 *Fragm.* ALFRED's *Gram.*, etc. (Phillipps 1838) 8 Frikiende so piles on ile.

Hence † **Iles pil**, **ilspil**, **ilspile** [OE. *pil* pointed stick, dart, prickle], prop. a spine of a hedgehog, but used as the name of the hedgehog itself.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Ne bere 3e non iren, ne here, ne irspiles [vrr. ylespiles, ylespiles] felles. c 1305 *St. Edmund* 47 in E. E. P. (1862) 88 As ful as an ilspil is of pikes al aboute. 1287 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 339 Þere lakkeþ also . . ilspil[es], [vrr. ilspiles; *Caxton* ylespiles], wontes and opere venomous bestes.

Il, obs. form of **ILL**.

Il-1, assimilated form in L. of the prefix **IN-2** before initial *l*, which is written in the same way in Eng., as in *il-lation*, *il-luminate*. Usually only one *l* is heard; but both (or a prolonged *l*) may be pronounced when distinctive emphasis is laid on the prefix, as in *il-lision*, *il-lude*, distinguished from *e-lision*, *e-lide*. For the varieties of meaning, 'in, on, into, upon', see **IN-2**.

Il-2, assimilated form in L. of the negative prefix

IN-3 before initial *l*, which remains in the same form in Eng., as in *il-legal*, *il-legitimate*, *il-literate*. Also used in forming negatives in English on the analogy of L., as in **ILLOGICAL**, **ILLOYAL**, and in such nonce-words as *il-level*, *il-locomotive*, etc. When the main stress immediately follows, an effort is often made to give the separate effect of the prefix by pronouncing both *l*'s, or combining them in one prolonged *l*; this is especially the case when rhetorical stress is laid on the prefix, as in 'You call this a Liberal measure; I consider it thoroughly *il-liberal*'.

-il, **-ile**, **suffixes**, the Eng. representatives of L. *-ilis* and *-ilis*, forming adjectives, sometimes also substantives, as in *fossilis* fossil, *civilis* civil; *agilis* agile, *juvenilis* juvenile. These suffixes are in origin the same, viz. *-lis* with connective *-i*, which with *-i* stems as *civi-s*, *hosti-s*, and in some other words, gave *-ilis*. In OF., the latter came down as *-il*, e.g. *April-em*, *Avril*, April; the former regularly lost the post-tonic *i*, and became *-le* (for *-l*), as in *humil-em* humble, *habil-em* able, *fragil-em*, *fraisle*, *fraile*, *frêle* frail, *gracil-em*, *graisle*, *gresle*, *grêle*. L. words adapted in OF. at an early date took the ending *-il* masc., *-ile* fem., e.g. *civil*, *civile*; later words have the ending *-ile* only, as *agile*, *facile*, *fossile*. Very few of these words in Eng. have the suffix in *-il*, e.g. *civil*, *fossil*, *utensil*; in the 17th c. we find occasionally *-il* for L. *-ilis*, e.g. *difficil*, *docil*, *fertil*, *steril*; but modern usage in Eng. as in French has levelled *-ilis* and *-ilis* under the common form *-ile*. In Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary *-ile* from *-ilis* is pronounced (-ail), and *-ile* from *-ilis* as (-il); but the more recent tendency is to extend (-ail), with some exceptions, to all the words.

I-laced, ME. pa. pple. of **LACE** v. **I-lad**, of **LEAD** v. **I-lade**, of **LOAD** v. **I-laft**, of **LEAVE**, **YLEAVE** vbs.

† **I-lahe**(n, v. Obs. [OE. *gelagian*, f. *laga* LAW, *lagian* to make a law, ordain.] trans. To ordain or appoint by law.

1014 WULFSTAN *Sermo ad Anglos* (Napier 1883) 157 On hæþenum beodum . . þe gelazod is to gedwol-goda weorðunge. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 For þi was wealac ilahet in hali chirche. *Ibid.* 23 Godd haueð ilahet hit.

I-lahet, ME. pa. pple. of **LOW** v., to abase.

I-laht, of **LATCH** v. and **I-LECCE** v., to seize.

I-laid, of **LAY** v.

Ilad, obs. (and etymological) spelling of **ISLAND**.

I-lapped, ME. pa. pple. of **LAP** v.

I-last(e: see **YLAST**(e, to snuff, continue, last.

† **Ilalistic**, a. Obs. [error. for **hīlāstical*, f. Gr. type **ἡλαστικός*, f. stem of *ἡλάσκειν* to propitiate.] Propitiatory, expiatory.

1649 Bp. REYNOLDS *Serm.* Hosea iii. 1 The sacrifices . . were Ilalistic propitiatory, or expiatory. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* ii. 30 Ilalistic or expiatory for Satisfaction.

† **I-latet**, a. Obs. [f. ME. *lat* LATE sb., ON. *lāt* manner, mien.] Mannered.

a 1225 *Juliana* 33 As þu biwīstest daniel bimong þe wode liuns ilatet se ludere. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 3if þu art unwurdlic & wræðliche ilatet.

I-læðed, -et, ME. pa. pple. of **LATHE** v. **Ilche**: see **EACH**, **ILK**. **Ild**, obs. f. **YIELD** (in phr. *God ild*).

Ild, obs. f. *illed*, pa. pple. of **ILL** v. **Ildre**, obs. by-form of **ISLE**, **ASLE**. **Ildell**, contracted form of *ilk del*, every part: see **ILK** a.2 **Ildre**, obs. f. **ELDER** a. and sb.3

† **Ille** 1. Obs. [ad. L. *ile* or *ile-um* (see **ILEUM** and **ILUM**). Cf. F. (pl.) *iles* (13th c.)] = **ILEUM**.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 342 The small guts . . through which the meat passeth: in others it is named Ile. 1656 [see **ILIACAL**]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Ile*, the Cavity or Hollowness from the Chest to the Thigh-Bones, the Flank that contains the small Guts.

Ile 2, var. of **AIL** sb.2, awn of barley, etc.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Iles*, or *Oils* (Country-Word), the Spires or Beards of Corn.

Ile, obs. f. **ILL**, **ISLE**, **ASLE**; a former spelling of *Il* = I will; a vulgar or dial. pronunciation (now esp. in U.S.) of **OIL**.

-ile, **suffix**: see **-IL**.

Ileac, a. A refashioning of **ILIAC** a. after L. *ileus*, Gr. *ἰλεός*, or **ILEUM**.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 162 The treatment of ileac passion. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ileac Passion*.

I-leaded, ME. f. **LEADED** a. **I-leafe**, **I-leave**, v.: see **YLEVE** to leave, **YLEVE** to believe. **I-leanet**, ME. pa. pple. of **LENE**, to lend. **I-learet**, of **LERE**, **YLERE**, to teach.

† **I-lecche**, v. Obs. [OE. *gelæccan*, f. *læccan* to seize: see **LATCH** v.] trans. To lay hold of, catch. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John vi. 15 Hix woldon . . hine gelæccan and to cygne don. a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1087 þa Englice men . . gelæhton of þam mann . . ma. c 1205 *LAV.* 29650 Swið monie he ilachte. a 1225 *Juliana* 73 Ilcche ha me eft, ne finde ich na leche. 1399 *LANGEL Rich. Reddes* iii. 336 He was lyhtliche y-laughte and y-lugged of many.

I-lefde, pa. t. of **YLEVE** v., to believe. **I-leid**, ME. pa. pple. of **LAY** v.

Ileitis (i-lē'i-tis). *Path.* [f. **ILE-UM** + **-ITIS**.] Inflammation of the ileum.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

I-lend, ME. pa. pple. of **LENE**, **LEND** vbs.

I-lengd, -ed, of **LENG** v., to prolong.

† **I-lenge**, v. Obs. [OE. *gelengan* to prolong, f. *lengan*, f. *lang* LONG.] intr. To continue one's journey; to attain to, get as far as.

c 1205 *LAV.* 17834 Leteð me ilenge [c 1275 bringeþ me] riht to Stanhege.

I-lengthed, pa. pple. of **LENGTH** v., to lengthen.

Ileo- (i-lē'o, ēi-), used as combining form of **ILEUM**, in terms of anatomy, pathology, etc.: as

Ileo-cæcal (-s'kāl) a., related to or connected with the ileum and the cæcum; as in *ileo-cæcal valve*, a valve consisting of two semilunar folds at the opening of the ileum into the cæcum; the name is sometimes restricted to the lower of these.

Ileo-colic (-k'lik) a., relating to or connected with the ileum and the colon; as in *ileo-colic artery*, a branch of the superior mesenteric artery; *ileo-colic valve* = *ileo-cæcal valve* (sometimes restricted to the upper fold of this). **Ileo-colitis** (-k'oi-tis), inflammation of the ileum and colon. **Ileo-parietal** (-pā-rē'i-ē-tāl) a., connecting the ileum and the body-wall, as the *ileo-parietal band* in Brachiopods.

Ileostomy (i-lē'o'stō-mi) [Gr. *στόμα* month], the making of an artificial opening into the ileum.

1847 CRAIG, *Ileo-cæcal valve*. *Ileo-colic artery*. *Iliolumbar artery*. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 33 In the ileo-cæcal region. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 311 The ileoparietal band, attached to the hind gut. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ileo-colitis*. 1889 *Lancet* 16 Mar. 531/1 Jejunio-ileostomy and ileo-ileostomy were performed in identically the same way. 1897 ALLEBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 823 In ileo-colic invaginations.

† **I-leon**. Obs. [med. L. (in Gr. form) = **ILEUM**. Cf. F. *iléon*.] = **ILEUM**.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xlii. 158 The seconde grete gutte highte Yleon. 1594 [see next]. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 80 The ileon, one of the guts . . is six times longer than our whole body. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 111 Inflammation of the Ileon. 1767 GOUGH *Treat. Wounds* I. 401 In the Jejunum . . and in the Ileon.

† **I-leos**. Obs. [cf. prec. and **ILEUS**.] = **ILEUM**.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 350 Then followeth the third small intraille called Ileus by the Græcians [margin, The Ileon or folded Gut]. 1706 [see **ILEUS** 1].

† **I-leous**, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. **ILE-UM** + **-OUS**.] Belonging to the ileum; = **ILIAC** a. 1.

1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 628 It cures . . cholical and ileous dolours.

† **I-ler**, a. Obs. Also 3 ilær. [OE. *gelær* (Sweet), f. *lær* empty, **LERE**.] Empty.

c 1205 *LAV.* 15961 Pa þu water wes al iladden & þe put wes ilær. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11221 Þe clerkes adde þe stretes sone iler.

Ilesite (i-lē'zīt). *Min.* [Named, 1881, after M. W. Iles, who described it.] Hydrous sulphate of manganese, zinc, and iron, resulting from the decomposition of pyrite and sphalerite.

1881 *Amer. Zool. Sc. Ser.* iii. XXII. 490 *Ilesite*, a white friable mineral with a bitter, astringent taste.

Ilespil(e, a hedgehog: see **IL** sb.

† **I-lete**. Obs. [f. **LETE** sb.] Manner, bearing.

a 1250 *Owl & Night* 403 He is wis þat hardeliche Wiþ his fo berþ grete ilete. *Ibid.* 1446 Hwanne ich iseo þe tohte ilete þe luve bringþ on þe zunglinge.

I-lete(n, ME. pa. pple. of **LET** v.

I-lethered, ME. form of **LEATHERED** ppl. a.

Ilet-hole, obs. f. **EYELET-HOLE**. **I-leue**, **i-leve**: see **YLEVE** v. **I-leued**, ME. form of **LEAVED** a.

|| **Ileum** (i-lē'ūm, ēi-). *Anat.* [late or med. L. *ileum*, for which classical L. had only *ilīa* (pl. of *ile* or *ilium*, with a dat. sing. *ilīd*), in the sense (1) flanks, loins, (2) small guts, entrails. The form *ileum* (*ileon*, -os) seems to have arisen from a confusion of this with *ileus*, Gr. *εἰλεός* (see **ILEUS**, **ILIAC**), whence also its restricted sense.] The third portion of the small intestine, succeeding the jejunum and opening into the cæcum.

1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 47 This Membrane in the small Guts, especially the Ileum, is full of wrinkles. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Ileum*, or *Ileon*, the third of the small Guts, so call'd by reason of its great turnings, and being about 21 Hands-breadth in Length. 1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. v. 179 The Ileum, folded in wreathing gyres.

|| **Ileus** (i-lē'ūs, ēi-). [L. *ileus*, *ileos*, a. Gr. *ἰλεός* or *εἰλεός* colic, 'iliac passion', app. f. *εἰλεῖν* to roll.]

1. *Path.* A painful affection (frequently fatal), due to intestinal obstruction, esp. in the ileum: also called *iliac passion*.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Ileus*, or *Ileos*, the small or thin Gut; also the twisting of the small Guts, when their Coats are doubled inward, and there is such a Stoppage that nothing can pass downward. 1732 AARBUHNOT *Rules of Diet* 351 An Ileus, is commonly called the Twisting of the Guts, but is really either a Circumvolution or Insertion of one part of the Gut within the other. 1785 *Med. Commun.* 266 (heading), History of a Case of Ileus, where great benefit was derived from the application of a blister.

2. *Anat.* = ILEUM.

1705 [see 1].

I-lewed, early ME. form of LEWD *a.***Ilex** (i'leks). Also 6-8 *ilix*. [*a. L. ilex, ilic-em* holm-oak.]1. The holm-oak or evergreen oak (*Quercus Ilex*).

1398 TREVISA Barth. *De P. R.* xvii. lxxxiii. (1495) 654 Ilex is a manere oke, a tree that beeryth maste. 1506 GUYLWODE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 53 The tre called Ilex, that then stode byfore Abrahams dore is now wasted. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 1. 458 Of the Ilex or mast-Holme tree, there be two sorts. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* i. (ed. 2) 45 The Ilex, or ever-green oak, is very common here. 1787 P. BECKFORD *Lett. fr. Italy* (1805) 1. 416 (Stanf.) A beautiful wood, enlivened in winter by the ilix and the cork tree, both ever-greens. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* lxi. (1875) 302 The illexes were much injured. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle* l. viii. 216 Tabor, with... its base skirted with dwarf oak, illexes, and arbutus.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* Ded. 6 Spain's mountain passes, and her illex woods. 1850 W. G. CLARK in *Vac. Tour*. 61 A steep illex-clothed hill. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. iii. 92, I went... for a walk through its illex groves.

2. In modern Botany, the name of a genus of *Aquifoliaceæ*, comprising numerous trees and shrubs, of which the most familiar is the common holly (*I. Aquifolium*).

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Aquifolia*, a wilde tree with prickling leaves... a kinde of ilix. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 443/1 Besides the common Holly..., the genus Ilex comprehends a large number of species.

I-leye(n, ME. pa. pple. of LIE *v.*

Iliā, pl. of ILIUM.

Iliac (i'liæk), *a. (sb.)* Forms: 6 *yllao*, -ake, *yllacke*, 7 *yllike*, 7 *yllack(e)*, -ak, -aque, *illiack(e)*, *yllacke*, 8-9 *illiac*, 7- *illiac*. [*a. F. iliaque* or *ad. late L. iliācus* (in Cælius, *passio iliaca*, also *iliaci* suffers from colic); the *L.* is in form a deriv. of *ilia* (see ILIUM), but the suffix is Greek (-akós), and the sense goes with *L. ileus*, Gr. *ελαός*, *ilaós*, colic, iliac passion; hence it would appear that *ileus* from Gr. *ελαός* was associated with *ilia*, and that *passio iliaca* was interpreted as 'pain of the ilia', and the adj. extended in late or med.*L.* to mean 'of or pertaining to the ilium'.]

1. Properly, Of the nature of the disease called ILEUS; but commonly understood as = Pertaining to or affecting the ILEUM. *Iliac passion* [late *L. passio iliaca*] = ILEUS 1: cf. *colic passion* = colic.

1398 TREVISA Barth. *De P. R.* vii. xlix. (1495) 263 This passyon callyd Colica bath a cosyn that hyghte *Iliaca passio*, and hath that name of a gutte that hyghte *Iliā*. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 42 b, Etyng esith the yllike passion and greutheth the colik. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 39 Then that are troubled with the Iliac passion, to wit, the paine and ringing of the small guts. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 111 In an Iliac Passion there is great Pain and Inflammation of the Ileum. 1746 R. JAMES *Mouset's Health Improvem.* Introd. 49 Inflammatory iliac Pains. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 297 Some derangement of the bowels, always expected to terminate fatally in iliac passion.

2. Pertaining to the flank, or to the ilium or flank-bone.

Iliac artery, each of the two arteries, right and left, into which the abdominal aorta divides; each of these again divides into two, the *external* or *anterior*, and the *internal* or *posterior iliac arteries*. *Iliac bone*, the ilium. *Iliac fossa*, the depression on the inner side of the ilium, in which the iliac muscle lies. *Iliac muscle*, a muscle lying close to the ilium, and inserted, together with the psoas magnus, into the small trochanter of the femur; it serves for flexure of the hip-joint. *Iliac vein*, each of the two veins, right and left, formed by the union of the *external* and *internal iliac veins*, and uniting to form the inferior vena cava.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Hija, The parties called ylliac are ouer the haunches. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 838 From the vter branch of the byfurcation of the Iliacke trunk... do issue three veynes. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 205 The internal Iliac Muscle. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade-M.* v. 284 The internal iliac artery. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 221 The iliac bones [of the swan], are remarkable for their length, and for the number of the vertebrae... to which they are ankylosed. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 173 The inner surface of the ilium is slightly excavated, so as to form the 'iliac fossa'.

† *B. sb.* 1. Short for *iliac passion*. *Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 257 For them the whiche haue the Ilyacke or the colycke. [c. 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1885) A viij, The paynes of the small guttes, called ylliacs.]

2. Short for *iliac artery*, etc.

1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 35 The umbilical arteries rise... from the internal iliacs. 1822-34 GOOD'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 17 [The umbilical cord] consisting of an artery from each of the foetal iliacs, and a vein running to the foetal liver.

† **Iliacal**, *a. Obs.* [*f. as ILIAC + -AL*] = ILIAC *a.* 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. v. 239 Two Arteries... arising from the Iliacall branches. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 42 A man does not eat bullets or quicksilver against the Iliacal passion, but swallows them. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Iliacal*, of or belonging to the Iles or small guts.

Iliad (i'liād). [*ad. L. Iliās, Iliad*, *a. Gr. Ἰλιάς* (1) *sc. ἡ*, the Troad, Troy, (2) *sc. ἡρώς*, a Trojan woman, (3) *sc. πόλις*, the Iliad; *f. Ἰλιος, Ἰλιον* Ilium, Ilium, Troy, the scene of the Trojan war. Cf. *F. Iliade* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. One of the two great epic poems of ancient Greece (the other being the *Odyssey*) traditionally attributed to Homer, describing the ten years' siege of Ilium or Troy by the Greeks.

Sometimes used, with ordinal numeral, for one book of the Iliad; hence formerly in pl. for the whole poem.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 16 Homers Iliades in a nutte shell; a Kings picture in a pennie. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* Pref. The descriptions of his battles, which take up no less than half the Iliad. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 250/1 No one would believe it possible for such a work as the Iliad, e.g. to be produced by a fortuitous shaking together of the letters of the alphabet. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 163 In the Sixth Iliad.

attrib. 1791 COWPER *Lett.* 10 Mar., I have two French prints... both on Iliad subjects.

2. *transf.* and *fig. a.* An epic poem like that of Homer, or a poem describing martial exploits.

1619 BRENT *It. Sarpi's Coun.* *Print* i. (1676) 2 The Iliad of our age. 1674 W. J. (title) English Iliads; or, a Sea-Fight reviewed in a Poem. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iii. Certain Iliads, and the like, have, in three-thousand years, attained quite new significance.

b. A long series of disasters or the like (Gr. *Ἰλιάς κἀνών*, Demosthenes); a long story or account.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answer, Nameless Cath.* 359 Her stay brought forth... an Iliad of miseries. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xxiv. (1632) 1212 [They] heaped an Iliad of curses upon the heads of the Executioners. 1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 307 Fevers, Gout, Falling-sickness, and an Iliad of Distempers. 1766 BURKE *Regic. Peace* II. Wks. VIII. 233 It opens another Iliad of woes to Europe. 1865 *Times* 29 Apr., An opportunity of learning a whole Iliad of finance in a comparative nutshell.

Hence **Iliadic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Iliad;

Iliadist, (*a*) a singer of the Iliad, a rhapsodist;

(*b*) a writer of 'Iliads' (see 2 a); **Iliadize** *v.*, to relate in the manner of the Iliad.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 31 M. Vlisses... of whome it is Iliadist that your very nose dropt sugar candie. a 1711 KEN *Hymnæoth* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 289 The Iliadists in Scarlet Robes are drest... To picture what they sing of... Wars, and Blood of Greeks and Trojans slain. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk.* GL. I. i. (1872) 1. 16 All real Poets, to this hour, are Palamids and Iliadists after their sort. 1892 AGNES M. CLERKE *Fam. Stud. Homer* i. 29 The experience of the Iliadic bard. 1897 S. BUTLER *Anthology of Odyssey* Pref. 6 The leading Iliadic and Odyssean scholars.

Ilich, -e, *obs.* forms of ALIKE: see YLIKE.

Ilicic (i'li:sik), *a. Chem.* [*f. L. ilex, ilic-em* (see ILEX 2) + *-ic*]. Of or pertaining to the holly; in *ilicic acid*, an acid contained in the leaves of the holly. So **Ilicic acid**, a salt of ilicic acid; **Ilicin**, the non-nitrogenous bitter principle of the holly.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 394 Dr. Rousseau of Paris... found therein the existence of a hitherto unknown principle, called *Ilicine*. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 244 Ilicic acid. *Ibid.*, Colourless ilicic acid of calcium is obtained. *Ibid.*, The ilicin extracted from the residue by alcohol... is a bitter, amorphous, brown, very hygroscopic mass.

I-lided, ME. form of LIIDED. **I-lift**, ME. pa. pple. of LIFT *v.* **I-light**, -liht, -liht, of LIGHT *v.* **I-like**, *obs.* *f. ALIKE*: see YLIKE.

† **I-likeness**, *Obs.* [*OE. gelicnes (= OS. gelicnessi, OHG. gilfhuessi, Ger. gleichnis), f. gelic* (see ALIKE, LIKE) + *-NESS*]. Likeness, image, similitude.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 26 Uton wirecan man to andlicnesse and to ure gelicnesse. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 127 He was imaced to monne ilicnesse. a 1225 *Juliana* 21 He... biheold hire lufsome lere ilies ilicnesse. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 360 3if we beoð i-limped to be iliknesse of Godes deaðe.

I-likned, ME. pa. pple. of LIKEN. **I-limed**, of LIME *v.*; ME. form of LIMBED *a.*

† **I-limp**, *v. Obs.* [*OE. gelimpan, f. limpan LIMP v. 1*] *intr.* To happen, befall.

975 O. E. *Chron.* an. 973 Ða þa ðis gelamp. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxvi. 34 Ða so ðid gelamp þæt hit þæt rice gæreath hæfdon. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Hit zelamp þæt an rice king wes. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Pa com his wif saphira and nuste hwet hire were limpen wes. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 54 More wonder ilomp [v.r. limpes].

† **I-ling**, *Obs. rare.* [*quasi aising, f. ile, AISLE*] = AISLE.

1456-7 Durham *Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 151 Pro operatione... super lez Ilynges in aula predicta.

Ilio- (i'lio), used as combining form of ILIUM 3 in anatomical terms, as

Ilio-aponeurotic *a.*, connected with the ilium, and of the character of an aponeurosis. **Iliodorsal** *a.*, 'relating to the dorsum of the ilium' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Iliopectineal** *a.* [*L. pecten comb.*], relating to the crest or comb of the ilium which forms part of the brim of the pelvis, or to the ilium and the pectineus muscle. **Iliopsoas**, the iliac and psoas muscles regarded as forming one muscle. Esp. in comb. with adjs. relating to other parts of the body with the sense 'relating to or connecting the ilium and...', as **ilio-caudal**, -coccygeal, -coastal, -femoral, -hypogastric, -inguinal, -ischial, -ischia-tal, -lumbar, -peroneal [*Gr. ἰλιον fibula*] (applied to muscles connecting the ilium and the fibula; also as *sb.*); **ilio-psaoitic**, -pubic, -sacral, -sciatio = **ilio-ischia-tic**, **ilio-sacro-tal**, -tibial, -trochantorio, *adjs.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 193 *Ilio-lumbar Ligament*... by which the fifth lumbar vertebra and the os innominatum are connected. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 126 The last dorsal and ilio-inguinal nerves. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1851) 259 The ilio-femoral articulation. 1845 T. OOD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 141 The strong ilio-sacral ligaments, which tie the bones together behind. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Catlin*, 92 The depth of the true pelvis, from the iliopectineal eminence to the tuberosity of the ischium. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 21 The iliopectineal spine... is absent. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* vi. 294 In... birds... The ilio-sciatic interval is... converted into a foramen. 1879 HOLDEN *Anat.* (ed. 4) 400 The two muscles... may be considered as one, and are sometimes called the ilio-psoas. 1883 MARTIN & MOALE *Vertebr. Dissect.* 163 The sciatic nerve... issues from the pelvis by the ilio-sciatic foramen.

Ilio-cæcal, -colic: see LEO-

Ilion, *obs.* var. ILIUM. **Ilis**, *obs.* pl. of ISLE.

† **I-lited**, -et, *pp. a. Obs.* [*f. ON. litr* hue, countenance (= *OE. white*)] Hued, coloured.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1433 Se rudie and se reade ilitet eauer-euch leor.

I-lithe, -liðe, ME. form of LITHE *a.*

I-lithe (n, ME. pa. pple. of LITHEZ, to go, travel. **I-lithered**, of LITHEZ *v.*, to hurl with a sling.

-ility, compound suffix (*F. -ilité, L. -ilitas*), consisting of -ITY added to adjs. in -il (*civility*), -ile (*servility*), or -le (*ability*).

1865 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters*, xxxi, He heard of his successor's affability, and sociability, and amiability, and a variety of other agreeable 'ilities'.

Ilium (i'liəm). *Anat.* Pl. *ilia*. Also 4-7 *ilion*, 6 pl. *ilions*. [*L. ilium* that part of the abdomen which extends from the lowest ribs to the pubes, groin, or flank; in classical *L.* only in pl. *ilia* (from *ile* or *ilium*) flanks, sides, also entrails.

In mediæval medical Latin a Græcized form *ilion*, deduced from pl. *ilia*, was in use, whence the early forms in the quotes. (Cf. *F. ilion* (16th c. in Paré), now also *ilium*.) See also ILEUM, now used in one of the senses of *ilium*.]

† 1. The third portion of the small intestine; the ILEUM. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* iii. 15 The calle which is... bisidis ilion [*v.r.* the ilion: 1382 beside the reyne guttes]. 1398 TREVISA Barth. *De P. R.* vii. xlix. (1495) 263 The gutte that hyghte Iliā is a small gutte and longe bicyppinge other guttes aboute. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Hiva, Y^e sklendre gutt that hyghte Iliā... it hath many renoucyons. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med.* Wks. Vocab., *Iliā*,... the thin gut or small gut. 1827 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* I. 121 The villous coat of the ilium.

† 2. *pl.* The parts of the body beneath the ribs on each side; the flanks (*L. ilia*). *Obs.*

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. xlii. 171 Cupping glasses fastened to the ilions, and the loines. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Iliā*, the flanks, the side-parts of the lower belly between the last Rib and the Privities.

3. The anterior or superior bone of the pelvis, the hip-bone; it occurs in most vertebrates above fishes, and has various forms and relative positions; usually (as in man) it articulates with the sacrum, and ankyloses with the ischium and pubis, forming together with these latter the *os innominatum*.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *s.v. Coxæ Os*, In Infants it consists of three Bones, viz. Ilium, Ischium, and Os Pubis. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Innominatum*, Three bones; viz. the ilium, the pubis and ischium. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 115 The Anterior and Inferior spinous process of the ilium. 1872 MIVART *Elen. Anat.* 178 A widely expanded upper part joins the sacrum and extends down to the socket for the thigh. This is the ilium.

I-live: see YLEVE *v.*, to believe.

Ilixanthin (i'likse'nþin). *Chem.* [*f. ILEX holly + Gr. ξανθός yellow + -IN*]. A yellow colouring matter (C₁₇H₂₂O₁₁) obtained from the holly.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 244 The leaves gathered in January contain scarcely any ilixanthin, while those gathered in August contain a large quantity. *Ibid.*, The ilixanthin crystallises out in straw-yellow microscopic needles. *Ibid.* 245 Neutral or basic acetate of lead produces in the aqueous solution of ilixanthin a splendid yellow precipitate.

Ilk (ilk), *a. 1* (*pron.*) Now *Sc.* Forms: *a.* 1 *ylca*, *ilica*, 1-3 *ilca*, (*ilica*), 2 *ilc*, 3-6 *ilke*, 4-5 *ylk*, 4-6 *ylke*, (6 *elke*), 3-6, 9 *ilk*. *B.* 2-4 *ilche*. *γ.* 4 *ich*, 4-5 *iche*. [*OE. ilca m., ilce f.* and *n.*, inflected as weak adj., app. *f.* the pronominal stem *i-*, *i-* (cf. Goth. *i-s* he, Lat. *i-s*, *i-dem*) + *-lic* = Goth. *-leiks* (see LIKE); cf. *OE. hwelc, swelc* WHICH, SUCH = Goth. *hwileiks, swaleiks*. As in *such, which*, etc., the *k* was in southern and midland ME. palatalized to *ch*; but the word survives only in the north.]

† 1. Same, identical; *the (this, that) ilk*, the same, the identical, the very same (person, thing, etc. already mentioned, or specified in a clause following). Freq. in statements of time, that *ilk day, night, year*, etc. Sometimes with addition of *same, self*. (See also THILK.) *Obs.*

a. 805-31 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 444 Of ðæm ilcan londe. a 1000 *Andreas* 752 (Gr.) Þis is se ilca ealwolda god. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1135 Þat ilc 3ær warþ he king ded. a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 99 Þat ilke best þat fulþe his owe nest. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1284 (Gott.) Seth went... To paradis þat ilke day [Trin. be same day]. *Ibid.* 1918 Bi þat ilk same day. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 61 Þat ilk self jere. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1333 Ryght in that ilke same place. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 388/1 That the ylke god

should be blessyd. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 49 At this ilke compt qubat salbe said To thame?

β. c1200 *Vices & Virtues* 23 De ilche gode wille. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III.* Al on bo ilche warden. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 148 Pis cumlich kyng pat ilche kith wyynes. γ. 13... *Guy Warru.* (A.) 4303 Pat ich while his lyoun dede out of be pauloun. c1330 *Amis & Amil* 890 Y seighe it meself this ich day. c1480 *Kyng & Hermit* 91 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 17 Send me grace this ich nyght.

† 2. absol. *The, that ilk*: a. The same person or persons. Also with same, self. Obs.

α 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* ix. 24 Se ilca het ealle acwellan. α 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1058 Se ylca sænde.. pallium hider to lande. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 55 Wo bo ilche bat ben mihti to drinken. α 1225 *Leg. Cath.* 1097 De ilke self is Godes sune. c1340 *Cursor M.* 18141 Pis blisful kyng hit is bat ilche [*Laud M.S.* eche; *Cott. MS.* ilk]. ?α 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 416 That ilk is she that pryvely Ne spareth never a wikked dede. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 323, I am, quod he, that ilke same, Which men Diogenes calle.

† b. The same thing. *With that ilke, in that ilke*, at that very moment. Obs.

γ 755 O. E. *Chron.* an. 755 Hie cwaeden þæt tæt ilce hiera gefærum gehoden wære. α 1300 *Cursor M.* 13451, I dar nocht sai quere þis was bat ilk or nai. α 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 565 A whit kniht.. Rydes to tholomer, rad wiþ bat ilke, Baar him doun of his hors. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathon* 181 Pat ilk suld þai haf done til þow. c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* ii. Hir sadille menyde of bat ilke. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 27 Sen as the world sayis bat ilk. α 1650 *Robin Hood's Death* 56 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 54 Downe she came in that ilke.

3. Of that ilk, of the same place, territorial designation, or name: chiefly in names of landed families, as *Guthrie of that Ilk*, *Wemyss of that ilk* = Guthrie of Guthrie, Wemyss of Wemyss. Sc. 1473 in *Acc. Ld. High Treasurer* *Scott.* I. 68 Gevin to the Justice Schire David Guthrie of that Ilk, knyght. 1536 *BELLINDEN Cron. Scot.* xvii. vii. (1821) II. 509 Alexander Elphinstoun of that ilk. 1542 *LYNDSEY Heraldic Notes* Wks. (E. E. T. S.) V. 609 *Scott of Balwary*.—Wemyss of that ilk—Lwmdy of that ilk. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 126 King James, the fyfte of that ilke. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxiv. Then they were Knockwinnocks of that ilk. 1860 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alt.* III. civ. 12 A canon and two choristers sent from St. George's to the hospital of that ilk.

¶ Erroneously, *that ilk*: That family, class, set, or 'lot'.

1845 *MIALL in Nonconf.* V. 212 Mr. Hume, or Mr. Roebuck, or any member of that ilk. 1881 *Annihilation* 8 It has been left for our friend Dr. — and that ilk, to discover the long mistake.

Ilk, a.² (pron.) Now Sc. Also 4-5 *ylke*, 4-6 *ilke*. [The northern and north-midland form of *ilch*, *iche* = southern *elch*, *eche*, EACH: which see for the derivation and earlier history. After 1500 only in Sc., and now less usual than ILKA.]

1. Followed immediately by a substantive: = EACH 1 a; every.

α 825-1430 [see EACH A β]. α 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 113 Now schul we seye of ylke parti. α 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) Pref. 2 Thurgh whilk ilk man es saued. α 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 2581 Iche, or ylke, *quithet*. α 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 214 In ilk cuntre. 1508 *KENNEDY Flying v. Dunbar* 315 Thy elderis banis ilk nycht ryssis and ratillis. α 1670 *SPALDING Tronb. Chas.* I (1829) 75 To raise 125. 4d. out of ilk chalde of victual. 1767-95 *MACNEILL Will & Jean* iv. Tracing Will in ilk direction, Far frae Britain's fostering isle. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 77 Ilk rugged mountain's curl.

b. Phrases: *Ilk deal* (contracted *il del*, *illdel*), every whilk, completely. *Ilk-day's*, every-day's, ordinary, usual (cf. ILKA b). *On ilk half*, on every side, all round. (Cf. EACH 1 d.)

α 1300 *Havelok* 818 Þe siluer he broude the hom il del. α 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 29 [He] þat þe lond ilk dele. α 1350 *Med. MS. in Archol.* XXX. 351 Gadir of y^o gres illdel. α 1400-50 *Alexander* 731 Unbehalde þe wele on ilk halfe. α 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* iii. 80 Our ilk dayis ger. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iv. ix. 63 Sche has hir command doun ilk deill. 1720 T. BOSTON *Hum. Nat. Fourf.* II. (1797) 317 He must take up his ilk-day's Cross.

2. absol., esp. in *ilk other*, each other (see EACH 5). α 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1823-4 Ilk oþer pulled, ilk oþer schok, Wiþ fet in fourche ilk oþer tok. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 77 Ilk knew vthir well. *Ibid.* iv. 233 The vther vein, ilk according to his power.

Ilka (ilka), a. Now Sc. Also (before vowels) *ylkan*, *ilkan* (e). [Orig. two words *ilk a* (an), i. e. ILK a.² + A (the indefinite article); but from 15th c. usually written as one: cf. *each a* in EACH 1 b.] Each, every.

α 1200 *ORMIN* 5726 Ilc an unncleue lusst. α 1300 E. E. *Fsaler* lxxxviii(1). 13 In ilka land. α 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 26 Þorþ þe gode Northern slayn wer ilka man. — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1060 So wel was loket ylkan entre. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 53 Ilk a thyng þat God has wrought. *Ibid.* 5970 Of ilkan Idel word and thocht. And of ilkan ydel dede. α 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 68 Prechinge ilkaday agane þe lowis. α 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) Pref. 2 Ilke a gude Cristen man þat may. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 194/2 Ilkaday, *cotidie*, *cotidianus*. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 82 A stanchell hang in ilka lug. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser.* Disc. 30 Latin he speaks at ilka sentence. 1724 *RAMSAY Tea-T. Misc.* Ded. To ilka lovely British lass. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xv. That will be just five-and-threepence to ilka ane o' us. 1869 C. GIBBON R. *Gray* xvii. Ilka day makes ye the main precious to me.

b. Phrases: *Ilka deal*, every whit (cf. ILK a.² 1 b, EACH 1 d). *Ilka day*, week-day; *attrib.* (also *ilka day's*) every-day (cf. ILK a.² 1 b).

α 1300 *Cursor M.* 26671, I haue mi hert soght ilk a delle. α 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 69 Pat he wild hold his oth, & held him þe coron of Ingland ikadele. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 602 He did his bysynes ilk a dele. 1768 *Ross Helenore* ii. 85 Well neiper, I haue heard your tale, An' even fairly at it ilka dale. 1806 *Falls of Clyde* ii. ii. Two hours. — On ilka days, on Sundays sax or seven. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xvi. What did ye do wi' your ilka-day's claise yesterday? 1822 *GALT Sir A. Wylie* I. xxx. 282 In ilka-day meals, I am obliget to haue a regard for frugality.

Ilkane, ilkone, pron. Now Sc. [Orig., and still often, two words, i. e. ILK a.² + ane ONE.

In mod. Sc., stressed *ilk a'ne* (ane, yen), and *il'k-ane* (ilkin); also often *il'ka a'ne* (yen).]

Each one, each (absolutely); see EACH 1 c.

α. c1200 *ORMIN* 503 Pat ille an sholde witenn well. α 1300 *Havelok* 2357 Ilkan hauede ful god stede. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 151 Skantly had ilkane of þa a singill clath. α 1400-50 *Alexander* 3602 Foure hundredh Olyfants.. With ilkane, bunden on this bake, a borden castell. α 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* x. 1005 Thai brynt thaim thar ilkan. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Mariit Wemen* 404, I banyst .. his brethir ilkane. 1597 *MONTGOMERIE Cherric & Slue* 882 Ilk an vse thair awin. Mod. Sc. Gang hame ilk ane (yen) o' ye! They had ilk-ane (ilkan) a rung in his hand.

β. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 931 Men & wymen & children ylkone. α 1400 *Chaucer's Doctor's T.* 113 (Harl. MS.) þurgh þe lond þay praysed hir ilkoone (six texts eche). 1420 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 52, I will þat ilkon off þe other thre ordris..haue x marc. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. C.) 4313+10 þat þey schulde aare þem ylkoon.

Ilkin, a. (pron.) [In sense 1 perh. f. ILK a.² + KIN; in sense 2 a phonetic weakening of ILKANE.]

† 1. *adj.* Each kind of, each, every. Obs.

α 1300 *Cursor M.* 10831 Haf redi ilkin thing. α 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* v. 602 Off ilkin weth scho kepyt her fra blame. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words, Gloss. Northumb.* 143 Ilkin, *quithet*.

2. In mod. Sc. a frequent pronunciation of *ilkane*. Mod. Sc. Take ilkin a dog wi' ye.

Ill (il), a. and sb. Also 2-6 *ille*, (4 *ile*, *hil* (1, *hyl*), 4-6 *yil* (e, yl, 4-7 *il*, (5 *el*, 6 *yle*). [Early ME. *ill*, a. ON. *illr* ill, bad, wicked, difficult, injurious, etc. Ulterior etymology unknown; not related to OE. *yfel*, EVIL.

As an adjective, *ill* is now much less used in general English than as an adverb, and survives chiefly in certain connexions, as *ill health*, *ill humour*, *ill temper*, *ill success*; as an adverb (the opposite of *well*), it is, in certain constructions, regularly hyphenated to the word which it qualifies, e.g. *ill-advised*, *ill-bred*, *ill-conditioned*, *ill-spelt*, etc.: in imitation of these, apparently, and from the feeling that it is not a general adjective, but one that goes only with particular substantives, the adjective is also often hyphenated to its sb., as in *ill-humour*, *ill-will*, etc.; but this is quite unnecessary; *ill humour* stands to *ill-humoured* just as *grey hair* to *grey-haired*.

Although *ill* is not etymologically related to *evil*, the two words have from the 12th c. been synonymous, and *ill* has been often viewed as a mere variant or reduced form of *evil*. This esp. in Sc., where v between two vowels early disappeared, and *deuil*, *even*, *Levenax*, *preve*, *shovel*, *Steven*, became *deil*, *ein*, *Lennox*, *prece*, *shool*, *Steen*, so that *evil* might have become *eil*; hence, in 15-16th c. Sc., *evil*, *eul* is found often written where *ill* was the word pronounced: e.g.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xli. 10 (Bannatyne MS.) Be 3e ane tratlath, that I hald als ewill (rimes thrill, will, still). 1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* iv. 117 And take the best, and set on syde all enill (rimes till, will, fulfill). 1662 *Epitaph* (on Bailie Sword) at St. Andrews. The sword doeth often kill.. This sword doeth no svch evil.

A. *adj.*

1. Morally evil; wicked, iniquitous, depraved, vicious, immoral, blameworthy, reprehensible. a. Of persons. Obs. exc. dial. Common in Sc.

α 1200 *Moral Ode* 74 in *Cott. Hom.* 165 Lutel lac is gode lof þet kumet of gode wille And ec-leete miquel 3eue of þan þe herte is ille. α 1300 *Cursor M.* 886 (Gött.) Qui did þu þas, þu ille woman? 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 6141 Þe gude sal þe sette on his right hand, And þe ille on his left side sal stand. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Prio. Prio.* 169 More deppry in the turmentis of helle shall bene the ille Prynces, than the il subiectes. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* iv. 31 A very ill man, being justly excommunicat. c1680 *BEVERIDGE Serm.* (1729) I. 513 They bury him from one ill company to another. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Hist.* i. iii. § 2 The calamities which ill men.. contrived. 1813 *Hogg Wilch of Fife* i Quhair haif ye been, ye ill womyne, These three lang nightis fra fame? 1861 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alt.* III. clvii. 165 Let us hope that while there are ill ministers, there shall be no lack of unpalatable truth. 1865 G. MACDONALD A. *Forbes* xiii. 49 Takin' up wi' ill loons like Sandy Forbes. 1871 M. S. DE VERR *Americanisms* 493 In Texas, the word *ill* has the..signification of 'immoral'; and 'an ill fellow' means 'a man of bad habits'.

b. Of conduct or actions. Now somewhat arch.

c1200 *ORMIN* 6647 þatt mann iss fox. And full off ille wiless. α 1300 *Cursor M.* 42 Alle our dedis, Both gode and ille. 1513 *More in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 808 To amende and change hys yll fynde. 1701 *Stanley's Hist. Philos. Biogr.* 3 Creating...a Horror for what is Base and Ill. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 54 Ill or mischievous actions should be punished. 1829 *LANDOR Imag. Conv. Ser. II. Barrow & Newton* II. 50 Correct your own ill habits. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. i. 307 Many tales ..Of ill deeds our fathers used to do.

c. Of estimation, repute, opinion, or name: Such as imputes or implies evil in the person or thing referred to.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 195/1 An ille fame, *infamia*. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 63 He that hath an yll name, is halfe hand. 1640-4 Ld. FINCH in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 124 That ill opinion which may perhaps be conceived of me. 1741 *WATTS Improv. Mind* i. iii. § 4 Prone

to put an ill sense upon the actions of their neighbours. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1808) I. vii. 123 At a house of ill report, where she formerly had kept a milliner's shop. 1870 *SPURGEON Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxvii. 6 The darkness of his sorrow and his ill-repute shall both flee away.

2. Marked by evil intent, or by want of good feeling; malevolent, hostile, unfriendly, adverse, unkind, harsh, cruel. (See also ILL BLOOD, ILL WILL.)

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3960 Wyþ schrewes he dide hem many yl pul. c1360 *Ipotis* 285 in Horstm. *Attengl. Leg.* (1881) 344 Adam onswerde wordes ille. 1548 *HALL Chron., Edw. IV* 232b, Revilyng hym with suche yll wordes, and so shameful termes. 1640-4 Ld. FINCH in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 124 Ill office I never did to any of the House. 1680 *ALLEN Peace & Unity* 27 To forbear all hard speeches, and ill reflexions on them that differ from them. 1713 *STEELE Guard.* No. 47 ¶ 9 The ill treatment which the protestants have met with. 1808 *JAMIESON, s. v.* 'He's very ill to his wife.' 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* v. iv. 150 Ill tongues shall wound me. 1840 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiv. II. 458 In spite of the ill offices of the Jesuits. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 395 The ill-feeling against the foreign residents.

b. Of an animal: Of evil disposition; fierce, savage, vicious. Now dial.

1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* clxxxvi. 162 The forsyad dragon shold be ladde by an yll grehounde. 1574 *HVLL Ord. Bees* ix, The fierce bees are very ill. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *Ill*, vicious, ..common in Texas; as, 'Is your dog ill?' meaning, is he vicious? 1888 *Yrnl. Amer. Folklore* I. No. 2 The negro..says a horse that is cross, or threatens harm, is ill, though in excellent health.

3. Doing or tending to do harm; hurtful, injurious, pernicious, noxious, mischievous, prejudicial; dangerous. *Prov. Ill weeds grow apace.*

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 157 Address and ypotamus, and oþure ille worms. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 203 Pare he saw sawyne il seide. 1523 *FITZGER. Hush.* § 20 The thistyll is an yll wede. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* i. x. (1867) 22 Ill weede grow fast. 1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 106 PRAWNES, I told thee they were ill for a greene wound. 1611 — *Wint. T.* II. i. 106 There's some ill Planet raines. 1669 *EVELYN Diary* 10 July, It will be of ill consequence. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* *People* 193 It has a very ill effect upon our tillage. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem. lxxxvi.* Doubt and Death, ill brethren. 1860 *HAWTHORNE Marb. Faun* (1879) II. v. 54 The good or ill result.

† b. Unwholesome, injurious to health. Obs.

c1470 *HENRY WALLACE* n. 155 Ill meyt and drynk thai gert on till hym giff. 1640 *QUARLES Enchirid.* iv. 55 Ill diet may hasten them unto their journey's end. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* i. i, Dead by immoderate labour and ill food.

4. Causing pain, discomfort, or inconvenience: offensive, painful, disagreeable, objectionable.

c1220 *Bestiary* 526 Wiles ðar [ðæt] weder is so ille. α 1300 *Cursor M.* 16774 (Gött.) [Þat] bitter drinc..he tasted it, bot..it was selcuth il. c1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xvii. 79 Ill dremes and fantasies. 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VIII* 103 Great raine and yll wether. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) Ps. xxxiii. 22 The death of sinners is verie il. 1655 *W. FULKE's Meteors* Observ. 174 Copper..giveth no ill taste or smell to meat boyled in it. 1715 *DE FOE Fam. Instruct.* i. i. (1841) I. 32 If it be but a little ill weather. 1852 *Mrs. YONGE Cameos* II. ix. 113 A knight riding up to him, told him he would die an ill death. 1876 *GLADSTONE Homeric Synchr.* 185 They fell into ill weather which destroyed their vessel.

5. Of conditions, fortune, etc.: Miserable, wretched, unfortunate, unlucky; disastrous, unfavourable, untoward, unpropitious. *Prov. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.*

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4038 Quo-so wile cursing maken, Ille cursing sal him taken. 1450-70 *Gologrivos & Gau.* 1243 Ane gude chance or ane ill. 1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 140 It is an yll wynde that blowth no man to good. 1580 *STONEV Arcadia* iii. (1622) 349, I go blindfold whether the course of my ill-happe carries me. 1611 *BIBLE* Isa. iii. 11 Woe vnto the wicked, it shall be ill with him. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 98 It was his ill fate, to be a sleepe, as old Abbas was going a hunting. 1725 *POPE Odyssey.* xxiv. 176 Ill fortune led Ulysses to our isle. 1771 *Antig. Sarsis.* Salish. Ballad 21 note, The Church..was founded in an ill-hour, for the Steeple was burnt down by lightning, the day after 'twas finished. 1879 *FRUOE Caesar* vii. 61 Choosing an ill moment for a revolution.

6. Difficult, troublesome, hard. (Usually with *dative inf.*, as 'ill to please'.)

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 181 Þat castelle was fulle strong, & ille for to wyne. 1517 *TORRINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 2, I passyd an ill mountayne all a lone. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. Pvb, Epimedum..is strange and yll to fynde. 1580 *STONEV Arcadia* (1622) 4 A defeat, where the conquered kept both field and spoile: a shipwreck without storme or ill footing. 1644 *EVELYN Diary* 12 Apr., The country does not much molest the traveller with dirt and ill way. 1647 *SPRIGGE Anglia Rediv.* i. iv. (1854) 25 By reason of the moat, the access was ill to it. 1711 C. M. *Lett. to Curat* 57 He was not ill to please. 1838 *TUPPER Froerh. Philos.*, *Beauty* (ed. 9) 308 Beauty is intangible, vague, ill to be defined.

7. In privative sense: Not good; of deficient or inferior quality or condition; of little or no worth; defective, poor, imperfect, unsatisfactory, not up to the standard; faulty, erroneous; (of an agent or his work) unskilful, inexpert (*at*), inefficient.

α 1300 *Cursor M.* 21805 Pis tale, queper it be il or gode, I fand it written o þe rode. c1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xiv. 64 A full ill land and sandy and lytill fryer berand. 1470-83 *MALORY Arthur* vi. xvi, I am an ylle clymber and the tree is passynge hyghe. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 56 Ane browstar swoir the malt wes ill. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iv. ii. 6 'Tis an ill Cooke that cannot lick his owne fingers. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 120, I am ill at these Numbers: I haue

not Art to reckon my grones. 1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded. 1. I have made so ill use of your former favors. 1737 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. iv. So ill an ear for music. 1782 MANN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 423 He has the ill-taste to prefer London to Paris. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 62 The declaration was ill, in not alleging [etc.]. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Wedding*, I am ill at describing female apparel. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* i. (1875) 3 The first shoots of it enfeebled by ill gardening.

b. Of manners or behaviour: Not up to the standard of propriety; improper.

1506 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 22 We rebuke the ill demeanors of our children. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. v. 162 O. What manner of man? *Mal.* Of verie ill manner: hee'l speake with you, will you, or no. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* iii. 54 Ill Manners occasion Good laws, as the Handsome Children of Ugly Parents. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* ii. iii. My host seems to think it ill manners to leave me alone. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) l. 15. I shall have to praise myself, which would be ill manners.

8. Of health or bodily condition: Unsound, disordered. Hence, of persons (formerly, also, of parts of the body): Out of health, sick, indisposed, not well; almost always used predicatively.

(The prevailing mod. sense.)

1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 231 Bot a sekene I feyll that haldys me full haytt. Therefor full sore am I and yll. c. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 168. I... am yet as ill almost as ever I was... But as soon as I shall recover my helth [etc.]. 1598 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. l. iii. *Furies* 582 Th' ill-habitude (turned into) the Dropsie chill. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. iv. 54 By my troth I am exceeding ill, hey ho! 1628 WINTHROP *Lett.* 7 Apr. in *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) I. 420 My hand is so ill I know not when I shall be able to travel. 1637 BRIAN *Pisc. Proph.* (1679) 115 Whereas he... before... was sick but a little in jest, he feels himself iller already with this message. 1660 PEVYS *Diary* (1875) I. 127 My eye was very red and ill, in the morning. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Therostol* i. 227 There was one little Child ill of the Small-pox. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 160 Another lying dangerously ill. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* ii. ii. 87 Ill health some just indulgence may engage. 1806 *Med. Jmal.* XV. 380. I... could get no other account from her, than that 'she was ill all over'. 1843 SIR C. SCUDAMORE *Med. Visit Gräfenberg* 50 One month after this attack, he was taken ill in a similar way. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN xii. Children are well and ill in a day. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* 33 Prolonged ill-health. 1897 MAMIE DICKENS *My Father* 66 A solemn clergyman... summoned to administer consolation to a very ill man.

9. In special collocations (often unnecessarily hyphenated): ill desert, the fact of deserving ill, demerit, blameworthiness (so *ill deserving*); ill ease, discomfort, uneasiness; + ill eye = evil eye (see EVIL a. 6); ill fame (see I c.); esp. in house of ill fame (see HOUSE sb. 11); ill grace (see GRACE sb.); + ill hail (see HAIL sb. 2); ill house, a house of ill fame; ill part (see PART sb.); + ill rule, disorderly conduct, misrule (also *attrib.*); ill success, imperfect success (sense 6); often = want of success, failure (cf. 5); ill temper (see TEMPER sb.); ill thief (Sc.), the devil: see THIEF; + ill year, misfortune, disaster [app. suggested by GOODYEAR]. See also ILL BREEDING, ILL HUMOUR, etc.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. vi. 113 Vicious and of *ill-desert. 1861 G. MOBERLY *Serm. Beattil.* 14 None knows, as he knows, his own weakness and personal ill-desert. a. 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* ii. (1874) 280 My life seems made for other lives' *ill-ease. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 138 To defend them from mischances, and the poison of *ill eies. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iii. 159 What Magic has bewitched the Woolly Dams, And what ill Eyes beheld the tender Lambs? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiv. iii. If he had the least suspicion of me keeping an *ill house. 1556 NOTTINGHAM *Rec.* IV. 111 For keepyng of *ylle reulle howrs in hyr howse. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Berlans.* .houses of ill rule or gaming. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 145 *Ill successe of the Christian armies. 1665 PEVYS *Diary* 20 Aug. My Lord is unblameable in all this ill-successe. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 291 The ill success of these expeditions. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxii. 25 Disheartened by former ill-success, 1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* 120. I wish the *ill yeare to his Eggars and setters-on.

10. In Comb.: see ILL- below.

B. sb. [absolute use of the adj.]

1. Evil, in the widest sense (= EVIL sb. 1 a); the opposite of good. (Now chiefly in antithesis with good.)

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 939 Bath be god and il knauand. 1340 HAMPOLE *Cur. Cons.* 1615 Wa til yhow bat says with will bat ille es gud and gud es ill. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4216 Bat we cuthe any-gates gesse betwyx gud and ill. c. 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* ii. ii. Great good must have great ill as opposite. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 111 What makes all physical or moral ill? 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* liv. Oh yet we trust that somehow good Will be the final goal of ill.

2. Moral evil, depravity, wickedness, iniquity, sin, wrong-doing, arch.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 501 Pai mai neuernar held til il. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 800 In yll be tyrand had sic Ioy. 1426 AUOUELAY *Poems* 8 Mon. has fre choys. Weder he wyl do good or ylle. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* v. ii. Thon hatest all whose workes in ill are plac'd. 1608-33 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Pour* (1851) 58 Those men, which will ever be either doing nothing, or ill. 1697 KEN *Hylan*, 'Glory to Thee' ii. Forgive me, Lord, for Thy dear Son, the ill that I this day have done. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 P. 9 Many People call themselves Virtuous, from no other Pretence to it but an Absence of Ill. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. vi. Strange natures made a brotherhood of ill. *Ibid.*, Each one the other thus from ill to ill did lure.

+ b. A wicked or sinful act, a misdeed. *Obs.*

13... E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 577 Alle illez he hates as helle bat stynkkez; But non nyuez hym... As harlottrye yn honest. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vii. 3 Pride... is rote of all illes. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Gg iv b. To chastyse vs for our synne. 1604 ELIZ. GRAYMESTON *Miserere* xix. in *Misc.* If thou sinne offerings hadst desired... How gladly those for all my illes I would have yielded thee! 1675 OTWAY *Alcib.* iv. i. And set her ille off with a winning Dress. 1741 Mrs. MONTAGU *Lett.* I. 271 Who does an ill receives a punishment.

3. + a. Hostile, malevolent, or unfriendly feeling, ill will: in phr. in ill, etc.; to take (a thing) in (at, to) ill = to take it ill, take offence at it. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5660 3yt 3aue he byt with no gode wyll, But kast hyt after hym with ylle. c. 1330 - *Chron.* (1810) 25 Whan Alfrid & Gunter had werred long in ille. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 21898 (Fairf.) Againe him we were in ille. a. 1400 Octavian 1152 Syr, take hyt not yn ylle. c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* 7447. I besech you take it not at yl. a. 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 442 Y pray you take hit not to ille. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxx. 20 Tak it nocht in ill.

b. In reference to opinion or the expression of it: Something blameful, unfavourable, unfriendly, or injurious. (Perh. orig. the *adverb*: cf. next 2 b.)

1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* 18 Ne with here tungys blemysch my name, And speke me ille. 1569 J. ROGERS *Gl. Godly Love* 184 Not once to hear yl of another. 1656 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* (1650) 264 Many began now to speak ill of him. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug. I will allow no man to speak ill of [him], that he does not deserve. 1891 E. PEACOCK N. *Brendon* i. 177 Plumer knew no ill of him. *Mod.* I can think no ill of him.

4. Evil as caused or inflicted; harm, injury, mischief.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 582 bat man has done gret il ay. To bame, bat ar to be lele men. 1470-85 MALORV *Arthur* xiv. v. What dost thou here? He answered I doo neyther good nor grete ylle. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Ilun* cxlvi. 552 Al the ylls and damages that he hath done to you. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xiii. to Loue worketh no ill to his neighbour. 1680-90 *Temple Health & Long Life* Wks. 1731 l. 284 The only ill of it lies in the too much or too frequent Use. 1760 'PORTIA' *Polite Lady* xxvii. 123 Lest I should do myself more ill than good. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiv. Wad there he ony ill in getting out o' thae child's hands an' aue could compass it?

5. Evil as suffered or endured; misfortune, calamity, disaster, trouble, distress. + To give oneself ill, to distress or trouble oneself, to grieve.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3037 'Abraham', (the angel) said, 'give be not ill'. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii. 5, I sall dred nan ille. a. 1400 *Isumbras* 93 They wepede sare and gaffe thame ille. a. 1450 *Le Mortle Arth.* 821 He... Sighed sore, and gaff hym ylle. 1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xix. 212 As gladly shall I take by thy grace yll as good, bitter thynges as swete. 1598 VONG *Diana* 33 One day I do confor me tomy fortune, And to my griefe... Next day mine yll doth vex me, and importune My soule with thoughts of griefe. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 141 They have their nativity cast to know if good or ill shall befall them. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xl. (1803) 76 We frequently observe the tidings of ill communicated as eagerly as the annunciation of good. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 107 Still heaping on the fear of ill The fear of men, a coward still.

b. (with pl.) A misfortune, a calamity, a disaster; an adversity.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxix. 7 Many ylls are agayns me. 1546 HEYWOOD *Protr.* (1867) 10 Of two yls, choose the least. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw.* IV. 209 (According to the olde proverbe) one yll cometh never alone. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* ii. ii. The Ills of Love, not those of Fate, I fear. 1742 GRAY *Ode Prospect Eton Coll.* 61 No sense have they of ills to come. 1766 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 95 We communicate to each other only the ills of life. 1888 BRAYER *Amer. Commw.* II. xlv. 182 To enact some measure meant to cure a pressing ill.

6. Bodily disorder, disease, sickness. (Chiefly Sc. or north.) Frequent in popular names of diseases or distempers. *Comitial* ill, epilepsy: see COMITIAL 1 b. See also child-ill s.v. CHILD sb. 22.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Jacobus* mino 577 Full besyly can be spere Of his seknes be manere, And of be cause als of be ille. 1450 MYAC 365 That maketh a body to cache ille. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. ProL 139 Sum langis for the liffy ill to lik of ane quart. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 8 Mightie men cannot brooke the touch of their ill. 1652 FALLING-ILL [see FALLING ppl. a. 5]. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* i. iii, Peter now grew old, and had An ill no doctor could unrave. 1893 NOTKUMBLD. *Gloss.* ill, a disease. The 'milk ill' and the 'quarter ill' are diseases common among sheep.

+ 7. The ill: That which is faulty or erroneous; the wrong side in an argument. *Obs.*

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 100 Pe bisshop schewed him skille bat he mayntend he ille.

8. In Comb.: see ILL- II below.

III (il), adv. Forms: (2) 3-5 ille, 3-5 ylle, 3-6 yll, 3-11, (4) ill. [Early M. ille, f. ILL a.; cf. ON. *illa* adv., Sw. *illa*, Da. *ilde*.]

In an ill manner, badly.

(Like other advs., *ill* is, for syntactical reasons, hyphenated to a following adj., when the latter is used attributively, as 'an ill-built house', but not when used predicatively, as in 'the house is ill built'. But examples of the unnecessary use of the hyphen in the latter construction are very frequent.)

1. Wickedly, sinfully, blameworthily. (In modern use, with weakened force and associated with other senses, esp. 6 b.)

c. 1205 LAV. 5426 be king wes stille: & þa swiken spoken ille. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1706 Sichem... hire ille bi-nam. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6331 Son he herd tipand tell bat his folk

had ful il don. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 49 He betrayed my lord, & my sonne fulle ille. *Ibid.* 163 Pe dede bat I did ille. 1601 in Farr S. P. *Ellis*. (1845) II. 433 My youth ill-spent, and worn by women's guile. 1796 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 8 Plausible pretences for behaving as ill as they pleased. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 46 He, being a little more drunk than usual, behaved extremely ill.

2. With malevolent action, in an unfriendly manner, unkindly, harshly, wrongfully.

c. 1300 *Havelok* 1952 Hwo haues be þus ille maked, þus to-riuen, and al mad naked? 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castan-heda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxxix. 162 b. The enemies... handled our men very ill. 1773 Mrs. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 16 Those who treat you ill without provocation. 1830 MACAULAY *Lett. to Napier* 16 Sept. in *Travelling Life* (1876) I. 200 If you had used me ill, I might complain.

b. With unfavourable estimation, blamefully: chiefly in phr. to speak, think, etc. ill (of); so + to hear ill, to be ill spoken of (see HEAR 12).

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 189 Thei gruded, and spake ill of the hole Parliament. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 66 He [is] ill reputed of that forbearth so to do. 1631 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 8 All our speeches and actions are ill-interpreted. 1644 MACAULAY *Areop.* (Arb.) 51 National corruption, for which England hears ill abroad. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 439 P. 4 A Man... Inquisitive after every thing which is spoken ill of him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 169 Ill as he thought of his species, he never became a misanthrope.

c. With hostility, aversion, displeasure, or offence: chiefly in phrases to like ill = + (a) to displease (*obs.*), (b) to dislike, be displeased with (*arch.*); to take ill = to take offence at, take amiss.

c. 1200 ORMIN 18277 He... ræfæþ be þin allderddom And tet [= thee it] mæ33 ille likenn. a. 1310 in Wright *Lyr. P.* xx. 61. Alle we shule drede, thah us like ylle. 14... *Pendule's Vis.* 1033 Of that syght lykyd hym full yll. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* Pref. (1814) 2 Some will take it ill... because they doo ill understand it. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xvii. § 2. 36 The Aspen... takes it ill to have his head cut off. 1701 ROWE *Ambr. Step-moth.* Ded., The Town has not receiv'd this Play ill. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 627 This suggestion was so ill received that he made haste to explain it away. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 480 Mr. Stewart... liked the move of his neighbour... exceedingly ill.

3. Sorely, painfully, grievously, unpleasantly.

Obs. exc. dial.

a. 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 652 in O. E. *Misc.* 137 Þe bieche bitit ille. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10076 He gird hir to ground, and greuit hir yll. c. 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* xvi. 367. I praye you gete me some mete, for I am yll a hungred. a. 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. xv. Sum fled and ill mischiev. *Mod. (Yorkshire dial.)* He was ill clemmed.

+ 4. Banefully, hurtfully, injuriously. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 195/1 Ille, male, pernicioso. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Constaggio* 34 They chose rather to counsell him ill and please him, than to advise him well and contradict him. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Introd., Wks. (1847) 80/2 As with him whose outward garment hath been injured and ill bedighted.

5. Unfavourably, unpropitiously; unfortunately, unhappily.

c. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 149 Ic haf sped ful ille. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvii. 6 Yll was thou ded, so wo is me that I ken. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. v. 55 Ill blows the winde that profits no body. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Constaggio* 35 If it succeeded ill, the losse would be general. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 25 A Town ill scituate; for if they had considered health... they would never have set it there. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxii. 273 Let them be young or old, well-married or ill-married. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 51 Ill fares the land... Where wealth accumulates, and men decay. 1864 DORAN *Their Majesties Serv.* I. 21 But for the sympathy of the Earl of Leicester, it would have gone ill with these players.

6. Of manner or quality of performance: a. Not well; defectively, imperfectly, poorly; hardly, scarcely. Sometimes (with mixture of sense 3). With trouble, difficulty, or inconvenience.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23851 (Gött.) Ill worth [Fairf. worpi] it es to tell be feild, Pat night again be sede wil zeild. a. 1400 *Isumbras* 558 Pour me ne bat myghte ille goo. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 1 Lord, what these weeder ar cold! and I am yll happyd. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 31 Things... ill beseming or unworthy their reputation. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 35 A man cutteth ill if he have a blunt knife. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 163 Ill worthie I such title should belong To me transgressour. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vi. 79 Blushes ill-restrained betray Her thoughts. 1839 Hr. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iii. 34 We can ill spare him. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxiv. 301 The upper Ludlow rock is ill developed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 484 With an intemperance which... becomes the judicial character.

b. Badly, faultily, improperly; unskillfully.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Iij. If thou answer not quickly, thou shalt be called proude, or ill brought up. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 7, I play to please myselfe, all be it ill. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 138 Not many words, and those few ill exprest. 1670 SIR S. CROW in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS.* Comm. App. v. 15 The silke... beeing ill woven will shrink. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 139 The Houses are but low and ill built. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* i. 66 Figures ill pair'd, and Similes unlike. 1774 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. Lett. 42 (tr.) 134 Shop-keepers, common people, footmen and maid-servants, all speak ill. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 85 The admitted duties themselves come to be ill-discharged. 1895 WESTON. *Gas.* 2 Apr. a/2 The entertainer... recited, by no means ill, the celebrated 'All the world's a stage' speech.

7. Phrases. a. *Ill at ease*: see EASE sb. 7 b; hence *ill-at-easiness* (nonce-wd.), the state of being ill at ease. b. *Ill-to-do*: in poor circumstances,

poor needy (the opposite of *well-to-do*). *Ill-off*: in an unprosperous condition, badly off (the opposite of *well-off*): see *OFF*.

a. 1565 SIR T. GRESHAM in *Burgon Life* (1839) II. 443, I am right sorry that my Lady... is yll at ease. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 119 The virtuous son is ill at ease When his lewd father gave the dire disease. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 349 Ill was the King at ease. 1882 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxx. 9 As ill-at-ease among lying neighbours as if he had lived among savages. 1890 MISS BROUGHTON *Alas!* I. xxiii, Elizabeth's evident ill-at-easiness.

b. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* v. 115 A most honourable ill-to-do class, fighting a good fight with poverty. 1887 PATER *Imag. Portraits* a He is not ill-to-do, and has lately built himself a new stone house. 1889 *Charity Organis. Rev.* May 22 There is room for doubt whether the well-to-do man's conviction of the ill-to-do man's discomfort really leads to useful action.

8. In Comb.: see ILL-III. below.

III (il), v. Obs. exc. dial. [f. ILL a.]

†1. trans. To contrive maliciously. Obs.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxii. 3 On þi folke þai illid counsaile [L. *malignaverunt consilium*].

†2. To cause ill or evil to; to harm, hurt, injure, wrong. Obs.

c. 1280 [see ILLING]. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* v. xxvi, That wyll payre and yllthy name. 1583 T. WATSON *Centurie of Lowe* c. (Arb.) 137 To pacifye my minde, By illing him, through whome I lidd a slaue. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* iii. xviii. 52 My wretched Cause of your repaire, by wicked Romaines illd. 1614 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 454 Appeerd an Old-man (as one deeplee illd).

3. To speak ill of, abuse, malign, disparage.

c. 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture in Babes Bk.* 100 To ill thy foe, doth get to thee hatred and double blame. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 39 To ill, to reproach, to speak ill of another. 1683 MERITON *Yorksh. Dialogue* 15 You ill my Farm, for you have said to some, You're quite undone and beggar'd sine you come. 1878 CUMBERD. *Gloss.*, Do n't ill a body if you can't say weel o' yan.

III (in 3 illen), scribal var. of HILL v. 1 to cover. c. 1300 *Body & Soul* 69 (MS. Digby 86, ff. 196 b), Þe briddre dai flod shal flouen þat al þis world shal illen [MS. *Harl.* 2253 ff. 57 a, hylen: *rimes* swyle, myle, while].

III-, in combination.

A. General uses. I. From ILL adj.

1. a. In attributive relation: see ILL a. 9; also ILL BLOOD, ILL BREEDING, ILLFARE, ILL HUMOUR, ILL LUCK, ILL NATURE, ILL-USAGE, ILL WILL.

b. Parasynthetic compounds: see 8.

II. From ILL sb.

2. Objective and obj. genitive, as † *ill-bearing* (enduring evil), † *aboding* (= ILL-BODING), *breeding*, *designing*, *dispersing*, *divining*, *doing*, *halsening*, *intending*, *persuading*, *presaging*, *uttering*, adjs.; *ill-deemer*, *doer*, *doing*, *dreater*, *foreboder*, *thinker*, sbs.; ILL-WILLER, -WILLING, -WISH, -WISHER.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xiii. 455 Bound to this *ill-bearing destiny. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* viii. xxvi. § 4 This unseasonable *ill-aboding desire. 'Give us a king to judge us'. a. 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 269 Ill-aboding Birds who hate the Day. 1710-11 SWIFT *Examiner* (J.), The craft of *ill designing men. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 83 To encourage ill-designing men. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. i. 53 O *ill dispersing Winde of Miserie. 1592 - *Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 54, I have an *ill Divining soule. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 89 *Ill Doers are ill Deemers. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* liii, It is the ill-doers are ill-dreaders. 1868 HELPS *Realism* i. (1876) 2 The ill-doings of all the ill-doers who [etc.]. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 70 We knew not The Doctrine of *ill-doing. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 95 Temples erected to ill-doing Gods. 1782 BURNS *Poem*, Oh why the deuce should I repine, And be an *ill foreboder? 1602 CAREW *Corvauld* 1b, This *ill-halsening hornie name hath... opened a gap to the scoffes of many. 1703 CONGREVE *Tears Amaryllis* 89 Screams of *ill-presaging Birds. 1789 BURNS *Death Sir J. Blair* 1 The lamp of day, with ill-presaging glare, Dim, cloudy, sunk beneath the western wave. c. 1515 COCKE *Lorell's B.* 11 Surmowers, *yll thynkers, and make brasers. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. v. 35 The Gold I give thee, will I melt and powd Downe thy *ill vnttering throat.

3. Instrumental and dative, as *ill-deceived* (deceived by evil), *ill-inclining* (inclining to evil).

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* l. xxvi. 46 The ill-inclining soul. 1647 H. MORE *Poems, Insomn. Philos.* xxiii, Their ill-deceived soul.

III. From ILL adv.

In 6 and 7 the hyphen is only syntactic, being required when the qualified adj. is used attrib., but unnecessary when it is predicative: cf. ILL adv. Intro. note.

Both elements have usually a main stress, but one or other may predominate according to the construction; in particular, combinations like *ill-built*, *ill-fated*, *ill-fitting*, standing before a sb., have usually the stronger stress on *ill*. Cf. an *ill-built* house, the chimney is *ill-built*; an *ill-fated* prince, an *ill-fitting* dress, a child by no means *ill-favoured*.

4. With verbs, as *ill-husband*, *ill-judge*, *ill-requite*; ILL-TREAT, ILL-USE. (Two stresses.)

1539 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Rom. Relat.* 271 Whether... be illhusbanded the mind of Parmene. 1657-8 BURTON's *Diary* II. 362, I hope they will never ill-requite it. 1673 LADY'S *Call*. 54 To what can we more reasonably impute [it]... then to our ill-husbanding the means of grace? 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 21 Shelton again ill-judged his distance.

5. With adjectives derived from verbs, as † *ill-agreeable*, *ill-effaceable*, *ill-manageable*, *ill-observable*.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iii. (1634) 8 Ill-agreeable to the holy Scriptures. 1813 C. LOFFT in E. H. BARKER

Parriana (1829) II. 79 note, A very ill-manageable portion of time. 1842 SIR A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 83 Ill-observable eyes. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 523 The ill-effaceable spot of ungodliness.

6. With pres. pples., or adjectives of ppl. form, forming adjs., as *ill-according*, *ill-agreeing*, *ill-behaving*, *ill-calculating*, *ill-consisting*, *ill-contenting*, *ill-fitting*, *ill-going*, *ill-greeting*, *ill-guiding*, *ill-neighbouring*, *ill-performing*, *ill-rebounding*, *ill-smelling*, *ill-sounding*, *ill-succeeding*, *ill-suiting*, *ill-yoking*, etc.; ILL-FARING, -JUDGING, -LOOKING. (Stress: see under III. above.)

1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* xviii. 10 There sounded an *ill-according crie of the enemies. 1623 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 94 The disposition of that People being... so malignant and *ill-agreeing with us. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 198 With an *ill-befitting air of haughtiness. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. v. 76 Put off these frownes, An *ill beeming semblance for a Feast. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* 39 *Ill-fitting joints in the woodwork. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* ii. viii. (1848) 123 Telling the Strokes of an *ill-going Clock. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 406 Lest some *ill-greeting touch attempt the person Of our unowned sister. 1592 SHAKS. *En. & Ad.* 119 His *ill-resounding noise. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 389 Ill-looking and often *ill-smelling mucus. 1693 DAVEN *Juvenal* Intro. (1697) 88 He was forc'd to crowd his Verse with *ill-sounding Monosyllables. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ii. 2 Their bootlesse paines, and *ill succeeding night. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* i. xiii, The forcible continuing of an improper and *ill-yoking couple.

7. With past pples., or adjectives of the same form, forming adjs.: a. in senses 1-4 of the adv., as *ill-achieved*, *ill-acquired*, *ill-begotten*, *ill-behaved*, *ill-celebrated*, *ill-composed*, *ill-erected*, *ill-generated*, *ill-invented*, *ill-meant*, *ill-occupied*, *ill-requited*, *ill-spent*, *ill-won*; ILL-AFFECTED, -DISPOSED, -GOT, -GOTTEN; b. in sense 5, as *ill-adventured*, *ill-annexed*, *ill-bested*, *ill-foreseen*, *ill-joined*, *ill-knotted*, *ill-met*, *ill-wedded*; c. in sense 6, as *ill-accounted*, *ill-acted*, *ill-adapted*, *ill-armed*, *ill-arranged*, *ill-assorted*, *ill-balanced*, *ill-brought-up*, *ill-built*, *ill-cemented*, *ill-chosen*, *ill-clad*, *ill-coined*, *ill-coloured*, *ill-concealed*, *ill-conceived*, *ill-concerted*, *ill-conducted*, *ill-considered*, *ill-contrived*, *ill-cured*, *ill-defined*, *ill-digested*, *ill-directed*, *ill-dissembled*, *ill-done*, *ill-drawn*, *ill-dressed*, *ill-fed*, *ill-fitted*, *ill-founded*, *ill-furnished*, *ill-governed*, *ill-grounded*, *ill-guided*, *ill-informed*, *ill-joined*, *ill-lighted*, *ill-hit*, *ill-made*, *ill-managed*, *ill-matched*, *ill-mated*, *ill-nurtured*, *ill-paid*, *ill-regulated*, *ill-roasted*, *ill-ruled*, *ill-spun* (c. 1460), *ill-strung*, *ill-supported*, *ill-taught*, *ill-tuned*, *ill-understood*, *ill-ventilated*, *ill-worded*, *ill-written*, *ill-wrought*, *ill-yoked*, etc.; ILL-ADVISED, -BRED, -SORTED, q.v. (Stress: see under III. above.)

These quasi-combinations can be formed with almost any pa. pple. or adj. in -ed, and their number (esp. in group c.) is practically unlimited. Only a few are here illustrated.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 169 A very slender and *ill-accounted train of followers. 1640 HABBINGTON *Castara* iii. (Arb.) 127 Like some dull *ill-acted part. a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 42 The shipwreck of my *ill-adventured youth. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 874 *Ill-annexed Opportunity. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 430 The misery of an *ill assorted marriage. 1611 COTGER. *Mal-aventur.*, *ill behaved. a. 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 477 O *ill-bested. Poor in store, in wealth a wretch. 1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 800 This *ill-brought-up Tyrant. 1704 ADDR. *Tiverton* 16 Oct. in *Lord. Gaz.* No. 4066/8 To enable Your Majesty to break the *ill-celebrated Balance of Power. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 166 The ungrateful treason of her *ill-chosen husband. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 379 *Ill-clad and fed but sparsely. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L.P., Shenstone* Wks. IV. 219 His words *ill-coined, or ill-chosen. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. iii. 77 In my most *ill-compos'd Affection. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. § 67 Homes... small and *ill-contrived. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 110 Its conical shell with a shallow *ill-defined umbilicus. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xvi. 297 *Ill-done work. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 100 Little spoone-Meats cull From Stowe's *ill-fardled dry fat. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1504 Thy hopes are not *ill founded. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iii. xx. 207 Overbot *illgrounded Zeal. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* (1820) II. 505 Sanders's charge on ber, was an *ill-invented calumny. 1710 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. iv. 534 refractory, *ill-matched fellows. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xl. 634 The product Of those *ill-mated Marriages. 1538 STARKEY *England* ii. l. 155 For the taking away of the *ill-occupied persons. 1700 DRYDEN tr. *1st bk. Homer's Iliad* 255 My *ill-paid pains to mourn. 1791 BURKE *Pr. Rev.* Wks. V. 233 The best of the unqualified or *ill-qualified monarchies. 1803 CHALMERS *Let. in Life* (1851) I. 483 The *ill-regulated mind of Rousseau was the victim of a thousand infirmities. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 38 Like an *ill roasted Egge, all on one side. a. 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* iii. ii. (Arb.) 39 A sight Of him that made vs all so *yll shent. c. 1460 Tounleye *Myst.* ii. 435 *Ill spon weft ay comes foule out. 1640 HABBINGTON *Castara* iii. (Arb.) 117 How can I turne to jollitie My *ill-strung Harpe. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 460 His *ill-ta'ne suspection. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 100/1 All their childish and *illtaught qualities. 1595 SHAKS. *John II.* i. 197 These *ill-tuned repetitions. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadin* (1622) 407 That *ill-vnderstood intercession. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* v. iv. 88 *Ill-weau'd Ambition, how much art thou shrunke? 1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. ix, The distresses and extremities of an *ill-wedded man. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvii. 10 *Ill-won geir riches not the kin. 1826 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) I. xi. 325 An *ill-written, ill-spelled, ill-folded, ill-sealed letter. 1599 MARSTON *Seco. Villanie* i. i, Like Aphrogenias *ill-yoked marriage.

IV. 8. Parasynthetic combs., in which *ill* is sometimes of adverbial, sometimes of adjectival origin. (Thns *ill-intentioned* is opposed to *well-intentioned*, but *ill-humoured* to *good-humoured*.) *Ill-complexioned*, *ill-countenanced*, *ill-eyed*, *ill-featured*, *ill-figured*, *ill-flavoured*, *ill-headed*, *ill-mouthed* (c. 1375),

ill-neighbourd, *ill-noised*, *ill-nosed*, *ill-odoured*, *ill-principled*, *ill-savourd*, *ill-savoury*, *ill-scented*, *ill-spirited*, *ill-tasted*, adjs. See also ILL-CONDITIONED, -DEEDY, -FAVOURD, -HUMOURD, -LOOKED, -MANNERD, -NATURD, -STARRED, -TEMPERD, -TONGUED, -WILLED, -WILLY. (Stress: see under III. above.)

a. 1726 COLLIER (J.), *Envy*, meagre and *ill complexioned. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 41 Hard favoured, *ill-countenanced damsels. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 90 Lame, thin-faced, *ill-eyed. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 5 *Ill fetured of limes. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xxviii. V. 367 She was short and *ill-figured. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. iv. 164 The... tobacco... was not *ill flavoured. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. i. 3 Whilste every man, Surcharg'd with wine, were heedlesse and *ill-headed. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. i. 64 A launce ill headed. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Bertholomew* 235 With gret noyse and *illmouth't late. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 203 A Gitterne, ill-played on, accompanied with a boarse voice... made them looke the way of the *ill-noysed song. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 169 The bald *ill-nos'd Galilean. 1721 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 160 She is so *ill-principled a woman. 1583 STUADES *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 65 A slouenly, *ill savoured, and vncleane fellowe. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. l. i. Eden 102 Sweet as Roses smelt th' *ill-savory Rew. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* v. v. 2 *Ill-spirited Worcester, did we not send Grace, Pardon, and teames of Loue to all of you? 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 298 Bitter and *ill-tasted drugs.

B. Special Combs.: *ill-accustomed a.*, (a) little accustomed or habituated to something; (b) having little custom, little frequented by customers; † *ill-boned a.*, having diseased or injured bones; *ill-born a.*, of evil birth or origin; *ill-content*, *ill-contented adjs.*, discontented, † displeased; *ill-convenient a.*, inconvenient, ill-suited (now *vulgar*); so *ill-convenience*, † *ill-conveniencey*; *ill-customed a.*, (a) having little custom; (b) characterized by a bad custom or fashion; *ill-deserving a.*, deserving of ill; so *ill-deserve*; *ill-faced a.*, having an unpleasing face or aspect, ugly; *ill-famed a.*, of bad fame or repute; † *ill-fancied a.*, inelegant in design; *ill-fashioned a.*, of an ill fashion, or badly fashioned; † *ill-favourably adv.*, (a) = ILL-FAVOURDLY; (b) with disfavour, unfavourably; *ill-formed a.*, badly formed, or having a bad form; *ill-friended a.*, ill provided with friends; † *ill-habited a.*, having an ill habit of body, unhealthy, disordered; *ill-hearted a.*, having an evil heart, ill-disposed, malicious; † *ill-language v. trans.*, to use ill language about, speak ill of; † *ill-lettered a.*, ill taught, illiterate; † *ill-liking a.* [see *LIKING a.*], in bad condition; *ill-lived* (-loid) *a.*, leading a bad or immoral life; *ill-meaning a.*, meaning evil, malicious in intent; † *ill-minded a.*, having an evil mind or disposition, unfriendly, hostile, malicious; hence † *ill-mindedness*; † *ill-monied a.*, ill supplied with money, poor; † *ill-part a.*, playing an evil part; *ill-scraped a. Sc.*, not scraped clean, foul; † *ill-seeming a.*, of evil appearance or aspect; *ill-shaped*, *-shapen adjs.*, badly shaped, or of a bad shape; *ill-contrived*, awkward; † *ill-speak v. trans.*, to speak evil of, slander, traduce; † *ill-stated a.*, in an evil state or condition; † *ill-thewed a.*, ill-mannered; *ill-thriven a.*, that has thriven badly; badly grown, sickly, stunted; peevish, ill-disposed; † *ill-wresting a.*, wrestling any one's words or actions to his disadvantage.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. 314 Some Souls so infirm and *ill-accustomed... though of a noble Nature. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 65 But one ill-accustomed shop. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* xvii. (1845) 184 There is a Saviour's hand... to wheel in an *ill-boned soul. 1640-4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1622) I. 215 To have strangled their *ill-born Resolutions in the Cradle. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* i. 132 From this amphibious ill-born mob began That vain, ill-natured thing, an Englishman. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiii. 496 When the frenshe men sawe the grete cruelties of Charlemagn... they were *yll contente. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arad.* 558 So the three... dwelt with eternal summer, ill-content. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxxix. 163 With this spoyle the king... remained so *ill contented. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* i. ii, When the household estate... is so illcontented. 1694 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 658/1 Leaving out the Opium it may be given... twice a day, without any *ill Convenience. 1719 *Mem. Lewis* XIV. v. 53 Liable to a thousand illconveniences. 1740 GARRICK *Lying Valet* ii, It will be *ill-convenient to pay me to-morrow. 1864 *Cornh. Mag.* IX. 207 They're always a-coming at illconvenient times. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (1614) 26 But an *ill customed shoppe, that taketh not fine shillings a day. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* ii. 39 Forbid them to make what is ill-customed, and unrestrained... and without order. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* iii. (1688) 364, I have bestowed Benefits upon *ill-deservers. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* i. xii. 31 The *ill-deserving King. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Juw.* (1789) 154 So profane and ill-deserving a rout of men. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. ii. 20 He is deformed... *Ill-fac'd, worse bodied, shapelesse. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* ii. 14 Let such as always are at wars With their own fortunes, curse their ill-fac'd stars. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 195/1 *Ille famed, *infamatus*. 1897 F. WHYTE *Engl. Stage* 103 A street where ill-fed and ill-famed Frenchmen were... beginning to congregate. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady X*—1 Oct., I never... saw so many

fine clothes *ill-fancied. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 211 Fortified... with *ill-fashioned trenches. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilho*, xxii. His ill-fashioned gaberline. 1876 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex*, (1633) 15 They... make the body to break out *ill-favourably... with scabs. 1643 *True Informer* 27 It hath made the Venetian... to look but ill-favourably of us. 1704 LOCKE (J.), *ill formed and misshaped productions. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 246 She is not that *ill-friended. 1612 ROGERS *Naaman* 845 It becomes as meat to an *ill habited stomach. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619-20) II. 489 Many an hollow and *ill hearted counterfeit. 1886 BURNS *Two Dogs* 180 Fient haet o' them's ill-hearted fellows. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36, 551 Neither was this Trinity of Divine Subsistences only thus *ill-linguag'd by the Pagans generally. 1604 F. HERING *Modest Defence* 32 In illiberal and *illettered Natures. 1648 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 241 They [trees] become *ill-liking and unfruitful. 1633 Bp. HALL *Occas. Medit.* § 56 A scandalous and *ill-lived Teacher. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Glance* II, The malicious and *ill-meaning harm. 1681 *London Gaz.* No. 1619/4 Designing and ill-meaning Men. 1611 COTGR., *Mal-entente*, maliciously affected, *ill-minded. 1726 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* II. 8 Ill-minded priests. 1681 CROWNE *Hen. VI.* II. 14, I see... Too much *ill-mindedness in all this fury. 1608 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* IV. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 110, I think thou art *ill-monied. 1601 MUNDAY & CHETTEL *Death Robt. Earl Huntingdon* D ij b, Let king Iohn, that *ill part personage... Of chaste Matilda let him make an end. 1858 M. PORTOUEUX *Souther Johnny* 32 More than as *ill scrapit tongue Miska'd ye sair. 1884 PAE *Enstace* 67 To put up with your ill-scraped tongue. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 143 Like a fontaine troubled, Muddie, *ill seeming. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 44 Skins Of *ill shap'd fishes. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 263 Such manner of vncouth speech did the Tanner of Tamworth vse... I hope I shall be hanged to morrow; for I feare me I shall be hanged, whereat the king laughed... to heare he *ill shapen terme. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xix. 9 *Ill-speaking the way of the Lord before the multitude. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Captaines* 1010 An *ill-stated body. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. i. xx, Certes they be *ill thew'd and baser born. 1806 FORTSYTH *Beauties Scott.* IV. 58 Short *ill-thriven furze. 1843 LEYER *J. Hinton* xviii. (1878) 130 A little cross-grained, ill-thriven old fellow. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxlv, Now this *ill wrestling world is grown so bad, Madde slanderers by madde eares beleueed be.

† **Illabile**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. IL-2 + LABILE.] Not liable to slip, fall, or err; infallible. Hence † **Illability**, quality of being 'illabile'.

1740 CHEVNE *Regimen* iv. 140 It would seem... that all Creatures... must... be labile, fallible, and peccable, and that even infinite wisdom and power could not make a creature... illabile, infallible, and impeccable. *Ibid.*, That secondary nature of eternal infallibility, illability, and impeccability. *Ibid.* 276.

† **Illaborate**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. late L. *illabōrāt-us*; see IL-2 and cf. ELABORATE.] Unlaboured; not highly finished unfinished.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimies, Traveller* 95 So indigested are his collections, and so illabrate his style as the Stationer shunnes them. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compt. Horsens*. To Rdr., In this illabrat work of mine. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Illaborate*, done or made without labour, plain, unlaboured. 1751 EARL ORKNEY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 12 The style of it must be illaborate, and void of all freedom and vivacity.

Hence † **Illaborateness**, 'the Quality of being effected without Labor and Pains' (Bailey 1727).

† **Illaborious**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. IL-2 + LABORIOUS.] Not laborious; lazy.

1631 DUNNE *Serm.* lxxii. 728 This in-industrious and illaborious man that takes no pains.

† **Illaccustomed**: see IL-1.

† **Illacerable**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. late L. *illacerābilis*; see IL-2 and LACERABLE. Cf. F. *illacerable*.] Not liable to be torn or rent. Hence † **Illacerableness**.

1643 in COCKERAM. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Illacerableness*.

† **Illachrymable**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *illachrymābilis* nweep; unmoved by tears, pitiless, f. il- (IL-2) + *lachrymābilis*; see LACHRYMOSE.] (See quotes.) Hence † **Illachrymableness**.

1623 COCKERAM, *Illachrymable*, pitiless, vnumercifull. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Illachrymable*, pitiless, also unpitied *ed.* 1678 Unacceptable of weeping. 1731 BAILEY (Vol. II), *Illachrymableness*, unacceptableness of weeping. 1755 JOHNSON, *Illachrymable*, incapable of weeping.

† **Illachrymation**, *rare*. [noun of action f. L. *illachrymāre* to weep over.] (See quotes.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Illachrymation*, a weeping or bewailing. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Illachrymatio*, term for excessive weeping; lachrymation.

† **Ill-advised** (i'lədvi:zd), *a.* [ILL-7 c.] Done without wise consideration or deliberation, injudicious, imprudent; sometimes, ill-counselled, following, or resulting from, had advice. (Of persons, their actions, etc.)

1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* I. iii, Your grace was ill-advised to take them. 1600 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* VI. iv. § 4 They which with ill-advised modesty seek to hide their sin like Adam. 1677 Govt. *Venice* 321 Vittor Amedeus was very ill-advised to deliver Pignero to the French. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* III. 52 To make that hopeless, ill-advised attack. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, The unfortunate and ill-advised James II. 1880 McCARTHY *Owen Times* III. xlv. 355 The ill-advised undertaking had to be given up.

Hence † **Ill-advisedly** (-ēdi) *adv.*, in an ill-advised manner, injudiciously, imprudently.

1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xxi. 353 So ill-advisedly, so against all my counsels, the whole business has been conducted.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 2/1 The Board, ill advisedly.. refused to forward this appeal.

† **Illas(e)**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *illas-us* unhurt, f. il- (IL-2) + *lasus* pa. ppl. of *lādere* to injure. Cf. ILLESED.] Unhurt, uninjured.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillameau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10/2 The seconde table.. illasse or ynharre. *Ibid.* 37 b/1 The middle of the Legge [is] as yet illas.

† **Illasive**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. IL-2 + L. *las-*, ppl. stem of *lādere* to injure + -IVE.] Harmless.

1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* t. lxxxiv. 259 These they might sweeten with illasive games.

† **Illatible**, *a. Obs. rare*. [For *illatatable, ad. L. *illatābilis*, f. il- (IL-2) + *latābilis* joyful.] 'Sorrowful' (Cockeram 1623).

† **Ill-affected** (i'l,æf-ktēd), *a.* [ILL-7 a.]

† **1. Affected with illness or indisposition; diseased. Obs.**

1604 F. HERING *Modest Defence* Aij, As if a bleare-eyed man should not seeke remedy for his ill-affected eyes. 1615 [see AFFECTED II. 3]. 1665 NEEDHAM *Medela Medic.* 379 In Scorbutick and other ill-affected bodies. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Dimness*, The ill-affected Colour of the Eye.

2. Not well disposed towards some person or thing; unfriendly, disaffected.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 647/2 When all his parishioners are soe.. ill-affected unto him, as they usually be to all the English. 1654 G. GODDARD in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. Iotrod. 192 To prevent the election of delinquents and ill-affected persons. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Oct. 5/2 Somewhat better affected, or perhaps a trifle less ill-affected.

† **3. Not viewed with favour; disliked. Obs.**

1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II in Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 33 This makes the ill-affected return of this our favourite, more infamous and hated.

Hence † **Ill-affectedness**, ill-affected condition. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Prognostick* (1869) 262 Nought but a kingdom ill-affectedness.

† **Illapsable**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. IL-2 + LAPS-ABLE.] Not liable to fall.

1662 GLANVILLE *Lux Or.* viii. 86 They may be morally immutable and illapsable: but this is grace, not nature.

† **Illapsable**, *a. rare*. [f. ILLAPSE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of lapsing, or liable to lapse. In recent Dicts.

† **Illapse** (ilæps, ill-), *sb.* Now rare. [ad. L. *illapsus* a gliding, falling, or slipping in, f. *illabi* to slip, etc. in: see IL-1 and LAPSE.]

1. The act of gliding, slipping, or falling in, of gently sinking into or permeating something.

a. *Theol.* Said of spiritual influences, esp. in the *illapse of the Holy Spirit* and equivalent expressions. (Freq. in 17th c.)

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xxi. § 20 Testimonies.. for the plentiful manner of effusion [of the Holy Ghost] and placid illapse into the souls of every sort. 1640 Bp. REYNOLDS *Passions* iv. 27 By immediate illapse of Truth into the Understanding. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 80. 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Envoje* I. 55 The illapses of the spirit were sometimes made subservient to the impulses of the flesh. 1881 F. E. WARREN *Liturgy Celtic Ch.* II. § 10. 106 Praying for the illapse of the Holy Ghost.

b. Of the vital principle, heat, passion, etc.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. 277 When the Matter is fitly prepared, there is an illapse of this Vital, Formative, Spiritual Principle into it. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1262 Thus life... is off preserved by the bold swimmer in the swift illapse Of accident disastrous. 1768 MURPHY *Zenobia* IV. i. 10 Beware, my friend, and steel thy heart Against the sweet illapse of gentler passions.

c. Of a tributary stream. *Obs. rare*.

1753 MURPHY *Gray's Inn Frl.* No. 30 ¶ 1 A River which admits.. the tributary illapse of several lesser Streams.

2. A gentle gliding movement. *rare*.

1835 J. HARRIS *Gr. Teacher* (1837) 155, I will do this by illapses so gentle, by a process so natural.

† **Illapse** (ilæps, ill-), *v.* Now rare. [f. L. *illaps-us*, pa. ppl. of *illabi*: cf. LAPSE v.] *intr.* To fall, glide, or slip in. Hence *illapsing* *vbl. sb.*

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Anat.* xvi. 189 Their cure, when at any time illapsed into that Disease, is easier performed. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iv. 320 The illapsing of Souls into prepared Matter. 1721 KRN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 193 Israel's sweet Singer sang Ideas bright, Illaps'd from Heav'n with true poetick Height. 1835 T. AIRD in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 180 A nymph.. Near walking on the checkered floors of woods, Or far illapsing through their green retreat.

† **Illapsing**, *ppl. a. rare*. [f. IL-2 + LAPSE.] That does not fall or slip.

1740 CHEVNE *Regimen* i. 28 The only mean, by which fallible, free lapsed Creatures.. could be brought to an illapsing state of Stability.

† **Illapsive**, *a. rare*. [f. as ILLAPSE *sb.* + -IVE.] Characterized by an illapse (of the divine Spirit).

1819 KNOX & JERR *Corr.* II. 367, I know little.. of illapsive communication.

† **Illaqueable**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *illaqueāre*; see ILLAQUEATE v. and -BLE.] Capable of being ensnared.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 15. 268 Whether or no a Philosopher be temptable by it, or illaqueable into it.

† **Illaqueate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *illaqueāt-us*, pa. ppl.: see next.] Ensnared.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 165 b, The.. labyrinth, in the which he and hys people were enclosed and illaqueate.

† **Illaqueate** (ilækwie't), *v.* Now rare or *Obs.* [f. L. *illaqueāt-*, ppl. stem of *illaqueāre*, f. il- (IL-1) + *laqueāre* to snare, f. *laqueus* noose, snare.] *trans.* To catch as in a noose; to ensnare, entrap, entangle.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 239 b, The devil is wont with such wythcraftes, to wrappe and illaqueat the myndes of men. 1650 tr. *Caussin's Ang. Peace* 38 *Erreur* illaqueates some men. 1717 BULLOCK *Woman a Riddle* l. i. 8, I have inadvertently.. illaqueated myself in an irrecoverable confusion. 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836-9) III. 298 Let not.. his scholastic retinary versatility of logic illaqueate your good sense.

Hence *illaqueated* *ppl. a.*, *illaqueating* *vbl. sb.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 65 The illaqueating of mens consciences. *Ibid.* 165 Vexatious collutations betwixt the injured body and the illaqueated Conscience.

† **Illaqueation**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *illaqueāre* to ILLAQUEATE.]

1. The action of catching or entangling in a noose or snare; entrapping or entangling in argument; the condition of being entangled or ensnared.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv. § 5. 54 The more subtle fourmes of Sophismes, and Illaqueations. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xi. 361 The word *ἀντίκτα*.. doth not onely signifie suspension, or pendulous illaqueation.. but also suffocation, strangulation or interception of breath. 1699 EVELYN *Let. Archd. Nicholson* 10 Nov. Mem. (1857) III. 378 They wholly gave themselves up to learn to wrangle, and the arts of illaqueation.

2. 'A snare, anything to catch another; a noose' (J.).

† **Illate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *illāt-*, ppl. stem of *inferre* to bring in, INFER.]

1. *trans.* To bring upon, occasion, cause.

1533 *St. Papers, Hen. VIII.* VII. 438 Restitution of dammagis to them illatid bi them speciali, whome the Pope sent thither agein the Turk.

2. *intr.* ? To be related, to relate.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.*, *Motes* lxii. 19 This is of the nature of Jupiter and Saturn, and illatheth to the right shoulder of Cepheus.

† **Illatebrate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *illatebrāt-*, ppl. stem of *illatebrāre* (rare) to lie hid, f. *latebra* hiding-place.] *intr.* 'To hide in corners' (Cockeram 1623). Hence † **Illatebration**, 'a hiding, or seeking of corners' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Illation** (il'z-fou), [ad. late L. *illation-em*, n. of action from *inferre*, *illāt-um* to bring in, INFER. Cf. F. *illation* (1521 in Godefroy).]

1. The action of inferring or drawing a conclusion from premisses; hence, that which is inferred, an inference, deduction, or conclusion.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 956/1 Hys illation that he maketh vpon the same wordes of mine. 1665 HARDING in *Jewel Repl. Harding* (1611) 342 In framing his reason by way of illation. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* I. viii. 26 What ground of consequence can warrant such an illation from these premisses? 1781 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) X111. 463 By illation, I suppose he [Locke] means the inferring one thing from another. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1053 In the process of syllogising there is not really an illation or inference. 1886 N. & Q. 7th Ser. I. 251/1 It is permissible to smile at such an illation from such a major and minor.

2. *Ecc.* The Eucharistic Preface to the *Ter-sanctus*, as occurring in the primitive and some later liturgies, corresponding to the Preface in the Roman and Anglican liturgies.

1863 NEALE *Ess. Liturg.* 75 We now come to.. Illations; or, as they have been variously called, Prefaces, Contestations, or Prayers of the Triumphal Hymn. *Ibid.* 77 The Gallican has a different Illation for every principal festival.

† **Illative** (il'z-tiv), *a. and sb.* [ad. late L. *illāt-ivus*, f. *illāt-*, ppl. stem of *inferre* (see prec.): cf. F. *illatif* (1617 in Godefroy).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of words: Introducing or stating an inference; esp. in *illative particle*.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* III. 20, 328 First reason.. collected from the illative particle *therefore*. 1647 FARINGDON *Serm.* II. 23 Which word is not causal, but illative. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Heb.* II. Pref. Our apostle draws an inference.. as appears by the illative particle 'therefore' at the head of the first verse. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 220 Connected by an illative particle, *because, then, therefore, &c.*

2. Of the nature of, or arising from, an inference or illation; inferential.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* IV. viii. 40 The promissorie part is illative upon and relative unto the matter of the assertorie part. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VIII. 89 There is a great deal of difference between a mere illative necessity, which consists only in the logical consequence of one thing upon another, and between a causal necessity [etc.]. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* VI. 156 Logic takes notice only of what is called illative Conversion, in which the Convertend and the Converse must either both be true, or both be false, together. Thus the Conversion of *No A is B*, into *No B is A*, is illative.. But the Conversion of *Some A are not B*, into *Some B are not A*, is not illative.

3. Of or pertaining to illation or inference; characterized by illation.

1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* ix. § 3. 354 The faculty or talent, which I call the Ratiocinative or Illative Sense, being parallel to *phronesis* in conduct, and to taste in the Fine Arts. 1876 L. CAMPBELL in *Contemp. Rev.* June 101 The English idiom is neither adversative nor illative in the same degree with the Greek.

† **B. sb.** 1. An illative particle. *Obs.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* E, A Coniunction.. some are..

Illatines, as, *assit*, so. 1659 O. WALKER *Instruct. Oratory* 102 Such illatives omitted... cause much ambiguity.

† 2. An illative clause. *Obs.*

1604 *TOOKER Fabr. Church* 39 My Illative therefore is, the Bishop... did call other Ministers into a part of the Charge. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 13 This discourse was occasioned by our Saviours illative: All power is given me, goe yee therefore and teach.

Hence **illatively** *adv.*, in the way of inference. 1655 BP. RICHARDSON *On O. Test.* 434 Most commonly taken illatively. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* II. ii. § 4 (1836) 78 Every proposition may be illatively converted.

† **illatrate**, *v. Obs. rare* = *illatrate*. [f. *L. illatrāt-*, ppl. stem of *illatrāre* (rare), f. *il-* (IL-1) + *latrāre* to bark.] 'To scoff or bark at a thing' (Cockeram 1623). Hence † **illatration**, 'a barking against one' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

illaudable (il'gādāb'l), *a.* [ad. late *L. illaudābilis*: see IL-2 and LAUDABLE.] Not laudable; unworthy of praise or commendation.

1580 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* i. xvi. (Arb.) 50 The bad and illaudable parts of all estates and degrees were taxed by the Poets in one sort or another. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng. v. Wks.* (1851) 230 His actions are diversely reported, by Huntingdon not thought illaudable. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxviii. 259 Young Ladies are too apt to make secrets of a passion that is not in itself illaudable. 1828 CARLYLE *Werner in Misc. Ess.* (1872) I. 102 Grounded on no wicked or even illaudable motive.

Hence **illaudably** *adv.*, in a way not to be praised. *rare*.

17... BROOME (J.), It is natural for people to form, not illaudably, too favourable a judgment of their own country. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 14 July 4 The miles gloriosus whom he has illaudably encountered.

illaudation, *rare*. [f. IL-2 + LAUDATION: cf. *F. illaudation* (in Godefroy).] The opposite of laudation; censure.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 503 The temper of direct praise is always wholly genial; that of lauding by illaudation has in it perform an ungenial element.

illaudatory, *a. rare*. [f. IL-2 + LAUDATORY.] Not laudatory; not characterized by praising.

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 787 Unqualified praise from the illaudatory pen of Ritson.

† **illau'n**, *Irish*. [ad. *Ir. cileán, oileán* (prob. ad. ON. *eyland, fýland*).] An islet.

1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 321 Tiny illauns and carrigeens, which barely afford a foothold to the passing gull. 1895 *19th Cent.* Mar. 422 Their curraghs were cast ashore and dashed to pieces against the illaun.

ill-being, *nonce-wd.* [f. *ILL adv.* + BEING *vb.* sh.] 'Ill' or unprosperous condition; employed as the antithesis of *well-being*.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes v.* (1872) 178 The test of vital well-being or ill-being to a generation. 1884 H. SPENCER *Man v. State* 113 Philanthropists... insuring the future ill-being of men while eagerly pursuing their present well-being.

ill-beloved (see IL-III), *a.* [f. *ILL adv.* + BELOVED.] Not well-beloved; not beloved; disliked.

1546 BALE *Sct. Wks.* (1849) 182 They are not so ill-beloved of their country merchants. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 147 There is not a man... that hath so bad a name, or is so ill belou'd, as he is. 1785 J. TRUSLER *Mod. Times* II. 166 There is seldom a person dies that is so ill-beloved, but [etc.]. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xlv, His ill-beloved nephew.

ill blood, **ill-blood**. [See IL-2, BLOOD *sb.* 5; cf. *bad blood*, BAD 6.] Unfriendly or angry feeling, animosity; strife.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 178 Finding this... might breed ill blood. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1653) I. iii. 121 It was fear'd this... would have bred ill blood. 1703 BURCHETT *Naval Trans.* III. xvii. (1720) 365 This Action... bred ill blood between him and Raleigh. 1809 WELLINGTON *Lett. to J. Villiers* 19 May in *Gurw. Desp.* IV. 346 The embarrassment and ill-blood which it occasions. 1844 DICKENS *May. Chuz.* ii, Don't let there be any ill-blood between us, pray.

ill-boding, *a.* [ILL-2.] That bodes or portends evil; of evil omen.

1591 SHAKS. i. *Hen. VI.* iv. v. 6 Malignant and ill-boding Starres. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 45 There cannot be a more ill-boding signe to a Nation. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxviii. 740 Unhappy Time! ill-boding hours! 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 101 Dogs ill-omened, and ill-boding birds, Afforded presages.

ill-boned, **-born**: see IL-B.

ill-bre'd, *a.* [f. *ILL adv.* + BRED *ppl.* a.] Badly brought up; characterized by ill breeding, unmannerly, rude. (Of persons, their actions, etc.)

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. v. 130, I was not so ill bred, but that I knew... when it was lawfull for me to speake. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 15 Some Dutch-ill-bred Saylor. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Rel.* 39 These Arminians are the rudest ill bred'st persons. c. 1704 *Prior Henry & Emma* 462 The ill-bred question, and the lew'd reply. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. i, An ostentatious, bustling, ill-bred fellow. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 311 [In Spain] It is not considered ill-bred to stare at ladies.

ill breeding, **ill-breeding**. [ILL a. + BREEDING *vb.* sh.] Bad or inferior breeding or bringing up; hence, bad manners, rudeness.

1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourray Fam.* II. 136 Declamations against the ill-breeding of modern young men. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. clxxiv, To say the best, it was extreme ill-breeding.

ill-coloured, **-ored** (il'kōlōd), *a.* [f. *ILL a.* + COLOUR *sb.* + -ED2; or f. *ILL adv.* + coloured, *pa. pple.* of COLOUR *v.*]

VOL. V.

1. Having a bad, unpleasant, or inferior colour.

1435 *MISYN Fire of Love* 78 Noyd & disesyd, wonedyd & ill-colorde. 1721 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 581 He... is turned blue and ill-coloured. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 219 If the bottom be muddy, the pearl is dark and ill-coloured. c. 1776 R. JAMES *Dissert. Fevers* (1778) 24 ill-coloured spots all over him.

2. *fig.* Having an evil appearance; that does not 'look well'.

1631 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 12 Some things... if they be not evil, yet are ill-coloured... and carry in their faces some resemblance or appearance of evil.

3. Badly coloured or painted.

1749 BERKELEY *Lett. to Prior* 2 Feb. in *Fraser Life* viii. (1871) 319 The third is a copy, and ill-coloured.

illcome (il'kōm), *a. rare*. [f. *ILL adv.* + COME *pa. pple.*] Unfortunately come or arrived: not welcome.

1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* Cij, A most illcome guest therefore. c. 1592 GREENE *George a Greene* Wks. (Rldg.) 264 K. James. My Lord of Kendal, you are welcome to the court. K. Edw. Nay, but illcome as it falls out now. 1875 *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 237/3 Always welcome, and as often illcome.

ill-conditioned (il'kōndi'fōnd), *a.* [f. *ill condition* + -ED2.] Having bad 'conditions' or qualities; of an evil disposition; in a bad condition or state. In Geometry, applied to a triangle which has very unequal angles, such as that by which a star's parallax is determined.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 5 His owne sonne... being an ill conditioned Boy. 1694 SALMON *Bates's Disp.* (1713) 678/1 Gun-shot Wounds, and other malign and ill condition'd Ulcers. 1771 SMOLETT *Humph.* Cl. 6 May Let. i, That a woman... should place her affection upon such an ugly, ill-conditioned cur. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* viii. (1813) 107 When roots reach a weak, ill-conditioned soil the trees must fail. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 386 This woman also proved ill-conditioned and thankless. 1897 ALLESTREE *Syst. Med.* III. 911 Peritonitis... of an ill-conditioned kind.

Hence **ill-conditionedness**, the state or quality of being ill-conditioned.

1866 MISS MULOCK *Noble Life* v. 76 Ill-health, ill-humour and ill-conditionedness of every sort. 1875 TAIT in *Gd. Words* No. 1. 21 The ill-conditionedness of the triangle.

ill-content, **-convenient**, **-customed**, etc.: see ILL-B.

illd, *obs. f. illd*, from ILL *v.*

ill-deedy, *a.* Now *Sc.* Also 6 evil-deedy (see note under ILL a.). [f. *ill deed* + -Y1; cf. DEEDY a.] Given to evil deeds, mischievous.

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 574 Riche and ille-deedy, Gederand and gredy. 1535 LYNDSEAY *Satyre* 4028 Luke quhat it is to be evil-deidde. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 58 He favourit evil deid men. 1728 RAMSAY *Anacronic on Love*, Cupid, that ill-deedy geat. 1824 *Scott Redgauntlet* ch. vii, Where that ill-deedy henpy is.

ill-deserver, **-deserving**: see IL-B.

ill-disposed (il'dispōz'd), *a.* [f. *ILL adv.* + DISPOSED.]

I. Having a bad disposition; disposed to evil or harm; immoral, wicked; malignant, malevolent; unpropitious.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 367 The ylle disposede woman. c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* xvi. (1885) 149 Yll disposede emperours... had slayn grete parte off be senators. 1622 BP. ANDREWES *Sermons*, If rugged or uneven the way, if the weather ill-disposed. 1800 ASIAT. *Ann. Reg.* *Misc. Tr.* 181/1 The country towards Bhopalputn was so ill-disposed towards us. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 249 A hard-hearted ill-disposed fellow.

2. In a bad state of health; unwell, indisposed. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 660 We lost not any one, nor had one ill disposed to my knowledge. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. xxv, My Lord of Sunderland is still ill dispos'd.

3. Badly disposed or arranged.

1726 LEONI *Designs* Pref. 1/2 Ill-disposed and mis-matched Scraps. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 214 The apartments... were ill-disposed, and afforded little accommodation.

4. Not disposed (to do something); disinclined.

1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 307 The people... were never so ill disposed to receive him, as at the very time he pitched upon to make a descent.

Hence **ill-disposedness** (-ēdnēs), state or quality of being ill-disposed.

1628 BP. HALL *Old Reliq.* (1686) Ded., The ignorance and ill-disposedness of some cavillers that taxed this course.

ill-doer, **-doing**: see IL-2.

ill-ease: see IL a. 9.

† **illecebration**, *Obs. rare*. [n. of action f. late *L. illecebrare* to entice, allure, f. *illecebra*: see ILLECEBROUS.] The action of alluring; enticement, allurements.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* vii. 364 The Syrens... insinuating into the eares of man by their severall illecebrations or enticements. c. 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) IV. 292 Modesty... restrains... the great familiarity of pleasant illecebrations.

illecebrose, *a.* [See next.] 'Full of allurements, very enticing' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **illecebrous**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L.* (ante- and post-classical) *illecebrōsus*, f. *illecebra* charm, lure, enticement, f. *illicere* to entice (see ILLECT).] Alluring, enticing, attractive.

1531 ELVOT *Gov. I. vii*, The illecebrous dilectations of Venus. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 45 Such ille-

cibrous workes and inuentions, as among them... myght obtaine passage. 1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Fiction* K ij, Rockt aslepp with the illecebroous blandishments thereof. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Illecebroous*, that enticeth or allureth.

illeck, *sb. ? Obs.* A name in Cornwall of a fish, the gemmous dragonet, *Callionymus lyra*.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 32 a, Of flat [fish there are] Brets, Turbets, Dories, Illeck, Tub [etc.]. 1880 *West Cornw. Gloss.*, *Illick, ellick*, the red gurnard.

† **ille'ct**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. *L. illect-*, ppl. stem of *illicere* to allure, entice, f. *il-* (IL-1) + *licere* to entice: cf. ALLECT.] *trans.* To allure, entice.

1529 S. FISH *Suppl. Beggers* 6 Had not theyre superfluous rychesse illected theym to vncleue lust and ydelnesse. 1531 ELVOT *Gov. I. vii*, It were therefore better that no musike were taught to a noble man, than... he shuld... by that be illected to wantonnesse. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1315/1 Into the fleshy body can the deuyll enter... to illecte styrr and drawe vs to his purpose.

Hence † **illectation** [late *L. illectatio*], allurements, enticement; † **illective** *a.*, attractive, enticing; *sb.* an enticing agent.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 269 Carprocates... practised... all other machinations, malignations, inductions, illectations. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Illective*, Allurement, Inticement.

illeg (il'gāl), *a.* [a. *F. illégāl* (14th c.) or ad. med. *L. illegālis*, f. *il-* (IL-2) + *legālis* LEGAL.] Not legal or lawful; contrary to, or forbidden by, law.

1626 (implied in ILLEGALNESS). 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. viii. (1647) 54 Gibellinus... concluded the election of Ebermarus to be illegal and void. c. 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 75 In all times the Princes in England have done something illegal, to get money. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxv. 166 They have set aside a return as illegal. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 925 Intended for carrying on an illegal commerce. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 605 To print such a tract without the approbation of the licenser was illegal.

† *b.* Lawless, irregular. *Obs. rare*.

1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 20 How preferable the Beauties of ancient Architecture are to the illegal Practices of our modern Builders.

illegality (il'gæ'li-ti). [ad. *F. illégali-té* (14th c.): see *prec.* and -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being illegal.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xx. (1647) 70 The illegality of his election was rectified. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Arb.* II. § 72 Mr. Hamden the most Popular man in the House, and the same who had defended the Suit against the King in his own Name, upon the illegality of Ship-money. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxvii, The illegality of granting Forfeitures before Conviction is now out of fashion. 1771 BURKE *S. A. on Middlesex Elect.* Wks. 1877 VI. 131 How long the people are bound to tolerate the illegality of our judgments. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvi. 136 The charge of illegality was well grounded.

2. An instance of this, an illegal act or practice. 1898 *Daily News* 22 June 7/1 Bishops must... deal with ritualistic illegalities within their diocese.

† 2. = ILLEGITIMACY. *Obs. rare*.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. iii, She took the child in her arms, without any apparent disgust at the illegality of its birth.

illegalize (il'gæləiz), *v.* [f. *ILLEGAL a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render illegal.

1818 in TODD. 1866 *Cosmopolitan* 28 Apr. 472/2 The official presence of representatives from the bogus State of Western Virginia illegalizes its functions.

illegally (il'gæli), *adv.* [f. *ILLEGAL a.* + -LY2.] In an illegal manner.

1628 BP. HALL *Old Reliq.* iv. 23 The reformed... being by that Church illegally condemned for those points, are not hereticks. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xvi. (1800) 459 The bastard shall... be settled in the parish, from whence she [the mother] was illegally removed. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 335/2 A police constable procured a warrant to be illegally issued without a written information on oath.

illegallness, *rare*. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] = ILLEGALITY.

1626 *Impeachm. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 69 The Article... touching the illegallness of embarguing. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II; whence in later Dicts.

illegibility (il'edzibi'li-ti). [f. *ILLEGIBLE a.*: see -ITY.] The quality of being illegible.

1818 TODD, *Illegibility*, incapability of being read. 1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 219 My hand shakes so, you must excuse illegibility.

illegible (il'edzibi'l), *a.* [f. IL-2 + LEGIBLE.] Not legible, that cannot be read; esp. of written characters: Undecipherable.

1615 P. GORDON *Barbour's Bruce* Pref., It was an old tome, almost illegible in manic places. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Cr.* (1645) 55 The secretary poured the ink-box all over the writings and so defaced them that they were made altogether illegible. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Kom. Forest* ix, Here several pages of the manuscript were... totally illegible. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. Pref. to and ed. 33 It is no excuse for illegible writing, that there are persons who could not have read it had it been plain. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* v. (1878) 58 Mrs. Oldcastle's face... was illegible.

† *b.* Unreadable, because of language or matter. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 37/2 Let plodding Sloan his taste for authors boast. The most illegible esteem the most. 1822 JEFFREY *Lett.* in *Ld. Cockburn Life* II. Let. xc, Clarissa Harlowe and Sir C. Grandison owe all their attraction to their length;... an abstract of either would be illegible. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVII. 203 Sir Michael Scott, again... being all magic, witchcraft, and mystery... is absolutely illegible.

Hence **illegibly** *adv.*, in an illegible manner. 1818 in TODD. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. 1. 2 The diligent old man... could write so illegibly.

Illegitimacy (il'dʒi-timəsi). [*f.* ILLEGITIMATE; see -ACY.] The quality, state, or condition of being illegitimate; *spec.* bastardy.

1680 *Wood Life* (O. II. S.) II. 493 The King's declaration concerning the illegitimacy of the duke of Monmouth. 1751 *EARL ORBERRY Remarks Swift* (1752) 5 The other suggestion concerning the illegitimacy of his birth, is equally false. 1864 *DORAN Majesties Serv.* I. 80 His mother had addressed him . . . by an epithet referring to his illegitimacy. 1880-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2412/1 He . . . was fully aware of its illegitimacy . . . as doctrinal evidence. 1898 *F. HALL in Nation* (N. Y.) LXVI. 341/1 The [alleged] illegitimacy of [the expression] in our midst.

Illegitimate (il'dʒi-timət), *a.* (*sb.*) [*f.* L. *illegitimus* (see ILLEGITIME), after LEGITIMATE *a.*]

1. Not legitimate, not in accordance with or authorized by law; unauthorized, unwarranted; spurious; irregular, improper.

1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* (1851) 194 Who shall judge of public honesty? the Law of God . . . or the illegitimate Law of Monks and Canonists? 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 117 A thing not only vicious in itself, but . . . rendering our whole government absolutely illegitimate, and not at all better than a downright usurpation. 1874 *H. R. REYNOLDS John Bapt.* III. i. 132 Illegitimate aspirants to the prophetic and priestly offices. 1876 *TREVILYAN Macaulay* I. v. 281 A living embodiment . . . of illegitimate curiosity.

2. *spec.* a. Not born in lawful wedlock; not recognized by law as lawful offspring; spurious, bastard. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 § 3 Elysabeth the kynges daughter illegitimate borne vnder the same marriage. 1555 *W. WATERMAN Fardle Facions* I. v. 72 Ther is no child among them, though it be borne of a bought woman slaine, that is compted illegitimate. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* v. vii, 18, I am a Bastard begot, Bastard instructed, Bastard in minde, Bastard in valour, in every thing illegitimate. 1827 *JARMAN Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 343 The testator having four children, three legitimate and one illegitimate, (the latter being the child of himself and his wife born before their marriage). 1879 *FAUPEL Caesar* xii. 152 There is no record of any illegitimate children.

b. Not in accordance with rule or reason; not correctly deduced or inferred.

1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* III. iv. 50 O illegitimate construction! I scorn that with my heeles. 1664 *H. MORE Myst. Iniq.*, *Apol.* 513, I propound all these waies of division as false and illegitimate. 1773 *RAID Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 4. 82 As to the illegitimate modes, Aristotle has taken the labour to try and condemn them. 1864 *BOWER Logic* vii. 184 Throwing out at once all [the Syllogistic forms] that are illegitimate.

c. Naturally or physiologically abnormal. By Darwin applied to the irregular or abnormal fertilization of plants.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 334, I call that a lawfull or legitimate birth which cometh in due time, & that illegitimate which happeneth before or after the due time. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 411 The scirrhous thereof . . . if it be illegitimate and degenerat into a cancer; it's cured, by universal evacuation. 1868 *DARWIN Anim. & Pl.* xviii. 11. 166 The illegitimate unions of reciprocally dimorphic or trimorphic plants. 1875 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) xix. 11. 166 These illegitimate plants, as they may be called, are not fully fertile.

B. *sb.* a. A bastard. b. One whose position is viewed as in some way illegitimate.

1673 *[R. LEIGH] Transp. Reh.* 47 Some of your papers may . . . dye the common death of illegitimates. 1828 *P. CUNNINGHAM N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 108 The legitimates, such as have legal reasons for visiting this colony; and the illegitimates, or such as are free from that stigma. 1836 (*title*) *The Bar Sinister, or Memoirs of an Illegitimate.* 1856 *J. GLYDE Suffolk* 87, In 1824, the illegitimates were, in Suffolk, 8-1 per cent.

Illegitimate (il'dʒi-timət), *v.* [*f.* prec.: cf. LEGITIMATE *v.*] *trans.* To declare or pronounce illegitimate; to bastardize.

1611 *COTGR., Morle-main*, the succession of, or estate left by, illegitimated bastards. 1624 *T. SCOTT Vox Celi* 7 To illegitimate Don Anthony, . . . who was the first and nearest heir unto that Crowne. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) II. 84 They were by Acts of Parliament illegitimated. 1828 *D. LE MARCHANT Rep. Claims Barony Gardner* p. xi. Evidence which the English law deems sufficient, for illegitimizing children, born during the matrimony of their maternal parent.

Illegitimately (il'dʒi-timətli), *adv.* [*f.* ILLEGITIMATE *a.* + -LY.] In an illegitimate manner; unlawfully; without authority; spuriously.

a 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 12 Lest he should have bene justly cast out by those Infidels, as one Illegitimatly borne. 1835 *FRASER's Mag.* XI. 689 This is illegitimately deduced from his own premises. 1868 *DARWIN Anim. & Pl.* xviii. 11. 166 Seedlings of *Lythrum Salicaria* . . . raised from plants illegitimately fertilised by their own form pollen.

Illegitimateness, *rare.* [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] = ILLEGITIMACY.

1643-60 *HEXHAM Dutch Dict., Onechtschap*, Bastardize, or Illegitimatenesse. 1661 *MORCAN Spk. Gentry* II. i. 5 A distinction of illegitimatenesse of Birth.

Illegitimation (il'dʒi-timətɪsən), [*f.* ILLEGITIMATE *a.*, after *legitimation*: cf. obs. *F. illegitimation* in sense 2 (16th c. in Godefroy).]

1. The action of declaring illegitimate; a declaration of illegitimacy.

1553 *Act 1 Mary Sess.* a. c. 1 § 2 In which said two Acts was contained the illegitimizations of your most noble person. 1588 *ALLEN Admon.* 52 The sentence declaratory of Pius Quintus . . . against the said [Queen] Elizabeth . . . concerning her illegitimation and usurpation and inhabillite to the

Crowne of England. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* 28 Richard the third had a Resolution . . . to disable their Issues vpon false and incompetent Pretexes; the one, of Attaindor; the other, of Illegitimation. 1818 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev.* LXXXVII. 534 To found his title to the crown on the illegitimation, or bastardization of the children of Edward IV.

† 2. Illegitimacy condition: = ILLEGITIMACY.

1594 *PARSONS Confer. Success.* II. vi. 134 They proue the illegitimation of these children of the Earle of Hartford, for that it could neuer be lawfully proued that the said earle and the lady Catherin were married. 1665 *SIR T. HERRERT Trav.* (1677) 243 To his illegitimation he added incest. 1707 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE State Gt. Brit.* II. vi. 101 A Baston, or a Bordure Gobonne, or some Mark of Illegitimation.

Illegitimize (il'dʒi-timətoiz), *v.* [*f.* ILLEGITIMATE *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* = ILLEGITIMATE *v.*

1811 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 136 Thereby illegitimizing the children. 1860 *FAUPEL Hist. Eng.* VI. xxx. 100 Until her [Mary's] accession had been sanctioned by Parliament, and the act repealed by which she was illegitimized.

† **Illegitimate**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*a.* *F. illegitime* (15th c.), ad. L. *illegitimus*, *f.* *il-* (IL-2) + *legitimus* LEGITIMATE *a.*]

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* IV. xxi. (1506) 234 If he were . . . bygame, illegitimate, or concubinarie. 1669 *GALE Jansenism* 72 This Ordinance is neglected by all as illegitimate.

Illegitimize, *v.* [*f.* L. *illegitimus* (see prec.) + -IZE; cf. *legitimize*.] *trans.* = ILLEGITIMATE *v.*

1856 *FAUPEL Hist. Eng.* II. xi. 491 When both his sisters were illegitimized.

Illeism (il'leiz'm), *nonce-wd.* [*f.* L. *ille* that man, he; after *egoism*.] Excessive use of the pronoun *he* (either in reference to another person or to oneself in the third person).

1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1818) I. 36 For one piece of egotism . . . there are fifty that steal out in the mask of tuisms and illeisms. 1817 - *Biog. Lit.* 4 *An index expurgatorius* of certain well known and ever returning phrases, both introductory and transitional, including the large assortment of modest egotisms and flattering illeisms.

So **Illeism**, one who makes much use of the pronoun *he*, or writes of himself as *he*.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 241 Your intense egotist cunningly avoids the use of the first personal pronoun. He is, in fact, an Illeist.

† **Illepid**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -^o. [*ad.* L. *illepīdus* rude, unpleasant, *f.* *il-* (IL-2) + *lepīdus* pleasant, graceful. Cf. *OF. illepīde* (Godef.)] (See *quots.*)

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Illepid*, without delectation or Grace, unpleasant. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Illepid*, dull and unpleasant in conversation.

† **Illested**, *phl. a.* *Obs. rare* -¹. [*f.* L. *illēstus* (see ILLESE) + -ED¹.] Uninjured, unimpaired.

1551 *W. COPINGER in FOXE A. & M.* (1563) 831/r, In thys my appeale resuered on my behalfe illested.

Illess, *a.* see IL-LESS.

Illeuel, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [IL-2.] Not level.

1856 *H. MAYHEW Rhine* 107 The little illeuel street.

† **Illeuable**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* IL-2 + LEVI-ABLE.] That cannot be levied or collected.

1650 in *Hale Sheriffs Accounts* (1683) 96 So much of the said Firmes as . . . become illeuable. a 1676 *HALE Ibid.* vii. 67 Obsolete, illeuable Firmes. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Illeuable*, that cannot be levy'd, rais'd, or recover'd, as *An illeuable Debt*.

Ille-faced, -famed, etc.: see IL-*B.*

Ilelfare (il'fēwə). [*f.* *ILL a.* + *FARE sb.* I 7.]

The condition of faring or 'getting on' badly; infelicity; adversity; the opposite of *welfare*. (In recent use only as *nonce-wd.*)

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 27680 (Cott. Galba) He has ioy of oper mens ill fare. 1474 *CAXTON Recuyell of Troye* (1892) 169 This was to their vnhapp and ylfare. 1640 *QUARLES Enchirid.* I. 25 It much conduces to the dishonor of a King, and the illfare of his Kingdom, to multiply Nobilitie.

1871 *H. MARTINEAU in Athenæum* (1879) 31 May 695 Thoughts on the operation of natural religion on human welfare or illfare.

Il-faring, *a.* [*f.* *ILL adv.* + *FARING phl. a.*]

Faring badly, in bad condition; ill-conditioned. Hence † **Il-faringly** *adv.*, in an ill-conditioned manner.

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 848 Siche ille farande fare. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. Wks. 1725 II. 627 The ill-faring word of farewel. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poete* II. ix. (Arb.) 169 When I consider . . . how ill faring the Greeke terme would sound in the English ear. *Ibid.* III. xxiii. 281 Another . . . spake as ill-faringly in this verse.

Il-fated (il'fē-tēd: see IL-*III*), *a.*

1. Having or destined to an evil fate.

1710 *POPE Windsor For.* 311 Let softer strains ill-fated Henry mourn. 1805 *WORDSW. Fidelity* VII. The day When this ill-fated Traveller died. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 278 Are not the miserable ill-fated? 1882 *J. TAYLOR Sc. Covenanters* 29 That ill-fated effort to retrieve the Royal cause.

2. Fraught with or bringing bad fortune.

1715-20 *POPE Iliad* I. 9 Declare, O Muse I in what ill-fated hour Sprung the fierce strife. 1790 *T. COOKE Tales, Proposals*, etc. 26 In an ill-fated Day Philander led The virgin Charmer to the Vile Bed.

Il-faur'd, *a.* *Sc.* = IL-FAVOUR'D, *q. v.*

† **Il-favorited**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -¹. = IL-FAVOUR'D.

1570 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* 83 The ilfavoritd sprites and devils that nowe so trouble and infecte the world.

Il-favoured, -ored (il'fē-vərd), *a.* Also (*Sc.*) *ill-faur't*, -faur(ə)d, -fawrd, -fa ard, -fard. [*f.* *ILL a.* + *FAVOUR sb.* 9 + -ED².] Having a bad

or unpleasant appearance, aspect, or features; ill-looking, uncomely. (Chiefly of persons.)

1530 *PALSGR.* 316/1 Ill favoured, *layl.* 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 237 A deformed and ylfavoured bodie. 1611 *Biola Gen.* xli. 27 The seuen thin and ill favoured kine. 1708 *SWIFT Abol. Christianity* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 89 An ill-favoured nose. 1809 in *SKINNER Misc. Poetry* 109 (Jam.) Sae proud's I am. O my attempts to be a bard, And think my muse nae that ill-fawrd. a 1810 *TANNANHILL Poems* (1846) 80 He had an ill-faur't tawtie face. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* vi. Who is this ill-favoured man?

b. *transf.* Offensive (to some other sense than sight, or to the mind); objectionable.

1552 *LATIMER Serm. Lincolnsh.* (1562) 140, I myself . . . hane felt such an ylfavoured vnwholesom saour. 1578 *LYTTE Dodoens* VI. lxvi. 742 The whole plant is of a strong ill-favoured stinking saour. 1788 *V. KNOX Winter Even.* I. III. iv. 258 These are vulgar, ill-favoured virtues. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xviii. Blackguard loons o' excisemen and gaugers . . . the ill-faur'd thieves. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 May 1 Democracy is an ill-favoured word to English ears.

Il-favouredly (il'fē-vərdli), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY².] In an ill-favoured manner; in a bad or displeasing way or style.

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 140 He that shot ilfavouredlye shulde be mocked. 1644 *MILTON Arcop.* (Arb.) 41 The rare morsell . . . so ilfavouredly imitated by our inquisitorial Bishops. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 310 Men commonly pronouncing Exotick words ill-favouredly. 1724 *RAMSAY Teat. Misc.* (1733) I. 86 Ilfardly wad she crook her mou'.

Il-favouredness (il'fē-vərdnəs), [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ill-favoured; ugliness, uncomeliness, objectionableness.

1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus, Deformitas* . . . vncomelnesse, ill favourednesse. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xiv. 17 Although the ilfavourednes of the cross darken the glorie of the Church before the world. 1656 *EARL MONM. Advt. fr. Farnass.* 220 Like those glass eyes which squint eyed people wear to honest the ill-favouredness of their faces. 1721 *BAILEY, Deformity, Ugliness, Il-favouredness.*

Il-formed, -friended, etc.: see IL-*B.*

† **Il-ful**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* *ILL sb.* + -FUL.] Full of evil; harmful, pernicious.

1615 *T. ADAMS White Devill* 38 In many arts, the more skilful the more il-ful.

Il-given (il'giv'n), *a.* Now only *Sc.* Also *ill-gi'en*. Addicted to evil courses or conduct; 'ill-disposed, ill-inclined, malevolent' (Jam.).

a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholēm.* II. (Arb.) 155 Salust was . . . ill given by nature, and made worse by bringing up. 1819 *R. ANDERSON Cumberland Ball.* 159 'Is peisting wid an ill-given weyfe. 1866 *CARLYLE Remin.* (1881) I. 256 An ill-given, unserviceable kind of entity.

Il-got (il'gɒt: see IL-*III*), *a.* [*f.* *ILL adv.* + *got*, *pa. pple.* of *GET v.*] = next.

1593 *SHAKS. Hen. VI.* II. ii. 46 Things ill got had ever had success. 1693 *J. DRYDEN, jun. in Dryden's Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 352 The Fabled Dragon never guarded more The Golden Fleece, than he his il-got Store. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xiv. 107 Of their il-got spoils possess'd. 1753 *A. MURPHY Gray's Inn Trml.* No. 43 P. 4 According to the old Proverb, ill got, ill gone. 1848 *J. A. CARLYLE tr. Dante's Inferno* xix, Keep well the il-got money.

Il-gotten (il'gɒt'n), *a.* [*f.* *ILL adv.* + *gotten*, *pa. pple.* of *GET v.*] Gained by evil means.

1552 *LATIMER 5th Serm. Lord's Pr. in Serm.* (1562) 40 b, VII gotten goods. 1668 *R. STEELE Husbandman's Calling* v. (1672) 125 The third heir seldom enjoys ill-gotten goods. a 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvii. V. 45 Is compelled to disgorge his ill-gotten gains.

Il-habited, -hearted, etc.: see IL-*B.*

Il humour, *il-humour*. [Properly two words: *ILL a.* + *HUMOUR sb.*]

† 1. A disordered or morbid bodily 'humour' (see *HUMOUR sb.* 2). *Obs.*

a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholēm.* II. (Arb.) 115 Surelie mens bodies be not more full of ill humors, than commonlie mens myndes . . . be full of fancies. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* IV. xix. (1848) 281 It would . . . breed ill Humours and Diseases. † 2. An evil or malignant inclination (*HUMOUR sb.* 6 b). *Obs.*

1636 *E. DACRES tr. Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. xiii. 325 The Romanes having had some sent of this ill humour, that had possessed the Latins.

3. A disagreeable, irascible, or sullen mood or frame of mind (*HUMOUR sb.* 5); crossness, moroseness, sullenness, bad temper. (In this sense often hyphenated.)

1748 *G. WHITE Serm.* (MS.). To bear with the ill Humours and Vices of those from whom they have worldly Expectations. 1776 *BENTHAM Fragm. Govt.* Wks. 1838 I. 230 It is with men that they are in ill-humour, not with laws. a 1872 *MAURICE Friendship Bks.* I. (1874) 21 Dean Swift . . . the best and most perfect specimen of ill-humour.

Il-humoured (il'hiz'mərd), *a.* [*f.* prec. + -ED².] Having or showing ill humour (see prec. 3); bad-tempered, morose.

1687 *CONGREVE Old Bach.* III. x, Love, they say . . . will . . . make illhumoured people good. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* VI. xlix. 360 Joseph II overcame his ill-humoured demurs.

Hence **Il-humouredly** *adv.*, in an ill-humour. 1795 *SEWARD Anecd.* (ed. 2) I. 171 Marguerite ill-humouredly retorted [etc.]. 1859 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alit.* II. xcix. 89 What is the use of parading this ill-humouredly?

Il-husband *v.*: see IL-*4.*

† **Il-liable**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* *IL-2* + *LIABLE*.] Not liable.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Rich.* II, cclxxviii, That the King might Act secure, and be Illiberal to other men's Account. *Ibid.*, *Hen.* IV, cxxiii, Whose Station They knew Illiberal, to any frame Of Process.

Illiberal (il-lib'ə-rəl, ill-), *a. (sb.)* [a. F. *illiberal* (14th c.), ad. L. *illiberalis* mean, sordid, f. *il-* (IL-2) + *liberalis* LIBERAL.]

1. Not befitting or of the nature of a free man; not pertaining to or acquainted with the liberal arts (see LIBERAL), without liberal culture, unscholarly; ill-bred, ungentelemanly, unrefined; base, mean, vulgar, rude, sordid.

1535 STEWART *Cron.* Scot. II, 42 *ane* Planctius, quihk wes *ane* rycht soft man, Without ingyne or jeopardie in weir. Illiberal, and richt seindell wes trew. c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* I, 35 This study fits a mercenary drudge. Too servile and illiberal for me. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II, II, 92 Mechanical & illiberal crafts. a. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II, i, § 1 (1622) 172 No Art, neither liberal, nor illiberal. 1641 HINDE *f. Bruen* xxxviii, 120 To celebrate their Festivals with such illiberal plays and sports. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* I, ii, (1707) 5 In Propriety of Speech those Employments alone may be styled Illiberal, which require only some bodily Exercise, as Manufactures, Trades. 1748 CHESTER. *Lett.* 27 Sept., Every word or phrase you . . . cannot find in Caesar, Cicero, Livy, Horace, Virgil, and Ovid, is bad, illiberal Latin. 1751 *Ibid.*, 18 Mar., Your hand-writing is one, which is indeed shamefully bad, and illiberal. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I, i, v, § 32, 352 Most of the youth . . . betook themselves to mechanical or other illiberal employments. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II, vi, There should not . . . be a trenchant distinction of employment, as between . . . men of liberal and illiberal professions. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V, 79 No man will be allowed to exercise any illiberal occupation.

transf. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 604 Serpents have many Epithets given unto them, as illiberal, perfidious, treacherous, . . . and such like.

2. Not generous in respect to the opinions, rights, or liberty of others; narrow-minded, bigoted; opposed to liberal principles in ecclesiastical, political, or commercial relations.

a. 1649 CHAS. I (J.), The charity of most men is grown so cold, and their religion so illiberal. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 1, p. 3 The affinity between all works which are beneficial to mankind is much nearer, than the illiberal arrogance of Scholars will . . . allow. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* II, I, 120 Popery . . . of the most bigotted and illiberal kind. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II, x, 459 The unwise and illiberal policy of the great powers [towards Greece]. 1885 *Law Times* 10 Jan. 181/2 We cannot . . . think that any court would put so illiberal a construction upon sect. 7.

3. Not free or generous in giving; stingy.

1623 COCKERAM, *Illiberal*, couetous, base. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1702) 257 Earth did not deal out their Nourishment with an over-sparing or illiberal hand. 1752 MASON *Elfrida* 8 More apt . . . to err, In giving mercy's tide too free a course, Than with a thrifty and illiberal hand To circumscribe its channel.

4. Comb., as *illiberal-minded*.

1806 *Simple Narrative* I, 21 His imperious illiberal-minded wife.

B. sb. (nonce-use from 2.) One who is not liberal in opinions, etc.; one who is opposed to Liberalism in politics.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiogr.* (1850) 1 They all turn *moi, pauvre chétive*, into political capital in the fund of illiberals. 1827 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 112/1, I may be a Tory, and an illiberal. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* I, i, 6, I am a violent illiberal; but it does not follow that I must be a Conservative.

Hence **Illiberalism**, **Illiberalness**, illiberality, illiberal principles.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Illiberalness*, Niggardliness, Unboundfulness, Meanness of Spirit. 1839 in *Spirit Metropol. Conserv. Press* (1840) II, 370 No real corruption, no real illiberalism, will be tolerated in any administration whatever. 1851 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 127 The now fulfilled prophecies of Illiberalism. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 276/1 This slough of intolerance, and illiberalism, and servility.

Illiberality (il-lib'ə-rə-liti), *a. (f. illiberalité* (14th c.), ad. L. *illiberalitas* -em: see prec. and -ITY.) The quality of being illiberal (in the various senses of the adj.); meanness; uncharitableness; niggardliness; stinginess.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix, (1837) 206 To be recovered from illiberality in trade. 1580 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poésie* I, xx, (Arb.) 57 Parsimonie and illiberality are greater vices in a Prince than in a private person. 1607-12 BACON *Ess.*, *Parents & Child.* (Arb.) 274 The illiberality of Parents in allowance towards their Children is an harmefull error. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Pref., There will always be found a petulance and illiberality in their remarks. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1835) I, iv, 100 The illiberality of England to her scientific institutions.

Illiberalize (il-lib'ə-rə-līz), *v.* [f. ILLIBERAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render illiberal.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V, 568 It illiberalizes science. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.*, *Coleridge* (1859) I, 364 One who is to be dreaded by Liberals lest he should illiberalize the minds of the rising generation.

Illiberally (il-lib'ə-rə-lī), *adv.* [f. ILLIBERAL *a.* + -LY.] In an illiberal manner: see the adj. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ulad* iii, 378 There is no God given more illiberally To those that serve thee than thyself. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xiv, p. 2 One that had been bountiful only upon surprize and incogitancy, illiberally retracts and contradicts bis original design. 1753 CHESTER. *Lett.* (1792) IV, cxcix, 19 Nineteen, an age at which most of your countrymen are illiberally getting drunk in Port at the University. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I, 498 The spirit of their administration was not illiberally exclusive.

+ **Illicentiate**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. IL-2 + LICENTIA.] Unlicensed.

a. 1659 *Lady Alimony* I, iii, Aivb, *Tim.* Surly Sir, your design! *Haz.* To ruin your Design, illicentiate Play-wright.

+ **Illicentious**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. Done without license, unlawful, illegal.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 461 Derogating many illicentious customs which grew by peruersnesse and corruptnesse of nature.

Illicit (il-lis'it, ill-), *a.* Also 7-ite. [a. F. *illicite* (14th c.), ad. L. *illicitus*, f. *il-* (IL-2) + *licitus* pa. pple. of *licere* to be allowed.] Not authorized or allowed; improper, irregular; *esp.* not sanctioned by law, rule, or custom; unlawful, forbidden.

a. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* viii, 390 To purge and reform our hearts and all the illicit actions and motions thereof. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 274 Corrupting Christianity with the illicit Doctrines and practices of Idolatry. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I, ix, 85 The illicit commerce carried on to the river of Plate. 1806 *Surr. Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II, 248, I am the offspring of illicit love. 1815 *European Mag.* LXXIII, 154 Between the 6th and 7th bars . . . are formed two illicit fissions. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* II, x, (1852) 365 Illicit distillation is but little prevalent. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I (1868) 25 Interested in stories of illicit passion.

b. Of an agent; That does something illegal.

1884 S. DOWELL *Taxes in Eng.* IV, i, 5 [This] enabled the illicit manufacturer to compete successfully with the fair trader.

c. Logic. Illicit process: that form of syllogistic fallacy in which a term not distributed in the premisses is distributed in the conclusion.

1827 WHATELY *Logic* 88 To infer a universal conclusion [from a particular minor premise] would be an illicit process of the minor. 1866 FOWLER *Induct. Logic* (1869) 91 This fallacy is called *illicit process* of the major or minor, according as the term illegitimately distributed in the conclusion is the major or minor term.

Hence **Illicitly**, *adv.*, in an illicit manner. **Illicitness**, unlawfulness (Todd, 1818).

1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 221 Captain Smith skulked thither illicitly. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* IV, ii, § 3, 200 They introduce illicitly and unconsciously the idea of mind. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 225 A more profitable trade was illicitly carried on with the Spanish settlements.

+ **Illicitous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. as ILICIT + -OUS.] = ILICIT. Hence + **Illicitously**, *adv.*, unlawfully.

1611 CORGE, *Illicite*, illicitous, vnlawfull. *Illicitement*, illicitously, vnlawfully. a. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III, xi, 88 That sort of Lottery is . . . illicitous.

+ **Illicate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *illigāt*, ppl. stem of *illigare* to fetter: see next.] *trans.* To bind or fetter; to bind with a spell.

1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* I, 127 There were two thus illicated for three years space, and then reconciled, and had a very fine child.

+ **Illication**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *illigatiō-em*, n. of action from *illigare* to fetter, entangle, f. *il-* (IL-1) + *ligare* to bind.] Entanglement.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II, xxi, 205 Not apprehending the hardship of others, by reason of the Beckonings and Illications of pleasure. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Illication*, an inwrapping, or intangling.

+ **Illichten**, *v. Obs.* [app. an alteration of ALIGHTEN *v.* 3, after *illuminate*, etc.; cf. ENLIGHTEN.] *trans.* To illuminate, enlighten. *lit.* and *fig.* (Freq. in 17th c.)

1555 J. PHILPOT in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 241 The knowledge of God which bath illichtened your mynde with the true religion of Christ. 1592 GREENE's *Groat's W. Wit* Addr., Wit may . . . be termed the worlds goggle-eye Lampe, which illichtning all darkens its owne. 1641 HINDE *f. Bruen* xv, 50 This was the worke of grace, being illichtened himselfe to illichten others. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Col.* iv, 13 A Minister must be like the Sun, that . . . illichteneth all round about it. 1693 G. FIRMIN *Rev. Mr. Davis's Vind.* II, 15 The understanding being illichtened to see this Christ.

Hence + **Illichtened** *ppl. a.*, + **Illichtening** *vbl. sb.*; also + **Illichtener**, an enlightener.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV, lxxxv, When as th' illichtned soule discovers cleere Th' abusing shewes of Sense. 1629 SIA W. MURE *True Crucifixe* 238 Illichtened eyes did view the tree of life. 1638 FEATLY *Transub.* 65 The illichtner . . . of antiquities. 1656 JEANES *Fulu. Christ* 299 For the illichtning of any mind, though never so darke.

Illicitability (il-lim'itā-bi-liti), [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being illicitable; illicitableness; boundlessness.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L, 62 The first and strongest [impression] the stranger wandering through London feels, is the idea of illicitability. 1880 VEITCH *Descartes' Method* Introd. 137 To know one's own limit is to know one's own illicitability.

Ilimitable (il-lim'itā-b'l, ill-), *a. (sb.)* [f. IL-2 + LIMITABLE: cf. F. *ilimitable*.] That cannot be limited or bounded; having no determinable limits; limitless, boundless.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Love* 57 The heavens il-limiteable height. 1634 W. TIRWHITT *r. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 108, I might seeme to . . . prescribe lawes to what is ilimitable. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xx, 75 Tost thro' the void ilimitable space. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* IV, ii, 137 The attempt to comprehend the ilimitable soul. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* I, (1841) 13 This huge ilimitable whirlwind of Force, which envelops us here. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* (1894) 75 An ilimitable appetite.

B. sb. That which is ilimitable; an ilimitable thing.

1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Plot-culture* 35 Clean-cut from out and off the ilimitable. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 677, I see only unbounded space and indefinite time, and within those ilimitables a finite world.

Ilimitableness, [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ilimitable; boundlessness.

1845 *Chr. Remembr.*, *Laud* in Mozley *Ess.* (1878) I, 155 Restless ilimitableness distresses the age. 1866 *Spectator* 17 Nov. 1282/2 When we apply the epithet infinite to space or time, this notion of perfection changes into that of ilimitableness.

Ilimitably (il-lim'itā-bli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an ilimitable manner; without limitation or possibility of limit.

1755 JOHNSON, *Ilimitably*. 1798 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 88 These [projects] were ilimitably extensive. 1866 *Spectator* 17 Nov. 1282/2 Degrees of infinity, i.e. of magnitudes, each of which is ilimitably large or small. 1879 L. STEPHEN *Johnson* IV, 96 He talked and drank tea ilimitably.

+ **Ilimitate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *ilimitāt-us*, f. *il-* (IL-2) + *limitāre* to limit, f. *limit-em* LIMIT.] Unlimited, unbounded.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 11 Alexander the great . . . did claime a generall and absolute power indefinite & ilimitate over all men. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v, § 4, 197 An ilimitate and boundlesse sea. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* 120 They tell us . . . that the power of all true kings is . . . absolute and ilimitate.

Ilimitation (il-lim'itā-shən), *rare*. [f. IL-2 + LIMITATION; cf. F. *ilimitation*.] The condition or fact of being unlimited; freedom from limitation.

1610 Bp. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 23 Their Popes supremacy, infallibility, ilimitation. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) II, xxxviii, 374 Of these two repugnant opposites, the one is that of Unconditional or Absolute Limitation; the other that of Unconditional or Infinite Ilimitation.

Ilimited (il-lim'itēd, ill-), *a.* [f. IL-2 + LIMITED.] Not limited; unlimited; unbounded, unrestrained.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 61 The vnsatiabie couetousnes and ilimited encroachment. 1645 E. CALAMN *Indictm. agst. Eng.* 13 Some plead for an ilimited toleration of all Religions. 1738 W. WILSON *Def. Reform. Princ. Ch. Scot.* v, (1769) 318 The King was obliged to take a most ilimited oath. 1827 AIKMAN *Hist. Scot.* III, iv, 467 The ilimited power of the bishops. 1855 LYNCH *Lett. to Scattered* vi, 81 Human wrath may be blind, ilimited, or selfish.

Hence **Ilimitedly**, *adv.*, unlimitedly, unboundedly. **Ilimitedness**, the quality of being ilimited, unlimited quality or degree.

a. 1614 DONNE *Babynar* (1644) 46 This natural Law, of Self-preservation . . . doth not so rigorously, and urgently, and ilimitedly binde, but that [etc.]. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* viii, § 86 The absolutenes and ilimitedness of bis Commission. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v, 70 He must exist in the best manner ilimitedly and infinitely. 1843 GALLENGA *Italy, Past & Pr.* (1848) I, 111 New faith . . . in the ilimitedness of our human faculties.

Ilination, *erron.* form of ILLINATION.

+ **Illine**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *illīnē-re*, f. *il-* (IL-1) + *linē-re* to smear. Cf. obs. F. *illiner* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To smear, besmear.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 209 A yellow oily humor wherewith the passage . . . is illined or smeared.

+ **Illineal**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. IL-2 + LINEAL.] Not lineal; 'out of line'.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 34 Kingdomes . . . unsound in their foundations, illineal in their superstructures.

+ **Illing**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*. [f. ILL *v.* + -ING.] *a.* Evil-doing, injuring, harming; speaking ill. *b.* Being or becoming ill; illness.

c. 1620 *Bestiary* 419 [The fox] gelt bem here billing raðe wið illing, tetogged and tetreð hem. c. 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 600 Of thame that have spokin with Inglishmen in illing of Scotland . . . in tressounabill manner. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV, 91 To prevent her own Heart's illing.

Illinition (il-lini-shən), *Also erron.* -ation. [n. of action from L. *illinire* (Columella, Pliny), late variant of *illinere* to smear (see ILLINE).]

1. The smearing or rubbing in or on, of ointment, liniment, or the like. *b. concr.* That which is smeared or rubbed in.

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compil.* xiv, 472 Upon the application or illinition of any fat things, presently Pustules arise. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV, 257 A flannel shirt dipped in the oil . . . continues to be worn, after fresh illinations, till a cure is obtained.

2. *transf.* + *a.* A calcining process, in which metals were 'anoined' with certain solutions (see quot. 1678). *Obs.* *b. concr.* A thin crust of extraneous matter formed on the surface of metals; hence, a coating of foreign matter on other substances.

1678 SALMON *Lond. Disp.* vi, viii, 834 Potential Calcination, which is done by Corrosion, is either by Immersion, Amalgamation, Cementation, Fumigation, or Illinition. *Ibid.*, By Illinition, or Anointing, which is done by anointing plates of Metal with the Solution of Sal Niter, Sal Armoniack, Sal Gem, or Common Salt. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II, 21 There are other ways of Calcinations . . . of Metals; viz. by . . . Illinations. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I, 165 (Asbestinite) is sometimes disguised by a thin crust or illinition of black manganese. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrals* I, 306 Leaving on broad cloth a farinaceous illinition.

Illipsis, *erron.* for ELLIPSIS.

1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 63 An Illipsis will often help the Rhythmus, by contracting two Syllables into one, as 'tis, don't: for it is, do not.

+ **Illiquated**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare* -o. [f. L. *illiquat-us*, pa. pple. of *illiquare* to flow into, f. *il-*

[IL-1] + *liquāre* to melt, *liquārē* to be liquid, to flow.] 'Melted down' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

+ **Illiquation**. *Chem. Obs.* [ad. L. type **illiquation-em*, f. *il-* (IL-1) + *liquatio* melting, LIQUATION.] The melting or infusing of one substance into another.

1612 WOODALL *Surge. Mate Wks.* (1653) 271 *Illiquation*, is the commision of terrene bodies with Metalline (as of Lapis camdia with cuprum) but so as each retains his own substance. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) *List Barbarous Words*, *Illiquation*, an Infusing dry things into liquid.

+ **Illiquefact**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *illiquefact-us* melted, liquefied, f. *il-* (IL-1) + *liquefactus* liquefied.] *trans.* To liquefy; to melt.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bh. Physique* 257/1 Take Terebinthine . . . and illiquefacted Hoggesgreace . . . liquefy them together. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1876) 15 (D.) See how the sweat falls from his bloodlesse browes, Which doth illiquefact the clotted gore.

Illiquid (il'kwid, ill-), *a. Law.* [f. IL-2 + LIQUID. Cf. obs. F. *illiquide*.] Of a right, debt, or claim: Not clear or manifest; not ascertained and constituted either by a written obligation or by a decree of a court.

1694 L.D. FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. BROWN *Suppl. Decis. Cr. Sess.* (1826) IV. 207 That in such illiquid rights, where they had not obtained possession, it was hard to put an estimate and value thereon. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gatus* iv. § 51 A sort of anticipatory limitation, commonly called taxation, following on an illiquid claim. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 581/2 To ascertain whether the claim was liquid or illiquid.

Illish, *a. rare.* [f. ILL *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat ill or unwell; indisposed.

1637 BRIAN *Pisse-Prop.* (1679) 77 They are not sick . . . but are illish or not well. 1679 *Trial of White & Other Jesuits* 21, I saw you in the afternoon when you were a little illish.

Illision (il'igən, ill-). Now rare. [ad. L. *illision-em*, n. of action f. *illidere* to strike or dash against.] The action of striking against something.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1059 Clearchees . . . having set this downe, that the vigour and firmitude of things is the illision and smiting of fire. 1668 SIA T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 4) III. xxvii. 221 Aristotle . . . affirmeth this sound (humming of bees) to be made by the illision of an inward spirit upon a pellicle or little membrane about the prepect or pectoral division of their body. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Illisio*, an illision.

+ **Illite**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *illit-*, ppl. stem of *illinere* (ILLINE).] *trans.* To smear, anoint.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 294 Deleates black skars if illited with Oxegall. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Illited*, anointed.

Illiteracy (il'itērasī). [f. ILLITERATE; see -ACY.] The quality or condition of being illiterate; ignorance of letters; unlearnedness, absence of education; esp. inability to read and write.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm Wks.* (1679) 222 They have . . . nourish'd up Illiteracy itself. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) II. 280 To reform the illiteracy of the clergy. 1782 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 24 The illiteracy of Mahomet made it necessary for him to find some more learned associate. 1880 S. C. BUXTON *Handbk. Pol. Quest.* 43 That literate voters are induced to plead illiteracy so that the briber may know which way they vote. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 7/2 Comparative illiteracy, as tested by marks instead of names in the registers of marriage.

b. An error due to want of learning.

1725 POPE *Shaks. Pref.* (Jod.), The many blunders and illiteracies of the first publishers of his works.

Illiteral (il'itēral, ill-), *a. rare.* [f. IL-2 + LITERAL.] Not literal.

1765 B. DAWSON *Texts on Logos* 251 (L.) A translation most of all unexact and illiteral.

Illiterate (il'itērat, a. *sb.*) Also 6 *illitturate*, 6-7 *illiterate*, 7 *illitterate*. [ad. L. *illitteratus* (less correctly *illit-*) unlettered, unwritten, f. *il-* (IL-2) + *litteratus* (lit-) furnished with letters, learned, liberally educated (see LITERATE).]

1. a. Of persons: Ignorant of letters or literature; without book-learning or education; unlettered, unlearned; *spec.* (in reference to census returns, voting by ballot papers, etc.) Unable to read, i. e. totally illiterate.

1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 153 No more can Iudgis Illitturate Discus ane mater. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arh.) 50 Neither [was he] illiterate; for he was, as he would often professe, a friend to Sir Philip Sidney, and there are of his now extant, some fragments of his Poem. 1670 W. CLARKE *Nitve* 29 Every illiterate person talks of Brimstone in Lightning. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. clii. 38 The word *illiterate*, in its common acceptation, means a man who is ignorant of those two languages [Greek and Latin]. 1826 E. LIVING *Babylon* II. viii. 291 The illiterate fishermen of Galilee overcame the wit and learning of Greece and Rome. 1881 *Echo* 13 Jan. 1/5 The illiterate voter appeared rather prominently in the proceedings.

b. Of things: Characterized by or showing ignorance of letters, or absence of learning or education; unlearned, unpolished.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemau's Fr. Chirurg.* * 6b, The harshness of my illiterate and rude stile. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. xv. (1651) 134 The Civil Law with us . . . an illiterate and barbarous Study. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. 75 The disadvantage of an illiterate education. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 102 The . . . crowd of bookless or illiterate religions.

2. In sense of L. *illitteratus*: Unfurnished with letters, not written upon; not expressed in words; unwritten; inarticulate. *rare.*

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 198 Confidently to those who have read good books, and to those whose reason is not an illiterate booke to themselves I appeal. 1715 tr. *C'tess D'Annoy's Wks.* 428 All good Council we refuse, And our Illiterate Sorrows only bear. 1888 E. PEACOCK in *Calh. Househ.* 18 Aug. 11/1 Some few old bells . . . are without any inscription, but these 'illiterate' bells are very rare.

B. *sb.* An illiterate, unlearned, or uneducated person; *spec.* (in reference to census or polling returns, etc.), a person unable to read.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* v. 1737 Not as a weakling, or illiterate. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 200 P. 3 There is no manner of Competition between a Man of Liberal Education and an Illiterate. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 4/1 We have been told that the intellectual tests we have introduced into our army will exclude from it the dashing illiterates whose stout hearts and strong thews and sinews made it what it was under the Duke. 1883 *Athenaeum* 3 Feb. 152/2 Regarding the number of 'cannot reads' . . . Iowa is the 'banner State', having out of its total population but 2-4 per cent. of illiterates. 1893 *Times* 8 Aug. 7/3 [He] stated that in Ireland the illiterates were 21 per cent. of the electors.

+ **Illiterated**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED¹.] = prec. 1.

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* A iij b, Our vn-experienced and illiterated Pannies. 1621 VERNER *Tobacco in Baths of Bathe* (1650) 405 Apothecaries and other base illiterated Empericks.

Illiterately, *adv.* [f. ILLITERATE + -LY².] In an illiterate, unlettered, or unlearned manner.

1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Ed.* *Bible* iv. 23 Those things . . . with which the Jews, half asleep, are illiterately contented. a 1743 SAVAGE *To John Powell* 47 To unread 'squires illiterately gay; Among the learm'd, as learned full as they.

Illiterateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being illiterate; want of learning or education; illiteracy.

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* *, The illiteratenesse and vanitie of the Title. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xxix. 161 The extreme illiterateness and indocility of this maid are surprising. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 103 Childish illiterateness, and want of education in the most ordinary habits of thought.

Illiterature (il'itēritiūr). [f. ILLITERATE, after *literature*. Cf. F. *illittérature* (Littré).] Want of learning; illiterateness, illiteracy.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 18b, The cause . . . doth proceed from ignorance, and hath his beginning from illiterature. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 399 The Obstinacie and Illiterature of the shallow people. 1726 AVLEFFE *Parergon* 208 The more usual Causes of this Deprivation are . . . illiterature, or Inability for the Discharge of that Sacred Function, Irelligion [etc.]. 1844 S. R. MITLAND *Dark Ages* 11 Such rare curiosities of literature, or illiterature, would have been highly interesting. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 4 It cannot efface his antecedents as a representative of illiterature.

+ **Illiterated**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *illiterate*, with Eng. suffix -ed, as in *lettered*.] Illiterate, unlettered.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 9 Rude and illiterated men.

+ **Illition**. *Obs.* [ad. L. type **illition-em*, n. of action f. *illinere* (see ILLINE).] Smearing, anointing.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 318 In drink or illition it confers against the bitings of Scorpions. 1855 MAYNE, *Illitio*, . . . old term for the process of anointing; illition.

Ill-judge *v.*: see ILL-4.

Ill-judged (il'dʒʊdʒd; see ILL-III), *a.* Done without judgement, injudicious, unwise.

1717 GARTH *Ovid's Met.* *Pref.* (1732) **** ijb, Nor do I remember he has er'd above once by ill-judg'd Superfluity. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 155 To pay a very ill-judged compliment. 1820 W. LIVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 40 Recrimination on our part would be equally ill-judged. 1828 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 53 An ill-judged economy.

Ill-judging, *a.* [f. ILL *adv.* + *judging*, pres. pple. of JUDGE *v.*]

1. Judging adversely or malevolently.

a 1715 WYCHERLEY *Consol. Cuckolds Wks.* (1728) II. 166 Injurious, spiteful, and ill-judging Town. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xviii. 422 Thy ill-judging thoughts the brave disgrace.

2. Judging faultily or mistakenly; uncritical; injudicious.

a 1684 ROSCOMMON *Prospect of Death* iv, To their ill Judging Pallate sweet. 1717 *Prior Anna* I. 64 Our ill-judging wives and daughters Mistake small beer for citron waters. 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xxxv. 415 This noble people rejected with indignation the proposal of some ill-judging orators.

Ill-linguaged, -lettered: see ILL- B.

Ill-less, illess (il'lēs), *a. Sc.* [f. ILL *sb.* + -LESS.] Free from ill; having no evil designs; harmless, innocent.

a 1670 SPALDING *Tronb. Chas.* I (1829) I. 334 His majestie, as a most gracious illess prince, having no mind of such plots. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. viii. 62 The illess laddie. 1823 G. BRATTE *Janie West in Life* (1863) 296 Poor ill-less creature!

Ill-liking, -lived: see ILL- B.

+ **Ill-looked** (il'lu'kt), *a. Obs.* Also 7 *ill-lookt*. [f. ILL *a.* + LOOK *sb.* + -ED².] Having an evil aspect or evil looks; ill-looking, ugly. (Chiefly of persons.)

1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* III. iii, Ill-looking devil, Tie up thy bloody tongue! 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 7 A surly ill-looked . . . boy. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxix, A huge, ill-made and ill-looked fellow.

Ill-looking (il'lu'kin), *a.* [f. ILL *a.* or *adv.* + *looking*, pres. pple. of LOOK *v.*] Of evil or repulsive appearance, ugly; the opposite of good-looking. (Chiefly of persons.)

1633 FORD *Broken H.* II. i, Son of a cat, ill-looking hounds-head. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 101 Strange, ugly, ill-looking fellows. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vii, She was not absolutely ill-looking.

Hence **Ill-look-kingness**.

1796 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 209 Laugh in the faces of gloom and ill-lookingness.

Ill luck, i'll-lu'ck. [ILLA. 5 + LUCK *sb.*] Bad or unfavourable luck; bad fortune, misfortune.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 203 This good chance happed to kynge Edward, by the yll lucke of kynge Henry. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 120 Sir Iohn, we haue had ill lucke; wee could neuer meete. 1781 MAD. D'ARLAV *Diary* 14 Sept., He . . . had a run of ill-luck. 1791 'G. GAN-BADO' *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1809) 106 As ill luck would have it, the curb broke. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. iv, Who always lamented his ill-luck.

attrib. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 845 Helping all urchin-blats, and ill-luck signs.

Ill-mannered (il'mænəd), *a.* [f. ILL *a.* + MANNER *sb.* + -ED².] Having or showing bad manners; unmannerly, rude. (Of persons, their actions, etc.)

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 226 Tho that haue the fleshe of the hrestis lytill and dry bene illymanerite and bene lykenyd to apys. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 175 A faire yong man, but yll mannered. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* v. iii, C. You are foul-mouthed. A. Ill-mannered too. 1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* v. ii, Curb your ill-mannered zeal. 1807 *Daily News* 20 May 7/1 Our Royal family are getting a little tired of the well-meant, but at the same time ill-mannered, homage of well-dressed crowds.

Hence **Ill-manneredly** *adv.*, in an unmannerly way, rudely. Also **Ill-mannerly** *a.*, unmannerly.

1663 PEPSY *Diary* 21 Mar., The worst that I ever said was that that was insolently or ill mannerly spoken. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 426 Then I bethought myself, 'How ill-mannerly!'

Ill-meaning, -minded, etc.: see ILL- B.

Ill-nature, i'll-na'ture. [ILL *a.* + NATURE.]

Malevolent disposition or character; unkindly feeling; churlishness, spitefulness.

1691 WOOD *Life* 15 June (O.H.S.) III. 365 He was told . . . that a great deal of ill nature was expressed in my book. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub Apol.*, If good and ill nature equally operated on mankind. 1861 DUTTON *Cook P. Foster's D.* i, Why need we barter ill-nature with each other?

Ill-natured (il'nē'i'tiəd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED².]

+ 1. Of evil or bad nature or character; malignant. *Obs.*

1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 32 Must the earth . . . be sad, because some ill-natured star is sullen? 1665 NEEDHAM *Medela Medic.* 261 A good humor . . . drawn out of the Bodie by common, ill-natur'd Purgers. 1775 NOUSE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 433 The wound . . . was more inflamed; and the edges of it looked thick and ill-natured. a 1788 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 449 An ill-natured fungus.

2. Of evil disposition; having, or showing, malevolent character or feeling; unkindly, churlish, spiteful. (Of persons, their actions, etc.)

1635-56 COWLEY *Dauidis* I. 562 Ah cruel Father, whose ill-natur'd Rage Neither thy Worth, nor Marriage can asswage! 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* Ep. biij, Some Ignorant and ill-natured men . . . would have exposed them to contempt and ruine. a 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Satire Wks.* 1730 I. 29 My lord Rochester was always witty, and always very ill-natur'd. 1865 MISS MURDOCK *Christian's Mistake* v. 111 The world is filled, not . . . with only bad and good, but with an intermediate race which is merely ill-natured. 1869 TAYLOR *He Knew* etc. xvi. 126 People say such ill-natured things.

b. Irritable in temper; peevish, cross. *Sc.*

1825-80 JAMIESON *s.v.*, He has a very kind heart; but O! it's hard to live w' him, he's sae ill-natured. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 80 I'm aye ill-natured when I think that you had some hand in driving my best . . . friend, from the house in which she was born and bred.

Hence **Ill-naturedly** *adv.*, in an ill-natured manner; **Ill-naturedness** (*rare*), churlishness.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 486 That Soule hath . . . some jarring ill-naturedness. 1683 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* I. (ed. 4) 7 Phoo, Fox, That's ill natur'dly done of 'em. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 404 After all they may not mean them ill-naturedly.

Illness ('ilnēs). [f. ILL *a.* + -NESS.] The

quality or condition of being ill (in various senses).

+ 1. Bad moral quality, condition, or character; wickedness, depravity; evil conduct; badness. *Obs.*

c 1500 MELVINE 261 That we were consenting to the ylnesse & dysobedience of Claude ayenst our souerayne lord naturl, your fader. 1553 LATIMER *Serm. Lincoln* ix. 148 When we doe ill, we shall recitue our rewarde for our ilnes. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. v. 21 Thou . . . Art not without Ambition, but without The illness should attend it. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 81 Besides its own proper illness, 'tis farther to be detested upon the Scandal of its Parentage. 1718 PRIDEAUX *Connect. O. & N. Test.* II. ii. 75 The endangering of the whole Jewish Slate by the illness of his Conduct.

+ 2. Unpleasantness, disagreeableness; troublesomeness; hurtfulness, noxiousness; badness. *Obs.*

1595 MAYNARD *Drake's Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 16 Wearing with the ilnes of the waye. 1666 THOMAS *Dict. s.v. Inconsonantia*, By reason of their vnaptines and illness of sound, when two vowels or letters can not be pronounced. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. (1695) 124 By the darkness of the Night, or illness of the Weather. 1718 BERKLEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* 12 Apr., Wks. 1871 IV. 593 Land flat, marshy, hardly inhabited for the illness of the air.

3. Bad or unhealthy condition of the body (or, formerly, of some part of it); the condition of being

ill (ILL a. 8); disease, ailment, sickness, malady. Also with *an* and *pl.* (The only current modern sense, *badness* being now used in the other senses.)

1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess.*, *Health & Long Life* Wks. 1731 I. 184 Rue is of excellent Use for all Illness of the Stomach. 1692 — *Mem.* 1672-79 (R.). While his illness lasted and the event was doubtful, all was in suspense. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* l. i. 323 They told me you had felt some sudden Illness; Where are you sick? 1776 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. I. xiii. 392 From the inclemency of the weather, and the fatigue of the journey, he soon contracted a slow illness. 1838 LOCKHART *Scott* lxxx. In the family circle Sir Walter seldom spoke of his illness at all. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 280 Athletes... are liable to most dangerous illnesses if they depart... from their customary regimen.

† **Illo-cable**, *a. Obs. rare*—o. [ad. L. *illocabilis* that cannot be disposed of in marriage, *f. il-* (IL-2) + *locare* to give in marriage, to let, hire: see -BLE.] 'That cannot be hired or placed out' (Bailey 1721).

Illocal (il'lo-kāl, ill-), *a.* [ad. late L. *illocalis*, *f. il-* (IL-2) + *localis* LOCAL.]

1. Not local, having no place or location in space. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 93 They are not most simple, most infinite, illocal, nor omnipotent powers. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* t. v. 783 To suppose these finite and particular Beings to be thus illocal and immovable. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod. Theol.* II. ii. iii. 355 His miraculous power is illocal and universal.

2. Out of place, misplaced. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1804 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 180 Not to be considered as impertinent, or (if I may be allowed to coin a word, which is lawfully compounded) illocal.

Hence **Illo-cally** *adv.*, in an illocal manner; without reference to place or location.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* l. v. 776 It is indivisibly, and undividedly, and illocally, there... present with that which is naturally divisible, and multiple, and in a place.

Illocality (il'lo-kāl-iti). [*f. ILLOCAL* + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being illocal.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* l. v. 783 The Fourth and Last Opponent, against Incorporeal and Vnextended Substance, is from that Illocality, and Immutability, (which will follow thereupon), of Humane Souls. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 310 The notion of illocality is at least as old as Aristotle. 1857-8 SEARS *Athian*, li. viii. (1859) 178 The early Lutheran divines... describe the Lord's post-resurrection body as endowed with the qualities of 'impalpability, invisibility, and illocality'.

Illo-comotive, *a. nonce-wd.* [See IL-2.] Not locomotive, not moving readily.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 464 To cast the slough of this expensive and illo-comotive humanity, and find yourself afloat with all the necessary apparatus of life.

Illogic (il'lo-djik, ill-). [*f. IL-2* + LOGIC, after next.] The opposite or reverse of logic; want of logic, illogicalness.

1856 J. SKELTON in *Edin. Ess.* 88 An article pervaded by the fervid illogic of Mr. Kingsley's mind. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Apr. 4 There is... one delicious bit of logic—or rather illogic—in this morning's chorus. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. The illogic of the official position is clear.

Illogical (il'lo-djikāl, ill-), *a.* [*f. IL-2* + LOGICAL.] Not logical; devoid of or contrary to logic; ignorant or negligent of the principles of sound reasoning.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* l. xii. 56 b, Illogical lawyers who thinke it a fruitles poynnt of superfluous curiositie to understand the words of a mans owne profession. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, *Shortness of Life* (1669) 137 What is there among the actions of Beasts so illogical and repugnant to Reason? 1788 *Warburton's Div. Legat.* iii. iv. Wks. II. 95 Though their principles were often unnatural, their conclusions were rarely illogical. 1850 KINGSLIEV *Alt. Locke* i. (1876) 14 A foolish and illogical antipathy.

Illogicality (il'lo-djikāl-iti). [*f. prec.* + -ITY.] Illogical quality or character; want of logic or sound reasoning, illogicalness; unreasonableness. Also with *pl.* an instance of this.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 874 The utter illogicality of any argument drawn from their misery. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* xvi. (1877) 396 The illogicalities and absurdities to be found... in current opinions. 1882 *Athenæum* 15 July 72/1 Another instance of unpoetic illogicality.

Illogically (il'lo-djikāl-iti), *adv.* [*f. as prec.* + -LY.] In an illogical manner; without reference or recourse to logical reasoning.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 54 They... most illogically confound the relations of agency and patience in the same subject. 1752 WARBURTON *Serm.* xiii. Wks. IX. (R.). He would infer, and not illogically on such a... Principle, that [etc.]. 1869 *Spectator* 24 July 86/1 The affair... was settled English fashion, illogically and stupidly, but finally.

Illogicalness. [*f. as prec.* + -NESS.] Illogical quality or character; illogicality.

1639 HAMMOND *Serm.*, *Pastors Motto* Wks. 1683 IV. 546 The illogicalness of the inference. 1683 O. U. *Parish Churches no Conventicles* 7 We may plainly see the illogicalness of his Arguing. 1890 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 5/3 That curious illogicalness which the rural magisterial mind is sometimes 'very cunning in'.

Illogician, *nonce-wd.* [*f. IL-2* + LOGICIAN.] The reverse of a logician; an illogical reasoner.

1884 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. 1. 182 The baffled illogician, persecuted in one position, flees into another.

Illogicity (il'lo-djikāl-iti), *rare.* [*f. IL-2* + LOGIC + -ITY. Cf. *f. illogicité.*] Illogicalness, illogicality. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 9 Apr. 5/1 The measure... is pervaded by one obvious illogicity.

Ill-omened (il'lo-mend), *a.* [parasynt. *f. ill omen* + -ED².] Having or attended by bad omens; ill-starred; inauspicious.

1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* 48 Soon as the ill-omened rumour reached his ear. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* ii. 285 Which you exact from these ill-omen'd lips. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A. I.* iv. Without the porch... stood the ill-omened traveller. 1884 MAS. C. PRAED *Zero* xi. My blessing might be ill-omened.

Illicoricate (il'lo-ri-kat, ill-), *a. Zool.* [*f. IL-2* + LORICATED.] Without a lorica or hard shell-like covering. So **Illicoricate** *a.*

1861 J. HOGG *Microsc.* ii. ii. (ed. 5) 294 These are designated illicoricate, which means shell-less.

Illoce (il'lo-ut, ill-), *a.* [ad. L. *illoc-us*.] Unwashed.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 62 The cutaneous stucco by which his own illoce carcass is Roman cemented.

Illoce, *obs. var. of HILLO.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. ix. 186/2 We say... Illoce, there, there to the Grey-hound... when we encourage them to follow their chase.

Illoyal (il'lo-ial, ill-), *a.* [*f. IL-2* + LOYAL.] Not loyal; unloyal, disloyal.

1646 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 397 The voice had nothing undutiful, or illoyal in it. c 1630 *App. ibid.* I. 34 Routs, Riots, illoyal assemblies. c 1694 D'URFAY *Pills* (1719) III. 77 Which made some call him Jacobite, Or otherwise illoyal.

So **Illoyalty**, disloyalty.

1882 in *Standard* 25 Sept. 3/1 (transl. Let. of Bismarck) A piece of cowardice and illoyalty.

Il-placed (il'plāst; see ILL-III), *a.* a. Badly placed or situated. b. Misplaced, that is 'out of place', inopportune.

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Sillex Scint.* i. Mount of Olives i. Such ill-plac'd wit. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 14 A Pallace, like Cardinal Wolseyes ill-placed one... on a low ground by the River side. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. v. 115 Awkward and ill-placed panegyrics. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A. I.* x. An ill-placed and ill-requtied attachment.

Il-scraped, -seeming: see ILL-B.

Il-seasoned, *a.* a. Badly seasoned or flavoured. b. Unseasonable.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xviii. 300 Some, his ill-season'd month that wisely understood. 1640 HABBINGTON *Castara* iii. (Arb.) 138 Oreflowed by an ill season'd raine. 1843 JUDGE COLERIDGE in *Arnold's Life* (1844) I. i. 20 So acute a perception of what was ill-seasoned, or irrelevant.

Il-set, *a.* [*f. ILL adv.* + SET *pp.* a.]

1. Badly set or placed; in quot. 1622, in reference to type-setting; in quot. 1660 *fig.*

1622 MIDDLETON *Changeling* ii. i. (1653) Civ b, Like an ill set book, Whose faults might prove as big as half the volume. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 130 Ignorance, and an ill-set Conscience, excuseth no more from doing what he ought.

2. 'Evil-disposed, ill-conditioned, having evil propensities' (Jam.). *Sc.*

1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* xxxviii. (Jam.), Auld luckie cries: 'Ye're o'er ill set; As ye'd hae measure, ye sud met'.

Il-shaped, -shapen: see ILL-B.

Il-sorted (il'spōrted; see ILL-III), *a.* [*f. ILL adv.* + *sorted*, *pa. pple.* of SORT *v.*]

1. Badly assorted or arranged; ill-matched.

1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 217 Without this, the Harmony of the Universe would be very defective, and its parts disproportionate and ill-sorted. 1725 WATTS *Logic* iv. ii. § 3 Ideas ill-joined, ill-sorted, or ill-disposed. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 131 His ill-sorted armour. 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. li. He and his wife were an ill-sorted pair.

2. Badly suited; put 'out of sorts'; displeased, 'upset'. *Sc.*

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xlv. Ye'll be ill-sorted to hear that he's like to be in the prison at Portanferry.

Il-speak *v.*: see ILL-B.

Il-starred (il'stārd), *a.* [*f. ILL a.* + STAR *sb.* + -ED².] Born under, or having one's fortunes governed by, an evil star (according to astrological belief); unfortunate, unlucky, ill-fated.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 272 How dost thou looke now? Oh ill-Starr'd vni. Pale as thy Smocke. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* vi. 31 Ill-starr'd birds, that, listening, not admird. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 268 That ill-starred prince.

b. *transf.* of actions, etc.: Disastrous.

c 1704 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 593 A useless sorrow, and an ill-starr'd love. 1835 MISS SEDGWICK *Linwoods* (1873) I. 143 The worst ill luck in life... is an ill-starred marriage.

Ill-tempered (il'tempəd), *a.* [partly *f. ILL adv.* + *tempered*, *pa. pple.* of TEMPER *v.*; partly parasynt. *f. ill temper* + -ED².]

1. Having the 'humours' or elements badly 'tempered' or mixed; having a disordered 'temper' or constitution; in an unhealthy condition, dis-tempered; in quot. 1661, unwholesome. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 115 When greefe and blood ill temper'd, vexeth him. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 67 The liver [of a hart] is very bad, and ill tempered. 1664 PEVYS *Diary* 28 June, This day put on a half-shirt... it being very hot; and yet so ill-temper'd am I grown, that I am afeard I shall catch cold. 1685 tr. *Gracian's Courtiers* Orac. 135 The Paradox is a proof of an ill-temper'd mind.

2. Having a bad temper; ill-conditioned; morose, cross, peevish. (In first quot. scarcely distinguishable from 1.)

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 116 When I spoke that, I was

ill temper'd too. 1845 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 64 You cross-grained, ill-temper'd, good for nothing whelp. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN ii. I could trust her well enough, cross and ill-temper'd as she is.

Hence **Ill-temperedly** *adv.*, in an ill-tempered manner; **Ill-temper'dness**, the quality or condition of being ill-tempered (in quot. used *arch.*; cf. sense 1 above).

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vi. viii § 11 The ruggedness and ill-temper'dness [of a branch]. 1894 E. F. BENSON *Dodo* 302 Remonstrate hastily and ill-temper'dly.

Ilth (ilth). [*f. ILL a.* + -TH.] Used by and after Ruskin as the reverse of *wealth* in the sense of 'well-being': **Ilth-being**.

1860 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* iv. 126 As mere accidental stays and impediments acting not as wealth, but (for we ought to have a correspondent term) as 'ilth'. 1886 O. LODGE *Inaug. Addr.* in *L'pool Univ. Coll. Mag.* Mar. 136 A hundred sovereigns may be no wealth, but the direst ilth, to the drowning wretch in whose pockets they serve only as a load to drag him to destruction. 1889 G. B. SHAW *Fabian Ess.* i. 22 (Sub-heading) 'Ilth'.

Il-thrived, -thriven: see ILL-B.

Il-timed, *a.* [*f. ILL adv.* + *timed*, *pa. pple.* of TIME *v.*] Badly timed; occurring or done at an inappropriate time; unseasonable.

1694 *Vindication* Pref. A ij b, How can Zeal for so good a thing... be ever ill-timed? 1725 POPE *Oss.* xv. 78 The ill-tim'd efforts of officious love. 1791 COWPER *Thiad* vi. 399 Thy sullen humours, Paris, are ill-timed. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 93 Agesilaus... saw that such severity would be now very ill-timed.

Il-tongued (il'twɔnd), *a.* [*f. ILL a.* + TONGUE *sb.* + -ED².] Having an evil or malicious tongue; speaking evil; slanderous; using bad language.

a 1300 E. E. *Passer* cxxxix. 12 (exl. 11) Man ill-tunged, ai spekand, a 1536 *Calisto & Melib.* B ij a, A yll tongyd wrech, wyl ye not see? 1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Juvenal* xi. Note vii, Thersites. An Impudent, Deformed, Ill-Tongu'd Fellow. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 215 The most ill-tongued ruffians that ever escaped from a penal settlement.

Il-treat (il'trit), *v.* [*f. ILL adv.* + TREAT *v.*; after the phrases *ill treated*, *ill treatment*; cf. ILL-USE.] *trans.* To treat badly; to deal harshly, unkindly, or cruelly with; to ill-use, maltreat.

a 1704 LOCKE (J.), Where men find themselves ill treated.] 1794 BLOOMFIELD *Amer. Law Rep.* 18 The Negro should not be ill-treated. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 398 When we see a man ill-treating any dumb creature. 1878 J. P. HOPPS *Jesus* xii. 43 They began to mock him and to ill-treat him.

Hence **Il-treater**, one who ill-treats.

1895 W. PLATT *Women* 94 The illtreaters of women.

† **Il-turned** (see ILL-III), *a. Obs.* [*f. ILL adv.* + *turned*, *pa. pple.* of TURN *v.*] a. Badly turned, shapen, or expressed. b. Having an evil turn of mind, ill-disposed.

a 1637 B. JONSON tr. *Horace's Art of Poetry* Wks. (Rtdg.) 737/2 He'd bid blot all, and to the anvil bring Those ill-torn'd verses to new hammering (*adire jubebat, Et male tornatos incudi reddere versus*). a 1704 LOCKE (J.), A mixture of rudeness and ill turned confidence. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1753) V. 197 The capital gentry of England... appeared to be ill turned and not to apprehend the dangers. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 676 Horace directs to send back the ill-turned line to the anvil.

Ilucidate (il'ū-sidēt), *v. rare.* [Formed, after L. *elucidare* to ELUCIDATE, with prefix IL-1, either by phonetic confusion of the two prefixes, or to impart the force of 'on, upon', as in L. *illucere*, *illuminare* to shine on.] *trans.* To shed light upon; to make clear, clear up, elucidate.

a 1545 BOORKE *Pronost.* Prol. in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forewords 25 Astronomy doth illycidat all the other lyberal sciences. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ilucidate*, to enlighten or give light, to clear, or explicate clearly. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 173 The instance adduced to ilucidate the one method.

Hence **Ilucidation**, the action of throwing light upon something; **Illycidative** *a.*, tending to throw light upon something.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Ilucidation*, a giving light, also an explaining or making clear. 1848 TALFOURD *Lamb's Final Mem.* vii. 256 The following may... be added to these, as illycidative of his too brief raptures.

Illude (il'ūd), *v.* Now rare. Also 6 illud. [ad. L. *illudere* to make sport of, jest or mock at, ridicule, occas. to trick, impose upon, *f. il-* (IL-1) + *ludere* to play. Cf. *obs. f. illuder* (Godef.).]

† 1. *trans.* To mock, make sport of, deride. *Obs.*

1516 *Lyfe St. Birgette in Myrr.* our Ladye (1873) Introd. 56 Where he was illudyd, Crucifyed and buried. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 196 Nether wold I that ye should begyn to illud the trewth with sophistrie. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. 11. ii. 22 It illudes, or mocks the worshippers of these Idols. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 23 To refute or illude that which is opposed to him. 2. To trick, impose upon, deceive with false hopes.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 112 Illudyd by thi goddesse clepyd dyan. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xx. 120 Supposing them to be decayed and illuded by some vision. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* iii. iii. 293 Full of hypocrisie and dissimulation, to lull and illude one another. 1874 M. COLLINS *Two Plunges for Pearl* I. iii. 64 They had allowed their imaginations to illude them. *absol.* 1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout, Songs France* iv. (1860) 294 None among us seeks to illude By empty boast of brotherhood.

†b. To cheat out of (something). *Obs.*
 1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII, c. 16 § 1 Illuded and deceived thereof.
 †3. To evade, elude. (In quot. 1820, *absol.*) *Obs.*
 In some instances there is prob. confusion with *elude*.
 1553 BRENDEN Q. Curtius 21 (R.) [He] cutt with his sword the cordes a sunder: thereby either illuding, or else fulfilling the effect of the prophesie. 1599 Broughton's Let. xiii. 44 One place in Plato excepted, which the Reverend Father hath notably illuded. 1820 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 627 The magic rainbow. Receding, and illuding ever.
 Hence **ILLUDED** *ppl. a.*; **ILLUDING** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1547 Proclam. Hen. VIII in Burnet Hist. Ref. (1715) III. ii. 76 To the great Deceyte, illudying and seducing of our Subjects. 1577 FENTON Gold. Epith. 192 Giniag no other credite to it than as a vision or illuding suggestion. 1610 HEALEY St. Aug. Citty of God 62 To passe the time in vaine commendations of the labours of illuded antiquitie. 1696 LORIMER Goodwin's Disc. vii. 136 An illuding and mocking of them. 1745 WATSON Piles. Melanch. 185 The woodman's stroke, or distant tinkling team, alarms The illuded sense. 1887 Athenæum 3 Dec. 745/1 They [women] come across unfavourable specimens of the illuding sex.

†**ILLUDENT**, *a. Obs. rare*—[ad. L. *illudentes*, *-ent-em*, pres. *ppl.* of *illudere* to **ILLUDE**.] Deceiving, deceptive; mocking.

†a 1550 *Phylogamus* in Skelton's Wks. (1843) I. Intro. 116 O poete so impudent. To thee the goddess prudente Minerua is illudente!

ILLUDER, *rare*. [f. **ILLUDE** + *-ER*.] One who illudes; a mocker, deceiver.

1550 BALE Apol. 53 O illuders of ryghteousnesse! 1598 SYLVESTER Du Barlas ii. ii. iii. Colloques 121 False Perous and such fond Deluders, (Their zealous Readers insolent illudes).

ILLUME (*il'ū'm*), *v.* [A poetical shortening of **ILLUMINE**: cf. *velume*, also used by Shaks. Perhaps influenced by *F. allumer, rallumer* (OF. *alumer, ralumer*), also OF. *enlumer*, of which the stem *-lumer* came through **-lunner*, from L. *-lumināre*.] = **ILLUMINE**: almost exclusively poetic.

1. *trans.* To light up; to make shining or bright, to brighten.

1604 SHAKS. Ham. i. i. 37 When yond same Starre. Had made his course t'illume that part of Heauen Where now it burnes. 1788 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Pension* Wks. 1812 II. 17 Train-oil instead of Wax was bid t'illume The goodly company and Dancing-room. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* xix. 42 Pallas from a golden lamp illumed The dusky way before them. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 69 A second sun array'd in flame, To burn, to kindle, to illumine. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 131 It illumines to a greater extent the atmosphere.

2. *transf. and fig.* To 'light up' (the face), as a smile; to enlighten or illuminate (the mind or understanding).

a 1764 LLOYD tr. *Voltaire's Henriade* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 222 Descend, and with thy strong and purest light My verse illumine! 1795 SOUTHEY *Vic. Maid Orleans* iii. 146 Loftier thoughts illumine The enlighten'd glance. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 311 A smile illumine The face of some. 1864 NEALE *Hymns East.* Ch. (1866) 57 Till through fast-closed doors Thou camest Thy Disciples to illumine.

†3. To set alight, kindle. Also *fig. Obs. rare*. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* iii. 260 Yon suns, he rears at pleasure higher, Illumes their light, and sets their flames on fire. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* i. 363 She by this Illumes the headstrong impulse of desire.

Hence **ILLUMED** (*il'ū'md*), *ppl. a.* Also **ILLUMER**, one who or that which illumines.

1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. The. Another Life* (1857) 179 A wide illumed landscape. 1854 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Anc. Greece* (ed. 3) 384 Castor being the Illumer.

ILLUME, *sb. rare*. [f. prec. *vb.*] Illumination. 1838 J. STAUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 37 The lightning's flashed their dread illumine.

ILLUMINABLE (*il'ū'minā'bl*), *a.* [ad. L. *illuminabilis*, f. *illumināre*: see **ILLUMINE** v. + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being illuminated or illumined.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *illuminable*, capable of being enlightened. 1891 H. JONES *Browning* 250 A drench of utter dark not illumable by white.

ILLUMINADO, *obs.* variant of *illuminato*, with Sp. ending -ADO: see **ILLUMINATI**.

1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 17 For there are some high-fown Illuminado's, that hold that lying with another mans wife is not Adultery in them though it be so in others.

ILLUMINANT (*il'ū'minānt*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *illuminānt-em*, pres. *ppl.* of *illumināre* to **ILLUMINATE**.] *A. adj.* Lighting up, enlightening. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 493 Chrysostom stiles it [divine illumination] the illuminant Intellect. 1886 E. WORSDELL *Gosp. Divine Help* viii. (1888) 153 'Types' and sacrifices were 'a shadow of the good things to come', and therefore not illuminant of them.

B. sb. That which illumines or illumines; an illuminating or lighting body, substance, or agent; a source of illumination.

In Webster 1864 noted as *Obs.* but subsequently in common use as a general term for artificial agents of light.

1644 DIGBY *Two Treat.* i. xiii. (1645) 130 The refraction is made towards the perpendicular drawn from the illuminant to the superficies. 1686 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* iv. 117 The Bodies that are endow'd with it [light]... as the Planets by participation from an External Illuminant. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 133 The illuminants or combustibles have consisted of animal or vegetable odds. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 2/1 The incandescent lamp as a domestic illuminant. 1895 CROCKETT *Sweetheart Trav.* 232

He carried no illuminant with him except a few lucifer matches.

ILLUMINARY, *a.* and *sb. rare*. [f. **ILLUMINE** v., after *luminary*.]

A. adj. Tending to illumine; illuminative.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *illuminary*, of or pertaining to Illumination.

†*B. sb.* = **ILLUMINATION**. *Obs.*

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 608 The kings birth day... ringing of bells, illuminaries and bonfires.

ILLUMINATE (*il'ū'minēt*), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 -at. [ad. L. *illumināt-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *illumināre* (see next).]

In use as pa. *ppl.* and *ppl. adj.* before the introduction of **ILLUMINATE** v., of which it subsequently served as pa. *ppl.*, but was gradually displaced by *illuminated*.]

A. pa. pple. and adj.

1. Lighted up; made bright by light. *arch.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 307 Calde Delon... in that hit was illuminate of the son a fore other londes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 265 Shorter nyghtes... illuminate of the moone. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1218 He could see the earth no more, but the Isles all bright and illuminate with a mild and delicate fire. 1753 SHORT in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 362 The illuminate limb of the Moon. 1845 LONGF. *To a Child* 106 This rustic seat... With its overhanging golden canopy Of leaves illuminate with autumnal hues.

†2. Enlightened spiritually; divinely taught or inspired; in technical use, converted, baptized. Sometimes *contemptuous* = professing to have the inner light. *Obs.*

1563 WINSET *Four Scior. Three Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 90 The holy penitent man Serapion, quha... was illuminat be the spirit of prophetic. 1579 J. FIELD tr. *Calvin's* 13 *Serm.* Ded. B j b, loynng and coning so neere with Anabaptists, the spirituall illuminate, Pelagians, and other merite mongers. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 27 You may be counted illuminate botchers for a while, but your end will bee Good people pray for vs. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 489 The illuminate Elders of the Familists. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. i. v. 72 Cloysters... of repenting or illuminate women, so they call whores entering Cloysters. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* i. viii. (1673) 211 Speaking to the illuminate or Baptized. a 1677 BAKROW *Serm.* (1686) III. xxii. 258 The most illuminate Seraphians.

3. Enlightened intellectually; well-informed, learned. *arch.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 121 The illuminate doctor cryeth out agaynste his obsecate and blind enemies. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 3 If they be illuminate by learning. 1649 J. ECCLESTON tr. *Bekken's Ep.* (1886) 84 As the illuminate mind shall well see.

4. = **ILLUMINATED** 5.

1851 R. H. STODDARD *Hymn to Flora*, Illuminate missals open on the meads, Bending with rosaries of dewy beads.

B. sb. A spiritually or intellectually enlightened person, or one claiming to be so; one initiated into 'the mysteries'. *arch.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacoron* (1602) 100 That bold attempt against such illuminates, and men sitting neare vnder God Almightyes knee. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits Downfall* 14 Every Iesuit takes vpon him to be an illuminate, an inculcate guide of soules. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 262 This great Philosopher and Illuminate of his Age. 1860 LOWELL in *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 248 The illuminate too often looks upon the stems and flowers of language... as mere handles by which to pull up the grimy tubers. 1889 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) XLIX. 334/3 Not one of these illuminates has given proof of... even a moderate acquaintance with [etc.].

ILLUMINATE (*il'ū'minēt*), *v.* Also 6 *illum-*, *ylumynate*, *pa. t.* (Sc.) *illumnat*. [f. L. *illumināt-*, *ppl. stem* of *illumināre* to throw light on, light up, brighten, set in a clear light, make illustrious; in med. L. to baptize, to kindle, to paint or limn in colours; f. *IL-* + *lumen* light.]

1. *trans.* To light up, give light to.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 604 Ane feild of birneist gold so bricht, That all the land illumnat with greit licht. a 1545 BOORDE *Fronost.* Prol. in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forewords 25 Lyke to the son... illumynatyng as well the inferyal planetes as the superyal planetes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 350 God made two great lights... And set them in the Firmament of Heav'n To illuminate the Earth. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bristol* 10 Apr. The mosque [is] illuminated with a vast number of lamps. 1736 J. M'URE in *Z. Boyd's Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 32/2 It is illuminated with 41 windows. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 139 Most dwellings were illuminated by brands or torches of pinewood.

2. To give light to, or remove blindness from (the eyes), esp. *fig.* in religious sense.

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* ii. 209 Illuminate mine eyes... O good Lord, that I sleepe not in darkenes. 1596 SPENSER *Hymne Beatie* 20 Doe thou vouchsafe with thy love-kindling light T'illuminate my dim and dullede eyne. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 74 He commands his sonnnes eyes... to be forfeited, but the poysion is more mercifull, leaving one eye a little illumined. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. of Life* x. 30 To sin with eyes clearly illumined with the purest Light.

3. To shed spiritual light upon; to enlighten spiritually; in quot. 1698, to bring the Gospel to.

(In mod. use consciously figurative from 1.)

1538 STARRKE *England* II. i. 143 That hyt may plesse Hym... to yllumynate and lyght our hartys and myndys. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayr* Litany, That it may please thee to illuminate all Bishoppes, pastours, and ministers... with true knowledge and understanding of thy word. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* x. 32 The former dayes, in which after yee were illumined, ye endured a great light of afflictions. a 1656 HALES *Sin agst. H. Ghost* Tracts (1677) 13 Anciently, to be illumined signified to be Baptized. 1698 FAYER *Acc. E.*

India & P. 271 St. Basil illuminated the lower Armenia. 1719 DR. FOR *Cruise* II. vi. That He... would further illuminate them with a beam of heavenly grace. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* iv. 99 Faith therefore illuminates us to know that God is the end for which we were made.

3. To enlighten intellectually; to give knowledge or understanding to.

c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastuau's Theat. World* I iij b, Excellent Doctors in this Universitie... by whose good condition and doctrine all Europe is at this day illuminated. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 91 Disciplines illuminate the intellect. 1776 BOSWELL *Let. to Johnson* 20 Feb. You have illumined my mind, and relieved me from imaginary shackles of conscientious obligation. *Mod. Testimonial*, I cannot imagine a teacher more gifted to lead, encourage, and illuminate a body of young students.

4. To throw light upon (a subject); to make luminous or clear; to elucidate. Also *absol.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* To Gentlem. Inner Temple, Other autentique probacions did illuminate and give information. 1604 R. CAWDOREY *Table Alph.*, *illuminate*, to enlighten, or make plaine. a 1624 SWINBURNE *Sponsals* (1686) 17 Which Reason might be illumined with sundry Examples. a 1748 WATTS (J.), My health is insufficient to amplify these remarks, and to illuminate the several pages with variety of examples. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Feb. an. 1744, The various incidents [in Johnson's 'Life of Savage'] are... illumined throughout with so much philosophy. 1851 D. WILSON *Profr. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. iv. 267 All combine to illuminate the obscure period of... history.

5. To make resplendent or illustrious; to shed a lustre upon.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. iii. 110 What trash is Rome?.. When it serves For the base matter, to illuminate [Qo. illumineth] So vile a thing as Cæsar. 1632 LITWOW *Trav.* x. 497 The chiefest Gentry... All which in each degree... illuminate the soyle with grandure. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I* III. iv. 43 Hampden was to have illumined with his genius this new order of government. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. vii. 103 Self-sacrifice illumined by love.

6. To decorate profusely with lights, as a sign of festivity or in honour of some person or some event.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3842/1 The whole City being in an extraordinary manner illuminated. 1717 tr. *Fresier's Voy.* 204 The Steeples of the Church were adorn'd with Ensigns... and illuminated with Lanthorns. 1863 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Mar. 358/2 The hotels... and places of business were illuminated with... transparencies and variegated lamps.

7. To set alight, light, kindle. *rare.*

1658 WILLSFORD *Secrets Nat.* 66 [It] will extinguish a torch that is lighted, and being immediately put in again, it will illuminate it. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxviii, The butler... illuminated the antique Gothic chandelier.

b. intr. (for refl.) To take fire, to kindle.

1801 *Med. Frul.* V. 563 The wood... when it begins to illuminate, is mostly deprived of its resinous particles.

8. To decorate (an initial letter, word, or text, in a manuscript) with gold, silver, and brilliant colours, or with elaborate tracery and miniature designs, executed in colours; to adorn (a manuscript, inscription, text, etc.) with such decorative letters and miniatures. †Formerly, also, to colour a map.

(In this sense it has taken the place of **ENLUMINE**.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *To illuminate*,... to draw in Gold and Colours the beginning Letters and other Ornaments, as it is done in many old Manuscript Books; to lay Colours upon Maps and Prints. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 47 Some of the Letters are illuminated. 1774 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Dissert. ii. (1775) 1. 42 He was so fond of letters, that he did not disdain to bind and illuminate books. 1864 LINNET's *Trial* II. iii. viii. 88 That shall be the text which I choose, to illuminate and hang up in my bedroom.

Hence **ILLUMINATING** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **ILLUMINATINGLY** *adv.*, in an illuminating way.

c 1561 VERON *Free-will* 4 b, Without the illuminating and inspiration of the holye ghost. 1632 LITWOW *Trav.* i. 31 The splendor of the illuminating Image. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. iii, The illuminating guidance of Gods Law. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 712 To shed illuminating rays On every scene and subject it surveys. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 127 Each point of the illuminating surface will project... a light which will diminish in the inverse proportion of the squares of the distances. 1860 READE *Cloister & H. I.* 12 He had made several trials at illuminating. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* III. xii. 249 It was the more more illuminatingly damnnatory for being recognized as the sentiment which no father should feel.

ILLUMINATED (*il'ū'minēt'd*), *ppl. a.* [f. **ILLUMINATE** v. + *-ED*: cf. **ILLUMINATE** a.]

1. Lighted up; made light, luminous, or resplendent.

1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* II. 91 Such like illuminated ayr as this we breathe in. 1715 tr. *Pausanias' Rerum Mem.* I. i. vi. 17 The Bononian Stone... if exposed a while to the illuminated Air, will imbibe the Light. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* Introd. 2 Light is emitted from every point of a luminous or of an illuminated body. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 85 Illuminated dials for turret clocks are as a rule made of opalescent glass.

2. Having or claiming spiritual enlightenment.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Iustine* II iij b, Anabaptists... trusting vnto illumined revelations. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* Pref. 3 All very ancient history except that of the illuminated Jews is a perfect fable. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. i, Every revelation... has many meanings, which it is given to the illuminated only to unfold.

3. Enlightened intellectually.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 123 They believe them to have been endowed with very illumined intellects. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 10 That august, illumined and illuminating body of men. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. viii, 'But is it not the deepest Law of Nature that she be constant?' cries an illumined class.

4. Of or belonging to various societies or orders called *illuminati*. Also *absol.* = ILLUMINATI.

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 271 One of the illuminated fathers of the Familists. 1686 tr. *Bouhours' St. Ignatius* II. 77 In Spain certain Visionaries, who were called the Illuminated, or Men of new Lights. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 17 The object of the Illuminated Orders was probably..unattainable.

5. Of letters, writing, manuscripts, etc.: Adorned with brilliant colours, metallic pigments, etc. (see ILLUMINATE v. 8).

1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 372 Not only the Black, but all the Red (commonly call'd Illuminated Letters) are printed. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1774) I. 255 A copy of this act, elegantly engrossed and illuminated. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 51 Illuminated missals.

b. *College slang.* Of a text: Having an interlinear translation.

1851 B. H. HALL *College Words* 261 *Illuminated* books are preferred..to ponies or hobbies, as the text and translation in them are brought nearer to one another.

|| **Illuminati** (il'ūminā'tai, il'ūminā'ti), *sb. pl.* Also *sing.* *illuminato* (-āto); + plur. -oes. [Plural of L. *illuminatus*, It. -ato 'enlightened', used in fig. sense.] A name assumed by or applied to various societies or sects because of their claim to special enlightenment in religious, or (later) intellectual, matters.

a. Applied to a sect of Spanish heretics which existed in the 16th c. under the name *Alumbrados* or 'enlightened'; subsequently, to a similar but obscure sect of Familists which arose in France in Louis XIII's reign.

1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 166 An other pestilent sect there was not long since of the Illuminati in Aragon. 1652 R. BOREMAN *Countr. Catech.* II. 5 The Illuminatoes of the times, the Anabaptists. 1686 tr. *Bouhours' St. Ignatius* II. 77 The Inquisitors..were induced to believe, that..the Person..might either be an Illuminato or a Lutheran. 1749 BR. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists & Papists* (1754) I. ii. 114 The Alumbrados or Illuminati of Spain.

b. Used to render Ger. *Illuminati*, the name of a celebrated secret society, founded at Ingolstadt in Bavaria, in 1776, by Professor Adam Weishaupt, holding deistic and republican principles, and having an organization akin to freemasonry; hence applied to other thinkers regarded as atheistic or free-thinking, e.g. the French Encyclopædists.

1797 J. ROBISON (*title*) Proofs of a Conspiracy against all the Religions and Governments of Europe, carried on in the secret meetings of Freemasons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies. 1798 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1893 XIV. 119 The doctrines of the Illuminati and principles of Jacobinism. 1802 KETTY *Elem. Gen. Knowl.* 71 (Jod.) The Freethinkers of England, the Philosophists of France, and the Illuminati of Germany.

c. *gen.* Persons affecting or claiming to possess special knowledge or enlightenment on any subject: often used satirically.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* i. The conversation among these illuminati soon became animated. 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iv. 157 What was dark to himself was happily quite clear to these illuminati [the alchemists]. 1850 MARG. FULLER *Life without & Life within* (1860) 41 Wilhelm is deemed worthy of admission to the society of the Illuminati, that is, those who have pierced the secret of life, and know what it is to be and to do. a 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Recollect.* III. (1879) 111 All thanks and honour..to the older Pugin, however much our illuminati may sneer. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 592 An illuminato like Katkoff may write as if Russia was invincible; practical men know better.

Illumination (il'ūminā'shən). [*a. F. illumination* (14th c., Oresme), ad. L. *illuminātiō-em*, n. of action f. *illumināre* to ILLUMINE, ILLUMINATE.]

1. The action of illuminating; the fact or condition of being illuminated; a lighting up, a supplying of light.

Circle of illumination: see CIRCLE sb. 2 a. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 11 Fyre scattered in the ayre, or illuminations, are generated in the lowest region of the ayre. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1292 Mercurie..played at dice with the Moone, and won from her the seventieth part of every one of her illuminations. 1766 tr. *Beccaria's Ess. Crimes* xi. (1793) 44 The illumination of the streets during the night at the public expense. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 274 The glowing hearth may satisfy awhile With faint illumination. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 83 The circle separating Day from Night, or the light from the dark hemisphere of the earth, is called the Circle of Illumination. 1869 LYNDALE in *Fortin. Rev.* 1 Feb. 226 The source of illumination chosen was the electric light.. The dirt and filth..were strikingly revealed by this method of illumination.

b. *Optics.* Degree of lighting up; the intensity of the light falling upon a surface, as measurable by the amount reflected from each unit of the surface.

1863 ATKINSON tr. *Canot's Physics* § 410 The illumination of a surface placed in a beam of parallel luminous rays is the same at all distances. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 881 Experiments for determining the relative illumination of the different lights.

c. Directly fig. or in fig. context.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 18 Our understandings being eclipsed..we must betake our selves to wayes of reparation, and depend upon the illumination of our endeavours. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* II. v. § 5 Nature is sensible of..the imperfection of its own light, and therefore

seems rather to require further illumination. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Superannuated Man*, The prospect..threw something of an illumination upon the darker side of my captivity.

2. Spiritual enlightenment; divine inspiration; + *spec.* baptism (*obs.*). (The earliest sense in Eng.)

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.R.* II. viii. (MS. Harl. 614) 106/2 He clepeþ & bringeþ he neþer ordiis, to be parteners of þe illumynacioun of þe schynnyng of god. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. Contents xxvii. A praiser for illumination of mynde. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 15 Speciall priuiledge of Illumination, or Reuelation from heauen. 1640 HABBINGTON *Castara* III. (Arb.) 112 Confounding with supernaturall illumination, the opinionated judgement of the wise. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. v. 57 Besides the Name of Baptism..they gave it also the Name of Illumination, of Light, of Circumcision. 1845 H. J. ROSE *Theology in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 872/1 Ecclesiastical History gives us several instances of similar claims to prophecy and divine illumination. 1857 KEBLE *Eucharist. Adorat.* 15 In baptism we are illuminated, in illumination adopted.

b. *pl.* An instance of this; an inspiration; a revelation.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 17 þe denelle entirs þan by fals illumynaciouns, and fals sowannes and swettes, and dyssaues a mans saule. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 220 Madoc ingeniously perusing the older illuminations and seeing in some things the prophecies of this authentique Bardh. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* IX. vi. 250 Worship God..to Whom in justice you ought to ascribe these illuminations. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* I. 12 Whose soul was..visited with preternatural illuminations.

3. Intellectual enlightenment; information, learning; + *occas.* in *pl.*, intellectual gifts. Also, the 'enlightenment' or doctrines of the *Illuminati*.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 12 They (Columbus and Americus) had an Antecessor from whose writings and Plats they had their illuminations. 1658 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Jan., These and the like illuminations, far exceeded his age. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* III. ix. (1732) 401 After further Illumination they were better informed. 1862 LEWES *Stud. Anim. Life* i. 41 From the illumination of many minds on many points, Truth must finally emerge. 1881 J. C. SHAPIRO *Aspects Poetry* iv. 105 To turn the tide against the Illumination, of which Voltaire, Diderot, and the host of Encyclopædists were the high priests, 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. 534 The materialistic philosophers of the French Illumination. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 75 The illumination which mathematics alone can afford.

4. The lighting up of a building, town, etc. (now usually in a decorative way, with coloured lights arranged in artistic designs, etc.), in token of festivity or rejoicing. b. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this; also *pl.* the lights, or figures composed of lights, used in such decoration.

1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 293 With many bonfires and illuminations at night. 1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India* § P. 94 A Time of Solemnity sometimes kept for several Weeks together with Illuminations on their Houses. 1767 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1887 IV. 39 At the Church of Notre Dame, where we went to see a magnificent illumination, with figures, etc. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VII. xlv. When London had a grand illumination..So that the streets of colour'd lamps are full. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 20 Sept., The illuminations were really magnificent.

attrib. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* XIII. It was an illumination night.

+ 5. Elucidation. *Obs. rare*—1.

1566 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* I. xvi. 32 For the restoration of learning, and for the illumination and illustration of Sciences. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Illumination*, the same [as *Illucidation*, an explaining or making clear].

6. The embellishment or decoration of a letter or writing with bright or luminous colours, the use of gold and silver, the addition of elaborate tracery or miniature illustrations, etc.: see ILLUMINATE v. 8. b. with *pl.* The designs, miniatures, and the like, employed in such decoration. + c. Formerly, also, the colouring of maps or prints.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4). *Illumination*,...a laying colours upon Maps or Printed Pictures; so as to give the greater light, as it were, and beauty to them. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. viii. § 9 The distinctive difference between illumination and painting proper, being, that illumination admits no shadows, but only gradations of pure colour. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frills* II. 112 Beautiful illuminations, the vermilion and gold of which looked as brilliant now as they did five centuries ago. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* v. 138 Perfect illumination is only writing made lovely; the moment it passes into picture making it has lost its dignity and function.

Illuminatism (il'ūminā'tiz'm). [*f.* ILLUMINAT-I or Ger. *Illuminat-en* + -ISM.] = ILLUMINISM.

1798 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (1799) I. 42 Poetry as well as prose, romance as well as history, writings on philosophical as well as on political subjects, have thus been employed to instil the principles of Illuminatism. 1842 BLACKW. *Mag. Lit.* 52 There would be ample materials..in the mesmerism of France, and the illuminism of Germany.

Illuminativist 1 (il'ūminā'tivist). [*f.* as prec. + -IST.] = ILLUMINIST.

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. vii. (1871) 274 A third sect, who are less despised, and yet are more contemptible—the Illuminativists. 1880 T. FROST *Forty Years' Recoll.* 13 The day dreams of the Illuminativists, St. Simon and Fourier.

Illuminativist 2, *rare*. [*f.* ILLUMINATE v. + -IST.] An illuminator of manuscripts.

1845 J. SAUNDERS *Cabinet Picq. Eng. Life, Chaucer* 101 It is the monks leaving work..but the calligrapher and the illuminativist stir not..they go on busier than ever.

Illuminative (il'ūminā'tiv, -ē'tiv), *a. (sb.)* [*f.* L. *illumināt-*, ppl. stem of *illumināre* to ILLUMI-

NATE: see -ATIVE. Cf. F. *illuminatif* (15th c., Gerson).]

1. Having the property of illuminating, lighting up, or affording light.

1644 DIGBY *Two Treat.* I. iv. (1645) 38 The illuminative action of fire. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Illuminative Month*..that space of Time, during which the Moon gives Light, or is to be seen betwixt one Conjunction and another. 1870 J. SCOFFERN *Stray Leaves Science* 106 Carbon..united with hydrogen..becomes ordinary illuminative gas.

Fig. 1855 CARLYLE in Wemyss Reid *Life Ld. Houghton* (1891) I. xi. 526 The sight of your face will be illuminative to everybody in these premises.

2. Having the quality or claim of illuminating spiritually or intellectually; *spec.* applied to the second stage of spiritual advancement: see QUOTS.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* I. v. iii. 90 After..the punitive part of repentance is resolved on, and begun, and put forward..we then enter into the illuminative way of religion; and set upon the acquit of virtues and the purchase of spiritual graces. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xxv. 287 Illuminative and inspired physick he detested. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xxii. (1671) 144 After many years first passed through the Purgative way, and some advance made in the Illuminative. 1830 SOUTHEY in *For. Rev. & Cent. Misc.* V. 318 The purgative, illuminative, and unitive stages of devotion. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. vi. vii. 11, 108 A glimpse into the interior of the Berlin Schloss..which will be illuminative to the reader. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* IV. 129 Revelation must be not merely illuminative, but remedial.

b. *Const. of. rare.*

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iii. 157 Upon the contrary supposition, that of God's knowing the creatures in themselves, the consequence will be, that the creatures are freely illuminative of their Creator.

3. Pertaining to the illumination of writing.

1870 T. NICHOLS *Handy Bk. Brit. Mus.* IV. 393 The finest and richest specimen of Anglo-Saxon illuminative art.

B. *sb.* An illuminating agent. *rare.*

a 1711 KEN *Hymntheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 246 The Book inspir'd..There all Inflammatives of Love Divine; There all sublime Illuminatives shine.

Illuminator, *sing. of ILLUMINATI.*

Illuminator (il'ūminā'tar). [*ad.* L. *illuminātor*, agent-n. f. *illumināre* to ILLUMINATE. Cf. F. *illuminateur* (17th c.).]

1. He who or that which illuminates or gives light; an illuminating agent.

1598 FLORIO, *Illuminatore*, an illuminator or light-giver. 1755 JOHNSON, *Illuminator*, one who gives light. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 260 Steam and gas..are the grand facilitators and illuminators of the intercourse of the most distant provinces. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 339 To produce a cheap illuminator from water.

b. *techn.* Applied to various instruments or devices.

a. In a microscope or other optical instrument: A lens or mirror for concentrating the light. b. In Surgery: An instrument for directing a strong light into any cavity of the body, or for illuminating an internal part. c. A glazed opening in a floor, the deck of a ship, etc., to admit light to the part beneath.

1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 9, Fig. 4 is an illuminator for opaque objects.

2. One who illuminates or enlightens spiritually. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

1581 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* (1881) 15 The holy ghoost, confirmator and Illumynator of al good werkes. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 180 For heav'nly Truth dispos'd, Then their Illuminator they adore. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Exod.* xxviii. 30 The Lord above is the great Illuminator of the darkened soul.

3. One who enlightens intellectually, who imparts instruction or knowledge; applied contemptuously to the 18th century Illuminati.

1777 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. Advt. 4 That wonderful man (after Ray) the greatest illuminator of the study of Nature. 1790 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 11/1 The new illuminators, who despised all experience, and disdained all wisdom but their own. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 214 The light of philosophy, when it is confined to a small minority, points out the possessors as the victims, rather than the illuminators, of the multitude. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 215 note, It is one's self that apprehends, and..the illuminator desiderated by the Vedāntins is superfluous.

+ 4. One who makes resplendent or illustrious.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vii. (1634) 203 The poet Geffery Chaucer, who..is of some called the first illuminator of the English tongue.

5. One who embellishes letters with gold and colours, or manuscripts with ornamental writing so embellished: see ILLUMINATE v. 8.

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 24 *Illuminators*, such as gave light and lustre to Manuscripts. 1699 WANLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 286 It seems to me to have been the name..of the Illuminator. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 8 Oct. (O. H. S.) II. 138 They are..of a..large size for y^e use of y^e Illuminators. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 69 The most valuable artists of that age were the illuminators of manuscripts. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 244 Fra Angelico, educated as an illuminator of manuscripts.

Illuminatory, *a. rare*. [*f.* L. *illumināt-* (see ILLUMINATE v.) + -ORY.] Illuminative; explanatory. (In quot. 1762, applied to the colouring of a map.)

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 512 In the leaf containing the whole dutchy of Silesia, the division of the county is erroneously marked, the principality of Jauer belonging to the prefecture of Breslau..whereas the illuminatory strokes include it within that of Brieg. 1822 WNEWELL *Lett. to Hare* 17 July in Todhunter *Acc. W's*

Wks. (1876) II. 47 You have time plenty to look forwards to the commencement of your illuminator course in October.

Illumine (il'ū'min), *v.* Also 4-6 *illumynē*, *yll-*. [A. F. *illuminer* (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *illumināre*.] = ILLUMINATE *v.*

1. *trans.* To light up, shed light upon; to shine upon or into; to light up in token of rejoicing or honor.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* viii. 228 Their speris, their pennownys, & thar scheldis Of licht Illumynit all the feldis. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntye* (Roxb.) 22 A ful greth lyht Illumyned so deynly that derk presoun. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 41 Illumynit our with orient skyis brycht. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 666 The sudden blaze Far round illumin'd hell. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* i. 375 Clouds .. illumined by the sun. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* viii. When the long-illumined cities flame Their ever-loyal iron leader's fame. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxvii. 202 The Aiguille and Dôme were most singularly illumined.

fig. 1a 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1890) 322 Jesus the sterne of most bewte In the is rissin' .. Fro dirkinis to illumynē the. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 465/2 Casual expressions .. illumine hidden depths in the man's heart and character.

b. To give light or sight to (the eyes). 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII 188 b, When god had illumined the eyes of the kynge. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 30 Who illumine myne eyes to see my saluation.

c. *intr.* To become light or bright; to be illuminated.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 41 All the housis illumynit of hir lemys. *Ibid.* 157 All the land illumynit of the licht. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* iv. 598 (MS) The clouds up-rise, and Heav'n's dark hemisphere illumines as they pass. 1801 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 395 Our city illumines to-morrow.

2. To enlighten spiritually; to convert; to inspire. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 14 When the resone .. es illuminede with grace for to be-halde Godde and gastely thynges. 1384 WYCLIF *Heb.* vi. 4 Hem that onyis ben illumyned [L. *illuminati*]. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Amon* xiv. 336 Good lord, ye created and made our fader Adam .. and illumyned him with the grace of the holi gost. 1554 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xvii. 43 Which faith is .. wrought by the H. Ghost .. Where through .. the mind is illumined. 18 .. I. WILLIAMS *Hymn*, 'Disposer Supreme', The lights thou hast kindled In darkness around, O may they illumine Our spirits within.

3. To enlighten mentally or intellectually. *rare.*

1519 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 20 Ignorance full soone dyde me dyscure. And shewed that in this arte I was not sure; For to illumyne, she sayde, I was to delve. 1532 *Remedie of Love* xxx. O ye muses nine Whilom ye were wont to be mine aide & light, My penne to direct, my braine to illumine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 23 What in me is dark illumine. 1784 *De Lolme's Eng. Const. Life*, Whose labours delighted and illumined mankind. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* ii. vi, This benighted mind, only illumed by a kind of miserable astuteness.

4. To brighten as with light, to make radiant.

1508 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* 258 Thy fresch anamalit termes callik This mater coude illumynit haue full brycht. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 486 And as the bright sun glorifies the sky, So is her face illumined with her eye. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* i. *Castle Vautsburg*, Like a happy lover Who illumines life with dreaming! 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxix. 34 Delight their faces illumines.

5. To illuminate (manuscripts, etc.); also fig.

1717 POPE *Lett. to Lady M. W. Montagu* Oct., She .. had his sonnets curiously copied out, and illumined with letters of gold. 1738 — *Epil. Sat.* ii. 121 To Cato Virgil pay'd one honest line; O let my Country's Friends illumine mine!

Hence *illuminēd ppl. a.* *illumining ppl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1384 WYCLIF *a Cor.* iv. 6 To the illumynynge of the Science of the Cleerence of God. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, The sentences of illumyned doctours concernynge perfeccyon. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* ii. (1851) 68 The third Subsistence of Divine Infinitude, illumining Spirit. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, The sect of illumined was revived in France in the year 1634 .. but they were so hotly pursued by Louis XIII., that they were soon destroyed. The brothers of the rosy cross, are sometimes also called illumined. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* i. 55 We procured a bucket full of the illumined sea-water. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 426 Another illumining of the Holy Spirit came for the benefit of those who received the prophecy.

Illuminee. [ad. F. *illumine*, *pa. pple.* of *illuminer* to ILLUMINE, used subst.: see -EE.] One of the Illuminati.

[1799 *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 450 Having its Ministry, Councils, and Army filled with *illuminees* who are by profession enemies to Monarchy.] 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 600 The order of Illuminees went to work only with the weapons of oral and written instruction.

Illuminer (il'ū'minār). Also 5 *illumynour*, -are, 7, 9 -or. [f. ILLUMINE *v.* + -ER¹. In 15th c. found also with AF. ending -our (: -OF. -eor, -eur: -āōrem), whence also later -or. For 16th c. Sc. form in -are, see -AR³.]

1. An illuminator; an enlightener. *lit.* and *fig.* c 1450 *Tr. de Imitatione* iii. ii. 65 Lorde god, inspirour & illumynour of prophetes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 1/2 (R. Suppl.) We haue grete neede of a doctour .. of a condyter, of a lighter or illuminer. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 180 b, An illumynour or a gyuer of lyght. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. i. § 8 A great Refiner, and Illuminer of our English tongue.

† 2. A source of light; a luminary. *Obs.* c 1500 *Lancelot* 3 The brycht and fresch illumynare Up-risith arly in his fyre chare. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. xiii. 75 The Pyramid of Illumination .. enlarges her basis so much the more as the Illuminor is remote.

† 3. An illuminator of manuscripts, etc. *Obs.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cambridgesh.* i. (1662) 161 The best Illuminor or Limner of our age. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* i. 605 The whole body of monks, scribes, illuminors, and readers.

Illuminism (il'ū'miniz'm). [ad. F. *illumine* (in *Dict. Acad.* 1835), f. *illuminer* to ILLUMINE: see -ISM.] The doctrine or principles of the ILLUMINATI, or of any sect so called; *gen.* a theory, doctrine, or practice which involves belief in or claim to extraordinary spiritual or intellectual enlightenment, or an aim or purpose to bring about such enlightenment in society.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 509 The history of illuminism will form a most interesting chapter in modern ecclesiastical annals. 1811 SHELLEY *Lett. to Godwin* a Mar., The very great influence which some years since was gained by Illuminism. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 548 In Spain, Illuminism associated itself with freemasonry. 1856 R. S. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. ix. 99 In that age of professed Illuminism, in the times of Voltaire and Diderot, when universal Aufklärung was to banish every mediæval phantasm. 1861 H. BROWNE in *Aids to Faith* vii. 295 The very principle of illuminism was, that there is, in man's inmost consciousness, an intuitional knowledge of truth. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* xxxix. II. 266 Conceited illuminism is as deep an offence against charity as saintly self-satisfaction.

Illuminist (il'ū'minist). [f. as prec.: see -IST.] One who holds the doctrine of illuminism; one who claims to have or aims at a high spiritual, intellectual, or moral enlightenment; one of the *Illuminati*. Also *attrib.*

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 549 Malte-Brun .. was likewise an Illuminist refugee. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* i. 380 The illuminists of last century—Voltaire and his school. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* i. 117 The mystical, or, as he [de Maistre] said, the illuminist side of his mind. 1887 DOWDEN *Shelley* i. iii. 112 How Sparticus Weishaupt founded the Society of Illuminists.

Hence **illuministic a.**, pertaining to illuminism, or the illuminists.

1860 in *Worcester Citing Eclectic Rev.*

Illuminist². [ILLUMINE *v.* + -IST.] A professional illuminator of manuscripts, etc.

1816 SWINER *Hist. Cards* 104 Rude outlines .. intended to pass through the hands of the Illuminist.

Illuminize (il'ū'minize), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To be an illuminist; to play the illuminist.

1800 COLERIDGE *Lett. to Southey* 25 Jan. Lett. 1895 i. 323 If to act on the belief that all things are the process, and that inapplicable truths are moral falsehoods, be to illumine, why then I illumine!

2. *trans.* 'To initiate into the doctrine or principles of the Illuminati' (Webster 1828 citing *Amer. Review*).

Illuminor: see ILLUMINER.

† **Illuminous**, *a. 1* *Obs.* [f. IL-1 + LUMINOUS: after *illumine*, etc.] Bright, illuminatory.

1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 623 Be bemys of grace xal byn illumynows. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 180 And sa the right salbe Illuminous. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Fem. Spect.* (1748) II. 208 It is not from below we are to expect any illuminous emanations.

Illuminous (il'ū'minōs, ill-), *a. 2* *rare.* [f. IL-2 + LUMINOUS.] Non-luminous, opaque, dark.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Illuminous* (illuminous), without light. 1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin the Fair* ii. ii. This life .. to him is but a tissue of illuminous dreams.

Illupi (il'ū'pi). *East-Ind.* Also *illupie*, *illipe* (e, illoppoo, ilpa, illupa. [Tamil *illupai* or *iruppai*, Malayalam *iruppa*].) An evergreen tree, *Bassia longifolia* (N.O. *Sapotaceæ*), a native of Southern India. *Illupi oil*, a fixed solid oil obtained from the seeds of this tree.

1832 H. PIDDINGTON *Eng. Index Plants India* 148 Illipee. 1842 W. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY *Bengal Dispensary*, Illupai, Illupi. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Illipe Oil*, *Illoppoo Oil*, a solid oil expressed from the seeds of *Bassia longifolia*. c 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc.* i. 95/1 *Ilpa oil*, or *Eloopei umay*, .. is expressed from the seeds of the Illupie tree .. that is .. abundant in the Madras Presidency. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts*, *Illoppa oil*, .. used in India for illuminating purposes, and for the manufacture of soap.

† **Illu-re, Illurement**. Alterations of ALLURE, ALLUREMENT, under the influence of words having prefix *il-*.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Cor.* xi. 3 *note*. The sweet mouthes and illurements of Hereticks. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 218 [He] illured from Babylon six hundred thousand souls. 1651 *Burlton's Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. 494 If these illurements [earlier edd. allurements] do not take place for Simierus. a 1661 FULLER (Webster), The devil insareth the souls of many men, by illuring them with the muck and dung of this world, to undo them eternally.

Ill usage, ill-n'sage. [Properly two words like *harsh usage*, *worse usage*, but commonly hyphenated under the influence of *ill-used*.] The action of using or treating ill; bad or unkind treatment.

[1569 in J. Hooker *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 234 The cruel and ill usages of my L. Deputy and of St Peter Carew.] 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. ii. Too much severity and ill usage. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 298 They seldom fail to shew their just resentment of ill-usage. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* i. i. 5 A manifest struggle to do his duty in spite of the world's ill-usage.

Ill-use (il'ū'z), *v.* [Properly two words, *ill* adv. + *use* vb., which under the influence of *ill-used* (aided, perhaps, by *abuse*, *misuse*) have come to be

hyphenated.] *trans.* To 'use' or treat badly; to deal cruelly, unkindly, or inconsiderately with.

1841 BROWNING *Pippa* Intro. 30 If thou ill-usest Me, who am only Pippa. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xiii. 80 The object of the Act was to protect mothers from the tyranny of husbands who ill-use them. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 79, I would .. never desert you, ill-use me how you might!

Ill-used (il'ū'z'd), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [Orig. two words, *ill* adv. and *used* *pa. pple.*, hyphenated when used attrib.; now treated as *pa. pple.* of prec. vb.] Badly 'used' or treated; ill-treated.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. iv. 26 (1623) Swear not by time to come, for that thou hast Misus'd ere vs'd, by times ill-vs'd [ofrepass] [Q. misused. c. 1600] — *Sonn.* xcv. The hardest knife ill-used doth lose his edge. a 1656 *Tr. Hall Rem. Wks.* (1660) 109 Those .. guests who find themselves ill-used. 1765 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xii. (1766) II. 255 I am ill-used at the post-house in England, I can be accommodated elsewhere. 1834 TENNYSON *Lotus-Eaters* 105 An ill-used race of men.

Hence **ill-usedness**, condition of being ill-used.

1869 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* vi. (1873) 95 A tone of quiet ill-usedness.

Illu-sible, *a. rare.* [f. L. *illūs*, *ppl. stem* of *illūdē-re* to ILLUDE: see -IBLE.] Capable of being illuded or deceived.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 98 God is not an illu-sible God, to be carried with promises, or purposes only.

Illusion (il'ū'zən). Also 4-5 *illuyson* (e, 4-6 -sion, 6 -tion). [A. F. *illusion* (12th c. in *Oxf. Psal.* lxxviii. 4), ad. L. *illūsio-nem* mocking, jeering, (in *Vulg.*) deceit, illusion, n. of action f. *illūdē-re* to ILLUDE.] The action of illuding, the condition of being illuded; that whereby one is illuded.

† 1. The action of deriding or mocking; derision, mockery. Also (with *ppl.*) an instance of this. *Obs.* (App. only as transl. of, or in reference to, L. *illūsio*.)

1384 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxvi. 4 I shal chesen the illu-sionis [1388 scornynis] of hem. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 4601 Remytting the to pilat after this illu-sionne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 249 b, On his betrayenge and illu-syons, how he was mocked & scorned before Anna and Cayphas. 1567 *Ps. lxxix.* in *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 118 Our nichtbouris .. leuch at vs with greit Illu-sion. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Illusion*, a mocking or scoring.

2. † a. The action, or an act, of deceiving the bodily eye by false or unreal appearances, or the mental eye by false prospects, statements, etc.; deception, delusion, befooing. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 17 What-so þan will here aungells sange, and noghte be dyssayued by feynynge .. ne by illu-sione of þe enemy. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. T.* 120 To muchel folk we don illu-sion. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE vii. 5 With stuttele and wykkil illu-sion, The worthi Scottis to put to confusione. 1529 MOSE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 130/2 Done by the deuil .. for the illu-sion of them that with ydolatri had deserued to be deluded. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. ii. 178, I told my Lord the Duke, by th' Diuels illu-sions The Monke might be decei'd. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* vi. (1702) 249 This had been little better than a downright Illusion and abusing of him.

b. The fact or condition of being deceived or deluded by appearances, or an instance of this; a mental state involving the attribution of reality to what is unreal; a false conception or idea; a deception, delusion, fancy.

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 17 Can I nocht tell gif be Illu-sion, Or gif be feir sic fantasies we tak. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 158 The illu-sions of their bewitched mindes. 1665 STILLINGF. *Protest.* Relig. 600 [They] have fallen into many illu-sions and deceitful fancies. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* v. ii, Let us talk of Love, Plunge ourselves deep into the sweet illusion. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) i. 314 They could not be under an illusion themselves. 1861 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* iii. § 46 (1875) 158 A sense of universal illusion ordinarily follows the reading of metaphysics. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims*, *Immortality Wks.* (Bohn) III. 286 The youth puts off the illusions of the child.

3. Something that deceives or deludes by producing a false impression; a deceptive or illusive appearance, statement, belief, etc.; in early use often *spec.* An unreal visual appearance, an apparition, phantom.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 368 Prestes of þe temple tellen þis That dremes ben þe reuelacions Of goddes, and .. That þey ben Infernals illu-sions. c 1384 — *II. Fame* i. 493 O Criste .. Fro Fantome and Illusion Me save. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. c. 75 Which is not camely to any Cristen Relygyon to gye to any suche fantastyk illu-sions any mynde or credence. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. i. 127 Stay Illusion: If thou hast any sound, or vse of Voyce, Speake to me. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 161 Their pretexts were but illu-sions, to amuse, and baffle the good intentions of the Germans. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* ii. 19 Jove .. bids an empty phantom rise to sight .. Swift as the word the vain Illusion fled. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regic.* iii. i. (1777) 52 Come, smiling hope—divine illusion! come. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iv. ix. (1876) 78 These were all an illu-sion and a phantasma, a thing that appeared, but did not really exist.

4. Sensuous perception of an external object, involving a false belief or conception: strictly distinguished from *hallucination*, but in general use often made to include it, and hence = the apparent perception of an external object when no such object is present, or of attributes of an object which do not exist. Also (with *ppl.*) an instance of this.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 147 Hitherto ..

they only seem to fortify the organ for seeing distinctly; but they have still many illusions to correct. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. xlviii. 381 In lifting our eyes to the firmament, we see all the stars, as it were, attached to the same dome. But, this is merely an optical illusion. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. vi. 84 You may paint a picture in which rocks, trees, and sky are never mistaken for what they seem, yet produce all the emotion which real rocks, trees and sky would produce. This is illusion. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & H. Tracts* I. 193 Frescos brought to such perspective illusion, that the edges seem to project into air. 1859 HOLME tr. *De Botsmont's Hallucinations* I. 21 We define, an illusion as the false appreciation of real sensations. 1881 J. SULLY in *Nature* XXIV. 185 As distinguished from hallucinations, illusions 'must always have a starting-point in some actual impression, whereas a hallucination has no such basis'. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* II. 184 Illusion consists either in perceiving a totally wrong object in place of the right one... or in investing the right object with the wrong attributes.

5. A name given to a thin and very transparent kind of tulle.

1897 B. FARJEON *White Golden Sleep* 8 Pale blue silk, looped up with illusion and forget-me-nots.

Illusionable, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to illusions.

1879 E. J. PAYNE in *Academy* 6 Sept. 167/1 One, who had been in the maturity of his powers and reputation when those illusionable youths were in their cradles.

Illusionary, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] Characterized by illusions; of the nature of an illusion; illusory.

1886 CORNH. *Mag.* Nov. 513 A romantic and an illusionary temperament. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 534/2 An illusionary, dream-like light which had no touch of earthly reality about it.

Illusionism (il'uzəniz'm). [f. ILLUSION + -ISM.] Theory or doctrine pertaining to or dealing with illusions; the theory that the material world is an illusion.

1843 *For. Q. Rev.* II. 351 From illusionism (the theory of Bishop Berkeley) to mysticism. 1882 *Athenæum* 14 Jan. 51/3 It contains what profess to be adequate analyses of... the 'akosmism of Brahmanism' and the 'absolute illusionism of Buddhism'.

Illusionist (il'uzənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] 1. One who holds the theory of illusionism; one who disbelieves in objective existence.

1843 *For. Q. Rev.* II. 343 While the pantheist and the illusionist are discussing systems, the masses enact that there is no God. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos.* Syst. 166 note. It tells with equal relevancy in confutation of the illusionists (*māyāvādīn*) and crypto-Buddhas (*prachanna-buddha*).

2. One who produces illusions; *spec.* a conjuror or sleight-of-hand performer.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 6 Sept., In compliance with a request from the illusionist, four gentlemen advanced from the body of the hall to co-operate in a portion of the evening's entertainments. 1894 *Times* 7 Aug. 6/2 The illusionist... succeeded in mystifying his audience by producing a living tree on a piece of glass.

3. (See quot.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Illusionist*, one given to illusion. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 699/1 He (the impressionist) is a good antidote against the 'illusionist', who sees too much, and then adds to it a lot that he does not see.

Illusive (il'uziv), *a.* [f. L. *illūs-*, ppl. stem of *illūdēre* to ILLUDE + -IVE.] That tends to illude or deceive by unreal appearances; productive of illusion or false impression; deceptive; illusory.

1679 JENISON *Poish Plot* 38 As if all were but an apparition or an illusive thing. 1755 J. G. COOPER *Tomb Shaks.* (R.). In yonder mead behold that vapour Whose vivid beams illusive play, Far off it seems a friendly taper To guide the traveller on his way. 1813 SCOTT *Tieman*. Concl. i. A vain illusive show, That melts when'er the sun-beams glow. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* ix. (1858) II. 399 The efforts at a combination had hitherto been illusive and ineffectual. 1893 W. H. HUDSON *Patagonia* 208 The mysterious illusive city, peopled by whites... is to moderns a myth.

Hence **Illusively** *adv.*, in an illusive manner, by an illusion; **Illusiveness**, illusive or deceptive quality.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Illusiveness*. 1818 TODD, *Illusively*. 1824 *Examiner* 246/2 Water was never more illusively lucid. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 248 A vein of illusiveness runs through every page. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 327 The illusion loses its illusiveness.

Illusor (il'uzər), *rare.* [ad. late L. *illūsor*, -ōrem, agent-n. from *illūdēre*, *illūs-* to ILLUDE.] A deceiver, deluder.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Pet.* iii. 3 In the laste dayes illusours [Gloss or scorners, or deceyours] shulen come in deceyt. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 9/1 (R. Suppl.) They be sayd illusours and deceyours, by cause they deceyved herodes. 1886 STUBBS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* viii. 197 Though he professed peace he only wanted money; he was an illusor, and they would have nothing to do with him.

Illusory (il'uzəri), *a.* [ad. late L. *illūsōri-us* of a mocking character, ironical, f. *illūsor*; see prec. and -ORY. Cf. F. *illusoire*.] Having the quality of illuding or tending to deceive by unreal prospects; of the nature of an illusion; illusive.

In first quot. as *sb.* = an illusory or illusive thing; an illusion.

1599 Q. ELIZ. *Let.* (N.). To trust him upon pledges is a meare illusory. a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 79 A false, an illusory, and a sinful comfort. a 1691 BOYLE *Ref. Theol. Distinction* § 2 It is not an arbitrary or illusory distinction.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 25 The illusory offspring of the imagination. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 256 The promise is for the present illusory. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxv. 621 The price given... is illusory. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. iii. 256 Much illusory physiology was based on this hypothesis.

Hence **Illusorily** *adv.*, in an illusory manner, by an illusion; **Illusoriness**, deceptiveness of appearance.

a 1631 DONNE *Six Serm.* i. (1634) 32 That that Pilate did illusorily... wash his hands from the blood of any of those men. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Illusoriness*. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 88 The utter illusoriness of the accidental resemblances in the un borrowed words. 1880 J. CAIRO *Philos. Relig.* v. 136 This very feeling of the instability and illusoriness of the world. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 2/1 The way in front was illusorily barred by swiftly flowing water.

† **Illustrable**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. type **illustrābil-is*, f. *illustrā-re* to ILLUSTRATE: see -BLE.] = next.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 43 Solution and consolidation, union and division, illustrate from Aristotle in the old *Nucifragum* or nutcracker. 1668 G. C. in *H. More's Div. Dial.* To Rdr. a ij, How illusturable that passage is from the last Section of the 7. Chapter of Des Cartes his Meteors.

Illustratable (il'ustrə'təb'l, -l'ustrə'təb'l), *a.* [f. ILLUSTRATE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being illustrated.

1850 D. G. ROSSETTI *Let.* in W. B. SCOTT *Autobiog.* (1892) I. xxi. 283 An illustratable paper. 1887 *Scot. Leader* 17 Dec. 4 The gradual reduction of animal organs was illustratable by innumerable examples.

† **Illustrate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *illustrāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *illustrāre* to ILLUSTRATE.]

A. as *pa. ppl.* Illustrated, illuminated, lighted up, enlightened: see ILLUSTRATE v.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 285 O wolde god I... were illustrate or lyghtned with the lyght and felyng therof. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* ix. Fiv b, Thynwarde eyes of his soule, wer in the meane space clearly illustrat. 1619 J. BAINBRIDGE *Descr. Late Comet* 10 The Comet, at first was illustrate with a bright splendence. 1671 *True Non-conf.* 334 These things need not to be illustrat.

B. as *adj.* Illuminated, resplendent, clear; lustrous, illustrious.

1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 1 Welcum, illustrat Ladye, and oure quene. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* i. 128 This most gallant, illustrate and learned Gentleman. 1601 CHETTLE & MUNDAY *Death Robt. Earl Huntington* v. ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* VIII. 315 Bright sun, retire; gilt not this vault of death With thy illustrate rays. 1669 *Addr. Yng. Gentry Eng.* 110 The Philosophy, we grope after... here, will... by the first approaches of the light of our never setting day, be plain and illustrate to us. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 136 That admirable work, the Lives of the most illustre Men, Greeks and Romans.

Hence † **Illustrately** *adv.*

1634 *Simple Reasons in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 181 Our faith in God, and loyalty to the King, are most translucently light... refulgently light, illustrately light.

Illustrate (il'ustrət, il'ustrət), *v.* [f. L. *illustrāt-*, ppl. stem of *illustrāre* to light up, illuminate, clear up, elucidate, embellish, set off, render famous or illustrious; cf. *illustr-is* ILLUSTRE. For the stress see CONTEMPLATE v.]

† 1. *trans.* To shed light upon, light up, illumine. *Obs.*

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. ii. (1635) 35 The beames of the Sun illustrate and lighten the Moone. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 82 The Windows... Illustrating the noble Room. a 1717 PARNELL *Hymn for Morning* (Seager), The light, serenely fair, Illustrates all the tracts of air.

† 2. Directly fig. esp. To illuminate (the mind). *Obs. or arch.* (The earlier use.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 125 It dyd so illustrate or lyghten theyr understandyng, that [etc.]. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 55 The Mind of Man... Illustrated by the Beams of Heavenly Light, and Joy. 1728 EAREBEY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* II. 62 Virtue and Truth in their Fullness of Light, illustrating the whole World. 1872 BROWNING *Fifene* xxix, Quick sense perceives the same Self-vindicating flash illustrate every man And woman of our mass.

† 2. To make lustrous, luminous, or bright; to set off with bright colours; *gen.* to beautify, adorn. *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penlesse* (ed. 2) 17 b, There is no study, but it [Poetry] doth illustrate and beautify. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 59 The wals... have beene illustrated with Gold, which in some places is visible. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 165 They illustrate their Arms and Hands, their Legs and Feet, with painted flowers and birds. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. iii. 29 Her head-dress was a Brussels-lace mob. A sky blue ribband illustrated that.

† 3. To set in a good light; to display to advantage; to show up. *Obs.*

1603 H. CROSE *Vertues Commu.* (1878) 51 The deformitie of the one doth much illustrate and beautifie the other. 1628 PRYNNE *Love-locks* 55 The onely meanes therefore for men to enhance, illustrate, and set out their Beantie, is to neglect it. 1686 W. DE BRITAINNE *Hum. Prud.* xi. 53 Honour and Greatness add nothing to me, but to illustrate my Humility. 1757 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo.* II. III. 75 Pitt though... apt enough to take any step to illustrate his own meanes.

4. To shed lustre upon; to render illustrious, renowned, or famous; to confer honour or distinction upon. *Now rare or Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 589/2, I illustrate, I bring to lyght or make noble or worthy. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* To Rdr., Women, such as have... beene illustrated by their Vertues, and noble actions. a 1794 GIBBON *Mem.* in *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 235 Mr. Wedderburne... who now illustrates the title of Lord

Loughborough. 1834 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 377 Under this system, no men of distinguished merit have illustrated our Universities.

5. To throw the light of intelligence upon; to make clear, elucidate, clear up, explain.

1538 COVERDALE *New Test.* Prol., Thou shalt see that one translation declareth, openeth, and illustrateth another. 1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 116 Argument that is brought to confirm, and illustrate must be more manifest... then that which is to be confirmed, and illustrateth. 1691 NORRIS *Fract. Disc.* 77 When Revelation had illustrateth the obscure Text of Reason. 1793 BEDDOES *Let. Darwin* 29 Many experiments upon animals, tending to illustrate this important subject. 1874 KINGSLEY *Let.* (1878) II. 452 You have... illustrateth it by quotations and metaphors which are sound and to the point.

6. To make clear or evident by means of examples, to elucidate; to give an example, instance, or illustration of; to exemplify.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xiii. (1627) 183 Illustrated by a few more examples. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 4, I can illustrate this doctrine of Lycides by examples. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1793) II. vi. 224 To illustrate the advantages of vigilance and foresight. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 162 Perhaps no single circumstance more strongly illustrates the temper of the precisians than their conduct respecting Christmas day. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 129 No city better illustrates the transformation of the land in the hands of its Norman masters. 1895 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LXI. 363/2 Very likely the usage which has been illustrated is a good deal older.

7. To elucidate (a description, etc.) by means of drawings or pictures; to ornament (a book, etc.) in this way with elucidatory designs. Said also of the pictures themselves.

1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 128 That the clearest grounds an Artist is able to propound, are yet illustrated and cleared by Picture. 1696 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 123 [Few readers are] willing to take the pains to read... such [anatomical] descriptions, unless illustrated by figures. 1773 COOK *1st Voy.* Intro. (R.), The engravings which illustrate and adorn the account of this voyage. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* III. 20, I shall subjoin two curious cases... together with a drawing to illustrate one of them. 1827 HONE *Table Bk.* I. 171 A gentleman engaged to assist in illustrating this work. 1873 TAISTRAM *Moabi*. 3 His camera illustrated the results of the expedition with about 80 excellent photographs. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 3/5 Journals which did not formerly illustrate now do so, and book and magazine literature are more than ever illustrated to meet the popular taste.

† 8. To clear (the head or brain). *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xix. 680 Some Cephalicks... though they be less grateful to the Palate or Stomach... yet illustrate the Brain.

Hence **Illustrating** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 352 To the illustrating of the Queenes most excellent Maestie, the honour and commodity of this her highnesse Realme. 1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 157 It hath speciall use in illustrating, and amplifying. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* ix. 197 An illustrating work of the Spirit upon the minds of sinners. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 80 Our liberty has a pedigree and illustrating ancestors.

Illustrated (il'ustrətəd, il'ustrətəd), *ppl. a. (sb.)* [f. ILLUSTRATE v. + -ED.]

1. † a. Illuminated, made lustrous or bright (*obs.*).

b. Having pictorial illustrations.

1831 (Dec. 31) *Ohio or Museum Entertainm.* IX. No. 1 (First Article) Illustrated article: Two nights in Beauchamp tower. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 393 The child in his illustrated look had the air as of a mighty triumphant victor. 1842 (title) The Illustrated London News. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 3/5 A paper... on Photography and Illustrated Journalism.

2. as *sb.* An illustrated newspaper or magazine. (In quot. 1879 = Illustrated London News.)

1879 *Echo* 10 Feb. 4/1 Looking at Illustrateds or Punches. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* (ed. 2) 45 It may fit me for a position on one of the illustrateds.

Illustration (il'ustrət'jən). [a. F. *illustration* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *illustrātion-em* (Quintilian), n. of action f. *illustrāre* to ILLUSTRATE.] The action or fact of illustrating.

The sense-history is parallel to that of ILLUMINATION, the meaning 'spiritual enlightenment' being the first to appear.

† 1. Lighting up, illumination, enlightenment. *Obs.*

a. spiritual (the earliest sense) or intellectual.

c 375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 40 He had sic infusione of godis illustracione. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 126 b, The persone that receyvethe suche illustracyon or lyght, is all quyet & restfull bothe in soule & body. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* vi. 322 The manifold inspirations of God, the illustrations of his holy Angels. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* To Rdr. A vjb, Then hast thou the Illustration of this learned Gentleman, my friend, to explaine euery hard matter of history. 1653 LD. VAUX *Godeau's St. Paul* 344 A divine illustration cleared his understanding.

b. physical.

a 1631 DONNE 80 *Serm.* viii. (1640) 81 Such an illustration, such an irradiation, such a consecration... that by that light... he could have read in the night. 1681 WHARTON *Disc. Soul World Wks.* (1683) 647 We see no Adustion in Comets but only some Illustration. 1764 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 326 This unusual and very remarkable illustration of the atmosphere continued the whole evening.

2. The action of making or fact of being made illustrious, brilliant, or distinguished; distinction. Also, An example, means or cause of distinction.

1616 BULLOKER, *Illustration*, a making famous or noble. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* i. iv. 41 He [Christ] came not in pompous and secular illustrations. 1760-72 H. BAOOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 46 They have invested this their head [the king] with all possible illustration: he

concentrates the rays of many nations. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. i. m.* (1869) II. 360 In Rome it [law]... gave a considerable degree of illustration to those citizens who had the reputation of understanding it. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ii. 61 The illustration of his family dated only from his father. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomer* I. vii. 71 My maxim is, that genius is an illustration, and merit is better than any pedigree.

3. The action or fact of making clear or evident to the mind; setting forth clearly or pictorially; elucidation; explanation; exemplification.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 491 It is a figure called Illustration, by the which the forme of things is so set forth in words, that it seemeth rather to be seene with the eyes, then heard with the eares. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. i. 3 By explication and illustration, or prooffe and conclusion. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 172 Antithesis, is also the illustration of a thing by its opposite. a 1704 T. BROWN *Declam. Adversus* Wks. 1730 I. 40 What need I bring more topics for illustration? 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi, I have confined the illustration of it to architecture.

b. With *an* and *pl.* That which serves to illustrate or make clear, evident, etc.; an elucidation, explanation; an example, instance.

1585 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* II. iii. 33 John de Maire of Belges in his illustrations of Gauls. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. viii. 312 Some, from whom we receive the greatest illustrations of Antiquity, have made no mention hereof. 1649 BUTTNE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* To Rdr., Some illustrations upon some of the former passages. 1833 (title) *Views in New York*... Picturesque Drawings... with Historical, Topographical and Critical Illustrations by Th. G. Fay. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 154 An illustration of the principle which runs throughout nature. 1896 DK. ARGYLL *Philos. Belief* 62 A passing image or illustration of some one... aspect of life.

4. The pictorial elucidation of any subject; the elucidation or embellishment of a literary or scientific article, book, etc., by pictorial representations.

1813 BRITTON *Redcliffe Church* Pref. 9, I was also tempted to enter more fully into the illustration of the building. *Mod.* The artists engaged in the illustration of this sumptuous work. Process plates used in the illustration of cheap periodicals.

b. An illustrative picture; a drawing, plate, engraving, cut, or the like, illustrating or embellishing a literary article, a book, etc.

1816 (title) *A Cabinet Illustration of Great Britain*; in a series of near 300 Elegant Views. 1817 *Adet. in Q. Rev.* Feb., Westall's Illustrations to the Works of Walter Scott, Esq., in 8vo, beautifully engraved from the Paintings of R. Westall, R.A. 1833 W. J. HOOKER (title) Botanical Illustrations: being a Series of Figures designed to illustrate the Terms employed in... Lectures on Botany. 1838 *Lit. Gaz.* 9 Feb. 84/3 The Illustrations of the book are worthy of George Cruikshank. 1839 T. MOORE (title) *The Epicurean*: a Tale with Vignette Illustrations by J. M. W. Turner, R.A. 1843 (May 14) *Illustr. Lond. News* No. 1, Selections from the illustrations of the numerous works which the press is daily pouring forth. 1851 RUSKIN (title) *The Stones of Venice*... with Illustrations drawn by the Author. 1888 *Nature* 23 Aug. 385 The book is one which is especially noteworthy for the beauty of its illustrations. 1898 *Navy & Army Illustr.* 23 July 412 Our next illustration shows a boat engaged in sounding.

Illustrational, a. rare. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to illustration; illustrative.

1835 BOWEN in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 610/2 Putting, in an emphatic and illustrational way... that the advowson is a right of presentation that concerns and affects lands.

Illustrative (il-lus-triv), a. [f. L. *illustrat-*, ppl. stem of *illustrare* to ILLUSTRATE + -IVE.]

1. Serving or tending to illustrate, make clear or elucidate; explanatory, elucidatory; affording an illustration or example; exemplificatory. Const. of.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 45 Unspeakable mysteries in the Scriptures are often delivered in a vulgar and illustrative way. 1793 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* vi. 260 Till some fortuitous circumstance makes the information dart into the mind with illustrative force. 1838 COLR. *Scarborough Collector* I The following paragraphs, illustrative of the accompanying etching. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* ii. (1880) 22 The life of Palissy... is eminently illustrative of his epoch. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Book* ix. 805 Lest ye miss a point illustrative. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 110 Taking, as an illustrative case, the passage from air into water.

† 2 Shining, illuminative. Obs. rare.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xii. 320 Bright and Illustrative, as Pliny said but now.

Illustratively, adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In an illustrative manner; by way of, or by means of, illustration; so as to illustrate.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 214 Delivered Hieroglyphically, metaphorically, illustratively. 1823-56 DR. QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 204 Treating the question illustratively rather than argumentatively.

Illustrator (il-lus-tray), [Agent-n. in L. form f. ILLUSTRATE v. Cf. late L. *illustrator* (Lactantius); F. *illustrateur* (15th c. in Godef.)] One who or that which illustrates, in the various senses of the vb.; one who gives or draws illustrations; the artist who illustrates a book or periodical.

1598 FLORIO, *Illustratore*, an illustrator, a glorifier, a giver of honors. 1611 CHAPMAN *Homers Iliads* Sonn. Gg v b, The right gracious Illustrator of virtue... the Earle of Montgomerie. 1632 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (ed. 4) III. ii. v. 585 Leonitus his illustrator Garceus. 1689-90 in *Wood's Life* 30 Jan. (O. H. S.) III. 323 'An illustrator', or 'picturer of great letters in books'. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVIII. 499 From Herodotus and his illustrators. 1834 E. BRAYLEY (title) *Graphic and Historical Illustration* of the

Popular Superstitions and Customs of Wales. 1870 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 439 You please me with what you say of my new illustrator. 1879 J. C. BROWN *Ethics Geo. Eliot* 114 She stands out as the deepest, broadest, and most catholic illustrator of the true ethics of Christianity.

Illustratory, a. [f. L. *illustrat-* (see ILLUSTRATIVE) + -ORY.] Illustrative.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 660 Introductory, illustratory, preparatory abuses of Truth [etc.]. 1806 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 5 July (1894) I. ii. 36 Dryden's works... with notes critical and illustratory by the Editor.

Illustratress (il-lus-tray-très). [f. ILLUSTRATOR + -ESS.] A female illustrator.

1866 F. J. FURNIVALL in *Reader* 10 Mar. 248/3 The illustratress of the present book. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Dec. 785/2.

† **Illustré, a. Obs.** Also 6 *illustrer*, -are, -ir. [a. F. *illustré* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) illustris, ad. L. *illustris* clear, bright, lustrous, plain, evident, distinguished, famous.] Illustris.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 1 Illustrer Lodovick, of France most Christ king. c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 1036 Right illustre & prosperous lady. 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 20 The faithful subjects of this victorouse and illustre realme. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetic* To Rdr. (Arb.) 20 The deuline and illustre Poëte, Salust du Bartas. 1613 MONNIEPENNIE *Abridgem. Scot. Chron.* I. 4 Some of the valiant illustre noble acts of your Highness. a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* v. 66 Illustré Bassa.

† **Illustré, v. Obs.** [a. F. *illustrer* to light up, illumine (obs.), render illustrious, illustrate, ad. L. *illustrare* (see ILLUSTRATE v.).]

1. *trans.* To light up, illumine; to brighten.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 96 To go sprede abroad his newe lyght to illustre and illumyne the landes. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 534 And, all illustred with Light's radiant shine. 1605 *Ibid.* II. iv. 11 *Magnif.* 107 With Vertue's luster Thou ought'st (at least) thy Greatnesse to illustre.

2. To render illustrious or distinguished; to confer distinction upon.

1530 PALSGR. 589/2 This noble acte illustreth your fame above all your ancestors. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 71 For to decore and illustre the same assembly... thei shall... do some faire feate of armes. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 46 As ye valew your places, illustre them.

Hence *Illustred ppl. a.*, made illustrious.

In quot. 1649 used punningly with reference to a possible formation from *Il-*, meaning 'having no lustre'.

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms E. E. *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 142 The illustred and noble queene. a 1649 DRAUM, OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 22 Thy muse not-able, full, il-lustred rimcs, Make thee the poetaster of our times.

† **Illustrement, Obs. rare.** [f. ILLUSTRÉ v. + -MENT.] Illumination.

1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Fiction* F. [The Sun] absenting his irradiance from the world's illustrement.

† **Illustri-city, Obs.** [Erroneously f. L. *illustris* + -ITY; see -ICITY.] Illustriousness. In quot. 1637, illustrious personage.

1637 BASTWICK *Ansuv. Inform.* Sir J. Banks 9 That their illustriety might... see his innocency. 1761 MISS TALBOT *Let. to Mrs. Carter* 1 Aug. See the short date of human illustriety. 1794 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 84 A name of great illustriety in the annals of France.

Illustrious (il-lus-tri-ous), a. (Also 7 *illustrious*, *Sc. -u-ous*.) [f. L. *illustris* + -OUS.]

† 1. Lighted up, having lustre or brilliancy; luminous, shining, bright, lustrous. Obs.

c 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merit* IV. v. From the igniferous body Seven splendent or illustrious rays are spread. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 100 Light, the companion of the Spirits, by which the blood receives a more illustrious color. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. ix. 350 A Diamond... he observed to be more illustrious at some times than others. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. xi. 476 He and Peacock... made the darkness illustrious with fireworks.

† 2. Clearly manifest, evident, or obvious. Obs.

1654 FULLER *Two Serms.* 21 The Foundations [of Religion] may be destroyed as to all outward visible illustrious apparition. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1788) II. 495 The final cause of uniformity is illustrious. 1792 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. Dissert. 62 They demand our assent... from the illustrious certainty they possess.

3. Possessing lustre by reason of high birth or rank, noble or lofty action or qualities; distinguished, eminent; renowned, famous. a. Of persons.

(Sometimes used as a title of courtesy in addressing or speaking of persons of high rank. Cf. ILLUSTRISSIMO.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 178 Armado is a most illustrious wight, A man of fire, new words, fashions owne Knight. 1605 - *Learn* v. iii. 135 Conspirant 'gainst this high illustrious Prince. c 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Aeneas* I. 733 And O! I wish your brave, illustrious prince. Were heir. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 204 There are illustrious Debauchees, but there never was an illustrious Miser. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* VII. II. 150 She was an agreeable woman, rather than an illustrious Queen. 1809 *Met. Trid.* XXI. 90 The only tribute we can pay to the illustrious dead. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. II. iii. 176 Several of these victims were not only illustrious for their rank, but yet more so for their talents and virtues.

b. Of things.

c 1566 J. ALDAY *It. Boastuans's Theat.* World Q iij b, Acknowledging in him his proper figure and illustrious marke. 1623 J. HAYWARD *tr. Brond's Eromena* 13 His illustrious deeds, his renouwee acquir'd. 1701 STANLEY's *Hist. Philos.* Biog. 7 Mr. Des Cartes has given us an illustrious Instance of the Use of this Method in his Meditations and Method. 1820 LAMA *Elio Ser.* I. *Two Races Men*, One leaf of the illustrious folio.

¶ In the following passage in the Shakspeare folios, in the sense 'not lustrous, dull' (IL-2) whence

editors have substituted *illustrious*, *inlustrous*, *unlustrous*.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 109 (1623) An eye Base and illustrious as the smoake light That's fed with stinking Tallow.

Illustriously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In an illustrious manner; † luminously, brightly, resplendently; clearly, conspicuously; brilliantly.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 18. 259 A Church thus illustriously and conspicuously visible. 1715-20 POPE *Odys.* XI. 358 In beauty's cause illustriously he fails. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. iii. 28, I never... beheld a skin so illustriously fair. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* VII. 62 In the Cross of His Son God is most illustriously seen.

Illustriousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Illustrious quality or condition; † brilliance, resplendency; distinction; illustrious rank or position.

1650-66 WHARTON *Poems* Wks. (1683) 383 Farewell to all our New Nobility: Good-night Illustriousness. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. 126 The illustriousness of the birth. 1682 Mrs. BENN *False Count* IV. ii, An't please your Illustriousness. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 501/1 Academies which can vie with ours in the illustriousness of their members.

¶ **Illustrissimo** (il-lus-tri-si-mo, It. *il-lus-tri-si-mo*), a. and sb. (Anglicized illustrissim.) [It., ad. L. *illustrissimus*, superl. of *illustris* (ILLUSTRE a.).]

a. adj. Most illustrious; used as a title of courtesy in addressing or speaking of Italian nobles, whence sometimes applied to others. b. sb. A man of noble rank, one of the Italian nobility.

1623 WEBSTER *Devil's Law Case* II. i. Your switching up at the horse-race, with the illustrissimi. 1681 *Disc. Tanger* 21 The Illustrissimo's of Tetuan. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 475 Mynheer, dear Doctor, celebrissimus Doctor, insignite illustrius Doctor. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* XIX. Nor will we sauce your mess with poison like the wily Italian, and call you all the time *Illustrissimo* and *Magnifico*.

Illustrious: see under ILLUSTRIOUS.

† **Illutible, a. Obs. rare^{-o}.** [ad. late L. *illutibilis* (Nonius), f. *il-* (IL-2) + *lutere*, *lut-* to wash: see -IBLE.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Illutible*, that cannot be washed away. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Illuxurious, a. Obs. rare⁻¹.** [f. IL-2 + LUXURIUS.] Not luxurious; void of luxury.

1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* ix. (1752) 72 The widow Vanhomrigh and her two daughters quitted the illuxurious soil of their native country for the more elegant pleasure of the English court.

Ill will, ill-will (il-wil), sb. [In early use northern, corresp. to ON. *illvili*, f. *ill-* v. + *vili* sb. 'will'. In ME. usually written as two words: cf. *evil will*, OE. (*his*) *yfela willa*. Cf. also L. *malevolentia*, of which, and the adjs. *malevolens*, *malevolus*, this and the following words are often the English renderings.]

1. Evil or hostile feeling or intention towards another; malevolence, malice, enmity, dislike. a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 7834 (Cott.) Qua lais had in felonii... Of hill wil him mai not quite. c 1340 *Ibid.* 25947 (Fairl.) Pat first was boyt wiw iuel il will. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Mathias* 390 Pe Iowis, bat tuk tent here til, For Inwy and gret ill wyll. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Ilouon* lxx. 240 Ye do me greute wronge to owe me youre yll wyll. 1556 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 474 Juuie, illwil, adulatione or flatterie. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 71 Why looke you so vpon me? *Pho.* For no ill will I beare you. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 108 It is both folly, and vice, to bear any man ill-will. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii, How comes it, then, that thy steps are haunted by general ill-will? attrib. a 1832 BENTHAM *Deontology* Wks. 1834 II. 263 Correspondent to that same good-will fund there is an ill-will fund.

† 2. With an ill will, unwillingly. Obs.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 61 They are drawne from their houses with an ill will.

Hence † **Ill-will v. trans.**, to regard with ill will, wish evil to.

1568 NORTH *tr. Guenard's Diall Pr.* (1582) 423 The beloved of the Princes is commonly ill willed of the common weale.

Ill-willed (il-wil-d), a. Obs. exc. dial. [f. prec. sb. + -ED.] Cf. ON. *illviljaðr*, L. *malevolus*.]

1. Feeling or cherishing ill will, malevolent.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 39 Altobreke be arme of þe synful and of þe ill willd. *Ibid.* civ. 14 In my prophetis willis nocht be illwilled. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 15 Ignorant folkis... froward and ill-willed. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 195/1 Ille wylled... *malivolus*. 1825 BROCKETT, *Ill-willed*, malevolent, ill-natured.

† 2. Unwilling, reluctant. Obs.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 41 Not to teache you, as ignorantie, neither to commaunde you, as people yllwilled.

Ill-willer (il-wil-lay), [Late ME., f. ILL adv. (or sb.) + *willer*: cf. the earlier *il-willand* sb. (see next) in same sense; also the parallel *evil-willer*, *well-willer*, and the expressions *to will* one ill, evil, or well.] One who wishes evil to another; one who cherishes ill will or hostile feeling.

c 1500 *Melusine* 211, I haue be yl wyller bothe to you & to your lady [cf. 158 aye alle your euyll willers]. 1557 PAYNLE *Barclay's Jugurth* 87 Al the purposes of mine yllwylers and aduersaries. 1678 MARVELL *Def. Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 230 He seems to be no ill-willer to transubstantiation. 1690 *Andros Tracts* II. 28 Some of those Malecontents and Ill-willers of their Neighbours. 1780 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 June, His illwillers are very unwilling to thioik he can ever more sit in parliament. [Not in

J's Dict. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, I have ill-willers enough. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* i. ix. 285 Ill-willers to New England were already railing against its people.

Ill-willing, *a. rare*. [*f. ILL adv. or ? sb. + WILLING ppl. a.* Cf. OE. *yfel-willende*, L. *malevolens*.]

1. Wishing evil to another; cherishing ill will; malevolent. In first two quot. as *sb.* = ILL-WILLER. *a. 1300 Cursor M.* 6829 If þou find oþin ilwilland þu r. ill-willand]. his heist ligand. *a. 1300 E. E. Psalter* xliii. 6 In þe sal blaw with horn our il willand. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. v. 240 This same ill-willing world might think it was.

† 2. Unwilling; in quot. 1579–80 as *adv.* Unwillingly. *Obs.*

c. 1520 BARCLAY tr. Sallust 82 b, And compelled them that were frowarde and yllwilling to labour. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 281 The People went very ill willing, and they had much ado to keep them together.

Hence **Ill-willingness** = ILL WILL 1.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter xxxiv. 20 Restore my saule fra ill willandes of pain. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Malveillance*, ill willingness.

Ill-willy (i'l-wil'i), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [*f. ILL WILL sb. + -Y.* Cf. EVIL-WILLY.] Cherishing ill will; malevolent, malignant, ill-disposed.

[1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 32 Be warme hairit and nocht ewill-willie, *Bannatyne MS.* ill-willie]. 15. *Annals of Year* 1386, 5 Saturne es colde and drie, and ilwilly, *a. 1568 Wife of Auchtorn*, viii, Than thair crumies are illwilly cow, And brodit his buttock. 1611 CORNE, *Maling*, . ill-willie. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* ii (Jam.) An ill-willy cow should have short horns. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 124 Syn baith the Bears now shine ill-willy.

Ill-wish, *v.* [*f. ILL adv. (or sb.) + WISH v.*] *trans.* To wish evil to; to bring misfortune upon, or bewitch, by wishing evil, according to a popular belief in some rural districts (cf. *evil eye*).

1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng. Ser.* ii. 80, I believe I was illwished once. 1879 'E. GARRETT' *House by Works* I. 162, I fear they almost ill-wished her when her husband hired lodgings for her at the seaside.

Ill-wisher (i'l-wiʃər), [*f. ILL adv. (or sb.) + WISHER: cf. well-wisher.*] One who wishes evil to another; an ill-willer.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 445 These ill-wishers to the Jewes. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 55 Propagated by the ill-wishers to our constitution. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. ix. 123 His ill-wishers knew how to irritate the characteristic sensibility of the English on this topic.

Illy (i'l'i), *adv.* Now *dial.* [*f. ILL a. + -LY².*] In an ill manner; badly; ill.

1549 DK. SOMERSET *Lett. Sir T. Hoby* 24 Aug. in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. EE. 106 In Norfolk, gentlemen, and al serving men for their sakes, are as illy handled as maybe.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits v.* (1596) 62 In the morning we learne best . . . and at the evening illy. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* iv. 133 They might see, how illy they were served. 1785 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1894) IV. 100 Beauty is jealous, and illy bears the presence of a rival. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* viii. 634 Thou dost deem that I have illy spared so large a hand. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* 598 He don't sketch their bundles of muscles and thews illy. 1849 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* (Tauchn.) 56 Never were two beings more illy assorted than he and Goldsmith. 1898 T. HARNW *Wessex Poems* 170 Even the rank poplars bear illy a rival's air.

Ilmenite (i'l-mēnīt), *Min.* [Named, 1827, from the Ilmen Mountains (in southern Urals), where found.] Oxide of iron and titanium found in brilliant black crystals and in many varieties.

1827 *Edin. New Philos. Jnrl.* III. 187. 1894 BOWKER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 410/1 Ilmenite, or titanic iron (Fe Ti)₂ O₃ . . . an ore in which one of the iron molecules of hematite is replaced by the metal titanium.

I-lozen, ME. pa. pple. of LIE *v.* 2, to tell lies. **I-loke(n)**, of LOCK *v.* I-loked, of LOOK *v.* I-lome: see YLOME *adv.*, frequently. **I-lomp**, pa. t. of LIMP *v.* I-long *adv.*: see ALONG¹ and YLONG. **I-lope(n)**, ME. pa. pple. of LEAP *v.* I-lore(n), of LOSE *v.*: see also LORN. I-lored, of LOOSE *v.* I-lot, var. of ISLOT, islet. I-lote, obs. f. HELOT. I-loten, ME. pa. pple. of LOT *v.* I-loued, of LOVE *v.* I-lowe(n), of LIE *v.* 2

Tipa: see ILLUPI.

† **Ilsample**, a perversion of ENSAMPLE, to suggest *ill sample*, *ill example*.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 5 But enerie Lord B[ishop] in England, as for ilsample, Iohn of Cant. 1589 *Marprel. Epist.* (1843) 52 That isle is the ilsample of Archbishopp Titus.

Ilspile, a hedgehog: see IL sb.

I-luve, var. of LUEVE, to believe.

I-luvd, ME. pa. pple. of LOVE *v.*

Ilvaite (i'l-vā-īt), *Min.* [Named, 1811, from Ilva, Elba, where it is found.] A black crystalline silicate of iron and calcium, called also lievrite.

1816 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* II. 75. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 297.

I-lyche, i-lyko: see ALIKE, YLIKE.

Im-¹, assimilated form of the suffix IN-2, before *b, m, p*. This assimilation took place in Latin during the later classical period, and remains in French and English (although *in-* (*en-*) was not infrequent before *p* in OF. and ME.). In words that survived in living use, L. *in-*, *im-* became in OF. *en-*, *em-*. These words were taken into ME.

in their current Fr. form; but from the 14th c. onward, there was a marked tendency to alter the French back into the Latin form of the prefix. Hence, many words are found with both *em-* and *im-*, in some cases one, in some the other, being ultimately prevalent, while in others, as *empanel*, *impanel*, the variation still continues: see EM-, and IN-2. In this Dictionary, words thus varying in the prefix are treated under the prevalent spelling, or under that which analogy favours, whether EM- or IM-, a cross-reference being given under the other spelling. In words more recently derived from Latin (or from Italian) *im-* is the regular form.

Words in *im-* are chiefly verbs and their derivatives, and may be thus classed:

a. Words in *im-* taken from L. (or Romanic), directly or through later French, as *imbibe*, *imbue*, *imburse*, *immerge*, *immure*, *impact*, *impede*, *impend*, *implore*, *imprecate*. **b.** Words in which OF. *em-* has been altered back to *im-* in AF. or Eng., as *impaired*, *impeach*, *implead*, *improverish*. **c.** Words formed in Eng. on the analogy of the preceding, from *sbs.*, *adjs.*, or verbs, not only of Romanic, but also of native Eng. or other origin. The earlier of these began with *em-* (being the form of EN- before a labial), which was afterwards altered to *im-* (as in *b*); after this, later formations arose with *im-* from the first. Such are, from *sbs.*, *imburse*, *imbrute*, *immanite*, *immoist*, *imnapalce*, *imperial*, *impocket*; *imbark*, *imbarn*, *imbooth*, *imbud*, *imvivid*, *immure*, *imund*; from *adjs.*, *impeccish* (cf. *imbrutish*), *impoor*; from verbs, *imbake*, *imbrachte*, *imbrighiten*, *imprave*, *impright*, *implunge*, *impleach*. In some of the last, *im-* may have been felt as a variant of IN-1. For the sense expressed by the prefix, see IN-2.

In words in *im-*, usually only one *m* is pronounced; but when a rhetorical stress is laid on the prefix, or it is necessary to make plain its force in a nonce-word or an unusual word, as *imund*, *immure*, *imund*, both *ms*, or a prolonged *m*, may be pronounced.

Im-², assimilated form in L. of the negative prefix IN-3 before *b, m, p*, which retains the same form in English, as *imbonity*, *immemorial*, *impossible*. In *im-*, only one *m* is ordinarily pronounced (the prefix being thus reduced to *i-*), but *im-* may be kept separate where emphasis or distinctness requires, as in *im-malleable*, *im-mixed*.

Im, obs. form of HIM.

I'm (əim), colloq. contraction of *I am*.

I-maad, i-mad, ME. pa. pple. of MAKE *v.*

I-mæht: see MIGHT sb.

Image (i'medʒ), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 ymage, (4) ymag, 6 ymadge, 4– image. [*a. F. image* (13th c. in Littré), in 11th and 12th c. *imagine* = Pr. *image*, *emage*, It. *im(m)agine*, Sp. *imagen*, Pg. *imagem*, ad. L. *imāgo*, *imāgin-em* imitation, copy, likeness, statue, picture, phantom; conception, thought, idea; similitude, semblance, appearance, shadow; app. containing the same root as *im-illāri* to IMITATE.]

1. An artificial imitation or representation of the external form of any object, esp. of a person, or of the bust of a person. **a.** Such an imitation in the solid form; a statue, effigy, sculptured figure. (Often applied to figures of saints or divinities as objects of religious veneration.)

a. 1225 Leg. Kath. 1476 Ichulle lete makie þe of gold an ymage. *a. 1300 Cursor M.* 2298 For freind ded þat þam was dere did make ymage o metal seer. *a. 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints*, Agnes 387 þan vent he to be ymag in hy, & mad hire prayere deuotely. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xx. 4 Thou schalt not make to thee a graun ymage . . . thou schalt not herie tho, neither thou schalt worschipe. *c. 1400 MAUNCEY*. (1839) xv. 164 An ymage, þat hæp ðiij. hedes. *c. 1450 Mirour Saluacionn* 1316 With the ymage of godde Hamone y'in wrought craftily. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xv. 20 Abstayne thei selues from filthines of ymages [WYCLIF symylacris; 1611 Idoles]. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Idolatry* 1. (1859) 178 We should not have images in the temple for fear and occasion of worshipping them. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 8 The Inchantresse having made two Images of her beloved, the one of clay, the other of waxe. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. iv. 384 Gregory the second [was] strenuous for the worship of images. 1860 PUSEY *Nin. Proph.* 379 Graven and molten images, the idols which men adore . . . shall be their destruction.

b. (Less usually) Such an imitation delineated, painted, executed in relief, etc. upon a surface; a likeness, portrait, picture, carving, or the like. (Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. in allusions to Matt. xxii. 20.)

c. 1305 Pilate 142 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 115 Anon þo be þe ymage [on Veronica's kerchief] isez he was [þhol anon. 1364 LANGL. P. Pl. A. l. 48 God . . . asked . . . whom be ymage was lyk þat þer-lime [on the penny] stod. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxii. 20 Whos is this ymage, and the wrytyng aboute? 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 207 b, The one clothe was embordered with the image of an old man. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 97 Hee gave them a red banner with the image of the crucifixe painted therein. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. i. ¶ Mr. Airs. has taken care to affix his own image opposite to the title-page. 1839 YEWELL *Ang. Brit. Ch.* ii. (1847) 22 Their coinage of gold and silver with Cæsar's image.

† **c.** Applied to the constellations, as figures or delineations of persons, etc. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* iii. xx. 178 The sterres whyche be named ben all fygures on the heuene and compassed by ymages. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* vii. xxxviii. (1636) 714 The 48 Images of the fixed stars. otherwise called Constellations. 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* i. § 10 The Images called Constellations, drawn upon the Celestial Globe.

d. fig. Applied to a person: (*a*) as simulating the appearance of some one, or considered as unreal; (*b*) as compared in some respect to a statue or idol.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 37 b, Heryng that this feyned duke was come, and had heard that he [Perkin Warbeck] was but a painted ymage. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 1 Those most miserable men (yea, rather Images, and pictures of men, then very men in dede). 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. i. 9 The one is too like an image and saies nothing. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxiii. 35 Can the pretty image speak, Mrs. Jervis? I vow she has speaking eyes! 1852 MAS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx. 204 'How old are you, Topsy?' 'Dun no, missis', said the image, with a grin that showed all her teeth.

2. An optical appearance or counterpart of an object, such as is produced by rays of light either reflected as from a mirror, refracted as through a lens, or falling on a surface after passing through a small aperture.

Such an appearance may also be a mere subjective impression on the sense of sight, as an AFTER-IMAGE (q.v.), and the *negative* or *accidental image* seen after looking intently at a bright-coloured object, and having a colour complementary to that of the object.

An image produced by reflexion or refraction is called in Optics a *real image* when the rays from each point of the object actually meet at a point, a *virtual image* when they diverge as if from a point beyond the reflecting or refracting body.

c. 1315 SHOREHAM 27 In a myrour thou myst fol wel the selfe se, Bote naust the ymage scheffe. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III* 34 b, As perfectly as I sawe my awne Image in a glasse. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 41 b, Appearing as though there were many Sunnes, whereas indeed there is but one, and all the rest are images. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. i. 6 From gazing upon the Sun, the impression leaves an image of the Sun before our eyes a long time after. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Mech. Hypoth.* 7 When we see the Image of a Man cast into the Air by a Concave Spherical Looking-glass. 179. COWPER *Poplar Field* 4 Nor Ouse on his bosom their image receives. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* II. ii. 211 The size of an image formed behind a lens is always proportioned to the distance of the image from the lens.

b. transf. (*a*) A collection of heat-rays concentrated at a particular point or portion of space, analogous to an image formed by light-rays. (*b*) *Electr.* (See quot. from Maxwell.)

1873 TYNGALL *Lect. Light* v. 181 The substantial identity of light and heat. [is proved by] the formation of invisible heat-images. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. xi. 191 An imaginary electrified point, which has no physical existence, but which may be called an electrical image, because the action of the surface on external points is the same as that which would be produced by the imaginary electrified point if the spherical surface were removed. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 115 Every electrified system within the sphere has its image outside of the sphere. . . No closed surface except a sphere or infinite plane generally gives rise to an image.

3. *abstractly*. Aspect, appearance, form; semblance, likeness. (Now only in allusions to, or uses derived from, biblical language, esp. Gen. i. 26, 27.)

a. 1300 Cursor M. 12371 Ye þat he has wrought to men . . . after his aun ymage. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xv. 49 Therefore as we han born the ymage of the erthell man, þere we and the ymage of the heuently. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 92 b, Whiche child was judged. . . to have the very ymage . . . and lovely countenance of his noble parent. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 77 By the image of my Cause, I see The Portraiture of his. 1611 BIBLE Gen. i. 27 God created man in his owne Image, in the Image of God created hee him. *a. 1700 DRYDEN* (J.), The face of things a frightful image bears. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxviii. III. 43 The affability of his manners displayed the image of his mind. 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* xi. 99 We grow into the image of what we love.

† **b. concr.** A visible appearance; a figure; an apparition. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1530 TINDALE *Prol. Deut.* Wks. (1573) 22/1 Ye saw no image when God spake vnto you, but heard a voyce onely. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III* 53 b, Vt seemed to hym beyng a slepe y^t he sawe diuerse ymages lyke terrible deuelles. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. i. 81 Our last King, Whose Image euen but now appear'd to vs. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 588 The slippery God will . . . various Forms assume, to cheat thy sight; And with vain Images of Beasts affright. 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana in South* vi, An image seem'd to pass the door, To look at her with slight.

4. A thing in which the aspect, form, or character of another is reproduced; a counterpart, copy.

a. 1300 Cursor M. 1116 (Göt.) He [God] wil þat he be vtgrage, þat murthert sua his aun ymage. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xxi. 328 As þow hygylested gode ymage. *a. 1540 BARNES Wks.* (1573) 346/1 It were better for you to burne those Idoles and to warme this true image of God there by. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* ii. ii. 50, I have bewept a worthy Husbands death, And lin'd with looking on his Images. 1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 147 Sleepe is the image of death. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 70 Hollow Rocks that . . . double Images of Voice rebound. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* i. ii. 400, I have loved, and lived, and multiplied my image. 1896 DK. AGYLL *Philos. Belief* 184 In ourselves the external and the internal worlds meet, and we are the image and embodiment of both. *Mod.* He is the very image of his father.

b. A thing that represents or is taken to represent something else; a symbol, emblem, representation. (In mod. use scarcely distinguishable from prec.)

c. 1566 J. ALDAY tr. Boastuans' Theat. World Eij, Bloud . . . whiche is. . . the image and figure of sinne. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 248 This Play is the Image of a murder done in Vienna. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 13 The silent Moore . . . constant image of the worlds inconstancie. 1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 164 The name is a note, signe, image,

or symbol noting, and representing the nature of the thing. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 248 This noisome dungeon... affords... an image of the gate of Tartarus, rather than the porch of Paradise.

c. A thing in which some quality is vividly exhibited, so as to make it a natural representative of such quality; a type, typical example, embodiment. (Now always of the quality; formerly also of a person: see *quots.* Cf. 'the picture of health'.)

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI 174 b. [He] saw that Andrew... of his friend was suddenly transformed, into the image of his extreme enemy. 1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI. i. iii. 179 Image of Pride, why should I hold my peace? 1605 — *Lear* II. iv. 91 They are sick, they are weary, They have travail'd all the night I meere fetches, The images of revolt and flying off. 1691 tr. *Emilienne's Obs. Journ. Naples* 127 Never in my life did I see such an Image of Devotion. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* 1. 296 An awful image of calm power. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clo. Foot x*, Mr. Sampson dropped his cigar, and sat transfixed, an image of half amused astonishment.

5. A mental representation of something (esp. a visible object), not by direct perception, but by memory or imagination; a mental picture or impression; an idea, conception.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth. v. met. iv.* 129 (Camb. MS.) Stoyciens... wenden þat ymagis and sensibilies, þat is to seyn sensible ymaginacions... weeren enpreynted in to sowles, for bodies with-owte forth. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 255 So as him thought on his corage Where he portreileth her ymage. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol. v. xix.* § 3 Concepts are images representing that which is spoken of. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 19 Such... all true Lovers are, Vnstead and skittish... Saue in the constant image of the creature That is belou'd. 1704 ADDISON *Italy Pref.* (1733) 12, I have only cited such Verses as have given us some Image of the Place. 1797 MAS. RADCLIFFE *Italian I.* (1826) 6 She endeavoured to dismiss his image from her mind. 1874 SULLY *Sensat. & Intuit.* 87 The current of images that daily sweep through consciousness.

6. A representation of something to the mind by speech or writing; a vivid or graphic description.

1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 84/2, I shal put the a more ernest ymage of our condicion. 1578 J. DERRICKE (*title*) The Image of Irelande. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU (*title*) To Pope 1 Apr., Theocritus... has only given a plain image of the way of life amongst the peasants. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1802) 129 In a casual illustration [he] introduces the image of woman, child, or bird.

7. *Rhet.* A simile, metaphor, or figure of speech.

1676 [see *Icon* 3]. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler No. 4* ¶ 7 Incongruous combinations of images. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* vi. (1862) 188 To speak of death as a sleep, is an image common to all languages. 1896 DR. ARGVLL *Philos. Belief* 260 The image of the Creator walking in the garden... the angels with flaming swords to prevent return—all these are splendid... images, but they are images none the less.

8. Comb., as *image-bearer*, *-graver*, *-monger*, *-war*, *-work*; *image-bearing*, *-like* adjs.; † *image-doter*, one who dotes on or is superstitiously devoted to images or idols; so † *image-doting* *adj.*; † *image-douly* [Gr. *δουλέα*: see *DULIA*]; *image-man*, a man who makes or sells images; *image-mug*, a mug or pitcher in the form of an image or bust. Also *IMAGE-BREAKER*, *-MAKER*, *-WORSHIP*, etc.

1824 A. MURRAY *Like Christ* xxxi. 238 'Image-bearers of God... live a Godlike, live a Christlike life. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 137 In removing the skin with the accompanying 'image-bearing film from the waxed plate, be sure that the whole is uniformly dry. 1629 SIR W. MURK *True Crucif.* 1139 'Image-doters God's deceit strive to make Irrite. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* xxviii. An inconstant, irrational and 'Image-doting rabble. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 623 Confesse that your 'Image-douly is no better then Idolatry. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* 629 (R.) Cephalodotus the 'image-graver. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 266 They do prone their righteousness with obedience and good works, not with a bare & 'image-like visor of fayth. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 313 The board of the 'image-man'. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 92 S. Athanasius proueth euidentlye agaynst alle 'Image-mongers [etc.]. 1751-73 JORTIN *Ecl. Hist.* (1846) II. 179 The history of the 'image-war is written by Maimburg.

Image (i'médz), *v.* [f. *IMAGE sb.*: in the 15th c. instances (in sense 4) app. a.F. *imager* (13-14th c.).]

1. *trans.* To make an image of; to represent or set forth by an image (in sculpture, painting, etc.); to figure, portray, delineate. Also *fig.*

a 1790 WARTON *Ecl. iv.* (R.), Shrines of imaged saints. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iv. 173 Those imaged to the pride of kings and priests. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama Exile Poems* 1850 I. 84 He images his Master's wounds! 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng. x.* II. 408 Traces of the fair beauty of the monastic spirit we may yet see imaged in the sculptured figures... upon the floors of our cathedrals.

2. To form an optical image of, esp. by reflexion; to reflect, mirror.

1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 159 Hail, noblest structures imaged in the wave. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iv. 35 The houses on the margin of the lake were also imaged to a certain height.

3. To form an image or counterpart of; to copy, imitate. *rare.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad Ep. Ded.* 83 They his clear virtues emulate, In truth and justice imaging his state.

b. To be an image or counterpart of; to resemble. *rare.*

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. v. 231 The Divine Ideas... are not imaging or imitative, but archetypal representatives. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XIX. 445 None imaged e'er like thee my master lost.

4. To form a mental image of; to conceive. † a. something to be executed: To devise, plan. (The earliest sense: now *Obs.* or merged in next.)

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 1 He ymagyth and castyth befor in his herte, how he wyll makyn it. 1460 CARGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 200 Thei... told him who Mortimer had ymaged his deth. [1855 BROWNING *Grammar. Fun.* 69 Image the whole, then execute the parts.]

b. an object of perception or thought: To imagine, picture in the mind, represent to oneself.

a 1708 J. PHILIPS (J.), Image to thy mind How our forefathers to the Stygian shades Went quick. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. II.* (1790) I. xli. 447 We image to ourselves the Tarpeian Rock as a tremendous precipice. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 245 Image to yourselves the scenery of rivers and lakes.

5. To represent or set forth in speech or writing; to describe (esp. vividly or graphically).

a 1628 F. GREYLL *Hum. Learning* cv, Hence strue the Schooles, by first and second kinds Of substances, by essence, and existence, That Trine and yet Vnitednesse diuine To comprehend, and image to the sense. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 315 ¶ 5 Satan's Approach to the Confines of the Creation, is finely imaged in the beginning of the Speech. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XX. 513 Who can describe her charms, who can image forth her beauty? a 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect. II.* (1858) 64 If only his Redeemer had been differently imaged to him.

6. To represent by an emblem or metaphor; to symbolize, typify.

1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 505 O stream I... Thou imagest my life. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 37 He... shews forth His resistless power, imaged by His creatures in whom the quality of power is most seen, 'I will be as a lion'. 1871 SMILES *Character.* I. (1876) 26 The heathen deities at least imaged human virtues.

Hence *'imaging vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Pref., Wks. (Globe) 40 The delightful imaging of persons, actions, passions, or things. 1701 [see 3b. above]. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 290 The sun-tracing would not deceive, as her own tricks of imaging might do.

Imageable (i'médzəb'l), *a.* Also 7 *imagible*. [f. *IMAGE v.* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being imaged, esp. in the mind.

1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 42 Whatever hath Limits of number and measure is imageable. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 90 Whatever is admitted to be conceivable must be imageable. 1864 *Reader* 21 May 657 The concepts of the mind are divided into imageable and unimageable.

Image-breaker. One who breaks or destroys images (as being idolatrous); an iconoclast.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 269 A counsel... haldne at Nice against the secte of Imagebrekeris. 1614 EARL STIRLING *Dooms-day ix.* (R.), Image-breakers, foes to Papall power. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 62 The Iconoclasts (or image-breakers) of the Eastern church.

So **'Image-breaking sb.**, iconoclasm; *adj.*, iconoclastic.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 208 That Learned Iconoclastes, that Image-breaking Enemy to Intellectual Idolatry [Bacon]. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes vi.* 319 It is tragical for us all to be concerned in image-breaking and down-pulling.

Imaged (i'médzd), *a.* [f. *IMAGE* + *-ED*.]

1. [f. the vb.] Represented by an image (physical or mental); sculptured, portrayed; reflected; imitated; imaged.

c 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 368 His ear oft frighted with the imaged voice of heav'n, when first it thunder'd. a 1790 [see *IMAGE v.* 1]. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk. x.* 124 The saints in imaged row. 1872 GEO. ELIOT in J. W. CROSS *Life* (1885) III. 169 You are often among my imaged companions both in dreaming and waking hours.

2. [f. the sb.] Adorned with an image or images. Of porcelain: Decorated with human figures.

1797 SOUTHEY *Lett. Journ. Spain* xxiii. (1799) 301 An imaged crucifix.

Imageless (i'médzles), *a.* [f. *IMAGE sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without an image or images.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. iv. 116 The deep truth is imageless. 1883 SIR M. MONIER-WILLIAMS *Kelig. Th. India* viii. 227 Becaraji has numerous imageless shrines. 1885 MISS HARRISON *Stud. Grk. Art* iii. 85 The worship of an imageless Jehovah.

† **Imagely**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + *-LY*.] Characterized by images; idolatrous.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 244 Old Rome is lost, and that mighty Monarchie decayed... new Rome shall perish also with her Imagely Empire.

Image-maker. A maker of images (usually in sense 1 a); a sculptor, carver, statuary.

1500 NOTTINGHAM *Rec.* III. 82 Thomas Hyll, image-maker. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 145 Phideas the Image-maker... had undertaken to make the Image of Pallas. 1621 BP. MONTAGU *Diatriba* III. 530 A very vehement inuective against Image-makers. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 130 If you are not... an imitator or an image-maker.

Imager (i'médzəi). Forms: 4-5 *ymageour* (e, 5-6-er, 7- *imager*, 7- *eur*). [ME. *ym.*, *ymageour*, a. OF. *ym.*, *ymageur* (14th c. in Godef.), f. *image*; the surviving *imager* may repr. OF. *ymagier*, *imager* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or exemplify the frequent Eng. change of *-eur*, *-our*, to *-er* (-ER 2 3).]

† 1. A maker of images; a sculptor, carver. *Obs.* 13.. K. *Alis.* 7689 [1677] (Laud MS.), Pis ymage is made after hee, I dede it an ymageour Casten after bi vigoure. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxvii. 84 More helply is a Carpenter or a potter than an Organer, a peynter or an ymagier. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Housch.* (1768), Good

ioyners, good peynters, good ymagers. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1296 Lysippus also the Imager did very well to reprove Apelles the painter.

† b. Applied to a painter. *Obs. rare.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 750 This more peer-less learned Imager, Life to his lovely Picture to confer, Did not extract out of the Elements A certain secret Chymick Quint-essence.

2. One who images or graphically describes.

1894 STOPP. BROOKE *Tennyson* xiv. 427 The poet as the emotional imager of life.

Imagerial (i'médzə'riəl), *a. rare.* [f. *IMAGERY* + *-AL*.] Relating to or of the nature of imagery; figurative, symbolic.

1849 FRASER'S *Mag.* XL. 368 The imagerial descriptions of Holy Writ. 1852 HOUSEH. *Words* IV. 230 Herat is called, after the imagerial way of the Easterns, the key of India.

Hence **'Imagerially adv.**, in the way of imagery; figuratively, symbolically.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. ii. 40 Imagerially, [they are] the frozen North on the young brown buds bursting into green.

Imagery (i'médzəri, i'médzəri). Forms: 4-6 *ymagerie*, -y(e, 4-7 *imagerie*, -ye, 5 *emagery*, *ymagry*, 6 *emygerie*, *imagrye*), 6- *imagery*. [a. OF. *imagerie* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *imagier* *IMAGER*: see *-ERY*.]

1. Images collectively; carved figures or decorations; image-work, statuary, carving. More rarely referring to pictures. Also in *pl.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xcvi[i]. 7 Ben hij alle confounded þat anouren ymagerie. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 100 Many subtile compassings, Rabewyures, and pynacles, Ymageries and tabernacles. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1562 Ymagry ouer all amyt þere was. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* 66 Wrought with faire pillours and fine imageries. — *Virg.* *Gnat* 103 His cup embost with Imagery. 1695 W. HALIFAX in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 92 A Statue, which the Turks, zealous enemies of all Imagery, have thrown down. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 246 The Imagery they made, their Drawings and Paintings of all lively Colours. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 588 He had wrought most godlike works in imagery. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Brakf.* P. 429 Chambers of imagery in the soul [see Ezek. viii. 12].

† b. Figured work on a textile fabric, as in tapestry; embroidery. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 320 She wafe a cloth of silke all white With letters and ymagery. 1480 WARDR. *Acc. Edu.* IV (1830) 117 A counterpoint of arras silk with ymagery. 1553 LANC. *Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 91, ij pillows and a covering of imagerie. 1613-14 in WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* (1886) I. 452 [Item] ij peeces of flyne tapestrie of silke Imagerie. 1777 WARTON *Odes* v. v. Each room, array'd in glistering imagery.

c. *transf.* The pictorial elements of a natural scene or landscape; scenery; nature's 'image-work'.

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 195 As doth a looking-glasse [reflect] such imagerie As it to the beholder doth detect. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxxvii. (1840) III. 35 Descriptive poetry and the representations of rural imagery. 1799 WORDSW. 'There was a Boy' 23 The visible scene... With all its solemn imagery, its rocks, its woods. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T. v.* Scotia's northern battlement of hills... The standard still of rural imagery.

† 2. The use of images in worship; idolatry. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Boctus* (Laud MS. 559) lf. 7 b, He trowed all in Idolatrye And in fals ymagerye. 1561 J. PARKHURST *Injunct.* The... frames or Tabernacles devised to advance Imagery, holy water stones also to be... clean taken away. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 208 This Advocate of Imagery should first of all have declared, what hee vnderstandeth by Worship of Images.

† 3. The making of images; the art of statuary or carving; *rarely*, the art of painting. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov. III.* xxvi, Alexander... came to the shoppe of Apelles, the excellent paynter, and... reasoned with hym of lines, adumbrations, proportions, or other like thinges pertaining to imagerie. 1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 53 He in his art of Imagery so artificially handled his worke... that all other Carvers and Statuaries... set him before them as an absolute Patterne for imitation. 1611 COTGR., *Stucc.*... a compounded mortar or clay... verie fit for Imagerye.

† 4. The way in which a thing is imaged or fashioned; workmanship, make, figure, form, fashion. *Obs.*

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* I. 64 She is beauties onermatch, If thou suraist her curious imagerie. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* liii. 295 They are our Brethren, and pieces of the same Imagery with our selves. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Whole Duty Clergy* L Wks. 1831 IV. 175 Dress your people unto the imagery of Christ.

† 5. An imaging, portrayal, or visible presentation of anything. *Obs. rare.*

c 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 385 What can thy imagery of sorrow mean?

† 6. A material representation or embodiment of something; = *IMAGE sb.* 4, 4 c. *Obs.*

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 76 Heavens counterfeit, Fames Pyramis, honours imagerie. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 47 Aithen, thy tears pour on this silent grave... And Niobe's imagery become.

7. † a. The formation of mental images; imagination, fancy, groundless belief. *Obs.* b. The result of this; mental images collectively or generally.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. (1632) 1047 Nor is she to be condemned upon the imagerie of his suspicious head. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 156 Leaveth the Law of Nature... and followeth the imagery of his own... brain.

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR (J.), Things of the world fill the imaginative part with beauties and fantastick imagery. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 417 ¶ 1 Any single Circumstance of what we have formerly seen often raises up a whole Scene of Imagery. 1819 SHELLEY *Masque of Anarchy* lii, Like a dream's dim imagery.

8. The use of rhetorical images, or such images collectively; descriptive representation of ideas; figurative illustration, esp. of an ornate character.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poess* iii. xix. (Arb.) 248 Resemblance by Pourtrait or Imagery. *Ibid.* 250 When we liken an humane person to another in countenance, stature, speech or other qualitie, it is called . . . resemblance by imagerie or pourtrait. a 1700 DAYDEN (J.), I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good imagery. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) i. 78 The whole of it [Irene] is rich in thought and imagery. 1858 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) III. iv. vi. 385 The glowing imagery of prophets.

9. attrib., as **imagery work** = sense 1 (and 1 b). 1500 in *Ann. Reg.* (1768) 134 A counterpane of Imagery worke. 1560-1 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) i. 442 For wyppinge owte the Imagery worke vpon the walles.

Image-worship. The worship of images; idolatry.

1628 BR. HALL *Old Relig.* x. § 1. 91 There was an act made for Image-worship. 1734 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 24 Moses . . . not approving the image-worship of the Egyptians. 1877 *Outl. Hist. Relig.* 64 The image-worship which prevailed among them at the time of Mohammed.

So **Image-worshipper**, one who worships images, an idolater; **Image-worshipping** sb., image-worship; **adj.**, that worships images.

1563 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Idolatry* i. (1859) 178 Such image worshippers shall never come into the inheritance of the kingdom of heaven. 1565 CALFILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 138 Called . . . of Image-worshippers an Image-enemy. *Ibid.* 156 By applying that to image-worshipping which made nothing at all to purpose.

† **Imagilet.** *Obs. rare.* [? for *imagelet* (f. *IMAGE* + *-LET* dim. suffix).] A small image; a statuette. a 1661 FULLEA *Worthies, Staffordsh.* iii. (1662) 38 Italy affords finer Alabaster (whereof those Imagilets wrought at Leghorn are made).

Imaginability. *rare* →. [f. next + *-ITY*.] The quality of being imaginable.

1830 COLERIDGE *Ch. & St.* (ed. 2) 233 In order to the imaginability of a circular line.

Imaginable (imæ'dʒinəb'l), *a.* Also 4 ym-. [ad. late L. *imaginabilis* (Boethius), f. *imagināre* to *IMAGINE*: see *-BLE*.]

Capable of being imagined; conceivable.

a. In ordinary adjectival (chiefly predicative) use. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. iv. 128 (Camb. MS.) Reson . . . comprehendeth the thynges ymaginable & sensible. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 547/1 Hys worde, whyche he by a meane to vs not ymaginable continually speaketh vnto them. 1638 SIR T. HEBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 265 Such a dreadful noyse, as is scarce ymaginable. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* x. § 2. 150 Nor is it imaginable which way publick treasures can be a grievance to private subjects. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 51 The human understanding extends itself to things intelligible and the imagination to things imaginable. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 76 Miracles are, at least, imaginable.

b. Frequently used to emphasize the absolute or universal nature of a statement, being placed after a sb. preceded by *all the* or a superlative, esp. *the greatest*, or between *all*, *every*, or *no*, and the sb.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 23 Urged with all the artifice and address imaginable. 1656-9 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* (ed. 2) 98 The People . . . held him still, for the Author of all imaginable mischief to the Kingdom. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* v. M.'s Wks. (1847) 376/1 Guilty of the greatest crimes imaginable. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 41 ¶ 9 The Elector of Cologne is making all imaginable Hast to remove from hence to Rheims. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 123 ¶ 4 He had all the Duty and Affection imaginable for his supposed Parent. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 370 Under the best form of government imaginable. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iii. 73 'Ass' is the vilest word imaginable in English or Latin. 1884 *Lavo Rep.* 25 Ch. Div. 491 There is no imaginable reason why the Court should not have power to sanction them.

Hence **Imaginableness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Imaginably, *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In an imaginable manner, conceivably.

1648 *Scot. Mist Dispel'd* 40 What can imaginably then be the meaning? 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* v. 61 A scarce imaginably little force may suffice to impel them. 1804 HOWELLS in *Cosmopolitan Mar.*, A waste and ruined field . . . which had imaginably once been the grounds about a pleasant home.

† **Imaginall**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [app. f. *IMAGINE* v. + *-AL*.] a. Of or pertaining to the imagination. b. Imaginable.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. xvi. No might imaginall May reach that vast profunditie. *Ibid.* ii. i. ii. xxx, That inward life's th' impress imaginall Of Natures Art. *Ibid.* pt. iv. xxi. They would be alike wise, Know one anothers thoughts imaginall. 1658 J. WEBB tr. *Calprenede's Cleopatra* viii. ii. 181 With all imaginall pomp.

Imaginal (imæ'dʒinəl), *a.* *Entom.* [f. L. *imagin-*, stem of *IMAGO* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to an insect imago. *Imaginal disk*: see *quot.*

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 449 The apodal maggot, when it leaves the egg, carries in the interior of its body certain regularly arranged discoidal masses of indifferently tissue, which are termed *imaginal disks*. These imaginal disks undergo little or no change until the larva encloses itself in its hardened last-shed cuticle, and becomes a pupa. 1885 *Athenæum* 25 Apr. 539/1 Reserving the two others to rear to the imaginal condition. 1891 F. W.

MYERS in *19th Cent.* Apr. 642 What are called 'imaginal characters'—points of structure which indicate that the larva has descended from an imago.

† **Imaginant**, *ppl. a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *imaginānt-em*, pres. pple. of *imagināre* to imagine.]

a. *ppl. a.* That imagines.

1646 BACON *Sylva* § 901 *Intro.*, The Force of Imagination . . . either vpon the Body Imaginant, or vpon another Body.

b. *sb.* One who imagines; an imager.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xi. § 3. 46 The bodie of the Imaginant. 1646 — *Sylva* § 902 There is no doubt, but that Imagination and Vehement Affection worke greatly vpon the Body of the Imaginant. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 223 The single testimony of some superstitious and melancholy Imaginant.

† **Imaginarian**, *noun-nd.* [See *-ARIAN*.] One who occupies himself with imaginary things.

1830-3 MONTGOMERY *Lect. Poetry* 216 The greatest realists, and the greatest imaginarians,—if I may coin a barbarous word for a special occasion.

Imaginarily (imæ'dʒinəri), *adv.* [f. next + *-LY*.] In an imaginary way; in imagination.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 69 My heart shall receive an inunction imaginarily to disinherite him. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGN. *Whole Creature* xvi. 285 Perplexed with what he eyther really or imaginarily wanteth. 1779 G. KEATE *Sketches fr. Nat.* (ed. 2) i. 53 On he would go, tho' imaginarily ill. 1874 MORLEY *Barneveld* II. xi. 36 The places which they are now imaginarily to leave.

Imaginary (imæ'dʒinəri), *a. (sb.)* Also 4 ymag-, 6 imaginario. [ad. L. *imagināri-us*, f. *imāgo*, *imāgin-* *IMAGO*: see *-ARY* 1.]

1. Existing only in imagination or fancy; having no real existence. (Opposed to *real*, *actual*.)

1382 WYCLIF *Rev. Prol.*, Sum visioin is bodili . . . sum is spiritual, or ymaginarie, as whanne we seen sleping, or ellis wakinge we biholden the ymagis of thingis, bi whiche sum other thing is signefied. c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 17/1 How shorte, howe vnertain, how shadowe like, false, imaginary it is. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxiv. 210 The word *Ghosts*, which signifieth . . . the Imaginary inhabitants of mans brain. 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Anne Worley* 21 Aug., After giving me imaginary wit and beauty, you give me imaginary passions, and you tell me I'm in love. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. vi. Besides real diseases, we are subject to many that are only imaginary, for which the physicians have invented imaginary cures. 1792 COWPER *Lett.* 29 July Wks. 1835-7 III. 60 You may think there is much of the imaginary in it. 1883 FAULDE *Short Stud.* IV. iii. 265 Rich men could not easily abandon substantial enjoyments in pursuit of so imaginary an object.

b. Said of lines, etc., assumed to be drawn through or between certain points.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 397 If a woman make three imaginary circles round about them [etc.]. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 229 An imaginario line to be drawn from Suaguen to . . . Meroc. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 220 Each two Centers . . . shall have an imaginary Axis pass between them. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 111 Imaginary lines drawn upon it.

c. *Math.* Applied to quantities or loci having no real existence, but assumed to exist for the purpose of generalization, or of extending a formula to all cases; such are the square root of a negative quantity, or any expression involving such a root, or any point, curve, etc. denoted algebraically by such an expression. (Imaginary quantities are sometimes called *impossible quantities*.) Also *transf.* Relating to imaginary quantities or loci, as *imaginary geometry*, *projection*, etc. (Opp. to *real*.)

1637 DESCARTES *Géométrie* 380 Les . . . racines . . . ne sont pas touseurs reeles; mais quelquesfois seulement imaginaires. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 127 The Original Components or Roots of all Equations, may be either Affirmative, Negative, Mix'd, or Imaginary. 1816 tr.

Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus 98 The coefficient $\frac{dy}{dx}$ assumes an imaginary value. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* i. 30 Expressions which in their common algebraic character denote imaginary or impossible quantities. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 201 The square root or any even root of a negative quantity is called an Imaginary quantity. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 215 The remaining portion of this equipotential locus is . . . the (imaginary) circle which cuts the circle of poles orthogonally.

† 2. Relating to the imagination; imaginative.

1595 SHAKS, *John* iv. ii. 265 My rage was blinde, And foule immaginarie eyes of blood Presented thee more hideous then thou art. c 1600 — *Sonn.* xxvii, My soul's imaginary sight Presents thy shadow to my sightless view. 1677 GULPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 143 Satan had a power . . . to fix upon their imaginary faculty the species, images, or characters of what was to be suggested.

† 3. Of the nature of an image or representation.

1593 SHAKS, *Lucr.* 1422 Much imaginarie worke was there . . . A hand, a foote, a face, a leg, a head Stood for the whole to be imagined. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. xxviii. 192 This Vision, though it be Imaginary (or representing itself by way of Image to me), was never seen by me with the eyes of my Body.

† 4. Supposed; putative. *Obs.*

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xxv. 250 His Imaginary father Joseph.

† 5. Imaginable; that can be imagined. *Obs.*

1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 12 Clearing my way as I go, of all Imaginary rubs and obstacles. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* iii. 20 All imaginary enquiry was made after them, but . . . there was no news to be had.

b. *sb.* † 1. An imagination; a fancy. *Obs.*

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) III. 208 False

glittering imaginaries. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 224 And Cowley thus addresses beauty as a mere imaginary. *Ibid.* II. xiii. 81 The lovers imaginaries (her own notable word) are by that time gone off.

2. *Math.* An imaginary quantity or expression: see 1 c above.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1883 CAYLEY *Presid. Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 19 Sept., The circular functions . . . are connected through the theory of imaginaries.

Hence **Imaginarieness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Imaginate**, *ppl. a.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* [ad. L. *imaginat-us*, pa. pple. of *imagināre* to *IMAGINE*. (Sometimes const. as pple.)] Imagined; imaginary.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* ii. (1822) 112 The faderis war sa commovit for this tressoun, recentlie imagine, that . . . they retreit thair sentence. 1593 WINSET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 119 Gif se apprene na Kirk . . . except an imaginat inuisible Kirk. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius Catech.* 210 Na thing can be imaginat mair intolerable nor mair vnhappy. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* vii. xii. 161 The imagine facultie of other living creatures is unmoveable.

† **Imaginate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *imaginat-*, ppl. stem: see *prec.* and *-ATE*.] *trans.* To imagine.

1593 WINSET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 120 Or quhidir imaginat se your Kirk to be inuisible? — *Wks.* (1890) II. 22 Bot peraduenteur . . . we imaginat thbir thingis. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 41/44 *Imaginate, imaginari.*

Imagination (imæ'dʒinɪ'ʃən). Also 4-6 with *y* for *i* and *-cio(u)n*, etc.; 6-7 *imagination*.

[a. F. *imagination* (12th c.), ad. L. *imaginatio-nem*, noun of action from *imagināri*, *-āre* to *IMAGINE*.]

1. The action of imagining, or forming a mental concept of what is not actually present to the senses (cf. sense 3); the result of this process, a mental image or idea (often with implication that the conception does not correspond to the reality of things, hence freq. *vain* (*false*, etc.) *imagination*).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvii. 7 *Pe fende pat . . . traualis my saule in vayn ymaginaciouns.* 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 33 Wenynge is no wysdome ne wyse ymaginacioun. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 41 Anon ymaginations of the same thynges come to his mynde. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 128 We neede in this case to vse coniecture and ymaginacion. 1576 FLEMING *Panopt. Epist.* 193 They . . . accounted his undoubted diuinations, madde immaginations. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. v. § 12 When we speak of Justice, or Gratitude, we frame to our selves no Imagination of any thing existing. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. xlv. 8 *note*, Could such an imagination ever have been entertained by him? 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) I. vii. 239, I am said to have an imagination when I have a train of ideas. 1896 DR. ARGVLL *Philos. Belief* 223 The truths which they proclaimed were facts and not imaginations.

† 2. The mental consideration of actions or events not yet in existence. a. Scheming or devising; a device, contrivance, plan, scheme, plot; a fanciful project. *Obs.* exc. as a biblical archaism.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1523 *Hyssip.*, With-outen any othir affeccioun Of loue or euyl ymaginacyoun. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiii. 251 Alle here londe and alle here Ymaginacioun is for to putten alle Londres undre hire subieccioun. 1535 COVERDALE *Lam.* iii. 60 Thou hast herde their despyetfull wordes (O Lorde) yee and all their ymaginacions agaynst me. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III 47 b, That mischevous ymaginacion whiche he nowe newlye beganne and attempted. 1660 *Trial Regis.* 9 In no Case else Imagination, or Compassing, without an actual effect of it, was punishable by our Law. 1709 SWIFT *Advancem. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 117 These airy imaginations of introducing new laws for the amendment of mankind. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Quality* (1809) III. 47 Any imagination . . . tending to change the nature or form of any one of the three estates.

† b. Impression as to what is likely; expectation, anticipation. *Obs.*

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 29 As soone as it was day, all set forward . . . imagining that by sun-set they should reach to Villages of the Babylonian Territorie. Neither were they deceived in their imagination. 1628 HOBBS *Thynyd.* (1822) 106 The sickness—the only thing that exceeded the imagination of all men. 1654 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 11 To tell you truly mine own imagination, I thought he would not open it while I was there.

3. That faculty of the mind by which are formed images or concepts of external objects not present to the senses, and of their relations (to each other or to the subject); hence frequently including memory. (Sometimes called the 'reproductive imagination'; cf. sense 4.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 158 Operhuil hit is ase to be bozte, ober ase to be ymaginacion. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* *De P. R.* iii. vi. (Tollem. MS.), The bridde bat ymaginacion: perby he soule biholdet be liknesse of bodily pingis bat bep absente. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* i The comune understanding is better content to the ymaginacion local. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest.* *Chirurg.* E.jb, In the fyrsyte parte of the ventricule before is put y^e common blode. In the seconde y^e vertue of ymaginacyoun. 1601 SHAKS, *All's Well* i. i. 93, I have forgot him. My imagination Carries no fauour in't but Bertrams. 1639 T. BAUGIS tr. *Canus' Mor. Relat.* 320 The very features of the faces . . . remained so engraven in his imagination. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 219 We have . . . a faculty called imagination or fancy . . . which retains the fleeting forms of things, when things themselves are gone, and all sensation at an end. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. (1826) 5 The beauty of her countenance haunting his imagination. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.*, *Bentham* (1859) i. 353 The Imagination . . . to which the name is generally appropriated by the best writers of the present day [is] that which enables us, by a voluntary effort, to conceive the absent as if it were present.

4. The power which the mind has of forming con-

cepts beyond those derived from external objects (the 'productive imagination').

a. The operation of fantastic thought; fancy.

c1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 426 Men may dyen of ymaginacion So depe may impression be take. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 98 (MS. Fairfax 3) Full of ymaginacion, Of dredes and of wrathfull boghtes. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 48 Looke how imagination blowes him. 1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 75 As if in very deed he had .. seen and suffered all those things, which his weak imagination .. did figure unto him. 1834 MZWON *Angler in Wales* I. 275 And I fancied, though it might be imagination, that her's trembled too.

b. The creative faculty of the mind in its highest aspect; the power of framing new and striking intellectual conceptions; poetic genius.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xiv. (Percy Soc.) 53 Upon hys ymaginacion He made also the tales of Caunterbury. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 14 And as imagination bodies forth The forms of things unknowne; the Poet's pen Turns them to shapes, and gives to aere nothing, A locall habitation, and a name. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 19 Nor can imagination frame so great a beauty. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1833) 480 This singular power of fabricating images without any foundation in reality, is distinguished by the name of *imagination*. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. ii. 45 The Imagination is one of the highest prerogatives of man. By this faculty he unites, independently of the will, former images and ideas, and thus creates brilliant and novel results.

5. The mind, or a department of the mind, when engaged in thinking; hence, the operation of the mind generally; thinking; thought, opinion. Now rare or Obs.

c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 220, I wille Tellen the a propre skille, And worthe a demonstration In myn ymaginacion. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 303 Now is she red, now is she pale, Right after the condition Of her ymaginacion. c1500 *Three Kings Sons* 138 The kyng .. in his ymaginacion thought to make a grete assaute vpon the Turkes loggyng. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 239 b, Conjectures, which as often deceyve the imaginations of fantastical folke. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 12 That neither she .. nor others .. came thereby to lose or gaine in the imagination of others. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Oleary's Voy. Ambass.* 181 Upon the first sight thereof, it run into our imagination, that they were the Cosaquees.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *imagination-monger*; *imagination-stirring* adj.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 3/2 To the exclusion of other industrious imagination-mongers.

Imaginational (imædʒɪnəl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the imagination.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 128 Within the depths of thine own soul thou wilt find a threefold heaven—the imaginal, the rational, and the intellectual. 1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Moral Ideas* iv. (1876) 48 We should have an imaginal knowledge or a quasi-sensation.

Imaginative (imædʒɪnətɪv), a. (sb.). Forms: 4-5 ymagyn-, ymagin-, -atyf, -yff, -iff, -iff, (6 -ife, -yfe, -yue), 6- imaginative. [a. OF. *imaginatif* (14th c.), ad. late L. *imaginātīvus*: see *IMAGINE* v. and -ATIVE.]

1. Of persons: Given to imagining; endowed with or specially characterized by imagination. † a. Full of thoughts, plans, designs, or devices (so OF. *imaginatif*, -ive). Obs. b. Full of idle fancies; fanciful. c. Having exceptional powers of fancy or inventive genius.

c1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 366 No thyng list hym to been ymaginatyf. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 47 For allwaye he was pensyf and ymaginatyf. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* viii. (Percy Soc.) 29 It was the guyse .. Of famous poets ryght ymaginatif. 1525 L. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxii. T ij b, The kyng enclyned wyl therto, but the duke of Burgoyne who was sage and ymaginatyue wolde nat agree therto. 1592 WYKLEY *Armorie, Chandos* 38 This courteous knight, sage, imaginative, found to his foes much warlike busines. 1636 BACON *Sylva* § 903 The Witches themselves are Imaginative, and beleefe oft-times, they doe that, which they doe not. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 617 Philosophers were often in peril of being as imaginative as poets. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 267 Men became moping, testy, and imaginative.

2. Of, pertaining to, or concerned in the exercise of imagination as a mental faculty.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. iv. 129 (Camb. MS.) Vmaginacion .. enuyronneth & comprehendeth alle thinges sensible, nat by reson sensible of deemyng, but bi reson Imaginatyf. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 33 The imaginative and iudging powre. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* Notes 349 Every sensitive and imaginative act. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* xxxviii. II. 322 Poetry .. included then, the whole hurst of the human mind; the whole exertion of its imaginative faculties. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. iv. 88 Milton had a highly imaginative, Cowley a very fanciful mind.

† 3. Imaginable. Obs. rare -1.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) I. 20 In that heuen shul they dwel .. without any ymaginatif yuel in any halue.

† 4. Existing only in the imagination; unreal, fancied, imaginary. Obs.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xvii. 124 a, Onely an imaginative forme and not rather a naturall truth of bred. a1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 454 His righteousness imputed unto us, is not an imaginative, but a true righteousness. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 8 An imaginative sight being only within, in the imagination, consequently appears to him only, which so sees it.

5. Characterized by, or resulting from, the productive imagination; bearing evidence of high poetic or creative fancy.

1829 SCOTT *Guy R. M.* Intro, The imaginative tale of Sintram and his Companions, by Mons. Le Baron de la Motte Fouqué. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vi, He had sketched out an imaginative picture of the scene. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 415 No great imaginative poem had broken the silence of English literature for nearly two hundred years.

† B. sb. Imaginative faculty; imagination. Obs.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xii. 1, I am ymaginatyf, quod he, I del was I nebere, bou3e I sitte bi myself in sikennes ne in helthe. 1412-20 LVNG. *Chron. Troy* i. vi. Fordulled is myne ymaginatyf. c1430 *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 95 Seothe and considreth in your ymaginatyf. 1641 MILTON *Animado.* xiii. Wks. (1847) 71/2 Your Doctor's scarlet, which through your eyes infecting your pregnant imaginative with a red suffusion, begets a continual thought of blushing.

Imaginatively (imædʒɪnətɪvli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an imaginative fashion; in imagination.

1564 J. RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Sermon*. 140 The body of Christ is, onely .. imaginatiuclie in the Sacrament. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 83 Others are but potentially or imaginatively rich. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Barrenness Imag. Faculty* Mod. Art. Hogarth excepted, can we produce any one painter within the last fifty years .. that has treated a story imaginatively? 1871 FARRAR *Wilm. Hist.* ii. 59 The Christologies .. are morally noble, and imaginatively beautiful.

Imaginativeness (imædʒɪnətɪvɪnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Imaginative nature or quality.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* II. i. xiii. 294 'Is therefore refers to the Imaginativeness of the Representation. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. vi. 1, § 15 The exquisite imaginativeness of the lines. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 220 Some bright touch of his incorrigible imaginativeness, ever ready to force itself in.

Imaginator (imædʒɪnətɔr), rare. [ad. L. type **imāginātor*, agent-n. f. *imāgināri* to *IMAGINE*.] One who imagines.

a1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 491 The Docitae [read Docetae] or Imaginators .. held nothing real, what hee [Christ] was, what hee did, what hee suffered, but all only seeming so, and in appearance. 1835 FRASER'S *Mag.* XI. 612 Would not the imaginator of such a thing have been treated as a maniac? 1882 *Athenaeum* No. 2867, 471 These masterly delineators and imaginators of fairyland.

† **Imaginatory**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. type **imāginātorius*; cf. prec.] a. Imaginary. b. Imaginative.

a1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* 27 To satisfy his Majesty, that my designe was not Imaginatory but true. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 305 The dark and dismal Dreamings .. which have entered and centered themselves in thy Imaginatory Mind.

Imagine (imædʒɪn), v. Forms: 4-6 ymagyn(-e, -gene, 5-6 ymagine, imagyne, -gene, 6 ymagin, -en, imagyn, -en, ymmagen, imma-gin(e, -gyne, 6-7 imagin, 5- imagine. [a. F. *imaginer* (1297 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *imāgināre* to form an image of, represent, fashion, in middle voice *imāgināri* to picture to oneself, fancy, imagine, f. *imāgin-em* IMAGE.]

I. trans. 1. To form a mental image of, to represent to oneself in imagination, to picture to oneself (something not present to the senses).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6847 Alle be men of cristianté Couthe nocht, thurgh wit, ymagyn right, Ne desceyve swa hydus a sight. c1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) xxv. 114 Pai er so curiously made pat na man may ymagyn mare curious. c1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boysian's Theat. World* M. A thing .. that it is not possible for man to ymagine the like without seeing. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 188 By the multitudes of people (before spoken of) you may imagine the state of his forces. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 19 Phidias .. had a singular abilitie to imagine things invisible after a most majesticall manner. 1739 HOME *Hum. Nat.* II. ii. (1874) I. 339 'Tis an establish'd maxim in metaphysics .. That nothing we imagine is absolutely impossible. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* 288 Surrounded by the most tremendous mountains that can be imagined. 1802 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. ii. § 11 (1875) 34 The non-existence of space cannot, however, by any mental effort be imagined. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 511 Milton's imagination is not strong enough to identify him with the world which he imagines.

b. with obj. clause.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 101, I cannot easily imagine how you may be served better. 1656-9 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* (ed. 2) 108 They could not imagine, that the said Dam. would be able to hinder their passage. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 175, I cannot imagin wherefore they are called so.

2. To create as a mental conception, to conceive; to assume, suppose (as a mathematical line or figure). Also with obj. clause or obj. and inf.

c1380 WYCLIF *Sermon*. Sel. Wks. I. 168 Bei seien, here is noon siche, but siche on bei ymagynen. c1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 14 This forseide grete Pyn in maner of an extre is ymagynfeld to be the Pol Artyk. *Ibid.* II. § 39 The longitude of a climat ys a lyne ymagined fro Est to west. 1524 MORE *De Quat. Novis.* Wks. 75/1 Imagine your self in the same case, & I think ye wil think yea. 1549 COMPL. *Scot.* vi. 48 3e sal ymagyn an lyne that passis throucht the spere ..; at the endis of the said lyne 3e sal ymagyn tua sterms. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1298 Imagine you see before your eyes your wyves, and daughters in danger. 1617 MORISON *Itin.* III. 215 This law is thus practised .. imagining there be three brathers, Thomas, John, and Andrew, and it happening, that Thomas first dies leaving [etc.]. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Ser* 85 That hee would strongly imagine Cato. to bee in presence.

3. To conceive in the mind as a thing to be

performed; to devise, plot, plan, compass. Also with inf. Now a biblical or legal archaism.

1351 *Act 25 Edw. III.* Stat. v. c. 2 Qnt homme fait compasser ou ymaginer la mort nostre Seign' le Roi. c1360 *Sir Perum.* 344 Ymagined y haue anoter byng to coaquery be tour at ones. c1426 *Paston Lett.* No. 4. l. 12 Purposyng and ymaginyng to putte William Paston in drede. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 23 Preamb, Richard White .. traitously ymagined and compassed the dethe and destruction of pure seid Souvereyne Lord. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* II. i. Why do .. the people ymagyn [R.V. marg. meditate] vayne thynges? *Ibid.* lxix. 3 How longe wil ye ymagin myschefe agaynst every man? 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 112 Now that the Frenchemen .. daily imagined to destroye the Englishe pale. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 34 The Count could imagine no possible meanes to overtake the Admirall. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. vi. 100 To imagine the Death of the Prince .. is made High Treason. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 151/1 Lord Lovat .. did .. traitorously compass and imagine the death of his majesty. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. vi. (1830) 78-9 What is a compassing or imagining the death of the King, &c. These are synonymous terms; the word compass signifying the purpose or design of the mind or will .. But, as this compassing or imagining is an act of the mind, it cannot possibly fall under any judicial cognizance, unless it be demonstrated by some open, or overt, act. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 29 Fisher, also was arraigned for imagining to deprive the king of his title and dignity.

† 4. To consider, ponder, meditate, bethink oneself. (With obj. clause.) Obs.

c1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 542 Now gooth he ful faste ymaginyng, If by his wyues cheere he myght se .. that she were chaunged. c1430 LVNG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 242 Lyggyng allone I gan to ymagyne, How with four tymes departyd is the yere. a1533 L. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ov, Euer he imagined, how to do plesure to the peple. 1582 N. LICHELFIELD tr. *Castan-heda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxxii. 149 [He] did imagine againe what course he might best take to reuenge himself.

5. To conjecture, guess, suspect, suppose. a. with simple obj., obj. clause, or obj. and inf.

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1410 Hytstip, This Pellens hadde gret enuye, Imagynynge that Iason myghte be Enhaunsede so .. That from his regne he myghte ben put a doun. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 67 Vmagine no thing to be in him, but that, that is nedfulle goode and couenable. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III* 46 b, No suche fraude suspectynge, nor yet any treason ymagynenge. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* vi. 18 They presently imagined the truth that hee could not come thither but with some Spaniard. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 36 In vain did I imagine many things, to be the natural causes of it.

b. with obj. and complement.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 197 b, Whiche in no wyse .. ought to be ymagined in y^e deite. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* Pref. Aiv b, The situation of Paradise .. some imagen it ether in heaven or in the harts of the quiet and faithfull. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 2 Wee bore up to speake with them, imagining them Enemies and men of war, but they proved Flemings and our Friends. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 48 We imagined ourselves in rather more than eighty degrees and a half. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 33 ¶ 10 Except you opened his mouth, you might imagine him in the full prime and mettle of his years.

6. To form an idea or notion with regard to something not known with certainty; to think, suppose, fancy, 'take into one's head' (that); often implying a vague notion not founded on exact observation or reasoning.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 153 b, The greate Turke .. imagined that hys time was come, to do some greate act in Christendom. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 156 It is not to be surmised, nor imagined, that the mention of these matters is unreasonable. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 199 A plot .. invented, one would imagine, not by men, but by Cacodemons. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 83 You must not imagine to find such lovely Grass-plats and borders of Flowers as are in Europe. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 75 In short one would imagine it impossible that any thing living could subsist in so rigid a climate. 1750 JOHNSON *Rasselas* ix, I doubt not of the facts which you relate, but imagine that you impute them to mistaken motives. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 7 He did not imagine that he could reform every abuse. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. iv, Tito felt that Romola was a more unforgiving woman than he had imagined.

II. intr. + 7. To think, meditate; to form designs. Obs. (intr. to 3 and 4.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xiii. 289 With Inwit and with out-witt ymaginen and studye As best for his body be. c1460 ROSS *La Belle Dame sans Mercy* 14 Per-vpon a while I stood musyng, and in my self gretly ymagynynge. 1464 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 270 The fals traytours agayne hym ymagynynge. 1589 COGAN *Ilaven Health* ccxvii. (1636) 241 Divines that imagine and study upon high and subtle matters.

8. To form mental images or ideas; to exercise the imagination. (intr. to 1 and 2.)

1631 WIDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 52 Pleasant dreames are when the spirits of the braine, which the soule useth to imagine with, are most pure and thin. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Musem. Ser. & Com.* 5 He who Imagines Briskly, Thinks Justly, and Writes Correctly, is an Original [Author]. 1809 S. D. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 183/2 If it can be shown that women may be trained to reason and imagine as well as men [etc.].

9. *Imagine of*: = sense I. (Cf. *conceive of*, *think of*, *know of*.)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 61 A minde .. that could never so much as thinke or imagine of things contemptible. 1887 TURBERY *Trag.* 7. (1837) 153 Imagines of their joyes, Whom filthie sinne did linke. 1825 SCOTT

Talism. iv. In his wildest rapture the knight imagined of no attempt to follow or to trace the object of such romantic attachment.

Hence *Imagining ppl. a.*, that imagines.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 348 Alas poor imagining Man!

† *Imagine, sb. Obs. rare-1.* [f. prec. vb.]

† Device, contrivance: cf. *IMAGINEMENT*.

1594 PEELE *Battle Alcazar* II. Introd. By this imagine was this barbarous Moor Chas'd from his dignity and diadem.

Imagined (imæ'dʒind), *ppl. a.* [f. *IMAGINE* v. + -ED¹.]

1. Invented, planned, designed. In later use only with *adv.*, as *ill-, well-imagined*.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiv. (Percy Soc.) 110 Fantasy . . . hath the hole aspect, The ymagyned matter to bring to finysshment. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Ramp* Wks. (1687) 491 By false, subtle, and imagined Language. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. xxxvi. 19 A bridge will shortly be completed, of . . . well-imagined construction. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xii. Large and ill-imagined additions, hastily adapted to the original building.

2. Conceived (in the mind), supposed, fancied.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 49 The pole antarctic is bot an ymaginet point. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) II. *Hist. Table* 1082 Everie towne and village had their peculiar imagined goddess. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 263 As when by night the Glass of Galileo . . . observes Imagind Lands and Regions in the Moon. 1883 FROUDE in *19th Cent.* Aug. 233 Byron was a world's wonder for imagined wickedness.

† *Imaginément, Obs. rare-1.* In 5 ym-. [f. *IMAGINE* v. + -MENT. Cf. OF. *ymaginement* image.]

Contrivance, subtlety.

c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxx. v. Some in his sherte put oft tyne venemyng . . . Some in his hose, by great ymaginement.

Imaginer (imæ'dʒinər), [f. as prec. + -ER¹, Cf. OF. *imagineur*.] One who imagines.

1483 *Cath. Engl.* 195/1 An Imaginer, molitor, excogitator. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxvii. [clxiii.] 462 Men of warre inclosed in fortresses are sore imagyners, and whan their imaginacion inclyneth to any yuell dede, they will craftely colour it. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 700 As if the strength of imagination were such that it could not only create phancies but also real sensible objects, and that at a distance too from the imaginers. 1880 SIR E. REED *Japan* II. 238 He must be but a poor traveller and a weak imaginer.

Imagines, pl. of *IMAGO*.

Imagining (imæ'dʒinɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *IMAGINE* v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb *IMAGINE*, in various senses; imagination.

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 40 In ymagynynge of be manehede of oure Lorde. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prolog.* 331 (MS. Gg. 4. 27) For hate or for Ielous ymagynynge. c. 1430 LVDG. *Miu. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 211 What may avaylle all your ymagynynge? 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 32 While these thynges were thus in commonynge and imagenynge. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. iii. 138 Present Feares Are lesse than horrible Imaginings. 1685 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 441 Our own Common Law looks upon a Man's raising Arms against . . . his Prince as an Imagining, or Compassing of his Death. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* To Ianthe ii, Guileless beyond Hope's imagining! 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 72 In hopeless chase of vain Imagines.

Imaginist, nonce-wd. [f. *IMAGINE* v. + -IST.] An imaginative person.

1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* xxxix. III. 43 How much more must an imaginist, like herself, be on fire with speculation and foresight!

† *Imaginous, a. Obs. rare.* [? f. *L. imāgo, imāgin-em* image + -OUS (cf. doubtful *L. imāginōsus*) or ? f. *IMAGINE* v. (cf. *ravenous*).] Imaginative; full of fancies.

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* iii. i. Till . . . man hath cast the beames, Of his imaginouse fancie through it. 16.. GATAKER *Joy of Just in Serm.* (1637) 235 Others that be awaked out of this imaginouse sleepe.

Imago (imæ'go). Pl. *imagines* (-æ'dʒinɪz) and *imagos*. [A modern application of *L. imāgo* IMAGE, representation, natural shape, etc. (First used by Linnæus, *Syst. Nat.* ed. 12 (1767) I. II. 535.)] Entom. The final and perfect stage or form of an insect after it has undergone all its metamorphoses; the 'perfect insect'.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.*, *Imago*, in Natural History, is a name given by Linnæus to the third state of insects, when they appear in their proper shape and colours. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. iii. 67 The states through which insects pass are four: the egg, the larva, the pupa, and the imago. *Ibid.* 71 This Linnæ termed the imago state . . . because . . . it is now become a true representative or image of its species. 1847 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 208 Species, whose imagos only appear . . . at uncertain . . . intervals. 1881 ANDERSON in *Science Gossip* No. 202. 223 In the year following, the larvæ of *Vanessa polychloros* swarmed on the elms. . . [but] neither caterpillars nor imagines have since been noticed.

b. *transf.* The perfect stage of other animals that undergo a metamorphosis.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 189 The conversion of the cartilaginous skull of the larva to the ossified one of the imago, or perfect frog.

I-maked, -et, ME. pa. pple. of MAKE v.

|| *Imam, imaum* (imām). Forms: 7 *emawm*, *imam*, 8 *emaum*, 9 *imawm*, *imām*, 7- *imam*, 8- *imaum*; also 7- *iman*. [a. Arab. *imām* leader, president, etc., f. *ām* *amma* to go before, precede. The form *iman* is that used in F. and Sp.]

1. The officiating priest of a Mohammedan mosque. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 301 Then ariseth another Priest of another order called Imam, and readeth a Psalm aloude. 1625-6 — *Pilgrims* II. 1609 Immediately after every one is cleansed and come into the Moschea, the Eemawm which is the Parish Priest begins to pray. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 102 The director of the Prayers, who says the Prayers, and makes the rest say them; . . . in Turkey he is called the Imam. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 17 May, The outside of the mosque is adorned with four towers, vastly high, gilt on the top, from whence the imaums call the people to prayers. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 59 The Turks . . . had erected a pulpit . . . for their iman or reader. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 278 The Imaums of towns have fees on marriages, burials, and some other ceremonies, and are maintained by them and the gifts of their congregation. 1884 F. BOYLE *Borderland* 257 The chief imam condemned such an interpretation of the law.

2. A title given to various Mohammedan leaders and chiefs.

Applied to a. the Caliph, as sovereign of the community, and (now or formerly) to other independent princes, e.g. the chief of Oman; b. the twelve chiefs of Islam recognized by the Ithnashari Shiites, of whom Ali, Hasan, and Husain were the earliest; c. the founders of the four orthodox sects of Mohammedans; d. the author of the leading treatise on any subject.

1664 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 373 On these twelve Saints they bestow the quality of Imam, or Prelate. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 220 The Prince of this Country (Muscat) is called *Imaum*, who is Guardian of Mahomet's Tomb, and on whom is devolved the Right of Caliphship. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 171 The Khalifa of Bagdad, the legitimate Successor of Mahomet, and Sovereign Imaum or Pontiff of all the Mussulmans. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. x. iv. 241 The Mascats are a tribe of Arabians . . . they are subject to an Imam, who has an absolute authority over them. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 220 Hossein.—This holy Imaum is believed not only to have been a saint, but a martyr. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 108 Where are buried the imams, or saints, of the Sheahs, Hussein and Hassan, one of the greatest shrines of Persian pilgrims. 1899 *Daily Chron.* 7 Mar. 7/3 By the treaty of 1862 France and Great Britain entered into a mutual engagement to respect the independence of the Imam of Muscat.

Hence *Imamate* (cf. *F. imamat*), *Imamship*, the dignity of imam.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Imam*, The Mahometans do not agree among themselves about this imamate, or dignity of the imam. 1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 120/2 A number of the Shiites . . . denied the right of Moussa to the Imāmate. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 2/2 The man who has given the trouble is the claimant to the Imamship of Sanaa—the titular ruler of the country before the Turks occupied it in 1872.

I-maned, obs. form of *MANED* a.

I-mang: see *YMONG*.

|| *Imaret* (imā'ret, imā'ret). [a. Turk., a. Arab. *إمارة* *imārat* 'rendering habitable', hence 'hospice'.] A hospice for the accommodation of pilgrims and travellers in Turkey.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 299 Their Hospitals they call Imarets. . . They found them for the relief of the poore, and of Travellers. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 124 We found a neat Carravansraw or Inne, the Turks call them *Imareths*, the Indians *Sarrays*. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.*, *Veiled Prophet* III. 315 Many a dome and fair roofed imaret.

I-mariet, ME. pa. pple. of MARRY v.

I-martred, ME. pa. pple. of MARTYR v.

Imbace: see *EMBASE*.

† *Imba'ke, v. Obs. rare.* [f. *IM-1* + *BAKE* v.] *trans.* To enrust, cake.

1632 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Iron Age* IV. Wks. 1874 III. 329 Troilus . . . lyeth imbak'd In his cold blood.

Imbalm, -ment, etc.: see *EMBALM*, etc.

1615 G. SANDOVS *Trav.* 170 They brought it to the place where they say he was imbalm'd. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 35 A good Booke is the pretious life-blood of a master spirit imbalmd and treasur'd up on purpose to a life beyond life.

† *Imbalsamation, Obs. rare-1.* [f. *IM-1* + *BALSAMATION*.] Embalming; in quot. *fig.*

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 355 [To] provide for his memory that clerical imbalsamation which perfumed and hallowed for ages the reliques of Constantine.

Imban, v. rare-1. [ad. med. *L. imbannire* to interdict: see *IM-1* and *BAN* v.] *trans.* To interdict, proscribe, excommunicate.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VIII. 223 Enslave my tribes! what, half mankind imban? 1828 WEBSTER, *Imban*, to excommunicate, in a civil sense; to cut off from the rights of man.

Imband, v. rare-1. [f. *IM-1* + *BAND* sb.] *trans.* To form or enrol into a band.

a. 1812 J. BARLOW (Webster, 1864), Beneath full sails imbanded nations rise.

Imbank, -ment: see *EMBANK*, etc.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 351 Or what should become of the water, if it were not imbanked with the earth?

† *Imbankation, Obs. rare.* [n. of action from *imbank*, *EMBANK*.] Embankment.

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 118 Till a substantial Imbankation may be erected. *Ibid.* 119 A substantial Road, or Imbankation.

Imbanned, var. of EMBANNERED.

Imbaptize, v. rare. [f. *IM-1* + *BAPTIZE* v.] *trans.* To baptize by immersion; in quot. *fig.*

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 34 He at their best . . . his soul In the

moon's argent streams did imbaptize, And purified bis spirit in the sun.

Imbar, etc., var. of EMBAR v., etc.

† *Imbarge, v. Obs.* Also in *inbarde*. [f. *IM-1* + *BARGE* sb.] *trans.* To embark.

1596 DRAYTON *Leg. Rob. of Norm.* (D.), As when the souneraigne we embarg'd doe see. 1604 CANNREY *Table Alph.*, *Imbarge, Imbarke, see imbarke*. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 78 Whither his friends she caused him to inbarde.

Imbarge, Imbargo, var. EMBARGE, EMBARGO.

Imbark (imbā'rk), *v.* Also 7 *em-*. [f. *IM-1* + *BARK* sb.] *trans.* To enclose in or clothe with bark. Also *fig.*

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 256 Embarked as in a tree. . . A fading life we lead. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 159 Imbark thee in the Lawrell tree. 1815 MRS. TRENCH *Rém.* 328, I. am not always imbarked and rooted in my geraniums and myrtles. a. 1822 SHELLEY *Pr. Wks.* (1880) III. 69, It is leaning forward upon a knotty staff imbarked and circled by a viper.

Imbark, -ation, etc.: see *EMBARK*, etc.

† *Imbarn, v. Obs.* Also 8 *em-*. [f. *IM-1* + *BARN* sb.] *trans.* To gather into a barn or barns; to garner. Also *fig.*

1610 *Acta Capit. Christ Church, Canterbury* 17 July (MS.), To ymbarn in the Barnes . . . all or the more part of the tythe corne. 1610 *Chester's Tri.*, Rumor's Sp. 28 To imbarne them in hell's restless rest. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 354 If they have not time to imbarn their Corn, they . . . set it up in ricks. 1796 *Ann. Agric.*, Thanet XXVII. 521 (E. D. S.) They em-barn as much as they can of their corn.

Imbarque, -barrass, -barren, -base: see *EMBARK*, etc. *Imbases*, obs. pl. of *EMBASSY*. *Imbassador, -ator, -etor, -itor, etc.*, obs. ff. *AMBASSADOR*. *Imbassage*: see *EMBASSAGE*.

† *Imbastardize, v. Obs. rare-1.* [f. *IM-1* + *BASTARDIZE*. Cf. *It. imbastardire*, obs. *F. embastardir*; also *bastardize, abastardize*.] *trans.* To render bastard or degenerate.

1649 MILTON *Eikon. Pref.*, Imbastardiz'd from the ancient Nobleness of thir Ancestors.

Imbasure, var. EMBASURE.

Imbathe, -battle, -bay: see *EMBATHE*, etc.

Imbeam (imbē'm), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *IM-1* + *BEAM* sb. Cf. *EMBEAM*.] *trans.* To cast as a beam.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxiv. (1848) 303 Oh! let not a planet-like eye Imbeam its tale on thine.

† *Imbear, v. Obs.* [app. for *imbare* or *unbare*.] *trans.* To make or lay bare.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kouñ* Def. xv. 206 To have their lips by the weight of jewels pendent in them drawn down over their chins to the imbearing of their teeth.

Imbeasell, -beazell, -becile, obs. ff. EMBEZZLE.

Imbecile (imbē'sil, imbē'sīl), *a. (sb.)* Forms: 6 -il(e), 7-8 -il, 7- -ile. [a. *F. imbecille* (15-16th c. in Godef.), now *imbecile* (admitted by the Acad. 1835), ad. *L. imbecillus* -is, weak, feeble in body or mind (a word of unknown composition).

From an erroneous impression that the *L.* word was *imbecilis* (so stated in Bailey's *Folio*, repeated by Johnson, and made the basis of argument by Walker), the spelling *imbecile*, found in 17th c., was established in 18th c. The pronunciation (imbē'sil), connected with the confusion of this word and *EMBEZZLE* (see *IMBECILE* v.) was usual down to the beginning of 19th c., and was preferred by Walker 1791, though (imbē'sīl), after *Fr. imbecille*, is said to have been 'the more fashionable.'

1. In general sense: Weak, feeble; esp. feeble of body, physically weak or impotent.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 The . . . laubirs that i take . . . gart all my body be cum imbecille andd verye. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 'vj, Their importunate assaults on the imbecille walles of my answers. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhauer's Bk. Physike* 172 He may . . . drinck verye smalle, and imbecille wyne, and take heede of all manner of strong wyne what soever. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* To Rdr. d vj b, My prayer . . . that God would prosper this poor and imbecil Peece to every one of their Souls. 1730 BAILEY, *Imbecile*, Weak, Feeble. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. xii. 428 An old man who . . . has . . . something imbecil in his motions. 1813 SHELLEY *G. Mab* viii. 152 His stunted stature and imbecile frame. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 424 The administration had . . . been constantly becoming more and more imbecile. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Trails*, *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 74 The robust rural Saxon degenerates in the mills . . . to the imbecile Manchester spinner.

2. Mentally weak; of weak character or will through want of mental power; hence, Fatuous, stupid, idiotic. (The chief current use.)

[1755 JOHNSON, *Imbecile*, weak; feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body. (No quot.) 1799-1805 WOROSW. *Prelude* ix. 585 His days he wasted,—an imbecile mind.] 1804 MATILDA BETHAM *Biog. Dict. Celebr. Wom.*, *Pulchertia*, She alone had sustained the imperial dignity, under the reign of her weak and imbecile brother. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Glance Wks. Mackintosh* Wks. XIII. 63 But he had the misfortune to be 'imbecile' . . . in fact, he was partially an idiot. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *Fr. Holt* i. 1. 42 The news came . . . that Durfey, the imbecile son, was dead.

b. Of actions: Marked by mental feebleness or fatuity; hence, Inane, stupid, absurd, idiotic.

1861 MRS. BROWNING *Mother & Poet* xv, 'Twere imbecile, hewing out roads to a wall. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 581 Bees . . . getting beneath the waterproof sheets over the bed, and pretending they can't get out and forth-with losing their tempers, which is imbecile, because the whole four sides of the affair are broad open.

c. *Comb.*, as *imbecile-minded*.

1825 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 191 Imbecile-minded people.

†3. Made away with, squandered, or dissipated: cf. IMBECILE v. 2, EMBEZZLE. *Obs. rare.*

a 1677 BARROW *Serm. on Creed* xxii. Wks. 1686 II. 324 We in a manner were got out of God's possession: were, in respect to him become imbecile and lost: we were like sheep gone astray.

B. sb. One who is imbecile; a person of weak intellect.

1803 NUGENT *Let.* 15 Nov. in Dk. Buckhm. *Court Geo.* III (1855) III. 236 Le Clerc was an imbecile; but he is no more. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 100 These haughty imbeciles shall fall into the trap they have dug for us. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* xi. iv. (1875) 419 We are not all of us exactly imbeciles in money matters.

Hence **Imbecilely** *adv.*, in an imbecile manner; stupidly, idiotically.

1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Disq. Sabbath* v. (1848) 177 [The pulpit] may be imbecilely filled. 1870 *Daily News* 20 Sept., The Mobiles are peasants... when I speak to them they nudge each other, and grin imbecilely.

†**Imbecile**, v. *Obs.* Also 6-7 -ill. [The history of this word can scarcely be disentangled from that of EMBEZZLE v. The latter (in 15-16th c. *embei*ll, *imbei*ll) was evidently thought to be derived from L. *imbecill*-us, -is, or F. *imbecille*, weak; thence arose a series of spellings and senses connecting it with this supposed derivation, the ultimate result of both being *imbecill* in the sense to impair, weaken: see EMBEZZLE v.]

1. *trans.* To make imbecile, weak, or impotent; to impair, weaken, enfeeble, debilitate. See EMBEZZLE v. 2.

The modern instance is a nonce-use from the adj., having no historical relation to the 16-17th c. word.

1539-40 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 12, I would be loth now that any man should enter to imbecile the thing. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. i. x b. These... imbecilled their health, procured diseases. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* i. v. [They] so imbecill all theyr strengthe, that they are naught to me. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 26 To imbecile and hinder health. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iii. § 7 It is a sad calamity, that the fear of death shall so imbecil man's courage and understanding. (1851) W. ANDERSON *Exposure Popery* (1878) 239 What an imbecile you are—with your judgment imbecilled by some lust.

2. (In senses of EMBEZZLE v.) To do away with the force of, annul, abrogate, make away with, take away dishonestly.

c 1546 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1780) I. 258 The dede of the foundation was lost or imbecilled away long syns. (1548) GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. i. 76 Thee pryvee masse... embecilleth and taketh out of our hartes Christ. *Ibid.* 131 To disannul and embecyl Christ his sonnes death. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 301 By whom... the Authorities of old Grants, Statutes, Laws and Priviledges, are imbecilled and abrogated. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Appetisser*, to diminish, to lessen, to imbecill. 1637 CATAKER *Marriage Duties* Serm. 194 (L.) The provident and faithful keeping and preserving of provisions... that they be not imbecilled or made away. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* iii. § 2 Guardians of pupils and widows, not suffering their persons to be oppressed, or their states imbecill'd.

Hence †**Imbeciled** *pph. a.*; †**Imbeciling** *vbl. sb.* 1549 ALLEN *Jude's Par.* Rev. xvi. 25 This is imbeselynge and dimynyshe of their power and dominion. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 28 Vlra is the further downward, the more imbecilled, and weakened. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 171/2 It exsiccateth and also calefyeth the imbecilled stomacke.

Imbecillitate (imb'si-lit'it), v. [IMBECILITY, after *debilitate*, *facilitate*, etc.: see -ATE 3 7. In 17th c. *imbecill*:- see note to IMBECILE a.] *trans.* To render imbecile, weak, or feeble; to enfeeble. 1633 A. WILSON *Gas. I.* 58 The man being skilful in natural Magick, did use all the Artifice his subtilty could devise, really to imbecillitate the Earl. 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* iv. 18 A Man or Woman... being never so little imbecillitated in their Lungs. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 96 The same cause... imbecillitates... the superintendence of their official superiors. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 364 A great effect in imbecillitating the understanding.

Imbecility (imb'si-liti). Forms: 6-7 imbecillitie, -illitie, 6-8 -illity, 7 -illity; (6-yllyte, -ite, -illyte, -bicillityte, 7 -besillitie). [a. F. *imbecillité* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *imbecillitatem*, n. of quality f. *imbecillus*, -is, IMBECILE. For the single *l*, see note to the adj.] The condition or quality of being imbecile.

1. Weakness, feebleness, debility, impotence.

a 1533 FAITH *Disput. Purgat.* Wks. 31 (R.) Sith we are not of power and habilite to performe the law of God... lamenting our imbecillitate that we can do him no further pleasure. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 176 The imbecillitye of manny's nature. 1596 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* (ed. 3) 453 It is a singular help against the imbecillity of the kidneis. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 32 Such [Archies]... for the natural imbecillity of the sharp Angle itself... ought to be exiled from judicious eyes. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 272 If anything can give us a picture of complete imbecillity, it is a man when just come into the world. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Taylor* 22 Nov., Another evidence of its own imbecillity. 1822-24 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 139 The imbecillity of the liver is... obvious in most cases [of dyspepsia]. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxx. (1866) II. 113 The imbecillity of the human intellect in general. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 585 The misery of the Irish people and the imbecillity of the Irish administration.

b. Incompetency or incapacity (to do something).

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 265 A tenant for life, for years, at will, or a copyholder, cannot prescribe, by reason of the imbecillity of their estates. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 146 Its imbecillity to restrain us was apparent. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Confess. Drunkard*, Languid enjoyment of evil with utter imbecillity to good.

c. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of weakness, infirmity, or debility.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galien's Terap.* 2 Ej. Dyspathies, Metasyncries, Imbecillities, fyrmytudes and sondry other such names. 1619 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's, etc. Treat. Anc. & Mod. T.* II. 380/2 Catarrhes, rheumes, and other imbecillities. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. x. Such imbecillities of nature. 1802 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. v. § 27 (1875) 98 Those imbecillities of the understanding.

2. Mental or intellectual weakness, esp. as characterizing action; hence, silliness, absurdity, folly; a specimen or example of this.

Medically and pathologically, *imbecillity* is generally used to denote a defect of mental power of less degree than idocy and not congenital.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 222 Give mee leane to excuse my selfe of so much imbecillitie, as to say, that in these eighteen yeeres... I have not learned, there is a great difference betwixt the directions and judgements of experimental knowledge, and the superficial conjecture of variable relation. 1803 *Med. Tract.* IX. 339 Can a stronger proof of the fallacy and imbecillity of the Brunonian System be required? 1862 FORBES WINSLOW in *Times* 2 Jan., I class the case... as a case of imbecillity. In medical language it would be termed a case of *amentia* as distinguished from *dementia*. 1874 MAUSLEY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* iii. 66 Imbecillity is... weakness of mind owing to defective mental development. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life* *Tigerland* 4 The sneers and stupid imbecillities of the untravelled... sceptic.

Imbed, Imbellish: see EMBED, EMBELLISH.

†**Imbellic**, a. *Obs.* [f. IM-2 + L. *bellic*-us warlike, f. *bellum* war: cf. L. *imbellis*.] Unwarlike.

1620 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. [ii.] v. 18 The Imbellicke peasant, when hee comes first to the field, shakes at the report of a Musket. 1623 COCKERAM, *Imbellicke*, cowardly, not for warre.

†**Imbellious**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *imbelli*-s unwarlike (f. *im*- (IM-2) + *bellum* war) + -ous, after *rebellious*.] Unwarlike, cowardly.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 357 The voluntarie subjection of this their imbellious Countrey. 1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 5 [They] cannot possesse generous Princes with an imbellious feare of such *bruta fulmina*. 1628 — *Israel's Fast* 2 Ignoble and imbellious Spirits.

†**Imbenignity**, *Obs. rare.* [f. IM-2 + BENIGNITY.] Unkindness.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 84 By reason of their Imbenignity, Inexorableness, and Inclemency.

Imber, *obs.* and var. f. EMBER; *obs.* f. IMBAR v.

†**Imberbie**, a. *Obs. rare* —. [f. L. *imberbis* (f. *im*- (IM-2) + *barba* beard) + -ic.] Beardless.

1623 COCKERAM, *Imberbicke*, without a beard.

Imbesel (l, -il (l, -bezel (l, -il l, etc.), *obs.* ff. EMBEZZLE.

Imbetter, var. of EMBETTER v.

1568 NORTH tr. *Guevard's Diall* Pr. (1582) 363 To enlarge and imbetter my credite and estate.

Imbibation, *erron.* f. IMBIBITION.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 659 Preferable for forenoon imbibation. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* IV. 325 It lived, henceforth, by simple imbibation, upon the elaborated juices of its host.

†**Imbi-bbed**, a. *Obs. rare.* Wearing a bib.

1611 CORCR., *Embarvett*, imbibbed; that, as a child, hath a bib, or mocket put before his breast, to keepe him from drinelling thereon.

Imbibe (imb'i-b), v. Also 4 enbibe, 5 embybe, 6 enbybe, embibe. [Partly a. F. *imbiber* to soak or penetrate with moisture, *refl.* to be soaked or penetrated with moisture, to soak into, later (esp. in pa. pple.) to imbue, in 18th c. to drink in, imbibe; partly ad. L. *imbibere* in cl. L., to conceive or imbibe (opinions, etc.), later in lit. sense, to drink in, inhale, f. *im*- (IM-1) + *bibere* to drink.

The F. *imbiber* was app. formed from L. as an active verb to correspond to the pa. pple. *imbu* (prob. ad. L. *imbutus*), and as such took to itself the meanings of L. *imbuire*, which the Eng. verb adopted together with those of L. *imbibere*. The early forms in Eng. suggest a French origin, though *imbiber* is not recorded before 16th c.]

†1. *trans.* To cause to absorb moisture or liquid; to soak, imbue, or saturate with moisture; to steep. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 261 And oure matres enbybing [Corpus enbykyngne, *Petru*, enbykyng] And eek of oure matres enbykyngne And of oure silier citrination. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. iv. 96 Towe of flaxe that wel embybed were with oyle. a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. the Scottes* 79 Unto your Grace for grace now I call to gyde my pen, and my pen to enbybe. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis's Secr.* I. i. (1580) 2 b. When it is almoste waxen drie, embibe or water it again. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 21 That portion of the water wherewith the earth was imbided. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 426 Imbibe that powder with strong white vinegar. 1804 *Captive of Valence* I. 144 Could a minister... have the wickedness to imbibe with slow poison that bread which, at his voice, was to become the body of his Divine master?

†b. *fig.* TO IMBUE. Cf. F. *imbiber* (see etymol.).

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 163 This question is frivolous... and breedeth but contention to imbibe Merchants braines with them. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 263 In regard to Fruits... we may imbibe them... with a Medicinal, Purgative Power.

†c. With inverted construction: To instil into. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* xxvii. P 4 Until such villainous Principles are thoroughly imbibed into us by the Enemies of our Peace. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 6 He wished to imbibe into the minds of his children a taste for mechanics.

II. 2. *trans.* To 'drink in', absorb, or assimilate (knowledge, ideas, etc.); to take into one's mind or moral system.

1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 57 They may also herewith imbibe trewe religion. 1652 EVELYN *State France* (R.), After the facile and more smooth languages are once thoroughly imbibed. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiii. (1695) 90 Those confused Notions and Prejudices it [the Mind] has imbibed from Custom, Inadvertency, and Common Conversation. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 65 Imbibe the precious truths. 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* vi. 139 Young women are apt to imbibe another bad habit, namely, the use of slang. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 507 Charles... had imbibed his father's hatred of the Presbyterian system.

3. Of a person or animal: To drink in, drink (liquid); to inhale (the air, tobacco smoke).

1621 VENNER *Tobacco in Baths of Bathe* (1650) 402 They that... for every light occasion imbibe or take down this fume. a 1791 BLACKLOCK *Ps.* i. (R.), The wild horse... Imbibes the silver surge, with heat opprest; To cool the fever of his glowing breast. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi, Oliver... raised it to his head with a trembling hand, imbibed the contents with lips which quivered with emotion. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 397 The mess-room, where more cheroots were smoked, and more weak brandy-and-water imbibed. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* II. 16 The population imbibe fresh air.

4. Of a thing: To suck up, drink in, absorb (moisture). Also *absol.*

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* I. (1651) 33 Let this Salt imbibe as much of the Oil... as it can. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (ed. 2) 339 A Plant that grows by some petrifying Spring by Imbibing that water is at length turn'd into a Stone. 1781 COWPER *Friendship* 184 So barren sands imbibe the shower. 1813 SIA H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 239 The roots imbibe fluids from the soil by capillary attraction. 1860 TVNDALL *Glac.* II. xxxi. 412 Water... will be partly imbibed by the adjacent porous ice.

5. To take up, absorb, or assimilate (a gas, rays of heat or light, etc.); to take (solid substances) into solution or suspension.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 250 The Aire doth willingly imbibe the Sound as gratefull, but cannot maintaine it. 1631 JORDEN *Nat. Bathes* II. 8 Earth may be confused with water, but not imbibed, and will sink to the bottom again. 1725 POPE *Odys.* VI. 111 While the robes imbibe the solar ray. 1744 BERKELEY *Stris* § 122 Such salts are readily imbibed by water. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 434 When volatile oils are exposed to the open air... they imbibe oxygen with rapidity. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 142 Having incorporated the mixture well, add of Frankfort black as much as it will imbibe. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Comex. Phys.* Sc. xv. (1849) 132 The heat of the sun's rays which the earth imbibes.

†6. *transf.* and *fig.* To absorb, swallow up. *Obs.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 261 So as it may appear that the one does wholly imbibe the other. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 771 No One Magnitude, can be Imbibed or Swallowed up into another. 1712 SWIFT *Poems, Midas* 77 The torrent merciless imbibes Commissions, perquisites, and bribes.

Hence **Imbi-bbed** *pph. a.*, † absorbed; **Imbi-bbing** *vbl. sb.*, † steeping, saturation. †**Imbibe** *im*, *obs. rare*, imbibing, imbibition. **Imbi-ber**, one who or that which imbibes or drinks; † an absorber.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* XIV. i. (1885) 294 Termes of art; as (for a tast) their subliming, amalgaming, englutning, imbibing, incorporating. 1592 LVLV *Galathea* II. iii. Our [alchemists'] instruments... decensores, Violes, manuall and murall, for enhibing and conhibing. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 60 The imbibing or steeping of Corn, or any other Seeds in rich Wines. 1684 BOYLE *Porous. Anim.* & *Solid Bod.* VI. 96 Evaporation of the imbibed Particles of water. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s.v., The Imbibeement of Principles, the sucking or drinking in of Principles in our Infancy. a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Salts are strong imbibers of sulphureous streams. 1870 *Even. Standard* 17 Sept., The imbibor of absinthe.

Imbibition (imbibi'sh'n). [a. F. *imbibition* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. **imbibition-em*, n. of action f. *imbibere* to IMBIBE.] The action of imbibing (in the various senses of the vb.).

†1. Soaking or saturation with liquid, steeping or solution in liquid; combination of solid and liquid by this process; an instance of this; *concr.* a solution. To lie in imbibition, to lie a-soak or a-steep. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VI. xxviii. in Ashm. (1652) 168 Mo Imbybycyons many must we have yett. 1594 PLAT *Yewell-ho.* I. 36 Water wherein good store of Cow dung hath lye in imbibition. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 298 The Congruity of Bodies... if it be more, maketh a perfecter Imbibition, and Incorporation. 1664 J. DAVIES tr. *Clarus's Voy. Ambass.* 64 They steep the seed... in an imbibition of fair water and Sheep's dung. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* III. II. II. vi. 185 Mixed with them by frequent Imbibitions, etc. continually grinding, imbibing, calcining and reducing.

2. Drinking in, sucking in, absorption; assimilation by absorption: usually of moisture or matter in solution, but sometimes of aeriform bodies or of solid particles by a liquid.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 139 After this imbibition, when that the Frumenty hath thus drunk vp all the water. 1672 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 550 A kind of Imbibition... of certain Particles of an Aereal Nature by the Water. 1770 WATSON *Ibid.* LX. 329 An imbibition of the particles of the

several salts into the pores of the water. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 89 That their nutrition is by imbibition or immediate absorption. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 710 Imbibition is the term given. .to the capacity of organized structures to absorb water between their molecules with such force that they are thus driven apart. *Ibid.* 711 When wood distends on imbibition or contracts on desiccation.

b. Drinking. (Affected use.)

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxxix. The imbibition of a little. .strong beer. 1896 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 485 The free imbibition of port.

3. The imbibing, 'drinking in', or absorption of knowledge, opinions, etc.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 50 The imbibition of good nourture in childhood. 1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* xxv. 296 Every imbibition of truth. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Lat.* in *Spir. W.* 352 If all one's truth is derived by imbibition from the Church.

Imbind, Imbitter, Imblaze: see EMBIND, etc.

Imblemish, var. of EMBLEMISH Obs. Hence

† Imblemishment, defacement, injury.

1529 *Art. against Wolsey* i. in *Ld. Herbert Hen. VIII* (1649) 266 To the great imblemishment and hurt of your said Royall Jurisdiction.

Imblossom, obs. var. of EMBLOSSOM.

† Imboard, v. Obs. rare-°. [IM-1.] trans. = IMPLANK, q.v.

Imboase, -boce, Imbocer, etc., obs. forms of EMOSS, etc.

1552 HULOET, Imbocer or chaser of plate.

Imboasted: see IMPOSTED.

Imbody, Imbog, Imboil, Imbolden: see EMBODY, etc.

† Imbo'lish, v. Obs. [app. a perversion of ABOLISH by confusion of a- prefix with em-, im-] trans. To do away with; to make away with.

1592 GREENE *Disput.* 7 Yelding to the Mace, to imbo'lish Pauls liberte. — *Theeves falling out* (1615) Cij. The harme you do, is to imbo'lish mens goods, and bring them to poverty.

Imbolster, Imbolt: see EMBOLSTER, INBOLT.

† Imbor'ity. Obs. rare-1. [ad. late L. *imboritas* (Tertullian), f. *im-* (IM-2) + *bonitas* goodness.] The reverse of goodness; unkindness.

The quot. is an echo of Tertullian's 'omnis duritia et imbonitas et insuavitas' (*Orat. ad Martyr.* 3 ad init.). 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. iv. 1. (1624) 186 All feares, griefes, suspitions, discontents, imbonities, insuavities.

† Imbook, v. Sc. Obs. Also imbuik, -buke. [f. IM-1 + Book sb.] trans. To enter in a book; to book, enrol, register.

1587 M.S. R. Long (Brit. Mus.). To regester, imbooke, or incronicle all such worthy persons. .as by there valyant actes have deserved perpetuall remembrance. 1618 in *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 219 Selected. .wise brethren, should, with the clerk, forme the acts, see them imbooked. 1620 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 76 He said he wold not suffer them to be imbooked.

Imborder, var. of EMBORDER.

† Imbo'rdure, v. Obs. Also 5-6 en-, 6 em-. [f. IM-1 + BORDURE.] trans. To encompass with a border; *spec. Her.* to furnish with a bordure of the same tincture (distinguished from BORDURING, used when the bordure was of a different tincture from the field). Always in pa. pple. or vbl. sb.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. Bija*, Ther be vi. Differences in armys. .Labell and Emborduring for lordis. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 110 b. This sometime is termed emborduring, because it is of the same that the field is off. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 36 b. Of Armes embordured, or with bordurs. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* i. v. (1611) 17 You shall say that he beareth such metale colour or furre imbordured. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Imborduring*, a term in Heraldry, when the field and circumference of the field are both of one mettal, colour, or furr. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

Imborsation (imborsē'jən). rare. [ad. It. *imborsazione*, n. of action f. *imborsare*, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *borsa* purse. Cf. IMBURSE v.] An Italian mode of election to magistracies, in accordance with which the names of the candidates were put into a bag or purse to be drawn by lot.

1787 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1851) V. 180 The imborsations are made, and eight hundred names are put in the purses.

† Imboscata (imboskāt'a). Obs. Also em-. [It.] = AMBUSH, q.v.

1595 SAVIOLO *Practice* i. i. To drawe the enemy either into some imboscata or place of aduantage. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxi. To set upon me here as in an imboscata.

Imbose, obs. form of EMOSS.

† Imbosk, v. Obs. Also 6-bosque. [ad. It. *imboscare* 'to enter or goe into a wood, to take covert or shelter as a Deere doeth' . . . Also to lay in ambush' (Florio), f. *im-* (IM-1) + *bosco* wood. Cf. EMOSS v.2] *refl.* To hide or conceal oneself.

1564 J. SHUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* ii. 11 Scanderbeg went as secretly as possible, to imboske him selfe neare to that place. 1612-20 SHELTON *Quix.* iii. viii. (1675) 46 Sancho. .requesting him to depart. .and imbosk himself in the mountain. 1657 S. W. *Schism Dispatch* 221 He cares not. .what contradictions he maintains, so he can but imbosk himself handsomely in them.

d. *intr.* for *refl.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. Wks. (1847) 10/1 They seek the dark, the bushy, the tangled forest, they would imbosk.

Imbosom, Imboss(e): see EMBOSOM, EMOSS.

Imbost, ppl. a., obs. var. of EMOSS², foaming at the mouth from exhaustion.

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1595-1651 [see EMOSS v.2 and EMOSS² ppl. a.]. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iii. 485 The Huntsman knows him by a thousand Marks, Black, and Imbost.

† Imbo'st, sb. Obs. [cf. prec. and next.] Foam (from the mouth of a beast).

1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* i. 78 Yet will that [Stream] with the help of the Wind, lodge part of the Steam and Imbost [printed Imbosh], that comes from him, on the Banks. 1727 R. BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. Hart, the Steam and Imbost.

† Imbo'st, v. Obs. rare. [f. *imbost*, pa. pple. of *imboss*, EMOSS v.2 (sense 3).]

App. the pa. pple. or pa. t. was taken as the vb. stem; whence a new pa. pple. *imbosted*: cf. *graft, graft, grafted*.]

1. trans. To drive (a hunted beast) to extremity; to cause to foam at the mouth: = EMOSS v.2 2.

1590 COKAIN *Treat. Hunting* D; He will close vp his mouth as though he had not been imbosted or bunted that day. 2. *intr.* To foam, as a result of hard running: = EMOSS v.2 3.

1590 COKAIN *Treat. Hunting* Civ. Who so hunteth unbreathed hounds. .in hot weather, causeth them to imbost and surbate greatly.

Hence † Imbo'sted, -boasted ppl. a., foaming at the mouth (like a madman).

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* li. lxxvii. 249 Sure, they borrow it. .from the imbosted [ed. 1709 raging] Savage, and from tormenting spirits.

Imbosture, Imbound, Imbow, Imbowel, Imbower, Imbox, Imbrace, etc.: see EMB-

Imbraid, var. of EMBRAID v.1 Obs., to upbraid.

Hence Imbraiding vbl. sb. Also Imbraider, one who upbraids, an upbraider.

1542 Imbrayding [see IMPROPERY]. 1552 HULOET, Imbrayder or caster in teeth with an olde benefite. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 680 They fell at such great words with such imbraydings and casting in the teeth of olde benefites shewed.

Imbraist, obs. f. *embraced*: see EMBRACE.

Imbrake, var. EMBRAKE v. Obs., to entangle.

1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 108 (D.) John. imbraked the state and himselfe in those miserable inconvincances thowh his violences. 1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Favorite* 50 We haue not leisure to imbrake [impricare] our selues in these broiles.

† Imbra'nc'h, v. Obs. Also en-, in-. [f. IM-1 + BRANCH v.] To graft on the stock: see quot.

1577 E. GOOGE *Hereshach's Hush.* (1586) 72 Three kindes of Grafting, betwixte the barke and the woode, in the stocke, and enplastring or inoculation. The first sort they call grafting, the seconde imbranching, the thirde inoculation or imbudding. 1598 FLORIO, *Italiane*, to engraffe, to imbranch [1611 inbranch]. *Incubimatura*, an enbranching.

† Imbrand, v. Obs. rare. [f. IM-1 + BRAND sb.] trans. To arm with brands or swords.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* i. xl. The heav'nly hierarchies, Burning in zeal, thickly imbranded were.

Imbrangle, Imbrase: see EMB-

Imbrasier, obs. var. *imbraserie*, EMBRACERY.

1589 Sir T. SMITH's *Commw. Eng.* ii. xiii. 72 The Matters in this Court are. .Conspiracies, Champarties, Imbrasier [so in edd. 1594, 1609, 1633].

† Imbrate, v. Obs. rare. [ad. It. *imbrattare* (Florio, 1598).] trans. To defile, sully, pollute.

1542 St. *Peters, Hen. VIII.* IX. 155 The thinges of this State semeth to be fowle imbratid by corrupt factions.

Imbrauthery, Imbrayder, obs. forms of EMBROIDERY, EMBROIDER.

Imbreast (imbrest'), v. rare-1. [f. IM-1 (=EM-) + BREAST sb.] trans. To hold in one's breast or bosom; to EMOSSOM.

1867 BAILEY *Univ. Hymn* 12 Who in Himself imbreasts both thee and heaven.

Imbreathe (imbriē't), v. Also 6 imbretre, 7 imbreathe. [f. IM-1 + BREATHE v.; partly a variant of EMBREATHE, partly of INBREATHE.]

1. trans. To breathe in, inhale. Also fig.

1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 14 The hart cooled by the dayly imbreading of y^e aire. 1871 FARRAR *Witt.* Hist. iv. 231 The curse of a Paganism. .must have been imbreated with the first lessons of consciousness even by innocent childhood.

2. a. To inspire, instil. b. To inspire with.

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Eagle & Body* (1600) Fija, The Soules. .returning vnto God, who first imbreated them. 1641 H. AINSWORTH *Orth. Found. Relig.* 19 His soule was imbreated of God. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* xxii. 6 Those holy men spake no otherwise then as they were acted or imbreated by the holy Ghost. 1657 — *Comm. Ps.* xl. 3, I cannot breath out a desire after him, except he first imbreathe me therewith. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 345 A sceptical philosophy. .pervades the treatise, which imbreathe contentment and philanthropy. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* 4 God transfused into man a higher gift and imbreated a self-subsisting soul.

Hence Imbrea'thed ppl. a., inhaled, imbibed;

Imbrea'thing vbl. sb., inhaling, inspiration.

1574 [see 1]. 1601 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 237 The Imbreathing whence Man became a Living Soul. 1841 CLOUGH *Early P.* x. 8 Imbreated draughts of wine.

Imbrech, var. EMBREACH.

Imbred, Imbreed, var. INBRED, INBREED.

† Imbreke, Obs. A plant; house-leek.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., Imbreke is Houseleek.

† Imbreve, v. Sc. Obs. Also imbrev. [ad. med.L. *imbreviare* 'in Breves redigere, describere' (Du Cange): see BRIEF sb. Cf. OF. *embreuer*, EMBREVE.] trans. To put into the form of a brief.

1583 Leg. *Bp. St. Androis* 1104, I sall leave blankis for to imbrevue thame [printed imbrev; rime believe thame]. 16. . *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 53 Sic complaints as pertenis to the King and his crown. .ould be imbrevit and keipit untill the cuning of the Justice in the burrow court.

Imbreviate (imbri'viate), v. Also 7 (Sc.) imbreviat. [f. med.L. *imbreviāt-*, ppl. stem of *imbreviāre* (see prec.).] trans. To put into the form of a brief; to enrol, register.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 58 The Schiref sall cause imbreviat, and put in writ the names of the twelve assissours. 1636 PRYNNE *Remonstr. agst. Shipmoney* 27 The King. .caused all the ships. .to be imbreviated by this Writ. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* I. 14 Let the coroner cause their names and the names of the pledges to be imbreviated [tr. AF. *embreuer*].

Imbrev, obs. f. IMBREVE, IMBUE.

|| Imbrex (imbrieks). Pl. imbrices (imbri'siz).

[L. *imbrex*, f. *imber* a rain-shower.]

1. *Archaeol.* A curved roof-tile (see quot. 1857).

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 165 The joints of the flat roof tiles were covered by the imbrex, or rain-tile, which was made semi-cylindrical, the sides generally upright with an arched top. *Ibid.* II. 229. 1888 *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* Feb. 193 The absence of 'imbrices', which are a necessary adjunct in the formation of a Roman tiled roof.

2. One of the scales or overlapping pieces of an imbrication. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Imbricate (imbrikät), a. (sb.) [ad. L. *imbricat-us*, pa. pple. of *imbricare* to form like a gutter-tile, to cover with rain-tiles, f. *imbrex*, *imbric-em*.]

† 1. Formed like a gutter-tile or pantile. Obs.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Imbricate, square and bent like a roof or gutter-tile, which the Latines call Imbrex; also covered with such a Tile. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro'd. The nailes are in all that have toes; but the ape's are imbricate (= Pliny, *H. N.* xi. xlv. 101 *ungues imbricati*).

2. Covered with or composed of scales or scale-like parts overlapping like roof-tiles; e.g. said of the scaly covering of reptiles and fishes, of leaf-buds, the involucre of *Compositae*, etc.

1656 [see 1]. 1760 J. LEE *Intro'd. Bot.* (1788) 25. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 68 One of the most common forms also of the calyx in this class [*Compound Flowers*], is the imbricate or that which is made up of several rows of folioles, lying over each other like tiles on a roof. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 320 [Antennae] Imbricate, when the summit of each joint is incumbent upon the base of that which precedes it. 1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Intro'd. 24 In Penaeaceae, each valvate and imbricate aestivation exists.

b. Of leaves, scales, etc.: Overlapping like tiles.

1796 P. RUSSELL *Acc. Ind. Serpents* 7 (T). Two rows. of larger scales, ovate and imbricate. 1854 DANA *Crust.* i. 483 Branchiae. .composed each of imbricate plates in two series.

3. = IMBRICATED 4.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., An imbricate pattern.

B. as sb. A reptile, fish, or other animal covered with imbricated scales.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* vii. 277 The Devonian ganoids are of three kinds. . Imbricates having the scales arranged like shingles.

Imbricate (imbrikät'), v. [f. L. *imbricat-*, ppl. stem of *imbricare*: see prec.]

1. trans. To place so as to overlap like roof-tiles. Also with *together* (in fig. sense).

1784 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1786) Notes 315 Trains of peacocks. .whose quills were set in a long stem, so as to imbricate the plumes in the gradations of their natural growths. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 425 Each feather is thus folded or imbricated over the next succeeding.

2. trans. and absol. To overlap like tiles.

1820 HOGG *Treat. in Beck's Florist* (1850) 272 The petals [of a carnation] should be regularly disposed alike on every side, imbricating each other. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 213 Flattened prisms. .arranged. .obliquely to the surfaces of the shell, the interior of which is imbricated by their outcrop. 1873 Sir C. W. THOMSON *Depths of Sea* iv. 164 In all essential family characters they agree. The plates imbricate in the same directions and on the same plan.

Imbricated (imbrikät'ed), ppl. a. [f. prec.]

† 1. (See quot.) Obs.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, Imbricated is used by Mr. Tournefort, and some other Botanists, to express the Figure of the Leaves of some Plants, which are hollowed in, like an Imbrex, or Gutter-Tile. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

2. Composed of parts (leaves, scales, or the like) which overlap like tiles. Also, covered by overlapping leaves, scales, etc.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Imbricated shell. .any species of shell-fish, whose shells are elevated into transverse ridges, lying over one another at the base, in the manner of the tiles on a house-top. 1759 B. STILLINGF. *Econ. Nat.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 79 On this earth the imbricated liverworts find a bed to strike their roots in. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* iv. 46 Imbricated like the cone of the Scotch fir. 1882 *Garden* i. Apr. 21/3 Another beautiful variety, having large and finely imbricated flowers.

3. Of leaves, scales, etc.: Arranged so as to overlap each other, after the manner of roof-tiles.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. Leaf, Imbricated leaf. . leaves placed over one another in the manner of the tiles of a house, or like the scales of fishes. 1777 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 101 (Jod.) Pecten with about thirty echinated imbricated rays. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 20 Glumes, imbricated on every side. 1861 HULME tr. *Mognin-Tandon* ii. iii. i. 70 The Common Wood-louse. . The body is oval. . composed of a number of imbricated rings.

4. Resembling in pattern a surface of overlapping tiles: = IMBRICATE a. 3.

1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* iii. 32 Sometimes ornamented. . with chequered, 'chevroné' or imbricated patterns.

Imbricately (imbrīk'etli), *adv.* [f. IMBRICATE a. + -LY.] In an imbricated manner or order.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 592 The pinnules, when unexpanded, imbricately crowded.

Imbricating (imbrīk'etlī), *pp. a.* [f. IMBRICATE v. + -ING.] Overlapping like tiles.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 229 Flowers not . . . surrounded by imbricating bractes. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 156 *Chiton Squamosus* . . . shell composed of 8 transverse imbricating plates.

Imbrication (imbrīk'etjən), [n. of action: see IMBRICATE v. and *adj.*]

† 1. ? The dropping of water from roof-tiles. *Obs.* 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 68 Robbing the Eyes of their natural Pent-house or Water-table, they expose them bare to imbrications.

† 2. (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Imbrication*, a covering with Tile. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Imbrication*, a . . . bending like a gutter-tile, also a covering with tile.

3. An overlapping as of tiles; a decorative pattern imitative of this.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* viii. iv. (1752) 370 A well-made tegument, beset with bristles, adorned with neat imbrications. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 247 Their edges also overlap each other, presenting the appearance of imbrication, to use the language of botanists. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 327 Shell . . . armed in front with rasp-like imbrications. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 43 The imbrication of the spinous first dorsal fin.

Imbricative (imbrīk'etiv), *a.* [f. IMBRICATE v.: see -ATIVE. Cf. *F. imbricatif*, -ive.] = IMBRICATE a. 2 a.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex. s.v. Imbricativus*, Most botanists call estivation *imbricative*, that which Candolle terms *irregular*. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iv. ii. 135 Imbricate or Imbricative is the general name for estivation (or vernation) with overlapping.

Imbricato-. Combining form from *L. imbricat-us*, = imbricately-, imbricated and —; as *imbricato-granulosus*, having imbricated granulations. 1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 212 *Areolets* partly granulous and imbricato-granulous.

† **Imbrid**, *a. Obs.* — [ad. *L. imbrid-us*, f. *imber* rain.] 'Wet, rainy' (Cockeram, 1623).

† **Imbrier**, *v. Obs.* [f. IM-1 + BRIER sb.] *trans.* To entangle as among briars.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* iv. Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 171 Ye shall see, if . . . I leave not both these gullers wits imbrided. 1622 MABGE *tr. Alman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 113 Amidst how many Brambles and Bushes . . . must he im-brier . . . himself withall. 1690 J. PALMER in *Andros Tracts* i. 30 That they were imbryard in an Indian-war.

Imbriferous, *a. rare.* [f. *L. imbrifer* (f. *imber* a shower): see -FEROUS.] Rain-bringing, showery. 1813 T. FORSTER *Atmosph. Phenom.* (1815) 80 The imbriferous quality of the atmosphere.

Imbrighten, *obs. var. of EMBRIGHTEN.*

Imbring, *obs. var. of EMBERING, EMBRER².*

Imbring, *var. of INBRING v. Obs.*

† **Imbristled**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-1 (= EM-) + BRISTLE sb. + -ED.] Covered as with bristles.

1599 NASHE *Leuten. Stuffe* 9 All the fennie Lerna betwixt, that with reede is so imbristled.

† **Imbrocado**, *obs.* [Alteration of *It. imbroccata*, as if from Sp.: see -ADO. Spelt also EMBROCCADO.] = EMBROCCATO.

1600 DICKINSON *Emp.* iv. ii. (Duller *O. P.* 111. 233) Favoritts are not without their steccados, imbrocados, and puntol-reversos. 1613 WITHERS *Abuses Stript* i. v. They are for nothing but the Imbrocado. 1657 R. LICON *Barbadoes* (1673) 52 Some of these Portugal Negroes . . . play at Rapier and Dagger very skillfully, with their Stockadoes, their Imbrocados, and their Passes.

† **Imbrocado**, *obs.* [Alteration of *It. imbroccato* (Florio): cf. *brocado*, BROCADE, and EMBROCCADO v.] = BROCADE 1.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 PHILLIPS, *Imbrocado*, cloth of Gold or Silver.

Imbrocate, *obs. var. EMBROCCATE.*

† **Imbroccata**, *obs.* [a. *It. imbroccata* 'a thrust at fence, or a venie given over the dagger' (Florio), f. *imbroccare* 'to give a thrust at fence over the dagger', f. *brocca* stud, nail (cf. BROACH sb.).] A pass or thrust in fencing (see above).

1595 SAVIOLO *Practice* 9 The maister shall . . . breake the same imbroccata or foyné outward from the left side. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. vii. I would teach these nineteen, the speciall rules, as . . . your Stoccata, your Imbroccata, your Passada. fig. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. You have your passages and imbroccatas in courtship, as the bitter bob in wit.

Imbroder, -ery, *obs. ff. EMBROIDER, -ERY.*

† **Imbroglid**, *pp. a. Obs. rare* — [var. of *embroiled* (see EMBROIL v.²), influenced by *It. imbrogliare*.] Embroiled; involved in a quarrel. 1670 COVEL *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) 247, I had liked to have been imbroglid for disputing it.

Imbroglío (imbrō'lyo). Also *em*-. [a. *It. imbroglio* 'an entangling, an enwrapping, a garboile', etc. (Florio), f. *broglío* confusion: see BROIL sb.¹ and v.²]

1. A confused heap.

1750 GRAY *Long Story* 66 Into the drawers and china pyre, Papers and books, a huge imbroglío. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* viii. (1872) 283 It will lie there an im-

broglío of torn boughs. 1864 BROWNING *A Likeness* 42, I keep my prints an imbroglío, Fifty in one portfolio.

2. A state of great confusion and entanglement; a complicated or difficult situation (esp. political or dramatic); a confused misunderstanding or disagreement, embroilment.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Flor. Macarthy* i. iv. 235 The object of this farical embroglio was the fanciful and accomplished ideologist. 1833 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 23 Apr. (1884), A financial imbroglío would be immediate anarchy and general ruin. 1836 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* i. 57 No household imbroglíos. 1864 *Reader* 8 Oct. 458/2 The play is exceedingly clever in its intrigue and imbroglío. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* xlii. 11. 351 Matters had fallen into a hopeless imbroglío. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 60 The terms of the letter, and the explosion of the early morning, fitted together like parts in some obscure and mischievous imbroglío.

3. 'A passage, in which the vocal or instrumental parts are made to sing, or play, against each other, in such a manner as to produce the effect of apparent but really well-ordered confusion' (Grove *Dict. Mus.* 1880).

Imbroider, -ery, Imbroil: see EMB-

† **Imbroin**, *v. Obs.* Var. EMBROYN, to befool.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* i. 74 b, He was imbroined and arraid with the dunge . . . whereof the lakes was full.

† **Imbrothel**, *a. Obs. rare* — [f. IM-1 + BROTH sb. + -ED.] Placed in a brothel.

1593 DONNE *Sat.* ii. 64 Worse than Imbrothel'd strumpet's prostitute.

Imbrother, -browder, *obs. ff. EMBROIDER.*

Imbrown, *obs. f. EMBROWN.*

Imbrue (imbrū'), *v.* Forms: 5 *enbrowe*, *en*-, *imbrowe*, 6-7 *imbrowe*, 6-8 *em*-, *imbrow*, 6-*em*-, *imbrue*. [a. OF. *embrewer* 'to moisten, bedew, soake in, soften with liquor; also, to die, induce, imbue' (Cotgr.), metaphetic form of *emb(e)uver*, *emb(e)verer*, f. *em*:-*L. im*- + *-bever* (It. *-beverare*): = *biberare*, f. *L. bibere* to drink.]

† 1. *trans.* To stain, dirty, defile. *Obs.*

1430 [see IMBRED]. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 331 Enbrowe not yourre table . . . ne ber-vpon ye wipe yourre knyffes. c. 1475 *Babees Bk.* 157 Whanne ye shalle drynke, your mouthe cleane . . . Yourr handes eke that they in no manere Imbrowe the cuppe. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 100 When their fingers are imbrued with any unctuous meates. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 119/2 How can a man touche whot pitche . . . and be not imbrued? 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 13 b, Stayning Berries, which embred my hands.

2. To stain, dye (one's hand, sword, etc.) *in* or *with* (blood, slaughter, etc.).

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 259/1 From howre to howre embrowe thyte handes in blood. 1577 HAKNER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 337 Thy right hand is embred with slaughter and bloodshed. 1649 CROMWELL *Lett.* 17 Sept. in *Carlyle*, These barbarous wretches, who have imbrued their hands in so much innocent blood. 1658 R. WHITE *tr. Digby's Poind. Symp.* (1660) 138 A clout or rag of cloth embred with the blood. c. 1704 *Prior Henry & Emma* 273 These hands in murder are imbrued. 1813 SCOTT *Kekyby* iv. vi. Who has not heard how brave O'Neale in English blood embred his steel? 1848 MRS. JAMIESON *Sac. & Leg. Art* (1850) 335 They started back, unwilling to imbrue their hands in the blood of their host.

b. Said of blood or bleeding wounds. Now *rare*. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* Wks. (1717) 103 A Spring of Blood . . . embred the Face of that accursed Catiff. 1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr.* Ps. cxxvii. Egyptians . . . Whose wounds the thirsty Earth imbrow. 1776 MICKLE *tr. Camoens' Lusid* 459 His son's life-gore his wither'd hands imbrow. 1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* xii. 124 Shallow more and more the blood became, So that at last it but imbrued the feet.

† 3. In pregnant sense (*with blood understood*): a. said of a person; also *absol.*; b. of a weapon piercing a part; c. with the weapon as object: to thrust, plunge, flesh. *Obs.*

a. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 210 What? shall wee hane Incision? Shall wee embrow? 1715 20 POPE *Iliad* xiv. 602 What chief, what hero, first embred the field?

b. c. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps. xxxvii.* x. Their swordes shall their own hartes imbrow. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 350 Come trusty sword: Come blade, my brest imbrow.

c. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. xii. 32 A murderous knife . . . The which he thought . . . In her tormented bodie to embrow. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 722 In their hearts embrowes her cruel claws. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regie.* v. vi. And in the assassin's heart Imbrud my faithful steel.

d. *Her.* To stain with blood: see IMBRED.

† 4. To soak, steep *in*, or saturate *with* any moisture. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

c. 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce* IIen. VIII (Camden) 200 The stones were imbrued with the tears of her devout eyes. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* viii. (1639) 443 When all these [materials] be bruised, imbrue them in the juyce of Fumitory. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 211 One out of curiositie I tasted of, which . . . malignantly bit . . . my mouth and lips, as if Vitrioll and Sulphur had been imbrued.

† 5. *fig.* To steep *in*; to imbue *with*; to infect.

1565 HARDING in *Jewel Def. Apol.* (1611) 344 Cornelius Agrippa . . . was imbrowed with Heresies that sprang vp in his time. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* B iv b, Their mindes were imbrowed with such follies. 1639 GENTILIUS *Servita's Inquis.* (1676) 868 It is done for fear lest they should be imbrowed with some false Doctrine. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 43 'Where'ness' is a word, which . . . is almost quite imbrowed in Body if not altogether.

† 6. 'To pour, to emit moisture' (J.).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. v. 33 Some bathed kisses, and did soft embrow The sugured licour through his melting lips.

Hence Imbruing *vbl. sb.*

c. 1475 *Babees Bk.* 147 On the borde lenynge be yee nat sene, But from embrowynge the clothe yee kepe cleane. 1552 HULFOT, *Imbrynyge*, Loke deflynyge.

Imbrued (imbrū'd), *pp. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.] Stained, dyed, etc., esp. with blood or slaughter: see *prec.*

c. 1430 *Stans puer* 38 in *Babees Bk.* 29 With moub enbrowide bi cuppe pou not take. a 1600 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* vi. v. § 8 He hath not the body of our Lord in his foul imbrued hands. a 1628 F. GREVIL *Mustapha* i. i. Wks. (1633) 82 Persia, our old imbrued enemy. 1647 W. BROWNE *tr. Gomberu. Pollex.* ii. iv. 119 The most imbrued and greatest murderers amongst the Arabians.

b. *Her.* Stained with blood. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. xiv. (1679) 251 He beareth Sable a Cheveron between 3 Spears heads, Argent, their points embred, proper, by the name of Morgan. 1877 PORNY *Elem. Herald. Gloss.*, *Imbrued*, is said of Spears heads spotted with blood. 1853 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* 244 A dexter hand . . . holding erect a dagger, imbrued, all ppr.

Imbrument, *rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -MENT.] Tincture, infusion, imbuing.

1864 in WESTER. 1890 TALMAGE *Fr. Manger to Throne* 150 Being of a receptive nature with strong imbrument of religious instinct.

Imbrute (imbrūt), *v.* Also *em*-. [f. IM-1 + BRUTE sb.¹]

1. *trans.* To degrade to the level of a brute; to make bestial, brutalize.

1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* xvi. 165 Wee finde how farre naturall corruption . . . can imbrute the Manners of Men. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 166, I . . . am now constraind into a Beast, and mixt with bestiall sense, This essence to incarnate and imbrute. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ii. 347 Dismounted ev'ry great and glorious aim; Imbruted ev'ry faculty divine. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* x. 267 To indulge his love of pleasure so as to soften, to debase, to imbrute himself.

2. *intr.* To sink or lapse to the level of a brute; to become bestial or degraded.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 468 The soul grows clotted by contagion, Embodies, and embroites. a 1760 I. H. BROWN *Poems, On a fit of Gout*, So when the mind imbrates in sloth supine, Sharp pangs awake her energy Divine.

Hence Imbruting *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1809 KNOX & JESS *Corr.* i. 497 That embodying and embroting of the soul, which is the true antipode to pure and undefiled religion. 1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 307. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* ii. i. 253 The imbruting despotism of a barbarous conqueror.

Imbruted (imbrūt'ed), *pp. a.* Also *em*-. [f. IMBRUTE + -ED.] Degraded to the level of a brute; brutalized.

1765 BEATTIE *To Churchill* 121 Thy gross imbruted sense. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) III. 208 The fetich of the imbruted African. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* ii. vii, A degenerate and embroited people.

Imbrutement (imbrūt'mēt), [f. IMBRUTE + -MENT.] The action of IMBRUTE v.; brutalization.

a 1837 SIR S. E. BRIDGES cited in Worcester. 1869 BUSINELL *Wom. Suffrage* i. 12 For poor women to justify their imbrutement in a specially disgusting livelihood.

† **Imbrutish**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-1 + BRUTISH a. Cf. EMBRUTISH.] = IMBRUTE v. 1.

1639 LAUD *Confer. w. Fisher* § 16.60 All that have not imbrutishd themselves and sunke below their species.

† **Imbud**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-1 + BUD sb.] To graft by inoculation. 1577 [see IMBRANCH].

Imbud, *var. of EMBUD v.*

Imbue (imbū'), *v.* Also 6-7 *imbew*. [Found c. 1550; ad. *L. imbue* to wet, moisten, tinge, stain, imbue, imbue. In earlier examples only in the pa. pple. *imbued*, answering to the *L. pa. pple. imbut-us*, but prob. influenced by the synonymous *F. imbue* (found from 16th c.), now treated as pa. pple. of a vb. *imboire* (refashioned from OF. *emboire*, pa. pple. *embeir*, *embehu*, *embu*), but, as shown by the early forms *imbut* (1507 in Hatzl-Darm.), *imbut* (c. 1530 in Godefroy *Compl.*), prob., in its origin, ad. *L. imbutus*. There was also *F. imbuer*, pa. pple. *imbud*, in occas. use 1560-1600.

1755 JOHNSON, *Imbue* . . . this word, which seems wanted in our language, has been proposed by several writers, but not yet adopted by the rest.]

1. *trans.* To saturate, wet thoroughly (*with moisture*); to dye, tinge, impregnate (*with colour* or some physical quality).

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 72 Ornes and Ceders with sweete sent imbued. — *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 198 They had their bones, their sinewes, and their flesh, so imbued with Manna and his qualities, that . . . they longed after nothing else. 1663 BOYLE *Exper. Hist. Colours* iii. xlviii. § 6 Copper plentifully dissolved in aqua fortis, will imbue several bodies with the colour of the solution. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, It is incredible how small a Quantity of Oil in this Quality will suffice to imbue a very plentiful Quantity of Sallet-Herbs. 1818 WORDSW. *On Even. extraord. Beauty* ii, Beamy radiance, that imbues What'er it strikes with gem-like hues. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xxix, Parting day Dies like the dolphin, whom each pang imbues With a new colour as it gasps away. c. 1878 *Oxford Bible-Helps* 255 Cere-cloth, imbued with unguents and spices.

b. To imbue (*with blood*).

1850 MÉRIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1852) II. 355 The refractory legions imbued with the blood of their officers. 1874 HOL- LAND *Mistr. Manse* xx. 210 Hands in kindred blood imbued.

2. To impregnate, permeate, pervade, or inspire (*with opiations, feelings, habits, etc.*).

1555 EDEN *Decades* 168 The nations seeme apte . . to be imbued with good maners. 1591 SPENSER *Raines Rome* xxiv. What fell Brynnis with bot burning tongs, Did grype your hearts with noysome rage imbued? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 216 Thy words with Grace Divine Imbu'd. 1736 BERKELEY *Disc. to Magistrates* Wks. III. 415 To imbue the multitude with such notions as may control their appetites. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. v. (1869) 118 He is so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of his authors. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit. x.* (1875) 419 How deeply the prejudices of the multitude imbued the educated class also.

Hence **Imbue**ment, the action of imbuing, the fact of being imbued.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 101 An Imbuement from its Divine Source. 1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Imbuit**ion. *Obs. rare* —. [irreg. from *imbue*: cf. **IMBUTION**.]

1658 PHILLIPS, *Imbuit*ion, a thorough moistning, also a seasoning, also a staining.

Imbull, var. of **EMBULL**.

† **Imburden**, *v. Obs. rare* —. [f. **IM**-1 + **BURDEN** sb.] *trans.* To lay as a burden.

1557 *Sarum Primer* Ps. xxxii. For daie and night hath thine hand been imburdened upon me.

† **Imburied**, *pa. pple. Obs.* —. [f. **IM**-1 + **BURIED**.] Entombed; 'layd in bed' (Cockeram, 1623).

Imburse (imbū's), *v. Now rare.* Also 6 **ymburs**, 7 **emborse**, **emburse**. [ad. late and med. *L. imburse* (It. *imborsare*, OF. *enborser*, F. *embourser*), *f. im-* (**IM**-1) + *bursa* purse: cf. *disburse*, *re-imburse*.]

1. *trans.* To put into one's (or a) purse; to stow away, store up.

c 1530 *Debate* *Somer & Wynter* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 37 Thou sellst in to exyle my goodes & monē ymbursed.

1678 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 208 Then Titus . . oft did on Pickering call, His charity to imburse.

1721 BAILEY, *To imburse*, to put into Stock of Money. 1755 JOHNSON, *To imburse*, to stock with money. This should be *emburse* from *embourser*. 1871 MARIA F. ROSETTI *Shadow of Dante* (1884) 56 Round boles, 'purses' in which these money-sinners are imbursed from sight.

† *b. trans.* To pour as into a purse. *non-use.*

1694 J. SALTER *Triumphs* *Jesús* 6 Fountains and Rivers with an eager Course Wou'd to the Ocean all their Floods imburse.

2. † *a. To enrich. Obs. b. To pay, refund.*

1641-61 EARL MONM. *tr. Biondi's Civil Warres* IV. v. 132 The spoiles, estimated at 1600000. Crownes . . emborsed them that were the Authors or Permitters thereof. 1721 BAILEY, *Emburse*, to restore or refund Money owing. 1890 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 2/1 The Bank naturally desires to be imbursed for the double work.

Imbursement, *rare.* [f. *prec.* + **-MENT**.] The action of supplying with money; payment.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Lou C. Warres* 94 Provision was made for Imbursement of all Charges, by giving to him . . whatever Towns the Enemy held beyond the Maze. 1762 *tr. Busching's Syst. Geog. V.* 537 He . . was obliged. . . for the imbursement thereof to grant certain prefectures, places and estates.

Imbushment, *obs. form of AMBUSHMENT.*

Imbusy, var. of **EMBUSY** *v. Obs.*

† **Imbut**e, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *L. imbut*-, ppl. stem of *imbucere* to IMBUE.] *trans.* To steep, soak. Hence † **Imbution**, steeping, soaking.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 53 An Infusion or rather . . an Imbution. *Ibid.* 586 Fumatory, in whose succe their Powders must be . . imbuted.

I-medled, *ME. pa. pple. of MEDDLE. I-meind*, *i-meint*, of *MENG* *v.*, to mingle.

† **I-mele**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *gemēlan* (= OHG. *gimahan*, MHG. *gemahelen*), *f. mēlan* to speak: see *MELE* *v.*] *intr.* To speak, say.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 787 (Gr.) Adam *gemælde* and to Euan spræc. a 1240 *Ureisan* 48 in *Cott. Hom.* 193 Ne mei . . no muð imelen . . Hu muchel god ðu geirkest wið-inne paradise.

† **Ime'lle**, *prep. and adv. Obs.* Also 4 in *melle*, 4 *ymel*, 5 *ymelle*. [Of Norse origin: cf. OSw. *i melli*, Sw. *emellan*, Da. *imellem* = ON. *i milli*, *i millum*, f. ON. *medal* MIDDLE; cf. *AMELLE*.]

A. prep. Amid, among.

13. . *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1126 To loue þe lombe his meyny in melle. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 251 (Ellesm. & Heng.) Lowhilk acowplyng is ymel (*Other MS.* a-mong, betwene, bitwixe, ytwix) hem alle. c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 84 Oure noble kyng . . His doghety men I-melle. c 1440 *MS. Linc. Med. B.* 287 (Halliiv.) Whenne the leues are dryede ynowghe and bakene y-melle the stones.

B. adv. Together; = *AMONG* *adv.* 3.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 24 Hew þyn henne and do þer to þenne þy henne and þolkes of eyren imelle.

I-melled, *ME. pa. pple. of MEL* *v.*, to mix. **I-melt**, of *MELT* *v.* **I-membred**, *obs. f. MEMBERED* *a.*

† **I-mene**, *adj. and adv. Obs.* [OE. *gemēne* = OS. *gimēni*, OFris. *gemēne*, OHG. *gimeini* (Ger. *gemein*, Du. *gemeen*), Goth. *gamaunis* common: — O Tent. **gamauni*-2, cognate with *L. communis*.]

A. adj. Common (to a number), shared or owned in common.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* viii. 20 Hwæt ys þe and us *gemæne*?

c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 177/10 *Compascuus ager*, *gemæne læs*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Heo dudan heore þing heom *gemene*. c 1200 *ORMIN* 5506 Swa þatt 3e muðhenn alle imæn þatt rihte weðe folghenn.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 Þat is to alle iliche imeane. a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 628 Hit is fele other wite imeane.

B. adv. In common, together.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 Ne hæne þu naht þin ozen wif, ac oðer mannes imeane. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 90 Cume we nu eft aþan & speken of alle imeane. c 1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) 1015 & 106 in *App.* 805 Mid ech god man ymene þus argal was end ydriue.

Hence † **I-menne**se [OE. *gemēnnesse*], community, fellowship, society.

c 1050 *Martyrol.* in Cockayne *Shrine* 127 Sealdon hi þær in para fæmna *gemēnnesse*. a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 217, I bilene . . on holi churche, imenne of haluene.

I-meng(e)d, *ME. pa. pple. of MENG* *v.*, mingle.

Imergency, *obs. f. EMERGENCY.*

I-merked, *ME. pa. pple. of MARK* *v.* **I-merred**, of *MAR* *v.* **I-met**, *i-mett*, of *MEET* *v.*

† **I-met**. *Obs.* [OE. *gemet* (= OS. *gimut*, OHG. *gamez*, *kimez*), *f. OE. metan*, Goth. *mitan* to measure.] Measure; moderation.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* vii. 2 In ðæm *gemete* þe ze metap. c 1000 *Endoum. Men* 25 in *Exeter Bk.*, by læs he . . of *gemete* hweorfe. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Biðon ilke imet ðe ze meteoð. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 286 Euerich þing me mei, þanb, ouerdon. Best is euer imete.

† **I-mete**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *gemæte* (= OHG. *gemæge*, MHG. *gemæge*), *f. mæte* MEET *a.*] Moderate; meet, fit, appropriate.

(a 1000 *Cædmon's Daniel* 492 (Gr.) Wearð him hyrra hyge . . þonne *gemet* wære. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Temperantia þæt is metnesse on englice, þæt mon beo imete on alle þing. c 1205 *LAV.* 6584 He wes of his speche ælche monne imete. a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 30 Hi ne mihte it make Imete.

Hence † **I-metnesse**, moderation.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Imetnesse is alre mihta moder.

I-mete *v.*: see *YMETE*, to meet. **I-mete**(n), *ME. pa. pple. of METE* *v.*, to measure.

† **I-metlich**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *gemetlic*, *f. gemet*, **I-MET** sb. + *-lic*, *-ly*.] Moderate; meet; of moderate size.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiv. § 2 Mara . . *gesceafta þonne* he beþurfe oððe him *gemetlic* seo. c 1000 *Father's Instr.* 87 in *Exeter Bk.*, Wisfast and *gemetlic*. c 1205 *LAV.* 21783 An imetliche broc þe of þan mere ualleð.

† **Imid**, *adv. and prep. Obs.* [Northern var. of **AMID**. The *i-* (varying with *e-*) might be merely a phonetic weakening, or it might be from *in*: cf. *in middum* in *Rushw. Gosp.*, *inmyddes* in *Cursor M.* (*imyddes* in *Hampole*), *in mydde* in *Morte Arthur*.] Amid, amidst; in the middle (of).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6612 (Gött.) Þat fand bot wormis crouland imyd [Cott. emid, *Fairf.* amid]. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 5167 Imyd þe erthe withouten it falles.

So † **Imi**ddes *prep.* = **AMIDST**.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 5185 Ierusalem . . þat standes imyddes þe world so wyde.

Imide (imoid, imoid). *Chem.* [Purposely altered from **AMIDE**.] A name given to derivatives of ammonia (NH₃), in which two atoms of hydrogen are exchanged for a metal or organic radical; these being viewed as compounds of the metal, etc., with a hypothetical radical **Imidogen** (imoido(d)gen), NH. Often in combination, as in *succin-imide*, *NH.CO*.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 248 Imidogen, by which name Laurent intended to express ammonia shorn of 2 of its hydrogen atoms. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 246 *Imides*, monamides, in which 2 at. hydrogen are replaced by a diatomic radicle. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 2 July 339/1 *Imides* . . bodies intermediate between the amides and nitrates, supposed to contain a hypothetical radicle, imidogen.

Hence **Imido**-, combining form of *prec.*, as in *imidocaprylic acid*, *imidocaprylimide*, *imidodisulphonic acid*, *imidodisulphonate*, etc.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 381 The products are *imidocaprylic acid* and *imidocaprylimide*.

† **I-milce**, *-milse*, *v. Obs.* Also *imilze*. [OE. *gemiltian*, *f. miltian* f. *mills* mildness, mercy: see *MILCE*.] *trans.* To have mercy upon, pardon.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xx. 34 Ða ze-miltode he him. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelm.) lvi. 1 (Bosw.) *gemiltas* me God *gemiltas* min. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 But we inwarliche imilcen and forþegen þan monne. c 1205 *LAV.* 16837 Imilze þu Octa & his luere . . 3if heo welleð cristindom . . vnder-fon.

I-mist, *ME. pa. pple. of MISS* *v.*

Imit (i'mit), *non-use*. [f. *L. im-us* lowest, after *summit*; cf. med. *L. imilās*.] Lowest point.

1885 TAIT *Properties Matter* iv. § 85. 72 A watercourse is thus the stream-line drawn from a col so as to pass through an *imit*, or lowest point of the surface.

Imitability (i'mitabili), [f. **IMITABLE**: see **-ITY**.] The quality of being imitable.

1698 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 159 The various modes of Imitability or Participation. 1701 — *Ideal World* I. v. 254 This account . . so far as it states the ideality of God upon his imitability or participability, is truly Platonic. 1887 W. M. ROSETTI in *Shelley Soc. Papers* 6 Outside the precincts of imitability.

Imitable (i'mitəbəl), *a.* [a. *F. imitable* (16th c.), ad. *L. imitabilis*, *f. imitāri* to imitate: see **-ABLE**.]

1. Capable of being imitated.

1598 FLORIO, *Imitable*, imitable, that may be imitated. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes. Praise Pindar* i, Pindar is imitable by none. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 133 ¶ I secretly believe the Part of the dying Person imitable by

ourselves. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* viii. 198 All poets who have any marked style are more or less imitable.

† 2. Deserving of imitation. *Obs.*

1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 6 That which shalbe founden to be therein imitable and good to followe. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 12 The worst of times afford imitable examples of virtue. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 82 Such advantageous Lights, as shall . . make the Vice that ought to be censured, imitable. 1781 R. TWINING in *Twinning Fam. Papers* (1887) 16 Wishing that painters and sculptors would confine their labours to imitable subjects.

Hence **Imitableness**, imitable quality.

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 493 The reason of this imitableness is the same. 1774 A. GIB *Pres. Truth* I. 332 The perpetual obligation and imitableness of the precepts and examples.

† **Imitably**, *adv. Obs.* [f. *prec.* + **-LY** 2.] By way of imitation or counterfeiting.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sgr.'s T.* 174 And theareof imitable deignes declaime, To force a truth out of neutralitie.

† **Imitamē**. *Obs. rare* —. [a. *L. imitāmen*, *f. imitāri* to imitate.] An imitation; a counterfeit.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 51 At the Phenician Baalim and Grecian Demons were but Idolatric Imitamens or Apes of the true Messias.

Imitancy, *non-use*. [f. *L. imitānt-em*: see next and **-ANCY**.] The quality or property of imitating; imitateness.

1832 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.*, *Boswell's Johnson* (1872) IV. 88 The servile imitancy . . of Mankind might be illustrated under the different figure . . of a Flock of Sheep. 1890 — *Latter-d. Pamph.* i. (1872) 37 Not 'humanity' or manhood . . apehood rather, — paltry imitancy, from the teeth outward.

Imitant, *rare.* [f. *L. imitānt-em* imitating, *pres. pple. of imitāri* to imitate: see **-ANT**.] That which imitates; a counterfeit article or product.

1888 *Sci. Amer.* 3 Mar. 135/2 To lower the quality and . . to foster the use of imitants and adulterants.

Imitate (i'mitət), *v.* Also 7 *imm-*. [f. *L. imitāt*-, ppl. stem of *imitāri* to copy, etc.]

1. *trans.* To do or try to do after the manner of; to follow the example of; to copy in action.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1346/1 He that so receiueþ the bloude of hys redeemer, that he will not yet imitate and follow his passion. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Cone-staggio* 18 Beseeching the King to . . imitate the example of his ancestors. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xviii. 50 Spigelius whom Laurenbergius of Rostoch does faithfully imitate, has assigned other uses to these Capsulae. 1697 DAMPIER *Joy.* I. 7 The Children imitating their Parents. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxviii. III. 75 *note*. In the form and disposition of his ten books of epistles, he imitated the younger Pliny. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* vii. (1877) 158 We are to imitate others so far as they possess moral qualities which are of general and common service.

b. Sometimes with implication of incongruity or of specific purpose: To mimic, counterfeit.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 558 The Hyæna . . will imitate humane voice, and . . having heard the name of some of the Shepherds will call him. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 381 Of Apes and Monkeys there are . . that will imitate all they see. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 76 It remains a question here, by what power, the magicians of Egypt . . in short mimicked or imitated the miracles of Moses and Aaron. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 73 *Miss.* (imitating Lady Answell's Tone) Very pretty!

† *c.* Said of undesigned similarity of action. *Obs.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 169 Herein it should seeme they imitate the opinion of the Stoikes. 1602 PATERICKE *tr. Gentillet* 77 The Paynims also imitated this of Moses his sacrifices, that they immolated the like beasts.

† *d.* With *inf.*: To endeavour, make an attempt to do something. *Obs. exc. dial.*

a 1626 BACON (J.), We imitate and practise to make swifter motions than any out of your muskets. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Imitate*, to attempt; to endeavour. EX. A child, or a sick person 'imitated to walk'.

2. To make or produce a copy or representation of; to copy, reproduce.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 42 A place pickt out by choyce of best alyve, That natures worke by art can imitate. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 19 Some Artificers . . can imitate the workes of others most accurately. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* 73 They do to want call to imitate the Galleasses of Venice. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. vii. 260 By such means it is possible to imitate the phenomena of the firmament.

b. 'To pursue the course of (a composition) so as to use parallel images and examples' (J.).

1700 DAVDEN *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 496 The adventures of Ulysses in the *Odyssees* are imitated in the first six books of Virgil's *Aeneis*. a 1734 GAY (J.), For shame! what, imitate an ode! a 1832 SCOTT *Frederick & Alice* note, This tale is imitated, rather than translated, from a fragment.

3. To be, become, or make oneself like; to assume the aspect or semblance of; to simulate: *a.* intentionally or consciously; *b.* unintentionally or unconsciously.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 265 Red . . Paints it selfe blacke, to imitate her brow. 1601 — *Truel. N.* III. iv. 418 For him I imitate. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 7 In habite they imitate the Italians. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 138 The conclusion must imitate the more unworthy and weaker part that is premised. 1740 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. xii, The diseases of the mind . . imitate those of the body. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xiv. 179 Where they may be seen in countless profusion, imitating in their outline, horse-shoes, rings, almonds, etc. *Mod.* A lath painted to imitate iron.

Hence **Imitated** *ppl. a.*; **Imitating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, Remedamento, imitating.
1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 284 This imitating quality, becomes involuntary. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* x. 905 This hand appear'd a shining sword to wield, And that sustain'd an imitated shield. 1745 ELIZA HAYWOOD *Fem. Spectator* (1748) IV. 24 In this imitating age there will be few fond enough of vice to be out of the fashion.

† **Imitate**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *imitāt-us* an imitation, f. *imitāri* to IMITATE.] An imitation.
1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. iii. i. 15 The Greek Rapsodies and Rapsodists, were but Satanic Imitates of the Hebrew Psalmists.

Imitation (imitā'fən). Also 6 ymy-, imytation. [ad. L. *imitation-em*, n. of action from *imitāri* to IMITATE: perh. through F. *imitation*.]

1. The action or practice of imitating or copying.
† **Arts of imitation** = imitative arts.

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* (title) A full deuoute & gostely treatise of y^e Imytacion & folowynge y^e blessyd life of our most mercifull sauour cryst. 1520 WHITTON *Vulg.* (1527) 3 Many freshe wyttes by that blunde imytacyon be deceyved. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 150 Concerning the manifold use of these Arts of imitation. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. i. (1840) 7 Adam's posterity learnt to speak more immediately from him and Eve their mother, by mere imitation of sounds. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* v. 28 An example for imitation. 1820 COLTON *Lacon* ccxvii, Imitation is the sincerest of flattery. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* ii. 26 Imitation, as well as nature, is the source of particular virtues.

b. Phrase: in imitation of (cf. F. *à l'imitation de*). Also † *after the, according to the, out of an imitation of*; † *in his imitation* (cf. F. *à son imitation*).

1579 BO NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 3 They learned it nat of the Arabians.. neither did they it after the imitation of the Missions. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* ii. xxi. 58 According to the imitation of the ancient Græcians and Romaines. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 20 In imitation of the best and most learned judgements of our time. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 133 That which this notable man vsed to doe.. I am now also resolved to doe in his imitation. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxix. 170 To see the late troubles in England, out of an imitation of the Low Countries. 1833 RUTTEN *Fonthill* 25 Carved timber work, painted in imitation of old oak.

2. The result or product of imitating; a copy, an artificial likeness; a thing made to look like something else, which it is not; a counterfeit.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. i. 37 One that feeds On Objects, Arts, and Imitations. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 349 So is the imitation of an imitation much more hard and difficult. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. Shaks.*, Imitations produce pain or pleasure, not because they are mistaken for realities. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 66 They are not true philosophers, but only an imitation. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* 405 Modern imitations of ancient coins.

3. **Literature.** A method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestic for foreign (J.); a composition of this nature.

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Praise Pindar*, In imitation of Horace's second Ode, B. 4. a 1721 PRIOR (title) The Lady's Looking-Glass. In imitation of a Greek Idyllium. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.*, *Hebr. Poet.*, The Difficulty of a just Translation of the Psalms of David.. an Apology for the Imitation of them in Christian Language. 1870 CHRISTIE in *Dryden's Wks.* (Globe) 488 Dryden's imitations, or, as he himself calls them, translations of Chaucer and Boccaccio, were made in 1638 and 1699.

4. **Mus.** The repetition of a phrase or melody, usually at a different pitch, in another part or voice, either with the same intervals, rhythm, motion, etc. (*exact imitation*), or with these more or less modified (*free imitation*): see also AUGMENTATION, DIMINUTION, INVERSION.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Imitation*, in music, a kind of composition wherein one part is made to imitate another either throughout the whole piece, which is one of the kinds of canon, or only during some measures, which is a simple imitation. 1880 OUSELEY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* i. 763 If the imitation is absolutely exact as to intervals it becomes a Canon. Imitations may take place at any interval or at any distance. 1887 B. 569 A specimen of simple imitation at the octave.. from such a small germ as this.. the modern fugue has been gradually developed.

5. **attrib.** Made (of less costly material) in imitation of a real or genuine article or substance.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 241 The fitting-up of an imitation gun for the African market.. with an imitation musket for the same. 1895 ORACLE *Enyel.* II. 125/1 Imitation tortoise-shell combs.

Imitational (imitā'fənāl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by imitation.

1833 Q. Rev. XLIX. 517 Weak and merely imitational as many of the pieces included in this volume are. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 237 Roots are not emotional or imitational cries, although they may have grown out of them.

Imitationist (imitā'fənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who practises imitation, or gives imitations; a mere imitator, one who wants originality. In mod. Dicts.

Imitative (i-mite'tiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *imitativ-us*, f. *imitāri* (see -ATIVE); cf. F. *imitatif*.] 1. Characterized by or consisting in imitation.

Imitative arts, the arts of painting and sculpture; *imitative word*, a word which reproduces a natural sound.

1584 TWYNE *Aeneid* Life A vij. There are three kinds of stiles in a Poeme, either Actiue, either Imitatiue which Græcians call *Dramaticum*. 1697 DAVDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 282 Ploughing is an imitative Toil, Resembling Nature in an easie Soil. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xi. 91 It is

allowed by the most skilful in the imitative arts. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi. This is the error.. of merely imitative painters of still life, flowers, &c. 1865 TAYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 15 Words which are evidently imitative, like 'peewit'.

b. *Const. of.*

1700 DAVDEN *Palamon & A.* ii. 527 This temple.. Was imitative of the first in Thrace. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* i. t. v. 93 Some of them are.. directly imitative of the timber construction. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Not wisely* II. ii. 36 Walking.. in a manner feebly imitative of the human gait.

2. Given to imitation; prone to imitate, copy, or mimic.

1754 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 216 The human mind is of a very imitative nature. 1827 GIFFORD *Ford's Plays* Introd. 36 At present, we are become an imitative, not to say a mimic, race. 1837 SYP. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 249 Human beings are very imitative.

3. That imitates the appearance of something else; simulative; fictitious; counterfeit.

1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxv. Dazzling articles of imitative jewellery almost equal to real.

† **B.** as *sb.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Imitatives*, in Grammar, those sort of Verbs which express any kind of Imitation; as *Patrisare*, to take after the Father, or imitate his actions, humor, or fashion.

Hence **Imitatively adv.**, in an imitative manner; **Imitateness**, imitative quality.

a 1846 MARTINEAU cited in Worcester for *Imitateness*. a 1849 POE *H. B. Hirst* Wks. 1864 III. 209 His chief sin is imitateness. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* v. 279 If plants are employed as ornaments they must not be treated imitatively.

Imitator (i-mite'tar). Also 6 imm-, 6-7 -our-, -er. [ad. F. *imitateur* (14th c.), ad. L. *imitātor-em*, agent-noun f. *imitāri* to IMITATE.] One who imitates, copies, or follows another; one who produces an imitation of anything. Also *transf.* of things.

1523 L.D. BERNERS *Proiss.* Pref. (1812) I. D ij. In semblable wyse dyd his imytator, noble Duke Theseus. 1547 COPLAND *Galyen's Therapeut.* 2 G ij b. Medecyne ought to be imytatour.. of nature. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iii. xvii. 102 b. This they doe to shew themselves true imitators of their Prophet. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* v. 565 Let your bright Virtues Imitators draw. a 1832 BENTHAM *Man. Pol. Econ.* Wks. 1843 III. 71 In new inventions, protection against imitators is not less necessary than in established manufactures protection against thieves. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1873) 376 We never find an imitator living remote from the form which it imitates.

Hence **Imitatorship**, the office of an imitator. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* iii. viii. 218 When to servile imitatorship Some spruce Athenian pen is prentized, Tis worse then Apish.

Imitatress (i-mite'trés). [f. prec.: see -ESS¹.] = next.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 220 We all know that art is the imitatress of nature. 1865 PUSEY *Eiron.* 26 Superstition, the false imitatress of true piety. 1889 *Standard* 30 Sept. 5/4 The imitatress of the Second Catherine.

Imitatrix (imitē'triks). [a. L. *imitātrix*, fem. of *imitator*.] A female imitator.

1606 SIR G. GOOSCAPPE ii. ii. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 53 The most witty Imitatrices of them. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xx. (1632) 972 Our Dutchesse was but an imitatrix. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives of Saints, Isidore* (1847) V. 194 He made her a faithful imitatrix of his virtues. 1893 CORNH. *Mag.* May 495 Nature is a subtler imitatrix.

† **Imitature**, *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *imitāt-*, ppl. stem (see IMITATE) + -URE.] Imitation.

1652 H. COGAN tr. *Scudery's Ibrahim* i. ii. 27 She gave me her picture, which she had drawn in imitature, by beholding her self in a glass.

Immaciated, *obs. var.* of EMACIATED.

1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* iii. vii. 362 Their own immaciated shipmates.

† **Immaculable**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *immaculabilis*, f. *maculāre* to spot: see -BLE.] Incapable of stain.

1624 FISHER in F. White *Repl. Fisher* 449 The bodie of Christ is.. in things impure immaculable.

Immaculacy (imæ'ki:lāsī). [f. IMMACULATE: see -ACY.] Immaculate condition or quality.

1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Family Biog.* I. 19. I.. will not.. sully the immaculacy of my page with a reflection [etc.]. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Reviv.* (ed. 4) 252 Perrone is called the *pucelle*, because it had never been violated by an enemy; but her immaculacy is now more than questionable. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ii. 55 He sees through Professor Jaques's pretended immaculacy. 1893 W. WATSON *Epigr.* Poems 116 Insulted by a flower's immaculacy, And mock'd at by the flawless stars he stands.

Immaculate (imæ'ki:lāt), *a.* Also 5 in- [ad. L. *immaculātus*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *maculātus* spotted, MACULATE.]

1. Free from spot or stain; pure, spotless, unblemished, undefiled. In fig. senses.

1430 LYNG. *Min. Poems* 79 The kyng of hevene blis; That.. Into a virgyns womb immaculate Descendit. 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 81 Heyle towre of David & virgyn immaculat! 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* i. li. (W. de W. 1495) 107 b. To haue kept my soule Immaculate and undefouled. 1548 HALL *Kron.*, *Hen. VII* 56 Their counsaill infected and corrupted the kynges clene and immaculate conscience. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 235 This Life is pure and immaculate Love, and this Love is God. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxiii. (1869) I. 653 The exercise of their sacred functions requires an immaculate purity. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 180 Convinced of his wife's immaculate purity.

† **b.** *Const. from. Obs.*

1579 FULKE HESKINS *Part.* 373 As they were immaculate from faults of their bodies, so he.. was immaculate from sins. 1790 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 507 His chastity was immaculate from sin or scandal.

c. **Immaculate Conception**, the conception of the Virgin Mary, as held to have been free from the taint of original sin: in 1854 declared to be an article of faith of the Roman Church.

1687 BURNET *Trav.* i. (1750) 31 The Dominicans.. were.. obliged to assert, that she was born in Original Sin.. By this the Dominicans began to lose Ground extremely in the Minds of the People, who were strongly prepossess'd in favour of the immaculate Conception. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. iv. 380 The university.. declared for the immaculate conception. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* viii. (1869) 264. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 137 The feast of the Conception—not yet declared to be immaculate—of our Lady.

d. **Immaculate lamb**, applied to Christ, after I. *agnus immaculatus* (Gr. ἀγνὸς ἀμώμος), 1 Pet. i. 19. a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 272 This immaculat lombe that I xal 3ow yeve Is.. bothe God and man. 1536 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 The immaculate lambe Jesu Chryst, the sone of God. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 209 The personal righteousness of the immaculate Lamb of God. 1858 NEALE tr. *Bernard de M.* 388 He, Lamb Immaculate.

2. Free from fault or flaw. (Chiefly in negative or ironical use.)

1832 W. HAVING *Alhambra* II. 147 The words of the immaculate Fredegonda. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* i. i. § 2. 48 The Sceptical philosophy is by no means so immaculate. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 26 Mar., You are not immaculate and.. your wisdom.. is not absolutely perfect.

b. Of manuscripts or printed books: Absolutely free from textual errors.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. xiii. 49 They [the Jews] believed.. that all the manuscripts of their Law were immaculate, and the same to a letter. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 65 Editions which claim a sort of canonization as immaculate, as for instance the Virgil of Didot and the Horace of Foulis.

3. In literal senses: a. Spotlessly clean or neat.

1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* iv. 253 A white-glov'd Chaplain.. in immaculate trim, Neatness itself impertinent in him. 1853 J. BROWN *Horz. Subs.* Ser. i. 1 (1882) 169 Then out to parade.. in proper trim, pipe-clay immaculate. 1856 MAS. STOWE *Dred* i. iv. 52 Every plait of her immaculate cap.

b. *Nat. Hist.* Without coloured spots or marks; unspotted.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) i. 54 He describes the male bird to be of an immaculate white. 1828 STARR *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 198 Abdomen.. with spots and angulated bands of brown and white; legs immaculate. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 236 Thorax narrowed towards the base, immaculate.

Hence **Immaculately adv.**, spotlessly, stainlessly, faultlessly.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 4 Thou art God alone, Thy Nature is immaculately pure. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lviii. Those cheeks usually so immaculately fair.

Immaculateness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being immaculate.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* ii. 103 The immaculatenesse of the Lambe. a 1843 in *Southey Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. ii. (1849) 374 They set themselves against S. Thomas Aquinas, taking advantage of his unpopular doctrine respecting the immaculateness. 1869 *Athenæum* 1 May 597/2 Mr. Lee.. struggles hard to prove the immaculateness of his client.

† **Immaculation**, *Obs. rare.* [f. IMMACULATE *a.*: see -ATION, and cf. med. L. *immaculatio*.] Immaculate condition.

1609 W. M. MAN in MOORE (Percy Soc.) 47 Beautie sitteth enthronized on her browes.. immaculation on her necke.

† **Immail-ed**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. IM-1 + MAIL *sb.* + -ED.] Clad in mail; mailed.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Fast.* ii. iv. Instructed swarms Of men immayl'd.

† **Immail-cious**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. IM-2 + MALICIOUS.] Not malicious; having no evil intent.

1661 PETTY *Taxes* 63 When the executors of them [penal laws] keep them hid until a fault be done, and then shew them terrible to the poor immailicious offender.

Immalleable (imæ'li:āb'l, imm-), *a.* *rare.* [f. IM-2 + MALLEABLE.] Not malleable; incapable of being hammered out; unyielding (to force).

1675 BOYLE *Mech. Orig. Corrosiveness* Exp. xi. 24 It [aqua-fortis] quickly frets the parts asunder, and reduces it [tin] to an immalleable substance. 1683 *Mem. Sir E. Godfrey* 79 (T.) How immalleable does it render their stony natures to the force of all humane impressions. 1876 JEVONS *Logic Prim.* 19 When it cannot be so hammered out, it might be called immalleable; but.. we generally call such a piece of metal brittle.

Immanacle (imæ'nāk'l, imm-), *v.* *rare.* [f. IM-1 + MANACLE.] *trans.* To put manacles on; to handcuff; to fetter.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 665 Thou canst not touch the freedom of my mind.. although this corporal rind Thou hast immanacled. 1810 F. DUOLEY *Amoroso* i. 45 He found her on the floor.. bleeding and immanacled.

Immanation, *rare.* [f. IM-1, after EMANATION.] A flowing or entering in.

a 1834 LAMB *Lett. to Coleridge* (L.). A quick immanation of continuous fantasies.

Immane (imæ'nī), *a.* *arch.* [ad. L. *immānis* monstrous, huge, savage, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *mānus* hand.]

1. Monstrous in size or strength; huge, vast, enormous, tremendous.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* ix. 268 A man in shape immane, and monstrous. 1679 EVELYN *Sylvia* xvi. (ed. 3) 71 What immane difference then is there between the twenty fourth of Feb. and commencement of March? a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 101 An immane conceit of himself and of his own worth. 1835 HOGG in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 516 So wild, unearthly, and immane.

2. Monstrous in character; inhumanly cruel or savage.

1602 FULBECKE 2nd Pt. *Parall.* 38 To cutte his bodie in peeces... is a thing verie immane. 1644 BULWER *Chiron*. 12 The immane cruelty of Hieron, the Tyrant of that City. c 1860 O. W. HOLMES in *Pages fr. Old Vol. Life* (1891) 44 That immane and nefarious Burke-and-Hare business.

Hence **Immanely** *adv.*, hugely, monstrously, inhumanly; **Immaneness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1612 R. SHELTON *Serm. St. Martin's* 27 Christ... mercifully boyed up, immanely pitched down with the cross. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* i. (1851) 23 A man... Valiant, Liberal, and fair of Aspect, but immanely Cruell.

Immanence (imānēns). [f. IMMANENT *a.*: see -ENCE.] The fact or condition of being immanent; indwelling.

1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*. 341 Its state of immanence... is reason and religion. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 106 Bruno anticipated Spinoza in his conception of the immanence of the Deity. 1883 EBERSHEIM *Life Jesus* (ed. 6) II. 521 Conscious immanence in Him [Christ], and of His Word in us... are the indispensable conditions of our privileges.

Immanency (imānēnsi). [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] The quality of being immanent; indwellingness.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* 170 The immanency and inherency of this power in Jesus. 1866 READER No. 170. 318/1 The immanency and perfect unity of the two. 1886 WESTM. *Rev.* Oct. 469 Christ... never reflected on transcendency and immanency.

Immanent (imānēt), *a.* [ad. late L. *immanēt-em*, pres. pple. of *immanēre*, *f. im-* (IM-1) + *manēre* to dwell, remain. Cf. F. *immanent* (14th c.).]

1. Indwelling, inherent; actually present or abiding in; remaining within.

In recent philosophy applied to the Deity regarded as permanently pervading and sustaining the universe, as distinguished from the notion of an external transcendent creator or ruler.

Immanent principle (with Kant), a principle limited to the realm of experience; opposed to *transcendent principle*.

1535 LYNDSEY *Satyre* 3460 Quhen our forfather fell, Drawing vs all, in his loynis immanent, Captive from gloir. 1610 T. HIGGINS *Serm. Pauls Crosse* (1611) 13 He hath an immanent lode dwelling in him. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. Bij, That we may forget to distinguish betwixt evils immanent and evils imminent. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1741) 86 The power of miracles cannot be conceived as immanent or inhering in him. 1836 BLACKIE, *Mag.* XXXIX. 454 The man Whose form enshrouding immanent Deity Mourned from the cradle to the cursed tree! 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 310 They have not cared to recognize it [the external world] as the shrine of immanent Deity. 1898 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Divine Immanence* iii. 71 It remains then that we... conceive of God as at once transcending and immanent in nature.

2. **Immanent act** (*action*): an act which is performed entirely within the mind of the subject, and produces no external effect; opposed to a *transient* or *transitive* act. Now rare.

This distinction, formulated in Scholastic philosophy, is the connexion in which the word most freq. occurred during the 17th and 18th centuries.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 5 The workes of God, which are either inward and immanent, or outward and transient. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig.* *Man.* i. 28 The internal and immanent Faculties and Acts of the reasonable Soul... are Intellect and Will. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* ii. xiv. (1803) I. 306 Logicians distinguish two kinds of operations of the mind; the first kind produces no effect without the mind, the last does. The first they call immanent acts; the second transitive. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1870) II. xxv. 118 A cognition is an immanent act of mind. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Milton v. Southey & Landor* Wks. XII. 177 In metaphysical language, the moral of an epos or a drama should be immanent, not transient... it should be vitally distributed through the whole organisation of the tree, not gathered or secreted into a sort of red berry... pendent at the end of its boughs.

Hence **Immanently** *adv.*, in immanent manner. a 1771 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 73 Immanently will'd Within thy glorious self the Fiat pass'd.

Immanentia, *a. rare*. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the immanence of the Deity.

1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* (1886) I. i. ii. 119 The mysteries of the Immanentia Metaphysics.

Immanifest, *a. rare*. [f. IM-2 + MANIFEST. Cf. OF. *immanifesta*.] Not manifest or evident.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vi. 294 A time not much unlike that which was before time, immanifest and unknowne. 1674 BOYLE *Nat. & Preternat. State Bodies* 3 If the Body were under any violence, 'twas exercis'd by usual, but often immanifest Agents. 1780 T. TAYLOR *Proetus* II. 115. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 316 The supposed premiss is not immanifest.

Hence **Immanifestness**. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 276 The immanifestness of the art by which they were made.

Immanity. *Obs.* [ad. L. *immanitās*, *f. immanis* IMMANE. Cf. F. *immanité* (16th c.).] The quality of being immane.

1. Hugeness; monstrosity, enormity.

1604 CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Immanitie*, beastlie crueltye, or hugeness and greatnes. 1663 COWLEY *Ess. Verse & Prose, Liberty* (1688) 81 If the immanity of so many Vices had not been covered and disguised. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 45 The Immanity of their Blasphemies against God.

2. Monstrous cruelty; atrocious savagery.

1557 NORTH tr. *Guevard's Diall Pr.* 115a/1 To shewe more their immanitie... they dranke the bloude of him that was lately allye. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 649 Not to be accounted inhumanity, but rather immanity and beastly cruelty. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Athcom.* II. ii. § 6 (1622) 207 Those notable immanities, which Dolabella exercised, vpon the body of Trebonius. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xvi. 512 Phalaris the Tyrant came to that degree of Cruelty and Immanity, that he devour'd sucking Children.

† **Immansuete**, *a. Obs. rare* -o. [ad. L. *immansuētus*: see IM-2 and MANSUETE.] 'Ungentle, untractable, outrageous, wilde' (Blount 1656).

Immantation. [ad. med. L. *immanitatio-em*, *n.* of action from *immanare* to clothe with a mantle, *f. mantum* mantle.] The investiture of a newly-elected pope with the *mantum* or mantle.

1871 *Academy* 15 Dec. 562/2 Some other ceremonial rites... associated by custom with the 'tractatio', namely, the change of name, the adoration, and the 'immantation'.

Immantle (imānt'li, imm-), *v.* Also 7 *em-*, 9 *en-*. [f. IM-1 + MANTLE.]

1. *trans.* To cover or enwrap with, or as with, a mantle. Chiefly fig.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 1 Under the pourprie and bending cope whereof [heaven], all things are emmantled and covered. c 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 425 From top to toe, she was immantled With purest Lawne. 1626 AILESBURY *Passion Serm.* 27 The Sunne... is immantled with a miraculous eclipse. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 37 The verdant Foliage... Immant'ling the laden Branches. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxix, Immantled in ambrosiall dark. 1881 W. WILKINS *Songs of Study* 40 The calm that emmantles thine head.

† 2. To place round as a fortification. (Cf. *dis-mantle*.) *Obs. rare*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 345 The walls that he caused to be built and emmantled about other towns.

Immanuable, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + MANUABLE.] Unmanageable, incapable of being controlled.

1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 735 When a horned Serpent hath bitten a man or beast... he falleth mad, his eyes grow dim, and his nerves immanuable.

Immarble, *v. rare*. [f. IM-1 + MARBLE *sb.* Cf. EMMARBLE.] *trans.* To convert into marble; to make cold, hard, or immovable, as marble. Hence Immarbled *pp. a.*

1642 VICARS *God in Mount* 17 Such was their... immarbled impudence. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 170 The immarbled madness of this orb.

† **Immarcescence**, *Obs.* -o. [f. L. *immarcescē-ēre* (see next) + -ENCE.] 'Unfadingness, incorruptibility' (Phillips, 1658).

Immarcescible (imā'sē'sib'l), *a.* Now rare. Also erron. 6-9 -cessible, (7-able). [ad. late L. *immarcescibilis*, *f. im-* (IM-2) + *marcescere*, *marcere* to fade, wither.] Unfading; incorruptible, imperishable; esp. in *immarcescible crown* (of glory).

(*Immarcescibilis corona* 'unfading garland' occurs in Paulinus Nolanus (a 431 A. D.) *Carm.* 15. The Vulgate has *hereditas immarcescibilis*, 1 *Pet.* i. 4; *corona incorrupta*, 1 *Cor.* ix. 24.)

1542 BECON *Pathos. Prayer* xlviii. R vj, The immarcescible [ed. 1543 Unconspicuous] crowne of glory. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Form consecr. Bishops*, Ye may recieve the immarcescible [1662 never-fading] crowne of glory.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Cr.* (1645) 168 Palms of Victory and immarcescible ghirlands of glory and triumph to all eternity. 1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* Suppl. 238 Man was made immortal or immarcescible, and fel from it by sin. 1708 *Addr. fr. Jersey in Lond. Gaz.* No. 4453/1 May he reward your Piety... with an immarcescible Crown of Glory. 1838 E. CASWALL *Masque Mary* 54 Children of Mary's care, and like herself of bloom and fragrance immarcescible.

Hence **Immarcescibly** *adv.*, unfadingly; **Immarcescibility**, imperishableness.

1652 EP. HALL *Invis. World* iii. xii, A crown... immarcescibly eternal, a crown of righteousness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Immarcescibility*, never fading Nature.

Immarginate (imā'dz'inē't, imm-), *a. Entom.* and *Bot.* [f. IM-2 + MARGINATE.] Having no distinct or separate margin.

1826 in KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 327. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 416/1 *Immarginate*, not margined or bordered. 1881 SPRUCE in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. No. 217. 15 Papillose, immarginate, sharp-pointed leaves.

† **Immarial**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. IM-2 + MARTIAL.] Not martial; unwarlike.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* vii. 206 Essay not me like one Yong and immartrial. 1615 - *Odys.* ix. 638 To oppose their least against a man immartrial, and a guest.

† **Immask**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. IM-1 + MASK *sb.* or *v.* Also INMASK.] *trans.* To cover as with a mask; to disguise.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 201, I have Cases of Buckram for the nonce, to immaske our noted outward garments.

† **Immatchable**, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + MATCHABLE.] That cannot be matched; unmatchable.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends, T. Cromwell* iv. 346 Men in those times immatchable for wit. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Countre*. 198 For the store of shipping they are also immatchable.

† **Immatchless**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. IM-1 + MATCHLESS, by confusion with prec.] Matchless.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinville, To the Jayrest* ix, Thou great Sovereigne of the earth, Onelic immatchlesse Monarchesse of harts. 1609 ARMIN *Maidis of More-Cl.* (1880) 118 Go and returne as Paris did from Greece, With that immatchles Helen.

Immaterial (imā'ti'riāl), *a. (sb.)* Also 5 -iell, 6-7 -iall, (6 in-). [ad. med. L. *immaterialis*, *f. im-* (IM-2) + *materiālis* MATERIAL *a.* In 1398, prob. a. F. *immatriel* (14th c.).]

1. Not material; not consisting of matter; incorporeal; spiritual.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 3 The contemplation of the beuently Ierarchies immaterialles. 1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE's *Distyll. Waters* Aj, That the corruptible shall be made incorruptible, and to make the materyall immateryall. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. def. i. 1 Number is more simple and pure then is magnitude, and also immateriall. 1641 WILKINS *Mercury* xix. (1707) 78 That strange immaterial Power of the Loadstone. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. i. 31 If God be not an immaterial Being, then Matter may be the Cause of all the Motions in the Material World. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 76 Demons, ghosts, witches, and other immaterial and supernatural agents.

b. *pl.* as *sb.*: Things that are non-material.

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogn.* vii. § 2. 67 Thus more perfect apprehenders misconceive Immateriales: Our imaginations paint Souls and Angels in as dissimilar a resemblance. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 14 Lodge immaterials in thy head: ascend unto invisibles. 1730 W. HAUTE *Ess. Satire* 32 As well might Nothing bind Immensity, Or passive Matter Immateriales see.

2. Having little substance; flimsy, slight. *rare*.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 35 Thou idle, immateriall skiene of Sleyd silke!

† 3. Not pertinent to the matter in hand. *Obs.*

1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 162 Had I intitled this discourse, A Looking Glasse, the Metaphor had not been wholly immateriall. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 488 Your absurd pretence: Your immateriall proofes.

4. Of no essential consequence; unimportant.

Johnson says 'This sense has crept into the conversation and writings of barbarians; but ought to be utterly rejected': it is, however, the opposite of *material* in the sense of 'important' found from 1528 onwards.

1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 77 After some immaterial Discourse they returned to their Tents. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 155 Small immaterial Variations excepted. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 213 Only employed... for coarse purposes, where colour and appearances are totally immaterial. 1893 CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 431/2 The question of notice becomes immaterial after my finding that there was no agreement.

Hence **Immaterially** *adv.*; **Immaterialness**.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 119 For the visible species of things strike not our senses immaterially. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Immaterialness*, immateriality.

Immaterialism (imā'ti'riāliz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM, after *materialism*.]

1. The doctrine that matter does not exist in itself as a substance or cause, but that all things have existence only as the ideas or perceptions of a mind.

1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* III. Wks. 1871 I. 352 You tell me indeed of a repugnancy between the Mosaic history and Immaterialism. 1777 J. BERINGTON (title) *Immaterialism Delineated*, or a view of the First Principles of Things. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 237 Berkeley maintains, that objects of sense are only ideas, they having no existence in themselves and apart from perception. This is immaterialism.

2. *nonce-use*. = IMMATERIALITY 1 b.

1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. cxiv, For immaterialism's a serious matter; So that even those whose faith is the most great In souls immortal, shun them tête-à-tête.

Immaterialist (imā'ti'riālist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who holds the doctrine of immaterialism.

1724 SWIFT *Lett. to Ld. Carteret* 3 Sept., Dr. George Berkeley... going to England very young... became the founder of a sect there called the Immaterialists. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 34 The metaphysical immaterialists of modern times freely admit that the Mind has No Place of existence. a 1829 J. YOUNG *Lect. Intell. Philos.* xxix. (1835) 290 Hartley himself was a decided immaterialist.

Immateriality (imā'ti'riē-liti). [f. IMMATERIAL + -ITY.]

1. The quality or character of being immaterial or not of the nature of matter:

a. said of forms of energy, or of the conceptions of pure mathematics.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 19 The purity, simplicitie, and Immateriality, of our Principall Science of Magnitude. 1653 H. MORR *Conject. Cabal.* (1662) 130 We may be assured, that Immateriality was the work of the First Day, a Monad or Unite being so express a signification of the nature thereof. 1814 SHELLEY *Deism* Pr. Wks. 1883 I. 321 Light, electricity, and magnetism... seem to possess equal claims with thought to the unmeaning distinction of immateriality. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ii. § 22 (1870) 27 The experiment... which really proved the immateriality of heat.

b. said of spiritual beings or essences.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 86 A demonstration of the soul's immateriality. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. i. § 22. 21 He [Pythagoras] asserted the Immortality of the Soul, and consequently its Immateriality. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* Pref., Of the existence and immateriality of God. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* iii. (1860) 66 Speculations as to the immateriality and immortality of the soul.

c. Slightness, flimsiness. *rare*.

1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 109 The trembling immateriality, the mist-like transience, of this seemingly so solid body in which we walk attired.

2. An immaterial thing, existence, or essence.

1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xiv. (1857) 229 After originating these buoyant immaterialities, projected them upon the broad current of time.

3. The quality of being unessential or unimportant. *Mod.* The immateriality of the consideration.

Immaterialize (imătîrîalizə), *v.* [f. IM-MATERIAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To render immaterial or incorporeal. Hence *Immaterialized ppl. a.*

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xii. 109 Though possibly Assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble or pain to immaterializ'd spirits. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 401 Simon. His Body had subdu'd, That he his Flesh might immaterialize. 1856 *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 656 Our theologians immaterialize Heaven too much.

† **Immaterialate**, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + MATERIAL-ATE.] = IMMATERIAL.

1686 BACON *Sylva* § 114-5 (Observ.) After long Inquiry of Things, Immerse in Matter, to interpose some Subject which is Immaterial or lesse Material. 1653 H. MORE *Comect. Cabbal.* (1662) 75 Philo makes all Immaterial Beings to be created in this first day.

Immatriculate, *v. rare.* [f. IM-1 + MATRICULATE *v.* Cf. *F. immatriculer.*] *trans.* To matriculate. In quot. 1814 *fig.*

1718 BRYAN *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1854) I. 1. 39 Mr. Piper was immatriculated here yesterday. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 222, I was not indeed immatriculated. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 66 It would be an acquisition... if this species [of deer] were immatriculated in our parks.

So **Immatriculation**, 'matriculation, especially in a German university' (Funk, 1893).

1891 FULGER *German-Eng. Dict.*, *Immatriculation*, (im)-matriculation.

Immature (imătîū-ri), *a.* [ad. L. *immātūrus* untimely, unripe, *f. im-* (IM-2) + *mātūrus* MATURE.]

1. Occurring before its time; untimely, premature. (Almost always said of death.) *Obs. or arch.*

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III* 48 b, Ye sodein and immature death of his wife. 1631 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. vi. (1651) 163 Prince Henries immature death. 1726 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* I. 74 The whole Frame... falls into dangerous Distempers and immature old Age. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & H. Jrnl.* I. 215 The design being prevented by his immature death.

2. Not mature; not arrived at the perfect or complete state; unripe. *a. Of fruits.* Now *rare.* 1599 A. M. tr. *Cabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 5/2 Water of immature wallenuttes. 1692 TAYNOR *Good House-w.* xiv. (ed. 2) 104 Many other Fruits are gathered and eaten whilst they are immature. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cider*, *Cider*... made of green immature Fruit.

b. Of other things, in respect of physical growth. 1641 G. SANOVY *Paraphr. Song Sol.* viii. iii, We have a Sister immature. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 277 The Earth... in the Womb as yet Of Waters, Embryon immature invol'd. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1879) 201 The young cells... contain quite immature polyp. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 176 Immature males do not differ externally from the old female.

c. Of things immaterial.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 76 This project, being... immature in the fertile soyle of his braine-plot. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. iv. 71 The green and immature Essays of early Writers. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step. Meth.* v. i, As yet the Secret is immature. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Educ.* v. (1860) 111 Presented to the immature student. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. viii. 451 In these immature centuries.

Immatured (imătîū-ri'd), *ppl. a.* [f. IM-2 + MATURED.] Not matured; left immature.

1803 LEYDEN *Scenes Infancy* iv. 358 The Seeds of genius immatur'd by haste. 1835 CHALMERS *Nat. Theol.* I. ii. iii. 263 The immatured buddings of animal and vegetable formation.

Immaturely (imătîū-ri-li), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an immature way; in an unripe condition; prematurely.

1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* (1650) 291 They immaturely die by some acute disease. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* II. 31 This high Opinion... appear'd to be too rashly and immaturely formed. 1751 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 177 This prevents the falling of the fruit immaturely. 1887 A. DE VERE *Ess.* I. 237 Though he died young, he did not die immaturely.

Immaturity (imătîū-ri-ti), *n.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being immature; immaturity.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Ded. The Immaturity of some of them would... make many think they come forth Unseasonably.

Immaturity (imătîū-ri-ti), [ad. L. *immātūritas* untimely haste (Cicero), unripeness (Suetonius), *f. immātūrus* IMMATURE.] The quality or condition of being immature.

† 1. Prematurity; untimeliness. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 199 Hee was prevented... his immaturity of his deathe, skarcelle having accomplished the vt. year of his reigne. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. ii. 43 His words (though spoke with some kind of hast and immaturity).

2. Unripeness; imperfect or incomplete state.

1666 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 54 The immaturity of young espoused wives. 1651 GATAKER *Whitaker in Fuller's Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 112 His immaturity of years. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* v. ii. 54 When the grapes shall not be gathered, as they were wont to be, in a state of immaturity. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 102 The men and women who chiefly compose the society leave home in their

immaturity. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 82 The poem of later date... exhibits far less immaturity.

b. with pl. An immature plant, production, etc. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 7 77 Their own cruelties, infamy, immaturities. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* x. (1874) 181 That the rich vegetation of the Coal Measures had been... composed of magnificent immaturities of the vegetable kingdom.

† **Immaze**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-1 + MAZE.] *trans.* To involve as in a maze or labyrinth.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 294 That love-sicke girl, who became so immazed in loves error. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 22 The... Planters... had immazed themselves in the most intolerable confusions and inextricable thraldomes.

Immeability (imzābi-liti). [f. IM-2 + L. *meābilis* passable (*f. meāre* to pass): see -BILITY.] Inability to pass or flow (through a channel).

1731 ARAUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. § 29 (R.) The viscosity and immeability of the matter impacted in them. 1752 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* 350 That the immediate cause... is the immeability of the nervous fluid through the nerves.

Immeasurability (imezū-rābi-liti). [f. next + -ITY.] = IMMEASURABLENESS.

1824 DE QUINCEY *Analects fr. Richter* Wks. XIV. 139 In sight of this immeasurability of life. 1882 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXV. 490 A sense of unfitness, bred perhaps of the immeasurability of the surroundings.

Immeasurable (imezū-rāb'l, imm-), *a.* Also 5 ymnes-, ymeas-, 6 immeas-, 7 immeas-. [f. IM-2 + MEASURABLE *a.* Cf. 16th c. *F. immeasurable.*] Not measurable; that cannot be measured; immense.

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Deihe K. James* (1818) 25 His tyrannye ymmeasurable, without pity or mercy. *a* 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 500/1 Tyl he... for their immeasurable outrage... finally reiecteth and refuseneth them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 211 The vast immeasurable Abyss. *c* 1790 COWPER *Notes Milton's P. L.* I. 50 The immeasurable distance to which these apostate spirts had fallen from God. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xiii. To the immeasurable delight and admiration of all the readers thereof. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 40 Geology makes me familiar with immeasurable times.

Immeasurableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being immeasurable; incapability of being measured.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 77 Nor doeth [he] with immeasurableness of correction break the bonde of fellowship. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 130. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der. v.* xxxv, Novelty gives immeasurableness to fear.

Immeasurably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] To an immeasurable extent or degree; beyond measure; immensely, vastly.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 43. 71 Anger is mis-ordered, when it is... immeasurably moved. 1760 H. WALPOLE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 267 The Anthem... being immeasurably tedious. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 67 The process is immeasurably slower.

Immeasured (imezū-rāb, imm-), *a.* [f. IM-2 + MEASURED. Cf. *F. immeuré.*] Not measured; unmeasured; immense, vast.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 8 Such dreadful wights, As far exceeded men in their immeasured might. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xix. (1748) 334 Four such immeasur'd pools, philosophers agree, I' th' four parts of the world undoubtedly to be. *a* 1745 BROOME *Poems, Death* (R.), A stream, that... glides To meet eternity's immeasur'd tides! 1828 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 294 The forests and valleys. Within the immeasured circumference.

† **Immeation**, *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *immeāre* to pass into, to enter, *f. im-* (IM-1) + L. *meāre* to go, pass.] A passing in; entrance, ingoing.

1675 J. [JONES] *Brit. Ch.* (1678) 574 These mutual immeations, or Christ in us, and we in Christ.

† **Immecha'nical**, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + MECHANICAL *a.*]

1. Of phenomena, etc.: Not mechanical; not of physical or material nature, origin, etc.

1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. (1716) 43 The Cause of the Motion of this subtil Fluid, which is the Cause of Gravity, is in itself Immecha'nical. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 33 Some suppose this Effect to be Immecha'nical, and to arise from the immediate Agency of God. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 176 The crooks being cleared, by hand, in a somewhat Immecha'nical manner.

2. Of persons: Without mechanical or practical knowledge or skill; untechnical.

1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 87 A very illiterate Way of speaking, and exceeding Immecha'nical. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 91 Fine strokes of just satire on the wild and Immecha'nical enquiries of the philosophers... of that age.

Hence **Immecha'nically** *adv.* (Craig, 1847.)

† **Immechanism**, *Obs.* [f. IM-2 + MECHANISM: cf. prec.] Non-mechanical property; inertia.

1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 45 However their Acts may be suspended, sopited, or destroyed by gross Matter, and the Im-mechanism of Bodies.

Immediacy (imzā-diāsi). [f. next: see -ACY.]

1. The quality or condition of being immediate; freedom from intermediate or intervening agency; direct relation or connexion; directness.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 65 He... Bore the Commission of my place and person, The which immediacy may well stand vp, And call it selfe your Brother. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. xiv. § 1 (1669) 55/1 There is the immediacy of his providence. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. 431 The immediacy... of those first Scriptures from God to us. 1875 H. JAMES R. *Hudson* I. 10 Questions... bearing with varying degrees of immediacy on the subject. 1885 STEVEN-

SON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 549 A strange freshness and immediacy of address to the public mind.

b. Logic and Philos. (See IMMEDIATE 2 b.)

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 315 Spiritual verities, or truths of reason *respective ad realia*... are differentiated from the conceptions of the understanding by the immediacy [printed immediacy] of the knowledge. 1856-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxiii. (1859) II. 78 If Reid did not maintain this immediacy of perception... he would at once be forced to admit one or other of the unitarian conclusions of materialism or idealism. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 265 The reduction of a Hypothetical Judgment to a Categorical shows very clearly the Immediacy of the reasoning in what is called a Hypothetical Syllogism. 1874 W. WALLACE *Logic of Hegel* § 12. 16 The *a priori* aspect or immediacy of thought, where there is a mediation, not made by anything external but by a reflection into itself, is another name for universality.

2. The condition of being the immediate lord or vassal: see IMMEDIATE 1 b.

1762 tr. *Busehing's Syst. Geog.* IV. 446 Varel lost its immediacy, or independency, and stands at present under the superiority of Oldenburg. *Ibid.* V. 299 The Emperors Charles IV. and Wenceslaus engaged to maintain it in its immediacy on the Empire. 1818-48 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 23 note, The immediacy of vassals in times so ancient is open to much controversy.

3. The condition of being immediate in time (see IMMEDIATE 4).

1856 W. A. BUTLER *Hist. Anc. Philos.* I. 453 The sage will... ensure his certainty in the immediacy of enjoyment, carefully rejecting all intensive suggestions of past or future. 1858 *Chr. World* 17 Mar. 15/4 On a subordinate point like the immediacy of the Second Coming.

Immediate (imzā-diēt), *a. (sb., adv.)* Also 5 immediat, 5-7 ymediat(e), 6 y-, immediat(e), immediat; 5-6 immediate. [ad. med.L. *immediātus* (the adv. *immediātē* was frequent in the feudal sense: see IMMEDIATELY), *f. im-* (IM-2) + *mediātus* MEDIATE. Cf. *F. immediat* (Cotgr.)]

1. Said of a person or thing in its relation to another: That has no intermediary or intervening member, medium, or agent; that is in actual contact or direct personal relation. *a. Of a person.*

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 48 b, The Dolphyn deysed... [them] to be two of his immediat aides. 1686 in *Kemble Life Bp. Wilson* I. (1863) 27 Nothing unbecoming an immediat servant and follower of Christ. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 51 The emperor conferred the rank of Illustrious on seven of his more immediate servants. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Confess. Drunkard*, My next more immediate companions.

b. spec. In *Feudal* language, said of the relation between two persons one of whom holds of the other directly, as in *immediate lord, tenant, tenure*; also elliptically = Holding directly of the sovereign or lord paramount, *spec.* in Germany, of the Emperor.

1543-4 Act 35 *Hen. VIII* c. 4 The chiefe lorde or lordes immediate, of whom suche... houses be holden. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III* 51 Ready to serve... their natural and immediate lord Jasper erle of Pembroke. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 229 To be free from either a mediat, or immediat Tenure of him. 1660 *Trial Regis.* 10 The King is immediate from God. 1818-48 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 92 The inferior nobility... having now become immediate, abused that independence. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. iii. 11 The King's immediate tenants were bound to attend his court.

c. Of a thing.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 44 All men have taken them as immediate miracles, without any naturall means or cause. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. Ivi. § 6 The true immediate cause why baptisme... is necessary. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Effectual Faith* (1631) 51 He doth it by an immediate voice, by which he speaketh immediately to our spirits. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 95 Objects... less calculated to strike the immediate eye. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 4 The immediate object of all art is either pleasure or utility.

2. Of a relation or action between two things: Acting or existing without any intervening medium or agency; involving actual contact or direct relation: opposed to *mediate* and *remote*.

1533 MORE *Apol. Wks.* 893/1 As long as the Prelates pretend that their authority is so hygh and so immediate of God, that the people are bounde to obeye them. 1625 in *Rymer Foedera* (1726) XVII. 240/5 By Our owne ymediate commande and for Our owne ymediate Service. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 59 Bodies operating on our organs by an immediate application. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 26 We are desirous of an immediate Traffick with them. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* I. 2 Each [Intuition] is immediate,—that is, it does not come through the intervention of any other state of mind. *Ibid.* II. 34 They rest upon the immediate testimony of consciousness.

b. spec. Immediate inference (Logic): an inference drawn from a single premiss and therefore arrived at without the intervention of a middle term; sometimes called 'interpretative inference', because it renders explicit what was implicit in the original proposition. *Immediate knowledge (Philos.)*: knowledge of self-evident truth; intuitive knowledge, as distinguished from that arrived at by means of demonstration or proof.

1624 DE LAUNE tr. *Du Moulin's Logick* 166 Of immediate propositions... some are immediate in regard of the subject, and others are immediate in regard of the cause. 1843 MILL *Logic* Intro. § 5 Whatever knowledge has been acquired otherwise than by immediate inference. 1866 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* II. (1869) 73 Of Immediate Inferences the most important forms are Oppositions, Conversions, Permutations. 1874 WALLACE *Logic of Hegel* § 24. 45 When we

compare the different forms of knowledge with one another, the first of them, immediate or intuitive knowledge, may perhaps seem the finest, noblest and most appropriate. *Ibid.* § 64. 108 The difference between philosophy and the asseverations of immediate knowledge rather centres in the exclusive position which immediate knowledge takes up and in its opposition to philosophy.

3. Having no person, thing, or space intervening, in place, order, or succession; standing or coming nearest or next; proximate, nearest, next; close, near. In reference to place often used loosely of a distance which is treated as of no account.

1602 SHAKS, *Ham.* I. ii. 109 You are the most immediate to our throne. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 49, I am Iupiter, King Saturnus sonne, immediate heire to Crete. 1800 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 3 Immediate neighbourhood I have none, save one family. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 598 In immediate proximity to the mines. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 183 This took us both away from the immediate vicinity of the plot. *Mod.* I know no one of the name in the immediate neighbourhood. I have made it known to my immediate neighbours on each side.

4. Of time: Present or next adjacent; of things: Pertaining to the time current or instant.

1605 BACON *Learn.* I. ii. § 3 Those of the later or immediate times. a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 172 Equall with, or immediate unto the Apostolicall times. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlix. 257 If the event had not disappointed the immediate schemes of the closet. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 Our own immediate age is confessedly rich in works of the historical class. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 252 The immediate future was thus assured.

b. Occurring, accomplished, or taking effect without delay or lapse of time; done at once; instant.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1362 There was immediate order given to Edward Lorde Clynton .. with all expedition to prepare himselfe. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 89, I did .. at the first use some delays in immediate dispatch of the thing. 1603 SHAKS, *Meas. for M.* v. i. 378 Immediate sentence then, and sequent death, Is all the grace I beg. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 176 Immediate are the Acts of God, more swift Then time or motion. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* viii. Some loose silver for our immediate expenses. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 64 The hopes we had .. entertained of the immediate effect of an Easterly wind in clearing the bay. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 596 That he must either consent to an immediate surrender, or prepare for an immediate assault. *Mod.* An immediate reply will oblige.

5. That directly touches or concerns a person or thing; having a direct bearing.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 324 They began to think of their more immediate work. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 515 Their own more immediate and popular rights and privileges. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxvi. But this is not my theme; and I return To that which is immediate. 1833 BROWNING *Pauline* 340, I rudely shaped my life To my immediate wants. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 28 She allowed her colonies to trade only so far as suited her own immediate interests. 1896 DK. ARGVILL *Philos. Belief* 78 Any mere arrangement which is destitute of obvious or immediate utility.

† 6. Uninterrupted in course; direct. *Obs. rare.*

1634 SIR T. HERRBERT *Trav.* 4 Teneriffa is thought to equall .. in height .. any other Land in the World, allowing its immediate ascent from the Ocean. *Ibid.* 59 The immediate ascent is twenty two foot high.

† B. *sb. (pl.)* Immediate acts or communications. *Obs.*

1645 RUTHERFORD *Fryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 382 Christ is speedy, and swift as a roe; .. especially in his immediates.

† C. as *adv.* (In some cases perh. L. *immediatē*, as formerly in Fr. and It.) Immediately. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 692/1 Hys other fower chapters immediate before. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 135 Lord of those which hold of him immediate. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 366 Bodies enflamed, wholly, and Immediate.

Immediately (im'diēti), *adv.* Forms: see IMMEDIATE. [f. *prec.*, or rather L. *immediat-us* + -LY²; it is actually found before the *adj.* as the Eng. equivalent of L. *immediatē*.] In an immediate way; the reverse of *mediately*.

1. Without intermediary, intervening agency, or medium; by direct agency; in direct or proximate connexion or relation; so as to concern, interest, or affect directly, or intimately; directly.

1412-20 LYDGE *Chron. Troy* v. xxxvi. (MS. Digby 230) If, 178/2 Fro Troye were sente lettres, To pallamides immediatly directe. 1530 BAYNTON in *Palsgr.* Intro. 12 The frenche men borowe their wordes immediatly of the latines. 1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 35 An Obligation by contract is gotten either mediately or immediatly. Immediatlye by a mans owne proper contract. 1598 HAKLUYT *Poy.* I. 64 Canow .. was immediatly vnder the dominion of the Tartars. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* II. vii. § 8 All positive precepts coming immediately from God. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. (1695) 160 We immediately by our Senses perceive in Fire its Heat and Colour. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 428 Insects useful to Mankind, if not immediately, yet mediately. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xv. 121 An article of information the most immediately necessary to a reader of history. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 4 Feelings .. immediately occasioned by bodily states. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* I. 2 Not .. immediately, but only through the medium of what is called a Concept.

b. Of feudal tenure (and *transf.*): see IMMEDIATE 1 b.

1488-9 Act 4 Hen. VII. c. 17 The lord of whom suche .. hereditamentes be holden ymmediatly. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 31 a, The Abbot shal holde immediatlye the same tenementes by knights service of the Lorde of his grauntour. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 32 All the Lands in England became mediately or immediately holden of the Crown. c 1670 HOBBS *Dial. Com. Larus* (1681) 202

Homage done to the King immediately. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. ii. 604 All subjects' lands were held mediately or immediately under grants from him (the king).

2. With no person, thing, or distance, intervening in time, space, order, or succession; next or just (preceding or following, before or after); closely; proximately; directly.

1466 Mann. & Housech. Exp. (Roxb.) 168, vj. dayes immediatly folwyng. 1496 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 771 III. 153 Immediately after the dycesse of the Duke. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 46 The wordis that ar writtin immediatly afore the text. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anatomy* I. xvii. 45 The Liver, under which it [right kidney] rests immediatly. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. iv. (1673) 351 So immediatly opposite to the whole tenor of the Gospel. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 61 The ice immediatly about the ships. 1853 JERDAN *Autobiogr.* IV. 63, I lost my immediatly elder brother. 1860 TVNDALL *Glac.* I. ix. 63 Another peal was heard immediatly afterwards. *Mod.* Fire broke out in the premises immediatly adjoining.

3. Without any delay or lapse of time; instantly, directly, straightway; at once.

1420 Froclan. in Rymer *Foedera* (1709) 917/1 Sho shall take and have in the Roialme of France, immediatly from the tyme of oure Dethe, Dower, to the Somme of Twenty Mill Francis Yerly. 1500 CHESTER *Pl.* xiii. 107 He bade me goe immediatlye. 1590 SHAKS, *Mids.* N. II. ii. 156 Either death or you Ile finde immediatly. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 94 ¶ 9 He had only dipped his Head into the Water, and immediatly taken it out again. 1877 WATTS *Fountain Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 12) 213 A crystalline precipitate immediatly forms.

b. as *conj.* (ellipt. for *immediatly that*). The moment that; as soon as. Cf. DIRECTLY 6 b.

1839 ASA GRAY *Lett.* I. 28 Immediately this was done I completed an arrangement with my publishers. 1856 Q. Rev. June 182 Immediately they came upon the ground, fourteen of them were netted. 1896 WELTON *Manual of Logic* (ed. 2) II. iii. § 90 The diagrams .. should be self-interpreting immediately the principle on which they are constructed is understood.

Immediateness (im'diētnēs). [f. IMMEDIATE + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being immediate; immediacy; directness (of action, thought, relation, etc.); absolute (or in loose use, relative) proximity in time or place.

1633 ANES *Aget. Cerem.* II. 298 Let any man looke .. and he shall finde, that (merit, necessity, and immediatenesse set a part) significant Ceremonies are external acts of religious worship. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 147 The immediateness, the inwardness of his Essential Presence and Union with the Soul. 1704 — *Ideal World* II. v. 283 The immediateness of the perception. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xlii. 32 The certainty and immediateness of the event. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 229 The immediateness of our peril.

† **Immediation.** *Obs.* [f. IM-2 + MEDIATION, after *immediate*.] Immediate or direct action, communication, etc. (The reverse of *mediation*.)

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 22 b, Of Mediations, and Immediations. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 292 God workes al immediatly, not only by the Immediation of his Virtue but also by the Immediation of his Essence.

Immediatism (im'diētiz'm). [as next + -ISM.]

1. The principle or practice of immediate action; formerly, in *U. S. Hist.*, applied to the policy of the immediate abolition of slavery.

1835 H. G. OTIS in *Liberator* V. 144 They [abolitionists] have enriched the nomenclature with a new word, *immediatism*. This .. is the opposite of *gradualism*, another new coinage. 1880 O. JOHNSON *Garrison* 45 Mr. Garrison had learned the doctrine of immediatism from Dr. Beecher.

2. The quality of being immediate; immediateness, immediacy.

a 1825 D. STEWART cited by Worcester.

Immediatist (im'diēdist). [f. IMMEDIATE + -IST.] One who practises or advocates immediate action; spec. in *U. S. Hist.*, one who advocated the immediate abolition of slavery.

1835 H. G. OTIS in *Life of W. L. Garrison* (1885) I. 500 [He (Otis) .. denied that the Scriptures were anywhere opposed to slavery; repeated that Christ] 'was not an immediatist'. 1852 W. GOODSELL in *Slavery & Freedom* (1882) 424 Those who professed to be opposed to slavery, and .. only deprecated the imprudent measures of the *immediatists*. 1888 F. H. STODDARD in *Andover Rev.* Oct., The gospel of the Immediatist, — work while the day lasts.

Immediatorial, a. [f. IM-2 + MEDIATORIAL.] Not mediatorial.

1851 ROBERTSON *Lect. Ep. Cor.* xxix. (1889) 272 We shall know Him, when the mediatorial has merged in the immediatorial.

Immedicable (im'dikāb'l), a. Also 6 ymed-. [ad. F. *immedicable* (Cotgr.) or L. *immedicabilis*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *medicabilis* MEDICABLE.] Incapable of being healed, incurable, irremediable.

1596 R. LINCHE *Diella* I. (1877) 7 With fatal and ymedicable wound. 1660 WILSFORD *Scales Comm.* 100 Glutted with excess, [they] become immedicable by those surfeits. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* II. 220 More immedicable ills. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 107 A disease immedicable by the healing art.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1075/1 Through his immedicable maloyce he fell of himselfe. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 359 For anothers perversnes, or immedicable disaffection. 1813 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 612 There remains an immedicable But. 1880 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* II. 167 Immedicable scepticism of the spirit.

Hence **Immedicableness**, incurableness; **Immedicably** *adv.*, incurably.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Immedicableness*, incurableness. 1867 P. BAYNE in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 351 Madness, he its visions gay or gloomy, is immedicably sad.

Immedicuable, a. *rare.* [f. IM-2 + MEDICINABLE.] Not medicuable; incurable.

1826 MRS. SHELLEY *Last Man* II. 328 Fallen .. from health to immedicuable disease.

Immelodious (im'lō'diūs, imm-), a. [f. IM-2 + MELODIOUS.] Not melodious; unmelodious.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* xcix, My immelodious discord I vn fret. 1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Sonn.*, To his Lute, When immelodious Winds but made thee move. 1652 CARVEL *Exp. Job* xi. 3 Little birds .. troublesome .. with uncessant, immelodious chirpings. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 429 Immelodious Voice. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Oct. 474/2 Master who crown'd our immelodious days With flower of perfect speech.

Immember, v. *rare.* [f. IM-1 + MEMBER *sb.*] *trans.* To incorporate as a member.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 188 Incorporated or immempered in things they cannot quit.

† **Immemor**, a. *Sc. Obs. rare.* Also *immemoir* (= -or). [ad. L. *immemor*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *memor* mindfnl.] Unmindful, forgetful.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 673 This king Malcolme .. wes nocht immemor The greit kyndnes that gude Edward befor Schew him. *Ibid.* 699 This king Edgair, of quhome I schew befor, Of gratitude wald nocht be immemor.

Immemorable (im'mōrāb'l), a. [ad. L. *immemorabilis*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *memorabilis* MEMORABLE. Cf. 16th c. F. *immemorable*.]

1. Not memorable; not worthy of remembrance.

1552 HULOET, Immemorable, or vnworthy remembrance, *immemorabilis*. 1616 BULLOKAR, Immemorable, not worthy to be remembered. 1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 222 Poor immemorable insignificants. *Ibid.* II. 109 Not one jot more immemorable. 1880 DISRAELI *Eudym.* I. xi. 87 An ancient, and in its time, even not immemorable home.

b. as *sb.*

1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 79 Contented with being one of those immemorables, or cyphers of high life.

† 2. = IMMORTAL. *Obs.*

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 90 As to Age .. they be of most immemorable Antiquity. 1796 BURNES *Mém. Mélas-tasio* III. 85 A right by immemorable prescription. *Ibid.* III. 161.

Hence **Immemorableness**, 'unworthiness to be remembered' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Immemorate**, a. *Obs.* In 5 ymmemorat. [ad. L. *immemoratus*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *memoratus*, pa. pple. of *memorare* to bring to mind, remind.] ? Unmindful. (Cf. IMMEMOR.)

c 1400 Beryn 2626 Soveren lord celestiall ! .. ymmemorat of lyes, Grant me grace to morowe ! so þat God he plesid, Make so myne answer.

Immemorial (im'mō'riāl), a. [ad. med. L. *immemorialis*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *memorialis* (Suetonius) MEMORIAL. Cf. F. *immemorial* (16th c. in Littre).] That is beyond memory or out of mind; ancient beyond memory or record; extremely old.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* iv. 19 In making title by prescription and continuance of time immemorial. 1696 WHISTON *The Earth* II. (1722) 124 Which .. was the immemorial beginning of the Ancient Year long before the times of Moses. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Intro. 64 They receive their binding power, and the force of laws, by long and immemorial usage. 1847 TENNYSON *Priv.* VII. 206 The moan of doves in immemorial elms. 1872 WHARTON *Law-Lex.* (ed. 5), *Immemorial usage*, a practice which has existed time out of mind; custom; prescription.

Hence **Immemorialness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Immemorially (im'mō'riālī), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².] In an immemorial manner; from time immemorial; 'time out of mind'; by immemorial prescription or usage.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 38 Their own immemorially posset right. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 99 The truth and authority of the Scriptures .. hath been immemorially believed by the learned st men in the world. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxxii. (1830) 404 This prerogative, being founded in mercy, and immemorially exercised by the crown. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. i. (1883) II. 164 Small, independent, and immemorially hostile tribes.

† **Immemorious**, a. *Obs. rare* —. [f. IM-2 + MEMORIOUS.] Unmindful, forgetful.

1602 W. BAS *Sword & Buckler* C⁸, We .. Of our owne birth haue immemorious beene.

Immense (ime'ns), a. (*sb.*). Also 5 emense, (6 imminens), 7 imens. [a. F. *immense* (1360 in Godefroi) = It., Pg. *immenso*, Sp. *inmenso*, ad. L. *immensus* immeasurable, boundless, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *ensus*, pa. pple. of *metiri* to measure.]

1. Unmeasured; so great that it has not been or cannot be measured; immeasurably large; of boundless extent; infinite. ? *Obs.*

1599 DANIEL *Misoph.* (R.), That immense and boundless ocean Of nature's riches. 1640 HAMBINGTON *Castlara* III. (Arb.) 131 Great God I when I consider thee Omnipotent, Eternal, and imens. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 464 God [is] not circumscribed or defined to any space, but immense in his Being. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 89 The material world appears to be in a manner boundless and immense. a 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VI. viii. 159 The Scripture represents the Goodness of God as immense.

2. Much beyond the ordinary measure or size; extremely great or large; vast, huge.

1490 CANTON *Eneydos* xxvi. 92 My teeres and emense wepynges. 1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 55 So imminens &

profuse a charge of expens. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 148 The immense Armies brought... by the Persian Kings against the Grecians. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* i. ix. 88 Those immense hills called the Andes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. 11. 252 The immense fine which the Court of King's Bench had imposed. 1895 LO. ESHER in *Lav Times Rep.* LXXIII. 707/2 The statute... was minutely dissected at immense length.

b. of persons in relation to actions or qualities. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 798 He was... little of stature, but immense in wit and understanding. *Mod.* He is an immense eater.

3. *slang.* Superlatively good, fine, splendid, etc. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 86/2 Here's cream—damm'd fine—immense—upon my word! 1859 LOWELL *Lett.* II. 43 The poem turned out to be something immense, as the *slang* is nowadays. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* iii. (1892) 47 You look like a crown prince... Perfectly immense.

† b. as *adv.* Immensely. *Obs. slang.* 1754 MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 89 p. 25 An immense fine Woman. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* ii. 191 A long while everything was immense great and immense little, immense handsome and immense ugly.

B. as *sb.* Immense, boundless, or vast extent; immensity.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 258 Bade with cold streams the quick expansion stop, And sunk the immense of vapour to a drop. 1805 T. LINCOLN *Voy. Brasil* (1808) 40 The rear was brought up by... other troops, and an immense of rabble. 1829 CARLYLE *Novels in Misc.* (1869) II. 285 A kingdom of Devouring... a baleful Immense. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 37 Let others probe the immense of Possibles.

Immensely (imēnsli), *adv.* [f. IMMENSE + -LY.] To an immense degree; immeasurably, infinitely; very greatly, vastly, hugely: in colloquial use often a hyperbolic intensifier = exceedingly, to an extent which one does not presume to measure or limit.

1654 tr. *Martin's Cong. China* 108 They immensely augmented their Armies, by the access of the China's Soldiers. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 82 She's immensely rich. a 1742 BENTLEY (J.), The void space of our system is immensely bigger than all its corporeal mass. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 173 O ye Heavens, whose azure arches rise immensely high, and stretch immeasurably wide. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. iii. 27 The chances of safety are immensely in his favour. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 241 Charles wrote that he was enjoying himself immensely.

Immenseness (imēnsnēs), [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being immense; immeasurableness, infinity; vastness, hugeness. Now usually expressed by IMMENSITY.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Mart.* 185 The Immenseness of this power averts me from believing it to be just. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* i. 17 The immenseness of the Deity. 1798 PENNANT *Hindostan* I. Intro. 2 To retain the immenseness of their knowledge.

† Immeasurable, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *immensurable* or ad. L. **immensabilis*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *mens-*, ppl. stem of *metiri* to measure: see -IBLE.] Immeasurable; immense.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xlvii. 123 Almighty, Everlasting, Immense, and only wise God. 1630 K. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu.* 19 Divided from either angel by so immensible a tract of Sea.

Immensity (imēnsiti), in 5-itee. [a. F. *immensité* (14th c. in Hatz-Darm.) or ad. L. *immensitās*, n. of quality f. *immensus* IMMENSE.] The quality or condition of being immense.

1. Immeasurableness, boundlessness, infinity.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1384 He filled heaven and erthe with his immensitee. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1033 Infinity and immensity of excess and defect. 1630 PRYNNE *God no Impostor* 34 Whose vast immensities... doe farre transcend our... finite understandings. 1662 STU- LINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. ii. § 10 It is repugnant to the immensity of God. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xiii. § 4 This Power of repeating, or doubling any Idea we have of any distance, without being ever able to come to any stop or stint... is that which gives us the Idea of Immensity. 1803-6 WORDSW. *Intimations* viii. Thou, whose exterior semblance doth belie Thy Soul's immensity. 1874 SYMONDS *St. Italy & Gr.* (1898) I. i. 11 The universe... becomes important to them in its infinite immensity.

2. Vast magnitude; vastness, hugeness.

1654 A. WILSON in Benlowes *Theoph.* To Author, Her poor little Orb appears to be A very Point to their Immensity. 1790 CASTLES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 347 The immensity of their number. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* May 613 The immensity of the disaster increased the intensity of the disgrace.

b. An immense quantity or deal.

1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 3 Aug., I have an immensity to write. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farmers* vii. 116 They say that an immensity of money will be raised by this income tax. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* ix. viii. (1872) III. 135 Having drunk immensities of Hungary wine. 1888 RYE *Records* 99 note, A very slight expenditure of labour would save an immensity of searchers' time.

3. That which is immense. a. *absolutely*, Infinite being or existence; infinity; infinite space.

a 1631 DONNE *Holy Sonn., Annunciat.* ii. (R.), Thou... shutt'st in little room Immensity, cloister'd in thy dear womb. 1688 PRIOR *Ode Exod.* iii. 6 The mysterious gulf of vast immensity. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* ii. 598 Immensity is wrapt in Swadling Bands. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iv. lvii. 262 Who fills immensity with his presence. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iv. iii. This Worker... has to... collect the monitions of Immensity. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. i. 239 Immensity is filled with this music.

b. An (or the) immense extent of something; a thing of immense or unmeasured extent.

1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 265 It's tendency is to the ocean, to which it pays it's last tribute, and is finally lost in that immensity. 1821 BYRON *Cain* ii. ii. 390 Did ye not tell me that... what I have seen, Yon blue immensity, is boundless? 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 382 This solid immensity of varied ice. 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 3 A pathless immensity beyond our powers of vision or of reach.

c. pl. Beings or things that are immense or infinite.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxii. (1848) 280 A spirit nobler... Than all these bright immensities. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iv. iii. He who can and dare trust the heavenly Immensities, all earthly Localities are subject to him.

† Immeasurable, *a. Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *immensif*, -ive (16th c. in Godef.), f. IMMENSE IMMENSE: see -IVE.] Immeasurable, immense.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 195 Some drops of amabilitee... from the immense Ocean of thy bounty. 1622 MALVINE *Anc. Law-Merch.* 266 When workes are clogged with immense charges in the beginning, it choketh the benefit euer after. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2. (1643) 143 The Sunnes immense heat. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* 70 *live merrily*, This immense cup Of aromatick wine.

Immensurable (imēnsüräb'l, -für-), *a.* [a. F. *immensurable* (15th c. in Godef.), or ad. late L. *immensurabilis* (5th c.), f. *im-* (IM-2) + *mensurabilis* MENSURABLE.] Immeasurable.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 426 In meit and drink, and sleip also was he Immensurabil and out of temperance. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 18 Exorbitant desire... illimitlesse, and immensurable. 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* i. iii. (1715) 23 What an immensurable space is the Firmament. 1807 F. BUCHANAN *Journ. Mysore* III. 469 The rank of the different castes... the immensurable superiority of the Brahmins above the rest of mankind.

Hence Immensurability, Immeasurable-ness, immeasurable quality or condition.

1675 STERRY *Freedom Will* 41 We must attribute this immenseness, or immensurableness to Him. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Immensurability*, a being incapable to be measured.

† Immeasurable, *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *immensurabilis* (5th c.), f. *im-* (IM-2) + *mensurabilis*, pa. pple. of *mensurare* to MEASURE.] Unmeasured, immense.

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* ii. ix. § 1. 163 An immensurable distance from it. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son God* I. ii. 28 In Thy Immensurable and perfect Felicity. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* II. 117 Space immensurable.

† Immercerial, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. IM-2 + MERCURIAL.] Not mercerial, mobile or yielding.

1637 POKKINGTON *Altare Chr.* xxv. 148 Some of Grifan- (tham) and others of that Immercerial wood, may be so knotty and sturdy, that if you come with your Herculean armes to twine and twist them... they will cracke in the bending like a gunne.

Immerd (imōrd), *v. rare.* [ad. L. type *immerdāre, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *merda* dung; cf. It. *immerdare*, F. *immerder*.] *trans.* To bury in or cover with ordure.

1635 QUARLES *Embl. Ded.*, Let Dors delight to immerd themselves in dung. 1651 W. AMES *Saints Security* (1652) 33 Doe wee... see some eminent professor... immerd himself in the dung of worldly wickedness. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 166 Make a muckheap of a man, There... he remains, Immortally immerd.

Immerge (imōrdz, imm-), *v.* Now rare. (Also *erron. emerge*.) [ad. L. *immergere* to dip, plunge, sink (into), immerse, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *mergere* to MERGE. Cf. F. *immerger*.]

1. *trans.* To dip, plunge, put under the surface of a liquid; to immerse.

1624 Harrington's *Sch. Salerne* II. 37 The eyes are not only to be washed, but being open plainly, immerg'd. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iv. § 4 They pour not water upon the Heads of Infants, but immerge them in the Font. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 107 The deeper you immerge the Tube, the higher still will the Quicksilver in the Tube rise. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 304 A second method of preserving birds is, by immerging them in spirits. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 271 Immerge it in boiling water.

† b. *fig.* To 'drown', 'submerge'. *Obs.*

1644 *Jus Populi* 34 The right of Fathers... is now emerged or made subordinate. 1765 *Meretriciad* 11 Nor let thy wit immerge thy reason too.

2. *transf. and fig.* To plunge into a state of action or thought, way of living, etc.; = IMMERSE *v.* 2.

1611 SPERO *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 583 [They] immerge themselves and their abettors into bottomlesse scrutitudes and distresses. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 65 p. 7 We entangle ourselves in business, immerge ourselves in luxury. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv. Wks.* 1846 II. 49/2 [He] would immerge his country for twenty years in the most calamitous war.

3. *intr. (or refl.)* To plunge or dip oneself in a liquid; to sink. Also *transf. and fig.*

1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* II. 226 They have recovered by immerging into Cold Water. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 76 Immerge up to the Breast in a warm Bath. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Swift Wks.* III. 380 He was now immerging into political controversy. 1841 EMERSON *Addr., Meth. Nature Wks.* (Bohn) II. 227 And then immerge again into the holy silence and eternity out of which as a man he arose.

† b. *spec.* of a celestial body: To enter the shadow of another in an eclipse, or to disappear behind another in an occultation; to sink below the horizon. *Obs.*

1704 J. HODGSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1638 At London she [the moon] immerg'd at 38 minutes past 5. 1775 R.

CHANDLER *Trav. Asia Minor* (1825) I. 4 The lower half of the orb soon after immersed in the horizon. 1786-7 BONNY- CASTLE *Astron.* x. 172 When the satellite immerses into, or emerges out of Jupiter's shadow.

† c. Of a title or estate: To become merged or absorbed in that of a superior, so as no longer to have separate existence; to MERGE. *Obs.*

1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 868 Most of the great nobility had been destroyed... the bulk of their estates immersing into the crown. 1752 *Ibid.* III. 552 Her son... to whom the title of Lennox upon its immersing in the crown, had been granted.

Immersion (imōrdzēns), [f. IMMERSE *v.* + -ENCE; cf. *emergence*.] The action of immersing, plunging, or sinking into anything.

1859 *Todo Cycl. Anat.* V. 99/1 The pancreatic duct... at the point of its immersion into the intestinal canal. 1878 F. FERGUSON *Life Christ* II. x. 268 On our way to the immersion of the Jordan.

† Immergent, *a.1 Obs.* Erroneous spelling of EMERGENT, in sense 'Unexpectedly arising', 'urgent'.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iii. § 4 Used upon all extraordinary, and immergent cases. 1792 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1891 XII. 248 On no occasion (unless very immergent ones).

Immergent, *a.2 rare.* [f. IM-2 + MERGENT.] Not merging into something else.

1837 H. H. WILSON *Sankhya Kāvrikā* 46 A discrete principle is mergent; the undiscete, immergent (indissoluble).

Immerger. [f. IMMERSE *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which immerses or plunges into water, etc.; *spec.* a diving bird.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† Immerit, *sb. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + MERIT: cf. L. *immeritus* undeserved.] Want of merit; demerit.

1638 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* i. 967 That Machivillian crew, who to endure Their base immerits, fill the royal eare With tales. a 1641 SUCKLING (J.), My own immerit tell me it must not be for me. 1750 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace Wks.* 1811 VIII. 406 The immerit of good Works.

† Immerit, *v. Obs.* [Back-formation from next.] *trans.* Not to merit or deserve. Only in

† Immeriting *pres. pple.* and *ppl. a.*, undeserving.

1635 R. CAREW in *Lismore Papers* (1888) Ser. II. III. 222 Those honorable fauours... youthsafed vnto poore immeriting me. 1659 *Lady Alimony* II. v. in Hazl. *Dodley* XIV. 307 Perish'd by th' immeriting touch Of a misshapen boor! 1676 BAKER in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 10 Immeriting so immense pains and favour from you.

† Immerited, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + MERITED, after L. *immeritus*, in sense 'undeserved'.] Unmerited, undeserved.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 165 He is become so proud... since this immerited authority came vpon him. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Land.* 123 Upon view of his merities immerited. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Rom.* xi. 6 Put into this state by mere grace, and immerited fauours.

† Immeritorious, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + MERITORIOUS.] Not meritorious; undeserving.

1642 VICARS *God in Mount* 85 An unjust and immeritorious eulogie or eulogie. 1753 *Ess. Celibacy* 81 It is therefore immeritorious... to place human perfection in a solemn and formal round of devotional exercises.

Hence Immeritoriously *adv.*, undeservingly.

1675 O. WALKER, etc. *Paraph. St. Paul* 99 All easily, and immeritoriously, stand in... the truth.

† Immeritious, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *immeritus*, that has not deserved, undeserving + -OUS.] Undeserving, without merit.

1645 MILTON *Colast. Wks.* (1851) 372 A frothy, immeritious and undeserving discours.

† Immerisable, *a. Obs. rare* -0. [ad. L. *immersibilis* 'that cannot be sunk' (Horace), f. *im-* (IM-2) + **mersabilis*, f. *mersare* to dip in, immerse. Cf. IMMERSIBLE.] Incapable of being drowned.

[1623 COCKERAN II. Not to be Drowned, *immersurable*.] 1676 COLES, *Immersable*, which cannot be drowned, incapable of immersion. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Immersable*, that cannot be dipped, etc.

Immerse (imōrs), *v.* [f. L. *immers-*, ppl. stem of *immergere* to dip, plunge (see IMMERGE).]

1. *trans.* To dip or plunge into a liquid; to put overhead in water, etc.; *spec.* to baptize by immersion.

1613 CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Immersed*, dipped, or plunged. 1684-5 BOYLE *Nim. Waters* 83 Before the Water we immers'd it in being noyling hot. 1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 65 The thickness of the pier when dry; and... the thickness when the pier is immersed in water. 1805 *Med. Jnl.* XIV. 573 The other index... lies in the tube of the spirit-thermometer immersed in the alcohol. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 354/2 Effected by immersing the meat in a solution of salt or pickle.

b. *transf.* To plunge into, to bury, imbed, involve, or include in other things.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1702) 10 Heterogeneous Bodies, which I found immersed and included in the Mass of this Sandstone. 1700 DRYDEN *Theodore & Hon.* 89 He stood, More than a mile immers'd within the wood. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* iv. xxx. Cuttings, a foot and a half long, being immers'd into the ground. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. L. P. 3 We kenned the old cripple, immersed in an elbow chair. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xviii. 133 A traveller immersed to the waist in the jaws of a fissure.

† c. *fig.* To cause to enter; to involve, enclose, include; to merge, to sink. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 1 Other formes... are more immers'd into matter. *Ibid.* xvii. § 9. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlix. 256 We ought... to immerse our private in the public safety. 1734 WATTS *Reliq. Jur.* lxxiii.

The bulk of mankind, whose souls are immersed in flesh and blood.

2. *transf. and fig.* To plunge or sink into a (particular) state of body or mind; to involve deeply, to sleep, absorb, in some action or activity. Chiefly *pass. or refl.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 534 It would engage them not to immerse themselves so much into the world, but to live holly. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 54 The Portuguese immers'd themselves in Debt to the Company. 1790 COWPER *Lett.* 19 Apr. A youth immersed in Mathematics. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. ii. 314 We are immersed in difficulties which we cannot explain. 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 469 He was immersed in the most grovelling superstition.

3. *intr. for refl.* To plunge oneself, sink, become absorbed. *lit. and fig.* Now rare or Obs.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xix. ¶ 2 When they find any proneness to immerse in faction. 1739 tr. *Algarotti on 'Newton's Theory'* (1742) II. 191 Must it not decline towards this Medium and immerse into it?

† **Immerse**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *immers-us*, pa. pple. of *immergere* to IMMERGE.] Immersed.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 114-5 (Observ.), I practise, as I do advise... after long Inquiry of Things, Immerse in Matter, to interpose some Subject, which is Immaterial, or lesse Materiate. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 6/1 While I was so immerse in the inward sense and representation of things.

Immersed (imē'st), *ppl. a.* [f. IMMERSE v. + -ED.] Dipped, plunged, or sunk in, or as in, a liquid. Also *fig.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 553 He does not seem to understand thereby, such a deeply Immersed Soul, as would make the World an Animal, and a God. 1812 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 181 The centre of gravity of the immersed part.

b. Baptized by immersion.

1892 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 6/6 My question is whether [he] is an immersed believer?

c. Growing wholly under water.

1860 GRAY cited in Worcester.

d. *Biol.* Sunken or embedded in a surface.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 314 Immersed, when they [the eyes] are quite imbedded in the head. 1833 SIR W. HOOKER *Smith's Eng. Flora* v. 1. 179 *Urcularia cinerea* — apotheca immersed solitary. 1870 J. D. HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 159 *Sium angustifolium*. Fruit shorter than in *S. latifolium*, with more immersed vittæ.

† e. *Astron.* Plunged in darkness, eclipsed.

1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 597 The Light of the immersed Body. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* xviii. (ed. 4) 85 The enlightened hemisphere now includes the south pole, and the north is immersed.

Immersement, *rare.* [f. IMMERSE v. + -MENT.] A plunge, a plunging.

1827 LYTON *Pelham* xlix. After various immersements into back passages, and courts, and alleys.

† **Immersible** (imē'sib'l), *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **immersibil-is*, f. *im-* (IM-) + **mersibilis*, f. *merg-ere*, *mers-* to dip, immerse; see -IBLE. Cf. IMMERSABLE.] That cannot sink in water; 'that cannot be drowned' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

1693 I. MATHER *Cases Consc.* (1862) 274 If Witches are immersible, how came they to die by drowning in Bohemia? Hence † **Immersibility**, incapability of sinking.

1693 I. MATHER *Cases Consc.* (1862) 274 The pretended Gift of Immersibility attending Witches.

Immersible, *a. rare.* [f. IMMERSE v. + -IBLE.] Capable of being immersed.

1846 in WORCESTER; whence in later Dicts. (some of which erroneously cite Blount and Coles).

Immersion (imē'sjən). (Also *erron. emersion*.) [ad. late L. *immersiō-em* (Arnobius), n. of action from *immergere* (see IMMERGE). Cf. F. *immersion* (14th c. in Hatz-Darm.)] The action of immersing or immersing.

1. Dipping or plunging into water or other liquid, and *transf.* into other things.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Immersion*, a dipping, ducking, or plunging in. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 123 After immersion thereof into the vessel of Quicksilver. 1693 SOUTH *Twelve Serms.* (1698) III. 86 Holding the Soul of Man to be a Spiritual Immaterial substance [they accounted for its] failures and defects... from its Immersion into, and intimate conjunction with matter. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 221 ¶ 5 The Doctor gives her Two or Three total Emersions in the Cold Bath. 1860 TVNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 116 Being checked at intervals by a bodily immersion in the softer and deeper snow. 1882 VINES *Sacht Bot.* 876 Immersion in warm or cold water. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 744/1 The Monitor, with only twelve feet immersion, could take any position.

b. The administration of Christian baptism by the dipping or plunging of the whole person in water: distinguished from *affusion* or *asperision*.

1629 DONNE 80 *Serm.* xxxi. (1640) 309 In Baptisme we are sunk under water, and then raised above the water, which was the manner of baptizing in the Christian church, by immersion, and not by aspersing, till of late times. 1751-73 JORTIN *Ecl. Hist.* ix. (1846) I. 165 [1] requires of the bishops and presbyters that they should make use of a three-fold immersion in baptism under pain of being deposed. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 114 The immersion of seven Baptists in a pool. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* s.v., Immersion is the mode of baptizing first prescribed in our office of public baptism.

c. *Alch.* Reduction of a metal in some solvent. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 21 There are other ways of Calcination especially of Metals; viz. by Immersion. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Immersion*, the putting Metals or Minerals, into some Corrosive, that they may be reduced to a Calx.

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d. *Ceramics.* The application of the glaze to pottery by dipping it into a vessel filled with the glaze-cream.

2. *transf. and fig.* Absorption in some condition, action, interest, etc.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 7/1 Others, whom sensual immersion or the deadness of Melancholy have more deeply seized upon. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 213 Immersion in vice and ignorance. 1840 ALISON *Europe* (1849-50) VIII. iv. 564 Austria was about to take advantage of his immersion in the Peninsular War.

3. *Astron.* The disappearance of a celestial body behind another or in its shadow, as in an occultation or eclipse: opp. to *emersion*.

1690 LEVBURN *Curs. Math.* 818 The greatest... Immersion of the Moon into the Shadow does not then happen. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *The Immersion of a Star* (in *Astron.*), is when it approaches so near the Sun, as to lie hid in its Beams. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* v. 111 If it is the apparent Time of an Immersion, or Emersion, that is observed. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 131, I observed two immersions of Jupiter's satellites.

4. *Microscopy.* The introduction of a liquid, as water or oil, between the object-glass and the object.

1875, 1877 [see 5].

5. *attrib.*, as (sense 1) *immersion bath*, (1 b) *immersion robe*, (4) *immersion fluid*, *lens*, *objective*, *paraboloid*, *system*.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Immersion-lens*, an achromatic objective for the microscope, which is used with a drop of water between the front lens and the glass cover of the object examined, to prevent the extreme refraction of the luminous pencils if air is present. 1877 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 569/3 Dr. Edmonds gave a description of his new Immersion Paraboloid, and explained its use... salts of lead in glycerine being specially recommended as the immersion fluid. 1894 H. GARDNER *Unoff. Patriot* 28 As he arose from the water his face was radiant, and when he had removed his immersion robe, his eyes filled with happy tears. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 60 Where external treatment is carried out... by simple hot immersion baths.

Immersionism (imē'sjəniz'm). [f. IMMERSION + -ISM.] The doctrine or practice of immersion in baptism.

1845 J. A. JAMES in *Ess. Chr. Union* iv. 166 Independency, Immersionism or Methodism. 1884 *Ch. Times* 4/13/1 The Baptistical craze of immersionism.

So **Immersionist**, one who advocates or practices baptismal immersion; in quot. 1880 used playfully = *bather*.

1846 WORCESTER (citing HINTON). 1880 LUBBOCK in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 83. 173 Leaving the doomed immersionist to his hard fate. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 20 May 668/3 Connected with immersionist churches.

† **Immersive**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *immers-*, ppl. stem of *immergere* (see IMMERGE) + -IVE.] Characterized by or involving immersion.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* 143 (L.) The sun's immersive heat doth so boil the water in the cloud... it looketh red when it falleth. 1694 SALMON *Bates Disp.* (1713) 448/2 You are to take pure Sol; it is made pure by an immersive Calcination.

Immesh, var. of ENMESH v.

† **Immethoded**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. IM-2 + METHOOD sb. + -ED2.] Having no method; unmethodical.

1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 157 Their sudden thoughts, immethoded discourses, and slovenly sermons.

Immethodic (imē'p'dik, imm-), *a.* [f. IM-2 + METHODIC.] = next.

1858 CARLYLE *Frederick. Gl. I.* (1872) I. 9 As if there were not in Nature, for darkness, dreariness, immethodic platitude, anything comparable to him.

Immethodical (imē'p'dikāl, imm-), *a.* [f. IM-2 + METHODICAL.] Not methodical; having no method; unmethodical.

1605 G. POWELL *Refut. Epist. by Puritan Papist* 54, I will not follow the Libeller in his immethodical and idle Digressions. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* VI. 171 Although this Remedy be accounted... Empirical, immethodical and uncertain. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 7 May (O. H. S.) II. 107 A very flat immethodical, and poor leader Discourse. 1821 LAMB *Elia Ser.* I. *Old & New Schoolm.* My reading has been lamentably desultory and immethodical.

Immethodically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In an immethodical manner; without method; unmethodically.

1624 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. (ed. 2) 9 He jumbles vp many things together immethodically. 1704 HEARNE *Dict. Hist.* (1714) I. 126 He may both be led astray, by consulting Authors of uncertain Credit, and... by immethodically disposing those good ones he does look into. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Garth Wks.* III. 26 His notions are half-formed, and his materials immethodically confused.

Immethodicalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Immethodical quality or condition; want or absence of method; unmethodicalness.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 60 Sometimes, too, the seeming immethodicalness of the New Testament... is due to the inconvenient distinction of chapters and verses now in use. a 1690 HOPKINS *Serm.* xxi. (R.), Immethodicalness breeds confusion.

Immethodize (imē'hōdiz), *v.* [f. IM-2 + METHOD + -IZE.] *trans.* To emancipate from method; to render unmethodical.

1811 LAMB *Ess. Trag. Shaks.*, A mighty irregular power of reasoning, immethodized from the ordinary purposes of life.

Immetrical (imē'trikāl, imm-), *a.* [f. IM-2 + METRICAL.] Not metrical; unmetrical.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* To Rdr., French and Italian most immetrical, Their many syllables in harsh collision. 1884 SWINBURNE in 19th Cent. May 779 Cowley's 'immetrical' irregularity. 1895 *Athenæum* 22 June 796/1 When the word following the begins with a vowel, the line is absolutely immetrical.

Hence **Immetrically** *adv.*, **Immetricalness**.

1862 F. HALL *Sankhya-sāra* Pref. 12 note, With respect to the immetricalness of the tenth *Kāvika*. 1885 SWINBURNE in 19th Cent. Jan. 73 The right-hand margin of the line thus immetrically printed.

† **Immew** (imiū'), *v. Obs.* [f. IM-1 + MEW v.] *trans.* To mew or coop up; to keep in restraint or confinement.

16... Song in Lloyd *Mem.* (1668) 96 (T.) My soul is free as ambient air, Although my baser part's immew'd.

Immigrant (imigrānt), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *immigrānt-em*, pres. pple. of *immigrāre* to IMMIGRATE, after *emigrant* (1754).]

A. adj. Immigrating.

1805 SOUTHEY *Lett. to C. W. W. Wynn* 6 Apr. in *Life* (1840) II. 323 To let the immigrant monastics associate together here. 1895 E. A. SCHÄFER in *Proc. Roy. Soc. XXXVIII.* 90 As to the origin of these immigrant cells, it may be regarded as certain that they have passed inwards from the epithelium. 1897 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 4/7 Both [races] are immigrant, and European, not indigenous to the soil.

B. sb. One who or that which immigrates; a person who migrates into a country as a settler.

1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. Pref. 6 There is another deviation from the strict letter of the English dictionaries which is found extremely convenient in our discourses on population... The verb *immigrate* and the nouns *immigrant* and *immigration* are used without scruple in some parts of this volume. *Ibid.* III. 473. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. iv. 252 Immigrant is perhaps the only new word, of which the circumstances of the United States has in any degree demanded the addition to the English language. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) II. 232 Immigrants are crowding to it from New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 216 The son of Perseus, a foreigner and immigrant into Greece.

attrib. 1864 D. A. WELLS *Our Burden & Strength* 24 The immigrant landing depot in New York City.

Immigrate (imigrēt'), *v.* [f. L. *immigrāt-*, ppl. stem of *immigrāre* to remove or go into, f. *im-* (IM-) + *migrāre* to MIGRATE.]

1. *intr.* To come to settle in a country (which is not one's own); to pass into a new habitat or place of residence (*lit. and fig.*).

1623 COCKERAM, *Immigrate*, to goe dwell in some place. 1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* II. (1668) 67 In exchanging words, they exchange spirits; and immigrate into the wishes they utter. 1792 [see IMMIGRANT sb.]. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iii. (1852) 94 If foreign labourers... be permitted freely to immigrate into the country.

2. *trans.* To bring in or introduce as settlers. (Cf. EMIGRATE 2.)

1896 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 5/7 By carving out a new autonomous district, to which the Armenians would be immigrated. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 2/3 The expense of immigrating coolie labour from the East Indies.

Hence **Immigrated**, **Immigrating** *ppl. adjs.*

1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 100 Professor Munk believes that the Phœnicians were an immigrating race. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 541 In Venezuelan Guyana, where immigrated Corsicans are the principal miners. 1885 E. A. SCHÄFER in *Proc. Roy. Soc. XXXVIII.* 80 The carrying of fatty particles into the lacteals... by the immigrating leucocytes.

Immigration (imigrē'sjən). [n. of action from IMMIGRATE; see -ATION.] The action of immigrating; entrance into a country for the purpose of settling there.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Immigration*, a going to dwell, a passing into. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. i. (1840) I. 18 The Saracens... at their immigration into Spain about the ninth century. 1792 J. FREEMAN in Belknap *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 476 The product is 21553, the amount of immigrations into New-Hampshire in 23 years. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 262 note, There is a large party in the state who abhor and discourage immigration. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homier* I. 284 Successive immigrations of bodies of refugees.

Immigrator (imigrēt'ar), *rare.* [agent-n. in L. form from IMMIGRATE.] One who immigrates; an immigrant.

1836 LYTON *Athens* (1837) I. 98 If no Egyptian Hierophant accompanied the immigrants.

Immigratory (imigrēt'arī, -ārī), *a. rare.* [f. as prec., after *migratory*.] Of or pertaining to immigration.

1897 *Naturalist* Jan. 13 The season has been marked by two very pronounced movements [of birds]. The first of them, probably both immigratory and emigratory, during the first week in September.

† **Immind**, **inmind**, *v. Obs.* [f. IM-1 + MIND sb.] *trans.* To put in mind, to remind.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. x. 146 To immind man of his owne infirmity. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* vi. 19 To immind them of that signal mercy. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm Wks.* (1679) 477 The Bible, which doth... immind men, that forget them to mind the Light and Spirit.

Imminence (imīnēns). [ad. late L. *imminēntia*, f. *imminēt-*; see IMMINENT and -ENCE.]

1. The fact or condition of being imminent or impending.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. i. § 28 Rufus... on the imminence of any danger or distress... promised them the releasing of

their taxes. 1782 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* (1783) 56/2 The imminence of the danger. 1850 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1854) II. 6 The apparent imminence of intestine war.

2. That which is imminent; impending evil or peril.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v. x. 13*. I.. dare all imminence that gods and men Address their dangers in. 1882 *Quain's Med. Diet.* 1151/2 The morbid imminences of this age are few.

Imminency (i'minēnsi). [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] The quality of being imminent; imminent character.

1665 R. B. *Comment a Tales* 36 In regard both of the apperency and imminency of that danger. 1806 *Ann. Reg.* 224 Until the precise extent and imminency of the danger should be ascertained. 1871 *MACOUFF Mem. Patmos* i. 15 This predicted imminency of the Advent.

Imminent (i'minēt), *a.* Also 6-8 *erron.* **iminent**, **ominēt** (see EMINENT 6). [ad. L. *imminens*, -ēnt-em, pres. pple. of *imminere* to project or lean over, overhang, impend, be near, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *minere*, as in *eminere*: cf. EMINENT. Cf. F. *imminent* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. Of an event, etc. (almost always of evil or danger): hanging threateningly, hanging over one's head; ready to befall or overtake one; close at hand in its incidence; coming on shortly.

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 1. 115 Fear... being so imminent and lately felt. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 103 Preservation from so many imminent perils. 1593 SHAKS. *a Hen. VI.* v. iii. 19 You have defended me from imminent death. 1604 — *oth. l.* iii. 136 Haire-breath scapes i' th' imminent deadly breach. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 3 Pre-saging their intended and imminent destruction. 1769 *ROAZARTON Chas. V.* (1813) III. vii. 26 To oppose, first of all, the nearest and most imminent danger. 1875 *STUAS Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 27 Invasion was imminent. 1883 C. J. *WILLS Mod. Persia* 330 In an Austrian lottery... a drawing was imminent.

†2. Remaining fixed or intent (*upon* something). *Obs.* [L. *imminere* in sense 'to be intent upon'.] 1641 *MILTON Reform.* II. 65 Their eyes ever imminent upon worldly matters.

3. In literal sense: Projecting or leaning forward; overhanging.

1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 27 Eminent, famous. Imminent, over head. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Jnals.* (1872) I. 38 Heights began to rise imminent above our way.

†4. Confused with EMINENT. *Obs.*

1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 108 This... requireth an imminent reason to be sought for. 1644 *HUNTON Wind. Treat. Monarchy* v. 40 Now Legislation is an imminent Act, consisting in a meer expression of an Authoritative Will. 1677 *GILPIN Denomol.* (1867) 24 Our present formed thoughts, the immediate and imminent acts of the mind. 1856 *DOVE Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 272 The moral law of the conscience is the most... imminent of all that can be called Knowledge.

†5. Confused with EMINENT *a.* *Obs.*

1642 J. VICARS *God in Mount* 15 Some imminent Scots. **Imminently** (i'minēntli), *adv.* (Also 6-7 *erron.* **emi-**: see EMINENTLY 5.) [f. prec. + -LY².] In an imminent manner; impendently; threateningly.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 219 The evil fate and destenie of her husbande, whiche eminently [1568 *GRAFTON* 706 imminently] before her eyes, she sawe to approche. 1646-1670 [see EMINENTLY 5]. 1786 *BURKE W. Hastings Wks.* 1842 II. 154 [He] did... shake the whole foundation of British authority, and imminently endanger the existence of the British nation in India. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 5/3 The left attack... was, I think, never imminently dangerous.

Immingle (im'ingl, imm-), *v.* [f. IM-1 + MINGLE *v.*] *trans.* To mix or blend intimately; to mingle, intermingle.

1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 199 (R.) Let earth with fire immingled be. 1649 *EVELYN Liberty & Serv.* v. Misc. Writ. (1805) 33 Crimes so easily immingle themselves. 1726-46 *THOMSON Summer* 551 Where purity and peace immingle charms. 1848 *CLOUGH Bothie* v. 28 Themselves... accepted into it, immingled, as truly Part of it as are the kine in the field.

b. intr. (for *refl.*).

1848 *CLOUGH Amours de Voy.* III. 9 Where, upon Apennine slope, with the chestnut the oak-trees immingle.

Hence **Immingling** *vbl. sb.*

1855 *PUSEY Doctr. Real Presence* Note I. 114 He is divided indivisibly in all, on account of the immingling (ἐμμελίζω).

†**Imminish**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5 **emmenuse**, **emmenische**. [M.E. *emmenuse*, *a.* OF. *emmenuisier*, *emmenuisser*, repr. L. type **imminuiliare* (see AMENUSE), refashioned as *emenish*, and ultimately (after L. *imminuere*) as *imminish*. Cf. AMINISH, DIMINISH, MINISH.]

a. trans. To diminish; to belittle; *b. intr.* To become less, decrease.

14.. *Life Alexander (MS. Lincoln A. i. 17 ff. 32)* (Halliiv.) And his gudnesse be nathingne emmenuse therby. *Ibid.* ff. 48 Macedoyne salue waxe ay lesse and lesse, and emmenische day bi day. 1562 *COOPER Answ. Priv. Masse* (Parker Soc.) 163 So to imminish and debase the weight of Christ's Commandments. 1565-73 — *Theataurus, Leuare auctoritatem*, .. to imminish.

†**Imminute**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *imminutus*, pa. pple. of *imminuere* to lessen, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *minuere* to lessen.] Diminished, lessened.

a 1681 *WHARTON Eclipses Wks.* (1683) 106 In those Eclipses... we suffer by reason of the Imminute Influence of the Sun toward us.

†**Imminution**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *imminution-em*, n. of action f. *imminuere*: see prec.] Diminution, lessening, decrease.

1590 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* v. iv. (1639) 269 This... sodaine and often imminution of the tumour. 1657 J. COSIN *Canon Script.* II. 14 Without any Addition, Imminution, or Alteration. 1788 *Warburton's Div. Legat.* v. II. Note H. Wks. III. 205 Where is the absurdity of Dr. Spencer's gradual declension or imminution of the Theocracy?

Immiraculous, *a.* *nonce-vud.* [f. IM-2 + MIRACULOUS.] Non-miraculous.

1880 *FAIRBAIRN Stud. Life Christ* xii. (1881) 200 These... records of so-called miraculous events—so finely natural and immiraculous in tone.

†**Immire**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7 **en-**. [f. IM-1 + MIRE *sb.*] *trans.* To immerse in mire; also *fig.* 1611 *FLORIO, Imbware*, to enmud, to enbog, to enmire. 1654 *URQUHART Jewell Wks.* (1834) 280 Most of them do immerre their spirits into worldly projects.

Immiscibility (imisibiliti). [f. next + -ITY: cf. F. *immiscibilité* (Littré).] The quality of being immiscible; incapacity of mixing.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 145 He has investigated... the causes of this immiscibility. 1881 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 165/a Equally typical was his [Landor's] immiscibility. 'The worst of John Bull', once said a famous American, 'is that he won't mix'.

Immiscible (imisib'l), *a.* [f. IM-2 + MIS-CIBLE. Cf. F. *immiscible* (Littré), who cites a L. *immiscibilis* from Quicherat.] That cannot be mixed; incapable of mixture.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xxvi. 336 Wismuth... of a brittle immiscible earth. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 258 A blackish liquid... absolutely immiscible with water. 1833 *CHALMERS Const. Man* (1835) II. vii. 30 Like water and oil, they are immiscible.

Hence **Immiscibly** *adv.*, without capability of mixture.

1884 H. D. TRAILL *New Lucian* 116, I would that the hosts of darkness were thus immiscibly divided from the army of light.

†**Immisera**, *a.* *Obs. rare*°. [ad. L. *imiserabilis* unpitied, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *miserabilis* MISERABLE.] 'Whom none pittieth' (Cockeram, 1623).

†**Immiss**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7 **immise**. [f. L. *immiss-*, ppl. stem of *immittere* to IMMIT. With *immiss* cf. *premiss*.] *trans.* = IMMIT.

1647 J. HALL *Poems* II. 100 Whether the Sun will ere immise Light to mine eyes. 1669 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 46 A Splendour... immised into that dark Mater.

Immission (imi'sən, imm-). *Now rare.* [ad. L. *immission-em*, n. of action f. *immittere* to IMMIT. Cf. *obs.* F. *immission*.] The action of immitting; insertion, injection, admission, introduction. The opposite of *emission*.

1508 *BANISTER Hist. Man* VIII. 102 The strife therof ['how the sight is made'] as yet is vnder iudgement, as touching emission, and immission. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* x. Notes 165 The Northwinde (much accounted of among builders... for immission of pure ayre). 1651 *JEAN TAYLOR Sermon for Year* I. xxii. 281 God does not give immissions and miracles from heaven to no purpose. 1713 *DERHAM Phys.-Theol.* 5 note, After such frequent Compressures, and immission of fresh Air. 1856 *MASSON Ess., Wordsw.* 349 The... theory of alternate immission and withdrawal of power, as regulating the progress of the universe.

b. spec. in Eucharistic use: = COMMIXTION 6. 1846 *MASKELL Anc. Liturgy* 115 note, The mystical intention of the Immission into the Cup. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 378 The Solemn Immission into the Chalice of one Portion or of one Hostia. *Ibid.* 386.

c. That which is immitted.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 146 Immyssyons of the enemy, that be euyl suggestions. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp. Pref.* 72 Faith is presented to be an infused grace, an immission from God.

†**Immisce**, *v.* *Obs.* [n. of action from L. *immiscere* to mix intimately: see IMMISCIBLE and -ION.] Intimate mixture or mingling.

1658 *tr. Porta's Nat. Magic* x. xv. 272 By continual solution and immission, so to distil them [etc.].

Immit (imi't), *v.* *Now rare or Obs.* [ad. L. *immittere* to send in, introduce, etc., f. *im-* (IM-1) + *mittere* to send.] *trans.* To put in, insert, inject, infuse; to let in, admit, introduce (things material or immaterial): the opposite of *emit*.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* I. 24 The... heades [of the ribs] are immitted into the bodies of the Vertebres. 1652 *GAULLE Magastrom.* 20 It was his dream (divinely immitted). 1669 *BOYLE Contin. New Exp.* II. (1682) 141 The Air being immitted. 1705 *GREENHILL Art of Embalming* 273 This Balsamic Liquor thus Clysterwise immitted into the Intestins. 1834 G. S. FAZEA *Prim. Doctr. Election* (1836) Pref. 18 It [new doctrine] has, as Tertullian speaks, been immitted or let in or introduced at a later period.

Immitigable (im'itigəb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *immitigabilis*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *mitigabilis* MITIGABLE.] That cannot be mitigated, softened, or appeased; implacable; not to be toned down.

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 19 What cause was there... that the malice of my minde should be immitigable? 17.. HARRIS (J.), Did she mitigate these immitigable, these iron-hearted men? 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* xvii. He... on his flesh... inflicts Fierce vengeance with immitigable hand. 1831 *TRELAWNEY Adv. Younger Son* III. 138 For four or five days and nights the pain was immitigable. 1887 *SWINBURNE Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 188 The principle or the impulse of universal and immitigable charity.

Hence **Immitigably** *adv.*, in an immitigable manner or degree.

1824 *Westm. Rev.* I. 437 The most unavoidably and immitigably painful incidents of life. 1832 *HR. MARTINEAU Each & All* vii. 104 Mr. Bland looked as immitigably solemn as ever. 1854 N. HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* II. 308 Much that is most valuable must be immitigably rejected.

Immix (imi'ks), *v.* *Now rare.* [The pa. pple. *immixt* is found in 15th c.; also a vb. *IMMIXT*; both from L. *immixtus*, pa. pple. of *immiscere*. The present stem *immix* was of later appearance, and due to the analysis of *immix-t* as a pa. pple. of Eng. formation, implying a present of this form. Cf. *COMMIX*, *ADMIX*, which had a like origin.] *trans.* To mix in (*with* something else); to mix intimately, mix up, commingle.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I. 295 The people... kepe the maneres and consuetudes of Frenche men, to whom they were immixte. 1528 *GARDINER in Pocock Rec. Ref.* I. I. 113 We immixed such things and reasons as might serve. 1653-87 *FOX & M.* (1596) 58/1 The boie immixed the eucharist, and dropt it in sofile into the mouth of the old man. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. iii. 47 Amongst her teares immixing prayers meeke. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1657 Samson with these immixt, inevitably Pulled down the same destruction on himself. 1791 *BUANS Elegy Miss Burnet* IV. Ye heathy wastes immix'd with reedy fens. 1882 F. W. MYERS *Renewal of Youth* 205 How oft shall evening's slant and crimson fire Immix the earthly and divine desire!

b. refl. To involve, or 'mix oneself up' (*in* or *with* something).

1593 R. BARNES *Parthenophil* xxxiii. in *Arb. Garner* V. 357 Lest my better part To milder objects should itself immix. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 124 Immixing themselves by privilege in secular Courts and affairs. 1748 J. GEDDES *Compos. Antients* 244 Having... immixed himself with the real to be.

c. intr. (for *refl.*).

1681 *No Protestant Plot* 9 Many others... immix with them, and cooperate to promote their designs.

Hence **Immixed** *ppl. a.*, mixed up, commingled.

1855 *BAILEY Mystic* 80 Millet and lentil, and a thousand grains, As many and as immixed as Psyche slipped Through her sad fingers. 1858 — *The Age* 199 Nor host immixed that by Propontic wave its ranks deployed.

†**Immixable**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. IM-2 + MIXABLE.] Incapable of being mixed; immiscible.

1641 *WILKINS Math. Magic* II. iv. (1648) 175 Fill it with such liquors as may be clear of the same colour, immixable.

†**Immixt**, **immixed** (imi'kst), *a.* *Obs.* [orig. ad. L. *immixtus*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *mixtus* MIXED.] Not mixed, unmingled, pure, simple.

1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 101 The soule is... elder and more excellent sister to the body immixt and separable. 1638 *SIR T. HEARBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 339 They [the Chinese] are the most ancient and immixt people in the Universe. a 1640 *JACKSON Creed* XI. i. § 2 The divine nature or Godhead is simple, pure, and immixt. 1659 *EVELYN Let. to Boyle* 3 Sept. in *B.'s Wks.* (1772) VI. 291 To assure you... how pure and immixed the design is from any other than the public interest.

Hence †**Immixtness**, -edness.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 125 Sincerity is im-mixednesse, and rightnesse of ends.

†**Immixt**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *immixt-*, ppl. stem of *immiscere*: see IMMIX. Cf. the parallel early vbs. *admixt*, *commixt*.] *trans.* = IMMIX.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I. 13 Take some versus of that nowle... poete called Homerus, and adde or immixt theym unto his werkles. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 89 Im-mixting... your certificates and communications with drede of raynsing of the Kinges army.

†**Immixtion**. *Obs. rare.* In 7 *immixtion*. [f. L. *immixt-*, ppl. stem of *immiscere*: see -ION.] The action of mixing in.

1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 181 Of winds which are made by immission of vapours.

†**Immixture**¹. *Obs. rare.* [f. IM-2 + MIX-TURE, after IMMIXT *a.*] The condition of being unmixed; freedom from mixture; purity, simplicity. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xiv. § 3. 190 That wherein our love is the most defective, which is simplicity and immixture.

Immixture² (imi'kstiū). [f. L. *immixt-*, ppl. stem of *immiscere* to IMMIT + -URE, as if ad. L. **immixtura*: cf. *admixture*, *commixture*.] The action of immixing or mixing up; intimate mixture, commingling; the fact of being 'mixed up' or involved (*in* something).

1859 *GULLICK & TIMAS Paint.* 240 The immixture of oil with the colours. 1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Moral Ideas* II. (1876) 28 The immixture of the pollen with the stigma. 1888 *BRYCE Amer. Commw.* xxiv. (1889) I. 256 To avoid an immixture in political strife. 1889 *STEVENSON Master of B.* vi. 166 Repenting the temerity of my immixture in affairs so private.

Immobile (im'əbəl), *a.* Also 4 **in-mobil**, 5 **immobyle**, 6-11, **immobile**, **imoble**. [a. F. *immobile* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *immobilis*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *mobilis* MOBILE.] Incapable of moving or of being moved, immovable (*lit.* and *fig.*); fixed, stable. Also less strictly: That does not move; motionless, stationary. (In first quot. = IMMOVABLE A. 3.)

c 1340 *HAMFOLE Prose Tr.* 11 Thou sall noghte couayte þe hous or ther thyngne mobili or in-mobil of þi neighbour with wrange. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xix. 69 Eneas... boldyng hys syght alwayes Immobile atte anothre syde

than upon dydo. 1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* v. (R.). It is not lawful to break them [laws]: but they be ferme and immoveable. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 48 Al the thying that circuitis this . . . fyrst mobil, is immoveable and moveable. 1550 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasz.* 17, I do imagine . . . A. D. to be the axe tree, and immoveable. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 141 Frequent repeated custome in sin renders the conscience . . . obdurate, whereby sin becomes necessary and immoveable. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxxviii. The fruits hung immoveable on the boughs. 1864 *Mattie, a Stray* I. 200 His immoveable features did not alarm the young suitor.

† **Immobilitate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. med. L. *immobilitat-*, ppl. stem of *immobilis*, f. *immobilis* IMMOBILE: cf. *mobilis* to render movable.] *trans.* To render incapable of movement.

1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* ii. 46 Adams supernatural Grace given to corroborat him, did not immobilitat his will to evil.

Immobility (imob'ility). [a. F. *immobilité* (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. L. *immobilitas*, -*latem*, n. of quality f. *immobilis* IMMOBILE.] The quality or condition of being immoveable; incapacity of moving, or of being moved; fixedness, stability; motionlessness. (*lit. and fig.*)

1493 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 25 b/1 In dyvynyte, in eternite, in situation of immobylite. a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 55 The immobility of Gods word. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 153 A Magnetical Demonstration of the Earth's Immobility. 1732 ABBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 367 A Palsy is an Immobility of a Muscle from Relaxation. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 263 Estates for years are considered in law as chattels real, being an interest in real property, of which they have one quality, immobility, which denominates them real. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* 1. ix. 102 There was an unnatural immobility in her face.

b. *concr.* = IMMOVABLE B. (*non-use*).

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 132 Still is for sale . . . that same chateau With all its immobilities.

Immobilize (imob'ilize), *v.* [ad. F. *immobiliser* (1835 *Dict. Acad.*), f. *immobilis*: cf. *mobilis*.] *trans.* To render immoveable; to fix immovably; to keep (a joint or limb) without motion for surgical purposes; to render (troops) incapable of being mobilized; to withdraw (specie) from circulation, holding it against bank-notes.

1871 *Daily News* 4 Jan., To oblige the enemy to immobilize around us considerable forces. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 581 [It] puts an end to the idea of future progress by immobilizing the organization of the present. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 769 The patient . . . had his limb placed upon a cushion without being immobilized. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 6/3 The Italian écus, being immobilized in the State and in the Latin Union treasuries. 1898 M. P. SHIEL *Yellow Danger* 131 The whole Allied navy . . . had been almost immobilized for lack of steam-fuel.

Hence **Immobilization**, the action or process of immobilizing; *concr.* specie withdrawn from circulation.

1882 QUAIN'S *Med. Dict.* 780/1 Immobilization [of a diseased joint] should not be continued longer than necessary. 1894 *Daily News* 28 July 7/4 The immobilisation of the Italian banks will be distributed as follows: To the Bank of Italy about 400 million francs [etc.].

Immoveable, *obs. var.* of IMMOBILE.

† **Immodelize**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-1 + MODELIZE.] *trans.* To model, mould, fashion.

1649 J. ELLISTONE *tr. Behmen's Ep.* vi. § 37 The formed or immodelized Science. *Ibid.* vii. § 9 The pride of the Devil . . . hath so imprinted and immodelized it self on the Image of man.

† **Immoderacy**, *Obs. rare.* [f. IMMODERATE: see -ACY.] Immoderateness, want of moderation, excess.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. § 1 The strength of delight is in its seldomness. Mediocrity is its Life and immoderacy its Confusion. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 195 All Verdure by the immoderacy of the Season is parch'd and burnt.

† **Immoderancy**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *immoderantia*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *moderant-em*, pres. ppl. of *moderari* to MODERATE.] = *prec.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii. 7 He by a decollation of all hope annihilated his [God's] mercy, this by an immoderancy thereof destroyed his justice.

Immoderate (imp'dē'rat), *a.* Also 5 in-. [ad. L. *immoderāt-us* unbounded, unrestrained, excessive, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *moderāt-us* MODERATE.]

1. Not moderate; exceeding usual or proper limits; excessive, extravagant, too great.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. (1495) 460 Immoderate heete greuth fyshhe. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1539) 48 a, Immoderate slepe maketh the body apt vnto palsies. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 471 By reason of these immoderate expenses he became so bare, that [etc.] 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 277 ¶ 14 Her Necklace was of an immoderate length. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 576 His immoderate zeal against the unfortunate clan.

b. Of persons: Wanting in moderation; going beyond reasonable bounds in action or opinion; extreme.

c 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 939 In his departing whoo is immoderat, this to seyn whoo is nat mesurable In his Rychesse but discordant, Is Callyd prodigus. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 270 Pindarus was immoderate in the ornaments of his poesie. 1791 BURKE *Th. French Aff.* Wks. VII. 45 The . . . government . . . which the immoderate republicans began so very lately to introduce into Holland. 1890 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 3/3 Mr. Labouchere . . . said . . . He was not a moderate but an immoderate Liberal.

† 2. Unrestrained in feeling, passions, or conduct; intemperate. *Obs.* (exc. as implied in 1).

1497 BR. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* B. ij. A man wrothe is so immoderat that he knowith not what he sayth. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest Pref.*, I therefore desire a Reader not learned, but vnskillfull: yet rather learned than immoderate. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg. (Arb.)* 55 Those immoderate courses of his youth. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 19 note, Alexander was continent, yet immoderate. 1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Immoderate*, observing no measure, intemperate beyond excess.

† 3. Without limits, boundless; very great. *rare.*

c 1480 ST. URSULA (Roxb.) A vij, To be they guides he sent his angels bryght Athwart them to heauen thrugh his immoderate myght. 1635-36 COWLEY *Davidels* II. 745 An heavnly Maid walks in . . . Immoderate Grace Spoke things far more than Human in her Face.

Immoderately (imp'dē'rā'tli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².] In an immoderate manner or degree; beyond just or reasonable limits; excessively, in excess, extravagantly, too much.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* i. (Arb.) 20 Why he sorowde and wepte so immoderately. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys Wks.* 336/2 His goodes y^e he hath immoderately gathered and greedily kept together. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* I. 240 The men . . . died . . . by eating immoderately thereof. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 296 ¶ 7 The Ladies . . . laugh immoderately all the Time. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 286 His arms and legs were immoderately long.

Immoderateness (imp'dē'rē'nēs), [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being immoderate; want of moderation; excess.

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. xliii. 62 a, Vnmeasurableness and immoderateness is to be eschewed. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 81 Nor is there any thing of Immoderateness or Extravagancy in this my zeal. 1714 tr. F. a Kempis' *Chr. Exerc.* IV. xvi. 254 This may be either by immoderateness or indiscretion.

Immoderation (imp'dē'rā'shən), [a. F. *immoderation* (15th c.), or ad. L. *immoderatiō-em*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *moderatiō* MODERATION.] The opposite of moderation; immoderateness, excess.

1541 COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 E j b, In competent and comoderacyon of smal conduites lyeth and consisteth the helth. And . . . in vncompetence and immoderacyon in them the dyscase. 1640 BR. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (ed. Ward) 6/1 Immoderation in drinking. 1650 VENNING *New Command Renewed* Pref., Who would undertake to moderate the extreme immoderation of our days? 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Balm of Paracelsus*, i. cures . . . the Immoderation of the Menses. 1875 MANNING *Mission H.* Ghost viii. 221 Many who have begun by some small immoderation . . . have ended . . . in a bondage of habitual excess.

† b. *pl.* Excesses; immoderate or intemperate acts.

1614 BR. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 18 All immoderations are enemies, as to health, so to peace. 1679 FULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 320 Those who are for parity in the Church have great disparities, and very disproportionate measures in their own immoderations.

Immodest (imp'dē'st), *a.* [ad. L. *immodest-us*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *modestus* MODEST. Cf. F. *immodeste* (1549 R. Estienne).] Not modest, void of modesty.

1. Void of modesty in self-assertion or pretension; arrogant, forward, impudent.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 92/43 Immodest, immodestus. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* IV. i. 126 With this immodest clamorous outrage. 1635-36 COWLEY *Davidels* I. Notes ¶ 3, I hope this kind of Boast . . . will not seem immodest. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* I. vii. 88 This were to subvert the credit of all history; which is so immodest a thing as any sober man would be ashamed of. 1771 N. NICHOLLS in *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 133 If you think this an immodest request, you may do as much or as little of it as you please.

2. Wanting a due sense of decorum or decency; improper, indelicate, indecent, lewd, unchaste.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 37 A foe of folly and immodest toy. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* IV. iv. 70 To gaine the Language, 'Tis needfull, that the most immodest word be look'd vpon, and learn'd. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 196 'Tis so made to open, that as they goe along, the least aire gives all to all mens immodest views. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. ii. (1840) 63, I have heard his father make him speak lewd words and sing immodest songs. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, Whate'er of such lawless idleness and immodest folly hath defiled the land.

Immodestly (imp'dē'stli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².] In an immodest manner.

1. With excessive self-assertion; arrogantly.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* Apol. A. ij. To surmise that I have spoken of them, either with passion or immodestlie. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 123, I will not speake injuriously of your deserts, nor immodestly of mine owne. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 138 Himself not immodestly claimed the civic wreath for having saved the lives of fellow-citizens.

2. Improperly, indelicately, indecently.

1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* L iij b (T.), He would have us live soberly;—not wantonly, not immodestly, not incontinently. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 16 Throwing forth lewd wordes immodestly. a 1638 MEDE *Diatr.* 259 (T.) These Corinthian women . . . discovered their faces immodestly in the congregation. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* I. 217 She wears . . . her petticoats immodestly scanty.

Immodestly (imp'dē'stli), [ad. L. *immodestia*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *modestia* MODESTY. Cf. F. *immodestie* (1564 J. Thierry).] Want of modesty.

1. Excess of self-assertion or pretension; arrogance, forwardness; impudence.

1605 *Play Stuckey* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 161 Count it not in me immodesty To love the man whom

heaven appointed for me. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 214, I thought it would seem meer pride and immodesty in me to send Arguments to you. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) 111. 635 To expose the great Immodesty of Crellius, who . . . will needs persuade the World, that by the Word in the Chaldee Paraphrase is no where meant a Person. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 137 It belongs to all immodesty to defy or deny law, and assert privilege and license. 1893 *Independent* (N.Y.) 19 Oct., I may without immodesty say [etc.].

† b. In wider sense: Want of moderation or restraint. *Obs. rare.*

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 69 By his cruelty towards Priests, and all other kinds of immodesty.

2. Want of the sense of decorum or decency; impropriety, indelicacy; unchastity.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. (R.), She shames to think that ought within her face should breed th' opinion of immodesty. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 182 Never regarding they were naked; . . . I wondered . . . at their immodesty. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr.* N. T., 1 *Pet.* iv. 3 We did too long live . . . in immodesties . . . and in excess of wine. 1859 TENNYSON *Ende* 60 It seem'd an easier thing At once . . . to strike her dead, Than to cry 'Halt', and to her own bright face Accuse her of the least immodesty.

† **Immodish** (imō'dish, imm-), *a. Obs. non-use.* [f. IM-2 + MODISH.] Not according to the mode; unfashionable. Hence † **Immodishly** *adv.*, unfashionably.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 72 A Band Im-modeish, or, I wot not what Small singularity of Beard, or None. 1690 *Moral Ess. & Disc.* Pref. 2 So immodishly qualified.

† **Immodulate**, *v. Obs. rare*—o. [f. L. *immodulāt-us* inharmonious, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *modulāt-us*: see MODULATE.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Immodulate*, to doe a thing without due proportion.

Immodulated, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. IM-2 + *modulāt-us*, pa. ppl. of MODULATE v.: cf. *prec.*] Not modulated; without vocal modulation.

1765 *Patriotism* v. in *Sch. Satire* (1802) 318 While, lib'ral of th' immodulated note He screams thro' all his dissonance of throat. 1878 SYMONDS *Shelley* II His voice was . . . harsh and immodulated.

† **Immoisture**, *v. Obs.* [f. IM-1 + MOISTURE.] *trans.* To imbue with moisture, to moisten.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 693 Of Plaiades. Immoysturid with mislyng.

† **Immolate**, *ppl. a. Obs. or arch.* [ad. L. *immolāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *immolare*: see next. (In early examples const. as *pa. ppl.*: see next, and -ATE².)] Sacrificed, immolated.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1296/1 The nyght . . . wher in was immolate and offered in sacrifice the vnspotted lambe. 1551 GARDINER *Explic. Cath. Fayth* 148 (R.) Whether Christ be daily immolate or only ones. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* III. 32 Nor were unconsumed The reeking victims immolate.

Immolate (imō'let), *v.* [f. L. *immolāt-*, ppl. stem of *immolare*, orig. to sprinkle with sacrificial meal (*mola salsa*), f. *im-* (IM-1) + *mola* meal. The pa. ppl. seems to have been the part first used: cf. *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To sacrifice, offer in sacrifice; to kill as a victim. (Properly, and now only, of sacrifices in which life is taken.)

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 6 b, As though he should be a dewe sacrifice or an host immolated for the . . . homicide. 1610 H. HUTTON *Folies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 48 Pan did the first fruites of his fold present: . . . Ceres did immolate . . . Autumn's rich prime, and Terra's golden mines. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 125 They will cut themselves to immolate the blood to their Idol. 1794 SULLIVAN *New Nat. V.* 327 The horrible custom of immolating the captives of war at the tombs of those who had been slain in battle. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. v. 158 Human victims were immolated to the Thunderer.

† b. *absol. or intr.* To offer sacrifice, to sacrifice.

1628 J. HUME *Jewes Deliv.* I. 10 They were wont to immolate and sacrifice vnto their heathenish Gods. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 15 In a certain place there, the Marabouts immolate at this time.

2. *transf. and fig.* To give up to destruction, or to severe suffering or loss, for the sake of something else; to 'sacrifice'.

1634 W. TIRWYTT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 91 Should I immolate my selfe to publique scorn. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* v. ix. (1848) 333 To immolate their own inclinations and desires . . . to their Vanity. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 278 They had offered to immolate at the same shrine the most valuable of the national acquisitions. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. i. 306 The religion of Christ never immolates the Church at the Shrine of the priesthood. Hence **Immolated**, *Immolating* *ppl. adjs.*

1548 [see 1 above]. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XXI. 145 In vain your immolated bulls are slain. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 139 His [Jesus'] voluntary . . . spirit . . . becomes officiating priest, and strikes his own person with immolating blow.

Immolation (imō'let-shən), [ad. L. *immolatiō-em*, n. of action f. *immolare* to IMMOLATE. Cf. F. *immolation* (13th c.).]

1. The action of immolating or offering in sacrifice; sacrificial slaughter of a victim; sacrifice.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1296/1 Pascha in thebrew sygnyfyeth immolation. 1554 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* III. vii. (1884) 202 The immolation and sacrifice of the Paschal lambe. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 66 Immolations, yea of their owne children. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. viii. 246 In the Picture of the Immolation of Isaac, or Abraham sacrificing his son. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-*

Sax. Ch. (1858) l. i. 31 Immolation of victims to the gods of paganism.

b. Applied to the sacrifice of the mass.

1548 RIBLEY *Answ. Queries touching Mass* iii, The Representation and Commemoration of Christ's Death and Passion, said and done in the Mass, is called the Sacrifice, Oblation, or Immolation of Christ. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 5 That immolation of Christ's flesh which is done with the Priest's hands. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* l. i. 17 St. Beda... held that the immolation of this sacrifice was an injunction laid upon the priesthood of His Church by Christ Himself.

c. *concr.* That which is immolated; a sacrificial victim, a sacrifice, an oblation.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng. II.* Prose Addit. (1612) 339 An Immolation or burnt sacrifice, offered to the Infernal Deities. 1595 B. BARNES *Spir. Sonn.* in Part S. P. *Ellis* l. 51 Thou precious immolation of mankind! 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 291 That which is offered and consecrated by the Priest, is called a sacrifice, a holy immolation.

2. *fig.* Devotion to destruction or severe loss for the sake of something else; 'sacrifice'.

c 1690 *Let. to Tillotson* in Somers *Tracts* (1748) II. 243 Has not Mammon been made a God, and a Crown an Idol, to which the Prince of Orange and his Adherents have sacrific'd the Lives of many thousands of Men, besides a vast Treasure, tho' it is not fit to be named after the other two Immolations? 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. viii. 186 Richelieu, by many an Immolation, saved his country from intestine wars. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 334 This immolation of genius and fame at the shrine of conscience.

Immolator (imole'tor). [ad. L. *immolator*, agent-n. f. *immolare* to IMMOLATE.] One who immolates or offers in sacrifice.

1658 GAULE *Magastrom*. 303 When the hoste escaped from the Immolator (a direfull oven for the sacrifice to avoid the Altar). 1660 BURNAY *Képs. ōpov* (1661) 2 Manasses, an immolator to Devils. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. iv. The holy race supplied the victim and the immolators.

† **Immo'le**, v. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *immolare*: cf. F. *immoler* (15th c.).] *trans.* = IMMOLATE v.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecl. ix.* 2 To him that immoloth victims.

† **Immo'ment**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [Arbitrary f. IM-2 + MOMENT sb.] Of no moment; trifling.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl. v.* ii. 166 Some Lady trifles... Im-moment toys.

† **Immo'mentary**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. IM-2 + MOMENTARY.] = next.

1662 S. FISHER *Answ. Bp. Gauden* Wks. (1679) 50 Outward Observations concerning Meats, Drinks, Dayes, Times, Postures... and other... Im-momentary Formalities.

Immomentous (imomentos), a. *rare*. [f. IM-2 + MOMENTOUS.] Not momentous; of no moment; unimportant.

1736 J. KER'S *Mem. Pref.* i Neither, are... his Remarks im-momentous. 1805 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* (1811) VI. 236 Our newspapers cease to assert the Austrian defeat im-momentous. 1808 *Speaker* 5 Mar. 294 The Soul 'so im-momentous' to Mrs. Watson.

† **Immo'narchize**, v. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. IM-1 + MONARCHIZE.] *trans.* To confer monarchy upon; to make into a monarch.

1679 OATES *Myst. Inq.* 29 They might... by that means absolutely Immonarchise themselves.

† **Immo'nastered**, ppl. a. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. IM-1 + MONASTERY, early form of MONASTERY + -ED.] Shut up in a monastery.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiv. 103 Immonastered in Kent.

Immoral (impral), a. (sb.) [f. IM-2 + MORAL. Cf. F. *immoral* (18th c., Raynal).] The opposite of moral; not moral.

1. Not consistent with, or not conforming to, moral law or requirement; opposed to or violating morality; morally evil or impure; unprincipled, vicious, dissolute. (Of persons, things, actions, etc.)

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 80 If a man be obliged to his will, then... every man is obliged to do any thing because he hath willed it, then which there is nothing can be more immoral and destructive to all society. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* l. iii. 533 A learned but a very immoral man. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. Concl. The same dissolute immoral temper of mind. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess. Comic Dramatists* (1887) 596 Morality is deeply interested in this—that what is immoral shall not be presented to the imagination of the young and susceptible in constant connection with what is attractive. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* *Immoral contracts*, all contracts founded upon considerations *contra bonos mores*, are void. 1860 PEARSON in *National Rev.* Oct. 370 The times were gross, and their literature is often impure, but it is not immoral; it does not debase the soul.

† 2. Not having a moral nature or character; non-moral. *Obs. rare*.

a 1761 SHERLOCK *Serm.* II. 130 (L.) Whatever reason they [brutes] have, it is... exercised only with regard to their own wants and desires, and this renders them immoral agents.

B. sb. (*nonce-uses*, in opposition to moral sb.: see *quots.*)

1863 W. C. DOWDING *Life Calixtus* xv. 131 To sketch the morals (or immorals) of the times he lived in. 1896 AINGER in *B'ham Inst. Mag.* Mar. 292 It is thought foolish now to point a moral. At the same time what may be called an immoral, is held... eminently artistic.

Hence **Immo'rality**, immorality.

1777 in BAILEY vol. II.

Immoralist (impralist). [f. *prec.* + -IST, after *moralist*.] An advocate of immorality, or opponent of morality.

1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 90 Those who would improve this Principle... to justify Immoralists. 1857 MISS MULOCK *Th. ab. Wom.* vii. That arch immoralist, that high-priest of intellectual self-worship, Goethe. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 482 The appeal so eagerly made by artistic immoralists to science.

Immorality (imoræ'liti). [f. *prec.* + -ITY, after *morality*.]

1. Immoral quality, character, or conduct; violation of moral law; wickedness, viciousness. (Now often used specifically of sexual impurity.)

c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastian's Theat. World* N viii. From thence the immorality and lingring of procees do procede. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* Apol. 533 Simply to speak what is false has no immorality at all in it. Otherwise no Man might dispute or pronounce a false Axiome. 1697 COLLIER (*title*) A short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* II. 11 The educated Greeks... had no horror of immorality as such. 1894 SIA E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 29 The distinction society draws between immorality in women and immorality in men is monstrous: to assume, as men often do, that immorality is a glory to them, whilst it is a disgrace to women, is absurd.

2. with an and pl. An instance or species of this; an immoral act or practice; a vice.

a 1621 DOWNE in *Select.* (1840) 70 The immoralities... that thou dost towards men, in scandalizing them, by thy sins. 1751-73 JORTIN *Ecl. Hist.* (R.), The writing of books or epistles under borrowed names, and imposing them as genuine upon the public, is... an immorality. 1859 LANG *Wand, India* 276 Deceit and falsehood are not regarded as immoralities in the eyes of Asiatics. 1876 MOZLEY *Unit. Serm.* viii. 162 Injustice is of all immoralities not the one most easily condoned.

Immoralize, v. *rare*. [f. IMMORAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To render immoral.

a 1754 FIELDING *Fathers* Prol. May it decrease in favour; And be its fame immortalized for ever! 1808 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Sept. 4/2 Even doors, fences, and planks from the wooden houses were torn down... to serve as fuel to cook for the troops... Such immoralised people the Spaniards are when they are... in a fix.

Immorally (imprali), adv. [f. *prec.* + -LY².] In an immoral manner.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1798 COLEBROOKE tr. *Digest Hindu Law* (1801) l. 347 Not afraid of acting immorally. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 16 Aug. A perverted mind and a depraved will, irrationally and immorally swayed hither and thither by its environment.

† **Immoration**, *Obs. rare*. [n. of action from L. *immorari* to stay upon or at, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *morari* to tarry.] The action of resting or dwelling upon something.

1640 Bp. REYNOLDS *Passions* xi. 102 Stay and immoration of the Mind upon the Object loved. 1666 SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* Pref. (1668) 5 It is a work of... difficulty... to make any considerable immoration, upon those subjects.

† **Immorigerous**, a. *Obs.* [f. IM-2 + MORIGEROUS (in *Timon*, c 1600).] Unyielding, obstinate; disobedient, rebellious; uncivil.

1623 COCKERHAM, *Immorigerous*, rude, vnciuill. 1624 D. CAWDREY *Humilitie Saints Luerie* 40 How immorigerous and obstinate to the commands of God! 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* II. ix. 122 Ungentleness, and an immorigerous Spirit. 1678 COWORTH *Intell. Syst.* l. v. 699 Immorigerous, Stiff, and Inflexible. 1732 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* I. 150 (T. Suppl.) Such creatures as are immorigerous, we have found out expedients to reclaim.

† b. *catachr.* Not refined or elegant, 'rude'.

1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* 11 We were as well content in our immorigerous rooms, as others in the magnificent structures of our Royal Sovereigne.

Hence † **Immorigerousness**, uncomplying obstinacy.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* l. ii. 64 All degrees of delay are degrees of immorigerousnesse, and unwillingnesse.

Immortal (imprtal), a. and sb. Also 4-5 in-. [ad. L. *immortalis* (in pl. = the gods), f. *im-* (IM-2) + *mortalis* MORTAL. Cf. F. *immortel* (13-14th c. in Hatz-Darm.), It. *immortale*.]

A. adj. 1. Not mortal; not liable or subject to death; deathless, undying; living for ever.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* l. 103 So aungelli was hyre natyf beaute þat lyke a þyng immortal semede sche. c 1386 — *Man of Law's T.* 541 Immortal god that sauested Susanne Fro fals blame. 1494 FARYAN *Chron.* 6 All these were Mynstris of god immortal. 1506 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* l. 17 So then vnto god kyngde everlastinge immortal invisible and wyse only be honoure and prayse for ever and ever. 1529 MORE *Dynaloe* i. Wks. 155/1 What if ye woulde... wene that bestes had immortal soules as men haue? 1656-9 B. HARRIS *Parvula Iron Age* (ed. 2) 59 Departed out of this fraile life, to the immortal one. 1743 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 1398 Souls immortal, made for bliss. 1885 FINLAYSON *Biol. Relig.* *Etern. Life* 87 A human soul might be immortal—in the sense of living on for ever;—and yet might never have... 'eternal life'—the true spiritual life of fellowship with God.

b. *transf.* Pertaining to immortal beings or immortality; heavenly, divine.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esther* ii. 45 These be they, that haue put of the mortal clothing and put on the immortal. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl. v.* ii. 283, I haue Immortal longings in me. 1803-6 WOODSW. *Intimations* ix. Our Souls have sight of that immortal sea Which brought us hither.

2. In wider sense: Not liable to perish or decay; everlasting, imperishable, unfading, incorruptible. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 140 Of the Lawes in force, some are fundamentall... and immortal... others are Temporall. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 45 The race,

where that immortal garland is to be run for. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* xii. 303 The world itself probably is not immortal. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* l. xi. iii. (1869) l. 220 The precious metals... are not necessarily immortal any more than they [the coarse metals].

b. *spec.* Of fame, or of famous works or their authors: Lasting through an unlimited succession of ages; that will not fade from the memory of men; remembered or celebrated through all time.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandshym.* (Percy Soc.) 18 [They] haue in batayle... Won fame immortal, and excellent honours. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 137 Soft Lydian airs, Married to immortal verse. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 4 King William the Third, of ever glorious and immortal Memory. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 18 As our Immortal Boyle has demonstrated, they are compound bodies. 1840 ALISON *Europe* (1849-50) VIII. liv. 464 Saragossa... has now... become immortal in the rolls of fame. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* ix. vi. (1875) 331 It was during tedious years of imprisonment that Bunyan wrote his immortal allegory.

† c. **Immortal herb**: = IMMORTELLE. *Obs.*

1731-7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Xeranthemum*,... is vulgarly call'd the Immortal Herb, because the Flower of it may be kept for many Years for it has rigid Petals, which crackle as if they were Plates of Metal.

3. In hyperbolic use: Lasting, perpetual, constant, 'undying', 'eternal'.

1538 STEPHEN in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 223 With immortal thanks for youre inestimable goodnes towards me. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 75 The... immortal hate, that all good men beare to... such kind of cruelty. 1669 PEPPYS *Diary* 29 Jan., I have made myself an immortal enemy by it. 1681 TEMPLE *Mem.* in. Wks. 1731 I. 356 An immortal Body of six thousand brave English, which were by Agreement to be continually recruited. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5). *Immortal*,... abusively said of things that last longer than People would have them, such a Woman has an immortal Clack.

† b. *collog.* Superhuman, inhuman, excessive. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 208 Then he besought ayd, whereby, through his immortal benyfit, he might returne safely unto his owne nobyltye. a 1627 HAYWARD *Four Y. Eliz.* (Camden) 95 A most immortal and mercesse butcherie did arise.

B. sb. 1. An immortal being; one not subject to death. In pl., esp. as a title for the gods of classical mythology.

16... WALLER (J.), The Paphian queen, Like terror did among th' immortals breed, Taught by her wound that goddesses may bleed. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 8 She thought she saw... her Husband in a place of Bliss among many Immortals. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* III. 87 [Jod.] There was a war carried on against the Titans of Babylonia, whom he styles the Immortals. 1791 COWPER *Imad.* xvi. 542 Under yon great city fight no few Sprung from Immortals. a 1854 H. REED *Lat. Eng. Lit.* vii. (1878) 236 Man... is an immortal, gifted with a soul.

2. *fig.* a. In pl. a title for the royal bodyguard of ancient Persia (see *quot.* 1838); also, for other troops.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 62 The English expedition was opposed to their immortals, to troops covered with trophies and scars. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Immortals* (Mil.), a term of derision applied to soldiers who never see war. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xv. 253 A body of 10,000 Persian infantry, the flower of the whole army, who were called the Immortals, because their number was kept constantly full.

b. A person, esp. an author, of enduring fame: cf. A. 2 b. Usually in pl.

Applied familiarly to the forty members of the French Academy (F. *les quarante immortels*), with a side reference to the fact that their number is always filled up; hence sometimes to the Royal Academicians in England.

1882 FROUDE *Carlyle* I. 421 He might not have been the Carlyle, who has conquered for himself among the Immortals.

3. That which is immortal; immortality.

1841 JAMES *Brigand* i. As if the immortal within us were telling the mortal of anxieties and griefs, and dangers approaching. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *House of Clouds* xiii, Love secures some fairer things, Dowered with his immortal.

Hence **Immortalism**, a doctrine of or belief in immortality; **Immortalist**, one who believes in immortality; **Immortalness** = IMMORTALITY; **Immortalship** [f. the sb.], the personality of an immortal (used as a burlesque title).

1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXI. 509 Doctrines of freedom of the will, immaterialism, 'immortalism', and theism. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Funer. Serm.* 392 (L.) The inhabitants of Inter... were called 'Immortalists', because... they saw this clearly, that virtuous and good men do not die, but their souls do go into blessed regions. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIII. 15 Deists and atheists, immortalists and mortalists. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* etc. (1871) 151 Then shall our corruptible flesh put on 'Immortalness and incorruption. 1816 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins*, Fire xliii, Up their 'immortalships all bounced.

Immortality (imprtal'iti). [ME. a. F. *immortalité* (12-13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *immortalitas*, f. *immortalis* IMMORTAL.]

1. The quality or condition of being immortal; exemption from death or annihilation; endless life or existence; eternity; perpetuity.

Conditional immortality: see *CONDITIONAL* A. 1.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxix. 10 Pat i may get be state of immortalite. 1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) I. 5 A story is... the memory of life... renuewage as thro immortalite thynges like to peresche. 1516 TINDALE 1 *Cor. xv.* 53 This mortal must put on immortalite. 1529 MORE *Dynaloe* i. Wks. 156/1 When we... saye we shall dye... and tourne all to duste, we... nothing entende thereby to denye immortalite of our

sonle. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.*, Matt. xxii. 31-2 The Sadducees denied . . the immortality of the Soul, and all our life after this. 1719 WATTS *Ps.* cxlvi. 1, My days of praise shall ne'er be past While . . immortality endures. 1885 FINLAYSON *Bibl. Relig., Etern. Life* 86-7 The word 'Immortality' is often used . . loosely. When we speak of 'the immortality of the soul', we sometimes simply emphasize the fact that the soul survives the death of the body; but, at other times, we mean that the soul is destined to exist . . for ever. 1854 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 85 If you will believe them [quacks], you would take their Closets . . to be Immortality Offices.

2. The condition of being celebrated through all time; enduring fame or remembrance.

1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* viii. 13 By the meanes of her I shal optayne immortalite, and leaue behinde me an euerlasting memoriall. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iii. ii. 30 Virtue and cunning were endowments greater Than nobleness and riches. . . immortality attends the former. Making a man a god. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Lines on Poland* 22 In Fate's defiance. . . Poland has won her immortality. 1866 R. W. DALE *Disc. Spec. Occ.* viii. 252 Shakspeare's immortality is secure.

Immortalizable (im'örtälizäb'l), *a.* [*f.* IMMORTALIZE + -ABLE.] Capable of being immortalized, or of becoming immortal.

1895 in *Daily News* 1 Oct. 5/5 That man is not so much intrinsically immortal as immortalizable.

† **Immortalizate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* IMMORTAL + -IZE + -ATE.] *trans.* = IMMORTALIZE.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 114 Which he placed over the gate of his castell to immortalize the great chastitie of his . . wife.

Immortalization (im'örtälizä'shən), [*f.* next + -ATION. Cf. *F. immortalisation* (16th c. in Littré).] The action of immortalizing, or fact of being immortalized.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 630 His [Alexander's] concepts about his immortalization. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 846 'That amber immortalization', (the expression of a man of genius). 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Oct. 10/2 It is . . surprising that none of our newly-made millionaires should have sought the immortalization which the endowment of a great observatory gives.

Immortalize (im'örtäliz), *v.* [*f.* IMMORTAL + -IZE. Cf. *F. immortaliser* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. *trans.* To render immortal.

a. To endow with endless life; to exempt from death.

1673 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 28 The body glorified . . shall . . be purified, perfected, and immortalized. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iii. xx. (1878) 283 He . . will complete the process by immortalising your mortal bodies also at the resurrection.

b. To make (a thing) everlasting, confer endless existence upon; to perpetuate.

c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuan's Theat. World* S ij, Printing . . is the treasurer that immortaliseth the monuments of our spirits. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* cxxviii, Mortal things desire their like to breed, That so they may their kind immortalize. 1688 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 520 What are most of the Histories of the World, but Lyes? Lyes immortalized. 1715 tr. *Ctess d'Aunoy's Wks.* 407 The King desired her not to immortalize her Grief. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 41. 157 Errors . . generated by immortalising, as it were, merely temporary forms of expression.

c. To cause to be remembered or celebrated through all time; to confer enduring fame upon. (The prevailing sense.) Also *absol.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 69 Holde, take thy favours . . and immortalize whom thou wilt with thy toys. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* i. ii. 148 Drive them from Orleans, and be immortalized. c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1838) 127, The gentle virtues, that so immortalize the names of Cicero, Plutarch [etc.]. 1790 COWPER *My Mother's Pict.* 8 Blest be the Art that can immortalize. 1821-30 Ld. COCKBURN *Mem.* 211 A genius . . who has immortalized Edinburgh. —Walter Scott. 1856 GRINDON *Life* iii. (1875) 31 Those exquisite shapes which ancient Art immortalized in marble.

2. *intr.* To become immortal; to attain immortality or enduring fame *rare.*

1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* ii. i. 54 Say at what age a Poet grows divine? . . End all dispute; and fix the year precise When British bards begin to immortalize?

Hence **Immortalized** *ppl. a.*; **Immortalizing** *vb. sb. and ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Immortalization*, an immortalization, an immortalizing. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. iii. iv. 59 These Divine immortalizing drinks, Nectar and Ambrosia. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* 14 The word of God . . will spring up . . to the nourishing . . may the immortalizing of men. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* ii. xii. 250 [Christ] the great Exemplar of immortalized human nature.

Immortalizer (im'örtälizär), [*f.* *prec.* + -ER.] One who or that which immortalizes.

1710 TOLAND *Ref. Sacheverell's Serm.* 9 That they might have an Immortalizer in each Province. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 525 The insidious immortalizer of frail beauty. 1885 tr. *Helm's Wand. Pl. & Anim.* 414 To comfort one's self with the hope of a life after death . . as the Getae did whom Herodotus calls *o ábavarióvres*, the immortalizers.

Immortally (im'örtáli), *adv.* [*f.* IMMORTAL + -LY.]

1. In the way of immortal life or existence; endlessly, eternally, for ever.

a 1529 SKELTON *De the Northumbld.* 147 His right noble estate Immortally which is immaculate. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. iv. 144 He that wears the Crowne immortally, Long guard it yours. 1756 LAW *Lett. import. Subj.*

132 The first divine . . nature of Adam, which was to have been immortally holy in union with God, is lost. 1855 BROWNING *Any Wife to Any Husband* ix, Therefore she is immortally my bride; Chance cannot change my love, nor time impair.

b. Perpetually; without withering.

1558 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Grals.* (1872) I. 2 Green fields —immortally green, whatever winter can do against them.

2. *collog.* To a degree beyond that of mortals; infinitely. [*Cf.* Cicero's *gaudeo immortaliter*.]

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 153 But King Edward, rejoicing immortally for the victory [etc.]. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. vii. (1676) 100/2 As he [Matth. Paris] saith of Edward the first at the news of . . his Sons birth, *immortaliter gavisus*, he was immortally glad. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 134/2 How immortally beautiful that girl was!

Immortase, -ese, -ise, *obs. ff.* AMORTIZE.

1462 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 461 II. 113 Certeyn livelode to be immortised therto. 1487 *Ibid.* No. 893 III. 331 That ought [out] of the seide maners schuld be perpetually immortysed a serteyn londe. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 67 For the immortalising and propiation of the Priory.

|| **Immortelle** (im'örtel), || *Fr. im'örtel*. [*Fr.* (short for *fleur immortelle*), *fem.* of *immortel* IMMORTAL.] A name for various composite flowers of papery texture (esp. *Helichrysium orientale*, and other species of *Helichrysium*, *Xeranthemum*, etc.) which retain their colour after being dried: = EVERLASTING B. 4.

1832 *Backwoods Canada* iv. (1836) 45 The white love-everlasting, the same that the chaplets are made of by the French and Swiss girls to adorn the tombs of their friends, and which they call *immortelle*; the Americans call it life-everlasting. 1838 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* II. 17 A tall black crock, crowned with *immortelles*. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* ix. 139 Cliffs . . covered . . with a beautiful bright lavender-coloured *immortelle*.

† **Immortgage**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* IM-1 + MORTGAGE.] *trans.* = MORTGAGE *v.*

1575 *Gakway Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 426 The said Clan Teige shuld not immortgage or put to pledge anny . . of their landes.

Immortification (im'örtifikä'shən), [*ad. eccl. L. immortalificatio* (cf. *immortificatus* in A Kempis *De Imitatione*), *f. im-* (IM-2) + *mortificatio* MORTIFICATION. Cf. *F. immortalification* (Fr. de Sales).] Want of mortification; a condition of the soul in which the passions are not mortified.

1626 T. H. [AWKINS] *Cassini's Holy Crt.* 330 Sometime it [sadness] proceedeth from a great immortalification of passion. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* i. iv. § 4. 121 Immortification of life is the cause of all our . . spiritual indispositions. *Ibid.* v. § 9. 151 A state of infirmity, but . . also of sin and death, a state of immortalification. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* viii. (1872) 133 In a spiritual man impatience to die would be no trifling immortalification.

So **Immortified** *a.* [*repr. med. L. immortalificatus*], not mortified.

1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* viii. (1872) 115 One of the common delusions of immortalified effeminacy.

† **Immo-table**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*ad. late L. immotabilis*, *f. im-* (IM-2) + *notabilis* (Vulgate) moving, movable, *f. mōtāre*, freq. of *movēre*, *mōt-* to move.] = IMMOVABLE.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 844 Opinions . . firme and immovable.

† **Immo-te**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [*ad. L. immot-us*, *f. im-* (IM-2) + *mōtus* moved, *p. ppl.* of *movēre* to MOVE.] Unmoved (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Bijb, A needle plac'd in equall distance, Betwixt a Load-stone and an Adamant, By either drawne . . stands immote. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* II. 180 With an immote and unyielding constancy.

† **Immo-te**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. immōt-*, *ppl.* stem of late *L. immovēre* to move into or upon, place upon, *f. im-* (IM-1) + *movēre* to move.] *trans.* To convey or put upon something.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 109 Oyldegges salt effunde vponn the roote; Ffor gretteest treen . . vj congeus or iiij of hit ymmote [immovous].

Immotile (im'örtil, -əil), *a.* [*f.* IM-2 + MOTILE: cf. *IMMOTÉ ppl. a.*] Not motile; incapable of movement.

1872 H. C. WOOD in *Smithsonian Cent. to Knowl.* (1874) XIX. 213 Propagation by means of three immotile organs, generally placed upon distinct plants. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 789 The lateral leaflets of *Desmodium gyrans* are . . immotile when the temperature of the air is below 22° C.

† **Immotion**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f.* IM-1 + MOTION.] ? Impulse. (App. fantastically used.)

1706 VANBRUGH *Mistake* iv. Wks. (Rldg.) 452/1 By certain immotions, which—um—cause, as one may suppose, a sort of convulsive—yes,—hurricane, um [etc.].

Immotioned (im'örtjənd, imm-), *a. rare.* [*f.* IM-2 + MOTION *sb.* + -ED.] Without motion, motionless.

1821 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 641 Still and immotioned are the leafless woods. 1834 —Bride *Lockleven* xvii. 37 She lay . . immotioned as a statue overthrown.

Immotive (im'örtiv, imm-), *a.* [*f.* IM-2 + MOTIVE *a.*] Unmoving, or incapable of movement. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. lxii. 190 Laid in the stillness of an immotive calme. 1860 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 973/1 Almost insensible and immotive.

† **Immould**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* IM-1 + MOULD: cf. IMMOULD.] *trans.* To enclose as in a mould.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* ii. xlix, So fabled Homer old, That Circe, with her potion, charm'd in gold, Vs'd manly soules in beastly bodies to immould.

† **Immound**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* IM-1 + MOUND *sb.*] *trans.* To surround or enclose with a mound or mounds.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. 218 These straight and narrow stream'd Fennes, And In-land Seas, which many a Mount immounds. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* ii. ii. 49 Collaterage Actiue, as . . hayng, hedging or shawing, immounding, impaying, immuring.

Immovability (im'örtäbiliti), *Also 4 immoeu(e)ablete.* [*f.* as next: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being immovable; immovableness.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 134 (Camb. MS.) So as it ne may nat countrefeten it . . for the immoeuabete þat is to seyn þat is in the eternite of god. 1742 tr. *Algarotti on 'Newton's Theory'* II. 183 Our Speculations . . to prove the Immovability of the Sun. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 56 A Tribunal . . whose members . . enjoy . . immovability from office. 1868 LOCKVER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 343 Modern astronomical observation . . has . . exploded the idea of the immovability of the stars.

Immovable (im'örtäb'l), *a.* (and *sb.*) *Also 4 immoeu(e)able, 5 inneuable, 5-6 immoov(e)-able, 6- immoveable.* [*f.* IM-2 + MOVABLE. Cf. *obs. F. immo(u)vable*.] That cannot be moved.

1. *lit.* That cannot be moved physically; firmly fixed; incapable of movement. Often less strictly: Motionless, stationary, fixed.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* iii. iv. (Skeat) l. 207 No reason defendeth, that some thing ne maie be in time temporell mouing, that in eterne is immovable. c 1430 *Fronp. Parv.* 262/1 Inneuable, immobilit. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 325 Armies of men passe over the immovableise. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 35 The earth was in the middle centre plight, In which it doth inneuable abide. 1664 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 214 They lie down all along upon the ground, immovable as Statues. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 157 By these means the point of suspension of the pendulum is rendered much more immovable. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 168 The articulations are naturally divided into . . the moveable and the immovable. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. xi. 255 In his eye the sun stood immovable in the centre of the universe.

2. *fig.* Not subject to change; unalterable, fixed.

Immovable feast: see FEAST *sb.* 1.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 173 (B. M. Addit. MS.) Pis ilke infinite moeyng of temporell pinges folwip his presentarie estat of be lifj inneuable. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Pijb, The . . realm of Egypt . . hadde a lawe inneuable. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 312 Kingdoms . . increasing to a greatness in the eye of sense immovable, and at last concluding in soil and dirt. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v. *Movable Feasts*, The Immovable Feasts are those, which . . constantly fall on the same Day of the Month. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 209 Words which his heedful soul had kept immovable ever.

b. Incapable of being diverted from one's purpose: steadfast, unyielding.

1534 ELVOT *Doctr. Princes* 8 It becometh . . to princes in matter of justice, to have the minde immovable. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 16 Resting immovable in his counsels, and most obstinate in his opinion. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xviii, Heroes immovable by pain or pleasure. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxiii, Mr. Jorkins has his opinions on these subjects . . Mr. Jorkins is immovable.

c. Incapable of being stirred or affected with feeling; emotionless, impassive.

1639 BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 229 His silence and his immovable countenance gave . . an answer which was not favourable. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, His features were immovable.

3. *Law.* Not liable to be removed; permanent: applied to lands, houses, etc., as opposed to *movable* goods.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* iii. i. 277 Immouable godis. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 65 Of immovable things, as of houses, or of demances, or of glebe, and such like, ecclesiastical persons can not dispose by their testaments. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxiv. 130 All commodities, Movable, and Immoveable. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 84 When an Executor begins to meddle with the immovable Estate, before he has seiz'd on the moveable Goods. 1871 MARKEV *Elem. Law* § 117 Thus land is . . both physically and legally immovable.

B. sb. (*Law.*) A piece or article of property that is immovable (see A. 3); almost always in *pl.* Immovable property, as land and things adherent thereto, as trees, buildings, servitudes.

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Insir.* Bj, This . . Inuentorie of all my goods, moveables, and immoveables. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 193 Contracts . . relating to the buying of Houses, Lands, or Ships (Ships being accounted immovables in Venice by reason of its situation). a 1832 BENTHAM *Princ. Penal Law* Wks. 1843 I. 513 If he has property, it consists either in immoveables, or in moveables. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 119/1 The property . . is, as regards immovables, governed by the law of England.

Immovableness (im'örtäb'lnēs), [*f.* *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being immovable (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1617 MINSHEU *Voc. Hispan.-Lat.*, *Immobilidad*, immoveableness. 1727 BRADLEY *Family Dict.* s. v. *Earth*, Their ableness. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xlv. 353 The immoveableness I have shown. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image*, *Main Street* (1879) 74 With sullen but self-complacent immovableness.

Immovably (im'örtäbli), *adv.* [*f.* as *prec.* + -LY.] In an immovable manner (*lit.* and *fig.*); fixedly, steadfastly, unalterably.

1435 MISVN *Fire of Love* 46 Hym-self in only desire of his makar in-moneably. 1608 LE GRAYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 81 He immovably persisted on his former shew of mildness. 1761 STERNE tr. *Shandy III*. IV. She leaned upon her elbow immovably. 1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. ii. 60 The upper jaw is immovably fixed to the bones of the cranium.

† **Immov'd** (imūv'd, poet. imūv'd, imm-), ppl. a. Obs. [f. IM-2 + *mov'd*, pa. pple. of MOVE v.] Unmoved, motionless; unaltered.

1600 HERWOOD 1st Pt. *Edu. IV*. v. Wks. 1874 I. 76 An immov'd, constant, fixed Star. 1634 — *Maidenh. well* Lost i. ibid. IV. 109 We are fixt and stand immov'd. 1659 SHIRLEY *Content. Ajax & Ulysses* I. Did he stand immov'd As I, when I received upon my casque A mighty javelin?

† **Immu'd**, v. Obs. Also *enmud*, *emmudde*. [f. IM-1 + MUD.] *trans.* To enclose or bury in mud.

1611 FLORIO, *Imuallare*, to enmud, to enmire. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxvii. 315 It is natural for such cold creatures to enmudde [ed. 1645 immud] themselves.

Immud (imūnd), a. rare. [ad. L. *immundus*, f. im- (IM-2) + *mundus* clean, pure. Cf. F. *immonde*.] Unclean, impure; filthy, foul.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. v. Through their own nastiness and sluttishness, and immund sordid manner of life. 1861 MAS. NORTON *Lady La G. Prol.* 48 Where birds immund find shelter dank. 1875 H. S. CUNNINGHAM *Chron. Dustyore* (1877) 288 Great were the cleansings, the white-washings... in many an immund old town and ill-odoured village.

† **Immundicity**. Obs. [ad. obs. F. *immondicite* (1480 in Godef.), irreg. f. *immondice* impurity, ad. L. *immunditia* IMMUNDITY. (The form was perh. influenced by *impudicit* IMPUDICITY.) Uncleaness, impurity; filthiness. b. *concr.* in pl. Impurities.

1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 212 O fals world, fy on thy felicity, Thy Pryde, Avaryce, and Immundicity! 1541 R. COTLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q. ij. He hath no receptacle where to holde the sayd immundycytes. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus Treat. conc.* Relig. i. iii. 40 Exempt from the contagion of their immundicity.

† **Immundified**, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [f. IM-2 + MUNDIFIED.] Not mundified, uncleansed.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 46b/1 Then followeth the mundified and cleane compresse therwynd, in the steade of the immundified.

Immundity (imūnditi). rare. [f. L. *immundus* IMMUND + -ITY; cf. L. *immunditia*, but this gave F. *immondice*.] Uncleaness, filthiness, impurity.

1870 E. H. PEMBER *Trag. Lesbos* Pref. 11 The ascription to Sappho of the various extravagances and immundities of the common myth.

Immune (imiū'n), a. [ad. L. *immūn* is exempt from a public service, burden, or charge, free, exempt, f. im- (IM-2) + *mūnis* ready to be of service, *mūnus* service, duty; cf. obs. F. *immune* 'exempt, free, privileged, discharged from' (Cotgr. 1611).

Found in the general sense from 15th to 17th c. Reintroduced c. 1880 (perh. from Fr. or Ger.) in connexion with the investigation of the nature of infectious diseases and their prevention by inoculation and the like.]

1. Free (from some liability); exempt. Obs. in general sense since 17th c.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vl. 237 O Sone of God... of synys drope or fraude immuyn. 1653 E. CHISENHALL *Cath. Hist.* 263 These Provincials were free and immune without appealing to the See of Rome. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* ix. 48 The Cochlearia... will not abide the French Air, (which is immune from it).

2. *spec.* Having immunity from hurtful bodily influences, as the influence of poison, the contagion of infectious diseases, and the like, esp. when rendered so by inoculation, etc. (Cf. IMMUNIZE.)

1881 *Local Govt. Board, Rep. Medical Officer* 200 Pasteur further states that the animals inoculated with the mitigated virus remain immune against further attacks of anthrax. 1888 F. P. COBBE in *Forin. Rev.* Feb. 226 But (to use the new medical barbarism) we are never 'immune' altogether from the contagion. 1888 E. R. LANKESTER in *Watts' Dict. Chem. s.v. Bacteria*. An animal which had survived an attack of the virulent *B. anthracis* was thereby rendered 'immune' to subsequent attacks, just as one attack of small-pox renders its survivor 'immune' in regard to that disease. 1891 WOODHEAD *Bacteria* 372 He was able by inoculation to render an animal immune to the action of the more virulent anthrax bacillus. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Nov. 529 The new serum has the power... of rendering those who surround the patient immune from the poison. 1898 *Times* 25 Aug. 5/1 They had not been able to render animals immune from the attacks of the parasites.

b. as sb. An immune person or animal. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Apr. 7/1 Regiments (mainly composed of negroes from the Southern States and other yellow fever immunes).

Immunist (imiū'nist). [ad. F. *immuniste*, f. *immunité* IMMUNITY.] One who enjoys an immunity (see IMMUNITY 1).

1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* ii. 277 It is conceded that the 'immunist' (it is convenient to borrow a term that French writers have coined) is entitled to many of the fines and forfeitures that arise from offences committed within his territory. *Ibid.* 288 The land-lord... is an immunist, or is the king, who... occupies the position of an immunist.

Immunity (imiū'niti). Also 4 *ymmunite*, (6 *emenyte*, 7 *emunity*), *imunity*. [ad. L. *im-*

munitas freedom from public services or charges, in med. L. privileged place, sanctuary, f. *immūnis* IMMUNE: see -ITY, and cf. F. *immunité* (1341 in Godef. *Compl.*.)

1. *Law.* Exemption from a service, obligation, or duty; freedom from liability to taxation, jurisdiction, etc.; privilege granted to an individual or a corporation conferring exemption from certain taxes, burdens, or duties. Also less strictly or in non-technical use: Non-liability, privilege. (Cf. FRANCHISE.)

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* x. 34 Dais of ymmunite [Gloss or franchise], and of remission, to alle Jewis that ben in my rewme. 1549 LATIMER 6th *Serm. bef. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 161 There is sum place in London, as they saye, *immunitie*, *impunitie*. What should I call it? a preueleged place for whoredome. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 370 The Senate... in favour of his Profession, gave immunity to all others that from that time forth did practise Physick. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 327 Enriching... the place with name of a Citie, with building and immunity. 1623 CONWAY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 155 His Majesty foresaw an infinite liberty, a perpetual immunity granted to the Roman Catholics. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. iii. A foul injury and derogation of that birth-right and immunity which Christ hath purchas'd for us with his blood. 1837 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. v. 243 The English subject continued to pride himself in his immunity from taxation without consent of parliament. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* ii. 270 In an ordinary case the clause of immunity will first contain some general words declaring the land to be free of burdens in general, and then some exceptive words declaring that it is not to be free from certain specified burdens.

b. with pl.: A particular exemption or privilege. 1538 STARKEY *England* ii. l. 151 Certain pryuelegys and prerogatyf... he schold not be constrainyd to go forth to warre... wyth such other lyke immunitys and pryuelegys. 1571 Act 13 Eliz. c. 29 § 5 All manner of Liberties Franchises Immunitys... given or granted to the said Chancellors Maisters and Schollers of either of the said Universities. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 117 Merchandizing... the purchasing of an Immunity or Monopoly to the prejudice of our country. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1813) I. i. 15 Civil privileges and immunities were the consequence of their victories. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii. He is the Provost of Perth, and... must see the freedoms and immunities of the burgh preserved. 1873 YEATS *Growth Conam.* 128.

2. *spec. (Eccl.)* Exemption of ecclesiastical persons and things from secular or civil liabilities, burdens, or duties; as the exemption of the clergy from lay jurisdiction, or of church property from secular taxation, and the freedom of sanctuary from invasion. Chiefly with *an* and *pl.*

1513 MOAE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 768 God forbid that any man should... breake the immunitie and libertie of that sacred Sanctuarie. 1524 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 286 That the fredome and liberteis of halikirk, with all priuelegis & emenyteis thairof, be obseruit. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 93/2 Men of the clergie... he indued with speciall priueleges and immunities. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Robt.* II. 49 How oft one manslayer takes him self to the immunitie of the kirk. 1610 BR. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 161 These immunities which Emperours and Princes haue giuen to the Church, the Church ought to inioy without disturbance, and to withdraw such immunities, were high sacrilege and impiety. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4831/2 The Congregation of Immunities have... had under their Consideration the Affairs of Naples, where the Viceroy has caused several Criminals of State to be taken forcibly out of the Churches, whither they had fled for Sanctuary. 1803 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. iii. 34 The question of the immunities of the clergy had been publicly raised.

† 3. Freedom from ordinary restraints; undue freedom, licence. Obs.

[1549: see 1.] 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 143 The arguments of tragedies is anger, wrath, immunitie, cruelty, iniurie, incest, murder. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* iv. ii. To pay your debts, and take your lechery... With all your other choice immunities. a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 126 And he... is sentenc'd and deliver'd up to Satan, For vent'ring wickedly to put a Stop To his Immunities and free Affairs.

4. Freedom or exemption from any natural or usual liability, or from anything evil or injurious.

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xxii. 1 Freedom and immunity from all evil. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 162, I have no cause to hope for an Immunity from Trouble, so long as I have no Immunity from Sin. 1683 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 634 Three thousand Grains of Water, (whose Immunity from common Salt we try'd apart). 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* I. xv. Nor is it, either in real or fictitious distresses, our immunity from them which produces our delight. 1854 C. BAGNTE in *Mrs. Gaskell Life* 437 It is long since I have known such comparative immunity from headache. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 32 Ireland has enjoyed an immunity from snakes.

5. The condition of being immune from or insusceptible to poison, the contagion of a specific disease, or the like; immunization: see IMMUNE a. 2. [So mod. F. *immunité* (Littré).]

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 715 In one of the five instances... the apparent immunity must have lasted for at least two years, that being the interval between the two diphtheritic visitations. 1887 *Oxf. Biol. Mem.* tr. E. du Bois Reymond 408 The immunity of vipers from their own poison proved by Fontana. 1896 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 564 The animal remains passive while the immunity-conferring substances are applied to its tissues.

6. *proposed use.* (See quot.)

1879 W. E. HEARN *Aryan Househ.* x. 232 Outside this association there... was the Household, considered as a corporate body, without any relation to other Households.

.. The independent position of the Household may be called Immunity, as opposed to Community.

Immunization (imiūnoiz'zən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of immunizing or fact of being immunized.

1893 VIRCHOW in *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Mar. 7/1 It is also a kind of immunisation which... has also great drawbacks; for this hardening against unjust attacks leads very easily to a similar indifference towards just attacks, and... it finally leads also to indifference to praise and recognition. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1044 Artificial immunisation, even against diseases liable to recurrence, such as anthrax. 1896 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 561 The process of immunisation is 'accumulative'.

Immunize (imiūnoiz), v. [f. IMMUNE + -IZE.] *trans.* To render immune from or insusceptible to poison, or infection.

1892 in *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 20 Feb. 379-80 (transl. fr. German) Emmerick succeeded in protecting animals by inoculating them with the tissue juices of immunised animals. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 2/3 Experience in the new methods of immunising. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1065 The immunising power of the serum. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Nov. 529 In 1891... Professor Hankin pointed out that the injection of the serum of animals... immunized by repeated inoculations, had a preventive or curative effect by destroying or neutralizing in the blood the products of disease-producing microbes. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 515 Prof. Carl Fraenkel first immunized guinea-pigs against diphtheria.

† **Immural**, v. Obs. [f. IM-1 + MURAL (f. L. *mūrus* wall).] *trans.* To wall in.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 121 The corps were at their length immuralled in thecas or, as it were, in hollow shelves dug in to the wall.

† **Immurate**, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. *immūrat-us*, pa. pple. of *immūrāre* to IMMURE.] Immured.

1593 R. BARNES *Parthenophil* Madr. vii. in Arb. *Garner* V. 364 O chaste desires, which held her heart immurate In walls of adamant unfail!

Immure (imiū'r), v. Also 6 *emure*. [ad. med. L. *immūrāre*, f. im- (IM-1) + *mūrus* wall (cf. late L. *mūrāre* to wall). Cf. F. *emmurer*, which may be the immediate source.]

† 1. *trans.* To wall in, to surround with a wall or walls; to fortify. (= late L. *mūrāre*.) Obs.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handie-crafts* 375 With stones... And clayie mortar... he immures his fort. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 114 These [walls]... appear to have immured but a part of the Citie. 1698 FEVER *Acc. E. India & P.* 75 An Altar... immured by a Square Wall. 1746 *Tour through Ireland* ix. 187 It is certain the Towra was immured long before that Date.

absol. 1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Div. Poems. Eccl.* iii. (1648) 4 A time to batter down, a time to immure.

2. To shut up or enclose within walls; to imprison; to confine as in a prison or fortress.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 126 Thou wert emured, restrained, captivated, bound. 1594 — *Rich. III.* iv. i. 100 Pity, you ancient Stones, hose tender Babes, Whom Ennie hath immur'd within your Walls. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. vi. 1, 'Tis not so tedious to me, as to others to be thus immur'd (in the Fleet). 1791 MAS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* iii. Too long I had been immured in the walls of a cloister. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* I. ii. Resolved to break his son's spirit by keeping him immured in the country. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* I. ii. 17 As rebels... they were immured in jail.

† b. To shut off, exclude, seclude from. Obs.

1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* v. 2328 Whom carnall sense & appetite immures From God & goodness. 1652-61 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 130 They live immured from the sight of the World.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* To enclose, encompass, encircle, surround; to shut in, confine. Now rare.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 23 A pleasant... land, immured aboute with the Sea. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 328 Lone first learned in a Ladies eyes, Lines not alone emured in the braine. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 135 The lodge here is in a craggie place immured betwixt two Hills. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxiii. 44 Immur'd we sat, and catch'd each passing sound. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 298 In situations far immured among the northern ice.

b. *refl.* To shut oneself up.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. vii. (1612) 30 They and their King, immure themselves at length. 1627 MAY *Lucan* II. (1631) 19 Himselfe immuring in Brundisius's hold. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 180 ¶ 9 Men bred in shades and silence, taught to immure themselves at sunset. 1826 DISRAELI *Pin. Grey* III. i. To immure himself for three years in a German University.

4. To build into a wall; to build up or entomb in a wall. Also *transf.*

1675 E. WILSON *Spadacr. Dunelm.* 9 Hairs, Straws, Grains of Sand [etc.] are frequently found immured in Hailstones. 1808 [see IMMURED]. 1851 [see IMMURING]. 1863 SIR G. SCOTT *Glean. Westm. Abb.* (ed. 2) 64 The end of the tomb has been immured in the lower part of the chapel of King Henry V.

Hence *Immuring* *vbl. sb.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 49 Immounding, impaying, immuring, skirting, Girding. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 115 The torturings, the starvings, the immurings, the murderings proper to a monastic establishment.

† **Immure**, sb. Obs. rare. In 7 *emure*. [f. IMMURE v.] Something that immures; a wall.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. Prol.* 8 Their vow is made To ransacke Troy, within whose strong emures The raush'd Helen... sleeps.

Immured (imiū'r'd), ppl. a. [f. IMMURE v. + -ED.] Enclosed in walls or as in walls; imprisoned, confined; built up in a wall.

1596 *Edward III.* II. l. 17 The prisoner of immured dark

constraint. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 6 Among those immured Hermits of Saint Hermagora. 1740 *GRAY Let. in Poems* (1775) 81 The doors... we saw opened to him, and all the other immured Cardinals came thither to receive him. 1808 *SCOTT Marmion* ii. xxv. note. A female skeleton, which, from the shape of the niche, and the position of the figure, seemed to be that of an immured nun.

Immurement (imiū'mēnt). [*f.* IMMURE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of immuring or condition of being immured; imprisonment, confinement.

1736 *BAILEY* (folio) Pref. *Immurement*, an inclosing between two Walls, a Punishment used in Popish Countries. 1753 *SMOLLETT Ct. Fathom* (1784) 178/1 By the interposition of his wife, whose aim was not the death but immurement of his daughter. 1835 *FRASER'S Mag.* XI. 275 Her melancholy immurement and tragic end.

Immusal (imiū'zīkāl, imm-), *a.* Now rare. [*f.* IM-2 + MUSICAL.] Not musical or harmonious; unmusical.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 101 All Sounds are either Musical Sounds... which Sounds are euer Equall; As Singing... Or Immusal Sounds; which are euer Vnequall; Such as are the Voice in Speaking, all Whisperings... all Percussions. 1679 *Refined Courtier* 131/1 We ought industriously to refrain from singing, especially if the voice be immusal. 1706 *A. BEDFORD Temple Mus.* ii. 34 What our... Writers fancy of their... Scales, is known to be utterly Immusal. 1890 *Standard* 26 Mar. 3/8 They were not an immusal nation.

Hence **Immusalically** *adv.*, unmusically.

1694 *S. S. Loyal & Impart. Satirist* Ded. A iij, Ingenious Whimseys, which sound but immusalically to a Judicious Ear.

Immutability (imiū'tābīlīti). [*f.* IMMUTABLE + -ITY; after *F. immutabilité, L. immutabilitas.*] The quality of being immutable; unchangeableness, invariableness, unalterableness.

1594 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol.* iii. xi. § 3 Did any part of that [God's] will require the immutability of laws concerning church polity? 1611 *BIBLE Heb.* vi. 17 The immutability of his counsel. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 64 ¶ 8 No Nation ever insisted, so rigorously, upon this Immutability of Laws, as the Locrians. 1863 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 8 He has really entirely lost faith in the immutability of species.

Immutable (imiū'tāb'l), *a.* Also 5 in-. [*ad. L. immutabilis, f. im- (IM-2) + mutābilis* MUTABLE. (Also in 15-16th c. F.)]

1. Not mutable; not subject to or susceptible of change; unchangeable, unalterable, changeless.

1412-20 *LYDG. Chron.* Troy ii. xvi. He was... Perseuerant and of will immutable. 14... Circumcision in *Tudale's Vis.* (1843) 97 Sothfast kyng whos regne is immutable. 1560 *TINDALE Heb.* vi. 18 By two immutable thynges (in which it was vpposable that god shoulde lye). 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. xv. 79 The Lawes of Nature are Immutable and Eternall. 1710 *PARDEAUX Orig. Tithe* iv. 170 This grant shall remain firm, and immutable. 1821 *J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES' Metr. Syst.* iii. (1871) 131 To find... some immutable standard of linear measure. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 42 We speak of eternal and immutable justice, but not of eternal and immutable pleasure.

b. techn. Not subject to variation in different cases; invariable: used e.g. of markings which are the same in all the individuals of a species.

1621 *HEVLIN Microcosmos* 2 The greater circles are either Immutable as the Æquator, [or] Mutable as the Meridian, Horizon. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Immutabile Circles*... are the same to all the Inhabitants of the Earth. 1796 *H. HUNTER tr. St-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 73 Nature bestows on every being that which is adapted to it... according to the Latitude for which it is destined... Some of these adaptations are... immutable, and others variable.

¶ 2. [IM-1.] = Mutable; cf. IMMUTE *v. Obs.*

1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 867 If saluation were by us to be gotten, then we are so immutable that we should every minute of an houre, cast away ourselves.

Hence **Immutableness**, the quality of being immutable, immutability.

1610 *DONNE Pseudo-Martyr* xi. 345 In power of binding, and all validities, except immutableness... equal to Divine. 1687 *H. MORE Conject. Cabal.*, Def. (1712) App. viii. 184 The steddy and immutableness of the Matter.

Immutably (imiū'tāb'l), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY2.] In an immutable manner; without possibility of or liability to change; unchangeably.

1601 *DENT Pathw. Heaven* 282 To be immutably good, is proper onely to God. 1711 *KEN Hymnar.* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 33 God ever is immutably the same. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* ii. v. (1866) 229 Immutably determined to permit no change of religion within his dominions.

Immutate (imiūtāt'), *a. rare.* [*ad. L. immutāt-us, f. im- (IM-2) + mutātus, pa. pp. of mutāre* to change.] Unchanged.

1788 *J. LEE Introd. Bot.* iii. xi. (ed. 4) 213 Having two Cotyledons; and these are either, *immutate*, unchanged; *...Plicate*, folded; *...Duplicate*, doubled [etc.].

† **Immutation**. *Obs.* [*ad. L. immutātōnem, n. of action f. immutāre*: see next. Cf. *obs. F. mutation.*] Mutation, change, alteration, transformation. (In quot. 1704 = *HYPPALLAGE*.)

1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 105 The younger abated their pride, while they endeavored novelties and immutation. 1580 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poessie* iii. xii. (Arb.) 175 Defect, or surplussage... or immutation in the same speeches... altering either the congruie grammaticall, or the sense, or both. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* i. i. xxiij, What delightful immutations Of her soft flowing vest we contemplate! 1669 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* i. iii. iii. § 10 Which reason of the immutation of this Light, is given by Moses, Gen. i. 14. 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn., Hyppallage* or

Immutation, a Grammatical Figure... As in this Instance, *Dare Classibus Austros*, instead of *Dare Classes Austris*.

† **Immute**, *v. Obs.* [*ad. L. immūt-āre, f. im- (IM-1) + mutāre* to change.] *trans.* To produce a change in; to change, alter, transform.

1613 *SALKELD Treat. Angels* 106 (L.) God can immediately immute, change, corrupt, destroy, or annihilate whatsoever pleaseth His divine majesty. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 86 Although the substance of gold be not sensibly immuted by its gravity at all decreased. 1661 *GLANVILL Van. Dogm.* xxi. 206 That... would be more immuted by those greater alterations which are in cadaverous solutions.

† **Immute**, *a. Obs. rare.* [Irregular shortening of *immuted*. (Cf. *elated, elate*.)] Unchanged.

1639 *G. DANIEL Eccles.* xxvi. 53 See first doth vertue stand, and see Immute, With her whose thoughts are truly resolute.

Immutate (imiūtāt'), *a. rare.* [*ad. late L. immutāt-us, f. im- (IM-2) + mutātus* (see *MUTILATE*.)] Unmutated; without mutilation.

1890 *T. W. ALLIES Peter's Rock* 333 A maintainer of the Catholic and Apostolic faith immutate.

Immutual, *a. rare.* [*f.* IM-2 + MUTUAL.] Not mutual.

1768 *W. DONALDSON Life & Adv. Sir B. Sapskull* II. 6 The symmetry of the figure will be disproportioned to the design, and the harmony of the whole immutual and unadjusted.

† **I-mone**. *Obs.* [*f.* I-1 + mone MOAN.] MORN.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 1195 He was sori & made gret imone (most M.S.S. mone).

I-more: see *YMORE*. **I-mored**, *ME. pa. pp. of MORE v. Obs.*, to root.

Imp (imp), *sb.* Forms: 1 *impa*, (? *impe*), 3-7 *impe*, 4-6 *ympe*, (5 *hympe*, 6 *himp*, *emp*, 6-7 *ymp*), 6-*imp*. [*OE. impa* (or ? *impe*), *pl. impian*, goes with *impian* to *IMP*: see next. Cf. also *mod. G. impf*, *Da. ympe*, *Sw. ymp*. Welsh *imp* graft, scion, is from *ME. Fr. ente* (whence *MDu. ente*, *Du. ent*) is ultimately from the same source.]

† 1. A young shoot of a plant or tree; a sapling; a sucker, slip, scion. *Obs.*

1397 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past.* xlix. 381 Sio halize zesomnung Godes folces, ðæt eardað on appetlunum, ðonne hie wel begað hira plantan & hira impan, oð hie fulweaxne beoð. 1425 *ANCR. R.* 378 Junge impen me bigurt mid þornes, leste bestes ureten han þeo hwule bet heo beoð meruere. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Monk's Prolog.* 68 Of fieble trees ther comen wretched ympe. c. 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1097 The lorde hadde an hympe gode, [tha]t in a fayr herber stood. 1578 *LYDE Dodoens* iv. lxi. 524 The first springes or tender impes of the Arcechok. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xiii. viii. About the foot of the tree it bears many young imps, which are such suckers of the sap, that they draw away all the goodness. 1669 *WORLIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 104 When the young Imps or Seedlings are sprung up, you must be very careful in keeping them from weeds. 1672 *MARVELL Reh. Transp.* i. 133 [Ivy] is a sneaking insinuating Imp.

† 2. In fig. context, applied to persons. *Obs.*

1377 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 218 Thus ben this lordes ileid ful lowe; The stok is of the same rote; An ympe biginnes for to growe. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. xi. 26 [Oxford] that faire City, wherein make abode So many learned impes, that shoote abroad, And with their branches spred all Britany.

† 2. A shoot or slip used in grafting; a graft.

1377 *LANGF. P. Pl.* B. v. 137, I was... þe couentes Gadyner for to graffe ympe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 195/1 An Impe, *ubi* a graffe. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburga* i. 2004 The lytell graffe or ympe transcendeth the tree. 1599 *H. BUTTES Dyets drie Dinner* D viij, An Almond-tree-imp, inserted to a Mastick stick. 1669 *W. SIMPSON Hydrol. Chym.* 270 The scions, impes, and grafts of fruit trees. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Imp*,... a kind of Graft to be set in a Tree.

† 3. In fig. context, applied to persons. *Obs.*

1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* xxi. 124 If this bee happened to the natural branches what shall become of the impes (that are grafted into the Tree)? 1612-15 *BP. HALL Contempl.*, O. T. ix. 1, God never did more for the naturall olive, then for that wild Impe which hee hath grafted in. 1613-16 *W. BROWNE Brit. Past.* i. ii. (N.), Poor Doridon, the Impe Whom nature seem'd to have selected forth To be ingrafted on some stocke of worth.

3. Scion (esp. of a noble house); offspring, child (usually male). *Obs.* Since 17th c., exc. as a literary archaism, or as partly continued in 5.

c. 1412 *HOCLEVE Ball. Fr. Henry in De Reg. Princ.* (Roxb.) 195 In the presence Of Kynges ympe and Princes worthynesse. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 242 b, That his sonne prince Edward, that goodly ympe, maie long reigne over you. 1575 *APPIUS & VIRG.* i. in Hazl. *Doddley* IV. 112 By her I have a virgin pure, an imp of heavenly race. 1584 *Ebit. Ld. Denbigh in Beauchamp Chapel*, Warwick, Heere resteth the body of the noble Impe Robert of Dvdeley... sonne of Robert Erle of Leyecestre. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. xii. 264 His sad lamenting sonde Faustus, a vertuous Impe of those impious parents. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* i. Introd. 37 My imps... hardy, bold, and wild, As best befits the mountain child. 1845 *JOANNA BAILLIE Poems, To a Child* i, Whose imp art thou, with dimpled cheek... thou urchin sly?

b. = 'Child', fig. and transf. Obs. or arch.

c. 1380 *WVCLIF Wks.* (1880) 334 A frere hat is a confessor to kyng or to a duke ympe or pere to a bishop. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 § 1 Dyvers seditious... persones, being impes of the said Bishopp of Rome. 1555 *W. WATREMAN Fardle Facions* ii. viiij, 179 Emie cannot dwell there, ne none of her impes. 1621 *QUARLES Div. Poems, Esther* vii, Art thou... that Impe of Glory? 1645 *PAGITT Heretogr.* (1647) 126 This opinion is easily discovered to be an Impe of Pelagianisme. 1706 *BURKE Bill for shorten. Durat. Parl.* Wks. 1812 V. 386 My honourable friend has not brought down a spirited imp of chivalry to win the first achievement.

1809 *W. IRVING Knickerb.* vii. iv. (1849) 400 That imp of fame and prowess, the headstrong Peter.

4. *spec.* A 'child' of the devil, or of hell.

a. with parentage expressed: Applied to wicked men, and to petty fiends or evil spirits.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 Suche appereth as aungelles, but in very dede they be ympe of serpentes. 1538 *BALE Gods Promises* in *Doddley O. Pl.* (1780) I. 13 An ympe though I be of helle, deathe and dampnacyon. 1563 *Homilies* i. *Rebellion* iv. (1859) 577 Those most wicked impes of the devil. 1583 *STUBBES Anat. Abus.* i. (1877) 111 An Impe of Sathan. c. 1648 *BILLINGSLEV Infancy of World* (1658) 94 The Devil's Impe the Pope. 1706-7 *FARQUHAR Beaux Strat.* iv. ii, What Witchcraft now have these two Imps of the Devil been a hatching here? a 1806 *K. WHITE Poems, Despair* 46 Hither, ye furious imps of Acheron. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilwa.* xiv, Either Flibbertigibbet... or else an imp of the devil in good earnest.

b. Hence, with omission of the qualification: A little devil or demon, an evil spirit; esp. in 17th c., one of those with which witches were supposed to be familiar; now chiefly in art and mythology.

1584 *R. SCOT Discov. Witcher.* vii. xv. (1886) 122 They haue so fraied vs with bull beggers, spirits, witches... tritons, centaurs, dwarfs, giants, impes. 1681 *GLANVILL Sadducismus* i. (1682) 18 The Imps of Witches are sometimes wicked spirits... that have been Sorcerers... in this life. 1693 *C. MATHER Invis. World* (1862) 83 We have seen even some of their own Children, so dedicated unto the Devil, that... the Imps have sucked them, and rendered them Venemous to a Prodigy. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Imp*, a familiar Spirit, said to be attending upon Witches. 1829 *CARLYLE Misc., Voltaire* (1872) II. 134 A scoffing man... shows more of the imp than of the angel. a 1845 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg., Truants* iii, Three more frolicsome Imps, I ween, Beelzebub's self hath seldom seen. 1882 *FAOUDÉ Carlyle* II. 53 Enjoying his work [of destruction] with the pleasure of some mocking imp.

c. Applied to a human being. (Often humorous.)

1633 *D. R[OGERS] Treat. Sacram.* i. 123 Will not this teach all the rest (except Impes and degenerate) to be much more so? 1750 *GRAY Long Story* 44 Thereabouts there lurk'd A wicked Imp they call a Poet. 1857 *LOCKER Lond. Lyrics, To Printer's Devil* i Small imp of blackness, off at once.

5. A mischievous child (having a little of 'the devil' in him); a young urchin: often used playfully.

(*App.* partly a continuation of sense 3, but largely influenced by 4 b.)

1642 in *Miss Hickson Irel. 17th Cent.* (1884) I. xviii. 196 Six Irish children of that town, who suddenly fell upon him, so that he by these wicked young imps, who were none of them... above eight years of age, quickly after died. 1717 *SWIFT Gulliver* iv. viii, I once caught a young male [Yaboo] of three years old... but the little imp fell a squalling, and scratching, and biting. 1826 *SCOTT in Lockhart i. note*, I was never a dunce... but an incorrigibly idle imp. 1859 *W. COLLINS Q. of Hearts* (1875) 24 With a wild imp of a Welsh boy following her as guide and groom.

† 6. A young man, a youth; fellow, man, 'lad', 'boy'. (*Cf.* CHILD, sense 7.) *Obs.*

1579 *LYLV Euphues* (Arb.) 33-5 There dwelt in Athens a young gentleman of great patrimony... It happened this young Impe to arise at Naples. *Ibid.* 108 This is... to admonish all young Imps and nouises in love. 1648 *GAGE West Ind. ix.* 26 The mendicant Franciscan Fryers voweth... poverty... Yet those wretched Impes live in those parts as though they had never vowed. 1889 *R. BUCHANAN Heir of Linne* i, Room there, you imps and loons.

7. A piece added on, to eke out, lengthen out, or enlarge something. (*Cf.* IMP *v.* 5.) † *a.* An additional tag to a bell-rope so that more than one person may pull at once: = *EKE sb.* 1 a. *b. dial.* An addition to a beehive consisting of a wreath or wreaths placed underneath to increase its height: = *EKE sb.* 1 b. *c. dial.* A length of twisted hair in a fishing-line.

1595 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 123 Paid for vi emps to y^e bell ropes, xij d. 1605 *Ibid.* 142 More for bell imps, xiiij d. 1606 *Ibid.* 144 For the greet bell ympe of the length of six feddome. 1615 *W. LAWSON Orch. & Gard.* iii. x. (1668) 78 An imp is, three or four wreaths wrought at the Hive, the same compass, to raise the Hive withall. 1788 *W. MARSHALL Yorksh. II. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Imp*, an eke placed under a bee-hive. 1846 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3) I. 234 An addition to a beehive is called an 'imp', so also is a length of hair twisted, as forming part of a fishing-line.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *imp-garden*, -garth, -yard (nursery-garden, garden of plants), † *tree*; *imp-like* *adj.*

1337-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 34 In... semine canab. emp, pro le ymppyar. c. 1345 *Orpheo* 68 They seten hem down all three, Fayr under an ympe-tree. 1446-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 84 Pro custodia orti Cellerarii vocati ymppgarth. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 76 The orderyng of an Impe Garden... wherein as in a park the young plantles are nourished. 1675 *EVELYN Terra* (1729) 35 Where Imp-Gardens are poor, the tender Plant does seldom thrive. 1831 *J. HUNTER Hist. Deanery Doncaster* II. 6 An imp-yard is what is now known by the term nursery-garden, as may be seen in The Booke of Husbandry by Barnaby Googe. 1866 *CARLYLE Remin.* i. 146 What a childlike and yet half imp-like volume of laughter lay in Frank.

Imp (imp), *v.* Forms: see the *sb.* [*OE. impian* (rare) = *OHG. impfōn* (rare), *MHG.* and *Ger. impfen*, beside which *OHG.* had (more commonly) *impfōn*, *MHG. imp(e)ren*. *Da. ympe*, *Sw. ympa* are from a LG. **impen*; Welsh *impio* is from Eng. *F. enter* (whence *MDu. enten*, *inten*, *Du. enten*, *MLG. enten*) is supposed to be ultimately from the same source.

The history of this vb. and the prec. sb. is in some points

obscure, from want of evidence. The corresponding *F. enter* to graft, *ente* (for **empte*) graft, are referred by Darmesteter, etc., to late L. **empulāre*, **empula*, the latter neuter pl. of Gr. *ἐμψύος*, -ov implanted, engrafted: cf. *ἐμψύειν* to implant, *ἐμψύειν* to implant, engraft, *ἐμψύειν* to implant, engraft. (There is evidence in the Salic Law for a med. L. *impotus*, *impotus*, scion, graft.) This was presumably the source also of OHG. *impfōn* (not *impfōn*), MHG. *impfōn*; though some would refer it to L. *putāre* to prune. OE. *impfian*, OHG. *impfōn*, was evidently, from the OHG. *laufverschubung*, a word of earlier adoption, but was prob. derived in some way from the same Gr. source (from *ἐμψύειν*); of this the OE. sb. *impha* (hardly *impe*) must then have been a derivative, on the analogy of agent-nouns in -a; so mod. Ger. *impf* from *impfen*.)

† 1. *trans.* To graft, engraft. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Gerefa* in *Anglia IX*. 26a On længtene eregian and impian, beana sawan, winegard settan. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. ix. 147 Impe on an elmerre, and if pine apple be swete, Mochel meruile me bynket. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. ii. 58 Ypon that branche was ympe a graf that was taken fro a free appel tree. 1553 *T. Wilson Rhet.* 26 b, To ympe or grafte yong settes. 1661 *Burnet Hist. Ref.* (1805) II. 530 He gave himself to gardening and used to graft and plant with his own hand.

† 2. To imp (young shoots). *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 142 Then kest adoun thi scions here and there, And ympe in oon in euery stikis place.

3. *transf. and fig.* from 1 and 2. To 'engraft', implant; to inlay, set or fix in; to 'engraft' (as by marriage) in a family. *arch.*

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 616 A brem brailen borde . . Imped in iuory . . With goode siluer & golde gaislen atired. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5137 But Love . . was so impeded in my thought. c 1425 *Hampele's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 50 Copied has his Sauter ben of yuel men of lollardy. And afterward hit has bene sene ympe in wiþ eres. 1506 *Spenser F. Q.* iv. ix. 4 That headlesse tyrants tronke he reard from ground, And, having ympt the head to it agayne . . made it so to ride as it alive was found. 1612-15 *Br. Hall Contempl.* O. 7. xx. ii. (*Jehu* and *Jehoram*). Nothing is more dangerous than to be impeded in a wicked family; this relation too often draws in a share both of sinne and punishment. 1613-16 *W. Browne Brit. Past.* ii. ii. And when thy temple's well deserving bayes Might impe a pride in thee to reach thy praise. 1647 *Traff Comm. Matt.* i. 8 It was because they were impeded in the wicked family of Ahab. 17. . *Brown On Rom.* vi. 5 (Jam.) Believers are so closely united to Christ, as that they have ben impeded with him, like an imp joined to an old stock. 1876 *Blackie Songs Relig. & Life* 140 The new doctrine, which the times had impeded into his budding soul.

4. *Falconry.* To engraft feathers in the wing of a bird, so as to make good losses or deficiencies, and thus restore or improve the powers of flight; hence, allusively, with reference to 'taking higher flights', enlarging one's powers, and the like. In various constructions:

† a. To imp feathers into or in a wing, etc. *Obs.*

1477 *Paston Lett.* III. No. 794. 185 Like as the fawcon Which is alofte, tellith scorn to loke a down On hym that wont was her feders to pyke and ympe. 1580 *Livy Euphues* (Arb.) 249 Ymping a fether to make me flye, when thou oughtest rather to cut my wing for feare of soaring. 1589 *Nashe Pasquil & Marf.* 11 Such an Echo, as multiplies euery word. . . and ympe so many feathers vnto euery tale, that it flies with all speede into euery corner of the Realme. 1641 *Brome Joniall Crew* ii. Wks. 1873 III. 374 To see a swallow . . with a white feather imp'd in her tail. 1706 *Phillips, To Imp a Feather in a Hawk's Wing* (among Falconers), to add a new piece from an old broken stump.

b. To imp a wing (or bird) with feathers. To imp the wings of: to strengthen or improve the flight of.

1506 *Spenser Hymn Heav. Beautie* 135 Gathering plumes of perfect speculation, To imp the wings of thy high flying mynd. 1598 *Drayton Heroic. Ep.* v. 78 Their Buzzard-wings, imp'd with our Eagles Plumes. a 1618 *Sylvester Posthumi Sonn.* iv. Imping his broken wings with better plumes. 1648 *Milton Sonn. to Fairfax.* The false North displays Her broken league to imp their serpent-wings. 1794 *Wolcott (P. Pindar) Ep. Ld. Macartney* 40 And [Fortune] with an Eagle's pinion imps an Owl. 1816 *Southey Lay of Laureate Proem* ii. My spirit imp'd her wings for stronger flight. 1852 *Jordan Autobiog.* II. xviii. 251 At the same time Barry Cornwall first imp'd his wing in my grateful pages. 1886 *Swinsburne Misc.* 145 The highest flight that Wordsworth's muse could attain when her wings were imp'd with plumes of religious doctrine.

c. To imp wings on or to a person; to imp with wings.

1633 *G. Herbert Temple, Easter Wings* 9 If I imp my wing on thine, Affliction shall advance the flight in me. 1635 *Heywood Londoni Sinus Salutis* Wks. 1874 IV. 289 These are Imp't with no Icarian wings, But Plumes Immortal. 1669 *Adlr. hopeful yng. Gentry Eng.* 34 To see a Gallant flutter . . with no other wings than his Taylor has imp'd on. 1697 *Dayden Virg. Georg.* iv. 439 Imp'd with Wings, The Grubs proceed to Bees, with pointed Stings. 1732 *Pope Ep. Bathurst* 41 Blest paper-credit! . . That lends Corruption lighter wings to fly! Gold imp'd by thee can compass hardest things. 1814 *Cary Dante, Paradise* xxxii. 70 Behoved That circumscription in the males should imp The flight of innocent wings.

† App. by a misunderstanding of the hawking term, taken in the sense of 'To clip'.

1657 *Br. H. King Poems* i. ii. (1843) 9 God shall imp their pride, and let them see They are but fools in a sublime degree. 1683 *Kennett tr. Erasmus on Folly* 39 But imp the wings of his towering ambition. *Ibid.* 147 Her soaring wings are imp'd and all her enlivening faculties clogged.

5. To extend, lengthen, enlarge, add to; to eke out (that which is short or deficient); to mend, repair; to add on a piece to. (Cf. *IMP sb.* 7.)

1592 *Livy Midas* v. ii. A woman's tongue ympt with a barbar's will prove a razor or a raser. 1606 *Chapman Mons. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 221 All my care is for Followers to Imp out my Train. 1661 *South. Serm.* (1698) III. 188 An ill, restless, cross humour, which is imp'd with Smart, and quickned with Opposition. 1671 *Clarendon Dialogues in Tracts* (1727) 306 We ought to imp out these unavoidable defects with an extraordinary civility and condescension. 1828 *Craven Dial.* *Imp*, to add, to enlarge. . . It is a very common expression when applied to bee-hives. 1834 *Sir H. Taylor Arctvelde* i. ii. (1849) 7 You have imp'd me with a new device.

6. *nonce-use.* To mock like an imp or demon. 1839 *Bailey Festus* (1848) 112, I am . . with the mightiest folly mocked which ever imp'd a soul to madness.

† *Impacable*, a. *Obs.* [*f. Im-2 + L. pacāre* to pacify, appease + -ABLE.] That cannot be pacified or appeased; implacable.

1571 *Fortescue Forest* 72 Seedes of impacable discord and dissention. 1591 *Spenser Ruines of Time* 395 Freed from bands of impacable fate. 1602 *Warner Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 356 The impacable Incursions of those barbarous and vndanted Pictes.

Hence † *Impacability*, implacability (*obs.*). 1602 *Warner Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 355 The Impacability of the Pictes and Scotcs.

† *Impacific*, a. *Obs. rare.* [*ad. late L. impacificus*, or *f. Im-2 + PACIFIC*. Cf. *obs. F. impacificue*.] Not pacific or peaceful; restless.

a 1653 *G. Daniel Idyll* i. 3 The Impacificke Seas of our owne feares And Iealousies.

Impack (*impæk*), v. *rare.* Also 7 *em-.* [*f. Im-1 + Pack v.*] *trans.* To pack in; to press closely together into a mass; to pack up. Hence *Impack-ck-ing* *obl. sb.*; *Impackment*, the action of impacking or state of being impacked (Webster 1864).

1611 *Florio, Impaccare*, to pack up, to pack. *Ibid.*, *Imballamenti*, impackings or packages. 1867 *I. I. Hayes Open Polar Sea* 85 The ice was as closely impacked behind us as before us.

Impact (*impækt*), *sb.* [*ad. L. type *impactus* sb., *f. ppl. stem of impingere* to IMPINGE. Cf. *mod. F. impact*.] The act of impinging; the striking of one body against another; collision. Chiefly in *Dynamics*, in reference to momentum.

1781 *Br. Watson Chem. Ess.* (1784) I. 165 *note*, The same rule, by which common velocity of hard or non-elastic bodies after their impact . . is calculated. 1795 *Southey Joan of Arc* viii. 228 The English chief, Pointing again his arbalist, let loose The string; the quarrel, by that impact driven, True to its aim, fled fatal. 1862 *Times* 7 Mar. No such satisfactory results in the way of resisting the tremendous impact of the tyndall heat ii. § 56 The impact of atoms of oxygen against atoms of sulphur. 1866 *Huxley Phys.* ix. (1872) 221 The impact of the vibrations of the luminous ether on the retina.

attrib. 1878 *Stewart & Tait Unseen Univ.* iv. 146 We are . . driven to the impact theory as the only tenable one.

b. *fig.*

1817 *Coleridge Biog. Lit.* 63 In any given perception there is a something which has been communicated to it (the mind) by an impact, or an impression ab extra. 1874 *Sturges Const. Hist.* i. 7 The impact of barbarian conquest split up the unity of the Latin tongue.

† *Impact*, *ppl. a. Obs.* [*ad. L. impactus*, *ppl. of impingere* to IMPINGE.] = IMPACTED (of which, in later use, it was prob. taken as a shortened form). *Const. as ppl. or adj.*

1563 *T. Gale Antidot.* i. iv. 3 When . . there are humours impacted in any part. 1587 *M. Grove Pelops & Hippod.* (1878) 81 From hir whose picture still I fynde within my breast impact. 1647 *H. More Song of Soul* iii. l. ix, All these forms. . . That sense or phansie ever had impact. 1652 *French Yorksh. Spa* iv. 43 A cold, crass slimy moribifick, or a hot impact matter.

Impact (*impækt*), v. [*orig., and usually, in pa. ppl. impacted*, which was prob. directly *f. L. impactus* + -ED¹ (see *IMPACT ppl. a.* and *IMPACTED*); the verb proper being a later back-formation from this. See -ED¹ 2, and cf. *COMPACT v.*]

1. *trans.* To press closely into or in something; to fix firmly in; to pack in.

1601 *Holland Pliny* xx. xxi. II. 73 The seed of this hearbe remoueth the tough humours bedded in the stomacke, how hard impacted soever they be. 1709 *Blair in Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 75 These Pyramids, which receive the Hairs, are impacted in the Cutis. a 1791 *Wesley Serm.* lxxxii. l. 5 Wks. 1811 IX. 417 Impact fire into iron, by hammering it when red hot. 1897 *Allbutt Syst. Med.* III. 835 A stone-like mass . . which had become impacted in the lower ilium.

2. To stamp or impress (on something). *rare.*

1677 *Gale Cr. Gentiles* iv. Proem 4 Ideas or notions impacted on the mind. *Ibid.* 442 Every . . Creature has a law impacted or impressed on its Being.

Impacted (*impæktəd*), *ppl. a.* [See *IMPACT v.*] Pressed closely in, firmly fixed.

1683 *Salmon Doron Med.* ii. 463 To melt (as it were) any impacted humor, though never so tough. c 1720 *W. Gibson Parrier's Dispens.* i. (1734) 25 To ripen and dissolve hard impacted Humours. 1856 *Kane Art. Expl.* i. xxi. 267 The fine impacted snow-dust of winter.

Impaction (*impækʃən*). [*ad. L. impactionem*, n. of action *f. impingere* to IMPINGE.] The action of becoming, or condition of being, impacted or firmly fixed in.

1739 *J. Huxham Fevers* (1750) 176 To prevent the further Impaction of the obstructing Lentor. 1853 *Kane Grinnell Rep.* xxiv. (1856) 197 In case of accident or impaction

further north. 1873 *T. H. Green Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 42 Sudden obstruction of the circulation by the impaction of an embolus in one of the larger arteries.

Impactly, *adv. rare.* [*f. IMPACT ppl. a. + -LY*.] With firm inflexion or close pressure.

1862 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* X. 325/2 A cube of 24 inches, impactly secured, was subjected to a force of 200 tons.

Impactment. [*f. IMPACT v. + -MENT*.] = IMPACTION.

1853 *Kane Grinnell Exp.* xx. 158 He . . counseled us to prepare for the chances of an impactment [in the ice].

Impall, *obs. form of IMPALE.*

Impained: see *IMPANED*.

Impaint (*impænt*), v. [*f. Im-1 + PAINT v.*] *trans.* To paint upon something, depict.

1596 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* v. i. 80 Neuer yet did Insurrection want Such water-colours, to impaint his cause. 1729 *Savage Wanderer* iii. 83 O'er altars thus, impainted, we behold Half circling glories shoot in rays of gold.

Impair (*impēə*), *sb.* 1. *Obs. or arch.* Also 7 *em-.* [*f. IMPAIR v.*] An act of impairing; the fact of being impaired; impairment.

1568 *North tr. Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1582) 371 Halfe a dishonour, and an impair of his credit. 1598 *Chapman Achilles' Shield* in *Homer* (1875) 13 Nor is it more impair to an honest and absolute man's sufficiency to have few friends, than [etc.]. 1612 — *Widowes Tr.* Plays 1873 III. 36 Pocket it . . it's no impair to thee: the greatest doo't. 1615 *G. Sandys Trav.* 102 Such and such like afford they yearly without empair to themselves. 1677 *Hale Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. iii. 318 An impair of that Sovereignty and Dominion over the Creatures. 1848 *J. A. Carlyle tr. Dante's Inferno* 28 To keep its beauty from impair.

Impair, a. (and *sb.* 2). [*Cf. F. impair* unequal (1484 in *Godef. Compl.*), and *pair*.] 1. (?) 'Unsuitable' (T.), unfit; inferior. *Obs.* (But the reading is disputed.) 1606 *Shaks. Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 103 (Fol. 1) Yet giues he not till iudgement guide his bounty, Nor dignifies an impair [Oo. 1 impair; *Globe*, etc. *impure*] thought with breath.

2. Not paired; not forming one of a pair; odd. b. *sb.* An unpaired individual thing; an odd one. 1839-47 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* III. 829/1 This impair bone . . is . . the representative of the superior occipitals of Cuvier. 1880 *J. Abercromby in Academy* 23 Oct. 294/1 Grouping the letters in two sets of pairs and an impair, which again pairs with the other impairs.

Impair (*impēə*), v. *Forms:* a. 4 *ampayr-i*, *anpayr-i*, *apayr-i*, etc. (see *APPAIR*). b. 4-6 *empeire*, *peyre*, *paire*, *payre*, *empeyre*, 4-7 *empare*, *empeire*, *paire*, *payre*, 5 *enpare*, 7 *empair*. γ. 5-7 *impaire*, *payre*, 6 *impeire*, *impere*, *inpayre*, 6-7 *impare*, 7-*impair*. [The current form *impair* is a partially Latinized refashioning of the earlier *empeire*, *empeyre*, a. OF. *empeier*, *ampeier* to make worse:—Lat. type **impēiorāre* to make worse, *f. im-* (Im-1) + *pēior* worse. The earliest form was *ampayre*, whence *apayre* *APPAIR*. *Empeyre*, closest to contemporary French, was commonest in 15-16th c. Late in 15th c. the prefix began to be spelt *im-* after Lat., giving the current *impair*, which has superseded *empair* since c 1660. Cf. *APPAIR*, *PAIR*, *EMPYRE*.]

1. *trans.* To make worse, less valuable, or weaker; to lessen injuriously; to damage, injure.

[a. 1297-1643: see *APPAIR* 1.] b. c 1374 *Chaucer Boeth.* iv. pr. iii. 93 (Camb. MS.) Thanne is the Meede of goode folk swich bat no day shal enpayenre it. c 1375 *Cato Major* iv. xxxiv. in *Anglia V II*, *Empeyre* [jou nouzt hire fame. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. ccxxxix. 270 Ye cytie of Danas . . he assaulted and enpayred very sore. 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VIII 253 b, The possession might seme to be enpayred. 1576 *Fleming Fanfol. Epist.* 315 In hope that I shoulde recover my health, which sicknesse had enpayred. 1602 *Fulbecke and Pt. Parvall* 22 Whereby hee was empeired and became worse. 1655 *Fuller Ch. Hist.* ii. ii. § 77 It never wastes nor empairs an Estate. 1658-78 *Phillips, Empair* (1666) (ed. 5) *Impair*.

γ. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 10 The defence of this land . . [is] impaired. 1533 *Morre Debell. Salem Wks.* 1029/2 [It] yet helpeth not hys matter, but impayreth it much. 1667 *Milton P. L.* v. 665 Satan . . could not beare Through pride that sight, and thought himself impaired. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 239 No time will impair or decay those Grey Kentish Bricks. 1742 *Young Nat. Th.* vii. 986 This argument is old; but truth No years impair. 1862 *Sir B. Brodie Psychol. Inq.* II. ii. 50 The best memory may be impaired by neglect.

b. *refl.* 1481 *Caxton Myrr.* i. iv. 14 They empayre them self so moche that they may not lerne no good. 1484 — *Curial* 3 Wyse mea . . for none auancement ne hauning of good enpayre not them self.

† c. *pass.* To be destitute of, or badly off for.

1591 *Horsey Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 255 If I wear impaired of mouny, he would send me out of his own treasure.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To grow or become worse, less valuable, weaker, or less; to suffer injury or loss; to deteriorate, fall off, or decay; to Obs.

[a. 1340-1581: see *APPAIR* 2.] b. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4691 Pe power of hem enpayrede faste. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cvijb, The Eyghen will swell and empayre in her hede. 1523 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. ccxix. 279 The kyng . . lay sore sicke . . and enery daye he enpayred worse and worse. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. vii. 41 Flesh may empayre . . but reason can repaire. 1600 *F. Walker Sp. Mandeville* 71 a, The sicke Gentleman daily so empaired in health.

γ. 1523 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. ccxlv. 364 The prince dayly

impaired of a sickness. 1579 TWYNER *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. xviii. 205 a. All things impair, and goe backwarde. 1648 BOYLE *Scraps. Love* (1660) 152 Celestial Pleasures . . not impairing by being used Long. 1729 SWIFT *Lett. to Pope Wks.* 1761 VIII. 93 When years increase, and perhaps your health impairs. 1827 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) V. 284 His own health and faculties sensibly impairing day by day.

Impairable, *a. rare.* [f. IMPAIR *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being impaired.

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 26 Though his power of executing . . be not impaired, nor indeed impairable . . by any negligence, unfaithfulness, or unfruitfulness of men. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 565 Souls. Self-improvable and Self-impairable.

Impaired (impē'rd), *ppl. a.* [f. IMPAIR *v.* + -ED.] Rendered worse; injured in amount, quality, or value; deteriorated, weakened, damaged.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 563 He repaired with large diet his impaired limbs and sinewes. 1719 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 4 Those fancy'd ills, so dreadful to the great, A lost election, or impair'd estate. 1845 STODOLSKY *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 170 Hamilton . . was necessitated by an impaired constitution to return to England.

Impairer (impē'rər), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who or that which impairs.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 215 The quiet mind (whereof my selfe impairer is). 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 31 Wheat, Barley, Woode . . are great impairers and soakers of the soyle. a 1779 WARBURTON (Mason), Immoderate labour and immoderate study are equally the impairers of health.

Impairing (impē'ring), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb IMPAIR; making worse, deterioration, impairment.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 389 It is enpeyryng not oonly of oone estate of be chirche, but of alle pre. c 1450 *Doctr. Galienis in Jyll of Breynford* (Ballad Soc.) 39 Withoute beneyryng of by persone. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Concl. 10 And heir my mayne remane, but enparing. 1618 LATHAM and Bk. *Falconry* (1633) 7 Other dangers that may grow to the great impairing of her health. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 174 The impairing of any one part must . . tend to the disorder and ruin of other parts.

Impairing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That impairs.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 176 That Impairing Alteration of Texture we call Rottenesse.

Impairment (impē'mēnt), *v.* Forms: see IMPAIR *v.*; also APPAIRMENT. [a. OF. *empeirement*, mod.F. *empirement* (12th c. in Littré), f. *empier*, *empirer* to IMPAIR; see -MENT.] The action of impairing, or fact of being impaired; deterioration; injurious lessening or weakening.

1340 *Ayenb.* 148 Vef he ne deþ wyþ-outen emparement. c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud MS.) 255 To londe þai gonnen aryuen alle, Wipouten emparement. 1537-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII. c. 9 § 2 To the great emparement & diminucions of their good names and honesties. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 582 A greater emparement of his hopes. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 98 A manifest emparement of his health. 1861 WINTER *Soc. Eecs. Brain Diff.* 472 The following extraordinary impairment of memory.

Impalace (impæl'es), *v.* Also 7 em-. [f. IM-1 + PALACE.] *trans.* To place or install in a palace. Hence **Impalaced** (-ēst) *ppl. a.*, installed in a palace. 1611 FLOIO, *Impalazzare*, to empallace. 1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XVIII. 543 In impalacing the magistrate. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* v. (1852) 62 One or two, impalaced, mitred, throned, and banqueted, burlesque . . The holy penury of the Son of God. *Ibid.* xxv. 438 The impalaced prisoner of the breast.

† **Impalatable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-2 + PALATABLE.] Not palatable, unpalatable.

1877 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* II. 88 And render it altogether impalatable to stock. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 115 A thing . . equally impalatable and unconstitutional. 1814 Mas. WEST *Alicia De Lary* IV. 68 The grandeur and luxury . . were impalatable, because insecure.

† **Impalation**, *Obs. rare.* [f. IMPALE *v.* + -ATION.] = IMPALEMENT 4.

1744 J. PATERSON *Comm. Milton's P. L.* 357 Impalation is a most tormenting punishment of malefactors.

Impale (impāl'), *v.* Forms: a. (6 enpale), 6-9 empale, 7 empail(e), (empall, empal). β. 6-7 impayl, (impall), 7 impail, (impal), 6-impale. [a. F. *empale-r* (Froissart), ad. med.L. *impālāre* 'in palum impingere' (Du Cange), f. *im-* (IM-1) + *pāl-us* stake (cf. late L. *pālāre* to support with stakes, prop up).]

1. *trans.* To enclose with pales, stakes, or posts; to surround with a palisade; to fence in. Now rare.

a. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 516 Minding to mound and empale his cottage round about with a fence of an hedge. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* II. 73 (Ireland) Their country goeth under the teams of *The English Pale*, because the first Englishmen . . did empale for themselves certain limits in the East part of the land. 1634-5 BREARETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 44, I saw a pool empaled wherein were pell-starts.

β. 1530 PALSGR. 590/1, I impale, I close a grounde or a parke with pales, *je emparque*. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 61 The same wall which . . had preserved their lives, by holding out the enemy did now impale them. 1766 PORN *Heraldry* iv. (1777) 64 The Pale denotes Strength and Firmness, and has been bestowed to impaling Cities. 1845 HOOD *Fairy Tale* 21 So he might impale a strip of soil.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To surround or enclose as with a palisade; to shut in, hedge about, confine, hem in. Now rare.

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a. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 33 Men . . that are empaled within the boundes of the Church. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* II. 24 Where Portland . . doth overpeer the maine, Her rugged front empald (on every part) with rocks. 1675 GREW *Anat. Trunks* I. II. § 25 Every single Milk-Vessel being empaled or benmed in with an Arch of Roriferous [vessels].

β. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 899/1 Wee must . . keepe ourselves still within the parke wherein God impaled us with his word. 1638 SIA I. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 100 Welcomed by the Queene, who . . impales him in her armes, and cries for joy. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XIX. 520 Bristles high impale his horrid chine. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) x. § 465 It would have been impaled in a nook of the very drop of water in which it was brought forth.

† c. *Mil.* To enclose or surround (troops) for defence, as with other troops, or with wagons, etc. (Improperly, To set in array, draw up.) *Obs.*

a. 1553 BRENDEN *Q. Curtius* III. 28 Nabarzanee empaled the battell on the right hand with a great power of horsemen, and xxx. thousand slingers and archers. 1569 STODOLSKY *tr. Diad. Sic.* III. II. 105 He empaled his Campe with hys carriages. 1578 HUNNIS *Hiveful Honey*, Gen. xxiv. 16 Against these five, the other fower their Battailes did empale. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1679) 232/2 The Battell . . consisted of a thousand Bill-men empaled with two thousand Pikes.

β. 1579 DIGGES *Stratist.* 102 To set his souldyours that the best armed impale the rest. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* cx. (1643) 343 Impaling the reere, with the Wagons, Carts, and Baggage. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. (1851) 60 The Legionaries stood . . empald with light armed.

2. To surround for adornment; to encircle, as with a crown or garland; to border, edge (with decoration). *Obs.* or *arch.*

a. 1553 BRENDEN *Q. Curtius* Dd vj, Garmentes of linnen clothe embrodered with golde, and empaled with purple. 1630 BRATHWAT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 247 A crowne of glory shall empale you. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. vii. 252, I cannot . . empale each Page of this Discourse with a Black mourning Lig.

β. 1555 EODEN *Decades* 163 Fethers and quilles impaled with golde. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* Livh, He impaled the head of his yong nephew . . with the crowne and diademe of Arcadie. 1644 BULWER *Chiron*, 69 A Hand . . empald about with rayes. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II. iv. § 1. 126 All the laurels that ever with praise impaled human brows.

3. *Her.* To combine (two coats of arms, as those of a husband and wife) by placing them side by side on one shield, separated palewise, i. e. by a vertical line down the middle. (Also said of one coat of arms, with the other as obj.)

a. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. v. 212 Their . . marriages are made knowne by the sculpture of an hand in hand, and the Coat-armes of the parties empaled. 1725 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 6382/3 The Escoccheon of the Arms of the Order impaled with the Arms of the Sovereign. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s.v. *Arms*, A bishop empales his family coat-of-arms with the arms of his see.

β. 1605 [see IMPALING *vbl. sb.*]. 1610 GUILMIN *Heraldry* VI. II. (1611) 256 Received as an augmentation of honour . . impaled with her paternall coat. 1787 PORN *Heraldry* (ed. 4) *Gloss.*, 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* XII. (ed. 3) 166 A man marrying an Heiress . . During her father's lifetime . . her husband only impales her Arms.

† b. *fig.* To place side by side (for comparison, or as being equal in dignity). *Obs.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxxi. (1739) 193, I have thus impaled these three, that the Reader may the better discern how they relate each to other. 1655 FULLEA *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 19 The Admission of St. Patrick . . to be match'd and impaled with the Blessed Virgin in the Honour thereof. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Offices* Pref. 4 You may view them in one scheme . . as they stand impaled.

4. To thrust a pointed stake through the body of, as a form of torture or capital punishment; to fix upon a stake thrust up through the body.

a. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 193 Wild Beasts to devour us; Stakes to Empale us. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* III. v. Let them . . be . . empald and left To writhe at leisure round the bloody stake.

β. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 389 He impaled this Caragoses in the way on a sharpe stake fastened in the ground. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 100 note, To be impaled is to have a stake thrust thorough the fundament and to come out of the mouth. 1668 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 2863/3 The Visier . . caused the Greek to be impaled. 1828 G. W. BRIDGES *Ann. Jamaica* II. xv. 205 In a general massacre of the whites some were impaled by the savage hands of their own domestic slaves. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 567 The King impaled him for his piracy.

b. *transf.* To transfix upon, or pierce through with, anything pointed; *fig.* to torment or render helpless as if transfixed.

a 1678 MARVELL *Poems, Soul & Body*, This tyrannic soul, Which, stretched upright, impales me so. 1807 SIA R. WILSON *Friml.* 27 Aug. in *Life* (1862) II. 363 The falcon often impales himself on the long and sharp beak [of the heron]. 1878 SMILES *Robt. Dick* v. 45 Impaling it with a pin.

Impaled (impāl'id), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] 1. Fenced in, enclosed with a paling or fence. Also *fig.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* 34 The empaled compass of the teethe and lippes. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald.* *Irel. in Holinshed* II. 147/1 These arrogant and disloiall parts of these impaled malecontents. 1652 in *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. (1893) IV. 77 That impaled ground called Hide Park. 1845 BLACKW. *Nag.* LVII. 133 That impaled territory.

2. *Her.* Placed side by side on a shield divided palewise: see prec. 3.

1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiv. (ed. 3) 137 Neither the Heir nor the Cadets of any House bear the impaled Arms of their Father and Mother. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* XII. (ed. 3) 166 Impaled Arms are not hereditary.

3. Transfixed upon a stake, etc.: see IMPALE *v.* 4.

Impalement (impāl'imēnt), *v.* Also 7-9 em-. [a. F. *empalement* (1600 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *empale-r* to IMPALE; but in recent use perh. directly from the Eng. vb.: see -MENT.] The action of impaling, or that which impales.

1. The action of enclosing with pales or stakes; *concr.* an enclosing fence or palisade.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 17. 818 To fortifie their battells with a Palizado, or empalement of stakes. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 154 The Impalement about them exactly square. 1786 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 7 The prison . . was encompassed by seven empalements of iron bars. 1828 WEBSTER, *Empalement*, a fencing, fortifying, or inclosing with stakes.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (see IMPALE *v.* 1 b, c).

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 96 The impalement may be made of more shot in a ranke. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. II. The rules of Church-discipline are . . hedg'd about with such a terrible impalement of commands. 1814 CARV *Dante* (Chandos) 147 With penitential tears, That through the dread impalement forc'd a way.

† 2. *Bot.* Applied by early botanists to the calyx, and, in composite flowers, to the involucre. *Obs.*

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. v. § 2 The general Parts [of the Flower] are most commonly three; the Empalement, the Foliation, and the Attire. The Empalement . . I call that which is the utmost Part of the Flower, encompassing the other two. 1729 MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 28 The Empalement of the Lactuca is squamous. 1735-6 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* IV. (R.), The flower's forensic beauties now admire, The impalement, foliation, down, attire. 1799 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 202 The male and female parts within the same empalement.

3. *Her.* The marshalling of two coats of arms side by side on one shield divided palewise; the arms so marshalled.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxvi. (1840) II. 351 Two coats of arms, containing empalements of Cannynge and of his friends. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* XII. (ed. 3) 165 Marshalling by Impalement is effected by slightly compressing the two Coats of Arms, and placing them in their entirety side by side on one Escutcheon.

4. The torture or punishment of impaling (see IMPALE *v.* 4).

1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 13 Tortures . . as executions . . impalements on stakes. 1747-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Empalement*, or *Impalement*, a cruel kind of punishment, wherein a sharp pale, or stake, is thrust up the fundament and through the body. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* II. ix, To-morrow's evening sun Will sinking see impalement's pangs begun.

Impaler (impāl'ər), *n.* In 7-8 em-. [f. IMPALE *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which impales; applied by Grew to each of the calyx-leaves or sepals of a simple flower, and the bracts or phyllaries of a composite (cf. IMPALEMENT 2).

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. v. § 2 Each Empaler . . being as another little Leaf. *Ibid.*, The continuation of all the three aforesaid Parts into each Empaler, is discoverable, I think, no where better than in an Artichoke, which is a true Flower, and whose Empalers are of that amplitude, as fairly to shew them all.

† **Impaletocked**, *pa. pple. Obs. nonce-wd.* rendering F. *empaletoqué* 'muffled, or lapt vp about the chinne, as with a Cassocke or Gaberdine' (Cotgr.): see PALETOT (in Cotgr. *palletoc*).

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxi, His orison-mutterer impaletocked, or lapt up about the chin, like a tufted whoop.

Impaling (impāl'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. IMPALE *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb IMPALE; *concr.* that which impales or is impaled.

1. The action of enclosing with or as with pales; *concr.* a paling or palisade: = IMPALEMENT 1.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 76 The Muskets of impaling . . doe roundly bestow their vollie in the face of the enemy. c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Corruw.* (1728) 21 Their Parkes of fallowe Deare, whereof remaine only . . the ruynd impaylings. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. vii. 643 At either end of that double empaling or entrance.

2. *Her.* = IMPALEMENT 3.

1605 CAMOEN *Rem.* (1637) 348 The impaling of his Armes with the Armes of Saint Edward. 1823 SCOTT *Lt. to D. Terry* 29 Oct. in *Lockhart*, The different hearings of different families of the clan Scott, which with their quarterings and impalings will make a pretty display.

3. The action of transfixing on a pointed stake, etc. (see IMPALE *v.* 4, 4 b): = IMPALEMENT 4.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 62 Formes of putting to death . . impaling upon stakes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 21 § 7 Impaling of Insects upon the point of a Needle for Microscopical Observations. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* I. Set up by the Sultan's orders for the impaling of a horde of Turkish robbers.

Impaling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That impales: see the verb.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV.* ccxvii, The One-Eyed Scott . . Breakes through impaling Swords. 1722 FRANCIS *Horace*, *Odes* 35 (R.) Before thee stalks inexorable Fate, And grasps empaling nails, and wedges dread.

Impall (impāl'), *v. rare.* [f. IM-1 + PALL *sb.*: see also *empall* s.v. EM-1 a.] *trans.* To enfold or wrap in, or as in, a pall.

1852 J. JARVIE *Disc. & Misc. Writ.* 101 The chamber of the dead is impaled in silence and blackness.

Impall, *obs. (erron.) form of IMPALE.*

† **Impallid** (impāl'id), *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-1 + PALLID; cf. L. *impallescere* to grow pale.] *trans.* To render pallid or pale.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lvi. [Envy] the green sickness of the soul. Impallid 211 the body to an hectic leanness. **Impalm** (impā'm), *v. rare*. Also 9 *em*-. [f. IM-1 + PALM *sb.*: cf. F. *empaumer*, in 16th c. *empaumer*, II. *impalmare*, in the same or allied senses.] *trans.* To grasp or take in the palm of the hand; also *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Empaumer*, to impaume; to gripe, seize, lay full hand on. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ix. 42 Nature herself (whose grasp of time and place Deals out duration and impalms all space).

† **Impalmed**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. IM-1 + *palmed*, repr. L. *palmatus*, as in *tunica palmata*.] Worked or embroidered with palm-branches: said of the tunica worn by Roman generals in their triumphal processions.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. liii. 293 Her Conquerors impalmed Purples, and their lawrel'd Temples in their Turricular Chariots.

Impalpability (impælpā'biliti). [f. next + -ITY. Cf. F. *impalpabilité*.] The quality of being impalpable or imperceptible to the touch.

1605 M. SUTCLIFFE *Briefs Exam.* (1606) 100 The inuisibility and impalpability of Christes body in the sacrament. 1751-73 JORTIN *Eccles. Hist.* (1846) II. xxxviii. 161 A curious dispute, whether the bodies of the righteous, after the resurrection, should be solid, or thinner than the air? Gregory was for the palpability, and Eutychius for the impalpability. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 361 A young lady whose unparalleled impalpability of waist was the envy of the drawing-room. 1849 POE *Melloba Tauba Wks.* 1864 IV. 293 The facility, the impalpability of their axioms.

Impalpable (impælpā'b'l), *a.* Also 6 *in*-. [a. F. *impalpable* (1517 in Hatz.-Darm.) or med.L. *impalpabilis*: see IM-2 and PALPABLE.]

1. Incapable of being felt by the organs of touch; imperceptible to the touch; intangible. Said of things immaterial; also, of very fine powder, in which no grit is perceptible when it is rubbed between the fingers.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxiii. (Percy Soc.) 106 Though that angel be invysible, Impalpable, and also celestiall. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* iii. 88 So subtilized, as that it became almost an impalpable powder. 1661 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* lxxvi. Grind it to an impalpable powder. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* ix. 609 A thing impalpable, A shadow. 1873 W. LEES *Acoustics* iii. iv. 100 Watery vapour, existing as an impalpable transparent gas.

2. *fig.* Incapable of being (readily) grasped or apprehended by the mind; producing no definite mental impression; 'intangible'.

1774 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xlvii. (1840) III. 174 His own religion from its simple and impalpable form was much less exposed to the ridicule of scenic exhibition. 1838 PARSONS *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. Intro. 89 The almost imperceptible beauties of style and expression. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 298 The impalpable and incognisable character of the subjects treated.

Impalpably (impælpā'bli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an impalpable manner or degree.

1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 413 A light impalpably fine powder. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 187 As a spirit... within us... working itself though not in secret, yet so subtly and impalpably, as hardly to admit of precaution.

Impalsy (impǝ'zli), *v.* [f. IM-1 + PALSY *sb.*] *trans.* To affect with or as with palsy, to paralyse. c 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruin'd Abbey* 205 The loyal soldier... impals'd at the news... drops the lifted steel.

Impaludism (impæl'udiz'm), *Path.* [f. IM-1 + L. *palus*, *palud-em* marsh + -ISM.] 'The general morbid state, with predisposition to intermittent fevers and enlargement of the spleen, which is found in the dwellers in marshes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1881 *Nature* No. 627. 24 On the parasitic nature of disorders arising from impaludism. 1889 *Lancet* 2 Feb. 252/2 A memoir on the parasite of impaludism.

Impanate (impā'nāt), *i. impānāt*, *ppl. a.* [ad. med.L. *impānāt-us*, pa. pple. of *impānāre* (see IMPANE).] Contained or embodied in bread: see IMPANATION.

1550 CRANNER *Defence* 33a. As we haue God verely incarnate for our redemption, so shoulde we haue him impanate. 1551 GARDINER *Explic. Cath. Fayth* 115 (R.) In this mystery of the sacrament, in the whiche by the rule of our faith the Christes body is not impanate. a 1555 RIMLEY *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 34 Saying: 'We grant the nature of bread remaineth... and yet the corporeal substance of the bread therefore is gone, lest two bodies should be confused together, and Christ should be thought impanate'. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 648 That impanate God, whom Bucers Carcase had chased from thence. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note A. 3 Guiltundus... says (*trans.*) 'That Christ should be impanate... no ground requirith, nor did Prophets foretel, nor Christ shew, nor Apostles preach, nor the world believe'.

Impanate, *v. rare*. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *impānāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To embody in bread. 1847 in CRAIG.

Hence **Impanated** *ppl. a.* = IMPANATE *ppl. a.*

1579 FOLKE *Heskins' Parl.* 257 Neither impanated, nor inuinated, nor inaccidentated. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 145 Impanated or enclosed in bread. a 1740 WATERLAND *Wks.* VIII. 249 (R.) If the elements really contain such immense treasures, what have we to do but to look down to those impanated riches?

Impanation (impānā'shən). [ad. med.L. *impānātiō-em*, n. of action f. *impānāre*: see IMPANE.] In Eucharistic theory: A local presence

or inclusion of the body of Christ in the bread after consecration: one of the modifications of the doctrine of the real presence.

1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* App. i. (1840) 86-7 Thimpanacion of Christes bodye... is... such presence of Christes body in the bread wherwith they both should be unseverably personed and have all their condicions and properties. 1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* (Parker Soc.) 26 Nothing... hath so greatly incensed... the Saracens and Turks against Christians... the impanation of God. 1725 tr. *Duglin's Eeck. Hist.* 17th C. I. vi. iii. 247 [Peter Martyr] attack'd Transubstantiation, and supported the Opinion of Luther concerning the Impanation. 1818 J. MILNAR *End Relig. Controv.* III. (1819) 42 note, Oslander... taught Impanation, or an hypostatical and personal union of the bread with Christ's body.

Impanator (impānāt'ōr). [ad. med.L. *impānātōr-em*, agent-n. f. *impānāre* (see next).] One who holds the doctrine of impanation.

1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note A. 4 (*transl.* the author of the 'de Sacramentis') 'These His impanators the Lord Jesus slays with the word of His mouth, when... He says, 'This is My Body'. He does not say, 'in this My Body lieth hid'. 1866 F. HARPER *Peace thr. Truth* 158 Others he distinguishes as impanators.

† **Impane**, *v. Obs.* Also *in*-. [ad. med.L. *impānā-re*, f. *im*-. (IM-1) + *pān-is* bread.] *trans.* To embody in bread: see IMPANATION.

1547 BALD *Lett. Exam. Anne Askew* 24 But now we must beleue that he cometh downe agayn, at the wyll of the preste, to be inpaned or inbreaded... lyke as he afore came downe... to be incarnated or infleshed for our vyvners all sowles helth. 1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* App. i. (1840) 87 Properly termed y^e impaning or enbredding therof.

† **Impaned**, *a. Obs.* In 7 *impained*. [f. IM-1 + PANE + -ED².] Of a window: Having panes; fitted with (something) in each pane.

1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* 218 A window impained with flaming lights.

Impanel (impæ'næl), *v.* [f. IM-1 + PANEL.]

1. *trans.* To fit with or as with panels.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) i. 234 The claie wherewith our houses are impanelled, is either white, red, or blue.

2. To insert as a panel.

1861 SMILES *Engineers* VIII. xiv. II. 474 The painting of Westminster Bridge, impanelled in the wall over the parlour mantel-piece.

Impanel, *impa'nnel*, *v.* 2: another form of EMPANEL *v.*

1514 [see EMPANEL]. 1586 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 440 The Maior... shall vnpannell a jury of the best... men. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. vii. 34 A Jurie was impanelled straight. 1623 T. GOAD *Dolef. Euen-Song* 17 The Coroners Inquest were thence impanelled vpon the dead corpses. 1710 TAILOR No. 253 P 1 Twelve Gentlemen of the Horse-Guards were impanelled. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1127 The jurors that are impanelled to inquire of such issue. 1874 *Wharton's Law Dict.* (ed. 5) 517/1 Women are impaneled as a jury... where a female prisoner is condemned to be executed, and pleads pregnancy.

† **Impantoufled**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also *-offed*. [Rendering F. *empanoufflé*.] (See quotes.)

1611 COTGR., *Empanoufflé*, impantouffled, or wearing pantouffles. [*Libre empanoufflé*, a Booke with a thicke cover.] 1653 UQUHART *Kabelais* i. xxi. A huge impantouffled or thick-covered breviary.

† **Impapase**, *v. Obs.* [f. IM-1 + L. *pāpa* pope: the suffix perh. after Gr. *πανός-ew* to call (any one) papa.] *trans.* To raise to the papacy; to make Pope.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 4/2 Pope Stephan the 4th, and pope Paschalis the 1st... were impapased thorough discord without election of the emperor.

† **Impaque**, *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *empaquet-er*, f. *paquet* PACKET: see also EMPACKET.] *trans.* To enclose in a packet.

1699 EVELYN *Lett. to Dean of Carlisle* to Nov. Mem. 1857 III. 381 Of whom I had several letters impaqueted with many others.

† **Impar**, *sb. Obs.* [L. *impar* unequal, f. *im*-. (IM-2) + *par* equal.] A thing unequal to another; pl. *inequals*.

1697 tr. *Burgerdicius his Logic* i. xxi. 84 Imparity is a diversity in quantity. Those things are said to be *impars* of which one is greater or less than another... so silver and gold, gold and virtues, are esteemed to be *impars* in this verse, *Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum*.

† **Impar**, *impare*, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *impar*, f. *im*-. (IM-2) + *par* equal, even; cf. F. *impar* (1484 in Godef. *Compl.*)]

1. Of a number: Uneven; odd. c 1430 *Art Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 6 In the place of the Impare sette a-side, put half of the even.

2. Unequal; unequally matched.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 572 Becaus thair power that tyme we impar, This Coell than was sone put to the war [= worse].

Imparadise, *emparadise* (impærādōis, em-), *v.* Also 6-7 -ize. [Corresponds to It. *imparadisare* (Florio) and F. *emparadiser* (17th c. in Littré); see IM-1 and PARADISE.]

1. *trans.* To place in, or as in, Paradise; to bring into a state of rapture or supreme happiness; to transport, ravish.

a. 1592 CONSTABLE *Sonn.* VIII. iii, Though Death mee and my lone imparadizeth. 1592 DANIEL *Delia Wks.* (1717) 400

She that can my Heart imparadise. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 306 Imparadist in one anothers arms. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxi. 88 We were imparadised in the gratification of our mutual wishes. 1845 *Bachelor Albany* (1848) 204 When he... imparadised himself at Richmond. β. 1598 FLORIO, *Paradisare*, to emparadize. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* iv. xlv. As in his burning throne he (David) sits emparadis'd. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 113 Emparadise thy soul in fresh delights. 1821 MILMAN *Martyr of Antioch* 84 Emparadised in bliss. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 49 The Greek emparadised by luxury and intellect.

2. To make a paradise of (a place or state).

a 1658 CLEVELAND *For Sleep* 29 Darkness emparadiz'd. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusid* 394 Song and joy imparadised the bowers. 1848 TAIT's *Mag.* XV. 427 Improvements which would have literally imparadised the spot. 1849 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 565 The round white moon Emparadises midmost June.

Hence **Imparadised** (-oist) *ppl. a.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (J.), This imparadised neighbour-hood. 1606 FORD *Honor Tri.* (1843) 11 The fruition of imparadised content. 1853 TALFOURD *Castilian* IV. iii, The imparadised spirits of our saints.

† **Imparallel**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + PARALLEL *a. and sb.*: cf. next.] *a. adj.* Unparalleled. *b. sb.* A thing unparalleled.

1641 TRAPP *Theol. Theol.* 173 What a deale of imparallell Rhetoricke is to bee read in that twelfth of Ecclesiastes! 1661 *Elegy Cleveland* 51 in C's *Wks.* (1687) 279 Poize this Imparallel; and you will find A Mine of Treasures in a Matchless Mind.

† **Imparalleled** (impærälēd), *a. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + *paralleled*.] Without parallel, matchless, unparalleled.

1604 DRAYTON *Moses* III. (R.), Pisga... Surveyeth the imparalleled land. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus Moral Relat.* 349 Image of a faithful friend, and of a lover imparalleled. 1680 BUANET *Rochester* (1692) 168 A thing of such imparalleled Folly.

† **Imparasite**, *Zool. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + PARASITE.] An animal that is not a parasite; applied by Kirby and Spence to certain insects. So **Im-parasitio** *a.* (See quotes.)

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 221 Those which are insectivorous only in their larva state may be... divided into parasites and imparasites, meaning by... the latter those that prey upon insects already dead. *Ibid.* 222 The Imparasitic insect devourers chiefly belong to the Hymenoptera.

† **Impardonable**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 *in*-. [f. IM-2 + PARDONABLE. Cf. F. *impardonable* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. Not to be pardoned, unpardonable.

1523 LO. BEANERS *Froiss.* I. cccxvi. 598 They shulde soore trespasce... so y^e it shulde be inpardonable. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. x. (1739) 56 Both King and People declare it an inpardonable crime, by the Common Law. 1797 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* I. 40 An act of disobedience which she deemed inpardonable.

2. That gives no pardon, rare.

a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 840 Leo the 10 so pilled and polled the... nations... with inpardonable pardons, and merciless indulgences.

Hence † **Impardonably** *adv.* unpardonably. (In quot. actively = unforgivingly, mercilessly.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvii. 379 He... must inpardonably condemne the obstinacy of the Jews.

Impare, *obs. form of IMPAIR* *v.*, **IMPAR *a.***

† **Imarel**, *v. Obs.* (See also EMPAREL.) Altered form of APPAREL *v.*

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 81 The iij. of August [1553] came in the qwenes grace... goodly imarelde with alle the resydew of hare ladys.

Imparesse, *obs. form of EMPRESS.*

1447-8 Q. MARG. *Petit. Hen. VI* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. Intro. 63 The Imparesse of alle sciences and facultees, theologie.

Imparfit, -ite, *obs. forms of IMPERFECT.*

Imparidigitate (impær-idī-dzītāt), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *impar* unequal, uneven + DIGITATE.] Having an odd number of digits (fingers or toes) on each limb; perissodactyl.

1864 WEBSTER cites LEIDY.

Imparipinnate (-pī'nāt), *a. Bot.* Also -pennate. [ad. mod. L. *imparipinnātus* (Linnæus, 1751): cf. prec. and PINNATE.] Pinnate (as a leaf) with an odd terminal leaflet.

1847 in CRAIG. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 162 When a pinnate leaf ends in a single leaflet, it is impari-pinnate or unequally pinnate. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 665 Leaves exstipulate, imparipinnate.

Imparissyllabic (-silæ'bik), *a. (sb.) Gram.* (Also 8-9 *erron. imparia-*) [f. L. *impar* unequal + SYLLABIC: cf. PARISSYLLABIC.] Applied to Greek and Latin nouns which have not the same number of syllables in all the cases: e.g. nom. δδός, gen. δδός; nom. lapis, gen. lapidis.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Imparissyllabic*. (So ASH, CRAIG, etc.) 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 175 We must have regard to the oblique cases, especially in nouns imparissyllabic. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 287 The imparissyllabic genitives of the third declension. 1813 S. PARA *Wks.* (1828) VII. 693 Markland's hypothesis upon the formation of the imparissyllabic genitive. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk. Wks.* II. 265 note, Of the nouns *Eicon* and *Doron*... the first belonged to an imparissyllabic declension... the second not so.

B. as *sb.* An imparissyllabic noun.

1893 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 189/2 The distinction of parissyllabics and imparissyllabics is barely indicated.

So † *Imparissyllabical* a. Obs. rare^o.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Imparissyllabical*, not consisting of a like number of syllables in every Case. 1721 in BAILEY.

Imparity (imp'ariti). Now rare or Obs. [ad. late L. *imparitas*, f. *impar* unequal, uneven: see IM-2 and PARITY. Cf. F. *imparité* (13-14th c.).] 1. The quality or condition of being unequal; inequality (in magnitude, degree, or rank): = DISPARITY 1.

1563 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxxv. 349 About matrimony and the virgin state, he had said, that there was no imparity, but the vow and dignity of both was equal. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 463 That there might be no imparitie nor inequality at all among his citizens. 1694 CROWNE *Regulus* v. 58 A commonwealth hears no imparity: A great man is a tumor, a disease. 1702 *Tolerance* 15 An unparallel'd imparity between your light Afflictions and the grievous Oppressions of other men. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* III. Wks. 1860 XI. 265 You cannot affirm any imparity where the ground is preoccupied by disparity.

† 2. The quality of being unlike; difference in nature or character, dissimilarity: = DISPARITY 2. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 673 These claws stand not as other Birds do, three together and one by it self, but in imparity or dissimilitude, three on the one side, and two on the other. 1687 TOWERSON *Baptism* 167 There is this great imparity between the cases.

† 3. Of numbers: The quality of not being divisible into two equal (integral) parts; unevenness; an uneven or odd number. Obs.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 193 By parity or imparity of letters in mens names. 1658 — *Gard. Cyrus* 70 By two and three, the first parity and imparity. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 76 Love you Imparity?..God, When He created Stars; created Odd.

Impark (imp'ark), v. Also 5 *impark*, 6-9 *empark*. [a. AF. *emparker* (1304 in Godef.), OF. *emparker*, f. *em-* (IM-1), + *parc* PARK.]

1. *trans.* To enclose or shut up in a park, as beasts of the chase; hence *gen.* to confine, shut up. a. [1304 *Yearbk.* 32-33 *Edw. I.* (Rolls) 65 Puse no bestes emparker.] 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 641 The Capitaines strongly emparked themselves with high banks, and depe trenches. 1614 BR. J. KING *Vine Palat.* 32 The wild boar of the forest, that will not be held nor emparked within any laws or limits.

B. a. 1490-50 *Alexander* 5499 Arteneus an athill kemp also-so be in-parkis, And ane ser Tarbyn. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 20 § 5 The distres so taken..here awaye imparken and reiteigne unto the tyme that..the rent..be fully..payed. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[il] (Arb.) 112 Holding imparked as it were, Her people like to herds of deer. 1665 SIR T. ROE's *Voy. E. Ind.* in G. Havers *Della Vallé's Trav.* 359 Their Deer are no where imparked. 1678 MARVELL *Poems* Wks. III. 198 What need of all this marble court I' impark the wanton mole of dust?

2. To enclose (land) for a park; to fence in. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 22 They have licence obtained..of the kinges said highnes..to imparken the same. 1548 FORREST *Pleus. Poesye* 87 Tenepark or enclose for hys Commoditee. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gl. Brit.* xxx. (1614) 59/1 Woods there are plenty, and many of them imparked. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antig.* ix. 462 License to impark his woods there.

Hence **Imparked** (imp'arkt) *ppl. a.* (in quot. 1872 = surrounded by or situated in a park); **Imparking** *vbl. sb.*, enclosure of land for a park (also *gen.*); also **Imparkation** = *prec.*

1547 HOOPER *Declar. Christ* Ded., One realm and island, divided from all the world by imparking of the sea. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 473 The pleasures of the emparked groundes here. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4702/2 To bring in a Bill..to encourage the imparking of Land. 1872 J. C. JEFFERSON *Woman in Spite of Herself* I. i. viii. 126 Their garden-girt villas and emparked mansions. 1880 *Antiquary* Dec. 233 To inquire into buildings lately destroyed for imparkation of lands.

Imparl (imp'ail), v. Obs. exc. Hist. Also 5-9 *em-*, 5-7 *-parle*. [a. obs. F. *emparker* to speak, plead, f. *em-* (IM-1) + *parler* to speak.]

† 1. *intr.* To speak together, or with another, upon a matter; to confer, consult, parley. Obs.

1592 BRITTON II. xxi. § 6 Et tauntost voyseint les jurours en une part par eus mesmes par emparker.] 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 25 The two Generals imparked together. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 127 The Lord Baglione imparked with these hostages. 1600 HOLLAND *Living* x. The capitaine of the Volscians..called the Consul forth to emparken.

2. *Law*. 'To have license to settle a litigation amicably; to obtain delay for adjustment' (Wharton *Law Lex.*). Obs. in practice; see next, 2.

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 387 II. 8 They prayed beryng of the testament of my maister your fader, and therof made a nother mater..be cause they had emparked to us by fore. 1531 *Dial. on Law* Eng. I. xxvi. (1638) 41 He shall take a day to emparken at the same terme. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 435 In an appeale of Robberie..if the defendant plead a plea whereby his life should come in iocopardie, the Plaintiffe shall not emparken vnto it, but must answer *Sedente curia*. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxi. 358 The demandant desires leave of the court to imparl, or confer with the vouchee in private; which is (as usual) allowed him. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* I. ii. (1877) 47.

† 3. *trans.* To talk over; to discuss. Obs. rare. 1600 DYMOK *Ireland* (1843) 50 [The matter] was first emparked between themselves in pryvate. 1805 in *Spirit Pub. Frms.* (1806) IX. 281 My Lord, your leave I humbly crave t' imparle it!

Hence **Im-**, **empa-rling**, conference, parleying. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* (E. E. T. S.) 33 When this emparlyng is doone, than risith on of the wisist lordis.

Imparance (imp'aräns). Obs. exc. Hist. Also 6-7 *em-*, -aunce, 7 -eance. [a. AF. **emparlaunce*, f. *emparker*: see *prec.* and -ANCE.]

† 1. The action of speaking together upon a matter, esp. before taking action; conference, debate, discussion, parleying. Obs.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 503 After this imparance [with Eumenes], Antigonos compassed this Fort..round about with a Wall. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. iv. 50 With his Lord she would emparlaunce make. 1627 F. E. Hist. *Edw. II* (1680) 124 She will have no Imparance, no discouring. 1828 *Examiner* 273/2 This by way of imparance, and now to revert to the bourn whence no suitor ever returns—Chancery.

2. *Law*. An extension of time to put in a response in pleading a case, on the (real or fictitious) ground of a desire to negotiate for an amicable settlement; a continuance of the case to another day; a petition for, or leave granted for, such delay. (Abolished in 1853.) Also *fig.*

1601-2 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 59 In a Writ brought by one as sorne and heire to I. S., after imparance the tenant cannot pleade to the Writte that hee is bastarde, or that hee is not heire. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 434 *Imparance* is when the defendant demandeth day to see if he may end the matter without further suite, which he may do once, but not oftener. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 122 But with rejoinders and replies..Demur, imparance, and essoin, The parties ne'er could issue join. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xx. 299 The defendant..before he pleads..is intitled to demand one imparance, or *licentia loquendi*, and may have more granted by consent of the plaintiff; to see if he can end the matter amicably without farther suit, by talking with the plaintiff. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 286 An imparance was duly prayed of the bar. 1853 *Rules of Court, Trin. Term* xxxi. No entry or continuance, by way of imparance..or otherwise, shall be made upon any record..or in the pleadings.

† **Impar-lee**. Obs. rare. Also *emparle*. [f. as *prec.* after *parlee* PARLEY.] = IMPARANCE.

1565 STOW *Eng. Chron.* 243 b, They caused theyr trumpettes to sounde the blaste of emparle [HOLINSHED *imparlée*] that composition of cyther part myght be made to auoyde the imminent slaughter.

† **Imparlement, em-**. Obs. rare. [f. IMPARL v. + -MENT. Cf. OF. *emparlement* adj. (1528 in Godef.).] = IMPARANCE, IMPARLING.

1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* (E. E. T. S.) 24 Haue emparlement with them of the nedis of thi Rewme.

† **Imparler**. Obs. rare^o. [f. IMPARL v. + -ER-1: cf. OF. *emparliar*, -ler advocate.] One who 'imparks'.

1611 COTGR., *Parlier*, a Pleader, Imparler.

Imparour, **Imparre**, obs. ff. EMPEROR, EMPIRE.

Imparsonnee (imp'arsonē), a. Eccl. *Law*. Also 7 *impersonnee*. [f. med. L. *impersonnata*, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *persōna* PARSON: after words like *appellee* (ult. ad. L. *appellātus*): see -EE-1.] In phr. *Parson imparsonnee*, a clergyman duly presented, instituted, and inducted into a parsonage or rectory.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Parson*, *Parson imparsonnee* (*persona impersonnata*) is he that is in possession of a church. *Ibid.*, A Deane and chapter be persons impersonnees of a benefice appropriated vnto them. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 197 His plea must be, That the Church is full of his presentment, which a person impersonnee cannot say. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xi. 391 When a clerk is thus presented, instituted, and inducted into a rectory, he is then..in full and complete possession, and is called in law *persona impersonnata*, or parson imparsonnee. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Lat. Eng.* (1874) II. Notes 677.

Impart (imp'art), v. Also 5-6 *in-*, 5-7 *impart*, 6-7 *empart*, 7 *impart*. [a. OF. *em-*, *impartir* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *impartire* (usu. *impart-*) to share, communicate, bestow, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *partire* to PART.]

1. *trans.* To give a part or share of; to make another a partaker of; to bestow, give, communicate. (Usually (now only) with immaterial object, e.g. a condition, quality, etc.)

1477 CAXTON *Jason* 139 But if [=unless] the goddes imparte to us of their grace we ben in grete danger of our lynes. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 89 Three stars imparted no light. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. i. Please you..sir, to impart some ten groats, or half a crown to our use. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* vii. Comm., God doth not indurate by imperting malice, but by not imperting mercie. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 137 If there be such a freedom of will..imparted vnto all men. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. xii To the different solvents, it imparts different colors. 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* viii. 77 You are worth to society the happiness you are capable of imparting. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 194 In a short time they can impart their skill to any one.

b. *absol.* 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. *ad fin.* Did not Minos impart? *Cris.* Yes, here are twenty drachms he did convey. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* III. 11 He that hath two coats, let him impart to him that hath none. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xxi. 271 Let the rich impart to those who are not rich.

† c. *intr.* (with *with*). To part with. Obs. rare. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Justin* 136 a, They impart with many thousands of their store into Italy.

2. To communicate as knowledge or information; to make known, tell, relate. Const. *to*, formerly sometimes *with* (a person). *arch.* (or merged in 1). 1547 SURREY *Prisoner in Windsor* in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 14 The secrete thoughtes imparted with such trust.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxi. G ij a, I minde to imparte with my country men some suche secretes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 236 When I did first impart my loue to you. 1656-9 B. HARRIS *Parvul's Iron Age* (ed. 2) 264 The Embassadors..imparted the news to their friends. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 58 ¶ 2, I..shall from Time to Time impart my Notions of Comedy. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xiv. 14 It does not appear that Newton imparted any of these methods to his mathematical friends.

† b. *refl.* To make known one's mind; to hold communication. Obs.

1625 BACON *Ess., Counsel* (Arb.) 321 King Henry the Seventh..imparted himselfe to none, except it were to Morton and Fox. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 245 Imparting himself equally to all Men. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xiv. (1712) 132 This holy man that so freely imparted himself to Bodinus.

† 3. To give a share of (something) to each of a number of persons; to distribute, divide, deal out.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* IV. (R.), It behoueth vs..(as saith Paul) diuine truely & imparte the worde of God to other. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* xiii. 32 b, He imparted to his kinred, and diuided amongst them all his Lordships. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv, Thou shalt impart the Wine, old Boy.

† 4. To have or get a share of; to share, partake.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 399 Yet ought not this power be..imparted also with other Ministers in such wise. a. 1639 WEBSTER *Appius & Virg.* v. iii, Grieves it thee To impart my sad disaster? 1655 HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fortune by Land* III. H.'s Wks. 1874 VI. 398, I am likely to impart his losse.

† b. *intr.* To share, take part, or partake in.

1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV* (Camden) 8 Thos that woulde utterly imparte with hym at beste and worse in his warell. 1615 HEYWOOD *Four Prentises* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 194 You offer wrong to impart in this my loue.

¶ See quot. 1530 PALSGR. 591/2, I imparte (Lydgate), I myxte thynges, I take parte of one and parte of another, *je meste ensemble, je prens parti dung el parti d'autre*. [The reference to Lydgate has not been verified.]

Hence **Imparted** *ppl. a.*, **Imparting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Communication*..also, a participation, imparting, or making common a thing with others. 1653 T. HORTON *Wisdom's Judgm.* Folly 59 Those whom God hath furnished with Estates..should be so much the more imparting of them. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Incarnat. our Lord* xiv. (1852) 385 That holiness which is perfect must be the imparted holiness of Christ.

Impartable (imp'artābl), a. rare. [f. *prec.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being imparted, communicable: = IMPARTIBLE².

1653 F. G. tr. *Scudery's Ariamenes* (1655) IV. viii. II. 82 His secret thoughts which he conceived not impartable unto any.

Impartance (imp'artāns), rare. [f. IMPART v. + -ANCE. (Not on L. analogies.)] = next.

1811 SHELLEY *Lett. to Elia. Hitchener* 18 Oct. (MS.), The balance between two opposing impartances of morality. 1828 WEBSTER, *Impartance*, communication of a share.

Impartation (imp'artē'jən). [f. IMPART v. + -ATION. (The L. formation was *impartitio*.)] The action of imparting; impartment, communication. 1828 WEBSTER cites CHAUNCEY. a. 1834 COLERIDGE *Confess.* (1849) 221 The miracle consisting in the impartation of a power to discourse. 1859 J. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 294 The Divine impartation of religious truth. 1885 J. BROWN *Bunyan* 186 The impartation of the new nature of sonship in Christ.

† **Impartener**. Obs. [irreg. f. IMPART v.: cf. *partner*.] One who imparts information; used by Puttenham as an equivalent of the rhetorical figure ANACENOSIS.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 235 Another..we call impartener, because many times in pleading and perswading, we thinke it a very good pollicie to acquaint our iudge or bearer or very aduersarie with some part of our Counsell..and to aske their opinion [*marg.* Anachinosis, or the Impartener].

Imparter (imp'artēr). [f. IMPART v. + -ER-1.] One who or that which imparts; a communicator, bestower.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Dram. Pers., *Shift*, a thread-bare shark;..lives upon lendings..making privy searches for Imparters. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* 20 The Imparter of the guilt. 1663 BOYLE *Useful. Exp. & Nat. Philos.* v. Wks. 1772 II. 61 They may often learn that in a few moments, which cost the imparters many a year's toil and study. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 126 Alcohol..its chief therapeutic value in acute disease is as a stimulant, a temporary imparter of power..to bridge over some period of weakness.

Impartial (imp'ā:ʃəl), a. [f. IM-2 + PARTIAL. Cf. F. *impartial* (1732 *Dict. de Trévoux*).]

1. Not partial; not favouring one party or side more than another; unprejudiced, unbiased, fair, just, equitable. (Of persons, their conduct, etc.)

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. i. 115 Impartiall are our eyes and eares. 1601 CORNWALLYSE *Ess.* (1617) Cijj, The most innocent and impartial witnesses. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* (1698) III. 72 A clear and a right Judging Conscience must be always Impartial;..it must judge all by Evidence, and nothing by Inclination. 1769 JUNIUS *Let.* xxxv. 161 Their sovereign, if not favourable to their cause, at least was impartial. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xvi. 384 His cause was never submitted to an impartial tribunal.

† 2. Not partial or fragmentary; entire, complete. Obs. rare.

a. 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 5 The Obedience which God requires is impartial and universal, the Obedience of the whole Man.

13. Misused for *partial*. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* Qo. 1. 1. 1856 Cruel, unkind, impartial destinies, Why to this day have you preser'd my life? 1600 *Sweetnam the Woman Hater* (N.), You are impartial, and we do appeal From you to judges more indifferent.

Impartialist (impā'fialist), *rare*. [f. *prec.* + -IST.] One who professes impartiality; one who has or claims the character of being impartial.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 76, I am professedly enough an impartialist, not to stick to confess . . . that I read the Bible and the learnedst expositors on it, with somewhat particular aims. 1767 T. UNDERWOOD (*title*) The Impartialist; a Poem. 1883 *Bham Weekly Post* 29 Sept. 4/5 A movement set on foot by Conservative impartialists.

Impartiality (impā'fialiti), [f. IMPARTIAL + -ITY. Cf. F. *impartialité* (1725 in Hatz.-D.).] 1. The quality or character of being impartial; freedom from prejudice or bias; fairness.

1611 COTGRA., *Justice*, . . . vprightnesse, indifferencie, impartialitie. 1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. iv. iv, There must meet in God's ministers, courage and impartiality. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. vi, It is almost impossible for the best parent to observe an exact impartiality to his children. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Emend.* Wks. 1843 VI. 350 Where is the cause in which any the slightest departure from the rule of impartiality is . . . anything less than criminal on the part of the judge? 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* Pref. (1863) 6 To maintain a tone of historic impartiality.

2. Completeness: cf. IMPARTIAL 2. *Obs. rare*. a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 536 Whatever Commands thou art . . . pleased to lay upon us . . . grant that we may perform them . . . with such speed and Impartiality, as the holy Angels in Heaven do.

Impartially (impā'fiali), *adv.* [f. as *prec.* + -LY².] In an impartial manner; without favouring one more than another; without prejudice or bias; fairly, equitably.

1611 COTGRA., *Justice*, . . . justement, iustly, indifferently, impartially. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xix. 292 God, . . . Whose equal hand impartially doth temper Greatnesse and goodnesse. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 157 ¶ It is . . . hard . . . for a Man to judge of his own Capacity impartially. 1783 HAILES *Antig. Chr.* Ch. iv. 70 They never . . . weighed impartially the evidence. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* iv. 103 Another loved To hear impartially before he judged.

Impartialness, *rare*. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being impartial; impartiality.

1643 W. GREENHILL *Axe at Root* 25 You see the severity of God in his impartialnesse towards every tree. 1675 TEMPLE *Lett. to Chas. II* 29 Jan., Wks. 1720 II. 322 A Thing that would give him Assurance of Your Majesty's Impartialness.

Impartibility¹ (impā'tibīliti), [f. IMPARTIBLE¹: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being impartible or not subject to partition.

1656 J. J. FULB. *Christ* 129 The impartibility, or indivisibility of the Godhead. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 225 The elder sister and her issue should be preferred . . . as well on account of her primogeniture, as the impartibility of the Kingdom. 1764-7 LYTTELTON *Hen. II.* III. 121 (Seager) The impartibility of them [military feuds] is ascribed by some writers to a constitution made by the emperor Frederick Barbarossa. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 117 Those forms which, on account of their simplicity and impartibility, hold a superior rank among principles.

Impartibility², *rare* = 0. [f. IMPARTIBLE²: see -ITY.] Capability of being imparted; communicability.

1828 WEBSTER, *Impartibility*. . . 2. The quality of being capable of being communicated. [Hence in later Dicts.] **Impartible** (impā'tib'l), a.¹ (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *impartibilis*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *partibilis* PARTIBLE.] Incapable of being parted or divided; not subject to partition or division into parts; indivisible. Now chiefly in legal use, of an estate.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xli. 58 In a nature so simple and impartible. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxii. 394 The soule, . . . being a spirituall and impartible substance, can . . . have nothing severed from it. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 215 When the emperors began to create honorary feuds . . . it was found necessary . . . to make them impartible, or . . . *semda individua*, and in consequence descendible to the eldest son alone. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 119 All of them pre-exist in intellect, but in an impartible . . . manner. 1890 *Times* 8 Mar. 4/1 The question . . . whether the estate . . . was partible or impartible.

B. as *sb.* Something that is indivisible.

1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 118. 1789 *Ibid.* II. 7 Impartibles . . . are pure from corporeal place, and external motions.

† **Impartible**, a.² *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *impartibilis* (more correctly *impartiri*) to impart: see -IBLE.] Capable of being imparted.

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 142, I . . . desired to know so much . . . thereof as might be impartible to a friend of so small growth. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Impartible*, that may be imparted.

Impartibly (impā'tibli), *adv.* [f. IMPARTIBLE¹ + -LY².] So as to be incapable of partition; indivisibly.

a 1631 DONNE 6 *Serm.* ii. (1634) 28 The soul of man is, indivisibly, impartibly, one entire. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 255 The Deitie . . . is multiplied in things partible impartibly, . . . i.e., is multiplied as to operations, yet without the least multiplicity in it self. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 419 For the soul does not contain the things, according to magnitude, and locally, but impartibly, and without distance.

Imparticipable (impā'tisipābl), a. (*sb.*) [f. IM-2 + PARTICIPABLE.] Incapable of being participated or shared.

1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 335 All participated hypostases . . . are reduced to imparticipable essences. 1816 — *Proclus' Elem. Theol.* clxix. II. 409 Every multitude of unities which is participated by every imparticipable soul, is supermundane. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* ix. (1852) 133 Each star reigns, In imparticipable royalty. 1868 CUSSANS *Hier.* xvi. 191 The title being imparticipable, it must necessarily remain unattached.

B. as *sb.* Something that is incapable of being shared.

1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 359 Every imparticipable produces twofold orders of things participated.

Impartite (impā'titi), a. *rare*. [f. IM-2 + L. *partitus* divided, PARTITE.] Not divided into parts, undivided.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 248 The impartite intellect alone is subject and object of ignorance.

Impartment (impā'tment), [f. IMPART v. + -MENT. Cf. It. *impartimento* (Florio).] The fact of imparting, or that which is imparted; bestowal, communication, esp. of knowledge or information (cf. IMPART v. 2); a communication.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 59 It beckons you to go away with it, As if it some impartment did desire To you alone. 1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. x. 156 God ordained parents and Kings to be his instruments in the impartment of these outward blessings. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. Ded., Not to publish it, lest the Common sort of People should make an ill use of its impartments. 1824 HAZEN *Jrnl.* (1828) I. 221 To ensure the gradual impartment of the sad news. 1882 WESTCOTT *Comm. Gosp. John* 22 The impartment of the Holy Spirit.

† **Imparture**, *Obs. rare*. [f. as *prec.* + -URE: cf. *departure*.] The action of imparting.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. iii. 6 The imparture of the innate faculty. *Ibid.* x. 28 This gives good increase, not so much through the imparture of any fattening faculty, as by fastening the wilde loose sand.

Impassability (impasā'biliti), [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being impassable; with *pl.*, an impassable place, etc.

1772 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* Ser. II. I. 399 The impassibility of the ways between this and Whitehall. 1863 *Life in South II.* 225 The 'cane brakes' are such a network of impassabilities. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 358 Ignorant of the impassability of the road to Odette.

Impassable (impasā'bl), a. [f. IM-2 + PASSABLE.] That cannot be passed.

1. That cannot be passed along, through, or across; impossible to traverse or travel through.

1568 NORTH *tr. Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1582) 446 A buckler or shield impassable. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 167 All the Country . . . is full of impassable Woods. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 550 The impassable Gulf fixed between us and all Happiness. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 453 It were most impolitic . . . to fix for ever impassable bounds to the public revenues. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xii. 89 The glacier, though badly cut, was not impassable.

2. That cannot pass (away or through). *Obs.*

1780 M. MAOAN *Thelyphthora* II. 219 But the priesthood of Christ himself . . . is *anapassablos*, impassable from Him to any. 1832 *Examiner* 481/1 Bled to a size as impassable through Heaven's gates, as is a camel through the needle's eye.

3. That cannot be 'passed' or made to pass. *rare*.

1865-6 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 28 To cut a hole in each bill . . . thereby to render them impassable. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 4/1 When half a million gilt sixpences in circulation make half-sovereigns practically impassable.

Hence **Impassableness**; **Impassably** *adv.*

1777 BAILEY vol. II, *Impassableness*. 1801 CAUTWELL *Four Gt. Brit., Lincolnsh.* (T.), No carts used to come here by reason of the impassableness of the boggy soil. 1828 WEBSTER, *Impassably*. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gay-worthys* xxix. (1879) 295 God knows what impassableness between their two suffering hearts.

|| **Impasse** (ɪnpā's, ɪmpās'), [F. (Voltaire), f. *im-* (IM-2) + stem of *passer* to PASS.] A road or way having no outlet; a blind alley, 'cul-de-sac'. Also *fig.* A position from which there is no way of escape, a 'fix'.

1851 H. GREVILLE *Leaves fr. Diary* 381 He ought to have given battle before plunging the country into this *impasse*. 1874 MIVART in *Manning Ess. Relig. & Lit.* III. 221 It is grammar and not reason which reduces them to this *impasse*. 1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 520 They find themselves in an *impasse*, unable to advance or retreat. 1882 H. C. MEAD *Valley of the B.* II. i. xxiv. 108 Somewhere off Piccadilly, among the curious little *impasses* of the Mayfair maze.

Impassibility (impasē'biliti). Also 4-5 *imp.* [a. F. *impassibilité* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *impassibilitas* (tr. Gr. ἀπάθεια, Jerome), f. *impassibilis* (see next).] The quality of being impassible.

1. Incapability of, or exemption from, suffering; insusceptibility to injury.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxvii. 38 He sall gif vertu of impassibility. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) III. xiii. 148/2 Men shall have there inpassybylyte & helth of bodye without all maner skenesse. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 510 Christie is . . . God because of his impassibility, man for his passion. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 15. 280 Incomparability, Perfection, Impassibility. a 1792 HOARE *Wks.* IV. xvii. (R.), The perfect impassibility of heaven. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod. Theol.* 483 Theology has no false idea than that of the impassibility of God.

2. Incapability of feeling or emotion, insensibility.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 74 They . . . do terme those joyes, those promptitudes of the will . . . by the name of Empathies, i.e. good affections, and not of Apathies, that is to say, Impassibilities. 1815 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLII. 451 This impassibility . . . this Satanic indifference to the means which he used . . . and the misery which he occasioned, Marshal

Soult possessed. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.*, A. de Vigny (1859) I. 309-10 Spartan and Stoical impassibility. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxv, Well-cut impassibility of face.

Impassible (impasē'bil), a. (Erron. 6-abyll, 7-9-able.) [a. F. *impassible* (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. eccl. L. *impassibilis*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *passibilis* PASSIBLE.]

1. Incapable of suffering or pain; not subject to suffering. (Chiefly *Theol.*)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxi. 5 He is in generations in passybles, that ar of generations passiblis. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) i. vii. H iv (Stanf.), They shall be Immortal and Impassible. 1534 MOSE *Conf. agst. Trib.* III. xxvi. (1573) 207 Tel him, that his body shalbe impassible, & neuer feele harme. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* Pref. A vj, That impassible state, where all tears shall be wiped from our eyes. 1782 PAIRSTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 26 Cerinthus . . . taught . . . that the Christ was impassible. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 108 An impassible, insensible, immovable spirit.

2. Incapable of suffering injury or detriment.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* II. (W. de W. 1495) 220 b/2 The haueu of saluacyon Impassible; that is to saye to the blyss that euer shall last without ende. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 27 Christs body if it were broken and divided, would be spoiled . . . but that it is impossible, because it is impossible. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 813 The Angelical Body, is so devoid of gross Matter, that it can pass through any Solid thing, being . . . more Impassible, than the Sunbeams. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Pool of Qual.* (1809) II. 32 Virtue that I deemed to be impassible, unassailable. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* v. (1852) 60 Impassible as air, one great And indestructible substance as the sea.

3. Incapable of feeling or emotion; impassive, insensible, unimpassible.

1592 BACON *Confer. Pleas.* (1870) 5 If a man could make himself impassible of pleasure, he should make himself at one labor impassible of pain. 1600 NORRIS *Leatitudes* (1694) I. 46 Some Men of Rocky Hearts, and see the whole World in Flames without any Concern. 1854 HACKERAY *Esmond* II. ix, He was impassible before victory, before danger, before defeat. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VII. lix, Gwendolen, keeping her impassible air, as they moved away from the strand.

4. Not to be endured, insufferable. *Obs. rare*.

1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* xxxviii. Wks. (1876) 56 Put your synger nygh the fyre and full soone ye fele impassible hete. 1665 T. MALL *Offer F. Help* vii, When the greatest sufferings approach you, say not they are invincible, impassible.

Impassibleness. [f. *prec.* + -NESS.] = IMPASSIBILITY.

1644 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 122 The Impassibleness of the Spirit of God. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. ¶ 37 To . . . reserve all the sensualities of this world, and yet cry out for the impassibleness of the next. 1874 T. HARVEY *Far. Far. Mad. Crowd* I. xviii. 204 There was a change in Boldwood's exterior from its former impassibleness.

Impassibly (impasē'bili), *adv.* [f. as *prec.* + -LY².] In an impassible manner.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 253 God is also the Son, who always, eternally, inflexibly, impassibly is begotten of the Father. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* iv. 353 He walked to the window, and gazed out as impassibly as he had done at the beginning of the interview.

† **Impasssing**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. IM-1 + PASSING *vbl. sb.*] Passing or passage into.

1545 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 451/1 Pe tressonable Impassing of be said george whin be parts of Ingland.

Impasson (impasē'n), v. Also 6-9 *em.* [ad. It. *impassionare* (Florio), f. *im-* (IM-1) + *passione* PASSION.] *trans.* To fill or inflame with passion;

to infuse passion into; to stir the passions or feelings of; to excite deeply or strongly. Also *absol.*

1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* v, My soule it deeply doth empassion. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 25 Sore am I impassioned for the storme thy tranquillity is in child with. 1647 H. MOSE *Song of Soul* i. iii. xxxiii, Doth not that sad sight . . . empassion his good spight With deeper sorrow? — *Poems* 3 Lovers . . . empassion'd With outward forms. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 247 The whole narrative . . . agitates and impassions like a novel. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 212 Metastasio . . . almost always raises and impassions the style of the recitative immediately preceding. 1894 STOPP. BAROKE *Tennyson* xii. 186 Its subject impassioned its writer.

Impassionable (impasē'nābl), a. [f. IMPASSION v. + -ABLE.] Easily roused to passion; excitable.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Impassionate (impasē'nāt), a.¹ Now *rare*. Also 6 *em.* [ad. It. *impassionato*, pa. pple. of *impassionare* (see IMPASSION v.).] = IMPASSIONED. (In Spenser const. as pa. pple. of *impassion*.)

1590 MARLOWE 2nd Pt. *Tamburl.* (*title-p.*), Tamburlaine, with his impassionate fury. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ix. 46 With the neare touch whereof in tender hart The Briton Prince was sore empassionate. 1812 COLERIDGE in *Southey's Omniana* I. 238 The vehement and impassionate partizan of Mr. Wilkes.

Impassionate, a.² Now *rare*. [f. IM-2 + PASSIONATE. Cf. med. L. *impassionatus*.] Free from, or not governed by, passion; calm, dispassionate.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. l. iii. (1676) 117/2 It stirs up dull Symptoms, and a kind of stupidity, or impassionate burt. 1644 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 123 It being the doctrine of that [Stoick] sect, that a wise man should be impassionate. 1664 LEIGHTON *Def. Mod. Epic.* Wks. (1868) 637 Upon the exactest (if impartial and impassionate) inquiry. 1850 TAIT's *Mag.* XVII. 106/1 Spirits . . . whose dwelling is with simple impassionate truth.

Impassionate (impasē'nāt), v. Also 7 *em.* [f. IMPASSIONATE a.¹: see -ATE³.]

1. trans. = IMPASSION.

a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 264 Alexandra... was above all impassioned for his death. 1668 H. MORE *Die. Dial.* II. iv. 185 A very impassioned strain of Poetry. 1669 *Addr. hopeful yug. Gentry Eng.* 61 The object possessing and impassioning you. 1685 H. MORE *Para. Prophet.* 11 With a moving and impassioning Rhetoric. 1857 WHITFIELD *Character* iv. (1866) 97 Genius... impassioned soaring imagination into settled purpose.

† 2. intr. To be or become impassioned. Obs.

1639 G. DANIEL *Vervie.* 234 This fired my Rage; let it enflame thy verse, T'empassionate for me. 1646 — *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 63 How shall we speak of him? what Numbers bring T'empassionate, and worthy Orgies sing?

Impassioned, *ppl. a.* [f. as IMPASSIONATE a. 1 + -ED.] = IMPASSIONED.

1596 R. LUNCHE *Diella* (1877) 52 What rare impassioned fits be these. a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 530 The Question was a long time canvassed up and downe... with impassioned virulency. 1887 F. W. ROBINSON *In Bad Hands* etc. III. 11 The young, impassioned, handsome suitor.

Impassionately, *adv.* [f. IMPASSIONATE a. 1 + -LY.] In an impassioned manner, passionately.

1805 tr. A. La Fontaine's *Hermann & E.* II. 270 He beheld the Prince passionately throw himself at her feet. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 362 [He] begged for succour, passionately, though silently. 1869 *Daily News* 31 Aug., Their brethren in France impassionately and even reproachfully inviting them to return.

Impassioned (impæ'fənd), *ppl. a.* Also 7-9 em-. [f. IMPASSION v. + -ED.] corresp. to It. *impassionato*. Filled or inflamed with passion; having the feelings deeply moved or excited; passionate, ardent. (Of persons, or of feeling, speech, action, etc.)

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. x. Wks. (Ritldg.) 172/2 Fortune... varying her emotion'd moods. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 678 The Tempter all impassion'd thus began. 1791 Mrs. RAOCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xi. Soft music... sounded the most tender and impassioned airs. 1838 *Southern Doctor* cxlvii. V. 128 Personification, a common figure... in all impassioned... speech. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick* vi. The tears fell... as she closed her impassioned appeal. 1889 Mrs. A. FRASER *Lady Claud* I. ii. 30 He is impassioned of her.

Hence **Impassionedly** *adv.*; **Impassionedness**.

1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, Venice*, Impassionedly the old Venetian sung those verses. 1876 W. GRAHAM *Mem. J. Macfarlane* vi. 301 He preached with plainness, directness... impassionedness. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Jan. 3/2 The impassionedly 'modern' Archdeacon.

Impassionment, *rare.* [f. IMPASSION v. + -MENT.] The action of impassioning or the fact of being impassioned.

1837 C. LOFFT, Jun. *Self-formation* II. xiii. 226 His spirit... vivid, flashing, and foaming to the highest pitch of impassionment when once thoroughly excited.

Impassive (impæ'siv), *a.* [f. IM- + PASSIVE.]

1. Having the quality of not feeling pain; not subject or liable to suffering: = IMPASSIBLE 1.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 455 Too unequal work we find Against unequal arms to fight in paine, Against unpaid, impassive. 1708 ROWE *Royal Convert* v. i. The free, impassive Soul mounts on the Wing, Beyond the reach of Racks, and torturing Flames. a 1791 WESLEY *Serm.* lxxv. While he was innocent, he was impassive, incapable of suffering. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 680 O Slavery!... the free heart, the impassive soul, Scorn thy control!

2. Naturally without sensation; inanimate; not susceptible of physical impression or injury, invulnerable.

a 1687 COTTON *On Sleep* (R.), The lover meets the willing fair, And fondly grasps impassive air. 1711 POPE *Temp. Faine* 56 On the impassive Ice the lightnings play. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Reform* Wks. 1842 I. 243 Death... dominates over every thing, but the forms of the exchequer... They are impassive and immortal. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 35 Thou, like the thin impassive air, Dost cheat the grasp of subtlest-thoughted sage.

b. Deprived of feeling or sensation; insensible, unconscious.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i. The two medical attendants seemed to look on the impassive form with so much compassion and so little hope. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 194 The impassive state is only transient.

3. Deficient in, or void of, mental feeling or emotion; not susceptible to mental impressions; unimpressional, apathetic; also, in good sense, not liable to be disturbed by passion, serene.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* I. 4 To find How body acts upon impassive mind. 1725 POPE *Odys.* IV. 313 Impassive and serene, The man entranc'd would view the deathful scene. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 399 Clement... had maintained an attitude of impassive reserve. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* I. i. He looked hard at Sir Anthony, but could read nothing in the knight's impassive countenance. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 1. 727 Even the impassive Chesterfield cried in despair, 'We are no longer a nation'.

4. Unendurable, intolerable: = IMPASSIBLE 4. *rare.*

1828 W. IRVING *Columbus* (1848) I. 38 A torrid zone... separating the hemispheres by a region of impassive heat.

Impassively (impæ'sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an impassive manner.

1828 in WEBSTER. a 1845 HOOD *Romance Cologne* viii. In her fond arms impassively he lies, Clay-cold to her caressing. 1871 *Daily News* 16 Aug., The same croupiers... will impassively rake up your money.

Impassiveness (impæ'sivnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being im-

passive; want of feeling or emotion, insensibility, apathy.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. vi. § 1. 53 The power of remaining in a calm apathy and impassiveness in all offensive emergencies. 1657 PIERCE *Div. Philanthr.* Ded. 3 He hath communicable Attributes, as well as Attributes incommunicable; not only Impassiveness, but patience. 1817 GODWIN *Mandeville* III. 364 (Jod.) The impassiveness with which Hell sometimes dowers her votaries. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I. ii. 66 A handsome impassiveness of face.

Impassivity (impæ'siviti), [f. as prec. + -ITY.] = prec.

1794 T. TAYLOR tr. *Pausanias* cited in Webster 1828. 1822 — *Apuleius* 307 Those human souls that descend into the regions of mortality with impassivity and purity were called... heroes. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. vii. Cold aristocratic impassivity, faithful to itself even in Tartarus. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* iii. Compressing her lips to a demure impassivity.

Impastation (impæ'stə'fən), [n. of action f. IMPASTE v.: cf. F. *impastation* (1690 in Furetière).] The formation of a paste; also *concr.* (see quot. 1727).

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Impastation*, the mixture of divers materials of different colours and consistencies, baked or bound together with some cement, and hardened either by the air, or fire. Impastation is sometimes a sort of masons-work, made of stucco, or stone ground small, and wrought up again in manner of a paste. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Impastatio*, old term for the making of dry powders into a paste by means of some fluid: impastation.

Impaste (impæ'st), *v.* Also 7-8 em-. [ad. It. *impastare* 'to empaste, to raise paste, to put into paste... Also to beplaster' (Florio, 1611), f. im- (IM-) + pasta PASTE. Cf. F. *empâter*, in Cotgr. *empaster*.]

1. trans. To enclose in or encrust with or as with a paste.

1548-67 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, *Impastato*, impasted or raised with dirt. a 1747 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1806) I. 63 The... hide grows stiff and hard, Scorch'd and impasted with the feverish heat. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 90 Wool and silk... may be viewed with most advantage impasted in Canada balsam slightly thinned with oil of turpentine.

2. To make or form into a paste or crust.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 92 b. Of these make a paste, letting it to stand impasted together for certain dayes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 481 With blood of Fathers, Mothers, Daughters, Sonnes, Bak'd and impasted with the parching streets. 1662 MEARETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xxxviii. Mixed, tempered, and impasted with the whites of Eggs.

3. *Painting.* To paint by laying on colour thickly.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Impasting*, or *Impasting*, a term used in painting, for the laying on of colours, thick, and bold, or applying several lays of colours, so as they may appear thick. 1855 J. EDWARDS *Art Landscape Paint.* (ed. 10) 36 In oil painting, the shadows, or dark portions of the picture, are painted thickly; while the lights are laid on, or 'impasted', with a full pencil and a stiff colour. 1865 LESLIE & TAYLOR *Sir J. Reynolds* II. vi. 146 Heavily impasted pictures.

b. *transf.* To spread thickly (on a surface).

1888 G. GISSING *Life's Morning* I. vii. 290 [She] helped herself abundantly to marmalade, which she impasted solidly on buttered toast.

Hence **Impasting** *vbl. sb.*; *spec. in Painting* (see 3); hence *transf.* in *Engraving* (see quot. 1864). Also *attrib.*

1727-41 [see 3]. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. i. 17 note, The rich impasting of Titian and Giorgione. 1841 THACKERAY *On Men & Pict.* III. When you wish to represent a piece of old timber... this impasting method is very successful. 1855 J. EDWARDS *Art Landscape Paint.* (ed. 10) 36 In the lights of the foreground... the 'impasting' should be bold and free. 1864 WEBSTER, *Impasting*. 2. (*Engraving*) (a.) An intermixture of lines and points to represent thickness or depth of coloring. (b.) The kind of work thus produced.

|| **Impasto** (impæ'sto), *Painting.* [It., n. of action f. *impastare* to IMPASTE.] The laying on of colour thickly; impasting, as a characteristic of style: see prec. 3. Also *attrib.*

1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (Bohn 1848) 223 All that impasto, or embodying of colour, which may be necessary for certain lucid parts. 1828-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. vi. § 93. 341 A certain redundancy, as some may account it, gives fullness, or what the painters call *impasto*, to his style. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 6 In the works of the northern tempera painters there are very marked differences observable in their impasto or body of colour. 1880 *Spectator* 5 June 719 It is impossible to clean impasto work.

† **Impasture**, *v. obs.* [f. IM- + PASTURE sb.]

1. trans. To place or confine in a pasture; 'to set to feed; to turn out to graze' (Davies).

1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl.*, N. T. IV. i. Sheep... not guarded, not impastured, but strayed and lost. 1614 T. ADAMS *Fatal Banquet* II. Wks. 1861 I. 184 Adultery... sets paleness on his cheek, and impastures grief in his heart.

2. To turn into pasture-land, enclose for pasture.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 73 He will cast how he may improve his Lands by Impasturing, and Enclosing of it.

† **Impatible**, *a. obs.* Also 6 erron. -able. [ad. L. *impatibilis*, -petibilis, insufferable, impassible, f. im- (IM-) + patibilis, f. pati to suffer.]

1. Incapable of suffering, or of sustaining injury: = IMPASSIBLE 1, 2.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* 2 E.j., The impatible and intolerable thynges to be the fyrste elementes. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 76 b. It [the flesh of Christ] is inuisible, impatible, immortal. 1655 FULLER *Ch.*

Hist. II. v. § 15 The Devil... is a Spirit, and so impatible of material Fire.

2. Intolerable: = IMPASSIBLE 4.

1623 COCKERAM, *Impatible*, intolerable. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 22 The heavy, severe, and impatible wrath of God.

Impatience (impæ'i-fens). Forms: 3-6 *impatience*, (4 in-, 5 *impatiens*, *ympacience*, 6 *impatyence*), 6- *impatience*. [ME. a. OF. *impatience* (12th c.), -patience, ad. L. *impatientia*, f. im- (IM-) + *patientia* the quality of suffering, PATIENCE, f. pati to suffer: see -ENCE.] The fact or quality of being impatient; want of patience.

The quality was formerly more exactly expressed by IMPATENCY: see -ENCY.

1. Want of endurance; failure to bear suffering, discomfort, annoyance, etc. with equanimity; irritability, irascibility.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 þe eihteode hweolp is Impacience. Þesne hweolp fet þwose nis nout þolemod aþean alle wowed, & in alle vucles. 1340 *Ayent.* 33 Þe ober poynt is impacience, .he ne may polye be pacience, 2uo þet non ne dar to him speke of his goude. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. i. 21 (Camb. MS.) [Thou] makest fortune wroth and Aspre by thine impacience. c 1421 HOCLEVE *Complaint* 177. I full oft Cawse had of angre and ympacience. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* IV. vii. 8 Rough deeds of Rage, and sterne Impacience. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* x. 479 Men are rather killed with the impatience they have in adversity, then adversity it selfe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1044 Rancor and pride, impatience and despite. 1846 TRENCH *Mitrac.* vi. (1862) 185 Sore as the trial must have been, we detect no signs of impatience on his part.

b. With of: Incapacity of enduring; intolerance of.

c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastuani's Theat. World* M ij, Bread made of chaffe... the which the poore were forced to eat, by impacience and rage of hunger. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 106 Impatience of cold and wet. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 495 An impatience of discipline. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. J.* III. v. 74 His impatience of contradiction unfitted him... for the council-table. 1876 BLACK *Madcap* V. xvii. The girl had an impatience of pretence of all kinds.

† c. With *inf.* (obs. or arch.): cf. IMPATIENT 1 c.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 6 Hee burst out in a great pang of impatiens to see such vncouth trudging too and fro. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 137 With impatience to be longer bridled. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 119 A tedious Impatience to see the horrible Actions of Nero forced St. Paul also to quit Rome.

2. esp. Intolerance of delay; restlessness of desire or expectation; restless longing or eagerness.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* 262 Impacience, which can abide no tarying. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 148 Hee with Impatience long'd for the appearance of the new day. 1712 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 9-11 Dec. (1887) I. 79. I wait with impatience for... your return. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 237 We find the uneasiness arising upon a delay of desire vulgarly styled impatience. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 44. I asked in my impatience Each passing hour a question.

† b. With of: Impatient desire of. Obs.

(The sense here is practically the opposite of that in 1 b.) 1664 G. M. in *Marvell's Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 104 Tyred with an extreme impatience all day of removing from those Wisbies. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* III. Out of a foolish impatience of being seen at Court. 17... HURD (J.), The longer I continued in this scene, the greater was my impatience of retiring from it.

c. With *inf.*: cf. IMPATIENT 2 b.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* VII. iii. A return of impatience to see Him who is ever in my thought.

† **Impatency** (impæ'i-fensi), *Obs.* (or *rare archaism*). Also 6 -ciency, -cyency, 7 -tientie. [ad. L. *impatientia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] The quality of being impatient.

1. = prec. 1: esp. as a quality or disposition. Also, with *perfl.*, an instance or exhibition of this quality.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 b. Testinesse or impacience, is a frayle & hasty disposycyon, or rather accustomed & vsed vyce of angre. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* vi. (1562) 45 He [the devil] goeth about... to sturre vs to impacience and murmuring against god. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* vi. § 16. 57 A calmness and quietness of spirit, contrary to the rages and impacencies of anger. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. v. 35 His extraordinary prosperity adding to his impacience.

b. With of: cf. prec. 1 b.

1557 PHAER *Æneid* VI. Argv., Those that through impacience of loue, had shortened their owne dayes. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 165 Their impacience of cold. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 273 Their impacience of that dark inglorious condition.

2. = prec. 2: esp. as a quality or disposition; also, with *ppl.*, an instance of this.

1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. 1844 II. 143 Nothing doth more displease and offend God, than through impacience to prescribe unto him the time when he shall help us. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 764 In impacencies above description [I] waited for the arrival of the Princess. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 129 Which [explanation] I do expect with the most vehement impacientie. 1684 LADY R. RUSSELL *Let.* (1819) I. xiv. 40. I hope to wait without impacience. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* 287 My lord waited with growing impacience.

b. With *inf.*: cf. prec. 2 c.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 250 His Majesty's impacience to see both Armies disbanded. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 10. I had such an Impacience to see him, having expected him at Dinner.

Impatient (imp'ē-ſent), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 4-6 **impacient**, -eyent, **inpacient**, 5 -eyent, 6-**impatient**. [a. OF. *impacient*, *impatient*, ad. L. *impacient-em*, *f. im-* (IM-2) + *patient-em* suffering, pres. ppl. of *pāti* to suffer.]

1. Not patient; not bearing or enduring (pain, discomfort, opposition, etc.) with composure; wanting in endurance; irritable, irascible, easily provoked. Also *transf.* of action or speech: Indicating impatience or irritation.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 337 Þowgh þat men make moche deol in her angre, And ben impacient in here penance. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. viii. 55 They nought ne couthe suffer þat were yreful and impacient to al men aboute them. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* v. xcvi. 71 The Kyng was thanne more impacient, and blamed y^e Relygion of his wyfe in moost impacient maner. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 287 Will you teare Impatient answers from my gentle tongue? 1666 *Perrys Diary* 20 Aug. [He] is much impatient by these few days sickness. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 438 ¶ 4 You are of an impatient Spirit, and an impatient Spirit is never without Woe. 1831 TRENCH *Poems fr. East. Sources* 194 And by faith allayed to meekness Every wish and thought impatient.

b. With *of*: Unable or unwilling to endure or put up with; intolerant of.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1563) II. 758 Ambitious of auctoritie, and impacient of partners. 1597 GERAUDE *Herbal* i. xxxviii. § 1. 55 Ginger is most impatient of the coldnes of these . . . regions. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 152 Impatient of my absence . . . she fell distract. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 19. 121 The most ignorant are . . . most impatient of Advice. 1893 *LYDEKKER Horns & Hoofs* 26 [Yaks] are extremely impatient of heat.

c. With *inf.* (obs. or arch.) or *dependent clause*. (With *inf.*, practically the opposite of 2 b.)

1565 EARL BEDFORD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 209 He was so impatient to see those things he sawe and were dayly brought to his Eares. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 145 The Jewes impatient that forerunners should possess their country, raised a new commotion. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 182 Impatient to stay till they would speake. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xii. 299 Impatient to be thus forced out of his high work.

d. *fig.* (Said of things.)
1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 96 The see waxed right sore impacient and indignant. 1597 GERAUDE *Herbal* ii. xviii. (1633) 260 Impatient Lady Smoake. The nature of this plant [*poli me tangere*] is such, that if you touch but the cods when the seed is ripe, tho' . . . neuer so gently, yet will the seed fly all abroad with violence as disdaining to be touched. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 169/1 Cherry is the most impatient tree we have to deal with under glass.

2. That does not willingly endure delay; uneasy or restless in desire or expectation. Const. *for*.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. ii. 30 Tedious . . . As is the night before some Festiuall, To an impatient child that hath new robes. And may not wear them. 1599 — *Hen. V.* iv. ii. 52 Their executors, the knauish Crowes, Flye o're them all, impatient for their howe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 702 Strong Desires th' impatient Youth invade. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* iii. 30 Impatient for the day. 1788 MORLEY *Carlyle* 174 Headlong and impatient souls. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 193 He has no impatient desire for the hurry of modern improvements.

b. With *inf.*: Restlessly desirous, eagerly longing. (In quot. 1680 with *dependent clause*.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* ii. i. 238 All impatient to speake and not see. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 3 All stood ready to fall on, Impatient who should have the Honour To plant an Ensign first upon her. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Mrs. Thistlethwaite* 25 Sept. (1887) I. 266, I am impatient to see the curiosities of this famous city. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. ix. 180 Impatient to recover the lost jewel.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* Characterized by, or attended with, impatience of delay.

1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* iii. i. 1230 This one impatient Minute. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* viii. 304 Tencer, wide-straining his impatient bow. 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser.* II. *Detached Th. Bks.* The five or six impatient minutes, before the dinner is quite ready.

† 3. † Intolerable, 'not to be borne' (J.). *Obs. rare.*
1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. i. 44 Ay, me! deare Lady, which the ymage art Of ruefull pittie and impatient smart. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. x. 204 What absurd conceits they will swallow in their literals, an impatient example wee have in our owne profession.

B. as *sb.* An impatient person. (Sometimes with play on PATIENT *sb.*)

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. vii. 67 The poor synner ought not to dyspayre hym, how be it that the sensuality complayneth hym an impacient. 1580 LUTON *Singila* 130 When the Surgeon came before the Judge, and saw his poore Impatient there. ¶ 16. Seasonable *Serm.* 39 (1.) Some ignorant impatient, when they have found themselves to smart with God's scourge. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 June 2/2 What the Unionist 'impatiens' want is to get on at once to Clause 9.

Impatient, v. rare. [*f. prec.*: cf. F. *impatier*, refl. *s'impatier* to lose patience.]
a. † *trans.* To await with impatience. b. *refl.* To become impatient, to lose patience. Hence † **Impatiented** *ppl. a.*, awaited with impatience.
1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 382 As soon as the impatiented hour came, I went. *Ibid.* 538 At length the so impatient night and hour came. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 54 Amiable hosts, who did not impatient themselves even at the weather.

Impatiently (imp'ē-ſentli), *adv.* [*f. as prec.* + -LY².] In an impatient manner.

1. Without endurance of suffering or discomfort; irritably. (In quot. 1593, Ardently, passionately.)

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 25 His . . . wyf bare it moche impaciently and sorowfully. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 9, I love thee impatiently. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. i. 244 You . . . too impatiently stamp with your foote. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 424 ¶ 6 Speaking impatiently to Servants. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 173 As if her heart impatiently endured its bursting burthen.

2. With restless expectation or longing; with eager desire.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 130 Impatiently expecting the Count of Bona's returne. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxx. His sister ran impatiently to meet him. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. vii. 130 The Queen . . . impatiently babbled the secret to Lady Carlisle. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i. 3 'Make haste!' cried the Russian, shaking his lance impatiently.

† **Impatientness.** *Obs. rare.* [-NESS.] The quality of being impatient; impatience.

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xv. Hvjb, Whensoeuer any [affliction or adversity] happen unto hym, he is sore vexed with impatientnes. *Ibid.* xx. Kvjb, They power out al maner of impacientes, bytternes, and spytefull poison against the rightuousnes of god. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Impatrotic, a. Obs. rare.** [*f. IM-2* + PATRIOTIC.] Not patriotic; unpatrotic. So † **Impatrotism**, want of patriotism.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 281 Nothing of impiety, but only of impatrotism. *Ibid.* 317 Every thing . . . which infringes on our cosmopolitical duty is really impatrotic.

† **Impatron, v. Obs. rare.** [*a. obs. F. im-, empatroner, -patronir* (Godefroy, Cotgr.), a. It. *im-patronire, im-patronire* to make master of, put in possession of, *f. im-* (IM-1) + *F. patron, It. padrone, L. patrōnus* PATRON, protector, master. Cf. EM-PATRON.] *trans.* = IMPATRONIZE 1; *refl.* to make oneself master, possess oneself (of). Const. *with*.

1642 *Remark. Occur. North. Parts* 10 (D.) He . . . impatroned himself with three peeces of ordnance.

† **Impatronage, v. Obs. rare.** [*f. prec.* after PATRONAGE.] *trans.* To put under a person's patronage; to dedicate.

1652 F. GREVILLE'S *Sidney Ep.* ded. 2 His Matchless Poem seem'd provisionally by him impatronag'd unto his Peerless Sister.

† **Impatronize, v. Obs.** [*a. F. im-patroniser, in 16th c. -izer*: see IMPATRON and -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To put in possession of; usually *refl.* to take possession, make oneself master (of, also upon).

1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 204 To confirme to him [Abraham] his promise, and to impatronize him of that religion for and in the name of such as shoulde descende of him. 1579 — GUICCIARD. 537 To impatronise himselfe upon Rome and the whole estate ecclesiastike. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 388 They . . . cast out of Africa the Romaines . . . and wholie impatronized themselves of Barbarie. 1681 DUGDALE *Short View Late Troub. Eng.* 611 To impatronize themselves of many Cities and Strong-holds.

b. *transf.* To take possession of.

1611 COTGR., *Impatronis*, impatronized, maistered. a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 108 To impatronize and lay hold on the church rents and ecclesiastical goods. 1799 *Monthly Mag. in Spirit Pub. Jnts.* (1800) III. 313 We him receiving and impatronising in our Dijon Infantry.

2. To patronize, favour.

1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodion* (1635) 99 To make him away . . . and to substitute another that would impatronize their lawlesse and licentious misdeameours.

Hence † **Impatronization** (see *quots.*) *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Impatronisation*, an impatronization; 'the absolute Maisterie, Seigneurie, or possession of. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Impatronisation*, a putting into full possession of a Benefice. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Impatehe: see IMPEACH.

Impave (imp'ē-v), *v. rare.* [*f. IM-1* + PAVE *v.*] *trans.* To pave in; to set in a pavement.

1833 WORDSW. *Sonn. revis.* *Dunolly Castle*, There saw, Impaved with rude fidelity Of art Mosaic, in a roofless floor An Eagle with stretched wings.

Impavid (imp'æ-vid), *a. rare.* [*ad. L. impavidus, f. im-* (IM-2) + *pavidus* fearful.] Fearless, undaunted.

1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* xviii. He put the message into his pocket . . . and won the rubber before he rose. Impavid as the Horatian model-man, 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 181 A high spirit . . . resting impavid on its consciousness of right. 1897 *Globe* 12 Jan. 1/3 The flames were quenched, and the impavid student fared forth on his way.

Hence **Impavidly** *adv.*, fearlessly.
1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxvi, Calverley and Coldstream would have looked on impavidly.

Impavidity. *rare.* [*ad. L. type *impaviditas, f. impavidus*: see *prec.* and -ITY.] Fearlessness; in *quot.* used for 'foolhardiness'.

1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers.* Eng. 154 Not only Christian Diuyns, but beathen Philosophers also do accompli impavidity, or lacke of iust feare, as also audacity, presumption, . . . for vices.

Impawn (imp'ō-n), *v.* Also 6 **impaune**; 7 **empawn, -paun.** [*f. IM-1* + PAWN *v.* or *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To put in pawn; to pledge as security; to pawn.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 108 Let there be impawn'd Some suretie for a safe returne againe. 1625-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1269 He said he had impawned his beard for a great summe to certaine Creditors. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs*

Supplic. (1751) 63 Some of them empawn'd thir cloaks. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lucy* III. 42 She offered to impawn the family jewels.

fig. 1838 EMERSON *War Wks.* 1884 XI. 196 A wise man will never impawn his future being and action, and decide beforehand what he shall do in a given extreme event.

b. *fig.* To pledge, plight (faith, etc.).

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 32 My faith impawned to the Prince of Orange. a 1677 MANTON *Serm.* Ps. cxix. verse 92 Wks. 1872 VII. 426 God . . . impawneth his truth with us to do us good. 1881 SWINBURNE *Mary Stuart* i. ii. 51 We held impawned The faith of Barnes.

2. *fig.* To risk the safety of, to put in hazard.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 23 Hee . . . wished me to have regard (if not to my selfe) yet to so many, which he did imagine were impawned in that misfortune by my meanes.

† **Impay, v. Obs.** [*f. IM-1* + PAY *v.*; app. after It. *impagare* 'to pay home thoroughly' (Florio).] *trans.* To 'pay home', pay to the full what has been expended, reimburse, reconp.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 229 It is a thing . . . used . . . to say such a one hath well impayed his trauals, when he is well paid.

† **Impayable** (imp'ē-ā-bl, Fr. *impayable*), *a.* [*a. F. impayable, f. im-* (IM-2) + *payer* (in OF.) to appease, satisfy, (mod.F.) to pay. Used in ME.; in mod. use often treated as French.]

† 1. Implacable, unappeasable. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Platter* lxxxvii. 7 Impayable semes þi wraith.

2. That cannot be paid or discharged.

1797 S. J. PRATT in *Monthly Rev.* XXI. 60 Impayable obligations. 1843 L. HOUGHTON *Lett.* in Wemyss *Reid Life* I. 300, I have mooted . . . the subject of the payment of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland (which D'Orsay says is 'impayable').

† 3. Beyond price, priceless, invaluable. *b. colloq.* Going beyond ordinary limits; 'beyond anything' ('extraordinaire, très-plaisant, très-bizarre' Littré).

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 29, I must send you some of her notes, for they are impayable. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. Intro.*, The cheese, the fruits, the salad . . . and the delicious white wine, each in their way were impayables.

Impayl, Impayre, obs. ff. IMPALE, IMPAIR.

Impeach (imp'ē-tſ), *v.* Forms: a. 4-6 **en-, empeche**, 5-7 **empeach**. *β.* 5 **enpesshe, enpeseche, empeshe, 5-6 empesshe, pesche, -peseche**. *γ.* 6 **impeche, impeache, 6- impeach**. *δ.* 6 **impesche, impeshe, ympes(o)he**, 7 **impeash**. *ε.* 6 *Sc.* **empath, impash**, *ε.* **impatshe, 6-7 em-, impasche, impass**. [ME. *em-, enpechen*, later *empesche*, a. OF. *empechier, empechier, empescher*, mod.F. *empêcher* (13th c. *empécier*, 12th c. (ppl.) *empediciad* = Pr. *empedegar*):—late L. *impedica-re* to catch, entangle (Ammianus), *f. im-* (IM-1) + *pedica* fetter, *f. pēs, ped-em* foot. In senses 4 and 5 treated as the representative of L. *impetere*. Cf. IMPEACHMENT.]

The forms *empath, impashe* may be due to F. *empacher* (cf. Pr. *empachar*); *impatshe* reflects It. *impacciare*; for the origin of the radicals of these forms, see DISPATCH *v.* [*Impeach* in Eng. displaced APPEACH *v.*, q.v. Cf. PEACH *v.*]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 294 Pat wickid men . . . bere schullen dwelle in seyntewarie, and no man empeche hem bi processe of lawe. 1387-8, 1432-50 *Empeche* (see B. 4). 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. ccxxiii. 267 Y^e warke was for y^e tyme empeached and let. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald's* (1877) § 153 You empeche the welth of marchaundise. 1562 J. SHUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 9 b, Waiting continually to empeche him. 1650 tr. Bacon's *Hist. Life & Death* 51 That they might be the Intention not at all empeached both Safe and Effectual.

b. c 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* If s. a, Bodily sight enpesseth and letteth . . . the knowleche of subtilly things. c 1477 — *Jason* 49 The first man that . . . shold empesche him of the royaume of Mirmidone. 1483 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. i. 92 b, Ther is nothyng that may therof empesche hym. 1503 PALSGR. 531/2, I empesche or let one of his purpose. 1549 *Empeche* (see B. 1).

γ. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 6 Any person . . . whiche shall be impeched to have offended contrary to the forme and effecte of this estatute. 1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 Any suche ordynance . . . as myght by anye meane hynder thadvancement . . . of the . . . Worde of God . . . or impeache the knowlege of suche other good letters. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 963/1 Minded to impeach their passage. 1600, etc. (see B. 3).

δ. 1548-67 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, *Impedire*, to let or impeshe. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 130 Many difful impediments . . . maye impesche hym. 1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 14 He went about to ympeshe his expedition. 1624 in SIR R. GORDON *Hist. Earls Sutherland* (1813) 381 We will forbear to impeash your ma^{ty} any further.

ε. 1538 *Impatshe* (see B. 1 b). 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* 34 b, They were not able . . . to impache his corps, in tombe fast closed and buried. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Stae* 808 Thy foly . . . Empashed him to pow. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 124 'To anoint . . . with the milke of a bitch which impaseth it to grow white. 1604 CRT. *Bk. Barony of Uric* (1892) 7 The Lord being impaschit throw thair dale complitis.

B. Signification.

† 1. *trans.* To impede, hinder, prevent. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 317 He schal dwelle bere alle his lif, and no man empeche hym. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccliii. They drad . . . that he wold have empesched that delyverance. 1533 BELLENDEN *Lyd.* iv. (1822) 320 The consulis, seand the tribunis impesche every thing that thay desirif afore the senate. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 56 The . . . elrd empescheis the sounne to gylf lycit to the mune. 1577-87

HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 256 To impeach the Englishmen from setting on land any vintles there. **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. I Wks.* (1711) 11 It hath been your valour, which heretofore impeached our conquest and progress in France. **1690** LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 586 A Ditch, of sufficient . . . breadth, and depth, to impeach the Assaults of an Enemy.

† **b. refl.** (= OF. *s'empêcher*, It. *impacciarsi*) To embarrass or trumble oneself. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Curial* 1 By the example of me that empeshe my selve for to serue in the Courte Ryall. **1538** in Strype *Ecol. Mem.* (1721) I. xl. 313 Pole said he should do well not to impatise himself with reading of the story of Nicolo Machavello.

† **c. To hinder access to; to blockade.** *Obs.*
1586 LO. BUGHLEY in *Leycester Corr.* (Camden) 360 Flie-boates . . . are fittest to impeche thos kind of havens.

† **2. To hinder the action, progress, or well-being of; to affect detrimentally or prejudicially; to hurt, harm, injure, endamage, impair.** *Obs.*

1563 BP. SANDVIS in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. II. 195 To preserve my honestie from malice which mynded to impeache yt. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 391 They did impeche the honor of the kinges person. **1604** T. WRIGHT *Passions* 1, iii. 10 The coldnesse of the water, earth, and ayre much impeacheth the vertue of his heate. **1691** E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* xvii. 25 Anything that might tend to impeach his perfection.

† **3. To challenge, call in question, cast an imputation upon, attack; to discredit, disparage.**

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. II.* 1. 214 You doe impeach your modesty too much To leave the City, and commit your selfe Into the hands of one that loues you not. **1600** J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 42 Neither am I ignorant, how much mine owne credit is impeached. **1612** T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* 1. 6 Because their name and honour was impeached. **1743** FIELDING *Conversation Wks.* 1784 IX. 364 It would by no means impeach the general rule. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 444 A contract for any valuable consideration, as for marriage, for money, for work done, . . . can never be impeached at law. **1888** MISS GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* iv. My daughter's happiness is threatened and her character impeached.

† **4. gen. To bring a charge or accusation against; to accuse of, charge with.**

c 1380 [see A. a.]. **1387-8** T. USK *Test. Love* 1. vi. (Skeat) 1. 86 Welche thine . . . I am bolde to mayntayne, and namely in distroyng of a wrong, al shulde I therthrough enpeche myne owne frere, if he wer guilty. **1428** SURTESS *Misc.* (1868) 3 He was impeched of forgeyng of fals osmundes. **1432-50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 530 Godwyn was enpeched [L. *inculpatus*] for he had gadered so grete an oost. **1590** Eng. *Romanye Life in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 167 Nothing . . . that might impeach me either with error or vntreuth. **1648** Art. *Peace* § 18 in *Milton's Wks.* That no Person . . . be troubled, impeached, sued, inquieted or molested, for . . . any offence . . . comprised within the said Act. **1794** GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 216 Go to the next justice of the peace and impeach us. **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lviii. Fearing every moment to hear the marchioness impeached.

† **b. Sometimes in restricted sense (see quot. 1617): To give accusatory evidence against; to 'peach' upon.** (In quot. 1820 *absol.* To 'peach'.)

1617 MINSHEU *Duct. Ling.* To *Impeach*, or accuse one guiltye of the same crime whereof he which impeacheth is accused. **1676** WYCHERLEY *PL Dealer* v. i. Like a Thief, because you know your self most guilty, you impeach your Fellow Criminals first. **1701** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 59 A person, lately accused for robbing on the highway and acquitted, has impeach't 13 of his gang. **1731** FIELDING *Letter writer* II. ix. Would it not be your wisest way to impeach your companions? **1820** G. WATSON TAYLOR *Profligate* IV. i. The whole plot is laid open. Mr. Allcourt has impeached.

† **c. To find fault with (a thing), to censure.**

1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxxviii. And so fair the slumberer seems, That De Vaux impeach'd his dreams. **1872** BROWNING *Fifine lxxxv.* Do you approve, not foolishly impeach The falsehood! **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxvi. Grandcourt's appearance . . . was not impeached with foreignness.

† **5. spec. To accuse of treason or other high crime or misdemeanour (usually against the state) before a competent tribunal: see IMPEACHMENT 5.**

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 353 Whether the Lordes and commons might without the kings will impeche the same officers and justices upon their offenses in the parliament or not. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 10 Mr. Pym at the bar [of the house of peers], and in the name of all the commons of England, impeached Thomas earl of Strafford . . . of high treason, and several other heinous crimes and misdemeanours. **1769** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xix. 261 The representatives of the people, or House of Commons, cannot properly judge; because their constituents are the parties injured; and can therefore only impeach. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* I. x. 229 Latimer was impeached and accused by the voice of the Commons. **1868** *Trial Andrew Johnson* 3 On Monday, February the 24th, 1868, the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States resolved to impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanours. **1883** G. T. CURTIS *Buchanan* II. xii. 247 In regard to the President, it was their duty to make a specific charge, to investigate it openly, and to impeach him before the Senate, if the evidence afforded reasonable ground to believe that the charge could be substantiated.

† **b. Applied to analogous judicial processes, e. g. the prosecution of state officials by the tribunes of ancient Rome.**

1734 tr. *Kolln's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 353 Mago on his arrival at Carthage was impeached. **1838** ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) I. xiii. 231 One of the tribunes impeached him before the assembly of the tribes. **1840** THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 329 At Athens after his departure he was formally impeached and condemned to death.

Hence *Impeached ppl. a., Impeaching vbl. sb.*
c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) ix. 34 He myght searly dwell in bat citee withouten impeching of any man. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 179 The chiefe obstacle, and impeaching of so great an Army from taking it. **1751** EARL ORRRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 60 The four impeached lords. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 234 A charge against the impeached lords.

Impeach (impē'tʃ), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

† **1. Hindrance, impediment, prevention.** *Obs.*

1551 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 385 The old worn pelf, who presently reigneth alone, and governeth without empeasche. **1605** P. WOODHOUSE *Flea* (1877) 18 Without all interrupting or impeach. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* VII. iv. § 3. 205 These . . . got the . . . command of military affayres without impeach.

† **2. Injury, damage, detriment.** *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Hearbes Wks.* (1587) 149 So farre thou mayst set out thy selfe without empeach or crime. **1586** BRIGHT *Melanch.* x. 47 The soul receiueh . . . no impeach, or payme of cunning. **1625** tr. *Boccaccio's Decam.* II. 156 Without any impeach or blemish to his honor.

† **3. Challenge, calling in question; accusation, charge, impeachment.**

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 269 Why what an intricate impeach is this? **1591** Troub. *Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 85 What kinship, lenitie, or Christian raigne, Rules in the man to beare this foul impeach? **1593** SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* 1. iv. 60 It is Warres prize, to take all Vantages, And tenne to one, is no impeach of Valour. **1885** *Sat. Rev.* 14 Feb. 205/1 The delightful intricacy of this impeach . . . is highly characteristic.

Impeachability (impē'tʃəb'li'ti). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being impeachable.

1867 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan. 8 The inquiry instituted concerning the impeachability of President Johnson.

Impeachable (impē'tʃəb'l), *a.* Also **6** *empeachable*. [f. IMPEACH v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being impeached, called in question, or accused; liable to impeachment; chargeable.

1593-4 Act 19 *Hen. VII.* c. 27 § 2 The said Maire . . . [shall] be not hurted vnder impleted impeched nor impeachable. **1533-4** Act 25 *Hen. VIII.* c. 14 [He] standeth in danger, and is impeachable of heresie. **1678** *Lively Orac.* iv. § 27. 292 Would God none but the Romanist were impeachable of this detention of Scripture. **1795** *Moase Amer. Geog.* 1. 573 All officers are impeachable. **1885** *Law Rep.* 10 Prob. Div. 192 Assuming the deed not to be impeachable on those grounds.

Impeacher (impē'tʃər). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who impeaches.

† **1. One who prevents, hinders, or impedes.** *Obs.*
1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. vi. Instead of finding Prelaty an impeacher of Schisme or faction.

† **2. One who accuses or brings charges (of treason, etc.).** See IMPEACH v. 4. 5.

1552 HUILOT, Accuser or impeacher, *accusator.* **1656** EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 178 The Prince . . . appeared a friend to the impeachers. **1788** (title) *Reflections on Impeachers and Impeaching; addressed to Warren Hastings, Esq.* **1877** SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy, Reviv. Learn.* 232 A violent impeacher and impugner of the living.

Impeachment (impē'tʃmənt). Also **5-7** *em-; for Forms, see IMPEACH v.* [a. OF. *empechement*, *empechement*, mod. F. *empechement* (whence med. L. *impeachmentum*, *impeachmentum*), f. *empeche-r* to IMPEACH: see -MENT. In senses 4, 5, the word was treated as the repr. of med. L. *impetio*, from *impetere* to attack, accuse, with which however it had no etymological connexion.] The action of impeaching.

† **1. Hindrance, prevention, obstruction; impediment, obstacle.** *Obs.*

1432 *Faston Lett.* No. 18. I. 31 Any thing that mighte yeve empeachment or lett thereto. **1491** CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (1495) 94 The devyll . . . came to vssyte hym for to gyue to hym empeachment & lettynge in his contemplyacions. **1531** ELVOT *Govt.* i. xv. Nowe haue I . . . declared the chiefe impeachementes of excellent lernynge. **1569** STROKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* II. xx. 72/2 Thus without empeachment or stoppe, passed Cassander through the cuntry of Thessaly. **1601** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 140 He invaded Livonia without impeachment. **1621** *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 696/2 To breid confusion and Empaschement to be lords in . . . decyding of materis. **1674** MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* iv. Boris . . . without impeachment now ascended the throne.

† **2. Detriment, impairment, injury, damage.** *Obs.*

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life App.* i. (1840) 136 Thee . . . unsufferable empechmente bothe of Christes honoure and our solles salvation. **1587** HARRISON *England* II. xxiii. (1877) 1. 349 No man hath yet sustained anie manner of impeachment through the coldnesse of the water. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* 1. iii. 15 To let him spend his time no more at home; Which would be great impeachment to his age. **1648** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 14 If they can attain the north without great impeachment . . . the game may yet be balanced to the purpose.

† **3. A calling in question or discrediting; disparagement, depreciation.**

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1281 Certaine armes . . . borne time out of minde, without chalenge or empeachment. **1658** SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 213 Without an impeachment to their honour. **1794** GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 13 The reputation of my courage is sufficiently established not to expose it to any impeachment. **1830** HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* xii The extreme injustice of this impeachment of their character.

† **4. Accusation, charge.** *Obs. exc. in phr. the soft impeachment.*

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 165 If sche passe un-hurte bare foot . . . upon nyne brennyng cultres or shares, let here escape of his enpeachment [*ab impetitione ista*].

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) 1. xxii. 17 b. Thenne with an hye voyes herd I one speke to my ful grete empeachment. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III.* II. ii. 22 The King prouok'd to it by the Queene, Deuis'd impeachments to imprison him. **1612** T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 12 Be it thou beest netter so harmles, that thou fearest no mans impeachment. **1775** SHERIDAN *Rivals* v. iii. Sir Lucius O'Trigger—ungratefull as you are—I own the soft impeachment—pardon my blushes, I am Delia. **1865** BUSHNELL *Vicar, Sacr.* Intro. (1868) 33 A considerable impeachment of heresy. **1892** STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 161 The Cigarette . . . denied the soft impeachment.

† **b. Law. Without impeachment of waste (= law L. *absque impetitione vasti*): 'a reservation frequently made to a tenant for life, that no man shall proceed against him for waste committed' (Wharton *Law Lex.*).**

1415 F. E. WILLS (1882) 25, I wolle that . . . my weyf [haue] it to terme of her lyue wyth-out empeachment of waste. **1503-4** Act 19 *Hen. VII.* c. 33 § 1 To holde all the seid Maners . . . without impeachment of Wast. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xviii. 283 Unless their leases be made . . . without impeachment of waste, *absque impetitione vasti*; that is, with a provision or protection that no man shall *impetere*, or sue him, for waste committed. **1868** LO. ST. LEONAROS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xvii. 124 Under your marriage settlement you are tenant for life, without impeachment of waste.

† **5. The accusation and prosecution of a person for treason or other high crime or misdemeanour before a competent tribunal; in Great Britain, 'the judicial process by which any man, from the rank of a peer downwards, may be tried before the House of Lords at the instance of the House of Commons' (Dict. Eng. Hist.); in U.S., a similar process in which the accusers are the House of Representatives and the court is the Senate.**

1640-4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 356 The Lords sat upon the Impeachment against the Judges and Bishop Wren. **1667** MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 221 This morning severall members of our House did . . . move the House to proceed to an impeachment against the Earle of Clarinden. **1754-62** HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. 15 (Seager) The first impeachment by the house of commons seems to have been carried up against Lord Latimer in the latter end of Edward the Third's reign. **1789** *Constit. U. S.* II. § 4 The President, Vice-President, and all Civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanours. **1805** S. CHASE in *Life Rufus King* (1897) IV. 444 Congratulations on my acquittal by the Senate of the Impeachment by the House of Representatives. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. ix. 105 The articles of Strafford's impeachment. **1867** *Nation* (N. Y.) 14 Feb. 121 Discussion of the power of the Senate to suspend the President [Johnson] during his impeachment.

Impearl (impeər'l), *v.* Also **6-9** *em-*, (**7-8** in -). [ad. F. *empeiler* (16th c. in Littre) or It. *imperialare* (Florio): see IM-I and PEARL.]

† **1. trans.** To deck with pearls or pearl-like drops: said of dew, rain, tears.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. iii. 1117 The flowry Meads, Impearl'd with tears, the sweet Aurora sheads. **1598** FLORIO, *Imperialare*, to empearle or decke with pearles, to set with pearle. **1706** WATTS *Hours Lyr.*, To *Mitio* II. 34 Heavenly dew, Nightly descending, shall impearl the grass. **1729** SAVAGE *Wanderer* II. 173 Here Love impearls each moment with a tear. **1824** T. FENBY *On a Young Girl's* Tears will soon her cheek impearl. **1876** JAS. GRANT *One of the 600*, vii. Groves and meadows all empearled with dew. *fig.* **1818** KEATS *Endym.* III. 102 On gold sand impearl'd With lily shells.

† **2. To make pearly or pearl-like.**

a 1639 T. CAREW *Obseq. Lady Anne Hay* 52 Another shall Impearle thy teeth. **1794** *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 421 Gems dissolv'd impearl her luscious drink.

† **3. To form into pearl-like drops.**

c 1586 CTESS *Pembroke Ps.* cxxxiii. (R.) The teares the morne doth shedd, Which ly on ground Empearled round. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* v. 747 Dew-drops, which the Sun Impearls on every leaf and every flower. **1757** DYER *Fleece* 1. 361 The crystal dewes impearl'd upon the grass. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* i. (1852) 11 The spheres themselves are but as shining noughts Upon the mantle of the night impearled.

Hence *Impearled ppl. a.*

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xx. 126 A rich impearled Coronet. **1881** ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn.* 162 Let Time see Its flowering crest impearled and orient.

Impeccability (impekəb'li'ti). [ad. med. L. *impeccabilitas*, f. *impeccabilis* (see next). Cf. F. *impeccabilité* (1609 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality or character of being impeccable; freedom from liability to sin, wrong-doing, or error.

1613 SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 234 (L.) It doth cause an everlasting impeccability. **1627** [see IMPECCANCY]. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* 1. 1. 27 Great Volumes in defence of the infallibility and impeccability of the Pope. **1725** tr. *Dupin's Ecol. Hist.* 17th C. I. v. 165 The Qualities of the Soul of Jesus Christ . . . its Knowledge, its Wisdom . . . and its Impeccability. **1879** G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. viii 151, I have never pretended to impeccability.

Impeccable (impekəb'l), *a. (sb.)* [ad. late L. *impeccabilis*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *peccare* to sin: see -BLE. Cf. F. *impeccable* (15th c. in Godef. Compl.).]

† **1. Of persons:** Not capable of or liable to sin; exempt from the possibility of sinning or doing wrong.

1531 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 325 No . . . judges . . . so deeply confirmed in grace, or so impeccable. **a 1555** *Ibid.* 226 Though she never sinned, yet she was not so impeccable, but she might have sinned. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* 1. 1. 25 The Pope is not only infallible, but also impeccable. **1736**

BOLINGBROKE *Patriot*, (1749) 156 He knows that neither he nor his ministers are infallible, nor impeccable. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. v. 71 No soul is absolutely impeccable.

2. Of things: Faultless, unerring.
1640 Bp. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* § 8. 43 If we honor the man, must we hold his pen impeccable? 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 184 We need some more succinct mode than that of severally applying to each Syllogism all these Rules, before we can be satisfied that it is impeccable.

3. *sb.* One who is impeccable.
1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 7 A brace of impeccables, ant. please ye. 1887 MARG. W. LAURENCE in *W. Gladden Parish Probl.* 144 A row of these same impeccables.

Hence **Impeccably** *adv.*, in an impeccable manner; without liability to sin.

1874 R. TYAWHITT *Sketch. Club* 221 Painters cannot.. follow it [the Christian faith] impeccably.

† **Impeccance**, *Obs.* [ad. eccl. L. *impeccantia*: see IMPECCANT and -ANCE.] = next.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iii. 160 The Scholermen have been great Champions for this Philosophic Pelagian Impeccance or state of Perfection in this life.

Impeccancy (impe'kansı). [ad. eccl. L. *impeccantia* (Tertullian): see next and -ANCY.] The quality of being impeccable; sinlessness; inerrancy.

1614 Bp. HALL *No Peace w. Rome* § 5 She .. stubbornly challenges unto her Chayre a certain Impeccancy of judgement (that we may borrow a word from Tertullian). 1627 DONNE *Serm.* clvii. Wks. (Alford) VI. 268 A present Impeccancy and a future Impeccability. a 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 136 Life ne'er is wholly free from Sins, Impeccancy at Death begins.

Impeccant (impe'kánt), *a.* [f. IM-2 + L. *peccans*, *peccant-em*, pres. pple. of *peccare* to sin.] Not sinning; sinless; unerring.

a 1763 BYRON *Ep. to G. Lloyd* (R.), Poor dogs of some sort, and impeccant half-asses. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 118 The pledger is certainly not always impeccant. 1890 *Standard* 5 Apr. 6/1 The hero.. is neither impeccable nor impeccant.

Impectinate (impe'ktínat), *a.* *Entom.* [f. IM-2 + PECTINATE.] Not pectinate; not comb-toothed; said of the antennæ of insects, and other parts, which are in other cases *pectinate*.

In recent Dicts.
Impectoral (impe'któral), *a.* [f. IM-2 + L. *pectus*, *pector-breast* + -AL, after *pectoral*.] Without a breast. (In quot. *humorous*.)

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. i. 8 The gentlemen who preside over favourite dishes, such as an impectoral turkey.

Impecuniary (imp'küni'niari), *a.* [f. IM-2 + PECUNIARY.]

1. = IMPECUNIOUS.
1814 BYRON *Wks.* (1832) III. 95 Mr. Claughton, of impecuniary memory. 1825 LAMB *Eliana. Illustr. Defunct* (1867) 413 Many an impecuniary epicure has gloated over his locked-up warrant for future wealth. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 212 The impecuniary classes.

2. Not pecuniary; not having to do with money.
1855 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. 268 It is in vain that in this hemisphere we endeavour after impecuniary fancies.

Impecuniosity (imp'küni'p'siti), [f. IMPECUNIOUS + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being impecunious; lack of money.

1818 SCOTT *Let. to J. B. S. Morritt* 7 Dec. in *Lockhart*, A certain degree of impecuniosity, a necessity of saving cheese parings and candle ends. 1850 W. I. I. VING *Goldsmith* 222 Hifferman.. elevated the emptiness of his purse into the dignity of a disease, which he termed impecuniosity. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. v. 145 He [Massinger], like most of his brethren, suffered grievously from impecuniosity.

Impecunious (imp'küni'niəs), *a.* [f. IM-2 + PECUNIOUS. Cf. rare F. *impecunieux* (Littre).] Having no money, penniless; in want of money.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Oij b, A poore impecunious creature. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. Put him out, an impecunious creature. 1859 *Daily Tel.* 14 Feb. 4/6 To this paradise of credit the simple and impecunious addressed their letters. 1891 MRS. RIDDELL *Mad Tour* 69 A train of impecunious camp followers.

Imped (imp'ed), *sb.* [f. IM-2 + L. *pēs*, *ped-foot*.] A footless creature: used by R. Owen to render Aristotle's *ἀπόδος*.

1861 OWEN in *Life* (1894) II. 119 Aristotle had divided the group into bipeds, quadrupeds and impedes.

Imped (imp't, imp'ed), *ppl. a.* [f. IMP v. + -ED¹.] Grafted, engrafted, implanted, eked: see IMP v.

c 1440 *Proph. Farn.* 259/2 *Imyrd* (Pynson or grafted), *inscrius*. 1587 TURBERRY *Trag.* T. (1837) 10 With ympted quilles so provide a pitch to lie. 1593 DRAYTON *Past.* Ecl. vii. 98 Cupid.. Whose impied wings with speckled plumes be dight. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* i. i, None of your imp't bravadoes.

Impedance (imp'edāns). *Electr.* [f. IMPEDE v. + -ANCE.] *lit.* Hindrance; virtual resistance due to self-induction in an electrified body.

When an electric circuit supports a simply periodic current due to a simply periodic impressed voltage, the ratio of the amplitude of the voltage to that of the current at the place is the impedance of the circuit under the circumstances. The circuit may be of any sort involving electric and magnetic energy as well as waste by resistance (O. Heaviside).

1886 HRAVIDER *Electr. Pap.* (1892) II. 64 Let us call the ratio of the impressed force to the current in a line when electrostatic induction is ignorable the Impedance of the line, from the verb *impede*. *Ibid.* 126 The impedance may be independent of the frequency, or a constant. 1888 LOGG in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.*, Impedance of conductors to Leyden-jar discharges and to Lightning.

Impede (imp'ed), *v.* Also 7 *impeide*. [ad. L. *impedi-re*, *lit.* to shackle the feet, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *pēs*, *ped-em* foot.] *trans.* To retard in progress or action by putting obstacles in the way; to obstruct; to hinder; to stand in the way of.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. v. 29 All that impeides thee from the Golden Round, Which Fate.. doth seeme To haue thee crown'd withall. 1698 FAVER *Acc. E. India* & P. 80 They would raise Objections on purpose to impeide the Negotiation. c 1760 SMOLLETT *Ode to Leven-Water* 8 No rocks impeide thy dimpling course. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 546 Carbonic acid, instead of promoting, impeides the decomposition. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 514 Adverse winds had impeided his progress through the Straits of Gibraltar. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxii. 155 My load, light as it was, impeided me.

b. *Astrol.* = IMPEDE v. 2.

1819 [see IMPEDEMENT 4].

Hence **Impe'ded** *ppl. a.*; also **Impe'der**, a person or thing that impeides.

1686 GORD *Celest. Bodies* i. xiv. 78 Frost.. an impeider of their winter-marches. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 190 The positions I, K, L, M, show the passage of obstacles by the impeided parts filing or marching ranks by three's round them.

† **Impe'de**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] The act of impeiding; hindrance, impediment.

1659 *Lady Alimony* v. vi. in *Hazl. Dodgley* XIV. 362 To prune those wild luxurious sprays, Which give impeide unto this spreading vine.

† **Impe'dible**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. IMPEDE v. + -IBLE; f. L. type **impedibilis*: cf. It. *impedibile* (Florio).] That can be impeided, obstructed, or hindered. Hence † **Impe'dibility**, liability to be impeided.

1655 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* vi. v. § 73 (R. Suppl.) But the will is not impe'dible; it cannot be restrained at all, if there be any acts of life. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 404 Not impe'dible and frustrable in any manner. *Ibid.* 515 Where-ever there is passive power there is impe'dibility.

Impedient (imp'edient), *a.* (*sb.*). [ad. L. *impedient-em*, pres. pple. of *impedire* to IMPEDE.] That impeides or hinders; obstructive, hindering.

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. 164 A strang rebellious in Kent.. to the legat Petilie is impedient, that he can mell na mair w't the Scottis. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 479 Nothing fails of its due perfection but from some cause either agent or impedient. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 152 To a mind so disposed externals become, first indifferent, then impedient.

b. *sb.* An impeiding or hindering agent.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 418 Cured by temperants, and impedients.

Impediment (imp'ediment), *sb.* Also 5-6 *impedy-*, (5 in-, *enpedy-*, *impede-*, 6 *ympediment*). [ad. L. *impedimentum* hindrance, impediment, pl. -*mentia* baggage, f. *impedi-re* to IMPEDE.]

1. The fact of impeiding or condition of being impeided; hindrance, obstruction; *concr.* something that impeides, hinders, or obstructs; a hindrance, an obstruction.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xl. (1495) 156 To clense the eye syghte and to putte of the impediment and lette of the spyryte of life. a 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1807 To begge, shame is myne impediment. a 1450 Fysshynge *v. angle* (1883) 6 Ye must know.. how many Impediment[s] per ben yn anglyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 31 Temporall rychesse is rather an impediment or let, than furtherance. 1549 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, If either of you doe knowe any impediment.. Yf no impediment be alleged. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. ii. 4 Thus farre.. Haue we marcht on without impediment. 1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 67 These impediments are chiefly three in number, Cataracts, Veres, and Foards. 1662 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, If any of you know cause, or just impediment, why these two persons should not be joined together in holy Matrimony, ye are to declare it. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. p. viii. Notwithstanding all these impediments I continually resumed this work. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* i. iii. (1875) 14 Impediments to his best activity.

† 2. Something that impeides the functions or health of the body; a (physical) defect; an affection or malady. *Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dietary* xii. (1870) 264 They be not good.. for the colycke nor the Ilyacke nor other inflatue im-pedyments or syknesses. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 161 Skurvy and spreading scabs, and such like im-pediments. c 1585 *Faire Em* ii. 471 What? is she deaf? a great impediment! 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 19 It was no decay or impediment in my sight that made me lose it.

b. *esp.* An organic obstruction to ready or distinct speech; a stammer or stutler.

1494 FARYAN *Chron.* vi. clxxiv. 170 He had an enpedymet in his tounge. 1539 BIALE (Great) *Mark* vii. 32 One that was deaffe and had an impedymet in hys spech. 1809 J. WATSON *Instr. Deaf & Dumb* (title-p.) Hints for the Correction of Impediments in Speech.

3. (Chiefly *pl.*) Baggage, esp. of an army; IMPEDEMENTA.

c 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 219 All impediments being gatherd into the midst of tharmy. 1598 BARRET *Eng. Warres* iii. ii. 81 Then may the center containe the impedimentes and baggage of the armie. 1678 *Life Black Prince* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 51 Placing his carriages there, and all his other impediments. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 265 As the progress of.. his party would necessarily partake of the nature of caravan movements, [he] decided.. to go ahead of his impediment.

4. *Astrol.* The 'impeded' condition of a planet: see IMPEDE v. 2.

1819 J. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* s.v. IMPEDE, The ☿ is impeided when in ☿, ☐, or ☿ of ☿, h, or ☿. If in ☿ or ☿, the impeidment lasts four days, viz. two before and two after.

† **Impe'diment**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To put an impeidment or obstruction in the way of; to obstruct.

1610 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 337 Noise, whereby either their owne deuotions may be diuerted or that of others impeidmented. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 162 Who.. impeidment our Trade abroad. 1652 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Journ. Wales* (1859) 17 A reasonable haue.. now.. much impeidmented with shelvs, sands, and other annoyances.

|| **Impe'dimenta** (imp'edimentā), *sb. pl.* [L., plur. of *impedimentum*: see prec. *sb.*] Things which impeide or encumber progress; baggage; travelling equipment (of an army, etc.).

1600 HOLLAND *Livy Index* ii. Eeeeee j a/2 Enclosing the *impedimenta* or baggage in the boys, for safetie and securitie. a 1644 CHILLINGW. *9 Serm.* vii. (1742) 81 Being so clogged and burdened with these *impedimenta*. 1834 MCDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 28 [He] brought with him baggage enough to load a camel.. I have aduised him to send on to that place his *impedimenta*. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Jan. 5/2 Leaving the camels and all *impedimenta* in the place where the troops had encamped.

Impedimental (imp'edimentāl), *a.* [f. IMPEDEMENT *sb.* + -AL.] Of the nature of or constituting an impeidment; obstructive; impeiditive.

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* ii. vii. § 2. 132 The impeidmental staine, which intercepts her fruitive love. 1657 J. GOODWIN *Triers Tried* To Rdr. 5 It is as impeidmental or destructive to the keeping of Gods commandments. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 141 No.. impeidmentall forms of law shall stand against that equity. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iv. i, A distressing impeidmentall adjunct.

So **Impe'dimentary** *a.*, in same sense.

1888 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 7/1 High heels and pointed toes.. eschewed.. as impe'dimentary to swiftness in walking.

Impeding (imp'edjng), *ppl. a.* [f. IMPEDE v. + -ING².] That impeides or obstructs; hindering. Hence **Impe'dingly** *adv.*, so as to impeide.

1717 S. CLARKE *5th Reply to Leibnitz* 345 The contrary or impeiding Force, which arises from the Resistance of Fluids to Bodies moved any way. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* ii. xviii, He dropt the impeiding buckler. 1886 M. K. MACMILLAN *Dagonet the Jester* 154 The first thawings of the hard-bound road clung impeidingly to our shoes.

† **Impe'dite**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *impedit-us*, *pr. pple.* of *impedire* to IMPEDE.] Impeided, obstructed, hindered; having an impeidment, defective. *Astrol.*: see IMPEDE v. 2.

1544 PHAER *Pestilence* (1553) Lja, You must consider whether he be impeidit or no, and if he be impe'dite, there shalbe many sicknesses. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 191 If Saturn.. shall behold the Moon, when she is impe'dite, with a quadrate or opposite aspect, then he fore-sheweth that there will be an Earthquake. 1662 GURMALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 19 iii. § 5 (1669) 191/2 Their impe'dite speech, and hesitant delivery. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 256 We know, the expressive facultie, where the organes are not impe'dite, to be.. subservient enough to the mindes conceptions.

Impe'dite (imp'edait), *v.* *Now rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *impedit-*, *ppl. stem* of *impedire* to IMPEDE.]

1. = IMPEDE 1.

c 1535 *Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 23 To let, stoppe, impe'dite, and sclauder your gracie marriage. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 88 If the substance of the brain be offended, the functions thereof are impe'dite. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 84 To defend the Eye.. yet so, as it no way impe'dites vision. 1663 J. WALLIS in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) VI. 457 Digestion.. seemed not to be much impe'dite.

2. *Astrol.* In *pass.*, said of a planet when its influence is hindered by the position of another.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xiii. 8 If she [the Moon] be impe'dite of the ☉ in a Nativity. a 1681 WHARTON *Disc. Soul of World Wks.* (1683) 669 How the Power and Dominion of this Star, then so strong and Powerful, should be thus impe'dite. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* xxvii, For Jupiter in Cancer.. not impe'dited of any other star, betokened me indeed some expertness in science.

† **Impe'dition**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *impeditio-em*, *n.* of action f. *impedire* to IMPEDE.] The action of impeiding or fact of being impeided; hindering.

1623 COCKERAM *Impedition*, a hindering. 1676 R. GROVE *Vind. Conform.* *Clergy* (1680) 20 The brave man that speaks.. without the least impe'dition or hesitation. 1684 BAXTER *Par. Congreg.* 3 Not stately, but only by some present impe'dition.

Impeditive (imp'editiv), *a.* [f. L. *impeditiv*, *ppl. stem* of *impedire* to IMPEDE + -IVE.] Tending to impeide or obstruct; of the nature of an impeidment; obstructive.

1651 Bp. HALL *Susurrum* xxii, Six legs to that unweildy body had been cumbersome, and impe'ditive of motion. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xvi. 133 The impe'ditive Interposition of many.. Rivers. 1881 G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* I. iv. 88 A lovely fault.. but.. greatly impe'ditive to progress.

† **Impee'vish**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [IM-1.] *trans.* To render peevisish. Hence **Impee'vished** *ppl. a.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 561 They may serve the turn of particular impee'vished spirits.

Impeian (p'heasant): see IMPEYAN.

Impeire, *obs.* form of IMPAIR v.

Impel (imp'e1), *v.* Also 7-8 *impell*. [ad. L. *impell-ere*, in same senses, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *pellere* to drive; cf. also *obs.* F. *impeller* (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To drive, force, or constrain (a person) to some action, or to do something, by acting upon his mind or feelings; to urge on, incite.

1490 CAXTON *Enydas* xxii. 78 He was strongly impelled in his courage by his persuasions and harde lamentacions. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1522) 588 Will chooseth, for in it doth lie both to will and to nill: which are againe impeld by other powers and faculties. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 12 Not... upon their own motion, but as moved, impelled, and acted by God. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* ii. 68 Active its task, it prompts, impels, inspires. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxi, I cannot tell what impels me to speak thus boldly. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 141 Human nature will impel him to seek pleasure instead of virtue.

2. In literal sense: To drive or cause to move onward; to impart motion to; to propel.

1611 FLORIO, *Impellere*, to impell, to thrust violently,... to drive forward. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. iv. 80 This effluviu attenueth and impelleth the neighbour ayre. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 316 O'er th' Elean Plains, they well breath'd Horse impell the flying Carr. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 175 The heart... impels the blood through the arteries. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 21 A ship impelled by the wind and tide. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* xix. (1883) 338 Uncle Venner... impelling a wheelbarrow along the street. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I. xiii. 245-6 One or two skiffs were coming home, impelled by reading men, who took their constitutions on the water.

b. To force (a thing) upon, *rare*.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 108 He cried, You must accept them as a token of our loves; and so he constrained and impelled them upon me.

Hence *Impelled*, *Impelling* *ppl. adjs.*

1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* vi. 217 The generality of impelled bodies do move either upwards, downwards [etc.]. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 71 The impelling force of the blood. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 305 Force which is cumulative, growing stronger and more impelling as it goes. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrot.*, etc. 142 The impelling force acting only on one side of the centre.

Impellent (impe'lent), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *impellent-em*, pres. pple. of *impellere* to IMPEL.]

A. adj. That impels, or drives on; impelling.

1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 167 note, The effect of the impellent cause. 1716 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5459/4 For raising Water by the impellent force of Fire. 1875 VEITCH *Lucretius* 68 Where is the impellent power or *divinus*?

B. sb. A thing which impels or urges; an impelling force, agent, hody, etc.

1644 DIGBY *Two Treat.* i. v. (1645) 47 By reason of the violent motion of the impellent. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 70 Here is no appearing Impellent but the external Air. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Calm Exam.* Ded., They must have equally an impellent or governor, to enforce obedience. 1836 CHALMERS *Mor. Philos.* Wks. V. 291 Curiosity is a great impellent to mental labour.

Impeller (impe'ler), [f. IMPEL *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which impels.

1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* vi. 215 By other portions of matter (which are also extrinsical impellers) acting on them. 1707 S. CLARKE *2d Def. Immat. Soul* (1715) 24 Is it possible to be an Effect produced without a Cause? Is it impelled without any Impeller? 1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 77 The first Impeller of all motions. 1839 FARRAR *Lives Fathers* I. i. 32 Clement is a moderator, Ignatius an impeller.

† **Impe'n**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* [f. IM-1 + PEN *sb.* 1 or *v.* 1] *trans.* To shut in a pen or fold. (See also IMPENT.)

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. [ii.] lxvii. [lix.] 218 Like a sheepe impenn'd in the fold. 1661 — *Luceria* xxvii, O you Celestial Powers! why did you lend Accursed Man a Soul, to be impenn'd In womens Breasts?

† **Impe'n**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* Also *em-*. [f. IM-1 + PEN *sb.* 2] *trans.* To provide with pens or feathers.

† 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Aeneas* i. 22 By the, to climb Parnassus I aspyre, And by thy feathers to impen my fame. 1628 — *Spir. Hymne* 214 On wings, with faith and hope empen'd.

† **Impe'nd**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* [ad. L. *impend-ere* to lay out, expend, devote, employ, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *pendere* to weigh, pay out.] *trans.* To pay to some one; to spend, expend; to apply (money); to bestow. 1286 *Plumpton Corr.* 67 Ye shall bynd me... to impend unto your sayd mastership our prayer and service, according unto our duty. 1494 FARRAN *Chron.* vii. 354 For their fydeltye, whiche they to vs dayly impende. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 60 Monie to be impended and disbursed in Charges. 1659 BOYLE *Contr. New Exp.* ii. (1682) Pref. 9, I am almost ashamed to tell how much was impended on these Trials. 1690 R. LAW's *Mem.* (1818) 142 May they not also forbeid all tenants and vassals to pay... rents to them, because they know not how they will impend them?

Impend (impend), *v.* 2 [ad. L. *impend-ere*, in same senses, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *pendere* to hang.]

1. *intr.* To hang or be suspended (*over*); to overhang. (With *indirect pass.*)

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* 290 Bulging rocks... which seem to impend in horrid forms over the lake. 1803 K. WHITE *Clifton Grove* 224 Mourful larches o'er the wave impend. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* i. 5 Old Mr. Tufton, spiritual but homely, had been wont to impend over the desk and exhort his beloved brethren. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* i. 9 Impended over by great rock boulders.

2. *transf. and fig.* Of evil or danger: To hang threateningly or hover (*over*) as about to fall.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i, Your father's curses, which have brought Vengeance impending on you. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Impend*, to hang over one's Head, as Dangers or Judgments do; to be likely to happen. 1725 POPE *Odys.* ii. 191 Destruction sure o'er all your heads impends. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 515 Great dangers impended over the ecclesiastical and civil constitution. 1853

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J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. 12 Barbarism is ever impending over the civilized world.

3. Hence, generally, To be about to happen; to be imminent or near at hand.

1674 *tr. Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 141 Giving them notice of any accident or distemper impending. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* i. 109, I saw, alas! some dread event impend. 1744 AKENSIDE *Plas. Imag.* ii. 68 The same glad task impends. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 163 A war which was believed to be impending.

4. *trans.* To overhang, hover over; to be imminently near to, *rare*.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 354 Thine own Art... lets thee not foresee what impends thee on earth. 1670 PENN *Case Lib. Consc.* 6 The dreadful Judgments that now impend the Nation. 1810 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* xiii. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 86 The alarming danger which impended her.

Impendence (impendens), [f. IMPENDENT: see -ENCE.] The fact or condition of being impendent; menacing attitude; imminence.

1657 PIERCE *Div. Philanthr.* 67 The impendence of but a temporall destruction. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 47 The impendence of a greater sensible evil. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. ix. iv. § 12 The angry Apennine, dark with rolling impendence of volcanic cloud.

Impendency (impendēnsi), [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] The quality or state of being impendent; imminent or threatening character; an impending circumstance.

a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* ii. iv. (1642) 49 Sloath... hath many virulent and bitter impendencies. a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1683) IV. 492 The present impendency of God's punishments. 1848 TALFOURD *Final Mem. Lamb* 305 The constant impendency of this giant sorrow saddened to 'the Lambs' even their holidays.

Impendent (impendēt), *a. Now rare.* [ad. L. *impendent-em*, pres. pple. of *impendere*, IMPEND *v.* 2 Cf. obs. F. *impudent* (Cotgr.)]

1. = IMPENDING 1.

1611 COTGR., *Impendent*, impendent, hanging ouer, or vnto. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* iii. v. (1732) 347 A Rock of one of the impendent Cliffs. c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 134 That part of the atmosphere impendent ouer England. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xviii. § 17 The sky... is writhed into folds of motion, closely impendent upon earth. *Ibid.* IV. v. xvi. § 40 Cliffs... impendent above strong torrents.

2. = IMPENDING 2.

a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV* Wks. (Rldg.) 206 Were I baser born, my mean estate Could warrant me from this impendent harm. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 177 If... Impendent horrors, threatening hideous fall One day upon our heads. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* v. iii. 11, 413 This impendent Desolation brings them to a Sense of their Folly. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* June 762 The greatest impendent national evil.

Impending (impe'ndin), *ppl. a.* [f. IMPEND *v.* 2 + -ING².]

1. In literal sense: Overhanging.

1705-30 S. GALE in *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* III. 38 A bower... pleasantly shaded by the impending bushes. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 193 Terribly arch'd and aquiline his nose, And overbuilt with most impending brows. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1883) I. 583 The old house built by Philip English, in Salem... many-gabled, and impending.

2. Of evil, danger, etc.: That impends or is about to fall or happen; 'hanging over one's head'; imminent; near at hand.

1682 in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I. 193 To prevent impending Mischiefs. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* ii. 18 Nodding Iliou waits th' impending fall. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 160 There were symptoms of an impending storm. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 263 A shower seemed impending.

† **Impendious**, *a. Obs. rare -o.* [ad. L. *impendios-us* (Plautus), f. *impendi-um* outlay, expense, f. *impend-ere* IMPEND *v.* 1] Lavish, extravagant. Hence † **Impendiousness**.

1623 CROKERAM, *Impendious*, spending more than needs. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Impendiousness*, liberality, extravagant spending.

Impenetrability (impen'etrābiliti), [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. F. *impenetrabilité*.]

1. The quality or condition of being impenetrable; incapability of being penetrated, entered, or pierced; inscrutability; unfathomableness; 'unsusceptibility of intellectual impression' (J.).

1706 PHILLIPS, *Impenetrability*, a being impenetrable. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 373 Their excessive impenetrability to the action of cold. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 37 The firmness, hardness, and impenetrability of minerals. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xvi, I will put her to some test... such impenetrability... is past comprehension. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xvii, Jermyn's calculated slowness and conceit in his own impenetrability.

2. *Nat. Philos.* That property of matter in virtue of which two bodies cannot occupy the same place at the same time.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceptis Sci.* 44 That Quantity is Divisibility is presumed; but extension is before it, in nature, and our conception, and is the received notion, though perhaps Impenetrability is the truest. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 770 Tangibility and Impenetrability were... made by him the very essence of body. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxv. 67 The idea of impenetrability only supposes that two extended substances cannot be in the same place at the same time. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* v. 222 Extension and impenetrability, long regarded as essential properties of matter, are now perceived to be properties not of atoms, but of masses of coherent molecules.

Impenetrable (impen'etrābl), *a.* Also *5 imp*, 6-7 impenitrable. [a. F. *impen'etrable* (14th c.,

J. de Vignay), ad. L. *impenetrabilis*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *penetrabilis* PENETRABLE.] Not penetrable.

1. That cannot be penetrated, pierced, or entered; impossible to get into or through. Const. *to, by*.

1460 CARGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 133 The basnet was strong and impenetrable. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iv. iii. 113, b They had on their heads bourgonets, strong and impenetrable. 1603 DRAVTON *Bar. Wars* vi. lxx, Words... Able to wound the impenetrable Eares. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1086 Woods impenetrable To Starr or Sun-light. 1687 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2251/4 His Hull... not being impenetrable to our great Sbot. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 98 Impenetrable to the rain. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* ii. ad fin., The hills Lay shrouded in impenetrable mist. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xxv. 383 A kind of clay impenetrable by the roots of herbaceous plants. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 229 One impenetrable forest.

2. *transf. and fig.* Whose nature, meaning, etc. cannot be penetrated or discerned; inscrutable; unfathomable. *a.* Of things.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xxiii, Were the thing neuer so difficile (or as who saythe) impenitrable. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Eusemion's Ess.* 285 Nothing is more impenetrable than its [the soul's] Nature, its Original, and its Duration. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 i. 93 The legerdmain must be clean and the Conveyance impenetrable to the eye of the people. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 257 That the intention of proceeding to judgment might be kept an impenetrable secret. 1866 R. W. DALE *Disc. Spec. Occ.* vi. 188 Every article of it ends in impenetrable mystery.

b. Of persons, their appearance, actions, etc.

1718 *Freethinker* No. 75 p. 5 A long impenetrable Disimulation. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 154 She watched his countenance whilst she spoke, but it was impenetrable. 1802 MAR. EGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 127 He was... impenetrable on this subject. 1884 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 70 She being a close and resolute woman, was impenetrable to the curiosity of her neighbours. *absol.* as *sb.* 1811 *Henry & Isabella* II. 73, I hope you bring me some consolation from the fair impenetrable.

3. Impervious to intellectual or moral influences, impressions, or ideas.

1596 SNAKS *Merch.* V. iii. iii. 18 It is the most impenetrable cure That euer kept with men. 1601 F. MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* iv. 285 Look, to my knees I creeze, Be not impenetrable, beauteous youth! 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 505 'And dost thou dream', the impenetrable man Exclaimed, 'that me the lullabies of age... Can cheat?' 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. (1875) 205 Aristocracies are, as such, naturally impenetrable by ideas.

4. *Nat. Philos.* Possessing the quality of impenetrability (see prec. 2).

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 2 Bodies, by which I mean a Substance extended, divisible and impenetrable. 1717 S. CLARKE *Leibnitz's 5th Paper* 207 Some have fancied, that Man... became Solid, Opaque, and Impenetrable by his Fall. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Pneumatics* ii. § 7. 2 (U. K. S.) Air is impenetrable.

Impenetrableness, [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being impenetrable; impenetrability.

1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* vi. 214 Since motion does not essentially belong to matter, as divisibility and impenetrableness are believed to do. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xl. 301 This impenetrableness... is to be put among the shades in his character. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxxv, The cold impenetrableness which he preserved under the ordinary annoyances of business.

Impenetrably (impen'etrābli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an impenetrable manner; inscrutably; unfathomably.

1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* 96 Some man impenetrably obstinate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 40 Invulnerable, impenitrably arm'd. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1813) II. viii. 43 The whole transaction remained as impenetrably dark as ever. 1857 H. B. BREEN *Mod. Eng. Lit.* 251 A poet so impenitrably shrouded in mysticism.

Impenetrate (impen'etrēt), *v.* [f. IM-1 + PENETRATE.] *trans.* To penetrate intimately.

1859 MISS MULOCK *Romant.* T. 318 Love... draws its light from its own essence, and pours it out in a sunshine-flood, surrounding and impenetrating the beloved with radiance. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 58 Society was impenetrated with vice and profligacy. 1892 *Black & White* 19 Mar. 377/2 So deeply has it impenetrated the daily life of the people.

Impenetratation, [IM-1.] Intimate penetration, permeation.

1861 BR. R. WILBERFORCE *Ess.* (1874) I. 177 The in-dwelling of Prophecy in the Church... is... the impenetration of its whole being by a miraculous power.

† **Impe'netrative**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-2 + PENETRATIVE.] Not having a penetrating quality.

1684 H. MORE *Answer* 396 The minds of most being... slight, and impenetrative.

Impenitence (impe'nitēns), [ad. late L. *impenitentia* (Jerome), f. *impenitens* IMPENITENT: see -ENCE. Cf. F. *impenitent* (1630 in Hatz.-Darm.)] The fact or condition of being impenitent; want of penitence or repentance; hardness of heart; obduracy.

1624 BEDELL *Lett.* vii. 112 Impenitence of any deadly crime. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 816 Denouncing wrath to come On their impenitence. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* II. cxix. (R.), Nor is one man's impenitence more blameable than another's; Chazarin and Bethsaida can be in no more fault for continuing impenitent, than Tyre and Sidon were. 1884 E. H. PLUMPTRE *Spirits in Prison* viii. 255 (tr. Dörner) There is no predestination to damnation, only continued impenitence can be the cause of that.

Impenitency (impenitēnsi), [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] The quality or state of being impenitent.

1563 *GAINGAL Serv. for Plague Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 92 As we through our impendency do now most worthily feel thy justice punishing us. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* ii. (1634) 527 That the sins which are not forsaken before the age of 52 years, shall be punished with final impendency. 1732 *BERKELEY Sermon*, S. P. G. Wks. III. 245 A mind not hardened by impendency. 1864 *J. WALKER Faithful Ministry* 143 Day by day hardening the soul in deeper impendency.

Impenitent (impenitēnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 -pēn-. [ad. L. *impenitēnt-em* (Jerome), also *erron. impen-*, *f. im-* (IM-2) + *pēnitens* PENITENT. Cf. F. *impenitent* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

A. adj. Not penitent or repentant; having no contrition or sorrow for sin; unrepentant, obdurate.

1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale Wks.* 613/1 [They] will... wepe and repeat in hell this foolish fruitless fashion of their impenitent repentance. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* ii. 5 After thy hardness, and impenitent heart. 1597 *HOOKER Eccles. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 8 Impenitent and notorious sinners. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 125 P 2 Impenitent Criminals and Malefactors. 1898 *J. CAIRD Univ. Sermon*, vii. 142 With God, to forgive an impenitent man and to continue to punish a penitent are equally impossible.

B. sb. An impenitent or unrepentant person. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale Wks.* 525/1 In this kynde are there penitentes and impenitentes bothe. 1631 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 207 That the body of the impenitent went not presently to hell but was condemned to hell when he dyed. 1734 *WATTS Reliq. Jew.* xxiii. *Distant Thunder*, These dark clouds... hang over the nations, and are just ready to be discharged on the head of impenitents.

Hence **Impenitence**, impendency.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Impenitence*, impentence, unrelentingness.

Impenitently (impenitēntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an impenitent manner; without penitence, repentance, or contrition.

1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* i. § 10. 13 Sinnes impudently and impenitently committed. 1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 604 What crowds of these, impenitently bold, In sounds and jingling syllables grown old, Still run on Poets, in a raging vein. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* ix, Like some enchanted marquis of the impenitently wicked sort, in story.

† **Impenitible**, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + stem of L. *pēnitere* to repent + -IBLE.] Incapable of repentance. Hence † **Impenitibleness**.

a 1614 *DONNE Biadavatos* (1644) 27 That there is in this life an impenitibleness, and impossibility of returning to God. a 1631 — *Serm.* xxvi. 262 Death... concludes him and makes him Impenitible for ever. *Ibid.* l. 508 A final Impenitence in this life and an Infinite Impenitibleness in the next. 1637 *JACKSON Sermon. Luke* xiii. 5 Wks. 1844 VI. 132 Utterly cast off by God, or left in a state impenitible.

Impennate (impennā), *a.* and *sb. Ornith.* [f. IM-2 + PENNATE, after mod. L. *Impenn-es*.]

a. adj. Featherless, wingless; *spec.* applied to the *Impennes*, a name given by Illiger, 1811, to certain swimming birds which have small wings covered with scale-like feathers, as the penguins.

b. sb. A bird of this kind.

1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.* etc., Impennates, *Impennes*. † **Impennous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-2 + L. *penna* feather, pl. wings + -OUS.] Wingless.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxv. 175 An care-widge, is reckoned amongst impennous insects by many. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Impennous*, having no feathers.

† **Impense**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *impens-*, ppl. stem of *impendere*, IMPEND v.2] *intr.* To weigh on. 1797-1803 *FOSTER in Life & Corr.* (1846) 1. 186 Make religious sentiments impense so powerfully on the mind.

† **Impensely**, *adv. Obs.* [repr. L. *impensē* expensively, exceedingly, greatly, from *impens-us* expensive, considerable, great, pa. ppl. of *impendere* to expend, IMPEND v.1] Exceedingly, greatly.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 10 That which impensely heats, cools, moisteneth or dryeth.

† **Impensible**, *a. Obs. rare-0.* [f. L. type **impensibilis*, *f. im-* (IM-2) + **pensibilis*, *f. pendere*, *pens-* to weigh, pay.] 'Without reward, gratis' (Cockeram 1623).

† **Impensively**, *adv. Obs.* [f. L. *impens-*, ppl. stem of *impendere* (IMPEND v.1) + -IVE + -LY²; cf. *expensively*.] The L. *adv.* was *impensē* (see IMPENSIVELY.) Exceedingly, greatly, immensely.

1620 *VENNER Via Recta* *Introd.* 11 It is at no hand to be allowed, except to such as are impensively hot. *Ibid.* ii. 38 It is... impensively hurtfull to cold constitutions.

† **Impent**, *pa. ppl. Obs.* [f. IM-1 + PENT, pa. ppl. of *PEN* v.1; or *pa. ppl. of IMPEN* v.1] Pent in; shut in a pen or fold; enclosed; confined.

1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* iii. xii, As they runne in narrow banks impent. 1638-48 *G. DANIEL Eclog.* 67 When winds impent, Make Pelion tremble to Astonishment. 1649 — *Triumph.* *Hen. IV.* xxxiv, Neighbour Kings (Impent With Horror at the fact, in their owne Right) Hee Courts by his Ambassadors.

Impeople (impēp'l) *v.*, var. of **EMPEOPLE**, to fill with people; to people.

1583-1631 [see EMPEOPLE]. 1648 *J. BEAUMONT Psyche* xvi. xix. (R.), Thou hast help to impeople hell. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* (1852) 173 With stary globes unnumerable... Did He the void impeople.

† **Imper**, *Obs.* [f. IMP v. + -ER¹.] One who imps or grafts; a grafter.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 259/2 Impare, or graffere, insertor, sursulator.

† **Imperance**, *Obs.* [f. L. pres. ppl. stem *im-*

perant- (see next); see -ANCE.] Commanding quality, commandingness.

1595 *CHAPMAN Urid's Bang. Sence* (1639) 35 Since vertue wants due imperance. 1598 — in *Marlowe's Hero & Leander* iii. ad fin., If her soul... found such imperance In her love's beauties.

† **Imperant**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *imperant-em*, pres. ppl. of *imperare* to command.] Commanding, ruling.

1617 *COLLINS Def. Bp. Ely* ii. ix. 359 Imperant only, not elicent; dirigent, not exequent, as your School-men loue to speak. 1691 *BAXTER Nat. Ch.* x. 47 They might... by Imperant, Judicial and Executive power Govern them.

† **Imperate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *imperat-us*, pa. ppl. of *imperare* to command, rule.]

A. as pa. ppl. Commanded, ruled.

c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* lxxii. vii, [He] reigned had and imperate In Brytain. 1560 *ROLLAND Crit. Venus* iii. 260 It salbe sa, as I haif Imperat. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 30 They are not acts that are imperate by the Will.

B. as adj. 'Commanded' *sc.* by the will; opp. to **ELICIT** *a.*, *q.v.*

1624 *F. WHITE Repl. Fisher* 544 All the actions elicit or imperate, which a sinner must performe... that God may be pacified. a 1652 *J. SMITH Sel. Disc.* iv. ix. (1821) 134 All the imperate motions of our wills. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 29 The Spirits shot through the Nerves are the first and immediate Instruments of the Soul in its imperate acts. 1710 *NORRIS Chr. Prud.* iii. 135 By the Will those Motions or Operations (Imperate Acts as they are call'd) which are performed by the mediation of the Body.

† **Imperate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *imperat-*, ppl. stem of *imperare* (see prec.).] *trans.* To command, rule, govern.

1599 *A. M. tr. Gabellouer's Bk. Physicke* 109/2 He hath ordayne for the Patient this pectoralle Conserve... and imperated him without cessatione to vse the same both day and night. 1633 *AMES Agst. Cerem.* i. 54 There he duties... imperated or governed by religion. 1660 *R. COKE Power & Subj.* 13 My Will is that which imperates all my actions.

Imperation, *rare.* [n. of action from L. *imperare* (see above).] The action of commanding. 1786-9 *BENTHAM Princ. Internat. Law* ii. Wks. 1838-43 II. 540 What is dominion? It is either the power of contractation, or else that of imperation... Under the head of the power of imperation is comprised all the power which the sovereign is accustomed to exercise.

Imperative (imperatīvāl), *a. Gram.* [f. next + -AL.] Pertaining to the imperative mood.

1873 *F. HALL Mod. Eng.* 318 Substantival and its congeners... adjectival, affixal, diminutival, imperatival, nominalinal. 1875 *LIGHTFOOT Comm. Col.* (1886) 292 It is not... that the participle itself has any imperatival force.

Imperative (imperatīv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *imperatīv-us* of or proceeding from a command, commanded (Macrobious), 'modus imperativus' (Martianus Capella), *f. imperare*, *imperat-* to command: see -IVE. Cf. F. *impératif*.]

A. adj. 1. *Gram.* Expressing command: applied to the verbal mood (or any form belonging to it) which expresses a command, request, or exhortation. 1530 *PALSGR. Introd.* 31 Modes: every parfyste verbe hath vi, the indicative, imperative [etc.]. 1581 *R. GOODE in Confer.* ii. (1584) M ij b, It is the Imperative mode, and therefore a commandment. 1665 *WITHER Lord's Prayer* 125 It is usual with the Prophets to express in the Imperative Mood, and by way of Prayer, those Benedictions which God hath decreed and promised to the Righteous. 1824 *L. MURRAY Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 112 The Imperative Mood is used for commanding, exhorting, entreating, or permitting.

2. Having the quality or property of commanding; of the nature of, characterized by, or expressing a command; commanding; peremptory. 1598 *FLORIOT, Imperative*, imperative, or commanding. 1612-15 *Bp. HALL Contempl.* O. T. xv. iv, The suits of kings are imperative. 1794 *GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 394 Subject to the imperative, and too often the imperious, mandates of a Committee. 1852 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxxii. 293 A female voice said something in a quick imperative tone.

3. Demanding obedience, execution, action, etc.; that must be done or performed; urgent; of the nature of a duty; obligatory.

1823 *BAYON Juan* vi. cxiv, But such precipitation may end ill, Even at your own imperative expense. 1843 *LITTON Last Bar.* i. v, Science was of more imperative necessity than even Hunger. 1856 *KANE Art. Expl.* II. 191 The condition of our sick men made it imperative that I should return at once. 1891 *Spectator* 4 Apr., The work is quite imperative, and its result will be most beneficial.

B. sb. 1. *Gram.* The imperative mood, or a verbal form belonging to it (see A. 1).

1530 *PALSGR. Introd.* 36 *9e puis* wanteth his present imperative and his present optative. 1624 *N. DE LAUNIE tr. Du Moulin's Logic* 108 Imperatives, Optatives, and Subjunctives enter not into an Enuntiation. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cyc.* s.v. *Mood*, I love, is a simple affirmation; love, an imperative. 1755 *JOHNSON Eng. Gram.*, The Imperative prohibitory is seldom applied in the second person... without the word *do*; as *Stop him, but do not hurt him*. 1871 *ROY Lat. Gram.* § 581 The Imperative present appears to consist of shortened forms of the indicative present.

2. An imperative action, speech, condition, etc.; an action, etc. involving or expressing a command; a command.

1606 *BIRNIE Kirk-Buriall* xvi, The Lords lawes are either imperatives of good or inhibitives of ill. 1633 *T. ADAMS*

Exp. a *Peter* iii. 16, 1452 There be... such mysticall allusions, such majesticall imperatives. 1837 *SIA W. HAMILTON Metaph.* xlvii, (1870) II. 516 The unconditional imperative of the moral law. 1868 *BAIN Ment. & Mor. Sc.* (1875) 459 There is no act however trivial which cannot be raised to the position of a moral act, by the imperative of society.

b. Categorical imperative: see CATEGORICAL A. 1 c.

1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* 70 The unconditional command, or (in the technical language of his school) the categorical imperative, of the conscience. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 2/2 The practical importance of the doctrine of the Divinity of Christ has always seemed to me to lie in the fact that it invests His teaching with the authority of the Categorical Imperative.

Imperatively (imperatīvli), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY².] In an imperative manner; commandingly; † *Gram.* in or with the imperative mood.

a 1603 *T. CARTWRIGHT Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 647 Whether it be turned Imperatively or Indicatively, it hurteth not us. a 1770 *Bp. BULL Sermon* I. i. (R.), The words, though they are delivered imperatively, yet are a plain promise. 1833 *J. H. NEWMAN Arias* i. ii. (1876) 37 A remedy, which... the circumstances of the times imperatively required. 1866 *Geo. ELIOT F. Holt* xxxiii, Felix said, imperatively, 'Leave him there'.

Imperativeness (imperatīvnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being imperative; commandingness, authoritativeness; obligatoriness.

1840 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXII. 106 That dictatorial imperativeness... often associated with long service and high command. 1879 *H. SPENCER Data of Ethics* xi. § 68, 187 The acts by which each maintains his own life must... precede in imperativeness all other acts of which he is capable.

|| **Imperator** (impēratōr), Also 6 emp- [L., agent-n. from *imperare* to command.]

a. In Roman History, a word originally meaning 'commander', under the Republic, conferred by salutation of the soldiers on a victorious general; afterwards, under the Empire, confined to the head of the state, in whose name all victories were won, and thus the equivalent of its English representative, **EMPEROR**, *q.v.*

From the ancient Roman Emperors, it was continued as the Latin title of the Emperors of the East and West, and so of all monarchs who claimed 'imperial' rank or position. In this sense it was commonly assumed (in Latin documents) by the Old English kings from Æthelstan onward (see *Freeman Norm. Cong.* I. iii, and App. C); and the OF. equivalent was *césere* (cf. *CÉSAR*, *KASER*, *KAISER*), the OF. repr. was *empeireur*, whence **EMPEROR**.

1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1595) 679 Pompey's soldiers saluted him by the name of Imperator. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vii. xvi. 374 Julius Augustus and Tiberius with great humility or popularity refused the name of Imperator. 1853 *W. SMITH'S Smaller Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* (1868) 211/1 After a victory it was usual for the soldiers to salute their commander as imperator, but this salutation neither gave nor confirmed the title, since the title as a matter of course was given with the imperium. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* I. iii. 145 From the days of Æthelstan onwards, our kings... appear in their public acts as *Basileus*, *César*, *Imperator*, *Imperator Augustus*.

b. gen. Absolute ruler, emperor; commander, ruler. (Cf. **EMPEROR** 3 b.)

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iii. 1. 187 [Cupid] King of Codpeeces, Sole Emperor and great general of trotting Parrators. 1596 *EDM. III.* ii. ii. 26 She is as imperator over me; And I to her Am as a kneeling vassal. 1613 *HAGA at Constant.* in *Hark. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 223 Supreme lord of the noble house of the Ottomans, and the imperator of all other rulers and lords in the world.

Hence **Imperatorship**, the office of imperator.

1848 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXXVIII. 242 This new theoretical Imperatorship consolidates itself. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 407 His [Vespasian's] elevation to the imperatorship.

Imperatorial (imperatōrīāl), *a.* [f. L. *imperatōri-us*, *f. imperatōr* (see prec.) + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting an imperator, emperor, or commander; imperial.

Imperatorial province, a province of the ancient Roman empire, of which the *Cæsar* was himself the proconsul, the administration being by a *legatus* with prætorian power.

1660 *BURNEY Képs. Δωρον* (1661) 15 St. Peter attributes to his Majesty the Imperatorial Title of Supream. a 1806 *MACARTNEY Wks.* I. 153 (Jod.) It calls for an unusual term in our language, an imperatorial control. 1823 *DE QUINCEY Lett. Educ.* iv. Wks. 1860 XIV. 77 A speech of imperatorial grandeur. 1839-4 — *Cæsars* *ibid.* X. 228 *note*, In the imperatorial provinces, where the governor bore the title of *Proprator*. 1876 *SEELEY Stein* II. 470 He was an imperatorial, a kingly man.

2. Of or pertaining to absolute command; imperative. *Obs.*

1690 *NORRIS Beatitudes* (1692) 241 Moses deliver'd his Law after an Imperatorial way, saying, Thou shalt not do this.

Hence **Imperatorially** *adv.*, in an imperatorial way; as an emperor.

1839 *DE QUINCEY Casnisty* Wks. VIII. 277 *note*, He provided... ropes of purple and of gold intertwisted, that he might hang himself imperatorially.

† **Imperatorialian**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = **IMPERATORIAL**.

1640 *SOMMER Antig. Canterb.* 365 That age as much affecting the Imperatorial Brevity, as ours abhors it. a 1670 *HACKETT Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 167 He [James I] did so little bear up with an imperatorial resolution against the method of their ways.

Imperatorin (imperatōrīn), *Chem.* Also *imperatrin*. [f. Bot. L. *Imperatoria* (see below)

+ -IN.] A neutral substance discovered in the root of masterwort, *Imperatoria Ostruthium*, and afterwards proved to be the same as pencedanin.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 820 Wackenroder, who examined it particularly, distinguished it by the name of *imperatorin*. 1866-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 386 *Pencedanin, Imperatorin*, $C_{12}H_{12}O_3$.

† **Imperatorious**, *a. Obs.* [f. *L. imperātorius* + -OUS.] = IMPERATORIAL.

1625 SIR T. COVENTRY in HACKET *Abb. Williams* II. (1692) 9 His Majesty's Speech, though short, yet Full and Princely, and rightly Imperatorious. 1674 MILTON *Declar. Elect. King Poland* Wks. (1851) 463 The only (under God) imperatorious Valour and Prudence of Sobieski.

Hence † **Imperatoriously** *adv.*, as a commander or general.

1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 318 Hee did it Strategicos, that is, Imperatoriously, or Nestoriously.

† **Imperatory**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. imperātorius*, f. *IMPERATOR*.] Imperatorial, imperial.

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymns, Hermes* 807 The mightie Imperatorie Art. *Ibid.* 997 In awe of thy high Imperatory hand.

† **Imperatrice**, *Obs.* Also *emp.* [a. *F. impératrice* (16th c. in Littré), ad. *L. imperātrix*, -trīcem, fem. of *IMPERATOR*.] Empress.

c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1106 As pope, emperours, Emperatrice, and Cardynalle. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 61 Empryce of prysse, imperatrice. 1542 HENRY VIII *Declar.* 201 David Kyng of Scottis did homage to Matilde the Emperatrice.

So || **Imperatrix**.

1623 COCKERAM, *Imperatrix*, see that commandeth. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* iv. *Comment.* xxxiii. The soul is her own imperatrix.

Imperceable, -iable, var. of **IMPERCEABLE** *a.*

Imperceivable (impæriv'əb'l), *a.* Now rare. [f. *IM-2* + **PERCEIVABLE**.] Imperceptible.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 137 The working of this is sweet and imperceivable. 1719 DE FOE *Crisoe* II. vi. In a manner to us imperceivable. 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Lect. Man* x. (1844) 377 There is no circumstance . . . which does not pass by imperceivable gradations into the opposite character.

Hence **Imperceivableness**, imperceptibility; **Imperceivably** *adv.*, imperceptibly.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp.* *Ely* II. viii. 297 This came vp secretly, closely, imperceivably. a 1714 SHARP *Serm.* III. v. (R.), This imperceivableness of the impressions made upon our souls by the Holy Spirit, was that which our Saviour signified to Nicodemus.

† **Imperceived**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *IM-2* + **PERCEIVED**, pa. pple. of **PERCEIVE** *v.*] Not perceived or discerned.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Inmed. Address* 26 In a moment of Time, in imperceived time, it passeth with speed from East to West. a 1691 BOYLE *Gen. Hist. Air* vi. (1692) 23 Finding the Bladder to be pump'd up, we would have tied up the contained Air, but could not do it by reason of an imperceiv'd Hole.

† **Imperceiv'erant**, *a. Obs.* In 7 imper-seuerant. [f. *IM-2* + **PERCEIVERANT** perceiving (c1509).] Not perceiving, void of perception, undiscerning.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. i. 15 The Lines of my body are as well drawne as his . . . yet this imperseuerant Thing loves him in my despiht.

Imperceptibility (impærseptib'iliti), [f. next: see -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being imperceptible; incapability of being perceived.

1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 330 The wiles, depths, secrets, and devices of Satan . . . in their own nature imply a studied or designed secrecy and imperceptibility. 1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Synon.* II. 65 While metaphysicians expand their subtleties into imperceptibility.

† 2. Incapability of perceiving. *Obs. rare.*

1786 tr. *Swedenborg's Chr. Relig.* § 439 A total ignorance and imperceptibility of the delight of heavenly love.

Imperceptible (impærseptib'l), *a. (sb.)* Also 7 inp-. [a. *F. imperceptible* (1425 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med. *L. imperceptibilis*, f. *im-* (*IM-2*) + **PERCEPTIBILIS** = **PERCEPTIBLE**.] Not perceptible; incapable of being perceived.

a. That by its nature cannot be perceived or discerned; naturally incapable of affecting the perceptive faculties.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 201 b, Sodeynly in tyme imperceptible he fourmed that moost blessed body in her wombe. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1019 As for the soule it is invisible, yea and imperceptible to all the natural senses. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 44 Some diseases . . . proceeding from an imperceptible vermin within us. 1840 HOOD *Kilnanssegg, Christening* x, He . . . Seem'd washing his hands with invisible soap In imperceptible water.

b. So slight, gradual, subtle, or indistinct as not to be perceptible.

1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* iv. 383 Strange Play of Fate! when mightiest humane things Hang on such small, Imperceptible Strings! 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* 78 An imperceptible Dew, which tho' not so thick as a Fog, moisten'd the Surface of the Ground. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi. The three classes . . . pass into each other by imperceptible gradations. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. 216 The solid earth is subject to movements either sudden and violent, or slow and imperceptible.

B. sb. An imperceptible thing or creature; with *the*: that which is imperceptible.

1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 119 ¶ 2, I should be wonderfully pleased to see a natural History of Imperceptibles, containing a true Account of such Vegetables and Animals as grow and live out of Sight. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xii. § 93 (1875) 278 An entire history of anything must include its appearance out of the imperceptible and its disappearance into the imperceptible.

Hence **Imperceptibleness**, imperceptibility.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 18 By reason of their . . . subtlety and imperceptibleness to us. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 15 The gradient has evermore lifted itself up by imperceptibleness of degree.

Imperceptibly (impærseptib'li), *adv.* [f. **IMPERCEPTIBLE** + -LY².] In an imperceptible manner or degree; so as not to be perceived.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 117 So doth our minde cast her points diversly and imperceptibly. 1734 BEAKEY *Visitat. Charge* Wks. 1871 IV. 653 Discourse . . . that imperceptibly glides from one subject to another. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 213 The proposed variations . . . are introduced and established almost imperceptibly. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 276 The powers of sense and of reflection . . . pass imperceptibly into one another.

Imperception (impærsept'sh'n), [f. *IM-2* + **PERCEPTION**.] Absence or want of perception.

1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. 16 Lay hold on that imperceptive part of the Soul, or on the Soul it self in the state of Silence or Imperception. 1663 CHARLETON *Chor. Gigant.* 64 An imperception of the majesty of his person. 1889 H. J. BAKER *Orig. English* I. 14 It is in this naive imperception of distortion . . . that the whole humour of school-boyishness lies.

Imperceptive (impærseptiv), *a.* [f. *IM-2* + **PERCEPTIVE**.]

1. Not perceptive or perceiving; lacking perception; imperipient.

1661 RUST *Origen & Opin.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 51 That Congruity . . . is more deeply pitch'd in her imperceptive Powers. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 302 Not producible by any combination whatsoever of imperceptive and inactive ingredients. 1880 GRANT WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 87 Thus is the ear . . . habitually dull and imperceptive in regard to the utterance of the lips.

2. In pass. sense: Imperceptible. *rare.* (Cf. *unexpressive* in Shaks. and Milton.)

1876 MOZLEY *Unim. Serm.* iv. (1877) 95 Like some fragrant scent in the air, which comes and goes . . . and rises and falls in imperceptive waves.

Hence **Imperceptiveness**, **Imperceptivity**, imperceptive quality or condition.

1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. 16 Whose Imperceptiveness is no more Obstacle to her natural and plastical Operations, then [etc.]. 1681 GLANVILLE *Saducismus* I. 165 The third objection touching the Imperceptivity of an extended Substance.

† **Imperch**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *IM-1* + **PERCH** *v.*] To place on (something) as on a perch.

1786 *Europ. Mag.* IX. 293 Imperch'd on a post.

Imperipient (impærsept'ient), *a. (sb.)* [f. *IM-2* + **PERCIPIENT**.] Not perceiving; lacking perception.

1813 C. LOFFT in E. H. BARKER *Parriana* (1828) II. 77 note, A quality of imperipient substance. 1871 SIR H. HOLLAND *Recoll. Past Life* (1872) 180 A man singularly imperipient of natural beauty or grandeur. 1882 F. W. H. MYERS *Renewal Youth* 96 And is the World's in very truth An imperipient Soul?

b. sb. One who lacks perception.

1808 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 181 (*title*) The Imperipient. So **Imperipience**, lack of perception.

1891 T. HARDY *Tess* v. xlix. in *Graphic* 5 Dec. 665/2 Tess's warm outpouring lay awaiting him in a drawer . . . its ardour pitifully wasting itself on the cold darkness and imperipience of that receptacle.

† **Impercussively**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. *IM-2* + **PERCUSSIVE** + -LY².] Without percussion or striking.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xx. (1737) 90 This caus'd the Pontiffs . . . to sacrifice to the great Deity in Silence, impercussively, without any vociferous . . . Sound.

† **Imperdible**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *IM-2* + **L. perdis** = to lose + -IBLE.] That cannot be lost or destroyed. Hence † **Imperdibility**, the quality of being imperdible, indestructibility.

1661 FELTHAM *Disc. Eccl.* II. 11 Wks. 377 As they [wisdom and knowledge] are harder in their acquisition, so are they more imperdible and steady in their stay. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* v. ix. 350 Neither are those pretious Things of greater use to the making of . . . Utensils . . . by means of their Beauty, Imperdibility, and Ductility.

† **Imperere**, *Sc. Obs. rare.* [a. obs. legal *F. imperere* (Godef.), ad. *L. imperium*: see **IMPERIUM**.] A command, order.

1548 G. WISHART tr. *Swiss Confess. Faith* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 22 We shulde be subject in holynes to the majestrate . . . so longe as his commandements, statutes and imperes evidently repungneth not with God.

Impere, obs. form of **IMPAIR** *v.*

Impurence (impërëns). Also -ance, *impurience*. A vulgar corruption of **IMPUDENCE**, perh. associated with **IMPERTINENCE**.

1766 COLMAN & GARRICK *Cland. Marriage* v. 78, I wonder at your impurence, Mr. Brush. 1821 EGAN *Life* London II. ii. 192 She is blowing up the nasty fellow for his impurence. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xiv, 'Let me alone, impurence,' said the young lady.

So **Imperent** (impërënt) *a.*, vulgar corruption of **IMPUDENT**.

1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 57 He's werry imperent, to make any reflekshuuns o' the kind.

Imperes, obs. form of **EMPRESS**.

Imperfect (impær'fekt), *a. (sb.)* Forms: *a.* 4-5 imparfit(e), imperfit(e), imparfit(e, -yt, 5 imperfyght, 5-7 imperfit, (5-6 -yt(e, 6 -fite, -fett). *ß.* 6 imperfecte, 6- imperfect. [ME. *a. F. imparfait* (1372 in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *imperfetto*, Sp. *imperfecto*, Pg. *imperfecto*:—*L. imperfectus*, f. *im-* (*IM-2*) + *perfectus* **PERFECT**. Subseq. influenced by, and, in 16th c., assimilated to, the Latin form.] Not perfect; the opposite of perfect.

I. Ordinary senses.

1. Wanting some part or adjunct usually present, or necessary to the full form or development; not fully formed, made, or done; unfinished, incomplete; or less than the full amount; deficient.

c1391 CHAUCER *Astrolog.* I. § 18 Som of hem semen perfit cerles, & somme semen imperfit. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. xxi. 339 (Add. MS.) The child is not apte to serve god, in that he is imparfit. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. 49 The werkis . . . alle were begonne . . . be left without eny more werkynge, alle imperfyte. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* xi. Def. I. 312 A line is the imperfecte kinde of quantite. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 667 A Snake . . . Leaving his Nest, and his imperfect Young. 1782 PRESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. Pref. 19, I did not think it right to leave any of the pieces imperfect. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 92 The history of the time is too imperfect to justify a positive conclusion. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 367 Those bundles which become imperfect by disappearance of the Tracheae.

2. Wanting some quality or attribute necessary to full efficiency, normal condition, or ideal character; not coming up to the standard; not all that it should be; defective, faulty.

c1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 45 Other saules bat ere in his lyfe imperfite . . . ne had noghte be fullhede of charite . . . sall haue þe lawere mede. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 305 To brynge men of more imperfyght lyfe, into y^e place of men more parfyght. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. vi. 209, I am imperfite of vertu & feble in loue. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 5 Your other Senses grow imperfect By your eyes anguish. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Traict.* 176 He had written them in French . . . and withall in an imperfect and bad character. 1793 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 184 So imperfect a creature as man. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 83 Ignorance . . . will produce what is imperfect, but not offensive.

† 3. Positively faulty, vicious, evil. *Obs.*

1377 LANGLEY *P. Pl.* B. xv. 50 'Panne artow imparfit', quod he, 'and one of prydes knyghtes'. *Ibid.* 127 Prestes imparfit and preboures after syluer. 1393 *Ibid.* C. iv. 389 Al reson preboure such imparfit puple. 1611 COTGR., *Vicieux*, . . . eronious, imperfect, vnsound. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 266 Their imperfect customes of drinking.

4. Of persons in respect of imperfect or defective action or accomplishment: Not fully instructed or accomplished in.

1570 Henry's *Wallace* xi. 1432 Blaym nocht the buk, thoct I be imperfyte [c1470 wmpertyt]. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 70 Stay you imperfect Speakers, tell me more. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. II. v. (1658) 98 A main Reason why the Ancients were so imperfect in the Doctrine of Meteors, was their ignorance of Gunpowder and Fire-works. 1767 tr. *Guillatier's Voy. Athens* 221 If any of the Boys were out or imperfect, he was corrected by the next . . . till the whole number of words were read. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xvii. 373 Any statesmen who forgot him in their reckoning must have been imperfect in their notion of political dynamics.

II. Technical senses.

5. *Gram.* Applied to a tense which denotes action going on but not completed; usually to the *past* tense of incomplete or progressive action (more fully called *past imperfect*, formerly sometimes *preter-imperfect*), as Gr. *ἐργαζομαι*, *L. scribēbam*, *F. j'écrivais*, *Eng. I was writing*.

In the grammar of the Semitic languages, now generally applied to the 'tense' or verbal form with prefixed pronominal elements, sometimes called *future* and *present*.

In Slavonic Grammar, formerly sometimes used for **IMPERFECTIVE**.

1530 PALSGR. 84 The preter imperfite tens, as *je parloye*. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Imperfect, or Preter-Imperfect Tense*. 1832 PINNOCK *L. Murray's Eng. Gram.* VIII. § 6. 129 The Imperfect Tense represents the action or event, either as past and finished or as remaining unfinished at a certain time past. 1866 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 7) § 206 Nine Primary Tenses. A. 1. The Past Imperfect, showing that at a certain past time an action was going on; as *I was writing*. . . B. 1. The Present Imperfect, . . . as *I am writing*. . . C. 1. The Future Imperfect, . . . as *I shall be writing*. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 549 Three [tenses] denoting incomplete action; the Present, Future, and Imperfect (sometimes called respectively, present imperfect, future imperfect, past imperfect). 1892 DRIVER *Heb. Tenses* (ed. 3) i. It will be better to acquiesce in the names now generally employed . . . and to call them by the terms *perfect* and *imperfect* respectively. *Ibid.* iii. The imperfect in Hebrew, as in the other Semitic languages, indicates action as *nascent*, as evolving itself actively from its subject, as developing.

† 6. *Arith.* *a.* Applied to a number which is not equal to the sum of its aliquot parts: opp. to *perfect*. (Cf. **DEFICIENT** A. I. c.) *b.* Applied to a power (square, cube, etc.) whose root is an incommensurable quantity: opposed to a *perfect square, cube*, etc. *Obs.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Aivb, Imperfecte numbers be suche, whose partes adde together, doe make either more or lesse then the whole number it self . . . As 12, whose partes are 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, which make 16. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.*

(1696) 5 Imperfect numbers... are those whose even parts added together, will not return the Primary Number. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 114 The Roots of Imperfect Powers are Incommensurable Quantities.

7. *Mus.* †a. In mediæval music, applied to a note when reckoned as twice (instead of three times) the length of a note of the next lower denomination; and hence to those 'modes', etc. characterized by such relative value of the notes. b. Applied to Plain Chant melodies which do not extend through the entire compass of the mode in which they are written (Grove *Dict. Mus. s.v.*). c. Sometimes applied to a diminished (as distinguished from a perfect) fourth, fifth, or triad: see DIMINISHED 4 a.

Imperfect cadence: a cadence ending on some chord other than the direct chord of the tonic, usually that of the dominant, and having the effect of a partial close or stop (like that of a comma or semicolon in a sentence); also called a *half-close*. *Imperfect concords or consonances:* a name given to the thirds and sixths, major and minor.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 18 The Moode Imperfect of the more prolation is, when all go by two, except the Minime which goeth by three. *Ibid.* 19 The Moode Imperfect of the lesse prolation is, when all go by two: as two Longes to the Large, two Breves to the Longe, two Semibreves to the Breve, and two Minimes to the Semibreve. 1667 C. SIMPSON *Compend.* 40 Concords are... Perfect and Imperfect... Perfects are these, 5th, 6th with all their Octaves. Imperfects are a 3rd, 6th, and their Octaves. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* xiii. 156 When it is wished to make a kind of rest or division in a piece of music... it is usual to employ what is called the Imperfect cadence, or half-close. 1877 STAINER *Harmony* xii. The most common position of the Imperfect triad is its first inversion. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* 1. 766 Mediæval writers (accustomed to look upon the number Three—the Symbol of the Blessed Trinity—as the sign of Perfection) applied the term Imperfect to all rhythmic proportions subject to the binary division... Thus, the Minim—always equal to two Crotchets only—was essentially Imperfect, in common with all other notes shorter than the Semibreve. The Large was also Imperfect, whenever it was made equal to two Longs [etc.]. *Ibid.* 768 An example of an Imperfect Cadence which concludes on a chord other than the Dominant. 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* (ed. 10) i. § 29 The consonant intervals are... subdivided into perfect and imperfect consonances.

8. *Bot.* Applied to flowers in which any normal part is wanting.

Formerly, esp. to flowers having no corolla or perianth; now to those in which either stamens, or pistils, or both, are absent.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Imperfect Flowers* of Plants are such as want the *Petala:* and therefore they are sometimes called *Apetalous*, and sometimes *Stamineous*. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Imperfectus*, applied to flowers which want the anther, or pistil, or both: imperfect. 1860 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. 13 An amentum or catkin is a spike consisting of imperfect flowers.

9. *Law.* (See *quots.*)

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) 1. i. 101 An imperfect law (with the sense wherein the term is used by the Roman jurists) is a law which wants a sanction and which therefore is not binding. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 2401 *Executive trusts.* In the case of articles of agreement, made in contemplation of marriage, and which are consequently preparatory to a settlement... the trusts declared by them are said to be executory or imperfect, because they require an ulterior act to raise and perfect them. [See EXECUTORY a.3] 1872 *Ibid.* (ed. 5) *Imperfect obligations*, moral duties, such as charity, gratitude, etc. which cannot be enforced by law.

B. as *sb.*

1. *Gram.* The imperfect (i.e. past imperfect) tense: see 5.

1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 66 The Imperfect expresses: (1) Action going on in time past along with other action... (2) Action repeated or habitual in time past. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 324 Who, in the next place, devised our modern imperfects passive?

† 2. *Mus.* An imperfect concord: see 7 (quot. 1667). *Obs.*

† Imperfect, *v. obs.* [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To render imperfect; to destroy the perfection of.

1555 J. BRADFORD *Let. in Coverdale Lett. Mart.* (1564) 265, I deny transubstantiation... whereby the Masse is mainteyned, christes supper peruered, his sacrifice & crosse imperfected, hys priesthode destroyed. 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 179 As though the body of Christ could be imperfect. 1682 SIA T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 1. § 28 Time, which perfects some Things, imperfects also others.

b. *Mus.* (See prec. 7 a.) Also *absol.* 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot. This prickie standing in this place doeth imperfect. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microlog.* 54 A perfect Breefe can be Imperfected, not only by a Semibreve... but also of two Minims. *Ibid.* 55 The imperfecting Note doth goe before the Note that is imperfected.

† Imperfected, *a. obs.* [f. IM-2 + *perfected*, pa. pple. of PERFECT v.] Not perfected; incomplete, imperfect.

1558 HULOET, Imperfected, *inflectus, i. non factus aut non perfectus*. a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 100 Imperfected confessions (who perfects his confession?) leave ill-gotten goods sticking upon thine heir. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) 1. 158 The distinction between perfected and imperfect Obligations. 1839 E. JESSE *Trin. Naturalist* 297 The younger and imperfected creatures mine their way... in the solid timber.

† Imperfectible, *a.1 Mus. obs.* [f. IMPERFECT v. + -IBLE.] Capable of being made imperfect (see IMPERFECT a. 7 a.).

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microlog.* 58 As oft as two alterable Notes are placed between two imperfectible Notes without a Pricke of Division, the Second is always altered.

Imperfectible (impəf'ektib'l), *a.2* [f. IM-2 + PERFECTIBLE. Cf. F. *imperfectible* (Littré).] Incapable of being made perfect.

1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 115 Many of them apparently as imperfectible as the Ainos of Jesso or the Vedda of Ceylon.

Hence Imperfectibility, incapability of being made perfect.

1836 *Westm. Rev. Apr.* 241 The 'imperfectibility' of men's nature is visible in their lives.

Imperfection (impəf'ekʃən). [a. F. *imperfection* (12th c., Oxf. Ps.), or ad. L. *imperfectionem*, f. *imperfectus* IMPERFECT a.]

1. The condition or quality of being imperfect (usually in sense 2 of the adj.); incompleteness; defectiveness, faultiness.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 436 Seculer lordship þat clerkis hanne nou smacchþ imperfectionu on many maner. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 933 Ihesu crist is entierly al good in hym nys noon imperfection. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* 1. iii. 5 All maner perfeccioun in þis worlde hap a maner of imperfection annexed þerto. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 18 b. Imperfection is, when that any particular creature doth lacke any propertie, instrument, or qualitie which commonly by nature is in all other, or the more part, of that kynd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 423 Man by number is to manifest His single imperfection, and beget Like of his like. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) 11. 65 [They] bear the marks of human imperfection. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 44 The necessary imperfection of language seems to require that we should view the truth under more than one aspect.

2. (with *pl.*) An instance of this quality or condition; a detail or particular in which a thing is imperfect or faulty; a defect, fault, blemish.

1398 TRAVISIA *Barth. De P. R. x.* x. (1495) 380 Ashes hath this defawte and imperfection, that though he be euery daye moysted... yet he is alwaye barayn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b. Wherein... I myght loke, as in a... lokyng glasse... and perceyue myne owne imperfections. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. v. 79 No reckoning made, but sent to my account With all my imperfections on my head. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 87 Error [to] be attributed to the imperfections in the manner of measuring the distance. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 8 He has left imperfections, which would have been removed if he had lived a few years longer.

† 3. *Mus.* The making of a note 'imperfect', or the condition of its being 'imperfect': see IMPERFECT a. 7 a. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 24 Imperfection... is the taking away of the third part of a perfect notes value. 1614 T. RAVENSCROFT (title) A briefe Discourse of... Charactering the Degrees by their Perfection, Imperfection and Diminution, in measurable Musick, against the common Praetise and Custome of the Times. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* 1. 767 Other ways in which the Perfection of certain notes may be changed to Imperfection.

† Imperfectious, *a. obs. rare.* [f. prec., after *factious*, etc.] Full of imperfection, faulty.

1594 *Taming of Shrew* (1844) 24 Come hither thou Imperfectious slave! 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* II. iv. Their behaviour wit and discourse... is as imperfectious and silly as your scholars new come from the university.

Imperfective (impəf'ektiv), *a. (sb.)* [f. IM-PERFECT a. + -IVE: cf. PERFECTIVE.]

† 1. Characterized by imperfection; imperfect.

a 1677 MANTON *Serm. Hebr.* xi. verse 16. Wks. 1873 XIV. 343 If we be imperfective, the fault is in ourselves. 1684 N. S. Crit. *Eng. Edit. Bible* xvi. 156 Their Copies are often defective and imperfective.

2. *Slavonic Grammar.* Applied (after Miklosich) to a form or 'aspect' of the verb expressing action not completed (either continuous, or repeated): opp. to *perfective*. (Cf. IMPERFECT a. 5, and terms in -ive, referring to the vb. as *active*, *passive*, *indicative*, *imperfective*, *desiderative*, etc.)

1887 MORFILL *Serbian Gram.* 32 The imperfective verbs express an action that is not completed, but this may be conceived either (a) as merely continuing, or (b) repeated at various times. 1889 — *Russian Gram.* 37 The imperfective aspect has all the moods and tenses. The perfective wants the present tense and present participle. 1890 *Athenum* 11 Oct. 478/3 The student will... then naturally ask how he is to distinguish the perfective from the imperfective aspect. 1899 MORFILL *Gram. Bohem. Lang.* 30.

† B. *sb.* = IMPERFECTION 2. *Obs.*

1601 CORNWALLIES *Ess.* II. xxvi. (1631) 9 Of all our delicacies, or imperfectives of any kind there is no Author but Affection.

Imperfectly (impəf'ektli), *adv.* [f. IMPERFECT a. + -LY.]

1. In an imperfect manner or degree; incompletely, defectively.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* x. 464 Souteres and shepherdes... passen... In-to be blisse of paradys, for her pure byleue, þat imparfithly here kneue and eke lyued. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 1 b. Bodies perfectly and imperfectly mixed... They are called imperfectly mixed, because they are very soone changed into another thing... as snow into water. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. v. 247 They imitate his [God's] perfection imperfectly. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) 1. 214 Its minute history is imperfectly known. 1845 FORB. *Handbk. Spain* t. 66 When the traveller speaks the language imperfectly.

† 2. *Gram.* (See IMPERFECT a. 5.) *Obs. rare.*

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 32 Thre dyvers tymes, imparfithly past, indiffinitly past, and more than parfithly past.

Imperfectness (impəf'ektnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being imperfect; imperfection.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxxviii. 31 And his waking shal enourne the imparfitnesse. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xv. 70 Me tho3t grete schame þat Sarzenes... schuld his roproue vs of oure imparfitnesse. 1590 GREENWOOD *Answ. Def. Read Prayers* 9 If therbe allwaies spottes and imperfeces in the true Church vpon earth. 1747 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* i. (1757) 11 The integrity of the intention, will... atone... for the imperfectness of the performance. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi. I have only dwelt upon the rudeness of Gothic, or any other kind of imperfectness, as admirable, where it was impossible to get design or thought without it.

Imperforable (impəf'orəb'l), *a.* [f. IM-2 + PERFORABLE.] That cannot be perforated.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Imperforable*, not to be bored through. Whence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc. 1895 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 19 July 7/7 Leather... is not absolutely imperforable.

Imperforate (impəf'orət), *a.* [f. IM-2 + PERFORATE.] Not perforated; having no perforation, foramen, or opening. Chiefly in scientific and technical use; in *Anat.* said of parts of the body normally having an opening, when congenitally closed by malformation or in special cases; also of persons or animals so affected.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.*, Venice 200 One of these Glass-bubbles was perforated with a little hole... the other... was imperforate. 1739 S. SHARP *Operat. Surg.* (R.), Sometimes children are born imperforate. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 100 The whorls are closely coiled, leaving only a pillar of shell, or columella, in the centre: such shells are said to be imperforate. 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 44 Sometimes the hymen forms a complete imperforate Membrane. 1877 LL. JEWITT *Half-hours among Eng. Antig.* 180 The use of these large imperforate beads... remains a mystery. 1887 L. HEITZMANN tr. C. HEITZMANN's *Anat.* IV. 80 The clitoris... has two Corpora cavernosa, a Glans which is imperforate.

b. Of a sheet of postage, revenue, or other stamps: Not having the individual stamps separated by rows of perforations; hence of a stamp having the margin entire and not denticulated, as in 'perforated' specimens.

1885 E. B. EVANS *Philatelic Handbk.* 118 [1d. stamp] Watermark a Small Crown; imperforate. 1893 *Daily News* 28 July 5/2 Fine copies of the Canadian sixpenny [postage-stamp] 'imperforate'.

Imperforated (impəf'orətəd), *a.* [f. IM-2 + PERFORATED.] = prec.

1650 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xvi. (1658) 453 As it happeneth sometimes in imperforated persons. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* III. 503 A case in which the Anus was imperforated. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 83 A... suggestion with respect to the nautili; namely, that the umbilicated specimens are the males;—imperforated shells, females. 1895 *Times* 2 Feb. 12/4 Ceylon.—4d. [postage stamp], rose, imperforated and unused, £130.

Imperforation (impəf'orətʃən). [f. IM-2 + PERFORATION. Cf. F. *imperforation* (Cotgr.).] The condition of being imperforate; an instance or case of this.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Imperforation*, a closing or shutting up for want of boring or piercing. 1799 M. UNGER-wood *Treat. Dis. Childr.* (ed. 4) II. 239 Imperforations of the vagina, the anus and the urethra. 1823-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 197 Where the cause [of deafness] is an imperforation of either of the passages. *Ibid.* IV. 99 A temporary imperforation of the urethra.

Imperforable (impəf'orəb'l), *a. rare.* [f. IM-2 + PERFORABLE.] That cannot be perforated.

1693 CHAUNCEY *Eng. Gosp. New Law* 28 How... illogical... to conclude, that God will save the non-elect upon an imperforable condition. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 252/2 To give damages for the non-performance of an imperforable agreement.

Imperial (impə'riəl), *a. and sb.* Forms: *a.* 4-imperial; also 4-7 -all, 4 ymperiall, 5 imperiale, -ryal, -real, 5-6 -ryalle, -ialle, 6 ymperiall. *B.* 4-7 emperial, -all, 5 -ialle, -eryal, -irial. [a. OF. *em.*, *imperial* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *imperiālis*, f. IMPERIUM: see below, and -AL.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to an empire or emperor.

1. Of or pertaining to an empire, or to the empire in question; *orig.* belonging to the ancient Roman *imperium* or Empire; hence, to the Holy Roman (or German) Empire, or to any so-called Empire of modern times.

1390 GOWEA *Conf.* III. 61 A great cronique emperiall. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6421 There shalle no jugge imperial, Ne bisshop, ne official, Done judgement on me. 1469 *Sc. Acts* *Yas.* III 20 Nov. in *Acts Parl. Scotl.* (1814) II. 95 þe Imperiale notaris. 1525 LO. BRUNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxiv. [ccx.] 658 He... shewed certayne letters patentes apostolykes and imperyalles. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 169 b. The Duchie [Milan] is Imperiall, and in our gifte as many other seigniories bee. 1677 MORVSON *Itin.* 1. 285 The Coynes of other Princes and free Cities, are stamped with the Imperiall Eagle. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Imperial Chamber*, is a sovereign court, established for the affairs of the immediate states of the empire. 1851 D. WILSON *Freh. Ann.* (1853) II. iii. ii. 67 The Northern limits of Imperial sway. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 High above, the Imperial double eagle figured in all its ugliness.

2. Of or pertaining to a sovereign state, which in its independence and importance ranks with an empire. *a.* Said of England, from the 16th c.,

in assertion of its independence of and sovereign equality with the 'Holy Roman' Empire (see quot. from Blackstone). b. Said, in more recent times, of the parliament, legislation, government, taxation, etc., of Great Britain, as distinct from those formerly possessed by its constituent kingdoms, from those of local application, and from those of colonies and foreign dependencies.

1532-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII. c. 12 This realm of England is an Empire... governed by one supreme head and kynge, hauynge the dignitie and roiall estate of thimperial crowne of the same. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY Chron. (Camden) I. 52 This realm is... an imperial sea of itself. 1556 PARKER (title) A Defence of priestes mariages, stablyssed by the imperiall lawes of the Realme of Englande. 1660 Trial Regis. 11 What is an Imperial Crown? It is that, which, as to the Coercive part, is subject to no man under God. 1705 J. ANDERSON (title) Historical Essay showing that the Crown and Kingdom of Scotland is imperial and independent. 1724 SWIFT Drapier's Lett. Wks. 1755 V. II. 73 Ireland is, on the contrary, called in some statutes an imperial crown, as held only from God. 1705 BLACKSTONE Comm. I. vii. 242 The meaning... of the legislature, when it uses these terms of *empire* and *imperial*, and applies them to the realm and crown of England, is only to assert that our king is equally sovereign and independent within these his dominions, as any emperor is in his empire; and owes no kind of subjection to any other potentate upon earth.

b. 1774 BURKE Amer. Tax. Wks. II. 436 The parliament of Great Britain sits at the head of her extensive empire in two capacities: one as the local legislature of this island... The other, and... nobler capacity, is what I call her imperial character; in which... she superintends all the several inferior legislatures. 1802 WINDHAM Speeches Parl. 24 May (1812) I. 341 The subject... appeared more especially unworthy of being entertained by the imperial parliament. 1858 J. B. NORTON Topics 142 All those things... which are from their nature imperial, require some one central controlling authority. 1859 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xvii. V. 56 The only power which such men as Washington and Franklin denied to the Imperial legislature was the power of taxing. 1865 Times 29 Apr. The improvement... was traced by Mr. Gladstone through every branch of the Imperial income. 1888 Daily News 15 Sept. 5/3 The United Kingdom is an 'Imperial' State—a State exercising 'imperialism', or dominion over the colonies and other dependencies.

3. Of or pertaining to the (or an) emperor; b. esp. of the ancient Roman Emperors or the later Western and Eastern Emperors; spec. belonging to the party of the (Romano-German) Emperor.

1384 CHAUCER H. Fame III. 271 But al on hye above a dees Sit in a see imperiall... V. saugh perpetually y-stalled A femynyne creature. 1413 Pilgr. Soule (Caxton 1483) v. xi. 101 Vnto thyn estate Imperiall no preysynge that that maye be peregall. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. ciii. 19 And by his power imperiall, he gouernes all the world. 1664 H. MORE Myst. Iniq. 262 They both aspired to a Majesty and Power plainly Imperial. 1726 SWIFT Gulliver I. i. A person of high rank from his Imperial Majesty. 1764 CHURCHILL Candidate 670 Where is the glory of imperial sway, If subjects none but just commands obey? 1832 G. R. PORTER Porcelain & Gl. 104 The honour of supplying the imperial [Chinese] court with porcelain. 1867 FREEMAN Norm. Conq. I. iii. 162 The Imperial titles and Imperial pretensions of the English Kings in the tenth and eleventh centuries.

b. 1470 HARDING Chron. LXXX. vii. Maximian Kyng of greate Brytain By whole decree, and will of the senate, Was emperor of Roome, and ruled Almaine... Wherefore we clayme the throne imperiall. 1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. ccli. (1482) 322 Frederyk duke of Ostryke was crowned with imperiall dyademe of pope nicholas the iiii. 1494 FABIAN Chron. iv. lxviii. 45 Whan y^e forsayd ii. Emperours had... resygned and gyuen ouer all Imperiall dygnytie, this sayde Constancius w^t. Galerius, were made Emperours. 1533 LD. BERNERS Huon xcix. 322 Thyther came themperour richely armed with y^e armes imperiall. 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VIII. 178 The towne of Cappe... became imperiall and turned to the Emperors part. 1585 I. WASHINGTON Tr. Nicholas's Voy. II. xxi. 59 A slave unto the Emperor [the Sultan]... I desire to well advance himselfe to come too the estate imperiall. 1588 SHAKS. Tit. A. I. i. 6 The Imperiall Diadem of Rome. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE Hydriont. (1896) 21 The faces of many imperial persons... Caesar, Claudius [etc.]. 1708 SWIFT Predict. The pope... will die... and... be succeeded by a cardinal of the imperial faction. 1836 Scenes of Commerce 230 Robes of Tyrian dye constituted, among the Romans, the imperial purple. 1851 D. WILSON Preh. Ann. (1863) II. iii. ii. 62 A series of imperial coins from Augustus to Diocletian. 1868 W. SMITH'S Smaller Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq. s.v. Provincia. The senatorial provinces were distributed among consulars and those who had filled the office of praetor... The imperial provinces were governed by *legati Caesaris*, with praetorian power, the proconsular power being in the Caesar himself, and the *legati* being his deputies and representatives.

4. fig. and transf. Of the nature or rank of an emperor or supreme ruler; ruling, commanding, supreme in authority.

1390 GOWER Conf. III. 213 Thus the sonne is over all The Chefe planet imperiall. 1460 in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems (1866) 81 O Queene of hevyn imperialle. 1541-2 Act 33 Hen. VIII in Bolton Stat. Irel. (1621) 184 Honours... to the estate and majesty of a king imperiall appertayning or belonging. 1590 SHAKS. Mids. N. II. i. 163 And the imperiall Votresse passed on, In maiden meditation, fancy free. 1696 PRIOR To the King 47 Imperial Britain on the sea looks down. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. III. 377 Every Creature, and of every Kind... Not only Man's Imperial Race.

5. Having a commanding quality, demeanour, or aspect; majestic, august, lofty, exalted.

1374 CHAUCER Boeth. I. pr. i. 3 (Camb. MS.). I ne myhte nat knowen what pat woman was of so Imperial auctorite. 1430 LYDG. Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 11 This tabernacle of

most magnyfycence Whas of his byldyng verry imperialle. 1508 DUNBAR Gold. Targe 254 O reuerend Chaucere, rose of rethoris all, As in our tong ane flour imperiall. 1617 MORVSON Itin. I. 137 Built by Pope Sixtus the fifth, with Imperiall magnificence. 1650 BULWER Anthropol. 83 They would suffer none to reign over them, but Princes that had such imperiall Noses. 1781 COWPER Lily & Rose 14 The Lily's height bespoke command, A fair imperial flower. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. i. 20 In so splendid and imperial a manner did the English people, properly so called, first take place among the nations of the world.

b. Assuming or affecting a commanding character or manner; domineering, imperious.

1581 MULCASTER Positons xxvii. (1887) 136 Scholars by reason of their conceit which learning inflameth... become to imperiall to rest upon a litle. 1760-72 H. BROOKE Foot of Quality (1808) IV. 134 I am under the positive interdiction of an imperial thing called a husband. 1830 GALT Lawrie T. IV. i. (1849) 143 The squire he is mighty imperial.

6. Befitting an emperor or supreme ruler; of special excellence; magnificent; exceedingly fine or grand. (See also 8, 10.)

In quot. 1848 with humorous allusion to the 'imperial purple'.

1731 POPE Ep. Burlington 204 These are Imperial Works, and worthy Kings [cf. DAVDEN Æneid vi. 1177 To tame the proud, the fettered slave to free, These are imperial arts, and worthy thee (Rome)]. 1848 DICKENS Dombey xx, His imperial complexion was mainly referred by the faculty to that circumstance. 1871 E. F. BURR Ad Fidem v. 79 The marrow, and fatness of this imperial diet.

II. In special connexions and phrases.

7. Applied to those weights and measures appointed by statute to be used throughout the United Kingdom, instead of those various ones formerly in local use.

1838 T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies 726, 10 ounces avoirdupois, of acid, for every imperial gallon of tar employed. 1843 Penny Cycl. XXVII. 202/1 Imperial Measure.—This measure supersedes the old corn, wine, and beer measures. 1854 DICKENS Hard T. i. Ready to have imperial gallons of facts poured into them. 1892 Gardener's Chron. 27 Aug. 241/3 At a cost of about £ to per imperial acre.

8. In names of various products or commodities of special size or quality. See also 10.

1664 EVELYN Kal. Hort. 72 Plums, Imperial, Blew, White Dates. 1719 LONDON & WISE Compl. Gard. 219 Imperial Lettuces, which are of an extraordinary Size. 1747 Gentl. Mag. XVII. 194 At morning store of cream, and tea, Either imperial, or bohea. 1795 A. ANDERSON Narr. Brit. Emb. China 186 That shrub which bears what is called the Imperial and gunpowder teas. 1892 WALSH Tea (Philad.) 74 The true Imperial tea... known in China as... the 'perfection of tea'.

b. Name of a size of paper: of printing-paper usually 22 by 32 inches, of writing-paper 22 by 30.

1668-9 WOOD Life (O. H. S.) IV. 82 To Mr. Hall, printer, for two large bibles of imperial paper, 1941. 108. 1692 Lond. Gaz. No. 2819/4 The Draught consisting of 4 Sheets of Imperial Paper. 1859 GULLICK & TIMES Paint. 286 The paper most generally used is of what is called 'Imperial' size. 1864 LOWNDEN Bibl. Man. 2941 Wilson, Alexander. American Ornithology... Philadelphia, 1808-14. Imperial 4to. 9 vols.

c. Name of a particular make of roofing-slate, of large size (2½ x 2 ft.): cf. B. 5 c.

1823 P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build. xi. 396 The Imperial Slating, for roofs, is particularly neat, and is known by having its lower edge sawn; whereas all the other slates, used for covering, are only chipped square on their edges.

9. Sporting slang. Said of a fall on one's head or 'crown'.

1861 WHYTE MELVILLE Mkt. Harb. 134 Four imperial crowners at one and the same instant. 1889 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL Pigsticking 75 The fall that followed was 'imperial'.

10. Phrases.

Imperial beard=B. 8. Imperial blue: an aniline blue dye, also called spirit-blue. Imperial city: (a) a city that is the seat of empire, or that is itself a sovereign or independent state; (b) one of those cities of the old German Empire which owned allegiance to the Emperor alone. †Cloth imperial: a textile fabric in use in the Middle Ages, with figures woven in gold; app. so called as being made at Constantinople: see also B. 3. †Imperial crown: the flower now called CROWN IMPERIAL (*Fritillaria imperialis*). Imperial dome or roof: a dome of pointed form, the vertical section of which is an ogee or curve of contrary flexure. Imperial drink (formerly †i. water): a drink made of cream of tartar flavoured with lemons and sweetened. Imperial yellow: name of a kind of porcelain made in China, having a uniform yellow glaze, said to be reserved for the use of the imperial court; hence applied to other kinds imitating this in colour.

1859 JEPHSON & REEVE Britany 13 The other soldier, with a huge imperial beard. 1863 Homilies II. Idolatry II. (1640) 31 The Imperiall city Constantinople. 1886 A. DAY Eng. Secretary I. (1625) 25 We hasted thence to a city, called Nomburge, being imperiall, situate in the high parts of Germany. 1601 R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commu. (1603) 85 Geneva is an imperial city in Savoy. 1615 G. SANDYS Trav. 45 Taken from them Constantinople the Imperiall Citie. 1617 MORVSON Itin. I. 203 City of Erfurt... is a free City, but not an imperiall City; and paies Duke of Winberg. [1178 in Twysden Hist. Anglie. Scripta I. 602 Pannos quos Constantinopolis civitas vocat Imperiales.] a 1500 York Fabric Rolls (Surtees) 310 Two blue copes of *clothe imperialle. 1706 J. GARDINER Tr. Rapin on Gardens (1728) 19 Then her gay gilded front th' Imperial 'Crown Erects aloft. 1746-7 HEAVEY Medit. (1818) 137 See the imperial crown, splendid and beautifully grand! 1886 Syd. Soc. Lex., Imperial *drink. 1897 ALLBUTT Syst. Med. III. 21 Plain water, barley water, lemonade or imperial drink

may be allowed at will. 1615 MARKHAM Eng. Housew. II. iii. (1668) 104 To make the Imperiall *water. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Housew. (1778) 327 To make Imperial Water. 1881 Porcelain Works, Worcester 35 The Persian turquoise, Imperial *yellow, mauve, Celeste, and other enamels present an interesting series. 1884 Chr. World (Fam. Circle ed.) 4 Nov. 260/4 Amongst the favourite colours are imperial yellow, Nile blue.

B. sb.

1. A member of the Emperor's party; a soldier of the Imperial troops: = IMPERIALIST 1.

1524 BR. OF BATH in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II. I. 320 The Imperiales shall shortly receive large sommys off monye. 1563 GOLDING (title) The Historie of Leonard Aretine concerning the Warres betwene the Imperials and the Gothes for the possession of Italy. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S Kingd. & Commu. 101 The Emperor and Germans, or if you please the Imperials. 1693 Mem. Cut. Tackely IV. 58 The Imperials encamped as near them as possibly they could. 1890 T. W. ALLIES Peter's Rock 329 It came to a fierce struggle between the Italians on the Pope's side and the imperials.

†b. A decree or statute of the Emperor. Obs.

1614 SELDEN Titles Hon. 21 That great Volum of Lawes... comprehending a collection out of the Digests, Code, Novells, and other Imperials, was titled τὰ βασιλικά.

c. An imperial personage. (In 16-17th c. used as = emperor.)

1588 SHAKS. Tit. A. IV. iii. 93 A matter of brawle, betwixt my Vncle, and one of the Emperialls men. 1591 — Two Gent. II. iii. 5, I... am going with Sir Protheus to the Imperials Court. 1628 J. GAULE Pract. The. (1629) 260 To quell and curbe the Seditious and Rebellious, to exact the Imperials Due, and mannage his Force. 1841 MOTLEY Corr. (1889) I. iv. 89 At twelve the Imperials [Emperor and Empress of Russia] retired and dismissed us.

2. †a. A former Flemish coin of the value of 2½ rixdollars. Obs.

1674 R. GODFREY Inj. & Ab. Physic 48 Glauber... had receiv'd six hundred Imperials before hand. 1727-41 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Coin, Flemish Coins.—Those of gold are imperials [etc.]. Imperial, 115. 3d.

b. A Russian gold coin, formerly valued at 10 silver roubles, now at 15.

1839 Penny Cycl. XV. 324/1 Imperial, a Russian gold coin, of 10 rubles... The English mint value of the imperial coined before 1763 has been given at 21. 1s. 6d... The present value is 33s. 4d. 1897 Daily News 16 Jan. 3/2 The ukase... orders that imperials and half-imperials shall be minted with the inscriptions '15 roubles' and '7½ roubles' respectively.

†3. Short for cloth imperial: see A. 10. Obs.

1476 Plumpton Corr. 37 As for your cope... I send you a peice of baudkin, and another of imperial, to see whether ye will hafe of. 1483 Ward. Acc. in Antiq. Rep. (1807) I. 49 ij canopies, one made of imperial, and the other of baldekin. 1876 Rock Text. Fabr. v. 39 At the end of the twelfth century there was brought to England from Greece, a sort of precious silk, named Imperial.

4. A case or trunk for luggage, fitted on, or adapted for, the roof of a coach or carriage. Also the roof or top of a carriage itself (*F. impériale*).

1794 W. FELTON Carriages (1801) II. Gloss., Imperial, a leathered case, which is placed occasionally on the roof of the body [of the carriage] for the purpose of carrying cloaths, etc. safe. 1796 NELSON 22 June in Nicolas Disp. (1846) VII. p. lxxxvi. In a Vessel lately taken by my Squadron is an imperial full of clothes belonging to a General Officer. 1825 T. H. LISTER Granby xiv. (1836) 97 The carriage with its ponderous trunks and towering imperials, was actually at the door. 1857 HUGHES Tom Brown I. i. Couriers and ladies' maids, imperials and travelling carriages, are an abomination to me. 1875 J. H. BENNET Winter Medit. II. xi. 392, I was on the imperial or top of the diligence for the view, sitting next to the conductor.

5. A trade name for various articles of special size or quality: cf. A. 8, 10.

1588 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Imperial, relating to royalty; any thing large, as a large decanter.

b. A size of paper: see A. 8 b.

1712 Act 10 Anne in Lond. Gaz. No. 5018/3 For all Paper called... Imperial fine 16s... per Ream. 1790 Wolcott (P. Pindar) Ep. to Sylv. Urban Wks. 1812 II. 261 His nice-discerning knowledge none deny On Crown, Imperial, Foolscap, and Demy. 1878 Print. Trades Jnrl. No. 25. 16 The sheet is somewhat large—the length of imperial.

c. A kind of roofing-slate: see A. 8 c.

1823 P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build. xi. 395 The Welsh Slates... Imperials, 2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. Ibid. 396 Patent slating... at the present time... is composed of the Imperials, which are lighter, and much neater in appearance.

d. Short for imperial water or drink: see A. 10.

1827 Blackw. Mag. XXI. 829 Imperial, ginger-pop, soda-water, or lemonade.

6. Short for imperial dome or roof: see A. 10.

1826 ELMES Bibliogr. Dict. Fine Arts, Imperial, a kind of roof or dome which, viewed in its profile, is pointed towards the top, and widens itself more and more in descending towards its base. 1842-76 GUILT Archit. Gloss.

7. A game at cards. † Obs.

1798 Sporting Mag. XII. 31 A general description of the game of Imperial. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, Imperial, a game at cards, mentioned as having been played by Henry VIII.

8. A small part of the beard left growing beneath the lower lip: so called because the Emperor Napoleon III wore his beard in this way.

1856 Miss Bird Englishw. Amer. 366 Eccentricities of appearance in the shape of beards and imperials. 1859 O. W. HOLMES Prof. Breakf. I. (1891) 4 A person with black whiskers and imperial.

Imperial (l., -yal, obs. fl. EMPYREAL.

Imperialism (imprī'aliz'm). [f. IMPERIAL + -ISM: after imperialist.]

1. An imperial system of government; the rule of an emperor, esp. when despotic or arbitrary.

1858 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 344 To lower the intellectual vigour of the nation, to exhibit to the world how the waywardness of mind will yield beneath the compression of a stern resolution—these are the tasks set itself by Imperialism. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* xxxiv. (L.), Roman imperialism had divided the world into master and slave. 1861 GÖTTLW. SMITH *Irish Hist.* 18 There appears to be in the Celtic race a strong tendency to what is called Imperialism. 1869 *Times* 15 Oct. 1, Imperialism, or, indeed, any worse form of despotism. 1870 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 3 That this meeting begs to express its delight at the downfall of Imperialism in France, and the proclamation in lieu thereof of the Republic.

2. The principle or spirit of empire; advocacy of what are held to be imperial interests. In recent British politics, the principle or policy (1) of seeking, or at least not refusing, an extension of the British Empire in directions where trading interests and investments require the protection of the flag; and (2) of so uniting the different parts of the Empire having separate governments, as to secure that for certain purposes, such as warlike defence, internal commerce, copyright, and postal communication, they shall be practically a single state.

In the United States, *Imperialism* is similarly applied to the new policy of extending the rule of the American people over foreign countries, and of acquiring and holding distant dependencies, in the way in which colonies and dependencies are held by European states.

a 1881 W. R. GREG *Misc. Ess.* Ser. I. ii. 39 Under the pretext of Imperialism and farseeing statesmanship, the habitual and hitherto incurable fault of our Governments—especially of Tory Governments—has been to look too far ahead. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Jan. 2/a 'The Expansion of England'—with its firm grasp on the great possibilities of the New England beyond the sea, and its vivid realisation of the British Empire as 'a world-wide Venice with the sea for streets'—gave, a decisive impulse to what may be called, in the slang of the day, 'the new Imperialism'. 1898 *Daily News* 28 May 2/a That odious system of bluster and swagger and might against right on which Lord Beaconsfield and his colleagues bestowed the tawdry nickname of Imperialism. 1899 J. L. WALTON in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 306, I define Imperialism as a principle or formula of statesmanship for interpreting the duties of government in relation to empire. 1899 L. O. ROSSBERG in *Daily News* 6 May 4/2, I mean the greater pride in Empire which is called Imperialism. . . . Sane Imperialism, as distinguished from what I may call wild-cat Imperialism, is nothing but this—a larger patriotism.

Imperialist (imperialist), [f. IMPERIAL a. + -IST: cf. F. *imperialiste* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. An adherent of the (or an) emperor (usually, 1600–1800, of the German Emperor); one of the emperor's party.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (J.), The imperialists imputed the cause of so shameful a flight unto the Venetians. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 202 Our Romish adversaries the Imperialists, even the most bloody and idolatrous House of Austria. 1656–9 B. HAARIS *Parival's Iron Age* (ed. 2) 119 Favouring the factions of the Guelphs, against the Gibelins, or Imperialists. 1677 I. MATHER *Præval. Prayer* (1864) 249 The Emperor Marcus Aurelius going to war against the Quads, Vandals, Sarmats and Germans. . . the Imperialists were so cooped up by their numerous Enemies. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III.* vi. (1839) 347 Count Thurn, having in vain endeavoured to bring the Imperialists to an action. . . set out for Prague. 1835 ALISON *Europe* xxiii. (1854) IV. 42 Spörck. . . succeeded in joining the main body of the Imperialists.

2. An advocate of imperial rule, or of an imperial form of government.

Esp. in France, an adherent of the Bonaparte family, under which the First and Second Empires were set up.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 599 These imperial-imperialists are so effectually served as to bespeak at the same time a law against their antagonists in courts not allied. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Reviv.* (ed. 4) 215 People of all parties, royalists, imperialists, and republicans, affected . . . a fine indignant surprise at the bare suggestion.

3. An advocate of 'imperialism' in British or American politics.

1899 G. WYNDHAM in *Daily News* 23 Jan. 7/5 An Imperialist. . . is a man who does accept the fact that his country is a part, is, indeed, the head and heart of an Empire scattered the whole world over. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Jan. 2/a An Imperialist is one who. . . does not hesitate to do what is necessary to provide for the defence and development of the Empire. 1899 J. L. WALTON in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 306 The Imperialist feels a profound pride in the magnificent heritage of empire won by the courage and energies of his ancestry, and bequeathed to him subject to the burden of many sacred trusts. 1899 *Nation* (N.Y.) 27 Apr. 303/a English settlers—on of American Imperialists are just now loud in their cries that America must not 'retreat'. They trust we have too much pride and resolution to turn tail in the Philippines.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Adhering or pertaining to imperialism; imperialistic.

1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. vii. 79 The first of the series of German or other Imperialist preludes. 1879 GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* xx. 103 The imperialist theories of the lawyers of his father's court. 1898 *Speaker* 31 Dec. 770 The English people is neither Imperialist nor Jingo. 1899 J. PULITZER in *Daily News* 2 May 4/3 The new departure from our [U.S.] constitutional government which the present imperialist policy means.

Imperialistic, a. [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of imperialists or imperialism.

1879 BALDOW. BROWN in *Daily News* 30 Sept. 2/a That

Imperialistic rather than Imperial policy, whose tinsel glitter her keen and thrifty eye would at once have detected and despised. 1893 *Times* a Jan. 9/a He denounced the imperialistic leanings of the richer classes and of the clergy of the Established Church. 1894 *Dublin Rev.* July 110 When, in an imperialistic age brutality was spreading downwards.

Hence **Imperialistically** *adv.* in an imperialistic way, after the manner of an imperialist.

1881 *World* 11 May 11/2 The little chapel over which Monsignor Goddard has presided so imperialistically. 1895 *Johannesburg Standard* 3 Aug. 4 The Colonist. . . [is] Imperialistically loyal as far as is consistent with Colonial Conceit.

Imperiality (imperialiti), Also 6 *empery-alite*, 7 *imperialitie*. [f. IMPERIAL a. + -ITY.]

+ 1. Imperial rank, power, or authority. *Obs.*

1534 WHITTINGTON *Tullies Offices* III. (1540) 163 Manlius added more dayes to occupy the roume of his dictature or emperyalite than was due by the law. 1611 FLORIO, *Imperialità*, Empery, Imperiality. 1699 tr. *Herodian* (1635) 5 They. . . were. . . deposed from their Imperialitie.

+ 2. As a humorous title for an emperor or imperial personage; also collectively = imperial personages (cf. *royalty*).

1870 DICKENS *Lett.* III. 298 That the wind will pass over his Imperialty on the sands of France I have not the slightest doubt. 1878 OUIDA *Friendsh.* II. x. 118 They should not educate Royalties and Imperialities: they are much nicer when they can only say How-do.

¶ **Erroneously**. An imperial right or privilege.

In Webster 1828, with misprinted quot. from Tooke, in which the correct word is IMPERIALTY, q. v. Hence copied into later Dicts.

Imperialize (imperialize), v. Also 7 *em- [f. IMPERIAL a. + -IZE.]*

+ 1. *intr.* To act imperially, act the part of an emperor or absolute ruler. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERRERT *Trav.* 157 They delight in tyranny and account Emperializing a qualitie proper for great Personages.

+ 2. *trans.* To render imperial; to attach to the party of the Emperor (e.g. against the Papacy).

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxiv. (1647) 160 The Romanists cast away the witness of all Imperialized authours then living.

3. To render imperial; to cause to be, or belong to, an empire, or an imperial policy.

1805 *Times* in *Spirit Pub. Frills*. (1806) IX. 53 Whether. . . their favourite luxury would be imperialized by the coronation to double their usual price. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 362 Those trading classes who would respect almost any constituted authority, or imperialised gensdarme who would keep the peace. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 113/1 Napoleon's scheme for imperializing Mexico. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 210 The expression of the cold, sharp, eagle features, imperialized in his countrymen [the Romans] by sway of the world through so many generations. 1880 MCCARTHY *Omn Times* IV. 444 It was all part of an imperialising policy.

Hence **Imperialization**, the action of imperializing.

1878 N. AMER. *Rev.* CXXVII. 405 The Government have blundered fatally in their struggles after 'imperialization'.

Imperially (imperiali), *adv.* [f. IMPERIAL a. + -LY.]

1. In an imperial manner; as, or by, an emperor or supreme ruler; with commanding demeanour or style, majestically; autocratically; in relation to, or in the way of attachment to, the empire.

1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 70 The prynces oftentimes used that same custome imperially and by constraint. 1570 T. NOATON tr. *Novel's Catech.* (1853) 196 God. . . alone may every where gloriously reign, imperially rule, and triumph. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 297 His Sur-name, [Siveyer] so contemptible in English, sounds Imperially and Episcopally when latinized [Severus]. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 37 She reigns imperially in Germany and Denmark. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine* lvi. She smiles them down imperially. 1881 *Daily News* 19 May 5 The project. . . having been Imperially approved, passed in the usual course the Council of State.

b. *Comb.*, as *imperially-minded*.

1890 *Spectator* 3 May, From the point of view of an imperialy-minded Englishman.

2. **Heraldry**. *Imperially crowned*: said of charges represented with an imperial crown, as distinguished from a ducal or other coronet: cf. **DUALLY**.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Imperially crowned*, an epithet for any charge, arms, crest, or supporters that are crowned with a regal crown. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist.* & Pop. xix. 303 A lion rampant guardant or, imperially crowned ppr.

Imperialness, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Imperial quality, dignity, or style; also (with possessive) as a humorous title.

1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 33 Let us. . . Compute the Time, from Constantines Celebrated Victorious Christian Imperialness, An. 312 to 475. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 July 106/3 It was pitiful. . . to see her imperialness strain and fret at the silken meshes of love.

Imperialty (imperialti), *rare*. [f. IMPERIAL + -TY, after *royal-ty*.]

+ 1. Imperial slate or government, empire. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decadorn* (1602) 173 The particular common-wealths; and regall Maiesties of England, France, Ireland, Scotland. . . together with the Imperialty of Cæsar. *Ibid.* 331 Imperialtie, and absolute raigne, rule, and authority. 1616 R. SHELTON *Miracles Antichrist* 165 (T.) A short Roman imperialty or empire, which followed upon the destruction of the sixth.

2. An imperial right or privilege; a tax levied by an emperor or empress. (Cf. *royalty*.)

1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 531 The late empress having. . . relinquished her imperialties on the private mines. *Ibid.* 537 These deliveries ceased with the other imperialties which the empress relinquished.

+ **Imperible**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. IM-2 + **perible*, f. L. *perire* to perish: see -IBLE.] = IMPERISHABLE. 1614 SYLVESTER *Litt. Barts* 761 O is there not another life imperible, Sweet to the guiltlesse, to the guilty terrible?

Imperice, **Impericke**, *obs. ff.* EMPRESS, EMPERIC. **Imperie**, var. of IMPERY *Obs.*

Imperil (imperil), v. Also 6–9 *em- [f. EM-1, IM-1 + PERIL sb.] trans.* To bring into or put in peril; to endanger, hazard, risk.

a 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. iv. 10 Braggadocchio. . . never thought. . . His person to emperill so in fight. 1650 B. DISCOLLIMINIUM 53 [It] will. . . emperill the. . . Common-Wealth. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 95 By the scandal of their lives they emperilled the stability of their order. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xli. (1865) V. 68 A professional emulation. . . emperilled the tranquillity of the city.

β. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* II. Chorus, Will I. . . imperill the innocence, and candor of the Author, by his calumnie? 1775 ASH, *Imperil* (. . . not used), to endanger. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xliii. V. 300 Sicily. . . was already sufficiently imperilled by its formidable enemies in Africa. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 191 Life and property were imperilled by an insecure succession.

Hence **Imperilled**, -iled *pp. a.*; also **Imperilment**, the action of imperilling, or condition of being imperilled.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. ii, Fearful imperilment of the victory. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. 1. 551 The Dioscuri as the protectors of the imperilled mariner. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* v. 1285 Cruelty, Oppression and imperilment of life. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Oct. 438 The means of saving or helping to save 19,687 imperilled lives.

+ **Imperillous**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. IM-1 + PERILOUS; after prec.] ? Perilous, dangerous.

1645 J. BONO *Oceanus Occid.* 68 Both were taken away, by a kind of imperillous disease.

+ **Imperiosity**, *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *imperiōs-us* IMPERIOUS + -ITY.] Imperiousness, arrogance.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I. (1655) 138 These exorbitances of those sons of Eli. . . created a very great disgust. . . and many well enough affected to their Empire, did exceedingly blame their imperiosity.

Imperious (imperiōs), a. Also 6–7 *em- [ad. L. imperiōs-us* possessed of command, commanding, imperious, f. *imperium* command: see -OUS. Cf. F. *impérieux* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

+ 1. Having the rank of, or belonging to or befitting, an emperor or supreme ruler; IMPERIAL. c 1586 CRESS *PEMBROKE Ps.* LXXXIX. ix, The Orders Which his imperial hand for laws shall signe. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. iv. 81 King, be thy thoughts Imperious like thy name. c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. v, 'Tis more than kingly or emperious. 1632 HEYWOOD 2nd *Pt. Iron Age* II. i. Wks. 1374 III. 380 Thetis, The Emperious goddess of the Sea. 1650 *Don Bellianis* 118 Most mighty Sophy of Syconia, and imperious Soldan of this great Persian Monarchy. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 527 Can this imperious lord forget to reign?

+ 2. Exercising a commanding influence; ruling, sovereign, dominant; having a commanding position, aspect, demeanour, etc.; majestic, stately. *Obs.* (or merged in 3 or 4).

1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosanond* Wks. (1717) 39, I joy'd the happiest Warmth. . . That ever yet imperious Beauty tasted. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 474 It is Emperious, both o' Love and Hate. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 366 Thre Artes, that exercise most imperious power over the mindes of men; Physicke. . . Religion. . . Mathematicall Sciences. 1638 SIR T. HERRERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 127 A brave Castle. . . mounted upon an imperious hill. *Ibid.* 182 The imperious Mountain Taurus. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Emph.* II. viii. 59 Faith and Repentance, those two potent and imperious faculties. a 1680 BUTLER *Remarks* (1759) I. 264 For to instruct is greater than to rule, And no Command's s' imperious as a School. 1812–19 CRABBE *Tales, Dumb Orat.* 54 To his experience and his native sense He join'd a bold imperious eloquence.

3. Overbearing, domineering, dictatorial. (The prevailing modern sense.)

1555 [implied in IMPERIOUSLY 2]. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunw.* I. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 164 By this word. . . all kind of domination is not signified, but that which is joined with a certain imperious cruelty. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 802 The over-luxuriant and imperious tyranny of Dionysius. 1613 HEYWOOD *Eraz.* Age iv. Wks. 1874 III. 242 Th' Emperious Queene Doth tyrannize her captive Hercules. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 66 Aa imperious commanding woman, that wears the Breeches. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 231 P 2 [She] had from her Infancy discovered so imperious a Temper (usually called a High Spirit). 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 190 A youthful face, Imperious, and of haughtiest lineaments. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* vii. 62 A proud, imperious aristocrat, contemptuous. . . of popular rights.

4. Urgent, absolute, overmastering, imperative.

1541 [implied in IMPERIOUSLY 3]. 1693 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 30 The day before he sent an Imperious commandment to deliver vp our armes, and now this day he imployed messengers about a truce. 1693 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, *Ode Liberty* i, Now wild Ambition with imperious force Rides, rains, and spurs them like th' unruly Horse. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xiii. § 4 The law of honour. . . make it an imperious duty to succour the weak. 1877 E. R. CONOER *Bas. Faith* II. 47 The imperious necessity which urges us. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 278 Hunger was early seen. . . to be the first and most imperious appetite of all living things.

Imperiously (imp'io:riəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an imperious manner.

†1. In the way of supreme or absolute rule, imperially, sovereignly; with a commanding aspect, majestically. *Obs.*

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 487 Those which late imperiously control me. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 107 The proud Mamalukes . . imperiously commanded as great Lords over the rest of the people. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 188 Imperiously enthroned upon a brazen Mount. [1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 127 He lived . . with the convention, conventionally . . with the empire, imperiously.]

2. In a domineering manner; overbearingly, arrogantly.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 62 Imperiously and with cruel countenance commanding the kynge . . to gnye them vytayles. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* iii. 149 That England is . . the Purgatory of Servants . . because they . . use their Servants imperiously. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1666) 33 To . . behave themselves disdainfully and imperiously. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Memo. Geo.* II (1847) III. v. 108 His natural temper . . was imperiously blunt, haughty and contemptuous. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* i. xv. 'See to it, or dread my resentment', cried Henry, imperiously.

3. In the way of an absolute command or demand; by overmastering necessity; urgently.

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 310/2 Which thyng I doe gene for a counsell, and doe not commaunde it imperiously. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* v. i. (Arb.) 64 At what dore must we imperiously beg. 1803 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 503 Where circumstances imperiously oblige us to a prompt decision. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* v. ii. (1866) 685 So soon as his presence should no longer be imperiously required. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 664 Every known substance refuses more or less imperiously to allow the passage of electricity.

Imperiousness (imp'io:riəsness), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being imperious.

†1. Imperial character or dignity; absolute rule or sovereignty; empire. *Obs.*

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* i. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 151 Neither is this word 'εὐεργετία' of any such imperiousness, that Christ should forbid his disciples the name. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* 508 Hee . . gave way to his sonne Bajacet to fill the chair of imperiousness. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 103 This they do to shew their Greatness and Imperiousness.

2. Overbearing character, disposition, or manner; domineering, arrogance.

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* Wks. (1638) 139 His other Beast Imperiousness, is yet more proudly loaden. 1673 *Lady's Call.* ii. ii. 14. 70 The imperiousness of a woman do's often raise those storms, wherein her self is shipwrack'd. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Swift* Wks. III. 409 He [Swift] apparently flattered his own arrogance by an assumed imperiousness, in which he was ironical only to the resentful. 1870 *Spectator* 19 Nov. 1376 The imperiousness of which, when identified with Germany, Germans were in a degree proud.

3. Overmastering or imperative quality, urgency. 1667 PEYVS *Diary* 22 Oct. Which Sir J. Duncomb answered with great imperiousness and earnestness. 1828 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 228 The imperiousness of his demands experienced an immediate relaxation. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 4 Jan. Yielding to a sweet imperiousness which they could not resist, the tired mother and her daughters descended from the wagon.

†**Imperish**, *v. Obs.* [Another form of **EMPERISH** (app. f. OF. *empeirer*, *emprer*, perh. associated with *perish*).] *trans.* To impair, injure, make worse.

1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 386 By reason of great plente of rayne whiche in that season fell . . y^e bokes were greatly imperished. 1545 RAYNOLD *Eyrth Mankynde* iv. vi. (1634) 197 Weedes . . among the good hearbs, will deforme and imperish the good grace of them. 1586 J. HOOKER *Giralde. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 441/1 His vertues verie much imperished and blemished. 1603 DEKKER, etc. *Grisill* iii. ii. (1841) 47, I thought (by the synthesis of my soul) I had not been imperished.

Imperishability (impe:riʃəb'li:ti), [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being imperishable; imperishableness.

1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* III. Comment. iii. He could not . . admit the imperishability of the invisible compound of the soul. a 1822 SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett.*, *Fut. State* (Camelot) 81 In what manner can this concession be made an argument for its imperishability? 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. iii. (1864) IX. 134 [Aquinas] repudiates . . the Eternity of matter, the imperishability of the universe.

Imperishable (impe:riʃəb'l), *a.* [f. IM-2 + PERISHABLE: cf. F. *impréissable* (Cotgr. 1611).] That cannot perish; not subject to decay; indestructible, immortal, everlasting, enduring.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. v. § 1. 37 Immaculate and imperishable forms. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 509 That their gods should be represented under a human form, they thought derogatory to beings uncreated and imperishable. 1842 WORDSW. *Grace Darling* 15 But, verily, good deeds do no imperishable record find Save in the rolls of heaven. 1874 SYMONDS *St. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xi. 212 This . . they owe partly to the imperishable nature of baked clay.

Imperishableness (impe:riʃəb'lnəs), [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being imperishable; indestructibility, immortality.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) III. 111 The imperishableness of a spiritual nature. 1847-8 DE QUINCEY *Protestant.* Wks. VIII. 125 The heavenly truths, by their own imperishableness, defeat the mortality of languages. 1881 H. H. GIBBS *Double Standard* 44 Scarceness alone is not a sufficient qualification, nor imperishableness, nor portableness.

Imperishably (impe:riʃəb'li), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an imperishable manner; in such a way as not to perish; indestructibly.

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. lxxvii. Like yonder Alpine snow, Imperishably pure beyond all things below. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. ii. (1864) IX. 75 This was ere long to be embodied in Poetry and more imperishably in Art. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* ii. 39 Shakespeare . . expressed it perfectly and imperishably.

†**Imperite**, *a. (sb.) Obs.* [ad. L. *imperi-tus* inexperienced, unskilled, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *perit-us* experienced (cf. *ex-periri* to make trial of).] Unskilled, ignorant; as *sb.* an unskilled or ignorant person. Hence †**Imperitely** *adv.*, ignorantly.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 130 King Hen. 8. incorporated the Physicians . . and gave them power by Charter to examine the Imperites. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disf.* 503 Vulgar apothecaries call this Syrupe Diacodum, but imperitely. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xx, Rarely the Concomitants of the imperite Vulgar.

|| **Imperium** (imp'io:riəm), [L. = command, supreme authority or power, sovereignty, dominion.] Command; absolute power; supreme or imperial power; EMPIRE.

1651 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1862) IV. 144 All the operations of all the powers in it are immediately and entirely at the arbitrary imperium and dominion of the soul. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 17. 163 We have no voluntary imperium at all upon the systole and diastole of the heart. 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. xlviii. 431 The consul's imperium, his absolute power of life and death. 1870 E. MUFORD *Nation* x. 166 (Stanf.) The sovereignty of the nation involves the right which is described in its formal phrase, as the imperium or eminent domain.

b. Lat. phr. *Imperium in imperio*, an empire within an empire, an independent or supreme authority exercised or claimed within the jurisdiction of another authority.

1752 CHESTERF. *Lett. to Son* 6 Jan. If he will not . . admit their imperium in imperio . . it becomes meritorious . . to depose him. 1790 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 564 Our new government is an attempt to divide a sovereignty; a fresh essay at imperium in imperio. 1886 MRQ. LORNE in *Contemp. Rev.* July 133 No State or Federal Government would willingly constitute an imperium in imperio formed of one race unit.

†**Imperiwigged** *a. Obs.* Periwigged.

1611 COTGR., *Emperruquē*, . . imperiwigged, that wears a Periwig.

Impermanence (imp'io:mənəns), [f. IMPERMANENT: see -ENCE; or f. IM-2 + PERMANENCE.] The fact or condition of being impermanent; want of permanence or continued duration.

1796 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 264 Melancholy impermanence of human blessings! 1893 HUXLEY *Evolution & Ethics* 4 The most obvious attribute of the Cosmos is its impermanence. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sun-bonnet* 108 The lucid impermanence of earliest dawn.

Impermanency (imp'io:mənənsi), [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] The quality or state of being impermanent.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. vi. § 2. 58 Distilling out of the serious contemplation of the mutability of all worldly happiness, a remedy against the evil of that fickleness and impermanency. 1889 HOWELLS *Hazard New Fort.* 131 March had a feeling of impermanency from what had happened.

Impermanent (imp'io:mənənt), *a.* [f. IM-2 + PERMANENT.] Not permanent or lasting; unenduring; transient.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* iii. (1662) 98 That Adam is here condemned to a mortal, flitting and impermanent state, till he reach his Æthereal or pure fiery Vehicle. 1762 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* Oct., Wks. 1810 i. p. xlvii. The impermanent pleasures of the eye. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* I. 28 The sense of our impermanent relation to the parental roof comes to us very early in life.

Impermeability (imp'io:mə'bi:li:ti), [f. next + -ITY. Cf. F. *imperméabilité*.] The quality or state of being impermeable.

1755 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 356 It does not appear to me that Père Beccaria doubts of the absolute impermeability of glass in the sense I meant it. 1889 *Nature* 19 Sept., Conclusive evidence of the impermeability of the strata. 1897 *Daily News* 30 July 5/7 He considered that the impermeability of the balloon was unsatisfactory.

Impermeable (imp'io:mə'bi:l), *a.* [f. F. *imperméable* (Rabelais), or ad. late L. *impermeabilis*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *permeabilis* PERMEABLE.] Not permeable.

1. That cannot be passed through or traversed; impassable.

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* iv. 160 Attempts to discover the Nor-West and other hitherto impermeable Passages. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ix. 466 Between them stretch'd the impermeable main. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 350 Charing Cross . . became absolutely impermeable.

2. *Physics.* That does not permit the passage of water or other fluid, liquid or gaseous.

1752 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 554 To demonstrate, that glass is not absolutely impermeable to the electric fluid. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 205 A bed of hard and impermeable clay. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 21 Those [rocks] which refuse to allow water to soak in are said to be impermeable.

Hence **Impermeableness**, the quality of being impermeable, impermeability; **Impermeably** *adv.*, in an impermeable manner.

1846 WORCESTER, *Impermeably*. Dr. Allen. 1847 CRAIG, *Impermeableness*.

Impermeated (imp'io:mə'etəd), *a.* [f. IM-2 + *permeated*, pa. pple. of *PERMEATE* v.] Not permeated, traversed, or penetrated; unpermeated.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ix. 50 A formless dark impermeated mass. 1847-9 *Tooc Cycl. Anal.* IV. 521/1 A thin plate of bone, impermeated by vessels.

Impermeator (imp'io:mə'etər), [f. IM-1 + late L. *permeator*, agent-n. f. *permeare* to PERMEATE.] In a steam-engine, an appliance for forcing oil into the cylinder in order to lubricate uniformly the walls of the cylinder and the piston.

In recent Dicts.

Impermissible (imp'æmi:sib'l), *a.* [f. IM-2 + PERMISSIBLE.] Not permissible; not to be permitted or allowed.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Oct. 421/2 Morality is not allowed to say that the artist is on impermissible ground, for he is on the ground of real life. 1889 LIGHTFOOT *Ess. 'Supernat. Relig.'* 181 He should consider it impossible and impermissible to suppose him guilty of any laches here.

†**Impermixt**, *a. Obs.* Also in-. [ad. L. *impermixtus*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *permixtus*, f. *per* through, thoroughly + *mixtus* mixed.] Unmixed, unmixed. Hence **Impermixtly** *adv.*, unmixedly, without mixture.

1629 DONNE *Serm.* cx. IV. 535 Goodness impermixt, intemperate and indeterminate goodness. a 1631 *Ibid.* lxiv. 648 Zeal cleanses us, but it must be Zeal impermixt as the Sun not mingled with our smoky sooty factions affections. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xix. 188 Where divers candles . . in a room concur to enlighten the place, the light of them remaineth impermixt. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 288 It belongs to the Deitie to diffuse it self through althings impermixtly, but nothing through it.

†**Impermutable**, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + PERMUTABLE.] Not permutable; unchangeable.

1528 ROY *Rede Me* (Arb.) 108 Whose verite is impermutable. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 146 Wee see this order to bee impermutable. 1678 R. [JUSSELL] *Geber* iii. ii. 11. xiv. 203 In Bodies there is somewhat impermutable . . which cannot be taken away.

Imperour, -owr, -ur, *obs.* ff. **EMPEROR**.

Imperscriptible, *a.* [f. IM-2 + **perscriptible*, f. L. *perscribere* to put anything to paper, to write out, write down, register.] For which no written authority can be adduced; unrecorded.

1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* iii. 31 An imperscriptible right is a right which was prior to the social compact. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* ccxli. (1862) 660 He frequently found cause to exercise the imperscriptible and inalienable right of altering and improving his own work.

†**Imperscrutable**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *imperscrutabilis*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *perscrutare* to search through, examine into: see -BLE.] Not to be searched out; unsearchable, inscrutable.

1536 PILGR. *Perf.* (1531) 64 b. The dispensacyon of god is imperscrutable & farre beyonde mannes reason. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 51 Are there not many natural things imperscrutable to humane curiosity? 1681 GRAY *Will. Sadderism* 1. 137 The Notion of a Spirit is so difficult and imperscrutable.

Hence †**Imperscrutableness**, unsearchableness, inscrutableness.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 420 The Incomprehensibleness and Imperscrutableness of the Divinity of our Saviour.

†**Imperseverant**, *a. 1 Obs.* [f. IM-2 + PERSEVERANT.] Not persevering, wanting in perseverance.

1594 BP. ANOREWES *Serm. bef. Q. Eliz. Hampton Crt.* in init. The Sodomites are an example of impenitent wilful sinners; and Lot's wife of imperseverant and relapsing righteous persons.

Imperseverant, *a. 2*: see **IMPERCEIVERANT** *a.*

Impersistent (imp'æsi'stənt), *a.* [f. IM-2 + PERSISTENT.] Not persistent or enduring.

1888 H. T. BROWN in *Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* (1889) XLV. 1. 7 An eroded and persistent bed of hard, fine-grained, Coal-measure sandstone.

Impersonal (imp'æ:ʃənəl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 impersonall. [ad. late L. *impersonālis*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *persōnālis* PERSONAL. Cf. F. *impersonnel*.]

A. adj. 1. *Gram.* A term applied to verbs when used only in the third person singular, as *it rains*, *it freezes*, *me thinks*, *ME. me hungreth*, *lest it ofthinke him*.

In Gr. and L., an impersonal vb. had no pronoun subject, e.g. *vēi, pluit*, it rains; hence some have denied the name in English to verbs that have the subject *it*. Others have applied the term *unipersonal* to all verbs used only in the third person singular, whether with or without a pronoun subject. Impersonal verbs do not form a sharply defined class, since many ordinary verbs have impersonal constructions; in English, also, many verbs were formerly used impersonally which are now used in all the persons.

1520 WHITTINGTON *Vulg.* (1527) 2 b. If it be a verbe impersonal. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 36 Verbes impersonalles have no more but the thyrd persone syngular. 1553 UDALL *Floures* 11 (R.) Whyr note that verbes impersonalles be oftentimes turned into personalles. a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* xvi. A verb is divided two manner of ways. First, in respect of persons, it is called personal, or impersonal. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) 1. 170 As the word impersonal implies a total absence of persons, it is improperly applied to those verbs which have a person. 1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* xxi. 319 These three [*me seems, methinks, me*

[lists] are the only true Impersonal Verbs in the English language... because no Pronoun accompanies them. 1850 *Ibid.* iv. xxvii. 342 In the old language impersonal verbs, or rather the impersonal use of verbs, was commoner than at present.

† b. By extension, applied to other parts of speech which have no inflexions. *Obs.*

c. 1630 A. HUMA *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 32 A word impersonal is quibbled in all forms of speech keeps one face, and this is adverb or conjunction. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Impersonal*, a term used in Grammar, and signifieth that word whether pronoun or verb which hath but one termination for all the three persons, or at least which wanteth a termination for one of them. 1880 LEWIS & SHOOT *Lat. Dikt., Impersonal* (sc. *modus*), the impersonal mood, i.e. the infinitive.]

2. Not pertaining to or connected with any particular person or persons; having no personal reference or connexion: said of things.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 22 This unbounded fury may seeme to have a two-fold relation; either as it is proper and personal or popular and impersonal. 1841 EMERSON *Addr., Method of Nature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 231 What is Genius but finer love, a love impersonal, a love of the... perfection of things? 1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 455/1 The most purely impersonal considerations of public duty. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 9 July, The jewels and other appointments of the harem are quite impersonal, belonging to the establishment and not to any of their successive wearers.

3. Not possessing or endowed with personality; not existing or manifested as a person.

1842 MANNING *Serm., Myst. Sin* (1848) I. 4 It is most necessary for us ever to bear in mind the personality of Satan; for we are often wont to speak of sin, as we do of sicknesses or plagues, as if it were an impersonal thing. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 95 Heracitus... seemed to have called up a rival impersonal Deity, who must swallow up the personal gods of the popular faith. 1875 *Poste Gatus* I. (ed. 2) 64 Slaves being regarded as impersonal men.

B. sb. 1. *Gram.* An impersonal verb.

1612 BRINSLEY *Poet. Parts* (1669) 40 How are Impersonals declined? They are... only formed in the third Person singular, through all Moods and Tenses. 1845 STODART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 63/1 The impersonals are of two kinds, active and neuter.

2. An impersonal thing or creature; an impersonality. *rare.*

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 11 All those blessings... on him who found out abstraction, personification, and impersonals. In certain cases they are the first of all soporifics.

Impersonality (impə'sənəli'ti). [f. IMPERSONAL + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being impersonal; absence of personality.

1769 SIR W. DRAPER in *Junius Lett.* iv. 24 Junius... is pleased to tell me, that he addresses himself to me personally: I shall be glad to see him. It is his *impersonality* that I complain of. 1871 *Daily News* 26 Sept., The strangest thing to note is the impersonality of the events—the uncontrollable character of the movement; the annihilation of individual influence in the general rush. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 65 The stability... of artistic form as contrasted with the fluctuating, changing impersonality of scientific fact. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 2/2 Editorial impersonality must give place to distinct and familiar personality.

b. An impersonal being or creation.

1876 HUMPHREYS *Coign-Cont. Man.* xvii. 210 Idealised impersonalities of the deities of the Greek mythology. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 12 Feb., The monopoly of governing power in an impersonality called 'the State'. 1897 W. F. KER *Epic & Rom.* 288 Kingdoms, Church and Empire. Of those great impersonalities there was little known in Iceland.

Impersonalize (impə'sənəlaiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render impersonal. Hence **Impersonalization**, the action of rendering impersonal; an impersonalized condition or form.

1880 A. B. GROSVART *Willibie* p. vi, When you try to get near either or both, you have the same mysterious and baffling impersonalization of them.

Impersonally (impə'sənəli), *adv.* [f. IMPERSONAL + -LY.] In an impersonal manner.

1. *Gram.* As an impersonal verb.

1580 BARET *Alto. To Rdr.* A vij b, *Adiect.* noteth a word Adiectivellie taken: ... *Imper.* Impersonallie taken. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) s.v., The Verb *Rain* is used impersonally. 1870 R. C. JEBB *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) 152/2 Aegisthus used *παρέρρι* impersonally = *licetne*!

2. Without personal reference, connexion, or feeling; without reference to any particular person.

1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady xxxiii*, He wished to describe him impersonally, scientifically. 1882 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* § 533 The... laws which originate from personal authority, have inequality as their common essential principle; while the laws which originate impersonally, in the consensus of individual interests, have equality as their essential principle.

Impersonate (impə'sənə't), *v.* [f. L. type **im-personāre*, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *persōna* person: cf. *incorporāre* to INCORPORATE.]

† 1. *trans.* To invest with an actual personality; to embody. *Obs.*

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 181 This soule of mine impersonated anew, and so inanimating my body againe.

2. To invest with a supposed personality; to represent in a personal or bodily form; to personify.

1644 BROELL *Lett.* iii. 51 The rich man being in hell torments (in whose wordes I doubt not but our Saviour doth impersonate and represent the conceits of many meo living in this world). 1755 WARRATON *View Bolingbroke's Philos.* iii. Wks. 1811 XII. 203 That the Jews and Christians, as well as the Heathens, impersonated Chance under the name of Fortune. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 871 The conscience of the community is impersonated in its Government.

b. To manifest or embody in one's own person; to typify.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* iii. vi. (1864) II. 81 His age acknowledged Benedict as the perfect type of the highest religion, and Benedict impersonated his age. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 1 (St. Armand) impersonated with singular exactness the idea which our forefathers had in their minds when they spoke of what they called 'a Frenchman'. 1874 STUAS *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 27 His position was dignified and important, as impersonating the unity of the race.

3. To assume the person or character of; to play the part of; to act (a character); to personate.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 185 The Master and Disciple of the Dialogues often think fit... to impersonate other more surprising Actors. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* x. 257 None but person of imagination and quick feeling should presume to impersonate any of his characters. Hence **Impersonated** *ppl. a.* = next.

a. 1790 T. WATSON (Mason), The impersonated vices and virtues. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* xiii. 153 Of the impersonated Unseen no poet has made such effective employment.

Impersonate (impə'sənə't), *ppl. a.* [Short for *impersonated*, on analogy of other *ppl. adjs.* in -ate, -ated: see -ATE 2.] Embodied in a person; invested with personality; impersonated.

1830 KEATS *Isabella* I, If Love impersonate was ever dead. 1834 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, Spartans at Thermopylae* (1844) 51 Heroic Dignity, impersonate In awful phantoms. a. 1867 J. HAMILTON *Moses* iv. (1870) 68 We expect to find... the Sacred Scribe his own volume impersonate and alive.

Impersonation (impə'sənə'si-jən). [n. of action from IMPERSONATE *v.*]

1. The action of impersonating or fact of being impersonated; representation in personal or bodily form; personification.

1800 Collins' *Poems* 128 note (Jod.), We include the Impersonation of Passions, Affections, Virtues and Vices. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 387 In figurative representation there is always impersonation.

b. *concr.* An instance of this; a person or thing impersonating or representing a principle, idea, etc. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii. vi, Man... the visible Manifestation and Impersonation of the Divinity. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv, The very impersonation of good-humour and blooming beauty. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xvi. 236 He proclaimed himself... the supreme impersonation of the laws.

2. The dramatic representation of a character. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. 1. 332/4 Her (Mrs. Siddons') sublime impersonation of that heroic woman. 1881 *Athenaeum* No. 2811. 348/1 For Herr Reichmann's impersonation of the leading rôle no words of praise could be too high.

Impersonative (impə'sənə'tiv), *a.* [f. IMPERSONATE *v.*: see -ATIVE.] Having the faculty of impersonating; of the nature of or relating to historic impersonation.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 4/2 When she has thoroughly assimilated her lessons... then her impersonative talent will have unhindered way. 1890 *Ibid.* 2 June 3/2 He cannot make the novelist's characters live again. His talent is allusive, not impersonative.

Impersonator (impə'sənə'tɔr). [agent-n. in L. form f. IMPERSONATE *v.*] One who impersonates or plays a part; an actor of a dramatic character.

1853 J. D. H. DALE in *Baldeschi's Cerem. Rom. Rite* 180 He who represents Christ will have the impersonator of the Evangelist on his right, and that of the crowd on his left. 1864 *Reader* 18 June, With one exception, all the characters are sustained by their former impersonators.

Impersonatress (impə'sənə'tres). [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female impersonator.

1881 NOARIS *Matrimony* III. i. 11 The impersonatress of Madame de Sancerre played her part here to such purpose.

Impersonatrix. [fem. in L. form of *impersonator*: see -ATRIX.] = prec.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. VIII. 137 note, The old vulgar witch of England and Scotland was but an impersonatrix of the very same superstition.

Impersonnee, variant of IMPARSONEE.

Impersonification (impə'sənə'fikə'si-jən). [f. IM-1 + PERSONIFICATION, after *impersonation*.] Personification; impersonation.

1799 Mrs. J. WEST *Tale of Times* III. 38 A striking impersonification of suffering meekness. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 319/1 A myth... is the ideal impersonification of a mighty impulse bestowed on the human mind. 1865 EMMELINE LOTT *Harem Life Egypt* I. p. ix, The far-famed Odalisques of the nineteenth century, those mysterious impersonifications of Eastern loveliness.

Impersonify (impə'sənə'fai), *v.* [f. IM-1 + PERSONIFY, after *impersonate*.] *trans.* To represent in personal form; to personify. Hence **Impersonified**, **Impersonifying** *ppl. adjs.*

1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. Darwin* 186 An impersonified individual. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 15 Aug., It was not the lot of Robson, as it was of Rachel and of Kean, to impersonify the loftier emotions. 1883 GOSSE *17th Cent. Stud.* 64 Webster... was only saved by his strong impersonifying habit of mind from falling into the mere historic dullness of such plays as *Perkin Warbeck* or *Sejanus*.

Impersonize (impə'sənə'z), *v. rare.* [f. IM-1 + PERSONIZE, after *impersonate*.] *trans.* To personify, impersonate. Also *absol.*

1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. Darwin* 188 She impersonizes too lavishly. *Ibid.* 203 The impersonated elements received her. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 131 The various modifica-

tions and contentions of good and evil in this life, typified and impersonized by fairies, demons, &c.

Hence **Impersonization**, the action of personifying; impersonation.

1796 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 192 Those lines in the centre, which present... an impersonation of winter. 1797 *Ibid.* 306 Dr. Darwin's impersonization of that death-breathing gale, in the Botanic Garden.

† **Imperspicable**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 7 in-. [ad. late L. *imperspicabilis* inscrutable, incomprehensible, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *perspicabilis* that may be clearly seen, PERSPICABLE.] That cannot be seen or discerned; invisible.

1665 SIR T. HERRERT *Trav.* (1677) 133 It was so thick powdered with Oriental Pearl and glittering Gems, as made the ground of it imperspicable.

Imperspicuity. [f. IM-2 + PERSPICUITY.] The reverse of perspicuity or clearness; obscurity.

1659 O. WALKER *Instruct. Oratory* 98 [He] must in some things hazard the imperspicuity of his stile.

Imperspicuous, *a. rare.* [f. L. *imperspicuus* not clear, obscure + -ous; cf. PERSPICUOUS.] Not perspicuous or clear; obscure.

1721 BAILEY, *Imperspicuous*, not clear, or evident.

Imperspirable (impə'spə'rəb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. IM-2 + PERSPIRABLE.] Incapable of perspiration.

1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compt.* xviii. 663 The humors are condensed, the skin made imperspirable. 1744 tr. Boerhaave's *Inst.* III. 299 A Cicatrix or imperspirable Crust is formed, instead of the Cuticle. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 311 Pulse quick and sharp; skin dry and imperspirable.

Hence **Imperspirability**.

1744 MITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 144 The Thickness and Density of the Skins of black and tawny People, or Imperspirability of their Bodies.

Impersuadable (impə'swə'dəb'l), *a.* [f. IM-2 + PERSUADABLE.] Not persuadable; that cannot be persuaded. Hence **Impersuadableness**.

a. 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 3 You break my heart... by your impersuadableness. 1891 J. M. McNULTY in *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 2/3 There is a personal hinderer in the spiritual life of men. He is mighty, malignant, spiritual, invisible, impersuadable.

† **Impersuasible**, *a. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *impersuasibilis*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *persuasibilis*, PERSUASIBLE.] = prec.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 243 In this point he shall finde me impersuasible, and not to be exhorted. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* lxxvi. 667 The impersuasible Recusant does so. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ii. ¶ 17 If it be his fortune to have as impersuasible an auditory.

Hence † **Impersuasibility**, † **Impersuasible-ness**; † **Impersuasibly** *adv.*

1549 HOOPER *Ten Commandm.* Pref. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 261 An impersuasibility, diffidence, incredulity, contumacy, or inobedience. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 100 It signifies impersuasibility. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps. cxix.* 70 Obstinately and impersuasibly bent upon their course. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* iii. 14 The... impersuasibleness of the Sceptic.

Impert, obs. form of IMPART.

† **Impertinacy**. *Obs.* [f. next: see -ACY.]

Erroneous form for IMPERTINENCY.

1584 LODGE *Alarum* Addr. Inns Court Aijb, Not according to the impertinacie of the injury, but as equity might countenance mee. a. 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 374 We have... detected the insufficiency and impertinacy of such other grounds and reasons for their practice.

† **Impertinat**, *a. Obs.* Erroneous form for IMPERTINENT *a.*

c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 924 So pompos, impertinat [v.r. impertinax] and reprovable.

Impertinence (impə'tinəns), *sb.* [a. F. *impertinence*, f. *impertinent* IMPERTINENT: see -ENCE.] The fact or quality of being impertinent; that which is impertinent.

1. The fact or character of not pertaining to the matter in hand; want of pertinence; irrelevance.

1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* III. ii, To cut off All tedious impertinence [!] have contracted The tragedy into one continued scene. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 352 O! like impertinence is that Example of Jacob, Gen. 28. 22, who of his free choice... vov'd the Tenth of all that God should give him. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. vii. (1840) 78 The impertinence of this account would hardly have given it a place here. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Impertinence*, introducing into a pleading or an interrogatory to a witness in Chancery, long recitals, or unnecessary digressions.

b. (with *pl.*) An irrelevant fact or matter; an irrelevance.

1612 [see IMPERTINENCY b]. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. 1. 1 Let us spend no time on such Impertinences, but speak that to the Matter. 1705 DE FOE *Mrs. Veal* Wks. 1840 V. 342 By her going off from her discourse abruptly to some impertinence. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 131 To get a pack of impertinences on its shoulders.

2. The fact or character of being unsuitable, out of place, improper, or irrational; action or conduct of this character; inappropriateness, incongruity; triviality, trifling, folly, absurdity.

1629 MASSINGER *Picture* iv. iii, Still tormented With thy impertinence I. 1664-93 SOUTH *12 Serm.* (1697) II. 122 A Petition, fraught with Nonsense and Incoherence, Confusion and Impertinence. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 28 To have done

otherwise would have been the greatest Impertinence and Folly. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Impertinence*. Extravagance, Silliness, Foolery, Nonsense. 1717 SWIFT *To a very Young Lady*. The hurry and impertinence of receiving and paying visits on account of your marriage being now over. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. ¶ I Unacquainted with the vain impertinence of forms. 1823 LAMA *Elia* Ser. II. Pref. The impressions of infancy had burnt into him, and he resented the impertinence of manhood.

b. (with *pl.*) Something unsuitable, out of place, trivial, or irrational; an incongruity; a trifle, absurdity, piece of folly.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 54 Forced and foolish figures .. and such like impertinences or defects. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* 27 Feb. We were taken up next morning in seeing the impertinences of the Carnival, when all the world are as mad at Rome as at other places. 1734 Mrs. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* 475. I was not able to find one moment to write .. from seven in the morning till eleven at night, I met with impertinences. 1869 GOULBURN *Phrs. Holiness* xvii. 158 Any secular pursuit becomes an impertinence as regards the great end of our being.

3. Interference with what lies beyond one's province; unmannerly and offensive intrusion or taking of liberty; presumptuous or forward rudeness of behaviour or speech, esp. to a superior; insolence. (The chief current sense in colloq. use.)

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 470 ¶ I Subjected to all the Impertinence she must meet with in that publick Place. 1773 Mrs. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 80 Masters and mistresses sometimes provoke impertinence from their servants. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 3 Impertinence is manifested by wilfully leaping over the boundaries of good manners. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 217 Being no archaeologist, it would be impertinence were I to attempt a description.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of this; an impertinent act; a piece of impertinence or rudeness.

1822 HAZLITT *Tablet*. Ser. II. vi. (1863) 132 We resent wholesome counsel as an impertinence. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xxi. 274 Social impertinences, involving more or less of disrespect.

c. An impertinent person.

1754 J. SHEPBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 112 That little self-sufficient Impertinence, her Father. 1825 JAMIESON, *Impertinence*. 2. An insolent person. *Aberd.*

Impertinence, v. rare. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To treat with impertinence.

1756 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* (1834) III. 155. I do not wonder that you are impertinenced by Richcourt.

Impertinency (imp'rtinēnsi). *Now rare.* [f. as IMPERTINENCE, with -ENCY, q. v. Cotgr. 1611 has 'Impertinence, impertinencie, vnfitness, vnproperness'.] The quality of being impertinent.

1. The quality of being irrelevant; irrelevancy; = IMPERTINENCE 1.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iv. vi. 178 O matter, and impertinency mixt, Reason in Madness. 1610 GUILM *Heraldry* i. vi. (1660) 35 Which I doe passe over .. for impertinency thereof to this place. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xv. 486 'Twould be endless .. to shew all the silliness and impertinency in the Matter of the Epistles. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 115/2 Motion that .. several parts .. of the bill of costs .. might be expunged for scandal and impertinency.

b. An instance of this; = IMPERTINENCE 1 b.

1607-12 BACON *Ess.* *Marriage* (Arb.) 266/1 Some .. whose thoughts doe end with themselves, and doe accept future times impertinencies [add. 1612, 1625 impertinences]. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 67 All Answers .. are looked upon as Impertinencies or Interruptions.

2. The quality of being inappropriate or absurd; = IMPERTINENCE 2.

1629 SIR R. DUDLEY (*title*) A Proposition .. to bridle the Impertinency of Parliaments. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 30 The Impertinency of worldly business is not yet become a burden too heavy for the mind to bear. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Astrology*. You boast much of the event of a few predictions, which, considering the multitude of those your art has produced, plainly confess its impertinency.

b. An instance of this; = IMPERTINENCE 2 b.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 212 A very foolish impertinency of speech, and not a figure. 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 201 Laborious Vanities, and learned Impertinencies. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 301 To neglect infancy, and leave children too long under the impertinencies of the baby and hobby-horse. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 320 What Nursery Impertinencies are these, to trouble a Man with! 1793 COWPER *Lett.* 5 Oct. My good intentions towards you .. are continually frustrated .. by mere impertinencies, such as calls of civility.

3. Insolence; = IMPERTINENCE 3.

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* III. 106 We are amazed at the impertinency of these Gepædes; who .. come here to offer the foulest scorn that can be. 1714 SHARP *Serm.* IV. xviii. (R.) Wit and profaneness are infinitely different things, as likewise is wit and impertinency.

b. An instance of this; = IMPERTINENCE 3 b.

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 58 For some impertinencies and arrogancies did putt my chiefe masters mate out of his place. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Burnet* 20 July (1887) II. 4 You have already forgiven me greater impertinencies. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 136/1 There they are not the custom, and .. would be impertinencies.

Impertinent (imp'rtinēt), *a. (sb.)* Also 4 impertinent, 5 impertynent, 6 impertynent, impertinent, yente. [a. F. *impertinent* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. L. *impertinens*, -ent-em not belonging, in med.L. 'ineptus, insulsus' (Du Cange), f. *im-* (IM-2) + *pertinens* PERTINENT.]

†1. Not appertaining or belonging (to); unconnected, unrelated; inconsonant. ? Obs.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Ser. Wks. II. 31 Many men in his world ben impertinent to erbeli lordis, for neiper bei ben servantis to hem, ne bei lordis bei worldly lordis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 166 Thynges that be eche to other impertynent & dynerse. 1666 ORMONDE *MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 23 His private affairs and business (impertinent to anything relating to the said Lord Archbishop). 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) III. 118 The more distant, disjointed and impertinent to each other and to any common purpose, will they appear.

2. Not pertaining to the subject or matter in hand; not pertinent; not to the point; irrelevant. *Now rare exc. in Law.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's Prolog.* 54 Trewely as to my Iugement Me thyngketh it a thyng impertinent Sae that he wole conuoyen his matere. 1530 PALSGR. 7 As for *wis* no letter used in the frenche tong, therefore as impertinent I passe it over. 1571 JEWELL *Serm. bef. Queen* (1583) A iij b. Let no man thinke these things are impertinent or from the purpose. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 138 I'lle bring thee to the present business Which now's upon's; without the which, this Story Were most impertinent. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 84 The allegation of S. Timothy's being an Evangelist, is absolutely impertinent, though it had been true. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxvii. 443 The master is to examine the propriety of the bill; and, if he reports it scandalous or impertinent, such matter must be struck out. 1812 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Pivian* x. (1832) 196 He did not digress to fifty impertinent episodes, before he came to the point. 1872 WHARTON *Law Lex.* (ed. 5) 467/1 The Court may .. direct the costs occasioned by any impertinent matter in any proceeding, to be paid by the party introducing it.

3. Not suitable to the circumstances; incongruous, inappropriate, out of place; not consonant with reason; absurd, idle, trivial, silly.

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxxiii. (1630) 53 Many ignorant practitioners .. have endeavoured to cure this infirmity with many impertinent medicines. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fnn. Mon.* 16 These superfluous and impertinent costs of funerall expenses. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 80 The opinion the Muscovites have of themselves and their abilities, is sottish, gross, and impertinent. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 13 In comparison of this, all other Knowledge is vain, light and impertinent. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Impertinent* .. absurd, silly, idle. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* IV. i. 42 For my part, I think a Woman's Heart is the most impertinent part of the whole Body. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* IV. § 21. 111 There never was a more flagrant nor impertinent folly than the smallest portion of ornament in anything concerned with railroads.

†b. Unsuitable, unfitted for. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Anatom. Wits* (1616) 177 A power impertinent for curing. *Ibid.* 183 To make clocks, pictures, poppets, and other ribaldries .. impertinent for mans service.

†c. Of persons: Absurd, silly. *Obs.*

1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Canus Mor. Relat.* 205 As soone as a man brags, he is taken to be impertinent. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxii. § 1 (1689) 143, I suspect myself to be Impertinent in saying thus much of the Conger, and Lamprey. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 148 ¶ 7 The Ladies whom you visit, think a wise Man the most Impertinent Creature living.

4. Const. to (unto) : in senses 2 and 3.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 740/1 Beyng as it is impertinent to the principall purpose. 1564 BRIEF *Exam.* Cijj, I thynke it not impertinent vnto this matter. 1656 HOBBS *Lib., Necess. & Chance* (1841) 5 All the places of Scripture that he allegeth .. are impertinent to the question. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 304 It is no impertinent story to our present purpose. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 185 All the common disquisitions upon this place .. however true in themselves, are foreign to the subject and impertinent to the matter in hand.

5. Of persons, their actions, etc. : Meddling with what is beyond one's province; intrusive, presumptuous; behaving without proper respect or deference to superiors or strangers; insolent or saucy in speech or behaviour. (The chief current sense in colloq. use.)

[1618 SIR D. CARLETON *Lett.* 4 Dec. in *Crt. & Times Gas.* I (1848) II. 111 They [the Armenians at the Synod of Dort] are decryed from their impertinent boldness and impudence by all men.] 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 32, I have been impertinent in interrupting you. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Mrs. Thistlethwaite* 30 Aug. It is publicly whispered, as a piece of impertinent pride in me, that I have hitherto been saucily civil to everybody. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 91 A very useful, skilful fellow, but withal so impertinent and inquisitive that we knew not what to say to him. 1798 NELSON *Lett. to French Commander at Malta Oct.*, I feel confident that you will not attribute it either to insolence or impertinent curiosity. 1847 JAMES *Convict* iii. He thought the stranger's tone rather impertinent. 1888 MISS BRADDOCK *Fatal Three* I. iv, Fay has been most impertinent to me.

b. *transf.* of things.

1648 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, Fenced up behind the most impertinent cubsons. 1860 SALA *Lady Chesham*, v. 83 The Lowther Arcade is vulgar and impertinent. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv. (1862) 221 Her fair hair, her blue eyes, and her impertinent shoulders.

B. sb. †1. An impertinent or irrelevant matter. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. Ep. Ded. A iij b, To apparell any more [of my thoughts] in these Paper vestments, I should multiply impertinents.

2. An impertinent person; see the adj.; now esp. a meddlesome, presumptuous, or insolent person; one who does or says that which he has no business to do or say, and which is considered a piece of presumption or insolence.

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 5 This curious Impertinent. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702)

398 This Day I have had entire to my Self .. For all the Impertinents were either at the Theatre .. or at the Horse-match. 1682 Mrs. BEHN *City Heiress* 39 Nay dear Impertinent, no more Compliments, be gone! 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 355 An inquisitive impertinent .. meddling where he has nothing to do. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Stage Illusion*, When the pleasant impertinent of comedy .. worries the studious man with taking up his leisure, or making his house his home. 1846 W. P. SCARGILL *Purit. Grave* 52 Henry St. John .. rebuked the young impertinents.

Hence † **Impertinentness**, impertinency.

1670 PENN *Truth Rescued fr. Impost.* 66 The Frivolousness and Impertinentness of this Ribaldry to the Controversie in hand.

Impertinently (imp'rtinētli), *adv.* [f. IMPERTINENT + -LY 2.] In an impertinent manner.

1. Without reference or relation to the subject in hand; not to the point; away from the matter or purpose; irrelevantly. *Now rare.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. iv. 442 Forto so impertynentli speke. 1563 HOMILIES II. *Cert. places Script.* II. (1859) 380 Yet is there nothing so impertinently uttered in all the whole book of the Bible, but may serve to spiritual purpose. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. iv. § 7 A maxime .. most impertinently applied to the point now in question. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persic.* 452 How impertinently are both these instances alleged! 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. III. i. § 7. 374 A profusion of learning is scattered all around, but not pedantically or impertinently.

†2. Inappropriately, unseasonably, incongruously; in a way contrary to reason, good sense, or propriety; improperly, unbecomingly. *Obs.*

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 83 The blessedst of mortal Wights .. began to be so impertinently importund, that a great part of Divine Liturgy was addressd solely to her. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* II. viii. (1848) 124 If. a Man speak either Unseasonably, erroneously, or Impertinently, he may, though he say little, talk too much. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lxx. (1804) 475, I cannot help being impertinently circumstantial. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo.* II. (1847) I. i. 19 The *brutum fulmen* was applied to those who urged him with the orders of the House impertinently.

†b. To no purpose; with no effect. *Obs.*

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* IV. iv. I do thinke how impertinently I labour. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* (1848) 75 Half this precious time we impertinently trifle, or squander away. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*. 335 To be impertinently busy, doing that which conduceth to no good purpose. 1823 LAMB *Elia*, *Art. Com.* Last C., Like Don Quixote, we take part against the puppets, and quite as impertinently.

3. Intrusively, presumptuously, saucily; in a manner contrary to what is due towards superiors or strangers (see IMPERTINENT 5).

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 110 He was impertinently solicitous to know what her Majesty said of him in private. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 ¶ 9 She is impertinently Blunt to all her Acquaintance. 1795 *Phantoms of Cloister* I. 170 He very impertinently walked up to her, and attempted to take her by the hand. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. vii. 46, I would not interfere impertinently for the world. *Mod.* The maid answered her mistress most impertinently.

† **Impertransible**, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + med.

L. *pertransibilis*, f. *pertransire*, f. *per* through + *transire* to cross, pass over or through.] That cannot be passed through or crossed. Hence † **Impertransibility**.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 227 What is infinite is incomprehensible and impertransible; as also adverse to al order, for in infinities there is no first or last. *Ibid.* 432 The distance between the power and act is, as to efficiency, infinite and impertransible by any finite power. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iv. 110 The Impertransibility of Eternity.

Impertrubability (imp'rturbābiliti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being impertrubable or incapable of being agitated.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vii. An impertrubability which passed, falsely enough, for courage. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* VI. (1875) 231 This more than judicial impertrubability. 1888 LOWELL in *Daily News* 26 July 6/3 This conduces certainly to peace of mind and impertrubability of judgment.

Impertrubable (imp'rturbāb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *impertrubabilis* (Augustine, a 430), f. *im-* (IM-2) + *pertrubabilis* PERTURBABLE. Cf. F. *impertruable* (1486 in Godef. *Compl.*)] Not capable of being or liable to be mentally perturbed, agitated, or excited; unexcitable; serene, calm.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. liii. 126 When shal here be sad pes, pes impertrubable and sure? 1775 ASH, *Impertrubable*, impossible to be disturbed, incapable of being disturbed. *Dict. of Arts.* 1797 W. TOOKER *Life Catherine* 201 (Jod.) The Prince de Ligne had given the Empress Catherine the name of impertrubable, or immovable. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiv, Solemn and impertrubable gravity. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. viii. 524 Great was the embarrassment .. even of the impertrubable Burleigh.

Hence **Impertrubableness**, impertrubability.

1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 479 How great .. was their constancy and impertrubableness. 1861 HOLLAND *Less.* *Life* xiii. 182 A certain degree of mental repose .. or what may be called impertrubableness—is necessary to influence.

Impertrubably (imp'rturbāb'li), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an impertrubable manner; without mental perturbation, agitation, or excitement; serenely, calmly.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* I. (1858) 208 Trusting impertrubably in the appointment and choice of the upper Powers. 1866 Mrs. WHITNEY L. *Goldthwaite* v. (1873) 71 Her impertrubably goodnatured way. 1884 SEELEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 492 The train of thought is impertrubably pursued.

Imperturbation (impɜːturbɪˈʃən). [ad. L. *imperturbatio*-em (Jerome, a 420), f. *im*- (IM-2) + *perturbatio* PERTURBATION.] Freedom from mental perturbation or agitation; calmness.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. xix. § 2 In our copying of this equality and imperturbation, we must profess with the Apostle, We have not received the Spirit of the World, but the Spirit which is of God. 1871 M. LAGRANGE *Camb. Freshman* (1878) 16 Collectedness of faculties, and imperturbation of feature.

Imperturbed (impɜːtɜːbd), a. [f. IM-2 + *perturbed*, pa. pple. of PERTURB v.: cf. L. *imperturbatus*, in same sense.] Not perturbed or agitated; undisturbed, unmoved, unexcited.

1721 BAILEY, *Imperturbed*, undisturbed, serene, clear, calm. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxviii. The imperturbed Cuddie who was one of those persons who do not easily take alarm at any thing. 1835 GRESWELL *Parables* II. 420 Imperturbed rest.

Imperusably, adv. rare. [f. **imperusabile* adj. (f. IM-2 + PERUSABLE) + -LY².] Unreadably. 1801 W. TAYLOR in Robbards *Mem.* I. 365 Proving, that very smoothly polished and laboriously wrought Antijacobin poetry may be imperusably dull.

† **Imperverse**, v. Obs. rare. [f. IM-1 + PERVERSE a.] *trans.* To render perverse.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 532 Favours relent me, feare imperverseth me [F. *me rendit*].

Impervertible, a. [f. IM-2 + PERVERTIBLE.] Incapable of being perverted.

1850 Q. Rev. June 7 The far-seeing impervertible adroitness of the venerated chief.

† **Impervestigable**, a. Obs. rare. [f. IM-2 + **pervestigable* adj., f. L. *pervestigare* to search out thoroughly: see -BLE.] That cannot be thoroughly investigated or traced out.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Impervestigable*, that cannot be sought or found out. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Reliq.* (1850) I. 123 His being... is impervestigable and past finding out. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 272 How impervestigable is the depth of Wisdom.

Imperviable (impɜːvɪəbəl), a. [f. L. *impervius* IMPERVIOUS: perh. by confusion with *impermeable*.] Incapable of being penetrated or passed through; impervious; impermeable.

1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xv. Strong thick paper, imperviable by the curious eyes of the gossips. 1826 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 137/2 It renders [it] imperviable to water. 1867 H. CONYBEARE in *Fortu. Rev.* Nov. 505 An imperviable coating of gold which every shower would restore.

Hence **Imperviability**, **Imperviability**, imperviousness.

1808 *Edin. Rev.* XLVII. 205 For imperviability and unhealthiness of climate, we may instance the vast forests... of Ceylon. 1847 CRAIG, *Imperviability*, imperviousness.

† **Impervial**, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. *impervius* (see next) + -AL.] = next, 1.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 463 But then the gusts so fall, That oft the sea becomes impervial.

Impervious (impɜːvɪəs), a. [f. L. *impervius*, f. *im*- (IM-2) + *pervius* PERVIOUS.]

1. Through which there is no way; not affording passage (*to*); not to be passed through or penetrated; impenetrable, impermeable, impassable.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 226 Any skin... which should make the Neck [of the womb] impervious. 1663 COWLEY *Verses sev. Occas.*, *Ode Harvey* II. A wall impervious between divides the very Parts within. 1773-83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* XLII. (R.). He wants no mail of proof whose skin was made Impervious to the javelin, dart, or blade. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 271 The western channel into it is impervious, by reason of rocks. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 490 Bricks and tiles should be impervious to water. 1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonymy* (1856) 282 The river is impervious that cannot be forded, and impassable which cannot be crossed. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. viii. 562 An impervious desert.

2. *fig.* That one cannot get through or penetrate; in mod. use chiefly of a person or his mind, Not affording passage or entrance *to* (argument, feeling, etc.); 'impenetrable'.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Lou C. Warres* v. 137 What Council-chamber can be impervious or inaccessible to royal boutie? 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 30 To render... that evident and clear, which would have otherwise been impervious. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 554 To reasons such as guide the conduct of statesmen, and generals the minds of these zealots were absolutely impervious. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xiii. 745 He had to deal with men impervious to argument.

Imperviously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY².] So as to be impervious; impenetrably.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 293 Materials for an elucidation of a period almost imperviously involved in darkness. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* (1883) I. vii. 111 The heavy wooden blinds [shut] imperviously.

Imperviousness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being impervious; impenetrability.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. (Hence in JOHNSON, etc.) 1869 TVNDALL *Lect. Light* § 137 To a similar cause is due the whiteness and imperviousness of common salt, and of transparent bodies generally when crushed to powder. 1856 DR. AGVILL *Philos. Belief* 77 A modification of the same substance supplies imperviousness to the passage of air.

† **Impery**, Obs. Also 4 *imperi*, 6 -ye, 6 -y -ie. Cf. EMPERY. [var. of EMPERY, a. OF. *empérie* (11th c.), assimilated to the original L. *imperi-um*, supreme power, IMPERIUM, EMPIRE.]

1. Imperial or supreme rule or authority; command, dominion, sovereignty.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2266 Alsua of þe Imperi [v. rr. *empire*, empire] of rome. 1535 *Goodly Primer*, *Cred in Three Primers* (1848) 41 The Devil with all his impery, subtlety, and malice. *Ibid.*, *Gen. Confession* 46 Honour, worship, impery, and rule be to thee, O Father. 1547 HOOPER *Declar. Christ & Office* vi. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 48 Him that had the imperie and dominion of death, to say, the devil. 1604 TOOKER *Fabrique of Ch.* 118 As for the Bishops... they have superiority but no Impery. 1657 RAEVER *God's Plea* 36 Hath God this impery over us?

2. An empire.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. p. xxii. So shaul yowr Majestie have this yowr Worlde and Impery of Englande. c 1552 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 395 Ruled as these earthly kingdoms and imperies be.

3. A command, behest, rare.

1561 JASPER HEYWOOD tr. *Seneca's Hercules* I, At ease he doth myne imperie fulfill.

Impech, -e, obs. forms of IMPEACH.

Impest (impe'st), v. Also 7 em-. [ad. F. *empêster*-r (Montaigne, 16th c.), f. *em*- = IM-1 + *peste* PEST, plague: with substitution of L. *im*-.] *trans.* To infect with a plague or pestilence. Hence **Impestration**, the action of impesting.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Honour's Farewell* 50 A Soule devested Of worldly Pomp (which hath the World impested). 1655, a 1748 [see EMPEST]. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vi. 36 See the black Prison Ship's expanding womb Impested thousands, quick and dead, entomb. 1844 B. G. BABINGTON tr. *Hecker's Epidemics Mid. Ages* 233 The same attempt at impestation had been already often made in earlier times. 1884 *Med. Times* 19 July 99/2 Hospitalism spared the Calcutta Medical College Hospital during Dr. Mouat's incumbency and impested it in mine.

† **Impester**, v. Obs. Also 7 em-. [a. OF. *empêster* (now *empêtrer*) 'to pester, intricate, intangle' (Cotgr.), f. late L. **impastoriare* (It. *impastojare*, f. *im*- (IM-1) + late L. *pastorium*, -a, It. *pastora*, *pastora* a shackle or hopple for a horse.) *trans.* To hobble (a horse); to entangle, embarrass, encumber. Hence † **Impesterment**, an entanglement, embarrassment, encumbrance.

1601 [see EMPESTER]. 1611 Cotgr., *Empêstred*, impested. 1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* II. 3 Finding the City to grow daily more and more impested with strangers. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 206 It would but intangle the minde with more impestments. 1653 — *Rabelais* II. xxv. The two cables... intangled and impested the legs of the horses. 1807 W. LIVING *Salmag.* (1824) 321 Such... transposition of the foot, as might intemperately impester the legs of the Hoppingtons.

† **Impet**, Obs. rare. In 5 *ympet*. [ad. L. *impetus* violent impulse.] = IMPETUS.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lx. 247 (Harl. MS.) He sawe oon [ship] dravinge with a grete ympet.

Impetuous, obs. var. IMPETUOUS.

Impetico, v. A burlesque word put into the mouth of a fool: app. as a perversion of *impocket*, and perh. intended to suggest *petticoat*.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 27, I sent thee sixe pence for thy Lemon [mod. add. lemon], hadst it? *Clo.* I did impetico thy gratuity.

Impetiginous (impɪˈtɪdʒɪnəs), a. [ad. L. *impetiginosus*, f. *impetigo*: cf. mod. F. *impétigineux* (Littre).] Pertaining to or of the nature of impetigo; 'scurfy; covered with small scabs' (J.).

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 282 Itch, tetters, and the like impetiginous affects in the flesh and skin. 1757 BROOKE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 80 Impetiginous disorders very common both in Maryland and Virginia. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 158 All young children are to a considerable extent liable to impetiginous eczema.

|| **Impetigo** (impɪˈtɪgo). Pl. **impetigines** (-idʒɪnɪz). [L. *impetigo*, f. *impetere* to assail, attack: cf. *vertigo*.]

A name given to various pustular diseases of the skin, and in pl. to such diseases in general.

Most of the diseases now so called are non-febrile and non-contagious; but *impetigo contagiosa* is an acute contagious disease with febrile symptoms.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.* R. vii. lxiii. (1495) 278 Impetigo is a drye scabbe that cometh of more rysynge and fyry matere than Serpigo. 1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S *Dirtyll Waters* A ij. The same water withdryveth impetigines. 1669 *Addr. hopeful yng. Gentry Eng.* 20 The scrofula and luxuriant impetigos of fowl humors. 1803 *Med. Jounl.* IX. 565 The leprosy of the Romans before the time of Cicero was the impetigo. 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 78 Vesico-pustules are seen in... contagious impetigo.

Impetuous, obs. var. IMPETUOUS.

† **Impetition**, Obs. [n. of action from L. *impetere* (ppl. stem *impetit-*) to assail, attack, f. *im*- (IM-1) + *petere* to seek. (Used, app. from similarity of form, as noun of action to IMPEACH.)] = IMPEACHMENT 4.

1330-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 15 Al accomptes and al actions suites and impetitions for the same. 1605-6 *Act 3 Jas. I.* c. 27 § 9 All manner of Deceites and Offences... all Impetitions and Punishments for the same. 1624 GEZ *Foot out of Snare* App. 99 The most of their impetition... is a general railing against my discoveries. 1721 STAYRE *Ecll. Mem.* II. xix. 402 (an. 1552) To have the premises... with impetition of waste during the life of the said Archbishop.

Impetous, obs. var. IMPETUOUS.

† **Impetrable**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *impetrabilis*,

f. *impetrare*: see IMPETRARE v. and -BLE. Cf. F. *impétrable* (1406 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. That may be impetrated or obtained.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Impetrable*, which may be obtained. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 149 Hope of pardon either impetrable by words, or purchasable by money.

2. Capable of obtaining or effecting something, successful.

1599 NASH *Lenten Stufe* 21 How impetrable hee was in mollyfying the adamantinest tyranny of mankind.

† **Impetrant**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *impetrant-em*, pres. pple. of *impetrare*: see IMPETRARE v. and -ANT. Cf. F. *impétrant* (1468 in Godef. Compl.).] That impetrates or obtains.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 512 In the state and order of causes impetrant, or dispositive conditions. *Ibid.* 517 They may be used... as dispositions and causes impetrant, and not as causes properly or condignly meritorious.

† **Impetrare**, ppl. a. Obs. Also *Sc.* -at. [ad. L. *impetrat-us*, pa. pple. of *impetrare*: see next.] Obtained by request, esp. by application to an authority; impetrated. (Const. chiefly as *pa.* pple.)

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. l. 103 The said Commission might be, by an inhibition impetrare on like fashion, frustrate and letted. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 89 Gif the breive is impetrat, and raised... the assise sall proceed. c 1674 *Acc. Scotland's Grievances under Lauderdale* 24 Personal protections to debtors were most abusively impetrated. 1721-2 WOODROW *Hist. Suffer. Ch. Scot.* (1828) I. i. ii. 241 This was not the deed Scotland but impetrated at London.

Impetrate (impɪˈtɪrɪt), v. [f. L. *impetrat-*, ppl. stem of *impetrare* to obtain by request or exertion, to procure, effect; f. *im*- (IM-1) + *patrare* to bring to pass, accomplish, achieve.]

1. *trans.* To obtain by request or entreaty; to procure. Now chiefly *Theol.* (also in *Rom. Law*).

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 The clergy... did impetrate and obtine by auctorite of parliament... that it shulde be leful [etc.]. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald's* § 61 (1877) 76 To impetrate a saulconduite for hym. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Reliq.* i. 214 Good workes, which bee calles Merits, because they doe impetrate or obtaine a reward. 1692 *Court. Grace Conditional* 5 That the Price paid by Christ... did fully impetrate, merit and purchase at the Fathers hands, the perfect and compleat Redemption of his Elect. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Reliq.* v. II. (1873) 85 Powerful... to impetrate from Him the highest blessings. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius Digest* 493 A conveyance he had impetrated by fraudulent representations.

absol. a 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 192 Chrysostome sticks not to say that good workes have the place of prayer with God, and impetrate.

† b. To bring to pass, procure, effect. Obs.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 71 Me thinks it should impetrate a Royal Redintegration.

2. To entreat, request, beseech, ask for. Now rare.

c 1565 LINDSAY (Pitcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 46 To come straight to thy Clemency to impetrate Pardon for my Offence. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 780 It is to be impetrated of God alone, that he would vouchsafe [etc.]. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 5 To act on the Part of the Subject, in impetrating the Superior's Favour and Protection. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* ix. A slight testimonial, sir, which I thought fit to impetrate from that worthy nobleman... MacCallum More. 1891 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* IV. 369 Application was made... for a prolongation of his life: which the Earl of Derby impetrated on his knees to the Queen.

b. To entreat or beseech (a person, etc.).

1881 F. G. LEE R. *Barentyne* viii. 103 Then we impetrate Fate, and abide our lot.

Impetration (impɪˈtɪrɪʃən). [ad. L. *impetratio*-em obtaining by request, achievement, n. of action from *impetrare*: see prec. Perh. in early instances a. AF. *impetracioun* (1292 in Britton).] The action of impetrating.

1. The action of obtaining or procuring by request or entreaty. (Chiefly *Theol.*)

1518 *Burgh Rec. Edinburgh* 10 Dec. (Jam. Suppl.). For the impetracioun of quhatsumevir priuilege or fredomes thoct to thame profitable. 1526 *Pilgr. Pers.* (W. de W. 1531) 162 Impetracyon is y^e oportunityng of y^e petycyon. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* To Rdr. 18 The former part contains the method of grace in the impetration thereof by Jesus Christ. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* xv. (1872) 287 No prayer has such a power of impetration as that which comes from a will conformed to the will of God.

b. *Law.* The obtaining (of a writ).

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 292 The said Cardinal did not know the impetration of the said Bulls to have been to the Contempt and Prejudice of the King. 1798 in Root *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 54 That more than three years had elapsed from rendering the judgment complained of, and the date and impetration of the plaintiff's writ.

c. 'The pre-obtaining of church benefices in England from the court of Rome, which belonged to the gift and disposition of the king, and other lay-patrons of this realm' (Tomlins *Law Dict.*).

1363 *Act 38 Edw. III.* Stat. II. Aussi des impetracions & provisions, faites en meisme la Courte de Rome, des benefices & offices desglise appartenant a la donacion... notre dit s^r. le Roi. 1484 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) 166 (Jam.) Aneit impetracions made in the Court of Rome in contrare our souverane lordis priuilege. 1494 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) § 53 The impetration and purchasing at the court of Rome benefices eliectue. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 7 That... penalties... should be attached to all impetration of benefices from Rome by purchase or otherwise.

2. Petition, entreaty, supplication, request.

1292 BRITTON I. xxxii. § 23 Far diligentes impetraciouns

since experience shews us the contrary. 1738 *Law Serious* C. xxi. (ed. 2) 432 Can you think it a less impiety to condemn and vilify a brother? 1895 *Daily News* 2 Nov. 6/1 All this trivial chatter about the mere externals of De Quincey's life...leaves upon our mind a disagreeable impression. It is impiety...in its antique meaning. *Mod.* A gross instance of filial impiety.

† **Impight**, *pa. pple. Obs.* Also in-: see also **EMPIGHT**. [*pa. pple. of impitch, f. IM-1 + PITCH v.*] Pitched or planted in; implanted, inserted.

1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R. v. lü.* (1495) 169 The knees ben holowe and rounde, for the legges and whyrlbones sholde be the easelyar inpyghte therein. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* xl. xxix, Yet in her side deep was the wound impight.

† **Impignorate**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [*ad. med. L. impignorat-us, pa. pple. of impignorare, f. im- (IM-1) + pignus, pigner-, pignor-* pledge, pawn, mortgage: cf. *L. pignerare* to pledge.] Pledged, pawned, mortgaged.

1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VII.* 27 b, [they] borrowed... money, and for the repayment of the same, had mortgaged and impignorate their landes. 1683-4 *H. ROSE Family of Rose of Kilravock* (Spalding Cl.) 58 For payment... he gave the lands of Kinstearie, impignorat to him for 300 merks.

Impignorare (impignōrē), *v.* Chiefly *Se.* Also *pigner-*. [*f. med. L. ppl. stem impignorat-* (see *prec.*)] *trans.* To place in pawn; to pledge, pawn, mortgage.

1639 *SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* vii. (1677) 519 The Earl had impignorated his estate. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr., Impignorate.* 1738 *E. ERSKINE Sermon.* Wks. 1871 II. 10 In his oath he impignorates his holiness. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 417 A wadset... is a right, by which lands, or other heritable subjects, are impignorated by the proprietor to his creditor in security of his debt. 1880 *Literary World* 17 Sept. 1772 When Orkney and Shetland were impignorated to the Crown of Scotland.

Impignoration (impignōrā'fōn), [*ad. med. L. impignoration-em, n. of action f. impignorare*; see *prec.*] The action or fact of impignoring; pledging, pawning, mortgage.

1598 *HARLUYT Voy.* I. 151 All arrestments, reprisals, and impignorations of whatsoever goods and marchandises in England and Prussia... are from henceforth quiet, free, and released. 1626 *Charges agst. Dk. Buckhm.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 347 A legal Impignoration, whereby the Estates personal and real of the Accomptants are made liable to be sold for the discharge of their debts. 1826 *SCOTT Mal. Malag.* ii. The impignoration of moveables.

† **Impigrity**, *Obs. rare -o.* [*ad. L. impigrītāt-em, n. of quality f. impiger, impigr-, f. im- (IM-2) + piger* slow, sluggish.]

1623 *COCKERAM, Impigrity*, quickness, diligence. 1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1658 in *PHILLIPS.* 1781 in *BAILEY.*

† **Impigrious**, *a. Obs. rare -o.* [*f. L. impigr-* (see *prec.*) + *-ous.*] 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr., Impigrious*, diligent, quick, ready, not slow.

† **Impile**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. IM-1 + PILE sb.*] *trans.* To surround or enclose with piles or stakes.

1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* ii. xx, These three [common fences] round impile this regiment, and all the other Isle.

† **Impillor**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. IM-1 + PILLOR v.* to pillory.] *trans.* To put in the pillory; to pillory.

1645 *W. HOOKE New-Englands Sense* 5 But these have been... Imprisoned, Impillored, Fined. 1685 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 360, 3 to be transported and one to be impillored.

Imping (imping), *vbl. sb.* [*f. IMP v. + -ING 1.*] The action of the verb *IMP*; grafting, engrafting; the repairing of a hawk's wing with adscititious feathers. In quot. 1340 *concr.* a shoot, scion, 'imp'.

1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxliii. 13 Whas sunnys as new ympyngis in bare southede. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 260/1 Impyngre (*Pyson* or graftinge), *insertura.* 1575 *TURBERV. Falconerie* 277 The laste maner of ympyng is, when a feather is not quite broken off but broosed. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 352 To the end that you may not faile of this worke of impyng. 1652 *R. BURTON Falconry in Valley of Indus* vii. 75 When the tail or the pinions are accidentally broken, the falconer... performs the process of 'imping' by neatly sewing and binding to the shaft a substitute which exactly matches the lost part.

b. *attrib.*, as *imping needle.* 1575 *TURBERV. Falconrie* 277 With an ympyng needle layde in Vyneger and Salte, so close them together as they may be thought to be one feather. 1674 *N. COX Gentl. Recreat.* ii. (1677) 230 If a Feather be broken or bruised, he... must have his Imping-needles.

Impinge (impindz), *v.* [*ad. L. imping-ere* (only *trans.*) to push, strike, drive (at or into), thrust, strike, or dash (against), *f. im- (IM-1) + pangere* to fix, drive in.]

1. *trans.* To force or thrust (a thing) upon any one; to fasten or fix on forcibly. *rare.*

1536 *JOVE Apol. Tindale* 1 This with other haynous crymes whiche he impingeth vnto me in his pistle. 1825 *SYN. SMITH Sp. Wks.* 1859 II. 198/1 If this method of appealing to the absurdities of a past age, and impinging them upon the present age is fair and just.

2. To strike, dash, hurl a thing upon something else; *refl.* = 4.

1660 *G. FLEMING Stemma sacrum* 5 Before they did impinge themselves, and the Vessel, upon some new and worse dangers. 1829 *T. L. PEACOCK Misfort. Elphin* xi, He impinged his foot with a force that overbalanced himself.

3. To strike; to come into forcible contact with, collide with. *Now rare or Obs.*

1777 *Gambler* 17 On being impinged by another ball, it will spin for some little time on its own center. 1794 *G. ADAMS Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xv. 139 Myriads [particles of light] can move all manner of ways without impinging one another. 1816 *T. L. PEACOCK Headlong Hall* iv, The degree of force with which I have impinged the surface.

4. *intr.* To strike or dash; to come into (violent or energetic) contact; to collide. *Const. on, upon, also against, & at.*

1605 *G. POWELL Refut. Ep. by Puritan Papist* 38 The rocks of offence, whereas some of the ancient Emperours impinged. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Med.* i. iv. 1. (1676) 134/2 A ship that is void of a Pilot, must needs impinge upon the next rock or sands, and suffer shipwreck. 1717 *J. KEILL Anim. Econ.* (1738) 61 The Ventricles, when they contract, impinge upon the Blood, and... expel it. a 1774 *GOLDSM. Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) 1. 176 Provided we know the weights of the two bodies, and their swiftness before they impinged. 1796 *ATWOOD in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 130 The inclination of the masts and sails... and the direction in which the wind impinges on them. 1881 *YOUNG Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1510 A flame which by means of the blowpipe is caused to impinge upon the charcoal.

b. Said of waves of light, sound, and the like.

1679 *NEWTON in Phil. Trans.* VII. 508 Those, when they impinge on any Refracting or Reflecting superficies, must... excite Vibrations in the aether. 1875 *HUXLEY Phys.* viii. 209 The aerial waves which enter the meatus all impinge upon the membrane of the drum. 1878 *FOSTER Phys.* iii. ii. 397 The laws according to which rays of light impinge on the retina give rise to sensory impulses.

c. *fig.*

1614 *P. FORBES Def. Lawfull Ministers* § 19. 35 They still reason, ab authorize negative, and so, doe impinge foully, in all the sortes above specified. 1852 *GLADSTONE Glean.* IV. xxiii. 158 Here we impinge upon a dilemma hard as adamant.

5. To encroach or infringe on or upon.

1758 *WARBURTON Div. Legat. Pref.* Wks. 1811 IV. 59 Nor did the heat of reformation carry him to impinge upon any other of the nocturnal Rites, then celebrated in Rome. c 1800 *LO. ELDIN in Ramsay Remin. v.* (1870) 127 Had... my clients been caught... impinging on the patent rights. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xiv, Heaven forbid that I should do aught that might... impinge upon the right of my kinsman. 1824 *Illustr. Lond. News* 6 Sept. 219/1 In doing so, I should be impinging on the province of the reviewers.

Hence **Impinging** (impindz'ing) *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1704 *NEWTON Opticks* (J.), The cause of reflexion is not the impinging of light on the solid or impervious parts of bodies. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat. II.* 390 There must be as many impinging particles in the one, as there are gravitating particles in the other. 1844 *RUSKIN Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 289 The power of reflection in water varies with the angle of the impinging ray.

Impingement (impindz'mēt), [*f. IMPINGE*

+ *-MENT.*] The action of impinging: a. Impact, collision. *lit. and fig.* b. Encroachment.

1671 *True Nonconformity*, Contents, Prelatical exactions high impingements upon Christian Liberty. 1837 *FRASER'S Mag.* XV. 732 The powers of reason have no similar incentives or impingement, but are a more direct emanation from the Deity. 1859 *TENNENT Ceylon* II. vii. i. 118 This tide-wave itself is... modified in its turn by impingement against the African continent. 1879 *H. GEORGE Progr. & Pov.* x. ii. (1881) 450 The effect of the impingement of civilization upon barbarism.

Impingent (impindz'ent), *a. rare.* [*ad. L. impingent-em, pres. pple. of impingere* to *IMPINGE.*] Impinging.

1759 *PRINGLE in Phil. Trans.* LI. 262 The immense velocity of the impingent body. a 1846 *Sat. Mag.* cited in Worcester.

† **Impinguate**, *v. Obs.* [*f. ppl. stem of late L. impinguare, f. im- (IM-1) + pinguis* fat.] *trans.* To make fat; to fatten.

1620 *VENERV Via Recta* v. 85 It impinguateth and causeth the body to waxe grosse. 1666 *G. HARVEY Morb. Angl.* xviii. 214 Rhenish Wines... do accidentally impinguat. 1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Orange Trees* 10 That the Mare of Wine did impinguat, and enrich the Ground.

Hence **Impinguating** *ppl. a.*; also † **Impinguation**, fattening.

1620 *VENERV Via Recta* vii. 117 They yeeld a grosse, clammy, and an impinguating nourishment. 1640 *G. WATTS in Bacon's Adv. Learn.* iv. ii. (R. Suppl.), We receive into the body of medicine, the knowledge of the parts of man's body, of functions, of impinguation (*L. impinguatione*) and the like. a 1688 *SIR T. BROWNE Misc. Tracts* (1684) 16 Physicians... acknowledge a very nutritive and impinguating faculty in Pulses.

† **Impingue**, *v. Obs. rare -o.* [*ad. late L. impingua-re*: see *prec.*] 'To make fat' (*Cockeram*, 1623).

Impious (impīōs), *a.* [*f. L. impi-us* without reverence (*f. im-, IM-2 + pius*) + *-ous*: cf. *OF. impieux, -euse* (15-16th c. in *Godef.*); *mod.F.* has *impie* (in *Cotgr.* 1611), *ad. L. impi-us.*]

1. Not pious; without piety or reverence for God and his ordinances; presumptuously irreligious, wicked, or profane: a. of persons, or things personified.

1594 *1st Pt. Contentions* (1843) 31 Impious Yorke, and Bewford... Have all lynde bushes to betraie thy wings. 1624 *GATAKER Transubst.* 27 And who is so impious... as to eate thus that which he thinketh to be God? a 1704 *T. BROWN Dk. Ormond's Recov.* Wks. 1730 I. 50 E'er impious plow to wound the earth began. 1865 *M. ARNOLD Ess. Crit.* vii. (1875) 266 The Sunis recognise Abu Bekr, Omar and Othman... and regard the Shiabs as impious heretics. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 319 The impious, whoever he may be, ought not to go unpunished.

b. of actions, sayings, and the like.

1575-85 *ANP. SANOV'S Sermon*, (Parker Soc.) 199 If magistrates should command that which is impious... we have our answer well warranted:... 'It is better to obey God than men'. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 338 To touch their mouths or meat with fingers is held absurd and impious. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 813 Canst thou with impious obloquie condemn The just Decree of God? 1718 *Prior Pleasure* 902 At Dagon's shrine I kindle impious flame. 1845 *MAURICE Mor. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 638/1 An impious disregard of all the processes of his education.

2. Wanting in natural reverence and dutifulness, esp. to parents. *rare.*

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 351 The Caspiis but up their parents... and there in respect of pietie (what more could the impious doe?) starve them to death. 1793 *MORELL Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.* iv. s.v. Tullia, The impious daughter of Servius Tullius... drove her chariot over the body of her aged father.

Impiously (impīōsli), *adv.* [*f. IMPIOUS a. + -LY 2.*] In an impious manner; with impiety; with presumptuous wickedness or profanity.

1597 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* v. (R.), Ungrateful times! that impiously neglect That worth, that never times again shall show. 1693 *CONGREVE in Dryden's Persius* (1697) 400 So Unbelievers impiously despise The sacred Oracles, in Mysteries. 1769 *E. BANCROFT Guiana* 320 Too many at the altar... impiously enter into engagements, without intending to fulfil them. 1864 *SKEAT Unland's Poems* 314 My sacred ivy thou hast dared profane, And impiously dost call thyself my priest!

Impiousness, [*f. as *prec.* + -NESS.*] The quality of being impious; impiety.

1599 *SANDV'S Eurōpæ Spec.* (1632) 127 Who indeed doe blot out much impiousness and infamy. 1695 *LO. PRESTON Boeth.* iii. 113 note, The Impiousness of which Fact he ordered Papinian to excuse.

Impire (e, *impyre*, etc.), *obs. ff. EMPIRE sb. and v.*

The usual Sc. forms in 16-17th c. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vi. xv. 14 To rewle the pepill vnder thynne *impyre*. 1559-60 *Cott. Lib.* Cal. B. ix, Seeing ambition has sa *impyrit* ower their reason. 1596 *DALRYMPLE in Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 3 Under the Impire of Ioyland.

Impish (impif), *a.* [*f. IMP sb. + -ISH.*] Having the characteristics of an imp; pertaining to or characteristic of a little devil or mischievous urchin.

1623 *GAULE Magastrom.* 334 The news of the victory was... carried to Rome by Castor and Pollux... or, as others say, by the Impish divels themselves. 1834 *BECKFORD Italy* II. 8 Stimulated by impish children. 1876 *T. HARDY Ethelberta* (1890) 219 Teasing and worrying with impish laughter half suppressed. 1884 *LADY VERNEX in Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 550 Spiteful, impish tricks.

Hence **Impishly** *adv.*, **Impishness**.

1864 *WEBSTER, Impishly.* 1872 *LYTTON Parisians* ix. ii, 'I shall have the wreath yet', cried [she] impishly. 1876 *T. HARDY Ethelberta* (1890) 303 When scheming any plot of particular neatness, which had less emotion than impishness in it. 1897 *W. C. HAZLITT Four General. Lit. Fam.* I. iii. iii. 274 A half-witted fellow... whom the boys... impishly tormented.

Impiteous (impī'itōs), *a.* [*f. IM-2 + PITEOUS.*] Ruthless, pitiless.

1877 *SYMONDS Renaiss. Italy, Reviv. Learn.* viii. 472 note, Exiled from home and fatherland by fate impiteous. 1882 *— Anim. Figura* 140 Sole 'neath heaven's impiteous stars. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 June 231 Impiteous And hateful are the gods, and void of ruth.

Impiteous, -tious, -tous, impittious, *obs. var. IMPEVIOUS.*

Impitiably, *adv.* [*f. IM-2 + PITIABLY.*] Without pity, mercilessly.

1835 *FRASER'S Mag.* XII. 36 The antique barriers which impitiably and irrevocably divided mankind into castes have been swept away.

Implacability, [*ad. late L. implacabilitās*: see next and *-ITY.*] The quality or condition of being implacable.

1531 *ELYOT Gov.* ii. vi, The implacabilite or wrath insaciable, of those two capitaines. 1673 *LADY'S Call.* i. iii. P. 19. 25 So to regulate their passions, that they never come within distance of implacability. a 1797 *H. WALPOLE Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. ix. 262 His resentments were not softened by the implacability of their hatred to him. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. 111. 167 To James unpopularity, obstinacy, and implacability were the greatest recommendations that a statesman could have.

Implacable (implāk'āb'l, -plāk'āb'l), *a.* [*a. F. implacable, ad. L. implacabilis, f. im- (IM-2) + placabilis* PLACABLE. (*By Spenser and Longfellow stressed on first (or third) syllable.*)]

1. That cannot be appeased; irreconcilable; inexorable: of persons, feelings, etc.

1522 *MOORE De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 83/1 Bering implacable anger where they perceive themselves not accepted. 1611 *BIALE Rom.* i. 31 Covenant breakers... implacable, vmerci- full. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 165 P. 3 That we should be harassed by implacable persecution. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V* (1813) V. iii. 340 He was, besides, the implacable enemy of Bourbon. 1827 *LYTTON Pelham* II. ii. 1, or any of his friends, was injured or aggrieved, his anger was almost implacable. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 325 The earl of Warwick remained implacable.

b. *Const. to.*

1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* i. (ed. 2) 84 They thereby shew themselves to be implacable to god. 1785 *T. BALGUY Disc.* 62 The greater part of these sectaries were implacable to those who differed from them.

† 2. That cannot be assuaged or mitigated. *Obs.*

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. vi. 44 O how I burne with implacable fire. *Ibid.* iii. vii. 35. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 658 Their

armor help'd their harm .. which wrought them pain Implacable. 1862 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* Prel. xiii. The plunge of the implacable seas. The tumult of the winds at night.

3. as sb. One who is implacable. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 2 As I have ordered it, the fight will appear to the implacables to be altogether with her own consent.

Implacableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being implacable; implacability.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 82. 338 It is mens implacableness which maketh God implacable. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 466 Appearances of wrath and incompassionate implacableness. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxx. 193 The implacableness of my brother and sister .. he sets forth in strong lights. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 506 The implacableness of their political hatred.

Implacably (implē'kəbly, implē'k-), adv. [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an implacable manner; with enmity or resentment that cannot be appeased.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 66. 109 Men may thinke the Divine wrath to be implacably incensed. 1751-73 JORTIN *Eccles. Hist.* (R.), It is no wonder that men of this temper should have worried one another so implacably for Nestorianism [etc.]. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xvii. 441 Burke .. pursued Chatham implacably, and refused to come to an understanding with him.

† **Implacacy**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *implacāt-us* unappeased (cf. *IMPLACABLE*): see -ACY.] Unappeased state or condition; implacableness. 1660 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 292 The smart of their implacacy.

Implacément, var. *EMPLACEMENT*, situation, position, platform for a gun.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 689 The station or implacément, would confer majesty even on an inferior edifice. 1889 *Engineer* 5 Apr. 281 We understand that the heavy steel guns are to be mounted in Moncrieff implacements.

Implacental (implēsēntāl), a. and sb. *Zool.* [f. IM-2 + PLACENTAL (f. PLACENTA + -AL); cf. mod. L. *Implacentalia* neut. pl., name of the group.]

A. adj. Having no placenta, a term applied to the group of mammals consisting of the marsupials and monotremes (*Implacentalia*).

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 257/1 The quadrupeds .. above defined, are .. implacental. 1865 DRAPEL *Intell. Devel. Europe* xxiii. 562 Mammals, both placental and implacental.

B. sb. A mammal that has no placenta; a marsupial or monotreme. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Implacentate, a. *Zool.* [f. IM-2 + PLACENTATE (f. PLACENTA + -ATE 2); cf. mod. L. *Implacentalia* = *Implacentalia*.] Having no placenta. In mod. Dicts.

† **Implain**, v. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. IM-1 + ?PLAIN a., in sense 'plane, flat, level'.] *trans.* To make smooth with plaster; to plaster smooth.

1420 *Parad. on Husb.* I. 479 Oyl dregges mixt with clay thou must implayne [v. r. me may uplayn] Thi woves [= walls] with.

Implaister, var. *EMPLASTER* v. *Obs.*

† **Implane**, v. [ad. late L. (Vulgate) *implānāre* to lead astray.] 'To deceive' (Cockeram, 1623).

† **Implanitude**. [f. IM-2 + L. *planitudo* evenness.] Unevenness, unevenness; in quot. attrib.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 46 b/2 The vneven and implanitude collocation infereth payn and recurvation in the Ioyntes.

† **Implank**, v. *Obs. rare* -0. [IM-1.] *trans.* To enclose with planks.

1611 FLORIO, *Inassarare*, to imboord or implanke.

Implant (implānt'), v. Also 6 *emplant*. [a. F. *implanter* to insert, engraft, etc. (also † *emplanter* to plant), f. im- (IM-1) + *planter* to PLANT.]

1. *trans.* To plant in, insert, infix. Chiefly *pass.*, To be set, fixed, or embedded in something, e.g. as a crystal in a matrix of another kind. Also *refl.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Maneynde* 17 Before they emplant them self in the hedde of the stoone. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 15 The Opticke Sineu .. is implanted into the middle of the eye. 1705 RAY (J.), Another cartilage, capable of motion, by the help of some muscles that were implanted in it. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrals* I. 169 Patrinite sometimes occurs in globular masses, implanted in other rocks. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 75 The Teeth .. are small bones .. implanted in the alveoli of both jaws.

2. To fix or instil (a principle, desire, opinion, etc.) in one. Chiefly *pass.*: To be firmly fixed or inherent in. (The ordinary use.)

a 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 323/1 They are both inclinations of nature, implanted of God. 1605 TIMME *Quersit* I. ii. 6 The diuine vertue which God hath put and implanted in all creatures. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 389 Gravity, attraction, repulsion .. are not powers implanted in matter, or possible to be made inherent in it. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* I. So deeply is the desire of offspring implanted in the female breast. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* III. 249 Take these words of the prophet—implant them deep in your heart.

† b. To engraft (a bud). Also *fig.*: cf. *IMPLANTATION* 3. *Obs. rare*.

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 71 Till such time as the buds then implanted may be fast cemented. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 30 Requiring men to be better Christians before they come to Christ, than commonly they prove after they are implanted into Christ.

3. To set in the ground; to plant. Also *fig.* 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 6 It implies that either the ground is very fertile in general, or that they are implanted in Plots Sympathizing with their Natures. 1633

P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. LXXX, Upon her cheek doth Beauties self implant The freshest garden of her choicest flowers. 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Bosq's Accompl. Woman* I. 180 Those [herbs] which the gardiner implanteth. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Larus Eng.* (1874) II. 215 Trees, while still implanted in the ground, are parcel of the freehold. 1868 HELPS *Real-mah* VIII. (1876) 208 Had implanted the seeds of fatal disease.

b. With inverted construction: To plant (ground, etc.) with something. *rare*. Also *fig.*

1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. IV. xxxiii, Break up the fallowes of my nature, implant me with grace, prune mee with meet corrections. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. (1847) 503/2 Minds well implanted with solid and elaborate breeding. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 121 Your heir .. May fell your groves, implant the lawn.

Hence **Implanted** *ppl. a.*, inserted, introduced; infixed; **Implanting** *vbl. sb.* = *IMPLANTATION*.

1595 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl.* 72 What change of place can well change implanted paine! 1597 MIDDLETON in Farr S. P. *Eliz.* (1845) II. 536 Wisedomes harvest is with folle nipt .. Her fruite all scattered, her implanting ript. 1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 49 The highest end of Baptisme, is our implanting into the body of Christ. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* 44 Whether the feeling of duty is innate or implanted.

† **Implantate**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. type **implantāt-us*, pa. pple. of **implantāre* to IMPLANT.] Implanted.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 34 There is a Magnetisme .. every where implantate in, and proper to, naturall bodies. *Ibid.* 56 Both the implantate and influent spirit depart hand in hand together. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 164 Their original inherent and implantate vigour.

Implanted, *ppl. a. rare*. [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Implantatus*, applied to those crystals which are attached by one of their ends to the walls of an excavation hollowed in a rock: implanted.

Implantation (implāntē'shən), [a. F. *implantation*, noun of action f. *implanter* to IMPLANT.] The action or process of implanting; the fact or manner of being implanted.

1. *Anat.* The insertion of an organ, muscle, etc.; esp. as to its manner and place. Cf. *IMPLANT* v. 1.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 13 The implantation of the teeth is not in one, as an other sheweth. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 815 They [two muscles] haue bot one tendon and one implantation. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 62 Ending in that part wherein the anterior implantation of Temporal Muscle ariseth. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.*, *Organ. Nat.* I. 270 The teeth of the sphyræna are examples of the ordinary implantation in sockets. 1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal* iii. 67 An implantation of the ears farther back than is normal.

2. The action of planting or setting in the ground. Also *fig.* Cf. *IMPLANT* v. 3.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* VII. viii. § 7 To make such provision for the direct implantation of his church. 1650 BRIDF. *Disc. Fuit. Hist. Europe* 15 By saving of Noahs family to preserve a seed for the implantation of a new. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Implantation*, one of the six kinds of transplantation, used by some for the sympathetic cure of certain diseases. [Process described.] a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Theol.* (1830) I. v. 135 The vegetable world .. from its first implantation in the soil to its full growth.

† 3. Engrafting. *Obs. rare*.

1652 WARREN *Unbelievers* (1654) 23 The Gardners knife .. cannot cut off a branch, nor be helpful to the implantation of it, without the hand of the Gardener. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 66 Apricots and Peaches, being secured upon their own stocks, will admit implantation unto another also.

† b. *fig. Theol.* 'Engrafting' into Christ. *Obs.*

1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* xi. 99 Hence we reade so often .. of a Spiritual Implantation unto him [Christ] by Faith. a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 213 Baptism is first for insition and implantation. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. 1. App. (1852) 346 A sinners preparation for, implantation in, and salvation by, the glorious Lord Jesus Christ.

c. *Path.* The engrafting of a morbid or malignant growth.

1807 ALLIBUTT's *Syst. Med.* III. 538 The observations of Hauser have thrown some light on the implantation of cancer on the ulcer. *Ibid.* 725 These [growths] are to be regarded .. as examples of successful implantation or grafting of particles of malignant growth.

4. The introduction and fixing of a principle, idea, etc. in the mind. Cf. *IMPLANT* v. 2.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 26 The implantation of the Idea of God in the Soul. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. iv. 25 This desire of Navigation found a kind of natural implantation in these Phenicians. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1710) I. 362 The implantation of Christ's righteousness in sanctification, taking away the implantation of Adam's sin in us. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* v. xxviii. (1878) 475 The moral judgment which is oftentimes appealed to by Christ as a correct rule of decision, because of divine implantation.

5. The firm placing or planting of the foot.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 59 By the protrusion and implantation of which [the muscular foot] into the soft bottoms of the ponds and streams in which these creatures [fresh-water mussels] live.

b. *Surg.* (See quote.) Also attrib.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Implantation*, the planting of a new sound tooth into the cavity from which a decayed one has been removed. Also, the engrafting of pieces of epidermis on the surface of an ulcer to promote skin formation. *Ibid.*, *Implantation, medicamentale*, the introduction of solid substances into the structures of the body, either to destroy a morbid growth or to produce a general therapeutical effect. *Ibid.*, *Implantation needle*, an instrument invented by Brunns for the practice of hypodermatic implantation.

Implanter (implāntēr), [f. *IMPLANT* v. + -ER 1.] One who or that which implants.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. v. § 2. 17 There is an active

and actual knowledge in a man of which these outward objects are rather the re-minders than the first begetters or implanters. 1883 A. H. SAYCE in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 392 The planter of love in the hearts of men.

Implaster, *obs. var. EMPLASTER* sb. and v.

Implastic (implēs'tik), a. *rare* -1. [f. IM-2 + PLASTIC.] Not plastic, rigid. Hence **Implasticity**, implastic quality or condition.

1822-34 GOOD'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 143 Labour delayed or injured from implasticity .. of the soft parts. *Ibid.* 145 Cases of an implastic rigidity.

Implastration, var. *EMPLASTRATION*, *Obs.*

Implate (implē't), v. *rare* -0. [f. IM-1 + PLATE sb.] *trans.* 'To put a plate upon as a covering; to sheathe; as, to implant a ship with iron' (Webster, 1864).

† **Implausibility**, *Obs. rare*. [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being implausible; want of plausibility.

a 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 671 No doubt he had obtain'd a very important Office in this State, but for the implausibility of his Person. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. i. v. 175 Implausibility may be surmounted.

Implausible (implē'zib'l), a. [f. IM-2 + PLAUSIBLE.]

† 1. Not worthy of applause; personally unacceptable. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.*, After his death him seuerally succeeded .. his two Sons, Harold and Hardy Knought: Either of them implausible and burdenson to the English.

2. Not having the appearance of truth, probability, or acceptability; not plausible.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. xxvi. 369 By so impotent, so implausible and improvable means. 1730 SWIFT *Vind. Ld. Carteret* Wks. 1761 III. 190 Nothing can better improve political schoolboys than the art of making plausible or implausible harangues against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine. 1788 G. CAMPBELL *Four Gosp.* (1807) II. 84 This, though not implausible, is mere conjecture. 1794 BURKE *Petit. Unitarians* Wks. 1842 II. 475 When they mingle a political system with their religious opinions, true or false, plausible or implausible.

Hence **Implausibleness**, implausibility; **Implausibly** adv., not plausibly.

1818 TODD, *Implausibly*. 1846 WORCESTER, *Implausibleness*. Dr. Allen. 1894 YELLOW BK. I. 75 That which is already fair is complete, it may be urged—urged implausibly.

Impleach (implē'ch), v. *poet. rare*. Also 6 *em-*. [f. IM-1 + PLEACH.] *trans.* To entwine, interweave. Hence **Impleached** *ppl. a.*

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 205 Behold these tallents of their hair [= hair] With twisted mettle amorously empleacht. 1829 TENNYSON *Timbuctoo* 224 The fragrance of its complicated glooms And cool impleached twilight. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* *Two Dreams* 175 Where the green shadow thickest impleached Soft fruit and writhen spray and blossom.

Implead (implē'd), v. Forms: a. 4 *en-*, 4-5 *emplede*, 5-6 *emplete*, 6-9 *emplead*. β. 5-6 *implede*, -plete, 6 *ymplead*, 7 *impleade*, 6- *implead*. [ad. AF. *en-*, *empler* = OF. *emplaidier*, -pledier, -plaidier, etc., f. *em-* (EM-, IM-1) + *plaidier* (F. *plaidier*) to PLEAD.]

1. *trans.* To sue (a person, etc.) in a court of justice, raise an action against. Now only *arch.* or *Hist.*

a. [1292 BRITTON I. xii. § 6 Et voloms, qe touz prisoins soient a touz responsables a ceux q' les enplederount taunt cum eux serount en prisoins.] 1387 TAEVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 481 Kyng Stephene was .. i-swore .. pat he wolde enplede no man for his owne wordes. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 84 No brother ne sister of yis gylde ne enplede oper in no place, for no dette ne trespas. a 1400 *Ibid.* 361 3ef a foreyne emplede be telynge. c 1500 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 33 That none of y^e franchises of the forsayd cite be empleat at our eschequer [etc.]. 1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. viii. 21 The kings .. tenants in chief shall not be empleadid in the ecclesiastical court.

β. 1458 in *Ld. Campbell Chancellors* (1857) I. xxii. 322 Wherefore I charge Robt. my sone .. that he never vexe, implede, ne greve the forsaid Sir John. 1464 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 492 II. 163 Persones abill to plede and to be impletid. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surr.* 13 These maner of tenants shall nat plede nor be impletid of their tenementes by the kynges writte. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xix. 38 If Demetrius and the craftsmen .. have a matter against any man, the law is open, let them implead [R. V. accuse] one another. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xviii. 475 After a corporation is so formed and named, it acquires many powers .. As .. To sue or be sued, implead or be impleaded. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* xxxii. II. 57 Brethren who .. might be impleading one another at law before the tribunal of a heathen Prætor.

† b. To plead or prosecute (a suit). *Obs. rare*.

1554 *Act 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary* c. 8 § 35 The Title of all Lands .. is .. in your Courts only to be impleaded, ordered, tried and judged.

† 2. To arraign, accuse, impeach. *Const. of. Obs.*

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* vi. iv. § 10 To implead the truth of this history, Cardinal Baronius allegeth that Socrates, Sozomen and Eudemone were all Novatianists. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 143, I implead your Highness, .. as Accessory to my Guilt. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 72 They were accused and impleaded by subtil and insinuating Orators before the Tribunals of their Enemies. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 174 The life and fame of an innocent woman were impleaded. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. II. 193, I can easily pardon a smile if thou empleadest me of curiosity.

3. In various nonce-uses belonging or related to PLEAD v. † a. To allege as a plea. † b. To entreat. c. To plead *with*. d. To plead *for*.

1698 T. WALL *God's Rev. agst. Enemies Ch.* 20 Saul had never impleaded the intent of sacrifice . . . had it not yielded him some hope to wipe off the guilt of his disobedience. 1682 *New News from Bedlam* 13 Now he rakes Hell and the Devil. . . And them impleads for to inspire his Muse. 1839 BAILEY *Festus v.* (1852) 60 Let monarchs . . . remember they are set on thrones as representatives . . . to implead with God and man. a 1850 Rossetti *Dante & Circ.* 1. (1874) 137 How mayst thou be counselled to implead With God thine own misdeed, And not another's!

Hence **Impleadable** *implēdāb'l*, *a.*¹ *Obs.* [*f.* IM-
PLEAD *v.* + -ABLE.]
1. That may be sued (as a person) or prosecuted (as a suit).
1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 113 They be impleadable in their own townes also, and not elsewhere. 1681 *Trial's Colledge* 5 I am a Free-man of London, and I am not impleadable . . . any where out of the Liberties of the City. 1724 R. WELTON *Subst. Chr. Faith* 234 The rebellious and disloyal . . . are impleadable at a twofold bar. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 497 Redress for the impleading of a member during the session.

† **Impleadable** (*implēdāb'l*), *a.*¹ *Obs.* [*f.* IM-
PLEAD *v.* + -ABLE.]
1. That may be sued (as a person) or prosecuted (as a suit).

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 113 They be impleadable in their own townes also, and not elsewhere. 1681 *Trial's Colledge* 5 I am a Free-man of London, and I am not impleadable . . . any where out of the Liberties of the City. 1724 R. WELTON *Subst. Chr. Faith* 234 The rebellious and disloyal . . . are impleadable at a twofold bar. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (ed. 2) V. 117 They would by that means become frank fee, and not impleadable in his court.

2. Capable of being pleaded or made a plea.
1648 J. GERRE *Might overcoming Right* (1649) 33 Those actions . . . shall be as impleadable by men. 1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 26 That no pardon be impleadable to any impeachment in Parliament.

† **Impleadable**, *a.*² *Obs.* [*f.* IM-2 + PLEAD-
ABLE.] Not to be pleaded against, or met by any plea.

1607 DEKKER *Knt's Conjur.* (1842) 48 In what a lamentable condition therefore stands the unhappy prisoner; his indictment is impleadable, his evidence irrefutable, the fact impleadable, the judge impleadable. 1614 T. ADAMS *Fatal Banquet* II. Wks. 1861-2 I. 196 An impenetrable judge, an impleadable indictment, an intolerable anguish shall seize upon them.

† **Impleader**, *Obs.* [*f.* IM-2 + -ER.]
One that impleads, sues, or prosecutes another; a prosecutor, accuser, or impeacher.

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commonw. Eng.* (1633) 109 In all judgements being two parties, the first we call the impleader, suitor, demander or defendant or plaintiff. 1698 S. CLARKE *Script. Just.* III. 13 Who is my adversary? (my impleader, or he that enters an Action against me). 1770 *Hist. Duelling* 3 (T.) The Gombette law . . . allowed the expedient of duelling to those impladers, whom the administered oath to offenders did not sufficiently satisfy.

† **Impleasing**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare.* [*f.* IM-2 + PLEAS-
ING.] Unpleasing, unpleasant.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 68 a. Let me lead you from these implaining matters. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 103 Implaining to all, as all to him.

Impleat(e), *var.* IM-LETE *a.*, filled.

Impledge (*implēdʒ*), *v.* Also 6-7 **empledge**, (6 *Sc.* **implaidge**). [*f.* EM- or IM-1 + PLEDGE. An Anglo-L. *implegiātus* occurs in the Laws of Henry I, suggesting that an Anglo-Fr. *empletier* may have been in use. Cf. OF. *plegier*, 12th c.]
trans. To put in pledge; to pledge, pawn; to give as security; to engage. Also *refl.*

a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 239 The countie . . . which kynge Charles . . . had before engaged, and empledged to duke Philip. 1630 BAATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 147 Whosoever he be that marrieth a wife, empledging his faith unto her by a ring.

B. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1453 Implaidging and waidging Baith twa thair lyses for myne. a 1656 USSHEA *Power Princes* II. (1683) 185 They have not onely impledged themselves the one into the other upon Earth, but also to God in Heaven. 1814 SCOTT *Ed. of Isles* I. viii. This auspicious morn. That bids the daughter of high Lorn Impledge her spousal faith to wed The heir of mighty Somerled. 1881 SWINBURNE *Mary Stuart* I. ii. 49 The great life's gage of England; in whose name Lie all our own impledged.

† **Implefy**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*—^o. In 7 **impleffe**. [*f.* L. *implēfere* (see IM-LETE) + -FY.] To fill (Cockeram, 1623).

Implement (*implēmēt*), *sb.* Forms: 6 *yn*-, *ymple*-, (*imply*-, *empell*-, *hympyll*-), 6-8 *impliment*, (7 *impell*-, *emploi*-, *imploye*-), 5- *implement*. [*app.* ad. L. *implementum* a filling up (*f.* *implēre* to fill; see IM-LETE) taken in the sense of 'that which serves to fill up or stock (a house, etc.)'; in which sense *implementa* occurs in an Anglo-L. letter of 1541 (see sense 1 below) and may have been in considerably earlier use. Of OF. *emplement*, from *empler* to fill, fill up, Godefroy cites only one example, in sense 'filling up, fulfilling, completing'. The word was evidently sometimes referred to EMPLOY *v.*, and so confused with *employment*, as if 'thing employed or used'.]

I. 1. *pl.* Things that serve as equipment or outfit, as household furniture or utensils, ecclesiastical vessels or vestments, wearing apparel or ornaments, etc. In *sing.* An article of furniture, dress, etc. [*f.* Letter of 1541, Rymer, XIV. 723 Cum omnibus et omnimodis vasibus, jocalibus, ornamentis, bonis, catallis, et Implementis.]

1454 E. F. *Wills* (1882) 132 Reparacions and implementis dwe to the . . . Cathedral Chirche of seynt powle. 1496-7

Act 12 Hen. VII. c. 13 § 12 All other goodes and implementis of Houshold to be used in their Houses. 1505 in *Eng. Guilds* (1870) 327 Here folowth the ymplementes of the Taylourys halle. 1532 HEYVER *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 36, I considered, howe great abundance of implemētis was in that small vessele. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 77 Item one payx one cruitt one vail with all other emplementes of supersticion. 1610 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 218 He left for an implemēt of his house at Ely a wonderfull sumptuous and costly table. 1641 *Margate Par. Register in Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 196 A note of such goods and implemētis as are belonging to the parische church of St. John's y^e Baptist, in the Isle of Thanett. a 1656 USSHEA *Ann.* VI. (1658) 522 To defray this, they were forced to . . . make their women club their attyring implemētis, to make up the sum. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 110 All the Sea-men have Capots, and it seems to me to be so necessary an Implemēt, not only for Sea-men, but for all that travel by Sea. a 1779 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. iv. Wks. 1788 I. 253 A golden bough, we see, was an important implemēt, and of very complicated intention in the shews of the Mysteries. 1848 Mrs. JAMERSON *Sacr. & Leg. Art.* (1850) 36 They wear the stole and alba as deacons, and bear the implemētis of the mass. 1851 D. WILSON *Preb. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ix. 465 The use of the consecrated bell as one of the most essential ecclesiastical implemētis. *fig.* a 1621 J. KING in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxix. 4 Dispose of your bodies and souls, and all the implemētis of them both.

† *b.* In more general sense: Requisites. *Obs.*
1601 R. JOHNSON *Kind. & Commw.* (1603) 38 More implemētis than a spacious sea coast are incident to this busines: he must have plenty of timber and cordage; he must be furnished with a people practised in sea affaires [etc.]. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 132 Water, cordials, and all necessary implemētis being brought, Miss Bath was at length recovered and placed in her chair.

2. *pl.* The apparatus, or set of ntensils, instruments, etc. employed in any trade or in executing any piece of work; now chiefly in *agricultural implemētis* or as a synonym of 'tools'; frequent as a generic term for the tools, weapons, etc. used by savage or primitive man, as *flint implemētis*. In *sing.* A tool, instrument.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 114 King Henry the vij. erected . . . 3 great Bruing Houses with the Implemētis to serve his Shippes. 1567 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 202 In the same garner . . . vij gaddes of yron. . . Other implemētis in the sayme garner. 1612 CHAFMAN *Widdowes T.* Wks. 1873 III. 76 My stay hath been prolonged With hunting obscure nooks for these emplemētis [a crowbar and a halter]. 1616 SURFEL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 533 Thus you see the diversitie of plowes. . . now it is meet to know the implemētis belonging to their draught. 1641 *Termes de la Ley, Implemētis*, . . . it is used for things of necessary use in any trade or mystery, which are implemētis in the practice of the said trade. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 VI. II. 49 Wood hath. . . his tools and implemētis prepared to coin six times as much more. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farm. Lett.* to People 310 He should make drawings of every machine and implemēt of husbandry that differs from those of his own country. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 204 An artisan, who had all the implemētis necessary for his work. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 152 It is a great mistake to suppose that implemētis of stone were abandoned directly metal was discovered.

fig. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 187 1 Those Scintillar rules, which are the implemētis of instruction. 1862 GOULSTON *Pers. Relig.* v. iv. (1873) 288 The implemētis with which Christianity works. 1867 MILL *Inaug. Addr.* 7 The necessary mental implemētis for the work they have to perform.

b. Applied to a person; cf. *instrument, tool*.

1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* II. ii. I am Trollio, Your honest implemēt. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiii. This . . . man was a most useful implemēt to use everywhere. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 115 The Messenger . . . was an Implemēt in his Master's Hands. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 511 That meanness which marked them out as fit implemētis of tyranny.

II. + 3. Something necessary to make a thing complete; an essential or important constituent part. *Obs.* *rare.*

1632 LITTON *Trav.* I. 14 The Clergy, which are the two parts of the inhabitants, (besides the Jewes and Curtezans, which are the greatest implemētis of the other third part). 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 101 Because they have utterly lost the mystery of making the blew ribband. . . an essentiall implemēt of the fringes.

4. *Sc. Law.* Fulfilment, full performance (cf. IM-LEMENT *v.* 1).

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 334 Obligations may be dissolved by performance or implemēt. 1862 SHARLES *Nugz Crit.* IV. 195 Such conditions are clearly inconsistent with the duties . . . and it may fairly be doubted . . . whether implemēt of them could be enforced. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 54 Such note shall not have the effect . . . of excusing obedience to or implemēt of the interlocutor reclaimed against.

III. 5. *attrib. and Comb.* **Implement-bearing** = IMPLEMENTIFEROUS.

1864 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 July 22/1 The implemēt and cattle departments were laid out with a masterly hand. 1872 SIR J. EVANS *Anc. Stone Implemētis* xxii. 426 The deposition of the implemēt-bearing beds. . . extended over a very considerable space of time. 1891 DR. ARGYLE in *19th Cent.* Jan. 26 Vigorous attempts have been made to treat all implemēt-bearing gravels as fluviatile.

Implement (*implēmēt*), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* [*f.* IM-LEMENT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To complete, perform, carry into effect (a contract, agreement, etc.); to fulfil (an engagement or promise).

1806 *Petit. T. Gillies of Balmahewan* 23 (Jam.) This was an obligation incumbent upon him, which the petitioners

were entitled to insist that he should implemēt. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV.* c. 46 § 90 The decree or order of court has not been duly implemēt. 1865 ALEX. SMITH *Summ. Skye* II. 138 He had seen the boatman, and fully implemēt his promise. 1879 *Times* 24 Nov. (Mr. Gladstone in Scotland). On that day . . . Mr. Gladstone is expected to implemēt no fewer than three engagements.

b. To carry out, execute (a piece of work).
1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades, Optician* (1842) 354 Any similar invention which he may be employed to implemēt for the contrivers.

c. To fulfil, satisfy (a condition).
1857 NICHOL *Cycl. Phys. Sci.* 63/1 The chief mechanical requisites of the barometer are implemēt in such an instrument as the following. 1870 R. M. FEACUSON *Electr.* 38 How are the conditions of thermo-electricity implemēt by the materials of the earth?

2. To complete, fill up, supplement.

1843 BURTON *Benthianiana* 166 Supplements for implemēt wages by pauper relief. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. IV. § 15 (1864) 604 The hearer must implemēt the process, by the force of his own mind.

3. To provide or fit with implemētis.
1886 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 362 Whether armed for defence, or implemēt for industry.

Implemental (*implēmētāl*), *a.* [*f.* IM-
LEMENT *sb.* + -AL.] Of the nature of an implemēt or implemētis; + *a.* Essentially constituent; + *b.* Instrumental, practically effective.

1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils Wks.* 1875 IV. 154 All the ill that could have come of it would have been, that such kinds of bishops should have proved less implemēt. 1746 W. HORLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 11 A Statesman proper to govern this Implemēt Common-wealth. 1874 BUSHNELL *Forgiveness & Law* IV. 220 The threefold substance of doctrine here set forth is to be his [the Holy Spirit's] implemēt power.

Implementiferous (*implēmēntīfēros*), *a.* *Geol.* [*f.* as *prec.* + -(I)FEROUS.] Containing (stone) implemētis used by early man.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 604 The well-known and accepted implemētiferous river-gravels. 1894 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* (ed. 3) 640 note. The valleys containing the implemētiferous deposits.

† **Implese**, *var.* *emplese*, EMPLESS, to please. *Sc.*
c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 1477 To succure all Pat one his modir dere wil cal, & implese hyre with hartly wil & lef bare syne & serwe hyre til.

† **Implete**, *a.* *Obs.* [*ad.* L. *implēt-us*, *pa.* *ppl.* of *implēre* to fill up, *f.* im- (IM-1) + **plē-re* to fill.] Filled, replete (with something).

1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 8b. A Citie, implete with inestimable treasure. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 25/a A little kinde of spoone full and implete with powder of corrosive. 1694 J. T. in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 111, I found . . . its Vesicles implete with a grumous blood.

Implete (*implēt*), *v.* U.S. [*f.* L. *implēt*, *ppl.* stem of *implēre* (see *prec.*)] *trans.* To fill.

1862 N. Y. *Independent* 31 July 4 It was the purpose of Mr. Calhoun . . . to implete the Government silently with Southern principles. 1886 BRECHER in *Homilet. Rev.* (U.S.) May 421 11e [God] impletes all lands, all breadths, above, below, everywhere.

Implete, *obs.* *var.* IM-PLEAD.

Impletion (*implēfōn*). [*ad.* late L. *implētīōn-em*, noun of action from *implēre*: see IM-LETE *a.*]

1. The action of filling; the condition of being filled; fullness.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 104 Dooth not the impleat and sacietie of meates and drinks prouoke lust? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. 145 Upon a . . . plentifull impletion there may perhaps succeed a disruption of the matrix. 1650 GREENHILL *Ezekiel* 72 Impletion—when the Spirit . . . fills the heart of any with Divine graces and influences. 1823-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 146 The stomach and bowels have been accustomed to the stimulus of food, and a certain degree of impletion. 1863 H. JAMES *Subst. & Shadow* xv. 256 The depletion of his [man's] natural pride and self-seeking in order to his subsequent spiritual impletion with all Divine gentleness peace and innocence.

† 2. Fulfilment, accomplishment (of prophecy).

1615 T. ADAMS *Leaven* 100 The impletion of scriptures, wh^h had so prescribed of him. 1681 II. MORE *Exp. Dan.* App. II. 293 The impletion of that Prophecy is . . . already past. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 197 The very literal impletion of the prophecy.

3. *Bot.* The filling up of the disk or cap of a flower with petals, by the conversion of stamens, nectaries, etc. into petals; the 'doubling' of a 'single' flower, whereby it becomes *flore pleno*.

1788 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xx. (ed. 4) 61 The Impletion of Simple Flowers, is by the Increase either of the Petals, or of the Nectarium.

Hence **Impletionist**, one who advocates impletion or filling up: see *quot.*

1883 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Apr. 464 Two general views on that question [Scotch crofters]. . . may be summarised by the two words 'impletionist' and 'depletionist'. *Ibid.* The impletionist recommends . . . lowering of rents, increase of pasturage privileges, 'rooting in the soil', and all the rest of it.

† **Impletive**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare.* [*f.* *implēt*-, *ppl.* stem of *implēre* (see IM-LETE *a.*) + -IVE.] Having the quality of filling.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xlv. 270 Such [medicaments] as are calefactive, warme and impletive. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* IV. 14 The Divine Bonitie, saith Proclus . . . is . . . impletive of althings and conversive of althings into itself.

† **Impletory**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—¹. [*f.* as *prec.* + -ORY.] Characterized by fulfilment.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Hebr.* x. 18 An Impletory remission, as now in the new Testament, not a promissory, as under the old.

† **Implex**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *implex-us*, pa. pple. of *implēre* to entwine, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *plēre* to twist, plait. (Cf. F. *implete*, 17th c.)] Involved; having a complicated plot.

1710 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 297 ¶ 2 The Fable . . is, according to Aristotle's Division, either Simple or Implex. It is called Simple when there is no change of Fortune in it: Implex, when the Fortune of the chief Actor changes from Bad to Good, or from Good to Bad. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.* Cowley Wks. II. 60 The fable is plainly implex, formed rather from the Odyssey than the Iliad.

† **Implex**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *implex-*, ppl. stem of *implēre*: see prec.] *trans.* To entwine.

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* cvij, These forme thy Ghyrlond. Wherof Myrtle green . . is so implexed, and laid in, between.

† **Implexed**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. or L. *implex-us* IMPLEX *a.* + -ED¹.] Entwined; also *fig.* Involved, complicated; = IMPLEX *a.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. iii. § 3 (1622) 219 The often iteration, and implexed application of the termes, of One, and Many, and Being. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 2 A concatenation or implexed series of causes.

† **Implexion**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *implex-ion-em*, noun of action from *implēre*: see IMPLEX.] Complication, intertwining.

1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § 22. 97 The mutual occurrences and rencounters of atoms, . . their cohesions, implexions, and entanglements.

Implexous, *a. Bot.* [f. L. *implex-us* (see IMPLEX *a.*) + -OUS.] 'Entangled, interlaced' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

† **Implexure**, *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *implex-* (see IMPLEX *a.*) + -URE.] An infolding, a fold.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* viii. 100 Nature . . hath engraven these cornered implexures, that in them the thinne Membran . . might insinuate it selfe.

Impliable (impli'əb'l), *a. rare.* [f. IM-2 + PLIABLE; cf. F. *impliable*.] Not pliable; inflexible.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 2 (1740) 32 All Matters rugged and impliable to the Design must be suppressed or corrupted. 1831 FRASER'S *Mag.* IV. 320 The impliable and disjointed stuff they are obliged to render into tolerable English.

Impliable, *a. 2* [f. IMPLY *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being implied.

a 1805 ISAAC TAYLOR (F. Hall). [In mod. Dicts.]

Implial (impli'al), *rare.* [f. IMPLY *v.* + -AL II. 5; after *denial*.] An act of implying; implication.

1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractat. Secess. Popery* 116 Let us test the amount of this mere implial.

† **Impliance**, *Obs. rare.* [f. IMPLY *v.* + -ANCE.] The action of implying; implication.

1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* II. ii. iii. viii. 237 Their Magistrate in Chief, at least 8 Years before this Convention, which must be the Apostle's impliance.

† **Implicament**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *implicament-um* entanglement, f. *implicare*: see IMPLICATE and -MENT.] Entanglement.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. viii. 49 Be pure and fre wipin furpe wipout implicament or incombraunce of eny creature.

† **Implicancy**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **implicantia*, f. *implicare*: see IMPLICATE *v.* and -ANCY. Cf. F. *implicance* (17th c.).] Entanglement, confusion; contradiction of terms.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 60. 276 He gives such evident reason of them, (which can hardly be done to prove implicancy true) that whereas you say, he will never be able to save them from contradiction [etc.]. *Ibid.* vi. § 2. 325 That science and knowledge . . are Synonymous termes, and that a knowledge of a thing absolutely unknown is a plain implicancy, I think are things so plain, that you will not require any prooff of them.

Implicate (implik'et), *ppl. a. and sb.* Also 6 implicat, -plycate. [ad. L. *implicat-us*, pa. pple. of *implicare*; see IMPLICATE *v.*]

A. adj. 1. Intertwined, twisted together; also, wrapped up *with*, entangled or involved *in*. Now *rare*.

1536 BELLENDEN *Crom. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lxii. The history of Scotland is sa implicat with the history of England, that [etc.]. 1555 EOEN *Decades* 157 As the lycertes are implicate in the tayles of the vipers. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 129 The poore man is so implicate and wrapped in on euerie side. 1674 Phil. *Trans.* VII. 5134 The Veins appear to be strangely intangled and implicate. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 273 Folia aggregated, and crowdedly implicate.

† 2. Involved, intricate. *Obs.*

1555 EOEN *Decades* 98 What this implicate Hiperhole, or aduancement meaneth. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lauviers Log.* II. ii. 87 If you resolve such implicate propositions thus [etc.]. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* II. 6 Wee see so manifold, so implicate, so confused questions of philosophie.

B. sb. 1. Entanglement, confusion: cf. IMPLICANCY. *Obs.*

1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1854) I. 181 It seemeth then to be a mere implicat, a contradiccion in *adjecto*, to say that a thing is sold, and yet for nothing.

2. That which is implied or involved.

1881 A. B. BRUCE *Chief End Revel.* vi. 266 But even without consulting the Scriptures we can determine for ourselves

the speculative implicates of revelation. 1883 MAUDSLEY *Body & Will* I. vi. 95 The implicate of the moral imperative is not liberty but constraint. 1884 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* 360 The doctrine and its implicates must simply be stated.

Hence † **Implicately** *adv.*, by implication.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* 152 It is in no other translation expressedly, but . . it is there implicately.

Implicate (implik'et), *v.* [f. L. *implicat-*, ppl. stem of *implicare* to entangle, involve, connect closely, etc., f. *im-* (IM-1) + *plicare* to fold, twist.]

1. *trans.* To intertwine; to wreath, twist, or knit together; to entwine, to entangle.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 550 The boughes and armes of trees twisted one within another, so implicated the woods together that [etc.]. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Fornes & Qual.* 402 [They] implicate, and intangle themselves together so, as to make, as it were, little knots. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ix. § 3 (1819) 113 Owing to the muscles employed in the act of deglutition being so implicated with the muscles of the lower jaw. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 353 The various descriptions of wirework in which the open spaces are of fanciful forms, require to be carefully implicated by the hand.

fig. 1885 R. L. STEVENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 551 The artist . . takes up . . two or more views of the subject in hand; combines, implicates, and contrasts them.

† **b. fig.** To entangle mentally, to confuse. *Obs.*

1625 SHIRLEY *Love-tricks* III. v. Good men of the jury . . I will not implicate you with ambages and circumstances.

c. To entwine (things non-material) *in* or *with* (other things).

1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. Intro. 35 The church is a polity . . wherewith he is to implicate all his hopes, desires, and prayers. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* Intro. (1852) 20 The interests of individuals are so implicated in those of the community, that [etc.]. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* II. (1875) 81 Christianity was not designed to be . . implicated with the fortunes of any earthly polity.

2. To involve: **a.** To involve in its nature or meaning, or as a consequence or inference; to imply; to comprise.

1600 W. WATSON *Decachordon* VII. vii. (1602) 195 Otherwise it implicates a contradiction. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* II. 103 Old Frazer . . had . . filled the office of looker at Castle Gowrand—a phrase that implicates the combined duties of steward and bailiff. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* II. 223 So much reserve and mystery . . assuredly implicated something wrong. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* v. (1867) 109 If these doubtful opinions implicated inquiries which the unlearned can never prosecute. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frills.* (1872) I. 59 There was never any idea of domestic comfort . . implicated in such structures. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 284 That first lesson of civilisation which my words implicate.

b. To involve (a person) *in* a charge, crime, etc.; to bring into actual connexion *with*; to show to be concerned. (Also without construction.)

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvi. These ruffians, who have dared to implicate that innocent victim . . in the charge. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. 78 Duplicity . . in some degree always implicates the character of a military man. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 503 In no conspiracy against the government had a Quaker been implicated. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. iii. (1864) III. 442 Each party strove to implicate the other with the name of an odious heresy. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 721 The Encomiast . . does not say a word implicating Eadric.

c. To involve or include in the operation of something; to affect or cause to be affected in the action of something.

1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 242 Your feelings have no doubt been much implicated by it. 1859 MILL *Liberty* v. (1865) 60/2 This question presents no difficulty, so long as the will of all the persons implicated remains unaltered. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 144 It is much more rare for the muscles of the larynx and trunk to be implicated [in diphtheria]. 1887 ALLEN & NEUROL. VIII. 633 The brain is pathologically implicated in insanity.

Hence **Implicated** *ppl. a.*, inwoven, involved, intertwisted, entwined, etc. *lit. and fig.*; **Implicating** *ppl. a.*, intertwining.

a 1603 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxvii. 308 The implicating Involutions and Fetterings of Gins. 1752 FAWKES *Descr. May* (R.). The painted birds their cunning fabrics made, Or on the oak, or implicated thorn. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. iv. 87 The implicated orbits wove Of the wide-wandering stars. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 324 Where the performance of either of the promises is made by either to depend on the performance of the other, the several conventions are cross or implicated.

† **Implicateness**, *Obs. rare.* [f. IMPLICATE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being implicated; intricacy.

1685 H. MORE *Paradi. Prophet.* 103 [Arguments] without any implicateness or oporosity from Authentic Testimonies.

Implication (implik'et-jən), [ad. L. *implicat-ion-em* entwining or entangling, noun of action f. *implicare* to IMPLICATE. Cf. F. *implication* (16th c.) complicity, contradiction.]

1. The action of involving, entwining, or entangling; the condition of being involved, entangled, twisted together, intimately connected or combined. Also *fig.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xii. (1869) 182 Seculere implicacioun and worldliche ocupacioun. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 111 Comparable to the implications of the sinewes of the arme. 1623 COCKERAM, *Implication*, a wrapping in, or intangling. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 43 Sir Thomas Perrot . . married a Lady of great honour, of the Kings familiarity, which are presumptions of some implication. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 600/1 By

implication of some Atoms cohering mutually to one another. 1728 EARBERRY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 27 Distinguished from the corporeal machines and the implications of matter. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 325 A convention bilateral is formed by the implication of several unilateral conventions. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 14 The mystic implication of his nature with ours.

2. The action of implying; the fact of being implied or involved, without being plainly expressed; that which is involved or implied in something else.

1581 W. CHARKE in *Confer.* IV. (1584) B iiij, Inferred in the scripture by good proofes of consequence and implication. 1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 21 Apr. in *Carlyle*, It is but an implication, it is not determined. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 35 Here . . is a plain implication of an intelligible human nature. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Wks. 1825 III. 129 He does not say this is different from ordinary usage—this is left to implication. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atomem.* III. (1852) 63 Facts, of which the clear implications can by no party be denied. 1879 H. SPENCE *Data Ethics* II. § 7. 20 These implications of the Evolution-Hypothesis, we shall now see harmonize with the leading moral ideas men have otherwise reached.

b. By implication: by what is implied though not formally expressed, by natural inference.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 33 Though not by express words, yet by implication and meaning. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr.* Ess. 54 It follows by implication that amongst posterity, some one must have precedence. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 36 It does not give it to France, either expressly or by implication. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 659 The Chronicles . . seem to call him Ealdorman by implication.

3. The process of involving or fact of being involved in some condition, etc.

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 173 This implication of the lymphatics is much more marked than in the sarcomata [etc.]. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 17 The younger the sufferers (from acute rheumatism) the greater the liability to cardiac implications.

Implicative (implik'e'tiv), *a. and sb.* [f. IMPLICATE *v.* + -IVE.]

A. adj. Having the quality of implying; tending to imply or implicate.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 17 The receipt of such goodes into the Inne is an implicative promise, that the goodes shall be safe. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Treat. Oblig. Contracts* I. 15 Implied or implicative contracts are such as reason and justice dictate. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 94 That existence and knowledge were identical and mutually implicative. 1874 F. W. ROBINSON *Bridge of Glass* I. i. ix. 124 The words . . were more in pity for the man . . than implicative of any thought for himself.

† **B. sb.** That which implies; a statement or writing implying something more than it expressly states. *Obs. rare.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. v. (Arb.) 163 This Eglogue . . was misliked, as an implicative, nothing decent nor proportionable to Pollio his fortunes and calling.

Hence **Implicatively** *adv.* (? *obs.*), by implication.

1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* E iv b, Which, as a former fayth, is implicatively excepted in any true with an infidel. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 82 Such things as are not verballie forbidden, are implicatively permitted. a 1676 HALE *Hist. Placit.* Cor. xlix. § 2 (Mason) Virtually and implicatively, and by necessary consequence, it takes away clergy . . in all those cases.

† **Implicatory**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *a. prec.* + -ORY.] Of entangling nature or character.

1642 *View Print. Bk. int. Observat.* 3 A Laborinth of implicatory and inextricable Errors. 1706 J. SERGEANT *Acc. Chapter* (1853) 38 To suppose that the brief . . does not contain a sense implicatory and destructive to itself.

Implicit (implis'it), *a.* Also 7 implicite. [a. F. *implicite* or ad. L. *implicit-us*, later form for *implicit-us* IMPLICATE *ppl. a.*]

† 1. Entangled, entwined, folded or twisted together; involved. *Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 767 Epithets . . given to snakes . . as . . green, infolded or implicit, horrible. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 323 The humble Shrub, And hush with friz'd hair implicit. a 1803 BEATTIE *Hares* 92 No hand had wove the implicit maze.

fig. 1614 LODGE *Seneca, Epist.* 239 How pleasant and expedite the life of those men is that follow them; how bitter and implicate theirs is that have beleved opinion more than truth. 1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 117 Manner of handling, which is double, viz. . . infolded, or unfolded; implicit, or explicite.

† **b.** Involved in each other; overlapping. *Obs.*

1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* I. v. § 8 The uncertainty of beathen chronology, when . . implicate years are given out for solid. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 284 They took implicit years for solid, and placed those Kings in a succession which were contemporary with one another.

2. Implied though not plainly expressed; naturally or necessarily involved in, or capable of being inferred from, something else. *Implicit function* (see quot. 1892).

1599 in Harington *Nugæ Ant.* 57 Yet, because it is but implicit, I send again to know more clearly. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 366 Magike . . which is by explicite or implicite compact with Devils. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Law* C. *Warres* 133 And the King of France, had with his promises, and some implicate threats, commended his Brother herein. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 237 The Scripture-proofs of the Eternity of God the Son, are . . either implicite and indirect, or explicite and direct. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 160 Treating the subordinate variables as implicit functions of the independent ones. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. ii, Might she not be going in to buy something which had struck her fancy? This implicit falsehood passed through her mind. 1892 J.

EDWARDS *Diff. Calculus* i. § 8 (ed. 2) 3 If the function be not expressed directly in terms of the independent variable .. the function is said to be *implicit*.

† b. Of persons having some implied quality: Virtual, though not professed or avowed. *Obs.*

1610 *DONNE Pseudo-Martyr* 155 One may be an implicit martyr, though he know not why he died. 1633 *EARL MANCHESTER* *Al Mondo* (1636) 114 Deferring as well as presuming, makes many men implicit Atheists. 1660 *BURNEY Keph.* Δωρον (1661) 130 All the kings of the Earth join their mutual forces for the Crown, when they design Justice; they are implicit confederates.

c. Of ideas or feelings: Contained in the mind without being clearly formulated; vague, indefinite. *Now rare.*

1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1666) 107 Men take up general and implicit prejudices. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. i. 547 'Tis no implicit, nice Aversion 'T' your Conversation, Meane, or Person. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* i. ii. (1695) 11 The Understanding hath an implicit Knowledge of these Principles, but not an explicit. 1738 *HUME Hum. Nat.* i. § 15 Views and sentiments .. so implicit and obscure that they often escape our strictest attention. 1863 *GEO. ELIOT Romola* ii. iii. Tito's implicit desires were working themselves out now in very explicit thoughts.

d. Virtually or potentially contained in.

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 371 All those things were implicit in my eye in the oath. 1848 *KINGSLEY Saint's Tragic.* i. viii. To evolve the blessing implicit in all heaven's chastenings. 1874 *SAYCE Compar. Philol.* vi. 245 The undeveloped conceptions that lay implicit in it have been severally marked off one from the other.

3. *Implicit faith* (= eccl. *L. fides implicita*), faith in spiritual matters, not independently arrived at by the individual, but involved in or subordinate to the general belief of the Church; hence, resting on the authority of another without doubt or inquiry; unquestioning, unreserved, absolute. So *implicit belief, confidence, obedience, submission*, etc.

[1601 *Br. W. Balaow Def. Prol. Relig.* § *Fidem implicitam*, a faith involved and folded within the Church beleefe. 1605 *A. WORTON Answ. Pop. Articles* 29 Their *fides implicita*, their *Colliers faith*, which teaches them to beleefe as the Church doth, but never instructs them .. in all the severall matters of beleefe. 1610 *DONNE Pseudo-Martyr* Pref. Cij. a. The implicit faith and blide assent which you were used to give heretofore to the spiritual supremacy. *Ibid.* 195 The implicit obedience imagin'd to be vowed to the Church in baptism. 1640 *QUARLES Enchirid.* iv. lxxxix. Hee that beleives with an implicit Faith, is a meere Empricke in Religion. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb. vi.* § 388 An implicit Reverence for the Court. 1786 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1850) II. 30 An implicit respect paid to the laws of the land. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk.* i. 98, I would place implicit confidence in an Englishman's description of the regions beyond the cataracts of the Nile. 1845 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 16 The Frank .. learned with implicit belief his faith from the mouth of the Roman priest. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 244 These glaring contradictions .. are quite enough to hinder us from putting implicit faith in a single uncorroborated detail.

† b. Hence (erroneously): Absolute, unqualified, unmitigated, as in *implicit ignorance. Obs.*

1625 *BACON Ess.* *Unity Relig.* (Arb.) 429 When the Peace is grounded, but vpon an implicit ignorance. c1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. ii. 23 Prince Maurice .. hath a limited allowance; nor hath he any implicit command when he goes to the field. 1651 *RIGGS New Disp.* p. 268 An implicit ignorance of a true and adequate remedy.

c. *transf.* Of persons: Characterized by implicit faith, credulity, or obedience. ? *Obs.*

1604 *R. FRANK North. Mem.* (1812) 293 This curious Dish Implicit Walton calls the Swallow-Fish. 1699 *BURNET 39 Art.* vi. (1700) 78 Too implicit in adhering to our Education, or in Submitting to the Dictates of others. a1734 *NORTH Exam.* iii. vi. § 92 (1740) 491 Many are implicit under what is called Authority. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. lxi. 362 Be implicit. Am I not your general? 1826 *LAMA Elia* Ser. II. *Popular Fallacies*, Men are not such implicit sheep as this comes to.

¶ Confused with, or a mistake for, *explicit*.

1727 *Philip Quaril* 29 Pray be implicit, what King have we now? 1752 *FIELDING Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 49, I am very implicit you see; but we are all friends.

Implicitly (im'plis'itli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2.]

1. By implication; impliedly, inferentially. 1610 *DONNE Pseudo-martyr* vii. § 33. 215 All circumstances .. by which they labour to .. informe the zeale of our side .. doe appear in them directly or implicitly. 1651 *HOBBS Govt. & Soc.* xiv. § 8. 217 Every civill Law bath a penalty annexed to it, either explicitly, or implicitly. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* i. 6 He that denies this, doth implicitly deny his Existence. 1775 *JOHNSON Tax.* no Tyr. 33 We virtually and implicitly allow the institutions. 1862 *H. SPENCER First Princ.* ii. iv. § 53 (1875) 174 A certain conclusion is implicitly contained in certain premises explicitly stated.

† b. Not professedly or intentionally. *Obs.*

1625 *DONNE Serm.* 3 Apr. 43 Hee that does good ignorantly, stupidly, inconsiderately, implicitly, does good, but hee does that good ill.

† 2. In an involved or confused manner. *Obs.*

1635 *MEDE Ep. to Twisse* 15 July, Wks. (1692) iv. 828 We have not (or but very implicitly and obscurely) reduced that ancient Commemorative Sacrifice of Christians.

3. With implicit faith, confidence, submission, etc.; unquestioningly.

1650 *HOBBS De Corp. Pol.* 132 There may be more Obedience required in him that hath the Fundamental Points explicated unto him, than in him that hath received the same but implicitly. 1664 *J. DAVIES Mandelslo's Trav.* 96 The young Prince implicitly crediting what was told him by his Favourite. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 497 p. 1 They would lay by their animosities implicitly, if he bid them be friends. 1788 *REID Active Powers* (11. ii. (1803) 549 They

believe implicitly whatever they are told. 1860 *MAURY Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) ii. § 113 The slightest impulse .. is immediately felt and implicitly obeyed.

Implicitness. [f. *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being implicit; implicit belief or obedience; unquestioning character.

1679 *JENISON Popish Plot* 39 Let us wholly resign our belief to blind implicitness. 1696 *Br. of LONDON Charge* 20 Let .. by too much Implicitness we suffer Error to grow upon us. 1731 *CHARAC. Sir R. Steele in Town Talk* (1790) 148 This implicitness of conduct is the great engine of Popery framed for the destruction of good nature. 1864 *S. WILKINSON Ess.* (1874) I. 387 The Church of England .. bows to its every sentence with the implicitness of Faith.

† **Implicitly**. *Obs. rare.* [a. *F. implicit*: (*Cotgr.*), irreg. f. *implicite*, *L. implicitus*: cf. *complicite*, *COMPLICITY*.] Entanglement, complication, involution.

1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 390 Fortune, that had so long time fauoured this noble Familie, now wrought it into a long-lasting implicitie of mischiefs. 1611 *COTGRA.*, *Implicit*, an implicitie, intanglement.

Implied (impli'd), *pp. a.* [f. *IMPLY v.* + *-ED* 1.] Contained or stated by implication; involved in what is expressed; necessarily intended though not expressed: see *IMPLY v.* Often in legal phrases as *implied contract* (see quot. 1767), *trust, warranty*, etc.: see these words.

1529 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. 1146/1 Under a certain condition, either expressed or implied. 1665 *GLANVILLE Sceptis Sci.* 26 The implied assertion that the Soul moves not the body. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. i. 8 Founded upon a tacit and implied assent. *Ibid.* xxx. 443 Implied [contracts] are such as reason and justice dictate, and which therefore the law presumes that every man undertakes to perform. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. viii. 663 Under the implied as well as declared expectation that he would supply what had been remiss. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 393 [He] has entered into an implied contract that he will do as we command him.

Impliedly (impli'dli), *adv.* [f. as *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] By implication, implicitly.

c1400 *Apoc. Loll.* 17 His sentence is clere .. and publischid expressly & implicitly. c1449 *PECKOCK Repr.* ii. v. 164 It is ther yn implied bi Holi Scripture leful. a1603 *T. CARSWRIGHT Confut. Rheni. N. T.* (1618) 664 Although not expressly, yet impliedly to a sufficient understanding. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. iv. 63 This statute does not prohibit, but rather impliedly allows, any innocent recreation or amusement. 1884 *SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in Law Times Rep. L. 217/2* The Act itself .. does not say so in words, but it says so impliedly.

Impling (i'mplin). *rare.* [f. *IMP sb.* + *-LING*.] A little imp.

1780 *E. B. GREENE tr. Apollon. Rhod.* iv. 206 There hissing implings boast their noxious breath. 1835 *BECKFORD Recoll.* 179 Withered hags, and meagre implings.

† **Implod'd, v. Obs. rare.** [f. *IM-1* + (?) *PLOD v.*] *trans.* To cause to plod, to involve in toilsome labour.

1609 *LADY BOYLE in Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 83, I am not imploded in commonwealth business as you are. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 19 The meer implodding and sadding thy thoughts. *Ibid.* 124 An heart overmuch imploded in the earth.

Implode (implō'd), *v.* [f. *IM-1* + *L. plōdēre*, *plaudēre* to clap, after *EXPLODE*; cf. *IMPLOSION*.]

1. *intr.* To burst inwards (cf. *IMPLOSION* 1).

1881 *Tait in Nature* XXV. 92 This bulb implodes, then the pressure is applied to the interior of the protected bulb, which, in its turn, explodes.

2. *trans.* To utter or pronounce by implosion. Hence **Implodent**, an implusive sound (Funk).

Implorable, a. rare. [f. *IM-1* + *L. plōrabilis* lamentable, or f. *IMPLORE v.* + *-ABLE*.]

† 1. Lamentable; = *DEPLORABLE. Obs.*

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 444 The grit ouirthrow and thirling of his ring .. To him all tyme was so implorabill.

2. That can or may be implored.

Imploration (implorā'shən), [a. obs. *F. imploration* (16th c.), or ad. *L. implōrātiō-em*, noun of action from *implōrāre* to *IMPLORE*.]

1. The action of imploring; tearful supplication, earnest beseeching.

1577 *FENTON Gold. Epist.* 109 David used no other solicitor for the removing of Gods wrathe, then the imploration of a penitent heart. 1613-18 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 6 Their implorations prevailed not. 1658 *COKAINE Poems, Let. to Ld. Mohun* (1660) 81 The fluent Singer .. would In imploration for Aide grow old. 1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 243 Their earnest implorations for divine forgiveness and mercy. 1889 *LYMAN ABBOTT in Chr. Union* (N. Y.) to Jan. 48 With the ontry of despairing imploration.

† 2. Deploring; lamentation. *Obs. rare.*

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 163 In token of their innocency, and imploration of their own weakness.

† **Implorator, Obs. rare -1**. [Agent-noun in Latin form, f. *implōrāre* to *IMPLORE*; cf. obs. *F. implorateur* (16th c.).] One who implores or supplicates.

1602 *SNAPS. Ham.* i. iii. 129 Meere implorators of vnholy Sutes, Breathing like sanctified and pious bonds, The better to beguile.

Imploratory (implōrātəri), *a. rare.* [f. as *prec.*; see *-ORY*.] Of imploring or beseeching nature.

1832 *Examiner* 241/1 The tone of Lord Grey's speech ..

is depressed and imploratory. 1837 *CARLYLE Misc. Ess., Diam. Neckl.* vii. (1872) V. 164 On the 21st of March goes off that long exculpatory imploratory letter.

Implore (implō'rē), *v.* Also 6 *Sc. imploir*. [ad. *L. implōrāre* to invoke or entreat with tears, f. *im-* (*IM-1*) + *plōrāre* to weep, lament. Cf. *F. implorer* (R. Estienne, 1549).]

1. *trans. a.* To beg or pray for (aid, favour, pardon, etc.) with tearful or touching entreaties; to ask for in supplication; to beseech. † Formerly sometimes with two objects.

c1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 67 He himselfe imploringe the assistance and faithe of Carthumandua. 1563 *WINGET Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 131 Haif we nocht iust cause to implor the grace of God? 1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Erotica* 152 Hee might plainly discern her dolorous gesture in the act of imploring his succour. 1654-66 *Lo. ORRERY Parthenissa* (1676) 640 Permit me to implore you the promise that I shall receive no worse usage from you. 1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* III. 107 My daily bread is literally implor'd. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* viii. He threw himself at her feet to implore forgiveness. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 224 He was perpetually surrounded by suitors imploring his interest.

b. To beseech, entreat, petition (a person) with deep emotion (to do something).

1603 *SNAPS. Meas. for M.* i. ii. 185 Implore her .. that she make friends To the strict depute. 1707 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to Anne Wortley* 2 May (1887) I. 37, I have already told you I love you, and implored you not to forget me. 1838 *LYTTON Alice i. x.* 'Talk not thus, I implore you, Evelyn.' 1867 *SMILES Huguenots Eng.* xii. (1880) 204 The ladies of the household .. implored him, with tears in their eyes, not to leave them.

c. To utter as a supplication. *rare.*

1853 *C. BROUZE Vilette* xvi. 'Do not let me think of them too often, too much, or too fondly,' I implored.

2. *intr.* To utter touching supplications.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxv. 55 Implore, adore, thow indefore, To mak our oddis eyvne. 1632 *LITNGOW Trav.* viii. 351 Holding up my hand, and imploring for our lives.

Hence **Implored** *pp. a.*

1659 *MILTON Civ. Power Eccl. Causes* Wks. (1847) 413/2, I distrust not, through God's implored assistance, to make [it] plain by these following arguments.

† **Implore, sb. Obs. rare.** [f. *prec.* + *-ER* 1.] An act of imploring; imploration, entreaty.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. v. 37 He .. urged sore, With percing wordes and pittifull implore, Him hasty to arise. 1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 29 Whose sudden sight her Fathers life-strings crackt, And falling downe, he ended his implore.

† **Implorement. Obs. rare.** [f. *IMPLORE v.* + *-MENT*.] = *IMPLORATION*.

1611 *COTGRA., Requête*, .. intreatie, prayer, beseeching, inuocation, implorment.

Implorer, rare. [f. as *prec.* + *-ER* 1.] One who implores.

1611 *COTGRA., Imploratcur*, an implorer, beseecher [etc.]. c1611 *CHAPEMAN Iliad* Ep. Ded., The most humble and faithful implorer for all the graces to your highnesse eternised by your diuine Homer. 1690 *BOYLE Chr. Virtuoso* II. Wks. 1772 VI. 177 Those assistances, that God gives the faithful implorers, to enable them to obey and please him.

Implo'ring, vbl. sb. [f. as *prec.* + *-ING* 1.] Supplication, beseeching.

1611 *COTGRA., Imploration*, an imploring, .. beseeching. 1654-66 *Lo. ORRERY Parthenissa* (1676) 513, I made many pressing implorings to suspend a little longer my return. 1896 in *Daily News* 27 May 74 We knelt at the Throne of the King of Kings with humble and earnest imploring.

Imploring, ppl. a. [f. as *prec.* + *-ING* 2.] That implores or supplicates.

1654-66 *Lo. ORRERY Parthenissa* (1676) 197 The fair Sophonisba, not as a Tryumphant Mistris, but an imploring Prisoner. 1771 *GOLDSM. Hist. Eng.* I. 307 He threw himself in the most imploring manner upon his knees before his uncle. 1829 *SOUTNEY All for Love* vi. xxix, His imploring eye Bespake compassion. 1866 *G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvi. (1878) 452 She gave him one imploring look.

Hence **Imploringly** *adv.*, in an imploring or supplicating way; **Imploringness**, imploring quality.

1810 *SOUTNEY Kehama* x. ix, She stretch'd her hands imploringly. 1863 *Mrs. WHITNEY Faith Gartney* xxxvi. 334 Threading her way with a silent imploringness among the throng. 1876 *GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* lxxv, His voice took an affectionate imploringness. 1881 *H. JAMES Portr. Lady xxxvii.* 'What on earth has he done to her?' he asked again imploringly.

Implosion (implō'zən), [n. of action from *IMPLODE*; cf. *EXPLOSION*.]

1. The bursting inward of a vessel from external pressure.

1880 *W. B. CARPENTER in 19th Cent.* Apr. 615 A sealed glass tube containing air, having been lowered (within a copper case) to a depth of 2,000 fathoms, was reduced to a fine powder almost like snow, by what Sir Wyville Thomson ingeniously characterised as an implosion.

2. *Phonetics.* (See quot.)

1877 *SWEET Handbk. Phonetics* § 224 The implosion consists in closing the glottis simultaneously with the stop position, and then compressing the air between the glottis stoppage and the mouth one.

Implosive (implō'siv), *a. and sb. Phonetics.* [f. as *prec.* after *EXPLOSIVE*.] *a. adj.* Formed by implosion. *b. sb.* A sound formed by implosion.

1877 *SWEET Handbk. Phonetics* § 224 Implosive Stops. 1880 *SAYCE Introd. Sc. Lang.* iv. 285 Of the same nature as the clicks are the implosives peculiar to Saxon German, where no distinction is made between *d* and *t*, or *b* and *p*.

1890 SWEET *Primer Phonetics* § 90 Some sounds are produced without either out- or in-breathing, but solely with the air in the throat or mouth. The 'implosives' are formed in the former, the suction-stops or 'clicks' in the latter way.

Hence **Implosively** *adv.*

1877 SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* § 224 In Saxon German there is no distinction between *t* and *d*, etc., both being half-voiced, with the stop formed implosively.

Imploy, -er, -ing, obs. forms of **EMPLOY**, etc.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Obs. & Lim.* Mon. viii. (1885) 126 The kynges owne money, which he may than imploye to oþer vse, 153. -1772 [see **EMPLOY** v.].

Imploy, var. of **IMPLY**: see **EMPLOY** 5.

† **Imployable**, *a.* Obs. rare. [a. obs. F. *imploiable*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *ployer*, *plier* to bend, **PLY**.] Inflexible.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. 1. 2 The effect of a courageous and imployable minde. *Ibid.* 408 Perswasion... of the fatal and imployable prescription of their dayes doth... embolden them in dangers.

† **Imployment**. Obs. rare -1. [f. *imploy* IMPLY + -MENT.] Implication, entanglement.

1598 FLORIO, *Impiego*, an imployment [1611 an infolding, an imployment].

Imployment, obs. form of **EMPLOYMENT**; also, by confusion, of **IMPLEMENT**.

† **Implume**, *a.* Obs. rare. [ad. L. *implūmis*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *plūma* feather, **PLUME**.] Unfeathered, unfledged.

1536 BELLENOEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. cxi, Thocht thou pas furth, as bird implume, to licht. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Implume*, bare, without feathers.

† **Implume**, *v.* 1. Obs. rare -0. [? f. prec., or its source; cf. **IMPLUMED**.] (See quot.)

1604 CAWOREY *Table Alph.*, *Implume*, to pull off the feathers.

Implume (implū'm), *v.* 2. rare. = **EMPLUME** v. 2, to plume, to feather.

1612 W. PARRIS *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 28 That like to Iris had of late implum'd His curled branches. 1838 SWINBURNE in 19th Cent. XXIII. 318 Swan-soft feathers of snow with whose luminous burden the branches implum'd Hung heavily.

Implumed, *a.* rare. [f. IM-2 + **PLUMED**; cf. **IMPLUME** a. and *v.* 1.] Unfeathered, unfledged; deprived of feathers.

1604 DRAYTON *Owl* (R.), The poor implumed birds... Can point and say, This feather once was mine. 1605 A. WILLET *Hexapla in Genesis* d. I. 1. have brought forth my implumed and vnfeathered birds. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 346 The implumed biped, lord of the earth. 1819 H. BUSK *Festriad* I. 367 Plum'd or implum'd the biped you despoil.

† **Implumous**, *a.* Obs. rare -0. [f. IM-2 + **PLUMOUS**, L. *plūmōsus*, f. *plūma*: cf. L. *implūmis* **IMPLUME** a.] = prec.

1755 JOHNSON, *Unfeathered*, implumous; naked of feathers. 1818 in Todd; hence in mod. Dicts.

Implunge (implū'ndʒ), *v.* Also 6 **emplunge**, 7 **emplunge**. [f. IM-1 + **PLUNGE** v.] *trans.* To plunge in or into (also † *to*). Now rare.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 17 Malbecco... Into huge waves of griefe and gealosye Full deepe emplunged was. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 324 The most dangerous gulfe of ignorance, wherein multitudes are implunged. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xv. 22 He... implunged himself in much just hatred for his unjust dealing and treachery. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 130 As since, In mountain tarn volcanic, throne and crown, ... The imperial pagan of the west implunged.

† **Impluvious**, *a.* rare -0. [f. IM-1 + **PLUVIOUS**.] 'Wet with rain' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). Hence † **Impluviosusness** (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

† **Impluvium** (implū'vium). [L. *impluvium*, f. *impluere* to rain into.] In ancient Roman houses, the square basin situated in the middle of the atrium or hall, which received the rain-water from the **COMPLUVIUM** or open space in the roof. (But sometimes also used in the same sense as **compluvium**.) b. (See quot. 1811.)

1811 HOOPEE *Med. Dict.*, *Impluvium*, the shower-bath. An embrocation. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s. v., The impluvium differs from the compluvium, according to Festus in this, that the rain falls down into the impluvium, but collects from different parts of the roof into the Compluvium. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. viii. 146 The atrium... with its impluvium near the centre, under which was a cistern. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. iii. A square, shallow reservoir for rain water, (classically termed *impluvium*). 1866 BLACKMORE *C. Novell* vi. (1881) 21 Trouble overflowed the impluvium.

ImPLY (implai'), *v.* Forms: a. 4 **enplize**, 6 **emplie**, -plye. B. 4 **inplize**, 5 **ymplie**, 4-7 **implie**, -plye, 6- **imply**. 7. 6-7 **imploy**, 6 **employ**: see **EMPLOY** v. (sense 5). [a. OF. *emplier* -r: -L. *implicare* to infold, involve, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *plīcare* to fold; with subseq. substitution of the L. form of the prefix. The OF. vb. was orig. inflected, according to position of the stress: inf. *emplier*, pres. ind. *emplier*, *emplieres*, *emplieret*, *empliers*, *emplier*, *emplierent*, imperative *emplier*, *empliers*; whence, by levelling, arose the two variant forms (1) *emplier*, and (2) *emplier*, later *employer*, *employer*. Of these, mod.F. retains only the latter, while Eng. has *imply* from OF., and **EMPLOY** from later 15th c. F. *ImPLY* retained the classical L. VOL. V.

sense of *implicare*, from which sense 2 appears to be a strictly English development; but instances of exchange between *imply* and *employ* are not infrequent in 16-17th c. (See sense 4 below, and **EMPLOY** v. 5.)

† 1. *trans.* To enfold, enwrap, entangle, involve: in *lit.* and *fig.* senses. Obs.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. met. i. 117 (Camb. MS.) The waters I-medly wrappith or implieth many fortune happlis. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 270 3if a prelate implie him wip secular nedis. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 3 Hatyng to be enplyed wip secular busines. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxviii. 97 Wherto wrappith þou & ymplest þiself? *Ibid.* xxix. 98 Implie þe not wip þinges þat are not committed to þe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 31 An hateful Snake, the which his taile uptyes In many folds, and mortal sting implies. *Ibid.* vi. 6 Phœbus... His blushing face in foggy cloud implies. c 1611 CNAPEMAN *Itiad* VI. 315 Lovely Theano took the veil, and with it she implies The great Palladium. 1823 LAMB *Elia Ser.* II. Pref., If it be egotism to imply and twine with his own identity the griefs and affections of another [etc.].

2. To involve or comprise as a necessary logical consequence; to involve the truth or existence of (something not expressly asserted or maintained).

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 129/2 Two such things as imply contradiction. a 1557 Mrs. BASSET tr. *More On the Passion* *ibid.* 163/1 Y^e thing as y^e principal point y^t briefly emplyeth all the rest. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. iii. (1588) 135 This 'Assault' doth not always necessarily emplye a hitting. 1600 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 344 That axiome, is false which is inconsistent... or agreeth not with it selfe, but implieth a contradiction in it. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 13 In Job... mention is made of fish-hooks, which must imply Anglers in those times. 1789 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 127 There are situations in which despair does not imply inactivity. 1862 STANLEY *Jew.* Ch. I. xvi. Often where no commendation is expressly given, it is distinctly implied.

b. With substantive clause as object.

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 498 The Resurrection of the same Body doth not necessarily imply that all the same Matter shall be raised. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 162 The text of the Poems implies that Sidon was the great and leading city.

c. Of a word or name; to involve by significance or import; to signify, import, mean.

c 1630 ROBERTSON *Surre.* *Devon* § 88 (1810) 85 *Villa* implieth a court house, or chief place in the lord's manor. 1660 WILKSFOED *Scales Comm.* 21 This trading... is called Barter, derived from *Barato*, implying an exchange of commodities. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Luca's Mem.* 126 Like a true Father of his People, which the Name... implies.

† d. To signify as much as, to be equivalent to.

1634 SIA T. HERRERT *Trav.* 151 The horses feed usually of barley and chopt-straw put into a bag, and fastned about their heads, which implies their manger.

† e. ? To mean or intend for. Obs.

1663 COWLEY *Verses sev. Occas.* *Ode Harvey* iii. From all the Souls that living Buildings rear, Whether imply'd for Earth, or Sea, or Air... A strict Account to him is hourly brought.

3. To express indirectly; to insinuate, hint at.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 36 He that forebiddeth a thing to be done in covertly, doth hee not covertly emplye that the same was done before? 1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* I. 27 Whose wondrous workes thy Essence doe imply. 1641 MILTON *C. Govt.* Pref., The reasons thereof are not formally... set downe, because to him that heeds attentively... they easily imply themselves. 1774 GOLDSMID *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. II. v. 49 His figure implies the stupidity of his disposition. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* iii. Dimly implying some sort of jest, which he kept all to himself. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 636 It is not directly asserted, but it seems to be implied. *Mod.* What do you mean to imply?

† 4. = **EMPLOY** v. Obs.

a 1533 LO. BERNES *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ee vj b, To leane they riches to they vicious chyldren yⁱ implied. 1658-9 ELIZ. BOVDIE in *Hutton Corr.* (Camden) 17 A mach which your Mother has implied a frind... about for you.

† 5. † a. = **APPLY** v. 5. Obs.

a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 264 That tenant deserves to be thrust out of house and home... that implieth all the best rooms vnto the basest offices.

† b. To ascribe, attribute: = **APPLY** v. 11. Obs.

a 1655 WEBSTER & ROWLEY *Cure for Cuckold* I. i. Whence might this distaste arise?... Is it... your perverse and peevish will, To which I most imply it?

ImPLYment, obs. f. **EMPLOYMENT**.

1614 G. TREVELYAN in *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) III. 136 Who landed in this harbor... and dispatched that imPLYment of Scotland according his owne desyre.

Impne, obs. form of **HYMN**.

Impocket (impō'kēt), *v.* Also em-. [IM-1.]

trans. To put into one's pocket; to pocket.

1728 [DE FOE] *Carleton's Mem.* 57 The vulgar Sort stood staring, and with their Hands impocketed. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 68 As soon as I had impocketed the gifts, he waded me to sit by him. 1884 [see **EMPOCKET**]. 1887 M. B. EDWARDS *Next of Kin* II. ii. 17 There he sat... hands impocketed.

† **Impoignant**, *a.* Obs. rare -1. [f. IM-2 + **POIGNANT**.] Not sharp or piquant.

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. v. § 10 (1734) 168 Such unpromising and impoignant Viands.

Impoison, -ing, etc., obs. var. **EMPOISON**, etc.

1494 FARVAN *Chron.* I. clvii. By the impoisonynge of his own wyfe. 1530 PALSGR. 590/1, I impoison. 1557-1733 [see **EMPOISON** v.]. 1795 BARRELL *Hist. Clergy during French Rev.* 55 Impoisoned by these pestilent men.

† **Impoake**, *v.* Obs. In 7 impoake. [f. IM-1 + **POKE** sb.; after F. *empocher*.] = **IMPOUCH**.

1611 COTGR., *Empoché*, impoaked, impouched. *Ibid.*, *Ensaché*, insachelled, impoaked.

† **Impo'larly**, *adv.* Obs. rare -1. [f. IM-2 + **POLARY** + -LY 2.] Not according to polarity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 68 Being impo'larly adjoynd unto a more vigorous Loadstone, it will in a short time exchange it poles.

Impo'larizable, *a.* [f. IM-2 + **POLARIZABLE**.] Not capable of being polarized.

1882 MAIER tr. *Hospitalier's Electr.* II. iv. 240 The same may be said of Cloris Baudet's so-called impo'larizable battery.

Impolicy (impō'lisī). [f. IM-2 + **POLICY**, after *impolitic*: cf. F. *impolice*.] The quality of being impolitic; bad policy; inexpediency.

1747 MALET *Amyntor & Theod.* Pref. 11 Those who governed Scotland under him, with no less cruelty than impolicy, made the people of that country desperate. 1798 MRQ. WELLESLEY in *Owen Desp.* (1877) 45 An act of such flagrant impolicy and injustice. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 92 The war itself was produced by the King's impolicy. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 370 [They] expressed themselves in no measured terms at the impolicy of this most foolish action.

† **Impo'lished**, *a.* Obs. [f. IM-2 + **POLISHED**.] Unpolished; devoid of polish; rude, unrefined.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. Ep. Ded. (1877) 6 So rude and impo'lished a worke. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 68 At Constantinople... the houses are commonly of impo'lished stone and flint. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Blunt Man* (Arb.) 55 A blunt Man is one whose wit is better pointed than his behaviour, and that course, and impo'lished. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* xxv. 226 His impo'lish'd and erroneous translation.

Impolite (impō'leit), *a.* [ad. L. *impolit-us*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *polit-us* polished, **POLITE**. Cf. F. *impoli* (16th c.), It. *impolito* (Florio).]

† 1. Not polished; wanting polish or smoothness of surface. Obs.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. i. ii. iii. (1651) 423 Withered old men... very harsh and impolite to the eye. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 459 Outwardly scabre and impolite.

† 2. Wanting polish or refinement; unpolished, rude, rough. Obs.

1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* x. Notes 169 Lest some more impolite hand hath sow'd many patches of base cloth into that more rich web. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. Pref. (1682) 9 A Book so impolite as this is. 1699 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 378 All those windings and meanders which rendered the study deserted as dull and impolite.

3. Wanting polite or courteous manners; uncivil, discourteous, rude.

1739 G. OGLE *Gualtherus & Griselda* 43 Polite or Impolite, I weigh not what is thought, but what is Right. 1836 JEFFREY *Let.* in *Ld. Cockburn Life* II. cxviii. I am afraid I must have appeared very impolite in not having previously answered your letter of the 11th. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 62 About the impolitest remark she could make.

† **Impo'lit-ed**, *a.* Obs. [f. L. *impolit-us* (see prec.) + -ED 1.] = prec. 2.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *6 b, Defiled and poluted with my impo'lit-ed stile.

Impolitely (impō'leitli), *adv.* [f. **IMPOLITE** a. + -LY 2.] In an impolite manner; uncivilly, discourteously, rudely.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 568 The bill... was impolitely described as being neither good English nor good sense. 1865 *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 122/1 They have, however, one virtue... they rarely lose their temper or speak impolitely.

Impoliteness (impō'leitnēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being impolite; want of politeness; incivility, discourtesy, rudeness.

a 1773 CHESTERF. *Charac.*, *Walpole* (1777) 20 The impoliteness of his manners seemed to attest his sincerity. 1837 *Let. fr. Madras* (1843) 114 One has to dismiss one's own visitors, as they generally think it an impoliteness to go away of their own accord. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* iv. It would have been the height of impoliteness.

Impolitic (impō'litik), *a.* [f. IM-2 + **POLITIC**. Cf. F. *impolitique* (1750 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Not politic; not according to good policy; unsuitable for the end proposed or desired; inexpedient.

a 1600 HOOKER (J.), He that exhorteth to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be impolitick. 1699 PRANCE *Addit. Narr. Plot* 19 As a Salvo for that impolitique Murder. 1783 A. HAMILTON in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 13, I often feel a mortification, which it would be impolitic to express. 1797 BURKE *Regie. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 353 The most unjust and impolitic of all things, unequal taxation. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 5/3 It is impolitic to adopt an attitude of hostility to what is inevitable.

† **Impo'litic**, *v.* Obs. In 7 -ique. [f. IM-1 + **POLITIC** a.] *trans.* To incorporate or engraft into the body politic.

1613 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 149 Wee may impolitique our selues (as t'were) Into the kindommes body politicque.

† **Impo'litical**, *a.* Obs. [f. IM-2 + **POLITICAL**.] = **IMPOLITIC** a.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* lvii. (1811) VIII. 261 Out upon me for an impolitical wretch! 1775 W. CRAIG *Serm.* (1808) II. 35 Instead of being a prudent or humane Contrivance the Sabbath would become a very impolitical and hurtful one. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Chr. Lit.*, *Polit. Nicknames*, The impolitical prosecution of Sacheverell. 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Let.* (1891) II. 414 A very impolitical step.

Impo'litically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] = **IMPOLITICLY**.

1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 232 The solid advantages .. have been so impolitically sacrificed. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* vi. A mere mask for treason, very impolitically allowed to those who are too great cowards to wear their principles barefaced. 1881 *Athenaeum* 27 Aug. 263/2 It was near here that Ragnar Lodbrok was so impolitically cast into a pit full of snakes.

Impolitically. [*f.* as *prec.* + -NESS.] = **IMPOLITICALNESS**, **IMPOLICY**.

1695 *J. SAGE Article Wks.* 1844 I. 275 The impoliticalness, the uncatbolicalness of most, if not all, of these propositions.

Impolitically (*impōlitiklī*), *adv.* [*f.* **IMPOLITIC** *a.* + -LY².] In an impolitic manner; not in accordance with good policy; inexpediently.

1608 *BACON Rep. in Ho. Comm. in Resuscitatio* (1661) 30 In the pursuits of the own Remedies .. they do it so impolitically. 1652-62 *HEVLIN Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 66 Impolitically dismembered from the chief of the House. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 97 ¶ 33 Even fine faces, often seen, are less regarded than new faces, the proper punishment of showy girls, for rendering themselves so impolitically cheap. 1854 *H. ROGERS Ess.* (1860) II. 83 Those .. who have most impolitically styled themselves .. the advocates of 'moral necessity'.

Impoliticness. [*f.* as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being impolitic; impolicy.

1680 *R. MANSRELL Narr. Popish Plot* Addr. cij, The same wretched Impoliticness have they used in their other Actings. 1745 *Lond. Mag. Index s.v. Hungary, Queen of*, The Impoliticness of joining with her in an offensive War.

Impollute, *a. Obs.* Also **impolute**. [*ad. L. impollut-us, f. im- (IM-2) + pollutus POLLUTED.* Cf. *F. impollu*, in 1508 *impolut* (Goddef.)] = next.

1389 *Wyclif Heb.* vii. 26 It bycaam that such a man were bischop to vs, hooly, innocent, impolute [gloss or ful clene]. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 279/1 A true bishop .. innocent, impollute.

Impolluted, *a. Obs.* [*f.* as *prec.* + -ED¹; or *f. IM-2 + POLLUTED.*] Unpolluted, undefiled.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Eras. Par. John* xvii. 103 Kepe thou these cleane and impolluted from all contagious infections of the worlde. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholay's Voy.* III. x. 86 b, Too be impolluted of body and observants of virginitee. 1664 *H. MORE Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. 9 The natural cohesion of Truth with an impolluted Soul.

So **impollution**. *Obs. rare* = 0.

1611 *FLORIO, Impolutione*, impolution, undefiledness.

Imponderability (*impōnderābiliti*), [*f.* next + -ITY.] The quality of being imponderable.

1794 *G. ADAMS Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xii. 511 The imponderability of this principle [phlogiston] may be considered as a kind of axiom. 1847 in *CRAIG*.

Imponderable (*impōnderābl*), *a. and sb.* [*f. IM-2 + PONDERABLE.* (Cf. *F. impōnderable* Dict. Acad. 1835.)] **A. adj.** Not ponderable.

a. (Chiefly in *Physic.*) Having no weight; destitute of weight: applied formerly to light, heat, electricity, etc., regarded as material substances, and still to the luminiferous 'ether'.

1794 *G. ADAMS Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 449 Phlogiston, a substance as imponderable as fire. 1822 *IMISON Sc. & Art* II. 33 Light .. is reckoned among the imponderable bodies. 1851 *H. MAYO Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 70 Mind, like electricity, is an imponderable force. 1854 *EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poetry & Imag. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 146 The invisible and imponderable is the sole fact.

fig. 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* xxi. 192 Creeds like colours being by accident are therefore in the scale imponderable.

b. Having no appreciable weight; of extremely small weight or amount.

1846 *G. E. DAY tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 23 The bile-pigment in healthy bile is imponderable.

B. sb. An imponderable substance or agent.

1842-3 *GROVE Corr. Phys. Forces* 110 If it be admitted that one of the so-called imponderables is a mode of motion. 1858 *O. W. HOLMES Aut. Breakf.* i. vi. 53 It is the imponderables that move the world—heat, electricity, love. 1866 *DR. ARGVLL Reign Law* iii. (ed. 4) 158 Nothing which our scales can measure is lost when the 'vital force' is gone. It is the Great Imponderable.

Hence **Imponderableness**; **Imponderably** *adv.*, without any weight.

1847 *CRAIG, Imponderableness*, the state of being imponderable. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* May 675 He saw her in that filmy light, imponderably poised.

Imponderate, *v. Obs.* [*f. IM-1 + L. ponder-āre, ponder-āt* to weigh, *f. pondus, ponder-weight*.] *trans.* To place a weight upon; to weight, load.

1667 *WATERHOUS Fire Lond.* 41 [It] imponderates the judgement with a weightier note of Gods displeasure.

Imponderous (*impōnderās*), *a. rare.* [*f. IM-2 + PONDEROUS.*] Without weight; imponderable.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 86 They produce visible and real effects by imponderous and invisible emissions. 1798 *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 560. 1837 *CARLYLE Germ. Lit. in Misc. Ess.* (1872) I. 24 Motion in *vacuo* is well known to be speedier and surer than through a resisting medium, especially to imponderous bodies. 1891 *Leisure Hour* Feb. 235/2 Those moral sureties which belong to the category of imponderous but important things.

b. loosely. Having no appreciable weight; 'weightless'; extremely light.

1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* III. v. 206 Deluges of scoriae, ashes and imponderous pumice-stones. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* II. xiv. (1872) I. 127 Like an imponderous rag of conspicuous colour.

Hence **Imponderousness** (*Craig*, 1847).

Impone, *v. Obs.* [*ad. L. impon-ēre* to put, place, or lay on, *f. im- (IM-1) + pōn-ēre* to place.]

1. *trans.* To place or set upon something; to impose.

1599 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 150 The proffyttes of suche impositions, that is to say, of bestes, or other thynge, that at an entre or exloyte shalbe imponed or had. 1530 *Ibid.* I. 364, I beseeche you so to impone your favour, as that the vygor and seuerite of the lawe be not executed vpon thys thynge. 1709-29 *V. MANDEV Syst. Math., Arith.* 70 Impone points, .. from the right hand, always intermitting two places.

b. To 'lay', stake, wager. (Of doubtful standing. Cf. **IMPAWN**.)

16. SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 155 (1623) The King sir ha's wag'd with him six Barbary Horses, against the which he impon'd as I take it, sixe French Rapiers and Poniards [Qos. 2-5 (1604-11) impaund, Qo. 6 (1637) impawn'd]. *Ibid.* 171 Why is this impon'd as you call it? [Not in Qos.]

2. *intr.* To impose upon.

1640 *SIR E. DERING Proper Sacrif.* (1644) 32 You will .. impone upon the ignorant.

Imponent (*impōnēnt*), *a. and sb.* [*ad. L. impon-ent-em*, pres. pple. of *impon-ēre*: see *prec.*]

A. adj. That imposes.

1882 *T. H. GREEN Prot. to Ethics* § 323 Were there no Church .. Moral duties would still be associated with the imagination of an imponent authority, whose injunctions they would be supposed to be.

B. sb. One who imposes.

1842 *PUSEY Crisis Eng. Ch.* 45 While the Bishop .. regards the framers of Edward the Sixth's Articles as the imponents of ours, he sanctions the Catholic interpretation as much as ourselves. 1850 *C. WORDSWORTH Occas. Sermon* Ser. 1. 132 The Articles are the Articles of the Church. She is the imponent. 1863 *J. G. MURPHY Comm. Gen.* xvii. 9-11 The parent is the voluntary imponent, and the child merely the passive recipient of the sign of the covenant.

Impoor, *v. Obs.* [*f. IM-1 + POOR*: cf. *enrich*.] *trans.* To make poor; to impoverish.

1613 *W. BROWNE Sheph. Pipe* iii. 72 Neither waues, nor theenes, nor fire, Nor haue rois impoor'd this Sire.

Impopular, *a. Obs.* [*f. IM-2 + POPULAR*. Cf. mod. *F. impopulaire* (1835 Dict. Acad.)] Unpopular. Hence **impopularly** *adv.*

1721 *SWIFT Lett. to Pope* S's Wks. 1761 VIII. 24 The cause being so very odious and impopular. 1736 *BOLINGBROKE Patriot* (1749) 240 They dipped the house of Hanover in our party-quarrels unseasonably .. and impopularly.

Imporcate, *v. Obs. rare* = 0. [*f. L. imporcāt*, ppl. stem of *imporcāre* to put into furrows, *f. in prep. + porca* furrow.] Hence **imporcation**.

1623 *COCKERAM, Imporcate*, to make a ridge. [1644 *Ridiculed in Vindex Anglicus* 5.] 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Imporcation*, making a balk in earing of Land.

Imporose, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. IM-2 + POROSE*.] = **IMPOROUS**.

1740 *CHEYNE Regimen* 308 Particles infinitely hard, indivisible, and imporose. *Ibid.* 341 They were hard, imporose, triangular, equilateral Prisms.

Imporosity, *Obs. rare.* [*f. prec.* + -ITY: cf. *porosity*.] The quality of being imporous.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 846 The Porosity, or Imporosity betwixt the Tangible Parts.

Imporous (*impōros*), *a. ? Obs.* [*f. IM-2 + POROUS*.] Not porous; having no pores.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 55 Its body is left imporous. 1671 *R. BOHUN Wind* 132 The most solid and imporous wood. 1692 *RAY Creation* i. (1692) 16 These Atomes .. all perfectly solid and imporous.

Import (*impōrt*), *v.* Also **inp-**, **6 emp-**, **6 ymp-**, **6 imp-**, **6 imp-**. [*ad. L. import-āre* to carry or bring in, *f. im- (IM-1) + port-āre* to carry. Also, in part, *ad. F. importer*, OF. *en porter*, L. **inde portāre* to carry away.]

I. From literal senses of *cl. L. importare*.

1. *trans.* To bring in; to introduce from a foreign or external source, or from one use, connexion, or relation into another.

1508 *SKELTON P. Sparow* 216 That .. To me it myght importe Some pleasure and comforte. 1623 *COCKERAM, Impresse*, to import the forme of a thing. 1646 *CRASHAW Steps to Temple* 82 Good fortunes without gain imported be. 1651-3 *JER. TAYLOR Sermon. for L'eur* (1658) 184 He that carries and imports into the understanding of his Brother notices of faith, and incomes of spiritual propositions. 1774 *WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. Diss. 1. 36 They imported with them into England the old Runic language and letters. 1858 *GLADSTONE Stud. Homer* II. i. 31 The human element was gradually more and more imported into the divine. 1872 *LIDDON Elem. Relig.* i. 30 You have the lie, and your hatred imports force into your contradiction. 1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* xii. 461 The function of importing oxygen into the blood.

2. *spec.* To bring in or cause to be brought in (goods or merchandise) from a foreign country, in international commerce. Opposed to *export*.

1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI 169 b, That the said estraungers imported and transported, into and out of this realme, all suche marchandise. 1670 *TEMPLE Lett. Id. Berkeley Wks.* 1731 II. 217 Ireland runs every Year an eighth Part in Debt by importing so much beyond its Exportation. 1797 *BURKE Corr.* IV. 413 We import things of great value, and, in return, export little or nothing. 1841 *W. SPALDING Italy & It. Isl.* I. 91 There were collected duties *ad valorem* on merchandise imported and exported. 1861 *GOSCHEN For. Exch.* 17 A country which has large sums of interest to pay annually abroad, must import so much less or export so much more.

3. To convey to another, communicate (information, etc.). *Obs. exc.* as merged in 1 or 5 c.

1565 *Q. ELIZ.* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 304 Your

letters of the xxiiijth of January directed to our Secretary, and by him imported to us and our Counsaile. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poess.* I. xxi. (Arb.) 59 The profitable sciences were .. meete to be imported to the greater number of ciuill men for instruction of the people. 1726 *CAVALLIER Mem.* iv. 303, I was not able to import the variety of Torment that were used; and if I were, I would save his Majesty the pain of hearing the rehearsal of them. [1847 *EMERSON Poems* (1857) 77 Hearts to hearts their meaning show, Sum their long experience, And import intelligence.]

† 4. To bring about, cause, occasion; to carry with it or involve as a consequence or result. *Obs.*

1550 *CROWLEY Waite to Wealth* Bvija, Certenlye the greatnes of your sinnes importeth as present destruction to you as if ye were the same Niniuites. c 1555 *HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 29 It must needs then be a matter of marvellous moment .. that should induce and import a divorce between two such excellent personages. 1581 *J. BALL Haddon's Ansv. Osor.* 210 b, If these dealyngey emporte not a generall overthrow of all Civill, and politticke governementes, let the accuser hym selfe deny it. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 87 Searched for concealed Slaves, and goods contrabanded; which found, import no lesse than losse both of ship and liberty. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* I. 24 The Salvation will import that Bliss which the Faithful expect.

5. **a.** To carry with it, as involved in its nature; to involve; to imply, betoken, indicate.

1529 *MOSE Suppl. Soulys Wks.* 326/1 It importeth also plaine and open blasphemy. 1548 *GEST Pr. Masse* H v b, Honoure and prayer importe the presence of his glorie and maiestye where they are exhibited to him. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xxiii, To keepe an adiunct to remember thee, Were to import forgetfulness in mee. 1643 *Declar. Commons, Rebell. Ireland* 59 Their Lordships giving Warrant to print any Paper coming from his Majesty .. did not import their approbation of the contents thereof. 1657 *J. SMITH Myst. Rhet.* 31 Admitted to sacrifice to Him, which was a dignity importing honour. 1884 *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 131 Release .. by deed under seal .. imports valuable consideration and creates an estoppel.

b. To convey in its meaning; to bear the meaning of; to imply, signify, denote, mean.

1533 *MORE Debell. Salem Wks.* 956/1 If he sayth, importeth alwaye a doubt. 1574 *WHITGIFT Def. Austro.* I. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 162 The words of Christ rather import the contrary. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* Pref., Every Decade containing (as the word importeth) ten. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 163 The publike ncknowledging of him to be such a one, as his title emporteth. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 139 Sarraick imports as much as a theefe. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 135 Heliopolis, or City of the Sun; for that the word imports. a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (1717) VI. 427 Having thus seen, what is imported in a Man's trusting his Heart. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 366 The levee was exactly what the word imports.

c. To bear as its purport; to convey as information; to express, state, make known.

c 1430 *LYOG. Min. Poems* (1840) 117 At goode leysse dothe the matter see, Whiche importeth the grete intelligence. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 332 Hee beginneth his letter with .. a kinde of speache importing his inward gladnesse. 1595 *T. P. GOODWINE Caxton's Blanchardyn* i, Amongst many antient Chronicles importing the haughtie exploits of sundry nations. 1647 *SIR E. NICHOLAS in N. Papers* (Camden) 81, I cannot gett ready so soon as your letter imports. 1777 *HOWARD Prisons Eng.* (1780) 93 Over the gate is an inscription importing 'that it was erected by Pope Pius V in the year 1569'. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 518 They .. passed a resolution importing that they relied with entire confidence on His Majesty's gracious promise.

d. To signify (something coming); to portend.

1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* I. i. 2 Comets importing change of Times and States. 1722 *DE FOE Plague* (1840) 22 That those two comets passed directly over the city, and that .. it was plain they imported something peculiar to the city alone. 1727 — *Syst. Magic* I. vi. (1840) 159 Comets .. import great changes and troubles among men.

II. From med. L., II. *importare*, *F. importer*.

6. *intr.* To involve a considerable or weighty result (actual or possible); to be of consequence or significance; to be important, 'signify', matter. (Only in 3rd person; with various constructions, as in 7.) *arch.*

1588 *R. PARKER tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 213 They did certifie him, that it was a thing that did import verie much. 1617 *MORYSON Itin.* I. 242 Neither imported it where we lodged. 1625 *BACON Ess., Unity Relig.* (Arb.) 427 The true Placing of them, importeth exceedingly. 1675 *EVELYN Terra* (1729) 35 So little does it import to have it profound. 1765 *H. WALFOLR Otranto* i. (1798) 26 What imported it to me whether I was seized a moment sooner, or a minute later? 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* xxviii. (1862) 387 For them it greatly imports that they should understand this.

7. *trans.* To be of consequence or importance to; to relate to, have to do with; to concern. (Only in third person.) **a.** with simple subject (*a*) with personal object (? orig. *dative*).

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* IV. i. 57 This Letter is mistooke: it importeth none here: It is writ to *laqueitia*. 1591 *UNTON Corr.* (Roxb.) 464, I humbly acknowledge her Majesties .. favor in lycensing my retourn, which dothe very much importe me. 1649 *Br. HALL Cases Consc.* IV. vi. (1654) 349 So great a work and so highly importing us as matrimony. 1700 *Br. PATRICK Comm. Dent.* xxxiii. 1 To admonish their posterity .. of such things, as they thought most imported them. 1860 *MILL Repr. Govt.* (1861) 305 There is nothing which more vitally imports the American people, than to guard [etc.]. 1865 *Q. Rev.* CXVII. 280 It is a question that imports us nearly.

(b) with impersonal object.

1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 3 [Letters] bearing in them a resolute purpose .. importing the present affaires. 1653 *H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* vi. 14 Affairs very much importing the surety of the Fortress. 1703 *ROWE Ulyss.*

iv. 1. It may Import the Safety of my Royal Parents. *a 1718* PENN *Uncertainty* Wks. 1726 I. 266 Religion .. which doth more essentially import the immortal Happiness of Men. *1815* MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 27 Apr. Wks. 1846 III. 315 The King's Ministers, whose character it does most deeply import.

b. with infin. phrase as subject, usually placed after the object, the verb being introduced by *it*; also (*poet.*) with impersonal construction, *it* being omitted. Here the sense often amounts to 'behave, be incumbent on, be the duty of'.

1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* i. ii. 5 Nowe more importeth mee the erst to vse Your faith and wisdom. *1579-80* NORTH *Plutarch* (1656) 86 Showing how much it importeth a nobleman and magistrat, ruleing weightie causes, to have his ears open to hear. *1632* J. HAYWARD tr. *Blond's Eromena* i (Though a child) he knew already what it imported him to be last borne, and what it was to be a younger Brother. *1663* CHARLETON *Chor. Gigant.* 41 It more imports us to proceed. *1761-2* HUME *Hist. Eng.* lxvii. (1806) V. 72 It imports us to get all the aid and assistance we can. *1820* SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxi. Let me say .. what it imports thee to know. *1868* FARRAR *Silence & V.* ix. (1875) 157. I know nothing which it more solemnly imports us to realize.

c. with subordinate clause as subject, the verb introduced by *it* as in b.

1588 Orders for Span. Fleet in Harl. Misc. (Park) I. 117 It importeth that all the armies do go close together. *1669* DRYDEN *Tyrann.* Love v. i. Wks. 1883 III. 449 It much imports me that this truth I know. *1786* tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 41 What imports it you how I am employed? *1819* SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. 77 It much imports your house that all should be made clear.

III. From Fr. *importer*.

†8. a. To carry, lead, or induce (a person to do something). b. To influence in feeling, 'carry away', 'transport'. *Obs. rare.*

1649 EVERLYN tr. *Le Vayer's Lib. & Servit.* iv. Misc. Writ. (1805) 18 The small inclination which their princes had to the sciences imported them .. to despise and neglect men of a life purely contemplative. *1652* — *State France* ibid. 47 Women and children, who are commonly more imported with wonder and romance, than that solid and real emolument which is .. to be conveyed to us.

†9. To obtain, gain, win (victory). b. *intr.* To gain the victory, to prevail. c. *trans.* To gain the victory over; to conquer, overcome. (Cf. *CARRY* v. 16.) *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iii. ii. 75 The most valiantest and skillfullest therein do commonly import the victory. *1600* HOLLAND *Livy* xlii. lxii. 1152 In the end, Romane constancie imported and had the upper hand. *Ibid.* lxix. Epit. 1243 But Scipio imported and prevailed in the end. *1624* Brief Inform. Aff. Palatinate 50 The enemies .. had enterprised to import and to conquer all the low Palatinate.

Import (impōrt, formerly impōrt), *sb.* [f. *IMPORT* v.]

I. 1. The fact of importing or signifying something; that which a thing (esp. a document, phrase, word, etc.) involves, implies, betokens, or indicates; purport, significance, meaning.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. iii. 294 There's letters from my mother: What th' import is, I know not yet. *1685* SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 425 Of all the Spiritual tricks and legerdmain, .. there is none so common, and of so fatal an import as these Two. *1719* YOUNG *Bustriis* ii. i. (1757) 37 Husband and King Are names of no mean import. *1781* COWPER *Expostulation* 126 Stiff in the letter, lax in the design And import of their oracles divine. *1817* BYRON *Manfred* ii. ii. 190 She replied In words of dubious import. *1857* DRAYTON *Glean.* VI. xl. 72 Such a construction .. follows the natural import of the words.

2. The quality or condition of having great or weighty significance; consequence, importance.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 106 Importunate and most serious designs, and of great import indeed too. *1647* MAY *Hist. Parl.* iii. ii. 39 Bristol, a place of great import. *1703* ROWE *Ulyss.* iv. i. I have some Matters Of great and high Import. *1860* TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xiv. 308, I never supposed that passages .. of such cardinal import, could have been overlooked. *1872* BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxvii. Something of mighty import had just occurred.

II. 3. That which is imported or brought in; a commodity imported from abroad. (Usually in *pl.*) Opposed to *export*.

1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 167 The Imports exceed the Exports. *1746* LOCKMAN *To 1st Promoter Cambrick & Tea Bills* 24 Whence no supplies their imports could create. *1769* BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 73 Your import is your own food; as much your own, as that you raise .. out of your own soil. *1845* McCULLOCH *Taxation* ii. x. (1852) 351 Every increase of imports is sure to occasion, directly or indirectly, an equal increase of exports.

b. attrib.

1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 73 A merely luxurious consumption .. is the idea too generally and loosely annexed to our import article. *1796* COLQUHOUN *Police Metrop.* (1797) 107 It can generally be uttered .. at its full import value. *1817* F. ROBINSON in *Parl. Deb.* 565 In France the import duty on coals was nearly equal to our export duty. *1897* MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 633 They are mainly carriers of import goods.

4. The action of importing; importation.

1797-8 WELLINGTON in Owen *Mrs. Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 785 The import of Bengal articles ought to be as free for private traders as for the Company. *1861* GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 11 It is an error .. to look on the balance of trade as a mere question of import and export.

Importability. [f. *IMPORTABLE* a. 2; see *-ITY*.] Capability of being imported or introduced.

1865 Morning Star 20 Apr., As regards the importability

of the nervous disease, our danger .. is apparently nothing, or next to nothing.

†**Importable.** a. 1 *Obs.* Also 5-6 *inp.* [a. F. *importable* (1328 in Godef.) = It. *importabile* (Florio), ad. L. *importabilis* = unbearable, insupportable, f. *im-* (Im-²) + *portabilis* bearable, PORTABLE.] That cannot be carried or borne; rarely *lit.* too heavy to be carried; usually *fig.* too grievous or painful to be borne, unbearable, unendurable.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 524 (612) His peynes were importable. *c 1400* Rom. *Rose* 6902 They wolde binde on folk alwey .. Burdens that hen importable. *1440* J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 26 With the ymportable payne of turment, he cried then pitously. *1475* Nottingham Rec. II. 388 Many grete and importable charges and expensis. *a 1533* LO. BERNERS *Huon* cxlv. 544 In all my lyfe I haue had but sorow, and heuynes, and dolours importables. *1587* FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1412/2 Vnder the importable yoke of the detestable inquisition of Spaine. *1632* SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) I. 291 We lay upon our own shoulders .. heavy and importable burdens. *a 1651* CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 662 The poorer sort could not bear the importable scafferie intended.

Hence †**Importableness**, the quality of being insupportable; unbearable. †**Importably** *adv.*, unbearably, intolerably.

a 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 356 It shalle us greeve Importably. *1559* ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 99 That we be not hereafter importably charged with the setting forth of men of war. *1677* HALE *Contempl.* ii. 199 Though the Yoke be the same, yet it finds no such severity and importableness in it.

Importable (impōrtābl), a. 2 [f. *IMPORT* v. + *-ABLE*.] a. Capable of being brought in or introduced. b. That may be imported from abroad.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* xv. A iij b. Than is not the losse and the damage vnto the spryualtye alone, but barme is importable vnto the whole realme. *1753* HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xc. 441 It is importable only under oath of being for private use. *1812* J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 229 Rum is only importable in Casks of not less than 60 gallons. *1814* COLERIDGE in *Smiles* *J. Murray* (1891) I. 297 An attempt to import whatever is importable of either or both into our own language.

Importance (impōrtāns, -pōrt-). [a. F. *importance* (1539 in R. Estienne), or ad. med.L. *importantia* (1496 in Du Cange) = It. *importantza*, Sp. *importancia*, f. *importans*, -tant-em IMPORTANT: see *-ANCE*.]

I. 1. The fact or quality of being important; the fact of importing or signifying much (or, with qualifying word, of having some degree of import); moment, significance, gravity, weight, consequence.

1508 WOLSEY in J. Gairdner *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII.* (Rolls) I. 439 [I have] lernyd nfo thlyng of importance to be [written] to your grace. *1513* MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 765 Hee shewed his seruantes that he had tidings of so great importance, that [etc.]. *1531* ELYOT *Gov. ii.* viii. Emplouinge treasour .. on persones unworthy, or on thynges inconuenient, and of small importance. *1586* LEYCESTER *Corr.* (Canden) 251 A towne of greatest importance. *1651* HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxviii. 161 There is a question to be answered, of much importance. *1773* OBSERV. *State Poor* 89 The preservation of health is of not more importance, than the preservation of morals. *1844* H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 501 A consideration of secondary importance. *1880* C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* xii. 109 There was no bark trade in Peru of any importance.

b. Personal consequence, consideration, or dignity. (In first quot. humorously as a title.)

1678 DRAYDEN *Limberham* v. i. *Pleas.* Your hand, sweet moiety. Wood. And heart too my comfortable importance. *1712-14* POPE *Rape Lock* i. 35 Fairest of mortals .. thy own importance know, Nor bound thy narrow views to things below. *1776* PAINE *Com. Sense* (1791) 23 Men who look upon themselves born to reign, and others to obey, soon grow insolent; .. their minds are early poisoned by importance. *1874* GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 213 His family, though not noble, seems to have been of some importance.

c. Dignity of style or manner; an air of consequence; pompousness.

1607 BARLEY-BREAKE (1877) 14 The sacred traine with Musike take the way, Where, with importance euery rite is done.

†2. An important matter, an affair of consequence (in quot. 1611, with qualifying context, of slight consequence). *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 21/35 Importance, magna res. *1611* SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. iv. 45 It had bene pittie you should haue bene put together, with so mortall a purpose .. upon importance of so slight and triuiall a nature. *1664* BUTLER *Hud.* ii. iii. 110 To whom all people, far and near, On deep importances repair. *a 1670* HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 14 He searched into the notable particularities of all kingdoms, republics and their churches, with all the importances that hung upon them.

†3. Urgency; importunity; solicitude. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 296 The shortness of time, and this said bringers importance is only the let. *1595* SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 7 At our importance bither is he come, To spread his colours boy, in thy behalfe. *1624* HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* 43 [Stratonicus] solicited him, and that with great importance, to select some beautiful ladie whom he best fancied. *1779-81* JOHNSON *Lives, Drake* Wks. IV. 389 A pinnacle had passed by with sails and oars, and all the appearance of expedition and importance.

II. †4. = *IMPORT* sb. 1; signification, meaning, purport. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, *Importance*, or meanyng, or signification of wordes. *1563* FOXE *A. & M.* 706 b. Many more wordes of like importance. *1611* SHAKS. *Wint.* T. v. ii. 20 The

wisest beholder .. could not say if th' importance were Ioy, or Sorrow. *1626* JACKSON *Creed* viii. xix. § 1 The multiplicity or variety of importances or significations of some one single word. *1799* STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 524 They might .. change it in common Speech, for another [word], of like Importance but different Character.

†b. Bearing, consequence. *Obs.*

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Inuent.* 19 This wast [=waste] of Iron-work by Rust, and the ill importance of it, in its consequences.

III. †5. ? 'Means of support' (Jam.). *Obs.*

1505 Seal of Cause in Pennecuk *Blue Blanket* (1756) 42 It is weall knowne .. that we upbald an altar situate within the Colledge-Kirk of St. Giles .. and has nae importance to upbald the same, but our sober oukleye Penny and upsets.

†**Importancy.** *Obs.* [f. med.L. *importantia*: see *prec.* and *-ANCY*.]

1. The quality of being important; = *prec.* 1.

1540 Act 32 *Hen. VIII.* c. 48 If the importancy or urgency of the cause .. so requier. *1604* SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 20 When we consider Th' importancy of Cyprus to the Turke. *1693* BEVERLEY *True St. Gosp. Truth* 13 According to the great Importancy of the word *Knowing* in Scripture.

b. An important matter; = *prec.* 2.

1623 COCKERAM, *Importancie, Importance*, a matter of much value. *1625* JACKSON *Creed* v. vi. § 3 The great dissention .. in such importancies enforseth such as thinke they haue attained to some certainty in this point to reele and stagger. *1803* SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) II. x. 241 Materials for a volume that should contain more real importancies than all travellers haue yet brought home.

2. Urgency, importunity; = *prec.* 3.

1598-9 E. FORDE *Parismus* ii. (1661) 141 In the end his suit grew to that importancy, that he would not be denied. *1624* HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* 204 Their importancy so far prevailed .. that the first decree was quite abrogated. *1673* O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 38 Pressing all things great and small with the same vigour and importancy.

Important (impōrtānt, -pōrt-), a. [a. F. *important* (16th c. Montaigne) = It. *Sp. importante*, ad. med.L. *importantis*, -tāntem, f. *importare* in its med.L. sense 'to be of consequence, weight, or force': see *IMPORT* v. II.]

1. Having much import or significance; carrying with it great or serious consequences; weighty, momentous, grave, significant.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 55 How much available then and important is it to every man to be frequented with learning. *1651* HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xl. 249 Wee may observe three points of important consequence. *1665* BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* ii. xi. (1848) 131 This last and importantest of humane Actions. *1713* ADDISON *Cato* i. i. The great, the important day, big with the fate Of Cato and of Rome. *1843* MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome* Pref. (1864) 26 Hume .. has overlooked one very important circumstance. *1845* M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 13 Events most important to the understanding of his narrative.

2. Having an air of importance or consequence; consequential, pompous, grandiose, pretentious.

1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 376 Discouraging, with important face, On ribbons, fans, and gloves and lace. *a 1732* GAY *Fables* ii. iii. Fowls of all ranks surround his but, To worship his important strut. *1876* J. WEISS *Wit Hum. & Shaks.* iii. 75 Parodying the important phrases and import exploits of the suburban constable.

†3. Urgent, pressing, importunate. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 138 Antipholus, my husband, Whom I made lord of me, and all I bid, At your important letters. *1599* — *Much Ado* ii. i. 74 If the Prince bee too important, tell him there is measure in euery thing. *1630* LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* iii. vii. § 8 (1690) 410 Not to be important to his friends, as they that are always complaining.

Importantly (impōrtāntli), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

1. In an important manner or degree; weightily, momentously.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. iv. 19 When they .. baue both their eyes And eares so cloyd importantly as now. *1647* N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. lxx. (1739) 138 The publick was so importantly concerned. *1796* A. HAMILTON in *Washington's Writ.* (1892) XIII. 221 note. To render this act importantly and lastingly useful. *1861* WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* xiv. 498 Noting not a little that bore importantly upon questions that were engaging. attention. *1878* J. C. COLLINS *Introd. Tournour's Plays* 25 Fifteen popular ballads .. some of which .. importantly illustrate Shakespeare.

2. With an air of importance; consequentially.

1827-30 SIR J. BARRINGTON *Pers. Sk. Own Times* (ed. 2) II. 147. I will proceed at once to the little narrative thus importantly prefaced.

Importation (impōrtā'fən). [n. of action f. *IMPORT* v. (Hence in F.)]

1. The action of importing or bringing in. a. *Commerce.* The bringing in of goods or merchandise from a foreign country: opp. to *exportation*.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kind. & Commw.* (1603) 79 Greater rivers, by which they may have cheap .. importation or exportation of wares. *1776* ADAM SMITH *W. N.* iv. i. (1869) II. 23 Restraints upon the importation of such foreign goods for home consumption as could be produced at home. *1833* HR. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luggie* i. i. 3 To authorize a restricted importation of foreign silks.

fig. *1644* MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 66 [Licensing] hinders and retards the importation of our richest Marchandize, Truth. *attrib.* *1808* J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 604 If I could lay an embargo, or pass a new importation law against corruption and foreign influence.

b. *gen.* Bringing in, introduction.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 239 The Instruments .. which serve for importation, and reception of the blood and spirits. *1807* Med. *Jrnl.* XVII. 112 For more than fifty years .. no importation of the disease into this city was suspected.

1874 PARKER *Gothic Archit.* i. iv. 141 The usual test of the importation of a new style.

2. *concr.* That which is imported or introduced; † imports collectively (*obs.*); an imported article, an import.

1664-5 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Jan. If the exportations exceed the importations. 1727 POPE *Thoughts Var. Subj.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1755) II. i. 230 Solomon's importation, Gold and asses. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Mar. 7/2 Their eleven is entirely representative, and possesses no Scotch or Welsh importations. *Mod.* She is a recent importation, I fancy.

Imported (impō'ritid), *pp. a.* [*f.* IMPORT *v.* + -ED.] Brought in from a foreign country, as merchandise; *gen.* brought in, introduced.

1660 WILLSON *Scales Comm.* 208 Whether imported or exported Goods. 1856 OLMDST *Slave States* 97 The original stock of slaves, the imported Africans, .. probably required to be governed with much greater severity.

Importer (impō'ritar). [*f.* IMPORT *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which imports or introduces; *esp.* a merchant who brings in or receives goods from abroad.

1700 S. SEWALL *Diary* 19 June (1879) II. 16 There is a Motion .. to get a Law that all Importers of Negroes shall pay 40s. per head. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. iv. (1852) 197 It would then, like the generality of customs duties, fall wholly on the importers, or on the consumers here. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* x. 233 The Bank of England has for years been the only importer of bullion into the Mint. 1888 E. PULSFORD in *19th Cent.* Sept. 397 Up to the present year New South Wales has been a large importer of wheat.

Importing (impō'ritin), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* IMPORT *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb IMPORT, *esp.* in senses 1, 2; importation. Also *attrib.*

1640-4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 53 The Patent for the sole Trade to Guiney, and the sole Importing of Red-wood. 1895 SIR H. H. HOWORTH in *Athenaeum* 2 Mar. 284/1 Some of his [Caxton's] words .. were French exotics of his own importing.

Importing, *pp. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING.] †1. That 'imports' or signifies (see IMPORT *v.* 6); of much import; important. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 33 The Admirall, with certain others appointed to the government and guard of Prouinces most importing. 1604 E. GAINSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 109 To garde the strongest places and most importing. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 184 An Assembly so importing to the kings and kingdoms welfare.

2. That imports or brings in merchandise; engaged in importation.

1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 415 Register of Importing Ships. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 40 To sell the bills at a time .. when a premium may be given for them by the importing branch of the community.

† **Importless**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f.* IMPORT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without import or significance; trivial, unimportant.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 71 That matter needlesse of importlesse hurten Diuide thy lips.

† **Importment**. *Obs.* [*f.* IMPORT *v.* + -MENT.]

a. Signification, meaning, purport; = IMPORT *sb.* 1.

b. Importance, consequence; = IMPORT *sb.* 2.

a 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 2 Certain things vttered .. upon one speciall occasion, haue yet a generall drift or importment. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 115 A Latine word for a Post, who speedily conveys news of Importment.

Importraiture (impō'ritraitiu). *rare.* [*f.* IM-1 + PORTRAITURE.] The action of portraying in or upon something; *concr.* that which is portrayed (*lit.* or in writing); a portrait or description. 1836 FRASER'S *Mag.* XIV. 9 Importraitures of passages in the external world, and in human life. 1842 *Ibid.* XXVI. 455 Here .. is an admirable importraiture for you. 1882 PHIL. ROBINSON *Noah's Ark* 28 Alterations from the received importraitures of the beasts.

† **Importray**, *v. Obs.* [*f.* IM-1 + PORTRAY *v.*] *trans.* To portray or depict in or upon something. 1580 LYL *Euphuus* (Arb.) 311 Whome Philautus is now with all colours importraying in y^e Table of his hart.

† **Importunable**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 in-. [*f.* IMPORTUNE *a.* (or ? *v.*) + -ABLE.]

1. Burdensome, onerous, grievous, heavy.

1482a *Passon Lett.* No. 867 III. 297 [They] wold haue .. taryd hym there and his counsell to his gret importunabill charges. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 Preamble. To theyr greate importunable losse trouble hurte and dammayge. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. 23 b/a Forbyddyngh them to binde and lay vpon other pore mennys bakkes importunable burdeyns. 1611 SPERO *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xxi. § 3 They felt the weight of their done wrongs too importunable for them any longer to beare.

2. Troublesome; = IMPORTUNE *a.* 2 b.

1566 DRANT *Horace*, Sat. i. ix. argl., In generall he controuerteth people inquisitiue, and importunable tattlers.

† **Importunably**, *adv. Obs.* [*f.* prec. + -LY.] Persistently, pertinaciously; importunately.

1502 ATKYNSON *Tr. De Imitatione* i. xiii. 161 The deuyll .. with a thousande snaris and subtilties importunably assaylynge vs.

Importunacy (impō'ritiunāsi). [*f.* IMPORTUNATE *a.*; see -ACY.] Pertinacity; pressing solicitation; = IMPORTUNITY 4.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vi. (R.). He gate hym not out of the way, nor commaunded them to departe for theyr importunacy. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solace* xxix. 120 The golden Calfe, which himselfe [Aaron] had made at the importunacy of our Fathers in the wilderness. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 228 Overcome with the

importunacy of their reasons, we did yeld to take some further consideration. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 187 He, who made least to do, has often succeeded, when a rash, busie, importunacy has made an enemy of a friend. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 243 She is lauded by Jesus: her importunacy is triumphant.

Importunance. [*f.* IMPORTUNE *v.* + -ANCE.]

(?) Grievousness, gravity, seriousness.

1546 St. *Peters Hen. VIII.* XI. 91 The Kinges Majestie shulde .. be disapoynted of his enterpryse, which I besought Her to consider, and the greate importunance therof.

Importunate (impō'ritiunāt), *a. (sb.)* [*f.* L. importūn-us + -ATE.] The use of the suffix is peculiar; perh. after *obstinate*, *fortunate*, *temperate*, or other adjs. expressing personal qualities.]

†1. Inopportune, unseasonable, untimely; = IMPORTUNE *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1529 [implied in IMPORTUNATELY 1]. 1552 HULORT, Importunate, or out of season, importunus. 1656-9 B. HARRIS *Parvul's Iron Age* (ed. 2) 101 The inexorable executor of this importunate and unseasonable Command, was first chased away with stone.

†2. Burdensome; grievous, grave. *Obs.*

c 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 102 An importunate number of the barbarus people beeganne to molest the Romaine imperie. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI 152 b, When money was scante and importunate charges were dayly imminent. *Ibid.* Hen. VII 3 b, Beyng not hable to suffre the importunate heate, they cast away the shetes and all the clothes. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* i. (1596) 13 This water is also good for .. other dangerous and importunate diseases. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, Solitude, When they are in love with a Mistress, all other persons are importunate and burdensome to them. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Blakesmoor in H—shire*, The pride of ancestry may be had on cheaper terms than to be obliged to an importunate race of ancestors.

†b. Troublesome; persistently troublesome. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 722 This New World .. hath to these importunate chapmen sold her freedom. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* III. ii. 60 [The Sun] cannot .. free his own face of those importunate spots that ever and anon lie upon it like filth. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 100, Lice, Fleas, and other noisome and importunate Insects.

3. Pressing, urgent; busy. *Obs. or arch.*

1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 § 2 If .. the sayde collectors .. can not be thervnto admitted, by reason of importunate busines. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. § 136 The Earl remain'd in London whilst the enquiry was warm and importunate. 1877 BAYNT *Main-Dream* i, This maze of dusty streets, Forever shaken by the importunate jar of commerce.

4. Persistent or pressing in solicitation; pertinacious.

1477 [implied in IMPORTUNATELY 4]. 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 30 They .. will .. make importunate sute, and labour to be in service with youre Majesty. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* x. (1546) F vj b, I am importune on you, that ye be not importunate on me. I pray you, that you prae not me. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 69 Declaring how importunate his mother was to know. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 44 The King .. was importunate to know what they intended to do with Him. 1746 COL. REC. *Pennsylv.* V. 53 Some of the Persons who supplied me with them grow Importunate for their money. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* II. For the avoidance of importunate creditors. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* i. ii, Now came an importunate knock at the door; breakfast was ready.

B. as *sb.* An importunate person.

1881 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Mar. 49/2 He would have granted the fair importunes the examination without restriction.

Importunate (impō'ritiunāt), *v.* [*f.* F. importuner; see IMPORTUNE *v.* and -ATE.] *trans.* To solicit persistently; = IMPORTUNE *v.* 3.

a 1598 ROLLOCK *Sel. Wks.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 603 The widow who importunated the unrighteous Judge. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 85 b, Telling him that she was Lucrecia .. and importuning him with weeping and pittifull wordes. 1653 CLORIA & NARCISUS I. 117 Orestes .. began freshly to importunate his brother to the accomplishment of her request.

B. To obtain by importunity.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 1 July 2/3 The degree of departure which outside bodies had been able to importunate from a somewhat pliant Senate.

Importunately (impō'ritiunāli), *adv.* [*f.* IMPORTUNATE *a.* + -LY.] In an importunate manner.

†1. Inopportune, untimely, unseasonably. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys Wks.* 288/2 We do .. not yet importunately bereue you of your rest with crying at your eares at vnseasonable tyme. 1658-9 BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) III. 168, I shall not say the Petition and Advice was unduly, but unseasonably and importunately obtained.

†2. In a burdensome or grievous way; grievously; troublesomely. *Obs.*

1564 GOLDING *Justin* xlii. (1570) 169 [Hymerus] through his tyrannous crueltie, vexed importunallie both Babilon and manye other ctyties. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* II. (1596) 50 Diseased with the tertian agewes, so importunallie. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 4 Least I should be importunately complementall.

†b. Gravely, exceedingly. *Obs.*

1660 *tr. Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* Pref. 5 An Expedient so importunately beneficial to Mankind, that scarce any Elogiums could be excoagitated to their praise. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. x. (1695) 286 Men will not be so importunately dull as not to understand what others say.

3. With pressing or persistent action or purpose; pressingly.

1568 GRATTON *Chron.* II. 792 He woulde importunately

[1513 MORE 'importunately'] pursue his appetite and have her. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 531 What do we now thus importunately catching at shadows? 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. xxix, His possible judgment of her actions was telling on her as importunately as Klesmer's judgment of her powers.

4. With persistent or pressing solicitation; with importunity.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 137 He that axid importunately after he is oues denied & refused his asking. 1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggars* Ded. (E. E. T. S.) 2 [They] haue begged so importunately that they haue gotten ynto theyre hondes more then the therd part of all youre Realme. 1692 BP. OF CHESTER *Charge* 5 May 20 We need not doubt of God's help, if we sincerely and importunately pray for it. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iv, They insisted importunately upon their demand. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xv. 117 He instructed his envoy .. importunately and dictatorially to plead the cause.

Importunateness (impō'ritiunānēs). [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being importunate; importunity.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 67 Our lybertie is ouercome .. by the importunatenes of our wyues. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 93 He wyl beare your importunatenes, he wyl not be angry at your crying and calling. 1635 R. CAREW in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) III. 217, I am hereunto induced by the importunateness of my Masters. 1812 DR. QUINCEY in H. A. PAGE *Life* (1877) I. viii. 169 Her sweet importunateness of action and voice.

Importunator (impō'ritiunētā). [*agent-n.* in L. form from IMPORTUNATE *v.*] One who importunes, or solicits importunately.

1604 SANDYS *Relat. St. Relig. West Pts.* I. iv b, Tyrannous importunators, and exactors of their own men. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 418 A flowing and ebbing of petitioners, claimants, and importunators of every kind.

Importune (impō'ritiun, impō'ritiun), *a. (sb.)*

Also 5 yn-, in-, 6 ym-. [ML. a. F. importun-, -une (15th c. in Halz.-Darm.) = It. Sp. importuno, ad. L. importūn-us unfit, unsuitable, inconvenient, troublesome, grievous, f. im- (IM-2): cf. Portūnus the protecting god of harbours, f. portu-s harbour, PORT. The same stem is found in oppor-tūn-us OPPORTUNE.]

†1. Inopportune, untimely; unseasonable, unfit.

c 1445 [implied in IMPORTUNATELY 1]. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1169 i, I haue thus daye done you muche trybulacion with my importune obiections, of very litle substaunce. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemau's Fr. Chirurg.* 'iv, Such fruictes are never importune, nether at anye time out of season. 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 17 Both Importunate, and Importune Labour; .. the first is labour too earnest, too sollicitous; the second is labour out of its due time, unseasonable. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 120 These actions are somewhat importune and unwelcome guests at Feasts. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* in *Misc.* (1721) 264 A Wild Ass, with Brayings Importune, affronts his Ear.

†2. Troublesome, burdensome; vexatious; grievous, heavy, severe, exacting. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5632 And for he nyl be importune Unto no wight, ne honerous. 1412-20 LYCG. *Chron. Troy* i. v, The streight waye is so importune, So dredeful eke and so full of rage. 1494 FARYAN *Chron.* VII. 486 By theyr importune charges, the comynalite was greatly empouerysshed. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 43 Which is to painfull chargeable intollerable and importune, for any man to susteine and abyde. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 16 They did .. often blame the too importune fate That heaped on him so many wrathfull wreakes. 1604 N. D. 3rd Pt. *Three Convers.* Eng. 263 A detestable, cruell, horrible and importune monster. 1683 D. A. Art *Converse* 19 They cannot be but importune to us by their long and languishing narratives. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* xv. vi. IV. 90 Treaties, vaporous Foreshadows of Events .. are importune to human nature, longing for the Events themselves.

†3. Pressing, urgent; busy. *Obs.*

c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. Contents xlv. 61 That man be not importune in worldly erendes. c 1475 PLUMPTON *Corr.* (Camden) 33 The labor is so importune, that I cannot attend it without I shold do nothing else. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 129 The good angelles cōtende not, they be not importune or to busy, they crye not. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 76 Although my busines be so weightie and importune, that I can obtaine but little leasure. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 63 The importune Affaires of your Kingdome [are] perplexedly suspended.

4. Persistent or pressing in solicitation; pertinacious; irksome through persistency of request.

1447 BORENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxh.) 6 The importune and besy preyere Of oon whom I love. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* xx. (1885) 156 Importune suters wyl gape vpon suche reuersiouns. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* xviii. 5 Yet seynge this weddowe is so importune vpon me I wyl delyver her. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Exang.* T. III. 229 Our Saviour .. made as though hee woulde haue gone farther, that they might grow the more importune with him to stay. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. 83 (1740) 367 He was so importune in the Matter, that one of the Chiefs was provoked to say he spoke with a Cadence, but Nothing to the Purpose. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 106 Vices are importune spirits sent forth from Tartarus' caves.

†B. *sb.* [= F. importun.] One who is importune or troublesome in soliciting. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 302 In Spaine it is thought very vndecet for a Courtier to craue, supposing that it is the part of an importune. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 644 (D.) If justice must stay till such importunes are satisfied, there's a ne plus ultra of all law.

Importune (impō'ritiun, impō'ritiun), *v.* [*a.* F. importune- (1512 in Godef. *Compl.*) = It. importunare (Florio), Sp. importunar (Percivall), med. L. importūnāri, -are, f. importūnus; see prec.]

†1. *trans.* To burden; to be troublesome or wearisome to; to trouble, worry, pester, annoy.

1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 140 Did so importune him and assure him of his going, he commanded his fardage to be laden. 1598 YONG *Diana* 17 It was my ill hap, that one of them sat next unto me, to make me importunate as long as her memorie did importune me. 1661 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) III. 136, I shall, whenever .. it may least importune his privacy, make the inventory of particulars. 1781 FLETCHER *Lett.* Wks. 1795 VII. 232 If bodies could move as quick as thought they would be importuned frequently with my company. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxx. VI. 607 Of his two immediate successors .. Nicholas the Fifth, [was] the last who was importuned by the presence of a Roman emperor.

†2. To press, urge, impel. Also *absol.* *Obs.*
1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. 1. 57 We shall write to you As time, and our concernings shall importune. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* vi. 270 O queen, deign pity then, since first to you My fate importunes my distress to vow.

3. To solicit pressingly and persistently; to ply or beset with requests or petitions.

1530 PALSGR. 590/1, I importune one, I werye hym by importunate sute making to him for a mater. c1585 *Faire Ent.* iii. 699 A man that you do not a little esteem, hath long importuned me of love. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. 1. 127 My youngest boy .. importund me That his attendant .. Might beare him company in the quest of him. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 41 Ye were importund't the passing it. 1676 HOBBS *Liad.* (1677) 298 'My friends', said he, 'importune me no more To eat or drink before we go to fight'. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* v. ii, He .. importunes the skies for swift perdition. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Rom. Hist.* (1827) III. 25 The Kings themselves importuned him to that purpose. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxii, Meantime the goddess I'll no more importune. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 300 Some officers .. after vainly importuning the government during many years, had died for want of a morsel of bread. fig. 1586 A. DAV ENG. *Secretary* i. (1625) 27 Being importuned by the dispatch of some present affaires .. to have some conference with her Majestie, he went. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Marit.* C.vj, No day which would not me to wars importune. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 98 The man that is importund' with the craving pains of a hunger. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Song of Colonists* ii, A land, where beauties importune The Briton to its bowers.

4. To ask for (a thing) urgently and persistently; to crave or beg for.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* ii. 1. 32 The daughter of the King of France .. Importunes personall conference with his grace. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ix. 44 Then gan the Peoples cry and Commons sute Importune care of their owne publicke cause. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xv. § 34 It was very strange that any Men should importune the putting such a Question. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 228 The nobles .. greatly importund' his stay. 1870 BRYANT *Liad* II. xvi. 113 A little girl that by her mother's side Runs, importuning to be taken up.

5. *intr.* To make urgent solicitation; to be importunate.

1548 Q. KATHERVYN in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 151, I wold not wysseche yow importune for hys good wyll, yf y' cum nott frankly at the fyrst. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xvii. 33, I will neither importune too much upon unwilling minds. 1761 GRAY *Sketch own Char.*, Too poor for a bribe, and too proud to importune; He had not the method of making a fortune. 1871 R. ELLIS *Callulus* viii. 13 He will not ask for pity, will not importune.

†6. To import, portend. (A Spenserian misuse.)
1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. i. 16 But the sage wisard telles, as he has red, that it importunes death and dolefull drey-hedd. 1598 MARSTON *Pymal.* xxv. 130 Thus haing said, he riseth from the floore, As if his soule diuined him good fortune .. For all his thoughts did all good luck importune.
Hence *Importuned ppl. a.*, *Importuning ppl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 CHAPMAN *Liad* xx. *argt.*, The rest, all shunning their importund' fates, Achilles heats even to the Ilian gates. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. (1851) 427 Our once importuning Prayers against the Tyranny which we then groan'd under. 1660 GAUDEN *Gods Great Demonstr.* 40 His many forewarnings, importunings, and beseechings of men to flye from the wrath to come. 1720 GAY *Dione in Poems* II. 434 No Cleanthes interrupt my woe With importuning love. 1890 *Athenaeum* 23 Aug. 254/2 The result of three years' constant importuning.

Importunely, adv. Now rare. Also *6 in-1*. [f. *IMPORTUNE a.* + *-LY* 2.]

†1. Inopportunately, unseasonably. *Obs.*

c1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 25 He mevid hym .. with goode and honeste wordes, oportunitly and importunely. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* lviii. *Comm.*, Gods preachers must crie, and not cease to crie .. oportunitly, importunely, with al patience. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 260 How often has that Frenzical Arian Astrologer been told, and admonish'd Opportunitly and Importunely.

†2. Grievously, troublesomely. *Obs.*

a 1666 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 758 He .. shewed them how proudly and importunely Antonius had answered to all his mild and just demands.

†3. Pressingly, persistently, pertinaciously. *Obs.*
1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* i. ix. 159 It is a synne of pertynacite & pryde any persone importunely to offere their counsell and specially where they can lytle profyte. 1513 MORE *Rich.* III Wks. 63/1 Without any fear of God .. he would importunely [1568 GRAFTON importunatly] pursue hys appetite, and haue her. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 293 It is to be importunely troublesomely unto the world, to quarrel almost with every man that comes in our way.

4. With urgent and persistent solicitation; importunately.

1464 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 13 Thomas Eyr clamoreth upon mee importunely for money, so that gif I had any of

my own, I wold have stopp'd him. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 248 b, It wyll craue importunely for sustenance, rest, & other recreacyon. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. viii. 4 He heard a voyce that called lowd and cleare .. The Palmer lent his eare unto the voyce, To weete who called so importunely. 1672 J. WORTHINGTON *Gen. Pref. Med's Wks.* c, Flattery and Covetous Ambition do importunely sollicite men to make a false judgment. 1850 J. S. B. MONSELL *Parish Musings* (1875) 32 The very things we most desire Most importunely craue.

†**Importunement.** *Obs.* [f. *IMPORTUNE v.* + *-MENT*.] The action or fact of importuning; earnest solicitation; an instance of this.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 474 Satan knoweth .. that there be more sundry pressing importunements to read it, than can be shewed for the reading of any book beside.

Importuner (importūnēr, importūnēr). [f. as prec. + *-ER* 1.] One who importunes.

1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 187 Præclude .. your ears .. against all rash, rude, irrational, innovating importuners. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. xlii. 21 Washington .. was annoyed by shoals of selfish importuners.

Importunity (importūniti). [a. *F. importunité* (14th c. in Littre), ad. *L. importunitas*, f. *importunus*: see *IMPORTUNE a.* and *-ITY*.] The quality or condition of being importune.

†1. The condition of being unseasonable or importune; unseasonableness; an unsuitable time. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iv. xv. 274 The Importuntyte of myn ignorance in reformyng of dyverse argumetes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxxii. 6 Pourer not forth wysdome out of tyme, at an importuntyte. 1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* vj, To snatch the crowne from hir heade by opportunity or importunity, which so ever come first. 1589 POTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* iii. xxiii. (Arb.) 274 Every thing hath his season which is called Opportunitie, and the vnfitness or vndecency of the time is called Importunitie.

†2. Burdensomeness, trouble. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 81 Late it be set in money to the remedie and socoure of this gret importuntyte and necessite. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 10 The Wagoners .. are forc'd to make use of fire against the importunity of those Insects [Gnats]. 1739 J. HUXHAM *Ess. Fevers* (1750) 213 Very often the Importunity and violence of the Cough was to be appeased by Elixir Asthmaticum.

†3. Pertinacity or constancy of action. *Obs.*

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 215 Many of them .. continue for so many hours [if the importunity of Historians in this matter be of any consideration].

4. Troublesome pertinacity in solicitation.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* xii. (1885) 136 Through importunite off their suittes. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xi. 8 Because of hys importunite he wold ryse and geve hym as many as he nedeth. 1568 TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* C.vj, Of marvellous vertue is, to bee sufferable in the importunities of hys wyfe, sometimes .. and in trifling consenting unto her. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 19 With much importunite and promise of reward .. I got them to set me ashore. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxi. 179 Tormenting me with his nauseous importunities. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 414 Knaves .. liberal of their aid To clam'rous importunity in rags. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 462 Fearing that our importunity might be troublesome.

†**Importunous, a.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *L. importunus* + *-OUS*.] Burdensome, pestering.

1598 YONG *Diana* 412 Being now free from the importunous trouble of thy ihealous husband.

†**Importunious, a.** *Obs. rare -o.* [ad. *L. importunus*, f. *im-* (Im-2) + *portus* harbour, PORT.] 'Without port or haven' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

†**Importurait, -ate, pa. pple. Sc. Obs.** [for *importrait, importrait*, pa. pple. of *IMPORTRAY*.] Portrayed in or upon something.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* iii. lxxviii, Palace and towris .. Importurait of birdis and sweet flouris. 1553 DOUGLAS *Ennis* viii. x. 79 For Vulcanus .. Thare batellis all .. Had thare importurate [MS. porturat] propriy and graue.

Importure: see *EMPORTURE*.

Impossible (impōwzāb'l), *a. rare.* [f. *IMPOSE v.* + *-ABLE*.]

1. That may be imposed or laid on.

a 1660 HAMMOND (J.), They were not simply imposeable on any particular man, farther than he was a member of some church.

2. Capable of being imposed upon or cheated; gullible, dupable.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* ii. iv. (1740) 306 Much more monstrous is it to imagine readers so imposeable upon to credit it upon any one's bare Relation. — *Lives* (1826) I. 397 If he had been .. a weak impossible wretch they had liked him much better.

Hence **Imposableness**, 'the state or quality of being impossible'. 1847 in CRAIG.

†**Imposal.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *IMPOSE v.* + *-AL* 5: cf. *disposal, proposal*.] The action of imposing; imposition.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* i. iv. 17 They have had Authority above their owne (though I conceive, none for such rigid imposall). 1651 P. STERRY *Eng. Deliverance* (1652) 14 Being severe in the imposall of superstitious rites.

†**Imposant.** *Obs. rare.* [a. *F. imposant*, pres. pple. of *imposer* to IMPOSE, formerly to impute.] One who imputes or charges.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 271 In beseechynge the herers that they be not euyl dysposed or euyl content of the imposant, for he cymageth to haue power to proue cyme that he imposeth.

Impose (impōwz), *v.* Also *6 empose*. [a. *F. imposer* (1302 in Godef.), earlier *en-, emposer*

(11th c. in Littre), f. *em-, im-* (Im-1) + *poser*, taken as repr. of *L. impōnere*: see *COMPOSE, POSE*. Introduced first in special senses, e.g. 3, 2 b; the general sense being expressed by native words.]

I. trans.

1. To lay on or set on; to place or set in a position; to put, place, or deposit. *arch.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Ch. Chirurg.* 162 The Chirurgiane [shall] impose the foresayd guttes agayne into their places .. imposing or layinge the bande one the wounde. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 37/2 Impose therin linnen cloutes. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xiii. 207 She impos'd a stone Close to the cauerne's mouth. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. 11. 7 It was here likewise .. that Xerxes imposed a stupendous bridge of boats. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 318 The mourners .. on the tepid ground imposed more earth.

b. *Ecc.* To lay on hands in blessing, or in ordination, confirmation, etc.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* x. 16 And imposing hands vpon them, he blessed them. 1597 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v. lxvi. § 1 When Israel blessed .. Joseph's sons, he imposed upon them his hands and prayed. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* xxvii. 175 Bishops had a power of imposing hands, for collating of Orders, which Presbyters have not. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* vii. 177 What Priests did impose hands upon me.

c. To place in command or office; to appoint or set up authoritatively. Now rare or *Obs.* exc. as associated with 4.

1617 MOAYSON *Itin.* ii. 57 And would be ready, after putting off the person which now was imposed on him, with much contentment to be commaunded by his Lordship. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii. 78 They have a Generall .. who deposeth, or imposeth Magistrates. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 20 So ungrateful a thing hath it always been to the People of England, to have Sheriffs imposed upon, and set over them, otherwise than according to the course and direction of the Law.

d. *Printing.* To lay pages of type or stereotype plates on the imposing-stone or the bed of a press, and secure them in a chase, in such order that the printed pages shall follow each other in proper order when the sheet is folded.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 182 His [the setter's] plenishing of the gally, and imposing of the form. 1656 [see IMPOSITOR]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 122/2 *Imposing*, is the placing of the Pages that belong to a Sheet, within the Chase .. in order, that when the Sheet is wrought off .. all the Pages may be folded into an orderly succession. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xiv. 495 The compositor who imposes a sheet must correct the chargeable proof of that sheet. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1172/1, 18, 24, 32 and 48mo. may be imposed in a similar manner, or may be so imposed as to be cut before folding.

2. *fig. a.* In general sense: to put, place; to place authoritatively. b. To apply authoritatively or bestow (a name or title) upon, on, + *to*. (In quot. 1500, 1566 with inverted construction.) Now associated with 4. + c. To put authoritatively (an end, conclusion, etc.) to. *Obs.*

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 50 In whose service he imposed greater confidence. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. iv. 154 Lally had now .. imposed upon the English so much respect, as deterred them from the siege.

b. c 1500 *Melusine* xix. 102 He was soone baptysed and imposed to name Edon. c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Bonystuall's Theat. World* Avij, If thou wilt impose this worke a rapsodie, collation or gathering, thou shalt doe it no wrong. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. viii. 40 To prove her surname true, that she imposed has. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 122 Rieurs also haue imposed names to some men. 1660 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. l. vii. 36 The names, which the Phenicians imposed on those places. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 294 The name was imposed antecedent to his birth. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. ix. 183 The native names were altered, and new titles imposed by the Israelites.

c. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therapet.* 2 Hj, We wyl shew y^e reason & maner to hende .. than we wyl impose the ende of this fourth boke. 1581 SAVILE *Agricola* (1622) 197 To fiftie yeeres traualles let this day impose a glorious conclusion. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Liad* xxiv. 708 Before they had imposed the crown To these solemnities.

†3. To lay (a crime, etc.) to the account of; to impute, charge. *Obs.* (The earliest recorded use.)

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* 2 b, How he excused hym of that was imposed to hym. 1502 [see IMPOSANT]. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* ii. 447 On him, the King .. Impos'd my Death. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 157 The imputation of his wickednesse .. should be imposed vpon his Father that sent him. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* a viij a, It were a matter to impose as a charge upon the Author of such a Treatise.

4. To lay on, as something to be borne, endured, or submitted to; to inflict (something) on or upon; to levy or enforce authoritatively or arbitrarily.

1581 *N. Riding Rec.* I. 250 And further that the said Empryngham at an Admirall Court dyd sett and empose greate and grevous Fynes. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 850 Impose some seruice on me for my loue. 1593 — 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. iii. 58 What Fates impose, that men must needs abide. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 174 They .. impose vpon the people all kinde of injuries. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerusalem Sinner* (1886) 52 These bloody letters were not imposed upon me. I went to the high-priest and desired them of him. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 398 On impious realms .. impose Thy plagues. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. vii. § 11 To impose on a child to get by heart 'a long scroll of unknown phrases or words'. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 159 Pretending to abhor tests, he had himself imposed a test. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1885) lxi. 471/1 [Alexander said] We have no wish to impose the Bourbons on the French people. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 58 Mino .. imposed upon the Athenians a cruel tribute.

b. with double object (orig. dative of person and accusative of the thing).

1613 Heywood *Silver Age* iii. i. Wks. 1874 111. 126 For your sake I will impose him dangers, such and so great. 1619 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Conc. Trent* (1676) 499 Cardinal Crescentius... was wont... to impose them silence. 1810 tr. *Mad. de Stael Holstein's Libertine* Husb. I. 52 Her admirer, Dorville, was imposed silence. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cloth*. *Nl.-cap* 221 Before the servant be imposed a task.

c. To put or levy (a tax, price, etc.) on or upon (goods, etc.).

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 18 They imposed a new costume upon the salt. 1660 F. BROOKER tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 228 [He] petitioned him he would bestow upon him the captive Princess, or vouchsafe to impose a ransom on her. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 15 To impose what wages they please upon their labours. 1863 H. COX *Instil.* iii. ii. 601 that the Crown had the right to impose duties on foreign merchandise.

d. To put or subject (a person, etc.) to a penalty, observance, etc.

1568 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 610 It is as necessary for the Courtier... to impose his tongue to silence. 1592 CONSTABLE *Sonn.* vii. vi. Thus long impos'd to everlasting plaining. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. 1. 282 Impose me to what penance your invention can lay upon my sinne.

e. University or school slang. To punish (a person) by an imposition: see IMPOSITION 5 c.

1887 J. R. MAGRATH (in *Let.*). Very lately a man was imposed for having missed chapel.

5. To obtrude or 'put' (a thing) upon (a person) by false representations; to palm or pass off.

1650 EVELYN *Mem.* 14 Dec. An impostor... had like to have impos'd upon a pretended secret of multiplying gold. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) 111. 618 The God of Truth would never have empowered them to impose such a Cheat upon the World. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 2 Take care... that Southernwood-seed be not imposed upon you for this. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot*. (1749) 142 A silly fellow can never impose himself for a man of sense. 1738 BIRCH *Milton* I. App. 73 First inventing a Falshood, and then imposing it on the World. 1835 MACKINTOSH, etc. *Hist. Eng.* V. i. 7 Thus early was he familiar with the art of imposing decorum for morality.

II. intr. (Often with indirect passive).

6. To put oneself upon: in various senses. a. To impose itself forcibly, authoritatively, or strikingly; to exert an influence on; to be of imposing character or appearance. †b. To encroach upon, to 'put' upon. Obs. c. To intrude, presume upon; to take advantage of.

a. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Truth* (Arh.) 499 When it [Truth] is found, it imposeth upon mens Thoughts. 1669 PEPPS *Diary* 30 Mar. They do think that I know too much, and shall impose upon whomever shall come next, and therefore must be removed. 1751 CHESTERF. *Let.* (1792) 111. cxxiv. 126 If you engage his heart, you have a fair chance for imposing upon his understanding, and determining his will. 1881 LUBBOCK *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* in *Nature* No. 618. 411 Mechanism that imposes through its extreme simplicity. 1883 LIEUT.-COL. STEWART in *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 1/1 The troops, if not very formidable in quality, still impose through their number.

b. 1667 PEPPS *Diary* 9 Jan. There is no danger, in the passing this Bill, of imposing on his [the King's] prerogative. 1694 WOOD *Let. June* in *Life* (O.H.S.) 111. 458 note. Imposing upon a generous person and making him a ridicule to the company... because of his then growing infirmity. a 1718 PENN *Wks.* (1726) I. 448 No Man is so accountable to his fellow Creatures, as to be imposed upon, restrained, or persecuted for any Matter of Conscience whatever.

c. 1670 COTTON *Esperson* Ded. I should not otherwise... have presum'd to impose upon your Protection. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 46 An idle 'vagrone' man, who lives by imposing on the good nature of others. 1888 MRS. H. WARD R. *Elsmere* I. 88 She wished her son to impose upon her when it came to his taking any serious step in life.

7. To put a tax, to levy an impost (upon). ? Obs. a 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 51 To Impose upon all things brought into the Kingdom is very ancient. 1642 *Ord. Parl. Tonnage & P.* 11 To restrain the Crowne from imposing upon the people without their consent. 1642 in *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* v. § 21 Desire a bill, (the only old way of imposing on our subjects). 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 1814 Who scores a septett true for strings and wind Mulcted must be—else how should I impose Properly?

8. To practise imposture; with upon, on, to cheat or deceive by false representations.

1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* I. ii. § 9 The great reason the world hath been so long time imposed upon with varieties of books going under the name of Hermes Trismegistus. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 309 ¶ 2 There are some so weak as to be imposed upon by fine Things and false Addresses. 1791 PAINE *Rights Man*. It can be of no real service to a Nation, to impose upon itself, or to permit itself to be imposed upon. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* I. (1875) 4 'The counterfeit must have some resemblance to the genuine, else it would impose on nobody.

Hence Impos'd *ppl. a.* In the various senses of the vb.; also imposed-upon: see sense 8 above.

1630 R. JOHNSON *The Kingd. & Commonw.* 134 The imposed buildings [on London bridge], being so many, and so beautiful. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epsc.* (1647) 139 To transplant them [words] to an artificial, and imposed schē. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* Pref. 27 They obtain'd so much upon the subjected Minds of the Poor imposed-upon Multitude. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 217 It generally consists of four stones, three upright and one imposed. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. xxxiii. (1862) 111. 202 Of the nineteen silver-paying satrapies, the most heavily imposed was Babylonia.

† Impos'e, sb. Obs. rare. [f. IMPOSE v.] The imposition or laying on of a charge, duty, or task.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. iii. 8 According to your Ladieships impose, I am thus early come. 1605 TRYALL *Cher.* ii. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* 111. 293 But this impose is nothing, honour'd King.

Imposément (impō'zment). rare. [f. IMPOSE v. + -MENT.] The action of imposing; imposition.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xiii. 45 This imposition upon myself was a great ease and pleasur to the charitableness of my nature. 1896 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 18 July 5/5 The residents... who are opposed to the imposition are fighting it.

Imposer (impō'zər). [f. IMPOSE v. + -ER.] One who imposes: in various senses of the vb.

1597 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 2 According to the mind of the first imposor of that name. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* i. Civil politie, say you... came from arbitrary imposers. 1659 PEARSON *Cruet* (1741) 189 The coronary thorns did not only express the scorn of the imposers, but did also pierce his tender and sacred temples. 1681 H. MORE in *Glauvill's Saggiusimus* Postscript, Praestigiator an Imposer on the sight. 1702 DE FOE *Occas. Conform.* in *Misc.* 215 An Oath is to be taken in the Sense of the Imposer, and a Sacrament, which is a Recognition of the most Sacred of Oaths, must be also taken in the Sense of the Imposer. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westminster* Abb. ix. 96 They might have cursed the imposers of those tasks. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 36 What that is to which the imposor of names gives this name of temperance or wisdom.

Imposing (impō'zɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. IMPOSE v. + -ING.]

1. The action of putting, placing, or laying on; imposition. spec. †a. The imposition of taxes, taxing. Obs.

1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 289 This imposing of the Popes Jurisdiction upon other nations. a 1618 RALEIGH *Invent. Shipping* 41 Certainly the imposing upon Coales... can be no hindrance, to the Newcastlemen. 1668 GLANVILL *Plus Ultra* (1688) 148 [This] prevents all imperious Dictates and Imposings.

b. Printing. The arrangement of pages of type in a 'forme'. attrib. Imposing-stone, -table, a slab of stone or metal on which pages of type or stereotype plates are imposed.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, The compositor... carries them to the imposing or correcting-stone, there to range them in order, in a chase. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. vii. 146 Imposing in quires may be carried on to any extent, by observing the following rule. *Ibid.* xiii. 482 The moment a sheet is composed and made up, he should order it to be imposed, provided there be room on the imposing-stone. 1846 *Print. Apparatus for Amateurs* 43 The arranging the pages of type for this purpose is called imposing, and this term also includes the placing of the furniture between the pages so as to make the necessary margin. 1883 *Scotsman* 9 May 11/7 A number of Imposing Tables.

2. with upon: Deception; imposition.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 180 This is an imposing upon you.

Imposing (impō'zɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. IMPOSE v. + -ING.] That imposes, in various senses of the vb.

1. That peremptorily imposes; exacting.

1651 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1665) II. v. ix. 179 A piece of Vanity, which, as imposing as Custom is wont to be, it has not yet dar'd to enjoy. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* ii. 144 An Imposing Church... will be both Party and Judge: it requires Assent without Evidence, and Faith without Proof. 1772 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 149 He felt the utter impossibility of arguing with a man so imposing and so very ignorant. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iv. 203 The more barbarous is a nation, the more imposing and peremptory are its claims.

2. That impresses by appearance or manner.

1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1794) II. v. 133 Touched with an imposing delicacy on the irregularity of Ossuna's disposition. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 15 She had such a majestic imposing air, that... many were disposed to make way for her. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Break-ft.* i. 4 Audacious self-esteem, with good ground for it, is always imposing. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xvi. 110 Mountains... of imposing magnitude.

3. Using deception; practising imposture.

1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1382 VII. 85 The imposing disposition of the people; who asked so much more than the proper price of their labour. 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* I. 72 The Dutch are represented as very trickish and imposing.

Hence Impos'ingly adv., in an imposing manner; impressively. Impos'ingness, the quality of being imposing or impressive.

1812 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* I. 377 The whole scene is impressively magnificent. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 22 Mar. 1841 There is a pretty general breaking up of French impressingness over the Continent. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxv. The white silk... might have something to do with the new impressingness of her beauty. 1880 MISS BRAD *Japan* I. 15 The British Consulate, impressingly ugly.

Imposition (impō'zɪʃən). Forms: 4 imposition, -sicion, 5-6 -sicion, (6 inpossession), 5- imposition. [ME. ad. L. *imposition-em*, n. of action from *imponere* to place upon, IMPOSE, or a. OF. *imposition*, -sicion (1317 in Godef.). First used in the special senses 1 b, 2, 5.]

1. The action of putting, placing, or laying on. Also *concr.* A layer over something. rare.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 38/2 The imposition of the fingers one the mouthes of the Veynes. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 54/5 On the sayed Strawberries you must agayne strew saulte, and agayne theron an impositione of strawberries, continuing the impositione of one on the other till the basen be repleate. 1833 MEDWIN *Shelley* (1847) II. 48 The imposition of my hand on his forehead, instantly put a stop to his spasms.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Dec. 5/1 A Japanese lacquer box... in various stages of development, from the imposition of colour on the first stone to the last.

b. spec. The laying on of hands in blessing, ordination, confirmation, etc. [L. *impositio*, Vulgate, Acts viii. 18.]

1382 WYCLIF *Bible* Pref. Ep. Jerome iii. The grace, the which is ȝoun to hym bi imposicion [1388 putting to] of the prestis hand. 1548 CRAMMER *Catech.* 230 The ministracion of Gods worde... was deryued from the Apostles vnto other after them by imposition of handes, and gyyunge the holy ghost. 1597 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* v. lxxvi. § 1 With prayers of spiritual and personal benediction the manner hath been in all ages to use imposition of hands, as a ceremony betokening our restrained desires to the party, whom we present unto God by prayer. 1666 JER. TAYLOR *Worship Commun.* i. iii. 59 Thus we find that the grace of God is given by the imposition of hands. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 157 Ministers, or preaching presbyters... alone can assist at the imposition of hands upon other ministers. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. In two instances (the imposition of hands in ordination and confirmation) it [the rite] has received a sacramental efficacy.

c. Print. The imposing or arranging of pages of type in the forme.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. vii. 144 A general outline for the imposition of whatever odd matter there may be at the conclusion of a work. *Ibid.* xiv. 495 Pages... laid down for imposition, without folios or head lines, must be rectified by the person who has been slovenly enough to adopt this plan.

2. The action of attaching, affixing, or ascribing; bestowal (of a name, etc.).

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* ii. iv. (Skeat) I. 141 Wel, quod I, this inpossession I wol wel understande. 1430-40 LYNG. *Bochas* i. i. (1544) 1 b, Adam made an imposition... to those beastes all Of very reason what men should them call. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 89 Termed Cantam, which is rather the common name of the province, then a word of their proper imposition. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 49 ¶ 1 The Imposition of honest Names and Words upon improper Subjects. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* i. § 2. 7 By our apprehension of propositions I mean our imposition of a sense on the terms of which they are composed.

† 3. Imputation, accusation, charge. Obs.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 74 The Imposition clear'd, Hereditary ours.

4. The action of imposing or laying as a burden, duty, charge, or task; the action of inflicting, levying, enjoining, or enforcing.

1593 SHAKS. *Locr.* 1697 At this request... Each present Lord began to promise aide, As bound in Knighthood to her imposition. 1594 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* i. ii. § 6 The Imposition of this Law upon himself is his own free and voluntary Act. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. i. (1651) 51 The superstitious impositions of fasts. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 34. 123 Opinions... not derived from forcible external imposition. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* i. iv. 108 The effects that would result from the imposition of taxes.

† b. The levying of a tax; taxation. Obs.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. iv. 9 (Camb. MS.) Coempcion... pat were establisshyd vp on the people by swich a manere imposition as who so bowhte a bossel corn he moste yeue the kyng the fite part. 1628 in *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* iii. § 217 Any power of Imposition upon any Merchandizes.

5. Anything imposed, levied, or enjoined; a. An impost; tax, duty; spec. in pl. duties upon imports and exports imposed by the royal prerogative.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x. (1885) 132 He takith certayn impositions made by hym self vpon euery oxe. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 2 A new Imposition called a Beneuolence. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lx. 210 He hath reissyd vp in all his londes new taylles & gables & inpossessiones. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 44 Those who stay behind, can scarce live and pay those grievous Impositions that are laid upon them. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 83 The lands of the church were also subject to the ordinary impositions for the public service. 1863 H. COX *Instil.* iii. ii. 601 Prerogative impositions at the ports were dormant from the reign of Edward III. to that of Mary.

† b. A command, charge, or ordinance imposed or laid upon one. Obs.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. iv. 33 I doe desire you Not to denie this imposition, The which my loue and some necessity Now layes vpon you. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 513 In those capitulations of peace... I find this expresse article and imposition, that they should not vse yron, but only about tillage of the ground. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* i. 141 His imposition, 'lei those in Iudea fle to the mountaynes'. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* iii. 7 The decrees and ceremonial impositions of men.

c. A literary exercise or task imposed as a punishment at school or college. (Colloquially abbreviated *impo* or *impo!*.)

1746 WARTON *Progr. Discontent* 121 When impositions were supplied To light my pipe, or sooth my pride. 1795 — *Minor Poems Milton* 422 note (Webster), Literary tasks called impositions. 1806-7 J. BERRSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xii. Concl. 322, I have never forgotten the passage, since I once translated it at Oxford as an imposition. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xv. The penalty for transgressing this... was a long imposition—task some would call it. 1899 *Punch* 24 Feb. 88/2, I... got an 'impo!' for cribbing a Greek exercise.

6. The action of imposing upon or deceiving by palming off what is false or unreal; an instance of this, an imposture.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii. 108 When the flat contrary of his abjured impositions, is infallibly knowne to be of undoubted truth. 1708 SWIFT *Death Partridge*, The predictions you printed... were mere impositions on the people. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. ix, He was afraid Miss Western would never agree to an imposition of this kind. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 83 He who would either impose on others or escape imposition must know the truth.

Impositive (impoz'itiv), *a. rare.* [f. IM-2 + POSITIVE *a.*] Not positive.

c 1856 DE MORGAN *Budget Paradoxes* (1872) 275 He [the psychological speculator] requires it to be granted that his system is positive and that your's is impositive.

† **Impositor** (impoz'itör), *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *impositor*, agent-noun from *imponere* to IMPOSE.] One who imposes; = IMPOSER. † *a.* One who imposes a name. *b.* *Printing.* One who imposes the pages of type in a forme. *c.* The inflicter of a task or imposition.

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 122 b, Yf the imposytoure and gyuer of the name hath perfyte science and knowledge. 1617 MINSHU *Ductor Ling.* *Impositor*, in schooles he that put the names into a Rolle. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Impositor*, the Impositor or Monitor in a School; also he that imposes the pages into a Form for the Press.

Impossibilification. *nonce-vd.* [f. IMPOS-SIBLE: see -FICATION.] A rendering impossible.

1818 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) I. 88 Sovereigns and their courtiers were flattered by the degradation of nature and the impossibilification of a pretended virtue.

Impossibilitate, *v. rare.* [f. IMPOSSIBILIT-Y + -ATE³; cf. Sp. *impossibilitar*, It. *impossibilitare*.] *trans.* To render impossible.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 14 It [covetousness] impossibilitates the entrance into heaven. 1646 CHAS. I *Let.* in *Carte Ormoide* (1735) III. 452, I. would do nothing to impossibilitate ayde [printed ayde] from thence. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* II. 116 How many accidents might for ever have impossibilitated the existence of this incomparable work!

Impossibility (impoz'ibiliti), [a. F. *impossibilité* (14th c.) or ad. L. *impossibilitat-em*, f. *impossibilis* IMPOSSIBLE: see -ITY.]

1. The quality of being impossible.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* iii. iii. (Skeat) I. 14 Shewe me the absence of that impossibility. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 215 No lesse impossibility it is, but rather more. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 110 To declare the impossibility of this demaunde. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 55 The impossibility that his Intelligence could be true. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 187 The Impossibility they lie under of restoring them to their first State. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* i. iii. 19 Impossibility is the same as negative Necessity, or a Necessity that a Thing should not be. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* xi. (1877) 221 Where is the impossibility of a glorious and endless existence?

b. With *an* and *pl.*: An instance of this; an impossible thing; that which cannot be.

c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 112, I am not bounde to noon impossibility. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. 1. 9 A demonstration leading to an impossibility is that argument whose conclusion is impossible. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 73 The Impossibilities are of two sorts, Impossible Truths, and Impossible Goods. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) i. 28 Even divine power cannot produce impossibilities. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* Burns (1872) II. 14 Is not every genius an impossibility till he appear?

† 2. Impotence, inability. (So med. L. *impossibilitas*.) *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. vi. 71 Loue .. pleynib neuere of impossibility, for it demeth itself misty to all pinges. 1553 LATIMER *Sermon* Lord's Pr. iv. (1562) 22 b, He woulde haue vs to know our owne impossibility and vnableness to doe any thing. *Ibid.* vii. 45 When .. we say, Leade vs not into temptation, we learn to know our owne impossibility and infirmity. 1654-66 L. ORRERY *Parthen.* 534 News of his impossibility of doing it. 1796 *Plain Sense* II. 167 The utter impossibility of her father to afford any effectual assistance.

3. *Math.* The quality of being 'impossible' or imaginary. *rare.*

1673 WALLIS in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 557 Notwithstanding the impossibility of .. the square root of a negative quantity.

Impossible (impoz'sib'l), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3 *impossible*, 4 *in-*, *ympossible*, *impossibel*, 4-6 *impossyble*, 5 *inpossybyll*, *impossybul*, *Sc. impossybyll*, 4- *impossible*. [a. F. *impossible* (14th c.) = It. *impossibile*, or ad. (post-cl.) L. *impossibilis*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *possibilis* POSSIBLE.]

A. adj. 1. Not possible; that cannot be done or effected; that cannot exist or come into being; that cannot be, in existing or specified circumstances. *Const.* *to* or *for*.

The exact sphere in which the thing is declared to be impossible is sometimes expressed by the advs. *logically*, *mathematically*, *morally*, *physically* (see these words).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14761 It es bot foli al bi talking, And als an impossible [Gott. impossible] thing. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6281 Swa witty and myghty es he pat na-thing til hym impossible may be. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 373 Nothyng is inpossybyll sotly that god wyll. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* v. i. None ought not to entremete hym to doo that that Impossyble is to hym. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 1261 They .. laughed therat as at an impossible lye. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. 274 We see that sometimes designs have been given over as impossible, and at another time .. have been accomplished. 1751 SIR J. HILL *Rev. Wks. Roy. Soc.* (1780) 66 It becomes a wise Man not to think any Thing impossible. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xi. 74 We reached a place where further advance was impossible.

b. with infinitive complement (now usually active, sometimes passive).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1830) xxvi. 265 Summe of hem trowed, it were an Impossible thing to be. 1476 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 777 III. 164 It is non inpossybyll to bryng a bowght. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* i. xvii. None ought to entremete hym self for to doo a thyng, whiche as for hym impossyble is to be done. 1561 T. NORTON *Catech.* Inst. i. 5 b, His power impossible to be auoided, hangeth ouer them.

1656 WALLER *To my Ld. Protector* x, What may be thought impossible to do By us. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 548 The rest was craggie cliff, impossible to clime.

c. Often qualifying an infinitive phrase, or substantive clause: commonly introduced by *it*.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1108 To oure painede peple impossible hit semeth, pat 3e oure manerus mihte mekliche endure. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 336 Poule preueth it impossible riche men haue [some MSS. to haue] heuene. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xi. 6 It is impossible ony man for to plesse god withoute feith. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 153 To ben a god is impossible. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2707 Impossible it semes A heuy As to be hounyn [Dublin MS. to heff] on hye to be sternes. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 It was impossible for them to .. wyne the sayd lande. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 285 It were impossible I should speed amisse. *c* 1712 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let.* (1887) II. 1. I believed it impossible you should forget me. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ed. Faith* (1853) 275 It is impossible that we should ever see levers perfectly inflexible. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 20 Sept., To give anything like a correct amount of the loss .. would be impossible. 1890 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 766/2 It was impossible .. for a loading berth to be secured.

2. *Math.* Having no possible or real value, imaginary.

1673 KERSEY *Algebra* I. 269 Impossible Roots are such whose values cannot be conceived or comprehended either Arithmetically or Geometrically; as in this Equation, $a = 2 - \sqrt{-1}$, .. for no Number can be imagined, which being multiplied by itself according to any Rule of Multiplication will produce -1. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 226 Coming, like impossible roots, by pairs. 1874 TODHUNTER *Trig.* xix. § 271 (1882) 216 If n be even, the last term .. is possible .. and the last term but one is impossible.

3. In recent use, with ellipsis of some qualification suggested by the context; as, impossible to deal with, to carry into practice, to do anything with, to get on with, to tolerate, to recognize; utterly unsuitable or impracticable, 'out of the question'.

1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. III. vi. 1. 247 Never was a spirited young fellow placed in more impossible position. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Pref. 19 Oxford .. adorable dreamer .. home of lost causes, and forsaken beliefs, and unpopular names, and impossible loyalties! 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* II. 173 To all the world except Jack and Agatha, she was an impossible girl; she said things that no other girl would have said. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 911/2 The .. ghosts .. made the place absolutely impossible. 1886 G. ALLEN & MARY COTES *Kale's Shrine* i. 17 The dear old ugly lady .. in the speckly dress and impossible bonnet.

B. sb. = IMPOSSIBILITY. *rare* in *sing.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 476 (525) That wylt he wel an impossible were. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* ii. iv. (Skeat) I. 152 If I graunte contradiction, I should graunt an impossible. *c* 1440 CAPRAVE *St. Kath.* iv. 662 Your secte .. May not stande .. Right for be impossibles whiche per-inne 3e hepe. 1472 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 701 III. 53 Your desyer .. was an impossoybyl to be brought abowght. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. ii. § 5. 63 A bundle of incomprehensibles, unconceivables, and impossibles. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 6 The nature of an impossible becomes known from the seventh [theorem]. 1866 MISS MULLOCK *Christian's Mistake* 130 Heaven sometimes converts our impossibles and inevitables into the very best blessings we have.

C. Comb. as *impossible-looking*.

1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 13 Certainly the impossiblest-looking literary problem I ever had. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Mar., This impossible-looking constituency.

Impossibleness. *rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] = IMPOSSIBILITY.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 29 When this Austyn sey the gret mischef .. And the impossyblennes it to relef. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 101 The needlessness, difficulty, yea, impossibleness of prevailing. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Impossiably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] Not possibly; in an impossible fashion. Now chiefly in *not impossiably* = (just) possibly, perhaps.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1656) 116 Rome .. which .. had impossiably attained unto so high glory and power .. without the singular favour of the Gods. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* viii. 7 S' impossiably I love you. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 360 Reason not impossiably may meet Some specious object by the Foe suborned. 1715-20 POPE *Thad.* v. 353 note (Seager), His enemy took .. a rising ground, by which means he might not impossiably stand higher. *c* 1825 BEDDOES *Second Brother* ii. ii, Let us forget what else is possible, Yea, hope impossiably! 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 May 5/3 The ceremony .. may not impossiably be marred.

Impost (impost), *sb.* 1 [a. OF. *impost* (1429 in Hatz.-Darm.), now *impôt* = Sp. *impuesto*, Pg. *imposto*, ad. med. L. *impostus* or *impostum* (1272 in Du Cange) from L. *impostus*, *impositus*, pa. pple. of *imponere* to IMPOSE. The corresponding It. *imposta* represents the fem. of the same pple. (cf. *mille equi de imposta*, an. 1302 in Du Cange).]

1. A tax, duty, imposition, tribute; *spec.* a customs-duty levied on merchandise. Now chiefly *Hist.*

The distinction suggested by Cowell, that *impost* properly denotes a duty on imported goods, and *custom* one on goods exported, is repeated by later dict.; but there is no evidence that it was ever in accepted use.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* Hen. II. 11. 81 He neuer put any tribute, impost, or taxe vpon his subiectes. 1570 Act 13 Eliz. c. 4 § 1 Customs, Subsidies, Imposts or other Duties within any Port of the Realm. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 124 Keeping garrison there to receive the impostes, and customes of the ariving vessels. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 51 The great taxe vpon wine is still called Impost, because it was imposed after the ordinary rate of payment had lasted many years. 1726 CAVALIER *Mem.* iv. 274 That the Inhabitants of the Cevennes, whose Houses have been burned in the Wars,

shall pay no Imposts for the Term of seven Years. 1789 *Const. U. S.* i. § 10 The net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States. 1861 *Goschen For. Exch.* 20 Import duties, or transit dues, and the whole range of Government imposts. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 5, 513 A bench of Judges .. declared the new import [ship-money] to be legal.

fig. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 236 Confidence is not the favour but the impost of a prince.

b. attrib., as *impost-fine*, -*law*; also *impost-taker* (see quot. *a* 1700).

1588 *Acc.-Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary XXXII.* 54 Payd .. vjs. viijd. for an Impost Finne to the quens maiestie of xv. akers lande. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Impost-taker*, one that stands by and Lends Money to the Gamester at a very high Interest. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1808) 25 Ye who sit .. dividing impost-laws.

2. *Racing slang.* The weight which a horse has to carry in a handicap race.

1883 *Daily News* 25 June 2/1 The horse .. has such a lenient impost that it will be easy to make him first favourite. 1887 *Ibid.* 7 Feb. 2/6 His light impost might enable him to win.

Impost (impost), *sb.* 2 *Arch.* [a. F. *imposte* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *imposta*, of same derivation as prec.]

1. The upper course of a pillar or abutment, frequently projecting in the form of an ornamental moulding or capital, on which the foot of an arch rests.

Where there is no projection, the impost is said to be *continuous*.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 130 Imposts .. are nothing but their Capitels or more protuberant heads, upon which rest the ends of the Arches. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 74 An Arch adorn'd with Imposts. 1845 *Petrie Eccl. Archit. Irel.* 178 Round pilastres, or semi-columns, with flat imposts or capitals.

2. The hanging stile of a door or gate; hence, the leaf of a door or gate. *Obs. rare.*

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 295 Of these three Gates, the first .. has no Marks of ever having had Imposts, .. the other .. has two round Holes in the Stone of the Threshold .. in them the Hinges of two parts of the Gates .. turned round, causing the Imposts to play [*facendo girare le imposte*]. By this we discover the manner of the ancient Imposts, called *Postes* by the Latins.

3. A horizontal block supported by upright stones, as at Stonehenge. Also *attrib.*

1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxi. (1875) 74 These birds [daws] deposit their nests in the interstices between the upright and the impost stones of that amazing work of antiquity. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 296 The outer Circle of Stonehenge .. in its Perfection, consisted of 60 Stones, 30 Uprights, and 30 Imposts. 1852 T. WRIGHT *Cell, Roman & Saxon* ii. 59 Thirty upright stones sustaining as many others placed horizontally, so as to form continuous impost.

† **Impost**, *v.* 1 *Obs. rare.* [app. ad. It. *impostare* 'to set on the impost or case to a door or window'.]

1. *trans.* To set or base on imposts.

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 327 The .. Wall .. has no Thickness .. sufficient to impost another Roof of the Wall a-new. *Ibid.* 407 There being no Marks of Vaults on .. the Wall, in which they may have been inlaid or imposted.

2. *intr.* To begin to curve inward; to spring, as an arch.

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 285 The Roofs do impost, or draw in above the thickness of the Arches.

Impost, *v.* 2 *U.S. Customs.* [f. IMPOST *sb.* 1] *trans.* To classify (imported goods, etc.) according to their tariff designations and the rate of duties paid on them. Hence **Imposter**; **Imposting** *pp.* *a.*

1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 571/2 (*New York Custom Ho.*) The entry papers .. are .. sent to an official who imposts them, or, in other words, classifies the articles therein described in separate columns according to the rate of duty that each is liable to pay. *Ibid.*, From the imposter the entries pass to other hands. *Ibid.*, Again they pass into the hands of the imposting and statistical clerks.

Imposteme, *obs.* form of IMPOSTUME.

Imposter, *obs.* f. IMPOSTOR; see IMPOST *v.* 2

† **Imposterious**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. IMPOSTERY + -OUS; cf. IMPOSTORIOUS, -URIOUS.] = next.

1633 HART *Diet Diseased* iii. xxx. 373 As for the signe of life and death by the blood sweaty drops, I hold it either imposterious or impious and superstitious.

† **Imposterous**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *imposter*, IMPOSTOR, or perh. (from the date) IMPOSTURE + -OUS; cf. IMPOSTOROUS, -TROUS, -TUROUS.]

1. Of the nature of an imposture; false.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 44 a, Nothing, but the imposterous subtiltie of wicked people. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* iii. ii, To hold thy strictness false and imposterous. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Prophecies* 4 So imposterous and liugious an Argument as this is.

2. Having the character of an impostor.

a 1626 MIDDLETON *Mayor Queenborough* ii. iii. 235 When thou'rt known to be a whore imposterous. *a* 1640 DAY *Parl. Bees* ix. (1881) 56 This Satyre is the Character Of an imposterous Quacksalver. 1654 GAULE *Magastrom.* 370 Executed for an imposterous traytor.

Hence † **Imposterously** *adv.*

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kourh* Def. xi. 123 They would not dare to argue so imposterously.

† **Impostery.** *Obs. rare* -1. [cf. prec.] Im-posture: = IMPOSTORY, -TRY, -TURY.

1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 72 His riding into Exeter

was a horrid piece of pagentry and impostery, but how to call that blasphemy in him I know not.

Imposthume, etc.: see IMPOSTUME.

Impostor (impostā), *Forms*: a. 6-7 imposture, (6-ur). *B.* 7-9 imposter. *γ.* 7 impostour, 7- impostor. [a. F. *imposteur* (16th c.) = Sp., Pg. *impostor*, It. *impostore*, ad. late L. *impostor*, agent-noun f. *imponere* to IMPOSE (ppl. stem *imposit-*, *impost-*). At its first adoption into English, the word was app. confused with the older IMPOSTURE, the termination being subsequently altered to -er and -or, the latter of which, agreeing with the original L. form, has survived.]

One who imposes on others; a deceiver, swindler, cheat; now chiefly, one who assumes a false character, or passes himself off as some one other than he really is.

a. 1586 JAS. VI in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 21 To takk... thaine to be malicious imposturs, as surly they are. 1591 HORSEV *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 161 Ther mett him an impostor or magician, which they held to be their oracle. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 145 Mahomet the great Imposture.

b. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 301 This thing haue the impostors of the World vsed for a Phyltre. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 81 They are seven as arrant impostors as ever deluded the credulous world. 1845 FORO *Handbk. Spain* 113 The fanatics and impostors of the early ages.

γ. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. xii. 94 Being found a meere Impostor, he dyed most miserably. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 3 The Impostour Barchochebas. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 35 ¶ 4 There is an Impostor abroad, who takes upon him the Name of this young Gentleman. 1825 LYTTON *Ziemi* i. 1, It is very clear that this Ziemi is some impostor.

fig. 1605 SNAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 64 These flaws and starts (Impostors to true feare).

attrib. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 14 The Impostor-Propheet Mahomet. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* IV. li. § 20. 453/2 He commanded all those Impostor Priests to be crucified. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. Ded. 40 What says our Impostor Jew to this? 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 70 An unworthy bondage of mean fear to some impostor opinion.

† **Impostoriorious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IMPOSTORY + -OUS; cf. IMPOSTERIOUS, -TURIOTS.] Having the character of an impostor or imposture.

1623 HART *Arvaigun. Ur.* II. ii. 43 An impostoriorous empiricist. *Ibid.* 44 Nothing else but impostoriorous conjecture. 1670 EVELYN *Mém.* 5 Aug., I was formerly acquainted with the impostoriorous Nuns of Loudune in France.

† **Impostorism**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. IMPOSTOR + -ISM; cf. IMPOSTURISM.] = IMPOSTURE.

1652 *Mercurius Democritus* 18-28 Aug. 162 Hocus Pocus Juglings, forgeries, and damnd Impostorisms.

Impostorous (impostōrōs), *a.* [f. IMPOSTOR, or perh. (from the date) orig. f. IMPOSTURE + -OUS; cf. IMPOSTEROUS, -TROUS, -TUROUS.]

† 1. Of the nature of an imposture. *Obs.*

1548 HOOPER *Ten Commandm.* vii. That noman after there deathe shuld deceaue the people... with false and impostorous doctrine. 1652 GAULF *Magastrom.* 224 Rites and ceremonies... impostorous, prophane and impious.

2. Having the character of an impostor; practising imposture.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. § 13. 944 Richard Simon, an ambitious and impostorous wretch. 1628 FORN *Lover's Mel.* I. ii. Thou... art indeed an impostorous empiric. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kōmē* Def. xxvii. 273 His impostorous Physician assured him, that he could not live one day without his Medicines. 1822 CREIGHTON *Hist. Papacy* II. 458 marg., Impostorous Embassy from the East.

Impostorship, [f. IMPOSTOR + -SHIP.] The office or character of an impostor.

1620 SHELTON *Qui. x.* III. xi. 68 This Vale of Tears where there's scarce anything without Mixture of Mischief, Impostorship or Villany. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 23 An examiner, and discoverer of this impostorship. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 185 Should he... find himself stigmatized as an impostor;—and himself encountered by a certificate of impostorship. 1836 FRASER'S *Mag.* XIII. 334 In the annals of literary, as well as political impostorship.

† **Impostory**, *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -Y; cf. IMPOSTERY, -URY.] = IMPOSTURE.

1653 A. WILSON *Gas.* I 107 It could not be imagined that any thing of Impostory could result from him. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. iv. § 56 The Disease of the Mother being the best Foundation to build such Impostourie thereon.

† **Impostrate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. IMPOSTOR or IMPOSTURE + -ATE 2.] = IMPOSTROUS.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 4 The imposterat quagmires of this abortive age.

Impostress (impostrēs). [f. *imposter*, IMPOSTOR + -ESS; perh. after OF. *impostresse* (Godefroy), but cf. *actor*, -tress, *hunter*, -tress.] A female impostor. Now rare.

1614 BACON *Let. to Jas.* I 21 Feb., The impostress Elizabeth Barton. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 132 Reason is cryed down as an Impostress. 1774 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 212 No wonder if th' impostress had deceiv'd. 1839 PYE *Smith Scrip. & Geol.* 179 It was an impostress under the name of philosophy.

† **Impostrix**, *Obs. rare.* [a. med.L. *impostrix*, fem. of *impostor*.] = prec.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. ii. § 47, I am heartily sorry that the gravity of John Flsher... should be so light, and the sharp sight of St Thomas More so blinde, as to give credit to so notorious an Impostrix. 1700 HICKES in *Pepys' Diary* 19 June, Some suspected her for an impostrix.

Impostrous (impostrōs), *a.* Also 7 impostrous. [Abbreviation of IMPOSTEROUS or -OROUS; cf. *monster*, -trous.]

1. Having the character of an impostor.

1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xviii. 286 He that took th' impostrous Ciprian king. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. VII. 484 Aristotle... gave to the word Sophist a definition substantially the same as that which it bears in the modern languages 'an impostrous pretender to knowledge', a man who employs what he knows to be fallacy, for the purpose of deceit and of getting money.

2. Of the nature of an imposture.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* v. 289 Further to speak of his impostrous lies. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. v. (1713) 412 The Idolatrous and Impostorous Church of Rome. 1810 BRINTHAM *Packing* (1821) 26 As of the true and original jury, so of this impostrous modern substitute, the origin lies buried in obscurity. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 699 The outcry was groundless and impostrous.

So **Impostry** = IMPOSTERY, -ORY, -URY.

1825 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* III. xviii. 105 They returne to their houses triumphing of their impostrie.

† **Impostumate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 8 -thumate. [Altered form of *apostumate*, APOSTEMATE *ppl. a.*, after IMPOSTUME.] Affected with impostumes; of the nature of an impostume. Also fig.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxvii. iv. II. 273 The leaves are singular good to be laid upon impostumat swellings. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serim. for Year* (1698) 187 He let his finger alone, and told him that his liver was impostumate. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xx. 358 This lord Ulysses ey'd; And thus burst out th' impostumate with pride. 1754-64 SWELLIE *Midwif.* I. 132 The ovaria are sometimes... inflamed, impostumate [etc.].

† **Impostumate**, *v. Obs.* Also 7-8 -thumate. [Altered form of *apostumate*, APOSTEMATE *v.*, after IMPOSTUME; cf. prec.]

1. *trans.* To affect with an impostume; to cause an impostume in. Also fig.

1592 NASHE 4 *Lett. Confut.* I. ii. b, To corrupt the aire and impostumate mens ears with their pan-pudding prose. 1646 RUCK *Rich. III.* 53 So much our vices impostumate our fumes. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN'S *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 220 Some fresh Stone having... impostumated the Kidney.

2. *intr.* To swell into an impostume, to form an ulcerous tumour; to fester, 'gather'. Also fig.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 68 Grosse and impostumat humors. *Ibid.* vii. 71 When those kernels doe swell and impostumate outwardly. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. viii. The bruise impostumatized, and afterwards turned to a stinking ulcer. 1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 162 The Lump soon afterwards impostumatized.

† **Impostumated**, *ppl. a.* Also 7-8 -thumated. [f. as prec. ppl. adj. and vb. + -ED 1.] Affected with, swollen into, of the nature of, an impostume; ulcerated. Also fig.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 131 b, Against the Palsie of the tongue or other members, if they are impostumated or cankered. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps. in Tracts* (1727) 471 Like the pain the impostumat patient suffers in the lancing his sore. 1712 *Perquisite Monger* 20 Intoxicated with Power, and impostumatized with Ambition. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. 8 May, Putrid gums, impostumatized lungs.

Impostumation, -thumation (impostimā-tiōn). Now rare. [Altered form of *apostumation*, APOSTEMATION, after IMPOSTUME.]

1. The formation of an impostume; festering, suppuration.

1552 HULOET, Impostumacion or runnyng of a sore, *suppuratio*, *suppuratio* [etc.]. 1643 I. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* v. 13 Hereby cometh inflammation, impostumation, and divers times Gangrene. 1674 JOSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 184 They are troubled with a disease in the mouth or throat... Quinsies, and Impostumations of the Almonds. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Impostumation, the formation of an impostume.

2. = IMPOSTUME *sb.* 1, 2.

1524 ST. PETERS *Hen. VIII.* IV. 185, I have bene... sore vexed... with an impostumation risen within my mouth. 1607-12 BACON *Ess.*, *Seditious* (Arb.) 408 Maligne vlcers and pernicious impostumations. a 1788 POTT *Chirurg.* Wks. II. 448 An abscess, or impostumation which may be relieved or cured by an opening. 1807 *Med. Jyrl.* 216 Two or three small impostumations appeared forming on the legs.

Impostume, -thume (impostimū), *sb.* Now rare. *Forms*: 5-6 em-, en-, im-, -postem(e), -tym(e), -tome, -tume, 6-8 impostem, 7 imposthim, 6- impostume, -thume. [a. OF. *empostume* (also in 16th c. Eng.), altered form of *apostume*, *apostume*; see APOSTEM.]

A word which has undergone unusual corruption both in prefix and radical part. Originally Gr. ἀποστήμα abscess, L. *apostema*, F. *apostème*, In OF. the ending was corrupted to -tume (whence ME. APOSTUME); in late OF. the initial a of the prefix apo-, like a- prefix, sometimes confused with em-, making *empostume*. The Latin form of em-being in, the word was modified in Eng. as *impostume*. The earlier ME. *apostume* was meanwhile aphetized as POSTUME, and this app. associated with the derivatives of L. *postumus*; when these were erroneously spelt *posthume*, *posthumous*, the erroneous h passed also into *apostume*, *impostume*; the spelling *impostume* is occasional from c 1550, and prevalent (though not universal) from c 1700.]

1. A purulent swelling or cyst in any part of the body; an abscess.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 4 Contents, Cap. iiii of impostume undire be rote of be ere. *Ibid.* 38 As it schal be told in be chapitre of an enpostyme [MS. B. aposteme]. *Ibid.* 52 An enpostym. *Ibid.* 54 Enpostemes. *Ibid.* 214 heading,

Of empostyms of be beed. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 195/1 An Imposteme, *apostema*. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cv. [cl.] 307 By gambaldyng of the horse the impostume brake in his body. 1528 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* (1809) 209 As though he had died of a Palsey or Empostome. 1552 HULOET, Imposthume, or botche, or course of euil humours. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxiii. 93 Empostemes, wenies, or harde swellings about the eares and throte. 1624 ROGERS *Naaman* 440 When the disease was ripe, he lets out the impostume. 1659 SOUTH *Serim.* (1697) I. 103 An Error in the judgment, is like an impostem in the Head. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 228 Producing sometimes inward Impostumes. 1738 STUART in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 327 Morbid Impostems or Tumors. 1748 tr. V. Renatus' *Distemp.* 1108es 238 A Suppuration, which they call an Impostume. 1841 BREWSTER *Marl. Sc.* III. iii. (1856) 205 An impostume in his brain, occasioned by too much study.

2. fig. a. With reference to moral corruption in the individual, or insurrection in the state: A moral or political 'festering sore'; the 'swelling' of pride, etc.

1565 CALFPHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 93 It openeth the festered sores, the pestilent impostumes of our ill desires. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 234 The three Impostumes of the world, namely, Warres, Famine, and Pestilence. 1685 R. YOUNGS in *Sprat and Ft. Relat.* late *Wicked Contrivance* (1693) 97 Several Imposthims they likewise haue sent abroad, which I can prove. 1702 Eng. *Theophrast.* 177 To hinder the impostume of bad humour from breaking. 1839 JAMES *Louis XII.* I. 276 This most absurd and abusive impostume upon an absurd and abusive system was called the Paulette. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiar.* xxii, The impostume I prick to relieve thee of,—Vanity.

† b. Applied to a gathering cloud or its contents. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. xvi. From the swolne fluxure of the Clouds, doth shake A ranke Impostume upon every Lake.

† c. Applied to a person swollen with pride or insolence. *Obs.*

1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princ.* I. iii. Dost thou know me, bladder, Thou insolent impostume?

† **Impo'stume**, -thume, *v. Obs.* *Forms*: see prec. [f. prec. sb.; cf. *apostume*, APOSTEME 2.]

1. *intr.* To gather into an impostume or abscess; = IMPOSTUMATE *v.* 2.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 64 Whanne pat pou art sikir fro be enpostemyng [MS. B. empostomyng]. 1527 ANREW *Brinswyke's Distyll.* Waters Bij b, Good for impostumyng and payne in the gummies. 1580 HOLLYRAN *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Apostumer & meurir*, to enpostume, to runne. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 326 The knots will encrease daily, and inflame, impostume, and break. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxvi. 111 Whatsoever is taken in, that is distastfull, and continues there vn-voyded, does daily impostume, and gather till at last it kills.

2. *trans.* = IMPOSTUMATE *v.* 1.

1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 92 They are free Of that ranke venom which impostumes mee.

† **Impo'stumed**, -thumed, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. IMPOSTUME + -ED.] = IMPOSTUMATED. *lit.* and fig.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* I. iii. § 6 heading, Off woundes Impostemed. *Ibid.* 58 Penke nouzt to heele be wounde as longe as it is enpostemed [MS. B. apostomyde]. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 384 How can an impostumed hart but yeld forth euill matter by his mouth? 1628 SIR W. MURE *Fancies Farcie* III. 3 Impostumede soares the patient most torment. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 10 Th' impostum'd bubble of a wave. 1663 ARON-BINN. 65 To launce our impostum'd Ulcers.

† **Impo'storage**, *Obs. rare.* [f. IMPOSTURE + -AGE.] The action of an impostor; imposture.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. viii. 230 Pardon my impostorage. 1656 *Artif. Ilandson.* 127 To impute to the devils invention, or to count them any hurtfull impostorage.

† **Impo'stural**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = IMPOSTOROUS.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 71 The vnurly and presumptuous insolencie of such imposturall prophets. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits' Downf.* I A most impostural corporation, that haue cleane forsaken and forfeited the spirit of the Catholique Church.

Imposture (impostū), *sb.* [a. F. *imposture* (earlier *emposture*), ad. late L. *impostūra*, abstract sb. f. *impost-*, ppl. stem of *imponere* to IMPOSE.]

1. The action or practice of imposing upon others; wilful and fraudulent deception.

1537 tr. *Latimer's and Serim. bef. Convoc.* Cvij, Great imposture cometh, when they that the common people take for the lyght, go aboute to take the sonne and the lyght out of the worlde. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 241, I see no great vse of it, but for imposture. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 79 ¶ 13 He that suffers by imposture has too often his virtue more impaired than his fortune. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cxxviii, You'd best begin with truth, and when you've lost your Labour, there's a sure market for imposture. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. Carlyle 198 Imposture must come to an end.

† b. The deception of unreal or feigned appearances; illusion. *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 5 The counterfeit griefes of those knowne and professed impostures [at a Play]. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* I. i. § 38. 47 There is something in us superior to Sense, which judges of it, detects its Phantasy, and condemns its Imposture. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 221 Nothing can secure the mind from error and imposture, but the precision arising from a candid philosophical spirit.

2. An act of fraudulent deception; a cheat, a fraud.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 153 By this pratyte cautele and slyghe imposture. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxx. (1632) 103 A punishable imposture. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1813) I. II. 115 The vigilance of the reformers detected

these impostures. 1838 LYTTON *Calderon* i, He had submitted to an imposture.

b. A thing (or person) which is pretended to be what it is not.

1699 BURNET *39 Art. xxii.* (1700) 245 Many of the Bones which were carried about by Monks, were none of their Bones but Impostures. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. II.* (1790) i. 18 We were a gang of impostures.

†3. An obs. form of IMPOSTOR, q.v.

Hence **Impostureship** = IMPOSTORSHIP.
1608 T. MORTON *Preamb. Encounter* 39 A sportfull or rather execrable Impostureship of P. R.

†**Imposture**, v. Obs. [f. prec. sb.] a. *intr.* To practise imposture. b. *trans.* To impose upon, deceive. c. To declare or prove to be an imposture.

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 92 Labouring to nullify his acts, blemish his descent, imposture all his miracles. 1624 T. SCOTT *Belg. Souldier* 32 Spaine assembles armies, the Jesuites conquire, the Priests imposture. a 1659 *Judy Atomy* iv. vii, The Devil's a Witch, and has impostured them.

Hence **Imposturing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1618 GAINSFORD P. Warbeck in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 60 Where the imposturing of priests hath got the upper hand of all religion and piety. 1624 *Gag for Pope* 71 Her abominable life and imposturing deceit. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 214 Imposturing lewd Libels, counterfeited under the names of the Apostles.

†**Impostured**, ppl. a. Obs. [f. IMPOSTURE sb. or v. + -ED.] Falsified, adulterated; imposturous.

1619 PASQUILL'S *Palm* (1877) 149 False impostur'd wines doe hurt the eyes. 1648-99 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* II. cxxxvi. (1702) 23 That face which I Wantonly scorn'd, and cast my love away Upon impostur'd Lust's foul Mystery.

†**Imposturious**, a. Obs. rare -1. [f. IMPOSTURE + -OUS; cf. IMPOSTERIOUS, -ORIOUS.] = IMPOSTROUS.

a 1600 *Historie of Hamlet* iv, There are some imposturious companions that impute so much devinitie to the devell.

†**Imposturism**. Obs. rare. [f. IMPOSTURE sb. + -ISM.] The practice of imposture.

a 1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 48 For she knew... her base imposturism would be discovered. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 179 The cunning and imposturism which the princes of the world have used.

†**Imposturize**, v. 1 Obs. [f. *imposture*, or *impostor* + -IZE.] *intr.* To practise imposture. Hence **Imposturizing** ppl. a.

1603 HARNET *Pop. Impost.* Pref., Imposturizing Renegades that come fresh from the Popes Tyring House. *Ibid.* xxi. 134 Imposturizing Sooth-sayers. 1624 *GEE Foot out of Snare* 44 Divers other observations haue our imposturizing Renegades.

†**Imposturize**, v. 2 *nonce-wd.* [f. IM-1 + POSTURIZE.] *trans.* To mimic the postures of.

1772 W. HUDDSFORD in *J. Granger's Lett.* (1805) 149 Your attempt to imposturize Tony will be vain, futile, useless... no one can tell but I how he looked, how he walked, how he scowled.

Imposturous (impō'stūros), a. [f. IMPOSTURE + -OUS; cf. IMPOSTERIOUS, -TOROUS, -TROUS.]

1. Of the nature of imposture; deceptive, fraudulent. Now rare.

1608 T. MORTON *Preamb. Encounter* 35 So suspicious and imposturous a Title. 1687 S. HILL *Cath. Balance* Pref., Methods of prescribing Tradition against imposturous Doctrines. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxii. viii. 50 They [the five thousand] did not even exist as individual names on paper, but simply as an imposturous nominal aggregate.

†2. Given to practising imposture; having the character of an impostor. Obs.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxiv. (1632) 1175/2 The shameful vntuith of those imposturous liars. 1668 H. MOORE *Div. Dial.* iii. xix. (1713) 220 An imposturous and bloody Priesthood! 1697 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* iii. 78 The English Cedipus makes the Priest-hood an imposturous Profession.

†**Impostury**. Obs. rare. [f. IMPOSTURE + -Y; cf. IMPOSTERY, -TORY, -TRY.] Imposture.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 107 Not long after the impostury of Mahomet. *Ibid.* 173 That Impostury of fetching fire from the Sepulcher upon Easter eve.

Imposure (impō'sūr), rare. [f. IMPOSE v. + -URE; cf. COMPOSURE.] An imposing; a laying on.

1682-3 *Case Indiff. Things* 49 It must issue in things inexpedient to Christians, or an unlawfulness in the Imposure. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 5463 At next quick imposure of decree.

Impot: a schoolboy's abbreviation of IMPOSITION.

Impotable (impō'tābl'), a. [f. IM-2 + POTABLE.] Undrinkable.

1608 A. WILLET *Hexapla in Exod.* 224 Bitter waters... impotable and vnpleasant. 1885 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXVI. 532 Distilled water is made impotable and unhealthy by any traces of that [hydrochloric] acid.

†**Impote**, v. Obs. rare -1. [f. IM-1 + L. *potāre* to drink.] *intr.* To drink heavily.

1721 BERKELEY *Lett. to R. Nelson* 6 Oct. in *Fraser Life* iv. (1871) 93, I have bin at many tables and civilly used in a sober way without impoting.

Impotence (impō'tēns). Also 5 in-ym. [a. F. *impotence* (13th c.) = Sp. *impotencia*, It. *impotenzia*, ad. L. *impotentia* (see next).]

1. Want of strength or power to perform anything; utter inability or weakness; helplessness.

a 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4654 Hir [=their] impotence Strecchip naght so fer as his influence. 1614 Bp. VOL. V.

HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 1036 Ready to cast imputations of levity, or impotence upon God. 1656 HOBBS *Lib. Necess. & Chance* (1841) 368 A sick or lame man's liberty to go... is an impotence, and not a power or a liberty. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 52 O impotence of mind, in body strong! 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F. xliii.* (1869) II. 612 Every accident betrayed the impotence of the government. 1851 JERARD *St. Giles* xiv. 143 The old man... wrung his hands in the very impotence of sorrow. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 267 Alike by his powers and his impotencies, by his capacity and his defect, Coleridge was inapt for dramatic poetry.

2. Want of physical power; feebleness of body, as through illness or old age.

1406 HOCCEVE *La male regle* 443 As I saide, reewe on myn impotence, Pat likly am to sterue yit or eene. c 1445 LYDG. *Test. in Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 246 He can no moor diffence, Than crokeyd age in his moost impotence. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 99 b/1 It happed that two of them... a brother and a suster cam to ymipotence. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 66 Greeued, That so his Sicknesse, Age, and Impotence Was falsly borne in hand. a 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* I, Any rich man who through age or other impotence is unable to serve the Public. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 21 Which [chronic diseases] slowly but surely reduce the body politic to a condition of impotence and dotage.

b. *Path.* Complete absence of sexual power: usually said of the male.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. vi. § 17 Whilste Papists crie up this his incredible Continency: others easily unwonder the same, by imputing it partly to his Impotence, afflicted with an Infirmitee. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* III. ii. (1806) II. 111 Is it some mysterious interference of Heaven which... strikes the men with impotence and the women with barrenness? 1833-58 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* II. 319/2 Impotence may exist in either sex, but most commonly in the male.

†3. Lack of self-restraint, violent passion. Obs.

1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* II. i. The being your sister would anew inflame me With much more impotence to doat upon her. 1667 MILTON P. L. II. 156 Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire, Belike through impotence, or unaware? 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xxiv. 53 The dire Achilles... A lion, not a man, who slaughters wide In strength of rage and impotence of pride.

Impotency (impō'tēnsi). [ad. L. *impotentia* want of power, want of self-restraint, abstract sb. f. *impotens* IMPOTENT. Cf. prec. and see -ENCY.]

1. = IMPOTENCE 1.

In the 17th c. freq. used to denote moral weakness, inability to follow virtuous courses or to resist temptation.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim.* Mon. xix. (1885) 155 For all such thynges come off impotence, as doyth power to be syke or wex olde. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 149 Stories, wherein is mentioned the impotency of the devil. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. vii. 70 An impotency or disability to do good. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 303 The covenant of works is the lasting monument of man's impotency and changeableness. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 68 The first [magicians] gradually deposed themselves by their mere impotency. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 28 The mind feels its own impotency in attempting to grasp them. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* 23 Intellectual poverty and impotency.

2. = IMPOTENCE 2.

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 5 The greet age of the Kyng... the ymptencye of his lymmes and members, the febleness of his persone. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 365 They are taken with palsies, lamenesse, and impotencye in all their members. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 4 It is unjust to let any starve, when we... limit the wages of the poor, so as they can lay up nothing against the time of their impotency and want of work. 1707 FLOVER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 380 Swelling in the Hands and Feet, impotency of Walking. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 96 When the impotency results from a paresis or paralysis of the local nerves... the case is nearly hopeless.

b. = IMPOTENCE 2 b.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 283 If these two separat each from other, vpon prement of impotencye, and so hee take another wife, and shee another husband. 1644 MILTON *Jagm. Bucer* xliii. She who... hath made her self unft by open misdemeanours, or through incurable impotencies cannot be able, is not... to be esteem'd a wife. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vernmont* 157 An evidence of weakness, impotency, and want of manhood.

†3. = IMPOTENCE 3. Obs.

1542 N. UDALL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 5 When he had oons shaken of that ymptencye of voluptuous appetites. 1635 N. R. Camden's *Hist. Eliz.* II. an. 27. 269 Letters were secretly sent whereby her womanish impotency might be thrust on to her own destruction. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Compassion* Wks. 1874 II. 64 Persons... the most free from the impotencies of envy and resentment.

Impotent (impō'tēt), a. (sb.). Also 5 in-. [a. F. *impotent* (14th c.) = It. Sp. *impotente*, ad. L. *impotent-em* powerless; usually, lacking self-restraint, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *potens*, *potent*. POTENT.]

1. Having no power or ability to accomplish anything; powerless, helpless; ineffective.

1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 219, I sauh a krevys, with his klawes longe, Pursewe a snayl, poore and impotent. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh. iv.* 2 Saneballat... saide... What do the impotent lewes? 1568 in H. CAMPBELL *Love-Lett.* *Mary Q. Scots* App. (1824) 11 When any of the persons of the said counsell shall depart, or become impotent to serve. 1671 MILTON P. R. II. 433 Yet Wealth without these three is impotent To gain dominion or to keep it gain'd. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F. xliiii.* (1869) II. 610 The works of man are impotent against the assaults of nature. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 25 The impotent monarch who occupied the French throne. 1896 DK. ARGVIL *Philos. Belief* 39 The finest microscopes... are impotent to detect the molecular and atomic constitution of any form of matter.

2. Physically weak; without bodily strength; unable to use one's limbs; helpless, decrepit.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 383 And also for my daies olde That I am feble and impotent. c 1450 LYDG. *Secrets* 482 He was feble and Oold, And impotent. 1538 STARKEY *Engl.* I. i. 3 He ys by syknes or age impotent and not of power to helpe hym selfe. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 184 Those onely who are impotent in their limbs. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 27 ¶ 2 The Fellow with broken Limbs justly deserves your Alms for his impotent Condition. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* iv, A rheumatic cripple, impotent hand and foot.

Fig. 1604 SHAKS. *Olh.* II. i. 162 Ob most lame and impotent conclusion. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* (1872) 20 But he stops short in a most lame and impotent way.

b. Wholly lacking in sexual power; incapable of reproduction.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 7 Here it is a common practise to bewitch them: made thereby impotent with their wives, untill the charme be burnt. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 148 Eight or ten lustfull women, by the law subiect to one (and he perhaps an impotent man). 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* Ded. a3b, The Impotent Lover in Petronius. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. (1873) 250 Whole groups of animals and plants are rendered impotent by the same unnatural conditions.

†3. Not master of oneself; unable to restrain oneself; unrestrained, headlong, passionate. Also with of. Obs. [So L. *impotens*.]

1596 SPENSER *F. Q. v.* xii. f O sacred hunger of ambitious mindes, And impotent desire of men to raine! 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* III. ii, An impotent lover Of women for a flash, but, his fires quenched, Hating as deadly. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Cong. Granada* v. i, Rash Men, like you, and impotent of Will, Give Chance no time to turn, but urge her still. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* iv. 33 But Juno, impotent of passion, broke Her sullen silence.

B. sb. An impotent person.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 2268 And brought to the shryne this wretched impotent. 1596 EDW. III. III. iii, Whom should they follow, aged impotent, But he that is their true-born sovereign? 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 4 As for impotents by all sorts. 1685 — *Last Will* p. xi, As for impotents by all sort of God, the publick ought to maintain them. 1833 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1803) 768 A similar institution might exist for a higher class of will-maniacs or impotents.

†**Impotentia**, a. Obs. rare. [f. IM-2 + POTENTIAL.] Impotent.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Rich.* II. lxxxv, It will adore An Onion... And tremble to its impotentia Power. c 1700 EARL OSWALD in EVANS O. B. (1784) III. li. 303 Want, or secret dread, Or impotentia age.

Impotently (impō'tēntli), adv. [f. IMPOTENT a. + -LY 2.]

1. Powerlessly, helplessly, ineffectively.

1611 COTGR., *Imprisonment*, impotently, vnpowerfully. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* II. i. (1821) 33 To imagine him so impotently mutable, that his favour may be won again with their uncouth deuotions. 1742 YOUNG *Met. Th.* v. 553 Some weep in earnest; and yet weep in vain;... Passion, blind passion! impotently pours Tears, that deserve more tears. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 64 He impotently watched the progress of Antemare's brigade.

†2. Without self-restraint; ungovernably, unrestrainedly. Obs.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. vi. v. (1651) 575 He loves her most impotently, she loves not him, and so e contra. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. Wks. (Ridg.) 412/1, I have loved this lady long, And impotently with desire enough. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* 203 (T.) The danger is of being impotently passionate.

†**Impotentness**. Obs. rare -°. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Impotence.

1530 PALSGR. 234/1 Impotentnesse for age, decrepitemet. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, Impotentness, want of Power or Strength, Weakness.

†**Impotionate**, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [ad. med. L. *impotionāt-us*, pa. pple. of *impotionāre* to poison, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *potiōn-em* draught, spec. poisoned draught.] Poisoned.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 31 Any people... that hath drunke so deep of this impotionate Cup. *Ibid.* 105 Curious cookies and impotionate slobber sawces.

†**Impotionate**, v. Obs. rare -1. [f. ppl. stem of L. *impotionāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To poison.

1563-87 FOXE A. & M. (1596) 364/1 Certaine Lepers conspiring with the Turks and lewes went about to impotionate, and infect all Christendome, by inuenoming their fountains, lakes [etc.].

†**Impouch**, v. Obs. rare -°. [f. IM-1 + POUCH, after F. *empocher*.] *trans.* To put into a pouch, bag, or pocket.

1611 COTGR., *Empoché*, impoakt, impouched. *Ibid.*, *Empocher*, to impouch, to put into a pouch or budget.

Impound (impound), v. Also 6-7 *em* pound, *impownd*. [f. EM- or IM-1 + POUND sb. 2.]

1. *trans.* To shut up in a pound or pincfold (cattle legally seized).

1554 [see IMPOUNDING below]. 1569 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 327 To impounde... every of their cattel put in above their rate. 1641 *Termes de la Ley*, *Parco fracio* is a Writ that lies against him that breaks any pownd and takes out the beasts which are there lawfully impounded. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2399/4 A Bay Mare... having strayed and been impounded near Hogsdon. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 346 To exempt them from all liability of having their sheep impounded or taken up as estrays. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* IV. ix. (1877) III. 24 Some cattle... had been impounded for tithe-payment.

Fig. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 16 The other questions because they are driuen in ouer the hedge... wee will nowe impounde them.

b. *gen.* To shut up (cattle) in an enclosure.

1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 575 The Indians .. in the habit of hunting the buffalo by impounding them, or by driving them into an artificial enclosure. 1878 A. AYLWARD *Transvaal* ii. 17 The sun being set, and the cattle and stock impounded in their kraals and places of safety.

2. To shut in, enclose, confine (a person or thing) as in a pound.

1562 PHAER *Aeneid* ix. Cciv, King Latyns wife gets here no gage, Nor she thy fathers walls this time empounds in cage. 1566 DRANT *Horace*, Sat. vi. Hv b, A fontayne bryghte, with stones empounded rounde. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 169 How to impound the Rebels, that none of them might escape. 1832 G. DOWNES *Left. Cont. Countries* I. 2 On landing, we were impounded for about ten minutes within an enclosure of ropes and chains, before we were admitted into the Custom-house. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* lxi, By this means forty million gallons of water per day are conveyed .. into the Mugdock basin, where the water is impounded for distribution.

fig. 1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* To Rdr., The Flemmings .. seeking to impound vs in the ignorance of our commodities. 1639 WORTON in *Relig.* (1683) 240 As for Cæsar .. they gave him at first only Ilyricum and the nearer Gallia .. (as it were to impound his spirits). 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishment*, vii. (1853) 291 What right have they to impound the truth?

3. To seize or secure by legal right; to take legal or formal possession of (a document or the like) to be held in custody of the law.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. vii. (1739) 40 Because they found them impounded in the Staple, they set all at liberty to buy and sell the same as they pleased. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. i. 12 The things distrained must in the first place be carried to some pound, and there impounded by the taker. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* ii. (1872) 10 Officers came down from Seville .. impounded his goods, his plate, his jewels. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 39 Her life interest can be impounded for the benefit of the disappointed parties.

fig. 1782 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 141/2 To impound .. £520,000 of the public money .. for the sole and exclusive service of the navy.

Hence **Impounded** *ppl. a.*; **Impounding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Impoundable** *a.*, liable to be impounded; †**Impoundage**, **Impoundment**, the act of impounding; **Impounder**, one who impounds or puts cattle, etc. into pound.

1554 Act 1 & 2 Phil. & M. c. 12 *Preamb.*, Disorder in taking of Distresses and impounding of Cattayle. 1611 COTGR., *Parchage*, impoundage, or an impounding. 1664-5 Act 16-17 Chas. II. c. 11 § 9 Present sale thereof to make after the fourth day of Impoundment. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Swirke* 49 Whosoever a Christian transgresses these bounds once, he is impoundable, or like a wafe and stray whom Christ knows not, he falls to the Lord of the Manor. 1828 WEBSTER, *Impounder*. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 152 The bleating of an impounded kid. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 June 1/3 A warning note as to the safety of the impounding reservoirs in this country. 1892 *Daily News* 6 Apr. 2/6 He could subpoena the officer of the Court to produce the impounded documents at Bow-street.

† **Impover**, *v. Obs. rare*. [Later form of EMPOWER, with IM-] *trans.* To impoverish.

1535 *Goodly Primer, Song of Hannah*, The Lord impovereth, & he maketh rich. 1567 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 29/1 The Realme is vttlerie impouert by euill cunze. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* 31 Ghuest-houses, one for impovered and impotent persons, another for fatherless children.

Impoverish (impp'vērīf), *v.* Forms: 5 *en-*, *empoveris*, *-poverys(s)h*, *impoveryssh*, 6 *impoverys(s)h*, *-yshe*, *-ishe*, 6-9 *empoverish*, 7 *ym-*, 6- *impoverish*. [ad. OF. *empoveriss-*, lengthened stem of *empove(r)ir*, *-pauvōir* to make poor, *f. em- = L. im- (IM-1)* + *paure*, *pauvre* POOR.]

1. *trans.* To make poor; to reduce to poverty.

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 8 Also of the gredi covatise that he oppressid and empoverisid his comonalte. 1494 FAUVAN *Chron.* ii. xxxix. 27 He enriched hym self and impoverysshed his subiects. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 54 England is in fewe years decayed and impoverysshed. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* i. iii. 9 He that impoverisheth his children to enrich his widow, destroys a quick hedge to make a dead one. 1771 JUNIUS *Let.* lvi. 295 Corruption .. impoverishes and enslaves the country. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* l. xxix. 692 The trader was impoverished by high poor-rates.

† b. To reduce or diminish (wealth or a stock of anything). *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Ct. Brit.* viii. vii. § 25. 405 A former warre against the French had empoverished much of their wealth. 1661 HovLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 207 The dayes consecrated to God's service rather improve than impoverish our stock of time.

† c. To make bare, to strip of (some form of wealth). *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Theat. Ct. Brit.* v. (1614) 9/2 Iron and glasse .. impoverish the country of woods. 1736 G. ROBERTS *4 Years Voy.* 391 They impoverished the Island of its Cattle.

2. To make weak or poor in quality or productiveness; to exhaust the strength or native quality of.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 108 But when .. God shall deject, and impoverish, and evacuate that spirit. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 290 The unprofitable practice of ploughing up pastures .. tends perpetually to impoverish them. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 29 Many People may think Water will hurt the Milk or impoverish the Cheese; experience shews it will not. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Ser.* v. 99 Such theories .. impoverish the minds which they absorb. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 81 Other depressing forces may have come into play impoverishing the blood.

Impoverished (-ift), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Reduced to poverty; made poor, weak, etc.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 16 Records of .. impoverished and forgotten, and obliterate families. 1753 N. TOBIAS *Gangr. Sore Throat* p. xii, An impoverished, and consequently an acrimonious State of Blood. 1772 BURKE *Dormant Claims* Ch. Wks. 1842 II. 498 An impoverished and degraded clergy. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 486 He found an impoverished exchequer.

Impoverisher. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who, or that which, impoverishes.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. lxxi. 193 They are .. mighty lovers of their Pallates; and this is knowne an impoverisher. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cocker* 26 The very troubles and impoverishers of mankind. 1777 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 99/1 Rape and hemp are .. impoverishers of the soil. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 12 Drink is .. the impoverisher of their property. 1831 E. E. CROWE *Hist. France* III. x. 306 The rigid impoverisher of his own subjects.

Impoverishing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.]

The action of the vb. IMPOVERISH.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt. V. 266/2* Grauntes .. made to the destruction and fynnall empoverysing of the seid Monasterie. 1694 FALLE *Jerry* Pref. Bii, The impoverishing, if not undoing of the French. 1881 HENRY *Cornet of Horse* xvii. (1888) 176 The impoverishing of the nobles.

Impoverishing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That impoverishes.

1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 120 Boulstring vp with your bags their impoverishing braueries. 1876 T. HARVEY *Etheltheria* (1890) 21 Country bookselling is a miserable, impoverishing, exasperating thing in these days.

Impoverishly, *adv. rare*—⁰. [irreg. f. IMPOVERISH + -LY².] 'So as to impoverish'.

1847 in CRAIG. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Impoverishment. [ad. AF. *empoverissement*, f. *empoverir* to IMPOVERISH: see IM-2.]

1. The fact or process of impoverishing or making poor; the condition of being impoverished; loss of wealth or means; that which has this effect.

1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. 1564 I. 367 b, To the empoverishment and losse of his goods. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 57 To abstaine from almes for feare of empoverishment. 1727 SWIFT *View St. Irel.* Wks. 1761 III. 169 All appeals for justice .. to another country, are so many empoverishments. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxxii. VII. 230 The ruin and empoverishment .. inflicted by the Persian invasion of Attica. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Four Generat.* II. 134 His fondness for little dinners and other sweet empoverishments.

2. The process of making or becoming poor in quality; deterioration.

1618 LATNAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 23 And on this empoverishment attendeth many other infirmities. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 163 A further empoverishment of spirits. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* vii. 136 The natural tendency of languages towards disintegration and empoverishment. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 489 Impoverishment and excessive fluidity of the blood.

Impower, *obs. var.* EMPOWER.

Imprecability (impræ'ktikābiliti). [f. IMPRACTICABLE: see -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being impracticable. a. Incapability of being done or carried out; practical impossibility.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 524 Because of the impracticability of a march over the precipices. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. (1833) 293 The impracticability of foreseeing all the possible combinations of the parts. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 222 The impracticability of the attempt.

b. Incapability of being put to its purposed use, or of being dealt with; unserviceableness, unmanageableness; intractability, stubbornness.

1764-7 LYTTELTON *Ilen* II. 11. 356 These great regular armies could not pursue them .. from the impracticability of the country. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xxiv. II. 183 Exposed to a variety of disagreeable adventures from the impracticability of the road. 1864 *Realm* 30 Mar. 4 A track .. which, for steepness and apparent impracticability, more resembled the bed of a mountain torrent.

2. With *an* and *pl.* Something impracticable; a practical impossibility.

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) III. ii. 40 Lord Hardwicke .. had clogged it with impracticabilities, absurdities, and hardships. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* May 559 He was equally an impracticability while armour was employed.

Imprecable (impræ'ktikāb'l), *a. (sh.)* Also 7 *imp-*. [f. IM-2 + PRACTICABLE: cf. F. *impraticable* (16th c.).]

1. Not practicable; that cannot be carried out, effected, accomplished, or done; practically impossible.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) I. 252 To attempt things impossible or impracticable. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3226/2 Finding that design impracticable. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 244 Such distrust would render the exercise of that power precarious and impracticable. 1860 TVNDALL *Glac.* i. xxv. 182 Balmat pronounced the passage impracticable.

2. That cannot be put to use or practically dealt with; unmanageable, intractable, unserviceable. a. Of things generally.

1717 S. CLARKE *Leibnitz's 5th Paper* 181 The Fiction of a material finite Universe, moving forward in an infinite empty Space, cannot be admitted. It is altogether unreasonable and impracticable. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* ii. 113 The colours become stiff and impracticable soon after they are applied. 1838 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 123 Millions of acres which might .. have remained idle and impracticable wastes.

b. Of roads, districts, etc.: Incapable of being used for passage; impossible to pass along, over, through, or to; impassable or inaccessible.

1653 CROMWELL *Sp.* 4 July in *Carlyle*, The way they were going in would be impracticable. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 ¶ 5 They took Post behind a great Morass which they thought impracticable. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xi. (1862) III. 435 The pass appeared impracticable. 1871 L. STEPHENS *Player. Europe* iii. (1894) 78 Cliffs so steep as to be perfectly impracticable.

c. Of persons, or their dispositions, etc.: Incapable of being 'managed', influenced, or persuaded; impossible to deal with or get on with; intractable, stubborn.

1713 ROWE *Jane Shore* i. i, And yet, this tough impracticable Heart Is govern'd by a dainty-finger'd Girl. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II. i, A poor impracticable creature! 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. xi. (Rildg.) 377 Scipio .. is one of those impracticable beings, on whom good example, good advice, and a good horsewhip, are equally thrown away. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 203 Fisher must have been a hopelessly impracticable person.

B. as *sb.* An impracticable person: see 2 c.

1829 *Bengalee* 13, I was looked upon as an utter impracticable. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* ix. 187 Then the heady men, the egotists .. the steriles, and the impracticables.

Impracticableness (impræ'ktikāb'lness). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being impracticable. a. = IMPRACTICABILITY 1 a.

1653 CROMWELL *Sp.* 4 July in *Carlyle*, Having this discourse concerning the impracticableness of the thing. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 449 The impracticableness of keeping her alive in prison. 1853 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* (1858) I. xv. 52 The impracticableness of passing this desert.

b. = IMPRACTICABILITY 1 b.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time*, Q. Anne (T. Suppl.), The greatest difficulty in these sieges was from the impracticableness of the ground. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan.* Dec. i. iii, No clerical magistrate had .. less of mischievous impracticableness in relation to worldly affairs.

Impracticably (impræ'ktikāb'l), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an impracticable manner or degree; impossibly; unmanageably.

1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Addition* Wks. III. 110 His morality is neither dangerously lax, nor impracticably rigid.

Impractical (impræ'ktikāl), *a. rare*. [f. IM-2 + PRACTICAL.] Not practical; unpractical.

1805 J. S. MILL in *Morn. Stars* 6 July, 'How injudicious!' said one; 'How impractical!' said another. 1875 MERIVALE *Hist. Rome* xi. (1877) 294 A rigid and impractical declaimer. 1887 G. GISSING *Thyrza* i. xi. 228 He is .. I'm afraid, so very, very impractical.

† **Imprava**, *a. Obs.* In 6 *imp-*. [f. IM-2 + L. *prāv-us* crooked, wrong, bad + -ABLE.] In-corrutable.

1542 BECON *Potat. Lent* Wks. 1564 I. 44 h, He that fasteth must .. set before his eyes alway the eye of the euerlasting iudge and the inprauable iudging place.

Impray (imprā'i), *v. rare*—¹. [f. IM-1 + PRAY, ? after L. *imprecāri*.] *trans.* To pray to, invoke.

1855 BAILEY *Spir. Leg. in Mystic.* etc. 72 Or warlike Don; Or Po, by Goths imprayed with murderous rites.

Imprease: see EMPRISE, IMPRESS sb².

Imprecate (imprē'kett), *v.* [f. L. *imprecāt-*, *ppl. stem* of *imprecāri*, in senses 1 and 2, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *precāri* to pray.]

1. *trans.* To pray for, invoke (something, usually from a deity). a. To invoke or call down (evil or calamity) upon a person.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 216 The falling sickness .. they vse to imprecate it to each other in their anger, as they also doe the plague. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* iii. i. (1673) 220 Imprecating upon himself that he might be burnt. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 215 How importunately soever our past Guilts may imprecate the divine Vengeance upon us. 1753 SMOLLETT *Cl. Fathom* (1784) 45/2 She .. imprecated a thousand curses upon his head. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Grandf. Chair* iii. ix, There is scarcely a tongue .. that does not imprecate curses on his name.

b. To pray for; to beg for, entreat (something good). *rare*.

1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) 63 Priests and Presbyters who give Baptism and imprecate the Lords Advent to the Eucharist. 1664 LD. CARLISLE in *Marvell's Wks.* (1872-5) II. 110, I wish and imprecate to your Imperial Majestie all Happiness. 1861 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. Introd., He .. would only imprecate patience till he shall again have 'got the hang' (as he calls it) of an accomplishment long disused.

2. To pray (a deity), invoke, supplicate. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1643 PRYNNE *Soc. Power* Parl. II. 39 b, Which I shall daily imprecate the God of Peace speedily to accomplish. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. viii, Imprecating the Lord.

† 3. *absol.* or *intr.* To pray; to invoke evil. *Obs.*

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Pölexander* iv. ii. 204 Pölexander, not knowing whom to accuse but his destinie, imprecated against himself. 1669 GALE *Art. Gentiles* I. ii. ix. 140 After they had imprecated on the head of the sacrifice, they cut it off. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. 23 Aristides .. was so far from acting, or imprecating against them, that [etc.].

4. *trans.* To invoke evil upon (a person); to curse. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Imprecate*, to curse and wish euill. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. i. 66 The Jewes imprecated themselves with 'His blood be on us, and on our children'. 1760 DERRICK *Lett.* (1767) I. 90 View this .. baseness and ingratitude of the Stuarts, and imprecate the name, ye infatuated friends of that family. 1879 MINTO *Defoe* iii. 33 His co-religionists were imprecating him as the man who had brought this persecution upon them.

Hence **Imprecating** *ppl. a.*, that imprecates, invoking a curse; whence **Imprecatingly** *adv.*, in the way of a curse.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom*. 280 Picus Mirandula. . was enviously and imprecatingly told. . that [etc.]. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* i. (1750) 40 He swore to them in a most imprecating style, that he would never discover the Secret.

Imprecation (imprĕk'ā'shən). [ad. L. *impredicatio*-em, n. of action from *impredicari* to IMPRECATE: cf. F. *imprecation*, OF. *acion* (14th c. in Littré).] The action, or an act, of imprecating.

1. a. The action of invoking evil, calamity, or divine vengeance upon another, or upon oneself, in an oath or adjuration; cursing.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xix. (Arb.) 221 By way of exclamation or crying out. . imprecation or cursing, obtestation or taking God and the world to witness. 1649 MILTON *Eden*, xii. The bare denyall of one man, though with imprecation, cannot in any reason countervale. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1772, 184 A cairn on your head, is a token of imprecation. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* v. xiii. (1864) III. 335 Arnulf's oath of fidelity. . couched in terms of more than usual severity of imprecation.

b. (with *pl.*) An invocation of evil, a curse.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 489 When he had poured out grievous imprecations against those unthankfull Xanthiens. 1639 HABBINGTON *Castara* II. (Arb.) 88 Why lives the gamester, who doth blacke the night With cheats and imprecations? 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* 277 He cursed himself with the most dreadful imprecations, if he were not [etc.]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 145 He drove them from him with imprecations. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. l. x. 114 At each fierce imprecation he quenched a light, and dashed down a candle.

2. A prayer, invocation, petition, entreaty. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON in *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. ii. 115 After some imprecations made, [he] annoyed their sacrifice with oyle, milk and hony. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 374 Brute. . made his imprecation to the Goddess to this effect.

Imprecator (imprĕk'ā'tōr). [Agent-noun in L. form from IMPRECATE: see -OR.] One who imprecates or invokes evil.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 36 Bad luck seldom deserts the house of the imprecator.

Imprecatory (imprĕk'ā'tōrĭ, -k'ē'tōrĭ, imprĕk'ā'tōrĭ), a. [f. L. *impredcāt-*, ppl. stem of *impredcāri* + -ORY.]

1. Expressing or involving imprecation; invoking evil or divine vengeance; cursing, maledictory.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 400/2 An epitaph imprecatorie. . is here placed as a conclusion of this his memoriall, and applicable unto all. . that anticristian and diabolically succession. 1628 SIR S. D'EWES *Jrnl.* (1783) 46 This hexastich. . of a like imprecatorie nature as the former. a 1792 G. HORNE in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* xxviii. 4-5 In most of the imprecatory passages the imperative and the future are used promiscuously. 1881 W. ROBERTSON SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* vii. 207 The interpretation of the imprecatory Psalms.

2. Of the nature of prayer or invocation; invoking blessing; invocatory. *Obs. rare.*

a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 665 Other imprecatorie, by way of a good wish or salutation, the Lord be with you.

Hence **Imprecatorily** *adv.*, in the way of an imprecation or curse.

1874 E. P. CROWELL *Notes to Andria of Terence* 158 *Abin*, an interrogative form used imprecatorily.

† **Impreciable**, a. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *impreciabilis* (-prec-) inestimable, f. *im-* (IM-) + *pretiāre* to prize (Cassiodorus): see -BLE.] Invaluable; beyond price.

1502 ORD *Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 228 A man sellethe the thyng impreciable, and the whiche properly may not be sold. 1650 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Impreciable*, unrisable, unvaluable.

Imprecise (imprĕs'is), a. *rare.* [f. IM- + PRECISE a.] Not precise; wanting in precision.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 651 To say that no less can be acknowledged than this divine origin of law, is imprecise. 1830 — *Germ. Poetry* I. 288.

Imprecision (imprĕs'izhən), *rare.* [f. IM- + PRECISION.] Want of precision; inexactness.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 437 The imprecision of this language arises from Berkeley's not having investigated what ideas are. 1815 *Ibid.* XXXVIII. 502 The slightest imprecision of outline may annihilate beauty. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 637 Scorbutus. . could not therefore, without imprecision be used in a generic signification.

Impredicable (imprĕdikā'b'l), a. *rare.* Also 7 in-. [f. IM- + PREDICABLE.] That cannot be predicated. (In quot. 1864 *loosely* = that cannot be predicted.)

1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II. Not to be Spoken, *Ineffable*, *Impredicable*. 1864 LOWELL *Rebellion* Prose Wks. 1850 V. 126 Dependent on a multitude of new and impreclicable circumstances. 1880 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXI. 276/1 Nor can we doubt that 'formal grammar', as impreclicable of English. . will cease to be a topic [etc.]. *Mod.* Spiritual qualities are impreclicable of physical things.

Impregn (imprĕn), v. Also 7-prægn. Now only in poetic use. [ad. late L. *impregnā-re* to make pregnant, f. *im-* (IM-) + *prægnāre* to be PREGNANT. Cf. mod. F. *impregner* (1690 in Hatz-Darm.)]

1. *trans.* = IMPREGNATE v. 1, 2.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 221 This woman. . being impregnated by her husband. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. l. viii. This all-spread Semele doth Bacchus bear, Impregn'd of love or On. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 235 The Male impregn the Row which the Female has before deposited.

fig. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Trophies Henry Gl.* 2 Since first Apollo lent the World his light, And Earth impregn'd with his heatfull might. 1657 PIERCE *Div. Philanthr.* Ded. 6 Once he terribly miscarried with what he had long been impregn'd. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 140 Th' unfruitful rock itself, impregn'd by thee, In dark retirement forms the lucid stone. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* i. (1852) 3 All souls, impregn'd with spirit, God-begot.

2. = IMPREGNATE v. 3, 4.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* (Fancie upon Theophila), Mag-netick Virtue's in her Brest Impregn'd with Grace, the noblest Guest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 737 His perswasive words impregn'd With Reason. a 1769 J. G. COOPER *Hymn to Health* (R.), No wholesome scents impregn the western gale. a 1834 LAMB *Sonn.* iii. Impregning with delights the charmed air. 188. R. G. H[ILL] *Voices Solit.* 172 The substance I will impregn With my light.

Hence **Impregn'd**, **Impregning** *ppl. adjs.*

1641 HOWELL *Vote in Lett.* (1650) II. 129 The Ocean. . Is not for sail, if an impregning wind Fill not the flagging canvas. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. l. v. True Sovereign Of working phancie when it floats amain With full impregn'd billows and strong rage. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 76/1 To breathe the balm-impregn'd gale.

Impregnability (imprĕgnā'b'lĭtĭ). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being impregnable; incapacity of being taken or reduced by force. *lit.* and *fig.*

1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* vi. (1874) 202 The new or Praetorian Testament derived the whole of its impregnability from the *Jus Honorarium* or Equity of Rome. 1865 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 13 The castle profited by the road in accessibility, but its impregnability was so far lessened. 1879 MENDOLL *Art of War* iii. 77 Believing in the impregnability of these [mountain] chains.

Impregnable (imprĕgnā'b'l), a. (*sb.*) Forms: 5-7 *imprenable*, (5) *imprenable*, 6 *imprennable*, *enprenable*, 6 *impreignable*, *impreyngnable*, *impreinable*, 6- *impreignable*. [Corrupted from *impreignable*, *imprenable*, a. F. *imprenable*, f. *im-* (IM-) + *prenable* able to be taken, f. *pren-*, stem of *prendre* to take. The *g* was evidently in imitation of the *g* mute in *reign*, *deign*, and the like, though it appears to have sometimes led in 16th c. to the pronunciation *nŷ*.]

1. Of a fortress or stronghold: That cannot be taken by arms; incapable of being reduced by force; capable of holding out against all attacks.

1430-40 LYONS *Bochas* vii. ix. (MS. Bodl.) ff. 360 b. Dreading no enemy, for it was Imprenable. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Dietes* 129 Dimyrcates saide pacience is a castell imprenable. 1530 PALSGR *756/2* The castell whiche men wente had ben imprenable is throwen downe nowe. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* l. xxvii. A fewe englishe archers haue. . also wonne imprenable cities and stronge holdes. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 203 Standyng on a rocke on the see syde, it was impreynable. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw.* IV. 228 What a folye was this in duke Charles, to besege a towne impreynable. 1553 BRENDE *J. Curtius* Cv. They said they knewe it to be impreynable. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lviii. 134 Se thenpreynable fort: in euery border. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. 1. 44 Let vs be back'd with God, and with the Seas, Which he hath giu'n for fence impreynable. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xix. 120 Such a mans soul is an impreynable fort. 1776 GIBSON *Decl.* & *P.* xiii. I. 369 Rendering his camp impreynable to the sallies of the besieged multitude. 1885 RUSKIN *Pleasures Eng.* 100 The Normans set themselves to build impreynable military walls.

2. *fig.* That cannot be overcome or vanquished; invincible, unconquerable, proof against attack.

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* ii. 4 b, Valyauntness of minde (for attaining of things impreynable). 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iii. Wks. 1856 I. 37, I find them wondrous chaste, Impreynable. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 309 He wrote an excellent book. . containing impreynable truth. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 101 ¶ 1 This Iniquity is committed by a most impreynable Set of Mortals, Men who are Rogues within the Law. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxii. 443, I do not fear the cold: we are impreynable in our furs. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredd.* Gt. viii. v. (1872) III. 29 A man politely impreynable to the intrusion of human curiosity.

B. as *sb.* That which is impregnable. *rare.*

1803 *Genl. Mag.* in *Spirit Pub. Jnals.* (1804) VII. 43 Disappointed in attacking our impregnable.

Impregnableness, *rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] = IMPREGNABILITY.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1170 Discouraged with the impregnableness of the place. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* in *Tracts* (1727) 419 The strength and impregnableness of his castles and forts.

Impregnably (imprĕgnā'b'lĭ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an impregnable manner; so as to be impregnable; invincibly, unconquerably.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* Induct., Wks. 1856 I. 5 So impregnably fortrest with his own content. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 26 They make that Custome. . impregnably strong. a 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 445 Patient, resign'd, and humble Wills, Impregnably resist all Ills. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 1004 If Greece must be A wreck, yet shall its fragments re-assemble, And build themselves again impregnably In a diviner clime.

Impregnant (imprĕgnānt), a. (*sb.*) Now *rare.* [In sense 1, f. IM- + PREGNANT; in sense 2, ad. L. *impregnānt-em*, pres. pple. of *impregnāre*: see IMPREGN and -ANT.]

† 1. Impregnated, pregnant. a. Cansed to conceive; *fig.* rendered fruitful or productive. b. Imbued, saturated with. *Obs.*

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 163 Vapours of Nitre. . bodying, and impregnant with Spirits of Nitre. 1643 SIR

T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 16 [In the chaos] there was no deformity, because no forme, nor was it yet impregnated by the voice of God. 1670 E. BORLASE *Lathom Spaw* 5 The Water dies it with a rusty iron colour, one Argument of what it is impregnated with. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 303 ¶ 4 The Division of Hell into Seas of Fire, and into firm Ground impregnated with the same furious Element.

2. Impregnating. Also as *sb.* That which impregnates (cf. quot. 1664 s.v. IMPREGNATE v. 4).

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogn.* xiv. 133 It [interest] is the Pole, to which we turn, and our sympathizing Judgements seldom decline from the direction of this Impregnant. 1845 COLLEIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 340 This chaos, the eternal will, . acting as the impregnate, distinctive, and ordonnant power. . enabled to become a world. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* iv. 313 As the impregnant sap Of years successive frames the full-branched tree.

† **Impregnant**, a. *2 Obs. rare.* [f. IM- + PREGNANT a.] Not pregnant; sterile.

a 1659 OSBORN *Misc. Queries* (1673) 610 That all things were not Created for their Own sakes, but the meer Interest of Nature, which abhors to be Idle, or to leave any in Impregnant Condition.

Impregnate (imprĕgnāt), *ppl. a.* [ad. late or med. L. *impregnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *impregnāre*: see IMPREGN, of which this was also used as the pa. pple.] = IMPREGNATED (as *pa. pple.* or *adj.*).

1. Caused to conceive; pregnant; rendered fruitful or prolific. Also *fig.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* n. vii. (1643) 133 All such women which be impregnate or conceived. 1651 SIR E. SHERBURN *Salmacis* 7 The tumid Earth (As if impregnate with a fruitful Birth) Swells gently up into an easie Hill. 1663 *Flagellum*, or *O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 2 Nor were there any presagious dreams or fearful divinations of his Mother when she was impregnate with him. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 4 Being more impregnate with the Sun, Dewes and heavenly Influences. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 539 The leading impregnate thoughts, the ideas, or laws laid down for a poetical composition. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 161 And oft without embraces any, by the wind Impregnate.

2. Imbued, saturated, filled, permeated with (some active principle). † In quot. 1661, Magnetized: cf. IMPREGNATE v. 4, quot. 1664.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxi. 161 If the ambient aire be impregnate with subtle inflammabilities. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogn.* xxi. 203 Let one move his impregnate needle to any letter in the alphabet, and its affected fellow will precisely respect the same. 1688 BURNET *Lett. Pres. St. Italy* 144 The Meadow. . is impregnate with Salt, Iron, Nitre and Sulphur. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* v. 968 Impregnate with celestial dew. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. iv. Thy decay Is still impregnate with divinity, Which gilds it with revivifying ray. 1851 WHITTIER *Chapel of Hermits* vi. O light and air of Palestine, Impregnate with his life divine!

† Erroneously for IMPREGNABLE.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 506 Impregnate Forts, devalling Floods, and more Earth-gazing heights. 1721 D'URFEY 2 *Queens Brentford* II. i. Bring me the Catiff here before my Face, Tho' made Impregnate, as Achilles was.

Impregnate (imprĕgnāt), v. [f. prec. or its source: see -ATE 3 3-5.]

1. *trans.* To make (a female) pregnant; to cause to conceive; to get with young; in *Biol.*, also, to fecundate the female reproductive cell or ovum.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xii. 134 Hermaphrodites although they include the parts of both sexes. . cannot impregnate themselves. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* viii. 352 She was to be impregnated by the overshadowings of the Holy Ghost. 1774 GOLOSIN *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 31 Mr. Adanson has seen vast numbers of sea snails, united together in a chain, impregnating each other. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 363 By these the ova are developed, impregnated, and oviposited; and thus provision is made for. . continuing the existence of the species.

b. *Bol.* Of the pollen or male reproductive cell in plants: To fertilize. † In quot. 1671, To cause to grow or develop (in the embryo plant).

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. § 44 The Lobes did at first feed and impregnate the Radicle into a perfect Root. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Gwiana* 28 Their pistils are covered. . with farina fecundans, . which when mature falls into and impregnates the subjacent matrix. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 401 Produced by the Pollen of the P. secunda, impregnating the germen of the P. rotundifolia.

c. *intr.* for *pass.* To become pregnant, to conceive. *rare.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 ¶ 2 Were they, like Spanish Jennets, to impregnate by the Wind, they could not have thought on a more proper Invention.

2. *fig. (trans.)* To render fruitful or productive; to fertilize. (Also *absol.*)

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* i. x Christianity is. . so apt to impregnate the hearts and lives of its proselytes, that it is hard to imagine that any branch should want a due fertility. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xviii. 490 He left His Holy Spirit there. . to impregnate the Divine Seed that He had sown. 1860 SYMONDS in *Life* (1895) I. 345 Joy impregnates: sorrows bring forth.

3. To fill (a substance or portion of matter) with some active principle, element, or ingredient, diffused through it or mixed intimately with it; to imbue, saturate. In earlier use sometimes simply (with more direct allusion to 1) = to fill. (Most commonly in *passive*.)

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. iv. 15 The elements returne to their parents full and impregnated with celestial forms. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iv. 74 Sulphur, with which *Argent vive* is impregnated. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 299 Water impregnated with some penetrating Salt. 1789 MRS. PROZIO *Journ. France* I. 40 Savoy is impregnated with many

minerals. 1808 *Med. Jnrl.* XIX. 110, I determined to impregnate his system with mercury by external inunction. 1847 *Smeaton Builder's Man.* 62 Attempts . . . to prevent the destruction of wood, by impregnating it with some substance capable of restraining its ravages.

b. *fig.* To imbue or fill *with* (active thoughts, feelings, principles, influences, moral qualities, etc.). 1656 J. HALL *Height Elog.* p. xiv. We ought to nurture our souls to greatness, and impregnate them . . . to thoughts high and extraordinary. 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 15 May. She has a constant stream of conversation, and it is always impregnated; it has always meaning. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* i. iv. He had sought to impregnate his colleagues with the same loftiness of principle. 1878 H. IRVING *The Stage* 24 Producing plays, the whole structure of which is impregnated with moral unhealthiness.

4. Said of the active principle or influence: To be diffused through (something); to permeate, interpenetrate, fill, saturate.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* ii. 158 The Magnetical Effluvia . . . proceed ab extrinsecis &c. therefore do impregnate the Stone again, upon their re-admission. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 45 Light impregnates air, air impregnates vapour. 1746-7 *Heavy Medit.* (1818) 89 This magnificent luminary . . . beautifies and impregnates universal nature. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 822 He suspended the birds by the feet . . . for the salts to impregnate the body.

Hence **Impregnating** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 73 The impregnating warmth of the Sun. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 119 Then insects . . . become, in their journeyings of pleasure from flower to flower, the porters who bear the impregnating principle.

Impregnated (*impreg'nat'ed*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* IMPREGNATE *v.* + *-ED*]. It took the place of the earlier *ppl. adj. impregnate*.]

1. Made pregnant; caused to conceive; fertilized. 1789 BAILLIE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 75 In the impregnated uterus. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 377 The impregnated ovum becomes an embryo. 1885 GOODALE *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 436 The fertilized or impregnated oosphere is termed an oospore.

2. Imbued or saturated with something; having some active ingredient diffused through it.

1605 [see IMPREGNATE *v.* 3]. 1799 *Euclen's Kal. Hort.* 206 A Vessel of impregnated Water. 1790 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 372 Adding water to the impregnated acid. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 280 An impregnated stratum of quartzite.

Impregnation (*impreg'n'at'ion*). [*n.* of action from IMPREGNATE *v.* Cf. *F. impregnation* (14th c. in Godef., and in Cotgr. 1611), which may be the source.]

1. The action or process of making pregnant; fecundation, fertilization. *a.* in animals.

1605 TIMME *Querit.* i. iv. 15 Which impregnation cometh from no other than from those astral seeds. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 373 Upon her impregnation, the burden of her wombe shall force her to rest. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* i. 3 It has been an opinion . . . that when an animal of a perfect order is brought forth an hermaphrodite, that it must have been the consequence of a double impregnation. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 19 The egg-cell undergoes changes, which ordinarily commence after impregnation. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 157 Circumstances which render artificial impregnation more practicable (in fishes) than in any other class of animals.

b. in plants.

1735 J. LOGAN in *Phil. Trans.* Abr. VIII. 57 (heading) Experiments concerning the Impregnation of the Seeds of Plants. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 262 In no plant may the process of impregnation be so distinctly seen. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 485 Of pollen-tubes . . . only one usually grows to an extent sufficient to effect impregnation.

2. The action of imbuing or fact of being imbued with something; diffusion of an active element through a substance; saturation. Also *fig.*

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 11 *Impregnation*, is when any dry body hath drank in so much moisture that it will admit of no more. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 65 The Impregnation of the Blood with Air. 1790 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 373 *note*, Colour communicated to oil of vitriol by impregnation with nitrous gas or vapour. 1847 *Smeaton Builder's Man.* 66 The impregnation of timber with corrosive sublimate. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* i. xxix. 390 The impregnation of fatty oil through the cellular tissue makes a well-fed bear nearly uneatable.

3. *concr.* That with which something is impregnated; an impregnating element, influence, etc.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* (J.). What could implant in the body such peculiar impregnations, as should have such power? 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 52 These several saline impregnations seemed nearly equally colorless and bright. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 397 The least period that this impregnation is allowed to remain.

b. *Geol.* A mineral deposit consisting of a rock impregnated with ore, not forming a true vein.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Impregnation*, an ore-deposit consisting of the country-rock impregnated with ore, usually without definite boundaries.

Hence **Impregnational** *a.*, of or relating to impregnation.

1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Jnrl.* XX. 238 Impregnational Segregation is due to the different relations in which the members of a species stand to each other in regard to the possibility of their producing fertile offspring when they consort together.

Impregnative, *a. rare.* [*f.* IMPREGNATE *v.*, or its source + *-IVE*]. Having the quality of impregnating *with* something; tending to impregnate.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. i. 377 Aa Aspect that is not . . . so impregnative with Moisture, nor so potent.

Impregnator (*impreg'nat'or*). [*agent-n.* in L. form from IMPREGNATE *v.*] One who impregnates.

1722 POPE *Let. to Gay* 13 July. Lett. 1735 I. 321 An Impregnator of the Barren. 1883 SIA M. MOHIER-WILLIAMS *Relig. Th. India* xlii. 355 Let Prajā-pati be the Impregnator; let the Creator give the Embryo.

Impregnatory (*impreg'nat'ory*), *a.* [*f.* L. *impregnat'us*, *ppl. stem* + *-ORY*]. Having the function of impregnating.

1857 BRZKLEV *Introd. Cryptog. Bot.* § 178. 200 The spermatozooids . . . vary a little in shape. . . There can, however, be little doubt that they are truly impregnatory organs.

† **Imprehend**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* IM-1 + L. *prehendere*; see next.] *trans.* To take in, comprise.

1590 C. S. *Right Relig.* 22 This that Christ saith . . . imprehendeth no other thing of Peter, but that which . . . Peter himself speaketh.

So † **Imprehension**, undertaking. *Obs. rare* -0.

1611 FLORIO, *Imprehensions*, an imprehension.

† **Imprehensible**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [*a.* OF. *imprehensible* (Godefroy), ad. late L. *impre(hen)sibilis*, *f. im-* (IM-2) + *prehendere*, *prehens-* to take, seize: cf. COMPREHENSIBLE.] Not to be grasped or seized; not to be apprehended.

1622 Babington's *Conf. Notes Numb.* xxix. Wks. II. 134 The imprehensible [edd. 1615, 1637 incompressible] sweetness of our blessed Saviour.

Impreignable, *obs. form of IMPREGNABLE.*

† **Imprejudicate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [*f.* IM-2 + PREJUDICATE *ppl. a.*] Unprejudiced.

1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-Convict.* Pref. 7 To the full satisfaction of the whole world of free and imprejudicat minds. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vii. 26 The solid reason of one man . . . with imprejudicate apprehensions. a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) III. xli. 473 Well-meaning, imprejudicate and uncorrupted persons.

Hence † **Imprejudicately** *adv.*, without prejudice. *Obs.*

1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* vi. 172 The previous Comment . . . impartially perused, and imprejudicately pondered.

† **Imprejudice**, *Obs.* [*f.* IM-2 + PREJUDICE.] Absence of prejudice; unprejudiced opinion.

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXI. 401 Its bearing favours the cause of toleration and imprejudice.

† **Impremeditate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [*f.* IM-2 + PREMEDITATE *ppl. a.* Cf. *F. impremedité* (Cotgr.), *It. impremeditato* (Florio).] Unpremeditated.

1647 SALTmarsh *Spark. Glory* 166 Speaking to God in this . . . impremeditated or extemporary way.

So † **Impremeditation**, want of premeditation.

1611 FLORIO, *Impremeditanza*, impremeditation.

Impren(d)able, *-prennable*, *obs. f. IMPREGNABLE.* **Imprent**, *obs. form of IMPRINT.*

† **Impreparation**, *Obs.* [*f.* IM-2 + PREPARATION.] Want of preparation; unpreparedness.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. ii. § 2 Impreparation and vneadinesse. a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 24, I strongly pleaded my indisposition of body, and my impreparation for any such work. 1779 ELIZ. CANTER *Lett.* 5 Dec. (1808) II. 359 The awful stroke that hurried poor Lord Lyttelton from such a dreadful state of impreparation.

† **Impreparing**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare* -0. [*f.* IM-2 + PREPARING *vbl. sb.*] = *prec.*

1530 PALSGR. 234/1 *Impreparing, impreparation.*

† **Impressa**, *Obs.* Forms: 6-7 *impressa*, -so, 7 *impreza*, -prezza. [*a.* *It. impressa* (*imprēza*), undertaking, attempt, device, etc.: -late L. **impressa*; see EMPRISE, and cf. EMPRESS *sb.* 2, IMPRESE, IMPRESS *sb.* 3, IMPRESSA 1.]

1. An emblem or device, usually accompanied by an appropriate motto (cf. quot. 1649).

1599 GREENE *Menaphou* (Arb.) 45 There was banding of such looks, as euerie one imported as much as an *impresso*.

1598 YONG *Diana* 392 Making verses, impressas, and Anagrams of her loue and name. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel. v.* Wks. 1856 I. 55, I did denote for you to drawe me a devise, an *Imprezza*, by Sinedoché a Mott. 1637 HEYWOOD *Lond. Mirr.* Wks. 1874 IV. 315 Every one of them expressing their natures and conditions in the impressas of their shields. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Disc. Impressas* Wks. (1711) 228 Though emblems and impressa's sometimes seem like other . . . the words of the emblem are only placed to declare the figures of the emblem; whereas, in an impressa, the figures express and illustrate the one part of the author's intention, and the word the other. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. ix. The device or impressa of my Lord-Admiral.

2. The sentence accompanying an emblem; hence, a motto, maxim, proverb.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 230 The *Impressa*, *Scēptra fouent Artes*, may better be attributed to commonweales or popular governments, than vnto Monarchies or Kingdomes. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 78 The Comick *Impressa*: If wise, seeme not to know that which thou knowest. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* i. iii. 5 For a Motto, and impresso, the Poets words, — *Et quæ non fecimus ipsi* [etc.].

|| **Impresario** (*imprez'ario*). Also erroneously *impressario*. [*It. impresario* the undertaker of any business, contractor, etc., *f. impressa*: see *prec.*] One who organizes public entertainments; *esp.* the manager of an operatic or concert company.

1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Sir H. Mann* 5 Dec. We have operas. the Prince and Lord Middlesex *Impresarii*. 1751 *Ibid.* 18 June, *Impresario* Holderness. 1821 BYRON *Juan* iv. lxxx, A troop going to act In Sicily—all singers . . . sold by the

impresario. 1878 MORLEY in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 596 The Editor, the *impresario* of men of letters. 1887 EDNA LYALL *Knight-Errent* xix. (1889) 172 A mad can't be in himself impresario, singer, and business agent all at once.

Imprescience (*impre'sci'ens*). [*f.* IM-2 + PRESCIENCE.] Want of prescience or foreknowledge. a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 235 *note*, Acquiescing in total ventrine improvidence, imprescience, and selfish ease.

Imprescribable (*impre'skrīb'āb'l*), *a.* [*f.* IM-2 + PRESCRIBABLE.] Imprescriptible.

1807 *Westm. Rev.* Sept. 688 The ownership of land was by the law of the islands [Orkney] reserved to the descendants of the original occupant, by an inalienable and imprescribable entail.

Imprescriptibility, *rare.* [*f.* next + *-ITY*. Cf. *F. imprescriptibilité* (1732 in Halz.-Darm.).] The quality of being imprescriptible.

1797 tr. *Vattel's Law of Nations* (Webster 1828). 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 263 The imprescriptibility of royal titles form[s] no part of the law of nations.

Imprescriptible (*impre'skrīb'ib'l*), *a.* Also *6impre-*, 7 *impre-*. [*a.* *F. imprescriptible* (16th c.), *f. im-* (IM-2) + *prescriptible* PRESCRIPTIBLE.] Not subject to prescription; that cannot in any circumstances be legally taken away or abandoned; *esp.* in *imprescriptible right(s)*.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 330/1 The said lawe is called imprescriptible; for that it is *Ius fisci*. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 305 Those things which were granted or given in signe of subjection are imprescriptible. 1791 PAINZ *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 117 The natural and imprescriptible rights of man . . . are liberty, property, security, and resistance of oppression. 1884 W. J. COURTHOPE *Addition* i. 3 The author of any ideal creation . . . has an imprescriptible property in the fame of his work.

Hence **Imprescriptibly** *adv.*

1807 COXE *Austria* (Jod.), Imprescriptibly vested in the church.

† **Imprese**, *imprese*, *Obs.* Also 6 *ympreze*, 6-7 *impreaze*, 7 *impreze*. [*a.* *obs. F. imprese* (1562 in Godefroy), ad. *It. impresa* IMPRESSA.]

1. A device, emblem: = IMPRESSA 1.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* p. ij, Hieroglyphikes, and Italian Impresses. 1589 PASQUILL *Ret.* 10 Scutcheons, Emblems, Impresses, strange trickes, and deuises. 1590 R. W. *Three Lords London* (N.), That for his ympreze gives queene Iunoes bird. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cesar's Comm.* vii. vii. 11. 60 An Imprese with a circle, and a hand with a sharpe stile pointing towards the center with this motto: *Hic labor, hoc opus*. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 35 Emblazon'd Shields, Impresses quaint.

2. A motto: = IMPRESSA 2.

1614 R. WILKINSON *Paire Serm.* 78 *Ieh dien*, the word or imprese of the English prince. 1635 BRATHWAITE *Arcaid.* Pr. ii. 44 But whence the cause? eye the imprese, and it will informe thee. c 1811 LAMB *Melanch. Tailors* Wks. 1818 II. 186 The beautiful motto which formed the modest imprese of the shield.

fig. a 1659 *Lady Alimony* II. iii, Your choice has crown'd me; Nor shall track of time Raze out that Imprese which your free assent Has here engraven.

Hence † **Impressed** *ppl. a.*, furnished with an imprese.

1590 R. W. *Three Lords London* (N.), Their shields ymprez'd with gilt copertiments.

Impresso, variant of IMPRESSA.

Impress (*impress*), *sb.* 1 Also 6-7 *impreesse*, (6 *empreesse*). [*f.* IMPRESS *v.* 1 Formerly also stressed *impre'ss*: see quot. 1627 and Johnson.]

1. The act of impressing or stamping; the 'stamp' (of anything); *concr.* a mark or indentation made by pressure, *csp.* one produced by a seal or stamp.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 354 Abasing of thy Sovereignes Coyne, And traitorous impresse of our Kingly seale. 1627 MAY *Lucan* vi. (1631) 104 Stamp'd his coines impresse In gold. 1706 WATTS *Hora Lyr.* 'Father, how wide thy glory shines', The Labour of thy Hands, Or Impresse of thy Feet. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 62 Blush marks, as if made by the impress of the fingers. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* iv. 37 The reverse is incused with the impress of an amphora.

† b. A cast, mould. *Obs. rare.*

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 204 Having taken the Impresses of the Insides of these Shells.

c. = IMPRINT; impression.

1877 W. BOYD *Descr. Model Newsp.* vi. 'Tis a sheet octavoed,—handy; Fit in paper; impress clear. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. ix. 50 Seven of his most important works . . . bore the impress of Paris and Venice.

2. *fig. a.* Characteristic or distinctive mark; special character or quality stamped upon anything.

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 58, I counted expence the empressa of a Gentleman. 1599 KYD *Solymn & Perseda* i. in Hazl. *Dodley* V. 261 The fiery Spaniard, bearing in his face The impress of a noble warrior. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xvii. 218 Holinesse to God is the impress of the regenerate. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 148 They therefore who through the contrary Vices do deface and blot out this natural Character and Impress. 1832 DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 134 Of all the Swiss towns I have yet seen, Lucerne bears most strongly the impress of the middle ages. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. xii. 235 The physical sciences . . . always bear the impress of the places where they began to be cultivated.

b. An impression upon the mind or senses. Now *rare.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 6 This weake impresse of

Love, is as a figure Trenched in ice. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year 1. Ep. Ded.*, Hearing is so effective an instrument of conveying impressions and images. 1691 RAY *Creation* 1. (1692) 119 Only passive to the instincts and Impress thereof upon them. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* 1. xvi. 191 Some painful impress of solitary danger.. kept them closing up continually.

† c. An expression of. *Obs.*

1641 HINDOE *J. Bruen* xxiii. 71 He.. writ it with his own hand, to set it forth as the impress of his chief desire.

3. Comb., as *impress copy*, a copy of writing, taken by pressure; a press-copy.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 6/1 We use .. the .. Remington Type-writer, by which several legible copies can be printed by the aid of carbon paper, and also water impress copies.

Impress (impress), *sb.* 2 Now rare. [f. IMPRESS *v.* 2 Formerly stressed *impress*: so in Bailey, Johnson, Ash.] Impressment; enforced service in the army or navy.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* 1. i. 75 Such *impre* of Ship-wrights, whose sore Taske Do's not divide the Sunday from the weeke. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* iii. vii. 37 Your Mariners are Militers [militers], Reapers, people Ingrost by swift *impre*. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 5 ¶ 9 Our regiments would soon be filled without the reproach or cruelty of an *impre*. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 420 We are all much alarmed .. with a military *impre*. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xiii. He could not prevail upon himself to accept a berth which was not protected from the *impre*.

b. *attrib.*, as *impress-officer*, -*service*; *impress-gang* = PRESS-GANG (Craig 1847).

1780 *Gentl. Mag.* L. 442 An *impress* officer.. thought it a fine opportunity to pick up some useful hands to serve his Majesty. *Ibid.* 443 The trial.. [of] a captain and lieutenant of the *impre*-service, or an action for illegally *impre*ing and imprisoning the plaintiff. 1830 H. CROWE *Mem.* 92, I have always considered the *impre* service as a thousand times worse than any negro trade whatever.

Impress (impress), *sb.* 3 *Obs. exc. Hist.* [var. of IMPRESS, through association with IMPRESS *sb.* 1; cf. IMPRESSA as erroneous var. of IMPRESSA. In 16-17th c. also *impress*.]

1. An emblem, device; = IMPRESSA 1.

1623 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. iii. 1. 25 From mine owne Windows torne my Household Coat, Raz'd out my *impre* (Obs. *impre*). 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 38 These assumed the Name of *Investigantes*, with an Honord for their *impre*, and .. *Vestigia* *lustrat*, for their Motto. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 398 Their shields broken, their *impre*s defaced. 1868 CUSANS *Her.* ix. 133 The *impre* belonged exclusively to the Knight's person.

† 2. A motto, sentence; = IMPRESSA 2. *Obs.*

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 303 This *impre* is written over the dore in great letters. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. v. 253/2 Sentences are .. of the Learned termed a Period, Text, Aphorism, Axiome, *impre*, Motto.

† **Impress**, *sb.* 4 *Obs.* [Variant of IMPRESS *sb.* 1]

1. Money advanced, pay in advance; = IMPRESS *sb.* 1

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 28 He gave them *impre*, and they remained for his service. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iii. xii. (1810) 597 Hee had received eight hundred duckets *impre*.

b. *attrib.*, as *impress-money*, earnest-money.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* ii. 273 [They] had taken *impre* money from the King of Spaine. 1726 SHALVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 38 Endeavouring to force them from Gravesend, before they had received their river pay, and *impre* money.

2. A charge made upon the pay of a naval officer who has not satisfactorily accounted for public money advanced to him (cf. IMPRESS *v.* 3 2).

1803 NELSON 12 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 132 That the simple receipt from the Captain of the Ship.. may be a sufficient Voucher for the disbursement of such money, and a full discharge from any *impre* against me.

† **Impress**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *impress-us*, pa. pple. of *imprimere* to IMPRESS.] Impressed. *Impress species* (Schol.) *impressa species*: cf. IMPRESS *ppl.* a. 1 quot. 1704.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. vii. 335 These species are gross and material by way of distinction from those *impre* species which are spiritualized. These *impre* species of bodies must then be little bodies.

Impress (impress), *v.* 1 Also 4-6 in., 4-7 *impre*, 5-6 *impre*. [f. L. *impress*-, ppl. stem of *imprimere*, f. *im*- (IM-1) + *primere* to press (whence also *obs.* f. *impressor*). Partly answering in sense to OF. *empresser* to press, press or crowd upon, crush, print; cf. EMPRESS *v.*]

1. *trans.* To impress a thing on, upon, in, into something else.

1. To apply with pressure; to press (a thing upon another) so as to leave a mark; to produce by pressure (a mark on, † in some substance); to imprint, stamp.

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. met. iv. 130 (Camb. MS.) The notes and the figures *impre*ssed in manere of matere. 14.. *Circumcision in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 99 In oure forhede when we Jesus *impre*ssed. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. xii. 33 Albe the wound were nothing deepe *impre*ssed. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* vi. 108 This Curre.. Who wears my stripes *impre*ssed vpon him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 150 Fairest fruit .. On which the Sun more glad *impre*ss'd his beams. 1700 DRYDEN *Meleager & Atalanta* 219 The conquering chief his foot *impre*ssed On the strong neck of that destructive beast. 1784 COWPER *Task* 1. 280 Not all its pride secures The grand retreat from injuries *impre*ss'd By rural carvers, who with knives deface The pannels. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 515 He

did *impre*ss On the green moss his tremulous step. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 54 The foot-mark on the rock .. pointed out .. as *impre*ssed by his domedary or mule. 1898 *Times* 25 Aug. 2/6 A signature *impre*ssed with a rubber stamp.

fig. 1649 J. ELLISTONE tr. *Behmen's Epist.* i. § 39 Faith .. receiveth Christ into it selfe; it doth *impre*ss him into its hunger, with his heavenly flesh and blood.

2. a. fig. With immaterial object: esp. (in modern use) To 'stamp' (a character or quality) upon anything. Also *refl.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxiv. 70 The ymage that first is *impre*ssed in to the soule is most likely to abide. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 66 He is yet very greene .. pliable to whatsoever may be *impre*ssed in him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 182 Nature first gave Signs, *impre*ssed On Bird, Beast, Aire. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i. The image of virtue, which Nature had *impre*ssed upon his heart. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xiii. (1870) 254 A beautiful character *impre*sses itself upon the very features of the body. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 121 The superstition.. that a use and direction, once *impre*ssed upon property by a founder, must be obeyed for ever.

b. *transf.* To produce or communicate (motion), exert (force), etc. by pressure. Const. on, upon.

1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Econ.* (1738) 75 That Motion, which .. was *impre*ssed on the Coats of the Arteries by the Systole of the Heart. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 209 The force *impre*ssed upon a ship by the wind. 1875 LYTTEL *Princ. Geol.* i. ii. xx. 492 Movements .. *impre*ssed on a wide expanse of ocean. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* i. 1. § 262 A horse towing a boat on a canal is dragged backwards by a force equal to that which he *impre*sses on the towing-rope forwards.

3. fig. To imprint (an idea, etc.) on († in, to) the mind; to cause to take firm mental hold; to enforce, urge (a rule of conduct, etc.) on another.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 1322 (1371) Vn good herte it mot som roupe *impre*ssed. To here and se be giltless in distresse. c. 1400 MAUNOEY. (1830) xxix. 295 Thou scholdest denke and *impre*ssed it in thy mynde, that nothing is immortalle. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xi. 39 Sadylye in thy hart *impre*ssed *Quod tu in cinerem reuerteris*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. xi. 5 So fowle and ugly, that exceeding feare Their visages *impre*ssed, when they approached neare. *Ibid.* iii. iv. 49 So deepe the deadly feare of that foule swaine Was earst *impre*ssed in her gentle spright. 1649 J. ELLISTONE tr. *Behmen's Epist.* i. § 39 That a man *impre*sseth (or *imagine*th in his kinde) to himselfe, that Christ is deade for his sinnes. 1711 KEN *Divine Love* Wks. (1838) 238 *Impre*ss on my heart so tender a sense of thy sufferings. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xi. (1869) 1. 225 A few such examples *impre*ssed a salutary consternation. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* x. I am sure you will *impre*ss upon your children the necessity of attaching themselves to it early in life. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* ii. xxi. This man had a power .. of *impre*ssing his beliefs on others.

† 4. To print, make a typographical 'impression' of. *Obs.* (Complemental adjunct usually absent.)

1508 FISHER *7 Petit. Ps. Prol.* I have pnt the sayd sermons in wrytynge for to be *impre*ssed. 1533 *St. Papers, Hen. VIII.* 1. 413 That the same Acte may be *impre*ssed, transmiwed, and set up on every churche dore in Englonde. 1658 J. ELLIOT in *Gosp. in New Eng.* (1659) 4 Let him .. work under the Colledge Printer, in *impre*ssing the Bible in the Indian language. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 22 Liottot *impre*ssed the same pages upon a small Folio.

II. *trans.* To impress a thing with, by some instrument, or as an instrument does.

5. To exert pressure upon; to press; to mark (a thing) by means of pressure, esp. with a stamp, seal, etc. Const. with.

With quot. 1667 cf. IMPRESS *sb.* 5. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* ii. 1. 236 His hart like an Agot with your print *impre*ssed. 1605 — *Macb.* v. viii. 10 As easie may'st thou the intrenchant Ayre With thy keene Sword *impre*ssed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 558 As a shooting Starr In antum thraules the night, when vapors fir'd *impre*ss the Air. 1725 BRAOLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Shepherd*, In *impre*ssing the Back near the Hips, if the Sheep does not bend, he judges 'em to be Sound and Strong. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii. The Marquis seizing her hand, *impre*ssed it with kisses. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) i. vi. 200 The ring .. was *impre*ssed with the seal of the Prophet.

b. To stamp, imprint, invest with a character, quality, etc.

1814 CARV D'ANTE *Paradise* xvii. 75 That mortal, who was at his birth *impre*ssed So strongly from this star. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* i. ii. The words were *impre*ssed with a wild and melancholy depth of feeling. 1868 GLASTONE *Juv. Mundi* ii. (1869) 33 The people of Attica .. had long been *impre*ssed with a markedly Pelasgian character. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 374/1 Real property .. *impre*ssed .. with an implied trust for sale.

† c. To subject to *peine forte et dure*: see PRESS *v.* *Obs.*

1651 W. G. tr. *Covel's Inst.* 273 In cases of Felony, he shall be *impre*ssed, viz. he shall be committed to the Prison .. where .. being stripped naked, he shall be laid upon the bare ground .. and his Arms and Legs pulled out by four ropes .. hee shall be stretched out upon his back: Then .. hee shall have so great a weight of Iron or Stone laid upon his Breast as hee is able to beare.

6. To produce a deep effect or impression on the mind or feelings of; to affect or influence strongly. Usually said of the instrument.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.*, *Nat. Virtue* Wks. 1874 I. 328 Brute creatures are *impre*ssed and actuated by various instincts and propensions. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* i. i. (1823) 420 He had come to that period of life when men are most apt to be *impre*ssed with appearances. 1846 DICKENS *Let. to Wills* 4 Mar. The letter .. does not *impre*ss me favourably. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* 1. I could not but be solemnly

*impre*ssed by the appearance of a circular temple. 1886 GRANEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* 1. 568 A man is telepathically *impre*ssed to conjure up his father's image. *absol.* 1823 EVRON *Juan* xii. lxi. Novelties please less than they *impre*ss.

b. To affect (a person) strongly with an idea.

1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 131 To *impre*ss all the neighbouring princes .. with an ill opinion of the faith, honour, and decency of the British nation. 1804 NELSON 1 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 400 *Impre*ssed with the importance of this service.. I felt justified.. in ordering the Frigates to proceed immediately. 1838 THIRI-WALL *Greece* xlv. V. 349 Some pains had been taken to *impre*ss the Athenian ambassadors with the same belief. 1878 J. W. EASWORTH *Introd. Braithwait's Strappado* 26 Men .. *impre*ssed with an indignant scorn against uncleanness. *Mod.* He tried to *impre*ss me with his importance.

† III. *intr.* 7. To press in; to press or throng about. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 334 Heigh fantasye and cniours bisynesse Fro day to day gan in the soule *impre*ssed Of Ianuarie aboute his mariage. 1412-20 LYNG. *Chron.* Troy 1. v. The people ne wolde cesse Aboute them to gather and *impre*ss. c. 1480 *Crt. of Love* cxx. More and more *impre*ssed gan the dent Of Loves dart, while I beheld her face.

Hence *impre*ssing *vbl. sb.* 1 and *ppl. a.* *Impre*ssing cylinder in a printing-machine: see quot.

1530 PALSGR. 234/1 *Impre*ssyng or printyng of a boke, *impre*ssion. 1748 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 III. 351 The eye is an *impre*ssing organ; what we see with our eyes leaves an *impre*ssion upon our minds. 1822 *Specif. Patent* No. 4640 Applegath 2 Applying the ink to the form of types, plates, or blocks, partly on one side of the *impre*ssing or printing cylinder, and partly on the other side.

Impress (impress), *v.* 2 [f. IM-1 + PRESS *v.* 2, in same sense.

The latter, before the end of the 16th c., was evidently felt as the same word as PRESS *v.* 1 to subject to pressure or force, which easily led to a use of *impress*, as if to 'press in', 'press into service'.]

trans. To levy or furnish (a force) for military or naval service, to enlist; *spec.* to compel (men) to serve in the army or navy (in recent use, only the latter); to force authoritatively into service.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* i. 21 Vnder whose blessed Crosse We are *impre*ssed and ingag'd to fight. 1605 — *Macb.* iv. 1. 95 Who can *impre*ss the Forrest, bid the Tree Vnfixe his earth-bound Root? 1652-62 HEVLIN *Cosmog.* iv. (1682) 123 The Inhabitants being able to *impre*ss 280 Horse for present service. 1670-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 31 To Cap^t John Tyrwhite, for money by him disbursed for *impre*ssing 118 seamen for his said Majesties service. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Impress Soldiers or Seamen*, to compel them to enter into the Publick Service. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 335 Yesterday sailed the Diamond .. to *impre*ss men. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xlv. The seamen are *impre*ssed by force, the soldiers are entrapped by other means even more discreditable.

b. To take or seize by authority for royal or public service.

1749 J. POTE *Windsor Castle* 33 Commissioned to provide Stone, Timber, Lead, Iron and all other necessities for the work and to *impre*ss carriages for their conveyance to Windsor. 1755 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1839 I. 194. I *impre*ssed his wagons, and compelled him by force to assist in this work. 1863 H. COX *Inst.* iii. viii. 715 Commissions .. authorizing different officers to *impre*ss both men and ships for the Royal service. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 288 The chief captain was empowered to *impre*ss men, vessels, victuals, and arms, paying however reasonable prices.

c. In various *fig.* and *transf.* senses: To enlist, force, or take into some service, press (a thing) into service in argument, etc.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Koviv Diat. vi. 314 How few uncase and *impre*ss their pens against the enemies of our common faith. a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 194 He assumes a Privilege to *impre*ss what Text of Scripture be pleases for his own Use. 1779 MACKENZIE *Mirror* No. 12 ¶ 13 The toyman's little family of plaything figures .. whom he had *impre*ssed into the service. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 108, I then meant .. to withdraw from political life, into which I had been *impre*ssed by the circumstances of the times. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iii. 43 Dan proceeded .. to *impre*ss into his temporary service a horse which grazed in the neighbourhood. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* ix. They had *impre*ssed a small school .. to assist in the performances. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* ii. 42 Hypotheses into the service of which Philology was *impre*ssed.

Hence *impre*ssing *vbl. sb.* 2

1641 in Rnshw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) 1. 458 A Bill for *impre*ssing of Soldieters. 1705 *Royal Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4186/3 Officers Employed in *impre*ssing. *attrib.* 1873 *Morn. Star* 17 Dec. 5/6 The *impre*ssing agent has gone around.

† **Impress**, *v.* 3 *Obs. rare.* [Erroneously for IMPRESS *v.* 1; cf. IMPRESS *sb.* 4]

1. *trans.* To advance (money): = IMPRESS *v.* 1

1665 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Mar., £5000 *impre*ssed for the service of the sick and wounded prisoners. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Auditor*, All monies *impre*ssed to any man for the king's service.

2. To charge with a deduction (the pay of an officer) in respect to public moneys or stores not accounted for by him: see IMPRESS *sb.* 4 2.

1803 NELSON 12 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 1 .. beg that their Lordships will exonerate them from the charge, and direct the Victualling Board not to *impre*ss their Accounts.

† **Impressa** 1. Erroneous form of IMPRESSA (cf. IMPRESS *sb.* 3).

a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 57 The *Impressa* in the shield, was a heaueu full of starrs, with a speech. 1656

EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 410 The Imprensa which he bore in his chief Standard, which was a writing Pen.

† **Imprensa** 2. Erroneous f. **IMPRESS** *sb.* 1 (2 a).

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xix. 60 Surely, the Soule hath the reliqu'd Imprensa's of diuine Vertue still . . . left within her. 1647 *Case Kingd.* 6. I observe now an Imprensa of diuine glory and excellency in many of their Practises.

Impressable, *a. rare.* [f. **IMPRESS** *v.* 2 + -ABLE.] Liable to be impressed into service.

1865-6 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 83 Wagons . . . [were] made impressable for the use of the army.

Impressed (impre'st), *ppl. a.* 1 [f. **IMPRESS** *v.* 1 + -ED.] That is pressed or forced in, stamped upon something; stamped, marked by pressure or with impressions; in *Zool.* and *Bot.*, having an appearance of being stamped in; sunk in, depressed.

a 1420 HOCCTEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 644. I hertles was ay thurgh myne impressede drede. 1704 NOARIS *Ideal World* II. vii. 349 Which species . . . because they are imprinted by the objects they come from upon the outward senses, are therefore in their first state called impressed species, images, or phantoms. 1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 284 Inaurate . . . when striæ or other impressed parts have a metallic splendour. 1845 LINOLEY *Sch. Bot. v.* (1858) 58 Seeds angular, impressed, brown speckled. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 216 Shell smooth or plaited, dorsal valve frequently impressed. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* II. (ed. 2) 28 Change of motion is proportional to the impressed force.

Hence **Impressedly** (-èdli) *adv.*, in an impressed manner.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* IV. ii. (R. Suppl. s. v. *Malacitasson*), Penetrating and insinuating remedies . . . convey more easily and impressedly the virtue thereof.

Impressed (impre'st), *ppl. a.* 2 [f. **IMPRESS** *v.* 2 + -ED.] Enlisted; compelled to serve.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn. v.* iii. 51. To . . . turne our imprest Launces in our eyes Which do command them. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 573 You subject the impressed man to the same severities as the volunteer. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 417 Volunteers and impressed men from the fleet.

Impressibility (impresibi'liti). Also -ability. [f. next: see -ITY.]

The quality of being impressible.

1751 tr. *Pernetti's Philos. Lett. Physic.* xxxiii. 229 They [blue eyes] are sure Signs of a tender Impressibility and sympathising Disposition. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXV. 12 When the change of scene had restored the impressibility (may we call it?) of his senses [etc.]. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* (1861) 135 She seems to have parted with all her tenderness and all her impressibility. 1875 JEVONS *Money v. 40 Impressibility*, . . . the capacity of a substance to receive such an impression . . . as shall establish its character as current money.

b. A specimen or example of the impressible.

1820 *Examiner* No. 642. 495/1 [They] are all that fairly land can do for us. They are for younger impressibilities.

Impressible (impres'ib'l), *a.* [f. **IMPRESS** *v.* 1 (or *L. impress-* ppl. stem) + -IBLE.] Capable of being impressed: a. Sensitive to impressions; susceptible, impressionable; b. That can be impressed upon something.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 846 The Differences of Impressible and Not Impressible, Figurable and Not Figurable, . . . are Plebeian Notions. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* (1726) 18 An heightened and obstinate Fancy bath a great Influence upon impressible Spirits. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 355 The mind impressible and soft with ease Imbibes and copies what she hears and sees. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. App. xi. 405 The instruments became very impressible to artificial elevation of temperature. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xxii. 404 Impressible, emotional, and susceptible, he had been accused of infirmity of purpose.

Hence **Impressibleness**, impressibility; **Impressibly** *adv.*, in an impressible manner. (In recent Dicts.)

Impressing: see under **IMPRESS** *vbs.* 1 and 2.

Impression (impre'shən), *sb.* Also 4-5 en-, 5 in-. [a. F. *impression* (13th c.), ad. *L. impress-ion-em* (in classical *L.* common only in the sense of 'irruption, onset, attack'), but used by Cicero for 'emphasis' and 'mental impression', and in later *L.* for 'action of impressing or stamping'), n. of action from *imprimere* (ppl. stem *impress-*): see **IMPRESS** *v.* 1]

1. The action or process of impressing, in various senses: *esp. a.* The action involved in the pressure of one thing upon or into the surface of another; also, the effect of this.

1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 218 Stable in the eyr is noon impressioun. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 34 a/2 We ought to bere the crosse of Jhesu cryst . . . in the month by confession . . . and in the vssage by continyent impression. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 8 The fruitfull seades Of all things liuing, through impression Of the sunbeames . . . Doe life conceiue. 1591 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 566 What wax so frozen but dissolves with tempering, And yields at last to every light impression? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 505 Signatures of Natures owne impression. 1793 BENDOES *Calculus* 175 The heart does not contract itself immediately upon the first impression of the blood. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 63 In any given perception there is a something which has been communicated to it [the mind] by an impact, or an impression ab extra. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 596 The creation of the world is the impression of order on a previously existing chaos.

† b. A charge, onset, attack, assault. *Obs.*

1408 HOCCTEVE *Let. Cupid* 233 Suche is the force of myn impressioun That suddenly I felle can hir bost. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 25/1 They were not able to susteine the violent impression of the armed men, and so fled. 1613

PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 630 The Duke of Avero, with his Portugals, made a great impression into the Mores host. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 21 ¶ 5 Elephants . . . by the violence of their impression . . . often threw the enemy into disorder. 1799 Ld. KEITH 9 July in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 414 note, The Enemy have no intention of attempting an impression on the Island of Sicily.

† c. Oppression (so *OF. impression*). *Obs. rare.* c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxxviii. iv. Enery lorde . . . spoyled other . . . By greute impression and cruell sere raunson.

d. The impact or shock of any atmospheric or physical force. ? *Obs.*

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* Intro. (1711) 22 To line them with the skins of Beasts, thereby to keep out the sharp impressions of the air. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 168 He is in danger from falls, and all impressions of violence. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 69 The traces of a violent shock or impression from the south are as yet perceptible in many countries. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 330 (When a cold wind rises) the most hardy cannot conceal their uneasiness under its first impressions.

† e. In elocution or metre: A stress, emphasis.

1643 MILTON *Disce* II. viii. To you he wrote this precept . . . which (to you) must be read with an impression. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) 1. 383 The intermixture of Pyrrhics and Spondee; in which, two impressions in the one foot make up for the want of one in the other.

2. A mark produced upon any surface by pressure, *esp.* by the application of a stamp, seal, etc. Hence, any depression, indentation, etc. such as would result from pressure; also, the figure produced by stamping or sealing; a cast, mould, copy.

1398 TRAVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxiv. (Bodl. MS.), He findeþ mater more alie and obedient to his worching þe more noble impression he prenteb þerein. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 51 Of crosse nor pile there is no refuse, Prynte nor impression in all thy seynt-warye. 1591 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xiii. ii. When a Seal in Wax Impression makes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 95 The horns like a rams . . . with beaten notches or impressions. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 303 The Impression in the Sand, seemed much like the Track of a Cow. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* III. Wks. 1871 I. 346 As . . . a seal [is said] to make an impression upon wax. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 236 Impressions of fishes, and sometimes of fern . . . are often found. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 276 Shell . . . with a long and prominent ligament, and two adductor impressions. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 184 [He] breathes on his seal, and presses it firmly against the paper . . . A very clear impression is thus produced.

fig. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 372 Ignorance . . . maketh him unmette metall for the impressions of vertue. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxii. Your lone and pittie doth th'impression fill, Which vulgar scandal stamp upon my brow. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 983 If it bear The stamp and clear impression of good sense. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 357 In his young and tender age he was to take the impression of those into whose society he was thrown.

† b. (See quot. and cf. sense 1, quot. 1483.) *Obs.* 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* (1614) 300 The impression or signe of peace, which is done with bringing both hands over the face.

† c. A mark, trace, indication. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 671 For the Ethiopian names or crosses . . . slaves . . . might leave such impressions. 1615 G. SANOVS *Trav.* 81 Time hath left now no impressions of his barbarous labour. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* I. (1736) 8 Bones . . . with fresh Impressions of their Combustion.

† d. fig. Stamp; creation; hence, rank. *Obs.*

A French usage; with quot. 1639 cf. *D'Aubigné un marquis de la nouvelle impression* (Littéré). 1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 50 A gentleman of the new impression. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 23 'Tis every day to be seen in Venice, Noblemen of the last impression do marry Ladies of the first.

3. The process of printing. Now rare.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xlv. (Percy Soc.) 220 Go, little boke! I praye God the save From misse metryng by wrong impression. 1577-87 HARRISON *England* I. x. in *Holinshed* 44 At such time as I first attempted to commit this booke to the impression. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* Pref. 1 b, This Apology being written . . . and made ready for the print . . . it seemed good . . . to stay the impression of it, vntill [etc.]. a 1794 GIBBON *Mem. Misc.* Wks. 1814 I. 260 The impression of the fourth volume had consumed three months. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. § 73. 193 The number of scholars was still not sufficient to repay the expenses of impression.

b. The result of printing; a print taken from type or from an engraving or the like; a printed copy.

1559 *Primer in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 114 Neither to sel nor bye of any other impressions than suche as shal be Printed by the sayde Richard. 1589 NASHE *Ded. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) to Euerie priuate Scholler . . . beganne to vaunt their smattering of Latine, in English Impressions. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 438 They print . . . the letters not being therein set backward, that in the impression they may appeare forward. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 20 Bundles of Characters tied together to Ape Printing. What they make their Impression on, I cannot inform you. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 381 He rubs the plate over with printing ink, as if an impression were about to be taken. 1832 BARBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 72 Coloured impressions of leaves upon paper may be made by a kind of surface printing. 1869 Mrs. HEATON *A. Dürer* II. iii. (1881) 215 Very early impressions of Dürer's engravings are seldom now to be met with.

c. The printing of that number of copies (of a book, etc.) which forms one issue of it; 'one course of printing' (J.); hence, the aggregate of copies thus printed: see **EDITION** 3 b.

Sometimes distinguished from 'edition', as an unaltered reprint from standing type or plates; but often used as a more general term including both 'edition' and 'reprint': cf. quot. 1891.

1570-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 534 The Copy of which

Dispensation . . . is exemplified in our first Impression. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 2 You write to mee my booke is hasting to the second impression. 1626 COLLINGES *Caveat for Prof.* (1653) A iij b, 6000 of his booke being sold, if 1500 be allowed to an Impression. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xix. II. 19 Of this translation there were six impressions before the year 1601. 1891 *Bibliog. Cat. Macmillan's Publications* Pref. 5 After careful consideration the Publishers decided to describe as an Edition an impression from type set up afresh either with or without alteration and read for press by a proof-reader. An impression from standing type or from Stereotype or Electrotpe plates is described as a Reprint.

4. The effective action of one thing upon another; influence; the effect of such action; a change produced in some passive subject by the operation of an external cause.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 94 After thilke interstition, In which they take impression. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* ix. xl. in *Ashm.* (1652) 176 The Body of the Spryte takyth impression. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 116 a, Such oyles are made . . . only by impression . . . as when symple medicines boyled, stieped, in common oyle, doe leave theyr vertues in it. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xvi. (1700) 98 The Load-stone . . . doth never rightly touch the amorous Steel without leaving an Impression. 1686 W. HARRIS *Lenery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 524 It is better to use vessels of Earth or Glass than those of Metals, because there is less fear of an Impression from those than from these. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 330 Its fix'd Salt . . . cannot deuest it self of the Impression it had received from Nature, continuing always essentially d with the same Qualities . . . as the Plant from which it is extracted. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 7/1 The Coorug, being unable to make any impression on the pagoda. 1821 LMSON *Sc. & Art* II. 120 One of the hardest of the metals; a file can scarcely make any impression on it. 1888 MISS E. BROWN *In Pursuit of Shadow* v. 78 The late rains seemed to have made but little impression on the streets of Moscow.

† 5. *spec.* An atmospheric influence, condition, or phenomenon. *Fiery impression*, a comet, meteor, or the like. *Obs.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3439 Off clementys I am maystresse, Lady also & pryncesse Off wyndys and impresiounys. 1530 PALSGR. 412 These impresiounys of the eyer, 'hote, colde, fayre, fone [etc.]'. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 2 Divided into moist and drie impressions, consisting either of Vapors, or exhalations. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. iv. 10 Some leaving the hot impressions in the aire, attribute it to the driness of the earth. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 64 Hot fumes and sulphureous clouds, which will sometimes flow in streams and fiery impressions through the air.

6. The effect produced by external force or influence on the senses or mind. a. An effect produced on the senses; a sensation, or sense-perception, in its purely receptive aspect.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotica* 107 The eye . . . is more inclined to receive the impression of the one [black] than of the other [white]. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 156 The impressions our Senses had formerly received. 1736 BUTLER *Anat.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 89 Passive impressions grow weaker by being repeated upon us. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 202 It has a sourish taste at first, then makes a bitterish cooling impression, and at last leaves an agreeable sweetness. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 22 (1864) 62 An impression of sound, a musical note, for example, is carried to the brain. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 278 It is hard to say how much our impressions of hearing may be affected by those of sight.

b. An effect, especially a strong effect, produced on the intellect, conscience, or feelings.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 372 Ek opere seyn þat þorugh Impressions [v. r. enpressionnys] As yf a wight hath faste a þing in mynde . . . cometh such anysions. c 1386 — *Sgr.'s T.* 363 In hire sleepe right for impression, Of hire Mirour she hadde Avisioun. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 267 Madnesse kindleth diseases in the mynde, bycause that it worketh in them . . . phantastical impressions. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. i. § 69 Being over-rigid and severe, his Sermons made no impression on his English Auditory. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess. Wks.* 1840 III. 407 While he was under the first impressions given him by the governor to our disadvantage. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlix. 256 If they had made no impression upon his heart. 1773 SMOLLETT *Ode to Indep.* 30 He . . . deeply felt the impression of her charms. 1847 HUGH MILLER (title) *First Impressions of England and its people.* 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 560 A deep impression had been made on the minds of Englishmen.

c. In the philosophy of Hume (see quot.).

1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 311 Those perceptions, which enter with most force and violence, we may name impressions. 1742 — *Ess. Hum. Und., Orig. Ideas* (1817) II. 16 By the term *impression*, I mean all our more lively perceptions, when we hear, or see, or feel, or love, or hate, or desire, or will. . . Impressions are distinguished from ideas, which are the less lively perceptions, of which we are conscious, when we reflect on any of those sensations or movements above mentioned.

7. A notion, remembrance, or belief, impressed upon the mind; *esp.*, in modern use, a somewhat vague or indistinct notion remaining in the mind as a survival from more distinct knowledge.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 2 That there is a God; . . . This is a common notion, and impression, sealed up in the minde of every man. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. i. 170 They seemed to have strip't themselves of those impressions of pity and compassion, which are natural to mankind. 1837 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) III. 130, I am of the impression it may be both safely and conveniently used. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 64 That most fallacious of all evidence, a general impression, without a careful collection of facts. *Mod.* I have an impression that I have somewhere met with it before. But it is a mere impression, and I may easily be mistaken.

8. *Painting.* a. 'The ground-colour, or that

which is first laid on to receive the other colours'.
b. 'A stratum of a single colour laid upon a wall or surface for ornament, upon outside work, or upon metals to protect from humidity' (Webster 1864).

9. **Comb. Impression cup, tray** (*Dentistry*), a cup or holder for the material used in obtaining a cast of the mouth; **impression cylinder**, in a printing-machine (see *quots.*).

1830 *Specif. Patent* No. 5988 Applegath 2, A is the cast-iron frame; B, the impression cylinder, upon which the piece of material receives the impression. 1867 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 354/1 The plaster [of Paris] is poured into an impression cup, with high walls fitting loosely over the alveolar border. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 16 Sept. 5/6 Around the large cylinder were grouped from two to ten small impression cylinders. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 186 The platen was impossible. Why not try Nicholson's impression cylinder?

Impression, *v. rare*. [*f. prec. sb.* Cf. *F. impressionner*, to which the current use (sense 2) may be due.]

1. To stamp; make an impression. *Obs. rare*—1. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 94. Peculiar Metallical instruments, which worke . . by pressing, impressing, impressioning or moulding.

2. *trans.* To make an impression on, to affect with an impression. In *pass.* To be affected.

1865 *Reader* 9 Sept. 291/1 Its busy roar of life is such that it is to all appearance but little impressed by that sudden swerving [etc.]. 1892 *Argosy* Nov. 404 Impressioned as she had been by the mysterious music.

Impressionability, [*f. next: see -ITY.* Cf. *mod.F. impressionnabilité*.] The quality of being impressionable; susceptibility to impressions.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 23 The joyous carelessness and prompt impressionability of that beautiful and healthful period of expansion and of growth. 1862 *Lytton Str. Story* II. 226 Extreme impressionability to changes in temperature.

Impressionable (*impre'sjanəb'l*), *a.* [*a. F. impressionnable, f. impressionner: see -ABLE.*]

1. Of persons or their feelings: Liable to be easily impressed or influenced; susceptible of impressions.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 426 A nature which must be what the French so happily term *impressionable*. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (L.). She had a pretty face and an impressionable disposition. 1848 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 133 He has real merit and quick, impressionable feelings. 1873 BLACK PR. THULE (1874) 49 Attentions . . such as must have driven a more impressionable man out of his senses.

2. Of things: *a.* Capable of being impressed. *b.* Sensitive to physical or chemical influences.

1878 MAXWELL in *Life* xiv. (1882) 455 Tinfoil thin enough to be impressionable by the metal style. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 150 Sensitive or impressionable substances . . which receive and retain the actinic energy.

Hence **Impressionableness**, impressionability. 1858 *Chamb. Jnl.* IX. 161 A nervous organisation of great delicacy, impressionableness, and excitability. 1881 G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* I. vi. 101 A certain dropsical impressionableness of surface which made him seem and believe himself sympathetic.

Impressional, *a. rare*. [*f. IMPRESSION sb. + -AL.*] Of or pertaining to impressions; of the nature of an impression: in *quot.* 1860 = IMPRESSIONABLE.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Culture* (1861) 78 He must be musical, Tremulous, impressional. *a* 1882 J. QUINCY *Figures of Past* (1883) 279 The resemblance . . could scarcely be called physical, and I am loath to borrow the word 'impression' from the vocabulary of spirit mediums.

Hence **Impressionalist** = IMPRESSIONIST; **Impressionalism**, impressional quality.

1876 *Nation* (N.Y.) 14 Sept. 163/2 There is no end to the descriptive efforts of the impressionists. 1884 *tr. Brachet's Aix-les-bains* I. 96 The doctor directs the thermal course according to the impressionability of the patient.

Impressiography, *a.* [*f. as prec. + -ARY.*] = IMPRESSIONISTIC.

1889 A. MEYNELL *The Newlyn School in Art Jnl.* No. 53. 140 The beautiful lucid surface . . capable of reflections which are in themselves an intricate yet distinctively impressiography study. 1891 *Athenæum* 27 June 831/2 An impressiography drawing of 'A Reception at Archbishop's House'. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 4/2 The most impressiography and modern of narrative descriptions—even whole sentences without any verb, which is your real impressiography style, as generally understood.

Impressionism (*impre'sjaniz'm*). [*f. IMPRESSION sb. + -ISM: see next.*]

1. Applied to the philosophy of Hume: cf. *IMPRESSION sb.* 6 *c. nonce-use.*

1839 J. ROGERS *Antipope* vi. ii. 202 All hail to Berkeley who would have no matter, and to Hume who would have no mind; to the Idealism of the former, and to the Impressionism of the latter!

2. The theory or practice of the impressionist school in art; the method of painting (or describing) things so as to give their general tone and effect, or the broad impression which they produce at first sight, without elaboration of detail.

1882 *Athenæum* 10 June 737/2 M. Duez, one of the fathers of Impressionism, seems to have modified and refined his practice. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* July 141 The influence of impressionism is on the whole decreasing. 1888 *Ch. Times* 29 June 575/4 Impressionism is an excellent thing in its proper place, which is the artist's own sketch-book, not the completed canvas. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 536 In the case of

Velasquez, Mr. R. A. M. Stevenson claims this ultimate development as distinct 'Impressionism'.

3. The literary presentation of some scene or emotion in its salient features, done in a few strokes.

1883 VERNON LEE in *Academy* 29 Dec. 426 Complete negation of all the elements most common in modern writing—namely, realism . . and, if I may use an artist's word, impressionism in execution. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 6/1 A delightful freshness and vividness—a touch of unconscious literary impressionism, if the phrase may stand.

Impressionist (*impre'sjanist*). [*ad. recent F. impressioniste: see IMPRESSION and -IST.*]

A painter who endeavours to express the general impression produced by a scene or object, to the exclusion of minute details or elaborate finish; also, a writer who practises a similar method.

1881 *Even. Standard* 1 Feb. 4/5 To create this misty sentiment is the aim of the modern impressionist. 1883 *Times* 3 Mar. 8 This artist . . is something of an impressionist; though he does condescend . . to put into one point of his picture . . a vast amount of elaborate work. 1891 *Ibid.* 20 Jan. 4/5 Velasquez and Frans Hals, the Great Twin Brethren of the Impressionists' worship.

attrib. 1884 *Littell's Living Age* CLXI. 74 The Impressionist school. 1887 *Athenæum* 23 July 123 The great increase of so-called Impressionist pictures. 1892 MRS. H. WARD *David Grievé* II. 337, I should make one of the poetical impressionist painters who sway the public taste.

Impressionistic, *a.* [*f. prec. + -IC.*] Of or pertaining to impressionism; in the style of the impressionists.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Dec. 782 In what is called impressionistic painting you paint something to suggest the temporary mood in which you looked at a certain scene or effect. 1891 *Athenæum* 28 Feb. 282/3 A new volume of poems, consisting of short impressionistic lyrics. 1894 *Brit. Jnl. Photogr.* XLI. Suppl. 4 The hideous plague of impressionistic smudges.

Impressionless, *a. rare*. [*f. IMPRESSION + -LESS.*] Without impression; void of impressions; unimpressible.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1889 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Apr. 500/1 A face as impressionless and vacant as the white door-post against which he lounged.

Impressive (*impre'siv*), *a.* [*f. IMPRESS v. 1 + -IVE.*]

1. Capable of being easily impressed; susceptible (*to*); impressive. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 50 She hath steeled my soft impressive heart. 1603 *Drayton Bar. Wars* III. 58 (1605) Those pleasing raptures from her graces rise Strongly invading his impressive breast. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 52 The multitude . . cannot but be greatly impressive to any great and religious Perswasions concerning Prodiges. 1665 — *Vulg. Proph.* 70 Men . . of strong fancies, impressive tempers, and weak intellectuals.

2. Conveying an impression of. *Obs. rare*—1.

1791 J. HAMPTON *Wesley* III. 167 A freshness of complexion impressive of the most perfect health.

3. Characterized by making a deep impression on the mind or senses; able to excite deep feeling. Said usually of language or scenes; rarely of persons.

1775 ASH, *Impressive*, suited to make impression, making impression. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 189 That animated and impressive eloquence which usually distinguishes inventors and projectors. 1825 LAMB *Elia Ser. II. Barbara S.*—When that impressive actress has been bending over her in some heart-rending colloquy. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. viii. 59 The scene was exceedingly impressive.

Impressively, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*.] In an impressive manner; in a way fitted to impress.

1818 in TODD. 1830 D'ISRAËLI *Chas. I.* III. vi. 110 The King . . impressively assured him that he considered him the happiest man in England. 1841 ORMERSON *Croel.* xvii. 209 The funeral service was impressively performed. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 115 My guide . . repeating the warning more impressively before I attended to it.

Impressiveness, [*f. as prec. + -NESS.*]

1. The quality of being impressive; susceptibility to impressions. *Obs.*

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 57 That impressiveness of spirit which times of action and change . . are generally attended with.

2. The character or quality of being impressive, or of making a deep impression on the mind, etc.

a 1805 PALEY *Serm. Several Subj.* iv. (1827) 632/1 We think a great deal more frequently about it . . and our thoughts of it have much more of vivacity and impressiveness. *a* 1831 A. KNOX in *Rem.* (1844) I. 37 [It] makes them have the impressiveness of present facts. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. viii. 172 He spoke . . with great impressiveness and eloquence.

Impressment¹, *rare*. [*f. IMPRESS v. 1 + -MENT.* In sense 2 for *F. empressement*.]

1. The action of impressing; exertion of pressure.

1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* iii. Carried by mighty impressment, such as if by some unseen hydrostatic pressure.

2. Earnestness, ardour.

1854 'MARION HARLAND' *Alone* ix. Several young men dashed to the side of the carriage, with as much impressment as at a ball. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 384 Simonides . . gave his farewell and the peace of the Lord with the impressment of a father.

Impressment² (*impre'sment*). [*f. IMPRESS v. 2 + -MENT.*] The act or practice of impressing or forcibly taking for the public service.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 689 The loss to the citizens directly by the . . British army, and indirectly by American impressments. 1829 MARRVAT *F. Midway* xxi, America

looked upon our system of impressment as the sheet-anchor of her navy. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 67 The right of the impressment of beasts for carriage was part of the ancient prerogative.

Fig. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xvi. (1857) 232 There is no irregular impressment of the young and vigorous in the way of accident. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* App. D. 412 On three conditions only can such impressment of witnesses be justified.

† **Impressor**¹. *Obs. rare*. [*Agent-noun in L. form from L. imprimere to IMPRESS (cf. L. pressor, expressor).*] One who, or that which, makes impressions.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Wine-soaker* 101 And now . . he hath had his evening lecture, and trenching home supported by his friendly impressor, makes every foot an indenture. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogn.* i. 8 Their action is overcome by the strokes of stronger impressors. 1663 J. BEALE in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) VI. 333 Fancy is the receiver and impressor.

† **Impressor**². *Obs. rare*. [*f. IMPRESS v. 2 + -OR, after prec.*] One who impresses or takes by force for the public service.

1781 R. H. LEE in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 409 Let his mill and wagons have protection from the destructive talons of impressors.

Impressure¹ (*impre'sū*). Now *rare*. [*f. IMPRESS v. 1 + -URE, after pressure.*]

1. The action of impressing or exerting pressure upon.

1649 J. ELLISTONE *tr. Bohmen's Epist.* i. § 37 The magnetick impressure, hunger, and desire, of the soule. *Ibid.* vi. § 10 Comprehensive impressure or formation of the expressed word. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 16. 2/1 At an age when the twig bends under every impressure. 1875 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* 247 The subject . . lay ready Spain for the strong impressure of his hand.

2. A mark made by pressure; an impression; an indentation.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 23 Leane vpon a rush, The Cicatrice and capable impressure Thy palme some moment keeps. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. v. 103 The impressure her Lucrece, with which she vses to seale. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* Ep. Ded. 7 What else are characters but stamper or impressures, noting such an especial place, person or office. 1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 289 Behind it a short mesial line . . and a deep impressure still farther backwards.

3. A mental or sensuous impression.

1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* II. i. I knew not what fair impressure I received at first, but I began to affect your society very speedily. 1609 B. JONSON *Case is altered* i. iv. The impressure of those ample favours I have derived . . Would bind my faith. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 182 One little *Requiescat* . . leaves long upon the ear an impressure of simple, of earnest, of weary melody.

† **Impressure**². *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. IMPRESS v. 2 + -URE, after prec.*] = IMPRESSMENT².

1680 *Nation's Interest in Relation to Pretens. Dk. York* 31 Their Bulwark against High Payments, and Impressures, demanded by the King.

Imprest (*imprest*), *a.* and *sb.*¹ [Appears in the 16th c. for the earlier PREST *a.* and *sb.* The prefix *im-* occurs in *It.* (and *med.L.*) *imprestare* to lend, *imprestare*, *imprestare* advanced, lent (cf. OF. *emprest* a loan), *imprestanza* (OF. *imprestance*) a loan, advance, but in English may have been partly due to a misunderstanding of the common phrase *in prest (money)*: see PREST *a.*]

† **A. adj.** Of money: Lent, or paid in advance, advanced, esp. to soldiers, sailors, and public officials. *Obs.*

1570 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 4. § 1 Receiver of any Sums of Money *imprest*, or otherwise, for the Use of the Queen's Majesty.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* Ded. A i j b, Such *imprest* money I do not like, but protest against it and the paymaster. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Imprest Money*, is money paid to Soldiers before hand. 1690 *London, Gaz.* No. 2580/4 Some Seamen . . having received *Imprest Money* or Wages . . have Absconded. 1737 *List Govt. Officers in J. Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* II. 87 Accountant for *Imprest Money* for paying of Incidents. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 257 To insure the . . *imprest Money* advanced to Seamen.

B. sb.

1. An advance (of money) made to one who is charged with some business by the state, to enable him to proceed with the discharge of the same.

† Formerly, also, advance-pay of soldiers or sailors.

1568 NORTH *tr. Guenara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 628/1, I did accept in way of *imprest*, and not of gift. 1588 *Copy Let. to Mendoza* 20 For the Navy of England . . bargaines are already made, and *Imprest* of money delivered, and certaine sent into the Estlands, for great store of al maritime provisions. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 11 They [the soldiers] have their *imprest*, coats, and furniture. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 242 Upon every Contract we make, we give the Victuals an *imprest* beforehand. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. xvii. (1810) 654 He had lately received a great *imprest* of Spanish money. 1723 *London, Gaz.* No. 6141/2 Navy-Office, Feb. 20, 1722 . . All Persons who have any *Imprest* standing out against them . . are advised to bring in their Bills. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* I. i. 9 The Government agreed to advance them 10,000[£] upon *imprest*. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. vii. 690 The moneys drawn from the Exchequer are applied partly to final payments, and partly to advances or 'imprest'.

† **b.** In general sense: An advance, a loan. (In *quots.* said of the borrower.) *Obs.*

1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* § 37. 122 There is nothing which doth more impoverish a Prince, than *Imprests* of Money at great Usance. 1704 FLAMSTEED *Diary*

8 Nov. in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1096, I would not cumber my .. estate with imprests or securities.

c. Auditor of the Imprest (see quot. 1670). *Bill of Imprest*, an order authorizing a person to draw money in advance: cf. *imprest-bill*.

1665 *Pepys Diary* (1879) III. 331, I did get a bill of imprest to Captain Cocke to pay myself in part. 1668 *London Gaz.* No. 2774 All such Accounts as pass by the Auditors of Imprests. 1670 *Blount Law Dict.*, Auditor of the Prests or Imprests, Are .. Officers in the Exchequer, who take and make up the great Accounts of Ireland, Berwick, the Mint, and of any Money imprested to any Man for His Majesties service. 1741 *BETTERTON Eng. Stage* II. 7 After he had so profitable a Post, as Auditor of the Imprest. 1781 *Act 21 Geo. III.*, c. 56 § 10 The Receipt of the Vice-Chancellor shall be allowed by the Auditor and Auditors of the Imprest.

2. attrib. and Comb., as *imprest-account*, *imprest-accountant* (see quot. 1865); **† imprest-bill** = *bill of imprest*; **† imprest-office**, formerly, a department of the Admiralty which attended to the advances made to paymasters and other officials.

1615 *Sia R. Boyle in Lisnore Papers* (1886) I. 60 For this debt I have his imprest bills. 1666 *Pepys Diary* (1879) IV. 123 The clearing of all my imprest bills. 1865 *Times* 17 Aug., The person to whom the advance is made is called the 'imprest accountant'. 1893 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 7/1 The 'imprest' account .. related to sums advanced to officers for the purpose of making inquiries.

† Imprest, sb.² Obs. Also **7 emprest**. [*f.* IMPREST v.²: cf. IMPRESS sb.²] = IMPRESSMENT.

1610 *DONNE Pseudo-Martyr* xi. § 7. 326 To disobey the Kings emprest when bee leues an Armie. 1627 *J. CARTER Expos. Sermon on Mount* 47 To bee compelled, by imprest from authority, to go a mile, a league, or more, at the officers pleasure. 1651 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxii. (1739) 103 None were then compelled to enter into Service by Imprest, or absolute Command.

† Imprest, v.¹ Obs. [*ad. It.* (and *med.L.*) *imprestare* to lend: see IMPREST sb.¹, and the earlier PREST v.]

1. trans. To advance, lend (money).

1505 *O. ELIZ. Let. to Bedford* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 28 The other 2000l. .. to imprest some part thereof to the new numbers of the 600 footmen and 100 horsemen. 1646 *Sia J. Temple Irish Rebel.* II. 3 Both of them had money imprested; Sir Thomas Lucas to compleat his Troope .., Capitaine Armstrong to raise a new Troop. 1780 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 331 The sum that shall be imprested by the exchequer to the bank, to answer these drafts. 1810 *Ann. Reg.* 453 These half-yearly accounts do not exhibit the money imprested to the conductor, or the balance due from him.

b. With inverted construction: To furnish (a person) with an advance of money.

1612 *DAVIES Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 58 He should have four thousand Markes for the first year, whereof he should be imprested 2,000 l. before hand. 1613 *Sia R. Boyle in Lisnore Papers* (1886) I. 23 This day I imprested [=imprest] my mother in lawe .. with 500^l ster. to sett the work in hande.

2. To draw (a bill or money by a bill).

1617 *MORISON Itin.* II. 207 Billes imprested upon accounts here. 1661 *PEPYS Diary* 13 June, So to the Wardrobe and got my Lord to order Mr. Creed to imprest so much upon me to be paid by Alderman Buckwell.

Hence **Impresting vbl. sb.**, advancing (of money), loan.

1505 *O. ELIZ. Let. to Bedford* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 28 The impresting to him of 1000l. might stand him in stead for the help to defend himself. 1591 *UNTON Corr.* (Roxb.) 2 Greate sommes of money .. by waie of impresting yielded to the said Kinge since he came to the crowne.

† Imprest, v.² Obs. [*f.* *imprest*, *-pressed*, *pa. pple.* of IMPRESS v.², *perh.* confused with IMPREST v.¹] **trans.** To impress for the army or navy.

1645 *Martin's Echo* in Pryne *Fresh Discov. Prodig. Wand. Blazing Stars* 44 You have your Husbands, your Sons and Servants, Imprested from you. 1651 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xi. (1739) 62 Englishmen were anciently used to be imprested for the Wars in France. 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) II. 174 He will join as many Shields together .. to fortify the Nobility of a new made Lord, that will pay for the impresting of them, and allow him Coat and Conduct Money. 1704 *Royal Proclam.* 14 Dec. in *London Gaz.* No. 4081/2 Captains .. Employed in Impresting Men for Our Fleet. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4415/3 No Men shall be Imprested from any Merchant Ships.

† Imprest, v.³ Obs. rare. Erroneous for IMPRESS v.¹ (Due to the confusion of *impress* and *imprest* in the two preceding vbs.) Hence **Impresting vbl. sb.**

1652 *GAULE Magastrom.* 93 Either the stars doe inflow and imprest, yea, portend, and signify perpetually, or not. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 111 It is .. the duty of those who are possesst of this advantage, to use it to the impresting not of Vice, but Vertue.

† Imprestable, a. Obs. rare. [*f.* IM-2 + PRESTABLE.] That cannot be performed or rendered. 1683 *Last Speech of Wilson in Cloud Witnesses* (1810) 225 Counting the cost and Seeing the cost of themselves imprestable. 1721 *Woburn Hist. Suff. Ch. Scott.* II. 60 (Jam.) Sending against us an armed host of barbarous savages .. for enforcing of a most unnatural bond, wholly illegal in itself, and imprestable by us.

† Imprestible, a. Obs. rare-1. [*f.* IM-2 + PRETIABLE.] Invaluable, priceless.

1638 *O. SEDGWICK Sermon* (1639) 69 They [divine Truthes] are imprestable.

† Imprevalence. Obs. rare-0. [see next and -ENCE.] = next.

1828 in *WEAVER*; whence in later Dicts., with erroneous attribution to Bp. Hall: cf. next.

† Imprevalency. Obs. rare-1. [*f.* IM-2 + PREVALENCY.] Unprevailing character; want of prevailing power.

1656 *Bp. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 276 He .. triumphes in the impotence, and imprevalency of them all.

† Imprevaricable, a. Obs. rare-1. [*f.* IM-2 + PREVARICABLE.] That cannot be deviated from; invariable.

1644 *DIGBY Two Treat.* II. viii. 418 If then it be an imprevaricable law with all bodies, that none whatsoever can move, ynesse it be moved by an other [etc.]

† Improve, -prieve, v. Sc. Obs. Also **6 ympreif, impryve, imprive, imprevie. Pa. pple. improven (-in).** [*ad. L. improbare* to prove bad, to reject, blame, disprove; cf. *F. improver* to disapprove, blame. The form of the radical follows that of PREVE, *previe*, repr. OF. *proeve, previe*, tonic form of *prover*, now *prouver*. Cf. APPEVE.]

1. trans. To disallow; to disprove.

1488 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 90 (Jam.) Ane instrument .. apprehend and ratifand James Bonare of Rossy hir assignay, and imprevand James Bonare hir second sone. 1564 *Acts Sederunt* 15 June (Jam.), Quhair any person .. takes on hand to improve the execution of the precept. 1575 *BALFOUR Practicks* (1754) 381 Improbation of writis, instrumentis or evidents beand offerit, be that offeris him to improve the samin, sould find the samin day and time caution to the uther partie. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 219 Wha swair that he had never sene it, And tulke in hand for to impryve it [prime mischevit]. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 122 The direct manner of improbation be the witness insert in the writ quhilk is taken to be improven. 1617 *Sc. Acts* 61 (1814) 546 (Jam.) In all cases except where the writtis so registrat ar offerit to be improvin.

2. To rebuke, reprove.

1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 61 Vmpreif, repreif, exhort, with all suffering and doctrine.

Improveable, a. rare-0. [*f.* IM-2 + PREVENTABLE.] That cannot be prevented (Webster 1864). Hence **Improveability**, the state or quality of being improveable.

Imprevisible (impr'vizi'b'l), a. rare. [*f.* IM-2 + PREVISIBLE a.] That cannot be foreseen. Hence **Imprevisability**.

1887 *Mind* XII. 622 The notion of 'imprevisibility' is to be asserted without qualification as part of its meaning [i.e. of Free Will]. 1888 *T. WHITTAKER* *ibid.* XIII. 119 The whole conception of which these strictly 'imprevisible' acts form part.

Imprevision. rare. [*f.* IM-2 + PREVISION.] Want of foresight; improvidence.

1883 *W. J. STILLMAN in Cent. Mag.* Oct. 825/2 The whole realm of beggary and imprevision will make a hitch forward.

† Impride, v. Obs. rare. In **5 ynp.** [*f.* IM-1 + PRIDE sb. (Cf. *incourage, inheart*, ME. forms of *encourage, inheart*.)] **trans.** To imbue with pride, make proud.

1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 2 In prosperite nat ynpridit. In aduersite patiente.

Imprieve: see IMPREVE.

Imprimatur (imprimatur). [*Lat. imprimatur*, 3rd sing. pres. subj. pass. of *imprimere* to impress, imprint, in *mod.L.*, to print.]

1. The formula (= 'let it be printed'), signed by an official licenser of the press, authorizing the printing of a book; hence as *sb.* an official license to print.

Now (in Great Britain and U. S.) only in works officially sanctioned by the Roman Catholic Church.

1640 *Sia E. DRAING Sp. on Relig.* 23 Nov. iii. (1642) 7 To this I parallell our late *Imprimatur's*, Licences for the Presse. 1641 *MILTON Animad.* i. Your proud *Imprimatur's* not to be obtain'd without the shallow survice, but not shallow hand of some mercenary, narrow Soul'd, and illiterate Chaplain. 1660 *Trial Regic.* [on p. facing title-p.], *Imprimatur*; *J. Berkenhead*. 1712 *Addison Spect.* No. 445 P. 1 A Sheet of blank Paper that must have this new *Imprimatur* clapt upon it. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P.*, Young Wks. IV. 229 The vice-chancellor's *imprimatur*, for it was first printed at Oxford, is dated May the 10th, 1713. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 607 But *Etherege's She Would if She Could* .. obtained the *Imprimatur* without difficulty. 1870 *BALDW. BROWN Eccl. Truth* 242 These tales .. were circulated .. with the *imprimatur* of the church. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* p. iv, *Imprimatur*. Henricus Eduardus Card. Archiep. Westmonast. Die 18 Dec. 1883. 1884 *Ibid.* (ed. a), It has not been thought necessary to secure a fresh 'Imprimatur' for the additional matter in this edition; but it is submitted to the authority of the Church.

2. fig. Commendatory license, sanction.

1672 *MARVELL Reh. Transp.* I. 46 As things of Buffoonery do commonly, they carry with them their own *Imprimatur*. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* vii. 1404 Thus shall my title pass a sacred seal, Receive an *imprimatur* from Above. 1893 *PATMORE Relig. Poets* 121 Lord Rosebery affirmed that the test of true literature and its only justifiable *Imprimatur* is 'the thumb-mark of the artisan'.

† Imprimature. Obs. [*app. f. F. imprimer* to print + -ATE³ 7 + -URE, after such forms as *abbreviature*, etc.; but prob. influenced by prec.] Printing; print, impression.

1762 *A. CATCOTT Deluge* (1768) 407 Things .. that had not an existence when the *imprimatures* of the antediluvian animal and vegetable bodies were formed in the solid rock. 1813 *J. THOMSON Lect. Inflamm.* Intro. 32 The right of

imprimature .. was denied by the faculty to a small work of Ambrose Paré's.

† Also, erroneous form of IMPRIMATUR.

1813 *J. THOMSON Lect. Inflamm.* Intro. 32 A decree prohibiting .. the publication of any medical books which had not previously obtained their *imprimature*.

† Imprime, v. Obs. Also **6-7 em-**. [*f.* IM-1 + PRIME a. or sb., or L. *primus* first. The history of the hunting sense is obscure, and it may be a word of different origin.]

1. trans. Hunting. (See quot.)

1575 *TURREAVILLE Bk. Venerie* 242 When he is hunted and doth first leave the herde we say that he is syngled or emprymed. 1590 *COKEINE Treat. Hunting* Civb, Put your hounds softly vpon, for he wil fall oft at the beginning; which although the Huntsman see, yett must he giue libertie to the young houndes to imprime him themselves. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Emprimed*, a term used by Hunters when a Hart first forsakes the Herd. 1706 *PHILLIPS, To imprime* (in Hunting), to unharbour, rouse, or dislodge a Wild Beast; A Deer is also said to be imprimed when she is forc'd to forsake the Herd. 1775 in *Asu*.

2. To begin, commence, initiate, enter upon.

1637 *WOTTON in Relig.* (1651) 441 To trouble you .. about the yet imperfected, though wel imprimed, Business of New Windsor.

Hence **Impri'ming vbl. sb.**, beginning, commencement; entering upon action.

1633 *WOTTON in Relig.* (1651) 455 After their *impriming* in France I could wish them to mount the Pirenies into Spaine. 1639 *Ibid.* 6 These were both their springings and *imprimings*, as I may call them.

† Imprime, sb. Hunting. Obs. [*f.* prec. vb.] The act of 'impriming' a deer.

1590 *COKEINE Treat. Hunting* Civb, And being sure it his owne Deere, he may giue one gibbet, at euery imprime, and no more. 1703 *Rules Civility* 116 If you be a hunting the Buck [with a noble person] .. suffer him to come in first to the death or imprime. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 293 If he be sunk, and the Hounds thrust him up, 'tis call'd an *imprime*, and the Company all sound a *Racheat*.

† Imprimment. Obs. rare. [*ad. L. imprimmentum*, pres. pple. of *imprimere* to IMPRESS.] Something that impresses or imprints.

1762 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* V. xl, It is inherent in the seeds of all animals, and may be preserved .. by consubstantial, impriments, and oculendents [cf. *IMPAINTER*, quot. 1638].

† Imprimery. Obs. Also **-ie**. [*a. F. imprimerie* printing, printing-house, *f. imprimer* to print, *imprimeur* printer: see -ERY.]

1. A printing-office or printing-house.

1663 *Signet Office Docquet* Bk. Aug. (P. R. O.), A new erected office for the surveyeing of the Imprimery and printing presses and to grant the same to Roger Le Strange Esq., together with the sole lycencing of all ballads [etc.]. 1679 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 271 Several persons .. furnish .. an Imprimery, with all the necessaries thereof. 1685 *LD. ARLINGTON To Oxford Univ.* (T.), You have those conveniences for a great imprimerie, which other universities cannot boast of. 1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), *Imprimery*, a Printing House.

2. Printing.

1681 *WOOD Life* 15 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 529 Afterward he surveyed the places of imprimerie.

3. A print or impression.

1674 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed. 4), 1706 *PHILLIPS, Imprimery* .. an Impression, or Print.

|| Imprimis (impr'imis), adv. or adv. phr. Also **5-6 in primis, inprimis, 7 in-primis**. [*L.* assimilated form of *in primis*, lit. 'among the first things', 'in the first place'.] In the first place; first. Orig. used to introduce the first of a number of items, as in an inventory or will; thence in more general use. Now unusual.

1465 *MARG. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 503. II. 189 Inprimis, a peyr brygandys, a salet [etc.]. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII 147 b, In primis, the Frenche kyng sware to kepe peace. 1616 *BULLOKAR, Imprimis*, first of all. 1699 *FARQUHAR Const. Comp.* I. ii. Wks. 1892 I. 141 In a month's space, have I gained—let me see, *imprimis*, Colonel Standard. 1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* IV. v. Wks. (Rtdg.) 278/1 *Imprimis* then, I covenant, that your acquaintance be general. 1774 *GOLDSM. New Simile* 15 *Imprimis*, pray observe his hat, Wings upon either side—mark that. 1842 *E. FITZGERALD Lett.* (1889) I. 89 What made you write the verses if you were not moved by the picture *imprimis*? 1860 *All Year Round* No. 63, 304 *Inprimis*, then, who can make a will?

† Imprimitive (imprimitiv), a. Obs. rare. [*f.* IM-2 + PRIMITIVE.] Not primitive; not following primitive usage or tradition.

1726 *W. REEVES Sermon*. (1729) 259 That scandalous contempt and ridicule which some imprimitive Divines of late have put upon it.

† Imprinciple, a. Obs. rare-1. [*f.* IM-2 + L. *principium* beginning + -ATE².] Without a beginning or origin.

1683 *CARE Ecclesiastici, Eusebius* 31 God .. has a proper, unbegotten, imprinciple Deity.

Imprint (i'mprint), sb. Forms: **5 em-**, *enpraint* (e, enprinte, enprynte, 6 *imprynte*, *Sc. imprint*, 7- *imprint*. [ME. type *emprynte*, -*printe*, a. F. *emprunte* 'a stampe, a violent assault' (Cotgr.), ppl. sb. from *emprindre*-re (pa. pple. *empraint*); the prefix subseq. conformed to L.: see next. *Emprunte* was a formation of the same class as *arme*, *assise*, *conduite*, etc.]

I. 1. A figure impressed or imprinted upon

something; a mark produced by pressure on a surface; an impression, stamp.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 109 b/2 Thy seal wherein is then-
prynt of the crosse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531)
304 The Vernacle, whiche is the very similitude & im-
prynt of thy blessed & glorious vysage. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess.*
Poesie (Arb.) 31 As into the wax the seals imprint Is lyke
a seale. 1835 J. BATMAN in Cornwallis *New World* (1859)
I. 411, I requested the chief . . . to give the imprint of his
mark. 1851 LONGE. *Gold. Leg. v. Devil's Bridge*, I showed
you . . . a boulder Marked with the imprint of his shoulder.

b. *fig.* A character impressed upon something;
an attribute communicated by, and constituting
evidence of, some agency; 'stamp', 'impression'.
c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxvii, The vacant leaues thy mindes
imprint will beare. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855)
I. xxxii. 490 He has left upon the Continent an imprint of
beneficence which time can not efface. 1874 SYMONDS *St.*
Italy & Greece (1898) I. xi. 215 The form-giver has stamped
his thought . . . and fire has made that imprint permanent.

c. A representation or type of something.
1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* xvii. 148 Has God hung down these
pictures . . . as the most perfect imprints of the good and
fair?

2. *† a.* The condition of being printed, printed
form, 'print' (in phr. *in enprunte*). *Obs.* b. The
printing of a book, etc. c. Something printed, an
'impression' of a writing.

1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 57, I have sette them in enprunte
according to the translation of Trevisa. 1485 — *Chas. Gt.*
2, I late had synnyssed in enprunte the book of the noble
& vitoryous kyng Arthur. 1882 N. & Q. 6th Ser. V. 300/1
An imprint of a part of Roger Dodsworth's Yorkshire col-
lections. *Mod.* (Review) In Mr. Martineau's opinion Zurich
is the most probable place of imprint.

3. The name of the publisher, place of publica-
tion, and date, printed in a book, usually at the
foot of the title-page (formerly often at the end of
the book); also, the name of printer and place of
printing, printed at the end of the book, or on the
back of the title-page: these are distinguished as the
publisher's imprint and *printer's imprint*.

1790 *Brit. Crit.* Feb. (T.), The imprint, as it is called in
technical language, 'E Typographo Clarendoniano', or
'At the Clarendon Press'. 1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* Pref.
3 Many professional critics confine their labours to review-
ing the title and imprint of a book. 1893 E. G. DUFF *Early*
Printed Bks. 138 From the time of Caxton's death, in 1491,
to the time when his own name first appears in an imprint,
Wynkyn de Worde printed five books.

b. Extended use; see quot.

1876 C. A. CUTTER *Rules Dict. Catal.* § 136 The imprint
consists of place of publication, publisher's name, date,
number of volumes, typographic form, number of pages,
and number of maps, engravings, and the like.

† II. 4. An onset, assault, charge. Cf. IM-
PRESSION 1 b. *Obs.*

c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xx. 62 So moche he made
atte the first emprynt, that er euer he spere was broken,
he threwe doune dyt syx of his enemys. — *Four Sonnes*
Amyon xx. 453 Eche of them overthrew vii knyghtes at that
emprynt.

Imprint (imprɪnt), *v.* Forms: a. 4-6 em-
en-, -print, -prynt, -prent, 5 enpreynt, em-
prende, enprend. *B.* 5 imprint, impraynt,
imprend, 5 (6 *Sc.*) imprint, 6 imprynt, 5- im-
print. [ME. *empreynt*-n, -prent-, -print-, partly
a. OF. *empreinte-r*, -prente-r, a secondary vb.
(through *empreinte* sb.) from *empreind-re* (pa. pp. *em-
preint*) 'to print, also to assaile or set on with
violence' (Cotgr.): *emprembre*—late pop. L.
imprembre, for cl. L. *imprimere* to impress, imprint;
partly (in form *emprende*) immediately from *em-
preind-re*; the eventual form being largely due to
the F. pa. pp. *empreint* 'imprinted', and the prefix
conformed to L. as in **IMPRINT** sb.: cf. **PRINT** v.]

1. *trans.* To mark by pressure; to impress, stamp
(a figure, etc. on something); to delineate by pres-
sure. In first quot., to take an impression of (a
solid body).

a. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 873 This fresshe May . . . In
warm wax hath emprinted [Havr. emprinted] the clyket
And Danyan . . . The clyket couterfreted pruely. c. 1420
LYDG. *Thebes* 901 The Caretys of his woundes olde Upon
his fete emprinted wonder depe. 1502 Ord. *Cysten New*
(W. de W. 1506) i. iii. 20 Unto whome we have enprynted
in the forhe the sygne of the crosse.

b. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 260/1 Inprentyn (MSS. K. & S.
imprentyn), *inprino*. 1562 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaglio* 26
Leaving with them a Seale which dyd imprint with inke this
word REIL. a. 1631 DRAYTON *Quest Cynthia* vii, Then
looking on the ground, The shape of her most darty foot
Imprinted there I found. 1670-98 LASSALLS *Foy. Italy* II.
22 The Volto Santo or print of our Saviour's face, which he
imprinted in the handkerchief of St. Veronica. 1870 DICKENS
E. Drood iii, Each sometimes stops and slowly imprints
a deeper footstep in the fallen leaves.

† b. To portray (by some printing process). *Obs.*
1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I.
309 Let him be straight imprinted to the life; His picture
shall be set on every stall.

† 2. To impress (letters or characters) on paper
or the like by means of type; to PRINT (a book
or writing). *Obs.*

a. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse Pref.*, By cause thys sayd book is
ful of holsum wysdom . . . I have purposed to enprynte it.
1477 — in *Earl Rivers' Dictes* 145 Here endeth the book
named the dictes or sayengis of the philosophes enprynted

VOL. V.

by me William Caxton at Westmestre the yere of our lord
M.CCCC.lxxvij. 1493 *Petronilla* (ad fin.), Empryntyd by Ry-
chard Pynson. 1496 Bk. *St. Albans, Fishing* 41 Yf it
were enpryntyd allone by itself & put in a lityll plaunflet. 1538
BALE *Three Lawes* 1071 Enprent their declaracyon.

b. c. 1500 *Love & Compl. Mars & Venus* (Colophon), Thys
in pryntide in westmester in kyng strete . . . For me Julianus
Notarij. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folsys* (title-p.), Inprentyd
in the Cyte of London in Fleestre at the signe of Saynt
George By Rycharde Pynson. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII
186 Wyllyam Tyndale had newly translated and imprynted
the Newe Testament in Englyshe. 1556 LATOUE *Tractate*
(1864) 21 Imprintit, In the yere of God Ane M.CCLXII. 1576
FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 114 note, So are the woordes set
down in three auncient copies; and not . . . as in some bookes
it is imprynted. 1611 BIBLE (title-p.), Imprinted at London
by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most Excellent
Majestie. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxx. 176 Clean paper,
fit to receive whatsoever . . . shall be imprynted in them. 1709
SWIFT *Merlin's Prop.*, In an old edition of Merlin's pro-
phesies, imprynted at London . . . in the year 1530.

3. *fig. a.* To impress on or fix in the mind,
memory, etc.; formerly often, to impress on one's
own mind, consider or remember carefully.

a. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. metr. iv. 129 (Camb. MS.)
Ymagynacions of sensible thinges weeren enpreynted [Add.
MS. (a 1420) inprentid] in to sowles for bodies with-owte
forth. c. 1386 — *Merch. T.* 934 Ye been so depe enprented
in my thoght. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. v, What that
she sawe both in minde & thought She all emprynteth. c. 1440
CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* iii. 580 Soo enprented it is On-to
hir herte. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 125 These vysyons
were soo enprynted in this chylde's mynde. 1553 DOUGLAS
Æneis XII. x. 16 Than of ane greter bargane in his entent
All suddainly the figure dyd emprent [MS. imprint].

b. a. 1420 [see a. c. 1374]. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 423 II.
66 Sorowe is imprented in myn hert. 1490 CAXTON *Encydos*
xiii. 48 Desirynge the presence of Eneas by Imagyna-
cyon impraynted wythin the fauntisme of her entende-
mente. 1520 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1196/1 Some
have with long and often thinking thereon, imprynted that
fear so sore in theyr ymaginacion. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl.*
Epist. 24 Imprint this in thy memorie. 1643 MILTON
Divorce II. iv, Not otherwise then to the law of nature and
of equity imprynted in us seems correspondent. 1712 ADDI-
SON *Spect.* No. 415 ¶ 6 Every thing that is Majestick im-
prints an Awfulness and Reverence on the Mind of the
Beholder. 1795 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 95 It is the business
of the women to notice every thing that passes, to imprint
it on their memories. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* II. 75
As we are incorrectly wont to say, imprint themselves on
the memory; but to speak more justly, which memory
firmly retains.

b. To impress (a quality, character, or distin-
guishing mark) on or in a person or thing; to
communicate, impart. In *pass.* of a quality, etc.:
To exist strongly marked in or on a person, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 273 b, Why than sholde
we be aboute to imprynt such swetenesse in to carnall
affecyons? 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 53 Euen in
the vices themselves there remaine emprinted some leaunges
thereof. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 60 Repugnant to sound
reason, and that wisdom which the Divine hand hath
imprinted in his workes. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* III.
523 God alone, when first his active hand Imprints
the secret byass of the soul. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873)
II. i. iii. 118 The misery and degradation which are at
present imprinted on the very face of the soil.

4. *transf.* To make an impression or impressed
figure upon; to stamp or impress (something) with
a figure, etc.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 239 Money . . . Of lether em-
prented or of payprie. 1516 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist.*
Scot. I. 1 The way . . . saide palmyre with the fustepis of
their foibers. 1717 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 655 She . . . sees
his num'rous herds imprint her sands. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY
Frankenst. I. (1865) 10 A land never before imprinted by
the foot of man. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 452
The roche . . . pointed out . . . as imprinted with the footstep of
our Saviour.

b. *fig. (transf. from 3 a and b).* To impress with
some feeling, quality, etc.; also of the quality, To be
impressed upon, manifest itself in.

a. 1732 GAY *Arachne* 107 Dread omnipotence imprints his
face. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* I, Manfred . . . had imprinted
her mind with terror.

Imprinted (imprɪntɪd), *pp. a.* [f. prec. vb. +
-ED¹.] Impressed, stamped, printed; see the verb.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 3 b, This imprinted per-
suasion of God is of most great force. 1746-7 HEAVER
Medit. (1818) 149 As the wax is turned to the imprinted
seal. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyræ Apost.*, Shaine iii,
Saviour! wash out the imprinted shame. 1888 *Century Mag.*
XXXVI. 763/1 The hearer of the imprinted piece of paper.

Imprinter (imprɪntər), [f. as prec. + -ER¹.]
One who or that which imprints or impresses;
a printer (*obs.*). With quot. 1638 cf. **IMPRINT**.
1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. *Com. Prayer* Colophon, The Imprinter to
sell this Booke in Queres. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.*
Pref. Contents, I doe pray and request the Readers that if
they doe finde any [mistakes], they shall advertise the Im-
printer. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 421 Mala-
cassation is wrought, by Consubstantialties; by Imprinters;
and by Closers up. [Bacon *Hist. Vitæ & Mortis* Canon
xxvi. 443 Malacassatio fit, per Consubstantialia, Imprintentia,
& Occidentia.] a. 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 333
Are forty winters such faint imprinters Of age on a thing of
thy mould?

Imprinting (imprɪntɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec.
+ -ING¹.] The action of the verb **IMPRINT**, q.v.;
† *spec.* printing (of books) (*obs.*).

a. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 262/1 Inprentynge, *impreccio*. 1480
CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. clviii. (1482) 336 About this tyme [1455]
the craft of enpryntynge was firste founde in Magunce in

Almayne. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 637 This yere one named
Johannes Fauscius, a Germain, first found out the noble
science of Imprinting in the Citie of Mentz. 1581 J. BELL
Haddon's Answ. Oser. 480 b, The singular and most excel-
lent Art of Emprinting. 1628 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659)
I. 621 The imprinting of such as are written against them,
and in defence of the Orthodox Church, are hindered.

Imprinting, *pp. a.* [-ING².] That imprints:
see the verb. In quot., † That imprints or im-
presses something on the mind, impressive (*obs.*).

c. 1592 BACON *Confer. Pleas.* (1870) 12 Him that would offer
the most pleasing object to the most imprinting sense.

Hence † **Imprintingly** *adv.* *Obs.*, impressively.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Gijj, To the end their
naturall . . . portions might be more imprintingly apprehended.

Imprison (imprɪz'n), *v.* Forms: a. 3-4 en-
prisonne, 4 enprisonoun, -presone, 5 -prisonou,
-prysone, emprisonne, -oun, -presoun, 6 en-
prison, -pryson, 6 emprison. *B.* 5-imprison,
(5-6 in-, 6 impryson, ympryson). [ME., a. OF.
en-, emprisonner (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod. F.
emprisonner, f. *en-, in-* (IN-2) + *prison* PRISON:
cf. Pr. *emprisonar*, It. *imprigionare*.]

1. *trans.* To put into prison, to confine in a prison
or other place of confinement; to detain in custody,
to keep in close confinement; to incarcerate.

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9521 Muche robberie me dude
aboute in euerich toun, And bounde men & enprisonede, vor
te hil finede raunson. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1181 Enprisonne
hem her wip-inne by tours, & so ber let hem lye. c. 1400
MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 19 Guyotage . . . empresound him in þe
castell. *Ibid.* x. 40 He was emprisouned in many placez.
1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 376 He did emprison them in
dyverse prisons, commaunding the jaylours to kepe them
streyt in Irons. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 43 a, He maye
enprison his villaine.

b. c. 1450 R. Gloucester's *Chron.* (1724) 464 note (MS.
Coll. Arms) The Kyng . . . toke this Gefrayr, and imprisoned
him. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1599 And how into
Egypt younge Joseph was solde, There was imprysoned by
a false coniectour. 1522 MORE *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 84/1
In worse case be we, than those yf be taken & imprisoned
for theft. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxii. 19 Lord, they know that
I imprisoned [TINDALE pressed] . . . them that beleued on
thee. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlv. 236 They have no legal au-
thority to imprison any man. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's*
Hist. Ref. III. 621 They imprison men and women, and
make inquisition into their faith.

b. In more general sense: To confine.

c. 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXI. iv, Since imprison'd in
my mother Thou me freed'st. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 278
She did confine thee . . . Into a clouten Pyne, within which rift
Imprison'd, thou didst painfully remaine A dozen yeeres.
1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxi. 107 All living creatures, whilst
they are imprisoned . . . with walls, or chayns. 1682 CREECH
Lucretius (1683) iv. 110 As when the hindring door Im-
prisons up the longing Eye no more. 1725 WATTS *Logic*
II. iv. § 6 If a Man imprison himself in his Closet, and
employ the most exquisite Powers of Reason to find out the
Nature of Things, a. 1821 KEATS *Ode Melancholy* 19 If
thy mistress some rich anger shows, Imprint her soft hand,
and let her rave. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 97 Therefore
will I put thee to death imprisoned in this bottle.

2. *transf. and fig.* To confine, shut up: in various
connexions, in which either the confining agent or
cause, or the object confined, or the nature of the
confinement, or both, are other than physical, or in
which the object is inanimate.

a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Nn vj,
Thou enprysonedst my harte at thy wyndowe. 1576 FLEM-
ING *Panopl. Epist.* 78 Alas . . . that we . . . should be thus im-
prisoned in perplexities. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614)
429 They have much gold, but hold it an high offence to
imprison it . . . in Chests or Treasuries. *Ibid.* 739 An extreme
Fogge, as double gard to that Iland (uncertaine weather
to fortifie it, or to imprison them). 1634 SIR T. HERBERT
Trav. 55 At this time such raine, thunder and lightning fell
upon us, that wee were imprisoned in our Tents. 1671
MILTON *Samson* 8, I, a prisoner chained, scarce freely draw
The air imprisoned also. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 519
It is a great mistake . . . so far to imprison our love to our
selves, as to make it inconsistent with charity towards
others. 1691 TRYON *Wisd. Dictates* 2 Imprison thy Tongue
lest it imprison thee. a. 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Try to imprison
the resistless wind. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* II, The sculptured
dead . . . Emprison'd in black, purgatorial rails.

Hence **Imprisoned** *pp. a.*, **Imprisoning** *vbl.*
sb. and *pp. a.*; **Imprisoner**, one who imprisons.

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 317/2 These poore em-
prisoned soules whome Christ . . . by his precious bloude . .
delyuered out of the lake of fyre wherein they lay bounden
for their synnes. c. 1542 UDALL in *Royster D.* (Shaks. Soc.)
p. xix, None ymprysonyng, noo tormentes. 1615 G. SANDYS
Trav. 243 Which heates the imprisoning rockes, when hot
it growes. 1656 PAVNE *Rights Eng. Freeman* 30 Any
Levier of them [taxes], or imprisoner of refusers of them.
1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 107 The imprisoned
officer was liberated. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* 14
A partial release from the imprisoning verdict, that a man's
philosophy is the formula of his personality.

† **Imprison**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] Im-
prisonment.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. (Percy Soc.) 159 But yet
they hoped for to have releve Of theyr imprison which ded
them so greve.

Imprisonable (imprɪz'nəb'l), *a.* [f. prec. vb.
+ -ABLE.] Capable of or liable to imprisonment.
1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 133, I am of opinion that
a person is both Fineable and Imprisonable. 1659 RUSHW.
Hist. Coll. I. 533 He said he would prove a free man im-
prisonable upon command or pleasure, without cause ex-
pressed, to be absolutely in worse case then a villain.

† **Improlific**, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + PROLIFIC.] Not prolific; unprolific.

1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hartfordsh.* II. (1662) 22 Many Worthies, who are . . either improlific, or have Children in gonitiorum vituperium. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 234 Imperfect, improlific eggs, which will never produce Chicken.

† **Improlifically**, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + PROLIFICALLY.] = prec.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 That . . which is not watery and improlific will not conglaciate. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Improlifically, . . not apt to have issue.

† **Improlificate**, *v. Obs.* [f. IM-1 + PROLIFICATE v.] *trans.* To render prolific, to fertilize.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvi. 371 The inordinate longitude of the organ . . may be a means to improlificate the seed. 1650 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 151 A greater difficulty . . is, how the sperm of the Cock improlificates and makes the ovall conception fruitful.

† **Impromiscuous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *impromiscuus* + -OUS.] Unmixed, unmingled.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1792 T. TAYLOR *Proclus I. Dissert.* p. lxxviii. The first is simple and impromiscuous.

† **Imprompt**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *impromptus*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *promptus* ready, PROMPT.] Not ready or prepared; unready.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy II.* ix. So imprompt! so ill-prepared to stand the shock of it as Dr. Slop was.

† **Impromptitude** (*impromptitud*), *a. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + PROMPTITUDE: cf. prec.] Want of promptitude or quickness in action; unreadiness.

1887 *Story of a Kiss III.* xv. 267 His uncle's reproach of his 'impromptitude' was a different thing.

Impromptu (*impromptū*), *adv., sb., adj.* [ad. L. *in promptu* in readiness, at hand (*promptus* readiness), written as one word and with the *n* changed to *m* before *p*, as in F. *impromptu* (Molière, 1659), whence also the *adj.* and *sb.* uses.]

A. adv. Without preparation or premeditation; off-hand, on the spur of the moment; extempore.

1669 LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 11 Mr. Elliot . . desired Mr. Titus to make some verses . . which he did thus, impromptu [etc.]. 1788 BURNS *Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 16 Aug. She sometimes hits on a couplet or two impromptu. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I. 31 note. This was made almost impromptu. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 375 note. This was afterwards improved into the story that he [John] wrote the whole Gospel impromptu.

B. sb. Something composed or uttered without preparation or premeditation; an extemporaneous composition or performance; an improvisation. Also, a musical composition having the character of an improvisation.

1683 D.A. *Art Converse* 44 We must deal plainly and seriously with such men, waving all in *promptu's* and subtilties. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Introduct. (1697) 37 They were made extempore, and were, as the French call them, *Impromptus*. 1776 JOHNSON *Poem* (title), To Mrs. Thrale, on her completing her thirty-fifth year, an impromptu. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. ix. Lady Constance . . had a variety of conclusions on all social topics, which she threw forth . . with the well-arranged air of an *impromptu*. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 768/2 The two sets of pieces by Schubert known as *Impromptus* . . were . . not so entitled by him.

C. adj. 1. Composed or uttered without preparation or premeditation; improvised; invented, produced, etc. on the spur of the moment and without previous thought.

1789 MRS. POZZI *Journ. France* I. 240 Who would risque the making impromptu poems at Paris? 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. Pref. 4. I am not fortunate in impromptu replies. 1849 THACKERAY *Let. App.* I daresay I shall have to make an impromptu speech.

2. Made or done on the spur of the moment; hastily made for the occasion, or converted to use in an emergency; extemporized, makeshift.

1764 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 118 Lord North took an *impromptu* dinner with us yesterday. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 67 They had a little *impromptu* ball. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* xxii. (1865) 215 My daughter encouraged me to pay this impromptu visit. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 128 We prepared an impromptu raft.

Hence **Impromptu**, *v.* to compose off-hand; to improvise, extemporize. **Impromptuary** *a.* = *C. 1.* **Impromptuist**, one who composes off-hand, an improviser.

1802 H. SWINBURNE in *Courts Europe* (1841) II. 334 The soldiers sing in the evening an endless German song, and the sailors impromptu in Danish. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 2 Answers impromptu. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 43 In a pelting rain, impromptu'd the following epigram. 1848 *Athenaeum* 5 Aug. 773 Ballast-waggons . . imprompted and filled up with seats. 1882 *Chanb. Trav.* 742/2 Theodore Hook . . was a most prolific impromptuist. 1897 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LXIV. 435/1 His impromptu deliverances.

† **Improof**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IMPROVE v.1, after *prove*, *proof*.]

1. Disproof, refutation.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 145 Now secondly for the Elench, and use of improof.

2. Reproof, rebuke, censure.

1590 GREENWOOD *Answ. Def. Read Prayers* 30 The whole Scripture is . . inspired of God, & profitable unto doctrine, vnto improof, vnto correction. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Tears* To Rdr., That the reader may learn to love without improof of purity.

Improper (*imprɔːpər*), *a.* [f. IM-2 + PROPER;

after F. *impropre* (1372 in Hatz.-Darm.), L. *improprius*.] Not proper; the opposite of proper.

1. Not truly or strictly belonging to the thing under consideration; not in accordance with truth, fact, reason, or rule; abnormal, irregular; incorrect, inaccurate, erroneous, wrong.

Formerly sometimes without implication of blame or censure, e.g. said of a meaning given to a word which is not the 'proper' or literal one, but metaphorical.

1531 [implied in IMPROPERLY]. 1552 HULOET, *Improper, impropius, abusius*. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 877 When the Scripture saith, that the Lord God is unchangeable, it is a proper speech, because he is so of his owne nature . . When it sayth: Hee went down to see the Tower of Babel, then it is an improper speech. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Introduct. iii. 42 To eate Christs flesh—to pluck out our right eye . . We cannot read any of these literally and properly . . therefore we must seek for a spiritual and improper sense. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxiii. 201 Which to have said in the time of Joshua had been improper. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 87 Of which one can only speak in metaphorical and improper Language. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol previous to Elect.* Wks. III. 362 It is not lest you should censure me improperly, but lest you should form improper opinions on matters of some moment to you, that I trouble you at all upon the subject. 1870 TYNDALL *Lect. Electr. R. Instit.* 14 The conductors were called *non-electrics*, because they could not be so electrified. The division is improper, because if a conductor be insulated it can readily be electrified.

b. Not properly so called; **Improper fraction**: a fraction whose numerator is greater than (or equal to) its denominator, and whose value is therefore greater than (or equal to) unity. (Formerly applied to analogous fractions in Algebra.) *Improper diphthong*: see quot. 1826.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 340 An Improper Fraction . . that is to say, a fraction in forme, which in dede is greater than an Unit. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* To Rdr., They [shepherds and shepherdesses in a Pastoral] are not to be adorned with any art but such improper ones as nature is said to bestow, as singing and poetry. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 44 Improper Fractions have always the Numerator greater than the Denominator. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 187 To Reduce an Improper Fraction to a Whole or Mixed Quantity. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 36 An improper diphthong has but one of the vowels sounded: as, *ea* in eagle, *oa* in boat.

2. Not in accordance with the nature of the case or the purpose in view; unsuitable, unfit, inappropriate, ill-adapted.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 33 Rather, then, either to want a name, or to have to base and improprie a name. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 90 The Hungarish horse by nature are not improper for war, being courageous, strong. 1665 DOVLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xiii. (1848) 248 A Plain being a very improper place for such a purpose. 1702 AINSWORTH *Dial. Medals* II. Misc. Wks. 1726 III. 52 [The quotation] is not improper to the occasion. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 50 As improper to be approached as a rocky lee shore. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 56 Hydrogen gas is improper for respiration.

3. Not in accordance with good manners, modesty, or decorum; unbecoming, unseemly; indecorous, indecent. Also *transf.* of a person.

1739 CHESTERE *Lett.* (1792) I. xxi. 108 It would be very improper and indecent if you were to fly your kite or play at nine-pins while you are with Mr. Maittaire. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 106/2 It would be highly improper that their books should be wantonly subjected to curious and impertinent eyes. 1791 [see IMPROPER v.2]. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN II. It never occurred to her that there was anything improper in having them there. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 177, I see single women besides myself at Verey's—not improper—governesses, and the like.

† 4. ? Not proper or peculiar to an individual; general, common. *Obs. rare.*

[Quot. 1610 in x b is taken in this sense in recent Dicts.]

† **Improper**, *v.1 Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *empropre*, -per, 6 *empropre*, -per, 6-7 *impropre*, 5-7 *impropre*. See also IMPROPRIETY. [ME. *en-, empropre*, app. repr. an AFR. **emproprier*, a variant (with change of prefix) of OF. *apropriier*, ad. L. *appropriare* to APPROPRIATE. (No OF. *emproprier* or *improprier* is recorded, and the med. or mod. L. *improprare* is cited by Du Cange only from English documents, and is presumably a latinization of the AFR. or Eng. word, though, in form, immediately f. L. *in* (IN-2) into + *proprius* own, private.) In Eng. *aprove*, APPROPRIE, was in earlier use, app. with the same sense. The variant IMPROPRY corresponds to *apropriy*.]

1. *trans.* To assign as a proper or private possession, to appropriate; = IMPROPRIATE *v.* 1.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 81 But boþes ben enpropried to god. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B. ij. That is to hym impropried bi lawe of armys. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* VII. 441 He also had enpropried vnto hym dyuerse wardys belonging to the Kyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 152 Persones . . whose lyfe is aboute other impropred to contemplacyon. 1557 *North Guevara's Diall* Pr. 82 a. He that empropeth to him selfe that, whiche oughte to be common to al, is to be blamed of god, and hated of men. 1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 383 If he would in like maner improprie, and inclose the Sun beames, to comfort the rich. 1642 [F. HALL] *Mod. Confut. Animadu.* III. 6, I have always resolved that neither person nor cause shall improprie me, further than they are good. [cf. MILTON *Apol. Sm.* iii.]

2. *Ecc. Law.* = IMPROPRIATE *v.* 2.

1528 *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 2 To unite, annex,

and improprie the same unto the church of Saint Peters in Ipswich. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys Wks.* 333/1 Many an abbey . . haue the great parte therof in benefices geuen in and empropred vnto them. 1545 BAINKLOW *Compl.* 27 b, Parsonages and vicarages, which were . . impropyd vnto them. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 304 He impropred vnto our church the parsonage of Buckland Abbatis.

† **Improper**, *v.2 Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. IMPROPER *a.*] *intr.* To behave improperly.

1791 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) III. 438, I am too old to be improper and you are too modest to be impropered to.

† **Impropere**, *v.1 Obs. rare-0.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *improperare* to taunt, upbraid (Vulgate and Petronius), It. *improperare* 'to upbraid, to twit' (Florio), OF. *improperer*; cf. late L. *improperium* opprobrium, reproach (Heb. xi. 26, in Vulg.).] *trans.* To reproach, upbraid.

1623 COCKERAM, *Impropere*, to reproch. 1656 in BLOUNT.

† **Impropere**, *v.2 Obs. rare-0.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *improperare*.] *intr.* To hasten in.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Impropere*, . . also to make haste to go in.

† **Improperation** 1. *Obs.* [n. of action (prob. in OF.) from late L. *improperare*, OF. *improperer*: see IMPROPERATE *v.* 1.] The action of upbraiding or reviling; a reproach, taunt.

1502 Ord. *Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. ix. 112 Two other members that is debates & impropereacions. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 304 b. False contumes, blasphemies, & impropereacions. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1235 That impropereation and slander that went of him. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 3 Omitting those Improperations, and Terms of Scurrility betwixt us.

† **Improperation** 2. *Obs.* Erroneous form for IMPROPRIATION, after IMPROPER *v.* 1.

1536 in STRYPE *Ecc. Mem.* (1721) I. App. lxix. 187 At the time of the impropereation. 1550 LEVER *Serm. Paul's Cross* Evj. Nothyng is so papysticall as impropereacions of benefices be. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* xlv. 466 This is an Impropereation without Sacrilege. to make God mine owne.

† **Improperation** 3. *Obs. rare-0.* [n. of action from IMPROPERATE *v.* 2.] A hastening in.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Improperation*, a making haste.

Improperly (*imprɔːpəli*), *adv.* [f. IMPROPER *a.* + -LY 2.]

The instance from Gower stands alone in date; the word, like its *adj.* IMPROPER, coming into general use in the 16th c. But *properly* is common from c. 1225. The corresp. F. *adv.* *improprement* occurs in Oresme (14th c.).

In an improper manner; wrongly, incorrectly, unsuitably, unbecomingly.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 21 The world as of his propre kynde Was enere vntrewe and as be plynde Improprelich he demef fame. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* I. xxv. Modestie: whiche worde nat beinge known in the englishe tonge, . . they improperly named this vertue descretion. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 463 Justification is properly attributed to the reconciling righteousness through Christ Jesus, and is improperly ascribed to the obeying righteousness, or righteousness of obedience. 1661-98 SOUTH *Serm.* III. 6 Merit, which we may not improperly define 'A Right to receive some good upon the score of some good done'. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 97/1 The seal of Bollakey Doss was improperly made use of. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* vi. 339/2 The heroic Jeanne Darc (commonly but improperly written d'Arc). 1885 *Law. Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 454 The lease . . has been by mistake improperly drawn.

Improperness, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being improper; impropriety.

1612 BAINSLY *Lud. Lit.* viii. (1627) 110 For the improperness of the phrase in our speech. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* I. 13 Faine to . . snarle at the seeming improperness of a word. 1695 S. LOBB *Let. Dr. Bates* 11 The Improperness of Calling God Creditor, and Sin Debts otherwise than Metaphorically.

† **Improperly**, *Obs. rare.* [f. IMPROPER *a.* + -LY: cf. *properly*.] = IMPROPRIETY.

1555 SHERRY *Treat. Fig. Gram. & Rhet.* 6 b, *Improperitie*, when a worde is brought into the talke hauing nothing at al his owne proper signification. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* a vj a, Ordering each part thereof, proper to its particular use, shunning all improperties.

† **Impropery**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *improperium* reproach, opprobrium; cf. F. *improperie*: see IMPROPERATE *v.* 1.] Reproach, upbraiding.

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* II. B vij b, Sara . . desyryng to be deluyered from the improprie & imbrayding . . of a certayne default.

† **Impropriations**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-2 + PROPITIUS. Cf. F. *impropric* (15th c. in Littré).] Not propitious; unfavourable, unpropitious.

1638 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 574, I am sorry to hear . . that your dreams were impropriations.

† **Impropportion**, *Obs.* Also 5 in-. [IM-2.] Want of proportion, disproportion.

c. 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrets* 1675 Yif. Ony evil humours Of qualitees gendre by in-proporcion In the hed. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* III. iii. 91 If there be but one eye . . out of square . . the first thing althow we make, is the improporcion or disquaring of that part. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 12 The seeming improporcion of Infinite and Eternal Punishments to Finite Transgressions.

† **Impropportionable**, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-2.] Not proportionable; = IMPROPORTIONATE.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. iii. [If she] could have dard so impropportionable and abrupt a digression. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 210 Profits impropportionable to the pains and dangers men must undergo in them. 1661 *Grand Debate* 117 Forcing the . . Liturgy, and Ceremonies, and that by impropportionable penalties.

† **Improportional**, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + PROPORTIONAL *a.*] = next.

1625 T. CRAUFORD *Hist. Univ. Edinb.* (1808) 99 A number impropotional to the number of students, which in many years exceeded 16 score. 1784-98 in *Lect. Paint.* v. (1848) 203 The apparent objects in pictures should appear neither impropotional nor deformed, on account of the distances and heights of the objects painted.

† **Improportionate**, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + PROPORTIONATE *a.*] Not proportionate, out of proportion, disproportionate.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 146 To distribute their multitude to the best and easiest proportion of their own state; which otherwise improporionate would breade an aposteme. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 172 Acting and effecting at an improporionate distance. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 59 The Cavity is improporionate to the head of the humerus.

† **Improportioned**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + PROPORTIONED *ppl. a.*] Disproportioned: = prec.

1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 40 Cognositive powers.. that can never reach spiritual substances, for they are improporionate unto it.

Impropriate (imprō'pri'et), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med. or mod.L. *impropriare*: see IMPROPER *v.* 1 and cf. APPROPRIATE *v.* 1]

† 1. *trans.* To make proper or peculiar to some person or thing; to make one's (or some one's) own; to appropriate. *Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* To Rdr. v. To inpropriate it to me it were neither honestye, nor wysedom. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 3 In that period of time, which the wisdom of God hath inpropriated unto them. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xlv. 378 They.. that impropriate the Preaching of the Gospel to one certain Order of men. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 1. 279 In this imprudent and nauseous discourse, you have all along appropriated or impropriated all the Loyalty from the Nobility, the Gentry and the Commonalty, and dedicated it to the Church. 1703 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Stolen Heiress* II. The venerable man to whom this goodly mansion is impropriated.

† b. With inverted construction: To instal (a person) as proprietor. *Const. into. Obs. rare.*

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. iii. 164 To inpropriate my self into that which is not mine.

2. *spec.* To annex (an ecclesiastical benefice) to a corporation or person, as their corporate or private property; esp. b. (in later use) to place tithes or ecclesiastical property in lay hands.

Impropriate was in early use applied to the annexation of the tithes of a benefice to a religious house; at the Reformation most of these impropriations passed into lay hands, so that the word came to be specially associated with the lay possession of tithes, the synonym *appropriation* being subsequently taken to designate the original sense (with a covert allusion to the adjs. *appropriate* and *improper*): see IM-PROPRIATION 1.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 41 Robert Sun to Hilbert Lacy impropriate booth this Hospital and S. Clementes yn the Castelle.. to the new Priorie. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1302/1 The patronage and lordship of Woodburie.. he gave and impropriated unto the vicars chorall of his church.

b. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. vii. 113 Of nine thousand two hundred eighty and foure parishes in England.. three thousand eight hundred fortie five were (as it is properly termed) impropriated. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 265 To maintain the Sacrilegious Impropriations which the Pope had made of the Tythes of the Secular Clergy, to endow their Monasteries: which Hen. VIII. instead of Restoring, did yet more Sacrilegiously Impropriate to the Laity. 1827, 1860 [see IM-PROPRIATED.]

Impropriate (imprō'pri'et), *ppl. a.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *impropriat-us*, pa. ppl. of *impropriare*: see prec. vb.]

1. Appropriated to some particular person or persons. ? *Obs.*

a 1600 HOOKER *Serm.* Jude 17-21 § 19 Look upon Israel, .. to whom.. the promises of Christ were made impropriate. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 1 A grace impropriate to the elect. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* v. 8 If we dislike his Law, We must from his impropriate Lands withdraw.

2. *spec.* Of a benefice or its revenues: = IM-PROPRIATED 2. (See IM-PROPRIATE *v.* 2.)

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 71 The Personage of Aulcester is impropriate to Aulcester Priorie. 1555 Act 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary c. 4 § 7 Rectories Personages and Benefices impropriate. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 66 The plaintiff Sr Edward Leech holdeth the tythes of the parsonage impropriate of Chesterfield, which tythes the Vicar of Chesterfield claymed to hold by an ancient composition. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* I. i. 3 Hereof 3845 [parishes] are Churches impropriate, i. e. in Lay-Hands, where Lay-men receive the Tythes; or Appropriate, i. e. annexed to Church-Dignities. 1850 H. R. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* IV. ix. II. 114 There were different kinds of tithes—the vicarial, rectorial, and impropriate. 1889 *Land Agent's Rec.* 6 Apr. 317, I pay the impropriate tithes as well.

Impropriated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED 1.]

1. Appropriated to some person or thing. ? *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 21 Italy was called so of Italus, a King in Sicily.. The more impropriated names were Hesperia, because it is situate under the evening starre Hesperus: Latinum.. and Ænotria in regard of [etc.].

2. Of a benefice or tithes: Annexed to a corporation or held by a lay impropriator: see IM-PROPRIATE *v.* 2, IM-PROPRIATION 1.

1661 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* iii. 37 Why did they not restore the appropriated, or, as we call them truly, impropriated tythes to the Incumbents and lawful owners? 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 66 A project of restor-

ing all impropriated hereditaments to the church. 1860 FROUD *Hist. Eng.* V. 355 The estates of the bishopric of Winchester were transferred to the crown in exchange for a few impropriated rectories.

† b. Of a person: Provided with an impropriation. *Obs. rare.*

1535 BYGOD *Treat. Impropr. Benefices* Bxi, Nowe my maisters impropriated or impropier maisters.. have nat you.. destroyed these holy and godly prouysions, made for the maintenance of goddes holy word.

Hence **Impropriately** *adv.*, by appropriation.

1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Disq. Sabbath* iii. (1848) 64 Every thing that can enter into the category of Christianity is impropriately his.

Impropriation (imprō'pri'et-jən). [n. of action from IM-PROPRIATE *v.*: see -ATION.]

1. The action of impropriating; the annexation of a benefice or its revenues to a corporation, office, or individual, esp. b. (in later use) to a lay corporation or a lay proprietor.

By 17-18th c. law writers distinguished from *appropriation*: see quot. 1708, and APPROPRIATION 2. Although the distinction has app. no etymological or historical basis (cf. etymology of IMPROPER *v.* 1), the assignment of a benefice to a monastic house, and to a layman, being alike called *impropriation* in the 16th c., the lapse usage has been to restrict *impropriation* to the lay proprietorship of tithes or other ecclesiastical revenues.

1535 BYGOD (title) A treatise concernynge impropriations of benefices. 1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 168 Wyth impropriacions be [the Devil] hath turned preachynge in to prinate Masses. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 45 Rome hath robbed Christ of his honour, and by impropriations given his patrimony to idle fat monks to feed upon. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 215 If the Pope did give Abbots and Priors power, being Ecclesiastical persons, to make divers Impropriations to their benefit, the King will take a power to take them all away, and convert them into Lay-tees, and incorporate them.. into particular mens estates. 1697 [see IM-PROPRIATE *v.* 2 b].

b. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. (1651) 64 No impropriations, no lay patrons of church livings. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 396 Impropriation is properly so called, when the Advowson is in the Hands of a Layman, and Appropriation, when in the Hands of a Bishop, College, &c. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxii. 318 A bill for restoring to [the church] all that it had lost by impropriations and other secularizations. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 25 note, Impropriations are the alienation of tithes to laymen.

b. The proprietorship conveyed by this action.

1621 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 356 The Churches.. were impropriated to the Deane, by diuers Bishops; the Impropriations whereof were theirs at that time. 1849 STOVELL *Introduct. Cannel's 'Necess.'* 110 An impression.. that, by appealing to the benevolence of individuals, the impropriations of church livings might be purchased and put in trust for the use of such ministers as they might approve.

c. An impropriated benefice; a living, tithes, etc., held by a religious house, or (in later use) by a layman or lay corporation.

1578 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1732) I. 367 Besides the impropriations in our shire. 1580 COOPER *Admon.* 78 Those lawes.. whereby Impropriations and Patronages stande as mens lawfull possession and heritage. 1605 T. RYVES *Vicar's Plea* (1620) 98 The parsonages were heretofore.. granted to the Monkes in *proprios usus* from whence they have their name of Impropriations. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 292 An Impropriation which the Lord Gray of Wilton.. restored to the Church. 1761-a HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. iii. 105 Certain zealous had erected themselves into a society for buying in of impropriations, and transferring them to the church. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Northleach*, A free grammar-school, endowed with the impropriation of Chedworth, worth 80l. a-year. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* I. 32 It required.. that impropriations annexed to bishoprics and colleges be converted into regular rectorial livings.

† 2. *gen.* The action of making proper or peculiar to some person or thing; appropriation; in quot. 1614, 'exclusive possession' (Todd). *Obs.*

1611 LOE *Bliss of Br. Beauty* (1614) 29 (T.) The Gnosticks had, as they deemed, the impropriation of all divine knowledge. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 266 Is the Impropriation of some rich Beauty thy Designer? 1728 SIR J. BROWNE *Ess. Trade* (1729) 43 When.. either their own Extravagance, or the general Impropriation of Things reduc'd any to Want, they hired themselves out to Labour.

† b. Something appropriated to a private owner; a property. *Obs.*

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* Ep. Ded., What Nature at first laid forth in common, men did afterwards distribute into severall Impropriations. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 7, I will never be your Impropriation.

3. The action of taking in the 'proper' or literal sense. *nonce-use.*

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 257 The impropriation of this metaphor—that is, the taking it literally.

Impropriator (imprō'pri'et-ə). [agent-n. in L. form, from med. or mod.L. *impropriare* or IM-PROPRIATE *v.*]

1. One to whom a benefice is impropriated; esp. = lay impropriator, a layman in possession of a living or its revenues.

1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 27 The irreligious Impropriators, who prey vpon Church and State. 1625 PAGITT *Christianagr.* 229 The example of the Kings, Colleges, Bishops, Deans and Chapters giveth impropriators no allowance at all. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 80 Upon this practise depends the custom.. of the Rector or Impropriator maintaining the Chancel. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* ix. 43 Mr. Tyrell, by the tenure of his manor, was impropriator of the great tithes. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xi. 273 A large

portion of the tithes.. had been alienated to the Crown.. or to lay impropriators.

† 2. *gen.* One to whom anything is appropriated, a proprietor, owner; one who appropriates or arrogates something to himself. *Obs. rare.*

1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 283 Art not thou.. a Robber, who has received goods as a steward or dispenser; and entitlest thy selfe the impropriator or owner? 1660 E. MARTIN *His Opinion* ii. (1662) 23, I should condemn any man.. for a most unconscionable Incloser and Impropriator, that should take upon himself to give another leave to speak, or write this or the like, which is as common for every one as the Air which wee breathe.

Impropriatrix (imprō'pri'et-riks). [fem. in L. form of prec.: see -TRIX.] A female impropriator; a woman who holds a benefice.

1774 *Carton Inclos. Act* 5 The said Jane Cooke, Impropriatrix of the said rectory. 1801 H. GWILLIM *Coll. resp. Tithes* 1620 Upon a second trial a verdict was found for the impropriatrix.

† **Improprietary**. *Obs. rare.* [A modification of the earlier APPROPRIETARY, conformed in the prefix to IMPROPRIATE, -ATOR, etc.] = IM-PROPRIATOR 1.

1637 HUMPHREY *St. Ambrose Ep. ded.*, Your endeavours.. to induce some improprietaryes.. to an enlargement of my poore maintenance.

Impropriety (imprō'pri'et-i). [ad. F. *impropriété* (Calvin, 1560), or its source L. *improprietas*, f. *impropri-us* IMPROPER *a.*: cf. PROPRIETY.]

1. The quality of being improper. a. Want of accordance with the nature of the thing, or with reason or rule; incorrectness, erroneousness, inaccuracy.

1611 FLORIO, *Improprieta*, improprietic. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ii. The plaine truth (as wordes may certifie your eyes, saving all impropriety of object) is that in the Poole are seated three Isles. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. iv. 114 Then which words there can be none plainer, nor more evidently discover the impropriety of this appellation. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* iv. ix. (1869) II. 259 The following observations may serve to show the impropriety of this representation. 1843 MILL *Logic* i. ii. § 4 We may therefore say, without impropriety, that the quality forms part of its signification.

b. Want of accordance with the purpose in view; unsuitableness, unfitness, inappropriateness.

1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 316 There appeared near 20 of the college of physicians to shew the impropriety of the medicine. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 212 The impropriety of the common process of distillation. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 234 The impropriety of holding a public discussion with such men.

c. Want of accordance with good manners or decorum; unbecomingness, unseemliness, indecency; morally improper conduct.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 174 ¶ 13, I was convinced.. of the impropriety of my conduct. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ix. The license and impropriety of the Duke of Rothsay's conduct was the more reprehensible in the public view, that he was a married person. 1884 *Law Times* Rep. LI. 247/2 The defendants obtained the property by misconduct, fraud, and impropriety.

2. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of improper language, conduct, etc.; a breach of propriety.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiv. § 66 They had made themselves merry with some improprieties in the French. 1685 STILLINGF. *Orig. Brit.* v. 283 We are not bound to follow any modern Writers in their Improprieties. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref. ¶ 6 Every language has likewise its improprieties and absurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or proscribe. 1831 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 229 How often do we find a conduct defaced by many a moral impropriety! 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 185 Guilty of some terrible impropriety.

[Impropriety 2, in Strype, by a misreading of *impropriate*, app. after *propriety* = property.]

1721 STAVEZ *Ecll. Mem.* III. xxiv. 268 Rectories, parsonages, benefices, improprieties, glebe-lands, tithes. (The original document has 'Beneficis impropriate': see IM-PROPRIATE *ppl. a.* 2, quot. 1555.)

† **Improprious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *impropri-us* IMPROPER + -OUS.] ? Lacking a proper form of its own.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 12 Till the receiving of such forms we must account them as rude and improprious things.

† **Impropy, -rie, v.** *Obs.* [Of the same origin as *impropy*, IMPROPER *v.* 1: cf. the parallel *apropy, aporpye*, under APPROPRE *v.*] *trans.* To appropriate, impropriate.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 33 The partes of mannes body hath not theyr offyce for them selfe only impropyed, but for the common wele of the hole body. 1535 CRANMER *Let. Cromwell* 2 Nov. in *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 313 That I, pretending title to.. certain lands in Denham lately belonging to the house of Davnynton, and my brother in like manner to the benefice sometime impropried to the same. a 1571 JEWEL *On a Thess.* (1611) 114 Hee hath impropried the whole kingdom of Purgatorie to himselfe, and hath made it more gainefull than heauen and earth.

† **Improsperity**. *Obs.* Also 6-7 in-. [f. L. *improsper* (see next) + -ITY: cf. *prosperity*.] Want of, or the opposite of, prosperity; bad fortune, ill success, adversity; unprosperousness.

1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 848 Than quharein lysis our improsperitie! 1634-61 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxv. 254 God hath pronounc't an improsperity to wickedness. 1660 GAUDEN *Anal. Covenant* 7 What improsperities, disorders, .. wars, spoils, and bloodshed. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 107

The prosperity or improsperity of a man . . . does not intirely depend upon his own prudence or imprudence.

† **Improsperous**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f. L. improsper* unfortunate (*f. im-* (IM-2) + *prosper* favourable, prosperous) + -ous.]

1. Not prosperous or thriving; unfortunate, unlucky, unsuccessful. (Of persons, enterprises, etc.)

1602 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* xii. lxxiv. Ab. falsed Matches, finished in the wrong of others, might, By still improsperous Presidents, deterre from wroding Right. 1634 W. TIERHAYT tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 168 That he no longer employ those improsperous persons. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Fences*, The improsperous Condition of Woodland and Plantations. 1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* viii. 109 The household of Elphin was sufficiently improsperous during the absence of his chief.

2. Of fortune, etc.: Adverse to prosperity, unpropitious.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus, Ann.* (1603) 70 As fortune was favourable to Augustus in government of state, so in household matters unluckie and improsperous. 1603 SIA C. HEYDON *Jud. Astral.* ii. 101 The action of the starres . . . became vnluckie and improsperous. a 1656 HALES *Gold Rem.* (1688) 62 Bring upon them some improsperous Disease.

Hence † **Improsperously** *adv.*; † **Improsperousness**.

1594 DRAVTON *Matilda* 598 Thus like a rose . . . The with'ring leaves improsperously doth cast. 1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* iii. 39 The improsperousnesse of the cause of late in this kingdom hath m . . . ed some of them. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xii. § 9. 95 The strange improsperousness of ill gotten estates. a 1691 BOYLE (J.), This experiment has been but very improsperously attempted.

Improvability (imprāvābiliti). Also improveability. [*f. IMPROVABLE* *a.*2: see -ITY.] = IMPROVABLENESS.

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 180 Since Great Britain has not yet come near to the ultimatum of its improveability. 1813 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 194 One of the questions . . . was on the improvability of the human mind. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. v. (1879) 205 The extraordinary improvability of the Perceptive faculty.

† **Improveable**, *a.*1 *Obs. rare.* Also improveable. [*f. IMPROVE* *v.*1 + -ABLE.] Capable of being disproved or refuted; to be censured or condemned.

1604 N. D. 3rd Pt. *Three Convers. Eng.* 411 They were ashamed to bring forth so improveable a testimony. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 17 His Brain . . . hath brought forth these improveable Maggots into the World.

Improveable (imprāvāb'l), *a.*2 Also improveable. [*f. IMPROVE* *v.*2 + -ABLE.] Capable of being improved; susceptible of improvement.

1. Capable of being turned to profit or account; that may be taken advantage of, or used profitably; serviceable. Now *rare*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 338 The assaies of weaker heads affords oftentimes improveable hints unto better. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. v. (1648) 374, I think it a less improveable Prerogative, to be able to coyn any Metal into money, or call it in at pleasure. 1694 W. SHERLOCK *Fut. Judgem.* 316 Every thing that is improveable to the service and glory of God, is a talent. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 8 Fiddling this project of a penny-port turn out so well, and apparently improveable. 1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 74 When I go over the houses I shall see how improveable they are.

2. Of land (orig. a specific use of 1, passing into sense 3): Capable of being profitably cultivated; adapted for cultivation; capable of being made better or more productive by cultivation.

1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1666) 27 Though a rich, yet still such an improveable Soil, as will encourage and reward his Husbandry. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 72 All the Land improveable for such Uses, being already taken up. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3720/4 The Premises (which are very Improveable by Limestone on the Place). 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 549 ¶ 3, I have got a fine spread of improveable lands. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 245 After all, improveable is an indefinite term; and the last generation thought many spots unworthy of culture, which we now see converted into good arable land. 1813 G. EDWARDS *Meas. True Pol.* 25 The improveable land of the whole Kingdom.

3. Capable of being made better; that may be brought into a higher or more desirable condition.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 68 With Moral principles inherent in his Nature, and improveable by the exercise of his Faculties. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy. App.* 56 Maps and Sea-Draughts are always improveable. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) IV. 81 Here is indeed something improveable into a bright and a noble Perfection. 1870 BLACK *Kilmenny* (1877) 284, I should not offer you the advice if I did not think you were improveable.

Hence **Improveably** *a.*, in a manner that admits of improvement.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1818 in TODD, and in mod. Dicts. **Improveableness** (imprāvāb'lnēs). [*f. prec. + -NESS.*] The quality of being improveable; capacity or susceptibility of improvement.

1651 BURKE (title) The English Improver Improved . . . discovering the Improveableness of all Lands. a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 479 (R.) The Romish doctrines of the improveableness of attrition into contrition, by the priest's aid. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* i. 8 Active faith in the improveableness of institutions.

Improvatory, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [*irreg. f. IMPROVE* *v.*2, after *confirmatory*, etc.] Of improving nature or tendency.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLV. 298 Three or four hundred letters . . . hortatory, debortatory, expostulatory, improvatory, and exclamatory!

† **Improve**, *v.*1 *Obs.* Also (6 *emprove*), 6-7 *improvee*. [*a.* OF. *improver*, F. *improver* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *improbare* to condemn, reject, disapprove, *f. improbus* bad: cf. *probare* to make good, *f. probus* good.]

1. *trans.* To prove to be wrong; to disprove, refute, confute (a statement, etc., or a person).

c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* i. xiii. 70 For to improve and reprove the said firste opinioun. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. i. John* (1537) 8 Ye se . . . how we have manifestly improved the ypo-crites in an hundredth textes. 1554 BRADFORD *Serm.* etc. (Parker Soc.) 91 Things which I have here brought forth to improve transubstantiation. 1581 J. BELL Haddon's *Answe.* Osor. 87 Whose doctrine when hee could by no means improve, he rushed upon him like a Jolye Sycofhaunte, with slaunders and reproches. 1606-10 R. FIELD *Hist. Ch.* (1628) 359 This we deny, and will in due place improve their error therein. 1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 336 A false Axiome is improved two wayes.

2. To disapprove as bad; to disallow; to reprove, rebuke; to blame, censure, condemn.

1526 TINDALE 2 *Tim.* iii. 16 All scripture geven by inspiration of god is profitable to teache, to improve, to informe. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* 8 They have improved that doctryne and taught the contrary. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* i. (Arb.) 54 When they had improved and disallowed my sayings. 1560 ASB. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 130 We trust your gracious zeal towards Christs religion will not improve our doings. 1615 BEDWELL *Moham.* *Imp.* ii. § 63 This the Astronomers do denie: yea all Philosophers do improve this opinion. 1642 *Coll. Rights & Priv. Parl.* 10 When subjects doe improve wicked decrees.

Improve (imprūv), *v.*2 Forms: 5-6 *empro(e)*, *improwe*, *emprowe*, *emprou*; 6-7 *emprowe*, *imprewe*, 6-8 *emprowe*, 7 *improove*, (8-9 *pa. ppl.* (erron.) *improven*), 6- *improve*. [*In* 16th c. *en-*, *emprowe*, *a.* AFR. *en-*, *emprover*, *emprover*, *emprover* (1292 in Britton), a parallel form (with prep. *en* instead of *a*) of *aprove*, in med. (Anglo-)L. *appruare*, *approare*; *f.* OF. *en* into + *pro*, *prou*, *preu*, oblique case of *pros* profit, advantage: see APPROVE *v.*2]

The normal phonetic descendant of the OF. verb would be *emprowe*, *improwe* (cf. *allow*) as in 16th c.; but, as in APPROVE *v.*2, through confusion of *u* and *v*, and the influence of other words in which *-prowe* stood for *-prove*, *improve*, *imprewe*, has passed into *improve*.]

† 1. *refl.* To improve (improve) oneself (of): to make one's profit (of), to avail oneself (of) by using to one's profit. *Obs.*

Especially used of the lord's inclosing and bringing into cultivation of waste land: cf. APPROVE *v.*2, and for the constr. *Cath. Aug.*, 'To approve, *Approare*, sicut domini se faciunt de vastis'; i.e. as lords approve (or improve) themselves of wastes.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 5 It is to be inquired . . . what of those wodes the lord may improve him selfe & of howe many acres. *Ibid.* 6 If the lord graunt a man comen with his catell within certayne meynes . . . & boundes, the lord shall nat improve hym selfe within those meynes and boundes. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 6 The Townsmen . . . unconsciously improving themselves on the Scholars necessities, extorted unreasonable rents from them.

2. *trans.* To turn (a thing) to profit or good account, to employ to advantage; to make profitable use of, take advantage of, avail oneself of, utilize; to make use of, use, employ.

† *a.* To lay out, invest, or employ money to profit; to put out to interest. *Obs.*

1292 BRITTON iii. iii. § 1 Et tut le profit qe il prist pur le mariage soit restoré as ainis et as parentz la femme pur emproier al oes la femme [let all the profit be restored to the woman's friends to *emproie* to the profit of the woman]. 1546 Bury Wills (Camden) 192 Item I give unto Frances Browne, my grandchild, fifty pounds, to be paid into her father's hands . . . and to be improved by him for her use, and to be paid to her at her age of sixteen years. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvii. § 7. 140 To put his money in some sure hand, where he may both improve, and be certain of it at his need. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 225 As if his Talent had been wrapt up in't Unthriftilly, and now he went about Henceforward to improve, and put it out. c 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rldg.) 356, I will . . . improve the money I have obtained, in some way of merchandise.

† *b.* To turn land to profit; to inclose and cultivate (waste land); hence to make land more valuable or better by such means, and so, in later use, merged in sense 5. (Cf. also sense 3.) *Obs.*

The ancient sense, or something akin to it, was retained in 17-18th c. in the American colonies. 1292 BRITTON iii. ii. § 12 Villenage est tenement de demeynes de chescun seigneur, baillé a tenir a sa volenté par vileins services de enprouver al oes le seigneur [the holding of a lord's demesne lands . . . to *emprowe* to the profit of the lord]. 1632 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) I. 94 If the . . . said John Winthrop shall . . . suffer the said ileland to lye wast, and not improve the same, then this present demise to be voided. 1642 *Mass. Colony Laws* etc. § 7 (Pickering) Where lands lye in common unfenced, if one man shall improve his land by fencing in several, and another shall not, he who shall so improve shall secure his lands against other men's cattle. 1653 *Early Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 27 The Plantation or Select men shall determine the time, how Long every man shall hold and Improve the said Lands for the profit thereof. 1684 *Attorney Gen. in State Trials* (1735) VII. 574/2 All this piece of ground, of twenty acres, is built upon and improved. a 1687 PERRY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 96 Tangier and Bumbay have . . . been improved from a Desert condition to abound with People. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 13 July, The land was . . . thus improved for pleasure and retirement by the vast charge and industry of

this opulent citizen. 1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 21 A good Farmer improves his Lands not by working them out of Heart . . . but by manuring them, that they may yield the better Crops.

† *c.* To make profitable or advantageous use of, employ to advantage; to avail oneself of, utilize, use, employ as an instrument or means (*a thing*; also in American use, *a person* as an agent). *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1529 SKELTON P. *Sparrow* 790 His [Chaucer's] mater is delectable, . . . His Englysh well allowed, So as it is en-prowed, For as it is employed, There is no Englysh voyd. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xiii. 191 The Egyptians standing on the firm ground, were thereby enabled to improve and enforce their darts to the utmost. 1650 CROMWELL *Lett. Governor Edin. Castle* 12 Sept. (Query i) in *Carlyle*, Improving the Covenant against the Godly and Saints in England. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 75 Near some River . . . whose Streams are principally improved for the driving of Saw-mills. *Ibid.* 201 Such of the Women as were gifted at knitting and sewing, were improved to make Stockings and Garments. 1694 in WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* (1886) II. 46 Materials that may be vsefull for y^e College, to be improved for that vse or to be sold. 1704 in B. Church *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 137 All the Forces . . . that shall be improved in the Service to the Eastward of Casco-Bay. c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 300 Every Corner is improved for Cupboards and necessaries. 1724 in *Early Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 216, I endeavour to Improve the men constantly to the most advantage. 1798 in *Root Amer. Law Rep.* I. 173 The witnesses improved in the former trial were admitted.

d. (In American use.) To make use of or occupy a place.

1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 71 Other Places adjoining were soon after seized, and improved for Trading and Fishing. 1782 *Rhode Island Colonial Rec.* (1864) IX. 512 That Josiah Flagg . . . have the liberty of improving the cellars under the state house in Providence, as repositories for the public stores. 1803 M. CUTLER in *Life, Tracts, & Corr.* (1888) II. 114 We found in the octagon hall, which seemed to be improved as a levee room, a large company. 1828 WEBSTER, *Improve*. 6. To use; to occupy; to cultivate. 'The house or farm is now improved by an industrious tenant.' This application is perhaps peculiar to some parts of the United States. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home* (1883) I. 96 It has come to base uses in these latter days, — being improved, in Yankee phrase, as a brewery and washhouse.

e. To make good use of, turn to good account (an action, occurrence, event, season, time; now usually with *occasion*, *opportunity*, or the like).

1539 POLLARD, etc. in *St. Pap. Hen. VIII.* I. 619 [We] made so diligent enquiry and serche, that, with vigilante labour, we muche improvid the same. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* ii. 273 So far did we . . . improve our time . . . that . . . within two daies we made this Fort guardable. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 245 An Opportunity . . . was let slip, and not improved. *Ibid.* 256 Yet was their Labour well improved, and followed with good Success. 1720 WATTS *Divine Songs* xx, How doth the little busy bee Improve each shining hour! 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 267 Then for improving a hint, thou wert always a true Englishman. 1774 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 17 The fine weather . . . I hope has been carefully improved to get in my hay. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. ii. 78 He improved the opportunity. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xii. 159 His next thought was how to improve the occasion. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 97 The Roman army improved the victory of their fleet by at once marching to Eggesta.

f. To turn to account for spiritual profit or edification; esp. to preach or speak on, with a view to edification; now chiefly in *to improve the occasion* (which is felt as a contextual use of *c*).

1624 SANDERSON *Twelve Serm.* (1637) 487, I should also have desired . . . to have improved it [my Text] a little further by a fourth Inference. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sac. Princ.* (1659) 67 Teach me to improve my poverty. 1676 I. MATHEA *K. Philip's War* (1862) 64 The news of this blood-shed came to us . . . in the midst of the Sermon, the Scripture then improved being that *Isai.* 42. 24. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 249 Sad Events should rather be improved to our own Instruction, than the condemning of others. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. Pref. 12 The Expounding and improving the Portions of Scripture recommended to us. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xviii, To improve the providential success which they had obtained by a word in season. 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 127, I thought it my duty to address them, with the particular view of improving the serious impression evidently made upon them, by the awful death. 1857 LAWRENCE *Guy* L. viii. 66, I had . . . little opportunity for 'improving the occasion', as the Nonconformists have it.

† 3. To enhance in monetary value; to raise the price or amount of. *Obs.*

As said of lands and rents, app. connected with senses 1 and 2, land that was 'emproved' or inclosed and cultivated being enhanced in value or in rent.

1548 *Lansdowne MS.* 238, ff. 317 Noble men and gentlemen that have not enprowed nor enhanced their rentes. *Ibid.* ff. 324 Noble and gentlemen which had not enprowed nor enhanced their rentes. 1616 BULLOCK, *Improve*, to raise rents higher. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* ii. 265 They improve their commodities to a treble price. *Ibid.* iii. 148 Yet this prodigall age hath so forced Gentlemen to improve their revenues, as many of these grounds are by them disparted, and converted to feede Cattell. 1626 in *Crit. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 142 It will overthrow trade by the altering of the exchange, . . . improve Spain's bullion, enhance the price of all things. 1750 *Highlands of Scotland* in 1750 (1898) 40 They have screwed their Rents to an extravagant Height (which they viciously term improving their Estates).

† 4. To make greater in amount or degree; to increase, augment, magnify, enlarge, intensify; to advance. *Obs.* (Now merged in 5.)

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 124 Suche a one as

thou . . . For thou thy self doost so much enprou Above the h[e]laven by exaltacion. 1676 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 125, I have much improved my Catalogue of Snails, having added five species thereto. a 1687 WALLER *To a Person of Honour* 8 You have advanced to wonder their renown, And no less virtuously improv'd your own. 1690 CHILDS *Trade* (1694) 8 Some more particulars might be added, and those aforesaid further improved. 1727 Philip Quarll (1816) 56 He found seven peas; . . . and thinking they might . . . be improved to a quantity large enough to serve for a meal, he laid them by. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 103 This sum . . . only served to improve their desire for fresh exactions.

† b. To increase or augment (what is evil), to aggravate, make worse. *Obs.*

1615 HIERON *Wks.* I. 615 His tyranny began to be improved, and the burdens . . . were heavier then before. 1628 tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* (1629) II. 380 Defect of health and strength, which the indisposition of the air . . . being a filthy, windy, and rainy day, much improved. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress*, *Incurable* vii. As wholesome Medicines the Disease improve, There where they work not well. 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 831 Thus Men improve their own Miseries, for want of an Equal and just Estimate of what they enjoy or lose. 1800 Bp. PORTEUS *Lect. Matt.* xiii. (1802) I. 331 We all . . . have . . . by our own personal and voluntary transgressions, not a little improved the wretched inheritance we received from our ancestors.

5. To advance or raise to a better quality or condition; to bring into a more profitable or desirable state; to increase the value or excellence of; to make better; to better, ameliorate. (The prevailing modern sense, in which 2 b is now merged.)

1617 MORAVSON *Itin.* II. 210 To himself, whose endeavours in that Kingdom had much improved her opinion of him. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 182 The Mango (which they have improved in all its kinds to the utmost Perfection). 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Improve*, to better . . . to promote or advance, to bring to greater Perfection. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 167 The Reeds, Harness, Shuttles, and Temples, . . . lately given to the Weavers, . . . have improved the Cloth in its Goodness much more. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. viii. 34 [She] had from her youth improved herself by reading. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* (1806) III. 134 A large natural cave, which had been partly improved by art. 1862 SIK B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. ii. 50 The habit of attention may be improved by exercise. 1888 J. ENGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 184 The tobacco smoke had not improved his appearance, and . . . he . . . looked bad enough.

6. With *into*: a. (in sense 2), To make *into* or represent as, for the sake of turning to account; † b. (in sense 4), To turn *into* or represent as something greater, to magnify *into* (*obs.*); c. (in sense 5), To convert *into* something better.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Rev.* IV. § 38 Taking all opportunities, uncharitably, to improve Mistakes, into Crimes. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 74 Improve this mole-hill into a mountain. 1790 — tr. *Fresny's Anuseni. Ser. & Com.* 76 Sometimes, that a Witty Vertuous Woman will improve a Dull Heavy Country Booby, into a Man of Sense. 1688 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) V. ix. 391 Did God vouchsafe such transcendent Blessings, . . . only to be improved into the Food and Fuel of Intemperance? 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 66 This very Thing you improve into a fresh Objection. 1758 LELAND *Philip of Macedon* I. i. It might have been the interest of Amyntas, to improve this incident of the birth of his son into a pledge of future happiness. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. iv. 155 Preparations . . . for improving the blockade into more expeditious methods of reduction. 1846 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) III. xxiv. 67 The [potato] failure . . . was . . . (as the Methodists say) improved into an ostensible excuse for the measure [Corn Law repeal]. [Cf. sense 1 f.]

7. With *away* or a pbr. of similar meaning: To remove, get rid of, lose, spend, or cause to disappear, by making improvements.

1780 CRAIG *Mirror* No. 69 ¶ 5 My crops never paid for the expense of raising them: and . . . I found that I had improved away every shilling of my fortune. 1887 JESSOFF *Arcady* viii. 229 All the pinders are gone—improved off the face of the earth. 1887 J. BALL *Nat. in S. Amer.* 213 It is a question whether, like most native races . . . they will ultimately be improved out of existence.

8. *absol.* To make improvements. *To improve on or upon*: to make or produce something better or more perfect than; to advance beyond. See IMPROVEMENT 6 b.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 277 By long use and experience . . . he might improve upon his own Invention. 1748 J. GEDDES *Compos. Antients* 362 Longinus here seems to have improved on the orator. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxviii. 331 The son has regularly improved upon the vices of his father. 1864 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlviii. 64 note, It was not beyond [his] means . . . to improve on this political masterpiece. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xlii. (1870) 253 We cannot improve upon nature. *Mod.* A tenant who improves ought to have the value of his improvements secured to him.

† 9. *intr.* To increase, augment, become greater, advance, develop. *Obs.* (exc. as merged in 10).

1650 GREENHILL *Ezek.* 77 Iniquity improves in the going. a 1681 ALLESTREE *Serm.* (1684) I. 270 (L.) That fool . . . e'er long improves into a wit. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1702) 52 Admiration improves into Love. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. viii. 221 The relish improving upon them by degrees. 1776 JOHNSON *Lett. to Thrale* 3 June, The lameness . . . has improved to a very serious and troublesome fit of the gout. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* I. iii. (1849) 48 Intimacy improves with time.

10. *intr.* To increase in value or excellence; to advance or rise to a more excellent condition; to become better.

1727 SWIFT *To a Young Lady*, It is a shame for an english lady not to relish such discourses, not to improve by

them. 1737 (S. BERINGTON) *G. di Lucca's Mem.* 173 A Wine . . . mellowing and improving as it is kept. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. i. 111 This diversified landscape . . . still improved upon us the further we advanced. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xlii. 235 But afterwards she seemed to improve on you. 1805 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* I. App. (1810) 6 Their situation improves by a communication with the whites. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 49 The scenery improves, and becomes wilder in its character. 1866 CARLVLE *Inaug. Addr.* 174 In . . . the best of all possible conditions to improve by that book. 1885 MANCHE. *Exam.* 14 May 5/3 Our trade in the south has . . . improved.

† IMPROVE, *v.3 Obs.* [A variant of *improve*, *APPROVE v.1*, with change of prefix: pbr. influenced by the corresp. change in IMPROVE *v.2*]

1. *trans.* To prove, establish, demonstrate, show to be true or real.

[*Improved*, in Hearne's *R. Glouc.* p. 466, is an error for *improved*: cf. *Rolls ed.* line 9552.]

1613 in *Crt. & Times* *Yas.* I (1849) I. 246, I . . . will hope to improve my industry and diligence such as you shall find no fault to complain that [etc.]. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 137 Doe thou shew and improve this love of thine to me in this one point. 1650 BUTWEN *Anthropomet.* 183 These Amazons discarding the tenderness of Virago's. 1670 E. BORLASE *Latham Spaw* 8 More . . . I am persuaded that Mr. Hooke in his Book hath improved to Admiration.

b. *intr.* To prove or turn out to be. *rare.* 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland etc.* 95 Means for some great action, which . . . if hee had liued, would rather have improved [ed. 1664 proved] a journey into France then into Ireland.

2. *trans.* To approve, sanction, countenance.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. 31 They that shall have too suddenly improved those Med. will be Partakers of their Sins.

Improved (imprūvd), *ppl. a.* [f. IMPROVE *v.2* + ED 1.]

1. Under cultivation; cultivated, cultured.

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* II. D. iij. The most imbrode yong souldier of seven kingdoms. 1644 in J. MERRILL *Hist. Amesbury, Mass.* (1880) 29 The improved lands . . . upon ye west side of ye Powwaus river. 1736 BUTLER *Analogy* I. iii. 82 Two or three men of the best and most improved understanding. 1775 A. BURNABY *Trav. N. Amer.* 78 The climate, soil, natural produce, and improved state of it, are much the same as of Rhode Island. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. i. i. 3 At that time the most improved and commercial part of Europe.

2. Turned to good account.

1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 205 What a fruitful gain is to be made of our well-improved-afflictions!

† 3. Made greater, increased, enhanced; aggravated. *Obs.*

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. xi. § 1 The natural and improved Imperfections of Language.

4. Made better or more serviceable; brought to a higher or more desirable condition.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 2 ¶ 3 He left behind him an improved paternal estate of six thousand pounds a year. 1799 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* I. Pref. 7 This new and improved Translation. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mour. tray Fam.* I. 222 In consequence of her improved circumstances. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 263 Improved implements and methods. 1849 R. V. DIXON *Heat* I. ii. 147 An improved air-pump of his own construction.

Improvement (imprūvmēt), *Forms:* see IMPROVE *v.2* [a. AF. *emprovement*, *empruement*, f. *emprover* IMPROVE *v.2* + -MENT.]

† 1. The turning of a thing to profit or good account; profitable management or use; making the most of a thing for one's own profit; realization of the profits of anything; *concr.* profit. *Obs.* in *lit.* sense.

In early use, Anglo-Fr. and Eng., applied to the profitable cultivation of land by the owner, and to the collection of the proceeds of customs or imposts by the king's officers, as distinguished from the letting of land or taxes to a farmer, who managed them for his profit.

[c 1320? LANGTOFT *MS. Oxf. Fairf.* 24 lf. 12 Car le pays est gaste si ne se assure niant Au roy ne a sa meinie pur son emprovement. a 1400 *Lit. Custum.* lf. 175 (Rolls) I. 220 Qu'il icit une commune huche de la compaignie . . . en la quele les remembrances et les enprovementz de la compaignie soient nis en sauve garde. *Ibid.* 222 Soit le surplus . . . mis en commune huche a lenprovement de la compaignie. 1402 *Act 4 Hen. IV.* c. 24 Come nadgairs . . . ordeigne estoit . . . qe launage des draps . . . ne seroit mys a ferme, a graunt damage de nostre sieur le Roy annuellement, ordeigne est . . . qe le dit aunaige purra estre commys a ferme ou en emprovement [Rolls of *Parl.* III. 508/1 en aprovement], solonc ladvis de Tresorer Dengleterre purie temps estant.] 1453 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 268/2 It is ordeigned he Statute made in the tyme of Harry the fourth that the aunaige of Cloth withinne this Roialme may be committed to ferme or in emprovement, after the advys of the Tresorer of England for the tyme beyng. 1478 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 811. III. 217 Mastyr Votton had . . . desyred me . . . to se th' enprovement of syche profytes as ar growing of hys chappell in Caster that ye gave hym. 1523 FITZHERB. (*title*) The Boke of Surueyng and Improvements. *Ibid.* 9 Rynnyng waters . . . as they be stored with fysshe, so dothe y^e profyfte ryse to the lordes, wheder they go by way of improvement or set to ferme: wherof the hayly shall make accompte. *Ibid.* 10 And of mylnes there shall more be spoken of in the chapter of waters, among the improvements.

† b. The profitable employment or investment of money; also (in religious use) of a 'talent'. *Obs.*

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philoa.* III. (1701) 75/2 His Father . . . left him four-score Mine which being entrusted with a Friend for Improvement they miscarried. 1702 ECHARD *Ecl. Hist.* (1710) 255 One who had made such good emprovement of his small portion of grace.

2. *spec.* † The turning of land to better ac-

count, the reclamation of waste or unoccupied land by inclosing and bringing it into cultivation (*obs.*); hence, in later use, cultivation and occupation of land; merged at length in sense 5, Betterment, amelioration.

[1302 *Year-bks.* 30-1 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 19 Le leu ou les avers furent pris est une Wastin, e lenproument dl Wast apend a nous.] 1549-50 *Act 3 & 4 Edw. VI.* c. 3 (*title*) An Act concerning the Improvement of Comons and Waste Groundes. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Riches* (Arb.) 235 The Improvement of the Ground, is the most Naturall Obtaining of Riches; . . . But it is slow. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 115 In these delightful Countries, there is no waste Lands, but all under improvement. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* *People* 250 All improvement ceases to be such when more money is spent in it than the advantages will repay. 1888 J. ENGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 301 The 'grants' were held under certain conditions of improvement clearly laid down and defined in the Waste Land Regulations.

† b. *concr.* A piece of land improved or rendered more profitable by inclosure, cultivation, the erection of buildings, etc. (Now associated with senses 5, 6.) *Obs.* exc. in *U.S. dial.*

1640 in *New Haven Col. Rec.* 1638-49 (1857) 43 If they remove, to sell nothing butt improvements. 1666 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) IV. 119. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. i. My aunt's bell rings for our afternoon's walk round the improvements. 1776 TWISS *Tour Irel.* 66 The gardens (termed improvements in Ireland, and policies in Scotland) are not extensive. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 249 Bought for a trifle a small improvement, to wit some trees deadened. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 291 To purchase from the Backwoodsman what he calls his improvement . . . The improvement consists in a log house, a peach, and perhaps an apple orchard, together with from ten to thirty or forty acres of land, inclosed, and partially cleared.

† c. *fig.* Bodily or mental cultivation or culture; also an item of such personal culture, an accomplishment. *Obs.* exc. as merged in 5, 6.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 41 ¶ 2, I am a mere Man of the Town, and have very little Improvement, but what I have got from Plays. a 1716 SOUTH (J.), I look upon your city as the best place of improvement: from the school we go to the university, but from the universities to London. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* xv. § 15 (1827) VI. 231 The fifth is of soldiers whose only improvement is war. 1738 BIRCH *Milton M.'s Wks.* 1738 I. 3 As well in voluntary Improvements, as in the perfecting of his School-exercises.

3. The making good use or turning to account of any person or thing (now *obs.* or *U.S. dial.*), or of any event or season; profitable use or employment.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* VI. 484 To lead in fight, and give no danger pass Without improvement. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 89 What Benefit and Improvement was ever made thereof [Gorges's Patent for Maine] by his Agents or Successors. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 227, I have not heard of any improvement made of this commodity by our Countrymen anywhere. *Mod.* His prompt improvement of the opportunity was admirable.

b. The turning of anything to good account for spiritual or moral edification; *spec.* the profitable spiritual application of a text or incident.

1655 J. CLERK *Faithfull Steward* 30 A sober use and faithfull improvement of these his mercies. 1677 I. MATHER *Prayer* (1864) 268 That is the special Improvement which should be made of what hath been discoursed. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 519 A great part of the End of them is lost, without such an Emprovement. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 4 The Improvement I design to make of this passage. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 447 Such is the doctrine; the practical improvement is obvious. 1842 R. M. McCLEVEY in *Mem.* (1872) 269 Seek a right improvement of this bereavement.

† c. In more general sense: Use; practice. *Obs.* *rare.*

1686 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) V. i. 12 The Corruption of Men's Manners by the habitual Improvement of this vicious Principle. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. xi. (1762) 115 The good or bad State of the moral World depends on the Improvement they make of their moral Agency.

† d. In American use: Employment, occupation. (Cf. IMPROVE *v.2* 2 c, d.) *Obs.*

1703 S. SEWALL *Letter-bk.* 22 Apr. I. 282 Very few gray hairs are to be found in the Colony, in civil or sacred improvement. 1705 *Ibid.* 6 June 312, I have a good right to a third part of the said meadow, and am in the actual improvement of it. 1736 in *New Eng. Hist. Reg.* (1850) IV. 112.

† 4. The action or process of enhancing, making or becoming greater or more complete, or an instance of this: a. Enhancement (of rent). b. Increase, enlargement, growth, development, advancement. c. Intensification or aggravation of evil. (See IMPROVE *v.2* 3, 4, 4 b.) *Obs.*

1548 *MS. Lansdowne* 238, lf. 317 These great fines for landes and emprovement of rentes shall abate. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 436 Thus the enlargement of Gods mercy . . . is the greatest improvement of our sinne. 1617 *Ibid.* II. 70 This was nothing but an addition to his vexation, and an improvement of his griefe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 149 The multiplication of Hares, which is by superfetation . . . or an improvement of a second fruit before the first be excluded. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 34 A further cause of the little improvement of Christianity, is the vastness of the Country. 1727 Philip Quarll (1816) 59 He went to see the improvement of his peas and beans, which he found increased to admiration. 1774 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 19 The earth itself is in a state of improvement. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. II. xv. 212 Not entirely intelligible to children under twelve or fourteen, unless in rare cases of premature improvement and sagacity.

† d. *quasi-concr.* An advanced stage, developed form, development (of something). *Obs.*

1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) II. 60 Friendship is the Noblest and most Refined Improvement of Love. 1716 *Ibid.* (1744) IX. iv. 105 A sin against this is the highest pitch, the utmost improvement, and . . . the *ne plus ultra* of provocation.

†e. *concr.* Increase, produce, Obs.
1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 29 The greatest part of the Wealth and Improvement there consisted in Sheep. 1719 DE FOE *Crisoe* I. xix. The improvement, or annual production, being distributed to charitable uses.
5. The action or process of making or becoming better; advance or increase in value or excellence; betterment, amelioration.

(Only gradually separable from the earlier senses of beneficial cultivation (2), and advancement or development (4).)
1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 15 For the improvement of his Education, and giving an ornament to his hopeful Person. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 284 The quiet of the City, the welfare of its Inhabitants, and the improvement of Trade. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 98 This moral principle is capable of improvement, by proper discipline and exercise. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* I. ii. 19 Exercise is the chief source of improvement in all our faculties. 1859 MILL *Liberty* 128 We are eager for improvement in politics, education, even in morals. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 96 A good education tends to the improvement of body and mind.

6. With an and *pl.*: a. An act of making or becoming better; a process, change, or addition, by which the value or excellence of a thing is increased; that in which such addition consists or by which anything is made better.

(In early use chiefly in reference to land; cf. 2 and 2 b.)
1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 122 Long Practice has a sure Improvement found, With kindled Fires to burn the barren Ground. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 168 Religion is the highest Improvement of Humanity and Good-nature. 1739 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. l. 181 You cannot imagine what alterations and improvements I expect to find every day, now that you are more than *Octennis*. 1774 C. J. PIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 11 With the new chain-pumps . . . according to Captain Bentinck's improvements. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.* N. I. i. (1869) I. 11 Many improvements have been made by the ingenuity of the makers of the machines. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 330 It is a great improvement to add the juice of two Seville oranges. 1870 *Echo* 16 Feb. Mr. Gladstone caused a general laugh by asking, 'What is an improvement?' . . . the definition he gave seemed to meet with general approval—that it shall add to the letting value of the land, and must be suitable to the holding. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tigerland* 264 If the tan is occasionally rubbed into the pores of the skin it will be an improvement.

b. With *on* or *upon*: The production of something better or more perfect than (something previous), an advance upon; hence, the result of this, a thing that is better than (the former thing).

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 273 ¶ 4 (ed. 2) The Parts of Sinon, Camilla, and some few others, which are fine Improvements on the Greek Poet. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt.* Chr. I. iii. 301 An improvement was made upon this doctrine. 1878 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cvi. 7 We fear the sons are no great improvement upon the sires. 1896 *Newsagents' Chron.* 3 Oct. 3/3 The . . . Magazine for October is a decided improvement on its predecessors.

Improve, obs. (erron.) Sc. pa. pple. of IMPROVE v.2

Improve, -in, pa. pple. of IMPREVEE v.

Improve^r (impr'v-*v*ai). [f. IMPROVE v.2 + -ER 1.] One who or that which improves.

†1. One who turns something to good account, or makes profitable use of it: in quot. 1647, one who cultivates or practises. Obs.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 132 The greatest . . . improvers of that Breeding, and those Qualifications with which Courts used to be adorned. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 434 The ablest Improver of his time and parts. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. ii. 18 This great improver and discoverer of the Mechanical power of matter.

2. One who makes better; a person that increases the value or excellence of a thing, or brings it into a more desirable state. In early use, One who advances, develops, or makes more perfect (a branch of knowledge, etc.).

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* xii. (1662) 41 Eminent Improvers of any art may be allowed for the Co-inventors thereof. 1713 GAY *Guardian* No. 149 ¶ 18, I would counsel all our improvers of fashion always to take the hint from France. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. ii. vi. 310 The monks were . . . the improvers of themselves, and the instructors of others, in the most useful arts. 1824 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 120 An improver of the language. 1882-3 in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2132 An improver of other men's verses.

b. *spec.* One who applies himself to making land more productive or profitable. (Cf. IMPROVABLE 2, IMPROVEMENT 2.) Now merged in 2.

1649 BLITHE (title) English Improver, or a new Survey of Husbandry. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* II. (ed. 2) 274 May I be allowed to say, without giving offence to Improvers[etc.]? 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 585 In 1723, a Society of Improvers was established at Edinburgh. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 861 Many landlords are great improvers. Many spend annually a third or half of their rent in improvements.

c. A thing that improves or makes better. *spec.* Short for *dress-improver*: see DRESS sb. 4.

1669 STILLINGF. *Serm.* ix. (1673) 167 Cold and nakedness, stripes and imprisonments, racks and torments? Are these the improvers of an excellent constitution? 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* v. § 2. 61 [Chalk] after it is burned into Lime, becomes a very excellent Improver of Lands. 1777 LIGHT-FOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 658 Fern cut while green, and left to

rot upon the ground, is a good improver of land. 1884 *Fall Mail G.* 6 Sept. 7/5 She was searched, and her 'improver' was found to be so arranged as to hold 6 lb. of smuggled tobacco. 1887 *Daily News* 22 June 5/2 The hideous 'improver', which is one of the blots upon the picturesqueness of modern costume.

3. A person who works at a trade under an employer for the purpose of improving his or her knowledge or skill, and accepts the opportunity of such improvement wholly or in part instead of wages.

1868 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Improver*, a learner. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 9 Apr. 7/6 (*Adv.* *Milliners*) Juniors or improvers. 1884 *Bham Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/5 (*Adv.*) Telegraph Clerks.—Wanted, Young Lady, as Improver. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 3/1 His favourite plan is to take a situation as 'improver' to a working jeweller in a small way of business.

†4. = APPROVE 2. Obs. rare.
1670 BLOUNT *Lanu. Dict.* s.v. *Approve*, You may see what kinde of Approvers or Improvers were formerly in the Marches of Wales, authorized by the Prince thereof.

Hence Improver^{ess}, a female improver; Improver^{ship}, the position of an improver (sense 3).

1744 J. PATERSON *Comm. Milton's P. L.* 305 Ceres was an inventress or improver^{ess} of husbandry. 1884 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 8/5 (*Adv.*) To Printers.—Improver^{ship} Wanted.

†Improver². Obs. rare—0. [f. IMPROVE v.1 + -ER 1.] One who disproves, a confuter.

1611 FLORIO, *Improutore*, an improver.

†Improvied, a. Obs. [f. IM-2 + PROVIDED.]

1. Unprovided; unprepared.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 247 b, He was in jeopardy of his life, and all improvied, for dread of death, coated . . . to sayle unto Fraunce. 1623 BACON *Hen. VII.* 109 He was not to hope for any aide from Maximilian, for that hee was altogether improvied.

2. Unforeseen; unlooked for.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 34 To worke new woe and improvied scath.

Improvvidence (impr'vidēns). [ad. L. *improvidentia*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *providentia* PROVIDENCE, foresight; cf. also obs. *F. improvidence* (16th c. in Godef.), It. *improvidenza*.] The fact or quality of being improvident; want of providence or foresight; thriftlessness.

1598 FLORIO, *Improvvidence*, improvidence, rashness. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 11 Shee'lle lift thee to improvvidence, And breake thy neck from steepe securitie. a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 88 Malice in other men or improvvidence in myself, had ruined my fortune. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* iii. iii. § 15 His total improvvidence in not taking any one rational security whatsoever against the inevitable consequences of those acts. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 40 Improvidence or treachery had left our shores defenceless. a 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 542 The only peculiarity I have found common to all barbarous nations is improvvidence—indifference to the future.

Improvudent (impr'vidēt), a. [f. IM-2 + PROVIDENT; cf. prec., and L. *improvidus* not foreseeing, improvident.]

1. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Unforeseeing; that does not foresee or forecast the future.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondysm.* (Percy Soc.) 5 We finde yonge people be moche improvudent. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iii. xxix, When men well have fed, th' blood being warme, Then are they most improvudent of harme. 1657 R. LAGAN *Barbadoes* (1673) 25 They could not have been so improvudent, as not to foresee the main inconveniences that must ensue. 1795 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 306 The improvudent, undignified, and unwise conduct of the German powers.

2. Not circumspect; heedless; unwary.

1591 SHAKS. I *Hen. VI.* II. i. 58 Improvudent Souldiers, had your Watch been good, This sudden Mischiefe never could have falne. 1625 J. GLANVILLE *Voy. Cadia* (Camden) 58 They cutt off some few of our improvudent and stragling men. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 162 Behold . . . what the improvudent curiosity of men hath thought on. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 50 There is imminent danger of his employing that strength to improvudent or oppressive purposes. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. iv. (1862) V. 10 Amphipolis had been once lost by the improvudent watch of Thucydides and Euklēs: it was now again lost by the improvudent concessions of Nikias.

3. That fails to provide for future needs; thriftless.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 110 So improvudent as not to put Corne in the ground for their bread, but trusted to the store. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xxxviii. 279 Great numbers . . . will be improvudent, spending every thing they have in the most extravagant manner. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) II. 199 They who live from hand to mouth, will most frequently become improvudent. 1873 H. SPENSER *Stud. Sociol.* xv. 366 The English people are complained of as improvudent. Very few of them lay by in anticipation of times when work is slack.

Hence Improvudentness (Bailey vol. II, 1727).
†Improvudential, a. Obs. rare. [IM-2.]

1. Not providential; ungoverned by Providence.

a 1684 LEIGHTON *Serm.* Wks. (1868) 358 Though trouble be the general lot of mankind, yet it doth not come on him by an improvudential fatality.

2. Improvident: see next.

†Improvudentially, adv. Obs. [f. prec. 2 + -LY 2.] = next.

1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxxiii. 330 Chesnuts, which the mother, not improvudentially, had put in her pocket. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* 32 The younger . . . had rather improvudentially but happily married.

Improvduently, adv. [f. IMPROVIDENT a. + -LY 2.]

1. In an improvident manner; without forethought; without providing for the future.

1607 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 209, I went unprofitably and improvidently, to the utmost end of Truth. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 203 It must be casually or improvidently framed or placed. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Reform Wks.* III. 333 To recommit all its business to the council from whence it was very improvidently taken. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* viii. (1876) 70 Agricultural labourers marry early and improvidently.

2. In an unforeseen or unanticipated manner. *rare.*

1885 E. F. BYRNE *Entangled* I. i. viii. 139 Nature may treacherously and improvidently back-water; and he dreaded to be landed incontinently in the stagnation of satiety.

†Improving, *vbl. sb.* 1 Obs. [f. IMPROVE v.1 + -ING 1.] The action of IMPROVE v.1; disproving, refutation.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. i. 5 It is miche nede forto first . . . vnroote and overturne tho the thre throwings . . . before the improving of othere. c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1809) 49 Arguments for the prouinge or improuynge of compounde themes. 1574 WHITREFF *Def. Amsw.* II. 100 You shoulde have kept you to the improving of this generall proposition. 1611 FLORIO, *Impruonate*, an improving.

Improving (impr'v-*vin*), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. IMPROVE v.2 + -ING 1.] The action of IMPROVE v.2, q.v.; improvement.

1604 FULBRECK *2nd Pt. Parall.* 54 The Improoving of ground from worse to better, is clearly permitted by our law. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 49 Were it for nothing else but the improving of land . . . the expence would be amply repaid.

b. *Improving lease* (Sc. Law): a lease granted to a tenant for a longer period than the usual one, with the object of encouraging him to make permanent improvements on the holding by ensuring to him a longer enjoyment of their benefits.

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. A lease of ordinary endurance is a lease for nineteen or twenty-one years; and an improving lease is usually for thirty-eight or forty-two years.

Improving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That improves.

1. That makes better; *spec.* that improves the mind, understanding, or character; that makes agricultural improvements.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Introd. (1848) 24 The Sun, by his piercing and improving Beams, can not only make Diamonds sparkle, and Rubies flame, but [etc.]. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vi. Wks. 1874 I. 240 Temptations render our state a more improving state of discipline, than it would be otherwise. 1792 MARIA RODELT *Voy. Madeira* Ded. 6 After it has once undergone a few corrections from your improving farmer wish to leave for a finer opening in agriculture. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* II. 11 Read a few verses of some improving volume every night.

2. Becoming better; advancing or increasing in excellence.

1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* viii. 298 A soul so filled with grace as the improving soul will be. 1791 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1892 XII. 49 The country appears to be in a very improving state. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 88 Improving powers of criticism.

Hence Improvingly adv., in an improving manner; in the way of improvement.

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 520 Were he to disturb, however improvingly, the earlier songs. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 461 How are we to amuse them?—Respectably of course; improvingly by all means.

Improvise (impr'vize), v. Also improvise. [f. F. *improviser* or It. *improvvisatore* to improvise: see IMPROVISE and -ATE 3.] = IMPROVISE. a. *trans.*

1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 284, I was obliged to improvise a padlock. 1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 453 It was easy to improvise a paroxysm of royal rapture. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 413 He had improvised the verses.

b. *intr.* To speak extempore.

1838 JAS. GRANT *Random Recoll. Lds. & Com.* Ser. II. II. vii. 89 Few men in the house can improvise better [than Mr. Gladstone].

Improvise, *ppl. a.* *rare.* [ad. It. *improvvisato*, pa. pple. of *improvvisare* to improvise.] = IMPROVISED; unpremeditated, impromptu.

1847 in CRAIG. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Improvisation (impr'vizei'-*fan*). [n. of action from IMPROVISE, IMPROVISATE: cf. mod. F. *improvisation*.]

1. The action of improvising or composing extempore; also *concr.* verse, music, etc. so improvised.

1786 COLMAN *Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) III. 166 Poor Tuscan-like Improvisation. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* Introd. ix. note, The flexibility of the Italian and Spanish languages . . . renders these countries distinguished for the talent of improvisation. 1834 GREVILLE *Mem.* 13 Aug. (1875) III. xxiv. 119 After dinner he [Theodore Hook] displayed his extraordinary talent of improvisation. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xx, This speech . . . was not indeed entirely an improvisation, but had taken shape in inward colloquy. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 214 We can not expect in a modern poet the thrush-like improvisation . . . that charm[s] us in our Elizabethan drama.

2. The production or execution of anything off-hand; any work or structure produced on the spur of the moment.

1874 SYMONDS *Sh. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xi. 214 The terra-cotta decorations . . . have all the spontaneity of impro-

visation. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 231 The Crystal Palace Opera-House, an improvisation on Dominion Square [Montreal].

Improvisatize (imprɒvɪzə'taɪz), *v.* rare. [irreg. f. IMPROVISATE + -IZE.] = IMPROVISATE, IMPROVISE. 1847 in CRAIG. 1860 A. L. WINDSOR *Ethica* vii. 382 Unlike Chatham, Mirabeau did not improvisatize.

Improvisator (imprɒvɪzə'tɔːr). [agent-n. in L. form, from IMPROVISARE, IMPROVISARE, after It. *improv(v)isatore*, F. *improvisateur*.] One who improvises or composes extempore; an improviser. 1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XVIII. 125 The Italian improvisator never attempts a ballad without striking his mandolino. 1839 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.*, *Novalis* (1872) II. 183 The old guild of literary improvisators. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Elog.* (Bohn) III. 28 The world knows pretty well the style of these improvisators [Eastern story-tellers].

Improvisatore, -provisatore (imprɒvɪzə'tɔːr). [It. *improvvisatore*, formerly *improvisatore* 'an extempore-sayer' (Florio), agent-n. from *improv(v)isare* to IMPROVISE.]

(The non-etymological doubling of the *r* is a matter of mod. Italian phonetic spelling not generally followed in Eng.)

An improvisator (Italian or of the Italian type). 1765 SMOLLETT *Trav.* (1766) II. xxvii. 56 One of the greatest curiosities you meet with in Italy, is the improvisatore; such is the name given to certain individuals, who have the surprising talent of reciting verses extempore, on any subject you propose. 1785 *Europ. Mag.* VII. 300 Metastasio . . . was at his outset an *improvisatore*, or extempore poet. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xxxiii. He patronised the Improvisatori . . . Wrote rhymes, sang songs, could also tell a story. 1824 — *Juan* xv. xv. Just as I feel the 'Improvisatore'. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* I. 370 The Eumolpus of Petronius . . . fills up the only link required to complete the analogy between the classical and the modern improvisatori. 1888 J. INGLIS *Ten Life Tigerland* 234 The musicians . . . improvisators, reciters of ancient legends.

attrib. 1800 SOUTHEY *Poet. Wks.* (1853) 213/1, I do not wish the *improvisatore's* tune. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* viii. 302 The extempore and improvisatore mode of fabricating and fabling against us.

Improvisatorial (imprɒvɪzə'tɔːriəl), *a.* [f. as IMPROVISATORY + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an improvisator; relating to or having the power of extempore composition or oratory.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 467 Singing . . . some old Castilian air, to which he often adapts some improvisatorial words. 1860 J. WOLFE *Trav. & Adv.* I. 81 His improvisatorial powers have been already mentioned. 1886 *Athenaeum* 14 Aug. 197/3 Hence, in the deepest and truest sense, Scott, often called the most improvisatorial, is the least improvisatorial of writers.

Hence **Improvisatorially** *adv.*, after the manner of an improvisator.

1886 TUPPER *My Life as Author* 385 Those who speak off-hand in prose or verse, 'inspirationally' as they call it, but as the outer world prefer to believe, improvisatorially.

Improvisatorize (imprɒvɪzə'tɔːraɪz), *v.* rare. [f. IMPROVISATOR + -IZE.] *a.* *intr.* To play or act the improvisator. *b.* *trans.* To improvise.

1828 *Harrobian* 43 M — read novels, and F — improvisatorized in heroics. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 541 Might not the mirthful poet of 'Dean-Bourn' . . . have improvisatorized the following trifle? 1837 *Ibid.* XV. 286 Tragedy and comedy were originally improvisatorized.

Improvisatory (imprɒvɪzə'tɔːrɪ), *a.* [f. IMPROVISATOR (or IMPROVISATE *v.*); see -ORY.] = IMPROVISATORIAL.

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* II. 138 Write with or without rime, as happens to accommodate best your improvisatory method of composition. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It.*, *Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xi. 158 Marino had the improvisatory exuberance . . . of his birthplace.

Improvisatrice, -provisatrice (imprɒvɪzə'tɔːtrɪtʃ). [It. *improvvisatrice* (formerly *improvis-*), fem. of *improv(v)isatore*; see -TRICE.] A woman who improvises.

1804 MATILDA BETHAM *Biog. Dict. Wom.* 290 An honorary name given to the poetess (improvisatrice) D. Maria Maddalena Morelli Fernandez. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 452/2 Several ladies have distinguished themselves in the same art: they are styled improvisatrici. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom.* 197h C. (1862) 28 We will not speak of the enthusiasm excited by actresses, improvisatrici, female singers. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 338 The improvisatrice, the bewitching, supple siren stepped forward into the midst of the vacant space.

Improvise (imprɒvɪz), *v.* [a. F. *improviser* (1642 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *improvvisare* (now *improvvisare*) 'to sing or say extempore' (Florio), f. *improv(v)isare* IMPROVISE.]

1. *trans.* To compose (verse, music, etc.) on the spur of the moment; to utter or perform extempore.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* ii. i. He possessed also the singular faculty of being able to improvise quotations. *Ibid.* iv. ii. You must not improvise parliamentary papers. 1858 DORAN *Crit. Fools* 251 His happy facility of improvising rhymes. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. vi. 125 The . . . funeral chant, improvised by women at funerals over the bodies of the dead.

2. To bring about or get up on the spur of the moment; to provide for the occasion.

a 1854 E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* viii. (1855) 206 If a number of both sexes happen to assemble at the same house a dance is improvised. 1850 DICKENS *Lett. to Miss D.* 13 June (1880) II. 95 A tent improvised this morning.

3. *intr.* To compose, utter, or perform verse or music impromptu; to speak extemporaneously; hence, to do anything on the spur of the moment.

1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 42 A noted English wit of the present day can improvise in rhyme even in our language. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mosart* 22 He sang, played, and composed extempore, played and answered at sight . . . improvised on a given bass. 1880 VERN. LEE *Italy* iv. i. 147 He had the honour of improvising before cardinals and princesses.

Hence **Improvise** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1834 W. IRVING *Alhambra, Journey* (1896) 10 This talent of singing and improvising is frequent in Spain, and is said to have been inherited from the Moors. 1853 JERDAN *Autobiog.* III. ii. 20 (He) was . . . in superb trim to answer the calls for various improvising interludes.

Improvise, sb. rare. [f. prec. *vb.*] An improvised composition; an improvisation.

1820 MRS. SHELLEY in Dowden *Shelley* (1837) II. 360 Go to the theatre and hear the Improvise of Sgricci. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* Pref. The poem . . . is a mere Improvise.

Improvise (imprɒvɪz), *pp. a.* [f. prec. *vb.* + -EN.] Composed or uttered off-hand; invented or produced on the spur of the moment or for the occasion.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. iv. What part might be premeditated, what was improvised and accidental, man will never know. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxvii. [He] let Gaddi have the credit of the improvised welcome. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots* Fr. i. x. (1881) 214 By crossing their hands over each other, they . . . carried him along on the improvised chair. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* viii. lxi. His improvised words had inevitably some drollery.

Improvise (imprɒvɪz), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In sense 2, for L. *improvisio*, It. *improvvisamente*.]

1. In an improvised or unpremeditated manner; impromptu, extempore.

1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Fancit of B. I.* i. vi. 97 He . . . could dress up Plato's Republic improvisedly, in sympathetic and attractive English of his own.

2. (Sc. *improvisitie*). Without forethought, impromptly, precipitately. *Obs.*

c 1568 in H. CAMPBELL *Love-Lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. c 1568 20 Humble requiring . . . that pretendit and uniauchfull marriage quhairin sho was improvistitie enterit to be dissolvit.

Improvise (imprɒvɪz), *v.* + -ER.] One who improvises; an improvisator. Also *attrib.*

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 113 Earth holds no improviser like Theodore. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. vi. (1872) 137 Essentially an improviser genius; as his father too was. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 26 June 830/2 There was a certain Maria Maddalena Morelli . . . known as poet and improviser, and much in request for her powers of social entertainment.

Improvisation (imprɒvɪzə'tɔːn), *n.* [f. IM-2 + PROVISION.] Want of provision or forethought.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. ii. 108 Wherein . . . there would be a main defect, and her improvisation just accusable, if [etc.]. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* III. § 14. 41 The disadvantages of ignorance or improvisation.

Improviso (imprɒvɪzə'tɔː), *a.* *Obs.* [It. *improviso*, now spelt *improvvisò* 'unprovided, extempore' (Florio), = L. *improvisus* unforeseen, unexpected, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *prōvisus*, pa. pple. of *prōvidere* to foresee. (The word may also be taken as an adjectival use of the L. adv. *imprōvisō* (also *dē imprōvisō*, ex *imprōvisō*) 'on a sudden, unexpectedly'.] Improvised, extempore.

1786 MRS. PIOZZI *Anecdotes Johnson* (title of poem) Improviso translation of the following distich on the Duke of Modena's running away from the comet in 1742 or 1743. 1789 — *Journ. France* I. 374 Our postillion sung improvviso verses on his sweetheart. 1839 *Standard* 29 Mar. in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 142 An impassioned and ex-improvviso survey.]

Hence **Improvise** *v. trans.* (nonce-wd.), to improvise.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 518 He had improvised a joyous song.

Improvisatore, -trice: see IMPROVIS-

Impudence (imprɒ'dɛns). [ad. L. *imprudentia*, n. of quality f. *imprudens* IMPUDENT: see -ENCE. Cf. F. *impudence* (Oresme, 14th c.), which may have been the immediate source.] The quality or fact of being impudent; want of prudence, circumspection, or discretion; indiscretion, rashness.

[In Chaucer's *Parson's Tale* p. 317, 'impudence' is the reading in MSS. Harl. 7334, Petw. 635, Selden; but this is evidently an error: all MSS. have 'impudent' in the correlative p. 321; see quot. 1386 in IMPUDENT I.]

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therapeut.* 2 Blijb, The fyrste speake over lyghly and to impudently, yf it be impudence to afferme a thyng impossible. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. vi. iii. 253 To this day the Spanish council is taxed of impudence and imprudence, that there was no use made of the hanse towns in that expedition. 1731 C'YESS SUPPLICK in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 143 There is an epitaph in St. Patrick's cathedral, that will be a lasting monument of your impudence. 1831 SIR J. SHELTON *Corr.* II. 85 Not taking those precautions against the weather . . . I soon suffered for my impudence.

b. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this, an impudent act.

1646-9 JER. TAYLOR *Apol. Liturgy* § 95 It were a strange impudence, choosingly, to entertain those inconveniences. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 361 If Eve had been deceived before by the serpent into some imprudences not criminal, she might have been aware of his wiles. 1889

1. *Uabock Pleas. Life* II. iv. 64 Love at first sight sounds like an imprudence, and yet is almost a revelation.

Imprudence (imprɒ'dɛns). [ad. L. *imprudentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] = IMPUDENCE.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 122 a. Through the hastiness and imprudence of the worker. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* viii. 166 The fault is rather to be attributed to our imprudence, and intemperance. 1658 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. Pref. Men have a Toleration for their Imprudencies. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 118 Some imprudencies in the manner of forcing the King's system. 1800 LAMA *Lett. to Wordsworth* 10 Oct. It tickles one with the image of an imprudence, without the penalty usually annexed.

Imprudent (imprɒ'dɛnt), *a.* (sb.) [ad. L. *imprudens*, *imprudēns*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *prudens*, contracted from *prōvidens*, pres. pple. of *prōvidere* to see before one, provide: see PRUDENT. Cf. F. *imprudent* (15-16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Not prudent, wanting in prudence or discretion; the reverse of prudent; rash, heedless, indiscreet, incautious. *a.* Of persons.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 211 Imprudent Emperour of Rome alas was ther no philosopre in al thy toun? 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therapeut.* 2 D j. O fool and imprudent Thessalus. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 46 He and his imprudent counsaill were fully resolved on this point. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* II. 71 Imprudent men are call'd Fools. 1893 TANNER *Steps Princ. Agric.* (ed. 2) 61 We are not so imprudent . . . as to destroy the bees that work for us.

b. Of conduct, actions, etc.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 35 (R.) Thus by the imprudent and foolish hardines of the French earle, the Frenchmen were discomfited. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 15 Loss for the folly of imprudent actions. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. vii. 53 Nothing can be more imprudent and impolitic, as it regards himself and his family. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 10 note, When the rivers are . . . rising, it would be imprudent to venture into them.

c. rarely with *of*.

1750 ARENSIDE *Odes* II. iv. Not imprudent of my loss to come.

Imprudent (imprɒ'dɛnt), *n.* [f. IM-2 + PRUDENT.]

1753 L. M. tr. *Du Bosq's Accompl.* *Wom.* I. 29 [It] is ever in the mouth of these Imprudent. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 244 The little Imprudent—How could I expect a Miracle!

Hence **Imprudentness**, imprudence (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Imprudential, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. IM-2 + PRUDENTIAL: cf. IMPUDENCE.] Not prudential; not marked by prudence; imprudent, imprudential. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*, xxviii. The most unwise and imprudent Act as to civil Government.

Imprudently (imprɒ'dɛntli), *adv.* [f. IMPUDENT *a.* + -LY.] In an imprudent manner; with imprudence; indiscreetly, unadvisedly.

1541 [see IMPUDENCE]. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 187 b. He so imprudently demeaned hymselfe, that . . . he came into the hands of his mortal enemies. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. vi. 28 Christ here neither blameth . . . meet labour, nor would have it done imprudently and carelessly. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxix. III. 111 The new magistrate imprudently departed from the maxims of the court, and of the times. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 403 William, with the ardour of a very young commander, had most imprudently offered battle.

Impryve: see IMPREVE.

Impship, *rare.* [f. IMP *sb.*] The condition or station of an imp; in quot. as a mock title.

1684 OTWAY *Atheist* III. I hope your little Impship will be civil to me.

Imp-tree: see IMP *sb.* 8.

Impuberal (impiū'bɛrəl), *a.* *rare.* [f. L. *impubes*, *impuber-em* (f. *im-* (IM-2) + *pūbes*, *pūber-em* of ripe age, of the age of puberty) + -AL.] Not come to puberty or maturity; immature.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1870) I. App. 409 In impuberal animals the cerebellum is in proportion to the brain proper greatly less than in adults.

Impuberate, *a.* *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.] = prec. Also *absol.* as *sb.*

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* II. § 179 To our impuberate descendants in *potestate* we may . . . make a substitution in the manner already described. — *Ulpian* xvi. § 1 The death of any of those impuberes . . . secures for them the right of taking in full.

Impuberty (impiū'bɛrti). [f. L. *impuber-em* (see IMPUBERAL) + -TY, after *puberty*.] The condition of not having reached the state or age of puberty.

1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* III. vii. (1830) 220 Sentences of the ecclesiastical courts, which release the parties *a vinculo matrimonii* by reason of impuberty [etc.] are not dissolutions of the marriage-contract, but judicial declarations that there never was any marriage.

Impubic (impiū'bɪk), *a.* *rare.* [irreg. f. L. *impubes*, -is (see IMPUBERAL) + -IO: cf. PUBIC.] = IMPUBERAL.

1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* etc. 140 In only six were the subjects impubic, the average age being the 20th year.

Impublic, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. IM-1 + PUBLIC.] *trans.* To make public; to publish.

1628 FELTHAM *Reveler* II. xci. 265 It hath made them alighted, ever since his passions so impublick'd (ed. 1709 proclaimed) them.

Impudence (imprɒ'dɛns). Also 4-5 in-. [ad. L. *imprudentia* shamelessness, n. of quality f. *im-*

prudens IMPUDENT: see -ENCE. *Impudent* has the form of suffix derived through OF., while *impudency* has that formed directly from L.; but F. *impudence* is recorded only from 1539 (Hatz.-Darm.)] The quality or fact of being impudent.

† 1. Shamelessness; immodesty; indelicacy. Obs. c1385 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 7 317 [Twigs of Pride] There is . . . Arrogance. Impudence [v. Impudence]. Insolence . . . and many another twig. 1406 HOCCLIVE *La Male regie* 62 My lustes blynde han causid thee to varie Fro me thurgh my folie and impudence. 1601 SHAKS. *Alps Well* II. i. 173 King. Vpon thy certainty and confidence, What dar'st thou venter? *Hell*. Taxe of impudence, A strumpets boldnesse, a divulged shame. 1682 *Hertford Dioces. Reg.* 9 Oct., This deponent, blushing to see so much impudence betwixt the said persons, immediatly went out of the same Chamber. 1712 J. DUBAY tr. *Epicurus' Mor.* 37 'Tis very well known, that Crates and Diogenes have made profession of Beastly Impudence, even in public places.

2. Shameless effrontery; insolent disrespect, insolence; unabashed presumption.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 57, I ne're heard yet, That any of these bolder Vices wanted Lesse Impudence to gaine-say what they did, Then to performe it first. 1656-9 J. B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* (ed. 2) 26 The impudence of a certain Monk called Tetzle, exceeded so farre, as to presume to sell the Indulgences. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 721 Some with Impudence invade the Court. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instrucl.* I. iv. (1841 I. 73 Who will have the impudence to hinder us? 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* XIII, 'Confound his impudence!' muttered Squeers. 1884 PÆ *Eustace* 63 He gave me a deal of impudence . . . just now.

b. with *an* and *pl.* A piece of impudence. 1895 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Towns* etc. I. 413 Any kind of head-covering was a weakness, or an impudence.

c. Applied to an impudent person.

1671 DRYDEN *Even. Love* II. 20 Peace, impudence, and see my face no more.

3. In a good or neutral sense: Freedom from shamefastness; cool confidence.

1619 FLETCHER, etc. *False One* IV. iii, Off, my dejected looks, and welcome impudence! My daring shall be deity, to save me. 1688 SHADWELL *Syr. Alsatia* II. i, Learned lawyer of little practice, for want of impudence. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Eremont's Ess.* 133, I . . . will tell you with the utmost impudence that I esteem much more his Person, than his Works. 1824 W. IRVING *J. Trav.* I. 259, I had not enterprise nor impudence enough to venture from my concealment.

Impudency (im'püdēnsi). Now rare. [ad. L. *impudentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.]

1. Shamelessness, immodesty; = IMPUDENCE 1.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxvi. 117 Insomuche that he ioyned impudence and unshamefastnesse. 1577 BULL *Luther's Comm. Ps. Grad.* 237 The impudence of the monks . . . was so great that I am ashamed to speak it. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 329 Although too much shamefastnesse, when it is causelesse, is worthy of blame . . . yet is it more praise-worthy than impudence. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* xxi. (1824) 218 Nor did his [Noah's] open infirmity justifie Chams impudence. 1864 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 508 Were she as naked as Diana, there should be no impudence on the figure of Imogen. 1872 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 494 2 In his earlier tales he seemed to seek pleasure with the impudence of a splendidly healthy young faun.

b. with *an* and *pl.*

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 255 For those impudencies, Those riots, and those other soule offences. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 369 The whole dialogue . . . is polluted with similar impudencies.

2. Shameless effrontery; = IMPUDENCE 2.

1529 FAITH *Antithesis* lxxviii. in *Pistle Chr. Rdr.* 102 What impudency is this? I thinke he wold saye also that an Ass were a man yf he thought to gette eny avantage thorow it. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 258 Some have growne to that impudencie, that they have denied a woman to have a soule as man hath. 1655 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1662) 162 That will . . . argue . . . rash boldness and blind impudence in him that shall returne so irrational an Answer. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 1604 Alas and yet again! How full is age of impudency!

b. with *an* and *pl.*

1634 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 194 It had bene a high impudency and presumption to have medled with them. 1644 HAMMOND *Loyal Convert* 10 How, for their encouragement, are Lyes and brasse-brow'd Impudencies invented.

† 3. = IMPUDENCE 3. Obs.

c1610 *Women Saints* 167 All humane helpe being despayred of . . . in fine, of holie and notable impudencie, she imitated the woman, that . . . pressed to touch the hemme of Christs garment.

Impudent (im'püdēnsi), *a.* (sb.). Also 4-5 in- [ad. L. *impudens*, *impudent-em* shameless, *f. im-* (IM-2) + *prudens* ashamed, modest, orig. pres. pple. of *prudere* to make or feel ashamed. Cf. F. *impudent* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm. and Godef. *Compl.*; but the latter has the adv. *impudentment* of 1461).]

† 1. Wanting in shame or modesty; shameless, unblushing, immodest; indelicate. (In quot. 1628, 'without the means of decency'.) Obs.

c1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 7 323 Impudent is he that for his pride hath no shame of his synnes. 1533 UDALL *Floures* go Canis (sayth Donate) is a worde that menie vse to obiect unto suche as be impudent shames felowes. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 61 Setting the best and impudentist face of it that I can borrowe. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* xix. 2 He that cleaueth to harlots will become impudent. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 101 Many for want of things necessary . . . were forced to become impudent in the funerals of their friends. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 26 Their impudent Curtezans, the most lascivious harlots in the world. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 76 With impudent

fore-heads, and with brows rubbed on brass-pots. 1732 GAY *Achilles* III, Then her bosom too is so preposterously impudent!

2. Possessed of unblushing presumption, effrontery, or assurance; shamelessly forward, insolently disrespectful.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 493 Thou art as impudent a Fellow as I have communed withal. 1583 FULKE *Defence* xix. 544 You are the most impudent adoucher, I thinke, that ever became a writer. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balaust's Lett.* (vol. III.) 123 Sufficient defence against the audaciousnesse of the most impudent. 1709-10 HEARNER in *Keltig.* (1857) I. 181 Some persons were so impudent (to speak in the canting phrase) as to huzza him. 1710-11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 125 Oh faith, you're an impudent saucy couple of sluttekies for presuming to write so soon. 1829 LYTTON *Deveraux* II. iv, Thou art an impudent thing to jest at us. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* viii, Wickam is a wicked, impudent, bold-faced hussy.

b. Of conduct, actions, etc.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 135 You call honorable Boldnes, impudent Sawcinesse. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 246 [She] disclosed . . . [his] impudent attempt against the reverence of his marriage. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* II. Wks. 1757 IV. 134 Our impudent folly puts nature out of countenance. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* I. 10 An impudent fabrication of the fourteenth century. 1873 HALE *In His Name* vi. 64 This was the impudent reply of the largest boy of the group.

B. sb. A person of unblushing effrontery or insolence.

1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 404 No heast (as they say) is so shamelesse as an impudent. *Ibid.* 253. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* I. xxvii. (Arb.) 69 De-frauded of the reward, that an impudent had gotten by abuse of his merit. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 434 Many dissembling impudents intrude themselves in this high calling of God.

Impudently (im'püdēntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an impudent manner; with effrontery; shamelessly, insolently.

1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 25 Whosoeuer deny y^t it hath thus ben done in time past, yea within our owne remembrance, they impudently lie. 1664-5 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Mar., Castlemaine lay impudently upon her back in her coach asleep. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xl. 207 A boy, impudently thrust over their heads. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. (1871) II. 72 An impudently false accusation.

Impudentness, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being impudent; impudence.

1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 19 Governours and Subjectes . . . striving as it were with other in an impudentnesse therein. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Impudicity (im'püditsiti). [a. F. *impudicité*, f. L. type *impudicitas*, for cl. L. *impudicitia*, f. *impudicus* = shameless.] Shamelessness, immodesty. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 279 With thare prouocative Impudicity, Brocht mony ane man to Infelicitie. 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 416, I bred thee chaste, and thou arte imbrued with impudicity. 1674 tr. *Du Moulin's Papal Tyranny* 38 The luxury . . . the impudicity, the gluttony . . . that reigned in the Papal Court. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Cont.* Wks. 1846 I. 55/2 This impudicity . . . seems to have always been a characteristic of the Italian race. 1883 BRECHER in *Chr. World Pulpit* XXIII. 372/3 Knowledge with women in Grecian days was a token of impudicity.

b. with *an* and *pl.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* vii. 22 Theft, avarices, wickednesse, guile, impudicities.

† **Impudicous**, *a.* Obs. *rare*. [f. L. *impudicus* + -OUS.] Immodest, indelicate, indecent.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kour* Def. xii. 157 It may be a wanton and impudicous act in another to kiss a woman.

Impugn (im'pügn), *v.* Forms: 4 in-, yn-, 4-6 en-, (5 em-), 5-6 ym-, 4-7 impugne, 4-5 in-, impugne, 6 impunge (?), Sc. impung, 6-impugn. [a. F. *impugner* (1363 in Godefroy) = Pr. *im-*, *enpugnar*, Sp. *impugnar*, It. *impugnare*, ad. L. *impugnare* to attack, assail, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *pugnare* to fight.]

† 1. *trans.* To fight against; to attack, assail, assault (a person, city, etc.). Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *i. Macc.* xi. 41 Thei impugned Yrael. 1388 — *Jude.* ix. 44 He roos . . . and empugnyde [1382 azenfistynge] and bisegide the citee. c1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xl. 110 Pou dwellist amonge enemies, bou art impugned on be rist honde & on be lifte honde. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 264 We are set in a slipperie place, and are impugned of deuills. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 35 He . . . laid siege unto Damascus . . . which he so notably impugned, that [etc.].

fig. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* Ded., The Outworks of the Enemy, from whence they impugne the Civill Power.

† b. To fight in resistance against; to withstand, resist, oppose. Obs.

1577 HARNER *Ang. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 43 Josephus . . . which himselfe also at the first impugned the Romaines. 1591 TROUB. *Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 107 Only the heart impugnes with faint resist The fierce invade of him that conquers Kings. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. v. § 25 God . . . will not leave vs succourlesse, whiles in a just cause, we impugne a most vnjust Intruder. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 223 To impugn with all his power the Moores, Jews, and Idolaters.

transf. 1646 STA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. 291 The generation of alteration would utterly impugne the generation of all things.

2. To assail (an opinion, statement, document, action, etc.) by word or argument; to call in question; to dispute the truth, validity, or correctness of; to oppose as false or erroneous.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VIII. 155 Al þis makeþ me . . . to þen-

ken. On Pers þe plouhmon and which a pardoun he hedde, And hou þe preost impugned hit. c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 350 Þes sectis impugnun þe gospel, and also þe olde lawe. 1415 HOCCLIVE *To Sir T. Oldcastle* 172 No man wolde impugne hir right. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xliii. 29 This sayinge contraryeth and empugnyn myne Auctor Gaufride. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* To Rdr. 12 Detractione . . . redly to suppedit & tyl impung ane verteous verk. a1614 DONNE *Biadavaro* (1644) 124 No man hath as yet, to my knowledge, impugned this custome of ours. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 642 It cannot be accounted less than extreme sottishness and stupidity of mind . . . thus to impugn a Deity. 1777 WATSON *Philipp II* (1793) I. v. 181 An opinion which in France had always been impugned and rejected. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* I. v, The saint was scarcely canonised, before his claims to heatitude were impugned.

b. To assail the actions, question the statements, etc. of (a person); to find fault with, accuse. Now rare.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XIII. 123 One Pieres þe ploughman hath impugned vs alle, And sette alle sciences at a soppe, saue loue one. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) III. iii. 318 b/i Many hated hym & specially theretykes; for he cessed not to empugne & reproof theym. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 13 Quho dar presume the Poetis tyll Impung, Quohose sweet sentence throuch Albione bene sung? 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 179 Yet in such rule, that the Venetian Law Cannot impugne you as you do proceed. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* XI. II. 323 note, The Law, for the supposed apostasy from which he was impugned.

Hence **Impugned** *ppl. a.*; **Impugning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 73 Impugning of þe law of God. c1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 276 It techyth þe . . . to defende þi feyth with reasons for impugning of heretykes. 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 94 For defence of impugned truth. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Rat. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 204 It should be allowable . . . to call upon the impugning witness . . . to declare [etc.]. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 145/2 The impugned department will send down . . . a cohort of witnesses.

Impugnabile (im'pügnä'b'l), *a.1 rare*. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to be impugned.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 262 If any chance to be impugnable on the score of principles. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* IV. viii, Her reason . . . though not easily impugnable was not so satisfactory to his understanding as to his ear.

Impugnabile (im'pügnä'b'l), *a.2 ? Obs.* [f. IM-2 + L. *pugnare* to fight + -ABLE; cf. *EXPUGNABLE*.] That cannot be assailed or overcome.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 3/27 Impugnabile, *impugnabilis*. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. v. 217 To withstand so puissant and impugnable an enemy. *Ibid.* x. i. (1632) 1242 If the Tower were impugnabile.

Hence **Impugnability**, *? Obs.*

1837 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Justif.* IV. 167 So long as the canon of Tertullian shall flourish in its absolute impugnability.

† **Impugnance**, *Obs. rare-1*. In 6 in-. [f. L. *impugnare* to IMPUGN: see -ANCE.] = IMPUGNATION.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* IX. v. (1602) 308 Therefore doe we call traitors rebels: when they rise by resistance or impugnance of their Princes authority.

† **Impugnant**, *ppl. a.* Obs. *rare-1*. [ad. L. *impugnans*, *impugnans-em*, or corresponding It. *impugnante*, pres. pple. of *impugnare* to oppose, IMPUGN.] Repugnant, opposed.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 95 Whether you ought to be the personage so impugnant and contrary to your proper resolution.

Impugnatio (im'pügnä'ti-ōn), *? Obs.* [ad. L. *impugnatio*-em, noun of action f. *impugnare* to IMPUGN: cf. obs. F. *impugnatio*.]

† 1. The action of attacking or assaulting (a person); *esp.* spiritual assault, temptation. Obs.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxx. (MS. Bodl.), Azens þese so manye impugnacions we beþ ywarded and isocoured with spyrryual armour. c1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 3179 Our lord has ordeyned y^e a man shalle haf here impugnacionne. 1602 T. FITZGERBERT *Apol.* 9 a, He receiued such a violent impugnation and persecution of all the bad priests in the citie [Rome], that he was forced to depart thence. 1645 BP. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 108 The fit is a perpetuall impugnation, and self-conflict.

2. The action of impugning (an opinion, etc.); calling in question, disputing; impugnement.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. vii. 103 Impugnacyon of trouth the whiche is when the persone of certayne malice ayen sayth unto the trouth of the fayth. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys Wks.* 313/2 The impugnacion of that vncharitable heresye. 1692 NORRIS *Curs. Refl.* 'Ess. Hum. Und.' 21 Having considered our Author's Impugnacion of Innate Principles. 1873 WAGNER tr. *Teuffels Hist. Rom. Lit.* II. 95 It begins with a lengthy impugnation of the mythical opinions caused by the poets.

† **Impugnator**, *Obs. rare-1*. [ad. late L. *impugnator*, agent-n. f. *impugnare* to IMPUGN: cf. F. (obs.) *impugnateur*.] = next.

1678 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 123 The Iesuites themselves, who are his most puissant Impugnators, give him a more candid and favorable treatment.

Impugner (im'pügnēr). [f. IMPUGN v. + -ER.] One who impugns or assails.

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 51 Redye to defende the faith ageynst the impugners of it. a1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 223 Some of these Strenuous Impugners of Immaterial and Incorporeal Substances. 1772 BERKELEY *Passive Obed.* § 38 A . . . prejudice which influenceth the impugners of non-resistance. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* III. (1879) 80 The way to defend Milton against all impugners is to take down the book and read it. 1890 *Spectator* 6 Sept., The impugners of the story . . . have failed

to support their scepticism with anything that can properly be called evidence.

Impugnment (impū'nmēt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action or fact of impugning.

1640 E. HOWARD *Jack ashore* xvii. (Stratm.). It must not be an impugment to his manhood that he cried like a child.
1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 63 The theses on which aspirants after university honours held their disputations or impugments.

Impuissance (impū'isāns). [a. F. *impuissance* (1361 in Littré); see IM-2 and PUissance. (By the Brownings stressed *impu'issance*.)]

1. Impotence, powerlessness, weakness.
1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* i. 1 (R. Suppl.) In tyme when man was vanyquished of ignorance and impuissance. 1602 PATERICKE tr. *Gentillet* 26 An impuissance to conserve himself. 1645 *City Alarum* 9 We have always hoodwinked our selves with conceits of the kings impuissance till it came to tryal. 1762 STERNE tr. *Shandy* V. xvi. He lay under an impuissance. . . of advancing above a line and a half in the compass of a whole summer's day. 1855 BROWNING *Saul* xviii. Why is it I dare think but lightly of such impuissance? 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* ix. 469, I felt myself so safe in impuissance and despair I could not hurt you. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Cherries*, Never too much of faith in impuissance, man's.

†2. Want of self-control; cf. IMPOTENCE 3. Obs.
1677 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 95 When the light of reason is under a Bushel of passion; and impuissance is regent in the soul.

So †Impu'issancy [see -ANCY]. Obs. rare -1.
1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 39 An Image of Supremacy; and yet Impu'issancy.

Impuissant (impū'isānt), a. [a. F. *impuissant* (15th c.); see IM-2 and PUissant.] Impotent, powerless, weak.

1609 MAXWELL tr. *Herodion* (1635) 127 How impuissant and dejected they are. 1652-62 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* iv. (1682) 58 The Country made a prey to impuissant Enemies. 1853 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxxvii. XI. 113 An impuissant embrace of philosophy on the part of so great a potentate. 1863 Lp. LYTTON *King Amasis* I. 188 Vain, and impuissant are the pity and commiseration of a feeble fellow-creature.

Impulsatile, a. rare -1. [f. IM-2 + PULSATILE a.] Not characterized by pulsation.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 288/1 In these vessels . . its [the blood's] movement is impulsatile or venous.

Impulse (impūls), sb. [ad. L. *impulsus* -a push against, f. ppl. stem of *impellere* to IMPEL.]

1. An act of impelling; an application of sudden force causing motion; a thrust, a push.

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* (ed. 3) 227 The Second lurketh in the bowels of the Earth, by the Impulse and action whereof the Subterraneous vapours are driven upwards through Pores and Pipes. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. x. § 19 We cannot conceive how any thing but impulse of body can move body. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 68 The impulse of one billiard-ball is attended with motion in the second. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 2 ¶ 1 He will wish to advance rather by the impulse of the wind, than the strokes of the oar. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. i. 228 To produce the impression of violet light a still greater number of impulses is necessary. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* viii. 210 The chief agents in transmitting the impulses of the aerial waves. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* x. 240 When a gland is first excited the motor impulse is discharged within a few seconds.

fig. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 12 Driven on by the blind impulses of Fatality and Fortune. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 698 The total exemption of the deliberations in parliament from the impulse of the royal will. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* vi. 160 The early impulse of the Renaissance [was] just then beginning to influence the world.

b. Path. 'The shock felt on the chest-wall when the heart beats, or over an aneurysm during the cardiac systole. . . *Cardiac impulse*, the apex beat of the heart' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1879 St. George's Hosp. Rep. IX. 182 Of the Heart: No sensible impulse; sounds hardly audible. *Ibid.*, Area ill-defined; impulse diffused; sounds muffled.

2. Dynamics. a. An indefinitely large force enduring for an inappreciably short time but producing a finite momentum; such as the blow of a hammer, the drive of a bat, the impact of colliding balls, etc. b. The product of the average value of any force multiplied by the time during which it acts. (This extended use was introduced by Clerk Maxwell *Matter & Motion* 43.)

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Impulse*, the single or momentary action or force by which a body is impelled. 1806 — *Course Math.* II. 132 The Momentum, or Quantity of Motion, generated by a Single Impulse, or any Momentary Force, is as the Generating Force. 1859 LUNN *Of Motion* 87. 1868 ROUTH *Rigid Dynamics* (ed. 2) 262 We may regard an impulse as the limit of a large finite force acting for a very short time. 1875 MAXWELL *Theory of Heat* (ed. 4) 88 The impulse of a force is equal to the momentum produced by it. 1868 W. K. CLIFFORD *Lect.* (1879) I. 76 A shuttlecock, which has its entire state of motion suddenly changed by the impulse of the battledore.

3. a. Force or influence exerted upon the mind by some external stimulus; suggestion, incitement, instigation. † Formerly, esp., A strong suggestion supposed to come from a good or evil spirit.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 177 If he by chance offend by the Impulse of the Devil, let him make amends therefore. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 184 An immediate Revelation or Divine Impulse and Impression. 1701 G. HAMMOND (title) Discourse of Angels . . also something touching Devils, Apparitions, and Impulses. 1798 WORDSW. *Tables*

turned vi. One impulse from a vernal wood May teach you more . . Than all the sages can. 1833 CRUSE *Ensebius* ii. i. 49 Thomas, under divine impulse, sent Thaddeus as herald and evangelist. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 138 He was not a man . . to yield timidly to the impulses of others.

b. Incitement or stimulus to action arising from some state of mind or feeling.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 60 His purpose . . proceeded only from himself and the impulse of his own Conscience. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. II.* (1813) III. xi. 281 No motive to direct him but the impulse of ungovernable passions. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* L. 2 Some ran on, under an impulse of curiosity. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. i. iii. 107 The inward impulse of gigantic energy and brutal cupidity urged them forward.

c. Sudden or involuntary inclination or tendency to act, without premeditation or reflection.

1763 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 50, I act almost always from my present impulse, and with little scheme or design. 1861 Geo. ELIOT *Silas M.* ii. 12 He seemed to weave, like the spider, from pure impulse, without reflection. 1869 FREEMAN *Norru. Cong.* III. xiii. 281 Men . . are apt to be guided by impulse rather than by judgement. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 271 It was mere impulse.

4. The effect produced by impulse; motion caused by the sudden application of force; momentum, impetus.

1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Infr.* 8 A Ray . . goes on by a compound Motion made up of its Impulse . . and its constant tendency upwards. 1721 KEILL *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 25 The motion of such a Vortex . . ought to give them some horizontal Impulse, and hurry them along in its own direction. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xii. 133 My team . . leaping them . . and the impulse of our sledge carrying it across. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 188 The impulse may be transmitted through the earth to an enormous distance.

fig. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 97 Orseolo gave a new impulse to navigation. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 418 Circumstances . . were giving a poetic impulse to the newly-aroused intelligence of men.

b. Path. 'The wave of change which travels through nerve and muscle in passing from rest into action' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

5. attrib. and Comb. in various technical terms relating to the driving mechanism of a clock, as *impulse-teeth*, etc.; *impulse-wheel*, a form of turbine water-wheel driven by the impact of a jet upon it (*Cent. Dict.*).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 590 The impulse-teeth consist of very small tempered steel pins, inserted on the surface of the rim of the wheel on one side only. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* IV. 369/2 The impulse-arm of the balance . . is determined by the radii of lever and roller. 1884 F. J. BARTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 55 The escape wheel . . overtakes the impulse pallet and drives it on. *Ibid.*, The impulse roller. *Ibid.* 97 The impulse teeth . . the impulse finger.

Impulse, v. Now rare. [f. the sb. or f. L. *impulsus*, ppl. stem of *impellere* to IMPEL; cf. obs. F. *impulser*.] trans. To give an impulse to; to impel; to instigate.

1611 FLORIO, *Impulsare*, to impulse, to perswade often. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. (1634) 34 That force so impelled and prest they are carried under the deepe Ocean. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* i. 102 The Man being impelled by some invisible spirit. 1680 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 45 The Earth's fill'd with fraud and violence, Impulsed by the Jesuits influence. 1711 KEN *Hymnus Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 307 Love to the Cross his Soul impuls'd. 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 548 His Good Angel or Spirit . . very often impuls'd or moved him to preach to the People. 1757 ELIZ. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 55 The Centrifugal [power] . . is a force impulsed upon all the planets, at their creation, that directs them forward, in a right line.

Hence *Impulsing vbl. sb.*

1885 L. OLIPHANT *Sympneumata* xiii. 207 They may trace . . the radiant current through the human story of the Divine impulsings.

Impulsion (impūlsjōn). Also 5-6 ym-. [a. F. *impulsion* (c 1315 in Godefroy *Compl.*), ad. L. *impulsio* em influence, instigation, f. *impulsus*, ppl. stem of *impellere* to IMPEL; cf. IMPULSE sb.]

1. The action of impelling or forcing onward: also of striking upon, thrusting, pushing, or pressing against without producing motion; the condition of being thrust or pushed.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 199 The body of Tholomeus borne vii to the lande by the impulsion of the see. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 245/2 The deken fyll wyth the chalyce by thymplucion and threstyng of the paynems. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 78 This one thyng hanges upon another, and sets forward one another, but one first of all is the chiefe cause of all this circular motion and impulsion. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* II. (1701) 73/2 The Wind that comes next presseth the first, forcing . . it by frequent impulsions. 1774 GOLOSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 4 That of attraction, which draws them towards the sun; and . . impulsion, which drives them strait forward into the great void of space. 1794 SULLIVAN *Victr Nat.* I. 54 The centrifugal force, or force of impulsion, is still unknown. 1835-6 Tono *Cycl. Anat.* I. 621/2 The impulsion of the water takes place on the surface of the tentacula. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* vii. (1870) 209 The needle of the galvanometer is instantly deflected, and the limit of the first impulsion is noted.

transf. or fig. 1610 R. NICCOLS *Wint. Nts. Vis.*, R. Curthorse in *Mirr. Mag.* 652 To see How griefes impulsions in my breast did beate. 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* i. 1 To judge the causes of causes, and their impulsions one of another. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine* liiii, A vibration and impulsion to an end beyond its own.

† b. An impelling cause or occasion. Obs.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 3. 41 Medicine . . considereth causes of Diseases, with the occasions or impulsions.

† c. Attack, assault. Obs.

1631 WEAVER *Ann. Funn. Mon.* 146 The citie of Ierusalem being recovered against the impulsions of the Infidels.

2. a. External influence exerted upon mind or conduct; instigation, incitement.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 13 If the Frenche kynge conquere . . it maye be that the Byshoppe of Rome throughe his impulsion will vndo oure Election. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 6 Atreus and Thyestes . . at the impulsion of their mother slew this Chrysippus. 1676 MAARELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 127 'Tis meant that it was free from all external impulsion. 1829 L. TAYLOR *Enthus.* vii. 168 The few who might have done the same without impulsion. 1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* xv. 171, I do not believe any man ever became thoroughly industrious, save under the impulsion of motives outside of labor.

b. Determination to action resulting from natural tendency or temporary excitement; impulse.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1809) 77 Natural impulsion is angre, hatred, couetyse, loue, or suche other affections. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xii. 60 The other not only dethen but impulsion also from an inward vertue. 1672 EACHARD *Hobbs's State Nat.* (1705) 108 This he did by a certain impulsion of nature. 1793 *Object. to the War Examined* 44 It can only be upon the like impulsion from which a drowning man catches at a twig. 1875 LOWELL *Under old Elm* 4 With sure impulsion to keep honor clear.

3. Tendency to onward motion imparted by some force or influence; impetus.

1795 CRAWFORD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 290 Whether the impulsion be given by the people to their representatives, or . . by the representatives to the people [etc.]. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xli. (1870) II. 417 The impulsion which Kant had given to philosophy. 1881 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Mar. 4 A great impulsion has of late years been given to steam navigation in the Levant.

Impulsive (impūlsiv), a. (sb.) [ad. med. L. *impulsivus* or a. F. *impulsif*, -ive (14th c.), f. L. *impulsus*, ppl. stem of *impellere* to IMPEL; see -IVE.]

1. Having the property of impelling or producing impulsion; characterized by impulsion or impetus.

1604 DRAYTON *Moses* II, The goodly horse . . Lies there but late disdainfully he trod, . . [and] Stirrs not when prick'd with the impulsive goad. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ulad* v. 232 The force Of the impulsive chariot. 1621 G. SANDYS *Orid's Met.* vi. (1626) 113 A shaft, which from thimpulsive bow-string flew. 1794 SULLIVAN *Victr Nat.* II. 387 The impulsive motion of the planets . . gives rise to numberless phenomena.

b. Dynamics. (See quot. and IMPULSE sb. 2.)

1803 J. WOOD *Princ. Mech.* L 15 When a force produces it's effect instantaneously, it is said to be impulsive. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 137 If the forces be impulsive or momentary, the motions will be uniform. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. L § 298 The shot is fired into the block in a horizontal direction . . The impulsive penetration is . . nearly instantaneous.

2. Impelling or determining to action. *Impulsive cause* (freq. in 17th c., now rare), originating or primary cause.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 214 The cause impulsive moving the prator to promulge this edict was [etc.]. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 180 There is a kind of cause . . which the learned . . call the impulsive cause; and it is such a cause as moveth and induceth the principal agent, to do that which it doth. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xii. 234 The love of God was the impulsive cause, but our sins were the instrumental cause, these brought him to the Cross. 1788 RETO *Active Powers* III. II. i. (1803) 159 Some cool principle of action, which has authority without any impulsive force. 1805 RUSKIN *Sesame* 6 That thirst [for applause] . . is . . on the whole, the strongest impulsive influence of average humanity. 1894 *Month Mar.* 392 The impulsive cause of the granting of a dispensation is that which . . moves the superior.

3. Of persons, their character, actions, etc.: Actuated or characterized by impulse; apt to be moved by sudden impulse or swayed by emotion.

1847 L. HUNT *Far Floney* v. (1848) 58 The Scotch have shown a more genial and impulsive spirit in their songs and dances than the English. 1850 W. LIVING *Goldsmith* xxviii. 276 Who was very impulsive, and prone to acts of inconsiderate generosity. 1854 II. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xix. (1860) 208 One of those impulsive acts of which men repent at their leisure. 1867 FREEMAN *Norru. Cong.* I. vi. 558 Such conduct would not be that of a sentimental and impulsive hero. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 851 Impulsive drunkenness or dipsomania is the result of an hereditary taint.

† B. sb. An impelling agent or cause. Obs.

a 1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 29 Where love is, it is such a strong impulsion in the heart, it carries one on to serve and please the Lord in all things. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* xi. 326 This was the genuine and true impulsive to Calvin, to write that letter.

Impulsively (impūlsivli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an impulsive fashion; with, or by means of, impulse; by sudden impulse.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Act of Charity*, The two ladies seemed much affected; and impulsively at the same time they both put their hands into their pocket. 1825 BLACKIE *Mag.* XVIII. 295 Causes, which . . bear impulsively, or hinderingly, upon every action. 1865 MISS MULOCK *Christian's Mistake* 2 He looked like a man who was not in the habit of acting hastily or impulsively. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. L § 317 A stated velocity in a stated direction is communicated impulsively to each end of a flexible inextensible cord.

Impulsiveness (impūlsivnēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being impulsive in feeling or action.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* To Rdr., A strong, and an unwithstanding impulsiveness that lay . . . upon my heart and spirit, till I went about it. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* Proem, Crude passions acted out with childish impulsiveness. 1884 W. J. COURTHOPE *Addison* v. 97 That impulsiveness of feeling . . . made him [Steele] the most powerful and persuasive advocate of Virtue in fiction.

† **Impulsor**. *Obs.* [a. L. *impulsor*, agent-n. from *impellere* to IMPEL; cf. F. (obs.) *impulseur*.] One who, or that which, impels.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 151 Nor [can] Motion be communicated but by Impulse, nor Impulse without Impenetrability in the Impulsor. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 43 The intinity and stress being made upon the hypochondrion or fulcrum in the discussion, the greater compression is made by the union of two impulsors. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 136 So that God be the motor and impulsor . . . of the action and worke. 1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 106 Independent of any foreign Impulsor.

Impulsory (imp'p'sōrī), *a. rare*. [f. L. *impuls-*, ppl. stem of *impellere*; see IMPULSE *v.* and -ORY.] That tends to impel or force onward.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 498 Hee gives some or other amongst you secret, and impulsory hints and warnings. 1845 G. OLIVER *Coll. Biog. Soc. Jesus* 171 Whatever he said . . . was dictated by the impulsory act of his conscience.

† **Impulverable**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. IM-2 + PULVERABLE.] Incapable of being pulverized. 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 169 Some good fine dried jalap . . . he found by the heat of the air to be melted, and by consequence to be impulverable.

Impunctate (imp'p'ktāt), *ppl. a.* [f. IM-2 + PUNCTATE.] Not punctate; not marked with points or dots.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 157 *Ilyphydrus ovalis*, Obscure, ferrugineous, impunctate. 1846 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 14. 196 Foveæ impunctate. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 214 The loop, or brachial processes, are always impunctate.

† **Impunction**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. type **impunction-em*, f. IM- (IM-1) + *pungere* to prick, pierce; cf. PUNCTION.] Pricking or piercing.

1712 SIR G. WHEELER *Liturgy* 138 Cabasilas hath nothing of chopping the bread . . . but impunction, and cutting, as by a Lance.

Impunctual (imp'p'ktuāl), *a.* [f. IM-2 + PUNCTUAL.] Not punctual, behind time (Webster, 1864). So **Impunctuality**, want of punctuality.

1790 *Observer* No. 139 ¶ 2 Unable to account for his impunctuality, some of his intimates were dispatched in quest of him. 1804 ALEX. HAMILTON cited in Worcester.

Impunctured (imp'p'ktūrd), *ppl. a.* [f. IM-2 + PUNCTURED.] Unpunctured; impunctate.

† **Impune** (imp'iūn), *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *impūn-is* unpunished; f. IM- (IM-2) + *pēna* penalty, punishment, *pīnīre* to punish.] Unpunished; enjoying impunity.

1614 T. ADAMS *Fatal Banquet* ii. Wks. 1861 I. 235 The breach of our national statutes can no impune by the plea of ignorance. 1615 — *White Devil* 34 [Not a thing that] can priviledg or keep impune the injuries [etc.].

† **Impunely**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] With impunity; without punishment.

1614 T. ADAMS *Fatal Banquet* i. Wks. 1861 I. 184 The blood of his enemies shall not be impunely shed. 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 118 Shall he impunely sacred Law defe? 1715 D. JONES *Hist. House Brunswick* 380 A certain Militia Captain . . . (and that impunely) order'd the Musick on his March to play, 'The King shall enjoy his Own again'.

Impung, -punge, obs. forms of IMPUGN *v.*

Impunible (imp'iūn'ib'l), *a. rare*. [f. IM-2 + L. *pūnīre* to punish + -IBLE.] Not punishable; unpunishable.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 47 But Mr. Hobbs outruns the Constable, and makes the King or Civitas . . . impunible for whatsoever he shall do.

Hence **Impunibly** *adv.*, without punishment, with impunity.

1743 J. ELLIS *Knowl. Div. Th.* ii. 65 Xenophon represents the Opinion of Socrates, that . . . no Man impunibly violates a Law established by the Gods. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xxiii. (1879) 230 She never lied, or stole, or slew, impunibly.

Impunity (imp'iūn'itī). [ad. L. *impūnitās*, f. *impūnis* (see IMPUNE and -TY), or ad. F. *impunité* (14th c. in Littré).] Exemption from punishment or penalty.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 716/2 For the safeguard of heretikes, and impunitie of all mischievous people. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 648 Wicked acts and misdemeanours are allured by impunity, as it were by rewards. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 45 This unlimited power of doing anything with impunity, will only beget a confidence in kings of doing what they list. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 41 Delay of punishment is no sort nor degree of presumption of final impunity. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxv, You can't commit murder in this country with impunity.

b. In weaker sense: Exemption from injury or loss as a consequence of any action; security.

1800 *Med. Jnrl.* III. 50 Men of strong constitutions began to stimulate in excess very early in life, and continued in the practice for several years with impunity. 1806 *Ibid.* XV. 442 Mr. Fewster . . . had the small-pox in his youth, and was exposed to the infection with impunity for forty years. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* viii. 285 The venom of the most deadly snakes may be swallowed with impunity. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xiv. 142 Its runners . . . seem to bear with impunity the fierce shocks of the ice.

† **Impuration**. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *impūrus* IMPURE + -ATION: cf. L. *pūrare* to purify.] The action of making impure; pollution. *lit. and fig.*

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 833 The impuration or corruption of the Roman Church. 1656 — *Serm. Christ & Caesar* Wks. 1863 V. 336 For these happy regions . . . may it please you to forbid their impuration by the noysome fogges and mists of those mis-opinions.

Impure (imp'iū'ri), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *impūrus*, f. IM- (IM-2) + *pūrus* pure. Cf. F. *impur*, -e (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

I. 1. Containing some defiling or offensive matter; dirty, unclean.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 46 b/1 We then sowe a cleane white Comresse on the impured comresse, and then we draw away the impure comresse from vnder the Fracture. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Bathing in River* v, Thou No privileged dost know Above th' impured streams that thither flow. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 170 The impured fresh water that we know, is that of stagnating pools and lakes. 1807 *Med. Jnrl.* XVII. 103 Want of due discrimination between the effects of an impure atmosphere and of contagion.

b. Not pure ceremonially; unhalloved, unclean.

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xviii. vi, His [God's] only command sanctifies those creatures, which, by a general charge, were legally impure. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 204 Their meat . . . if it happen that any one . . . should blow or breath upon it, they cast it away as impure. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 120 An honest man, by touching impure food, . . . will be degraded. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* liv. VII. 49 The invader, who had touched the hallowed soil with impure feet. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* (Rldg.) 51 Dogs, which, according to the tenets of the Mussulman religion, are impure animals.

2. Not pure morally; defiled by sin; unclean, unchaste; filthy. a. of persons.

a 1536 TINDALE *Expos. Matt.* v. 6. 18 Impure and unclean heret then ar al they that study to breake God's commaundementes. 1591 SPENSER *Teares of Muses* 120 The wretchednes of world impure. 1600 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 140 It is then more intollerable to serve an impure fellow. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 751 Jockeys, brothellers impure, Spend-thrifts, and booted sportsmen. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. vi, Those slaves impure, Each one the other thus from ill to ill did lure.

b. of actions or things.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 66 Astrologie, which . . . he defiled with impure Magicke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 746 Defaming as impure what God declares Pure. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 584 The temple of impure delight. 1864 J. WALKER *Faithful Ministry* 103 We fill the hearts of others with impure desires.

II. 3. Mixed with or containing some extraneous or foreign matter, esp. of an inferior or baser kind; contaminated, adulterated. a. Of things physical.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 98 The Oyle, Crude, Pure, Impure, Fine, Grosse Parts of Bodies, and the like. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 334 In this manner are extracted from roses . . . the three impure parts, phlegm, water, and earthy residuum. 1811 FINKERTON *Petrals.* I. 317 Another cove . . . which affords a greish impure seatates, spotted with black. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 370 Impure mercury also soils white paper, and the presence of lead may be detected by agitating the metal with water. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 114 The catechuic acid obtained in this way was still impure.

b. Of things immaterial.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 179 [That] act of the will may be said to be impure or mixt, partly voluntary, partly involuntary. *Ibid.* 180, I call that an impure thought, whose object is material or corporeal. 1844 D. R. HAY *Orig. Geom. Diaper Designs* 3 Many of the kinds of ornaments called styles being themselves impure, in so far as they are destitute of the first principles of beauty. 1894 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 7/4 The testator died . . . possessed of considerable personal property, the pure personality amounting to 25,000*l.*, and the impure to 3,500*l.* 1895 HOLMAN HUNT *Ibid.* 14 Aug. 6/2 The nation has adopted the impure entanglements of the Art of previous races.

c. Of a language, style, etc.: Containing foreign idioms or grammatical blemishes.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 47 By reason of their traffique, it [the language] proved impure there also. 1814 [implied in IMPURELY].

d. Of a colour: Containing an admixture of some other colour or colours; also said of a spectrum when the colours overlap.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 227 The rainbow is an imperfect or impure spectrum. 1869 — *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. 115 The sky-blue is gradually rendered impure by the growth of the particles. 1882 P. G. TAIT in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 593/1 The spectrum produced in this way is very impure, i.e., the spaces occupied by the various homogeneous rays overlap on another. 1892 *Nature* 22 Sept. 485/1 'Impure' . . . may be an objectionable term to apply to a colour when mixed with white, but . . . it can only be used in that sense.

e. sb. An unchaste or lewd person; a harlot.

1784 *New Spectator* No. 3. 4/2 Balloon hats now adorn the heads of . . . the parading impures. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 24 Four fashionable impures. 1830 H. INGELSO *Reminisce.* II. 282 The destiny of those unfortunate impures.

† **Impure**, *v. Obs.* [f. IMPURE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To render impure; to defile. 1597 [see IMPURE *a.*]. 1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xx. iv, One drop of that wicked blood was enough . . . to impure and spill all the rest. 1641 *Ans. Vind. Smeectynius* 59 To take up gold mislaid in a channell, which could not impure it. 1673 CARVEL *Nat. & Princ. Love* 46 Sin did impure his whole inner Man.

2. *intr.* To become impure.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortal.* lxx, Pure in she [the

soul] came, there living she impures And suffers there a thousand woes the while.

Impurely (imp'iū'ri), *adv.* [f. IMPURE *a.* + -LY 2.] In an impure manner; with impurity; corruptly.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 15 In generall, men impurely vse them two ways. 1647 WARD *Simp. Coler* 43 A Church impurely Reformed. 1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) 52 Fashionable is impurely formed, and ought to mean able to be fashioned. 1814 — in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 118 The translators of the Bible use the word counsellor impurely, instead of adviser.

Impureness (imp'iū'ri-nēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being impure; impurity.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) III. ii, The people . . . by the impurenesse thereof [a palace] are with sundry vices corrupted. 1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* I. i, As void of all impureness as an altar. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* X. 554 No doubt . . . as to the badness or impureness of the plant, as it was gathered in the beginning of July. 1861 G. MOBERLY *Serm. Beati.* vi. 107 He becomes familiarized in all his life with the realities of impureness.

† **Impurify**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. IMPURE *a.* after PURIFY.] *trans.* To render impure.

1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* xxix. 166 Let no Temptation impurify thy Will.

Impuritan. [f. IMPURE *a.*, after PURITAN.]

a. One who practises impurity. b. A hostile term for one not a Puritan or opposed to Puritanism.

1617 DABORNE *Serm. Waterford* (1618) 11 There are a third Sect, and those are *puri quasi nimine puri*, the impuritans of our time. 1627 J. CARTER *Expos.* 19 Not . . . Impuritans in any degree, whether walkers in the counsel of the ungodly, or [etc.]. 1647 WARD *Simp. Coler* 29 If those who are termed Rattle-heads and impuritans, would take up a Resolution to begin in moderation of haire, to the just reproach of those that are called Puritans and Round-heads, I would honour their manliness. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng. Introd.* 27 It may moreover, be not unacceptable, to behold the difference between Puritans and Impuritans.

Hence **Impuritanism**, the principles of an Impuritan as opposed to those of a Puritan; also, impure life or principles generally.

1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng. Introd.* 23 The difference between Church-of-Scotlandism and Church-of-Englandism:—between Puritanism, since that must be the name, and Impuritanism; between Presbyterianism and Episcopacy. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 25 Feb., The protest of the Puritan against the impuritanism of his time.

Impurity (imp'iū'riti). [a. OF. *impurité* (15th c. in Littré) = mod.F. *impurité*, ad. L. *impūritās*, f. *impūrus*; see IMPURE *a.* and -TY.]

1. The quality or condition of being impure or of containing something foul or unclean; *concr.* foul or offensive matter, dirt.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 11 b/1 The matter, and all impurity might therout have free passage. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 14 By reason of the impurity of the ayr, there is scarce any more then these two townes in the whole country. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 156 Its entrails are shaken out, leaving only the body thus cleansed from all its impurities. 1806 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 547 Wipe out the little subjunct drop of pus, in order to guard against impurity. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* viii. i. § 7 (1897) V. 175 Exclusive of animal decay, we can hardly arrive at a more absolute type of impurity than the mud or slime of a damp, over-trodden path, in the outskirts of a manufacturing town.

2. The state or condition of being morally impure; uncleanness, unchastity; defilement by sin.

1548 UOALL etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xiii. 74 Excepte . . . the affections of his mynde be often purged from all impuritie of this worlde. 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 44 Impurity or beastliness is not hard to be defined. 1711 KEN *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 292 Let thy love, who art purity itself, create in me a perfect abhorrence of all impurity. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* viii. 305 Sin and moral impurity are words which he would not understand.

b. With *an* and *pl.* That which is or makes impure morally; moral uncleanness or corruption.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. liii. 126 Come, heavenly sweetness, & make fle fro bi visage all maner impurite. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 854 But no perfection is so absolute, That some impuritie doth not pollute. 1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* To Rdr. aijb, Novels . . . full of impurities, impieties. 1790 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* I. ii. § 6. 347 Let no visible or audible impurity . . . enter the apartment of a child.

3. The quality of containing some extraneous or foreign admixture, esp. of an inferior or baser kind; *concr.* foreign matter which detracts from the purity of any substance.

1605 TIMME *Querist.* I. ix. 37 Saltes have their corporall impurities. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 182 The metaphysical . . . impurity of thought is the . . . materiality of its object. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 25 These virtues are varied . . . by reason of . . . the purity or impurity of the matter. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 142 Near the copper . . . to prevent ashes or other impurities getting to it. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 19 The hydrochloric acid of commerce is always contaminated with impurities which render it quite unfit for general use as a reagent.

Impurple, obs. form of EMPURPLE *v.*

† **Impurpure**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 7 em-. [f. IM-1 + PURPURE, earlier form of PURPLE.] *trans.* To make purple; to empurple.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* Prol. 146 Quhose donke impurpuit vestiment nocturnall, With his imbrodrit mantyll matutine. 1628 SIR W. MURE *Spir. Hymne* 114 Empurpring thy vained face.

Imput, var. of INPUT *v.*, to put in.

Imputability (imputābiliti). [f. IMPUTABLE: see -TY. So mod. F. *imputabilité*.] The quality or condition of being imputable.

1771 R. WATSON *Chem. Ess.* (1787) V. 175 There ariseth a proportionable imputability of conduct. 1831 BLAKELY *Free-will* 32 The entire absence of restraint... confers upon all human actions the character of moral imputability. 1857 T. E. WENDE *Intellectualism* Locke vii. 141 That which declares and measures the Moral Imputability of Actions. 1875 POSTE *Gains* iii. (ed. 4) 252 They... imply imputability, or responsibility for dolus and culpa.

Imputable (imputāblī), a. [ad. med. L. *imputabilis*, f. *imputare* to IMPUTE: see -BLE. Cf. F. *imputable* (Oresme, 14th c.).] 1. That may be imputed to or assigned to the account of; chargeable, attributable.

1665 JACKSON *Creed* viii. xxvii. § 5 The error is imputable only to the Transcriber or Interpreter, not to the author. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl. Intro.* (1848) 29 Apologies... for the Imperfections imputable to this Treatise. 1780 T. JEFFERSON *Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 271 Their being exposed... to a want of covering, would be imputable to themselves only. 1845 L. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* cxiii. (1857) V. 217 No blame is imputable to him. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* iv. § 163 *note*, Damages, the amount of the pursuer's loss imputable to the defender.

† 2. Liable to imputation; open to accusation or censure; blameworthy, reprehensible, culpable. Cf. IMPUTE v. 3. Obs.

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* i. ii. There being nothing that can render an action culpable or imputable [etc.]. 1710 SHAFESB. *Character* ii. ii. (1737) II. 120 Some justly blameable and imputable Act. 1746 AVLIERE *Parergon* 58 The law deems her to be a dutiful wife... in no wise imputable. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* iv. (1848) 162 This fault... is hardly imputable, as it was not committed through ignorance but by election.

Hence **Imputableness**, the quality of being imputable; **Imputably** adv., in a way that is imputable or chargeable with fault.

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 298 'Tis necessary to imputableness of an Action, that it be avoidable. 1710 — *Prud.* vii. 327 A man may sin by following his conscience... and that too imputably, if it was mistaken for want of care to inform it better.

† **Imputarian**. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. IMPUTE v. + -arian, as in *Unitarian*, *Trinitarian*, etc.] One who holds the theological doctrine of imputed righteousness.

1668 PENN. *Sandy Foundation* 28 Some... of the same spirit with the Satisfactionists and Imputarians of our time.

Imputation (imputē'jən). [ad. late L. *imputatio*-em, n. of action from *imputare* to IMPUTE. Cf. F. *imputation* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*.)] 1. The action of imputing or attributing something, usually a fault, crime, etc., to a person; the fact of being charged with a crime, fault, etc.; (with *pl.*) an instance of this; accusation, charge.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 51 Nowe then goe wee to the most important imputations laid to the poore Poets. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. i. 81, I would humour his men, with the imputation of being neere their Mayster. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* To the Imputation of Sixtus... that our people had bene fed with gall of Dragons in stead of wine. 1693 DRYDEN tr. *Juvenal* Ded. 7 Heaven be prais'd, our common Libellers are as free from the imputation of Wit, as of Morality. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 202 The imputation of a new violation of faith. 1804-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Evidence* Wks. 1843 VII. 16 Individuals, really innocent, have sunk under a load of imputation heaped upon them by fallacious circumstantial evidence. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 258 Rashness or heedlessness may be a ground of criminal imputation.

2. *Theol.* The attributing to believers of the righteousness of Christ, and to Christ of human sin, by vicarious substitution; also, the imputing of the guilt of Adam's sin to all his descendants.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 45b, In the remission of synnes and in the imputation of rightwysnes and lyfe eternal. 1597 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* v. lvi. § 11 We participate Christ partly by imputation, as when those things which he did and suffered for us are imputed unto us for righteousness. 1656 COWLEY *Misc. Pref.* No body can be justified by the Imputation even of anothers Merit. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* ix. 270 Of this kind is the imputation of Christ's righteousness, the imputation of our sins to him, and the imputation of Adam's sin to us. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 383 Imputation is the attributing of a character to a person which he does not really possess.

b. *concretely*. 1641 ROGERS *Naaman* 13 Christ was no such large imputation of all grace, as Adam was of sin.

† 3. Attribution of merit (to oneself); the making a merit of a thing. (So L. *imputare*). Obs.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Meere Gull* (Arb.) 93 A man that will spend his sixe pence with a great deale of imputation, and no man makes more of a pinte of wine then he.

Imputative (imputātiv), a. [ad. late L. *imputativus* (c 200 Tertullian), f. ppl. stem of *imputare* to IMPUTE: see -IVE.] 1. Characterized by being imputed; existing or arising by imputation: esp. in reference to the theological doctrine of imputed righteousness.

1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 794 All the justice and holiness of good men is but an imputative justice. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Hospit. Incur. Fools* A ij, Poets still... traduce your Ladyship with the imputative slanders of Niggardise and instability. 1691 SHADWELL *Scourers* ii, A man would think we need no imputative wickedness. 1713 NELSON *Life Bp. Bull* 223 The imputative Righteousness of Christ. 1882-3

SCHAFER *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1638 He fought for supralapsarian predestination, imputative justification, etc.

2. Given to making imputations. 1824 *Examiner* 756/1 Never being smart, ironical, or what we will venture to call imputative.

Hence **Imputatively** adv., in an imputative manner; by imputation. **Imputativeness**, imputative character or quality.

c 1611 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1627) 61 A just man, not only imputatively, but inherently in part. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Thoughts* vii. (1816) 65 The righteousness of God, radically his but imputatively ours. 1837 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Justif.* iv. 161 *note*, Of the Church of old... it is said, on the same principle of imputativeness [etc.]. 1879 tr. *Meyer's Ep. Corinth.* II. v. 296 The *ὑπερβαλὺς δικαιοσύνη θεοῦ* took place for men imputatively.

Impute (imputē), v. Also 4 *input*, 6 *impute*. [a. F. *imputer* (Oresme, 14th c.), earlier OF. *emputer*, aml. L. *imputare* to bring into the reckoning, enter into the account, charge, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *putare* to clear up, settle, reckon.] 1. *trans.* To bring (a fault or the like) into the reckoning against; to lay to the charge of; to attribute or assign as due or owing to († *into*, *unto*).

c 1375 Sc. *Leg. Sanctis*, Margaret 701 Ihesu, for þi pitte þu input nucht þis ded to me! 1490 CAXTON *Enchiridion* xx. 73 A liar, that dredeth not... to impute to them [the goddes] that they ben cause of thyn vntrowth. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 30 Here he imputeth vnto me certain crimes. 1674 N. COX *Genl. Recreat.* ii. (1677) 173, I rather impute that fault to the ignorance, or negligence and harshness of the Faulconer. 1746 JOHNSON *Plan Dict.* Wks. IX. 185 We usually ascribe good, but impute evil. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 203 He had frequently imputed to the poet meanings which he never thought. 1869 SIK J. T. COLEBRIDGE *Mem. Keble* 353 No one could impute that he took them up hastily. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 7 Variations such as we must at once impute to the fault of the scribe.

b. Less usually in a good sense: To set to the credit of; to ascribe or reckon to.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalyps* 16 Imputing all things to Gods grace. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* iv. 22 It was imputed to him for righteousness. 1767 JOHNSON *Lect. to W. Drummond* 21 Apr., I hope you do not flatter me by imputing to me more good than I have really done. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Universities* Wks. (Bohn) II. 89, I imputed to these English an advantage in their secure and polished manners.

2. *Theol.* To attribute or ascribe (righteousness, guilt, etc.) to a person by vicarious substitution: see IMPUTATION 2.

[1539 BIBLE (Great) *Rom.* iv. 6 David describeth the blessedfulness of that man, vnto whom God imputeth rightwysnes without dedes.] 1583 FULKE *Defence* i. 121 The justice of Christ which is imputed unto us by faith. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 297 Thy merit Imputed shall absolve them who renounce Thy own both righteous and unrighteous dedes. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 237 To all believers the righteousness of Christ is imputed. 1876 J. P. NORRIS *Rudim. Theol.* i. iii. 48 Luther's theory of imputation—man's sin was imputed to Christ, and Christ's righteousness was imputed to man.

3. To charge, arraign, or tax with fault; to accuse. ? Obs.

1596 MUNDAY tr. *Silvayn's Orator* 25 You will impute me for favoring more the Plebeian then Patrician faction. 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* i. i, If you fail, Do not impute me with it; I am clear. 1639 GENTILIUS *Servilia's Inquis.* (1676) 386 They ought not to proceed but against the persons imputed. 1859 TENNYSON *Violent* 824 They... that most impute a crime Are pronest to it, and impute themselves.

† b. *loosely*. To condemn, sentence. Obs. rare.

c 1540 *Pilgr. Tale* 455 in Thyne's *Animadv.* (1865) App. i. 90 O wyched lawe... by god inputed to crepe apyn thy brest.

† 4. To reckon or take into account; to reckon, regard, consider. Obs.

1534 TINDALE *Exposit.* (Parker Soc. 1849) 89 God promiset to forgive us our sins, and to impute us for full righteous. 1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xviii. 111 They... yet impute themselves pure and free from murder. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 48 Vowe may... impute this to occupie the place of the temple. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gr. Brit.* vi. (1614) 11/1 [K. Henry VI] for his holy life was imputed a Saint. 1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 5 They impute it for a great obligation. 1727 SWIFT *Prayer for Mrs. Johnson* ii, Accept and impute all her good dedes. a 1794 GIBBON (Webster 1864), If we impute this last humiliation as the cause of his death.

† 5. To impart. Obs.

1594 J. DICKENSON *Arishas* (1878) 63 Trust me, employ me, impute to me thy desires. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Faith* ix, Thow didst make the sunne, Impute a lustre, and allow them bright. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 57 The value of the objects imputes a lustre and higher value to the light wherein they are enjoyed.

Hence **Imputing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Imputer**, one who imputes or charges.

1611 COYGER, *Imputeur*, an imputer; a putter of thing ypon... others. 1630 PENIT. *Conf.* xii. (1657) 316 For the not imputing, the remitting, and covering of sin appertain to the righteousness of faith. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 169, I wonder it is not vouched by the Imputers, that he was counterfeited by the Apostles themselves.

† **Impute**, *sb.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. IMPUTE v.: cf. *repute*.] Imputation, charge.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Rich.* II. xxv, Hee might be worthy blame, (If Royalty may fall vnder Impute).

Impute, var. of INPUT v., to put in.

Imputed (imputēd), *ppl. a.* [f. IMPUTE v. + -ED.] 1. Charged (as a fault); attributed or ascribed:

1552 HULOET, *Imputed, obiectus*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 20 He shortly shall againe be tryde, And fairely quit him

of th' imputed blame. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. ix. § 22 To distinguish the primary, and real Qualities of Bodies, which are always in them... from those secondary and imputed Qualities, which are but the Powers of several combinations of those primary ones. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 299 Their imputed names were titles. 1891 CHURCH *Oxford Movem.* x. 163 The party soon had the faults of a party, real and imputed.

2. Ascribed by vicarious substitution.

1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 60 Imputed justice by which we are justified before God, is inherent in Christ. 1739 SWIFT *Libel on Delany*, Steel, who own'd what others writ, And flourish'd by imputed wit. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* i. ix. 141 By imputed guilt is meant, in theological language, that a person is treated as if he were guilty. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. P'almos* xiii. 173 The pure white garment of Christ's imputed righteousness.

Hence **Imputedly** adv., by imputation.

1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Cant.* II. 173 When he hath made us imputedly righteous, he will have us inherently righteous also.

Imputrescence (imputres'ens). [f. IM-2 + PUTRESCENCE.] Absence of putrescence or decomposition.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Imputrescence*, a keeping from putrefaction, or rotting, an incorruptibleness. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 144 The magistrates... found his body with all the usual characteristics of animation and imputrescence.

Imputrescibility. [f. next + -TY.] The quality of being imputrescible or incorruptible.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1797 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 28 Its peculiar... distinguishing properties are, imputrescibility, facility of crystallization [etc.].

Imputrescible (imputres'ibī), a. [f. IM-2 + PUTRESCIBLE.] Not subject to putrefaction or decomposition; incorruptible.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1805 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 211 Tannin... renders the skins of animals insoluble in water, and imputrescible. 1852 MORFITT *Tanning & Curry-ing* (1853) 47 It... thus forms insoluble and imputrescible compounds.

† **Imputrable**, a. Obs. Also 5 in-. [ad. late L. *imputrabilis* (c 400 Augustine, Jerome), f. *im-* (IM-2) + *putrabilis* corruptible, f. *putrere* to be rotten: see -IBLE.] Imputrescible; not subject to decomposition; not liable to rot or decay.

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* iv. i. (MS. Bod. 263) ff. 212/1 Mirtis braunchis, which ben Inputrable Enduring evere and corupte nouht. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1237 The Testamentis arke of Sethim a tree inputrable was made. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 15 It was afterward supposed he was buried therein, and was lively to be seen imputrable.

† **Imputrid** (imput'rid), a. Obs. [f. IM-2 + PUTRID.] Not putrid: applied to a fever.

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* vi. 188 Whether drinking of cold water be proper in an imputrid continent fever. 1822-24 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 676 The species has been distinguished by a variety of names... imputrid synochus, which is that of Galen; imputrid continued fever... that of Boerhaave; imputrid continent... that of Lommius.

Imputt, Imputer: see INPUT, etc.

Impy, a. rare. [f. IMP sb. + -Y.] Impish.

1845 *Whitehall* xxxvi. 244 A swarm of impy changelings.

† **Impyre**, a. Obs. var. of EMPIRE, empyrean.

1552 LYNDSEAY *Monarchie* 6034 Frome erth, vp to the heuin Impyre, All beis renewit by that fyre. 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S. T. S.) 29 That thay sall cum... To gloir and joy, and heuin Impyre. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xiii. 10 That fervent fyre Of burning love impyre.

Impyre, obs. form of EMPIRE.

Impyteous, -pytous, -pytuous, obs. var. IMPETUOUS.

Imunction, variant of EMUNCTION, Obs.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xx. v, The imunction of the eyes, with the juice thereof [sc. green onions], is thought to cleanse their cicatrices or cloudiness of the eyes.

I-munde: see YMUNDE.

† **I-mune, I-myne**, v. Obs. [OE. *gemunan*, *gemynan*, f. *munan* to remember.] *trans.* To bear in mind, remember.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 55 Mid inneweardre heortan gemunan and gepencan. c 1000 Ags. *Gosp.* Luke i. 72 gemunan [Lindisf. *gemynndza*] his halegan cynnesse. c 1000 St. Juliana 721 in *Exeter Bk.*, þæt he mecc... bi noman minum gemyne. c 1205 LAV. 16309 Wel 3c bit magen imunen þæt ich wulle mæinen.

I-munt, pa. pple. of MINT v., to intend.

† **I-munte**, v. Obs. [OE. *gemynan*, f. *myntan* to think, intend.] *trans.* To intend, determine.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 126 Gregorius... gemunde hwæt he... Angeclynne gemynete. c 1205 LAV. 8038 For æwere more he mai imunnen þæt he him her imunten [v. imunte].

I-murðred, ME. pa. pple. of MURDER v.

I-mylded, ME. pa. pple. of MILD v.

In (in), *prep.* Forms: a. 1-in; also 3 *Orm.* inn, 5 yn(e, ynne). β. 2-6 i, i-, 3-4 y, 6- i'. [Common Teut. = OFris., OS., OLG., Goth. *in*, ON. *í* (Sw., Da. *i*), cognate with L. *in*, Gr. *ἐν*. In OE., in all those texts in which the word occurs, the full form *in* is used, but in early ME. the apocopated *i* became common in certain dialects.

In the *Orunulum*, *inn* (= *in*) is employed before vowels and *h*, and *i* before all consonants except *h*. Early southern texts, such as the *Lamb.* and *Cott. Homilies*, *Juliana*, *St. Kath.*, *St. Mark.*, *Ancr. R.*, etc., show a similar tendency, but with more or less irregularity, the MSS. often differing in this respect; on the whole, *i* is preferred when the prep. precedes the definite article or the demonstrative pronouns, as *i þe*, *i þis*, *i þat*. In some of these texts (*Ancr. R.*,

Lamb. Hom.) the relations of the two forms are further complicated by the use of *IN*, which also appears (e.g. in *Ayent, Owl & Night, Shoreham*) where it is rare or altogether wanting. The prevalence of *i* in these southern texts suggests that Ormin's use of this form was not due to Scandinavian influence, especially as northern writers (including Scottish down to 1600) always employed *in*, though *i* is common in the modern dialects. In standard English from the time of Chaucer *in* has been the normal form; but former colloquial usage is sometimes retained in verse in the combination *i th*, or as an archaism in *i faith*.

c1175 Lamb. Hom. 79 *þe* wises þe weter and fugeles þe lufte. *c1200 Ormin Ded.* 5 Broþer min i Godess hus. *Ibid.* 506 To serrvenn i þe temple. *c1205 LAY.* 1231 Biþende France i þe west. *a1240 Sawles Warde in Cott. Hom.* 245, I þis hus is þe huse laured. *1610 SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii. 84 All hearts i th state. *Ibid.* 130 Ith ded of darknesse. *Ibid.* 11. i. 147 I th Commonwealt. *a1734* [see 29]. *1785 BURNS Vision* i. ii. When the day had clos'd his e'e, Far i the west. *1855 BROWNING Bp. Blaugarin's Apol.* a Cool i faith! We ought to have our Abbey back you see.]

General Sense:—The preposition expressing the relation of inclusion, situation, position, existence, or action, within limits of space, time, condition, circumstances, etc. In ancient times, expressing also (like *L. in*) motion or direction from a point outside to one within limits; the two senses being determined by the case of the word expressing the limits, the former taking the *dative* (originally locative), the latter the *accusative* or case of direction. These cases being subsequently levelled, this distinction ceased to be practicable, and the latter relation is now ordinarily expressed by the compound *in-to*, *INTO*; but there are various locutions in which (either because the accompanying verb conveys the sense of motion, or through the preservation of an ancient phrase without analysis) *in* still expresses motion from without to within.

In OE. (as in OS. and to some extent in OFris.) the prep. *in* was displaced by the prep. *on* (WGer. *an*, Goth. *ana*), so that in classical and late WSaxon, and to some extent in other OE. dialects, *on* was used for both *on* and *in*, an emphatic or distinctive sense of 'in' being however expressed by *innan*. (See full details in Dr. T. Miller, *OE. Version of Bede*, Introd. xxxiii–xliv.) In Anglian, esp. in the north and west, *in* remained (though, under WSax. influence, often displaced by *on* in documents); and in ME. the distinction of *in* and *on* was gradually restored, though many traces of their former blending still remain. (See sense 2.)

The formal coincidence of *in* with the *L. prep. in* (with which it is originally cognate) led to its being employed, in translating from *L.*, in senses or uses which were idiomatic in *L.*, but not originally English. These also have affected the current contextual use of the preposition.

I. Of position or location.

Primarily *in* (of position) is opposed to *out of*: anything which is *in* a given space is not *out of* it, and *vice versa*. The compound *with-in*, is mainly an equivalent of the emphasizing relation to limits. The simple relations nearest in sense to *in* are *at* and *on*, with which *in* sometimes has common ground, e.g. 'in or at Oxford', 'in or on a street', 'in or on behalf of a man'. *In* may also have common ground with *with*, as 'to travel in or with a caravan, a railway train, etc.'

1. Of place or position in space or anything having material extension: Within the limits or bounds of, within (any place or thing).

E.g. in the universe, in the world, in heaven, in hell, in the earth, in the sea (otherwise on the earth, on the sea, at sea), in a field, wood, forest, desert, wilderness (but on a heath, moor, or common), in (U.S. *on*) a street, in a house, carriage, box, drawer, nut-shell, drop of water, etc.

a700 Epinal Gloss. 549 *In curia*, in maethlae. *c825 Vesp. Psalter* viii. 2 Hu wundurlic is noma ðin in alre eorðan. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 7 þa children pleyeden in þere strete. *Ibid.* 23 þa men þe beoð in þe castel. *c1205 LAY.* 17490 In þan brade welde. *1207 R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 2 Engeland iset in þe on ende of þe world as al in þe west. *c1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8253 þey are now saylynge in þe se. *1362 LANGE. P. Pl.* A. 1. 114 Summe in þe Eir, and summe in þe Eorpe, and summe in belle deope. *1426 E. E. Wills* (1882) 73 My bachous in Wodestret. *1470–85 Malory Arthur* x. 1, In euery place he asked. after sir Lancelot, but in no place he coude not here of hym. *1551 RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* 1. xxvii, The circle is not named to be drawn in a triangle, because it doth not touche the sides of the triangle. *1608 TOWSE Serpents* (1658) 741 Dried in a furnace. *1653–1756* In the open air [see AIR sb. 3 b]. *1660 Wood Life* 4 Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 350 His chamber in Merton Coll. *a1707 Bp. PATRICK Autobiog.* (1839) 105, I never saw greater devotion in any countenance. *1711 ADDISON Spect.* No. 10 P. 4 Spectators, who live in the World without having anything to do in it. *1818 SHELLEY Rev. Islam* x. xvi, The fish were poisoned in the streams; the birds in the green woods perished. *1828 SCOTT F. M. Perth* ii, Adjacent to Couvrevef Street in which they lived. *1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 1. 150 The restored wanderer reposed safe in the palace of his ancestors. *1852 DICKENS Bleak Ho.* vi, The wind's in the East. *1855 KINGSLEY Heroes, Persens* 1. 4 They are in the open sea. *1873 TRISTRAM Moab* viii. 157 An orderly in the doorway. *1898 FLO. MONTGOMERY Tony* In a somewhat crowded train.

b. After *in*, the article is often omitted, *tony* when the function of the place is the prominent

notion; as in *bed*, in *chancery*, in *chapel*, in *church*, in *court*, in *hall*, in *prison*, in *school*, in *town*: see the sbs.

In earth, in sea, follow in heaven, in hell, which are treated like geographical proper names: see c. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 59 In eorðe, in hehene is his mahte. *a1300 Cursor M.* 11793 (Gött.) Alle þai drowned in see. *1389 in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 5 Be he in toun ober out of toun. *1398 TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* vi. xii. (1495) 196, I suffre not a woman to teche in chyrche. *1593 SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 70, I had rather lye in Prison. *1675 tr. Machiavelli's Prince* (Rtdg.) 297 Strasburg . . has a million of florins . . in bank. *1744 BERKELEY Siris* § 77 A large glass every hour . . taken in bed. *1852 DICKENS Bleak Ho.* ii, In Chancery. Between John Jondyce [etc.]. *Mod.* Hundreds lay languishing in prison.

c. *In* is used with the proper names of continents, seas, countries, regions, provinces, and other divisions, usually also of large cities, esp. the capital of a country, and of the city or town in which the speaker lives. Cf. AT prep. 2.

c900 O. E. Chron. an. 894 Pa zegaderedon þa þe in Norþ-hymbrum hugað & on East Englum. *971 Blickl. Hom.* 211 Was he . . in Italia afeted, in Tician þere byryt. *c1205 LAY.* 10712 Wes Allec þe king in are temple in Lundene. *a1300 Cursor M.* 24765 William basterd, þat warraid in Jngland ful hard. *1526 TINDALE Matt.* iv. 13 Jesus . . went and dwelte in Capernaum. *1686 F. SPENCE tr. Varilla's Ho. Medicis* 176 The worstest man in Europe. *1841 THACKERAY Gt. Hogarty Diam.* ix, We wished her at—Bath; certainly not in London. *1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 158 The Presbyterian system was fully established nowhere but in Middlesex and Lancashire.

+2. = ON (of position). Obs.

Partly a reaction from the blending of *in* with *on* in OE.; but partly also transl. *L. in*, and partly due to a different notion in reference to the sb.

Beowulf (Z.) 1952 Hio syððan well in gum-stole gode mære . . breac. *a1000 Riddles* xli. 93 (Gr.) Ne hafu ic in heafde hwite loccas. *a1000 Cadmon's Dan.* 723 (Gr.) Engel drihtnes . . wrat þa in waze worda gerynu. *c1250 Meid. Margr.* xlviii, Ho . . Sette ir fot in is necke. *1297 R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 6175 Me slou is folc aboute in eche syde. *a1300 Cursor M.* 8136 An heremite þat þai fand at ham, in þat montian. *Ibid.* 11819 In his heued he has þe scall. *a1300 etc.*, In a chair [see CHAIR sb. 1]. *c1305 St. Andrew* 42 in E. E. P. (1862) 99 In þe Rode as bi louerd icote: ic wote sette þe. *c1380 WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 457 þe pope sitte in his troone. *a1430 Pilgr. Lyf Maunode* ii. xcvi. (1809) 111 Pat oon bar þat ooper in hire necke. *c1449 PECOKE Repr.* ii. ii. 138 Sette him up an hipe in the end of a long pole. *Ibid.* v. 166 Write sum . . caret with cole. . . in the wal. *1480 Robt. Deyll* 28 He kneled downe in the floore. *a1550 Christis Kirke* Gr. xviii, His wyfe hang in his waist. *1607 TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 241 The Rider must lay the rains in his neck. *1664 MARVELL Corr. Wks.* 1872–5 II. 157 note, Farr from making any favourable impressions in the Year. *1692 S. PATRICK Answ. Touchstone* 89 Antichrist is long ago in the Throne of the Roman Church. *1701 Stanley's Hist. Philos.* Biog. 10 He . . spent his Time in the Solitary Top of a Mountain. *1730 A. GORDON Maffei's Amphit.* 42 Flattering Fame is . . generally in the magnifying Side.

+b. = AT. Obs.

1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. vi. § 85 Then was the General . . in the head of his Regiment . . shot in the thigh. *1653 HOLCROFT Procopius* 20 The Barbarians came up close, with Gelimor in the head of them. *1671 MILTON P. R.* i. 98 Ere in the head of nations he appear.

3. *In* is now regular with collectives thought of as singular (*in an army, a crowd*); among with plurals, or collectives thought of as plural (*among the people*); but through Latin influence *in* was formerly used also with plurals.

c825 Vesp. Psalter lxvi. 3 Ðæt we oncnawen . . in allum ðiodum hælu ðin. *a900 CYNWULF Crist* 195 in *Exeter Bk.*, gen strengre is þæt ic . . scyle. . lifgan sibban fracoð in folcun. *c950 Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 28 zebloedad ðu in wifum. *c1380 WYCLIF Ser. Wks.* III. 1445 Freris wold not here þis publicht in þe pepul. *1388* — Ps. lxvi. 3 [lxvii. 2] That we knowe th weie on erthe, thin healt in alle folkis. *1535 COVERDALE Judith* viii. 21 Seinge ye are the honorable and elders in the people of God.

4. With numerals, nouns of quantity, and the like, expressing ratio or rate.

1598 W. PHILLIPS Linschoten (1864) 171 Commonly worth five and twenty or thirty in the hundred profit. *a1613 OVERBURY Char., Creditour* Wks. (1836) 161 He takes ten groats i th pound. *1703 MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 239 Dearer . . by about six Shillings in a Thousand. *1726 LEONI tr. Alberti's Archit.* I. 74/1 A very good Rise for a slope is half an inch in every three foot. *1732 NEAL Hist. Purit.* I. Pref. 7 Not one beneficed clergyman in six was capable of composing a sermon. *1761 WESLEY Trul.* 23 June (1827) III. 62 Ninety-nine in a hundred were attentive. *1892 Law Times XCII.* 147/1 A debtor . . offered 6s. 8d. in the pound.

5. Defining the particular part of anything in which it is affected.

a1225 Ancr. R. 112 A lutel ihurt i þen eie deruð more þen deð a muchel iðe hele. *a1300 Cursor M.* 7224 Man aght to dred þe brand þat print him forwit in his band. *Ibid.* 12184 Leui was wrath. . . And gaf him in þe heued a dint. *a1533 LO. BERNERS Huon* cxlviii. 558 Huon . . kyst her in the mouth. *a1618 RALEIGH Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 45 He was knock't in the head by Parliament. *a1626 MOOLETON More Dissemblers* v. i, There's many . . Whom I have nipp'd i th' ear. *1703 MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 36 You must mend it in that place. *1795 Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 70 A masked battery took them in flank. *1858 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* ix. ix. 11. 491 King of the Two Sicilies . . whom Naples, in all ranks of it, willingly homages as such. *1898 Tit-Bits* 17 Sept. 434/1 The horse . . is blind in one eye.

6. Expressing relation to that which covers,

clothes, or envelopes, its material, its colour, etc., = clothed in, wearing, enveloped in, bound in, etc.: as a lady in a court dress, in a Gainsborough hat, in muslin, in mourning, in white, in curl-papers, a man in armour, in slippers, in a wig, a parcel in brown paper, etc. (*In ARMS*, and other idiomatic uses: see the substantives.) Cf. also 13 b.

a1000 Cadmon's Exod. 212 (Gr.) Sæton æfter beorzum in blacum reafum. *a1240 Wouhene in Cott. Hom.* 277 Pour þu wunden was irattes and i clutes. *c1300 Havelok* 1767 Comes a ladde in a ioupe. *1311 Coer de L.* 5616 Our Crystene men ben armyd weel both in yren and in steel. *c1386 CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1261 Som wol ben armed in an haubergeon And in bristplate and in a light gypon. *c1430 Life St. Kath.* (1884) 17 þe company of martirs clothed alle in purpul. *1581 J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 28 h, The same was gaysayd by some men in armes. *1710 Addison Tatter* No. 221 P. 1 A little Boy in a black Coat. *1843 Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 195 A lovely girl in mourning is sitting. *1843 Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 324 A lady in black velvet is seated. *1868 DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.* xx, A compactly-made handsome man in black.

7. The physical sense of location often passes into one more immaterial; e.g. in a book, in an author, come to mean 'in the course of the narrative or subject' of the book, or the writings of the author; in a company, college, association, or party, in the army, the navy, and the like, become 'belonging to, or in the membership of the company, party, the army', etc. *In COMPANY*, *in LEAGUE*, etc.: see the sbs.

c890 O. E. Chron. an. 878 Para monna þe in þam here weorpuete waron. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 7 þis witegeð dauid . . in þe saltere. *a1225 Ancr. R.* 400 Ase he seið þurh Sein Johan iðe Apocalipse. *1297 R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 56 We suller her after in þise boc telle of al þis wo. *c1340 Cursor M.* 15563 (Fairf.) We sallie ga in company & suffre haþe a sare. *c1460 Towneley Myst.* xvi. 202 Syrs, I pray you inquire in all wrytynge, in vrytynge, in homere, And all other thyng Bot legende. *1548 LATIMER Ploughers* (Arb.) 17 All things that are written in Goddes booke. *1657 Bp. KING Poems* III. ix. (1843) 90 Let it no more in History be told. *1662 STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* III. ii. § 5 So true is that of Balbus in Tully when he comes to discourse of the Nature of God. *1709 Addison Tatter* No. 131 P. 11 A Friend of mine in the Army. *1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 325 The place of the clergyman in society had been completely changed by the Reformation. *1887 ANNE CHURCHIST in Century Guild Holby Horse* 13 Eblis in the Koran, Cain in the Bible are scarce so black as this royal phantom in his Escorial. *1890 Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 685/2 The plaintiff applied for shares in this company.

8. With non-physical realms, regions of thought, departments or faculties of the mind, spheres of action, etc., treated as having extension or content.

c888 K. ALFRED Boeth. i, Se was in boccræftum & on woruldþearum se rihtwista. *a1000 Cadmon's Dan.* 732 (Gr.) Sohton þa swide in sefan gehydm. *a1225 Leg. Kath.* 607 In hire mod inwið. *c1300 Havelok* 122 Sho is mikel in ni þouht. *c1400 Three Kings Cologne* xiv. 50 þif þe werkis of god mygt be comprehendit in mannys wit or reson. *c1470 HENRY Wallace* 1. 2 Hald in mynde thar nobille worthi deid. *1601 CORNWALLIES Ess.* II. xlv, In no course is it more behouful then in the life of a Souldier. *1645 FULLER Good Th. in Bad Th.* (1841) 33, I discover an arrant laziness in my soul. *1670 SIR S. CROW in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 16 In my opinion a better designe. *a1770 JOHNSON Serm.* (1771) IV. vi. 114 A faith which dwells in the memory hath no influence on the heart. *1826 J. WILSON Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 240 How canst thou thus in fancy burn with fruitless fires? *1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 39 All the thirty were in politics vehemently opposed to the prisoner.

II. Of situation, condition, state, occupation, action, manner, form, material, and other circumstances and attributes.

9. Of situation, i.e. kind or nature of position: e.g. in the dust, in the mud, in snow, in clover, in hot water. Often idiomatic: see the sbs.

a900 CYNWULF Crist 561 in *Exeter Bk.*, in ewic-susle gebrynde & gehafte. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 47 Ieremie þe prophete stod . . in þe uenne up to his muðe. *1211 Reliq. Songs in Wright Owl & Night.* (Percy Soc.) 75 Ich schal bernen in fur and chiverin in ise. *1382 WYCLIF Job* xli. 6 Therefore I myself reпре me, and do penance in dead cole and askis. *1481 CANTON Godfrey* cci. 293 Habardouned in ordure and fylthe. *1592 SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 94 She bathes in water. *1697 DRVEN Virg. Georg.* III. 548 A hilly Heap, seven Cubits deep in Snow. *Ibid.* IV. 545 The sacred Altars are involv'd in Smoak. *1795 Mrs. HARRIS in Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 125 We are kept to use the modern phrase, in hot water. *1849 TENNYSON In Mem. Prol.* iii, Thou wilt not leave us in the dust. *1886 Law Times LXXX.* 166/2 Hall . . found his working about eighteen inches deep in water.

b. Situation expressed by material instruments: e.g. in bonds, chains, fetters, leading-strings, in a cord, a leash, a rope, a string, etc.

a1200 Moral Ode 289 In þo lobe biende. *c1200 Ormin* 19975 Inn hiss cwarternie i bandess. *c1300 Beke* 15 Al in feteres and in other bende. *1382 WYCLIF Isa.* xiv. 14 Bounde in mancytes thei schul wende. *1590 SPENSER F. Q.* i. 1. 4 And by her, in a line, a milkwite lambe she lad. *1611 BIBLE Job* xxxvi. 8 If they be bound in fetters, and be holden in cords of affliction. *1712 STEELE Spect.* No. 504 P. 5, I am to be bang'd in chains. *1862 C. HUDSON in Peaks, Passes & Glaciers* Ser. II. 1. 209 During the descent. . . Melchior, Tuckett, and I, who were in the same cord with them, were . . obliged to stop until they got down some of the more difficult rocks.

c. Situation as to light, darkness, and atmospheric environment.

Beowulf (Z.) 87 Se ellengest . seje in bystrum bad. a 1225 *Juliana* 31 As ha brinne we i beosternesce. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17811 (Göt.) pe folk in dedeli mirknes stad. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* ii. 5 Go wee in the list of the Lord oure God. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 160 Groping in the dark. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* i. i. 2 When shall we three meet again? In Thunder, Lightning, or in Raine? 1648 Bp. HALL *Breath. Devout Soul* xxix. 46 An inheritance in light: In light incomprehensible, in light inaccessible. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iii. 135 His thick Mane . dances in the Wind. *Ibid.* 473 Where basking in the Sun-shine they may lye. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 593 Privateers and smugglers who put to sea in all weathers. 1887 *Spectator* 27 Aug. 1148 Planting his potatoes in the rain.

d. Situation within the range of sensuous observation or the sphere of action of another. In the eyes of: see *EYE* sb. 4 c, d.

1388 *Wyclif Ezech.* ix. 5 He seide to hem in myn heryng. a 1425 in *Rel. Ant.* i. 230 He is God, that all things made, and all things hath in his power. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 15 All is in my sight. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 655 Those seay'n Spirits that stand in sight of God's high Throne. 1780 *COWPER Table T.* 97 There . the group is full in view. 1860 *TROLOPE Framley P. L.* i. The living of Framley was in the gift of the Lufton family.

10. Of condition or state, physical, mental, or moral: e.g. in a blaze, in debt, in doubt, in comfort, in health, in hope, in life, in love, in pain, in sickness, in solitude, in sorrow.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ii. 11 Deowiað dryhtne in ege [I. in timore]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 He makede mon i riht-wisnesse. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 328 Him boyste, be ymage in is step tolde him is chance. 1340 *Aeneb.* 250 Per he him restep, her he is in pais. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 841 He semes bi semblant in sekeneß full harde. c 1450 *Merlin* 71, I am in certeyn of oon thyng, that he farith well and is in hele. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Chron.* xxi. 19 He dyed in cuell diseases. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parнас.* iii. iii. (Arb.) 43 [He] throwes the booke away in a rage. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 6 June, all the Court was in a hubbub. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 15 76 Her Husband . has been in Love with her ever since he knew her. *Ibid.* No. 98 71, I am highly pleased with the Coiffure now in Fashion. 1732 *LEDIARD Sethor* II. ix. 273 You are absolutely forbidden speaking to him in private. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* ii, Egad, Master, you're in the right. 1793 *BEDDOES Calculus* 214 Supposing that the carbon is in a very attenuated state in the blood. 1846 *MRS. GORE Eng. Char.* 13 No sooner in print, than out of print. The reviews revere him. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 482 The sea was in a blaze for many miles.

b. The condition may be expressed by a concrete sb.: e.g. in calf, in kid, in cash, in drink, in liquor, in wine, in tears, etc.: see the sbs.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 111 What, art thou in ayll? a 1563 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 217 Havving a great multitude of artificers and laborers . dayly in wages. 1593 *NASHE Christs T.* (1613) 25 Sore am I impassioned for the storme thy tranquillity is in child with. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 458, I doe not speake to thee in Drinke. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Past.* x. 19 For him the lofty Laurel stands in Tears. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3971 4 Calveskins in the Hair. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4034 4 John Jackson . aged near 40 . in his own Hair. 1754-64 *SMELLIE Midwife* I. 400 Women in the first child seldom have after-pains. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 196 Where the land has not lain for some time in grass. 1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* Prol. 142 Sweet girl-graduates in their golden hair. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 1. 123 Leaving their castles in ruins. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xxvi. 642 Goats in kid. 1881 *SHELDON Dairy Farming* 8/1 If the cow is in milk.

11. Of occupation or engagement: chiefly with nouns of action and vbl. sbs.

c 1305 *LAV. 27767* Per he heom funde i fite. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 49 In riot and in rigolafe of all here liif spend þai be stage. 1340 *Aeneb.* 7 Pe like þet dispendeþ þane zonday and þe festes ine zenne and ine hordom. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Edia.* of York (1830) 52 A servaunt . that cam in message to the Quenes grace. 1628 *HOBBS Thucyd.* (1822) 19 The Lacedaemonians . are already in labour of the war. 1701 *Stanley's Hist. Philos.* Biog. 10 He . spent his Time . in seriously bemoaning the Follies and Vanity of the World. 1754 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1812) I. iii. 163 The King, in pursuance of his engagements, had indeed married Editha. 1838 *DICKENS Mem. Grimaldi* iv, In search of plunder. 1884 *Gd. Words June* 400/1 They have . been 'in' almost every variety of crime, from petty larceny down to downright murder.

b. In the process of, in the act of; in case of: often equivalent in sense to a temporal clause introduced by *when*, *while*, *if*, in the event of.

c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1830) iii. 19 Wee synne dedly, in schauynge oure berdes. *Ibid.*, Wee synne dedly, in etynge of best's. 1477 *EAL RIVERS (Caxton) Dittes* 67 Gladdenesse, whiche encreases daily in me in lernynge wysdom. 14550 *Life Fisher in F.'s Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. p. liii, I am not affraid in gevinge you this counsell to take vpon myne soul all the damage. 1501 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* v. iii. 41 And may ye both be sodainly surpriz'd By bloudy hands, in sleeping on your beds. 1596 — *Merch. V.* ii. ii. 320 In paying it, it is impossible I should lye. 1607 *Stat. in Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 58 Leaves word thereof at their bowes in their beinge abroad. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* 1854 II. 217 In estimating the chances which any candidate has of succeeding . no one ever thinks of inquiring into the politics of the tenants. 1864 *HOLME LEE In Silver Age* (1866) 408 Kindness is not a quality that perishes in the using. *Mod.* He was drowned in crossing the river.

† c. After the verb *be*, and some other verbs, *in* was formerly used to express the relation of occupation before a verbal sb. where it varied with a (A prep. 13), and is now omitted, the vbl. sb. functioning as a present participle active. *Obs.*

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 79 Of many floures . A goodly chaplet she was in makeynge. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* I. 528 Richt quyetlie in hunting he is gone. 1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 367 Camilla, whome he founde in gathering of flowers. 1675 *BROOKS Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 577 A griping usurer, who was always best when he was most in talking of the world. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Antig.* v. ii. § 2 They went on still in taking the cities. *Ibid.* ix. xii. § 3 He went on in worshipping them. 1808 *SOUTHEY in C. C. Southey Life* (1850) III. 137 You saw me in London everlastingly at work in packing my books.

† d. *In* (varying with A prep. 12) was formerly used with a vbl. sb. expressing the action or process to which a thing or person was subjected. (The prep. is now usually omitted, and the vbl. sb. functions as a present pple. passive in meaning: e.g. while the ark was (in or a) building (= in the process of building, being built). *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) vi. 21 When þe toure of Babilon was in makeyng. 1465 *MARG. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 533 II. 250 While the logge at Heylesdon was in the betyng downe. a 1535 *FISHER Serm. Passion Wks.* (1876) 427 So the grasse is euer in eatyng, and neuer full eaten. 1620 *Frier Rush* 36, I have a new Church in building. 1699 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 326 New streets are built and still in building. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* III. xi. 45 While the symbolic act was in doing.

12. Of manner (way, mode, style, fashion).

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 1473 In his manere þe brutons his lond wuste þo. c 1305 *Pilate* 56 in E. E. P. (1862) 112 Per ne migt 30 neuere non beo in none wise. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aynon* xvi. 380 In lyke wyse dyde Alarde. 1559 Bp. Scot. Sp. Parl. in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. vii. 408 Every man . sholde . at large speke his mind in conscience in the contents of all the bills. 1608 W. SCIATER *Comm. Malachy* (1650) 196 The things there spoken of cannot in any hand agree to Elias. 1654 *CROMWELL Let.* 20 Jan. in *Carlyle*, What can be made out in this kind? 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 62 In the manner anciently used. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. iii. iv. 8: Begging him to take this their Remonstrance in good part. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Antig.* ii. i. § 1 He was, in way of jest, called Adam. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* i. iv. 92 He told several people in confidence. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. I. 619 He begged in piteous terms that he might be admitted to the royal presence. 1859 *JEFFERSON Britanny* v. 54 The baptistry has been restored in Renaissance.

b. Of form, shape, conformation, arrangement, order. [The OE. example has the accusative.]

a 900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 725 in *Exeter Bk.*, þa he . was in cildes hiw claðum biwunden. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) iv. 12 In likness of a dragoun. 1572 *BOSSEWELL Armorie* iii. 7 Fine Plates in crosse. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. ii. iii. *Colonies* 391 That vast Extent, where now fell Tartars hant In wandring troopes. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. iv. 210 When in one line two crafts directly meet. 1605 — *Lear* iii. vi. 31 The foul fiend haunts poor Tom in the voice of a nightingale. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 641 Under a Coronet his flowing haire In curls on either cheek plaid. *Ibid.* vii. 459 Among the Trees in Pairs they rose. 1694 *LUTKELL Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 292 The agent . is gone aside, and hath carried with him 2000g in money belonging to the troop. 1710 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 221 72 Whether I had best sell my Beetles in a Lump or by Retail. 1776 *MICKLE tr. Camoens' Lusid* 339 He gives the prelude in a dreary sound. 1807 *SOUTHEY Eschriella's Lett.* II. 395 Did he, contrary to the ordinary process, begin in rogue, and end in enthusiast? c 1820 S. ROWERS *Italy, Advent, Ahaw* Flew in a circle, screaming. 1843 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXVIII. 695 A cloak falls in easy folds down his back. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvii. III. 684 Within a few hours and a few acres had been exhibited in miniature the devastation of the Palatinate. 1891 *Law Rep. Weekly Notes* 82/2 A land company, who afterwards sold the adjoining land in building plots. 1895 *Scot. Antiq.* X. 79 In singles or in pairs men began to put in an appearance.

c. Of manner of speech or writing.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xxiv. [xxiii.] (1890) 332 Heo . gewat to hære ceastre, þe in Englisc is gehaten kwelceastre. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 2430 þe beye god þat in vre tonge woden icluded is. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 122 Hy makede joye in hare manere And eke in hare langage. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) ii. 5 þe table . on þe whilk þe tytle was writen in Hebrew, in Grew and in Latyne. 1542 *UDALL Erasim. Apoph.* 106 A, An herbe called . in latin, Beta. 1680 *EVELYN Diary* 2 Sept., The discourse is in Hlgh Dutch. 1776 *Trial of Nudocomar* 22/2 Sometimes he wrote the bonds . in Nagree, sometimes in Bengali. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* i. 3 He . spoke in a strong French accent. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 13 Bede is writing in a dead language, Gregory in a living.

13. Of means or instrumentality: now usually expressed by *with*.

† a. Illustration of earlier uses. (Often a literalism of translation.) *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ii. 9 Ðn reces hie in zerde iserre [L. in zerga ferrea]. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* *ibid.*, In yherde irened salt þou stere þa. 1382 *WYCLIF 1 Cor.* iv. 21 Shal I come to þou in a 3erd: or in charite? c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xlviii. 119 þan þan Iherusalem be serched in lanternes. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII.* c. 4 § 3 No persone . shall occupie or shote in eny Crosebowe. 1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 445 It more delighteth them to talke of Robin hood then to shoot in his bowe. 1693 J. DRYDEN, jun. in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 367 Penelope knew which of her Suitors cou'd shoot best in her Husband's Bow. 1753 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) IV. cxcix. 19 Getting drunk in Port. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 147 A French Ship . ballasted in mahogany.

b. Uses in which the senses of *in* (on) and *with* (by) are both present: e.g. to cover in or with any envelope.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xxiv. [xxv.] (1890) 346 He eal þa he in gehyrnesse geclenoran meakte, mid hine gemyndgæde.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1035 In his an þing he schawde . þet he wes soð godd. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvii. 48 In heryng of ere he boghet til me. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 137 Pou wilt wretche god in brekyng þe haldayd. 1609 *BIBLER (Douay) 1 Sam.* xviii. 6 The women came . singing and dancing . in timbrels of joy, and in cornettes. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. iii. iv. (1651) 495 Whom Iuno for pity covered in her Apron. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 19 Progne, with her Bosom stain'd in Blood. 1880 *Church Spenser* v. 137 He drowns us in words.

c. Here may be added the use of *in* after *eat*, *drink*, *pledge*, etc. Also = (eat or drink) out of.

1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* ii. iii. 60, I drinke to you in a Cup of Sack. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* iii. iii. (1651) 323 A poor man drinks in a wooden dish, and eats his meat in wooden spoons. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 15 74 Whether they keep their coach and six, or eat in plate. 1743 *FIELDING J. Andrews* iv. ii, He was drinking her ladyship's health below in a cup of her ale.

14. Of material, constituents, and the like.

1663 *GERBIEA Counsel* 94 They paint them also in strong oyle colour thrice over. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* 75 Our Ships Lading consisted in Salt, Fish, Caveare, Oyle, Bis-cuite. 1710 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 243 71 The Statue of an Horse in Brass. 1722 *De Foe Col. Jack* (1840) 23 It was in gold, all but 14s. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* vi, Half-length portraits, in crayons. 1891 *Truth* 10 Dec. 1240/2 The long coat was also in green velvet, with sleeves and revers in green cloth.

15. Of degree, extent, measure.

c 1280 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 570 Cristene men . shulde have diserved most þank of God in degree possible to hem. 1601 *SHAKS. Troil.* I. v. 61 Misprision in the highest degree. 1649 *CROMWELL Let.* to W. Lenthall 14 Nov. in *Carlyle*, Only, in the general, give me leave humbly to offer [etc.]. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 490 Differing but in degree, of kind the same. 1666 *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. I. 54 In the main they agree with ours. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) I. ix. 585 Without being in the least discouraged. 1843 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXVIII. 647 Tears fell in profusion. 1845 *STEPHEN Comm. Larus Eng.* (1874) I. 79 Any act repealing in whole or in part any former statute. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XVI. 750/1 Drift-wood was lying about in large quantities.

16. Expressing object, aim, or purpose: with an abstr. sb., as in affirmation, answer, denial, memory, honour, proof, quest, recompense, reply, return, reward, scorn, search, testimony, token, witness, worship, etc. See farther under the sbs.

It is possible that the object here was orig. accusative, and that these expressions came under sense 30.

a 1225 *Anor. R.* 30 In hore wurdshipe sigged oþer les oþer mo. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 466 Brut . let vair tabernacle in honour of him rere. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 131 In tokene that pays scholde be. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) iv. 31 In the worshippe of hem there is a fire churche. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1 Diuyned in to three bokes, in the honour of the Trinite. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 552 She thus in answer spake. 1713 *ADDISON Catal.* ii, I claim in my reward his captive daughter. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minst.* v. xii, Loudly the Beattison laughed in scorn. 1821 J. F. COOPER *Sly* viii, He went in quest of his new applicant. *Mod.* A holiday in honour of the event. He has written to the newspaper in reply to his assailant.

17. Expressing reference or relation to something: In reference or regard to; in the case of, in the matter, affair, or province of.

Used especially with the sphere or department in relation or reference to which an attribute or quality is predicated: see 32 b, c, 33-35.

III. Of time.

18. Within the limits of a period or space of time.

With in the day, in the night: cf. by day, by night, By prep. 19 b.

Beowulf (Z.) 2 We Gardena in gear-dagum Preod-cyninga þrym ze-frunon. a 900 O. E. *Chron.* an. 709 In forewardum Danieles dagum. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 1129 In þe sixe & þritiþe 3er of his kinedom. 13 . . . *Altis* 85 By cler candle, in the nyght. 1388 *WYCLIF Gen.* i. 1 In the bigynnyng God made of nouȝt heuene and erthe. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) Prol. 4, I . . . passed the see, in the 3eer of oure lord Jhesu crist MCCCXXII. c 1500 *Melusine* lixii. 369 He was neuer in his days so aferd. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* i. 1. 39 One day in a weeke to touch no foode. 1591 — *Two Gent.* iii. 1. 176 Except I be by Silia in the nyght . . . Vnlesse I looke on Silia in the day. 1650 *TRAPP Comm. Lev.* xxvi 26 Common in times of famine. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 36 1/2 Pittacus was . born in the thirtysecond Olympiad. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 222 71 Between the Hours of Twelve and Four in the Morning. 1812 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 176, I think our acquaintance commenced in 1764. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 490 In the days of the Commonwealth.

b. With other sbs. implying time.

871-889 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 452 In þissum life ondwardum. a 1000 *Seafarer* 40 (Gr.) In zeoþwe, a 1240 *Wahunge in Coit. Hom.* 277, I þi burð tid. *Ibid.*, I þi cild-bad. 13 . . . *Coer de* 4049 A spie, That hadde be Crystene in hys youthe. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 277 To styen vp to heuen in 3oure ende. 1555 *EKEN Decades* 245 They are neyther bytten with coulede in wynter nor molested with heate in summer. 1732 *BREKKELEY Alciphr.* i. § 11, I never saw a first-rate picture in my life. 1825 T. H. LISTER *Granby* vii. (1836) 43 You must be an archeress in the summer, and a skater in the winter. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* VI. 89 The education of the prince in his childhood.

c. With processes occupying time.

1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 126 78 In all our Journey from London to his House we did not so much as bait at a Whig Inn. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5954/1 In the Passage we had had Weather. 1802 H. MARTIN *Notes of Genrois* IV. 73 In our descent down life. 1859 J. WHITE *Hist. France* (1860) 90 All the gentlemen's houses you see in a railway excursion.

19. Of the length of time occupied; in the course of.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 1816 Þer were in a moneth [so most

MSS.; *A has wipinne one monbe* seutentene þousend & mo Vmartred. 1388 Wyclif *Exod.* xxxi. 17 In sixe daies God made heuene and erthe. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 148 Men may saile it in seven days. 1566 TINDALE 1 Cor. xv. 52 We shall all be changed . . . in a moment and in the twinklinge of an eye. 1611 BIBLE Transl. Pref. 11 The worke hath not bene huded vp in 70 daies. 1702 Eng. Theophrast. 163 Presumption leads people to infidelity in a trice. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/6 From the Gatling Gun . . . a trail of 1,000 bullets can be discharged in a single minute. *Mod.* The voyage to America can now be done in less than 7 days. By working hard he could make one in a week.

20. Of a limit of time: before or at the expiration of; within the space of.

a 1300 *Treat. Science* (1841) 138 Ther nis non. . . That ever eft i-heled beo, ac deyeth in a stounde. 13. *Scyn Sag.* (W.) 115 In time of seven yer He sal be wise withouten were. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 210 He dyed in three monthes. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. vii. xviii. 261 In Process of Time they might be corrupted. 1782 JOHNSON *Let. to Dr. Taylor* 8 July, I came back from Oxford in ten days. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 305, I rallied in n day or two. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 231/2 Anything put into the defendants' well was certain in time to affect the supply.

21. Formerly (and still sometimes) used, where at, on, during, for are now in use, or where the preposition is omitted.

At is now ordinarily used with a point of time, e.g. at this time, at the moment, at day-break, at sunset; on in stating the date of an event, e.g. on the first of May, on Monday next, on a summer morning; during for the course or continuance of a period, for which for is also used, esp. in negative statements, e.g. he has stayed for a week, I have not seen him for a long time. For all these in occurs in earlier or dialectal use.

a. = At.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 þas pine . . . ure drihten þolede . . . in þise timan. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 2 Wes in þe like time liuende . . . þet eadi meiden. 13. *K. Alis.* 403 In the dawninge He made eft his charming. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xci. 417 (Addit. MS.) He made this Eyre to sitte with hym . . . in mete tyme. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxix. [cxv.] 340 They departed . . . in the brekynge of the daye. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. ii. 94 The Duke in Counsell? In this time of the night? a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 315 But he . . . got his offices to be published . . . in a time when [etc.]. 1807 *CRAABE Par. Reg.* II. 456 No Sunday shower kept him at home in that important hour. 1873 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* vi. ii. 205 When an architect in the present day has to restore some venerable church.

b. = On. [The OE. example has the accusative.]

a 900 O. E. *Chron.* an. 626 Her Eanfild . . . was gefulwud in þone halgan æfen Pentecosten. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 þet me sculde in þe ehtuþe dæ þet knaue child embsnipen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8668 In a þores-da it was. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) Prol. 4, I . . . passed the see . . . in the day of Seynt Michelle. 1426 in *Surtres Misc.* (1888) 7 In þe Vigil of þe Assumption of our Lady. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 233 Looke you . . . that our Armies ioyne not in a hot day. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. l. In a chilling evening . . . after you have carefully stirred a very ticklish fire.

c. = During.

1713 SWIFT *Corr. Wks.* 1841 II. 492 In all the time I have been conversant in business, I never before observed [etc.]. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 209 Captain Mitchell, in the whole time of his cruise, had only taken two prizes. *Ibid.* viii. 220 The succeeding four months in which we continued at sea.

d. = For. (In negative sentences.)

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxxvi. He made them to swere to were none harnes in a twelue monethe and a day. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlv. [lxix.] (1812) 422 If they dranke moche . . . they coude not helpe themselves in two dayes after. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 379 Wash it not off in three daies. 1669 *Pepys Diary* (1879) VI. 1 To Westminster Hall, where I have not been . . . in some months. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. v. 228 It had not been practiced in some hundreds of years. 1793 *SMARTON Edystone L.* § 265 They did not come back in some days. 1889 E. SALTUS *Tristrem Varick* xiv. 152 He was hungry as he had not been in months.

e. Where no preposition is now expressed.

1382 Wyclif *Luke* i. 75 In hoolyneesse and rytfulnesse before him in alle oure dayes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxv. 332 In the same ennyngny the two marshals . . . commanded every man to drawe to their logynge, and in the next mornyng to be redy at sownyng of the trumpettes. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. iv. 9 Why should wee proclaime it in an howre before his entering? 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. i. This engine . . . set out in four hours after my landing.

IV. Pregnant uses: sometimes due to ellipsis.

22. With reflexive pronouns: *In himself, in itself, etc.* in his or its own person, essence, or nature; apart from any connexion with or relation to others; absolutely.

c 1200 ORMIN 3041 Jesu Crist Iss . . . soþ Godd inn himm selfenn. 1340 *Ayent.* 237 þe sacrament þet is ymad . . . be þe hand of þe kuede minstre ne is naxt lesse worþ ine him-zelne. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. i John* (1537) 7 The scripture abydeþ pure in herselfe. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* (1662) 178 Suppose Artificial beautifying of the face be not in it self absolutely unlawful. 1843 MILL *Logic* i. iii. § 7 Of things absolutely or in themselves. 1849 RUSKIN *Sen. Lambs* vii. § 5. 189 Neither originality, therefore, nor change . . . are ever to be sought in themselves. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 739 The story may be true in itself.

23. In spiritual or mystical union with.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 2 Ydemay we bethe In Adam and ine Eve. 1382 Wyclif 1 Cor. xv. 22 As in Adam alle men dyen, so and in Crist alle men schulen be quyknynd. — *Rev.* xiv. 13 Blessed the dede men, that dien in the Lord. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Communion* (Coll. ad fin.) All our workes begonne, continued, and ended in thee. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives of Saints* (1836) I. 23 It was their desire that he might follow his vocation in God.

24. In the person or case of.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 341 þe fend . . . moved þe emperour of Rome to dowe þis Chirche in þis preest. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xxv. Fy for shame. . . that enur suche fals treason shold be wrought or vsed in a queene and a kynges syster. 1589 SPENSER *F. Q.* (Let. to Raleigh), Sir Guyon in whome I sette forth Temperance. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. iii. That in the Capitaine's but a chollerike word, Which in the Souldier is flat blasphemie. 1653 H. MORE *Antic. Ath.* iii. viii. (1712) 111 Which also happen'd in a Maid of his. 1707 *Glossogr. Anglic. Nova, Asa fectida*, . . . good against fits in women. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 333 ¶ 7 It was . . . bold Thought in our Author, to ascribe the first Use of Artillery to the Rebel Angels. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 20 Dread no thief in me! 1854 J. SCORFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 102 This instrument was found in the thermomultiplier of Nobili. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. x. 470 How great a captain England possessed in her future King. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. Carlyle 201 Those who . . . found in the rules and discipline and aims of that system an acceptable expression for their own disinterested social aspirations.

25. Belonging to, as an internal quality, attribute, faculty, or capacity, inherent in; hence, within the ability, capacity, thought, etc. of.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 166 Per 3e schulen beon ine þrunge, anþ reste and peis is in me. 1377 LANGE. P. II. B. xix. 78 Al þe witte of þe worlde was in þo þre kynges. 1388 Wyclif *John* i. 4 In hym was lif. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 156 And I, in þat in me es, makeþ þam parcerenes of þam. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 179 There is no musicke in the Nightingale. c 1600 G. HARVEY in *Shaks. C. Praise* 30 Shakespeare's . . . Lucrece, and his tragedy of Hamlet. . . have it in them to please the wiser sort. 1765 SHAKS. *Lear* ii. iv. 177 'Tis not in thee To grudge me pleasures. a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* iii. i. It is in me to punish thee. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 16. 469/2 A covetous Pelagian, and one that had nothing of worth in him. 1737 BRACKEN *Fairyry Impr.* (1757) II. 129 As to the Notion. . . I think there is not much in it. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* i. ii. You did not mean any rudeness, did you, Humphrey? Oh No, in deed, miss; his worship knows it is not in me. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 174 To prefer evil to good is not in human nature. *Ibid.* 332 An enquiry which I shall never be weary of pursuing as far as in me lies. 1889 *Nature* 11 Apr. 500 Anyone who has it in him to do heroic deeds.

26. In the hands of; in the control or power of; legally vested in.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 92 In me standys lyfe and dede. a 1500 *Cor. Myst.* (1841) 311 Alle the poer lyth now in the. a 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxv. 250 You knowe well it is in me to cause Huon to dye. 1607 *Stat. in Hist. Wakefeld Gram. Sch.* (1892) 65 The election. . . shall be in the Maister and Fellowes of Emanuel Colledge. a 1626 BACON *Mas. 4 Uses Com. Law* (1636) 23 Lands possessed without any such title, are in the crowne, and not in him that first entreth. 1708 *New View Lond.* II. 484 The Living is a Rectory, the Advowson in the Bp. of London. 1837 WHWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 30 The government of Greece is in the king. 1884 LD. COLFORD in *Law Times Rep.* L. 45/2 The minerals, therefore, are in the trustees.

27. Partaking, sharing, associated, or actually engaged in. *To be in it*, to be one of those actually engaged as partners, competitors, etc.; to be in the running, to be a serious competitor, to count for something.

1728 W. CLELAND *Let. on Duuciad in Pope's Wks.* (Globe) 359 None, it is plain, was so little in their friendships, or so much in that of those whom they had most abused. 1792 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 13 Neither the Count d'Artois . . . nor Mr. de Calonne were in the secret. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. To let another partake of any benefit or acquisition you have acquired by robbery or otherwise, is called putting him in it; a family-man who is accidentally witness to a robbery, &c., effected by one or more others, will say to the latter, Mind I'm in it. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/1, I thought I really was in it at last, and knew what she meant. 1888 *Longm. Mag.* July 256 To those 'in it' every sound conveys a meaning. 1889 *Spectator* 21 Sept., 'Flying Childrens' and 'Eclipse' would not be 'in it' with our modern cracks.

28. Of representative character or capacity, as in NAME OF, in RIGHT OF: see the sbs.

29. Elliptical for (a) in the name of; (b) in the character of.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 203 'Ay, i' God, is it', said the lord. 1831 FR. A. KEMBLE *Let. in Rec. Girlhood* II. viii. 229, I am to come out in Bianca, in Milman's 'Fazio'.

V. Of motion or direction. See also 16.

30. Expressing motion or direction from without to a point within, or transition from one thing to another: = INTO.

In OE. this was the proper sense of *in* with the accusative: see above. The sense of 'into' is still retained after some verbs, as *put, cast, split, part*, where the sense implies motion, and in some idiomatic phrases which are no longer analysed.

† a. Illustrations of earlier usage, now obs. or dial.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* v. 8 Ic inga, dryhten, in hus ðin. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 121 þa he . . . in þone heofon locodan æfter him. a 1000 *Hymns* vi. 27 (Gr.) Ne læd þu us . . . in costunge. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 God in þane castel þet is on-gein eou. *Ibid.* 45 Muneyng of þam hali gæt he sende in his apostles. c 1220 *Bestiary* 230 Do we ðe bodi in ðe bale. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxix. 12 (xxx. 11) Pou torned mi weping . . . In blisse. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* II And broghte hire hoom with hym in his contree. c 1470 HENAY *Maline* i. 147 His fadyr Malcom in the Lennox fed. c 1500 *Melusine* 369 Soone after [she] turned berself in the figure of a serpent and so vanysshed away. 1509 *Bury Willis* (Camden) 111 Yff ony off my childern happyn to cumme in

pouerte. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* iii. 4 And hast brethred in him the breth of life. 1570 *Tragedie* 127 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. Torrit day in nycht and nycht in day. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 8 Dorpes and wyne . . . now growne in fair townes. 1680 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. vii. 394 My daughter was brought in bed of another boy. 1697 DAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 845 [The snake] retires . . . And in some secret Cranny slowly glides. 1785 BURNS *Death of Dr. Horn-bk.* xiv. Deil mak his king's-hood in a spleuchan!

b. Illustrations of current usage after the verbs *cast, fall, lay, put, throw, thrust, etc.*, *divide, split, break, etc.*

a 900 O. E. *Chron.* an. 709 Was todæled . . . in tua biscopscira West Seaxna lond. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 191 His lic. . . in þa stowe asetton þe Uaticanus hatte. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 ¶ 2, & ðide ælle in prisun, til hi lufen up here castles. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 21 And was his holie lichame leid in burieles, in þe holie sepolcre. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3618 Þe barel of gold þe leid ilkon. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 106 Full ofte he heweth up so highe That chippes fallen in his eye. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 153 þe prestez . . . hewez þe body all in smale peceez. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvi. 413 Mycatyf hart wyl breke in thre. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 22 Preamble. The seid John . . . caste the seid writing in the fire. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. n.* i. 108 Hoared headed frosts Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson Rose. 1591 — 1 *Hen. VI.* i. iv. 52 They suppos'd I could . . . spurne in pieces Posts of Adamant. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 766 He . . . in the Billows plung'd his hoary Head. 1836 FENALANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) III. 336 Is he put on the shelf, or cast in the lumber-room? a 1868 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* (1875) 118 The most judicious mode of putting a kicker in harness. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vi. (1877) 142 This dreadful scism . . . which splits them, as it were, in two beings.

c. See also in the face of: FACE sb. 4.

† 31. The sense of motion or direction formerly gave rise to various modifications. [Cf. L. *in* with accus.] Obs.

† a. = Upon, on.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 102 Ila . . . spende al þet oðer in neod. fulle & in nakede. c 1305 *St. Lucy* 7 in E. E. P. 101 In fsciens heo hadde ispend moche del of hire gode. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 97 þan schal neuere myscheef in þee falle. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 26 V grete . . . cryme, perpetred and commysed in the persone of syche. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 528 To put handis in ane crowit king. 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall* Pr. 127 b/2 To caste their eyes onelye in that that is presente.

† b. = Against, towards.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xliii. 6 [xlv. 5] In þi name for-how in us risand. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vi. 1 Forgyfyng til him þat synnes in vs. c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 198 To oure dettouris þat is to men þat han synned in vs.

† c. = Over.

c 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 16 That noon ennyes have in him powere.

† d. = Unto, to.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxvi. 50 Sir Water of Manny . . . dyd set fyre in the strete ioyninge to the castell. *Ibid.* cclxxix. 417 Parte of them that had set the fyre in the towne. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* iii. 7 Thon appoyntedest death in him, and in his generations.

VI. Constructional uses.

32. Expressing the relation which the action of a verb has to some indirect object: forming with the latter an adverbial adjunct to the verb, and often entering with it into an indirect passive: e.g. *to be believed in, to be dealt in, to be engaged in.* (See the verbs individually.)

a. To believe, trust, hope in, and the like. In OE., *believe* took in with the accus. = into, unto, towards (cf. L. *credere in Deum, etc.*).

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ii. 13 Eadgæ alle ða ðe gætreowað in hine [L. *confident in eum*]. a 1000 *Juliana* 434 in *Exeter Bk.*, þu in ecne god. . . þinne gætreowdes. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 He þe bileued in god. 13. *K. Alis.* 7348 Alisaunder him gam affye In his owne chivalrie. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) xv. 166 In these things. . . ther ben many folk that beleeven. 1553 Q. MARY in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. i. 3 For the special trust and affiance we have in you. 1753 CHESTERF. *Let.* (1774) IV. 6, I hope in God she will give you the will of exerting them.

b. To partake, share, concur, engage, join, deal in; to consist in; to succeed, fail, increase in; to delight, exult, glory, joy, rejoice, triumph in; etc. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 38 3if me . . . delen in his pinen. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* ix. 3, I sal fayne and glade in þe. 1375 BARROUR *Bruce* iv. 718 Thai men, that will study in the craft of astrology. c 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Carwright* 68, I partake in another mans offering. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 77 To those two Armies that would let him goe, Rather then triumph in so false a foe. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* i. 13 Join in my Work. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 68/1, I used, a long time ago, to trade in salt. 1795 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 5 All classes . . . concurred in this determination. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 185 A regular war with France was not to be engaged in without negotiations.

c. With trans. vb.: To instruct (a person) in; to convict, condemn, mulct in; to baffle, disappoint, limit in; to spend (money, time, etc.) in. To hold in (honour, etc.): see HOLD v. 12 f.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2610 In despit sco haldes me. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Chron.* xxxvi. 3 The king of Egypt . . . condemned the lond in an hundrith talentis of sylver. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. 33 To haue some prynce . . . for tenestrech hym in doctrynes and good maners. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 19 Spending your wit in the praise of mine. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) II. 207 The crown had been . . . limited to the power of raising money. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xi. II. 24 The Athenians, who had been repeatedly baffled in

their attempts. 1893 W. P. COURTNEY *In Acad.* 13 May 413/1 The money expended in the improvement of the site.

33. Expressing the relation of an adjective (often ppl.) to some sphere or department to which its qualification is limited: *in* and its object forming an adverbial adjunct of the adjective; e.g. *accomplished, adroit, at home, complete, diligent, eager, eloquent, great, learned, skilled, strong, weak* in; *attacked, grieved, hurt, marked, wounded* in; etc.

1900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* iv. xliii. i. (1890) 332 Was heo .. ædele in woruld zebrydum. *Ibid.* 334 In regolices lifes lare swiðe zeorful. 1205 *Leg. Kath.* 525 In alle wittes of worldliche wisdomes wiste o worlde. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* vii. 22 Moyses... was mystry in his wordis and werkis. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 76 Right connyng in fiske and a good fisicien. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 3 Blessed are the poore in sprete. 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1562) 174 a. Pirrus... was stout and hardy, valiant in armes, liberrall in benefices, patient in aduersities. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. ii. 66 Though in your state of Honor I am perfect. 1665 BOYLER *Ocas. Refl.* (1848) 294 To admire and thank him that is infinite in Beauty, and in goodness. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 81 ¶ 2 If Rosalinda is unfortunate in her Mole, Nigranilla is as unhappy in a Pimple. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* i. 2 Ignorant in the chief article of the case. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 Rich in works of the historical class. 1884 *Lav Times* LXXVII. 27/2 A railway company was held liable in damages. 1895 *Bookman Oct.* 22/2 Louis [XIV] was .. wanting in all the elements of true greatness.

34. Expressing the relation of a substantive (esp. one that involves an attribute) to a certain sphere.

1200 ORM. 5483 He firste 3ife iss witt & skill Inn heoffenlike bigness. 1382 Wyclif *Dan.* i. 17 God 3aue to these children science and discipline in ech boke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* i. Prol. 56 Nane is, nor was .. ne 3it sal haue sic crafte in poetrie. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* ix. (1633) 27 The Barbarians highly honoured him for his cunning in all languages. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxv. (1700) 266 In all this Diversity there is no real difference. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* i. x. He was himself a very competent judge in most kinds of literature. 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) i. iii. 46 Those who have skill in arts .. in war .. in politics. 1830 T. TAYLOR *Argts. Celsus* etc. 63 Alacrity in the performance of things. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. i. 111 The Houses .. would have made no formal change in the constitution. 1859 C. PARKER *Asiatic Princ.* ii. 56 Young beginners in business. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 48 Let nothing shake your trust in her.

35. Expressing the relation of number or quantity to the dimension or amount in question: e.g. *length, breadth, depth*, or the like.

1275 LAV. 21995 Hit his imete in brede fif and twenti fote. 1382 Wyclif *1 Kings* vi. 2 The hows .. hadde sexti cubitis in length and twenti in brede. 1512 Act 4 *Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 1 The said Countie is thre score and ten myle in length. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. (1552) 120 Fewe in nombre. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* Intro. § 12 A black line of an inch in length. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 306 The virtues, which are also four in number. 1884 W. SHARP *D. G. Rossetti* ii. 86 A man six feet two inches in height.

36. With a substantive (or adj.), forming an adverbial phrase: e.g. *in charity, in duty, in honour; in right; in common, in general, in especial; in fact, in (all) probability, in truth, in faith; in conclusion, in fine; in haste; in any case, in every way; in (all) the world*. See the *sbs.*; also IN-DEED.

1300 Cursor *M.* 13402 Ðai fild a cupp þan son in hast. 1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* Prol. 126 But herkneth lordynges in conclusion Your lykynge is that I schal telle a tale. 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* in Grafton Chron. i. 781 Ia faith man... I was never so sorry. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. iii. 8 In Charity, therefore, the English Church in those daies must be of mean repute for outward pomp. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 2 Consider .. what casualties it may in probability be subject unto. 1721 St. German's *Doctor & Stud.* 309 If a man buy a horse .. of him that in right had no property to him. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) i. xii. 100 Debts, which he could not, in honour, delay to discharge. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 11 Every one is .. bound in duty, to aim at reaching the highest standard of character. 1881 Mrs. WALFORD *Dick Netherby* xiv. 162 Not a shilling in the world.

37. In many prepositional phrases, as *in CASE of, in FACE of, in FAVOUR of, in FRONT of, in Honour of, in LIEU of, in PRESENCE of, in RESPECT of, in SPITE of, INSTEAD of; in REGARD of, to, in RESPECT of, to; in ORDER to, in PROPORTION to, in RELATION to; in COMMON with, in COMPANY with, in COMPARISON with*, etc. See these words.

VII. Phrases.

38. *In so far*: in such measure or degree (as); to such extent (that).

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 269 Britannie was .. in sevin Regimentis, deuydet be the Saxonis, .. Insofar, that a certane and sure ourdour of kingis could not well be collected. 1836 H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxxi. 232 A man's manners have much real and intrinsic significance, in so far forth as they are the result of his individual nature and taste. 1896 Act 59 & 60 *Vict.* c. 39 § 1 (3) In so far as they are temporary in their duration.

39. *In that*: in the fact that; in its being the case that; in presence, view, or consequence of the fact that; seeing that; as, because.

1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. xxi. 399 (Add. MS.) The child is not apte to serve god, in that he is imparite. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Protr.* i. cliv. 186 The kyng of Nauerr .. excused hymselfe honorably, in that he departed out of the realme of France. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xxii. 31 We knowe, that y^e Lorde is amonge vs, in that ye haue not

trespassed agaynst the Lorde. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. i. 257 Let him dye, in that he is a Fox. 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II. 302 In that they think they get good by such hearing .. they are really the worse for it. 1883 DOBSON *Fielding* i. 18 This is the more likely, in that Arne the musician .. was Fielding's contemporary at Eton.

40. See also INASMUCH, INASMUCH, etc.
In (in), *adv.* and *a.* Forms. 1—in; 1 inn, 3—5 inne, 4 ynn, ine, 4—5 yn. [Common Teut.; OE. *in* (= OFris., OS., OHG. *in* (MHG. *in*, *in*, Ger. *ein*), Goth. *inn*—(in composition with vbs.), ON. *inn* (Sw. *in*, Da. *ind*). The distinction between *adv.* and *prep.* is clearly marked in mod. Ger. *ein* beside *in*, in Scandinavian *inn*, *in*, *ind* beside *i*, *í*, and in English dialects which use *in* for the *adv.*, *i'* for the *prep.* OE. *inn* was employed only with verbs expressing motion, the corresponding form to denote rest within a place being *inne* (see INNE), but during the ME. period the loss of the final vowel made the two words identical in form; in some texts it is doubtful whether the *e* of *inne*, *ynne* is of etymological significance or not.]

A. adv. I. Of motion or direction. [OE. *inn*, *in*.]

1. Expressing motion from a point without certain limits to a place within these; so as to penetrate or pass into a certain space; esp. into a house or other building (see also under COME, GO, PASS, PUT, etc.). Frequently followed by preps. indicating the direction, extent, etc. of the movement, as *in at, by, † on, through, to, under*, etc.: also *in-a-doors* (see A-DOORS).

Beowulf (L.) 3090 Ða me gerymed wæs .. sið .. inn under eorðweall. 1393 K. ALFRED *Oros.* i. i. § 14 Ða beah þæt land þær eastryþe, oppæ seo sæ in on ðæt lond. 1400 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 13 Gangað inn [i.e. in] þurh þæt nearwe zeat. 1425 *Anscr.* R. 74 Hwose euer wile mei gon in. 13. A. *Alis.* 349 In he cam to hire bour. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7004 My paleis and myn hous make I There men may renne ynn openly. 1566 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. iii. 42 The groome went straight way in, and to his Lord Declar'd the message. 1673 RAY *Journ.* Low C. 23 At our Entrance in [to Breda] we passed [etc.]. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. i. In comes my nephew. 1722 — *Col. Jack* (1840) 311, I was called in again. 1814 Mrs. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* III. 215 We shall be never the nearer .. unless we can climb in at the .. window. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 101 Put the cob in, said he to the ostler.

† b. In OE. (poetry and prose) and in ME. poetry, *in* often precedes the verb with which it is construed. Obs.

1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 520 Be ðam hunde ðe his hand eft inn abær. — *Exod.* xxi. 3 Ga he ut mid swilcum reafe swilce he in com. — *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 41 Wacip .. þæt ge in ne gan on costunge. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 91 Penne þe procession ut goð of ierusalem and eft benne it in cuned. 13. K. *Alis.* 544 A dragon com yn floon. 13. *Coer de L.* 3305 They leten hem in come. *Ibid.* 6316 A stont Sarezyn gan in sterte. 1370 *Robt. Cygyle* 52 Let hym in come swyn the faste. 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1538 The portere .. Lete the knyghtis in fare. 1440 *Ipomydon* 1110 þe rede knyght anone in rode.

c. Used after auxiliary verbs, as *may, must, shall*, etc., or absolutely with imperative force, with omission of 'go', 'enter', 'get', or the like (cf. *In v.* 5). Now chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.*

971 *Blück. Hom.* 127 Duru þæt mannes heafod, 3e þa sculdor, magan in. 1225 *Anscr.* R. 74 Ase buruh widuten wal, þær ase uerd mei in oueral. 13. *Coer de L.* 3842 The Sarezeyns myght neyther in ne oute. 1340 *Ayenb.* 232 þæt hy ne moze naht in. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 37 This is mye Priore, in, or we are spoyld! 1595 — *John* i. i. 171 In at the window, or else ore the hatch. 1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) I. 284 Unless God kept him back, he must on, and he must in, and he must in deep. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* iii. i. Sure, this is Isabella's chamber; the door is open! I'll in, and take my leave of her. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* II. i. 601 Let's in. 1857 TROLOPE *Barchester T.* I. v. 62, I see that there are three trains in and three out every Sabbath.

d. Imperatively = 'take in'. Also *in with*. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xviii. (1737) 76 He cry'd, in with your Top-sails. 1857 *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1859) V. 1 In jib and main course.

2. Phrase. *Day in, day out*: as each day comes in or begins, and goes out or closes; continually. So with *week, year*, etc.

1839 LONGF. *Village Blacksmith* iii. Week in, week out, from morn till night. 1884 MISS WILKINS in *Harper's Mag.* July 303/2 Sitting and sewing as she did day in and day out.

3. Expressing motion in the direction of some central point; hence, position attained by (or as by) coming, bending, or pressing in; in proximity, within reach of, or near to some point or limit specified or implied; into or in close quarters.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3781/4 Goes a little in with his Ancles. 1709—10 TATTLER (J.). They [fencers] are in with you, if you offer to fall back without keeping your guard. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 24 Crib always was in and fighting with him. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phæton* (1878) 532 The swans were sailing close in by the reeds. 1888 R. HAGGARD *Matwæ's Revenge* iv. About five yards in, it [the path] took a turn. 1898 *To-day* 5 Nov. 4/2 When you have a man 'fighting in', there is no possible time to use anything but your hands.

4. Into the bargain; in addition (to the legal amount); over and above, besides; as in, to get, give, throw in: see the verbs.

1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* iii. i. He will not yield above a peck of oysters: If I can get a quart of wine in too, you are gone, Sir. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 28 ¶ 1 To these [exquisite Faces] he threw me in Three Songs. 1836—9 DICKENS *3/4 Bos* 116 (Hoppe) And so you have the fight in gratis. 1864 Thrown in [see INREAD sb.]. 1886 [see GIVE 59 f].

II. Of position.

5. Within a certain space; esp. inside a house or other enclosed place, inside the usual place of abode, shelter, or safety.

In early ME. use chiefly northern, the southern word being orig. INNA.

1300 Cursor *M.* 14737 Ne wald he neuer o þaim blin, Till all war vte þæt þar was in. 1475 RAUF *Coilbear* 94 Vndo the dure beline! Dame, art thou in? 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. i. Our ship rid forecastle in. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 287 To come home with her cargo in. 1805 COLLINGWOOD 6 Oct. in Nicolas *Diap.* (1846) VII. 81 note, I think at 5, or at 4, the Boats will be better in. *Mod.* Is Mr. A. in? He is not in at present. Do you know when I shall find him in?

b. On the inside, within. *From in*, from the inside.

1300 Cursor *M.* 5615 An esscen kicht sco did be wroght, Did pik it sua, wit-oute and in [Gott. widuten and inne; Trin. witoute & ynn]. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 97 Man, how dearly euer parted, How much in hating, or without, or in, Cannot make boast to haue that which he hath. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 22 Reeve it from in out through the quarter block. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* iii. 43 A sheepskin coat with the woolly side in.

6. In various special senses.

In some of these the adverbial use may have arisen from the prep. by ellipse of a substantive; in others the verb *to be* takes the place of one implying motion. Hence *in* may be used in almost any sense arising from verbal combinations, and only the more common ones are illustrated here.

a. In prison, in confinement.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. v. 40 Thy Dol .. is in base Durance, and contagious prison .. Dol is in. 1877 *Five Years Penal Servit.* iii. 147 It is the etiquette among prisoners never to ask a man what he is in for. The badge upon his left arm gives his sentence.

† b. Engaged, involved, entangled in (an action, esp. an unlawful one). Obs.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 20, I would not care a pin, if the other three were in. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iv. Wks. 186 I. 49, I shall nere ha done when I am in, 'Tis harder for mls end, than to begin. 1607 TOURNOUR *Rev. Trag.* v. iii. And now, my Lord, since we are in for ever. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* iii. ad. *fn.*, All my plots Turn back upon myself: but I am in, And must go on.

c. Of a statesman or political party: In office, in power.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 15 Talke of Court newes .. Who looses, and who wins; who's in, who's out. 1678 EARL OF ARRAN in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. 102 Some people .. because they are not in themselves, .. must fall upon me. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* i. 214 Against reason .. 'tis equal sin To boast of merely being out or in. 1801 H. SWINBURNE in *Crits. Europe Last Cent.* (1841) II. 303 We are in a strange situation, half a ministry in, and half another out. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., Incorrigible revolutionists, who must attack a Minister because he is 'in'.

d. Of a player or a side in a game: In possession of the field, etc.; having the turn or right to play. Cf. INNINGS.

1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 24 The two last Champions even now are in. 1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet-Player* 69 Instructions to the player who is 'in'. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 55 He scored 33 out of 35 made while he was in.

e. In legal possession of (an estate).

1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 350 Where the heir takes any thing which might have vested in the ancestor, the heir should be in by descent.

f. Of a ship's sails: Taken in, furled.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *In*, the state of any of a ship's sails, when they are furled or stowed.

g. Of fire or light: Burning, lighted. Chiefly with certain verbs, e.g. *to keep in; to blow in*, the reverse of *to blow out*.

1662 SIR S. TULKE *Adv. Five Hours* v. i. in Hazl. *Doyley* XV. 287 (Pedro .. lets the candle fall .. Diego takes up the candle.) Here's a fair trial for your maiden breath! Flora, blow't in again. (Flora blows the candle in). 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 72 ¶ 7 They observe the law, which orders the Fire to be always kept in. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 247 This evening's tide we worked with links, and it began to blow so fresh that we had much ado to keep them in. 1883 *L'pool Daily Post* 28 Dec. 5/3 By 3 o'clock the electric lights were in, as though it were in the evening. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 3/1 One has to think seriously before blowing in a furnace whether the price will be maintained long enough to leave him a profit. 1893 *Argosy* Jan. 23 We .. sat round the .. fire, which we kept in more for the sake of cheerfulness than warmth.

h. Of a train, coach, steamer, mail, etc.: Come in, arrived.

1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. xv. 249 The 7.30 train would be in.

i. In the market; in season; in fashion.

1687 [see IN AND OUT 1 b]. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 85 During July cherries are in as well as raspberries. 1891 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 5/4 Savoy's are in.

III. Contextual uses.

7. With verbs, besides the senses 1—5, above, *in* has many contextual and idiomatic uses; e.g. expressing interruption, as in *break, burst, strike in*; penetration, as in *burn, cut, force, rub in*; enclosing, surrounding, or covering, as in *build, cover, fence, hem, roof, wall in*; acceding, yielding, as in *come, fall, give in*. See the verbs.

IV. Phrases, etc.

8. In for. [Cf. 6 b.]

a. † (a) Involved or engaged in some business or occupation for a specified time. (b) Involved in some coming event, etc. from which no escape is possible; finally committed or destined to do or suffer something.

1599 Broughton's Lett. viii. 26 Herein . . you are in for all day . . it is your element. 1658-9 Burton's Diary (1828) IV. 37 We are in for a month at this rate of speaking. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* IV. I was in for a list of blunders. 1835 Fraser's Mag. XI. 21 We are in for a speech. 1889 Repent. P. Wentworth I. xiv. 285 We are in for a pretty severe storm.

b. esp. in phrase *in for it*: Committed to a course of action; also, certain to meet with punishment or something unpleasant.

1698 FARQUHAR *Love and a Bottle* iii. i, I've thrown my cast, and am fairly in for't. But an't I an impudent dog? c 1730 BURT Lett. N. Scott. (1818) I. 91 As I am in for't I must now proceed. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 99, I am in for it now, over Head and Ears, I doubt, and can't help loving him. 1855 KINGSLEY *Plays & Purit.* 145 Raleigh finds himself 'in for it', and takes the island out of hand in the most masterly fashion. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 Feb., When . . the representative receives a lady's card . . He knows that he is in for it . . he has to exhibit the lions of the Capitol.

c. In the competition or race for some prize or thing to be gained. Cf. *Go in for*: *Go v.* 82 e.

1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whaler's Adv.* xiii. (1859) 182 Though not myself . . in for any share of the profits. Mod. Several good men are in for the librarianship. He is in for Moderations at Oxford.

d. In for a penny, in for a pound: see PENNY.

9. In with.

a. In agreement with; on friendly terms with. *To keep in with*: see KEEP v.

a 1677 MANTON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 98 A godly-wise man is careful to keep in with God. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 115 They knew that . . against him they had been in with Diabolus. 1692 BULSTRODE in 15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. II. 21 He was a haughty proud man, in with King Charles the Second. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1778 VI. 101 Those who pretended wholly to be in with the principles upon which her Majesty and her new servants proceeded. a 1875 W. ARNOT *Anchor of Soul* (1876) 72 When I am no longer in with my destroyer, I have the Omnipotent on my side.

b. Naut. Close in to, near (the land).

1708 Lond. Gaz. No. 4422/7 It proving close and dirty Weather . . we could not venture in with Land. 1748 Anson's Voy. II. xiii. 275 We kept playing on and off the whole night, intending to keep well in with the land. 1800 Sir M. HUNTER *Fruit.* (1894) 159 We sailed close in with the island.

† c. At close quarters with; even with. *rare* - 1. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 335, I can't say, but you're in with me now. . . Ay, by my Soul, you have nabbed me cleverly.

d. *To come in with* (see COME 59 n); *to fall in with* (see FALL v. 90).

10. See IN AND IN, IN AND OUT.

V. Combinations.

11. Participles and vbl. sbs., nouns of action, and agent-nouns, from verbs qualified by *in*, are formed by prefixing *in-*, when used as adjs. or sbs. The number of these is practically unlimited. See IN-*pref.* 1.

a. With *pres. ppl.*, as *in-abiding*, that abides in; so *in-curling*, *in-flying*, etc. Also INBURNING, INBURSTING, INCOMING, etc., etc.

1889 J. SMITH *Fellowship* i. (1891) 26 The inabiding and inworking Christ. 1894 G. EGERTON *Keynotes* 66 Like the wave-note of the in-curling sea in the Mediterranean. 1894 Outing (U. S.) XXIV. 46/1 We lay . . in the bottom of the boat and . . waited for the in-flying game.

b. With *pa. ppl.*, as *in-burnt*, that is burnt in; so *in-built*, *in-moulded*, *in-set*, etc. Also INBLOWN, INBOWED, INGROWN, INPOURED, etc.

17. Christmas Ba'ing in Skinner *Misc. Poet.* (1809) 127 (Jam.) In came the insect Dominie Just rifting frae his dinner. 1848 A. H. tr. Richter's *Levana* I. ii. § 7 An Indian slave, who wanders about with the inburnt stamps of his various masters. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 271 A man of true self-abandonment must be un-built from the creature, in-built with Christ. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 8/1 Coffins . . made of heavy plate-glass, the sides and top being strengthened by an in-moulded network of wire.

c. With *vbl. sb.*, as *in-abiding*, an abiding in; so *in-flashing*, etc. Also INBEAMING, INBRINGING, etc., etc.

1850 W. ANDERSON *Regener.* (1871) 205 That there be a continuance of that inflashing of the truth into the . . soul. 1889 J. SMITH *Fellowship* (1891) 126 You enjoy the in-abiding of the mind of God.

d. With noun of action, as INBURST, INCAST, IN-COME, INPOUR, etc., q.v.

e. With agent-noun, as INBRINGER, INCOMER, etc., q.v.

12. With sbs. Usually opposed to *out-*. (Cf. IN a., which differs from this only in being written detached.)

a. That is, lives, lies, or remains *in*, or *within* (some understood place); internal: usually opposed to a person or thing which is *out* or *external*, as *in-brother*, a resident brother of a fraternity Vol. V.

or guild; *in-burgess*, a Burgess resident in the burgh; *in-case*, a case of an in-patient; *in-company*, a company employed at home or at headquarters; *in-patient*, a patient who remains in a hospital while under medical treatment, as distinguished from an *out-patient* who comes daily, or from time to time, to be attended to; *in-pensioner*, a pensioner resident in a charitable institution.

1644 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb., Received . . when he was admitted an 'inbrother. 1479 Burgh Rec. Aberdeen (Spalding Club) I. 37 Of all others, outburgesses and 'inburgesses and indwellers havand chavmer or house, a penny. 1741 in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 200 The Foreign Burgesses and the Inn-Burgesses . . Those admitted by the Council or by the Mayor are called Inn-Burgesses by Copy of Court Roll. 1892 *Daily News* 13 July 5/5 A 'faction fight' has contributed a further contingent of 'in-cases' to the local hospitals. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 101 The out-company not to return home till the 'in-company' is carried out to relieve them. 1760 MORE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 938 Thinking, that if he was admitted an 'in-patient at the hospital, he should be more likely to obtain a cure. 1879 St. George's Hosp. Rep. IX. 693 Four of these were also inpatients of the hospital. 1894 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 5/3 It would be very unfair to take the Hospital away from the 'in-pensioners.

b. That is in office or power, as *in-party* (cf. quot. 1817 in IN a.).

a 1860 WHATELY *Common-pl. Bk.* (1864) 172 An out-party will generally have more zeal . . among its members, than an in-party.

c. Inside a person; inside the body; internal; as *in-evidence*, internal evidence; † *in-muscle*, an internal muscle; *in-parts*, internal parts of the body (cf. quot. 1599 in IN a.). Also INMEAT.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* v. 76 The region About the bladder, underneath th' in-muscles and the bone. a 1629 T. Goff *Three Trag.* (1656) 208 This hand shall rip her breast, And search her inparts, but I'll find it out. 1662 STILINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. viii. § 4 The in-evidence which is so much spoken of as an ingredient of the nature of faith.

d. Situated within limits, or nearer to the centre, or point of reference, as IN-FIELD, INLAND, IN-PARISH, IN-SHORE. e. In various other compounds, which see in their places.

13. Parasynthetic derivatives from sbs. forming adjs., as *in-backed*, having the back bent inwards. So IN-KNEED, IN-TOED.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 33 The in-back'd slave, Who, laid face upward, hews the black stone down.

14. With verbs: see IN-*prefix* 1.

15. With adverbs and prepositions; as IN-ABOUT, IN-BETWEEN.

IN, a. [IN adv. used attrib., or as positive of INNER, INMOST.] That is in; that lies, remains, lives, is situated, or is used in or within; internal. (In most cases it is more usual to hyphen in to the sb.: see IN adv. 12.)

1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. days Myrth* Plays 1873 I. 76 All their in parts then fit to serve pesants or make curdes for dawes. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* v. 305 Up he rose, put on His in and out weed. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel. Gen.* (1693) 734 You made it out by in and home proofs. 1693 ANSTO. *Just Measures* 5 What's this but to say we may have one sort of Power to Govern the out Party, and another to guide the in? 1817 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXII. 62 The out party proposed to pass a law [etc.]. The in party said that such a law was unnecessary. 1818 *Ibid.* XXXIII. 469 To suppose . . that the out part of 'the regiment' would be disposed to call the in part of 'the regiment' to account. 1836 SOUTHEY Lett. (1856) IV. 464 Twenty-nine little volumes . . with one duke's arms on the outside, and another . . on the in. 1876 Mrs. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* xxiv. 238 The outside and the in of a thing.

IN, sb. [f. IN adv.]

1. pl. a. In politics: The party which is in office (see IN adv. 6 c), usu. in phrase (the) *ins* and *outs*.

1764 CHESTERF. Lett. (1792) IV. cccclxxix. 201, I believe that there will be something patched up between the *ins* and the *outs*. 1774 H. SWINBURNE in *Crits. Europe Last Cent.* (1841) I. 16 What an epoch for ministers, both *ins* and *outs*! 1823 BYRON *Fran* xiii. xxiv, Juan stood well both with *Ins* and *Outs*. 1884 SPURGEON in *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 11/1 Everything the *Ins* do the *Outs* denounce, and then the moment this denunciation has done its work, the *Outs* take the place of the *Ins*, and are abused in their turn, not because they are wrong, but because they are in.

b. In games: The side whose turn it is to play (see IN adv. 6 d).

1862 J. F. CAMPBELL *Pop. Tales W. Highlands* IV. 37 note, The circle within which the 'ins' stand at the game of rounders. 1891 *Daily News* 4 Aug. 4/8 In an ocean-going steamship . . a ball in the rigging or in the air funnels is the fortune of the *ins*.

2. *Ins* and *outs*. a. Windings or turnings in and out, devious or tortuous turns to and fro in a road, a course of action, etc.; sinuous ramifications. a 1670 HACKETT *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 152 Follow their Whimies and their In and Outs at the Consulto, when the Prince was among them. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vii. vi, Laura . . required from me a faithful and true narrative of all my pros and cons, my *ins* and *outs*, since that . . separation of ours. a 1845 HOOD *Laying down the Law* ii, A celebrated judge, too prone to tarry to hesitate on devious *ins* and *outs*. 1852 SALA *Seven Sons* III. v. 83 The labour of following the *ins* and *outs* of the close-clustered carriages. 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* ii. 27 Keen appreciation of the *ins* and *outs* of legal method. 1889 BOLDEWOOD *Robbery*

under Arms xxii, He knew the *ins* and *outs* of the road better than any of us.

IN (in), v. Also 5-9 inn, 6-7 inne. [The OE. *innian*, *geinnian*, appear to attach themselves in part directly to the adv. *in*, IN, partly to be more immediately associated with the derivative, INN sb. In mod. use we distinguish IN v. from INN v. in accordance with their sense, but the formal distinction fails in the inflected forms *inmed*, *inning*, and, in ME., even in the present forms *inn-en*, *inn-est*, *inn-eth*, *inne*; in some uses, also, it is possible that both notions were present. Cf. OHG. *innôn*, from the adv. *inn*.]

1. *trans.* To give or put in (*obs.*); to take in, include, inclose; *esp.* to take in, inclose or reclaim (waste or unprofitable land). Now *dial.*

11. *Codex Exon.* 1 He bæfð geinnod þæt ær geoutod was. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 367 Aluredus inned London first and Colwulffus deel to his owne kyngdom. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 278/1 The landes Inned by dyuers owners in the Isle of tenate. 1543-4 Act 35 Hen. VIII. c. 9 Wappinge Marshes . . beyng longe tyme surrounded and over flowen w' water was recovered and ynned by the saide Cornelys [Wanderdelf]. 1592 BACON *Observ. Libel in Resuscitatio* (1661) 113 West, and unprofitable Ground Inned, Reclaimed, and Improved. 1640 SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb.* 290 Appledore marshes were inned in his time. 1852 *Humber Conserv. Act* 2038 Any part of the shores . . shall be inned, gained, or reclaimed from the water. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., I inned that piece of land from the common.

2. To gather (grain, hay, or other produce) into the barn, stackyard, etc.; to harvest or house.

c 1407 HOCCELEVE *Bal. & Chauceon* to H. Somer 29 Haasteth our heruest as soone as yee may . . Were our seed Inned well we mighten pleye. 1496 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) x. viii. 383/1 Thou shalt tyll and other shall in that thou tyllst. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxii. 55 Then he taryed tyll they had inned all their corne and vyntage. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 562 They make greater hast to cut it [Barley] downe, and to inne it. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Poems* xlviii. 240 Notwithstanding all wes ind and bair. 1676 T. CLARK in Hubbard *Narrative* (1865) II. 139 note, To fight the Enemie out of our Borders, that our English Corn may be inned in. 1743 Lond. & Country *Brew.* iv. (ed. 2) 253 When Barley is inn'd wet, it will heat or burn in the Mow. 1821 Blackw. Mag. VIII. 428 October either rots, or inns the stuff. 1847 Tail's Mag. XIV. 842 The brownie had inned the corn and threshed it.

b. To harvest (a field). Now *local*.

1646 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 234 From the tyme of seedeing till the towne feild be inned.

3. To get in, gather in, collect. (Partly *transf.* from 2.)

1615 E. S. Britain's *Buss* in Arb. Garner III. 647 The same [money] is clearly inned again, together with all other charges. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. iii. § 13 The profits of two former years, which the knight inned at his own cost. a 1700 B. E. Dict. *Cant. Crews*, Fat, the last landed, inned or stowed of any sort of Merchandize.

† 4. To take in mentally, comprehend. *rare* - 1.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. iv. (1632) 201 He hath assuredly understood and inned the very imagination, and the true conceit of the Author.

† 5. *intr.* To go in, to enter; in 17th c. to make a beginning, to begin. *Obs.*

(The OE. instance is a late variant reading; it has app. no historical connexion with the 17th c. use.)

K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxii. § 1 (Bodley MS. a 1200) He [se læccæraft] hið swiðe biter on muðe. He ac werodað syððan he innað, & hið liðe on ðam innode [Cotton MS. a 1000, ac he werodað siððan he innan bið, & swiðe liðe on ðam innode]. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. 1, The warmer Sun the golden Bull outran and with the Twins made haste to inne and play. 1639 J. CLARKE *Parameil.* 13 We inne diversly, but end alike.

IN (in), I. The Latin preposition *in*, (with the ablative case) 'in', (with accusative) 'into', enters into a number of phrases, chiefly of legal, logical, philosophical, or ecclesiastical origin, now or formerly current in English, of which the chief are given below.

In early use, the *in* seems occasionally to have been taken as the English preposition, and is thus found printed in roman type, while the rest of the phrase is in italics.

1. *in capite*, in chief (see CHIEF sb. 12), holding directly from the crown.

[1275 in *Rot. Hundred.* (1812) d ij b, Jurati dicunt quod civitas London . . tenetur in capite domino Rege.] a 1558 STAUNFORD *Kinges Prerog.* i. (1567) 6 a, It extends to any landes . . whether they be holden of the king in capite or not. 1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI. iv. vii. 129 Men shall hold of mee in Capite. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 60 All tenures being thus derived . . from the king, those that held immediately under him . . were called his tenants in capite, or in chief.

2. *in extenso*, at full length.

1826 Congress *Debates* II. 11. 1767 It might not suit the views of the Government, to give, in *extenso*, the instructions given to our Ministers. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomers* II. xx. 196 The evening papers gave Rowland's address, in *extenso*. Mod. The speech will be published in *extenso*.

3. *in extremis*, in the last agonies, at the very point of death.

a 1530 R. PACE Lett. to Wolsey in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 199 Mr. Dean off Paulis hath lyen continually synst Thursdays in *extremis* and is not yett dedde. 1646 EVELYN *Diary* (1850) I. 230 An Irish Friar . . confessing him . . and other ceremonies used in *extremis*. 1764 G. WILLIAMS in J. H. Jesse G. *Sekwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 322 The Master of the Rolls . . tumbled out of his chair last Sunday at

church, and is, they say, in *extremis*. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Lady Roxesia*, his lady was in *extremis*.

4. in *forma pauperis*, in the form or guise of a poor person (exempted from liability to pay the costs of an action: see PAUPER *sb.*); hence, in a humble or abject manner.

1592 GREENE *Quip Upt. Courtier* Ejb, The poore man that...pleads in *forma pauperis*. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. Law Ded. to Ld. Chancelor, He is compell'd, in *forma pauperis*, To Lead. 1641 *Spiritual Courts in Harl. Misc.* (Math.) IV. 420 Many of them were in *forma pauperis*. 1711 STEELE in *Spect.* No. 78 ¶ 10 We have been oppressed so many Years, that we can appear no other way, but in *forma pauperis*. 1883 *Wharton's Law Dict.* (ed. 7) 409/1 A person admitted to sue in *forma pauperis* is not entitled to costs from the opposite party, unless by order of the Court or a judge.

5. in *infinitum*, to infinity, without end (cf. AD INFINITUM).

1564 GRINDAL *Fwn. Serm. Emp. Ferdinand in Rem.* (1843) 4 And so in *infinitum*, until all years and days be clean past and expired. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. iii. 146 Each of these parts is divisible...into other corporeal parts, lesser and lesser, in *infinitum*. 1790 REID *Let. to J. Gregory* Wks. (1846) 86/1 Diminish the time, in *infinitum*, and the effect of a centripetal force is diminished in *infinitum*.

6. in *limine*, on the threshold, at the very outset.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* July 297 One objection, in *limine*, we feel ourselves called upon to make. 189. S. LEATHES *Testim. Earlier Proph. Writ.* 7 The supposition of supernatural teaching, which is in *limine* rejected by the critics.

7. in *loco*, in place of; esp. in *loco parentis*, in the place or position of a parent.

1710 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1869) III. 434 George Jaffrey was this day elected...a Representative in loco Mark Hunkin. 1785 Ld. THURLOW in *W. Brown Chancery Cases* (1820) I. 426 A provision...made directly, or as a portion by a parent or person *loco parentis*. 1828 *Congress Debates* IV. 1. 1335, I now stand to them, in *loco parentis*, in the place of a father. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomers* I. xvi. 157, I stood towards him in *loco parentis*; because he was a child to me.

8. in *mediis res*, into the midst of affairs, into the middle of a narrative.

1786 HAN, MORE *Bas Bleu* 33 But be as epic as I please, And plunge at once in *mediis res*. 1819 BYRON *Don Juan* I. vi. 1883 BLACK *Yolande* I. xiii. 253 For good or ill, she determined to plunge in *mediis res*.

9. in *memoriam*, to the memory of, in memory of. Common as the commencement of an epitaph or commemorative inscription. Hence, after the title of Tennyson's poem, used as *sb.* = A memorial poem or writing.

1850 TENNYSON (*title*) In *Memoriam* A. H. H. Obiit MDCCCXXXIII. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 6/1 The in *memoriam* of a bereavement, a breviary of a sorrowing parent's love.

10. in *nubibus*, in the clouds; not yet settled or decided; also, incapable of being carried out.

1583 BARINGTON *Commandm.* To Gentl. Glamorgan, Both the fee and freehold of the Church is in suspense, and in *nubibus*. 1624-5 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times Jas.* I (1848) II. 506 The French match is still in *nubibus*, and few or none know yet what to judge of it. 1717-18 EYRE in *Gilbert Cases in Law & Equity* (1760) 266 It would Occasion great Delay, should the Plaintiff be put to take out a new Writ, whilst the Business is thus in *Nubibus*. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. F.* lxvi, 'Bah', said the other, 'the concert is a concert in *nubibus*'.

11. in *partibus* (*infidelium*), in the regions of infidels; in countries inhabited by unbelievers. In *R. C. Ch.* describing a titular bishop in an uncivilized or a heretical country: see BISHOP *sb.*

1687 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 314 The King having recommended Father Philip Ellis, Dr. Gifford, and Dr. Smith, to be Bishops in *partibus*. 1797 BECKFORD *Italy* (1834) II. xiv. 73 He is become Archbishop, in *partibus*. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 88/2 Bishops in *partibus* can attend general councils.

12. in *perpetuum*, in perpetuity, to all time, for ever.

1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* iii. § 239 If Lands or Tenements be devised by Will, unto a man and his Assignees, in *perpetuum*. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* July 362 We ought not to annex, in *perpetuum*, to the office of cabinet-minister, one or two hundred more of close boroughs.

13. in *pontificalibus*, in pontificals, in the proper vestments of a pope, cardinal, archbishop, etc.

1494 FARVAN *Chron.* vii. 607 The deane and the chaons of Paulys, with whom also in *pontificalibus* came the archbishop of Caunterbury. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 892/2 The cardinal...sat in *pontificalibus* vnder his cloth of estate. 1679 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 29 At night were several bonfires, and particularly a very great one at Temple gate, where was a pope burnt in *pontificalibus*. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* iv. in *Lett.* 1857 I. p. cxii, He offered to proclaim the Pretender at Charing Cross in *pontificalibus*.

b. Also in *his, their*, etc. *pontificalibus*: see PONTIFICALIBUS.

14. in *propria persona*, 'in proper person', in his (her, etc.) own person.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. vii. 113 He Knight-Errant, if he steale in *propria persona*, is Uncalendred for ever. 1762 SMOLLETT *Sir L. Greaves* xvi. (1793) II. 85 Believing he was the devil in *propria persona*. 1817 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 28 Jan. in *Moore Lett.* etc. (1830) II. 72 Marianna S*, in *propria persona*...without a single word seizes her said sister-in-law by the hair. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* III.

xvii. 280 As they have never beheld me before, it would very little matter if I went in *propria persona*.

15. in *situ*, in its (original) place; in position. 1817 *Edin. Rev.* Mar. 180 Granite and clay slate are those [rocks] alone which appear in *situ*. 1845 J. C. ATKINSON in *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* II. No. 13. 134 We shall find it in *situ* close by. 1894 *Nation* (N. V.) 31 May 405/1 What actually remains in *situ* is the walls of the foundations.

16. in *ata tu quo'* (*ante, prius, or nunc*), in the same state (as formerly or now).

1604 W. WATSON *Decearion* 174 The seculars are but in *statu quo prius*, and cannot be in a worse then they are in at this present. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. xlvii. 60 In *statu quo nunc* I am grown useless and good for nothing. 1687 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1850) IV. 222 Matters will never be againe in *Statu quo* here. 1688 T. TRAMALL in *Halton Corr.* (Camden) II. 98 Things were put in *statu quo*, only Mr. Charnock was left out. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady [Rich]* 17 June, However, my face is still in *statu quo*. 1817 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 2 Apr. in *Moore Lett.* (1830) II. 94 Of course I had the box remitted in *statu quo*.

17. in *terrorem*, as a warning, in order to terrify or deter others.

1612 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times Jas.* I (1848) I. 213 Most men believe...that only it was done in *terrorem*. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* To Dr. Lewis, 2 June, This [the pillory] is so far from being accounted a punishment in *terrorem*, that it will probably make his fortune. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 18 Exhibited in *terrorem* to the assembly.

attrib. 1799 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 153 If the augmented force was not intended as an in *terrorem* measure the delay in Recruiting it is unaccountable.

18. in *toto*, as a whole, absolutely, completely, without exception.

[a 1639 WOTTON *Surv. Educ.* in *Reliq.* (1654) 293 Always I except Prodigious Forms, and meer natural Impotencies, which are unmanageable in *toto* Genera.] 1798 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 135 It was impossible to comply with them, and difficult to discriminate, for which reasons it was deemed best to reject them in *toto*. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 357 Many writers condemn in *toto* the Minié principle and its cup. 1893 STVENSON *Catrina* 32, I decline in *toto* to bear more of it.

19. in *transitu*, in passing, on the way.

1620 *Reliq. Wotton.* (1654) 334, I had, in *transitu*, conferred with him your Christian ends. 1665 SOUTH *Serm.* at Court 23 They only please and affect the mind in *Transitu*. 1787 GROSE in *Durnford & East Rep.* (1794) II. 76 The consignee may seize the goods in *transitu*, if the consignee become insolvent before the delivery of them. 1882 Ld. SELBORN in *Law Rep.* 7 App. Cas. 576 But for the indorsement...the right of stoppage in *transitu* would have been well exercised.

20. in *vacuo*, in a vacuum or empty space.

1660 EVELYN *Diary* (1872) I. 364 Various experiments in *vacuo*. 1716 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Reliq.* I. 114 Supposing a body moving in *vacuo*. 1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 138 A wire of platina may be preserved in a state of intense ignition in *vacuo*.

21. In many other phrases: e.g. in *abstracto*, in the ABSTRACT (a. 5); in *articulo mortis*, in the article of death (cf. ARTICLE 2 b); at the point, or in the instant of death; in *banco*, on the bench (see BANCO); in *camera*, in (a judge's) private room, not in open court (see CAMERA 1 b); in *cathestra*, in the chair of office, in the seat of authority: see CATHEDRA 2; in *commendam*: see COMMENDAM 1; in *concreto*, in the CONCRETE (a. 5); in *delictis*, in favour, in affection; in *deposito*, in deposit (see DEPOSIT *sb.* 2 and DEPOSITUM); in *dubio*, in doubt, in uncertainty; in *duodecimo*, in *embryo*, in *equilibrio*, in *esse*: see the *sbs.*; in *excelestis*, in the highest (heavens), in the highest degree; in *feri*: see FERI; in *flagrante delicto*, in the very act of committing an offence (cf. DELICT b); in *folio*: see FOLIO 5; in *foro conscientie*, in the court of conscience (cf. FORUM 2 b); in *fumo*, in smoke (in *Alchemy*); in *genere*, in the genus, in general; in *medio*, in the middle, in an unsettled state; in *piano*, on a plane surface; in *posse*, in potentiality, in the condition of being possible: see POSSE; in *potentia*, in potentiality; in *primis*: see IMPRIMIS; in *principio*, in the beginning: the first words of Genesis and St. John's Gospel in the Vulgate; in *puris naturalibus*, in 'pure naturals' (cf. NATURAL *sb.*); in a purely natural condition, hence 'stark naked'; in *re*, in reality: see RE; in *rerum natura*, in nature, in the physical world; in *secula seculorum*, to the ages of ages, to all eternity, for ever and ever; in *specie*, in specific form, in the precise or identical form: see SPECIE; in *tenebris*, in darkness, in a state of ignorance or doubt; in *terminis*, in express terms, expressly.

1596 *Estate Eng. Fugitives* 75 (Stanf.) Visitation of sicke men "in articulo mortis". 1868 J. T. BENJAMIN *Sales* (1884) 409 The only case decided "in banco" that has been found on this point. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1676) 172/2 Their cats which they have "in deliciis". 1615 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times Jas.* I (1848) I. 362 The place of Lord Ward of the Cinque Ports bath...remained in the lord chamberlain's hands as "in deposito". 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. xi, As his Intention was truly upright, he ought to be excused "in Foro Conscientie". 1605 B. JONSON *Volfone* II. i. Wks. (Rldg.) 183/2 When these practitioners come to the last decoction, blow, blow, puff,

puff, and all flies "in fumo". 1474 CAXTON *Cheste* IV. i. heading. Of the chesse borde "in genere how it is made". 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* ANNOT. XIV. aiv. I leave it "in medio". 1884 *Law Times* LXXXVIII. 131/1 To keep the property in *medio* until the rights of the parties were ascertained. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 98 Solid bodies may seem swelling, and to be embossed "in plano" by art. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, The egg...is a chicken "in potentia". c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 254 So pleasant was his "In principio". c. 1570 *Pride & Love.* (1841) 23 Sure thou were not in principio. 1633 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 34 Compare thy self and him... "in puris naturalibus", and thou shalt find no difference. 1584 R. SCOT *Disc. Witch.* XIII. v. 292 Such as except we had scene...we would not beleve to be "In rerum natura". 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 21 Stuff'd with Wonders of my own Invention, and such as never were in rerum natura. 1593 PEELE *Edw. I* Wks. (Rldg.) 382/2 To follow my fortune "in secula seculorum". 1668 DAVDEN *Even. Love* IV. ii, But, how she lost it, and how it came upon your finger, I am yet "in tenebris". 1646 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1674) I. 254 'Tis said of Christ in Scripture "in terminis" that he was the day-spring to give light to them which sit in darkness. 1808 SCOTT *Life Dryden* in *Dryden's Wks.* I. 98 A contradiction in *terminis*.

II. The Italian prep. = Latin *in*, as in the phrases in *fresco*, in *petto*, for which see the *sbs.*

In, obs. f. INN; var. HIN *pron.* Obs., him.

In-, *pref.*¹, the prep. and adv. IN, in combination with verbs, verbal derivatives, and other words. In original compound verbs, unaccented in- passed in WS. into on- (cf. IN *pref.*, General Sense): e.g. Goth. *inlihtjan*, OHG. *inlihten*, OE. *onlihtan* to enlighten, illuminate; Goth. *intandjan*, OE. *ontendan* to set on fire, Goth. *inwandjan*, OE. *onwenden* to turn, change. In such of these verbs as survived in ME., on- was normally reduced to a-. But, in late OE., numerous new verbs in in- appeared as glosses or literal renderings of Latin verbs in in-, e.g. *inblawan* = L. *inflare*, *inspire* to blow in, *inbringan* = L. *inferre* to bring in, *inlidan* = L. *introducere* to lead in. The formation of these in similar circumstances continued in ME. to the close of the 14th c., when numerous examples occur in Wyclif. Among the ME. examples are *inclepe*, L. *invocare* to call in, *indelve*, L. *infodere* to dig in, *insette*, L. *insundere* to pour in, *inloze*, L. *inflammare* to inflame, *inwappen*, L. *involvere* to enwrap, *inwrite*, L. *inscribere* to inscribe. Few or none of these verbs have survived into mod. English. In OE. the adv. *inn*, in, was also freely used in collocation with verbs of motion or change of state. The position of the adv. was with the finite tenses, variable; in the infinitive it generally stood before the vb., and in derived verbal *sbs.* and *adjs.* always so. In this position the adv. came at length to be written in combination with the vb., e.g. *income-n*, *incoming*, *income sb.*, *indwelle-n*, *indwelling*, *indweller*, etc. In the infinitive and other verbal forms in- remained movable, and is now regularly placed after the verb, as in *come in*, *go in*, *call in*, *lead in*, etc.; but the derived *sbs.* and *adjs.* in which the position of in- was invariable, have become regular compounds with stress on in-, thus *incoming*, *income*, *incomer* (beside *come in*), *indwelling*, *indweller* (beside *dwell in*), *inlet*, *insight*, *intake*, etc. See IN *adv.* 11. (Cf. the parallel case of German verbs with movable prefixes, as *eingehen*, *eingehen*, *eingegangen*, *gehe ein*, *er geht ein*, *wenn er eingeht*, *eingang*, *eingehend*; *geben*, *engeben*; etc.) There are also various other formations, OE., ME., or modern, in which this prefix occurs, usually with the sense 'in, within, internal', e.g. OE. *ingehygd*, *ingepanc* internal thought, intent, inland demesne land, ME. *inwit* conscience; mod. *inborn*, *inside*, *inward*, etc. In a few instances prepositional phrases with in- have given rise to attributive combinations, as *in-college* residents, *in-door* occupations.

As to the blending of this prefix and IN-*pref.*² in later use, see at the end of the latter.

In-, *pref.*², repr. L. in- adv. and prep., used in combination with verbs or their derivatives, less commonly with other parts of speech, with the senses 'into, in, within; on, upon; towards, against', sometimes expressing onward motion or continuance, sometimes intensive, sometimes transitive, and in other cases with little appreciable force.

Form-history. In earlier L., in- was generally retained unchanged before all consonants; but in later times it was assimilated to the following consonant, becoming il- before l, im- before a labial, ir- before r. These changes are retained in Eng.: e.g. *il-late*, *im-bue*, *im-mit*, *im-pel*, *ir-radiate*: see IL-1, IM-1, IR-1. In OF., in inherited words, in-, im-, became en-, em-; but learned words derived or formed from L., esp. in later times, regularly retained in-, im-. The French words were adopted in Eng. in their current form; but from the 14th c.

onward, there was a growing tendency in words in which the L. derivation was evident, to change *en-*, *em-* back to L. *in-*, *im-*, as in the words of learned origin. This was even extended to some words which were not obviously, or not at all of L. origin, including some of those in which *en-*, *em-* was, as a living formative, prefixed to radicals of OE, or other origin. (See EN-) Conversely, some words directly from L. were formed with the French *en-*, *em-*. Hence, a large number of words occur in the 15th and 16th c. with both forms of the prefix, and some have retained both forms to the present day, either with no distinction of sense, as in *enclose*, *enclose*, *enquire*, *inquire*, or with differentiation of use, as *ensure*, *insure*. The general tendency (though with numerous exceptions) has been to establish *in-*, *im-*, in words evidently derived from L., reserving *en-*, *em-*, for words formed in French and not having a L. type, or in which the L. type is disguised by phonetic change, and for words formed in Eng. on the analogy of these. In this Dictionary, current words are placed under their usual form, whether *in-* (*im-*) or *en-* (*em-*), or, in unsettled cases, in that which, on grounds of etymology or analogy, appears to be the preferable form; obsolete words have been dealt with on the same principles, and cross-references have been given to the form under which each word is treated.

Since *in-*¹ and *in-*² are identical in form, and to a great extent in sense, they come in later use to be felt as one and the same prefix; and it is this resulting prefix which appears in many words of later formation, formed upon native substantives or adjectives, in which *in-*, *im-*, has affinities at once with the prefix *en-*, *em-*, from French, and with OE. *in-*.

In-, *pref.*³, the Lat. *in-*, cognate with Gr. *a-*, *av-*, Com. Teut. *un-*, prefixed to adjs. and their derivatives, rarely to other words, to express negation or privation; as *felix* happy, *infelix* unhappy, *utilis* useful, *inutilis* useless, *nocens* hurtful, *innocens* unhurtful, *innocent*, *doctus* learned, *indoctus* unlearned. In earlier Latin, *in-* was used before all consonants, but in later times was subjected to the same assimilations as *in-*², as in *il-litteratus* illiterate, *im-mensus* unmeasured, *im-mense*, *ir-regularis* without rule, *irregular*, and was besides reduced to *i-* before *g*, as in *i-gnarus* ignorant; *i-gnoscere* not to take cognizance of, to overlook, forgive. In a few OF. words, *in-* became *en-* as in *in-*², e.g. *inimicus*, OF. *enemi* enemy, L. *invidia*, OF. *envie* envy; but most French words containing this prefix are of learned formation, and retain L. *in-* (*il-*, *im-*, *ir-*); as is the case also in Eng. with words derived either through French, or from L. direct. In Eng. *in-* (*il-*, *im-*, *ir-*) is a living negative suffix for words of Latin or Romanic origin, freely used, even when no corresponding formation appears in Latin; in this use it interchanges to some extent with the OE. negative *un-*, which is used in native or thoroughly naturalized words, e.g. *incautious*, *un-cautious*, *in-ceremonious*, *in-certain*, *in-*, *un-communicative*, *in-*, *un-devout*, *in-*, *un-distinguishable*. In such cases the practice in the 16th and 17th c. was to prefer the form with *in-*, e.g. *inadvisable*, *inarguable*, *inavailable*, but the modern tendency is to restrict *in-* to words obviously answering to Latin types, and to prefer *un-* in other cases, as in *unavailing*, *uncertain*, *undevout*.

In-, *pref.*⁴, of Teut. origin, prefixed to OE. and ME. adjs., with intensive force. In origin akin to *in-* *pref.*¹, with the sense 'inly', 'intimately', 'thoroughly', and hence 'exceedingly', 'very'. Examples: OE. *indryhten* most noble, *infród* very wise, *inhold* thoroughly loyal; ME. *inred* deep red. (On this prefix in the cognate langs., see Hoefer 'Das intensive IN', in *Germania*, new ser. III. 61.)

-in, *suffix*¹, *Chem.* A modification of the chemical suffix *-ine*⁵, introduced into systematic nomenclature by Hofmann a 1860, used systematically in Watts' *Dict. Chem.* in 1866, and subsequently adopted by the Chemical Society, for the names of neutral substances, such as glycerides, glucosides, bitter principles, colouring matters, and proteids, which are thus distinguished from names of alkaloids and basic substances in *-INE*. Examples, *albumin*, *casein*, *fibrin*, *globulin*, *mucin*, *myosin*, *pepsin*; *cerebrin*, *chitin*, *chondrin*, *gelatin*, *lecithin*; *acetin*, *alizarin*, *aloin*, *arbutin*, *cerotin*, *curcumin*, *dextrin*, *hematin*, *indigotin*, *inulin*, *isatin*, *palmitin*, *purpurin*, *salicin*, *ulmin*, *vanillin*. Some of these were formerly spelt with *-ine*, and in that spelling had passed into popular use before

the rectification of the nomenclature, esp. *dextrine*, *gelatine*, *margarine*, which are still commonly so spelt in non-scientific use.

1881 *Chemical Society, Instructions to Abstractors* p. 16 Basic substances should invariably be indicated by names ending in *-ine*, as *aniline*, instead of *anilin*, the termination *-in* being restricted to certain neutral compounds, viz. glycerides, glucosides, bitter principles, and proteids, such as *palmitin*, *amygdalin*, *albumin*.

-in, *suffix*², an obs. variant of *-INE*¹ in adjs., as *feminin*, *genuin*, etc.; also an occasional variant of *-INE*⁴: *-L. -ina*, as in *ruin*.

-ina, *suffix*¹, a Latin feminine suffix found in *reg-ina* queen, extended in It. or Sp., and thence in Eng. use, to form feminine titles, as *czar-ina* (for Russ. *tsaritsa*), and female Christian names, as *Alexandr-ina*, *Angel-ina*, *Christ-ina*, *Clement-ina*, *Georg-ina*, *Thomas-ina*, *Wilhelm-ina*, etc. (Cf. *-INE*⁴.) It occurs also as a formative of some other words, as in *concertina*, *seraphina*, etc., names of musical instruments.

-ina, *suffix*², in words which are the neuter pl. of L. adjs. in *-inus*, and in mod.L. words formed after them, used (in agreement with *animālia* animals, understood) to form names of groups of animals related to some typical genus, as *Bombycina* (genus *Bombyx*), etc.

† Inability, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. med. L. *inhabilitatus*, pa. ppl. of *inhabilitare* to declare unfit, f. *inhabilis* unfit, unable, etc.] Declared unfit or unable, disqualified.

1577 *HELLOWES Guevard's Chron.* 259 They.. were inability of all power to command or to gouverne.

† Inability, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. med.L. *inhabilitare* (see *prec.*), or a. obs. F. *inhabilité-r* (Oresme, 14th c.): cf. *INHABILITY*.] *trans.* To declare ineligible (for an office); to disqualify.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* VIII. 448 Takyng their benefices, and inabilitynge þeim to eny benefice afterwarde.

Inability (*inābiliti*). Also 6-7 *inhab.* [f. *IN-*³ + *ABILITY*: cf. It. *inabilità*, F. *inhabilité*.] The condition of being unable; want of ability, physical, mental, or moral; lack of power, capacity, or means.

14. *Goodly Ballad L'Envoye*, I have besought my ladies Sapience Of thy behaffe, to accept in game Thine inability. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 130 Knowynge our owne frailty & inabilitye, we shall thyneke our selfe vnworthy. **1651** *tr. Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 23 The temperance and complexion have great part in the abilities or inhabilities of men. **1684** T. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. 214 The cause of that driness and decay, or other inability in the solid parts. **1754** EDWARDS *Freed. Will* i. iv. 25 The word Inability.. has Respect to some stated Defect. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* i. i. Instead of noble thrift and plenty, there is idle luxury alternating with mean scarcity and inability.

† b. spec. Bodily infirmity. *Obs.*

1640 in Grant *Burgh Sch. Scott.* ii. xii. (1876) 368 In regard of his old age and inability of bodie. **a 1834** LAMB *Let. to Southey* in Talfourd *Lett.* (1837) i. iv. 107 A good field for dwelling on sickness, and inhabilities, and old age.

c. Const. for († to) something; to do, of doing something.

1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* 6 Their own inability to so great a Work. **1660** R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 4 He tells you of childrens inability of judging. **1676** SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) i. 407 Their Inability for, and frequent contrariety to the bringing about such designs. **1697** *Ibid.* (1698) III. 41 That Infinitely Greater Inability.. to present Him with any Thing, which they were not first Beholden to Him for. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 437 p. 3 Good Nature is only an Inability of observing what is faulty. **1805** N. NICHOLLS *Let. in Corr.* 20. Gray (1843) 49 A want of love for general society, indeed an inability to it. **1867** DICKENS *Let. to Miss Hogarth* 21 Jan. (1880) II. 272 My distressing inability to sleep at night.

† Inable, *-ment*, obs. forms of *ENABLE*, *-MENT*. **1648** W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. x. § 6. 118 They owe much of these furtherances and inablements to the civill Discipline and Politique literature of Courts. *Ibid.* xv. § 1. 267 That treasure which is dispensed to us for our inablements to this discharge.

In-about, *adv. Sc.* [f. *IN* *adv.* + *ABOUT* *adv.*] In or into proximity; about or close to a place.

1813 W. BEATTIE *Tales* 4 (Jam.) Just as I entered in-about, My aunt by chance was looking out. *Mod.* Come in-about here. There was a lot of fowk in-about yesterday.

† Inabrogable, *a. Obs. rare*. [*IN-*³] Not abrogable; that cannot be abrogated or revoked. **1617** COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* Ep. Ded. 5 Their authoritie is unabrogable.

Inabstinence. [*IN-*³] Want of abstinence; failure to abstain.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 476 What miserie th' inabstinence of Eve Shall bring on men. **1863** W. LANCASTER *Præterita* 77 Man, Ape of all change, whose fierce inabstinence Gulps at illusion.

† Inabstracted, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*. [*IN-*³] Not abstracted.

16. *Hooker's Ecl. Pol.* viii. i. § 5 Names betokening accidents unabstracted [*v.r.* inabstracted], do betoken not only those accidents, but also together with them the subjects whereunto they cleave.

† Inabusively, *adv. Obs. rare*. [*IN-*³] Not abusively, properly.

a 1677 LD. NORTH *Light in Way Paradise* (1682) 91 (T.) That infinite wisdom.. which resideth in the Deity, and

which makes power to consist inabusively only there, as in its proper sphere.

† Inaccentuated, *a. rare*. [*IN-*²] Accentuated, emphasized.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 304 The Jacobit Mobbs Skreeking and Bawling one on top of the other with inaccentuated Clamours and Barbarous Hueses.

Inaccutation. [*IN-*³] Unaccented condition. Also *fig.*

1867 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms* s. v. *Accent*, Smoothness, Inaccutation. Equableness. **1882** E. C. BABER in *R. Geog. Soc. Suppl. Papers* 1. i. 157 In every step and movement there was a decision and exactness widely different from the sluggish inaccutation of the Chinese physique.

Inacceptable, *a. rare*. [*IN-*³] Not acceptable, unacceptable.

1878 LECKY *Eng.* 18th C. II. viii. 445 The French made propositions of peace, but they appeared utterly inacceptable.

† Inaccesse, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *inaccessus* unapproached, unapproachable, f. *in-* (*IN-*³) + *accesus*, pa. ppl. of *accēdere* to approach.] Unapproachable, inaccessible.

1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xciv. 266 My God was rocke: as inaccesse (*rime stress*) My trust and confidence.

Inaccessibility (*ināksesibiliti*). [f. next + *-ITY*. Cf. F. *inaccessibilité* (17th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] The quality or condition of being inaccessible; unapproachableness. Also *fig.*

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 317 The inaccessibility of the Marishes frighted them from their Design.

1798 PENNANT *Hindostan* II. 73 The partial inaccessibility bestowed on him by nature. **1833** *Penny Cycl.* i. 389/2 The Jungfrau.. owes its name to its supposed inaccessibility.

1843 MILL *Logic* iii. xxi. § 4 Accounted for by..their inaccessibility to observation. **1864** *Spectator* 1403 Should we prove our reliance on his inaccessibility to error?

b. (with pl.) An inaccessible place.

1862 CARLYLE *Fredd. Gt.* ix. x. (1872) III. 154 Going from Stollhofen..up into the inaccessible places.

Inaccessible (*ināksesib'li*), *a. (sb.)* Also 6-7 *erron.* -able. [a. F. *inaccessible* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. late L. *inaccessibilis*, f. *in-* (*IN-*³) + *accessibilis* ACCESSIBLE.]

1. That cannot be reached, entered, or got to; that cannot be scaled or penetrated.

1555 EOEN *Decades* 253 The south partes..inaccessible by reason of great heate. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1628) 281 The desperat danger.. in climbing the inaccessible mountain. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. i. 37 Vninhabitable, and almost inaccessible. **1718** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 31 July. The harbour..[is] inaccessible almost six months in the year. **1846** GROTE *Greece* i. xvii. (1862) II. 433 Its inaccessible acropolis defied them.

2. *fig.* That one cannot come into personal or close relations with; not open to advances or influence, unapproachable.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Alus.* i. (1879) 35 The Lord our God, a spiritual.. substance, incomprehensible, immensurable, and inaccessible. **a 1665** J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 431 Fortify the spirit.. of a man, to make it inaccessible unto.. cares and fears. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxiv. (1869) II. 265 This savage hero was not inaccessible to pity. **1896** 'M. FIELD *Attila* i. 19 Always inaccessible to any suitor.

† 3. (tr. Gr. ἀπῆτος.) 'Not to be touched, restless, invincible.' *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* i. 550 Curl your tongue in time, lest all the Gods.. Too few be and too weak to help thy punish'd insolence, When my inaccessible hands shall fall on thee.

B. sb. That which is inaccessible. *rare*.

1812 KEATINGE (*little*) *Eidometrian Local, Victorial, and Military*, for Inaccessibles.

Inaccessibleness. [f. *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being inaccessible; inaccessibility.

1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl.*, O. T. xii. viii. Them that trusted to the inaccessibleness of the place. **1627** H. BURTON *Baiting of Pope's Bull* Ep. Ded. 3. Where case.. became the more desperate, through the inaccessibleness of intercessors. **1769** *Scots Mag.* Sept. 526/1 Haughtiness and inaccessibleness, are crimes in a servant of the public. **1844** EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. ii. i. 33 The inaccessibleness of every thought but that we are in, is wonderful.

Inaccessibly, *adv.* [f. as *prec.* + *-LY*.] In an inaccessible manner or degree; unapproachably.

1708 BRIT. *Apollo* No. 82. 2/1 God is Inaccessibly Glorious.

a 1785 GLOVER *Athenaid* xxi. Poems (1810) 151/2 Friendship's unremitted care Still in Sandauche's chamber held the queen Sequester'd, inaccessiblely immur'd. **1816** SHELLEY *Alastor* 503 O stream! Whose source is inaccessiblely profound.

† Inaccessional, *a. Obs. rare*. [*IN-*³] Unapproachable.

1654-66 LD. ORRERY *Parthen.* 97 A Lady, who possess the several Beauties of shape, stature, complexion, and features in so inaccessible a degree. *Ibid.* 137 To raise your insolence to an inaccessible height.

† Inaccidentate, *v. Obs.* [f. *IN-*² + *ACCIDENT* *sb.* (sense 6) + *-ATE*.] *trans.* To unite with the 'accidents' (in reference to transubstantiation).

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 257 He [Christ] is neither im-pacted, nor inuinated, nor inaccidentated.

† Inaccommodate, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. *IN-*³ + *ACCOMMODATE* *ppl. a.*] Not suited, unsuited.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 697 Some thiogs he dis-allowed of as inaccommodate.

Inaccordance. [*IN-*³] = next.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) i. 61 Another cause of irregularity.. is an inaccordance of time, or manner.

Inaccordancy. [IN-3.] The quality of being inaccordant; want of agreement or harmony. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 295 The contractile power of the one follows instead of keeping pace with the contractile power of the other, or evinces some other mode of inaccordancy. *Ibid.* IV. 102 An incongruity, inaccordancy, or want of adaptation in the constituent principles.

Inaccordant, a. [IN-3.] Not accordant; not in agreement or harmony; inharmonious. Hence **inaccordantly adv.**

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 403 [They] belong to the same genus in botany, however inaccordant they may appear to the eye of an ordinary spectator. *Ibid.* III. 327 Violent motions sometimes separately and sometimes synchronously, but inaccordantly as to the number of throbs in a given time. *Ibid.* IV. 373 An organ, whose common function is so inaccordant with such a production. 1851 *Buddoos' Poems Mem.* 19 This unhesitating sacrifice of partial but inaccordant beauty... among the surest tests of the true artistic mind.

Inaccountable, a. rare. ? Obs. [IN-3.] Not to be reasonably accounted for; unaccountable.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* 1. 216 To imagine that his years are to be understood one way, and those of his fellow-patriarchs another, would be an inaccountable fiction.

Inaccuracy (inæk'küräsi). [f. next: see -ACY, and cf. *accuracy*.] The quality or condition of being inaccurate; want of accuracy, exactness, or precision; with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this, an inaccurate statement.

1757 SYMMER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 400 An inaccuracy with regard to one of the great privileges of the House had... been suffered to slip. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 343 An appearance of inaccuracy in the use of terms. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 29 Some examples of inaccuracy, in the use of the verb without its nominative case. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revis.* vi. 131 The historical inaccuracies which the book contains.

Inaccurate (inæk'küräti), *a.* [f. IN-3 + ACCURATE.] Not accurate; inexact, incorrect, erroneous. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. vi. Wks. 1811 II. 301 Men going into Antiquity under the impression of modern ideas, must need form very inaccurate judgements of what they find. 1775-8 TYRWHITT *Chaucer App.* to Pref. (1860) 5 note, Leland is also inaccurate... in representing the edition by Thynne as coming next after that by Caxton. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 620 Inaccurate modes of expression.

Hence **inaccurateness, inaccuracy.**

1873 WAGNER in *Teuffel's Hist. Rom. Lit.* II. 564 There are numerous inaccuratenesses.

Inaccurately, adv. [IN-3.] In an inaccurate manner; not accurately; incorrectly.

1669 FLAMSTEED in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 78 These appearances, which I had not inaccurately calculated. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 316 Phenomena, inaccurately observed very often, and not always very fairly recorded. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 42 Quoting or alluding to Homer inaccurately.

Inacquaintance (inækw'ntäns). [IN-3.] The being unacquainted; want of acquaintance.

1607 MARSHAM *Caval.* III. (1617) 57 The very inacquaintance therewith will make him tyer even in his best strength. 1770-84 W. RUSSELL *Europe* IV. 290 (Jod.) An inacquaintance with the principle of gravitation. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* 96 He... took his inacquaintance with doctrines for a creative dissidence.

Inacquiescent, a. [IN-3.] Not acquiescent. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xiii. In the same dry inacquiescent tone of voice and manner.

So **† Inacquiescency**, want of acquiescence.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* I. i. (1834) 6 From an inacquiescency and dissatisfaction with the success of the present.

Inact (inæk't), *v.* 1 [f. IN-2 + ACT *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To bring into activity; to actuate.

1647 H. MORE *Philosoph. Poems* 348 note, The Mundane spirit... inacted by Psyche. 1660 — *Mystr. Godl.* x. ix. 514 He is inacted by the envy of Satan against the Kingdom of Christ. 1662 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* xiv. 145 The soul... was united with the most subtle and æthereal matter that it was capable of inacting.

2. *intr.* To act in or within. *rare.*

1830 FRASER'S *Mag.* I. 513 The principle is the all in all, precedes all, inacts in all.

Inact, v. 2, obs. form of ENACT.

Inaction (inæk'sjən). [f. IN-3 + ACTION *sb.*: cf. F. *inaction* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Absence of action or activity; inertness, supineness.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 63 In Winter, the Trees are in a state of Inaction. 1796 BURKE *Lett. to Ld. Rockingham* Wks. 1842 II. 393 That your lordship should meet your friends with some settled plan either of action or inaction. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* I. (1869) 35 In regard to missions the inaction of the Eastern Churches is well known. 1868 [see INACTIVITY b]. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* III. § 2. 120 The revelation of a danger at home... shook him out of his contemptuous inaction.

Hence **inactionist**, one who advocates inaction; a member of a party of inaction.

1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* May 50 It is... his schemes for the reconstruction of society that most raise the gall of the great inactionist, who... fumes at interference.

Inactive (inæk'tiv), *a.* [f. IN-3 + ACTIVE: cf. F. *inactif* (1771 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Not active; characterized by absence of action or activity; not disposed to act; inert, indolent, sluggish; passive, quiescent.

1715 POPE *Odys.* View Epic. Poem § 3 Led away by the seeming Charms of an idle and inactive life. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 85 The inactive are continually complaining of pains of the stomach. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III.

231 The title to a barony, which has descended upon, and is vested in coheirs, remains in them in an inactive and dormant state. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 159 This Alexandrian period, so inactive and barren. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xlii. III. 207 The Spartans... were not entirely inactive this summer. 1866 ODING *Anim. Chem.* 155 A converter of inactive or free, into active or combined oxygen. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Dec. 4/4 The money market to-day was very inactive.

So **Inactiveness, inactivity.**

1678 C. HATTON in *H. Corr.* (Camden) I. 164 Complaining to y^e King of y^e weakness of y^e King's bench, by reason of y^e inactiveness of y^e L^d Ch. Justice.

Inactively, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an inactive manner; inertly, sluggishly.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 in JOHNSON. [J. quotes Locke (*Educ.* § 125), 'whether he inactively loiters it away', but in all edd. examined the word is 'unactively'.] 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. § 6 This pope was not inactively occupied in the great cause of subduing the Protestant heresy. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* xliii. V. 22 The Continental Congress... waited inactively for his appeals.

Inactivity (inæk'tiviti). [IN-3. Cf. F. *inactivité* (1790 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality or condition of being inactive; want of activity; inertness, sluggishness; passiveness, quiescence.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 18 By a temperamental inactivity we are unready to put in execution the suggestions or dictates of reason. 1773 POPE *Lett. to Gay* 21 July, Lett. 1735 I. 326 Poor Fenton... died at Easthamstead, of Indolence and Inactivity. 1738 SWIFT *To Dr. King*: Virtue conceal'd within our breast. Is inactivity at best. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* III. 33 The term inactivity implying the absence of all force.

b. Phrase. **Mastery inactivity.**

1791 MACKINTOSH *Viind. Gallicæ* i. (1837) 44 The Commons, faithful to their system, remained in a wise and masterly inactivity, which tacitly reproached the arrogant assumption of the Nobles. 1831 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) V. 143 If the Government should be taught that the highest wisdom of a state is a wise and masterly inactivity, an invaluable blessing will be conferred. 1848 — *Sp. Oregon Quest.* *ibid.* IV. 286, I venture to say 'a wise and masterly inactivity', in despite of the attempt to cast ridicule upon the expression. 1867 J. WYLLIE in *Edin. Rev.* Jan. [1868 G. DUFF Pol. Surv. 71 The much-sneered-at policy of masterly inaction.]

Inactor, obs. form of ENACTOR.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iv. vii. § 1 Chosen Gouvernours of the State, and inactors of Solons laws.

Inactuate (inæk'tiueit), *v. arch.* [f. IN-2 + ACTUATE.] *trans.* To make active, put in action, stir into activity.

1651 H. MORE *Second Last in Enthous. Tri.* (1656) 179 How magnificent a state is the Soul of man in, when the life of God, inactuating her, shoots her along with himself through Heaven and Earth. 1654 H. MORE in R. Ward *Life More* (1710) 292 Those [Souls]... do very highly and vigorously inactuate the Matter which falls to their Share for their Vehicles. 1662 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* xiv. 160 The plastic in them is too shortly awakened, to inactuate only an aerial body. 1881 THORNTON *J. Inglesant* (1882) I. xvii. 310.]

Hence **Inactuation**, a bringing into activity, the condition of activity.

1662 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* xiii. 138 That they should be inconsistent in the supremest exercise and inactuation, is to me as probable. *Ibid.* xiv. 145 They [the creatures] were then constituted in the inactuation and exercise of their noblest and most perfect powers.

Inadaptability (inædæptäbiliti). [IN-3.] Want of adaptability; incapacity for adaptation.

1840 *Tail's Mag.* VII. 662 The inadaptability of the soil. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 117 An inadaptability to their social environments.

Inadaptable, a. rare. [IN-3.] That cannot be adapted; incapable of adaptation. In mod. Dicts.

Inadaptation (inædæptä'sjən). [IN-3.] Want of adaptation; the condition of not being adapted.

1855 in HYDE CLARKE *Eng. Dict.*

Inadaptive, a. [IN-3.] Not adaptive.

1886 *Athenæum* 9 Oct. 471/4 Among extinct ungulates there are two types of foot-structure—one adaptive, such as is seen to-day, and one inadaptive.

Inadept, a. rare. [IN-3.] Not adept.

1875 H. S. CUNNINGHAM *Chron. Dustyore* (1877) 167 Is this the race which proclaims itself inadequate at amusements, and which... loves to take its very pleasures sadly?

Inadequacy (inæd'kwäsi). [f. next, after *adequacy*.] The condition or quality of being inadequate; insufficiency.

1787 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* xv. 244 The inadequacy of his natural powers. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xvii. My own inadequacy to sustain the task of a dissemler. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* ix. 291 The inadequacy of the income for the support of a family. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* i. 2 Inadequacy to some unforeseen position.

Inadequate (inæd'kwät), *a.* [IN-3.] Not adequate; not equal to requirement; insufficient.

1675 BOYLE *Reconcilablen. Reason & Relig.* II. We can have but inadequate conceptions of them. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxix. (1695) 207 Inadequate Ideas are such, which are but a partial, or incomplete representation of those Archetypes to which they are referred. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxiii. 49 There had been a bargain, but the terms were inadequate. 1824 SVO. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 192 It is astonishing what unworthy and inadequate notions men are apt to form of the Christian faith. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Perv. Bark* xix. 214 He would then... have received some, though probably very inadequate, remuneration.

b. Const. *to*, and with *infin.*

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 126 ¶ 6 We must conclude

ourselves safe when we see no danger, or none inadequate to our powers of opposition. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xl. (1869) II. 476 His revenues were found inadequate to his expenses. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 5. 318 The ordinary resources of the Crown... were inadequate to meet the expenses of war.

Inadequately, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an inadequate manner or degree; insufficiently.

a 1691 BOYLE (J.), These pores they may exactly fill, or but inadequately. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vi. Wks. 1874 I. 244 Signs often can be no more than inadequately expressive of the things signified. 1843 PEESOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 215 He... was very inadequately provided with supplies.

Inadequateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality of being inadequate; inadequacy.

1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xii. 252 This comes to pass from the inadequateness... of the creature to the nobler and more excellent soul of man. 1796 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 66 The inadequateness of the successes obtained. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 60 This inadequateness of our speech.

Inadequation (inæd'kwæ'sjən). *arch.* [IN-3.]

Want of equivalence or exact correspondence.

1630 I. CRAVEN *Serm.* (1631) 29 Man... cannot [know the secrets] of another's heart; nor those of his own, but with inadequation to the truth. 1676 MARVELL *Mfr. Smirke* 35 The difference arising only from the Inadequation of Languages. 1830 DE QUINCEY *R. Bentley Wks.* VII. 105 The continual inadequation (to use a logical term) of Greek to modern terms.

Inadequative, a. [f. IN-3 + ADEQUATIVE.]

Not having exact equivalence; not of equal extension or comprehension. Hence **inadequatively adv.**

1861 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 120 A characterization of *akāśa* will serve to show how inadequately it is represented by 'ether'.

Inadherent (inæd'hî-rënt), *a.* [IN-3.] Not adherent; not attached.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Inadhesion (inæd'hî-zjən). [IN-3.] The fact of not adhering; non-adhesion.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 198 Its colour, inadhesion to the tongue and fingers. *Ibid.* 199.

Inadhesive (inæd'hî-siv), *a.* [IN-3.] Not adhesive, without the property of sticking.

1811 PINKERTON *Petræ* II. 474 Composed only of lapillo, pumice, and other substances of an inadhesive quality. 1832 BARBOGE *Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 79 Two kinds of ink... mutually inadhesive. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram.* Art. 22 Giving by the help of water a certain consistency to the inadhesive sand.

Inadmissibility. [f. next + -ITY: cf. F. *inadmissibilité* (1835 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality or fact of being inadmissible.

1808-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 417 Whether through inadmissibility or through insufficiency [of the evidence]. 1811 FUSSELL in *Lect. Paint.* iv. (1845) 440 The admissibility and inadmissibility of Allegory in poems of supposed reality. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II. 209 The proved inadmissibility of the third supposition.

Inadmissible (inæd'mî-sib'l), *a.* [IN-3. Cf. F. *inadmissible* (1475 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Not admissible; not to be admitted, entertained, or allowed.

1776 BURNAY *Hist. Mus.* I. 116 Who... condemn whatever theory suggests as visionary, and inadmissible in practice. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 557 To leave her in possession of our posts, seems inadmissible. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 116 The demand which was made upon himself was altogether inadmissible. 1896 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 402 Tea, coffee, and alcohol are inadmissible.

† **Inadulable, a. Obs. rare** = *ad. L. inadulabilis, f. in- (IN-3) + adulabilis ADULABLE.*] Not to be flattered.

1623 in CROKERAM. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Inadulterate, a. Obs. rare** = *ad. L. in-3 + ADULTERATE ppl. a.*] Unadulterated.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. *Proof to no purpose*, Induct that inadulterate same Stream to the spring from whence it came.

† **Inadvantage, a. Obs. rare** = *ad. L. in-3 + ADVANTAGE.*] Disadvantage.

1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 55 They which dye in that War seem to have this inadvantage.

Inadventurous (inæd'ventiürəs), *a.* [IN-3.] Not adventurous; unenterprising. Hence **inadventurousness.**

1833 C. BRONTE *Villette* viii. Inadventurous, unstirred by impulses of practical ambition. 1867 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms* s.v. *Adventurous*, Unenterprising, Inadventurous. *Ibid.* s.v. *Audacity*, Diffidence, Inadventurousness.

Inadvertence (inæd'vō-tjəns). [ad. Schol.L. *inadvertentia*: see next and -ENCE. Cf. OF. *inadvertance* (Oresme, 14th c.), *inadvertance*.] The fact or habit of being inadvertent; want of advertence, failure to observe or pay attention; inattention; also = INADVERTENCY.

1568 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 36 He who slayes any upon suddente and inadvertence. 1669 CLARENDON *Ess.* in *Tracts* (1727) 100 Incoherence, inadvertence, not thinking at all, not considering anything, which is degrading ourselves... by renouncing the faculties of a reasonable soul. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 184 The said letter... was, through inadvertence, laid before the board. 1873 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* v. 18 The offences... are invariably acts of inadvertence. 1875 POSTE *Gains* I. Intro. (ed. 2) 14 Inadvertence to the consequences of commission may be called heedlessness.

b. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this; an act or fault of inattention; an oversight.

1725 WATTS *Logic* ii. iv. § 3 Such an Inadvertence or Mistake will expose you to great Error in Judgment. 1876 MISS BRADDON *Dead Men's Shoes* I. i. 6 Marriage is one of those inadvertencies which can hardly go for nothing even in the easiest life. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon*, xv. 257 The mind broods over some passing inadvertence or fancied neglect till it assumes gigantic dimensions.

Inadvertency (inādvē'tēnsi), [ad. Schol.L. *inadvertentia*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *advertentia* ADVERTENCY.] The quality or character of being inadvertent; heedlessness; also = INADVERTENCE.

1592 Q. ELIZ. in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) II. xlv. 302 If any person speak ill of the Emperor through a foolish rashness or inadvertency, it is to be despised. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* in *Tracts* (1727) 460 If through inadvertency or unskillfulness they know not how to ask. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict. Pref. ad fin.*, Sudden fits of inadvertency will surprize vigilance. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xi. II. 46 Defects... which might creep in through error and inadvertency.

b. with *an* and *pl.* = prec. b.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 4 It was a fatal inadvertency that... these Canons... were never seen by the Assembly. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xxxv. 220 Forgive my inadvertencies! 1865 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Exod.* vii. 6 Grave inadvertencies into which they are betrayed.

Inadvertent (inādvē'tēnt), a. [f. IN-3 + ADVERTENT.]

1. Of persons, their dispositions, etc.: Not properly attentive or observant; inattentive, negligent; heedless. In quot. 1653, Not having the faculty of observation.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. v. § 3, 53 The effects of an inadvertent form (ἀδύς ενόλος) of material or incorporated art or seminal reason. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. vii. 89 If we are not wilfully deaf and inadvertent to it. 1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Penitent* 124 Whose unconstant Temper... is supine and inadvertent. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 21 p. 5 A Volume is thrown away upon the Inadvertent. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* 1. 3 Inadvertent critics object to God being described as speaking, or performing any other act that is proper only to the human frame.

2. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by want of attention or taking notice; hence, unintentional.

1724 SWIFT *Advice Grand Jury Wks.* 1761 III. 81 If such a writer should in one or two places happen to let fall an inadvertent expression. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 564 An inadvertent step may crush the snail, That crawls at evening in the public path. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 2 Another secret charm of this book is inadvertent humor.

Hence **Inadvertentness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Inadvertently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an inadvertent manner; without due attention or thought; inattentively, heedlessly, carelessly; hence, unintentionally.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 747 They... inadvertently give their assent to those Words in a Wrong Sense. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* iv. xvii. If, after descending a flight of stairs, we attempt inadvertently to take another step in the manner of the former ones, the shock is extremely rude and disagreeable. 1803 WELLINGTON *Lett. to Col. Collins* in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) II. 140, I cannot approve of the expression inadvertently used in Colonel Stevenson's letter. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. C. Neigh.* xi. (1878) 214, I have already inadvertently broken my promise.

† **Inadverting**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. IN-3 + ADVERTING, pres. pple. of ADVERT v.] Inadvertent. Hence † **Inadvertingly** *adv.*, inadvertently.

1678 Lively *Orac.* viii. § 26, 315 The virtue God has put there... can never be drawn out by drowsy inadverting readers. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brif.* I. Yy iij, a, Dr. Mills inadvertently gives some handle to the Arians.

† **Inadvertisement**, *Obs. rare*. [f. IN-3 + ADVERTISEMENT I.] Want of attention or observation; inadvertence.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 10 Forget not how assuefaction unto any thing minorates the passion from it; how constant objects loose their hints, and steal an inadvertisement upon us.

† **Inadvertist**, *Obs. rare*. [f. IN-3 + ADVERTISE v. 1-3.] One who habitually fails to take notice; an inadvertent person.

1679 HARVEY *Key Script.* II. 20 The insedulity of sleepy Inadvertists that mind nothing.

Inadvisable (inādvai'zābl), a. *rare*. [IN-3.] Not advisable; inadvisable.

1870 *Daily News* 11 Feb. That it was inadvisable at the present time to add to the taxation. 1896 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* I. 402 Sugar is inadvisable.

Hence **Inadvisability**, inadvisableness.

1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 429 The inadvisability of raising the rate of relief any higher. 1882 T. A. GUTHRIE *Vice Versa* viii. (ed. 19) 153 He saw the inadvisability of mingling with the crowd.

Inadvisedly (inādvai'zēdli), *adv. rare*. [IN-3.] Unadvisedly. So **Inadvisedness**.

1652 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. 193 The Duke of Guise... was much tired of inadvisedness to leave the City. 1681 KETTLEWELL *Chr. Obed.* (1715) 561 They, who scarce ever sin wilfully at all... are wont most frequently through indeliberation and inadvisedness to miscarry. 1894 *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 671/1 She has entered upon the task somewhat inadvisedly.

-inæ, *suffix*, in words which are the fem. pl. of L. adjs. in *-inus*, and in mod.L. words formed on this pattern, used (in agreement with *bestivæ* beasts, understood) to form names of sub-families of animals, as *Caninæ* (L. *caninus* canine), *Felinæ* (L. *felinus* feline).

Inæqu-: see INEQU-.

Inæsthetic (inē'stē'tik), a. [IN-3.] Not æsthetic; void of æsthetic perception or taste.

1846 FORB *Gather. fr. Spain* 18 The Oriental inæsthetic incuriousness for things. 1877 MAY LAFFAN *Hon. Miss Ferrard* III. iii. 101 We are all utterly ignorant and inæsthetic.

† **Inaffable**, a. *Obs.* [IN-3.] Not affable. Hence † **Inaffability**, want of affability.

1611 FLORIO, *Inaffabiliā*, discourtesie, inaffabilitie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Inaffable*, .. not affable, discourteous. 1665 S. CLARKE *Descr. Germany* 17 He is disliked for his inaffability.

Inaffectation, *rare* -o. [IN-3.] Freedom from affectation; unaffectedness.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Inaffectation*, carelessness, freeness from vain-glory.

† **Inaffected**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare* -o. [IN-3.] = UNAFFECTED. Hence † **Inaffectedly** *adv.*;

† **Inaffectedness**, the quality of being unaffected or not touched in the feelings.

1617 MINSHU *Ductor*, *Inaffected*, vi. unaffected. 1623 COCKERAM, *Inaffectedly*, .. done carelessly. 1648 *Petit. Eastern Ass.* 28 Our apprehension of your inaffectedness with these our public miseries.

† **Inaffectation**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. IN-3 + AFFECTION I.] ? Want of power to affect or move.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* iv. 93 In the just Delivery of Poetical Numbers, particularly where the Sentiments are pathetic, it is scarce credible, upon how minute an Article of Sound depends their greatest Beauty or Inaffectation.

† **Inaffectionate**, a. *Obs. rare*. In 6 ineff. [f. IN-3 + AFFECTIONATE a. 2.] Unbiased, unprejudiced.

1658 KENNEDY *Compend. Tractate* 94, I appele the conscience of the inaffectedion & godly redare diligentlie to consider [etc.]. 1563 *Reasoning Croswagell & Knox* 20 b (Jam.), As the... inaffectedion readr may cleirly perceave.

Inage, var. ENAGE v. *Obs.*, to make old.

Inaggressive, a. *rare*. [IN-3.] Not aggressive; unaggressive.

1876 W. E. HEARN *Aryan Househ.* xiv. 325 The strong individuality and the inaggressive nature of the early cults.

† **Inagreeable**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [IN-3.] Not agreeable or accordant to.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 49 That... is most averse from and inagreeable to our nature.

† **Inaidable**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [IN-3.] That cannot be aided or assisted; helpless.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 122 The congregated Colledge have concluded, That labouring Art can neuer ransom nature From her inaidible estate.

Inailed, ME. pa. pple. of NAIL v.

† **Inaired**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare* -1. [? f. IN-1 (or ? IN-3) + AIR sb. + -ED.] ? Suspended in the air (or ? deprived of vital air).

1602 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* x. lix. 261 Natures Mynion [Absalom], Eyes Admirer, and now in-ayred Earth, (For hanging, loabs ruthless speare had vented vitall breath).

Inalacrity, *rare*. [IN-3.] Want of alacrity.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonymy* (1856) 206 Men are... indolent from insensibility, lazy from inalacrity. 1855 *Chamb. Rev.* IV. 219 Owing to... my unhappy inalacrity in dismounting.

Inalbuminate, a. *rare*. [IN-3.] Not furnished with albumen; exalbuminous.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Inalbuminate*, applied to a plant embryo that is deprived of albumen, as in the Faba.

Inalienability, [f. next + -ITY; cf. F. *inaliénabilité* (1722 in Hatz.-Darm.)] The quality of being inalienable; incapability of alienation.

1775 DE LOUVE *Eng. Const.* II. x. (1784) 195 This inalienability of the executive power. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. l. (1864) IX. 10 This property, instead of standing secure in its theoretic inalienability, was in constant fluctuation. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 191/1 The present generation has seen a momentous change in the theory of inalienability.

Inalienable (inē'liē'nābl), a. [f. IN-3 + ALIENABLE. Cf. F. *inaliénable* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)] Not alienable; that cannot be alienated or transferred from its present ownership or relation.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. x. 18 Their youth shall last alwaies with their lust, and love shall be satiated with onely one, where it shall remain inalienable. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1813) II. vi. 248 Inalienable prerogatives of royalty. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 120 This right of the individual to retain his whole natural independence... is absolutely inalienable. 1884 *Law Rep.* 27 Ch. Div. 163 This petition has been opposed... on the ground of the inalienable character of alimony.

Hence **Inalienably** *adv.*; **Inalienableness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Inalienableness*, incapableness of being alienated, or transferred to another by Law. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* I. 170 (Seager) Some of the highest offices in the empire have been annexed to them inalienably. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* i. 48 The ceremony of the coronation has been inalienably attached to the Abbey. 1885 *Law Times* Rep. LIII. 781/1 A married woman takes an interest under a settlement, vested in her inalienably.

Inalimentary, a. *rare*. [IN-3.] Not alimental; not affording nourishment.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 649 The Making of Things Inalimentary, to become Alimental, may be an Experiment of great Profit, for Making new Vituall. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1755 in JOHNSON. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Inalimentary*, not capable of affording nourishment.

Inalterable (inō'ltarābl), a. [IN-3.] Not alterable; not subject to alteration or change; unchangeable, immutable; unalterable.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therapeut.* 2 E.J. The impatible and inalterable thyngs to be the fyrste elementes. 1555 BONNER *Necess. Doctr.* 69 For the Godhead is inalterable and unpassible. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* vi. 2 The sentence at the last judgement will be inalterable. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. *Words.* 211 He was to make men better, by opening to them the sources of an inalterable well-being. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. xviii. 331.

Hence **Inalterability**, unchangeableness; **Inalterably** *adv.*, immutably.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 78, 329 God was inalterably resolved utterly to destroy Amalek. 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* (1715) 75 note, Contrary to the received Opinion then, of the Heavens inalterability. 1856 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* § 564 From its lightness and inalterability in the air, aluminum has been applied to the preparation of small weights. 1878 W. E. HENLEY in *Academy* 12 Oct. 355/1 Hopelessly and inalterably poor.

Inam, variant of ENAM (E. Indies).

Inambitious, a. *rare*. [IN-3.] Not ambitious.

1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Propos.* etc. 90 Contented he enjoys what Nature yields, And inambitious plows his native Fields.

† **Inambulate**, v. *Obs. rare* -o. [f. ppl. stem of L. *inambulare*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *ambulare* to walk.] (See quot.) Hence † **Inambulation**.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Inambulate*, to walk up and down in a place. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Inambulation*, a walking from place to place.

I-named, ME. pa. pple. of NAME v.

Inamel (1, enamil, obs. forms of ENAMEL.

† **Inamiable**, a. *Obs. rare* -o. [IN-3.] Not amiable, unamiable. Hence † **Inamiableness**.

1623 COCKERAM, *Inamiable*, unpleasant, not to be beloved. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Inamiableness*. 1818 in TODD; whence in mod. Dicts.

† **Inamicable**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [IN-3.] Not amicable; unfriendly, hostile.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 127 In this season, which is inamicable to the pure Spirits of all such food.

Inamissible (inā'misib'l), a. Now *rare*. [IN-3. Cf. F. *inamissible* (1617 in Hatz.-Darm.)] Not liable to be lost.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* III. xv. 38 As this is irremediable and irrecoverable, so is the other inamissible. 1664 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* viii. (1682) 68 Had we been so fixt in an inamissible happiness. c 1771 FLETCHER *4th Check Wks.* 1795 III. 87 How can you infer, that the life of faith is inamissible? 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* vi. (1867) 140 The Scriptures... declare... that virtue will be inamissible in heaven. 1886 STUART & MACPHERSON *Tr. Ebrard's Chr. Apol.* I. § 123, 287 With man... it is a monad cognizant of itself in inamissible identity with itself.

Hence **Inamissibility**, **Inamissibleness**, the quality of being inamissible.

1747 BAILEY vol. II, *Inamissibleness*, uncapableness of being lost. 1742 tr. *Bossuet's Variat. Prot. Ch.* (1829) I. 357 The dogma called inamissibility of justice. a 1861 W. CUNNINGHAM *Hist. Theol.* (1864) II. xxi. 89 The perseverance of the Saints... Romish divines usually call the inamissibility of justice or righteousness.

Inamitie, var. of INENITIE *Obs.*, enmity.

Inamor, obs. f. ENAMOUR: see also INAMOUR.

Inamorata (ināmōrātā). Also 9 en-. [a. It. *in(n)amorata* mistress, sweetheart, fem. pa. pple. of *in(n)amurare*: see INAMORATE v.] A female lover, mistress, sweetheart.

1651 SHERBURNE *Forsaken Lydia* iii, The faire Inamorata who from farre Had spy'd the Ship which her hearts treasure bare. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 18 July Let. i, On finding herself abandoned by her new admirer, in favour of another inamorata. 1841 [see ENAMORATO, -TA]. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* viii, vii, Percy is often in love... and never likes us to be very intimate with his inamoratas.

Inamorate, a. and sb. See also ENAMORATE. [ad. It. *in(n)amorato*: see below.] a. *adj.* Enamoured, in love. † b. sb. One in love, a lover.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. i. Wks. 1856 I. 76 Lookie I not now like an inamorate? 1605 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* iv. i. F iij, His blood was fraude for euerie shade of vertue, To ransh into true inamorate fire. 1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* III. 55 Deriding foolish inamorates who spend... themselves in the service and ridiculous imployments of their mistresses. 1886 *Belgravia Mag.* LX. 97, I became over head and ears inamorate of the all-accomplished Ida.

Hence † **Inamorately** *adv.*, lovingly, fondly. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Striffe* 5 It is so inamorately protected and patronized.

† **Inamorate**, v. *Obs. rare*. See also ENAMORATE. [ad. It. *inamurare*, now *innamur-*, 'to enamour, to fall in love' (Florio), f. *in-* (IN-2) + *amore* love.] *trans.* To inspire with love, to enamour. Hence † **Inamoration**, enamourment.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 30 A confection, which... Jason gave to Medea to inamorate her. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* IV. 51 The Inamoration.

Inamorato (ināmōrātō). Also 8-9 en-. [a. It. *inamorato*, now *innamorato* lover, masc. pa. pple. of *in(n)amurare*: see INAMORATA.] A lover. 1599 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* D iv, He... asketh... whether hee wil haue his peak cut short and sharpe, amiable like an Inamorato. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1651) 282 Such Inamoratoes as read nothing but play-books. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 525 p. 5 All our Pretenders to Rhyme are professed Inamorato's. 1756-1812 [see ENAMORATO]. 1831

T. L. PEACOCK *Crochet Castle* xvi. (1887) 168 A mingled expression of mistrust, of kindness, and of fixed resolution, which the far-gone *inamorata* found irresistible.

† **Inamorëta**, *Obs.* A corruption of INAMORATA, perh. confused with *amorette*, *amoretto*.

1709 Mrs. MANLEY *Scr. Mem.* (1736) II. 66 There are others... that lavish vast sums upon their *inamorëta's*. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 231 You remember an *inamorëta* of mine—Peggy Williamson. *Ibid.* I. 122.

† **Inamour**, -ed, *Obs.* forms of ENAMOUR, -ED. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. 738 The Stars-king all inamoured on thee, Full of desire, shines down direct upon thee. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* iv. xvi. Through her eyes did love inamoring Passions rise. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 374 As absurd were it for us, to... fancy Piety ours, because our Discourses can possibly inamour others of it. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Propos.* etc. 42 In the flowry Vale inamour'd stray.

Inamovable, *a. rare.* [IN-3. Cf. F. *inamovible* (18th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*)] Not liable to be removed. Hence **Inamovability** [cf. F. *inamovibilité*], the quality of not being removable.

1849 MILL *Ess.* (1859) II. 370 Declaring... that the inamovability of judges was inconsistent with republican principles. 1851 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 173 They rendered him [Hugh-le-Grand] the inamovable Protector of the monarchy.

Inanagenesis, *error. inanagenesis*. [mod. f. Gr. *is, iv-fibre* + *αναγέννησις* ANAGENESIS, regeneration.] (See quot.)

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Inanagenesis*, .. muscular regeneration, or the reproduction of muscular fibre. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Inanagenesis*.

Inanaphysis (*inānēfisis*). [mod. f. Gr. *is, iv-fibre* + *ἀνάφωσις* growing again.] 'A term for the renewed growth or increase of muscular fibre.'

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

In and in, in-and-in, *adv. and sb.* [IN *adv.*] A. *adv.* Further and further in; continually inwards; *esp.* in phrase to breed in and in, to breed always within a limited stock (see BREED v. III); so to marry in and in, to marry with near relatives, in successive generations.

1633 B. JOYSON *Tale Tub* iv. ii. A weaver he was... his shuttle went in and in still. We [joiners] do lay Things in and in, in our work. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 61 Should he (as the term is) breed them in and in... the breed would degenerate. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 115 This practice is well known, under the term of breeding in-and-in. 1828 MACAULAY *Misc. Writings* (1860) I. 266 Their minds, if we may so express ourselves, bred in and in. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 163 The marrying in and in of the same family tends constantly to weakness or idiocy.

b. *attrib.* (in quasi-*adj.* use).

1831 T. P. THOMPSON in *Westm. Rev.* XIV. 444 They maintained a sort of in-and-in communication with each other. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iv. 75 Avoiding in-and-in breeding. 1881 SHELTON *Dairy Farming* 13/1 The practice of close in-and-in breeding has... produced extraordinary results. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 8 July 1/2 Sometimes it leads to 'in-and-in' marrying, and the royal families deteriorate or die of exhaustion. 1892 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 2/6 The charter was, in fact, nothing more nor less than an in-and-in system between two colleges which would have the main control of the faculties and the studies and the examinations.

B. *sb.* †1. The name given to a throw made with four dice, when these fell all alike or as two doublets. *Obs.*

1633 SHIRLEY *Gamester* III. iv. A curse upon these reeling dice! That last in-and-in was out my way ten pieces. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* III. i. Wks. 1883 III. 310 The highest dupelet wins, except you throw in and in, which is called raffle. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* v. i. The devil's in the dice if you throw twice in and in, without any light.

† b. A gambling game, played by three persons with four dice; the player who threw in and in (see above) took all the stake. *Obs.*

A full description of the game is given in Cotton's *Complete Gamester* (1680) 117.

1630 B. JOYSON *New Inn* III. i. He is a merchant still, adventurer, At in-and-in. 1671 SHADWELL *Honourist* III. I saw you... inveigle a third in an at Six-penny In and In. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 13, I have seen three persons sit down at twelve penny In and In [etc.].

2. A space which opens up and ever discloses something further in.

1890 J. H. STIRLING *Philos. & Theol.* iv. 69 A boundless in and in of subjective internalities.

In and out, in-and-out, *adv.* (Cf. also *ins and outs*, IN *sb.* 2.)

1. Alternately in and out; now in, now out.

a. *Of motion.*

[a 1240 *Saules Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 247 Pe warliche loki hwam ha leote in and ut.] 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* IX. xiii. I was in an inase goyng in and oute. a 1641 SICKLING *Ballad on Wedding*, Her feet beneath her petticoat Like little mice stole in and out. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 19 This Rope serveth to hale the Boat in and out. 1897 HALL *Caine Christian* xi. Little knowing curls that went in and out on her temples.

b. *Of position, condition, season, etc.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg. (Arb.)* 52 Their affections had more permanent, and not so in and out as they were, like an Instrument ill tuned. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Ans. Diss.* 22 'Tis not with Sermons, as tis with Mackrel, to be In, and Out. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 72 ¶ 7 The Fire... has seen the Glass-house Fires in and out above an Hundred times. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* i. xxix, He was much in and out.

† 2. Inside out. *Obs.*

a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* IV. 187 When he had well proved him [a horse] and turned hym in and out. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 234 b, Cesar permitted hym to turne the tale in and out, and laie the wyte or blame on hymselfe. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* 138 a, Soddainly turned in and out clene asie versie. *Ibid.* 151 a, O the course of thinges meruailously turned in and out.

3. Both in and out; inside and outside.

1895 *How to get Married* 113 A widow knows him [a man] in and out.

4. *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*) in various senses; spec. in-and-out bolts (see quot. 1850); in-and-out class, those paupers who are now in and now out of the workhouse; in-and-out cottage, a cottage of irregular plan; in-and-out running, alternate winning and losing of races (so in-and-out football).

1640 Br. HALL *Episc.* II. xvii. 182 What Ordination to that their In-and-out Office; have these succeeding and Momentary Presidents? 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 239 Ah! the in-and-out cottage! the dear, dear home. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 126 In and out, .. applied to those bolts in the knees, riders, &c., which are driven through the ship's sides, or athwartships, and therefore called 'In and out bolts'. 1888 *Times* 26 June 4/5 Have you heard of what is called in-and-out running? 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 July 2/3 Children of habitual tramps and of the 'in and out' classes.

Hence In-and-outianness, -outism, -outness *nonce-wds.*, irregularity of form or outline.

1824 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 5 A cottage... all angles, and of a charming in-and-outness. 1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Marquess* viii. The in-and-outianness of the Quebec. 1836 — *G. Gurney* III. iii. 135 Her figure was... full of those in-and-outisms which constitute in my mind true symmetry.

Inane (*inē'n*), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *inān-is* empty, useless, vain.]

A. *adj.* 1. Empty, void.

1662 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* ix. (1682) 72 To have confined his omnipotence to work only in one little spot of an infinite inane capacity. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxx. Dilating into vast inane infinities. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. (1872) 79 To live... like inane phantasms, and to leave their life as a paltry contribution to the guano mountains.

2. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Void or destitute of sense; silly, senseless; empty-headed.

1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 277 Some inane and vacant smile. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. vii. We listen... to the inaneest hubbub. 1852 Mrs. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 12 We have merely inane prettiness. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Nov. 3/1 To us the book seems a very inane, tiresome, and purposeless affair.

3. *Comb.*, as *inane-visaged* *adj.*

1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 54 An inane-visaged man.

B. *sb.* 1. That which is inane, void, or empty; void or empty space; vacuity; the 'formless void' of infinite space.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. ii. 257 An infinite number of small imperceptible Bodies, that floated up and down in a vast infinite Inane. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. vii. § 10 The capacious mind of man... that... makes excursions into the incomprehensible Inane. 1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 5 Atoms... dispers'd and dancing in the great Inane. 1837 CARLYLE *F. Rev.* III. vii. i. So much is getting abolished; fleeting swiftly into the Inane. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 40, I saw the flaring atom-streams And torrents of her myriad universe, Ruining along the illimitable inane.

2. An empty-headed, unintelligent person.

1710 POPE *Lett. to Cromwell* 17 May, Being all alike Inanes, we saunter to one another's habitations, and daily assist each other in doing nothing at all.

Hence **Inanely** *adv.*, empty, senselessly.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* May 894/1 What sport... sounds more inanely foolish than confetti-throwing? 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* VII. 516 'Can't you push on a bit?' I said, somewhat inanely.

† **In-ane**, in an(e), inane, *adv. Sc. and north. dial. Obs.* [Northern form of ANON, q. v.] In one accord; in one and the same state; without cessation or interruption, continuously; straightway.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 272 And euer he dede as be sleize And held his hert in an, Pat wise. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 47 Nerar that noys in nest I pechit in ane. *Ibid.* 861 And, considering the causis, concludit in ane That thai wald Natur besike. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. x. 83 The detestable weris, evyr in ane, Agane the fatis all, thai cry and rane. *Ibid.* IX. xiii. 66 On sik ways is he quhelmyt and confundit, That euer inane bys bos helm rang and soundit.

† **Inangular**, *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Not angular.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. i. 180 Inangular postures upon the back, the belly and the feet.

Inangular, *a. rare.* [IN-2.] Situated in an angle.

a 1855 RANKEN *Canada & Crimea* xiv. (1862) 258 Every embrasure was distinctly marked by its inangular dark patch of shadow.

Inangulate, *a. rare.* [IN-3.] (See quot.) 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Inangulate*, having no angles; inangulate. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Inani-loquent**, *a. Obs. rare* —. [f. L. *inānis* INANE + *loquent-em*, pres. pp. of *loqui* to speak.] Full of empty or idle talk. So † **Inani-loquous** *a.*; also † **Inani-loquence**, † **Inani-loquution**.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Inaniloquent*, that speaketh vainly, a babler. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Inaniloquent*, an idle or vain speaking. 1721 BAILEY, *Inaniloquent*, vain Talking or Babbling. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Inaniloquent*, vain Talk, foolish Babbling.

† **Inanimadversion**, *Obs.* [IN-3.] = next. (In quot., An instance of this.)

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 15 A whole Cargo of Consequences which... will, upon search, be all found the Animadversers proper goods and Trade, his own Inconsequences and Inanimadversions.

† **Inanimadvertence**, *Obs.* [IN-3.] Inadvertence, inattention.

c 1636 BRAMHALL *Replie.* 13 Not by chance or inanimadvertence, but upon premeditation. *Ibid.* 37 Their inanimadvertence might make the separation lesse Justifiable.

† **Inanimadvertency**, *Obs.* [IN-3.] Inadvertency, inattentiveness.

1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 158 Neglect or inanimadvertency. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 42 Therein he doth but discover his own inanimadvertency. 1679 HARRY *Key Script.* II. 30 The Inanimadvertency of Ages could not comprehend these things.

† **Inanimat**, *a. Obs. rare* —. [IN-3.] = next. 1623 COCKERAM, *Inanimat*, hee which is dead.

Inanimate (*inānimāt*), *a. (sb.)* [ad. late L. *inanimātus* lifeless, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *animātus* ANIMATE. Cf. F. *inanimé*.]

1. Not animated or alive; destitute of life, lifeless; spec. not endowed with animal life, as in *inanimate nature*, that part of nature which is without sensation, i.e. all outside the animal world.

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 286 Shall we see Sacrifice and God's service done to an inanimate Creature, and be mum? 1643 J. STEER *tr. Exp. Chyrurg.* xvi. 65 Inanimate creatures, as Trees, and the like. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 197 Nature inanimate employs sweet sounds, But animated Nature sweeter still. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* II, The beauties of inanimate nature. 1866 LIDDON *Bampton Lect.* IV. 152 At his bidding life returns to inanimate corpses. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains*, Digest 632 He who... did damage to any inanimate property... was liable in its highest value.

2. Without the activity or motion of life (*lit.* and *fig.*); spiritless, inactive, dull.

1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 308 From her roofs when Verrio's colours fall, And leave inanimate the naked wall. 1862 HELPS *Ess. Organ. Daily Life* (1875) 162 Organization should not be an inanimate, but a living, growing thing. 1871 R. ELLIS *Calculus* xvii. 24 If from stupor inanimate peradventure he wake him. 1884 *Par. Estate* 10 His arms grasped the girl's inanimate form. 1893 *Daily News* 19 June 4/7 The stock markets were quite inanimate.

B. *sb.* An inanimate thing; that which is inanimate.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 167 The very inanimates, whom words can in no wise effect or move. 1741 T. FRANKLIN *tr. Cicero's Nat. of Gods* i. 65 Even Inanimates have their proper Stations assigned. 1836 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 36 My enjoyment was drawn... from the beautiful inanimate in all its forms.

† **Inanimate**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *inanimare* to animate, encourage, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *animare* to ANIMATE. (Sc. pa. pple. *inanimat*, after L. *inanimat-us*.)]

1. *trans.* To animate, infuse life into. Also *fig.*

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Mart.* vi. 172 God inanimates... every man with one soule. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 165 Stealing fire from the suns coach-wheels, wherewith he inanimated his man of clay. 1679 M. RUSDEN *Further Discov. Bees* 59 Which matter so inanimated... is called by some Sandarack, by others Bee-bread.

2. To animate, encourage, quicken.

1600 *Sc. Acts Jas.* VI (1814) 248 (Jam.) To continew in prosecuting the said actioun, quhairby theris... may be their exanpill be inanimat to the lyik interpris. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 157 To inanimate their soulidours to battell. a 1631 DONNE *Six Serms.* IV. (1634) 5 In the shadow of death, the Lord of life should quicken and inanimate their hearts. 1670 G. H. HUNT *Cardinals* III. 1. 251 To excite, and inanimate their Subjects to an expedition.

Hence † **Inanimated** *ppl. a.*, endowed with life. 1689 *Def. Liberty* agst. Tyrants 57 Magistrates... are but an inanimated and speaking Law.

† **Inanimate**, *v.* 2 *Obs. rare.* [f. INANIMATE *a.* 1] *trans.* To deprive of life.

1647 *tr. Malvezzi's Pourtraict* 3 It wounds not, it inanimates not.

† **Inanimated**, *a. Obs.* [f. IN-3 + ANIMATE] *ppl. a.* Not endowed with or having life.

1. = INANIMATE *a.* 1.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 159 Principles, which are... common also unto inanimated constitutions. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* IV. xlii. 339 God that raised inanimated dust and clay into a living Creature. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1813) II. vii. 286 Every representation of inanimated nature, is extremely rude and awkward. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 676 With our religious spirit [we] imbue all the ongoings of animated and even inanimated life.

2. = INANIMATE *a.* 2.

1753 SMOLLETT *Cl. Fathom* (1784) 183/2 Her faded lips, her pale cheek, and her inanimated features. 1788 CLARA REEVE *Exiles* II. 47, I behaved... like a poor, inanimated, lifeless creature.

Inanimately, *adv.* [f. INANIMATE *a.* + *-ly* 2.] Lifelessly, without animation.

1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* II. xliii. 199 'It makes no difference,' said Mountclere, inanimately. 1881 *Standard* 8 Nov. 2/4 Having been rendered inanimately faint from his wounds.

Inanimateness, [f. as prec. + *-ness*.] Lifelessness; want of animation, life, or vivacity.

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. ii. § 3 Might not the motion have been accounted less perfect, by reason of the deadness and inanimateness of the subject mov'd? 1847 HARE *Vict. Faith* 34 The inanimateness of a bare intellectual belief.

† **Inanimating**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-3 + ANIMATING *ppl. a.*] Notanimating; not quickening. 1755 *Man* No. 26. 4 Being only inanimating or dead knowledge.

† **Inanimation** ¹. *Obs.* [Noun of action from INANIMATE *v. 1*.] Infusion of life, spirit, or vitality. a 1614 *DONNE* *Biadvorot* (1644) 175 He hath preserved . . from that ordinary corruption of evil. (as he is said to have done our B. Lady from original sin in her inanimation,) some of those acts of ours. 1625 — *Serm.* cl. Wks. 1839 VI. 67 God hath given our zeal, a new inanimation by this fire of tribulation. 1647 *Br. Hall* *Christ Mystical* (R.) This habitual joy . . arising from the inanimation of Christ living and breathing within us.

Inanimation ² (inanimat'fən). [IN-3.] Inanimate condition; absence of life or liveliness.

a 1784 *New Spectator* No. 9. 8/2 The lines on Mrs. Bannister's inanimation. 1816 *BENTHAM* *Chrestom.* i. Wks. 1843 VIII. 12 The growth of the mind is retarded to an inordinate degree, by the state of inanimation in which it is kept. 1817 *SHELLEY* in *Dowden* *Life* II. 168 Towards evening I sink into a state of lethargy and inanimation. 1858 *Times* 19 Nov. 7/6 After such a long duration of inanimation she became perfectly conscious.

† **Inanite**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *inānīt-*, *ppl. stem* of *inānīre* to make empty or void, f. *inānis* INANE.] *trans.* To empty.

a 1598 *ROLLOCK* *Wks.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 460 He was so in-anited as never creature was. — *On 2 Thess.* (1606) 33 (Jam.).

Inanitate, *v.* [A back-formation from *inanimation*, ineptly formed in French by Chossat, from *inanimation*: *Littre* points out that the proper French form would be *inanisation*. In English Dictionaries from *Dunglison*; but not in Eng. use.] *trans.* 'To affect with inanimation; to exhaust for want of nourishment'. So *Inanitation* [see above], 'Chossat's term for the gradual passage of the animal body into a state the end of which is *Inanition*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1857 *DUNGLISON* *Med. Lex.* 492 *Inanitation*, 'The act of being exhausted for want of nourishment. One so exhausted is said to be *inanimated*. (Hence in *OGILVIE* and later Dicts.)

Inanition (inānī'fən). [ad. L. *inānitiō-em*, n. of action f. *inānīre*: see INANITE; cf. F. *inani-tion* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] The action or process of emptying; the condition of being empty; *spec.* the exhausted condition resulting from want or insufficiency of nourishment. Also *fig.*

c 1400 *tr. Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 100 Of þe which drawynge þat ben ij. causis coniuinct: þe toon is replecion of þe senewe opere of þe corde, þe oper is in-anisioun. 1543 *TRAHERON* *Vigo's Chirurg.* ii. iii. 17 Of inanition and repletion. 1615 *CROOKE* *Body of Man* 169 In the Dogge-appetite there is no Inanition or emptinesse of the parts, but an exquisite sense of suction. 1732 *ARBUTHNOT* *Rules of Diet* 308 Fevers proceed from too great Fullness in the beginning and too great Inanition in the latter end of the Disease. 1856 *FROUDE* *Hist. Eng.* II. 252 Anarchy . . is usually shortlived, and perishes of inanition. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 516 Inanition is a pathological condition entering into all diseases which interfere with the ingestion or the assimilation of aliment. 1875 *JOWETT* *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 123 Hunger and thirst are inanitions of the body.

Inanity (inæ'niti). [ad. L. *inānītās* emptiness, n. of quality f. *inānis* INANE. Cf. F. *inanité* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. The quality or condition of being inane, empty, or void; emptiness.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. iii. 128 How ill God is pleased with that which is vaine, through inanitie of commoditie and of profit which ought to bee in it. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. § 3. 208 What shall fill . . the Inanity and Vacuity of the heart of man? 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV.* cccxxv, Where pruninge Lawes lye by: till the inanitie Of Branches call 'em out, lest the whole Dye. 1744 *ARMSTRONG* *Preserv. Health* (1807) 29 The elemental tubes Collaps'd and shrunk with long inanity.

2. *fig. a.* Want of substance or solidity; the quality of being void of interest; inability to satisfy desire; unsatisfactoriness; vinity; hollowness.

1603 *FLORIO* *Montaigne* (1634) 625 Their inanity . . will sufficiently be felt, and doth sufficiently produce it selfe. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* ii. i. (1699) 135 O the inanity and emptiness of temporal Goods! 1751 *JOHNSON* *Rambler* No. 133 74 Such helpless destitution, such dismal inanity . . All is gloomy privation or impotent desire. 1826 *KIRBY & SP.* *Entomol.* III. xxix. 55 He has placed the inanity . . of such high-sounding terms in their true name. 1877 *FARRAR* *Days of Youth* xxviii. 279 The inanity of its own cherished hopes.

b. Mental vacuity; lack of ideas or sense; frivolity; senselessness, silliness.

1753 C. SMART *Hilliad* (R.), Inanity will ever be the same. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* i. iii. 201 The Rambler calls his [Walsh's] works Pages of Inanity. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 400/2 This same topic is treated with similar inanity for thirteen pages more. 1878 *LECKY* *Eng. in 18th C.* II. ix. 529 The pretentious and verbose inanity of his theological writings.

c. Vacuity of existence; want of active interest; idleness, inaction.

1782 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 737 They consider any further exertions unnecessary, and retire again to the enjoyment of their favourite inanity. 1797 *GODWIN* *Enquirer* ii. i. 165 A . . state of inanity and torpor. 1818 *SCOTT* *Hrt. Midl.* i. A fine gentleman, bred up in the thorough idleness and inanity of pursuit, which . . is absolutely necessary to the character in perfection. 1837 *MISS* *SENGWICK* *Live & let L.* (1876) 92 Do not let us consider any occupation so vulgar as indolence and inanity.

3. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of vacuity or frivolity; an inane remark or practice.

1661 *GLANVILLE* *Van. Dogm.* xvi. 153 To make good its resemblance to that Commentitious Inanity. 1807-8 *Syd. SMITH* *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 160/1 The embroidered inanities and the sixth-form effusions of Mr. Canning. 1838 *DICKENS* *Nich.* Nick. xviii. If this young lord does . . whisper his drivelling inanities in your ears. 1863 *HOLLAND* *Lett. Joneses* viii. 122 The vanities and inanities of fashion.

Inantherate (inæn'þræt), *a. Bot.* [f. IN-3 + ANTER + -ATE².] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 620/2 *Inantherate*, bearing no anther; applied to sterile filaments or abortive stamens.

Inantheriferous, *a. Bot.* [IN-3.] = prec.

1855 *MAYNE* *Expos. Lex.*, *Inantheriferus*, applied to a filament of a stamen which bears no anther: inantheriferous. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Inantidotal**, *a. Obs. rare* — 1. [IN-3.] Not antidotal, of no value as an antidote.

1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclesi.* xviii. 50 Take the Cordiall To prevent Sicknes; In-antidottall Protraction makes it.

† **Inanulate**, *v. Obs. rare* — 1. [f. It. *inanel-lare* 'to frounce, or crisp, or curl haire' (Florio, 1598), refashioned after L. *ānulus* ring: see -ATE³.] *intr.* To curl, form ringlets.

1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 23 They tresses of haire . . crisping and inanulating by their eares.

Inapathy, *rare* — 1. [IN-3.] The absence or opposite of apathy; feeling, sensibility.

a 1846 *Edin. Rev.* cited by Worcester. Hence in later Dicts.

Inapertous, *a. Bot. rare.* [f. L. *inapert-us* unopen + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 620/2 *Inapertous*, not opened, although its habit is to open.

† **Inapes**, *var. of A-NAPES.* *Obs.*

1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 52 One vestement of fustian inapes.

† **Inapostate**, *a. Obs. rare* — 1. [IN-3.] Not apostate; not revolted; loyally disposed.

1648 *HERRICK* *Hesper.*, To his brother Nicholas, The man that will but lay his eares, As inapostate, to the thing he heares, Shall by [printed be] his hearing quickly come to see The truth of travails lesse in bookes then thee.

† **Inapparation**, *Obs. rare* — 0. [ad. L. *inappara-tiō-em*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *apparatio* APPARA-TION.] 'Want of provision' (Cockeram, 1623).

† **Inapparent**, *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] Not apparent or manifest; invisible; latent.

1626 *DONNE* *Serm.* lxxx. 823 Fire, a body more disputable and inapparent. 1655 *STANLEY* *Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 24/2. 1694 *SAMSON* *Bates' Dispens.* (1713) 316/1 Then the inapparent Writing done with the first Liquor appears black. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gaugr. Sore Throat* 23 A latent or inapparent Flooding . . which does not appear outwardly.

† **Inappealable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] = IN-APPELLABLE.

1651 *HOWELL* *Surv. Venice* 14 All . . flagitious crimes . . they have inappealable power to punish.

Inappeasable (ināpē'zābl'), *a.* [IN-3.] Not appeasable; not to be appeased.

1840 J. F. COOPER *Pathfinder* ii. The appetite of the aboriginal American for venison being seemingly inappeasable. a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm.* iii. (1853) 110 Inappeasable longings of the soul. 1851 *DIXON* *W. Penn* xxxiv. (1872) 321 These disorders were a source of inappeasable grief to Penn.

Inappellable (ināpē'lābl'), *a.* [f. IN-3 + L. *appellāre* to APPEAL + -BLE.] That cannot be appealed against; from which there is no appeal.

1825 *COLERIDGE* *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 180 A supreme and inappellable tribunal. 1855 *LEWIS* *Credib. Early Rom. Hist.* xii. § 9 II. 28 The absolute, undivided, and inappellable power of the dictator. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. 320 The inappellable law of fashion.

Hence **Inappellability**.

a 1834 *COLERIDGE* *Lit. Rem.* III. 25 The inappellability of the Councils.

Inappendiculate, *a. Zool. and Bot.* [IN-3.] Not appendiculate; having no appendices or minute appendages, as the branchiæ of certain molluscs or the anthers of certain plants.

1855 *MAYNE* *Expos. Lex.*, *Inappendiculatus*, . . applied by H. Cassini to the bractææ of the pericline of the Synanthèreæ, . . inappendiculate. 1880 *GRAY* *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 416/1. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Inappertinent, *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Not appertinent; impertinent.

1814 *COLERIDGE* in J. Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) II. 204 What, in a great commercial city, will not be deemed trifling or inappertinent.

Inappetence (inæ'ptēns). [f. IN-3 + AP-PETENCE: cf. F. *inappétence* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Lack of appetite; want of appetite, desire, or longing.

a 1691 *BOYLE* *Agst. Custom. Swearing* 106 [He] takes a long walk to the physician's lodging, to beg some remedy for his inappetence. 1733 *CHEYNE* *Eng. Malady* ii. vii. § 3 (1734) 188 Inappetence and Weakness of Digestion. 1859 *TODD* *Cycl. Anat.* V. 670/1 Irresistible impulse, alternating with total inappetence. 1887 *MISS* *LINSKILL* *In Exchange for Soul* III. lxiv. 228 His inappetence for spending money on himself.

Inappetency (inæ'ptēnsi). [f. IN-3 + APPE-TENCY: see -ENCY.] = prec.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Anorexia*, inappetencie. 1647 *LILLY* *Chr. Astro* xliv. 280 There's inappetency of the Ventricle. 1733 *CHEYNE* *Eng. Malady* ii. v. § 3 Loathing and Inappetency . . always attends . . all Disorders. 1884 T. HARDY in *Inde-*

pendent 7 Feb., Her virtues lay in no resistant force of character, but in a natural inappetency for evil things.

Inappetent (inæ'ptēt), *a.* [IN-3.] Not appetent; without appetite or desire.

1796 *COLERIDGE* *Lett.* (1895) 176 Totally inappetent of food. 1803 *Monthly Mag.* XVI. 123 Inappetent, restless, and uneasy for want . . of exercise. 1885 *MISS* *LINSKILL* *Haven under the Hill* II. i. 7 She awakened very slowly, and with an inappetent listlessness.

Inappetible (inæ'ptib'l'), *a.* [IN-3.] Not appetible; that awakens no appetite or desire.

1874 *MACOSK* *Scott. Philos.* xix. (1875) 148 The place which the idea of an object . . as appetible or inappetible has in all feeling.

Inapplicability (inæ'plikābi-liti). [f. next: see -ITY: cf. *applicability*.] The quality of being inapplicable; incapability of being fitly applied. Also with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1673 H. MORE *App. Antid. Idol.* xxxvi. 43 The inapplicability is so easily discoverable. 1792 *BURKE* *Lett. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. VI. 301 The inapplicability of your own old principles to the circumstances that are likely to influence your conduct against these principles. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 18 These scripture names of men . . have given rise to some curious inapplicabilities, as Adam Smith and David Hume, two infidel philosophers. 1884 W. J. COURTHOPE *Addison* i. 21 Retaining the old ideas . . without being able to perceive their inapplicability to the existing nature of things.

Inapplicable (inæ'plikābl'), *a.* [IN-3. Cf. F. *inapplicable* (18th c.).] Not applicable; incapable of being applied (to some case); unsuitable (to the purpose).

1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 273 The late king cited statutes, but you declared them inapplicable in the case of the commission of array. a 1794 *SIR* W. JONES *Two Hymns to Præciti* Arg't, Lest European critics should consider a few of the images as inapplicable to Indian manners. 1839 *JAMES* *Louis XIV.* IV. 262 To show that this reasoning is inapplicable. 1881 *LUBBOCK* *Add. Brit. Assoc.* in *Nature* No. 618. 409 Döppler's method was practically inapplicable, because the amount of effect on the colour would be utterly insensible.

Inapplicableness, *rare* — 0. [NESS.]

1. = INAPPLICABILITY.

1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Inapplicableness*, uncapableness of being applied to.

† 2. = INAPPLICATION. (Cf. *APPLICABLE* a. 1.)

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Inapplicableness*, heedlessness [*pr.* heedfulness], want of Application.

Inapplicably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a way not capable of application; unsuitably.

1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1884 *LD. BURY* in *Cyclist* 13 Feb. 251/1 That sex, which has been . . perhaps inapplicably, termed the weaker.

Inapplicate, *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *inapplicatus*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *applicatus* APPLICATE.]

1855 *MAYNE* *Expos. Lex.*, *Inapplicatus*, used by H. Cassini, to the bractæoles of the Synanthèreæ, when they are not applied against the clinanthium: inapplicate. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Inapplication (inæ'plikē'fən). [IN-3. Cf. F. *inapplication* (17th in *Dict. Acad.*)]

1. Want of application; the fact or habit of not applying oneself to one's duties.

1721 *BAILEY*, *Inapplication*, heedlessness. 1755 *JOHNSON*, *Inapplication*, indolence, negligence. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. viii. 259 The Prince excused his own inapplication on the foot of idleness. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds* *Mem.* I. 330 Inapplication, versatility, are, I suppose, the dangers of a mind like Henry's.

2. The condition of not applying or having no application to the case; inapplicability.

1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* iii. (1848) 146 These rules . . appear to me to be very inconclusive, and much out of their place, when thus applied to prescribed forms. Besides their utter inapplication, these multiplied little rules seem [etc.].

Inapposite (inæ'pōzit), *a.* [IN-3.] Not apposite, not to the point, out of place; impertinent.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Pune Pulpit-filler* (1860) 84 Another sort . . fill up their sermon with . . a heaped congeries of impertinent and inapposite Scriptures. 1670 W. SIMMONS *Hydrol. Ess.* 130 He supposed my Answer to be inapposite only to that point afore-noted. 1809 *HAN* *More* *Celebs* I. 236 (Jod.), I . . forbore telling her how totally inapposite her application was. 1838-9 *HALLAM* *Hist. Lit.* iv. vii. § 29 IV. 313 A name . . inapposite to our purpose. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 260 In one respect, that illustration is inapposite.

Hence **Inappositely** *adv.*, in an inapposite manner, unsuitably, impertinently.

1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 6 It may not inappositely be observ'd. 1823 *BENTHAM* *Not Paul* 69 Under the name so inappositely represented at present by the English word deacon. 1884 *LAW* *Times* LXXVII. 309/1 An Act of Parliament inappositely described . . as the 'Settled Land Act 1882'.

Inappreciable (ināp'rē'fiābl'). Also g-tiable. [f. IN-3 + APPRECIABLE. Cf. F. *inappréciable* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Not appreciable.

† 1. That cannot be sufficiently appreciated, valued, or esteemed; invaluable, priceless. *Obs.*

1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 153 His knowledge and integrity render his value inappreciable. 1827 *SCOTT* *Napoleon* I. iii. 86 A barrier of inappreciable value. 1868 *MILMAN* *St. Paul's* xvii. 446 Gratitude for his inappreciable services.

2. Too inconsiderable to be estimated or valued; imperceptible; of no consequence.

1802 *SMITHSON* in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 14 Excepting an

inappreciable quantity of vitriol of lime. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 69 An atom is... inappreciable by any of the senses. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 16 The rise from the river to their summits would be almost inappreciable in a diagram.

3. Not capable of being appreciated; beyond the appreciation of some person, etc.

1855 MISS COBBE *Intuit. Mor.* 36 Their libraries of wisdom, their galleries of beauty, inappreciable to beast and bird. Hence **Inappreciably** *adv.*, without, beyond, or beneath appreciation; imperceptibly.

1860 PATMORE *Faithful for Ever in Sat. Rev.* 10 Nov. 590 One atheist, who comes thereby And inappreciably sips The deep with disappointed lips. 1893 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.V.) LVI. 274 1/2 Inappreciably as the fact imports my contention. *Mod.* The difference is inappreciably minute.

Inappreciation (ināprĭ'jĭ-ſhən). [IN-3.] Want of appreciation; failure to appreciate or estimate duly.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 120 This strange inappreciation of the relative position. 1881 MAS. C. PRÆD *Policy & P.* I. 263 Embittered by disappointment and inappreciation.

Inappreciative (ināprĭ'ſhĭv), *a.* [IN-3.] Not appreciative; wanting in appreciation. Hence **Inappreciatively** *adv.*; **Inappreciativeness**.

1868 HOLME LEE B. *Godfrey xxxi.* 166 Colonel Godfrey's inappreciativeness of his darling. 1881 *World* 27 July 8/1 The religious papers have expressed themselves, not inappreciatively, but with a certain subacidity of grief. 1897 *Educational Rev.* XIII. 69 Which makes even the dullest and most inappreciative peasant remove his hat.

† **Inapprehending**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] That does not apprehend; inapprehensive.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 161 It is not for the inapprehending part to have an ordaining power over the apprehensive whole.

Inapprehensible (ināprĭ'hensib'l), *a.* [IN-3.] Cf. late L. *inapprehensibilis*, perh. the direct source.] Not apprehensible; that cannot be apprehended or grasped by the senses or intellect.

1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 25. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Introduct., Wks. (1851) 273 Those celestial songs to others inapprehensible. 1841 EMERSON *Addr., Meth. Nature Wks.* (Bohn) II. 231 Your end should be one inapprehensible to the senses. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 674 Sublimated into inapprehensible nothingness.

Inapprehension (ināprĭ'hensjən). [IN-3.]

1. Want of apprehension; failure to apprehend or grasp mentally.

1744 WARABURTON *Wks.* (1811) XI. 362 An intire inapprehension of the very drift and purpose of it. 1808 HURD *Serm.* Wks. (1811) VI. xxi. 306 It is not envy, but inapprehension, which sets them on work. 1843 POE *Purloined Letter* Wks. (1864) I. 277 The moral inapprehension by which the intellect suffers to pass unnoticed those considerations which are too obtrusively and too palpably self-evident.

2. Absence of apprehension of danger. *rare.*

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 5 He took advantage of their inapprehension and defenceless condition to gratify the worst passions.

Inapprehensive (ināprĭ'hensiv), *a.* [IN-3.] Not apprehensive; without apprehension: *a.* that does not grasp mentally, or perceive by sense; *b.* that does not apprehend danger.

1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year I.* v. 63 [They] remain stupid and inapprehensive. 1666 STILLINGFEL. *Serm.* (1683) i. 5 When were they ever more secure and inapprehensive of their danger than at this time? 1732 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1737) III. 138 In respect of divine truth they may be altogether inapprehensive and stupid. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 99 The more inward parts of the body are comparatively inapprehensive.

Hence **Inapprehensiveness**.

1652 SPARKS *Prim. Devot.* (1660) 172 Not out of a Stoical Apathy, or inapprehensiveness, but out of a Christian magnanimity. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 456 In pure inapprehensiveness of the *juste milieu*.

Inapproachable (ināprōw'tſābl), *a.* [IN-3.] That cannot be approached; inaccessible, unapproachable.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. App. i. Many subjects... may be dealt with by this kind of art which are inapproachable by any other. 1858 HOARHOUSE *Italy* (1859) II. 158 The Forum and the vast arcades of the Basilica of Constantine were... almost inapproachable from filth. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 427 His inapproachable light is darkness to eyes which would gaze on it.

Hence **Inapproachably** *adv.*; **Inapproachability**, unapproachableness.

1864 WEBSTER, *Inapproachably*. 1871 tr. *Lange's Comm. Jeremiah* 196 Defiant in its inapproachability.

Inapproachable (ināprōw'priābl), *a.* *rare.* [IN-3.] Not capable of being appropriated.

1851 S. JUDG *Margaret* ii. ii. (1871) 201 Unreachable, inapproachable, anagogical.

Hence **Inapproachableness**.

1836 R. F. WILSON in *Newman's Lett.* (1891) II. 206 The 'inapproachableness' of Church property... to Church purposes different from those which the letter of the Founder's intentions prescribed.

Inappropriate (ināprōw'priāt), *a.* [IN-3.] Not appropriate; unsuitable to the particular case; unfitting, improper.

1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 192 A rambling inappropriate retrospect of Indian history. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii. [He] invaded the grave silence... with the singularly inappropriate air of 'A Cobbler there was'. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* Pref. (ed. 2) 13 Inappropriate Hybridism is checked by the Law of Sterility.

Inappropriately, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an inappropriate manner; unfittingly.

1847 in CRAIG. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. App. 599 Verses not inappropriately chosen for the epilogue of his work. 1870-4 COCHRAN *Let.* in *Anderson's Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. xxxvii. 314 This innovation... was not inappropriately followed by the suspension of the Sabbath-school and preaching service.

Inappropriateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Inappropriate quality; unfitness, unsuitableness.

1847 in CRAIG. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 124 The very levity and inappropriateness with which it is applied, shows a want of a right appreciation of it. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. 8 The inappropriateness of the punishment constitutes its injustice.

Inapt (inā'pt), *a.* [f. IN-3 + APT. Cf. INEPT.]

1. Not adapted to the purpose or occasion; unsuitable, inappropriate, inapposite.

1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. i. (1765) 142 Others are Inapt, incongruous, and Disagreeable. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 436 The occasion rendered this inapt and far-fetched. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 244 1/2 The words... being altogether inapt to express more than one devolution of title.

2. Not apt; wanting in aptitude or skill; unskilful, awkward.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 600 2/2 Uncoouth and inapt to charm the female heart. 1867 D. G. MITCHELL *Rural Stud.* 246 However inapt a man may be at... horticultural pursuits. 1895 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo) V. 820 The well-meant but hopelessly inapt attempt of the powers.

Inaptitude (inā'ptitūd). [IN-3.] Want of aptitude.

1. Unfitness, unsuitableness, inappropriateness.

1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 149 Such as are Cause, Effect... Equality, Inequality, Aptitude, Inaptitude, Symmetry, Asymmetry. 1790 BUAKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 98 A moral and almost physical inaptitude of the man to the function. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. (1875) 194 Our excessive neglect of the idea and our consequent inaptitude for it.

2. Unreadiness, unskilfulness, unhandiness.

1650 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subsec.* 103 Inaptitude to the former [honourable expences] shewes a man to be of a poore and ignoble spirit. 1715-16 STEELE *Town-Talk* No. 8 This inaptitude is too notorious to have left a nation... the least room for reporting any advantageous circumstance of this remarkable person. 1834 *Edin. Rev.* LIX. 54 There was such inaptitude in the English people. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 5 Sept. 4/5 Rags of fish and tough meat lead people daily to believe that national coquetry is another name for old inaptitude.

Inaptyly, *adv.* [f. INAPT + -LY 2.] In an inapt manner; unfitly, inappropriately.

1834 COLERIDGE cited by Worcester. 1839 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* ii. 34 These associations may not inaptyly be compared to the then military organization of the country. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 211 1/2 An auction is not inaptyly called *locus penitentia*.

Inaptness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inapt; inaptitude.

1795-1814 WOODS *Excursion* II. 70 The poor man... unable to subdue Impatience through inaptness to perceive General distress in his particular lot. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 49. 186 Some sentence... to which it may attach itself with not more obvious inaptness. 1844 W. H. MILL *Serm. Temp.* Christ iii. 68 That luxury... which... produces of itself inaptness for spiritual objects.

† **Inaquate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *inaquat-us*, pa. pple. of *inaquare* to turn into water, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *aqua* water.] Converted or transformed into water. Hence † **Inaquate**, conversion into water.

1550 CRANMER *Defence* 33 b, Ther foloweth no Impanation thereof, no more than the holy ghost is Inaquate, that is to say, made water, being sacramentally ioyned to the water in baptisme. 1551 GARONER *Explic. Transubst.* 126 b, The solution to the seconde reason is almost as soundly handled, alludynge from impanation to Inaquate, although it was neuer sayde in Scripture, this water is the holy ghost.

Inarable (inā'rābl), *a.* [IN-3.] Not arable; incapable of being ploughed.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Inarable, not arable, that cannot be plowed. [Hence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.] 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. viii. No soil, not even an inarable one. 1866 — *Remin.* (1881) I. 166 A place lying all in dimples and wrinkles... grassy but inarable.

† **Inarate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -v. [f. ppl. stem of L. *inārare* to plough in; also to till, cultivate.] 'To till ground' (Cockeram, 1623).

Inarch (inā'tſ), *v.* 1. Also 8-9 enarch. [f. IN-2 + ARCH v.] *trans.* To graft by connecting a growing branch without separating it from its parent stock; to graft by approach: see **APPROACH** *sb.* 10.

1629, etc. [see **INARCHING**]. 1671 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 76 (July) Graft by Approach, Inarch, or Inoculate Jasmines, Oranges. 1762 HUDSON in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 499 It appears... that a tree inarched between two other trees, though its root be cut off... will continue to grow. 1845 *Florist's Jnrl.* 77 The remedy consists in grafting or inarching the Chinese varieties on some more durable and luxuriant growing kind.

Hence **Inarched** *ppl. a.*, grafted by approach.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 390 Cut the inarched Orange Stocks from the bearing Trees. 1898 BAILEY *Pruning Bk.* 388 Inarched Elms.

Inarch, *v.* 2 *rare.* [f. IN-1 + ARCH v.] *trans.* To arch in, encompass like an arch. Hence **Inarching** *ppl. a.*

1882 F. W. H. MYERS *Renewal of Youth* 203 When all the

embracing earth, the inarching blue, Seemed the soul's cage no wings might battle through. 1893 W. W. PEYTON *Memorab. Jesus* ix. 281 The Divine Presence whom Christ calls His Father, who inarched the Spirit of Jesus and in-folded Him.

Inarching (inā'tſjən), *vbl. sb.* [f. INARCH v. 1.]

1. The action or process of grafting by approach. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi. Ord. Orchard* iv. 543 Inarching is another manner of grafting in the stocks. 1727 BROADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Grafting*, Grafting by... Enarching. 1863 ALCOCK *Papit. Tycoon* I. 325 The Japanese understand, and sometimes practise, the inarching of plants. 1898 BAILEY *Pruning Bk.* 389 The union [of trees and branches] takes place more rapidly if the bark is removed from the conjoined surfaces and the exposed parts of the wounds covered with wax. This is a species of inarching.

2. *transf.* = ANAPLASTY. *rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. ix. 127 We might abate the Art of Taliacotus, and the new inarching of noses. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 78.

† **Inarchitectonical**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [IN-3.] Not architectonic.

1665 J. WEALE *Stone-Heng* (1725) 113 Absurdly inarchitectonical Expressions.

† **Inarcious**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [? f. IN-3 + ART + -(1)OUS: cf. *ingracious*.] Not technically or professionally skilled. (See **ART** *sb.* 4.)

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health Pref.* 2 This sayde archane science to the whiche none inarcious persons can nor shal attaine to the knowledge. *Ibid.* 3, I advertise all inarcious phisitions to beware.

† **Inardent**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [IN-3.] Not ardent or burning.

1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 289 The upper yellow Liquor is separated from the inardent sulphureous.

† **Inargentate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -u. [f. ppl. stem of L. *inargentare* to overlay with silver, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *argentum* silver.] 'To gold or cover with silver' (Cockeram, 1623). Hence † **Inargenta** *tion*.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1731 in BAILEY.

Inarguable, *a.* *rare.* [IN-3.] Not arguable. 1875 HELPS in *Ed. Words* (1884) Mar. 206 Love... incomprehensible, indefinable, inarguable about.

† **Inark**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. IN-1 or 2 + ARK *sb.*] *trans.* To put or enclose in an ark.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinville* (Arb.) 59 Greater, and better then inarked he, Which in the worlds huge deluge did suruive. 1646 W. BRIDGE *Serm.* (1647) 17 Get your soules in-arked in all these promises.

Inarm (inā'um), *v.* Also 9 enarm. [f. IN-1 or 2 + ARM *sb.* 1: cf. F. *embracer*, -brasser to embrace.]

trans. To clasp within or -as with the arms; to embrace; to throw the arms round. Hence **Inarmed**, **Inarming** *ppl. adjs.*

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* xiii. 223 Warwickshire... you might call Middle-Engle for equality of distance from the inarming Ocean. 1713 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1835) II. 271 1/2 He [Christ] inarmed them [children], he took them into his embraces. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1852) 276 As the twin tidal wave inarms the world. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 28 Thee could Thetis inarm, most beauteous Ocean-daughter. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 11 Fire should have flung a passion of embrace About thee... resplendently inarmed. 1876 — *A Forgiveness* 126 Gallant and lady... Enarming each the other. 1881 F. W. H. MYERS *Wordsworth* 43 Norway's inarming melancholy sea.

Inarm, *obs. form* of ENARM, to aim.

1552 LYNDSEAY *Monarchie* 2150 Ane man of weir, Inarmit weil with sword and speir.

Inarticulable, *a.* *rare.* [f. IN-3 + articul-able, f. L. *articulā-re* to ARTICULATE + -BLE.] That cannot be articulated or pronounced articulately.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 99 To unite in one termination b, d, g, v, or z, with p, t, k, f, or s, is inarticulate.

Inarticulate (inārti'kiult), *a.* [ad. L. *inarticulāt-us*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *articulātus* ARTICULATE. Cf. F. *inarticulé*.] Not articulate: the opposite of ARTICULATE.

1. Not jointed or hinged; esp. in Zool. and Bot. Not having articulation; not composed of segments united by joints.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 449 The whole body inarticulate, and not well compounded for the outward sight. 1610 GUILLMIN *Heraldry* III. xiii. (1611) 124 Such beasts as haue their feet Solid or Vndivided or... inarticulate, that is to say without toes. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxi. 230 The Feet of women, which being naturally short and round, and also inarticulate. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 242 A hinge is inarticulate when not set with any visible joints or teeth. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 639 Gorgonidae forming an inarticulate solid stony axis. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 229 Body inarticulate, soft and pulpy.

b. Of or belonging to the division **Inarticulata** of Brachiopods, with non-articulate valves, now called *Ecardines*. In mod. Dicts.

c. Disjoined, unconnected, dislocated.

1852 G. W. CURTIS *Howadji in Syria* (1872) 26 (Funk) Heliopolis is a mass of sand mounds now, and a few inarticulate stone relics.

2. Of sound or voice: Not of the nature of articulate speech; not consisting of distinct parts having each a definite meaning; not uttered or emitted with expressive or intelligible modulations; without distinction of syllables: as a long musical note, a groan, or the sounds produced by some animals. Also, not clearly articulated, indistinctly pronounced.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 643 A kinde of voice, not altogether inarticulate and insignificant. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* To Rdr., The inarticulate sounds of musique. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* i. iii. § 1 Had they not learned the inarticulate voice of the goats. 1670 DRYDEN *Tyrant.* Love Pref., Solemn Musick, which is inarticulate Poesie. 1790 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* i. 1. § 4. 81 Inarticulate sounds may be divided into musical sound and noise. 1828 WORDSW. *Power of Sound* xiii, Ye banded instruments of wind and chords Unite . . . Your inarticulate notes with the voice of words! 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Ing.* i. ii. 50 In the attempt to do so he produced sounds which were wholly inarticulate.

b. Unable to speak articulately or distinctly; not using articulate speech; dumb.

1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 28 Mar., The poor Earl, who is inarticulate with the palsy. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* ii. (1872) 41 The heavy miseries pressing . . . on the great dumb inarticulate class. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomers* v, [She] was found . . . in the morning, inarticulate, but still alive. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* i. 1. 289 Then inarticulate with rage and grief Phineus turned on him.

c. *transf.* Having no distinct meaning.

1855 BAINLEY *Ess.* *Poetry & Crit.* 191 Inarticulate gibberish. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb., The beautiful comprehensiveness of these inarticulate Articles.

† **Inarticulate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. IN- + ARTICULATE *v.*] *trans.* To join in, joint together.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* iv. iii. Note 10 (1727) 124 In Man, and Quadrupeds, they are four, curiously inarticulated with one another.

Inarticulated, *pph. a.* [IN- +] Not articulated.

1. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Unjointed; = INARTICULATE *a.* 1.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 280 Arborescent stems with rigid . . . inarticulated leaves, called fronds. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* ii. 11. 60 Lamarck . . . associated the Polype or Compound Animals with Inarticulated Animals. *Ibid.* ii. vi. 1. 292 A sucker inclosed in an inarticulated sheath. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* viii. 466 In the inarticulated Brachiopods, our knowledge of the nervous system is very imperfect.

2. Of sound or voice: Not uttered articulately; = INARTICULATE *a.* 2.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* II. iv. viii. 169 She . . . listened to the inarticulated menaces of his inflamed spirit. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 13½ Cries of 'Out with the Premier, and give us a railroad', alternated with the fierce, inarticulated yells.

Inarticulately, *adv.* [f. INARTICULATE *a.* + -LY².] In an inarticulate manner; without words or syllables; without distinct articulation or expression; with indistinct utterance, indistinctly.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm. God of Bethel* Wks. 1683 IV. 497 The Divine admonitions and holy laws whisper'd inarticulately in our hearts. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 66, I muttered somewhat, as I suppose, inarticulately, toward an answer. 1800 MRS. HEAVEY *Mourtray Fam.* i. 215 Emma inarticulately attempted to express her regret at this unfortunate circumstance. 1884 SEELEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 501 They have . . . but inarticulately striven to communicate it to others.

Inarticulateness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being inarticulate or of not using articulate speech; lack of clear articulation, indistinctness of utterance.

1731 BAILEY, *Inarticulateness*, the being not articulate, indistinct, confused. 1891 *Spectator* 14 Mar. 376/1 Not in the least discouraged by the banter his inarticulateness excited.

† **Inarticulation** ¹. *Obs.* [f. IN- + ARTICULATION: cf. INARTICULATE *v.*] The jointing of one thing into another; = ENARTHROSIS.

1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 24 Certaine cauities . . . of the three next ribbes ribbes serving also to their inarticulation. 1616 SURFL. & MARK. *Country Farme* 479 For the better perfecting of this inarticulation, there are two edges or brimmes, that so they may the better ioyne together. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* vi. xlii. (1678) 165 Enarthrosis or Inarticulation is a kind of Dearticulation, in which a deep cavity receives a thick and long head.

Inarticulation ². *rare.* [IN- + cf. INARTICULATE *a.*] Absence of distinct articulation; inarticulate utterance.

1765 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 III. 397, I might have mentioned inarticulation among the defects in common speech that are assumed as beauties in modern singing. a 1773 CHESTERF. (T.), The oracles meant to be obscure; but then it was by the ambiguity of the expression, and not by the inarticulation of the words.

Inartificial (inartifi'shāl), *a.* [ad. L. *inartificialis* (Quintilian), f. in- (IN- +) + *artificialis* ARTIFICIAL (used to render Gr. ἀρτυρεῖος). Cf. F. *inartificial* (16th c.).] Not artificial.

1. Not resulting from art or artifice; not produced by constructive skill; natural. Now rare.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* vii. (1701) 329/1 There are . . . two kinds of Fire, one artificial, requisite to the use of life, which converteth nutriment into itself; the other inartificial (so Cicero renders ἀρτυρεῖος) by which all things grow, and are preserved. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* Introd. 8 It is nothing but a shining cloud . . . cast into a contingent and inartificial shape. 1672 GREW *Philos. Hist. Plants* 8 When needful to add the preparations of Art to that of Nature; how to Enlarge those of Art, and Rectifie those which are indeed Inartificial.

2. Not in accordance with the principles of art; constricted without art or skill, rude, clumsy; inartistic.

1613 CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Inartificial*, without art or skill. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* i. iv. (R.), For VOL. V.

these and many other concurrent causes, the proceeding is inartificial and casual, and fit to lead the ignorant, but not the learned. 1671 in E. D. NEILL *Virg. Carol.* (1886) 332 We are at continual charge to repair unskillful and inartificial buildings. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* iii. x. 412 The Chinese . . . adhere to the rude and inartificial method of representing by arbitrary marks. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* i. ii. viii. 257 Their warlike instruments are rude, noisy and inartificial. 1830 HESCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* § 326 Nothing could be . . . more inartificial and unnatural than its classification. 1884 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 153 In the style of Papias, so inartificial and inexact, it cannot be regarded as certain that this is his meaning.

† 3. Of an argument: Not according to the art of Logic; not deduced by logical methods from accepted premisses, but derived from authority or testimony. *Obs.*

1588 FAURCEUX *Laviers Log.* i. ii. 10 Ramus divideth an argument into artificial and inartificial. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii. xxvi. (1647) 157 The Legate used an inartificial argument drawn from the authority of his place. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 339 There being two kinds of arguments or reasons . . . whereby positions or tenets are wont to be proved, artificial and inartificial: by artificial, the meaning is, those that are levied and wrought out by the light and strength of the understanding from general principles; by inartificial, the testimony or consent of judgment amongst men about a matter. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst. Pref.* 38 The Scripture-Faith, is not a meer Believing of Historical Things, and upon Inartificial Arguments, or Testimonies only. 1725 WATTS *Logic* iii. ii. § 8 An artificial Argument is taken from the Nature and Circumstances of the Things; . . . An inartificial Argument is the Testimony of a Thing.

4. Not assumed or put on; artless, unaffected, natural. (Of personal qualities, actions, etc.; hence of persons.)

1654-5 EVELYN *Lett. to Ld. Cornbery* Feb., This excess, which . . . proceeds from the honest and inartificial gratitude [of etc.]. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary Jan.*, A rather pretty, pale girl; very young and inartificial. 1780 BURKE *Econ. Reform* Wks. III. 249 Any inartificial expression of the people's wishes. 1871 S. C. HALL *Bk. Memories* 383 His [Hogg's] vanity was so inartificial as to be absolutely amusing.

5. Without complexity or artifice; not elaborately designed or worked out; plain, simple, straightforward.

1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xi. (1869) 46 The 'long room' was but an extremely plain and inartificial temple. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. iv. § 23. 1. 271 What is told in narration, according to the ancient inartificial form of tragedy, is finely told. 1893 H. WALKER *3 Cent. Scot. Lit.* i. 173 The thought is without complexity, inartificial and, to a large extent, common property.

Hence **Inartificiality**, inartificial character.

1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. vi. 81 The defects, in want of character and probability . . . and inartificiality of ordonnance.

Inartificially (inartifi'shāl), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an inartificial manner; without art or technical skill; clumsily, unskillfully, inartistically; untechnically.

1623 COCKERAM II, Ilfauour'dly done, *Inconcinately*, *Inartificially*. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* ii. 44 He did it so inartificially . . . that Arius thought he did not distinguish the persons. 1774 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 273 Her rude nest, consisting of fine grasses and feathers . . . very inartificially laid together. 1815 SIMOND *Tour Gt. Brit.* i. 3 Three small dishes dressed very inartificially. 1831 SCOTT *Monast. Introd.*, The incidents were inartificially huddled together. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 254/1 The word 'heirs' would have been used inartificially, because used in reference to a legacy of personal estate simply.

b. In an artless or unaffected manner; simply, artlessly.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 300 The air . . . was sweetly and inartificially sung.

Inartistic (inarti'stik), *a.* [IN- +] Not artistic; not in accordance with the principles of art. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 55 Inartistic figures crowding the canvass of life without adequate effect. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 191 This book is a very dull and inartistic performance.

b. Having no appreciation for or love of art; unskilled in art.

1875 STEOMAN *Vict. Poets* iv. (1887) 134 An inartistic nature and a dull or commonplace mind.

Inartistical, *a.* [IN- +] Not artistical; = prec. Hence **Inartisticality**.

a 1849 POE M. & L. *Davidson* Wks. 1864 III. 226 The rhythm lapses in the most inartistical manner. — *Longfellow, Willis*, etc. *ibid.* 348 The prevalence of this folly [speaking aside] detracts as much from the acting merit of our drama generally, as any other inartisticality. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 390/1 Minute and . . . inartistical notches.

Inartistically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an inartistic manner; without conformity to the rules of art; without technical skill.

1864 'SHIRLEY' *Nugæ Crit.* viii. 348 The rude inscriptions on the tombs of these early christians, . . . inartistically scraped upon the stone. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 5 The externals of the scene, which are briefly and inartistically described, soon disappear. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 832/2 This last paragraph is rather inartistically drawn.

Inasmuch (inæzmʊtʃ), *adv.* [orig. three words in as much (in northern ME. in als mikel), subsequently sometimes written as two words, in asmuch, and now (esp. since 17th c.) as one.]

I. In phrase *Inasmuch* as.

1. In so far as, to such a degree as, in proportion as, according as.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15996 Sua aghl all preistes mar and less, In als mikel als in þaim es. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 206 Þe popis lawes in his mater ben litil worþ but inasmyche as þei ben xxv. of Goddis lawe or of reson. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxv. 40 In as moche as [*Ag. Gosp.* swa lange swa; WYCLIF as long as] ye have done it vnto won of the leest of these my brethren; ye have done it to me. 1577 *Test. 12 Patriarchs* (1604) 124 In as much as his mind is bent unto righteousness, he putteth away naughtiness. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in 10th Rep. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 212 We are bound, inasmuch as it lies in our power, to make satisfaction. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* ii. (1859) 32 God is only God inasmuch as he is the Moral Governor of a Moral World.

2. In that; in view of the fact that; seeing that; considering that; on the ground or for the reason that; since, because.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 601, I hane to yow, quod he, ydoon trespas In as muche [*v. r.* moche] as I maked yow afeid Whan I yow hente. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xliii. 461 For In as Moche as God he was, he Ros Azen thorough his Owne Gras. 1545 BRINKLOW *Complaynt* 3b, Inasmuch as there is no powr but of God. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) Ep. *iij, Every man might fynde him in him selfe; in asmuch as we are all susteined and conserued by his vertue that dwelleth in vs. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 193 He hath no iust cause to pleade against God; in as much as the conscience of his owne deserts will stop his mouth. 1771 WESLEY *Serm.* I. 1. § 5 Inasmuch as 'he was delivered for our sins'. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 476 The recitals in the indenture of assignment were false, inasmuch as there never was any indenture of mortgage. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, I am unable to reply that I am much the better for seeing you, Pussy, inasmuch as I see nothing of you.

II. † 3. Without as: In an equal or like degree, likewise. *Obs.*

1727 SWIFT *Circumcision E. Curll* Wks. 1778 VII. 236 The wisest man that ever was, and inasmuch the richest, beyond all peradventure was a Jew.

† **Inasperate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. IN- + L. *asperare* to make rough or fierce, after *exasperare*: cf. Ital. *inasperare* (Florio), F. *enasprir* (Cotgr.), which may have served as models.] To provoke to cruelty or bitterness; to exasperate, embitter.

1599 SANDVS *Europhæ Spec.* (1632) 242 Their doubt of farther inaspering the Turke in his Cruelty. a 1639 WORTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 708 To sweeten the humours of that Family, not a little inspired by the Death of Alfonso.

Inassimilable, *a.* *rare.* [IN- +] so in mod. F.] Not assimilable, not capable of assimilation.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Inassimilation, *rare.* [IN- +] Non-assimilation; failure to assimilate (food).

1885 *Alien. & Neurol.* VI. 541 It is one of the frequent occurrences in inassimilation that the organism is not uniformly well nourished.

Inassuageable (inæswē'dzāb'l), *a.* [f. IN- + *assuageable*, f. ASSUAGE.] That cannot be assuaged or allayed.

1887 G. GISSING *Thyrza* II. viii. 155 To bear the torture of an inassuageable desire.

† **Inassurance**, *Obs. rare.* [IN- +] Want of assurance, uncertainty.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* iii. Pref. a v, Their inassurance of life eternal. 1675 EARL OF ESSEX *Lett.* (1770) 21 Not from any . . . unkindness or inassurance I have of his friendship.

Inate, *obs.* form of INNATE.

Inatta'ckable, *a.* *rare.* [IN- +] Not attackable; that cannot be attacked; unassailable.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 234 The most precious, the most inatta'ckable part of the existing system.

Inattention (ināten'shən), [IN- +] perh. a F. *inattention* (1701 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Want of attention; failure to attend, take heed, or fix the mind attentively upon any matter; want of observant care or notice; heedlessness, negligence.

1710 *Tatler* No. 187 ¶ 6 The universal Indolence and Inattention among us to Things that concern the Publick. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1813) I. 1. 30 This was not owing to the inattention of our princes. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* etc. 272 He was totally misled by some inattention in conducting his processes. 1839-40 W. IAYING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 61, I recollected her inattention to my discourse of the preceding morning.

b. Want of courteous personal attention.

c 1792 HAYLEY *Lett. to Cowper* (in *Sothely's Catal.* July 1887), Damped by a little blank gloomy inattention from our great Friend. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 183 From the heedless countenance, and inattention of the Indian to the female.

Inattentive (ināten'tiv), *a.* [IN- + cf. F. *inattentif* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*)] Not attentive; not fixing or applying the mind steadily; not heedful or observant; negligent.

1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. xv. § 6 If we indulge the frequent rise and roving of passions, we shall thereby procure an unsteady and inattentive habit of mind. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* iv. iii, She will find I have not been inattentive to her interest while living. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 120 All in sight of inattentive man. 1838 LYTON *Alice* 13 Or else Evelyn was peculiarly inattentive.

b. Not rendering personal attentions; neglectful.

1795 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 320, I hope you will not think me inattentive to you.

Inattentively (ināten'tivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an inattentive manner; without paying attention or giving due heed; negligently.

1748 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 308 A kind of prejudice, to which perhaps most of us... may inattentively be liable. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.* Pope Wks. IV. 41 Behaviour, inattentively deficient in respect. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. v. § 12 note, Corniani, and all the rest, must have read her very inattentively.

Inattentiveness (in-át-tén-tiv-nés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being inattentive; want of attentiveness.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. lvi. 369 That inattentiveness to his own figure and appearance, which demonstrate the truly fine gentleman. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* v. v. (1830) 286 [The second inconvenience of a liturgy is] that the perpetual repetition of the same form of words produces weariness and inattentiveness in the congregation. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 12 It hears tones that have not uttered themselves to inattentiveness.

† **Inaudacity**. *Obs. rare.* [f. *L. inaudax* not daring, timorous: cf. *audacity*.] Lack of boldness or resolution, timidity.

1594 CONSTABLE *Diana* VII. x. Such punie thoughts... whose inaudacities dares but base conceits.

Inaudibility (in-áud-i-bí-lí-ti). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being inaudible; incapability of being heard.

1821 LAMA *Elia* Ser. I. *Old & New Schoolm.* A whisper teases you by its provoking inaudibility. 1867 TYNDALL *Sound* vii. (1893) 272 The steamer was immediately turned and urged back to our last position of inaudibility. 1870 *Daily News* 17 Feb. The female witnesses were, with one exception, indistinct almost to inaudibility.

Inaudible (in-áud-i-bí-l). [ad. *L. inaudibilis*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *audibilis* AUDIBLE: cf. *It. inaudibile* (Florio, 1598).] Not audible; not capable of being heard; imperceptible to the ear.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 41 Th' inaudible, and noiseless foot of time. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 122 As the Bullet moneth so swift, that it is Inaudible, so the same Swiftnesse of Motion maketh it Inaudible. 1770 C. SMART *Ode St. Cecilia* i. Ye, that inspire the tuneful spheres, Inaudible to mortal ears. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 129 An echo in the room which rendered his words inaudible.

Inaudibly (in-áud-i-bí-l), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an inaudible manner, so as not to be heard.

1798 WORDSW. *P. Bell* III. li. He Sets down his hoofs inaudibly. 1822 SHELLEY *Summer Even.* 24 Its awful hush is felt inaudibly.

† **Inaudite**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [a. *F. inaudite* (Rabelais), ad. *L. inauditus* unheard, f. *in-* (IN-3).] Unheard of.

1708 MONTAUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 229 Your placid Life, here inaudite before, Repletes the Town of Langdon.

Inaugur (in-á-gú-rá), *v.* Now *rare*. Also -ure. [a. *F. inaugurer* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. *L. inaugurare* to INAUGURATE.]

† **I. trans.** = INAUGURATE *v. 1*; also *fig. Obs.*

a. 1555 LATIMER (Webster 1864). Inaugured and created king. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 32 [He] is worthy to be inaugurated with a laurel crown of follice. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xxiv. § 41. 1142 Shan, then chosen, proclaimed, and inaugurated O'Neale, by an old shoo cast over his head, seized upon his Fathers inheritance. 1631 HEYWOOD *London's Juy Hon.* 273 To inaugure you, in your Praetorium seate. 1644 H. LESLIE *Serm. Bless. Judah* 25 Howsoever the King be sometimes chosen by them, and always inaugurated by them. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 2 Feb. (O. H. S.) I. 176 Then 3 shall beat 5, be inaugur'd in Spain.

2. = INAUGURATE *v. 5*.

1890 'ANNIE THOMAS' *On the Children* II. x. 166 The opportunity of inaugurating the half-days of cessation from commercial care and care was welcomed gladly.

Inaugural (in-á-gü-á-rál), *a. (sb.)* [a. *F. inaugural* (17th c. in Hatz-Darm.), f. *inaugurer* to INAUGURATE, after *L. auguralis*.] Of or pertaining to inauguration; forming part of the ceremony of inauguration or of the formal commencement of any course or career.

1689 in Somers *Tracts* II. 332 Instances of auspicious inaugural Medals. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 12 May (O. H. S.) II. 108 Mr. Thwaites Greek Professor made his Inaugural Speech. 1805 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 34 The satisfaction you express with the last inaugural address. 1842 ARNOLD *Lett.* in Stanley *Life* (1844) II. x. 300 My Inaugural Lecture was so kindly received that it gives me great hopes of being able to do something. 1897 [see INAUGURATION 4]. 1898 A. W. W. DALE *Life of R. W. Dale* xii. 269 The inaugural meeting was attended by men of all parties.

B. as *sb.* An inaugural speech or address. *U.S.* 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. S. V.* 'Have you read the President's inaugural?' 1871 S. N. RANDOLPH *Dom. Life T. Jefferson* 289 He went in to deliver his inaugural. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 504 A few days before one of his inaugurals.

† **Inaugurate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 -at. [ad. *L. inauguratus*, pa. pple. of *inaugurare*: see next.] Inaugurated, ceremoniously or formally installed into office: see next, 1. (Const. as *pa. pple.*)

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvii. xxxvi. 655 Dolabella was inaugurated or installed king of the sacrifices. 1644 HAMMOND *Serm. Christ's Resurr.* Wks. 1683 IV. 529 The new state, to which Christ was inaugurated at his resurrection. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 533 That the consuls might be made and inaugurated.

Inaugurate (in-á-gü-á-ré), *v.* [f. *L. inaugurat-*, ppl. stem of *inaugurare* to take omens from the flight of birds, to consecrate or install after taking such omens or auguries, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *augurare* to take auguries: see AUGUR *sb.* and *v.*]

1. *trans.* To admit or induct (a person) to an office or dignity by a formal ceremony; to consecrate, install, invest. Also with complement.

1606 WAENER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxii. (1612) 344 More to their proper Elements inaugurated none, Than shee to hers by-passed, he to his possessed Throne. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xvii. 260 The seat on which her Kings inaugurated were. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 261 They behaved to be doctored ere they were inaugurated bishops. 1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 387 Yezid... was inaugurated Caliph on the new moon of the month Rejeb. 1786 BURNS *Lett. to J. Kennedy* Aug. 1 have... made my public appearance, and am solemnly inaugurated into the numerous class. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.* Milton (1851) I. 22 When Cromwell was inaugurated in Westminster Hall.

† 2. To invest (a thing) with a sacred or supposed sacred character, etc. *Obs.*

1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 136 The inaugurated Statues... being set up by skillful enchaunters in... the temple, or else secretly digged in the ground, were thought to appease... the Gods, and to protect the Country. *Ibid.* 137 The inaugurated statues, which now adays... are called Talismans.

3. To make auspicious or of good augury; to confer solemnity or sanctity upon; to sanctify, consecrate. *rare.*

a. 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Relig.* (1651) 79 Those beginnings of years were very propitious unto him, as if Kings did chuse remarkable dayes to inaugurate their favours, that they may appear acts as well of the Times, as of the Will. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Disp. Sabbath* i. (1848) 7 And now succeeds the Sabbath which inaugurates all these accomplishments... as it perfects, illustrates, and glorifies the wondrous Hebdomade.

4. 'To begin with good omens' (J.); to begin (a course of action, period of time, etc., esp. of an important character) with some formal ceremony or notable act; to commence, enter upon; to introduce, usher in; to initiate. (Sometimes merely grandiose for 'begin'.)

1755 JOHNSON, *To Inaugurate*,... to begin with good omens, to begin. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* i. 22 The revolution was to be inaugurated without a single deed of violence to any Italian. 1861 Mrs. BROWNING *Sabbath Morn.* at Sea v. And sky and heaven made mighty room To inaugurate the vision. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxi. 428 He would certainly have inaugurated a new era on the East Coast of Africa. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. v. 159 The daily work of the school was inaugurated and generally concluded... with the ceremony of engaging publicly in prayer.

5. To initiate the public use of, introduce into public use by a formal opening ceremony (a statue, fountain, building, etc.).

[1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. xiii. 237 The augurs were to attend in order to inaugurate the ground where the soldiers were to meet.] 1854 Ld. COCKBURN *Jrnl.* (1874) II. 282 On the 18th instant, Steell's equestrian Statue of the Duke of Wellington was inaugurated, as it is now the fashion to call such proceedings. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 630 Then, why is everything 'inaugurated'? It is silly enough to talk about the 'inauguration' of a new statue; but we have quite got beyond that.

† Erroneously explained in early Dicts.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Inaugurate*, to aske counsell of soothsayers. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Inaugurate*... to ask counsel of the Augures what shall follow, to dedicate to soothsaying.

Inauguration (in-á-gü-á-rá-sh'n). [ad. *L. inaugurationem* consecration or instalment under good auspices or omens, n. of action from *inaugurare*: cf. *F. inauguration* (-action), (14th c. in Hatz-Darm.).] The action of inaugurating; formal induction, institution, or ushering in, with auspicious ceremonies.

1. Formal or ceremonial induction to an office or dignity; consecration, investiture, installation.

1569 in H. Campbell *Love Lett.* Mary Q. Scots App. (1824) 59 Our Sovereign Lordis coronation and inauguration in his kingdom was ratyfeited and found gude. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 56 Eusebius... was appointed to celebrate with a sermon the inauguration of Constantinus the emperor. 1627 in *Crt. & Times Chas.* I (1848) I. 214 Dr. Bargrave's sermon at the King's Anniversary Inauguration, March 27. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* vii. 143 The Father's solemn inauguration of him into his kingly office. 1789 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 44 The day... of the inauguration of the President, which completed the organization of the Constitution. 1822 J. FUNT *Lett. Amer.* 121 The inauguration of the professors of the university of Lexington occasioned much stir to-day. 1861 MILL *Autobiog.* iv. (1874) 123, I have always dated from these conversations my own real inauguration as an original and independent thinker.

2. The formal or definite commencement or introduction of a course of action, an important era or period of time, etc.

1856 FAULDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 292 To the one it was the advent of Antichrist, to the other the inauguration of the millennium. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 219 It was the inauguration of privateering.

3. The formal introduction of something into public use with appropriate ceremonies, as the opening of a building or park, the unveiling of a statue, fountain, etc.

1861 [see INAUGURATE *v. 5*]. 1865 *Pall Mall* G. 31 Aug. 10/ Another ludicrous perversion of a word of Latin origin is the popular use of the word 'inauguration' as applied to the uncovering of a statue or a monument.

4. *attrib.* usually in sense 1: = INAUGURAL.

1686 WOOD *Life* 6 Feb. (O. H. S.) III. 179 King's in-

auguration oay kept very solemnly at Oxford. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 425 Cicero was invited to the inauguration feast. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* III. Wks. 1799 II. 314 An inauguration-speech is required. 1897 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 8/3 The inauguration exercises took place to-day... Mr. McKinley delivered his inaugural address in the open air in front of the Capitol.

† Erroneously explained: cf. INAUGURATE *v.*

1638 PHILLIPS, *Inauguration*, an asking counsel of Augures or Soothsayers.

Inaugurative (in-á-gü-á-rí-tiv), *a. rare.* [f. as INAUGURATE *v.* + -IVE.] Having the function of inaugurating; inaugural.

1853 MISS SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* I. 317 The mother-sickness that is the very treble-string of humility to many a hero in his inaugurative exile. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 Mar. 292 She gave an inaugurative dinner.

Inaugurator (in-á-gü-á-rí-tor), [agent-noun from *L. inaugurare* to INAUGURATE.] One who inaugurates; an introducer, initiator.

a. 1834 COLERIDGE cited by Worcester. 1851 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1858) 289 They have assumed... that its agents and inaugurators must have been fully cognizant of its whole scope and contents. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* I. (1889) 4 The inaugurators of these changes had passed away. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy. Fine Arts* 70 The inaugurator of the humanistic impulse of the fifteenth century.

† **Inauguratory**, *sb. Obs.* [f. *L. inaugurat-* (see INAUGURATE *v.*) + -ORY: cf. *laboratory*, *observatory*.] A place for the ceremony of inauguration.

1665 J. WEALE *Stone-Heng* (1725) 120 His whole Endeavour hath been... to make our Antiquity designed for an Inauguratory of Princes. *Ibid.* 174 Homage was paid... not in a stony Inauguratory, but on a Hill.

Inauguratory (in-á-gü-á-rí-torí), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Pertaining to inauguration; = INAUGURAL.

1775 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isl.* St. Andrews, An inauguratory speech by the present chancellor. 1779-81 — *L. P.* Dryden Wks. III. 390 Inauguratory gratulations. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. v. 178 A sort of... inauguratory composition for the opening of his school.

† **Inaugurer**. *Obs. rare.* [f. INAUGUR + -ER 1.] One who inaugurates a person to an office.

1636 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 40 Commission was given to try the Chapter and the Inaugurers. 1695 J. SAGE *The Article Wks.* 1844 I. 261 The ordainers and inaugurers of the said Archbishop.

† **Inaugurize**, *v. Obs. rare* -o. [f. IN-2 + AUGURIZE.] *trans.* To inaugurate.

1611 COTGRAVE, *Inauguriz*, inaugurized, consecrated, dedicated.

Inaunter, var. ENAUNTER, in case (that). *Obs.*

1551 R. ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utopia* I. (Arb.) 57 That therefore the Skottes must be... readie at all occasions, in aunter the Englishmen shoulde sturre neuer so lytle. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xiiiij. (Arb.) 134 For your foote amphitrachus... ye have these wordes and many like to these 'resistid, dēlightfull, rēprissill, inaūnter, enāmille'.

Inaurate (in-á-ré), *a. rare.* [ad. *L. inauratus* gilded, pa. pple. of *inaurare*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *aurare* to gild.] a. Gilded, covered with gold. b. *Entom.* Applied to parts having a metallic lustre.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 284 *Inaurate*... when striae or other impressed parts have a metallic splendour. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Inauratus*... applied to pills which it was formerly used to gild in order to prevent their taste being perceived in swallowing: *inaurate*.

† **Inaurate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. inaurare* to gild: see prec.] *trans.* To gild.

1623 CROKERAM II. To Gild with golde, *inaurate*.

Hence † **Inaurated** *ppl. a. Obs.* = INAURATE *a.*; † **Inauration**, gilding.

1623 CROKERAM, *Inaurated*, gilded, or conered with gold. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Inauration* (among Apothecaries), a gilding or covering of Pills... etc. with Leaf-Gold. 1757 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (J.), The Romans had the art of gilding... but some sort of their inauration, or gilding, must have been much dearer than ours.

Inaureole, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. IN-2 + AUREOLE *sb.*] *trans.* To surround with or as with an aureole.

1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 5 [Light] Did inaureole All her lovely body round.

† **Inauspicate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. inauspicat-* us at which no auspices were taken, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *auspicatus* consecrated by auguries, started with good auspices: see AUSPICATE.] Ill-omened, inauspicious.

1623 VICARS tr. *Virgil's Aeneid* v. [Lat. I. 635] (N.) With me com's burn these ships inauspicate; For I Cassandra's ghost in sleep saw late. 1646 BUCK *Rich.* III. 43 Though it bore an inauspicate face, it proved of a friendly event. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandm. Calling* vii. (1672) 170 The raven... is an unclean creature... an inauspicate creature.

So † **Inauspicated** *ppl. a. Obs. rare* -o.

1623 CROKERAM II. Unluckily done, *inauspicated*.

Inauspicious (in-áus-pí-shs), *a.* [f. IN-3 + AUSPICIOUS.] Not auspicious, not of good omen; of unfavourable presage, foreboding evil; ill-omened, unlucky, unfortunate.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 111 O here Will I... shake the yoke of inauspicious stars from this world-wearyed flesh. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 19 It was an unthrifty and inauspicious war. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* v. i. On that Trees Top an inauspicious Crow Foretold some ill to happen. 1711 SHAFTESBURY *Charac.* (1737) II. i. § 1. 192, I begin this inauspicious Work, which my ill Stars and you have assign'd me. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxiv. (1869) I. 695 The appearances of the victims threatened the most inauspicious events. 1818 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. II. ii.

55 Many inauspicious rumours were bruited among the people. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. App. ii. 310 A tardy and inauspicious season.

Inauspiciously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an inauspicious manner; with presage of evil.

1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* lxvii. 219 Unless he know how to Govern his own House and Family, [he] is very inauspiciously prefer'd. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 263 What had been so inauspiciously begun and so feebly carried on. 1884 *Leeds Merc.* 24 Oct. 4/4 [The Session] has commenced not inauspiciously.

Inauspiciousness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inauspicious; unluckiness.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom*. 130 The propitiousness of the fortunate, and inauspiciousness of the unfortunate, stars. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxiii. 277 The dismal inauspiciousness of the Holy Days. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. Hence in Todd and mod. Dicts.

Inauthentic (inôp'entik), *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Not authentic. Hence **Inauthenticity**, inauthentic character.

1860 MAS. BROWNING *Lett.* May (1897) II. 384 The serious intention, hid in those mummy wrappings, is not inauthentic. 1883 Q. *Rev.* July 165 Their precariousness and inauthenticity. 1883 H. M. KENNEDY tr. *Ten Brink's E. E. Lit.* 389 Evidence of the inauthenticity of Asser's *Life of Alfred*.

Inauthoritative (inôp'ritativ), *a.* [IN-3.] Not authoritative; having no authority. Hence **Inauthoritativeness**.

1650 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 53 Ignorance and impudence, inability and inauthoritativeness contend which shall be greatest. *Ibid.* 281 As if all we had done... had been irregular, confused, inauthoritative. 1774 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App. Wks. 1859 I. 132 An act of Parliament had been passed... against which act the Americans had protested, as inauthoritative. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 275 The only attempt at a connected life... is... anonymous, and inauthoritative. 1888 *Nature* 8 Mar. 442/2 Far-reaching interests will not excuse inauthoritativeness [in statements].

Inavailable, *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] Of no avail; unavailing.

1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 204 All the means in the world are inavailable. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* i. 8 Without this [personal application of Christ to us by the Spirit] all is inavailable and ineffectual to our salvation.

Inavertible, *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Not avertible; that cannot be averted.

1885 GOSSE *Fr. Shaks. to Pope*, A javelin, ponderous, inavertible, lethal.

Inavoidable, *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] That cannot be avoided; unavoidable, inevitable. Hence **Inavoidableness**; **Inavoidably** *adv.*

1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxvii. 274 By reason of the Neerlessness and Inavoidableness of the Evil. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 109 These waters afford innumerable and inavoidable wetting places. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inf. & Ab. Physic* 122 Had she not been strong enough for both the Disease and the Remedy, Death had inavoidably followed.

Inawe, *enawe* (inô, enô), *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-2 (EN-) + AWE sb.] *trans.* To put in awe or fear; to awe, overawe.

1642 SIR W. BARETON *Lett. to Cromwell* in 13th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. i. 45 It would seem they [the Commissioners of Array] intend to enawe or expel our best ministers. 1645 — *Lett. to Lenthall* *ibid.* 317 Unless it be so that Sir Francis Gamull and Sir Richard Grosvenor... do enslave and inaw them hereunto. 1645-6 *Ibid.* 336 Many of the citizens [of Chester] remain still so enthralled and enawed as that they dare not oppose nor resist.

In-ayled, ME. *pa. pple.* of NAIL *v.*

In-azure, *v. Obs. var. enazure*: see EN-2.

1611 FLORIO, *Inazzurrare*, to inazure, to inblew.

Inbalme, -bau(l)me, *obs. ff. EMBALM v.*

1611 FLORIO, *Imbalsamare*, to inbalme.

In banco: see BANCO sb.

Inbarde, variant of IMBARGE *v.*

Inbark, *obs. form* of EMBARK *v.*

1612 SYLVESTER *Lacrymæ Lact.* 176 Wee Humbled Mourners may be Heav'nly Markt, In Mercies Vessel to be All inbarkt.

Inbarn, variant of IMBARN *v.*

Inbassat, -et, **Inbassitour**, *obs. forms* of EMBASSADE or EMBASSATEE, AMBASSADOR.

c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7913 Þe kyng made hym an Inbassitour. 1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 458 II. 110 The Erlas of Warrewyk, of Essex... and other go in to Scotland of inbassat.

Inbat, var. EMBAT (Turkish), northerly wind. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 70 The apartments are in the upper story... open to the sea and the refreshing inbat.

Inbatell, -batell, -battel, *obs. ff. EMBATTLE v.*

Inbathe, *obs. form* of EMBATHE.

Inbay, *obs. form* of EMBAY *v.*

a 1638 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 36 The ordinary and ready way to the town lay on that side low and inbayd to the foot of the hilly downs.

Inbealch: see INBELCH *v.*

In-beaming, *vbl. sb.* [f. IN *adv.* 11 c + BEAM-ING *vbl. sb.*] A beaming or shining in; illumination, irradiation.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 290 Indeed, that is proper to the soul, by a singular radiation or in-beaming. 1663-70 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) IV. 293 Boastings of new Lights, Inbeamings, and Inspirations.

Inbearing, *ppl. a. Sc.* [f. IN *adv.* 11 a + bearing, pres. pple. of BEAR *v.* (branch III).] Intrusive, officious, meddlesome.

a 1800 SIR P. SPENS xv. in Child *Ballads* III. lviii. (1885) 28/1 Then out it speaks an auld skipper, An inbearing dog was bee. 1808-80 JAMIESON, *Inbearing*, officious, prone to embrace every opportunity of ingratiating one's self, especially by intermeddling in the affairs of others.

Inbeat, *v. Obs.* [f. IN-1 + BEAT *v.*] *trans.* To beat in, drive in by beating.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 183 Then with a barre inbete hit, batte hit ofte, And playne hit rough. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 319 The sandes and beach which the sea doth inbate into the haven.

In-being, inbeing (inb'ing). [f. IN *adv.* 11 c + BEING *vbl. sb.*]

1. The fact of being in; existence in something else; inherence, indwelling, immanence.

1617 DAYRELL *On the Church* 81 Were it not extreme folly... because of this manner of entrance, to deny the in-being of the aforesaid men in the house? 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 107 'Tis such an union and in-being in Christ. 1776 J. NEILL 23 *Serm.* 88 Believing... [consists] in such a reception of them as gives them a real subsistence and in-being in the Soul. 1834 J. BROWN *Lett. Sanctific.* v. 295 Must not that be pleasant which is, if I may use the expression, a mutual inbeing in God?

2. Inward or essential nature; that which a thing is in itself.

1661 W. ANNAND *Panem Quotid.* 9 God giving Lawes for the inbeing of the National Church which he was then instituting. 1669 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 135 Men get to know not only their income, but their inbeing—to know themselves... what is in them, and what may be got out of them.

3. An indwelling being: applied to the 'persons' of the Trinity. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay v.* (1617) 53 In the same most single essence are three Persons or In-beings. a 1643 SUCKLING *Acc. Relig.* 115 This cannot be done, but by one of the three Inbeings, which is the word they use to express the Trinity by.

Inbelch, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-1 + BELCH *v.*] *trans.* To 'belch' or vomit in; to cast in.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 341 The Ocean... is now so farre excluded by reason of sandy residence inbealched with the tides.

Inbending, *vbl. sb.* [f. IN *adv.* 11 c + BEND-ING *vbl. sb.*] A bending or curving inwards.

1881 MIVART *Cat* 221 For the lining of the lungs is but, as it were, a very deep and complex inbending and infolding of the body's external surface.

Inbending, *ppl. a.* [f. IN *adv.* 11 a + BEND-ING *ppl. a.*] That bends or curves inwards.

1622 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xxv. 7 To diuide Low Holland from the High, which on their Eastern side Th' inbending Ocean holds from the Norfolcan lands.

Inbent, *ppl. a.* [f. IN *adv.* 11 b + BENT *ppl. a.*] Bent or curved inwards; turned or directed inwards.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* xciv. So darke... that inbent eyes can scarce discern the shape of mine owne paine. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded., Having thus with inbent heau'n begunne, See how this bulked world vnto thee bowes. 1625 — *In Bartas*, Noe 151 It is concave and convex, which is as much as to say inbent and out-bent. 1889 *Geol. Fnl.* XLV. 1. 152 I can distinguish no regular markings on the inbent surfaces of the radials between the spines.

In-between. [subst. or attrib. use of *phr. in between* (IN *adv.* + BETWEEN *prep.* or *adv.*).] *a.* quasi-sb. (a) An interval; (b) A person who intervenes. *b.* quasi-adj. Placed between.

1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* i. iii. Busy... talking and listening, and forming all these schemes in the in-betweens. 1815 ZELUCA I. 393 He's fallen in love with Lady Nanglefort, because she's an in-between. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Sept. 3/2 White or pale-coloured silk, with an in-between layer of chiffon.

Inbi'll, *v. Obs.* [f. IN-2 + BILL sb.³: cf. also BILL *v.* 3.] *trans.* To enter in a 'bill' or list.

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 391 II. 13 John Jeney enformed me... ye ar inbilled to be made knyght at this Coronacion.

In-blaid, *adv. phr. Obs.* See BLAND sb.¹

Inblement, *obs. form* of EMBLEMENT.

Inblind, var. of EMBLIND *v. Obs. trans.*, to produce blindness in; to blind.

1515 BARCLAV *Eloges* iv. (1570) C1v b/2 Such rusty meates inblindeth so our brayne, That of our favour the muses have disdayne.

Inblow, *v. Obs.* [OE. *inblōwan*, f. IN-1 + BLOW *v.*, tr. L. *inflāre*, *inspirāre*. See also ENBLOW.] *trans.* To blow or breathe into: *a.* to inflate, puff up; *b.* to inspire (also in bad sense). Hence **Inblown** *ppl. a.*

c 975 *Ruskw. Gosp.* John xx. 22 In-blow on hine & cwæð him on-foað ðone halgan gast. 1042 *Charter in Land-Charters* (Earle) 242 7if ænig þonne sy uppahfen & inblawen on þa oferhyda þære gæstredend deofles lare. 1384 WYCLIF I Cor. iv. 6 On ægnes anothir he inblown with pride. *Ibid.* viii. 1 Sopoly science [gloss or kunnyng] inblowif [gloss with pride]: charite edifeth. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 29. 134 Bewitched principle of life, and (to use their own language) 'in-blown' by it. 1678 H. MORE *Postor. Glanvill's Sadductimus* (1681) 48 Whether the inspired Scripture, or these inblown Buffoons, puffed up with nothing but ignorance... are to be believed.

Inblue, *v. Obs. rare-v.* [IN-2.] *trans.* To colour blue.

1611 FLORIO, *Inazzurrare*, to inazure, to inblew.

Inboard (inbôrd), *adv., prep., and adj. Naut.* [Properly a phrase, IN *prep.* + BOARD sb. V: cf. on board, etc. For form and sense cf. inland.]

A. adv. Within the sides of a ship or vessel; also, towards the centre of the vessel. Also *transf.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xi. (1856) 83 It passes inboard through a block. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 437 At every successive collision the eager spectators on paddle-boxes and other elevated standing-points were in danger of being knocked off. Luckily, those who were upset managed to fall inboard. 1894 *Times* 27 Mar. 11 Each leaf [of the Tower bridge] overhangs the water 100ft. The shaft or pivot on which the leaf hinges is placed 13ft. 3in. inboard, and beyond this the short arm of the leaf extends 49ft. 6in. 1897 KIRLING *Seven Seas, Anchor Song*, Up, well up the fluke of her, and inboard haul!

B. prep. Inside, within (a vessel). Cf. ABOARD B, BOARD sb. 14 b.

1864 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 2 A jerked pebble fell inboard the fractious vessel.

C. adj. Situated within or towards the centre of the vessel; interior; in quot. 1898 said of a 'sea' that has washed inboard.

c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 126 Inboard, within the ship, as the inboard works, &c. 1876 C. H. DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* i. 29 New bulkheads and inboard works. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 377 This inboard sea gurgled gently.

Inbody, *obs. var.* of EMBODY *v.*

1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iii. 47 Whilst here my Soule inbodied did abide. 1611 FLORIO, *Incorporare*, to incorporate, to inbody.

Inbold, var. of EMBOLD *v. Obs.*, to embolden.

a 1520 BARCLAV *Jugurth* (Pynson, ed. 2) 78 When he had assembled and inbolded with his words these fresche fometen.

Inbolt, *v. Obs.* Also imbolt. [f. IN-1 + BOLT *v.*] *trans.* To bolt in, fasten in with bolts.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 461 To disburden me of my irons, which being very hard inbolted [1682a inbolted] he could not Ram-verse the Wedges for a long time.

Inbond (inbônd), *a. Building.* [f. IN-1 + BOND sb.¹ 13 a.] Said of a brick or stone laid with its length across a wall (also called a header); also of a wall built wholly or mainly of bricks or stones thus placed. *Opp.* to outbond.

1842-76 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Inbond jambstone*, a bond-stone laid in the joint of an aperture. 1864 WEBSTER, *Inbond-stone*, a stone laid lengthwise across a wall; a header.

Inborgh, inborrow. *Obs. Forms:* 1 inborh, 2 inbor3, inbore3, 3 inbor(e)we, (7 inborow). [OE. *inborh*, -*borges*, f. IN-1 + *borh* security, BORROW sb.]

1. *a.* (In OE.) Security, bail. *b.* One who gives or offers security for another, a surety.

c 1000 *Ord. Dunstons* c. 8 in Schmid *Gesetze* 362 Þonne sette mon in-borh. a 1100 *Laus Edw. Conf.* c. 6 § 1 iñid. 114 7if hwa þifse betogen sy... þonne niman þa be hit to-gebyred on his æhtan in-borh. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 Heore god-faderes and heore godmoderes scullen onswerie for hem et þe chirche dure and beo in borjes et þe forstan þet heo sculen beon bi-lefulle men. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 17 Here godfaderes... ben here borjes togenes gode ate chirche dure, and inboreges ate fanstone.

2. In *phr. inborrow and outborrow* (in 13th c. *in-borewe and outborewe*), 'surety in and out', applied in 13th c. to the Earl of Dunbar, who became surety to the kings of England and Scotland respectively for persons permitted to pass out of the one realm into the other.

1210-12 *Red Bk. Exch.* ff. 147 (Rolls) 562 Comes Patricius [de Dunbar, tenet] baroniam de Beneleghe, ut sit inborewe et outborewe inter Reges Angliæ et Scotiæ. 1278-9 *Assize Roll* (Northumb.), 7 *Edw. I* in *Cal. Docts. rel. Scott.* (1884) II. 42 [The jury present that... Earl Patrick holds his serjeanty in Northumberland by being] in-borwe et ut-borewe ad merk et mere [between the kingdoms]. 1610 HOLLAND tr. *Camden's Brit.* 815 In King Henrie the Thirde his time the Baronie of Patricke Earle of Dunbar: who also as we read... was Inborow and Outborow between England and Scotland, that is to say, if I mistake it not, he was to allow and observe in this part, the ingresse and egress of those that trailedd too and fro betweene both Realmes.

Inborn (inbôrn), *ppl. a.* [f. IN *adv.* + BORN *ppl. a.*]

1. Of a person: Born in a place or country; native, aboriginal. *Obs.*

a 1000 *In-born*, native (Sweet). 1609 HOLLAND *Annu. Marcell.* 371 The hills... were passable for none but the inborne inhabitants that knew the wayes verie well. 1627 *Speed Eng-land* vii. § 10 [They] put to the sword (almost) every mothers childe of the in-borne inhabitants. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* i. Wks. (1847) 476/2 Those old and inborn names of successive Kings. 1875 DASENT *Vikings* III. 270, I would sooner have given her to an inborn man, said the Earl.

2. Of a quality, etc.: Born in a person, existing in him from birth; implanted by nature; innate.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. Prol. 97 (Comment), *Innatieve* is alsmeikil to say as inborn, or that quhilk cumis til ony person... throw that forbeiris. 1599 T. [Moufett] *Silk-wormes* 42 Whose inborne skill our want of wite controules. a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* v. iii. Merit, manners, And in-born virtue does it. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xix. 383 He whose in-born worth his acts commend. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 11 With some inborn sense Of courtesy. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. vi. § 1 (1879) 227 An intellectual instinct inborn in Man.

b. Of an attribute or condition: In or into which one was born; inherited, hereditary. *rare.*

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxxii, Bow'd to the inborn tyranny of years.

c. transf. Of a person: That was born such, or is such by nature; = BORN B. 1 b. *rare.*

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xciv, Bequeathing their hereditary rage To the new race of inborn slaves. 1878 Bosw.

SMITH *Carthage* 439 The Arab is, in a sense in which it can hardly be said of any European nation, an inborn gentleman. 1895 *Weston, Can.* 24 May 3/2 Every in-born artist has a natural method, like the song-birds of the air.

† **In-bo'rrrow**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. IN-1 + BORROW *v.*] *trans.* To redeem from pawn.

1541 *Aberdeen Reg. V.* 17 To requir Cristene Malisoun to inborrow hir kirtill quhill sche hes lyand in wed. *Ibid.*, And requyr him to inborrow & inqnytt a ring of gold quhill he laid in wed.

Inborrow, *sb.*: see INBORGH.

† **Inbo'som**, *obs. var. of EMBOSOM v.*

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* II. 52 A country much mangled with many inlets and armes of the Sea inbosoming itselfe with manifold commodities. 1611 *SPEED Theat. Gl. Brit.* (1614) 131/2 Scotland. . inbosoming many loughes and inlets upon the East and West.

† **Inbound**, *a.* [f. IN *adv.* + BOUND *ppl. a.* 1: cf. *outbound*.] Bound inward or homeward.

1894 *Onting (U. S.) XXIV.* 473/4 Inbound vessels told of passing these valiant American schooners.

† **Inbound**, *v. Obs.* [f. IN-1 + BOUND *v.*] *trans.* To inclose as a boundary; to bound. (See also EMBOUND.)

1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso XVIII.* xx. On the greene banks which that faire streame inbound, Flowers and odours sweetly smilde and smeld. 1607 *SPEED England v. § 1* Upon the East Kent doth inbound it [Surrey]. 1649 *BLITHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 47 Your Marsh Lands . . lie under the Levell of the Sea, and were it not inbounded by the banks, . . would all return to the Sea again.

† **Inbow**, *v. Obs.* [f. IN-1 + BOW *v.* 1 In Wyclif rendering L. *incurvare, inclinare*.]

1. *trans.* To bend into a curved or arched form; to incurve, arch. Cf. BOW *v.* 9, EMBOW *v.* 2.

1380a *WYCLIF Isa. lix.* 8 The pathis of them inbowid (L. *incurvatus*, 1388 bowid) ben to them. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp. (Roxb.)* 496 Paid. . for inbowenge of diverse werke. c.1500 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 202 Radulpho Turret inbowyng tymber per iij dies. 1552-1625 [see INBOWED below].

2. To bow or bend (towards); to incline.

1380a *WYCLIF Ps. xlvii.* 11 Here, doctur, and see, and inbowe [L. *inclinat*] thin Eere. *Ibid.* cxiv. 2 For he inbowide his ere to me; and in my dajis I schal inwardly clepe.

Hence † **Inbowed** *ppl. a.* [cf. EMBOWED], bent into an arch, curved, arched. † **Inbowing** *vbl. sb.*, curvature, arching, arched work.

1452 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 282, ij of the Bemys shalbe. . inbowed with lozingsys. *Ibid.*, ij sengulere Principalls in wykynge in inbowyng and in Scantlyon accordyng to the Principalls. 1465 Inbowenge [see 1]. 1552 HULOT, Beame of a rouffe, not beyng inbowed or fretted. 1556 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 564 The holle rouffe of ooke inbowed. 1625 *BACON Ess., Building* (Arb.) 551 For Inbowed Windowes [Latin text *prominentes sive arcuatas*], I hold them of good Use.

† **Inbowed, in-bowed**, *a. Obs.* [f. IN *adv.* + *bowed*, *pa. ppl.* of BOW *v.*] Bowed or bent inwards or concavely.

a.1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 92 He met her full . . With inbowed bosom well for her prepared. c.1586 *CRESS PEM-BROKE Ps. cxxix.* iv, Filling neither reapers hand Nor the binders inbowed lapp. 1628 *A. Fox Wurtz' Surg.* II. vii. 68 Neither must the in-bowed scull be oppress with Cataplasmes. *Ibid.* xxvii. 180 There is a very small difference between a Fracture and an in-bowed bone.

So † **Inbowing** *ppl. a.*, bending inwards or concavely.

1603 *OWEN Pembroke'sh.* (1891) 2 Diverse other Inboweing places . . where the sea occupeth a great Inlett.

† **Inbox**, *obs. var. of EMBOX v.*, to enclose in a box.

1596 *Foxe's A. & M.* 361/2 Thinking to finde refuge at the presence of the transubstantiated God of the aultar there caried and inboxed.

† **Inbrawn**, *v. Obs.* [f. IN-2 + BEAWN *sb.* or *v.* Cf. *incrust*.] *trans.* To cover or encase as with a hard skin: cf. BRAWN *sb.* 5.

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 178, I should sbew my self inbrawd with foolishnes, when I see others usurping. . yet I use self to be so precise, as to abstaine.

In-bread (inbred), *sb.* [f. IN *adv.* + BREAD.] Bread 'thrown in'; the extra loaf or loaves allowed by a baker in each dozen. Cf. *baker's dozen*, s.v. BAKER 6.

1639 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 177 Fowre and twenty loaves of the said bread, w^{ch} the inbread allowed by the baker for those two dozens of bread. a.1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 377 As that which we call the in-bread is given into the dozen, there is nothing properly paid or given for it, but only for the dozen. 1864 *HOTTEN Slang Dict.*, *Baker's dozen*, this consists of thirteen or fourteen; the surplus number, called the inbread, being thrown in for fear of incurring the penalty for short weight.

† **Inbread** (inbred), *v. Obs.* Also *en-*. [f. IN-1 or 2 + BREAD.] *trans.* To embody in bread: = IMPANE, q.v.

1547 *BALE Lett. Exam. Anne Askew* 24 At the wyll of the prestes, to be inpaned or inbreaded. 1548 *GESTE Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* App. i. (1840) 87 The inpaning or enbreading thereof [i.e. of Christ's body].

Inbreak (inbrēk), *rare.* [f. IN *adv.* + BREAK *sb.* 1, after *outbreak*.] A breaking in, irruption, invasion, forcible incursion.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. vii. x, Deshuttres and Varigny, massacred at the first inbreak, having been beheaded in the Marble Court. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 378 The first inbreak upon our desolate circle of ice and water

that we had experienced in ninety-nine days. 1879 A. B. DAVIDSON in *Expositor* 255 The inbreak of Phœnician idolatry.

So **Inbreaking** *vbl. sb.*, a breaking in; *ppl. a.*, that breaks in.

1652 J. PAWSON *Brief Vind. Free Grace* 6 The out-breakings of corruption, the in-breakings of Satan. 1882 H. SCOTT *HOLLAND Logic & Life* (1885) 307 Waiting. . for the inbreaking of God's tremendous Majesty. 1891 *MOULE Suppl. Camb. Rev.* p. lxi/2 The solemn gloom of judgment without the inbreaking sunshine of pardon.

Inbreathe (inbrēd), *v.* [f. IN-1 + BREATHE *v.* after L. *inspirare*. Cf. EMBREATHE, IMBREATHE.]

1. *trans.* To breathe (something) in. *lit.* and *fig.*

1382a *WYCLIF Eccles. iv.* 12 Wisdom to his sonus inbrethede [1388 enspirith] life. 1574 J. JONES *Nat. Begynning Grow. Things* 19 A nother cause is contagiousnes which the ambient of compassing aire powreth and inbreatheth vpon those whome it doth enuiron. 1654 *GATAKER Disc. Apol.* 72 They cannot inbreath into us such knowledge that shal quiet and allay our . . hearts. a.1763 *BYRON Fragment* (R.), That ioward, holy thing, inbreathed then. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets.* x. 337 So true and delicate a spirit is inbreathed into the old forms.

2. To inspire (a person).

1851 [see INBREATHED]. 1883 *Presbyt. Messenger* 221 Asoul saved and inbreathed by Jesus Christ. 1895 A. MURRAY *Holiest of All* 49 All prove to us how they were inbreathed by that Spirit of Christ.

3. To draw in as breath; to inhale, inspire.

1880 *ILLINGWORTH Probl. Pain in Lux Mundi* (ed. 10) 122 He felt himself inbreathing power from on high.

Inbreathed (inbrēd), *ppl. a.* [f. IN *adv.* 11 + BREAETHED.] Breathed in; inspired.

c.1630 *MILTON At a Solemn Music* 4 Wed your divine sounds, and mixed power employ, Dead things with inbreathed sense able to pierce. 1851 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* I. 200 The advantages which the inbreathed spirit receives. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets.* x. 321 Brilliant with the inbreathed fancy of the North.

Inbreather (inbrēd), [f. as INBREATH + -ER 1.] One who inbreathes; an inspirer.

1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets.* iii. 84 Εἰσπνεύτης and αἰτήτης or 'inbreather' and 'listener'. 1880 A. RALEIGH *Way to City* 280 The very image of the Maker, the Inbreather.

Inbreathing (inbrēd), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. INBREATH; breathing in; inspiration.

1382a *WYCLIF 2 Sam. xxii.* 16 Fro the inbrethinge of the spirit of his woodoes. 1657 *H. PINNELL Philos. Reformed* 60 Man hath an Intellectual and immortal Soul, or Spirit by the inbreathing of God. 1678 R. BACLAFF *Apol. Quakers* (1841) 163 'There is', saith he, 'some lovely and some desirable thing in man, which is called the in-breathing of God, ἐμφύσησις Θεοῦ'. 1882 H. SCOTT *HOLLAND Logic & Life* (1885) 128 Man . . has withdrawn from him . . that essential inbreathing of God.

Inbred (inbred), *ppl. a. (sb.)* Also 7-8 inbred. [f. IN *adv.* 11 + BRED.]

1. Bred, engendered, or produced within; innate, native, inherent by nature.

a.1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 481 O sin-bred hurt: O inbred hell! Nor full, nor fasting, never well. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 206 Not onely the Sea, but also all other creatures . . cannot . . subsist without a natural inbred salt in them. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 2 Your inbred Curiosity, and love of Experimental Learning. 1738 *WESLEY Ps. xxxvi.* viii. The Pray'r is seal'd: We now foresee The Downfall of our inbred Foes. 1849 *GOTTE Greece* II. lix. (1862) V. 237 He exhorted them to show their inbred superiority as Dorians.

β. 1627 *HAKWELL Apol.* III. iv. (K.), To be wise, that is, to search the truth is a disposition inbred in every man. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* iv. 67 This inbred heat is sufficient. a.1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) I. 125 Out of the inbred love that all men have for their native country.

† 2. Bred in a place, native; in quot. 1625 as *sb.* A native. *Obs. rare.*

1625 *LISLE Du Barlas*, Noe 100 The old Britton, the naturall Inbred of the country, was constrained to forsake it. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* Ded. A iij, This translation befitteth rather the native fluency of one inbred.

3. (Properly inbred.) Bred in-and-in.

1892 *STEVENSON Across the Plains* 185 Sore-eyed, short-lived, inbred fishermen.

Inbreed (inbrēd), *v.* Also imbreed. [f. IN-1 + BRED *v.*]

1. *trans.* To breed, engender, or produce within. 1599 *SANDYS Europe Spec.* (1632) 83 These Iesuites . . endeavour . . to inbreed that ferceenes and obstinacie in their schollers. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* II. Intro. To inbreed and cherish in a great people the seeds of vertu, and publick civility. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxi. (1739) 121 The first and last Heresy that ever troubled this Island, was imbred by Pelagius. 1847 *CLOUGH Life & Duty* 49 Perplexing these that sleep, and in their folly Imbreeding doubt and sceptic melancholy. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* II. iv. xxiv. 293 The Church . . not wishing to imbreed in the popular mind a sceptical habit.

† 2. To breed, bring up, or train in a course of action. *Obs. rare.*

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* II. 39 Inbreed and nuzeled in warlike exercises or robberies rather.

In-breeding (inbrēd), *vbl. sb.* [f. IN *adv.* + BREEDING *vbl. sb.*] Breeding from animals of the same parentage or closely related; breeding in-and-in.

c.1842 E. J. LANCE *Cottage Farmer*, An in-breeding soon breaks up the inattentive keeper of domestic animals. 1881 J. P. SHELTON *Dairy Farming* 4/2 In-breeding, . . that is, the breeding for a time amongst near relations—generally results mischievously on the systems and on the fertility of

the stock. 1882a *Standard* 23 Aug. 2/1 Over-preserving and 'in-breeding' are deteriorating the herds.

† **Inbri'dle**, *var. of EMBRIDE v. Obs.*

1611 *FLORIO, Inbrigliare*, to inbri'dle, to innaffle.

† **Inbrier**, *var. of IMBRIE v. Obs.*

1611 *FLORIO, Infrascare*, . . to intangle, to inbrier, to inbush.

† **Inbring, in-bring**, *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.*

Also 4-7 inbring. *Pa. t.* and *ppl.* inbrought; for Forms see BRING. [OE. *inbringan*, f. IN-1 + BRING; transl. L. *offerre*, etc. See also EMBRING.]

trans. To bring in (*lit.* and *fig.*); to introduce; to adduce; to induce, cause to come; in *Sc. Law*, to bring in by legal authority, to produce in court, to confiscate (the goods of a condemned criminal).

c.1000 *Agst. Gosp.* Mark ii. 4 Pa hi ne mihtoo hine inbringan [c.1160 in bringen] for þære manig. c.1305 *Metr. Rom.* 116 Bitakens tim quenlau imbroht knawing of sin. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* III. 268 Thusat thaim confortyt the king; And, to confort thaim, gan Inbring Auld storys. c.1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. (E. E. T. S.) 81 Som-tyme þis Reubarb is venomous, and inbringes deth to hem þat takys hit ouer manere. 1563 *WINSLET Wks.* (1890) II. 21 Quboumekle calamitie is inbrocht be the induction of a new doctrine. 1574 *Inu. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 200 To serche seik and inbring all our soverane lordis jewellis to his hienes use. 1609 *SKEENE Reg. Maj.*, Stat. Robt. III 57 Ilk Justitiar or his depute, sould cause his Clerk bring in all the extracts of his Justice aire. . And gif . . the saids extracts are not imbrocht: that shall be imputed to them. 1619 *Sia J. SEMPILL Sacrilege Handl.* App. 17 Paul . . proueth both to inbring and bind other persons after coming, to the performance of things by them then represented. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 55 Ordain all his moveable Goods and Gear to be escheat, and in-brought to his Majesty's Use. *Ibid.* 127 Ye denounce them our Rebels, and put them to our Horn, escheat, and in-bring all their moveable Goods and Gear to our Use. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xxxvi, His moveable goods and gear escheat and in-brought to his Majesty's use.

Inbringer (inbrinj), *Now rare or Obs.*

[f. IN *adv.* + BRINGER.] One who brings in, an introducer.

1557-75 *Diurnal Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 176 The in-bringar of their said Inglismen, strangers of this realm, wer James erle of Mortoun, Iohne erle of Mar. 1623 T. SCOTT *Projector* To Rdr. 2, I feare not what they bring in so much, as I doe the In-bringers. a.1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 267 An evil patriot and special inbringer of their innovations within the church.

Inbringing, *vbl. sb.* *Now rare or Obs.* [f. INBRING + -ING 1, or f. IN *adv.* + BRINGING *vbl. sb.*]

The action of bringing in; importation, introduction; bringing in under legal warrant.

1387 *TEVISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 29 An in-bryngynge to gretter knowleche in ober booke þe folowþ. 1470 *Sc. Acts* 7as. III. II. 97/2 A þe Inbring of bullion in þe Kealme. a.1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 292 For labring of men to his regiment. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2936/3 Another Proclamation . . for the better In-bringing of Their Majesties Excise. 1829 *SCOTT Rob Roy* Intro. The Earl of Argyle's service . . in the inbringing of MacGregor, with a great many of the leading men of the clan, worthily executed to death for their offences, is thankfully acknowledged.

† **Inbrothel**, *v. Obs. rare.* [cf. IMBROTHELLED.]

trans. To place in a brothel.

1611 *FLORIO, Inbrodellare*, to inbrothell.

† **Inbrother**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-1 + BROTHER.]

trans. To admit as a brother.

1611 *FLORIO, Infratellare*, to inbrother.

† **Inbrotherer**, *obs. form of EMBROIDERER.*

1577 *FLEETWOOD* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 56 [On] Hayward, an inbrotherer, a Servaunt of my Lo. Wentworths.

1610 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* 10 July (MS.), Will'mus Graues Cuiusdam Cant. Inbrotherer.

† **Inbrowded**, *var. of EMBROWDED, embroidered.*

c.1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 261/1 Inbrowdyd (v.r. inbrowded), inlæxtus. Inbrowdyd clothe (Pyson inbrowded), frigida.

Inbuche, *obs. form of AMBUSH.*

† **Inbull**, *var. of EMBULL v. Obs.*

1428-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 432 Messangers were sende from kynge Edwarde unto the pope for this accorde to be inbullde.

Inburning (inbrū-nj), *ppl. a.* [f. IN *adv.* + BURNING *ppl. a.*] Burning within or internally.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. viii. 17 Her inburning wrath she gan abate.

Inburst (inbrūst), *sb. rare.* [f. IN *adv.* + BURST *sb.*; cf. *outburst*.] A bursting in, irruption.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. vii. ix, Like the infinite inburst of water; or say rather, of inflammable, self-igniting fluid.

1858 *MASSON Milton* I. 424 If there was no inburst of the essential Scottish spirit into English literature. 1875 G. MACDONALD *Wif. Cumb.* II. xx. 291, I could see nothing for some time for the mighty inburst of a lovely light.

Inburst, *v. rare.* [f. IN *adv.* + BURST *v.*]

intr. To burst in; to come in with suddenness and violence. So **Inbursting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c.1540 *Pilgr.* T. 220 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. i. 83 Ther workes lay in pryson fast, till the kyng of glory inbrast. a.1876 H. BUSHNELL in *Butler's Bible Work* (1883) II. 326 The inbursting of a cloudless day on all the righteous dead. 1882 *MACM. Mag.* XLVI. 125 Sorely pressed by the inbursting Goths in the province of Messia.

† **Inbush**, *obs. variant of AMBUSH v.*; also to cover with bushes, involve, entangle.

a.1533 *LD. BERNERS Hnon* ix. 25 Y^e knyghtes that were inbushyd in the wode. 1611 *FLORIO, Infrascare*, . . to intangle, to inbrier, to inbush.

In-by(e) (inboi), *adv. Sc. and north. dial.* [f. IN *adv.* + BY *adv.*] In an inward direction;

closer or further in towards the centre or interior of a house, farm, mine, etc.

1768 Ross *Helene* 66 (Jam.) Tbat gate she holds, and as she weer [= wore] inby she does a lass among the trees espy. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *To goe inby*, is to go from the door towards the fire. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 31 *Inby*, in the workings, or away from the shaft. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 6/5 The passage is rather low, and we had to ride 'inby' [in coal-mine].

b. attrib. as *inbye fields* (on a farm), *inbye servant, worker*, etc.

† **Inc**, pron. Obs. Forms: 1-3 inc, 2 zunc, zino, hinc, 3 zunc, (Orm. zunno), unk, hunke. [OE. *inc* = OS. *ink*, Goth. *igis*, ON. *ykkir*, dat. and acc. dual of the second pers. pron. THOU. The acc. had in early OE. the fuller form *incit*, which has no parallel in the other Teut. languages. In late OE. altered (app. after the nom. dual *git*, and the plur. *ge, eow*) to *ginc, zunc*, corrupted subseq. to *unk, hunk*.]

a. You two, both of you. b. To you two.

c 1000 Ags. *Gosp. Matt.* ix. 29 Sy inc æfter incran geleafan. *Ibid.* Mark i. 17 Ic do inc [Haltun ganc] þæt zyt beoð sawla onfonde. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Hwi iweard hinc swa þæt 3it dursten fondonian godes. c 1200 ORMIN 4493 Wipþ unclænnesses fule lusst, To flenn swa zunne luge. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 21 Þe halli gast, þæt glit of inc baðen. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Ne brec þu nawt tat seil þat seiled inc to gederes. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1733 Unk [v. r. Hunkel] schal tude harm and schonde. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2830 Ic sal red Gunc boðen bringen read and sped.

|| **Inca** (in'kã). Also 6-8 Inga, 7 Ingua, Ynca. [Peruvian *inca* 'lord, king, emperor', also, more widely, 'man of the blood royal', the king being distinguished as *Capa Inca*, i.e. 'sole lord' (Garcilasso de Vega, *Comment. reales* (1609) I. xxiv).

(The form *inga* was, according to Garcilasso (himself of the race of Incas), a Spanish corruption.)]

1. The title of the emperor or king of Peru before its conquest by the Spaniards; also, one of the royal race of Peru, descended from Manco Capac and Mama Ocollo.

[1526 OVIEDO *Hist. Gen. y Nat. de las Indias* XLVII. xvii. (1855), Solo al superior señor le llaman Inga.] 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. (1597) 275 The Province Peru .. yet vnder the Government of their naturall King, which then was called Inga. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Ind.* iv. xli. 320 The Ingua king of Peru. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. Intro. Poem 2 Which made the Indian Inca think they were Spirits who in white sheets the aer did tear. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iii. xvi. (1713) 210 Those of Peru frequently sacrifice their Children for the success of the affairs of their Ingua. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 23 The empire of the Incas or Lords of Peru. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVIII. 101/ In 1780 the Peruvians took up arms against the Spaniards, under Tupac Amaro, an Inca. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 143 The brows of the young Inca were encircled with the imperial boria by the bands of his conqueror.

2. attrib. a. Inca Cockatoo, an adaptation of a German name, *Inka Kakadu* (cf. Reichenow, *Vogelbilder aus fernen Zonen* 1878-83), of the Pink or Leadbetter's Cockatoo of Australia. b. Inca dog, a South American species or sub-species of dog, *Canis ingæ* of Tschudi. c. Inca tern, a species of tern (*Nania inca*), called also Bearded Tern.

Originally described in 1826 by Lesson (*Voyage de la Coquille, Zoologie* 731) as 'Sterne des Incas' *Sterna inca*; placed by Boi (1844, p. 189) in a new genus *Nania*, overlooking which Jardine in 1850 proposed to name it *Inca mysticis*.

1887 MAC FARLANE in *Ibis* 204 There were numbers of .. the beautiful slate-black Inca Tern (*Nania Inca*) with its curling white moustaches and cherry-red bill and feet.

† **Inca'bate**, v. Obs. [f. IN-1 or 2 + CABIN + -ATE 3 7: cf. F. *incabaner*.] trans. To enclose as in a cabin or cabinet; to confine, restrict.

1672 *Mil. & Marit. Discipl. Mil. Observ. Exerc. Port* ii. 177 This power was incabinated within the breast of Emperours, Kings and Generals.

† **Inca'g**, v. Obs. rare -°. [f. IN-1 or 2 + CAG sb.1] trans. To put into a cag or small cask.

1611 COTGR., *Encaquē*, incaggd, put into a cag.

† **Inca'ge**, etc., obs. var. of ENCAGE, etc.

a 1586 STONEY *Arcadia* iv. Wks. 1726 II. 750 Fitly incaggd for death. c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LVII. iii. My soule incaggd lyes with lions brood.

Incalculability (inkæ:'kiklãbi'liti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being incalculable.

1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Energy* vi. § 218 Such machines are eminently characterized by their incalculability. 1892 *Standard* 21 June 5/4 Mr. Gladstone's incalculability is a danger.

Incalculable (inkæ:'kiklãb'l), a. [f. IN-3 + CALCULABLE. So in F. (1789 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. That cannot be calculated.

a. That cannot be reckoned up; of an amount or number greater than can be computed; beyond calculation.

1795 BURKE *Scarcity* Wks. VII. 398 They may even in one year of such false policy, do mischiefs incalculable. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 253 The incalculable benefits derivable from education. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 28 They say his wealth is incalculable.

b. That cannot be reckoned or determined beforehand; incapable of being estimated or forecast.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 83 Passing, with a rapid, eccentric, incalculable course, from the wildest anarchy to the sternest despotism. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* i. v. 127 Thrusting himself into an incalculable position.

2. Of a person or his disposition: That cannot be reckoned upon; such that his action cannot be estimated or forecast.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxvii. Anxiety about the beloved but incalculable son. 1879 — *Theo. Such* vi. 123 An uncertain incalculable temper.

Incalculableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being incalculable.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* vi. 126 Ground for bearing with his diurnal incalculableness. 1897 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 5/2 It entirely falsifies the predictions as to the 'incalculableness' of the female vote.

Incalculably, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an incalculable manner; to an incalculable extent; beyond calculation; more than can be computed.

1806 MAURICE *Fall of Mogul* i. i. (Jod.). The sum incalculably vast demanded. 1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 162 The population is advancing incalculably faster in Illinois than in Missouri.

† **Inca'lendared**, pa. pple. Obs. In 7-ered. [f. IN-2 + CALENDAR v. or sb. + -ED 1.] Entered in the calendar of saints; canonized.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-obl.* xxiv. 78 These four have been for Saints preferd, And with their leader still doe line incalendared.

Incandescence (inkãd'sëns). Now rare or Obs. [f. L. *incallesc-ere*: see INCALESCENT and -ENCE.] The action or process of becoming hot or warm; rise of temperature; heating.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 270 Making no more thereof, then Seneca commendeth... that is, a sober incandescence and regulated astutation from wine. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* i. (1682) 154 The Incandescence of solid bodies struck or rubbed against one another. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Method. & Papists* (1754) i. ii. 58 No sooner do the Inebriation and Incandescence go off, but a Sinking of the Spirits, a Coldness and Dullness take Place. 1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 16 The greatest Incandescences of the Air, which .. I have known take place in Twenty-four or Thirty Hours, were, 19 Degrees in the Spring, 24 in the Summer.

† **Incandescency**. Obs. [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] = prec.

1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* viii. 46 Though it produce an incandescency in the Spirits. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1692) 58-9 This Inunction is useful, indeed necessary. For preserving the ends of the Bones from an Incandescency.

Incandescent (inkãd'sënt), a. Now rare [ad. L. *incallescens*-em, pres. pple. of *incallescere* to become warm or hot, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *callescere* to grow warm.] Becoming hot or warm; increasing in warmth. *lit.* and *fig.*

1680 BOYLE *Produc. Chem. Princ.* iv. 213 There are many learned Chymists that looke upon these Incandescent Mercuries .. as Chymical non-entia. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Incandescent Mercury*, a Name given by Mr. Boyle to Mercury or Quick-silver .. which being mingled with a due Proportion of Leaf-Gold, or small Filings, would amalgamate, or turn to a Paste, and grow hot with the Gold. 1876 G. MAREDDITH *Black. Career* i. xiv. 212 [His] bubbling generalizations .. would ascend as incandescent adjectives to the popular idea of the sublime.

In-calf (in'kãf), a. Also 6 encalf. [attrib. use of phrase *in calf*: see IN *prep.* 10 b.] Of a cow: That is in calf; pregnant. So **Inca'ving** a.; **Inca'lver**, a cow in calf.

1556 Richmond. *Wills* (1853) 90 To everye of the sonnes of Evan Haddocke. .one encalf qwyte. 1613 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary in Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 29, I delivered him 30 incalf cows and vj oxen. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 372 It is their common practice to purchase incalving cows. 1886 *Leeds Merc.* 22 Feb. 6/4 Not so many milch cows and incalvers. 1890 *Stratford-on-Avon Herald* 19 Dec. 6/2 Keeping in-calf cows on the pastures in the bleak days and chilly nights of October and November.

† **Inca'll**, v. Obs. [f. IN-1 + CALL v., after L. *invocare* to call in, INVOKE.]

1. trans. To call in; to call upon, invoke.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiii. 9 God þai incald noght. *Ibid.* xix. 10 Here vs in day þat we inkall þe. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 95 Enchauntors .. in callun fendis to ken hem pingis, or to telle hem pingis be for. 1563 WINSET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* lxxvii. Wks. 1888 I. 124 Gif we may incall the sanctis to pray for ws. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 329 After incalling of the Lord's name.

b. To pray for, invoke, 'call down' (on a person). rare.

1563 WINSET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* lxii. Wks. 1888 I. 115 The Prophet incallis the wraith of God on thame.

2. intr. a. To call on or upon: = 1. b. To pray for, that.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 162 That Sanctis should not be honored nor incalled upon. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 20 b. Promised to al thame quha vneigneidde sal incal on the. 1589 R. BAUCE *Serm.* (Wodrow Soc.) 69 He man bow down and earnestly incall for the Spirit. 1591 *Ibid.* 202 The prophet incalled that the Sun should be brought back. 1663 R. BLAIR *Autobiog.* vi. (1848) 85 After incalling upon the name of the Lord.

Hence † **Inca'ller**, one who invokes, a suppliant. 1589 R. BAUCE *Serm.* (Wodrow Soc.) 149 Ye man be diligint incallers for mercie.

Incalling, vbl. sb. [See the senses.]

† 1. [f. INCALL + -ING 1.] Invocation, supplication. 1554 KNOX *Prayer Sel. Writ.* (1845) 44 The incallings of such as pray without Jesus Christ are vain.

2. [f. IN *adv.* + CALLING vbl. sb.] The action of calling in; invitation.

1669 R. FLEMING *Fulfill. Script.* (1801) I. 280 This truth anent the incalling of the Gentiles.

† **Inca'lm**, obs. var. of *encalm* (see EN-1 2), to becalm.

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castianheda's Cong. E. Ind.* vii. 17 b, The Tuesday after .. hee was incalmed. *Ibid.* xxiv. 61 b, Eight great ships .. wer incalmed.

Incalver, **Incalking**: see IN-CALF.

† **Incameration** (inkãmë'rãt'jøn). Obs. [a. F. *incamération* = It. *incamerazione*, n. of action from F. *incamérer*, It. *incamerare*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + It. *camera* chamber, the papal treasury: see CAMERA 2.] Annexation to the papal domain.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. n. 161 He oppos'd the validity of the Bull for the incameration of Castro. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Incameration*, in the apostolical chancery, the union of some land, right, or revenue to the domain of the pope.

Incamp, -ment: see INCAMP, -MENT.

Incán (in'kãn), a. [f. INCA + -AN.] Pertaining to the Incas of Peru.

1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* VI. 216 We have no accurate knowledge of the Incan history earlier than the century before the invasion of the Spaniards.

† **Incancered**, ppl. a. Obs. [var. *encankered*: see ENCANKER under EN-1 2.] Cankered, converted into an ulcer or gangrene.

1562 SHUTE *Cambini's Turk. Wars* 68 There appeared in the raines of hys backe an incancered apostume, which dyd .. eate hys fleshe.

Incandent (inkã'ndënt), a. rare. [f. IN-2 + L. *candent-em* CANDENT, after L. *incandescere*.] Shining white.

1854 DOBELL *Balder* xxiii. 116 Some great acropolis, Above the wondering eyes of ancient men .. Sent out her idols round the incandent hill.

Incandescence (inkãd'sëns), v. [ad. L. *incandescere* to become warm, glow, inflame, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *candescere* to become white.]

1. intr. To be or become incandescent; to glow with heat. Chiefly in pres. pple. **Incandescing** = INCANDESCENT.

1874 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan., The heat of the incandescing body. 1880 *Edison's U. S. Patent No.* 230255 My electric lamp consists, essentially .. of an incandescing conductor of high resistance hermetically sealed in a glass vacuum chamber. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 357 To heat the incandescing body to an extremely high temperature.

2. trans. To render incandescent, cause to glow.

1883 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* XXVII. 278 The activity of the sun's radiation is .. sixty-seven times greater than that of a Swan lamp per equal area, when incandesced to 240 candles per horse-power.

Incandescence (inkãd'sëns). [f. INCANDESCENT: see -ENCE; so in F. (1798 in *Dict. Acad.*)]

1. The fact or condition of glowing with heat; the emission of light by a body heated to a high temperature; the state of being incandescent.

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light* etc. 24 A body .. heated far below the intensity necessary for incandescence. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 52 Incandescence does not give to bodies the power of coercing the magnetic influence. 1860 TYN-DALL *Glac.* i. iii. 31 Meteorites .. brought to incandescence by friction against the earth's atmosphere. 1881 SPOTTIS-WOOD in *Nature* No. 623. 547 The Swan, the Maxim, the Lane-Fox, and the Edison lamps, in which the light is due to the incandescence of a fine thread of carbon.

b. transf. Glowing or intense heat. rare.

1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 195 It was delightful to me after the incandescence from which I had just come.

c. transf. Matter in a state of incandescence or glow.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 230 We had parhelia .. a mass of incandescence 22° from the sun. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 23 The descending lava presented a head of incandescence 200 rods in width.

2. fig. The state of becoming or being 'inflamed' with anger or other strong feeling; ardency, fervour.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Incandescence*, a being or waxing very angry, or greatly inflamed. 1882-3 W. M. TAYLOR in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1015 Not with the earnestness of rant or roaring, but with that of fervid incandescence. 1898 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 5/5 An ally prone to velocity .. and to sudden states of incandescence.

So **Incandescency** (rare), the quality or state of being incandescent.

1882 *Dredge's Elect. Illum.* I. 153 A platinum wire 18 B.W.G. and 15 feet long was raised to vivid incandescency.

Incandescent (inkãd'sënt), a. [ad. L. *incandescens*-em, pres. pple. of *incandescere* to INCANDESCENCE; so in F. (1798 in *Dict. Acad.*)]

1. Emitting light on account of being at a high temperature; glowing with heat.

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light* etc. 172 The incandescent heat .. would soon be carried away from the mass of coals, however great. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 27 If the heated body is not luminous or incandescent, as hot water, for instance. 1869 TYNDALE *Nodum Lect. Light* 43 The spectrum of incandescent sodium-vapour consists of a brilliant band on the confines of the orange and yellow. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* i. 35 The hypothesis of an originally incandescent globe.

b. gen. Glowing, brightly shining, brilliantly luminous.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. ii. 124 If any incandescent object be placed in a suitable position. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) l. xxi. 181 Here gush the sparkles incandescent Like scattered showers of golden sand. 1872 C. KING *Mountain Sierra Nev.* xi. 228 Through forest vistas, the incandescent snow greeted us.

c. *transf.* Intensely hot. *rare.*

1850 SALA *Two round Clock* (1851) 8 These are the shops to make your incandescent coppers hiss.

d. *techn.* Applied to that form of electric light produced by the incandescence of a filament or strip of carbon: the glow-lamp as distinguished from the arc light: see ARC 5. Hence extended to various forms of gas and other lamps in which an appliance of a similar nature is used to increase the brightness of the flame.

[1848 *Times* 2 Nov. 3/6 The Electric light... is not a flame, but is an incandescent light.] 1881 Sir W. THOMSON in *Nature* No. 619. 434 A Faure cell... charged and employed to excite incandescent vacuum-lamps. 1894 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 7/3 The use of the 'incandescent' or Welsbach burners is rapidly increasing... The leading features of the system are... the incandescence of a cone or 'mantle' of filament, by which a soft, white, steady, and smokeless light is given. 1899 Incandescent gas lamps were introduced two years ago to light the streets of Oxford.

2. *fig.* Becoming or being warm or intense in feeling, expression, etc.; ardent, fiery; 'flaming up'.

1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 340 Holy Scripture become resplendent; or, as one might say, incandescent; throughout, and taking effect upon all minds. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 23 As he dwells on the point his words seem to grow incandescent with the writer's vehemence. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Dec. 2/3 The 'incandescent passions' of the Anti-Semites.

Hence INCANDESCENTLY *adv.*; also *fig.* 'hotly'.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 184 More incandescently wrong-headed than any body else.

† INCANDESCENCE. *Obs. rare* -o. [f. as next + -ENCE.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Incandescence, a waxing hoary or white headed. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

INCANESCENT (inkānēs'sent), *a. rare.* [f. L. *incānēscēt-em*, pres. ppl. of *incānēscere* to become white, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *cānēscere* to become white, *cānere* to be white.] = CANESCENT.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* Incanescens, having a hoary or grey aspect, because of the presence of hairs upon the surface.

† INCANONICAL, *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] Not canonical; uncanonical.

1637 C. DOW *Anstr.* to H. Burton 105b, Illegall, incanonical proceedings. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* To his brother Nicholas, Their large narrations, incanonical.

† INCANOPEY, *v. Obs.* In 7 incanope. [f. IN-2 + CANOPY *sb.*] *trans.* To inclose in or as in a canopy.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* i. (1664) 1 Incanoped and intrinched in this darksome misty Cloud of Ignorance.

INCANOUS (inkē'nās), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *incānus* hoary + -OUS.] Hoary with white pubescence.

1864 WEBSTER cites A. Gray.

† INCANT, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *incantā-re* to chant, make incantation, charm, enchant, bewitch, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *cantā-re* to sing, chant.] *a. intr.* To use incantation or enchantment. *b. trans.* To enchant, charm. Hence INCANTING *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1546 BALD *Eng. Volaries* i. (1550) 35 All vayne and crafty scyences... exorcising, incanting, & conjuring. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* l. 38 They... have lesse incanting amongst them then formerly. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Truv.* (1677) 306 With incanting voices... poesy, mirth, and wine, raising the sport commonly to admiration.

† INCANTATE, *v. Obs. rare* -o. [f. ppl. stem of L. *incantāre*: see *prec.*]

1623 COCKERAM II, To Charm, Incantate.

INCANTATION (inkāntē'shōn), [a. F. *incantation* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *incantationem*, n. of action from *incantāre*: see INCANT.]

The use of a formula of words spoken or chanted to produce a magical effect; the utterance of a spell or charm; more widely, The use of magical ceremonies or arts; magic, sorcery, enchantment.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 45 With nigromaunce he wolde assaile To make his incantation. 1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYCKE'S *Distyll. Waters* D j, It is good dronke for them that hath eaten or hath in his body any incantacion. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymne to Hermes* 75 Thy vertue... Gainst Great-kill-causing incantation, To serue as for a Lance, Or Amulet. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* i. ii. (R.), Medicine was always joined with magic; no remedy was administered without mysterious ceremony and incantation. 1866 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 315 Like the demons of old summoned by incantation.

b. with *ppl.* An instance of this; *concr.* a magical formula chanted or spoken, or (more widely) any act or ceremony performed, to produce a magical effect; a spell, charm.

1412-20 LYDOL. *Chron. Troy* i. ii. (MS. Digby 230) If 31/1 Oethes be Kyng w^t ful greet labour Made kepe it by incantacions. a 1535 MORRIS *Let. Frith* K ij b, To stoppe every good mannes eares from such vngcracyous incantacions as they mannes reasons be. 1604 WARNEA *Alb. Eng.* xl. lxvii. (1612) 286 Lones Incantations so did he with Malice such defie. 1672 Sir T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* 6 Amulets, Spells, Sigills, and Incantations, practised in other Diseases. 1774 PENMAN *Tour Scoll.* in 1772, 15 The old women, when they undertake a cure, mumble certain rhytmical incantations. a 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vi. (1878) 195 The magic of the dark incantations of Shakespeare's witchcraft.

INCANTATOR (inkāntē'tōr), *rare.* [a. L. *incantator*, agent-noun from *incantāre*: see INCANT.] One who uses incantation; an enchanter.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 85 Julyan anon to the incantatur Thy craft he seyde is not worth a flykke. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Incantator, a charmer or enchanter.

1885 A. STEWART *Ben Nevis & Glencoe* l. 8 We have to beg the incantator not to direct the rats to the Lochaber shore.

INCANTATORY (inkāntatōrī), *a. rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -ORY.] Using, or of the nature of, incantation.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 12 Fortune tellers, Juglers, Geomancers, and the like incantatory impostors. *Ibid.* i. iv. 16 Amulets, charms, and all incantatory applications. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 332/2 It is wild, barbaric, incantatory—it is a monstrous musical conjuration.

† INCANTER. *Obs. rare.* [f. INCANT *v.* + -ER 1.] = INCANTATOR.

1829 *Examiner* 500/1 The flapping of great wings from a gigantic demon hovering over the incanters.

INCANTON (inkāntōn), *v.* [f. IN-2 + CANTON *sb.*] *trans.* To make into or admit as a canton.

1705 ADDISON *Italy, Switzerland* 517 When the Cantons of Bern and Zurich propos'd, at a general Diet, the Incorporating Geneva in the Number of the Cantons, the Roman Catholic Party... propos'd at the same time the Incantoning of Constance, as a Counterpoise.

INCAPABILITY (inkē'pābiliti), [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being incapable; incapacity, inability, incompetence: see the *adj.*

1632 SHERWOOD, Incapability, or incapableness. a 1641 SUCKLING (J.), You have nothing to urge but a kind of incapability in yourself to the service. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* (1848) 371 An absolute Incapability of Love. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiogn.* xlv. 228 There are capabilities and incapacities in the countenance. 1868 MILL *Eng. & Irel.* 41 The difficulty of governing Ireland lies entirely in our own minds; it is an incapability of understanding.

INCAPABLE (inkē'pābl), *a. (sb.)* [ad. med. L. *incapābil-is*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *capābilis* CAPABLE. (F. *incapable* is known from 1517 (Hatz.-Darm.); *capable* in Eng. from c 1560.)]

1. Not capable; the opposite of capable.

† 1. Unable to take in, receive, contain, hold, or keep. *Const. of Obs.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxlii, Incapable of more, repleat with you, My most true minde thus maketh mine eye vntrue. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 2 Attica being incapable of them itself, they sent out colonies into Ionia. 1683 D. A. ART *Converse* 104 The Mobility of their Spirits, and the Volubility of their Tongues, make them incapable of a Secret. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 2 This dandy would be incapable of his own wealth.

† b. Unable to receive or take calmly, put up with, or endure; impatient or intolerant of. *Obs.*

1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med. Pref.*, Men of my condition may be as incapable of affronts as hopeless of their reparations. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 438 ¶ 4 Your Temper is Wanton, and incapable of the least Pain.

2. Unable or unfit to receive so as to be affected or influenced by; not open to or susceptible of; unable to 'take in' so as to realize, insensible to. *Const. of Obs. or arch.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 64 Plato deemed the Cyrenians incapable of discipline, by reason of their long proserpity. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. vii. 179 As one incapable of her owne distresse. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* (1851) 11 Lord, wherein am I more incapable of thy indignation (than Babel's proud king)? 1683 Sir W. SOAMES tr. *Boileau's Art Poetry* (R.), Decrepid age; Incapable of pleasures youth abuse. In others blames what age does him refuse. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 81 If he refuse this, he is incapable of science.

3. Of such a nature, or in such a condition, as not to allow or admit of; not admitting or susceptible of. *Const. of;* also formerly with *inf.*

Equivalent to 'that cannot' with an infinitive passive; e.g. *incapable of measurement*, or *incapable of being measured* = 'that cannot be measured'.

1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 401 ¶ 3 His Person... might... make him believe himself not incapable to be beloved. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. viii. 219 The pearl oyster... was incapable of being eaten. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 289 Unavoidable loss of heat which is incapable of accurate measurement. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 430 Permanent, and incapable of being lost.

4. Not having the capacity, power, or fitness for a specified function, action, etc.; unable. *Const. of;* also formerly with *inf.*

With verbal nouns, or infinitives, equivalent to 'that cannot' with an infinitive active; e.g. *incapable of aspiration*, or *incapable of aspiring* = 'that cannot aspire'.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 111 Of temporal royalties He thinks me now incapable. 1611 — *Wint.* T. iv. iv. 408 Is not your Father growne incapable Of reasonable affaires? 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Hist. Lapland* 34 Their understanding... incapable of discerning between true and false. 1781 GIBSON *Deed. & F.* xxi. 112 A claim, which they were incapable of supporting, either by reason, or by arms. 1783 *Hist. Miss Baltimore* l. 179, I... was almost incapable to utter a syllable. 1830 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. lii. § 95 Incapable, in the infancy of criticism, to discern authentic from spurious writings. 1842 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* i. 149, I am still incapable of much exertion. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 2/2 Louis [XIV.]... was also quite incapable of appreciating genius in others.

b. In a good sense: Not having the depravity, effrontery, or moral weakness for a specified act, etc.

1755 *Young Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 136 The world... was incapable of so great a guilt. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth*

xxvii, My foes... have laid things to my charge whereof I am incapable, even in thought. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* l. v. 147 The valiant Diomedes replied, Incapable of fear.

5. *absol.* Destitute of, or deficient in, ordinary capacity or natural ability; incompetent; without natural qualification.

In *phr. drunk and incapable* (in police reports), i.e. so drunk as to be incapable of taking care of himself.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. ii. 11. 18 Incapable, and shallow Innocents, You cannot guess who caus'd your Fathers death. 1623 COCKERAM, Incapable, which cannot conceive, a foole. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 158 That the finances might not be ruined by incapable and inexperienced Papists. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 139 In a few days he was found... drunk and incapable in the street.

6. Not having some external, esp. legal, qualification; not legally qualified or entitled; disqualified. *Const. of;* also formerly with *inf.*

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xix. 100 They are incapable of Election of any new Monarch. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 495 ¶ 8 The Jews... are in most, if not all, Places incapable of either Lands or Offices. 1769 *Resol. Ho. Commons* 17 Feb., John Wilkes Esq.;... was and is incapable of being elected a Member to serve in this present Parliament. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) l. 199 Incapable of property, and destitute of redress. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 518 That every person who... should presume to take any such office... should be for life incapable of holding any public employment whatever.

II. † 7. In passive sense = med. L. *incapabilis* that cannot be taken in or comprehended: Taken in or comprehended: Not to be received or apprehended. *Const. to. Obs. rare.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. i. 162 God, of himselfe, incapable to sense In's Works reueales him 'Our intelligence. a 1625 Boys in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* p. xix. Intro'd., God is incapable to sense, yet he makes himself... visible in his works.

B. *sb.* A thoroughly incompetent person; one without capacity or ability.

1809 BENTHAM *Plan Parl. Reform* (1817) 25 Many opulent, and thence idle incapables... crowd the list. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* xi. iv, Saxingham and his friends were imbeciles—incapables. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* vii. 360 The guidance of an Incapable like Radagaisus.

INCAPABLENESS. [f. *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being incapable; incapability.

1632 SHERWOOD, Incapability or incapableness. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 4 Our incapableness of holy things. 1659 R. GELL *Amendm. Bible* 403 Nor to be understood only according to the dulness or incapableness of the hearer. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Culture* (1861) 95 An incapableness of being dazzled or frightened.

INCAPABLY, *adv.* [f. as *prec.* + -LY 2.] a. In an incapable or incompetent manner. b. To such a degree as to be incapable (in *phr. incapably drunk*: see INCAPABLE 5).

1846 WORCESTER cites *Westm. Rev.* 1896 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 2/6 She was found incapably drunk in Rosehill-road.

† INCAPACIFY, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *incapāx*, *incapāci* + -FY: cf. *capacify*.] = INCAPACITATE.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Postage's Mystic Div.* 10 Then are you utterly incapacified as to the Concerns of these Mysteries and Sublimities.

INCAPACIOUS (inkāpē'shəs), *a.* [f. L. *incapāx*, *incapāci* + -OUS: cf. *it. incapace* and CAPACIOUS.] Not capacious; the opposite of capacious.

1. Not of sufficient size to take in or contain something; not having space or room. b. Not able to contain much; not spacious or roomy; narrow, limited. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* App. 11 These my Letters are incapacious for mee to set downe at large the reasons. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 4 The momentary pleasure of narrow and incapacious sense. a 1715 BUNNET (J.), Souls that are made little and incapacious cannot enlarge their thoughts to take in any great compass of times or things.

2. Unable to comprehend or apprehend; not having mental capacity for something. *Const. of;* also formerly with *inf.* b. *absol.* Deficient in mental capacity or ability.

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* II. ii, Can art be so dim-sighted, leared sir? I did not think her so incapacious. 1625 Br. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* ix. 80 Buzzing them into popular cares and capacities, incapacious of them. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxiii. 293 Nature has doom'd him among the incapacious and silly. 1652 W. HARTLEY *Infant-Baptism* 10 (He) was incapacious to comprehend a rule or law. 1836 LANDOR *Peric. & Asp.* Wks. 1846 II. 404 The minds of them all... however incapacious, are carried to the utmost pitch of enthusiasm.

Hence INCAPACIOUSNESS, the quality of being incapacious, want of capacity.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. Hence in JOHNSON, TODD, etc. INCAPACITATE (inkāpē'sitēt), *v.* [f. INCAPACITY + -ATE 3: cf. *capacitate*.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of capacity; to render incapable; to disqualify, unfit. *Const. for, † of (obs.), from, or inf.*

1661 SOUTH *Serm.* III. 170 There is an Universal stain and depravation upon Mans Nature, that does incapacitate him for the Fruition of God. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xii. 137 They are... incapacitated of digesting the alimonious humours into flesh. 1727 SWIFT *What passed in London*, Which might... incapacitate her to give ready and apt answers. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 91 A state that incapacitates us from reasoning, and almost from observation! 1877 S. Cox *Salv. Mundi* vii. (1878) 152 A reward which his evil qualities and defects incapacitated him to

receive. 1882 Mrs. PITMAN *Mission L. Greece & Pal.* 254 My lameness does not incapacitate me.. for the work of the day school.

2. To deprive of legal capacity; to disqualify in law.

1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 21 Apr. in *Carlyle*, You have incapacitated public Preachers from sitting in Parliament. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 222 The order for incapacitating the late Fellows.. was read. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 162 A minor was incapacitated.. from sitting in either house, by the law and custom of parliament. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 548 The death of one of two trustees does not incapacitate the other trustee from giving a good receipt for trust funds paid to him.

Hence **Incapacitated**, **incapacitating** *ppl. adjs.* 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Reynolds* 12 Apr. in *Boswell*, If you could procure the revocation of this incapacitating Edict. 1805 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Nuns of Desert II.* 73 The incapacitated situation of his servant. 1811 *Henry & Isabella II.* 59 Many instances of daughters supporting incapacitated parents. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such II.* 37 To look always from overhead at the crowd of one's fellow-men must be in many ways incapacitating.

Incapacitation (inkäpəsiti'tʃən). [n. of action f. INCAPACITATE.] The action of incapacitating or fact of being incapacitated; the rendering or being rendered incapable; disqualification.

a. general: cf. prec. 1.

1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xix. 82 An incapacitation for the happiness of heaven. 1871 R. ELLIS *Calculus* xxi. 8 A wily wit defeated Pays in scandalous incapacitation.

b. legal: cf. prec. 2.

1770 BURKE *Pres. Discourt.* Wks. 1842 I. 143 If they suffer this power of arbitrary incapacitation to stand, they have utterly perverted every other power of the house of commons. 1771 *Jurinus Lett.* xx. 93 note, The house of Commons.. exceeded their boasted precedent of the expulsion and subsequent incapacitation of Mr. Walpole. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* iv. viii. (1864) II. 385 A public sign of their incapacitation for secular business. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 210 Mr. Belsham applauds the clergy-incapacitation act.

Incapacity (inkäpəsiti). [ad. F. *incapacité* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *incapacità* (Floriot, 1598): see IN-3 and CAPACITY.]

1. Want of capacity; inability, powerlessness; incompetence, natural disqualification; incapability. Also with *an* and *pl.*, an instance of this.

1611 FLORIO, *Incapacity*, incapacity, vncapableness. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. l. 107 Wee doe not conceive.. any such intolerable incapacity in the organs of divers other Quadrupeds. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 141 The Lord Conway.. for age and incapacity, was at last removed from the Secretary's office. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 456 ¶ 2 The Incapacity of an Infant or a Lunatick. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxi. (1869) I. 589 His incapacity and ignorance were equal to his presumption. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. ii. The eldest son of a rich nobleman is heir to all his incapacities. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. v. (1875) 391 Cerebral fatigue leading to temporary incapacity.

b. Const. of, for, or inf.: cf. INCAPABLE.

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 27 An utter incapacity of receiving the Spirit. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 131 The incapacity of the emperor to hinder it. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 100 Through incapacity of knowing better, and doing better for themselves. 1823 LAMB *Elia Ser.* II. *Old Margate Hoy*, The incapacity of actual objects for satisfying our preconceptions of them. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 130 Feeling their own incapacity to take care of themselves.

c. Inability to take, receive, or deal with in some way. Const. of, for.

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 165 He brings.. a church into an incapacity of sacraments. 1665 GLANVILLE *Def. Vain Dogn.* p. v. I fell into a violent feavour, which long detain'd me in an incapacity for matter of such a nature. 1866 ALLIBUTT's *Syst. Med.* I. 411 Digestive incapacity for starch and milky food.

2. Legal disqualification, disability: with *an* and *pl.*, an instance of this, a disqualification or disability.

1648 *Art. Peace* c. 8 That all Incapacities imposed upon the Natives of this Kingdom.. be taken away by Act to be passed in the said Parliament. 168. in *Somers Tracts* I. 272 Persons of great Consideration and Credit.. lying at present under an Incapacity. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 257 There is one more incapacity of taking by descent. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. iv. 189 The laws.. inflicted upon him civil incapacity to the fullest extent.

† **Incapital**, *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] Not capital; not punishable with death.

1643 (*title*) Remonstrance of.. poore distressed Prisoners.. committed for debt and other incaptall offences.

† **Incapon**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-2 + CAPON *v.*] *trans.* To castrate.

1611 FLORIO, *Incaponito*, incaponed, gualded.

Incapsulate (inkäpsjule't), *v.* Also en-. [f. IN-2 + *L. capsula* small chest or box, capsule + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To enclose in a capsule.

1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 150 The tumours are sometimes clearly defined and incapsulated. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 26 A membrane encapsulating the corpuscle.

Hence **Incapsulating** *ppl. a.*: applied *fig.* to certain languages in which modifying elements are inserted in the body of a word.

1868 MAX MÜLLER *Stratific. Lang.* 22 The infixing or incapsulating languages are but a variety of the affixing class.

Incapsulation (inkäpsjule'tʃən). Also en-. [n. of action from prec.] The action or process

of incapsulating; enclosure in a capsule. Also *fig.* in relation to languages: cf. prec.

1860 FARRAO *Orig. Lang.* viii. 172 Every subordinate clause being inserted in the main one by a species of incapsulation. 1861 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 3) 49 The encapsulation of *Plasmodium Charon*.. presented analogous phenomena. 1888 *Lancet* 30 June 1288/1 (In cancer) Encapsulation means not only the surrounding of the growth by a capsule which consists of the cellular tissue which formerly occupied the site now occupied by the tumour, but also of the blood vessels.

Incapivate, *v. rare.* Also en-. [f. *ppl.* stem of med. *L. incaptivare*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + late *L. captivare* to CAPTIVATE: cf. It. *incattivare* (Floriot).] *trans.* To take captive, bring into captivity.

1611 FLORIO, *Incattivare*, to encapsinate. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 563 That man should so prodigiously degrade, dishonour and incaptivate himself. 1771 T. HULL *Hist. Sir W. Harrington* I. 223 The radiant beams of your encapsivating splendor. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Encapivate*.

Incapitive: see ENCAPTIVE.

† **Incarcer**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *incarcérer* (1508 in Hatz.-Darm.), earlier *encarcérer* (1392 in Du Cange), ad. med. *L. incarcerationē* to imprison, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *carcer* prison, jail.] = INCARCERATE *v.* c 1640 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 23, I. Incarc'd live within this floating In.

Incarcerate (inkä'serēt), *ppl. a. arch.* [ad. med. *L. incarcerationē*, pa. *ppl.* of *incarcerare*: see prec.] Incarcerated, imprisoned; confined, shut in. (Formerly constr. also as pa. *ppl.* of next.)

1528 ROY *Rede Me* (Arb.) 48 They lose their goodes with oute mercy, And their boddies to be incarcerated. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andros* Pref. 31 Tane and incarceration, kepit heir and there. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. iii. x, While in this muddy world incarceration They lie. 1754 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 1. 61 The Committer.. shall order his Liberation, or discharge his Imprisonment, if not incarcerated. 1827 H. COLEBRIDGE *Poems* (1833) I. 85 Breathes the mephitic and incarcerate fog. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* I. x. 285 Many.. lay incarcerated years after they had satisfied the Demands of their Creditors.

Incarcerate (inkä'serēt), *v.* [f. *ppl.* stem of med. *L. incarcerationē*: see INCARCER and -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To shut up in prison; to put in confinement; to imprison.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 342 Trator, I sall thy corps Incarcerate. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 238 Mr. Andro Melvill, by great moyen.. obtained leave that a servant should be incarcerated with him in the Tower. 1654 in W. ROSS *Aberdour & Inchcolm* xi. (1885) 329 The Session desires the Bailie to cause apprehend and incarcerate presently Margaret Currie. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 57 We were incarcerated a whole day in the prison.

2. *fig.* To shut up as in prison; to confine.

1640-4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 216 What is it.. to incarcerate the Liberty of the Subject under the Iron and weighty Chains of an Arbitrary Government? 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 9 Those dense bodies.. easily incarcerate the infected air.

Hence **Incarcerated** *ppl. a.*, imprisoned; *spec. in Path.*, variously used of a strangulated, obstructed, or otherwise irreducible hernia and of a retained placenta; **Incarcerating** *ppl. a.*, that incarcerates, imprisoning.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 665 From nature's continent.. this little isle of life, this dark, incarcerating colony, Divides us. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 76 Every symptom which attends an incarcerated rupture. *Ibid.* 186 The operation for the incarcerated bubonocoele. 1824-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 65 A troublesome phimosis either of the strangulating or incarcerating kind. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Parl.* 19 The sweeping and incarcerating commission he had been intrusted with by the rulers. 1833 19th *Cent.* May 878 The incarcerating creditor was compelled to allow him a daily aliment. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hernia, incarcerated*,.. variously explained by authors. It is used by some.. as strangulated; by others, to signify.. an obstructed hernia; and by others, to denote a hernia which has become irreducible in consequence of thickening of, or fatty deposit in, the enclosed omentum or mesentery.

Incarceration (inkä'serētʃən). [a. F. *incarcération* (13-14th c. in Littré), ad. med. *L. incarcerationē* imprisonment, n. of action from *L. incarcerationē* to see prec.] The action of incarcerating or fact of being incarcerated; imprisonment.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 179 Be lang seiknes and malancoly, quhilk he tuke for his incarceration. a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Jas. I Wks.* (1711) 4 He thought by gentle incarcerations to have restrained their malice. 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1869) 31 Since the benevolent Howard attacked our prisons, incarceration has become not only healthy but elegant. 1855 MISS COBBE *Intuit. Mor.* 117 The deprivation of Personal Freedom constitutes.. an incarceration of the Soul.

b. *Path.* Obstinate constriction or strangulation of a hernia (see INCARCERATED); retention of the placenta in parturition.

1826 COOPER *Surg.* 461 The.. simple obstruction of a hernia, is essentially different from incarceration, or strangulation.

Incarcerator (inkä'serētə), [Agent-noun in *L.* form from med. *L. incarcerationē* to INCARCERATE.] One who incarcerates or imprisons.

1820 J. CLELAND *Rise Glasgow* 82 Fees Paid by the Incarcerator to the Jailor. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 10 The amnesty is not a greater relief to the incarcerated than to the incarcerator.

† **Incardinate**, *a. Obs.* Used humorously as a blunder for *incarnate*.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 185 We tooke him for a Coward, but hee's the verie diuell incardinate.

Incardinate (inkä'rdinēt), *v.* [f. *ppl.* stem of med. *L. incardinare* to institute into an ecclesiastical benefice, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *cardo*, *cardin-* em hinge, *cardinalis* a chief presbyter, a CARDINAL.]

trans. a. To institute as principal priest, deacon, etc. at a particular church or place (see *Cardinalis* and *Incardinare* in Du Cange); in quot. 1609 explained etymologically. b. To institute to a cardinalship, raise to the rank of cardinal.

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Ans. Nameless Cath.* 7 A dignitie [that of Cardinal] denominated.. as being Incardinated (it is Gregories word) that is Mortized or ruieted to a Church, as a hinge to a dore. [1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. II. iii. 42 He who had a right to succeed was called *Incardinatus*; whereas he who had a Church in present was said to be *Ordinatus*.] 1862 HOOK *Lives Abbs.* II. xii. 663 When he had accepted the office of Cardinal, but before he was incardinated. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 403 Pope Pius V finally confined the title [*cardinal*] formerly applied somewhat vaguely to all priests appointed at a cathedral church.. to such among the clergy of the city of Rome as had been 'incardinated' by the Pope himself.

So **Incardination**, institution or formal incorporation.

1807 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 483 A tribal badge, symbol of incardination in the sept.

† **Incare'ssing**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] The opposite of caressing; treating coldly or harshly.

1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* III. From this reproch, this incare'ssing humour Hath taught my soule a new philosophy.

Incarial (inkä'riäl), *a.* [f. mod. *L.* type **incari-us*, or **incari-s*, f. *INCA* (like *L. aquarius*, *contrarius*, or *familiaris*, *stellaris*) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the Incas of Peru.

1863 *Intell. Observer* III. 229 Ascending the Cordillera, Incarial ruins will be met with continually. 1877 E. G. SQUIER *Peru* (1878) 454 The procession of Corpus Christi, in which the Incarial family, in regal native costume, take part.

Incarmined (inkä'mind), *ppl. a.* [f. IN-2 + *CARMINE* sb. + -ED 1.] Imbued with carmine; dyed carmine or deep crimson.

1863 D. G. MITCHELL *My Farm of Edgewood* 210 Rosy cheeks and incarmined arms do not belong to the heroes of her dreams.

Incarne (inkä'un), *v.* Also 6 en-. [a. F. *incarner* (1372 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. *L. incarnare* (5th c.) to make flesh, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *caro*, *carn-* flesh.]

1. *trans.* To cover with flesh, cause flesh to grow upon or in, heal over (a wound or sore).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 122 Leie abonte be wonnde.. a defensif of bole armonyak.. aftirward incarne it, pat is to seie brynge over fleisch, & aftirward consowde. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. ix. 23 Than ye must mundifie the place, and incarne it, and seale it up. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 31 This ungent doth digest and incarn wounds and ulcers. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 94 The wound was thoroughly deterged, incarned, and.. cicatrized. 1822-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 519 Here however the hollows are not incarned or filled-up with a new material.

b. *absol.* To cause flesh to grow; to induce healing.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Form.* Sivb, Ley it on with towe, and a playster, for it dryeth, encarneth, and conforteth. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 10 Another oymnt that doth digest, mundify, and incarn. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict., *Eputotica*, Medicines that incarn and cicatrize.

c. *intr.* To become covered with flesh, to heal.

1689 MOYLE *Sea Chirurg.* II. x. 57 You will know how it incarns by a reddish speck, which you will see on the end of your Tent when you take it out. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 438 As the wound incarned, the.. discharge lessened daily. 1822-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 43 Incarning and cicatrizing easily.

2. To embody in flesh, to incarnate. *rare.*

1563 [see INCARNED]. 1882 L. WINGFIELD *Gehenna* II. vii. 211 Next time that you're re-incarned, you'll be a Byron.

Hence **Incarning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1721 QUINCY tr. *Hodges' Plague Lond.* 200 Incarning is gradually to be effected and the Ulcer slowly healed over. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 611 To use several medicaments more or less humecting, digesting, deterging, incarning or desiccative, to the sundry burnt parts.

Incarnadine (inkä'mädin, -äin), *a. and sb. arch.* Also 7 in-. [a. F. *incarnadin*, -ine (16th c.), ad. It. *incarnadino*, var. of *incarnatino* carnation, flesh-colour, deriv. of *incarnato* INCARNATE.]

Ad. adj. Properly, Flesh-coloured, carnation, pale red or pink; but (b.) also used for various shades of crimson or blood-red (cf. CARNATION 2); in mod. use sometimes = Blood-stained (from Shaks. *Mach.* II. ii. 62: see INCARNADINE *v.*).

1501 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 609 Her wings and train of feathers (mixed fine) Of orient Azure and incarnadine. 1649 LOVELAKE *Poems. To my Lady H.* (1864) 124 Whose white satin upper coat of skin, Cut upon velvet rich incarnadin, Has yet a body (and of flesh) within. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Incarnadin colour*, a flesh colour, or the colour of a Damask Rose. c 1872 in A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus, Ohio* (1892) I. 710 The colour ranged from a deep crimson to a light or pale incarnadine.

b. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* iii. ii. 509 You'll...calmly wash those hands incarnadine. a 1845 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Jerry Jarvis's Wig, His very fore head was incarnadine. 1888 WATTS-DUNTON in *Athenaeum* 18 Aug. 225/1 And Night's black wings are glowing incarnadine From Dover cliffs to Gravelines tower With sparks—with fiery flakes, a ruddy shower On breeze and brine!

B. sb. Flesh-colour, blush colour; also, a crimson or blood-red colour (see A).

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (1602) 155 Incarnadine, or flesh colour. 1735 SEWEL *Dutch Dict.* (ed. 3), *Hoog rood*, Carnation-colour, incarnadine. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* iv. ii. 147 No Barbaric blood can reconcile us now Unto that horrible incarnadine. 1865 TRENCU *Gust. Adolphus* i. 49 To take the rich incarnadine of blood.

Incarnadine, v. arch. Also erron. **incarnardine**. [f. prec.] trans. To dye or tinge with incarnadine (see prec.); to redden.

Properly, to make flesh-coloured or carnation; but from Shakspeare onward associated with the colour of blood.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. ii. 62 This my Hand will rather The multitudinous Seas incarnadine, Making the Greene, one Red. a 1639 CAREW *Poems Wks.* (1824) 85 A fourth [shall] incarnadine Thy rosie cheek. 1791 COWPER *Ilind* xi. 480 His blood the glebe Incarnadines. 1831 L. RITCHIE *Capt. Conspirator in Remembrance* 144 The yellow oil-flower, incarnardined with gorgeous poppies, fluttered in the waving wind. 1845 LONGF. *Evening Star*, The painted oriel of the West Whose panes...the sunken sun incarnadines. 1866 CONINGTON *Aeneid* vi. 176 War, dreadful war, and Tiber flood I see incarnardined with blood.

fig. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* ix. (1893) 98 Not the only blood of which the stains had incarnardined his conscience.

Hence **Incarnadined** ppl. a.

1821 *Tales of Landlord New Ser. Witch Glas Llyn* II. 170 The fierce reflection glowed on the incarnardined waters of the Clowdoc.

Incarnadize, var. of **ENCARNALIZE** v.

Incarnate (inkā'nēt), a. [ad. L. *incarnāt-us* made flesh (common in 4th c. in Christian writers), pa. pples. of *incarnāre*: see **INCARN**. In sense 3 corresp. to F. *incarnat*, -ate, It. *incarnato* incarnate, flesh-coloured.]

1. Clothed or invested with flesh; embodied in flesh; in a human (or animal) bodily form. a. Of a person, soul, or spirit. (Sometimes const. as pa. pple., esp. when used of Christ.)

In phr. a *devil incarnate*, applied hyperbolically to a person (cf. *DEVIL* sb. 4), the true meaning is often more or less lost sight of, and the adj. becomes nearly = 'out-and-out', 'arrant'.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 53 A sone of perdition, and a devil incarnat othir in flesh. a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3333 Mercy Crist caused to ben incarnate. 1494 FAIRVAY *Chron.* iii. liii. 34 In the season that he was Kyng our Sauynour Criste Ihesus was incarnat of that moste blesseyd virgynne our Lady. 1534 MORE *On the Passion Wks.* 1315/1 By his goynge fro the father, was nothyng ment, but his beyng incarnate in the worlde. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun.* (Nicene Creed), And was incarnate by the holy Ghoste, of the Virgin Mary. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. li. § 2 The nature of God... in the onely person of the Sonne is incarnate. 1609 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Clubbes* 31 Incarnate deuils, such as do Assume a humane shape. 1612-13 BR. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. i. ii. That God should be incarnate of a virgin was an abasement of His maiestie, and an exaltation of the creature beyond all example. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* ii. li. And slay th' incarnate Deity. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xvii. Whether there be a devil incarnate in you or no. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. iv. (1872) 21 You look on him almost with a shudder, as on some incarnate Mephistopheles. 1896 GLADSTONE *Will* § 2 Commending myself to the infinite mercies of God in the Incarnate Son as my only and sufficient hope.

b. Of a quality or other abstraction: Embodied in human form; impersonated.

(In quot. a 1652 in extended sense: Put into a form adapted to human nature or comprehension; expressed 'after the manner of men'.)

c 1532 DU WES *Intrad. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1056 We jure her a thought or understandyng incarnate. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 183 Divine truth becomes many times in Scripture incarnate, debasing itself to assume our rude conceptions. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* v. (1858) 27 The quack is a Falsehood Incarnate. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 2. 64 Liberty and independence itself seemed incarnate in his [the Confessor's] name. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* III. 269 In his eyes Vere was purity incarnate.

c. Vaguely used: Enshrined.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Nn iij. The hertes incarnate in lone are lyttel satisfied with syluer. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 98 To remain incarnate in the memory of friends is something.

† Erron. used, as if f. *IN-3* (=not).

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 46 (D.), I fear nothing... that devil carnate or incarnate can fairly do against a virtue so established.

† 2. Consisting of flesh; fleshy. *Obs. rare.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 13 b/1 All incarnate or fleshye partes of the bodye.

3. Flesh-coloured; light pink or crimson. *Obs. exc. in Bot.* as a rendering of L. *incarnātus*.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Nn iij. Well coloured face, incarnate tethe, ruddy lypes. 1552 in *Strype Ecl. Mem.* (1721) II. xiv. 359. 4 Yards of Turkey silk incarnate. 1567 MARY STUART *Let. in Lamartine's M. Stuart* App. (1859) 174 Send to me half elle of incarnat Satin. 1578 LYTTE *Doddens* i. xiii. 21 Butter burr... putteth forth a bollow stalke of a span long, set full of small incarnate floures at the toppe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Incarnation*, An Incarnate colour is a Carnation colour, a flesh color, or of the colour of our Damask Rose. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 104 The flowers...are of a pale incarnate colour. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1861) 99 The

common red and incarnate clovers (*Trifolium pratense* and *incarnatum*).

Hence **Incarnately** adv., in a bodily form.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vi. 46 Freedom's self... Fixed in a feudal form incarnately To suit our ways of thought and reverence.

Incarnate (inkā'nēt), v. Also 6 en-. [f. prec., or f. ppl. stem of L. *incarnāre*: see **INCARN**.]

1. trans. To render incarnate; to embody in flesh. In *pass.* to be embodied; to assume, or exist in, a bodily (esp. a human) form.

1533 TINOALZ *Supper of Lord Wks.* (Parker Soc.) III. 245 They believed in Christ to be incarnated, and to suffer death. a 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 74 We say, that they [fathers and prophets of the old testament] did eat his body and drink his blood, although he was not yet born nor incarnated. 1598 BACKLEY *Felic. Man* ii. (1603) 227 That old Serpent...can by God's sufferance...incarnate himself, or possesse infants. *Ibid.* iv. 317 An English man italianed is a devil incarnated. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* ii. 16, I must not ask why God took this way to incarnate his Son. 1715 DE FOE *Pam. Instruct.* i. l. (1841) 1. 20 He incarnated, by a miraculous birth, the divine nature into the human. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom.* 19th C. (1862) 18 The All-Sustaining incarnated himself to guard...the destinies of this world.

2. trans. and fig. a. To put into, express or exhibit in, a concrete or definite form; to realize, actualize, embody (an idea or other abstraction).

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* i. lviii. There shall no foolish plaints, nor fained ire hinder me to incarnat my desire. 1856 KINGSLEY *Misc.*, *Froude's Hist. Eng.* II. 74 Forces which we can no more stop, by shrieks at their absurdity, from incarnating themselves in actual blood, and misery, and horror than [etc.]. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 9 A political doctrine...expecting to be incarnated in institutions. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* i. vii. 122 The ennobling qualities incarnated in some hero...meet with admiring response.

b. To exhibit (in oneself) in bodily or human form; to be the living embodiment or type of; to impersonate, embody (a quality, etc.).

1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (T.), If quick conception, true discrimination, and the happy faculty of incarnating the idea of his poet, are properties essential in the...composition of a great...actor. 1849 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXXIX. 395 The truest artist...must be he who incarnates best the age's artistic tendencies. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It.* *Cath. React.* (1898) VII. x. 85 This friar incarnated the Venetian spirit.

† c. To cause to exist, or represent as existing, in a particular mode of being, or as a part of something else. † d. To entertain as an indwelling presence; to enshrine. *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. iii. Nay this is...to incarnate sin into the unpunishing and well pleas'd will of God. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 213 O may I thee incarnate in my Heart.

† 3. To cause flesh to grow upon or in (a wound or sore); to heal over: = **INCARN** 1. *Obs.*

1542 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* ii. li. 16 After mundification ye must incarnate the place, after thys forme. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull News* ii. (1596) 38 The Tabaco...doth make them [wounds] cleane, and incarnate them. 1616 SURL & MARKH. *Countrie Farme* 223 The other Ointment is better to incarnate and consolidate all sorts of wounds. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Lucatellus Balsam*, It is used externally to deterge and incarnate green Wounds and Ulcers.

† b. *absol.* = **INCARN** 1 b. *Obs.*

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* ii. 13 Thys Unguent...incarnateth verve well. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* (ed. 3) 628 Its Tincture...is discutient, detersive, good against Gangrenes, and to incarnate.

† c. *intr.* for *refl.* = **INCARN** 1 c. *Obs.*

1674-7 J. MOLINS *Anat. Obs.* (1806) 17 As the adjacent parts mundified, soe it incarnated. 1759 STEARNE tr. *Shandy* II. v. My uncle Toby's wound was near well...the surgeon...told him, 'twas just beginning to incarnate.

† 4. To make fleshy or carnal; to degrade from spiritual nature, despiritualize. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON P. L. ix. 166 That I...am now constrained Into a Beast, and mixt with bestial sense, This essence to incarnate and imbrute. a 1683 WHICHCOTE *Aphorisms*, Bad men [study] to incarnate their souls.

† 5. To enclose or insert in the flesh. *Obs. rare.*

1662 J. CHANDLER *Fau Helmont's Oriol.* 282 They cut off part of the garment, that they may incarnate a thread or rag thereof, within the skin of the forehead of every one that is bitten by a mad dog.

6. To convert (vegetable matter) into flesh.

1882 PLAYFAIR in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 335 As is said in the west, it is cheaper to 'incarnate' Indian corn [i. e. by feeding cattle with it] than to send that bulky grain by railways.

Hence **Incarnated** ppl. a.; **Incarnating** vbl. sb. and ppl. a. (in various senses of the verb).

1549-62 STERNOLD & H. Ps., *Quicunque vult*, Of the incarnating of Christ, our Lord, believe aright. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 148 a. In every incarnating and closing together and healing. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 12/1 That newe incarnated fleshe, which, after the trepaninge, groweth therein. *Ibid.* 49 b/1 Any incarnatione needeamentes. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* v. 14 He hath laid the foundation thereof so deep, in the Incarnating of his own Son. 1872 OUIDA *Genl. Matchmaking* (Taucha.) 72 Little Fay was delightful—for all the world like a bit of incarnated sunshine. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* vi. 224 The love of romantic young men for their incarnated ideals.

Incarnation (inkā'nā'fōn). [a. F. *incarnation*, in 12th c. Norman F. *incarnacion* (Phil. de Thauin), ad. late L. *incarnātiō-em* (in Hilary, Jerome, Ambrose, etc.), n. of action from *incarnāre*: see **INCARN**.]

1. The action of incarnating or fact of being incarnated or 'made flesh'; a becoming incarnate; investiture or embodiment in flesh; assumption of, or existence in, a bodily (esp. human) form.

a. *spec.* of Christ, or of God in Christ. Often *absol.* the *Incarnation*. (The earliest and still the prevalent sense. In early use often in reference to the Christian era: the date of the incarnation or birth of Christ.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 107 Pe visse [age] was fram dauid to be transmigration Of babylone and be sixte to be incarnation, Pat was vorte god was ibore. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa. Gen. Prol.*, The principal entent of the prophetis is to declare the mysterie of Cristis incarnacioun, passiou, resurreccioun, ascensioun, and the comynge to the general doom. ? a 1400 *Arthur* 626 Pe yheer after be Incarnacion, Vyf hundred forty & two. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 146 Pat trowe wele be incarnacioun of Criste. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictee* 123 He was borne after the Incarnation of oure lord ij. c. yerres. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 179 b. The premyence of his moost gracious incarnacyon. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. li. § 3 Taking...our flesh, and by his incarnation making it his owne flesh. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 13 Angling is much more ancient then the incarnation of our Saviour. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 251 We are to take notice, that Dionysius, called Exiguus, was the Author of this *Æra* five hundred Years after Christ, from which time they began to reckon from the Nativity or Incarnation of Christ. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 128 It is said, *The Word was made flesh*, whence we speak of the *Incarnation* of our Blessed Lord, i. e. 'His taking on Him our Flesh'.

b. In general sense.

1646 STA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. l. 274 The woman being formed out of the rib, was once removed from earth, and framed from that element under incarnation. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. 301 The incarnation, as I may so say, of a spiritual substance, is to me a kind of standing miracle. 1841 EMERSON *Meth. Nat. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 227 The thoughts he delights to utter are the reason of his incarnation. 1898 SEARS *Athan.* iii. iii. 272 The reader will here distinguish carefully between two things—between the *resurrection* and the *re-incarnation* of the dead.

c. *fig.* The putting into, or assumption of, a concrete or definite form; 'embodiment'. ? *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 274 Before the birth or incarnation as we may say of Philosophy. 1648 HERRICK *Hyperic.* *Julia's Picture*, How am I ravish'd, when I do but see The painter's art in thy sciography? If so, how much more shall I dote thereon, When once he gives it incarnation.

2. *concr.* a. A body, person, or form in which a soul, spirit, or deity is incarnated; an incarnate or embodied form (*of*).

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 1341 When shall my soul her incarnation quit, And...Obtain her Apotheosis in Thee? 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Spirit Wks.* (Bohn) II. 167 The world...is a remoter and inferior incarnation of God. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hind. Ind.* i. iv. 167 Vishnu and Siva...and their incarnations now attract almost all the religious veneration of the Hindūs. 1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXVI. 387/1 The other Avatāras, descents or incarnations of Vishnu. *Ibid.*, His first incarnation was that of a fish. 1899 SAUCE *Early Israel* v. 181 The line of the Pharaohs, the incarnations of the Sun-God.

b. A person in whom some quality, attribute, principle, etc. is exhibited in a bodily form; a living type or representative, embodiment, impersonation (*of* a quality, etc.).

1833 L. RITCHIE *Waud, by Loire* 126 Blue-Beard, that incarnation of juvenile romance. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 551 Great men are the incarnations of the spirit of the age. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. iv. You incarnation of sauciness. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. x. 302 William Rufus...a foul incarnation of selfishness in its most abhorrent form.

c. Loosely or by extension: A thing in which some quality, etc. is typically represented or exhibited; an embodiment (*of*).

1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xiii, Splendours, and Glooms, and glimmering Incarnations Of hopes and fears, and twilight Phantasies. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 244 The grounds about the Hall seemed the incarnation of a summer which had taken years to ripen to perfection.

† 3. Conception (in the womb). *Obs. rare.*

1548-67 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, *Incarnacione*, the incarnation or engendering tyme. 1683 TAYLOR *Way to Health* 3 That quality that doth predominate in the Spirit at the incarnation and Birth, that very same property doth carry the upper Dominion in the Body.

4. The formation or growth of new flesh upon or in a wound or sore; healing up; granulation. Also *concr.* A growth of new flesh.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1550) Pij. Procede with mundification and incarnation, even as in other kinds of apostumes. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 492 The external containing parts of the Neck began now to unite by Incarnation. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. These were soon covered with an incarnation. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 18 From this period the process of incarnation commences.

5. Flesh-colour, carnation; a pigment or dye of this colour. *Obs. or arch.*

c 1485 E. E. *Misc.* (Warton Club) 73 For an incarnation, take sable and saffron and rede lede, and medlye heime welle togedyre. 1573 *Art of Limning* 8 b, If you will make incarnations for Visages, or a fleshy colour for Images. 1821 BYRON *Cain* iii. i, His little cheeks, In their pure incarnation.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Flesh-coloured, light pink: = **INCARNATE** a. 3. *Obs. or arch.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 116 b, Damask roses, incarnation roses, muske roses. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 242

A pair of incarnation velvet slippers. 1672 Phil. Trans. VII. 172 The Dying of Wool of an Incarnation colour, with a kind of Moss growing in Malta.

†6. The plant CARNATION. Obs.

1538 TURNER *Libellus A iij* a, Herba quam uernacula lingua vocamus a Gelofer, aut a Clowgelofer, aut an Incarnacion.

Hence **Incarnationist**, a believer in an incarnation.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 223 The new Incarnationists of Johanna Southcote.

Incarnative (inkā'nātiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. obs. *F. incarnatif*, -ive (early 16th c.), 'flesh-bringing, flesh-breeding' (Cotgr.), ad. med.L. *incarnativus*, It. *incarnativo* (Florio), f. as INCARNATE *v.* + -IVE.]

A. adj.

1. Having the quality of incarnating; promoting the growth of flesh in a wound or sore.

c.1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 153 Medicyns comfortatius & incarnatius [MS. B. Incarnatius]. *Ibid.* 342 Regenerative, & incarnative [medicines], & facientes carnem nasci, ben oon to seie. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* l. j, There ben thre maners. One is incarnatyue and it competeth to newe woundes, and fractures. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* l. ix. 6 Medicines incarnative, which doe also ingender fleshe. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 329 Your exulcerated sores cannot bee healed with incarnative salues. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Disp.* i. (1713) 312/2 Mercury is the Balsam of Nature, in which is an incarnative and regenerative Vertue.

†2. Humorously or blunderingly used for incarnate (here = 'arrant': see INCARNATE *a.* 1, note).

1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* 1. Wks. (Rldg.) 191/2 Paltry! . . why, you incarnative knave, what are you that you speak petty treason?

B. sb. An incarnative medicine or application: see *A.* 1.

1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1860) 43 Curatius and incarnatives succedis. 1643 I. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* viii. 36 To Vicers already mundified, it is best to use Incarnatives. 1720 BECKET in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 53 He scraped it with an Instrument for several Days, and drest it with Incarnatives, designing to have ingendred Flesh on it.

†**Incarned**, *ppl. a.* Obs. [f. INCARN *v.*] = INCARNATE.

1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Rivers* lvi. The duke of Glocester that incarned devyll. 1871 T. H. NOVES *Hymns Mod. Man, Relig. Love* xlii. Prating That Godhead incarned ever trod The bye-paths of our pitiful Planet.

Incarnification, *rare* -*o.* = INCARNATION 1. 1864 in WEBSTER.

†**Incarnry**, *v.* Obs. [f. IN-1 + CARRY *v.*] *trans.* To carry or convey in; to mingle, mix.

1486 *Bt. St. Albans, Her. D. v* a, Theys armis ar calde watter: for ij. colowris ar incarnat oon in to an other by the maner of water troublew w^t wynde. 1646-7 in *Swayne Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 324 Caring and incarying the Organ Pipes is.

†**Incarnve**, *v.* Obs. *rare.* Also en-. [f. IN-2 = EN-1 + CARVE *v.*] *trans.* To carve in or upon something; to engrave.

1596 FITZ-GERFAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 22 Encarving characters of memorie. 1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* v. ii. He had incarn'd a woful Elegy. 1615 - *Hymen's Tri.* Wks. (1717) 121, I found incarn'd, and fair incarn'd, these Words: Thy Sylvia, Thirsis, lives; and is return'd.

Incense, -ment, var. of ENCASE, -MENT.

†**Incask**, *v.* Obs. [f. IN-1 or 2 + CASK *sb.*] *trans.* *a.* To put into, or as into, a cask. *b.* To cover with, or as with, a casque or helmet.

1611 COTGR., *Enfustel*, inipied, or incasked. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. iii. xlii. 256 Then did hee incaske his pate in his hat, which was so broad, as it might serve him excellently for a Quitasoll.

Incask (inkast), *sb.* local. [f. vbl. phrase *cast in.*] Something 'thrown in'; a quantity of some commodity given in addition to the exact measure.

1798 R. DOUGLAS *Agric. Surv. Roxb. & Selkirk* 357 It is still usual in several places to give a pound of incast, as it is here called, to every stone of wool, and a fleece to every pack sold. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), *Incask* (Roxb. & Selkirksh.), a pound in a stone of wool, and a fleece in a pack, usually given above measure.

†**Incast**, *v.* Obs. [f. IN-1 + CAST *v.*] *trans.* To cast or throw in; *fig.* to suggest. Hence †**Incasting** *vbl. sb.*, throwing in; suggestion.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.* R. v. xxiv. (1495) 132 Somtyme hoornes of the throte fallith by incastyng of powdre. c.1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) l. xxi. Vt they fele ony styryng wythin by thyncastyng of themnye, or elles fro wythout of ony of the denyelles prophets whiche men callen sohsayers. 1469 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1597) § 34 The said poynding for mailles and annuallies, in-casting and out-casting of tennentes, be deferred. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sgr.'s T.* ix. 63 Th' assallantes entrees, evrie wheare to hinder, incasting stools, ropes, froes, chaines, manors, beddes, and all trash whatsoever.

†**Incastellate**, *en*-, *v.* Obs. [f. *ppl.* stem of med.L. *incastellare*, It. *incastellare* to INCASTLE: see IN-2, and -ATE3.] *trans.* To make into a castle; to fortify; to enclose (a well or cistern) with masonry: see CASTELLATED.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 73 Began first to encastellate it. 1598 STOW *Surv.* viii. (1603) 45 And also incastellated the same round about. *Ibid.* xxxiii. 295 Incastellated the same in sufficient cisterns. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bys. of Eng.* 522 The Auncient mannor place at Arklend he did encastellate.

†**Incastellated**, *ppl. a.* Obs. [ad. It. *incastellato* 'hoof-bound, that is when a horses hoofe is dride vp, so that it sounds hollow' (Florio), F. VOL. V.

encastellé (1606), according to Hatz.-Darm., related to It. *incastare*, *incastare* to encase, mortice, insert firmly.] Hoof-bound (as a horse).

1611 COTGR., *Encastellé*, incastellated, or narrow-heeled (as a horse). *Ibid.*, *Encastellure*, a being incastellated, or growing narrow heeled; a vicious, or painful narrowness in a horses heele. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Incastellated* (Fr. *Encastellé*), narrow-heeled (as a horse). 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1676-1724 in COLES.

†**Incastle**, *v.* Obs. In 6-7 encastle, 6-8 incastell. [ad. med.L. *incastellare* = It. *incastellare* (Florio), OF. *enchasteler* to furnish with a castle or castles, f. in- (IN-2) + L. *castellum* CASTLE; cf. INCASTELLATE.] *trans.* To provide with castles; to fortify.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Ircl. in Holinshed* II. 47/2 Meth was alreide meetlie well and indifferently fortified and incastelled. 1611 FLORIO, *Incastellare*, to encastle, to fortifie with castles, to reduce or bring to a castle.

†**Incastled**, *en*-, *castelled*, *ppl. a.* Obs. [ad. F. *encastellé*: see INCASTELLATED.] Hoof-bound.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Incastelled*, narrow Heel'd, or Hoof-bound, as An incastelled Horse.

Incatch, *sb.* nonce-*wd.* [f. vbl. phr. *catch in.*] A catching or sudden drawing in (of the breath).

1895 *Chamb. Jral.* XII. 782/1 There followed a fierce incatch of his breath, a hollowing of his lean cheeks.

Incatenate (inkæt'næt), *v.* [f. It. and med.

L. *incatenare* to enchain, f. in- (IN-2) + L. *catēnāre* to bind with chains, *catēna* chain. Cf. F. *enchaîner*.] *trans.* To put in chains; to enchain, to fetter.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 689 He looks as embarrassed and incatenated, as a galley slave escaped from the *bagne* of Toulon.

Incatenation (inkæt'nāshən), [ad. med.L. *incatenation-em*, n. of action f. med.L. *incatenāre*: see prec.] Putting in or fastening with chains; harnessing; a linking or being linked together.

1762 GOLOSM. *Cit. W.* cviii. Still, more triflingly sedulous in the incatenation of fleas, or the sculpture of a cherry-stone. 1885 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 362 The blank verse . . had no variety, no incatenation, no harmony.

†**Incathedrate**, *v.* Obs. [f. med.L. *incathedrāre*, f. in- (IN-2) + *cathedra* chair, bishop's seat.] *trans.* To place in a chair; to chair; esp. to place in the *cathedra* or bishop's chair; to enthrone as a bishop.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 77 He was there incathedrated, and with great reverence received and esteemed. 1641 SIA E. DERING *S. Relig.* 21 June (1642) 72 You are in your selves but fellow-members of the same house with us, until by our Election, and by common suffrage you are Incathedrated.

†**Incausable**, *a.* Obs. *rare.* [IN-3.] Not capable of being caused; having no cause.

1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 357 This is a most abstruse and hidden Motion, and in some things it seems as it were to be incausable.

†**Incausative**, *a.* Obs. *rare.* [IN-3.] Not causiog.

1829 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) IV. 3 Merely an antecedent, or an incausative alien antecedent in time.

†**Incautulous**, *a.* Obs. [f. IN-3 + CAUTELOUS: cf. L. *incautula* incaution.] Incautious, unwary, heedless.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* I. xix, The bold Physitian too incautulous, By those he cures himselfe is murdered. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxviii. 485 The wiles and stratagems it makes use of to ensnare the incautulous soul. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 110 (1740) 288 All Advantage of Cavil at the Expressions of the Judges, if any had been incantulous, was lost.

Hence †**Incautulously** *adv.*; †**Incautulousness**.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xv. 144 This by incantulousness and Credulity. a 1656 HALES *Rem. Serm. Rom.* xiv. 1 (R.) We grow sick many times by incautiously conversing with the diseas'd. 1693 BAMFIELD *Repl. Dr. Wallis* 32 If it were not written incautiously.

†**Incautely**, *adv.* Obs. [f. L. *incautus* incautious, *incaute* incautiously + -LY2. Cf. the obs. F. equivalent *incautelement*.] Incautiously, heedlessly.

1510 *Sheph. Kal.* vii. G.vh, Ofte tymes Incautely Not takynge hede what they swere. 1657 W. MORICE *Cena quasi Kovv* Def. xi. 126 It was incautely said so of him alone.

Incaution (inkō'jshən), [f. IN-3 + CAUTION, after L. *incautus*, etc.] Want of caution; carelessness, heedlessness, unwaryness.

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xxiii. 415 Lest thro' incaution failing, thou may'st be A joy to others, a reproach to me. 1800 *Med. Jral.* IV. 439 That disease . . quickly spreads, from incaution, to the houses of their more opulent neighbours. 1884 HORNER *Florence* (ed. 2) I. xli. 312 The accusation arose from the incaution of one of the monks.

Incautious (inkō'jsh), *a.* [f. IN-3 + CAUTIOUS, after L. *incautus*, etc.] Not cautious; wanting in caution; careless, heedless, unwary, rash.

a 1703 POMFRET *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 27 Some swains, I own, impose upon the fair, And lead the incautious maid into a snare. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* 101/2 If in an incautious moment that honourable director had written an imprudent letter. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* Intro. 2 An incautious employment . . of language. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* II. (1870) 33 A single incautious step may be attended with the most fatal consequences.

Incautiously (inkō'jshli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In an incautious manner; without caution; heedlessly, unwarily, rashly.

1733 ARATHNOT *On Air* (J.), A species of palsy invades such as incautiously expose themselves to the morning air. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* vi. 32 The Sentence of Death pronounced ever so incautiously and blantly. 1898 W. M. RAMSAY *Was Christ born in Bethlehem?* v. 115 He incautiously adopted a series of errors.

Incautiousness (inkō'jshnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being incautious; heedlessness, rashness.

1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* I. xv, Your eyes have been reproaching them every day for incautiousness. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 7 Nov. 6/5 The obloquy . . is due in a great measure to the incautiousness of its votaries.

Incavate (inkävät), *v.* *rare* -*o.* [f. *ppl.* stem of L. *incavare*: see INCAYE, and cf. EXCAVATE.] *trans.* = INCAYE *v.* 1

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Incavated*, made hollow. 1839 SMART, *Incavated*, made hollow; bent round or in. 1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Incavate*, to make hollow or concave.

Incavate (inkävät), *a.* *rare* -*o.* [ad. L. *incavāt-us*, *pn.* *ppl.* of *incavare*: see prec.] Hollowed, bent inwards.

In recent Dicts.

Incavation (inkävät'shən), [n. of action from L. *incavare*: see INCAYE.] *a.* The action of making hollow or bending inwards. *b.* A hollow or depression on a surface; a hollowed place.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 79 The protuberance . . in South America, corresponding with the incavation on the African side from the river of Congo to Cape Palmas. 1852 SEIGER *Organ* 78 This lip is . . not a separate part of the pipe, but merely an incavation on the foot.

†**Incave**, *v.* 1 Obs. [ad. L. *incavare* to hollow, f. in- (IN-2) + *cavare* to hollow.] *trans.* To make hollow or concave; to bend inwards. Hence *Incaved* *ppl. a.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 141 But bow all knees, now of her knees Mly tongue doth tell what fancie sees . . Whose bought incau'd doth yeeld such sight, Like cunning Painter shadowing white.

Incave, encave (inkäv'i, en-), *v.* 2 [f. IN-2, EN-1 + CAVE *sb.* Cf. F. *encaver* (1295 in Godef. *Compl.*)] *trans.* To enclose or shut up in, or as in, a cave.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 82 Stand you a while apart . . Do but encave your selfe. 1615 G. SANOVTS *Tran.* 307 (D) The bristled Bore and Beare Incaved rage. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 158 There . . Incav'd secure th' exulting eagle dwells. 1821 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 301 The stayless element found its way to nether domes encaved. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvi. 264 The rocks seemed to close above our heads, a protecting cliff between us and the gale. We were completely encaved.

Incavern, encavern (inkäv'væn, en-), *v.* [f. IN-2, EN-1 + CAVERN *sb.* 1: cf. It. *incavernare* (Florio).] *trans.* To shut up in a cavern: = prec.

1611 FLORIO, *Incavernare*, to encave, to encaverne, to endenne. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* i. 6 Then Lid creeps on along, and taking Thrusbel throws Herself amongst the rocks; and so incavern'd goes. 1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout, Literature & Jesuits* (1859) 178 Soothing the toils of the encaverned slave.

†**Incavity**, *Obs.* *rare.* [f. IN-2 + CAVITY: cf. L. *incavare* to INCAYE.] The quality of being bent inwards, hollowed formation, concavity.

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 135 Their Size, Sharpness, Incavity, and Form.

Inceawse, var. of ENCAUSE *v.*, Obs.

Inceasible, *erron.* form of INCESSABLE *a.*

Incede (insē'd), *v.* *rare.* [ad. L. *incēdere* to go on, f. in- (IN-2) + *cēdere* to go, depart: cf. *recede*, *procede*.] *intr.* To move on, advance; to move or march with measured or stately pace. Hence **Inceding** *ppl. a.*; **Incedingly** *adv.* (often with allusion to Virgil, *Aen.* I. 46).

1669 FLAMSTED in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 79 The stars will appear to incede nearly under the same angle and spots of the moon. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 142 In his Retrocession, when direct he incedes above it. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 459 The majestic inceding step of the English Muse, as exemplified by Shakespeare and Milton. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxiii. (1863) 248 Even in the uttermost frenzy of energy is each mænad movement royally, imperially, incedingly upborne.

†**Incelebrated**, *a.* Obs. [f. IN-3 + CELEBRATED, after the L. equiv. *incelebrātus*.] Not celebrated; having no celebrity.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 79 Ther was a Chapelle of Thomas Bekket on the Grene in Shirburn, it stondith but incelebratid.

So **Incelebrity**, want of celebrity.

1803 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 256 A mournful proof of the incelebrity of this great and amazing work [Barclay's *Argenis*] among both the public and the people. 1812 EUSTACE *Class. Tour* (1821) IV. 342.

†**Incend** (insē'nd), *v.* Obs. (exc. as nonce-*wd.*) [ad. L. *incend-ere* to set on fire, kindle, f. in- (IN-2) + *candere* to cause to glow, cf. *candere* to glow, shine: cf. It. *incendere* to kindle, inflame.]

1. *trans.* To kindle, set alight, set on fire. In quot. 1872, to burn as incense (nonce-*use*).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 32 h/1 A little peece or inche of a candle, which they incende and light. 1598 YONG *Diana* 149 Nor thou that I in flames am thus

incended. 1624 *Quarles Div. Poems, Sion's Sonn.* xx. 19 Thy breath . . . incends quick flames. 1705 C. PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 34 Steel incended by the stroke of a Flint. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* iv. 12 It signifies merely to destroy by fire; whereas the other means to incend, or consume as incense.

2. To engender (bodily heat); to heat, inflame (the body or its organs).

1533 *Elvot Cast. Helthe* iii. iii. (1541) 54 a. Naturall heate, by withdrawinge of moysture, is to moche incended. 1574 *Newton Health Mag.* 5 Nothing doth so muche incende and enflame naturall heate, as labour and mooving. 1621 *Burton Anat. Mel.* i. iii. iii. 1. They incend it [the brain] without measure.

3. To inflame, excite (the mind, passions, etc.); to incite to action.

1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* iii. vi. 200 Lone knoweth no mesure; but it incendeth the lower oute of measure. 1531 *Elvot Gov. l. xxiii.* The perfecte paterne of Industrie . . . to be understande of the reders. And . . . incende them to appoche to the true practisinge thereof. 1590 *Marston Sco. Pallianie* ii. vi. 201 Oh theres a fine incends his lustfull blood. 1684 T. HOCKIN *Gods Decrees* 71 Spanish flies . . . given in a potion incend lust.

Hence *Incending vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1533 *Elvot Cast. Helthe* i. (1539) 11 b. Moche incendynge or adustion of bloude. 1772 *Nugent tr. Hist. Priar Gerund* II. 328 The Persians offered to the sun. . . incending pyres.

Incendiarism (in-sen-di-är-iz'm). [*f. INCENDIARY + -ISM.*] The practice of an incendiary. *a. lit.* The practice or act of maliciously setting fire to buildings or other property; the practice or commission of arson.

1837 *Lockhart Scott* lxxxix. an 1830. Every newspaper teemed with details of riot and incendiarism. 1850 *Kingsley Alt. Locke* xvii. With robbery, assassinations, vitriol-bottles, and midnight incendiarism. 1897 *Times* 23 Jan. 131/4 The Fulahs have proved themselves masters in incendiarism.

b. fig. The inflaming or exciting of passion, strife, or violence; inflammatory agitation.

1674-1710 *Burnet Sermon. Royal Martyr* 5 Among the much-abused words of the late time were Incendary and Incendiarism. 1836 *Marrvat Midsh. Easy* (1863) 202 Already we have had a good deal of incendiarism about the country, and some . . . have advised sedition and conspiracy. 1860 L. HARCOURT *Diaries G. Rose* I. 156 Lord John Russell will do well to abstain from raking up the . . . embers of Whig incendiarism.

So *Incendiarize v. trans. (nonce-wd.)*, to infect with incendiarism; to inflame, 'set on fire'.

1859 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 291/2 Suspecting that we had picked up traitorous designs . . . and meant to incendiarise Constantinople with the same.

Incendiary (in-sen-di-är-i), *a.* and *sb.* Also *7 en-.* [*ad. L. incendiarius* causing conflagration, setting on fire, *f. incendi-um* burning, conflagration, *f. incendere* to INCEND: see -ARY.]

A. adj.

1. Consisting in, relating or pertaining to, the malicious setting on fire of buildings or other property.

1611 *Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. § 105. 626 An incendiary outrage at Norwich, where the Citizens set on fire the Priorie Church. a 1845 *Hood (title)* An Incendiary Song. 1856 *Miss Mulock J. Halifax* vii. (ed. 17) 76 The glare of some incendiary fire.

b. Mil. Adapted or used for setting on fire an enemy's buildings, ships, etc.

1871 *Daily News* 14 Jan., Should they still be obstinate, a shower of incendiary shells of great size will be poured upon them. 1892 E. BAKER *Predim. Tactics* ii. 31 The ammunition carried per gun . . . is: ring shell, 84; . . . case, 8; incendiary shell, 6.

2. *fig.* Having the character of inflaming or exciting the passions, esp. in regard to political matters; tending to stir up strife, violence, or sedition; inflammatory.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 22 Zeale is i. hote; no incendiary, no praeter-natural, but a super-natural heate. 1777 *Burke Corr.* (1844) II. 145 All incendiary acts and incendiary practices. 1847 *Emerson Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 336 Ideas are disturbing, incendiary, follies of young men, repudiated by the solid portion of society. 1853 *Brinley Ess.* *My Novel* 263 To counteract the effect of incendiary publications.

B. sb.

1. A person who maliciously sets fire to a building or other property; one who wilfully or criminally causes a conflagration; one who commits arson.

1606 *Holland Sueton.* 238 Others called him with open mouth Incendiarie [imag. Or firebrand because he burnt the Capitoll]. 1672 R. WILD *Poet. Licent.* 26 We would make Bonfires (sir) but that we fear Name of Incendiaries we may hear. 1769 *Blackstone Comm.* IV. xvi. 220 Fire too frequently involves in the common calamity persons unknown to the incendiary, and not intended to be hurt by him. 1834 *Lyttton Pompeii* iii. 1. These are the incendiaries that burnt Rome under Nero.

† *b. gen.* A person or thing that kindles or sets on fire. *Obs.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 17 Instructions were issued out for the firing of them, and Sir Samuel Argall was appointed to be the incendiary. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* ii. 47 The sun, and the central fire. These two great incendiaries, they say, will be let loose upon us at the conflagration.

2. *fig.* A person who inflames or excites the passions of men, esp. in regard to political matters; one who stirs up civil strife or violence; a mover

of dissension or sedition: an inflammatory agitator, a 'firebrand'.

1631 *Gower God's Arrows* iii. § 93. 356 Campion, and other Seminars and Incendiaries were sent by the Pope. 1672 *Marvell Reh. Transp.* i. 163 He is an hot-headed Incendiary. 1704 J. BLAIR in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 101 Playing the Incendiary by endeavouring to make differences among friends. 1775 *Adair Amer. Ind.* 462 Transforming them . . . into dangerous political Incendiaries. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Memo. Geo. III* (1845) III. i. 8 The Jesuits had been the incendiaries of the late insurrection. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. Ind.* i. ii. 1. 139 Native officers . . . had been active in aggravating the irritation caused . . . The dismissal of the incendiaries . . . restored tranquillity.

† *b. A thing that inflames or excites passion, strife, etc.; an incentive to evil. Obs.*

1628 *Burton Anat. Mel. ut.* iii. i. ii. (ed. 3) 548 Causes or incendiaries of this rage. 1630 *Wadsworth Pilgr.* vi. 58 Their interperate drinking . . . was the incendiary of some quarrels. 1726 *Shellocke Voy. round World* 286 We took a booty . . . which might have been made valuable, if discretion and prudence might have had the management of it; for want of which it proved a troublesome incendiary.

Hence **Incendiaryship** (in-sen-di-är-ship), the office or personality of an incendiary.

1640-1 *Lo. Digav. Parl. Sp.* 9 Feb. 13 Was there a man peaceably affected, studious of the Quiet and Tranquillity of his Country? Their Incendiaryships hath plagued him.

† **Incendiate, v. Obs. rare.** [*f. L. incendi-um* conflagration, burning + -ATE § 7: cf. mod. *F. incendier*.] *trans.* To set fire to, burn, make a fire of. (*Affected*.) So † **Incendiation**, conflagration; † **Incendiator**, one who kindles or excites.

1653 *Severall Proc. Parl.* 9 Aug. No. 4. 42 (Stant.) The chief Incendiators of the most of the Troubles and Wars in Europe. 1700 *Rycart Hist. Turks* III. 302, I believe that this Incendiation did proceed from an Irruption of Subterranean Fires. a 1701 *Sedley Grumblers* i. 1. He has lacerated, incindiated all his books.

† **Incendious, a. Obs.** [*ad. L. incendiōs-us, f. incendium: see -OUS.*] = **Incendiary a.** Hence † **Incendiously adv.** (Webster, 1856).

1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captivity N. Amer.* 5 The massacre of my parents and connections, . . . and the incendious destruction of their dwellings.

|| **Incendium, Obs.** Also in anglicized form **incendy**. [*L. incendium* burning fire, conflagration, burning, *f. incendere: see INCEND.* Cf. in same sense *It. incendio*.] A conflagration; a volcanic eruption.

1637 *Nabbes Hannibal & Scipio* iii. iii. To prevent an incendium it is best To quench a brand before it fire the rest. 1667 *Obs. Burn. Lond. in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 445 An incendy, a conflagration, a ruin and devastation by fire. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 967 A Chronological Account of the several Incendiums or Fires of Mount Etna. 1750 R. ROE *Lett. to Abraham Johnson* 12 Quench'd the fatal flames as speedily as Gulliver did the fam'd Lilliputian Incendium.

† **Incendment, Obs. rare.** [*f. INCEND v. + -MENT.*] The action of kindling or inflaming.

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Poixander* iii. v. 144 This love, being so ardent, could produce nothing but flames and incendments.

Incensation (in-sen-sen-shən). [*n. of action f. med. L. incensare* to INCENSE.] The action of perfuming with incense; censuring.

1833 J. D. H. DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Cerem. Rom. Rite* 8 During the incensation of the Celebrant, he stands near the Deacon. 1890 T. E. BRIDGETT *Blind. & Forg.* iv. 101 A priest with a thurible continues the incensation. 1893 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 281 The ceremony concludes, in the Byzantine rite, with . . . the incensation of the gifts.

Incense (in-sens), *sb.* Forms: 3 ansens, 4 ensense, encenz, 4-5 encense, encense, 4-6 encens, ensence, 4-8 ensens, 5 yncense, 5-6 incence, 6 insence, 5- incense. [*ME. ansens, encenz, a. OF. encens* (12th c.), *ancens*, *ad. eccl. L. incensum* incense, lit. 'that which is set on fire', neuter of *incensus*, pa. pple. of *incendere* to set on fire. Altered through *ensence, encence, to incense*, after *L.* An apbetic ME. form was CENSE sb. 1.]

1. An aromatic gum or other vegetable product, or a mixture of fragrant gums and spices, used for producing a sweet smell when burned.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 178/2 Gold and mirre and Ansens. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9358 (Trin.) Wel swotir hir vestiment Pan encense pat is brent. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2545 Pan was par at hure fete of encenz a fair dentee, And of balme pat smylep swete & spycry gret plente. c 1386 *Chaucer Knt.'s T.* 1573 And moore encens in to the fyre be caste. c 1400 *Maundev.* (Roxb.) xix. 87 Pal bring . . . incense and oþer thyngs swete smelland. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 179 b. Some aduysed her to brenne incense in her cell. 1578 *Lyte Dodens* ii. xcvi. 280 His roote saoureth like the Encens, which is called in Greke Libanos. 1610 *Markham Masterp.* i. xciv. 186 Take the powder of gum-drageant, Ensens, and damaske roses. 1666 *Dayden Ann. Mirab.* cxcvii. The East with incense, and the West with gold, Will stand like supplicants to receive her doom. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4518/4 For Publick Sale, . . . a good quantity of . . . Oil of Turpentine, Ensens alias Frankincense. 1850 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 127 On the great day of atonement . . . having received incense from one of the priests, he [the high-priest] offered it on the golden altar. 1897 *Willis Flower. Pl.* II. 363 *It* (Styrax) is used medicinally and for incense.

2. The smoke or perfume of incense, esp. when burned as an oblation or in religious ceremonial. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon. Sel. Wks.* I. 341 Bi þe encense þei

myzten putte away þe styneke of þe stable. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 243 With encense He sacreth and doth reverence. 1483 *Caxton Cato* I ivb. To pease God wyth encense and by good werkes. 1611 *Hible Ezech.* viii. 11 A thicke cloud of incense went vp. 1661 *South Twelve Sermon.* (1698) III. 177 Like Incense, while it ascends to Heaven it performs all about it. 1739 *Gray Let. in Poems* (1775) 69 We listened to this, and breathed nothing but incense for two hours. 1860 C. SANGSTER *Hesperus* etc. 181, I too Did offer incense in that solemn place.

3. *transf. a.* (In biblical language.) The smoke or odour of any burnt sacrifice. *b.* Any pleasant perfume or fragrance, as of flowers.

a 1340 *Hampole Psalter* lxxv. 14 [lxvi. 15]. I sall offire til þe wip encens of wethirs [so Wyclif 1382; 1611 incense of rammes]. 1667 *Milton P. L.* ix. 194 Sacred Light began to dawne In Eden on the humid Flours, that breathd Thir morning Incense. 1712 *Pope Messiah* 24 Withd all the incense of the breathing spring. 1821 *Shelley Cenci* 126 The matin winds from the expanded flowers Scatter their hoarded incense.

4. *fig.* Applied to something figured as a religious sacrifice, or as offered in the way of homage, e.g. prayer, praise, flattery; esp. when represented as grateful to the recipient.

a 1340 *Hampole Psalter* cxl. 2 My prayere be rightid as ensens in þi sight. 1382 *Wyclif Rev.* viii. 4 The smoke of the encensis of the prayere of hawleys. 1593 *Shaks. Lucr.* 194 Offer pure incense to so pure a shrine. 1614 *Earl Stirling Domesday* ii. (R.). The sorrow of his saints doth move God much: No sweeter incense then the sighs of such. 1738 *Pope Univ. Prayer* 52 To thee . . . One Chorus let all Being raise, All Nature's Incense rise! 1746-7 *Heavey Medit.* (1818) 195 Continue to add the incense of a dutiful life, to all the oblations of a grateful tongue. a 1854 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* (1857) II. x. 22 The incense of flattery which his satellites were forever burning beneath his nostrils. 1879 *Farras St. Paul* I. 313 The king, to whom no incense was so sweet as the voice of popular applause.

5. *Comb.*, as *incense-breath*, *-cloud*, *-mist*, *-pan*, *-pot*, *-smoke*; *incense-bearing*, *-burning*, *-loaded* *adjs.*; *incense-blossom*, a blossom yielding 'incense' or fragrance; *incense-boat*, a boat-shaped vessel used to hold incense for transfer to a censer; † *incense-brass*, a rendering of Gr. χαλκολίβανον in Rev. i. 15 (1611 'fine brass', R. V. 1881 'burnished brass', but also explained as 'yellow frankincense'); *incense-breathing adj.*, exhaling 'incense' or fragrance; *incense-burner*, (a) one who burns incense; (b) a vessel or stand in or on which incense is burnt; *incense-cedar*, the genus *Libocedrus*, esp. the White Cedar (*L. decurrens*) of Western North America; *incense-cup*, a cup or small vessel for burning incense; also applied to certain small vessels found in prehistoric graves; † *incense-frank* = **FRANKINCENSE** (*obs.*); *incense-tree*, a name for various trees yielding incense, esp. of the genera *Boswellia* (chiefly East Indian) and *Iceia* (chiefly South American); also applied to a species of *Pittosporum*, from its fragrant flowers; *incense-wood*, the wood of *Iceia heptaphylla*, a South American tree; † *incense-wort*, 'a kind of herb' (Phillips, 1706).

1818 *Shelley Rev. Islam* xii. xix. Many a lawny mountain With 'incense-bearing forests. 1817 — *To Constantia Singing*, Western isles with 'incense-blossoms bright. 1853 J. D. H. DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Cerem. Rom. Rite* 8 He . . . presents the *navicula* (or 'incense-boat') to the Master of Ceremonies. 1866 R. F. LITTLEDALE *Incense* 19. The priest . . . takes the incense-boat, and burns incense in the thurible, censuring the altar five times. 1561 *Daus tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 17 b. The feete of the Lord are of Copper, or like to 'Incens-brasse burning in a fire. For *Incensbrasse* is a word compounded of Brasse and Incense. 1750 *Gray Elegy* v. The breezy call of 'incense-breathing morn. a 1843 *Southey Comm. pl. Bk.* IV. 3 An 'incense-burner to the idols. 1884 *Miller Plant-n.*, *Libocedrus*, 'Incense Cedar. a 1835 Mrs. HEMANS *Poems, To Picture Madonna*, And hath the crested helmet bow'd Before thee, midst the 'incense-cloud? 1633 *True Trojans* iii. vi. in Hazl. *Dodley XII.* 498 An altar we descry, Where 'incense-frank and amber fumes did fly In little rolling curls. 1842 *Faber Styrian Lake* etc. 37 The 'incense-loaded air. a 1835 Mrs. HEMANS *Poems, Minister*, Revealing Through 'incense-mists their sainted pagantry. 1611 *Florido, Incensario*, a censor, or 'incense-pan. a 1661 *Holyday Juvenal* 248 There was no such matter as the bringing of their incense in papers to the altars; there being, for that purpose, an incense-pan. 1699 *Dampier Voy.* II. i. 43 A little Altar, with two 'Incense-pots on it. 1587 *Fenner in Fair S. P. Elys.* (1845) II. 341 Spiknard, saffron, sweet canes, Cinomon, with the rest Of 'incense-trees. 1855 *Kingsley Westw. Ho xli.* (1899) 391 Shrubberies of heaths and rhododendrons, and woolly incense-trees. 1884 *Leisure Hour* Dec. 753/2 The Pittosporum or incense tree, as it is here called from the perfume which its pretty white flowers give out. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, 'Incense wood, *Iceia heptaphylla*.

Incense (in-sens), *v.* 1 Forms: see **INCENSE sb.** [*a. F. encenser* (Chanson Roland, 11th c.), corresp. to med. *L.* and *It. incensare, f. encens, incensum, incenso, INCENSE sb.*]

1. *trans.* To fumigate or perfume (a person or thing) with incense, esp. in connexion with a religious ceremony; to burn or offer incense before (an image), or to (a deity); to cense.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11093 Þey ensensede þe body. c 1375 *Sa. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 47 þis zachary . .

wes in þe tempil kan, . . . til incense þe altere. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 44 Chores children, with new sencers ensencen the auters of synne. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xv. 47/1 Now clerkes encense ymages & other. 1558 *Hertie in Strype Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. vi. 402 Kinge Ozias did take the censer to incense the altar. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 144 An Idol-room, where they these Deities morning and evening. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 194 They that . . . did not . . . with their own hands incense Idols. 1805 *Southev Madoc* II. ii. And those infernal Priests who guard him then . . . At morning and at evening incense him, And mock him with knee-reverence. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. i. x. Neither . . . shall any man or woman, self-styled noble, be 'incensed,'—foolishly fumigated with incense, in Church.

fig. 1729 *STACKHOUSE Body Divin.* iv. i. § 2 (1776) II. 428 The prayers of the saints incensed with the merits of his sacrifice.

2. *transf.* To perfume with any pleasant odour; to suffuse with fragrance; to scent. (In quot. 1503, to drive out by diffusing fragrance.)

1503 *HAWES Examp. Virt.* iv. iii. Fragrant floures full of delicasy That all yll heyes [=airs] dyde encense oute. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. vii. 68 Some Powder of Benjoin, Myrrh or Frankincense, which produce a thick Smoke, that incenses or perfumes the whole Room. 1852 *HAWTHORNE Blithedale Rom.* iv. A goodly quantity of peat, which was crumbling to white ashes, . . . incensed the kitchen with its not ungrateful odor. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 303 Wild roses incensed the fresh air. 1884 J. PAYNE *1001 Nights* VIII. 20 She incensed herself with aloes-wood and scented herself with musk and ambergris.

3. *fig.* To offer flattering homage or adulation to; to flatter. ? *Obs.*

1732 *Gentil. Instr.* (ed. 10) 212 (D.) He . . . now must be bought off and incensed by his Sovereign, as the Devil is by the Indians, that he may do no more harm. 1736 L.D. HERVEY *Mem. Geo. II.* i. 319 Flatterers that were perpetually incensing his altars. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 206 This was not the only instance in which the poet incensed the painter.

4. To burn or offer as incense (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. *Concl.* The good, if any bee, is due . . . to be incensed to the honour first of the Divine Maestie, and next of your Maestie. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 417 A Censer with Incense, which he incenseth. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* iv. 11-12 The whole carcass of the bullock is burned, not incensed or turned into a sweet smell on the altar, but consumed by fire in the place of ashes.

5. *intr.* To burn or offer incense.

1386 *CHAUCER Sec. Nun's T.* 395 They nolde encense ne sacrificen right nought. 1388 *WYCLIF Luke* i. 9 He . . . entride in to the temple, to encense. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* II. vi. 169 To encense to God or to a Seint before an auter. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 250 Such who . . . through frailty had incensed unto Idols. 1870 *Daily News* 7 Feb. His Holiness . . . afterwards walked round the coffin, incensing and sprinkling holy water.

Incense (in'sens), *v.* 2 Forms: 5 encense, 5-6 encense, 5-7 incense, 6-7 incense, 6- incense. [a. OF. *incenser* (? *encenser*) (15-16th c. in Godef.), f. L. *incens-*, ppl. stem of *incendere* to set on fire, INCEND.]

† 1. *trans.* To set on fire, kindle; to consume with fire, burn. *Obs.*

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xxi. xi, Syr Launcelot with his viij felowes wente aboute the hors bere syngyng & redyng many an holy oryson, & frankensens vpon the corps encensed. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 64 Incensed with Heate. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* i. xv. Envyrned about With tongues of fyre as bright as any starre, That fyre flambes ensensed away out. 1593 G. FLETCHER *Licia* (1876) 53 For why my heart with sighs doth breath such flame, That ayre and water both incensed be. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Adversitie* (Arb.) 505 Vertue is like pretious Odours, most fragrant, when they are incensed, or crushed. 1700 *ADDISON Milton imit. out of 3rd Æneid* (R.). Now belches molten stones and ruddy flame Incenset, or tears up mountains by the roots.

† b. To heat, make hot. *Obs.*

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. i. 1. 12 Madnesse . . . hath the same causes as the other [Phrenesi], as Choler adust, and Blood incensed, Braines inflamed.

† 2. *fig.* To inflame, excite, 'kindle' (passion or ardent feeling). *Obs.*

1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* i. iii. 184 Shall Curio . . . with bare groping touch Incense his lust? 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* i. § 4. 7 These by their sinnes much incense Gods wrath. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 692 Will God incense his ire For such a petty Trespass? 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* vii. vi. (1849) 420 Perplexities which bewildered the brain and incensed the ire of honest Peter.

† 3. To inflame, excite, 'fire' (a person with some ardent feeling or passion). *Obs.* exc. as in h.

1435 *MISYR Fire of Love* 102 My saule truly with holy lufe was ensensyd. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* i. ii. Some . . . be incensed with glorie, some with ambition. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* i. ix. And all incensed with love, With wonder and amazement, did her heauty prove. 1664 *Flodden F.* i. 1 You muses all my mind incense.

b. *spec.* To inflame with wrath, excite or provoke to anger, make angry, enrage, exasperate. (The current sense.)

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. ccviii. 220 For the whiche he ensensed the kynge of Fraunce agayne hym in all that he myght. 1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps. LXXVIII.* xvi. How ofte this crooked kind Incenset him in the desert every where. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. iii. 36 Much was the knight incenset with his lewd word. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxx. 119 They incensed the inhabitants against him. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xvi. ii. This so incensed her father, that . . . he departed from her with many hard words

and curses. 1858 *BAIGHT Sp. India* 24 June, A thing likely to incense and horrify the people of India.

c. *fig.* To stir up, make violent or furious.

In quot. 1604 with mixture of sense 1.

1604 *DEKKEA Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 133 Winds wrastling with great fires, incense the flames. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 2 A sea tempestuous and vnfaitfull; at an instant incensed with sudden gusts. *Ibid.* 25 A trade-wind blowing . . . which when contrary to the streame, doth exceedingly incense it.

† 4. To incite to some action; to urge, instigate, stir up, 'set on'. Const. to or to do something.

In some instances perhaps associated with INCENSE, *q. v.* 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* i. xiv. If nature . . . wyll dispose them to that manner studie, they shall be therto the more incensed, and come unto it the better prepared and furnished. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasmi. Par.* i. *Pet.* 7 The Profession . . . whereunto they ought rather to be incensed and allured by your honest behauiour. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxvii. xlix. 665 [Asdrubal] when his men were weery and drew back . . . incensed [accendit] them againe, one while by faire words and intreatie, another while by sharpe checks and rebukes. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iv. xxviii. (1647) 217 By which speech he incensed the English to go on with him.

Incensed (in'senset), *ppl. a.* 1 [f. INCENSE *v.* 1 (or *sb.*) + -ED.] Perfumed or accompanied with incense; filled with the smoke of incense.

1611 *HEYWOOD Gold. Age* i. Wks. 1874 I. 13 The Delphian God, Spake from the Incenset Altar. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* v. 21 The incensed rites, and choral harmonies. 1866 *NEALE Sequences & Hymns* 131 Again shall banner, cross, and cope gleam thro' the incensed aisle.

Incensed (in'senset, poet. in'senset), *ppl. a.* 2 [f. INCENSE *v.* 2 + -ED.]

† 1. a. *lit.* Set on fire, kindled. b. *fig.* (of anger, etc.) Kindled, excited. *Obs.*

1612 *ROWLANDS More Knaues Yet* 27 Howe heany wrath and iust incensed Ire, Hath senten'd me to euerlasting fier. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1666) 213 The coruscation of some incensed Exhalations breaking forth by pauses and intervals from the Clouds. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State, To Fr. Transylvania* May an. 1655, Beseeching him to remove his incens'd Anger from his Subjects.

2. Inflamed with wrath, made angry, enraged.

1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. ii. 52 Betweene these swelling wrong incensed Peeres. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 847 Hast'n to appease Th' incensed Father, and th' incensed Son, While Pardon may be found in time besought. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 16 He will appear against us as an incensed Jid in the Quarrel of his Father's Authority. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* xviii. III. 51 To abandon the Samians to the vengeance of their incensed sovereign.

3. *Her.* Said of an animal depicted with fire issuing from the mouth and ears.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1256/2 The field . . . charged with so many lions of the first rampants incensed gules. 1882 *CUSSANS Her.* vi. (ed. 3) 90.

Hence **Incensedness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Incenseless (in'sensless), *a.* [f. INCENSE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without incense.

1856 G. WILSON *Gateways Knowl.* (1859) 80 An opportunity . . . which our modern incenseless worship does not supply.

Incensement (in'sensment). Now rare. [f. INCENSE *v.* 2 + -MENT.] The fact of being incensed; anger, wrath, exasperation.

1599 *PORTER Angry Wom. Abingd.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* VII. 316 Not for that your incensement Makes me make offer of it, but your health. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* iii. iv. 260 His incensement at this moment is so implacable, that satisfaction can be none, but by pangs of death and sepulcher! 1624 *HEYWOOD Captives* III. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV. Rather give him up a Sacrifice To my lord's just incensement. 1821 *Examiner* 814/2 Popular incensement . . . seems more to be indicated. 1867 *QUIDA Idalia* x. 126 Such a freedom . . . now lashed him into vehement pain and incensement.

† **Incenser** 1. *Obs.* Forms: a. 4 encenser, encenser; β. 5-6 encensour, -or, 6 encensur; γ. 7 incenser. [Two types: ME. *encenser*, a. AF. *encenser*, OF. *encensier*;—late L. *incensarium* (Du Cange), f. *incensum* INCENSE; and ME. *encensur*, ad. OF. *encensoir*, med. L. *incensorium* INCENSORY. Cf. CENSER.] A vessel in which incense is burned; a censer.

a. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 323 Somme of bise newe ordris haven costly encensiers to encense beddis of men & of wymmen & to spoyle hem. 1382a — *Exod.* xxxvii. 16 Encensiers [1388 censiers] of moost cleue gold. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) V. 225 He ordeyned bat no [wolman schulde . . . doo incens in be encenser [vrrr, sencer, censer].

β. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxh.)* xi. 43 Foure encensours of gold. 1480 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* xiii. xiii. Eneas . . . gaf to the Kyng of his jewels . . . a moche ryche encensur. 1563 *WINZET Four Scior Thre Quest.* lxii. Wks. 1888 I. 115 Be exemple of the incensurs of Dathan and Ahiron.

γ. 1624 *DARCE Birth of Heresies* xvi. 66 They had a portable Incenser, wherewith to incense.

Incenser 2 (in'sensor). Also 6 encensour, 9 incensor. [a. F. *encenseur* (14th c. in *Hatzl.* Darm.) agent-n. from *encenser*, INCENSE *v.* 1 Subseq. conformed to Eng. type of vb. and suffix: see -ER 1 2.]

1. One who burns or offers incense.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 270 An encensour with the censoure in his hande. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 167 Some of the inferior ministers . . . the sacred herald, the incenser, the player on the flute.

2. *fig.* A flatterer: see INCENSE *v.* 1 3.

1873 L.D. HOUGHTON *Monogr.* 36 The servility . . . which degraded the incensor of Frederic the Great—M. de Voltaire.

Incenser 3: see INCENSOR.

† **Incensial**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* In 6 encencyall. [f. *incens* INCENSE *sb.*: prob. immed. a. OF. *encensiel*: see -AL.] Pertaining to or resembling incense.

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 84 There is noo encence savoureth soo swete and gyueth soo encencyall an odour . . . as dooth good prayers.

Incensible, *a.* *rare*—1. [f. L. *incens-*, ppl. stem of L. *incendere* to INCEND + -IBLE.] Capable of being incensed or excited in feeling.

1614 T. ADAMS in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxv. 17 Were God like man, subject to passions, or incensible by the suggestions of the common harator.

Incensing (in'sensing), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. INCENSE *v.* 1 + -ING.] The action of INCENSE *v.* 1; a perfuming with, or offering of, incense; censuring.

1388 *WYCLIF Luke* i. 10 Al the multitud of the puple . . . preiede in the our of encensing. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xv. 47/1 In every lawe thurifycacyon or encensing hath ben an hygh dyuynue worship. 1559 *Br. Cox* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. xxii. 51 Images in the Church of Christ have been foully abused . . . with . . . clothing, gilding, incensing, and other kinds of honour. 1679 *FULLER Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 137 As formal . . . as any Romanist can be in his crosses and incensings. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 264 The elaborate incensing of the altar and of persons and things.

Incensing (in'sensing), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. INCENSE *v.* 2 + -ING.] The action of INCENSE *v.* 2; inflaming; stirring up (*obs.*); a making angry.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 350 The commons of y^e ctyte were so ferre out of rule by ensensyng of ryotous persones. 1650 B. DISCOLLIMINIUM 53 The world never saw . . . such incensing of forraigne hatred upon a Nation.

Incensing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That incenses, inflames, or excites.

1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* III. viii. 212 To streake himselfe, and with incensing touch To faint his force.

† **Incension**. *Obs.* Also 4-5 insenscyon. [ad. L. *incension-em*, n. of action from *incendere* to INCEND: cf. OF. *incension* (1488 in Godef.)]

1. Burning; setting on fire; conflagration.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 29 The iiij. ages of the world, from the placacion of Adam vn to the incension of the temple of the Jewes. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 23 Subtill or Windy Spirits are taken off by Incension or Euaporation. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Incension*, . . . a burning or inflaming.

2. Bodily heating or inflammation.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 17/2 The woundes of the belly are not so subiecte unto inflammation or incensions. 1745 *MORTIMER in Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 477 Was it not for the Superabundance of exquisite Humours in Animals . . . fatal Incensions would frequently happen.

3. The inflaming or exciting of passion or ardent feeling; incensement.

1675 *BAXTER Cath. Theol.* II. i. 2 Wars and blood-shed . . . hath followed partly by this incension.

† **Incensive**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. rare.* Also 7 insensive. [a. obs. F. *incensif*, -ive, ad. L. type **incensiv-us*, f. *incens-*, ppl. stem of *incendere*: see INCEND and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of inflamed disposition, full of rage or wrath.

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) I. 90/2 Unto Christian piety and Religion, he was most incensive, and in the East Churches exercised cruel persecution.

2. Tending to inflame or excite passion or angry feeling.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 1 Quarelling, and multiplying incensive terms. a. 1677 *BARROW Wks.* (1686) III. x. 118 To be extremely hated, and inhumanely persecuted without any fault committed, or just occasion offered, is greatly incensive of humane passion.

B. *sb.* = INCENSIVE *sb.*

a. 1618 *RALPH War D. vj b.* Hence we may observe, that the very propagation of our kind, hath with it a strong insensive even of those daily Wars, which afflict the earth.

† **Incensor**, -er. *Obs.* [a. L. *incensor*, agent-n. from *incendere*: see INCEND *v.* Cf. obs. F. *incenseur* (16th c.). The form *incenser* might be agent-n. from INCENSE *v.* 2] One who kindles, inflames, stirs up, or incites; an instigator.

c. 1555 *HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 254 The chief incenser and solicitor of the first divorce. 1576 *NEWTON Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 7 The humours and spirits (which be the incensors and stirrers forward of the minde). 1613 *North's Plutarch* Ad. Lives 1215 Seneca understanding . . . how these lewd incensors did accuse him . . . besought him [Nero] to hear him. a. 1627 *HAYWARD Edw. VI* (1630) 55 Many priests . . . were incensors of the rage.

Incensory (in'sensōri). [ad. med. L. *incensōri-um*, f. *incensum* INCENSE: see -ORY. Cf. INCENSER 1.]

† 1. ? A burnt offering, or ? an altar of burnt offering. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xi. 686 A cup of gold, crown'd with red wine, he held On th' holy incensory pour'd [ἐν αἰθέρι μυσσας ἱερουργίᾳ].

2. A vessel for burning incense; a censer.

1645 *EVELYN Mem.* 17 Feb. Other saints lie here, decorated with splendid ornaments, lamps, and incensories of great cost. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Incensory*, a Church-vessel to burn Incense in; a censuring or perfuming pan. 1826 C. BUTLER *Grotius* Introd. 21 Chalices, patines, incensories, images . . . were fabricated. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 269 In some churches an incensory, or metallic vessel, was suspended from the roof.

Incensurable (inse'nšürä'b'l, -šür-), *a. rare*. [IN-3.] Not liable to censure; not censurable or blameable.

1846 WORCESTER cites DWIGHT.

Hence **Incensurably** *adv. rare*.

1846 WORCESTER cites SHELLEY.

† **Inception**. *Obs. rare* -^o. [ad. L. *inception-em*, n. of action f. *incipiēre* to sing to, blow on an instrument, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *capere* to sing.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Inception* (*ab incino*), melody of Instruments, or of men singing together.

Incentive (inse'nſiv), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *incentiv-us* setting the tune, inciting, f. *incipiēre*: see INCEPTION. In sense 2, app. confounded with INCENSIVE, and other derivatives of L. *incendēre* to kindle, set on fire.]

A. adj. 1. Having the quality of inciting or arousing to feeling or action; provocative, exciting.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1143 Pythia the Priestess of Apollo, being once come down from her three footed fabrick, upon which she receiveth that incentive spirit of furie, remaineth quiet. 1660 tr. *Anyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* i. vii. 109 Embellish'd with many beauties incentive of our Love. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* Postscr. 10 Instances of this nature should be Incentive unto us, to bless the Father of Lights. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 371 The Lord Shaftesbury made an incentive speech in the House of Lords. 1864 *Reader No. 92* 405/2 Pleasing and incentive .. to .. our mental faculties. 1866 CANDLISH 1 *Ep. John* ix. 104 It is a stimulus and incentive impulse.

† 2. Having the property of kindling or setting on fire. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 519 Part incentive reed Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* i. (Seager). The cavern'd ground, With grain incentive [gunpowder] stor'd, by sudden blaze Bursts fatal.

B. sb. [L. *incentivum*.] Something that arouses feeling, or incites to action; an exciting cause or motive; an incitement, provocation, 'spur'.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 The incentive of manhode. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Polyolb.* vi. 97 A musically incentive to warre. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* i. (1702) 3 Let the Precepts and Patterns of Vertues .. serve for Spurs and Incentives to Grace. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* (1848) 9 Incentives to inflame our hearts with Charity and Zeal. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 50, 329 This Paper is principally designed as an Incentive to the Love of our Country. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* viii. With men of Lynedon's character opposition is often the greatest incentive to love.

Hence **Incentively** *adv.*, incitingly.

1856 in WEBSTER.

Incentor (inse'nſtɔr). Now *rare*. Also 6-our, 9 (erron.) -er. [a. L. *incentor* singer, setter of a tune, inciter, from *incipiēre*: see INCEPTION.]

1. One who excites or stirs up (strife, etc.); one who incites to action.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 79/2 The cheefe Capteine and incentour of which persecution was first Dioclesian. 1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Answer. Nameless Cath.* 172 They tooke him to be Incentor, the Stirrer or Procurer of the same. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Incentor*, .. a make-bate, or *Boutefeu*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Incentor*, the same as *Incentuary*. 1718 PRIDEAUX *O. & N. Test.* II. II. 138 The chief Incentors of this War. 1895 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 30 Aug. 5 A placard, declaring that all incentors to riot would be executed.

† 2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Incentor*, he that singeth the descant. In singing there are three degrees, the first *Succentor*, the second *Incentor*, the third *Accentor*. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Incentor*, he that sings the middle part.

Incentre, encentre, (in-, ense'ntrɪ), *v. rare*. [f. IN-2, EN-1 + CENTRE: cf. L. *incentrare*.] *trans.* To centre in something; to place or fix in the centre.

1611 FLORIO, *Incentrare*, to encentre, or goe to the middle or centre. 1623 WILLIAMS *Let. to Dr. Buckingham* 15 June in Hackett *Life* i. (1692) 135 Nor is your Love incentred to me only in your own Breast. 1843 E. JONES *Sens. & Ev.* 111 Encentred in this meadow, one revolved Inquiring gaze.

Incept (inse'pt), *v.* [f. L. *incept-*, ppl. stem of *incipiēre* to begin (see INCIPIENT). Cf. rare OF. *inceptor* to begin = L. freq. *inceptare* to begin, undertake.]

† 1. *trans.* To undertake; to begin, commence, enter upon. *Obs.*

1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 7 b, Those things .. were unluckely and in ill time incepted. 1641 MORE *Rich.* III. 245 Was not his first enterprise .. begun and incepted by the murder of divers noble .. and virtuous personages? 1802, 1895 [see INCEPT, INCEPTING below].

2. *intr.* To enter formally upon the office of a Master or Doctor in a University, and to be recognized as such by the Faculty; to complete the taking of the degree; = COMMENCE *v.* 4. (A term retained at Cambridge: now *obs.* at Oxford.) Hence *gen.* to enter upon one's career or office.

1852 C. A. BAISTED *Eng. University* (ed. 2) 348 The M.A. incept in about three years and two months from the time of taking his first degree. 1888 MULLINGER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 835/1 What is technically known as admission to that degree (*licentia docendi*) was really nothing more nor less than receiving the chancellor's permission to incept. 1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Europe in Mid. Ages* I. v. 288 The 'Licentiate' was not regarded as a full 'Master' or 'Doctor' till he had 'incepted'. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 3/4 Cambridge. Permission to incept in surgery has been granted by the Degree Committee of the Special Board of Medicine to H. H. C., M.A., M.B., of Clare College.

3. *trans.* (Biol.) To take in, as an organism or cell.

1863 H. J. CARTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist. Ser.* III. 45 Each time after incepting a grain it went away to some distance. 1885 E. A. SCHAFER in *Proc. R. Soc. XXXVIII.* 88 The intussusception of particles is one of the most characteristic phenomena exhibited by amoeboid cells, which will carry such incepted matters along with them in their slow movements from place to place.

Hence **Incepted, Incepting** *ppl. adjs.*

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvii. (1819) 482 In plants .. the incepted organization, though formed within and through and by a preceding organization, is not corrupted by its corruption, or destroyed by its dissolution. 1861 M. PATRISON *Serm.* (1885) 60 The love of truth .. which is as unmistakable in the incepting scholar as in the consummate scientific intellect. 1884 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXIX. 338/3 An introductory guide to Sanskrit .. for incepting students whose mother-tongue is English. 1893 FOWLER *Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 277 One of the incepting Doctors. 1895 RAVEN *Hist. Suffolk* 58 The joint action of the village community, rather than the mandate of an inceptingthane.

Inception (inse'pſən). [ad. L. *inception-em*, n. of action from *incipiēre* to begin. Cf. OF. *inception*, -cion (15-16th c.).]

1. The action of entering upon some undertaking, process, or stage of existence; origination, beginning, commencement.

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1792) 18 From his first inception, till the day of his dethe, his house stode aftry one vnyformite. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 316 The Inception of Putrefaction hath in it a Maturation. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 69 The very repugnancy in Nature of successive Beings to be without an inception, or eternal, the devise, according to the state of events at the time of its inception, never could have had an object. 1865 GROVE *Contrib. Sc. in Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 211 Minute organisms which appear so to speak, full-blown at their inception. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. ii. 213 Between the inception and the execution of the project Louis XIV died.

2. In University use: The action of incepting; see QUOTE, 1888, 1895, and cf. COMMENCEMENT 2.

c 1680 WOOD *Annals* (ed. Gutch, 1792) I. 60 After he had feasted the Scholars at his Inception, they like clowns left him. *Ibid.* 66 There was no scholar, if of any account, but did show himself bountiful at his Inception. 1841 PEACOCK *Stat. Cambridge* 11 There yet remained to be performed (before creation) the exercises of inception or commencement. 1888 MULLINGER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 835/1 By inception was implied the master's formal entrance upon, and commencement of, the functions of a duly licensed teacher, and his recognition as such by his brothers in the profession. 1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Europe in Mid. Ages* I. iv. 232 In our English Universities, conservative as they are in many things, every trace of the ceremony of Inception has at length unhappily disappeared; only the preliminary ceremonial of the License survives. *Ibid.* v. 452 An interval of half a year commonly elapsed between License and Inception. .. He was then free to give his formal inaugural lecture or rather disputation in the presence of the Faculty, to receive the Magisterial *biretta* and the book, .. to receive the kiss of fellowship, and to take his seat upon the magisterial Cathedra.

3. The action of taking in, as an organism.

a 1849 E. A. POE (O.). The result is the immersion of the mouth and nostrils, and the inception, during efforts to breathe while beneath the surface, of water into the lungs.

Inceptive (inse'ptiv), *a. and sb.* [a. *obs. F.* *inceptif*, -ive (16th c. in Godef.), ad. L. type **inceptiv-us*, f. *incept-*, ppl. stem of *incipiēre* to begin: see -IVE.] **A. adj.**

1. Beginning, commencing, incipient; relating to or of the nature of a beginning, initial.

1664 J. SPARROW tr. *Bekine's Rem. Wks.*, and *Apol. Tytken* 10 Whether is it an inceptive or beginning Mystery, or an Eternal one? a 1763 BYRON *Art Eng. Poetry* (R.). You see, in speaking, or by sound, or ink, The grand inceptive caution is to think. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 247 The various accents of the Newfoundland dog .. are manifestations wonderfully like inceptive speech.

2. *Gram. and Logic.* Expressing the beginning of action, as *inceptive verb*, *inceptive tenses*, *inceptive proposition*: see QUOTE.

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* vii. 7 The word *concupisco* is inceptive. 1706 PHILLIPS *v.*, Verbs Inceptive, the same as Inchoatives. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 4 Inceptive and desitive propositions .. as the fogs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish; therefore the sun is not yet risen. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I. vii. Wks. (1841) 152 The three first of these tenses we call the inceptive present, the inceptive past, and the inceptive future. 1844 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 128, 'I am going to write'; 'I am about to write'. These have been called the Inceptive future, as they note the commencement of an action. 1895 *Athenaeum* 23 May 660/1 Nor has any attempt been made to give the inceptive force of the participle *ἰνιπτιν* [being brought forth] in Gen. xxxviii. 25.

b. Beginning a word; initial.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Yrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 54 note, This (*invinio*) is .. supplied with the truly S. African inceptive m before a consonant.

† 3. *Geom.* Used of a locus deficient in some particular dimension, but generating by its motion another which has that dimension. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Inceptive Magnitude*, a Word us'd by Dr. Wallis to express the first Principles in Geometry, which, though of no Magnitude themselves, are yet capable of producing such; thus a Point has no Magnitude itself, but is inceptive of a Line. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. a.v.*, So a line, though it have no breadth, is yet inceptive of breadth; that is, capable, by its motion, of producing a surface which has breadth.

B. sb. 1. *a. Gram.* An inceptive verb. *b. Logic.* An inceptive proposition.

1612 BRINSLEY *Poe. Parts* (1669) 126 What mean you by Inceptives ending in *so*? 1669 MILTON *Accidence* Wks. (1847) 466/1 Verbs called Inceptives ending in *so*, borrow their Preterperfect Tense from the Verb whereof they are deriv'd, as *tepesco tepui* from *tepeo*. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 6 Inceptives and desitives, which relate to the beginning or ending of any thing; as, the Latin tongue is not yet forgotten. No man before Orpheus wrote Greek verse. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I. vii. Wks. (1841) 154 A species of verbs .. called inchoatives or inceptives.

† 2. (*ppl.*) Initial circumstances; beginnings. *Obs.*

1728 NORTH *Mem. Musick* (1846) 14 In these inceptives of musick. a 1734 — *Exam.* I. iii. § 63 (1740) 171 One may observe a different Scope in each, as the Persons, however close to the Inceptives of the Movement, were differently circumstanced.

Hence **Inceptively** *adv.*, in an inceptive way.

1856 in WEBSTER.

Inceptor (inse'ptɔr, -ptɪ). [a. L. *inceptor*, agent-n. from *incipiēre* to begin: cf. *obs. F.* *incepteur* (16th c.).]

1. One who incepts or is about to incept in a University.

1479 W. PASTON [at Oxford] in *Paston Lett.* No. 830 III. 246, I wold be Inceptor be fore Mysdromer. 1552 HULOET, Inceptours or regent masters in the vniuersities, *candidate*. 1574 in *Peacock Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. p. xxi. 1650 in *Quincy Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1840) I. 518 In case any of the Sophisters, Questionists, or Inceptors, fail in the premises .. they shall be deferred to the following year. 1669 EVELYN *Diary* 10 July, Next followed the Disputations of the Inceptor-Doctors in Medicine. Then disputed the Inceptors of Law. Lastly, Inceptors in Theology. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 7 Mar. (O. H. S.) I. 201 Dr. Hudson, then an Inceptor in Arts, bore a Musquet. 1865 *Standard* 5 July, The proctors [at Oxford] have, this morning, issued .. the list of 'inceptors' of the present year — by which we mean the list of those who, by proceeding to some superior degree, have made themselves members of convocation. 1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Europe* I. v. 453 The evening concluded with a banquet given at the expense of the Inceptor or a party of Inceptors to the Masters and others.

2. *gen.* A beginner. *rare* -^o.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Inceptor*, a Beginner, or Enterprizer.

Hence **Inceptorship**.

1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss., St. Eng. Univ.* (1852) 405 The forms of Inceptorship, and the Examinations of some of the Nations, still connected the Faculty of Arts with this venerable site.

† **Incerate**, *v. Obs. rare* -^o. [f. ppl. stem of L. *incērare* to spread wax on, overlay with wax, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *cērare* to wax, f. *cēra* wax.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Incerate* [printed *Incerale*], to cover with wax, to seere. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Incerated*.

† **Inceration**. *Obs.* [n. of action from prec.; so in mod. F. (Littre).] The action of covering with wax; the bringing of a substance to the consistency of moist wax.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, He's ripe for inceration, he stands warm, In his ash-fire. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 272 *Inceration* is the mixture of humidity with that which is dry, by a gentle and not hasty combustion to the consistence of mollified wax.

† **Incerative**, *a. Obs. rare* -^o. [f. ppl. stem of L. *incērare* (INCERATE *v.*) + -IVE.] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Inceratif*, incerative, waxing; cleaving, or sticking vnto. 1818 in TODD.

† **Inceremonious**, *a. Obs. rare*. [IN-3.] Void of ceremony; unceremonious.

1651 BR. HALL *Susurrum* xvii, Another approves better of a simple and inceremonious devotion. 1687 *Good Advice* 40 Who .. would not be brought to so inceremonious a way of Worship as that of the Calvinists.

† **Incern**, *v. Obs. rare* -^o. [ad. L. *incern-ere*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *cernere* to sift.] To sift (a matter); to examine closely.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Incerning*, sifting, trying by sifting, looking narrowly into. *Scotch Papers.* 1658 PHILLIPS, *Incern*, to sift, to examine strictly.

† **Incernicle**. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *incerniculum* sieve, f. *incernere*: see prec.] A sieve.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 484 Sieves made of Horses hairs .. called .. sometimes excussive incernicles. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Incernicle*, a sieve.

Incert, *obs. erron. form* of INSERT.

† **Uncertain**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [a. F. *incertain* (Oresme, 14th c.), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *certain*, after L. *incert-us* uncertain.]

A. adj. Not certain; = UNCERTAIN (in various senses).

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 280 b/2 All is incertayne during this lyfe. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* iv. G. j, This is a thinge moste incertayn, how long they shall lyue, and a thinge moste certain that they shall not lyue longe. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. i. 29 What Dangers .. May drop vpon his Kingdome, and denoure Incertaine lookers on. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 293 What he will be able to doe is incertain. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 26 Christian Hope will or ought to be my not incertain support. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II. 16 All the Possessions were incertain; and this Incertainty was the cause [etc.].

B. sb. 1. Uncertainty.

1502 ORD. *Cristen Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. xviii. 136 The incertayne of the houre of a moment and of the estate.

2. Name of an obsolete game at cards.

1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* I. i, With ombre, crimp, comet or incertain.

† **Inceertain**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. IN-2 + CERTAIN *a.*; cf. ENCERTAIN.] To make certain, assure.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxviii. 89 The first hath more incertain'd honor; but lesse safety: The latter is humbly secure.

[**Incertain**, a frequent scribal and editorial error for *in certain*, in truth, certainly (CERTAIN sb. 7): e.g. in Pauli's *Gower* I. 150, 245, etc.]

† **Incertainly**, *adv.* Obs. [f. INCERTAIN *a.* + -LY 2.] = UNCERTAINLY, in various senses.

1530 PALSGR. 66 Other sixe used of their auctours incertainly, sometyne as masculynes, sometyne as femynines. 1572 HULOET, To aunswere incertainly and ambiguously. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 65 The learners shall still goe incertainly and fearefully. 1714 SCAOGGS *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 171 If the Verdict find the Matter incertainly.

† **Incertainly**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *incertainetē* (1477 in Godef.), in Cotgr. 1611], f. *incertain*, after *certainetē* CERTAINTY.] = UNCERTAINLY, in various senses.

1484 CAXTON *Curial* 6 To ryse & mounte fro certaynte to Incertaynte. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 28 Mens .. hopes full of suspicions and incertainties. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cviii, Incertainties now crowne them-selves assur'de. 1684 B. HALE *Pref. to Contempl. St. Man* (1699) p. iii, Here thou mayest see the incertainty of Mortal Life. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 330 There is great incertainty in the meaning of the term.

Incertitude (insə'titʊd), [a. F. *incertitude* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. type **incertitudo*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *certitudo* CERTITUDE.]

1. Subjective uncertainty; the state or condition of not being certain or sure of something; absence of assurance or confidence; doubt, hesitation.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. xxv. 586 The cause of this incertitude and difficultie (as to the beginning of Spring), is partly the convexitie of the cope of heaven, and partly the diverse climates observed in the globe of the earth. a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 207 The fearful man .. falls into labyrinthes, of incertitudes, and impertinencies, and .. anxieties, and irresolutions. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 158 For Scepticisme and incertitude is the punishment of such temeritie. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 63 Thus we were brought back to our old incertitude. 1833 ALISON *Europe* v. 53 (1849) I. 621 The king was distracted by the most cruel incertitude.

2. Objective uncertainty; uncertain or insecure condition; insecurity.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 875 The incertitude and instabilitie of this life. 1692 LOCKE *Tolerance* I. Wks. 127 II. 241 Let us grant .. that in this Incertitude of 'Things, the safest .. Way .. is to follow his Dictates. 1802 CORRY *Mem. A. Berkeley* 152 The incertitude of his reconciliation with Miss Vernon.

3. Indistinctness of visible forms; obscurity.

1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 821 Visit it .. towards the close of day, when the gray incertitude lies on the mighty city.

Incessable (inse'səbl'), *a.* Now rare or Obs. Also 6-*ceissabill*, 7-*ceassable*, *erron.* -*ceassible*. [ad. L. *incessabilis*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + **cessabilis*, f. *cessare* to CEASE: cf. F. *incessable* (15th c. in Godef.). In 16-17th c. sometimes assimilated to *cease*.] Of unceasing character; ceaseless, incessant.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* IV. vi. (1634) 198 Incessant sweating. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 492, I sall vphald his service Incessabill. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IX. 443 His liver and heart is perpetually tyred on by a ravenous vulture, who still renews his incessable torments. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. v. 168 The life of man is the Incessable walk of time.

Incessably (inse'səbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Without cessation; ceaselessly, incessantly.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. vii. (MS. Harl. 614) 9 b1 Also he meneþ incessable (ed. 1495-96) for sich a loue faileþ neuer. 1502 Ord. *Cristen Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. iii. 383 The lamentacions, and the complaints that they make in sessyblly. 1893 *Proceed. World's Congr. Deaf* (1894) 174 Our deaf mute mimics continued incessably to give assault to these prejudices.

Incessancy (inse'sānsi). [f. next: see -ANCY.] The quality of being incessant or unceasing; unbroken continuance.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 248 Whose white bones wasting lie .. with th'incessancy Of showers pour'd down upon them. 1665 R. B. *Comm. 2 Tales* 59 By the incessancy of his Prayers, Heaven's wrath was appeased. 1853 LYNUCH *Chr. Practicalness in Lett. to Scattered eds.* 350 The incessancy and vastness of human labour. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 457 The incessancy and minuteness of their bureaucratic study.

Incessant (inse'sānt), *a.* [prob. a. F. *incessant* (implied in *incessamment*, 1358 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *incessant-em* (implied in *incessanter*), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *cessant-em*, pres. ppl. of *cessare* to cease.]

1. That does not cease; unceasing, ceaseless, continual, either in duration or repetition.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 362/1 These menne .. with their incessant searche fynde out false causes. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 71 The incessant weepings of my wife. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cclxxviii, And now four days the sun had seen our woes; Four nights the moon beheld th' incessant fire. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. ii, An incessant noise like that of a water-mill. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Future* vii, Cities will crowd to its edge In a blacker incessant line. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* v. 140 The pivots of all the prophetic teaching are the incessant incoercion of justice and mercy.

b. *transf.* Of persons and things in reference to their action.

1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* III. iv, The rude flint yields to the incessant drop. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* I, The incessant hail with stony clash Ploughed up the waters. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 16 June, A few persons .. have been incessant in their condemnation of the North.

† 2. Unending, endless, everlasting. *Obs.*

1557 F. SEAGER *Sch. Vertue* 845 in *Babes Bk.*, Eternall blisse where incessant ioe continually is. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 26 Which doctrine surely is incessant or perpetual to the Church of Christ. 1564 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 135 To thee, oh heauenlie father, be incessante honour and glorie.

3. *quasi-adv.* Without intermission or pause; unceasingly.

1557 PHAER *Æneid* VII. (1558) Siv, A swarme of bees beset the bows, Incessant thick with noise. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* I. i. 314 Do they not .. call Incessant on his tardy Vengeance? 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. vi. 103 The world's a ball Doth rise and fall And Roll incessant.

Incessantly (inse'sāntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2; cf. F. *incessamment*, L. *incessanter*, both found earlier than the adj. on the type of which they are formed.]

1. In an incessant manner; without cessation; unceasingly.

14.. *Lanivet. Mary Magd.* lxxxv, Myne hert is wounded with thy charite, It brenneth, it flameth incessantly. 1481 CAXTON *Godefroy* cclx. 306 These turkes .. pourchaced incessantly alle the harme & euyl that they myght. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1161/1 When Saint Peter was in prison .. the whole church without intermission prayed incessantly for him. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIX. 349 The frosty north wind blowes a cold thicke sleete .. flakes after flakes, incessantly descending. 1682 NORRIS *Heroicles* 3 They incessantly enjoy the divine felicity. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 404 ¶ 6 Calia's Tongue runs incessantly. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XII. I. 330 He was incessantly tormented by factions which he could not assuage. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* IV. 190 During which time heavy rain pours incessantly.

† 2. For ever; perpetually. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. i. 5 Certainly god was to fore, and shal be incessantly after without ende & withoute begynnyng.

† 3. Without pausing; instantly; immediately.

1472 PLUMPTON *Corr.* (Camden) p. lxxvii, The said Joan making like response incessantly to the said Sir William. 1649 LOVELOCE *Poems* (1864) 41 My oathes .. then with thee incessantly grew cold. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v. viii, If I see him I fear I shall turn to Stone, and petrify incessantly. a 1807 A. ADDISON *Charge to Jury* (Cent.), I shall incessantly order him to be stripped of his gown.

Incessantness. [f. INCESSANT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being incessant.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. (1875) 193 Because of this incessantness of his harking [he] cannot get listened to. 1890 *Spectator* 22 Nov., The men and women .. will detest its sobriety, the incessantness of its officers' admonitions.

† **Incession**, *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *incession* 'pace, gait, or going' (Cotgr.), ad. L. *incession-em*, n. of action from *incēdere* to go on, walk.] Onward motion; progression, locomotion.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 197 The slow and necessary incession of mediocrity. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* III. 56 The incession or local motion of animals. 1845 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* (1875) 215 Elegant young men unsurpassable in speed, endurance, and oiliness of incession (in dancing).

Incession, var. **INSESSION**, *Obs.*, a hip-bath.

Incest (in'sest). [ad. L. *incestus* (u stem) or *incestum* (neuter of *incestus* adj. impure, unchaste), from *in-* (IN-3) + *castus* chaste, pure. Cf. OF. *inceste* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.). In sense 2, ad. L. *incestus*, F. *inceste*, an incestuous person.]

1. The crime of sexual intercourse or cohabitation between persons related within the degrees within which marriage is prohibited; sexual commerce of near kindred.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 204 Incest .. is bitwhwe sibbe, vlesliche oder gostliche. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27942 Incest, þat es for to lij bi þat þi sibman has line bi, or if þou has don þat sin wit ani of þin aun kin. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 162 Neyther may we weddyd to opres kyn, in-to þe fyfte degre, ne medle wyth hem; for 3if þei don, it is incest. 1548 UOALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* III. (R.), Thys holy man coulde not abide such incest and vnnaturalnesse of mariage in a king's house. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 139 Is't not a kinde of Incest, to take life from thine owne sisters shame? 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, Ranke (1851) II. 137 Its annals are black with treason, murder, and incest. 1868 FARRAR *Seekers* III. III. (1875) 299 Hideous charges of cannibalism and incest.

b. **Spiritual incest** (in R. C. Ch.): (a) Marriage or sexual connexion between persons related by spiritual affinity, or with a person under a vow of chastity, etc. (b) The holding by the same person of two benefices, one of which depends on the collation of the other.

a 1225 [see 1]. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 361/1 Mayster Martine luthet hymself, toke out of religion a spouse of Christ .. luthet with her openly .. in shameful incest and abhominable bychery. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Spiritual incest is understood of a .. beneficiary who .. holds two benefices, the one whereof depends on the collation of the other. Such a spiritual incest renders both .. benefices void.

† 2. A person guilty of incest. *Obs. rare.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* VI. iv, Thow arte an incest & lechour, For thow knowest natuerly both thy moder and thy daughter.

3. *Comb.*

1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* v. iv, When my young incest-monger comes.

Incestancy, *rare* -1. [irreg. formation.] ? = INCEST.

1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master-Constable* III. i. 71 Incestancy dwell on his rivell'd brow That weeds for dirt.

† **Ince'stial**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. INCEST + -AL: cf. *bestial*.] = INCESTUOUS.

1581 NUCE *Seneca's Octavia* I. iv, And with incestiall love benumbed quite His brother Germanicks daughter. *Ibid.*, To which unlucky incestiall brydall bed.

Incestuous (inse'stiʊs), *a.* Also 6-7-*teous*, -*tious*. [ad. L. *incestuos-us*, f. *incestus* INCEST: see -OUS; cf. F. *incestueux*, -euse (13th c. in Godef.).]

1. Guilty of incest.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 10 Incestuous personis. a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 368 Caius Caligula, that wicked and incestuous emperor. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 99 The [Romish] Church reputed those, who married together after their vows, not only for adulterers, but also for incestuous persons. 1746 COLLINS *Odes*, Fear 38 Wrapt in thy cloudy veil, th' incestuous Queen Sigh'd the sad call her son and husband heard. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. vi. (1864) II. 319 The sway of an incestuous female Martina.

fig. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 520 You City-Vipers, that (incestuous) joyne Use upon use, begetting Coyne of Coyne!

† b. Loosely or more vaguely: Adulterous. *Obs.*

1632 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Iron Age* II. Wks. 1874 III. 291, I would not for the world, Priam should send Incestuous Hellen backe on tearmes of peace. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 30.

2. Of the nature of or involving incest.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 394/2 These shameles heretykes lue in open shameful incestuous lechery, and call it matrimonie. c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 238 Incestuous copulation should not once be accounted under the name of marriage. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 486 He openlie condemned the incestuous Matrimonie of Herode with Herodias. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Bavlay's Argenis* v. xix. 399 The feare of the mention of such an incestuous marriage. 1766 WARBURTON *Ded. to Freethinkers* Postscr., Wks. 1811 I. 182 Virtuous love, not adulterous or incestuous. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xiii. II. 177 He had even trampled on the laws of Persia by an incestuous union with his sisters. 1879 GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* vii. 33 As the new Queen was Edwidge's kinswoman, the religious opinion of the day regarded his marriage as incestuous.

† b. fig. Applied to other crimes committed between persons nearly akin. *Obs.*

1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* III. 536 (Seager) Her legions in incestuous murder [i.e. civil war] mix'd.

† 3. Begotten of incest. *Obs.*

1588 ALLEN *Admon.* (1842) 11 An incestuous bastard, begotten and borne in sinne, of an infamous curtesan. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* x. (1626) 206 Th'incestuous infant, now at perfect growth Within the tree; in denours to get forth.

Ince'stuously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an incestuous manner; in the way of incest.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* I Cor. vii. (R.), Theyr children, as borne incestuously and by vnlawfull meanes. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 27 An English Count who lived incestuously with his own Kinswoman. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Macareus and Canace, son and daughter to Æolus .. loved each other incestuously.

Ince'stuosness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Incestuous quality or character.

1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* Addit. iii. (R.), The knowledge of the horrible incestuousness of this match.

Inch (inʃ), sb.¹ Forms: 1 ynce, ince, 3 uncho, 4-6 ench(e), ynche, 4-7 ynch, 5-6 inche, 6 unch, Sc. insch, 4- inch. [OE. *ynce* = **unkja*, a. L. *uncia* twelfth part, inch (cf. OUNCE). A word of early adoption, not in the other Teutonic languages.]

1. A measure of length, the twelfth part of a foot. Hence, a measure of surface and of solidity (explicitly square or superficial, cubic or solid inch) equal to the content respectively of a square or cube the sides of which are of this length.

c 1000 *Laus of Æthelbert* c. 67 3ife ofer ynche, scilling; æt twam yncum, twezen. c 1000 *Laus of Ælfred* c. 45 Wund inces lang. c 1000 in *Sal. & Sat.* (Kemble) 180 He [Adam] was vi and ex ynca lang. c 1205 LAV. 23970 He wunde afeng feouwer ynchene long. c 1300 *Havelok* 1034 An inch or more. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3302 Per ne wantep noyt enches foure. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxix. (1495) 937 An ynche is leste part of mesures of feldes. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 128 þis v. ynche thycke. c 1500 *Melusine* xix. 104 Whiche at his birth brought in hys mouthe a grete & long toth, that apyered without an ench long & more. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 56 In .. measures, we do goe from a barly corne, to a finger breadth: from a finger breadth, to an unch; from an unch, to an hand breadth. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 193 The Princess bids you tell, How many inches doth fill vp one mile? 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 784, 9 London inches are equal to 8447 Paris inches and decimals. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 200 A column of water equal to ten pounds on the [square] inch. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 163 Each inch being the thickness of six grains of barley. *Mod.* The gill contains 8665 cubic inches. The pint contains 4 gills or 34660 inches.

b. As the unit of measurement of rainfall: That quantity of water which would cover a surface to the depth of an inch; equivalent to 3630 cubic feet on an acre, or about 4½ gallons on every square yard. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 264 The

rains set in fairly at the beginning of June. . Two inches in the twenty-four hours often fall; sometimes three. 1896 G. J. SYMONS *Brit. Rainfall* 20 On the western slope of Sca Fell, between it and Wastwater, mean fall about 90 inches. 1896 *Whitaker's Almanack* 53 An 'Inch of Rain' means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3630 cubic feet=100 tons upon an acre.

c. As the unit of measurement of atmospheric or other pressure: That amount of pressure which balances the weight of a column of mercury, an inch high, in the mercurial barometer.

1747-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Barometer*. On the top of Snowdon-hill. Dr. Halley found the mercury lower by three inches eight tenths than at the foot thereof. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 37/1 The mean height of the barometer in London is stated at 29.88 inches. 1873 RALPH *Phys. Chem.* 134 Oil, to which a few drops of bile have been added, passes readily through animal membranes under the slight pressure of 0.068 to 0.132 inches of mercury. 1896 *Whitaker's Almanack* 602 Atmospheric pressure was least, 28.6 inches, on the 14th (Nov. 1894); greatest, 30.6, on the 30th.

d. As a unit of measurement of the flow of water (esp. in mining, whence specifically called *miner's inch*): That amount of water that will pass in 24 hours through an opening of 1 square inch under a constant pressure of 6 inches.

1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil., Hydrot.*, etc. 238 The rate of discharge from the orifice is called the inch of water, and is the hydraulic unit by which the discharge from pumps is expressed. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 90 note. One 24-hour miners' inch is equivalent to 2,230 cubic feet of water. *Ibid.* 95 Water at that time cost 75 cents an inch. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 646 The nearest even figure, is 17,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, and, in the absence of any legal determination, this may be regarded as the approximately correct equivalent of a miner's inch of water.

2. *transf. and fig.* A very small measure, distance, amount, or degree; the least amount or part (of space, time, material or immaterial things); a very little; a 'bit'.

a 1350 *Birth of Jesus* 40 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 66 Pe tyme hem þošte longe Inouþ, ech ynche hem þouste a sponne. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5101 But thou art not an inch the nerre. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* III. 360 Neither will I suffer my selfe . . . to depart one ynch from thy holie commandments. 1594 *Kyd Sp. Trag.* IV. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 114 There is not left in him one inch of man. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 76 Tho' thousands of their Men dropt, they would not give ground an Inch. 1726 G. ROBERTS 4 *Vrs. Voy.* 30, I will drub you, you Dog, within an Inch of your life, and that Inch too. 1781 COWPER *Let. 4 Oct.* Wks. (1876) 85 That I may avail myself of every inch of time. 1839 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* XIII. I'll flog you within an inch of your life, and spare you that. 1894 H. NISSET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 156 He could not see an inch before him.

b. Applied to material things: † (a) A small piece or fragment; (b) A person of small stature. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 94 Thocht the wallis wes wycht, 3it dowbell battre brak thame al in inchis. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* IV. You imp, you inch, you elfin queen, you!

3. Phrases. † a. *At an inch, at inches*: close at hand; (ready) at any instant; in immediate readiness. Obs.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) II. ii. Vpon this wickid rabble . . . crafty concupiscence waiteth as a seruant at inches. 1583 RICH *Phylotus & Emelia* (1835) 18 Attendaunt vpon her, and readie at an ynche to provide her of any thing. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 144/1 In such a readinesse to be at inches with them. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* IV. ii. He wait ye at an inch.

b. *By inches, inch by inch*: by small degrees, by little and little, very gradually, bit by bit.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* iv. 42 All swearing . . . They'l giue him death by inches. 1652 COLLINGES *Caveat for Prof.* I. (1653) B iii. They were forced to . . . reforme by inches. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. xii. No, don't kill him at once . . . starve him gradually, inch by inch. 1719 F. HARE *Ch. Authority Vind.* 27 To dispute the ground inch by inch. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xxix. Wasting away, and dying, as they say, by inches. 1869 B. WILBERFORCE *Sk. Lives Domin.* *Missionaries Japan* 195 All these four martyrs expired by inches, after a series of torments.

c. *Every inch*: every bit, every whit; altogether, entirely, in every respect.

c 1420 S. *Etheldred* 720 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 298 þat ston was well ygrauc . . . eneryche a neynche. 1520 Caxton's *Chron. Eng.* III. 24 b/1 This man was cursed every ynche. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* IV. v. 109, 1, enery inch a King. 1684 WINSTANLEY *Rich. III.* *Life Shakspeare*. A man of Arms, every inch of him. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. vii. I tremble every inch of me. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) III. 283 Lord Nelson was an admiral, every inch of him. 1893 EARL DUMMORE *Pamirs* II. 336 His . . . companion . . . looks a soldier, every inch of him.

d. *Inches* = stature; of inches, of (considerable) height, tall. *Of one's inches*: in respect of one's height or stature.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iii. 40, I would I had thy inches. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upbroar* Wks. 1730 I. 73 A notable fellow of his inches, and metal to the back. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 629 Beware of servants instilling the prodigious importance of master or miss beyond all others of their inches. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* V. i. 18 Pedro was what we call a tall fellow of his inches. 1885 *Graphic* 28 Feb. 214/2 In order to make the most of her inches she had acquired the habit of holding her head thrown back.

e. *By inch of candle*: see CANDLE sb. 5 d. *Give him an inch and he'll take an ell*: see ELL¹ 1 b.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 78 When I gaue you an ynche, ye tooke an ell. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 8 For sovereignty where she gets an inch, stickes not sometimes to stretch it to an ell. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chas.* (Househ. ed.) 311/1 Give John an inch in that way, and he was sure to take several ells.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *inch-allotment*, -*diet*; *inch-deep*, -*high*, -*long*, -*thick*, -*wide* adjs.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 186 Gone already Ynch-thick, knee-deep. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 72 An exquisite thin Diet (called of Jobertus . . . the Inch-diet, wherein we eat by Drams, and drink by Spoonfuls). 1682 CARECH tr. *Lucretius* (1683) IV. 115 Little Puddles. Tho scarce Inch-deep. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 360 Life's little stage is a small emioence, Inch-high the grave above. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. Spenser 189 Futile gossip and inch-long politics. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishlah, A Bean-stripe* 218 Aphis that I am, How leave my inch-allotment? 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 4/2 Strings . . . of inch-wide black velvet.

b. *attrib.* Containing an inch in any dimension; of the length, thickness, etc. of an inch; as *inch-board* (board an inch thick), *inch-line*, etc.; of the focal length of one inch, as *inch object-glass*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xviii. 283 A candle out of a Musket will pierce through an inch board. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm.* on *Folly* 93 To see through an Inch-board. 1836 MARRIAT *Midst. Easy* (1863) 165 He asked Captain Hogg to bring on shore some inch line. 1837 GORING & PARTCHARD *Microgr.* 179 Suppose we have an inch triple achromatic object-glass. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict.*, *Inch-stuff*, deal plank sawn to the thickness of an inch.

c. *attrib.* with prefixed numeral (*two-inch*, *six-inch*, etc.): Of the length, diameter, etc. of (so many) inches.

1559 in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 739, xl m. of iii ynche plancke for the said jutties. 1698 DAMPIER *Voy.* 282 Condemned . . . to have three blows from each man in the ship, with a two-inch and a half rope on his bare back. 1798 NELSON *Let. to Nepean* 7 Aug. in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 91, I have . . . brought off the two thirteen-inch mortars. 1825 NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 576 Three or four thicknesses of one and a half inch-deal. 1879 *Daily News* 12 Aug. 5/3 Fourteen of the Bacchante guns are seven-inch weapons.

d. Special Combs.: *inch-bones* sb. pl., fragments of bone used as manure (distinguished from *bone-dust*: cf. c); *inch-measure*, -*rule*, -*tape*, a measuring rule or tape divided into inches; *inch-pound* (*Dynamics*), the work done in raising a pound weight vertically through an inch (cf. *Foot-pound*); *inch-worm*, a name for a geometer caterpillar, also called *looper* or *measuring-worm*.

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 353 The smaller bone-dust is ground the more effective it is as a manure . . . on the other hand large or drilled or 'inch-bones, as they are called, remain longer in the soil undecomposed, but produce less immediate effect. On these accounts bone-dust is the more valuable manure for turnips, and inch-bones for wheat. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 377 (Hoppe) They all sell thimbles, needles, 'inch-measures, bodkins, etc. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 3/2 [He] measures the force of the temptation with an 'inch-rule. 1884 'EDNA LYALL *We Two* xxx, [She] has gone to fetch an 'inch tape.

Inch (inf), sb.² Also 5 ynche, 6 Sc. insche. [a. Gael. *innis* (inif), genit. *innse* (ɛnʃe) island, land by a river.] A small island. (Frequent in the names of small islands belonging to Scotland.)

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron. Prol.* I wes . . . made plowre Of the ynche wyth in Loch-lywene. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE IX. 1147 Bot in Lochlewyn thair lay a cumpane, Apon that inch. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 24 In the Sey selfe ar mony Iles and Inches nocht few, as the Mai, the Basse, the ile of S. Colme. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. ii. 61 Till he disbursed, at St. Colmes ynch, Ten thousand Dollars to our generall vse. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VIII. 597 There are some beautiful islands which are called Inches. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. xlii, To inch and rock the sea-mews fly.

b. Applied locally to a meadow by a river (as the Inches of Perth); also, to a piece of rising ground in the midst of a plain.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 476 Such parts of the Carse [of Gowrie], as are elevated above the common level of the country are called Inches (which word signifies islands). 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Mau* III. (ed. 3) 54 The Celtic name of Inch being attached to many hillocks, which rise above the general level of the alluvial plains.

Inch (inf), v. [f. INCH sb.¹]

1. *intr.* To move, advance, or retreat, by inches or small degrees.

1599 SANDVY *Enropæ Spec.* (1632) 213 And if he itch and inch forward one way for an ell, hee looseth an other. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 1065 Now Turnus doubts, and . . . with slow paces measures back the field, And inches to the walls. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster* F. III. xlv, Inching along in motion retrograde. 1881 *Amer. Grocer* 20 July, Boys who did not play fair . . . would keep reaching over the line in order to get nearer the marbles in the ring and have a better chance to knock them out. This was called 'inching', and 'fen inchings' was the warning against such unfair play. 1888 *Chicago Advance* 29 Nov. 199, Meanwhile, the celebrated case, possibly, will be inching along toward some final decision.

2. *trans.* To drive by inches or small degrees.

1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* III. i, And so inch him and shove him out of the world. 1692 — *Cleomenes* II. ii. (R.), He gets too far into the souldier's grace; And inches out my master. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* III. 617 Like so much cold steel inched through his breast-blade. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) Oct. 10/2 The children . . . inched their chairs closer and insisted there was not room for her between them.

3. To measure or compute the number of inches in.

1673 SHADWELL *Epsom Wells* I, E'er a horse in your Stable, weigh him and inch him. 1690 H. CLOGGESHALL *Art Pract. Measuring* (title-p.), Gauging and Inching of Tuns. 1718 STEELE *Fish-Pool* 171 The Fish-Pool sloop being inched according to common gauging.

4. *Inch out*: a. To cke out by inches or small amounts.

1620 I. V. tr. *P. du Moulin's Serm. Rom.* I. 16, 2 He hath inched out the skin of the Lion with that of the Foxe, adding craft to crueltie. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 263 When I could not inch it out any further . . . I found my selfe then in that strait, that [etc.]. 1652-62 HEY-LIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 206 The Women cutting off their Hair to inch out their Tackle. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond.-work.* *Prov.* 173 Corn inched out with Chesnuts and bitter Acorns. 1679 Mrs. BEHN *Feign'd Curtizan* III. i, Cou'd you not . . . throw in a little Love and Constancy, to inch out that want of Honesty of yours? 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 127 There stands Paul erect, Inched out his uttermost.

† b. To deal out inch by inch, hence, by small amounts or sparingly. Obs.

1636 HENSHAW *Horæ Succ.* 300 God . . . doth . . . not requite it with a little, or inch out His blessings. a 1656 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 267 In the inching out of the possibilities of our assurance by nice distinctions.

5. To divide or graduate into inches; to mark with lines an inch apart.

Inchafe, Inchain, Inchain: see EN-.

Inchamber, v. rare—o. [f. IN-² + CHAMBER.] *trans.* To lodge in or as in a chamber.

1611 FLORIO, *Incamerare*, to chamber, to inchamber. 1611 COTGR., *Enchamber*, inchambered; lodged as in a chamber.

† **Inchange, v. Obs. rare.** [f. IN-¹ or ² + CHANGE v., alter L. *immūtāre*.] *trans.* To produce change in; to change, alter.

1382a WYCLIF *Job* xiv. 20 Thou shalt inchaungen his face, and thou shalt senden hym out. — 1 Cor. xv. 51 Alle we schulen ryse azen, but not alle we schulen be inchaungid.

† **Inchangeable, a. Obs. rare.** [IN-³.] Not changeable; unchangeable, immutable. So **Inchangeability**, unchangeableness.

1583 GOLDING *Cato in Deut.* clxix. 1047 The calling of God . . . is without repentance, and inchangeable. 1624 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 116 As for the word of a King, it ought to be inchangeable. 1773 KENRICK *Rhet. Gram.* VI. (Jod.), Almost all our English writers, . . . possessed with this inchangeability of accent and quantity, tell us, that all accented syllables are long.

Inchant, inchanter, etc.: see ENCHANT, etc.

Incharge: see ENCHARGE.

† **Incharitable, a. Obs.** [IN-³.] Not charitable; uncharitable. Hence † **Incharitableness**, uncharitableness, † **Incharitably** adv.

1496 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 6 Their incharitable and inordinate Covetise. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 44 You bawling, blasphemous incharitable Dog. 1670 PENN *Truth Rescued fr. Impost.* 5 The second discovery . . . is not less Incharitable, then the first was Proud and Impudent. 1679 — *Adm. Prot.* II. 63 The Debate . . . fill'd this Kingdom with Incharitableness and Division.

† **Incharity, Obs.** [f. IN-³ + CHARITY: cf. prec.] Want of charity; uncharitableness.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. *Prose Addit.* (1612) 340 Least mine incharitie proue lesse pardonable than his Iniurie. 1602 *Ibid.* IX. liii. 237 Avarice, Incharitie and Pride. 1670 PENN *Case Lib. Consc.* 36 It is high Incharity to proceed so severely upon meer Suppositions. 1679 — *Adm. Prot.* II. 90 Great must their Incharity and Presumption be, who [etc.].

Incharm, Inchase: see ENCHARM, ENCHASE v. 2

† **Inchaste, a. Obs. rare.** [f. IN-³ + CHASE a.: cf. L. *incastus*.] Unchaste.

1599 FEELE *David & Bethsabe* Wks. (Rtdg.) 476/2 His in-chaste and lustful fire.

† **Inchastity, Obs.** [f. IN-³ + CHASTITY: cf. L. *incastitas*.] Want of chastity; unchastity.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii. All blot of foul in-chastity. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* IV. Wks. 1874/11. 230 What will Diana Say when shee heares of our inchastity? 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloquies* A iij b, To keep them from the temptation of inchastity.

Inchaunt, etc.: see ENCHANT, etc.

Incheer, variant of ENCHEER, v.

Inched (inf), a. Also 7 incht. [f. INCH sb.¹ or v. + -ED.]

1. In combination, with numeral, etc. prefixed: Containing (so many) inches in length or other dimension. (With quot. 1894 cf. INCH sb.¹ 3 d.)

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* III. iv. 57 To ride on a Bay trotting Horse, over foure incht Bridges. 1651-7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 28 The two inched hook is better. 1894 DU MAURIE *Trilby* II. 175 Any young squire, well-inched and well-acred, and well-whiskered.

2. Divided into or graduated in inches.

Incheer, variant of ENCHEER v.

Incher (inf), [f. INCH sb.¹ + -ER¹.] In combination, with numeral prefixed, applied to something of so many inches in length, diameter, etc.

1885 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Sept. 289/1 A tricycle of abnormal growth—a 96-incher. 1898 KIRLING in *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 9/2 Firing . . . with six-inchers, twelve-pounders, and Maxims all turned loose together.

† **Inche'son, inche'soun**, var. of ENCHEASON. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 343 Þe inche'son of his charme.

Inchest, variant of ENCHEST v.

† **Inche'te, -er**, obs. var. of ENCHEAT, -ER.

1483 *Cath. Engl.* 195/2 To Inche'te, *fiscare*. *Ibid.*, An Inche'ter, *fiscator, fiscarius*.

† **Inchi-ld**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-2 + CHILD.] *trans.* To introduce as a child, to affiliate.

1611 FLORIO, *Infignolare*, to inchild.
Inchmeal (inʃmīl), *adv. (sb.)* [f. INCH sb.1 + -MEAL, ME. -mele, OE. -mælum.] By inches; inch by inch; by small portions, little by little.

1548 COOPER *Elyot's Dict.*, *Vnciatim*, ynche by ynche, ynche meale. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv.*, *Bodie & Soule* i. xxxi. 63 Some dyed Inch-meale, some were Farnished, some Starved. 1583 FOXE *A. & M.* 2066/1 Thon shalt bee racked inchmeale. a 1734 *North Exam.* ii. iv. § 108 (1740) 286 As Towns are taken Inch-meal. 1792 HOLCROFT *Road to Ruin* iv. iii, I would indeed starve inchmeal, rather than he should marry her! 1813 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Patron.* (1833) 11. xxviii. 187 People... will stand to be cut to pieces inchmeal, rather than submit to a conqueror.

b. Also with *by* (giving the force of the lost inflexion).

1530 PALSGR. 833/1 By ynche meale, menuement, or par poulties. 1549 CHALONER *tr. Erasm. on Polly* Lij b, They take upon them to measure the sonne... as it were by ynche-meale. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. ii. 3 All the infections that the Sunne suckes vp From Bogs, Fens, Flats, on Prosper fall, and make him By ynche-meale a disease. a 1691 FLAVEL *Sea-Deliv.* (1754) 167 To lengthen our miserable lives a few hours, to die, as it were, by inch-meal. 1893 *National Observer* 18 Feb. 329/1 The ground must be fought by inch-meal.

Inchoacy (inʃkoʔäsi), *rare.* [f. INCHOATE *a.*: see -ACY.] The state of being inchoate; incipency.

1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.*, *Clough* (1880) II. 247 A picture of inchoacy I admit.

Inchoant (inʃkoʔänt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *inchoant-em*, pres. pple. of *inchoare*: see next.] Beginning, incipient, in an initial stage.

a 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. 275 The procreator of an inchoant and rather incoherent periodical.

Inchoate (inʃkoʔet), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *inchoat-us* (more correctly *inchoatus*), pa. pple. of *inchoare* (more correctly *inchoare*) to begin:] Just begun, incipient; in an initial or early stage; hence elementary, imperfect, undeveloped, immature.

1534 WHITTINGTON *Tullies Offices* iii. (1540) 117 No paynter... should fyssynshe that parte of Venus which inchoat [and] begon, Apelles left of imperfitye. 1581 E. CAMPION *Infer.* ii. (1584) H iv, It was a Church inchoate, beginning, not perfect. a 1626 BP. ANDREWS *Serm.* (1856) 1. 109 His heavenly grace, which is glory inchoate, He imparteth to His Saints. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 409 You are in happy State; Our Bliss is only Inchoate. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. xv. 436 If a boy under fourteen, or a girl under twelve years of age, marries, this marriage is only inchoate and imperfect. 1821 SVO. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 326/1 Many inchoate acts are innocent, the consummation of which is a capital offence. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* viii. 473 The position I have ventured to maintain... as to the inchoate, imperfect, and transitional work of John. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* i. ii. 181 All was as yet in an inchoate state.

b. as *sb.* A beginning, rudiment. *rare.*

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vi. (1846) 135 The drudgery of teaching and learning the barest inchoates of knowledge.

Inchoate (inʃkoʔet), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *inchoare* (prop. *inchoare*) to begin: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To begin, commence, initiate, take the first steps in.

a 1612 DONNE *Biadvartos* (1644) 182 This growth (Inchoated, increased, grown great, and perfected). 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 150/2 The great soul of the World does at least inchoate, and rudely delineate the fabric of our body at first. 1746-7 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 43 § 28 That royal burgh... which shall lie nearest to the place where such poynding was inchoated. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* i. 1155 How he... Conceives and inchoates the argument.

b. To cause to begin, originate, bring about.

1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 236 Any moral... inchoating our Justification. 1802 PALFAY *Nat. Theol.* xxiii. (1819) 390 To inchoate the formation of an eye. 1845 STOCQUER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 113 Nor will it inchoate their ruin to expend a few ruppes more than an accurate calculation of comforts might allow.

2. *intr.* To commence, make a beginning.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* vii. 75 At the Worlds origin this Book inchoats. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 7, I shall inchoate with one of its most delicious morsels of eloquence.

Inchoated (inʃkoʔet), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Begun, commenced; just begun, incipient, inchoate.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxiii. 633 The torment is an inchoate hell, so is the Person, The Wicked here, an inchoated Devil. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* 1. 205 This righteousness of ours is but inchoated and imperfect. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* ii. § 6 (1833) 80 An inchoated gratification of the prevailing passion. 1826 *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 298 There is a fine gradation between the inchoated conception and the completed purpose.

Inchoately (inʃkoʔetli), *adv.* [f. INCHOATE *a.* + -LY.] In an inchoate manner or degree; incipiently.

1626 SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 52 Such as... are purged, though but inchoately, from all filthiness of flesh and Spirit. 1675 O. WALKER, etc. *Par. Hebreus* 18 Here inchoately... hereafter absolutely. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 235 Confirmation seals in their fullness... those sanctifying gifts... which are given inchoately, in Baptism.

Inchoateness (inʃkoʔetnes), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being inchoate.

1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 100 Defect or inchoateness in its doctrines. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ Mod.*

Theol. I. i. i. 30 It was their very differences and inchoateness that made it necessary for her to speak.

Inchoation (inʃkoʔetʃən), Also 7 inchoation. [ad. late L. *inchoation-em* (prop. *inchoation-em*) (Augustine), n. of action from *inchoare* (*inchoare*) to begin:] Beginning, commencement; origination; initial or early stage.

1530 PALSGR. 403 When the tenses of *je vas* is joyined to an infinitive, he dothe betoken inchoation. 1597 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* v. lvii. § 6 But the inchoation of those graces, the consummation whereof dependeth on mysteries ensuing. 1652 T. WHITFIELD *Doctr. Armin.* 88 The life of Grace is an inchoation of the life of glory. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 215 An inchoation of virtue, or, as we may call it, the embryo or seedling not yet arrived to perfection. 1885 SIA H. TAYLOR *Autobiog.* i. xv. 226 The members were to be, at the inchoation of the bodies, named by the Crown.

† b. *ppl.* First steps, beginnings. *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* ii. viii. § 3 (1622) 284 The preparatives vnto it: or rather indeed the inchoations of it. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godd.* viii. v. 378 Having... some more weak inchoations of the life of Righteousness.

† c. The initial element of a word; a prefix. *Obs.*
a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornwall* i. (1662) 197 By Tre, Pol, and Pen,—You shall know the Cornishmen: ... Some adde to these a fourth inchoation, viz. Car (which I guess to signify a rock).

Inchoative (inʃkoʔätiv, inʃkoʔetiv), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *inchoativ-us* (prop. *inchoativ-us*), f. ppl. stem of *inchoare*, *inchoare* to begin: see INCHOATE *v.* and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* 1. That is in an initial or incipient stage; rudimentary, inchoate; belonging to or of the nature of a beginning or commencement, initial.

a 1631 [see INCHOATE]. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 1 This pureness is either imputative... or inchoative, inherent pureness. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 32 That the stable Ferments of places, should be as it were, the chief universal, simple, and inchoative or beginning Beginnings of Seeds. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Gal.* v. 24 We must not understand this of a total, plenary, and final crucifixion, but inchoative only. 1865 CARLILE *Frederk. Gt.* xxi. v. (1872) X. 45 The solution of the Polish Business is still in its inchoative stages.

2. *Gram.* Of verbs: Denoting the beginning of an action; inceptive.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 450 Those particular Terminations which signifie a Verb to be Inchoative, Frequentative, Diminutive are not without many exceptions. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* i. vii. (1765) 126 These Inchoative Verbs are so peculiarly appropriated to the Beginnings of Time, that they are defective as to all Tenses, which denote it in its Completion. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 634 The inchoative form sometimes exists alone, sometimes is used besides the ordinary stem.

B. *sb.* (*Gram.*) An inchoative verb; see A. 2.

1530 PALSGR. 403 They knowe neyther frequentatyves, nor inchoatyves, nor no suche sortes of verbes. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Inchoatives*, in Grammar... as *Calesco*, to grow hot, or begin to be hot. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* i. vii. (1765) 126 The Latins... have a Species of Verbs, derived from others... called Inchoatives or Inceptive. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 638 Inchoatives formed directly from noun stems.

Inchoatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an inchoative manner; in relation to the beginning or early stage; incipiently, initially.

1649 J. ELLISTON *tr. Behmen's Epist.* vi. § 60 The humane Science (which inchoatively is arisen from the Spiration of the Word). a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Heb.* iv. 10 This is done two ways, initially, inchoatively, and imperfectly in this life; fully, finally, perfectly, and completely in the next.

† **Inchpin**, *Obs.* Also 6-7 -pinne, -pyn. [app. f. INCH sb. + PIN sb.; but perh. (in sense 1) a popular corruption of some other word.]

1. A name among huntsmen for the sweetbread of a deer. But by some explained as 'the lower gut', or otherwise: see quotes.

1576 TURBER, *Venerie* 134 Take the caule, the tong, the eares, the doolcets, the tenderlings... and the sweetegut, which some call the Inchpinne... altogether for the Prince or chiefe. 1583 STANVHURST *Eneis* i. (Arb.) 24 These stags vpbreaking they slit to the dulcet or incheppyn. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Boyau*, *Gras boyau*, as *Boyau culier*; In beasts called, the Inchpinne, or Inne-pinne. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Inchpinne*, the lower gut of a Deere. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* i. vi. Mar. I gave them All the sweet morsels, called Tongue, Eares, and Doncets! Rob. What? and the inch-pin? 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 188/1 Inchpin are the Sweet-breds or sweet Gut in the Deer.

2. ? A pin of the length of an inch.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxi. 12 He compareth them to a But wherein an inchpin is wont to be set up.

† **Inchristianation**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. IN-2 + CHRISTIAN + -ATION, forming noun of action.] Admission into Christianity or the Christian Church.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. xv. 253 That this learned contrivance of Mr. Curates could worke in Zoraidas Inchristianation, with the solemnity and rights belonging to it.

† **Inchristianity**, *Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] Unchristian or non-Christian condition.

1611 FLORIO, *Inchristianita*, paganisme, barbarisme, inchristianitie.

† **Inchurich**, *obs. var. of ENCHURCH v.* Hence **Inchurched** *ppl. a.*, admitted into or included in the church.

a 1658 J. DURHAM *Exp. Revel.* ii. iii. (1680) 85 The governing of Churches, and inchurched members. 1677 I. MATHER *Preval. Prayer* (1864) 257 Never baptized, nor of the inchurched Indians. 1702 [see ENCHURCH].

† **Inci-curable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. mod. L. *incurabilis*, f. in- (IN-3) + *cicurare* to tame; see CICURATE and -ABLE.] That cannot be tamed; hence, of plants, incapable of being introduced into cultivation or naturalized.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 284 *Schoenanthum*, growing in India, whence it is brought to us... being incurable by all art. 1776 HUNTER in *Evelyn's Sylva* 350 Those [trees]... strangers till of late, and believed incurable here.

Incide (insə'd), *v. 1. ? Obs.* Also 6 (erron.) *in-scide*, *in-scide*. [ad. L. *incidere* to cut into, f. in- (IN-2) + *cadere* to cut; cf. INCISE *v.*]

1. *Surg. (trans. or intr.)* To cut into, cut, make incision.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 16b/2 The Needle... incideth with her edges. *Ibid.* 31 b/1 They first incyded the skinnie wherwith the varix is covered. 1743 tr. *Heister's Gen. Syst. Surg.* (1750) 425 Takes a Lancet and therewith cautiously incides through the Cornea. 1784 COOK *3rd Voy.* iii. ix. (R.), Cutting or inciding the fore-skin. 1799 W. G. BROWNE *Trav. Africa* etc. xviii. 258 After having incided with an ordinary knife, they sear the wound with an hot iron.

† 2. *Med.* Of the action of internal remedies: To sever, loosen, disperse, resolve (a viscid humour, phlegm in the chest, etc.); = CUT *v.* 10. *Obs.*

1612 *Enchr. Med.* 89 1t doth incide and attenuate, and by his driness doth resolve. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compl.* iii. 92 Such Medicines are convenient, as incide the cold and viscid humours. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Those medicines are said to incide which consist of pointed and sharp particles; as acids and most salts. 1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 30 These medicines... infallibly incide and remove heavy slime, and putrid matter.

Incide (insə'd), *v. 2. rare.* [ad. L. *incidere* to fall upon, f. in- (IN-2) + *cadere* to fall; cf. INCIDENT *a.1*] *intr.* To fall upon; to have incidence.

a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 393 The ray C inciding still less obliquely... will be less refracted. 1855 M. BRIDGES *Pop. Mod. Hist.* 423 The cruel inequality with which the gabelle incided upon certain rural districts.

Incidence (insə'dens), [a. F. *incidence* (15th c.), f. *incident* INCIDENT *a.1*: see -ENCE.]

† 1. = INCIDENT *sb.1*; incidental matter. *Obs.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q. vii*, Proceede I will agayn to my sentence Off my mater, and leue all Incidence. 1545 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. i. 3 In the same season there fell in Lombardy a marueylous insydence, which was moche spoken of throughte out all the worlde. *Ibid.* clii. [xlviii.] 419, I knowe nat by what insydence certayne men layde in wayte on hym, and in the feldest set on him or he was ware. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. viii. § 3 Many operations have been invented sometimes by a casual incidence and occurrence. 1651 JEA. TAYLOR *Holy Living* iii. § 4 (1870) 153 He that hath wounded his neighbour is tied to the expenses of the Surgeon and other incidences.

† b. A casual circumstance. *Obs.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. i. 111 Since by way of incidence [It. *incidenza*, digestion], I have spoken of Alms.

† c. = INCIDENT *sb.1* 4 b. *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 47 a, Al the rente and service in suche case bee incidences to the reversion.

† 2. Liability; natural tendency to. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 112 A conscious and confest incidence to error... even in the very rule or art it self.

3. The act or fact of falling upon, coming in contact with, or affecting in some way.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iv. (1701) 135/2 It is enough that a Man be affected and reduced by incidence of one single pleasure. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 106 The great expanse... had up to this moment resisted the enormous incidence of a heavy gale. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ix. (1876) 93 The incidence of the event will be very probably obviated by the large use of machinery in agricultural operations. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* Th. (ed. 2) I. i. xi. § 8. 212 A partial incidence of the Divine thinking.

4. *Physics.* The falling of a line, or anything moving in a line (as a projectile, a ray of light, heat, etc.) upon a surface; the manner of such falling, esp. in regard to the inclination of the line of incidence to the surface.

Angle of Incidence, the angle which the incident line, ray, etc., makes with the perpendicular or normal to the surface at the point of incidence († formerly, also, the angle between the line, etc., and the surface). *Axis of incidence*, the perpendicular or normal to the surface at the point of incidence. *Cathetus of incidence* (see CATHETUS, quot. 1751). *Plane of incidence*, the plane through the line of incidence and the normal to the surface. *Point of incidence*, the point at which the line of incidence meets the surface. † *Ray of incidence*, an incident ray, a ray which falls upon a reflecting or refracting surface.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 245 In Mirrours, there is the like Angle of Incidence, from the Object to the Glasse, and from the Glasse to the Eye. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* Wks. 1839 I. 274, I call an angle of incidence, that which is made between a strait line and another line, strait or crooked, upon which it falls, and which I call the line reflecting. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv. 67 This is also the law of reflexion in moved bodies and sounds, which... observe the rule of equality between incidence and reflexion. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 81 Every Ray of incidence is seven times refracted in the Eye before it reach the Retina. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (J.), In equal incidences there is a considerable inequality of refractions. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Axis*, *Axis of Incidence*, in dioptrics, is a right line drawn through the point of incidence, perpendicularly to the refracting surface. 1803 J. WOOD *Princ. Mech.* vi. 130 The velocity of the body after reflection is equal to it's velocity before incidence. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 3 DO will be the direction of the reflected ray, and the point I, where it cuts the surface of the mirror, will be

the point of incidence. 1871 *Tyndall Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. viii. 129 The searcher welcomes every gleam, and seeks to augment his light by indirect incidences.

5. Astron. = IMMERSION 3.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Eclipse*, Immersion, or incidence of an eclipse, is the moment when part of the sun or moon's disk first begins to be hid.

6. *Geom.* The situation of one locus with respect to another when they have a common point or points, but do not completely coincide; e.g. of a point to a line on which it lies, of a point or a line to a plane in which it lies, or of two intersecting lines to each other. [From the German of Schubert, *Kalkül der Abzähl. Geom.* (1879) 25.]

7. Manner of falling upon or affecting in any way; the range or scope of a thing, the extent of its influence or effects.

1846 *FONBLANQUE in Life & Labours* (1874) 210 It is clear that the Duke has not mistaken the post hoc for the propter hoc, incidence for causation. 1851 *DE QUINCEY Ld. Carlisle on Pope Wks.* XIII. 24 The question .. always is, Whether the differential feature .. ought not to disturb the incidence of the legal rule? 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xv. 266 The incidence of the Plague was general. 1871 *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 37 On, the preposition, exists in Saxon, but its area of incidence is different.

b. *spec. in Pol. Econ.* Of taxation (see quot. 1878). 1825 *McCulloch Pol. Econ.* I. 8 The incidence and effect of taxes and regulations. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* v. vi. § 1 (1876) 521 The real incidence of indirect taxation is every day more generally understood. 1878 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* 127 It is often impossible to say what is really the incidence of a tax, that is, the manner in which it falls upon different classes of the population.

† Incidency. Obs. [See prec. and -ENCY.]

1. An incidental occurrence or circumstance; an incident.

1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* I. ii. 403 Declare What incidencie thou dost ghesse of barne Is creeping toward me. 1663 *J. SPENCER Prodigies* (1665) 171 We have no reason why we should .. vouchsafe the honor of a solemn notice to any such little incidencies as these. 1701 *NORRIS Ideal World* I. ii. 42 But ordinarily, and out of these singular incidencies .. his way of procedure .. is to act according to the general and stated laws of motion.

2. a. The quality of being liable to fall to. b. (with *pl.*) A thing incident or liable to befall or fall to.

1615 *T. ADAMS White Devil* 55 First the difficulty, to beare the bagge and not be couetous—secondly the usual incidence of the hagge to the worst men. a 1666 *HEVLIN Laud* I. (1671) 53 If any other considerations of Profit, Preferment or Compliance, did prevail upon him .. they may with charity be looked on as the common incidencies of Humane frailty. a 1683 *WHICHCOTE Disc.* (1703) III. 426 Particular errors and misapprehensions in some things is an incidence to uprightness of heart.

3. Physics. = INCIDENCE 4.

1646 *J. GREGORY Notes & Obs. Ep. Ded.* (1650) 4 Rayes of incidence contract no warmth upon the Earth, unless reflected back upon their original Sun. 1704 *NORRIS Ideal World* II. 245 As a certain subtle matter in its direct incidence is light.

fig. a 1711 *NORRIS (J.)*, He .. receives a more vigorous joy from the reflexion than from the direct incidence of his happiness.

4. The falling of one line upon another, the meeting of lines.

1789 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* 346 Four streets intersect each other at right angles, whose incidencies form a spacious parade.

Incident (i'n-si-dent), *sb.* 1 Also 5 incedent, 5-6 incydent. [a. F. *incident* (13th c.), subst. use of *incident* adj.; see INCIDENT a.1.]

1. Something that occurs casually in the course of, or in connexion with, something else, of which it constitutes no essential part; an event of accessory or subordinate character.

1413-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* v. xxxvii. In Troye boke no more of hym I fynde. Fro henceforth I can no processe reade But incidences that beare no substance. 1525 *LO. BEANERS Froiss.* II. xl. 126 Yf an incydent had not ben or this, he had ben farr in the countrey of Hungery. 1533 *MORE Apol.* xxvi. Wks. 891/2 The touching of this matter is no part of my principall entent, but happeneth as an incident to fall in my way. 1556 *J. HEYWOOD Spider & F.* lxi. 63 This present argument, is: to principall cause, but an incident. 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) III. iv. ii. 220 Habitations of Defence against the Seasons and other Incidents. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Preserve*, Corn, by the Moisture of the Weather, want of turning, and some other Incidents, will grow musty. 1879 *ATHENÆUM* 6 Sept. 305/1 Failures are inevitable incidents.

2. An occurrence or event viewed as a separate circumstance.

1462 *J. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 439 II. 89 This and what incidences ye knowe, I preie yow by wrytinge certifie me in all hast. 1567-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) III. 861 But of these incidences and occurrences here-after more. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 254 Rarities in nature, and surprising incidents, which foreigners expect. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 154 ¶ 11 The fortuitous collision of happy incidents. 1808-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VI. 261 To relate incidents as they have really happened, is the work of the memory. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* v. Even the high-swelled bopes with which the late incident had filled him began to quail. 1874 *L. STEPHEN Hours in Library* (1892) I. l. 34 This book .. shows a skill in selecting telling incidents.

† b. A matter, an affair. *Obs. rare.*

1485 *CAXTON St. Wenefr.* 21 After many wordes and causes leyed and after Innumerable incidences and reasons alledged atte last they were al accorded. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No.

25 ¶ 4 Upon such Incidents as we decide by Combat. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* II. xlii. 443 note, This parliament .. passed some remarkable incidents.

3. In the arts: a. A distinct piece of action in a play or poem; † in early use, an event subordinate to the main design (so F. *incident*).

1695 *DAVIDEN in Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* (J.). No person, no incident in the play, but must be of use to carry on the main design. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 19 ¶ 3 The Plot and Incidents of the Play are laid with that Subtily of Spirit. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Incident*, in a poem, is an episode or particular action, tacked to the principal action, or depending on it. 1863 *MRS. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xiv. 250 A set-off against the pathetic incidents of the play. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* vii. 205 The plays of Euripides are more rich in stirring incidents than those of his predecessors.

b. A single feature in a picture; especially one that does not form part of the main design or scene. *rare.*

1705 *ADDISON Italy* 379 The Prospect from the Capucin's Garden, which for the Extent and Variety of pleasing Incidents is, I think, the most charming. 1846 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* (1848) I. ii. i. vii. § 13. 86 Behind the 'Sacristy for the Friends' of Giotto at Pisa, there is a sweet piece of rock incident.

† 4. Something liable to attach itself to or connect itself with another thing; an accessory circumstance. *Const. to, unto* (rarely *into*). *Obs. exc.* as in b.

1649 *BR. HALL Cases Consc.* I. iv. (R.). There are two incidents into this practice which may render it not unwarrantable. 1666 *R. COKE Power & Subj.* 95 Treason does ever produce fatal and final destruction to the offender, and never attaineth to the desired end (two incidents inseparable thereunto). 1755 *B. MARTIN Mag. Arts & Sc.* II. xi. 236 Virgil, from the various Incidents of this Season, gives many singular and notable Epithets thereto.

b. *Law.* A privilege, burden, custom, etc. commonly or invariably attaching to an office, estate, or the like.

1628 *COKE On Litt.* 151 h, *Incident*, a thing appertaining to or following another as a more worthy or principall. .. And of incidents some be separable, and some inseparable. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.* s. v. *Advowzen*, Advowzen Appendant .. depends upon a Mannor, as appurtenant to it, termed by Kitchen an Incident that may be separated from the Subject. 1755 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* IV. 301 Their dignities had ceased for some ages to be an incident of their tenures. 1817 *LO. LOUGHBOROUGH in Douglass Rep.* II. 727 A fine to be paid on the change of a tenant is almost a constant incident of a copyhold estate. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* I. 48 Some of the 'incidents' of tenure by knight-service had their counterpart in tenure in socage.

† c. An incidental charge or expense. *Obs.*

1737 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.* II. iii. 87 (List Officers Excise) Accountant for Imprest Money for paying of Incidents. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* v. ii. (1869) II. 495 If the salaries of officers and other incidents, therefore, amount to more than ten per cent. 1776 *G. SEMPLE Building in Water* 38 An Estimate of the Expence .. amounted to twenty thousand Pounds, and .. we allowed the five hundred for Incidents.

Incident, sb. 2: see INCIDENT a.2

Incident (i'n-si-dent), *a.* 1 Also 6 incydent(e), insedent, insident. [a. F. *incident* or ad. L. *incident-em*, pres. pple. of *incidere* to fall into or to, fall upon, happen to, etc., f. in- (IN-2) + *cadere* to fall. The senses of the English word are derived from med.L. rather than from F.]

I. 1. Liable or apt to befall or occur to; likely to happen; hence, naturally appertaining or attaching. a. *Const. to* († *in, into*), rarely *on*.

1488 *Will of Statworth* (Somerset Ho.). To socour his simple body as they think incident and convenient to him. 1530 *RASTELL Bk. Purgat.* III. xii. Punishment .. is incydent to the repentance which take away y^e synne. 1534 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1172/2 Yf we well consider these two thinges, tention and persecution, wee maye fynde that eyther of theym is incydent into the tother. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* vi. lxxvii. 771 A kind of corruption or maladie incident to the pine-tree. 1584 *LYLY Campaspe* v. iv. Commonly we see it incident in artificers to be enamoured of their owne workes. 1657 *AUSTEN Fruit Trees* I. 46 Which is not incident in this way of grafting. 1685 *H. MORE Para. Prophet.* 414 That the Time of the New Jerusalem is comprized in, or, at least, incident into, the Philadelphian Succession. 1744 *WARBURTON Wks.* (1811) XI. 407 Deliberation and after-thought are not incident to God. 1773 *REID Aristotle's Log.* v. § 3 (1806) 119 The fallacies incident to categorical syllogisms. 1859 *LANG Wand. India* 359 The noise .. incident on the striking of the tents and the breaking up of the little camp. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commw.* II. xxxvii. 43 A State government is a natural growth, which *prima facie* possesses all the powers incident to any government whatever.

b. Without construction.

1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* 5 Both the one and the other hath fractions incident. 1597 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi. § 4 Baptisme is farre more necessarie then any such incident Rite or Solemnitie ordained for the better administration thereof. 1649 *MILTON Eikon.* xxvi. Emulations .. are incident among military men. 1653 *Woodall's Wks.* Pref. 9 To instruct them in the uses and dangers incident by mistakes. a 1677 *MANTON Serm.* Ps. cxix. verse 107. Wks. 1872 VIII. 96 Those in the highest station have their incident cares and troubles. 1898 *Daily News* 23 July 5/3 The Puerto Rico expedition, and the incident aggressive steps taken in the campaign.

2. *Law.* Attaching itself, as a privilege, burden, or custom, to an office, position, etc.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 22 § 2 Fees and annuities incident to every or the same Offices. 1533 *FITZGERARD, Bk. Surv.* 21 h. It is called a rent seeke, bycause there is no dis-

trasse insedent nor belongyng to the same. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 21 a. Fealtie is incydent to everye manner of Service. a 1626 *BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 35 To this tenure by Knights service in chief, was incident that the King should have a certain summe of money, called aid. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. xi. 176 Where rent is reserved, it is also incident .. to the reversion. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* iii. 162 Every freeholder holding lands within the manor had, as of right, common of pasturage on the wastes as incident to his lands.

† 3. Relating or pertinent to. *Obs.*

1557 *Ord. Hospitals F. iij.* The Books of this Howse, incident to the matter. 1583 *STUBBES Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 2 Such necessary questions, as are incident to my purpose. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* III. (1634) 89 It is not my purpose to pursue the historie of the Persians .. otherwise than as they shall be incident to the affaires of Greece.

† 4. Apt to fall into; liable to; subject to. *Obs.*

1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* I. lx. Men are not ever incident to losse, When Fortune seemes them frowardly to crosse. 1624 *HEYWOOD Gynaik.* I. 18 A wicked and irreligious man is subject and incident to fall into many distresses and casualties. 1647 *W. BROWNE tr. Gomberville's Polixander* III. iii. 84 Ah! ingratefull Zabaim, King incident to all crimes! 1676 *W. HUBBARD Happiness of People* 55 Spiritual Pride is an evil, the very best of Gods Children are incident unto. 1760 *H. BROOKE Fool of Qual.* (1808) I. 166 This state of mortality is incident to perpetual change and revolution. 1767 *MRS. S. PENNINGTON Lett. Diff. Subj.* IV. 16 The little complaints they [children] are incident to.

5. Occurring or liable to occur by the way, or in the course of something else of which it forms no essential part; casual; = INCIDENTAL 1. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccix. 493 The duke of Lancaster was nat in the fauoure of the comen people, wherby dyuers incydents paretis fell after in England. 1581 *Confer.* I. (1584) Fiv b. By occasion incident there was talke of a text of Scripture. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 309 The incident Mistakes, which he has run into, have not fail'd to increase in Number. 1716 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 53 That Doctrine, which those chance-Propositions or incident Expressions seem to insinuate.

† b. Of expenses or charges; = INCIDENTAL 1 b.

1652 *Act Commw. Sale Est. Ld. Dunbar*, etc., The Commissioners shall and may allow all incident charges for the necessary carrying on of this service. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 230 With all the Charges incident. 1756 *WASHINGTON Lett. Writ.* 1889 I. 313 By this means the country loses .. the sums of money which each man costs, besides many incident charges, such as horse hire. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 178 He put into my hand a bank note, more than sufficient to defray any incident charges.

6. Subordinate, subsidiary, accessory.

a. *Anal.* (See quot.)

1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex., Incident Spinal Nerves.* those of the spinal system of nerves which convey any impressions on, or irritation of the integuments, or mucous membranes, to the true spinal marrow.

† b. *Incident proposition*, a proposition inserted in a principal one, and introduced by a relative pronoun, as 'bodies, which are transparent, have many pores' (Watts); a subordinate relative clause. 1725 *WATTS Logic* II. ii. § 5 The whole proposition is called the primary or chief, and the additional proposition is called an incident proposition.

II. 7. Falling or striking upon or against; acting upon anything from without. *esp.* Of light: Falling or striking upon a surface. *Const. upon.*

1667 *BOYLE in Phil. Trans.* II. 606 Looking-Glasses .. are conspicuous only by the incident beams of the Sun. 1710 *J. CLARKE Rohault's Phil.* (1729) I. 91 If the incident Body A, and the Body CDEF upon which it strikes, are void of all Elasticity [etc.]. 1716 *CHRYNE Philos. Princ.* Relig. I. 78 The Obliquity of the incident Ray is great. 1821 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* iv. (1833) 59 Mirrors .. adjusted not only to one another, but to the light incident upon each. 1842-3 *GROVE Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 116 Transparent matter upon which light is incident. 1855 *J. EDWARDS Art Landscape Paint. Water Col.* 37 Illuminated by light actually incident upon the picture. 1864 *H. SPENCER Princ. Biol.* § 169 That there may be continuous changes of structure in organisms, there must be continuous changes in the incident forces.

† 8. Opposed to, running counter to. *Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. L. *incidere* to fall upon, attack, strike or dash against.]

c 1555 *HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 74 There is no marriage, but only between the parents and children, of itself and immediately incident and repugnant to natural reason.

† **Incident** (i'n-si-dent), *a.* 2 and *sb.* 2 *Obs.* [ad. L. *incident-em*, pres. pple. of *incidere* to INCIDE.] **A.** *adj.* That 'cuts' the phlegm, etc. **B.** *sb.* An inciding medicine.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp., Incidents, or Attenuants*, in the materia medica. .. To this class belong the roots of arum, asarabacca, acorus [etc.]. 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex., Incidents*, having power to cut; formerly applied to medicines .. supposed to cause the phlegm to be discharged, by cutting, as it were .. incident.

Incidental (i'n-si-dentl), *a.* (sb.) [f. INCIDENT sb. + -AL. Cf. mod.F. *incidentel*.]

1. Occurring or liable to occur in fortuitous or subordinate conjunction with something else of which it forms no essential part; casual.

1644 *MILTON Educ. Wks.* (1847) 98/1 Those incidental discourses which we have wandered into. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. 161 With an incidental Account of the first Inducements that made the Privateers undertake the passage. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* II. Concl. 405 In Scripture, whether in incidental passages or in the general scheme of it. 1790

PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. ii. 19 A circumstance as incidental, and as unlike design, as any that can be imagined. 1875 **JOWETT** *Plato* (ed. 2) 111. 17 The simple and apparently incidental manner in which the last remark is introduced. 1876 **E. MELLOR** *Priesth.* viii. 371 There is scarcely any practice which is so corrupt as not to produce some incidental good.

b. Of a charge or expense: Such as is incurred (in the execution of some plan or purpose) apart from the primary disbursements.

1739 **CIBBER** *Apol.* (1756) 11. 86 In the first six days of acting it, we paid all our constant and incidental expense, and shared each of us a hundred pounds. 1779 *Ann. Reg.* 224 For defraying the expenses of the civil establishment of his Majesty's colony of West Florida, and other incidental expenses attending the same. 1804 **W. TENNANT** *Ind. Recruit.* (ed. 2) 1. 63 The house rent, and the incidental charges of a family. 1868 **PEARCE** *Water-Farm.* x. 104 These calls sufficed for the nursery, and incidental expenses.

c. *Incidental images, colours*: such as are perceived by the eye as a consequence of visual impressions no longer present.

1876 **BERNSTEIN** *Five Senses* 117 These prolonged impressions of light are called incidental images. *Ibid.* 120 The incidental colours, which are formed in the eye, are most interesting.

2. *Incidental to*: liable to happen to; to which a thing is liable or exposed. *Incidental upon*: following upon as an incident.

1616 **CORVAT** in **J. Taylor** (*Water P.*) *Wks.* (1630) 11. 83 If I should happen to be destitute; a matter very incidental to a poor Footman Pilgrim. 1665 **T. MALL** *Offer F. Help* 96 Those temptations that are incidental to a suffering state. 1732 **BERKELEY** *Alciph.* i. § 10, I, who am no great genius, have a weakness incidental to little ones. 1828 **SCOTT** *F. M. Perth* vi. The hesitation incidental to the use of a foreign language. 1851 **H. SPENCER** *Social Statics* 70 Others, may contend that with the rightly constituted or moral man, correct conduct to others is merely incidental upon the fulfilment of his own nature. 1888 **J. INGLIS** *Tent Life Tigerland* 148 The dangers incidental to pigsticking.

3. Casually met with or encountered. *rare.*

1856 **J. CUMMING** *Script. Read. Deuter.* viii. 143 The green moss and incidental flowerets break out from the rifts and rents. 1871 **BLACKIE** *Four Phases* i. 122 The braying of an incidental ass. 1876 **Geo. ELIOT** *Dan. Der.* v. xxxviii. A store of magical articulation with which he promised himself to frighten any incidental Christian of his own years.

b. Given to relating casual incidents. *non-use.*

1843 **CARLYLE** *Past & Pr.* ii. v. Says the incidental Jocelin.

† 4. = *INCIDENT* a. 1. 7. *Obs. rare.*

1813 **T. BUSBY** *Lucretius* iv. Comment. xv. The angle contained by the incidental ray.

B. *sb.* An incidental circumstance, event, charge, expense, etc.

1707 *Modest Enquiry* in *Sewall's Diary* (1879) 11. 73 The accidental occasions of hiring Transport Ships, together with the other Incidentals that must necessarily accrue. 1726 **POPE** *Let. to Bethel* 9 Aug. Almost every body and every thing is a cause or object for humanity, even prosperity itself, and health itself; so many weak pitiful incidentals attend on them. 1866 **ROGERS** *Agric. & Prices* I. xxviii. 673 We should find in others a large bill for incidentals.

Incidentally (insident'ali), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In an incidental manner; as an incident, or a subordinate and casual circumstance.

1665 **BOYLE** *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 56 A Theme, that fell but incidentally under my consideration. 1736 **BUTLER** *Anal.* ii. vii. Wks. 1874 I. 254 He mentions these gifts incidentally, in the most easy manner. 1855 **MACAULAY** *Hist. Eng.* xiv. 111. 407 In the course of the debate a grave constitutional question was incidentally raised. 1879 **R. K. DOUGLAS** *Confucianism* iv. 94 The supreme object of learning should be truth, and incidentally self-improvement.

Incidentalness. [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or state of being incidental.

1730-6 in **BAILEY** (folio). 1775 in **ASH**. Hence in **Worcester**, etc.

† **Incidentary**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *INCIDENT* *sb.* 1 + *-ARY*. Cf. *accidentary*.] Casual, incidental. Hence *Incidentarily* *adv.*, incidentally.

a 1670 **HACKET** *Abp. William* ii. (1692) 208 He had been near fifty years from the county of Carnarvan and the town of Conway, unless by incidentary visits. — *Cent. Sermon*. (1675) 621 They came together upon appointment, or incidentary occasions. *Ibid.*, *Incarn.* iv. These 14 generations are reckoned up, and hat 4 women incidentally put into the catalogue.

Incidented (insident'ed), *a.* [f. *INCIDENT* *sb.* 1 + *-ED* 2.] Filled with incidents, eventful.

1898 **W. J. LOCKE** *Idols* 274 In the course of an incidented life, I have found that discretion is the better part of virtue.

Incidentless, *a. rare.* [f. *INCIDENT* *sb.* 1 + *-LESS*.] Without incident; uneventful.

1782 **MAD. D'ARBLAY** *Diary* 26 Oct. My journey was incidentless, but the moment I came into Brightelmstone I was met by Mrs. Thrale.

† **Incidently**, *adv. Obs.* [f. *INCIDENT* a. 1 + *-LY* 2.] In an incident manner; by the way, casually; incidentally.

1529 **MORE** *Dyaloge* i. xxii. 28 Y^e author therefore incyently sheweth what harm hath happened sumtyme to fall to dysner of those yong men. 1570 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 4 § 9 Suche Charges as are necessarily and incyentlye to be spent and provided in theyr Offyces. 1640 **Br. HALL** *Episc.* ii. xx. 201 It is but incidently in our way. 1716 **M. DAVIES** *Athen. Brit.* 111. *Crit. Hist.* 54 As for such an Author's incidently mentioning some things [etc.]. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* 1. 375 In so doing we may incidentally afford some specimens of the original.

† **Incidentness**. *Obs. rare* —. [*-NESS*.]

1727 **BAILEY** vol. 11. *Incidentness*, liableness.

† **Incider**. *Obs.* [f. *INCIDE* v. 1 + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which cuts; an 'inciding' medicine.

1598 **FLORIO**, *Incisore*, an incider or maker of an incision. 1720 **BLAIR** in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 33 Attenuaters and Inciders, as Salvia, Horminum. 1749 **T. SNORT** *Chron. Hist. Air*, etc. 1. 260 The Cure consisted in repeated Lenitives, cooling Inciders, and Pectorals.

Inciding, *vbl. sb. ? Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of *INCIDE* v. 1; a cutting, incision.

1694 **SALMON** *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 43/1 This Mixture bbs the Power of inciding, and attenuating. 1746 **R. JAMES** *Introd. Moutet's Health's Improv.* 2 The first Part of Manducation is, the inciding, or cutting the Aliment with the fore Teeth.

Inciding, *ppl. a. ? Obs.* [*-ING* 2.] Cutting; † loosening and removing phlegm or the like.

1678 **SALMON** *Pharm. Lond.* vi. ii. 814 *Inciding*, such as cut, attenuate and make matter or humors thin. 1758 **J. S. Le Drant** *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 86 The Stroke .. was inciding with regard to the first Table of the Bone. 1788 **HOWARD** *Encycl. s.v. Albugo*, A little of this powder .. gradually abstersges and wears off the spot by it's inciding quality.

Inciduous (insidi'uous), *a. rare.* [f. *L. incidere* *INCIDE* v. 2; cf. *deciduous*.] Of a pulse: Undulating.

1822 *Good Study Med.* 11. 26 The dicrotic, cotnising, and inciduous [pulses] proposed by Solano, as mere sub-varieties of the rebounding or redoubling. [Cf. *DUNGLISON* (ed. 1851) *Pulsus inciduous*, .. undulating pulse.]

† **Incinderment**. *Obs.* [f. **incinder* vb. (ad. *F. encender* — *L. incinerare*) + *-MENT*.] Reduction to ashes; incineration.

1609 **J. DAVIES** *Holy Roode* (1876) 26 (D.) Hee, like the glorious rare Arabian bird, Will soon result from His incinderment.

Incinerable (insin'erable), *a. rare.* [f. *med.L. incinerare* to *INCINERATE* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being burnt to ashes.

1658 **SIR T. BROWNE** *Hydriot.* iii. 23 Other incinerable substances were found so fresh, that they could feel no sinder from fire.

† **Incinerate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. *med.L. incinerat-us*, pa. pple. of *incinerare*: see next.] = *INCINERATED*. (Const. as *pa. pple.* or *adj.*)

1471 **RIPLEY** *Comp. Aleh.* i. xix. in *Ashm.* (1652) 133 Thy Elements shalbe incinerate sone. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 182 b, Our fyrrst mother Eue with her husbände was incinerate and turned to dust after theyr deith. 1626 **BACON** *Sylva* § 683 Fire burneth Wood, making it first Luminous; Then Blacke and Brittle; And lastly, Broken and Incinerate.

Incinerate (insin'erate), *v.* [f. *ppl. stem* of *med.L. incinerare* to reduce to ashes, f. *in-* (*IN* 2) + *ciner*, *ciner-em* ashes (of a fire): see *-ATE* 3.]

1. *trans.* To reduce to ashes, burn to ashes, consume by fire.

1555 **EDEN** *Decades* 334 The fyrr whose force dooth incinerate or brynge to ashes .. all creatures. 1626 **BACON** *Sylva* § 87 The Heat .. doth Incinerate and Calcinate. 1661-80 *Boyle* *Sept. Chem.* i. 80 It is the Fire only that Incinerates Bodies. 1805 **C. HATCHET** in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 216 Animal coal is incinerated with much more difficulty than vegetable coal or charcoal. 1884 *Mauch. Exam.* 10 Mar. 5/3 A Crematorium .. has been established, in which .. forty bodies had been incinerated after the manner of the Romans of old.

2. *intr.* To become reduced to ashes.

1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* 11. 190 A light spongy charcoal, which easily incinerates when burnt in the open air. 1826 **KIRBY & SP.** *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 396 Feathers, wool, hair, etc., when exposed to the action of fire liquify, more or less, before they incinerate.

Incinerated (insin'erate'd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ED* 1.] Burnt or reduced to ashes.

1658 **SIR T. BROWNE** *Hydriot.* ii. 15 Near the same plot of ground .. were digged up coals and incinerated substances. 1869 **E. A. PARKES** *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 37 The difference between the weight of the simply dried and the incinerated solids.

b. Reduced to 'ashes', i.e. to the dust of death. 1647 **FARINGDON** *Serm.* 55 (L.) That power which is requisite to raise a body now putrified and incinerated.

Incineration (insin'ere'shon), *a. F. incinération* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. *med.L. incineratio*, n. of action from *incinerare* to *INCINERATE*.] The action or process of incinerating or burning to ashes; reduction to ashes.

a 1520 **SKELTON** *P. Sparrowe* 536 The phenyx .. Of whose incineracyon There ryseth a new creacyon. 1678 **SALMON** *Pharm. Lond.* vi. ix. 834 Incineration is the burning a matter to Ashes, either with live coals, or by the help of Niter. 1756 **C. LUCAS** *Ess. Waters* III. 322 Some land plants give some sea salt by incineration. 1842 **PARNELL** *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 84 Organic matters may be removed by incineration.

b. Applied *spec.* (esp. in U.S.) to the cremation of the dead.

1880 *Nature* XXI. 239 The time for the complete incineration of the bodies was .. about two hours. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 3/1 In America cremation—or, as it is called, incineration—is making rapid strides.

Incinerator (insin'ere'tor), *agent-n.* in *L.* form from *INCINERATE* v. 1. One who or that which incinerates; *spec.* an apparatus for burning substances to ashes; a cremator.

1883 **BENGLISS** in *Princeton Rev.* 149 The door of the incinerator is opened to receive the body. 1889 *Engineer* 18 Jan. Advs. p. xxvii, 'The Incinerator' (Dr. Sargeant's Patent) for destroying the refuse of Hospitals [etc.].

Incipher, *obs.* form of *ENCIPHER* v.

Incipience (insipi'ens). [f. *INCIPIENT*: see *-ENCE*.] Beginning, commencement, origination; the fact or condition of being incipient or in an early stage; with *pl.* A beginning, a first step or stage.

1864 **WEBSTER**, *Incipience*, *Incipency*, beginning; commencement. 1865 **CARLYLE** *Freder. Gl.* xviii. x. (1872) VII. 270 The dim incipiences of dawn. 1898 *19th Cent.* XLIV. 995 The wealth of England does not explain the incipience of the college system.

Incipience, *obs.* (erron.) f. *INSIPIENCE*.

Incipency (insipi'ens). [f. as *prec.* + *-ENCY*.] The quality or state of being incipient; incipience.

1817 **T. L. PEACOCK** *Melincourt* xxiii. If that ugly monster .. had not knocked us both down in the incipency of our progression. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 583 In the incipency of his business. 1847 **LEWES** *Hist. Philos.* (1857) 14 The infinite as being in a constant state of incipency. 1858 **CARLYLE** *Freder. Gl.* iv. i. (1872) I. 274 She oversaw bis .. first attempts at walking .. incipencies of speech. 1876 **BARTHOLOW** *Mat. Med.* (1879) 155 Dose .. of quinia and morphia .. given at the incipency of the attack.

Incipient (insipi'ent), *a. and sb.* [ad. *L. incipit-em*, pres. pple. of *incipere* to begin.]

A. *adj.* Beginning; commencing; coming into, or in an early stage of, existence; in an initial stage.

1669 **W. SIMPSON** *Hydriot. Chym.* 164 Incipient putrefaction. 1764 **GRAINGER** *Sugar-Cane* iv. note (R.), The juice of the leaves drop'd into the eye will remove incipient films. 1779-81 **JOHNSON** *L. P., Addison* Wks. III. 56 The flying vapours of incipient madness. 1803 **BEDDOES** *Hygieia* x. 20 It is affirmed that the evening and .. night are the seasons of most violence with incipient lunatics. 1813 **SIR H. DAVY** *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 302 A slight incipient fermentation is undoubtedly of use in the dunghill. 1837-9 **HALLAM** *Hist. Lit.* i. 1. iv. 293 note, It is evident that Greek was just now incipient at Cambridge. 1869 **GOULBURN** *Purs. Holiness* vii. 57 The same instinct is found in an incipient and crude state among animals.

B. *sb.* † 1. A beginner; = *INCEPTOR*. *Obs.*

1589 **NASHE** *Anat. Absurd.* 39 This I speake to shew what an obloquie, these impudent incipients in Arts, are vnto Art. 1598 **FLORIO**, *Incipiente*, an incipient, a beginner.

2. *Heb. Gram.* The verbal 'tense' or form with prefixed servile letters, variously called Future, Present, and Imperfect.

1866 **J. G. MURPHY** *Comm. Exod.* iii. 14 It [present tense] is .. the only form fit to express the Hebrew incipient.

Hence *Incipiently* *adv.*, in an incipient manner.

1856 in **WEBSTER**, 1893 **J. PULSFORD** *Loyalty to Christ* II. 231 Christ is incipiently becoming the inrooted Righteousness of every man who .. deplores his inherent sinfulness.

Incipient, *obs.* (erron.) form of *INSIPIENT*.

|| **Incipit** (insipi't). The *L.* word *incipit* = [here] beginneth, used by mediæval scribes in indicating the beginning of a new treatise, poem, division, etc. in a Latin or (sometimes) English MS.; hence, as *sb.* The beginning or first words or lines of a treatise or poem in a MS. Cf. *EXPLICIT*.

[1377 **LANGL.** *P. Pl.* B, Incipit liber de Petro Plowman.] 1807 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 473 The contents of each volume are fully given, for the most part with incipits and explicits.

In-circle. *Geom.* [f. *IN* *adv.* + *CIRCLE* *sb.*] An inscribed circle.

1883 **W. H. HUDSON** in *Nature* XXVIII. 7, I beg leave to suggest the following names: *circumcircle*, *incircle*, *excircle*, and *midcircle*.

Incircle, *incircle*, *obs.* ff. *ENCIRCLE* v.

† **Incirclet**. *Obs. non-use.* [f. *IN* 1 or 2 + *CIRCLE*.] A little circular curl or spiral.

a 1586 **SIDNEY** *Arcadia* ii. xvii. (1622) 139 No purer then the prettie eares .. In whose Incirclets if ye gaze, Your eyes may tread a Loners maze.

† **Incircuit**, *v. Obs.* [f. *IN* 2 + *CIRCUIT*. Cf. phrase 'in circuit'.] *trans.* To encircle, surround.

c 1650 in **Johnston** *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* (1853) I. 91 This Towne was strengthened, environed, and is incircuted with strong walls and flankers.

† **Incircumcised**, *a. Obs.* [f. *IN* 3 + *CIRCUMCISED*, after *L. incircumcisus* or *F. incircumcis*.] Not circumcised; uncircumcised.

1483 **CAXTON** *Gold. Leg.* 65 b/2 And dauid said what is this incircumcised that hath despyed the hoost of the god of Israhel? 1554 **KNOX** *Godly Let.* A vjb. Beholde, they eares be incircumcised, they can not aduert.

So † **Incircumcision**, uncircumcision.

a 1641 **BP. MOUNTAGU** *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 499 Heare this you Jewes and Gentiles, attend it Circumcision and Incircumcision.

† **Incircumscrip**, *a. Obs.* [ad. late *L. incircumscrip-tus* (Prudens, c 400): see *IN* 3 and *CIRCUMSCRIPT*; cf. *obs. F. incircumscrip*, *incircumscrip* (Godefroy).] Not circumscribed or limited; unbounded, infinite.

1677 **GALE** *Crit. Gentiles* iv. 248 God is without cause, without end, sempiternæ and eternal .. incircumscrip.

† **Incircumscrip**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *med. L. incircumscrip*, *obs. F. incircumscrip*, *incircumscrip*, *incircumscrip*: see *IN* 3 and *CIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE*.] Incapable of being circumscribed or limited.

1550 **CRANMER** *Defence* 28 a, God .. is invisible, immortal, incircumscrip, incomprehensable. 1635 **PAGITT** *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 106 Who can make an Image of God? who is invisible, incorpall, and incircumscrip. 1652 **E. BENLOWES** *Theoph.* viii. xvii, So there Th' incircumscrip would circumscribed appear.

Hence † **Incircumscriptibleness**.

1615 BYFIELD *Expos. Coloss.* i. 17 The Immensity of Christ's divine nature hath .. incircumscriptibleness in respect of place.

Incircumscription (insäukmskripshn). Now rare. [IN-3.] The condition of not being circumscribed or limited; boundlessness, infinitude.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year I.* xxvii. 351 His mercy .. returns to its own centre and incircumscription, and infinity, unless it issues forth upon us. 1652 CHARLETON *Darkness Atheism* 2 Consider how impossible it must be .. to behold invisibility, derive independency, calculate eternity, circumscribe incircumscription. 1865 *Union Rev.* III. 440 The tenet .. is .. at variance with the incircumscription of the Divine Nature.

† **Incircumspect**, *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] Not circumspect; incautious, heedless, imprudent.

1531 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 102 The incircumspect occupying of their crafts. 1532 TINDALE *Exp. Mat.* v-vii, Vnstable, inconstant, and lyght manered, full of wittes, after witted (as we call it) incircumspect, inconsiderate, heady, rash. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 770 With their teeth they bite and wound at unawares, incircumspect Mowers, and harvest-folks. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 170 Incircumspect credulity.

Hence † **Incircumspectly adv.**; † **Incircumspectness**.

1542 Lam. & Piteous *Treat. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 236 Two shypes of the Turcke .. which incircumspectly fell into our hands. 1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 85 a, The incircumspectness of Hanno hindered not the Carthaginenses only at this time, but also [etc.]. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 269/1 The Christians .. entering into the munition incircumspectly, were pelted and pashed with stones.

† **Incircumspection**. *Obs.* [IN-3.] Want of circumspection; heedlessness, unweariness.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. xi. 45 Whereby he more easily led away the incircumspection of his belief. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiasticus*, Eusebius 33 He did it .. through heedlessness and incircumspection.

Incise (insai'z), *v.* Also 6 *incyse*, 7 *incize*. [*a. F. incise-r* (15th c. in Godef.), for OF. *enciser* (12th c. in Littré), *f. L. incis-*, ppl. stem of *incidere* to cut into: see INCIDE *v.* 1]

1. *trans.* To cut into, make a cut or incision in; to cut marks or figures upon, engrave with figures.

1567 [see INCISING below]. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. v. 14 Flesh being cut or incised into many parts, yet is every part still flesh. a 1639 CAREW *Poems* Wks. (1824) 32 Fond man, that canst believe .. that thy weak steel can incise The crystall case wherein it lies. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 615 The other parts of the lungs were .. imbued with a yellowish frothy serum, which escaped from them when incised. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* xxiv. 316 Glacial deposits were swept out of the valleys, and the solid rocks themselves deeply incised. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* viii. ix, The wood was beautifully incised with Arabic lettering.

b. *absol.* To make a cut or incision.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, etc., By incysynge, cuttingge, or scaturysynge. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 1 It behoveth the Surgeon to regard if he incise deep. 1617 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* iii. ii, Ye can incise To a hair's breadth without defacing.

2. To produce, form, or trace by cutting; to carve, engrave (a statue, figure, inscription, etc.).

c 1631 CAREW *Elegy Donne in D's Poems* (1633) 388, I on thy Tombe this Epitaph incise. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 178/2 'Twas Mars's Steel that Venus did incize. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ii. 246 Stones decorated with crosses, incised or in relief. 1876 BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 35 A nation .. incising virtues and not vices for public consideration.

Hence **Incising vbl. sb.** = INCISION.

1567 *Ann. Barber-Surg.* (1890) 315 The desections or incysynge of the body.

† **Incise** (insai's), *a. rare -o.* [ad. *L. incisus*, pa. pple. of *incidere* (see prec.). Cf. *concise*.] = INCISED. Hence **Incisely adv.**

1828 WEBSTER, *Incisely*, in the manner of incisions or notches. *Eaton*

Incised (insai'zd), *ppl. a.* [*f. INCISE v. + -ED*].

1. Cut into, having an incision made in it; marked by cutting.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 20 b/1 Thrust cleane through the incised skinne. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* (ed. 4) 292 The best Staple incised Isinglass, two Ounces. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 80 No inflammation could be traced on the margin of the incised gums. 1853 G. TATE *Adir. Berwick. Naturalists' Club*, Sketches of incised rocks at Ford and Bewick.

b. *Bot. and Zool.* Having marginal notches, as if cut or slashed; as a leaf or an insect's wing. Also in comb. = INCISO-, as in *incised-crenate*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 295 *Incised*, cut into equal marginal segments. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 292 *Lantium album* .. leaves .. rarely deeply incised. *Ibid.* 294 *Teucrium chamaedrys*; leaves petioled ovate incised-crenate. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 98 The blade [of a leaf] is said to be *incised*, when cut by sharp and irregular incisions more or less deeply.

2. Produced by cutting or incision; engraved. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 119 An incised wound, made with a clean sharp instrument .. can have no foreign bodies in it. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxi. § 23 The ornaments on the armour are simply drawn with incised lines. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* ix. 173 Two stones, with incised crosses.

Incisiform (insai'zifm), *a. Zool.* [*f. L. incis-us* as stem of INCISOR + -FORM.] Having the form of an incisor tooth, esp. of that of a rodent.

1885 *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* Ser. iii. Mar. 187 In the genus *Dinoceras* there are three incisor teeth, and a small incisor canine on each side.

Incision (insi'zon). Forms: 5 *incisyon* (in-scision), 6 *incysyon* (insiccion, -yon, 6-7 *incision* (e, 7 *incission*, *incision*, *incission*), 5-*incision*. [*a. F. incision* (13-14th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. *L. incisio-em*, n. of action from *incidere* to cut in, INCIDE *v.* 1 The 16-17th c. spelling in *incse* arose from erroneously referring the word to *L. scindere*, *scissum* to divide, tear, cut: cf. *abscision*, *abscission*, and *scissors* (orig. *cyssours*, *cizars*, *F. ciseaux*).]

1. The action of cutting into something; esp. into some part of the body in surgery.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 100 Instrumentis of yron and of siluer for to make incisions. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 4 That they [Surgeons] be circumspecte in incisions. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 2 That put the knife to incision, or the saw to abscision. 1697 *Druden Virg. Georg.* II. 111 We make a deep Incision in the Tree. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 89 Nor can they be easily withdrawn without tearing the flesh, but by incision. 1846 G. E. DAVY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 422 On making incisions into the warm flesh of an animal just killed, we obtain, by pressure, an acid fluid. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 576 'Incision' is suited when the iris will retract.

2. The effect of cutting into something; a division produced by cutting; a cut, gash.

c 1400 *Langland's Cirurg.* 302 Pou schalt make þe incision of þe veine þe more long. 1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 47 Make the incision long. 1609 W. BIDDOULPH in T. Lavender *Trav.* (1612) 10 Out of these incisions and cuts proceedeth the masticke by drops. 1795 A. ANDERSON *Brit. Emb. China* xi. 133 The incision made from the top of the mountain to the surface of the road. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 83 An incision in the surface of the cane.

b. *Bot. and Zool.* A deep indentation or notch having the appearance of being produced by cutting, as in the margin of a leaf or of an insect's wing, etc.

1578 LYVE *Dodoens* iii. lxiii. 404 The leaves be white, with great and deepe incisions and cuttes. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Ins.* 84 The incisions between some of the segments are deep black. 1877 F. HEATH *Fern W.* 22 The incisions reach down to the rachis, or mid-rib, of the frond.

3. *Med.* The loosening and removal of obstructive or viscid humours: cf. INCIDE *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 42 Absterction .. is plainly a Scouring off, or Incision of the more viscid Humours. And Cutting betweene them and the Part.

4. *fig.* Incisiveness, keenness of action or apprehension.

1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* I. 303 The mind of the Englishman has more imagination, but that of the American more incision. a 1882 J. S. BLACKIE (O.), The bards performed the function of public censors with sharp incision.

5. In 17th c. often erroneously used for INSITUATION, engrafting.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* 132 These acquisitions are as it were incisions or graftings. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* ii. 27 Implanted, or ingrafted by way of incision.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *incision operation*; *incision-knife*, a knife for making surgical incisions.

1611 COTGR., *Incisif*, cutting, launcing, opening, incision-making. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 2 It is very needfull for the Surgeon to have at the least two incision Knives. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 29 The preservation of abuse .. against the attacks of the probe, or the incision-knife. 1897 ALLIBUTT's *Syst. Med.* II. 173 During the seven years .. 121 incision-operations have been performed on hydatids within the great cavities of the body.

Hence † **Incisioner** *Obs. nonce-wd.*, one who makes incisions, a surgeon.

1602 W. CLOWES *Struma* 33 A famous Incisioner and Licentiate Chirurgian of London.

Incisive (insai'siv), *a. (sb.)* Also 6 (*erron.*) *incisive*. [ad. med. *L. incisiv-us*, *f. incis-* (see INCISE *v.*) + -IVE: cf. *F. incisif. -ive* (13-14th c. in Hatz-Darm.).]

1. Having the quality of incising or cutting into something; cutting, penetrating with a sharp edge.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 14 b/2 Incisive or cuttingge pinser or tonges, to cutt of any splinters of bone. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 155 Take off the points of the needles or pins with incisive pinners. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 824/2 The wet sand .. is fed into the opening, and .. produces an incisive friction.

2. *Anat.* Applied to the incisor teeth (*F. dents incisives*; see INCISOR); and hence to parts or structures connected with these, as the *incisive bones* = the premaxillary bones.

1804 *Med. Jnl.* XII. 549 In the first .. the canine and incisive teeth, and in the latter the incisives only, perform the most essential part of mastication. 1844 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 34 Beneath the nasal spine, and above the two superior incisor teeth, is a slight depression, the incisive or myrtiform fossa. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* xv. 355 The incisive teeth and the extremities of the jaws.

3. Sharp or keen in physical qualities or effects; cutting, piercing; in old *Med. and Phys.*, having the quality of 'cutting' or loosening viscid humours (see INCIDE *v.* 2). *Obs.*

1528 PAVNEL *Salerno's Regim.* Piv, Whey .. is incisive or subtil. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarck's Mor.* 1187 Now this aire by .. incisive qualitie thereof, piercing in to the brasse .. forth out of it a deale of rust. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 118/1 The Acid being alone, becomes incisive, and pricks the *Nervi Gustantes* by their Points.

4. *fig.* Sharp or keen in mental qualities; producing a highly clear and impressive mental effect; penetrating, acute, trenchant.

a 1850 MARG. FULLER *At Home & Abr.* (1860) 239 Their talk is .. picturesque and what the French call *incisive*. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 162 An idea steeped in verse becomes suddenly more incisive and more brilliant. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* ii. 799 Her incisive smile. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* iii. (1878) 30 She said this in an incisive tone. 1880 *Pines* 27 Dec. 7/1 Lord Grey always writes in an incisive and pungent style.

b. *sb.*

† 1. *Med.* An 'incisive' drug: see A. 3. *Obs.*

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archil.* II. 107/2 Physicians, for the cure of .. Fevers, order the use of the juice of squills and of incisives.

2. *Anat.* An incisor tooth

1804 [see A. 2].

b. *Entom.* 'The incisive edge of the mandible of a beetle' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Incisively (insai'sivli), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY* 2.] In an incisive manner or style (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1871 *Athenæum* 2 Dec. 714 Equally incisively are the good people of Middlemarch brought before us face to face. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 72/2 Some of the turning tools for iron also act incisively. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 24 May, [He] holds his convictions clearly and expresses them incisively and boldly.

Incisiveness (insai'sivnēs). [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.] The quality of being incisive: usually in sense 4 of the adj.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 23 Oct. 4/5 That incisiveness of expression, that clearness of mind, for which he was famous. 1896 *Law Times C.* 393/1 The Doctor's reply .. was not wanting in incisiveness.

Inciso- (insai'so), combining adverbial form of *L. incisus* INCISED, in botanical and zoological terms, used in the sense 'incisely —', 'incised and —', as *inciso-dentate*, *-denticulate*, *-lobate*, *-pinnatifid*, *-serrate* adjs.

1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 94 Leaves pinnate, leaflets cordate-ovate, inciso-lobate. 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 180 *Lamellæ* stout, broad dentate and inciso-dentate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 285 Leaves ovate-cordate inciso-serrate. *Ibid.* 462 *Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum* .. pinnales petioled incisopinnatifid and serrate.

Incisor (insai'sai, -si), *Anat. and Zool.* [*a. med. and mod. L. incisor* lit. 'cutter', agent-n. from *L. incidere* to cut, INCIDE *v.* 1] A tooth adapted for cutting; any one of the front teeth in either jaw, having a sharp edge and a single fang, situated between the canine teeth on each side, as in man and other mammals; hence extended to teeth of any character having this situation.

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* § 12 In the burnt fragments of urns which I have enquired into, altho I seem to find few Incisors or Shearers. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* iv. xi. note (R.), Suppose the order of the teeth .. inverted, the grinders set in the room of the incisors. 1831 YOUTT *Horse v.* (1847) 107 The horse has six incisors or cutting teeth in the front of each jaw.

b. *attrib.* (a) Adapted for cutting, as *incisor forceps*; *incisor tooth* (= prec. sense). (b) Connected with the incisor teeth, as *incisor artery*, *canal*, *foramen*, *fossa*, *nerve*.

1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 289 The human teeth are chiefly incisor or cutting teeth, and molar or grinding teeth. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 215 Like the incisor teeth of rodent quadrupeds, they are therefore continually growing, and are thus always preserved sharp and fit for use. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 635 Aided by strong cutting and incisor forceps, a partially decayed upper canine tooth was forcibly extracted. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Incisor artery*, a branch of the inferior dental artery. It supplies the canine and incisor teeth. .. *Incisor nerve*, a branch of the inferior dental nerve. It supplies the canine and incisor teeth.

Incisorial (insai'soi'riäl), *a.* [*f. as next + -AL*.] Of or pertaining to the incisors; of the character of an incisor. (In recent Dicts.)

Incisory (insai'söri), *a.* [ad. *L. type *incisöri-us*, in *F. incisore*, *f. as INCISOR*: see -ORY.]

1. Having the property of cutting, incisive: applied to the incisor teeth.

1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 105 Right afore there are four above, and as many beneath .. which are called incisore teeth. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 302 Sixteen (teeth), of which four are incisore, two canine, and ten molar.

2. Having a form as if cut; incised. *Obs.*

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. viii. 70 Fig-tree-leaves .. by reason of their .. incisore notches, were .. proper.

Incisure (insi'zür). [ad. *L. incisura* a cutting into, an incision, *f. incis-*, ppl. stem of *incidere* INCIDE *v.* 1: see -URE.] A deep indentation in an edge or surface, caused or appearing as if caused by cutting; a cut, notch, slit, cleft; = INCISION 2.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. c. 353 One whole and entire leaf without any incisure at all. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Montfel's Theat. Ins.* 936 Ventricle or belly, distinguished with five or six clefts or incisures. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 987 In .. the structure of this Insect (silk-worm) he takes notice .. of its eleven Rings or Incisures. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 116 Crooked jaws .. in each of which are seen incisures, that look like teeth. 1819 G. SAMOUILLER *Entomol. Compend.* 342 Toothed like a saw, the Incisures turned towards the extremities.

Incitable (insə'tāb'l), *a. rare.* [f. INCITE *v.* + -ABLE; cf. mod. F. *incitable* (Littre).] Capable of being incited or urged to action. Hence **Incitability**, capability of being incited.

1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 560 The phenomena of fever differ .. according to the incitability or activity of the organic parts. 1881 LINCOLN tr. *Trousseau & Pidoux's Therapeutics* (ed. 9) 111. 297 The more an organ is incited, the less it is incitable. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Incitability*, same as *Irritability*.

† **Incitament**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *incitamentum*, f. *incitāre* to INCITE.] = INCITEMENT.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 9 The little incitament vnto vertue, that you suppose to appeare in the ballattes of Salomon.

Incitant (insə'tānt, insə'tānt), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *incitānt-em*, pres. pple. of *incitāre* to INCITE; cf. F. *incitant*.]

A. adj. That incites, stimulating.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Incitant*, .. moving, provoking. .. *Incitant force*, in Brown's System, a term applied to every thing capable of acting on the living body and exciting the exercise of the faculties.

B. sb. That which incites; an inciting agent.

1802 E. DARWIN cited in Webster 1828.

† **Incitate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *incitāt-us*, pa. pple. of *incitāre* to INCITE.] Incited, instigated.

1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 9 a, But [they] .. being moved and incitate by the example of the Mamertines .. violated and falsified their oath.

† **Incitate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *incitāt*, ppl. stem of *incitāre* to INCITE; cf. prec.] *trans.* To incite.

1597 M. BOWMAN in *Guillemaut's Fr. Chirurg.* * ij. The excellence of this booke hath incitade me to dedicate [it] to your M^{ty}. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 371 The Lamb being fastned upon the top of the pillar, doth incitate the hunger-starven heart of the Lion by his bleating. 1623 COCKERAM II, *To Anger one*, Exagitate, Irretate, Exasperate, Stimulate, Incitate.

Incitation (insə'tiʃən). [*a. F. incitation* (14th c.), ad. L. *incitātion-em*, n. of action f. *incitāre* to INCITE.]

1. The action of inciting; stirring up, incitement, stimulation, instigation.

1477 CAXTON *Yason* 89 b, Medea cam and mette with him by the incitation and admouishment of Ioue. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 89 This accident hapned .. by the incitation of certayne souldiers. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. viii. 103 Pharoos seruants, by whose meanes and incitation Abraham had his Wife taken from him. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 255 ¶ 2 Is there any thing that tends to incitation in Sweetmeats more than in ordinary Dishes? 1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin* III. iii. The seculars By secret incitation hearten'd up, Will give their voices. 1881 LINCOLN tr. *Trousseau & Pidoux's Therapeutics* (ed. 9) 111. 297 Brown was sometimes right in the pathological order, if the incitation is repeated and remains the same.

† 2. That which incites or stimulates to action; a stimulus, incentive, incitement. *Obs.*

1622 SPARROW *Bk. Cont. Prayer* (1661) 70 These words, Let us pray, .. are an Incitation to prayer. 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 3 As an incitation this clause .. implieth a due consideration of our own condition. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 23 ¶ 7 This passion .. the strongest and noblest Incitation to honest Attempts.

† 3. Power of inciting. *Obs.*

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xiii. 34 But now that form ('as I have loved you') .. is matchless and more full of incitation to fire affection. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compil.* xvi. 553 Where need is of Medicines endued with a certain incitation.

† **Incitative**, *a. and sb. Obs. rare.* [*a. obs. F. incitatif*, -ive, ad. L. **incitativ-us* (see -ATIVE), f. *incitāre* to INCITE.]

A. adj. Having the quality of inciting or stirring up; stimulative.

1490 CAXTON *Encydis* vi. 90 She sayd to theym, wepyng these incitayf wordes.

B. sb. An inciting or stimulating agent, medicine, etc.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xiii. 103 Wallets, .. well provided at least with Incitatives that provoked to drink two Miles off.

† **Incitatory**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *incitāt* (see INCITATE) + -ORY.] Tending to incite; stirring, stimulative.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* 151 We will .. onely repeat Baronius his Panegyrique and Incitatorie Encouragement.

Incite (insə't), *v.* Also 5 eneyte, 5-6 ineyte. [*a. F. inciter* (14th c.); OF. also *enciter*] = Sp., Pg. *incitar*, It. *incitare*, ad. L. *incitāre*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *citāre* to set in rapid motion, rouse, stimulate, etc., frequentative of *ciere*, *ci-um* to put in motion, stir, rouse; see CITE.] *trans.* To urge or spur on; to stir up, animate, instigate, stimulate. Const. *to do something; to or unto some action.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* A viij. For to doo this right canon admonesteth us and inciteth us. 1490 - *Encydis* Contents 7 How Eneas encyted the patrons & maystres of his shyppees for to departe. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xi. 161 The firste motions that incyeth vs to synne. 1597 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* v. xi. § 1 He incited all men vnto boundfull contribution. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Iustine* 9 a, The rather to incite him vppv vnto their ayde, [he] shewed the exceeding valour of their women. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vii. 221 The Pope incited the King of Spain to make war against the Republick. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* IV. 499 These Mars incites, and those Minerva fires. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gl. Brit.* 423 Manufactures were incited,

and pushed forward, by every sort of encouragement. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 462 Each of us was urging and inciting the other to put the question. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 24 A certainty, and an overflowing gladness in the heart, which are capable of inciting to heroic deeds.

b. To urge or provoke (some action).

1607 *Lisander & Cal.* v. 90, I could not finde any thing which might incite my stay after this losse.

Hence **Inciting** *vbl. sb.*

1611 FLORIO, *Infugationes*, .. a prouocation, or inciting vnto.

Incitement (insə'timənt). [*f. INCITE v.* + -MENT; cf. F. *incitement* (16th c. in Littre), L. *incitamentum*, f. *incitāre*.]

1. The action of inciting or rousing to action; an urging, spurring, or setting on; instigation, stimulation. † Also, the condition of being incited.

1594 CAREW *Huarle's Exam. Wits* (1616) 296 By his continuall incitement. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 20 Chiefly by the incitement of the Cardinal. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1851) 64 Incens'd against him .. by the incitement of Roscius Calius Legat of a Legion. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* X. 53 Does the incitement of the influence which in Mr. Galvani's experiments, occasions the muscles of animals to contract, either wholly or in part depend upon any peculiar property of living bodies? 1876 E. H. CHAPIN *Faith & Life* VI. 105 The method of Christianity is not excitement, but incitement.

2. That which incites or rouses to action; an inciting cause or motive; stimulus, incentive, 'spur'.

1600 G. C. in *Hakluyt Voy.* III. 670 And she [Nature] must needs incite them to her good, Even from that part she hurtes! 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vii, Let us not therefore make these things an incumbrance .. which God sends us as an incitement to proceed with more honour and alacrity. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 3 ¶ 1 A good Play .. must raise very proper Incitements to good Behaviour. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 653 Pleasure, the greatest incitement of evil.

Inciter (insə'tɪtə). Also 7 incitor. [*f. INCITE v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which incites or rouses to action; an instigator.

1598 FLORIO, *Impulsore*, an inciter, aperswader. 1611 COTGR., *Instigatore*, an instigator; stirrer, incitor, vrger, egger on. 1626 BACON *Maxims & Uses* *Con. Law* XII. 53 The law accounteth the incitor as principall, though he be absent. 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckham) *Wks.* (1753) II. 190 The Romans .. politically encouraged that humour in every body, as being a constant inciter to virtue. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 15 Feb. 97/2 Inciters to robbery. 1893 BOYD CARPENTER *Son of Man* II. 43 He is an inciter of revolution.

Hence **Incitress**, a female inciter.

1611 COTGR., *Concitatrice*, a concitatrix, incitresse, pro-uokeresse.

Inciting (insə'tɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [*f. INCITE v.* + -ING 2.] That incites; stimulating, provoking. Hence **Incitingly** *adv.*

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Incitants*, .. applied to medicines .. which provoke or excite; inciting. 1856 WEBSTER, *Incitingly*. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. vii. 118 'My letters?' he said incitingly. 'I read them.' 1884 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 4/7 Mr. Gladstone has been a restraining not an inciting influence upon most of his followers.

Incitive (insə'tiv), *a. and sb. rare.* [*f. INCITE v.* + -IVE; cf. INCITATIVE.]

A. adj. Having the quality of inciting; stimulative.

1888 T. W. HUNT in *New Princeton Rev.* Nov. 363 The style is thus instructive and incitive.

B. sb. An incentive, incitement.

1736 LEDIARD *Marlborough* I. 57 A proper Incitive to a constant Vigilance. 1881 J. F. T. KEANE *Journey Medinah* 194 He .. will never, except under a very strong incitive, expose himself to unnecessary danger.

Incito-motor (insə'tomə'tɔɪ, -dɔɪ), *a. rare.* [*f. INCITE v.* + MOTOR, after EXCITO-MOTOR, q. v. Cf. F. *incito-moteur* (Littre).] Inciting to motion or muscular action; applied to the action of the nervous centres which determine the contraction of the muscles through the intermediation of the motor nerves. Also erroneously identified with *excito-motor*. So **Incito-motory**, *a.*

1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Incito-motory*. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Incito-motor*, same as *Excito-motor*. 1893 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* (ed. 21), *Incitomotor*, epithet applied to an action the reverse of excitomotor, as muscular motion, commencing in the nervous centres, and exciting the muscles to contraction.

Incivic (insə'vik), *a. rare* -1. [*f. IN-3* + CIVIC.] Having no civic spirit or virtues.

1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XVII. 505 Ye rise above the base Incivic herd, like Cato and Brutus, superior to a senate of cowards and hirelings.

† **Incivill**, *a. Obs.* [*a. F. incivill* (14th c.), ad. late L. *incivilis*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *civilis* CIVIL.]

1. Not of the rank of a free citizen.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 147 He that hed neyur done ane vailliant act contrar his enemeis, was reput for ane inciville villaine. *Ibid.* 150 Thy father was ane mecanyc taylorour descendit of inciville pure pepil.

2. Not according to civil law.

1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 214 The Contract was made in prison, and therefore incivill, and not to be held by the right of Nations.

3. Savage, barbarous.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. i, Tamburlaine, that sturdy Scythian thief That .. Daily commits incivill outrages.

4. Unmannerly, rude, clownish; impolite or uncourteous to others; uncivil.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 292 *Cym.* He was a Prince. *Gui.*

A most incivill one. The wrongs he did mee Were nothing Prince-like. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 117 They are rather not civil than positively incivil. 1707 *Reflex. upon Riddle* 189 He is Proud, Haughty, Incivil.

Hence † **Incivilly** *adv.*, † **Incivillness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1671 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1856) V. 53 Hee did highly misdeemean himselfe .. by .. bringing in off a mare incivilly into the parlour of James Cole.

Incivility (insə'viliti). [*ad. F. incivilité* (1426 in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), ad. late L. *incivilitāt-em*, f. *incivilis*; see prec. and -ITY.] The quality or condition of being incivil or uncivil.

† 1. Want of civilization; uncivilized condition; savageness, barbarism. *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xi. iiii (1886) 153 The incivillitie and cruell sacrifices of popish preests. 1612 BREERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 118 In their incivillity and many barbarous properties, they [Americans] resemble the old and rude Tartars. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* iii. (1848) 57 The northern Irishes remaining obdured in their idleness and incivility. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xvi. I. 423 The licentiousness of Boccaccio's tales .. was not so much the consequence of popular incivility, as it was owing to a particular event of the writer's age. 1811 *Henry & Isabella* I. Pref. 5 That barbarous relic of feudal incivility, duelling.

† 2. Want of good manners or good breeding; ill-bred behaviour. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 49 *Curt.* .. Is not your husband mad? *Adri.* His incivillity confirms no lesse. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 42 Cowardise, follie, and perverse incivillitie, be the defects of learning, and are meere ignorance. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 113 They account it the greatest incivility in the world to let any thing fall in eating. 1673 *Rules Civility* 118 'Tis gross incivility to begin any person of Honour's health, and to address it to himselfe.

3. Ill-bred, uncivil, or uncourteous behaviour towards others; want of civility or politeness; discourtesy, rudeness.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 It would be thought too much incivillitie to stay a man from shooting his venomd arrowes. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* II. x. (1699) 236 The irreverence and great incivility towards God in a Mortal Sin. 1769 LD. ROCHFORD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 521 The Russian Ambassador appears personally satisfied with the excuses made for personal incivility, but considers his Court is highly insulted. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 454 At Council he [Guildford] was treated by Jeffreys with marked incivility.

b. An act of rudeness or ill-breeding.

1652 H. COGAN tr. *Scudery's Ibrahim* II. iv. 76, I had done an hundred incivillities to satisfie her. 1693 LUDLOW *Mem.* I. 88 (R.) No person offered me the least incivility.

Incivilization (insə'vilizə'sən, -iz-). [*f. IN-3* + CIVILIZATION.] Uncivilized condition; want of civilization.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 169/2 His excuse is at best incivilization and ignorance. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. v. A terrible worker; irresistible against .. incivilisation. 1861 GRESLEY *Sophron & N.* 145 We have spoken, in a former paper, of the incivilization of China.

† **Incivilize**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [*f. IN-2* + CIVILIZE; cf. It. *incivilire* 'to grow ciuill or mannerly' (Florio).] *trans.* To make civilized, to refine.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. vi. (1632) 512 Such hands as would gently have polished, reformed and incivilized, what in them they deemed to be barbarous and rude.

† **Incivilized**, *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-3]. Not civilized; uncivilized.

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polixander* IV. iii. 240 One incivilis'd, and unworthy either to breathe or to serve her.

Incivism (insə'vizm). Also 9 -isme. [*ad. F. incivisme* (1791 in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *civisme* CIVISM.] The opposite of CIVISM; want of good citizenship.

a. In reference to the French Revolution: want of loyalty to the principles of the Revolution: regarded as a crime against the Republic.

1794 J. GIFFORD *Louis XVI.* 563 As the body guard which had been allotted to the king by the constitution was particularly suspected of incivism, it was disbanded. 1794 HERON *Inform. Powers at War* 185 None dare absent themselves; for, such an act of incivism would be punished with the loss of liberty and property. 1887 M. ARNOLD in *19th Cent.* May 634, I should not like to be brought before him as President of a Committee of Safety, on a charge of incivism.

b. In reference to other states and times.

1820 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers.*, etc. I. 91 Judge Abbot .. put the question on the ground of incivism, and not on the religious ground. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. viii. 303 Socrates is to be .. exculpated from the charge of incivism. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* xii. 153 Milton will exclude Romanists from toleration, not on the statesman's ground of incivism, but on the theologian's ground of idolatry.

Incize, **Inceking**, *obs. ff. INCISE, INKLING.*

† **Inclama'tion**. *Obs. rare.* [*ad. late L. inclamātion-em*, n. of action f. *inclāmāre* to cry out to, call upon, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *clāmāre* to call.]

A calling upon; invocation. Also, a cry, a loud call. 1612-15 Bp. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xviii. ii. Steps forth a prophet of God, and interrupts that glorious service, with a loud inclamation of judgement. *Ibid.* vii. These idolatrous prophets now rend their throats with inclamations. 1613 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 140 Cassandra's prophetic .. when shee fore-tolde Troyes ruine: which succeeding made her vse This sacred Inclamation.

† **Inclamitate**, *v. Obs.* -o [*f. ppl. stem of inclāmāre* (Plautus), frequentative of *inclāmāre*: see prec.] 'To call often' (Cockeram, 1623).

Hence † **Inclamitation**, 'an often calling upon' (Phillips, 1658).

Inclasp, obs. form of **ENCLASP** v.

Inclaudent, a. *Bot. rare*. [IN-3.] Not closing.

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Inclaudent*, not closing.

† **Inclavate**, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. med. L. *inclavāt*, ppl. stem of *inclavāre* (f. L. *in-*, IN-2 + *clavāre* to nail, f. *clavus* nail): see -ATE³.] *trans.* To nail or bolt in, fix firmly.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 81 These [teeth] are more firmly inclavated and infixed into the jawbones by treble or quadruple roots.

Inclavation, *rare*. [n. of action f. prec.] The condition of being firmly fixed in, as of a tooth in its socket.

1835 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Inclavatio*, term for the condition of a tooth in its socket; inclavation.

Inclave, obs. form of **ENCLAVE** a. *Her.*

Incle, variant of **INKLE** sb. and v.

Inclear, variant of **ENCLEAR** v. *Obs.*

In-clearing. [IN adv. 11 c.] The cheques, bills of exchange, etc., collectively, payable by a bank, and received through the Clearing-house for settlement; also *attrib.* as in *in-clearing book* (short *in-book*) the entry book of these claims. Hence **In-clearer**, the representative of a bank in the Clearing-house who receives the in-clearing; also called **In-clerk**.

[1827 GILBERT *Treat. on Banking* (1849) II. 442 The drafts which are drawn upon the house, and which have come in from the clearing... are called the 'clearing in'.] 1872 E. SEVO *Lond. Banking* 48 The Banker... receives... 25 batches of Cheques, all drawn upon his Bank... he... must enter them to his debit, into his 'in' or 'paid' clearing book. 1878 JEVONS *Money & Mech. Exchange* (ed. 4) 278 Messengers... walking round the desks... receiving [the parcels] of 'in clearing' or as they are called in New York, the... Debit Exchanges. 1882 GILBERT'S *Hist., etc. of Banking* (ed. Michie) II. 325 The In-Clearing Book of each clerk ought to agree... with the portions relating to him of the Out-Clearing Books of the other twenty six Clerks. 1884 HOWARTH *Clearing System* iv. 53 The 'in-clerk' is also at his post... and finds awaiting him several charges, which he enters on, as a continuation of the morning work. *Ibid.* iv. 54 Between half-past three and four... the in-clearers with lightning-like rapidity run the items in their in-books and cast them up.

Inclency (inkle'mēnsi). [ad. L. *inclēntia*: see *aext* and -ENCY. Cf. *F. inclēntie*.] The quality or condition of being inclement.

1. The opposite of mildness or temperateness of climate; severity of weather.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog. Glasse* Pref. A vj, In travelling, thou shalt not be molested with the inclencye of th' Aere, boysterous windes [etc.]. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 70, I cannot... longer endure the inclencye and intemperature of the aire in this extreme hot season. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Planting*, Strong enough to bear the Inclencye of the weather. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 3, I saw... a white man... who, by the inclencye of the sun, was tarnished with as deep an Indian hue, as any of the camp. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 381 His march was delayed by the inclencye of the weather.

transf. 1864 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* vii. (1866) 95 Providence, tempering the inclencye of the domestic situation, sent them Giovanna.

b. With *pl.*: A particular instance of this.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* 9 Deep sunk in Down, they... Avoid th' Inclencies of Morning Air. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. xiv. 288 Not fit to struggle with the inclencies of a cold climate. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* v. vii, Who rest secure From all the inclencies of stormy life. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xvi. (1878) 606 This gave him clothing against the varying inclencies of the season.

† 2. Want of clemency or kindness of disposition; pitilessness, unmercifulness. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Inclēntia*, rigorosnes, unmercillesnes, inclemente. 1610 BP. CARLETON *Parad.* 221 After his death Clement used all inclementy against me, setting vp another King. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.*, *Imprese of God* II. 667 The inclementie of the late Pope laboring to forestall him in his just throne. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Inclēntie*, rigour, sharpness, a being without pity or compassion.

Inclément (inkle'mēnt), a. [ad. L. *inclēmentem*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *clēment-* CLEMENT; cf. *F. inclément* (1564 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Not clement.

1. Of climate or weather: Not mild or temperate; extreme; severe. (Usually applied to cold or stormy weather; rarely of severe heat or drought.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1063 To shun Th' inclement Seasons, Rain, Ice, Hail and Snow. 1701 J. PHILLIPS *Splendid Shilling* 94 When... th' inclement air Persuades men to repel be numbing frosts. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 80 In this inclement clime of human life. 1760 BEATTIE *Past.* vii. Poems 157 Inclement drought the hardening soil would drain. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. i. 8 The North does but hold out to them a climate more inclement than their own. *transf.* 1867 GOOD *Cheer* 11 This is not because the country to which they have been driven is ugly or inclement—it may or may not be such.

† 2. Not merciful or kindly; pitiless, harsh, severe, cruel. *Obs.*

1621 MOLLE *Cameran. Liv. Libr.* v. iii. 330 Pope Clement the fifth, was inclement and cruel. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xix. 288 O thou, she cry'd, whom first inclement fate Made welcome to my hospitable gate!

transf. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 149 We have been tossing nearly all day upon a rough, inclement ocean.

Hence **Inclémently** adv., pitilessly; **Inclémentness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1769 JAS. WHITE *Earl Strongbow* II. 167 By adhering inclemently to her recent resolution.

† **Inclémental**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. + -AL.] = **INCLEMENT** 1.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 18. 3/2 To be lodg'd safe from Inclemental Air.

† **Inclēnsion**, *Obs. rare*. [repr. L. *inclīnātiō-em* INCLINATION: cf. **DECLENSION**.] The action of inclining.

1751 tr. *Female Foundling* 1. 67 Making, with some Confusion, an Inclēnsion of the Head. *Ibid.* 1. 68 By a small Inclēnsion of her Head.

† **Inclepe**, v. *Obs.* [f. IN-1 + **CLEPE** v.; after L. *invocāre*, which it is used to translate.] *trans.* To invoke, call upon.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom. x.* 13 Forsoth ech man who euere schal inclepe the name of the Lord, schal be saaf. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 227 b, So meke & endynable to the instructions and moonyons of the holy goost. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. xi. 22 b, The Jewes were forbidden images, because they were enclīnab[e] [ed. 1634 inclīnab[e]] to superstition. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xix. 200 This King, being of a Noble Nature, and inclīnab[e] to mercy. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 162 The Algerines... are very inclīnab[e] to a peace with us. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. v. 85 The opinions of the Calvinists, to which he had been inclīnab[e] in his younger years. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. xciv. 414 Sensibility renders the heart averse to scepticism, and inclīnab[e] to devotion.

In-clerk: see **IN-CLEARING**.

Inclīnab[e] (inklō'nāb'l), a. Also 6-8 en. [a. OF. *enclīnab[e]* (*Roman de Rose*), in 16th c. *inclīnab[e]*, f. *enclīner*, in 14th c. *inclīner*, ad. L. *inclīnāre*: see **INCLINE** and -ABLE.]

1. Having a (mental) inclination or leaning in some direction; inclined, disposed. † a. to something. *Obs.* (Common from early 16th to late 18th c.)

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 324 When Lewys harde of these tydynge... he was more inclīnab[e] vnto peace. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 227 b, So meke & endynable to the instructions and moonyons of the holy goost. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. xi. 22 b, The Jewes were forbidden images, because they were enclīnab[e] [ed. 1634 inclīnab[e]] to superstition. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xix. 200 This King, being of a Noble Nature, and inclīnab[e] to mercy. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 162 The Algerines... are very inclīnab[e] to a peace with us. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. v. 85 The opinions of the Calvinists, to which he had been inclīnab[e] in his younger years. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. xciv. 414 Sensibility renders the heart averse to scepticism, and inclīnab[e] to devotion.

b. to do something.

c. 1500 *Three Kings Song* 107 [They] founde the kynge enclīnab[e] y-nough to entende to thise matters. 1546 GAR- DINEA *Declar. Art. Joye* 41 b, God myght have chaunged it... and not have made man inclīnab[e] to fall. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 86 A multitude is not so inclīnab[e] to save as to destroy. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4060/5 Such Persons as are enclīnab[e] to furnish Pork. 1795 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 283 This country is very low-spirited as to continental politics, and very inclīnab[e] to leave the Continent to go to the devil in its own way. 1826 LAMB *Elia Ser. II*, *Popular Fallacies* v, His master was inclīnab[e] to keep him, but his mistress thought otherwise.

† c. with other constructions, or *absol.* *Obs.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxxii. 189 It is not for that God is inclīnab[e], or for that he resembleth vs or for that hee is mooued thereto. a. 1600 HOOKER (J.), A probable opinion, that diuine authority was the same way inclīnab[e]. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 110 Too inclīnab[e] for factions. 1702 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 95 [This] made me inclīnab[e] that he should hold his hand. 1737 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 219 The Government of Pennsylvania has not appeared to me... so inclīnab[e] for a good understanding and Harmony.

2. Favourably disposed; willing to accede, assent, or submit to; propitious, favourable; amenable; inclined to favour or side with some person or party.

c. 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xviii. 262 O God make the Patroun... be to us inclīnab[e]. c. 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 189 In case they found not the Pope so propice and inclīnab[e] to their desires as they looked for. 1634 LE GRYS tr. *Vellains Patere* 25 The Rhodians... did then seeme... more inclīnab[e] to the Kings part. 1692 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 78 They may have our minds easie and inclīnab[e]. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 290 He was recommended by the Ld. Clarendon... web made some inclīnab[e] to him. 1759 W. HASTINGS in *Beveridge Hist. India* (1862) I. III. xii. 662 An argument that the nabob is inclīnab[e] to the French. 1880 FREEMAN in *Stephens Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 196, I am myself rather inclīnab[e] to them [Hittites]—as far as one can be inclīnab[e] to any non-Aryan creatures.

3. Having an inclination or tendency to some physical quality, character, condition, or action.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 211 You see this country inclīnab[e] to wood and timber much. 1616 SURF. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 573 The meale... falleth out to be more inclīnab[e] and readie to corrupt. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1867/8 His Hair inclīnab[e] to Red. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* VI. 220 He... was already inclīnab[e] enough to a Fever. 1700 J. WELWOOD *Mem.* 83 When he was warm in discourse, he was inclīnab[e] to stammer. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairyng* 125 A strong loomy soil inclīnab[e] to clay. 1789 G. KEATE *Felw Ist.* 264 Of a middling stature, rather inclīnab[e] to be corpulent. 1805 LOG *'Sirius'* 20 Oct. in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 134 note, Light airs, inclīnab[e] to calm.

4. Capable of being inclined or sloped.

1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 2 The telescope was... inclīnab[e] on all sides, so that it was easy to place it according to the motion of the sun.

† **Inclīnableness**, *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being 'inclīnab[e]'; inclination, readiness, willingness.

a. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619-20) II. 436 An inclīnableness of will to doe him any service. a. 1656 HALVS *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 72 A general Inclīnableness to Merciful Proceedings. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* II. 8 34, 141 One of the main Objections... was their Inclīnableness to Popery. 1725 COLLIER *Several Disc.* 201 An Inclīnableness to this Passion argues Weakness in us.

† **Inclīnab[e]**, *adv. Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + -LY².] With an inclination or disposition (in quot., to some particular opinion or belief).

a. 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 142 He is not resolved where... but most inclīnab[e], upon the taking in of Jerusalem by Cn. Pompeius.

† **Inclīnab[e]**, *Obs.* [A humorous application of L. *inclīnābo* I shall bow or incline.] A bow.

1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-comit.* 52 A number of low cringes towards these elements... a low inclīnab[e] before the bread, when they set it downe.

† **Inclīnary**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. **INCLINE** v. + -ARY.] Belonging to inclination or disposition.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I.] xxxvii. 114 For worth in many men, we are more beholding to the defects of Nature, then their owne inclīnary Loue.

† **Inclīnate**, a. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *inclīnāt-us* inclined, pa. pple. of *inclīnāre* to **INCLINE**.] Inclined, sloping, oblique.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. ii. Qj b, Whether the Pyramis be direct or inclīnate.

† **Inclīnated**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + -ED¹.] = **prec.**

1759 PULTNEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 66 The style is filiform, of the length of the stamina, and inclīnated.

Inclination (inklīnā'jən). Also 5 en. [ad. *F. inclination* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *inclīnātiō-em*, n. of action from *inclīnāre* to **INCLINE**.]

1. The action, or an act, of inclining or bending towards something: *spec. a.* A bending forward of the body or head in token of reverence or courtesy; a bow. (In quot. 1659, a bending.)

Prayer of inclination, name for various prayers in the liturgies of the Eastern Church; *esp.* that between the Lord's Prayer and the Communion, also called the *prayer of humble access*.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 437 b/1 There he maketh a depe enclīnacion. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 237 b, With genuflecions or kneyliges, inclīnacions, prostracions, or other reverence. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 300 With eight inclīnacions and foure prayings. 1659 PEARSON *Cried Art.* vi (T.), To sit, doth not [here] signify any peculiar inclīnacion or flexion, any determinate location or position, of the body. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 p. 14 To furnish them with Bows and Inclīnacions of all Sizes, Measures, and Proportions. c. 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 412 Having made him a courteous inclīnacion of the head, she proceeded on her route. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. viii, With a languid inclīnacion of the head.

† b. The sloping or tilting of a vessel in order to pour out the liquor from it without stirring up the sediment; decantation. *Obs.*

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 9 *Decantation*, is the pouring off of any liquor which hath a settling, by inclīnacion. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 157/1 Separate the clear from the Fæces by Inclīnacion. 1758 REIO tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 306 Pour off the liquor by inclīnacion, and wash the precipitate with fair water.

† 2. *fig.* = **DECLINATION** 5, **DECLINE** sb. 1. *rare.*

1565 HARDING in *Jewel Def.* *Apol.* (1611) 370 Any other stocke, that ye can name since the inclīnacion of the Roman Empire.

3. The fact or condition of being inclined; deviation from the normal vertical or horizontal position or direction; leaning or slanting position; slope, slant.

1530 PALSGR. 234/1 Inclīnacion, inclīnement. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 44 There was a pleasaunt Arber, not by art But of the trees owne inclīnacion made. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* III. 167 The Angles of Inclīnacion and Elevation will remain the same. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 124 This inclīnacion undergoes some varieties in certain mountain-trees. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 335 A connexion between the inclīnacion of the slip, and the elevation or depression of the strata. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 175 The inclīnacion of the gradients being towards the sea.

b. The amount of slope or deviation from the horizontal position.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 494 The drain has an inclīnacion of one foot in 100 yards. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 31 An underground self-acting plane should not have a less inclīnacion than 11 inch to the yard. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 143 When a river approaches the sea, the inclīnacion of its basin usually diminishes.

c. *Dialling*. The amount by which the plane of an inclīning dial (see **INCLINE** v. 9 b) deviates from the vertical.

1593 FALE *Dialling* 4 If the angle which the plat maketh with the horizon be acute or sharp, then it doth incline. The quantity of inclīnacion is thus known. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Inclīnacion of a Plane*, in dialling, is the arch of a vertical circle, perpendicular both to the plane and the horizon, and intercepted between them.

d. The dip of the magnetic needle: see **DIP** sb. 4. Hence *attrib.* in *inclīnacion-chart*, -*compass* (= dipping-compass), -*equalor*, -*pole*.

1678 HOBBS *Decam.* viii. 101 The same Needle placed in a Plain perpendicular to the Horizon, hath another Motion called the Inclīnacion. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 151 The dip or inclīnacion of the needle.

attrib. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 44 The first inclīnacion chart was published by Wilke. 1870 R. A. PROCTOR in *Eng. Mech.* 14 Jan. 124½ As we leave either inclīnacion-pole, the dipping needle leaves its vertical position, and gradually approaches the horizontal... until, along a curve lying midway between the two poles, the needle becomes exactly horizontal. This curve is called the magnetic inclīnacion-equalor.

e. An inclined snrface; an incline. *rare.*

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 250/2 s. v. *Railway*, If... any inclination occur so steep that the ordinary power cannot ascend it by a reduction of speed. *Ibid.*, On inclinations of much greater steepness.

4. *gen.* (chiefly in *Geom.*) The direction of a line, surface, or body, with respect to another line, surface, or body which has a different direction; the difference of direction of two lines, etc. regarded as 'leaning' or 'tending towards each other'; usually, the amount of such difference measured by the angle which they make with each other (or would make if produced), called the *angle of inclination*. In *Astron.* sometimes *spec.* the position of the plane of a planet's orbit in relation to that of the ecliptic, measured by the angle between them.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* xi. def. iii. 313 Inclination or leaning of a right line, to a plane superficies, is an acute angle. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* Wks. 1839 i. 198 An angle, which is made by two planes, is commonly called the inclination of those planes. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* (J.), The two rays, being equally refracted, have the same inclination to one another after refraction which they had before; that is, the inclination of half a degree answering to the sun's diameter. 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* iv. (R.), The other lying in the broad path of the zodiac at an inclination of twenty-three and a half degrees. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 368 A course of above 200 leagues in a direct line from E. to W. with some, though insensible, inclinations to the S. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 538 The inclination of Mercury's orbit, to the plane of the ecliptic, is about 7°. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* i. 15 The alteration of the Seasons depends... upon the inclination of the earth's axis in its yearly orbit.

b. Loosely used for the deviation of a line from the perpendicular to a given plane.

1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* iv. 66 The small inclination of Jupiter's axis to the plane of its orbit, which is only about three degrees. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillem's Heavens* (ed. 3) 31 The Sun's axis of rotation is but slightly inclined... to the ideal plane in which our Earth moves round the Sun. If this inclination were nil [etc.].

II. 5. The action of inclining, bending, or directing the mind to something. ? *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiv. (Percy Soc.) 110 When the comyn wythe hath the thinge cleete, It worketh by all due inclynacyon, To byrnyge the mater to the hole effecte. 1599 MORE *Dyaloge* i. xxix. 45 b/1 That he shuld lede theym by secreete insperacyon and inclynacyon of theyr hartes in to all trouthe. 1603 Bp. MATTHEWS in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. 111. 74 Thus presuming your Grace will yield favourable inclination to this my dutiful and lowly petition.

6. The condition of being mentally inclined or disposed to something, or an instance of such condition; a tendency or bent of the mind, will, or desires towards a particular object; disposition, propensity, leaning. a. *absol.*

c. 1430 LVGG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 91 He... holly gaf his inclynacyons, Duryng his lyf, to every vicious thyng. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 16 That he resiste his enyll enclynacyon. a. 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 323/1 They are both inclinations of nature, implanted of God. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 524 Each his several way Pursues, as inclination or sad choice Leads him perplex. 1704-5 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 376 There seems to be growing on the inhabitants, in the main, much better inclinations. 1767 JUNIUS *Lett.* iii. 19 It was taken from him, much against his inclination. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 139 Clarendon's inclinations were very different; but he was, from temper, interest, and principle, an obsequious courtier. 1897 GLADSTONE *E. Crisis* 2 Inclination does not suffice to justify silence.

b. Const. *to*, for († *of*, *after*, *toward*) something; *to do* something.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. i. (1495) 295 The more inclynacyon and appetyte it hath to spyrytuall fornie and shappe. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 982/1 From the inclination toward pyty. 1549 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV* 226 A certayn naturall inclination to make warre in Fraunce. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* v. 86 b, Alexander... had in him more enclination of heate then of patience. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 5 Enough to draw off all our Inclinations after this World. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 3, I have an Inclination to print the following Letters. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 18 The Frank warriors... showed an inclination of executing at once the sentence. 1859 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* 111. 17, I havn't time nor inclination for much letter-writing.

c. Liking, affection.

1647 COWLEY *Mistr.* *My Diet* iii, If you an Inclination have for me. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 33 ¶ 1 Daphne, despairing of any Inclination towards her Person, has depended only on her Merit. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. ii. 112, I love you with affection and inclination. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 195, I conceived that any inclination between a man and a woman would rather delay... the step.

† d. General or permanent mental tendency; natural disposition; nature, character. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog.* 615, I folwed ay myn Inclinacon By vertu of my constellacion. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 34 He of naturall inclinacione Dois favour the. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 638 He hath given to all creatures a certain inclination and nature, which he hath made their owne. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. v. 113 Bid him Report the feature of Octavia: her years, Her inclination, let him not leave out The colour of her haire. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. i. (1754) 290 There is the same Reason for the Variety of Genii, or Inclinations of Men.

7. A tendency, disposition, or propensity to some physical condition or quality; formerly, the general character or nature (of a thing): now only as *fig.* from 6 (with const. as in b).

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. ii. 195 Men judge by the complexion of the Skie The state and inclination of the day. 1616 [see INCLINED 4]. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* i. 22 The whole inclination of the War depending on him. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (J.), Though most of the thick woods are grubbed up since the promontory has been cultivated, there are still many spots of it which show the natural inclination of the soil leans that way. 1899 *Warehouseman & Draper* 3 June 789 When he held yarn (or cloth) in such a manner that it could not shrink, and then immersed it in caustic soda, subsequently washing the caustic soda out again, the yarn no longer had any inclination to shrink.

8. *transf.* a. An action or practice to which one is inclined. (Chiefly referring to an infinitive clause.)

1596 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, Her naturall inclynacyon is to be abroad in the open ayre. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. ii. vii. 219 Traffic was the predominant inclination. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 248 The usual inclination of the wind in these seas... is to follow the sun from E. to S., S.S.W. and N. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 124 Thieving is a very prevalent inclination among them. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* iii. 77 We do what it is our custom, our inclination, our character to do.

† b. A person for whom one has a liking; a favourite. (Also in *pl.* in same sense.) *Obs.*

1691 TEMPLE *Memo.* 1672-9, iii, This was the Character of Monsieur Hoeft, who was a great Inclination of mine. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. ii, Of the three brothers... Jack had, of late, been her inclination.

III. 9. *Gr. and Lat. Gram.* The throwing of the accent of an enclitic upon the last syllable of the word to which it is attached: see INCLINE v. 5.

1842 JELF *Gr. Gram.* (1851) I. 61 The inclination of the accent is naturally subject to the general laws of accentuation.

Inclina'tional, a. *rare.* [f. *prec.* + -AL.]

a. Relating to slope or inclination to the horizon. b. Of or pertaining to mental inclination or disposition.

1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LII. 395 As he persisted in writing for the stage, it was deemed wiser to patronize his inclinational than his professional exertions. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. 397 There are two freedoms, one azimuthal, the other inclinational; the first neutral, the other unstable, when fly-wheel not rotating.

|| *Inclinatorium* (inklīnātorīŕm). [mod. L. (cf. med. L. *inclinatorium* a couch); see next.] The inclination-compass or dipping-needle.

1849 MISS OTTE, etc. tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* I. 172 note, Hardly twenty years after Robert Norman had invented the inclinatorium.

Inclinator (inklīnātorī), a. ? *Obs.* [f. L. *inclinat-* (pp. stem of *inclinare* to INCLINE) + -ORY, as if ad. L. **inclinatorius*.] Relating to or characterized by inclination or 'dip' (see INCLINATION 3 d). *Inclinator needle* = DIPPING-NEEDLE.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodley's Pref.* 2 To have the Inclinator-needle truly placed in his ring. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iii. (1635) 46 The Magnetical Inclinator needle in enery elevation of the Pole is... disposed to the Axell of the Earth. a. 1691 BOYLE *Unsuccessful Exper.* Wks. 1772 I. 343 In some men's hands it will not at all succeed, some hidden property in him that uses the [divining] wand being able, as they say, to overpower and hinder its inclinatory virtue. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 366 He got an inclinatory needle constructed at Basle. 1842 *United Serv. Mag.* i. 292 The attractive and repulsive power of the magnet, and its directive and inclinatory faculties.

Hence *Inclinatorily* adv.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. ii. 60 Whether they be refrigerated inclinatorily or somewhat Aequinoxially, that is toward the Easterne or Westerne points... If an iron or Steele... be held perpendicularly or inclinatory unto the needle, the lower end thereof will attract the *cuspis* or southerne point.

Incline (inklīn), v. Forms: a. 4-6 encline, 4-8 encline; b. 5-6 inclyne, (6 incleine), 6-incline. [Ultimately from L. *inclinare* to bend inwards or towards, f. in- (IN-2) + *clinare* to bend. The ME. form, a. OF. *encliner*, was *encline*, usual before 1500, and still found after 1600; *incline*, after later F. *incliner* (Oresme, 14th c.), is rare before 16th c., the early examples being chiefly Sc. or northern.] To bend in the direction of some object or point expressed or implied: hence generally construed with *to*, *toward*, and the like.

I. *Transitive senses.*

1. To bend or bow (the head, the body, oneself) towards a person or thing, and hence forward or downward.

a. c. 1305 11000 *Virgins* 159 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 70 *pe* bodie aros vp alone And enclynede him to be heze weued. c. 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) xxv. 115 Ilike man enclyned his hened toward be erthe. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A iv, Thou oughtest to encline and bowe thy kne. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 147 Kneeling close to the Sepulchre, enclining his head upon the same.

b. c. 1450 *Alexander* 1603 (Dubl. MS.) Pan all pe Iewes... Inclines baim [Ashm. MS. Enclynes baim] to his conquerour & hym on knees gretes. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 44 Thaa he his heid cund inclyne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. ii. 3 Offt himselfe inclyning on his knee Downe to that well. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 615 The timely dew of sleep, Now falling with soft slumbrous weight, inclines Our eye-lids. 1671 — *Samson* 1636 With head a while inclined, And eyes fast fixed he stood. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 482 Socrates inclined his head to the speaker and listened.

b. To bend or turn one's ear(s) towards a speaker, to give ear, listen favourably, attend (to).

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 6 That holy virgyne Wych to synful prayers lyst hyr ere encline. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xvi. [i.]. 6 Encline thine eares to me, and herken vnto my wordes. Jer. vii. 24 They were not obedient, they inclined not their eares there vnto. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun.*, We beseeche thee mercifully to inclyne thine eares to us. 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* 127 When the full organ joins the tunefull quire Th' immortal pow'rs incline their ear. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xli. 122 It was unwise that he should incline his ear... to those who counselled severe measures.

† 2. *fig.* To cause to bow, obey, or be subject to a person or thing; to bring down, subject. *Obs.*

c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. lix. 137 Redy... to be mekely enclined & bowed to every creature of man [kynde]. 1450 Q. MARGARET in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 8 Inclynyn you to his honest desire at this tyme. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 29 b/1 He enclyneth the hys thyngs down.

3. To bend (the mind, heart, will, etc.) towards some course or action; to give a mental leaning or tendency to (a person); to dispose. Const. *to* something, or *to do* something. (See also INCLINED 3.)

a. c. 1430 *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 166 Pou... To him bin herte wolt booli encline. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm.* *Cless Richmond* Wks. (1876) 299 Here vnto his ryght wysnes also sholde encline hym. 1552 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Commun.*, Encline our hartes to kepe thys lawe. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 441 Not whether the heart would of itselfe encline, but whether God enclines it.

b. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* B iij b, Offentymes they inclyne or bowen them to suche playes. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 19 b, Goodly pite, inclyneth hym to the same by inspiration. 1591 SOUTHWELL in *Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests* (1673) 80 So far bath he inclined fury to clemency. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1847) 424/2 Such advice as God shall incline him... to propound. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 9 You were inclined to the party which you adopted rather by the feelings of your good nature. 1771 WESLEY *Serm.* I. iii. § 8 To hear them speak... might incline one to think they were not far from the kingdom of God. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xlvii. VI. 105 The language of Eschines inclines us to believe, that they did not adopt the motion of Demosthenes.

4. To cause to lean from the vertical or horizontal (or other given) position or direction; to bend, direct, or turn downwards; to slope, tilt.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. xii. 54 An embracing vine, Whose boughes hanging downe... did them selves into their hands incline. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 242/1 Then inclining the Glass, decant the Tincture. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 150 Just as the Twig is bent, the Tree's inclin'd. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xviii. (1804) I. 113 It is not the Printer's fault, if the greater weight inclines the balance. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 221 So inclining them that they may lean against each other. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 223 Bradley... found that, owing to the velocity with which the earth flies through space, the rays of the stars are slightly inclined.

b. To bend the course of (something) in the direction of, towards, or to (some person or thing). 1712-14 POPE *Kape Lock* iii. 66 Now to the Baron fate inclines the field. 1725 — *Odys.* i. 538 To this his steps the thoughtful prince inclin'd.

† c. To direct (something immaterial) towards a particular object; to apply, bestow. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* ix. 9 Oure God... hath enclyned mercy vnto vs. 1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 170 Such... will have reason unto the same, and incline help thereunto. a. 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* iii. (1636) 22 The issue... shall encline and apply all the proofes as tending to that conclusion.

5. *Gr. and Lat. Gram.* To cause (a dependent word) to lean its accent upon the preceding word: see ENCLITIC a.

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* i. v. (1806) 84 [Certain pronouns] not only took their place behind the Verb, but even gave it their accent, and (as it were) inclined themselves upon it. And hence they acquired the name of *ἑνκλιτικά*, that is, Leaning or Inclining Pronouns. 1764 PRATT *Accent. Rediv.* 249 After giving some instances where they [words] are inclined.

II. *Intransitive.*

6. To bend the head or body forward or downward; to bend, stoop, bow: esp. in token of respect or courtesy. ? *Obs.*

a. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 236 Enclynande lowe in wommon lore. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 340 To be kyng he can encline. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's Prolog.* 14 If that any neigheboire of myne Wol nat in chirche to my wyf encline. c. 1500 *Melusine* xxxiii. 233 When she cam byfore her vncle she enclined & honourably made to hym her obeysaunce.

b. c. 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) xi. 41 He inclynes berto reuerently. c. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* xi. 51 Wallace inclynd, and thankit this wys lord. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxiv. (1870) 185 When they do beare masse, & se the sacrament, they do inclyne. c. 1658 MILTON *Sonn. Deceased Wife*, As to embrace me she inclined, I waked, she fled, and day brought back my night. 1697 — *P. L.* xi. 250 Adam bowed low, hee [Michael] Kingly from his State Inclind not. c. 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Ginevra* 27 She sits, inclining forward as to speak.

† b. With indirect obj. [Cf. OF. *encliner* to bow to, salute.] *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* iv. 599 (Edin. MS.) Than went thait till the king in hye, And hym inclynyt curtasy. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2305 He enclinet the Kyng & closit his mowthe.

7. *fig.* To 'bow', submit, yield to; to 'bow down', condescend; to accede (to).

a. c. 1440 *York Myst.* x. 245 To goddis cummandment I sall encline. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* Wks. 65/2 He could not fynde in his hearte... to encline to theyr desyre.

8. *c. 1470* HENRY WALLACE *x. 1001* Baith hycht and wall obeyed all till his will. The byschopykis inclynyt till his croune. *1500-20* DUNBAR *Poems x. 25* All clergy do to him inclyne. And bow vnto that barne benyng. *1611* BIBLE *Ps. xl. 1*, I waited patiently for the Lord, and he inclined vnto me. *1866* *Standard 24 Nov. 4/6* A favorite. Is generally of that pliant temperament which never gives offence because it ever inclines before it.

8. To turn in mind, feeling, or action, in a given direction; to apply oneself (*to*); to favour, take sides, or show practical sympathy, with a person, party, or cause. (Now mostly with mixture of sense 9.)

a. *a. 1300* CURSOR *M. 25516* Pou give vs laurd l. Wit hand and werck, hert and will. To be wit hert encline. *c. 1375* *Sc. Leg. Saints, Blasius 181* Til encline fals godis till. *1535* COVERDALE *Acts v. 36* All theyt enclenyd vnto him were scattered abroad. *1548* HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII. 150* To judge to whiche parte he should moste encline, and geve credence.

8. *1500-20* DUNBAR *Poems lxxiv. 17* Se 3e hir suld gedanclie incline To tak a cripill, or a creatour Deformit. *1530* PALSGR. *590/2*, I inclyne. I applye my mynde to do a thyng. *a. 1580* FARRANT's *Antient, Lord, for thy tender mercies sake*, Give us grace. To decline from sin and incline to virtue. *1626* C. POTTER *tr. Sarpe's Hist. Quarrels Pope Paul V.* 107 Only the Great Chancellor and the Mar. shall Prainer inclined for the Pope. *1665* MANLEY *Grotius Low C. Warren 339* The very Common People. would not. hearken or incline to any Thoughts of Peace. *1770* JUNIUS *Lett. xxxvi. 175* Your best friends are in doubt which way they shall incline. *1879* M. ARNOLD *Ess., Irish Cathol. & Brit. Lib. 99* For England to incline one way is a sufficient reason for Ireland to incline another.

9. To have a mental leaning, bias, or favourable inclination towards something; to be disposed or inclined (see INCLINED 3). Const. to (*toward, for*) something, to do something.

a. *1340* [see INCLINING *ppl. a. 21*.] *1375* BARBOUR *Bruce iv. 722* (Edin. MS.) The constellation that kyndlik maners gifis thaim till, For to inclyne to gud or ill. *c. 1450* *tr. De Imitatione iii. lix. 138* Nature enclenche to creatures, to hir ovne flesshe. *1548* HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII. 149* Whiche caused hym to encline to marriage. *1611* BIBLE *Judg. ix. 3* Their hearts inclined to follow Abimelech: for they said, He is our brother. *a. 1703* WALLIS *Pref. in J. Greenwood Eng. Gram. (1711) 6*, I rather encline to the contrary Opinion. *1722* DE FOE *Plague (1754) 13*, I enclin'd to stay and take my Lot in that Station in which God had plac'd me. *1771* GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. IV. 93* It was not, without private reasons that Marlborough inclined for war. *1839* G. BIRD *Nat. Phil. 290* The second theory. toward which philosophers of the present day, generally incline. *1847* GROTE *Greece ii. xlvii. IV. 168*, I incline to believe [etc.].

b. *Elliptically*. To be inclined or disposed (to go, do, have, etc.); to desire.

1746 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Fem. Spect. (1748) IV. 235* What they incline, they have not the power to enforce. *1777* WATSON *Philip II (1793) III. xx. 72* To carry them to whatever place they should incline. *1795* MACKNIGHT *Apost. Epist. I. 267* The unregenerated do not the good they incline, but the evil which they do not incline. *1834* CAMPBELL *in Brown's Lett. Sanctif. vi. 320*, I had not that assurance of my state which I inclined.

10. To have or take a direction or position which leans in a given direction from the vertical or horizontal; to slope, slant, bend downwards. Const. to, towards.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron. II. 131* The Beame should stande upright. enclinyng to neyther partie. *1673* RAY *Journ. Low C., Pisa 262* The Campanile or Steeple. so very much enclining or seeming to encline or lean to one side, that one would think it could not long stand upright. *1756-7* *tr. Keyser's Trav. (1760) II. 64* The head inclines on one side. *1854* RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol. (ed. 2) I. 81* The sole of the furnace is raised in the centre and inclines towards the sides. *1867* W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining 23* They are found to incline. more or less regularly from the moderate angles of 6 or 8° to as much as 25 or 30°.

b. *Dialling*. Said of a dial, the plane of which leans forwards from the wall against which it is placed; opposed to *recline*.

1593 FALE *Dialling 4* If the angle which the plat maketh with the horizon be acute or sharp, then it doth incline. *1703* MOXON *Mech. Exerc. 321* It is not upright, but Inclines or Reclines.

11. *gen.* To have or take a course or position turning away in the direction of some point, region, etc.; hence, generally, to have an oblique position or direction, so as to make angles with something else.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Neue Ind. (Arb.) 39* Melcha is situate more toward the West, and Calicut more inclining towards the south. *1613* PURCHAS *Pilgrimage (614) 410* A course directly East, or inclining to the South. *1823* H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr. 163* The unequal angles at which the primary planes incline to each other at the edges. *1838* GUEST *Eng. Rhythms I. 5* If they incline from each other, they will bulge inwards, if towards each other, they will bulge outwards.

b. *Mil.* To move in a direction at angles with the front of the formation, so as to gain ground to the flank while advancing.

1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry (1813) 19* At the order to incline! each man makes a half face on his horse's fore feet. and the whole will look to the hand to which they are to incline. *1847* *Infantry Man. (1854) 47* The march of every body, except in the case of inclining, is made on lines perpendicular to its front. *1853* STROGUELER *Milit. Encycl., Incline*, to gain ground to the flank, as well as to the front.

12. *fig. a.* To turn or go aside in a given direc-

tion; to have a tendency, tend (*to*); in quot. 1615, to have relation, refer (*to*).

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas. xxxiii.* (Percy Soc.) 163 My name is Falsheid, I shall cause encline My neighbours goods for to make them mine. *1568* GRAFTON *Chron. II. 102* We. intend so to procede in this matter neither enclinyng on the right hande, neyther yet on the left. *1611* BIBLE *Prov. ii. 18* Her house inclineth vnto death, and her pathes vnto the dead. *1615* CHAPMAN *Odys. I. 45* Inducing matter that inclined To wise Ulysses. *1788* GIBBON *Decl. & F. lii. (1869) III. 272* Victory inclined to the side of the allies. *1884* LD. COLERIDGE *in Law Rep. 12 Q. Bench Div. 322* The weight of authority inclines upon the whole in favour of the objection.

b. To tend towards some quality or condition; to have some attribute in an incipient degree. Const. to with noun or adj., or *inf.*

1589 COGAN *Haven Health cxxviii.* (1636) 252 Beere or ale being made of wheate malt enclinneth more to heat, for wheate is hot. *1599* H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner Pijb, Tobacco . . of a tawny colour, somewhat inclining to red.* *1699* DAMPIER *Voy. II. 1. 32* The weather is more mixt and uncertain (tho inclining to the wet extreme). *1749* FIELDING *Tom Jones iv. ii, Sophia . . was a middle-sized woman, but rather inclining to tall.* *1797* BEWICK *Brit. Birds (1847) I. 28* The top of the head. . . dark brown, inclining to black. *1835* MARRIAT *Jac. Faithf. vi.* He was stout and well-built, inclining to corpulence.

† c. To fall off, decay, wane: = DECLINE *v. 10*.

1612 [see INCLINING *vbl. sb. 1 b, ppl. a. 1*.]

Incline (inklōin, inklēin), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

† 1. Mental tendency, disposition: = INCLINATION 6. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon (1602) 140* All alike neare to God by creation, by redemption, by natures incline in every one. *Ibid.* 193 This so gracious. incline of her Maiesie and honorable Counsell to mitigate our generall affliction. *Ibid.* 273 A. sweete incline to mercy.

2. An inclined plane or surface; a slope, declivity (esp. on a road or railway).

1846 PENNY *Cycl. Suppl. II. 663/2* To fear that the train would be unable to ascend an incline of 16 feet per mile. *1883* C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia 112* We rode. under an archway and up a steep incline. *1887* LOWELL *Democr. etc. 16* A railway train running down an incline.

b. *Mining*. More fully *incline-shaft*: A shaft or opening into a mine having considerable inclination or slope; distinguished from a (vertical) shaft and from a level.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining 85* The incline-shaft is down 800 feet. . . The 600 and 700 foot levels are connected by a winze, which is 175 feet south of the incline. *1898* *Daily News 12 July 2/7* In changing over to the new central incline shaft from the old shaft.

Inclined (inklōind), *ppl. a.* Also 4-6 en- [f. INCLINE *v. + -ED 1*.]

1. Having a direction leaning or falling away from the vertical or horizontal; sloping, slanting.

Inclined plane, a material plane surface inclined at an acute angle to the horizon, constituting one of the mechanical powers.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, From the nether parte it [the heart] is enclenyd a lytell towards the left syde, to gyue place to the lyver. *1710* J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil. (1729) I. 87* The Force and the Weight will then support one another upon an inclined Plain. *1812-16* J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art I. 316* The inclined plane is any flat plane which forms an angle less than a right angle with the plane of the horizon. *1821* CRAIG *Lect. Drawing vii. 401* Turning the plate slowly round. in a somewhat inclined direction. *1833* LVELL *Princ. Geol. III. 174* Sets of inclined and horizontal layers of sand. *1878* MARG. STORES *Early Chr. Archit. Irel. 3* The ancient features of the horizontal lintel and inclined sides are preserved in the doorways.

b. *gen.* Having a direction making an angle with something else (const. *to*; cf. INCLINATION 4).

1813 BAKWELL *Introd. Geol. (1815) 58* The sides of mountains which are most inclined to the horizon. *1840* LARDNER *Geom. iv. 39* The sides of the triangle will be inclined to MN at the same angles as those at which they are inclined to its parallel A.

2. Having a physical tendency (*to* something, or *to do* something): = DISPOSED 5.

c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame II. 241* Every Ryver to the see Enclenyd ys to goo by kynde. *1726* LEONI *tr. Alberti's Archit. I. 65/1* The Winds are naturally enclined to follow the Sun.

3. Having a mental bent, tendency, or propensity towards a particular object; favourably disposed; in the mood or mind for something: = DISPOSED 4.

a. Following its sb.: Const. *to* or *for* something, *to do* something; also with adverb or adverbial phrase, as *dishonestly inclined, that way inclined*.

1390 GOWER *Conf. III. 179* Enclined to vertue, or to vice. *1413* PILGR. *Soule (Caxton 1483) iv. xxx. 78* He is enclenyd to counceille. *1548* HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII. 58* The kyng ever enclenyd to mercy, sent them apparell. *1596* DRAYTON *Leg. iv. 173* Being besides industriously inclinde. *1603* SHAKS. *Meas. for M. iii. ii. 130* He was not enclin'd that way. *1651* HOBBS *Leviath. I. viii. 38* A mans spirit, enclined to Godlinesse. *1793* DE FOE *in 15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. iv. 62* If you find him inclined to have compassion. *1754* MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnal, No. 91* 7 Gentlemen that are inclined for Marriage. *1873* BLACK *Pr. Thule vii*, Ingram was now well inclined to the project. *1875* JOWETT *Plato (ed. 2) I. 102*, I wish Protagoras either to ask or answer as he is inclined. *Mod.* I don't feel much inclined for work.

b. In attributive construction; usually with preceding adverb, as *well-inclined*.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst. I. 21* His fatherly bountie

and enclined will to do good. *1619* VISC. DONCASTER *in Eng. & Germ. (Camden) 201* Inducements herunto strong enough to sway inclined mindes. *1710* STEELE *Tatler No. 207* 7 1 A well inclined young Man.

† 4. Having a particular disposition, character, or nature. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. INCLINATION 6 d.)

1583 STRUAS *Anal. Abus. ii. (1882) 65* He that is borne vnder Cancer, shall be crabbed and angrie, because the crab fish is so inclined. *1616* SURFL. & MARK. *Country Farme 28* He shall know howeuerie moneth in the yeare will be enclined, by observing the inclination of the day of the Natiuitie, and of the Festival dayes following.

Incliner (inklōinər), [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which inclines; an inclining dial.

1609 W. SCLATER *Threefold Preserv. (1610) Div b*, Another kind of Apostasie, which we call partiall, a fearful incliner to this irrecoverable condition. *1690* LEYBOURN *Curs. Math. 701* If the Plain pass between the Horizon and the Pole, the North Pole; and on the Incliners opposite to them, the South Pole must be elevated. *1703* MOXON *Mech. Exerc. 331* If your Plane be an East Incliner, or a West Recliner.

Inclining (inklōin'ing), *vbl. sb.* Also 4-6 en- [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb INCLINE; inclination.

1. A bending forward or downward; a bowing of the head or body in salutation or worship; a slope, declivity.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 234 *Pei gon . . before the Emperour, with outen speche of any word, saf only enclinyng to him.* *a. 1550* *in Dunbar's Poems (S. T. S.) 322* Hevin, erd, and hell makis inclinyng. *1596* DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. I. 30* A plane field, haueng na inclyneng or bowing.

† b. *fig.* A falling off, decline. *Obs.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus I. 6 (1619) 105* In the inclining of Salomons prosperitie, the first exception the Lord tooke against him was, that he loued many outladish women.

2. Tendency, propensity, bent (physical or mental).

c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame II. 236* Vnto whiche place every thynghe Thorgh his kyndely enclinyng Moweth for to come to. *1500-20* DUNBAR *Poems xlvii. 52* To luev eik natur gaif thame inclynnyng. *1577* B. GOOGE *Hereshbach's Husb. II. (1586) 80 b*, There is required a more enclined to the one parte. *1748* RICHARDSON *Clarissa (1811) III. iii. 35* I'll tell thee my inclinations as I proceed. *1895* *Daily News 20 June 6/1* He had many tastes and many inclinations outside the world of politics.

b. Party, following (cf. INCLINE *v. 8*). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth. I. ii. 82* Hold your hands Both you of my inclining and the rest. *1752* MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnal, No. 10* 7 Mr. Plastic is a compleat Shaftesburian Philosopher; like all the Gentlemen of that inclining, he has a polite Taste for the imitative Arts. *1893* MCCARTHY *Dictator I. 14* The flower that had come to be the badge of those of his inclining.

Inclining, *ppl. a.* Also 4-6 en- [f. as prec. + -ING 2. Cf. INCLINANT.] That inclines, in various senses.

1. Leaning or bending from the vertical or horizontal (or other given) direction or position; bending downward or forward; sloping, slanting.

Inclining dial: see INCLINE *v. 10 b*.

1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb. ix. Notes 149* Such composed quiet, as inclining Age affects. *a. 1682* SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. to Friend in Hydriot. (1736) 59* A large Pot was found, which lay in an inclining Posture. *1703* MOXON *Mech. Exerc. 311* Inclining Planes, which lean towards you. *1772* *Ann. Reg. 76* This mountain is situated in a gently inclining plain. *1825* J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic 518* The pendulum. . . withdraws the detent. . . from the tooth, which now pushes off the detent, by acting on the inclining face of it. *1881* *N. & Q. 22 Jan.*, Passing through a romantic gorge, where the inclining ridges met.

2. Having a tendency, leaning, or disposition to some particular thing; inclined, disposed; † disposed to comply with or favour a particular person, party, or cause (*obs.*).

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter xxiv. 1* Whils he has any affection enclynand til any creature. *1604* SHAKS. *Oth. II. iii. 346* For 'tis most easy The inclining Desdemona to subdue In any honest suit. *1649* G. DANIEL *Triumph, Hen. IV. clxxxviii*, These Suggestions Made the inclining Commons. All his freinds. *1682* MRS. BEHN *City Heiress 37* What Wit, what Art Can save a poor inclining heart? *1771* GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. III. 373* They supposed that he was more inclining to popery.

b. Of things: Tending, approximating.

a. 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos. (1776) II. 367* The more inclining to violet. . . would be the colour of the body which they composed.

Inclinometer (inklōin'ōmētr), [irreg. f. L. *inclināre* + -METER: cf. DECLINOMETER.]

1. An instrument for measuring the vertical intensity of the earth's magnetic force, as shown by the inclination or dip of the magnetic needle.

1842 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. II. 237* A new induction inclinometer by Professor Lloyd of Dublin. *1851-9* *Man. Sci. Eng. 91* It consists of a dipping-needle and graduated circle differing little from the accustomed form of an inclinometer.

2. An instrument for measuring the inclination or slope of anything.

1898 *Til-Bilt 16 July 313/3* A patent inclinometer, designed to register the exact roll or list to port or starboard of a vessel at sea or in harbour.

Inclip (inklīp), *v. arch.* [f. IN-1 + CLIP *v. 1*.] *trans.* To clasp, enclose, embrace.

1608 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl. II. vii. 74* What ere the Ocean pales, or skie inclippes, Is thine, if thou wilt ha't. *1855*

SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 277 The tiny frames of his two sons Each snake, inclipping them, infolds.

Incloise, -cloiss, obs. var. of ENCLOSE.

Incloister, -cloyster, var. of ENCLOSE.

† **In-clos**, *ppl.* Obs. = ENCLOSE, enclosed.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5107 Pyse Bretons bat were-inclos & bysegged wip her fos. c 1475 [see ENCLOSE].

Inclosure (inklū'z), *v.* Also 6 incloise, -cloiss. Variant form of ENCLOSE, being the legal and statutory form, in reference to the inclosing of common and waste lands; formerly a frequent and still an occasional variant in other senses: see ENCLOSE. **a.** in general sense.

1400, etc. [see ENCLOSE *v.* 1]. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 156 A coistly crown . . This cumly quene did on hir heid incloiss. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 340 The Reliques of Malcolme . . war Incloset and keipet in the selfe buist. 1645 BOATE *Ircl. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 40 The Sea . . upon the East-side, where the same is inclosed betwixt Ireland and Great-Britain. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 18 Many of them [crystals] inclose organized substances which they could not have admitted but when in a soft or liquid state. 1839 G. BIAD *Nat. Philos.* 106 The air inclosed between E and A will escape through the valve E. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* iii, I inclose you a lock of his dear little hair.

b. in specific sense.

[1538 STARKEY *England* 97. I thynke hyt veray necessary to haue thys inclosyng of pasturys for our catayl and bestys. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* iv. If God had laid all common, certainly Man would have been th' incloser.] 1712 *Act 12 Anne* c. 4 § 1 It shall . . be lawful . . to inclose any Part of the Wastes or Common Grounds . . not exceeding Sixty Acres. 1744 JACOB *Law Dict.* s. v. *Inclosure*, If the Lord of a Manor inclose Part of the Waste or Common, and doth not leave sufficient Room for the Commoners; they may break down such Inclosure, or have Writ of Assize. 1756 *Act 29 Geo. II.* c. 36 (title) An Act for inclosing by the mutual Consent of Lords and Tenants, Part of any Common. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 594 The general advantages of inclosing land can admit of no question.

Inclosed, -er, -ing, var. ff. ENCLOSED, etc.

1538 [see *b.* above]. 1552 HULOET, *Inclosed, inclusus*. 1573-80 BARET *Alt.* I. 94 Inclosed: shut in. 1633 [see *b.* above].

Inclosure (inklū'z'ū, -zū). Variant form of ENCLOSURE, being the statutory form in reference to the inclosing of waste lands, commons, etc. Formerly also in other senses: see ENCLOSURE. **a.** in general sense.

1517 *Domesday Inclos.* (1897) I. 248 Landes enclosed by hedgys, dikes, or other Inclosures. 1543-4 *Act 17 Hen. VIII.* c. 17 § 17 If thinclosure or inclosures of any of the said Coppies . . happen to be broken or pulled downe. 1551 BIBLE *Exod.* xxxix. 13 (R.) A turcas, an onix, & a jaspis closed in ouches of gold in their inclosers. 1552 HULOET, Inclosure called a barton to feade fowles in, *chors*. c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 8 Fruitfull Country's for Corn, grasing, much for inclosures that make the wayes very narrow. 1776 J. HANCOCK in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 235 Your letter of the 21st instant . . with the inclosure, was duly received.

b. in specific sense.

1538 STARKEY *England* 98 Hyt ys no thynge necessary for the nuryschyng of our bestys to haue so grete inclosurys of pasturys, wych ys a grete dekey of the tyllage of thys reame. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 1035 Whence are our depopulations, and inclosures? 1712 *Act 12 Anne* c. 4 (title) An Act for making Inclosures of some Part of the Common-Grounds in the West-Riding. 1780 BURKE *Spl. Econ. Ref. Wks.* III. 272, I propose to have those rights of the Crown valued as manorial rights are valued on an inclosure. 1801 *Act 41 Geo. III.* c. 109 (title) An Act for consolidating in one Act certain Provisions usually inserted in Acts of Inclosure. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 542 It shall be lawful for the commissioners in inclosure acts. 1845 *Act 8 & 9 Vict.* c. 118 § 2 The Commissioners . . shall be styled 'The Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales'. 1873 *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 19 Preamble, Lands allotted under Local Acts of inclosure for the benefit of the poor.

† **Inclosurer**, [f. INCLOSURE + -ER.] One who 'squats' on an inclosure from a common or waste. 1665 *Lex Scripta* I. of Man (1819) 157 And so . . turning Cottlers or Inclosurers on some Highway Side, are commonly given to pilfering and stealing, and intertainers of Vagabonds.

† **Inclosyer**, obs. form of INCLOSER.

a 1529 SKELTON *Vox Populi* 366 Our covetous lordes . . With comons and comon ingenders With inclosyers and extenders.

Inclosure, -owd, obs. forms of ENCLOSED.

Includable, variant of INCLUDIBLE.

Include (inklū'd), *v.* Also 5-6 enclude, 6 includ, 6 *pa. ppl.* include. [ad. L. *includere* to shut in, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *cludere* to shut.] *trans.* To shut in, enclose, confine, embrace, comprise, contain: predicated either of the agent or of the confining or containing limits or space.

1. *trans.* To shut or close in; to enclose within material limits; † to shut up, confine (*obs.*). Now only in *passive*: cf. INCLUDED *ppl. a.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husbandry* iv. 338 The flouryng tre, the trunk in leed Enclude. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VI. 169 That he includede a wicked spirite in a pottle boylynge. *Ibid.* I. 39 Marianus a Scotte and a monke, included at a cyte callede Mangotia. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 78 Hospital riall, the lord of all Thy closet did include. 1564 HAWARD *Entrophus* I. 20 The Romyaynes which were here [in the capitol] included. 1570 BILLINGSLEV *Euclid* I. 7 That two right lines include not a superficies. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iii. viii. R j b, The

circles semidiameter that encludeth the greater Hexagonum. 1588 FRAUNCE *Laviers Log.* I. xvii. 62 b, They hedge in and include the ground. a 1592 GREENE *Yas. IV.* II. ii. O, that I were included in my grave. 1678 EVELYN *Diary* 23 July, Went to see Mr. Elias Ashmole's library and curiosities . . He shew'd me a toade included in amber. 1750 *tr. Leonardus' Mirr.* Stones 151 It holds air included in it, and swims by the lightness of the air. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 244 He . . includes In grains as countless as the sea-side sands, The forms with which he sprinkles all the earth. 1799 DAVY in *Beddoes Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 158 The globe was . . inserted horizontally in a vessel, so as to be perfectly included from light. 1857-8 SEARS *Athas.* viii. 68 A spirit allied with seraphim included in this animal frame.

b. fig. (The limits, object, or inclusion being non-material.)

a 1550 DUNBAR's *Poems* (S. T. S.) 325 The Sonerane Senzour of all celstidue . . Quibill all thing creat, and all thing dois include. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 185 Of thair fude his flock we haif begyit, . . And in fals belief has thame includit. 1666 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 119 Then every thing includes it selfe in Power, Power into Will, Will into Appetite. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Yer.* xix. 9 The distresse, wherein their enemies shal include them. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 598 The soul, thus kindled from above . . Includes creation in her close embrace.

c. To enclose (in an area).

1664 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* I. ii. § 4 It was after included in its circuit. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 459 The question whether the wall of Herod really ran so as just to exclude or just to include the present site.

2. To contain, comprise, embrace. **a.** To contain as a member of an aggregate, or a constituent part of a whole; to embrace as a sub-division or section; to comprise; to comprehend.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 118 The morallite . . includith in many sundry wise, No man shuld . . For no prerogatif his neyghbourge to dispise. 1494 FARBAN *Chron.* 5 This booke Includyth Storyes fele. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* I. ii. 137 With Hennies death, the English Circle ends, Dispersed are the glories it included. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 370 In the number of the fifty days was both the day of the wave-offering and of Pentecost included. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* I. (R.), I cannot affirm whether it [Flanders] only bordered upon, or included the lower parts of the vast woods of Ardenne. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 70 It includes . . the Pie, Jay, Nutcracker, Chough, Chatterer, &c. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. v. § 3 The proposition, Man is mortal, asserts, according to this view of it, that the class man is included in the class mortal. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 167 The Great Council . . was held to include all tenants who held directly of the Crown.

b. To contain as a subordinate element, corollary, or secondary feature; to comprise virtually or by inference; to involve, imply.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 128 In the vertue of fayth is vnderstande sure hope & peryfte charite: For whan fayth is peryfte, it encludeth them bothe. a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* 228 (R.) Our mayster Christ sheweth that in fulfilling ii. of these commaundementes, bee all workes included. 1588 FRAUNCE *Laviers Log.* I. i. 2 b, [A proposition] which is contrarie to all reason, and includeth in it selfe a manifest contradiction. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. iii. 8 The losse of such a Lord, includes all harmes. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* (1765) 144 Every good poet includes a critic. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 174 A power of appointment, which relates to the land, includes a right to appoint either absolutely or with a new power of revocation and appointment. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracel.* I. iii. 24 The term God includes all other terms. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 47 There is a love that includes friendship, as religion includes morality.

3. To place in a class or category; to embrace in a general survey or description; to reckon in a calculation, mention in an enumeration, etc.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 796 Bot I suppose thir women ar Include . . For to fulfill the number suspensive. 1625 USSHER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 132, I was bold to include you in a Letter to my Lo. of Landaff. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 18 Men of feeble parts . . are not to be included in this number. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. i. § 3 The enumeration has omitted nothing which ought to have been included. 1848 . . *Pol. Econ.* I. i. § 1 It is necessary to include in the idea [of Labour] all feelings of a disagreeable kind . . connected with the employment of one's thoughts, or muscles, or both, in a particular occupation.

† 4. To bring to a close: = CONCLUDE 5. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 160 We will include all iarrs, With Triumphes, Mirth, and rare solemnity.

† 5. To infer: = CONCLUDE 8. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys Wks.* 291/1 Wherof he would include that . . y^e king must nedes graunt a licence to such lewd felowes to rayle vpon them.

Hence **Includend** *vbl. sb.*, inclusion.

1598 FLORIO, *Inclusionone*, an including.

Included (inklū'ded), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED 1.] Shut in, enclosed, contained, comprised.

1552 HULOET, *Included, inclusus*. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xiv. (1634) 637 *marg.*, They [the Sacraments] work not by secret included force. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 416 The only two of Mankind, but in them The whole included Race. 1747-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Cupping*, After the included air has been well heated. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 275 If two Triangles have Two Sides and the Included Angle in the one, equal to Two Sides and the Included Angle in the other, the Triangles will be identical, or equal in all respects. 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xiii. 176 The quartzoze sand and the included shales are most . . [of] ochreous colour. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I. i, The included Danaë has escaped again Her tower.

b. Entom. Said of a clypeus or nasns, situated between two projecting portions of the supraclypeus or postnasus.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 313 *Included*, when the nose is included between the two sides of the Postnasus which run towards the upper lip.

c. Bot. Said of parts (esp. the style or stamens) which do not protrude beyond the corolla.

1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 120 *Pyrola minor*. Stamens inflexed, equalling the straight, included style. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 416/1.

† **Includent**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *includent-em*, pres. *ppl.* of *includere* to INCLUDE.] = INCLUDER *b.*

1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope* 16 Upon this new relation he did animate Sforza, and Sfondrato, assuring them that the Includents of Santa Severina were but 34.

† **Includer**, *Obs.* [f. INCLUDE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which includes.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xii. (1611) 120 The outmost includer which is the skinn.

b. spec. One who votes for the admission of a candidate. Cf. EXCLUDER *b.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. ii. 282 They observ'd no great zeal either in the Excluders, or Includers.

Includible (inklū'dib'l), *a.* Also -able. [f. INCLUDE *v.* + -IBLE, after L. type **includibilis*.] Capable of being included.

1890 D. G. BRINTON *Ess. Americanist* 399 These are with much difficulty or not at all includable in a graphic method. 1894 in *Voice* (N. Y.) 12 July, The exciting causes of spavin . . will appear to be fairly includible under two general heads. [The citation from Bentham in some recent dicts. is erroneous: the word there being *includible*.]

Including (inklū'din), *ppl. a.* [f. INCLUDE *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. That includes, shuts in, encloses, or comprises.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. iii. 229 If the Head of the including Faction, offers the Head of the Excluding Party, to assist him at any time, in the Election of one of the Excludents. 1842 MANNING *Servi.* (1848) I. xiv. 197 God has given him a moral sight to discern the right as the test, and as the including form of true expediency. 1899 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 318 The including shafts were masked by 'pans' or depressions.

2. *Including* pres. *ppl.* often governs a sb. particularizing a person or thing included in a group previously (or afterwards) mentioned; = Inclusive of.

Syntactically, it may sometimes be viewed as agreeing with the word for the group, e.g. 'I met a large party including your brothers'; but often it appears to agree with an indefinite pronoun *one, we, you*, e.g. 'including [=if we, one, you include] servants, the party will number fourteen'. In the latter construction we have a kind of active of the passive absolute clause 'servants being included', or 'if servants are included'.

1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi, A large body of English landscapists come into this class, including most clever sketchers from nature. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 20 Sept., These premises . . were . . in the occupation of several other ware-housesmen, including Mr. T. Tapling.

Hence **Includingly** *adv.*, inclusively.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xix. 111 He theryn and therbi biddith includingly and closingly all to be doon.

Include, a. and sb. Obs. exc. Hist. [ad. L. *inclusus*, *pa. ppl.* of *includere* to shut in. Cf. *obs.* F. *encluis* anchorite (14th c. in Godef.), whence the form ENCLOSE, *q.v.*]

A. adj. Shut up as an anchorite.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prase Tr.* 42 þou shalt be safe as ane ankir include. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xlv.

B. sb. An anchorite.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VII. 81 A religious man and pilgrime . . whiche hade lernede of an include [TAEVISA, of a man recluse] that sowles of dedde men were punysched for thire synnes in a place of the see nyre to Sicille. 1668 KINGSLEY *Hermits* 330 Through these apertures the 'include' or anker, watched the celebration of mass, and partook of the Holy Communion. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vi. 263 Those includes, or 'holy men of the stone', during the middle age lived for years in a small cell built up around them, beside the wall of a cathedral. 1881 T. E. BRIDGETT *Hist. Holy Eucharist* II. 180 The Include or Recluse . . was confined within fixed and narrow limits.

† **Include, v. Obs.** [f. L. *inclus-* *ppl.* stem: see *prec.* At first only in *pa. ppl.* *included*, f. as *prec.* + -ED.]

1. *trans.* To enclose, shut up.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) IV. 141 This Cithero did write so subtilly alle the batelle of Troy that hit semede as includede withynne the schelle of a nutte. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iv. ii. R iij b, Yf he be taken or deed or ellis Includid and shette up . . al is finysshed and lost. 1496 *Drives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vi. xiii. 253/1 Of wyemen anres so included is seldon herde any of these defeates. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 120 Keip not Capua quihl 30ne knaifs include 30w. 1571 *Ibid.* xxxvi. 84 þe Quene was in the Louche Includit. 1578 *Archpriest. Controv.* (Camden) I. 91 The included monkes of that Diocese. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 282 Within my cairfull corpis includis it, In presoun of my breist.

2. To close, shut (a house, the eyes, etc.). In *quot. intr.* for *recl.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiv. 46 My ene for paine include and steik.

Inclusion (inklū'zən). [ad. L. *inclusion-em*, n. of action f. *includere*: see INCLUDE.]

1. The action of including (in various senses of the *vb.*); the fact or condition of being included; an instance of this.

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 33 St Austen . . doth by a secret inclusion compare this mind of man, to one who is to passe over a ditch. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 291

These Greeks.. Obtain'd a little time to breathe, but found no present vents to their inclusions. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* ix. 145 In this Kingdom the name of Frenchman hath by inclusion comprehended all kind of Aliens. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. iii. 286 Their Heliocall observation, or their inclusion in the lustre of the Sunee. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 49 The inclusion and expansion of any natural inanimate particles of elementary Fire. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devices* (ed. 3) 11. 95 The inclusion of the produce of the fund in the general residuary clause, may be considered as a mere arrangement of language. 1851 MANSEL *Proleg. Logica* (1860) 55 To illustrate the position of the three terms in Barbara by a diagram.. tends to confuse the mental inclusion of one notion in the sphere of another with the local inclusion of a smaller portion of a space in a larger. 1884 *Manch. Guard.* 24 Jan. 5/3 The questions involved in the inclusion of Ireland in the Bill. 1891 WELTON *Man. Logic* 11. ii. § 94 On the class view the relation between subject and predicate is that of inclusion in a class.

2. concr. That which is included; spec. in *Min.*, A gaseous or liquid substance, or a small body, contained in a crystal or a mineral mass.

1830 BAILEY *Festus* ix. (1852) 121 All the starchy inclusions of all signs, Shall rise, and rule, and pass. 1881 *Nature* No. 616. 355 Other sections.. are those on mineral inclusions, on the hardness and etching of crystal faces.

Inclusionist, *sb.* [f. prec. + -IST.] One who supports a principle or measure of inclusion.

1893 *Daily News* 12 July 4/8 Hours are enough.. to transform them from exclusionists to inclusionists, from Federal Home Rulers to Colonial Home Rulers.

Inclusive (inklū'siv), *a. (sb.)* [ad. med.L. *inclusivus*, f. *inclus-*, ppl. stem of *inclūdēre* to INCLUDE: see -IVE. Cf. F. *inclusif*, -ive.]

1. Having the character or function of including, enclosing, or comprehending.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. 1. 59 The inclusive Verge Of Golden Metall, that round my Brow. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* iv. 678 Altar and image, and the inclusive walls And roofs of temples built by human hands. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Ferns* 11. 23 Between the two inclusive extremes of Phidias and Clarke Mills.

b. Characterized by including a great deal, or everything that naturally comes within its scope; comprehensive; all-embracing.

Inclusive terms, payment, etc.: such as include all accessory payments.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* 1. iii. 232 Notes, whose faculties inclusive were, More then in note. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 1. xii. 242 In Latin we must too often be contented with a more general and inclusive term. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracel.* 1. xiv. 229 In His self-resurrection our Lord repeated all His miracles in one inclusive act. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even?* xv. 135 Not so deep or inclusive as to anticipate query.

c. Characterized by including, comprising, or taking in, as opposed to excluding or leaving out.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* (1656) 105 The word, 'To such' is.. rather inclusive as to them, then exclusive. 1665 T. MALL *Offer F. Help* 57 There are divers sorts of marks; some are exclusive.. others are inclusive. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* 111. iii. 328 He had not enough of the inclusive power. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) 394 It is the nature of all human science and knowledge, to proceed most safely by negative and exclusive, to what is affirmative and inclusive.

d. *Inclusive of*, including or embracing (some specified thing or matter which is hereby taken in).

1709 *Brit. Apollo* 11. No. 19. 1/1 Those Words.. would be Inclusive of Perjury. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* v. 21 Fraud.. and oppression are inclusive of most wrong done to a neighbor.

† 2. Characterized by being included or comprehended in something else. *Obs.*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Inclusion*, which containeth, or is contained. 1622 MILTON *Arg. conc. Militia* 36 What they declare to be Law the King by an inclusive judgement declareth to be Law also. 1735 H. BAKER *Univ. Beauty* 11. 327 Each note inclusive melody reveals.

3. quasi-adv. The term or terms named being included: = INCLUSIVELY 2.

Formerly sometimes treated as med.L. *inclusivē* adv. 1515 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* 1. *261 Fra be xiiiij day forsaide inclusive, to xx day of be samyn exclusivē. 15.. *Almanack for Year* 1386, 49 Lat hym wythdraw the 3 fourt partes until be 24 day of February inclusive. 1602 FURBECKE *Pandectes* 6 If you account from the first how to the seventh inclusive. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 148 I'll search where ev'ry virtue dwells, From courts inclusive down to cells. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 77 In 200 tosses, what is the chance that the number of heads shall lie between 97 and 103, both inclusive? 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* xi. v. (1875) 427 From Monday till Saturday inclusive.

B. *sb.* An inclusive proposition or particle. Cf. EXCLUSIVE B. 1.

1533 MORR *Debell. Salem Wks* 943/1 This man is so cunning in his inclusions & exclusives, that he dyscerneth nothing between copulatives and disjunctives.

Inclusively (inklū'sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a way that includes; so as to include or be included. a. By way of comprehension within material limits.

1636 HENSHAW *Horæ Succ.* 111 God is inclusively in no place, and yet he is in every place. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 458 Repletively [God] is.. everywhere, though inclusively nowhere.

b. By way of comprehension of particulars in a group, or of a part in a whole.

1576 *Almanack, New Calend. in Liturg. Serv. Q. Etis.* (Parker Soc.) 441 An Almanacke, inclusively comprehend-

ing, not onely howe to finde the Epact for.. xxxii. yeeres to come, but also the Golden number. 1589 *Hay any Work* 29 Our callings are not onely inclusively, but also expressly in the worde. 1658 OSBORN *K. Jas. Wks.* (1673) 475 [It was] maintained that his Majesties Pardon lay inclusively in the Commission he gave him upon his setting out to sea. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 88 He [man] advocates all right to be his own governor. He inclusively.. abandons the right of self-defence. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 44 The intention of the agent, wherever it can be independently or inclusively ascertained.

2. With inclusion of the term or limit mentioned; one or both extremes being included. Cf. INCLUSIVE a. 3.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 70 In reckoning your distances.. you understood mee exclusively, and I meant inclusively. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 247 They were celebrated in Olympus every fifth year inclusively, that is, after the end of every fourth year. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* 1. (1662) 98 He built the Church of Newberry from the Pulpit westward to the Tower inclusively. 1701 S. SEWALL *Diary* 14 Jan. (1879) 11. 31 Singing of the 90th Psalm, from the 8th to the 15th verse inclusively. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 274 Four small plates of kings from William I. to George I. inclusively. 1805 *East's Reports* V. 246 The word until.. is used indifferently either inclusively or exclusively.

Inclusiveness (inklū'sivnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inclusive.

1731 in BAILEY vol. 11. 1881 WESTCOTT & HOOT *Grk. N. T.* 11. App. 37/1 The instinctive hankering after inclusiveness of text. 1885 G. H. TAYLOR *Pelvic & Uterine Therap.* 295 The adequacy of the means is shown in its scope and inclusiveness.

Inclusory, *a. rare.* [f. L. *inclus-*, ppl. stem (see INCLUSIVE) + -ORY.] Having the property of including various elements; = INCLUSIVE.

1775 WRAXALL *Tour North. Europe* 360 Dedicating it to the.. Trinity, the.. Virgin, and St. Bernard. These inclusory dedications were common in most countries.

† **Incoached**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also en-. [f. IN-2 + COACH + -ED 1.] Conveyed in a coach or carriage.

1599 R. FIRCH in Hakluyt *Voy.* 11. l. 264 The king goeth incoached, as they do all. 1618 J. DAVIES *Wks.* (1876) 22 (D.) Tamburlaine.. encoacht in burnisht gold.

† **Incoacted**, *a. Obs. rare*°. [ad. L. *incoact-us*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *coactus* COACT *ppl. a.*] = next.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Incoact*, unconstrained. † **Incoacted**, *a. Obs. rare* [f. L. *incoact-us* (see prec.) + -ED 1 2: cf. COACTED.] Uncompelled, unconstrained.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 312 A light and clear Intellect, a free and incoacted Will.

Incoagulable (inkō'ægiŭlāb'l), *a.* [f. IN-3 + COAGULABLE.] That cannot be coagulated; incapable of coagulation.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* 11. 556 Certain Bodies.. in themselves invisible and incoagulable. 1672 BOYLE *Ess. Gens* 1. Wks. 1772 111. 527 The remaining and incoagulable part of it may have been imbibed by the ambient air. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) 11. 648 The fluids of the body are loose and incoagulable.

Incoalescence, *rare.* [f. IN-3 + COALES-CENCE.] Want of coalescence; non-coalescence.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing Walker).

Incoalescible, *a. rare*°. [f. IN-3 + COALESCE

v. + -IBLE.] Not capable of coalescing.

1821 *Tales of Landlord New Ser. Fair Witch Glas Llyn* 1. p. vii, The incoalescible learning of Coke upon Littleton.

† **Incoated**, *encoated*, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-2, EN- + COAT sb. + -ED 1.] (See quotes.)

1611 FLORIO, *Incoatto*, incoated, having a coat on. *Ibid.*, *Inguibato*, encoated, having a cote on.

† **Incocted**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *incoct-us* uncooked, raw + -ED 1 2.] Uncooked, raw, crude; hence, undigested or indigestible.

1645 BP. HALL *Remedy Discontents* xii. 61 Meales usually sawced with an healthfull hunger, wherein no incocted Crudities oppress Nature. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 92 Things incocted and untractable are cocted and made more mild.

† **Incoctible**, *a. Obs.* [f. IN-3 + COCTIBLE.] Indigestible.

1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compt.* ix. 323 The Flower remains crude, incoctible, and insuperable.

† **Incoctile**, *a. Obs. rare*°. [f. IN-3 + COCTILE.] Crude, raw.

1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compt.* xviii. 606 A great Putrefaction.. of a thick and incoctil nature.

† **Incoction** 1. *Obs.* [f. IN-2, after *concoction*; cf. late L. *incoctio* a boiling in.] App. = *concoction* or *third concoction*: see CONCOCTION 1 b.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 64 The first [engendered] after our aliment is blood, phleume is the first after incoction.

† **Incoction** 2. *Obs.* [IN-3.] Indigestion.

1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 41 Touching the prolongation of Life, and Reparation by Aliments, and Retardation of the Incoction of Old Age. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compt.* vi. 179 Troubles and disorders about the Stomach.. Want of appetite, Incoction.

Incoercible (inkō'ē'sib'l), *a.* [f. IN-3 + COERCIBLE: cf. F. *incoercible* (18th c. in Hatz-Darm.)]

1. That cannot be coerced, restrained, or overpowered by force; irrepressible.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* 111. 126 Heat.. when confined, causes incoercible explosions. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* 11. 337 They [the American ministers] must abide by the incoercible result of popular suffrage. 1896 *Daily News*

23 June 6/1 She called upon me while suffering from an attack of incoercible sickness.

2. Incapable of being confined; volatile.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 132 Flatus.. an invisible, impalpable, and incoercible Spirit. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* 11. 166 An acid of extreme subtilty, almost incoercible. 1835 KIRBY *Flab. & Inst. Anim.* 1. Introd. 41 Speaking of the imponderable incoercible fluids, and specifying heat, electricity, the magnetic fluid [etc.].

† b. Incapable of being liquefied by pressure: formerly said of some gases. *Obs.*

1861 B. SILLIMAN, Jr. *Physics* (ed. 2) § 256 It [the atmosphere] is composed of two incoercible gases, nitrogen and oxygen.

Incoexistence (inkō'egzi'stēns), *rare. nonce-wd.* [f. IN-3 + COEXISTENCE.] Absence of coexistence; the fact of not existing together.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. iii. § 12 There is yet another and more incurable part of ignorance which sets us more remote from a certain Knowledge of the co-existence, or inco-existence (if I may so say) of different ideas in the same subject.

Incoffin (inkō'fin), *v.* Also 6 -en. [f. IN-2 + COFFIN: cf. F. *incoffiner* (early 16th c. in Godef.)]

1. *trans.* To enclose in, or as in, a coffin.

1570-6 LAMBARD *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 128 This good father (thinking to have procured some gain to his Church, by veneration of the dead bodies..) persuaded the King to incoffin them, and to commit them to honorable buriall in Christeschurch at Canterbury. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 343 The Cities did burie their dead.. incoffined with a certain wood of Cithia incorruptible. 1670 PERN *Gl. Case Lib. Conc.* Wks. 1782 111. 15 They condemn the Papists for incoffining the scriptures and their worship in an unknown tongue.

2. To hold or enclose like a coffin.

1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* v. 1, That sepulchre that holds Your coffin, shall incoffin me alive.

Inco (inkōp), *a., adv., sb.* [Colloquial abbreviation of INCOGNITO, INCOGNITA.]

A. *adj.* = INCOGNITO, INCOGNITA a.

1705 *Double Welcome* xl, He's now a Priest inco. with Sword and Wig. 1712 OLDISWORTH tr. *Horace Odes* 1. 23/1 He had a mind to be Inco. 1835 W. LIVING *Crayon Misc.* (1849) 227, I am apt to treat him with respect from the idea that he may be a great prince inco.

B. *adv.* = INCOGNITO *adv.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 ¶ 5 Mr. Justice Overdo.. met with more Enormities by walking inco. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* iv. iii, What I turn inquisitor, and take evidence inco? 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Grail* 15 July in *Life* (1862) 11. viii, 320 We hear.. that Buonaparte went on the water inco. at Königsberg. 1840 HOOD *Kilnseyeg, Courtship* x, A Foreign Count— who came inco.

C. *sb.* = INCOGNITO, INCOGNITA sb.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Inco, for Incoognito, a Man of Character or Quality concealed or in disguise. 1813 BYRON *Br. of Ahydas* 11. ix. note, I have seen the Capitan Pacha.. wearing it [a Turkish sailor's dress] as a kind of inco. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Aug. 2/1 The 'inco.' was kept very strictly. No visits were received, the local press was silent as the grave concerning the august visitors.

† **Incoigent**, *a. Obs. rare*°. [f. IN-3 + CO-GEANT.] Not cogent; without force.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 157 But I forbear what mine Oratory is incoigent in.

Incohabitability, *rare*°. [f. next: see -ITY.]

The quality of being unthinkable; incapability of being thought.

1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 602 We then predicate incohabitability.

Incoitable (inkp'dzītāb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *incōgitābil-is*: see IN-3 and COGITABLE.] Unthinkable, incoercible.

1522 MORE *De Quant. Noviss.* Wks. 78/2 To mynyster by subtylle and incogitabile meanes.. vnlawfull longyng to lyue. 1678 HOBBS *Decam.* v. 55 As for the conversion of Air into Water by Condensation.. it is a thing incoitable. 1865 GROTE *Plato* 1. ii. 108 Let us grant that Ens or Entia exist; they would nevertheless (argued Gorgias) be incoitable and unknowable.

† **Incoitance**, *Obs. rare.* [f. as next: see -ANCE.] Want of thought; = next.

1637 JACKSON and *Serm. Jer.* xxvi. 19 § 3 The second incoitance is more pertinent to this place, and in itself more dangerous. 1650 STANLEY *Hist. Philol.* xiii. (1701) 611/1 We oppose not Prudence to any affection so much as to Incoitance, Ignorance, Folly.

† **Incoitancy**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *incōgitāntia* thoughtlessness, f. *incōgitānt-em*: see next.]

1. Want of thought or reflection; thoughtlessness, heedlessness, negligence; inadvertence.

1612 SCLATER *Chr. Strength* 3 Infirmities.. are, usually, sins of incoitancy. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 1. 39 It was peradventure a slip of the pen vpon incoitancy. 1693 TYRRELL *Law Nat.* 160 Through some Errour, Weakness, or Incoitancy.. they may often deviate from this great end. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* 1. *Wills* 104 An Argument of vulgar Incoitancy.

2. Want of the faculty of thought.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* 11. viii. 83 The tremblings of the heart, the incoitancy of the minde.. represent a death-bed to be but an ill station for a penitent. c 1673 *Reasonable Def. Seasonable Disc.* 20 Were not our Author furnished with a convenient talent of incoitancy, he could not but know.

Incoitant (inkp'dzītānt), *a.* [ad. L. *incōgitānt-em* unthinkable, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *cōgitāns*, pres. pple. of *cōgitāre* to think.] That does not think.

1. Thoughtless; unthinking; characterized by want of thought; inconsiderate.

1628 JACKSON *Creed* vi. x. § 1 By the incognitant use of these and the like scripture phrases. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardon* u. i. (1713) 138 A light incognitant young man. a 1683 WHICHCOTE *Disc.* (1703) 111. 194. I might have been incognitant all my days of these things, which when offered I know to be true. 1732 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* (1767) VI. viii. v. 512 So blind and incognitant that his Empress Messalina married herself to another man. 1893 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) 16 Feb. 123/1 If the ruling of an incognitant autocrat is to be preferred to the warrant of good usage.

2. Not having the faculty of thinking.

1702 HOWE *Living Temple* i. iii. § 12 Wks. 1724 I. 45 As mind is a cogitant substance, matter is incognitant.

Incognitantly, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-ly* 2.] Un-thoughtfully, thoughtlessly, without consideration or reflection.

1645 T. HILL *Olive Branch of Peace* (1648) 34 If they find they did it rashly and incognitantly. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. xiii. 184 Men almost as often speak incognitantly, as they think silently.

† **Incogitate**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *incogitatus*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *cogitatus*, pa. pple. of *cogitare* to think.] Not thought of; unexpected; unpremeditated.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom*. 95 The nature and property of a meer contingent is to be . . . unknown, sudden, indeterminate, incogitate.

Incogitative (inkɒdʒɪteɪv), *a. rare*. [f. IN-3 + *COGNITIVE*.] Unthinking; destitute of the thinking faculty.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. x. § 9 There are but two sorts of beings in the world . . . which . . . we will hereafter call cogitative and incogitative beings. 1706 CLARKE *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* Pref. (R.). From my using the word mere Matter, he concludes that I imagine there is another form of Matter, which is not a mere, bare, pure, incogitative Matter. 1813 BUSBY *Urethrus* iii. Comment. xiv. If the seeds of heat, air, and vapour are as positively incogitative as those of the body.

Hence **Incogitativity** (*rare* -1), the quality of being incogitative or without the faculty of thought.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 191 Is the same in effect as to say, that God may superadd a faculty of thinking to incogitativity.

† **Incognita** (inkɒɡnɪtə), *a. and sb.* 1 [It. *incognita*, fem. of *incognito* unknown.]

A. adj. Of a female: Unknown or disguised; having one's identity concealed or unavowed.

1668 DRYDEN *Mock Astral.* iii. Wks. 1701 I. 303 Being thus incognita, I shall discover if he make love to any of you. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress* Mar 3 Aug. I walked almost all over the town yesterday, incognita, in my slippers. 1894 RITA *Vivienne* v. v. She would go to Naples incognita.

B. sb. 1. An unknown or disguised woman or girl; one whose identity is not made known. In 18th c. used often of a sweetheart.

1718 MRS. CENTLIVE *Wonder* v. i. (Jod.). That's the lady's name of the house, where my incognita is. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rob. Ransd.* ii. (1804) 349 The whole was subscribed—'Vour incognita'. 1807 ANNA M. PORTER *Hungar. Bro.* iii. (1832) 40 It will be impossible for me to see your incognita without knowing her by instinct. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 465 Nobody knew any thing certain of the incognita, or her story. fig. 1833 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 41 The charms of that fair incognita the 'legitimate' drama.

2. Unknown or unavowed character or position (of a woman).

1822 *World* No. 399. 10 The Queen will not assume her incognita until she reaches Cherbourg.

† **Incognita**, *sb.* 2 *pl.* [L. *incognita*, neut. pl. of *incognitus* unknown; cf. next.] Unknown things or places.

1846 GROTE *Greece* (1854) I. 477 They [myths]. explained many of the puzzling incognita of the present. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 272 At this rate, we will in a few days be within the Baffin's Bay incognita.

† **Incognite** (inkɒɡnɪt), *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *incognitus* unknown, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *cognitus*, pa. pple. of *cognoscere* to get to know.] Unknown.

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* ii. i. in Bullen O. Pl. IV, All which to me are . . . Obscure, inalgmaes, and to my studies Incognite Language. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* iv. 458 It becomes us . . . to receive . . . all the works of Providence, albeit they may seem to many unjust, because incognite and incomprehensible. 1678 T. JORDAN *Triumphs Lond.* Ded., By their [merchants'] Cost, Adventures, Diligence, and Vigilance, incognite Countries have been discovered.

Incognitive, *a. rare* -1. [f. IN-3 + *COGNITIVE*.] Destitute of the faculty of cognition; unable to take cognizance.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 154 God made the soul cognitive; and who shall make it incognitive?

† **Incognito** (inkɒɡnɪto), *a., adv., sb.* Pl. -ti (-ti). [It. *incognito* adj., adv., unknown, disguised, ad. L. *incognitus*: see *INCognito*.]

1652 H. COGAN tr. *Scudery's Ibrahim* i. ii. 39 He went . . . in that manner, which the Grandes of Italie do often make use of, whenas they travell, and which they call *Incognito*.

A. adj. Unknown; whose identity is concealed or unavowed, and therefore not taken as known; concealed under a disguised or assumed character.

1649 EVELYN *Lib. & Servit.* iv. Misc. Writ. (1805) 22 They make it . . . their chiefest care to make themselves hidden and incognito. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* iv. i. A Fool is very troublesome, when he Presumes he is Incognito. 1732 LEDIARD *Selchos* II. vii. 70 This prince was incognito in Arabia. 1864 LINCOLN *Trial* I. i. iii. 72, I only came for VOL. V.

a couple of days . . . and I intended to have remained incognito.

b. Of a thing: Done or conducted under disguise.

1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1820) II. ii. 30 Asses for incognito expeditions.

B. adv. With one's real name, title, or character undisclosed or disguised: used esp. in reference to royal or dignified personages who wish to conceal their identity or not to be openly recognized.

1649 EVELYN *Mem.* 12 July, Mr. Arthur Slingsby, who left England incognito. 1661 T. ROGERS *Disc. Trouble Mind* 384 A Christian in this World is like a King that travels Incognito in a strange land. 1709 PRIOR *Ladle 2* The Scepticks think 'twas long ago Since Gods came down Incognito. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 10 As you wished to do good incognito, I did not disclose your name. 1862 HOOK *Lives Alps* II. iii. 211 He had passed incognito through Canterbury.

C. sb. 1. An unknown man; one who conceals his identity; an anonymous person.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 228, I send you all I have of that admirable Incognito. 1784 COWPER *Let.* 22 Feb., The same incognito to all except ourselves made us his almoners this year likewise. 1797 E. DU BOIS *Piece Fam. Biogr.* II. 81 This for the incognito. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 163 This young incognito.

2. The condition of being unknown, anonymity; fictitious character; disguise; orig. in phrase in *incognito* (taken as L. or It.), in concealment, in an anonymous character.

[1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* *Obscurity*, I think . . . that the pleasantest condition of life is in *incognito*. c 1669 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 12 The Prince of Thuscany . . . being in *incognito*.] 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. ii. ii. (1869) 35 Never venturing out of their imposing and mysterious incognito. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. 1. 12 Few writers would have preserved their incognito so long. 1886 W. ALEXANDER *St. Augustine's Holiday* 9 Proving that chance is God's incognito.

Incognizability, *rare*. [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being incognizable.

c 1860 *Lond. Rev.* No. 32. 541 His doctrine of the incognizability of the Infinite.

Incognizable, -isable (inkɒɡnɪzə-, -kɒnɪzəbəl), *a.* [f. IN-3 + *COGNIZABLE*; cf. F. *incognissable* (+ *incognissable*), 16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*] Not cognizable; incapable of being known, perceived, or apprehended by the senses or intellect; incapable of recognition.

1852 M. ARNOLD *Human Life* 8 On life's incognizable sea. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 288 Why then describe these truths as intrinsically incognizable? 1880 *Churchman* No. 5. 331 The old coinage of years gone by had become incognizable by stress of wear and mutilation.

Incognizance (inkɒɡnɪzəns-, -kɒnɪzəns), [f. IN-3 + *COGNIZANCE*.] Want of knowledge or recognition.

a 1856 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect.* (1877) I. xix. 367 Now this incognizance may be explained. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gaynor's* vi. (1879) 68 They would scarcely drift away from each other into utter incognizance and separation.

Incognizant (inkɒɡnɪzənt-, -kɒnɪzənt), *a.* [f. IN-3 + *COGNIZANT*.] Not cognizant; without cognizance, knowledge, or apprehension of; unaware, unconscious of.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 760 Being utterly incognizant of their inquiries, [she] merely shook her head. 1856 *FERRIER Inst. Metaph.* I. 81 A man . . . is never altogether incognizant, is never totally oblivious, of himself. 1878 *RUSKIN Notes Turner's Drawings* 88 Not incognizant of this joyful industry.

Incognoscent (inkɒɡnɒsənt), *a. rare*. [f. IN-3 + *COGNOSCENT*.] Unknowing, ignorant.

1827 W. G. S. *Excurs. Village Curate* 133, I pardon you, my cholerick incognoscent octogenarian.

Incognoscibility (inkɒɡnɒsɪbɪlɪti), [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being incognoscible; unknowableness.

1824 BENTHAM *Bk. Fallacies* i. i. § 1 The incognoscibility, the expensiveness, the dilatoriness, the vexatiousness of the system of judicial procedure. 1838 SOUTHEY *Doctor Interch.* xix. V. 386 If . . . the Imperial Philosopher should censure the still incognoscible Author for still continuing in incognoscibility . . . I should remind him of the Elenian Mysteries. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* v. viii. § 3 (1876) 533.

Incognoscible (inkɒɡnɒsɪbəl), *a.* [f. IN-3 + *COGNOSCIBLE*.] Unknowable, beyond cognizance.

1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 199 To some this Question may seem . . . so occult as if incognoscible [printed incognoscible]. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 304 The magnificence of that mind which dwelt . . . in the regions of the incognoscible. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1847) VI. Archch. 205 Incognito I am and wish to be, and incognoscible it is in my power to remain.

Incoherence (inkɒhɪərəns). [f. IN-3 + *COHERENCE*; cf. It. *incoerenza* (Florio, 1611), F. *incohérence* (18th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] The fact, condition, or quality of being incoherent.

1. *lit.* Want of cohesion.

1672 BOYLE *Hist. Fluidity* § 16 Wks. 1772 I. 388 The smallness and incoherence of the parts do . . . make them easy to be put into motion. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* vii. 126 The . . . shale . . . from its incoherence has been denuded for the most part.

2. Want of connexion; incompatibility, incongruity of subjects or matters.

1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* Introd. Pref. (1848) 11 The Incoherence of the Subjects . . . may make them look so little of

kin to one another, as scarce to appear the Productions of the same Pen. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xi. § 202 Impracticable Particulars, which troubled the Parliament the less, for their incoherence, and impossibility to be reduced into practice. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 494 The same author . . . says, 'There is not a single view of human nature, which is not sufficient to extinguish the seeds of pride'. Observe the incoherence of the things here joined together; making a view extinguish, and extinguish seeds.

3. Want of coherence or connexion in thought or language; incongruity, inconsistency; want of logical or rational consistency or congruity.

1611 FLORIO, *Incoherenza*, incoherence. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. ii. The incoherence of such a doctrine cannot, must not be thus interpreted. 1664-94 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* II. 141 A Petition fraught with Nonsense and Incoherence, Confusion and Impertinence. 1778 Bp. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 189 This obscure incoherence is given to it by the false rendering of a Hebrew participle. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 84 The intrinsic incoherence of heresy. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* 1. 98 Never was a greater amount of incoherence crammed into a short sentence.

b. with an and pl. An instance of this; an incoherent statement or proceeding.

1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Eps.* vii. 157 A Testimony which is clogged with so many improbabilities, and incongruities, and incoherences. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 4 (Seager) The system of his politics, when disembroiled and cleared of all those incoherences and independent matters that are woven into this motley piece. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 285 This mythic theory is a mass of incoherences.

Incoherency (inkɒhɪərənsi). [f. as *prec.*: see -ENCY.] The quality of being incoherent; = INCOHERENCE 2, 3.

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 186 There is an Incoherency in their Words now, as there was before. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 51 The incoherency of situation is perhaps one of the most excusable faults in the collection. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 227 The pulse has been a hundred and forty . . . in a minute, with incoherency or delirium from the first night. 1843 BETHEUNE *St. Firsides Stor.* 71 To believe, that the whole of his illness, and the incoherency of his speech, had been feigned to elude suspicion.

b. with an and pl. An instance of this quality; something incoherent.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4417/3 Besides the many Absurdities and Incoherencies in the historical Part thereof. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iii. iii. § 1 p. 20 This cannot give a sanction to the incoherencies of Madness. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* 1. 7 The incoherencies of change and death.

Incoherent (inkɒhɪərənt), *a. (sb.)* Also 7 -herent. [f. IN-3 + *COHERENT*: cf. F. *incohérent* (18th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Not coherent.

1. Without physical coherence or cohesion; consisting of parts which do not stick or cling together; unconnected, disjointed, loose.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* ii. (1723) 123 Matter which was . . . lax, incoherent, and in Form of Earth, or of Sand. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 40 Various earths . . . void of humidity are but loose, light, and incoherent dust. 1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* I. 340 Entire mountains of serpentine and ollite, which were only heaps of incoherent blocks. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iv. 72 A mass of . . . incoherent slaty schists.

b. transf. and fig.

1768 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 161 He spoke of the ministry as a strange incoherent composition, that certainly would not stand. 1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. lvii. (1862) V. 105 The incoherent mixture of races. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XXIV. 730 A comparatively small body of officials, coherent . . . and acting under central authority, has an immense advantage over an incoherent public which has no settled policy.

2. Of abstract things (as schemes, actions, etc.): Consisting of or forming a group or series of incongruous parts; not connected or unified by any general principle or characteristic; inconsistent, uncoordinated.

1626 DONNE *Serm.* xxi. 211 But hath lost his Soule so long agoe in rusty and incoherent Sins, (not sins that produced one another as in Davids case). 1732 BEAKEYLEY *Alciph.* iii. § 11 An incoherent fortuitous system, governed by chance. 1871 TAYLOR *Prim. Cult.* 1. 2 They affirm, with Aristotle, that nature is not full of incoherent episodes, like a bad tragedy.

3. Of thought and mental phenomena, language, literary compositions, etc.: Without logical connexion or natural sequence of ideas; inconsistent, rambling, disjointed.

1632 SANDERSON *Twelve Serm.* 467 Whose discourse should be incoherent and vnjoynted. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 60 p. 7 This incoherent Stuff was answer'd by a tender Sigh. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i. Sometimes she muttered an incoherent sentence. 1839 KRIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 25 She used to utter much incoherent rhapsody.

b. Characterized or marked by incoherency of thought or expression.

1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* i. (1831) 5 His voice was hurried and incoherent. 1845 T. ARCHER *Mem. & Disc.* 287 Listen to that preacher, unrhethorical, incoherent, ungrammatical. 1874 MAUDSLEY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* vii. 245 Sometimes . . . there was an attack of incoherent and furious mania.

4. Incapable of cohering or coalescing; naturally different; incompatible, incongruous.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* i. x. To force a mixture of minds that cannot unite, and to sow the furrow of mans nativity with seed of two incoherent and uncombining dispositions.

1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks. Wks.* 1778 I. 425 His armour was patched up of a thousand incoherent pieces. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* (1807) 71 Hence mack'el seem delightful to the eyes. Though dress'd with incoherent gooseberries.

B. 50. That which is incoherent. *rare*. 1823 T. G. WAINWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 319 Perceptions... of coherents in incoherents.

Incoherently (inkohi-rēntli), *adv.* [f. IN-COHERENT + -LY².] In an incoherent manner.

1651 HORACE *Leviath.* III. xxxvi. 224 One that speaketh incoherently, as men that are distracted. 1790-3 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* IV. i. § 3 (R.) It being the nature of violent passion to unsettle the mind and make men speak incoherently. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* II. 57, I have endeavoured to place before you, I fear very incoherently and imperfectly, some account of the Trade Guilds of the Middle Ages.

Incoherentness *rare* = 0. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Want of coherence; incoherence.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. Hence in ASH, and mod. Dicts.

Incohering (inkohi-rin), *a.* Also 8 -hēr-. [f. IN- + COHERING.] That does not cohere: = INCOHERENT I.

1659 O. WALKER *Instruct. Oratory* 23 All which variety of in-cohering matter is to be joynted and set together in the second review. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* III. ii. 66 That they should... consist of lax, incohering Earth. 1867 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 4) 18 Some hard and compact, others soft and incohering.

Incohesive (inkohi-siv), *a.* [IN-3.] Not cohesive; without cohesion; that has not the quality of sticking together.

1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. II. 67 Turned out of an Italian mould... in a state too fluid and incohesive to stand in English. 1881 *Knowledge* No. 5, 88 Experiments... proving that all gases are composed of matter which is not merely incohesive, but is energetically self-repulsive.

† **Incohibe**, *a.* Obs. = 0 [ad. late L. *incohibilis*, f. in- (IN-3) + *cōhibilis*, f. *cōhibere* to restrain.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Incohibe*, that cannot be restrained.

† **Incoible**, *a.* Obs. = 0 [ad. late L. *incoibilis*, f. in- (IN-3) + **cōibilis*, f. *cōire* to go or come together.] 'Not to be mingled' (Cockeram, 1623). Hence **Incoibility**, incapability of going together or mixing.

1671 E. MAYNWORTH *Pract. Phys.* 81 The rejection and incoibility of Some.

Incoincidence. [IN-3.] Want of coincidence or agreement.

1798 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 246 It were wrong indeed if an incoincidence with one of our wishes altered our respect and affection to a man. 1828 in WEBSTER.

Incoincident (inkohi-insident), *a.* [f. IN-3 + COINCIDENT.] Not coinciding; not necessarily existing together; not identical.

1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xiv. 188 The graces of the Spirit, and the virtues of the mind are incoincident. 1812 SHELLEY *Lett. to Godwin* 10 Jan. in Dowden *Life* (1887) I. 222 My Father's notions of family honour are incoincident with my knowledge of public good.

† **Incolant, incolent**. Obs. *rare*. [ad. L. *incolent-em*, pres. pple. of *incolere* to inhabit, for which *incolare* (pres. pple. *incolant-em*) also occurs in late L.] An inhabitant.

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom Solomon* xvi. 4 The sinful incolants of his made earth. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxvii. As how the naturall incolants the Islanders subdew. *Ibid.* Epit. 1 The first Incolants, and of this our Land.

† **Incolary**. Obs. *rare* = 1. [f. stem of L. *incola* inhabitant, *incolere* to inhabit + -ARY.] An inhabitant.

1652 URQUHART *Fewel* Wks. (1834) 245 The very Scythians and Sarmats, even to the almost subarctic incolaries.

† **Incoled**, *ppl. a.* Obs. *rare*. [repr. L. *incolat-us* (incorrectly explained in Du Cange): cf. COLE v.2.] Cut into scallops or zigzag indentations.

1543 TRAHERON *U. Vigo's Chirurg.* III. vi. 93 You must sewe of cloutes incoled or cheuened, and laye them vpon y^e wounde wth the past aforewrytten [L. *suantur pecie incolate & posite cum supradicta pasta*].

† **Incoler**. Obs. *rare* = 1. [f. as INCOLARY or obs. f. *incole* inhabitant (1530 in Godef.) + -ER¹.] An inhabitant.

1494 FARVAN *Chron.* VI. cxlvii. 133 Not as inahabytans or incolers of Spayne, but that they were issuyd out of Affryca.

† **Incolist**. Obs. *rare* = 1. [f. L. *incolere* to inhabit + -IST.] An inhabitant.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 360 Which maladyes much molest the Germanes, and Septentrionall Incolists.

Incoloration. *rare* = 0. [f. IN-3 + COLORATION.] 'Defect of colour' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† **Incolumity**. Obs. Also 6 -ite. [a. OF. *incolumitē*, ad. L. *incolumitas* safety, soundness, f. *incolumus* safe, sound: see -TY.] Safety, soundness, freedom from danger.

1533 CATH. PARR *tr. Erasmi. Com. Crede* 75 Not for the incolumite and preservation of one cyte or of one nation, but for the helthe and saluation of the hole worlde. 1650 HOWELL *Giraff's Rev. Naples* II. (1652) 142 Some things... that tended to the publique Incolumity and Welfare of the City. 1672 BOYLE *Hydrost. Disc.* II. v. Wks. 1772 III. 617 The cause of the incolumity of the tadpole is, that the pressure... of the particles of the water against one another is hindered... by the *principium hylarchicum*.

Incombent, obs. form of INCOMBENT sb.

Incomber, -bre, -brance, etc., obs. var. ENCUMBER, ENCUMBRANCE, etc.

† **Inco'mber**, var. of ENCUMBER sb., Obs., an encumbrance (on an estate), a mortgage.

1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 358 Euen yet Raues hee for Bonds and incombers.

† **Incombining**, *a.* Obs. *rare* = 1. [IN-3.] Not combining, incapable of uniting; incompatible.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. x. Minds that can not unite... two incoherent and incombining dispositions.

Incombustible (inkōmbw'stīb'l), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 -able. [ad. med. L. *incombustibilis*, or a. F. *incombustible* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.): see IN-3 and COMBUSTIBLE.]

A. *adj.* Incapable of being burnt or consumed by fire.

1460-70 Bk. *Quintessence* 10 Manye philosophoris clepib þis quinta essencia an oile incombustible. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* III. iii. So out of our stone precious, if thou be witty, Oyle incombustible and Water thou shalt draw. 1605 TIMME *Quersit. Ded.* 2 The 4 elements... having in every of them 2 other elements, the one putrifying and combustible, the other eternal and incombustible. 1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiv. 140 There are in the number of Minerals, some bodies incombustible; more remarkably that which the Ancients named Asbeston. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 427 To make an incombustible wick. 1874 *tr. Lommel's Light* 6 An infusible and incombustible substance, as chalk or magnesia.

B. *sb.* An incombustible substance or matter.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 95 The combustibles unite with each other... also with incombustibles and with metals. The incombustibles... do not unite with each other, nor with the metals.

Hence **Incombustibleness, Incombustibility**, the quality of being incombustible.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. (1712) 114 The prodigious Weight of his body... As also the Incombustibleness thereof. 1691 SIR T. ROBINSON in Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 84 The Bononia Stone... is remarkable for its shining quality. The Amianthus for its Incombustibility. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 535 Demonstrates its Incombustibleness. 1861 BERESE, HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. vi. 225 Stone... is the most perfect material for groining, if for no other reason, at least for its comparative incombustibility.

Income (inkōm), *sb.* Also 4-7 in-com, in-com, in-come, 6 in-come, (in-come, in-cumb). [f. IN *adv.* + COME *v.*: cf. INCOME *v.*, and come *in*, COME *v.* 59.]

1. Coming in, entrance, arrival, advent; beginning (of a period of time, or an action). Now *rare*. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11127 At þe income of þe firþ monet [v. r. first month] Ioseph him went to nazareth. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2171 But Kayous at the income was keypd un-fayre With a coward knight of þe kythe ryche. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. vi. (R.), At mine income, I lowed lowe, and murred full demure. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 334 Pain pays the income of each precious thing. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* XVII. 482, I would then make in indeed, and steep My income in their bloods, in aid of good Patroclus. 1670 Bp. RUST in Glanvil *Lux Orient.* (1682) 192 Incomes of light and shade. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 267 An annual income of one child, always strong and thriving, sometimes twins. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 5/3 Where the management... do not systematically check the income of provisions supplied.

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† **c.** The act of 'coming in' with something (e.g. a statement or argument); the fact of being 'brought in' or adduced. Obs.

1654 JRR. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 23 Therefore we have the income of so many Fathers as are cited by the Canon-Law... to be partly a warrant.

† **2.** A place at which one comes in, an entry or entrance. Obs.

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1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 50 Thy Tennant... whom, wyth newe Incomes, fynes... and such lyke vnreasonable exactions, thou pilles, polles, and miserable oppresses. 1549 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 199 What Profitts and Incumbs are due to the Bailiffs. 1570 MS. *Indenture, Mappleton, Yke*, 400 marks paid for a fyne or income. 1646 BRIDGE *Serm.* John I. 16. 27 There are no In-com's, no In-com's to be paid at our coming in to Jesus Christ. 1662 J. STURVE *Lett.* in E. F. King *Life Newton* 23, I shall have to pay but not a year [for my chamber] besides my income, which may be about 40s. or thereabouts. 1712 *Act 12 Anne c. 4* § 4 So as no Fine Income or other Consideration be taken for the same.

† **4.** A person who comes in or has come in; a new-comer, incomer, immigrant. Obs.

1555 W. WATTEMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 35 Fower sondrie peoples, of the whiche... twaine were alienes and incomes. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 161/45 Income, incolat, aduena. 1804 TARRAS *Poem* 14 (Jam.) Let's try this income, how he stands, An' eik us sib by shakin' hands.

† **5.** A thing that comes in (in addition, or by the way); something added or incidental. Obs.

1583 GOLDING *Cabin on Dent* xlii. 76 Where as God promised the land of Chanaan... this was no parte of that Countre: he gaue them this as an income or overplus. 1587 — *De Moray* II. 22 Euill is neither a nature nor a substance, but an income or accident which is false in nature and substances. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxviii. (1612) 322 But not that yll, productively, from Nature firstly springs. But as an In-come, hapning in the substance.

6. *spec.* That which comes in as the periodical produce of one's work, business, lands, or investments (considered in reference to its amount, and commonly expressed in terms of money); annual or periodical receipts accruing to a person or corporation; revenue. Formerly also in *pl.* = Receipts, emoluments, profits; but the plural is now used only in reference to more than one person. (The prevailing sense.)

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 196 Paying the expence of one yere with the income of another. 1633 HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* xxvii. Never exceed thy income. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 152 Hee hath beene at a great deale of paines and cost; now what are his in-comes? 1652 C. B. STAPFOLTON *Herodian* 16 He scraped still and never was content, But studied more his Incomes to augment. 1697 DAVDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 285 No Fields afford So large an Income to the Village Lord. 1789 *Loiterer* No. 43. 10 Having lived, what is called up to his income, that is a good deal above it. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 229 Income, in its usual acceptation, is a loose and vague term; it applies equally to gross receipts and to net produce: But when the Legislature had limited it to be synonymous with profits and gains, it became as clear and precise as any other word. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. I. 76 No, I shan't attack the Church—only the incomes of the bishops, perhaps, to make them eke out the incomes of the poor clergy.

b. *fig.* Profit, proceeds; result, 'harvest'. Also in *pl.* (obs.).

1635 RUTHERFORD *Lett. to M. Macknought* 8 July, Christ will not be in your common to have you giving out anything for Him and not give you all incomes with advantage. 1687 Bp. CARTWRIGHT in *Magdalen Coll. & Jar.* II (O. II. S.) 116 They are... afraid of the income of their evil practices.

c. *transf.* That which is taken in, as food (with reference to amount).

1896 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* I. 162 Physiologists have shewn that the minimum daily income required by a healthy man performing his average daily work and maintaining his usual body weight is five per cent. of that body weight.

7. *attrib. and Comb.* (in sense 6), as *income-producing* *adj.*; income bonds, bonds of a corporation or company, the interest of which is not cumulative, secured by a lien upon the net income of each several year, after payment of interest upon prior mortgages.

1889 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 6/2 In America, Income bonds are something like preference stock in England, but carrying no voting rights. 1894 SIA J. HUTTON in *Daily News* 25 July 7/3 The acquisition of income-producing undertakings, such as tramways, water supply, &c.

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1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 50 Thy Tennant... whom, wyth newe Incomes, fynes... and such lyke vnreasonable exactions, thou pilles, polles, and miserable oppresses. 1549 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 199 What Profitts and Incumbs are due to the Bailiffs. 1570 MS. *Indenture, Mappleton, Yke*, 400 marks paid for a fyne or income. 1646 BRIDGE *Serm.* John I. 16. 27 There are no In-com's, no In-com's to be paid at our coming in to Jesus Christ. 1662 J. STURVE *Lett.* in E. F. King *Life Newton* 23, I shall have to pay but not a year [for my chamber] besides my income, which may be about 40s. or thereabouts. 1712 *Act 12 Anne c. 4* § 4 So as no Fine Income or other Consideration be taken for the same.

† **4.** A person who comes in or has come in; a new-comer, incomer, immigrant. Obs.

1555 W. WATTEMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 35 Fower sondrie peoples, of the whiche... twaine were alienes and incomes. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 161/45 Income, incolat, aduena. 1804 TARRAS *Poem* 14 (Jam.) Let's try this income, how he stands, An' eik us sib by shakin' hands.

† **5.** A thing that comes in (in addition, or by the way); something added or incidental. Obs.

1583 GOLDING *Cabin on Dent* xlii. 76 Where as God promised the land of Chanaan... this was no parte of that Countre: he gaue them this as an income or overplus. 1587 — *De Moray* II. 22 Euill is neither a nature nor a substance, but an income or accident which is false in nature and substances. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxviii. (1612) 322 But not that yll, productively, from Nature firstly springs. But as an In-come, hapning in the substance.

6. *spec.* That which comes in as the periodical produce of one's work, business, lands, or investments (considered in reference to its amount, and commonly expressed in terms of money); annual or periodical receipts accruing to a person or corporation; revenue. Formerly also in *pl.* = Receipts, emoluments, profits; but the plural is now used only in reference to more than one person. (The prevailing sense.)

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 196 Paying the expence of one yere with the income of another. 1633 HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* xxvii. Never exceed thy income. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 152 Hee hath beene at a great deale of paines and cost; now what are his in-comes? 1652 C. B. STAPFOLTON *Herodian* 16 He scraped still and never was content, But studied more his Incomes to augment. 1697 DAVDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 285 No Fields afford So large an Income to the Village Lord. 1789 *Loiterer* No. 43. 10 Having lived, what is called up to his income, that is a good deal above it. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 229 Income, in its usual acceptation, is a loose and vague term; it applies equally to gross receipts and to net produce: But when the Legislature had limited it to be synonymous with profits and gains, it became as clear and precise as any other word. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. I. 76 No, I shan't attack the Church—only the incomes of the bishops, perhaps, to make them eke out the incomes of the poor clergy.

b. *fig.* Profit, proceeds; result, 'harvest'. Also in *pl.* (obs.).

1635 RUTHERFORD *Lett. to M. Macknought* 8 July, Christ will not be in your common to have you giving out anything for Him and not give you all incomes with advantage. 1687 Bp. CARTWRIGHT in *Magdalen Coll. & Jar.* II (O. II. S.) 116 They are... afraid of the income of their evil practices.

c. *transf.* That which is taken in, as food (with reference to amount).

1896 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* I. 162 Physiologists have shewn that the minimum daily income required by a healthy man performing his average daily work and maintaining his usual body weight is five per cent. of that body weight.

7. *attrib. and Comb.* (in sense 6), as *income-producing* *adj.*; income bonds, bonds of a corporation or company, the interest of which is not cumulative, secured by a lien upon the net income of each several year, after payment of interest upon prior mortgages.

1889 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 6/2 In America, Income bonds are something like preference stock in England, but carrying no voting rights. 1894 SIA J. HUTTON in *Daily News* 25 July 7/3 The acquisition of income-producing undertakings, such as tramways, water supply, &c.

† **Income** (inkōm), *sb.* Also 4-7 in-com, in-com, in-come, 6 in-come, (in-come, in-cumb). [f. IN *adv.* + COME *v.*: cf. INCOME *v.*, and come *in*, COME *v.* 59.]

1. Coming in, entrance, arrival, advent; beginning (of a period of time, or an action). Now *rare*. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11127 At þe income of þe firþ monet [v. r. first month] Ioseph him went to nazareth. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2171 But Kayous at the income was keypd un-fayre With a coward knight of þe kythe ryche. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. vi. (R.), At mine income, I lowed lowe, and murred full demure. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 334 Pain pays the income of each precious thing. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* XVII. 482, I would then make in indeed, and steep My income in their bloods, in aid of good Patroclus. 1670 Bp. RUST in Glanvil *Lux Orient.* (1682) 192 Incomes of light and shade. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 267 An annual income of one child, always strong and thriving, sometimes twins. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 5/3 Where the management... do not systematically check the income of provisions supplied.

b. *spec.* The coming in of divine influence into the soul; spiritual influx or communication. (Common in 17th c.: now Obs. or *rare*.)

1647 J. HEYDON *Discom. Preserv. Fairfax* 11 God hath... given you large experience of the incomes of God through Jesus Christ. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* XI. x. 368 The pure Incomes of his holy Life... flow in upon them. 1694 J. SCOTT *Wks.* (1718) II. 375 Among the Turkish and heathen saints, there are as notorious instances of these sweet incomes and manifestations, as among our own. 1708 BEVERIDGE *Theol. Theol.* (1711) 111. 412 Consider... what incomes of His grace... God vouchsafed to you. 1849 WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Jnl.* Prose Wks. 1899 I. 161 She said... that no eye could see... the sweet incomes and refreshings of the Lord's spirit.

† **c.** The act of 'coming in' with something (e.g. a statement or argument); the fact of being 'brought in' or adduced. Obs.

1654 JRR. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 23 Therefore we have the income of so many Fathers as are cited by the Canon-Law... to be partly a warrant.

† **2.** A place at which one comes in, an entry or entrance. Obs.

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another place or country; a visitor, immigrant, or foreign resident. **b.** One who comes in where he is unwelcome or troublesome; an intruder; an invader. **c.** One who comes into a position or office relinquished by another; a successor. **d.** *Sport.* A bird that flies towards the sportsman.

1526 TINOALE *Gal. ii. 4* Be cause of incomers beynege false brethren, which cam in amonge wother. **1613-18** DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng. (1626)* 32 To foster a party against so dangerous an incomer, that was like to thrust them all out of doore. **a 1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon. (1642)* 469 The Samaritans . . would not confesse themselves . . Incomers from those trans-Euphratean nations. **1663** GERBIER *Council B vijia*, Kept Officers at the gates of the City, to invite all incomers to take refreshment in his Pallace. **1721** *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers (1869)* III. 817 *note*, Voted, yt all Pedlers and Incomers yt shall trade in this Province of New Hampshire shall pay 2½ per cent. for all their trade. **1816** J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris (ed. 5)* 25 A body of troops is stationed, to take cognizance of incomers and outgoers. **1861** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. XXII.* ii. 325 Mutual accommodation between incomer and outgoer. **1878** BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 44 Differences of manners, language and race between the native African and the Phœnician incomer. **1888** *Law Times Rep. LVIII.* 114½ The outgoer is liable for one part and the incomer for the other half.

Income-tax. [*INCOME sb.* 1 6.] A tax levied in some countries on incomes.

In Great Britain first introduced as a war-tax in 1799; re-introduced in 1842, and maintained since. Assessed at a rate annually fixed by Parliament of so many pence per pound (e.g. a sixpenny or eightpenny income-tax), with exemptions or deductions for incomes below certain defined amounts.

1799 H. BEEKE (*title*) Observations on the Produce of the Income Tax, and its proportion to the whole Income of Great Britain. **1803** PITT in *G. Rose's Diaries (1860)* II. 17 He puts the income tax at 4,500,000. **1819** BYRON *Juan* i. clxxxiii. The only mischief was, it came too late; Of all experience 'tis the usual price, A sort of income-tax laid on by fate. **1846** McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire (1854)* II. 401 The existing income-tax . . certainly is a tax that should not be retained a moment after it can be dispensed with. **1873** H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* i. (1875) 16 An increased income-tax obliges you to abridge your autumn holiday.

† **Incomfortable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*IN-3.*] = UNCOMFORTABLE.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 180 Impatient men are uncomfortable to serve and of conversation perillous. **1655** E. TERRY *Voy. E. Ind.* 242 Our family was not exempted from that most uncomfortable visitation.

Incoming (in'kɒmɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. IN adv. + COMING vbl. sb.*]

1. The action or fact of coming in; entrance; arrival. (Opposed to *outgoing*.)

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles. i. 7* The multiplyng of the incomyng of it who understod? **c 1400** *Three Kings Cologne* 51 Be which is a C dayes iorney bitwix in-comyng and goyng. **1493** *Bury Wills (Camden)* 22 Liberte of fre owth goyng and in comyng at the gate be the strete syde. **1573** MORTON *Let. to Killigrew* 5 Aug. in Tytler *Hist. Scot. (1864)* III. 423 At the incomyng of the queen's majesty's forces. **1649** BUTHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 54-5 To regulate them . . for close shutting, and suitable opening, to the incomyng of the Tide, out-going of the Floods. **1726-31** TINOAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* xvii. (1743) II. 72 *note*, The incomyng of others into the Cabinet. **1825** *Hone Every-day Bk.* i. 491 With the incomyng of spring there is an outgoing from town. **1868** HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xix. 108 Wardlaw . . watched for her in-comings and out-goings.

† 2. Place of entrance; entrance; entry: = *INCOME sb.* 1 2. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles. i. 5* The incomyng of the hous, and of the porche he made large **1388** alarge the entryng of the house. **c 1440** *Bochus (Laud MS. 559)* if. 3b, Hit was right at y^e incomyng Of garaby lond. **c 1511** 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer. (Arb.)* Intro. 35½ In the incomyng of euery cyte stande iij crosses.

† 3. An entrance-fee: = *INCOME sb.* 1 3. *Obs.*

1554-9 WATERTOUNE in *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 10 Be in-comings and fynes many tenantes decaye.

4. Money that comes in, revenue: = *INCOME sb.* 1 6. (Usually in *pl.*)

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. 252 Garnard King of Pechtis . . bigit a gret hous w^t a kirk and gaue it Rentis, and incomyng of the nerrest feildis. **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* ix. More followers than he can support by honest means, or by his own incomings. **1848** MILL *Pol. Econ. Prel. Rem.* (1876) 4 Money. a convenient shape in which to receive his incomings of all sorts. **1881** *Sat. Rev.* 5 Feb. 185/1 The nominal incomings are good.

Incoming, *ppl. a.* [*f. IN adv. + COMING ppl. a.*] That comes in or enters: in the general sense, and with various specific applications; e.g. **a.** Entering upon a position or office vacated by another, succeeding. **b.** Coming in from abroad, immigrant. **c.** Coming in as profit, accruing. **d.** Of a period of time: About to begin; ensuing (*Sc.*).

1753 *Stewart's Trial App.* 52 As to the agreement betwixt him and the incoming tenants, when he undertook to be their bouman. **1795** BURKE *The Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 249 The farmer should have a full incoming profit on the product of his labour. **1808** JAMIESON, *The incontin ook*, the next week. **1862** ANSTED *Channel Isl.* i. iii. (ed. 2) 50 Tracing the in-coming or out-going tide. **1870** *Daily News* 22 Sept. 1, Pilots, for incoming vessels. **1876** PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 146 The incoming line wire at A is attached to terminal 1, and the compensating wire to terminal 4. *Mod. Sc.* Plans for the incoming year.

† **Incomity**, *Obs. rare* -o. [*f. L. incōm-is* unpleasant, after *COMITY*.] 'Discourtesy' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Incommend**, *v. Obs.* [*IN-2.*] *trans.* To commit, entrust (to a person); = *COMMEND v.* 1.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 53 Many times did the Consul Scipio request the Numantins to incommend themselves to the clemencie of Rome. *Ibid.* 103 Warres to be good must be incommended unto the Goddes. **1590** H. BARROW *Brief Discov.* i The Gospell . . deliuered and incommended by his holy Apostles and Prophets vnto vs and all posterities. **1598** BARRETT *Theor. Warres* ii. 1 27 The Ensigne to be incommended to the Ensigne-bearer. **1621** AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.*, Lev. vi. 1 Of incommending a thing, and requiring it.

† **Incommendable**, *a. Obs.* [*IN-3: cf. obs. F. incommendable (Cotgr.)*] Not commendable or praiseworthy; discommendable.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Cd. Manners (1570)* Fij, That suche thing semed earst honest and laudable, Nowe semeth dishonest, vile and incommendable. **1657** TOMLINSON *Kenon's Disp.* 564 Tryphras, as he describes them, are incommendable in faculties.

In commendam: see *COMMENDAM* 1.

Incommensurability (ink'ɒm-nsi'ʊrəb'iliti, -jūr-). [*f. as next + -ITY*.] The quality or character of being incommensurable.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* x. xviii. 247 According to their commensurability or incommensurability. **1653** H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 11 Wherein also is involved the Impossibility and Incommensurability of things. **1785** REIO *Intell. Powers* vi. vii. (1803) II. 387 Aristotle mentions the incommensurability of the diagonal of a square to its side. **1834** MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sci.* xii. (1849) 95 The incommensurability that exists between the length of the day and the revolution of the sun. **1841** J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* Pref. 9 The first [Dissertation] contains an attempt to prove the incommensurability of the circle.

Incommensurable (ink'ɒm-nsi'ʊrəb'l, -jūr-), *a. (sb.)* [*ad. med. L. incommensurabilis*, also in Fr. (Oresme, 14th c.) which may be the intermediate source: see *IN-3* and *COMMENSURABLE*.]

1. *Math.* Not commensurable; having no common measure (integral or fractional). Said of two or more quantities or magnitudes, or of one quantity or magnitude in relation to another (const. with, † *to*); also sometimes *absol.* = incommensurable with ordinary or 'rational' quantities, as the natural numbers; the same as *irrational* or *surd* (but not usually said, like these, of roots).

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* x. def. ii. 229 Incommensurable magnitudes are such, which no one common measure doth measure. **1571** DIGGES *Pantom.* iii. viii. Rj b, These lines for that they are some of them incommensurable, can not exactly be expressed, saue only in surde numbers. **a 1688** CUWORTH *Inmut. Mor.* (1731) 271 That the Diameter of euery Square is Incommensurable with the Sides. **1710** J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 33 Suppose ABCD to be a Square, it may be geometrically demonstrated, that the Side AB, is incommensurable to the Diagonal AC. **1837-9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. i. iii. § 136. 242 The rules as to surd roots are referable to incommensurable magnitudes. *Mod.* The ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter (denoted by π) is an incommensurable quantity.

b. (in *Arith.*) Having no (integral) common measure except unity; prime to one another.

1557 RECORDER *Whetst.* Bj. If thei haue no suche common diuisor, then are they called incommensurable, as 18 and 25. **1806** HUTTON *Course Math.* i. 53 If it happen that the common measure thus found is 1; then the numbers are said to be incommensurable, or not having any common measure.

2. *gen.* Having no common standard of measurement; not comparable in respect of magnitude or value.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 12 Whether such things so apprehended by the Senses, be pleasant, profitable, just or unjust . . commensurable, or incommensurable. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 539 Will not this Position prove as incommensurable to humane affairs and be laden with as great inconveniences? **1796** BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld.* Wks. 1842 II. 260 Between money and such services . . there is no common principle of comparison: they are quantities incommensurable. **1845** DE QUINCEY *Nat. Temperance Movem.* Wks. XII. 167 The two states are incommensurable on any plan of direct comparison. **1881** WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II. 46 The rival probabilities represented by relative number of attesting documents must be treated as incommensurable.

b. spec. Not worthy to be measured with; not coming up to the standard of measurement of (something); utterly disproportioned to.

1799-1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. iii. iv. 188 The forces of either were so incommensurable with the numbers and bravery of the people they attacked. **1856** DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* vi. 2. 340 His past life is incommensurable with infinity. **1892** STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* x. 173 Solutions, which I still dismissed as incommensurable with the facts.

b. sb. An incommensurable quantity, etc.: usually in *pl.*

1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. i. § 3 Puzzling enquiries concerning . . incommensurables. **1812** *Edin. Rev.* XX. 94 Omitting to introduce any thing concerning the nature of incommensurables. **1845** H. ROGERS *Ess.* i. iii. 125 Melancthon was 'cutting and contriving' to perform impossibilities, to find a common measure of incommensurables.

Incommensurableness, *rare.* [*f. prec. + -NESS*.] The quality of being incommensurable; incommensurability.

a 1691 BOYLE *Advices judging Things* Wks. 1772 IV. 468 But [Euclid] contents himself to demonstrate the incommensurableness of the side and diagonal of a square. **1833** J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* ii. iii. (1876) 164 The impropriety of the

inquiry arises from the incommensurableness, not the coincidence, of the respective feelings.

Incommensurably, *adv.* [*f. as prec. + -LY*.] In an incommensurable manner or degree; incomparably.

1652 W. HARTLEY *Infant-Baptism* 9 Unless we affirm that the Death of Christ be incommensurably reparative to our fall in Adam. **1871** BROWNING *Pr. Hohent.* 1830 The incommensurably Beautiful.

Incommensurate (ink'ɒm-nsi'ʊrə, -jūr-), *a.* [*IN-3.*] Not commensurate.

1. Not of equal or corresponding measure or degree; out of proportion, disproportioned, inadequate. Const. with, *to*.

1684 BOYLE *Perousn. Solid Bod.* iv. Wks. 1772 IV. 780 So they be not incommensurate to its pores. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 127 ¶ 10 His improvement grows continually more incommensurate to his life. **1847** GROTE *Greece* ii. xxxi. IV. 172 The four ancient tribes . . had become incommensurate with the existing condition of the Attic people. **1856** FROUZE *Hist. Eng.* II. 251 That power, unfortunately, was incommensurate with their good will.

† **b.** Having parts or elements out of proportion; disproportioned. *Obs. rare.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 186 The natural proportion of the body is depraved, and the Body made incommensurate.

2. Not having a common standard of measurement; = *INCOMMENSURABLE*.

a 1687 H. MORE (J.), The diagonal line and side of a quadrate . . to our apprehension, are incommensurate. **1694** HOLDER *Disc. Time* (J.), If the year comprehend days, it is but as any greater space of time may be said to comprehend a less, though the less space be incommensurate to the greater. **1864** J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 374 Difficulty and doubt are incommensurate.

Hence **Incommensurately** *adv.*; **Incommensurateness**.

1727 BAILEY *vol. II.* *Incommensurateness*, incommensurable Quality. **1825** COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 285 The utter incommensurateness and the unsatisfying qualities of the things around us. **1828** WEBSTER cites Cheyove for *Incommensurately*. **1841** BLACKW. *Mag.* XLIX. 152 The incommensurateness of Christianity, under its present developments, to embrace and to form a rest for the new mental developments of society.

† **Incommensuration**, *Obs. rare.* [*IN-3.*] Incommensurateness; disproportionateness.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 250 In knowing and judging of Commensuration or Incommensuration of a Body.

Incommiscible (ink'ɒm-si'b'l), *a. rare.* [*ad. L. incommiscibilis*: see *IN-3* and *COMMISCIBLE*.] Incapable of being mixed together.

1620 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1672) 501 Whose habits make us incommiscible. **1813** BP. JEBB *Let. xlii.* in *Life*, etc. 476 To blend materials, if not altogether incommiscible, at least very uncongential. **1825** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 146 Incommiscible with matter.

Hence **Incommiscibility**, incapacity of being mixed together (or with something).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 90 By some antipathic, or incommiscibility therewith.

† **Incommixed**, *mixt. a. Obs.* [*IN-3.*] Not mixed together, or with something; unmixed.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 28 Which preserved their bones and ashes incommixed. **1660** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ix. (1701) 352/2 Those fair things which are first, and Divine, and Incommixt, and always the same.

† **Incommixture**, *Obs.* [*IN-3.*] Freedom from mixture; unmixed condition.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 100 This incommixture and simple purity of parts and principles. **a 1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 135 In what purity and incommixture the Language of that People stood which were casually discovered in the heart of Spain.

Incommobility, *rare* -i. [*ad. late L. incommobilitas*, *f. in-* (*IN-3*) + *commobilis* easily moved: see *-ITY*.] Incapability of being moved or stirred to feeling.

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius, Philos.* Plato ii. 346 The attendants on this are indignation, and incommobility, which is called in Greek ἀπορροια, or a disposition incapable of being excited to anger.

† **Incommodate**, *v. Obs.* [*f. ppl. stem of L. incommodare* to inconvenience, *f. incommo-dus* inconvenient: see *INCOMMODO a.*]

1. *trans.* = *INCOMMODO v.* 1.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. vi. § 24. 490 As wee may easily thinke that the French would gladly incommode the King of England. **1648** EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 140 When the Scorching Noon-dayes heat, Incommodes the Lowing Neat. **1693** SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 126 Tea . . consumes superfluous Humours, which incommode the Brain.

2. = *INCOMMODO v.* 2.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 86 This definition doth nothing incommode and hurt our cause. **1634** W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 182 Your Majesty may bestow it without incommoding your affairs. **1682** H. MORE *Annot. Glawill's Lux* O. 115 Incommoded by any dull cloudy observations.

† **Incommodate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [*ad. L. incommodat-us*, *pa. pp.* of *incommode*: see *prec.*] Incommoded; inconvenienced.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 117 This incommode accomodating of thy selfe will cost thee money. **1658** BAILLIE in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 35/1, I . . am exceedingly incommode. **1669** MORTON *New Eng. Mem.* 22 Scurvy, and other Diseases, which this long Voyage and their incommode condition had brought upon them.

Incommodation (inkəmōdē'fən). Now rare or Obs. [n. of action from *L. incommodare* to IN-COMMODE.] The action of Incommoding, or fact of being incommoded; inconvenience.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xx. 75 But to let pass these incommodations of the Body; Christianity may be made very uneasy and uncomfortable by several rackings and distractions of the Mind. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* i. ii. The assurance of crowd and incommodation at public places. 1857 *Chamb. Jnl.* VIII. 8 Enjoyments were purchased at a rather dear rate in the incommodations connected with that coach.

† **Incommode**, *a.* (sb.) Obs. [a. *F. incommode* (16th c. in Godef. Compl.), ad. *L. incommodus* inconvenient, *f. in-* (IN-) + *commodus* convenient: see COMMODE *a.*]

1. Inconvenient, troublesome; = INCOMMODIOUS 1.

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* Ded. To be obliging to that excess as you are... is a dangerous quality, and may be very, incommode to you. 1686 tr. *Agiasis* 75 Think of gaining the esteem of the World, and never shew your self incommode. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1766) V. 202 If those streams of hair were incommode in a battle, I know nothing they were adapted to. *Ibid.* 264 Vertue was incommode; he loved truth.

2. Unsuitable, unfitting; = INCOMMODIOUS 4.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 31 It seems more incommode to say that God moves and predetermines to all other acts.

B. sb. An inconvenience, incommode.

1518 WOLSEY *Let. to Ambass. France* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) i. i. 22 Avoiding sundry incommodes and inconveniences that might follow thereof.

Incommode (inkəmōdē), *v.* [a. *F. incommode-r* (15th c. in Littré), ad. *L. incommodare* to inconvenience: see INCOMMODATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To subject to inconvenience or discomfort; to trouble, annoy, molest, embarrass, inconvenience.

1598 FLORIO, *Incomodare*, to incommode, to trouble, to disease [etc.]. 1672-3 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 111 The King would find himself incommode with all that furniture upon his back. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iii. 87 Every breath of wind would incommode us. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. viii. 96 Not that... I would incommode the lady. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prateries* 334 We had been, for some weeks past, so accustomed to sleep entirely in the open air, that, at first, the confinement of a chamber incommode us. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* II. 96 The revelation could be so managed as not to incommode anyone.

2. To affect with inconvenience; to hinder, impede, obstruct (an action, etc.).

1702 W. J. BRYAN'S *Voy. Levant* liv. 210 A wooden Shed, which very much incommodes their marching in Procession. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 13 July, The hay harvest is here very much incommode by daily showers. 1802 *Ned. Jnl.* VIII. 37 The breathing was much incommode when she reclined on a sofa or bed.

† **Incommode**ment (-ōdēmēt). Obs. rare. [ad. *F. incommode*ment (1549 in R. Estienne), *f. incommode*: see -MENT.] Condition of being incommode or inconvenienced.

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* 315 (L.), I persisted in my ordinary course of living and business, though with severe incommode.

† **Incommode**ration. Obs. [IN-3.] The opposite of 'commodation'; mixture (of 'humours') in undue proportions.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 141 An Apostume is a tumour composed of three kinds of diseases... Intemperature, Incommode, and Solution of continuity.

† **Incommo**diate, *v.* Obs. [irreg. *f. INCOMMODI-ous* (or its source) + -ATE 3. Cf. COMMEDIATE.] = INCOMMODE *v.*

1690 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 171 We ought to incommo

1654 — tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Wars Flanders* III. vii. 426 It is not to be said... how much the Artillery was incommo

1650 — *Ibid.* 359, 363, 384.

Incommodious (inkəmōdē'ōs), *a.* [f. IN-3 + COMMODIOUS; cf. *F. incommode*, *L. incommodus*.] Not commodious, or the opposite of commodious.

1. Causing inconvenience or discomfort; troublesome, annoying, disagreeable, inconvenient.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* i. (Arb.) 48 Beside their daily labour, their life is nothing hard or incommo

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 131 The Slaves know that the lightest chaines are always the least incommo

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* III. iv. 80 Hills and Vales though to a peevish weary Traveller, they may seem incommo

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 289 It may be given in any form, though its disgusting taste points out that of pills as the least incommo

† *b.* Of persons or their dispositions: Troublesome, difficult to get on with. Obs.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 46/2 In the time of this Commodus, although he was an incommo

1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 Nov., A temper very incommo

1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 Nov., A temper very incommo

1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 Nov., A temper very incommo

lyfe of man. 1628 JACKSON *Creed* VI. XX. § 5, I am not ignorant what censures pass upon this author for his incommo

1714 STEELE *Lover* No. 20 (1723) 119. It was incommo

4. Of places or the like: Not convenient for shelter, travelling, etc.; not affording good or sufficient accommodation; inconveniently small, narrow, etc.; uncomfortable.

1615 tr. *De Montfort's Surv. E. Indies* 7 A great bridge of boats... som-what incommo

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 10 The Streets of this Town are incommo

1725 POPE *Odys.* XIX. 220 An incommo

1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 212 In March 1775, when the number of prisoners was 175, there were with them in this incommo

1859 DICKENS tr. *Two Cities* II. 1, Tellson's Bank was small, dark, ugly, and very incommo

Incommodiously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an incommo

1551 R. ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 93 To th

1583 FULKE *De*

1652 COGAN tr. *Scudery's Ibrahim* II. i. 15 It is certain, that I am not incommo

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. ii. (R.), Without this erect posture his eyes would have been the most prone, and incommo

1784 COWPER *Task* i. 69 Incommo

Incommodiousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being incommo

1624 DONNE *Serm.* V. cxxx. 330 If Abraham had any such doubts... of an incommo

1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 175 God hath so tempered the things of this world, that every commo

1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 151 The incommo

1854 CHAMBERLAIN *Jnl.* i. 257 Bearing evils altogether beyond masculine philosophy—even, it may be, incommo

1859 DICKENS tr. *Two Cities* II. i. The partners in the House were proud of its smallness... proud of its ugliness, and proud of its incommo

Incommodity (inkəmōdē'ti). [a. *F. incommo*

1389 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. *L. incommo*

1. Incommo

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 31 The gardyn of delices, where noon intemperance is or affliccion of incommo

1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 102 Nor there is any other thyng private doer to our incommo

1596 SPENSER *State Irrel. Wks.* (Globe) 618/1 Declare your opinion... about the laws of that realm, what incommo

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xv. (1810) 385 To be exposed to the like incommo

1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Boswell* 27 Nov., I came home last night, without any incommo

2. With *pl.*: An incommo

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 241 In the ende of herveste were so moche wete and reyne... whereby many incommo

1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. xii. 58 To suffer many contrary pynge and diverse incommo

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* i. (1599) 16 Touching their expedition by land it was full of incommo

1625 BACON *Ess.* *Usury* (Arb.) 541 It is good to set before vs, the Incommo

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4919/2 The Incommo

1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* VII. i. 107 As soon as my incommo

† **Incommo**dous, *a.* Obs. rare. [f. *L. incommo*

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 180 The Communitie... do best understand what is most commo

† **Incommo**n, var. of ENCOMMON *v.* Obs., to make common.

1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. lxxvii. 235 The way to make Honour last, is to doe by it, as men doe by rich Jewels; not in-commo

Incommunicability (inkəmīū'nikābiliti). [f. next + -ITY.] = INCOMMUNICABLENESS.

1639 CAREW *Song* (title) Wks. (1651) 82 Incommu

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule vi. § 24 An act of so great simplicity and incommu

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 675 Hee... who doth communicate the incommu

1608 WILLET *Hexapla in Exod.* 40 This name Ichouah is also incommu

1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 104 Those are called incommu

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrystal* (1822) III. 139 To wrest from the sovereign an essential part of the incommu

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVIII. 65 None shared or knew His deep and incommu

b. absol. or as sb.

1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 32 A Reception of Superabundant Transcendency, Christs peculiar Incommu

2. That cannot be communicated to another by speech; incapable of being told or uttered; ineffable, unspeakable, unutterable.

1664 SOUTH *Twelve Sern.* (1697) II. 79 How freely did Christ unbo

1827 POLLOCK *Course T. v.* Heard unutterable things, And incommu

1864 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* (1866) 252 Its true meaning is utterly incommu

3. Not communicative; incommunicative.

1568 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* IV. x. 136 Terrible iudges, severe, intractable, collicker, incommu

1831 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) IV. 247 About the Essays or Colloquies I can tell nothing, Murray being incommu

4. Not in communication (with others or with each other); not having inter-communication; without communication or intercourse.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vii. 307 For the North and Southerne pole, are the invariable terms of that Axis whereon the heavens doe move, and are therefore incommu

1804 WORDSW. *Affliction Margaret* viii. Perhaps... thou... hast been summoned to the deep, Thou, thou and all thy mates, to keep An incommu

1865 GOSSE *Plato* II. xxv. 266 The two worlds, though naturally disjoined, were not incommu

Incommunicableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being incommu

1609 BR. HALL *No Peace with Rome* § 8 Wee neither can nor dare arrogate vnto our selues those things which, by an holy reservation and incommu

1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* II. The Incommu

1882 MATHEWSON in *Expositor* Aug. 140 The Jew emphasized... the self-containedness, the incommu

† *b.* Want of inter-communication or intercourse.

1643 HERLE in T. Goodwin, etc. *Apol. Narration* Introd. The vindication of the Protestant party in general, from the aspersions of Incommu

c. Reticence, taciturnity, incommunicativeness.

1835 *Edin. Rev.* LX. 280 His incommu

Incommunically (inkəmīū'nikābli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an incommu

1627 HAKEWELL *Apol.* (1630) i. iv. i. 46 [Annihilation is] as incommu

1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vii. 300 To usurp that praise and honour which is peculiarly and incommu

1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 430 Abide in the Union. It is a thing absolutely real, incommu

b. Without communication or intercourse.

1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 197 Each, in his own little world of air, stood incommu

† **Incommu**nicate, *a.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. IN-3 + COMMUNICATE *pp.* *a.*] = next.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) II. It is not happy by an incommu

Hence † **Incommu**nically *adv.*, without communication.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, *Synopsis Proph.* 524 A singular or individual substance completely existing by itself, but not incommu

† **Incommu**nicated, *pp.* *a.* Obs. rare. [IN-3.] Not communicated; uncommunicated; that is without communication.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiv. 171 Although in that indistinguishable masse, all things seemed one, yet separated by the voyce of God, according to their species they came out in incommu

1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idol.* II. 18 Excellencies so far as we know incommu

Incommunicate, *a.* [IN-3.] Not communicating, without communication.

1676 HALE *Hist. Com. Law* xii. (1713) 256 That Confusion and Disparity that would unavoidably ensue, if the Administration was by several incommu

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 130 Even in their Northern Nations and incommu

1876 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.*, *Addr.* etc. (1891) IV. 225 Incommu

† **Incommu**nica

1611 SCLATER *Key* (1629) 133 The third branch is incommu

1628 J. DOUGHTY *Church-Schism* 17 They inflicted vpon them absten

1653 MANTON *Exp. James* III. 14 Envy discovereth itself..

By incommunication: men would have all things inclosed within their own line and pale.

Incommunicative (inkŏmī'nikə'tiv), *a.* [IN-3.] Not communicative; not disposed for intercourse or conversation; uncommunicative.

1670 COLLINS in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 149 We cannot expect it from one here (who is incommunicative). 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 15, I shall not imitate their incommunicative Tenaciousness. 1816 BYRON *Fragm., 'Could I remount'*, Or do they in their silent cities dwell Each in his incommunicative cell? 1851 HAWTHORNE *Grandfather's Chair* III. xi. (1879) 210, I am naturally a silent and incommunicative sort of character.

Hence **Incommunicatively** *adv.*; **Incommunicativeness**.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 45 The officer resisted conversation with more firmness than is usual in France... and shut himself up in almost total incommunicativeness. 1866 THOREAU *Cape Cod* vi. (1865) 109 Silently, and for the most part incommunicatively, going about their business. 1879 J. L. SANFORD *Estim. Eng. Kings, Chas. I.* 335 The overt act of a lie seemed frequently the best method of incommunicativeness.

Incommutability. [*f.* next + -ITY. Cf. mod. *f.* *incommutabilit* (1718 in *Dict. Acad.*.)] The quality or mutability within their several ranks and conditions. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 48 Maimonides maintained the incommutability of the law.

Incommutable (inkŏmī'utā'b'l), *a.* [ad. *L.* *incommutabilis*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *commutabilis* COM-MUTABLE: cf. *F. incommutable* (1381 in *Hatz.-Darm.*.) In sense 2 *f.* IN-3 + COMMUTABLE.]

1. Not changeable; not liable to change or alteration; unchangeable, immutable.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. iii. 66 But alas! for good incommutable, for made inestimable, for sonerayn worship, for endles glory, men wol not suffre be lest werynes. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 26 b/2 The Incommutable deyte of the blessed trynity is without any chaungyng. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 184 One uniforme, sempiternae, and incommutable Rule of Justice in all Times and Nations. 184a CHAMBERS *Lect. Rom.* I. 54 The giver of a perfect and incommutable law.

2. Not commutable; that cannot be commuted or exchanged; unexchangeable.

1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 331 The powers, though invisible, are incommutable; nor can those of the shipwright enable him to forge an anchor, or those of the smith enable him to construct a ship. 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* (1811) 424 Notwithstanding the reality of those differences, and the incommutable nature of the two things.

Hence **Incommutably** *adv.*, unexchangeably; **Incommutableness**.

1828 WEBSTER, *Incommutableness*, the quality of being incommutable. *Incommutably*, without reciprocal change. 1855 W. H. MILL *Appl. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 197 But the first element of this name Eliakim... differs in its initial radical letter and etymology from 'Elai... as completely and incommutably as do their respective correlations in Arabic, Allah and Ali.

† **Incommutative**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—*o.* [IN-3.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Incommutative*, not to be changed or altered.

Incompact (inkŏmpæ'kt), *a.* [IN-3.] Not compact; loosely put together; of loose consistency.

1616 BULLOCKAR, *Incompact*, slight, not close joyned. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 55 These ruins... being not only unequal in their surface, but also hollow, loose, and incompact within, as ruins use to be. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. viii. (1762) 22 The earth itself loose and incompact.

b. transf. and fig. 1829 LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) I. 399/2 The empire of the Czars being already incompact and vast. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 116 Their tone is too braying and incoherent (or incompact). 1869 HADON *Apost. Succ.* III. 55 An organized Church is a more effective instrument for the transmission of truth than the incompact school of a philosophical sect.

Hence **Incompactly** *adv.*, **Incompactness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Incompactness*. 1846 LANDOR *Wks.* I. 71/2 My memory... is apt to stagger and swerve under verses piled incompactly. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 540/1 The geese... have a strange air of incompactness, mainly attributable to the independent character of many of their wing-feathers.

Incompacted, *a. rare*. [*f.* IN-3 + COMPACTED *phl. a.*] Not compacted; incompact.

1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* v. Wks. 1772 I. 546 The other four elements might indeed be variously and loosely blended together, but would remain incompact.

Incomparability (inkŏmpārā'b'lītī). [*f.* next: see -ITY.] The quality of being incomparable; incomparableness.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 568 Truth hath her lets, discomforts and incomparabilities with us. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 436 Opposing those who adduce the incomparability of things psychical and material as an objection against the possibility of any interaction between them.

Incomparable (inkŏmpārā'b'l), *a. (adv. sb.)* [*a. f.* *incomparable* (12-13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. *L. incomparabilis*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *comparabilis* COMPARABLE.]

1. With which there is no comparison; unequalled in manner, kind, or degree; matchless, peerless, transcendent.

1412-20 *V.D.G. Chron. Troy* I. vi. And of beaute 3e bene incomparable. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 391 Heyl! incomparabil quen Goddis holy trost! 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 35a, Honye... is of incomparable efficacy.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 451 She was afterwards his incomparable wife. 1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV. v. Wks. 1811 IV. 215 A new hypothesis... which hath the incomparable Sir Isaac Newton for its Patron. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* IX. (1894) 202 The squalor of an Italian town surrounds monuments of incomparable beauty. 1897 GLADSTONE *Lett.* 20 Apr., Incredible shame, incomparable bungling.

2. Not to be compared (*with* or *to*).

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xi. § 18 marg., Vniuersall absolute obedience vnto men is incomparable with true loyalty vnto Christ. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 116 Neere mountayne Taurus is now a Citie both great and famous, yet incomparable to what shee was in Ecclatans time. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 640 As knowledge becomes more accurate, the tables constructed in successive periods become incomparable. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 9/2 The British patent system... is incomparable, from every point of view almost, with the patent systems of Germany and the United States.

† **B. adv.** = INCOMPARABLY. *Obs.*

148a *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 101 Mekyl more gladder and that yncomparable for the certen bydyng that he boode to haue the sight of god. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 40b, Thou shalt be in heuen ruler of incomparable more treasure. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 6 The Gray, or Horse-Fly. Her eye is an incomparable pleasant spectacle.

C. sb. 1. An incomparable or matchless person or thing.

1704 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 355 That there ever should be such a succession of incomparables. 1807 tr. *Three Germans* III. 19 This incomparable would be an evil to be dreaded in the city.

2. A name for a North American bird, the Nonpareil or Painted Bunting (*Cyanospiza* or *Passerina ciris*), so called from its gorgeous colouring, blue, green, yellow, and scarlet.

1889 *Cent. Dict.*, *Cyanospiza*... contains the common indigo-bird of the United States... the lazuli finch... the nonpareil, incomparable, or pape [etc.].

Incomparableness (inkŏmpārā'b'lnēs). [*f.* prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being incomparable.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* III. 5 Whose incomparableness of number, may well fill our hearts with admiration. 1733 FIELDING *Don Quixote Eng.* II. v. 1 I will make thee a dreadful example to all future knights who shall dare dispute the incomparableness of that divine lady. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 203/1 It is from this centre that the ideas of his incomparableness and glory irradiate.

Incomparably (inkŏmpārā'b'l), *adv.* [*f.* as prec. + -LY; cf. *F. incomparablement* (12-13th c.), *L. incomparabiliter*.] In an incomparable manner or degree; in a way that does not admit of comparison; beyond comparison.

c 1424 HOCLEVE *Learn to Die* 257 Goostly luces & wynnynges... Exceedyng in value all certly thynges Incomparably. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1263 Hire benes over alle the sternes ere incomparably bright. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xviii, Shooting in the longe bowe... incomparably excellit all other exercise. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenhead* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 121 Does not the new Gowne the Prince sent my Mistress, become her most incomparably? 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1674) 14 The structure even of the rarest watch is incomparably inferior to that of a humane body. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 419 ¶ 7 Shakespear has incomparably excelled all others. 1855 EMERSON in *Scol. Rev.* (1883) 283 Incomparable things said incomparably well. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 115 Stratford... was incomparably the ablest of the two.

† **Incompared**, *a. Obs. rare*—*1*. [IN-3.] Unmatched, matchless, peerless, incomparable.

1590 SPENSER *To Sir F. Walsingham* 1 That Mantuane Poetes incompared spirit.

Incompass, *obs. var. of ENCOMPASS v.*

† **Incompassible**, *a. Obs. rare*—*1*. [*a. obs.* *F. in-* (IN-3) + *compassible*, a parallel form to COMPATIBLE.] Incomparable.

1630-56 SIR R. GORDON *Hist. Earls Sutherland* 413 (Jam.) It seemed to be impossible in the persons of any subject, derogative to the king's honor, and insupportable grievous to the lediges.

† **Incompassion**. *Obs.* [*f.* IN-3 + COM-PASSION: so *It. incompassione*.] Want or absence of compassion or pity.

1625 SANDERSON *12 Serm.* (1637) 231 There are many publike and nationall sinnes... our incompassion to our brethren miserably wasted with Warre and Famine in other parts of the world. 1630 *Ibid.* II. 259 Whilst we avoid the one extreme, that of incompassion, we may not fall into the other, that of foolish pity. 1675 *Art Contentm.* x. § 7. 232 [They] look on our enjoyments and their sufferings thro' the contracting optics of ingratitude and incompassion.

† **Incompassionate**, *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] Not compassionate; void of compassion or pity.

1611 COTGR., *Impitieux*, pitiless, incompassionate. 1623 SANDERSON *12 Serm.* (1637) 126 He was to wrestle with the unjust and bitter upbraidings of unreasonable and incompassionate men. 1674 FLATMAN *Review* 8 When incompassionate Age shall plow The delicate Amira's brow. 1679 *Establ. Test* 21 They will... repay them with the... most incompassionate Cruelty.

Hence † **Incompassionately** *adv.*, without compassion or pity; † **Incompassionateness**, lack of compassion, pitilessness.

1621 T. GRANGER *On Eccl.* 94 (T. Suppl.) The incompassionateness of other great men, which were merciless, cruel, and hard-hearted. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* II. iii, Plead not... without sense of pity So incompassionately.

Incompatibility (inkŏmpætīb'lītī). [*a. f.* *incompatibilis* (15th c.): see next and -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being incompatible; incongruity, absolute inconsistency, irreconcilableness.

1611 COTGR., *Incompatibilit*, incompatibilit, iarring, disagreement. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 310 The incompatibilitie of the then vsd superstitions in the Camp, and Christianitie. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. iii. § 15 Incompatibility, or repugnancy to co-existence. 1763 SCAFTON *Indostan* II. (1770) 45 Hadjee Hamet... gave the world an instance more of the incompatibility of wickedness with happiness. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* VII. § 66, 73 The hypothesis... which others had rejected from its incompatibility with the phenomena of the spectrum. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 128 Divorces are readily allowed for incompatibility of temper.

b. (with ph.) An incompatible thing or quality.

1671 E. PANTON *Spec. Juvent.* 105 You may tell me that I propose Incompatibilities. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 80 They made him an absurd Compound of incompatibilities. 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser.* I. *Artif. Comedy Last Cent.*, The comedy, I have said, is incongruous; a mixture of Congreve with sentimental incompatibilities. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XLVII. (1856) 442 It became a grave question, how to reconcile the incompatibilities of dog and goat.

† 2. = INCOMPETIBILITY. *Obs. rare.*

1659 *Parl. Let.* 9 May in *England's Conf.* 14 We... urged their incompatibility to judge of the Members.

Incompatible (inkŏmpætīb'l), *a. (sb.)* [*ad. med. L. incompatibilis* (said of benefices); cf. *F. incompatible* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), and see IN-3 and COMPATIBLE.] Not compatible.

1. Of benefices, etc.: Incapable of being held together. [*med. L. incompatibilis*.]

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1556) 3/2 For infinite dispensations, as to dispense with age, with order, with benefices incompatible. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 57 Inacted, anagis pluralitie of offices incompatible in one man's persone. 1756 AYLIEFF *Parergon* 115 By the Canon Law Incompatible Benefices are Dignities, Parsonages and other Benefices, which do by some Statute or approv'd Custom require a Personal Residence. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms*, *Benefice incompatible*, means one which cannot be held with another.

2. Mutually intolerant; incapable of existing together in the same subject; contrary or opposed in character; discordant, incongruous, inconsistent.

1594 DANIEL *Rosamond* I. iij, As heere beholde th' incompatible blood Of age and youth. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 75 When the subject, and the thing dissenting, doth abhorre each other, and are... incompatible, than there is a total opposition betweene them. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* II. 66 The ideas of Matter and Thought are absolutely incompatible. 1755 FOX in H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo.* II. (1847) II. ii. 37 Yet... are we on incompatible lines? 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* VII, Luxury and liberty are incompatible. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 18 He felt that to be a politician and a preacher of righteousness was to combine two vocations practically incompatible.

b. Const. with.

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 24 A prudence which was incompatible with her Sisters nature. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* XXVII. III. 68 The use of the shield is incompatible with that of the bow. 1834 tr. *Sismond's Ital. Rep.* xv. 319 Law and order seemed incompatible with the government of priests.

† *c. Const. to.* (Sometimes confused with INCOMPETIBLE.) *Obs.*

1641 R. GREVILLE (Ld. Brooke) *Episc.* 113 A trade, which yet they thinke not altogether incompatible to Preaching. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 75 Is not the prescience or prevision of future things... incompatible to the nature of any creature in heaven or earth? 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 101 Balaam knew it was incompatible to Him to lie or repent. 1790 ANNA M. JOHNSON *Monmouth* III. 11 She knew the unconditional liberation... was incompatible to his Lordship's professions.

† *d. Const. of:* Intolerant of. *Obs.*

1605 RALEIGH *Introd. Hist. Eng.* (1693) 34 The English Nobility, incompatible of these new Concurrents, found... a darkening of their Dignities by the Interposition of so many. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 24 A Nobility, stubborn, haughty, and incompatible of each other's precedence. 1646 BUCK *Rich.* III. 51 He was now incompatible of any others precedence and propinquity.

† 3. Unable to agree or 'get on' together; disagreeing, at variance. *Obs.*

1567 THROGMORTON *Lett. to Eliz.* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App., The earle of Argyll, the Hamiltons and he be incompatible.—I do find amongst the Hamiltons, Argyll and the company two strange and sundry humours. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. XXII. § 13 Is there not a caution... to be heuen of the doctrines of Moralities themselves... leaste they make men too precise, arrogant, incompatible? a 1659 OSBOEN *Defect. Rowe Wks.* (1673) 396 By which they have rendered themselves incompatible with any other Tenets than their own. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 298 The Quarrel remain'd, the Church and the Presbyterians were incompatible.

† 4. Irreconcilable. *Obs. rare.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Incompatible*, vnreconcilable. 1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Aff. Cons.* XVII. 321 They set themselves against godly Christians with incompatible estrangement, and implacable spite.

B. sb. An incompatible person or thing.

a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 280, I am all Resignation, all Desire. How can these Incompatibles conspire? 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 183 Such syntax is in fact a blending of incompatibles; that is to say, of a defined substantive with an undefined attributive. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vi. 305 This union of incompatibles, 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 1/2 He might shed his incapables and his incompatibles, and build up a new Cabinet.

Incompatibleness. [*f.* prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being incompatible, incompatibility.

1608 *Dispute Kneeling Sacram.* 124 The incompatibleness and disproportion of kneeling with the acts and demonstrations of rejoicing. 1752 *CARTER Hist. Eng.* III. 615 Nothing but the incompatibleness of their two lives could have determined her to sign the warrant. 1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 241 The incompatibleness of thy will and nature with Heaven and holiness and an immediate God.

Incompatibly, *adv.* [f. *as prec.* + *-LY*.] In an incompatible manner, so as to be incompatible with something else.

1711 *KEN Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 100 Your Country's Heav'n, your Business to rejoice, God's Love is incompatibly your choice. 1755 in *JOHNSON*; and in mod. Dicts.

Incompensious, *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Not compensendous, not economical; uneconomical.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 307 The same failing purposer.. the same incompensious actor—the same too-lavish and too-sparing merchant.

Incompensable, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [IN-3: so mod.F. *incompensable* (Littré).] Incapable of being compensated. Hence †**Incompensableness** (Bailey vol. II, 1731).

1658 *PHILLIPS, Incompensable*, incapable of being recompensed. 1721 in *BAILEY*; and in mod. Dicts.

Incompetence (ink'ompētēns). [a. F. *incompétence* (1549 in R. Estienne), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *compétence*: after *INCOMPETENT*.]

†1. Inadequacy, insufficiency. *Obs.*
1663 *Flagellum*, or *O. Cronwell* (1672) 160 The nigardliness and incompetence of his reward.

2. The fact or condition of being personally or practically incompetent; want of competence; lack of the requisite ability, power, or qualification; incapacity.

a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon*. (1744) VII. xiv. 302 That Incompetence arises from this: That no Man can judge rightly of two Things, but by comparing them together. 1795-1814 *WORDSW. Excurs.* VIII. 23 Therefore no incompetence of mine could do them wrong. 1812 W. GODWIN in C. K. PAUL W. GODWIN (1876) II. 213 The feeling I had in myself of an incompetence for the education of daughters. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 201 The incompetence of the tradesman to whom the work is entrusted. 1876 *Trans. Clin. Soc.* IX. 47, I found .. on examination, incompetence of the aortic and mitral valves.

3. Of a logical conclusion: Want of legitimacy or propriety; faultiness: = **INCOMPETENCY** 3.

1837-8 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* (1860) II. 465 It shows at a glance the competence or incompetence of any Conclusion.

Incompetency (ink'ompētēnsi). [f. *prec.* or *INCOMPETENT*: see *ENCY.*]

1. The quality of being incompetent; inadequate ability, incapacity for what is required: = **INCOMPETENCE** 2. Also, with *pl.*, an instance of this.

1611 *COTGR., Incompetence*, incompetence. a 1691 *BOYLE Ess. Intestine Motions* IV. Wks. 1772 I. 447 The incompetency of our eyes to discern the motions of natural bodies. a 1732 *ATTERBURY Sermon*. *Ista*. IX. 22. ii. (Seager). The meanness and incompetency of the instruments that wrought this effect. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 260 [The] utter incompetency of the bishops. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. v. § 31 (1875) 109 Is it not proved that this incompetency is the incompetency of the Conditioned to grasp the Unconditioned? 1871 *BLACKIE Four Phases* I. 66 Exposing the manifold superficialities and incompetencies of the persons with whom he conversed.

2. Legal incapacity, disability, or disqualification.

1650 *HOBBS Answ. Davenant's Pref. Gondibert* Wks. 1840 IV. 456 Having thus .. avoided the first exception, against the incompetency of my judgment, I am but little moved with the second, which is of being bribed by the honour you have done me. 1660 *Trial Regie.* 157 Concerning the competency or incompetency of the witness; the incompetency against him is this, that [etc.]. 1833 *MYLNE & KEEN Refl.* II. 245 The affidavits .. positively denied .. the testator's alleged incompetency to enter into the agreement. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 23/2 The original incompetency to deal with it continued down to .. when the husband died.

3. Logical impropriety or illegitimacy.

1837-8 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* xxi. (1866) I. 424 The arguments .. by which it was attempted to evince the incompetency of this figure.

Incompetent (ink'ompētēt), *a. (sb.)* [a. F. *incompétent*, ad. late L. *incompetent-em*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *competent-em* **COMPETENT**.] Not competent.

†1. Insufficient, inadequate. *Obs.*

1611 *COTGR. s.v. Rose, Chapeau, ou chapei de roses*, a small, slight, incompetent, or less-than due portion given a maid to her marriage. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* vii. 256 An incompetent Cause for the Formation of a World. 1789 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 25 The situations .. were yet incompetent to the full display of those .. endowments with which nature .. decorates a favorite. 1823 *LAMB Elia Ser.* II. *Tombs in Abbey*, A purse incompetent to this demand.

2. Of inadequate ability or fitness; not having the requisite capacity or qualification; incapable. *Const. to do something.* Rarely of things.

a 1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Regs.* (Arb.) 39 Sir Francis Knowls was somewhat of the Queens affinity, and had likewise no incompetent Issue. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* I. § 3, I may not be thought altogether an incompetent person, having been present as a Member of Parliament in Councils. 1693 N. MATHER *Pref. Owen's Holy Spirit* 3 It is not for so incompetent a person to say as writes this. 1800 *COLERIDGE in C. K. PAUL W. GODWIN* (1876) II. 13, I would gladly write any verses; but to a prologue or epilogue I am utterly incompetent. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 678 The Nabob, who was totally incompetent to his own defence. 1842 *TENNISON Two Voices* 375 Much more, if first

I floated free, As naked essence, must I be incompetent of memory. 1865 *TYNDALL Notes Lect. Light* 41 A body placed in a light which it is incompetent to transmit appears black. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 84 The mitral valves were puckered and incompetent. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope v.* 131 He was no philosopher, and therefore an incompetent assailant of the abuses of philosophy.

3. Not legally competent or qualified.

1597 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* III. (R.), Subjects .. judges incompetent To judge their king. 1650 *HOBBS Answ. Davenant's Pref. Gondibert* Wks. 1840 IV. 443, I lie open to two exceptions, one of an incompetent, the other of a corrupted witness. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* II. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 187 The objections of an incompetent judgment. 1880 *MUIRHEAD Gains* IV. § 107 Further action .. is *ipso iure* incompetent.

4. Logically inadmissible or illegitimate.

1835 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss., Deaf & Dumb* (1852) 135 Dr. Whately's definition, is therefore, not only incompetent, but delusive. 1837-8 — *Logic* xvii. (1866) I. 320 This process is wholly incompetent to the logician.

B. *sb.* An incompetent person.

1866 *ALGER Solit. Nat. & Man* IV. 248 These jealous incompetents had .. hurled him down into a muddy pit of error. 1882 *STEVENSON New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 324 A dauber, an incompetent, not fit to be a sign-painter.

Hence **Incompetentness**, incompetence (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Incompetently (ink'ompētēntli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In an incompetent manner or degree; inadequately, insufficiently; with incompetence.

1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp., Beatit.* § 9 He that fights for temporals .. loses his title, by striving incompetently for the reward. 1772 *BUAKE Sp. Ch. Claims Bill* Wks. X. 146 Not that the Church of England is incompetently endowed.

†**Incompetibility**. *Obs.* [f. next: see *-ITY*.] The quality or condition of being 'incompetible'; incompetency, incapacity. Sometimes confused with *incompatibility*: see the latter, sense 2.

1664 *HAMMOND 19 Sermon*. Wks. 1684 IV. 604 The competency of knowledge, and incompetibility of true faith with carnal desires. 1677 *HALE Princ. Orig. Man.* 122 The stress .. rests not upon the incompetibility of an excess of one infinitude above another, either in Intension or Extension, but the incompetibility of any multitude to be infinite.

†**Incompetible**, *a. Obs.* [f. IN-3 + **COMPETIBLE**.] Not competent; not within one's competence or capacity; not properly applicable or suitable to; inappropriate. Sometimes confused with *incompatible*: see the latter, 2 c.

1621 *BR. MOUNTAGU Diatribes* III. 415 Puffed vp with incompatible and incompatible Titles of Learning. 1641 *MILTON Prel. Episc.* 5 For now the Pope was come to that height, as to arrogate to himself by his Vicars incompetent honours. 1650 *Exercit. Usurped Powers* 9 Take him as a usurper, and my allegiance is incompetent to him. 1655-87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 186 Indivisibility is incompetent to a Spirit. 1684 *BURNET The Earth* II. 139 The characters of the New Jerusalem .. are very hard to be understood: some of them being incompetent to a terrestrial state, and some of them to a celestial.

Hence †**Incompetibleness** = **INCOMPETIBILITY**. (Confused with *incompatibleness*.)

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Incompetibleness*, the Condition of a Thing, that will not square or agree with another.

Incompletable (ink'omplētābl), *a. rare*—0. [f. IN-3 + **COMPLETABLE**.] That cannot be completed. Hence **Incompletablely**, **Incompletableness**, incapability of being completed.

1829 *CARLYLE Misc., Novalis* (1872) II. 213 (tr. Novalis) Men often wondered at the stubborn Incompletableity of these two Sciences. 1898 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 80 It is the infinity or physical incompletableness of the Universe which baffles the scientific understanding. *Ibid.* Apr. 86 This idea of the mysterious incompletableity of existence.

Incomplete (ink'omplēt), *a.* [ad. L. *incomplet-us*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *completus* **COMPLETE**: cf. F. *incomplet*, *-plète*, in OF. *-plette* (1372 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Not complete; not fully formed, made, or done; not whole, entire, or thorough; wanting some part; unfinished, imperfect, defective.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 342 Pe chesing maad of man is fals signe, and incomplete, for to make Cristis viker. a 1600 *HOOKE (J.)*, It pleaseth him in mercy to account himself incomplete and maimed without us. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* III. xviii. 152 That they be comparatively incomplete we need not to denie. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* Ded., What I had written was In-complete. 1721 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 114 If we consider whether an action be complete or incomplete. 1817 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 39 The abolition [of slavery] was incomplete even in England. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 91 The Resistance was delivered incomplete ten months after the contractor's agreement. 1871 *PALGRAVE Lyr. Poems* 79 Thou would'st be child for ever, Completer whilst incomplete.

b. In technical uses:

Incomplete flower, a flower wanting one or more of the normal parts (calyx, corolla, stamens, or pistils). *Incomplete metamorphosis* (in insects, etc.) = **IMPERFECT metamorphosis**. *Incomplete areolet*: see *quot.* 1826.

1760 J. LER *Introduct. Bot.* (1788) 95 Such as are incomplete. *Note*, Calyx or Corolla wanting. 1794 *MARTYN Kousséan's Bot.* IX. 96 Incomplete flowers only are found .. on separate trees or plants. 1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* IV. 342 *Incomplete [aroelets]*, open areolet that terminate short of the margin. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 190 Flowers are incomplete, in which any one or more of the four kinds of organs is wanting.

†**Incomplete**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *prec.* after **COMPLETE** v.] *trans.* To render incomplete, to destroy the completeness of.

1656 *JEANES Fm. Christ* 26 Will Christ then .. suffer any thing to prevail against his Church, which is his fulness? What were that but to mayne and incomplete him?

Incomplete, *a.* [f. IN-3 + **COMPLETED**.] Not completed; unfinished, incomplete.

1836 *LYTTON Athens* (1837) I. 408 One of those rude but serviceable instruments by which a more practical and perfect action is often wrought out from the incomplete theories of greater statesmen. 1889 *Electrical Rev.* 12 Apr. 415/2 The details of an incomplete research.

Incompletely (ink'omplētli), *adv.* [f. **INCOMPLETE** a. + *-LY*.] In an incomplete manner or degree; partially, imperfectly.

1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* 15 Those that are *de jure*, or incompletely Disciples. 1777 *WATSON Philip II* (1793) I. ix. 363 Undisciplined, incompletely armed and disheartened. 1862 *LATHAM Channel Isl.* III. xv. (ed. 2) 368 It is only partially and incompletely that his request is attended to.

Incompleteness (ink'omplētēns). [f. *as prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or state of being incomplete; want of completeness.

1643 *MILTON Divorce* Introd., Error .. willingly accepts what he wants, and supplies what her incompleteness was seeking. 1664-5 *BOYLE Cause Condens. Air* Wks. 1772 II. 499 The incompleteness of the theory of cold. 1845-6 *TRENCH Nuls. Lect.* Ser. I. 8 A book .. underlying the same .. incompleteness as every other work of men's hands. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* 33, I had often occasion to feel the incompleteness of my knowledge.

Incompletion (ink'omplētshn). [f. IN-3 + **COMPLETION**.] Incomplete or unfinished condition, incompleteness.

1804 *Miniature* No. 5 P 1 He .. only effects one design, that he may regret the incompleteness of others. 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 43 His literary history of them would appear useless from incompletion. 1873 *BROWNING Red Cott. Nt.-cap* IV. 762 Artist-preference For work complete, inferiorly proposed, To incompletion, though it aim aright.

Incomplex (ink'omplēks, formerly ink'omplēks), *a.* [ad. late L. *incomplex-us*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *complex-us* **COMPLEX**: so F. *incomplexe* (1732 in *Dict. Trévoux*).] Not complex; not complicated or involved; simple.

1658 *BAXTER Saving Faith* vi. 36 Complex Objects, which are appointed to be the means of knowing the incomplex. a 1677 *BARROW Sermon*. IV. Wks. 1686 II. 55 It is unintelligible how any incomplex thing .. can be the complete or immediate object of belief. 1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* VII. ii. 382 The Ear is in Birds the most simple and incomplex of any Animals Ear. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 49 The incomplex [theorems] are such composites as cannot be divided into simple theorems, as the fourth proposition. 1827 *WHATELY Logic* 59 Incomplex apprehension is of one object, or of several without any relation being perceived between them.

†**Incomplexed**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. late L. *incomplex-us* (see *prec.*) + *-ED*.] Not complex; incomplex.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 12 Aristotle gives his incomplexed things no name: but, thereby he means arguments. *Ibid.* 151 Arguments .. those single, or incomplexed terms whereof wee spake in the former part.

†**Incomplexionate**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [IN-3.] Not 'complexionate'; not influenced by the mental 'complexion' or humour.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VI. xiii. 254 To intoxicate them with the same heat and noise in their enervated Imagination, whereby that still and small voice of Incomplexionate Reason cannot be heard.

Incomplexity, *rare*. [IN-3.] Absence of complexity; simplicity.

1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. clxxvi. 278 Artlessness, and incomplexity of fable.

†**Incomplexly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. **INCOMPLEX** a. + *-LY*.] In an incomplex manner; simply.

1677 *GALE Crt. Gentiles* IV. 313 The Divine Intellect understands things complex incomplexly; but the human Intellect understands things most simple and incomplex, complexly.

†**Incompliable**, *a. Obs.* [f. IN-3 + **COMPLIABLE**.] Not able or ready to comply or act in concord; disagreeing, uncomformable.

1625 *BR. MOUNTAGU App. Cesar* I. vii. 60 Men intractable, insociable, incompliable with those that will not *edificare ad dissensiones*. 1629 *PRYNNE Ch. Eng.* 137 Which .. of these irreconcilable, incompliable Assertions are the ancient .. Doctrines of our Church. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 448 You see how distorted, forced, and incompliable his Exposition is to the text.

Hence †**Incompliableness**, the quality of being 'incompliable'; uncomformable tendency.

1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 11 Convinced of their own incompliableness to the grace of God offered. *Ibid.* 130 That wofull and desperate flinging out of the soule, and incompliableness of the spirit.

Incompliance (ink'omplaiāns). *Now rare.* [IN-3.] The fact or quality of being incompliant.

†1. Want of conformity or accordance. *Obs.*

a 1655 *VINES Lord's Supp.* (1677) 200 A straight rule discovers a crooked line by the incomppliance of it to the rule.

†2. Unaccommodating disposition; want of complaisance. *Obs.*

a 1694 *TILLOTSON Sermon*. (1743) I. iii. 101 All peevishness and incomppliance of humour in things lawful and indifferent. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1703) 79 A martial man, except he has been sweetened and polished by a lettered education, is apt to have a tincture of sowerness and incomppliance in his behaviour. 1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch* (1879) I. 291/2 A peevishness of temper or incomp-

pliance of manners, ... produce the most incurable aversions in a married life. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* II. v. 178 Invested with a manner of sternness, reserve, and incomppliance.

3. Failure to comply with a claim, desire, or request; non-compliance.

1708 *Diss. Drunkenness* 29 Will he baulk his Interest, and punish himself for so small an Incompliance? 1781 JOHNSON *Let.* 4 Apr., Mr. Johnson knows that Sir Joshua ... will excuse his incomppliance with the Call. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) III. i. 21 Pitt ... foresaw incomppliance on the Duke's part. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* xvi. (1893) III. 147 They wrote to complain, 18 July, adding that her incomppliance in religion gave countenance to the disturbances.

Incompliance. rare. [f. INCOMPLIANT; see -ANCY, and cf. compliancy.] Incompliant character.

1658 OSBORN *Fas. I.* Wks. (1673) 519 The Incompliance of the Episcopal Clergy and their natural propensity to dilate their power. 1798 LANDOR *Gobir* Wks. 1846 II. 499/1 Thou ... leanest on thy claim Till overwhelmed through incomppliance.

Incompliant (inkŋmplai'ant), a. Now rare. [f. IN-3 + COMPLIANT.] Not compliant.

1. Not yielding or disposed to yield to the desires or requests of others; unaccommodating, unsubmissive, uncompliant.

1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 302 There are a sort of incomppliant People that are all of a piece. 1709 STRYFE *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. vii. 154 If they themselves held together, and remained incomppliant with the steps that were taking, the Queen must be forced to keep them in the church. 1721 - *Ecl. Mem.* II. xxix. 238 We find three incomppliant prelates more this year under confinement in the Tower. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. xiii. 285 That reaction which inflames the incomppliant to obstinacy.

2. Of things: a. Not in harmony, incompatible, not lending itself to some purpose. b. Unpliant, unyielding.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* III. v. (1854) 159 The narrowness of the ways ... was altogether incomppliant with the army's march. 1663 T. JORDAN *Royal Arb. Poests* 22 Men act, that are between Forty and fifty, Wenchies of fifteen; With bone so large, and nerve so incomppliant, When you call Desdemona, enter Giant. 1846 LANDOR *Wks.* II. 216/1 No branch of intellectual pleasure so brittle and incomppliant as never to be turned to profit.

Hence **Incompliantly** adv., in an unyielding or unaccommodating manner.

1847 in CRAIG.

† **Incomplicate**, a. Obs. rare. [IN-3.] Not complicated; uncomplicated; simple.

1686 GOAO *Celest. Bodies* II. iii. 178 This belongs to the Chapter of Complicate Aspects, and our Method engages us yet to show the Influence only of the Single and Incomplicate. *Ibid.* III. iv. 508 We seek for the Nature of the Single and Incomplicate Aspect. 1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. Darwin* 392 This incomplicate and so easily practicable system.

† **Incomplying**, a. Obs. rare. [IN-3.] Not complying; incomppliant. Hence † **Incomplyingness**, uncomplying character.

1640 W. BRIDGES *True Souldiers Convey* to Now, God is very incomplying in all his ways. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 101 Usually they [kings] derive their asperity ... from the protervity and incomplyingness of their people. a 1732 ATTERBURY *Serm.* xxii. (L.) That obstinate resolution of mind, that stubborn incomplying virtue, which is requisite to preserve a man undefiled and blameless.

† **Incomportable**, a. Obs. [IN-3.] Not to be borne, intolerable, insupportable.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. ii. § 18 (1740) 39 It was ... no new Device to shove Men out of their Places by contriving in-comportable Hardships to be put upon them. *Ibid.* § 53: 57 Setting up what was called the Country Party, to an in-comportable Height.

† **Incomposed** (inkŋmpŋz'd), a. Obs. [f. IN-3 + COMPOSED; cf. F. *incomposé* (15th c. in Godef.), L. *incompositus*.]

1. Not composite or compound; simple, uncompounded.

1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (1638) 242 A simple and incomposed substance ... farre from all composition and mixture. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* II. (1701) 62/1 He used the Ionick Dialect, plain and incomposed. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Reliq.* (1850) I. 189 [The Soul], being an act, is incomposed, and, could she die, would be annihilated.

2. Wanting in composure or orderly arrangement; disordered, disarranged; disturbed, agitated, discomposed.

1608 CHAPMAN *Byrons Trag.* Plays 1873 II. 256 When th' incomposed incursions of floods Wasted and eat the earth. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* II. ii. § 4 (1622) 318 Such vntuneable and incomposed noise. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 989 Him thus the Anarch old With faulting speech and visage incomposed Answer'd. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 491 The strong laborious ox, of honest front Which incomposed he shakes. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 339 With hasty Step, and Visage incomposed, Wildly she star'd.

3. Indisposed (to), not in the proper state for. Cf. COMPOSE v. 14.

1660 J. S. *Andromana* i. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 198 That sweetness which bewitch'd men's hearts is grown so rugged, so incomposed to all commerce, Men fear he'll shortly quarrel with himself.

Hence † **Incomposedly** adv., in a disorderly or disturbed way; without composure; † **Incomposedness**, want of composure, disorderliness.

1612-15 Bp. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. XI. vi. If she had spoken too loud and incomposedly, he might have had some just colour for this conceit. 1653 H. MORE *Antid.*

Ath. I. x. (1662) 32 Whose limbs by force of the convulsion are moved very incomposedly and illavouredly. *Ibid.* III. xvi. 141 A jumbled feculency and incomposedness of the spirits. a 1711 KEN *Man. Prayers* Wks. (1838) 426 If you find in any duty ... incomposedness, and weariness of spirit.

Incomposite (inkŋmpŋzit), a. (sb.). [ad. L. *incompositus*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *compositus* COMPOSITE.]

1. Not composite; not composed of parts; simple, uncompounded. Also as sb. Something simple or uncompounded.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 233 Thus Damascene, Orthodox. Fid. I. 1. c. 15 ... 'The Deitie is not a composite: but in three perfect (Persons) one perfect, indivisible and in-composite (Essence)'. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 44 Substances destitute of parts, simple, incomposite and indivisible. *Ibid.* 133 All the rest ... he denominates in-composites.

b. **Arith. Incomposite number**: a number not composed of factors, a prime number. ? Obs.

1706 PHILLIPS s.v. *Number, Prime, Simple, or Incomposite Number* ... is a Number, which can only be measur'd or divided by itself, or by Unity, without leaving any Remainder. 1776 HUTTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 479 The ... in-composite number 239.

2. Not properly composed or put together.

1879 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* II. (1880) 97 The whole structure of the play if judged by any strict rule of pure art is in-composite and incongruous, wanting in unity, consistency, and coherence of interest.

Incompossibility (inkŋmpŋsibi'li), a. Now rare. [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being impossible; total incompatibility. Also, with *pl.*, an instance of this.

1650 JACKSON *Creed* VI. II. xxix. § 2 Whether we respect the contrariety of their natural dispositions or the in-compossibility of their projects and engagements. 1630 RANDOLPH *Aristippus* (1652) 3 What should this Scotus mean by his possibilities and in-compossibilities? My Cooper, Rider, Thomas and Minsben are as farre to seek as myself. 1742 C. OWEN *Nat. Hist. Serpents* 66 By reason of some great Disproportion or In-compossibility. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* VI. 170 The In-compossibility, or the fact that the two Judgments cannot both be true. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* v. 83 The in-compossibility of different things (i.e. the impossibility of different things existing together).

Incompossible (inkŋmpŋsibi'l), a. Now rare. [ad. schol. L. *incompossibilis*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + med. L. *compossibilis* COMPOSSIBLE; cf. F. *impossible* (1732 in Dict. Trévoux).] Not possible together; that cannot exist or be true together; wholly incompatible or inconsistent.

1605 ANSV. *Discon. Rom. Doctrine* 21 The government of their Eldership, or Presbiterly (in-compossible with Princes Supremacy) is the cheefest article of their religion. a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xl. § 5 Conditions ... whose performance ... was very in-compossible, though not in-compossible with haughty pride or tenacious avarice. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. i. (1702) 248 Things ... which in nature seem wholly in-compossible (as the schools speak). 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 12, I ... illustrate this grand Point by an In-compossible Supposition. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* VI. 169 To adopt the Hamiltonian word, the two Judgments are in-compossible. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* Intro. v. 84 If there be any positive existences which are in-compossible—i.e. which cannot be combined without opposition and conflict.

† **Incomposure**, Obs. [IN-3.] The state of being 'incomposed'; discomposure, disorder.

1644 BULWER *Chiron*. 133 The in-composure of the Hands is to be avoided. 1655-87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1662) 177 That Birds prune their feathers ... to rid themselves of that more uncouth and harsh sense they feel in their skins by the in-composure of their ruffled plumes. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Incomposure*, Disorder, Confusion.

† **Incompound**, a. Obs. rare. [IN-3.] = next. 1735 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* IV. 68 With vision of internal powers profound, A pure essential unit, incompound.

† **Incompounded**, a. Obs. [IN-3.] Not compounded; uncompounded.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1252 The Hemitone in the Mese will be incompounded. 1735 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* I. 199 An incompounded radiant form they claim, Nor spirit all—not yet corporeal frame.

† **Incompoundness**, Obs. [f. IN-3 + COMPOUND a. + -NESS.] The quality or state of not being compound.

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 195 The single incompoundness of that self-moving soule ... in comparison of the flesh. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 137 The onely sign ... is the incompoundness of it.

Incomprehended, a. rare. [IN-3.] Not comprehended; beyond comprehension.

1654 H. C. *Looking-Gl. Ladies* 15 Speech, that vast in-comprehended measure. *Ibid.* To the great in-comprehended phrase [God in Man]. 1839 I. WILLIAMS *Hymns* fr. *Paris Brev.* 160 Thrice holy, thrice Almighty Three, In-comprehended Trinity.

Incomprehending, ppl. a. rare. [IN-3.] Not comprehending; wanting in comprehension or understanding. Hence **Incomprehendingly** adv.

1881 Mrs. C. PRAED *Policy & P. I.* 195 Good Mrs. Ferris, in-comprehending soul, knew nothing of [etc.]. 1885 - *Head Stat.* 7 The Kanaka shook his head in-comprehendingly.

† **Incomprehense**, a. Obs. rare. In 7-ence. [ad. L. *incomprehens-us*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *comprehens* comprehended.] Not comprehended or comprised within limits; boundless, unlimited.

1606 MARSTON *Sophonisba* v. ii. Could no scope of glory ... Fill thy great breast, but thou must prove immense In-comprehense in virtue?

Incomprehensibility (inkŋmprŋhensibi'li), [f. next: see -ITY; cf. F. *incompréhensibilité* (Montaigne, 16th c.).] The quality or state of being incomprehensible; an instance of this.

1. Incapability of being comprised or circumscribed within limits; boundlessness, infinitude.

1650 HOBBS *Treat. Hum. Nat.* xi. Wks. 1840 IV. 60 This it is which all men conceive by the name of Goo, implying eternity, incomprehensibility, and omnipotency. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. v. 302 The Divine nature, and ... the same real infinity and incomprehensibility that essentially belongs to it. 1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* 139. 1866 LIDDON *Bambt. Lect.* I. (1875) 29 When we confess the omnipresence and in-comprehensibility of God.

† b. That which is incapable of limitation. Obs. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 459 His [i.e. God's] wisdom ... can comprehend all in-comprehensibility, by his in-comprehensible comprehension.

2. Incapability of being grasped by the mind; inconceivableness, unintelligibility.

1508 FLORIO, *Incomprehensibilia*, in-comprehensibilia. 1694 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1698) III. 267 [The] constant, universal sense of all Antiquity Unanimously confessing an In-comprehensibility in many of the Articles of the Christian Faith. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 49 This obscurity and in-comprehensibility of your metaphysics. 1836-7 SIA W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxvi. (1859) II. 136 The in-comprehensibility of the fact of consciousness.

b. Something inconceivable or unintelligible. 1651 tr. *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 39 This arithem ... from some in-comprehensibility that is met with. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 141 On the score of any in-comprehensibilities and seeming contradictions that might be objected to it. 1850 DE QUINCEY in H. A. Page *Life* (1877) II. xvii. 69 Such a result ... would have been an impossibility, and not only so but also an in-comprehensibility.

Incomprehensible (inkŋmprŋhensibi'l), a. (sb.). [ad. L. *incomprehensibilis*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *comprehensibilis* COMPREHENSIBLE. Cf. F. *incompréhensible* (13-14th c. in Littré).]

1. That cannot be contained or circumscribed within limits; illimitable, boundless, infinite; immense. (Chiefly Theol.) arch. (Now chiefly in allusions to the use in the Alhanasian Creed.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxliv. 3 He is in-comprehensibil, for na stede na thoght may vmloke him, bot all he passis. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxii. 19 Gret in counsell, and in-comprehensible in thenking. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 143 We cal to Hym who, by Hys incomparabil gudnes and in-comprehensybyl wisdoms, made ... and rulyth al thyngys. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer, *Athan. Creed*, The father in-comprehensible [L. *immensus*], the sonne in-comprehensible; and the holy gost in-comprehensible. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* I. ii. 209 The vertue of this Test will be, the in-comprehensible lyes that this fat Rogue will tell vs, when we meete at Supper. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 42 He is asham'd of the in-comprehensible compulencie thereof [i.e. of his book]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 20 The Firmament ... And all her numberd Stars, that seem to rowle Spaces in-comprehensible. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Reliq.* (1782) II. 113 The in-comprehensible greatness and perfection of the divine being. 1865 MORN. *Star* 23 May, The principal word in this well-abused creed ... is 'immensus', translated 'in-comprehensible'.

2. That cannot be grasped by the understanding; beyond the reach of intellect or research; unfathomable by the mind. Obs. or arch. exc. as in b.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxviii. 5 In-comprehensible it is made for my syn, swa that .i. may neuer wyn til contem-placioun of the thorgh my myght. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Rom.* xi. 33 How in-comprehensyble ben his domes, and his weyis vnserchable. 1435 MISYR *Fire of Love* 14 He treuly knawes god parthly bat hym felys in-comprehensybyll & vnabyll to be knawen. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xi. 33 Howe in-comprehensible are his iudgements. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. viii. 39 Incident to none but those, that converse in questions of matters in-comprehensible. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. App. Wks. 1811 II. 211 A God whose essence indeed was in-comprehensible, but his attributes ... discoverable by human reason.

b. In weaker or more general sense: That cannot be understood; inconceivable, unintelligible.

1604 CAWDREY, *Incomprehensible*, that cannot be conceived, or vnderstood. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 217 The carriage at Caral, is a thing in-comprehensible. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 299 For so many to believe it redounds to the Good of this Kingdom ... is to me in-comprehensible. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* ix. She was perfectly in-comprehensible to me. 1884 L. DAVIES in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 306 He must be looked at as a 'prophet', or be put aside as an in-comprehensible fanatic.

† 3. That cannot be grasped or taken hold of (physically); incapable of being caught (quot. 1607); impalpable. Obs. rare.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 115 Jupiter, to avoid confusion, turned both the in-comprehensible beasts into stones. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. 1. ii. That the Diuell being a slender in-comprehensible spirit, can easily insinuate and winde himselfe into humane bodies. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* x. Pref. Of the in-comprehensible smallness of sand a rope cannot be made.

B. sb. An in-comprehensible thing or being (in sense 1 or 2).

[1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer, *Athan. Creed*, There be not three in-comprehensibles, nor three uncreated; but one uncreated, and one in-comprehensible.] 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § v. 63 That notion ... is nothing but a bundle of in-comprehensibles, unconceivable, and impossible. a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 18 In the in-comprehensible 1 rest, By humble Ignorance we know the Godhead best. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* Intro. § 5. 12 The in-comprehensibles are the absolute

and the infinite (to which in a secondary sense may be added the primary and the ultimate).

Incomprehensibility. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being incomprehensible: = INCOMPREHENSIBILITY (in senses 1 and 2).

1611 COTGR., *Incomprehensibilität*, Incomprehensibility. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* i. 3 The Incomprehensibility of Man's Sin. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* ii. § 72. 317 It implieth Gods incomprehensibility, immutability, and all sufficiency. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.*, i Cor. viii. 2 If they knew God, or any of his Works, they would know their Incomprehensibility. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i. iii. § 21 (1875) 67 He realizes... the utter incomprehensibility of the simplest fact, considered in itself. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* i. 29 [They] recite to me examples of feminine incomprehensibility as typified in their wives.

Incomprehensibly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an incomprehensible manner or degree; infinitely (*obs.*); beyond mental comprehension, inconceivably, unintelligibly.

1531 ELIOT *Gov.* iii. xxx. Their souls... shall be incomprehensibly rewarded of the gyver of wisdom. 1664 H. POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 17 How incomprehensibly subtil must the Animal-Spirits be, that run to and fro in Nerves included in such prodigiously little spindle-shank'd legs. 1807 H. MARTYN in *Sargent Life* (1881) 223 O thou most incomprehensibly glorious Saviour! 1863 MRS. WHITNEY *Faith Gathery* xxvi. 247 Do we not—and most strangely and incomprehensibly—live two lives?

Incomprehension (inkəmprɪ'hensən). [f. IN-3 + COMPREHENSION; after the prec. words.] The fact of not comprehending or grasping with the mind; want of comprehension; failure to comprehend or understand.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. x. § 2 It is the remote standing or placing thereof that breedeth these mazes and incomprehensions. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 295 From our ignorance and incomprehension of the least things in Nature. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* i. 50 Her perfect incomprehension of everything like ceremony. 1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* vii. Sam... feigned pure incomprehension of that glance.

Incomprehensive (inkəmprɪ'hensiv), *a.* [IN-3.] I. Not comprehensive.

1. Not understanding; deficient in mental grasp. 1652 W. HARTLEY *Infant-Baptism* 10 To manifest charity where the object for reception of benefit is incomprehensive. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* i. ii. Thou art an incomprehensive coxcomb. 1827 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXI. 852 Like an unskilful and incomprehensive general, who, heedless of the main breast-work of the battle, pursues his wing of victory beyond limits.

2. Not inclusive; not comprising all that it should or might.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lxiii. (1840) III. 406 A most incomprehensive and inaccurate title. 1851 [implied in INCOMPREHENSIVENESS].

II. +3. Not to be comprehended or understood; incomprehensible. *Obs.*

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iv. (1702) 134/2 The first are comprehensive, the second incomprehensive, the Soul being weak in the discernment thereof by reason of... motions, mutations, and many other causes. 1735 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* iii. Poems, etc. 1789 i. 217 Within, while wisdom dwells replete, Incomprehensive through his sacred seat. 1791 W. TAYLOR *Lessing's Nathan* i. (1868) 14 Methinks it brings us just so much the nearer the incomprehensive First cause of preservation.

Hence **Incomprehensively** *adv.*; **Incomprehensiveness** (in quot. in sense 2).

1846 WORCESTER cites Perry for *Incomprehensiveness*. 1851 J. TAYLOR *Wesley* (1852) 81 The incomprehensiveness of the aspect under which it took its view of human nature. 1856 SIR W. HAMILTON (O.). These are received only upon trust, as incomprehensively revealed facts.

+ **Incomprehensible**, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *incomprehensible* incomprehensible, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *comprehendere* understandable, f. *comprendre* to comprehend, understand.] The quality of being incomprehensible.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1740 CHEVNE *Regimen* 5 Water has its Incomprehensibility. 1790 IMSON *Sch. Art* i. 149 The incomprehensibility of water, proved by the Florentine experiment. 1818 LEIGH *New Pict. Lond.* 312 The longitudinal incomprehensibility of timber.

Incompressible (inkəmprɪ'sib'l), *a.* [f. IN-3 + COMPRESSIBLE; cf. F. *incompressible* (Furetière, 1690).] That cannot be compressed or squeezed into smaller compass; incapable of compression.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1743 CHEVNE (J.). Hardness is the reason why water is incompressible, when the air lodged in it is exhausted. 1782 A. MONRO *Anat.* 125 The middle fluid part is incompressible. 1858 LARONER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydr.*, etc. iii. 46 Liquids in general are treated in hydrostatics as incompressible bodies. 1876 tr. Wagner's *Gen. Pathol.* 158 The brain is quite incompressible.

b. fig. (In quot. 1824 = irrepressible.) 1823 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LVI. 129 That higher class of writers whose popularity [is] incompressible within the scanty limits of one country. 1824 *Examiner* 370/1 His incompressible mental independence subjected him to the rancorous... calumny of those who knew him not.

Hence **Incompressibility** (Bailey, folio, 1730). + **Incompt**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *incomptus* undorned, rough, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *comptus* combed, dressed, neat, COMPT.] Void of neatness; inelegant. Hence + **Incomptness**, inelegance.

1631 SIR J. DODDERIDGE *Eng. Lawyer* 52 What horrid and incompt words hath Logicke and Philosophy endured. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* i. 2 His beard incompt and squalid, and his hair disorderly hanging down. 1659 O. WALKER *Instruct. Oratory* 51 Metaphors; without which the speech shews incompt and naked. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* ii. Pref. (1682) 7 There is no need of any farther apology, to excuse the incomptness of the style.

Incomputable (inkəmpi'utəb'l), *a.* [f. IN-3 + COMPUTABLE *a.*] That cannot be computed or reckoned; incalculable.

1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perfect Relat.* Hhija, These two Lordes are in one Regiment incomputable. 1630 J. LANE *Cont. Sgr.'s T.* (Chaucer Soc.) 199 note, Thincomputable summes of their expense. 1655 *Ref. Commu.* Bees 19 An incomputable sum of money. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xx. (1819) 314 The variety of the seed-vessels is incomputable. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nut.* viii. (1861) 215 At some incomputable distance of time.

+ **Inconcealable**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [IN-3.] That cannot be concealed.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. x. 359 The inconcealable imperfections of our selves... will hourly prompt us our corruptions, and lowly tell us we are the sons of earth.

Inconceivability (inkənseivəbiliti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being inconceivable; inconceivableness.

1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xvii. (1857) 302 Exactly the same degree of inconceivability attaches to 'the years of the Eternal'. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* iv. (1872) 63 The inconceivability and consequent unknowability of the Unconditioned. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 405 The inconceivability of a popular revolution [in Russia].

b. An instance of this; something that is inconceivable.

1843 MILL *Logic* iii. v. § 9 (1856) i. 389 The action of mind upon matter... has appeared to some thinkers to be itself the grand inconceivable. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 219 The three points where Mr. Spencer's theory falls foul of inconceivabilities. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 393 He has had to assume an inexplicability, an inconceivability, a paradox, as nevertheless a fact.

Inconceivable (inkənseivəb'l), *a. (sb.)* Also 8-conceivable. [f. IN-3 + CONCEIVABLE. Cf. F. *inconceivable* (1617 in Hatz-Darm.)]

1. That cannot be conceived or realized in the imagination; unthinkable, unimaginable, incredible. Often with exaggerative force for 'hardly credible', 'incalculable', 'extraordinary', of things which transcend common experience.

a. 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 147 The inexpressible and inconceivable love of Christ. 1646 II. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 34 With an inconceivable dexterity and quickness. 1721 BELLAMY *Th. Trinity* Intro. 3 There can be but one God, and... his Perfections are both infinite and inconceivable. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* iii. ii. 310 There were inconceivable quantities of coco-nuts. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* i. 222 Light appears to move with a velocity that is truly inconceivable. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. i. iv. 229 One thing is inconceivable,—that the Turks should, as an existing nation, accept of modern civilization.

2. *spec.* As a philosophical term.

The following distinctions in meaning, though disputed by some, are generally recognized: (a) Opposed to the fundamental laws of thought, self-contradictory, involving a contradiction in terms. (b) Repugnant to recognized axioms or established laws of nature. (c) Involving the dissolution of ideas which have become inseparably linked in the human mind. (d) Involving a combination of facts, which renders a proposition incredible to the ordinary mind. (e) Incapable of being represented by a mental image.

1655 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. iii. 10 What is inconceivable or contradictory, is nothing at all to us. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) i. iii. 136 The Objection represents a Mystery as a Thing inconceivable... irreconcilable to... Reason. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* ii. xiv. (1803) i. 305 Power without substance is inconceivable. 1820 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss., Philos. Unconditioned* (1852) 12 The Unconditioned is inconceivable and inconceivable. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* vi. (1872) 86 The first meaning of Inconceivable is, that of which the mind cannot form to itself any representation... the first and most proper meaning. *Ibid.* 90 This extends the term *inconceivable* to every combination of facts which... appears incredible. It was in this sense that the Antipodes were inconceivable. *Ibid.* 93 He [Hamilton] gives to the term a third sense. 'We conceive a thing only as we think it within or under something else'. The inconceivable in this third sense, is simply the inexplicable. 1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) II. vii. xi. § 427 Let me here define what I mean by inconceivable, as distinguished from incredible or unbelievable. An inconceivable proposition is one of which the terms cannot by any effort be brought before consciousness in that relation which the proposition asserts between them. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 271 Even these inconceivable qualities of space... may be made the subject of reasoning.

B. as *sb.* A thing or quality that cannot be conceived.

1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* i. 56 Nothing's found in thee But boundless inconceivables, And vast eternity! 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxviii. (1850) II. 373 They confound together these exclusive inconceivables into a single notion. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 63 Inconceivables are incessantly becoming Conceivables as our experience becomes enlarged.

Inconceivableness (inkənseivəb'lnēs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inconceivable.

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* vi. 57 Wee need go no further for an evidence of its inconceivableness. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. iii. § 6 Men... who because of the inconceivableness of something they find in one, throw themselves violently into the contrary hypothesis. 1740 ABBRETHY in *Reid's Intell. Powers* iv. iii. (1803) II. 63 The measure of impossibility to us is inconceivableness, that of which we can have no idea, but that reflecting upon it, it appears to be nothing. 1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) II. § 426 The inconceivableness of its negation is that which shows a cognition to possess the highest rank.

Inconceivably (inkənseivəb'li), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an inconceivable manner or degree. Often exaggerative for 'extraordinarily', 'extremely', 'very highly'.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 55 The Church of Christ is not in a worse condition now... but inconceivably better. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 167 P. 3 The ill Consequence of these Reveries is inconceivably great. 1748 JOHNSON *Vision Theodore* P. 6 Amazed to find it without foundation, and placed inconceivably in emptiness and darkness. 1750 — *Rambler* No. 41 P. 13 Though its actual existence be inconceivably short. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* i. 19 The book is inconceivably absurd.

+ **Inconceivable**, *a. Obs. rare*. [IN-3.] = INCONCEIVABLE.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 86 It is inconceivable how any such man that bath stood the shock of an eternal duration... should after be corrupted or altered. *Ibid.* 289 As it is utterly impossible that mankind should be without a beginning, so it is utterly inconceivable that he should have any other original but this.

+ **Inconception**. *Obs. rare*. [IN-3.] Want of conception or understanding.

1761 BR. HILDESLEY in *Richardson's Corr.* (1804) V. 153 As to the ladies, they may be allowed to understand no harm in what they read: but our sex, I doubt, have no pretensions to such a plea of inconception.

+ **Inconcerned**, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [IN-3.] Unconcerned. Hence + **Inconcernedly** *adv.*;

+ **Inconcernedness**.

1688 *Ess. Magistracy in Harl. Misc.* i. 7 The parting with it tamely would argue the greatest stupidity and inconcernedness. 1695 J. SAGE *Article Wks.* 1844 i. 239 They inconcernedly quitted their pretensions.

+ **Inconcerning**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. IN-3 + CONCERNING *pl. a.*] That does not concern one, that does not matter; unimportant.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. ix. 86 He is careful not to entitle violence in indifferent and inconcerning matters to be zeal. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* i. viii. (1662) 136 This Conviction is not met by meer Argumentation, as a man is convinced of some inconcerning Consequence by dispute.

+ **Inconcernment**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. IN-3 + CONCERNMENT.] The fact of not being concerned or affected.

1671 *True Nonconf. Pref.*, To contradict his asserting of Religious inconcernment in these matters.

+ **Inconconciliable**, *a. Obs. rare*. Also 6-concileable. [f. IN-3 + CONCILIABLE *a.* Cf. F. *inconconciliable* (1752 in *Dict. Trévoux*).] Incapable of being conciliated or reconciled; irreconcilable.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* i. xiv. To kindle one another, not with the fire of love, but with a hatred inconconciliable. 1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *State Divinity* 38 Their Principles are Inconciliable, save by the stronger malice they bear to the Government then to each other. 1694 — *Fables* xlv. (1714) 59 An Alliance among those that Nature her self has divided by an Inconciliable disagreement.

+ **Inconcin'n**, *e. a. Obs. rare*. [f. IN-3 + CONCINNE. Cf. L. *inconcinus* awkward, unpolished.] Not adjusted or adapted; incongruous.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvi. 183 To omit what is very inconcinne. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. i. § 16. 16 Asclepiades... supposed all the corporeal world to be made... of Dissimilar and inconcin Moleculars, i.e. Atoms of different Magnitude and Figures.

+ **Inconcinuate**, *a. Obs. rare*. Also 6-erron. -ite. [f. IN-3 + CONCINATE *pl. a.*] *a.* Awkward, clumsy. *b.* Not adapted; unsuitable.

1533 CATH. PARR *tr. Erasmi. Com. Crede* 79b, The very inconcinute and unhandsome ioyninge or hangyng together of the speche and oration. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 495 Latter Writers... have rejected some [medicaments] as inconcinuate.

Hence + **Inconcinuately** *adv.*, inelegantly.

1623 COCKERAM II, Iflanour'dly done, Inconcinuately, In-artificially.

Inconcinuity. *Obs. or arch.* [ad. L. *inconcinuitas* inelegance, impropriety, f. *inconcinus*; see INCONCINN and -ITY.] Want of concinnity, congruousness, or proportion; inelegance, awkwardness; impropriety, unsuitableness.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Inconcinuitie*, vnaptness: ill agreeing, disproportion. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 160 This Text in respect of the inconcinuity of this phrase, and its incongruity to the Elect... cannot be aptly accommodated to them. 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 336 He hath corrected all inconcinuity by the glass, and composed his dress. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 357 So are there also several Inconcinuities in it, and even Historical Defects. 1857 TRENCH *Defic. Eng. Dict.* 18 As... other little-used words are introduced, there is at least an inconcinuity in omitting these. 1861 — *Ep. Seven Ch.* (ed. 2) 15 There is a certain apparent inconcinuity in the abstract βασιλειαν joined with the concrete ἐπίς.

+ **Inconcinuous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *inconcinuus* inelegant, absurd + -OUS: cf. CONCINNOUS.]

1. Incongruous. 1662 *Life & Death Sir H. Vane* 50 How grossly incon-

cinuous must it now appear to the common reason of all mankind that such as take upon them to be magistrates .. should give the rule to all other's consciences.

2. Mus. Inharmonious, contrary to the principles of harmony.

Inconcinuous discord (or interval): a discord or dissonant interval which cannot be used in harmony.

1777-41 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. *Concinuous*, Discords are distinguished into *concinuous* and *inconcinuous* intervals. **1760 STILES in Phil. Trans.** LI. 716 Without one or other of which circumstances, the composition was held inconcinuous. **1811 REES Cycl.** s.v., Inconcinuous intervals .. are such as are a comma flatter or sharper than perfect.

†Inconcludency. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. next: see -ENCY.] The quality of being inconclusive; an instance of this, an inconclusive argument.

1654 HAMMOND Answ. Animadv. Ignat. ii. § 1. 31 That learned Grammarian did never more passionately *δουλεύειν ὑποθεσε*, than in this heap of inconcludencies.

†Inconcludent, a. *Obs.* [f. IN-3 + CONCLUDENT.] = next.

1671 True Nonconf. 20 Your insinuation is General and inconcludent. **1677 BARROW Pope's Suprem.** (1687) 235 The Instances alleged .. are inconcludent and invalid. **1796 AVILIFFE Parergon** 447 An inconcludent Proof is so far from being good Evidence, that it renders the Matter still more doubtful and uncertain.

†Inconcluding, a. *Obs.* [f. IN-3 + CONCLUDING ppl. a.] That furnishes no ground for a conclusion; inconclusive.

1644 CHILLINGWORTH Sermon. Ps. xiv. 1 § 3 Which inference of his were weak and inconcluding. **1659 PEARSON Creed** (1839) 72 [They] made use of very frivolous and inconcluding arguments. **1677 BARROW Disc. Unity Church in Pope's Suprem.** (1687) 316 The reasons alleged .. are insufficient and inconcluding.

†Inconclusible, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. IN-3 + CONCLUSIBLE.] Not capable of being concluded; endless.

1660 S. FISHER Rusticks Alarm Wks. (1679) 439 That inconclusive Controversie, and Endless Entercourse, which I see J. O. and others are there engaged in.

Inconclusion (ink'ŋklu'sən). [f. IN-3 + CONCLUSION. Cf. It. *inconclusioni* 'an uncertainty' (Florio, 1598).] The condition of reaching no conclusion; an inconclusive result, an unwarranted conclusion.

1847 FR. A. KEMBLE Rec. Later Life (1882) III. 289, I float comfortably enough over infinite abysses of inconclusion. **1886 TUPPER My Life as Author** 380 It seems to me quite an inconclusion to give to the spirits of the dead .. the seemingly miraculous powers exhibited.

Inconclusive (ink'ŋklu'siv), *a.* [IN-3.]

1. Not conclusive in argument or evidence; that does not bring to an end (a doubt, dispute, or inquiry); not decisive or convincing.

1690 [implied in INCONCLUSIVENESS]. **1707 A. COLLINS Reply Clarke's Def.** (R.). The author of the objection to that argument still thinks it inconclusive, and proposes to show its inconclusiveness in the following papers. **1838 T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies** 669 The experiments of Duhamel and Tillet are equally inconclusive. **1855 MILMAN Lat. Chr.** xi. vi. (1864) VI. 108 Long and inconclusive debates took place on the legality of a Papal abdication. **1879 FROUDE Caesar** xi. 120 When evidence is inconclusive, probability becomes argument.

b. Given to inconclusion; undecided.

1836 SIR H. TAYLOR Statesman xxi. 142 He whose mind is not seasonably inconclusive, and cannot bear with a reasonable term of suspense, will either get wrong, or get right more tardily by means of after-thought and correction.

2. Not conclusive in action; reaching no final result or producing no conclusive effect.

1841 ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind. I. 563 Even his Indian operations .. are so far from displaying any signs of system or combination, that their desultory and inconclusive nature would lead us to deny him a comprehensive intellect.

Inconclusively, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an inconclusive manner.

1755 in JOHNSON. **1863 MRS. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.** iii. 68 He reasons clearly and consistently, it may be inconclusively.

Inconclusiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inconclusive.

1690 LOCKE Hum. Und. iv. xvii. § 4 The weakness and inconclusiveness of a long artificial and plausible discourse. **1754 EDWARDS Freed. Will Concl.** (ed. 4) 401 The inconclusiveness of the arguments he offers. **1856 FROUDE Hist. Eng.** I. 324 The beauty of the form was insufficient to disguise the inconclusiveness of the reasoning.

Inconclusivism, nonce-wd. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] A theory or doctrine that conclusive evidence on metaphysical or religious questions is unattainable. **1866 J. GROTE Exam. Util. Philos.** Introd. (1870) 9, I have no wish to originate any school of my own, and yet have strongly denounced .. the writing merely to profess inconclusivism and scepticism.

†Inconcoct, a. *Obs.* [f. IN-3 + CONCOCT a.] = next.

1596 BARROUGH Meth. Physick vi. ix. (1639) 366 If the same unctuous doth more abound in the younger wood, it is more inconcoct and excrementous. **1626 BACON Sylva** § 83 While the Body to be Converted and Altered, is too strong for the Efficient .. it is (all that while) Crude and Inconcoct; And the Process is to be called Crudity and Inconcoction.

†Inconcocted, a. *Obs.* [IN-3.] Not concocted; not fully digested or matured; raw, crude; not softened by ripening; unconcocted.

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1605 TIMME Quersit. l. xiii. 60 By reason of his soliditie and hardness inconcocted. **1600 VENNER Via Recta** viii. 190 They remaining crude and inconcocted in the body .. doe at length settle and produce moribifical effects. **1646 SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.** vi. xii. 338 Divers plants containe .. an austere and inconcocted roughnesse, as Sloes, Medlers and Quinces. **1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man.** i. i. 23 Better .. than when I was a Child, and had my organical Parts less digested and inconcocted.

†Inconcoction. *Obs.* [f. IN-3 + CONCOCTION.] The fact or condition of being unconcocted or undigested.

1626 H. MASON Epicure's Fast v. 42 Let Fasts be moderate; lest .. they weaken the stomacke and requiring greater refection afterward, they break out into crudity and inconcoction. **1626** [see INCONCOCT]. **1656 STANLEY Hist. Philos.** v. (1701) 255/1 The end of Concoction .. is mutation of the Essence, as when food is converted into flesh and blood .. Inconcoction is an Imperfection in the opposite passive qualities, proceeding from defect of heat.

Inconcrete, a. Now rare. [ad. late L. *inconcretus* (c 320), f. in- (IN-3) + *concretus* CONCRETE.] Not concrete; abstract; immaterial.

1626 Bp. ANDREWES Sermon. (1841) I. 88 There is not .. a more pure, simple, inconcrete procreation than that whereby the mind conceiveth the word within it. **1659 STANLEY Hist. Philos.** xiii. (1701) 558/2 The Divine Nature, which is inconcrete, and by reason of its Tenuity, cannot be touched nor struck. **1876 RUSKIN Fors Clav.** lxvi. 180 Tell me one or two of the inconcrete results of separate evolution.

†Inconculcate, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. IN-2 + CONCULATE v.] *trans.* To inculcate persistently.

1610 DUNNE Pseudo-Martyr Advt. to Rdr. An ordinary Instrument of his .. had oppugned his Lordships Booke, and iterated and inconculated those his oppositions.

†Inconcurrent, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [IN-3.] Not concurrent; = next.

1651 HOBBS Leviath. ii. xxv. 136 Retarded also by the inconcurrent judgements, and endeavours of them that drive it.

†Inconcurring, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [IN-3.] Not concurring; not acting in combination towards some end.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. i. iv. 16 Deriving effects not only from inconcurring causes, but things devoid of all efficacie whatever.

†Inconcu'ss, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *inconcu'ssus* unshaken, f. in- (IN-3) + *concu'ssus*, pa. pple. of *concu'te* to dash together, shake violently.] = next.

1542 BECON Pathow. Prayer in Early Wks. (Parker Soc.) 144 Prayer is .. the inconcu'ss, unshaken, and puissant custody or watch of the faithful. **1646 BUCK Rich.** III. 60 An inconcu'ss and great resolution.

†Inconcu'ssed, a. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] Unshaken, firm, stable.

1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) I. 71 Trewely the fame of Paradise hath stonde as inconcu'ssed by vj. ml. yerres and more. **c 1450 tr. De Imitatione** iii. xxxviii. 108 For so he may abide oon & be same inconcu'ssed. **1623 COCKERAM, Inconcu'ssed**, stable, not to be shaken.

†Inconcu'ssible, a. *Obs.* Also -able. [a. obs. F. *inconcu'ssible*, f. in- (IN-3) + **concu'ssible*, f. L. *concu'ss*, ppl. stem of *concu'te* to shake violently: see -IBLE.] That cannot be shaken; firmly fixed, stable.

1889 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie ii. xlii. (Arb.) 113 As the roundell or Sphere is appropriat to the heavens .. the Triangle to the ayre, and the Lozange to the water; so is the square for his inconcu'ssable steadinesse likened to the earth. **1609 BELL Theoph. & Renig.** 46 A pillar that is sublime, straight, inconcu'ssible. **1715 M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.** I. Pref. 32 To this inconcu'ssable Maxim in our Legal Israel, the Sophistical Jesuit .. could say nothing at all.

Incondensable (ink'ŋdensəb'l), *a.* Also -ible. [f. IN-3 + CONDENSABLE a., which see in reference to the prevalent erroneous spelling -ible.] That cannot be condensed; incapable of being made more dense or compact; spec. incapable of being reduced to the liquid or solid condition.

1736 Elaboratory laid open 108 The tin pipe, for carrying off the incondensable fumes. **1812 SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.** 85 Steam at 500 degrees of Fahrenheit would be equally incondensable with air at a range of temperature such as we can command below our common temperatures. **1828 WEBSTER, Incondensable.** **1864 H. SPENCER Biol.** I. 5 Carbonic oxide .. is an incondensable gas.

Hence **Incondensability** (erron. -ibility), the quality of being incondensable.

1828 WEBSTER, Incondensability.

†Incondign, a. *Obs.* [f. IN-3 + CONDIGN.]

Unworthy, undeserving, undeserved.

c 1450 LVDC. & BURGH Secrees 1532 This lady lyst nat to parte the treasours Of hir substaunce to my Childhood incondigne.

Incondite (ink'ŋndit), *a.* [ad. L. *inconditus* disordered, uncouth, f. in- (IN-3) + *conditus*, pa. pple. of *condere* to put together.]

1. Consisting of parts which are ill arranged; ill constructed, ill composed: said esp. of literary and artistic compositions.

1634 JACKSON Creed vii. x. § 2 Such incondite figures, or confused fancies as are thereon painted. **1708 J. PHILIPS Cyder** ii. (1807) 92 Now sportive youth Crude incondite rhythms with suiting notes. **1794 GIFFORD Baviad** (1811) 48 O deign, To cast a glance on this incondite strain. **1832 AUSTIN Jurispr.** (1879) II. xxxv. 619 An incondite collection or heap of single and insulated rules. **1871 CARLILE in Mrs. C.'s Lett.** I. 75 Plenty of incondite stuff accordingly there was [in the lecture].

2. Unformed, crude; without delicacy of finish; rude, unpolished, unrefined.

1539 TAVERNER Gard. Wyssed. ii. (1545) 2 a, I muste desyre you .. to pardon myne incondite and grosse phrase. **1657 TRAPP Comm. Ps.** cxvi. 1 An inarticulate incondite voice. **1822-34 Good's Study Med.** (ed. 4) I. 434 Something far more rude and incondite must have preceded and paved the way for it [the alphabet]. **1871 KINGSLEY At Last** II. xv. 262 The Negresses .. forgot themselves, kicked up their legs, shouted to the bystanders, and were altogether incondite.

3. Rendering L. *incondita* qualifying vox 'utterance', and applied to interjections representing mere natural utterances.

1549 LILLY Brev. Inst. Grammaticae Cognosc. Interjection est pars orationis quae sub incondita voce subito peremptum animi affectum demonstrat .. An interjection is a parte of speche whiche betokeneth a sodayne passion of the mynde under an imperfect voyce. **1845 STODDART in Encycl. Metrop.** (1847) I. 186/1 These variations then depend not on the articulation, but on the intonation; that is .. on the elevation or depression of voice in pronouncing it: but this is not peculiar to the interjection *oh*! or to the 'incondite' interjections generally; for the same may be observed of any nouns or verbs used interjectionally.

Hence **Inconditely, adv.**, in a crude or undigested condition; in an ill-constructed form.

1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) I. 141 Its [the stomach's] fluids are poured forth too sparingly or too inconditely. **1880 F. HALL Doctor Indoctus** 35 The rule here inconditely laid down admits, as worded, of a tedious variety of interpretations.

†Inconditional, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. IN-3 + CONDITIONAL.] Without qualifying or limiting conditions; unconditional.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. i. iv. 15 When from that which is but true in a qualified sense an inconditional and absolute verity is inferred.

Hence **†Inconditionality**, the quality of being unconditional.

1696 LORIMER Goodwin's Disc. vii. 133 To answer the aforesaid Sophism taken from the Inconditionality and Independency of God's Will.

Inconditionate (ink'ŋndi'fanēt), *a.* (sb.) [f. IN-3 + CONDITIONATE: cf. mod.F. *inconditionné*.] Not subject to or limited by conditions; unconditional.

1654 J. P. Tyrants & Protectors 28 The power of Government .. is fiduciary, and not inconditionate. **1698 NORRIS Pract. Disc.** IV. 148 The First of these is wholly Absolute and Inconditionate (there being nothing required of us to make sin pardonable to us).

B. sb. Philos. An entity which is unconditional; a form under which the Unconditioned is conceived.

1829 SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss. Philos. Unconditioned (1853) 15 The Conditioned is the mean between two extremes,—two inconditionates. **1882 VEITCH Life Hamilton** 230 The Unconditioned and the species, or Inconditionates which it contains—viz., Absolute and Infinite.

Hence **Inconditionateness**, the quality of being unconditional.

1693 BEVERLEY True St. Gosp. Truth (title-p.), The Inconditionateness of the Gospel Salvation.

Inconducive (ink'ŋndi'siv), *a.* *rare.* [IN-3.] Not conducive, not tending towards an end or result; inconducive.

1848 Tai's Mag. XV. 354 Habits are formed inconducive to good government. **1867 C. J. SMITH Syn. & Antonyms** s.v. *Applicable*, Inconducive, Inapplicable.

Inconey: see INCONY.

Inconfidence, rare. [IN-3.] Want of confidence, distrust.

1626 W. SCLATER Exp. 2 Thess. (1629) 165 There may be observed in many .. inconfidence of at least, Timely Reuocation. **1811 Henry & Isabella** I. 215 She looked with inconfidence on every one.

†Inconfident, a. *Obs. rare.* [IN-3.]

1. Not confident, not trusting, distrustful.

1667 WATERHOUSE Fire Lond. 132 Whose project it is to keep us jealous and inconfident each of other.

2. Unfaithful, untrue to a trust. (Cf. CONFIDENT 6.) **1603 H. CROSSE Vertues Commu.** (1878) 95 He is inconfident to whom money is delivered upon trust to paie to an other, and doth either keep it back all, or deliver but halfe.

†Inconfiable, a. *Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] That cannot be confided; unconfiable.

1606 DEKKER News fr. Hell Cij. The raptures of that fierce and inconfiable Italian spirit. **a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.** (1642) 494 Christ .. had .. transcendent, inconfiable power and authority.

†Inconfirmed, a. *Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] Not confirmed; not become firm or strong.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. iv. xii. 216 In the first septenarie doe most die .. the infirmities that attend it are so many, and the body that receives them so inconfirmed.

†Inconform, a. *Obs.* [f. IN-3 + CONFORM a.] Not conformed to.

1659 GAUDEN Tears Ch. Eng. iii. xi. 291 A way most charitable .. and no way inconform to the will of God in his Word. **1663 CHARLETON Chor. Gigant.** 26 Inconform to the Rule of the Close order.

Inconformable (ink'ŋfɔrməb'l), *a.* [IN-3.] Not conformable; unconformable.

1. Not according in form, pattern, position, or character (to).

1612 STURTEVANT Metallica (1854) 81 R. Define an inconformable invention. A. An invention .. whose Protoplast .. cannot be conformed to any former invention in use. **1665 J. WEBB Stone-Heng** (1725) 169 In Position not much

inconformable to that in our Antiquity. 1670 *Famous Conclave wherein Clement VIII was elected* 24 There was nothing more detestable in a man, nor inconformable to a Christian, than ingratitude. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* 1. II. 34 To evince the antiquity of their Rights, which are in many things inconformable with the Roman. 1664 BOWEN *Logic* xii. 413 So strong is our assurance of the universality of the principle, that, when an anomalous or inconformable instance actually arises, we seek at once for the means of eliminating it, or explaining it away.

2. Of persons: Not disposed or wont to conform; of incomplicant disposition or practice: esp., in *Eng. Hist.*, Not conforming to the usages of the established Church.

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 192 This calumination concerning some inconformable suffered for a time. 1662 HEYLIN *Land* (1668) 201 Two of the Lecturers in that Diocese, they found obstinately inconformable to the Kings Directions. 1861 W. S. PERRY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. xvi. 592 There are scarcely any inconformable or troublesome ministers noted in this report.

† **Inconformist**, *Obs.* [f. IN-3 + CONFORMIST.] One who does not conform in matters religious or ecclesiastical; = NONCONFORMIST.

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 196 The Inconformists are by him tossed (as it were) in a blanket. 1634 CANNON *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 198, I will here lay down some few syllogisms, entirely made up between the Inconformists and Conformists. 1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* vers. 22-3 The late bishops' courts were chiefly bent against the godly; a drunkard and an adulterer found more favour than a godly inconformist.

Inconformity (inkɒnfɔːmɪti). [f. IN-3 + CONFORMITY.] Want of conformity.

1. Want of correspondence in form or manner; want of agreement in character; dissimilarity; want of conformity to († *unto*) or with a pattern.

1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Innovations* (Arb.) 527 New Things pece not so well; But though they helpe by their vility, yet they trouble by their Inconformity. 1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *Interest Mistaken* 65 We find an Inconformity of Practise to Profession. 1665 J. WEALE *Stone-Heng* (1725) 205 The Dissimilitude or Inconformity betwixt Stone-Heng and the Monuments in Denmark. 1711 STRYKE *Parker* an. 1573 (R.), Neither did he, I believe, ever endeavour for it, knowing his own inconformity. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Author. Relig.* v. i. 593 The chief difference . . . lies in the conformity or inconformity of the seeming fact with expectations.

2. Refusal or omission to conform to some rule, standard, or fashion; want of conformity with a guide or pattern.

1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* IV. iv. § 1 [abridging Cartwright, who, however, has not the word] Utter inconformity there with the church of Rome in these things, is the best and surest policie which the Church can vse. 1597 — *E. P.* v. lxxxi. § 11 It being better that the Church should want altogther the benefit of such mens labours, than indure the mischiefe of their inconformitie to good Lawes. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xv. 74 Conformity or Inconformity of Manners to Reason. 1681 MANTON *Serm. Ps.* cxix. 80 Wks. 1872 VII. 346 God . . . taketh notice of our conformity and inconformity to his will.

3. *spec.* Want of conformity in worship; refusal to conform to the religious worship or ecclesiastical polity established or publicly recognized; = NONCONFORMITY.

1633 LAUD *Wks.* (1853) V. 320 His lordship certifies that he hath suspended a lecturer for his inconformity. 1644 BR. ST. ASAPH *Let. to Land in Hist. Nonconf. Wales* (1861) 10 They were not any where troubled with Inconformity. 1667 J. CORBET *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 23 As for the Ministers of this Perswasion, some have called them Fools for their Inconformity. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 447 Inconformity had become well nigh general. 1861 W. S. PERRY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. xiv. 510 We might almost imagine that . . . there was scarce any disaffection, inconformity, or difference of opinion prevalent.

b. An instance of this; a practice not in conformity with the recognized form of religion.

a 1662 HEYLIN *Land* I. (1668) 124 All Calvinians are not to be counted as Puritans also; whose practices many of them abhor, and whose inconformities they detest.

Inconfused (inkɒnfjuːzd), *a.* [f. IN-3 + CONFUSED; after L. *inconfusus*.] Not confused; free from confusion or mixture of the elements or essential parts.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 102 All the curious Diversitie of Articulate Sounds, of the Voice of Man, or Birds, will enter at a small Cranny, Inconfused. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Vnwh.*, To God (1869) 413 God's undivided, One in Persons Three, And Three in Inconfused Unity. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 385/2 The Diastematic . . . manifests the mutation which is in all its parts which is inconfused and divided and disjoined.

Hence **Inconfusedly** *adv.*

1852 BR. FORRES *Nicene Cr.* 203 The union of the two natures in Jesus Christ has taken place, neither by disorder . . . nor by confusion . . . but by synthesis; or personally, . . . immutably, inconfusedly, unalterably, inherently, inseparably, in two perfect natures in one person.

† **Inconfusable**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *inconfusibilis* (Vulgate), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *confusibilis* CONFUSIBLE. So F. *inconfusable* (15th c. in Godef.).] Incapable of being confused.

1565 CALFILL *Annu. Treat. Crosse* (Parker Soc.) 140 He hath confounded, by confusion most wicked, that uniting and knitting together of the two natures, which are inconfusable, and in themselves distinct. 1652 BEMLOWES *Theoph.* Ded. 22 The Immiscute Earth of the Humanity, Inseparable, Inconfusable, Inconvertible.

† **Inconfusion**, *Obs. rare* = 1. [f. IN-3 + CONFUSION, after L. *inconfusio*.] Absence of confusion; the condition of being unconfused.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 224 The Cause of the Confusion in Sounds and the Inconfusion in Species Visible; is, For that the Sight worketh in Right Lines, and maketh severall Cones.

† **Inconfutable**, *a.* *Obs. rare* = 1. [IN-3.] Not confutable; not to be confuted.

1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. 84 To which Malice and Slander he returned this Inconfutable Answer.

Hence † **Inconfutably** *adv.*, in a way not to be confuted.

1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* i. § 1. (1686) 6 The writings of the fathers were . . . full of proper opinions and such variety of sayings, that both sides eternally and inconfutably shall bring sayings for themselves respectively.

Incongealable (inkɒndʒiːləbəl), *a.* ? *Obs.* Also **incongealable**. [f. IN-3 + CONGEALABLE; cf. F. *incongealable* (Cotgr. 1611).] Incapable of being congealed.

1623 COCKERAM, *Incongealable*, not to be frozen. 1665 BOYLE *Exper. Hist. Cold* III. Wks. 1772 II. 517 This train oil, swimming upon the surface of the water, and being incongealable by the cold, protects the subjacent water from the freezing violence of the cold.

Hence **Incongealableness**.

1727 IN BAILEY vol. II; also in some mod. Dicts.

† **Incongenerous**, *a.* *Obs.* [IN-3.] Not of the same kind; the opposite of CONGENEROUS 1.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 69 Certaine it is . . . that the Loadstone will not attract even Steele it selfe that is candent, much lesse the incongenerous body of glasse being fired.

Incongenial (inkɒndʒiːniəl), *a.* [IN-3.] Not congenial; uncongenial. Hence **Incongeniality**.

1797 HAUGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 184 The impression which these experiments at first made on my mind, was . . . not altogether incongenial to my wish. 1847 A. BENNETT *Disc.* 42 A sphere of usefulness that was by no means incongenial to his tastes. 1864 WEBSTER, *Incongeniality*.

† **Incongrue**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 5-6 -gru. [a. F. *incongru*, -grue (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *incongruus*; see INCONGRUOUS.] = INCONGRUOUS.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* II. ii. (1495) 27 Yf the nominatyf caas & the verbe discord in person and in nombre, thenne the reason is incongrue. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 18 It oughte not to seme to none incongrue ne merueulous. 1560 PHYLOGAMUS in *Skelton's Wks.* (1862) I. p. cxxxii, Thou wrytest thynges dyffuse, Incongrue and confuse, Obscure and obtuse. 1581 ACT 23 *Ellis* c. 3 § 2 No Fine . . . shall be reversed . . . by any Writ of Error, for false or incongrue Latin.

Hence † **Incongruely** *adv.* *Obs.*, incongruously.

1283 *Cath. Angl.* 74/2 [In]congruely; [Lat.] incongrue.

Incongruence (inkɒnɡruːəns), [ad. L. *incongruentia* (Tertullian), f. *incongruent-em* INCONGRUENT; see -ENCE.] Want of congruence; disagreement, incongruity.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 900 Wherefore there shalbe no cause of dislike through incongruence of parts. a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Fluidity* XIX. Wks. 1772 I. 391 The humidity of a body . . . depends chiefly upon the congruity or incongruence of the component particles of the liquor in reference to the pores of those particular bodies, that it touches. 1845 BLACKW. *Mag.* LVII. 381 This, not with any incongruence or disharmony. 1885 R. BRIDGES *Nero* I. ii, Foreseeing how The incongruence of time and place, the Audience Of drunken sots would turn my best to worst.

Incongruency, ? *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] = PREC.

1604 CANNON *Table Alph.*, *Incongruency*, want of agreement. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 166 This is the first argument against the reciprocal production of mountains and the sea, their incongruency or disproportion.

Incongruent (inkɒnɡruːənt), *a.* [ad. L. *incongruent-em*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *congruent-em* CONGRUENT.] Not congruent; disagreeing, unsuitable, incongruous.

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* I. xiii, It shall nat be incongruent to our mater to shewe what profite may be taken by the diligent reeding of auncient poetes. 1603 DEKKER *Crisil* (Shaks. Soc.) 21, I bought them of a penurious cordwainer, and they are the most incongruent that e'er I ware. 1655 FULKE *Meteors* Observ. 172 Lead is an incongruent and malignant Metal to all others. 1779 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* v. (1876) 365 A harsh jarring of incongruent principles. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 168 Things most incongruent to his hereditary stomach. 1893 H. WALKER *3 Cent. Scot. Lit.* I. i. 8 There is the additional improbability of incongruent circumstances.

Incongruently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an incongruent manner; incongruously.

1658 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 192, Offentimes of this fashion erreth Philinus incongruently and without reason. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, What fouler object in the world, than to see a young, fair, handsome beauty unhandsonely dighted, and incongruently accoutred?

Incongruity (inkɒnɡruːti), [ad. med. L. *incongruitas*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *congruitas* CONGRUITY; cf. F. *incongruité* (1529 in Hatz.-Darm.) perh. the immediate source.] The quality, condition, or fact of being incongruous; an instance of this.

1. Disagreement in character or qualities; want of accordance or harmony; discrepancy, inconsistency. (Now often with some colour of sense 2.)

1612 LD. ROCHESTER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 229 That incongruity betwixt your Highnes age and his is no inconvenience which neither syde can help. 1654 POWELL

Exp. Philos. II. 149 We have tried Oyl and Water, and no Motion at all was perceived, for the same reason of incongruity. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 269 Never was there such Incongruity and Nonconformity in their furniture. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 251, I have often . . . admir'd the Incongruity of the Circumstances of Humane Life. 1807 REES *Cycl. s.v. Congruity*, Incongruity denotes an unfitness of their surfaces for joining together. Thus quicksilver will unite with gold . . . but will roll off from wood. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxvii, The quaint incongruity of the priestly and the lay elements in his speech.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance or point of disagreement; a discrepancy, an inconsistency.

a 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus* Man. Ep. Ded., In extenuation of so many incongruities. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 112 We ought to believe it well and wisely done, whatever incongruities may appear in it. 1830 HERSCHL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 43 There we find no contradictions, no incongruities, but all is harmony. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* xiii. (ed. 2) 315 The most commonly assigned cause of the Ludicrous is Incongruity; but all incongruities are not ludicrous.

2. Want of accordance with what is reasonable or fitting; unsuitableness, inappropriateness, absurdity.

1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. xx. § 9 As if they who abolish legends could not without incongruity retaine . . . Homilies. 1660 H. MORRIS *Myt. Godl.* VI. II. 218 To shew there is no incongruity nor inconvenience in it. 1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Incongruity*, . . . Figuratively said of Faults committed against Civility, against Decency, and the received Customs of the World. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 92 ¶ Without incongruity . . . we cannot speak of geometrical beauty. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 130 He felt no incongruity in the veteran . . . correcting the youthful Socrates. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxiv, She thought it arose from a sarcastic appreciation of the incongruity of his presence there.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of such disagreement; an inappropriate matter; an absurdity.

a 1626 BR. ANOREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 333 How great, gross, and foul an incongruity it is to pour out ourselves into sin . . . when we go forth to correct sin. 1663 GERARD *Counsel* I The incongruities committed by many undertakers of Buildings. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xlv, The only Expedient I know . . . is to lay hold of some incongruity he has uttered. 1882 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguin.* 16 There was an incongruity in using the two phrases as equivalent.

3. Want of harmony of parts or elements; want of self-consistency; incoherence. Also (with *pl.*) something incoherent or not self-consistent.

a 1532 *Remedie of Love* 2 This werke who so shal see or rede Of any incongruities doe me not impelce. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* II. 10 In this there is no great incongruity. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Self-deceit* Wks. 1874 II. 122 Hence arises that amazing incongruity, and seeming inconsistency of character. 1823 SCOTT *Feveril* xxiii, Had Julian been inclined for mirth . . . he must have smiled at the incongruity of the clerk's apparel. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* viii. 179 The whole story is one grand incongruity; a splendid illusion.

† 4. *Gram.* Violation of the rules of concord; grammatical incorrectness; solecism. *Obs.*

1573-80 BARET *Alt.* 197 Incongruities, solecismus. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xxi. (Arb.) 256 Some manner of speeches . . . are euer vndeceit, namely barbarousnesse, incongruities, ill disposition. *Ibid.* xxii. 258 Your next intollerable vice is solecismus or incongruities . . . that is by misusing the Grammaticall rules to be observed in cases, genders, tenses, and such like. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lind. Lit.* xv. (1627) 159, I have found my scholars to misse most in these . . . Incongruity in their concords.

Incongruous (inkɒnɡruːəs), *a.* [f. L. *incongruus* (f. *in-*, IN-3 + *congruus*; see CONGRUOUS) + -OUS.] Not congruous; the opposite of congruous.

1. Disagreeing in character or qualities; not corresponding; out of keeping; discordant, inconsistent, inharmonious, unsuited. *Const. with, to.*

(Often with mixture of sense 2, stress being laid upon the inappropriateness or absurdity resulting from the want of correspondence.)

1611 COTGR., *Incongrue*, incongruous, vnagreeing. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 184/2 All the ecclesiastical glue the liturgy or laymen can compound, is not able to soder up two such incongruous natures into the one flesh of a true becoming marriage. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 5 If its Shape were incongruous to that of the cavity of the Lock, it would be unfit to be used as a Key. 1695 HUMFREY *Mediocris* 53 This is a Scheme I look on as incongruous with free reason. 1717 BULLOCK *Wom. a Riddle* I. i. 8 O Stupidity unparalleled, incongruous to all sense and breeding! 1787 G. WHITT *Selborne* I. 3 The cart way of the village divides . . . two very incongruous soils. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 191 Here are two new measures of capacity altogether incongruous to the new system. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 203 The number of stamens is incongruous with the lobes of the corolla. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xii, There entered a figure strangely incongruous with the current of their thoughts.

2. Disagreeing or inconsistent with the circumstances or requirements of the case, or with what is reasonable or becoming; unbecoming, unsuitable, inappropriate, absurd, out of place.

1623 COCKERAM, *Incongruous*, absurd, disagreeable. 1630 PAYNE *Anti-Armyn.* 173 This . . . is no such incongruous, ridiculous novell distinction. 1664 H. MORRIS *Myt. Iniq.* xxii. 85 As if a man should be acquitted and yet punished for the same crime, at the same Court, then which nothing is more foolish or incongruous. 1719 DE FOR CRISTO II. 1, I have since often observed, how incongruous and irrational the common Temper of Mankind is. 1792 BURKE *Let. to*

Sir H. Langrishe Wks. 1842 I. 548 It would be incongruous and absurd, to have the head of the church of one faith, and the members of another. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 267 Most miserable, most incongruous wretch! Darest thou spurn thy life, the boon of God? 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 106 The effect was slightly incongruous.

3. Having parts or elements not agreeing with each other; involving inconsistency or disagreement; not self-consistent; incoherent.

1658 T. WALL *Charac. Enemies* Ch. 43 Their confused and incongruous intermixture of the different parts of prayer. 1788 H. WALPOLE in *Walpoliana, Fr. Philos.* 50 Surely of all human characters a fanatic philosopher is the most incongruous, and of course the most truly ludicrous. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Fofo* v. 135 The consequent alterations make the hero of the poem a thoroughly incongruous figure.

†4. *Gram.* Violating the rules of concord; grammatically incorrect. *Obs.*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Incongruous*, against rule of Grammar. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* xv. v. (1701) 526 It is incongruous to say *vos amas, vos legis*, that is *you lovest, you readest*, speaking to One.

†5. *Geom.* Not coinciding when superposed.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 180 Of crooked magnitudes, some are congruous, that is, are coincident when they are applied to one other; others are incongruous.

6. *Theory of Numbers.* Of two numbers: Not congruent; giving different remainders when divided by the modulus: see CONGRUENT 5.

1864 WEBSTER, *Incongruous Numbers*.

Incongruously, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In an incongruous manner; inconsistently; inappropriately; incoherently.

1641 CLARENDON *Ess.*, Tracts (1727) 228 The excellency of those pious fathers have intitled that age, how incongruously soever, to be looked upon as the primitive time. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 278 Nature... may not improperly and incongruously be styled the life of the world. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 715 There was a low muttering delirium, in which the patient spoke incongruously. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xiv. Never were men more incongruously grouped. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 77/2 It shows incongruously being the more prosaic business of the law.

†b. *Gram.* With violation of concord, ungrammatically. *Obs.*

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 382 They speak of some towns called the Lacones, which retain yet, and vulgarly speak the old Greek, but incongruously. a 1684 KNATCHBULL *Annot. Tr.* 56 (T.) Saying, that Luke... writ incongruously; when, in truth, he is acknowledged by all expositors too knowing in the Greek to commit such a solecism.

†c. *Geom.* So as not to coincide. *Obs.*

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 183 If they be incongruously applied, they will, as all other crooked lines, touch one another... in one point only.

Incongruousness, [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.]

The quality of being incongruous; incongruity.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV.

688/1 There is [in dreams] a complete incongruousness in the thoughts and images which pass through our minds.

1869 SEELY *Lect. & Ess.* I. 18 It was a revolution which struck with incongruousness... the very instinctive impulses of men.

Inconie: see INCONY.

†Inconjeatable, *a. Obs.* [f. IN-3 + L. *conjectā-re* to conjecture, guess (see CONJECT) + -ABLE.] Used to render Gr. ἀνεκαστος 'unattainable by conjecture, immense' (Liddell & Scott).

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xvii. 1v. 85 Apollo powerful, Lord and Patron inconvertible of the Diademes (κίρπος διαδῆματος ἀνεκαστος), unto whom the Lord of Ægypt hath set up statues in this kingdom.

Inconjoinable (inkōndzoi'nā'b'l), *a. (sb.) rare*. [f. IN-3 + CONJOIN v. + -ABLE.] That cannot be conjoined: in quot. as *sb.*

1844 Sir W. HAMILTON *Logic* II. App. 328 The Principle of Inconjoinables (i. e. What cannot be thought as with and beside each other, cannot exist with and beside each other).

†Inconjugated, *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] Not coupled or paired: cf. CONJUGATION 4.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* viii. 112 Galene rehearseth besides all these a Nerue inconjugated, or hauning no fellow.

Inconjunct (inkōndzō'junkt), *a. Obs.* [IN-3.]

Not in conjunction; *spec.* in *Astrol.*, said of two

planets or their positions when they are so placed

that neither affects the operation of the other;

'when a planet, house, or sign has no aspect or

familiarity with another' (Wilson *Dict. Astrol.*,

1819). (Cf. ASPECT *sb.* 4.)

1603 Sir C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxi. 469 All the rest

being inconjunct, and out of familiaritie, and therefore

without operation. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xix. 109 These

are called Signes inconjunct, or such as if a Planet be in one

of them, he cannot have any aspect to another in the Signe

underneath. 1819 J. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* 101 The

ancient opinion was, that a planet, being five signs distant

from any moderator or significator, was inconjunct, and had

no effect on it whatever... The semisextile was likewise

considered as an inconjunct position. *Ibid.* 277 Houses also

are inconjunct; as the 1st with the 2d, 6th, 8th, and 12th.

Inconnected, *a. rare*. [IN-3.] Not con-

nected; unconnected; disconnected. Hence **In-**

conne'ctedness.

1742 WARBURTON *Pope's Ess. Man* I. 43 The best system

cannot but be such a one as hath no inconnected void;

such a one in which there is a perfect coherence and

gradual subordination in all its parts. 17. HURD *Ephist. Writ.* (R.), To treat a number of inconnected and quite

different subjects in the same measure. 1880 *Victorian Rev. Dec.* 196 In spite of the proverbial inconnectedness of the subject matter [of a Dictionary].

†Inconne'xedly, *adv. Obs. rare* -1. [f. IN-3 + CONNEXED *phl.* a. + -LY 2: cf. L. *inconnexus* unconnected.] In an unconnected way; without connexion.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. ix. 201 Ascribing hereto as a cause what perhaps but casually or inconne'xedly succeeded.

Inconnexion, -ection (inkōn'nek'shən): ? *Obs.*

[IN-3: cf. L. *inconnex-us*: see *prec.*] Want of

connexion; unconnectedness.

1620 Bp. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. § 3 Neither need

wee any better or other prooffe of the inconnexion of this

vow with holy orders. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Inconnexion*

. In Rhetoric it is the same as the figure *Asyntheton*.

1697 COLLIER *Inmorr. Stage* iv. § 3 (1730) 150 This strange-

ness of Persons, distinct Company, and Inconnexion of

Affairs. 1755 JOHNSON *Hist. Eng. Lang.* P. 4 Their speech

... must have been artless and unconnected, without any

modes of transition or involution of clauses; which abrupt-

ness and inconnection may be observed even in their later

writings. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* III. Comment. xl. The

utter inconnection of the time which passed before our being

with that in which we live.

b. (with *ph.*) An instance of this; something

unconnected with what precedes or follows.

1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 94 As to single ideas,

inconnexions, and slight touches, my observation holds good.

†Inconne'xive, *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] Of uncon-

nected nature or character; without connexion.

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. II. 144 The Monads in

the Duad are inconnexive to those of the Triad.

†Inconquerable, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. IN-3 +

CONQUEABLE.] Unconquerable.

1660 N. INGEOLO *Bentivoglio & Urania* (1682) I. 93 Alledg-

ing, That sin is unconquerable in this mortal body.

Inconscient (inkōn'shēnt), *a. rare*. [f. IN-3

+ CONSCIENT. Also in mod. F. (Dict. Acad. 1878):

cf. L. *inconscious*.] Unconscious.

1885 *Alien. & Neurol.* VI. 486 The old doctrines... sus-

pected not the immense efficacy of the inconscient, which is

the foundation of mental life. 1894 Ld. SALISBURY *Pres.*

Addr. Brit. Assoc. 7 Aug. Whether you believe that

Creation was the work of design or of inconscient law, it is

equally difficult to imagine how this random collection of

dissimilar materials [the chemical elements] came together.

So **Inconscience** (inkōn'shēns), unconsciousness.

1891 A. LYNCH *Mod. Authors* 96 The genuineness and

inconscience of these elemental motifs.

†Inconscionable, *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] Not hav-

ing, or not regarding, conscience; unconscionable.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 619/1 Soe in-

conscionable are these common people, and so little feeling

have they of God. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* IV. I.

Inconscionable, false woman... You cheated, trepanned,

robbed, me of the five-hundred pounds!

Hence †Inconscionableness; †Inconscion-

ably *adv.*

1634 STRAFFORD *Lett. to Coke in Lett. & Disp.* (1739) I. 238

Most inconscionably the Landlords... had laid it upon the

poor and bare Tenants. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 57

There is intrinsic inconscionableness in the bargain.

Inconscious (inkōn'shēns), *a. Now rare*. [f.

late L. *inconsci-us* + -OUS: cf. CONSCIOUS.]

†1. Not privy to some deed: cf. CONSCIOUS 1.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* iv. (1851) 182 Miserably slain by

his people, some say deservedly, as not unconscious with

them who train'd Osred to his ruin.

2. Not conscious; unconscious.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 34. 144 Concluding

that all Matter and Substance as such, hath Life and Per-

ception or Understanding Natural and Inconscious, Essen-

tially belonging to it. 1790 *Norman & Bertha* II. 84 Miss

Westbrook... had long entertained a penchant for him, of

which... he was not unconscious. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.*

III. 466 Each in turn Patting the curly calm unconscious head.

Hence **Inconsciously** *adv. rare*, unconsciously.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* vi. 148 He had unconsciously

contrived forget, I the whole, to dwell o' the points. 1873

— *Red Coll. Nl. cap* III. 386 Chattering and chirping sunk

inconsciously to silence.

Inconsecutive (inkōn'shēnti'v), *a.* [IN-3.]

Not consecutive; characterized by want of sequence;

inconsequent.

1837 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doct. Justif.* v. 233 *note*, His

argument is altogether lame and inconsecutive. 1853 —

Reviv. Fr. Emperorship 64 Mr. Elliott is far too hasty

and too inconsecutive to be a safe guide. 1894 *Times*

24 Nov. 11/2 They follow one another in an absolutely in-

consecutive and irrelevant manner.

Hence **Inconsecutively** *adv.*; **Inconse'cu-**

tiveness.

1836 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doct. Election* II. vi. 330 An in-

consecutiveness of reasoning which cannot be tolerated. 1845

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. ii. 7 b, Syllogismes are the true and only rules of consequence and inconsequence. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 174 Mr. S. himself could not but see the inconsequence of his own argument. 1764 HURD *Lett. to Dr. Leland* (R.), Strange! that you should not see the inconsequence of your own reasoning. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Mar. 298 With a ludicrous inconsequence it labours to establish a necessary connexion between the mere consolidation of grants and efficiency in fundamental instruction.

b. (with *ph.*) An instance of this; a conclusion that does not follow from the premisses; an illogical inference or piece of reasoning.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xviii. § 2 Men are vndermined by Inconsequences. 1656 HOBBS *Quest. Lib.*, *Necess. & Chance* Wks. 1841 V. 425 And from will work to doth work upon absolute necessity, is another gross inconsequence.

1828 W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 42 We cannot, without a gross inconsequence, deny them a proportionate result.

2. Want of sequence or natural connexion of ideas, actions, or events; irrelevance; disconnection, inconsequentness; an instance of this, an irrelevant action or circumstance.

1842 PÖE *Marie Roget* Wks. 1864 I. 232 The whole of this paragraph must now appear a tissue of inconsequence and incoherence. 1846 — *W. P. Willis* Wks. 1864 III. 33 The plot was a tissue of absurdities, inconsequences and inconsistencies. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* lxiii. VIII. 16 The inconsequence of the proceeding might easily be overlooked.

3. As a quality of persons, their thought, or action: a. The practice or habit of drawing inconsequent inferences; illogicalness of reasoning. b. The practice or habit of speaking or acting disconnectedly or without sequence.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 104 That fortunate inconsequence of our nature which permits the heart to rectify the errors of the understanding. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vi. 13 For what is lightness but inconsequence, Vague fluctuation 'twixt effect and cause. Compelled by neither? 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxviii. That mingling of inconsequence which belongs to us all, and not unhappily, since it saves us from many effects of mistake.

†4. The being of no consequence or importance.

1759 *Compl. Letter-writer* (ed. 6) 218 My extreme inconsequence, and the little I can say. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 80 Being without arms, and in an unknown country, my inconsequence, and futility lay heavy on my spirits.

†Inconsequency, *Obs.* [f. as *prec.*: see -ENCY.] = *prec.* (in quot., in sense 1 b).

a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 142 Full of inconsequencies and absurdities. 1655 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* App. I. § 1. 294 To search and discover... any weakness or inconsequence in any Argumentation throughout the whole Treatise. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

Inconsequent (inkōn'shēkwēnt), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *inconsequent-em* without due sequence or connexion, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *consequent-em* CONSEQUENT.]

1. Not following as an inference or logical conclusion; falsely or erroneously inferred; illogical.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (J.), The ground he assumes is un-

sound, and his illation from thence deduced inconsequent.

1644 DIGBY *Two Treat.* II. (1645) 109 Inconsequent to the

whole body of reason. a 1688 CUDWORTH *Inmorr. Mor.*

(1731) 65 Not only ridiculously absurd and contradictions in

themselves, but also altogether inconsequent from the same.

b. Not following naturally in the order of

events; having no rational connexion with pre-

ceding or accompanying circumstances; irrelevant.

1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xxxix. She was checked... on

her progress to the door, by an inconsequent request from

Isabel. 1893 W. H. HUDSON *Patagonia* 143 Who that has

noticed monkeys in captivity—their profound inconsequent

gravity and insane delight in their own unreasonableness.

c. *transf.* Of things: That do not follow on, or

carry out the purpose or design of something else.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* II. 24 The narrowest, crookedest,

and most inconsequent little streets in the world. 1898

Westm. Gaz. 24 Nov. 3/2 Inconsequent trimmings, that

have no *raison d'être*, are well known to be the crime of

the third-rate dressmaker.

2. Wanting in logical sequence of thought or

reasoning; involving erroneous inference.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 430 Who ever heard a more

shamelesse lye, or a more inconsequent argument? 1663

J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 120 A most inconsequent and

presumptuous reasoning. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*

etc. 2, I wish to show the erroneous, or inconsequent way of

reasoning, which has prevailed in physical investigation.

1877 E. R. CONOER *Bas. Faith* I. 24 Confused thought and

inconsequent reasoning.

b. Wanting in sequence or connexion of ideas or

subjects; characterized by irrelevance; discon-

nected, inconsecutive.

1869 Miss MULOCK *Woman's Kingd.* II. 15 She... began

at many a word the first month—which I found inconsequent and perfectly innocent the second.

† **B. sb.** A conclusion that does not follow from the premises; an illogical inference; a *non sequitur*. *Obs.*

1643 *PRYNNE Sov. Power Parl.* iii. 128, To which I answer that this is a meer inconsequent.

Inconsequential (inkŋns/kwe'nſāl), *a.* [IN-3.] Characterized by inconsequence; the opposite of CONSEQUENTIAL (in senses 3-6).

1. Characterized by inconsequence of reasoning, thought, or speech; = INCONSEQUENT 1-3.

1621 *W. SCLATER Tythes* (1623) Aja, So utterly inconsequential are all arguments pretended against the diuine right of Tything. 1650 *CROMWELL Let.* 12 Sept. in *Carlyle*, I cannot let such gross mistakes and inconsequential reasonings pass without some notice taken of them. 1710 *NORRIS Chr. Prud.* iii. 117 The loose and inconsequential Reasoner .. in his wild ramble may happen to light upon Truth. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Somerville*, The fiction is unnatural, and the moral inconsequential. 1837 *J. H. NEWMAN Proph. Office Ch.* 132, I do not say that such reasoning is, necessarily, inconsequential or unfair.

2. Of no consequence; = INCONSEQUENT 4.

1784 *MISS BURNEY Cecilia* ix. iii, As my time is not wholly inconsequential, I should not be sorry to have an early opportunity of being heard. 1791-1823 *D'ISRAELI Cur. Lit., Lit. Anecdotes*, A circumstance, which may appear inconsequential to a reader, may bear some remote or latent connexion. 1892 *STEVENSON Across the Plains* 306 An affair too simple and inconsequential for gentlemen of our heroic mould.

Hence **Inconsequentialism** (*nonce-wd.*), inconsequential or disconnected nature.

1893 *National Observer* 15 Apr. 544/a A practice that from its inconsequentialism was always pleasing.

Inconsequentiality (inkŋns/kwe'nſāliti), [*f. prec. + -ITY*] Inconsequential quality or character: the opposite of CONSEQUENTIALITY.

1. = INCONSEQUENT 1, 1b.

1834 *L. HUNT Sir R. Esler* (1850) 258 His inconsequentialities were usually of a pleasanter character. 1858 *R. CHAMBERS Dom. Ann. Scot.* (1859) I. 127 A sense of the inconsequentiality of such reasoning at length came over them.

2. The quality of not being consequential.

1850 *L. HUNT Autobiog.* xv. (1860) 241, I used to rally him [Shelley] on the apparent inconsequentiality of his manner upon those occasions.

Inconsequently, adv. [*f. as prec. + -LY 2.*] In an inconsequential manner; without logical sequence.

1754 *WARBURTON View Bolingbroke's Philos.* iii. Wks. 1811 XII. 225 He infers inconsequently in supposing that from the inconsistency of a certain relation concerning revelation, there never was any revelation at all. 1879 *TROLLOPE Thackeray* ix. 197 He must mass his sentences inconsequently.

Inconsequentism, nonce-wd. [*f. INCONSEQUENT a. + ISM.*] = INCONSEQUENCE 3.

1829 *CARLYLE Misc., Novalis* (1872) II. 214 (*fr. Novalis*) They hold their views as results of weakness, as Inconsequentism.

Inconsequently, adv. [*f. INCONSEQUENT + -LY 2.*] In an inconsequent manner.

1. Without logical sequence; in the way of erroneous inference; inconclusively.

1626 *JACKSON Creed* viii. xxvii. § 6, I could not condemn Maldonat for speaking inconsequently either to the truth itself, or to the authority of the Romish Church, wherein he lived. 1681 *GLANVILLE Sadducismus* 113 How crazy and inconsequently they collect that the human Soul is nowhere. 1836 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss., Stud. Math.* (1852) 286 It would argue a mind incorrigibly false, to reason inconsequently on principles so obtrusive.

2. Without sequence or connexion of ideas or circumstances; not as a consequence of anything; irrelevantly.

1864 *LINCOLN'S Trial* iv. iii. II. 248 'Are you not longing to see Kirkham again?' asked Brandon rather inconsequently. 1881 *H. JAMES Portr. Lady xlii*, And Edward Rosier looked all round, inconsequently, with his single glass.

Inconsequentness, rare. [*f. as prec. + -NESS.*] The quality of being inconsequent.

1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II. 1836 *J. YOUNG Demonol.* iv. vii. 447 Often may the inconsequentness of the reasoning be unperceived. 1881 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 816 There is always some inconsequentness or incoherency in madness.

† **Inconsider, v. Obs. rare.** [*f. IN-3 + CONSIDER v.: cf. INCONSIDERATE.*] *trans.* Not to consider; to leave out of consideration.

1697 *R. PERCE Bath Mem.* i. ii. 29 We were forc'd to .. apply our selves wholly to the Consumption .. and inconsider the Sciatica.

Inconsiderable (inkŋnsi'dərəb'l), *a. (sb.)* [*a. F. inconsiderable* (16th c. in Godef.), *f. in-* (IN-3) + *considerable*.] Not considerable; not to be considered.

† 1. Incapable of being considered or reckoned, incalculable. (*Cf. CONSIDER 6.*) *Obs. rare.*

1598 *FLORIO, Inconsiderabile*, that cannot be considered, or imagined, inconsiderable. a 1631 *DONNE Sermon* (Alford) IV. cvii. 466 All that inexpressible inconsiderable Number made not up one Minute of this Eternity.

2. Not to be considered; unworthy of consideration; beneath notice; of no consequence, unimportant; insignificant, trifling. The opposite of CONSIDERABLE (senses 3-5).

1637 *LAUD in Collect.* (O. II. S.) I. 318 Nor is it altogether

inconsiderable, that [etc.]. 1658-9 *BURTON's Diary* (1828) III. 80, I never heard of the fellow. He is inconsiderable. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 133 This Discovery of mine, if it be true, is no inconsiderable one. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 302 ¶ 11 A trifling inconsiderable Circumstance. 1754 *SHERLOCK Disc.* (1759) I. xi. 311 This Earth was made for the Habitation of Men, wicked and inconsiderable as they are. 1806 *SURR Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 39 My uncle, in whose correspondence .. Mr. Montagu has made no inconsiderable figure.

b. Hence, Of very small value, amount, or size.

1648 *D. JENKINS Wks.* 2 The place is of so inconsiderable a benefit that it is worth but 80. l. per Annum. 1654 *SIR E. NICHOLAS in N. Papers* (Camden) II. 61, I know nothing of all the money he hath received, .. which I assure you have not been inconsiderable sums. 1766 *SMOLLETT Hist. Eng.* (1804) V. 264 A small fortification, .. defended by an inconsiderable garrison. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 450 Paukatuck river, is an inconsiderable stream. 1812 *CHALMERS Dom. Econ. Ct. Brit.* 373 The American tribes .. are found to be inconsiderable in numbers. 1875 *SCRIVENER Lect. Text N. Test.* 9 But a few inconsiderable fragments of the New Testament still extant are older than the fiery reign of Diocletian.

† 3. Inconsiderate, thoughtless. *Obs. rare.*

1640 [implied in INCONSIDERABLENESS 2]. a 1646 [implied in INCONSIDERABLE 2]. 1692 *LOCKE Educ.* 138 Questions which to a supercilious and inconsiderable Japaner would seem very idle. 1726 *LEONI tr. Alberti's Archit.* II. 100/1 The Region wherein an inconsiderable Architect has placed his City, may perhaps have those defects.

† **B. sb.** A point or circumstance not worth considering, or of no importance. Chiefly in *pl. Obs.*

1670 *W. SIMPSON Hydrol. Ess.* p. xiv, Both not so repeat with inconsiderables.

Inconsiderableness. [*f. prec. + -NESS.*] The quality of being inconsiderable.

1. Unworthiness of being considered; small importance or consequence; slightness of value or amount; trifling amount; insignificance.

1646 *JENKYN Remora* 16 The smallness and inconsiderableness of the pretext. 1663 *PERYS Diary* 5 Sept., I did inform myself well in things relating to the East Indies; both of the country, and the inconsiderableness of the place of Bombaim, if we had had it. 1730 *A. GORDON Maffei's Amphib.* 24 The inconsiderableness of that Edifice. 1812 *CHALMERS Dom. Econ. Ct. Brit.* 66 The cargoes .. could not, from their inconsiderableness, have filled a mighty voy, for any length of years.

† 2. Thoughtlessness, want of consideration. *Obs.*

1640 *BR. REYNOLDS Passions* xl. 522 A Depraved Understanding, .. Depraved by Neglect and Inconsiderableness; not darkened by Ignorance.

Inconsiderably, adv. [*f. as prec. + -LY 2.*]

1. To an inconsiderable, insignificant, or trifling extent; slightly, very little.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Inconsiderably*, meanly, etc. 1753 *COSTARO in Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 483 His number .. differs inconsiderably from what they, most probably, made it. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. 325 Those islands .. being but inconsiderably elevated above the surface of the water.

† 2. Thoughtlessly, carelessly, inconsiderately.

Obs. rare.

a 1646 *J. GREGORY Terrest. Globe in Posthuma* (1650) 266 [It] was thwartly in it self, and, in the proof, inconsiderably done.

† **Inconsideracy.** *Obs. rare.* [*f. INCONSIDERATE: see -ACY.*] Inconsiderateness.

1728 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) II. cxli. 2 This is the common effect of the inconsideracy of youth. 1847 *tr. Feuchtersleben's Princ. Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 271 Hence their .. habitual absence of mind, inconsideracy, forgetfulness.

† **Inconsiderance.** *Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. inconsiderantia, f. inconsiderant-em* acting inconsiderately; *f. -ANCE.*] Want of consideration; inconsiderateness.

1549 *CHALONER Erasmus on Folly* Sija, Unlesse he had laide folie and inconsiderance to bote. a 1644 *CHILLINGW. Sermon* ii. § 9 The cause of this practical atheism .. was ignorance or rather imprudence, inconsiderance.

So † **Inconalderancy.** *Obs. rare* = *prec.*

1599 *MINSHEU Sp. Dict.* II, Inconsiderancie, inadvvertencia, inconsideracion. 1623 *COCKERAM, Inconsiderancie*, folly. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Inconsiderancy, Inconsiderateness, Unadvisedness, Rashness.*

Inconsiderate (inkŋnsi'dərət), *a. (sb.)* Also 5 *inconsiderat*. [*ad. L. inconsiderat-us* unadvised, thoughtless, inconsiderate; *f. in-* (IN-3) + *considerat-us* CONSIDERATE.]

1. Of things, actions, etc.: Not properly considered; done or made without deliberation; thoughtless, unadvised, precipitate, rash. (Now often regarded as *transf.* from 2.)

a 1646 [implied in INCONSIDERATELY]. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Eras. Par.* 1 *Pet.* 7 That you gave none occasion unto their inconsiderate ignorance. 1612 *T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* iii. 1 Sauls inconsiderate and rash oath. 1661 *J. STEPHENS Procurations* 1 Unseasonable and inconsiderate speaking. 1751 *EARL ORREERY Remarks Swift* (1752) 181 Our inclinations are so apt to hurry us into inconsiderate actions. 1798 *MALTHUS Popul.* (1817) III. 52 We often draw very inconsiderate conclusions against the industry and government of states from the appearance of uncultivated lands in them. 1835 *I. TAYLOR Spir. Despot.* v. 219 An inconsiderate application of genuine principles to particular instances.

2. Of persons, etc.: Not characterized by consideration; acting without deliberation; thoughtless, imprudent, indiscreet, careless.

1595 *SHAKS. John* II. i. 67 Rash, inconsiderate, fiery voluntaries. a 1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 33 You

will never leave it untill you are knockt on the head, as that inconsiderate fellow Sidney was. 1660 *MILTON Free Commu. Wks.* (1847) 448/1 If there be a king, which the inconsiderate multitude are now so mad upon. 1710 *POPE Let. to Cromwell* 17 Dec., Inconsiderate authors would rather be admir'd than understood. 1833 *ALISON Europe* (1849) I. i. § 62. 105 There is enough here to arrest the attention of the most inconsiderate. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 343 They are younger and more inconsiderate.

† **b.** Not thinking of, careless of, regardless of.

1607 *TORSELL Fourty Beasts* (1658) 343 The silly beast inconsiderate of all fraud cometh out and is taken. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. ¶ 12 So wholly taken up with the contemplation and enjoyment of his own felicity, that he is utterly inconsiderate of that of his creatures. 1670 *G. H. Hist. Cardinals* III. iii. 27 The innocent Popes .. walk on careless and inconsiderate of what they do.

3. Without consideration or regard for the circumstances, claims, feelings, etc. of others.

1842 *The Visitor* (R. T. S.) 60 (Aunt Priscilla), She was not of an inconsiderate temper. She did not allow herself to utter remarks or censure without considering how they were likely to operate on the tempers and feelings of others. 1858-85 [implied in INCONSIDERATENESS 2]. *Mod.* It was most inconsiderate to mention the matter in her hearing.

† 4. Not held in consideration, unconsidered; of no importance; inconsiderable, trifling. *Obs.*

1655 *E. TERRAV Vey. E. Ind.* 15 When they had sold any one of their bullocks to us, for a little inconsiderate peece of brasse. 1657 *North's Plutarch* Add. Lives (1676) 42 But an inconsiderate person, of a base extraction. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 276 The difference of the thicknesses being so inconsiderate, is not discerned.

B. sb. An inconsiderate or thoughtless person.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. III.* i. 79 O pardon me mystars, doth the inconsiderate take *value* for *lenow*, and the word *lenow* for a *value*? 1621 *S. WARD Iethro's Justice of Peace* (1627) 8 Ambitious Inconsiderates .. climb into the chaire of honor. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. 168, I was as willing as the gay inconsiderate to call another cause, as he termed it.

Inconsiderately, adv. [*f. prec. + -LY 2.*]

In an inconsiderate manner; without consideration or deliberation; thoughtlessly, unadvisedly, indiscreetly, rashly.

c 1460 *FORTESCUE Als. & Lim. Mon.* xi. (1885) 136 Yff suche gyftis, and namely tho wich have be made inconsiderate, or aboff the myertes off hem that haue thaim, were reformed. *Ibid.* xiv. 143 Gyftes .. made off the kynges lived inconsiderately, as not deseruet. 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., Desatinadamente*, rashly, inconsiderately. 1594 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 307 Such passions did neuer vse any consultation, but performed all things inconsiderately and at adventure. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 205 He answereth not .. inconsiderately, but with good advice and seriously. 1682 *NORRIS Hierocles* 13 Now the best way to doe this is not to use Oaths frequently, nor inconsiderately. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* IV. 422 Miss L., is of a remarkably soft Temper, tho' not so inconsiderately soft as Miss Cope. 1880 *MURHEAD Gains* II. § 33 Our statement .. is not made inconsiderately.

Inconsiderateness. [*f. as prec. + -NESS.*]

1. The quality of being inconsiderate; thoughtlessness, want of consideration; imprudence, rashness; an instance of this.

1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., Desatino*, .. rashnesse, inconsideratenesse, folly. 1594 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 275 Our inconsideratenesse, our blockishnesse and ingratitude is the cause, why we cannot learne this lesson. 1626 *BERNARD Isle of Man* (1627) 67 Where Inconsideratenesse sits, there Audacity and Foolhardinesse will waite. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* I. vi. 531 It shall be my care to check his inconsiderateness in this one article. 1855 *L.D. Houghton in Life* (1891) I. xi. 527 It is one of those inconsideratenesses with which I am continually reproaching myself.

2. Want of consideration for the claims or feelings of others.

1858 *HOLLAND Titcomb's Lett.* iii. 190 Injustice and inconsiderateness will not go down especially when administered by a man's companion. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 4/7 Servants .. were often .. treated with painful inconsiderateness.

Inconsideration (inkŋnsiderət'ſən). [*a. F. inconsideration* (16th c.), or *ad. late L. inconsideration-em* (Salvianus c 440), *f. in-* (IN-3) + *consideration-em*, after *inconsiderat-us* inconsiderate.]

1. Want of consideration; failure or refusal to consider; thoughtlessness of action; indiscretion.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 90 b, Lechery, blyndnes of mynde, inconsideracyon or negligence. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 91 Tymor standing by blamed him [the king] of great inconsideration. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 146 They are at first, through inconsideration or unwontednesse, scandalised at them. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) I. 281, I had reason to impute full as much to my own inconsideration, as to his power over me. 1815 *JANE AUSTEN Emma* III. xv, Faults of inconsideration and thoughtlessness. 1847 *A. BENNIE Disc.* 52 This tranquillity is the result of inconsideration.

† **b.** (with *pl.*) An instance of this; an inconsiderate act; a failure to consider. *Obs.*

1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* (1618) 288 All men being much amazed at so great an inconsideration. 1649 *JOH. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* III. § 15 (R.) The greatness of John's love, when he had mastered the first inconsiderations of his fear, made him to return.

2. Absence of consideration for others; inconsiderateness.

1872 *W. R. GREG Enigmas* (1873) iv. 178 Her [Nature's] merciless inconsideration for the individual where the interests of the Race are in question. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 4/2 A protraction of time which is frequently caused by the inconsideration of principals, who will drive off

'writing their letters' to the last moment. 1891 *Scenes Life Nurse* 63 In spite of the inconsideration shown by the lady, I felt very sorry for her.

† **Inconsiderative**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. IN-3 + CONSIDERATIVE.] = INCONSIDERATE 1.

1684 *Def. Resol. Case Cons. conc. Symbol. Ch. Rome* 36 You never uttered a more inconsiderative saying.

Inconsidered (inkŋsɪ'dəɪd), *a. rare*. [IN-3: after *L. inconsiderāt-us*, *F. inconsideré*.] Not considered, unconsidered; = INCONSIDERATE 1.

1630 *DONNE Serm.* (Alford) I. xl. 220 God will scarce hearken to sudden inconsidered irreverent Prayers. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 460 Gradually by inconsidered increments the mightiest economic changes are made. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Sept. 3/3 Greater harm is done to society by emotional and inconsidered charity, than by the refusal to help some cases of perhaps doubtful genuineness.

† **Inconsidering**, *a. Obs. rare*. [IN-3.] Unconsidering; = INCONSIDERATE 2.

1685 *COTTON tr. Montaigne* I. 586 One effect of its virtue, even in the most inconsidering sort of men.

Inconsistence (inkŋsɪ'stəns), *Now rare or Obs.* [f. INCONSISTENT (after *consistence*): see -ENCE. Cf. *F. inconstance* (1755 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. Want of agreement or harmony (with something, or between things); = INCONSISTENCY 1.

1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* Concl. 390 There is . . . no such Inconsistence of Humane Nature, with Civill Duties, as some think. 1661 *MARVELL Let. to Mayor of Hull* Wks. 1776 I. 27. I did not at all see what inconsistency there could be between Colonel Gilby's interest and mine. 1712 *BERKELEY Passive Obed.* § 51 The inconsistency of such a state with that manner of life which human nature requires. 1764 *HARMER Observ.* x. ii. 65 Some seeming inconsistency betwixt this and the preceding observation.

2. Want of agreement between the parts of a thing; = INCONSISTENCY 2.

1643 *MILTON Divorce* II. viii. What may we do then to salve this seeming inconsistency? 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* II. vii. 361 Any inconsistency in its several parts. a 1797 *H. WALPOLE Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. x. 319 [There was] no deviation, no inconsistency in his narrative.

3. Inconsistent action or conduct; = INCONSISTENCY 4.

1713 *BENTLEY Free-think.* i. (ed. 2) 9 These very Men . . . are honour'd in other parts of his Book, and recommended as Free-thinkers. What inconsistency is this, what Contradiction? 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* I. 91 Well, you may be gone from my Presence, thou strange Medley of Inconsistence! 1769 *JUNIUS Lett.* xviii. (1804) I. 114 Mr. Grenville was, of all men, the person who should not have complained of inconsistency with regard to Mr. Wilkes. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Feb. 3/2 Let them ignore the consistency or the inconsistency of the occupants of the two front benches.

4. With *an* and *pl.* An instance of inconsistency; an inconsistency.

1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* III. vii. § 18 Else these inconsistencies will not be reconciled. 1754 *EDWARDS Freed. Will* II. iv. 51 Nor will it help in the least its Absurdities and Inconsistencies. 1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 62 English jurisprudence will be found variegated by inconsistencies.

Inconsistency (inkŋsɪ'stənsɪ). [f. as prec. (after *consistency*): see -ENCY.] The quality, condition, or fact of being inconsistent.

1. Want of consistency or congruity; lack of accordance or harmony (with something, or between things); incompatibility, contrariety, or opposition.

1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 481 What an inconsistency is there between the LI and LXIX Epistles? a 1719 *ADDISON Chr. Relig.* II. iv. An eminent instance of the inconsistency of our Religion with Magic. 1818 *Jas. MILL Brit. India* II. iv. vii. 260 That disappointment and distress which their inconsistency with the matters of fact rendered a necessary consequence. 1853 *BRIGHT Sp. India* 3 June, There is . . . great inconsistency between the speech of the right hon. Gentleman and that which he proposes should be done.

2. Want of agreement or harmony between two things or different parts of the same thing.

1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* 296 The inconsistency of sealing these two at once. 1791 *BELLAMY Th. Trin.* 28 Which two [Persons], though different, are inseparably united; which nevertheless implies not the least Inconsistency. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* x. II. 630 The one beauty of the resolution is its inconsistency. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 110 Nor is there any inconsistency in wise and good fathers having foolish and worthless sons.

3. With *an* and *pl.* Something that is inconsistent; a discrepancy, incongruity.

1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* II. App. xxix. If those single lights hither aspire, This strange prodigious inconsistency Groweth still stranger. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* v. 1. Affected phrases; which being Philosophically unfolded . . . will appear to be inconsistencies and contradictions. 1713 *BERKELEY Hylas & Phil.* III. Wks. 1871 I. 329. I know that nothing inconsistent can exist, and that the existence of Matter implies an inconsistency. 1833 *I. TAYLOR Fanat.* i. 6 A world of wondrous inconsistencies.

4. Of persons; Want of consistency in thought or action; esp. discrepancy between principles and practice, or between one action and another.

1665 *GLANVILLE Def. Vain Dogm.* 54 If he says otherwise elsewhere, 'tis only an argument of the inconsistency of Aristotle. 1745 *WESLEY Annu. Ch.* 7. I am continually charged with Inconsistency herein. 1790 *HAN, MORE Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 220, I dare not say this is hypocrisy, but surely it is inconsistency. 1836 *HOR. SMITH Tin Trump.* (1876) 204 Inconsistency—the only thing in which men are consistent. 1874 *MOTLEY Barnveld* I. viii. 349 James had given a new exhibition of his astounding inconsistency.

b. An instance of this; an inconsistent act.

1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 14 ¶ 1 The many inconsistencies which folly produces, or infirmity suffers in the human mind. 1834 *MACAULAY Ess., Pitt* (1851) 298 The inconsistencies of which Pitt had been guilty. 1862 *FRASER'S Mag.* July 19 Such people talk edifyingly enough of the sins of Church-goers—their 'inconsistencies' . . . their worldly gossip.

5. *Logic.* (See quot.)

1864 *BOWEN Logic* vi. 169 This new sort of Opposition or Incompossibility, as it exists between two Judgments which are alike in Quality, either both Affirmatives or both Negatives, . . . is called *Inconsistency*.

Inconsistent (inkŋsɪ'stənt), *a. (sb.)* Also 7-8 -ant. [f. IN-3 + CONSISTENT *a.*; cf. mod. *F. inconsistent*.] Not consistent.

I. 1. Of a substance: Without consistency or firmness, of incoherent nature. *rare. arch.*

1677 *GREW Exp. Solut. Salts* II. § 10 If the Particles of Water were themselves Fluid or Inconsistent and Alterable. 1718 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. xi. § 10 The whole Matter is so soft and inconsistent that it can hardly bear touching with the Hands. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* V. viii. i. 159 The parts of a crystal are consistent, but of dust, inconsistent.

II. 2. Not consisting; not agreeing in substance, spirit, or form; not in keeping; not consonant or in accordance; at variance, discordant, incompatible, incongruous. a. Said of one thing in relation to another; const. *with*, † *rarely to*.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 30 It containeth impossibilities and things inconsistent with truth. 1664 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1857) II. 64 Whether there be any laws that are inconsistent to the present government. 1729 *BUTLER Serm. Forgiveness* Wks. 1874 II. 109 Resentment is not inconsistent with good-will. 1836 *J. GILBERT Chr. Atonem.* viii. (1852) 258 The benevolence of God . . . is not inconsistent with his determination to punish. 1870 *JEVONS Elem. Logic* ix. 76 The proposition, A, then, is inconsistent with both E and O. 1880 *HAUGHTON Phys. Geog.* III. 163 note, Three combinations . . . give results inconsistent with the others.

b. Said of two or more things, in relation to each other.

c 1656 *BRAMHALL Replie.* v. 227 Thus he confoundeth Papall and Patriarchall Power, making things inconsistent to be one and the same thing. 1657 *CROMWELL Sp.* 21 Apr. in *Carlyle*, And it is a pitiful fancy . . . to think they are inconsistent. Certainly they may consist. a 1704 *LOCKE Posth. Wks.* (1706) 179 Can the same unextended indivisible Substance have different, nay inconsistent and opposite Modifications at the same time? 1857 *MAURICK Ep. St. John* xv. 247 Are these two passages inconsistent? 1875 *ABP. THOMSON Laws Th.* § 124. 256 Two or more inconsistent views . . . may be formed at the same time.

† c. Applied to a benefice incapable of being held together with a fellowship. *Obs.*

1690 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 85 Dr. HERN . . . having a living at St. Anns in Westminster, the bishop declared it inconsistent with his fellowship. 1691 *Case Exeter Coll.* 51 The Statutes of Exeter-College . . . would very imprudently have made that distinction betwixt Benefices consistent and inconsistent.

3. Wanting in harmony between its different parts or elements; self-contradictory; involving inconsistency. Said of a single thing, or of action including two or more courses.

1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* 277 For his humanity to reign actually, and to suffer at the same time, is inconsistent. 1658 *BRAMHALL Conscr. Bps.* v. 134 It had deserved more credit, than this silly, improbable, inconsistent Relation. 1774 *J. BRYANT Mythol.* I. 366 All which in time . . . gave rise to a most inconsistent system of Polytheism. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 340 The language of the Roman see had been inconsistent, but the actions of it had been always uniform. 1860 *ABP. THOMSON Laws Th.* § 84. 150 Inconsistent opposition lies between any two affirmative judgments which cannot be correct together, but may be false together.

4. Of a person: Not consistent in thought or action. a. Const. *with*, † *rarely to* (oneself, one's principles, etc.). b. *absol.* Acting in a way at variance with one's professed principles, or with one's conduct at another time.

a. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. i. viii. 166 Many of these accused them to the Queen . . . as men that were inconsistent to themselves. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 7 ¶ 1 Man is a Creature very inconsistent with himself. 1771 *JUNIUS Lett.* xlviii. 252 You . . . are inconsistent with your own principles. 1887 *FOWLER Deductive Logic* (ed. 9) Examples 174 You are inconsistent with yourself.

b. 1742 *YOUNG Ni. Th.* II. 113 Ah! how unjust to nature, and himself, Is thoughtless, thankless, inconsistent man! a 1863 *WHATELY Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1864) 99 A man is . . . properly called inconsistent whose opinions or practices are at any one time at variance with each other; in short, who holds at once a proposition and its contradictory. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 11 Nor . . . in speaking of God both in the masculine and neuter gender, did he [Plato] seem to himself inconsistent.

B. *sb. (pl.)* Things, statements, etc. which are inconsistent with each other or with something else.

1654 *GAULE Magastrom.* 147 Necessity and contingency have always been held as contraries and inconsistent. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* I. ii. § 4 As for other inconsistencies with truth . . . they prove not that this whole Story should be refused, but refined. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* vi. 169 Two Inconsistencies . . . cannot both be true.

Inconsistently (inkŋsɪ'stəntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an inconsistent manner.

1665 *J. SPENCER Vulg. Proph.* 109 (T.) A melancholy kind of madness . . . made him speak distractedly and inconsistently. 1681 *H. MORE Exp. Dan.* 86 Who will be sure

never to interpret it inconsistently to his own corrupt Interest. 1720 *WATERLAND Eight Serm.* 262 The Text of St. John . . . is very inconsistently put together with this other Construction. 1831 *LAMB Elia* Ser. II. *Ellistonia*, Adventitious trappings, which, nevertheless, sit not at all inconsistently upon him. 1881 *W. B. POPE Higher Catech. Theol.* 382 This plausible argument is inconsistently urged by the annihilationist.

† **Inconsistenttiness**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = INCONSISTENCY.

1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* II. App. xlix. And what might come to passe Implies no contradictions inconsistenttiness. 1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

† **Inconsistentible**, *a. Obs.* [f. IN-3 + CONSISTIBLE.] That cannot consist; inconsistent.

1660 *R. COKE Justice Vind.* Pref. 5. I was amazed to see such inconsistent and impossible things to come from Men, otherwise so learned. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* III. viii. § 59. 629 It hath a ridiculous Phil. like the Fable of the old Man, his Ass, and a Boy, before the inconsistent Yulgar.

Hence † **Inconsistentibility**, inconsistency.

1650 *R. HOLLINGWORTH Exerc. Usurped Powers* 30 An inconsistency . . . of the things one with another.

† **Inconsisting**, *pp. a. Obs.* [f. IN-3 + CONSISTING.] = INCONSISTENT.

1658 *W. SANDERSON Graphice* Pref. A secret inconsisting with common capacities. 1699 *PENN Addr. Prot.* II. 216 Obstinate . . . maintaining inconsisting Things with the Faith, Peace and Prosperity of the Church. 1705 *S. WHATELY* in *W. S. PERRY Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 167 As Clandestine, as Ensnaring, as Inconsisting, as Pre-engaging or what ever else Mr. Comy will call it.

Inconsolable (inkŋsɔ'ləb'l), *a.* [ad. *L. inconsolabilis*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *consolabilis* CONSOLABLE. Cf. *F. inconsolable* (1611 in *Cotgr.*, but *inconsolablement* is found earlier).]

In poetry formerly sometimes stressed *inconsolable* (quots. 1596, 1754); but *Bailey* 1730 has *inconsolable*.]

Not admitting of consolation or solace; that cannot be consoled, alleviated, or assuaged. a. Of grief, trouble, etc.

1596 *FITZ-GEFFRAY Sir F. Drake* (1881) 97 And hath by death receiv'd an overthrow, Vnto the worlds inconsolable woe. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. lxxi. 311 Sins being the work of darkness, we prefer the inconsolable darkness before the pleasure of the brightest Ray. 1746-7 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 180 This unallayed and inconsolable anguish of our all-gracious Master. 1754 *BLACKLOCK Elgy Constantia* (R.), Impell'd by deep inconsolable grief, She breathes her soft, her melancholy strain. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 153 Inconsolable woe seemed to depress the Ministry—decent grief was stamped on the faces of the Opposition. 1870 *MACGUFF Mem. Fatinos* xxiii. (1871) 318 Indulging in a wild and inconsolable lament.

b. Of persons: Disconsolate.

1677 *LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 44 The Dutchesse is inconsolable, but the Duke bears it lyke a great man. 1710 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 152 ¶ 6 They were all Three inconsolable for his Absence. 1848 *C. BRONTE J. Eyre* xiii. Was he so very fond of his brother as to be still inconsolable for his loss? 1881 *STEVENSON Virg. Puerisque* 138, I dare say the sick man is not very inconsolable when he receives sentence of banishment.

absol. 1799 *MRS. JANE WEST Tale of Times* I. 20 The mortal dart of woe in the bosom of the fair inconsolable.

Hence **Inconsolability**, **Inconsolableness**, the condition of being inconsolable; **Inconsolably** *adv.*, in an inconsolable manner.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, Inconsolably. *Ibid.*, Inconsolableness. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 191 ¶ 3 A letter from Mr. Trip . . . about absence and inconsolableness, and ardour and irresistible passion, and eternal constancy. a 1857 *D. JERROLD John Applejohn* Wks. 1864 III. xviii. 386 John wandered inconsolably backwards and forwards. 1858 *DE QUINCEY Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 313 note, The poor unhappy goddess seemed to be eternally aground on this Goodwin Sand of inconsolability. 1879 *R. I. SMITH Basil the Great* xii. 182 Sometimes they laugh incessantly and sometimes lament inconsolably.

Inconsolate (inkŋsɔ'lət), *a. rare*. [f. IN-3 + CONSOLATE *a.*; cf. *F. inconsolé* (18th c.), *Pg. inconsolado*.] Unconsoled, disconsolate. Hence **Inconsolately** *adv.*, disconsolately.

a 1656 *BP. HALL Serm. Gal.* II. 20 (R.) Honors, titles, treasures, which will at the last leave you inconsolately sorrowfull. 188a *LB. ACTON in Academy* 9 Dec. 407 The Despot of Cremona dying inconsolate.

Inconsonance (inkŋsɔ'nəns), [f. INCONSONANT (after *consonance*): see -ANCE.] Want of consonance or agreement; inharmoniousness.

1811 *REES Cycl. Inconsonance*, in Music, is of the same import nearly with dissonance, or a jarring and unpleasant sound. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* (1870) 67, I presumed that this was a possible conception (*i.e.* that it involved no logical inconsonance). 1849 *R. I. WILBERFORCE Holy Bapt.* (1850) 135 To judge respecting the consonance or inconsonance of the means employed.

† **Inconsonancy**. *Obs. rare*. [f. as prec.; see -ANCY.] = prec.

1650 *A. A. Reply Sanderson* 3 The like inconsonancies hath he to this purpose. 1669 *W. SIMPSON Hydrol. Chym.* 37, I have made animadversions upon all his five ingredients shewing the inconsonancy and inconsistency of them.

Inconsonant (inkŋsɔ'nənt), *a.* [f. IN-3 + CONSONANT *a.*] Not consonant or agreeable to († *unto*); not agreeing or harmonizing with.

1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Hydrol.* 36 They carried them out of the world with their feet forward, not inconsonant unto reason. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* III. 11. 260 A Fiction utterly inconsonant to the whole Method of Nature. 1763 *SCRAFTON Indostan* (1770) 77 These words were too inconsonant to his schemes, to be followed by actions. 1836

LYTTON *Athens* (1837) I. 398 A tradition far from inconsonant with the manners of the time, or the heroism of the sex. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 912 The spell that wars With aught inconsonant to heart or eye.

Hence **Inconsonantly** *adv.* (Webster, 1856).

† **Inconspicible**, *a. Obs. rare* —1. [f. IN-3 + CONSPICABLE.] Invisible.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. i. (1821) 136 Though God hath copied forth his own perfections in this conspicuous and sensible world, yet the most clear and distinct copy of himself could be imparted to none else but to intelligible and inconspicuous natures.

Inconspicuous (ink'nspi'kiuəs), *a.* [f. late L. *inconspicu-us* + -OUS; see IN-3 and CONSPICUOUS.]

† 1. That cannot be seen; invisible. *Obs.*

1644 [implied in INCONSPICUOUSNESS 1]. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 128 Those lesser and inconspicuous parcels of Air. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 18. 333 The Life or Soul's passing into the Invisible or Inconspicuous. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 72. 2/1 The Moon, while in Conjunction with the Sun, is Inconspicuous. 1751-73 JORTIN *Ecl. Hist.* (R.), Socrates in Xenophon . . . says that the Deity is inconspicuous.

† b. Not discernible to the mental eye. *Obs.*

1648 BOYLE *Scraps. Love* (1660) 18 Their greatest Accomplishments compar'd to His Perfections, are . . . as inconspicuous as the faint Qualities of more ordinary Persons. 1713 *Berkeley Guardian* No. 70 ¶ 2 The joint beauty of the whole or the distinct use of its parts were inconspicuous. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Orat. Julian* 122 note, The occult art by which they were fabricated . . . was inconspicuous.

2. Not readily seen or noticed; not prominent or striking in appearance or character.

1828 WEBSTER, *Inconspicuous* . . . 2. Not conspicuous. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xvii. 266 There was an inconspicuous aurora. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Truls.* II. xxiv. 170 In inconspicuous scattered tufts. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xiv. A veil drawn down gave her a sufficiently inconspicuous appearance. 1886 SWINBURNE *Misc.* 24 Shakespeare who led an inconspicuous life.

b. *spec. in Bot.* Of flowers, when small, green, or of pale colour.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 40 Flowers usually racemose, very often small and inconspicuous. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* I. 70 The majority of forest-trees in equatorial Brazil have small and inconspicuous flowers. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* xxii. 238 A wide-spreading melastomaceous plant, with inconspicuous flowers.

Hence **Inconspicuously** *adv.* † invisibly (*obs.*); so as not to be readily perceived.

1661 BOYLE *Spring Air* (1682) 95 The particles of air which . . . inconspicuously lurk within the bladder. 1893 *Christian at Work* (N. Y.) 13 Apr. This Chamber has . . . shared not inconspicuously in the history . . . [of] both church and state.

Inconspicuousness, [f. *prec.* + -NESS.]

† 1. The quality or state of being invisible. *Obs.*

1624 ABP. ABBOTT *Visib. True Ch.* 16 This paucity of believers, and inconspicuousness of his Church. a 1691 BOYLE *Man's Ignorance Uses Nat. Things* i. Wks. 1772 III. 472 The inconspicuousness of those stars.

2. The quality of not being prominent to notice.

1881 J. G. BARNARD in *Smith. Contrib. Knowl.* No. 310. 15 The inconspicuousness of this tide in our actual oceans. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 17 Aug. 372 Perhaps its very inconspicuousness saves it from the obtrusive visits of undesirable insect guests. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Sp. W.* i. ii. (1884) 47 The assumed invisibility or inconspicuousness of the old Laws.

† **Inconspiring**, *pp. a. Obs.* [f. IN-3 + CONSPIRING *pp. a.*] Not concurring in purpose or aim; without unity of plot or aim.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 24. 411 Incoherent and Inconspiring, like an ill-agreeing drama, botch'd up of Many Impertinent Intersections.

† **Inconstance**, *Obs.* [a. F. *inconstance* (13th c.), ad. L. *inconstantia*, n. of quality f. *inconstans* —em INCONSTANT; see -ANCE.]

1. Fickleness of conduct; = INCONSTANCY 1.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 250 What nedeth yow diverse feres seche? . . . Yourre inconstance is youre confusoun. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xiii. 14 The begynnyng of all temptacions is inconstance of herte & litel trust in god. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 112 Sortybrant, which knewe the mutabylyte of wyymen & thynconstaunce. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iv. 30 That terme youthed sould be vnderstandin for ignorance and inconstance. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* II. ix. 288 The inconstance and imbecillity of man. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 314 From fair to fair with gay inconstance rove.

2. Mutability of things; = INCONSTANCY 2.

1599 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folly* (1874) II. 240 It lytell awayleth . . . A while to lyue well in suche inconstance. 1569 SPENSER *Visions of Bellay* xi. in *Theat. Worldings*, Wearie to see th' inconstance of the heauens. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 421 (R.) The uncertainty and inconstance of mutable fortune.

3. Inconstancy; = INCONSTANCY 3.

1529 MORSE *Dyaloge* iv. iii. 203 a/2 Whan he chaungeth so often, and wryteth euer the longer, the more contrary. . . But I pray you how excuseth he hys inconstaunce [Wks. (1557) inconstaunce]?

Inconstancy (ink'ns'tānsi). [ad. L. *inconstantia*; see *prec.* and -ANCY.] Want of constancy.

1. Of persons (or things personified, as Fortune): Fickleness of conduct or purpose; changeableness of character or disposition; unsteadfastness. Also, with *pl.*, an instance of this.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 90b, Inconsideration or negligyence, inconstancy or vnstabilities. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. i. For unto knight there is no greater shame

Then lightnesse and inconstancy in love. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 600 Willing after a sort to play at Fortunes game . . . and in some measure to satisfie her inconstancy. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Eccl.*, *Disc. Cromwell* (1669) 54 Art thou the Country which didst hate, And mock the French Inconstancy? 1713 SWIFT in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 165 You have triumphed . . . by the steadiness of your temper, over the inconstancy and caprice of your friends. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 169 Unaccountable Terrors, Panics, Inconstancies. 1804 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 47 How you excuse, and even praise, the inconstancy of a woman who throws over another man for you.

2. Of things or events: Mutability, variability; irregularity; absence of uniformity.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 13 The silent Moore . . . constant image of the worlds inconstancy, which it never seeth twice with the same face. 1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 165 It is never dry weather two or three dayes together. Which inconstancy and wetness of the weather [etc.]. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 101/2 The inconstancy of the air is what spoils every thing. 1825 McCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* III. ii. 240 The wages of labour, in different employments, vary with the constancy and inconstancy of employment. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* Th. I. 421 The inconstancy of his [Comte's] analysis of the human capacities and instincts.

† b. Variation, difference. *Obs.*

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 64 The Armenian Translation rendreth, 'And Pharaoh called Joseph Fesout'. . . This is all the inconstancy of reading I could observe.

† 3. Inconsistency (in statements, etc.); an instance of this. *Obs.*

1557 [see INCONSTANCE 3]. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 412 He seemeth not to consider the inconstancy, and folly of his owne tale. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 10 Let a man look into their [phisitions'] prescripts and ministrations, and he shall finde them but inconstancies.

† 4. Error, for INCONSTANCY. *Obs.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 799 Some doe gather of this place, that Paule did mortifie in himself the fire of inconstancy, by long fasting. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 204 The bladder of a female Kid drunk in powder, helpeth the inconstancy of urine. 1623 COCKERAM, *Inconstancie*, vchastnes.

Inconstant (ink'ns'tānt), *a. (sb.)* [a. F. *inconstant* (1372 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *inconstans* —em, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *constans* —em CONSTANT.] Not constant.

1. Of persons, or their character, actions, etc.: Not steadfast; fickle, changeable.

1402 HOCLEVE *Letter of Cupid* 101 She . . . ys fals and inconstant and hath no feythe. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa mariit women* 260 Be constant in your governance, and counterfeit gud maneris, Thought 3e be kene, inconstant, & cruell of mynd. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 26 Inconstant man, that loved all he saw, And lusted after all that he did love. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 30 They are inconstant in every thing but what feare constraineth them to keepe. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* x. I. 278 It is difficult to paint the light, the various, the inconstant character of Gallienus. 1844 L.D. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. iii. (1862) 461 The fickle, inconstant, volatile temper of the people.

2. Of things: Frequently changing or altering; mutable, variable, irregular.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7b, What is more fraile, more inconstant & mutable than is the wyll of man? 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 109 O sweare not by the Moore, th' inconstant Moore, That monthly changes in her circle Orbe. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 16 Saying some two monthes with inconstant winds. 1684 *Contented State* Man i. ii. (1699) 12 All things on this side Heaven are inconstant and transitory. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 43 Mineral and organic characters, although often inconstant, may . . . enable us to establish the contemporaneous origin of formations in distant countries. 1875 POSTE *Gains Pref.* (ed. 2) 8 The orthography of the Veronese MS. is extremely inconstant.

† b. Of the eyes: Unsteady, shifting. *Obs.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy. I.* 21 They [the Tartars] be hardie and strong . . . their eye-browes extending from their foreheads down to their noses, their eyes inconstant and blacke, their countenances writen and terrible.

† 3. Inconsistent with. *Obs.*

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sa. on Relig.* 61 Episcopacy is incompatible and inconstant with the authority of a secular jurisdiction.

B. sb. An inconstant person or thing. (Cf. F. *un inconstant*.)

1647 COWLEY *Mistress* lxiii. (heading) The Inconstant. 1703 FARQUHAR (title) The Inconstant; or the way to win him. 1703 MOTTEUX *Prot.* 28 *ibid.*, This night we hope you'll an Inconstant bear. 1794 W. CURTIS *Bot. Mag.* No. 218 The Disandra varies extremely in the number of its stamina . . . few such inconstancies exist. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* xxxiv, Either from his being a gambler, or an inconstant.

Inconstantly (ink'ns'tāntli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY.] In an inconstant manner, variably, with fickleness, inconsistently.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 7 Why art thou now become unlike thy selfe, why dost thou inconstantly withdrawe the from diner? 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Monopoly* iv, They flutter still about, inconstantly. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 196 Divine power does nothing irregular, or inconstantly. 1757 WARAUTON *Rem. Name* xiv. Wks. 1811 XII. 366 A modern often thinks . . . inconstantly.

† **Inconstantness**, *Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] Inconstancy.

a 1562 CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 286 The inconstantnes of prynces favour. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 132 To terrifie the stubborn stomacks and inconstantnesse of proud people. 1727 in BAILEY (vol. II).

Inconstruable, *a. rare.* [f. IN-3 + CONSTRUABLE.] That cannot be construed.

1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § 2. 325 It may be pronounced . . . inconstruable to exact thought.

† **Inconsete**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *inconsetus* —us unaccustomed, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *consetus* CONSETUS.] Unusual, unaccustomed.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 437 As for that inconsete message. *Ibid.* IV. 395 Jiffinge to theym singular prerogatives, and inconsete of the noble dignites of Rome.

† **Inconsult**, *a. Obs. rare* —1. [ad. L. *inconsultus* —us unconsulted, unadvised, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *consultus*; see CONSULT v. Cf. *obs.* F. *inconsulte*.] Inconsiderate, unadvised, unreflecting.

1652 GAULLE *Magastrom.* 135 Rude sensuall appetites, meer animal affections, and inconsult.

Inconsultable, *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Incapable of being consulted.

1888 *Rye Records & Record Search.* iv. 39 The King's Silver Books . . . owing to damage done them by fire are inconsultable until that [reign] of George I.

† **Inconsulted**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *inconsultus* (see INCONSULT) + -ED1. Cf. F. *inconsulté*.] 1. = INCONSULT.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 237 Ye . . . ar like ane vane company of pepill inconsult and fulschie.

2. Unconsulted, not asked (cf. L. *inconsulto senatu*, etc.).

1529 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 98 Ne do by himself any thing notable therein . . . the said Emperour first inconsulted, or not consenting thereunto.

Inconsumable (ink'nsi'māb'l), *a.* [IN-3.]

1. Incapable of being consumed by fire, etc.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiv. 140 Named Asbeston . . . whereof by Art were weaved napkins, shirts, and coats inconsumable by fire. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. ii. iii. 401 (*Salamander*) The idle report of its being inconsumable in fire, has caused many of these poor animals to be burnt. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsychid.* 579 Ever still Burning, yet ever inconsumable. 1875 F. I. SCUDAMORE *Day Dreams* 31 An inconsumable candle, which diminished not, no matter how long it was lighted.

2. *Pol. Econ.* Of which it is not the object or purpose to be consumed in use.

1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* III. i. ix. (1830) 104 When the identical loan is to be returned, as a book, a horse, a harpsichord, it is called inconsumable. 1884 L. GROULUND *Coop. Commw.* i. 28 The inconsumable things, like machinery, leather, coin.

Hence **Inconsumably** *adv.* (Wright, 1855).

† **Inconsumed**, *a. Obs. rare* —1. [f. IN-3 + CONSUMED, pa. pple. of CONSUME v.] Unconsumed, uncorrupted.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 309 loye thou, for thoughte thou be deade, yet thou abydest unconsumed.

† **Inconsummate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *inconsummat-us*; see IN-3 and CONSUMMATE.] Not consummated or completed; unfinished.

a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 32 The other Iesus, son of Iosedec, left things as imperfect and inconsummate. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 648 Nor did the Nature of things take beginning from inconsummate and imperfect things. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* III. 134 For Nature doth not derive her Origine from things diminished and inconsummate.

Hence † **Inconsummateness** (Webster, 1828).

† **Inconsumptible**, *a. Obs.* [a. *obs.* F. *inconsumptible*, -sompible, or ad. late L. *inconsumptibilis*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *consumptibilis* CONSUMPTIBLE.] Incapable of being consumed.

1579 FULRE *Heskins' Parl.* 50 The maister did set before his disciples the inconsumptible meate. c 1610 *Lives Wom. Saints* 33 It [the cross] is diuided to almoste innumerable receyvers of it daylie, yet still whole to those that adore it, and all this inconsumptible integritie hath it [etc.]. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* vii. (1645) 64 They believe such fires to feed upon nothing; and consequently, to be inconsumptible and perpetuall. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xli. (1737) 172 They were full of burning Water . . . inconsumptible.

† **Inconsutle**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *inconsutilis* (Vulg., *John* xix. 23) not sewed together, without seam, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *consutilis* CONSUTILE, f. *consuere*, *consut-* to sew together.] Disagreeing, incongruous (like 'a piece of new cloth sewed on an old garment', *Matt.* ix. 16).

1657 GAULLE *Sapient. Just.* 42 What perhaps may be congruously spoken betwixt one particular man and another is very inconsutle to be said betwixt Adam and all Mankind.

† **Incontainability**, *Obs.* [f. IN-3 + CONTAINABLE + -ITY.] Incapability of being contained.

1644 PYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes' Trial* 65 For his horse and foot, incontainability in the Castle, in Case he had been forced to retire into it.

Incontaminable (ink'ntā'mināb'l), *a.* [ad. eccl. L. *incontaminabilis*; see IN-3 and CONTAMINABLE.] Incapable of being contaminated.

1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* x. (1862) 221 He . . . incontaminable Himself, feared not the contamination of a touch.

Incontaminate, *a.* [ad. L. *incontaminatus*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *contaminatus* CONTAMINATE *pp. a.*] Uncontaminated, undefiled, unaffected by any corruption.

1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* cxxx. Wks. (1876) 228 It is the very innocent and precious blade of the incontaminate lambe. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 563 Ye that phansy your selves . . . the onely sound and incontaminate part of our Nation. 1844 W. KAY in tr. *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* III. 341

note, The essential light mixes not with other matter, but is incontinent, incapable of being united . with any other substance.

Hence *Incontaminateness* (Craig, 1847).
† **Incontaminated**, *a. Obs. rare*-. [f. as prec. + -ED¹.] = INCONTAMINATE.

1654 COKE *Dianca* 1. 55 Knowing him of an incontinent goodness, he would have prevented him with chastisement.

Incontemptible, *a. rare*. [IN-3.] Not to be despised.

1742 JOHNSON *Debates in Parl.* (1787) II. 108 New arguments equally conclusive and incontinentible.

† **Incontentable**, *a. Obs. rare*-. [IN-3.] Not contentable; not to be satisfied; or perh. Not to be contained or bounded.

1790 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xiv. 393 O Happy Spirits, whom the Vision . of this Heavenly Redeemer furnishes with that Incontentable Variety of Bliss.

† **Incontentation**, *Obs. rare*. [f. IN-3 + CONTENTATION.] Dissatisfaction, discontent.

1860 in WORCESTER, citing GOODWIN.

Inconstability, *rare*. [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. *F. inconstabilité*.] The quality of being inconstable; an indisputable fact.

1862 WRAXALL *Hugo's 'Misérables'* v. xxviii. (1877) 17 Under the pressure of this incomprehensible inconstability he felt his brain cracking. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Incontestable (ink'ntestā'bl), *a.* (Also erroneously -ible.) [a. *F. incontestable* (=Sp. *incontestable*, It. *incontestabile*), f. in- (IN-3) + contestable CONTESTABLE.] That cannot be contested or disputed; indisputable, unquestionable, incontrovertible.

1673 TEMPLE *Let. to Dk. Florence* Wks. 1731 II. 287 Your Judgment is with me incontestable. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* I. iii. 33 This alone would be . an incontestable proof of the service, which the Nation hath thence received. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* I, Her beauty was incontestable. 1885 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 992, I hold that the evidence is altogether incontestible.

Hence **Incontestableness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Incontestableness*. 1864 WEBSTER, *Incontestableness*. 1895 BLACKW. *Mag.* July 171 One instance . exceeds all others in definition and incontestableness.

Incontestably (ink'ntestā'bl), *adv.* (Also erroneously -ibly.) [f. prec. + -LY².] Unquestionably, indisputably, indubitably.

a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 180 Rising from Death, was an appropriate sign of Power most incontestably Divine. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xxxviii. 50 The annual motion of the earth is incontestably proved by observation. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 230 Euripides incontestably displays the quality of radiance.

† **Incontested**, *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] Not contested, uncontested; undisputed.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 543 ¶ 4, I think we may lay this down as an incontestable Principle, that Chance never acts in a perpetual Uniformity and Consistence with itself. 1757-8 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1800) II. 158 These assertions were supported by many incontestable facts. 1794 J. WILLIAMS *Crying Epistle* 55 Her mind was incorruptible, her wisdom incontestable.

Incontestible, *erron. form of INCONTESTABLE.*

† **Incontiguous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. late L. *incontiguus* (f. in- (IN-3) + *contiguus* CONTIGUOUS) + -OUS.] Not in contact or touching one another; unconnected.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxiv. 193 Small Bracelets, consisting of equally little incontiguous Beads. 1685 COTTON *tr. Montaigne* I. 293 The way of speaking that I love is . free from affectation, irregular, incontiguous and bold, where every piece makes up an entire body.

Hence † **Incontiguously** *adv.* (Wright, 1855).

Incontinence (ink'pntinēns). Also 4-6 incontinence. [a. *F. incontinence* (12th c.) or ad. L. *incontinētia*, n. of quality f. *incontinēt-em*; see IN-3 and CONTINENT a.]

1. Want of continence or self-restraint; inability to contain or retain: a. With reference to the bodily appetites, esp. the sexual passion: Unchastity.

1382 WYCLIF I *Cor.* vii. 5 Eft turne 3e a3en in to the same thing, lest Sathanas tempte 3ou for 3oure incontinence. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 161 Often tyme . the gode Dyamande lesethe his vertue, be synne and for Incontinence of him that berethe it. 1533 MORE *Apol.* ix. Wks. 366/1, I do not allowe, but obhorre incontinence in sacred professed persons. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* iv. ii. Any virgin . convicted of corporal looseness and incontinence. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 609 Such London is, by taste and wealth proclaim'd The fairest capital of all the world, By riot and incontinence the worst. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vi. 169 Handsome youths are admonished by Pindar to beware of lawlessness and shun incontinence.

b. In general sense. (Const. of.)

1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 342 He who labours under an incontinence of speech, seldom gets the better of his complaint. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. v. 202 His laughter would follow his tears with a happy incontinence. 1858-65 CARLILE *Fredk. Gt.* xl. iii. [They] do not waste themselves by incontinence of tongue. 1881 SIR T. MARTIN *Horace, Odes* i. xviii, Transparent as crystal, that shows In its babbling incontinence all that it knows.

2. *Path.* Inability to retain a natural evacuation, esp. incontinence of urine (= L. *incontinentia urinæ*, in Pliny).

1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 162 The woman commonly

labours under an incontinence of urine. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 229 Incontinence, like retention, is a symptom, and not a disease.

† **Incontinency**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *incontinētia*; see prec. and -ENCY.] The quality of being incontinent.

1. a. = INCONTINENCE 1.

1485 Act 1 *Hen. VII.* c. 4 Avontrie fornicacion inceste or eny other fleshly incontinency. 1526 TINDALE I *Cor.* vii. 5 Come agayne to the same thyng lest Satan tempt you for youre incontinency. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 63 The one accused Susanna of incontinency under a Πιπρος, or Ever-green Oak. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 415 Such as shall . be convicted of . any fleshly Incontinency.

b. = INCONTINENCE 1 b.

c 1715 SWIFT *Inquiry Queen's Last Ministry* i. Wks. 1841 I. 504/1 As the earl was too reserved, so perhaps the other was too free, not from any incontinency of talk, but from the mere contempt of multiplying secrets.

2. *Path.* = INCONTINENCE 2.

[Cf. quot. 1607 s.v. INCONSTANCY 4.]

1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 531 Suppression and incontinency of urine.

Incontinent (ink'pntinēt), *a. (sb.)* [a. *F. incontinent* (14th c.) or ad. L. *incontinēt-em*, f. in- (IN-3) + *continēt-* CONTINENT.]

1. Not continent; wanting in self-restraint: chiefly with reference to sexual appetite.

c 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (1892) 138 Of an incontinent monk. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7037 Pat nane presume, incontinent, To sacre be haly sacrament. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 95 He is so incontinent & ynchaste, y^e his mynde is lyed. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 882 It was death for any to be found false and incontinent. 1767 FAWKES *Theoritus* i. Note cvii. (R.), The mistress of Daphnis upbraiding him for his incontinent passion. 1857 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. liv. 83 Origen treats the remarriage during the consort's life as forbidden by Scripture; yet thinks it may be conceded, with qualification to the infirmity of incontinent men.

2. Unable to contain, retain, or keep back. Usually const. of.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. iii, Although I have given it the name of a liquid thing, yet it is not incontinent to bound itself, as humid things are. 1660 — *Free Commu.* Wks. (1851) 438 Incontinent of Secrets, if any be imparted to them. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 446 A Prodigal . is very loose and incontinent of his Coin, and lets it fly, like Jupiter, in a Shower. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xix. 79 Melanthis . Renewed the attack, incontinent of spleen. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 167/1 Underlings incontinent of tongue often reveal . the policy of their masters.

3. Unable to retain natural evacuations.

1828 in WEBSTER.

B. as *sb.* An unchaste person.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. viii, O, old incontinent, dost thou not shame When all thy powers in chastity are spent To have a mind so hot?

Hence **Incontinentness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Incontinently (ink'pntinēt), *adv. (a.) arch.* Also 5-6 en-, -tynent, -tenent. [a. *F. incontinently* (14th c. = Sp., It. *incontinentemente*), ad. late L. *in continēti* (sc. *tempore*) in continuous time, without any interval. The early variant *encontinent* corresponds to earlier OF. *encontinent*, Prov. *encontenen*.] Straightway, forthwith, at once, immediately, without delay; = INCONTINENTLY *adv.*²

[1432-50 tr. *Hidden* (Rolls) V. 393 Where he died incontinent after that he hade seide so.]

1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 51 The partie sal be challenged incontinent of the Kingis peice breaking. c 1440 *Genyredes* 1571 Whanne they were come, anon incontinently Genyredes was brought out of the layle. *Ibid.* 1769 Thanne spake Lucas anon incontinent. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1863) 130 She was incontinent lured vnto the dethe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xiv. 14 They entred encontinent into theyr shippes, to passe the see. 1559 MORWYN *Evonym.* 12 A water may be made which shall incontinent breake the stone in the bladder. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* ix. xl. 36 Heires being of lawful age, incontinent after the decess of theyr predecessours they may enter to theyr heretage. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Hiad* xxiv. 299 This charge incontinent He put in practice. 1719 D'URFREV *Pills* (1872) III. 326 Behind the Cloth the Friar went, And was in the Well incontinent. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxi, The Lords will be here incontinent, and proceed instanter to trial. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. i. *Leech Folkestone*, Place thyself incontinent in yonder bath.

b. as *adj.* (nonce-use) Immediate.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. i, *Leech Folkestone*, Hath any one a smoky chimney?—here is an incontinent cure.

Incontinently, *adv.*¹ [f. INCONTINENT a. + -LY².] In an incontinent manner; loosely, unchastely.

1552 HULOET, *Incontinently, solute*. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 611 It is an unseemly thing . to live delicately, loosely, or incontinently. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. vii. § 28 Queen Isabel . living incontinently with R. Mortimer. 1755 JOHNSON, *Incontinently, unchastely*; without restraint of the appetites.

Incontinently (ink'pntinētli), *adv.*² *arch.* [f. INCONTINENT *adv.* + -LY².] Straightway, at once, immediately; = INCONTINENT *adv.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. v, Incontinently as the dogges perceyved and sawe the foxe and the catte, they beganne to renne vpon them. 1542-3 Act 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 14 § 4 The said clerke . shall incontinently without delaie certifie the said names. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ii. x. (1810) 337 Sir Charles incontinently dispatched a Horseman with Letters to the President. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxvii, The effect of which was this, that he leapt incontinently up. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., Young American* Wks. (Bohn) II. 297 If one of the flock [of wolves] . so much

as limp, the rest eat him up incontinently. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 426 My cheery friend . presented me incontinently to the lecturer.

Incontinuity, *rare*. [IN-3.] The quality or fact of being incontinuous; absence or breach of continuity.

1865 *Athenum* No. 1959, 648/3 Incoherencies and incontinuties.

Incontinuous (ink'nti-niu'əs), *a. rare*. [IN-3.] Not continuous; discontinuous.

1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 68 They become imperceptible to the ear, in the low notes by the vibrations becoming too dull and incontinuous. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 230 All brought down to the same faint residuum as a last night's dream to some incontinuous images.

† **Incontracted**, *a. Obs. rare*. [IN-3.] Not contracted; uncontracted.

1725 BLACKWALL *Sacr. Class.* i. 228 (T.) This dialect uses the incontracted termination both in nouns and verbs.

Incontractile (ink'ntre'ktıl, -əıl), *a.* [IN-3.] Not contractile; incapable of contraction.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 670 The pupil [was] dilated and incontractile. *Ibid.* II. 648 The muscular fibres are equally loose and incontractile.

Incontraction (ink'ntre'kʃən), [IN-3.] The fact of not contracting; failure to contract; non-contraction.

1803 *Med. Jnrl.* X. 2 On the Incontraction of an Artery.

† **Incontradictable**, *a. Obs.* (Also -ible.)

[f. IN-3 + CONTRADICT + -ABLE: known much earlier than *contradictable*.] That cannot be contradicted or gainsaid.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iii. ii. 44 This incontractible reason will shew them plainly they are too ill advised to nourish such ill conceits. 1630 — *Trav. & Adv.* 13 Many incontractible perswading reasons.

† **Incontrair**, *adv. and prep. Sc. Obs.* Also -are, -ar. [f. *IN prep.* + CONTRAIR *sb.*; cf. the fuller phrases in the *contrair* (of), in our *contrair*, etc.] a. as *advb. phr.* or *adv.* (followed by a preposition): In opposition to, in spite of.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 37 This bound of hell, Deoured hes my Lambe . in contrair to your cry. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 145 Incontrair than of all his lordis will.

b. as *prep.* In opposition to, contrary to; against.

1484 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) 166 Impetracions made in the Court of Rome in contrair our soueraine lordis privilege. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. viii. heading, How Aleto perswadit has Turnus To move battale in contrair Latinus. 1558 KENNEDIE *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) I. 119 Abominabill beresys in contrair our faith. 1560 ROLLANO *Crt. Venus* Prolog. 205 [It is als] in contrair his Complainioun [As ane f] asert to fecht with ane Falcoun.

† **Incontrary**, *adv. Obs. rare*-. [f. *IN prep.* + CONTRARY *sb.* An AF. *encontrarie* is quoted by Godefroy from the *Conquest of Ireland*.] In opposition, contrary (to): = prec. b.

1488-9 Act 4 *Hen. VII.* c. 11 Forfeiture of the double value of all the Wolles bought . in contrarie to this ordinance.

† **Incontributive**, *a. Obs. rare*. [IN-3.] Not contributive; that does not contribute.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 170 Proprietors which now are incontributive to the Publique Charge.

Incontrollable (ink'ntrōw'labl), *a.* [IN-3. Cf. *F. incontrôlable* (Littré).]

1. That cannot be controlled, checked, restrained, or authoritatively regulated; unmanageable.

1599 SANDVIS *Europæ Spec.* (1605) Lij b, Their not erring and incontrolleable lord of Rome. 1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* v. 153 Solymam, Amurath, and others, challenging absolute, irresistible, incontrolleable power to set up, pull downe, order, alter, and dispose the world, and all things in the world, at pleasure. 1652 J. HALL *Height Elog.* p. lxxxi, They breed up incontrolleable Tyrants over their souls. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* iii. ii. (1765) 232 Fated in that Order of incontrolleable Events. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iii, A character . by nature bold, impetuous, and incontrolleable. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1845) I. iv. 196 An incontrolleable desire to give vent to the thoughts that were struggling within him.

† 2. That cannot be interfered with or altered in any way; fixed, unchangeable. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Querist.* ii. iv. 116 In gold . there is a certaine incontrolleable and incorruptible composition. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. 322 Of colours in generall . no man hath yet beheld the true nature, or positively set downe their incontrolleable causes.

† 3. Incontrovertible, unquestionable. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 477 Writings . handed over to posterity as incontrolleable truths for so many ages. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 214 These were delivered by the Evangelist, and carry no doubt an incontrolleable conformity into the intention of his delivery.

Hence **Incontrovably** *adv.* a. Unrestrainedly; without control; † b. Incontrovertibly, fixedly.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 218 Being not incontrolleably determined, at what time to begin, whether at conception, animation, or exclusion. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VIII. i. (R.), For, as a man thinks or desires in his heart, such indeed he is, for then most truly, because most incontrolleably, he acts himself. 1800 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 344 The abuses which would be incontrolleably committed.

† **Incontro'led**, *a. Obs.* [IN-3. Cf. *F. incontrolé* (Littré).] Not controlled; unchecked; not interfered with.

1650 HOWELL *For. Trav.* iii. (Arb.) 24 There is no com-pleat and incontrolle comfort.

Incontrovertible (inkntrōv'tib'l), *a.* [IN-3.] That cannot be controverted; incontestable, indisputable, indubitable.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vii. xiii. 365 Lastly, the thing it self wherein the opinion dependeth... is not incontrovertible; and for my own part, I remaine unsatisfied therein. 1793 *BROOKS Math. Evid.* 152 When a theory is established by incontrovertible evidence, the usual mode of hostility is to dispute the author's claim to discovery. 1798 *MALTHUS Popul.* (1817) II. 65 The increase of population since 1780 is incontrovertible. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* xvii. Absolute and incontrovertible truth.

Hence **Incontrovertibility**, **Incontrovertibleness**, the quality of being incontrovertible.

1775 *ASH, Incontrovertibility* (s. perhaps not sufficiently authorized, from *incontrovertible*), the state of being incontrovertible. 1837 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Merch. & Friar* (1844) 121 Cases of flagrant delict... required no other trial than the publicity or incontrovertibleness of the fact.

Incontrovertibly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an incontrovertible manner; without controversy, beyond dispute, indisputably.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vi. i. 278 For the Hebrew, it is incontrovertibly the primitive and surest text to rely on. 1712 in *Somers Tracts* II. 184 That Great-Britain is incontrovertibly more powerful than this State. 1845 *L.D. CAMPBELL Chancellors* (1857) III. lxvii. 303 It was then shown very distinctly and incontrovertibly that none of the charges amounted to treason. 1886 *SIDGWICK Hist. Ethics* iv. 248 It is not to be regarded as absolutely and incontrovertibly valid.

† **Incontundend**, *a.* Obs. [IN-3.] Not bruised or pounded.

1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicse* 51 1/2 Ligate a little incontundede Safferne in a linnen cloth, soacke it 3 dayes in a little whyte wyne.

Inconvenience (inkŋv'niēns), *sb.* [a. OF. *inconvenience* (mod.F. *inconvenance*), *ad.* late L. *inconvenientia* inconsistency, *n.* of quality f. *inconvenient-em* INCONVENIENT: see -ENCE. Cf. *ILL-CONVENIENCE*.] The fact or quality of being inconvenient.

†1. Want of agreement; incongruity, disagreement; inconsistency with reason or rule, absurdity; with *pl.* An instance of this; an inconsistency; an absurdity. Obs.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2576 That I may bet perseyve al inconvenience Dourt, pro contra, and ambiguity. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 194 Yet it is no inconvenience y^t his holy mother & other sayntes be as particular meanes bytwene vs & god. 1536 *TINDALE Doctr. Treat.* (Parker Soc. 1848) 380 That Christ was made man and died: also bread, which seemeth to some a great inconvenience. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* i. 12 By these inconveniences they conclude, that there is no God at all. 1610 *A. COOKE Pope Joan in Harl. Misc.* (Malbam) IV. 77 Protestant. What mean you by the inconvenience of their testimonies? Papist. Their disagreeing one with another. 1619 *FOTHERBY Atheism* ii. iii. § 2 (1622) 215 Yet can be not be the cause of himselfe, for the fore-named inconveniences. 1706 *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. v. 45 Francis Maryon believ'd there was no Inconvenience in saying, That some of it (Christ's blood) staid here below.

†2. Unsuitableness, unfitness. Obs.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. ii. 58 Adam was nought well disposyd to etyng of this appel for inconvenience of the season in whiche he receyved it. 1600 *HOOKER (J.)*, They plead against the inconvenience, not the unlawfulness of popish apparel. 1684 *R. WALLER Nat. Expt.* 74 To avoid this inconvenience of the Screws.

†3. Moral or ethical unsuitableness; unbecoming or unseemly behaviour; impropriety; with *pl.*, an unseemly act, an impropriety, an offence. Obs.

c 1450 *Play Sacram.* 897 Agaynst god yf ye have wrought eny Inconvenience. 1509 *BARCLAY Shyp of Folsy* (1874) I. 51 Howe youthe which is nat norryshed in doctrine, In age is gyuen vnto al Inconvenience. 1547 *Homilies* i. *Agst. Contention* 1, (1859) 135 They fall... sometime from hot words to further inconvenience. 1560 *BIALE (Genev.) Numbers, Arg.*, That either they fall not to such inconveniences, or else return to him quickly by true repentance.

†3. Harm, injury, mischief; misfortune, trouble. Obs. (passing into 4).

14... *Proverbs of Good Counsel* 82 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 70 Yf you be troblyllyd with ynconvenyens, Arme y^r alway with Inward pacyens. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* x. (Percy Soc.) 36 To dysnall myschefe and inconvenience, They made our lawes wyth grete diligence. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xviii. 94 They that live under the government of Democracy... attribute all the inconvenience to that forme of Commonwealt. 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius* i. *Goth. Wars* 20 Beneventum standing high, and over against Dalmatia, shares in the inconvenience of this wind. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* v. (1723) 264 The Inconvenience would not have stop'd there.

†b. with *pl.* A mischief, an injury; an untoward occurrence, a misfortune. Obs. (passing into 4 b).

c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* i. 33, I have grete fere that some inconvenience be happed vnto him. 1584 *POWELL Lloyd's Cambría* 95 Whereof grew a great inconvenience and slaughter. 1608 *ARMIN Nest Ninn.* (1842) 15 Rapine, ruine, and a thousand inconveniences, follow. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 57 Often infamy and external inconveniences are the public consequences of vice as vice. 1796 *C. MARSHALL Gard.* ii. (1813) 21 It is yet unable to bear the inconveniences of the weather.

†c. Technically distinguished from *mischief*: see quot. Obs.

1622 *MALVENS Anc. Law-Merch.* 161 It is better to suffer a mischief than an inconvenience; the mischief being attributed to one or some particular persons, and the inconvenience to the whole Common-wealth in general. 1709

ATKINS Parl. & Pol. Tracts (1734) 199 By a Mischief is meant, when one Man or some few men suffer by the Hardship of a Law, which Law is yet useful for the Publick. But an Inconvenience is to have a publick Law disobeyed or broken, or an Offence to go unpunished.

4. The quality or condition of being inconvenient; want of adaptation to personal requirement or ease; trouble, discomfort, disadvantage; incommody.

1653 *WALTON Angler Table*, In this Discourse... I have not observed a method, which... may be some inconvenience to the Reader. 1783 *MOORELL Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.* iv. s.v. *Tithonus*, That Aurora made him immortal, but could not take from him the inconvenience of old age. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick* xxvii, She could have spared him without the smallest inconvenience. 1885 *Daily News* 21 Dec. s/1 The long delay... has already led to considerable public inconvenience.

b. with *pl.* An inconvenient circumstance; something that interferes with ease or comfort, or causes trouble; a disadvantage, a discomfort.

1578 *T. N. tr. Cong. W. India* 30 The letter being written, there was found an inconvenience, which was, they knew not how to carry the letter secretly. 1641 *WILKINS Math. Magic* i. ix. (1648) 59 The chief inconvenience of this instrument is, that, in a short space it will be screwed unto its full length. 1732 *ASAUTNOT Rules of Diet* 266 They have only one inconvenience, that they create Thirst. 1618 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 327 This rule was originally... intended to avoid the inconveniences which might arise by admitting an interval, when there should be no tenant of the freehold to do the services to the lord. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 2 May 4/7 The necessity of taking out passports would be a serious inconvenience to foreign traders.

Inconvenience (inkŋv'niēns), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cause inconvenience to; to put to inconvenience; to incommode, trouble.

a 1656 *HALES Gold. Rem.* i. (1673) 49 For it is not the variety of opinions, but our own perverse wills... which hath so inconvenienced the church. 1674 *tr. Scheffer's Lapland* 90 That they may... not be inconvenienced with the weight of these blankets. 1797 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) I. 40, I instantly quitted the university, that my uncle might no longer be inconvenienced by me. 1842 *S. LOVEA Handy Andy* i. 9 The inconvenienced party had only to say [etc.]. 1876 *T. HARDY Ethelberta* (1890) 366 Be content to let her keep her position without inconveniencing her by your intrusions or complaints.

Inconveniency (inkŋv'niēnsi). Now rare. [ad. L. *inconvenientia*: see prec. sb. and -ENCY.]

†1. = INCONVENIENCE sb. 1. Obs.

a 1533 *FIRTH Wks.* 141 (R.) Of this text should follow two inconveniencies, if the sacrament were the naturall body of Christ. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* i. vi. § 8 Thus every way, this opinion... is pressed with inconveniencies. 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Lett. to Friend in Hydriot.* etc. (1736) 56 Though some wondered at this Position, yet I saw no Inconveniency in it.

†2. = INCONVENIENCE sb. 2. Obs.

1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cite of God* xxii. xxiii. (1620) 846 Last desire of reuenge should draw vs to inconvenience. 1747 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) i. cxxiii. 355, I should have avoided many follies and inconveniencies, which undirected youth run me into.

†3. = INCONVENIENCE sb. 3. Obs.

1553 *Q. MARY Proclam. Coins* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. v. 8 In no wyse can longer suffer the same inconvenience. 1669 *PENN No Cross* xiv. § 7 Insensible of the Inconveniency that attends the like Follies. 1706 *MRS. CENT-LIVRE Basset-Table* v, Now you discover what inconvenience your gaming has brought you into.

†b. = INCONVENIENCE sb. 3 b. Obs.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 98 To saie no thinge in the presence of the peple vnto his displeasance, for doute of mani gret Inconveniencies. 1543 *GRAFTON Contin. Harding* 567 That some inconvenience or cause of strife should chance. 1647 *SFRIGGE Anglia Rediv.* i. vi. (1854) 56 He might have prevented that inconvenience which fell out. 1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1752) 90 For fear of a worse inconvenience.

4. = INCONVENIENCE sb. 4.

1552 *HULOET, Inconveniencie, importunitas.* a 1628 *F. GREVILLE Sidney* (1652) 64 To weigh the immortal wisdom in even scales with mortall conveniency or inconveniency. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 363 Your question is not of conveniency or inconveniency, but of right. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* (1869) II. iv. i. 9 If money is wanted, barter will supply its place, though with a good deal of relish. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xxxviii, There's the inconveniency in it, but the novelty gives it a sort of relish.

b. = INCONVENIENCE sb. 4 b.

1640 *QUARLES Enchirid.* iii. 53 Cast one eye upon the Inconveniencies, as well as the other upon the Conveniencies. 1746 *WESLEY Princ. Methodist* 31 More Inconveniencies may arise from the latter than from the former. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. ix. 697 The lending of money to the Nabob of Arcot... had given rise to many inconveniencies.

c. *concr.* Applied humorously to an incommodious conveyance: cf. *CONVENIENCE* 6 d. (*nonce-use*).

1877 *LOWELL Lett.* (1894) II. xiii. 225 This leather inconvenience will be at the door in half an hour.

Inconvenient (inkŋv'niēnt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *inconvenient* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *ad.* L. *inconvenient-em*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *convenient-em* agreeing, according, *CONVENIENT*.]

A. *adj.* †1. Not agreeing or consonant; discordant, incongruous; inconsistent with reason or rule, absurd. Obs.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Pannet it is nout in conveniencie to sette þat twel bodies bene ifere in one place 3if one of ham is sotel and formal... of þat oþer material and vnperite. 1552 *HULOET, Inconvenient*, abhorrynge, discordyngge... *absurdus*. 1570 *LAVINS Manip.* 68/43 Inconvenient, *incongruus*. 1635 *PAGITT*

Christianogr. iii. (1636) 40 In which booke many things... were found inconvenient, and contrary to the true faith. 1674 *OWEN Holy Spirit* (1693) 57 Nothing is ascribed unto him that is unreasonable, inconvenient unto him in the Discharge of his Office.

†2. Not befitting the case or circumstances; unsuitable, unmeet, inappropriate, out of place. Obs.

c 1460 *FOURTEUR Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 128 That diuerse lordis off Englande have also moch livelode off their owne, as than shall remayne in the kynges handes flor his extraordinarie charges; wich were inconvenient, and wold be to the kyngre right dredefull. 1552 *HULOET, Inconvenient tyme, intempestas.* 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L. v. ii.* 73 If it appeare not inconvenient to you. 1681 *CHETHAM Angler's Vade-m.* xli. (1680) 307 Because the Pike is so noble a Fish... it's not inconvenient if I... make a more particular Discourse of him. 1840 *R. M. M'CHENEY in Mem.* (1872) 449 It will make the Syren Songs of this world inconvenient.

†b. Const. for, 10. Obs.

c 1400 *Langfranc's Chirurg.* 85 An inconvenient medycyn to þat membre. 1651 *J. GOODWIN Redempt.* i. § 5 Which signification is no ways inconvenient for this place. 1655 *MOUFRET & BENNETT Health's Improv.* (1746) 177 No Meat so wholesome as Pheasant-poult; but to strong Stomachs it is inconvenient. 1692 *LOCKE Educ.* § 159 The reading of the whole Scripture indifferently, is... very inconvenient for Children.

†3. Morally or ethically unsuitable; unbecoming in manner; unseemly, improper. Obs.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. cxcviii. 204 He walowed in lechery, gyuyng hym to all vicious and inconuenient lyfe of his body. 1542 *Procl. Hen. VIII* 22 July in Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* liv. (1840) III. 267 Boyes do singe masse, and preache in the pulpit, with such other vnfittinge and inconvenient vsages. 1694 *TILLOTSON Sermon* xxii. (1742) II. 77 It is very inconvenient to say, that they who were to teach the precepts of Christ to others, did themselves break them by inspiration.

4. Not conducive to ease of action or condition; unfavourable to comfort; incommodious, troublesome, embarrassing, disadvantageous, awkward. (The current sense.)

1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxvi. 147 The people of Rome grew so numerous, as it was inconvenient to assemble them. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Inconvenient*, not convenient, troublesome, cumbersome. 1777 *SHERIDAN Trip Scarb.* ii. i, If it be not inconvenient to you, he'll come and wait upon you. 1852 *HAWTHORNE Blithedale Rom.* xvi, This species of nervous sympathy... was yet found rather inconvenient in its practical operations. 1870 *DICKENS E. Drood* xviii, We have a good choice of inconvenient lodgings in the town.

B. *sb.* That which is inconvenient.

†1. Something discordant, an incongruity, an inconsistency; something inconsistent with reason, an absurdity. Obs.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* v. pr. iii. 123 (Camb. MS.) And yit ther loltweh a noother inconuenient of the whiche ther ne may ben thought no moore felonos ne moore wykke, and þat is this, þat [etc.]. 1387-8 *T. USK Trist. Love* iii. (Skeat) l. 77, I wene that none inconuenient shalt thou finde betwene Goddes forweyting, and libertie of arbitrement; wherefore, I wrote well the maie stande togider. 1449 *Peacock Repr.* i. xv. 81 Noon inconuenient is thoug God ordeyned the seid reson.

†2. Something morally unfitting; an unseemly or unbecoming act; an impropriety, an abuse.

1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* (1858) 279 Affir the batayle ful schamefully the Walsch women cutte of mennes membrs, and put hem in her mouthis that were ded; and many othir inconveniencis ded thei that tyme. 1483 *CAXTON Calo* 3b, The Synnes and inconveniencies that comen of playng. 1523 *FITZGERA. Surv.* 26 b, The whiche mesemeth is the grettest inconveniencyt that now is suffred by the lawe. 1538 *BALE Thre Lawes* 61 Proudenesse ye abhorre with lyke inconveniencies.

†3. A troublesome or untoward circumstance; a misfortune, a mishap; an inconvenience. Obs.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 79 þis inconvenient mai not be voydid. 1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* VIII. 469 Somme inconvenientes wolde folowe with ynnre schorte space, bothe to hym and to the realme. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 33 Here is yet noone so gret inconvenience of aventure ne mysfortune falle at this tyme, but that it hath be seene fallen er now. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 57 And so by these meanes thou shalt... eschewe many schauders and inconveniencies. 1610 *J. MELVILL Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 532 Eschewing any danger or inconvenient quihik may be likelie to fall out. 1645 *BOATE Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 65 In her mouth, she is incumbered with severall inconveniencies.

† **Inconvenientise**. Obs. rare. [f. prec. + -ISE. (Cf. *franchise*.)] = INCONVENIENCE 4 b.

1528 *PAYNEL Salern's Regim.* B j b, Many other inconveniencies... growth and chanceth through excess of meates and drynkes. *Ibid.* B ij, [This] ingendreth many inconveniencies in the body.

Inconveniently, *adv.* [f. INCONVENIENT a. + -LY 2.] In an inconvenient manner.

†1. Unsuitably, inappropriately; unbecomingly, improperly; inconsistently, incongruously. Obs.

1509 *BARCLAY Shyp Folsy* Arg't., This present Boke myght have ben callyd nat inconueniently the Satyr. 1549 *LATIMER 5th Serm. bef. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 147 One wyl say, peradventure, you speake vnseemly, and inconveniently, so to be agaynst the officers. 1552 *HULOET, Inconveniently*, or dishonestly, or contrary to reason, *absurde*. Inconveniently, or out of due tyme, *intempestive*.

2. With inconvenience, trouble, or discomfort; uncomfortably, incommodiously.

a 1656 *BP. HALL Mourners in Sion* (R.), There is many an holy soul that dwells inconveniently, in a crazy, tottering, ruinous cottage. 1665 *G. HAYNES P. della Valle's Trav.* E. India 111 We stay'd under a great Tree... spent this night inconveniently and supper-less. 1717 *BERKELEY Trinit.*

Tour Italy 2 June, Wks. 1871 IV. 559 Inconveniently cold for several hours this morning. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, xxxv, I am afraid you'll find it inconveniently large. 1876 GEO. ELLIOT *Dan. Der.* xii, Things may turn out inconveniently after all.

† **Inconvenientness**. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inconvenient, inconvenience; in quot. 1616 unsuitableness.

1616 SURL. & MARK. *Country Farme* 529 If the inconvenientness of the place will not suffer you to cast them into squares, then make them somewhat more long. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Inconversible (ink'nvɜːsəb'l), *a.* ? *Obs.* Also *erron.* -ible. [f. IN-3 + CONVERSE *v.* + -ABLE; cf. Sp. *inversible* (Guevara, 1539) and CONVERSABLE.] Not conversable; † unsociable (*obs.*); not disposed to converse, uncommunicative.

1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 2 If he be inconversible, they abhorre him [orig. si es inconversible aborrecenle]. 1611 COTGR., *Insociable*, unsociable, vncompanionable, inconversible. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. ii. (1713) 3 He is a Person very inconversible. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 39 They are regarded as inconversible, rough hewn, rude and phantastical. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xv. (1840) 254 They fled from us, and were altogether inconversible.

Hence **Inconversableness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Inconversant (ink'nvɜːsənt), *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Not conversant; not versed in or familiar with.

1800-19 G. SHAW *Zool.* III. 99 (L.) A person inconversant in natural history. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.*, *Stud. Math.* (1852) 311 Though himself not inconversant with these... he did not perceive of what utility they could be.

Inconversibility. *rare.* [f. IN-3 + CONVERSIBILITY; cf. L. *inconversibilis*, F. *inconversible*.] Incapability of being converted (into something else); invertibility.

1784 MANN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 427 M. Lavoisier, who has been combating these many years past in favour of the inconversibility of Water into any thing else.

† **Inconversion**. *Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] Unconverted or unregenerate condition.

1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 210 Sinne hath in the time of your conversion bene but of sleight account.

† **Inconverted**, *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] Not converted; not turned or changed; unconverted.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. vi. 98 The bird not able to digest the fruit whereon she feedeth, from her inconverted muting. *Ibid.* iii. x. 128 Wheresoever they rested remaining inconverted, and possessing one point of the Compass, whilst the wind perhaps hath passed the two and thirty.

Inconvertible (ink'nvɜːtəb'l), *a.* [IN-3; perh. after F. *inconvertible* (1546 in Hatz.-Darm.) or late L. *inconvertibilis* unchanged.] Not convertible; incapable of being converted.

1. Incapable of being changed into anything else; † *spec.* incapable of being assimilated, indigestible (cf. CONVERTIBLE 5 b).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 85 It... taketh leave of the permeant parts... and accompanieth the inconvertible portion unto the siege. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Ded. 22 The Immaculate Earth of the Humanity, Inseparable, Inconfusable, Inconvertible.

2. Incapable of being exchanged for one another, or transposed each into the place of the other; not interchangeable. Usually of terms; Not equivalent or synonymous.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Inconvertible* (in *Philos.*), that cannot be transposed, changed, or altered; as *inconvertible Terms*. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 113 Genus and Accident inconvertible with the Subject.

b. *Logic.* Of a proposition: That cannot be converted (see CONVERT *v.* 4 b, CONVERSION 4).

1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 204. 1875 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 85. 155 The judgment O is usually considered inconvertible by the ordinary method.

3. Incapable of being exchanged for something else. *spec.* of paper money, That cannot be converted into specie.

1833 HR. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* i. vi. 120 Inconvertible bank paper would have been everywhere refused. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* iii. xiii. § 2 (1876) 330 An inconvertible currency, regulated by the price of bullion, would conform exactly in all its variations, to a convertible one. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 185 This country had what it is to be hoped it will never see again—an inconvertible paper currency.

† 4. Incapable of being turned away from. *rare.* 1829 LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) II. 220/1 First, we must find the priests; for ours are inconvertible from their crumbling altars.

Hence **Inconvertibility**, **Inconvertibleness**; **Inconvertibly** *adv.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Inconvertibleness*. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* App. viii, Inconvertibility of Geometry and Algebra. 1833 HR. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* i. viii. 159 Others... complained of the example of inconvertibility set by the Bank of England. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iv. 55 The fixity or inconvertibleness of races, as we see them. 1882 OGILVIE, *Inconvertibly*.

† **Inconvictedness**. *Obs. rare.* [f. IN-3 + CONVICTED + -NESS.] The state of not being convicted or convicted. So † **Inconviction**, absence of conviction.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 557 It is not the Firmness of our Conviction or Inconviction that will warrant an act from becoming sinful, but the perfect Sincerity of the party. *Ibid.*, By this last Objection it is insinuated that I make Inconvictedness of Conscience to excuse from the most heinous crimes.

VOL. V.

Inconvincedly, *adv.* [IN-3.] In an unconvinced way; without conviction.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 102 Sinne is not alike dwelling in all, but in some men it dwells without a law, ignorantly, inconvincedly. 1658 [see INCONVINCEBLY, quot. 1646].

Inconvincible (ink'nvɪnsɪb'l), *a. (sb.)* [IN-3.] Incapable of being convinced; not open to conviction.

1674 GOVT. *Tongue* xi. § 9 (1684) 162 None are so inconvincible as your half-witted people. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 19 There is nothing so dogmatical and inconvincible as one of these fine things, when it sets up for free-thinking. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. i, The Commons are inconvincible, the Noblesse and Clergy irrefragably convincing. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* v. 14, I am not inconvincible by any kind of evidence.

b. as *sb.* An inconvincible person.

1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* i. 3 You are one of the 'inconvincibles'.

Hence **Inconvincibility**; **Inconvincibly** *adv.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vii. 27 Yet is it not much less injurious unto knowledge obstinately and inconvincibly [ed. 1658 inconvincedly] to side with any one. 1882 W. M. WILLIAMS *Science in Short Ch.* 55 With all the conservative inconvincibility of a born and bred Englishman.

† **Incony**, *a. Obs.* Also *inconie*, *in-conie*, *in conie*, *inconey*, *in conye*. [A cant word, prevalent about 1600, of unascertained origin.]

It appears to have rised with money, cf. CONEY. Suggestions as to its derivation are that it represents F. *inconnu*, or It. *incognito*, unknown; that it is a variation of *uncanny*, *uncanny* incautious, etc. (see CANNY); that it is connected with *unco* unknown, strange, etc.; but none of these is free from difficulty.]

? Rare, fine, delicate, pretty, 'nice'.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 136 *Clow.* My sweete ounce of man's flesh, my in-conie Iew. *Ibid.* iv. i. 144 *Clow.* O my troth most sweete iests, most in-conie vulgar wit. c. 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* iv. vii, Let music rattle whilst I in thy in-cony lap do tumble. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* *Abingd.* H ij, O I have sport in coney I faith. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt.* *Master-Cornet* ii. ii, It makes you have, O, a most in-cony body! 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* iv. i, O super-dainty Chanon! Vicar in coney! Make no delay, Miles, but away; And bring the wench and money.

b. *advb.*

1602 NARRISSE (1893) 122 Hang it yonder, & twill make mee act in conye.

† **Incoop**, **incoup**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. IN-2 + COOP *sb.*] *trans.* To coop up, enclose.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iii. 665 With sudden blindness smites the Syrian Troop, The which in Dothan did him round incoup.

Incoordinate (inko'pɔːdɪnət), *a.* [IN-3.] Not co-ordinate. So **Incoordinated**.

1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 50 The inco-ordinate character of Mr. Moulton's doctrine fully betrays itself. 1896 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* I. 899 Disturbed and inco-ordinate contraction of its [the heart's] walls.

Incoordination (inko'pɔːdɪnətʃən), [IN-3; cf. F. *incoordination* (*Dict. Acad.* 1878).] Want of co-ordination; esp. in *Phys.* in reference to muscular action (see CO-ORDINATION 4).

1876 W. A. HAMMOND *Nerv. Dis.* (ed. 6) 726 A similar incoordination is observable in the right hand. 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 171 Incoordination of upper or lower extremities. 1892 W. R. GOWERS *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* I. 454 The incoordination is revealed by the patient's gait, which is distinctly unsteady.

† **Incopious**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [IN-3.] Not copious; limited, restricted in quantity.

1734 CAREY *Chronohotonth* i, The world is too incopious to contain 'em.

Incopresentable (ink'ɔːprɪzntəb'l), *a.* [f. IN-3 + CO- + PRESENT *v.* + -ABLE.] Incapable of simultaneous presentation (to the senses or intellect). Hence **Incopresentability**.

1886 J. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 461/2 Just as... a field of sight all blue is incompresentable with one all red. *Ibid.*, Certain sensations or movements are an absolute bar to the simultaneous presentation of other sensations or movements. We cannot see an orange as at once yellow and green, though we can feel it at once as both smooth and cold... Such incompresentability or contrariety... occurs only between presentations belonging to the same sense or to the same group of movements.

† **Incoposed**, *pl. a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. IN-2 (or ? IN-3) + COPSE *sb.* + -ED 1.] ? Covered with copsewood.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 1. 159 There was no great pleasure in passing into farre countries after the generall Deluge, when the earth lay (as it were) incoposed for 100 or 130 yeares together.

Incorage, *obs. form* of ENCOURAGE.

† **Incord**, *v. Obs. rare* -0. [ad. It. *incordare*; cf. next.] (See quot.)

1611 FLORIO, *Incordare*,... to incord or burst as a horse. † **Incorded**, *pl. a.* Also ? *encorded*. [ad. It. *incordato*; see INCORDING, quot. 1607.] Of a horse: Ruptured; suffering from hernia.

1607 [see INCORDING]. 1611 FLORIO, *Incordato*,... incorded as a horse. c. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* xii. (1734) 259 When a Horse is incorded or bursten.

† **Incordiate**, *v. Obs.* -0 [ad. supposed L. **incordiāre*, inferred from *incordies*, erroneous reading in *Plantus Cist.* I. i. 110 for *mihi cordi est*.]

1623 COCKERHAM, *Incordiate*, to put into ones heart. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Incording**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. INCORD *v.* +

-ING 1 (cf. quot. 1607).] Rupture or hernia in a horse.

1598 FLORIO, *Incordatura*,... the incording or bursting of a horse. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 307 This term, Incording, is borrowed of the Italian word *Incordato*, which in plain English is as much to say as Bursten. The Italians, as I take it, did call it *Incordato*, because the gut follows the string of the stone, called of them *Il cordone*, or *La corda*, whereof *Incordato* seems to be derived with some reason. According to which reason we should call it rather *Instringed*, then *Incorded*; for *Corda* doth signifie a string or cord. Notwithstanding, sith that Incording is already received in the stable, I for my part am very well content therewith, minding not to contend against it. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. xlix. 292 This incording or burstinesse in horses, is when the rim or thinnie filme which holdeth the guts vp in a horses body is broken, so that the guts falleth downe either into the cods of the horse, or into the horses flanke. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rupture*, Rupture otherwise called Incording or Burstness, a distemper in a horse.

† **Incornet**, *v. Obs. rare* -0. [ad. F. *encorneter* (Cotgr.): see IN-2.] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Encornet*, incornetted; put into a horne; wrapped vp, as spice, etc. in a cornet, or coffin.

† **Incornished**, *pl. a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. IN-2 + CORNISH CORNICE + -ED; after It. *incorniciare* to put a cornice or frame upon, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *cornice* CORNICE.] Furnished with a cornice or cornices.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 11 Apr., The outer walls... are... incornish'd with festoons and niches, set with statues from the foundation to the roof.

Incoronate (ink'ɔːrənət), *a.* [ad. It. *incoronato* or med. L. *incoronātus* (pa. pple. of *incoronāre* to crown); cf. OF. *encoronere* to crown, and CORONATE.] a. Wearing or having a crown; crowned.

1867 LONGF. *Dante, Inferno* iv. liv, I saw hither come a Mighty One, With Sign of victory incoronate. 1887 E. H. PLUMPTRE *Dante, Comm.* II. 347 My Lady fair in heaven incoronate.

b. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Incoronatus*, Applied by H. Cassini to the *calathidium* or *anthodium* of the *Synantherea*, when all the flowers which constitute it resemble the form of a corol: incoronate.

So **Inco'ronated** *pl. a.*

1867 LONGF. *Dante, Parad.* xxiii. 119 Mine eyes did not possess the power of following the incoronated flame.

Incoronation (ink'ɔːrənətʃən), [n. of action f. med. L. *incoronāre* to crown: see prec. Cf. It. *incoronazione* (Florio).] Coronation, crowning.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. viii, After the incoronation of hym at the Cyte of Carlyon. 1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout, Songs Italy* ii. (1859) 349 Concerning this solemn incoronation, we have from the pen of an eye witness, Guido d'Arezzo, details [etc.]. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xii. 426 From the Nativity of the Virgin to her Assumption and Incoronation.

† **Incorpor**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *incorporāre* (see INCORPORATE): cf. ENCORPORE, F. *incorporer*.]

1. *trans.* To incorporate.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* iii. xiv. (1495) 59 The vertue retentiva kepeth the fode that is pured, and sendyth to all the lymmes, and incorporyth, and makyth it like. 1492 ACTA *Dom. Conc.* 259/2 A confirmatione incorporand a charter of selling of the landis of Schethynrawak.

2. *intr.* = INCORPORATE *v.* 6.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Alps not Gold* that Glisters xvi, O where is then the Holy Flock! Call'd in one Hope, built on one Rock, Into our Faith incorporating?

Incorporable, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being incorporated.

1607 SCHOL. *Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. ii. 102 They were incorporated into the bread and wine to make one banquet with them. 1899 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 6/2 A great part of the town supposed to be excluded from the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835 did not really exist. Chelsea, Knightsbridge... and Mile-end were not really incorporable.

† **Incorporal**, *a. (sb.) Obs.* [ad. L. *incorporāl-is*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *corporāl-is* CORPORAL: cf. F. *incorporel*, It. *incorporale*.] = INCORPOREAL; immaterial; insubstantial.

1551 GARDINER *Explic. Transubs.* 109 (R.) The soule of man hath his end and terme & spiritual alteration, incorpall, to be regenerate the sonne of God. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 385 His mans nature, which should be forthwith aduanced to immortal and incorpall glorie. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1337 No lesse impossible is it to apprehend, that of bodies having no soule any should moove of themselves to an incorpall place, and having no difference of situation. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 9 If you aske... whether the Angels have bodies, or are altogether incorpall.

b. *sb.* An incorporeal thing or place. *rare* -1.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 82r But if it be demanded, when the Soule goes out of this Body, whether it be carried into any Corporal Places, or to Incorporeals like to Corporals [etc.].

Hence † **Incorporally**, 'without matter, immaterially' (J.). † **Incorporalness** = next (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Incorporality**. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *incorporalitäts*: see prec. and -ITY. Cf. F. *incorporalité*.] The state or quality of being incorporeal.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spiritus & Diuils* 83 Whatsoever is incorpall, that same is eury where, because vbiqyity is the cause of incorporeality. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 80i Incorporeality is free from all Custody or Imprisonment, as also devoid of Pain and Pleasure. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matth. & Spir.* (1782) I. xix. 219 Austin... learned of the philosophers the incorporeality of God.

Incorporate, *a. (sb.) rare.* [ad. rare L. *incorporatus* not embodied (Claud. Mamertus, 470), f. in- (IN-3) + *corporatus* CORPORATE.]

1. Without body or material substance; incorporeal, unembodied.

1540 MORYSIN *Vives' Introd. Wynd.* Gjb, The more thou transpuest thy selfe from things corporall unto thynges incorporate, the more godlye lyfe shalt thou leade. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 366 For besides the incorporate world, that is above all the rest... there are three bodily worlds coupled together. a 1618 RALEIGH in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* 1.79 Inheritance incorporate, or invisible. 1661 G. RUST *Origin's Opin. in Phenix* (1721) l. 31 And so there be brought into light Spirits incorporate. a 1849 POE *Silence*, There are some qualities—some incorporate things, That have a double life.

† 2. 'Not incorporated; not existing as a corporation; as an incorporate banking association or other society' (Webster, 1864).

Hence in later Dicts., but prob. an error.

† B. as *sb.* Something which is incorporeal. *Obs.* c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1057 In the whiche all maner shape and effigiation doth shyne clerly, so well corporates as incorporeates.

Incorporate (ink'pōrēt), *ppl. a.* [ad. late L. *incorporatus*, pa. pple. of *incorporare*: see the vb.] Formerly used as *pa. pple.* = incorporated.

1. United in one body; combined in one mass or substance. *lit. and fig.* Now rare.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xv. And the vertues well incorporate, nourishe many enuius. c 1586 CRESS *Pemaroque Ps. David* cxxxv. iii. The reaking vapors rise: Then high in cloudes incorporate they stand. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 540 Her armes do lend his necke a sweet embrace, Incorporate then they seeme, face grows to face. 1604 E. G. D'ACOSTA'S *Hist. Indies* iv. xii. 243 Alwaies turning and stirring the mettall, to the end it may be well incorporate. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* iv. 1. The friend of Rome?—That severs you for ever; Tho' most incorporate and strongly knit. 1851 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 2 The incorporate life of father and son.

b. Const. *into, in, with, & to.* (Cf. the verb.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) l. 329 Hibernia... was of olde tyme incorporat [*Harl. MS.* incorporate, *L. concorporata*] in to be lordschipe of Breteyne, so seip Giraldus. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* x. v. (Tollem. MS.), Leye [flame] fondeþ to meue upwarde, and draweþ fro þe neþer parties upwarde to be whiche he is incorporate. 1502 ORD. *Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. iv. 40 Incorporat and unyed with boly chirche. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 186 b, To he incorporate in hym, as one of the membres of his mysticall body. 1541 R. CORLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurge.* Oynementes... made of y' powdre of dragons blode... incorporate with whyte of an egge. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. iii. 135 It is Caska, one incorporate To our Attempts. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 411 Drink incorporate with Flesh, or Roots... will nourish more easily, than Meat and Drinke taken severally. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) l. xi. § 67. 139 This science is incorporate in all the books of the doctors of the church. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ii, Gazing on thee, sullen tree, ... I seem to fall from out my blood And grow incorporate into thee. a 1864 J. D. BURNS *Mem. & Rem.* (1879) 363 Some beloved object which seemed to be one and incorporate with their living selves.

2. Of a company, association, etc.: Formally constituted as a corporation. (Cf. CORPORATE a.)

4. Also of persons: United in a corporation. 1480 BURY *Wills* (Camden) 58 When so euer the colage of prestis of Bury be incorporat and have a maister, presyent, or other reuler [etc.]. 1540 ACT 32 *Hen. VIII.* c. 42 All personnes of the said company now incorporate by this present acte. 1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* i. § 46 Guildes, fraternities, fellowships and companies incorporate. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. vi. (1810) 78 Conducted to the next incorporate Towne. 1671 *True Non-conf.* 11, I finde the keeping of the Lords Covenant... enjoined to the People of Israel, as one body incorporate. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* iii. ix. 730 The province of the incorporate municipal governments. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 64 An incorporate company, having its principal place of business at the town of Gold Run.

† b. Of persons: Associated or admitted to fellowship with others, as members of the same corporation. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. ii. 124 Estranged from thy selfe... being strange to me: That vndiuidable Incorporate Am better then thy deere selfes better part. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 17 The Welshmen our neighbours, or rather our incorporate countrymen, both by approved allegiance and law. 1684 BAXTER *Theol. Dial.* 2 You make your self and all these parties, incorporate Members of the Church of England.

† c. *transf.* That constitutes a close connexion (cf. INCORPORATING *ppl. a. b.*) *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 394 To make diuorce of their incorporate League. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 98 note, In such an incorporate union (which is well distinguished by a very learned prelate from a *federate alliance*)... the two contracting states are totally annihilated... and a third arises from their conjunction.

II. 3. Having a bodily form; embodied.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* x. vii. (Bodl. MS.), Colle is fuyre incorporat in deede. 1450-1530 MYRR. *our Ladye* 298 The beyng worde of the hiest hath suffered to be incorporate, takynge a body. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.* p. 424 Ideals never yet incorporate.

Incorporate (ink'pōrēt), *v.* Also 5 incorporate, 6-7 enincorporate. [f. late L. *incorporat-*, ppl. stem of *incorporare* to embody, include, f. in- (IN-2) + *corporare* to form into a body, CORPORATE *v.*]

I. *trans.* 1. To combine or unite into one body or uniform substance; to mix or blend thoroughly

together (a number of different things or one thing with another). a. material substances.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) Fjb, Take... tosted bread, and moist it in wine and incorporate it with powder of mastye. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 11 A melted Cement, made of Pitch, Rosin, and Wood-ashes, well incorporate. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 950 Tinn, for the most part, is incorporated with the Stone, or is found in it. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1551 Stirring up the several ingredients, till they were perfectly incorporated. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* i. xii. § 2 (1869) 110 Manure... carefully mixed and incorporated with the Soil. 1879 CASSIDY'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 71/1 Equal parts of oat, wheat, barley, and bean meals, and the whole... incorporated by stirring.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. vi. 37 You shall not stay alone, Till holy Church incorporate two in one. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* n. xvi, That the fit union of their souls be such as may even incorporate them to love and amity. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 185 Incorporate your selves with that which is good, make your self one with it. 1684 J. LACY *Sir H. Buffoon* i. Dram. Wks. (1875) 225 An Atheist and a Wit are incorporated, and like man and wife become one flesh. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 242 That which incorporates their being for ever and ever. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 8. 27 At what period, they were incorporated into a Sacred Canon, is... unknown. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* vi. (1859) 89 When the geological vocabulary shall have become better incorporated than at present with the language of our common literature.

2. To put into or include in the body or substance of something else; to put (one thing) in or into another so as to form one body or integral whole; to embody, include. Const. *in, into, & to.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xix. (1495) 875 Clarence incorporateþ in that blacke makith it meene and temporal. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 234 This breade and this cuppe... shall assure you, that you are truly incorporated into my body. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* v. (1603) 542 As though they would incorporate their soule to their body. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 365 Some there be who incorporate the said head [of a swallow] within white wax, and therewith anoint the forehead. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* i. l. (1817) 31 The religion of that age was not merely allied to the state; it was incorporated into it. 1843 J. CLASON *Serm.* vii. 126 We eat and drink—what is taken by us enters into and is incorporated in our systems. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. (1877) 5 What are the doctrines which the Roman Church will thus incorporate into her teaching?

b. To take in or include as a part or parts of itself (*esp.* of literary material); to absorb.

1824 DROIN *Libr. Comp.* 538 The best edition, incorporating all the works of the author. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* viii. (1869) 271 The Koran incorporates some of the earlier Jewish, Christian, and Arabian traditions. 1890 LAW *Times Rep.* LXIII. 732/1 The Act of 1885 expressly incorporated sect. 28 of the Act of 1878.

† c. To take or absorb into the body. *Obs. rare.*

1653 WALTON *Angler* vi. 139 By the wormes remaining in that box an hour... they had incorporated a kind of smel that was irresistibly attractive.

3. To combine or form into a society or organization; *esp.* to constitute as a legal corporation.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abt. & Lim. Mon.* ii. (1885) 111 Whan Nemiroth... made and incorporate the first realme. 1534 MORE *Treat. on Passion* Wks. 134/2 Christ... doth... incorporate all christen folke and hys owne bodye to gether in one corporacion mystical. 1540 ACT 32 *Hen. VIII.* c. 42 Whiche company of Barbouris be incorporated to sue and be sued by the name of Maistres or Governours of the mystery and commynalte of the Barbouris of London. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) III. 176 A charter is past to incorporate the lord Shandois, Mr. Neal, and Mr. Thomas Wharton, in working of mines, and refining of oare, &c. 1732 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* xvi. 81 It is propos'd, that the two Theatres be incorporated into one company. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* l. 146 The staplers of a town were generally incorporated as a company or fraternity.

b. To admit (a person) as member of a company or association; to receive or adopt into a corporation or body politic. (Const. *into, in, rarely & unto, with.*)

1530 PALSGR. 590/2, I incorporate a man, I make him of crafte or faculte to be sworne to it. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 78 Hee had incorporated himselfe unto another people. 1649 AKORAN 401 Giving freedom to such prisoners as would embrace his Law, [he] incorporated them into his Army. 1679 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 465, I heard at Weston that the vice-chancellor of Oxford, Dr. Fell, has denied Oates his incorporating D. D. ... Oates sent word to the vice-chancellor, that 'he would come and wait on him... for his degree'. But they denied him—that is, if he was Doctor of Divinity at Salamanca they would incorporate him. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* II. 688 This year Richard Crashaw of Cambridge was incorporated. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 21 Mar. (O. II. S.) II. 1 Yesterday was incorporated A. M. Mr. Stevens. 1722 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 295 The Indians given to Spaniards, should be set free, and incorporated in the Crown. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* xi. (1869) 356 He made a point of compelling all foreigners to... incorporate themselves into the Russian nation by baptism.

4. To furnish with a body; to give bodily shape to; to embody. *rare.*

1623 BR. ANDREWS *Serm.* (ed. 18) 269 The incorporating Christ, the ordaining Him a body. a 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 145 Certain crasse, palpable, and Corporal Images, to incorporate those abstracted Cogitations in. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. v. Some actual Air-maiden, incorporated into tangibility and reality.

II. *intr.* To incorporate itself or become incorporated.

5. Of one thing: To unite or combine with something else so as to form one body. Const. *with, rarely into.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.*, New sorts Soyle 6 Salt... by solution being very apt to incorporate therewith, consumeth all the putrified vapors or parts thereof. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth.* Grace xxvi. 452 Grace can no more incorporate with sin, than oyle with water. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) IV. 22 He must have mastered his Notions, till they even incorporate into his Mind. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 137 In three or four weeks time the bud will incorporate. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vi. l. p. 2 A rivulet... meandering... to incorporate with the waters of Guadalquivir. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 150 The Water will gradually incorporate with the Syrup.

6. Of two or more things: To unite so as to form one body; to grow into each other; to form an intimate union (*lit. and fig.*). ? *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Unity Relig.* (Arb.) 431 Truth and Fals-hood... are like the Iron and Clay, in the toes of Nabucadne-zars Image; They may Cleave, but they will not Incorporate. 1674 GAFF *Disc. Nat. Mixture* v. Inst. 2 § 4 Take good Oyl of Vitriol and drop it upon Oyl of Anise-seeds; and they will forthwith incorporate together. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* III. iii, They unite and incorporate into families, clubs, parties and Commonwealths, by mutual Sympathy. 1797 DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 32 Beat them with a spoon until they incorporate and become a white paste.

† b. To copulate. *Obs. rare.*

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg.-Mart.* III. iii, Worse than the noise of a scolding oysterwench, or two cats incorporating.

Incorporated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

1. United into one body; combined.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Incorporado*, incorporated, made into one body. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 298 Now flows in one incorporated flood. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 174 To obtain the incorporated or united mass.

2. Constituted as a legal or formal corporation (cf. INCORPORATE *ppl. a. 2*).

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 182 The Incorporated Companies of Weavers, Pin-Makers [etc.]. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. x. ii. (1869) l. 137 In many large incorporated towns no tolerable workmen are to be found. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. App. 335 There were about 20 incorporated academies in the State [of Vermont], where young men were fitted for college. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLVI. 29 This holds of an incorporated nation as much as of an incorporated company.

3. Included as part of a whole.

1715 NELSON *Addr. Peri. Qual.* 197 An incorporated Member of His body. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 714 The government of India was made totally dependant upon the minister, and became in fact an incorporated part of his administration.

† 4. Embodied. *Obs. rare.*

1644 DIGBY *Mans Soul* (1645) 11 An incorporated soule... can looke upon but one single definite place. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 110 ¶ 5 Incorporated minds will always feel some inclination towards exterior acts, and ritual observances.

Hence **Incorporatedness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Incorporatedness*, the State or Condition of being incorporated, or the unitedness of one thing with another.

Incorporating, *whl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of combining into one body (in trans. sense).

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 78 This division was an incorporating, and an uniting of the whole together. 1645 PAGITT *Uersiover* (1661) 50 The Lords sign of his... receiving of us into the Church, and incorporating of us into Christ.

b. *spec.* The process of combining the ingredients of gunpowder, so as to produce a homogeneous compound. Also *attrib.*, as *incorporating mill*.

1869 *Daily News* 19 Aug., The explosion, which originated in one of the incorporating mills, was caused by a workman disobeying the rules. 1883 *Fall Mall G.* 17 Feb. 9/2 The incorporating mills of the Kennal Gunpowder Company's Works, near Penryn, were blown up yesterday. 1881 GREENE *Guan* 311 The incorporating is one of the most dangerous processes.

2. The action of uniting into a society or association (in intr. sense); = INCORPORATION 2.

1651 HOARES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 119 The End of their Incorporating, is to make their gaine the greater. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni apud Scotos* 8 You do not then make utility... to be the cause... of men's incorporating in political Societies.

Incorporating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That incorporates, or unites into one body.

1611 CORER, *Incorporant*, incorporating, ioyning in one body. 1645 MILTON *Teetrach.* Wks. (1847) 189/2 The most intimate and incorporating duties of Love and embracement. 1746 JAMES *Introd. Mowet & Bennett's Health's Improv.* 64 The tender and fresh Parts of Plants abound with Water, and... Salts... To the Mixture of which, with a moderate oily and vegetable Fluid, is owing their incorporating and dissolving Juice.

b. *Incorporating union*, a union which combines two or more states, etc. under one government, or converts separate bodies into one corporation. (Orig. said of the Union between England and Scotland in 1707.) So also *Incorporating Act*.

1706 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) VI. 105 The parliament had read 5 or 6 addresses against an incorporating union with England. 1707 *Vulphone* 18 They had changed their Notion of an Incorporating Union into that of a Federal one. 1813 M. CUTLER in *Life, Tracts & Corr.* (1888) II. 320, I shall send you... our Incorporating Act and Constitution. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 l. 32 He distinguished between an incorporating and a federal union. 1871 *Fall Mall G.* 12 Jan. It is hopeless to expect an incorporating union of all the seven provinces [of Australia] at present.

c. Of languages: Combining several parts of speech (e.g. verb and objects, etc.) in one word: cf. INCORPORATION 1 b.

1859 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* (1871) I. 371 A fourth class, sometimes called polysynthetic or incorporating, including most of the American languages. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 260 This common mode of structure . . . is called the polysynthetic, or incorporating.

Incorporation (inkəpə'reɪʃən). [ad. late L. *incorporation-em*, n. of action from *incorporare* to INCORPORATE. Cf. F. *incorporation* (15th c.).]

1. The action of incorporating two or more things, or one thing *with* (in, into, + to) another; the process or condition of being so incorporated; union in or into one body.

1308 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R. x. vii.* (Bodl. MS.), Fuyre by his incorporation and onyng to getter and bicker parties of erelich matere . . . is holde bynebe by a certeyne violence of kinde. 1579 FULKE HESKINS *Parl.* 267 Our drinking is as it were a certeyne incorporation in him. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 5 Such as have received inuisible incorporation into Christs bodie. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 11 *Incorporation*, is a mixtion of a dry and moist body together, so as to make an uniform masse of them. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 35 Incorporation, thus term'd in Pharmacy, is employ'd in bringing and joining together, by the Interposition of a third Body. 1765 HUTCHINSON (*title*) The History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay from the first settlement thereof in 1628 until its incorporation with the Colony of Plymouth. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 95 The incorporation of two independent legislatures has proved equally advantageous to both countries. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* ix. (1869) 285 The gradual incorporation of Russia into the commonwealth of Western nations. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Intro. § 12 The incorporation of various readings noted in the margin.

b. *Philol.* The combination of two or more parts of speech in one word, as when the object or complement of a verb is inserted between its stem and termination so that the whole forms one word: cf. INCORPORATING *phl.* a. c.

1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 25 The Basque verb presents the phenomenon of incorporation to an astonishing degree.

2. The action or process of forming into a community or corporation; esp. the formation of a legal corporation or body politic.

1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* ii. (1885) 112 This incorporation, institution, and onyng of hem self into a reume. 1513-14 *Act 5 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 The forsaid Cite of London, from the tyme of their firste Incorporacion. 1640-4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 154 The Patent for the Incorporation of the Parish Clerks. 1819 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 195 The charter of incorporation was granted at his instance.

† b. The document creating or legalizing a corporation; a charter. *Obs.*

a 1600 in *Eng. Gilds* 302 A new incorporation wch the saide company of Learyns had pcur'd from the kinge. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 6 Adrian spent his whole reign . . . in a . . . survey of the Roman empire . . . granting new franchises and incorporations.

3. An incorporated society or company; = CORPORATION.

1530 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 85 To have of them an incorporation . . . and to have a Master and Warden of there Crafte. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 169 At Courtprostre they do yet reserve a Mace and a Horne assured badges of an incorporation. 1631 GOUCE *God's Arrows* iii. § 11. 206 Universities, Innes of Court, Incorporations, Companies, and other such like Societies. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. i.* (1869) II. 382 The clergy of every established church constitute a great incorporation. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* ix. An eminent member of the Goldsmiths' Incorporation. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* iii. iv. Railroad companies and other incorporations.

4. Embodiment; an embodied realization. *rare.* 1645 M. CASAUON *Orig. Temp. Evils* 2 That opinion of the ancientest Philosophers. . . that the Soules of men had a subsistence long before their incorporation. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 229 The self-form'd soul may work without Incorporation. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xvi. He thought he saw a very troublesome, vigorous incorporation of that nonsense [enthusiasm] in Felix. 1884 J. RAE *Contemp. Socialism* 233 Schmoller . . . offers us no other incorporation of his dogma.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) † **Incorporationist**, a member of an incorporation; **incorporationist**, one who favours or supports incorporation.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* E. j. At the townes end met him the burgers and dunscall incorporations of Wittenberg. 1888 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 7½ The great struggle centres in striving to obtain a majority of incorporationists in the council.

Incorporative (inkəpə'reɪtɪv), a. [f. INCORPORATE *v.* + -IVE.] Characterized by or tending to incorporation.

1592 LVLV *Galathea* ii. iii. We call those spirits that are the grounds of our arte, and as it were the metals more incorporative for domination. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 424 The same true infinite God and truly finite Man. . . Temporally and Humanly Communicative and Incorporative. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* II. 420 The incorporative union of two sovereignties under a common head.

Incorporator (inkəpə'reɪtə). [agent-n. in L. form, from INCORPORATE.]

1. One who incorporates or combines into one body or substance.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 89 These compound incorporators of sour fruit, sugar, and brandy.

2. One who takes part in the formation of an

incorporated company; *spec. (U.S.)* 'one of the persons named in an act of incorporation; one of the original members of an incorporated body or company' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 938/2 The first incorporators were not practical railroad men. 1883 *American VII.* 174 The incorporators of the Chain of Rocks Bridge Company. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 6/1 Obligated to have a majority of the incorporators United States citizens.

3. A member of one University who is incorporated in another (cf. *quots.* 1679-1707 in INCORPORATE *v.* 3 b).

1887 J. FOSTER *Prospectus Alumni Oxon.* I have arranged to include also in my work all honorary and nominal members of the University, as well as Incorporators.

† **Incorporature**. *Obs. rare* -o. [f. L. type **incorporātūra*, f. *incorporāre*: see INCORPORATE and -URE; cf. CORPORATION.] = INCORPORATION.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 192/14 Incorporature, incorporatio.

Incorporeal (inkəpə'reɪəl), a. (*sb.*) Also 6 -iall. [f. L. *incorpore-us* (Macrobius c 400) without body + -AL; cf. CORPOREAL.] Not corporeal.

1. Having no bodily or material structure; not composed of matter; immaterial.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 387/2 God may make the bodily corporeal water able to worke vpon the vnbodyed incorporeal soule. 1577 HANMER *Enc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 190 A Nature incorruptible, incorporeal, free from earthly Matter. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* Apol. 2 Corporeal signs cannot work or make an impression upon incorporeal souls. 1713 BARTELETT *Guardian* No. 130 ¶ 20 They are not actuated by any incorporeal being or spirit. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. iii. § 9. 104 Two active incorporeal principles, heat and cold. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 403 It has been argued that the soul is invisible and incorporeal.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of immaterial beings.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 37 The sedentarie Earth, . . . receives, As Tribute such a sunless journey brought Of incorporeal speed, her warmth and light. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 200 Thy taste's quick glance of incorporeal sight. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 133 The incorporeal liberty of angelic existences!

3. *Law.* Having no material existence in itself, but attaching as a right or profit to some actual thing; esp. *incorporeal hereditament* (see *quots.*).

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 9 a. Grant, Concessio, is properly of things incorporeal, which (as hath been said) cannot passe without Deed. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. 20 An incorporeal hereditament is a right issuing out of a thing corporate (whether real or personal) or concerning, or annexed to, or exercisable within, the same. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ret. Jud. Evid.* (1827) II. 555 note, Property called incorporeal, such as an annuity. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 11 A house is corporeal, but the annual rent payable for its occupation is incorporeal.

4. In which the body is not (primarily) affected or concerned.

1887 GIFFEN *Pres. Addr. Econ. Sc. Sect. Brit. Assoc.* Numbers employed in . . . what may be called incorporeal functions—that is, as teachers, artists, and the like.

B. sb. (pl.) Things incorporeal.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lix. 195 Nor is it ouely true in Materials and Substances; but even in Spirits, in Incorporeals. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 776 That Incorporeals are in No Place. 1793 T. TAYLOR tr. *Plato* Intro. Timaeus 395 The divine nature . . . cannot be seen through the telescope, and incorporeals are not to be viewed with a microscopic eye. 1830 MURHEAD *Cains* II. § 28 It is manifest that incorporeals are incapable of transfer by delivery.

Hence † **Incorporealism**, the doctrine or belief that incorporeal spirit or substance exists. † **Incorporealism**, one who holds this view. **Incorporeality**, the quality of being incorporeal, incorporeity. † **Incorporealize** *v. intr.*, to maintain the theory of incorporeal existence.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. i. § 22. 21 We pass to Pythagoras. it is well known, that he was a professed Incorporealism. *Ibid.* § 26. 27 So . . . did all the other ancient Atomists. Joynt Theology and Incorporealism with their Atomical Physiology. *Ibid.* § 33. 40 The same persons did . . . theologize or incorporealize, asserting souls to be a substance really distinct from matter. 1846 GEO. ELIOT tr. *Strass's Life Jesus* II. 268 The idea that demons shunned incorporeality.

Incorporeally, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².] In incorporeal fashion; immaterially.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 700 It is Sound alone, that doth immediately, and incorporeally, affect most. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 15. 280 There is One God . . . incorporeally and invisibly present in all things, and pervading them. 1865 DICKENS *Aut. Fr.* iii. xiv. Possibly the wooden countenance of Mr. Silas Wegg was incorporeally before him at those moments. 1886 FAHRAR *Hist. Interpr.* 288 Christ had ascended incorporeally to the Father.

Incorporeity (inkəpə'reɪtɪ). Also 7 *erron.* -iety. [f. med.L. type **incorporēitās*, f. *incorporare* *us* INCORPORARE: see -ITY; cf. CORPOREITY.]

1. The quality or state of being incorporeal; immateriality; with *pl.*, an incorporeal attribute or quality.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 89 An omnipresence, or (if so I may speak) an incorporeity, is truly in God. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. ii. iii. Arg't, The souls incorporeity From powers rationally We prove. *Ibid.* ii. iii. i. iii. But still new mists he casts before our eyes, And now derides our prov'd incorporeities. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 12 The outward senses apprehend only the corporeity or substance of things . . . but the understanding

only the incorporeity of things so seen. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 270 Incommunicable attributes of the Deity . . . such as infinity, immutability, indivisibility, incorporeity. 1840-9 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) II. 421 The notion that, after death, man was to pass into a state of pure incorporeity.

b. In legal sense: see INCORPOREAL 3.

a 1735 MADOX in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) I. 104 One general figurative notion of Incorporeity hath produced many fictions.

2. An incorporeal entity. *rare.*

1743 J. ELLIS *Knowl. Div. Things* (1811) 394 The first stumbling block was . . . to conceive an incorporeity, anything entirely void of matter.

† **Incorporeity** 2. *nonce-wd.* [f. INCORPORATE *v.*, after *prec.*] The quality of being incorporated.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 189 The merchants became a Bank and South Sea Company, and the six hundred fighting men a regiment, by having incorporeity and regimentality introduced among them.

† **Incorporeous**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *incorpore-us* (see INCORPOREAL) + -OUS.] = INCORPOREAL 1.

1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 64 The Reasonable Soule: which is Incorporeous and Divine. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 103 note, There must be . . . in the passions . . . some kind of spiritualitie, otherwise incorporeous things could never by these be made as objects of their election.

† **Incorporeificated**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. IN-3 + *corporeificatus* (= CORPOIFY *q.v.*) + -ED¹.] Unembodied; not fixed as a specific substance.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 163 The esurine salt being incorporeificated is farre more active . . . then when it hath received its body by becoming a specificated salt.

Incorpse (inkəpə'st), a. *rare.* Also 7 *en.* [f. IN-2 + CORPSE *sb.* + -ED².] Made into one body (with something); incorporated.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. vii. 88 (2nd Qo., 1604) He grew vnto his seate, And to such wondrous dooing brought his horse, As had he beene incorp'st [so all Qos.: *folios* incorp'st; *edd. from Pope* incorp'st] and demy natur'd with the brave Beast. 1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 132 The dominion o' the man is lost, and the superior incorpse with the inferior nature. 1881 W. G. PALGRAVE in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 33 A fairy structure in a fairy land; itself incorpse . . . like Shakespeare's good horseman, into that on and amid which it is placed.

Incorrect (inkə'rekt), a. [ad. L. *incorrect-us*: see IN-3 and CORRECT; cf. also F. *incorrect* (1421 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

† 1. Uncorrected; not corrected or amended; unchastened. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 73 So the yere stode as incorpse from that tyme vnto the tymes of Iulius Cesar. 1435 MISYR *Fire of Love* 56 Þe synnar awdyr þa leef [either they leave] incorpse, or if [þai] correc or synþ be synnar, with so grete scharpnes & ferisnes þai speke [etc.]. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 95 To perseuer In obstinate Condemment, is a course Of impious stuhbornesse. . . It shewes a will most incorrect to Heaven.

2. Of a book: Uncorrected for the press; containing many scribal or typographical errors.

c 1484 CAXTON *Cant. Tales* (ed. 2) Pref., Of whyche bookes so incorpse was one broughte to me vi. yere passyd. 1774 WARTON *Eng. Poetry* vi. (1840) III. 291 I have a most incorrect black lettered copy in duodecimo. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiogr.* vii. 136 The plays of Shakespeare . . . the incorrectest publication that ever issued from the press.

3. Of style, action, etc.: Not in conformity with a recognized standard; improper, faulty.

1672 DRYDEN *Def. Epil. Conq. Granada*, The Wit of the last Age was yet more incorrect than their Language. 1735 POPE *Profr. Sat.* 45 The piece, you think, is incorrect? why, take it, I'm all submission, what you'd have it, make it. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 100 According to the immortal Brummell, it is highly incorrect to be helped a second time to soup. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 96 A practice that was considered incorrect.

4. Of a statement, etc.: Not in accordance with fact; erroneous, inaccurate.

1828 WEBSTER, *Incorrect*, . . . 2 Not according to truth; inaccurate; as, an incorrect statement, narration or calculation. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* i. v. 43 This is the . . . account; incorrect in some unessential particulars. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xxvi. 373, I had reason to believe that this statement was incorrect. 1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* ii. (1883) 22 That lazy facility which always gives a meaning, though often an incorrect one.

† **Incorrected**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [IN-3; cf. *prec.*] Not corrected or amended.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 8 Being so illiterate in point of intellect, and their sense so incorpse.

Hence † **Incorrectedness**.

1681 R. FLEMING *Fulfil. Script.* (1801) I. App. 420 From the incorrectness of the first impression.

† **Incorrection**. *Obs. rare.* [IN-3; cf. F. *incorrection* incorrect character (1512 in *Hatz.*)]

1. The action of making incorrect.

1598 FLOKIO, *Scorrectione*, an incorpse or marring of any thing.

2. The condition of being uncorrected.

1649 ARNWAY *Tablet* (1661) 9 (T.), The unbridled swing or incorpse of ill nature maketh one odious.

3. Incorrectness, faultiness.

1788 H. WALPOLE *Lett., Poetic Epochs*, When, after acts of barbarism and incorpse, a master or two produce models [of poetry] formed by purity and taste.

Incorrectly (inkə'rektli), *adv.* [f. INCORRECT *a.* + -LY².] In an incorrect manner; erroneously. 1611 CORG., *Incorrectione*, incorrectly, faultily, corruptly. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 12 The latter [inscription] which has been incorrectly printed before, is as

follows. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 602 A Latin word endorsed on the back of the indictment was incorrectly spelt. 1884 J. RAE *Contemp. Socialism* 247 Two important economical changes, which he incorrectly ascribes to the political revolution at the end of last century.

Incorrectness (ink'rekt'nēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being incorrect.

1672 DRYDEN *Def. Epil. Cong. Granada*, The Incorrectness of his [Fletcher's] Language. 1749 HURD *Comm. Horace Ars Poet.* 240-51 (R.) An incorrectness and want of care in the Roman writers. 1821 LAMB *Elia Ser.* 1. *Imperf. Symp.*, A great deal of incorrectness and inadvertency creeps into ordinary conversation. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 267 It is more difficult to weave invalid but specious arguments, knowing their incorrectness.

b. An instance of this; a mistake, error, fault.

a 1771 GRAY *Lett.* l. 139 (Cent.) Several incorrectnesses have been altered in the printing. 1774 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. iii. p. lxviii. Many of these petty incorrectnesses are not, however, to be imputed to Froissart. 1829 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 378, I feel certain that there must be many incorrectnesses in my writings. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vi. § 18. 268 Even his incorrectnesses are often but sacrifices required by good taste.

Incorrespondence. *rare*. [IN-3.] Want of correspondence or harmony.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 162 Trade being like a Scale, in motion up and down, upon such incorrespondence, if not insolvency, must acquiesce. 1820 COLERIDGE *Lett. to F. H. Green* 25 May in *Lett.* (1895) 708 The repaired organs might from intimate in-correspondence be the causes of torture and madness.

Incorrespondency. *rare*. [IN-3.] = prec.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xviii. (1870) 185 The frequent incorrespondency of his diction to his metre. 1845 J. MARTINEAU *Church & State in Ess.* (1891) II. 30 Who can fail to observe the healthy and natural tendency of this incorrespondency to right itself?

† **Incorrespondent**, *a. Obs. rare*. [IN-3.] Not corresponding; not in agreement or harmony.

1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 199 A like or at leastwise not incorrespondent form of Church government. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 10 Convulsions, incorrespondent to their general designation.

Incorresponding, *a.* [IN-3.] Not corresponding; = prec.

a 1834 COLERIDGE is cited by Worcester.

Incorrigibility (ink'ridzib'iliti). [f. next + -ITY; cf. F. *incorrigibilité* (1694 in Dict. Acad.)] The quality of being incorrigible: a. of being evil beyond correction; † b. of not being liable or open to correction (*Obs.*).

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xxvii. 336 There is an incorrigibility in which when the reproofe cannot lead the Will it must draw blood. 1643 PAYNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 149 The absolute Sovereignty .. irresistibility, incorrigibility of the Kings of Judah and Israel by their whole States, Congregations [etc.]. 1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legal.* v. i. Wks. 1811 V. 16 If the corrigibility of a bad soil perfectly agreed with the end of the Dispensation, the incorrigibility of it was as well fitted to the mean. 1881 *Law Rep.* 6 Prob. Div. 169 Drunkenness, .. crime, .. incorrigibility.

Incorrigible (ink'ridzib'l), *a. (sb.)* Forms:

4 incorrigible, 5 -corrigibyll, -corrigyble, 6 -incorrigible, (6 -ibill, -yble). [a. F. *incorrigible* (1334 in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *incorrigibilis* (Seneca), f. in- (IN-3) + **corrigibilis* CORRIGIBLE, f. *corrigere* to correct: see -IBLE.] Incapable of being corrected or amended.

1. Bad or depraved beyond correction or reform: of persons, their habits, etc.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiii. 5 Incorrigible malice vndire be lippes of pain. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 68 V hadde wende they had be incorrigyble. 1583 BARNINGTON *Commandm.* iii. (1637) 28 Then is the partie .. incorrigible, and past all hope of amendment in mans eyes. 1655 R. YOUNGE *Agst. Drunkards* 6 An habitudined, infatuated, incorrigible, cauterized Drunkard. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 231 ¶ Many ill Habits .. which, after we have indulged our selves in them, become incorrigible. 1788 *Disinterested Love* I. 95, I found you incorrigible to my remonstrances. c 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtdg.) 527 His father continually chastised him, yet still Alaudy remained incorrigible.

† 2. Of something faulty or defective: That cannot be improved or set right. Of disease: Incurable.

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 5 The most miserable astate of the weale publyke, and as it seemed incorrigible. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. xxxviii. (1713) 85 The loss is many times irrecoverable, and the inconvenience incorrigible. 1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legal.* v. i. Wks. 1811 V. 16 The soil of Judea was absolutely incorrigible. 1804 ARERNETHY *Surgical Obs.* 45 A malignant ulcer, which .. was incorrigible by any medical means employed.

† 3. Not liable or open to correction; so good that it cannot be improved. *Obs. rare* -1.

1611 R. PEAKE tr. *Serlio's 3rd Bk. Archit.* Ab, The Reader being well instructed .. may, without any further labour, make a good and incorrigible peece of worke.

B. sb. One who is incorrigible.

1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 245 The Man is an Incorrigible; all gentle Rebukes are lost upon him. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 279 Lary incorrigibles, ready to resume their thievish practices again.

Incorrigibleness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being incorrigible.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 96 There is the mark of his incorrigibleness, and so of his irrecoverableness, that he cannot weep. 1703 WAGSTAFF *Pres. St. Jacobitism* 4 The not being convinc'd by them argues the utmost degree of Incorrigibleness. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Prop.* 195 On account of the incorrigibleness of the people, the wise and the prophets would be silent.

Incorrigibly (ink'ridzib'li), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an incorrigible manner; beyond the possibility of amendment; obstinately, stubbornly.

1610 BR. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 290 If hee persist therein incorrigibly, it is nothing inconuenient for the Church to depart from him. 1748 FIELDING *Jacobite's Trm.* No. 34 ¶ The writers of those papers were so incorrigibly dull. 1810 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 189 A few boys are incorrigibly idle, and a few incorrigibly eager for knowledge.

† **Incorroborated**, *a. Obs. rare*. [IN-3.] Un corroborated.

1784 *New Spectator* No. 17. 3/2 An incorroborated charge of treason.

Incorrodible (ink'rōd'ib'l), *a.* [IN-3.] Incapable of being corroded.

1855 *Cornwall* 217 As compared with iron, it [copper] is remarkably incorrodible. 1897 *Rev. of Rev.* Oct. 429 Aluminum is practically incorrodible.

Incorrosive, *a. rare*. [IN-3.] Not corrosive; having no tendency to corrosion.

1871 *Echo* 6 Jan., Porcelain teeth, when carefully manufactured, .. are low in price, they are incorrosive.

Incorruptible, *obs. var.* INCORRUPTIBILITY.

Incorrupt (ink'rōpt), *a.* Now rare. [ad. L. *incorruptus*, f. in- (IN-3) + *corruptus* CORRUPT *a.*] Not corrupt; free from corruption.

1. Of organic matter: Free from decomposition or putrefaction; not decayed or rotten; not infected by that which causes decay; sound.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 149 Was i-founde .. be body of Pallantes, unrotten and incorrupt. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 365 Where the bodies of men neither rote neither be berriede, but lye with-owte incorrupte. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 12 When hee had seene with his eyes, and handled with his hands the incorrupt body of the foresaid King and Martyr, a sudden feare came vpon him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 56 Sin, that first Distemperd all things, and of incorrupt Corrupted. 1676 HOBARS *Liad* xix. 36 And dropt Ambrosia into his nose, To keep his body incorrupt and sweet.

† b. Incapable of corruption; incorruptible.

a 1520 BARCLAY *Yngurth* iiv. The mynde and soule beyng incorrupt, eternal, .. ruleth and weldeth al thynges. 2. Not debased or perverted; pure, sound.

1550 CRANMER *Defence* 116 b, The first church of the Apostles .. was moste pure and incorrupte. 1579 LYL *Euphues* (Arb.) 151 That he be .. brought vp in such a place as is incorrupt, both for the ayre and manners. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 374 The incorruptest Council of those Waldenses, or first Reformers.

b. Of the text of books, languages, etc.: Unaffected by error or corruption.

1644 BDELL *Lett.* vi. 99 The quotations .. are taken, *ad verbum*, out of those bookes which are incorrupt. 1676 tr. *Guilliere's Voy. Athens* 149 Their Language at Athens is the most pure and incorrupt of all the Cities in Greece. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* vii. (1875) 260 To preserve the text incorrupt.

3. Morally uncorrupted; pure in life; *esp.* faithful and upright in the discharge of duty, not to be bribed or led into wrong-doing.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vii. (R.) The most juste and incorrupt judge. 1669 MILTON *Free Commu.* Wks. (1847) 448/2 Such a king, who .. may have no vicious favourite, may hearken only to the wisest and incorruptest of his Parliament. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo.* II. i. 373 We have no succession of incorrupt senators. 1858 POLSON *Law & L.* 92 Dr. Parr has observed, that to say of a judge that he was incorrupt was hardly to eulogize him.

Incorrupt, *v. rare*. [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To render incorrupt; to preserve from corruption.

1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 47 He that will live .. let hym beleve, let him be incorrupt & quyencked. 1890 TALMAGE *Fr. Manger to Throne* 304 That purity which incorrupts the corruptible.

† **Incorruptarian**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. adj. + -ARIAN.] One who holds the world to be incorruptible or not liable to decay.

1690 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* iii. 23 Porphyry .. had the same principles with these eternalists in the text, or, if I may so call them, incorruptarians, and thought the world never had, nor ever would undergo any change.

† **Incorrupted**, *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] Not corrupted.

1. Not decayed or putrefied; = INCORRUPT 1.

1593 Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh. (Surtees) 86 Not onely his bodie was hole and incorrupted, but the vestments wherein his bodie laye, .. freshe, safe and not consumed. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxv. 172 A speciall proprietie in the flesh of Peacocks rost or boiled, to preserve a long time incorrupted, hath bene the assertion of many.

2. Free from corruption, debasement, or perversion; = INCORRUPT 2.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xi. 47 That soile, where all good things did grow, .. As incorrupted Nature did them sow. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prof.* i. iii. § 27. 141 How shall I be assured, that the Scriptures are incorrupted in these places? 1664 H. MORE *Nyst. Inq.* 274 The incorrupted Christianity being once made the Religion of the Empire.

3. Uncorrupted in morals, virtue, chastity, devotion to duty, etc.; = INCORRUPT 3.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* 123 b/2 They shall .. commende y^e thynghys whych now theyr incorrupted consyence abhorreth. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xxiv. (Arb.) 299 [It becomes] Priests to be sober and sad .. a Iudge to be incorrupted. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 259 Upon this condition, that they should sacrifice an incorrupted virgin. 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 156 One onely City .. which was governed by an incorrupted Tartar, refused to submit. 1768 BOWSWELL *Corica* (ed. 2) 363, I found in him the incorrupted virtues of the brave islander.

Hence † **Incorruptedness**. *rare* -1.

1653 VAUGHAN *Life T. Jackson* in *J.'s Wks.* (1844) I. p. xl, A sure and honourable argument of the incorruptedness of that place.

Incorruptibility. Also 5 *incorrupt-*. [ad. late L. *incorruptibilitas* (Tertullian), f. *incorruptibilis* INCORRUPTIBLE: see -ITY. So F. *incorruptibilité* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. The quality of being physically incorruptible, or not subject to decomposition or decay.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 7 De vertu of brennyng watir is sich pat .. it holdip incorruptibletee and an eueue heete. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xv. 54 When this corruptible hath put on incorruptibility. 1605 TIMME *Quersil.* ii. iv. 116 The incorruptibility of gold maketh it the best medicine. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* iii. Wks. 1871 I. 354 The being of a God, and incorruptibility of the soul, those great articles of religion. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 382 The Aphthartodocetæ attributed to our Lord's Body .. incorruptibility.

2. The quality of being morally incorruptible; invincible honesty or uprightness.

1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iv. (1863) 238 A guardian of the purity of the corporation, and the incorruptibility of the vestry. 1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxiv. (1862) V. 477 An established reputation for .. incorruptibility.

Incorruptible (ink'rōptib'l), *a. (sb.)* [a. F. *incorruptibilis* (Oresme 14th c.) or ad. late L. *incorruptibilis* (Tertullian), f. in- (IN-3) + *corruptibilis* CORRUPTIBLE.]

1. Incapable of undergoing physical corruption; that cannot decay or perish; everlasting, eternal.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xci. 12 He sall be incorruptibil .. in heuen. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* iii. xiii. (1495) 56 The resonable soule is euerlastyng incorruptible and may not dey. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xv. 54 The trompe shall blowe and the deed shall ryse incorruptible. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 334 margin, Golde is incorruptible. 1651 J. GOODWIN *Redempt. Redeemed* iv. § 31. 64 Though all the individuals of a species be corruptible .. yet the species it self remains incorruptible. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1834) 91 Beds of incorruptible cedar. 1830 TENNYSON *Desired House* v. Life and Thought .. in a city glorious .. have bought A mansion incorruptible. 1886 SIDGWICK *Hist. Ethics* ii. 86 The blessed and incorruptible has no troubles of its own, and causes none to others.

2. Incapable of being morally corrupted; that cannot be perverted or bribed.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 298 Suppos'd Not incorruptible of Faith, not proof Against temptation. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 101 Incorruptible abstinence and honesty. 1734 tr. *Kollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xix. v. 163 Invincible and incorruptible by money. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. ii. v. Till all the Convention .. had almost indicted the Incorruptible there on the spot. *Ibid.* v. v. Robespierre himself .. opens his incorruptible lips copiously in the Jacobins Hall. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ix, A man of incorruptible integrity.

3. as *sb. (pl.)* An ancient Christian sect, the Aphthartodocetæ, who maintained the incorruptibility of the body of Jesus Christ.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Incorruptibles*, *incorruptibiles*, the name of a sect which sprang out of the Eutyrians. Their distinguishing tenet was, That the body of Jesus Christ was incorruptible. 1853 M. KELLY tr. *Gostelin's Pope Mid. Ages* I. 89 The edict of Justinian in favour of the sect called the Incorruptibles.

Incorruptibleness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being incorruptible; incorruptibility.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. ii. (Bodl. MS.), Purenness and incorruptibleness of mater. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 211 Wicked men are not .. partakers of incorruptibleness. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14 xvi. (1669) 64/1 So much a Soul hath of Heavens purity and incorruptibleness, as it hath of Sincerity. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* iv. 114 The incorruptibleness and immutability of the heavenly bodies.

Incorruptibly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an incorruptible manner; in a way not subject to corruption.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 351 Which worde of God feedeth them that are corruptible incorruptibly. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* i. xv. The dead, In royal grave-clothes habited .. with precious gums and spice fragrant, and incorruptibly preserved.

Incorruption (ink'rōptjən), *arch.* [a. F. *incorruption* (12th c.) or ad. late L. *incorruption-em*, (Tertullian), f. in- (IN-3) + *corruption-em*, CORRUPTION.]

1. Freedom from physical corruption or decay; incorrupt condition. Now *arch.* and only in reference to 1 *Cor.* xv. 42, etc.

1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xv. 42 Hit is sowen in corrupcion and ryseth in incorruption. 1558 Bp. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xvi. 101 Oure synnes shall kyndle our payne, and incorruption of bodye and soule shall without ende continue the same. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* vi. 18-19 The giuing hnde vnto her lawes, is the assurance of incorruption. And incorruption maketh vs neere vnto God. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxv. 172 The same preservation, or rather incorruption, we have observed in the flesh of Turkeys, Capons, Hares, Partridge, Venison, suspended freely in the ayre. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 3 Cloathed in Body as well as in Soul with Immortality and Incorruption. 1871 W. B. POPE *Fernley Lect.* 155 Its incorruption and sinlessness were imparted 'by the indwelling of the Holy Ghost'.

† 2. Freedom from corrupt conduct; uprightness and honesty. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Living* xlvii. 1235 L. Emylius Paulus .. whose incorruption and abstinence from the publicke treasure was

such that [etc.]. 1677 *Gout. Venice* 192 Ancient Senators eminent for Incorruption and good Oeconomic.

† 3. Of texts: Freedom from erroneous alterations; purity. *Obs.*

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. iii. § 27. 141 For the incorruption of Scripture, I know no rational assurance we can have of it. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacri.* iii. iv. § 9 The controversy between the present Hebrew Copies and the LXX. in point of integrity and incorruption.

† **Incorruptive**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. IN-3 + CORRUPTIVE; cf. late L. *incorruptus* (Jerome).] Incorruptible, not liable to decay.

1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* i. 435 Round her brow To twine the wreath of incorruptive praise.

Incorruptly, *adv.* [f. INCORRUPT *a.* + -LY².] In an incorrupt manner; purely; uprightly.

a 1583 in *Strype Life Grindal* (1710) ii. App. vii. 71 Whether your Bishop and his Chancellour, commissaries, and all other his officers, do minister Justice indifferently, and incorruptly to all Her Majesty's Subjects. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 14 If it be purely and incorruptly preached. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. 1. Observation will shew us many deepe counsellors of state and judges to demean themselves incorruptly in the self'd course of affairs.

Incorruptness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being incorrupt, in its various senses.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* ii. (1723) 109 Integrity and Incorruptness of Manners. 1771 *Antiq. Scrisib.* 2 The incorruptness and general use of the old British (tongue), before the coming of the Romans and Saxons. 1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* ii. vi. (1784) 245 They have, in the discharge of their function, shown an incorruptness. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* xviii. 62 With the faults of pride, inflexibility, and dilatoriness, he also had incorruptness. 1881 WESTCOTT & HOAR *Gk. N. T.* II. App. 46 A suspicion as to the incorruptness of the existing MSS.

Incorreynt, *obs. form of ENCURTAIN v.*

† **Inco'stative**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [? f. IN-2 + COSTATIVE.] = COSTIVE.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 153/43 These following... doo rather signifie passively: as, *Incoustive, stipatus ventre.*

† **Incou'selable**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [IN-3.] Not open to counsel; unwilling to be advised.

1554 LYONESAY *Monarchie* 258 Gyf he 3it remanith obstinat And to the holy kirk Incou'selable [v. r. incounsallabil].

Incounter, -traunce, -trie, *obs. ff. ENCOUNTER*, etc.

In-country (in'kʌntri). *Sc.* [f. IN *adv.* 12 d + COUNTRY.] The inland country, the interior; the mainland as opposed to the outlying isles; the country within reach of the capital and centre of civilization, as distinguished from outlying districts.

1565 MARY Q. SCOTS *Let.* 23 Aug. in Keith *Hist. Scot.* (1734) 313 Our Rebells he retiterate thame to the In-cuntrie, the suffering quhairfo is na wayis to us honourabil. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 2 Before I begin the historie of the Inne cuntry, I wil first... describe the quarteris and boundes of Scotland. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. 412 In the Isles and High-lands were likewise great Troubles: no war was the In-country more quiet.

Incoup v.: see INCOOP.

† **Incouple**, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. IN-2 COUPLE.] *trans.* To couple together.

1611 FLORIO, *Incoppiare*, to incouple.

Incourage, -ment, etc., *obs. ff. ENCOURAGE*, etc.

1550 NICOLL *Thucyd.* 69 (R.) The other rulers, through the requeste & incouragement of the Megariens, wolde assaye to take the port of Athens.

Incourcion, *obs. form of INCURSION.*

† **Incource**, *Obs. rare.* Also 5 *yn.* [ad. L. *incursus* (see INCURSE), with assimilation to *concourse*, *recourse*, or to OF. *encours*, *incours* (14th c. in Godef.)] Running in; inflow, inrush; assault, attack.

a 1440 *Ps. xxi* in *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 8 Thou schalt nat drede for the nyghte drede... ne for the yncourse [L. *ab incuris*] and mydday devyle. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man v.* 81 Nothing resisteth the incourse therof into the intrels. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat. Man.* i. ii. 306 Its Substance is exceeding thin, but... very compact, lest they should break by a strong incourse of the blood.

Incourtaine, *obs. form of ENCURTAIN v.*

Incourteously, *adv.* [IN-3.] Uncourteously, impolitely.

1859 MACAULAY in *Trévélany Life* II. 367, I was... unwilling to act incourteously towards a person who to me personally had shown the most marked civility.

† **Incouth**, scribal var. of UNCOUTH, strange.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16541 (Laud MS.) To bery ynnie incoupe [other MSS. *ynouth*] men that to Cite sought.

† **Incovenanted**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [IN-2.] Brought into covenant.

1656 S. WINTER *Serm.* 23 The children of believing parents are incovenanted, therefore they are to be sealed with the initial seal of the covenant.

† **Incovenanting**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [IN-3; see COVENANT *v.* 4.] Not covenanting; not signing the Covenant.

1640 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 384 Act anent incoveuanting Patrons.

Incover, variant of ENCOVER *v.*

† **Incoverable**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. IN-3 + *coverable, f. COVER *v.* 2.] Irrecoverable, irrevocable.

1526 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 107, I sir Thomas foster... makes my last and incoverable will and testament in maner & forme following.

Incradle, *obs. form of ENCRADLE v.*

† **Incrafty**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [Erroneous form for UNCRIFTY, with IN-3.] Unskillful, stupid.

a 1520 BARCLAY *Yugurth* A vj b. Nor he gaue nat hymselfe to be corrupte with lust nor incrafty slouth.

Incrash (in'kræʃ). *rare.* [f. IN-1 + CRASH.]

A crashing in; a breaking in with a crash.

1861 *Macm. Mag.* 111. 327 No trace of the murderous incrash of the ball which had slain him.

Incrasion: see INCRASSION.

† **Incrassant**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *incrassant-em*, pres. ppl. of *incrassare*: see next.]

A. adj. Thickening: said of medicines supposed to thicken the 'humours'. **B. sb.** An 'incrassant' medicine or preparation.

1678 SALMON *Pharm. Lond.* vi. ii. 814 *Incrassant*, such as make thin humors thick. 1810 REES *Cycl. s.v.* *Incrassants*, or *incrassating medicines*... of the old writers... such medicines as were imagined to condense or thicken the blood and humours.

Incrassate (in'kræʃət), *a.* [ad. L. *incrassatus*, pa. ppl. of *incrassare*: see next.]

† 1. Thickened (in consistency); condensed. *Obs.*

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 121 The aire... was incrassate and thickened. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. Test.* Heb. xi. 3 That Earth is but incrassate Humour, and Humour (or Water) incrassate Air, and Air incrassate Fire, and Fire incrassate vegetative Spirit, and that incrassate intellectual Spirit.

† 2. *fig.* Of the mind: Dulled, made gross. *Obs.*

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps. cxix.* 70 Their heart is incrassate and grosse. a 1660 — *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. xiv. 657 Their understandings were so gross within them, being fatued and incrassate with magical phantasms.

3. *Zool. and Bot.* Of a thickened or swollen form.

1760 J. LEE *Intrad. Bot.* (1765) 225 The Peduncle or Flower-stalk... is said to be... Incrassate, thickened towards the Flower. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 260 *Incrassate*, disproportionately thick in part. *Ibid.* 294 Margin. Incrassate, when the margin is disproportionately thick. 1847 J. HARVEY in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* 11. No. 5. 248 Antennæ short, incrassate. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 382 Femora often incrassate.

Incrassate (in'kræʃət), *v.* [f. L. *incrassatus*, ppl. stem of *incrassare* to thicken, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *crassare* to make thick, f. *crassus* CRASS.]

† 1. *trans.* To thicken in consistency; to condense, inspissate. Now rare.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 255 The nature of the seed is astringent: it doth incrassate and thicken humors. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydrob.* 23 Liquors, which time hath incrassated into gellies. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 74 That does not hinder its Blood from being incrassated by Cold and bad Dyet. 1864 ALGER *Future Life* i. 8 Incrassated and clogged with vapors and steams.

b. absol.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 194 That [gum]... is of a stronger operation to thicken and incrassate. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 96 'Tis reckon'd to cool and incrassate.

† **c. intr.** To grow thick, to become condensed.

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* i. iii. § 7 (1734) 21 These naturally subtle Parts... incrassate and grow clumsy.

† 2. *fig.* To make gross (the mind, etc.); to dull, stupefy. *Obs.*

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. xiii. 651 Their spirits fatned and incrassated within them. 1666 SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* Pref. (1668) 6 Men that have incrassated their souls.

† 3. To thicken in sound: see INCRASSATED *b.*

4. To thicken in form: see INCRASSATED.

Hence **Incrassating** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* vii. 170 Some meats... are of an attenuating and soluble faculty...; and some of an incrassating, and an astringent. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 265 In the Case of incrassating or thickening. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 179 Of a cooling, incrassating, and agglutinating nature. 1771 J. S. LE DRANT *Observ. Surg.* (ed. 4) Dict., *Pachuntica*, incrassating Medicines.

Incrassated (in'kræʃətəd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Thickened: esp. in *Zool.* and *Bot.* = INCRASSATE *a.* 3.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 143 The angels... also lost their celestial natures... and, becoming more incrassated, were thereby... penetrable by that fire prepared for the devil and his angels. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 309 Siliques bent backward, flat, linear: with an incrassated margin. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 94 Its four posterior thighs are incrassated. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Botany* § 207. 218 The fruit consists of incrassated cells springing vertically from the frond.

† **b.** Thickened in sound: used as = aspirated.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 367 V Consonant: 'Tis of the same power which is commonly ascribed to B aspirated, or rather incrassated. So the Western Jews pronounce their Letter (2) when not Dageshated. 1691 RAY *Acc. Err.* in *Words* 156 The sound we give to V Consonant, which is nothing else but B aspirated or incrassated or Bh.

Incrassation (in'kræʃəʃən). [n. of action f. L. *incrassare*: see INCRASSATE *v.*]

1. The action of incrassating, or condition of being incrassated; thickening, condensation.

1633 *Hart Diet of Diseased* i. xiv. 48 Lettice... too much thicketh the blood, and... breeds an incrassation in the opticke spirits. 1686 GAO *Celest. Bodies* i. ix. 31 Ice becomes fixed by Incrassation. 1786 T. ARNOLO *Observ.* *Insanity* II. 76 Induration, incrassation and partial ossification of one or both membranes of the brain. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 247 This incrassation is traced chiefly in the colon.

b. concr. A thickened growth or formation.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 302 The rectum...

was... so indurated as to render it difficult to say whether the incrassation should be called flesh or cartilage.

† 2. Phonetic 'thickening'; applied by Wilkins to aspiration. *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 367 (F) seems to be such an incrassation of the Letter (P) as (V) is of (B). 'Tis answerable to the Greek (Φ).

Incrassative (in'kræʃətív), *a. and sb.* ? *Obs.*

[f. L. *incrassatus*, ppl. stem of *incrassare* (INCRASSATE) + -IVE.]

A. adj. Having the quality of 'incrassating' or thickening the 'humours'. **B. sb.** A medicine or preparation having this property.

1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (J.), Incrassatives to thicken the blood. 1853 E. HAMILTON *Flora Homeop.* 11. 68 Its juice is very coagulating, incrassative, and desiccative.

Incrassion, perverted form for INCRASSATION (sense 1), (for the sake of the rhyme).

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 454 Also it fries and dries away the Blood... by whose incrassion [v. r. incrasion] The vitall spirits in an unwonted fashion Are bay'd and barred of their passage due Through all the veins.

† **Incre**, *a. Sc. Obs.* [Of uncertain origin: see ENKERLY.] Earnest, fervent, eager, hearty.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathou* 425 In-kyre luf he had god til. *Ibid.*, *Lawrentius* 585 þis martyre þane with incre wil he prayt helpe to sende hym til. *Ibid.*, *Placidus* 101 Placydas with lucre wil Presit fast to cum hym til.

So † **Increly** *adv.* (also *inkir-, inkyr-, encre-, ENKERLY, q.v.*), earnestly, fervently, eagerly, heartily.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 181 And luffit Criste mar increly þan þe laf did, Richt fastly. *Ibid.*, *Egyptiane* 1368 He lowit god inwardly, And gret rycht sare inkirly. *Ibid.*, *Andreas* 48 Bot he for þame yhet prayt þane, Sa increly.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* vi. i. 122 The Kyng hymself than inkirly from his hart Maid this orison.

† **Increable**, *a. rare*—0. [f. IN-3 + CREABLE.] Incapable of being created. Hence **Increability**, incapability of being (or having been) created.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial. Schol.* (1713) 558 The Increability of the external World from eternity.

Increaseable (in'kræʃəbəl), *a.* Also 6-7 en-, 6-9 increaseable, 8 increaseable. [f. INCREASE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being increased; susceptible of increase.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Introd., Wks. 1270/2 Their full and perfit, and not encreaseable blisse. 1611 COTGR., *Multipliable*, multipliable, increaseable. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoing* 118b. 17 So is... Pasture Increaseable ad Infinitum.

1735 LAW *Enquiry* i. (R.), But if we could once suppose an end of these, they would be no longer increaseable. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 38 To grant the lands to individuals at a low quit-rent, increaseable at definite periods.

1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art.* i. 30 A certain quantity of art-intellect is born annually... not increaseable by a single grain.

Hence **Increaseableness**, capacity of being increased; **Increaseably** *adv.* (in quot. = increasingly).

1570 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* i. xxiv. 33a, The madnesse of men increaseably putteth it in practise. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 766 Indefinite increaseableness of body and space seems to be mistaken for a positive infinity thereof. 1735 LAW *Enquiry* i. (R.), We find an indefinite increaseableness of some of our ideas, an impossibility of supposing any end of them.

† **Increasal**, *Obs. rare.* [f. INCREASE *v.* + -AL 4.] = INCREASE *sb.*: in quot., Profit.

1601-2 FULBECKE *and Pt. Paralt.* 36 If the executors doe merchandize with the goodes of the testator, the increasall of them shall bee assets in their hands.

Increase (in'kræʃ), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 encrese, encrese, encreasse, encreasse, encreace, 4-6 encrese, encrece, (5 encresche), 5-6 encreace, 6 encreas, (7 *pa. ppl.* encrest), 5-9 encreasse.

β. 5 increase, increaseo, 5-6 increse, (Sc.) incress, 5 (6 Sc.) increas, 6 increace, (Sc.) incresece, 6- increase. [a. AF. *encrese*, *encrese* (infl. *encrese*, *encressent*) = OF. *encreis(s)*, stem of *encreistre*, later *encreistre*:—L. *incrēscere* to increase, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *crēscere* to grow. In later use, the prefix is assimilated to L.; the *ea* represents ME. open *ē*.]

I. Intransitive senses.

1. To become greater in size, amount, duration, or degree; to be enlarged, extended, or intensified; to wax, grow.

a. 13. E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 958 þer glory & blysse schal euer encrese. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. i. 19 Goostly feeste shulde encrese. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's Prol.* 50 The Poo... That Estward ay encresteth in his cours. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R. v.* lxiii. (Bodl. MS.), þe more þe fatnes encreseþ and waxiþ. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. iii. 48 Still his power encreasteth. 1628 STA W. MURE *Spir. Hymne* 101 Without thee, Lord... Heaven's glorious courts had neere encrest [*primes* blest, invest, prest, rest, address]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 76 In mines... the cold seems to encrease from the mouth as we descend. 1825 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 3 As the danger of the queen encreased.

B. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 261/1 Increse, or grow or wax more. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 177 Thare comforth shall euer increse [*primes* peasse, seasse, measse]. a 1553 UDALL *Roysler D.* iv. iii. (Arb.) 65 In case this strife increace. 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S. T. S.) 83 Quhilk ay incressis moir and moir. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacri.* iii. § 8 As corruption increased in the world. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. i. (1884) 23 Drowsiness, increasing till it ends in sound sleep. 1864 TENNYSON *Victim* iii, His beauty still with his years increased.

2. To grow in numbers, become more numerous or frequent, to multiply; esp. by propagation.

a. c1315 SHOREHAM 72 No stren may non encressy Wythoute flesches loste. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xl. 389 And bad every creature in his kynde encreses. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 86 Many small graynes of corne may growe and encresse to fyll a great garner. 1642 ROGERS Naaman 537 Hypocrites encresse. 1722 De Foe Plague (1884) 11 The Burials encresced. 1798 FERRIAR Illustr. Sterne 1. 4 Materials have encresed on my hands.

b. 1530 PALSGR. 590/2 It is a strange thyng that one grayne shulde increase thurty. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. iii. vi. 34 The mighty word, .. That bad them to increase and multiply. 1667 MILTON P. L. iv. 748 Our Maker hids increase, who bids abstain But our Destroyer, foe to God and Man? 1727-38 GAY Fables l. xxxix. 29 He feels no joy, his cares increase. 1855 TENNYSON Maud iii. ii. And watch her harvest ripen, her herd increase.

3. To become greater in some specified quality or respect; to grow or advance in.

1388 WYCLIF Acts xvi. 5 The churches .. encresed in nombre eche dai. 1513 BRADSHAW St. Werburge 1. 1705 Dayle encresyng in worship and renouwe. 1526 TINDALE Luke ii. 52 Iesus increased in wisdom and age, and in favour with god and man. 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S. T. S.) 146 Lat vs incres in lufe of the. 1662 STILLINGF. Orig. Sac. ii. iv. § 12 Daily increasing in numbers and power. 1814 MISS O'KEEFE Zenobia II. 112 He became subject to His parents and encresed in stature and in wisdom. 1871 L. MORRIS Songs two Worlds Ser. 1. Rich & Wise (1872) 100 In wit and wealth do I increase.

4. In pregnant sense: To advance in wealth, fortune, power, influence, etc.; to grow richer, more prosperous, or more powerful; to thrive more and more; to prosper. Obs. or arch.

1388 WYCLIF Matt. xxv. 29 To every man that hath me schal 3yue, and he schal encresse. 1486 Bk. St. Albans Cvlja. She shall encresse myghtly. 1526 TINDALE John iii. 30 He must increase; and I must decrease. 1625 BACON Ess., Riches (Arb.) 237 He cannot but encresse mainly. 1722 De Foe Col. Jack (1840) 168, I began to increase visibly; I had a large quantity of land cured.

5. Lat. Gram. Of a noun or adjective: To have one syllable more in the genitive than in the nominative; the word is said to increase short or long according as the vowel of this syllable (i.e. the last syllable of the stem, preceding the case-ending) is short or long.

1612 [implied in INCREASER 4]. 1669 MILTON Accedence, Nouns, Such [nouns of third declension] as increase not in the genitive are generally feminine, as *nubes nubis*. 1871 Pub. School Latin Primer § 29. 14 *Mercus, merges, quies, seges*, Though their Genitives increase. 1875 W. SMITH Smaller Lat. Gram. § 144. 84 *Es* increasing short in Genitive.

II. Transitive senses.

6. To cause to wax or grow; to make greater in amount or degree; to augment, enlarge, extend, intensify.

a. 13. K. Alis. 1437 His ost he encresed with six thousand Of noble knyghtis. c1386 CHAUCER Kut. l. T. 457 And yet encreseth this al my penaunce. c1491 CANTON Chast. Goddess Chylid. 69 Ryches encreseth auarice in a covetous man as drinke encreseth thirst in a man that hathe the dropesie. 1579 LVLV Euphuus (Arb.) 97 It encreseth my sorrow and thy shame. 1611 BIBLE Lev. xxv. 16 Thou shalt encresse the price thereof. 1747 WESLEY Prim. Physic (1762) 57 It may be encresed or lessened according to the strength of the Patient. 1822 LAMSON Sc. & Art II. 37 The combustion will proceed with a splendour much encresed.

b. c1440 Promp. Parv. 261/1 Incresyn, or moryn, auger. c1450 Cov. Myst. xxxii. (Shaks. Soc.) 326 Now is my care wel more incresyd! [prime dressyng]. a1553 UDALL Royster D. Prol. (Arb.) 10 Mirth increseth amitie. 1611 BIBLE Eccl. i. 18 Hee that increseth knowledge, increseth sorrow. 1732 ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet 262 Such things as increase its Velocity. 1878 JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ. 73 Wages are increased by increasing the produce of labour, not by decreasing the produce.

7. To make more numerous, augment the number of, multiply.

1388 WYCLIF Eccles. i. 24 That encreside oure dayes fro the wombe of oure moder. c1386 CHAUCER Melit. 774 Sweete wordes multiplen and encresen [v. r. encresen] freendes. 1552 Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany, Increase the fruites of the yearth. 1611 BIBLE Jer. xxix. 6 Take ye wives .. that ye may be increased there. 1788 COWPER Negro's Compl. i. To increase a stranger's treasures.

† b. To make fruitful; to cause to yield increase. Obs. nonce-use.

1697 DAYDEN Virg. Georg. i. 27 Come all ye Gods and Goddesses that wear The rural Honours, and increase the Year.

8. To make greater in some specified quality or respect. Const. in, also formerly with. Now rare or Obs.

1421 SIR H. LUTTRELL in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. ii. l. 86, I pray unto God of hys grace encresse yow in worship, prosperite, and perfit ioye. 1526 TINDALE Rev. iii. 17 Thou sayst thou arte riche and incresyd with gooddes, and haste aede off nothyng. 1700 DRYDEN Iliad i. 372 Believe a friend with thrice your years increas'd.

9. In pregnant sense: To make more wealthy, prosperous, or powerful; to enrich or advance; to cause to thrive; to promote. Obs. or arch. (cf. INCREASER 2).

c1380 WYCLIF Wks. (1880) 369 Be clergy in alle bese poyntis ben encresyd. c1430 LVDG. Minor Poems (Percy Soc.) 5 Iles mortalle foen to oppressen and bere adoune, And him to encresia as Cristis champion. 1545 ASCHAM Toxoph. To Gentlm. Eng. (Arb.) 18 Cicero .. increased the latine tounge after another sorte. 1607 SHAKS. Cor. iv. v. 235 This peace is nothing, but to rust iron, encresse Taylors, and breed Ballad-makers.

Increase (in'kris, formerly inkrî's), sb. Forms: see the verb. [f. prec. vb.]

The shifting of the stress is recent. Todd remarks 'the accent .. has, in modern times, been often placed on the first syllable, by way of so distinguishing the substantive from the verb'. Increase appears in Walker 1791, Perry 1805. Some later dictis. have both *increase* and *in-cresce*: so in Tennyson.]

I. The action of increasing.

1. The action, process, or fact of becoming or making greater; augmentation, growth, enlargement, extension.

a. c1374 CHAUCER Troylus iv. 1229 (1257) It nys but foly and encres of peyne. c1386 — Prol. 275 Sowynge alway thencres of his wynnyng. c1430 LVDG. in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems 27 Is none so gret encresce Of worldly tresowre as for to lyve in pease. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 4 Augmentacyon and encresse of meryte. 1602 SHAKS. Ham. i. ii. 144 As if increase of Appetite had growne By what it fed on. 1751 JOHNSON Rambler No. 93 ¶ 1 Opinions which the progress of his studies and the increase of his knowledge oblige him to resign.

b. c1440 Promp. Parv. 139 Encres, or incres, .. augmentacio. 1508 DUNBAR Flying w. Kennedie 21 Incres of sorrow, sklander, and evill name. 1597 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. v. xi. § 2 As God gaue increase to his Church. 1674 PLAYFORD Skill Mus. i. vii. 24 Notes of Augmentation or Increase. 1700 DRYDEN Flower & Leaf 595 For things of tender kind, for pleasure made Shoot up with swift increase, and sudden are decay'd. 1870 E. PEACOCK Ralf Skirl. 1. 6 With increase of business came increase of expense.

† b. spec. The rising of the tide, or of the waters of a river; the advance of daylight from sunrise to noon; the waxing of the moon. Obs.

1555 EDEN Decades 119 They see the seas by increase and decrease to flowe and refloewe. 1600 SURFLET Countrie Farme ii. liv. 381 In the increase of the day, that is to saie, about nine or tenne a clocke in the morning. 1613 PURCHAS Pilgrimage (1614) 564 The Land of Egypt doth not onely owe the fertillite, but herselfe also, unto the slimie encresse of Nilus. 1606 BACON Sylva § 892 Seeds will grow soonest, And Haire, and Nalles, and Hedges, and Herbs, Cut, &c. will grow soonest, if they be Set, or Cut, in the Increase of the Moone. 1665 BOYLE Occas. Refl. (1848) 55 Oysters, and other Shell-fish, are observ'd to thrive at the Increase of the Moon, though her Light be unattended with Heat.

2. The becoming more numerous or frequent; growth in numbers; multiplication. a. gen.

1390 GOWER Conf. III. 283 (Moab and Ammon), as it is founde, Cam afterward to great encres. 1579 LVLV Euphuus (Arb.) 114 Deuse. .. howe the encresse of them may encresse thy profite. 1662 STILLINGF. Orig. Sac. iii. iv. § 13 We can have no reason to think, that .. none of them [Sem's posterity] went further off, which necessity would put them upon because of their great increase. 1768 GOLDSM. Good-n. Man i. l. The encresse and progress of earthquakes. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. iii. l. 284 The increase of the people has been great in every part of the kingdom.

b. spec. The multiplication of a family or race of men or animals; the production of offspring; reproduction, procreation, propagation, breeding.

1390 GOWER Conf. III. 277 In whom was gete netheles Of wordes folk the first encres. 1538 STARKE England l. iii. 98 Few men study the incres of bestys and catayl. 1605 SHAKS. Learn. iv. 301 Drie vp in her the Organs of increase. 1682 DRYDEN Mac Fl. 8 Blest with issue of a large increase. 1842 TENNYSON Edwin Morris 44 God made the woman for the man, And for the good and increase of the world.

c. The fruitful multiplication of plants or crops. 1608 G. THOMAS Penns. & W. New Jersey (title-p), The Richness of the Soil .. the prodigious Increase of Corn. 1794 S. WILLIAMS Fernant 79 Trees and plants derive their nourishment and increase. 1850 TENNYSON In Mem. xlvii, The fruitful hours of still increase.

3. Phr. On the increase (in senses 1, 2): Increasing, becoming greater or more frequent.

1752 HUME Ess. & Treat. (1777) l. 51 The power of the crown .. is rather on the increase. 1858 CARLYLE Fredk. Gl. ii. viii. l. 100 Brandenburg was .. always rather on the increase than otherwise. 1884 Times (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 3/4 The use of the telephone is generally on the increase in most parts of the Continent.

† 4. spec. Growth in wealth, prosperity, honour, or influence; advancement, progress. Obs.

c1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 1087 (Dido) Al the worshippe and encres that I may goodly doon yow. 1450 Q. MARGARET in Four C. Eng. Lett. 8 We, desyryng th' encres, furtherance, and preferring of oure said squire. 1513 MORE in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 793 To take upon him the .. governance of this realme, to the welth and increase of the same. 1638 F. JUNIUS Paint. of Ancients 112 Upon some she bestowed honour, force, and increase. 1718 WATTS P's. cxxii. The man that seeks thy peace, And wishes thine incres, A thousand blessings on him rest. 1719 W. WOOD Surv. Trade 57 It is manifest, we have not diminish'd in our Increase by Foreign Trade, from 1688 to this Time.

II. The result or product of increasing.

5. The result of increasing; an increased amount, addition, increment.

1382 WYCLIF 2 Macc. ix. 11 By alle momentis his sowris takynge encresis [L. augmenta]. c1400 Cato's Mor. 40 in Cursor M. App. Kepe hit wib encresce. c1440 Promp. Parv. 261/1 Incres, incrementum. 1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI. iii. ii. 292 Thou wilt but adde encresse unto my Wrath. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp. (1838) V. 508 The increase of expense occasioned by the increased subsidy to the Portuguese Government, and by the increase of our own army. 1878 JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ. 69 Working men think that, when their wages are raised, the increase comes out of the pockets of their employers.

6. Offspring, progeny, brood (of men or animals). Properly collective: also poet., of an individual = Offspring, child.

1552 HULOET, Increase of cattell, *fecunda*. 1607 SHAKS. Cor. iii. iii. 114 My deere Wiue's Estimete, her wombes encresse. 1611 BIBLE 1 Sam. ii. 33 And all the increase of thine house shall die in the floure of their age. 1674 tr. Scheffer's Lapland 128 The two Rain-deers .. as likewise their increase, which sometimes comes to a considerable number. 1688 DRYDEN Brit. Rediv. 208 Iove's increase, who from his brain was born. a1727 ADDISON tr. Ovid Wks. 1753 l. 199 Only five Of all the vast increase were left alive.

7. That which grows or is produced from the earth; vegetable produce, crops. Also formerly in pl. (rare). arch.

1535 COVERDALE Ps. lxxviii. 6 That the earth maye bringe forth hir increase. 1535 — 1 Macc. xiv. 8 The trees gaue their frute and encresse. c1595 in Capt. Smith Virginia i. (1624) 4 Beyond are many isles full of fruits and other Naturall increases. c1600 SHAKS. Sonn. xxvii, The teeming autumn, big with rich increase. 1695 WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth i. (1723) 60 The Earth did not then teem forth its Encresse. 1710 PAIDEAUX Orig. Tilkes i. 8 Abel brought as much of his encresse.

b. transf. That which breeds in, or is produced by, any region, as fish in the sea (cf. 'the harvest of the deep'). rare.

1599 W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmog. Glasse Ded. A ij, Behold .. the Seas with her merveilous incresse. 1687 DRYDEN Hind & P. iii. 1248 All the wild incresse of woods and fields [i. e. birds, And who in rocks aloof, and who in steeples builds.

c. (Chiefly fig. from 7.) The product, result, or 'fruit' of any action; a literary production (quot. 1589); that which is obtained or gained, profit; interest on money.

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) Lev. xxv. 37 Thou shalt not .. lend him thy vitales for increase. 1584 R. SCOT Discov. Witcher. xiv. viii. (1886) 312 They doo [lose] their increase and their principall. 1589 NASHE Pref. Greene's Menaphon (Arb.) 17 George Peele .. whose first encresse, the Arraignement of Paris, might plead to your opinions, his pregnant dexterite of wit. 1703 MOXON Mech. Exerc. 241 All kinds of Flints .. are hard to burn .. because a great part of its increase goes away by a kind of Glass.

Increased (inkrî'st), ppl. a. [f. INCREASE v. + -ED.] Made or become greater, augmented, multiplied, etc.: see the verb.

1552 HULOET, Increased, *auctus*. 1790 HAN. MORE Relig. Fash. World (1792) 3 The increased profligacy of the common people. 1846 GREENER Sc. Gunnery 374 Occasioned by the increased speed. 1885 Daily News 21 Dec. 1/5 Increased facilities for Residence, Travel and Occupation.

Increasedly (inkrî'sédli), adv. rare. [f. prec. + -LY.] In an increased degree; to a greater amount or extent.

1823 Examiner 490/1 Encresedly entitled to public favour. 1840 GLADSTONE Ch. Princ. 174 The hope of reward is more exalted than the fear of punishment .. and increasedly so, as our conception of the reward approximates to that of St. John.

† **Increaseful**, a. Obs. rare. [f. INCREASE sb. + -FUL.] Full of increase; productive, fruitful.

1593 SHAKS. Lucr. 958 To cheare the Plowman with increasefull crops. 1599 R. LINCHE Anc. Fict. M iii, It becommeth more rich, fertile, and increasefull.

Increasement (inkrî'sément), Now rare. Also 4-7 en-. [f. INCREASE v. + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of increasing; growth, augmentation; multiplication; = INCREASE sb. 1, 2. 1509 Bp. FISHER Fun. Serm. Cress Richmond Wks. (1876) 292 Neuertheles by maryage & adoyning of other blode, it toke some encresment. 1545 RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde 1 The encresment of the chylid in her wombe. 1592 WYALEY Armorie, Ld. Chandos 60 Him sickness took with sharpe incresment sore. 1609 R. BARNER Faithful Shepherd Ep. Ded. 5 A mite in a great Treasure is small in shew for encresment thereunto. 1646 TAYLOR Comm. John xvi. 22 He hides his love off, as Joseph did, out of incresment of love. 1651 tr. De las Cuevas's Hist. Don Fenise 101 The ease they would give him turneth into the encresment of his paines.

2. That by which something is increased; an increment, addition, augmentation; progeny; produce: = INCREASE sb. 5-7.

1389 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 79 To bryng y^e catelle w^t y^e encresment. 1561 T. NORTON Calvin's Inst. ii. 140 With so much greater encresment of reuelation he did day by day more brightly shew it. 1612 W. SHUTE tr. Pougasses' Venice i. 6 The buildings since then, ought rather to be called encresments, as made .. by little and little. 1878 Law Rep. 4 Com. Pleas 442 Where the encroachment of a river was so gradual that .. it could not be perceived, the incresment was got to the owner of the river.

Increaser (inkrî'ser). [f. INCREASE v. + -ER.] One who or that which increases.

1. One who or that which augments or makes greater; an agent that causes something to grow, a 'breeder' (of something).

1528 PAYNEL Salerne's Regim. H, This strange wyne is special encreser of the spiritis. 1572 BOSSEWELL Armorie ii. 124 Luna, the ripen and encreser of fruites. 1624 CAPT. SMITH Virginia iv. 155 These crosses and losses were no small increasers of his malady. 1756 BURKE Wind. Nat. Soc. Wks. 1842 l. 6 Such a nurse and increaser of blessings. 1893 J. J. MOORE in Barrows Parli. Relig. II. 901 Ahura Mazda, .. He is the creator as well as the destroyer, the increaser as well as the decreaser.

2. One who advances or promotes. Obs. or arch. 1618 BEAUM. & FL. Valentin. v. viii, A lover, and encreser of his people. 1631 WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon. 384 Honourable increasers, Rulers and preservers of all such matters which conduce to Christian pietie. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng. I. 258 The Epithet .. Encreser of the

Empire. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. II. ix. 1. 101* A notable increaser of his House.

†3. (With qualifying adj.) An animal or plant that multiplies (greatly, etc.). *Obs.*

1665 REA *Flora* 96 The Virginia spider wort is a great increaser, and thereby grows common in almost every garden. 1704 *Collect. Voy. & Trav.* III. 461 The greatest Encreasers are the Guanaco's. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hollow-root*, They are great Increasers even in any Soil, but like Sandy best.

†4. *Lat. Gram.* A noun that 'increases' in the genitive: see INCREASE v. 5. *Obs.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 139 *Puer pueri*, is a graue increaser, and therefore of the Masculine Gender.

Increasible, *obs.* form of INCREASABLE.

Increasing (inkrē'sij), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* INCREASE v. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb INCREASE; increase, augmentation, enlargement, growth, etc.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 25 That þei shuld oo tyme yevene hem . . . to the werkis of actiffe life in profit of her encresynge. 1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* iv. 16 Of whom alle the body . . . makith encresynge of the body. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 36 He promissis increasing of grace and vertue. 1586 W. WEBBE *Egg. Poetrie* (Arb.) 89 Artes haue their increasings euen as other things, beeing naturall. 1620 SANDERSON *Twelve Serms.* (1632) 113 The . . . encresing of the body to the edifying it selfe in loue. 1703 MADNDRELL *Journ. Jerns.* 8 A Benediction and a Virtue of encresing. 1850 JOHN BROWN *Disc. our Lord* (1852) I. ii. 60 Not near approaches to satisfaction but increasings of the capacity.

†2. The result of this action: Increase, produce. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* ix. 10 He schal multiplie þoure seed, and make moche the encresynge of fruytis of þoure riȝtwysnesse. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 114 An Encresynge, . . . incrementum. 1644 DIGBY *Mans Soule* (1645) 33 Abridging them of their naturall encresings.

Increas'ing, *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING².] That increases; growing, augmenting, enlarging, etc.: see the verb.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 205 Haue you not . . . a decreasing leg, an increasing belly? 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 208 Fishes are infinitely more numerous or increasing than Beasts or Birds. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 49 The encresing luxury of the nation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 484 A pier and a haven . . . insufficient for the increasing traffic.

Increas'ingly, *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY².] In an increasing degree, or at an increasing rate; growingly; more and more.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 33 He echide encresingli hisse seruauntis. 1620 THOMAS *Lat. Dict. Autum.* . . . increasingly. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 27 Finding his position increasingly uneasy. 1885 *Spectator* 18 July 949/1 As time goes on it becomes increasingly difficult to find good investments.

Increa'table, *a. rare -o.* [*f.* IN-3 + CREAT-ABLE.] Incapable of being created. Hence **Increatability** (inkrē'atābiliti), incapability of being created.

1888 MRS. SPENDER *Kept Secret* III. ii. 29 The indestructibility and increatability of matter.

Increatē (inkrē'et), *a.* [*ad. med. L. increāt-us, f. in- (IN-3) + creātus* created.] Not created, uncreated: said of divine beings or attributes.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. vi. Myghty Ioue eterne and increat. 1435 MISVN *Five Love* 6 þe warnmes of charite increate or vnwroght. c 1544 *Golden Litany* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 245 Lorde god, by thy increate ande vndiuidit trinite: haue mercy on vs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 6 Hail, holy Light! . . . Bright effluence of bright essence increate. 1679 L. ADDISON *First State Mahomedism* 48 The Alcoran was not the Increate word of God. 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Monday* 158 The Creator is still behind increate.

Hence **Increa'tely**, *adv.*

1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* ii. § 4 (1876) 181 In process of time, a distinction was made between ἀγένετος and ἀγενήτος, (increate and ingenerate), . . . so that the Son might be said to be ἀγενήτος γεννήτος (increately generate).

† **Increa'ted**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [*f.* as prec. + -ED¹.] Uncreated; = INCREASE a.

1552 HULOET, *Increased, increatus.* 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Wisd.* viii. *comm.*, God, the increated wisdom is infinite. 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxiii. 20 Not a created Angel, but an increated vis: the Eternal Son of God. 1702 ECHARD *Ecl. Hist.* (1710) 514 Hermogenes . . . was the first Christian that maintained matter to be increated and eternal. 1721 R. KEITH *tr. T. a Kempis' Solit. Sent.* i. How shalt thou be able to diue into that which is increated?

† **Increa'tion**, *Obs. rare.* [*f.* INCREASE a.: see -ATION.] The condition of being uncreated.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Alcoran*, This eternity and increation of the alcoran has occasioned vehement disputes.

Increative (inkrē'etiv), *a.* [IN-3.] Not creative; incapable of creating.

1877 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Philos. Relig.* 238 Nature informed with mind helps to form its lives in its life, receives that she may give ideas and images of beauty: but alone she is increative. 1880 — *Stud. Life Christ* Intro. (1881) 27 It was fundamentally increative, radically infertile.

Incredibility (inkredibiliti). [*ad. L. incredibilitas, f. incredibilis* INCREIBLE; cf. *F. incredibilité* (1690 in Furetiere).]

1. The quality or fact of being incredible; a thing that cannot be believed; an incredible notion or circumstance.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 1. ii. 12 note, He to salve his incredibillitie, deviseth a motion both of the Earth and of the Starres. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 133 The number of

these either Delusions or Incredibilities. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Rub. xi. § 228* The incredibility or monstrosity of such a kind of proceeding. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* xv. 1. 39 The seeming incredibility of the account Josephus gives. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. ii. vi. 250 The intellect rose in protest, and declared that incredibilities should not be taught any longer.

2. The fact or quality of being incredulous. *rare.*

1882 *Standard* No. 17942. 5 [They] have become convinced that incredibility is no longer justifiable.

Incredible (inkrē'dibl'), *a. (sb.)* Also 6 increadible. [*ad. L. incredibilis* unbelievable, unbelieving, *f. in- (IN-3) + credibilis* CREDIBLE: cf. *obs. F. incredible* (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. Not credible; that cannot be believed; beyond belief.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* iv. xxx. For incredible was . . . To se howe lie through his great myght The Grekes put proudly to the flight. 1539 BIALLE (Great) *Acts* xxvi. 8 Why shulde it be thought a thyng incredible vnto you, that God shuld rayse agayne the dead? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 503 Pliny reports things more incredible. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. i. (1884) 33 There is nothing incredible in the general doctrine of religion. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* II. ix. 269 The assertion that a glacier moves must appear . . . startling and incredible. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* x. (1894) 226 The small nucleus of fact round which so many incredible stories have gathered.

b. In weakened sense: Such as it is difficult to believe in the possibility of, or to realize; said esp. of a quantity, quality, number, etc., of a degree beyond what one would a priori have conceived as possible; inconceivable, exceedingly great.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 33 An inestymable and incredible swetenes of ioyfull conforte. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* Glasse 176 There are iij. mountaines of an incredible height. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 72 Euphues was surprised with such incredible joye at this strange event that he had almost sounded. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 4 It is incredible, how speedily and generally the Infection spread by his preaching. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 147 These stories do incredible mischief. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xiv. 144 Off they sprang with incredible swiftness. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, 1st Visit Wks. (Bohn) II. 7 The incredible sums paid in one year by the great book-sellers for puffing.

c. Of a person. *rare.*

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Jud. Evid.* (1827) II. 67 Unless you maintain that the same man is credible or incredible, honest or dishonest, according as [etc.]. *Ibid.* v. 83 He was heard; yes; but upon what occasion? On the occasion on which he is deemed incredible?

†2. Unbelieving. *Obs. rare.*

1557 NORTH *tr. Guenard's Diall Pr.* 191 a/i Incredible of that is told him. 1624 JACKSON *Serm. Introd. Knowl. Jesus* § 29 Their relations of it are so plain . . . that the incredible Gentiles of that age were inexcusable. 1640 WALTON *Life Donne* 26 The incredible reader may find in the Sacred Story that Samuel did appear to Saul even after his death. 1761 L. HOWARD *Hist. Bible*, 2 *Kings* vii. note, This incredible nobleman saw the plenty but did not partake of it.

b. As sb. An incredible thing. (Chiefly pl.)

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* xxii. viii. (1620) 825 This incredible thing which was not seen, was confirmed by other incredibles which were seen.

Hence **Incredibleness**, incredibility.

1611 FLORIO, *Incredibilita*, incredibleness. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* i. ii. 12 The quantitie and the swiftnesse is much more after the former then after this later opinion, which doth better salue the incredibleness thereof. 1668 M. CASAUBON *Credul. & Incred.* 180 (T.) The very strangeness, or incredibleness of the story. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Incredibility or Incredibleness*.

Incredibly (inkrē'dibli), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY².] In an incredible manner or degree, in a way or to an extent that is impossible or very difficult to believe; to an extent that one would not have believed possible; exceedingly, extremely.

c 1500 *Three Kings* Sons 99 He had seen hem do in armes that day yncredibly. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 124 Leofric . . . adorned it with Gould and Sylver incredibly. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Praise Pindar* notes I, Pindar was incredibly admired and honoured among the Ancients. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vizw Nat.* I. 372 Unless . . . we should suppose it to be incredibly condensed. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. i. 140 In an incredibly short period, mutiny was quenched.

† **Increditable** (inkrē'ditāb'l'), *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] Not creditable; discreditable, bringing discredit.

1695 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1702) 136, I own 'tis difficultly removed, and incredible into the bargain. 1732 *Gentl. Instructed* (ed. 101 145 (D.) Hypocrisy and dissimulation are always incredible.

† **Incredited**, *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] Not credited, disbelieved.

c 1633 ADAMS *Serm. Gal.* v. 9 Wks. 1862 II. 354 [Hazeal] was brought to this self-incredited mischief; as impossible as at first he judged it.

† **Incredūle**, *a. (sb.) Sc. Obs.* Also -uil. [*a. F. incredūle* unbelieving, incredible (Froissart, 14th c.), *ad. L. incredūlus, f. in- (IN-3) + credūlus* believing, easy of belief, CREDULOUS.] Incredulous. b. as sb. An incredulous person.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* III. 27 Til extinct that false seid ande that incredūle generatione. 1590 A. HUME *Hymns* (1832) 12 Incredūlis hence ga bide you hie.

Incredulity (inkrē'diū'lit). [*Late ME., a. F. incredulité, ad. L. incredulitāt-em, n. of quality f. incredūlus* INCREULOUS.]

1. A disbelieving frame of mind; unreadiness or unwillingness to believe (statements, etc.); disbelief.

1430 LYDG. *St. Margarete* 249 And fymal cause of thi mortal distresse Is thi wilful incredulite. c 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 112 Gayne thomas Indes incredulite. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 7 The sodeyn straungenes . . . shal not . . . gender in thee incredulitie [printed incredulite]. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* II. ix. (R.), There is nothing so wild and extravagant, to which men may not expose themselves by such a kind of nice and scrupulous incredulity. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* II. i. xiv. (1885) 57 Here is my sword, which shall make incredulity itself believe. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 66 The altar-piece in the chapel is the best piece I ever saw of his; the subject, the incredulity of St. Thomas. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* vii, Mr. Crisparkle looked in his face, with some incredulity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 183 The greatness of their professions does arouse in his mind a temporary incredulity.

†2. Want of religious faith; unbelief. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 713/1 Nor no sinne can damne him but onely incredulitie, that is to say lacke of belief. 1560-1 1st *Bk. Discip.* Ch. Scot. xiv. (1836) 77 Every one that dyeth departeth either in the faith of Christ or . . . in incredulity. 1619 SANDERSON *Twelve Serms.* (1632) 7 When the Faith of a true beleever is sore shaken with temptations of incredulity and distrust.

†3. = INCREIDIBILITY. *Obs.*

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. (1617) 3 Others tell vs other tales, of as much incredulity, of the Horses of Scithia, Greece, and Barbary.

Incredulous (inkrē'diū'los), *a.* [*f. L. incredūlus* (see INCREULUS) + -OUS.]

1. Unbelieving; not ready to believe; sceptical. Formerly used of religious unbelief, but no longer applicable in that sense. *Const. of, rarely + to.*

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 164 Harken what they [Scriptures] say of such as be altogether incredulous. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* iii. 36 He that is incredulous to the Sonne, shal not see life. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 84, I am altogether incredulous of it, and do know that no man in the world can maintaine it. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxvii. 235 It was not . . . that the end of Miracles was not to convert incredulous men to Christ. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* XIV. 475 Thou hast, in truth, a most incredulous mind. 1829 LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) I. 425/2 They call it philosophical to be incredulous on holy things. 1836 ALISON *Europe* xxxi. § 2 (1849-50) V. 299 They were ignorant or incredulous of the rapid change.

b. Of action, etc.: Indicating or prompted by incredulity.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 223, I perceive by your incredulous smiles, you will scarce beleve. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 854 The woman gave A half-incredulous, half-hysterical cry.

†2. Not to be believed; = INCREIDIBLE. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 88 No obstacle, no incredulous or vnSAFE circumstance. 1632 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 554 Miracles . . . will be thought incredulous in this age. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xviii. 380 Unto some it hath seemed incredulous what Herodotus reporteth of the great Army of Xerxes. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* *Impr.* (1653) 142 They . . . make such vast Improvements, as to raising Corn and Grass also, as is incredulous. 1750 WARBURTON *Julian Wks.* (1811) VIII. 207 The crosses on the garments . . . must appear a very incredulous circumstance.

† b. as *adv.* = INCREIDIBLY. *Obs.*

1533 BONNER *Let. to Hen. VIII* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1715) III. Collect. Records 38 The Pope, whos Sight is incredulous quick, eyed me, and that divers tymes.

Hence **Incredulousness**, incredulity.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Incredulously (inkrē'diū'losi), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY².] In an incredulous manner; with incredulity.

1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 199 She shook her head, incredulously. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* I. i. 9 The Englishman looked almost incredulously at his animated companion.

† **Increep**, *v. Obs.* [*f.* IN *adv.* + CREEP v.: see IN- prefix¹.] *intr.* To creep in. So **Increeper**; **Increeping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (see IN *adv.* II a, c, e).

13. — *K. Alis.* 2168 Now rist grete tabour betyng . . . Launces breche and increpyng. c 1420 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 210 So bryth, so gloriouge, þe sonne increppe, His schynyng merkes here bodi bare. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 563 The Epithets hereof [Weasel] are, fearful, in-creeper, and swift, and beside these I finde not any material, or worthy to be rehearsed. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 29 Sept., The increeping tide of worldliness. 1896 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 352 The most fair-seeming ceremonies were not without their increeping element of moral declension.

† **Incremable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. type *incremābilis, f. in- (IN-3) + L. cremāre* to burn, consume by fire + -ABLE.] That cannot be burnt or consumed by fire; incombustible.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiv. 140 They conceive that from the skin of the Salamander, these incremable pieces are composed. 1658 — *Hydriot.* 28 Incombustible sheets made with a texture of Asbestos, incremable flax, or Salamanders wool.

Incremation (inkrēmā'sjən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [*f. IN-2 + CREMATION, f. L. type *incremāre*: see prec.] Burning, esp. of a dead body; = CREMATION (which is now the usual word).

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 107, I hope you will improve that department notwithstanding your order of incremation. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. iv. 'Shall we take him to the publisher's or make an auto-da-fé of him?' 'I don't see what is the good of incremation,' Warrington said. 1851 MADDEN *Shrines O. & N. World* I. 44 The mode of incremation which was most followed by the Greeks. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Cathm.* 127 Cistic tombs . . . constructed according to the customs of incremation. 1870 *Echo* 4 Nov., An article on Incremation as opposed to In-

terment, is worthy of attention, the case made out being one of considerable strength.

Increment (inkrēmēt). [ad. L. *incrementum* increase, means of growth, f. stem of *incrē-scere* to INCREASE: see -MENT. (So F. *incrément*, 18thc.)]

1. The action or process of increasing or becoming greater, or (with *pl.*) a particular case or instance of this; increase, augmentation, growth.

c. 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 29 The desired helth by certeyne incrementys began to come Ageyne. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 2979 Joseph a son growing or increment [*v. r.* encrease] is for to say. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 379 It was beaten . . . into the heads of the common people . . . that the Roode (or Crucifix) of this church, did by certayne increments continually wax and growe. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* ii. § 11. 144 They prayed . . . that Christ's kingdom upon earth might have its proper increment. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* xvii. 171 The increment of the Nails is very natural. 1762 *KAMES Elem. Crit.* ii. § 6 (1833) 53 Our emotions are never instantaneous . . . [they] have different periods of birth and increment. 1835 *KIRAV Hab. & Inst. Anim.* ii. xvii. 218 We add daily increments to our knowledge and science. 1861 *BEAESS. Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. viii. 264 A standing proof of the increment of dignity which conspicuous height gives to a town construction. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner.* 53a Woody plants . . . in which the limit of the annual increment of growth is sharply defined by the layer of periderm formed at [the] outer side [of the cortex].

† b. Increase of prosperity; advancement: cf. INCREASE v. 4, sb. 4. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1609 *HOLLAND Ann. Marcell.* xiv. xi. 27 Turning to and fro, as she knoweth full well, the weights of increments and detriments both, of risings and fallings. 1667 *WATERHOUSE Fire Lond.* 70 Celebrated benefactors to London's Clergy, and Religious Increment. 1858 *CARLVER Freck. Gl.* ii. ix. i. 396 Majesty, by way of increment to Hacke . . . has lately made him 'Master of the Hunt'.

c. The waxing of the moon: *spec.* in *Heraldry*. 1610 *GUILLIM Heraldry* iii. iii. (1611) 91 According to the divers apparitions of the Moone hath she ber divers denominations in Heraldry; as her increment in her increase. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* ii. 21/2. 1864 *BOUTELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* xi. 71 She is Increment, or in Increment, when her horns point to the dexter.

d. *Rhet.* 'An advancing from weaker to stronger expressions, an ascending towards a climax': = L. *incrementum* in Quintilian (Lewis & Short).

1657 *J. SMITH Myst. Rhet.* 132 *Incrementum* . . . is a form of speech which by degrees ascends to the top of something, or rather above the top, that is, when we make our speech grow and increase by an orderly placing of words, making the later word alwayes exceed the former in the force of signification . . . It is a kind of a Climax. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* *Increment* . . . in rhetoric, a species of climax, which rises from the lowest to the highest. 1864 *WEAVER, Increment* . . . 4. (*Rhet.*) An amplification without strict climax, as in the following passage: 'Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true . . . ' Phil. iv. 8. [1893 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Increment* . . . 5. *Rhet.* A form of discourse that consists in repeating with increasing emphasis an already emphatic statement, as in 'he is a parricide—a parricide, I say: do you hear? a parricide!']

† 2. *transf.* Something that helps or promotes growth: a. A support for a growing plant; b. Nourishment. *Obs.*

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 189 Stakis longe ar vynys increment. 1708 *J. PHILIPS Cyder* (1807) 84 The loosen'd roots then drink Large increment.

† 3. Produce: cf. INCREASE sb. 7. *Obs.* rare. 1593 *Bacchus Bountie in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) ii. 273 He promised to honour the eating thereof with the best increments of his overflowing tunne.

4. Amount of increase; an amount or portion added to a thing so as to increase it, an addition; an amount gained, profit.

Unearned increment: see UNEARNED.

1631 *BRATHWAIT Whimzies, Traveller* 93 Should hee cast up his accompts . . . hee would finde his decrements great, his increments small. 1640-4 *STR. E. DERING in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1694) i. 293 In fewer Words than this Additional Increment, now offered to your Bill. 1794 *HERON Inform. Powers at War*. The annual increment of the Population. 1861 *7th Rep. Postmaster Gen.* 20 Annual increments of salaries and wages. 1865 *MILL Pol. Econ.* v. ii. § 5 (ed. 6). I see no objection to declaring that the future increment of rent should be liable to special taxation. 1875 *B. W. RICHARDSON Dis. Mod. Life* vi. 96 The increment of heat which proves fatal is from 10° to 12° Fahr. above the natural temperature of the animal. 1890 *MORLEY Sp. Ho. Comm.* The question of unearned increment will have to be faced before many years are over. 1892 *Rep. Sel. Com. on Town Holdings* p. xxv. The person who has benefited by the unearned increment in the value of the land.

b. *Math. and Physics*. A small (or sometimes infinitesimal) amount by which a variable quantity increases (e.g. in a given small time); *spec.* the increase (positive or negative) of a function due to a small increase (esp. of unity) in the variable, as in the *Method of Increments*, now called the *Calculus of Finite Differences* (see DIFFERENCE sb. 2 b).

1715 *B. TAYLOR (title) Methodus Incrementorum*. 1721 *BAILEY, Increment, in Algebra*, signifies the infinitely small increase of a line in Fluxions, growing bigger by Motion. 1743 *EMERSON Fluxions* 2 The indefinitely small Portions of the Fluent which are generated in any indefinitely small Portions of Time are called Moments or Increments. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ.* Man i. iii. 352 The Supposition that Fluxions are not Increments, but relative Notbings. 1763 *EMERSON Meth. Incrēm.* Pref. 4 The Inventor of the Method of Increments was the learned Dr. Taylor. 1803 *J. WOOD Princ. Mech.* vii. 134 Equal increments of velocity are always generated in equal times. 1834 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connect.*

Phys. Sc. x. (1849) 80 The sum of all these increments of velocity . . . would in time become perceptible. 1879 *THOMSON & TAIT Nat. Phil.* i. i. § 28 Acceleration of velocity . . . is said to be uniform when the velocity receives equal increments in equal times.

5. A quantity obtained from another by increase or addition. *Const. of. (rare.)*

1864 *BOWEN Logic* xii. 410 Each term may be an increment of its predecessor by the addition of a constant quantity. 1865 *GAORE Plato* i. i. 11 note. All [numbers] above ten were multiples and increments of ten.

Incremental (inkrēmētāl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or relating to an increment or increments (usually in the mathematical sense, 4 b: in quot. 1882, Relating to growth).

1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 312 The Principles of the New Incremental Method. 1791 *WARRING ibid.* LXXXI. 157 The same principles may be applied to the resolution of algebraical, fluxional, incremental, &c. equations. 1882 *QUAIN Anal.* (ed. 9) ii. 552 Lines . . . seen in sections of the dry tooth, conforming in direction with the lamination just spoken of (incremental lines, Salter). 1885 *Bookseller* Sept. 886/2 The exclusion of the rule of subtraction, and the substitution of incremental or complementary addition.

† **Incrementation**, *Obs.* rare. [n. of action f. med. L. *incrementare* to give the increase, f. *incrementum* INCREMENT: see -ATION.] Production of growth or increase; means of promoting growth. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 294 In Marche and September putacion To chasten is incrementacion.

† **Increate**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *increate*, ppl. stem of *increate* to make a noise at, scold, chide, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *create* to make a noise, creak, etc.] *trans.* To chide, rebuke, reprove.

1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 40/33 To Increate, *increate*. 1657 *W. MORICE Coena quasi Koury* Def. xvi. 284 He increates not the Church-governors for admitting such. 1657 *KEEFE God's Plea* 18 He is eager upon a cruel bent, but God doth increate, and interrogate him.

Increation (inkrēp'jən). *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *increationem* (Tertullian), n. of action from *increate* to INCREATE. Cf. OF. *increation*, -ation (Oresme, 14th c.).] Chiding, reproof, rebuke: with *pl.* a reproof or rebuke.

1504 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxix. 330 By threynygges, & by increateyons. c. 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) i. 380 Throughte the holsons precepte and increateyons of Annas. 1605 *G. POWEL Refut. Epist. by Puritan-Papist* 33 They . . . dissuaded them, sometimes by mild admonitions, and sometimes by severer increateyons. a. 1716 *Sourin Twelve Serms.* (1717) iii. 422 The Thunder of that dreadful Increation . . . 'Friend, how camest thou in hither, not having a Wedding-garment?' 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's* 82 Edw. III had promulgated a tremendous increation against the Dean and Chapter.

† **Increateively**, adv. *Obs.* rare. [f. late L. *increateviter*, OF. *en-*, *increatevement*, f. L. **increatevitus*, OF. *increatev*, -ive scolding, reproachful: see -LY2.] Chidingly, reproachfully; with scolding.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 425 b/2 And as saint powle that to the synnars shewed him Increatevityly.

† **Increatepation**, a. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *increatepationem* (Sidonius), f. ppl. stem of *increatep* to INCREATE: see -ORY.] Rebuking, reproving.

1645 *T. COLEMAN Hopes Deferred* i His answer hath two parts; one increatepation . . . the other directory.

Increase (s, increase, obs. forms of INCREASE.

Increment (inkrēsēt), a. and sb. Also 6-7 **increment**, -ent. [ad. L. *incrementem*, pres. pple. of *incrēscere* to INCREASE: see -ENT. In the form **increment**, a. AF. *increissant* = OF. *increissant* pres. pple.]

A. *adj.* Increasing, becoming greater. Chiefly of the moon (esp. in *Heraldry*): Waxing, in her increment.

1658 *PHILLIPS, Increment*, resembling the Moon not come to the full, a term in Heraldry. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* xi. 669 The first is on the wane; the third is not increment. 1854 *H. MILLER Sch. & Schm.* xii. (1857) 260 Every object stood out clear, though cold, in the increment light of morning. 1872 *TENNISON Gareth* 518 The good Queen . . . sent, Between the increment and decrecent moon, Arms for her son.

B. *sb.* (Chiefly *Her.*) The moon in her increment, represented as a crescent with the horns towards the dexter side. (Opp. to *decrecent*.)

1572 *BOSSEWELL Armorie* 11 An Increment is the moone from the pryme, till after the first quarter. 1661 *MORGAN Sph. Gentry* i. iv. 45 Or, an Increment vert. 1691 *London Gaz.* No. 2674/4 A Cross Moline between 2 Increments and 2 Decrements. 1864 *BOUTELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* xv. § 8 (ed. 3) 198 Or, on a fesse arg., three increments of the field.

† **Increst** (inkrēst), v. *Obs.* rare. Also en-. [f. IN-2, EN-1 + CREST sb.] *trans.* To furnish or adorn with or as with a crest; to crest (*with*).

1611 *FLORIO, Incrementamento*, an encresting. *Ibid.*, *Increate*, to encrust. *Ibid.*, *Incimierato*, crested or encrested. 1616 *DRUMM. or HAWTH. Sonn.* i. xiii. Two foaming billows . . . did their tops with coral red incrust.

Incretionary (inkrē'jənārī), a. [f. **incretion* (f. L. *in-* (IN-2) + *crēscere* to grow) + -ARY: cf. *concretionary*.] (See quot.)

1874 *DAWKINS Cave Hunt.* ii. 57 Their mineral contents . . . have been deposited on the sides of the cavity by the same 'incretionary' action. *Ibid.*, I have used the term 'incretionary' as implying an accumulation of mineral matter from the circumference of a cavity towards its centre, as in the case of an agate.

Incriminate (inkrīmīnēt), v. [f. ppl. stem of med. L. *incriminare* to accuse, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *criminare* to CRIMINATE; perh. partly due to F. *incriminer* (1791 in Hatz-Darm.)] *trans.* To charge with a crime; to involve in an accusation or charge.

1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio). To *incriminate*, to reconvict. 1828 *WEAVER, Incriminate*, to accuse; to charge with a crime or fault. 1862 *WRAXALL Hugo's 'Miserables'* v. xi, Their theory is incriminated. 1874 *SYMOKOS St. Italy & Greece* (1898) i. xi. 220 It would be wrong to incriminate the Order of S. Francis by any suspicion. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 June 5/3 Evidence which will incriminate others while it clears themselves.

Hence **Incriminated**, **Incriminating** ppl. adjs.

1858 *Times* 27 Nov. 8/2 Any incriminated phrase of Montalembert's pamphlet. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* i. xiv. 231 This Maupas, or de Maupas . . . deliberately offered to arrange that incriminating papers . . . should be secretly placed in the houses of the men whom he wanted to have accused. 1875 *STRASS Const. Hist.* iii. xix. 343 If the ordinary claimed the incriminated clerk. 1882 *TRAILL Sterne* iv. 40 An excuse for the incriminated passage.

Incrimination (inkrīmīnē'jən), rare. [n. of action f. med. L. *incriminare*; see prec. Cf. F. *incrimination* (Littré).] The action of charging with a crime, or involving in a charge; the fact or condition of being so charged or involved.

1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* p. 212 Their incrimination and arraignment may appear by the verdict. 1837-39 *DE QUINCEY Murder Postscript*, One other fact . . . became more . . . important than many stronger circumstances of incrimination . . . that the shoes of the murderer . . . creaked as he walked. 1846 *MRS. GORE Eng. Char.* (1852) 84 To incrimination follows incrimination.

Incriminator, rare. [agent-n. in L. form, from INCRIMINATE.] One who incriminates; an accuser.

1846 *LANDOR Imag. Conv. Wks.* ii. 13 Yet our judges . . . our incriminators, firmly believe in the transcendent excellence of those works.

Incrimatory (inkrīmīnātōrī), a. [f. as INCRIMINATE + -ORY.] Tending to incriminate.

1861 *Times* 10 July, That an incriminatory report of an Election Commission shall be followed by a suspension of elective rights for five years. 1890 *Ibid.* 15 Dec. 5/3 The quantity of documents and cipher manuscripts seized . . . furnished the authorities with much incriminatory evidence.

† **Incriminous**, a. *Obs.* rare = °. [IN-3.] Not criminous; innocent.

1623 *COCKERAM* ii. Faultlesse, *Inculpable, Incriminons*.

Incrimsoned, ppl. a. *Obs.* rare. = ENCRIMSONED.

1831 *TRAILLAWNEY Adv. Younger Son* i. 328 Kissing his incrimsoned hands and eyes. 1851 *DICKENS G. Expect.* xii, Various stages of puffy and incrimsoned countenance.

† **Incrispated**, ppl. a. *Obs.* rare = °. [f. L. *incrispat-us*, pa. pple. of *incrispare* (Tertullian). *Idol.* 8, with variant *incrustare*], f. *in-* (IN-2) + *crispare* to curl, wrinkle: see CRISPATE.] Stiffly curled, wrinkled.

1747 *tr. Astruc's Fevers* 182 They are incrispated, and each fibre tense, like the chord of a musical instrument.

Incroach, -ment, **incroatch**, **incroch** (e), *obs.* ff. ENCROACH, -MENT.

Incronicle, *obs.* f. ENCHRONICLE.

† **Incrook**, v. *Obs.* rare. [f. IN-1 + CROOK v., after L. *incurvare*, which it translates.] *trans.* To crook, bend, or incurve.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxxviii. 28 Mirkid be thaire eghen . . . & be bak of baim ay inkroke. *Ibid.* Cant. 509 Inkrokid are be hillis of be world. 1382 *WYCLIF Rom.* xi. 10 Be the yson of hem maad derke . . . and inkroke algaits the bak of hem [*Ps.* lxxviii. 8 the rig of hem . . . crooke thou in].

† **Incrossed**, ppl. a. *Obs.* rare = °. [f. IN-2 (= EN-1) + CROSS v.] Crossed over each other.

1605 *DANIEL Queen's Arcadia* ii. i, His Arms incross'd, his Head down on one Side.

|| **Incrochet**, v. *Obs.* rare. Also en-. [f. IN-2, EN-1 + CROCHET sb.] *trans.* To enclose within crochets or brackets.

1806 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) i. 397 He will . . . encrochet [] thus what Hymns has to copy. a. 1834 *COLERIDGE in Athenæum* (1893) 2 Sept. 372/3 Truly lyric as are all the lines incrocheted.

† **Inerouching**, ppl. a. *Obs.* rare = °. [? f. IN-1 + CROUCH v.] Crouching in, cringing, fawning.

1593 *C. FLETCHER Licia* To Rdr., As a man may sooner feel us to flatter by our incrouching eloquence than suspect it from the ear.

|| **Incredible** (inkrēwā'b'l). [F. *incroyable* incredible, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *croi-re*, *croi-ant* to believe (see -LY2) + -able (see -BLE).] A contemporary name for the French fop or dandy of the period of the Directory.

The term seems to have originated in 1795; acc. to Littré, it had reference not only to the extravagant dress of the fops, but also to their frequent use of the phrase 'C'est vraiment incroyable'.

1797 *H. SWINBURNE Lett. in Cris. Enr. close last Cent.* (1841) ii. 181 The men were clean, many in English dresses, but there were also a good many *extravagants*, or *incroyables*. 1831 *CARLVER Sari. Res.* i. ix, Wert thou not, at one period of life, a Buck, or Blood, or Macaroni, or Incroyable, or Dandy, or by whatever name . . . such phenomenon is distinguished? 1887 *Westm. Rev.* Nov. 947 The republican young man of fashion, the *incroyable*.

† **Incruciated**, a. *Obs.* rare = °. [IN-3; see CRUCIATE v.] Not tormented; untortured.

1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. xxxi. 223 His Ignorance gave him... a kind of innocence, whereby might have passed away his life incruciaded without the sense of so fatal misfortunes.

Incruciation. *Anat.* [f. IN-2 + CRUCIATION.] 'A crossing of fibres; same as decussation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Incruciatio*... the decussation or crossing of the fibres of the optic nerve: incruciation.

† **Incrucient**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. incruent-us*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *crucius* bloody, CRUENT. Cf. obs. *F. incruent* (16th c.).] Bloodless; not attended with shedding of blood.

1624 FISHER in *F. White Repl. Fisher* 463 So should... the Eucharist be a blonde Sacrifice, and not incruent as the Fathers term it. 1660 *WATERHOUSE Arms & Arm.* 209 For incruent Victories are least offensive to God and man.

So † **Incruciental**, † **Incrucientous** *adjs.* (cf. CRUENTOUS).

1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 408 He musters out as many places as he can find, that make any mention of Liturgy, Oblation, Holy Victim, Incruciental Sacrifice, and Mass. 1675 BURTUGGE *Causa Dei* 302 To offer his Devotions on an Incruciental Altar. a 1706 EVELYN *Sylvia* (1776) 369 Garlands of the leaves and blossoms [of Myrtles] impaled the brows of Incrucientous victors at Ovals.

Incrust, etc., variants of ENCRUST, etc.

1621, etc. [see ENCRUST v.]. 1663 J. BEALE *Let.* 21 Jan. in *Boyle's Wks.* 1772 VI. 387 A black incruent substance, which he found in Mendipp-hills, bedecked very delightfully with artificial branches of the exact form of ferns, which they say is an infallible discoverer of a coal-mine. a 1691 *Boyle Hist. Air* (1692) 140, I visited the incrusting spring... and could not find anything incruent within 26 yards of the rise of it. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 219 Some Rivers do thus bring forth... mineral Matter in great Quantity so as to cover and incrust the Stones, Sticks and other Bodies lying therein. 1725, etc. [see ENCRUST v.].

† **Incrustament**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *incrostamento* 'a pargetting or rough casting' (Florio), *L. type* **incrustamentum*, from *incrustare* to incrust.] = INCRUSTATE 2.

1538 *LELAND Itin.* V. 7 There were founde a late... certeyne painted Incrustamentes hard by the Castel.

Incrustate (inkrústē), *ppl. a.* (*Erron. -crustate*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *crustare*, f. *crusta* CRUST.) † 1. Formed or hardened into a crust. *Obs.*

1626 *BACON Sylvia* § 99 The Finer Part will be turned into Aire, and the Grosser sticke as it were baked, and incrustate vpon the Sides of the Vessell. 1674 *Grew Nat. Mixture* v. Inst. ii. § 8 The top of the unresolved Salt will be incrustate, or as it were frosted over. 1731 *TULL Horse-Hoing Husb.* (1733) 64 If Land sown with Wheat be not Ho'd, its Surface is soon Incrustate.

2. Enveloped with a crust or solid superficial layer of matter: cf. CRUSTATE. *Obs. exc. Bot.*

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3017 A cherry-stone round about incrustate with stony matter. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 621/1 *Incrustate*,... coated with earthy matter.

3. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Incrustatus*,... applied to a seed and pericarp when they adhere one to the other with so much force that they seem to form an entire body: incrustate. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 621.

4. *Zool. and Bot.* Having the form of a crust, as a polyzoon or a lichen; *spec.* Of or pertaining to the *Incrustata*, a division of cyclotomatous Polyzoa.

Incrustate (inkrústē), *v.* Now rare. Also *en-*; *erron. -crustate*. [f. *L. incrustat-*, *ppl. stem* of *incrustare*: see prec.]

1. To cover with a crust or hardened coating, as of deposited or crystallized matter, rust, scum, etc. = ENCRUST 2.

1570 *LEVINS Manib.* 40/34 To Incrustate, *incrustare*. 1620 *VENERIA Via Recta* vi. 106 Covered over and incrustated... with sugar, which we... call Candied Ginger. 1684 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 142 To let its Central Fire to incrustate it self into a Terrella. 1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* 64 note, Vast Stones, which... are incrustated with this Sparry, Stalactical Substance. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. App. xiv. 127 The copper in precipitating will... incrustate the nail with pure copper. 1811 *PINKERTON Petral.* I. 519 Encrustating various objects, as birds' nests, plants, leaves, &c.

† 2. In the arts: a. To cover with an ornamental layer after the manner of a natural incrustation: = ENCRUST 1. b. To attach as or like an incrustation.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Incrusted*, or *Incrustated Column*, is a column consisting of several pieces or slips of some precious marble, masticated or cemented around a mould of brick, or other material. 1764 *HARMER Observ.* VIII. iii. 99 The art of incrustating buildings with it [marble]. *Ibid.* XL. vi. 304 The figures are incrustated like the cyphers on the dial-plates of watches.

Hence **Incrustated**, **Incrustating** *ppl. adjs.*

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 196 They make their peculiar Vortex... from Pole to Pole, and thread an incrustated Star. 1712 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 520 The encrustated Particles which stick to the Skin. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 259, I took off a Quantity of incrustated Gravel with the *Currette*. 1834 *Pall Mall G.*, *Extra* 24 July 2/2 Encrustated papers, luminous paint, &c. 1885 J. CROLL *Climate & Cosmol.* xi. 187 Masses of calcareous tufa which have been formed upon the borders of incrustating springs.

Incrustation (inkrústē-shən). Also *en-*. [ad. late *L. incrustation-em*, n. of action from *incrustare* to INCRUSTATE; cf. *F. incrustation* (16th c.).] VOL. V.

1. The action of encrusting; the formation of a crust, the fact or condition of being encrusted.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Incrustation*, a pargetting, rough-casting. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Incrustation*, a making or becoming hard on the outside, like a crust, a rough-casting, or pargetting. 1764 *HARMER Observ.* VIII. iii. 97 The incrustation of their walls with the most exquisite marbles. 1769 *CROKER Dict.*, *Incrustation*, in Surgery, the induction of a crust or Eschar upon any part. 1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 500 The branches formed by incrustation are sometimes six inches long. 1853 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* II. iv. § 24 The incrustation of brick with more precious materials. 1874 *SYMMONS Sk. Italy & Greece* 251 Had the whole church been finished as it was designed, it would have presented one splendid though bizarre effect of incrustation.

2. An outer hard layer or crust of some fine or costly material placed over a rough or common substance, esp. a facing of marble or other precious stone on a building.

1644 *EVELYN Diary* 7 Mar., A Chapel... all of jasper, with several incrustations of marble in the inside. *Ibid.* 17 Nov., The walls... are covered with antiq incrustations of history. 1726 *LEONI tr. Alberti's Archit.* I. 33/2 Alabaster... cut with a Saw into large thin pieces, extremely convenient for Incrustations. 1838 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 338 An incrustation, consisting of small segments of white and black marble, gives these edifices a motley appearance. 1880 C. E. NORTON *Church-build. Mid. Ages* ii. 54 The whole surface... was to be covered with precious incrustations of mosaic or of marble.

† b. *fig.* An adventitious ornament. *Obs.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. ii. 66 The old popishe ceremonies... are, as it were, an Incrustation both vnlawful and vnseemly. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph*, To Rdr. (1645) 3 What incrustations, and misrepresentations of opinions, sayings, practises, actions. 1740 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* IV. iv. Wks. 1811 IV. 181 Every age adorned it with additional superstitions; so that at length the old foundation became quite lost in these new incrustations.

3. A crust or hard coating formed naturally on the surface of an object; esp. a calcareous or crystalline concretion or deposit.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xxxix. 359 We shall find an Incrustation upon the out-side of the moss and leaves. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 166 ¶ 3 Like unpolished gems, of which none but the artist knows the intrinsic value, till their... incrustations are rubbed away. 1830 *SIR T. D. LAUDER Floods Moray* in 1829 (ed. 2) 234 Stalactical incrustations, formed by the evaporation of water, holding calcareous matter in solution. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 202 This siliceous matter is deposited around the mouth of the hole as an incrustation.

b. *fig.* An accretion of habit, etc. compared to a hard crust formed over and around an object.

1806 *FELLOWS tr. Milton's 2nd Defence* 230 There are... many evil incrustations about your heart. 1833 *L. RITCHIE Wand. by Loire* 215 Her really warm heart... was frozen over by a thin incrustation of vanity. a 1864 J. D. BURNS *Mem. & Rem.* (1879) 364 The pure simplicities of His Word... get overlaid with earthly incrustations. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 397 Hidden under the incrustations of sense and evil habit.

4. A hard dry formation on the surface of the body; a scab or eschar (cf. CRUST sb. 3).

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Incrustation*,... a crustiness, or thick scabbedness. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 2 A slight incrustation was formed on the vesicle. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 729 The incrustations which adhere to the cuticle. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 195 Such is the course of the ordinary small-pox papule through the several stages of macule, papule, vesicle, pustule, and incrustation.

† **Incrustative**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. INCRUSTATE v. + -IVE.] A substance that tends to form incrustations.

1765 *Universal Mag.* XXXVII. 355/2 Incrustatives and exsiccatives, as myrrh, aloes.

Incrusted, **Incrusting**: see INCRUST.

† **Incrystal**, *v. Obs.* Also *en-*. [f. IN-2 + CRYSTAL sb.]

1. *trans.* (and *intr.*) To turn into crystal, to CRYSTALLIZE.

1611 *FLORIO, Incrystallire*, to encrystal, or become cristall. 2. To enclose in crystal.

1648 *HERRICK Hesper.*, *Hour-glass*, That Hourse-glasse... With water fill'd... The humour was... But lovers tears in-crystalled. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* I. 35, I have artificially frozen all the said Liquor into a mass of Ice, wherein all these Animals it seemed lay incrystalled.

Hence **Incrystalled** *ppl. a.*, crystallized.

a 1649 *DRUMM. of HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 29 The next encrystalld light Submits to Him its beams; And He doth trace the height Of that fair lamp.

Incrystallizable, *a. rare* -1. [IN-3.] Incapable of being crystallized; uncrystallizable.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 578 This salt is tasteless, incrySTALLIZABLE by art, insoluble in water.

Incuba, *nonce-wd.*, factitious fem. of INCUBUS.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 45. 1/2 There being in nature no other Incubusses or Incubas.

Incubate (inkubēt), *v.* [f. *L. incubat-* (more commonly *incubat*: see INCUBITURE), *ppl. stem* of *incubare* to lie on, to hatch, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *cubare* to lie: see -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To sit upon (eggs) in order to hatch them; to hatch (eggs) by sitting upon them or by some equivalent process.

1721 *BAILEY, To incubate*, to brood or hover over, to lie or set upon as a Hen. 1730-6 *Ibid.* (folio), *Incubated*, brooded or hovered over, as by a Bird on her Eggs or Nest. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 61 They are incubated

by the heat of the Sun. 1788 *JENNER in Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 229 Respecting the Cuckoo: why... it should not build a nest, incubate its eggs? 1849-52 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 974/1 The egg... had been incubated six days. 1855 *OWEN Comp. Anal. Vertebr.* VIII. (L.), Still fewer [fishes] nidificate and incubate their ova.

b. *fig.* To brood upon.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 179 Gods Spirit... must incubate, and brood both, to make them fruitful.

2. *intr.* To sit upon eggs, to brood.

1755 *JOHNSON, To incubate*, v. n., to sit upon eggs. 1788 *JENNER in Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 230 Many of the birds which incubate have stomachs analogous to those of Cuckoos. 1874 E. COUES *Birds N. W.* 41 The one that is incubating flutters up with loud cries of distress.

b. *fig.* To brood.

1660 *tr. Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. viii. 476 The Spirit of God gently incubated on the World. a 1847 *MACEY NAPIER in Sel. Corr.* (1879) 508, I wrote this while incubating on my Bills in Edinburgh.

3. a. *intr. Path.* Of a disease: To pass through the process of INCUBATION, q.v. 3. b. *trans. Biol.* To place in an incubator (for developing bacteria).

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 805 The tubes are capped, shaken and incubated for twenty-four hours.

Hence **Incubated** *ppl. a.*, **Incubating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1730-6 [see sense 1]. 1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 673/1 The vascular area of the incubated egg. 1878 *Masque Poets* 216 By its own law... The incubated egg unfolded. 1890 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 3/2 Dr. Koch's lymph... is prepared in an incubating stove within a space which is hermetically sealed and sterilized.

Incubation (inkubē-shən). [ad. *L. incubation-em* brooding, n. of action f. *incubare* to brood.]

1. The action of sitting on eggs in order to hatch them; the hatching of eggs by sitting on them.

Artificial incubation, hatching of eggs by artificial heat.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 120 Incubation alters not the species... as evidently appears in the eggs of Ducks or Partridges hatched under a Hen. a 1711 *KEN Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 304 Her Incubations by Degrees dispence Parts, Form, Life, Motion, Nutriment and Sense, Till they full grown, their Prisons open fling. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* v. (1879) 91 Each cock bird will have its fair share in the labour of incubation. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* Intro. 50 Observed in... the incubation of the Python. 1891 W. N. LANE *Poultry Farming* 4 Artificial incubation is a cheaper method of hatching than the natural one.

2. *transf. and fig.* Applied esp. to the 'brooding' or 'moving' of the Divine Spirit over the face of the chaos at the Creation (Gen. i. 2).

1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* I. (1634) 5 Whether that motion... and operation, were by incubation, or how else, the manner is only knowne to God. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* III. i. 247 Some assign a natural determined Cause of the first production of Mankind, namely, the due preparation of the fat and slimy Earth after a long incubation of Waters. a 1679 *GURNALL in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxix. 130 He who, by his incubation upon the waters of the creation, hatched that rude mass into the beautiful form we now see. 1731 *TULL Horse-Hoing Husb.* (1733) 25 Many of the Pores or Interstices close up during the Seed's Incubation and hatching in the Ground. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* II. Wks. VIII. 258 The Dutch Republics were hatched and cherished under the same incubation. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits* xiv. (1857) 235 The mind became fruitful as by the incubation of the Holy Ghost. 1878 *SEELEY Stein* III. 437 The Middle Ages... were the age... if not actually of the greatest painting and poetry, yet of the incubation of both.

3. *Path.* The process or phase through which the germs of disease pass between contagion or inoculation and the development of the first symptoms.

Period of incubation, the space of time occupied by this process, which varies greatly for different diseases, and in different circumstances.

1835 G. GREGORY *Theo. & Pract. Med.* I. vi. (ed. 4) 81 *Period of incubation*. The interval which elapses between exposure to malaria and the invasion of disease is liable to some variety. *Ibid.* II. v. 149 Sometimes a degree of catarrhal affection is present throughout the whole term of incubation. 1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 137 The period of incubation of cholera lasts at least one week. 1885 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 3/3 The period of incubation, i.e., the time from the infliction of the bite till the disease shows itself, is stated... to vary from 12 days... to one year and upwards, the average being from 44 to 75 days.

4. *Gr. Antiq.* The practice of sleeping in a temple or sacred place for oracular purposes.

1871 *TYLOR Prim. Cult.* II. 111 This place was celebrated for the worship of Æsculapins, in whose temple incubation, i.e. sleeping for oracular dreams, was practised. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 808.

5. *attrib.*, as *incubation-period*, -process.

1858-65 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. XII.* xi. IV. 262 The incubation-process may have uses for some of us! 1879 *S. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 712 In this case... the incubation period was two days. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 539 A specific bacillus which, introduced by feeding into mice, produces... illness and death after a definite incubation period.

Hence **Incubational** *a.*, of or connected with incubation.

1849-52 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1209/1 The cloaca... serves as a kind of incubational... pouch.

Incubative (inkubē-tiv), *a.* [f. *L. incubat-*, *ppl. stem* (see INCUBATE) + -IVE.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the incubation of oviparous animals.

1859 *HELPS Friends in C. Ser.* II. xi. 285 A beautiful thing is the incubative, the pre-maternal instinct.

2. *Path.* Of or pertaining to the incubation of disease; characterized by incubation.

1835 G. GREGORY *Theo. & Pract. Med.* II. v. (ed. 4) 149 The circumstance of the initiatory catarrhal fever, being viewed, or not, as constituting part of the incubative stage. 1851-9 BAYSON in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 248 Its incubative period—the time which the infectious germs when separated from their source will retain their productiveness. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 477 The incubative period [of yellow fever] is longer than usually supposed.

Incubator (in'kubə'tər). [*a. L. incubator, agent-n. f. incubare* to lie in or on.]

1. A bird which incubates or sits on eggs; a sitting bird. *b. fig.* One who sits brooding.

1858 DR QUINCY *Language Wks.* IX. 87 The Hebrew... sitting... as incubator over the awful germs of the spiritualities that connect man with the unseen worlds.

2. An apparatus for hatching birds by artificial heat.

1857 *Cottage Gardener* 4 Aug. 274/2 An incubator is an unprofitable machine... It is a good hatcher... but the chickens cannot be reared. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 188 The heat of the manure-heap acts as an incubator [to snakes' eggs]. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 119/1 A Series of Thermostatic Incubators... for the artificial hatching of eggs.

b. An apparatus for rearing children born prematurely.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 4/1 One of the incubators, or foster mothers, by means of which the lives of... little ones prematurely born into the world have been saved.

3. An apparatus for the artificial development of bacteria.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 805 These [test-tubes] are capped and kept at 37° in the incubators for twenty-four hours.

4. *fig. and transf.* A breeder, author, source.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 6 Sept., His mind is only an incubator for hatching lewdness. 1897 L. A. THURSTON *Handbk. Am. ex. Hawaii* 35 An incubator of international friction.

Incubatory (in'kubə'tərī), *a.* [*f. L. incubāt- (see INCUBATE) + -ORY.*] Of or pertaining to incubation; incubative.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Int. Anim.* x. 622 For distinction's sake the incubatory pouch may be termed the ovicyst. 1879 — *Hume v.* 110 The incubatory instinct of a bird.

†**Incube**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f. IN-2 + CUBE sb.*] *trans.* To infix like a cube.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. vi. Prelaty... must be faine to inglobe or incube her selfe among the Presbyters.

†**Incubee**, *Obs.* A distortion of INCUBUS; used as a term of reprobation. (Cf. INCUBY.)

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. ii. Where's my pipe now? not fill'd? thou errant Incubee. [Said to a servant.]

†**Incubiture**, *Obs.* [*f. L. incubit- (ppl. stem of incubare* to INCUBATE) + -URE, as if from *L. type *incubitura*.] Brooding; = INCUBATION 1.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. (1712) 72 Aldrovandus rejects that Fable of... her [the Bird of Paradise's] Incubiture on the back of the Male. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Incubation* or *Incubiture*, a Philosophical Term for brooding or sitting upon Eggs as Birds do. 1743 J. FLEMING *Divine Things* 153 (1.) The incubiture of the female upon the back of the male.

†**Incubo**, *Obs. rare.* [*a. L. incubo* a spirit that lies on a treasure to guard it, *f. incubā-re* to brood over.] A covetous man, who broods over or jealously guards his wealth.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 45 The covetous Incuboes of the world. a 1625 Boys *Wks.* (1630) 129 Like a brood goose, or a hen that sits; Incubo (for so the Latines terme him) hee keeps his nest and sits as it were brooding.

Incubous (in'kubəs), *a. Bot.* [*f. L. incubā-re* to lie on + -OUS.] (See *quots.*)

1857 BERKLEY *Cryptog. Botany* § 489. 444 The leaves [of some Liverworts] are disposed after two different plans, according to which they have received the name succubous or incubous. In the former case they are disposed in a spiral which turns from left to right, and consequently the anterior border of each inferior leaf is covered by the posterior border of that immediately above. In the latter, the spiral turns from right to left, and the anterior border of each inferior leaf covers the posterior border of the leaf placed immediately above it. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 416/2 *Incubous*, the tip of one leaf or other part lying flat over the base of the next above it.

†**Incubus** (in'kubəs). Also 6 *Sc. incubus*. Pl. incubi (-bēi); also 7-9 incubuses, 8 incubus's, incubusses, (9 incubus). [*late L. incubus* (Augustine) = cl.L. *incubo* nightmare; in the middle ages often represented as a malignant demon who lay upon men and women; *f. L. incubare* to lie upon. Cf. *F. incubé* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] 1. A feigned evil spirit or demon (originating in personified representations of the nightmare) supposed to descend upon persons in their sleep, and especially to seek carnal intercourse with women. In the Middle Ages, their existence was recognized by the ecclesiastical and civil law.

c 1205 LAV. 15783 Heo beoð ihaten ful iwis incubi demones... monne mon on sweneote heo heo sweneoð. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8088 þise spyrites do women schame; Incuby demones ys cald þer name, fendes in bedde... þat many woman han forlayn. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 24 Women may go sauly vp and down. There is noon oother Incubus but he And he ne wol doon hem but dishonour. 1387 *Tervisa Hiden* (Rolls) I. 419 That fend þat goop a ny3t, Wommen wol ofte to begile, Incubus hatte be 1331. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 221 Marling also

wes in the samin dais Into Britane... Ane incubus with subtil sorcerie. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* II. ix. (1886) 26 They [witches] use venerie with a diuell called Incubus. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* II. ii. I'll sooner clasp an incubus, or hug A fork-tongued adder. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 152 Belial, the dissolute spirit that fell, The sensualist, and, after Asmodai, The fleshliest incubus. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 421 Angels, Incubusses, Saints jostle in his song. 1865 TAYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* I. 7 The evil demons who trouble people in their sleep, the Incubi and Succubi.

attrib. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* x. 501 He that allows himself in any sin... does... entertain an incubus demon. 1674 *Govt. Tongue v.* § 2. 120 A sort of Incubus brats, the infamous progenies of the lying spirit.

2. A feeling of oppression during sleep, as of some heavy weight on the chest and stomach; the nightmare.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 102, The disease called Incubus that is the Mare which is a bycnesse or fantasiee oppressing a man in his slepe. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iv. Then death, like to a stifling incubus, Lie on my bosome. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. ii. Such as are troubled with Incubus, or with ridden, as we call it, if they lie on their backs. 1753 J. BOND (title) Essay on the Incubus or Night-mare. a 1834 LAMB *Hypochond.* 30 Night-riding Incubi Troubling the fantasy. a 1864 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 472 The dire superstition which sits like an incubus upon them.

3. A person or thing that weighs upon and oppresses like a nightmare.

1648-9 C. WALKER *Relat. & Observ.* 17 Looke to it therefore, ye state Incubi. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings Wks.* (1851) 369 The many years preaching of such an Incubent, I may say, such an Incubus oft-times. 1653 GAUDIN *Hierasp.* To Rdr. 5 Worldly designes... are... the Incubusses of Conscience. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 262 The church of England... fainting under the incubus of false doctrine, and a secular spirit. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi Pref.* 10 The great fact that the Americans have rid themselves of the incubus of slavery. 1875 McLEAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. vi. 123 Free from the incubus of evil habits.

4. *Entom.* Name of a parasitic genus of hymenopterous insects.

†**Incuby**, *Sc. Obs.* A perversion of incubus, or its plural incubi; = INCUBUS.

1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vi. 3, 1, Maister Andro Kennedy... Gottin with sum incuby, Or with sum freir infatuatus.

In cuerpo: see CUERPO.

†**Incultate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [*ad. L. incultāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *incultare*; see next.] Incultated, taught. (Const. as *pa. ppl. or adj.*)

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 308 Wee had neede to haue the word of God often incultate and beaten vpon vs. 1643 SIA J. SPELMAN *Case of Affairs* 22 The duty which... hath both by Law and Christian Religion been incultate to him. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 154 Phansie? that's so swayed... By botched incultate paradigms made By senses dictate. 1653 — *Conject. Cabbal.* (1662) 175 Long incultate Precepts... mistaken for connate Principles.

Incultate (in'kultēt, in'kultēt'), *v.* [*f. L. incultāt-, ppl. stem of incultare* to stamp in with the heel, tread in, cram in, press in, impress upon (the mind), *f. in- (IN-2) + cultare* to tread, *f. calc-, calx* heel. As to the pronunciation, see CONTEMPLATE.]

1. *trans.* To endeavour to force (a thing) into or impress (it) on the mind of another by emphatic admonition, or by persistent repetition; to urge on the mind, esp. as a principle, an opinion, or a matter of belief; to teach forcibly. Const. upon, on; + formerly in, into, unto, to.

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xxviii. Oiv, This practyse dyd the holy elect of god in the olde time not onli incultate and teach with words, but also expresse and performe in dede. 1559 Bp. SCOT *Ser. in Strype Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. App. vii. 418 The authoritie of the bisshoppes of Rome... some incultate against us, as a matter of great weight. 1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* III. xi. § 11 That commandement which Christ dyd so often incultate vnto Peter. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hist.* II. iii. (1810) 251 Yet was not hee ashamed, to incultate into the eares of the Pope... that shee was more tyrannical than Pharaoh. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* VII. viii. 225 He presses this exhortation upon them, and incultates it three times. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Sec.* 165 And still the Sire incultates to his Son, Transmissive Lessons of the King's Renown. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. I. 142 A standing Admonition, to remind them of it, and incultate it upon them. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* XII. II. 518 This is the notion that he incultates everywhere of true glory.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 210 The moralist will begin with striving to inculcate this desire of happiness into himself and others as deeply as possible. 1792 *Anced. W. Pitt* II. xxxv. 263 These three words... deserve to be incultated in our minds. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 3 You cannot too often incultate to your chief friends, that this affair... cannot possibly be the work of a single day. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xi. 89 An opinion... difficult to incultate upon the minds of others. 1809 SUSAN I. 155 The conception... had incultated itself... into her mind. 1866 FELTON *Am. & Mod. Gr.* II. i. iii. 47 All these teachers incultate... the duties of order, obedience and fidelity, on the slaves. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII. § 2 These... incultated passive obedience to the monarch as a religious obligation.

†2. To tread upon, trample, press with the feet.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *iij, The earth which with our feete we incultate and treade one. 1657 T'OMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* III. II. v. 127 A certain Cloth... is often dipped and incultated [L. *incultatur*] in a fit Emplaister already made up.

†**Incultatedly**, *adv. Obs. rare-1.* [*f. incultated* pa. ppl. of *incultate* + -LY².] By incultation; by impressive repetition.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* II. 47 The Son of man is a Title which Christ so incultatedly assumes to himself.

Incultating (see the vb.), *vbl. sb.* [*f. INCULCATE v. + -ING¹.*] The action of incultation; impressive repetition.

1593 NASHR *Christ's T.* (1613) 50 With dismal crying, and vociferative incultating vnto her. a 1614 DONNE *Biadavaro* (1644) 35 The often iteration, and specious but sophisticate incultatings of Law, and Nature, and Reason, and God. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. lixix. To use so many iterations, incultatings, and tautologies... is no good manners in moral Philosophy.

Incultation (in'kultē'tōn). [*ad. late L. incultation-em*, n. of action *f. incultare* to INCULCATE. Cf. *F. incultation* (16th c.).] The action of impressing on the mind by forcible admonition or frequent repetition; the emphatic or persistent teaching of something.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 94, I will not trouble the reader with double incultation, and twyse telling of one tale. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 254 He evermore laboreth with often incultations, to infixe this most firmly in his mind. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 151 ¶ 8 The days that are to follow must pass in the incultation of precepts already collected, and assertion of tenets already received. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. ii. 17 The constant incultation of truth. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I. iv. 186 His works were not merely the incultations of particular truths, but the expression of his whole mind. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxiii. (1878) 588 Action is more powerful than speech in the incultation of Religion.

†**Incultative**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. incultāt-, ppl. stem (see INCULCATE v.) + -IVE.*] Tending to incultate; of the nature of incultation; impressive.

1626 W. FENNER *Hidden Manna* (1652) a Bare teaching will not avails neither; but there must be a special incultative teaching. a 1677 MANTON *Serm.* Ps. cxix. verse 48 Wks. 1892 VII. 20 When you have heard the word... apply it to yourselves by serious incultative thoughts.

Incultator (in'kultē'tər, in'kult-). [*agent-n. in L. form from INCULCATE. (Cf. late L. incultātor, used by Tertullian in literal sense.)*] One who incultates.

1675 BOYLE *Consid. Reconcil. Reason & Relig.* I. viii. Wks. 1772 IV. 183 Des Cartes himself... has been the greatest example and incultator of this suspension [of assent]. 1890 *Temple-Bar Mag.* Sept. 91 He was an incultator of muscular Christianity.

Incultatory, *a. rare.* [*f. INCULCATE v. + -ORY.*] Fitted or tending to incultate; characterized by incultation.

a 1887 M. HOPKINS *Discuss. Eng. Men* 233 (Cent.) As typical and incultatory, nothing could have been more admirable than these sacrifices. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 69 A matter of native bias, length of habit, and incultatory, belike painful, preparation.

†**Incult**, *v. Obs.* [*ad. L. incultā-re* to INCULCATE; perh. immed. after *F. inculquer* (1549 in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* = INCULCATE v.

1528 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 85 To inculte unto Him the said Points and Considerations. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* Fvjb, These thynges... should be continually taughte and inculted into the eares of all true christen people. 1562 Bp. GAUDINER *Lett. to Somerset* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 740 Yf your Grace thinke not yourselfe encombred with my babling and inculking. 1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 34 Which sentence Saint Paul... went about to inculte into the minde of the Athenians.

†**Incultp**, *v. Obs. rare-1.* [*ad. L. incultp-are* to INCULCATE, perh. after *F. inculper* (Cotgr. 1611).] *trans.* = INCULCATE v.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* II. vi. I. 108 For, if Chrysostomes impatience and head-long desire slew him, why should mine honest proceeding and care be inculted therewithall?

Inculpable (in'kulpəbəl), *a. Now rare.* [*ad. late L. inculpābilis*, *f. in- (IN-3) + culpābilis* CULPABLE.] Not culpable; blameless; free from blame.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. Prol. 1/b1 They knewe not that any enyll were done in the worlde, ne also what synne was: But they were all utterly Inculpable. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 31 Suche personages as neuer were infamed with any vice notable, and whose lyues be inculpable. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. v. 153 Little more then sins of pure and inculpable ignorance. 1730 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 56 If his error is inevitable, or such as... he could not help, he is inculpable. 1758 FABER *Spir. Confer.* (1870) 160 There are inculpable unrealities to which bodily weakness exposes us.

Hence **Inculpability** = next.

1765 G. CANNING *Patriotism in Sch. Satire* (1802) 326 Pitying Justice tacks, in their defence, Inculpability to want of sense.

Inculpableness. [*f. prec. + -NESS.*] Blamelessness.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* XI. 111 The puritie consisteth in the inculpableness and innocence of the herie. 1684 SHARP *Disc. conc. Conscience* 29 The great thing... is the Culpableness or Inculpableness; the Faultiness or Innocence of the mistake.

Inculpably, *adv.* [*f. as prec. + -LY².*] Blamelessly, innocently.

1536 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 377 Though I am not altogether so scrupulous, yet I would it were done inculpably and duly. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. viii. 87 God will accept the will for the deed when the external act is inculpably out of our powers. 1685 *Case Doubting Conscience* 96 A man may very innocently and inculpably be ignorant of it. 1864 MANNING *Lett. to Pusey* 14 The Church teaches that men may be inculpably out of its pale.

†**Inculpate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. inculpāt-*

us, f. in- (IN-3) + *culpātus*, pa. pple. of *culpāre* to blame.] Unblamed, blameless, inculpable.

1612 T. JAMES *Jesuit's Downfall*. 14 Every Jesuit takes upon him to be an illuminate, an inculpate guider of souls. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xi. 171 Causes of Error in the exercise of Reason which are inculpate in themselves.

Inculpate (inkŭlp'et, inkŭlp'et), v. [f. med. L. *inculpāt*, ppl. stem of *inculpāre*, f. in- (IN-2) + *culpāre* to blame; cf. *exculpate*.] As to the pronunciation, see CONTEMPLETE.]

1. *trans.* To bring a charge against; to accuse; to blame, find fault with.

1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* i. iii. 173 Gildas inculpates him for having destroyed his uncle. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 185 We should be slow to inculpate motives. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Glance Wks. Mackintosh Wks.* XIII. 65 The poor lady could have had no rational motive for inculpating herself.

2. To involve in a charge; to incriminate.

1839-40 W. IVERING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 257 De Mille . . confessed to a plot to murder the broker, . . and inculpated the Count in the crime. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 427 Attempting to exculpate himself and inculpate Dr. Nassau for not having told him one was necessary.

Hence **Inculpated**, **Inculpating** ppl. adjs.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iii. ix. Will not perhaps the inculpated Deputies consent to withdraw voluntarily? 1864 *Daily Tel.* 8 June, Major-General Dix . . was . . ordered forthwith to stop the further publication of the inculpated newspapers. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Mar. 2/3, I think it is generally felt that the inculpating lie is more serious than the exculpating falsehood.

Inculpation (inkŭlp'et-jən), [n. of action f. IN-3 + *culpāt*.] Cf. *F. inculpation* (1752 in *Hatz.-Darm.*).] The action of inculpating; blame, censure, incrimination.

1798 SIR M. EDEN in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 389, I should be sorry to have my career terminate in a manner that will be interpreted as an inculpation of me. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.*, *Stud. Math.* (1852) 266 As to the inculpation of the Metaphysicians—why was Locke not mentioned in place of Hume? 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxxviii. 299 In this assembly the most bitter inculpations were put forth against the Athenians. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. i. xi. 329 We do not think him equally successful in his inculpation of the Confederates.

b. *transf.* Blame, fault, rare.

1822 BYRON *Werner* ii. 1, I should rather lay The inculpation on the Hungarian.

Inculpative (inkŭlp'etiv), a. [f. L. *inculpāt*, ppl. stem (see IN-3 + *culpāt*) + *-ive*.] = next.

1802 SYD. SMITH *Lett.* iii. With the inculpative part of your criticisms on mine I very much agree. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 17 The incidents by which the conclusiveness of an inculpative presumption may be proved.

Inculpatory (inkŭlp'etari), a. [f. as prec. + *-ory*.] Tending to inculpate or incriminate; attributing fault or blame.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iii. ii. From the Southern Cities come addresses of an almost inculpatory character. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 495 The second of the inculpatory letters. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* II. 158 A very sufficient vocabulary of inculpatory words.

Incult (inkŭlt), a. Now rare. Also 7 inculte. [ad. L. *incultus*, f. in- (IN-3) + *cultus*, pa. pple. of *cŭlĕre* to cultivate. Cf. *F. inculte* (15-16th c.).]

1. Uncultivated, untilled, in a state of natural wildness.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. iii. (1651) 326 Germany then, saith Tacitus, was incult and horrid, now full of magnificent Cities. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 884 Her forests huge, Incult, robust, and tall. 1864 SALA *Diary in Amer.* (1865) i. xii. 340 There were no trees, hedgerows, gardens visible. All was incult and horrid—without form and void.

2. Unpolished, untrimmed, inartistic, rude.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelkauer's Bk. Physicæ* Transl. to Rdr. 1, I hope, and trust the most courteous Reader will accept . . this my most inculte and untilld labour. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1623) 114 Eyther incult and horrid stones or unshapen and rude matter. 1669 BOYLE *Contu. New Exp.* ii. Pref. (1682) 9 The reading of so incult and unpolite a Rhapsodie. a 1851 MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT (Webster), His style is diffuse and incult. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* iii. (1890) 60 The miscellaneous . . writers, who, incult and formless as their work was, at least maintained the literary tradition.

3. Of persons, their manners, etc.: Wanting in culture or refinement; inelegant, rough, coarse.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* to Rdr. 56 Let them be rude, stupid, ignorant, incult. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 8 In the more incult and fierce behaviour of our English and Saxon Ancestors. 1862 SYMONDS in *Life* (1895) i. 208 She saw his coarseness at once. He is incult, but clever. 1891 C. WORDSWORTH *Ann. Early Life* ii. 145 His [Neander's] appearance was very incult.

† **Incultivate**, a. Obs. [f. IN-3 + L. *cultivāt*-us, pa. pple. of *cultivāre* to CULTIVATE. Cf. *F. incultivé* (16th c.).] = next.

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogn.* xii. 115 As they did of old upon the Barbarism of the incultivate Heathen. *Ibid.* xvii. 165 The modern Retainers to the Stagfright have spent their sweat and pains upon the most litigious parts of his Philosophy; while those, that find less play for the contending Genius, are incultivate. 1806 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 284 Nothing but the understanding and the heart are left incultivate.

† **Incultivated**, a. Obs. [IN-3.] Uncultivated; uncultured; unpolished, rude.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 380 (T.) The soil although incultivated, so full of vigour that it procreates

without seed. 1682 EVANS *Grotius' War & Peace* 85 If there be . . any Land that is desert and incultivated. 1694 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Item*, 17, cccxix, Where Minds incultivated, feed their owne Thistles of Rage, to boast the highest growne. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 7 More like Verbose . . Catechists, or even Exorcists, than well educated Scholars . . in their incultivated Exarations.

Incultivation, rare. [IN-3.] Want of cultivation; uncultivated condition.

1784 J. BERRINGTON *Hist. Abeillard* 108 (T.) In that state of incultivation which nature in her luxuriant fancies loves to form.

† **Inculture**, Obs. rare. [IN-3.] Want of culture or cultivation.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. xlix. 257 The Inculture of the World would perish it into a Wilderness, should not the Activeness of Commerce make it an universal City. 1653 *Consid. Dissolv. Crit. Chancery* 48 The smallness of Commerce, paucity, poverty, and inculture of people. 1867 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Anton.*, *Agriculture*, . . Fallowness. Inculture.

† **Incumb**, v. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *incumb-ere*: see INCUMBENT a.]

1. *intr.* To be incumbent; to lie upon something.

1620 [see INCUMBING ppl. a.]

2. To lie down; to succumb, yield.

1656 S. H. Gold. *Law* 24, I am too weak and brittle to deal with you, so chuse rather to Incumb, then try it out with such a Combatant.

Incumb, obs. form of INCOME.

† **Incumbence**, Obs. [f. INCUMBENT: see next and -ENCE.] a. The fact of being incumbent; an overhanging or impending. b. A matter that is incumbent; a duty or obligation.

1677 HALE *Contempl.* ii. 227 When the Necessity and Fear, and Incumbence of Evil is removed [etc.]. 1681 BURKHOGGE *An Argument* (1684) 18 Which Duty and Incumbence, and the Consequentia of it from the Covenant, is [etc.]. 1700 RYCAUT *Contu. Knolles' Hist. Turks* III. 131 The next care and incumbence of the Generals was to provide Winter-quarters. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 137 The education of his only son . . he held too sacred an incumbence to trust to any one but himself.

Incumbency (inkŭmb'ens), [f. INCUMBENT: see -ENCY.]

1. The condition of lying or pressing upon something; brooding; a spiritual brooding or overshadowing. Now rare or Obs.

1651 Raleigh's *Ghost* 226 The sacred Writ, . . being written by the peculiar incumbency and direction of the holy Ghost. 1663 Flagellum or O. Cromwell (1672) 124 And the addle eggs put under the chill incumbency of other wildfowl. 1805 WORDSWORTH *Prelude* iii. 116 Felt Incumbencies more awful, visitings Of the Upholder of the tranquil soul.

b. With *an* and *pl.*: That which is incumbent; an incumbent weight or mass.

1679 EVELYN *Sylva* i. iii. (ed. 3) 25 We find them [some trees] more fragil, and not so well qualified to support great incumbencies and weights. 1687 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 456 It becomes altogether unfit for strong Incumbencies, or other robust Uses. 1839 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 269 The stream is choked with its compact incumbency of snow.

2. The quality of being incumbent as a duty; an incumbent duty or obligation. Now rare.

a 1608 DONNE *Lett. Sir H. G.* in *Lett.* (1651) 71 The duties of a man, of a friend, of a husband, of a father, and all the incumbencies of a family. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 159/2, I have thought it an Incumbency both upon my Place and Duty, to represent to Your Majesty the Scandal, that will be given to all the World. 1798 T. CHALMERS *Posth. Wks.* (1849) VI. 9 They will there recognise the doctrines which it is incumbent on them to believe, and . . the sources of this incumbency. 1799 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 184, I feel an incumbency to inform you, that another copy of that letter has been either surreptitiously obtained, or fabricated. 1846 GROTE *Greece* ii. iv. II. 423 The celebration of the Olympic games thus became numbered among the incumbencies of Elis. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* x. 363 Speaks or keeps silence, as himself sees fit, Without the least incumbency to lie.

3. The position or office of an incumbent; now only *Eccl.* (or *transf.* from this). Also, the sphere in which an incumbent exercises his functions, and the period during which the office is held.

c 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie.* v. 202 The Pope having instituted one man into a Bishoprick, cannot during his incumbency give the joint government of his Church to another. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 18 There be many things that concern the incumbency of the Conservator of so noble a River. 1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. Pref. (R.), They have now the same right by their incumbency that they then had. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 37 This bishop's incumbency falls under the reign of Alexander Severus. 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean. VI.* lxi. 41 Inviting the clergy of the various incumbencies . . to frame . . lists. 1886 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 708/1 [He] has . . retired from his incumbency and given up his benefice. 1895 *Daily News* 12 July 5/2 With the present incumbency of the Board of Trade, there is no knowing what may happen.

Incumbent (inkŭmb'ent), sb. [ad. L. *incumbent-em*: see next. The use of the term in senses 1 and 2 is peculiar to English, and app. belongs to a med. L. sense of L. *incumbere* = 'obtinere, possidere, ut est apud Jurisconsultos' (Du Cange).]

1. The holder of an ecclesiastical benefice.

1425 *Rolls Parli.* IV. 306/1 As if the Benefice were void, be deth of yencumbent of ye same. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 37 Any incumbent of any of the dignities, benefices, or promotions spiritual afore specified. 1573 *Wills & Inv.* 21. C. (Surtees 1835) I. 392 Also I give to ye Incumbent two cowbords a sidbord an almeric. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* s.v.,

Who is . . called the Incumbent of that Church, because he doth bend all his study to the discharge of the cure there. 1739 WHITEFIELD in *Life & Tracts* (1756) 147 The Incumbent lent me the Church. 1784 J. POTTER *Virtuous Villagers* II. 137 The present incumbent on the living, . . in a dangerous state of illness. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 17 Every parson, vicar, or other incumbent of any ecclesiastical benefice, is enabled to exchange parsonage houses and glebe lands, with the consent of the patron and bishop, for other houses and lands. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxiv, An incumbent of this diocese.

2. In general sense: The holder of any office. Now rare.

1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 243 They [kings] are the Incumbents of whole Kingdoms, and the Rectors of the . . People . . rests upon them. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 21 'Tis necessary besides to settle a competent Salary upon each Office, such as the incumbent may live handsomely upon. a 1832 BENTHAM *Offic. Aptitude* Wks. 1843 V. 339 Who is there that does not know, that the value of an office to the incumbent is directly as the emolument, and inversely as the labour? a 1852 WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) II. 49 We protest against doctrines which regard offices as created for the sake of incumbents. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 1/2 The incumbents, for the time being, of the various coronerships.

3. One who leans over something. *nouveau-us.*

1719 *Free-Thinker* No. 143 ¶ 5 Indocil Incumbents over Folios.

Incumbent (inkŭmb'ent), a. [ad. L. *incumbent-em*, pres. pple. of *incumbere* to lie upon, to lean or press upon, to apply oneself to, etc., f. in- (IN-2) + *cumbere* to lie: cf. CUMBENT.]

1. That lies, leans, rests, or presses with its weight upon something else. *Const. on.*

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1692) 61 Two Incumbent Figures gracefully leaning upon it towards one another. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 226 With expanded wings he steers his flight Aloft, incumbent on the dusky Air. 1782 PENNANT *Journ. Fr. Chester to Lond.* 88 His figure, is engraven on the incumbent alabaster slab. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 96 The wheel, with its incumbent apparatus, weighs about 20 tons. 1853 LYTON *My Novel* v. iv, Rising from his incumbent posture. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* iv. § 18 (1873) 156 It goes to add to the weight incumbent on the polar.

fig. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xxx. III. 161 The nations . . must have pressed with incumbent weight on the confines of Germany. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxvi. 230 All support was withdrawn, and the incumbent mass of the conquerors rushed headlong over the bodies of their adversaries.

b. *poet.* Of things which lean or hang over something else: also of darkness, breaking waves, etc.

1719 Young *Paraphr. Job* Wks. 1757 I. 207 Death's inmost chambers didst Thou ever see? . . and wade To the black portal thro' th' incumbent shade? 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 41 Incumbent o'er the shining shore The master leans. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* i. 209 Like some huge Rock he stands, That breaks th' incumbent Waves. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* xxi. 1, The Ship shot through the incumbent night. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. xxvi, Many a rock . . in random ruin piled . . frowned incumbent o'er the spot.

2. *spec. a. Physics.* Of air, fluid, or other weight, with reference to the downward pressure exerted by it.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ii. 38 The Atmosphere incumbent upon the upper part of the same key or stopple. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* i. 53 The lower air presses the palm of the hand as much upwards, as the incumbent column presses the back part downwards. 1831 LARDNER *Pneumat.* iii. 243 The elasticity of the air which surrounds us is equal to the weight of the incumbent atmosphere.

b. *Geol.* Overlying and resting (upon); superimposed, superincumbent, as a stratum.

1789 MILLS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 79 The whole is incumbent on regular basalt pillars, of various dimensions. 1811 PINKERTON *Petril.* i. 569 Coal sometimes contains . . crystals of calcareous spar, perhaps infiltrated from incumbent limestone. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. xxxi. 411 The Lower Ludlow shale or mudstone is as uniformly incumbent on the Wenlock limestone. 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xiii. 190 The shells of the Incumbent yellow sand of the same territory.

c. *Bot.* Said of an anther when it lies flat against the inner side of the filament; of cotyledons when the back of one is applied to the radicle.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* ii. xix. (1765) 112 The Antheræ incumbent. 1830 LINCOLN *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 38 Anthers incumbent, with contiguous lobes. 1851 BALFOUR *Bot.* § 601. 288 The cotyledons are applied to each other by their faces, and the radicle is folded on their back, so as to be dorsal, and the cotyledons are incumbent. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 139 Compare . . Sisymbrium, with the radicle curved over the back of one of the cotyledons (incumbent).

d. *Entom.* Applied to wings which at rest lie horizontally upon the body, as those of most moths.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 337 Incumbent . . wings which when at rest cover the back of the insect. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* i. 321 Wings incumbent.

e. *Zool.* Of hairs, spines, etc.: Lying along the surface on which they grow.

f. *Ornith.* Of the hallux or hind toe of a bird: Resting on the ground or other support with its whole length, its insertion being on a level with the anterior toes (*Cent. Dict.*).

3. Resting or falling upon a person as a duty or obligation. *Const. on, upon* (also † to).

1567 in *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 35 The host of God . . shall doe all incumbent to them for the establishing of the true religion. 1637-50 *Row ibid.* 344 The first thing incumbent to be done there was to have deposed and excommunicat their Lordships. 1653 CROMWELL *Sp.* 4 July in *Carlyle*,

That there was a duty incumbent upon us. 1713 *BERKELEY Hylas & Phil.* III. Wks. 1871 I. 348 It would still be incumbent on you to shew those words were not taken in the vulgar acceptation. 1851 *GLADSTONE Glean.* IV. i. 1, I have come home with a deep sense of the duty incumbent upon me. 1865 *Reader* 14 Jan. 39/1 Our author thinks that it is the incumbent duty of England to promote emigration to such a country.

† b. Falling as a charge or pecuniary liability.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. 1. 23 As to debts, obligations, and incumbent charges, they speak not a word. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* (1869) I. Intro. 4 Defraying the expenses incumbent on the whole society.

† c. Resting or vested as a right. *Obs.*

1652 *Persuasive to Compliance* 13 The decision of all controversies lay incumbent in the person of the King only.

† d. Weighing upon the mind or feelings. *Obs.*

1651 *HOARES Levialth.* II. xxvii. 155 Ambition, and Covetousness are Passions . . . that are perpetually incumbent, and pressing. 1711 *SHAFTESBURY Charac.* (1737) II. i. 11. § 3. 30 Things are no less active and incumbent on the Mind, at all Seasons, and even when the real Objects themselves are absent.

† e. Impending, imminent, threatening. *Obs.*

1646 Bp. *MAXWELL Burd. Isaac.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 295 God's Judgments are incumbent and imminent upon Church and Kingdom. 1682 *EVANS Grotius' War & Peace* 8a When the danger incumbent is past, restitution is to be made, if we are able. 1793 *Gouv. MORRIS* in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 383 The proselytes will return to their original sentiments as soon as the incumbent terror is removed.

† f. Bending or applying one's energies to some work; closely occupied with something. *Const. on (upon), over, to. Obs.*

1548 *UDALL Erasmus. Par. Luke* xix. 149 a, Lowe men spiritually are such, as are incumbent and dooe rest on filthie or vile and transitory thynges. 1650 *BULWER Anthropomet.* 78 What she is most incumbent upon, and which she always beholds, are those things which appertain to action and utility. 1668 *CLARENDON Vindicta.* Tracts (1727) 39 Everybody remembers the multiplicity of business the king was incumbent to at that time. 1814 *SCOTT Wau.* (ed. 1) iii. He was losing for ever the opportunity of acquiring habits of firm and incumbent [later ed. assiduous] application.

† g. In occupation of a benefice; holding the position of an incumbent. *Const. on. Obs.*

1604 N. D. 3rd Pt. *Three Convers.* Eng. 193 He had byn deprived . . . from a certayne benefice, that he vnjustly . . . was incumbent vpon. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 68 Parishes . . . places bounded in regard of the Profits from the people therein, payable onely to a Pastour incumbent there. a 1661 — *Worthies* (1840) III. 210 He was never incumbent on any living with cure of souls.

Hence *Incumbently adv.* rare, in an incumbent manner, after the manner of an incumbent weight. 1817 J. *SCOTT Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 229 A duty . . . which presses most incumbent on all those who stand by the wheel that shapes the course of the state.

Incumbentess. *nonce-wd.* [f. *INCUMBENT* sb. + *-ESS*.] A female incumbent or occupant.

1760 H. *WALPOLE Lett. H. Mann* (1833) III. 371 The ancient barony of Clinton, which is fallen to her by the death of the last incumbentess.

Incumber, variant of *ENCUMBER*.

† **Incumbering,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. *INCUMB* v. + *-ING* 2.] Lying upon, overlying; = *INCUMBENT* a. 1.

1629 *SIR W. MURE True Crucif.* 563 Crusht downe with weight of Gods incumbering wrath.

† **Incumbition.** *Obs. rare* — 1. [n. of action, irreg. f. L. *incumbere* (of which the ppl. stem *incubui* gave L. *incubition-em*.)] The action of lying or pressing upon. (In quot. *fig.*)

1759 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* II. iii. The souls of connoisseurs themselves by long friction and incumbition, have the happiness at length to get all be-virtu'd.

Incumberance, etc., var. *ENCUMBRANCE*, etc.

Incumberisibility: var. *INCUMBRISIBILITY*.

Incunabula (inkū'nāb'l). [a. F. *incunabile*, ad. L. **incunabulum*: see next.] A book printed in the infancy of the art. Chiefly in *p.l.* = next, 2.

1885 P. *FITZGERALD Book Fancier* 37 Concerning the incunables or cradle books. 1886 *LANG Books & Bookmen* (1887) 133 Incunables I for you I sigh. 1894 *Month May* 116 One of the early 'Incunables' or 'Fifteneers'.

|| **Incunabula** (inkū'nāb'lā), *sb. pl.* [L. *incunabula* (neut. pl.) swaddling-clothes, hence cradle, and *fig.* childhood, beginning, origin, f. *cūnā* cradle.]

1. The earliest stages or first traces in the development of anything.

1824 DE *QUINCEV Falsif. Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1890 IX. 300 Here they fancy that they can detect the *incunabula* of the revolutionary spirit. 1832 — *Charlemagne* *ibid.* V. 361 Here, too, we behold in their *incunabula* . . . the existing kingdoms of Christendom. 1864 J. *MARTINEAU Ess.* *Rev.* etc. (1891) II. 476 The Gospel is silent respecting the *incunabula* of the Master's life.

2. (With sing. *incunabulum*): Books produced in the infancy of the art of printing; *spec.* those printed before 1500.

1861 *NEALE Notes Dalmatia* etc. i. 9 What are Incunabula? you ask. It is the name that Germans give to books printed before 1500. 1866 *Sal. Rev.* 21 Sept. 305 The facsimile of a most interesting 'incunabulum'. 1885 *Even. Standard* 11 Apr. 1/1 'Tall' copies and 'large paper' copies, incunabula and Elzevirs.

3. *Ornith.* The breeding-places of a species of bird. Hence **Incunabular** a., of or pertaining to early printed books.

1889 *Athenæum* 15 June 752/1 Each paragraph . . . decorated with an imposing and quite incunabular r.

Incur (inkū'r), v. Also 5-7 *incur* (r(e, 7-curo, 6-7 *encurr* (e. [ad. L. *incurrere* to run (into, towards, against), f. *in-* (IN-2) + *currere* to run: cf. OF. *encorre*, *courre*, mod.F. *encourir*.]

I. *intr.* † 1. To run, flow, fall, or come to or into; to fall (within a period of time, the scope of an argument, etc.). *Obs.*

1536 *Art. Insurgente* in *Froude Hist. Eng.* III. 157 note, We humbly beseech . . . that the Lady Mary may be made legitimate, and the former statute therein annulled, for the danger if the title might incur to the crown of Scotland. 1619 *USSHER Lett.* (1686) 69 The beginning of Dhilkarnain . . . certainly doth incur in annum periodi Julianæ 1402.

c 1600 A. *HUME Brit. Tongue* xi. 33 Because sum nouns incurre into adverbs, let us alsoe note their differences. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Envy* (Arb.) 513 For it . . . commeth oftner into their remembrance, and incurreth likewise more into the note of others. 1652 Bp. *HALL Invis. World* i. § 7 These graces do incur into each other, and are not possible to be severed. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* 146 Kircherus in the first Book of his Egyptian Antiquities . . . supposeth the first 15 Dynasties to have incurred before the Flood.

† b. To come in so as to meet the eye, the observation, etc.; to occur. *Obs.*

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 98 They are Inuisible, and incurre not to the Eie. 1681 *EVELYN Corrr.* 27 Sept. in *Mem.* (1819) II. 215 If any thing incur to you of Curious . . . you will greatly oblige that Assembly of Virtuosi in communicating any productions of the places you traue'll thro'. 1692 *SOUTH 12 Serms.* (1697) I. 317 According to the different Quality of External Objects that incur into the Senses.

c. To devolve or accrue; to supervene.

1786 T. *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1850) I. 546 The principal, with the interest incurring before and after the war. 1818 *CAUSE Digest* (ed. 2) III. 17 No lapse incurs by the non-presentation of the patron, within six months.

† 2. To run into (danger, etc.); to render oneself liable to (damage). *Obs.*

1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 15 Other spirytual persones . . . haue fallen and incurred into dyuers dangers of his lawes. 1533 *SIR W. FITZWILLIAM* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 28 All suche pore people as shulde receyve her said Maundy shaldec encurre to farr in daunger of . . . Lawes, and of High Treason. 1620 *SHELTON Quix.* III. xiii. 82 God deliver me . . . out of this dangerous Profession of being a Squire, into which I have this second time, incurrd.

II. *trans.*

† 3. To run into; to move or pass into, on, or against; to come upon, meet with. *Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* Ded., Whose beaten footpath, your . . . Maistyes . . . person doth so incurre. a 1677 *BARROW Serms.* (1687) I. viii. 92 He that is no longer affected with a benefit than it incurs the sense, and suffers not it self to be disregarded. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1750) I. 205 Those imported from the East, Where first they were incurrd, are held the best.

4. To run or fall into (some consequence, usually undesirable or injurious); to become through one's own action liable or subject to; to bring upon oneself.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 699 And so this Robert incurrit greit skayth, And frustrat war than of the kinrikis bayth. 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 54, I should haue . . . incurred the suspicion of fraud. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* III. iii. 67 His Trespass . . . is not almost a fault 'T' incurre a priuate checke. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 15 They, not obeying, Incurr'd, what could they less, the penaltie. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 155 & 1 No weakness of the human mind has more frequently incurred animadversion. 1795 *BURKE Th. Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 253 All the expence is incurred gratis. 1812 H. & J. *SMITH Ref. Addr.* x. (1873) 91 Disseminating falsehood without incurring favour. 1838 *LYTTON Calderon* II. 65, I owe you the greatest debt one man can incur to another. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* I. 581 He incurred the displeasure of his sovereign. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* I. v. 366 A fine . . . was incurred in ordinary cases. 1885 J. *MARTINEAU Types Eth. Th.* II. 48 Feelings which incur . . . our disgust or complacency.

† b. Obsolete constructions. *Obs.*

c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 141 The tenth part fro (hod yif thou withdrawe, Thou muste incurre . . . To been accursyd by rigour of the lawe. 1726 *AMHERST Terra Fil. Pref.* 20 He has attempted this change, without incurring upon himself that obloquy and clamour, which usually attend such innovations.

† 5. To cause to be incurred; to bring on or upon (some one); to entail. *Obs.*

1627 *HAKESWILL Apol.* IV. xii. § 5 (1630) 472 The Apostles warrenesse in not naming it expressly, lest thereby he should incurre hatred against the Christian Professors and Religion. 1747 *Adv. Kidnapped Orphan* 201 The pusillanimous behaviour of the lieutenant . . . incurred on him the contempt of the whole corps. 1784 *LAURE & AUGUSTUS* III. 28 This sickness has necessarily incurred expences, which we are unable to bear.

Hence **Incurring** (inkū'rid) *ppl. a.*; **Incurring** (inkū'ring) *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1599 *MINSHEU Sp. Dict.* *Incurrimento*, running into, falling into, incurring. 1644 *MILTON Judgm. Bucer* xl, Not death but the incurring of notorious infamy. 1836 W. *LIVING Astoria* III. 181 The interior trade, which they pronounced unequal to the expences incurred. a 1890 J. *BROWN Serms.* (1892) 120 The recklessly incurred . . . debt.

Incurability (inkū'rāb'liti). [f. next: see *-ITY*; cf. F. *incurabilité*.] The quality of being incurable; incurableness.

1630 H. R. *Mythomystes* 2 To helpe on these diseases to incurability. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* III. 187 The incurability of Cancers and Quartans. 1761 *CANTWELL in Phil. Trans.* LII. 520 That the incurability proceeded from . . . some other distemper complicated with the cataract. 1868 *FARRAR Seckers Concl.* (1875) 330 The supposed incurability of evil.

Incurable (inkū'rāb'l), a. (*sb.*) [a. OF. *incurable* (13-14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *incurabilis*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *cūrābilis* CURABLE.]

1. That cannot be cured; incapable of being healed by medicine or medical skill.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter Cant.* 320 Venym of snakis incurabil. 1384 *WYCLIF a Macc.* ix. 5 But the Lord God of Yrael . . . smote hym with a wound incurable. c 1386 *CHAUCER Monk's T.* 610 God . . . him . . . smoot With invisible wounde, ay incurable. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* cci. 183 The mortal . . . be hald Incurable. 1533 *MORE Apol.* xii. Wks. 870/a For healtbe of the whole bodye, cutte and cast of the incurable cancred partes therefro. 1715 *NELSON Addr. Pers. Qual.* 210 We have not, for instance, a Hospital for the Incurable. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* x. (1862) 216 The disease . . . was incurable by the art and skill of man.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Not admitting of remedy, correction, or reformation.

1377 *LANGL P. Pl. B.* XIII. 13 How bat lewed men ben ladde . . . porugh vnkonnyng curatoures to incurable paynes. 1560 *JEWELL Serms. bef. Queen.* Ps. lix. 9, That yet before the faulte be incurable, there maye some redresse. 1595 *SHAKS. John v.* i. 16 Present medicine must be ministred, Or ouerthrow incurable ensues. 1665 *GLANVILLE Def. Van. Dogm.* 8a The Transcripts were full of error and incurable defects. 1725 *BERKELEY Propos. Suppl. Ch. Plant.* Wks. III. 226 Ignorance is not so incurable as error. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 386 The faults of James's head and heart were incurable. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. Co.* x. 203 Wasps are incurable drunks.

B. *sb.* A person suffering from an incurable disease. Usually in *pl.*

1652 *HOWELL tr. Giraff's Rev. Naples* II. 131 They burnt the Monastery of Santa Maria, together with the Hospital of the Incurables. a 1745 *SWIFT* (J.), If idiots and lunatics cannot be found, incurables may be taken into the hospital. 1766 *CHESTERF. Lett.* 1 Aug. (1774) IV. 245 To withdraw in the fulness of his powers . . . from the House of Commons . . . and to go into that Hospital of Incurables, the House of Lords. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Southwark*, This hospital . . . is said to be for incurables, i.e. for such as are turned out of other hospitals for any ailments that are incurable (except lunacy). 1816 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XIV. 353 To leave a country which, like a lunatic hospital, contained only fools and incurables.

Incurableness (inkū'rāb'lnēs). [f. *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being incurable.

1612-15 Bp. *HALL Contempl.* N. T. IV. vii. The incurableness of her disease both sent her to seek Christ, and moved Christ to her cure. 1807 *Med. Jnrl.* XVII. 362 The incurableness of the complaint. 1817 *BENTHAM Plan Parl. Ref.* Intro. 199 The incurableness of the disorder, and the consequently incurable corruptness of Honourable House.

Incurably (inkū'rāb'li), *adv.* [f. as *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In an incurable manner or condition; to an incurable degree.

1520 *MORE Suppl. Sonlys Wks.* 322/1 Some other whose body is so incurably corrupted, that they shall walter and tolter. 1649 Bp. *HALL Cases Cons.* vi. (R.), If any man shall fraudulently sell an horse, which he knows secretly and incurably diseased, to another for sound. 1763 J. *BROWN Poetry & Mus.* xii. 212 The French Language is . . . void of Harmony and Variety, and incurably discordant. 1847-8 H. *MILLER First Impr.* i. (1857) 4 Of all great losses and misfortunes, his [the hero's] master achievement—the taking of a nation—is the greatest and most incurably calamitous. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* I. 285 Incurably given as they were to fighting in the best ordered times.

† **Incurie.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *incurie* (Cotgr.), ad. L. *incuria* carelessness, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *cūra* care.] Carelessness.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 301 There varienge bothe in places and menns names. I thought good to advertise . . . that their incurie may not be a blmishe to our historie. 1623 *COCKERAM, Incurie*, carelesnesse.

Incuriosity (inkū'rī'ositi). [f. *INCURIOUS*: cf. *CURIOSITY*, F. *incuriosité*.] The quality or fact of being incurious, or without curiosity.

1. The quality of being subjectively incurious; want or absence of care; want of curiosity or interest in things.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 605 How soft, how gentle, and how sound a pillow is ignorance and incuriosity to rest a well composed head upon. 1659 H. *L'ESTRANGE Alliance Div. Off.* 25 Let by chance, either through ignorance or incuriosity, heterodox and unsound tenets be vented. 1752 *WARRBURTON Serms.* Wks. 1811 IX. i. 1 But his [Pilate's] incuriosity or indifference, when Truth was offered to be laid before him as a private man . . . shews him in a light much less excusable. 1821 *LAMA Elia* Ser. i. *Old & New Schoolm.* I alone should stand unfettered, from sheer incuriosity and want of observation. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. vii. 398 Books . . . from the general incuriosity of the people found but few readers.

† 2. The quality of being objectively incurious, or not carefully composed; homeliness, inelegance.

1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer Bk.* 38 God beareth not Prayers, for the Rhetorick, and handsome Cadencies, and neatnesse of Expression, but will bear . . . with some Incuriosity of words.

† b. *quasi-concr.* An inelegant or careless trait.

1651 *JER. TAYLOR Serms. for Year* i. xv. 195 Thinking all things become a good man; even his gestures and little incuriosities.

Incurious (inkū'rī'os), a. [ad. L. *incuriosus* careless, unconcerned, negligent, not done with care, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *cūriōsus* careful, CURIOUS; cf. F. *incurieux*. In sense 7, app. f. IN-3 + CURIOUS.]

I. Subjectively.

1. Without care or concern: a. Not bestowing care; careless, negligent, heedless. b. Free from

care or apprehension; not anxious, untroubled. *arch.* (Constr. *of*.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 226/6 Incurious, *incuriosus*. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* (1622) 270 Can we think that the Providence should be so supinely incurious as to slight and neglect the falling of Kingdoms? 1647 JEA. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 15 It would be hard to say that such Physicians are incurious of their Patients. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vii. § 231 In his Cloaths and Habit... he was not now only incurious, but too negligent. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* xv. 132 In a threefold manner the Soul... is incurious of the welfare of the Body. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. Gosp. vi. 157 But they, incurious of those hell torments Judas felt. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 92 He wander'd forth, incurious of the way.

2. Not desirous of obtaining knowledge, information, or news; uninquisitive, uninquiring, indifferent; devoid of curiosity.

1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 2 So incurious were they of further knowledge then what concerned their trade. a 1614 DONNE *Biadavatos* 205 Papias the Disciple of Saint John, whose times cannot be thought ignorant or incurious of Judas' History. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 155 There surely was never a nation so incurious and indifferent about truth. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1837) III. xii. 188, I am speaking of those of us who have learned to reflect, . . . not of the incurious or illiterate. 1844 LYTTON *Zanoni* 29 Not with the absent brow and incurious air of students. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 692/1 Cecil was . . . incurious about the . . . lives and character of her two comrades.

3. Not careful in observation; heedless, inattentive, careless.

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 45 Exposed to the Eyes and notice of the more careless and incurious Observer. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* (1749) II. 15 note, By an incurious view, it rather regretheth, than pleaseth the eye. 1762 B. STILLINGF. *tr. Sued. Nat. Hist.* in *Misc. Tr.* 359 note, It is a notion which prevails commonly that cows eat the crow-foot. This shews how very incurious the country people are in relation to things they are every day conversant with. 1814 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 223 Resembles the latter, in the bark and leaf so much, that an incurious eye might be deceived. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Incarnation* v. (1852) 99 He discerns the full meaning of what had at first fallen idly on his incurious ear.

4. Not minute or careful in estimating; not precise or fastidious; not particular; uncritical; indiscriminating. *Obs.*

1645 BP. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 116 The meek spirit is incurious; and . . . takes his load from God (as the Camel from his Master) upon his knees. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Wake, Players* . . . Base in action as in clothes; Yet with struts they will please The incurious villages. 1728 VANDER & CIB. *Prov. Husb. Epil.* The greatest Blessing Heav'n e'er sent, Is in a Spouse, Incurious and Content. 1749 *Power Prov. Numbers* 5 Many modern Writers . . . are so very incurious in this Point, that provided there be Grammar and Thought they seem concerned for nothing else.

II. Objectively.

5. Not carefully or exquisitely prepared, made, composed, or done; plain, homely, coarse.

1608-33 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows, Love Christ* § 20 Canst Thou, O blessed Saviour, be so taken with the incurious and homely features of thy faithful ones? *Ibid.* *Sight Raven* (1851) 74 No doubt, Elijah's stomach was often up before that his incurious diet came. 1615 T. ADAMS *Black Devil* 47 It [the house] is not sluttish, for it is swept; it is not incurious, for it is garnished. 1691 tr. *Emiliaanse's Frauds Rom. Monks* 114 The Angel-Limmer must have been but a Blockhead and Bungler at his Art, to draw such rude and incurious Strokes. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 535 This solid piece of not incurious Sculpture.

6. Not elaborate, or abstruse; simple. *Obs.*

1664 JEA. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* 21 They establish no doctrine, neither curious nor incurious.

7. Unworthy of careful notice, not remarkable, uninteresting, deficient in interest; not curious. (Esp. in negative forms of expression.)

1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 71 The Manner of the Process is not incurious. 1776 TWISS *Tour Irel.* 71 The inscriptions . . . have never been published, and are not incurious. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 589 The author of several very rare and not incurious pieces of poetry.

Incuriously (inkū'riəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an incurious manner; carelessly; without care, concern, or close attention.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. xiii. These . . . who so slackly and incuriously receive their good fortune. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 56 Subize. . . surprised the Isle of Rhe, then incuriously guarded. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* xix. (T.), In such an age, public accounts [will be] rarely or incuriously inspected. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. i. 18 You take it for a stone cross . . . and you pass it by incuriously.

Incuriousness (inkū'riəsnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being incurious; = INCURIOSITY 1.

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 6 Maruell at this silent and sociable incuriousness. 1649 JEA. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* III. xv. 83 Jesus found his apostles asleep, gently chiding their incuriousness. 1751 CHESTREAF. *Lett.* (1792) III. cclxvii. 222 How many are there . . . who, from laziness, inattention, and incuriousness, will not so much as ask for it. 1877 R. F. BURTON in *Athenaeum* 3 Nov. 569/1 Signor Romolo Gessi. . . neglected, with true unsentimental incuriousness, to land at the southernmost extremity.

Incuri, variant of ENCURL v.

† **Incurment**. *Obs. rare.* [f. INCUR + -MENT.] The action of incurring.

1647 M. HUOSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. iv. 90 The voluntary incurment of a more criminal guilt. *Ibid.* x. 159 The incurment of the guilt of damnation.

Incurable (inkū'rābl'), *a.* [f. INCUR + -ABLE.] Liable to be incurred.

1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 11 May 290/1 Hardships incurable from a dispute between this country and America.

Incurage, *obs. form* of ENCOURAGE.

Incurrance (inkūr'rens). [f. INCURRENT: see -ENCE.] The action or fact of incurring: a. The entrance of sensations or impressions. b. The running into liabilities.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Wks.* (1837-9) V. 421 (D.) No more . . . than we can open our eyes at noon-day without an incurance and admission of an outward light. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xi. (1701) 465/2 Cogitation is made by incurance of Images. 1831 MRS. GORE in *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 14 Further expenditure forced upon her incurance. 1892 *Current Hist.* (Detroit) Dec. 226/1 A barrier against the incurance of new or altered foreign complications.

Incurrent (inkūr'rent), *a.* [ad. L. *incurrentem*, pres. pple. of *incurrere* to run in: see INCUR and -ENT.] Running in; penetrating into the interior; † falling within (a period).

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) 624/1 Seeing we have comprehended . . . the most principal matters in his time incurrent. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 139 *Anipullaria globosa*, . . . Animal with a long incurrent syphon, formed by the left neck-lappet. 1884 *Stud. Biol. Lab. Johns Hopkins* III. 39 Running down the middle of the triangular plate is the central string of tissue, the rachis, and at its end the incurrent blood-vessel.

† **Incurrsant**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *incurrsantem*, pres. pple. of *incurrere*, freq. of *incurrere* to run in.] (2) Running into each other, meeting.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 401* The stone Amiantus, which consists of many incurrsant Lines.

† **Incurrsation**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *incurrsationem*, n. of action f. *incurrere*: see prec.] = INCURSION.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. x. (1662) 186 Taking away this Panick fear of the incurrsations and molestations of these Aëreal Inhabitants.

† **Incurse**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *incurse-us*, f. ppl. stem of *incurrere* to INCUR: cf. INCOURSE.]

1. = INCURSION 2.

1543-4 Act 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 12 The same Scottes . . . make diuers and sundry incurse, inuasions . . . and depopulations in this his realme. 1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 163/2 The samyn landis and illes wilbe in perrell and hazard of Incursse of the hieland and brokin men. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* II. xi. 219 Every sally or incurse of Temptation.

2. The running of anything into another, so as to join or fall into it.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 15 Through which hole, a branch of the viij conjugation taketh direct incurse into these Muscles.

Incurcion (inkū'jſən). Also 6 incurtion, incurcion, incurcion. [ad. L. *incurcion-em*, n. of action f. *incurrere* to INCUR: cf. F. *incurcion* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. The action of running in or of running against.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 174 As the winde it passeth and repasseth at his pleasure, vseene, but not vnfelt; for the force and incurcion thereof is not without a kinde of violence. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 761 The Democriticks and Epicureans did . . . suppose, all humane Cogitations to be Caused . . . by the Incursion of Corporeall Atoms upon the Thinker. 1760 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 103 ¶ 8 The inevitable incurcion of new images. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 133/2 The cargo was damaged by the incurcion of sea-water through a hole in a pipe.

2. A hostile inroad or invasion; esp. one of sudden and hasty character; a sudden attack.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 363 That other is expownede to the incurcion of deuilles. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. lxxxiii. 61 And the Saxons . . . shuld defende the lande from Incursion of all Enemeyes. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 8 To auoide the inuasion of beastes, and menne of straunge borders . . . with communie aide to withstande suche incurcions. 1591 HORSEV *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 158 He had continuall wars with the Cimme Tartor, who did sore anoye him . . . with their yearly incurcions. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 301 Against the Scythian, whose incurcions wild Haue wasted Sogdiana. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) I. i. 20 Their incurcions were frequently repelled and chastised. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiv. There had been repeated incurcions of the Highlanders into the very town of Perth. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* Th. II. 24 The consequences become . . . terrible like an incurcion of wild beasts.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxviii. 296 It least of all suffers the Incursion of grosser Passions. 1660 JEA. TAYLOR *Worthy Communi.* I. v. 103 We give too much way to the daily incurcions of the smaller irregularities of our lives. 1700 DRYDEN *Ceyx & Alcione* 471 To the neighbouring mole she strode, Rais'd to break th' incurcions of the flood. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. vi. (1817) 135 The sudden and critical incurcion of the disease. 1860 TVNDALL *Glac.* I. iv. 34 An embankment . . . to defend the land from the incurcions of the river.

† c. *Sins of daily incurcion*: the small sins which make daily inroads upon a holy life. Cf. quot. 1660 in b. *Obs.*

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 236 Quotidian sins of daily incurcion. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 67. 1/1 Lesser Miscarriages . . . still'd by the Casuists, Sins of Daily Incursion are Inseparable to Frail Mortality. 1737 WATERLAND *Encharist* 558 Sins of daily Incursion, such as are ordinarily consistent with a prevailing Love of God, and Love of our Neighbour.

† 3. The action of incurring (blame or liability).

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* xv. xv. (1620) 521

Who dare affirme how many they were, without incurcion of rashnes?

IncurSIONist. [f. INCURSION + -IST, after *excursionist*.] One who makes an incurcion or inroad; an invader. (*Humorous*.)

1883 *Blackw. Mag.* July 111 To be hunted from post to pillar in one's own house by surging floods of independent incurSIONists. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Sept. 374/1 These incurSIONists will leave some of their cash to fructify in British pockets. 1898 W. P. GARRISON *New Gulliver* 33 The building . . . contained . . . along with skeletons of the monkey incurSIONists, others of the Yahoos.

IncurSive (inkū'siv), *a.* [f. L. *incurse*, ppl. stem of *incurrere* to run in + -IVE.] Given to making incurcions; aggressive, invasive.

1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 66 Shee is malignant, forward, disdainfull, with unstable incurSive passions. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 61 The forces he had to combat were incurSive, barbarous, and shy. a 1774 — *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 331 All the parts oppose their united repelling power, to meet the incurSive rays. 1880 *Time* II. 159 In the good old times of feud and petty incurSive warfare.

Incurtain, -teyn, *obs. var.* of ENCURTAIN v.

Incurvate (inkū'ivət), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *incurvāt-us*, pa. pple. of *incurvare* to INCURVE.] = INCURVED.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. xc. Their [comets'] widend beards this aire so broad doth strow Incurvate. 17. *Hue & Cry Dr. S.-st* in *Somers Tracts* I. 390 How does Man (a tender Twig) grow stubborn, incurvate, deformed. 1776-88 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. Explan.* Terms 380 The trunk or stem. Direction. *Incurvatus*, incurvate, bending inwards. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 578 Large . . . spreading ramose, incurvate.

Incurvate (inkū'ivət, in-), *v.* [f. L. *incurvāt*, ppl. stem of *incurvare* to INCURVE. App. first in pa. pple., f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. *trans.* To bring into a curv'd shape; to bend from a straight line or form; to curve, to crook; now, *spec.*, to bend or curve inwards.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 34 Obliquely stretching and incurvated. 1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II. To *Bow*, Incurvate, Incline. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 190 By their constant and foolish Fasciation . . . the Bones may be incurvated. 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* I. ii. note, A Micrometer . . . which would incurvate the rays one way. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 438 The muscles are thrown into a rigid and permanent spasm, not incurvating the body as in . . . tetanus.

fig. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 42 Age doth not rectifie, but incurvate our natures. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Phil.* 64 Decorateth or incurvateth his Mind towards Good or Evil.

† 2. *intr.* To take or have a curved form; to curve, to bend or bow. *Obs.*

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xvi. 99 The Body . . . not very straight, but incurvating somewhat with the Head. a 1697 AUBREY *Lives, Denham* (1898) I. 220 He was of the tallest, but a little incurvating at his shoulders.

Incurvated (inkū'ivətəd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Bent into, or having, a curved form; curved, crooked; *spec.* curved inwards.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warrens* 310 Fortified with a strong incurvated Rampire. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 320 A long incurvated Glass-tube. 1776 CAVALLI in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 408 The cord of the incurvated string. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 72 In extreme debility and emaciation, with stiff incurvated limbs.

Incurvation (inkū'ivətſən). [ad. L. *incurvāt-ion-em*, n. of action from *incurvare* to INCURVE.]

1. The action or process of bringing into or assuming a curved form; curving, bending; with *pl.* an instance of this.

1608 HIERON *Defence* III. 156 All incurvation and bowing of the body unto Images. 1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl.*, O. T. xxi. v. That so stiffens the knees of Mordecai that death is more easie to him then their incurvation. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. ii. 326 Firmly braced with Muscles and Tendons, for easy incurvations of the Body. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. vii. 152 The incurvation or bending of a ray of light, incident on such a surface.

† b. *spec.* Bowing in reverence or worship. *Obs.* 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. v. 7 Must incurvation towards the East be still continued? 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* I. xi. 36 Thou shalt not doe the service of Incuration, nor any other Religious service to them. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. ii. (1852) 48 It is a peice of cabalistical magic to make an incurvation at the sound of this name.

2. The condition of being bent; curved formation, curvature; an instance of this, a curve or bend.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. lxxxv. How can the suns rays that be transmissed Through these loose knots in Comets, well expresse Their beards or curld tays utmost incurvation? 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. iv. (1715) 42 The Incuration of the Scythian Bow, which . . . was so great as to form a Half-Moon. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 222 In the incurvation of the spine. 1802-3 tr. *Fallas's Trav.* (1812) I. 179 Extending nearly in a straight line . . . without following the incurvations. 1885 GOODALE *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 346 The incurvation [of the leaf] lasts for only a day or two.

fig. 1660 FULLER *Mist Contempl.* (1841) 168 Some will say that the weight of heavy taxes have caused this crookedness . . . Our mutual malice and animosities . . . have caused this incurvation. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. 172 note, The incurvations of practice are then the most notorious, when compared with the rectitude of the rule.

3. A curving inwards, or the condition of being curved inwards.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 58 It [whitlow] is also occasioned by an incurvation of the nails. 1866 A

FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 202 Bulbous enlargement of the ends of the fingers, with incurvation of the nails, forming what are called clubbed fingers. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv.* PL. xvi. 372 There was decided incurvation.

Incurvature (ink'vātūr), *rare*. [f. *L. incurvāt-, ppl. stem of incurvāre* to INCURVE: cf. *L. curvātūra* curvature, and see -URE.] A curving inwards; an inward curvature or bend.

1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. ii. 8 Its actual sea-board is rendered much more considerable, by the incurvatures of small bays and inlets. 1888 *Nature* 9 Aug. 359f The greater incurvature of the wind in rear than in front of hurricanes in the Southern Indian Ocean.

Incurve (ink'vūr), *v.* [ad. *L. incurvā-re* to bend in, bow, crook, curve, f. *in-* (IN-) + *curvāre* to crook, bend, CURVE, *curvus* crooked, bent.]

1. *trans.* To bend into a curved form, to curve (= INCURVATE *v.* 1); in mod. use, To curve or bend (something) inwards.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 651 The Sea now retyring South-ward: and with a mighty Compass and sundry baies incurving the shores. 1660 J. LLOYD *Prim. Episc.* 51 Come... to the Cup of his blood, not extending thy hands, but incurving them. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* iv. 426 Yon hollow Trunk, That with its hoary Head incurv'd salutes The passing Wave. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 146 The mountains, incurving themselves round the City. 1880 in *Nature* XXI. 357 The steel having been violently rent and incurved.

2. *intr.* To take or have a curved form; to curve or bend inwards.

1704 GREW *Museum* (L.), Towards its extremity the spine protrudes, and afterwards incurves. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voyage* iii. 301 Those fair open fields that incurve to thy beautiful hollow.

Hence **Incurving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 47, 339 The spiral incurving of the shell-work. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* iv. 31 The incurving of the shell-work. 1884 *Science* Jan. 42 To find the direction of the storm-centre, we must know the incurving angle of the wind's spiral.

Incurved (ink'vūd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED¹. Taken as representing *L. incurvus* bent, crooked.] Bent into or having a curved form; curved, crooked; in mod. use, Curved or bent inwards, having an inward curvature. (Now chiefly in *Zool.* and *Bot.*)

1623 COCKERAM, *Incurved*, bowed. 1763 WOLFE in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 95 They have all sharp black incurved claws. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 22 This thick Strata contains large incurved oysters. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxi. 253 The head projects into a long incurved obtuse horn. 1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 252 The spiniform teeth... a little incurved. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 5 In the genus *Pinguicula*... the leaves are concave with incurved margins. 1880 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 3/8 The incurved varieties (of *chrysanthemums*) from China. 1895 *Ibid.* 4 Nov. 3/3 The classes for cut flowers comprised Japanese, incurved, reflexed, anemone, and pompon anemone varieties.

Incurvetting: see INCURVATE *v.* 2, quot. 1697.

† **Incurvity**. *Obs.* [f. *L. incurvus* bent, crooked + -ITY: cf. *L. curvilitis* crookedness, CURVITY.] The quality of being incurved; inward curvature.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. ii. 235 Men best expressed their velocity by incurvity, and under some figure of a bowe. 1668-9 — *Wks.* (1848) III. 512 The little incurvity at the upper end of the upper bill, and small recurvity of the lower.

† **Incus** (in'kūs), *Anat.* and *Zool.* [*L. incūs, incūd-em* anvil, f. *incūd-ēre*: see INCUSE *v.* 2.]

1. The middle one of the three small bones of the ear (*malleus, incus, and stapes*), to which the sonorous vibrations are conveyed from the *malleus* or 'hammer': = ANVIL 3 b.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 162 The Malleus lies along fixed to the Tympanum; and on the other end is joyned to the Incus by a double or Ginglymoid joint. 1787 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 434 The incus is attached by a small process to the tympanum, and is suspended between the malleus and stapes. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 70 The incus is shaped not unlike a molar tooth.

2. A part of the 'trophii' or mouth-apparatus in *Rotifera*, upon which the two mallei work.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 188 The contraction of the muscular masses, to which the mallei are attached, causes the free ends of the latter to work backwards and forwards upon the incus. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 633 The mouth (in *Rotifera*) leads into an oesophagus, followed... usually directly by a muscular pharynx or mastax containing the chitinous jaw-apparatus or 'trophii'. These consist of two hammer-like bodies, the mallei, which work against an incus or anvil... The incus (consists) of two pieces, rami, borne upon a single piece, the fulcrum.

Incuse (ink'iūz), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. incūs-us*, pa. pple. of *incūd-ēre*: see INCUSE *v.* 2. The sb. use corresponds to *F. incuse* (1692 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

A. *adj.* Hammered or stamped in: said of a figure or impression upon a coin or the like.

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 64 In the centre of an incuse square. 1825-7 HONE *Every-day Bh.* II. 497 The carving is incuse. 1879 LUBBOCK in 19th *Cent.* VI. 795 On the one side is an incuse square or punch mark. 1886 *Athenaeum* 27 Mar. 426/5 Mr. T. Jones communicated a paper on the rare didrachm with the owl on the obverse and incuse square diagonally divided on the reverse.

B. *sb.* A figure stamped in; an impression in intaglio upon a coin, etc.

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 63 Antiquaries have supposed this incuse to be merely the impression of something put under the coin to make it receive the stroke of the die more steadily. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Kunic Mon.* II. 508 The incuse is visible on the back, and this is occasionally a great help when a particular rune has been injured on the front, for we can thus trace it more or less sharply on the other side, so leaflike is the metal. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 7 The head of Proserpine in an incuse surrounded by dolphins.

† **Incuse**, *v.* 1 *Obs. rare* — 0. [ad. *L. incūsāre* to accuse, find fault with, f. *in-* (IN-) + *causa* occasion, CAUSE, *causāri* to take occasion of, plead, debate: cf. ACCUSE *v.*] To accuse. So † **Incusation**, accusation.

1570 LEVINS *Manih.* 195/5 To incuse, *incusare*. 1623 COCKERAM, *Incusation*, blaming. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Incusation*, a blaming or accusing.

Incuse (ink'iūz), *v.* 2 [f. *L. incūs-*, ppl. stem of *incūd-ēre* to forge with the hammer, work on the anvil (*incūs*)] *trans.* To impress by stamping; to mark with an impressed figure. Chiefly in pa. pple. (or ppl. adj.) *Incused*.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* iv. 37 The reverse is incused with the impress of an amphora. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Addit. Notes Coins* 13 There are specimens of Sybaris and Metapentum, in Magna Grecia, known as the *incused coinage*.

† **Incuss**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc. ineus*. [f. *L. incuss-*, ppl. stem of *incūtēre* to strike into, strike upon, INCUTE, f. *in-* (IN-) + *quātēre* to shake, strike, dash. Cf. CONCUSS, DISCUSS.] *trans.* To strike in, impress; to strike (terror, etc.) into the mind; to inspire a person with (some feeling).

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 280 Whereby no little terror and feare shalbe incussed unto th'Emperialles. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* 88 (Jam.) That he micht incuse be his deith the samyn terroure to the Latinis. 1613 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 11 The first events are those which incused a dauntinesse or daring.

† **Incussion**. *Obs. rare.* Also 7 *error. incusion*. [ad. *L. incussion-em*, n. of action from *incūtēre*: see INCUSS *v.*] A striking or dashing against something; collision, impact.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 591 The better to resist outward injuries and violent incussions of the ayre. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Incussion*, a violent shaking, or dashing against any thing. [In ed. 1706 marked *Obs.*]

Incute (ink'ūt), *ppl. a.* [f. *IN ADV.* 11 b + CUT *ppl. a.*] Set in by or as if by cutting; *spec.* in *Printing*, inserted in a space left in the outside of the text instead of in the margin; also called *cut-in*.

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.*, *Incute* notes, side-notes which are let into the text, instead of being in the margin.

† **Incute**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. *L. incūt-ēre* to strike into: see INCUSS *v.*] *trans.* To strike in: = INCUSS.

1524 BECON *Christm. Banq.* in *Early Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 63 This doth incute and beat into our hearts the fear of God. — *Potat. Lent* *ibid.* 101 Secondly, it incuteth and heateth into our hearts a shamefacedness, whereby we are so ashamed of our faults.

Incutting, *vbl. sb. rare*. [See *IN ADV.* C. 3.] A cutting in, or the opening made thereby; incision.

1598 FLORIO, *Incisione*, an incision, an incutting, a gash [etc.]. 1611 COTGR., *Faillē d'espargne*,... the incutting being filled with enamel, and the work set out, or appearing among it, in gold &c.

Incypent, *obs.* (error.) form of INSIPIENT.

Incyse, *obs.* form of INCISE.

Incysted, *obs.* form of ENCYSTED. So † **Incystated** in same sense (cf. ENCYSTATION).

1728 RUTTY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 565 This Tumour proved a Congeries of incystated Abscesses... of different Sizes. 1738 A. STUART *Ibid.* XL. 328 Small incysted pustaceous and cretaceous Tumours. 1791 HOME *Ibid.* LXXXI. 97 All preceded by the same kind of incysted tumours.

Ind (ind). Forms: 3-6 *Ynde*, (4 *Yngde*), 4-9 *Inde*, 5 *Yende*, *Ynd*, 7- *Ind*. [a. *F. Inde* = *L. India* (cf. *Afric.*, *Greece*): see INDIA.]

1. An earlier name of the country now called INDIA; sometimes applied to Asia or the East. Now *archaic* and *poetic*.

a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 342 Deorewurde ouer alle gold hordes, and ouer alle zymstones of ynde. 1311 *A. Aris.* 4843 In the londe of Ynde thou might lere Nyne thousande folk of selcouth manere. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1143 And skelendre wywes, fieble as in bataille, Beth egre as is a tygre yond in Ynde. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* This sayde north parte is callyd Europa And this south parte callyd affrica This east parte is callyd ynde But this newe lande founde lately Ben callyd america. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* vi. 37 Euery Elephante was couered with a stronge tower of wod... & within it was a man of Inde to rule the beest. 1621 QUARLES *Dix. Poems*, *Esther* i. Whose Kingdome was to East, and West confind, And stretcht from Ethiopia unto Ind. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* i. ii. 151 Who conquerd this same golden realm of Ind. 1823 — *Yuan* xii. ix, From Ceylon, Inde, or far Cathay. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xi. 2 Whether your Catullus attain to farthest Ind.

† b. *ppl.* (Cf. INDIES.) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 40 Per be iij. Indes of þe wyche þes iij. londes were kynges; and all þes londes & kyngdoms for þe more partye be yles. 1558 W. WARDE *tr. Alexis* *Secr.* i. 108 b (Stanf.) Dowe or paste of Borace... broughte latelye oute of the Indes.

c. With qualification = (East or West) Indies; formerly also the *less* and the *great Ind* = Hindustan and the East Indies or the East generally.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Thomas* 441 In hest [= highest; *L. superiorem*] ynde, or he fane, he went, & þar throw ferlyis schaw. c 1400 MANDEV. *Trav.* Prolog. (Roxb.) 3 Thurg... Amazon, Inde þe lesse and þe mare, a grette party. c 1450 CAMPDEN *Sidrac* in *Warton Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. 306 note, His londe lay be grette Inde, Bectorye hight hit as we fynde. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 93 From the east to westerne Inde No iewel is ke Kosalinde.

† 2. *ppl.* Indians, natives of India. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 341 Jewis and Sarasynes, Grekis and Yngdis. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* de *P. R.* xviii. xli. (MS. Bodl.), The Elephante hatte Elephas... but þe Indes [1495 *Yndes*] clepib hym Barro. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 67 Of whom of philosophers þe bigynnyng of Philosophie hadden Indes, Grecys, Percys and latyns. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 37 What sholde be the ende of the warre... bytwene hym and the yndes.

† 3. The Indian language. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5012 Scho begynes all in grew & endis in ynde.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1430-40 *Lydg. Bochas* ix. xxxviii. 217 b, Inde stones vpon their golden tresses. 1433 — *St. Edmund* 1. 873 Of gold and stonyis ynde. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. Poems 1800 Yf. 189 An Ind-born man.

Ind, indigo: see INDE.

Ind-, *Chem.*: see INDI-, INDO-.

-ind, -inde, *obs.* ME. ending of pres. pple.: see -ING 2.

† **Indaba** (indā'bā). [*Zulu in-daba* subject, topic, matter, affair, business, doing, f. nominal inflex *in-* + stem *daba* (pl. *izin-daba* affairs, communications, news).] A communication or transaction of affairs, a conference or consultation between or with South African natives.

1894 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Dec. 3/2 A message was therefore conveyed... to the King, inviting Umass to come in to an indaba at Umtali. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 5/1 They will then attack Gingem's kraal, where the chief Ullino is holding an indaba, or consultation. 1896 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 3/1 The Indunas, after the final indaba, returned to the hills with the professed intention of consulting their brethren.

† **Indagacious**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. stem of *L. indagā-re* (see next) + -ACIOUS.] Given to search or investigation.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 270 The business requires that we be indagacious and exact in the least punct of the measure thereof.

Indagate (indāgēt), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. *L. indagāt-*, ppl. stem of *indagāre* to trace out, search into, investigate.] *trans.* To search into, investigate.

1623 COCKERAM, *Indagate*, to search. 1633 J. FOSBROKE *Six Sermon. Ep. Ded.*, To indagate and search out the drift and scope of the Spirit of God. 1677 CARV *Chronol.* II. i. xiii. 126 How from them should we indagate the time of his Expulsion? 1829 LANDAU *Wks.* (1846) I. 479/1 We talk of indagating, or investigating. 1867 MUSGRAVE *Notes Old France* I. ix. 293 They indagate the history of a hundred and fifty years.

Indagation (indāgā'tjōn). ? *Obs.* [ad. *L. indagation-em*, n. of action f. *indagāre*: see *prec.*; cf. *It. indagazione* (Florio).] The action of searching or tracking out; investigation.

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 38 The indagation of the truth. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* (1639) Pref. 1 The painfull indagation of the secrets of nature. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 95 See also with what accurateness the Society constantly proceeds in all their Indagations, and Experiments. 1772 NUGENT *tr. Hist. Friar Gerund* II. 341 Having mocked our most diligent and exquisite indagation. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 200 By indagation of supremest spheres Material and spiritual.

† **Indagative**, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. *L. indagāt-* (see INDAGATE) + -IVE.] Characterized by searching or investigating; in quot., inclined to seek.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* § 49 The Church might not be ambitious, or indagative of such employment.

Indagator (indāgētōr). Now *rare*. [a. *L. indagator*, agent-n. from *indagāre* to INDAGATE; cf. *obs. F. indagateur* (Cotgr.).] A searcher, investigator, inquirer.

1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* iii. 62 Not sensible, but to the curious Indagator and Observer of things. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1662) 155 To pretend to be more accurate Indagators into matters of Religion. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 748 Awake, ye curious indagators! fond Of knowing all, but what avails you known. 1849 JEFFREV *Let.* in *Cockburn Life* II. ccvii, Unreadable for all but the indefatigable indagators of transcendental truths. 1884 *Athenaeum* 9 Feb. 187/3 Being too extensive and obstructed for a solitary non-resident indagator.

Indagatory (indāgētōrī), *a. rare*. [f. *L. indagāt-* (see INDAGATE) + -ORY.] Pertaining to or of the nature of investigation.

1855 G. MUSGRAVE *Ramble Normandy* 312 In classical studies, their [the Germans'] indagatory research and laborious analysis have long since placed them in the first rank of Scholiasts. 1861 — *By-Roads* 285.

† **Indagatrix**. *Obs. rare.* In 7 *indig.* (Cf. quot. 1633 in INDAGATE *v.*) [a. *L. indagātrix*, fem. of *indagator*.] A female searcher or investigator.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 269 The soul, the indigatrix of all things.

Indaign, variant of INDEIGN *v.* *Obs.*

Indamage, -*damage*, *obs.* var. ENDAMAGE.

Indamniffe, *obs.* form of INDEMNIFY.

Indanger, -*daunger*, *obs.* var. ENDANGER *v.*

† **Indare**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also 7 *en-*. [f. *IN-* 2

(= EN-) + DARE *v.*] *trans.* To inspire with daring; to incite, provoke.

1599 *Life More* in Wordsw. *Ecl. Biog.* (1853) II. 139 Considering that if he should there in his own presence, receive any overthrow, it would . . . indare them to attempt the like or greater matters. 1611 FLORIO, *Inardire*, to endure, to enhardie.

† *Indar'ken*, variant of *ENDARKEN v.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxii. 74 As if the breath which the child lost, had disclosed his indarkened heart.

Indart (indā'it), *v.* Also 6-7 *en-*. [*f.* IN-1 + DART *v.*] *trans.* To dart in.

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 98 (2nd Qo) No more deepe will I endart [so later *Qos. and Fos.*; ed. Theobald (1733) indart] mine eye, Then your consent gives strength to make [it] flie. 1882 H. SCOTT HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (1885) 263 In the light of his indarted splendour . . . evil reveals the full horror of its . . . deformity.

† *Inde. Obs.* Also 4 *ind*, 4-5 *ynde*. [*a. F. inde*, *AF. ynde*, *ad. L. *indium = indicum*, *lit. Indian*, as *subst. indigo*.] A blue dye obtained from India, now called *INDIGO*; the colour of this, or a fabric dyed with it.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 920 *Pe toijer hen neist for to find*, Es al o blen, men cals ind [*v. r. ynde*]. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 712 *Seppen abonten bat ojer heuz* So is inde and eke blen [*orig. si rest e ynde, e blui*]. 14. *Anc. Cookery in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 434 *Colour hit with ynde*. 1581 *Act 23 Ellis* c. 9 § 3 Grounded . . . with Woad and Anelle, *alias* blue *Inde*. 1658 [see *INDEBAUDIAS* below].

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Blue. *Inde carde*: cf. *CARDE sh.*

1359-60 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) II. 384 In duabus pecis de indekard. 1360-61 *Ibid.* 385 Et in vi vln. de indecard. c 1400 MAUNOEY. (Roxb.) vii. 25 His back es ynde colour. 1433 *LYDG. St. Edmund Prol.* 49 This other standard, feeld stable off colour ynde. 14. *Voc. in Wr.* Wulcker 588/23 *Jacinetinus*, ynde colour.

Hence † *Indebaudias* (*Inde Baunias*), indigo.

1573 *Art of Limning* 4 *Indebaudias* of it selfe maketh a darke and sad blacke. 1634 *PEACOCK Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxiii. 80 Take *Indebaudias* and grinde it with the water of Litomose, if you will have it deepe, but if light, grinde it with fine Cense. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Inde*, . . . a certain Mineral wherwith they use to paint or die of a blew colour, called also *Indico*. . . It is of two sorts, English *Inde*, and *Inde Baunias*.

Indear, -ment, *obs. var. ENDEAR, -MENT.*

Indeavour, *obs. variant of ENDEAVOUR.*

† *Indebilitate*, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [*ad. med.*

L. debilitat-us: see IN-2 and *DEBILITATE a.*] Debilitated, enfeebled.

1529 *Will of Prymar* (Somerset Ho.), *Indebilitate* of body.

So † *Indebilitated a.*

1696 W. COWPER in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 302 Of these extravagant Pains she was much eased, . . . but never the less continued much indeliberated.

† *Inde'bt*, *pp. a. Obs. rare*. In 6 *indett*, *en-debt*. [Short for *INDEBTED*; cf. *DEBT pp. a.*] Indebted.

1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 95 All my good frendes soulls that I am bound or indett to pray for. 1642 *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* II. § 180. 79 If a man by his Obligation doth acknowledge himselfe to be indett unto the Obligee.

Inde'bt, v. Now rare. [Inferred from *INDEBTED*; perh. after *F. endetter* (*endehter*) in same sense.]

1. *trans.* To bring under monetary obligation; to involve in debt. (In *quots. rsgl.*)

1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* (1586) 206 After he had indetted himselfe in seven hundred and fiftie thousand crownes. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 209 One indetted himselfe for to build a sumptuous and stately house.

2. To bring under an obligation of any kind.

1603 DANIEL *Panegyrr.* Wks. (1717) 340 Thy Fortune hath indetted thee to none. a 1630 W. WATLEY *Prototypes* II. xxiv. (1640) 13 Bee they not benefitted indetted us to God in many praies? 1672 *PENN Spir. Truth* II. 114 We would not indett our selves to his Favour. 1875 *RUSKIN Fors. Clar.* V. lviii. 285 If I borrow at all, it is at least in honour bound to borrow from living men, and not indett itself to its own unborn brats.

Indebted (inde'ted), *pp. a.* Forms: *a.* 3 *an-detted*, 4-6 *endetted*, (4 -id, 5 -yd); *β.* 5 *in-dettydd*, 6 -detted, 6 -indebted. [*ME. endetted*, after *OF. endetle*, *pa. pple. of endetter* to involve in debt, *f. en-* (= EN-) + *dette* *DEBT sb.*; cf. *Pr. endeptar, -deutar*, *Sp. endeudar*, *It. (and med. L.) indubitare*. In the 15-16th c. the prefix was assimilated to IN-2 and the radical to *DEBT sb.*]

1. Under obligation on account of money borrowed; owing money; in debt.

a. c 1286 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 181 Yit I am endetted so thereby Of gold, that I have borwed trewely. 1422 T. HOSTET in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. i. 96 He being . . . now falle to greet age and poverty; gretly endetted. 1494 *FARVAN Chron.* vii. 653 He . . . after longe beyng in Westmyster as a seyntwary man . . . dyed there, beyng greatly endettydd vnto many parsonys. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 *Anie person* . . . endetted to anie such offender. b. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 195/2 *Indettydd*. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 § 15 *Persones so endetted* . . . to be utterly acquyted & discharged therof. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1595) 162 Hee beganne to flatter the common people, and specially those were endetted. 1761-2 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxiii. 709 Notwithstanding the supplies voted him, his treasury was still very empty and very much indebted. 1885 *Tait Prop. Matter* iv. § 63. 51 If he overdraws . . . he is to that amount indebted to the bank.

† *b.* To be indeblet, to owe (so much).

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 17 [He] left his sonnes indebted 30. millions of crownes, and without credite amongst the merchants. 1755 J. SHEBBEAR *Lydia* (1769) II. 292 Jenkin Williams. Ient him the money he was indebted. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 158, I am indebted . . . to your Lordship an answer. 1797 MARY ROBINSON *Walsingham* III. 187 To this infamous associate I was indebted thirty pounds.

2. Under obligation to another on account of some liability incurred or claim unsatisfied; liable for some omission of duty, an unfulfilled promise, etc.; bound. *Obs. or arch.*

a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 126 *Pa er endetted toward me swude mid sunnen*. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 352 Ech man is endetted to God, as ech man is endetted to oþir, to helpe him algatis goostli and bodili. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xi. 4 And forgeue vs our synnes; for enen we forgeue every man that is indebted to vs. 1575-85 *ASP. SANDVS Serm.* (1841) 202 The flock is indebted to their pastor, to honour and to reverence him as their father. 1608-33 *BE. HALL Medit. & Pous* (1656) 114 When I have promised, I am indebted; and debts may be claimed, must be paid. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* III. 235 He her aide Can neer seek, once dead in sins and lost; Attenuation for himselfe or offering met, Indebted and undone, hath none to bring.

3. Under obligation to another for favours or services received; owing gratitude; beholden.

1561 *tr. Calvin's Fourte Godly Serm.* II. Dv. If we be so endetted and bounde to god. 1590 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 63 Then, sir, haue I mistooke your honestie, and am lesse indebted to your courtesie. 1660 *WILLSFORD Scales Commu. Pref.* A vij. All the others have nothing to glory in, but how Princes and States are indebted to them. 1777 *PRIESTLEY Mat. & Spir.* (1782) I. xiv. 157 For this observation I am indebted to an ingenious and worthy friend. 1847 *MARRYAT Childr. N. Forest* viii. They were indebted to him for the situation they hold now in the forest.

b. Of things.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 430 Paulus that renowned Venetian to whom our Relations are so much indebted. 1732 *POPE, etc. Art Sinking* II. 11 To such as these . . . our Art has been often infinitely indebted. 1843 *PRESCOTT Mexico* (1850) I. 54 The Aztec mythology . . . was much indebted, as I have noticed, to the priests.

Indebtedness (inde'tédness). [*f. prec. + -NESS.*]

1. The condition of being indebted or in debt.

1828 in *WEBSTER*. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* II. vi. § 2. I. 307 The indebtedness of the proprietors in the flourishing cantons of Zurich 'borders on the incredible'. 1867 *GOSCHEN For. Exch.* 9 It is above all things necessary to form a clear view of what is meant by international indebtedness.

b. The extent to which one is indebted; the sum owed; the actual debt.

1862 *SALA Ship Chandler* (L.), Perhaps . . . this vast sum is in payment of Master Edward's indebtedness. 1867 *Times* 4 June. The indebtedness of the bankrupt amounted to £1,382. 1889 *Ibid.* (weekly ed.) 27 Dec. 5/4 The indebtedness of the Municipal Corporation of Belfast is only £777,733.

2. The condition of being under obligation for services, etc., rendered.

1647 *TRAPP Exp. Epistles* Ep. Ded. A iij. a. To professe my deep indebtednesse unto You, for Your many fatherly favours. 1893 *SIR R. BALL Story of Sun* 26, I am glad to acknowledge my indebtedness to these papers. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 9 The indebtedness which all African travellers have to the white residents in Africa.

Indebtmnt (inde'tmēt), *rare*. [*f. as prec. + -MENT*; app. after *F. endettement* (*endehtement*, *Cotgr.* 1611).] The state of being indebted; indebtedness.

1650 *BE. HALL Balm Gil.* (R.), Fear thou a worse prison if thou wilt needs wilfully lue and dye in a just indetbment, when thou maist be at once free and honest. 1813 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 198 It is, at the same time, a salutary curb on the spirit of war and indetbment. 1815 *Ibid.* 254 I feel my portion of indetbment to the reverend author. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 71 The work of one to whom we love to be indebted, and still more to proclaim our indetbment.

† *Inde'cence. Obs. rare*. [*f. INDECENT* (see -ENCE); perh. *a. F. indecence* (16th c.).] Unbecomingness, impropriety: = *INDECENCY* 1.

1714 *BURNET Hist. Ref.* III. *Introd.* (R.), I was indeed amazed to find a poor harmless woman . . . so carried to an indecence of barbarity. 1740 *tr. De Mouly's Fort. Country Maid* (1741) II. 93 To commit such an indecence. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III.* (1845) I. viii. 122 Stating to Barré the indecence of treating an infirm and much older man with such licence.

Indecency (inde'sēnsi). [*ad. L. indecētia*, *n.* of quality *f. indecent-em*: see next and -ENCY.] The quality of being indecent.

1. Unseemliness, unbecomingness; unbecoming or outrageous conduct.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 279 As rude and vncinill speeches carry a marvellous great indecency, so doe sometimes those that be ouermuch affected and nice. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 126 An act not only of indecency, but of injustice and ingratitude against God and Nature. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 104 We must not be too familiar with Inferiors by reason of indecency. a 1814 *LD. N. SPENCER in Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 261 The indecency of excluding and proscribing the English at the same time that other strangers are received. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 453 The disgrace which the barbarity and indecency of so great a functionary brought upon the administration of justice.

b. With *an* and *pl.* An instance of this; an unbecoming or unseemly action, trait, etc.

1639 *FULLER Holy War* III. ii. (1647) 112 These Bishops . . . were faine to descend to many indecencies and indignities to

support themselves. 1650 *HOBBS Ansv. Pref. Gondibert* Wks. (1840) IV. 454 Of the indecencies of an heroic poem, the most remarkable are those that show disproportion either between the persons and their actions, or between the manners of the poet and the poem. 1675 *TRAHERNE Chr. Ethics* 422 A discontented mind . . . throws a man into all the indecencies of avarice, ambition [etc.].

† 2. Uncomeliness of form. *Obs.*

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. II. i. *Ark* 567 Th' unpleasing blemish of deformed marks; As lips too great, or hollownesse of eyes, Or sinking nose, or such indecencies. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* To *Perenna*, When I thy parts runne ore, I can't espie In any one, the least indecency.

3. A condition which offends against personal delicacy or the recognized standards of propriety; immodesty; a quality savouring of obscenity.

1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus Mor.* xli. If vain, or frivolous the Converse be, Or seem to savour of Indecency, Alter the Subject. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Addison Wks.* III. 84 No greater felicity can genius attain than that of having purified intellectual pleasure, separated mirth from indecency and wit from licentiousness. 1802 J. BOWLES (*title*) *Modern Female Manners*, as distinguished by Indifference to Character, and Indecency of Dress. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* I. iv. (ed. 2) 119 The hatred of indecency . . . is a modern virtue.

b. With *an* and *pl.* Something indecent; *esp.* an indecent act, an offence against decency.

1774 *WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry* xvi. (1840) II. 190 Various freedoms and indecencies unsuitable to the sex. 1790 *BEATTIE Moral Sc.* I. ii. § 5 (R.) Profane talkers, lewd jesters, and they who, by speech or writing, present to the ear or to the eye of modesty any of the indecencies I allude to, are pests of society. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 317/1 That is an indecency which could not have been intended.

Indecent (inde'sēnt), *a.* [*a. F. indecent* (14th c.), or *ad. L. indecēt-em*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *decent-* *DECENT.*]

1. Unbecoming; highly unsuitable or inappropriate († *to*); contrary to the fitness of things; in extremely bad taste; unseemly.

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) III. 94 It is not . . . indecent to thy Justice. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 283 The Philosophers [action was] disproportionable both to his profession and calling and therefore indecent. a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* x. § 44 This so positive Declaration of the Prince . . . made all farther Arguments . . . not only useless but indecent. 1779-81 *JOHNSON Lives, Sydenham Wks.* IV. 500 He never betrayed any indecent impatience, or unmanly dejection. 1839 *KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* II. 82 With indecent haste she gave him her hand. 1879 *FROUDE Caesar* xx. 345 It is indecent to owe money to a political antagonist.

† 2. Uncomely, inelegant in form. *Obs.*

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. ix. 1 Of all Gods workes . . . There is no more faire and excellent, Then is mans body . . . While it is kept in sober government; But none then it more fowle and indecent, Distempered through misrule and passions base. 1671 *BLAGRAME Astrol. Physic* 77 His thighs lean, his feet and knees indecent. 1705 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 57 To correct that much . . . would render it too indecent and ungrateful to the eye. 1743 *tr. Heister's Surg.* 190 They usually occasion indecent Cicatrices.

3. Offending against the recognized standards of propriety and delicacy; highly indelicate, immodest; suggesting or tending to obscenity.

1613 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times* *Yas.* I (1848) I. 273 If you knew what indecent words have passed in the course of this suit, you would excuse me and think me modest. 1676 *tr. Guiliattiere's Voy. Athens* 267 Their Dances were lascivious, their Gestures indecent, and their Songs immodest. 1751 *EARL ORRERY Remarks* *Swift* (1752) 21 The many filthy ideas, and indecent expressions (I mean indecent in point of cleanliness and delicacy) that will be found throughout his works. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 65 (*Passport*), I have something within me which cannot bear the shock of the least indecent insinuation. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 322 The costume of the women . . . is now, when carried to the extreme of the fashion, highly indecent.

Hence *Inde'centness*, indecency (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Indecently (inde'sēntli), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY* 2.] In an indecent manner; unbecomingly, indelicately, immodestly.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 269 If they fall out decently . . . all is well, if indecently, and to the eares and myndes misliking . . . all is amisse. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 161 Let there be no vain speech, nor anything indecently done. 1723-4 *SWIFT To Stella* 13 Mar., When indecently I rave, When out my brutish passions break. 1771 *FLETCHER Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 211, I enquired into the cause of the dissatisfaction he had so indecently expressed. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* vii. A stout fellow-passenger . . . kept him awake by snoring indecently.

Indeciduate (inde'si'diuēt), *a. Zool.* [IN-3.] Not deciduate, as a placenta; not having a decidua; belonging to the *Indeciduata*, or non-deciduate mammals (a division comprising the Ruminantia, Edentata, and Cetacea).

1879 *tr. De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 109 Man, apes, bats, insectivora, and rodents, form a natural group to which . . . no indeciduate mammals can be admitted.

Indeciduous (inde'si'diuēs), *a.* Also 7 *indiciuous*. [IN-3.]

† 1. Not liable to fall off or be shed; permanently attached. *Obs.*

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 269 The statua of the Sun was framed with rays about the head, which were the indeciduous and unshaven locks of Apollo. 1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.*

2. *Bot.* Of a leaf: Not falling off at a definite

time of the year; not deciduous. Of a tree or plant: Not losing the leaves annually; evergreen.

1755 JOHNSON, *Indeciduous*, . . . used of trees that do not shed their leaves in winter. 1828 WEBSTER, *Indeciduous*, not falling, as the leaves of trees in autumn. 1836 LANDOR *Peric. & Asp. Wks.* 1846 II. 385/2 There are no indeciduous plants, *Aspasia*! the greater part lose their leaves in winter, the rest in summer.

† **Indecimable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-3 + L. *decimā-re* to tithe, DECIMATE + -ABLE. Cf. med. L. *indecimāre* not tithed.] (See quot.)

1642 COKE *Inst.* II. 490 What things be indecimable by the Law, and ought not to pay tithes. 1670 in *Blount Law Dict.* [Hence in later Dicts.]

Indecipherable (ind'sai'səb'l), *a.* [IN-3.] Incapable of being deciphered or made out.

1802 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 491 A cipher . . . which . . . is the most indecipherable . . . of any I have ever known. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iii. § 35. 50 Nor are the original features of the rest of the edifice altogether indecipherable. 1886 A. EVANS in *Archæol.* XLIX. 143 A few words were indecipherable.

Hence **Indecipherability**, **Indecipherable-ness**.

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* II. 127 The indecipherableness of the story. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 8/2 Downright indecipherability of handwriting.

Indecision (ind'si'ʒən). [*a. F. indécision* (1611 in *Cotgr.*); see IN-3 and DECISION.] Want of decision; inability to decide or to make up one's mind; a wavering between possible courses of action; hesitation.

1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* (1765) 208 The term indecision, in a man's character, implies an idea very nicely different from that of irresolution; yet it has a tendency to produce it. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 17 Apr. an. 1778, I talked of the strange indecision of mind, and imbecility of the common occurrences of life, which we may observe in some people. 1828 D'ISRAËLI *Chas. f. I.* x. 290 A character of hopeless indecision is fatal to military success. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. App. 529 His indecision, his unwillingness to accept the crown . . . cause delay.

Indecisive (ind'sai'siv), *a.* [IN-3.]

1. Not decisive; not such as to decide or settle (a question, contest, etc.); inconclusive.

1756 BERKELEY *Let. to T. Prior* 12 Nov. in *Fraser Life* iv. (1871) 127 The observations you have sent are . . . so ambiguous and indecisive as to puzzle only. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* V. 4 An indecisive passage of Deuteronomy. 1855 MACAULAY *Litt. Eng.* xix. IV. 275 On the Upper Rhine . . . an indecisive predatory war was carried on. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 134 In place of truth he found only a conflict of indecisive reasonings.

2. Characterized by indecision; undecided; hesitating; irresolute.

1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 155 An honest man cannot be found, nor a slower, nor a more indecisive one. 1824 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* CIII. 32 Somewhat indecisive about his future place of residence. 1843 MOZLEY *Ess.* *Ld. Stafford* (1878) I. 75 Perplexed and indecisive whether to go forwards or backwards.

3. Uncertain, doubtful; not definite, indistinct.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vie. Paris* (ed. 5) 339 As if on purpose to render indecisive . . . the hope of that immortality which is one of the noblest prerogatives of our being. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* I. 341 As there is much obscurity in this disease, its medical treatment is indecisive. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* II. i. 15 A contrasting prospect eastward, in the shape of indecision and palpitating stars.

Hence **Indecisively** *adv.*

1828 in WEBSTER. 1869 M. PATTISON *Serm.* (1885) 180 Whether Christian or deist, or wavering indecisively between the two. *Mod.* The first day's struggle had ended indecisively.

Indecisiveness (ind'sai'sivnəs), [*f. prec. + -NESS.*] The quality of being indecisive.

1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on No.* 50 P. 3 The indecisiveness of battles; the formalities of encounter. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) II. 193 Indecisiveness of character . . . is almost always associated with benevolence. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 168-9, I saw . . . a patent fulfilment of all that I had surmised as to their vagueness and indecisiveness.

† **Indecl'arable**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [IN-3.] Incapable of being declared.

1610 HEALEY *Vives' Comm. St. Aug. Cite of God* (1620) 372 Plato mentions the Father and the Sonne expressly, indeed the third he thought was indecl'arable.

Indeclinable (ind'klai'nāb'l), *a. (sb.)* [*a. F. indeclinable* (15th c.), ad. L. *indeclinābilis* unchangeable, grammatically indeclinable; see IN-3 and DECLINABLE.]

† 1. Incapable of declining, or being caused to decline; unvarying, unchangeable, fixed, constant.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* IV. 25 This Fabricius is as indeclinable [1387 TREvisa 'hardere to be-torned'] from honeste as the sonne from his naturale colour. 1623 COCKERAM, *Indeclinable*, constant. 1637 R. HUMPHREY *tr. St. Ambrose Pref.*, Stoicks [maintain] . . . the indeclinable order of things.

† 2. That cannot be turned aside from or shunned; unavoidable, inevitable (cf. *DECLINE* v. 12). *Obs.*

1658 PHILLIPS, *Indeclinable*, not to be declined, or shun'd. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* i. ii. rule 7 § 9 For the avoiding of a greater evil which is otherwise indeclinable.

3. *Gram.* Incapable of being declined grammatically; having no inflexions.

1530 PALSGA. *Introd.* 37 For the knowledge of theyr partes indeclinable remytting the learner to the seconde boke. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 353 The other Particles are not capable of Inflexion . . . and therefore may be stiled indeclinable or invariable. 1748 WESLEY *Eng. Gram.* II. 18 All

Adjectives are indeclinable, having no variation either of Gender, Case, or Number. 1877 MOULTON *tr. Winer's N. T. Gram.* II. § 10. 2 Many Hebrew proper names are treated as indeclinable in the LXX. and the N. T.

B. as sb. An indeclinable word.

1530 PALSGA. 370 All numerals of this sorte be indeclinables. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosind* 784 [He] stands alone in indeclinables; Conjunction, preposition, adverb, join To stamp new vigour on the nervous line. 1786-1805 TOOKER *Purley* 251 All the Indeclinables except the Adverb, we have already considered. 1897 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LXIV. 396/2 As regards the hinges of language, indeclinables.

Hence **Indeclinableness**, the quality of being inevitable or irresistible.

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 79 The invincibility, certainty, and indeclinableness of the worke of grace upon the will.

Indeclinably (ind'klai'nāb'l), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY* 2.] In an indeclinable manner: † *a.* Undeviatingly. † *b.* Unavoidably, irresistibly. *c.* As an indeclinable word.

1624 BE. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Address* 140 The Angels . . . did euer indeclinably behold the face of God in glory. 1625 — *App. Caesar* II. i. 111 To follow indeclinably . . . the Discipline of the Church of England. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 79 You give your owne interpretation of working invincibly and indeclinably upon the will. *a* 1677 MANTON *Twenty Serm.* vi. Wks. 1871 II. 235 The apostle prays that God would form and set their hearts straight, that they may be more indeclinably fixed towards God. 1864 WEBSTER, *Indeclinably*, without variation of termination. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 171 The forms ending in -um were employed indeclinably.

Indecomposable, *a. rare.* [*f. IN-3 + DE-COMPOSIBLE*] = next.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 173 The assumed indecomposable substances of the Laboratory. 1821 — in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 246 Existence is a simple intuition, undivided and indecomposable. 1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* II. 76 An indecomposable substance accidentally discovered.

Indecomposable (ind'kəmpə'zəb'l), *a.* [IN-3; cf. *F. indécomposable* (Voltaire, 1738).] Incapable of being decomposed or resolved into constituent elements.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 291 A compound insoluble in water, indecomposable by acid or alkaline solutions. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* v. 97 Words which are primitive, indecomposable, and irreducible. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 359 Other faculties, which being original and indecomposable, resist all inductive treatment. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemain's Heavens* (ed. 3) 435 Among the many nebulae, indecomposable into stars.

Indecorous (ind'kō'rəs, -de'kō'rəs), *a.* [*f. L. indecōrus* (see IN-3 and DECOROUS) + -OUS: or ad. late L. *indecorōsus*. For the pronunciation see DECOROUS.]

† 1. Unbecoming, inappropriate. *Obs.*

1680 (implied in INDECOROUSNESS). 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* III. xii. (1732) 441 It seems to me indecorous and unsuitable to the Person and Majesty of God.

2. Contrary to, or wanting, decorum or propriety of behaviour; in bad taste.

1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 46 Their Actions are infinitely more indecorous, unreasonable, and silly. 1790 BURKE *Army Estim.* Wks. 1878 III. 280 At his time of life . . . it was useless and indecorous to attempt any thing by mere struggle. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 76 The demeanour of both sexes was strikingly indecorous—a barsh epithet would be unjust. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xiv. 139 Among savages especially haste is indecorous. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Dict. Worship* 305 The indecorous habit of overlapping one part of the Office by another.

b. Immodest, indecent. *rare.*

1829 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Southey's Colloq. Soc.* (1851) I. 113 Drapery was put on indecorous statues.

Hence **Indecorously** *adv.*, in an indecorous manner, without decorum.

1818 in TODD. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxvi. 62 The religious squabbles which so indecorously disturbed the latter years of the reign of King James. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Queen's Bench Div. 683 The oath was not taken indecorously, improperly, or without order.

Indecoroussness (see *prec.*). [*f. prec. + -NESS.*] † 1. Inappropriateness. *Obs.*

1680 H. DODWELL *Disc. Sanctioniath's Phœnician Hist.* (1691) 102 The indecoroussness of their Allegories to their Deities.

2. The quality of being indecorous; violation of propriety or decorum.

1762 STERNE *Let. to Garrick*, Crebillon . . . has agreed to write to me an expostulatory letter on the indecoroussness of 'Tristram Shandy'. 1811 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 108 He never fails to dwell with censurable indecoroussness on the illness of our venerable Sovereign. 1842 DICKENS *Lett.* (ed. 2) I. 62, I have seen none of that greediness and indecoroussness on which travellers have laid so much emphasis.

Indecorum (ind'kō'rəm). [*a. L. indecōrum*, subst. use of neut. sing. of *indecōrus* INDECOROUS; cf. DECORUM.]

1. An indecorous or unbecoming action or proceeding; an impropriety, a violation of the rules of behaviour proper to the sex, age, or character of the actor.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Instr. Eng. Verse* (Arb.) 32 To entermerie merie tests in a serious matter is an *Indecorum*. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arctas* (1878) 91 If any Decorum be omitted, or Indecorum committed, I can not otherwise excuse it. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* vi. xiii. 433 They will not be guilty of such an Indecorum. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 109 P. 1 It may be thought an Indecorum that I visit a Man. 1828 CARLYLE *Werner in Misc. Ess.* (1888) I. 74 It was a much

coarser curiosity . . . which the dissipated man, by successive indecorms occasioned. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. iv. (1862) V. 52 This was a flagrant indecorm, and known violation of the order of the festival.

2. The quality of being indecorous; lack of decorum; impropriety, now esp. of behaviour.

1664 H. MORE *Myat. Iniq.* Apol. 52 It is little detriment or Indecorm for them to use so well a limited indulgence. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 60 Upon a bare Moral account of the *indecorm*, unreasonableness, unreasonableness or utter unfitness of the thing it self. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* II. ii. xxii. (1885) 88 A woman suffers more . . . by public indecorm than by secret wantonness. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 324 The charge is not . . . for *indecorm*, or indiscretion, but for *falsehood*. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. xvi.* The adroit manner in which he apologized for the acts of indecorm committed by their attendant.

† *b.* Inelegance, unhandsonness. *Obs. rare.*

1597 A. M. Guillemeat's *Fr. Chirurg.* 47/2 The patient might be mutilate, and without greate indecorm or deformity, should not be able to goe.

Indeed (ind'əd), *adv. phrase.* Forms: see DEED *sb.* [*f. IN prep. + DEED sb.* (5 b and 5 c): down to 1600 commonly written as two words, as still in the stronger in *very deed*.]

1. In actual fact, in reality, in truth; really, truly, assuredly, positively.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7591 Pat was be firste wassail in dede. 1340 *Cursor M.* 10160 (Trin.) Of him we wol oore story rede For worpiest hit is in dede. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* ix. i. 37 (MS. Bodl. 263) 408/2 In al his booke, he had afforn nat seen A mor woful creature, in dede. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxiv. 34 The lord is risen in dede and hath apered to Simon. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 66 My trust . . . which had indeede no limit. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iv. When Sunday came it was indeede a day of finery. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. i. 37, I hear thy voice, And know that I indeede am motherless. 1878 HURTON *Scott* iv. 37 He was, indeede, a man of iron nerve.

b. Freq. placed after a word in order to emphasize it: hence, with *sb.* = actual, real, true, genuine; with *adj.* or *adv.* = really and truly. (The *adj.* is often preceded by *very*.)

1575 FLEMING *Virg. Bucol.* x. 1 O Arethusa, graunt this labour be my last indeede. 1611 BIBLE *John* i. 47 Behold an Israelite indeede [TINDALE a ryght Israelite] in whom is no guile. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 236 Our discourse is not about ordinary workmen, but wee doo rather speake of such men as are Painters indeede, that is, men of excellent wittes and great. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 218, I marry Sir, this is Musick indeede, this has cheered my heart. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* II. i. i. (1885) 14 'Marvellous indeede!' said the priest. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 163 My hours of sleep are now but few indeede. 1848 B. LEFROY in *State Trials* (N. S.) VI. 695, I should be very glad indeede to find that I had mistaken altogether the drift of that defence. 1876-7 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades, Phœdra, Amid the crowd of youths He showed a Prince indeede.*

2. In reality, in real nature or essence, opposed to what is merely external or apparent.

1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* I. v. (MS. Digby 230), There was oone enclosed in her herte And anopir in hir chere delecte For maidens han ofte sipes spared To shewe oute þt þei desire in dede. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) 143 Rather make it some lesse incomparably than it is in dede. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* Pref. (Arb.) 18 The Scholehouse should be in dede, as it is called by name, the house of playe and pleasure. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. Pref., Like those captive women who bewail'd the death of Patroclus in outward show, but indeed their own condition. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* v. That which I see, is not indeede that which it seems to be. 1876-7 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades, Maryas* 88 'The Muses' Eyes, who were indeede Women, though god-like.

† *b.* In an adversative clause, emphasizing the real fact or reason in opposition to that which is false. *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 33 The schirref-dome . . . of Perth is nocht litle, but ample indeede and large. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 54 *Gon.* How lush and lusty the grasse looks? *Ant.* How greene? *Ant.* The ground indeede is tawny. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 [He] was iudged to be no man at armes (though in deed he excelled in feates of chivalrie). 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 90 Whereas that rednesse ariseth indeede of the winds, which . . . carries . . . red Earth or Minium.

3. Used in a clause which confirms and amplifies a previous statement: In point of fact, as a matter of fact.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 42 And in dead I brought the same texte agensit him. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kind's & Commov.* (1603) 78 Their disposition (as indeede almost all the rest of the Germans) very honest. 1662 Bk. *Com. Prayer* Pref., Of the Church of England, or indeed of the whole Catholick Church of Christ. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* III. 16 There is a very large Preface, but silly, and plainly shews the Author to be a Whigg, and indeede a fool. 1854 MRS. JAMESON *Bk. of Th.* (1877) 117 What do we know of the mystery of . . . child-life? What, indeede, do we know of any life? 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* 32, I am . . . a cautious man, indeede a timid one.

4. With concessive force (usually followed by an adversative clause) = It is true, it must be admitted.

1563 W. FULKE *Melours* (1640) 8 Indede sometimes it may be so, but . . . it is not so alwayes, nor yet most commonly. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 32 These ye will say, be fond scholemasters . . . They be fond in dede, but surleie overmany soch be found euerie where. 1711 STERLE *Spect.* No. 95 P. 3 Grief and Weeping are indeede frequent Companions, but, I believe, never in their highest Excesses. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v. She blushed deeply indeede, but there was more than maiden's shame in her face. 1894 FOWLER *Adamnan* *Introd.* 81 Latin, not classical indeede, but good of its kind.

5. In dialogue, used to emphasize the reply (affirmative or negative) to a question or remark: e.g. 'Yes, indeed!', 'No, indeed!'

1823 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1822) 89 Is not that your meaning? That is my meaning indeed. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 9 *Sil.* Servant, you are sad. *Val.* Indeed, Madam, I seem so. 1734 CAREY *Chronohoton.* II. *Queen.* Away! you flatter me. *Let Lady.* We don't indeed. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 19 Can you tell me? Indeed I cannot. 1885 *Punch* 19 Dec. 298/1 'But you don't mean to tell me you're the secretary of all these companies?' 'Indeed I do, my dear fellow.'

b. Used in echoing the question asked by another speaker.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* VII. 'Who knows how this may end?' 'Aye, who knows that indeed?' answered I. 1826 DISRAELI *Vic. Grey* II. xv. 'Who is this Mr. Grey?' 'Who, indeed!'

6. Interrogatively = 'Is it so?' 'Really?'

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. II. 15 *Mis. P.* Whose at home besides your self? *Mis. F.* Why, none but mine own people. *Mis. P.* Indeed? *Mis. F.* No, certainly. 1604—*Oth.* III. III. 101 *Ia.* I did not think he had bin acquainted with hir. O. O yes, and went between vs very oft. *Ia.* Indeed? O. Indeed? I indeed. Discern'st thou ought in that? 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 171 ¶ 3, I go no further than, Say you so, Sir? Indeed! Heyday! 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xviii. 'That's Jarsper's.' 'Indeed?' said Mr. Datchery.

7. As an interjection, expressing (according to the intonation) irony, contempt, amazement, incredulity, or the like.

1824 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 181 This is the Angler in Wales, indeed! exclaims some fair reader. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxvi. 'Ah,' said Sam, 'to be sure; that's the question.' 'Question, indeed,' retorted Mrs. Cluppins. 'she'd question him, if she'd my spirit.' 1866 RUSKIN *Wild Olive* (ed. 2) 91, I think such and such a thing might be desirable... a damask curtain or so at the windows. 'Ah,' says my employer, 'damask curtains indeed! That's all very fine.' 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 219 'O, indeed,' I said, 'what a wonderful thing, and what a great blessing!'

8. *Indeed and indeed*, really and truly. *colloq.*

1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-M.* III. I. Wks. (Rildg.) 52/2 Indeed, and indeed, father, my aunt puts me quite out. *Ibid.* IV. I. 54/2 Indeed and indeed, father, I shall not have him. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxii. She said that indeed and indeed Miss Dolly might take pattern by her blessed mother. 187. W. S. GILBERT *Distant Shore*, O say that I love him indeed and indeed!

Indeere, obs. form of ENDEAR.

† *Indefailable*, a. Obs. [f. IN-3 + DEFAIL v. + -ABLE. Cf. obs. F. adv. *indéfaiiblement* 'indefailably' (15th c. in Godef.).] Not liable to fail.

1693 BEVERLEY *True St. Gost. Truth* 32 All is in Connection, and inseparable Concatenation, and indefailable Certainty to the Elect. 1701—*Glory of Grace* 15 Such a Communication of Holiness, as should be unchangeable, or indefailable.

Indefatigability, [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being indefatigable; incapability of being wearied; unremitting diligence or perseverance.

a 1634 ISAACKSON in Fuller *Abel Rediv.*, *Andrewes* (1651) 112j b. His Indefatigability in Study cannot be paralleled. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. vi. 37 All the many virtues, were inseparably connected with pedestrian indefatigability. 1862 C. STRETTON *Chequered Life* II. 100 Every one is conversant with the indefatigability of the ant.

Indefatigable (indfæ'tigəb'l), a. [a. obs. F. *indéfatable* (15–16th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *indéfātigābil-is*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *défātigare* to wear out: see -BLE.] Incapable of being wearied; that cannot be tired out; unwearied, untiring, unremitting in labour or effort. a. Of persons or things personified.

1586 [implied in INDEFATIGABLY]. 1611 COTGR., *Indefatigable*, indefatigable, unwearable, vntirable, not to be toyed out. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 49 He was an indefatigable Reader, whether by Sea or Land. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 408 Uphorn with indefatigable wings Over the vast abrupt. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 115 ¶ 6 My Friend Sir Roger has been an indefatigable Man in Business of this kind. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxix. III. 111 Active and indefatigable in the pursuit of revenge. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvii. (1862) IV. 108 He was indefatigable in his attention to public business. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. II. 137 The indefatigable students of Germany.

b. Of qualities or actions.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. IV. I. i. (1651) 635 An indefatigable love and beauty. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 31 A man of great eloquence, and industry indefatigable. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. (1860) I. 476 His diligence was indefatigable. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. vi. (1864) IV. 178 The Hermit... with indefatigable restlessness went from province to province.

Indefatigableness, [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being indefatigable.

1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 231 (L.) Dost thou thus repay thy teachers for their pains, care, study, indefatigableness? 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 300 He... pursued them with the greatest perseverance and indefatigableness imaginable till he lost his life. 1830 *Edin. Rev.* LI. 505 Adams was a representative... of the sturdy indefatigableness... of New England.

Indefatigably, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an indefatigable manner; unweariedly; with unremitting perseverance.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 34 Master Arthur Golding... which... traueleth as yet indefatigably, and is addicted without society, by his continual labour, to profit this nation and speeche in all kind of good learning. 1682 VOL. V.

DRYDEN *Pref. Relig. Laici* Wks. (Globe) 185 A man indefatigably zealous in the service of the Church. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* III. v. 336 We laboured indefatigably in getting in our water. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 413 Indefatigably carrying his little dagger-type box up everywhere.

† *Indefatigation*, Obs. [f. IN-3 + DEFATIGATION.] The condition of being unwearied.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma, Terrest. Globe* (1650) 267 The Arabian Geographers... holding themselves not to be inferior... either to the indefatigation or Skill of the Greek Geographers.

Indefeasible (indfæ'zib'l), a. Forms: 6 *indefeasable*, 6–7 *indefecible*, 7–8 *feasable*, *-feasible*, 8 *feasable*, *-feasable*, 7– *indefeasible*. [f. IN-3 + DEFEASIBLE; cf. It. *indefessibile* (Florio).] Not defeasible; not liable to be 'defeated', made void, or done away with; that cannot be forfeited.

1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* Av in *Compl. Scot.* (1872) App. III. 239 By marriage... one bloude... is made of two, and an indefecible right geuen of bothe to one, without the destruction and abolishing of either. a 1600 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* VII. II. § 8 All those things are utterly void, they make him no indefeasible estate, the inheritor by blood may dispossess him. 1661–98 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* III. 18 He, who gives a Being... has an Indefeasible claim to whatsoever the said Being so Given... either is, or has, or can Possibly do. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., A good and indefeasible estate. 1735–8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 101 If it be not proved to be something more than human, it will hardly be proved indefeasible. 1859 MILL *Liberty* I. 19 The great writers... have mostly asserted freedom of conscience as an indefeasible right. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* xii. 424 Beauty is the true province of the Greeks, their indefeasible domain.

Hence *Indefeasibility*, *Indefeasibleness*, the quality or character of being indefeasible.

1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 2 The indefeasibleness of the succession seems to be a natural consequence of its being a lineal one. 1828 WEBSTER s.v., The indefeasibility of a title. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. v. § 1 There are very few (uniformities) which have any, even apparent, pretension to this rigorous indefeasibility. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 332/2 There are limits to this indefeasibility of title.

Indefeasibly (indfæ'zib'l), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an indefeasible manner; so as to be indefeasible.

1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII, c. 42 § 1 By the same name peaceably quietly and indefeasably, shall have, possess, and enjoy, to them and to their successors for ever all such lands and tenements. 1710 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. vii. I was... Lord of all this Country indefeasibly. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iv, Venerable to me is the hard Hand; crooked, coarse; wherein... lies a cunning virtue, indefeasibly royal, as of the Sceptre of this Planet.

† *Indefeatable*, a. Obs. Also -ible. [f. IN-3 + DEFEAT v.] Incapable of being defeated or undone; defeasible; indefectible. Hence *Indefeatability* (-ibility).

(Possibly in quot. 1643 an error for *indefeasable*, -ible, in 1755 for next two words.)

1643 T. WARMSTRY *Answ. W. Bridges conc. War* 15 That indefeatable power, and that incorruptible wisdom that is in God himself. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 53 Those [controversies] about free will... predestination and reprobation, grace irresistible and indefeatable. *Ibid.* 55 The decisions of this factious synod [of Dort] in favour... of the irresistibility and indefeatability of grace.

Indefectibility (indfæktə'biliti), [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. F. *indéfectibilité* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality of being indefectible; exemption from liability to failure or decay.

1624 BP. HALL *True Peace-Maker* Wks. (1627) 541 Hee alone hath infallibility and indefectibility. 1644 DICKEY *Man's Soul* vi. (1645) 68 These Propositions, have in themselves an indefectibility insuperable. 1726 J. TRAPP *Pophry* I. 50 There is no Promise of Indefectibility made by our Saviour to any particular church. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 183 That [controversy] which raged between Calvinists and Arminians on the 'indefectibility of grace'.

Indefectible (indfæktə'b'l), a. [f. IN-3 + DEFECTIBLE, prob. after F. *indéfectible* (1582 in Hatz.-Darm.), or med.L. *indefectibiliter* adv. (Du Cange).] Not defectible.

1. Not liable to failure, defect, or decay; unfailing; that cannot fall short, come to an end, or be done away.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* VIII. (1866) 476, I believe this infinite and Eternal Spirit to be... of perfect and indefectible holiness in himself. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 46 When the Greek Church is excommunicate by the Roman... what and where then was the Catholic Church, that was indefectible and against which the Gates of Hell did not prevail? 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 273 The burning, and not consuming bush, signifies the indefectible splendor of the church. 1842 MANNING *Serm., Failing fr. Baptismal Grace* (1848) I. 36 Some beguile themselves by the dream that they magnify the mercies of God, in contending that the gifts of grace are indefectible. 1887 FAIRBAIRN in *Congregat. Rev.* May 426 The system that made grace most absolute made the saints most indefectible.

2. Not subject to defect; faultless.

1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* II. v. (1876) 231 At first Arianism had not scrupled to admit the peccable nature of the Son, but it soon... avowed that, in matter of fact, He was indefectible. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 403 An indefectible wisdom on one point.

Hence *Indefectibly* adv., without capability of failure.

1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Proph. Off. Ch.* 394 The faith committed to the Church is represented... as clearly proclaimed, indefectibly maintained, and universally acknowledged.

Indefective (indfæktiv), a. ? Obs. [f. IN-3 + DEFECTIVE: cf. med.L. *indéfectivus* (15th c. in Du Cange).] Not defective; free from defect; faultless, flawless.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 5 Charity indefective in this... life, and in the world to come everlasting life. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 93 God is of himself infinitely glorious, because his perfections are absolute, his excellencies indefective. 1670 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1698) III. 118 A Covenant promising Life upon Condition of absolute indefective obedience. 1708 FALCONAR in *Hearne Collect.* 19 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 131 Everlasting and indefective happiness. 1717 CROXALL *Ovid, Met.* VI. (R.), Seven are my daughters, of a form divine, With seven fair sons, an indefective line.

† *Indefectuous*, a. Obs. rare =°. [f. IN-3 + DEFECTUOUS: cf. obs. F. *indéfectueux* (16th c. in Godef.).] = prec. Hence † *Indefectuousness*.

a 1687 H. MORE in Norris *The Love* (1688) 153 Those terms *Totum* and *Omne*... may signify either the Entireness, Indefectuousness or Perfection of the thing they are pronounced of.

† *Indefendable*, -ible, a. Obs. [f. IN-3 + DEFENDABLE. Cf. F. *indéfendable* (Molière, 17th c.).] Incapable of being defended; indefensible.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 424 You hereby plainly acknowledge that Religion is not indefendible, except by meer subjects, against their Sovereign.

Indefensible (indfænsə'b'l), a. [f. IN-3 + DEFENSIBLE. Cf. F. *indéfensible* (Montaigne, 16th c.).] Not defensible; admitting of no defence.

1. Incapable of being defended by force of arms.

1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* II. xxx. 82 They did forsake the indefensible small townes and villages. 1682 BUNNET *Rights Princes* Pref. 11 By an obstinate keeping of an indefensible piece of Ground. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN iv, Their great extent rendered them indefensible against the means of escalade. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1290/1 The town of itself is nearly indefensible.

2. Incapable of being defended in argument, maintained, or vindicated; unjustifiable, inexcusable.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 151/1 His proude foly, in the defence of his indefensible error. a 1614 DONNE *Biadavatos* (1644) 123 Of which I perceive not any kinde to be more obnoxious, or indefensible then that... so common with our Delinquents to stand mute at the Barre. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 5 Those Expressions... of our own Countrymen, are utterly indefensible. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 65 This hypothesis is as indefensible as the foregoing. 1849 COBBEN *Speeches* 35 It is manifestly unjust and indefensible, that you should tax the people of this country for the expenses of our colonies. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. iii. 34 To risk the peace of the Church in so indefensible a quarrel seemed obstinate folly.

Hence *Indefensibility*, *Indefensibleness*, the quality or character of being indefensible; *Indefensibly* adv., in an indefensible manner, so as not to admit of defence.

1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 21/2 Collonel Lundy... spoke so discouragingly... concerning the indefensibleness of the place. 1776 MICKLETHR. *Camoens Lusiad* IX. Note 32 (R.) Some of the terms of expression are still indefensibly indelicate. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 216 The utter indefensibility of the design. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxix, The indefensibleness of her marriage. 1891 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chancery* I. Intro. 20 The evidence... seems to me sufficient to show the indefensibility of any such position.

† *Indefensive*, a. Obs. [f. IN-3 + DEFENSIVE (sense 1 c).] Incapable of making defence; defenceless.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* To Gentl. Inner Temp., Thus, if I had to allege no other reason in the defence of this my action... yet were I not left indefensive. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 78 Turkes and Persians, both whom in all occasions were insulting over them, because indefensive and without government. *Ibid.* 337 The sword awes the indefensive villager.

Indefert, obs. form of INDIFFERENT.

† *Indefesse*, a. Obs. [ad. L. *indéfessus*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *défessus* wearied, tired (*dē-* down, etc. + *fessus* weary, tired).] Unwearied, untiring.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* 512 The learned Gram-marian Didymus, for his Indefesse paynes in reading and writing, surnamed, Iron-side, or heart of Oke.

† *Indeficiency*, Obs. [f. next: see -ENCY.] The quality or character of being indeficient or unfailing; unfailingness.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. vii. § 2 note, Their readnesse to defend the indeficiency of his faith... argues, they must of necessitie holde, that the Popes faith doth never faile. 1666 TILLOTSON *Rule Faith* III. § 6 Wks. 1742 IV. 690 The indeficiency of oral tradition. 1732 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* IV. i. (T. Suppl.), He [God] took care of their meat and drink, and indeficiency of their clothing.

† *Indeficient* (indfæ'siənt), a. Obs. [a. OF. *indéficient* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *indéficient-em*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *deficient-em* DEFICIENT.] Unfailing, exhaustless, unceasing.

1508 DUNBAR *Poems* VII. 25 Welcum oure indeficient adiutorie, That evir our Naceoun helpit in thair neyd. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 170b, Euer fresche and newe, indeficyent and neuer fayling. 1604 T. WAIGHT *Passions* VI. 308 Whencefrom proceedeth the indeficient regular... beating of the pulse. 1656 JEANES *Fuhn. Christ* 229 He hath... an indeficient fullnesse, an inexhaustible fontaine. 1695 J. SAGE *Artifice* Wks. 1844 I. 366 There is Sermon upon Sermon,—indeficient Sermoning, till the Congregation within the Church is dissolved. 1851 TAENCH

Poems 75 The Lamb His people feeds from indeficient streams.

Hence † **Indeficiently** *adv.*, unfaithfully.

1622 PARSON *Godly Man's Inquir.* ii. 49 Trees of the Lords planting continue their fruits indeficiently, neither doe their leaves drop off.

Indefinable (ind/fai'näb'l), *a. (sb.)* [f. IN-3 + DEFINABLE.] That cannot be defined or exactly described; not susceptible of definition.

1810 tr. *Mad. Cottin's Chevalier de Versenai* i. 194 That secret and indefinable instinct. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Roast Pig*, O call it not fat! but an indefinable sweetness growing up to it. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* i. III. xiii. 269 An obscure and indefinable line. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxii, Something as indefinable as the changes in the morning twilight. 1867 MISS BRADDOCK *Rupert Godwin* i. i. 2 Every look, every movement was instinct with that indefinable grace for which we can find no better name than good breeding.

B. sb. An indefinable person or thing, *rare*.

1810 tr. *Mad. Cottin's Chev. de Versenai* i. 164 That woman is one of your indefinables.

Hence **Indefinableness**; **Indefinably** *adv.*

1847 CRAIG, *Indefinably*. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. ix. The expression in Captain Costigan's eye... was... indefinably humorous. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 1181 It has a vaporous indefinableness that leaves it a riddle.

† **Indefinible**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. IN-3 + L. **definibilis*, f. *definire* to set bounds, bound, limit: see **DEFINE** v.] Incapable of being limited; illimitable.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Ded. 22 The Emphyrean flame of the Divinity, Indefinible, Interminable, Ineffable.

Indefinite (ind'e-fīn'it), *a. (sb.)* Also 6 indif-fīn'it(e), -yte, indifīn'ite, indifīn'yte, 7 indifīn'ite, indifīn'it. [ad. L. *indefinitus*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *definitus* USE **DEFINITE**. Cf. F. *indéfini* (Montaigne, 16th c.)] Undefined, unlimited: the opposite of **DEFINITE**.

I. generally.

1. Without distinct limitation of being or character; having no clearly defined or determined character; indeterminate, vague, undefined.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. xiii. (1634) 46 When there is simple and indefinite mention made of God, this name belongeth no lesse to the Sonne and to the Holy Ghost, than to the Father. 1616 BULLOCKAR, *Indefinite*, not precisely exprest; undefined. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 76 Some general indefinite promises. 1732 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 678 Your address is likewise a little indefinite; but I send this at a venture as you direct. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1878) II. viii. 1. 329 Those indefinite aspirations for the laws of Edward the Confessor were changed into a steady regard for the Great Charter. 1875-6 W. B. POPE *Compend. Theol.* (1881) 656 The indefinite use of the term Sacrament in the early church. 1885 S. COX *Exposit.* Ser. i. v. 66 A fine, though indefinite, emotion.

2. Of undetermined extent, amount, or number; unlimited.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Tran.* 46 Peace to thy Ghost, and yet me thinks so indefinite a spirit should have no peace or intermission of paines. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Usury* (Arb.) 546 Let these Licensed Lenders be in Number Indefinite. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 86 Thus oxygen and hydrogen... will remain unaltered for an indefinite period. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. xii. 150 With respect to our moral and spiritual capacities, we remark that they are not only indefinite but absolutely infinite. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 67 That is *indefinite* which has, or may have, a limit, but whose limit cannot be ascertained. 1884 J. RAE *Contemp. Socialism* 100 Commodities that admitted of indefinite multiplication.

† **b.** Formerly, sometimes, Extending beyond any assignable limits; boundless, infinite, *Obs.*

1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 17 The process of Art is indefinite, and who can set a non-ultra to her endeavours? 1745 W. THOMPSON *Sickness* v. (R.), Indefinite and omnipresent God, Inhabiting eternity! shall dust, Shalt ashes, dare presume to sing of thee?

II. specifically (in various technical uses).

3. *Grammar.*

a. Applied to various adjectives, pronominal words, and adverbs, which do not define or determine the actual person or thing, the place, time, or manner, to which they refer; as *any*, *other*, *some*, *such*, *somewhere*, *anyhow*, *otherwise*, etc.: esp. in *indefinite article*, a name for the individualizing adjective *a*, *an* (A *adj.*), or its equivalents in other languages.

b. Applied to those tenses or inflexions of verbs which merely denote an action taking place at some time (past, present, or future), without specifying whether it is continuous or complete (thus distinguished from both *imperfect* and *perfect*), e.g. the Greek aorist and the English simple past; in French grammar formerly (as by Palsgrave) to the simple past tense corresponding to these, now called *past* or *preterite definite*; in modern French, *past* or *preterite indefinite* is applied to the compound tense corresponding to that called *perfect* in English, e.g. *il a parlé*, he has spoken. c. In the Slavonic verb formerly applied to one of the branches or aspects. d. Sometimes applied to the adjective which is used when it is preceded by the indefinite article, possessive adjective, pronouns, etc.: the *strong* declension of the adj.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 32 The indifīnitye indicatye of the thyrdie conjugation endeth ever in S. *Ibid.* 84 The indifīnitye tens. as *je parlyny*, I spake. *Ibid.* 382 To knowe therefore howe and whan the frenche men use their preter imparfyt tence, and whan their indifīnitye tence, whiche name I borrowe of the grekes, for they have a tence whiche they call *aoristus*, that is to say, *indifīnitus*, whiche moche

resembleth this tence in the frenche tonghe. 1747 BAILEY vol. II, *Indefinite Pronouns*. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Article*. The article *a* is said to be *indefinite*, because applied to names taken in their more general, and confused signification. 1847 J. HEARD *Gram. Russ. Lang.* v. § 1. 141 There are four branches: the *indefinite*, the *perfect*, the *semelfactive*, and the *iterative*. The *indefinite* expresses the action indeterminately with regard to its completion; as *ОНЪ ТРОАЕТЪ*, he moved. 1874 R. MOARIS *Chambers's Prolog.* etc. (Clar. Press Ser.) *Introd.* 33 Adjectives, like the modern German, have two forms—*Definite* and *Indefinite*. 1877 MOULTON tr. *Winer's Gram.* N. T. III. § 25. 2 The indefinite pronoun *τις*, *τι*, is joined to abstract nouns.

4. *Logic.* Applied to propositions in which the subject has no mark of quantity; not distinguishing between 'some' and 'all'.

1773 REID *Aristotle's Log.* ii. § 6 Wks. II. 692/a A proposition is called indefinite when there is no mark either of universality or particularity annexed to the subject: thus, 'Man is of few days' is an indefinite proposition. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 122 The logicians formerly distinguished another Class of Judgments as *Indefinite*, meaning those in which the Subject, having no sign or predesignation of Quantity affixed to it, is not expressly declared to be either Universal, Singular, or Particular. Thus, *Elephants are sagacious animals*—*Learned men are to be found at Oxford*. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* iii. (ed. 9) 29 'Indefinite' or 'indesignate' propositions, as they are called, i.e. propositions in which the subject, being a common term, is not quantified, are inadmissible in Logic.

5. *Bot.* a. Said of inflorescence in which the central axis grows indefinitely in length, producing a succession of lateral branches bearing flower-buds (or of sessile flower-buds) which open successively from the lowest upwards; also called *centripetal* or *indeterminate*. b. Sometimes similarly applied to fibrovascular bundles which grow indefinitely, so that the stem increases in thickness, as in 'Exogens' or Dicotyledons. c. Said of the stamens or other parts of the flower when numerous and not clearly multiples of the number of the petals, etc.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 25 Stamens indefinite; that is to say, more numerous than can be easily counted. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 77 The vascular bundles (in exogens), from their mode of development in an indefinite manner externally, have been called *exogenous*; and for the same reason, Schlieden has denominated them *Indefinite*. *Ibid.* § 472 The ovules are very numerous or indefinite. 1876 HOOKER *Botany Primer* 46 Called *indefinite*, because the axis goes on elongating after the first flower opens. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. (ed. 6) 144 The kinds of Inflorescence... are all reducible to two types, viz. Indefinite and Definite, or... Indeterminate and Determinate. Each may be... simple or compound.

B. sb. (ellipt. uses of the adj.) An indefinite thing, word, statement, etc.; something of indefinite nature or meaning, or which cannot be definitely specified, described, or classified.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* Fa. Aduerbs commonly gouerne an Indicative Moode: saue that where Interrogatives are changed into Indefinites they have some time a Subiunctive. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Dispatch* (Arb.) 248 i That Negative is more pregnant of direction, then an indefinite. 1865 PALL Mall G. 16 Aug. 10/x A table of the occupations of the people after a new classification... I. 'Professionals'... II. 'Domestics'... III. 'Commercials'; IV. 'Agriculturists'... V. 'Industrialists'... VI. Indefinites, that is, general labourers, gentlemen of means, and paupers, with a few others not open to classification.

Hence † **Indefinite** v. *Obs. (nonce-wd.)*, in phr. to *indefinite it* = to act or speak indefinitely. **Indefinitiam** (nonce-wd.), indefinite character.

1656 S. H. GOLD *Law* 76 If we indefinite it, when we should demonstrate, and universalize it. 1855 DORA GREENWELL *Present Heaven* (1861) 103 The vague spirituality or rather indefinitism of our ideas.

Indefinitely (ind'e-fīn'itli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an indefinite manner or degree.

1. Without definition or limitation to a particular thing, case, time, etc.; indeterminately, vaguely.

1471 [see **INDETERMINABLY**]. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 32 Other thre dyvers tymes, imparfytly past, indifīnityt past, and more than parfytly past. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 37 So oft as we do indefinitely speake of the name of God, we meane no lesse the Sonn and the Holy ghost than the Father. 1635 J. GORE *Well-doing* 3 A preacher... delivers his message indefinitely to the whole assembly. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredd. Gl.* i. iv. She had felt herself indefinitely unwell. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 168 They pressed me to come to them... and I promised indefinitely that I would. 2. To an indefinite amount or extent; without specified or assignable limit or end; unlimitedly. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. iii. 'Tis a fortune which some indefinitely preferre before prosperity. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 10 Motion also may be indefinitely swift or slow. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 94 The Pacifick Sea... from 30 to about 4 deg. south latitude, and from the American shore westward indefinitely. 1833 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. 1. 6 Life is too short... for an alienation indefinitely prolonged. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 540 It would be easy to prolong the list indefinitely.

Indefiniteness (ind'e-fīn'itnes), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being indefinite; want of definiteness; indeterminateness, vagueness.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* ii. xi. (Arb.) 111 The Roundell or Spheare... for his indefiniteness having no special place of beginning nor end. 1623 BP. HALL *Best Bargaine* Wks. (1648) 476 The indefiniteness of the charge implies a generality. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 201 That pernicious looseness and indefiniteness of speech, which prevail so generally,

1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 34 There is now and then an Oriental indefiniteness as to method. 1885 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* cxxxii. 10 The fault of most prayers is their indefiniteness.

Indefinitive (ind/fī'nitiv), *a. rare*. [f. IN-3 + DEFINITIVE.] Not definitive; not characterized by definition or limitation; indeterminate, indefinite.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 125 From the point of the first Trauesse next adioyning, is drawne an indefinitive line. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 82 A school of opinion... fixed in its principles, indefinite and progressive in their range.

Hence **Indefinitively** *adv.*, without definition or limitation; **Indefinitiveness**, vagueness.

1621 SANDERSON *Twelve Serm.* (1637) 59 Ordinarily in our Sermons we indefinitely condemne as evill, swearing, and gaming for money. 1795 *Ann. Reg.* App. Chron. 92 They are all elected for two years, and may be immediately and indefinitely re-elected. 1849 POE *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 587 If the author did not deliberately propose to himself a suggestive indefiniteness of meaning.

Indefinito- (ind'e-fīn'itō), comb. form from L. *indefinitus* INDEFINITE; as in *indefinito-definite* *adj.*, applied by Sir W. Hamilton to propositions predicated of the greater part or more than half.

1847 SIR W. HAMILTON *Let. De Morgan* 43 Indefinito-definites, To UI, VO, last we come; and that affirms, and this denies, Of more, most (half plus some). *Ibid.* 44 [Propositions] 1. Definite; 2. Indefinito-definite; 3. Semi-definite; 4. Indefinite.

Indefinitude (ind/fī'nitiud), [f. IN-3 + DEFINITUDE (or f. INDEFINITE after *definitude*).]

† 1. The condition of having no known or assignable limit; undefined or undefinable number or amount. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. iv. 157 They arise to a strange and prodigious multitude, if not indefinitude, by their various Positions, Combinations, and Conjunctions.

2. Want of definiteness or precision; indefiniteness, undefined state.

1827 G. BEAUCLEARK *Journ. Morocco* Ded., Until it has arrived at years of discretion... an indefinitude of age both in books and men. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss. Eng. Treat. Logic* (1853) 146 The vacillation or indefinitude of Aristotle himself in regard to the number of the modes. 1854 R. G. LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 248 They are measures of the extent to which the author who uses them eschews indefinitude.

Indefinity (ind/fī'niti), *rare*. [f. INDEFINITE, after *infinity*: see -ITY.]

† 1. = prec. 1. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM II, *Endlesnes, indefinity*. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Contents (t. v. 643) This potential infinity or Indefinity of Body, seems to be mistaken for an actual Infinity of Space.

2. = prec. 2.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. iii. § 38 (1740) 144 He can... come off, upon the Ambiguity or Indefinity of his Expressions. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 487 Branch lines... only to be entered upon after the ominous 'change' to whose convenient indefinity the porter stentoriously invites us.

Indeflectible (ind/fle'ktib'l), *a.* [f. IN-3 + **deflectible*, f. DEFLECT v. + -IBLE.] Incapable of being deflected or turned from a straight course.

1883 F. W. POTTER *Gambetta in French Chêr.* 28 Proclaiming in a single voice his indeflectible fidelity. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* May 569 All unite in one undeviating and indeflectible direction.

† **Indeflexible**, *a. Obs. rare*. [IN-3] = prec. a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 122 Indeflexible subjection to Gods will.

† **Indeflores**, *a. Obs.* [Arbitrary f. IN-3 + stem of L. *deflorā-re* to DEFLOWER; for *indeflored* or *indeflorit*.] Not deflowered; chaste, inviolate. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 55 Implore, adore, thow indeflores, To mak our oddis evyne.

† **Indeflourishing**, *a. Obs.* [f. IN-3 + pres. pple. of DEFLLOURISH v.] Not ceasing to flourish, unfading; cf. DEFLLOURISH 2.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* i. xlvii, Ros'd all in lively crimson ar thy cheeks, Whear beauties indeflourishing abide.

Indeformable (ind/fō'mäb'l), *a.* [IN-3.] Not deformable; incapable of being 'deformed' or put out of shape.

1880 MINCHIN *Statics* (ed. 2) 13 In nature there are no such things as rigid bodies. For a great many practical matters there are bodies which may be treated as if they were rigid or indeformable.

Indegent, Indegest: see INDIGENT, etc.

Indehiscent (ind/hī'sent), *a. Bot.* [IN-3.] Not dehiscent: said of fruits that do not split open when mature, but retain the seed till they decay.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* i. ii. 179 Cells one-seeded, indehiscent, dry, perfectly close at all times. 1841 MRS. LOUDON *1st Bk. Bot.* (1845) 25 Most of the kemeled fruits are indehiscent, and if left to nature, must decay before they can liberate the seed. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* 158 The fruit of the vine is indehiscent. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* i. vii. 95 Syncarpous fruits... which are dry and indehiscent, that is, which do not open, but liberate the seed by decay, as the fruit of the Hazel, you may simply call nuts.

Hence **Indehiscentness**, the quality of being indehiscent. 1847 in CRAIG.

† **Indeign**, v. *Obs. rare*. In 4 indeyne, 5 indeaign. [A form intermediate between ENDEIGN and INDIGN; q. v.]

1. *intr.* To be indignant or angry.
1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xviii. 30 Y biseche thee, he seith, ne indene thou, Lord, if I speke.

2. *trans.* To disdain, despise.

1483 CAXTON *Calo Cj.* Thow myghtest lese theyr loue and be indaigned of them.

† **Indelayed**, *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] Not delayed or put off; immediate.

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 118 If this overture shall not mowe take effect, indailed order must be given by His Majeste for the raising and setting furthe of an armye.
1564 Q. ELIZ. in *Abb. Parker's Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 227 We will that thou shall duly inform us thereof, to the end we may give indelayed order for the same.

† **Indelayedly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] Without delay; immediately.

1535 *HEN. VIII. Let. Earl Sussex* 17 Apr. We.. wol therfore and command you.. that ye indelayedly do apprehend and take them. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 262/1 That he indelaidie.. should prepare himselfe to be gone out of the realme. 1579 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* c. 70 Presentlie and indilaytillie upon their apprehension or conviction.. he or sche sall be put and haldin in the stokkis. c. 1600 *Gowrie's Conspir.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 192 Verie miscontent that indelaidie he raid not to Sanct-Iohnstoun.

Indeleble, *-ebly*, *obs. ff. INDELIBLE*, *-IBLY*.

Indeletable, *a. rare.* [IN-3: cf. *obs. F. indelectable* (Godef.)] Unpleasant, disagreeable.

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* LXVI. (1811) VIII. 327 Stiffened and starched.. into dry and indelectable affectation. 1806 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 109 His remarks upon this indelectable attendant.

† **Indelegability**, *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. IN-3 + *DELEGABLE* + -ITY. Cf. *F. indélégalé* (Littré).] Incapability of being delegated.

1695 J. SAGE *Article* etc. Wks. 1844 I. 75 Is such a delegation consistent with our author's position about the indelevability or indelegability of such a power?

Indelible, *obs. form of INDELIBLE*.

Indeliberate (indil'ib'érät), *a.* [IN-3: cf. *F. indilibré* (17th c.).]

† 1. Of persons, their qualities, etc.: Wanting in deliberation; inconsiderate; hasty or rash. *Obs.*

a 1617 *BAYNE On Eph.* (1658) 100 This may rebuke rash, indeliberate, and self-willed persons. 1652 *GAULE Mag-astro.* 22 He reprooves.. their indeliberate rashness. a 1677 *MANTON Twenty Serms.* xv. Wks. 1871 II. 333 There is a will natural and indeliberate, and a will deliberate and elective.

2. Of actions: Done without deliberation or forethought; not carefully considered or planned beforehand. Also of thoughts, words, etc.: Unpremeditated, spontaneous. Now *rare*.

1655 *Bp. BRAMHALL Def. true Liberty* 37, I distinguish between free acts and voluntary acts. The former are always deliberate, the latter may be indeliberate. 1680 *H. DONWELL Two Lett. Advice* (1691) 96 Indeliberate actions are not capable of affection. a 1711 *KEN Psyche Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 162 She felt a sudden indeliberate thought, which strange conviction in her Spirit wrought. 1896 *Academy* 12 Dec. 535/2 Short, insignificant, prattling, indeliberate letters.

† **Indeliberated**, *a.* [IN-3:] = prec. (sense 2). a 1663 *BRAMHALL (J.)*, Actions proceeding from blandishments, or sweet persuasions, if they be indeliberated, as in children.. are not presently free actions.

Indeliberately, *adv. rare.* [f. *INDELIBERATE* + -LY².] Without deliberation or premeditation; unintentionally, involuntarily.

1681 *KETTLEWELL Chr. Obed.* (1715) 340 What we have been wont to do by long practice, we do as easily, as quickly, and as indeliberately, as we do those things which flow from the necessity of our very nature itself. 1700 *R. PEARSON Naaman Vindic.* 44 They might be.. forced Ignorantly, or indeliberately to Worship.. the Pagan Idols.

Indeliberateness, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Absence of deliberate intention.

1681 *KETTLEWELL Chr. Obed.* (1715) 345 That indeliberateness in sinning, which ariseth from an habit and custom of sin.. doth not in any wise lessen or excuse a sinful action.

Indeliberation. Now *rare*. [See *INDELIBERATE* and -ATION. (So mod. *F. indélibration* (Littré).] Want of deliberation or forethought.

a 1614 *DONNE Biadavaro* (1644) 31 Any mortall sinne.. proceeding from indeliberation. 1646 *JER. TAYLOR Apol. Liturgy* Pref. § 11 She should have no Liturgy at all, but the worship of God be left to the managing of chance and indeliberation and a petulant fancy. 1681 *KETTLEWELL Chr. Obed.* (1715) 561 They, who scarce ever sin wilfully at all, or very rarely, are wont most frequently through indeliberation and unadvisedness to miscarry. 1854 *FABER Growth in Holiness* iii. (1872) 45 Eagerness, anxiety.. indeliberation.. are all fatal to recollection.

Indelibility, *rare.* Also *-ebility*. [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being indelible.

1804 *HORSLEY Speeches Parlt.* (1813) 421 The indelebility of the sacred character was a principle in the Church of Rome. 1891 *Daily News* 1 July 5/6 The ink.. lost its ancient indelebility. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* May 683 This indelebility of tribal types.

Indelible (inde'lib'l), *a.* Also 6-7 indeble, (7-9 indelible). [In 16-17th c. *indeble*, ad. L. *indebilis*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *delebilis* DELIBLE; cf. *F. indélébile*, -leble (16th c.).] The termination has been assimilated to -IBLE.]

That cannot be deleted, blotted out, or effaced; ineffaceable, permanent.

a. of a material mark, stain, etc. or of the substance which makes these, as *indelible ink*.

1579 *FULKE Heskins' Parlt.* 422 Before he.. hath his indeble character scraped out of his handes and fingers endes. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 850 The women paint their faces with indeble lines. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* Pref. Pricking the same with Needles, then they take Indeleble tincture. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Indeleble. 1658 *PHILLIPS*, Indeleble. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) I. 92 This operation, called by the natives Tattaowing.. leaves an indeble mark on the skin. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 783 Indeleble Ink for marking Linen, &c. fig. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 49 Nature, habit, opinion have drawn indeble lines of distinction between them.

b. of a stain on character or reputation, infamy, disgrace, etc.

1529 *MORE Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 322/1 So deadly poisoned w^t sin, y^t their spotted bene indelible & their filthines vnpurgeable. 1624 *SANDERSON Sermon*. (1637) 432 Branded with an indeble note of infamy. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 20 Accursed with indeble infamy. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 284 This would be an unpardonable, an indeble reproach. 1837 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* v. 198 This victory gain.. and preserve us from shame's indeble stain.

c. of a mark, stamp, or character impressed upon anything; spec. of the spiritual character which, according to various sections of the Christian Church, is held to be impressed or conferred by some of the sacraments.

1532 *MORE Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 745/1 With the indeble character and badge of baptisme receiued into hys liuerey and hys holy houshold. 1638 *CHILLINGW. Relig. Prot.* I. vi. § 39. 358 We shall then consider whether your indeble Character bee any reality. 1711 G. CARY *Phys. Phylastick* 416 This Divine Power is what the School men and Church call an Indeleble Character. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* II. xxi. 405 Man still bears in his bodily frame the indeble stamp of his lowly origin. 1875 *MANNING Mission H. Ghost* I. 21 To all eternity they will bear the mark of their regeneration, the indeble character stamped upon them at the font.

d. of an impression on the mind; also of a feeling. a 1631 *DONNE Lett.* (1651) 271, I have so many and so indeble impressions of your favour to me. 1697 *EVELYN Numism.* viii. 265 Most grateful and indeble Sense of a long and intire Friendship. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. iii. 29 Charles had retained too indelible a recollection of the past. 1847 *D'ISRAELI Tancred* II. ii, Such an event makes an indeble impression.

† e. of a title, right, or the like: Indefeasible.

1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. iv. viii. 186 They shall be only Keepers of the Great Seal, which for title and office are deposable; but they say the Lord Chancellor's title is indeble. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. i. 3 The indeble rights of mankind.

Hence **Indelibleness**, the quality of being indeble, incapability of being blotted out or destroyed.

1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Parthenissa* (1676) 401 The indelishness of the impressions of Youth. [In mod. Dicts.]

Indelibly (inde'lib'l), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an indeble manner; so as not to be blotted out or effaced.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. x. 253 The murderesse Quendrid.. hath left her name indeblely stained with his innocent blood. 1659 E. REYNOLDS in *Eliot Gosp. New-Eng.* A iij b, These premises are indeblely written in the minds of men by nature. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 54 ¶ 11 Our crime.. is indeblely recorded, and the stamp of fate is fixed upon it. 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 524 He had left the print of his individual genius stamped indeblely.. into the constitution of the country.

Indelicacy (inde'likäsi). [IN-3: see next and -ACY.] Want of delicacy; want of a nice sense of propriety, refinement, or good taste; coarseness of character, manners, etc.

1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 286 ¶ 1 Your Papers would be chargeable with something worse than Indelicacy, they would be Immoral. 1766 *Cole* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 486, I hope you will pardon the indelicacy of the expression. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 177 The indelicacy of this animal (the pig) is.. rather in our apprehensions than in its nature. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* (1826) I. 398 The indelicacy of the Hindus. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* I. 316 That indelicacy which was the singular blemish of his character.

Indelicate (inde'likät), *a.* [IN-3. Cf. *F. indélicat* (1812 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. Wanting in, or offensive to, a sense of delicacy or propriety; coarse, unrefined; bordering upon what is immodest or indecent.

1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* IV. 42 Don't think to let me lose my beloved Wife and have an indelicate Nurse put upon me instead of her. 1774 *WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxx. (1840) II. 447 Their manners were too indelicate to be shocked at any indecency. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 274 Who bandied about amongst each other the coarsest ribbaldry, and most indelicate sarcasms. 1846 *GEORGE Greece* I. I. 15 A cast of fancy more coarse and indelicate than the Homeric.

† b. Used as *sb. Obs.*

1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* xxxv. III. 342 These Gentlemen, the very best of them, are such Indelicates! *Ibid.* IV. Let. xiv. 82 What strange indelicates do these writers of tragedy often make of our sex!

2. Wanting in fine tact or nice regard to the feelings and tastes of others.

1800 *MRS. HERVEY Mourtray Fam.* IV. 102 She felt that, under the present circumstances, it would be indelicate to attempt more. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 462 It was apprehended that such indelicate greediness might disgust the benefactor.

† 3. Of food: Coarse. *Obs.*

1750 *COVENTRY Pompey Litt.* (1752) 101 The coarse fare he met with.. were but indelicate morsels to one who had formerly lived on ragouts and fricassees. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 224 Time makes these indelicate viands acceptable and delicious to their taste.

Hence **Indelicate** *adv.*, without delicacy.

1800 *MRS. HERVEY Mourtray Fam.* III. 71 To throw herself, most indelicate, into the arms of a gamester, a profigate, a man of no birth. 1816 *SCOTT Let. to Byron* 5 Jan., The indiscreet zeal of the friend, who.. has injudiciously and, as she thinks, indelicate brought into view circumstances of private attention.

Indeligen, variant of *INDILIGENCE*, *Obs.*

† **Indelive**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. IN-1 + *DELVE*, after *L. infodère*.] *trans.* To dig in, to bury.

1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* xxxv. 4 Thei 3yuen to hym alle alyen goddis that thei hadden.. and he indeluede hem vndur a therbynte.

† **Indemn**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. In 6 indempne. [a. *F. indemn* (in 16th c. also *indempne*), ad. *L. indemnus*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *damnum* loss, damage.] Free from or clear of loss or hurt.

1526 *SIR R. WINGFIELD Let. to Wolsey* (MS. *Cott. Galba B.* 14 ff. 3 b) The sayde kynge hath bownde hymself to save thempour indempne agaynste the kynges highnes of alle thingis.

† **Indemned**, *a. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. prec. + -ED¹, after *F. indemné*, pa. pplc. of *indemnir* to indemnify]. = prec.

1552 *HULOET*, Indempned, indemnis. 1570 *LEVINS Maniþ.* 49/36 Indemned.

Indemnification (indemnifikä'shən). [f. INDEMNIFY: see -IFICATION.]

1. The action of compensating for actual loss or damage sustained; also the fact of being compensated; *concr.* the payment made with this object.

1732 *LEDIARD Selthos* II. ix. 335 The only security we have left for our indemnification, is in our prisoners. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. i. 139 Giving him a full indemnification and equivalent for the injury thereby sustained. 1789 *BENTHAM Princ. Legist.* xiii. § 3 The party injured loses all hope of indemnification. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 145 The unwillingness to pay a money indemnification was so insuperable.. that the British Commissioners were induced to lower their demand.

b. The action of compensating for trouble, annoyance, etc.; *concr.* the recompense so rendered.

1774 *WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry* ix. 1. 294 The Franciscans.. enjoyed from the popes the privilege of distributing indulgences, a valuable indemnification for their voluntary poverty. 1830 *DE QUINCEY Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 97 Not likely to accept.. gorgeous philosophy.. as an indemnification for irregular performance of public duties.

† 2. 'Security against loss or penalty' (J.); indemnity. *Obs.*

Indemnificator, *rare.* [agent-n. in Latin form, f. INDEMNIFY.] One who indemnifies.

1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 493 The common vouchee or indemnificator general, in the Common Pleas.

Indemnificatory, *a. rare.* [f. INDEMNIFY: see -ORY.] Pertaining or tending to indemnification.

1875 *POSTE Gains* iii. (ed. 2) 397 Where the actions on delict are purely indemnificatory.

Indemnified, *-fier*: see under next.

Indemnify (indemnifi), *v.* Also 7 indempnife, -damnifie. [f. *L. indemn-is* INDEMN + -FY.]

1. *trans.* To preserve, protect, or keep free from, secure against (any hurt, harm, or loss); to secure against legal responsibility for past or future actions or events; to give an indemnity to.

1611 *COTGR.*, Indemniser, to.. indemnifie. 1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* ¶ 217 Save harmles and keep indemnified. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 153 An Asylum, to which any of them flying remain'd indemnified for whatever Delict committed. 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* II. iv, Why must the rest of the Tradesmen be.. indemnified from charges? 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. xi. 142 The fact indemnified the peace officers and their assistants, if they killed any of the mob in endeavouring to suppress such riot. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 554 An Act.. providing that, if Cook would make.. a true and full discovery, he should be indemnified for the crimes which he might confess. 1870 *Standard* 12 Nov., On entering into partnership in 1860 he was indemnified against liability on previously overdrawn accounts. 1884 J. RAE *Contemp. Socialism* 376 A sound system of working class insurance must be devised, which shall indemnify them against all the accidents and reverses of life.

2. To compensate (a person, etc.) for loss suffered, expenses incurred, etc.

1693 *Memo. Ct. Tockely* III. 2 That they who formerly possessed Employments, should be indemnified for the Loss of their Posts. 1771 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. vi. 226 The plunder of the countries they invaded served to indemnify them for what they had expended in equipping themselves for the service. 1847 *MRS. A. KEAR Hist. Servia* xx. 377 It was left to the Sultan to indemnify his vassals for their loss. 1847 *MARRVAT Childr. N. Forest* i, [They] indemnified themselves for the nonpayment of their salaries by killing the deer for sale and for their own subsistence. 1866 *FELTON Auc. & Mod. Gr.* II. ii. vii. 395 They.. indemnified themselves by extortions from their unhappy subjects.

b. To compensate for disadvantages, annoyances, hardships, etc.

1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 121 You ought to indemnify others for the Uneasiness you give them. 1836 *MACGILLIVRAY tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xxv. 376 The high price of provisions indemnifies the cultivator for the hard life. 1856 *GRINDON Life* xiv. (1875) 173 However long and dreary

may be the winter, we are always indemnified by the spring.
 1765 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 110 This is one way of indemnifying one's self for the palatiness of one's habit. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* iii. 40 She somehow appeared .. to indemnify herself for her privations.

†3. To compensate, make up for. *Obs. rare.*
 1750 BEAWEES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 3 Two advantages .. indemnified this defect.

Hence **Indemnified**, **Indemnifying ppl. adjs.**
 Also **Indemnifier**, one who indemnifies.

1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xi. 143 There is the like indemnifying clause, in case any of the mob be .. killed in the endeavour to disperse them. 1817-18 CORBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 341, I am doing my best to repay this country for the protection which it has given me against our indemnified tyrants. 188a LA. BLACKBURN in *Law Rep.* 7 App. Cases 339 The amount which the indemnifier is bound to pay.

†**Indemnify**, *v.* 2 *Obs. rare.* Also **en-**. [*f.* IN-2 + DAMNIFY, with vowel assimilated to INDEMN.] *trans.* To hurt, harm.

1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warren Lowe C.* i. 63a, He .. did not believe that his Majesty by this occasion could any way be indemnified. 1593 LODGE *William Longbeard* Eij, What harme the Rhodians have done thee, that thou so much indemnifiest them?

Indemnities (indemniti?). *U.S.* [irreg. *f.* INDEMNITY: see -EE.] 'The person to whom indemnity or promise of indemnity is given.' So **Indemnitor**, the person who undertakes to indemnify another against loss or liability.

In recent American dictionaries.

Indemnity¹ (indemniti). Also 5-7 **indempn-**, 6 **indimn-**; 5-6 -to, 6-7 -tis. [*a.* *f.* **indemniti** (1367 in Hatz.-Darm.), *ad.* late *L.* **indemnitas**, -tatem, *n.* of condition *f.* **indemnitas** INDEMN.]

The order of the senses is obscure; an early use of sense 3, otherwise unexemplified, appears in 3 c.]

1. Security or protection against contingent hurt, damage, or loss; safety. *spec.* (see quot. 1834).

1467 Paston Lett. No. 575 II. 307, I entende noon other but in als meche as in me is to se your indempnyte. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem Wks.* 970/1 Upon complaint made to the kynge and hys counsaile .. they would prouide sufficiently for thindemnity of the wytnes in that behalfe. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edu.* IV, 216 The citizens .. began maturely to consult, what parte they should folow for their most indempnyte. 1641 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* iv. § 164 The Indemnity of the Rights and Priviledges of Parliament. 1681 FLAYEL *Righteous Mans Refuge* 208 Gods unchangeableness is his peoples indemnity. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 61 They assure you .. that they will give you nothing in the name of indemnity or security, or for any other purpose. 1834 MACCULLOCH *Dict. Commerce* I. 682 Indemnity is where one person secures another from responsibility against any particular event. 1858 LO. ST. LEONAROS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xxi. 148 You will, of course, be entitled to an indemnity against any demand which still binds you; for example, future rent under a lease to the testator. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* viii. 148 Insurance ought to be a contract of indemnity.

2. A legal exemption from the penalties or liabilities incurred by any course of action.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. III. 122 An indempnyty, and obliuion of all pass'd unkindnesses. 1703 DR. QUEENSBERRY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 238 To secure their friends there would be a General Indemnity past. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ix. 201 All his vassals who had entered into confederacy with Richard, should receive an indemnity for the offence. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxxi. 483 Besides this allowance, he has also an indemnity granted him, of being free and discharged for ever from all debts owing by him at the time he became a bankrupt; even though judgment shall have been obtained against him. 185a BUCKLEY *Civilia* (1869) III. iii. 145 Receiving beforehand an indemnity for every excess.

b. *Act (or Bill) of Indemnity*, an act of Parliament or other authority granting exemption from the penalties attaching to any unconstitutional or illegal proceeding. Also *fig.*

Such an act used, previously to the general act of 21 & 32 Vict., c. 72 § 16, to be passed annually for the relief of those who had failed to take the necessary oaths of office. In *Eng. Hist.* the term is specifically applied to the Acts of 1660 and 1690, exempting those who had taken arms or acted against Charles II and William III respectively, from the penal consequences of their former deeds.

1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse* T. (1841) 106 So shall I have an act of indemnity before he can enter his action against me. 1648 D. JENKINS *Wks.* 79 The Army by an Act of Indemnity free themselves from all those dangers, which an Ordinance can no more do then repeale all the Lawes of the Land. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* i. 94 He therefore carried the Act of Oblivion and Indempnyty thorow. 1793 BURKE *Rem. Policy Allies* Wks. 1842 I. 603 A valuable friend .. asked me what I thought of acts of general indemnity and obliuion, as a means of settling France. 1847 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 112 They retained the bill of indemnity in the commons. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 19 The Act of Indemnity and the trial of the regicides transpired before the commencement of the correspondence.

3. Compensation for loss or damage incurred; indemnification.

1793 LO. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) III. 13 The reasonableness of furnishing some indemnity to the Dutch by the cession of Lillo and Lefschok. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rew.* 138 When an individual is only indemnified, he is not rewarded: reward .. begins when indemnity is complete. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. i. 157 The Cavaliers very naturally demanded indemnity for all that they had suffered.

b. A sum paid by way of compensation.
 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 216 The vigour of Cromwell eventually compelled the Dutch to pay an indemnity of

1,000,000 guilders. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* (ed. 5) i. iv. 34 Within four years, France had to pay to Germany a war indemnity of £240,000,000.

†c. *spec.* (in early use). A payment made to the archdeacon in compensation for the loss of his induction money, and also to the bishop in lieu of his institution fees, when a church was impropriated to an abbey or college. *Obs.*

1542-3 Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII, c. 19 § 1 Diuers pensions, portions, corroides, indimnities, snodides, proxies and other profits. 1545 Instr. to Cromwell in Cott. MS. Cleop. F. 1 f. 85 Pensions or Indimnities be thes, when a church is Imprpored to an abbay or a coleage, then the Archdeacon for euer lesithe his induction money, and in recompens of that he shall haue yerly oute of the saide benefice so Impropereed xijd. or ijs. for a yerly pension more or lesse .. eyn so episcopus conservatur Indemnitis and bathe a lyke pension for his Indemniti, in the lewe of his Institution.

4. attrib., as **indemnity bill**, **loan**, **money**.

1818 Gen. List. in *Ann. Reg.* 36/5 The third reading of the indemnity bill occurred on March 5th. 1867 *Homeward Mail* 16 Nov. 954/2 The indemnity money paid after the destruction of the Old Factory gardens. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 5/7 The Powers, it is believed, will guarantee the indemnity loan.

†**Indemnity**², *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **indemnitees**. [*ad.* OF. **indampnit** (1433 in Hatz.-Darm.), *f.* IN- (IN-2) + L. **damnum** loss, damage; for the vowel cf. INDEMNIFY *v.* 2] Damage, hurt, injury.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xxxi. 12 Which growth .. of kinned, not of emnite, Did I (in you) by ingrate endemnite Doute here: .. I were a beast. c 1609 LAYTON *Syon's Plea* To Rdr., We doe not read of greater Persecution, higher indignitie and Indemnity done upon Gods People .. than in this our Land.

Indemnization, *rare.* [*a.* *f.* **indemnisation**, *n.* of action from **indemniser**: see next.] = INDEMNIFICATION 2.

1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 651 To be indebted for the indemnization of my creditors to some other grocer's daughter. 1845 *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 281 He spent two vexatious years in the sorry business of secularization and indemnization, which the peace of Luneville had left as a legacy to diplomatists.

†**Indemnize**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -². [*a.* *f.* **indemnise-r** (1598 in Hatz.-Darm.), *f.* **indemne** INDEMN.] *trans.* To indemnify.

1611 Cotgr., **Indemniser**, to indemnize, or indamnifice.

Indemonstrability, *rare.* [*f.* next: see -ITY.] The quality of being indemonstrable; incapability of being demonstrated.

1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus's Comm.* II. 2 Principles in simplicity, indemonstrability, and self-evidence, should excel things posterior to principles. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. VIII. 108 Kant was the first person, and perhaps the last, that ever undertook formally to demonstrate the indemonstrability of God.

Indemonstrable (ind'mpn'strābl'), *a.* [IN-3: cf. *f.* **indémonstrable** (Littre).] Incapable of being demonstrated or proved. (Said esp. of primary or axiomatic truths, principles, etc.)

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. i. 9 The first principles and grounds, which are indemonstrable. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Athom.* I. i. § 4 (1622) 6 The first and most ancient principle, and therefore of all other the most indemonstrable. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* vi. vii. (1803) II. 388 We find likewise some of the axioms of geometry mentioned by Aristotle as axioms, and as indemonstrable principles of mathematical reasoning. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 447 Let us give up endeavouring to demonstrate the indemonstrable. 1877 E. CAIRO *Philos. Kant* I. 139 Certain primary conceptions or indemonstrable material principles of truth.

Hence **Indemonstrableness**, incapability of being demonstrated; **Indemonstrably adv.**

1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 195 Which indemonstrably sheweth the instrumentality of this grace. 1747 BAILEY (vol. II), **Indemonstrableness**.

†**Inden**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **en-**. [*f.* IN-2 + DEN sb.] *trans.* To put into a den.

1598 FLORIO, *Inlanare*, to indenue, to put, enter, go, or creep into a cave or denne. 1611 *Ibid.*, *Incauernare*, .. to indenue. 1664 FULLARTON *Turtle Dove*, Ierome was stoned, and Daniel was indenued. Amos was rent. Paul by the sword did end.

†**Indencilon**, *Obs. rare* -¹. [Erroneous form for **indensation**: see INDENSE.] A rendering dense, a thickening.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxlviii. 54 The one [fever] doth come by the indencilon or thynkenes of bloude.

†**Indeniable**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] That cannot be denied; undeniable.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 82 Maine and undeniable consequences. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* iii. 38 Their undeniable testimony.

†**Indenied**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -¹. [IN-3.] Not denied; unidenied.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 17 By necessary consequence, and indenied it is but you have tied yourself .. unto expresse words.

Indenize, -ation, etc.: see ENDENIZE, etc.

1749 MARTIN *New Eng. Dict.* Intro. Eng. Tongue 17 Many words and terms in these arts have also been indenized.

Indenominable, *a.* *rare* -¹. [IN-3.] That cannot be named; unnameable.

1647 WARD *Stimp. Cobler* 28 An indenominable Quæmalry of overturcas'd things.

†**Indensate**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -¹. [*ad.* *L.* type ***indensāt-us**, *pa.* pple. of ***indensā-re**: see next, and cf. **DENSATE v.**] Rendered dense; thickened.

1599 R. LINCHE *Am. Fict.* N. The aire becommeth inden-sate and grosse.

†**Indense**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -¹. [*ad.* *L.* type ***indensā-re**, *f.* IN- (IN-2) + **densā-re** to make thick, *f.* **densus** DENSE.] *trans.* To make dense or thick.

1576 NEWTON *Lemmie's Complex.* (1633) 118 Vnctions and Frictions .. indense the body, that the ayre and windes should not batter and damifie it.

Indent (indent), *v.* 1 Also 5-6 **indent**. [*ad.* *F.* **enderter** (Ph. de Thauin, 12th c.) 'to snip, notch, jag on the edges' (Cotgr.), *L.* type ***indentā-re** (med.L. and It. **indentare**), *f.* IN- (IN-2) + ***dentā-re** to furnish with teeth, *f.* **dens**, **dent-em** tooth; cf. **dentatus** DENTATE.]

I. In general sense.

1. *trans.* To make a tooth-like incision or incisions in the edge or border of; to notch or jag; now, chiefly, to give a zigzag or strongly serrate outline to.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxlviii. (1866) 135 She .. fyled myn yren and ended it. c 1440 *Ipomydon* 1641 A barbor he callyd, .. And shove hym bothe byhynd and before, Queyntly endentyd, oute and in. 1533 FITZGERA. *Husb.* § 23 Take hede that thy mowder mowclene and holde downe the hynder hand of his sith, that he do not endent the grasse. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 120 The jaw .. is marked with five longitudinal ribs which indent the edges of the plate.

b. To form a deep recess or recesses in (a coast-line, etc.); to penetrate deeply. Also *transf.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* III. ix. 138 It is eaten and indented with two goulfes. 1612 DRAVTON *Poly-olb.* i. 5 Those armes of sea .. By their meandred creeks indenting of that land. 1773 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Sept. P 17 It is an island .. so much indented by inlets of the sea that there is no part of it removed from the water more than six miles. 1777 COOK and VOY. III. xii. (R), The coast .. seemed to be indented into creeks and projecting points. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iv. Each part [of the book] overlaps, and indents, and indeed runs quite through the other. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 191 Lochleven, an arm of the sea which deeply indents the western coast of Scotland.

c. *intr.* To recede or form a recess.

1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* iii. (1848) 145 The forms are angular, as well where they indent or fall in as where they swell out. 1866 GROTE *Greece* II. App. XII. 667 At the spot here mentioned, the gulf indents eastward.

II. To indent a document, and senses thence arising.

2. *trans.* To sever the two halves of a document, drawn up in duplicate, by a toothed, zigzag, or wavy line, so that the two parts exactly tally with each other; to cut the top or edge of two or more copies of a legal document in such an exactly corresponding shape; hence, to draw up (a document) in two or more exactly corresponding copies.

This was done in the case of a deed, covenant, agreement, etc. in which two or more parties had an interest, so that one copy was retained by each party; the genuineness of these could be subsequently proved by the coincidence of their indented margins. See **INDENTURE sb. 2.**

1385 [see INDENTED ppl. a.] 13. 1413 *Exam. Oldcastle* in Arb. Garner VI. 133 His Belief, which was indented and taken to the Clergy, and set up in diuers open places. 1473 WAARW. *Chron.* 10 Alle this poyntment aforeseide were wrytene, indentyde, and sealede. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 85 All thynges .. that thou hast promysed to god, & be conteyned in thyne obligacyon, ended bytwene god & thy soule. 1557 *Order Hospitalis D vj b*, An Inventorie .. shall be Indented, th' one part thereof to remaine in your custodie, and the other in the custodie of the persons charged. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 232 All other Laws and Ordinances of Sewers .. which be but in parchment, and not Indented, or which be Indented also, if not sealed, continue in force no longer then that Commission continueth by the power whereof they were made. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 229 Contracted with me by articles indented vnder our hands. 1735 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 601 Articles of Agreement Indented, Made, Concluded and Agreed upon at Philadelphia. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 295 If a deed be made by more parties than one, there ought to be regularly as many copies of it as there are parties, and each should be cut or indented (formerly in acute angles instar dentium, but at present in a waving line) on the top or side, to tally or correspond with the other; which deed, so made, is called an indenture. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Intrad. Trade* 103 When a deed begins *This Indenture*, it must actually be indented, that is, must be cut or scalloped at the top, otherwise it will be a Deed-poll. [This is no longer so: cf. quot. 1845 in **INDENTURE sb. 2.]**

†3. *intr.* To enter into an engagement by indentures; hence, to make a formal or express agreement; to covenant (with a person for a thing); to engage. Also *fig.* **Obs.**

1489 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 908 III. 351 My Lorde of Northethombyrland .. hath endentyd with the Kynge for the keypage owte of the Schottys and warrynge on them. 1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII, c. 22 The said maister of the wardes and lueries .. shall have power .. to covenant and indent with euery person .. for his .. luerie. 1561 T. NORTON *Catvins Inst.* III. 301 Many .. do nothing but indent with God upon a certaine condition, and binde him to the lawes of their covenanting. 1624 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. iii. 367 At last she indents downwarth with the devil. He is to find her some toies for a time, and to have her soul in exchange. 1655 .. *Ch. Hist.* II. iv. § 23 Thus would I have Ecclesiasticall and civil Historians indent about the Bounds, and Limits of their Subjects. 1700 J. BAUME *Trav. Eng. Scot.* III. (1707) 176 The Servants .. do usually indent with their Masters, when they hire them. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 139 The Persons baptized by John, did also undertake some new conditions, and indent in some

Privileges. *a* 1734 NORTH EXAM. III. viii. § 38 (1740) 612 Courage did not serve them to refuse delivering over the Goals by Indenture to North and Rich, as the Way is; nor to indent with their own Anti-Sheriffs. 1759 GOLDSM. *Pres. St. Pol. Learning* xi. Wks. (1854) II. 50. I fire with indignation when I see persons wholly destitute of education and genius indent to the press, and thus turn book-makers.

† *b.* with *subord. cl.* or *inf.* expressing purpose. 1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 453. II. 104 He hath indentured with the owners of the ship what day it schulbe redy. 1480 *Howart Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 9. I, Iohnford Howard, indentured with the King my sovereign Lord to do him servise upon the see. 1585 *ASP. SANDYS Serm.* xiv. § 26 (Parker Soc.) 276 He indentured not what reward he should have. 1643 S. MARSHALL *Letter 7* Suppose a free man indents with another to be his servant in some ingenious employment. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 366 [She] indentured with her husband that her heritable issue should assume her surname. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. iii. Till this time tomond I se indent Our claihts of dirt will sa'r.

† *a.* *trans.* *a.* To contract for, bind oneself to, or promise, by or as by making indentures; to covenant, stipulate, agree about, promise. *Obs.*

a 1555 BRADFORD *Hurt Hearing Mass Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 318 We should take it no less than idolatry or image-service, whatsoever thing is indentured by man, saint, or angel, and not by him, concerning his worship and service. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. xlii. 279 He would not indent ought for his owne securitie. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 72 Euen as Paul indentured an imitation of Iewish rites when he shaued his head at Cenchrea. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* x. § 1. 74 They indent golden Mountaines, but pay chirping Myce.

† *b.* To engage (a person) as a servant, etc. by or as by indentures; = INDENTURE *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1758 [see INDENTED *pl. a.* 1. 4.] 1787 BURNS *Let. to Moore* 2 Aug., I was thinking of indenting myself for want of money to procure my passage. 1804 J. GRABAME *Sabbath* (1839) 17/2 To indent one's person for life, is a tremendous engagement.

5. *intr.* To make out a written order with a duplicate or counterfoil; hence, to make a requisition on or upon a person for a thing. (Orig. an Anglo-Indian use.) In later usage also to draw upon (a source of supply). Cf. INDENT *sb.* 1. 4.

1829 *Bengalee* 136 Could it prove of any service... to offer part of the accommodation for his stores? but at all events, he might indent freely on hers, on their arrival. 1837 MACADLAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 469, I have indented largely, (to use our Indian official term) for the requisite books. 1851 F. HALL in *Barnes Mag.* VI. 719 note, Shefta's work... is indented upon, by the Maulavi, without stint and without acknowledgement. 1859 LANG *Wand, India* 277 Other magistrates had been indented upon (as magistrates very frequently were, when ladies were nervous and travelling with only an ayah). 1882 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 30 Sept. 343 The medical officers are unable to 'indent' on the commissariat or ordnance stores for newspapers. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 14/1 (quoting Indian paper) The salt tax has at last been indented upon for covering the deficit in our Budget.

6. *trans. Comm.* To order by an indent; to order a supply of (a commodity). Cf. INDENT *sb.* 1. 5.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Mar. 10/1 On what principle do you work in indenting books from England? 1899 *Ibid.* 27 Feb. 2/2 A short time ago Mr. Kinder indented 20,000 tons of Welsh coal.

III. In other literal and technical senses.

7. *trans.* To make an incision in (a board, etc.), for the purpose of mortising or dovetailing; to join or joint together by this method.

(Although the evidence for the sense is late, it appears very early in INDENTING *vb.* *sb.* 1. 2 and INDENTURE *sb.* 1. b.) 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 71 Each of these bony Pieces is indented into the larger Bones. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 154 The ranges are indented into each other. 1811 *Self Instructor* 135 In wainscoting, the dimensions are taken... indenting the string where the plane goes. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 588 Boards can be connected together at any given angle... by indenting them together. 1844 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 65 He put together a piece of joinery, so crossly indented and whimsically dove-tailed. 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.* *Indented*, toothed together, that is, with a projection fitted to a recess.

b. *Indent in*, to mortise in, joint in with art; in quot. *fig.*

1639 DAUMM. OF HAWTH. *Char. Anagram Wks.* (1711) 231 An anagram... fitly cometh in mostly in the conclusion, but so that it appeareth not indented in, but of it self naturally.

8. *Printing.* To set back (from the margin of the column of writing or type) the beginning of (one or more lines), as a means of marking a new paragraph, of exhibiting verse, etc.; to begin (a line or a succession of lines) with a blank space.

1676 *Moxon Print Lett.* II. You must indent your Line four Spaces at least. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson May* an. 1748 Indenting the notes into text. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. vi. 137 Authors should always make the beginning of a new paragraph conspicuous to the compositor, by indenting the first line of it far enough. *absol.* 1884 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* (ed. 2) 87 To set out a paragraph in this style, the compositor would be told to 'run out and indent'.

† *9. intr.* To move in a zigzag or indented line; to turn or bend from side to side in one's course; to double. *Obs.*

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1593) 177 But doubling and indenting still avoids his enemies lips. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 704 Then shalt thou see the dew-bedabbled wretch Turn, and return, indenting with the way. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 176 It windeth or indenteth like a Serpents figure. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xiv. To limit and level out the direct way from vice to vertue... not

winding or indenting so much as to the right hand of fair pretences.

† *b. trans.* To indent the way; in same sense. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 57 To see light-headed drunkenness indent the way from side to side. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Water Cormor.* Wks. (1630) III. 5/1 From side to side he staggered as he went, As if he reeling did the way indent.

Indent (indent), *v.* 2 Also 4-5 (*inf.* and *pa. pple.*) *indent(e)*. [*f.* IN-2 + DENT *v.*]

Although this is, at least in its radical part, etymologically distinct from INDENT *v.* 1, the two are in actual use (and perh. have always been) consciously regarded not as distinct words, but only as senses or uses of the same word, the difference between them in their primary signification being much less than that between actual senses of INDENT *v.* 1. This blending is even more apparent in the derivatives, such as *indentation*, *indenture*, which owe their form entirely to the Romanic INDENT *v.* 1, but have senses derived from both verbs.]

I. † *1. trans.* To inlay, set, emboss; = DENT *v.* 3. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 1011 *pe* topasye twynne how *pe* nente endent. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3298 His dyademe was droppe downe, dubbide with stonyes, Endente alle with diamawndis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiii. 106 *pe* greece... es all of precious stonyes, endentid with gold. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 227 Towrres Endentyd with presyos stonyes, Schynyng ase crystall clere. *a* 1475 *Sgr. loue Degre* 788 Your sensours shall be of gold, Endent with asure many a folde. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 129 A Glasse Indent'd with Gems. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 368 The Marble... in which he imagin'd precious Stones were indented. *Ibid.* 371 Small Streaks and Pieces of other Metal... are nicely indented and interspersed on the Statue. *fig.* 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 628 Anon *pe* day with derk endente *pe* myst of deoth detht to enclayne.

II. 2. *trans.* To form as a dint, dent, or depression; to strike or force inwards so as to form a dent or hollow; to impress.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1851 Thus langelyng to ech othir, endenting euery pase, They entrid both in to the hall. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 83 A huge Dragon... divided the earth, as he went seeking to hide... Thus did he indent a passage for this River. 1641 *Rhode Island Colon. Rec.* (1856) I. 115 A Manual Seale shall be provided for the State... in the Liess or Bond, this motto indented: *Amor vincet omnia*. 1693 DAYDEN *Juvenal* VI. (1697) 123 Deep Scars were seen indented on his Breast. 1725 *Pope Odysse.* XIX. 267 Deep in the neck his fangs indent their hold. 1769 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 160/2 Having his name indented only on a tin plate and not painted on his cart. 1851 J. D. MACLAAREN in *Mem.* (1861) 213 [These] leave their footstaps deeply indented. 1877 L. L. JEWITT *Half-ho. Eng. Antig.* 83 Lines produced by indenting a twisted thong into the soft clay.

fig. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 31 Among all the Lessons which Nature hath taught, this is the deepest indented. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iv. § 17 The Danish Garrisons lay so indented in the Heart of the Land. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 422 Properties... which if not peculiar to the plague are indented upon it far more strikingly, than upon any other disease.

3. To make a dint or dints in the surface of (a thing) with or as with a blow; to mark with a surface hollow, or depression; to dint or dent.

c 1586 CTESS *PENBROKE Ps.* cv. v. Joseph... Whose feete... fretting irons dint indent. 1653 J. HALL *Paradoxe* 114 A countenance Savage with bristles or indented with scars. 1725 *Pope Odysse.* XIX. 37 Shields indented deep in glorious wars. 1736 S. WESLEY *Battle of Sexes* 154 Furrows deep indent his batter'd arms. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 184/1 Although the sabre does not penetrate the metal, it indents it so deeply as to produce the same effect. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xvi. Mr. Pickwick... indenting his pillow with a tremendous blow.

fig. 1798-9 LAMB *Corr.* (1870) 107 Many a little thing which... seemed scarce to indent my notice now presses painfully on my remembrance.

4. *intr.* To receive or take an indentation; to become indented or furrowed.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 161 His countenance had indented with Age before he was old. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 55 The oyster... breeds a large shell, and the shell itself indents to receive its impression.

Indent (indent, indent), *sb.* 1 [*f.* INDENT *v.* 1]

I. 1. An incision in the edge of a thing; a deep recess, strictly of angular form; an indentation.

1596 SHAKS. *I Hen. IV.* III. i. 104 It [the Trent] shall not winde with such a deepe indent, To rob me of so rich a Bottom here. 1627 *Speed England* xviii. § 2 The whole in Circumference, traced by the compass of her many indents, one hundred twentie and eight miles. 1779 FORRESTER *Voy. N. Guinea* 268 A cut, or an indent into the coral rocks, about a hundred foot broad. 1807 J. JOHNSON *Oriental Voy.* 40 Simmon's Bay, a cove or indent on the western shore. 1867 OUIDA *Idalia* xxix. The cliff... rose aloft, curving inward and shaping one of the many indents of the irregular southern coast.

2. *Printing.* The blank space or set-in at the commencement of a paragraph; = INDENTATION 2. 1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

II. 3. = INDENTURE *sb.* 2: in various senses.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 299 In negotiating with princes we ought to seeke their fauour... and not... to traffique with them by way of indent or condition. *a* 1605 R. BANNATYNE *Jrnl.* (1806) 346 To mak it as it were a contract, to be subscriyt be both the parties; or rather euerie partie to subscribe their awin part of the indent. 1710 *New Hampsh. Provinc. Papers* (1868) II. 623 You will call them over by the Indent of the Engineer left when he received them. 1724 S. SEWALL *Diary* I Feb. (1882) III. 330 The Coroner shewed me the Indent of the Jury. 1820 in P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* (1897) 167 The indent having been examined, this certifies seven years have elapsed since sentence of Transportation... was passed. 1897 *Ibid.* 146 Make a note, Mr. Comptroller, to ascertain how it is that the ship's indent was so imperfect.

b. A certificate of a money claim or the like; *spec.* an indented certificate issued by the U.S. Government, or by a state government, at the end of the War of Independence, for the principal or interest due on the public debt. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1788 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnl.* & *Corr.* (1888) I. 381 Adventurers who have paid for shares are exceedingly pressing for the Indents, which are to be returned to them. 1798 *Bay Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 121 An indented certificate (of loan) commonly called a general indent of the State of South Carolina. 1809 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 124 The indents issued upon them [state bonds] for interest, were drawn by David Rittenhouse.

4. An official requisition for stores. (Originally by a covenanted servant of the E. Ind. Company.)

1799 WELLINGTON *Let. to Lieut. Col. Harness* in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 46, I have desired the commissary of supply to be prepared at Bangalore to answer your indents for every thing that you will want. 1803 — *Let. to Sec. Gov.* 18 Apr., Specifying in the indent the contents of the loads. *Ibid.*, I shall countersign these indents. 1871 *Daily News* 21 Sept., Any regimental quartermaster, through the simple medium of an indent, can in any emergency obtain a supply of provisions out of this. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov. 2/1 Indents were made on the Medical Department for quantities which soon nearly exhausted the stores at its command.

5. *Comm.* An order for goods, esp. one sent to England from abroad.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. Parl.* 27/1 From the ready sale, the governments abroad were induced to add considerably to their indents. 1879 *Commercial Let.*, We enclose an indent of stationery. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Nov. 4/5 The sudden fall in sterling exchange has checked dealers in sending home indents to any extent. 1891 *Times* 9 Oct. 9/3 Indents come home at rather better figures owing to supplies abroad being light.

Indent (indent), *sb.* 2 [*f.* INDENT *v.* 2] A dint or depression in the surface of anything, made by a knock or blow; an indentation; hence, any depression, hollow, or furrow in a surface.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 454 b, If a Spherical Body had... here and there some irregular indents made in it. 1781 THOMSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 254 Its surface was full of small indents. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 3 July, This shot made an indent of 4.5 inches, and drove the 12 by 6-inch supports... out between two and three inches. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* II. 11 On the other [side of the coin] merely the indent formed by the punch used to drive the metal into the die. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 356 A superficial unevenness in the shape of scattered indents or depressions.

fig. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* vi. (1875) 77 Character... has deeper indents in it than are made by any of the adventitious circumstances that you have adduced.

Indentation (indentation), [*f.* INDENT *v.* 1] In form, n. of action *f.* INDENT *v.* 1 (see -ATION); but in sense derived also from INDENT *v.* 2]

I. Senses from INDENT *v.* 1

1. The action of indenting; the condition of being indented or having the edge cut into tooth-like notches or angular incisions; denticulation; tooth-ing.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 247/1 The form of leaves... margin, the manner of their indentation, and the nature of the leaf-stalk. 1858 GLENVY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 65/2 If the edge be smooth, with no indentation, and perfectly circular. 1877 F. HEATH *Fern W.* 22 The indentation assuming various shapes, often being deeply incised.

2. with *an* and *pl.* A cut, notch, or angular incision in the margin of anything; a deep recess in a coast-line, or the like; a series of incisions; a zigzag moulding, etc.

a 1728 WOODWARD (J.), The margins do not terminate in a straight line, but are indented; each indentation being continued in a small ridge, to the indentation that answers it on the opposite margin. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 101 The opposite Welsh coast is broken by various bays and indentations. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 69 Leaves oblong, on short leaf-stalks, blunt, wing cleft, with indentations. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 170 Captain Austin... entered the same little indentation in which five of us were moored before. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 302 The Greek coast is full of indentations.

3. *Printing.* = INDENTATION 2.

1854 WEBSTER *s.v.* Common indentation... hanging indentation. 1884 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* 86 The first line of the paragraph... is shorter than the two following, there being a wide space at the beginning of it. This is called an indentation.

II. Sense from INDENT *v.* 2

4. The action of impressing so as to form a dent or dint; the dent, hollow, or depression thus formed; any deep and decided depression in a surface.

1847 JAMES *Convict* II. On the summit of one of the most elevated points... there was a little indentation. 1861 *Times* 11 July, Injurious compression of a soft, moist soil, by the indentation of its wheels. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 115 The extent of its surface is further increased by the existence of numerous superficial folds or indentations.

Indented (indented), *pl. a.* 1 [*f.* INDENT *v.* 1 + ED 1.]

1. Having the edge or margin deeply cut with angular incisions; deeply, strongly, or coarsely serrated along the margin.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 261/1 Indentyd, indenlatus. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. A v b, Acanthium is a kynde of thystel indented after the fashion of branke vrsin. *Ibid.* B j b, One of them hath lenes lyk a plain tre, and deeply indentyd. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 307 All [beasts] that haue teeth indented in like saws, be naturally deuourers of flesh. 1628 MILTON *Vocat. Exerc.* 94 Trent, who, like some earth-born giant, spreads His thirty arms along the indented meads.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiv. 135 Banners of white damask, deeply indented. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 14 She had two Claws, which were indented, or made Saw-wise on the inside. 1745 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 127 Plates of Tin indented along their length. 1851 D. WILSON *Proc. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. i. 200 The inlets of their indented coast. 1877 F. HEATH *Fern W.* 22 Sometimes the leafy portion, though undivided, has its margin beautifully cut in, or indented.

b. Having a serrated or zigzag figure, direction, or course, as a line, wall, moulding, path, etc.; constructed with salient and re-entrant angles, as a battery, parapet, etc.

1600 SHAKS. A. P. L. iv. iii. 113 A green and guided snake, with indented glides, did slip away. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxiv. 193 A wavering or wriggling motion, whereby they describ'd an indented Line. 1667 MILTON P. L. ix. 496 The Enemy of Mankind, enclos'd In Serpent. 1700 E. Address'd his way, not with indented wave, but on his rear. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Indented Line*, (in *Fortif.*) a line running in and out like the Teeth of a Saw: often us'd on the bank of the Counterscarp upon a River or Sea-Coast. 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 72 There is one walke all ye length of the Garden, it is indented in and out in Corners. 1802-19 REES *Cycl. s. v. Redens*, Redens, redans, or redant in Fortification. A kind of work indented in form of the teeth of a saw. It is also called saw work and indented work. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 15 Some authors recommend an indented parapet to obtain firm on the salient angles of works. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, *Indented Line*, in fortification, is a serrated line, forming several angles, so that one side defends another. The faces are longer than the flanks. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4) 158 The other favourite mouldings of the Norman style, are the Indented [etc.].

2. *Her.* Of an ordinary, etc.: Having a series of similar indentations or notches.

In the *Bk. St. Albans* on Heraldry, what is now called 'embattled' is represented and described as 'indentit', while 'irrasit' is used to describe the modern indented figure; in Guillim, however, the description of 'indented' shows it to bear the current meaning.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2053 A derfe schelde, endentyd with sable With a dragone engowschede. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xxxvi, His shield, was endented with whyte and black. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* D.ij, Quariter armys, calde indentit for .ij. colowris oon in to an othir by the maner of teth ar indentit. 1523 L. D. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. ix. 81 His baer was goules, a sheffe, syluer, thre cheuorns in the sheffe, bordred syluer indented. 1611 GUILLIM *Heraldry* i. v. 18 He beareth Gules a bordure indented Argent. *Ibid.* This bordure is said to be indented, because it seemeth to be composed (as it were) of teeth. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Indented*, a Term in Heraldry, when the Out-Line of a Bordure, Ordure, &c. is in the Form of the Teeth of a Saw. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xii. 84 *Indented*, having a serrated border line.

3. Of a legal document: Cut zigzag or wavy at the top or edge; having counterparts severed by a zigzag line; esp. in deed (bill, etc.) indented (as opposed to DEED POLL) = *INDENTURE* sb. 2. Cf. med.L. *charta (scriptura, etc.) indentata*.

1305 (May 15) *Award betw. Robert Earl of Fyfe and John of Logy*, To the wytnes of the quylkis al and syndry in thir endentyt lettrys contenynt, tyl ilke parte of the forsayde endenturis I hafe put my Cele. 1424 E. E. WILLS (1882) 62 Made by dede endented. 1432-50 tr. *Hygden* (Rolls) VIII. 432 Seales were not putte to wyrtynge indentedate that the kynge of Ynglondre scholde have all londres of the duchery off Aquitanny. 1440 *Walsall Rules* c. 17 in *Gross Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 249 The olde Masters of the Gylde shall by hyll indented, deliver to the newe Masters alle the money, plate [etc.]. 1494 FAYAN *Chron. v.* cxxxii. 116 He there in y^e presence made his testament, y^e before he had causyd to be written in .iiii. sondrye skynnes endentyd, to be rad, & than sealyd wth certeyne of theyr sealis, wherof y^e one he wyllid to be kept in the tresory of Seynt Denys. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 20 There is no maner of estates made of free lande by polle dede or dede indented. 1679 BEDLOE *Popish Plot* 11 They were both parties to the same Indented Articles. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Deed Indented*, or *Indenture*, a Writing cut with Dents or Notches on the top or side; which consists of two or more Parts, and wherein 'tis express'd, That the Parties concerned have interchangeably, or severally set their Hands and Seals to every Part of it. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 581 There were three indented copies made. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xi. 426 Apprentices are usually bound for a term of years, by deed indented, or indentures, to serve their masters, and be maintained and instructed by them. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 10 Deeds are divided into two sorts; deeds poll, or cut in a straight line; and deeds indented. 1845 [see *INDENTURE* 2].

4. Bound or engaged by an indenture or formal covenant: = *INDENTURED* 1.

1758 Acc. *Micmakis & Marachets* 105 He had been an indentured servant in New England. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* Let. to Mrs. Gwyllim 28 Apr., What between his willfulness and his waste, his trumps and his frenzy, I lend the life of an indentured slave. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 79 Indented servants, who are legally engaged to remain with you for a term of years. 1810 *Public Notice, Sydney, Australia* 21 July (Morris) A ship, with female convicts, whom it is the Governor's intention to distribute among the settlers, as indentured servants. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 24 Sept., These miserable bondsmen—these indentured apprentices to the great planter, Death. 1882 FISKE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 114/2 There were a few indentured white servants.

5. *Printing.* Of a line of writing or printing: Set in, so as to break the line of the margin. See *INDENT* v. 1 8.

1840 Mrs. BROWNING *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) I. xxi. 123, I am sorry you do not print the stanzas with the indented lines.

Indented (indent'ed), ppl. a. 2 [f. *INDENT* v. 2 + -ED 1.] Impressed, struck, or dented in, so as to make a depression or hollow in a surface.

1635 BRATHWAITE *Arcad. Fr.* 123 With an indented pace. [He] addressed himself with best speed he could towards Themistocles. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* II. i. Their eyes, fixed on the bloody throat of the one, and the indented talons of the other.

b. Marked with sharp depressions on the surface, as if caused by the dint of some instrument.

Hence *Indentedly* adv., by indentation; in intaglio.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Camaieu*, Any kind of gem, whereon figures may be engraven either indentedly, or in *relievo*.

Indentee (indent'ee), a. *Her.* [ad. F. *indenté*, ad. med.L. *indentatus*, pa. ppl. of *indentare*: see *INDENT* v. 1] (See *quots.*)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Indented, indentee*, when the outline of a bordure, ordinary, etc. is notched, in form of the teeth of a saw. 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I. *Indente*, having indents not joined to each other, but set apart, as *indente* *bordurewise*, called by the French a *bordure canelée*, and *dentelée* of each point.

Indenter (indent'er), [f. *INDENT* v. 1 + -ER 1.] One who indents, covenants, or orders by indent.

1660 HEXHAM, *Em. bespreker*, ... a Conditioner, or an Indenter. 1897 *Blanch. Guard.* 25 Oct., Cases where goods indented for are now wanted for delivery, the indenters coolly offering to pay at the guaranteed rate.

Indentilly (indent'illy), a. *Her.* Also -illey, -elly. [Corrupted from OF. *endentalé* f. en- (IN-2) + *dentelée* DENTELATED.] (See *quots.*)

1828 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I. *Indentilly*, having long indents, somewhat resembling piles conjoined, as a fesse indentilly at the bottom. These kind of indents are, in old authors upon heraldry, sometimes blazoned *indented per long*, meaning with long indents. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, *Indentilly*, indented Perlong, with notches much deeper than usual.

Indenting (indent'ing), vbl. sb. 1 [f. *INDENT* v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of *INDENT* v. 1, or the result produced by this.

1. = *INDENTATION* 1 and 2.

c1385 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7 343 The cost of embrowdyng, the degise, endentyng, baryng, and semblable wast of clooth in vanite. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 261/1 Indentyng, *indentacio*. 1551 TURNER *Herb. l.* I v. a, In forme and indentyng of the leafe, lyke vnto an oke leafe. 1608 WILLIET *Hexapla Exod.* 614 To carue or grane with incisions and indenting. 1650 FULLER *Fisgah* iv. iii. 44 They removed not foregirt, but with many flexures and indentings. 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* v. (1789) 12 The outline, in all its curves and indentings, does not comprise less than thirty miles. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 437/2 Neither of these take notice of any indentings in the curve, which divides the illuminated part from the dark in the disk of Venus.

b. *Her.* (Cf. *INDENTED* ppl. a. 1 2.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C v. 12, This engrayling is no proper language after the sight of this cross: bot rather an endentyng as truth is. 1611 GUILLIM *Heraldry* i. v. (1660) 28 Every of these Indentyngs, entring into the Field, lessen and take away some part of them as they goe.

2. *Morlising*; a morlising joint: see *INDENT* v. 1 7.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* xxii. 3 And myche yren to endentyngis [Vulg. ad commissuras] and ioynnyngis David made redy.

3. The making of an *INDENTURE* (2) or *INDENT* (sb. 1 3-5).

1488 in *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 33 In makyng of . . . Rekenynnynges of pursers of shippis indentyng with diuers persons & other muniments. 1618 E. ELTON *Rom.* vii. (1622) 115 By way of restipulation or indenting with them againe. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. 40 Though there be no indenting, and conditional capitulating with God (who is to be taken on any terms). 1808 PENSON in H. A. PAGE *De Quincy* (1877) I. vii. 137, I must insist on your indenting on my funds.

Indenting (indent'ing), vbl. sb. 2 [f. *INDENT* v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of *INDENT* v. 2, or the result produced by this.

1. = *INDENTATION* 4.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Eschanure*, an indenting. 1606 SYLVESTER II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 59 Hills were not seen but for the Vales betwixt The deep indentings artificial mixt. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 955, I conclude, that these Indentings are the places where the Scarf-skin is most united to the Skin underneath it. 1746 BADCOCK *ibid.* XLIV. 168 The only Part of the Flower which appears with a Hollow or Indenting on its Top.

2. Inlaying or embossing; inlaid work. *Obs.*

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 371 Ornamenting Works of Metal, by Indenting and In-laying. *Ibid.* These Indentings are of a reddish kind of Copper.

Indenting, ppl. a. [f. *INDENT* v. 2 + -ING 2.] That indents or makes indentations on a surface.

1821 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 274 The contrivance of what are called indenting cylinders.

Indention (indent'jon). [Irregularly formed from *INDENT* v. 1, instead of *indentation*; but in sense derived also from *INDENT* v. 2]

1. From *INDENT* v. 1

1. = *INDENTATION* 1 and 2.

1763 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 66/1 They are smooth, thick, and without indentation at the edge. 1814 SCOTT *Diary Voy.* 26 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The bay is formed by a deep indentation in the mainland. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. ii. 119 A lamina of bone folded upon itself so as to form three indentions on the outer edge. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 126 Each indentation [is] enriched with bead ornament.

2. The indenting of a line in printing or writing; the leaving of a blank space at the beginning of a

line at the commencement of a new paragraph, etc.; the blank space so left. See *INDENT* v. 1 8.

Hanging or reverse indentation, the projection of the first line of a paragraph, etc., beyond the vertical line of those that follow.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 136 The mere indentation of an m [is] scarcely perceptible in a long line. 1884 *Southward Fract. Print.* (ed. 2) 87 The whole would be a 'hanging indentation', because part of the first line would hang over the succeeding ones.

II. From *INDENT* v. 2

3. A dent or dint: = *INDENTATION* 4.

1839 CHATTO *Wood Engraving* 564 It will make a small indentation in the [wood] block, and occasion a white or grey speck in the impressions.

† **Indentment**. *Obs.* [f. *INDENT* v. 1 + -MENT: cf. F. *endementement*.]

1. Indentation (of the edge of anything).

1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* v. § 4 Yet is the top of the Empalement indented also; that the Indentments, by being lapp'd over the Leaves before their expansion, may then protect them. 1713 in *Connect. Colon. Rec.* (1870) V. 389 There must be new cut on this larger plate, the words on the indentment at the head of each bill.

2. An indenture, covenant.

1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat. iv.* II. (T.), The brabbling neighbours on him call For counsel in some crabbed case of law, Or some indentments, or some bond to draw. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 99 With this indentment and caution, that, though there be neither rhyme nor reason in it, they shall supply it with either. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. § 14. 540 Sundry great Lords of eyther side were by indentment of Writing, made sureties to the counter-part.

Indentor (indent'or), *Comm.* [f. *INDENT* v. 1 + -OR.] One who indents or writes an order for goods.

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Nov. 4/5 There have been heavy arrivals [at Bombay] on account of native indentors. 1886 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 2/3 All other circumstances remaining the same the indentor from India pays more or less gold according to the state of the exchange.

Indenture (indent'jū), sb. Forms: 4-6 *endentur(e)*, 5 -or, -our, 7 -er; 5-6 *indentour*, 6 -er, 5- *indenture*. [In form (ME. *endenture*) a. OF. *endenteure* (later -ure) indentation, furnishing with teeth, f. L. type **indentatūra*, f. **indentat-*, ppl. stem of **indentāre* *INDENT* v. 1: cf. L. *dentat-us* DENTATE, and see -URE. But in sense, representing also *INDENT* v. 2]

I. Senses derived from *INDENT* v. 1

1. The action of indenting or notching a thing on the edge; an angular notch, indentation, or incision in the edge or border of anything.

1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* i. § 45 The Lobes of the Seed, have both a little Indenture. 1686 PIOT *Staffordsh.* 239 Which counterchanging of the ridges make the indentures on the sides. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* II. iv. (1732) 138 Some serrate with small teeth others with great indentures. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 96 A little Indenture or Retreat, BC, not exceeding a Minute in depth. 1763 WINTHROP in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 506 The Sun's limb, undulating, made it somewhat difficult to judge when the indenture, formed by the Planet upon it, intirely ceased. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxvi, This noble lake spreads its base around the indentures and promontories of a fair and fertile land. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.*, Cameo 11 Till lips and teeth bite in their sharp-indenture. 1883 HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 181/1 Those who linger along the indentures of rocky shores on summer nights.

† b. Joining by means of notches or indentations: cf. *INDENTING* vbl. sb. 1 2. *Obs.*

13. E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 313 Penne cleme hit [the ark] with clay comly with-inne & all be endentur dryuen danbe with-outen.

2. A deed between two or more parties with mutual covenants, executed in two or more copies, all having their tops or edges correspondingly indented or serrated for identification and security. Hence, A deed or sealed agreement or contract between two or more parties, without special reference to its form.

Originally both copies were written on one piece of parchment or paper, and then cut asunder in a serrated or sinuous line, so that when brought together again at any time, the two edges exactly tallied and showed that they were parts of one and the same original document: hence the expression 'pair of indentures'. Occasionally a word, sentence, or figure was engrossed on the space where they were divided, as in the space between a bank cheque and its counterfoil.

(The earliest sense, and app. of Eng. or Anglo-Fr. origin.)

1304 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 164/2 Et fiat Indentura inter ipsum & Coronatorem. 1339 *ibid.* II. 107/2 Sous certeynes Conclicions comprises es Indentures sur ceo faites, et enseales.]

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 513 The barownys thus accordyt ar, And that ilk nycht writyn war Thair Endenturis, and aythis maid. *Ibid.* 565 Bot the Endentur till him gaf be, That soune schawyt the Iniquite. 1423 SIR T. ROKEBY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 97 Als it, be hys endenture made, betwix the forsayd noble kyng and the forsayd Thomas Rokeby, pleinli appiers. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxlviii. 127 The fourme of accord . . . was in a payr of Endentures and they put her seales vnto that one part, and they that comen in the kynges name putt her seales to that other part of endentures. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 441 [He] concludyd a peace atwene the Kyng & the Scottis, & causyd to be delynered vnto theym the Chartyr or Endenture called Ragnan, with many other thynges. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1228/2 You deuyse as it were indentures betwene God and you, what thing you will doe for him, and what thing you wyll not doe. 1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 101, 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* III. I. 80 And

our Indentures Tripartite are drawne: Which being sealed interchangeably . . . Tomorrow, Cousin Percy, you and I, And my good Lord of Worcester, will set forth. 1598 HAKLUVT Voy. 1. 164 One part of which indentures remaineth in the custody of the English ambassadors, and the other part in the hands of the commissioners of Prussia. 1628 COKE On Litt. 1. 229 a. If a deed beginneth, *Hac Indentura*, &c. and in troth the Parchment or Paper is not indented, this is no indenture, because words cannot make it indented. . . It may be an Indenture without words, but not by words without indenting. 1706 [see INDENTURE 1. 3]. 1767 [see INDENTURE 1. 2]. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 150 Deeds are divided into two kinds, Deeds poll and Indentures. 1845 Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 106 § 5 A deed executed after the said first day of October 1845, purporting to be an indenture, shall have the effect of an indenture, although not actually indented.

b. *spec.* The contract by which an apprentice is bound to the master who undertakes to teach him a trade; also the contract by which a person binds himself to service in the colonies, etc.

To take up one's indentures, to receive the indenture back from the master in evidence of the completion of apprenticeship or service.

1403 Bury Wills (Camden) 16 He to haue his indentour of his prentised y^e wiche I hadde in keepyng. 1542-3 Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 18 The same indentures of apprenticeship, shall comprehend like couenauntes. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragn. Reg.* (Arb.) 14 Fortune calling to mind, that the time of her servitude was expired, gave up her Indentures. 1745 De Foe's *Eng. Tradesman* i. (1841) 1. 8 An apprentice who has served faithfully and diligently, ought to claim it as a debt by his indentures. *Ibid.* xii. (1841) 1. 87 They who contract matrimony should forfeit their indentures. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 98 The indenture of the boy expires when he is twenty-one years of age. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxxv. I have broke my indenture, and I think of running my country. 1862 Lond. Rev. 23 Aug. 165 By the terms of the indenture, the Coolie agrees to serve the planter for three years, receiving the same rate of wages as is paid to the nonindentured labourer. 1865 CARLVLE *Fredk. Gl.* ix. xi. He is now out of his Apprenticeship; entitled to take up his Indentures.

c. An official or formal list, inventory, certificate, etc., prepared (orig. in duplicate) for purposes of control, as a voucher, etc., and properly authenticated.

[1300 *Indenture* in *Nat. MSS. Scot.* II. No. 10 *Indentura de nominibus equitum et peditum commorancium in munitione castri de Edenborghie a .xxvij. die Nouembris anno regni Regis Edwardi .xxix.*]

1420 F. E. Wills (1882) 45 Thys indenture makyth mention of he goodes bat I . . . yve to sertain personis. 1497 in *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 82 The said Retorne must accord with the Indentures of Shipping of the same. 1570-4 B. Cox *Injunctions*, Whether your Ministers kepe their Registers of Maryages buryalles and chrisenynge well and orderly, and to present the copie of them once a yere by indenture, to the Ordinarie or his officers. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xiv. (1739) 77 The names of the persons elected . . . shall be returned by Indenture between the Sheriff and the Electors. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* ii. xvi. 225 (*List Officers Navy*) Surveyor . . . whose Office is . . . to estimate the Value of Repairs by Indenture. 1846 MAC CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 319 The election of scholars [at Eton] takes place every year . . . The usual number admitted on what is termed the indenture [i.e. between King's Coll. and Eton], at each election, is twenty-four. [This ceased in 1871.] 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xix. 362 The persons arrested are to be delivered to the ordinaries by indenture to be made within ten days of the arrest.

d. *fig.* Contract, mutual engagement.

1540 MORVINE *Vives' Introd.* Wylsd. G vij. We haue by indenture of Jesu . . . that they shall lacke nothinge whiche seke . . . the kyngdome of God. 1580 NASHE *Almond for Parrot* 3 My soule being the citie, whereof the deuill is made free by indenture. 1595 SHAKS. *John II.* i. 20 This zelous kisse, As seale to this indenture of my loue. 1624 QUARLES *Dir. Poems*, *Job* (1717) 210 My heart hath past Indentures with mine eye, Not to behold a Maid. 1677 MANTON *Serm. Ps. cxix.* cxxxiii. Wks. 1872 VIII. 251 God's covenant . . . this mutual and interchangeable indenture.

† 3. A zigzag line; a zigzag course; a doubling. 1598 I. M. *Serningmans Comf.* (1868) 138 He turned his Cattle from Plough to Pasture, making Indentures all along the ditches. [1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 743 He must not run directly forward, but wind to and fro, crooking like an Indenture.] 1611 COTGER, *Bricoller*, . . . to reele, stagger, or make indentures, in going. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 1. 146 He makes Indentures on each side of the way wheresoever he goes. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunting* (1788) 45 It must never be expected that the indentures of the Hare can be well covered, or her doubles struck off.

II. Senses derived from INDENTURE v. 2

† 4. An inlaying or embossing. *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 7 Her eye is indented all over with a pure Emerald-green, and all latticed or chequered with dimples . . . which makes the Indentures look more pleasantly.

5. A hollow or depression in a surface; = INDENTATION sb. 4.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 245 Little indentures upon the surface of the courses. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 334 Furrows . . . left by the indentures of vessels' bottoms. 1872 LE FANU *In a Glass Darkly* 1. 201 He pointed to a deep indenture, as if caused by a heavy pressure.

III. 6. *attrib. and Comb.* (from I.), as † indenture English, the language of legal deeds; indenture-fashion, indenture-wise adv.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 111 As if a wise man would take Halles Cronicle, where moche good matter is quite marde with Indenture Englishe, and first change strange and inkhorne tearmes into proper and commonlie vsed wordes. 1598 FLORIO, *Filicarte*, to notch about the edges, as ferne is, or indenterwise. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 542 Their Crisses or Daggers are two foote long waved Indenture fashion, and poisoned.

Indenture, v. [f. INDENTURE sb., in several unconnected senses, related to both verbs INDENT.]

I. From INDENTURE sb. 2 (INDENT v. 1).

† 1. *intr.* To enter into an indenture; to covenant. *Obs.*

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 79 Hee's but slipt to the bottom to recruit himself and indenture with stones to oblige their protection.

2. *trans.* To bind by indentures, esp. as an apprentice or servant.

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* I iij b. A good Christian will not, cannot attune and indenture his conscience over; to be Represented by others. 1808 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVI. 111 Men . . . too deficient in skill, or industry, or character, to be employed or indentured by the profession. 1834 Ht. MARTINEAU *Moral* ii. 77 The plan of indenturing servants to colonial settlers. 1884 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 4/8 Mr. Cole . . . was indentured as a clerk or writer to Mr., afterwards Sir Francis, Palgrave.

II. From INDENTURE sb. 3.

† 3. *intr.* To move in a zigzag line; to zigzag. *Obs.* 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whinnies, Wine-soaker* 102 Indenturing along in some blinde-alley, hee terribly affrightes the passenger if hee meete any: for hee coasts here and there, as if it were Saint Anthonies fire, or some ignis fatuus. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* 134 (L.) They took their staves in hand, and at the good man strook: But, by indenturing, still the good man 'scap'd.

III. From INDENTURE sb. 5. (INDENT v. 2)

4. *trans.* To make an indentation in; to indent, furrow.

c 1770 WOTY *Autumnal Song* (T.), Age may creep on, and indenture the brow. 1854 DOBELL *Balder* v. 32 Immemorial plains Indentured where the furrows fill with flowers As with a Trian rain.

Hence Indenturing vbl. sb.

a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* ii. vii. (1642) 108 Two Gallants . . . overtaken with Wine . . . loath . . . to take the benefit of a light, because their indenturing should not be observed. 1898 in *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Jan. 3/1 The Imperial sanction had been given to the indenturing of the Bechuana rebels.

Indentured (indent'urid), ppl. a. [f. INDENTURE v. 1 + -ED 1.]

1. Bound by indentures, esp. as an apprentice or servant.

1757 in W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 6 George Woods, Eastcheap, Indentured Master. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 241 An attorney at Oxford, who . . . consented to receive me as his indentured clerk. 1808 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVI. 111 Indentured bond-slaves are shipped from Liverpool and Glasgow, for Canada, and independent North-America, in considerable numbers. 1882 *Daily News* 17 Mar. 5/3 The employment of indentured labourers [coolies] from India.

2. Indented, having the border incised.

1835 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Apr. 6/1 The three towns on the densely timbered, deeply indentured Vancouver Island.

† Indenturedly, adv. [f. INDENTURE sb. 1 + -LY 2.] In the way of an indenture, by making indentures.

1525 Sc. Acts *Jas. V.* (1814) 302 (Jam.) That all gudis and artillery . . . shall be put in the handis of the provest of Abirdene . . . be autenticke Inpuntere indentourly maid.

Indentureship (indent'urship), rare. [f. INDENTURE sb. 2 b + -SHIP.] The position of being indentured as an apprentice, servant, etc.

1878 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 5/2 Misgivings as to the expediency of extending the indentureship system, which in other colonies has notoriously provoked grave scandals. 1882-3 S. M. JACKSON in *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1252 A few months of indentureship to a shoemaker.

Indentwise, adv. [f. INDENT sb. 1 + -WISE.]

After the form of an indenture, with a counterpart.

1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 8 The sheet is then to be cut in the middle, from top to bottom, indentwise. 1758 Act 32 Geo. II. c. 10 § 38 Which two Columns . . . shall be joined with some Flourish or Device, through which the outermost Tickets may be cut off Indentwise.

† Indepar'table, a. *Obs.* [IN- 3.] That cannot be parted or separated; inseparable. So † Indepar'ted a., not parted or separated.

1393 LANGEL *P. Pl. C.* xix. 27 Thei by to-keþe . . . þe trinite . . . Three persons in-departable. 1434 MISVN *Mend. Life* 126 O lufe in-departyd, o lufe singulere. 1435 — *Fire of Love* 123 Luf truly is in-departyd when . . . þe mynde is kyndyld and to criste with þoght vnde-partyd drawis.

† Indepe'nd, v. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. IN- 3 + DEPEND, after independent: cf. also *independyng*.] *intr.* ? To be independent, or to profess Independence.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Rich. II.* xcviij. And Newer Lights, old Rights may vilepend; But wee must All he fixt or Independ.

Independence (ind'pendens). Also 8 -ance. [f. INDEPENDENT: see -ENCE; or f. IN- 3 + DEPENDENCE. Cf. F. *indépendance* (1630 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *indipendenza* (Florio, 1611).]

1. The condition or quality of being independent; the fact of not depending on another (with various shades of meaning: see the adj.); exemption from external control or support; freedom from subjection, or from the influence of others; individual liberty of thought or action. Rarely in bad sense: Want of subjection to rightful authority, insubordination.

Declaration of Independence: see DECLARATION 6.

1640 Bp. HALL *Humble Remonstr.* (R.), Some . . . can be content to admit of an orderly subordination of severall parishes to presbyteries, and those again to synods; others are all

for a parochiall absolutenesse and independence. 1750 SHENSTONE *Eleg.* ix. 50 The charms of independence let us sing. c 1760 SMOLLETT *Ode to Indep.* 1 Thy spirit, Independence, let me share! Lord of the lion-heart and eagle-eye. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 339 That independence Britons prize too high, Keeps man from man, and breaks the social tie. 1775 (28 Nov.) in W. H. FOOTE *Sk. North Carol.* (1846) 43 Resolved, That the delegates from this colony, in Continental Congress, be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other colonies, in declaring independence, and in forming foreign alliances. 1783 BURKE *Rep. India* Wks. 1842 II. 50 That general spirit of disobedience and independence, which has . . . prevailed in the government of Bengal. 1831 CARLVLE *Sart. Res.* III. v. Independence, in all kinds, is rebellion. a 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) IV. 329 It is one great defect in the character of the public men of America, that there is that real want of independence. 1856 FAOUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 161 Their national independence was respected. 1873 L. FERGUSON *Disc.* 130 He denuded himself of His original Self-completeness and independence. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 38 The proud independence of the Percies was becoming . . . a source of danger. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* xiii. (ed. 2) 319 The mobility and perfect independence of the various particles of . . . gases. 1885 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 5/1 A . . . scheme for conceding legislative independence on purely Irish subjects to Ireland. 1895 'IAN MACLAREN' *Auld Lang Syne* 273 (*A Servant Lass*) If she didna sit up at night makin' the bairns' claithe, and work in the fields a' day tae earn their schulin', an' a' tae keep her independence, as they ca't.

b. *Const. on, upon, of, rarely from.*

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 235 Her independence from the body. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. ii. 260 The dignified clergy . . . pretended to a total independence on the State. 1768 *New Hampsh. Prov. Pap.* (1873) VII. 250 The House of Burgesses . . . have therefore thought proper to represent . . . That they do not affect independence of their parent Kingdom. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 229 A pretence of independence upon secular power. 1822 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xix. Our habitual independence of conventional rules. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iii. 159 The independence of the English Crown upon any foreign superior. 1896 BRUCE in *Century Mag.* June 250 A . . . convention, signed at Bloemfontein in February, 1854, declared the independence from the British crown of the inhabitants of the country . . . between the Orange and Vaal rivers.

2. *concr.* A competency: = INDEPENDENCY 3 d.

1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* i. iv. As early as most men can afford to marry, who are not born to an independence. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* viii. She possessed that most desirable of all requisites, a small independence. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxviii. You are heir to a little independence. 1874 DASENT *Half a Life* II. 41 He was an old man who . . . had made an independence.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*

Independence Day, July 4, the day on which, in 1776, the Declaration of Independence was made; celebrated annually in the United States as a national holiday.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Independence Day*. 1875 *Graphic* 10 July 30/3 As the Fourth of July fell this year on a Sunday, 'Independence Day' was observed by the Americans resident in London on Monday, the 5th inst., who dined together at the Crystal Palace. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 481 These independence-loving, self-governing mountaineers. 1898 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 5/7 To offer . . . inducements to the independence party to co-operate.

Independency (ind'pendensi). Also 7-8 -ancy. [f. as prec. + -ENCY.]

1. = prec. 1. Now rare.

1611 FLORIO, *Indipendenza*, independence. 1645 H. MARTEN (title) The Independency of England Maintained against the Scottish Commissioners. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 12 The independency of their causes, and contingency in their events. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* i. v. 55 The independency of that kingdom. a 1670 RUST *Disc. Truth* (1682) 185 Then will God be determined in his actions from something without himself, which is to take away his independency and self-sufficiency. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* i. vii. 70 'Give me', I cry'd, (enough for me) 'My Bread, and Independency!' 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. cxlv. 20 The Seven United Provinces; whose independence was first allowed by Spain at the treaty of Munster. 1775 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 66 Suspicious entertained of designs of independency; an American republic. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrap.* (1807) 1 The wild and extensive plains . . . where he [the horse] ranges without controul, in a state of entire independency. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iii. (1867) 55 Reason as well as faith . . . demands that we deny independency to whatever is created. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 8/2 Urged to maintain the independency of Zulu territory.

b. *Const. on, upon, of, rarely from.*

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 450 In an extasie there is alienation and independence of the spirit upon the senses. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 94 The freeness of Gods Election, and its in-dependency on any fore-seene faith. 1642 G. EGLISHAM *Forerunner Revenge* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 371 In regard . . . of my independency from the accused. 1668 PEYPS *Diary* (1877) V. 433 In opposition to, or at least independency of, the Duke of York. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 256 A desirable degree of independency on British and other foreign manufactures. 1841-4 EMERSON *Essays* Ser. i. ix. (1876) 217 Its independency of those limitations which circumscribe us on every hand.

2. That system of ecclesiastical polity in which each local congregation of believers is held to be a church independent of any external authority; = CONGREGATIONALISM 1.

The prevailing name in England, in the 17th century, for this form of church government, but not favoured in New England (see quot. 1648, and CONGREGATIONAL 3), and in modern use (other than historical) largely displaced by *Congregationalism*.

1642 Sir E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 82 That new-borne Bastard, Independency. 1648 J. COTTON *Way Congreg. Ch.* (New Eng.) 11 Nor is Independency a fit name of the way of our Churches. For in some respects it is too strait, and in others too large. 1648 C. WALKER (title) The History of

Independency. 1694 *Provid. God* 95 Those they then called Puritans. . were divided about Church-Government, some for Presbytery and others for Independency. 1733 *Neal Hist. Purit. II.* 107 His [Robinson's] peculiar sentiments of Church discipline, since known by the name of Independency. 1872 G. H. CURTIS *Bampton Lect.* ii. 41 The cradle in which Independency was nurtured was the Non-Conforming Puritanism of the sixteenth century.

3. *concr. a. pl.* Independent things; things unrelated to each other.

1659 *Br. Walton Consid. Considered* 9 The whole being 'rudis indigestaque moles', a confused heap of Independencies. [A pun on *seuse* 2.]

b. An independent or autonomous state. (Cf. DEPENDENCY 4 c.)

1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India II.* v. ii. 355 Of these independencies, the most important . . was that . . which . . included the whole of the vast province, or region of Berar. 1847 *Grote Greece II.* xiv. IV. 16 Many petty independencies, small towns, and villages.

c. A person of independent means.

1866 *CARLYLE Edu. Irving* 125 Expecting to be flattered like an independency, as well as paid like an innkeeper.

d. A competency; a fortune which renders it unnecessary for the possessor to earn his living: = *prec.* 2.

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) I. xiii. 87, I, who never designed to take advantage of the independency bequeathed me. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 286 Men . . who leave their native country with the sole view of acquiring an independency. 1886 *L'pool Daily Post* 5 Mar. 4/5 The deceased had something in the nature of an independency, however modest.

Independent (ind'pendent), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-8 *ant.* [f. IN-3 + DEPENDENT: cf. F. *indépendant* (c. 1600 in *Hatz-Darm.*), It. *independente* (Florio, 1598).] Not dependent.

A. adj.

1. Not depending upon the authority of another, not in a position of subordination or subjection; not subject to external control or rule; self-governing, autonomous, free.

1611 H. JACOB *Declar. & Plainor Open*. 13 [Each congregation is] an entire and independent body-politic, endued with power immediately under and from Christ. 1651 *Houm's Leviath.* ii. xxix. 172 It is not one independent Common-wealth, but three independent Factions. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 40 Attica . . was divided into . . independent hamlets. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. viii. (1869) I. 73 An independent workman, such as a weaver or shoemaker. 1882 *Mrs. PITMAN Mission L. Greece & Pal.* 37 In 1829, Greece was acknowledged as an independent state, having its own king and government. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* II. 10 The theory of an autonomous or independent conscience.

b. *Const. of* (formerly *on, upon, from*).

1651 *Hobbes Govt. & Soc.* xv. § 18. 258 An opinion, that there is anyman endued with a Sovereignty independent from God. 1680 *MORDEN Geog. Rect., Brit. Isles* (1685) 15 These Islands . . were first possessed by divers People, independent one upon the other. 1705 *ADDISON Italy* 489 The Town of St. Gaul is a little Protestant Republic, wholly independent of the Abbot. 1776 (13 June) *Amherst Rec.* (1884) 70/1 Voted—That should the Honourable Congress, for the safety of the united Colonies in America: Declare them Independent of the Kingdom of Great-Britain: We . . solemnly engage with our lives and fortunes to support them in the measure. 1785 T. BALGUY *Disc.* 115 It has been said . . that the church is independent on the state.

2. (with capital *I*.) Belonging or adhering to that form of ecclesiastical polity called INDEPENDENCY (q.v., *sense* 2): = CONGREGATIONAL 3.

Also applied to that political party in the 17th century of which the Independent churches formed the chief element.

[1611: see 1.] 1642 T. LECHFORD *Pl. Dealing or News fr. New Eng.* 79 The Congregational independent government, whereof I have had some experience. 1653 W. DELL *Fryal Spir.* 82 Sydrach Simpson, one of the first Pastors of an Independent Congregation in England. c. 1654 *SELDEN Table-t.* (Arb.) 57 Both the Independent man, and the Presbyterian man, do equally exclude the Civil Power, though after a different manner. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 262 The Army, commanded by Oliver Cromwell, turned out the Rump of the Long Parliament which headed the Independent party. c. 1674 *CLARENBON Hist. Rebell.* viii. § 259 The Independent party (so they were now [1645] contented to be call'd, in opposition to the other which was styled Presbyterian). 1676 W. HURBARD *Happiness of People* 35 Why else doe wee in New England . . practise the discipline of them called Independent, or Congregational Churches? 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 404 ¶ 1 A very famous Independent minister. 1766 *ENTICK London IV.* 8 There is an Independent meeting-house. 1831 (title) Declaration of the Faith, Order and Discipline of the Congregational or Independent Dissenters. 1872 G. H. CURTIS *Bampton Lect.* ii. 40 The Independent system does not concern itself with either Ritual or Doctrine.

3. Not depending on something else for its existence, validity, efficiency, operation, or some other attribute; not contingent on or conditioned by anything else. *a. Const.* as in *sense* 1.

1614 *JACKSON Creed III.* xxix. § 6 His faith [is] no other-wise independent of any external proposal than ours is. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 73 The will is independent upon all created power, both in its operation and in its being. 1650 *PEARSON Creed* (1682) I. 31 A Being of itself and independent from any other. 1659 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* 69 An incorporeal substance independent from matter. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 54 ¶ 1 Beauty and Merit are Things real, and independent on Taste and Opinion. 1772 *PRIESTLEY Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 276 They cannot be considered as independent of one another. 1790 *PALEY Hora*

Paul. I. P. 13 The instances are independent of one another. 1816 *PLAFAIR Nat. Phil.* II. 323 This is quite independent of the figure of the Earth, and would be the same though the Earth were truly spherical. 1885 S. COX *Exposit.* Ser. i. ix. 107 An argument . . wholly independent of the teaching of Scripture.

b. *simply.* Not depending upon the existence or action of others, or of each other; existing, acting, conducted, or obtained in a way apart from and unaffected by others, as *independent action, inquiry, investigation, conclusion, results, account, record, information, evidence*; also of the agent, as *independent investigator, observer, witness, etc.*

1790 *PALEY Hora Paul.* I. P. 6 No danger of confounding the production with original history, or of mistaking it for an independent authority. *Ibid.* iv. No. iv. It is the junction of two conclusions, deduced from independent sources. *Ibid.* v. No. ii. Two records . . manifestly independent, that is manifestly written without any participation of intelligence. 1865 *EARLE Two Saxon Chron.* Intro. 37 Some of the independent entries of C. countenance its Abingdon origin. *Ibid.* 45 Other independent annals about the same date, e.g. 1031, 1032, 1043, argue the presence of such a source. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* I. vi. 510 Something is proved when two independent narratives agree. 1872 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 779 Scheele's investigation . . comprised another independent discovery of oxygen gas. 1879 J. A. H. MURRAY *Synopsis Hora Paul.* to Here four independent witnesses, none of which give all the facts, confirm and supplement each other. *Ibid.* 14 Have we any independent information connecting Erastus with Corinth? 1885 *TAIT Prop. Matter* iii. § 33 Air is made up of separate and independent particles. *Mod.* An independent inquiry has been instituted by the Local Board of Health. The work is the result of independent research.

c. Often used adverbially in *phr. independent of* (+ *on*, + *from*) = Independently of, apart from, without regard to, irrespective of.

1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* iii. v. § 5 Put together in the Mind, independent from any original Patterns in Nature. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* iii. ii. 311 Independent of that attachment which all mankind have ever shown to the places of their birth . . there were few countries more worthy to be regretted. a 1871 *GROTE Eth. Fragm.* i. (1876) 20 We pursue the one and avoid the other quite independent of regard to the feelings of others.

4. Not dependent or having to rely on another for support or supplies. *a. Const.* as in *sense* 1.

1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade Pref.* While other Creatures live free and Independent from one another, only Man stands in need and help of another. a 1788 N. COTTON *Fables, Beg. Ant & Spar.* Who . . are independent of the great, Nor know the wants of pride and state. 1837 *LYTTON E. Maltrav.* i. xii. He was thus made independent of his father. 1880 *SHORTHOUSE J. Inglesant* ii. (1883) 18 His father had left him so considerable a fortune that he was independent of any profession.

b. *simply.* (a) Not dependent on any one else for one's living; (b) not needing to earn one's livelihood; possessing a competency.

1734 *LAW Serious C. x.* (ed. 2) 142 He hath chosen to be idle and independent in the world. 1786 *BURNS Ep. Ing. Friend* vii. Gather gear by ev'ry wile That's justify'd by Honor . . for the glorious privilege of being independent. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 7 He was really independent, because he had learnt how to support himself either by the labours of his head or of his hands. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xvii. She [a servant] has saved enough to keep her independent if she liked to leave. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 5/2 A room occupied by an independent elderly gentleman.

transf. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 409 A dry but independent crust, hard earned And eaten with a sigh.

c. *transf.* Sufficient to make one independent; constituting a competency.

c 1790 *IMISON Sch. Art* I. 215 The prices . . being . . out of the reach of any, but such as are possessed of independent fortunes. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxxiv. A gentleman of considerable independent property. 1885 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 4/6 A person of independent means.

5. Not depending on others for the formation of opinions or guidance of conduct; not influenced or biased by the opinions of others; thinking or acting, or disposed to think or act, for oneself. (Of persons, their dispositions, etc.)

1735-8 *BOLINGBROKE On Parties* 9 On this Foundation all the reasonable, independent Whigs and Tories unite. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 26 June, I believed there was not a more independent and incorruptible member in the house. 1795 *BURNS For a' that* iii. The man of independent mind, He looks and laughs at a' that. 1849 *CODRAN Speeches* 52 An independent and energetic man who will vote as he pleases. 1854 *HAWTHORNE Blithedale Rom.* xix. A person capable of taking an independent stand. 1861 *Geo. ELIOT Silas M.* I. to This would have been an effort of independent thought such as he had never known. 1889 *Daily News* 28 June 5/2 Perhaps the best *bon-mot* attributed to the late Lord Derby is his definition of an independent politician as 'a politician who cannot be depended on'.

b. Used in the names of various political or other parties, as *Independent Republicans* (U.S.: see B. 2b), *Independent Labour Party* (see LABOUR); also in the names of newspapers, as the *Cambridge Independent Press*.

c. Also (with some colouring of 4), Refusing to be under obligation to others; having a self-respect which declines unearned assistance.

Mod. The widow has a hard struggle, but is very independent, and refuses all pecuniary aid. He is too independent to accept as a favour what he cannot earn by his own exertions.

6. *Math.* Not depending upon another for its

value. *Independent variable*: a quantity whose variation does not depend on that of another.

1852 *TONHUNTER Diff. Calc.* i. § 1 Frequently when we are considering two or more variables it is in our power to fix upon whichever we please as the independent variable. 1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) I. § 2 [If u, v, w , be functions of x], x is said to be the independent variable, to which any value may be assigned at pleasure; and u, v, w , are called dependent variables, as their values depend on that of x . 1892 J. EDWARDS *Diff. Calc.* i. § 5 An Independent variable is one which may take up any arbitrary value that may be assigned to it.

7. *Comb.*

1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxviii. A kind, excellent, independent-spirited . . man. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 143 A certain independent-minded young lady friend.

B. sb.

1. An adherent of Independency; a member or adherent of an Independent church; a Congregationalist.

Also *Hist.* a member of the Independent party in the 17th century: see A. 2.

1644 (title) Apologetical Narration of the Independents.

1646 (29 Aug.) in *Hamilton Pap.* (Camden) 113 Cheesely says the Independents intend not to demand the King.

1692 *WASHINGTON tr. Milton's Def. Pop.* Pref. They that we call independents . . hold, that no classes or synods have a superiority over any particular church. 1710 *STEELE & ADDISON Tatler* No. 257 ¶ 12 Camaronians, Muggletonians, Brownists, Independents, Masonites, Camisars, and the like. 1870 *ROGERS Hist. Cleanings* II. 74 In modern times the credit of being the first to advocate the doctrine of toleration must be shared between the Independents and Quakers. 1884 *STOUTON Relig. Eng.* I. 236 The old historic name of Independent began [at the beginning of the 19th century] to be merged in that of Congregationalist.

2. A person or thing that is independent (in various senses). *nonce-uses.*

1675 *OGILBY Brit. Pref.* 2 Roads we have divided into Independents, such as commence actually at London [etc.]. 1742 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* ii. 332 That awful Independent on Tomorrow! . . Whose Yesterdays look backward with a Smile. 1886 *Daily News* 4 June 5/2 There is a school of independents in domestic service, as there is in literature.

b. A person who acts (in politics, art, etc.) independently of any organized party; also, a member of any organized party called *Independent* (see A. 5 b).

1808 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* iii. App. (1810) 50 Twenty thousand auxiliaries from the United States, joined to the independents of the country [Texas]. 1888 *BYRCE Amer. Commu.* II. iii. lvi. 379 The Independent Republicans . . Independents, or Mugwumps. 1896 A. HILLIER in *Daily News* 16 Jan. 6/3 If later painters arrived at more harmonious results . . the Independents have still the glory of being the bold hussars of the vanguard, the Jacobins of the revolution in art which has since been accomplished throughout all Europe.

c. A frequent name of a newspaper, as the *New York Independent* (cf. A. 5 b).

1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xiii. That disgraceful and dastardly journal, the [Eatonswill] Independent. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* liv. He endeavoured to be civil to the 'Newcome Independent' . . as well as to the 'Newcome Sentinel'.

Hence + *Independented ppl. a. Obs.* (*nonce-ud.*), made independent, formed according to Independency. + *Independentish a.*, having a flavour of Independency.

1653 R. BAILLIE *Dissuas. Vind.* (1655) 44 Presbyterian water, exceedingly weakened with Independentish ingredients. 1659 *GAUDEN Tears Ch.* 43 The new titles . . of bodied and congregated, associated or independent and new-fangled Churches.

Independentism. [f. INDEPENDENT + -ISM.]

+ 1. = INDEPENDENCY 2. *Obs.*

1653 R. BAILLIE *Dissuas. Vind.* (1655) 44, I love not Episcopal principles, neither Independentism. 1659 *GAUDEN Tears Ch.* 564 Anabaptism, or Presbyterism, or Independentism . . rudely justified Episcopacy out of the Church of England. 1665 J. LIVINGSTONE *Mem. Charact.* in *Sel. Biog.* (1845) I. 335 He marvelously refuted Independentism. 1847 *ARMAN Hist. Scot.* IV. vii. 84 They opposed every approach to independentism.

2. The principles of any party called *Independent*.

Independently (ind'pendently), *adv.* [f. INDEPENDENT *a.* + -LY².] In an independent manner; without dependence on another person or thing, or on each other; apart from or without regard to the action of others.

1651 J. GOODWIN *Redemption Red.* I. § 10 Second causes . . do not perform, what . . they do perform, independently, and of themselves. 1849 T. R. BIRKS *Hora Apostol.* Pref. My own conclusions were formed independently. *Ibid.*, The dates to which I have been independently led agree very nearly with those adopted in the Literary History. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xxv. 186 Mr. Wills . . made the same observation independently. 1876 *GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* xxiii. She can hardly earn her own poor bread independently. 1886 *FARRAR Hist. Interpret.* 403 He examined the Canon as independently as Luther had done. *Mod.* The two parts of the mechanism work independently.

b. With *of* (formerly *on, upon, from*): In a way independent of; without regard to; apart from.

1659 *PEARSON Creed* (1845) 485 *note.* Independently from this place, we have proved, that the Holy Spirit is a person. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 7. 109 They Maintained Matter to exist Independently upon God. a 1700 *DAYDEN (J.)*, Dispose lights and shadows, without finishing every thing independently the one of the other. 1707 S. CLARKE *3rd & 4th Def.* (1712) 7, Parts, existing distinctly and independently from each other. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 274 The infinitive mood is often made absolute, or

used independently on the rest of the sentence. 1867 TROLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. li. 76 So that he might work at his canvas independently of his model. 1884 J. RAE *Contemp. Socialism* 165 Utility can confer value independently of labour.

† **Independing**, *a. Obs.* [f. IN-3 + DEPEND-ING ppl. a.: cf. INDEPEND v.] = INDEPENDENT *a.* 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* vi. 301 The soule .. being immortal, and independing of the body. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* ii. v. (1630) 82 A Sovereign and independing power. 1650 B. SPENCER (*filles*) Chrysomeon, a Golden Mean .. wherein all Seekers .. may find the True Religion, independing on Man's Invention. 1652 Bp. HALL *Invis. World* ii. § 1 An independing and selfsubsisting agent. 1675 OGILBY *Brit., Post-Roads Eng.*, The .. Roads .. are Reduc'd to these 6 Independing Itineraries.

† **Indeplo-able**, *a. Obs. rare -o.* [IN-3.] 1623 COCKERAM II. Not to be Lamented, *Indeplo-able*. **Indepo-able**, *a. rare.* [IN-3.] That cannot be deposed.

1673 STILLINGF. *Serm.* 5 Nov. (L.), That doctrine which makes princes indeposable by the pope.

† **Inde-pravate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *indeprāvātus*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *deprāvātus* depraved, corrupted, DEPRAVATE.] Not depraved; uncorrupted, pure.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rode* (1876) 28 (D.) O let these Wounds, these Wounds indepravate, Be holy Sanctuaries for my whole Man.

† **Inde-precable**, *a. Obs. rare -o.* [ad. L. *indeprecabilis* that cannot be averted by prayer, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *deprecabilis* DEPRECABLE.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Inde-precable*, that will not be entreated. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 in PHILLIPS, etc.

† **Inde-prehensible**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *indeprehensibilis* not to be seized or caught (Quintil.), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *deprehendere* to seize, catch, DEPREHEND: see -IBLE.] Incapable of being mentally apprehended or detected; undiscoverable.

1633 T. MORTON *Discharge* 174 (T.) A case perplexed and indeprehensible. 1652 GAULF *Magastrom.* 142 To presume his error indeprehensible.

Indeprivable (indēprā'vāb'l), *a.* Now rare. [f. IN-3 + DEPRIVABLE.]

1. Of which one cannot be deprived; incapable of being taken away; inalienable.

1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. i. (1765) 121 The Sovereign Good .. should .. be durable, self-derived, and (if I may use the Expression) indeprivable. *Ibid.* II. 192 Rectitude of Conduct is a Good indeprivable. 1789 Mrs. Pizzio *Journ. France* I. 126 The advantages of blood .. may surely be deemed indeprivable. 1835 GRESWELL *Parables* II. 59 So pure, so valuable, and so indeprivable.

2. That cannot be deprived of something, *rare -o.* 1828 WEBSTER, *Indeprivable*, that cannot be deprived, [Hence in later Dicts.]

Hence **Indeprivability**, the quality of being indeprivable or inalienable.

1789 Mrs. Pizzio *Journ. France* I. 125 James Harris tells us, that virtue answers to the character of indeprivability.

Inde-ly, more, -ward: see INNER, -LY, etc. † **Inderkins**, *Obs. rare -1.* Some kind of fabric: see quot.

1696 J. F. Merchant's *Ware-ho.* 25 Inderkins, which is a sort of Cloth of no great use in this Town, only proper for Towels, it is a coarse narrow Cloth which comes from Hamborough .. it is made of the worst of Hemp.

Indescribability, [f. next: see -ITY.] Incapacity of being described; also (with *an* and *pl.*) something that cannot be described.

1824 *Examiner* 456/2 In ably conveying the assumed hoyden, and falling somewhat short of critical conception in the indescribabilities. 1843 CARLILE *Past & Pr.* I. ii, A fearful indescribability. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 21 Sept., I have now done my best to describe what .. I may term the indescribability of Transatlantic warfare.

Indescribable (indēskrai'bāb'l), *a. (sb.)* [IN-3.] 1. That cannot be described; that does not admit of exact description; indefinite, vague.

1794 W. CURTIS *Bot. Mag.* No. 254 That indescribable something, called by Linnaeus the Nectary. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* i. 16 Various sacred indescribable articles were scattered around. 1862 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Last Mortimers* i. xii, His voice .. had .. an occasional indescribable note which reminded me of some other voice.

2. That transcends description; too great, beautiful, etc. to be adequately described.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 613 The rapture of the spectator is really indescribable. 1817 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XLII. 366 A Funding System has never existed in any country, without producing indescribable misery. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 240 Its waters break with indescribable fury.

B. *sb.* 1. *pl.* Things of which no description can be given.

1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. 1. 105 Pine-apples, boiled hams, pies, puddings, barley-sugar, and many other indescribables. 1890 *Boy's Own Paper* 1 Feb. 278/3, I had to fish out [from a bath] about twenty long-named indescribables that had committed suicide during the night.

2. *humorous slang* (orig. *euphemism*). Trousers (cf. *inexpressibles*, *unmentionables*).

1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 221 That hebdomadal display of Foppery, Frivolity, and Fashion, has already begun to sport its vernal variety of indescribables. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xvi, Mr. Trotter .. gave four distinct slaps on the pocket of his mulberry indescribables.

Hence **Indescribability**, the quality of being indescribable. *rare.*

1880-1 CHEVENE *Isaiah* (1884) I. 92 His sense of their indescribability.

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Indescribably (indēskrai'bāb'l), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a manner incapable of being described or transcending description.

1795 tr. *Moritz Trav. Eng.* (1886) 101 How indescribably beautiful was this evening and this walk. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. ii. xxvii. 65 The quantity .. is said to have been indescribably great.

Indescript, *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Undescribed. 1854 DOBELL *Balder* xxiv. 162 Some ethereal colour indescript.

Indescriptive, *a. rare -o.* [IN-3.] 'Not descriptive or containing just description' (Webster, 1828).

Indesert (indēz'rt). Now rare. [f. IN-3 + DESERT *sb.*] Absence of desert; want of merit; the fact or character of being undeserving.

1646 G. DANIEL *Poems Wks.* 1878 I. 80 Let the giddie Rout give weight and poise To Indesert. 1672 PENN *Spirit of Truth Vind.* 97 This much in Answer to his Cavills, whose Emptiness might have been enough to sound out their own indesert of any. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 69 ¶ 1 A Man in Power who can .. raise obscure Merit, and discountenance successful Indesert. 1861 GOULBUAN *Pers. Relig.* iv. iv. (1870) 282 To relieve them without any remarkable indesert on their part.

b. *pl.* Demerits, faults. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xiii. 264 What indeserts did this wench commit. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 256 ¶ 1 All those who .. were once looked on as his Equals, are apt to think the Fame of his Merits a Reflexion on their own Indeserts.

Indesignate (inde signēt), *a. Logic.* [f. IN-3 + DESIGNATE ppl. a. (see quot. 1844).] Not quantified, indefinite. Also *absol.* as *sb.*

1844 HAMILTON *Reid* 692 The term *indefinite* ought to be discarded in this relation, and replaced by *indesignate*. 1852 — *Discuss.* App. ii. 601 The Indesignate is thought, either precisely, as whole or as part, or vaguely, as the one or the other, unknown which, but the worse always presumed. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* xxii. (1872) 511 note, The Indesignate is .. often not thought in any relation of quantity at all. 1866 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* (1869) 29 'Indefinite' or 'indesignate' propositions .. in which the subject, being a common term, is not quantified.

† **Indesinence**, *Obs. rare -1.* [IN-3: cf. INDESINENT, DESINENCE.] Want of proper ending. 1593 NASHE *4 Lett. Confut.* 68 In a verse .. a leake of indesinence as a leake in a shippe, must needly be stoppt, with what matter soever.

† **Indesinency**, *Obs. rare -1.* [f. next: see -ENCY.] Unending continuance; perpetuity.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 239 Oh what a diuturnity and indesinency of bliss might there be, even from generation to generation.

† **Indesinent**, *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *indēsinent-em*: see IN-3 and DESINENT.] Unceasing, incessant, perpetual.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 174 What indesinent paines and unweariad labour, this silly creature [the ant] taketh. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. (1651) 174 The four elements by their indesinent motion cast forth a Sperme. 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Fam. Biog.* I. 131 He made up for this loss by an indesinent application to his snuff-box.

† **Indesinently**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Without ceasing or interruption; incessantly; continuously.

1651 J. GOODWIN *Redemption Red.* iv. § 19 These things are not there .. either past or to come, but indesinently and as present. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* I. vi. 70 Ἀδιαλείπτως, that is, indesinently, or continually. 1756 AMORY *J. Buncke* (1825) I. 191 Reason must confess a miraculous power indesinently and variously put forth in our bodies.

† **Indesirable**, *a.* [IN-3.] Undesirable.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Month. Anth.*

† **Indess**, *Obs. rare.* [f. IND + -ESS.] A female (American) Indian.

1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 49 Of the Moss that grows at the roots of the white Oak the Indesses make a strong decoction. 1674 — *Voy. New Eng.* 133 Another time two Indians and an Indess came running into our house.

Indestructibility, [f. next: see -ITY.] Cf. F. *Indestructibilité* (1737 in *Hatz.-Darm.*) The quality of being indestructible; incapability of being destroyed.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iv. 78 There is therefore in Mercury itself .. the nearest cause or reason of indestructibility. 1829 L. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 261 Proof of the indestructibility and victorious power of Christianity. a 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 16 To the magnificent doctrine of the indestructibility of matter, we are now adding .. one of the indestructibility of force. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 236 The philosophical thesis of the immateriality or indestructibility of the human soul.

Indestructible (indēstrək'tib'l), *a.* [IN-3: see DESTRUCTIBLE. Cf. F. *indestructible* (17-18th c.).] That cannot be destroyed; incapable of destruction.

1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* I. i. 27 The soul .. is a simple substance and yet as real a substance as matter itself, which yet the adversaries affirm to be indestructible. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* II. xxxviii. § 9. 480 The individuality of his [man's] perceptive part rendering it indestructible by all natural powers. 1794 in G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 524 [Carbon] is indestructible by any agent except fire in the open air. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vin. Paris* (ed. 5) 337 The bones, the most indestructible part of the human frame. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* Force (1885) 366 Energy is indestructible—it is changed from one form to another, and so on, but never altered in quantity.

Hence **Indestructibility**, the quality of being indestructible; indestructibility. **Indestructibly** *adv.*, in an indestructible way.

1831 CARLILE *Sart. Res.* II. ii, How indestructibly the good grows and propagates itself. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. ii, The indestructibility of its [the Church's] principles. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Feb. 160/2 Their most transient blunders and follies are embalmed indestructibly in print. 1870 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iv. xxiv. (1878) 378 The thought of the indestructibility of the wicked in the fires of hell.

Indetec-table, *a. rare.* Also -ible. [IN-3.] Not detectable; incapable of being detected.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 98 What was then an exception, easily checked, has now become an undetectable system. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 78 When mixed even in large quantity with water, [they] are undetectable by the senses.

Indeterminable (indēt'simināb'l), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *indeterminabilis* (Tertullian): see DETERMINABLE. Cf. F. *indeterminable* (1753 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Not determinable.

† 1. Incapable of being limited or bounded in respect of range, number, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1486 Bk. *St. Albans, Her. A.v.* Ther ben ix. vices contrari to gentilmen of the wiche v. ben indeterminable and iiii determinable. The v indeterminable ben theys: oon to be full of slowthe in his weris [etc.]. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* 1. Ad sect. 3 § 11 His memory is indeterminable and unalterable, ever remembering to do us good. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xvii. § 11 Conceiving ourselves to be, as it were, in the center [of space], we do on all sides pursue those indeterminable lines of number.

2. Of disputes, difficulties, etc.: Incapable of being decided or settled.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xvi. § 87. 846 In Monarchies .. where lineall succession is the rule of inheritance, there sometimes fall out as great and as indeterminable difficulties, as where Election designeth the Successor. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xvii. § 27. 334 The controversies which rise among them will become innumerable, and indeterminable. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 32. 333 Were the whole question to be determined by the old Testament alone, it would be at present for us indeterminable.

3. Incapable of being definitely fixed or ascertained.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. i. 273 As its [the world's] period is inscrutable, so is its nativity indeterminable. 1798 W. MAJOR *Brit. Tourists* V. 31 Veins of rock run into the sea to an indeterminable distance. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Intro. § 13 The gain or loss .. is from the nature of the case indeterminable.

b. *Nat. Hist.* Of which the species, or place in classification, cannot be determined.

1848 OWEN in *Times* 11 Nov., Of any large marine nondescript or indeterminable monster they [the museums of Scandinavia] cannot shew a trace.

B. as *sb.* An indeterminable point or problem.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. i. 340 To condemne such indeterminables, unto him that demanded on what hand Venus was wounded, the Philosopher thought it a sufficient resolution to reinquire upon what leg King Philip halted.

Hence **Indeteminableness**, the quality of being indeterminable.

In mod. Dicts.

Indeterminably, *adv. rare.* [In sense 1, f. IN-3 + DETERMINABLY; in 2, f. prec. + -LY 2.]

† 1. In an indefinite manner: cf. DETERMINABLY *adv.*

1471 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) I. 533 Our lorde sayde .. indefinitely or indeterminably that she [woman] shulde be vnder the power and lordship of man.

2. In an indeterminable manner.

1846 WORCESTER, *Indeterminably*, in an indeterminable manner. *Dr. Allen.*

Indeterninacy, *rare.* [f. next: see -ACY.] The quality of being indeterminate; want of determinateness or definiteness.

1649 Bp. REYNOLDS *Hosae* vi. 72 Such an indifferency and indeterminacy in the manner of working. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 337 The linear transformation ceases to be wholly determinate; but the degree or degrees of indeterminacy which supervene is the reverse of embarrassing. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 27 Oct. 324/2 Vagueness is an indeterminacy in the limits of the application of an idea.

Indeterminate (indēt'simināb'l), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *indetermināt-us* (Tertullian): see DETERMINATE. Cf. F. *indéterminé* (14th c., Oresme).] Not determined; undetermined.

† 1. Not definitely set down; undetermined: cf. DETERMINATE *pa. ppl.* *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 17 To knowe the verrey degree of any maner sterre .. thow he be indeterminat in thin astralable.

2. Not fixed in extent, number, character or nature; left uncertain as to limits of extent, number, etc.; of uncertain size or character; indefinite, indistinct, uncertain.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1334 This indeterminate and troublesome infinity. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 163 An indeterminate, that is to say, an arbitrary Punishment. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. ii. § 9 Numenius .. condemns all those, as not understanding Pythagoras, who attribute to him the production of the indeterminate Hyle. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* II. 33 For time, as well as space, is capable of indeterminate division. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 226 Can we believe that they would .. choose for a characteristic what was so general and indeterminate? 1782 MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 728 Empires of great extent but indeterminate limits. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 109 The eight or nine sided prisms afford only accidental or indeterminate varieties. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 702 This artery gives off twigs of indeterminate number. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* II. 6 Would it be better .. to blur into an indeterminate mess perception, reasoning, imagination, passion?

b. Of statements, thoughts, words, etc.: Not clear and definite; wanting in precision; vague. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 498 His account is very indeterminate and obscure. 1874 JEVONS *Princ.* Sc. I. 49 Some is an indeterminate adjective; it implies unknown qualities... but gives no hint as to their nature. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ.* iii. 69 Too often the term 'Angel' has for us a cloudy and indeterminate meaning.

c. *Math.* Of a quantity: Not limited to a fixed value or number of values. (Also *absol.* as *sb.*) Of a problem: Having an unlimited number of solutions.

Indeterminate analysis, the branch of analysis which deals with the solution of indeterminate problems; *method of i. coefficients* (more properly of *undetermined coefficients*), a method of analysis invented by DESCARTES; *i. equation*, an equation in which the unknown quantities are indeterminate; *i. form*, a form consisting of two indeterminate quantities; *i. series*, a series whose terms proceed by the powers of an indeterminate quantity.

1706 PHILLIPS *s.v.* *Problem*, Such an one as is capable of an infinite number of different solutions... called an indeterminate Problem. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s. v. *Series*, *Indeterminate Series* is one whose terms proceed by the powers of an indeterminate quantity *x*. 1806 — *Course Math.* I. 131 It is obvious... that questions of this sort admit of a great variety of answers... These kinds of questions are called by algebraists indeterminate or unlimited problems. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 27 No one of them can be indeterminate, or can admit of innumerable values, otherwise *V* itself would be indeterminate. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 143 We may take the successive differentials, by making those of the two indeterminates, which are considered as functions of the third, vary at the same time. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* ii. 34 The equation... becomes indeterminate, and capable of an infinite number of different values. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinem.* 211 At each of these points the value of ψ is indeterminate.

d. *Bot.* (a) = INDEFINITE 5 a; (b) of æstivation: see quot. 1880.

1842 BRANDE *Diet. Sci., Lit. etc.*, *Indeterminate*,... when a stem is never terminated by a flower, nor has its growth stopped by any other organic cause. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iv. § 2. 134 The æstivation is said to be Open or Indeterminate, when the parts do not come into contact in the bud, so as to cover those within. The most familiar case is that of the petals of Mignonette.

3. Not fixed or established; uncertain.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 698 The Insecta hæve Voluntarie Motion... And whereas some of the Ancients have said, that their Motion is Indeterminate, and their Imagination Indefinite, it is negligently observed. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. vi. 268 The place of its sittings, before indeterminate... was fixed at Valladolid. 1842 POE *Marie Roget* Wks. 1864 I. 233 The period of their rising is, and necessarily must be indeterminate. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vii. It [harvest] lies all underground, with an indeterminate future.

4. Not settled or decided; left doubtful. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 191/2 Indeterminate is that which is in our Power, and to which part soever it enclineth, will be true or false. 1678 MARVELL *Def. Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 201 So it will be too if God be to determine it, indeterminate till he have determined it. 1783 MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 65 This court, where the law is silent or indeterminate, has a decisive voice. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 216 Meanwhile several millions sterling had been wasted by both companies in indeterminate conflicts.

5. Not determined by motives (regarded as external forces); acting freely.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atone.* iv. (1852) 98 This characteristic of moral action, its indeterminate working. 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* ii. In positive morality, the mandate is conceived as emanating from an indeterminate superior.

Indeterminately (ind'tērmin'ali), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an indeterminate manner.

1. Without precision; indefinitely; vaguely.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lviii. 12 To speake indeterminately, as it were of a multitude. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 168 This word some... doth designe an universall, or common terme indeterminately. 1756 AYLIFER *Pargeron* 350 A Libel is not valid, if the Demand or Petition therein containd be deduced and set forth indeterminately. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 166 No writer of the age of Cyprian uses the words bishop, presbyter, and deacon so indeterminately or so abstractedly as do the apostles.

2. Without specification or selection; indifferently. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iv. 106 Whether we subduct that Number of Ten out of the last Generations of Men, or out of Generations a thousand years since, or indeterminately out of the whole Collection [etc.]. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. iii. 150 All knowledge must be immediate or mediate indeterminately. 1761 LAW *Th. Relig.* iii. ii. (R.). The worst and most dreadful part of the sentence... which denounced death absolutely and indeterminately.

3. Without deciding or settling a question, *rare*. Based on It. *indeterminatamente* in the title of Galileo's *Dialogo* (1632): the English transl. of 1661 renders it 'impartially and indefinitely'.

1841 BREWSTER *Marl. Sc.* v. 81 Galileo's work... [in which] he discusses, indeterminately and firmly, the arguments proposed on both sides.

Indeterminateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being indeterminate; vagueness, indefiniteness, want of exactness, etc.

1644 DIGBY *Mans Soul* (1645) 58 To draw... from indeterminateness and confusion to a clarity and determination. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 249 This deficiency, in respect of preciseness, is among the unavoidable results, of the indeterminateness... attached to the names in common use. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* ix. 154 To the double indeterminateness of the end has to be added the indeterminateness of the means.

Indetermination (ind'tērmin'āsh'n). [f. INDETERMINATE: see -ATION. Cf. F. *indetermination* (1651 in Hatz.-Darm.)] Absence or want of determination; the fact or condition of being undetermined; unsettledness.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* i. § 7. 107 The indetermination of her [the Virgin's] thoughts was a trouble great as the passion of her love. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* iv. l. i. § 5 In moral and spiritual things, liberty and indetermination are weakness. 1749 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* 243 His whole management... was contrived to keep up a kind of general indetermination in the party about the succession. 1838 BLACKER, *Mag.* XLIV. 545 While this indetermination continues, the power of choice remains inoperative. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* viii. 166 The earliest languages are marked by exuberance, indetermination.

b. The fact of being indeterminate as a quantity, a problem, or the like.

1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus's Comm.* II. 32 Such things as are properly denominated problems, ought to avoid indetermination, and not to be of the number of things capable of infinite variation.

† c. An indeterminate number or quantity. *Obs.* 1610 FOTHERY *Atheom.* II. x. § 4 (1622) 309 All wholes, all parts, all terms, and all indeterminations.

Indetermined (ind'tērmin'd), *a.* Now *rare*. [f. IN-3 + DETERMINED *pp.* a.] Not determined, UNDETERMINED.

1. Not definitely fixed, settled, decided, or ascertained; having no definite or clearly-marked character.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. vi. § 90. 507/1 The Western Princes... wrapt and knotted in mutual suspicions and quarrels indetermined. 1641 R. GREVILLE (LD. BROOKE) *Eng. Epic.* i. x. 56 Most of their Tenets were so much indetermined, that scarce any of them knew what he was to hold and believe. 1735-6 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* v. 5 The Eternal Height of indetermined space! 1764 REID *Inquiry* I. 1. 47 The word impression as used by Hume is for the most part a vague and indetermined expression. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 60 What... has no qualities attributed to it, though attributable, is said to be indetermined.

2. Not determined to a certain course of action.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 219 Mans will is a facultie free, and indetermined vnto one. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus's Treat. conc. Relig.* II. ii. 180 He will become poised between contrary probabilities, and indetermined (as they speak) not knowing on which side to propend. 1670 RUST *Disc. Truth* (1682) 190 We have natures so indetermined to what is good.

3. *Math.* = INDETERMINATE 2 c. *Obs.*

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmat. Matheseos* 137 Here 'tis plain, the Question is Indetermined. 1740 CHEVNE *Regimen* 200-1 Indetermined Problems in Algebra. 1743 EMERSON *Fixtures* 2 Those Quantities that are continually changing their Value are called *variable* or *indetermined* Quantities.

Indeterminism (ind'tērminiz'm). [f. IN-3 + DETERMINISM (see quot. 1874).] The philosophical theory that human action is not necessarily determined by motives, but is to some extent free.

1874 W. G. WARD in *Dublin Rev.* Apr., Mr. Mill... calls his theory 'determinism'; we will call our own, therefore, by the name of 'indeterminism'. 1882-3 F. L. PATTON in *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 235/1 According to the tenets of indeterminism, there is no way of having a free choice, except through an infinite series of choices, or else through a theory that makes all choices fortuitous. 1886 SIDGWICK *Hist. Ethics* iv. 250 In Clarke's system... Indeterminism is no doubt a cardinal notion.

Indeterminist. [f. IN-3 + DETERMINIST.] One who holds the doctrine of indeterminism.

1880 W. L. COURTNEY *Epicurus in Hellenica* (1880) 257 Epicurus was not... an Indeterminist: he was an opponent of Fatalism, not of Determinism. 1882 T. H. GREEN *Profr. Ethics* II. i. (1883) 93 The question commonly debated... between 'determinists' and 'indeterminists'... whether there is, or is not, a possibility of unmotivated willing.

Indett, *obs. form* of INDEBT.

† **Indevil**, *v. obs. rare*. Also *en-*. [f. IN-2 (EN-) + DEVIL *sb.*] *trans.* To possess with a devil; esp. in *pa. pple.* *Indevilled*.

1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 279 They were indeuilled, superdeuilled, and thorowdeuilled. 1611 FLOAIO, *Indemoniari*, to endiell, to possesse one with some diuell or euill spirit. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 52 There was one M. Blewes... and one M. Fowell... of whom either were or seemed to bee indiellid.

† **Indevirginate**, *a. obs. rare*. [IN-3.] Undeveloped. Also *fig.* Unsexed.

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn to Venus* (R.), Pallas, the seede of Ægis-bearing Joue; Who still lines indevirginate. 1822 T. G. WAINWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 294 Those plump shoulders, that bosom indevirginate.

Indevour, *obs. Sc. form* of ENDEAVOUR *v.*

† **Indevolubility**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. **indevoluble* (f. IN-3 + DEVOLVE *v.* + -IBLE) + -ITY.] Incapability of being devolved on another.

1695 [see INDELEGABILITY.]

Indevor, *obs. form* of ENDEAVOUR *sb.* and *v.*

† **Indevote**, *a. obs. rare* -1. [ad. late L. *indeuot-us*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *deuotus* DEVOTE *a.*: cf. F. *indéuot* (15th c.)] = INDEVOUT.

a 1742 BENTLEY *Corr.* (1842) I. 7 They give no good account of the other little book. There are so many of the same arguments, and so indévoute an age.

† **Indevoted**, *a. obs.* [f. IN-3 + DEVOTED *a.*] Not devoted or attached; disaffected or disloyal.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 102 By which husbandry all the rich families of England... were exceedingly incensed, and even indévoted to the Crown. 1674 — *Serv. Leviath.*

(1676) 158 To curb and subdue that Clergy that was indévoted to him. 1759 HUAD *Dial. Retireu.* Note (R). Some persons indévoted to the excellent chancellor.

Indevotion (ind'fōv'sh'n). [f. IN-3 + DEVOTION: cf. F. *indévotion* (1584, L. *indeuotio*.)] Want of devotion; indévout feeling or conduct.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 239 Cese not fro prayer... by y^e reason of such drynes or indeuocyon. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devils Banquet* 21 The chilling and killing cold of our Indevotion. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* i. Ad § 8. 116 The example may entice us on a little further, then the customes of the world or our own indeuotions would engage us. 1756 W. DODD *Fasting* (ed. 2) 11 Spiritual vices, such as... indeuotion and deadness in prayer. 1866 CH. TIMES 17 Nov. 382/4 The sloth and indeuotion of the clergy.

Indevotional, *a.* [IN-3.] Not devotional.

1865 MISS YONGE *Clever Wom.* Fam. 79 One deemed praise... the prime object of his ministry; the other found the performance indeuotional, and raved that education should be sacrificed to wretched music.

Indevout (ind'vaut'), *a.* [f. IN-3 + DEVOUT. (In first quot. transl. L. *indeuotus*: see INDEVOTE.)] Not devout, irreverent, irreligious.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxviii. 108 Pou shalt be founden... now deuoute, now indeuoute (1502 ATKYNSON *ibid.*, vndeuout). 1645 BP. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 158 Under which, a praying soule can no more miscary, then an indeuout soule can enjoy safety. 1770 J. BARETTI *Journ. to Genoa* 111. lviii. 98 No lady here misses hearing mass every day... if she did... she would be considered as indeuout. 1855 MAURICE *Learn. & Work.* vi. 181 Brought together by what in our thoughtless, indeuout language we call accents.

Hence **Indevoutly adv.**, **Indevoutness**.

1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Persecuted* 48 Thy pure Worship and Service had been... carelessly and indeuoutly attended. 1842 MANNING *Serm., Worldly Affect.* (1848) I. 68 The indeuoutness of your present prayers.

Indew, *obs. form* of ENDEW.

Indewly, variant of INDULY.

Index (i'ndeks), *sb.* Pl. *indexes* (also 7 *index's*) and *indices* (i'ndisiz). [a. L. *index*, *indic-em*, pl. *indices*, the forefinger, an informer, sign, inscription, f. *in-* (IN-2) + **dic-* to point out: see INDICATE. Cf. F. *index* (16th c.).]

In current use the plural is *indices* in senses 8, 9, and usually in other senses except 5, in which *indexes* is usual.]

1. The fore-finger: so called because used in pointing. Now chiefly *Anal.*

Also, in *Comp. Anat.*, the corresponding digit of the fore-limb of a quadruped, or of the wing of a bird.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xxix. (1495) 140 The secunde fyngre hyght *Index*... for by hym is moche shewynges made. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 43 The *Index* or forfinger of your right hand. 1620 SKELTON *Quix.* IV. iv. 27 He... clapt the *Index* of his right Hand upon his Nose and Eyebrows. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 79 Both the *Indexes* joynd, and pyramidically advanced. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ.* *Surg.* (1771) 269, I thrust the *Index* of my Left-Hand into the Cavity. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 36 Our hero longed to have his *index* upon the trigger. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine* xxx. And the left hand's *index* droppeth from the lips upon the cheek. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 459 *Index*... in birds always the best developed of the digits of the fore-limb.

2. A piece of wood, metal, or the like, which serves as a pointer; esp. in scientific instruments, a pointer which moves along a graduated scale (or which is itself fixed while a graduated scale moves across its extremity) so as to indicate movements or measurements.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 11 Let there be a sharpe *index*, that may point vpon a table of wood. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Mag. Bodies* 115 So that his broad *Index*... may be set to point out the degrees of the altitude of the pole. 1667 R. TOWNLEY in *Phil. Trans.* II. 458 Marking above 40,000 Divisions in a Foot, by the help of two *Indexes*. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 121 To know at sight in what manner the Holes are open... have an *Index* which takes up but little room. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 263 Having brought the Place of the Sun to the Meridian, bring the *Index* to twelve a Clock. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Index of a Globe*, is a little style fitted on to the north-pole and turning with it, pointing to certain divisions in the hour-circle. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 296 The graduated arch passes through the loop, until the *index* on the edge of the loop is opposite zero. 1866 TVNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 190 The magnet to arrange the *index* of the thermometer.

b. The arm of a surveying instrument; an alidade.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* G. iij. Laye the line fiducial of your *index* vpon the beginning of the degrees in your Quadrant. 1632 Providence *Rec.* (1804) VI. 80, 2 signs for sirveors worke belonging to an *Index*. 1721 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 81 Two Rulers or *Indexes*, one immovable... and the other moveable. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone* L. § 97 To the *index* of the Theodolite was screwed a ruler... this *index*-ruler being carried horizontally round... the *index* would mark the degree and minute of the circle in which it is placed. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 54. An *index*, which is a brass two-foot scale, with either a small telescope, or open sights set perpendicularly on the ends. These sights and one edge of the *index* are in the same Plane, and that is called the fiducial edge of the *index*.

3. The hand of a clock or watch; also, the style or gnomon of a sun-dial. Now *rare*.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. II. x. (1636) 390 Untill the *Index* do justly touch the prick of some perfect houre. 1623 FEATLY *Fisher catch'd Ojij*, No man can perceive the *index* in a Watch, or finger in a Diall to wagge or stirre. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. iv. 324 If I should see a curious Watch... and should observe the exact disposition of the Spring, the String, the Wheels, the Balance, the *Index*. 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* xxxii. There was a sun-dial

in the centre of the court; the sun shone on the brazen plate, and the shadow of the index fell on the line of noon. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 87 The showing the time is contrived by the motion of the indices or hands on the dial-plate. 1835 SWAN *Spec. M.* ii. 8 2 (1643) 31 The Sunne (who is the Index of time, by whose revolution we account for years). 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 1324 Pointing out Life's rapid... flight, With such an Index fair, as none can miss.

b. *slang*. The nose (cf. GNOMON 1 c); or? 'the face' (Farmer; cf. DIAL sb. 6 c).

1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 53 He put in a sharp blow on the bridge of Randall's nose, so that it pinked the index of Paddy in an instant. 1818 *Ibid.* (N. S.) II. 280 The handy work of Martin upon his opponent's index was now apparent. 1828 EGAN *Finish to Tom & Jerry* 48 (Farmer) Kind-hearted Sue! Bless her pretty index. [Cf. 4 b, quot. 1616.]

4. That which serves to direct or point to a particular fact or conclusion; a guiding principle.

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* i. 103 Lest when my lipping guilte Tongue should hault, My Lookes might prove the Index to my Fault. 1640 LAUD *Let. to Chas. I in Biblioth. Reg.* 41 This is the only index to us whereby that the blessing of God is present with you. 1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 26 His Services would be Indexes denoting his Merit. c. 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* ii. 36 And readers call their lost attention home Led by that index where true genius shines. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* viii. (1831) 76 His uniform being black, he needed no other index than his pale and mournful countenance to announce that he was chief mourner. 1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* i. 13 The proverbs of a nation furnish the index to its spirit and the result of its civilization. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* II. xxxviii. 52 They [amendments] are so instructive... as an index to present tendencies of American democracy. 1889 *Nature* 19 Sept., One of the first indices to the solution of the question lies in the situation of the oil-bearing regions.

b. A sign, token, or indication of something.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 151 The square and flat Nose is the best signe and index thereof. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* ii. 632 Man is to man a subject of deceipt; And that olde saying is vntreue 'the face is index of the heart'. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iii. 103 Diodorus saith that Isis was wont to appear by night and to inject dreams... giving manifest indices of her presence. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xlii. 363 A sensible manly countenance... the true index of his character. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 211 A raised beard is therefore an index of elevation of the land. 1887 STEVENSON *Misadn. J. Nicholson* i. 3 His son's empty guffaws... struck him with pain as the indices of a weak mind.

5. † a. A table of contents prefixed to a book, a brief list or summary of the matters treated in it, an argument; also, a preface, prologue. *Obs.* b. An alphabetical list, placed (usually) at the end of a book, of the names, subjects, etc. occurring in it, with indication of the places in which they occur.

One work may have several indexes, e.g. an index of names of persons and places, of subjects, of words, etc. For these the Latin phrases *index nominum*, *locorum*, *rerum*, *verborum* are often employed as headings.

1578 LYTE *Dodecus* (heading), Index Latinorum nominum. *Ibid.*, Index appellationum et nomenclaturarum omnium Stirpium [etc.]. *Ibid.*, The English Table conteyning the names and synnames [etc.]. 1580 FLEMING in *Baret's Ato.* Aaaa j, Which words, though expressed in this Index, are notwithstanding omitted... in this Aluearie. *Ibid.* Nnnn ij (heading), A briefe note touching the Proverbiell Index. *Ibid.*, Such Proverbes as we have... reduced into an Abecedarie Index or Table. a 1593 MARLOWE *Hero & Leand.* II. 129 As an index to a book So to his mind was young Leander's look. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 263 An Index and obscure prologue to the History of Lust. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 343 In such Indexes, although small prickes to their subsequent Volumes [etc.]. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* iv. i, The index tells us the contents of stories, and directs to the particular chapters. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil.* Pref. 79 No Learning... no Knowledge in Books, except Index's and Vocabularies. [1750-1] JOHNSON *Let. to Richardson* 9 Mar. in *Boswell*, I wish you would add an index rerum, that when the reader recollects any incident, he may easily find it. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* i. § 3. 9 Books... which want all things, even an Index. [1888 *Athenzium* 28 Jan. 112/3 The Royalist Composition Papers... of which Mr. Phillimore supplies a capital *index nominum*.]

1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xviii. 57 He became as a very profitable Index to the family, to call to minde what they had learned. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 71 God hath appointed... all the labors of Nature, as a kind of Indices to this great Volume of the World. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 188 He is but an Index of Things and Words, that can direct where they are to be spoken with, but no further.

† c. A reference list. *Obs.*

1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 209 Some men of very great Commerce and trading keep a Kalender, Register, or an Alphabetical Index, of the names of Men, Wares, Ships. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 12 The master employed him to make an alphabetical index of all the verbs neuter.

6. *spec.* (short for *Index librorum prohibitorum*). The list, published by authority, of books which Roman Catholics are forbidden to read, or may read only in expurgated editions.

Rules for the formation of such an Index (*Regule Indicis*) were formulated by the Council of Trent, in accordance with which an *Index librorum prohibitorum* (Index of prohibited books) was published by authority of Pius IV in 1564, and, with an Appendix, by Clement VIII in 1596; new editions, augmented with the names of later authors and books, have been published from time to time down to the present. This is the official 'Index'. In its current form, it is a list, not only of works entirely prohibited to the faithful, but also of works not to be read, unless or until they are corrected (*visi* or *donec corrigantur*); in the case of the latter, the portions to be deleted or altered are sometimes indicated.

(In first quot., short for *Index expurgatorius*: see b.)

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 90 L. Vives... when he telleth tales out of Schoole, the good mans tongue is shortned, and their Index purgeth out that wherewith hee seeketh to purge their leaven. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 23 Nov. iii. 7 The Roman Index is better then are our English Licences. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Swirke* 10 We seem to have got an Expurgatory Press, though not an Index. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.*, *Licenses of Press*, The simple Index is a list of condemned books which are never to be opened. 1839 [see CONGREGATION 10]. 1857 CHURCH *Misc. Writ.* (1891) I. 79 They [Montaigne's Essays] were... put in the Index. 1886 FARRAR *Hist. Interpret.* 320 His [Erasmus's] Colloquies were burnt in Spain and put on the Index at Rome. 1882 *Spectator* 7 Oct. 1289 She... read by stealth Shakespeare, at that time on the Index of a religiously narrow village opinion.

b. || *Index expurgatorius* (Lat.), *Expurgatory Index*, an authoritative specification of the passages to be expurgated or altered in works otherwise permitted. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

The *Regule* of the Council of Trent provided for the expurgation of such books, and in accordance therewith an *Index Expurgatorius* was printed at Antwerp, under the authority of Philip II, in 1571 (reprints of which are referred to in quot. 1611), another under the authority of the Inquisitor General Quiroga at Madrid in 1584 (see quot. 1625), and others with the same or similar titles in various Roman Catholic states. A bull of Sixtus V (1585-90) also authorized the Cardinals chosen to deal with prohibited books to prepare 'indices expurgatorii'. Such a work on a large scale was commenced at Rome 1607 (Bergamo 1608), with the title 'Indices librorum expurgandorum in studiosiorum gratiam confecti Tomus I., in quo 50 auctorum libri præ cæteris desiderati emendantur, per F. Jo. Mariam Brusichell, Sacri Palatii Apostol. Magistrum'. This (which never proceeded beyond the first volume) is the work referred to in quot. 1620. (See, on the whole subject, Rev. J. Mendham *Account of the Indexes, both prohibitory and expurgatory*, 1826, *Literary Policy of the Church of Rome*, 1830 and 1844.) In English use, the name *Index Expurgatorius* has often been applied to the *Index librorum prohibitorum* (cf. quot. 1845), especially in *transf.* and *fig.* uses.

1611 CORVAT *Cruclities* 521 The *Index expurgatorius* printed at Geneva and Strassbourg. 1620 BRENT *Tr. Sarpi's Conc. Trent* (1676) 875 In the year 1607, they printed in Rome with public authority, a Book intituled *Index Expurgatorius*. 1625 USSHER *Answer to Jesuit* 513 Their old Expurgatory Index... set out by Cardinal Quiroga. 1691 T. BROWNE *Reas. Mr. Bays*, etc. 13 (Stanf.) To prevent, Sir, all storms that might have issued from that quarter, I presently set me up an *Index expurgatorius*. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* v. 42, I acquainted him with it... why he had been put into the queen's *Index expurgatorius*. 1845 THACKERAY *Pict. Gossip in Misc. Ess.* (1885) 260 Knowing well that *Fraser's Magazine* is eagerly read at Rome, and not... excluded in the *Index Expurgatorius*.

† 7. a. *Mus.* = DIRECT sb. 2. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 20 *Phi.* What is that which you have set at the end of the Verse? *Ma.* It is called an Index or director: for looke in what place it standeth, in that place thou the first note of the next Verse stand. 1869 NUTTALL *Dict. Sci. Terms* 189 *Index*... in music, a character or director at the end of a stave to direct to the first note of the next stave.

b. *Printing*. = HAND 18 b. ? *Obs.*

1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 38 Index is a Note like a Hand, with the Forefinger pointing out at something that is remarkable, thus, 1807 CRABBE *Library* 186 Till every former note and comment known, They mark'd the spacious margin with their own; Minute corrections proved their studious care; The little index, pointing, told us where.

8. *Math. a. Alg.* A number or other symbol placed above and to the right of a quantity to denote a power or root: = EXPONENT 2 a.

An integral index, as in x^2 , denotes a power; a fractional index, as in $x^{\frac{1}{2}}$, a root; a negative index, the reciprocal of a power, as x^{-2} = unity divided by x^2 .

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 191 Mark their Indices, or how many degrees the Number you would produce is removed from the Root, as whether it be second, third, fourth, etc. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. iii. 279 Algebraic Signs for Addition, Subtraction, Indexes, Coefficients. 1810 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 163 So 3 is the index of the cube or 3d power, and... 3 is the index of the cube root. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 198 The figures 2, 3, ... m, denoting the number of factors which produce the powers, are called Indices.

† b. The integral part, or characteristic, of a logarithm. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) s. v., In Logarithmical Arithmetick Index is that which represents the distance of the first figure of any whole number from Unity. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Index*, in arithmetic, is the same with what is otherwise called the characteristic, or exponent of a logarithm. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 461 The Index is also called the Characteristic of the Logarithms, and is always an integer, either positive or negative, or else = 0. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 25 Whatever index you make represent unity, omit it in the sum of the indices.

c. Applied to the number which is characteristic of a particular member, or group of members, of a class of geometrical or algebraical concepts; as the index of a point, line, or plane, relatively to a quadric surface. *Discriminantal index*: see DISCRIMINANTAL.

9. In various sciences, a number or formula expressing some property, form, ratio, etc. of the thing in question.

a. *Optics*. *Index of refraction* or *refractive index* (of a medium), the ratio between the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction of a ray of light passing from some medium (usually air) into the given medium.

1829 *Hand-bk. Nat. Philos., Optics* ii. 4 The number 1.336, which regulates the refraction of water, is called its index, or exponent, or co-efficient of refraction, and sometimes its refractive power. 1871 TYNDALE *Tragu. Sc.* (1879) I. xi. 340 The media must possess different refractive indices.

b. In *Cranimetry*, A formula expressing the ratio of one diameter or other dimension of the skull to another, as *alveolar* or *basilar*, *cephalic*, *facial*, *gnathic*, *nasal*, *orbital*, *vertical* index. Also, generally, in *Anthropometry*, The ratio of two dimensions of an organ or part to each other.

1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Cathm.* 83 The term *cephalic index*... indicates the ratio of the extreme transverse to the extreme longitudinal diameter of a skull, the latter measurement being taken as unity. 1882 QUAIN *Anat.* (ed. 9) I. 82 The proportion of this [the height of the skull] to the length... is the index of height. *Ibid.* 83 The nasal index of Broca. *Ibid.*, The orbital index is the ratio of the vertical height of the base of the orbit to the transverse width.

c. *Cryst.* Each of the three (or, in Bravais' notation, four) whole numbers which define the position of a face of a crystal.

1868 DANA *Min.* Introd. 28 Miller... uses the letters *h*, *i*, *k*, as 'indices' referring to the axes. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 18 The three numbers *h*, *k*, and *i* are called the indices of the plane, and the three together *hkl* is called its symbol. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 472 The introduction of the fourth index [in Bravais' notation].

d. *Dynamics*. *Index of friction*, the coefficient of friction: see COEFFICIENT 2 b.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *index-face*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-map*, *-plate*, *-point*, *-ruler*; also *index-arm* = sense 2 b; *index constituency*, a constituency in which the result of an election is considered a good indication of the state of parties in the country; *index-correction*, a correction for index-error; *index-digit* = sense 1; *index-error*, the constant error in the reading of a mathematical instrument, due to the zero of the index not being exactly adjusted to that of the limb; *index-finger*, (*a*) = sense 1, (*b*) = sense 2; *index-gauge*, a measuring instrument in which the distance between the measuring-points is shown by an index; *index-glass*, a mirror at the fixed point of the index-arm in an astronomical or surveying instrument, from which the light is reflected to the horizon-glass; *index-hand* = senses 2 and 3; *index-hunter*, one who acquires information by consulting indexes; so *index-hunting*; *index-knowledge*, *index-learning*, information gained by means of indexes, superficial knowledge; *index law* (*Alg.*): see quot. 1859; *index machine*, a machine for fancy-weaving, being a modification of the Jacquard loom; *index-pip*, a miniature indication of the denomination of a playing-card, placed in the left-hand corner for convenience in sorting; *index-raker* = *index-hunter*.

1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 92 The 'index-arm' carries the index-glass. 1888 *Fall Mill G.* 13 Nov. 4/1 Aston Manor is not only a Midland constituency, but it is emphatically an 'index constituency'. 1843-55 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* (L.), The Pottos... offer an anomaly, in the forehead, by the stunted phalanges of the 'index digit'. 1851-9 AIRY in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 1 The 'index-error' of the sextant must be carefully ascertained. 1875 BEOFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 152 Taking the angles off and on the arc, adding them together, and dividing by 2, gives an angle free of index error. 1664 BUTLER *Ind.* II. iii. 284 Quote Moles and Spots, on any place O' th' body, by the 'Index-face'. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. i, I James simply pointed with his 'index finger' to the individual. 1875 ROUTLEDGE *Discov.* (1876) 12 The index-finger and graduated scale are seen, protected by a glass plate. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 390 The 'index-glass' being bent by the brass frame that contains it. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 152 If the arch seen direct, together with its reflected image, appear to be in one line, the Index-glass is truly adjusted. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 140 A Spectre rose, whose 'index-hand' Held forth the virtue of the dreadful wand. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* viii. 53 The index-hand of the sidereal clock. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xlii. (1779) II. 57 He rated him in his own mind as a mere 'index-hunter'. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil.* xii. 381 Mr. B. declares more than once, that he despises the mean Employment of 'index-hunting'. 1850 BOOLE *Different. Equations* 373 The 'index law', expressed by the equation $m^a m^b = m^{a+b}$. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* i. 279 How 'index-learning' turns no student pale, Yet holds the eel of science by the tail. 1831 MACAULAY *Johnson Misc.* 1860 II. 273 Starving pamphleteers and 'index-makers'. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 1 The assistance of the corresponding 'index-maps'. 1899 *Let. fr. T. De La Rue & Co.* (For these) Playing Cards, the proper term is 'with 'index-pips''. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 526 A change of place in the 'index-point' on the graduated arch or 'index-plate'. 1676 R. DIXON *Two Testam.* To Redr. 15 Not stuffing my Margin, as 'Index-Rakers' do, with Quotations of Divines, Philosophers, Lawyers, Historians, etc. 1793 'Index-ruler' [see 2 b above].

Index (indeks), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish (a book, etc.) with an index. 1720 WADSWORTH *Corr.* (1843) II. 522 Since the Letters are not indexed, I cannot point out all the places. a 1832 SCOTT in *Lockhart* xvii, There were always huge piles of materials to be arranged, sifted, and indexed. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. ii. (1872) 103 Sterling's Letters... a large collection of which now lies before me, duly copied and indexed. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 159/1 The contents are exceedingly well indexed.

b. To furnish (the parts of a diagram) with different symbols to facilitate identification in the accompanying description.

1894 *Harper's Mag. Mar.* 552/1 The accompanying diagram of an abstract flower, the various parts being indexed.

2. To enter (a word, name, etc.) in an index.

1761 *Deser. S. Carolina* Pref. Every material Fact or Circumstance in this Description is indexed under its proper Head. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 364 In many German universities the Amber Witch was indexed as a criminal law book.

3. To place on the Index: see INDEX sb. 6.

1791-1823 *D'Israeli Cur. Lit., Licensers of Press*, While the Catholic crossed himself at every title, the heretic would purchase no book which had not been indexed.

4. To serve as an index of, to indicate. Also *to index out*, to point out.

1788 Burns *His face with smile* 4 High as they hang with creaking din To index out the Country Inn. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 350 These changes indexed the general turning of the European intellect from Mind to Matter, and from Man to Nature. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 583/2 A slender, bony negro-man; whose iron-gray wool and wrinkled face indexed his age at near seventy years.

Hence *indexing vbl. sb.* Also *indexer*, one who compiles an index.

1866 WEBSTER, *Indexer*. 1881 FURNIVAL *Forewords to E. E. Willis* 16 May all oppress Indexers have the like sweet consolation! 1887 *Athenaeum* 21 May 667/2 The exhaustive indexing of at least a hundred selected authors. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Sept. 418/2 The classifier and indexer of natural objects.

Indexed (indekst), *pp. l.* [f. INDEX v. or sb. + -ED.]

1. Furnished with or having an index; entered in an index.

1872 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 3/4 In addition to his indexed ledger, the warder has a large scrap-book.

2. *Her.* Having a book-marker in it.

1885 *Burke's Peerage* 310 [Arms of Sir J. Conroy, bart.] Azure, an ancient book, open, indexed, edged or, a chief embattled of the last.

Indexical (indeksikäl), *a.* [irreg. f. INDEX sb. + -ICAL.] *a.* Arranged like an index. *b.* Relating or pertaining to an index. *c.* Of the nature of an index or indication.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1866 R. W. SMALL (*little*) The Carrier's Indexical Ready Reckoner. 1884 *American Vill.* 267 Lists of indexes and indexical works. 1893 *Nation* (N. V.) 11 May 350/3 Indexical defects are so common that the reviewer is in danger of becoming hardened to their seriousness. 1897 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 744 This is very tame beside the idiomatic Spanish in which it was said, but it is indexical.

So *indexically adv.*, in the manner of an index, alphabetically.

1728 SWIFT *Lett. to Pope* 16 July, I would have the names of those scriblers printed indexically at the beginning or end of the poem.

Indexless (indekslés), *a.* [f. INDEX sb. + -LESS.] Having no index.

1858 CARLWILE *Fredk. Gt. vii. viii. II.* 272 The date, in these indexless Books, is blown away again. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Aug. 250/2 Few writers are so indexless in all editions as Hazlitt. 1893 E. COVES in *Hist. Lewis & Clark Exp.* I. p. cxxv, There ought to be a law against indexless books.

Hence *indexlessness*.

1888 *Amer. Naturalist* Feb. 174 Certainly no reader of the last year's volume of the Gazette can complain, in Carlylean phrase, of its 'indexlessness'.

Indexerity, *rare*. [f. IN-3 + DEXTERITY: cf. F. *indexerité* (Littre), It. *indexerita* (Florio).] Want of dexterity; awkwardness.

1611 Florio, *Indexerita*, indexerité, vnapnesse. 1647 M. HUDSON *Dir. Right Govt.* Ep. Ded. 9 The Husbandman, whose Indexerity hath reaped this sorry Crop. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 178 His weakness and indexerity in political affairs. 1899 *Academy* 19 Aug. 175/2 His indexerity of execution no less disqualifies him.

† **Indextrous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [IN-3.] Void of dexterity; clumsy, awkward.

1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compt.* ix. 329, I have often observed... an indextrous way of making an Issue.

Indeyne, variant of *INDEIGN*, *Obs.*

Indi-, *Chem.* [f. L. *Indus*, as root of *indicum*, *indigo*.] A combining element used in naming substances derived from or related to indigo: e. g. *indifulvin*, *indirubin*.

India (indîä), [a. L. *India*, a. Gr. Ἰνδία, f. Ἰνδός the (river) Indus, a. Pers. *hind*, OPers. (Achaemenian) *hindu*, Zend *hehdu*, Skr. *sindhu* 'river', *spec.* the river Indus; hence the region of the Indus, the province Sindh; gradually extended by Persians and Greeks to all the country east of the Indus. OE. had *India* from L.; but the ME. form from Fr. was *Ynde*, *Inde*, *IND* (cf. *Afric*), now archaic and poetic; the early 16th c. adaptation of L. was *Indie*, *INDY* (cf. *Italy*, *Germany*), of which the pl. *INDIES* is still in use. The current use of *India* appears to date from the 16th c., and may partly reflect Spanish, or Portuguese usage.]

1. A large country or territory of southern Asia, lying east of the river Indus and south of the Himalaya mountains (in this restricted sense also called *Hindustan*; see *HINDUSTANI*); also extended to include the region further east (*Farther*

or *Further India*), between this and China. See also *EAST INDIA*.

1893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* i. i. § 6 Dæt sint India [Cott. MS. India] zemero... Indus seo ea be westan, and seo Reade Sæ be supan... On India londre is xliiii. þeoda. *Ibid.* § 10 Of þæt beorgum þe man hæf Caucanus... þa be be norþan India sindon. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.*, This quarter is India minor and this quarter India major The lande of prester Iohn. 1576 EDEN (*little*) Decade of Voyages. The Navigation and Voyages of Lewes Vertomanus... to the regions of Arabia... East India, both within and without the Ganges. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 452 Under the name of India, heere we comprehend all that Tract between Indus... on the West, unto China Eastward. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. ii. 283 He spoused in India, Of noble house, a lady gay. 1783 BURKE *Sp. E. I. Bill Wks.* IV. 7 If we are not able to contrive some method of governing India well. 1818 MILL *Brit. India* (1826) V. 533 The same barefaced disregard of truth, which always characterized the natives of India.

† 2. Formerly applied to America, or some parts of it: see *quots.*, and cf. *INDIES*, *WEST INDIES*.

(Mostly reproducing Spanish or Portuguese usage.) 1553 EDEN (*little*) A treatise of the new India, with other new founde landes and Ilandes... after the description of Sebastian Munster. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 451 The name of India, is now applied to all farre-distant Countries, not in the extreme limits of Asia alone; but even to whole America, through the error of Columbus... who... in the Western world, thought that they had met with Ophir, and the Indian Regions of the East. *Ibid.* 786 It [Cholofia] was the City of most devotion in all India... Eight leagues from Cholofia is the hill Popocatepec, or smoke-hill. 1760-71 tr. Juan & Ulloa's *Voy. S. Amer.* (ed. 3) II. 243 An idea of the fertility of this country... a live beast... may be purchased for four dollars; a price vastly beneath that in any other part of India.

† 3. *pl.* = *INDIES*. *Obs.*

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 193 Golde... brought hithir from the Indias. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 125 By the labor... of us only Portingales, the trade to the... Indias [was] fyrst sought and found. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* vi. 333 In every place, as in the Indias... the use of many seemeth to take away all abuse.

† 4. Used allusively for a source of wealth. *Obs.*

1613 J. MAY *Declar. Est. Clothing* i. 2 No kingdom whatsoever can speake so happily of this benefit [wool]... it may be rightly called, The English India.

5. Short for *India silk*, *paper*, etc.: see 6.

1712-13 STEELE *Guardian* no. 10 P 5 Celia, whose wrapping-gown is not right India. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.*, Theatre 104 Where Spitalfields with real India vies. 1885 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 4/4 This celebrated... plate, now ready for issue, signed, India remarque.

6. *attrib.* Belonging or relating to India, Indian; esp. in names of fabrics or other commodities imported from India, as *India cloth*, *cotton*, *cracker*, *goods*, *lake*, *matting*, *muslin*, *satén*, *silk*, etc.; also, of or belonging to the East India Company, or to the British Indian Empire or government, as *India bonds*, *stock*, etc.; (*East and West*) *India Docks*, docks in East London, formerly appropriated to vessels trading with the East and West Indies; † *India House*, the office of the East India Company in London; *India ink* (see *INDIAN INK*); *India Office*, that department of the British Government which deals with Indian affairs; *India proof* = *India paper proof*; see *INDIA PAPER* 1; *India red* = *Indian red* (see *INDIAN A.* 4 a); † *India wood*, a name for log-wood. See also *INDIA PAPER*, *RUBBER*.

1751 SMOLETT *Per. Pic.* i. i, His money, which he had laid out in Bank stock and India bonds. 1817 RAFFLES *Java* (1830) I. 243 The import and export of... India cloths. 1779 Phil. Trans. LXIX. 413 Those paper matches which the Chinese put into those little squibs, which go by the name of 'India crackers'. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, Left me by my uncle, the India director. 1837 Penny Cyc. IX. 45 The East 'India Docks'... are situated at Blackwall, below the entrance to the West India Docks. 1828 DICKENS *Donkey* ix, Captain Cuttle lived... near the India Docks. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 95 So, 'India-fashion, we took him in to do the best we could for him. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 363 Laden with rich 'India Goods'. 1794 W. WOODFALL (*little*) A Sketch of a Debate at the 'India House'. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* x. 165 Scandinavian Trav... sits down at a desk in the India House. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 80 The Colour Crimson is most difficult to worke... therefore instead of that, use 'India Lake or Russet'. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, 'India-matting, grass or reed matts, made... from Papyrus corymbosus. 1885 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 4/5 Tea and 'India merchants. *Ibid.* 22 Sept. 2/1 Industrious at the 'India Office. 1895 *Ibid.* 26 Feb. 6/3 'India Pale Ale is so called because it was originally made solely with a view to the climate of the East Indies. 1732 J. PEELE *Water-Colours* 42 'India-Red... is helpful for a back Ground. 1769 (*little*) An Address to the Proprietors of 'India Stock. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introduct. Trade* 57 India stock... is the capital of the East India Company, and is placed under the management of a Court of Directors. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. vii, Three stars in India Stock to her name, hegd! 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.*, *Hist. Ind.* 2/1 Hence the mariners employed in the 'India trade became confident in their skill. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, 'India Wood... is taken out of the heart of a large tree growing plentifully in the isles of Jamaica, Campeche, &c.

Indiademed (indiädemd), *pp. l.* [IN-1 or 2; cf. *endiadem* (EX-*pref.* 1 b).] Set in a diadem.

1805 SOUTHEY *Maloc.* i. vii, Whereto shall that be liken'd? to what gem Indiadem'd, what flower, what insect's wing?

† **Indial**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. IN-2 + DIAL sb.] *trans.* To record or exhibit on a dial.

1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 156 The Sun-beams steady Fire, with the Aire Of the inconstant winds Indial'd are.

Indiaman (indiamän), *pl.* *men*. [f. INDIA + MAN, as in *man of war*, etc.] A ship engaged in the trade with India; *spec.* a ship of large tonnage belonging to the East India Company.

1709 [see *EAST INDIA*]. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 452 The Donegal India-Man gave us seven, which we all returned. 1748 Anson's *Voy.* III. vii. 365 The French pretending their India-men to be Men of War. 1772 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 65 On the private trade of an homeward bound India-man. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 323 From time to time valuable Indians fell into their hands.

Indian (indîän), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 *Yndöen*, 6 *Indyan*, 7 *Indean*. [f. INDIA: cf. -AN.]

A. adj. 1. Belonging or relating to India, or the East Indies, or to the British Indian Empire; native to India.

Formerly, sometimes, more vaguely = Oriental, Asiatic. 1566 J. ALDAY tr. Boastynau's *Theat. World* Dii, An Indian Philosopher named Diphileus. 1566 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 99 The beautiful scarf, Vailing an Indian beauty. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 436 Toward the Springs Of Ganges or Hydaspes, Indian streams. 1734 SALE *Koran* Prelim. Disc. § 1 Alexander the Great, after his return from his Indian expedition. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 57 P 11 Of China... the Emperor and other Indian monarchs. 1839 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 283 That is the grand Indian sorrow—the necessity of parting with one's children. 1884 *Garden* 11 Mar. 171/1 The unrivalled collection of Indian Rhododendrons in the temperate house at Kew. 1893 ANNA BUCKLAND *Our Nat. Inst.* 109 The Indian Budget is brought into the English House of Commons every year and submitted to its approval.

b. Of Indian manufacture, material, or pattern.

1673 DAYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* III. i. Wks. 1883 IV. 304 That word shall be mine too, and my last Indian gown thine for L. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5367/4 Robert Sutton... Indian Gown-Seller. 1845 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 967 Flowered Indian gowns, formerly in use with schoolmasters. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxi, An Indian shawl over her arm.

2. Belonging or relating to the race of original inhabitants of America and the West Indies. (Cf. INDIA 2, INDIES 1.) *Indian house*, a wigwam.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 19 (That which now no Ingle wants) Indian Tobacco. 1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plant.* (1865) 17 The Indian houses are all built here in a long halfe Oval. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 198 A small sized Choffe that catcheth the Indian maiden. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 55 This Indian Maid... fell in love with him, and hid him close from her Countrymen. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 112 In ranging the Woods found several Indian-houses, their fires being just out, but no Indians. 1798 I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 34 To give an Indian whoop and raise their ambushade. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* Introd. 86 Listen to this Indian Legend, To this Song of Hiawatha! 1888 M. A. GREEN *Springfield* (Mass.) 3 It was, in fact, an Indian trail centre.

3. Made of Indian corn or Maize, as *Indian bread* (see also 4 b), *Indian meal*, *Indian dumpling*.

1635 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) I. 140 Noe person whatsoever shall from henceforth transport any Indian corne or meale out of this jurisdiction, till the nexte harvest. 1672 SIA W. TATBOT in F. L. Hawks *Hist. N. Carolina* (1858) II. 45 Who, at our setting out, laughed at my provision of Indian-meal. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.*, etc. 60 Last of all was served a great bowl, full of Indian dumplings, of new soft corn, cut or scraped off the ear. 1775 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1890) XV. 16 Half a pint of rice or a pint of indian meal. 1897 WILLIS *Man. Flower. Plants* II. 395 The grain [of maize] is made into flour, *Indian meal*.

4. In names of various natural and artificial products *a.* of India or the East Indies (sense 1), or so originally supposed: *Indian almond*, a large tree (*Terminalia Catappa*), the seeds of which resemble almonds; † *Indian ass*, a fabulous animal like a unicorn; *Indian berry* = *Cocculus Indicus*, or the plant (*Anamirta Cocculus*) which yields this; *Indian blue*, a name for indigo (cf. *INDY blue*); *Indian cane*, a name for the Bamboo; *Indian club*, a heavy club shaped somewhat like a large bottle, for use in gymnastic exercises; hence *Indian-clubber*; † *Indian cock*, an old name for the turkey (cf. *cock of Ind*, *Cock sb.* 10, F. *coq d'Inde*, and synonymous names in other European languages: prob. by some confusion; the bird being a native of North America); *Indian crocus*, a name for the dwarf orchids of the subgenus *Pleione* (genus *Calogyne*), having large bright-coloured flowers which appear before the leaves (as in the crocus) or after the leaves have fallen; *Indian eye*, name for a species of pink (*Dianthus plumarius*), from the eye-shaped marking on the corolla; *Indian fire*, a composition of sulphur, realgar, and nitre, burning with a brilliant white flame, used as a signal-light; *Indian geranium*, name for a grass of the genus *Andropogon*, which yields a fragrant oil used in perfumery; † *Indian grass*, an old name of silkworm gut used by anglers; (see also in b below); *Indian heart*, a plant of the genus *Cardiospermum*, esp. *C. Corindum* (see *heartseed*, s.v. *HEART sb.* 56 b); *Indian hemp*: see *HEMP* 5 (see also in b below); *Indian hog*, a name of the Babiroussa; † *Indian house*, a shop for the sale of Indian goods; *Indian ivy*, a climb-

ing plant of the genus *Scindapsus* (N.O. *Araceæ*); Indian leaf, the aromatic leaf of a species of *Cinnamomum*; Indian light = BENGAL light; † Indian mouse = ICHNEUMON I; † Indian nut, the coco-nut; Indian oak, a name for the teak-tree (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); Indian Ocean, the ocean lying to the south of India, extending from the east coast of Africa to the Malay Archipelago; Indian oil, in phrase to anoint with *L. o.*, to 'tip' with gold; † Indian rat = Indian mouse; Indian red, a red pigment orig. obtained from the East Indies in the form of an earth containing oxide of iron; now prepared artificially by roasting iron sulphate (*Ure Dict. Arts.* (1875) II. 890); Indian reed = next (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); (see also in b below); Indian shot, name for the plant *Canna indica* (N.O. *Marantaceæ*), from its round hard black seeds; Indian walnut, a name for the Candleberry-tree, (*Aleurites triloba*), from the form of its seeds (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); † Indian weed = Indian grass; (see also in b below); Indian yellow, a bright yellow pigment obtained from India: see quot.

1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 351 *Indian Almond. Large tree. . . The bark and leaves yield a black pigment, used by the Indians to dye their teeth. 1594 BLUNOEVEL *Exerc. v. x.* (1636) 553 The Unicorn is found in Ethiopia, like as the *Indian Asse is found in India, which hath likewise one only borne in his forehead. 1765 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.*, *Indian Berry, *Coccolus indicus*. 1828 WEBSTER, *Indian Berry*, a plant of the genus *Mispereum*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. liv. 531 The Cane of Inde, or ye *Indian Cane is the kind of Reedes, very high, long, great, and strong. 1857 *Chambers' Inform. People* II. 674/1 *Indian Club Exercises. . . The main object is to expand the chest, and increase the power of the arms. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* July 177/1 A more persevering dumb-beller and *Indian-clubber never was. 1638 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 10 The *Indian-Cock, commonly called the Turkey-Cock. 1884 *Garden* 30 Sept. 304/1 *Indian Crocuses. . . are now among the gayest occupants of Orchid houses. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* xliii. (1878) 96 *Indian eie, sowe in May, or set in slips in March. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 890 *Indian fire. . . is composed of 7 parts of sulphur, 2 of realgar, and 24 of nitre. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3206/4 Angle-Rods made of Foreign Dogwood. . . also the best new *Indian Grass, and all other sorts of Fishing Tackle. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxii. (1789) 63 Your account of the Indian-grass was entertaining. . . Inquiring. . . what they supposed that part of their tackle to be made of? they replied 'of the intestines of a silkworm'. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Cardiospermum Corindum*, Heart-seed, *Indian Heart. 1876 B. W. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod.* Life xii. 324 The ancient Scythian. . . threw the seed of the *Indian hemp on the hot stones and then inhaled the narcotic vapour. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 900 It is stated by the 'Indian Hemp Drug Commission' of 1893-94 that 'its moderate use has no physical, mental, or moral ill-effects whatever'. 1774 *Golosm. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 102 The Babyroussa, or *Indian Hog. 1783 ROWE *Ulyss.* Epil. 28 There are no *Indian Houses to drop in And fancy Stuffs and chuse a pretty Screen. 1795 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.*, *Indian Leaf, *Malabathrum*, . . . the leaf of a tree brought from the East-Indies. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Cinnamomum Malabathrum*, Indian, or Malabar, Leaf. 1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 214 The *Indian lights are alternately exhibited. 1617 MINSHIEU *Ductor*, *Indian Mouse. 1648 PHILLIPS, *Indian Mouse*, a little beast called in Greek Ichneumon. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 67 Cuppes. . . of Ostridge-egges, *Indian-Nuts, Mace-wood, and Stone. 1653 II. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. vii. (1712) 61 The famous Indian Nut-Tree, which at once almost affords all the Necessaries of Life. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Ocean, Eastern*, or *Indian Ocean, has its first name from its situation to the east; as its latter from India, the chief country it washes. 1626 L. OWEN *Running Register* 12 Constrained to anoint Pope Paulus Quintus in the fist with *Indian oyle, for his good-will. 1647 *Traff Comm. Rom.* xiii. 11 Whiles the Crocodile sleeth with open mouth, the *Indian rat gets into his stomach, and eateth thorow his entrails. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp. s.v. Red*, *Indian Red, a name used by the colourmen and painters for a kind of purple ochre, brought from the island of Ormus in the Persian gulf. 1882 *Garden* 30 Sept. 289/1 The colour is a clear orange-red, or rather Indian red. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* (1765) 316/1 *Indian Shot, *Canna*. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xi. 117 The seeds. . . are round, and very hard; whence this plant has the name of Indian shot. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 322 The noble, reed-like leaves of the Indian-shot throw up their scarlet spikes. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. ii. (ed. 3) 333 At most Fishing-Tackle Shops you may have *Indian Weed, which is best to make your lower Link of for either Trout, Bream or Carp. 1866-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 751 Purree serves for the preparation of *Indian yellow, a fine rich durable yellow colour much used both in oil and water-colour painting, and consisting mainly of euxanthate of magnesium. 1874 SCHORLEMER *Organic Chem.* 414. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 890.

b. of America or the West Indies; chiefly of North America: Indian apple, a name for the May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum* (N.O. *Ranunculaceæ*); Indian arrow, the shrub *Euonymus atropurpureus*, also called Burning-bush; Indian balm, the purple Trillium or Birth-root (*Trillium erectum* or *T. pendulum*); Indian bean, a tree, *Catolpa bignonioides*, N.O. *Bignoniaceæ* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); Indian bread, † (a) a former name for the Cassava, or the bread made from it; (b) bread made of Indian corn; Indian chiok-weed, the Carpet-weed, *Mollugo*, N.O. *Caryophyllaceæ* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); Indian chocolate,

Geum rivale and other species, from the colour of their roots (*Treas. Bot.*); cf. CHOCOLATE-root; Indian cress, cresses, a name for the South American genus *Tropaeolum* (now popularly called Nasturtium), from the flavour of the leaves; Indian cup, cups, the N. American Pitcher-plant (*Sarracenia*); Indian's dream, a N. American fern, *Pellaea atropurpurea*; † Indian drug, applied to tobacco (*obs.*); Indian file, the same as single file, so called because the North American Indians usually march in this order; Indian gift (see quot.); so Indian giver, one who expects a gift in return; Indian ginger, a name for *Asarum canadense*, from the flavour of its root (*Treas. Bot.*); Indian grass: see quots.; † Indian harvest, the harvest of Indian corn; Indian hemp, the common name of *Apocynum cannabinum*, a plant having a fibrous integument used by the North American Indians for the same purposes as hemp (see also a above); Indian hen, the American bitter, *Botanurus mugilans* or *B. lentiginosus*; † Indian herb, applied to tobacco (*obs.*); Indian ladder, 'a ladder made of a small tree by trimming it so as to leave only a few inches of each branch as a support for the foot' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1860); Indian lettuce, a name for *Frasera verticillata* (N.O. *Gentianaceæ*); Indian path, a foot-path or track through the woods, such as is made by North American Indians; † Indian pepper, old name for Capsicum; Indian physic, name for *Gillenia trifoliata*, a N. American rosaceous plant with a medicinal root; Indian pipe, an American name for *Monotropa uniflora*, a leafless plant with a solitary drooping flower, of a uniform pinkish-white throughout, parasitic on the roots of trees (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); Indian plantain, common name of the genus *Calalia* of composite plants (*Treas. Bot.*); Indian poke, the White Hellebore of N. America, *Veratrum viride* (Webster, 1864); Indian pudding, a pudding made with Indian meal, molasses, and suet, a frequent dish in New England; also, the same as hasty-pudding (*Cent. Dict.*); Indian purge, a species of *Ipomoea* (? *I. pandurata*), the *Melchameck* of North American Indians; Indian reed, applied to a blow-pipe such as the N. American Indians use for shooting arrows; (see also in a above); Indian rice = CANADA rice (*Hydrophyrum esculentum*); Indian root = (a) Indian physic; (b) the American Spikenard, *Aralia racemosa* (*Cent. Dict.*); Indian shoe, (a) a moccasin; (b) an American name for the plant *Cypripedium*, also called Lady's Slipper, from the shape of the flower; † Indian smoke, applied to tobacco smoke; † Indian sun, old name of the Sunflower (*Helianthus*); Indian tobacco, a name for *Lobelia inflata*; Indian turnip, (a) the tuberous root of *Arisæma triphyllum* (N.O. *Araceæ*), or the plant itself; (b) the edible tuberous root of a leguminous plant *Psoralea esculenta* (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1860); Indian weed, (a) see quot. 1687; (b) an appellation of tobacco; † Indian wheat, an old name for Indian corn.

1866 *Treas. Bot. s.v. Trillium*, The plant (*T. erectum* or *pendulum*) is also called *Indian Balm. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Indian-Bread, see the article *Cassada-Bread*. 1828 WEBSTER, *Indian Bread*, a plant of the genus *Jatropha*. 1856 G. DAVIS *Hist. Sk. Stockbridge & Southbr.* (Mass.) 179 Skilled in making rye and Indian bread. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. xiv. (1623) 253 *Indian cresses. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* v. 281 *Nasturtium Indicum*, by which name it is now generally. . . called, and we thereafter in English, Indian Cresses. 1883 *Gd. Words* Nov. 712/1 Dahlias, fuschias, morning glories and Indian cress. 1837 P. H. GOSSE in E. W. GOSSE *Life* (1890) 108 That curious plant, the *Indian cup or pitcher plant (*Sarracenia*). 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.). His breath compounded of strong English beere, And th' *Indian drug, would suffer none come neere. 1791 W. BARRAM *Carolina* 440 Having ranged themselves in regular *Indian file, the veteran in the van, and the younger in the rear. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxviii. The party. . . moved up the pathway in single or Indian file. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xxii. 150 At his heels in *Indian file, i.e. single file, one following in another's tracks. 1795 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 469 note, An *Indian gift is a proverbial expression, signifying a present for which an equivalent return is expected. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Indian giver, When an Indian gives any thing, he expects to receive an equivalent, or to have his gift returned. 1795 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 480 note, The natural upland grass of the country commonly called *Indian grass, is poor fodder. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Grass, Indian, *Sorghum nutans* and *Molinia cerulea*. 1643 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) II. 37 Two bigger Corts are to be kept there, the one between the English and *Indian harvest, and the other in the spring. 1676 in S. G. DRAKE *Old Ind. Chron.* (1867) 282 Our Indian Harvest is like to be very Fruitfull, that Grain is now sold at two Shillings Sixpence the Bushell. 1707 N. HAMPSH. *Prov. Papers* (1868) II. 566 Which will last till the Indian Harvest is over. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 135 Matts. . . made of their *Indian hempe. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 71 The Indian Hemp (*asclepias*) may be woven into a fine, and strong thread. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

80 From the fibrous bark of *Al[pocynum] cannabinum* (commonly called Indian Hemp), and *hypericifolium*, the Indians prepare a substitute for hemp, of which they make twine, bags, fishing-nets, and lines. 1597 1st *Pl. Return fr. Paruass.* I. i. 447 Longe for a reward may your witts be warme with the *Indian herbe. 1791 W. BARRAM *Carolina* 247 Having provided ourselves with a long snagged sapling, called an *Indian ladder. *Ibid.* 42 A very singular and elegant plant. . . called *Indian Lettuce, made its first appearance in these rich vales. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Lettuce, Indian, *Frasera verticillata*. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 180 Our only road was a foot-path, or such as, in America, is exclusively termed an *Indian path. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxix. 634 The *Indian Pepper bath square stalkes. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* (1887) 141 All places yield abundance of all sorts of gums, of Indian pepper. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 285 A plant called *Indian Physic, or Indian Root; it blossoms, I believe, early in the year, for the seed was ripe in August. 1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 445 A warm infusion of the Indian physic, or *gillenia trifoliata*. 1771 J. ADAMS *Diary* 10 June, Wks. 1850 II. 276 Just as they had got their *Indian pudding and their pork and greens upon the table. 1809 W. JAVING *Knickerb.* III. i. (1820) 159 He was making his breakfast from a prodigious earthen dish, filled with milk and Indian pudding. 1888 J. Q. BITTINGER *Hist. Haverhill* (N. Hampsh.) 358 The Indian pudding was a great favorite, if we may judge from the frequency with which it made its appearance at meal time. 1687 J. CLAYTON *Virginia in Phil. Trans.* XLI. 159 There is another Herb, which they call the *Indian Purge. . . It bears yellow Berries round about the Joints: They only make use of the Root of this Plant. 1877 LANIER *Poems, Hard Times* *Elyand* 88 Bows, arrows, cannon, *Indian reeds. 1775 A. ADAMS in *J. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1796) 96, I should be glad of one ounce of *Indian root. 1794 N. HAMPSH. *Prov. Papers* (1868) II. 422 For entertaining an Express, and some friend Indians about making *Indian Shoes. 1753 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 656 His scoutsmen are destitute of Indian shoes. 1626 L. OWEN *Running Register* 30 They spend it all most lowly in good liquor and *Indian smooke. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 26 Keep the Round of good Societie, In high-pris'd Indian Smoke. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxxiv. 191 The *Indian Sunne, or the golden floure of Perrowe is a plante of such stature and talnesse that. . . it groweth to the length of thirtene or fourtenteen foote. 1851 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 924 *Lobelia inflata*, *Indian Tobacco. . . is used medicinally as a sedative, expectorant, and antispasmodic. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 90 The Dragon-root, or *Indian turnip of America, is the tuber of *Arisæma atropurpureum*, which furnishes a kind of starch. *Ibid.* 935 *Psoralea esculenta* is a native of Wisconsin. . . and other parts of North-west America, where its tuberous roots, known as Indian or Prairie turnips. . . form a great part of the food of the indigenous population. 1687 J. CLAYTON *Virginia in Phil. Trans.* XLI. 145 They have. . . various very good Wound-herbs, as an Herb commonly called *Indian-weed, which perhaps may be referred to the Valerians. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms*, *Indian weed*, tobacco. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. x. 464 They do now call this grayne. . . in English Turkish Corne, or *Indian wheate. 1595 DRAKE *Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 25 An island, called St. Crusado, . . where they had store of hens and Indian wheate for nine weekes. 1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plant*, (1865) 21 We have planted since wee came, as much Maize (or Indian Wheate) as will suffice. . . much more company than we have. 1720 DE FOX *Capt. Singleton* ix. (1840) 163 We found some maize, or Indian wheat, which the negro-women planted.

c. For Indian arrowroot, cucumber, currant, jalap, lake, millet, ochre, ox, pink, reservation, ringworm, steel, etc. see the sbs. See also INDIAN CORN, FIG, INK, SUMMER, in their places as main words; Indian rubber: see INDIA RUBBER.

B. sb.

1. A member of any of the native races of India or the East Indies; an East Indian. Now rare; usually replaced by *Hindoo*. † In early use sometimes *spec.* (like Gr. *Ἰνδός*) applied to an elephant-driver or mahout: cf. *Yale* 331/2, 333/2.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. xviii. xlii. (W. de W.) 804 Elyphautes ben fol peryllous in time of generacion and namely the wilde elyphautes. . . and therefore the Yndeans [*Boat. MS.* Indes] hyde theyr yame female elyphaunts. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hem. VIII.* 125 Yon Portingales. . . to the Indyans you cary nothing but wyne, whiche is hurt to all countreys. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* vi. 37 There were also vpon every one [elephant] two and thirtie strong men that fought vpon them, besides the Indian that ruled him. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 587 As Indians with a female Yame Elephant inveigle the male. 1795 (*title*) The Customs of the East Indians, with those of the Jews and other ancient People. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 385 A copper colour denotes the complexion of the Indians of Asia. 1802 BARTOLOMEO *Voy. E. Indies* I. vii. The Indians consider it indecent.

b. A European, esp. an Englishman, who resides or has resided in India; an Anglo-Indian. Chiefly in *Old Indian*, returned Indian, and the like.

1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Hist. Betsy Thoughtless* III. 254 This young Indian. 1816 ELPHINSTONE in Sir T. E. Colebrooke *Life* (1884) I. 367 (Y.) Our best Indians. In the idleness and obscurity of home they look back with fondness to the country where they have been useful and distinguished. 1829 *Bengalee* 360 A friendliness. . . to be met with among old Indians. *Ibid.* 450 Bath, and Cheltenham. . . At the latter two, so many returned Indians are in the habit of congregating. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 216 We all know that 'advice' is plentiful enough, even the advice of 'old Indians'.

2. A member of any of the aboriginal races of America or the West Indies; an American Indian. The Eskimo, in the extreme north, are usually excluded from the term; as are sometimes the Patagonians and Fuegians in the extreme south.

1553 *Eden Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 32 They saw certayn Indians gathering shel fyshes by the sea bankes. 1607-12 *Bacon Ess., Atheism* (Arb.) 334 The Indians of the West have names for their particular Godes, though they have noe one name for God. 1634 *Massingee City Madam* iii. iii. Receive these Indians, lately sent him from Virginia, into your house. 1662 *Stillingle Orig. Sacr.* iii. iv. § 8 The tradition of the Flood is among the Indians, both in New France, Peru, and other parts. 1736 *Wesley Let.* xviii. Wks. XII. They have sent up such traders, both to the Creek and Chicasaw Indians. 1818 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* (1826) l. 397 note, The Indians of Peru. 1824 *Bullock Six Months Mexico* 78 As we approached Puebla, we met several groups of Indians. 1858 *Longf. M. Standish* i. 50 Now we are ready, I think, for any assault of the Indians. 1879 *Harlan Eyesight* vi. 78 No one ever heard of a short-sighted Indian.

b. *Red Indian*: one of the aboriginal race of North America; so called from the coppery colour of their skin; also, colloq., *red man*, *redskin*.

1831 *Carlyle Sart. Res.* iii. vii. A red Indian, hunting by Lake Winapic. 1887 *A. Lang Bks. & Bookmen* 53 Japanese, Australians, Red Indians, and other distant peoples.

3. Short for *Indian corn*.

1651 *Rec. Dedham* (Mass.) (1892) III. 187 To be paid... halfe in Indian corn, the Indian when the said Daniell shall demand. 1664 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) IV. 72 The barley at four shillings... and the Indian at three shillings the bushell. 1860 *Bartlett Dict. Amer.* 215 A mixture of the flour of wheat and maize is called *wheat and Indian*.

4. The language (or one of the languages) of the aborigines of America.

1714 *S. Sewall Diary* 6 Apr. (1879) II. 433 Mr. Mayhew writes a Letter in Indian to Saul. 1857 *Thoreau Maine W.* (1894) 285 Our Indian knew one of them, and fell into conversation with him in Indian.

5. Name of a constellation (*Indus*) lying between Sagittarius and the south pole.

1674 *Moxon Tutor Astron.* i. iii. § 10 (ed. 3) 19 Twelve Constellations... posited about the South Pole... 2 The Phenix, 3 The Indian, 4 The Peacock. 1860 *Lockyer Gullin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 344 The constellation of the Indian.

6. Comb., as *Indian-like* adj. and adv.

a. 1765 *Young Wks.* (1767) III. 95 (Jod.) 'Behold the Sun!' and, Indianlike, adore. 1851 *Mayne Reid Scalp Hunt* ii. 16 Their erect, Indian-like carriage in the streets. 1869 *T. W. Higginson Army Life* (1870) 56 An Indian-like knowledge of the country.

Indian corn. [*INDIAN a. 2.*] The common name of *Zea Mays*, a North American graminaceous plant, or of the grain produced by it; not known in the wild state, but cultivated by the North American Indians at the time of the discovery of America; an important cereal in the United States and in the warmer parts of the world generally, to which its cultivation has extended. Also called *MAIZE*, and in U.S. simply *CORN*.

c. 1621 *W. Hilton Let.* in Capt. Smith *New Eng. Trials* (Arb.) 261 Better grain cannot be then the Indian corne. 1630 *Wintrop Let.* in *New Eng.* (1825) I. 379 Though we have not beef and mutton, &c. yet (God be praised)... our Indian corn answers for all. 1677 *W. Hubbard Narrative* (1865) II. 56 He propounded it in his Council, that all the West-plantations... should this last Summer be planted with Indian-corn. 1781 *S. A. Peters Hist. Connecticut* 242 Maize, or Indian corn, is planted in hillocks three feet apart. 1817 *Raffles Java* (1830) I. 108 Indian corn is usually roasted in the ear. 1856 *Cottage Gardener* 2 Dec. 140/2 Indian corn is bad food for poultry.

Indianer (*indianē*), rare. [*f. INDIAN + -ER*, after *privateer*.] = *INDIAMAN*.

1846 *Worcester* cites *For. Q. Rev.*

Indianess (*indianēs*), *nonce-wd.* [*f. INDIAN sb. + -ESS*.] A female Indian; an Indian woman.

1827 *G. Darley Sylvia* 89, I might pass for a wild Indianess, and exhibit myself as a pattern of unsophisticated nature.

Indian fig. [*INDIAN a. 4.*]

1. Applied to species of *Opuntia* or Prickly Pear. 1712 *Indian fig* [see *Figs* 1 c]. 1718 *Lady M. W. Montagu Let. to Abbe Conti* 31 July, That plant we call *Indian fig.* is an admirable fence, no wild beast being able to pass it. 1797 *Holcroft tr. Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. lx. 367 The cactus *opuntia*, or Indian fig, grows... among the rocks. 1830 *Disraeli Home Lett.* (1885) 54 Surrounded by aloes and Indian figs I could have fancied myself in the Antilles.

2. *Indian fig-tree.* a. The BANIAN tree.

1594 *Blunovil Exerc.* v. vii. (1636) 546 The Indian fig-tree groweth round about Goa... the fruits are small Figgies, and red as blood. a. 1715 *Tate Cowley* (Mason), The Indian figtree next did much surprise With her strange figure all our deities. 1885 *C. J. Stone Chr. def. Christ* 93 He perceived a sacred Indian fig-tree.

† b. The BANANA. *Obs.*

1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 505 The Indian Figgetree: if it may be called a tree, which is not above a mans height, and within like to a reede... it hath leaves a fathom long, and three spannes broad... men beleeve that Adam first transgressed with this fruit.

Indian ink. Also *India ink*. A black pigment made in China and Japan, sold in sticks; understood to consist of lampblack made into a paste with a solution of gum and dried. More accurately called *China ink* (CHINA 2 b).

1665 *Pepys Diary* 5 Nov., Mr. Evelyn, who... showed me most excellent painting in little, in distemper, Indian incke, water colours. 1667 *Ibid.* 26 Apr., A young man was working in Indian inke the great picture of the King and Queen. 1768-71 *H. Walpole Verine's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 32 His designs... are in Indian ink, heightened with white. 1848 *Thackeray Van. Fair* xxvii. A drawing of the Porter's Lodge at Queen's Crawley, done... in India ink. 1887 *A.*

Lang Bks. & Bookmen 88 It seemed to be sepia, sometimes mixed with a little Indian ink.

Indianist (*indianist*). [*-IST*.] One versed in the languages, history, or customs of India.

1851 *F. Hall in Benares Mag.* V. 22 Whose merits the indolence or indifference of Indianists has... left uncanvassed. 1869 *Farrar Fam. Speech* i. (1873) 9 The problems remained unsolved, because the sinologists had known no Sanskrit, and the Indianists had known no Chinese. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 14 June 443/3 The author [W. D. Whitney] was one of the strictest Indianists rather than one of the professed comparative grammarians.

Indianite (*indianit*). [*-ITE*.]

1. *Min.* A variety of ANORTHITE found in India, where it forms the matrix of corundum.

1814 *T. Allan Min. Nomen.* 18 (Chester). 1873 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIII. 375 A white, grayish and reddish variety of anorthite, called indianite.

2. Name given to a solution of caoutchouc or india-rubber. (Cf. *vulcanite*.)

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 625/3 A solution of caoutchouc (indianite).

Indianize (*indianiz*), *v.* [*-IZE*.]

† 1. *intr.* To act like an Indian; to play the Indian. *Obs.*

1702 *C. Mather Magn. Chr.* vi. v. (1852) 400 We have shamefully Indianized in all those abominable things.

2. *trans.* To make Indian in character, habits, or appearance. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1829 *Bengalee* 408 Turning from my Indianised friend. 1837 *Letf. fr. Madras* (1843) 117 From having been completely heated through in the summer, I am now pretty well Indianized. 1879 in *S. Sewall's Diary* II. 375 note, Competent authorities tell us that... on this continent, more than one hundred of the whites have been 'Indianized' to each single Indian who has been civilized. 1882 *Standard* No. 17,972. 5 The polite mapmakers have done their best to Indianise the worst of them [place-names given by settlers].

Indianly, *adv.* *nonce-wd.* [*f. INDIAN a. + -LY*.] In Indian fashion; like an Indian. (In quot. with allusion to tobacco-smoking.) 1599 *H. Buttes Dyets drie Dinner* p. iv, On English foote: wanton Italianly: Go Frenchly: Duchly drink: breath Indianly.

Indian summer. [*INDIAN a. 2.*]

A period of calm, dry, mild weather, with hazy atmosphere, occurring in the late autumn in the Northern United States.

(The name is generally attributed to the fact that the region in which the meteorological conditions in question were originally noticed was still occupied by the Indians; but other more specific explanations have been essayed. In its origin it appears to have had nothing to do with the glowing autumnal tints of the foliage, with which it is sometimes associated. The actual time of its occurrence and the character of the weather appear also to vary for different regions: see the quotes.)

1794 *E. Denny Milit. Jnrl.* (1859) 198, Oct. 13th.—Pleasant weather. The Indian summer here [near Presqu' Isle]. Frosty nights. 1804 *C. B. Brown tr. Volney's View Soil U.S.* 210 A series of fine days are expected near November, which is called the Indian summer [une série de beaux jours, appelés l'été sauvage (*Indian summer*)]. 1812 *J. Freeman Serm.* viii. 277-8 note, Two or three weeks of fair weather, in which the air is perfectly transparent, and the clouds, which float in a sky of the purest azure, are adorned with brilliant colours... This charming season is called the Indian Summer, a name which is derived from the natives, who believe that it is caused by a wind, which comes immediately from the court of their great and benevolent God Cautantowwit, or the south-western God. 1817 *J. Bradbur Trav. Amer.* 259 About the beginning or middle of October the Indian summer commences, and is immediately known by the change which takes place in the atmosphere, as it becomes hazy, or what they term smoky. 1824 *Doobridge Notes on Ind. Wars W. Virginia* 266 The smoky time commenced and lasted for a considerable number of days. This was the Indian summer, because it afforded the Indians another opportunity of visiting the settlements with their destructive warfare. 1837 *Longf. Drift-Wood Prose Wks.* 1886 I. 324 There is... no long and lingering autumn, pompous with many-coloured leaves and the glow of Indian summers. 1860 *O. W. Holmes Elsie P.* xiii. (1891) 186 The real forest is hardly still except in the Indian summer. 1887 *J. C. Moisson Service of Man* (1889) 128 The soft autumnal calm, and purple tints as of an Indian summer.

fig. 1830 *De Quincey Bentley Wks.* VI. 180 An Indian summer crept stealthily over his closing days. 1899 *Austin Indian Summer*, Long may the Indian Summer of your days Yet linger in the Land you love so well!

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1848 *Lowell* (title) An Indian-Summer Reverie. 1883 *E. P. Roe in Harper's Mag.* Dec. 46/1 A perpetual Indian-summer haze of kindness. 1898 *Boldrewood Rom. Canvass Town* 71 Cool nights, bracing mornings and mild Indian-summer-like days.

Hence *Indian-summerish a.* *nonce-wd.*

1852 *Thoreau Autumn* (1894) 79 It is a warm, Indian-summerish afternoon.

India paper.

1. A soft absorbent paper of creamy-yellow or pale buff colour, imported from China where it is made, and used for the 'proofs' or first and finest impressions of engravings; for the proofs of copper-plate or steel engravings, it is mounted upon ordinary stout paper. The name is sometimes given loosely to other papers of Oriental manufacture, and to European or American imitations. Hence *India paper proofs* (also *India proofs*).

The kind of paper referred to in quot. 1768 is uncertain: cf. an earlier letter to Rev. W. Mason of 7th June 1760.

1768 *Gray Let. to Rev. Norton Nicholls* 3 Feb., Are your India-paper, your Axminster carpets, your sofas and pechès mortels in great forwardness? 1786 *Catal. Print Sale by Greenwood* ('Gulston' Sale) 95, No. 16. Eight illustrious heads, by Houbraken, on India paper, prior to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. *Ibid.* 148, No. 103. 'The Battle of La Hogue', a most beautiful proof on India paper, by Woollett, after West. *Ibid.* 152, No. 83. A remarkable fine impression of the Small Copenol, on India paper. 1817 *Sotheby's Catal. Sale Prints* Feb., No. 640 India paper, proofs. *Ibid.* No. 750 Proof Etchings on India paper. 1824 *Francis Dict. Arts*, etc. s. v. *Paper*, India paper... comes from China, and is used as a superior article for the same purpose as plate paper. 1864 *Louvdes' Bibl. Man.* 401/a Cervantes. Don Quixote... 1818 With plates on India paper. *Ibid.* 2829/1 The engravings were originally published separately, India proofs, at £ to 10s.

2. (*Oxford India paper*.) A very thin tough opaque printing-paper made by the Oxford University Press in imitation of paper from the East, used chiefly for Bibles and Prayer-books.

(See *The Periodical* 17 Dec. 1896.)

1875 *Spectator* 28 Aug., India paper of extreme toughness. 1875 *Athenaeum* 4 Sept., Tough India paper of exceeding thinness and opacity. 1875 *Guardian* 15 Sept. 1184 We have received from Mr. Henry Frowde, of the Oxford University Press Warehouse, a copy of the Smallest Bible ever produced... printed on tough India paper, of extreme thinness, and wonderfully clear for the size. 1896 *Periodical* 17 Dec., The incidents which led up to the manufacture of the Oxford India Paper.

India-rubber, India rubber. Also 8-9 *Indian rubber*.

1. The coagulated juice of certain trees and plants of South America, Africa, the East Indies, etc., which forms a highly elastic and flexible substance, used for rubbing out black lead pencil marks, and for many purposes in the arts and manufactures; also called *CAOUTCHOUC*, *q.v.* for earlier notices. In later use shortened to *rubber*.

(1788-9 *Howard New Royal Encycl.* *Caoutchouc*, in natural history... a very elastic resin... Very useful for erasing the strokes of black lead pencils, and is popularly called rubber, and lead-eater. 1799 *Hooper Med. Dict.* s. v., The substance known by the names Indian rubber, Elastic gum, Cayenne resin, Cautchuc, is prepared from the juice of the *Siphonia elastica*. 1802 *Henry in Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 31 It is attached to the copper pipe, by a tube of India rubber. 1812 *J. Smyth Tract. of Customs* (1821) 113 India Rubber is a substance which cozes out under the form of a vegetable milk, from incisions made in the Syringe Tree of Cayenne. 1817 *Raffles Java* (1830) I. 48 The elastic gum, commonly called Indian-rubber. 1837 *Dickens Pickw.* xv, The unwonted lines... in Mr. Pickwick's clear and open brow, gradually melted away... like the marks of a black-lead pencil beneath the softening influence of India rubber. 1838 *I. Thomson Chem. Org. Bodies* 694 *Caoutchouc*... is very much used in rubbing out the marks made upon paper by a black-lead pencil; and therefore in this country it is often called *Indian-rubber*. 1861 *Du Chaillu Equat. Afr.* x. 122 It is a pleasant sight to see a party of natives setting out to gather India-rubber. 1885 *Tait Properties Matter* v. § 99 The rapid passage of gases through glazed pottery, sheet indiarubber, etc., shows the porosity of these bodies.

2. An overshoe made of india-rubber. *U.S. colloq.* In later use commonly *rubber*.

1840 *Longf. in Life* (1891) I. 357 Feet pinched with India-rubbers. 1852 *Emily Dickinson Lett.* (1894) I. 141 I'll take my india-rubbers In case the wind should blow.

3. *attrib.* Belonging or relating to india-rubber; made of india-rubber, as *india-rubber ball*, *band*, *bottle*, *tube*, etc.; yielding india-rubber, as *india-rubber plant*, *tree*, *vine*; devoted to the manufacture of india-rubber, as *india-rubber works*.

1833 *Longf. Outre-Mer Prose Wks.* 1886 I. 237 The pale invalid may go about without his umbrella, or his India-rubber walk-in-the-waters. 1837 *Dickens Pickw.* xxxv, There was one young gentleman in an India-rubber cloak. *Ibid.* xxxvi, Mr. Dowler bounced off the bed as abruptly as an India-rubber ball. 1858 *Cottage Gardener* 14 Dec. 170/2 The shoots of a fine India-rubber plant. 1885 *Tait Properties Matter* xi. § 224 The pulling out of an india-rubber band is almost entirely due to change of form. 1887 *Maloney Forestry W. Afr.* 87 The destruction of enormous tracts of india-rubber forest. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* II. 948 His experience was gained in the india-rubber works in Paris. *Ibid.* III. 563 When the whole of the wall of the stomach is affected, it forms what is known as the india-rubber bottle stomach.

b. *transf.* Resembling india-rubber; highly elastic and flexible (also *fig.*).

1894 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 5/2 Mr. Morton coming up quite fresh with his indiarubber amendment applicable to the third in the list of Tramway Bills.

4. Comb., as *india-rubber-bodied*, *india-rubber-like*, *india-rubber-tyred* adjs.

1882 *Daily News* 22 May 2/2 The 'india-rubber-bodied' style of entertainment, recently popularised by the Vokes' and the Girards. 1888 *Fall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 1/2 To cultivate a certain indiarubber-like forbearance and a cool temper. 1896 *Daily News* 23 May 6/3 The whole apparatus... is wheeled to the bedside on an indiarubber tyred trolley.

Hence *India-rubbered ppl. a.*, treated with india-rubber, coated with a solution of india-rubber; *India-rubbery a.*, resembling or having the consistency of india-rubber.

1890 *Abney Treat. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 176 An image in pigmented gelatine remains on the india-rubbered paper. 1891 *Miss Dowie Girl in Karb.* iii. 28 Sheep's cheese is... elastic or indiarubbery in texture. 1896 *Howells Impressions & Exp.* 36 The rollers... were of an indiarubbery elasticity and consistency.

† **I'ndiary**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. **INDI-A** + **-ARY**, after **lunary**, etc.] Relating to India, Indian.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* i. viii. 30 He wrote the History of Persia, and many narrations of India... his testimony is acceptable in his Indiar relations.

Indic (i'ndik), *a. rare.* [ad. *L. Indic-us*, *a. Gr. Ἰνδικός* **INDIAN**.] Of or belonging to India; Indian, Hindu.

1877 Rawlinson *Orig. Nations* vi. (1883) 24 Indic civilization is supposed to have commenced about the same time with Iranic.

Indic, *a. Chem.* [f. **IND-IN** + **IC**.] Of indin; in *Indic* (formerly *Indinic*) acid, the hypothetical acid $C_{16}H_{11}N_2O_3$, of which the potassium salt is *indin-potassium* or *potassium indinate*.

1845 Penny *Cycl.* Suppl. I. 345/2 *Indinic Acid* is formed in combination with potash, yielding black crystals... the indinate of potash is readily decomposed by water... *Indinic acid* is probably similar in composition to isatic acid. 1880 Roscoe & Schorlemmer *Chem.* III. v. When Indin ($C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_3$) is treated with concentrated alcoholic potash, it yields the potassium salt of indic acid, $C_{16}H_{11}N_2O_3K$, which forms small black crystals, which are decomposed by water with formation of the original indin. 1892 Morley & Muir *Dict. Chem.* III. s.v. *Indin*, A solution in concentrated alcoholic potash deposits black crystals... probably potassium indinate $C_{16}H_{10}KN_2O_3$.

† **Indical**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L. indic-em* **INDEX** + **-AL**.] Pertaining to an index or indexes.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Norfolk* ii. (1662) 256 There is a lazy kind of learning which is only Indical, when scholars nibble hut at the tables... neglecting the body of the book.

Indican (i'ndikān), *Chem.* [Named by Schunck 1855, from **INDIUM** + **-AN** I. 2: see **ALLOXAN**.] The natural glucoside ($C_{26}H_{31}NO_{17}$) formed in plants which yield indigo, by the decomposition of which indigo-blue is produced; it forms a light-brown syrup, of bitter taste, and slightly acid reaction. b. *Indican of urine*: an incorrect name for the potassium salt of indoxyl sulphuric acid, a normal constituent of the urine of animals. Also called *uroxanthin*.

1899 T. A. Carter in *Edin. Med. Jnrl.* Aug. 119 (title) On Indican in the Blood and Urine. *Ibid.* 121 On treating indican with the mineral acid, he (Schunck) found that it was resolved into blue indigo, 'indirubin', 'indifuscin', and a peculiar kind of sugar. 1866 Couling *Anim. Chem.* 122 Human urine... contains habitually an indigo-yielding substance known as indican, which is probably a glucoside of white or hydrogenised indigo. 1874 Schorlemmer *Organ. Chem.* 462. 1878 Foster *Phys.* (1884) 768 The indican obtained from urine is not a glucoside. 1889 Morley & Muir *Dict. Chem.* II. 759/2 Indican by heating with dilute acids is resolved into indigo and indigulin (a sugar). Simultaneously are formed indirubin $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_3$, indiridin $C_{16}H_{17}NO_3$ (dark-brown resin, sol. alcohol), indifuscin (reddish-yellow resin, insol. alk.), indikummin $C_{16}H_9NO_3$ (brown powder, insol. water and alcohol, sol. alk.), indifuscin $C_{24}H_{29}NO_3$ (analogous to indikummin).

Hence **Indicanine** (i'ndikānin), *Chem.*: see quot.; **Indicanuria**, *Path.* presence of indican in excess in the urine.

1865-72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 248 *Indicanin*, $C_{20}H_{23}NO_{12}$... is produced, together with indigulin, by the action of aqueous alkalis... on indican. Indicanin is a yellow or brown bitter syrup, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. 1889 Morley & Muir II. 759/2 Indicanine. 1897 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* IV. 200 We occasionally meet with indicanuria.

Indicant (i'ndikānt), *a. and sb.* [ad. *L. indic-ant-em*, pres. pple. of *indicāre* to **INDICATE**.]

A. adj. That indicates; indicative. *Indicant days*: see quot. 1706.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. ii. 108 There are words merely indicant which shew, and signs figurative which signify. 1633 Ames *Agst. Cerem.* II. 340 It is a naturall indicant sign of peace. 1706 Phillips, *Indicant Days* (among Physicians), those Days which signify that a Crisis or Change in a Disease, will happen on such a Day. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

B. sb. (Med.) That which indicates the remedy or treatment suitable (cf. **INDICATION** I b).

1623 Hart *Arraignm. Ur.* iv. 103 Contraindication is that which primarily and principally doth hinder that which was suggested by the indicant. 1701 Graef *Cosm. Sacra* 66 (1.) A physician... considers first the nature, causes, and symptoms of the disease, as the prime indicants of what he is to do.

Hence † **Indicantly adv.** *Obs.*, by indication.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. ii. 108 A booke teacheth indicantly, not Sacramentally.

† **Indicate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. *L. indicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *indicāre*: see next.] Indicated.

1541 R. Copland *Galen's Therap.* 2 Cij b, I neuer founde curation that was indicate and shewed of the olde vlcres, nor of new.

Indicate (i'ndikē't), *v.* [ad. *L. indicāt-*, ppl. stem of *indicāre* to point out, show, mention, etc.; f. *in-* (**IN**-2) + *dicāre* to make known: cf. **INDEX**.]

1. *trans.* To point out, point to, make known, show (more or less distinctly). In *Med.*, To point out as a remedy or course of treatment.

1651 Wittie *Primrose's Pop. Err.* iv. viii. 237 It is an Axiome of Physicians; One thing is indicated or betokened by one... Whatsoever indicates any thing, doth indicate either the conservation or removal of it selfe. 1661 Llan-vill *Van. Dogm.* v. 42 To suppose a Watch... by the blind hits of Chance... to indicate the hour, day of the Month, Tides, age of the Moon, and the like... were the more pardonable absurdity. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 381 The patient must submit to a spare, liquid diet, have his body

kept open, and lose blood occasionally, as fever, inflammation, &c. shall indicate. c 1780 Cowper *Jackdaw* ii, Above the steeple shines a plate, That turns and turns, to indicate From what point blows the weather. 1880 MacCormac *Antisept. Surg.* 30 In every case of strangulated hernia... such an operation as this would seem to be indicated. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* ii. § 9. 57 Under ordinary circumstances the thermometer indicates 212° as the temperature at which water boils. 1885 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 3/8 The dotted lines indicate the extreme variations.

2. To point to or towards the presence, existence, or reality of; to be a sign or symptom of, to be-token. Also with obj. clause, expressing a fact.

1706 Phillips, *To Indicate*, to shew or discover; as This high Colour indicates some Inflammation. 1774 Buake *Corr.* (1844) I. 517 The unusual mode of protesting on the address indicated a vigorous campaign. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* iv. 102 Large noses... were considered as indicating prudence. 1814 Scott *War.* xxxi, He... observed symptoms, which indicated a disposition in the Highlanders to take arms. 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 186 The masts of some vessels... indicate the proximity of the river. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. xxvii. 197 There was... no voice of joy to indicate that it was the pleasant Christmas time.

† **b. intr.** To point. *Obs. rare.*

1675 R. Buathogge *Causa Dei* 305 A Symbol not obscurely indicating unto Jesus Christ.

3. *trans.* Of persons: To point out, direct attention to. Less usually, in literal sense, To point to with the hand or by gesture.

1808 Bentham *Sc. Reform* 69 So, in regard to written or real evidence, A has not the document sought: but he declares B, who is supposed to have it. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* i. ii, An admirable plan, but liable to some little exceptions which Sir William will allow me to indicate. 1852 Hawthorne *Blithedale Rom.* xi, The course you indicate would certainly be the proper one. 1853 C. Brontë *Villette* viii, 'Will you go backward or forward?' she said, indicating with her hand, first the small door of the dwelling-house [etc.]. 1885 L. Carroll *Tangled T.* ii. 9 She drew up the blind, and indicated the back garden.

4. To state or express, *esp.* to express briefly, lightly, or without detail or development; to give an indication of.

1751 Harris *Hermes* i. viii. Wks. (1841) 158 If we simply declare or indicate something to be or not to be... this constitutes that mode called the declarative or indicative. 1846 Grote *Greece* (1869) I. 237 The opinion long ago expressed by Hayne, and even indicated by Burnann. 1846 Ellis *Elgin Marb.* II. i The waves are indicated on the plinth. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* ii. 1. § 6 (1864) 84 My last argument is one that can only be indicated here; the full illustration belongs to a more advanced stage of the exposition.

Hence Indicated, Indicating *ppl. adjs.*

Indicated (horse)-power, the working power of a steam-engine, shown by the INDICATOR; so *indicated duty*.

1753 N. Torriano *Gauger. Sore Throat* 30 A more indicating Pulse. 1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Indicating Days, the same as Critical days. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* II. 812 Nominal horse-power is a conventional mode of describing the dimensions of a steam-engine... and bears no fixed relation to indicated or to effective horse-power. *Ibid.*, The indicated power of different engines usually exceeds the nominal power [etc.]. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 8 May 8/1 The demarcation... of the line of frontier... as well as the placing of the indicating posts, will be reserved for Commissioners, which the two Governments will furnish with powers for this purpose.

Indication (i'ndikē'shən), [*a. F. indication* (Paré, 16th c.), ad. *L. indicātion-em* (found only in the sense of 'valuation'), n. of action from *indicāre* to **INDICATE**.]

1. The action of indicating, pointing out, or making known; that in which this is embodied; a hint, suggestion, or piece of information from which more may be inferred.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 479-80 But these are Idle and Ignorant Conceits; And forsake the true Indication of the Causes. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. vi. 340 The configurations and indications of the various Phases of the Moon... and divers other curious indications of Celestial Motions. 1793 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 154 His skill consists in... following the indications given by nature, times, and circumstances. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xv. (ed. 2) II. 6 The case was nothing short of a heavenly indication. 1885 Tait *Properties Matter* i. 1 The indications of the senses are always imperfect, and often misleading.

b. *spec. in Med.* A suggestion or direction as to the treatment of a disease, derived from the symptoms observed. (App. the earliest use in Eng.)

1541 Copland *Galen's Therap.* 2 Biv b, It is euydent yt none indication is taken of the cause that hath excited and made the vlcere. *Ibid.* 2 Cij b, What is the indicacyon curatyfe taken of olde Sores? 1651 Wittie *Primrose's Pop. Err.* 43 The use of indications, without which no remedy can be applied. 1793 Brookes *Calculus* 261 It is probable that the true indication of cure in typhus is to restore the oxygene. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 19 The term or expression indication for a given remedy, being in constant use, ought to be distinctly understood; by it is meant the pointings of nature, or, in other words, the evident needs of the system.

c. The degree of some physical state, as pressure, temperature, etc., indicated by an instrument, as a barometer, anemometer, thermometer, etc.; the reading of a graduated instrument.

a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) II. 197 Settling the grand affair of the mercurial barometer, and its indications. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* ii. iii. 245 The effect... produced was very large as measured by the indications of the instrument. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* (ed. 2) § 82 In comparing an English and a French barometer it is therefore necessary to reduce the indications of each to 32° Fahr.

2. A sign, token, or symptom; an expression by sign or token.

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* v. xv. 175 There are other indications of the beginning of a new System of Prophecies. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 350 ¶ 2 Modesty is the certain Indication of a great Spirit, and Impudence the Affection of it. 1749 F. Smith *Voy. Disc.* II. 16 A Black-Bird was seen... which was looked on as an Indication that the Geese would soon follow. 1818 Canise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 565 The will contained indications of such an intention. 1860 Maurv *Phys. Geog.* Sea iii. § 158 Perhaps the best indication as to these cold currents, may be derived from the fish of the sea. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 16 No traces of grain... nor any other indication that the ancient people had any knowledge of agriculture.

Indicative (i'ndikā'tiv, i'ndikē'tiv), *a. (sb.)* [ad. *F. indicatif*, -ive (Oresme, 14th c.) = *Sp.*, *It. indicativo*, ad. *L. indicātiv-us* (in sense 1 below), f. *indicāt-*: see **INDICATE** and **-IVE**. The first pronunciation is that used in sense 1; the second is frequent, though not exclusive, in sense 2, in which it is recognized by Smart, 1836.]

1. *Gram.* That points out, states, or declares: applied to that mood of a verb of which the essential function is to state a relation of objective fact between the subject and predicate (as opposed to a relation merely conceived, thought of, or wished, by the speaker).

1530 Palsgr. 84 The indicative mode they use when they shewe or tell a thyng to be done. 1669 Milton *Acced. Grammar* Wks. (1851) 447 The Indicative Mood sheweth or declareth, as *laudo* I praise. 1705 Hiceringill *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 16 The original Greek Word, translated *search*, may as well be translated in the Indicative Mood. 1876 Mason *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) 62 note, In modern English it is getting... more and more common to use the Indicative Mood in cases where the Subjunctive would be more correct. 1892 Sweet *Eng. Gram.* I. 105 The statement *he comes* is in the 'indicative' mood.

b. Of a form of statement: Having the verb in the indicative mood; assertive of objective fact.

a 1667 Jer. Taylor *Div. Instit. Office Ministerial* (R.), The instance of Isaac blessing Jacob, which in the several parts was expressed in all forms, indicative, optative, enunciative. 1872 O. Shiple *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s.v. *Absolvo te*, It is a matter of controversy whether the indicative or the precativ form of absolution was the earliest.

2. That indicates, points out, or directs; that hints or suggests. † *Indicative day* (see quot. and cf. **INDICANT** a.).

1624 F. White *Reply Fisher* 525 It is a Precept indicative, or significative, what is fit to be done, but not obligant. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* xlvii. 292 It was the first Indicative day, wherein the Physician might expect how the disease then would shew it selfe. 1653 R. Sander *Physiogn.* 11 The next is called Index, the indicative or demonstrative finger, because with it we point at any thing. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* vi. iv. (1737) III. 371 That which we... have already term'd her persuasive or indicative Effort. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xii. 73, I shall pass over these whole hundred of his puerile rogueries (although indicative ones I may say). 1865 W. Collins *Armada* iv. v, The lawyer's indicative snuff-box was... in one of his hands, as he opened the door with the other.

b. *Furnishing indications of; suggestive of.*

1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 315 There are no such indicative Signs of any changes in States and times as mention hath been made of. 1772 Ann. Reg. 8/2 These transactions seemed indicative of some such consequences as followed. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 7 The earlier philosophical work of the Romans, as if indicative of the youth of the people, is marked by power and genius, by boldness and incorrectness. 1882 Westcott *St. John* Introd. 8 The portraiture of the people in the fourth Gospel is no less indicative of its Jewish authorship.

B. absol. and as sb. Gram. The indicative mood; an instance of this, a verb in the indicative mood.

1530 Palsgr. 99 The first parson singular of the indefinite tense of the indicative. a 1679 Poole in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxv, The infinitive is here thought to be put for the future tense of the indicative. 1870 Moulton tr. *Winer's Gram.* N. T. iii. xli, The indicative denotes the actual, the conjunctive and optative that which is merely possible. 1879 Robv *Lat. Gram.* II. 235 Principal clauses which contain an indicative or imperative. 1892 Sweet *Eng. Gram.* I. 107 The inflections of the English verb are so scanty that... the distinction between indicative and subjunctive is very slight.

Indicatively (see prec.), *adv.* [f. prec. + **-LY** 2.]

1. *Gram.* In the indicative mood.

a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhen.* N. T. (1618) 647 Whether it be turned Imperatively or Indicatively, it hurteth not us. 1882 Westcott *St. John* viii. 39 If 'd' be taken imperatively in v. 38, the connexion is [etc.]. If it be taken indicatively, then the answer is [etc.].

2. As regards indications given.

a 1711 Graef (J.), These images, formed in the brain, are indicatively of the same species with those of sense.

3. In an indicative manner; so as to point out.

1856 Dickens *Rogue's Life* ii, I heard her say sweetly and indicatively 'my father'.

Indicator (i'ndikē'tor), [*a. late L. indicātor*, agent-noun from *indicāre* to **INDICATE**; cf. *F. indicateur* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. One who or that which points out, or directs attention to, something.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* iii. v, We ourselves, restricted to the duty of Indicator, shall forbear commentary. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 72 O youth, The indicator of the crooked plough. 1879 Faoude *Casus* ii. 9 Birds... were celestial indicators of the gods' commands.

b. *Anat.* The muscle which extends the index or forefinger; the *extensor indicis*.

1666 PHILLIPS, *Indicator*, one of the Muscles extending the Fore-finger. 1788 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones, Nerves, etc.* 191 The tendons of the indicator.

c. In a microscope, A pointer which indicates the position of a special object in the field of view.

1837 GORING & PARTCHARD *Microgr.* 51 It would perhaps be advisable to have the tire of the wheel made broad enough to admit of four sets of divisions, over which the indicator should extend with a sharp edge. 1883 J. HOGG *Microsc.* 191 Finders and Indicators.

2. That which serves to indicate or give a suggestion of something; an indication of.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. a) 73 They are the true indicators of strength. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 98 Our silence and our looks were too sure indicators of the fatal tidings. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. i. 5 The shells became the indicators of an action to which the mass... had been subjected. 1882 FAULDER *Carlyle* II. 130 They [clothes] were the outward indicators of the inward and spiritual nature.

b. Anything used in a scientific experiment to indicate the presence of a substance or quality, change in a body, etc.; esp. a chemical re-agent.

1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1846) 19 The substance we use as an indicator does not undergo the same physical change as those whose dynamical relations we are examining. c 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat. v.* 129 You need be in no want of indicators to discover the presence of this attraction. 1869 ROSCOE *Chem.* (1871) 25 Solids expand too little and gases too much to be convenient indicators.

3. *techn.* A mechanical device or recording instrument which indicates the condition of the apparatus, etc., to which it is attached; e.g.:

a. An instrument which indicates the pressure of steam on the piston of a steam-engine at each portion of its stroke. b. In mines: see quot. 1867. c. In a blast-furnace, a gauge which indicates the proper height of a charge (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). d. The dial and mechanism by which messages are indicated in a dial-telegraph. e. An instrument which indicates the position at any moment of the cage in the shaft of a mine (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881). f. A contrivance in a lending library for showing what books are out or in.

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 153 A most useful instrument, called an indicator, can be attached to the cylinder, which will point out the exact working state of the engine, how much of the steam is lost between the boiler and cylinder, [etc.]. 1867 *Morning Star* 30 Jan., The barometers in mines are sometimes furnished with an indicator, which tells the furnaceman when it reaches a certain point that he should light up a great fire. 1876 ROUTLEDGE *Discover.* 9 The actual power of a steam engine is ascertained by an instrument called the Indicator. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 85 If the pointer in the indicator jumps... the currents are either too strong, or the pointer is too lightly adjusted. 1886 *Leeds Mercury* 20 Jan. 5/4 Causing him to lose sight of the indicator, which would show him the position of the cages in the shaft. 1886 T. GREENWOOD *Public Libraries* (1891) xix. 392 (*Indicators*) There are several methods of showing to the public, by means of the device called the indicator, what books in a lending department are in use or on the shelves. *Ibid.* 393 [In] 1870... Mr. John Elliot, public librarian of Wolverhampton, brought forward his indicator. 1898 MACFARLANE *Libr. Administ.* 208.

4. *Ornith.* A honey-guide, a bird of the genus *Indicator*, or family *Indicatoridae*; esp. the South African species, *I. sparrmanni*.

First described by Sparrmann (1777) who gave it the name of *Cuculus indicator* (Newton *Dict. Birds* 429).

1835 STEEDMAN *Wander. S. Afr.* II. v. 189 The little honey-sucker, or indicator, kept fluttering before us with its cry of *cherr, cherr*. *Ibid.* 190 The trunk of a tree over which the indicator was hovering.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as indicator-card, the card on which an indicator-diagram is traced (Webster, 1864); indicator-cylinder, the cylinder of a steam-engine indicator; indicator-diagram, a figure traced by the indicator of a steam-engine, showing the pressure at different points of the stroke (Webster, 1864); indicator-muscle = INDICATOR I b; indicator-pointer, the pointer in a telegraph indicator; indicator-telegraph, a form of telegraph in which the letters of a message are indicated by a pointer on a dial-plate.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1180/2 Near the mid-length of the *indicator-cylinder. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havree's Winding Mach.* 77 The mean pressure is most easily deduced from the theoretical *indicator diagram of the half stroke. 1882 QUAIN *Anat.* (ed. 9) I. 224 The *extensor indicis* or *indicator muscle arises from the outer division of the posterior surface of the ulna. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 85 If... the *indicator pointer lags behind and drops letters, the currents sent are too weak, or the springs are too stiffly adjusted. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1182/1 Cooke and Wheatstone's *indicator-telegraph.

Indicatory (indikā'tōri, indikē'tōri), a. [f. L. *indicatō*, ppl. stem of *indicāre* to INDICATE + -ORY.]

1. *Med.* Serving to indicate the nature or tendency of a disease; symptomatic: cf. INDICANT a. Obs. 1590 BARROUGH *Alth. Physick* III. xiii. (1639) 119 If the flux... be indicatory, the signs are rehearsed in another place. 1603 SIR C. HEYDOR *Jud. Astral.* I. 19 Who will say that the Physician in his judgement by wine, by indicator and critical daies, by Symptomes and other arguments... doeth intrude into the secret providence of God? 1624 DOWNE *Devot.* 347 (T.) The Pharisees pretended, that if they had been in their fathers' days (those indicatory and judicator, those critical days), they would not have been partakers of the blood of the prophets.

2. Serving to indicate or point out something.

a 1734 NOATH *Lives* (1826) II. 128 Sir Samuel Moreland published... a device to prolong the indicatory space from three inches as in common tubes to a foot or more... This he called a static barometer. 1824 *Examiner* 471/2 The overture is admirably spirited, indicatory, and impressive. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1877) § 198 The *la* of Saxon times has none of the indicatory or pointing force which *lo* now has. 1873 SIR C. W. THOMSON *Depths of the Sea* VII. 294 The box which covers the coil and indicatory part of the thermometer.

3. Indicative of something.

1798 BELSHAM *Hist. Gr. Brit.* an. 1781 (R.) Great preparations were made... indicatory of an approaching siege. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 675 The writer alludes to certain physiological peculiarities of the writers in the Review, as indicatory of their character.

Indicatrix (indikē'triks). [mod. L., fem. of INDICATOR: see -ATRIX. Cf. DIRECTRIX.]

1. *Geom.* The curve in which a given surface is cut by a plane indefinitely near and parallel to the tangent-plane at any point; so called because it indicates the nature of the curvature of the surface at that point.

1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* II. 43 This evanescent curve, the limit of the intersections of the plane with the proposed surface, is that which Dupin calls the *indicatrix*. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 130 A plane parallel to the tangent plane and very near it cuts the surface in an ellipse, hyperbola, or two parallel straight lines, in the three cases respectively. This section, whose nature informs us as to whether the curvature be synclastic, anticlastic, or cylindrical, at any point, was called by Dupin the *Indicatrix*.

2. *Optical indicatrix*: name given by L. FLETCHER to a surface (sphere, spheroid, or ellipsoid) devised to indicate by its geometrical characters the optical characters of rays of light refracted through a crystal of any kind.

1894 L. FLETCHER (*title*) The Optical Indicatrix and the Transmission of Light in Crystals. *Ibid.* 20 To the surface of reference the term *Optical Indicatrix* may be assigned... The Indicatrix is identical in form with the *ellipsoid of elasticity* of various authors, the *ellipsoid of polarisation* of Cauchy, the *ellipsoid of indices* of MacCullagh, and the *index-ellipsoid* of Liebsch.

|| **Indicavit** (indikē'vit), *vb.* Law. [Substantive use of L. *indicāvit* 'he has pointed out', 3rd sing. perf. ind. of *indicāre* to INDICATE.] A writ of prohibition, by which a suit raised by one ecclesiastic against another on account of tithes, amounting to at least a fourth part of the profits of an advowson, might be removed from the ecclesiastical court to the king's court, at the instance of the patron of the defendant, whose right of patronage would be prejudiced if the plaintiff was successful in the spiritual court.

[1285 *Statute Westm.* c. 5 Cum per breve Indicavit im-pediatur rector alicujus ecclesie ad petendum decimas in vicina parochia. 1292 BRITTON v. x. § 11 La prohibicion del Indicavit, a fere suspendre le play en Cristiene court jekes autant qe discuss soit en nostre court par entre les avowez (etc.).] 1607 in COWEL *Interpr.* 1642 COKE 2nd Inst. (1671) 489 It appeareth by the ancient Writ... of Indicavit... that the right of tithes was tried in the Kings Court. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. vii. 91 If the right of patronage comes at all into dispute... there the ecclesiastical court hath no cognizance, provided the tithes sued for amount to a fourth part of the value of the living, but may be prohibited at the instance of the patron by the king's writ of *indicavit*.

|| **Indice**. Obs. rare. [a. F. *indice* (1501 in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *indicium* INDICIUM.] An indication, sign, token.

1636 B. JONSON *Discover.* *Homeri Ulysses* (Ritldg.) 744/2 Too much talking is ever the indice of a fool. 1645 *City Alarum* 5 An infallible indice of self-emptiness of worth.

Indices, plural of INDEX.

Indich, variant of INDITCH, Obs.

Indicia, plural of INDICIUM.

Indicial (indikē'jal), a. [f. INDICIUM + -AL; but in senses 2 and 3 used as adj. to INDEX.]

1. Of the nature of an indicium; indicative.

a 1849 *Poz Lancy Wks.* 1864 III. 380 The renown thus acquired is strongly indicial of his deficiency in that nobler merit.

2. Of the nature or form of an index.

1858 J. P. COLLIER (*title*) Shakespeare's... Poems, edited with copious notes and indicial Glossary.

3. *Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the index-finger.

1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 764 The claws on the indicial digits of young gallinules are pretty well developed.

|| **Indicible**, a. Obs. Also 5-dycybylle, 6-dyoible. [a. OF. *indicible* (1480 in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. med. L. *indicibilis*, f. in- (IN-3) + *dicibilis*, f. *dicere* to say: see DICIBLE.] Unspeakable, inexpressible.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. xix. It is grete joye and indicible gladnes to all his enemies. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 40 Owte of that same fowle poude byslylly brake a fryre in *Palsgr.* 1037 To consider and beholde the indicible vertues of the whiche our Lorde... hath... made [you] to shine. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* (1888) 151 O vnparrallell'd loss! O griefe indicible.

Indiciduous, obs. form of INDECIUOUS.

|| **Indicion**¹. Obs. rare-1. [a. OF. *indicion*, variant of *indiction* (Godef.).] = INDICIUM 3.

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 1079 Indicions that ben made of thre lustres, which ben fyfteen yeres.

|| **Indicion**². Obs. rare. Also -dit-. [irreg. f. L. *indic-* (see INDEX, INDICATE) + -(O)ION, -TION.] = INDICATION, INDICIUM.

1541 CORLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 Blij, The prymytyfe cause sereth nothyng to the indicion of curyng, although it be vyle to the knowledge of the dyscase, to them that have knowen the nature of venomous beastes by vse and experience, and therof taketh curatyfe indicion. 1588 R. PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 85 And if... the Judge do vnderstand by witness and by indicions that hee is faultie and culpable. *Ibid.* 379 That is a sufficient indicion [etc.].

|| **Indicium** (indikē'sium). Pl. *indicia*. [L. *indicium* sign, mark, etc., f. *indic-*: see INDEX, INDICATE.] An indication, sign, token. Chiefly in pl.

1623-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. x. 1857 Other sufficient *Indicia*, or evidence besides. *Ibid.*, This *Indicium* of this Malefactor. 1675 HANNAH WOOLLEN *Gentlewoman's Companion* 55 A ridiculous Garb is the most certain indicium of a foolish person. 1776 SIR J. BURROW *Reports K. Bench* IV. 2366 Now where are the *Indicia* or distinguishing marks of Ideas? 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* x. The corpse afforded no other *indicia* respecting the fate of Kennedy. 1864 SIR G. C. LEWIS *Astron. Anc.* iv. 2 We may perhaps rather wonder that Hipparchus should have succeeded in discovering this truth by means of the far and faint *indicia* which were within his reach.

Indico, obs. form of INDIGO.

Indicolite (indikē'loit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ινδικος* INDIGO + -LITE: named by d'Andrada in 1800.] An indigo-coloured variety of tourmaline.

1808 T. ALLAN *List Min.* 38 Indicolite.. from Uto in Sweden. 1816 CLEVELAND *Min.* 262 Indicolite.. has an indigo blue color, sometimes so dark, that it appears almost black. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 213 The Indicolite, of a fine blue colour, occurs in the granite of Donegal.

Indict (indē'it), *v.* 1. Forms: a. 4-6 *endyte*, 4-7 *endite*, 6 *endight* (endict). b. 4-9 *indite*, 5 *indyte*, 6 *indyght*, 6-7 *indight*. γ. 7- *indict*. [ME. *endite-n*, a. AF. *endite-r* to indict, charge, accuse, corresponds in form to OF. *enditer*, *-diter*, *-ditter*, answering to a late L. type **indicāre*, f. in- (IN-2) + *dicāre* to say, declare, DICTARE. But the OF. verb is recorded only in the senses 'make known, indicate, dictate, suggest, compose, write, instruct, inform, prompt, incite' (Godef.), so that the history of the AF. and ME. word is not clear. A corresponding med. L. *indicāre* to indict, accuse, is cited by Du Cange only in English legal use, and seems to be merely the latinized form of the AF. and ME. verb, in accordance with which again the ME. *endite* has been altered to *indite*, and (since 1600) written *indict*, though the spoken word remains *indite*. See also INDITE v.]

The sense of *indite*, *indict*, may have arisen from L. *indicere* 'to declare publicly', taken as in It. *indicare* 'to denounce' (Florio); but it comes near to a sense of L. *indicāre* to INDICATE, 'to give evidence against'; and it appears as if there had been, in late L. or Romanic, some confusion of the L. verbs *indicāre*, *inducere*, *indicāre*: thus in It., Florio has '*Indicare*, to shew, to declare, to utter; also, to endite and accuse, as *Indicare*.'; '*Inducere*, to intimate, denounce, manifest, declare;... also to accuse, to approach or detect'; '*Indittare*, to indite; also as *Indicare*'; '*Indittore*, an inditer, a denouncer; also an intimator.')

I. 1. *trans.* To bring a charge against; to accuse (a person) for († of) a crime, as († for) a culprit, esp. by legal process.

[1278 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 4/3 Cens ke sunt enditee par quatre hundredez. 1292 BRITTON I. v. § 8 Il n'i deit estre, car mei endita [he ought not to be upon the jury, because he indicted me].]

a. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1340 What shul we sey of bys dytours... Pat for take a trewman wyl endyte? 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 307 Neyther is blameles be bisschop ne be chapleyne. For her cyther is endited. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xvi. 119 Ferly me bynke. Bote dowl endite þow, in die *indictio*. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxlii. 169 Els the man that ought it shold be falsely endyted of forest or of felonye. 1537 WHIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 62 Which two lordes were endight of high treason against the Kinge. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv. Osor.* 111 You must withall endite guiltie of the same crime, the best and most approved... interpretours of elder age. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xxvi. Justice herself the plaintiffe to endite him.

β. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 261/1 Indyttyd be lawe, for trespass, *indictatus*. 1530 *Palsgr.* 500/2, I indyte a man by indytement. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* viii. xl. (1612) 194 He being then indighted was hardly found a Felon. 1593 NASHE 4 *Let. Confut.* 6 Hold vp thy hand G. H. thou art heere indited for an inchercher. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* 196 Thereof the People will the at Sessions indight. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 53 Your Majesty might have indited him, or received his Justifications.

γ. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 66 If he bee indicted of felony, or treason. 1640-4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 59 William Colman... did indit him at the Sessions at Newgate. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 110 P 4 One of her Admirers who was indicted upon that very Head. a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1885) 285 They indicted our friends as rioters. 1764 BURN *Poor Law* 247 If a man be indicted for an assault. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. a) V. 325 Let any one who will, indict him on the charge of loving base gains.

2. To make (it) matter of indictment; to charge (a thing). *rare*.

a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 483 That their own infamy should be ended against them to after ages. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxv. It is indicted against Simon Glover... that he hath spoken irreverent discourses.

Hence **Indicted** ppl. a.1, **Indicting** vbl. sb.

c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 339/2 Endyttyd, or indyttyd for trespass, *indicatus*. *Ibid.* 140/1 Endyttyge (K. indyttinge) of trespass, *indicatio*. 1529 *More Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 290/2 The byshoppe of London was in a grete rage for endyttyng of certayne curates of extorcyon and incontynencye. 1785 *Crabbe Newspaper* Wks. 1834 II. 124 Rector, doctor, and attorney pause .. on .. Indited roads and rates that still increase.

†**Indict**, v.2 *Obs.* Also 7 *erron.* **indight**, **indite**. [f. L. *indict-*, ppl. stem of *indicare* to declare, proclaim, announce, appoint, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *dicere* to say, tell, declare, etc.: cf. *addict*, *contradict*, *predict*. In OF. *endire*, *indire*, pa. pple. in 16th c. *indict* (Godef.), which may have contributed to the formation of the Eng. word.]

1. To declare authoritatively, announce, proclaim. a. To proclaim (a public meeting), convoke or summon (a council, assembly).

1538 *Epist. Hen. VIII* (title-p.), The Kynges Hyghenes owght neyther to sende nor go to the Councill, indicted at Vincence. 1565 *HAARDING* in *Jewel Def. Apol.* (1611) 584 To summon them to the Councill, which the Pope thought good to indict at Trent. 1639 *Chas. I.'s Proclam. Scot.* 2 We were pleased to cause indite a free generall assembly to be holden at Glasgow. 1648 *SIR E. NICHOLAS* *Lct.* in *Carte Ormonde* (1735) III. 584 Cromwell .. stays there to assist in perfecting the business of indighting a new Parliament. 1692 *WASHINGTON* tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. Wks. 1848 I. 165 The consuls used to indict a meeting of the senate. 1720 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 535 The next Assembly is indited to May 11, 1721.

b. To proclaim, announce, or ordain (a religious observance, esp. a solemn fast or festival); to fix or name (a day for a fast or festival).

1590 *H. BARROW* in *Confer.* iii. 55 You .. solemlie indit an Eave, a day, on the one a fast, on the other a soleme feast. 1649 *BP. HALL* *Cases Cons.* iv. vii. (1654) 357 In some soleme fasts indicted by the Church for some public humiliation. 1662 *GUNNING* *Lent Fast* 50 To break .. the Lent indicted to Believers. 1702 *C. MATHER* *Magn. Chr.* vii. App. (1852) 651 The pastor of the church there indicted a day for prayer with fasting.

c. To declare or proclaim (peace or war).

c.1555 *HARFISHER* *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 186 The Pope should indite a general peace among all Christian princes. 1671 *EVERLYN* *Mem.* (1857) III. 229 His Majesty's ministers being recalled from their respective ministries abroad, the war was fully indicted.

2. To indicate: cf. **INDICTION** 6.

1653 *R. SANDERS* *Physiogn.*, *Moles*, etc. 31 [It] indicts to the native some kindes of strife.

Hence †**Indicted** ppl. a.2

1685 *EVERLYN* *Mrs. Godolphin* 173 (R. Suppl.) Upon indicted fast dayes, how extraordinary were her recesses and devotions on every Friday.

Indict, *obs. erron.* form of **INDITE**.

Indictable (indait'əb'l), a. [f. **INDICT** v.1 + **-ABLE**.]

1. Liable to be indicted or accused of a crime.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Indictable*, that may be .. indicted or prosecuted. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 97. 1/2 We stand Indictable of a Non-compliance. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 310 The abbot .. should not be indictable before any other person than the Emperor. 1817 *COBBETT* *Wks.* XXXII. 72 These gallant Knights .. are, I think, fairly indictable for an attempt at fraud.

2. That renders one liable to an indictment; on account of which an indictment may be raised.

1721 *Mod. Rep.* X. 336 The keeping of a gaming house is an offence indictable at common law as a nuisance. 1768 *BLACKSTONE* *Comm.* I. ii. (ed. 2) 167 The reasons .. extended equally to every indictable offence. 1860 *EMERSON* *Cond. Life, Culture* Wks. (Bohn) II. 364 The sufferers parade their miseries .. reveal their indictable crimes that you may pity them. 1871 *BLACKIE* *Four Phases* I. 131 Even though the points had been proven, there was no indictable offence.

Hence **Indictably** adv., so as to be indictable.

1824 *DR. QUINCEV* *Goethe* Wks. 1863 XII. 194 If the novel be German, this is indictably indecent.

†**Indictament**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. med.L. *indictamentum* an accusation, f. *indictare* = AFR. *enditer* to accuse.] = **INDICTMENT**.

1523 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 39 All such indictaments as shalbe agaynst him.

Indictree (indait're). Also 6-7 *enditee*. [f. **INDICT** v.1 + **-EE**.] A person indicted or charged with a crime.

1581 *LAMBARDE* *Eiren.* iv. vii. (1583) 517 To certifie an other Record of the acquittall of that Enditee. 1613 *SIR H. FINCH* *Law* (1636) 404 No enditor be put in enquests vpon the de-liverance of enditees of felonies or trespasses. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 316 The Judges knew of their own knowledge that the Indictree was guilty.

Indicter (indait'tar). Forms: 5 *indytar*, 6 *endightour*, *indighter*, 7 *enditor*, *inditer*, *indictor*, 7- *indictor*. [a. AF. *enditour*, f. *enditer* to **INDICT** v.1.] One who indicts, a formal accuser.

1292 *BRITTON* I. v. § 8 Ay presumpcion de ly et de touz mes enditours, qe, etc. I presume of him and all my indictors, that, etc.] c.1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 24 All fals indytars Quest mangers and lurers .. Ar welcom to my sight. 1533 *MORE* *Apol.* xl. Wks. 908/2 Thendightours maye have euidence geuen them a part, or have heard of the matter ere they came there. a.1535 - *Wks.* 987 (R.) Maister More saith yet further that vpon indightmentes at Sessions the indighters vse not to shewe y^e names of them that gaue them information. 1622 *BACON* *Hen. VII.* 146 (R.) In them [king's suite] .. there passeth a double iurie, the indictors, and the tryors. 1655 *FULLER* *Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 51 By Law VOL. V.

no man may be Accuser, and Witness; Inditer and lurer. 1872 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 5 [He] has been accused .. of plagiarism, and occasionally proofs positive have been furnished by his indictors.

Indiction (indi'kʃən). [ad. L. *indiction-em*, noun of action from *indicare* to appoint, announce, **INDICT** v.2, perh. immed. a. OF. *indiction*, *indictiun* (Ph. de Thaur, 12th c.).]

1. The action of ordaining or announcing authoritatively and publicly; an appointment, declaration, proclamation.

1563-87 *FOXE* *A. & M.* (1596) 642/2 A prorogation is made before the terme is expired and not after, for after, it is rather called an ewe indiction or appointment. 1586 *FERNE* *Blaz. Gentrie* 153 A hereald must be courageous to promulgate the cruell indictiouns of warres (by his souveraignes commaunde). 1654 *H. L'ESTRANGE* *Chas.* I (1655) 161 According to the Kings indiction, the Assembly met and sate at Edenburgh. a.1714 *BURNET* *Hist. Ref.* an. 1536 (R.) He agreed that neither he nor they should accept of the indiction of a General Council, but by all mutual consent. 1731 *CHANDLER* tr. *Limborsch's Hist. Anguis.* II. 110 He must take care that the Rectors of the Churches have these Letters of Indiction on Sunday. 1872 *W. H. JERVIS* *Gallican Ch.* I. ii. 150 The bull of indiction was so worded as to admit the view for which the French contended.

2. The decree or proclamation of the Roman Emperors fixing the valuation on which the property-tax was assessed at the beginning of each period of fifteen years; hence, the tax or subsidy paid on the basis of this assessment. Also *transf.*

1586 *FERNE* *Blaz. Gentrie* 147 Their indiction or subsidie (called the indiction of fifteen yeres) was paid in this manner. a.1626 *BP. ANDREWES* *Serm.* *Giving Caesar his Due* (1661) 735 Besides those other ordinary, the indictiouns for war (which we call subsidies) are part of *qua* *Caesaris* too. 1781 *GIBSON* *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 62 The emperor subscribed with his own hand, and in purple ink, the solemn edict, or indiction, which was fixed up in the principal city of each diocese, during two months previous to the first day of September. And, by a very easy connection of ideas, the word indiction was transferred to the measure of tribute which it prescribed, and to the annual term which it allowed for the payment. 1848 *HALLAM* *Mid. Ages* II. Note vii. I. 306 The indiction, or land-tax, imposed on the subjects of the Roman empire. 1851 *SIR J. STEPHEN* *Lect. Hist. Fr.* (1852) I. 25 There was a new assessment, or, as it was called, indiction, every fifteenth year.

3. The fiscal period of fifteen years, instituted by the Emperor Constantine in A.D. 313, and reckoned from the 1st of Sep. 312, which became a usual means of dating ordinary events and transactions, and continued in use as such down through the Middle Ages. Also called *Cycle* or *Era of indiction* or *indictionis*.

Besides this, the original or Constantinopolitan Indiction, there were also the *Constantinian* (adopted on mistaken grounds in Western Europe) which began on Sept. 24, and the so-called *Roman* or *Pontifical*, beginning with the commencement of the civil year.

1387 *TRIVISA* *Hiden* (Rolls) IV. 255 Pe Romayns .. hadde of every lond bat pey hadde i-owne pre manere tribute in fiftene zere, and cleped be fiftene zere Indiction. 1552 *HULOT*, Indiction, which is the space of fiftene yeres and used after the church of Rome, *indictio*. 1613 *PURCHAS* *Pilgrimage* (1614) 127 Computation of times, as amongst the Greekes by Olympiads, and amongst the Romans by Lustra and Indictiones. a.1656 *USSHER* *Ann.* (1658) 641. 1702 *ECHARO* *Ecl. Hist.* (1710) 692 From this year [312] began that noted Era or period of time called the Indiction. 1824 *T. TEGG* *Chron.* *Intro.* 17 The Cycle of Indiction .. was established by Constantine A.D. 312; if therefore from any given year of the Christian era 312 be subtracted and the remainder be divided by 15, the year of this cycle will be obtained. 1897 *W. M. RAMSAY* in *Expositor* Apr. 275 The indictiouns are not known to have been in use earlier than the fourth century.

b. *transf.* Any similar cycle of years.

1843 *PRESCOTT* *Mexico* I. iv. (1864) 36 To enable them to specify any particular year, they divided the great cycle into four smaller cycles, or indictiouns, of thirteen yeres each.

4. A specified year in the recurring period of fifteen years, counting from A.D. 312-313, indicated by its numerical position in the cycle; the number thus indicating a year.

1387 *TRIVISA* *Hiden* (Rolls) IV. 253 After pe concepcion of Iohn Baptiste, be sixte monye, be fyve and twenty day of Marche, in a Friday, be tenpe day of the monye, be twelfpe Indiction [Hiden Indictione duodecima; *Hart. transl.* the xiith indiction], at Nazareth in Galilee, Crist is conceived of be virgine Marie. 1447 *BOKENHAM* *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 28 The secunde yere of the forseyd peye Serge, and thwelfte indictionyoun. 1594 *BLUNDEVIL* *Exerc.* vii. ix. (1636) 661 Adde to the yere of the Lord given 3, and divide the product thereof by 15, and the remainder shall be the number of the said Indiction. 1657 *North's Plutarch* (1676) Add. Lives 41 [Charlemain] died .. in the year of our Lord eight hundred and fourteen, the seventh Indiction, on the fifth Calends of February. 1710 *PRIDEAUX* *Orig. Tithes* iv. 178 These things were enacted in the Year of the Incarnation of our Lord 855, in the third Indiction, on the Nones of November. 1861 *SCRIVENER* *Introd. Crit. N. Test.* 183 *note*. The letter x is quite illegible, but the Indiction 9 belongs only to A.D. 831, 1131, 1431. 1875 - *Lect. Text N. Test.* 15 The year of the Greek era, and sometimes the proper Indiction of that year.

5. An ecclesiastical observance authoritatively enjoined, or the period during which it is observed; esp. a public fast. *Obs.*

1643 *MILTON* *Reform.* i. Wks. (1847) 10/1 He that cannot tell of stations and indictiouns .. shall be counted a lank, shallow, insufficient man. 1665 *EVERLYN* *Corr.* 9 Feb., The Lenten abstinence minds me of another incongruity .. the

frequency of our Theatrical pastimes during that Indiction. 1685 - *Mrs. Godolphin* (1888) 175 Not only did she fast on dayes of Indiction, and such as the Church enjoynes.

6. = **INDICATION**: cf. **INDICT** v.2 2. *Obs.*

1653 *R. SANDERS* *Physiogn.*, *Moles* etc. 21 [It] is the indiction of a short life.

Indictional (indi'kʃənəl), a. [f. prec. + **-AL**.] Of or pertaining to an indiction or cycle of years.

1701 *BEVERLEY* *Apoc. Quest.* 8 The rest of the parts of Prophetic Time are not strictly Indictional by themselves, but joyn'd one part with another, fall into Indictions. 1897 *W. M. RAMSAY* in *Expositor* Apr. 275 The indictional periods of fifteen years.

Indictive (indi'ktiv), a. *rare*. [ad. L. *indictiv-us* proclaimed, f. *indicare*: see **INDICT** v.2 and **-IVE**. (In sense 2 from **INDICT** v.1)]

1. Proclaimed or appointed by authority. *Obs.*

1656 *BLOUNT* *Glossogr.*, *Indictive*, that which is declared, appointed, or solemnly uttered, whereunto the people were wont to be called by Proclamation. 1696 *KENNETT* *Roma Antiq.* II. x. (R.), The *funus publicum* .. may be sometimes understood as entirely the same with the indictive funeral, and sometimes only as a species of it. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS* *Cycl.*, *Indictive*, an epithet given to certain feast-days appointed by the Roman magistrates.

2. Accusing, containing an indictment or charge.

1880 *'MARK TWAIN'* *Tramp* *Ab.* I. 73 Each sang his indictive narrative in turn.

Indictment (indait'mēt). Forms: a. 4-6 *endyte*, 4-8 *endite*, 5 *endyt*, 6 *endyght*, 6-7 *endightment*. β. 5-6 *indyte*, 6-8 *indite*, 7 *indightment*. γ. 6- *indictment*. [a. AF. *enditement*, *-dictement*, f. *enditer* **INDICT** v.1.]

1. The action of indicting or accusing, a formal accusation; spec. in *Eng. Law*, the legal process in which a formal accusation is preferred to and presented by a Grand Jury. Hence the phrases *to bring in* or *lay an indictment*, and (of the Grand Jury) *to find an indictment*.

1303 *R. BRUNNE* *Handl. Synne* 8915 Ne quest take of endytement Yn holy cherche, ober yerde purseynt. c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 261/2 Indyttyng, or indytment for trespass, *indictacio*. 1460 *CAPGRAVE* *Chron.* (Rolls) 247 The tydings of this endytement cam to the knowlede of the duke of Gloucceter; and he .. swore on the Holy Gospel, that it was nevyr his purpos, ne his wil, for to purpos no thing ageyn the welfare of the kyng. 1581 *LAMBARDE* *Eiren.* iv. v. (1588) 484, I take an Enditement to be the Verdite of the Jurors, grounded upon the accusation of a third person. 1645 *MILTON* *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 356 Who dares bring in such a foul endygment against the divine law. 1682 *BUNYAN* *Holy War* vii, Mr. Haughty, .. How sayest thou? Art thou guilty of this indictment or not? a.1716 *SOUTH* *Serm.* (1717) III. 512 The Hand-writing against him may be Cancelled in the Court of Heaven, and yet the Enditement run on in the Court of Conscience. 1769 *BLACKSTONE* *Comm.* IV. xix. 262 When such an indictment is therefore found by a grand jury of freeholders in the king's bench, .. it is to be removed by a writ of *certiorari* into the court of the lord high steward. 1849 *JAMES* *Woodman* xiii, You plead, my lord, to an indictment I have never laid. 1886 *FARRAR* *Hist. Interpret.* 309 An even more tremendous indictment against the decadent morality of Rome and her priesthood might be drawn from the writings of Petrarck. *fig.* 1645 *MILTON* *Tetrach.* (1851) 146 Must we against the glory of Gods transcendent love towards us be still the servants of a littell 'indightment'?

b. The legal document containing the charge; 'a written accusation of one or more persons of a crime or misdemeanor, preferred to, and presented upon oath by, a grand jury' (Blackstone). Hence *to draw (up) an indictment*.

1506 *W. DE WORDE* (title) The boke of Justices of peas the charge with .. all that longyth to any Justyce to make endytements of hante treason, peytz treason. 1548 *HALL* *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 86 When thenditement was openly redde, the Duke sayd it is false. 1594 *SHAKS.* *Rich. III.* II. vi. 1 Here is the Indictment of the good Lord Hastings, which in a set Hand fairly is engross'd, That it may be to day read o'er in Paules. 1660 *SOUTH* *Serm.* (1717) IV. 7 Notaries and Journeyment to Courts, to draw up Inditements, Bonds, Leases, Contracts, and the like. 1686 *F. SPENCE* tr. *Varillat's Ho. Medicis* 15 The Enditement was drawn up. 1855 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* xv. (1889) II. 177 A motion in arrest of judgment was instantly made, on the ground that a Latin word endorsed on the back of the indictment was incorrectly spelt. 1883 *SIR J. F. STEPHEN* *Hist. Crim. Law* I. 274 When they [the grand jury] have heard enough to satisfy themselves that a *prima facie* case is or is not made out against the prisoner, they endorse upon the indictment 'a true bill' or 'no true bill' as the case may be.

fig. 1875 *McLAREN* *Serm.* Ser. II. vi. 103 The gloomy indictment has been penned by our own hands.

c. *Bill of indictment*, the written accusation as preferred to the Grand Jury, before it has been by them either found a true bill, or ignored.

c.1530 *Star Chamb. Proceed.* in *Proc. Soc. Antig.* Ser. II. IV. 322 The said William Trewhitt toke the seid billles of indytemet of the seid fyfe. 1589 *Pasquill's Return* Cij b, The .. Elders .. had neuer put vppe any Billles of endightment against her the last Parliament. 1678 *HALL* *Hist. Placit. Cor.* (1736) xxii. II. 157 If a bill of indictment for murder, or other capital offence be presented against A, if upon the bearing the king's evidence .. they are dissatisfied, they [the grand inquest] may return the bill *ignoramus*. 1769 *BLACKSTONE* *Comm.* IV. xxiii. 301 A presentment .. is the notice taken by a grand jury of any offence from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them at the suit of the king. 1818 *JAS. MILL* *Brit. India* (1826) V. 53 The absurdities with which a bill of indictment is frequently stuffed.

2. *Scots Law*. A form of process by which a

criminal is brought to trial at the instance of the Lord Advocate; the formal written charge.

1773 *ENSIGN Just.* iv. iv. § 87 The trial of proper crimes by the court of judicatory proceeds either on indictment, which method is generally observed when the accused person to be tried is in prison, or [etc.] *Ibid.* § 89 That part of the indictment... which contains the ground of the charge against the defender, and the nature and degree of the punishment that he ought to suffer, is called the *libel*. 1861 *Bell's Dict. Law Scot.* 440/a Where the private party is the principal prosecutor... it is not in the form of an indictment that he brings his action, but in the form of criminal letters. *Ibid.* 441/1 The indictment is prepared in a syllogistic form, in which the *major proposition* states the nature of the crime... the *minor proposition* states the offence actually committed... the *conclusion* is, that on the panel's conviction by the jury, he ought to suffer the punishment inflicted by law on the crime.

† **Indic-ular**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *L. indiculus*, -um, dim. of *INDEX* + -AR.] Of the nature of, or containing, a list or catalogue.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Conamina Lyr. Ded.* An Indic-ular Essay upon the Domestic Criticisms and Clerical Characters... contain'd in his said *Athenæ Britannicæ*.

|| **Indicum**, *Obs.* [f. *L. Indicum* (Pliny), ad. Gr. *Ἰνδικόν*, neut. of *Ἰνδικός* Indian.] = INDIGO.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxxii. (Bodl. MS.), Indicum is founde in Causes of Inde, ipist in slyme wth some clemynge to be slyme & ayrrie wyl wondre medlinge of kinde purpur and of hlew. 1558 WAADRE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* i. 89 a, Stiepe the Indicum in thicke redde wyne. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 91 There is a Meal made of Anil, that is only distinguished from the Indicum... as being made out of the entire Plant.

Indies (indiz), *sb. pl.* [Plural of *Indie* or INDY, adaptation of *L. India*.]

1. A name given to India and the adjacent regions and islands, and also to those lands of the Western Hemisphere discovered by Europeans in the 15th and 16th centuries, and originally supposed to be part of the former; with the progress of geographical knowledge the two were distinguished as **EAST INDIES** and **WEST INDIES**, *q.v.*

In mod. English use, *Indies* without qualification means the East Indies; and *West Indies* is (in strict use) confined to the group of islands lying to the east of Central America; but, in translations from French, Spanish, or Portuguese, *Indies* often occurs in its 16th c. sense.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 174 All that traueley into these Indies haue greater respecte to laker and gaynes then diligently to searche the woorkes of nature. *Ibid.* 175 (heading) Of the ordinary nauyggation from Spayne to the Weste Indies. 1588 T. HICKOCK (title) The Voyage and Trauaile of M. Caesar Frederick... into the East India, the Indies, and beyond the Indies. 1605 *Jerónimo* in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 354 Alas, that Spain cannot of peace forbear a little coin, the Indies being so near. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. iii. § 1 Telling men that there are Jewels of inestimable value in the Indies. 1700 TOLAND *Crito* viii. 6 Both Indys gladly wyl thy Handmaids be. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* viii. (1857) 140 The English did not calculate the conquest of the Indies.

† 2. Used allusively for a region or place yielding great wealth or to which profitable voyages may be made. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. iii. 79 They shall be my East and West Indies. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 45 Our King ha's all the Indies in his Armes. c1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwit* ii. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 353, I am sailing now to my owne Indies, And see the happy Coast, too. a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Black-Indies*, Newcastle, from whence the Coals are brought. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* II. iv. iv. Regarding it [Spain] as their Indies, to which they are certain of making a profitable voyage.

Indiffeasable, *obs. form* of INDEFEASIBLE.

Indifference¹ (indif'frens). Also 6 -aunce. [f. as INDIFFERENCE; see -ENCE. Cf. *F. indifférence* (1629 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality of being indifferent.

† 1. The making of no difference between conflicting parties; impartiality; = INDIFFERENCE 1.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem Wks.* 1008/1 He is... farre fro such indifferre & equitie, as ought and must be in the iudges. 1537 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 140 Trustyng in yor wysdomes and indifferreances, and upon the fidelite yv bere unto us. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com.* 7 Nov. 3 Reasonable satisfaction shall be made unto them, according to Justice and indifferre. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* ix. (1700) 116 Thus I have set down the different Opinions in this point, with that true Indifference that I intend to observe on such other occasions. a1754 FIELDING *Conversation Wks.* 1784 IX. 371 The gentlemen... are to be seated with as much seeming indifferre as possible, unless there be any present whose degrees claim an undoubted precedence.

2. Absence of feeling for or against; hence *esp.* Absence of care for or about a person or thing; want of zeal, interest, concern, or attention; unconcern, apathy. Const. to, towards.

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xii. (1701) 471/2 Eratosthenes relates, That he... often carried to Market Birds, or... Pigs to sell, and managed his Household-Affairs with the like indifferre, inasmuch as he is reported to have washed a Sow. 1711 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Worley Montagu* 26 Feb., Your indifferre to me does not hinder me from thinking you capable of tenderness. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* i. xi, She behaved to him before company with the highest degree of indifferre. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* i. ii, The human mind is often... in a state neither of pain nor pleasure, which I call a state of indifferre. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, 'Perhaps never, if such be my

father's pleasure', continued Conachar, with assumed indifferre. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i. 8 Her indifferre was towards her parents, and most who crossed her daily path. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlv. (1862) IV. 56 The feeling towards Athens was rather indifferre than hatred. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xiv, A look of complete indifferre to his own external appearance.

3. Indetermination of the will (cf. INDIFFERENCE 3), or of a body to rest or motion; neutrality.

1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 29 All bodies have such an indifferre to rest, or motion, that if once at rest they remain so [etc.]. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1834) I. 66 It will tear up the main foundation whereon they build their doctrine of indifferre [of the will], namely, that without it there could be no merit, and consequently no room for punishment. 1831 LARDNER *Hydrost.* vii. 124 A solid immersed in a liquid may have several distinct positions of equilibrium, instability, and indifferre. 1886 W. CUNNINGHAM *St. Austin* iv. 128 The indifferre of the human will, its perfect ability to choose this or that.

† 4. The quality of being indifferent, or neither decidedly good nor evil (cf. INDIFFERENCE 6). *Obs.* 1690-1 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1728) I. 355 Conscience is nothing but the Judgment of a Man's own Mind concerning the Morality of his actions; that is, the Good or Evil, or Indifferre of them.

b. 'Passableness; mediocrity; as, indifferre of quality' (Webster, 1864).

5. Want of difference or distinction between things; = INDIFFERENCE 7.

Doctrine of indifferre: the doctrine (of certain 12th c. philosophers) that universals are individuals considered in those respects in which they do not differ from other individuals of the same kind.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iv. (1701) 142/1 He asserted Indifferre, that there is no difference of things. 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 194 Each one therefore... is willing through these daies, to keep himself from indifferre of meats. 1850 MAURICE *Moral & Met. Philos.* I. 558 We cannot work ourselves into his [Abelard's] passionate feelings against this doctrine of Indifferre.

6. The fact of not mattering or making no difference; unimportance; esp. in phrase a *matter of indifferre*; also, an instance of this; a thing or matter of no essential importance.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 76 Those neighboring differences, or rather indifferreances, are what I speak of, whether in some point of doctrine or of discipline. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 71 What are, as cunningly as commonly, called... innocent indifferreances and orderli deences. 1708 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* (1709) IV. 79 The Necessity or Indifferre of observing the Mosaic Rites. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ii, This would have been a circumstance of great indifferre to the experienced sportsman. 1885 *Yorksh. Post* 17 July 4/2 If the possession of the Zulfikar Pass is a matter of such utter indifferre to the Ameer [etc.].

7. **Magnetism.** *Indifferre point, point of indifferre*: 'the middle zone of a magnet where the attractive powers of the two ends neutralise each other' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

† **Indifferre** 2, *Obs. rare.* [app. f. IN-2 + DIFFERENCE, but perh. erroneous; see INDIFFERENT a.2] Difference.

1501 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 103 The indifferreances of their obligations. *Ibid.* 105 These ben the indifferre of y^e aquitauncis, the furst is one party of payment. The ij is of ful payment. 1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 7 The hunger of our insatiable humorists... readie to swallowe all draffe without indifferre.

Indifferenced, *fpl. a. nonce-wd.* [f. INDIFFERENCE¹ + -ED; cf. *iced, frosted*.] *Indifferenced over*, covered over with indifferre, having an outward show of indifferre.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxi. 186, I again turned to her, all as indifferenced over as a girl at the first long expected question, who waits for two more.

Indifferencist, *nonce-wd.* [f. as *prec.* + -IST.] One who maintains the indifferre or indetermination of the will.

1768 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* I. vi. § 25. 159 If... merit or demerit extend no further than while the will can act independently, why do your indifferencists ever punish for acts done in consequence of a perverseness already contracted?

Indifferency (indi-fērēnsi). Also 6 indyff-, 6-7 indeff-. [ad. l. *indifferentia* (Gellius), n. of quality from *indifferent-em*; see INDIFFERENT a.1 and -ENCY.] The quality of being indifferent.

I. Of a person or thing, in relation to two or more persons, things, courses, etc.

1. Absence of bias, prejudice, or favour for one side rather than another; impartiality, equity, fairness. *Now rare.*

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1226/2 Then shall they fall from indifferrency, and mayntayne false maters of theyr friendes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* II. i. 177 b, Not as he, which requirith of you favor, partialitie, or bearyng, but egall right, frendly indifferrency, and trew... justice. a1571 JEWELL *On a Thess.* (1611) 122 Marke then, and witness of my indifferrency... that I follow not affection, but deale vprightly. 1610 CARLETON *Jurid.* 131 How can sinceritie and indifferrency bee expected of them, that are aforehand bound by Oath to the Pope? a1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 11 Mark here the equity and indifferrency of the Son of God both to Jew and to barbarian. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* VI. viii. (1830) 408 The advantage attending the second kind of judicature [where the judge is determined by lot at the time of the trial, and for that turn only] is indifferrency. 1824 AUSTIN *Jurid.* (1873) I. iii. 137 Few of them will pursue it with this requisite 'indifferrency' or impartiality.

2. Neutrality of feeling; hence, Absence of active feeling or interest; unconcern, apathy; = INDIFFERENCE 2. Const. to, towards. *Now rare.*

1625 BR. HALL *Let.* in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1733) II. 156 How long will you halt in this Indifferrency? 1626 DONNE *Serm.* iv. 38 That you are in aequilibrio, in an Evenesse an Indifferrency in an Equanimity whether ye die this night or no. 1644 ROGERS *Naaman* 176 Their former love of the word hath turned to indifferrency. 1689 HOWE in L. Rogers *Life* ix. (1863) 253 In matters of religion Charles II was sufficiently known to be a prince of great indifferrency. 1715 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 54 The state of things did not bear an indifferrency and neutrality. 1722 DR. FOR. Col. Jack (1840) 203, I had a perfect indifferrency for the whole sex. 1835 J. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* i. 7 To rest in a profligate indifferrency to religion. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atomem.* vii. (1852) 195 Even the least semblance of indifferrency towards the decisions of law.

† 3. Indetermination of the will; freedom of choice; an equal power to take either of two courses. † *Liberty of indifferrency*, freedom from necessity, freedom of the will. *Obs.*

1552 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 80 We cannot do so here in England; for our indifferrency is taken away by a law. a1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 144 The indifferrency of the inclination in exercise is bound by Gods decree. a1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. ii. (1821) 316 Upon Adam's first transgression, that grand liberty of indifferrency equally to good or evil began first to discover itself. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 71 The operative Powers... remaining equally able to operate, or to forbear operating after, as before the Decree of the Will, are in a State, which, if one pleases, may be call'd Indifferrency. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* x. (1700) 117 This Indifferrency to do or not to do, cannot be the true Notion of Liberty.

4. Of a word: Capability of being applied to different things; neutral or equivocal sense, ambiguity. *Now rare or Obs.*

1596 BELL *Serv. Popery* III. xii. 497 To make advantage of the indifferrency of the word. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat*, 1 Cor. xi. 28 (1867) 77 The seeming indifferrency in the English tongue is necessitated in the Greek, *δοκμασένω*. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. v. (1852) 136 The usage... seems to have been accommodated unto that indifferrency of signification in the terms. 1881 J. C. DOLAN in *Penn. Sch. Jnrl.* XXX. 88 Because of this indifferrency, the term *will* has here been used in its most popular sense.

† 5. Of a place: Neutrality in point of advantage.

a. Absence of advantage for either of two opposing sides. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLIES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 592 The Rhodians accounted the Turks as good as vanquished, for that they being so many in number, and in a place of such indifferrency, had not yet prevailed. *Ibid.* 848 The Christians fought at great disadvantage, both for the number of men, and indifferrency of the place.

† b. Equal accessibility for all parties concerned. a1645 HARRINGTON *Serv. Worc.* in *Proc. Worc. Hist. Soc.* II. 193 An Officer of Armes was joynd in commissyon to consider the safety and indifferrency of theyre place of meeting.

† 6. The condition of being neither good nor bad, pleasant nor unpleasant. *Obs.*

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 60 'Tis a mistake to think, that men cannot change the Displeasingness or Indifferrency that is in Actions into Pleasure and Desire. 1692 — *Educ.* 75 Though before it were a Thing of Delight or Indifferrency.

II. Of two or more things, in their relation to each other or to a person, etc.

7. Want of difference in nature or character; substantial equality or equivalence. *Now rare.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 131 For indifferrency and equalitie of both [buyer and seller]... was ordeyned that [etc.]. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 7 Tho more have perished by violent deaths in the day, yet in natural dissolutions both times may hold an indifferrency, at least but contingent inequality. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 27 If the asserter of the indifferrency of truth and falsehood in their own natures, attempt to justify his position. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. x. (1876) 251 You have arrived at a fine Pyrrhonism, at an equivalence and indifferrency of all actions.

8. Absence of difference in respect of consequence, effect, significance, or importance; the fact of its making no difference, or of being of no consequence or importance either way.

1564 *Brief Exam.* ***, If the indifferrency of these orders hange vpon the vse: then we must looke wherunto they are ordeyned. 1594 HOOKER *Ecd. Pol.* II. iv. § 4 The choice is left to our owne discretion, except a principall bond of some higher dutie remove the indifferrency that such things have in themselves. 1637 LAUD *Sp. Star-Chamb.* 14 June 54 The Indifferrency of the standing of the Holy Table either way. 1692 WAGSTAFF *Vind. Carol.* xiii. 88 Ceremonies... how indifferrency they are in themselves, when they are once commanded, the indifferrency ceases. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin.* II. cxviii. 331, I still believe... in the indifferrency of customs, so long as they do not make void the Divine word.

b. esp. in phrase of indifferrency, that is indifferrency, unessential, immaterial, unimportant.

1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. 1844 II. 300 So far is it off that these missal vestures are now things of indifferrency. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastell* 781 It is a matter of meere indifferrency. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 56 Haire long or short, thick or thin, more or lesse, is a matter of indifferrency. a1673 T. HORROR in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxiii. 6 As a place of indifferrency; that is, there is as well as anywhere besides. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* iv. 124 It is not a mere matter of speculation, and therefore not a point of indifferrency. 1863 J. BROWN *Horre Subs.* (ed. 3) 127 Religion was no matter of indifferrency to him.

† c. A matter of indifference; a non-essential. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 26, I would not perish upon a Ceremony, Politick points, or indifference. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. xvi. (1713) 36 If it be an Imperfection, it is to be removed. . . If an Indifference, it is indifference whether you remove it or not.

Indifferent (indif'fèrent), *a.* (*sb.* and *adv.*). Also 5-6 -deferent, -dyfferent. [*a. F. indifférent* (15th c. in Littré), or *ad. L. indifferēt-em* not differing, making no difference, of medium quality, of no consequence, not particular, careless, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *different-em* DIFFERENT.]

I. Of a person or thing, in relation to two or more objects, courses, etc.

1. Without difference of inclination; not inclined to prefer one person or thing to another; unbiased, impartial, disinterested, neutral; fair, just, even, even-handed. *Const. to, unto* († *for*). *arch.* *a.* Of persons: esp. *indifferent judge, critic, reader.*

1387-8 T. USK *Fest. Love* i. vii. (Skeat) l. 34 Indifferent folk will say: 'ye, who is trewe, who is fals, him-self knowlegeth the things.' 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. ii. (1859) 4 Thou assignest a iuge that is nought indifferent, but frend to your partye. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 539 II. 38 He chould be inderfer for bothe parties acording to the lawe. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 124 And nether wyll deluyer the sayde goodis to me or to any other indifferent man. 1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* 20 The stewarde is bounde by lawe and consyence to be an indyfferent iudge bytwene the lorde and his tenants. 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* (Arb.) 133 Irewly, D. Medcalle was parcial to none: but indifferent to all. 1594 *WEST 2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 22 Two things seeme necessarie. namely that the arbitrators be sufficient, and indifferent. 1618 *RALEIGH Apol.* 21, I leave to all worthy and indifferent men to judge. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xxxix. 119 A man who means honestly, is never afraid . . . to refer all differences to the next unbiassed and indifferent man he meets. 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* xxi. Poet. Wks. IX. 194 He the indifferent Judge of all, regards Nations, and hues, and dialects alike. 1844 *LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* xvii. (1862) 260 They dare not go before an impartial judge and indifferent jury.

b. Of a thing, action, etc.; esp. *indifferent justice*, impartial or even-handed justice.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. clxiv. 157 Guydyng it with all sobernesse and indifferent iustyce. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) p. viij, The indifferent and discrete course ye keepe in handling and compounding such controversies. 1612 *DAVIES Why Ireland etc.* (1787) 213 There is no nation . . . that doth love equal and indifferent justice better than the Irish. 1690 *CHILD Disc. Trade* (1694) 5 Their excise, which is certainly the most equal and indifferent tax in the world. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 312 Methinketh that the law in that point is very good and indifferent. 1882 *FARRAR Early Chr.* II. 34 It even stands as a description of St. James on the indifferent page of the Jewish historian.

2. Not inclined to one thing or course more than to another; having no inclination or feeling for or against a thing; hence, Without interest or feeling in regard to something; unconcerned, unmoved, careless, apathetic, insensible. *Const. to.*

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 43 By my troth, I care not greatly, I am indifferent to all company, Whether it be here or there. 1529 *MORE Dyaloge* i. Wks. 165/1 Would ye be then indifferent to take the one syde or the other. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* i. 72 B. Ely. Doth his Maiestie incline to it, or no? B. Cant. He seems indifferent. 1645 *SLINGSBY Diary* (1836) 145 They . . . show'd a mind indifferent w't way they went, so they followed their General. 1702 *FARQUHAR Twin-Rivals* iii. iii, Madam, you appear very indifferent to me to what you were lately. 1757 *WARBURTON Lett.* (1809) 256, I am very indifferent of obligations from that quarter. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* iii. xvii, These mighty cliffs, that heave on high their naked brows . . . Indifferent to the sun or snow. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon*. (1837) III. iii. 41 He was indifferent, and cared for none of these things. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxi, When people are long indifferent to us, we grow indifferent to their indifference. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. x. 504 Not merely indifferent or unfriendly to his cause, but avowedly and bitterly hostile.

† **3.** Undetermined in regard to impressions, actions, etc.; of neutral disposition; equally apt, disposed, or indisposed to. *Obs.*

1538 *STARKEY England* i. ii. 28 The mynd of man fyrst of hyt self ys as a clear and pure tabul . . . apt and indyfferent to receyue al maner of pcyctures and image. 1548-77 *VICARY Anat.* iv. (1888) 33 Why he [the brain] is moyst, is, that it should be the more indifferenter and abler to every thing that should be . . . gotten into him. 1664 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* iii. iii. § 7 The soul being of such a nature as is indifferent to good or evil. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* ii. xxi. (1695) 141 A man is at Liberty to lift up his Hand to his Head, or let it rest quiet: He is perfectly indifferent to either.

† **4.** Having a neutral relation to (two or more things); impartially pertinent or applicable. *Obs.*

1529 *MORE Dyaloge* ii. Wks. 181/1 There might be saide, that it nedeth not to assigne any place, wher the very church & true christen congregacion is. But sith every place is indifferent ther vnto [etc.]. 1533 *ELVOT Cast. Helthe* (1539) 36 a, The latyn word Cerenitia, is indifferēt aswelle to ale as to biere. 1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 271 To line and to love well is incient to fewe, but indifferent to all. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iii. 124 A certain infinite *matéria prima*, which was neither air, nor water, nor fire, but indifferent to every thing.

† **b.** Of a word: Of neutral signification or application; hence, Equivocal, ambiguous; of either gender, common. *Obs.*

a 1533 *FRITH Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 167 Albeit the word of itself were indifferent in the Latin, yet it is not indifferent in the English. 1584 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 309 You know that *homo* is indifferent. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* 11 Chose rather a middle way . . . and that under covert and indifferent words.

† **5.** Not more advantageous to one person or party than to another. **a.** Of a place: Neutral in situation, as respects position and accessibility.

1521-a *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 Layles . . . should be . . . edified in such towncs . . . as shall be most indifferent for conueiance of prisoners from every parte of the shire. 1548 *HALL Chron., Edw. IV* 230 If your pleasure shalbe, to have the communication in any place, indifferent betwene bothe tharmies. 1593 *JACK Straw* iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 405 If the king would anything with us, Tell him the way is indifferent to meet us. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ii. ii. § 2 An indifferent Place, for mutual Ease, in mid-way betwixt both.

† **b.** Of a contest: Even, equal, undecided. *Obs.*

c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xiii. 9 He thought not any one of all the Deities, When his care left th' indifferent field, would aid on either side. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* (1636) 6 The same beasts which carried away the first day cleere, and made the second indifferent, gave away the third past controversie.

† **6.** Having a neutral quality between excess and defect; not extreme; of medium quality or character. *Obs.*

1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* (1539) 60 The moste indifferētest mean to labour. 1597 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 144 The mind with indifferent labour waxeth more perfect, with [over] much studye it is made fruitlesse. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Hush.* i. ii. (1668) 26 Make not your career too long . . . or too short . . . but competent and indifferent. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. iii. 33 Where there blows a moderate and indifferent Gale between both extreames.

b. Of medium or moderate extent, size, etc.; fairly large; tolerable. *Obs. or arch.*

1546 *Yorsh. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) 482 Of good conversation and qualities and indifferent lereyng. 1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 408 Indifferent wealth to maintain his family, expecting all things necessary, nothing superfluous. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 77 Of sheepe they have in some places indifferent store. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. 96 Two little Islands, each about a mile round, of an indifferent height. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 231, I discover'd them to be compos'd of much Mercury, of an indifferent Quantity of Sulphur, and a little less of fixt Salt.

7. Not definitely possessing either of two opposite qualities; esp. (in current use), Neither good nor bad; of neutral quality.

1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 367/1 Those thynges whiche he taketh for indifferent, that is to wit of their nature neither good nor euyl. 1568 *TILNEY Disc. Marriage* B, Tell us, how the indifferent sorte were married, that were neyther foule, nor fayre, but lovely browne. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 369 The Chaldeans . . . in the seven Planets making two good, two bad, three indifferent. *Ibid.* 550 The Earth diversified in aspiring Hills, lowly Vales, equall and indifferent Plaines. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 81 We are to look upon men as indifferent sort of things, neither good nor bad to us but according to our management. 1821 *Blackie, Mag.* VIII. 668 Bards and bardings, good, bad, and indifferent.

b. Hence, by euphemism: Not particularly good; poor, inferior; rather bad. (Frequently preceded by *but* or *very*.)

1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 66 The favourable acclamations of them that praise and extoll every indifferent worke. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* vi. § 60 After an ill supper, he was shewed an indifferent bed. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) I. 246 The English interest was managed chiefly by two men of a very indifferent reputation. 1796 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* iv. (1813) 59 Her indifferent state of health unhappily prevents her being in town. 1824 *SCOTT St. Ronan's* xiv, Meg . . . slipped again, then tried to eat a bit of bread and butter, with very indifferent success. 1898 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 20, It is generally more advisable to pass than to play with an indifferent hand.

† **c.** In poor health, ailing, poorly. *Obs. or dial.*

1753 *MRS. DELANY Autobiog.* (1861) III. 244 [She] is but very indifferent, but really looks as pretty as ever. 1779 *MISS WILKES Let. in Wilkes's Corr.* (1805) IV. 295, I saw her last night, when she was very indifferent with shortness of breath. 1803 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* (1845) V. 455, I have been but very indifferent, but I am much recovered. 1816 *JANE AUSTEN Lett.* (1884) II. 327 Your Mama means to ride to Speen Hill to-morrow to see the Mrs. Hulberts, who are both very indifferent. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s.v., If I ask a Craven peasant how his wife does, he replies 'indifferent, thank ye'; then I conclude that she is in tolerably good health. But if he tells me that 'she is very indifferent', I am assured she is very ill; or almost in a hopeless state.

8. In scientific use: **a.** Neutral in chemical, electrical, or magnetic quality, as *indifferent point*.

b. Undifferentiated, not specialized, as *indifferent cell, tissue*, etc.

1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex., Indifferens* . . . term applied to compound bodies which do not exercise electro-chemical reactions and which do not combine with other bodies; indifferent. 1872 *HUXLEY Physiol.* xii. 272 The material of the body when in this stage of growth is often spoken of as indifferent tissue. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 103 These cells, which are usually known as indifferent cells, possess no limiting membrane, but consist of little masses of protoplasm which are almost in close contact with one another. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Indifferent gases*, gases which when breathed excite no irritation or other unpleasant effect, but in the absence of oxygen are incapable of sustaining life. *Ibid.*, *Indifferent point*, the point of the intrapolar region of an electrified nerve which lies between the anelectrotonic and the catelectrotonic areas. 1890 *Nature* 11 Sept., The mode of renewal of the nails or of the epidermis generally is a good example, each cell commencing its existence in an indifferent form in the deeper layers of the

epidermis, and gradually acquiring the adult peculiarities as it approaches the surface. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 360 Place the indifferent electrode in a suitable position on the patient.

II. Of two or more things, a thing and its contrary, etc., in relation to each other, to a person, etc.; and in senses thence arising.

† **9.** Not different in character, quality, effect, incidence, etc.; equal, even; identical, the same. *Obs.*

1547 *BOORDE Introd. Knowl.* xxxv. (1870) 210 Latyn, welcome to me! . . . For thou art indyfferent here and in every place. 1549 *Act of Lett in Sharp Cov. Myst.* (1825) 184 At the inderferent costs and charges of Mr. Maire and the Shereffs. That is, the Maire to pay the one half, and the Shereffs the other half. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* v. ix. (1886) 88 It is indifferent to saie in the English toong; She is a witch; or, She is a wise woman. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 328 He may have meat and drink . . . and his fellows also at their own costs, or at the indifferent costs of the parties.

10. Not differing in estimation or felt importance; regarded as not mattering either way. *To be indifferent to*, to make no difference to, to be all the same to.

(The converse of sense 2: we are subjectively indifferent to things which are objectively indifferent to us.)

1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 758 Friend and foe was much what indifferent unto him: where his advantage grew, he spared no man's death. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* i. iii. 115, I am arm'd, And dangers are to me indifferent. 1682 *DAVDEN Medal Ep. Whigs*, 'Tis indifferent to your humble servant, whatever your party says or thinks of him. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 139 It was indifferent to him whether you said Moses was the author of the Pentateuch, or Esdras re-established it. 1743 *JOHNSON Let. to Cave Aug.* in *Boswell*, I would have it understood as wholly indifferent to me. 1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 147 In quality of brother to Lady Harriet . . . he commands and obtains her utmost respect; but for any thing farther . . . there is not that man on earth that is more indifferent to her. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* II. 71 The sentiments of others are indifferent to him.

b. Of no consequence or matter either way; unimportant, immaterial.

1611 *BIBLE Eccles.* xxvii. 1 Many have sinned for a smal matter [margin, thing indifferent]. 1704 *HEARNE Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 18 As the differences we speak of are not essential in points of Faith, the Apostles and Fathers . . . might fairly enough neglect these indifferent Disputes. 1788 *PRIESTLEY Lect. Hist.* iii. xiv. 118 The real time of Christ's birth can no more affect the proper use of this system than that of any other indifferent event. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der.* vii, What she herself held in tenderness and reverence had constantly seemed indifferent to Gwendolen. 1885 *Jynl. Sc.* July 408 It is perfectly indifferent to which race the father or the mother belongs.

c. spec. Of an observance or ceremony: That may equally well be done or not done, observed or neglected, etc.; non-essential.

1563 *GRINDAL Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 94 In that meal it shall be indifferent to eat flesh or fish. 1576 *ABP. SANDVS Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 187 Neither would they so uncharitably have judged their brethren in things indifferent. 1689 *LOCKE Toleration* i. Wks. 1727 II. 244 Things in their own Nature indifferent cannot, by any human Authority, be made any Part of the Worship of God. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* II. 127 By Indifferent are only meant, such as might be either . . . done thus or otherwise. 1731 *WESLEY Lett.* xiv. Wks. XII. This rule holds of things indifferent in themselves.

III. 11. Comb., as indifferent-looking (senses 2, 7), -minded (sense 1) adjs.

1622 *Relat. Eng. Plantat. Plymouth* in *Arber Story Pilgr. Fathers* (1897) 503 Every indifferent-minded man should be able to say, with father Abraham, 'Take thou, the right-hand; and I will take the left!' 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xviii, If she was twice as indifferent-looking, I should be so much the more her friend. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 70 She was struggling to be calm and indifferent-looking, with a great horror chilling her young heart.

B. sb.

† **1.** One who is impartial or disinterested. *Obs.* c 1570 *Pride & Lovel.* (1841) 17 For of the hyndes or of the paysauntie I feare I should not have indifferents. 1602 *Archpriest, Controv.* (Camden) II. 6 He would have some indifferent joined with them.

2. One who is neutral or unconcerned, esp. in religion or politics; a neutral; an apathetic person.

† Hence, as a quasi-proper name, *John Indifferent*.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxiii. Dd vij b, These indifferents (or newters) that part most take That strongest is, or strongest like to be. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 5 If I vse indifferency, call me not *John Indifferent*. 1624 *STRAFFORD Lett. & Disp.* (1739) I. 23, I was best pleased to hear of that Commodity, being for all the rest *John Indifferent*. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Method* v, Should Gods eare To such indifferents chained be, Who do not their own motions heare? 1793 *Secr. Policy Tansensists* 119 Why then did not the pretended Indifferents side with the Clergy, the King, the Pope, the whole Church to defend the Faith? 1742 *Lond. Mag.* 614 Indifferents and Absentees are equally abhorrent to our Constitution. 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* iii. x, The indifferents might be counted on to cry King George or King James, according as either should prevail. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 1/2 It is the indifferents, the abstainers, the waverers, and the wobblers who decide elections.

3. pl. Things indifferent (see A. 10); non-essentials. *rare.*

1626 *SCLATER Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 256 Vaine ianglings about indifferents. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobl.* (1843) 5 To tolerate more than indifferents, is not to deal indifferently with God. 1876 F. H. BRADLEY *Eth. Stud.* Note to Ess. v. 191 Now, where there are no indifferents and no choice between them, rights are never wider than duties.

† **C. adv.** = **INDIFFERENTLY adv.** 5. *Obs.*

(Very common c 1600-1730.)
1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 117 Me thinks I understand indifferent well. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 497 Indifferent good workmen, but nothing comparable to the other before named. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 123, I am myself indifferent honest. 1600 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* II. xv. (1668) 68 Lay upon the Harrows some indifferent heavy piece of wood. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. i. iii. 21 The Air is cold, the Soil indifferent fruitful. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 20 An indifferent high Land to N. . . but to the S. it falleth away very low. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* III. He . . . was supposed to make an indifferent good thing of it. 1826 — *Woodst.* v. You have seen me act my part indifferent well.

† **Indifferent, a.** *Obs. rare.* [app. f. *IN-2*, but perh. erroneous: cf. *INDIFFERENCE*.] Different.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vii. 179 Thair agis was nocht far indifferēt (*L. nec multum discrepat ætas*). 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiii. 107 There naturis and conditions ar as indifferēt as is the nature of scheip and voluis. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (1645) 364 This (*Septum lucidum*) is an indifferent body from all the rest that are in the braine.

Indifferent, a. and sb. rare. [*IN-3*.] *a.* *adj.* Characterized by indifference. *b. sb.* A thing indifferent (see *INDIFFERENCE* 10 c); a non-essential.

1818 COLEBRIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 172 Driving into wilderness their Christian brethren for admitted indifferences. 1836 G. S. FABER *Election* (1842) 52 Some . . . it tells us, are neither elected nor reprobated; and . . . these indifferential individuals either may, or may not, be saved.

Indifferentiated, a. rare. [*IN-3*.] Not differentiated; not rendered different in structure, function, or the like; not specialized.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 109 Thus the cellular layer of the ectoderm, in the Hydroid-Polyps, is as yet an indifferentiated organ of sensation.

Indifferentism (indif'ərəntiz'm). [*f. INDIFFERENT a. + -ISM*: cf. *F. indifférentisme* (Littre).]

1. A spirit of indifference professed and practised. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iv. Often, notwithstanding, was I blamed, . . . for my so-called Hardness, my Indifferentism towards men. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* i. There are others who have educated themselves into a useful indifferentism or cynicism. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* xxiii. 265 A cast-off accent of jaded indifferentism, just touched with displeasure. 1890 BOLDAWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 6 These people either did not know . . . or, with the absurd indifferentism of Englishmen, did not care.

b. esp. The principle that differences of religious belief are of no importance; adiaphorism; absence of zeal or interest in religious matters.

1827 SACK *Lit. in Pusey Hist. Eng.* (1828) I. p. xiv. It originated with men very far removed from indifference. 1828 PUSEY *Ibid.* 59 His anxiety to promote Christian charity converted into indifference. 1840 MILMAN *Hist. Chr.* II. 381 The public acts . . . of Constantine, show how the lofty eclectic indifference of the Emperor . . . gave place to the progressive influence of Christianity. 1845 E. B. BARRETT in *Letters of R. Browning & E. B. Barrett* (1899) I. 240 He has a certain latitudinarianism (not indifferentism) in his life and affections. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 59 The signs of a growing toleration or indifferentism meet him on every side.

2. *Metaph.* (See quot.)

1866 MANSELL in *Contemp. Rev.* I. 33 Hence arises a third form of philosophy, which, for want of a better name, we will call *Indifferentism*, as being a system in which the characteristic differences of mind and matter are supposed to disappear, being merged in something higher than both.

3. *Biol.* Term originally applied to the condition of the sexual glands at the time of development, when parts of them are common to both sexes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

Indifferentist. [*f. as prec. + -IST*; cf. *F. indifférentiste* (Littre).] One who professes or practises indifference, neutrality, or unconcern. Also *attrib.* *a.* In religious matters.

1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II. 36 Into this party all the indifferentists from other sects . . . naturally fall. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 232 It was after the expulsion of the Moriscos that the Spaniards became indifferentists. 1853 CONYBEARE *Ess., Ch. Parties* (1855) 155 Arnold was no indifferentist and his followers have been no Epicureans. 1869 ROSSETTI *Mem. Shelley* p. xxxiii. He was . . . as so many other people are, a religious indifferentist who acquiesced in what he found established. 1884 *Athenæum* 23 Feb. 244/1 Those Japanese who pretend to any education are almost universally indifferentist agnostics.

b. In politics.

1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* Intro. 169 Corruption-eaters, and corruption-hunters, and blind custom led men, and indifferentists. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 121 These political phases were not the acquiescence of a placeman, or indifferentist, in mutations for which he does not care. 1890 G. GISSING *Emancipated* I. 75 Madeline was an indifferentist in politics and on social questions.

c. generally.

1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* IV. 342 It is obvious that he was never a misanthrope or an indifferentist, but painfully concerned about his fellow-men.

Indifferently (indi-fərəntli), *adv.* [*f. INDIFFERENT a. + -LY*]; but in earliest use directly based on *L. indifferenter* or *F. indifférentment*.] In an indifferent manner; with indifference.

1. Without difference or distinction; equally, alike, indiscriminately.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. iii. 122 (Camb. MS.) So þat he wite egaly, as who seyth indifferently, þat thinges mowen ben doon or elles nat ydoon. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 30 Ilk prest

of Crist was callid indifferently prest and bischop. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 12 What lette shoulde there be, why God shoulde not indifferently cōmpte all for his chyldren? 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xxxiii. 66 The same yeare died Menenius Agrippa, a man . . . beloved indifferently (*L. pariter*) of the Senators and the Commons. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 57 ¶ 2 All Mankind are indifferently liable to adverse Strokes of Fortune. 1756 BUARE *Subst. & B. II.* ii. They frequently use the same word, to signify indifferently the modes of astonishment or admiration and those of terror. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* IV. 265 At first we might expect to meet with lakes indifferently on any part of the earth's surface.

† *b.* In a position equally convenient as to distance for all parties. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. ii. § 44. 187 A Court is called in the Priory of Dunstable in Bedfordshire, as a favourable place, indifferently distanced.

† *2.* Without bias or prejudice; impartially. *Obs.*

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* v. xxx. (1554) 141 Indifferently his domes demeaning Such one is able to be cleped a kyng. 1531-2 Act 23 *Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 5 You . . . shall trewly and indifferently execute the auctorite to you given. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun.* That they maye truly and indifferently minister iustice. 1617 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) I. 165 So many mares as shalbe valued at lx^{li} by two men indifferently to be chose by us bothe. 1737 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 53, I . . . was determined to behave indifferently to all, rich or poor, friends or enemies. 1844 LU. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 6 (1862) 351 Twelve men indifferently chosen, and of a station near his own.

3. With indifference or unconcern; calmly, unconcernedly; carelessly.

1573-80 BARET *Adv.* I 128 But if he shall vnderstand . . . that you take the matter indifferently or quietly (*L. æquo animo*). 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 87 Set Honor in one eye, and Death t' the other, And I will looke on both indifferently. 1663 PEPEY *Diary* 10 Jan. I answered him [Penn] so indifferently that I think he and I shall be at a distance. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. But Lovat's fate indifferently we view, True to no king, to no religion true. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xvii. 'I have not considered the subject', said he indifferently, looking straight before him.

† *4.* Without determination either way; neutrally.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 19 If he did not care whether he had their love, or no, hee waued indifferently, 'twixt doing them neyther good, nor harme. a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 53 Whether they be our Friends or our Enemies, or indifferently affected towards us.

5. To some extent, in some degree (as intermediate between *very* or *very much*, and *not at all*); moderately, tolerably, fairly; esp. indifferently well, pretty well. (Cf. *INDIFFERENT adv.*) Now rare.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 28 That everie man, but indifferently skillfull maye perceave the crafte. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 19 A certayne rownd and long Processe, indifferently thicke. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. i. 58, I haue an humor to knocke you indifferently well. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1227 The churches are not magnificent without; but within are decent, and indifferently ornamented. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. i. 13 French he could speak indifferently well. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. v.* I. 11. 57 For reasons indifferently good.

b. Not very well; poorly, badly (usually preceded by *very* or *but*).

1676 tr. *Guillaiere's Voy. Athens* 110 The Wine they provided was indifferently good, but the wine was excellent. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 159 He thought I understood my business but very indifferently, since I kept him so long under my hands. 1706 F. FARQUHAR *Beaucl. Strat.* I. Wks. (Rtdg.) 644/1 We are an inland Town, and indifferently provided with Fish. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. vii. (1857) 114 Montmorency . . . now took the command, for which his rash and impetuous temper but indifferently qualified him. 1868 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 339, I rest very indifferently at night.

Indifferentness. [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.] The quality of being indifferent; indifference.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Indifferentness*, the having little or no Concern or Affection for; also middle Nature or Quality neither best nor worst.

† **Indiffering, a. Obs. rare** ⁻¹. = **INDIFFERENT**. a 1694 *Life Matt. Robinson* (ed. Mayor) 57 As to Church ceremonies he was indiffering.

Indiffinite, -ynite, obs. ff. INDEFINITE.

Indiffusible, a. [*IN-3*.] Not diffusible.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Indifulvin (indif'ulvin). *Chem.* [*f. INDI- + L. fulvus* yellow, *FULVOUS* + *-IN*.] A brittle, friable, reddish-yellow resin (C₂₂H₂₀N₂O₃) obtained (in two forms) by treating indican with dilute acids.

1865-72 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 248.

Indifuscin (-iv'sin). *Chem.* [*f. INDI- + L. fuscus* dark, *FUSCIOUS* + *-IN*.] A brown powder (C₂₄H₂₀N₂O₃) obtained from indican and indicanin. 1859 [see *INDICAN*]. 1865-72 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 249. So **Indifuscone** (C₂₇H₂₀N₂O₃) [see *-ONE*].

Indigen, var. of INDIGENE.

|| **Indigena.** Pl. *indigenæ*. [*L. indigena* native, *f. indu-* in, within + *-gena* from *gen-*, stem of *gignere* to produce, beget.] A native, aboriginal; = **INDIGENE sb.**

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commu.* (Hakl. Soc.) 98 As though they were indigenæ, or people bredde upon that very soyle. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xxxvii. 35 Spreading himself as an indigena flourisheth. 1799 W. G. BROWNE *Trav. Africa* etc. xxi. 320 The ordinary maxims of indigenæ are rarely to be entirely disregarded.

Indigenal (indi'dʒnəl), *a. and sb.* [*f. L. indigen-a + -AL*.] *A. adj.* = **INDIGENOUS**.

1725 H. BOURNE in *Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* (1825) 390 It appears to me to be an indigenal Custom of our own. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 170 The indigenal British cattle are still extant. 1847 MEDWIN *Shelley* II. 140 Bright auburn hair and eyes, that seem indigenal to, or hereditary in, the fair Venetians.

B. sb. A native; = **INDIGENE sb.**

1720 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 35, I have not inserted any Plant . . . but such as are indigenals in Britain.

† **Indigenary, a. Obs.** [*f. L. indigen-a* native + *-ARY*.] Native; = **INDIGENUS**.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 288 The indigenary ferment in the stomach. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. vi. The primeval origin of my ayes and ataves was indigenary of the Lemovick regions (*F. indigène des régions Lemoviques*).

† **Indigenate, sb. Obs.** [*a. F. indigénat*, ad. L. type **indigenātus*, *f. indigena* native: see *-ATE* 1.] The position or status of a native.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 138 It was formerly customary that the person who was desirous of obtaining the right of indigenate, or a share in the privileges, must previously pay a certain sum of matriculation or enrollment. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 27 The law of indigenate, which excludes foreigners, not naturalized, from holding any employment of trust or profit.

† **Indigenate, a. Obs. rare.** [app. *f. L. indigen-a + -ATE* 2.] Of native origin.

1775 PLANTA in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 139 The domains granted out by them to indigenate families.

Indigence (indidʒəns). Also 5-6 **indigence**, 6 **indigena**, (7 **indigena**). [*a. F. indigence* (13th c. in Littre), ad. L. *indigentia*, *f. indigēt-um* *INDIGENT*: see *-ENCE*.]

† 1. The fact or condition of wanting or needing (a thing); want or need of something requisite; lack, deficiency; need, requirement.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 319 Grant syne to myn Indigens þi protectione & defens! 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. viii. By indigence of goods . . . by right shulde he ben punished. 1414. Chester *Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 223 And bestys alle shal . . . Nouthir ete nor drynke for noon indigence. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Prol. 72 Therto perlyte, but only indigence. a 1628 PRESTON *New Court.* (1624) 25 Mutual indigence knits men together, when they have need one of another. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 165 Working . . . by a particular concourse suitable to the indigence of the matter it works on. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangement*, Wks. (1841) 316 Every subordinate being . . . is . . . subject to wants, indigence and imperfection being essential to its constitution.

2. *spec.* Want of the means of subsistence; straitened circumstances; poverty, penury, destitution.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 6 Thou must for Indigence Or stele, or begge, or borwe thy dispence. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 217 Aunsynd persownys holde residence Among ther prarysshens, make a departyson Of ther treasours to folk in indigence. 1555 AUP. PARKER *Ps.* xxxiv. 86 God seeth the just in providence. . . He them relieveh in indigens. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1211 This other heere . . . doth not abandon povertie, nor raseth out the hereditary indigence of his father and house. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 276 ¶ 1 To tell a rich Man of the Indigence of a Kinsman of his. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 495 As they had before been reduced from affluence to indigence. 1884 J. RAE *Contemp. Socialism* 414 To have no shoes is a mark of extreme indigence to-day.

b. personified.

c 1420 LYDG. *Story Thebes* i. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 360/2 Treason, Pouert, Indigence and Nede And cruell death, in his rent wede. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xviii. This place, the usual retreat of indigence and frugality. 1858-65 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XI. I. IV. 7 Under this King Indigence itself may still have something of a human aspect.

† 3. An instance of want; a want, a need. *Obs.*

c 1416 HOCCEVLE *Min. Poems* (1892) 62 Let your hy worthynesse Oure indigences softne & abate! 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xliiii. 72 b/1 She endured not only grete indigences; But also many rebukes and shames. 1664-94 SOUTH *Twelve Serms.* II. 114 We . . . lay before them our Wants and Indigences, and the misery of our Condition.

† **Indigency** (indidʒənsi). *Obs.* [ad. L. *indigentia*; see *prec.* and *-ENCY*.] The quality or condition of being indigent.

1. Want, deficiency; need; = **INDIGENCE** 1.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. v. § 4 (1622) 38 The chiefe tye, and bond of all humane society, is neither reason, nor speech, nor indigency; but religion and piety. c 1624 LUSHINGTON *Recant. Sermon* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 492 Man ceaseth to be Man, if we conceive him All-sufficient; God only is so . . . Man's Being and his God is Indigency and Want. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Pref. to Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 12 In the Infancy of the State and Indigency of Laws.

2. *spec.* Want of the means of subsistence; = **INDIGENCE** 2.

1631 WEEVER *Auc. Funt. Mon.* 255 Great want and indigence. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 123 Where there is indigence, there is sollicitude, and distraction, and uneasiness, and fear. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 38 That the common heathens had such mean apprehensions about the indigency of their gods, it appears plainly, from Aristophanes's *Plutus*, and the *Dialogues* of Lucian.

3. with *pl.* A want, a need; = **INDIGENCE** 3.

1651 J. ROCKET *Chr. Subj.* vii. (1658) 90 Ready to supply their indigencies, to pardon their infirmities. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* x. 459 All which various Methods being so nicely accommodated to the Indigencies of those helpless Vegetables. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *Kempis Vall. Lilies* 52 Who is there that is found like to the 'poor (Jesus)' as to all his Indigencies? Verily none.

Indigene (indidʒən), *a. and sb.* Also 7-*gin* (e, 7-9 -*gen*). [*a. F. indigène* (Rabelais, 16th c.), ad. L. *indigena* native, lit. 'in-born' person, *f. indigē-* (*indu-*) ancient deriv. form of *in* prep. + *gen-* stem of *gignere*, in passive 'to be born'.]

† **A. adj.** Native; = **INDIGENOUS**. *Obs.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 491 They were Indigene, or people bred vpon that very soyle. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 7 All sorts of Mould, foreign or indigen. 1697 — *Nunism.* ix. 312 The Native, and truly Indigen are generally well shap'd.

B. sb. A native.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxiv. 62 The Atlaterns . . thrives with us in England, as if it were an Indigene and Natural. 1679 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) xvi. 68 The Birch . . [is] doubtless a proper Indigene of England. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. 14 The Goths were indigenes of Scandia. 1817 COLERIDGE *Own Times* (1850) III. 952 One of the true indigenes of this planet. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 89 They differ, moreover, to a large extent, from the indigenes. 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 46 The Hill-tribes of India, which are remnants of indigenes planted by the flood of Aryans.

† **Indigenital**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. indi-* (see *prec.*) + *genit-us* born + *-al*; after *L. indigena*, *genus.*] Of indigenous character.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Indigenital*, born in the same Town or Country; natural. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 89 Greek Measures of capacity may be considered, as Indigenital. Or, 2. Exoticick.

Indigenity, *rare.* [*f. L. indigen-us* adj. (see *next*) + *-ity*.] The quality of being indigenous; indigenousness.

1895 *Naturalist* No. 241. 241 Many new species, but mostly of doubtful indigenity, have their line for the first time.

Indigenous (indi'dʒɪnəs), *a.* [*f. late L. indigen-us* born in a country, native (*f. indigen-a* a native: see *INDIGENE*) + *-ous*.]

1. Born or produced naturally in a land or region; native or belonging naturally to (the soil, region, etc.). (Used primarily of aboriginal inhabitants or natural products.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. 325 Although . . there bee . . swarms of Negroes serving under the Spaniard, yet were they all transported from Africa . . and are not indigenes or proper natives of America. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 497 This Creature was formerly Common with us in Ireland; and an Indigenous Animal . . universally met with in all parts of the Kingdom. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 188 In different Highland glens . . where the indigenous sheep are supposed to remain unmixed. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 70 A plant indigenous only to China and Tartary. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 212 They had . . been passionately fond of their indigenous poetry. 1868 F. HALL in *Examiner* 11 Apr. 228/3 Compositions which studiously reject all words that are not either Sanskrit or indigenous. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 118 Hardly any indigenous Syriac theology older than the fourth century has been preserved. 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* Introd. § The indigenous flora and fauna of Kukuanaaland.

b. transf. and fig. Inborn, innate, native.

a. 1864 I. TAYLOR (Webster), Joy and hope are emotions indigenous to the human mind. 1895 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* II. 68 The more we appreciate what obligation means, the more shall we rest in the psychologically indigenous character of its conditions.

2. Of, pertaining to, or intended for the natives; 'native', vernacular.

1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 579 Most of the Missionary establishments attempted the formation of an English school in connexion with their indigenous schools.

Hence **Indigenously** *adv.*, in an indigenous manner, as a native growth. **Indigenousness**, the quality of being indigenous or native.

1846 GROTE *Greece* ii. iv. 403 The Achæans . . belonging indigenously to the peninsula. 1851 G. BLYTH *Rentin. Miss. Life* iv. 183 The cotton plant grows indigenously. 1894 *Forum* (U. S.) Mar. 19 Progress is slow, population increasing but slightly, and that indigenously. *Mod.* The plant is recorded from various localities in Scotland, but its indigenousness in the north is doubted.

Indigent (indi'dʒɪnt), *a. (sb.)* Also 5 **indigent(e, 6 indigente)**. [*a. F. indigent*, *ad. L. indigent-em*, pres. pple. of *indigere* to lack, want, *f. indu-* (IN-2) + *egere* to want.]

1. Lacking in what is requisite; falling short of the proper measure or standard; wanting, deficient. *arch.* (In quot. 1596, said of the thing wanted.)

1426 LYOC. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 688 He ys so feble & indygent . . That he knoweth her-off ryht noubt. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xxii, When they be done with suche moderation that nothing in the doinge may be sene superfluous or indigent . . they be maturely doone. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 40 Quhat ane way abundes with ws, another way inlakes with vs, and is indigent. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 34. 537 The Divided Parts of the World, taken severally, are but indigent and imperfect things. 1743 GRAY *Odes, Spring* ii. How low, how little are the Proud, How indigent the Great! 1841 EMERSON *Addr., Meth. Nature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 222 Great men do not content us . . There is somewhat indigent and tedious about them.

b. Destitute of, void of.

1490 CAXTON *Enygidos* 12 The sayd troians myserable semed . . indygent of force. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 630 Indigent Off meit and drink, quhill he was thair lyvis fude. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 840 Such Bodies, as . . have the Tangible Parts Indigent of Moisture. 1663 COWLEY *Ess., Greatness* (1684) 124 They abound with Slaves, but are indigent of Money. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 115 Such things as are indigent of matter . . degenerate from the perfection of their essence. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* iii. 435 Nor indigent of songs warbled from crowds in under-covers.

† **c. In need of; requiring the aid of.** *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* i. xii. (Arb.) 44 Misconcealing his diuine nature . . Namely to make him ambitious

of honour . . and indigent of mans worships. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* Ded. Aijb, Indigent of Protectors for a Convoiy. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* II. (1734) 44 How do I see that our Sex is naturally indigent of Protection? 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 81 Oh Allbion . . indigent Of nothing from without.

2. *spec.* Lacking the necessities of life; in needy circumstances; characterized by poverty; poor, needy. Of persons, their condition, etc.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5695 An usurer . . Shal never for richesse riche bee, But evermore pore and indigent. a. 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1059 Yfalle in indigent povert. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431/2 To al Indygente he openyd the bosom of myserycorde. 1535 *Supplic. Monast.* (Camden) 104 Refreshing of poore indigent persons. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. i. 16 Indigent faint Soules, past corporall toyle. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* i. 18 The Miners . . being but people of the most indigent sort. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 177 ¶ 4 That which goes under the general Name of Charity . . consists in relieving the Indigent. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 240 A man of indigent circumstances. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 379 An almony or almshouse for the reception of indigent children. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 391 The indigent who could only expect relief through . . changes in the distribution of property. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5. 385 Each town and parish was held responsible for the relief of its indigent and disabled poor.

fig. 1663 COWLEY *Ess., Solitude* (1684) 92 The solitary Life will grow indigent, and be ready to starve without them [books]. a. 1711 KEN *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 304 The utmost ardours of a penitential and indigent love.

† **B. sb.** An indigent person; one poor and needy. *Obs.*

1563 WINSET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 115 Kirk landis, amis dedicat to . . feble and waik indigents. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* viii. (1756) I. 214 The author of it was a desperate indigent that did it for bread. 1747 HERVEY *Modell, Winter Piece* (1813) 369 The bitter winds plead for the poor indigents.

Hence **Indigently** *adv.*, in an indigent or destitute manner (Webster, 1856); **Indigence**, indigency (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Indigérable**, *a. Obs. rare-1.* [*a. obs. F. indigérable* (a1516 in Godef.), *f. in-* (IN-3) + *diger-er* to DIGEST: see *-ABLE*.] = **INDIGESTIBLE**.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physique* 71/1 You must take especiall heede . . of all manner of tarte and indigérable viandes.

† **Indigest**, *a. (sb.) Obs.* Also 5-6 *Sc. -de-*. [*ad. L. indigest-us* unarranged, confused, not digested, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *digest-us*, pa. pple. of *digerere* to DIGEST. Cf. *F. indigeste* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Undigested; crude, immature; shapeless, confused; unarranged.

(Often with reference to Ovid's *Quem dixere chaos, rudis indigestaque moles*, *Met.* i. 7.)

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxiv. (Addit. MS. 27944) ff. 228/1 Fruyt is first grene and indigest . . but þe vter here comfoteþ þe inner hete, and makþe digestioun in the soure humour, and dissolueth it. 1538 STURKEY *England* II. i. 154 Correctioun of corrupt and indigest humors ys the chefe poynt. a. 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 133 Then the personis fornamed beard weeping, and as it war ane indigest sound, as it war of prayers, in the which he continued neyre ane hour. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. ii. (R.), Me thinks a troubled thought is thus exprest, To be a chaos rude and indigest. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 257 The somewhat rude and indigest mass of his materials. 1806 *Ibid.* IV. 884 The lump of indigest materials industriously provided by a man of letters for the purpose of drawing up a book.

b. fig. Of persons: Immature; of crude or hasty character.

1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* xiv, Though [sely] youth of nature Indigest, Vnrypit fruyte with windis variable. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. vii. 104 A man nocht indigest, bot wys and cald.

B. sb. A shapeless mass.

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vii. 26 You are borne To set a forme vpon that indigest, which he hath left so shapelesse and so rude.

Indigest, *v. (trivial.)* [*f. IN-3* + *DIGEST* *v.* after *INDIGESTION*.] *trans.* To fail to digest.

1814 BYRON *Lett. to Moore* 9 Apr., Which I swallowed for supper, and indigested for I don't know how long. 1882 *Three in Norway* p. xii, One of those people who never indigest anything, but always look, and always are, in perfect health and spirits.

b. intr. To fail to be digested.

1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* II. ix. 299 He breakfasted very heartily of Minced Veal, which he hoped would not indigest.

Indigested (indi'dʒɛstɪd), *a.* [*f. INDIGEST* *a.* + *-ED* I, or *f. IN-3* + *DIGESTED* *ppl. a.*] Not digested; undigested.

1. Not ordered or arranged; without form or arrangement of parts; shapeless, unformed, chaotic.

(Often in expressions echoing Ovid's description of chaos: see *INDIGEST* *a.*)

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 157 Hence heape of wrath, foule indigested lumps, As crooked in thy manners, as thy shape. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 7 A rude and indigested Chaos, or confusion of matters. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 295 The remaining indigested parts of Nature. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 289 A rude and indigested lump of Atoms. a. 1794 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 42-3 The only principle that darted a ray of light into the indigested chaos. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* viii. 193 Half his time was spent in collecting huge masses of indigested facts. fig. 1709 MAS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) IV. 175 Boys of the same Age appear crude, indigested, devoted only to Rudeness and Play.

b. Not ordered in the mind; not thought out; ill-considered.

1587 ABP. SANDOVS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 448 Rude and indigested platforms . . tending not to the reformation, but to the destruction of the church of England. 1667 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 159, I send you notwithstanding these indigested thoughts, and that attempt upon Cicero, which you enjoined me. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* i. i, The wild and indigested Notion of raising my Fortune. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xlv. 328 Forgive these indigested self-reasonings. 1867 SWINBURNE *Ess.* 4 *Stud.* (1875) 177 This is not a fair or clear judgment; it is indigested and violent and deformed in expression.

2. That has not undergone digestion in the stomach.

1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* viii. 186 Causing the meat to passe from the stomacke indigested. 1702 ARISTOTLE'S *Sec. Secr.* 58 The Stomach cannot digest the Food, but it remains an indigested Nutrimet. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 126 Morsels of indigested fruit. fig. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *S. A. Giffy* III. 257 Repentance is the weight Of indigested meals taken yesterday.

† **b. Suffering from indigestion.** *Obs.*

1663 P. HENRY *Diary* (1882) 141 Preacht in the afterm. indigested.

† 3. Not purified or rectified by heat; crude, raw. 1624 WOTTON *Archit. in Reliq.* (1672) 7 That it [the air] be not indigested for want of Sun.

† 4. 'Not brought to supuration' (J.). *Obs.*

1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* (J.), His wound was indigested and inflamed.

Hence **Indigestedness**, undigested condition.

1682 BURNET *Life Hale* (R.), They looked on the Common Law as a study that could not be . . formed into a rational science, by reason of the indigestedness of it.

Indigestibility (indi'dʒɛstɪbɪlɪtɪ), [*f. next* + *-ity*. Cf. *F. indigestibilité*.] The quality of being indigestible.

1847 E. J. SEYMOUR *Severe Dis.* I. 35 Experiments on the comparative digestibility or indigestibility of various articles of diet. 1854 BADHAM *Halibut*, 206 Fish of hard fibre, whales, dolphins, seals, and large old thunny, which last . . come very near to them in indigestibility.

Indigestible (indi'dʒɛstɪbəl), *a. (sb.)* [*ad. L. indigestibilis*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *digestibilis* DIGESTIBLE.] Incapable of being digested, or difficult to digest; not easily assimilated as food.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerni's Regim.* G. h, Wheate sodde is heuy meate and indigestible. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxii. 165 To reduce that indigestible substance into such a forme as may . . enter the cavities, and lesse accessible parts of the body, without corrosion. 1774 GOLOSIN *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 111 Among the ancients the goose was abstained from as totally indigestible. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 106 Woody fibre appears to be an indigestible substance. 1896 *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Feb. 73 If you give him his [mental] food in an indigestible and unpalatable form, you take away all his interest in his work.

fig. and transf. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. lvi. (1632) 173 They present us with the state of an indigestible agonie. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* IV. 1808 Out of the indigestible malice that he had conceived against Biencourt. 1872 MISS BRADDOON *L. Davoren* I. Prolog. 6 It's rather a pity that one's friends are reported to be indigestible. 1898 L. P. CURZON in *Daily News* 8 Nov. 6/4 He had utilised his time at home by placing a number of solid and thoroughly indigestible volumes upon the library shelves.

B. as sb. An indigestible substance.

1841 BRANDE *Chem.* 1410 Hair, feathers, the shells of insects . . belong to the class of absolute indigestibles.

Hence **Indigestibleness**, the quality of being indigestible; also † inability to digest (*Obs.*).

1626 DUNNE *Serm.* iv. 38 Our stomachs are dead in an indigestibleness, our feete dead in a lameness [etc.]. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Indigestibleness*, uncapableness of being digested. *Mod.* Things to be avoided on account of their indigestibleness.

Indigestion (indi'dʒɛstɪʃən), Also 7 **indigestion**. [*a. F. indigestion* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *ad. late L. indigestion-em*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *digestion-em* DIGESTION.]

1. Want of digestion; incapacity of or difficulty in digesting food.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 30 They fele some tyme a manner of payne in the stomacke or in the hed, for lacke of sleape or indigestioun. 1495 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlii. (W. de W.) 159 By scarsyte of vse of mete and indigestioun a gloten dysvryeth indygeste superfluyte of mete. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Explan. Words, *Indigestion*, want of concoction and digestion, by which means many crudities and raw humors are ingendered. 1611 COTGR., *Indigestion*, indigestion, want of digestion. a. 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leinath.* (1676) 2 Which manner of diet for the indigestion Mr. Hobbes himself doth much dislike. c. 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruined Abbey* 82 Wks. 1764 I. 310 The trivial pain Of transient indigestion. 1858-65 CAULY *Fredt.* Gt. xi. viii. (1872) IV. 97 'His Imperial Majesty felt slightly indisposed'—indigestion of mushrooms or whatever it was. 1880 BEALE *Slight Alim.* 84 Indigestion is learnedly spoken of as dyspepsia. 1896 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* I. 402 Indigestion of amylaceous food leads to the same [acid dyspepsia].

fig. 1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 306 The uncertainty of our future plans, gives me a sort of indigestion of mind which quite disturbs its tranquillity. 1891 *Spectator* 5 Sept., We have eaten so much territory in the decade, that if we do not take care, we shall have indigestion. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 185/1, I wonder the mixture didn't give him moral indigestion.

b. with pl. A case or attack of indigestion.

1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 147 The Cure of the Cholick occasion'd by Crudities and Indigestions of an Acid Nature. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 22 The dis-

orders arising from indigestions. 1845 JAMES A. NEIL II. You will give me an indigestion.

2. Undigested condition; the state of not being reduced to order or brought to maturity; disorder, imperfection. Also, an instance of this condition.

1656 BR. HALL *Occas. Medit.* § 38 (1851) 45 In this man's country, our whiteness would pass for an unpleasing indigestion of form. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. 5 Leading him to dwell rather upon the indigestions of the elements than his own.

3. attrib. and Comb.

1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 25 May 1851/x Eschewing all indigestion-creating delicacies. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 3/2 What with the skate and the cycle, liver pills and indigestion syrups should soon vanish from the land.

Indigestive (indidj'zstiv), *a.* [f. IN- + DIGESTIVE; cf. obs. F. *indigestif* (Godef.).]

1. Characterized by or suffering from indigestion; tending to indigestion; dyspeptic.

1632 SHERWOOD, *Indigestive, indigeste*. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1694) 208 To shave off the foreign Ferment from your crude and Indigestive Ventricle. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxv, She was a cousin, an indigestive single woman. 1870 — *E. Drood* x, Disturbed from an indigestive after-dinner sleep.

† 2. Not ready to 'digest' or brook offences. *Obs.* (Cf. DIGEST v. 6.)

1670 COTTON *Esherson* III. xi. 560 To which indigestive humour of his, his Animosity, being every day exasperated more and more by new Provocations; he, in the end, was no longer able so to conquer his passion.

† **Indigete.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *indigēte*, -etis.] A deified hero regarded as a patron deity of his country.

1549 *Compt. Scot.* To Rdr. 8 Amasis the sycond, quhilk was the last kyng ande indegete of the egiptians. *marg.* Indigetes var goddis of egipt quhilkis hed beene verteous princes quhen that lyuit.

Indight, *obs. var. of* INDICT and INDITE.

† **Indigit**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *indigitāre*, -āre to INDIGITATE.] = INDIGITATE v. 2.

1603 HARNET *Pop. Impost.* 101 Be sure they were reserved for your owne fingring .. indigitig holy priests.

† **Indigitament.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *indigitamentum*, in pl. *indigitamenta* books containing the names of the gods and prescribing their ritual, f. *indigitāre* to INDIGITATE: see -MENT.] An appellation or title by which a deity was (in local or special connexion) known and invoked: see also quot. 1675.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Antonin.* 56 The indigitaments of old Deities were often inscribed to Rivers; as Belisama, a name of Minerva, to the River Ribble .. as the names of Saints are usually to divers places abroad at this day. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 253 Reuchlin. affirmeth that .. their Imprecations, Vows, or Blessings were called Indigitaments.

Indigitate (indidj'itāt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *indigitāre*, -āre to call upon, invoke (a deity), to utter, proclaim, declare; of obscure origin, erroneously associated in 16th c. Latin-Eng. Dictionaries with *digitus* finger, and explained as 'to point out as with the finger'; hence the Eng. use in sense 2. Sense 3 is taken directly from *digitus*.]

† 1. *trans. a.* To call, to indicate by an appellation or name. *b.* To proclaim, declare. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Indigitate*, to call; to shew with pointing the finger. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 77 It is not at all harsh to conceive, that they [the Naiades] may be here indigitated by the name of the Upper Waters. 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 600 The Scriptures did indigitate he would rise again the third day. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 191 Idolatry is indigitated here by φάρμακεία, Sorcery or Witchcraft, as that whereby it is introduced.

† 2. To point out with or as with the finger; to show, indicate, point to. *Obs.*

1623 [see 1]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 21 Jewall and Persens were no prophets, although their lines did seeme to indigitate and point at our times. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 620 To indigitate and point out, as with the finger, John Baptist the first Prophet of the New Testament. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Indigitate*, to shew, or point at, as it were, with the finger. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *On Pal. Angl.* 5 Under the Analogy of *Dialectica* or *Logick*, he indigitates the Anabaptists, Rosacrutians, Capucins, Nominalists, and such like gross and mean Elementary Professors.

3. *intr.* To interlock like the fingers of the two hands; to penetrate each other in this way.

1835-6 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 7/2 These bundles [of fleshy fibres] indigitate with those of the diaphragm.

Indignation (indidj'znāshn). [*n.* of action from L. *indignitāre* to INDIGITATE: see -ATION.]

† 1. The action of pointing out or indicating; an indication, demonstration; a declaration. *Obs.*

1644 BULWER *Chirod.* 163 The natural validity of this indigitation of persons. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. vii. (1662) 59 Which things I conceive no obscure Indignation of Providence. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Indignation*, a pointing at, or shewing with the finger. 1689 S. WILLARD in *Andros Tracts* I. 189 This [taking of an oath upon the Bible] must of necessity be more than the bare Indignation of the Person, and nothing less than a Religious Application. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Indignation*, an indigitation, or shewing; a convincing Proof, or plain Demonstration.

2. Computing or conversing by the fingers.

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 77 He wrote also upon indigitation, both as an art of computing by the fingers, and of conversing by them.

3. *Anat.* Interlocking of the fingers of two hands; hence, the mode of junction of muscle and tendon.

1846 T. CALLAWAY *Disloc. & Fractures* (1849) 33 The Serratus magnus .. takes its rise by nine indigitations from the eight superior ribs. 1851 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 217 To show the muscles beneath without interfering with its indigitations with the serratus magnus.

Indiglucin (indiglj'usin). *Chem.* [f. INDI- + Gr. γλυκ-ús sweet + -in-]. A light yellow sweet compound or 'sugar', C₆H₁₀O₆, one of the constituents of indican.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 256 Sebunck has further shown that wood contains indican, .. which, .. when boiled with acids, splits up into indigo-blue and indiglucin.

Indign (indāin), *a.* Now only *poet.* Forms: 5-6 indygne, 5-7 indigne, 6 (9) Sc. inding, 6-indign. [a. F. *indigne*, ad. L. *indignus* unworthy, f. in- (IN- 3) + dignus worthy.]

1. Unworthy; undeserving. *Const. of* (to, or inf.) arch.

1450 *Chaucer's Clerk's T.* 303 (Petw.) Indigne [other MSS. vndigne] and vnworþi Am I to þat [honour] þat ze me bede. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 417 b/2 A cursyd foolle and Indygne hounde that peruerst the myght of god to enchauntementes. c. 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 152, I, Indygne for to speke. — *Blanchardyn* Ded. 1 Unto the right noble pryssaunt & excellent pryncesse, .. Moder vnto .. henry þe seuenth .. I, wyllyam caxton, his most Indygne humble subgette and lytl seruauant, presente this lytyl book. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 243 b/2 To haue mercy of me poore synnar & Indygne of thy grete myserycorde. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. vi, I was in service with the King; .. Clerk of his Comptis, thought [= though] I was inding. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 30 She her selfe was of his grace indigne. 1618 *Declar. Demeanour Raleigh* 25 If by new offences hee should make himselfe indigne of former mercies. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kouē* Def. xvi. 263 No less is every holy Ordinance [polluted] by an indigne Partaker. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed.) *List Barbarous Words*, Indign, unworthy. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 192 Worthy o' you to say and sing, Albeit I be to write inding. 1898 T. HARRY *Westex Poems* 132 Such scope is granted not my powers indigne.

2. Unworthy of or unfitting the person or circumstances; unbecoming; fraught with shame or dishonour; disgraceful.

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* vi. Lviij, It were the moste indygne and detestable thyng that good lawes shulde bee subgette and under evill men. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 274 All indigne, and base aduersities, make head against my Estimation. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* III. 1 This were an indigne thing, and a great blot in his high place. 1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 104 note, When they sai their Ave Maries (so praiing for her, which is most indigne and injurious). 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* I. 615 He freely promises; no guerdon mean, Indign, or scant. 1879 TRENCH *Poems* 38 He .. counts it scorn to draw Comfort indign from any meaner thing.

b. Of punishment or suffering: Undeserving.

1747 *Advent. Kidnapped Orphan* 142 The villains who have offered such indign treatment to a worthy youth! 1836 GLADSTONE *On an Infant* viii, Fruition of the immortal prize, Purchased for thee .. by agony indign.

† 3. Indignant, resentful. *Obs. rare.*

1652 GAULLE *Magastrom.* 274 Nero, indigne in the fall and losse of so necessary a friend and familiar, took occasion against Peter.

† **Indign**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *indigner* (14th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *indignāre* to regard as unworthy, to be indignant at, f. *indignus* unworthy: cf. ENDEIGN.]

1. *trans.* To treat with indignity.

1490 CAXTON *Encyclos* xviii. 68 Yarbys, kynge of Gectuses, that I haue so ofte indygned, for to auenge hys Iniuries, shalle reduce me in-to captiuite.

2. To be indignant at or with; to resent.

1652 GAULLE *Magastrom.* 242 Diana, indigning this insolency, raised up a scorpion, that slew him. *Ibid.* 282 He, indigning to be thus dealt withall, quite deserted Christianity. 1657 — *Sapient. Justif.* 106 He is indigning him in especial, that shall .. tax him for it.

Indignance, *rare.* [f. INDIGNANT: see -ANCE. Cf. med. L. *indignāntia*.] The fact or condition of being indignant; indignation.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 13 With great indignance he that sight forsooke. 1790 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 30 Fired wth indignance I turned round. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* x. (ed. 2) 269 We are not scared by .. all this towering indignance, this 'Ercles vein'.

Indignancy (indig'nānsi), *rare.* [f. INDIGNANT: see prec. and -ANCY.] The quality or state of being indignant; indignation.

1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xx. 100 Mutual indignancy breaks an union which mutual esteem and kindness had tied. 1837 J. BUCHANAN *Comfort in Affliction* vi. (1851) 102 A generous indignancy against whatever was base.

Indignant (indig'nānt), *a. (sh.)* [ad. L. *indignānt-em*, pres. pple. of *indignāre* to regard as unworthy, to be indignant at, f. *indignus* unworthy: see INDIGN *a.* and *v.*] Affected with indignation; provoked to wrath by something regarded as unworthy, unjust, or ungrateful; moved by an emotion of anger mingled with scorn or contempt; 'inflamed at once with anger and disdain' (J.). Said of persons, their feelings, etc.; also *fig.* of things.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 23 Full of fiers fury and indignant hate To him he turned. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 311 Xerxes ..

Europe with Asia joynd; And scour'd with many a stroak th' indignant waves. 1735 ARBUTHNOT & POPE (J.), The lustful monster fled, pursued by the valorous and indignant Martin. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 282 His seat .. Indignant spurns the cottage from the green. 1782 COWPER *Bondica* i, When the British warrior queen, Bleeding from the Roman rods, Sought, with an indignant mien, Counsel of her country's gods. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii, He feels indignant that Helena's brother should dispose of him so coolly. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 45 He published an indignant pamphlet on the subject of his wrongs.

b. *Const. at; with* (a person); † *of* (a thing).

1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 435 And flies aloft, and flounces round the pool, Indignant of the guile. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* II. (1826) 16 Indignant at the slander which affected her name. 1805 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 234, I was too indignant of his cruel neglect of Chatterton. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 64 Our men are rather indignant with the Irish crowds. 1858 HUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 553 The clergy, indignant at such proceedings, murmured and even threatened.

B. sb. An indignant person. *rare.*

1861 *Sat. Rev.* XII. 584/x These three sets of people—the indignant themselves [etc.].

Indignantly (indig'nāntli), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

† 1. With indignity. *Obs. rare* -1.

1602 WHITGIFT *Lett. in Strype Life* (1718) 555 [To others he wrote not, especially the Major, because he took himself so] indignantly [used by him].

2. In an indignant manner, with indignation.

1783 H. BROOKE *Fox-Chase* (R.), Indignantly they feel The clanking lash, and the retorted steel. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxix. (1869) II. 449 They indignantly supported the restraints of peace and discipline. 1888 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. ii. 17 The little Prince indignantly flung down the square cap, and trampled on it. 1859 TENNYSON *Poet* 402 Heanswer'd half indignantly. 1885 L. CARROLL *Tangled Tale* II. 9 The landlady indignantly protested.

Indignation (indignā'shən). Forms: 4-5 indignacioun, 4-6 -cion, 5 -cyoun, indignacion, -cyon, (endygy, indignacione), 5 6 indignacyon, 6- indignation. [ad. L. *indignātion-em*, *n.* of action f. *indignāre* to regard as unworthy, to be indignant at: see INDIGN *v.*; or immed. a. F. *indignation* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm...)]

† 1. The action of counting or treating (a person or thing) as unworthy of regard or notice; disdain, contempt; contemptuous behaviour or treatment.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. g (Camb. MS.), I putte me ayeins the hates and indignacions of the accusor Cyprian. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 204 3if bei lyuen in pride of herte for nobelste of blood .. & han indignacion and dispit of oþere pore men or wyymen. 1400 ARTHUR 48 At Cayrlryone .. he let make þe Ronnde table .. þat no man schulde sytt aboue oþer, ne haue indignacion of hys broþer. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 76 þe sexte comere of pride is indignacioun. þat is, when þou bist dyseyn of symple folk, & lust most to speke to hem. 1530 PALSGR. 234/i Indignation, disdaynyng, indignation.

† 2. Treating with indignity. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3474 Lest the cruell gentils .. With pollute hondes full of corrupcion Shulde touche her body by indignation. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 305 And some with great indignacyon offred thy grace asyell to drynke. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 131 The face [of the Colossus] is something disfigured by time, or indignation of the Moores, detesting images.

2. Anger at what is regarded as unworthy or wrongful; wrath excited by a sense of wrong to oneself or, especially, to others, or by meanness, injustice, wickedness, or misconduct; righteous or dignified anger; the wrath of a superior.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxvi. 20 Gg, my puple .. he hid a litil while, to the tyme that passe myn indignacioun. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. vi, There were some of the grete lordes had indignacion that Arthur shold be kynge. 1526 TYNDALE *Matt.* xxvi. 8 When his disciples saw that, they had indignacion saying: what neded this wast? 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 269 His indignacion derines it selfe out of a very computant iniurie. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. vi. 26 Anger for great hurt done to another, when we conceive the same to be done by Injury, [is called] Indignation. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Resentm.* Wks. 1874 II. 95 The indignation raised by .. injustice, and the desire of having it punished .. is by no means malice. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 442 That man should thus encroach on fellow man .. Moves indignation. 1828 D. STEWART *Act. & Mor. Powers* Wks. 1854-8 VI. 202 When injustice offered to others awakens resentment against the transgressor .. the emotion we feel is more properly denoted in our language by the word indignation. 1858 CASKYLE *Fredk. Gl.* III. x. (1872) I. 198 His indignation knew no bounds. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* xxi. 268 Ivo rode on, boiling over with righteous indignation. 1866 LIDDON *Bampton Lect.* IV. (1875) 192 We cannot regard with any other sentiment than indignation the propagation of what is known to be false.

fig. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 212 Ready mounted are they to spit forth Their Iron indignation 'gainst your wallies. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 827 The fresh-water not able further to endure the hot indignation of that now-believed Burning-Zone, fled out.

b. *Const. against, with* († *of*, † *upon*) a person; at († *against*, † *of*) an action, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* xi. 30 He schal turme aȝen, and schal haue indignacioun aȝens the Testament of seyntuarie. — *Matt.* xx. 24 And the ten herynges hadden indignacioun of the two bretheren. 1520 CAXTON's *Chron. Eng.* v. 4 b/i The Brytens had indignacyon of Aloth, and wolde not be to hym attendaunt. 1534 ELYOT *Doctr. Princes* 16 Persons .. that .. do envie and haue indignacion at them that speake truly. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 86 To suspend your indignation against my Brother. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 81 Venus had turned a Cat into a beautiful woman .. who .. contended with the Goddess for beauty; in indignation

whereof, she returned her to her first nature. 1611 BIBLE Mal. i. 4 The people against whom the Lord hath indignation for ever. 1667 MILTON P. L. ix. 666 With show of Zeale and Love To Man, and indignation at his wrong. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* iv. vi. I read your generous indignation with our poor Clarence. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 157 So great was the indignation against Wolsey.

† 3. The turning of the stomach against unwellcome food, etc. *Obs.*

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De F. R.* xvii. xxxiii. (Bodl. MS.), Cardomomum . . . helpet perfor agens . . . wlatenes and indignation of be stomake. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. ix. 20 The Pylorus . . . being Moderator of Digestion : From the indignation whereof he fetches the cause of the Palsie, and Swimming Dizziness of the Head.

4. Comb., as *indignation-letter*; *indignation-meeting*, a meeting to express public indignation in reference to some proceeding.

18. W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (Bartlett), Those indignation meetings set on foot in the time of William the Testy, where men met together to rail at public abuses. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 391/2 Paterfamilias, who writes indignation-letters from Margate to the Times. 1861 *Ibid.* 7 Dec. 583 When Liverpool heard of the affair of the Trent, there was what the Yankees call an 'indignation meeting'. 1884 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. xxi His constituents held indignation meetings.

Indignatory, *a. rare.* [f. *L. indignat-*, ppl. stem of *indignā-rī* to be indignant + -ORY.] Expressive of indignation.

a 1624 BR. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 27 The question is tentatory (Will you also go away?) . . . the answer is partly indignatory (Lord, to whom shall we go?). 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 367 He may inflate the indignatory muscles of his mouth.

† **Indigned**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. *F. indigné* (*L. indignatus*) pa. pple., with English ending -ED.] 2: cf. *INDIGN v.*] Excited to indignation, rendered indignant; offended, angry.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 70 The Soule of my fader Anchisis, the whiche . . . apyereth before me . . . strongly indigned, and ayenste me sore moeued. *Ibid.* xxvii. 96 The see waxed right sore incapacit & indigned. 1500 *Mebusine* 262 Ye ne owe to be therfore indigned ayenst vs. 1598 YONG *Diana* 481 Indigned spirits, once at my request Powre forth your wrath.

† **Indignify**, *v. Obs.* [f. *L. indign-us* unworthy + -FY: cf. *DIGNIFY*.] To treat with indignity; to dishonour; to represent as unworthy.

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 583, I deeme it best to hold eternally Their bounteous deeds. . . Then by discourse them to indignifie. 1611 [TARLTON] *Fests* (1844) 14 The gallant, scorning that a player should take the wall, or so much indigne him . . . presently drew his rapier. a 1626 BR. ANDREWES 96 *Serm.*, *Holy Ghost* (1661) 482 The Elders of the Jews dignified him [the Centurion, *Luke* vii. 4] highly: but he indignified himself as fast. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet. i.* 23 Do children delight to indignify and dishonour their father's name? 1743 F. POSTON *Pratler* (1747) 149 The very Idea . . . is greatly indignified, even by our aiming or pretending to understand it.

Indignity (indigniti). [ad. *L. indignitas-em*, n. of quality f. *indignus* unworthy, *INDIGN*; cf. *F. indignité* (15-16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

† 1. The quality or condition of being unworthy; unworthiness. In *pl.*, Unworthy qualities; undeserving traits. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Ep. Ded. 3 Let iay vnschooled indignities convert themselves to your courtesie. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. iv. (Arh.) 159 In steade of indignitie, yee haue vnworthinesse: and for penitencie, we may say *perce*. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* Corona Ded., Accept my Zeale, and pardon mine Indignitie. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 154 To suppose that God should fetch the common rule of his giving or not giving grace, from man's dignity or indignitie.

† 2. The quality or condition of being unbecoming, dishonourable, or disgraceful; want or loss of dignity or honour. b. Conduct involving shame or disgrace; a disgraceful act. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 63 Fie on the pelfe for which good name is sold, And honour with indignitie debased, *Ibid.* vi. 128 'To take defiance at a Ladies word' (Quoth he) 'I hold it no indignity'. 1603 H. CROSSE *Virtues Comm.* (1878) 22 When he had ended his office, went againe to his olde labour without indignitie to his person, or derogating ought from his worthinesse. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 411 Foul effeminacy held me yoked Her bond-slave; oh, indignity! oh, blot To honour and religion! 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, A mind too proud to stoop to such indignities.

3. Unworthy treatment; contemptuous or insolent usage; injury accompanied with insult. With *an* and *pl.*: A slight offered to a person; an act intended to expose a person to contempt; an insult or affront.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* v. vii. (1886) 83 They thinke it too great an indignitie for Christ to be made subject to Sathans illusions. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 440 Their contempt and indignities offered to our Countrey and Prince. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. ii. 42 The poore Monster's my subject, and he shall not suffer indignity. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 177 He pretended the Indignities offer'd him by the States were the cause of his departure. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* II. v, You dare not treat me with indignity. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* xi. 356 'That a human body should toss, unburied, unhonoured, on the waves, seemed to them the last indignity. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iii. xxiii, The mere association of anything like 'indignity' with herself, roused a resentful alarm.

† 4. Anger excited by unworthy conduct or treatment; = *INDIGNATION* 2. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. vii. 36 Her noble heart with sight thereof was filld With deepe disdain, and great indignity.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. iii. 55 God (as justly he might) took this their affront in high indignity. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Athens & Rome* iii. Wks. 1778 II. 265 That great Roman received the notice with the utmost indignity. 1784 BAGE *Barham Down* I. 105 My bosom glows with indignity at the remembrance.

† **Indignly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. *INDIGN a.* + -LY 2.] In an indign manner, with indignity; undeservedly; shamefully, ignominiously. To take indignly: to take as an insult, be indignant at.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 136 His iust demerits, indignly, draw vnto him vnjust hatred. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. i. 49 They take nothing more indignly, then to see the least indignity offered against it. 1608-11 BR. HALL *Epist.* ii. iii. Wks. (1627) 299 A place, I grant, miserably handled by our aduersaries, and . . . indignly torne out of the councils. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 Whence we may gather, how indignly the Lord taketh it. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch. Eng.* 53 Behold how I am faln . . . indignly, and almost desperately.

† **Indignous**, *a. Obs. rare.* Also *erron. indignious*. [f. *L. indign-us* unworthy + -OUS: see *INDIGN a.*] Unworthy; ignominious.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. § 36. 553 The most indignous injury, which the Pope meant to obtrude vpon him and his Kingdome. *Ibid.*, A farre more indignous wrong and contumely.

Indigo (indigo), *sb. (a.)* Forms: a. 6-8 *indico*. β. (6 *endego*), 6- *indigo*. [Occurs from 16th c., in the two forms *indico*, *indigo*, repr. two Romanic forms, from *L. indicum* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ινδικόν* (Dioscorides) the blue Indian dye, lit. 'the Indian (substance)', sb. use of neuter of *ινδικός*, *Indicus*, Indian. *Indico*, ? from Sp., was the usual form in 16-17th c., and continued into the 18th; *endego* occurs in R. Eden 1555 (from the It. of Ramusio *Itinerario* (Venice, 1550), transl. a Portuguese list of prices at Calicut and Malabar), and *indigo* in the 1598 transl. of Linschoten, from Dutch, app. also of Indo-Portuguese origin; but this form came into general use only after the middle of the 17th c.: cf. also *F. indigo*, 1658 in *Hatz.-Darm.*

The usual name in the Mediterranean countries, before the Portuguese went to India, was *amili*, anil, which came west, through Arabic and Persian, from Sanskrit: see *ANIL*. But *indaco* occurs in It. in 1390: see *Voc. della Crusca*, s.v.]

1. A substance obtained in the form of a blue powder from plants of the genus *Indigofera*, N.O. *Leguminosae*, and largely used as a blue dye.

It is produced by the decomposition of the glucoside *INDICAN*, which exists not merely in the indigo-plant, but in woad and various other plants. Its essential constituent is indigo-blue; besides which, however, *commercial or crude indigo* contains indigo-red, indigo-brown, and some earthy glutinous matters (*indigo-gluten*).

a. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 218 There goeth out of Chaul . . . great quantity of Indico, Opium, Cotton, Silke. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Indico*, a stone brought out of Turkie, wherewith dyers vse to die blew. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.*, *Mogul* (1685) 398 In the Suburbs they make Indico. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2186/1, 700 Chests of Indico of Guatimala. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 62 Workmen sometimes grind Indico and Sallad-oyle together. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 201 Indico, or Indigo, is a dye extracted from a plant of the same name. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 244 A ship . . . freighted with indico, cochineal, and rich stuffs.

β. 1555 EOEN *Decades* 239 Endego to dye silke, trewe and good, the farazuola, Fanan. xxx. [RAMUSIO *Itinerario* (1550) 348 Endego vero e buono val la farazuola, fanoes xxx.] 1598 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* I. (Hakluyt Soc.) II. 91 Annil or Indigo by the Gusrates is called Gali, by others Nil. [LINSCHOTEN *Itinerarium* (1596) lix. 92/2 Van't Annil ofte Indigo. Het Annil, anders Indigo ghenamt, ende in Gusratte, Gali; van andere Nil.] 1665 PEPPYS *Diary* 25 Sept., We did agree a bargain of £5000 . . . for silk, cinnamon, nutmegs, and indigo. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 172 It employs the Nation for its Consumption, with Pepper, Indigo, Calicoes, and several useful Drugs. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 90. 1731-7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Anil*, Every-body does, or should know, that Indigo is a Dye used to dye Wool, Silk, Cloaths and Stuffs blue. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agrie. Chem.* (1814) 92 Indigo may be procured from Woad . . . by digesting alcohol on it, and evaporating the solution. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 277 Good indigo has a deep blue colour, inclining to purple, and is destitute both of taste and smell. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 250 Its introduction into Europe as a dye is generally attributed to the Jews, who during the middle ages practised the art of dying with indigo in the Levant. 1889 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts Dict. Chem.* II. 753/3 The Egyptian mummy cases were certainly dyed with indigo, and it has been employed in India for many thousands of years. 1889-96 G. M'GOWAN *Bernthsen's Organ. Chem.* (ed. 3) 469 In addition to indigo-blue (indigotin), commercial indigo contains indigo-gelatin, indigo-brown, and indigo-red, all of which can be extracted from it by solvents. *Ibid.*, Indigo has been prepared synthetically by Baeyer . . . from isatin chloride [etc.]

b. *pl.* (In commercial use.) Sorts or samples of indigo. (But formerly a collective pl., like *ashes*, *oats*, *grains*, *silks*.)

1609 SIR H. MIDDLETON in Beveridge *Hist. India* (1862) I. ii. 1. 251 Their indicoes and other goods of theirs. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 171 There are great abundance of . . . Tobacco, Sugarcanes, Indicos, Parsnips. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Imperf. Symp.*, Hast thee heard how indigos go at the India House? 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 903 The Manilla indigos present the marks of the rushes upon which they have been dried.

† c. Used in extended sense for 'dye'. *Obs.* 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. i. 438 They make a saffron-coloured Indico of the Seed, called *Arnatto*.

2. A plant from which indigo is obtained, *INDIGO-PLANT*, including several species of *Indigofera*.

Among these are *Common* or *East Indian I.*, *Indigofera tinctoria*, *W. Indian I.*, *I. Anil*, *Australian I.*, *I. Australis*, *Purple-flowered I.*, *I. floribunda*.

1600 J. POBY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 268 In this province growth great store of Indico, being an herbe like vnto wilde woad. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 507 Annil or Indigo grows in Cambaia: the herb is like Rosemary. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 24 We found Indico planted, and so well ordered, as it is sold in London at very good rates. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. i. 438 White Indico has a white flower, and the Roots yield a blue Juice. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agrie. Chem.* iii. (1814) 93 The indigo of commerce is principally brought from America. It is procured from the *Indigofera Argentea* or Wild Indigo, the *Indigofera dispersa* or Guatimala Indigo, and the *Indigofera tinctoria* or French Indigo. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 657 Indigo . . . is a small shrubby plant indigenous to the tropical parts of the East and West Indies, and Africa. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P. I.* vi. 120 Overgrown with rank grass and creeping indigo.

b. Also, with prefixed word, applied to other plants yielding a blue dye: as *Bastard Indigo*, an American shrub of the genus *Amorpha*; *Chinese* or *Japanese Indigo*, *Polygonum tinctorium*; *Egyptian Indigo*, *Tephrosia Apollinea* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); *False* or *Wild Indigo* (of U.S.), (a) the genus *Baptisia* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); (b) = *Bastard Indigo*; *Pegu Indigo*, *Marsdenia tinctoria*.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* (1765) 316/1 Indigo, Bastard, *Amorpha*. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Amorpha*, Bastard indigo. There are two species, both natives of Carolina: *A. fruticosa* and *A. pubescens*. 1841 MRS. LONDON *Ladies' Comp. Flower-Gard.* (1846) 159-60 The false Indigo, *Amorpha*, also belongs to Leguminosae.

3. The colour yielded by indigo, reckoned by Newton as one of the seven prismatic or primary colours, lying in the spectrum between blue and violet, and now often called *blue-violet* or *violet-blue*.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 136 For a deepe and sad Greene, as in the inmost leaves of Trees, mingle Indico and Pinke. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 72 Darkest shadows, you may well set off with sap-green and Indico. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* 87-8 The Spectrum *p*t formed by the separated rays, did . . . appear tinged with this series of colours, violet, indico, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, together with all their intermediate degrees, in a continual succession perpetually varying. *Ibid.* 49 It is scarce to be discovered and perceived by sense, except perhaps in the Indigo and Violet. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. 67 There will be formed upon the screen . . . an oblong Image . . . of the Sun, containing seven colours, viz. red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* i. 27, I fancy the family blood has been growing blue for several generations, and perhaps there's a little indigo in me. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. i. 21 The pine-forests on the mountain-sides are of darkest indigo.

B. *adj.* (attrib. use of A. 3.) Of a deep violet-blue colour. Also in comb. to express blended shades, as *indigo-black*.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiv. 245 We see its deep indigo horizon. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* i. 18 A sky of . . . a streaky indigo hue. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 550 Sometimes it is wreathed with indigo-black tornado clouds.

C. *attrib. and Comb.*

1. simple attrib. and general Comb., as *indigo factory*, *plantation*, *vat*; *indigo-planter*; *indigo-bearing*, *-dyed*, *-producing*, *-yielding* *adjs.*

1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 151 *Indigo-bearing plants. *Ibid.* 144 *Indigo-dyed cotton. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 469/2 In the *indigo factories of Bengal it is the custom for the European factors to provide the seed. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 106 The general tendency on all *indigo plantations is to bring . . . ryot and landlord into a much more harmonious state. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxiv, Amory . . . set up as *indigo-planter and failed. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 657 It appears that the *indigo-producing constituent is indican. 1765 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc. s.v.*, Mr. Hellot describes two *indigo vats with urine. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 250 Woad . . . is now used only as an addition to the indigo-vat. 1874 SCHORLEMMER *Org. Chem.* 426 An 'indigo-vat' is prepared by mixing one part of powdered indigo with two parts of ferrous sulphate, three parts of slaked lime and 200 parts of water. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 155 In *indigo-yielding plants our knowledge is indeed very contracted.

2. Special Comb.: *indigo-berry*, a name given to (a) The fruit of *Randia latifolia* and *R. aculeata*, from which a blue dye is obtained; (b) that of the South American *Passiflora tuberosa* (Cent. Dict. 1890); *indigo-broom*, an American name of Wild or False Indigo; *indigo-brown*, a brown resinous substance, a mixture of indihumin and indirubin, existing in all kinds of commercial indigo; *indigo-carmine*, indigo-disulphonate (sulphindigotate) of sodium or potassium, used for dyeing silk, and as a water-colour; *indigo-copper*, the mineral COVELLINE; *indigo-extract*: see *quots.*; *indigo-finch* = *INDIGO-BIRD*; *indigo-gelatin*, indigo-gluten, the glutinous matter found in commercial indigo; *indigo-green*, a green substance obtained from indigo by adding potash to an alcoholic solution of an alkaline hyposulphindigotate (*Ure's Dict. Arts* 1875); *indigo-mill*, a name for the cistern in which indigo is triturated to a fine paste (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *in-*

indigo-purple, purple obtained from indigo by the action of fused sodium sulphate; indigo-purpurin, indigo-red, synonyms of INDIRUBIN; indigo-snake (*U. S.*), the gopher-snake, *Spilotes Couperi*; indigo-sulphate, sulphate of indigo: see QUOTS.; indigo-sulphonic (popularly -sulphuric) acids, i.e. indigo monosulphonic and indigo disulphonic acids, products of the action of sulphuric acid on indigo-blue; indigo-weed = indigo broom; indigo-yellow, 'a substance produced by beating hyposulphindigotate of calcium with lime-water in contact with air; it is a transparent yellow mass' (Watts Dict. Chem. 1865-72).

1866 *Trans. Bot.* 621/1 *Indigo-berry, *Randia latifolia*. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 460/1 According to Berzelius the indigo of commerce consists of indigo-blue, indigo-red, indigo-brown, and a glutinous matter. 1855 *Mayer Expos. Lex.*, *Indigocarmine*, a term used by some chemists for the purple of indigo, a modification of soluble blue. *Indigocarmine. 1865-72 *Watts Dict. Chem.* III. 261 Sulphindigotate of potassium occurs in commerce as paste or dry powder, known as precipitated indigo, indigo-carmine, soluble indigo or solid blue. Sulphindigotate of sodium, also called indigo-carmine, resembles the potassium salt, and is used for similar purposes, but is more soluble in saline solutions. 1868 *Dana Min.* (ed. 5) 83 *Covellite*, *Indigo-Copper. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 914 *Indigo-copper*, the native proto-sulphide of copper. 1874 *Schorlemmer Org. Chem.* 427 They [pot. & sod. indigotindisulphonates] are found in commerce under the name of 'indigo-carmine' or 'indigo-extract'. 1889 *Morley & Muir Watts Dict. Chem.* II. 757/2 By dyeing from a bath of indigo-di-sulphonic acid ('sulphindigotic acid', 'indigo-carmine', or 'indigo-extract'). 1865-72 *Watts Dict. Chem.* III. 257 To obtain it [indigo-brown], the 'indigo-gluten' is first removed by treating the indigo with dilute sulphuric acid. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 460/2 This solution of indigotin has been called sulphate of indigo. According to Berzelius, it contains *indigo-purple, sulphate of indigo, and hyposulphate of indigo. 1865-72 *Watts Dict. Chem.* III. 257 *Indigo-purple*, probably consists of sulphindigotate or sulphophenicate of sodium. *Ibid.* 261 *Sulphophenic acid*, $2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2\text{SO}_3$, indigo-purple, phenicic, sulphopurpuric acid. This acid is formed when sulphuric acid is allowed to act upon indigo for a short time, or not in excess. 1838 *Indigo-red (see *Indigo-brown* above). 1881 *Watts Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1086 When an aqueous solution of indican is boiled . . . and then decomposed by acids, (it) yields, no longer indigo blue, but indigo-red, and other products. 1864-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 367 *Spilotes couperi* is known by the negroes as *indigo or gopher-snake. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 906 The compounds of indigo-sulphuric or sulphindigotic acid are called *indigo-sulphates, and are, like the acid, of a dark blue colour. . . The indigo-sulphates of the alkalis may . . . be prepared by steeping wool, previously well cleaned, into the solution in sulphuric acid. 1881 *Watts Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1088 A peculiar modification of commercial *indigosulphonic acid (commonly called indigosulphuric acid). 1889 *Morley & Muir Watts Dict. Chem.* II. 758/1 *Indigo-mono-sulphonic acid*, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_9\text{N}_2\text{O}_2(\text{SO}_3\text{H})$, phenicic sulphuric acid: a blue powder formed by allowing to stand some time a mixture of indigo with ordinary sulphuric acid. *Ibid.*, *Indigo-di-sulphonic acid*, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_9\text{N}_2\text{O}_2(\text{SO}_3\text{H})_2$, Sulphindigotic acid, Cæruleo-sulphuric acid, indigo-extract. 1884 *Miller Plant-n.*, *Indigo-weed, *Baptisia tinctoria*.

Indigo-bird. A well-known North American bird, a species of painted finch, *Cyanospiza cyanea*, family *Fringillidae*, the male of which has the head and upper parts of rich indigo-blue. It is found on the Atlantic slope from Canada southward, and is often kept as a cage-bird.

1864-5 *Wood Homes without H.* xxix, (1868) 550 The Indigo Bird, or Blue Linnet of America, which derives its name from the hue of its feathers. 1870 *Lowell Study Wind.* (1886) 17 Till within a fortnight, a pair of indigo-birds would keep up their lively *duo* for an hour together. 1884 *Roë Nat. Sc. Story* viii, That indigo-bird in yonder tree-top. 1898 *American Monthly* Apr. 462/1 Populous with chats, indigo-birds, wood peewees, wood thrushes, and warblers.

Indigo-blue, sb. and a.

a. sb. 1. The blue-violet colour of indigo. 1712 *E. Cooke Voy. S. Sea* 329 The Back of an Indigo Blew. 1796 *Kirwan Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 27 (Colours) Indigo blue—the deepest, nearly black. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* I. xxvii. 196 They appeared of a decided indigo-blue. 1879 *Rooch Chromatica* viii. 93 The original white colour passed rapidly through a greenish blue into a beautiful indigo-blue.

2. The blue colouring matter of indigo, also called *indigotin*, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_9\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, crystallizing in fine right rhombic prisms of blue colour and metallic lustre; pure indigo.

1838 *T. Thomson Chem. Org. Bodies* 198 The sublimed sulphite becomes blue when dissolved in water, probably in consequence of a little indigo blue having been carried over. 1865-72 *Watts Dict. Chem.* III. 250 Schunck has further shown that wood contains indican . . . which . . . when boiled with acids splits up into indigo-blue and indigluin, without the intervention of oxygen. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 907 The value of indigo depends entirely on the quantity of indigo-blue which it contains.

B. adj. Of the blue colour of indigo.

1836 *Macgillivray tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xxii. 309 The surface of the bay was of an indigo-blue or violet tint. 1846 *G. E. Day tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 178 Urine containing an excess of this colouring matter . . . deposits a brownish, blackish, or frequently an indigo-blue sediment.

Indigo-ferous, a. [f. INDIGO + L. -fer bearing, -ferous.] Bearing or producing indigo.

1813 *E. Bancroft Philos. Perm. Colours* (ed. 2) I. Introd. 42 The blue procured from indigoferous plants, particularly the wood.

Indigogen (indig'odzen). *Chem.* [f. INDIGO + -GEN, taken as 'producing'.] An obsolete name for INDIGO-WHITE.

1838 *T. Thomson Chem. Org. Bodies* 375 Indigogen dissolves in alkalis. 1841 *BRANDE Chem.* 1122 The probable composition of white deoxidized indigo, or indigogene. 1878 *KINGZETT Anim. Chem.* 233 Indigo blue is derived from a colourless constituent of the urine or indigogen.

Indigolite, variant of INDICOLITE.

1864 in *WEAVER. 1896 in CHESTER Dict. Names Min.*

Indigometer (indig'om'eter). [f. as prec. + -METER.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of indigo.

So **Indigo'metry**, the art or method of determining the colouring power of indigo.

1828 *WEAVER, Indigometer.* 1847 *CRAIG, Indigometry.*

Indigo-plant. A plant yielding indigo; *spec.* a plant of the genus *Indigofera*: cf. INDIGO 2.

1757 *H. BAKER in Phil. Trans.* XI. 137 (title) The Effects of the Opuntia, or Prickly Pear, and of the Indigo Plant. 1779 *FOURAST Voy. N. Guinea* 270 In that part of the country, the indigo plant taggum grows abundantly amidst the long grass. 1796 *STEDMAN Surinam* II. xxvii. 303, I shall present the curious with a drawing of the indigo plant. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 216 The indigo plant grows best in the East Indies.

Indigotate. *Chem.* [f. as next + -ATE.] A salt of indigotic acid; a nitrosalicylate.

1838 *T. Thomson Chem. Org. Bodies* 142 Buff found indigotate of barytes composed of Indigotic acid 10 . . . Barytes 7.

Indigotin (indig'otik), a. [f. as INDIGOTIN + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or produced from indigo; *indigotic acid*, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5(\text{NO}_2)\text{O}_3$, prepared by treating indigotin with oxidizing agents; = ANILIC ACID.

1838 *T. Thomson Chem. Org. Bodies* 141 Indigotic acid has been given in the Chemistry of Inorganic bodies. 1866 *Ooling Anim. Chem.* 121 By boiling indigo for a long time with oxidising agents, and by treating salicic acid with strong nitric acid, we obtain identically the same product, which has received the names of anilic, indigotic, and nitrosalicylic acid. 1876 *tr. Schützenberger's Ferment.* 118 We ought to add previously to the yellow indigotic liquid a sufficient quantity of a diluted solution of ammonia.

Indigotin (indigotin). *Chem.* [f. INDIGO + t. euphonic (cf. agiotage) + -IN.] = INDIGO-BLUE.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 460/1 When common indigo has been treated with dilute acids, alkalis, and alcohol, the remainder is indigo-blue, or indigotin, or indigo nearly in a state of purity. 1874 *Schorlemmer Org. Chem.* 425 Indigotin or indigo-blue, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_9\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$.

b. attrib. and Comb., as indigotin-disulphonic = indigo disulphonic; indigotin-disulphonate = sulphindigotate: see indigo-carmine (INDIGO C. 2).

1874 *Schorlemmer Org. Chem.* 427 The filtrate from this acid contains indigotindisulphonic acid (indigo-sulphuric acid), $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_9\text{N}_2\text{O}_2(\text{SO}_3\text{H})_2$.—[See quot. for indigo-extract (INDIGO C. 2).]

Indigo-white. *Chem.* Reduced or deoxidized indigo, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, also called *leucindigo*, a white crystalline powder produced by subjecting commercial indigo to the action of a reducing agent, as an alkaline fluid; it is re-converted by oxidation to indigo-blue.

Formerly supposed to exist ready-formed in indigoferous plants (see quot. 1850), (whence the former name INDIGOGEN); but now known to be formed from the natural glucoside, INDICAN, by the agency of a special bacillus.

1850 *DAUBENTY Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 237 Indigo is extracted from a variety of plants, in which it exists in a colourless form, constituting what is called white indigo, which becomes blue on exposure to light and air. 1874 *Schorlemmer Org. Chem.* 426 Hydro-indigotin or Indigo-white stands in the same relation to indigotin as hydrazonebenzene to azobenzene. . . Indigo-white is a crystalline white powder. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 907 When an excess of some acid is added to the yellow solution, the indigo-white is precipitated in white or greyish-white flocks.

Indihumin (indi'hū'min). *Chem.* [f. INDI + L. hum-us soil + -IN.] A product of the decomposition of indican, which occurs with indirubin in indigo-brown: formula $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9\text{NO}_3$.

1865-72 *Watts Dict. Chem.* III. 72. 1889 [see INDICAN].

† **Indijn'dicable, a.** *Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] Incapable of being decided. Hence † **Indijn'dicably** adv.

1659 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* XII. (1701) 485/2 Whether will they say, the controversy is dijudicable . . . or indijudicable? if indijudicable, it is fit we suspend; for in things indijudicably repugnant, it is not possible to assert.

† **Indike, v.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. indiquer to indicate.] = INDICATE v. 1.

1541 *R. Copland Galien's Therapeut.* 2 D ij b, The which wold indyke the curcyon.

† **Indila'table, a.** *Obs. rare*—0. [IN-3.] Not dilatate. Hence † **Indilatability**, incapability of being dilated or distended.

1783 *POTT Chirurg. Wks.* II. 169 Who can tell what may be the consequence of . . . this indilatability of the skin?

† **Indila'tely, adv.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6-7 indilatlle, -latlie. [f. IN-3 + dilate, *Sc. pa. pple.* of DILATE v. 1 to delay + -LY 2.] Without delay; immediately, forthwith.

1572 in *Caldeworth Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 181 We require you indilatlle, upon the receipt hereof to proceed to your election. 1579 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 138/2

The refusal or inability of any persone . . . to pay be saidis panes respectiue, presentlie and indilatlle.

† **Indilatory, a.** *Obs. rare*—1. [IN-3.] Not dilatory; expeditious.

1654 *tr. Cornwallis' Let. to Sp. King in Cabala Suppl.* 105 Since you have firm'd . . . new orders . . . you would be pleased in like manner to give them a new form of indilatory execution.

Indileucin (indil'ū'sin). *Chem.* [f. INDI- + Gr. λευκός white + -IN.] A substance, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, obtained, in colourless glistening needles, by reduction of indirubin with zinc-dust and acetic acid.

1889 *MORLEY & MUIR Watts Dict. Chem.* II. 760/1.

† **Indiligence.** *Obs.* [ad. l., indiligentia, f. in- (IN-3) + diligentia DILIGENCE.]

1. Want of diligence or application; inconstancy or negligence in effort; indolence, sloth.

1496 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 238/2 Gift thai be notit of Indiligence or sleuth barin, bat pai be punyst be be kingis gude grace. 1604 *EDMONDS Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 61 The armie was distressed for want of come by reason of the povertrie of the Boij and the indiligence of the Hedui. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Indiligence*, want of diligence, sloth.

2. Want of attention; heedlessness, carelessness.

1636 *B. JONSON Discov., De optimo scriptore Wks.* (Ridg.) 760/1 Is it not as great an indiginty, that an excellent conceit and capacity, by the indiligence of an idle tongue, should be disgrac'd? 1651 *JER. TAYLOR Serm. for Year i. iii.* 38 It is with much error and great indiligence usually taught in this question, that [etc.].

† **Indiligent, a.** *Obs.* [ad. l. indiligent-em, f. in- (IN-3) + diligent-em attentive, careful; cf. F. indiligent (Montaigne, 16th c.).]

1. Not diligent; idle, slothful.

1633 *BP. HALL Hard Texts, N. T.* 50 So is the unfaithfull and indiligent man apt to lay the fault upon his Maker. 1670 *EVELYN Corr.* 20 Jan., I easily believe his Majesty will neither believe the time long nor me altogether indiligent, if he do not receive this Historie so soone as otherwise he might have expected.

2. Inattentive, heedless, careless.

1549 *CHALONER Erasmus on Folly Pijja*, They are indiligent remembreers what is written in many places of scripture concerning their duties. a 1617 *BAYNE On Coloss.* i.-ii. (1634) 119 There is such an indiligent carelessness that we let them hang in the ayre. 1658 *W. BURTON Itin. Anton.* 26 As will easily appear to the not indiligent Reader of Beda. 1738 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* I. 22 The most indiligent observer.

Hence † **Indiligently** adv., without diligence.

a 1631 *DONNE Serm. c. IV.* 309 Let us . . . not pray, not preach, not hear, slackly, suddenly, unadvisedly, extemporally, occasionally, indiligently. a 1656 *BP. HALL Rem. Wks., Specialities* (1660) 5 After I had spent some years (not altogether indiligently) under the ferule of such Masters. 1775 *E. HAARWOOD Classic Pref.* 11 (Jod.), I have not indiligently revised the whole.

† **Indim, v.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. IN-2 + DIM v.] trans. To make or render dim; to dim.

a 1520 *BARCLAY Jurguth* (Pynson, ed. 2) 76a, That the ayre therwith was indymed.

Indimensible, a. *rare*—1. [f. IN-3 + DIMENSIBLE from DIMENSE v.] That cannot be measured or reduced to measure.

1844 *W. H. MILL Serm. Tempt. Christ Notes* 161 Things in themselves unmixable are mingled . . . the Eternal with time, the Indimensible with measure.

Indimensional, a. *rare*—1. [IN-3.] Not dimensional; having no dimensions.

1875 *TAIT in Gd. Words* No. 1. 20 One of the most singular facts presented to the human mind is the Indimensional character of space.

† **Indiminishable, a.** *Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] That cannot be diminished or lessened.

1641 *MILTON Reform.* II. (1851) 52 To slight and brave the indiminishable Majesty of our highest Court, the Law-giving and Sacred Parliament. 1799 *DAVY in T. Beddoes Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowledge* 79 A gas or gases indiminishable by nitrous oxyd. *Ibid.* 167 note.

Indin (indin). *Chem.* [f. IND-, indigo- + -IN.] A crystalline substance of a beautiful rose-colour, isomeric with indigo-blue.

1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 345/2 Indin is prepared by the action of potash on sulphacetylde . . . It is isomeric with white indigo. 1865-72 *Watts Dict. Chem.* III. 265 Indin forms a deep rose-coloured powder, or fine microscopic needles, insoluble in water.

b. Comb.: indin-potassium ($\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3\text{K}$), the potassium salt of indic acid; indinsulphuric acid, indinsulphate, etc. Also, as a second element in dibromindin, dichlorindin, hydrindin, nitrindin, compounds of indin with bromine, chlorine, etc.

1865-72 *Watts Dict. Chem.* III. 265 Indin-potassium . . . may be prepared . . . by warming indin moistened with alcohol, and dissolving it in strong alcoholic potash. *Ibid.* 267 A hot solution of indinsulphuric acid mixed with excess of a potassium-salt . . . deposits the indinsulphate on cooling in interlaced needles of a dark-red colour. *Ibid.* 268 The barium-salt evaporated down with hydrochloric or sulphuric acid, is converted into indinsulphate of barium.

Hence **Indinie a.**, obs. synonym of INDIC a. q.v. **Inding, Sc.** variant of INDIGN.

† **Indip, v.** *Obs.* Also endip. [f. IN-1 + DIP v. Cf. Du. indippen.] trans. To dip in.

1596 *R. L[INCH] Diella, Don Diego* (1877) 82 Sacred Pympleides endip my quill Within the holy waters of your spring. 1610 *G. FLETCHER Christ's Tri.* II. xi, Whose garment was before indip in blood. 1631 *Celestina* vi. 77 That poyson . . . wherewith that cruel shot of Cupid hath it it's sharpe point deeply indipped.

Hence † *Indipping* *vbl. sb.*

1564 BECON *Cert. Art. Chr. Relig. in Prayers*, etc. (Parker Soc.) 415 Julius the pope... doth utterly forbid such intinction or indipping, and commandeth that the cup should severally be taken by itself.

Indirect (indirekt), *a.* [a. F. *indirect* (1364 in Godef. *Compt.*), or ad. L. *indirectus* (Quintilian), *f. in- (IN-3) + directus DIRECT.*] Not direct.

1. Of a way, path, or course: Not straight; crooked, devious; also of a movement: Oblique. (Chiefly *fig.*, often with suggestion of *b.*)

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iv. 1 [lf. 66] The queene foloweth... to a place indirect in the manner of a rook in to the black poynt tofore the physicien [Cessoles (ed. 1505, h 1): *Ad locum indirectum ad modum Roci in quadra nigro ante medicum*]. 1595 C. MIDDLETON *Swimming* 8 Unorderly labouring in the water, they by the indirect moving of their bodies pull downe themselves. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. v. 185 Heauen knows... By what by-pathes, and indirect crook'd ways I met this Crowne. 1638 SUCKLING *Aglaure* i. 1. (1646) 6 The indirect way's the nearest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 631 O pittie and shame, that they... should turn aside to tread Paths indirect, or in the midway faint! 1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost* 702 By ways oblique and indirect.

b. Of actions or feelings: Not straightforward and honest; not fair and open; 'crooked', deceitful, corrupt. (Also of persons: see *DIRECT* a. 5 *b.*)

1570 *Act 13 Elis.* c. 20 § 1 Livings... may not by corrupt and indirect Dealings be transferred to other Uses. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 111 Did you, hy indirect and forced courses Subdue, and poyson this yong Maides affections? 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* xiii. 5 Whatsoever is by force or fraud, by stealing, lying, or any other indirect course gotten, is an effect of covetousnesse. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Indirect*, said of a thing done by ill Practice, or under-hand Dealing, or by foul means, contrary to Law and Custom. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4427/7 One of Her Majesty's... Secretaries of State receiv'd a Letter... promising discovery of several indirect Practices. 1727 SWIFT *Poison. E. Curil* Wks. 1755 III. i. 150, I do sincerely pray forgiveness for those indirect methods I have pursued in inventing new titles to old books, putting authors' names to things they never saw, &c.

c. Of a succession, title, etc.: Not descending or derived in a straight line.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 105 His Title, the which wee finde Too indirect, for long continuance.

2. Not taking the straight or nearest course to the end in view; not going straight to the point; not acting or exercised with direct force; round-about.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* ii. iii. (1836) 19 All manner of waies are to be used, direct and indirect. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Introd. Pref. (1848) 32 To condemn Figurative and Indirect ways of conveying ev'n Serious and Sacred matters, is to forget How often Christ himself made use of Parables. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serms.* 237 The implicate or indirect proofs I shall but briefly mention. 1783 WATSON *Philop II* (1793) i. iii. 381 To agree to such an indirect form of expression, as might not alarm the pride... of the Spaniards. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* i. 4 The place of direct records has to be supplied, in great measure, by indirect evidence.

b. Logic. (See *quots.*, and *DIRECT* a. 4 *c.*)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Indirect Modes*, of syllogisms, in logic, are the five last modes of the first figure... It is the conversion of the conclusion which renders the modes indirect. 1828 WHATLEY *Rhet.* i. ii. § 1 in *Encycl. Metrop.* 253/1 Either the Premis of an opponent or his Conclusion may be disproved, either in the Direct or in the Indirect Method; i. e. either by proving the truth of the Contradictory, or by showing that an absurd Conclusion may fairly be deduced from the Proposition in question. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 127, 271 Showing that something impossible or absurd follows from contradicting our conclusion is called indirect demonstration. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 141 Indirect... predication was... that... in which the species was predicated of the genus [etc.]. *Ibid.* vii. 201 If we exclude the Fourth Figure altogether, considering Bramantip, Camenes, &c. as indirect Moods of the First, there are but four direct Moods. 1891 [see *DIRECT* a. 4 *c.*] 1896 WELTON *Manual of Logic* (ed. 2) iv. iv. § 128 I. 358 Reduction is indirect when a new syllogism is formed which establishes the validity of the original conclusion by showing the illegitimacy of its Contradictory.

c. Pol. Econ. Of taxation: Not levied directly upon the person on whom it ultimately falls, but charged in some other way, esp. upon the production or importation of articles of use or consumption, the price of which is thereby augmented to the consumer, who thus pays the tax in the form of increased price. Cf. *DIRECT* a. 6 *e.*

1801 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 192 That which is called the direct tax... was always insisted upon by them as preferable to taxes of the indirect kind. 1845 [see *DIRECT* a. 6 *e.*] 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxii. (1876) 287 The greater part of the taxes raised in this and in most other civilised countries are known as indirect. They consist in the levy of imposts on articles of consumption [etc.]. 1884 J. RAE *Contemp. Socialism* i. 37 Customs and indirect taxation of different kinds.

3. *Gram.* † *a.* *Indirect relation*, the syntactical relation between two words which are not in full grammatical concord.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* iv. 344 Quap be kyngte to conscience, 'known ich wolde What is relation rect and indirect after... for english was it neure'. *Ibid.* 365 Thus is relation rect ryht as adiectif and substantif A-cordeþ in alle kyndes with his antecedent. Indirect þyng ys as ho so coueited Alle kyngne kynde to knowe and to folwe, Withoute [case] to cacche [to] and come to boþe numbres.

b. Of speech or narration: Put in a reported form, not in the speaker's own words, but with the changes of pronouns, persons, tenses, etc.

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which conform it to the point of view of the reporter; oblique: opposed to *DIRECT* a. 6 *b.*

The idioms of different languages differ widely in respect to indirect construction. In English, indirect sentences are usually introduced by *that* or *if*, expressed or understood. Thus, a speaker's actual words 'I will not go unless you use force', are reported indirectly, by the person addressed, as 'he said [that] he would not go unless I used force', by a third party as 'he told X. [that] he would not go, unless he (X.) used force'. The question 'Do you know me?' becomes, in indirect narration, 'He asked me if I knew him', and 'he asked X. if he knew him'.

1866 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 7) 111 In such sentences... the dependent clauses are indirect questions. 1866 W. E. JELF *Grk. Gram.* (ed. 4) § 886 II. 627 Indirect interrog. sentences. 1870-7 MOULTON tr. *Winer's N. T. Gram.* iii. § 60. 9 When words spoken by others are quoted, they are not, as a rule, brought into the structure of the sentence in the indirect construction. 1879 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* II. 342 When a statement, question [etc.] is reported in a form which makes it dependent in construction on some such words as *said*, the language is said to be oblique or indirect.

c. *Indirect object* (see *quots.*).

1879 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* II. 54 The indirect object is the person (or thing) affected by the occurrence of an action... although not directly or primarily acted on. 1881 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 24) 149 The Indirect Object of a verb denotes that which is indirectly affected by an action, but is not the immediate object or product of it, as 'Give him the book'; 'Make me a coat'.

d. *Indirect passive*, a passive verb having for its subject the indirect object of the active voice, as *I was told it; he was refused admittance; the mayor is given power and authority* (see *GIVE* v. 2); also, a passive voice formed on an intransitive verb construed with a preposition, the prepositional object becoming the subject of the passive verb, while the preposition becomes adverbial, as *they have spoken to him, he has been spoken to; many run after her, she is much run after*.

4. Not directly aimed at or attained; not immediately resulting from an action or cause.

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxix, He is one who will neither seek an indirect advantage by a specious road, nor take an evil path to gain a real good purpose. 1849 MACALAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 95 He could not bring himself to sacrifice... his salary of eight thousand pounds a year, and the far larger indirect emoluments of his office. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 9 Happiness is not the direct aim, but the indirect consequence of the good government.

Indirected, *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Not directed or guided.

1601 CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 71 Have fixed their indirected steppes upon Arts unprofitable. 1819 CRABBE *Tales of Hall* iv. 228, I pray'd in heart an indirected prayer.

Indirection (indirek'shən). [*f.* *INDIRECT*, after *DIRECTION*.]

1. Indirect movement or action; a devious or circuitous course to some end; round-about means or method. *By indirection*, by indirect means, indirectly.

1601 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. i. 65 And thus doe we... By indirections finde directions out. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* iii. iii, If king James, By any indirection, should perceive My coming near your court, I doubt the issue Of my employment. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 73 These were the effects of real merit and virtue, which still sheds a luster on the rest, and not of indirection. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xiii. 211 Oxford also has its merits... Whether in course or by indirection... education according to the English notion of it is arrived at. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* (1884) 100 The weather is... to be understood, not by rule, but by subtle signs and indirections. 1888 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 407 As is always the case with good critics, Mr. Arnold worked more by indirection and suggestion than by sheer delivery of judgment.

b. In literal sense: An indirect or devious way.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Ferns.* (1872) I. 16 Through some other indirections we at last found the Rue Bergère.

2. Want of straightforwardness in action; an act, or practice, which is not straightforward and honest; deceit; malpractice.

1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. i. 276 The better Act of purposes mistooke, Is to mistake again, though indirect, Yet indirection thereby grows direct, And falshood, falshood cures. 1601 — *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 75 To wring from the hard hands of Peasants, their vile trash By any indirection. 1710 TATLER No. 191 ¶ I The Indirection and Artifice which is used among Men. 1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* (Rtldg.) 106 To no vile indirections will I stoop. 1895 *Rev. of Rev.* Aug. 138 He hated diplomatic indirections, or, to speak bluntly, lying.

Indirectly (indirek'tli), *adv.* Also 6 indirectly. [*f.* *INDIRECT* + *LY* 2; in early use perh. *f.* *IN-3* + *DIRECTLY*.] In an indirect way or manner; not directly.

1. Not in a straight line or with a straight course; circuitously; obliquely. Now rare.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* [lf. 67] The queene... [may go] on the right side tofore the alphynd & secondly on the left syde where the knyght is & thirly Indirectly vnto the black poynt tofore the physicien [Cessoles (ed. 1505, h 1 b): *Tercio indirectum: ad locum nigrum & uacuum ante medicum*]. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xiv. 6 Entryng their houses of the xii. synes Some indirectly and some by dyrecte lynes. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 4 b, In places where the beames are cast indirectly and obliquely. 1596 EDWARD III. i. i. 2 You are the lineal watchman of our peace, And John of Valois indirectly climbs. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. (1833) 15 All objects seen indirectly are seen indistinctly.

† *b.* By crooked methods; wrongfully, unfairly, dishonestly. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Apposter*, to suborne, to appointe some body to saye or doe indirectlye. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. iv. 94 He bids you then resigne Your Crowne and Kingdome, indirectly held from him. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 937 Unto whom this imputation was laid, that by corruption he had caried away the prize, and indirectly obtained the victorie.

† *c.* Not to the point, evasively. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 66 This bald, vnloyotd Chat of his... Made me to answer indirectly. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* iv. vi. 1 To speak so indirectly I am loath, I would say the truth, but to accuse him so That is your part. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* ii. i, You answer sawcily, and indirectly: What Interest can you pretend in her? 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 12 The other is to answer him indirectly, and, if possible, to turn off the Question.

2. By indirect action, means, connexion, agency, or instrumentality; through some intervening person or thing; mediately.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 56 The lyf Jugeth indirectly amongis the dede. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 165 Eyther immediatly or mediately, that is to say, without meane, or by some meane, directly or indirectly. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 199 Whereof any person is not capable directly or by himselfe, he is not capable thereof, indirectly or by an other. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 172 Tell vs freely whether... Tom Chichly holds any correspondence directly or indirectly with Secretarie Nich. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v.* ii. ii. (1866) II. 466 The state not knowing how to tax, directly and proportionably, the revenue of its subjects, endeavours to tax it indirectly by taxing their expense, which, it is supposed, will in most cases be nearly in proportion to their revenue. 1885 TAIT *Prop. Matter* iii. § 34. 26 Its weight, except indirectly through friction, has nothing to do with it.

b. Not in express terms; by suggestion or implication.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. iv. 225 Whose hand soeuer lanch'd their tender hearts, Thy head (all indirectly) gaue direction. 1613 WITHER *Abuses* iv, in *Juvenilia* (1633) 26 If to the Father they dispraise the Sonne, It shall be slyly indirectly done. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 230 The question... has been already asked and indirectly answered in the Meno. 1882 WESTCOTT *St. John* Introd. 5 What then is the evidence which the fourth Gospel itself bears to its authorship, first indirectly, and next directly?

3. *Gram.* In or by indirect or oblique oration (see *INDIRECT* a. 3 *b.*).

1877 MOULTON tr. *Winer's N. T. Gram.* iii. § 62. 2 When a writer has begun by quoting words indirectly, he will frequently pass very quickly into the *oratio directa*.

Indirectness (indirek'nes). [*f.* *INDIRECT* a. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being indirect; want of directness or straightforwardness.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Remem.* vii. 1581 Is thy Sov'rainnes path Unequal? or is't rather thine which hath Such indirectness? 1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* ii. vii. § 5. 142 The maligners of this doctrine of Purgatorie, have methinks, us'd a worse kind of indirectness in their exposure of it. 1790 PALEY *Horae Paul.* i. 4 This very indirectness and subtilty is that which gives force and propriety to the example. 1821-30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* iii. (1874) 140 Indirectness was... entirely foreign to his manly nature.

Indiretin (indir'etin). *Chem.* [*f.* *INDI* + *Gr. πνριν* resin + *-IN*.] A dark-brown shining resin, C₁₈H₁₇NO₆, one of the components of indigo-brown, obtained by decomposition of indican.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 248 The indiretin which still remains in solution is separated by ammonia. 1889 [see *INDICAN*].

Indirubin (indir'ubin). *Chem.* [*f.* *INDI* + *L. rub-er* red + *-IN*.] A substance, isomeric with indigo-blue, obtained by decomposition of indican, crystallizing in long purple metallic-shining needles. Also called *indigo-furpurin* and *indigo-red*.

1859 [see *INDICAN*]. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 249 On... exposing the filtrate to the air, a purple-red deposit is formed, consisting of indirubin. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 230 The red isomeride of indigo-blue, Indirubin... possesses a splendid red colour, but has little or no tinctorial power. 1889 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 759/2 When fresh indican solution is mixed with strong acid and boiled, only indigo and indiglucon are obtained, but if the indican solution is previously boiled for a short time indirubin is also formed.

† **Indiscerned**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [IN-3.] Not discerned, indistinct.

1652 GAULF *Magastrom.* 166 The study and search... proves very confused, indiscerned, unsafe, and pernicious.

Indiscernible (indiz'ernib'l), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-able. [*f.* *IN-3* + *DISCERNIBLE*: cf. *F. indiscernable* (1582 in *Hatz-Darm.*)]

A. adj. 1. Incapable of being discerned by the senses or intellect; imperceptible; undiscernable.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 148 Dew... falleth down in very small and indiscernible drops. 1640 W. CRABTREE in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 283 The light of the Sun... doth make it... indiscernable. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 18 An Animal... whose whole bulk to the bare eye is quite indiscernable. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. 63 His Wisdom and Holiness, and even his Mercy, are as indiscernable as his Justice. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 34 A rapid look, indiscernible by male eye. 1879 CHA. G. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 192 Be the stars at a given moment discernible or indiscernible by our vision.

2. That cannot be distinguished (from something else); indistinguishable. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxv. 176 That red and sanguineous humor... affording in linen or paper an indiscernable tincture from blood. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S.*

Anter. 1. (1887) 79 The mountains gradually retire, till they are indiscernible from the clouds in which they are involved.

B. sb. 1. A thing (animal, etc.) that cannot be discerned by the senses.

1835 KIRBY *Lab. & Inst. Anim.* (1852) I. 162 The infusories, or as they have been also called *animalcules*, *microscopic animals*, *acrits* or *indiscernibles*.

2. Metaph. A thing that cannot be distinguished from some other thing or things.

Identity of indiscernibles: the doctrine that things cannot exist together as separate entities unless they have different attributes.

1717 S. CLARKE *Leibnitz's 5th Paper* 173 The Supposition of two Indiscernibles, such as two Pieces of Matter perfectly alike, seems indeed to be possible in abstract Terms.

1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* Intro. v. 82 Where there is no difference, there is no activity, and hence no substance or individuality. This is the meaning of the celebrated 'identity of indiscernibles'. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 289 Mr. Gladstone, whose ingenuity in detecting the non-identity of indiscernibles has been sharpened by this matter to a preternatural degree.

Hence **Indiscernibility**, the quality of being indiscernible; **Indiscernibly** *adv.*, in an indiscernible manner, imperceptibly.

1643 T. GOODWIN *Child of Night* 61 He is able indiscernibly to communicate all his false reasonings. 1648 HAMMOND *Serm.* iv. Wks. 1684 IV. 494, I should have shew'd you also the indiscernibleness (to the eye of man) of the difference of these distant states. 1821 DE QUINCEY *Richter* Wks. 1860 XIV. 117 The pathetic and the humorous... melt indiscernibly into each other. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 30 May 717 The human mind is seldom found in such a state of indiscernibleness.

† **Indiscerning**, *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] Not discerning.

1660 N. INGELO *Bentivoglio & Urania* (1682) II. 126 That so many vanities... should rise out of Matter by a blind scuffle of indiscerning Principles, is... an absurd Phancy.

† **Indiscernible**, *a. Obs.* [f. IN-3 + DISCERNIBLE.] = INDISCERNIBLE.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) III. A Soul... is a Spirit, and therefore of an Indivisible, that is, of an Indiscernible, Essence. 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* iv. (1682) 35 The soul, which is immortal and indiscernible. 1703 KELSEY *Serm.* 224 Some Philosophers make it (the Soul) a Substance indiscernible, that it cannot be divided. 1722 WOLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 189 That there should be atoms, whose parts are... indiscernible. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 63 If... we could know the internal structure of one primary atom, and could tell... through what constant laws its component, though indiscernible, molecules, the atoms of atoms, attract, retain, and repel each other.

Hence † **Indiscernibility**, † **Indiscernible**, the quality of being indiscernible; † **Indiscernibly** *adv.*, in an indiscernible manner.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* Pref. (1662) 7 Endowing it with such Attributes as are essential to it, as Indiscernibility to the Soul of Man. 1678 CUPWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Contents (i. v. 832) Something... extended otherwise than Body, so as to be penetrable thereof, and indiscernibly one with itself and self-active. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 222 An Indiscernibleness not arising from thinner and thinner parts of matter. 1721 BAILEY, *Indiscernibility*, a being indiscernible.

Indiscrutable (indiskr'utib'l), *a.* [f. IN-3 + DISCRUTABLE.] Incapable of being divided into parts; not destructible by dissolution of parts.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. i. Wks. 1874 I. 21 There is no... reason to think death to be the dissolution... of the living being, even though it should not be absolutely indiscrutable. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xviii. A power impassive and indiscrutable. 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishment* v. (1853) 216 The soul has no parts to be separated: in Butler's phrase, it is indiscrutable. 1880 PRITCHARD in *Churchman* No. 5, 330 Definite groups or clusters of indiscrutable atoms are associated, we believe, into molecules.

Hence **Indiscrutability**, **Indiscrutable**, the quality of being indiscrutable; **Indiscrutably** *adv.*

1755 JOHNSON, *Indiscrutability*, incapability of dissolution. 1775 ASH, *Indiscrutable*. 1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* III. ix. 83 The indiscrutability of thought... is, in truth, the great argument which goes to the bottom of the proof *a priori*. 1855 DE QUINCEY in 'H. A. Page' *Life* (1877) II. xviii. 128 Its indiscrutability or non-liability to violent separation.

Indisciplinable (indisiplinā'b'l), *a.* [f. IN-3 + DISCIPLINABLE: cf. F. *indisciplinable* (1580 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Incapable of being disciplined; not amenable to discipline; intractable.

1600 AAR. AAROT *Exp. Jonah* 354 Their rudeness and indisciplinable barbarism. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 85 Sense... which is the most indisciplinable thing that may be. 1676 HALE *Provis. Poor* Pref. (Mason), Necessity renders men of phlegmatic and dull natures stupid and indisciplinable. 1793 W. GODWIN *Eng. conc. Polit. Justice* 304, 311. 1814 SHELLEY *Review Hogg* (1886) 27 His great though indisciplinable energies.

† **Indisciplinate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *indisciplināt-us*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *disciplināt-us* DISCIPLINATE: cf. F. *indisciplinē*.] Not disciplined; not subjected to discipline.

c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. iii. 43 Harde & overthwart men indiscipline & contrariouse. 1579 J. FIELD tr. *Calvin's Serm.* Ded. An indiscipline kinde of life.

† **Indisciplina**, *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. late L. *indisciplina*-em, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *disciplina*-em DISCIPLINATION.] Non-subjection to discipline; undisciplined conduct.

c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xii. 80 Lest þou engendre scaudre in opir þorþ indisciplina.

Indiscipline (indisiplin). [f. IN-3 + DISCIPLINE, or n. F. *indiscipline* (1762 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Absence or lack of discipline; want of the order imposed by constituted (*esp.* military) authority upon a body of persons amenable to it; want of the order and method acquired by training.

1783 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 517 To venture upon a piece of indiscipline, in order to secure a tolerable peace. 1792 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 175 My former letters have mentioned the indiscipline of the French armies. 1812 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Deep.* (1838) IX. 604 The habits of indiscipline and insubordination are such, that even those corps... are in as bad a state. 1884 *Guardian* 21 May 769 Indiscipline in the Church of England. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* II. xvii. 310 Mental indiscipline hindered her from beginning her conversation.

† **Indisconsolate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] Not disconsolate.

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polixandre* IV. i. 164 [They] would not have been so indisconsolate, but only for taking off Iphidamantus discontent.

Indiscoverable (indiskv'vāb'l), *a.* [f. IN-3 + DISCOVERABLE.] Not discoverable; not to be found out; undiscoverable.

1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* 1. (1641) 74 To keepe his own designs indiscoverable to his Enemy. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 177 Conclusions of great importance to be known, and otherwise perhaps indiscoverable. 1889 SWINBURNE *Study Ben Jonson* 21 The artist, the scholar... is as indiscoverable as the spontaneous humourist or poet.

Hence **Indiscoverably** *adv.*

1669 *Addr. hopeful yng. Gentry Eng.* 80 An old stout Carrack... lost by its old indiscoverably growing leakages.

† **Indiscovered**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [IN-3.] Not discovered; undiscovered.

1663 COWLEY *Verses sev. Occas.* *Ode Drake's Chair* iv. Lanch forth into an undiscovered Sea.

† **Indiscovery**, *Obs. rare.* [f. IN-3.] Non-discovery; failure to discover or find out.

1629 N. CARPENTER *Achitophel* 1. 8 The indiscovery of such mens natures causeth... their worst actions to carry the best construction.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 338 The collateral verity, may unto reasonable speculations, requite the capital indiscovery.

Indiscreet (indiskrēt), *a.* Forms: 5 *indys-*, 5-7 *indiscrete*, 6 *Sc. -creit*, (7 *-crete*), 6- *-creet*. [prob. *a. F. indiscret*, -*cret* (though this is cited only of 16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) = *It., Sp. indiscreto*; or directly ad. L. *indiscretus*, in a late or med. l. sense: see note to DISCREET *a.* The direct repr. of the L. word in its classical sense is INDISCRETE.] Not discreet, without discretion.

1. Without discernment or sound judgement. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. viii. 55 So haue they ben forforen with indiscrete sorowe, as was cursyd Cayn the fyrst borne child. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 319 Indiscrete men supposede hym to haue the wynde in his gonneaile and powere. c. 1450 MYRC 825 Leste indiscrete hys prest were Hys confessorie for to here. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. (1884) 36 O Priam! thou art always pleased with indiscreet advice. 1617 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* *Praise Rich.* III (ed. 2) Cij. The partial writings of indiscreet chroniclers. 1675 BOYLE *Reconcl. Reason & Relig.* I. i. Wks. 1772 IV. 158 There are others, who, out of an indiscrete devotion, are so solicitous to increase the number and the wonderfulness of mysteries.

2. Injudicious or imprudent in speech or action; indiscreet; unadvised, unwary.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. ii. 31 It would ill become me to be vaine, indiscreet, or a foole. 1656 *Nicholas Papers* III. 280 That it may be known where to lay the blame of so indiscreet, if not malicious, a report. 1661 BAXTER *Mor. Prognost.* I. p. 84. 17 The younger, and indiscreet passionate sort. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 369 The indiscreet and wildest creature that ever was in a court. 1742 JARVIS *Quir.* II. lxvii. By his indiscreet zeal the object would be lost. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.* Art. I. (1868) 35 You may do much harm by indiscreet praise and by indiscreet blame. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. The younger sister had been indiscreet... in her marriages.

3. *Sc.* Uncivil, impolite.

1727 P. WALKER *Life Feden* To Rdr. (1728) 4 Others... gave me indiscreet, upbraiding Language, calling me a vile old Apostate. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* (1882) I. 225 'I think I never saw so ill-bred a man'. 'I can't just say that, Bell', said her mother, 'I'm sure he was nowise indiscreet'.

Hence **Indiscreteness**, the quality of being indiscreet, indiscretion.

1658 A Fox *Wurtz Surg.* t. iii. 11 Through this rashness and indiscreteness most dangerous and worst symptoms are caused. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak H.* liv. I'm surprised at the indiscreetness you commit.

Indiscreetly (indiskrētli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In an indiscreet manner; with or through want of discernment, judgement, or prudence.

c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. viii. 74 Somme indiscretly for grace of deuocion haue destroyed herself. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 § 1 They... doo many times dispose indiscretly and vnadvisedly their lands and inheritances. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* I. i. Wks. (Rldg.) 368/2 'Twas done indiscretly. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. viii. It should be a warning to all persons (says she, looking at her daughters) how they marry indiscretly. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rev.* Wks. 1843 II. 210 Astonished that legislators have so indiscretly multiplied the operations which tend to weaken its [veracity's] influence.

2. *Sc.* Uncivilly, impolitely.

1637-90 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 312, I hope you will not use me so indiscretly as did one Mr David Calderwood when I was coming out of Scotland.

Indiscrete (indiskrēt), *a.* Also 7 *indiscreet*. [ad. L. *indiscret-us* unseparated, undistinguished: see IN-3 and DISCRETE, and cf. the differentiated INDISCREET.]

† 1. Not distinctly separate or distinguishable from contiguous objects or parts. *Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 629 The Ammodyte, indiscrete on the Land (*indiscretus arenis*). Both hold the colour of the burning sand. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. The round crustates, *sc.* the Cancræ, have... an indiscrete head.

2. Not divided into distinct parts.

1782 POWNALL *Antig.* 132 (T.) A chaos, in which the terrestrial elements were all in an indiscrete mass of confused matter. 1883 SIR M. MONIER-WILLIAMS *Relig. Th. & Life India* 13 Next all was water, all a chaos indiscrete. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod. Theol.* II. iii. 409 The Absolute is not Substance homogeneous and indiscrete.

Hence **Indiscretely** *adv.*, without separation or division.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 463 As for Method, there is none at all... the Species being promiscuously and indiscretly placed as they came to Hand.

Indiscretion (indiskre'fən). Forms: 4 *indiscrecyone*, 5 *indyscrecioun*, 6 *indiscreession*, -cretion, 6- *indiscretion*. [a. F. *indiscretion* (12-13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. late L. *indiscretion-em*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *discretion-em* DISCRETION.]

1. Want of discretion; the fact of being indiscreet; in early use, chiefly, want of discernment or discrimination; in later, want of judgement in speech or action; injudicious, unguarded, or unwary conduct; imprudence.

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 18 He sall neuer erre by fantasie, ne by indiscrecyone. c. 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 242 Vengeance and wrathe in an hastywyte, Wyth an unstedfast speryte of indyscrecioun. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. viii. 159 They by theyr indiscretion & euyl maners... discomfort and hurte those they were to helpe & comforte. 1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* Wks. (1717) 39 Happy liv'd I, whilst Parents Eye did guide The Indiscretion of my feeble Ways. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 8 Our indiscretion sometimes serves vs well, when our deare plots do paule. 1645 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 318 Prince Rupert was absolved and cleared from any disloyalty or treason, in the rendering of Bristol; but not of Indiscretion. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 128 Thus our hopes perished by the indiscretion of one foolish fellow. 1751 JOHNSON *Kambler* No. 167 p. 5 Granting what only the indiscretion of her kindness enabled him to withhold. 1825 W. OXENBURY *Dram. Biog.* III. 43 When and where the first act of indiscretion (this is the holiday term for vice) occurred, we know not. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 21 In spite of calumny for which their own indiscretion had perhaps furnished some ground.

2. An indiscreet or imprudent act or step. (Sometimes a euphemism for a transgression of social morality: cf. 1825 in 1.)

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 82 It were an equall indiscretion, to estimate a mannes worth, either by their body or apparell. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress* (Bristol) (1887) I. 238 They suffer sometimes for their indiscretions in a very severe manner. 1739 CREECH *Apol.* (1756) I. 57 A lady... whose female indiscretions had occasion'd her family to abandon her. 1754 [see INFANCY 2]. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Ranke* (1854) II. 146 A youth, guilty only of an indiscretion.

3. *Sc.* Incivility, want of politeness, rudeness.

1825-80 in JAMIESON.

Indiscretionary, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. prec., after DISCRETIONARY.] Of or pertaining to indiscretion. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley xxxvi. 202 With a most indiscretionary power over the cellar.

† **Indiscreetly**, *adv. Obs. rare* -1. [f. IN-3 + L. *discriminālis* serving to divide or separate + -LY 2; with erron. application.] = INDISCRIMINATELY.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xvii. 109 She vouchsafes to discourse indiscreetly with all comers that Talk to her.

† **Indiscriminacy**, *rare.* [f. IN-3 + DISCRIMINANT: see -ANCY.] Undiscriminating quality.

1890 *Universal Rev.* 15 Oct. 306 It... strikes with sunlike indiscriminacy 'the just and the unjust'.

Indiscriminate (indiskrimināt), *a.* [f. IN-3 + DISCRIMINATE.] Not discriminate.

1. Of things: Not marked by discrimination or discernment; done without making distinctions; confused, promiscuous.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* ix. § 2 Before he gave to him an indiscriminate testimony. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 58 p. 1 The inconveniences arising from the indiscriminate power lodged in our Press-gangs. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Meth. & Spir.* (1782) I. xvii. 199 They lay aside this indiscriminate vengeance. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiv. 195 Otares... commanded an indiscriminate slaughter without regard to age or to place. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xviii. 346 Partisans who are loud in indiscriminate censure and applause. 1876 GREEN *Siray Stud.* 23 The indiscriminate almsgiving which has done so much to create and encourage pauperism.

2. Of persons or agents: Undiscriminating, not exercising discrimination; making no distinctions.

1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xlii. 120 The indiscriminate hand of vengeance has lumped together innocent and guilty. 1808 *Sketches of Character* (1813) I. 200 You are too indiscriminate in your partiality for them. 1840 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. vii. 107 Without being one of his indiscriminate admirers, I like parts of his books.

3. *quasi-adv.* = INDISCRIMINATELY.

1597-8 *Br. Hall Sat.* v. iii. (T.), Could ever wise man wish, in good estate, The use of all things indiscriminate?

Hence **Indiscriminateness**, the quality of being indiscriminate.

1879 *McCarthy Own Times* I. ix. 183 Measures to mitigate the rigour and to correct the indiscriminateness of the death punishment. 1890 *Spectator* 13 Dec. 866/2 No word can be denuded of its true utility by fatuous indiscriminate-ness of application.

Indiscriminated (indiskriminētēd), *a.* [f. IN-3 + DISCRIMINATED *ppl. a.*] Not discriminated or distinguished from one another; indiscriminate.

1669 *Addr. hopeful yng. Gentry Eng.* 33 Supposing those many indiscriminated... Heads to have had but one common parent. 1715 *BURNETT Own Time* (1765) I. 273 To keep themselves united, and either to set on an indiscriminated toleration, or a general prosecution; for so we love to soften the harsh word of persecution.

Indiscriminately (indiskriminētli), *adv.* [f. INDISCRIMINATE + -LY 2.] In an indiscriminate manner; without distinction; promiscuously; without the exercise of discrimination.

1652 *GAUL Magastrom*, 179 Divines, Historians, and Poets thus speak of them indiscriminately. 1654 *JER. TAYLOR Real Pres.* i. (R.), A cloud of fire, majesty, and secrecy indiscriminately mixt together. 1774 *PENNANT Tour Scoll.* in 1772, 252 Not to shelter indiscriminately every offender. 1774 *J. BRYANT Mythol.* I. p. x. To distinguish the various people... of whom writers have so generally and indiscriminately spoken. 1824 *L. MURRAY Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 412 The stress is laid on long and short syllables indiscriminately. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 126 They praise indiscriminately all their goods, without knowing what are really beneficial or hurtful.

Indiscriminating (indiskriminētij), *a.* [f. IN-3 + DISCRIMINATING *ppl. a.*] Not discriminating; that does not make or recognize distinctions; indiscriminating.

1754-67 *BALLY* (Mason), That indiscriminating floods should spare A chosen few. 1776 *BENTHAM Fragn. Govt.* Wks. 1843 I. 229 A hasty and indiscriminating condemnor of what is established, may expose himself to contempt. 1860 *MILL Repr. Govt.* (1865) 23/1 Too lavish and indiscriminating beneficence.

Hence **Indiscriminatingly** *adv.*, in an indiscriminating manner, without discrimination.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 105 Complaints made indiscriminatingly against authors. 1887 *Spectator* 23 July 995/2 A comparison which has been made too indiscriminatingly of late.

Indiscrimination (indiskriminētjən), *f.* [f. IN-3 + DISCRIMINATION.] The fact of not discriminating or making distinctions; the condition of not being discriminated; absence of distinction; want of discrimination or discernment.

1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* i. § 6. 97 Since God had hindered him [Herod] from the executions of a distinguishing sword he resolved to send a sword of indiscrimination and confusion. 1659 *HAMMOND On Ps.* xcii. 9 What ever indiscrimination there appears between them here in this world. 1796 *S. HORSLEY Sermon*. (1812) I. 240 The like indiscrimination may prevail in higher orders. 1876 *LOWELL Among my Eke.* Ser. ii. 325 As far indeed is his 'Lania' from the lavish indiscrimination of 'Endymion'. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Nov. 3/2 In spite of her indiscrimination and lack of sound judgment, which has alienated many.

Indiscriminative (indiskriminētiv), *a.* [f. IN-3 + DISCRIMINATIVE.] Not discriminative; not characterized by, or inclined to, discrimination.

1854 *Tail's Mag.* XXI. 168 Conscious of... weaknesses, arising... from excessive but... indiscriminative strength. 1880 *SWINBURNE Introduct. Collins in T. H. Ward's Eng. Poets* III. 279 That sweeping violence of indiscriminative depreciation.

† **Indiscriminatively**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. IN-3 + DISCRIMINATIVE + -LY 2.] Without exercise of discrimination; indiscriminately.

1684 *HOCKIN God's Decrees* 316 The Almighty hath... indiscriminatively ascertain'd future happiness to every one. 1715 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* I. Contents 221 b, Lavishing of their Lashes and Encomiums... Indiscriminatively, rather than impartially.

† **Indiscussed**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. IN-3 + DISCUSSED *ppl. a.*] Not discussed; undiscussed.

1534 *WHITTON Tully's Offices* III. (1540) 116 He promysed to wryte of three maners of delhydrations, and lefte the thyrd indiscussed. 1631 *DONNE Lett. to Sir H. Goodeve in Poems*, etc. (1633) 359 Upon reasons light in themselves or indiscussed in mee.

Indiscussible, *a.* Also -able. [f. IN-3 + DISCUSSIBLE.] Incapable of being discussed.

1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 24 Aug. 134/1 The letter... must be accepted as the sole and indiscussible rule by which all Catholics must be guided on the question involved. 1898 *SWINBURNE in Westm. Gaz.* 15 Nov. 10/1 The noble passion and the noble pathos of its greater parts are alike indiscussible and irresistible.

† **Indisgraced**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. IN-3 + DISGRACED *ppl. a.*] Not disgraced; undisgraced.

1666 *MARSTON Sophonisba* II. ii, Our troopes of horse make indisgrac'd retraite; Troe easie off; not poore.

† **Indish**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. IND + -ISH: cf. *Engl-ish*, *Scott-ish*, *Span-ish*, etc.] = **INDIAN a.**

1548 *TURNER Names of Herbs*, Indishe peper, *Capsicum annuum*. c. 1550 *LLOYD Treas. Health* (1585) Fij, For the webbe and cloudines in y^e eyes, take & stampe indishse Poyer, and put to it y^e ioyce of a Fenel rote. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. ii. 71 A great many catcupoles with rods of Indish canes dragged on the ground. 1599 *H. BUTTES Dyets drie Dinner* Aa iv, And smoke Tobaccos antidot. With Indish ayre, like to Camcleon, fed. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 235 The biggest and most monstrous creature in the Indish Ocean.

† **Indish**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also *en-*. [f. IN-1 or 2 + DISH *sb.*] *trans.* To put into a dish.

1611 *FLORIO, Impiattare*, to endish. *Ibid.*, *Inscudellare*, to indish, to put into dishes.

Indispellable, *a. rare.* [f. IN-3 + *dispellable, from DISPELL *v.*] Incapable of being dispelled.

1817 *BENTHAM Ch. of Eng.* (1818) 122 note, Note the essential and utterly indispellable obscurity of the subjects themselves.

Indispensability, [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or fact of being indispensable.

1. Incapability of dispensation. (See **INDISPENSABLE**, 1, 2.)

a. 1648 *LD. HERBERT Henry VIII* (1683) 401 The indispensability of the first Marriage. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Duet. Dubit.* II. iii. rule 11 § 1 The indispensability of the natural laws, which are the main constituent parts of the evangelical.

2. Incapability of being dispensed with or done without. (See **INDISPENSABLE** 3.)

1793 *HOLCROFT Lavater's Physiogn.* vi. 41 Of all earth's creatures, man alone rejoices in his indispensability. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vii. 395 Preaching the divine right, as it is called, or absolute indispensability, of episcopacy. 1861 *MILL Utilit.* v. 81 Recognised indispensability becomes a moral necessity, analogous to physical.

Indispensable (indispensəbəl), *a. (sb.)* [ad. med. L. *indispensabilis*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *dispensabilis* DISPENSABLE: cf. *F. indispensable* (17th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Not dispensable; not to be dispensed, or dispensed with. (See also, in senses 1 and 2, **UNDISPENSABLE**.)

† 1. Not subject to ecclesiastical dispensation; that cannot be permitted, allowed, or condoned, by suspension or relaxation of a law or canon. (Cf. **DISPENSABLE** 1.) *Obs.*

1533 *CRANNER in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 36, I gave final Sentence therein, howe it was indispensable for the Pope to lycense any suche marriages. c. 1555 *HARTSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 121 There were also two doctors of divinity... that thought the case was indispensable. 1638 *CHILLINGW. Reliq.* Prot. i. vi. § 39. 359 Whether the Popes irregularities if he should chance to incur any, be indispensable? 1654 *BP. HALL Cases Consue.* Addit. i. 399 (He) absolutely condemns this marriage as incestuous and indispensable.

2. Of a law, obligation, duty, etc.: That cannot be dispensed with, remitted, set aside, disregarded, or neglected. Also † *indispensable with*.

1653 *H. MORE Conject. Caball.* (1652) 162 The indispensable dictates of the divine Light. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* v. ii. § 18 A Book of Cranniers penning, proving Gods Law indispensable with, by the Pope. a. 1677 *BARROW Sermon* (1687) I. viii. 100 He... hath by settled rules and indispensable promises obliged himself to requite them. a. 1714 *BURNETT Hist. Ref.* an. 1532 (R.) Those few that were about the pope, thought the prohibition of such marriages was only positive, and might be dispensed with by the pope: whereas all other learned men thought the law was moral and indispensable. a. 1732 *ATTERBURY Sermon* i. Cor. xv. 19 (Seager) A great and indispensable duty. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* II. i. Wks. 1874 I. 170 Our obligations to obey all God's commands... are absolute and indispensable. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 142 The citizens, and subjects, had purchased an exemption from the indispensable duty of defending their country. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* Pref. 24, I lay under an indispensable obligation to be faithful.

3. That cannot be dispensed with or done without; absolutely necessary or requisite. *Const. to, for.*

1696 *PHILLIPS, Indispensable*, that is of Absolute Necessity. 1707 *ADDISON Pres. State War* (Seager), There are few perhaps that will not think the maintaining a settled body of numerous forces indispensable for the safety of our country. 1793 *HOLCROFT Lavater's Physiogn.* xvi. 82 The knowledge of anatomy is indispensable to him. 1829 *SIR W. NAPIER Penins. War* VII. II. 268 To attack Victor, it was indispensable to concert operations with Cuesta. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1858) 139 Thou toilerst for the altogether indispensable, for daily bread. 1845 *McCulloch Taxation* Introduct. (1852) 19 The articles on which they are imposed are rarely, if ever, indispensable. 1874 *SYMONDS Sk. Italy & Greece* (1896) I. x. 195 Physical exercises... were indispensable to a young Italian soldier. 1883 *FROUDE Short Stud.* IV. v. 336 Courage and character... are the conditions indispensable for national leaders. 1899 *Brit. Weekly* 13 July 230/3 There are many ways of getting on in the City, but none apparently in which a silk hat is not indispensable.

B. sb. An indispensable thing or person; one that cannot be done without.

1681 *H. MORE Exp. Dan.* Pref. 77 The Indispensables of Christian Religion. 1720 *MRS. MANLEY Power of Love* VI. (1741) 317 To buy your Highness necessary Linnen, and those Indispensables that belong to young Women. 1823 *J. D. HUNTER Captiv. N. Amer.* 324 Their equipments and stores amount merely to indispensable. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Jan. 2/1 He pays the 'indispensables', like engine-drivers, a fancy wage, to seduce them from loyalty to the poorly paid workers in the poorer grades.

† **b.** A kind of small satchel or bag worn by women instead of a pocket. (*F. indispensable*, *Litré*.) See *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. IV. 370. *Obs.*

1800 (12 Feb.) *GILLRAY Print* (repr. scene French Miliner's), A number of disputes having arisen in the Beau Monde, respecting the exact situation of ladies Indispensables (or New Invented Pockets). 1806 *C. K. SHARPE Corr.* (1888) I. 265 Rows of pretty perreeses, who sat eating sandwiches from silk indispensable (at Lord Melville's trial).

c. pl. (*colloquial euphemism*.) Tronsers.

1841 *J. T. HEWLETT Parish Clerk* I. 156 Manufacture broadcloth... into coats, waistcoats, and indispensable. 1842 *Comic Almanack* June (Farmer), He slapped his hand against his yellow leather, indispensable. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Nov. 5/6 A pair of native-cut indispensable.

Indispensableness, [f. prec. + -NESS.]

The quality of being indispensable: **a.** incapability of dispensation or of being set aside; **b.** inability to be done without; absolute necessity.

1654 *HAMMOND Fundamentals* xii. § 2 Of Indispensableness of Oaths. 1712 *BERKELEY Pass. Ob.* § 26 The indispensableness of the negative precepts of the law of nature. 1833 *COLERIDGE Table-t.* 7 Jan., A deep sense of the indispensableness of a holy life. 1882 *Times* 26 May 9 It is a tribute to the sense of his indispensableness at present to France.

Indispensably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

In an indispensable manner: † **a.** without possibility of dispensation or remission; **b.** without possibility of being dispensed with or done without.

a. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 58 Under penalty of a forfeiture which is to be indispensably payed. a. 1677 *MANTON Sermon*, Ps. cxix. verse 142 Wks. 1872 IX. 11 The law of God immutably and indispensably bindeth all men. 1677 *MRS. ELIZ. CARTER Mem.* (1816) I. 389 This declaration, which I thought myself indispensably engaged to make. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* II. iv. § 126 Grotius... determines that subjects are indispensably bound not to serve in a war which they conceive to be clearly unjust.

b. 1664-94 *SOUTH Twelve Sermon*, II. 152 Devotion, and Affection, is indispensably required in Prayer. a. 1708 *BEVERIDGE Thes. Theol.* (1710) I. 47 The understanding the principles of religion is indispensably necessary to salvation. 1745 *WESLEY Answ. Ch.* 19 In order to this, nothing is indispensably required, but Repentance, or Conviction of Sin. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 239 Robbing the soil of the sun's heat, which is so indispensably requisite.

† **Indispensible**, *a. (sb.)* *Obs.* [f. IN-3 + DISPENSIBLE, q.v.] = **INDISPENSABLE**.

1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacri.* III. iii. § 5 The indispensable obligation which was in the nature of man to obey whatever his Maker did command him. 1692 *LOCKE Educ.* Pref. I think it every man's indispensable duty. 1792 *Amec. W. Pitt* II. xxiii. 89 The corruption of Parliament... is become an indispensable part of the mechanism of Government. 1800-41 [see **INDISPENSABLE sb.** b, c].

Hence † **Indispensibleness**, † **Indispensibly** *adv.*

1649 *Bounds Publ. Ob.* 44 If I... be... still indispensably obliged by it. 1681 *FLAVEL Meth. Grace* xxvi. 443 The indispensableness and necessity thereof. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 159 ¶ 5 A longer Letter... which I am indispensably obliged to answer. 1768 *BOSWELL Corsica* Introduct. (ed. 2) 1 Liberty... is indispensably necessary to our happiness. 1860 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi. Alt.* III. ciii. 9 On the indispensableness of Slavery to the West India interest.

† **Indispeersed**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-3 + DISPERSED *ppl. a.*] Not dispersed or scattered; undispersed.

1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* II. ii. ix, Indispers'd, quick, close with self-union. *Ibid.* II. iii. ix, xxxv, But indisperst is this bright Majesty. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 22 While the Meteor remains compact and indisperst.

† **Indispersion**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. IN-3 + DISPERSION.] Undispersed condition.

1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* III. iii, xvii, The soul is of such subtlety, And close collectedsnes, indispersion.

† **Indispartible**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *indispartibilis* indivisible, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *dispartire* to divide.] Indivisible.

a. 1641 *BP. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 413 Gods eternity... is an indivisible, indispartible Duration, Continuance, or Being all at once in act without succession.

Indispose (indispōz), *v.* [f. IN-3 + DISPOSE *v.*; perh. orig. a back-formation from next.]

1. To put out of the proper condition or 'disposition' for some action or result; to render unfit or incapable (to do something, or for something); to disqualify, incapacitate.

1657 *S. PURCHAS Pol. Flying-Ins.* 113 Dust (much more ashes) will... so far their dew-clawed feet, that it will indispōse them to flye. 1672 *WILKINS Nat. Reliq.* 33 That prejudice... and their ignorance of His divine commission and high calling, did indispōse them for an equal judgement of things, and render them unteachable. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* viii. § 12. 149 He so indispōses the soil, that no future seeds can ever take root. 1710 *NORRIS Chr. Prud.* vii. 370 Rather assisting than indispōsing a man to be a good Christian. 1863 *E. FITZGERALD Lett.* (1889) I. 291 Not to get one's Sleep... indispōses one more or less for the Day.

2. To affect with bodily indisposition, put out of health, disorder. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*; see **INDISPOSED**, 4.)

1694 *WOOD Life* 31 Dec. (O. H. S.) III. 475 This hard winter of 1694 hath strangely indispōsed my body. 1714 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 582 ¶ 1 The Small-Pox... after having indispōsed you for a time, never returns again. 1726 *G. ROBERTS 4 Years Voy.* 333 He was a little indispōsed by a Fall that he had received. 1821 *Examiner* 156/2 Varney causes the Countess to swallow a medicine to indispōse her.

3. To affect with mental indisposition, disincline, render averse or unwilling. *Const. to, or with inf.*; rarely *towards, from*.

1692 *LOCKE Educ.* § 21 You are now... to indispōse him to those Inconveniences as much as you can. 1709 *Tatler* No. 90 ¶ 5 A Scene written with so great Strength of Imagination, indispōsed me from farther reading. 1798 *MALTHUS Popul.* III. x. (1806) II. 262 note, Indispōsing landlords to let long leases of farms. 1817 *J. SCOTT Paris Revist.* (ed. 4) 309 The miseries of the revolution, succeeded... by... an imperial despotism, had totally indispōsed the people towards any interference with politics. 1889 *Spectator* 16 Mar., An annual summons would indispōse everybody to employ Reserve-men, and therefore destroy the force.

4. To cause to be unfavourably disposed; to make unfriendly, set at variance. (Now unusual.)

1748 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) II. clxvi. 108 Polemical conversations... certainly do indispōse, for a time, the contend-

ing parties towards each other. 1779 F. HERVEY *Nav. Hist.* II. 103 The declamations of the pulpit, indisposed the minds of men towards each other, and propagated the blind rage of party. 1788 A. HAMILTON *Federalist* No. 83 II. 337 The capricious operation of so dissimilar a method of trial .. is of itself sufficient to indispose every well regulated judgment towards it. 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXX. 463 The licentious passages might have indisposed the censors of the Inquisition. 1848 LD. MALMESBURY *Mem. Ex-minister* (1884) I. 209 She has long indisposed the whole kingdom against her.

5. To undo a physical tendency or inclination in; to render not liable or subject (to something).

1832-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 347 A constitutional or superinduced hebetude of the muscular coat of the bladder, so as to indispose it to inflammation. 1830 COLERIDGE *Tablet* 23 May, Inoculation .. has so entered into the constitution, as to indispose it to infection under the most accumulated and intense contagion.

Indisposed (indispō'zēd), *ppl. a.* [f. IN-3 + DISPOSED *ppl. a.* Cf. F. *indisposé* (1442 in Godef.), *indispost* (16th c.), late L. *indispositus*. In later use taken as *pa. pple.* of *prec.*]

†1. Not put in order, not properly arranged or prepared; unorganized; hence out of order, disordered, disorganized. In quots. 1425 (in reference to death), Not prepared for, for which one has not made the proper dispositions or preparations: = med. L. *indispositus*. *Obs.*

c 1495 *Orolog. Sapient.* v. in *Anglia* X. 361/17 Pat I falle not in suche peryl of indisposid deth. *Ibid.* 364/22, I have so littil fors taken of indisposid deth. 1598 FLORIO, *Indisposto*, indisposed, unlustie, crazed, weake, without order, disordred. 1661 COWLEY *Ess.*, *Cromwell* Wks. 1710 II. 652 The indispos'd and long tormented Commonwealth. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 74 Creation being not only a Production of a Thing out of Nothing, but also out of indisposed Matter. *Ibid.* 75 Whatever Agent can introduce a Form into indisposed Matter.

†2. Not properly fitted, unfitted, unqualified. Cf. INDISPOSITION 1. *Obs. rare.*

c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* III. v. 308 In indisposid persoones, bi her vndisposicion .. they ben .. occasions of vicis. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. (1659) 6 They are farther indisposed ever to attain unto truth. *Ibid.* I. v. 14 There are not onely particular men, but whole nations indisposed for learning.

†3. Of evil disposition or condition; evilly disposed or inclined; ill-conditioned; also, of the weather, in a bad state, bad (cf. OF. *indisposition du temps*, Godef.). *Obs.*

1481 *Surl'es Misc.* (1883) 44 Indisposée personnes onely of malice have .. troubled hym. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XVIII. 67 In this barde wedder of wynter .. y^e see full of tempest. and the tyme alle indisposed more than euer it was. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* go All carelesse, dissolute, indisposed persons.

4. In a disordered bodily condition; out of health; ill, unwell. (Usually implying a slight degree of ill health.) Mostly predicative.

1598 [see 1]. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 112 To take the indispos'd and sickly fit, For the sound man. 1633 MASSINGER *Dr. Milan* III. ii. If I am sought for, Say I am indisposed. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlv. 175 The Captain .. found himself much indisposed in his health. 1670 TEMPLE *Lett. to Ld. Berkeley* Wks. 1731 II. 217 The first is like Diet, but the other like Exercise, to an indisposed Body. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 284 ¶ 1 She .. professes Sickness .. and acts all things with an indisposed Air. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. vii. Mr. Allworthy had been for some days indisposed with a cold. 1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* III. xx. 233 Six of her crew, who had been ill of fever, and are still indisposed.

5. Not disposed or 'in the mind', disinclined, unwilling, averse (to, or to do something).

1646 CROMWELL *Lett. Bridget Ireton* 25 Oct. in *Carlyle*, I write not to thy husband; partly to avoid trouble, .. partly because I am myself indisposed at this time, having some other considerations. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 281 Hardhearted and indisposed unto acts of bounty. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* XVIII. Unfit to rule and indisposed to please. 1885 *Law Times* LXXXVIII. 212/2 The learned judge might have been less indisposed to stay the execution.

6. Not of friendly disposition; not favourably disposed or inclined (towards); unfriendly; unfavourable. (Now somewhat rare.)

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Rebel.* I. § 190 The king .. was sufficiently indisposed towards the persons or the principles of Mr. Calvin's disciples. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 383 The people are already indisposed, and only kept under by fear of instant death. 1844 NAPIER *Conq. Scinde* II. viii. (1845) 469 Lord Ellenborough .. was already indisposed towards him.

7. Not having a physical inclination or tendency; not liable or subject.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. (1659) 40 Salinuous spirits .. which do assimilate all bodies not indisposed for their impressions. 1790 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 312 The saturated marine solution is indisposed to crystallize.

†8. Not disposed of or bestowed. *Obs. rare.*

1694 SOUTHERNE *Fatal Marriage* I. ii. When yet a Virgin, free, and indisposed.

Indisposedness. Now rare or *Obs.* [f. *prec.* + NESS.] The condition of being indisposed; indisposition.

†1. Want of arrangement, disorder. *Obs.*

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 384 Who can fancy how out of .. Confusion and Indisposedness the World could be created?

2. Want of adaptation; unfitness.

a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* I. Pet. II. 1 A child bath in it a

reasonable soul, and yet by the indisposedness of the body .. it is so bound up that its difference from the beasts .. is not so apparent as afterwards.

3. Disordered state of health; bodily indisposition.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 500 Dulness, drowsiness, or indisposedness of head, or stomach. c 1655 P. HENRY in *Life in M. Henry's Wks.* (1835) II. 610 My very great indisposedness in point of health. 1683 TRYNN *Way to Health* 70 For this .. causeth a heavy indisposedness through the whole Body.

4. Mental indisposition; disinclination, unwillingness.

1651 BF. HALL *Susurrum* § 73 Not that we should in the midst of a sensible indisposedness of heart fall suddenly into a fashionable devotion. 1656 BAXTER *Reformed Pastor* (1862) 334 Our own darkness, dulness and indisposedness to duty. 1685 *Col. Rec. Pennsy.* I. 156 [They] declared their utter Indisposedness thereunto. a 1691 FLAVEL *Sea-Deliv.* (1754) 182 The indisposedness of the Master that evening both to meat and sleep.

Indisposition (indispō'zī-shən). [f. IN-3 + DISPOSITION: cf. F. *indisposition* (15th c. in Littré).] The fact or condition of being indisposed.

†1. Want of adaptation to some purpose, or to the circumstances of the case; unfitness, unsuitableness; incapacity, inability. *Obs.*

1440 *Manifesto Dk. Gloucester* (Pat. Roll 18 Hen. VI. III), Thyndisposition of my said Lords adversary, that be neither hath wisdom nor discretion to govern himself, but must be led for default of natural reason. 1599 WOLSEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 12 Supplying myn indysspocycon and lack of wyt. 1613 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xxv. 216 By reason of the indisposition of Libanus, in most places, for frequent habitation. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. ii. 126 If we examine other plants .. and observe .. their disposedness or indisposition to yield spirits or oyls by fermentation. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 31 A bad Commixture sometimes happens .. from the indisposition of the hot or cold agent, and sometimes from the unfitness of the place.

†2. Want of apt arrangement or orderly placing; displacement or misplacement; disorder, chaotic condition. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Indispositione*, indisposition, vnlustines, crasnedes, weakenes, disorder. 1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 353 Difficult trauaile .. may be caused .. by the greatnes of the infant, or the indisposition thereof in the wombe. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 293 The disposition, or rather indisposition of this Matter, dark, stupid, and unactive.

3. Disordered bodily condition; ill health, illness, ailment; esp. of a slight or passing character.

1598 [see 2]. 1600 HOLLAND *Living* 1189 That indisposition of his hee set on fire with untemperate drinking of wine. 1637 *Lisander & Cal.* I. 4 Lisander's indisposition proceeded from the unbolnesome ayre of the citie. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* To Rdr. 3 A long indispositioo of Health hath much hindred and interrupted me. 1739 (title) *The Ladies' Physical Directory*, or a Treatise of all the Weaknesses, Indispositions, and Diseases peculiar to the Female Sex, from Eleven Years to the Age of Fifty or upwards. 1788 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 198, I shall be happy to hear that my friend Joseph has recovered entirely from his late indisposition, which I was informed was gout. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. IV. 543 The father of the bridegroom was detained in London by indisposition.

4. The state of not being mentally disposed, or 'in the mind' (to something, or to do something); disinclination, unwillingness.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* III. i. § 10 The indisposition .. of the Church of Rome to reform herself. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 139 Perchance some single vantages you tooke, When my indisposition put you backe. a 1628 PRESTON *Saint's Daily Exerc.* (1629) 74 A great indisposition to prayer. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 31 To correct and sweeten the Tempers of Men, and to bring them off from these Indispositions. 1804 CASTLEREAGH in *Owen Mrg. Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 252 He declined the proposal evidently from indisposition to receive a British force within his dominions.

5. The state of being unfavourably disposed to or towards a person or thing; aversion.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 32 This Indisposition of the King towards the Duke was exceedingly increased and aggravated. 1780 BURKE *Lett. to T. Burgh* 5 Jan., I had conceived that an indisposition to the interests of Ireland had never been my characteristic fault. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 3/2 Was it from indisposition towards the Colonial Secretary?

6. Want of physical inclination or tendency; the condition of not being liable or subject.

Mod. The two substances showed an indisposition to combine.

Indisputable (indispūtāb'l, indisputāb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *indisputabilis* (Cassiodorus), f. in- (IN-3) + *disputabilis*, DISPUTABLE.]

1. That cannot be disputed; unquestionable.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* I. (1895) 91 [That] whiche with good and iust Judges is of greater force than all lawes be, the Kynges indisputable prerogative. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 29 Great and indisputable miracle, the cessation of Oracles. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 74 The Revolution was made to preserve our ancient, indisputable laws and liberties. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. iii. 193 One of those persons of indisputable genius who was likely to make a mark upon his time.

†2. Undisputing. *Obs. rare.*

1743 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 74 'My Lady commands so or so' .. are sure to meet with an indisputable Obedience.

Hence **Indisputability**, **Indisputableness**, the character or fact of being indisputable.

1737 BAILEY vol. II, *Indisputableness*, .. unquestionableness, so great Certainty, as not to be argued against. 1856

RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 33 People shut their eyes to the dark indisputableness of the facts in front of them. 1880 A. ARNOLD *Free Land* 207 It may be stated with a considerable degree of indisputability.

Indisputably (see *prec.*), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY.] In an indisputable way; without possibility of dispute; unquestionably.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xii. 251 Nor is it indisputably certain what manner of death she dyed. 1719 STEELE *Old Whig* 287 The property of the house of peers will indisputably surmount that of the house of commons. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* I. Wks. 1757 IV. 127 The more it is disputed, the more indisputably will it shine. 1879 FROUDE *César* xi. 139 The list .. contained the names of none but those who were indisputably guilty.

† **Indisputed**, *a.* *Obs.* [IN-3.] Not disputed; undisputed, unquestioned.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 15 *Natura nihil agit frustra*, is the only indisputed Axiome in Philosophy. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* 303 His indisputed rights extend Through all the lane, from end to end. 1804 EARL LAUDERO. *Publ. Wealth Adv.* 8 They are assumed as indisputed and incontrovertible.

† **Indiscoverable**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. IN-3 + *discoverable*, f. DISSEVER + -ABLE.] That cannot be discovered, indivisible.

a 1641 BF. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 25 The true, actually, indiscoverable union hypostaticall of God and Man, in one Christ.

Hence † **Indiscoverably** *adv.*, indivisibly.

1586 *Will of Spenser* in Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* I. p. xvii, All other things .. shall be indycoverable occupied betwixt my wyfe and .. my .. sone.

† **Indissimulable**, *a.* *Obs. rare*°. [IN-3.] 'That cannot be dissimulated' (BAILEY vol. II, 1727).

† **Indissipable**, *a.* *Obs.* [IN-3.] That cannot be dissipated.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 182 The Soul .. is indissipable otherwise than by a total annihilation. 1661 G. RUST *Origen's Opin.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 54 The Souls of Brutes are Spirits .. and remain undiminishable and indissipable in their intire Substances.

Indissociable (indisō'si'āb'l), *a.* [IN-3: cf. eccl. L. *indissociabilis*.] Incapable of being dissociated.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1873) I. iv. viii. 476 States of consciousness once separate become indissociable.

Indissolubility (indisōl'ūb'l, indisolvib'iliti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being indissoluble.

1. Incapability of being decomposed or disintegrated (or of being disunited, as parts or elements).

a 1704 LOCKE (J.), From whence steel has its firmness, and the parts of a diamond their hardness and indissolubility. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iv. 427 The Happiness of the Good is denoted by Incorruption, Indissolubility.

†2. Incapability of being dissolved in a liquid; insolubility. *Obs.*

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 92 The whole complex of gold .. malleability, ductility, specific gravity, dissolubility in aqua regia, and indissolubility in all other menstrua. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 258 The effervescence and indissolubility of many of them in the vitriolic acid.

3. Of a connexion or obligation: Incapability of being dissolved, undone, or broken; perpetuity of binding force. (The prevailing sense.)

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iii. 313 Upon the breach of that Condition were either utterly lost, as the indissolubility of the Union of the Composition. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iii. 232 The Indissolubility of the Marriage Bond. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 195 The best writers of Mr. Bentham's school overlook the indissolubility of these associations. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 262 Christianity .. setting upon monogamy the seals of sanctity and indissolubility.

Indissoluble (indisōl'ūb'l, indisolvib'l), *a.* [ad. L. *indissolubilis*: see IN-3 and DISSOLUBLE.] Not dissoluble; that cannot be dissolved.

1. That cannot be dissolved into its elements or particles; incapable of being decomposed or disintegrated; that cannot be destroyed, put an end to, or abolished; indestructible.

a 1568 COVERDALE *Hope Faithf.* xvi. (1574) 134 Which spiritual body (that is incorruptible, indissoluble and immortal) we have received of Christ our Lorde. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 519 Well fenced with an indissoluble wall. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 109 Atoms, as being the first matter, must also be indissoluble, in order to their being incorruptible. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 44 Some of the drying-earths, employed as cements .. which harden into an indissoluble plate or mass under water.

b. That cannot be separated or disunited, as an element, from the whole. *rare.*

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* III. (1872) 94 Not a leaf rotting on the highway but is indissoluble portion of solar and stellar systems.

†2. That cannot be dissolved in a liquid (see DISSOLVE 2 b). *Obs.* (Replaced by INSOLUBLE.)

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 11 Indissoluble in Aqua fortis. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 143 It is mild, unctuous, indissoluble in spirits of wine. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xl. 487 The clear liquor then should be carefully poured off .. from any indissoluble sediment that may remain.

b. That cannot be melted or liquefied (see DISSOLVE 2 a): not fusible. ? *Obs.*

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 174 ¶ 4 Some bodies, indissoluble by heat, can set the furnace and crucible at defiance. 1826 SCOTT *Letter to Lady Dary* 6 Feb. in *Lockhart*,

That direful chemist never put into his crucible a more indissoluble piece of stuff.

3. Of something that binds, as a chain, knot, etc., or (usually) *fig.* of a 'tie', connexion, 'bond', obligation, etc.: That cannot be dissolved, undone, or broken; firm, stable, perpetually binding or lasting. (The prevailing sense.)

1542 HEN. VIII *Declar. Scots B.ij*. In his wordes he professeth an indissoluble amitie. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xix. (R.). The indissoluble knot of the manne and of the wyfe. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. i. 17 A most indissoluble tie. 1695 L.D. PRESTON *Boeth.* iv. 194 This binds together the Actions and Fortunes of Men by an indissoluble Connection of Causes. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Disc. Philos. Necess.* ii. 17 There are persons who admit this indissoluble chain of circumstances. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound Wks.* 1850 I. 139 With links Indissoluble of adamantine chains. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 3 The natural and indissoluble link between music and rhythm.

4. That cannot be dissolved, as an assembly or association.

1649 MILTON *Eikon*. v. If, he... were so loath to bestow a Parliament once in three years... was it likely... he should bestow willingly on this Parliament an indissoluble sitting?

5. That cannot be solved or explained; inexplicable, insoluble. *rare*.

1868 *Prof. Digby's Voy. Medit.* 35 An indissoluble riddle. **Indissolubleness** (see *prec.*). [*f. prec. + -NESS.*] The quality of being indissoluble; indissolubility.

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* 71 The Earth, hardened to indissolubleness, is a stone. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* vi. 209 The indissolubleness of the alcalisate salt, that is one of the two ingredients of glass. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xxv. (1700) 289 This doctrine of the Indissolubleness of Marriage... was never settled in any Council before that of Trent. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Scotoma* iii. xlv. In her marriage... she had ceased to see the mystic union which is its own guarantee of indissolubleness, had ceased even to see the obligation of a voluntary pledge.

Indissolubly (*indissolubli*, *indissolubli*), *adv.* [*f. as prec. + -LY*]. In an indissoluble manner; so as to be incapable of being dissolved; in the way of firm or perpetual connexion; inseparably.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 141 The old Walles... made of Britons Brikes, very large and great Flynt set together almost indissolubly with morters made of smaule Pybble. 1622 PRESTON *Godly Man's Inguis.* ii. 50 It knits vs indissoluble to the Lord. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 69 On they move Indissolubly firm. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will.* i. iv. 22 A previous Bias and Inclination... may be so powerful that the Act of the Will may be certainly and Indissolubly connected therewith. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvi. She considered herself as indissolubly bound by that promise as if it had been given at the altar. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* xxxix. iii. Fair peace shall be to truth at last... Wedded indissolubly fast. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Farming Wks.* (Bohn) III. 57 Early marriages and the number of births are indissolubly connected with abundance of food.

Indissoluble (*indissolubli*), *a. rare*. [*IN-3 + DISSOLUBLE a.*: cf. late *L. indissolubilis* (Boethius).] Undissolved, unbroken.

1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *1st Pt. Arctoveld* iii. iii. Where is that indissoluble chain which to thy anchored mandaments eterne The floating soul shall grapple!

Indissolvably, *a. (sb.) Obs.* Also 7-ible. [*IN-3.*] Incapable of being dissolved.

1. Incapable of being disintegrated, destroyed, or abolished; = **INDISSOLUBLE** 1.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 47 Mr. Hobbs outruns the Constable, and makes the King or Civitas... indissoluble by that power that made him. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. ii. 55 A substance really distinct from matter, must likewise of necessity be indissoluble. 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 300 They of no disagreeing Parts consist: Immortal, indissoluble abide, What has no parts, Time never can divide.

2. Insoluble in a liquid; = **INDISSOLUBLE** 2.

1676 BOYLE *Exper. Orig. Qualities* ii. vii. We found it as indissoluble in aqua regis too. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 176 Like a Medicine wrapt up in an indissoluble Vehicle. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 315 The indissoluble earthy residuum.

b. Infusible; = **INDISSOLUBLE** 2 b.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. i. (1658) 60 The softer veins of Chrystal remain indissoluble in scorching territories. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* ii. 79 There is no terrestrial body indissoluble to fire.

3. Of a tie, connexion, obligation, etc.: = **INDISSOLUBLE** 3.

1531 *Dial. on Larus Eng.* i. xxvi. (1638) 47 That bond of Matrimony was indissoluble. 1649 BR. REYNOLDS *Hosea* vi. 63 There is a necessary and indissoluble dependence of all second causes upon the first. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* ii. 27 This [conjugal] union is not indissoluble, but may and must be broken by death. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. ii. 67 The union of their ideas appears so indissoluble, that we find we have it in our power to disunite them in our thoughts. 1788 *Lond. Mag.* 429 There, indeed, friendships were happy and unions indissoluble.

4. Of an assembly, etc.; = **INDISSOLUBLE** 4.

1643 *Cunning Plot to divide Parlt.* 10 This Parliament... was... made indissoluble without its own consent.

5. Insoluble, inexplicable; = **INDISSOLUBLE** 5.

1637 JACKSON *Serm.* 2 *Chron.* vi. 39-40 Wks. 1844 VI. 40 The unsearchable ways of God's wisdom, or his indissoluble contrivances of extraordinary success. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 9 There are not onely diseases incurable in Physick, but cases indissoluble in Laws.

b. as *sb.* Something insoluble or inexplicable.

1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogn.* v. 53 The composition of bodies, whether it be of divisibles or indivisibles, is a question which must be rank'd with the indissolubles.

Hence **Indissolvability**, **Indissolvableness** = **INDISSOLUBILITY**; **Indissolvably** *adv.* = **INDISSOLUBLY**.

1659 *Army's Plea pres. Practice* 22 All that may be said with reference to the Parliament... the indissolvableness of them without their own consent. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 135 They unite into an indissolvability of affection. 1673 *Lady's Call.* i. v. p. 67. 54 Only that he may the more indissolvably unite, yea incorporate himself with us.

Indissolved, *a. Obs.* [*IN-3.*] Not dissolved; undissolved.

1626 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 320 While the said Peace was continuing, and the said Treaties indissolved.

Indissuable, *a. rare* -o. [*f. IN-3 + DISSUADABLE, f. DISSUADE v. + -ABLE.*] That cannot be dissuaded; inexorable. Hence **Indissuadably** *adv.*, inexorably.

1894 STEVENSON *Weir of Hermiston* vi. (1896) 178 Fate... obscure, lawless, august, moving indissuadably in the affairs of Christian men.

Indistance. *Obs.* [*ad. med. L. indistantia, f. indistans* (see next): cf. *IN-3* and *DISTANCE*.] The quality or character of being 'indistant'. So **Indistancy**, in same sense.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 439 They make nothing for corporal presence by indistance of place. 1656 JEANES *Fulm. Christ* 137 The... Lutherans from the inseparability, and indistance of the union, betwixt the two natures, plead for the coextension of the manhood, with the Godhead. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* v. (1870) 421 If not by way of circumscription, as proper bodies are, yet by way of determination and indistance.

Indistant, *a. Obs.* [*ad. late or med. L. indistans, -stantem, tr. Gr. ἀδιάστατος*: see *IN-3* and *DISTANT*.]

In *L.* the *ad. indistans* occurs in Priscian and Ammannus; the *adv. indistans* (with the *sb. indistantia*) in a 13th c. grammarian quoted in Thurot *Doctrines grammaticales du moyen âge*, 187, and in William of Moerbeke's transl. of Proclus *De decem dubitat.* (col. 85, Cousin), and Ficinus' transl. of Plotinus (ed. Oxon. I. 88). (Prof. I. Bywater.)

1. Not distant, not separated by an interval; without break or interval, continuous.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* v. (1645) 43 The very nature of quantity uniteth any two parts that are indistant from one another. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 336 Eternity hath all the world in an indivisible indistant way at once. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 51 To be present with them, or indistant from them. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Fraser's* I. 91 Whatever form contains occultly, and in an indistant manner, is produced into the phantasy subsisting with intervals, divisibly and expanded.

2. Without material extension.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 416 The Generality of those other Ancients who asserted Incorporeal Substance, did suppose it likewise to be Unextended, they dividing Substances (as we learn from Philo) into *ἀσπασματικαί*, καὶ *ἀδιάστατοι* *ὁνομαί*, Distant and Indistant, or Extended and Unextended Substances. *Ibid.* i. v. 774 In like manner Simplicius... writeth thus: τὸ δὲ τοιοῦτον ἀπερὶς εὐθείας ἀνάγκη εἶναι καὶ ἀδιάστατον, μεριστὸν γὰρ καὶ διάστατον ὑπάρχειν, οὐ δύναται [κ.τ.λ.], because what is such, what of necessity be indivisible, and indistant; for where it divisible, and distant, it could not all of it be conjoined with its whole self [etc.].

Hence **Indistantly** *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*], repr. *L. indistantiter* (see above), *Gr. ἀδιάστατως*.]

1656 JEANES *Fulm. Christ* 137 Divines... affirm, that the manhood, and the person of the one united, not only inseparably but also indistantly, therefore one of them is not distant from the other. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 776 (transl. fr. Porphyrius) The corporeal world is distantly present to the Intelligible (or the Deity); and that is indivisibly and indistantly [*ἀδιάστατως*] present with the world.

Indistinct (*indistinct*), *a. (sb.)* [*ad. L. indistinctus, f. in- (IN-3) + distinctus* distinguished, *DISTINCT*: cf. *F. indistinct* (1549 in R. Estienne).]

1. Not distinct or distinguished from each other, or from something else; not kept separate or apart in the mind or perception; not clearly defined or marked off.

(In quot. 1871 with mixture of sense 'Not distinguished or celebrated, without distinction': cf. *DISTINCT* a. 5.)

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 109 What shall I say of... three sacred persons in Trinitie, distinguished really, and yet indistinct essentially? 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Polyolb.* i. (R.). The Gauls, Cimmericians and Celts, under indistinct names... over-ran Italy, Greece, and part of Asia. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Indistinct*, not distinguished or known one from another. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* ix. 12 The rest of the candidates for distinction, finding themselves, after all their work, still indistinct, think it must be the fault of the police, and are riotous accordingly.]

2. In active sense, of judgement or action: Not distinguishing between different things; indiscriminating, indiscriminate. *Now rare or Obs.*

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxv. (ed. 2) 144 Some in an indistinct voracity eating almost any, others out of a timorous preopinon refraining very many. 1794 GIFFORD *Baviad* 74 Fools who, unconscious of the critic's laws, Rain in such show'rs their indistinct applause. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 15 The use of the relative and antecedent is more indistinct... than in the other writings of Plato.

3. Not seen or heard so as to be clearly distinguished or discerned, or to present a clear distinction of parts; confused, blurred; hence, faint, dim, obscure. (Also *transf.*, e.g. from speech to the speaker.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* ii. iv. [v.] (Arb.) 87 The most laudable languages are always most plaine and distinct,

and the barbarous most confuse and indistinct. 1726-46 Thomson *Winter* 632 The city swarms intense. The public haunt, Full of each theme, and warm with mixt discourse, Hums indistinct. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 22 (R.). According as they are more distant... their minute parts become more indistinct, and their outline less accurately defined. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* ii. iii. The objects around them grew indistinct in the fading twilight. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 247 He... was awakened by the indistinct noise of the approaching multitude. 1889 *Nature* 21 Apr. 581/1 The *Olakamia* is often indistinct.

b. Of the act of perception or mental impression, or a faculty by which something is perceived.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 186 But this fayth... was not sufficient: for it was imperfyte & indistincte. 1780 T. FRANKLIN *Lucian, True Hist.* (1887) 135 We had a view, but confused and indistinct, of the Island of Dreams. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 539 Their views indeed were indistinct and dim. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 275, I have an indistinct recollection of his mentioning a complex Cretic rhythm.

c. as *sb.* Something indistinctly perceived. *rare*.

1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 173 The woman, who had become the radiant indistinct in his desiring mind was one whom he knew to be of a shivery steadfastness.

Indistinctible, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f. IN-3 + distinctible, f. L. distinct-, ppl. stem of distinguere to distinguish + -IBLE.*] Undistinguishable.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. Diss. iii. 176 A favourite old romance is founded on the indistinctible likeness of two of Charlemagne's knights, Amys and Amelion.

Indistinction (*indistinctiōn*). *Now rare*. [*f. IN-3 + DISTINCTION, after indistinct.*]

1. The fact of not distinguishing or making distinctions; failure to perceive or make a difference.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 31 Such variety and difference is in traditions which this Hudler confoundeth to deceive his Novice with indistinctions. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 107 That scandalous indistinction between the worthy and the worthless. 1876 STEVENSON *Charles of Orleans* Wks. 1894 II. 263 Was it always one woman? or are there a dozen here immortalised in cold indistinction?

2. The condition or fact of not being distinct or different; absence of distinguishing qualities or characteristics; undistinguishableness.

1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 7 Sundry Divines... doe prove the Identitie and Indistinction of Bishops and Presbyters both in name and Office in sacred Writ. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 220 In a body there cannot be indistinction of parts, but each must possess his own portion of parts. 1824 LAMB *Elia Ser.* ii. *Blakesmoor in H—shire*, I was astonished at the indistinction of everything. Where had stood the great gates? What bounded the Court-yard? Whereabout did the outhouses commence?

3. Indistinctness, obscurity, dimness. *Obs.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 77 The indistinction, confusion and perpetual turbulency of our Economy. 1693 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1698) III. 62 His whole Soul is nothing but Night, and Confusion, Darkness, and Indistinction. 1774 HASTE *Charit. Mason* (R.). Wild indistinction did their place supply; Half heard, half lost, th' imperfect accents die. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* ii. 96 The numerous Composers who succeeded Tallis... rather increased than diminished this indistinction of the words, by introducing more elaborate harmonies.

4. Absence of distinction or eminence; obscurity. *nonce-use.*

1865 *Athenaeum* No. 1969, 105/1 Persons of distinction or in-distinction.

Indistinctive (*indistinctiv*), *a.* [*f. IN-3 + DISTINCTIVE, after indistinct.*] Not distinctive.

1. Not distinguishing; indiscriminating.

1699-1881 (implied in **INDISTINCTIVELY**).

2. Without distinctive character or features; not markedly different from others.

1846 POE *Kirkland* Wks. 1864 III. 38 In person rather short and slight; features indistinctive. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 25 May 541 The hills, of New Red-Sandstone, are low and indistinctive,—the streams slow and sluggish. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 183 The blue and indistinctive scene.

Indistinctively, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*]: cf. *distinctively*.] In an indistinctive manner; without distinction; indifferently, indiscriminately.

1699 LD. TARBUT *Pepys's Diary* VI. 191 That men, women, and children, indistinctively, were subject to it. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 398 The whole Essay addresses itself to two descriptions of persons—to those who will be critics, and to those who will be poets. Both are here addressed, and indistinctively. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* June 897 Pastimes in which nobles and patricians indistinctively took part.

Indistinctiveness. [*f. as prec. + -NESS.*]

1. Incapacity for distinguishing or making distinctions.

a 1859 DE QUINCEV cited in Worcester *Suppl.* 1881.

2. Want of distinctive character; indistinctness.

1837 *For. Q. Rev.* XIX. 401 The might that gave shape to confusion, defined indistinctiveness, and portrayed the very void of the soul.

Indistinctly, *adv.* [*f. INDISTINCT a. (or its L. original) + -LY*]: repr. *L. indistincte*.]

1. In such a way as not to distinguish or make a difference between things, persons, or cases; without distinction; indifferently, indiscriminately.

1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 1064 The herid blake, in colde contre the hoor, And enery hugh to haue in places warme, Is indistinctly good, and may not harme. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 189 In y^e first article... is contented & included indistinctly all y^e bylene expressly of god in hymselfe. 1656 BRANHAM *Replie*. 32 But I am far from concluding all indistinctly. 1726 AVLIFFE *Parergon* 370

After the year of Probation, when this Habit is common and indistinctly given to Novices and Persons profess'd.

2. Not clearly to the perception, discernment, or understanding; confusedly; obscurely, dimly.

1800 HOLLYBAND *Trans. Fr. Tong. Confusment*, confusedly, indistinctly. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 46 The phantasie. Compounds those Images into some things not unlike Propositions, though confusedly and indistinctly. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 22 (R.) When the object is removed beyond the farthest limit of distinct vision, it will be seen indistinctly. 1826 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 78 Articulate more indistinctly than formerly. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiii. 105 The black unwelcome guest, the spectre of coming evil, had ever been present to her; but she had seen it indistinctly. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* iii. iv. 639 Their earliest constitution and functions are... very indistinctly traceable.

Indistinctness. [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being indistinct; obscurity, dimness. (In reference to either sensuous or mental perception.) a. As a quality of the object: Incapability of being clearly perceived or understood.

a. 1727 NEWTON (J.), According to the indistinctness of this picture [in the bottom of the eye], the object will appear confused. 1795 REID *Intell. Powers* v. ii. (1803) 123 If we attend to the cause of this indistinctness, we shall find, that it is not owing to their being general terms, but to this, that there is no definition of them that has authority. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1845) Intro. 33 The ambiguity or indistinctness of Terms. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 35 There is a certain indistinctness in her outlines.

b. As a quality of perception or thought: cf. INDISTINCT 3 b.

1783 BLAIR *Rhetoric* x. I. 186 The obscurity which reigns so much among many metaphysical writers is, for the most part, owing to the indistinctness of their own conceptions. 1783 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 19 June, I felt a confusion and indistinctness in my head, which lasted I suppose about half a minute. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 185 The indistinctness of thought which is so fatal a feature in the intellect of the stationary period.

Indistinguishable (indist'ngwif'ab'l), a. [*IN-3.*] Not distinguishable; that cannot be distinguished.

1. Incapable of being discriminated or recognized as different from something else, or from each other; of which the difference cannot be perceived.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 51 The true seeds of Cypress and Rampans are indistinguishable by old eyes. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 359 The simultaneousness of the two sensations renders them indistinguishable. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* No. 19. 403 So after a short time they became as indistinguishable from the true Celts, as Normans and Danes in England have become indistinguishable from the rest of the community.

b. *transf.* Of which the parts are not distinguishable; of indeterminate shape or structure.

This is perh. the meaning in the Shaks. quot., where the word is used of Thersites, in reference to his deformity.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 33 Von ruinous But, von whorsen indistinguishable Curle. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 1 The sea and the air and the sky seemed to be one indistinguishable mass of whirling and hurrying vapour.

2. That cannot be clearly perceived (by the senses or the mind); not discernible; imperceptible.

1642 ANSTO. *Observ. agst. King* 10 The Scales of the Votes dancing indistinguishable whether they lean. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) III. 110 The silent and... indistinguishable lapse of time. 1822-34 GOOD'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 527 The pulse of the arteries of a paralytic arm was quite indistinguishable. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 244 Indistinguishable to the eye.

Hence **Indistinguishability**, **Indistinguishableness**, the quality or character of being indistinguishable.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Indistinguishableness*... uncapableness to be distinguished. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. 52 The true interpretation of equality is indistinguishableness. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* ii. 41 Here we mean a different thing by the word same. We mean indistinguishability. 1891 MONIST I. 488 Shading off from perfect likeness or indistinguishableness to just recognisable affinity.

Indistinguishably, *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY 2.]

1. Without distinguishing; indiscriminately.

1689 PROC. PRES. PARL. *Justified* 5 All who cherish Resentments of this kind I dare not indistinguishably condemn.

2. So as to be indistinguishable; so that the difference cannot be perceived.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1858) I. App. C. 404 They likewise pass into each other so indistinguishably, that the whole order forms a very network. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* ii. 44 Empedocles lived at a time when poetry and fact were indistinguishably mingled.

Indistinguished, a. Now rare. [*IN-3.*] Not distinguished; undistinguished.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iv. vi. 278 Oh indistinguish'd space of Womans will, A plot vpon her vertuous Husbands life, And the exchange my Brother. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxiv. 171 In that indistinguish'd masse, all things seem'd one. 1884 CONGR. *Year Bk.* 52 The common and indistinguish'd life of man.

† **Indistinguishing**, a. *Obs.* [*IN-3.*] Not distinguishing; indiscriminating.

1828 WEBSTER, *Indistinguishing*, making no difference; as, indistinguishing liberalities. JOHNSON.

Indistributable (indistrib'utab'l), a. [*IN-3.*] That cannot be distributed: see DISTRIBUTE v.

1847 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lett. De Morgan* 43 The rule of the Logicians, that the middle term should be once at least distributed (or indistributable)... is untrue. 1879 H. SPENCER

Data Ethics xiii. 236 Since that... cannot be happiness itself which is indistributable.

Indisturbable (indist'urb'ab'l), a. [*f.* *IN-3* + *disturbable*, *f.* DISTURB v. + -ABLE.] Incapable of being disturbed.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* 268 The true and indisturbable kingdom, full of all... heavenly Beautyfulness. 1885 S. COX *Expos.* Ser. i. vii. 85 The quiet and indisturbable depths of a soul stayed on God.

Indisturbance (indist'urb'ans). Now rare. [*f.* *IN-3* + *DISTURBANCE*.] Absence of disturbance; undisturbed condition; quietness, tranquillity.

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xi. (1701) 459/1 You... neither perceive, through want of knowledge, the bounds of Indisturbance and Perturbation. a. 1677 BARROW *Serm. Govt. Tongue in Beauties Barrow* (1846) 52 Speaking ill upon presumption of secrecy, and thence of indisturbance and impunity. 1770 BEATTIE *Ess. Truth* iii. ii. (1811) 274 We are told that the end of Scepticism, as it was taught by Pyrrho... was to obtain indisturbance. 1866 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* I. xv. 469 Perceiving our ignorance to be inevitable, we shall live in a state of... mental indisturbance.

† **Indisturbed**, a. *Obs.* [*IN-3.*] Not disturbed; undisturbed.

1660 N. INGLEO *Bentivoglio & Urania* (1682) II. 150 Notwithstanding the indisturbed temper of the Divine Nature. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 20 Others of the same kind being wholly indisturbed.

Inditch, v. *Obs.* Also 6 *endich*, 7 *indich*. [*f.* *IN-1* or 2 + *DITCH* sb.]

1. *trans.* To cast into or bury in (or as in) a ditch. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* iii. ii, Wert thou inditched in great secrecy; Where as no passenger might curse thy dust, Nor dogs sepulchral sate their gnawing lust. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 64/2 One was cast dead into the Thames... drawne with a boat and a rope downe some part of the Riuer, and dragged to shore and inditched.

2. To enclose or surround with a ditch; to entrench.

1598 FLORIO, *Affossare*, to dike, to ditch or moate about, to make trenches or dikes, to endich. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 212 The Danes... raised as it is thought certain trenches: whereof one is called Maunbury being an acre indiched.

Indite (indai't), v. Forms: a. 4-6 *endyte*, 4-9 *endite*, (5 *enditt*, 6 *endight*, -*dyt*, 6-7 *erron. endict*). b. 5-6 *indyte*, 6 *indight*, -*dyt* (b, -*ditte*), 6- *indite*, (6-8 *erron. indict*). See also ADYTE. [*f.* *OF. enditer*, -*ditier*, -*ditter* - *L.* type **indictare*, *f.* *in-* (*IN-2*) + *diclare* to declare, dictate, compose in words, freq. of *dicere* to say. The same word orig. as INDICT, but retaining the French form of the radical part.]

1. *trans.* To utter, suggest, or inspire a form of words which is to be repeated or written down; = DICTATE v. 1. Also *absol. Obs.*

a. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. met. i. 1 (Camb. MS.) Rendyng Muses of poetes enditen to me thinges to ben writen and drety vers. 1450-1530 MYRR. *our Ladye* 16 The holy gost endited the rewle hymself by his holy mouthe to saynt Birgit. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 267/3 As he endyted the lettre... and another monk wrote hit. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxi. ix. (1609) 778 The Consull pronounced the vow according to the very same forme of words (as the high priest endited and spake before him). 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. ii. (1647) 231 In this case their words are endited not from their heart but outward limbes. 1815 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 251 English newspapers endited or endowed by the Castlereaghs or the Cannings.

b. c. 1440 PROMPT. *Parv.* 139/2 Eudytyu, or indytyn scripture and feyre speche, dicto. 1483 CATH. *Angl.* 195/2 To Indyte, dictare, judicare. 1586 T. B. LA PRIMAND. *Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 84 Iulius Caesar... would indight a letter to one of his secretaries. a. 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 160 That... I may alwaies beleeve what the Spirit of Love hath Indited, and the beloved Disciple hath writen. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* 94 The Common Prayers which were indicted or denounced by the voice of the Deacon. 1717 PRIOR *To the Earl of Oxford* 4 Smiling, bid her freely write What her happy thoughts indite. 1727 W. MATHER *Ing. Man's Comp. Pref.*, Canonical Scripture, which is indited by the Holy Ghost.

2. To enjoin as a law, precept, or maxim; = DICTATE v. 2. *Obs.*

1413 PILGR. *Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. vii. 61 Iustyce ne maye nought endyten this sentence that this shold be due. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* v. (1596) 66 Out of one consideration endited to them by their Schoolemaister, they will gather a hundred. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 299 God himself... hath indited these things to us. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* i. 92 Hear how learn'd Greece her useful rules endites, When to repress and when indulge our flights.

b. To dictate to, enjoin (a person). c. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 15 Noght only to my king of pes y write, Bot to these othere princes cristene alle, That ech of hem his oghne herte endite. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 5 Shoo constraint name of her subiects to exercise in religion uterways than their conscience indytit thame.

3. To put into words, compose (a poem, tale, speech, etc.); to give a literary or rhetorical form to (words, an address); to express or describe in a literary composition.

a. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter*, Cant. 499 Anna... made his psalme enditand it. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 6 Thesiphone how helpe me for tendite this woful vers. a. 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1854 Endite in Latyne or in Frenschse thy grief clere. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 64 Quho could wel endyte How all the felidis... Depaynt war brycht. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1223/1 He hadde denised his articles so wysely, and endited the[m] so well. 1575 LANHAM *Lett.* (1871) 35 The ditty in

miter so aptly endighted to the matter. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxiv. (title) The Seventy Fourth Psalm... seems to have been endited under the captivity. a. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 118 That which comes to the institute I handle was thus endicted. 1692 W. LOWTH *Vind.* (1699) 8 Unless... God cannot order a Book to be writ in as intelligible a manner, as men can endite it.

b. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* iii. i, Ye musis nine... cans me dewlie till indite this storie. 1555 J. PROCTOR *Wyal's Reb. Ded.*, Moving others to indict and pen stories. c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* xiii. 8 Sum thame delytis till indyte Fair facound speich. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xlv. 1 My heart is inditing a good matter. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 27 Not sedulous by Nature to indite Warts, hitherto the only Argument Heroic deem'd. c. 1706 PRIOR *Her Right Name* 21 Old Homer only could indite Their vagrant grace and soft delight. a. 1800 COWPER *Ode to Apollo* 3 Luckless brains, That... Indite much metre with much pains, And little or no meaning. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* iii. iv, Men far too well acquainted with their subject to indite such tales of the Philistines as these!

b. *absol. or intr.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 367 For is none of his newe clerkes... that can versifye faire pe formlich enditen. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1883 Of this bataille I wol namore endite. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scynytis* Intro. (Roxb.) 3 The matere wyche I wyl of wryte Althow but rudely I kun endyte. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyl. & Uplondysm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxi, Of gay matters to sing & to endite. 1687 WALLER *On his Divine Poems* 2 The subject made us able to indite. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* 167 Sigh'd as he sung and did in tears indite.

4. *trans.* To put into written words, write, pen (a letter, etc.); to inscribe, set down, or enter in writing. In later use, passing into 3, the 'wording' being more thought of than the actual writing.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 181 Panne let be lordliche king lettres endite. 1481 CAXTON *Keynard* (Arb.) 51 Saye that ye your self haue made the lettre and endited it. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxx. (Percy Soc.) 149 Whan for my selfe she did so well indite, As I shall shew... The gentyll fourme and tenour of her letter. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 227 A letter of diffiance, bothe for the stile and the penning excellently endited. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* E. iij b, Thus yee shall indight the parcell of the Journall into the Debitor, that is on the left hand. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 4 He may... be improved to endite Tickets for the Bear-garden. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* ii. (1841) I. 11 The young Man's learning how to indite his letters in a tradesman's style. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxix. 367 He would probably find that functionary inditing a private letter to the English Secretary of State.

5. *Calatr.* a. for *indite*; b. for *inscribe. Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. iv. 135 She will endite him to some Supper. 1597 — 2 *Hen. VI.* ii. i. 30 Hee is indited to dinner to the Lubbers head in Lombard street. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Life Ld. Barrymore* 115 I will not indite his sepulchre with that adulatory language.

Hence **Indited** *ppl. a.*

c. 1440 PROMPT. *Parv.* 139/2 Endytyd (K. or indityd) as scripture and speche, dictatus. 1575 LANHAM *Lett.* (1871) 46 Her wel endighted dialog. 1597 HOOKE *Ecl. Pol.* v. xxxviii. § 2 The Prophet David... left behind him... a number of diuinely endited Poems. 1626 W. FENNER *Hidden Manna* (1652) to An indited Epistle, which an unskilful Ideot... cannot read.

† **Indite**, sb. *Sc. Obs.* In 6 en-, indite, en-, indyte. [*f.* INDITE v.: cf. DITE sb.]

1. The action or faculty of inditing.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 270 This Ile before was bare, and desolate Off rhetoric, or lusty fresch endyte. — *Flying w. Kennedy* 109 Thow hes full lillit feill of fair indyte. 1573 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* xxxix. 324 My dull indyte can not direct my pen.

2. Style of composing, literary style; also, the thing indited, a composition; esp. a poem.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* *Envoy* iii, Thy barrant terms, and thy vile indite Sall not be mine. 1513 — *Æneis* Pref. 2 Laude, honor, praisings, thankis infynite Tothe, and thil dulce ornat fresch endite Mast reuerend Virgill. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 6335 All gentyll Redaris hertlye I Implore For tyll exuse myrurall rude Indyte. 1567 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* iii. 212 In poetrie I traist zow be na barne, Quhilk dois rehairs the Poetis auld indyte. 1570 *Ibid.* xx. 7 Desyring all, baith greit and small... Not for to wryte my rude Indyte.

Indite, *obs.* or archaic form of INDICT v.

Inditement (indai'tment). *Obs.* or *arch.* (Also 7 *indictment*.) [*f.* INDITE v. + -MENT. Cf. OF. *enditement*, -*dictement* suggestion, instigation (Wace, 12th c.).] The action of composing in prose or verse; composition.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep. Ded.* *iij, No potentate of all the world... hath more fayre inditements to his commendation. a. 1635 NADSTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 56 His Secretaries did little for him by the way of Inditement, wherein they could seldome please him, he was so facete and choice in his phrase and stile. a. 1639 WOTTON *Ps. civ.* May... both harp and voice Id sweet indictment of thy hymns rejoyce. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 328 The Ecclesiasticus... was actually in the process of composition or inditement. 1806 — in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 604 They gave up these long undertakings, as likely to outlast the spirit, the rapture, the enthusiasm, of inditement.

Inditement, *obs.* form of INDICTMENT.

Inditer (indai'ter). Forms: a. 4 *enditour*, 5 *-dytour*, 5-9 *-diter*, 7 *-ditor*, -*dighter*, (8 *erron. endichter*). b. 5 *indyter*, 6 *-dytor*, 6-7 *-dighter*, 6- *inditer*. [*ME.* (and ? *AF.*) *enditour* (L. type **indictator-em*), *f.* *endite*, INDITE v. + agent-suffix -*our*, -*or*, passing at length into -*ER*: cf. DITER.] One who indites; one who composes or dictates a literary work, speech, or letter; an author, writer, composer.

a. 1387 TREYISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 173 In his tyme Plantus Latinus, he grete Pompeus his enditour and faire speker, Libertus be doctour, florischep at Rome [L. *Cujus diebus Plantus Latinus rhetor, magni Pompeii libertus, doctor Rome claruit*]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 82 Enditours Of old cronique and eke antours. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 115/1 An Enditer, dictator, indicator. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 267 [He] presented his Letters, desiring Ambpialus, that . . . he would consider that he was onely the bearer, and not the enditer. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 364 The basest and the hungriest endighter. 1664-64 SOUTH *Twelve Sermon.* II. 142 It is the simplicity of the Heart, and not of the Head, that is the best Enditer of our Petitions. 1717 J. FOX *Wanderer* (1718) 46, I could hardly with-hold my Compassion from the fair Enditer [of the Fiction]. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 215 This Memoir . . . must have had Joseph for its main compiler, enditer, or author. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 47 The feeling enditer of Sympathy's tale.

B. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 195/2 An Indyter of letters, dictator. 1579 FULKE *Ref. Rastel* 734 Bookes of holy scripture, the Indyters of which . . . be not knowne. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* vi. 249 We know the inditer, though we doubt of the penman. 1794 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1787) VI. xxxvi. 245 You will think your word very bold to address you by Letter; especially as she is a very poor inditer. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxvii. 518 Jonas Clark, the bold inditer of patriotic state papers.

Inditer, obs. form of INDICTER.

Inditing (indī'tig), *vbl. sb.* [f. INDITE *v.* + -ING 1.] a. The action of the verb INDITE; composition. b. A thing indited, a literary composition, a treatise, poem, letter, etc.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 243 Dereworpe dindimus be enditinge hurde. 1388 WYCLIF and *Prolog.* Fro the begynnyng of the volume vnto the wordis of Job, anent the Ebruy's enditing is prose. c 1400 *tr. Secretria Secret.*, Gov. *Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 106 Be endityngne ys be body and be wrytunge ys be cleythunge of wordys and spekyng. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 15 He hes indorsit myn indytting With versis off his [awin] hand vrytting. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 172 There are three maner of stiles or indyttynges. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 76 Affectinge the commendation of an eloquent . . . style by overcurious and stateley enditinge. 1604 ARMIN in *Nest Nym.* (1842) Introd., The Booke of her owne indyttinge. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 20. 3/1 For Letters and Writings, Of other's Indicting. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. x. It was all his own invention, and the letter of his inditing.

Indition: see INDICION 2.

Inditress, *rare*. [f. INDITER + -ESS.] A female inditer.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 657 Was there to be a virtual non-imprimatur in force against our songstresses, romance-inditresses, tragediesses, sonnetteers, or other 'buildresses of the lofty rhyme'?

† **Inditress**. Obs. *rare* -1. [f. *indite*, INDICT *v.* + -URE.] = INDICTMENT.

1614 T. KENNY in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 202 Being twice indited, by two severall inditures, I was cleared of both.

Indium (indī'um). *Chem.* [f. radical of *ind-icium* INDIGO + -ium, after *sodium*, etc.; in reference to the two indigo lines which form the characteristic spectrum of the metal.] A soft silver-white metal of extreme rarity, occurring in association with zinc and other metals; discovered by Reich and Richter in 1863, by means of spectrum analysis, in the zinc-blende of Freiberg. Symbol *In*.

1864 LYELL *Inaug. Addr.* in *Reader* 17 Sept. 358 A fourth metal named indium, from its indigo-coloured band, was detected by Professor Richter of Freiberg in Saxony in a zinc ore of the Hartz. 1874 *tr. Lommel's Light* 114 The blue light of Indium undergoes a still stronger refraction than that of Thallium. 1882 *Nature* No. 639. 290 He finds that indium is like some other metals in not coming under the often-accepted rule that pure metals have a change of coefficient of resistance with temperature.

b. *altrib.*, as *Indium bromide* (In Br), *Indium chloride*, *monochloride* (In Cl), *dichloride* (In Cl₂), *trichloride* (In Cl₃); *Indium iodide*, *oxide*, *hydroxide*; *Indium salts*, etc.

1897 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* II. 609 *Indium Oxide* In₂O₃ is a pale yellow powder. *Ibid.* 611 *Indium Ammonium Alum.* is deposited in well-defined regular octohedra.

Indivertible (indivē'tib'l), *a.* [f. IN-3 + *divertible*, f. DIVERT *v.* + -IBLE.] Incapable of being diverted or turned aside.

1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Old Bencher's I. T.*, Indivertible from his way as a moving column. 1874 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* (1875) III. xiii. 176 The indivertible guardian of his morals.

Hence **Indivertibly** *adv.*, in a way that cannot be turned aside.

1853 *Tail's Mag.* XX. 267 Its recent history, its greatness — all associate it intimately and indivertibly with the German 'Fatherland'. 1868 H. BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 186 We are all saying, the young man eagerly, the old man indivertibly, the same thing.

† **Indivertive**, *a.* Obs. *rare* -1. [f. IN-3 + *divertive*.] Not divertive; not of an amusing or entertaining character or tendency.

1700 J. BROME *Trav. Eng.*, *Scot.* Ded. Ep. (1707) 3 Something which may not prove altogether indivertive.

† **Indivestible**, *a.* Obs. *rare* -1. [f. IN-3 + *divestible*, f. DIVEST + -IBLE.] Of which one cannot divest oneself.

a 1637 *DONNE Serm.* cvi. IV. 433 Being under an invincible ignorance and indivestible Scruples.

† **Individ.** Obs. Abbreviation of INDIVIDUAL.

1677 T. HARVEY *tr. Owen's Epigr.* (N.). Why want none tasting, touching? 'cause of these That th' individ, this guards the species.

† **Individable**, *a.* Obs. [IN-3.] Not dividable, indivisible.

The exact sense in the Shaks. quotation is uncertain. Schmidt says 'Not to be distinguished by a particular appellation'; Aldis Wright, 'Where the unity of place is observed'.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 418 (Qos. 2-3, 1604-5) Scene individable [Qos. 4-6 (1611-37) indedivible; *Folios* indinible] or Poem vnlimited. 1602 R. DOLMAN *tr. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. xi. 663 Democritus, and Diodorus affirms, that before all things, there were certain Atomes, or little individable bodies [etc.]. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* I. 32 One individeable and peculiar being cannot belong to more than one, as the being of Thomas cannot be the very same being which is of Peter or John. 1637 EARL MONMOUTH *tr. Malvezzi's Romulus & Tarquin* 149 A point which in the abstract is individable.

† **Individed**, *a.* Obs. [IN-3.] Undivided. 1563 WINSET *Four Scoir Three Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 84 Christe realise their present (ghilke an individit . . . euryr Christiane . . . ressauss). 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 147 He remained whole in that his individv vntty with his father. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. 21. xxxi. One individv faculty. 1695 DR. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* xviii. 2. 299 A Representation of the blessed individv Trinity.

Individual (indivī'duāl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 *indyvduall*. [f. med.L. *individualis*, f. *individuus* indivisible, inseparable (see INDIVIDUUM) + -AL: cf. F. *individual* (16th c.), It. *individuale*. (*Formae individuales* occurs in Adelard of Bath, c 1115 (Haureau *Philos. Scolast.* I. 349); the adv. *individualiter* in Abelard *Epist.* I. ii. 5.)]

A. adj. † 1. One in substance or essence; forming an indivisible entity; indivisible. Obs.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) II. To the . . . glorie of the hye and indyvduall Trynyte. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. vii. § 1 (1622) 50 Some make their god of Atomes, and individual moetes: some of diidvual numbers; as Epicurus, and Pythagoras. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 56 In the name of the holy and individual Trinity. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* II. This untheological Remonstrant would divide the individual Catholic Church into several Republics. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 611 It would be liable to misinterpretation, and to be taken, in the Sabellian sense, for that which hath one and the same singular and individual essence.

† 2. That cannot be separated; inseparable. Obs. c 1600 *Timon* I. ii. (1842) 6 Where ere thou go'st I still will followe thee An individual mate. 1623 COCKERAM, *Individual*, not to be parted, as man and wife. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. III. ix. He . . . is an individual Companion to the King. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 486 To have thee by my side Henceforth an individual solace dear.

3. Existing as a separate indivisible entity; numerically one, single. b. Single, as distinct from others of the same kind; particular, special. Also *absol.* in phr. † *In the individual*, in the particular case: opposed to in the general (GENERAL *a.* II d).

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. v. § 5 Whether things indifferent in the general, or vnto many . . . be indifferent in the individual, to this or that particular man. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 25 The whole Church must be so sanctified; therefore the individual members. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 3 Our Idea of any individual Man would be . . . far different. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* III. Wks. 1874 II. 31 Every man in his physical nature is one individual single agent. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 227 All powers delegated from the board to any individual servant of the company. 1793 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 75 Settlement of Accounts between the United and Individual States. 1833 L. RICHIE *Wand. by Loire* 23 The traveller takes it [the chateau] for a town rather than an individual edifice. 1856 FROUZE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 244 A determination in each individual man to go his own way. 1896 DK. ARGVLL *Philos. Belief* 74 It is not in the use of individual words, alone, that this principle of explanation is adopted.

† c. Expressing self-identity: Identical, self-same, very same. Obs.

1633 PRYNNE *Histrionastix* 177 To sport themselves with those individual sinnes upon the Stage, which the parties . . . are condoning now in Hell? 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 130 Polycarpus, Bishop of Smirna, and some say that Individual Angell of the Church of Smirna, wherunto the second of those seven Asiaticque Epistles are written. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 1 Seals . . . setting down . . . the individual place where anything was sealed. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 228 That this Remnant still continued the same individual Kingdom of Christ with the former, tho' very much reformed and improved. 1701 WALLIS in *Hearne Collect.* 24 July an. 1705 (O. H. S.) I. 15 Which I do believe to be this individual Book. 1753 SMOLLETT *Cl. Fathom* (1784) 178/1 They were communicated to her by the nun, who was no other than the individual Wilhelmina. 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations* I. 132 It is more probable that the individual insect in question had been produced this Summer.

4. Distinguished from others by attributes of its own; marked by a peculiar and striking character.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 19 A man should be something that men are not, and individual in somewhat beside his proper nature. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 494 He is so quaint and so individual in his views. 1897 *Brit. Weekly* 27 May 97 In him Nonconformity has lost one of her most conspicuous and individual figures.

5. Of, pertaining or peculiar to, a single person or thing, or some one member of a class; characteristic of an individual.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 4 As touching the Manners of learned men, it is a thing personall and individual. 1712 S.

CLARKE *Def. Immateriality Soul* 13 The sole Reason urged . . . why a System of Matter cannot have a Power of Thinking or an Individual Consciousness. 1777 BURKE *Addr. to King* Wks. 1841 II. 395 We . . . several of the peers of the realm, and several members of the house of commons . . . do in our individual capacity . . . beg leave [etc.]. 1838-42 ARNOLO *Hist. Rome* xliiii. III. 64 Our tendency is to admire individual greatness far more than national. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* II. (1878) 34 The many slight differences which appear in the offspring from the same parents . . . may be called individual differences. 1859 MILL *Liberty* I. (1864) 3/2 There is a limit to the legitimate interference of collective opinion with individual independence. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* iv. (1880) 169 All effectual advancement . . . must be by individual, not public effort.

b. *Individual name* († *word*), judgement (see quotes).

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* xiii. It is no individual word, but a Collective. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 3 An individual or singular name is a name which is only capable of being truly affirmed, in the same sense, of one thing. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 122 A Singular or Individual Judgment, in which a Predicate is affirmed of one thing, or of a class of things taken as one whole. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 23 Nouns or Names are Individual or Proper . . . which can only be applied to single persons, places, or objects.

B. sb.

† 1. *pl.* Inseparable things: see A. 2. Obs.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xix. (1628) 17 Humanity and Miserie are alwayes paralels: sometimes individuals. 1661 — *Lusoria* (1696) 44 They are here Individuals, for no Demonstration of Duty or Authority can distinguish them.

2. A single object or thing, or a group of things forming a single complex idea, and regarded as a unit; a single member of a natural class, collective group, or number.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. iv. 17 We shall thoroughly discuss and ransacke every particular individual in his kinde. 1700 DAYDEN *Palanov* & A. III. 1056 That individuals die, his will ordains; The propagated species still remains. 1715-20 POPE *Itiad* Pref. We see each circumstance of art and individual of nature summoned together by the extent and fecundity of his imagination. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 269 note, I have not unfrequently met with herds [of giraffes] containing thirty individuals. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* vi. (1876) 54 It makes no difference whether the individual be a numerical unit, or an aggregate unit, as a partnership, company, or corporation of traffickers.

b. *Logic and Metaph.* An object which is determined by properties peculiar to itself and cannot be subdivided into others of the same kind; *spec.* in *Logic*: An object included in a species, as a species is in a genus. See INDIVIDUUM.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 44 It is not possible to know vntill wee come vnto individuals . . . vntill we ataine vnto those things which doe not admit division. 1658 PHILLIPS *s.v.*, An individual . . . in Logic . . . signifies that which cannot be divided into more of the same name or nature, and is by some called Singulare. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The usual division in logic is made into genera . . . those genera into species, and those species into individuals. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* II. iv. (1876) 185 *Oboia* . . . being substance . . . that which has existence in itself, independent of every thing else to constitute it: that is, an individual. 1858 WHEWELL *Hist. Sci. Ideas* (ed. 3) II. 148 (L.) Our idea of an individual is, that it is a whole composed of parts, which are not similar to the whole, and have not an independent existence, while the whole has an independent existence and a definite form. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laves Th.* § 56. 86 An individual is that which cannot be divided without ceasing to be what it is.

c. *Zool. and Bot.* A single member of a species; a single specimen of an animal or plant.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* II. (1873) 34 No one supposes that all the individuals of the same species are cast in the same actual mould. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ix. § 1. 315 Individuals are the units of the series which constitute species . . . Each individual is an independent organism, of which the component parts are reciprocally means and ends. 1885 GOODALE *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 425 In scientific as well as popular language the term *individual* is commonly applied to each and every plant.

d. *Biol.* An organism regarded as having a separate existence.

Sometimes used specifically of a single member of a colony of organisms (as a leaf-bud, or a polyp of a coelenterate); by others defined as 'the whole product of a single fertilized ovum'; more strictly: an organism detached from other organisms, composed of coherent parts, and capable of independent life.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 159 Blossom general, regular. Individuals of 1 petal, tubular. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 46 In the Polypes . . . a number of individuals, each capable (like a leaf-bud) of living by itself, are arranged on one common plant-like structure. 1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 74 I. 207 A biological Individual is any concrete whole having a structure which enables it, when placed in appropriate conditions, to continuously adjust its internal relations to external relations, so as to maintain the equilibrium of its functions. 1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 25 In zoological language, an individual is defined as 'equal to the total result of a single ovum'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 231 The proglottides . . . are supposed to be produced . . . by posterior germination of the scolex, from which they are detached in many instances either singly or in groups . . . But the facts do not appear to necessitate the view that the proglottis is an individual.

3. A single human being, as opposed to Society, the Family, etc.

1626 J. YATES *Ibis ad Caesarem* II. 12 margin, The Prophet saith not, God saw every particular man in his blond, or had compassion to say to every Individual, *Thou shalt live*. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 213 Peace . . . is the very supporter of Individuals, Families, Churches, Commonwealths. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) I. Introd. 2

Among the savage nations of hunters and fishers, every individual . . . employed in useful labour. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 141 We are most jealous of the rights of individuals, and careless of the common welfare. 1899 J. MONRO GIBSON in *Expositor* Feb. 144 It will not be as Churches but as individuals that we shall all stand before the Judgment seat of Christ.

b. Without any notion of contrast or relation to a class or group: A human being, a person. (Now chiefly as a colloquial vulgarism, or as a term of disparagement.)

1749 JOHNSON *Debates* (1787) II. 172 Only one individual was injured by another. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 125 These she bequeathed to different individuals. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Conn.* 74 The People of Massachusetts . . . conceived the idea of exalting an individual of their own Province. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiv. The three individuals entered the boat with great precaution. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. x. 111 The individual whom I desired to meet. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* t. Prol., He appeared to be an exceedingly unpleasant individual.

+4. Short for *individual person*; person, personality, self. *Obs.*

1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 305 As to what concerns my own poor individual, I am armed against all events and defy fortune to her teeth. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* l. v. 674 They could not propagate their kind by generation, as neither indeed preserve their own individuals. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphr.* Cl. 15 July, A transient compliment made to his own individual in particular, or to his country in general. 1774 LEE *Let. to Burke* B's Corr. 1844 I. 513 Even the appearance of their individuals is totally changed since I first knew them. 1800 GOOWIN in C. Kegan Paul *W. Godwin* (1876) II. 5 Driven back . . . to consider of my own miserable individual.

Individualic, *a. nonce-word.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Denoting individuals.

1824 J. GILCHRIST *Etyim. Interpreter* 72 It [English] has . . . too many generic, and too few specific and individualic, terms. *Ibid.* 129.

Individualism (indivīdū'ālīz'm). [a. F. *individualisme* (f. med.L. *individualis* - INDIVIDUAL + -ISM, -ISM); or f. INDIVIDUAL + -ISM.]

1. Self-centred feeling or conduct as a principle; a mode of life in which the individual pursues his own ends or follows out his own ideas; free and independent individual action or thought; egoism.

1835 H. REEVE *Tr. de Tocqueville's Democr.* in *Amer.* II. ii. (1840) III. 203 Individualism is a novel expression, to which a novel idea has given birth. . . Individualism is a mature and calm feeling, which disposes each member of the community to sever himself from the mass of his fellow-creatures, and to draw apart with his family and friends. 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 98 It is too closely connected with our individualism in religion. 1856 KINGSLEY *Misc., Hours w. Mystics* I. 351 He is not tempted by it to selfish individualism, or contemplative isolation, as long as he is true to the old Mosaic belief. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 312 It is the consecration of absolute individualism.

2. The social theory which advocates the free and independent action of the individual, as opposed to communistic methods of organization and state interference. Opposed to COLLECTIVISM and SOCIALISM.

1884 J. RAE *Contemp. Socialism* 209 Socialism and individualism are merely two contrary general principles, ideals, or methods, which may be employed to regulate the constitution of economical society. 1890 WESTCOTT in *Guardian* 8 Oct. 1881/1 Individualism regards humanity as made up of disconnected or warring atoms: Socialism regards it as an organic whole, a vital unity formed by the combination of contributory members mutually interdependent.

3. *Metaph.* The doctrine that the individual is a self-determined whole, and that any larger whole is merely an aggregate of individuals, which, if they act upon each other at all do so only externally.

1877 E. CAIRO *Philos. Kant* iv. 71 Is such a more adequate philosophy to be found in the idealistic individualism of Leibnitz?

4. = INDIVIDUALITY 2, 3.

1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 66 Their ideas of God did not possess that individualism and personality which so remarkably characterised those of the Hebrews. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* viii. 173 A person of commanding individualism will answer it as Rochester does. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 520/2 The individualism which is aimed at by architects.

5. An individual peculiarity; e.g. a manuscript reading peculiar to an individual scribe or copyist.

1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk. N. T.* II. 232 Singular readings which are mere individualisms, so to speak, originating with the scribe or one of his immediate predecessors.

Individualist (indivīdū'ālīst). [f. INDIVIDUAL + -IST; cf. F. *individualiste*.]

1. One who pursues an independent or egoistic course in thought or action.

1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 131 The sentiment of the catholic is better, and its besetting danger less, than those of the individualist in religion. 1856 KINGSLEY *Misc., Hours w. Mystics* I. 351 The Pharisee becomes a selfish individualist just because he has forgotten this. 1883 BRAUN *Reformation* vi. 189 The Anabaptists were the individualists of the Reformation.

2. An adherent of the social theory of Individualism. (See also quot. 1891.)

1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* (ed. 5) II. x. 275 It is maintained by the individualists that if a great number of manufactories and other trading establishments were brought into connection with the Wholesale Society, the business would become far too extensive and complicated to be properly managed. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 3/2 To hold the

scales between Individualists and Socialists. 1891 BEATRICE POTTER *Coop. Movem. Gl. Brit.* 75 The term *Individualist* has been used within the Cooperative movement for the last twenty years to denote that school of Cooperators who insist that each separate manufacturing establishment shall be governed (if possible owned) by those who work therein; the profits being divided among the working proprietors. Opposed to *Federalist*. 1896 *Times* 30 Jan. 8 If the individualists are to hold their own against the encroachments of the State.

3. *attrib. or as adj.* = INDIVIDUALISTIC.

1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. i. 341 Owing to the supremacy in European thought of the individualist ideas which Christianity carried in with it. 1885 *Contemp. Rev.* June 903 He condemns Liberalism because it is individualist. 1892 *Times* 14 Oct. 7/2 The traditions of French workmen are strongly individualist, and they have not been in a hurry to enter into combinations. *Ibid.* 26 Nov. 9/2 The cautious individualist development of colonization in Australia or North America.

Individualistic (indivīdū'ālīstīk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to individualism or individualists; characterized by individualism.

1874 SPOWICK *Meth. Ethics* v. 262 Individualistic ideal. 1879 MORLEY *Burke* 172 That reaction . . . into which the Revolution drove many of the finest minds of the next generation by showing the supposed consequences of pure individualistic rationalism. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* III. 190 The opinion of others has a vast effect upon even the most individualistic amongst us. 1897 BAYCE *Impress. S. Africa* 156 They [Boers] were self-reliant and individualistic to excess.

Individuality (indivīdū'ālītī). [f. as prec. + -ITY; cf. F. *individualité*.]

1. The state or quality of being indivisible or inseparable; indivisibility, inseparability. b. An indivisible or inseparable entity.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 165 These words also infer that there ought to be an individual in Marriage. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* II. iii. (1876) 171 As though He were so derived from the simple Unity of God as . . . to inhere within that ineffable individuality. 1864 - *Apol.* App. 61 When the eternal foes are so intermingled and interused that to human eyes they seem to coalesce into a multitude of individualities.

2. The fact or condition of existing as an individual; separate and continuous existence.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 19 But the soul subsisting, other matter clothed with due accidents, may save the individuality. a. 1735 AARUTHNOT (J.). He would tell his instructor . . . that individuality could hardly be predicated of any man. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvii. (1879) 482 Consciousness carries identity and individuality along with it through all changes of form or of visible qualities. 1876 J. P. NOARIS *Rudin. Theol.* i. iv. 72 Individuality is essential to our idea of a person.

b. The action or position of the individual members of a society.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* II. Wks. VIII. 253 To them the will, the wish, the want, the liberty, the toil, the blood of individuals is as nothing. Individuality is left out of their scheme of government. The state is all in all.

3. The aggregate of properties peculiar to an individual; the sum of the attributes which distinguish an object from others of the same kind; individual character. b. Idiosyncrasy; strongly marked individual character.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 117 Appietas and Lentulitas, For the individualitate, as it were of Appius and Lentulus, or Patulinitas for Lulies stile. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 196 A man is a living Creature, mortal, and capable of learning. In this sentence, man abstracted from individualitie, is described. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* iv. 151 The spring-tide of life over, we look for soberer sense in the face; . . . expecting to see individuality of character. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 18 The circumstances which give to the different diseases their individuality. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10. 585 The Puritan individuality is nowhere so overpowering as in Milton. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 21 In every man's writings there is something like himself and unlike others, which gives individuality.

c. *pl.* Individual characteristics.

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 126 The soul . . . Against the law of Corporities, It doth devert them both of time and place, And of all individualities. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 16 All identically the same in edition and minor individualities. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 304 Mere individualities of taste and talent and temper.

4. a. An individual thing. b. An individual personality.

1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 26 July, Here sit poor I, with nothing but my own solitary individuality. 1859 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) II. iv. 245 That little cherished individuality, though ever so young, lives on. 1862 DAMA *Nat. Geol.* 759 In what respects the earth is an individuality. 1863 MAS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 150 Jack Falstaff, that most unique and fine of individualities.

5. *Phrenology.* The faculty of knowing objects as mere substances or existences; the supposed 'organ' of this faculty.

1828 G. COMAR *Const. Man* 72 Individuality and Eventuality, or the powers of observing things that exist and occurrences.

Individualization (indivīdū'ālīz'izh'jan). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of individualizing; the fact or condition of being individualized: in various senses of the vb.; see next.

1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 195 A Nation, or Community, is a Number of Individuals assembled under one Kind of Government, for the mutual Benefit of each other; from which . . . In Proportion as they deviate, they fall into a Kind of Individualisation again. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog.*

Lit. 217 In a poem, the characters of which, amid the strongest individualization, must still remain representative. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 24 Towards the individualization of the portion of space some approach is made: the town being foreknown . . . the street is particularized. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* 67/1 When this process of individualization is effected by a separate word, we call that word an Article. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 301 This individualization of the teeth is eminently significant of the high grade of organization of the animals manifesting it. 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* III. ix. (1879) 777 The division presupposed by individualization of property cannot be carried far without appliances which savage life does not furnish.

Individualize (indivīdū'ālīz), *v.* [f. INDIVIDUAL + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render individual or give an individual character to; to characterize by distinctive marks or qualities; to mark out or distinguish from other persons or things.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iv. ii. 5 In morall actions, *modus adjectus* is *principium individualionis*, and nothing else doth individualize a morall action. 1805 N. DRAKE *Ess. Tatler* (L.). The peculiarities which individualize and distinguish the humour of Addison. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand.* by *Seine* 61 Every element . . . every class of objects recognisable by the senses, individualised into a god. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1837) III. xi. 162 The natural effect . . . of pain and fear, is to individualize us in our own minds. 1840 MILMAN *Hist. Chr.* III. 374 The Church stood, as it were, individualised, by the side of the other social impersonation, the State. 1851 MANSEL *Prolegom. Log.* i. (1860) 25 To have a valid conception of a horse . . . it must also be able to combine these attributes in a representative image; that is, to individualize them. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* i. 5 The inferior agents are individualised with a minuteness of surpassing truth to nature.

absol. a. 1834 COLERIDGE in *Fraser's Mag.* (1835) XII. 494 Life, in the sense here meant . . . may be defined - 'tendency to individualise'. 1865 LOWELL *Scotch the Snake* *Prose Wks.* 1890 V. 242 The more we can individualize and personify, the more lively our sympathy.

2. To point out, mention, notice, or consider, individually; to specify, particularize. Also *absol.*

1656 S. H. GOLD *Law* 100 Many . . . men, worthy of honour, which I may not individualize. 1807 *Ann. Reg.* 251 Without individualizing any, it was a virtual declaration of hostility against every neutral power. 1823 *Examiner* 658/2 We may revert to this subject, in which case we shall individualize a little more than we have now done. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* II. Wks. 1860 XI. 239 The . . . general functions of the article definite . . . are first, to individualize [etc.]. 1849 ROBERTSON *Sermon*, Ser. i. x. 152 We feel that God sympathises and individualizes.

3. To appropriate to the use of an individual. *rare.* 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 264, I a little grudging the tracts [of land] that have been filched away, so to speak, and individualized by thriving citizens.

Hence **Individualized** *pp. a.*, rendered individual; marked by distinctive characteristics. **Individualizer**, one that individualizes.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 327 The distinct and individualized agency that by the given combinations utters and bespeaks its presence. a. 1834 - *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 102 Their different combinations and subordinations were in fact the individualizers of men. 1854 J. SCOFFERIN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 49 Lithium is the least individualised alkaline metal. 1892 *Monist* II. 298 Law became an individualista—or, individualizer.

Individualizing (indivīdū'ālīz'izh), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.] That individualizes.

1830 COLERIDGE in Mrs. H. Sandford *Th. Poole & Friends* (1888) II. 321 This is not . . . the most individualizing trait of our friend's character. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. *u. Barrenness Imag. Fac. Mod. Art.* That individualising property, which should keep the subject . . . distinct in feature from every other subject. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 38 The individualising influences arising from the body . . . overpowered this kindred with the universal.

Hence **Individualizingly** *adv.*, in an individualizing manner.

1873 PATRICK tr. *Keil's Jeremiah* I. ii. 57 People in the two opposite regions of the world are individualizingly mentioned instead of all peoples.

Individually (indivīdū'ālī), *adv.* [f. INDIVIDUAL + -LY 2.] In an individual manner.

+1. Indivisibly; inseparably, undividedly. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. li. § 2 How should that subsist solitary by it selfe which hath no substance, but individually the very same whereby others subsist with it? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 3 The persons which all have that one being, and every of which have all that being, which in itselfe is individually one. 1627 HAREWELL *Apol.* (1630) 283 An attribute . . . individually proper to the Godhead, and incommunicable to any created substance.

2. In individual identity; as one and the same person or thing. *Individually the same*, identically the same, the self-same. ? *Obs.*

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 48 One thing is said to be another, which cannot be individually or specifically the same. 1656 tr. *Hobbes Elem. Philos.* Wks. 1839 I. 137 Whosoever the name, by which it is asked whether a thing be the same it was, is given it for the matter only, then, if the matter be the same, the thing also is individually the same; as the water, which was in the sea, is the same which is afterwards in the cloud. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* (1834) II. 219, I have received the Eagle's head; the lid is broken off individually in the same spot with the original.

b. *Individually different*: different as individuals (though they may be identical in species).

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 257 The definite article is likewise used to distinguish between things, which are individually different, but have one generic name. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 92 Two things may be said to be . . . indi-

vidually or numerically different, when they do not constitute one and the same reality.

3. Personally; as a single person distinct from others; in an individual capacity.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 54 There are many things so inherent in the Prince individually, that they are incommunicable to any other. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunting* Pref. (1788) 8 note, Impossible for him, who is not individually free and independent, to be politically so. 1840 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. vii. 108 To me individually it would be a great release to be quit of the trouble and expense of the garden.

4. In an individual or distinctive manner; as single persons or things, singly; each by each, one by one: opposed to *collectively*.

1641 'SMECTVMNUS' *Vind. Ansvr.* xlii. 129 To whom as to individual persons such care and offices were individually intrusted. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 9 Not only to those Exercises which belong indifferently to their whole species, but to those also for which they are individually qualified. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. 1. i.* (1866) I. 282 That army was superior, in which the soldiers had, each individually, the greatest skill and dexterity. 1830 MARRAVAT *King's Own* i. Whether we act in a body or individually. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frills* II. 300 Moss plants too minute to be seen individually, but making the whole tree green. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 122 The sacrifice which they collectively made was individually repaid to them. 1896 C. LLOYD MORGAN *Habit & Inst.* 346 There is little or no evidence of individually acquired habits in man becoming instinctive through heredity.

Individuate, *ppl. a.* [ad. med.L. *individuat-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *individua-re*: see next; but, in sense, partly representing *L. individuuus*.]

† 1. Undivided, indivisible, inseparable. *Obs.*

1621 BRATHWAITE *Nat. Emb., Blasphemie* (1877) 34 Touching the Individuate essence of God. 1630 — *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 34 Mildness is a quality so inherent, or more properly individuate to a gentleman. *Ibid.* 165 A friend, being indeed a mans second self, or rather an individuate companion to himself. 1751 *Student* II. 311 (T.) O Thou, the third in that eternal trine, in individuate unity divine!

2. = INDIVIDUATED 1. *arch.*

1606 FORD *Honor Tri.* (Shaks. Soc.) 24 Bewty matched with the individuat adjunct, unsouled constancy. 1609 R. BARNES *Faithf. Shepherd* 31 If the places agree not to one individuate thing... there is no contradiction between them. 1681 BAXTER *Acc. Sherlocke* vi. 216 Perhaps you think that as Averrois thought all Souls are one, individuate only by receptive matter [etc.].

Individuate (*individiuēt*), *v.* [f. med.L. *individua-re* or *obs. F. individuer* to render individual, f. *L. individuuus*: cf. *prec.* and *-ATE*.] To render individual.

1. *trans.* To form into an individual or distinct entity; to give individual organization or form to.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. i. 274 There was a seminality and contracted Adam in the rib, which by the information of a soule, was individuated into Eve. 1653 H. MORE *Anti-d. Ath.* II. ix. (1662) 66 Life being individuated into such infinite numbers that have their distinct sense and pleasure. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 385 That which individuates any Society, or makes it a distinct Body from all other Societies, is the Charter or Law upon which it is founded. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 9 This symbolism of language which individuates a man's private memories.

2. To give an individual character to; to distinguish from others of the same species; to individualize; to single out.

1614 [see INDIVIDUATING below]. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 156 Circumstances individuate actions. 1661 RUST *Origen's Opin.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 74 Such Peculiarities as individuate Peter and Paul, as to their Bodies. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vii. § 5 In Peter, James, and John, you may observe in each a certain collection of Stature, Figure, Colour, and other peculiar Properties, by which they are known asunder, distinguished from all other Men, and if I may so say, individuated. 1802 COURTIER *Pleas. Solit.* 13 The heart, that loves its object to select, To individuate. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. 1. (1873) 111 That in which he differs and is distinguished from other men, is his individuality, and individuates or individualizes him.

† 3. To appropriate to an individual. *Obs. rare.*

1641 TRAPP *Theol. Theol.* 207 Neither [do they] individuate the same to themselves. 1646 — *Comm. John* xx. 28 This is true faith indeed, that individuates God, and appropriates him to itself. 1647 — *Comm. Gal.* ii. 20 True faith individuateth Christ, and appropriateth him to a mans self.

Hence **Individuating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Pref. B iv. It's thought, that, in the Seed are always potentially severall individuating Qualities deriv'd from divers of the neerer Ancestors. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. 323 In the separating or individuating of these Elements. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 602 Peculiar notes and properties or individuating circumstances. 1835 GRESWELL *Parables* V. 1. 208 Other individuating marks of distinction.

Individuated (*individiuētēd*), *ppl. a.* [f. *INDIVIDUATE* *v.* or *ppl. a.* + *-ED*.] 1. Rendered individual; individualized.

1823 DE QUINCEY *Language* Wks. 1860 IX. 126 The Hebrew has scarcely any individuated words. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiv. § 107 (1875) 308 A simultaneous increase of combination among such individuated portions.

† 2. = INDIVIDUATE *ppl. a.* 1. *Obs.*

1698 NORRIS *Treat. Sev. Subj.* 37 All the Perfection belonging to that Individuated Nature.

Individuation (*individiuē'ān*), [ad. med.L. *individuation-em*, n. of action f. *individua-re*: see *INDIVIDUATE* *v.*]

1. The action or process of individuating or rendering individual.

dering individual; that of distinguishing as an individual. *spec. in Scholastic Philosophy*, The process leading to individual existence, as distinct from that of the species.

Principle of individuation (= med. L. *principium individuationis*): the principle through which the individual is constituted or comes into being. In Scholastic Philosophy this was variously held to be Form (by most Realists); Matter (by the Nominalists); and Matter as limited in the individual (by Albertus Magnus and Thomas Aquinas).

1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 43 The matter is the principium of individuation, saith Thomas. And againe, the essence is restrained vnto one individuall thing by the matter. a 1638 Twissz in *Mede's Wks.* (1672) iv. lxxiv. 855 Natural actions require Time and Place for the performance of them, the unity whereof together with the unity of the subject necessarily concur to the individuation of them, if I remember aright my old Philosophy. a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xii. § 3 The root of individuation or distinction of one particular person from another was wholly from the matter, not from the form. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 506 Agreeable to the sense of several considerable Philosophers and School-men... who contend that Individuation is from the Form only, and that the Matter and Suppositum is individuated from it. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix, Effects of so vast a difference... as to be the sole point of individuation between Alexander the Great, Jack of Leyden, and Monsieur Des Cartes. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* iii. Wks. 1874 II. 31 note, The inward frame of man considered as a system or constitution: whose several parts are united, not by a physical principle of individuation, but by the respects they have to each other. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vii. § 11 None but those who had nicely examined, and could themselves explain, the Principle of Individuation in Man, or untie the Knots and answer the Objections, which may be raised even about Humane Personal Identity. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 175 Essence, in its primary signification, means the principle of individuation, the inmost principle of the possibility of any thing, as that particular thing. 1855 H. SPENCER *Induct. Biol.* III. iii. 353 (L.) Schelling defines life as the tendency to individuation. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. 92 He never got to the idealisation, or even the individuation, of words.

† 2. Undivided character or condition; oneness.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 8 It cannot be denied, but unity and individuation of perswasion in all points of sacred truths, were to be wished between married couples.

3. The condition of being an individual; separate and continuous existence as a single indivisible object; individuality, personal identity.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. ix. Fine spunne glittering silk crumpled in one Changeth not 'ts individuation From what it was, when it was gaily spread In fluttering winds. 1660 — *Myst. Godd.* vi. iv. 223 It being most certain there is no stable Personality of a man but what is in his Soul, (for if the Body be Essential to this numerical Identity, a grown man has not the same individuation he had when he was Christned). 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 75 We are severally conscious to our selves of the individuation and distinction of our own minds from all other. 1735 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 6 What is the principle of individuation? Or what is it that makes any one thing the same as it was some time before?

4. An individualized condition.

1648 W. SCLATER, Jr. in *W. Sclater's Malachi* (1650) Ep. Ded., It gives them all their several natures, or distinct individuations. 1852 A. BALLOU *Spirit Manifest.* i. 16 Each spirit is an individuation of Spirit-substance, combined with and interlarding a corresponding individuation of Matter.

5. *a. Biol.* The sum of the processes on which the life of the individual depends.

1867 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 327. II. 409 Grouping under the word Individuation all processes by which individual life is completed and maintained. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. viii. 318 Mr. Herbert Spencer has shown... that with all organisms a ratio exists between what he calls individuation and genesis.

b. The unification of parts or forces necessary to constitute an individual or organic unity.

1881 MIVART *Cat* 376 Such an animal... is really the theatre of some unifying power which synthesizes its varied activities, dominates its forces, and is a principle of individuation. 1889 — *Truth* 360 Without the presence of some immaterial principle of individuation, our different mental acts... could not be united so as to constitute an act of judgment.

Individuative, *a. rare* -1. [f. *ppl. stem* of med.L. *individua-re* to *INDIVIDUATE* + *-IVE*.] Tending to individuation; individualizing.

1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 224 The eighteenth century having been an age of individuate, the nineteenth necessarily became an age of associative... development.

Individuator, *rare*. [agent-n. in *L.* form, from med.L. *individua-re* to *INDIVIDUATE*.] One who or that which individuates.

1643 DIGBY *Observ. Browne's Relig. Med.* (1659) 52 He is composed of the same Individual Matter; for it hath the same Distinguisher and Individuator, to wit, the same Forme or Soul.

† **Individuify**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. *L. individuuus* (see *INDIVIDUUM*) + *-FY.*] *trans.* To mark out as a separate individual; to individualize.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 46 The Statute of Additions, was made in the first of King Henry the fifth, to Individuifie (as I may say) and separate persons from those of the same name.

† **Individuism**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *L. individuuus* (see *INDIVIDUUM*) + *-ISM*.] Individuality. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 404 Knowing no reason why a state of individuism should not prevail.

† **Individuity**, *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *individuitāt-em* individuality, f. *L. individuuus* (see next); cf. *F. individuité* (16-17th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. The quality or character of being indivisible.

1611 COTGR., *Individuité*, individuïté, inseperableness. 1632 I. L. *Womens Rights* 63 The consummation and individuïté of marriage. 1695 L.D. PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. 193 The further it departs from the middle Individuity of the Point, so much the more Space it doth fill.

2. The quality of being individually owned.

1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* Wks. (1717) 182 No Tenures, but a customary Hold. Common, without Individuity

3. The quality that constitutes an individual, whether as distinct from other individuals, or as continuously identical with itself.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. III. vi. 422 Gods unintermitted service... preserving the individuity, or oneness of this Temple with the former. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* Wks. 1839 I. 135 Some place individuity in the unity of matter; others in the unity of form; and one says it consists in the unity of the aggregate of all the accidents together.

† **Individuous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. *L. individuuus* not divided, indivisible + *-OUS*: see *INDIVIDUUM*.] Of undivided nature; indivisible.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. ix. xxv. That thing is individuuous, Whatever can into it self reflect, Such is the soul as hath been prov'd by us Before. 1647 *Ibid.* III. App. lxxxv. But I elsewhere, I think, do gainly prove That souls of beasts, by reasons nothing scant, Be individuuous. *Ibid.* lxxxvi. But if mens souls be individuuous, How can they ought from their own substance shed?

|| **Individuum** (*individiuūm*). Pl. *-a, -ums*.

[*L. individuum* an indivisible particle, an atom, in med.L., an individual, esp. a member of a species; subst. use of neut. sing. of *individuuus* undivided, indivisible, inseparable, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *dividuus* divisible, *DIVIDUOUS*, f. *dividēre* to divide. Treated as a Latin word in senses 1-2; but in 3 as naturalized, with pl. *-ums*.]

1. That which cannot be divided; the indivisible; an indivisible entity.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. ii. 177 Almighty men, that can their maker make, And force his sacred bodie... to be gnawne. Dividing individuum really. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* v. i. Hiiij. Linke her to thy soule, Denide not individuum, be her and seee thee. 1616 BULLOCKAR, *Individuum*, that which cannot be divided. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1764) I. 203 The Learned made the Soul alone to be the perfect Individuum.

† *b.* An atom. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Individuum*, one singular thing; that which cannot be divided, a body inseparable, a Moat. 1706 PHILLIPS, *An Individual or Individuum*, (in *Philos.*) a Body or Particle so small that it cannot be divided, which is otherwise call'd an *Atome*.

2. *Logic.* A member of a species; = INDIVIDUAL *sb.* 1 *b.*

Individuum vagum: something indicated as an individual, without specific identification.

1555 RIDLEY *Lord's Supper* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 24 And therefore he [Duns] calleth this pronoun demonstrative 'this', *individuum vagum*, that is, a wandering proper name. 1610 D. CARLETON in *Crt. & Times* Jas. I. (1848) I. 124 When we ask the question, 'Why this objection may not as well hold in every private bill of this kind?' they answer that, 'individua, by name, do no hurt to the general'. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 230 In the forehead of the image let be written the name of the species, or individuum, which the image represents. 1727 POPE *Mem. M. Scriblerus* I. vii. Wks. 1751 VI. 131 From particular propositions nothing can be concluded, because the *Individua vaga* are... barren.

3. An individual person or thing; = INDIVIDUAL *sb.* 2, 3.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 843 That so each Kinde may last immortally, Though th' Individuum pass successively. 1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* I. 98 In horses, though there be many differences of the *individuuus*... yet the expert Horseman... can reforme their rebellion. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 23 Why would shee choose her Priests to be Such Individuuus as ye? Such Insecta's? 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 253/2 A continual succession of many individuuus of the same species. 1659 BR. WALTON *Consid. Considered* in *Todd Mem.* II. 80 Is not a man the same *individuum*, when his hair is cut or his nails pared, that he was before? 1745 BAKER *Don Quix.* II. vi. v. 206 He had the misfortune to appear in my Eyes the most horrid Individuum of human Race.

† **Individable**, *a. Obs. rare*. [IN-3.] Not divizable; incapable of being divided.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ii. There are secret and indivisible parts in the objects men doe handle.

† **Indivine**, *a. Obs. rare*. [IN-3.] Not divine; unholy.

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosm.* (1876) 57 (D.) His brother Clarence... He did baptize in a butt of wine... A Turkish providence most indivine.

† **Indivinity**, *Obs. rare*. [IN-3: cf. mod.F. *indivinité*.] Want of divinity, absence of divine character.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 41 How openly did he [the Devil] betray his Indivinity unto Cracrus, who being ruined by his Amphibologie, and expostulating with him... received no higher answer, then the excuse of his impotency upon the contradiction of fate.

† **Indivise**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. *L. indivisus* undivided, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *divisus* divided, *DIVISE*.] Undivided.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 255 Those things, whose essential notion is indivise and inseparable, such are most one and simple.

Indivisibility (*indivizibīliti*). [f. next: see *-ITY*. Cf. *F. indivisibilité* (1516 in *Godef.*), *It. indivisibilità*.] The quality or condition of being indivisible.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. xix. Now shall the indivisibility Of the souls virtues make an argument. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacri*. iii. ii. § 15 The solidity and indivisibility of these angled Atoms. 1775 DE LOHME *Eng. Const.* ii. xvii. (1784) 256 The solidity and indivisibility of the power of the crown. 1878 MORLEY *Condorcet* 63 Conspiring against the unity and indivisibility of the Republic.

Indivisible (indiviz'ib'l), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4-6 with *y* for *i*; (7-9 *erron.* -able, 8 -viseable). [ad. late L. *indivisibilis*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *divisibilis* DIVISIBLE. Cf. *F. indivisible* (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. adj. Not divisible; incapable of being divided (actually, or in thought); incapable of being distributed among a number; † incapable of being separated or detached, inseparable (*obs.*).

1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 107 Ech þing þat God contynþeð is maad of partis indyvisyble. 1536 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 190 Fayth is a supernaturall lyght, & therefore it is indyvisyble. 1553 GARDINER *True Obed.* 43 (R.) [Ia] all thynges which he created, spake, or did, he was alwaies, together with the Holy Ghost, the indivisible worker, (one substance of the three persons in diuinitie). 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 164 They carried him every where along as an indivisible companion. 1651 HOARNS *Govt.* 4. Sec. ix. § 1. 135 Dominion (that is) supreme power is indivisible, inasmuch as no man can serve two Masters. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philor.* Wks. 1839 I. 313 Besides, equality and inequality are found out often by the division of the two quantities into parts which are considered as indivisible; as Cavallerius Bonaventura has done in our time, and Archimedes often. 1694 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* III. 304 Who can resolve... the difficulties about the Composition of a continued Quantity, as whether it is Compounded of Parts Divisible or Indivisible? 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 218 A thousand Years is but one Day In God's Indivisible Ray. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iii. iii. § 86 The consciousness of a self within, a perceptive indivisible Ego. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 21 According to the atomic hypothesis... matter is composed of certain minute, indivisible particles, or atoms; and consequently cannot be divided infinitely. 1870 *Daily News* 11 Nov., M. Gent... calls on the Marseillais in the name of the Republic one and indivisible, to carry on the war without truce or mercy.

B. sb. That which is indivisible; an infinitely small particle or quantity.

Method of indivisibles: a method of calculating areas, volumes, etc. based on the conception of indivisibles, published by Bonaventura Cavalieri in 1635. (Cf. quot. 1656 in A.)

1644 DIGBY *Man's Soul* (1645) 140 One instant or indivisible of time. 1647 H. MORE *Philos. Poems* 376 If quantity consists of Indivisibles or Atoms. 1665 HOARNS 6 *Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 301 The method of indivisibles, invented by Bonaventura. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philor.* Pref. 7 The very Atoms and their reputed Indivisibles and least realities of Matter. 1721 BAILEY, *Indivisibles*, (in Geometry), are such Elements or Principles, as any Body or Figure, may be supposed to be ultimately resolved into. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. viii. § 11. 400 Galileo trod in the steps of Kepler, and... became conversant with indivisibles.

Hence **Indivisibleness**, indivisibility.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. ii. § 2. 19 In which the intire Trinity doth reside, the Son of God in Person, the Holy Ghost or Spirit of God by Character and impression, and consequently God the Father by the indivisibleness of his essence from their presences. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 220 We will conclude with Mr. Baxter's Conceit of the Indivisibleness of a Spirit.

Indivisibly (indiviz'ib'l), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an indivisible manner; inseparably; in a manner not admitting of division.

1552 HULOT, *Indivisibly, individue*. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* vi. (1603) 611 Christian charity which is indivisible joyed with true religion. 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 21 The Infinite is ne'er confin'd to Place, Indivisibly fills all real Space. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail-coach* ii. Wks. 1890 XIII. 304 Light does not tread upon the steps of light more indivisibly. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 352 The Divine became Human, and dwelt in our Humanity indivisibly.

Indivision (indiviz'ən). [ad. late L. *indivision-em* (Boethius): see IN-3 and DIVISION; cf. *F. indivision* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Absence of division; undivided condition.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 410 The body of Christ in heaven, is not ioyned to the sacramental body, by continuation or indivision. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 226 Belarmine... says there is a double indivision or unity of being: an intrinsecal and an extrinsecal, a local, and an essential. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vii. 194 The land had remained in a state of indivision during several generations.

† **Indivisive**, *a. Obs. rare*. [IN-3.] Indivisible. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 162 Its [the Soul's] immortal and indivisive nature.

† **Indivulsion**. *Obs. rare*—1. [IN-3; cf. L. *indivulsus* not torn asunder (Macrobius).] Absence of separation; unsevered condition.

1638 MEDR *Wks.* (1672) i. xxxvi. 192 The Water ascends upward, the Aire downward, against nature, to maintain the connexion and indivulsion of the parts of the world.

† **Indivulsive**, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [IN-3.] Characterized by not tearing or being torn asunder. Hence † **Indivulsively** *adv.*, inseparably.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 566 The... highest of souls... are so near a kin to that Highest Good of all that they do naturally and indivulsively cleave to the same.

† **Indling**, *a. Sc.* var. of EYNDLING, jealous. 1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 355 God, who was boly, angry and Indling.

Indo- (*indo*), combining form of Gr. *Indós*, L. *Indus* (cf. Gr. *Indo-σκυθία* Scythia of the

Indies, Indian Scythia), employed in modern compounds, in which it qualifies another word, substantive or adjective, or denotes the combination of Indian with some other characteristic (chiefly ethnological); as **Indo-Aryan**, Aryan of or in India, or modified by native Indian characters; so **Indo-British**, -*Briton*, -*English*, -*heathenish*, -*human*, -*Mohammedan*, -*Portuguese*; **Indo-Celtic**, a term used by some for Indo-Germanic and Indo-European, emphasizing the position of Celtic as the most western member of the linguistic family; **Indo-Chinese**, belonging to Further India, or the region between India and China, sometimes called **Indo-China**; **Indo-Egyptian**, -*Greek*, Egyptian or Greek influenced by Indian; **Indo-Spanish**, Spanish modified by (American) Indian; **Indo-Teutonic** (*rare*) = **INDO-GERMANIC**. See also **INDO-EUROPEAN**, -*GERMANIC*.

1850 H. TORRENS in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* i in the 'Indo-Aryan researches, we see the suggestion and first discovery with Prinsep. 1881 *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 494/3 A new work... on the history, language, literature, customs, dress, &c., of the early Indo-Aryans. *Ibid.* 23 Apr. 553/3 The largest section of the population is the Kho, a high Indo-Aryan type. 1831 J. GOLDINGHAM in Southey *Life Andrew Bell* (1844) III. 697 Some of the most respectable 'Indo-Britons. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. viii. iv. 394 An Indo-Briton of the name of Campbell. 1884 'Indo-Celtic [see **INDO-EUROPEAN** 1]. 1886 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 211 The name 'Indo-China was an invention of that versatile and fiery spirit John Leyden. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 June 3/2 Such an end of the... Siamese problem will be regretted by few who understand the inner track of affairs in the Indo-China peninsula. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* xxiii. (1861) 240 Others approximate to the 'Indo-Chinese form. 1861 J. G. SHEPARD *Fall Rome* xii. 675 He indicates an original source purely Greek, another Indo-Greek, another 'Indo-Egyptian. 1837 SIR G. C. LEWIS *Lett.* (1870) 73 The history of 'Indo-English Administration. 1887 SKEAT *Princ. Eng. Etym.* I. § 84 The Indo-English family of languages. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 341 The second [hymn]... can easily be traced to its 'Indo-heathenish source. 1845 DARWIN *Foy. Nat.* xvi. (1873) 371 Within the 'Indo-human period. 1864 N. & Q. 3rd Ser. VI. 142/2 'Indo-Mahomedan folk-lore. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Hobson-Jobson* Introd. 24 The 'Indo-Portuguese Patois. *Ibid.* The Indo-Portuguese New Testament. 1891 *Times* 8 Jan. 9/2 In Paraguay [etc.], the mass of the population is 'Indo-Spanish. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. vii. VI. 527 'Indo-Teutonic languages.

Indo- 2. *Chem.* Before a vowel *ind-*. [f. Gr. *Indós*, L. *Indus*, as root of *indicum*, INDIGO.] A formative of names of various compound bodies related to indigo, or belonging to the INDOL group: see INDOPEN, INDONE, INDOPHANE, INDOPYL, etc.

† **Indoce**, var. of ENDOSS *v. Obs.*, to endorse.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxviii. 7 Chryst with his blud our ransons dois indoce. *Ibid.* xlii. 103 Matremony... The band of freindschip hes indost, Benix Beuty and the prencior.

† **Indocibility**. *Obs.* [f. next + -ITY.] Incapability of being taught; unteachableness.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 21 Making a man with an Asses head to signifie impudency, shamelessness, and indocibility. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) II. 486 A different fault is indocibility, or difficulty of being taught.

† **Indocible**, *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *indocibilis*, or *f. in-* (IN-3) + DOCTILE.] Incapable of being taught or instructed; unteachable. Also *indocile of*.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 52 Be not indocible lyke Tygers and dragons. 1666 SANCROFT *Lev. Ignea* 10 Our indocible and unteachable Humor. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 142 It renders him indocile of that most useful science of ignorance.

Hence † **Indocibleness**.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* ii. 25 Out of peevishoesse and indocibleness of disposition. 1768-9 FOULKES *Alarm Sinn.* 3 The ignorance or indocibleness of some of the People.

Indocile (indō'sil, -dōsil), *a.* [a. *f. indocile* (15th c.), or ad. L. *indocilis*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *docilis* DOCTILE.] Unwilling or unapt to be taught; not readily submitting to instruction or guidance; intractable.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xx. (1632) 43 Men have reason to checke the indocile libertie of this member. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 13 Indocil intractable fools, whose stolidity can baffle all arguments, and be proof against demonstration it self. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 15 He had been indocile and restive to the pedant who held the office of his tutor. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* ii. 1. We are indocile to put up with grief, however. 1884 RUSKIN *Pleas. Eng.* 20 The Lombards... were sternly indocile.

Hence **Indocileness**, indocility (Bailey 1727).

Indocility (indōsil'iti). [f. prec. + -ITY; perh. after *F. indocilité* (16th c.) or L. *indocilitās*.] Indocile character or nature; intractableness, unruliness.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. Pref. aiv b. For Humane Nature... is well characterized in the stiffness and indocility of the Pharisees. 1656 BR. HALL *St. Paul's Combat* (1.), To have left us in their miserable darkness and indocility. 1785 J. ANAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 537 Ireland, I think, stands between us and evil. Her indocility may have changed the plans of the cabinet. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* ii. ii. (1875) 54 Many of us... were remarkable for our indocility in boyhood.

† **Indock**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* To put in dock, to dock: in quot. *fig.* (in *pa. pples.*) Intently fixed, 'anchored'.

1611 *Coryat's Crudities* Panegy. Verses hij, Nimble Tom... Whose minde on travels still indockt Eates Observations by the eyes, Hath spu'd a booke of Crudities, Which Vulcans forge will not concoct.

† **Indo-ct**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *indoct-us*: cf. DOCT.] Untaught, not learned.

1677 T. HARVEY *Owen's Epigr.* (N.), Sick stomachs much receive, not much concoct; So thou know'st much, I know, yet art indoct.

Indoctrinate (indōk'trineit), *v.* Also 7, 9 *en-*. [f. L. type **indoctrināre*, -*ināt-* (see DOCTRINATE), prob. used in med. or mod. L.: cf. II. *indottrinare* (Florio), Pr. *endoctrinar*, *F. indoctriner* (12th c. in Littré).]

1. *trans.* To imbue with learning, to teach.

1626 JACKSON *Cred* viii. xii. § 6 This will not indoctrinate him to know the extremities of the stone so perfectly as his meanest patient doth. 1652-62 HEVLIN *Cosmog.* II. (1682) 128 They are altogether unlearned, even the Priests meanly indoctrinated. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 144 Young Gentlemen, who... are received into the Colleged to be indoctrinated. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xix. It shall be my part so to indoctrinate him, as to convince him what is due... to your lordship. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxv. 513 No pains whatever are taken to indoctrinate the adults of the tribe.

b. To instruct in a subject, principle, etc.

1656 H. MORE *Enthus.* Tri. 21 Manes... left a sect behind him indoctrinated in all licentious and filthy principles. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 312 The lord treasurer Burleigh... was indoctrinated by a cobbler in the true tanning of leather. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* iii. v. 291 His mind had become thoroughly indoctrinated in the tenets of his sect. 1876 C. GEMER *Christ* xxxv. (1879) 417 He rather trained their spiritual character than indoctrinated them in systematic theology.

c. To imbue with a doctrine, idea, or opinion.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 438 The little town having long before been handsomely indoctrinated with philosophy... and the solemn and sworn belief that every Frenchman... was perfectly competent to judge of politics. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 55 Fully indoctrinated with a sense of the magnitude of their office. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. iii. (1879) 130 It has been the writer's object... to indoctrinate the Reader with that idea [etc.].

d. To bring into a knowledge of something.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 62 If a teacher have any opinion which he wishes to conceal, his pupils will become as fully indoctrinated in that as into any which he publishes. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* 274 May He indoctrinate us into it.

2. To teach, inculcate (a subject, etc.). *rare*.

1800 T. GREEN *Extracts* (1810) 209 The Adventures of St. Leon... do not indoctrinate the unsatisfactory nature of boundless opulence and immortal youth. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 308 The philosophical sciences can only be indoctrinated by a master.

Hence **Indoctrinated** *ppl. a.*; **Indoctrinating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* i. To express his indoctrinating power in what sort him best seem'd. 1644 — *Educ.* (1780) 183 Then will be required a special reinforcement of constant and sound indoctrinating to set them right and firm. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. xiv. 471 Churches... each with its indoctrinated native pastor.

Indoctrination (indōk'trinei'sən). [n. of action from prec.] Instruction; formal teaching.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vii. 25 Postulates, very accomodable unto Junior indoctrinations. 1668 H. MORE *Dir. Dial.* iv. ix. (1713) 309 His Indoctrinations touching the Centre of the Soul in the Heart. 1842 *Tail's Mag.* IX. 751 A science to be understood by the indoctrination of the understanding. 1855 M. PATTISON *Serm.* 123 The positivist knows of no other education than indoctrination.

Indoctrinator. *rare*. [agent-n. in L. form from INDOCTRINATE: see -OR.] One who indoctrinates. In recent Dicts.

† **Indoctrine**, *v. Obs.* Also 5-7 *en-*. [ME. *endoctrine*, *a. OF. endoctrine-r* (12th c. in Littré), *f. en-* = L. *in-* + *doctrine*, parallel to Pr. *endoctrinar*, It. *indottrinare*, L. type **indoctrināre*; the prefix at length conformed to Latin type: see IN-2.] *trans.* To teach, instruct; = INDOCTRINATE.

a. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 112 For to norishe orphelyns and for to endoctrine hem in vertu and science. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Avb. To teche and endoctrine hyr all good condicions. a. 1533 LN. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Eeijb. Olde wyse men ought to endoctrine the yonge people. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 2 This Ptolomeus Philadelphus was endoctrined in the Science of good letters by Strabo.

b. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 28 Sayeng she wolde in her goodly science In short space me so well indoctrine. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* To Rdr. 14 To disput and tyll indoctrine the maner of the veyris ande of the batellis. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* v. 29 It plaseeth God... to indoctrine the innocent, to refute the insolent. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiv. That all-to-be-unparalleled volume... which indoctrines the rude in civility.

Indoctrinize, *v. rare*. [f. *indoctrine* or *indoctrinate* + -IZE; cf. DOCTRINIZE.] *trans.* = INDOCTRINATE 1. Hence **Indoctrinization**.

1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 19 Turner... there received... both health and learning—being at once oxygenized and indoctrinized. 1887 *New Princeton Rev.* Jan. 32 All that remains for specific indoctrination may easily be left to the Sabbath-schools and the churches.

Indo-European, *a. and sb.* [f. **INDO-** 1 + **EUROPEAN**.]

A. adj. Common to India and Europe; applied to the great family or class of cognate languages (also called **INDO-GERMANIC** and **ARYAN**, q.v.)

spoken over the greater part of Europe and extending into Asia as far as northern India, and to the race or its divisions characterized by the use of one or other of these languages.

The earliest name for this family of languages, and, both from priority of date and superior fitness of expression, having greater claims than INDO-GERMANIC.

1814 [Da. T. Young] in *Q. Rev.* X. 255 (*Adelung's Mittheilungen*) Another ancient and extensive class of languages, united by a greater number of resemblances than can well be altogether accidental, may be denominated the Indo-European, comprehending the Indian, the West Asiatic, and almost all the European languages. *Ibid.* 256 Classes and Families. II. Indo-European: Sanscrit, Median, Arabian, Greek, German, Celtic, Latin, Cantabrian, Slavonic. **1815** [Da. T. D. Whitaker] *Ibid.* XIV. 97 (*Hermes Scythicus*) Of the five classes which we denominated Monosyllabic, Indo-European, Tataric, African, and American, the first two only are to be considered as constituted according to correct philological principles. **1826** PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Mankind* v. i. 491 By some the term of Indo-European, by others that of Indo-German dialects, has been applied to the whole class of idioms which are found to be thus allied. The former of these terms is preferable to the latter, and indeed to any other, as being the most general. **1831** — *Eastern Origin Celtic Nat.* 20 Adelung and Murray have regarded the Celtic as a branch of the Indo-European stock. **1841** LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* i. 3 That the Celtic languages were Indo-European has lately been demonstrated by Dr. Prichard. **1871** MORRIS *Hist. Outl. Eng. Accid.* (1873) 6 The Indo-European family comprehends nearly all the languages of Europe, and all those Indian dialects which have sprung from the old Hindu language (Sanskrit). **1877** PAPILLON *Man. Compar. Philol.* (ed. 2) 12 The original home of the Indo-European or Aryan nations. *Ibid.* The position of an Indo-European people. **1884** RHYE *Celtic Britain* i. The great group of nations which has been variously called Aryan, Indo-European, Indo-Germanic, Indo-Celtic, and Japhetic.

b. Pertaining or belonging to the Indo-European family of languages or peoples, as *Indo-European root, philology, culture*, etc.

B. sb. 1. A member of the Indo-European race; an Aryan.

1871 MORRIS *Hist. Outl. Eng. Accid.* 10 The language of the primitive Indo-Europeans had its local varieties or dialects.

2. An Indianized European. *rare*.

1825 HEBER *Frñt.* (1828) II. 343 One of these Indo-Europeans is an old Colonel, of French extraction, but completely Indian in colour, dress, language, and ideas.

Indogæan (indodʒ'æn, -g'æn), a. [f. mod.L. *Indogæa*, f. INDO-1 + Gr. *gæia* the earth + -AN.] Of or pertaining to *Indogæa*, the zoological region (also called *Indian*) comprising India, China, the Eastern Peninsula, and the Indo-malayan archipelago, as far as Wallace's line.

1885 GILL in *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* II. 17 We see reason for admitting nine primary divisions of the earth's inland surface characterised by major associations of animals. (3) The Indogæan. *Ibid.* 19 The Indogæan realm. **1899** W. L. & P. L. SCLATER *Geog. Mammals*.

Indogen (indodʒen). Chem. [f. INDO-2 + -GEN 1.] A name for the group $C_6H_4 \begin{smallmatrix} CO \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ NH \end{smallmatrix} C=$

the double molecule of which (di-indogen) constitutes indigo-blue. Hence **Indogeniac** a. in *I. acid* = Indoxylic acid. **Indogenide**, a compound of indogen with another radical, as *indogenide of benzoic aldehyde*, or of *pyruvic acid*. Indigo-blue is the indogenide of pseudo-isatin, or di-indogen.

1886 SYD. Soc. Lex., Indogen. **1892** MORLEY & MUIR *Dict. Chem.* III. 7 Indoxyl forms condensation products, called indogenides, with bodies containing a CO group.

Indo-German, a. *rare*. = next.

1826 [see INDO-EUROPEAN a.] **1847** PRICHARD *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 241 The Indo-European, sometimes termed Indo-German, and, by late writers, Aryan or Iranian languages. **1880** EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 262 These forms are an indelible feature of all Indo-German tongues.

Indo-Germanic, a. [f. INDO-1 + GERMANIC, ad. Ger. *indogermanisch*.] = INDO-EUROPEAN a., ARYAN a.

'Indo-Germanic' is a term of later introduction than 'Indo-European', and of German origin, appearing first, so far as yet traced (see Gustav Meyer in *Indog. Forschungen* II. 125-130), in Klaproth *Asia Polyglotta*, 1823. With Klaproth it seems to have been a kind of abbreviation of the expression (used by him in an earlier work) 'die grosse Indisch-Medisch-Slavisch-Germanische Völkerkette, die vom Ganges bis zu den Britannischen Inseln reicht', naming the two extreme members of the ethnological 'chain'. When Celtic was shown to be a still more extreme member of the same series, 'indogermanisch' lost its appropriateness, and some scholars tried to substitute *indokeltisch*, 'Indo-Celtic', in Fr. *indo-celtique*, while others, as Bopp in his *Vergleichende Grammatik*, gave preference to the more comprehensive *indoeuropäisch*, the equivalents to which, INDO-EUROPEAN, *indo-européen*, were also favoured in Great Britain and France. But the employment of 'indogermanisch' on the title-page of Pott's *Etymologische Forschungen auf dem Gebiete der indogermanischen Sprachen* (1833-36) popularized this term in Germany, whence under the influence of German textbooks, or of teachers trained in Germany, it has come into English use, and is now probably more used than 'Indo-European'.

1835 [Dr. ROSEN] in *Q. Frñt. Educ.* Apr. 332 (*Review of Pott*). The family of the Indo-Germanic languages may, according to Mr. Pott, be divided into five branches. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 308/2 The following table taken from Pott's *Etymologische Forschungen* contains a list of the principal transformations of letters in some of the Indo-

Germanic languages. **1848** LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* (ed. 2) iv. § 31 Until the Celtic was shown by Dr. Prichard to have the same affinities with the Latin, Greek, . . . Sanskrit, and Zend, as those tongues had with each other, the question was called Indo-Germanic; since, up to that time, the Germanic languages had formed its western limit. **1866** CORNH. *Mag.* Nov. 631 The highest forms of Indo-Germanic culture. **1877** PAPILLON *Man. Compar. Philol.* (ed. 2) 10 The name Indo-Germanic, employed by many German scholars, is hardly comprehensive enough of the European branch of the family.

Hence **Indo-Germanist**, a student of Indo-Germanic philology.

1889 MAYHEW in *Academy* 17 Aug. 104/3, I hardly think that any Indo-Germanist would be found at the present day to favour such a hypothesis. **1896** LLOYD *Ibid.* 7 Mar. 203/1 A *Phonetik* for Indogermanists.

† **Indogged**, a. Obs. *rare* = 0. [f. IN-2 + dog.]

1611 FLORIO, *Incanto*, indogged, become curdled.

[Indoice, error for INDORE 2.]

Indoin (indoin), Chem. [f. INDO-2 + -IN.]

A blue dye-stuff, $C_{33}H_{20}N_4O_5$, related to indigo.

1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1890 MORLEY & MUIR *Dict. Chem.* II. 760/2.

† **Indois**. Obs. *rare*. In 4-5 yndoys. [a. OF. *Indois*: cf. GREGOIS.] a. The language of India. b. pl. Indians.

a 1400-50 Alexander 5009 Pe son-tre . . Entris in with yndoyes, & endis in Greke. *Ibid.* 5072 Pis titill was of twa tongis tane out & grauen, Of Ebru & of yndoyes. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. 83 Aftyr be ordre and be craft of gregeys, of yndoyes, & of hem of Perse.

Indole (indowl), sb. Chem. Also (*improp.*) indol. [f. INDO-2 + -OLE, from L. *oleum* oil. (Not -ol, as indole has not the structure of an alcohol.)] A crystallizable substance (C_8H_7N), called also *ketole*, formed in large shining colourless laminæ, having a peculiar but not very powerful odour; it is obtained artificially by reduction of indigo-blue, and occurs in small quantities in human excrement. The pl. *indoles* is applied to alkylated derivatives of indole.

Indole group, a name for the group including indole, isatin, indigo, and related compounds and derivatives.

1869 ROSCOE *Chem.* 390 Indol is a crystalline substance which forms the starting-point of the indigo series. **1872** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 733 Indol, C_8H_7N , may be regarded as the nucleus of the indigo-group. **1881** *Ibid.* 3rd Suppl. II. 1089 The clear ethereal solution leaves on distillation a reddish oil with the characteristic smell of indole. **1886** SYD. Soc. Lex. s. v., Indol. . . when fused with potash forms aniline, and when in solution forms with ozone indigo-blue. **1892** MORLEY & MUIR *Dict. Chem.*, Indole.

† **Indole**, a. Obs. *rare* = 1. [ad. med.L. *indolus*, f. in- (IN-3) + *dolus* guile.] Guileless.

1549 Compl. Scot. xv. 126 His longest sone beniemyn was indole and innocent.

Indolence (indölens). [a. F. *indolence* (16th c.), or directly ad. L. *indolentia* freedom from pain, insensibility (Cicero), n. of quality f. in- (IN-3) + *dolent-em*, pres. pp. of *dolere* to be pained.]

† 1. Insensibility or indifference to pain; want of feeling. Obs.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 69 Clemencie and Mildnesse, [they say it is the mean] betwene senselesse Indolence and Crueltie. **1706** [see INDOLENCY 1]. **1723** PRES. *State Russia* I. 153 A Russian values neither Life nor Death, and undergoes capital Punishment with unparalleled Indolence.

† 2. Freedom from pain; a state of rest or ease, in which neither pain nor pleasure is felt. Obs.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iv. (1701) 135/1 Indolence, which Epicurus held, they esteem not pleasure, nor want of pleasure. for Indolence is like the state of a sleeping Man. **1702** S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* II. 56 D'you know, said I, what Hieronymus Rhodius has allotted for the *Summum Bonum*? I know, said Torquatus, he resolves it into *Nihil dolere*, Mere Indolence. **1713** BERRELEV *Hyllas & Phil.* I. Wks. 1871 I. 269, I could rather call it an indolence. It seems to be nothing more than a privation of both pain and pleasure. **1751** EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 113 That tranquility of mind, and indolence of body which he made his chief ends.

b. Path. Absence of pain (in a tumour: cf. INDOLENT 1).

1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Obs. Surg.* (1771) 219 The Pain or Indolence of the Tumour indicates the Quality of the Contents.

3. The disposition to avoid trouble; love of ease; laziness, slothfulness, sluggishness.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 132 P. 4 Heavy honest Men, with whom I have passed many Hours with much Indolence. **1784** JOHNSON *Lett. to Langton* 12 July, That voluntary debility which modern language is content to term indolence. **1816** SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 14 Nov. (1834) I. xlii. 376 He is one of the many many hundreds in whom indolence has strangled genius. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 23 Passing his days in indolence and indulgence. **1878** R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* III. 63 Some men fail as preachers through intellectual indolence.

† **Indolency**. Obs. [ad. L. *indolentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.]

1. = INDOLENCE 1.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 301 The vsauerie opinion of the Stoicks, touching their *Indolentia* or lacke of griefe. **1622** DONNE *Serm.* xvi. 159 He wept not inordinately, but he came nearer Excesse then Indolency. **1664** H. MORE *Euthus. Tri.* 42 That affected, and not altogether unattainable power of Indolency amongst the Heathen. **1706** PHILLIPS, *Indolence*, or *Indolency*, a being insensible of Pain or Grief.

2. = INDOLENCE 2.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 275 The sect of Philosophie, that hath most preferred sensuality, hath also placed the same but to indolence or unfeeling of paine. **1689** POPPLE tr. *Locke's 1st Lett. Toleration* 6 Civil Interests I call Life, Liberty, Health, and Indolency of Body. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xx. § 10 Despair . . sometime producing uneasiness or pain sometimes rest and indolency.

3. = INDOLENCE 3.

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. i. 48 The indolency of his ancestors.

Indolent (indolént), a. (sb.) [ad. late L. *indolent-em* (Jerome: 'dicamus ἀπηλγγκότες indolentes sive indolorios'), f. in- (IN-3) + *dolens* grieving, DOLENT. Cf. F. *indolent* (16-17th c.).]

1. Path. Causing no pain, painless; esp. in *indolent tumour, ulcer*.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. i. 25 Curing of cancers . . by the outward application of an indolent powder. **1713** R. RUSSELL in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 277 An Indolent Tumour in her Breast. **1783** POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 286 As he lay on his back, it was perfectly indolent; but in an erect posture . . he complained of pain. **1804** ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 58, I was led to inquire further, whether the surface might not be sometimes irritable and sometimes indolent. **1861** HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 133 Ceratum Cantharidis . . is used to . . stimulate issues and indolent ulcers.

† b. loosely. Of a pain: Very slight. Obs.

1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 155 He felt an indolent Pain on the Shoulder.

2. Of persons, their disposition, action, etc.: Averse to toil or exertion; slothful, lazy, idle. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 132 P. 4 A good-natured indolent Man. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 5 P. 1 To gratifie the Senses, and keep up an indolent Attention in the Audience. **1744** H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xciv. 324, I am naturally indolent and without application to any kind of business. **1839** LONGF. *Hyperion* I. vi, An easy and indolent disposition. **1885** S. COX *Exposit.* Ser. I. ix. 112 [To] rouse the indolent and indifferent.

transf. **1839** LONGF. *Hyperion* III. i, Through the meadow winds the river—careless, indolent.

† B. sb. An indolent person. Obs.

1720 HUMOURIST 49 The Indolent remains in Suspense and Anguish. **1810** SPENDID *Follies* I. 144 'Yes, yes, I see her', replied the fair indolent.

Hence **Indolentness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Indolently (indölentli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an indolent or lazy manner.

a 1719 ADDISON (J.), While lull'd by sound, and undisturb'd by wit, Calm and serene you indolently sit. **1762** GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xiv, I perceived a little shrivelled creature indolently reclined on a sofa. **1871** R. ELLIS *Catullus* iv. 25 Indolently now She rusts, a life in autumn. **1885** LEADS *Mercury* 31 Jan. 6/5 If . . we indolently decide to do nothing at all, we shall soon see the result.

|| **Indoles** (indöliz). *rare*. [L. *indolēs*, f. *indui*, within + *ol-* to grow (the stem found in ABOLISH, ADOLESCENT, ADULT). Cf. OF. *indole*, Sp. *indole*.] Innate quality or character.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* ix. 93 He must be treated as the Brachmans did their children, whose *indoles* they disliked. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 160 Such is the *indoles* of the Humane Nature, where it is not strangely overgrown with Barbarousness. **1882** Q. Rev. July 214 Every language has its own 'indoles'.

Indoline (indolain). Chem. [f. INDOLE + -INE.] A polymer of indole, $C_{16}H_{14}N_2$, formed by heating leucindigo with barium hydrate, zinc-dust, and water, crystallizing in long bright yellow needles. **1884** in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* **1892** in MORLEY & MUIR *Dict. Chem.* II. 760.

Indology (ind'öldzi). [f. INDO-1 + -LOGY.] The study of Indian history, literature, philosophy, etc. **1888** *Trübner's Monthly List* Oct. 134 There is not a single branch of Indology—with, perhaps, the single exception of Vedic studies—which will not gain very considerably by its publication. **1895** *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 399.

So **Indologian**, a student of Indology.

1897 A. DRUCKER tr. *Ihering's Evol. Aryan* 20 The endeavour of Indologians to attribute the highest possible degree of civilization to the mother-nation.

† **Indomable**, a. Obs. *rare*. [ad. L. *indomabilis*, f. in- (IN-3) + *domabilis* tameable, f. *domare* to tame. Cf. OF. *indomable*.] Untameable.

1623 COCKERAM, *Indomable*, not to be tamed. **1656** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **1728** MORGAN *Algiers* I. III. 47 Inhabitants, no less indomable than the very Leopards it breeds.

Hence † **Indomableness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Indomage, obs. var. of ENDAMAGE 2.

Indomitable (indöm'itabl'), a. [ad. late L. *indomitabilis*, f. in- (IN-3) + *domitäre* to tame: see DOMITABLE.]

1. That cannot be tamed; untameable. ? Obs.

1634 SIA T. HERBERT *Trav.* 13 The inhabitants so indomitable. **1653** A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 162 Indomitable Spirits by gentle usage may be tamed and brought to obedience.

b. Of temper and the like; passing into 2.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ix, Personal qualities of wisdom and valour, mingled with indomitable pride. **1828** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. ii. 40 The genius of Richelieu alone could at once subdue an indomitable aristocracy. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 1. 347 The temper of the man remained indomitable as ever.

2. Of persons, etc.: That cannot be overcome or subdued by labour, difficulties, or opposition; unyielding; stubbornly persistent or resolute. Usually approbative. (The ordinary use.)

1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 133 A rugged, deep-rooted, indomitable strength. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xiv. 145 The natives, as indomitable as their dogs, made the entire circuit of Dallas Bay. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxi. 427 He has by indomitable energy overcome obstacles under which most persons would have sunk. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr.* I. vi. (1881) 100 They were alike indomitable and obstinate in their assertion of the rights of conscience.

Hence **Indomitability**, *Indomitableness*, the quality of being indomitable.

1851 SIA F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 311 This young prince... obtained singular importance through his spirit, his indomitability. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 116 Joel exhibits the indomitableness of the locusts, how nothing checks, nothing retards them.

Indomitably (*indomītābli*), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY 2.*] Resolutely, stubbornly, unyieldingly.

1837 EMERSON, *Addr., Amer. Schol. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 189 If the single man plant himself indomitably on his instincts, and there abide, the huge world will come round to him. 1856 FAULDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 119 Both had imperious tempers, and both were indomitably obstinate.

† **Indomite**, *a. Obs. rare -1.* [*ad. L. indomitus, f. in- (IN-3) + domitus, pa. pp. of domāre to tame.*] Untamed, savage.

1617 J. SALKELD *Treat. Paradise* 132 (L.) No tiger so fierce... no any creature, so indomite, but that it was subject to man's dominion, while man were subject to his Lord and Maker.

† **Indomptable**, *a. Obs. rare -1.* [*a. F. indomptable (1420 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. in- (IN-3) + dompter to tame: -L. domit-āre.*] = **INDOMITABLE**.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lii. 208 Emperor of the indomptable [*ed. 1663 indomitable*] Forces of the Elephants of the Earth.

Indonaphthene (*-næf'pēn*). *Chem.* [*f. INDO-2 + NAPHTHENE.*] The hydrocarbon $C_{10}H_8$, or $C_6H_4\langle\begin{smallmatrix} CH \\ CH_2 \end{smallmatrix}\rangle CH_3$, a clear colourless oil, present in coal-tar; also called *indene*.

Indone. *Chem.* [*f. IND(O-2 + -ONE).*] The ketone $C_6H_4\langle\begin{smallmatrix} CO \\ CH \end{smallmatrix}\rangle CH_3$, which may also be viewed as the anhydride of di-oxy-indonaphthene.

Indonesian (*indonē'shān*), *a. and sb.* [*f. INDO-1 + Gr. νῆσ-ος island + -IAN.*] *a. adj.* Of or belonging to the East Indian islands; *spec.* pertaining to those Malay inhabitants of these islands who approximate to an Indian type. *b. sb.* An inhabitant of the East Indian islands; *spec.* a member of this branch of the Malay race.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 249 That fair element in Malaysia which Dr. Hamy proposes to group as Indonesians. 1891 *Athenæum* 10 Oct. 485 1/2 Interesting aspects or phenomena in Indonesian ethnology and folk-lore. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 516 The dark Indonesian race. *Ibid.*, The Malagasy are Indonesians.

Indoor, in-door (*indō'or*), *a. (adv.)* [For earlier *within-door* (Bacon), phrase taken attrib. : cf. next. In early use generally hyphenated.]

1. Pertaining to the interior of a house or other building; situated or carried on within doors or under cover. (Opposed to *out-door*.)

1712 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 430 One admires musick and paintings, cabinet-curiosities, and in-door ornaments. 1774 FOOTE *Coseners* I. Wks. 1799 II. 158 He... does... more in-door christenings than any three of the cloth. 1813 SCOTT *Lt. to Joanna Bailie* 12 Sept. in *Lockhart*, The indoor work does not please me as well. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxix. 296 Gradually accustoming ourselves to indoor life and habits. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 131 Part of the universal indoor dress of the Persian women.

b. Within the workhouse or poorhouse. 1864 *Times* 24 Dec., The State, with its vast revenue of Poor-rates, its capacious workhouses... its indoor and out-door poor. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* (ed. 5) p. xxxi. (Contents) The in-door relief given in London is a charge upon the whole metropolis.

2. *transf.* In an inward position or direction.

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 93 The water is raised in the lower or drawing lift by the up or 'in-door' stroke of the engine. *Ibid.* 98 The piston-rod, which is attached... to the inner or 'in-door' end... of the great beam.

B. adv. = **INDOORS**.

1884 TENNYSON *Becket* II. ii, They are plagues enough in-door.

Indoors, in-doors (*indō'or*), *adv.* [Orig. two words, repr. earlier *within doors* (see **Door** 5): sometimes hyphenated.] Within or into a house, etc.; under cover. (Opposed to *out-of-doors*.)

1811 L. HUNT *To Grasshopper & Cricket*, In doors and out, summer and winter. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Demerara* iii. 29 Would they step in-doors and rest. 1874 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* ix, Titia rose and said we must go indoors. 1885 MARZ COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* xii, I am sure she lives indoors too much.

† *b. attrib.* = **INDOOR adj.** *Obs.*

1799 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1893) XIV. 229 There are many sorts of in-doors work, which can be executed in Hail, Rain, or Snow, as well as in sunshine.

Indophane (*indō'fān*). *Chem.* [*f. INDO-2 + Gr. φάνης appearing.*] A condensation product, $C_{22}H_{10}N_4O_4$, a blue substance resembling indigo. 1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 669 Pure dry indophane is of a violet colour, and has a beautiful green metallic lustre.

Indophenin (*-fī'nin*). *Chem.* [*f. INDO-2 + Gr. φαίν-ειν to show, appear + -IN.*] A condensation

product, $C_{12}H_{12}NOS$, formed by shaking isatin with sulphuric acid and benzene that contains thiophene; obtained as a blue powder exhibiting when rubbed a coppery lustre, or in small needles.

1895 in MORLEY & MUIR *Dict. Chem.* III. 7. 1896 G. M'GOWAN tr. *Bernthsen's Organ. Chem.* (ed. 3) 331 The formation of the blue colouring matter Indophenin.

Indophenol (*-fī'npl*). *Chem.* [*f. INDO-2 + PHENOL.*] A coal-tar colour used in dyeing, produced by the simultaneous oxidation of a phenol and a paradiamine; one of its commercial forms is *naphthol blue*.

1892 in MORLEY & MUIR *Dict. Chem.* III. 7.

Indophile (*indō'fil*, *-fōil*). [*f. INDO-1 + Gr. φίλος lover, friend.*] A lover or champion of the natives and interests of India.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 10 1/2 Sir Fitzroy Kelly comes out... as an Indophile of the most exalted disinterestedness.

Hence **Indophilism**, partiality for the natives or interests of India; **Indophilist** = **INDOPHILE**.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Sept. 2/3 [He] was held up as a type of the Indophilists whose educational theories have had a bad influence on the natives.

† **Indore**, var. of **ENDORE v.**, *Obs.*, to glaze with yolk of egg, etc.

a 1655 SIR T. MAVERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* cxxiv. (1658) 79 Take some Potters moulds... and indore [*pr. indove*] them over with a little melted butter. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 83 1/2 *Indoise* [error for *Indore*], is to rub the inside of the Coffin of a Pie, with Butter very thin.

Indorsable, *a.* Another form of **ENDORSABLE**: cf. **INDORSE**.

1704-1809 [see **ENDORSABLE**].

† **Indorsate**, *pa. pp.* [*f. Sc. Obs.* [*ad. med.L. indorsātus, pa. pp. of indorsāre, taken as = Sc. indorsit.*]] Indorsed.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Morr. Fab.* vi. (*Sheep & Dog*) iv, The rain, as to his office well effeird, Indorsate hes the write.

Indorsation (*indō'sā'shən*). [*n. of action from INDORSE v.*; chiefly *Sc.*; see quot. 1849.] The action of indorsing, indorsement.

1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1597) c. 74 That na indorsation sall have faith... but they that ar signed with the saids signettes.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Indorsation, an indorsing; or a bearing, or laying on the back. 1752 LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 175 The Indorsations, certifying, that every thing required of him by the said Writs, was done. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 339 The indorser... remits it to his correspondent, with an indorsation or transference of property. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xv, Ancient Indorsation of Letters of Importance. 1849 GILBERT *Banking* (ed. 5) 20 Should we say indorsement or indorsation? In England, we always use the word indorsement... In Scotland, the term more generally used is indorsation. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* (ed. 2) 170 This hearty indorsation clinched the proposal. 1892 *Annual Rep. Exam. Papers Inst. Bankers Scotl.* 46 What effect can be given to endorsement of a Deposit Receipt to a third party?

Indorse, *v.*, another form of **ENDORSE v.**, *q.v.* Etymologically, *indorse* is the fully latinized type (conformed to med.L. *indorsāre*), while *endorse* is a partially latinized form of the earlier ME. *endoss*, OF. *endosser*.

Indorse is the form found in legal and statutory use, and in most political economists; it is also that approved in all American dictionaries; in English use, according to Bithell (*Counting-house Dictionary*, ed. 1893), 'as to the forms *Indorse* and *Endorse*, practice appears to be entirely controlled by the taste of the writer'; but *Endorse* is said by business men to be now almost universal in English commercial use. So with the derivatives except *Indorsation* (which is now almost exclusively in Scotch use).

1547-1822 [see **ENDORSE v.** 1 B]. 1849 GILBERT *Banking* (ed. 5) 20 All legal writers write *indorse*. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* 122 On indorsing a bill or note to another person, care should be taken to spell the indorsee's name correctly. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 409 1/2 The writ was indorsed with a claim for the removal of two of the trustees. 1893 *Law Times* Ref. LXVIII. 441 1/2 A memorandum of that date was indorsed upon the indenture of the 6th Oct. 1887.

Indorsee (*indō'sē*). See also **ENDORSEE**. [*f. prec. + -EE.*] One in whose favour a note or bill is indorsed.

1754 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 300 The indorsee is to receive the money of the first drawer, if he can. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 340 The holder or last indorsee. 1767-1809 [see **ENDORSEE**]. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1186 The legal title... of the indorsee of a bill of lading, may be impeached on the ground of fraud. 1849 GILBERT *Banking* (ed. 5) 55 The person who indorses a bill is called the indorser; the person to whom it is indorsed is called the indorsee [*ed. 2, 1828, has endorses, endorser, endorsed, endorsee*]. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* 122 A payee indorsing a bill not negotiable is liable to his indorsee; for each indorser as it were takes the place of a new drawer. 1888 *Times* 3 Nov. 9/4 The indorsee of the bill was a fictitious person.

Indorsement. [Another form of **ENDORSEMENT**: see **INDORSE v.**] The action of indorsing a document; the signature or writing on the back of such document; *spec.* that by which a bill or cheque is made payable to another person.

1886-1886 [see **ENDORSEMENT**].

Indorser. Also **8-or**. [Another form of **ENDORSER**: see **INDORSE v.**] One who indorses a bill or document.

1743-1849 [see **ENDORSER**]. 1766 [see **INDORSATION**]. 1849, 1866 [see **INDORSEE**].

Indoss (*pa. pp.* **Indost**): see **ENDOSS v.**

† **Indot**, *v.*, var. of **ENDOTE v.** *Obs.*, to endow.

1520 *Charters, etc. Peebles* (1872) 50 The said Schir Patrik sall indot gyf and infest certane landis... in honor of God.

† **Indotate**, *v. Obs. rare -1.* [*f. ppl. stem of L. indōtāre to endow. Cf. DOTATE.*] *trans.* To dower.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astro.* clxxxv. 815 The Professionall Revolution having the Signe of the seventh ascending... giveth hopes of Marriage (if indotated), and strong caution to be careful of trusting Martiall men.

† **Indon'table**, *a. Obs. rare -1.* [*IN-3.*] That cannot be doubted; indubitable.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) Ep. * iv, Jesus Christ was declared by certeyn and indoubtable testimonies to be him, and nonother, y^t shulde come.

† **Indon'ted**, *a. Obs. rare.* Also *Sc.* 6 -doutit, 7 -dowitit. [*IN-3.*] Undoubted.

1467 *Paston Lett.* No. 575 II. 306 He thynkyth indoubt that William Worcestre shuld not be unremembred of this. 1563 WINSET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 66 We dar... embrace the samin as the indoutit veritie. 1598 J. RACSTER *Answ. Alabaster* 6 The Apostles were the indoubt and authentical scribes of the Holy Ghost.

Hence † **Indon'tedly** *adv.* (also **Indon'tly**), undoubtedly.

1563 WINSET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 132 3our fathers afor 3ou hes bein men haifand indoutitlie the samin gifts. 1606 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 291 The Infinite commoditie and contentment, quiklik indoutlie they sall ressaue be the same.

Indow, -ment, *obs. forms of ENDOW, -MENT.*

Indoxyl (*indō'ksil*). *Chem.* [*f. INDO-2 + OXYL.*] A brownish oil, C_8H_7NO , isomeric with Oxindole, formed, with evolution of carbonic acid gas, when indoxyllic acid is heated above its melting point; it is converted by oxidation into indigo-blue. Hence **Indoxyllo a.**, in *I. acid*, $C_8H_7NO_3$, a white crystalline precipitate, slightly soluble in water, and converted by air or oxidizing agents into indigo-blue: its salts are **Indoxylates**.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Indoxyl. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 899 Albuminous [urine] and containing indoxyl and casts. 1897 *Ibid.* IV. 287 The most important of these are the indoxyl and skatoxyl sulphates of potash.

Indraft: see **INDRAUGHT**.

† **Indragon**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 en-. [*f. IN-2 + DRAGON sb.*; cf. It. *indragare, indracare* (Florio, 1598).] *trans.* To convert into a dragon, invest with the form or character of a dragon.

1611 FLORIO, *Indracato*, endragoned, become a Dragon. a 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 208 Lucifer now in-dragon'd swell'd with Pride.

† **Indrape**, *v. Obs.* [*f. IN-2 + DRAPE v.* Cf. It. *indrappare* to put into clothes, OF. *endrapier* to drape.] *trans.* To make into cloth; to weave.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 56 An Epitome of all former Acts concerning the indraping of Wools. 1636 STRAFFORD *Lett.* (1739) II. 19 So long as they did not indrape their own Wools. 1778 *Phil. Surv.* S. Irel. 344 Suffering Ireland to indrap her own wool. 1843 MOZLEY *Est., Ld. Strafford* I. 42 England at present indraped Irish wools.

Indraught, indraft (*ind'raft*). [*f. IN adv.* 11 d + **DRAUGHT**: cf. *indrawn*, etc., and *draw in*, *DRAW v.* 82.]

1. The act of drawing in; inward attraction.

1685 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 22 Having been long tossed in the ocean of this world, he will by that time feel the in-draught of another, unto which this seems but preparatory. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. I.* 289 The Dutch call that part of this Coast, the Land of Indraught, (as if it magnetically drew Ships too fast to it). 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 267 Being also dubious as to the Indraught of the Fall, the Boats came to an Anchor. 1751 SMOLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xviii. 166 Better be sucked into the gulph of Florida, than once get into the indraught of a woman. 1891 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 6/5 The indraft of the towns is irresistible, and usually in silence, but with decision, and 'for good', the capable young men abandon country labour.

2. An inward flow, stream, or current, as of water or air; *esp.* a current setting towards the land or up an estuary, etc.; a draught of air into a confined space; an influx, inrush.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VII. liv. (1636) 744 The Sea will flow more by one point of the Compass in the spring-tides, .. in every River, that hath any indraft. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy. I.* 122 Hee sayd that those four Indraughts were drawne into an inward gulfe or whirlepoole, with so great a force, that the ships which once entred therein, could by no means be driven backe againe. 1622 SIR R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 141 In some bayes, where are great indraughts, it [the tide] higheth eight or ten foote. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 134 To avoid the Indraft of the Bay or Gulf of Mexico. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iv. 102 The larger the fire, the sharper is the indraught of the air. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* VII. (1856) 54 The Esquimaux, too, .. assert the existence of a well-marked indraft. 1858 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea v.* § 283 These indraughts are known as monsoons at sea; on the land, as the prevailing winds of the season.

b. transf. and fig.

1638 SIR R. COTTON *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 24 To abate the mighty indraught of Forraine Manufactures. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. App. viii. 260 This indraught of the Lombard energies upon the Byzantine rest, like a wild north wind descending into a space of rarified atmosphere.

† 3. A place where the water flows into the land; an inlet; an inward passage. *Obs.*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 234 Which betokeneth an Indraught (or Inlett) of water into the lande, out of, and besides the maine course, of the Sea, or of a

River. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* i. 284 They have also vast Indraughts of some hundred Miles within Land. 1677 *Pior Oxfordsh.* 30 The one... is received by a rocky subterraneous indraught, and appears no more. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Indraught*, a Gulph or Bay that runs in between two Lands.

† *b. fig.* 'Inlet; passage inwards' (J.). *Obs.*
a 1626 *BACON (J.)*, Navigable rivers are indraughts to attain wealth.

† 4. Revenue, income; 'toll or duty collected at a port' (Jam.). *Sc. Obs.* [Cf. *Sw. indragt* revenue, income, rent.]

1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 93. Grantit... the port and harbor of the said burgh of Bruntland callit the port of grace with the indraucht thairof and prymeigilt of all shipes coming to the said port.

Indrawal (in'drō-āl), *rare.* [*f. IN adv. + DRAW v. + -AL, after withdrawal.*] The act of drawing in: = *INDRAUGHT* i.

1859 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* viii. (1889) 50 Centred (as it might be) with a bottomless indrawal. 1884 *PROCTOR in Gd. Words* 110 The indrawal of water below the sea-floor.

Indrawing (in'drō-jin), *vbl. sb.* [*IN adv. + I c.*] The action of drawing in.

1398 *TRÉVISA Barth. De P. R.* iii. xv[i]. (Add. MS. 27944) If 23/1 þe kepinge of þe kinde hete is a temperat indrawinge of coold aier.

Indrawing, *ppl. a.* [*IN adv. + I a.*] That draws in or inward.

1588 *HAKLUYT Voy.* i. 122 Purposely described all the Northern Islands, with the indrawing seas. 1886 *C. A. Young in New Princeton Rev.* Jan. 51 The moon is continually moving faster and faster, as if upon an indrawing spiral which ultimately would precipitate her upon the earth. 1892 *TENNYSON St. Telemachus*, Borne along by that full stream of men, Like some old wreck on some indrawing sea.

Indrawn, *ppl. a.* [*IN adv. + I b.*] Drawn in.

a. as *adj.*, or before *sb.* (in'drō-jn).
1751 *ELIZA HEYWOOD Betsy Thoughtless* IV. 168 He stood undistinguished in the circle... with a kind of an indrawn reserve. 1810 *SOUTHEY Kehama* iv. v. She saw the start and shudder, She heard the in-drawn groan. 1856 *MRS. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* vi. 627 And then with indrawn steady utterance said.

b. as *ppl.*, or after *sb.* (in'drō-jn).
1865 *SWINBURNE Atalanta* 1336 With chin aslant indrawn to a tightening throat. 1878 *B. TAYLOR Denikation* II. v. 91 With sight indrawn he sat, And seemed to listen.

† **Indread**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [*f. IN-1 + DREAD v.* (Cf. *adread*, OE. *ondrēdan*.)] To dread inwardly; to feel an inward or secret dread.

1584 *HUSON Du Bartas Judith* i. 57 So Isaaks sonnes inreading for to feel This tyrant, who pursued them at the heel, Dissundering fled.

† **Indrench**, *v. Obs.* Also 6-7 en-. [*f. IN-2, EN-1 + DRENCH v.*] *trans.* To 'drench' or drown in something; to immerse. (Cf. *DRENCH v.* 2, 6.) Also *fig.*

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 44 My soule... will... en-drench mee in... dolour. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. i. 51 Reply not in how many Fadomes deepe They lye indrench'd. 1609 *JONES Musically Dreame* (T.), If in this flesh, where thou indrench'd dost lie, Poore soule, thou canst reare up thy limed wings. 1741 *FENNING Dict., Indrench*, to soak; to drown.

|| **Indri** (in'dri). Also *indris*. [*An erroneous application of the Malagasy exclamation indry! 'lo! behold!', or indry izy! 'there he is!', mistaken by the French naturalist Sonnerat for the name of the animal, when first seen by him c 1780: the only Malagasy name is babakoto. See quot. 1893.*] A name given to the BABACOOTE, a lemurine animal of Madagascar (*Indris* or *Lichanotus brevicaudatus*), living in trees, with soft woolly hair, very long hind legs, and very short tail.

1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIII. 461/2 The Indris are inhabitants of Madagascar. 1863 *HUXLEY Man's Place* Nat. II. 72 In that remarkable lemurine form, the Indri (*Lichanotus*), the leg is about as long as the spinal column, while the arm is not more than 1/3 of its length. 1890 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 2/6 The avahi is still more nearly related to the indri, of which there is not a specimen in the Zoo. 1893 *J. SIBREE in Antananarivo Ann.* V. 83 Their native name is Babakoto, literally 'father-child' (or 'boy'), not Indri, as said by Sonnerat, who discovered the species.

† **Indried**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [*IN adv. + I b.*] ? *transl. G. eingetrocknet.*] Dried inwardly, desiccated.

1527 *ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S Distyll. Waters* Lvj, The same water is good for them that have an indryed nature and dystroyed.

Indrunk (in'drōnjk), *ppl. a. rare.* [*IN adv. + I b.*] Drunk in, imbibed.

1662 *J. SPARROW tr. Bekme's Rem. Wks., 1st Apol. Balth. Tylicken* 23 It giveth forth that indrunk meek Spirit.

† **Indrunken**, *v. Obs.* In 4 in-dronkenen. [*f. IN-1 + DRUNKEN v.*, after *L. inebriare*.] *trans.* To make drunken, inebriate: in *quot. fig.*

a 1300 *E. E. Ps.* lxxv. 11 [lxx. 10] Brokes of it in-dronkenand [*Vulg. rivos ejus inebrians*].

Indubious (indiū-biās), *a.* [*f. IN-3 + DUBIOUS*; perh. after *L. indubius* not doubtful, certain.]

1. Not admitting of doubt; certain, clear, indubitable. Now *rare.*

1624 *T. JAMES in Usher's Lett.* (1686) 319 The Decretals... will make the matter indubious. 1753 *SHUCKFORD Creation* Part. 73 To keep clear and indubious the Articles of our Faith. 1808 *J. BARLOW Columb.* viii. 315 Gives each effect its own indubious cause. 1840 *CLOUGH Amours de*

Voyage (1874) 238 Am I not free to attend for the ripe and indubious instinct?

† 2. Feeling no doubt; free from doubt. *Obs.*

1665 *G. HARVEY Advice agst. Plague* 14 Hence appears the vulgar vanity, reposing an indubious confidence in a spoonful or two of those ordinary Antipestilential spirits.

Hence **Indubiously**, *adv.* not doubtfully; clearly, certainly.

1642 *SIR E. DERING Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 75 Epistles that are indubiously his. a 1670 *HACKETT Adv. Williams* i. (1692) 38 They that... were ripe and weighty in their answers, were indubiously designed to some place of credit and profit.

Indubitable (indiū-bitāb'l), *a. (sb.)* [*a. F. indubitable* (16th c.), or ad. *L. indubitabilis*: see *IN-3* and *DUBITABLE*.] That cannot be doubted; perfectly certain or evident.

1625 *CONWAY in Howell's Lett.* i. iv. vii, Prince Charles, his rightful and indubitable Heir. 1678 *CUNWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. v. 716 Whosoever any thing is thus necessarily inferred, from what is undeniable and indubitable, this is a Demonstration. 1725 *WATTS Logic* II. ii. § 7 Those Propositions, which contain the most certain and indubitable Truths. 1775 *JOHNSON Tax. no Tyr.* 13 That the Americans are able to bear taxation, is indubitable. 1871 *BLACKIE Four Phases* i. 127 Evidence of the most distinct and indubitable description.

b. *absol.* as *sb.* An indubitable thing or fact.

1733 *WATTS Philos. Ess.* Pref. ¶ 6 A few Indubitables. Hence **Indubitableness**, the quality of being without any doubt.

1777 in *BAILEY vol. II.* 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 522 Receiving indubitableness, not from this world, but... from the sure and certain truth of the life to come.

Indubitably (indiū-bitāb'l), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*.] Beyond the possibility of doubt; unquestionably; without any doubt.

1624 *WOTTON Archit. in Relig.* (1672) 34 There will indubitably result from either a gracefull and harmonious contentment to the Eye. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vii. xviii. 382 Whereunto neither can we indubitably assent. 1761 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* III. xx. Parts... indubitably both made and fitted to go together. 1873 *M. ARNOLD Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 198 The way of the Eternal was most indubitably a way of peace and joy.

† **Indubitately**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. indubitāt-us*, *f. in- (IN-3) + dubitāt-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *dubitāre* to DOUBT.] Undoubted, certain.

1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* cclxix. (1482) 318 Eugenyne the fourth was pesyibly chosen in rome by the Cardynals, and was very an indubytate pope. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* v. cxxiii. 101 He shuld there shewe and proue y^e he was the indubitat sone of y^e first Clothayre. 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. V* 73 The very indubitabe heyre general to the crowne of Fraunce. 1678 *CUNWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 16. 281 Such Monuments of Pagan Antiquity, as are altogether unsuspected and indubitately.

Hence † **Indubitately**, *adv.*, undoubtedly, unquestionably, without doubt.

1538 *LELAND Itin.* i. 92 Howbeit the hole Chirch that now standith indubitably was made sime the Conquest. 1661 *GLANVILLE Van. Dogm.* xxiii. 227 They... are indubitately assur'd of the Truth, and comparative excellency of their receptions.

† **Indubitately**, *v. 1 Obs. rare.* [*f. IN-2 + L. dubitāt-us* doubted: see *prec.*] *trans.* To render doubtful or uncertain; to call in question.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* i. x. 42 He [the Devil] would make men believe there is no such creature as himselfe... and contriveth accordingly many ways to conceale or indubitately his existency. 1660 *tr. Anyrallus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. ix. 502 He... might with good reason be judg'd troublesome and impertinent for indubitating a thing of so constant credit.

† **Indubitately**, *v. 2 Obs. rare* -°. [*f. IN-3 + L. dubitāt-us* to doubt; cf. *DUBITATE v.*] 'To doubt nothing at all' (Cockeram, 1623).

† **Indubitately**, *Obs. rare* -°. [*IN-3.*] 'A not doubting, a yielding for certain' (Phillips, 1658).

Indubitatively, *adv. rare.* [*IN-3.*] Indubitably.

a 1853 *WAROLAW Lect. James* xii. (1869) 186 A case most clearly and indubitatively decisive of the point. 1898 *W. J. LOCKE Idols* 284 But it was for her happiness. Indubitatively.

Induce (indiū's), *v.* Forms: a. 4-8 *enduce*, 6 *enduce*. β. 5- *induce*, (6 *induce*, *induce*). [*ad. L. inducere* to lead into, to introduce, etc., *f. in- (IN-2) + ducere* to lead. In early use the prefix was commonly assimilated to that of *OF. enduire* (pres. subj. *enduisse*): see *ENDUE*. The *L.* verb developed a number of special senses, some of which are represented by obsolete uses in English.]

1. *trans.* To lead (a person), by persuasion or some influence or motive that acts upon the will, to († *into*, † *unto*) some action, condition, belief, etc.; to lead on, move, influence, prevail upon (any one) to do something. a. Of persons, personal action, influence, etc.

a. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 562 Al vithyr als, þat I mycht enduce to þat foly. *Ibid.*, *Baptista* 773 Þe caynis bruthire... with cristine we enducyt sa þat he baptyseme can haly ta. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* v. xcvi. 71 She laste nat to enduce and tourne her Lord to the faith in all that she myght. 1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* i. cclxxii. 408 He... sayd, he wolde go hymselfe to Angolemente to the prince, and to the lordes that be ther, trustyng to... enduce them. 1533

MORE Austw. Poisoned Bk. Wks. 1044/2 To enduce theym the better to the belief of his great kindness. 1633 *T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib.* II. xxiii. (1810) 432 Willingly enduced for just respects, to disengage themselves.

β. c 1440 *Jacob's Will* (E. E. T. S.) 199 Ful perylous it is to inducyn & steryn an-oþer to synne. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* VI. (1520) 67 b/1 He induced the noble men to swere that... they sholde chese Octavianus his sone pope. 1490

— *Eneydos* xxiv. 90 She can not by no wyse induce herselfe to gyue a reste vnto her eyen by a lityll slepe. 1531 *Elyotr Gov.* i. v. To induce them in-to a contention with their inferiour companions. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utopia* II. ix. (1895) 272 If he conlde not by fayre and gentle speche induce them vnto his opinion. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* i. ix. 16, I have done as you have done... Induc'd as you have bene. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 159 Hee perswaded them for the space of a whole yeare... and at last induced them to leave their riches... and to follow him. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. § 3, I have the more willingly induced myself to this unequal task, out of the hope of contributing somewhat to that blessed end. 1679 *Animadv. Sp.* 5 *Jesuits* 20 That Prince... who induces his Subjects into Heresie. 1793 *BURKE Conduct Minority Wks.* 1842 I. 620 To induce us to this, Mr. Fox laboured hard to make it appear [etc.]. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xvii. (1852) 223 Where is the spirit which induced me here? 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 266 To induce settlers upon territory of such uninhabitable quality. 1878 *R. W. DALE Lect. Preach.* ix. 279 You should try by gentle means to induce the people to make a change.

b. Of things, circumstances, or considerations. (Also *absol.*, without personal object expressed.)

1430-40 *LYOC. Bochas* VI. i. (1554) 145 b, People of Grece, of Rome and of Chartage... Were induced by swetesnes of language To haue together their conversacion. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 778 The thing that enduced him to be... one of the speciallest contrivers of all this horrible treason. c 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 31 Let necessite induce the therto. 1581 *J. BELL Haddoi's Austw. Osor.* 76 Many men were wonderfully enriched by your Canons: but very fewe enduced to have any especiall regarde to feare God by y^e knowledge of them. 1607 *ROWLANDS Guy Warw.* 74 There to be buried where he had been born, Was all the cause that did induce him back. 1654 *GATAKER Disc. Apol.* 73, I make no doubt, but that manie Points and Practises in Poperie... induce millions unto Atheism. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* III. i. § 1 If I have not a soul of an immortal nature, there can bee no sufficient... motive inducing to it [religion]. 1720 *WATERLAND Eight Serms.* 254 Where an Argument is drawn from the natural and necessary Perfections of God, to induce us to some faint resemblance and imitation of them. 1796 *H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 263 These considerations induce me to believe [etc.]. 1871 *YEATS Techn. Hist. Comm.* 427 The demands for food, clothing, fuel and shelter have induced men to labour.

† c. *ellipt.* To lead to the belief or opinion (that); to persuade. *Obs. rare.*

1655 in *Hartlib Ref. Commv.* Bees 21 And that out of Kine, either strangled, or otherwise dying, and so lying abroad, exposed to the influence of the Heavens, Bees naturally will not spring, I am induced.

2. To bring in, introduce (a practice, condition, state of things, custom, law, etc.). *Const. info.* *Obs.* or blended with 4.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 51 30r daliaunce inducit ire and envie. 1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I. 251 From the cite made unto clx. yere folowenge was moveed no divorce. The firste man indugence hit was called Carbilus. 1485 *Paston Lett.* No. 883 III. 318 The seid Henry Tidder... entendith also... to enduce and establishe newe lawes and ordonaunces amonge the Kyngges seid subjets. 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. V* 65 b, He doubted not but by his only meanes, peace should be induced. 1599 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* II. xii[i]. (Arb.) 127 By some leasurabe travell it were no hard matter to induce all their ancient feete into vse with vs. 1630 *WADSWORTH Pilgr.* III. 30 The first that induced this Order of Nunnes, was Father Gerard. a 1652 *BROME Love sick Court v.* iii, If you think it meet, I will induce The practise of it presently. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* IV. (1819) 50 Occasional irregularities may subsist in a considerable degree, without inducing any doubt into the question. 1836 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss., Stud. Math.* (1852) 269 To induce that numb rigidity into our intellectual life.

† b. To introduce, insert (a material thing).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 80 Into a pottle of erthe enduce a floure Vppon his bough down bounden ther to dwell.

† c. To introduce, bring in, present (a person).
1534 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1196/2 S. James exhorteth men y^e they shall in their bodily sickness induce the priests. 1605 *B. JONSON Masque Blackness* Wks. (Ritdg.) 544/2 These [Oceanus and Niger] induced the masquers, which were twelve nymphs. a 1652 *BROME Queen & Concubine* i. iii, My last command, which was Never to see the court till I induc'd you.

† d. To introduce or bring in as a character or speaker in a literary work. *Obs.*

1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* Pref., Esop... induceth the byrdes, the trees, and the beestes spekyng. 1534 *WHITTINGTON Tullyes Offices* III. (1540) 135 Tully... induceth two of Socrates secte of dyuers opinions. 1558 *KNOX First Blast* (Arb.) 24 In an other place he induceth God speaking to the woman in this sorte. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 250 The rest are all delivered as the wordes of God; hee being induced as speaker. a 1744 *POPE (J.)*, The poet may be seen inducing his personages in the first liad.

† e. To introduce, bring in, bring forward, by way of illustration or argument; to adduce, quote.

1433 *LYDG. S. Fremund* 70 Now purposyng... [to] Induce a story longyng to this mater. 1523 *SKELTON Carl. Laurel* 94 Owde was bannished for his skill And many mo whome I cowde enduce. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) II. 44/2 Long it were to induce here all Prophecies that be read in Histories. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliii. 89 Sum auld examples beir I man induce, To bring my purpose to more speciall. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 10 All which may enduce sufficient reasons to thinke him their first chiefe.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxv. § 3. 173 To exprobrate their Stupiditie, he induceth the providence of Stokes. Now if the bird had been unknown, the illustration had been obscure.

† 3. To introduce or bring (a person) into the knowledge of something; to initiate, instruct. *Obs.* c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 70 b. The sage and wisemen shall enduce and teche the rude peple and harde of ententement. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 333 a He was.. wel lerned and enduced in the sacrefyses and werkes of the temple. 1511-12 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 1 Every man havyng.. men children.. shall provyde.. a bowe and ij shaftes to enduse and lern theym and bryng them uppe in shotyng.

† b. To introduce to a subject or study; to initiate into; to habituate or accustom to. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 77. I requyre only that he putte this thyng in delaye, for a certayn Space of tyme, Duryng the whiche I may induce my self to sorow. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1330 f. Inducyng them into the comunyon of the Sacramentes. 1556 WITHALS *Dict. Pro.* A thyng written by me to induce children to the latin tongue. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* Pref. (1573) The holy Ghost beyng sent to his Apostles, induced them into all truthe.

4. To bring about, bring on, produce, cause, give rise to.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 107 Euery thyng that werketh naturrely.. enduceth the fourme of it seluen. 1438-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 73 That grauntede, that place scholde induce otherwhile the 'eclipse of the moone. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 164 If thou forgyue not the wronge done vnto the.. thou enduces goddes curse to fall vpon y^e. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* 267 The Scythian wyll accuse the Romane heauen as inducenge feuers. 1676 HALE *Contempt* i. 334 There are two thyngs that induce the luss of friends. 1710 PIERCEAU *Orig. Tithes* i. 7 This induceth a necessity of coming to a positive institution. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* Wks. (1841) 46a. I mean gentle walking without inducing fatigue. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxviii. 241 The phenomena are related to the shape of the mass in which the change is induced. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 355 Agricultural improvement would induce lasting and increasing prosperity of the cultivating classes. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. i. § 27 (1879) 27 Such automatic states.. may be artificially induced.

b. *spec.* To produce (an electric current or magnetic state) by induction: see INDUCTION 10.

1812 [see INDUCED]. 1832 [see INDUCTION 10]. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 266 A current traversing a wire induces a secondary one in a wire parallel to it. 1855 H. M. NOAD *Man. Electr.* i. 44 The electricity of c induces a change in the electric state of d. 1892 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-Elect. Mach.* (ed. 4) 30 To induce currents in a conductor, there must be a relative motion between conductor and magnet, of such a kind as to alter the number of lines of force embraced in the circuit.

c. To bring on as a state or condition. *Const. upon.*

1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* xi. 97 This dim and sleepy life is induced upon us that we may not know at the beginning all that we are. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 65 We induce upon the new individual the result of our observation of past individuals.

† 5. To lead to (something) as a conclusion or inference; to lead one to infer; to suggest, imply. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Tulle on Old Age* A v (R. Suppl.). Notable examples to induce the soul to be perpetual and most lyght and parfyt. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agricola* (1622) 188 The coloured countenances of the Silures.. seeme to induce, that the old Spaniards passed the Sea and possessed those places. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 175 Which are reasons sufficient to induce, that in this gulfe.. he hath small means to rig out any. 1624 SWINBURNE *Sponsals* (1686) 72 The sixth Limitation is, When as by common use of Speech the words induce Matrimony. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. x. 201 That an unsavoury odour is gentilitious or nationall unto the Jews.. we cannot well concede, nor will the information of reason or sense induce it.

6. To infer; *esp.* in recent use, to infer by reasoning from particular facts to general principles; to derive as an induction.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* II. (1655) 34 If it were lawful to reason of this sort we might enduce them to betoken not only these few things, but all other things that chance in the world. 1583 FULKE *Defence* xii. (Parker Soc.) 424 He hath already given us a sufficient reason to induce, that the apostle speaketh not of faith as generally as of knowledge. 1669 *Decay Chr.* Ficty viii. § 41 I would be hard to discern, how from different premisses the same conclusion should be induced. 1855 MISS CORBE *Intuit. Mor.* 45 note. We obtain a multitude of contingent truths.. and from these we induce the general proposition. 1888 *Science* Dec. 304 From a sufficient number of results a proposition or law is induced.

† 7. To draw (something) on or over; to put on or overspread as a covering or the like. *Const. on, upon, over. Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* xvi. E viij. Beduske my fraude withe cloudes, my sinnes, Induce on theym a night. 1588 J. READ *Compend. Method* 69 Dura mater, which had begun.. to induce flesh, had induced so beyond all measure [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 408 Now Night her course began, and over Heav'n Inducing darkness, grateful truce impos'd. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* i. (R.). There are, who, fondly studious of increase, Rich foreign mould on their ill-natur'd land Induce laborious. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 32 And o'er the seat, with pteous wadding stuff'd, Induc'd a splendid cover.

Induceable, *obs.* variant of INDUCIBLE.

Induced (indiu'st), *ppl. a.* [f. INDUCE v. + -ED¹.] Brought on, caused, or produced, by attraction, persuasion, etc. (see esp. INDUCE v. 4 b); induced current, an electric current excited by IN-

DUCTION (sense 10). Also, affected by induction as induced magnet.

1611 COTGR., *Ment.*.. also induced, inclined, persuaded. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 21 Som deriving the Dominion of the Republick over the Sea from Custom, som from prescription, others from an induced subjection. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 133 The conductor, which is thus affected by induced electricity. 1830 HERSCHTEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 324 The phenomena of the communication of magnetism and what is called its induced state, alone remain unaccounted for. 1854 GROVE *Contrib. Sc. in Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 359 The ordinary plan for producing an induced current. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. ix. § 2 (1879) 393 The essential feature.. of natural and induced Reverie. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 3/2 The other improvement is that of induced—instead of forced—draught.

Inducement (indiu'sment). Also 7-8 en- [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

† 1. The action of inducing or moving by persuasion or influence. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iii. ii. 91 A verie tainted fellow, and full of wickednesse, My sonne corrupts a well deriued nature With his inducement. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. (1851) 569 And this in all likelihood by the inducement and instigation of these Representatives.

2. That which induces; something attractive by which a person is led on or persuaded to action.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. iv. 279 If this inducement moue her not to loue Send her a Letter of thy Noble deeds. 1632 A. GROSSE (*title*) Sweet and Sowle-Perswading inducements, leading unto Christ. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* ii. 673 Coarse diet, and a short repast.. were weak inducements to the taste Of one so nicely bred. 1746 MELMOTH tr. *Pliny's Lett.* i. xii. Corellius had many inducements to be fond of life. 1779 F. HERVEY *Narr. Hist.* II. 129 As an endowment for people to bring them in their cash, these goldsmiths paid at the rate of fourpence a day per cent. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vi. 579 Nor can the pleasure of exercising unbounded sway.. be justly regarded as a feeble inducement. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* Pref. (1880) 6 The English kings.. held out repeated inducements to foreign artisans to come over and settle in this country.

† b. More widely: Any ground or reason which leads or inclines one to a belief or course of action; a moving cause; an incentive. *Obs.*

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* II. v. § 7 Many inducements besides Scripture may lead me to that, which if Scripture be against, they all.. are of no value, yet otherwise are strong and effectual to persuade. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 175 These reasons I take to be a sufficient inducement to beleue these reports. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 11 Grounded this their sentence upon no other Inducements.. than the particulars of Complaint accompanying the said Report.

† c. Something that leads to a result; an operative cause. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 6 It pleased God.. to use the curiosity of this emperor as an inducement to the peace of his Church in those days.

† 3. A preamble or introduction to a book or subject. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxiii. § 6 Formal speakers, that study more about prefaces and inducements, than upon the conclusions and issues of speech. a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619) II. 446 An introduction and inducement to that which is now to be taught.

b. *Law.* (See quot. 1891).

1792 in *Addison Pennsylv. Rep.* (1800-37 (Porter v. Brown), The date of the bond is immaterial and the bond itself but matter of inducement. 1891 W. B. OGGERS *Pleading*, Matters of inducement are Introductory averments stating who the parties are, how connected and other surrounding circumstances leading up to the matter in dispute, but not stating such matter.

† 4. A leading on to some conclusion or inference; that which leads to a conclusion. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vii. 25 Having received the probable inducements of truth, we become emancipated from testimoniall engagements, and are to erect upon the surer base of reason. *Ibid.*, It carrieth not, with it, the reasonable inducements of knowledge.

Inducer (indiu'ser). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.]

1. One who or that which induces, persuades, or leads on (to some act, conduct, opinion, etc.).

1554 MARTIN *Marr. Priests* Cij b (T.). How can he be a nete perswader or inducer of the people to widowheade, which hath himselfe been often married? 1624 R. B. in *F. White's Repl. Fisher* App. 25 Euery thing that is the first Inducer to beleue is not by and by.. the principall Motiue. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VIII. iv. 85 As if he [God] were the great impeller and inducer of men to sin. 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Fam. Biog.* III. 159 Grief is perhaps a greater inducer to invoke the muse than joy.

2. One who or that which introduces or brings in or on (some state or condition). *rare.*

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* ciii. I. 387 And yet.. This Messenger of Satan was.. a forerunner and some kind of inducer of that Grace which was sufficient for him. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* Wks. 1850 I. 160. I.. devised for them Number, the inducer of philosophies.

† Induces, *sb. pl. Obs. rare* — [a. OF. *induces*, ad. L. *inducere*: see next.] Respite, truce.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* viii. 34 She.. demanded Induces and space of thre monethes, in which tyme she sholde doo her dyligence for to accomplyshe alle theyr wylls.

|| Induciae (indiu'si, -si), *sb. pl. Sc. Law.* [L. *induciae*, -diu'tive truce, delay, *induciae legales* legal delay.] The space of time intervening between the citation of a defendant and the day fixed for his appearance in the action or process.

1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 256 Such *induciae* as the Sheriff shall think proper. 1861 W. BELL

Dict. Law Scot. 443/1 The *induciae* of criminal letters and indictments are fifteen days. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 Vict. c. 100 § 14 All summonses.. may proceed on seven days warning or *induciae* where the defender is within Scotland.

† Inducuary, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. med. L. *induciarius*, f. *inducere*: see prec.] 'Pertaining to truce or league' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Inducible, *a. rare*. Also 7 -ceable. [f. INDUCE v. + -IBLE.]

1. Capable of being brought on, brought about, or caused.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. ix. 99 Subject to all the changes, inducible from the restless commotions of outward causes affecting and altering sense.

† 2. Capable of being inferred. *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 48 Many things are true in Divinity, which are neither inducible by reason, nor confirmable by sense. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vi. 303 That the extrem and remote parts of the earth were in this time inhabited, is also inducible from the like Testimonies.

Inducing, *vb. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb INDUCE. a. Persuading. b. Bringing about.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 265 Endusing makis men to pennance for bare syne to do. 1548-67 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, *Inducimento*, an inducing, persuasion, or entisement. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 304 The Causes for the Accelerating of Clarification, in general, and the Enducing of it. 1887 SAYER tr. *Dante, Convito* II. xiv. 83 The inducing of perfection in the things so inclined.

Inducing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. That induces, persuades, or leads on.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* xix. He did punishe.. the seducing serpent with a curse, the inducing Eua with a crosse of subjection. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* viii. H iij b. The prime inducing cause to that belief. 1700 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 10 That being the Inducing reason at first to Settle the Town where it now is.

† 2. Introductory, preliminary. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. Ded. § 15 But the inducing part of the latter (which is the survey of learning) may be set forward.

3. Producing electric or magnetic effects by induction.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 343/1 Hence the directions of the inducing and induced currents are contrary. 1870 TYNDALL *Lect. Electr.* 15 Its attracted electricity is held captive by the inducing electrified body. 1870 R. M. FRASER *Electr.* 7 If the inducing magnet be strong enough, the induced magnet.. can induce a bar like itself.. to become a magnet.

Inducive, *a. rare*. [f. INDUCE v. + -IVE; cf. CONDUCTIVE.] Tending to induce.

1611 FLORIO, *Indolitto*, inducie, perswasive. 1757 MRS. ELIZ. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 187 That pleasing opinion, so flattering to the dignity of human nature, and so inducive to its ethicks. 1886 MISS LINSKILL *Haven under Hill* II. xi. 137 Soft murmuring sounds.. inducive of quiet hoping and trusting.

† Induct, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*. Also 5 en- [ad. L. *inductus*, pa. *ppl.* of *inducere* to INDUCE.] a. Induced. b. Initiated, instructed. c. Introduced.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 308 Jon.. was loth to resine; but he the emperoure he was induct that he schuld do it. 1481 CAXTON *Codefroy* cxv. 286 In his barnoyes and armes wel enducte and accustomed, that it semed that hit greued ne coste hym nothing to bere them. 1545 PRIMER *Hen. VIII* (Prayers), Grant.. that, all the course of my life being led in holiness and purity, I may be induct at last into the everlasting rest.

Induct (indukt), *v.* [f. L. *induct*-, *ppl.* stem of *inducere* to INDUCE.]

1. *trans. Eccl.* To introduce formally into possession of a benefice or living, to install. (See INDUCTION 4.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 450 Instuyng wiþ inducing & many oþere mannis lawis weren not to charge, but rijt offiss þat his curat shulde do. 1495 FARBAN *Chron.* vii. 455 That no man.. shuld present or inducte any suche persone or persones that so by the pope were promoted. 1531 *Dial. on Law* Eng. ii. xxvi. (1638) 111 If he be able, then the Bishop to admit him, institute him, & induct him. 1667 *Answ. Quest. out of North* 7 By Instituting and Inducting Parsons and Vicars to Benefices when they fall. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 25 Every Vicar, when he is inducted into the Church, takes possession of the Body of the Church. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* ii. vii. 123 Lately he has taken orders, and been inducted to a small country living.

b. To introduce into office, to install.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 17 b. Then John.. woulde in all haste have rydden to induct the French kynge as their sovereigne lorde. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xix. Thy knee, my son—that we may, with our own hand.. induct thee into office. 1828 WEBSTER *s.v.*, In the United States, certain civil officers and presidents of colleges, are inducted into office with appropriate ceremonies.

c. To place or install in a seat, room, etc.

1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Stral.* II. ii. Then I, Sir, tips me the Verger with half a Crown; he pockets the Simony, and Inducts me into the best Pue in the Church. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* i. Inducting himself into the pulpit without farther ceremony. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lx. Hugh and his two friends.. were received with signal marks of approbation, and inducted into the most honourable seats.

2. To lead, conduct into (*lit.* and *fig.*). *rare.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1029 So soone as any one is inducted and brought in thither, she or he is delivered to the priests as a very sacrifice to be killed. 1861 *Crt. Life at Naples* 239 She led the way to the galleria, into which she first inducted the visitor. 1876 *World V.* No. 106. 11. I was inducted into error last week in stating [etc.]. 1881

STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* 155 Thus gradually inducted into the slumber of death.

b. To lead in (before a court). *rare*.

1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* iv. vii. They say the crime is of so extraordinary a nature, that the senate itself must adjudge it; and so the lictors are to induct him formally.

3. To introduce (*to*); to initiate (*into*).

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 461 There was a sacrificer or priest named Philippus, who inducted and professed men in the ceremonial religion of Orpheus. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Wedding*. [At weddings] I feel a sort of consanguinity for the season. I am inducted into degrees of affinity. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Cab. Pict. Eng. Life, Chaucer* 23 The master of the inn... inducts us into all its hidden mysteries. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvi, The pleasures to which the footman inducted him.

† 4. To bring in, introduce (a custom). *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 24 The ceremonies in the gathering hereof were first inducted by the Venetians. *Ibid.* 85 Who use extreme unction, as inducted by Saint James.

5. *absol.* To form an induction; to infer by induction. *rare*.

1832 WHEWELL in *Todhunter's Acc. Whewell's Writ.* (1876) 11. 141 The conceptions which must exist in the mind in order to get by induction a law from a collection of facts; and the impossibility of inducing or even of collecting without this.

6. *Electr.* = INDUCE *v.* 4b. See INDUCING *ppl. a.*

Inductance. [*f.* prec. (sense 6) + -ANCE.] Magnetic or electric self-induction.

1888 *Science* July 18 The term commonly employed to denote the electrical inertia-like effect is 'self-induction', which is becoming gradually shortened to inductance.

† **Inductative**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [*f.* L. *induct-*, *ppl. stem* (see INDUCT) + -ATIVE.] Tending to lead or be led into something.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* ii. xiii. (Skeat) l. 48 Naturell goodnesse of euery substance, is nothing els than his substantiall beyng, whiche is cleaped goodnesse, after comparisn that he hath to his first goodnesse, so as it is inductatife by meanes into the firste goodnesse.

Inducteous (ind'uktjəs), *a.* [*irreg. f.* INDUCT *v.* + -EOUS.] Rendered electro-polar by induction.

1855 H. M. NOAD *Man. Electr.* l. 54 The originally active body is called the *inductive*, and that under its influence the *inductuous*; thus, in the last figure, A is the inductive and C the inductuous body.

Inductile (ind'uktıl, -ıl), *a.* [*IN*-3: cf. F. *inductile* (Littre).] Not ductile; not pliable; unyielding to influences.

1736 LD. HERVEY *Memo. Geo.* II. l. 57 The stuff she had to work with was so stubborn and so inductile. 1827 J. FEARN in E. H. BARKER *Parriana* (1828) l. 568 The human mind becomes extremely inductile to the pressure of any new evidence. 1828 WEBSTER, *Inductile*, not capable of being drawn into threads, as a metal. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. xlii. 156 Of bodies that resist in different modes... we have... the Ductile and Inductile. 1891 F. W. ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life* l. iii. ix. 278 A man of honour... but inductile, unimaginative, hard.

Hence **Inductility**, the quality of being inductile (so F. *inductilité*). 1828 in WEBSTER.

Inducting, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* INDUCT *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. *Ecll.* The action of introducing into, or putting in formal possession of, a benefice.

c1380 [see INDUCT *v.* 1]. 1575-85 AUP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 241 The bestowing of benefices, the presenting, instituting, and inducting of pastors. 1684 BAXTER *Par. Congreg.* 28 Do all Independents assume the power of Ordination... instituting, inducting?

2. The making of inductions or inferences.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* Pref. 15 Powers of combination, discrimination, .. inferring, inducting, philosophizing in short.

Inducting, *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING 2.] That inducts or causes induction.

1839 G. BIRRO *Nat. Philos.* 173 Evidence... that the intervening dielectric air, has its particles of electricity arranged in a manner analogous to those of the conductor... by the inducting influence of the glass tube.

Induction (ind'uktjən). Also 5-6 **induceyon**, (6 **enduction**). [*a.* F. *induction* (14th c.) or ad. L. *induction-em*, n. of action from *inducere* to INDUCE.]

† 1. The action of inducing by persuasion; inducement. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xii. 44 The incitacions moeued by naturell dylection, whiche comen of thy self, with out any othere induction. *Ibid.* xxix. 113 There was som deceptyon or fraudulent induction that hath made her to condescende therunto. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 5 Not the pope alone but God himselfe suerly, & other the most zelous & mightiest princes in Christendom by his Induction.

2. The action of introducing to, or initiating in, the knowledge of something; the process of being initiated; introduction, initiation. *Now rare*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 25 b. Of these iii examples we may take a general induceyon or informacyon to our sayd journey. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* i. xxii. The principal cause of this my little enterprise is to declare an Induction or mean how children... may be trayned into the waye of vertue. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 379 A strange kind of induction and institution of the soldiours, binding them to take their oth, .. as if they were to take orders in some holy mysteries.

1724 DE FOR. *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 59. I have never yet seen any service, and must have my induction some time or other. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xii. Society is vastly more concerned in the induction of its youthful members into these branches of culture than it is in teaching them to bawl harmoniously.

3. That which introduces or leads on or in to something; an introduction. *Now rare*.

c1540 *Fenn. P. P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 355 Comparing that

life for the best Induction to your endless rest. 1556 J. HRYWOOD *Spider & F.* liv. 12 Enter the path... One depe enduction wherto... Is to flee rash deedes rashlie done. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cesar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 149 This prepares a good induction to the change of fortune. 1646 BUCK *Rich.* III. 118 (T.) An induction to those succeeding evils which pursued that inconsiderate marriage. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 15 An old-fashioned Inn... This... was not in the Parson's opinion a pleasing induction to the lych-gate.

b. An introductory statement; a preface, preamble, or introduction (to a book or the like). *arch.*

1533 MOORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1094/1 In the .xi. leafe he hath an other argument, towards whyche he maketh a bynde induction before. 1559 T. SACKVILLE *The Induction to Myrrour for Magistrates*. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* Prol., Inductions are out of date, and a prologue in verse is as stale as a black velvet cloak. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 362 That which hee takes for the second Argument... is no argument, but an induction to those that follow. 1875 A. W. WARD *Eng. Dram. Lit.* I. Intro. 21 In the form of a Prologue or... by means of a separate Induction, or even by an inductive Dumb-show.

† c. The initial step in any undertaking. *Obs.*

1574 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. 32 Plots have I laide, Inductions dangerous... To set my Brother Clarence and the King In deadly hate, the one against the other. 1596—1 *Hen. IV.* iii. 1. 2 These promises are faire, the parties sure, And our induction full of prosperous hope.

† d. A leading on or gradual transition from one thing to another. *Obs.*

1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 281 [In a centaure] the horse... turneth from the one into the other as by a quiet and insensible induction.

† e. *Music.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 92 Here they set downe certaine observations, which they termed Inductions... euerie proportion whole, is called the Induction to that which it maketh being broken. As tripla being broken in the more prolation will make Nonupla, and so is tripla the Induction to nonupla.

4. *Ecll.* The action of formally introducing a clergyman into possession of the church to which he has been presented and instituted, together with all rights, profits, etc. pertaining to it.

c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 248 For institution and induction he schal zene moche of his god bat is pore mennis to bischopis officers, archdekenes & officialis. 1583 STURGES *Anat. Abs.* ii. (1882) 81 At the time of their initiation, institution, induction and admission. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 21 The division of all parishes... the right of institution and induction... were all originally of the King's foundation and donation. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* l. xi. 307 The method of becoming a parson or vicar is much the same. To both there are four requisites necessary: holy orders; presentation; institution; and induction. 1875 GLAISTONE *Glean.* VI. lii. 228 He had indeed received a formal induction... from the arch priest of Cavriana.

b. In Presbyterian churches: The placing of a minister already ordained in a new pastoral charge. (Distinguished from *ordination*.)

1871 SIR H. MONCRIEFF *Pract. F. C. of Scot.* (1877) 269 The Presbytery resolved to loose him from his present charge and translate him to... and they request that Reverend Court to give them notice of his Induction when it takes place. *Ibid.* 270 Edict previous to Ordination or Induction.

c. *gen.* The formal introduction to an office, position, or possession; installation. (Cf. *ENDUE v.* 1.)

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 301 Ve send our special legates to trete... of the restitution, and the real induccion of the duchy of Gian. 1828 WEBSTER *v.* Induction is applied to the introduction of officers only when certain oaths are to be administered or other formalities are to be observed, which are intended to confer authority or give dignity to the office. In the United States it is applied to the formal introduction of civil officers, and the higher officers of colleges.

5. The action of introducing or bringing in (a person, custom, etc.). *rare*.

1604 DEKKER *King's Entert.* Wks. 1873 I. 271 The induction of such a person, might pass very currant. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* ii. xlii. (1620) 66 Such things as our Gods themselves doe make sacred, by their owne expresse induction of those plaies into our customes. 1612 WOODALL *Pref. Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 9 The Knowledge and use of all such medicines... as were of his production and induction. 1802 LAMB *J. Woodfall* iv. ii. Therefore, without much induction of superfluous words, I attach you... of high treason.

6. The bringing forward, adding, or enumerating of a number of separate facts, particulars, etc., esp. for the purpose of proving a general statement.

1551 GARDINER *Explic. Transubst.* 125 (R.) For the auctor of this booke concludeth solemnly thus by induction of the premisses, that euen so the bodye of Christe was after thascension chaunged into the godly substance. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* iii. 57 The rest of your induction of Archbishops, Bishops, and whole Clergie... &c. is but a needlesse pompe of words. 1631 GORGE *God's Arrows* iv. § 3. 377 It may further be proved by that induction of particulars tending to this purpose which God himselfe bringeth in. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. vi. § 42 That the Doctrine remained still sound and entire... will appear by an Induction of the dominative Controversies. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* l. ix. (1817) 168 The persuasion produced by this species of evidence depends upon a view and induction of the particulars which compose it. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* l. 40 It is valuable rather as a most extensive induction of facts, than as an instance of their successful application.

7. *Logic.* The process of inferring a general law or principle from the observation of particular instances (opposed to DEDUCTION, *q.v.*)

[Directly representing L. *inductio* (Cicero), rendering Gr. *επαγωγή* (Aristotle), in same sense.]

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 111 We mighte heape many men together, and prove by large rehersall, any thyng that we

would, the whiche of the logicians is called induction. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) Ep. Ded. viii. Others may hence learne by that most laborious, though not most learned Argument of Induction, two lessons fitting these times. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 182/1 Induction is every method of reason which proceedeth either from like to like or from singulars to generals. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 19 You must take up with Induction, and bid adieu to Demonstration. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* I. 2 It is from induction that all certain and accurate knowledge of the laws of nature is derived. a 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* l. 41 Logic, considered as a science, is solely concerned with induction; and the business of induction is to arrive at causes. 1876 FOWLER *Induct. Logic* (ed. 3) Pref., Induction... may or may not employ hypothesis, but what is essential to it is the inference from the particular to the general, from the known to the unknown.

b. An act or instance of induction; the result of this; a conclusion derived from induction; formerly used in the wider sense of 'inference'.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1023 The hill in whiche god 3af the wrytyn lawe On-to the Jewes, ledeth to that perfeccyon Of crystis gossell... Paule in his bookis maketh swyche inductyon; He seyth it longeth to Ierusalem as in seruaige With alle his children here in pylgrimage. c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 49 He treateth of the fourme of Syllogismes, Enthimemes and Inductions. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xxvi. 396 We would have [God] to use Inductions as Plato doth, or Syllogismes as Aristotle doth. 1697 tr. *Burgersdictius his Logic* II. xi. 46 In an induction... it's proved that animals void of bile are long-liv'd, because a man, a horse, an ass, &c., are long-liv'd. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. The conclusion of a syllogism, is an induction made from the premisses. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* iv. 86 They look... into the evidence of circumstance, and learn to make an induction for themselves. 1868 W. R. GREG *Lit. & Social Judgm.* 313 The contrast between his wide inductions and the apparently flimsy foundation on which they are made to rest. 1869 FOWLER *Induct. Logic* l. 1 [This] is an inference of that particular character which is called an Inductive Inference or an Induction.

8. *Math.* (See quot. 1875.)

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 466/1 An instance of mathematical induction occurs in every equation of differences, in every recurring series, &c. 1875 TODHUNTER *Algebra* (ed. 7) xxxiii. § 484 The method of mathematical induction may be thus described: We prove that if a theorem is true in one case, whatever that case may be, it is true in another case which we may call the *next* case; we prove by trial that the theorem is true in a certain case; hence it is true in the next case, and hence in the next to that, and so on; hence it must be true in every case after that with which we began.

9. The action of bringing on, bringing into existence or operation, producing, causing. Chiefly *Med.*

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ix. (1701) 403/2 The induction of sickness is the expulsion of health. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 108 The gradual induction of political, ecclesiastical and moral changes. 1865 *Reader* Apr. 374/3 Abuse of tobacco is far more operative in the induction of this paralysis than alcohol. 1877 FICHEN *Surg.* l. 23 The time required for the induction of the anaesthetic state varies.

10. *Electr. and Magnetism.* The action of inducing or bringing about an electric or magnetic state in a body by the proximity (without actual contact) of an electrified or magnetized body.

The terms *induce* and *induction* were originally employed apparently to avoid the use of terms involving any theory of the nature of the action involved. The medium of communication is now held to be, as in the case of other forms of energy, the intervening ether.

Electrodynamic or *voltic induction*, the production of an electric current (*induced current*) by the influence of another independent electric current. *Electromagnetic induction*, the production of a state of magnetic polarity in a body near or round which an electric or galvanic current passes, or the generation of an electric current by the action of a magnet (the latter called by Faraday, more properly, *magneto-electric induction*). *Electrostatic induction*, the production of an electrical charge upon a body by the influence of a neighbouring body charged with statical electricity, as exemplified in Volta's electrophorus. *Magnetic induction*, the production of magnetic properties in iron or other substances when placed in a magnetic field, as when a bar of soft iron is magnetized by a neighbouring magnet. *Mutual induction*, the reaction of two electric circuits upon each other; *self-induction*, the reaction of different parts of the same circuit upon one another.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 132 To produce a succession of effects both conductors must be brought near bodies connected with the ground, which gain the opposite state, in consequence of what may be called induction. 1830 HERSCHTEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 329 The communication of magnetism from the earth to a magnetic body, or from one magnetic body to another, is performed by a process to which the name of induction has been given. 1832 FARADAY *Exp. Researches* § 1 in *Phil. Trans.* 125 The power which electricity of tension possesses of causing an opposite electrical state in its vicinity has been expressed by the general term Induction; which, as it has been received into scientific language, may also with propriety be used in the same general sense to express the power which electric currents may possess of inducing any particular state upon matter in their immediate neighbourhood. *Ibid.* § 58. 139, I propose to call the agency thus exerted by ordinary magnets, *magneto-electric* or *magnelectric* induction. § 59 The only difference which powerfully strikes the attention as existing between volta-electric and magneto-electric induction, is the suddenness of the former, and the sensible time required by the latter. 1870 TYNOALL *Lect. Electr.* 14 This forcible separation of the two fluids of a neutral conductor, by the mere proximity of an electrified body, is called *electric induction*. Bodies in this state are also said to be electrified by influence. 1892 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-Elect. Mach.* (ed. 4) 83 We know that every electric current possesses a property sometimes called 'electric inertia', sometimes called 'self-induction', by virtue of which it tends to go on, and that it is in the current's own magnetic field that this inertia of self-induction resides. *Ibid.* 102 Mutual induction between adjacent parts is of enormous importance in alternate current machines.

11. Grammar. (See quot.)

1860 HALDEMAN *Anal. Orthogr.* ix. 52 Induction is the influence of larger classes of words on smaller ones, causing uniformity and regularity in Grammatical inflections.

12. Chem. (See quot.)

1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Dict. Chem.* III. 8/1 When H and Cl are mixed in equal volumes and exposed to sunlight, a measurable time elapses before chemical change begins. Bunsen and Roscoe, who examined this phenomenon, regard the mixture as resisting chemical change, and they used the term *induction* to express the gradual overcoming of this resistance. The term has also been used by Wright, who noticed a similar phenomenon in the reduction of metallic oxides by CO and H.

13. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 10) *induction apparatus*, *current*, *machine*, *shock*, *spark*; also *induction-balance*, an electrical apparatus so contrived that the currents induced in the secondary wires of two induction-coils balance each other; *induction-bridge*, a form of induction-balance arranged on the principle of a Wheatstone's bridge; *induction-coil*, an apparatus for producing electric currents by induction, consisting of two separated coils of wire generally surrounding a soft-iron core, the primary coil being connected with an external source of electricity, and having an arrangement for causing the electric current to vary in intensity, the effect of which is to produce a current of different character in the other or secondary coil; (sense 3) *induction-pipe*, the pipe through which the live steam is introduced into the cylinder of a steam-engine; *induction-port*, the opening by which steam passes from the steam-chest into the cylinder; *induction-valve*, the valve which controls the passage of steam into the cylinder.

1855-7 H. M. NOAD *Man. Electr.* II. 728 The *induction apparatus as at present constructed by M. Ruhmkorff is shown in Fig. 395. 1870 D. E. HUGHES in *Proc. R. Soc.* XXIX. 56 M. Dove, constructed an 'induction balance, wherein two separate induction coils, each having its primary and secondary coils, were joined together in such a manner that the induced current in one coil was made to neutralize the induced current in the opposite coil, thus forming an induction-balance, to which he gave the name of *differentiated induction*. *Ibid.* I have obtained a perfect induction balance which... allows us to obtain direct comparative measures of the force or disturbance produced by the introduction of any metal or conductor. 1889 FLEMING *Alternate Current Transformer* 247 Lord Rayleigh found it more convenient... to slightly alter the arrangement of the induction balance... B and I are a battery and interrupter, T is a telephone in the 'bridge'. 1855-7 NOAD *Man. Electr.* II. 728 In 1851, M. Ruhmkorff of Paris brought the 'induction-coil to a far greater degree of perfection than it had hitherto attained by paying the greatest possible attention to the insulation of the secondary wire. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 262 Each globe or tube ought to be tested from time to time with an induction-coil, or some other generator of electricity of high potential. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 351, I shall speak of electrostatic methods, of treatment by the battery current, and of treatment by the induction coil current. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 408 This diffusion and decay of the 'induction-current is a phenomenon precisely analogous to the diffusion of heat. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 689 Weak induction-currents act on the sensitive parts of the leaves of *Mimosa*... like concussion or contact. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 May 8/2 A small Wims-hurst 'induction machine. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 689 The number of 'induction-shocks... appears to have no considerable influence on the action. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* i. ii. 2. 46 Induction-shocks, or at least galvanic currents in some form or other. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 36. 389 When the 'induction spark is taken in air. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* xii. 280 The spectrum of the induction spark. 1859 RANKINE *Steam-Engine* (1861) 480 The admission and discharge of the steam take place through openings near the ends of the cylinder called 'ports' connected with passages called 'nozzles', which are opened and closed by *induction and eduction valves.

Inductional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of induction.

1829 *Blackiv. Mag.* XXVI. 621 The leading facts upon which his inductional argument is founded.

† **Inductionous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. INDUCTION: see -OUS.] Persuasive; seductive.

1620 *Foro Linea V.* (Shaks. Soc.) 60 Flatterie to publique persons is not more inductions on the one side, then enuie on the other is vigilant.

† **Inductive**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *inductivum*, neut. sing. of *inductivus*: see next.] An inducement, incentive.

a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 453 Me thynkyth this a verray induction Vnto stelheth. 1657 W. MOUCE *Coena quasi Kovi* Def. xxviii. 278 The same reason... may become also an inductive to their expulsion from Ecclesiastick Communion. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 92 These reasons, grounds, persuasives, motives, or, if you please, inductives and incentives.

Inductive (indvktiv), *a.* [ad. L. *inductivus* (Priscian), f. *induct-*, ppl. stem of *inducere*: see INDUCE and -IVE. Cf. F. *inductif*, -ive (14th c. in Godef.)]

1. Leading on (to some action, etc.); inducing. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* ii. vi. 56 An active scandal is not only given by a purpose to drawe to sinne, but also when having no intent a man doth that, which of it selfe is inductive to it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 519 To serve ungovern'd appetite... a brutish vice, Inductive mainly to the sin of Eve. 1825 in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 329/ The in-

ductive cause and primary object of granting the obligation was to secure an annuity to Jean Knox.

† 2. Productive of, giving rise to. *Obs.*

1613 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's, etc. Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* 957/1 Wee know and perceive it [air] to be the operative and inductive Instrument, of the vertue of life. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. l. 132 Probable and inductive of Credibility, though not of Science or Infallibility. 1772 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxxviii. 343 Circumstances inductive of a doubt, whether the prisoner be guilty or innocent.

3. Caused by induction; of induced nature or origin. *rare.*

1897 COLERABOKE *Misc. Ess.* (1837) I. 371 Its activity is not of its essence, but inductive through its organs.

4. *Logic.* Of the nature of, based upon, or characterized by the use of induction, or reasoning from particular facts to general principles.

1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 24 (R.) Upon this principle of our constitution... all inductive reasoning, and all our reasoning from analogy is grounded. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 104 The whole of natural philosophy consists entirely of a series of inductive generalizations. 1837 WHEWELL (*title*) History of the Inductive Sciences. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 262 In Inductive reasoning, the parts are first stated, and what is predicated of them is also predicated of the whole they constitute. 1869 FOWLER (*title*) The Elements of Inductive Logic. 1874 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) 111. 193 My mind is so fixed by the inductive method, that I cannot appreciate deductive reasoning.

b. Of persons: Using the method of induction.

1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 9. 150 He planned out much work for his followers who call themselves inductive philosophers. 1842 N. B. WARD *Closed Cases* Pl. iii. (1852) 68 The inductive mind of a Davy or a Faraday. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 4 This man's observation may have been as narrow as his inferences are crude and prejudiced, but nevertheless he has been an inductive philosopher more than forty years without knowing it.

c. With reference to ethics (see quot.).

1861 MILL *Utilit.* i. 3 What may be termed the inductive school of Ethics... according to it, right and wrong as well as truth and falsehood are questions of observation and experience. 1869 LEECH *Europ. Mor.* I. l. 3 The other [theory of morals] as the Epicurean, the inductive, the utilitarian or the selfish.

5. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or due to electric or magnetic induction.

1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* (ed. 8) xxviii. 314 The inductive process may be indefinitely modified by the various circumstances of the quantity and intensity of the electricity. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xv. 410 When... good hard magnets act on each other from a sufficient distance, the inductive action practically vanishes. 1870 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 86 note, The phenomenon of inductive retardation in long ocean cables.

6. Introductory.

1868 *Act* 31 & 32 Vict. c. 101 Sched. (B) No. 1, After the inductive and dispositive clauses, the deed may proceed thus [etc.]. 1875 (see INDUCTION 3 b).

Hence **Inductiveness**, the quality of being inductive.

c 1820 FABER *Eight Dissert.* vi. vi. (1845) II. 54 Understanding the conjunction in its common import of inductiveness. a 1866 J. GROSE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xvii. (1870) 260 Such inductiveness therefore as there is in utilitarianism.

Inductively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.]

1. By inductive reasoning.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VIII. vii. 197 This I shall make appear inductively, by recounting the several ends and intents, to which... it may be designed. 1800 *Med. Jynl.* IV. 487 No sufficient documents have yet been furnished, either experimentally, inductively, or analogically. 1881 SEELEY *Bonaparte in Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 165/2 My desire is to see this question... treated inductively and without ungrounded assumptions.

2. By electric induction.

1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 12 The two magnets... act inductively on each other and so lessen the conjoint power. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 22 The current pulsations, which are inductively produced by the vibrations of the diaphragms. 1892 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-Elect. Mach.* (ed. 4) 101 In disk armatures of the... Wallace-Farmer type, each of the parallel coils acted inductively on its neighbour.

Inductivity (indktiviti). [f. INDUCTIVE + -ITY.] Inductive quality; power or capacity for magnetic induction.

1888 HEAVISIDE in *Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. XXVI. 367 When the inductivities are equal, there is a material simplification.

Inducto- (indvktō), used as a combining form of INDUCTION, in forming names of some electric apparatus or processes, as **Inductometer** (-grmītar), an instrument for ascertaining the force of electrical induction. **Inductoscope**, an instrument for detecting induction. **Inductoscript**, a figure produced on a photographic plate by means of an electric discharge from the object, usually by an induction-coil; the process of obtaining such figures.

1839 FARADAY *Exp. Researches* I. 416, I beg to propose for it... the name of *Differential Inductometer*. 1892 F. J. SMITH in *Proc. Physical Soc.* XI. 353 The inductoscript is a name I venture to propose as it somewhat suggests the nature of the process. 1893 *Times* 11 May 6/1 The Rev. F. J. Smith's inductoscript... By its means figures and pictures are made by placing the object to be reproduced in contact with an ordinary photographic plate placed upon a conducting sheet of metal.

Inductor (indvktar). [a. L. *inductor*, agent-n. from *inducere*, INDUCE v.]

1. One who introduces or initiates. *rare.*

1622 BROME *City Witv.* Wks. 1873 I. 364 Try, Who should act and personate these?... Sar. I'll play the Inductor, and then we are all fitted. 1841 L. HUNT *Ser.* ii. (1864) 28

Inductor of ladies and gentlemen into the shapely and salutary art of dancing.

2. One who inducts a clergyman to a benefice.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 283 If Inductors received more than this on the Score of such Induction... they were... to incur a Suspension *ab officio*. 1818 CRAIGIE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 15 After which the inductor opens the door, and puts the clerk into the church, who usually tolls the bell to make his induction public, and known to the parishioners; after this the inductor endorses a certificate of the induction on the mandate, which is witnessed by the persons present.

3. Any part of an electric apparatus which acts inductively on another.

1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* xxx. 111 By connecting the binding-screws on one side with the inductor. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 295 The moveable conductors are called Carriers, and the fixed ones may be called Inductors, Receivers, and Regenerators.

attrib. 1891 *Times* 2 Oct. 3/2 In the machinery hall they show the Kingdon inductor dynamo, a most efficient and interesting machine.

Inductorium (indvktōriŏm). [mod. L., neut. of late L. *inductorius* INDUCTORY: see -ORIUM. (L. had *inductōrium* in the sense 'covering': see INDUCE v. 7.)] A name for the induction-coil as adapted for the display of the electric spark.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1182a. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 36 An apparatus of this kind is called a sliding inductorium. 1881 *Sci. American* XLIV. 388 This is the foundation of what is now called induction coils or inductoriums.

Inductory, *a.* [ad. late L. *inductorius* in, Augustine in sense 'leading on, misleading', f. *inducere*, *induct-*: see -ORY.] Leading in; introductory.

1634 C. DOWNING *State Eccles. Kingd.* (1634) 70 [They] are not Lawes inductory of a new, but declaratorie of the ancient authorities of our Prince. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 513 Having made these admissions for the sake of candour, and done that justice to the administration of Lord Grey which their industry conduct deserves [etc.].

† **Inductric**, *a.* *Electr. Obs.* [irreg. f. INDUCTION, after *electric*.] Operating by induction.

1855 NOAD *Man. Electr.* I. 54 (see INDUCTROUS). *Ibid.* 725 The manner in which this machine acts will be clearly understood by reference to the general principles of volta-inductive action. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Inductric*, a term synonymous with... inducing. *Inductric Contraction*, a term for that contraction of the muscles, obtained without employing the electric current for its production.

So **Inductricity** *a.* = prec. (Webster, 1864).

Indue, variant of ENDUE, *q.v.*

Induellar, -er, *obs.* Sc. forms of INDWELLER.

Induement, var. of ENDUEMENT, *Obs.*

Induire, *obs.* Sc. form of ENDURE.

† **Induction**. *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *inductio* (ppl. stem *indūt-*).] Putting on (of a garment).

1824 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher*, xv. xxiv. (1886) 371 Item, there must be... communion, and induction of the surplus.

† **Indulcate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also 7 *indulciate*. [f. ppl. stem of L. *indulcare* to sweeten, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *dulcare* to sweeten, *dulcis* sweet.] *trans.* To sweeten. Hence † **Indulcation** (indulcation), sweetening.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. [i.] xli. 123 A friendly warre doth inducticate the insuing cloze. 1661 — *On St. Luke* (1666) 323 The secret sweetness that gratifies and inducticates all his spirits. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Indulcate*, *Indulciate*, to make sweet. 1698 PHILLIPS, *Indulcation* or *Indulcation*, a sweetening, a making sweet.

Indulge (indvldz), *v.* Also 8 *endulge*.

[ad. L. *indulge-re* (intr. with dative) to be con- teous or complaisant, to be kind or indulgent, to yield, give oneself up (to), indulge in; (with acc. and dat.) to bestow as a favour, to concede, grant, allow. The verb was adopted in 17th c. in several of the L. senses, the way having been prepared by the earlier use of *indulgence*, *indulgent*.]

I. Transitive.

1. To treat (a person) with such favour, kindness, or complaisance as he has no claim to, but desires or likes; to gratify by compliance, or by absence of restraint or strictness; to humour by yielding to the wishes of. (The personal obj. represents L. dative.) Const. *in*.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 116 King Charles had not the same Reason of State to indulge the House of Commons. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* xxi. Wks. 1872-5 II. 55 In the matter of your two companies... he is willing to indulge you. 1749 WESLEY *Hymn*, 'Jesus, thou Sovereign Lord', Indulge us, Lord, in this request. 1852 MRS. STOWR *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi. The fact is, St. Clare indulges every creature under this roof but his own wife.

b. *refl.* To give free course to one's inclination or liking; to gratify oneself, take one's pleasure. Const. *in* († in first quot. 10: cf. 7).

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* ciii. 14 [They] do not indulge themselves to any deliberate sin. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* *Introd.* Wks. 1874 I. 7 There are some, who... indulge themselves in vain and idle speculations. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xviii. 147 Pleasing anticipations in which he indulged himself. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* ii. 776 Why so faint to indulge thee in this wild passion of woe?

c. To favour or gratify (a person) with something given or granted.

1790 W. WRIGHT *Grotesque Archit.* 9 The author hopes he may be indulged with observing, that he hath... seen

a fine piece of water in the park. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* 146/1 Mr. Hinchman gave notice of a motion . . . to indulge Mr. Dundas, during his life, with the house in Downing Street.

d. fig.

1697 *DAVDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 320 Indulge his Growth, and his gaunt Sides supply. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 175 P. 1, I have allowed Tale-Bearers to indulge the Intervals of my Female Patients. 1752 *Young Brothers* I. i, The sword by both too much indulg'd in blood.

2. To grant an indulgence, privilege, or dispensation to: see INDULGENCE II.

1662 *GUNNING Lent Fast* 57 In holy Lent the Lord hath indulged these two weekly daies [Saturday, and Lord's day]. 1673 *SIR W. COVENTRY Sp. Ho. Commons* 14 Feb. in *Grey's Debates* 1667-94 II. 30 Some are for indulging Protestant Subjects only, and some for extending it to Catholic subjects. 1682-1816 [see INDULGENCE 2]. a 1832 *MACKINTOSH Revol.* of 1688, Wks. 1846 II. 161 A Declaration for indulging Nonconformists in matters ecclesiastical.

3. To gratify (a desire or inclination); to give free course to, give way to, yield to, give oneself up to. Sometimes in weaker sense: To entertain, cherish, foster.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* Pref. 3 To indulge my own fancy, I began to compile this work. 1697 *DAVDEN Virg. Georg.* I. 408 Saylor's . . . crown their Vessels, then indulge their Ease. 1777 *WATSON Philip II* (1839) 465 Delusive hopes which he had long fondly indulged. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xxxiii. (1869) II. 252 He indulged the sterner passions of anger and revenge. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* III. § 5. 140 The fall of Hubert de Burgh enabled him to indulge his preference for aliens.

4. To bestow or grant (something) as a favour, or as a matter of free grace; to allow or concede as an indulgence. Const. *unto, to, indirect obj.* Now rare. In passive, something must be indulged to = some indulgence must be shown to.

1638 *F. JUNIUS Paint. of Ancients* 164 He indulged unto you, O Lysippe, to conceive him great. *Ibid.* 337 Something must be indulged unto the wits of great Masters . . . onely that we do excuse small mistakes in them. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* I. § 32 In this the Duke resumed the same impetuosity he had so much indulged to Himself in the debate of the journey. 1648 *E. SPARKE in J. Shute's Sarah & Hagar* aiv, A Scarce indulging himself necessary Relaxations. 1650 *FULLER Pioush.* II. v. 126 On Benhadads feigned submission he indulged life unto him. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. xviii. 338 In the conclusion of the Queen's letters patents, where she indulged the Colleges that liberty. 1774 *S. HALLIFAX Anal. Rom. Civ. Law* Pref. (1795) 11 A Valuable privilege is likewise indulged to Graduates in this faculty. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 182 In the utterance of great passions, something must be indulged to the extravagance of Nature.

5. *Comm.* To grant an indulgence on (a bill); to allow (a person) an extension of the time within which a bill is to be met. Cf. INDULGENCE 5.

1766 *W. GORDON Gen. Counting-ho.* 341 An inland bill may be indulged before protesting. 1827 *CHITTY Bills of Exchange* (ed. 7) 208 Though the giving time to an acceptor or indorser, will thus in general discharge all subsequent indorsers, who would be entitled to resort to the party indulged, the giving time to a subsequent indorser, will not discharge a prior indorser.

II. Intransitive (with preposition).

† 6. *Indulge to*: to grant indulgence *to*, to give free course to, give way to, gratify (a propensity, etc. = 3; rarely, a person = 1). Orig. = L. intr. use with dative; but in later use coinciding in sense with *indulge in* (7). Also with *indirect passive*. *Obs.*

1646 *H. LAWRENCE Comm. Angells* 124 By a soft and delicate life, by indulging to bodily things. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* I. § 130 He indulged still too much to those importunate and insatiate appetites. 1674 *Gout. Tongue* vi. § 5. 124 There lies sure no obligations upon any man, to wrong himself, to indulge to another. 1738-41 *WARRBURTON Div. Legat.* (1758-65) III. 334 By indulging too much to abstract speculation. 1790 *G. WALKER Sermon* II. xxii. 149 Indulging to a worldly spirit at the throne of grace.

7. *Indulge in* (ellipt. for *indulge oneself in*, 1 b): To give free course to one's inclination for; to gratify one's desire or appetite for; to take one's pleasure freely in (an action, course of conduct, etc., or a material luxury). † In first quot., to dwell with pleasure on. Also with *indirect passive*.

1706 *ESTCOURT Fair Examp.* v. i. 58 While my transported Soul indulges on the Thought. 1763 *Mrs. BROOKE Lady F. Mandeville* (1782) II. 189 The tears we shed are charming, we even indulge in them. a 1784 *JOHNSON* (Webster 1828), Most men are more willing to indulge in easy virtues, than to practice laborious virtues. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xlv. Any little amusement in which he could indulge. 1842 *A. COMBE Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 210 Bodily exercise and exposure to the open air are more indulged in. 1876 *Geo. ELIOT Dan. Der.* II. xiv. 1. 268 Some of the gentlemen strolled a little and indulged in a cigar. 1883 *C. J. WILLS Mod. Persia* 96 Card-playing, is only indulged in by the less reputable of the community.

Hence *Indulgeable* (indw'ldzəb'l) a., fit to be indulged; † *Indulgement* = INDULGENCE.

1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* II. 381 Giving himself the liberty of too frequent indulgments. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 20/2 He was qualified by law, as well as indulgeable in reason and equity, for non-residence. a 1846 *Penny Mag.* cited in *WORCESTER for Indulgent*.

Indulged (indw'ldzd), *pph.* a. [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Gratiified or favoured by complaisance; humoured, etc. (see the verb).

1736 *BUTLER Anal.* II. vi. 300 If there be a strong bias within, suppose from indulged passion, to favour the deceit. 1831 *KEBLE Sermon* v. (1848) 107 Partaking in other men's

sins, merely by brooding over them in fancy, with anything like indulged approbation or sympathy.

2. That has received or accepted an Indulgence; in *Sc. Hist.* applied to those Presbyterian ministers, who, in the reigns of Charles II and James II, were licensed to hold services under certain conditions: see INDULGENCE 4.

1682 *Sec. Plea Nonconf.* 37 When His Majesty was moved to grant an Indulgence, the indulged were to give their Names, and their Places. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 105 Mr. Rate, then Minister of Dundee, an Indulgd Presbyterian. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* v. My uncle . . . is of opinion that we enjoy a reasonable freedom of conscience under the indulged clergymen.

Indulgence (indw'ldzəns), *sb.* [a. F. *indulgence* (12th c. in Littre), or ad. L. *indulgentia* indulgence, complaisance, fondness, remission, f. *indulgent-em* INDULGENT: see -ENCE.]

I. General senses.

1. The action of indulging (a person), or the fact of being indulgent; gratification of another's desire or humour; favouring forbearance or relaxation of restraint. Sometimes dyslogistic: Fond humouring, over-lenient treatment.

1382 *Wyclif Isa.* lxiii. 9 In his loue and in his indulgence he ayeen hoite them, and bar hem. c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Pro.* 84 And for to been a wyf he yaf me leue Of Indulgence. 1604 *R. CAWDREY Table Alph.*, Indulgence, sufferance, too gentle intreating. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* Epil. 20 As you from crimes would pardon'd be, Let your Indulgence set me free. 1625 *FLETCHER, etc. Fair Maid of Inn* I. 1, Some sons Complain of too much rigour in their mothers; I of too much indulgence. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 1186 Left to her self, . . . Shee first his weak indulgence will accuse. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 152 P. 11 The first Failure of every Man calls for Indulgence. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* 90/2 He would not trespass any longer upon the indulgence of the proprietors. 1837 *Hr. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* III. 106 Indulgence is given her as a substitute for justice. 1863 *H. COX Instit.* I. ix. 137 Where a member, by the indulgence of the House, is permitted to make personal explanations.

b. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this; an act of indulging; a licence, favour, or privilege granted. (See also II.)

1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* I. iii. 35 Stand back . . . Thou that giust Whores Indulgences to sinne. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* 110 One Mr. Christopher Darell . . . of Nudigate, that had a particular Indulgence for the cutting of his Woods at pleasure, though a great Iron-master. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 545 P. 14 To prepare the Indulgences necessary to this Lady and her Retinue, in advancing the Interests of the Roman Catholic Religion in those Kingdoms. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* x. II. 599 He ordered them to be removed to a more commodious apartment and supplied with every indulgence.

2. The action of indulging (desire, inclination, etc.); the yielding to or gratification of some propensity (const. *of, in*, formerly *to*); the action of indulging in some practice, luxury, etc.

1638 *F. JUNIUS Paint. of Ancients* 206 Passions: in which heate doth . . . more than dilgence. Provided onely, That this indulgence doe not deceive us. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* iv. xix. (1848) 283 And a full Table . . . tempt him . . . to Indulgence to his Appetite, prejudicial to his Health. 1769-72 *JUNIUS Lett.* Pref. 10 The indulgence of private malice. 1843 *J. CLASON Sermon* v. 80 Our continued indulgence in Sin. 1885 *S. COX Expos.* Ser. I. iv. 49 Excessive indulgence of natural appetite and desire.

b. *absol.* The practice or habit of indulging or giving way to one's inclinations; self-gratification, self-indulgence. With *an* and *pl.* A particular act or habit of self-gratification; something indulged in, a luxury.

1649 *SIR R. TEMPEST Entert. Solit.* 5 (T.) The loosenesses and indulgences of this age . . . bear a proportion with the religion of the Ottomans. 1726 *LAW Chr. Perfect.* II. 42 A Separation of our Souls from worldly Tempers, vain Indulgences, and unnecessary Cares. 1732 - *Serious C.* iv. (ed. 2) 54 To grow Rich, that he may live in figure and indulgence. 1818 *Mrs. SHELLEY Frankens.* II. (1865) 46 The time at length arrives, when grief is rather an indulgence than a necessity. 1835 *T. WALKER Original* viii. (1887) 87 The people . . . spent their earnings on eating and drinking and other indulgences. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Considerations* Wks. (Bohn) II. 419 Human nature is prone to indulgence.

II. Specific and technical senses (from 1 b).

3. *R. C. Ch.* a. 'A remission of the punishment which is still due to sin after sacramental absolution, this remission being valid in the court of conscience and before God, and being made by an application of the treasure of the Church on the part of a lawful superior' (Amort, quoted in *Catholic Dict.* s.v.).

1362 *LANGL. P. PL. A.* viii. 156 And diuined þat Dowel Indulge [B & C texts, Indulgences] passede, Bienals and Trienals and Busschopes lettres. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xvii. 253 And purchase al be pardon of Pampiloun & Rome, And indulgences, ynowe. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 345 Many heresies as of assoullings and indulgences, and cursyngis, wip feyned pardons. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 9 If it be askid weber þe pope selle indulgences and merits of seynts. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 300 For confirmation wherof, I will make you partaker of a Popish Indulgence (or pardon, as they termed it) made under the seale of the brotherhood of this house. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* III. 492 Then might ye see . . . Indulgences, Dispenses, Pardons, Bulls, The sport of Winds. 1717 *BERKELEY Tour Italy* 9 Jan., An indulgence of above six thousand years was got by a visit to that church on any ordinary day. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V* II. (1826) III. 307 Among others he had recourse to a sale of Indulgences. 1839 *KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* I. 418 He might also

. . . by paying money, or, by visiting some place of devotion obtain an indulgence to exempt him from the punishment due to one or more of his transgressions. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 440. *Ibid.* 444 Divisions of Indulgences.—Plenary remit all, partial a portion, of the temporal punishment due to sin—e. g., an indulgence of forty days, as much as would have been atoned for by forty days of canonical penance. Indulgences may be temporal—i. e. granted only for a time; or again perpetual or indefinite, which last till revoked. Personal indulgences are those granted to particular persons. Local indulgences may be gained only in a particular place. Real indulgences are those attached to crucifixes, medals, etc.

† b. Formerly in sense: Remission of sin. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGL. P. PL. B.* vii. 56 When þai drawn on to deye, and Indulgences wolde haue, Her pardon is ful pett at her partying hennes. c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 3 That he myghte obteyne parfitte and plene pardon and indulgence of his synnes . . . he decreyd yn hym self to go to the court of Rome. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* (1869) 52 In þe tenth þe . . . communion of þe seyntes, and be indulgence of sinne bi cristenynge and penaunce.

c. Loosely used for an authoritative relaxation of ecclesiastical law or obligation, properly called DISPENSATION (sense 8).

a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 243 Your wise and cautious Consciences Are free to take what Course they please; Have plenary Indulgence to dispose At Pleasure, of the strictest Vows.

4. *Eng. and Sc. Hist.* Applied (a) to the grant or offer to Nonconformists, in the reigns of Charles II and James II, of certain religious liberties as special favours, but not as legal rights; also (b) to the licence offered during the same reigns to Presbyterian ministers in Scotland to hold services on various conditions, such as receiving collation from the bishops, recognition of the King's ecclesiastical supremacy, etc.

Declaration of Indulgence, a royal proclamation offering such religious liberties: esp. applied to that of Charles II in 1672 (withdrawn the following year), and that of James II in 1687 and 1688, which was one of the circumstances that precipitated the Revolution. In Scotland there were five Indulgences, two under Charles II in 1669 and 1672, and three under James II in 1687.

a. 1668 *J. OWEN* (*title*) Indulgence and Toleration considered, in a Letter to a person of honour; with a Peace Offering, in an Apology and Humble Plea for Indulgence and Liberty of Conscience. 1672-3 *CHAS. II. Sp. at Opening Parli.* 4 Feb. 3 Some few days before I Declared the War, I put forth My Declaration for Indulgence to Dissenters, and have hitherto found a good Effect of it. *Ibid.* 4 And in the whole Course of this Indulgence, I do not intend that it shall in any way Prejudice the Church, but I will support its Rights, and It in its full Power. 1675 *VILLIERS* (Dk. Buckhm.) *Speech* 16 Nov., Wks. (1752) 165 My humble motion therefore . . . is, that you would give leave to bring in a bill of indulgence to all protestant dissenters. 1687 (4 Apr.) *Jas. II Declar. Lib. Consc.*, To the end that all Our Loving Subjects may receive and enjoy the full Benefit and Advantage of Our Gracious Indulgence hereby intended. 1688 (27 Apr.) *Ibid.*, Ever since we granted this Indulgence [that of 1687], We have made it Our principal Care to see it preserved without Distinction, as we are encouraged to do daily by multitudes of Addresses. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 78 [The clergy] were driven to extremity by the order of May 4, 1688, to read the declaration of indulgence in their churches. a 1832 *MACKINTOSH Revol.* of 1688, Wks. 1846 II. 112 The difficulty of proposing to confine such an indulgence to one class of dissidents, and the policy of moving for a general toleration, which it would be as much the interests of Presbyterians as of Catholics to promote. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 1. 177 He knew . . . it would be impossible to grant liberty of worship to the professors of that [R. C.] religion without extending the same indulgence to Protestant dissenters.

b. 1681 *J. BAIRD* (*title*) Balm from Gilead; or the differences about the indulgences stated and impleaded, in a Letter to the People of Scotland. 1689 *Jas. II* in *Hetherington Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (1842) 518 We allow and tolerate the moderate Presbyterians to meet in their private houses and there to hear all such ministers as have or are willing to accept of our Indulgence. 1721 *WODROW Suffer. Ch. Scotl.* I. II. iii. 291 In June or July this year [1688] the Earl of Tweeddale called for some of the Presbyterian Ministers who were under their Hittings, and made proposals to them anent some Favour and Indulgence be hoped might be procured for them in Scotland. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* v. This indulgence, as it was called, made a great schism among the presbyterians, and those who accepted of it were severely censured by the more rigid sectaries. *Ibid.*, 'Of all the baits with which the devil has fished for souls in these days of blood and darkness, that Black Indulgence has been the most destructive.' 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 1. 185 Presbyterian divines who had consented to accept from the government a half toleration, known by the name of the Indulgence.

5. *Comm.* An extension, made as a favour, of the time within which a bill of exchange or a debt is to be paid.

1827 *CHITTY Bills of Exchange* (ed. 7) 292 If a holder agree to give indulgence for a certain period of time to any one of the parties to a bill, this takes away his right to call upon that party for payment before the period expires. 1891 *BYLES Treat. Law Bills Exchange* (ed. 15) 328 No indulgence to an acceptor or other prior party will discharge an indorser, if the indorser previously consent to it.

III. 6. *attrib. and Comb.*

1895 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 3/3 A native boy, to whom the captain had given an indulgence passage from Tamatave. 1897 *Q. Rev.* July 41 Undermining such moral ideals as the indulgence-mongers had left among them.

Indulgence, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To grant or permit as an indulgence or favour: = INDULGE 4. *Obs.*

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 2 lf. it were lawfully indulgent me freely to advocate my own astrology.

2. *R. C. Ch.* To attach an indulgence to (a particular act or object): see prec. 3 a, and INDULGENCED.

1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Let. to Pusey* (ed. 2) 106 There is one collection of Devotions... which... consists of prayers of very various kinds which have been indulged by the Popes. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 444 Large and often plenary indulgences are attached to the recitation of short prayers... and to the use of blessed crosses, medals, etc. Other acts of piety—e.g. examination of conscience, hearing sermons, visiting the Blessed Sacrament—are also largely indulged. 1891 J. BRITTON *Lay Help* 5 [The Catholic Truth Society] is indulged by the Holy See.

Indulged (indv'ldžənst), *pp. a.* *R. C. Ch.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ED.] Having an indulgence attached to it; applied to prayers, material objects, etc., the use of which is declared to convey an indulgence.

1841 W. PALMER *Second Let. to Wiseman* 14 The whole paraphernalia of indulged rites, objects, and prayers. 1854 *FABER Growth in Holiness* xv. (1872) 287 The use of indulged devotions is almost an infallible test of a good Catholic. 1879 LITTLEDALE *Plain Reas.* xxv. (1884) 76 Of the crowd of religious books in use in Italy, many of them indulged, there is scarcely one which treats of the life and teaching of Christ. 188. (titles of *R. C. leaflets*), Indulged Prayers for Souls in Purgatory. Indulged Prayers for the Rosary of the Holy Souls.

† **Indulger**. *Obs. rare.* [f. INDULGENCE v. + -ER.] One who is authorized to grant indulgences; = INDULGENTIARY.

1647 *TRAPP Comm. Rev.* xviii. 11 The Popes Indulgencers, and other officers of his Exchequer.

Indulgenciaries: see INDULGENTIARY.

Indulgency (indv'ldžənsi). Now *rare.* [ad. *L. indulgentia*; see INDULGENCE sb. and -ENCY.]

1. The quality or practice of being indulgent; indulgent disposition or action; = INDULGENCE sb. 1.

1547 *Act 1 Edu. VI.* c. 12 § 1 Great clemency and indulgency... rather... then exacte severity and justice to be shewed. a 1635 NAUGHTON *Fragm. Rag.* (Arb.) 51 The first was, a violent indulgency of the Queen (which is incident to old age...) towards this Lord. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1808) IV. 395 We used all acts of indulgency to them. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* 'A Tower of Brass' v. Thrice happy He To whom the wise indulgency of Heaven, With sparing hand, but just enough has given. 1704 D'URFEE *Royal Converts* Tales, etc. 247 Tortur'd twist Indulgency and Rage. 1806-7 J. BERRSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) i. Introd., As the crown of all its indulgency.

b. An indulgency; = INDULGENCE sb. 1 b.

1768-74 TUCKER *Let. Nat. II.* xxiv. (1834) i. 505 Indulgencies... granted in condescension to our infirmity. 1811 *Ora & Juliet* I. 101 This person... distributed her indulgencies... according to the price that was paid for them.

2. = INDULGENCE sb. 2.

1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 321 You should be very sparing and indifferent in the indulgency of your Passions. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* 263, I warn you, my lord, against this indulgency of evil feeling.

b. = INDULGENCE sb. 2 b.

1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* (1694) 141 That Sort of Corporal Indulgency, which is emphatically call'd Sensuality. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. xiii. 278 An amicable well frequented port... abounding with the conveniences and indulgencies of a civilized life. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. i. 14 Thousands... broke up from the enjoyment of their hard earned indulgencies. 1878 FA. A. KEMBLE *Rec. of Girlhood* I. iii. 90 Meantime, the poetical studies, or rather indulgencies of home, had ceased.

† 3. = INDULGENCE sb. 3. *Obs.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. 1. 11 They receive Indulgencies. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xxix. (1737) 119 Swarming with Pardons, Indulgencies, and Stations. 1789 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* III. i. 32 note, Luther began to preach against indulgencies 1517. 1845 S. AUSTIN tr. *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 519 The communes... were vainly reminded how much their masses and indulgencies had heretofore cost them.

Indulgent (indv'ldžənt), *a. (sb.)* [ad. *L. indulgent-em*, pres. pple. of *indulgere* to INDULGE. Cf. *F. indulgent* (16th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*)]

1. That indulges or tends to indulge; disposed to gratify by compliance with desire or humour, or to overlook faults or failings; showing or inclined to show favour or leniency; disinclined to exercise strictness, severity, or restraint: a quality of superiors or such as have the power to refuse compliance. Often in dyslogistic sense, Not exercising (as parent or superior) due restraint, too forbearing, weakly lenient. Const. to, † *unto*.

1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm.* *Chet. Richmond Wks.* (1876) 298 Oftentimes in scripture the... faders maketh lamentable exclamacions, agaynst almyghyte god, for that he semeth, to be more indulgent and favourable vnto the wylked persone then vnto the good lyuer. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. iv. 16 You are too indulgent. a 1680 WALLER (J.), Hereafter such in thy behalf shall be Th' indulgent censure of posterity. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 12 Nature, like an indulgent Mother has furnished it [Britain] with so great abundance of all things, necessary for the Life of Man. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 271 p. 7 The indulgent Readers Most Obliged, Most Obedient, Humble Servant, Richard Steele. 1732 BERRKELEY *Alciph.* III. § 15 The present age is very indulgent to everything that aims at profane railery. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 84 The best and most indulgent of landlords. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. i. 170 His favourite vices were precisely those to which the Puritans were least indulgent.

b. *fig.* of things.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 94 Not tho' beneath the

Thracian Clime we freeze; Or Italy's indulgent Heav'n forego. 1762-72 SIR W. JONES *Poems, Arcadia* (1777) 106 Kind Vanity their want of art supplies, And gives indulgent what the Muse denies. c 1860 W. ALLINGHAM in *Sonn. of Century* II, Tenderer in its moods Than any joy indulgent summer dealt.

† 2. Indulging or disposed to indulge oneself or one's own inclinations; SELF-INDULGENT. *Obs.*

1572 [implied in INDULGENTLY 2]. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* v. 936 The feeble old, indulgent of their ease. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 192 A Satisfaction, to which all the Pleasures of the most indulgent Epicure are as nothing.

† B. as sb. An easy chair. *Obs.*

1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* II. i. 1 His chair, which was what the upholsterers call an Indulgent (a great deal too indulgent for study).

Hence **Indulgentness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Indulgential**, *a. Obs.* [f. *L. indulgentia* INDULGENCE + -AL. Cf. *penitential*.] Of or pertaining to indulgences; see INDULGENCE sb. 3 a.

1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* x. (T.), You are fitted with rare indulgential privileges.

† **Indulgentiary**. *Obs.* Also -enciary. [f. *L. indulgentia* INDULGENCE + -ARY.] A dealer in or seller of indulgences.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 587 What shall we say of the very Indulgentiaries, and the Pope himselfe whose hirelings they bee? 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp.* Ely II. x. 458 The Pardon-mongers, and Indulgentiaries, were not reformed, but extinguished.

Indulgently (indv'ldžəntli), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

1. In an indulgent manner; with indulgence or disposition to humour; kindly, favourably, leniently; without strictness or severity.

a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Tri. Love* i. My mother, father, And uncle, love me most indulgently, Being the only branch of all their stocks. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xvi. 102 Being thus indulgently put into employment, [I] soon recovered myself. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 May 5/3 Not in the humour to listen indulgently to an invitation to lay out fifty thousand pounds on another public park.

† 2. With indulgence of one's own inclinations; self-indulgently. *Obs.*

1572 tr. *Buchanan's Detection* (London ed.) II ijia, Indulgently following the wantonnes of hyr wealth. 1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* iv. 112 To live indulgently in sin. 1659 — *On Ps. cxix.* 7 As long as I live in any sin indulgently.

Indulger (indv'ldžəi). [f. INDULGE v. + -ER.]

One who indulges. a. One who treats (a person or thing) with indulgence; see INDULGE v. 1.

1659 A. BROME *On R. Brome's Com.* 6 These issues of thy brain, Of all th' Indulgents of the Comick strain Deserve applause. 1693 VALDEN *Ode St. Cecilia* Poet. Wks. (1833) 34 Music's the soft indulger of the mind, The kind diverter of our care. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. vii. 240 Ye intolerant indulgers of heresy, and the arch-heretic!

b. One who indulges or gives way to (a desire, inclination, etc.): see INDULGE v. 3.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xiii. § 5 (R.) And if... the severest watchers of their nature have task hard enough, what shall be hoped of the indulgers of it? 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 322 Indulgents of those Lusts which every baptized Believer hath solemnly renounced.

c. One who indulges in (some practice): see INDULGE v. 7.

1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 12 Illustrated by portraits of some of the indulgers. 1850 McCOSH *Dir. Govt.* (1852) 206 An indulger in fine sentiment.

† **Indulgiate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [interg. f. INDULGE or *L. indulgere* + -ATE 3.] *trans.* = INDULGE v.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* iv. 293 More for profit, then to indulgiate his gluttony. 1688 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [i.] xviii. 139 Too much indulgiating of the flesh. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Indulging (indv'ldžin), *pp. a.* [f. INDULGE v. + -ING 2.] That indulges; indulgent; that indulges in some practice. Hence **Indulgently** *adv.*

1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* v. 237 Every nice, humour-some, self-indulging fancy. 1740 tr. *De Mowhy's Fortunate Country Maid* (1741) II. 178 No wonder my Mother was so indulging. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 58 Bahabalouk perceived his pupils indulgingly expanding their arms. 1816 J. SCOTT *Viz. Paris* (ed. 5) 198 It is perfectly well understood, both by the husband and society, and the indulging party is not severely treated by either. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 12/2 Calmly, lovingly, and indulgingly trusting to God's providence.

Induline (indv'ldžin). *Chem.* [f. IND (O-2 + -UL-, dim. + -INE.)] A general name for a series of compounds related to aniline, yielding blue-black, blue, and greyish dyes, known in commerce as nigrosine, violaniline, Elberfeld blue, aniline grey, etc.: see quot.

1882 *Athenæum* 30 Dec. 902/2 'Induline' is a term applied to all coloured compounds formed by the action of amidoazo compounds on the hydrochlorides of aromatic amines with elimination of ammonia. 1892 in MORLEY & MUIR *Dict. Chem.* III. 8/2.

Indult (indv'lt), *sb.* [a. *F. indult* (15-16th c.), or ad. *L. indultum* indulgence, permission, favour, privilege, subst. nse of neuter of *indultus*, pa. pple. of *indulgere* to INDULGE.]

† 1. A special privilege granted by authority; a licence or permission. *Obs.* in *gen.* sense.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 548 Ane fre indult of everie falt and cryme. 1625 SANNEISON *Serm.* (1681) I. 121 From the free and voluntary indult of temporal princes.

2. *R. C. Ch.* 'A licence or permission granted by

the Pope, whether to a corporation or to an individual, authorising something to be done which the common law of the Church does not sanction' (*Catholic Dict.*).

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 327 At this time, many indults and privilegis war grantit be the Paip. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* (1653) 259 The summes of money which the pope receiveth for Firstfruits, Palls, Indulgences, Bulls, Confessionals, Indults... Dispensations... cannot be counted. 1688 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2389/3 By virtue of an Apostolical Indult of Eligibility previously granted him. 1718 in Earl Stanhope *Hist. Eng.* II. p. lxxviii, The indult granted the Pretender for the nomination of Irish bishops. 1858 *FABER tr. Life Xavier* 202 He had an indult from the Holy See, authorizing him to say the Office of three lessons, which is considerably shorter than that which is common to ecclesiastics. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., A familiar instance is that of the Lenten indults, by which the Pope authorises the bishops, according to the circumstances of different countries, to dispense more or less with the rigour of the canons as to the quadragesimal fast. In former times indults chiefly related to the patronage of church dignities and benefices.

3. = INDULTO 2. In mod. Dicts.

† **Indult**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *indult-*, ppl. stem of *L. indulgere* to INDULOE.] *trans.* To grant as a privilege or favour: = INDULGE v. 4.

1612 G. BUCK 3rd *Unto Eng.* xviii. in *Stow's Ann.* (1615) 988/2 Colleges, Athenæses, houses, and schooles, founded and... endowed with lands, and reunewes by the auncient Kinges and Princes of this land... and vnto them royall priviledges indulted.

[Indultif, -tyf, error for *inductif*: see INDUCTIVE sb., quot. a 1420.]

† **Indulto** (indv'ltō). [Sp. and Pg. *indulto*, exemption, privilege, licence: = *L. indultum* INDULT.]

† 1. = INDULT sb. 1, 2. *Obs.*

1645 *Treaty w. Spain* in C. King *Brit. Merch.* (1721) III. 132 Other Favours and Indulto's, which the King... granted you. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 10/1 In virtue of an indulto granted by the Pope. 1765 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* (1766) 19/1 That all slaves should be made free, by an indulto general. 1813 *Examiner* 1 Mar. 131/2 In conformity with the Concordat, and by virtue of the present indulto.

2. *Hist.* A duty paid to the King of Spain or Portugal on imported goods; a licence-duty.

1691 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2722/3 The Galeons had not yet been permitted to unlade, because the Indulto to be paid to the King was not settled. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3276/1 An indulta of 4 per Cent. is laid upon the Silver and other Merchandises brought home in the Flota. 1739 CIBARR *Apol.* (1756) I. 291 An indulto was laid of one third out of the profits of every benefit for the proper use and behoof of the patent. 1772 *Weekly Mag.* 7 May 158/1 The King had laid an indulto of 33 per cent on all kinds of merchandise.

† **Indultum**. [L.: see INDULT.] = INDULT.

1640 SOMMER *Antiq. Canterb.* 310 The Archbishops fore-noted indultums or grants made to this Archdeacon.

† **Induly**, *adv. Obs.* In 5 indewly. [IN- 3.] Unduly.

1484 CAXTON *Curial* 11 Herof foloweth that we lese by good right that whyche we luge to our self, and that we dar demande indewly.

† **Indument**. *Obs.* [In branch I, ad. *L. indumentum* garment, clothing, f. *induire* to put on. (The *L.* is also in current scientific use: see sense 2.) In branch II = ENDUEMENT, ENDOWMENT.]

I. (Indument.)

1. Clothing, investiture; an article of clothing, a garment, robe, vesture.

1494 FARYAN *Chron.* vii. ccxxi. 243 This palle is an indument that every archbishopshopp must have... and is a thyng of whyte lyke to the bretheth of a Stole. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 338 The conquered shall forfeit to the victor all his robes or induments of honour. 1609 BELL *Theoph. & Remig.* 2 He caused... the papall induments to be taken away. 1640 RP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxvi. 435 Their Lives and Substance [of animals were given to man] to Aliment, Indument, Ornament or any other use.

fig. 1589 *NASHE Almond for Parrat* 3 That thou sholdst adorne thy false dealing with the induments of discipline. 1684 HOCKIN *Gods Decrees* 176 The wedding garment... must be understood of the inward sanctity and indument of the heart.

b. *fig.* A material body or form, regarded as the investiture of the soul.

1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* (Shaks. Soc.) 83 Spirits... although in their proper essence they are incorporeal, yet can they take upon them the induments of any living bodies whatsoever. 1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 565 Ancient Christian Writers concurred with Origen herein, that the Highest Created Spirits were no Naked and Abstract Minds, but Souls clothed with some Corporal Indument.

2. *Nat. Hist.* A covering, as of hair, feathers, etc.; an investment, integument; an investing membrane. (Also in Lat. form *indumentum*.)

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* viii. 100 [The] Pia Mater... with which indument the brayne and Cerebellum are nearly clad. 1864 WEATHER, *Indument* (Zool.), plumage; feathers. 1880 GRAY *Struc. Bot.* (ed. 6) 416/2 Indumentum, any hairy covering or pubescence which forms a coating.]

II. (Indument.)

3. The action of investing or fact of being invested with some quality or attribute; also the quality or attribute with which something is invested; = ENDUEMENT.

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 243 For the parillite of your mutual induments, both of grace and nature. 1583 STEWART *Anat. Abs.* i. (1877) 42 Without the induments of vertus,

whereto only al reuerence is due. 1659 H. MORE *Inmort. Soul* (1662) 31 It is as easy a thing for him to . indue it [a creature] with what other Properties he pleases . . which induments being immediately united [etc.].

4. = ENDOWMENT.

1602-3 SIR E. STANHOPE *Will* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 672 The Benefactors who have given annuall perpetuities of maintenance to that Colledge . . together with the peticular induments which they have so yearlie given.

|| **Induna** (indūnā). [*Zulu in-duna* officer of state or army under the chief, f. nominal inflex *in-* + stem *duna* (pl. *izin-duna*): cf. *i-duna* (pl. *ama-duna*) male, sire, lord, person of consequence having land and people under him.] An officer under the king or chief of the Zulus, Matabele, and other South African tribes.

a 1875 F. OATES *Matabele Land* (1889) 83 They call it [baobab tree] the 'indunas' tree; for here the indunas from the neighbouring kraals are wont to sit and drink beer when any thing particular is on hand. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Mar. 6/3 Her Majesty talked some time with the indunas. 1897 *Rev. of Rev.* 21 Lobengula's indunas are to have £60 a year and a horse each.

Indungeon, var. of **ENDUNGEON** v.

† **Induperator**. *Obs. rare*. [a. L. *induperātor*, old form (with prefix *indu-* for *in-*) of *imperātor*.] = **IMPERATOR**.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* 22 This monarchall studdy Induperator [the herring]. 1660 TRAFF *Comm. Jer.* li. 27 Thus God the great Induperator bespeaketh the Medes and Persians as his field-officers.

Induplicate (indūplikāt), a. *Bot.* [f. *IN-* + *DUPLICATE*.] Folded or rolled in at the edges, without overlapping: said of leaves and petals in vernation or aestivation.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 69 The aestivation of Franklandia is induplicate, according to Mr. Brown. 1835 — *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 375 Induplicate, having the margins bent abruptly inwards, and the external face of these edges applied to each other without any twisting. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 71 Valvate buds . . induplicate vernation. 1866 HENSLOW *Wild Fl.* 154 The four lobes of the corolla are valvate in bud, having the edges induplicate or folded inwards.

Induplication (indūplikā'fən), [f. *IN-* + *DUPLICATION*; prob. suggested by prec.] Folding or doubling in; an example of this.

1874 BARKER tr. *Frey's Hist. & Histochem.* § 212. 389 The whole induplication is enclosed in a transparent structureless membrane. 1879 tr. *Sepper's Anim. Life* 12 In every case where such organs have ceased to be superficial on the skin by its induplication.

Induplicative, a. *Bot.* [f. *INDUPPLICATE* + *-IVE*: cf. *DUPLICATIVE*.] = **INDUPPLICATE**.

1864 in WEBSTER (citing GRAY). 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Indurable, a.¹ *rare*. [ad. med. L. *indūrābilis*, f. *in-* (*IN-*) + *dūrābilis* DURABLE.] Not durable; not enduring or lasting.

c 1450 tr. *De Institutione* III. xxvii. 97 Rausche me & de lyuere from all indurable comfort of creatures. 1899 *Hib* 28 Oct. 822/4 Soft wood blocks are . . insanitary and indurable.

† **Indurable**, a.² *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. *IN-* + *DURABLE* (sense 4).] Unendurable, unbearable.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 567 An extreme and almost indurable inflammation and burning, through all the parts of the body.

Indurable, -*durance*, etc., *obs.* ff. **ENDURABLE**, **ENDURANCE**, etc.

† **Indurand**, *obs.* Sc. f. **ENDURING** *prep.*, during.

1490 *Act. Dom. Concil.* 172 (Jam.) Indurand the tyme of the ward of the samyn. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* To Rdr. 28 Indurand the short tyme of this oure fragil peregrination.

† **Indurant**, *ppl. a.* (sb.). *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *indūrānt-em*, pres. pp. of *indūrāre*: see **ENDURE**.]

1. Lasting, continuing long.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. 547 His wilde speeches . . some by errorr alledge as cause of his indurant durance.

2. Of medicines: Having the quality of hardening. Also as sb. An indurating medicine.

1678 SALMON *Pharmac. Lond.* vi. ii. 814 Indurant, such as coagulate, congeal or harden. 1721 BAILEY, *Indurants*, hardening Medicines.

Indurascence, a. *Bot. rare*. [ad. L. type **indūrāscēnt-em* (*indūrāscēre* is found in post-Aug. Latin), Inceptive form from *indūrāre* to **INDURATE**.] 'Hardening by degrees' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Indurate (indūrēt), *ppl. a.* Now *rare*. Also 5-6 en-. [ad. L. *indūrāt-us*, pa. pp. of *indūrāre* to make hard, f. *in-* (*IN-*) + *dūrus* hard: see **ENDURE**. Formerly stressed *indurate*.]

1. Of things: Made hard, hardened. Now *rare*. 1530 TINDALE *Answe. More Wks.* (Parker Soc.) III. 13 As the nature of those hard and indurate adamant stones is, to draw all to them. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 273 Haddocks or hakes indurate and dried with coulede. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 339 A little above the hoofs . . there are indurate and hardened third skins. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* n. v. i. vi. (1651) 397 Avoid at all times indurate salt.

ment. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 315 Beta . . Calyx urceolate, base indurate in fruit.

2. Of persons, their character, feelings, etc.: Morally hardened, rendered callous; also, fixed in determination, stubborn, obstinate. Now *rare*.

Often of the heart, referring to the phrase *induratum est cor Pharaonis* (Pharaoh's heart was hardened) in the Vulgate (*Exod.* vii. 13, 22).

c 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* vii. in Anglia X. 388/24 To hem þat haue her vndirstondyng blyndet, and hir affeccyon indurate & bardnet. 1426 LYDGE *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4070 Hertys that be obstynat With synnes odde, ek indurat, And fulfyllid with vnclennesse. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 497 b, Whereby we are taught to eschew the company of endurete heretiques after once or twice admonition. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betraying of Christ* 15 My heart's indurate, hardened, vnrelenting. 1669 *Answ. West North* 14 They are as indurat as Pharaoh. 1855 FRASER's *Mag. Lit.* 170 Nothing but indurate cynicism . . can account for it.

† b. Physically hardened; rendered hardy or capable of enduring hardships. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 253 They are indurate to abyde coulede, hunger and labour.

† c. *fig.* Of conditions and the like. *Obs.*

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis's Secr.* (1568) 24 b, If the grieve be so indurate and hardened that it will not be healed by the aforesaid remedies. 1635 N. R. CAMDEN's *Hist. Elis.* III. ann. 26. 256 To ease the indurate passion of the spleene.

Indurate (indūrēt), v. [f. L. *indūrāt*, ppl. stem of *indūrāre*: see prec. Formerly stressed *indurate*.]

1. *trans.* To make (a substance) hard; to harden.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* i. 23 Which water . . doth indurate and congeale it self with such things as doo happen to bee mixed with it. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 4/1 The same syde and the stomacke beginne to be indurate and harde. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 10 Divers waters, not only indurate, and petrify other substances [etc.]. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., The Sun indurates Clay. 1856 MAS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iv. 358 The very heat of burning youth applied To indurate forms and systems. 1865 MERRIVALE *Rom. Emp.* lxiii. VII. 28 The deep alluvial soil of the Danubian Valley was indurated by frost.

b. To make hardy; to inure.

c 1575 HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew* in *Archaeol.* XXVIII. 148 Vi fortytude . . doe also indurate the bodye to abyde all labors. 1879 TOURNEUR *Foot's Err.* xx. 114 They [slaves] had been indurated to want, exposure and toil. 1890 SPECTATOR 4 Jan., They are harder and more indurated against the indifference or ridicule of the world.

2. To harden (the heart, etc.); to render callous or unfeeling; to make stubborn or obstinate.

1538 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 392 More like to indurate than to mollify. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xiii. xviii. (1886) 257 God indeed performed the other actions, to indurate Pharaoh. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcaid.* Fr. 118 Sharp doomes indurate natures most relenting. 1801 H. M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* i. ii. 13 It is the curse of revolutionary calamities to indurate the heart. 1891 FARRAR *Darkness & Dawn* i. 318 That such a spectacle . . should indurate still further the callousity of hardened hearts.

3. *intr.* Of things: To become or grow hard.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 796 This sheweth that Bodies doe . . by the Coldnesse of the Quick-silver, Indurate. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 91 That plants and ligneous bodies may indurate under water . . we have experiment in Coral-line. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 149 The disposition [of the sore] to indurate is greater. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* xxi. The drops that trickle within the cavern harden, yet brighten into spars as they indurate. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* IX. 113 The one begins by an ulcer which indurates, the other begins by an induration which ulcerates.

b. Of a custom: To become fixed or inveterate. 1865 PUSEY *Eirenicon* 30 (tr. from Latin) And now, through custom, or, rather, corruption, it has indurated, that a mass . . is bought and sold by a blind people and by wicked simoniacal priests. 1881 *Times* 10 Feb. 9/5 The prescription will soon grow, and begin to indurate.

Indurated (indūrē'ted), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Of substances: Made hard, hardened (esp. *Geol.* of clay, marl, etc.).

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 141 The outward crust of these is sometimes only an indurated chalk. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrer's Guide* ii. xlviii. (1758) 176 They so often degenerate into those indurated and hard excrescences. 1794 MARTYV *Rousseau's Bot.* xxix. 456 These have . . one seed within the indurated calyx. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 299 Two beds of indurated clay. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* iii. (1857) 33 Solid deposits of indurated sandstone.

2. Of the heart, feelings, etc.: Rendered callous or stubborn.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* 349 A hard indurated heart may resist the sweet calling of God. 1764 GOLDSM. *Traveller* 232 Love's and friendship's finely pointed dart Fall blunted from each indurated heart. 1821 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 635 Indurated stoic as I am. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Apr. 466/1 It is by hitting on some fresh power within us, that habits, however indurated, are now and then broken or dissolved.

† **Indurately**, *adv.* *Obs. rare*. In 6 en-. [f. *INDURATE* *ppl. a.* + *-LY* 2.] Stubbornly.

1553 BALE *Gardiner's 'De vera Obed.'* Bij, If thy hearte be not indurately locked and cast vp from discerning the truth.

† **Indurateness**. *Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being indurate or spiritually hardened.

1537 *Inst. Chr. Man, Creed in Formul. Faith* (1856) 59 Eyther for their infidelitie or for their indurateness.

Indurating, *ppl. a.* [f. *INDURATE* v. + *-ING* 2.] That hardens or makes hard.

1855 tr. *Wedd's Path. Hist.* i. 10 As indurating agents, alcohol, dilute chromic and nitric acids, have already been mentioned. 1895 T. WATTS in *Athenaeum* 5 Jan. 17/1 The indurating effects of a selfish religiosity never withered bersoul.

Induration (indūrā'fən), Also 6 en-. [a. F. *induration* (14th c.), or ad. med. L. *indūrātiō-em*, n. of action f. *indūrāre* to **INDURATE**.]

1. The action of hardening; the process of being hardened or becoming hard; also, hardened condition. Now chiefly in *Geol.* and *Path.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* 302 Of bodies mollification And also of hire induration. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* vi. i. in Ashm. (1652) 161 It ys of soft thyngs Induration. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xiv. i. (1886) 294 Mysticall termes of art; as (for a tast) . . mollifications and indurations of bodies. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. i. 50 Wee usually ascribe their induration to cold. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 198 The induration, enlargement, or other morbid affection of such parts. 1855 CORMWALL 81 The elvans have mostly a common mineral character, though of very variable degrees of induration.

attrib. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* IX. 113 A new induration form of large size and exactly like a primary Hunterian sore.

b. A hardened formation or mass.

1809 *Med. Frnl.* XXI. 281, I have found on opening these subjects, remarkable indurations in the brain.

c. Hardened condition of body; ability to endure hardships.

1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* i. 23 His whole figure had attained an appearance of induration.

2. A hardening of character or feeling; obstinacy, stubbornness; callousness, want of feeling.

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 128 b, Askyngne Ihesu forgyuenes of her enduracyon & obstynacy. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* Diiij b, In her place shall stande up the sinagoge of Sathan, with blyndnesse and induration. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 230 He saves the elect by mercy, and damnes the Reprobate by induration. a 1732 ATTERBURY *Matt.* xxvii. 25 (Seager) The hand of God is in it, and some degree of a judicial induration. 1873 *Mem. T. Finlayson* 181 To what a degree of induration and seariness must you have brought yourself.

† b. A hardening influence. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 114 A hinderance to manie in comming to the Gospel, and an induration to the papists, hardning their hearts.

Indurative (indūrē'tiv), a. Also 6 en-. [f. L. *indūrāt*—(see **INDURATE** v.) + *-IVE*.] Of hardening tendency or quality.

1592 LVLV *Galathea* II. iii, Bellowes mollificative and endurative. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* XV. 622/1 The habit of analysis and self-examination has also a great indurative effect. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 255 When . . an endocarditis is the precursor of the indurative process. 1882 QUAIN's *Med. Dict.* 255/2 Indurative changes in the solid viscera lead to venous obstruction.

† **Indurative**, v. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. **INDURATE** *ppl. a.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To harden (the heart).

1598 TOLTE *Alba* (1880) 86 Thy hart against me, not still indurative, But my sad thoughts in me retransquillize.

† **Indure**, *obs.* form of **ENDURE** v. = **INDURATE**.

c 1450 *Mirror Saluacionis* 387 Whi god Pharaos bert wald in malice indure. 1535 GOODY *Primer* in 3 *Prin. Hen. VIII* (1848) 222 Make soft our hard hearts . . which be indured & hardened. 1578-1600 [see **ENDURE** v. 1].

Hence † **Indured** (Sc. *indurit*) *ppl. a.*, hardened, indurate; whence † **Induriteness** (Sc.), hardened condition, induration.

1558 KENNEDIE *Comp. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) I. 144 The indurit opinioun quihik he consavis. *Ibid.* 161 Geve thow wyll manteyne, with pertinacie and induriteness, ane wickit opinioun. 1563 *Reasoning Crossaguell & Knox* Ciiij a (Jam.), His induriteness and pertinacie. 1597 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 148 Indurit ignorance hes slaine Thy hart, and put vs to greit paine. a 1598 ROLLOCK *Lect. Hist. Passion* iv. Wks. (Wodrow Soc.) II. 63 What avails it to speak to an indured heart?

† **Induring**, variant of **ENDURING** *prep.*, *Obs.*

1450-70 *Colagros & Gave*. 405 Na nane sa doughty of deid, induring his daw. 1524-1650 [see **ENDURING** *prep.*].

Indusial (indūziāl), a. *Geol.* [f. **INDUSIUM** + *-AL*.] Containing, or composed of, indusia or larva-cases; in *indusial* limestone (see *quots.*).

1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 232 There is another remarkable form of fresh-water limestone in Auvergne, called 'indusial', from the cases, or *indusies*, of the larvae of Phryganeæ, great heaps of which have been encrusted, as they lay, by hard travertin, and formed into a rock. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 375 These indusial limestones form but a portion of the strata of the district.

Indusiate (indūziēt), *ppl. a.* *Bot.* [ad. L. *indusiāt-us*: see **INDUSIUM** and *-ATE* 2.] Furnished or covered with an indusium.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 188 Monopetalous dicotyledons, with . . an indusiate stigma. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 395 A resemblance . . between the sporocarp of Salvinia and the indusiate sorus of this family of Ferns.

Indusiated, *ppl. a.* *rare*. [f. as prec. + *-ED* 1.] 1. 'Cloathed with a petticoat, waste-coat, or shirt' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

2. *Bot.* = **INDUSIATE**.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Indusiform (indūzifūm), a. *Bot.* Also *-iiform*. [f. **INDUSIUM** + *-FORM*.] Having the form or shape of an indusium.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 603 The sori are produced on exerted concave indusiform marginal lobes. 1866 JOHN SMITH *Ferns Brit. & For.* (1879) 82 Sori round . . furnished with indusiform laciniate scales.

Indusioïd (indūziō'id), a. *Bot.* [f. as prec. + *-OID*.] Resembling an indusium.

1866 J. SMITH *Ferns Brit. & For.* (1879) 87 Sori oblong-linear, marginal, furnished with indusioïd stipitate squamæ.

|| **Indusium** (indūziūm). Pl. *-ia*. [L. *indusium* a tunic, app. f. *indūere* to put on: see **ENDUE**.]

1. *Anat.* The amnion of the foetus.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 43 Besides the peritoneal coat, —indusium — they possess beneath it another, — their proper tunic.

2. *Bot. a.* The membranous shield or scale covering the sorus or fruit-cluster of a fern.

1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 248 My learned friends Willdenow and Swartz have judged otherwise, calling this membrane the *indusium*, or covering; which seems to me altogether superfluous. 1851 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns & Allies* (1864) 12 The *indusium* is mostly a thin transparent membranous scale of the same general form as the sorus itself. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 356 The whole sorus is very generally covered by an excrescence of the epidermis, the true *Indusium*; in other cases the false indusium consists of an outgrowth of the tissue of the leaf itself.

b. A collection of hairs united into a sort of cup, and inclosing the stigma in the *Goodeniaceae*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 186 Campanulas have not the fringed indusium which terminates the style of *Goodeniaceae*, and surrounds their stigma.

3. *Entom.* The case or covering of a larva.

1834 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 246 The *Indusia*, or cases of the larva of *Phryganea*. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 256 The *indusium* or case of the caddis-worm.

Industrial (*indŭstriāl*), *a.* and *sb.* [Occurs in end of 16th c.; then app. not till late in 18th. The early instances, as well as 15th c. *F. industrial*, appear to be independent formations from *L. industria* + *-al*. In the 19th c. the word appears as an adaptation of mod. *F. industriel* (*Dict. Acad.* 1835), *f. industrie* + *-el* = *-al* I.]

A. adj. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, industry or productive labour; resulting from industry. Of persons: Engaged in or connected with an industry or industries.

Industrial accession, additional value given to property by labour expended on it (see *Accession* 7). † *Industrial fruits*, fruits grown or cultivated by human industry (so obs. *F. fruits industrialiæ*, *enz*).

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* vii. § 10 (1640) 135 Of fruits, some bee *Industrial*, and some *Natural*. By *Industrial*, I meane such as hee sowne in the ground by mans industry, in hope . . . to be reaped with increase ere long. *Ibid.* 136. 1774 S. HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Civ. Law* (1795) 24 *Industrial Accessions* are 1. Specification, or producing a new form from another's materials [etc.]. 1830 W. THOMPSON *Pract. Direct. Estab. Commun.* p. iii. The whole of the industrial operations of society [Note. From the French 'of or belonging to industry']. 1841 F. VESSEY *Decl. Eng. Lang.* 82 *Industrial*, a French word, said to mean mechanical: lately adopted by the English newspapers. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* i. iii. § 3 The industrial capacities of human beings. 1850 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. viii. 489 Such of the industrial classes as could leave the place had wandered away to Holland and England.

b. *Industrial School*: A school for teaching one or more branches of industry (cf. *school of industry*, *INDUSTRY* 4b); *spec.* a school established for the compulsory attendance of neglected children, where, besides being boarded (or lodged and boarded) and being taught the ordinary elementary subjects, they are instructed in some industry or trade; a school of this kind in which the children are boarded or partially boarded but not lodged is more distinctively called a *day industrial school*.

1853 (*title*) *Industrial Schools* the Means for Decreasing Juvenile Crime. 1857 *Act* 20 & 21 *Vict.* c. 48 § 3 The Committee of . . . Council on Education may, upon the Application of the Managers of any School in which *Industrial Training* is provided, and in which Children are fed as well as taught . . . grant a Certificate . . . and thenceforth the School shall be a Certified Industrial School. 1876 *Act* 39 & 40 *Vict.* c. 79 § 16 A school in which industrial training, elementary education, and one or more meals a day, but not lodging, are provided . . . to be a certified day industrial school.

B. *sb.* 1. One engaged in industrial pursuits. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 10/1 *Commercials* . . . Agriculturalists . . . *Industrials*. 1897 *Ibid.* 20 Jan. 12/1 A place in which the home-keeping industrial could find out all he wants to know about colonial industry. 1894 *Lancaster (Pa.) Morn. News* 16 May. A band of Western 'Industrials' received . . . an offer of \$1. 40 per day and per man to work on a railroad contract. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 10 To him it appears a matter of course . . . that nobles and industrials should be fighting.

2. *pl.* Shares in a joint-stock industrial enterprise. 1894 *Daily News* at Sept. 3/6 There was no general tone to the market, which—excluding *Industrials*—appears for the present to have reached a state of equilibrium. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Mar. 8/3 There is always plenty of money awaiting investment in sound industrials.

Hence **INDUSTRIALLY** *adv.*, in respect of industry; **INDUSTRIALNESS**, the quality of being industrial. a 1846 *For. Q. Rev.* cited in Worcester for *Industrially*. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 203/3 Those identified with the manufacturing pursuits, or producing arts, are said to be industrially employed. 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 756 Simple tribes which are exceptional in their industrialness. 1879 *Ibid.* iii. ix. 711 Decrease of militancy and increase of industrialness. 1883 *American VI.* 37 No country which keeps a large fraction of its people under arms, can compete industrially with countries like England and America.

Industrialism. [f. prec. + *-ism*. Cf. *F. industrialisme* (Littré).] A system of things arising from or involving the existence of great industries; the organization of industrial occupations.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iv. Preparing us, by indirect but sure methods, *Industrialism* and the Government of the Wisest. 1844 MARV HENNELL *Soc. Syst.* 201 The anarchy of civilized industrialism. 1869 SEWLEY *Lect. & Ess.* i. 18 Poets sang of a golden age returned, and they hymned industrialism in exquisite language. 1880 *Academy* 24 Jan.

59/1 Ceremony . . . dies away among industrial societies, and among those classes which industrialism has produced.

Industrialist. [f. as prec. + *-ist*. Cf. *F. industrialiste* (Littré).]

1. One engaged in, or connected with, industrial occupations; a worker or manufacturer.

1864 *Times* 23 Mar. The well-to-do industrialists, and the landowners. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & An.* (1882) 235 Industrialists in search of gentility. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 4/1 When once men have begun to be divided definitely into industrialists and fighters [etc.].

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Characterized by or engaged in industrialism.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 107/2 What Saint-Simon desired . . . was an industrialist state directed by modern science.

Industrialize, *v.* [f. as prec. + *-ize*.] *trans.* To affect with or devote to industrialism; to occupy or organize industrially. Hence **INDUSTRIALIZED** *pp. a.*

1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 736 Our modern desecrated and industrialized England. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 4/1 Professor Foxwell . . . spoke ominously of 'industrializing' the villages and making markets near the agriculturists. 1888 *New Princeton Rev.* May 328 Contempt of civilians, patronage of 'trades-people', survive from the middle-age . . . with a persistence that strikes our industrialized sense as puerile.

† **Industriate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *F. industriel* + *-ATE* 3 6: cf. *s'industrialier* 'to labour, endeavour, bestirre himselfe' (Cotgr.).] *refl.* To use one's industry, to make diligent endeavour.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 2 It was . . . a weakness in my judgement, which, notwithstanding, I ever industriated my selfe to make perfect.

Industrious (*indŭstriŭs*), *a.* [ad. *L.* (post-class.) *industriŭs* (f. *industria* industry: see -ous), or its *Fr.* repr. *industrieux* (1503 in *Haltz-Darm*). Cf. also *L. industrius* diligent.] Characterized by industry.

† 1. Characterized by or showing intelligent or skilful work; skilful, able, clever, ingenious. (Of agents, their actions, etc.) *Obs.*

[Cf. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Industrius*, He that is wytty and actyue.]

1593 [implied in *INDUSTRIOUSLY* 1]. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xxiii. They that be called *Industrious*, do mooste craftily and deeply understande in all affaires what is expedient, and by what meanes and wayes they maye sonest exploitte them. And those thinges in whome other men traunlaye, a person *industrious* lightly and with facilitie spedyth, and fyndeth newe wayes and meanes to bringe to effecte that he desireth. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. Queen 6 Be that *industreus* martiall act, he renfortis the toune vith victualis. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 338 The *industrious* and subtile art of partyng gold from new sylver. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* II. 411 Are there many creatures although greater in substance, that yet haue such *industrious* & ingenious natures, as these little beasts [bees] haue? 1595 SHAKS. *John II.* 1. 376 They gape and point At your *industrious* Scenes and acts of death. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 178 Adversitie ripeneth the looser, and maketh him warie and *industrious*. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Peirese* II. 76 That the Ancients were so *industrious*, that they made no Vessel, which did not contain a sea measure, and a certain weight. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boastswan's Theat. World* II. 308 Another composed a compleat Ship, so *industrious* that a Bee might hide or cover it under his Wings. 1687 DAYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 571 *Industrious* of the needle and the chart, They run full sail to their Japonian mart.

2. Characterized by or showing application, endeavour, or effort; painstaking, zealous, attentive, careful. Const. in († after, of, to some matter, to do something.

1552 HULFORT, *Industrious, perugil*. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* I. 1. 62 Heere is a deere and true *industrious* friend, Sir Walter Blunt, new lighted from his Horse. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 626/1 *Industrious* to seeke out the truth of these thinges. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch old one II.* i. His uncle [is] very *industrious* to beguile the widow and make up the match. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 51 More *industrious* in humane inventions, then religious deuotions. 1644 MILTON *Educ. Wks.* (1847) 98/2 Those people who have at any time been most *industrious* after wisdom. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cx. 1 Some others . . . are most *industrious* to evade it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 116 His thoughts were low; To vice *industrious*, but to Nobler deeds Timorous and slothful. 1693 C. STENEY in *Dryden's Juvenal* viii. (1697) 220 He was *Industrious* to be esteem'd the best Mustian of his Age. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 11 Considering with what *industrious* Malice the false Story had been spread over England. 1699 DAYDEN *To John Dryden* 53 *Industrious* of the common good. 1745 POPE *Odyss.* viii. 82 Before his eyes the purple vest he drew, *Industrious* to conceal the falling dew. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. viii. 176 Very *industrious* in recommending it. 1761 HUMZ *Hist. Eng.* III. li. 116 Hollis was so *industrious* to continue his meritorious distress, that when one offered to bail him he would not yield.

† 3. Characterized by or showing design or purpose: intentional, designed, purposed, voluntary.

1649 N. CARPENTER *Achil.* 8 It was the part of a shamelesse Cham to bee an *industrious* spectator of his fathers nakednesse. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus Nature's Paradox* 290 By *industrious* excuses (purposely invented) hee had sharpen'd the desire of his Auditors. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 183 Some there are suspect this mistake to have been not involuntary but *industrious* in him. 1668 H. MORR *Div. Dial.* (J.). The *industrious* perforation of the tendons of the second joints of fingers and toes, draw the tendons of the third joints through. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 90 An *Industrious* Omission . . . of the Principal Point of Care. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. 269 His [Elijah's] *industrious* affectation of the wilderness.

4. Characterized by or showing assiduous and steady work; full of work; diligent, laborious, hard-working. (The prevailing sense.)

1591 SPENSER *Muioptomis* 121 Who being . . . more *industrious*, gathered more store Of the fields honour than the others best. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xi. 28 Solomon seeing the young man that he was *industrious* [margin, *Heb.* did worke]. 1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 132 We have been very *industrious* since our coming to Paris. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 263 Soil well cultivated by the poor *industrious* Chilians. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 299 *Industrious* habits in each bosom reign. 1782a COWPER *Heroism* 69 Yet man, laborious man, by slow degrees . . . Plies all the sinews of *industrious* toil. 1864 J. WALKER *Faithful Ministry* 207 The most pious man ought to be the most *industrious*. 1892 JAS. BROWN *Serm.* 207 *Industrious* poverty becomes a nobler thing than idle wealth.

5. = **INDUSTRIAL** *a.* *rare*.

1825 McCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* Intro. 45 Those who are engaged in *industrious* undertakings. 1845 — *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 207 Such improvements . . . in the arts as will enable *industrious* undertakings to be carried on with a much less expenditure of fuel.

Industriously (*indŭstriŭsli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY* 2.] In an *industrious* manner.

† 1. With intelligent or skilful work; skilfully, cleverly, ingeniously. *Obs.*

1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 851 The noble Pamphila . . . Habillmentis royall founde out *industriously*. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polixander* I. 26 The first part was full of little Chambers, so *industriously* built that they seemed to be cut out of the Rocks it selfe. *Ibid.* 28 The seeling was of a hollow mirror, made of many Venice glasses, so *industriously* joined together, that [etc.].

2. With painstaking work; carefully, studiously, zealously, persistently; often in bad sense: with civil pertinacity.

1575-85 AAR. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 212 Let us cast off all hinderances, and strive *industriously* unto that salvation which is set before us. 1670 CLARENDON *Contempt. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 608 The rankest pleasures which are *industriously* applied to the corruption of human nature. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 96 ¶ 3 It has been *industriously* given out . . . that John Partridge is dead. *Ibid.* 7 Several have *industriously* spread abroad, that I am in Partnership with Charles Lilly. 1716 S. SEWALL *Diary* 5 Oct. (1882) III. 105 Govr., Lt. Govr. laid their hands on the Bible, and kiss'd it very *industriously*. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 437 A notion *industriously* propagated by the Romish clergy. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 8 *Industriously* shouting the cry of a church. 1883 GILMORE *Mongols* xviii. 212 In the act of disrobing, prayers are said most *industriously*.

† 3. Of set purpose; with design; intentionally, designedly. (= *L. de industria*.) *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 256 If *industriously* I play'd the Poole, it was my negligence, Not weighing well the end. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 30 But here, shee seemes to have *industriously*, and of set purpose studied it. 1674 T. TURNOR *Case Bankers & Creditors* Concl. 33 There be many things which possibly I have forgot, and some things which I have perhaps *industriously* omitted. 1774 J. BAYANT *Mythol.* II. 431 His horns are *industriously* so placed as to form two lunettes. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idolatry* III. 244 The three pyramids of Egypt have been *industriously* built upon the first hill between Cairo and the western bank of the Nile.

4. With steady application to work; diligently, assiduously, laboriously.

1611 COTGR. *Industrieusement*, *industriously*; diligently . . . laboriously. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* *Ode Orinda's Poems*, But thou *industriously* hast sow'd and till'd The fair, and fruitful field. 1781 W. BLAKE *Ess. Hunt.* Pref. (1788) 10 If he . . . chuses to be idly busy rather than *industriously* so. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* II. 41 He worked away *industriously* employing a few hands.

Industriousness. [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being *industrious*: = **INDUSTRY** 3.

1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* II. xc. 106 Excelling his own *industriousness* and temperancy. 1619 SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1630) 393 The Pismire can teach the Sluggard providence, and *industriousness*. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 269 The characteristic independence and *industriousness* of our nation. 1881 H. SPENCER in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 2 *Industrialism* is not to be confounded with *industriousness*.

† **Indu-strous**, *a.* *Obs. Rare.* Variant of **INDUSTRIOUS**. So † **Indu-strously** *adv.*

1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Justine* 84 h. Painefull and *indoustrous* souldiors. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* iv. 214 The Second to the Third is like *indoustrous*, And as degreed, 'tis more and more *illoustrous*. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5932/a All which . . . were *indoustrously* set on Fire.

Industry (*indŭstri*). [a. *F. industrie* (14th c.), or sd. *L. industria* diligence, 'a virtue comprehendinge bothe study and diligence' (Elyot *Dict.* 1538).]

† 1. Intelligent or clever working; skill, ingenuity, dexterity, or cleverness in doing anything.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* L. xiii. (1533) 7 h. Saynge that the fore-sayd hote bathes were made by the industrie, or made of the industry of Iulius cesar. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxiii. *Industrie* hath nat ben so longe tyme used in the englishe tonge as Providence; wherefore it is the more straunge, and requirith the more plaine exposition. It is a qualitie procedyng of witte and experience, by the which a man perceyueth quickly, inuenteth freshly, and counsaileth speedily. c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastswan's Theat. World* C viij. With what *industrie* do they [ants] make their little holes, of the which the coming in is not straight, for feare that other beasts come not in. *Ibid.* D iij. The Cuckowe . . . [has] the *industrie* to espie where other Birdes make their nestes, and there layth hir egges. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 12 h/1 There is a certayne *industrie* in the depressione of

the trepane. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 521 [They] have no . . . weapons, but certain swords: and are without all industry for fishing and navigation.

† 2. An application of skill, cleverness, or craft; a device, contrivance; a crafty expedient. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 93 b, I shal delivere to him the industrie and teche him how he shal wyne the flees of golde. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 84 Nature was not sollicitate to brynges furthe suche greute fluds by this smaule industry. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Arie Warre* (1588) 94 The first industrie is, to make the walles crooked, and full of tourrages, and of receites. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 33 Sche, as was reported, suddenlie thairefter dies, be industrie of the gouvourneur. 1613 PUCHARS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 885 To make the Computation of their yeere certain, they used this industrie. 1621 BURTON *Anal. Mel.* ii. i. ii. (1651) 222 All the physick we can use, art, excellent industry, is to no purpose without calling upon God.

3. Diligence or assiduity in the performance of any task, or in any effort; close and steady application to the business in hand; exertion, effort.

1531 ELVOR *Gov. iii.* xxiii. That slouth and dulnesse heynge plucked from the end it workes too. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy. II.* i. 141 Those who can turn their hands to any thing besides drudgery, live well enough by their industry. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 151 A man that has been bred up in the trade of begging, will never, unless compelled, fall to industry. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* ii. iii. (1869) II. 338 The funds destined for the maintenance of industry are much greater in proportion . . . than they were two or three centuries ago. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iv. iv. The Leaders of Industry . . . are virtually the Captains of the World. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* ii. v. 198 When industry is conducted by other combinations than those of employers and employed.

4. Systematic work or labour; habitual employment in some useful work, now esp. in the productive arts or manufactures. (This, with 5, is the prevalent sense.)

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. vi. 31 The sweat of industry would dry, and dye But for the end it workes too. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy. II.* i. 141 Those who can turn their hands to any thing besides drudgery, live well enough by their industry. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 151 A man that has been bred up in the trade of begging, will never, unless compelled, fall to industry. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* ii. iii. (1869) II. 338 The funds destined for the maintenance of industry are much greater in proportion . . . than they were two or three centuries ago. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iv. iv. The Leaders of Industry . . . are virtually the Captains of the World. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* ii. v. 198 When industry is conducted by other combinations than those of employers and employed.

b. *House of industry*, a workhouse. *School* († *College*) of industry, a school in which various industrial occupations are taught; an industrial school.

1696 J. BELLERS (*title*) Proposals for raising a College of Industry for all useful Trades and Husbandry. 1773 R. POTTER (*title*) Observations on the Poor Laws, on the Present State of the Poor, and on Houses of Industry. 1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 366 In the month of June, 1777, several years after the House of Industry had been built. 1789 (*title*) Plan of the Sunday Schools and School of Industry established in the City of Bath. 1882 MRS. PITMAN *Mission L. Greece & Pal.* 68 She said that she was most of all pleased with the school of industry, because it was confined to the poor.

5. A particular form or branch of productive labour; a trade or manufacture.

c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boysstuan's Theat. World* Civ b, Spinners or Spiders . . . have a much better grace . . . in their industries, for there is no knots in their workings, nor wast. 1621 G. SANDYS tr. *Ovid's Met.* ii. (1626) 32 The Thunderer then . . . finding nothing there by fire decay'd; He Earth, and humane industries suruay'd. 1741 JOHNSON *Debates Parl.* (1787) I. 278 To maintain themselves by a more honest and useful industry. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* ii. i. The rights and properties of our national industries. 1883 *Athenæum* 8 Sept. 399/2 An industry that has lately sprung up in the United States concerned in the production of galvanised iron cornices for architectural purposes. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 260 They knit socks as long as daylight lasts; some widows even maintain a family by this industry.

† 6. Of industry, on purpose, intentionally (after *L. de or ex industria*). *Obs. rare.*

1613 CHAPMAN *Revenge Bussy D'Ambois* ii. D. i. j. a, Romes Brutus is reui'd in him, Whom hee of industry doth imitate. *Ibid.* iii. F. i. j. b, When Homer made Achilles passionate, . . . He did compose it all of industrie, To let men see, that [etc.]. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 4 A dissembl'd piety faim'd of industry to begett new discord.

Hence **Industring** [-ING I], practice of an industry. *nonce-wd.*

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* xviii. v. (1872) VII. 182 An eyesorrow, they, with their commerce, their weavings and industring, to Austrian Papists, who cannot weave or trade.

† **Indute**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. *L. indut-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *inducere*: see **ENDUE**.] Clothed, endued.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxi. (Shaks. Soc.) 204 Clothe the in clemnes, with vertu be indute.

† **Induction**, ? *Endowment* (f. *INDUS* = **ENDOW**).

1580 LVLV *Enphases* F. iv, They [bees] vsde as great wit by indution, and Arte by workmanship, as euer man hath or can.

Indutive (indū'tiv), *a. Bot.* [f. *L. indūt-*, *ppl. stem* of *inducere* (see next) + -IVE.] Of seeds: Having the usual integument or covering (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

|| **Induviate** (indū'viāt), *sb. pl. Bot.* [*L. induviate* clothes, clothing, f. *inducere* to put on.] (See quot.)

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 242 The withered remains of leaves which not being articulated with the stem cannot fall off but decay upon it have been called . . . induvia; the part so covered is said to be induviate.

Hence **Induvial**, *a. Bot.*

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Induvialis*, . . . applied by Mirbel, to a calyx when it persists and covers the fruit . . . induvial.

Induviate, *a. Bot.* [f. *prec.* + -ATE 2.] Clothed with induvia (q.v.).

1835 [see **INDUVIE**]. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 127 The stem is said to be induviate.

Induyr (e, obs. form of **ENDURE** v.

Indw, obs. form of **ENDUE**, **ENDOW**.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 261/2 Indwyn, and yewe warysone, dolo. *Ibid.*, Indwyngne, dolacio.

Indwell (indwē'l), *v.* Pa. t. and *ppl.* **indwelt**. [f. *IN* + **DWELL**; in Wyclif rendering *L. inhabitare*.]

1. *trans.* To dwell in, inhabit, occupy as a dwelling; also *fig.* To live in, occupy, or possess, as a spirit or principle may inhabit a body.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxviii. 3 Hope in the Lord, and do godnesse; and indwelle thou [Vulg. *inhabita*] the erthe. 17. . . *Fumblers Rant* in *Herd Collect. Sc. Songs* (1776) II. 46 Weawhimnought but a grey goat, The offering for the house we indwell. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xiii. (1848) 120 Living clouds Indwell with warrior souls. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* 1. 94 The Intelligence which indwelleth the whole of things. 1882 H. SCOTT HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (1885) 124 The body . . . which man's spirit takes and inhabits . . . and indwells.

2. *intr.* To dwell, abide, have one's abode (*in*). Also *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Job* x. 22 Where shadewe of deth, and noon order, but fulli indwellith euere durenge orour. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Introd. ii. 31 Let the word of Christ indwell in you richly in all wisdom. Not *be*, but *dwell* with you: not *dwell* with you, but *dwell* in you, yea *indwell* in you. 1846 TRAVERS *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 37 He is not asking for a power not indwelling in Him. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* xiii. 692 The secret principle of life indwelling in its formal type.

Hence **Indwell** *ppl. a.* (the pa. *ppl.* is *indwelt*).

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. ii. (1864) IX. 56 The Holy Ghost became a Dove, not as a symbol, but as a constantly indwelt form.

Indweller, *in-dweller* (indwē'lār), [f. *IN* *adv.* + **DWELLER**: cf. *prec.* In Wyclif rendering *L. inhabitans, inhabitator*.]

One who dwells or lives in a place; an inhabitant. Also *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxiii. 8 Of hym forsothe the first ben to-gidere moued alle the indwellers the world [Vulg. *omnes inhabitantes orbem*]. — Zeph. ii. 5 Y shal destruye thee, so that an yndweller be not [Vulg. *ut non sit inhabitator*]. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xx. 20 Herken vnto me O Iuda, & ye indwellers of Ierusalem. 1593 *Interl. Droichis Pt. Play* 22 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 315 Prowest, bailiffs, officers, And honorable inducellars, Marchandis and familiaris Of all this fair towne. 1608-33 Bp. HALL *Occas. Medit.* § 110 A house ready to fall on the head of the indweller. 1618 E. ELTON *Rom.* vii. (1622) 351 The corruption of nature . . . is still an in-dweller in them. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note S. 84 We may receive the good Lord as our indweller. 1860 GEN. P. THOMSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxviii. 54 If France could . . . with the assent of the in-dwellers, rejoin the Rhenish provinces.

b. A mere resident; a sojourner.

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxiii. 4, I am a stranger and an indweller amonge you. 1860 SCOTT *Trul.* 29 June, I have been so long a citizen of Edinburgh, now an indweller only. 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe R.* xiii. (1860) 150 He was an in-dweller at the homestead.

Indwelling (indwē'ling), *vbl. sb.* [f. *IN* *adv.* + **DWELLING** *vbl. sb.*: cf. **INDWELL** v. In Wyclif rendering *L. inhabitatio*.] The action of dwelling in a place; residence. Usually *fig.*: esp. The abiding of God or the Divine Spirit in the heart or soul.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* ix. 15 Ertheli indwelling [Vulg. *inhabitatio*] presseth down the wit. c 1440 PECKOK *Repr.* iii. ii. 282 Indwelling is no more than an vsing. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 133 By the indwelling of God all objects are infused, and contained within. 1680 T. LAWSON *Mile into Treas.* 18 Her Voice, her Prayers, her Praises, arising from Divine indwellings. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Incarnation* xi. (1852) 275 This passage . . . they interpreted of an immediate indwelling of Godhead in the whole body of mankind. 1887 J. S. BANKS *Chr. Doctr.* ii. iv. 210 Sin in its guilt and indwelling is defilement.

Indwelling, *in-dwelling*, *ppl. a.* [f. *IN* *adv.* + **DWELLING** *ppl. a.*] That dwells within, inhabits, occupies, or possesses. Usually *fig.*

14. . . *Chalmerlain* *Ayr* i. in *Sc. Stat.* I, Alswele induell-lande as furth duelland. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Court.* iv. 319 It was not any indwelling power within themselves, by which they did them [those great works]. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 264 So religion is not an occasional act, but an indwelling principle . . . from which indeed every act derives all its life. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 87 An assurance . . . of the indwelling presence of God. 1885 CLOD *Myths & Dr.* ii. vi. 180 The patient is kept without food so as to starve out the indwelling enemy.

Hence **Indwellingness**, the quality of indwelling.

† **Indwir**, obs. *Sc.* form of **ENDURE** v.

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvii. 50 That freindschip . . . longest will indwir.

† **Indy**, **Indie**. *Obs.* [ad. *L. India*: cf. *Italy*, *Sicily*, *Germany*, *Tuscany*, etc. The pl. **INDIES**, q.v., is still in use.] = **INDIA**. Also *attrib.*

1578 LYTE *Dodens* v. lxxx. 634 Large Pepper of Indie. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 81 The Indie-writers make mention of sundry great cities in this land. 1647 H. MORE *Philos. Poems* 181 Indie, Egypt, Arabie.

b. **Indy blue**, the dye **INDIGO**, or its colour.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xviii. (Percy Soc.) 80 A fayre and goodly garment, Of most fyne velvet, al of Indy blew. a 1549 SKELTON 'Knowledge, acquaintance' 17 Saphyre of sadnes, enuayned with Indy blew.

Indycyble, **Indyfferency**, **Indygeny**, **Indygn**, etc.: see **INDICIBLE**, etc.

† **Ine**, *prep.* *Obs.* [An early ME. formation found in southern dialects from 1175 to 1340, when still in regular use in Kentish. Of uncertain formation: see below.] = **IN** *prep.*, in its various uses.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Also þeos men doð þe ligged inne eubruche and ine gluterierie and ine manadās. *Ibid.* 73 Of ileue spek ure drihten ine þe hali godspel. *Ibid.* 75 His halie fif wunden þa he þoled for us ine þe halie rode. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 Ine þe lond of ierusalem. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 Hwen þe vesterd ine winter . . . & ine sumer. *Ibid.* 54 Per heo lei ine prisune. *Ibid.* 64 Spellunge and smec-change beoð ine muðe boðe, ase siðe is iðen cien. a 1235 *Juliana* 12 As þeo þet ine godd hire hore hefde. a 1250 *Owl & Night* 962 Theþ hit bo ful ine nest pine. c 1250 *Meid. Maregrete* xlix, Hef up þi fot a littel, þat ine myn necke stond. c 1315 *Shoreham* 7 Godes body ine forme of hred. *Ibid.* 146 Fozeles, fishes ine the depe. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 7 Pe ilke þet dispendeþ þane zonday . . . ine zenne and ine hordom and in opre zennes aye God. *Ibid.* 167 Pe salamandre þet leueþ ine þe uere. *Ibid.* 220 þet child lyerneþ ine his yeþeþe, he hit wyle healde ine his elde. *Ibid.* 262 Yblissed þou ine wymen.

b. In sense 'INTO'.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Pe heðene, þe erites . . . sculen beon iwarpen ine eche pine. c 1315 *Shoreham* 6 That man ne falle ine wanhope. c 1340 *Ayeneb.* 25 Þis hire todeþþ ine bry. *Ibid.* 185 Pe angel . . . þet com ine erpe, þe uor to rede.

¶ In northern dialects, and in later use, *ine*, *yne* appear to be only scribal variants of **IN**, *yn*, *prep.* or *adv.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 941 (Gött.) You tre þat lijf was ine [Cott. þat lijf es in]. *Ibid.* 9674 (Gött.) Noe . . . in þat schipp allone was ine. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 760 A pot with riche wine, And a pece to fil it yne.

[Note. In the dialects in which it occurs, *ine* is the regular word for *in* preposition. The 12-13th c. documents in which it is used have also *i* in the connexions *i þe*, *i þen*, *i þis*, *i þet*, *i þine*, etc.; but these do not appear in the *Ayeneb.* 14th c. *Ine* has been viewed as an extension of the prep. **IN** with an inorganic *e*, and as a weakened or simplified form of **INNE**; there are difficulties, historical or phonetic, in either view, though the latter is perhaps the less objectionable. *Inne* and *ine* are found side by side in the Lambeth Homilies.]

-**ine**, suffix 1, forming adjs., repr. *L.* -inus, -ina, -inum, added to names of persons, animals, or material things, and to some other words, with the sense 'of' or 'pertaining to', 'of the nature of', represented in Fr. by -in masc., -ine fem., in Eng. now usually by -ine, formerly and still exceptionally by -in. Examples are *L. adulterinus* adulterine, *anserinus* anserine, *asininus* asinine, *caninus* canine, *divinus* divine, *femininus* feminine, *gonuinus* genuine, *libertinus* libertine, *marinus* marine, *masculinus* masculine, *supinus* supine; in some cases with blending of a previous suffix, as *clandestinus* clandestine, *intestinus* intestine, *matulinus* matutine, *vespertinus* vespertine. Also from proper names, as *Alpinus* Alpine, *Capitolinus* Capitoline, *Latinus* Latin (formerly Latine), *Saturninus* Saturnine, *Tarentinus* Tarentine. On the pattern of these, adjs. have continued to be freely formed in the Romanic langs. and in English, as in *Algerine*, *Caroline*, *Florentine*, *Socotrine*; and the termination is now greatly used in Natural History, in forming adjs., with or without *L.* type, on the names of genera, as *acarine*, *acipitrine*, *bovine*, *caprine*, *equine*, *feline*, *hystricine*, *murine*, *passerine*. In these Natural History adjs. the pronunciation is (-əin), usually unstressed; but in other words it is very various, depending upon the length of time the word has been in English, the channel through which it came, the place of the stress, and other circumstances: cf. *divine*, *supine* (-əin), *marine* (-rēn), *feminine*, *genuine* (-in), *aviline*, *bovine*, *leonine*, *alkaline* (-əin), and see the history of the individual words.

-**ine**, suffix 2, forming adjs., repr. *L.* -inus, a. Gr. -ivos, from names of minerals, plants, etc., or (in a few words) of *L.* origin, having in Romanic and Eng., the same sense and the same forms, as -INE 1; as *adamantin-us* adamantine, *amethystinus* amethystine, *corallinus* coralline, *crystallinus* crystalline, *hyacinthinus* hyacinthine, *pristinus* pristine. The etymological and historical pronunciation is (-in), e.g. (pri'stin), (ædāmæntin); but, from the spelling -ine, and the attraction of words in -INE 1, there is now a strong tendency to lengthen the *i* in *crystalline* (-əin), etc.

-**ine**, suffix 3, forming sbs., repr. *F.* -ine, *L.* -ina, *Gr.* -ivn, forming feminine titles, as in *Gr.* ἡρώων, *L.* hērōina, *F.* hērōine heroine. With this the Ger. *landgräfin*, *markgräfin*, *Du.* *landgravin*, *markgravin* (the suffix of which is orig. the same as -EN 2 1), have fallen together in French and in Eng., as *landgravine*, *margravine*.

-ine, suffix ⁴, forming sbs., repr. F. *-ine* (*-in*), L. *-ina* (*-inus*), in origin identical with *-inē*. In L., *-ina* formed feminine abstracts from verbs, as *rapina* rapine, *ruina* ruin, and from agent-nouns, as *disciplina* discipline, *doctrina* doctrine, *medicina* medicine; also sbs. from other sources, as *fascina* fascine, *resina* resin, *urina* urine. The adjs. in *-inus*, *-ina* were also used subst., as in *concubinus*, *-ina* concubine, *lupinus* lupine, and esp. in proper names, as *Antoninus* Antonine, *Augustinus* Augustine, *Constantinus* Constantine, *Crispinus* Crispin, *Justinus* Justin, *Agrippina*, *Constantina*, etc. The English form of those in *-ina* (through Fr., or on the Fr. type) is *-ine*, occasionally in early words reduced to *-in*; those in *-inus* give F. and Eng. *-in*, but in Eng. often *-ine*.

Formations of this type were multiplied in late L. and Romanic, e.g. *famina* famine, F. *routine*; in Romanic this suffix (It., Sp. *-ino*, *-ina*, F. *-in*, *-ine*) is greatly used in forming names of derived substances, similitative appellations, diminutives, etc. Many of these have come into English, in the F. form *-ine* (*-in*), which has consequently become a formative element, freely used in forming the names of derivative products, and of things supposed to be derived from, resemble, imitate, or commemorate those from which they are named, and thus in the trade-names of new varieties of fabrics, cosmetics, patent medicines, and proprietary articles generally, e.g. *dentine*, *ossein*, *nectarine*, *brilliantine*, *grenaline*, *albertine*, *victorine*, etc. Feminine personal names of Romanic origin in *-ina* sometimes retain that form, but often take *-ine* (*-in* or *-in*) after Fr., as *Caroline*, *Catherine*, *Ernestine*, *Joséphine*.

-ine, suffix ⁵, Chem., in origin an offshoot of *-inē* ⁴, as occurring in the names of some derived substances: see *GELATIN*, *-INE*. At first used unsystematically in forming names of extractive principles and chemical derivatives of various kinds; also, in the English names given early in the 19th century to the four elements *chlorine*, *fluorine*, *iodine*, *bromine* (in F. *chlore*, *fluor*, *iode*, *brome*). In all these, but especially in the names of extractive principles, the ending *-ine* was by some reduced to *-in*, thus *gelatine* or *gelatin*, *aconitine* or *aconitin*, *chlorine* or *chlorin*. In recent systematic nomenclature the two forms have been differentiated, *-ine* being now used (1) in forming names of alkaloids and basic substances, as *aconitine*, *cocaine*, *nicotine*, *strychnine*, etc., which are thus distinguished from names of neutral substances, proteins, etc., in *-in* (see *-IN* ¹); and (2) in Hofmann's systematic names of hydrocarbons of the form C_nH_{m-2} , as *ethine* or acetylene, C_2H_2 , *propine* or allylene, C_3H_4 , etc. These latter are not much used. In the names of the elements, and some other substances, not belonging to any of the classes named, *-ine* is retained (though *chlorin*, *fluorin*, etc., appear in some American books). In popular and commercial use, the ending *-ine* is still current in the names of some substances for which systematic nomenclature requires *-in*: see *-IN* ¹.

-ine has been used by some authors to form the names of minerals; but in later systematic use, esp. by Dana, this is changed, in names of species, into *-ite*; thus *chalcosine*, *erythrine*, in Dana *chalcocite*, *erythrite*.

Inearth (in'ēth), *v.* [f. *IN* ¹ + *EARTH* sb. Cf. med.L. *interrare*, F. *enterrer*.]

1. *trans.* To bury in the earth, to inter. Chiefly poetical.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* i. xxii. 20 The Ethiop. Detects the ebony . . . deep-inearth'd. 1805 — *Madoc* iii. Poet. Wks. (1853) 320/4 Refusing brother, Till I had seen in holy ground inearth'd My poor lost brother. 1849 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (1851) 54 The body . . . that had been rudely inearthed after violent death. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 431 The Founder and his mate Were here inearthed.

2. To render 'earthy' or earthy. *rare*.

1863 PUSEY *Oxford Lenten Sermon*, ix. 12 What in us was lofty, lowered: what was in the image of the heavenly, inearthed.

Ineaw, var. form of *ENEW* *v.* *Obs.*

Inebriacy (in'brī-āsi), *rare*. [f. *INEBRIATE* *a.*: see *-ACY*.] The condition of an inebriate; the habit of drunkenness.

1876 *Christian Union* 27 Dec. (Cent.), No faith in any remedy for inebriacy, except as an aid to . . . strong purpose. **Inebriant** (in'brī-ānt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *inēbriant-em*, pres. pple. of *inēbriare* to *INEBRIATE*. Cf. OF. *inēbriant* (15th c. in Godef.).] *a. adj.* That inebriates; intoxicating. *b. sb.* An inebriating substance or agent; an intoxicant.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v., Inebriants . . . are properly divided

into native and artificial. 1828 WEBSTER, *Inebriant*, intoxicating. 1859 K. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 244 The favourite inebriant is tembo or palm-toddy. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 435 Among the inebriants alcohol may cause . . . an intensely red colour [of the interior of the stomach].

Inebriate (in'brī-āt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *inēbriat-us*, pa. pple. of *inēbriare*: see next.].

A. ppl. a. Inebriated, drunken; intoxicated (*lit.* and *fig.*). Often const. as *pa. pple.*

1497 Bp. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* Biiij, Peter as a man inebriat in the love of god. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 5 a, We myghte haue ben so inebriate wth our unestimable felicitie. *Ibid.*, Luke ix. 98 Thus spake Peter as a man inebriate and made drunken with the sweetness of this vision. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 20 Inebriate at fair Fortune's fountain-head, And reeling through the wilderness of joy. 1805 SOUTHEY *Ball. & Metr.* T. Poet. Wks. VI. 48 Inebriate with the deep delight, Dim grew the Pilgrim's swimming sight. 1844 SIR W. NAPIER *Comp. Scinde* ii. i. (1845) 227 Inebriate, luxurious Princes.

B. sb. An intoxicated person; esp. a person addicted to drunkenness, a habitual drunkard.

1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 365 This vertigo also continues, when the inebriate lies in his bed, in the dark. 1864 *Soc. Sc. Rev.* I. 419 We learn that an Asylum for Inebriates has been opened at Binghampton. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Apr. 2/1 When questions were over, the Home Secretary introduced his Habitual Inebriates Bill.

Inebriate (in'brī-āt), *v.* [f. prec., or ppl. stem of L. *inēbriare* to inebriate, intoxicate, f. *in-* (*IN* ²) + *ēbriare* to intoxicate, f. *ēbrius* drunk.]

1. *trans.* To make drunk; to intoxicate. Also *absol.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 259 Such stronge drinckes as are of force to inebriate. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 152 Sweet wines do not so much inebriate and ouertune the brain, as others. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 217 The luminous spirit lodged in the native balsam of pines . . . is of a nature so mild . . . as to warm without heating, to cheer but not inebriate. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 40 While . . . the cups That cheer but not inebriate, wait on each. 1894 *Corin. Mag.* Mar. 300 Mr. Tasker's tendency to inebriate himself.

2. *transf. and fig.* *a.* To intoxicate in mind or feeling; to excite or stupefy, as with liquor.

1497 Bp. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* Biiij, It inebriate them so y^t they were made by it oblyuous of all worldly things. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (Shaks. Soc.) 13 Securitie in wealth and prosperity, which doth inebriate the mindes of men. 1640 HABINGTON *Castara* iii. (Arb.) 128 O you! whom your Creators sight Inebriates with delight! 1640-1 Ld. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Comm.* 9 Feb. 10 Christis discipline hath bene adulterated, . . . the whole Church inebriated by the Prelates. 1748-9 BERKELEY *Serm. Rom.* viii. 13 Wks. 1871 IV. 632 Curb . . . every passion, each whereof inebriates and obfuscates no less than drink and meat. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 105 A spiritual drunkenness, inebriating the soul, as strong drink doth the body. 1878 DISRAELI *Sp.* 28 July, A sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity.

† *b.* To refresh as with drink; to water, drench, moisten. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *P's.* lxiv. 10 [lxv. 9] Thou hast visited the earth, and hast inebriated [Vulg. *inēbriasti*] it. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 72 The Chalice is our Saviours blood to cleanse and inebriate devout Soules. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 83 With blood I will inebriate Mine arrows.

† 3. *intr.* To become intoxicated. *Obs. rare.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 703 Great Quantities of Fish . . . when they come into the Fresh Water, do inebriate and turne up their Bellies. So as you may take them with your Hand [cf. quot. 1615 in *INEBRIATED* ¹].

Ine'briated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + *-ED* ¹.]

1. Intoxicated, drunken.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 29 Fish of sundry kinds . . . meeting with the fresh, as if inebriated, turne up their bellies, and are taken. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. vii. 196 As may be observed in the lifting or supporting of persons inebriated. 1839 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. iii. 148 To be 'drunk' is vulgar; but if a man be simply 'intoxicated' or 'inebriated', it is comparatively venial.

2. *transf. and fig.*: see prec. 2.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc.* xvi. *comm.*, To be inebriated signifieth no more but to be replenished with drinke competently, or abundantly, without excess. 1647 CRASHAW *Wks.* (Grosart) 319 A sweet inebriated ecstasy. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. III. vii. 154 When that genius becomes inebriated by the flattery it receives.

Ine'briating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + *-ING* ².] That inebriates; intoxicating. *lit.* and *fig.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *P's.* xxiii. 5 Thou hast fatt'd my head with oyle; and my chalice inebriating how goodlie is it! 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vii. ix. § 3 (1614) 698 Strong and inebriating wine. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man ii. ii. 106 The fermenting and inebriating Quality of vegetable Juices. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* III. 130 Flying from reflection to inebriating pleasures. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 18 Wine and all inebriating liquors are strictly forbidden.

Inebriation (in'brī-ā-shən), [ad. L. *inēbriationem* (Augustine), n. of action from *inēbriare* to *INEBRIATE*. Cf. OF. *inēbriation*, *-acion* (15th c. in Godef.).] The action of inebriating, or condition of being inebriated; intoxication, drunkenness.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 270 Unexpected inebriation from the unknowne effects of wine. 1682 — *Tracts* 25 Some generous strong sweet wine, wherein more especially lay the power of inebriation. 1791 NEWTON *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 171 He is computed to have drank, during the period of his inebriation, half a century, a quart of gin or whiskey per day. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 489 Through inebriation the mind of those who drink is changed.

b. fig. Intoxication of the mind or feelings; ex-

travagant exhilaration, excitement, or emotion, such as to cause loss of mental or moral steadiness.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 291 This inebriacyon or heuently drunkenesse of the spiryte. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (1654) IV. 4 Such inebriations of the spirit . . . Philosophie hath observ'd in extraordinary successes. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Hallam* (1851) I. 8a They did not preserve him from the inebriation of prosperity. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. ix. 76 The inebriation of the Renaissance . . . pulses through all his utterances.

† **Ine'briative**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *inēbriat-*, ppl. stem of *inēbriare* to *INEBRIATE* + *-IVE*. Cf. F. *inēbriatif*, *-ive* (Oresme, 14th c.).] Having the quality of inebriating, intoxicating; of or pertaining to inebriation.

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 31 Those that drinke wines . . . with inebriative delight. 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629-30) 525 A man taking an inebriative potion. 1628 GAULLE *Pract. The.* (1649) 294 Potions (whether inebriative, soporative, or stupefying).

Inebriety (in'brī-ē-ti), [f. *IN* ² + *EBRIETY* (L. *ēbrietas*), after *INEBRIATE*, etc.] The state or habit of being inebriated; drunkenness, intoxication, inebriation; now chiefly applied to habitual drunkenness, esp. when regarded as a disease.

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 99 Driven to the slower suicide of habitual inebriety. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* I. 68 (Jod.) In the desperation of poverty and inebriety. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* vi. i, How ludicrous is the inebriety of a man who wears spectacles! 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* x, His mistress was sometimes overtaken by inebriety. 1893 *Arena* Mar. 452 Inebriety is a disease of the nervous system, just like epilepsy, chorea, or insanity.

b. fig.: cf. *INEBRIATION* *b.*

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 59 In the inebriety of youthful spirits. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 233 An habitual inebriety of the imagination.

Inebrious (in'brī-ōs), *a. rare*. Also 5 *en-*ebriouse. [f. L. type **inēbriōsus* or F. **in-*, **enēbrieux*, after L. *ēbriōsus* (see *EBRIOUS*), with prefix *in-* as in *INEBRIATE*, etc.]

† 1. Inebriating, intoxicating. (In quot. 1450 *fig.*: cf. *INEBRIATE* *v.* 2.) *Obs.*

1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1052 Y^e virgine gloriouse Bering this vigne of wyne thus wele enebrieuse. 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) IV. 331 (R.) And with inebrious fumes distract our brains.

2. Inebriated, drunken; addicted to drunkenness.

1837 *Tail's Mag.* IV. 676 Did no inebrious Pontiff stand Hiccapping, to ask for thee . . . A jovial benedict? 1862 JEFFERSON *Bk. abt. Doctors* xxviii. 320 Sailors . . . retain a decided preference for an inebrious to a sober surgeon.

Inebriism (in'brī-iz'm), [f. stem of *inēbri-ate*, etc. + *-ISM*.] The scientific study of inebriety.

1886 *Allen & Neurol.* VII. 716 A permanent contribution to the subject of Inebriism.

† **Inebulliated**, *a. Obs.* [f. *IN* ³ + *ebulliated*, *EBULLIATE* *v.*] Not boiled.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelthouer's Bk. Physicke* 26/1 A draught of inebulliated iuyce of greene peasen. *Ibid.* 28/2 Take a good Capone, which hath binne choackede, and over-crammed, but inebulliatede.

† **In-eche**, *v.* in *ineched*, perhaps rather, as in the MSS., two words, in *eched*, added in: see *Eche* *v.* 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1280 (1329) (Campall MS.) And yf bat I at louses redience Haue ony word In eched for be theste [16th c. add. inched]. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Inched* (old word), put in.

Ineconomics (in'kōn-ō-mik), *a.* [*IN* ³.] Not economic; not according to (political) economy.

1852 *Q. Rev.* Sept. 360 The in-economic prejudice against them on the score of their causing a diminution of employment. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Oct. 5/2 A screw propeller works at a very great ineconomic disadvantage when working so near the surface.

Ineco'nomy. [*IN* ³.] Want of economy; waste of power, resources, etc.

1897 C. D. HASKINS in *Lett. to Editor* 1 Sept. 1899 *Boston (U.S.) Gen. Electric Co., Bulletin* 30 Aug. The function of the Street Railway Meter is to record the exact amount of energy used per trip by each car. Attention is at once directed to ineco'nomy in any part of the system.

† **Ine'dge**, *v. Obs.* [f. *IN* ¹ + *EDGE* *v.*] *trans.* To edge in, get in edgeways or surreptitiously.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 607/2 Occupying him thus busily to inedge such Sentences to maintain his Errors.

Inedible (in'e-dib'l), *a.* [*IN* ³.] Not edible; unfit to be eaten.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 218 Inedible fungi mistaken for esculent mushrooms. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 31 The inedible fruit of immortality.

Hence **Inedibility**, the quality of being inedible. 1882 A. R. WALLACE in *Nature* XXVI. 87/2 Various degrees of inedibility in butterflies. 1887 *Athenæum* 12 Mar. 357/1 In tracing the inedibility through the stages it was found that no inedible imago was edible in the larval stage.

† **Ine'difying**, *a. Obs.* [*IN* ³.] Not edifying. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* vi. 181 Latin, a Language very inedifying to a non-intelligent people. *Ibid.* 184 Declining nice, thorny and inedifying disputes.

Inedited (in'e-dit'ed), *a.* [*IN* ³. Cf. L. *inēdit-us* not made known.] Not edited.

a. Not published; unpublished.

1776 BURNLEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. Pref. 6 Manuscript information, and inedited materials from foreign countries. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merck. & Friar* Ded. (1844) 11 An inedited epistle addressed to one Anselm, preserved or buried in the Bodleian. 1855 LEWES *Goethe* I. iv. ii. 334 Her letters, still extant although inedited.

b. Not described in any published work.

1760 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* L. 856 All which singularities... will perhaps intitle the medal I am considering to the denomination of an inedited Coin. 1834 J. V. AKFAMAN (title) Rare and Inedited Roman Coins.

c. Published without editorial alteration or suppression.

1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. 226 In this document, inedited, and written with the frankness of a soldier. 1884 *American VIII.* 217 The newspaper portrait of an author, with 'inedited' anecdotes of him.

Ineducable (ine'dikāb'l), *a.* [IN-3.] Not educable; incapable of being educated.

1884 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Dec. 272 He is childish... in intellect, and ineducable beyond the first standard. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) May 350 A 'practical short-cut' by which uneducated or ineducable men are helped to the rewards of knowledge or skill.

Ineducation. *rare.* [IN-3.] Want of education, uneducated condition.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 396 There is a polished public to please, to whom the blunders of ineducation, or the coarseness of underbreeding can find no access.

Ineffability (inef'abil'iti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being ineffable; unspeakableness.

1628 GAULF *Pract. The.* (1629) 51 Amazed at the incomprehensibleness and ineffability of such his Birth and Being. 1652 BENLOWE *Theoph.* xiii. xlvii. 241 With joyes ineffability. 1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Ineffable (inef'ab'l), *a. (sb.)* [a. F. *ineffable* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *ineffabilis* unutterable, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *effabilis*: see EFFABLE.]

1. That cannot be expressed or described in language; too great for words; transcending expression; unspeakable, unutterable, inexpressible.

1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1699 O godde of hiegh pitee immense and ineffable. 1526 TINDALE 2 Cor. ix. 15 Thanks be vnto God for his ineffable gyfte. 1559 *Primer in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 109, I stedfastly trust in thine ineffable mercy. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 104 Setting forth his ineffable wisdom. 1709 *Tatler* No. 81 ¶ 4 The Virgin... smiled with an ineffable Grace at their Meeting, and retired. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Greyv.* vii. A form of such ineffable and sparkling grace. 1834 THIRLWALL in *Philolog. Museum* I. 492 A thoroughly bad citizen, as well as an ineffable fool. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* i. ii. 'Go to, knave!' cried Henry, with a look of ineffable disgust. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* ii. 3 'Tis an ineffable anguish again thou bidd'st me renew.

2. That must not be uttered; †not to be disclosed or made known (*obs.*).

1597 A. M. in *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 47 b/1 A secrete and ineffable venome or poyson. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 39 The name of Iehouah is ineffable, and not to be vttered. 1744 GRAY *Lett. in Poems* (1775) 177 If I may be permitted to pronounce... that ineffable Octogrammaton... Laziness. 1864 BROWNING *Alt Vagler* ix. To whom turn I but to thee, the ineffable Name?

†3. That cannot be uttered or pronounced; unpronounceable. *Obs. rare.*

1638 SIR T. HERRERT *Tract.* (ed. 2) 18 Pliny confesses... That their names and Townes were ineffable. 1886 *Obscure Chinese Char.* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 225 The single Strokes may be taken for single ineffable Letters as are the Consanants.

†4. *Math.* That cannot be expressed in terms of rational quantities; irrational, surd. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ineffable Numbers*, the same as Surd Numbers. 1709-29 V. MANDRY *Syst. Math., Geom.* 137 Rational or Effable Magnitudes, are those whose Proportions may be exprest by certain Numbers: Irrational or Ineffable, are the contrary.

B. sb. (colloq.)

1. *pl.* Trousers. (A humorous euphemism: cf. *inexpressibles*, *unmentionables*.)

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 337 Our lower garments, or Ineffables, sit but awkwardly. 1867 W. CORY *Lett. & Jynls.* (1897) 196 Shoes off, ineffables tucked up.

2. One not to be mentioned or named; an anonymous journalist, etc.; an 'unutterable' swell.

1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 31 The 'Times' has its secrets by this time... it holds them all fast now, admitting none to its confidence but the Ineffables, the printers, and the ever-throbbing steam-engine. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 June 549/1 Two white-hatted and pegtopped ineffables.

Ineffableness (inef'ab'lnēs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ineffable; unspeakableness. (In quot. 1883 want of the power of utterance.)

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 75 The ineffableness and unutterableness of the admirable union. 1883 MELVILLE *Bell in Nature* XXVII. 531/2 In some quarters... Ineffableness is held to indicate grasp of thought; taciturnity to be the cloak of profundity.

Ineffably (inef'ab'l), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an ineffable manner, or to an ineffable extent or degree; inexpressibly, unspeakably, unutterably.

1550 CRANMER *Answ. Gardiner* 371 (T.) So dyd the diuinity ineffably put itselfe into the visible sacrament. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 721 He all his Father full exprest Ineffably into his face receiv'd. 1707-8 BEKELEY *Serm.* 2 *Tim.* i. 10 Wks. 1871 IV. 601 A good so ineffably, so inconceivably great. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* i. 29 A name which was ineffably sacred to him.

Ineffaceable (inef'sāb'l), *a.* [f. IN-3 + EFFACE + -ABLE. Cf. F. *ineffaçable* (1564 in Hatz.-Darm.)] That cannot be effaced, obliterated, or blotted out; indelible. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 219 The ineffaceable

horrors and disgraceful excesses of the promoters and quellers of the Wexford insurrection. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 25 The everlasting and ineffaceable infamy of bombarding Copenhagen. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jynls.* I. 87 The nail-marks in the hands and feet of Jesus, ineffaceable, even after he had passed into bliss and glory. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 52 That ineffaceable impression produced by His very aspect.

Hence **Ineffaceability**, the quality of being ineffaceable; **Ineffaceably** *adv.*, in an ineffaceable manner, indelibly.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* x. Poet. Wks. IX. 99 On his fame The Ethiop dye, fixed ineffaceably; For ever will abide. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 510 The hideous brand of interested apostasy... ineffaceably imprinted on his forehead. 1878 MRS. GROTE in *Lady Eastlake Life* vii. (1880) 145 The curious fact of the ineffaceability of the Jews. 1893 LOUISA TWINING *Recoll.* 58 The ineffaceability of early impressions.

Ineffectible (inef'ktib'l), *a. rare.* Also -able. [f. IN-3 + EFFECTIBLE (or its elements).]

†1. Not capable of producing the effect; ineffectual, ineffective. *Obs.*

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* iii. ii. (1654) 175 Superstitious acts, done by means altogether in themselves ineffectible, and unwarantable.

†2. Not to be effected by ordinary or natural means; supernatural. *Obs.*

1656 BP. HALL *Soul's Farew.* 7 He, in an ineffectible manner, communicates himself to blessed spirits, both angels and men, and that very vision is no less to them than beatifical.

3. That cannot be effected or carried out; impracticable.

1806 *Monthly Mag.* XXII. 210/1 To reduce implicitly... pronunciation to orthography, or orthography to pronunciation, is ineffectible.

Hence **Ineffectibility** (-ably) *adv.*, in an ineffectible manner: see sense 2.

1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* verse 25 Wks. 1871 V. 372 For as Christ, the wisdom of the Father, was eternally and ineffectibly begotten in the divine essence, so they worshipped a... goddess of wisdom, and feigned that she was begotten by Jupiter, of his own brain.

Ineffective (inef'ktiv), *a. (sb.)* [f. IN-3 + EFFECTIVE.]

1. Of such a nature as not to produce any, or the intended, effect; insufficient; hence, without effect, ineffectual; inoperative.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 264 Other grievous and ineffective remedies. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ineffective, or Ineffectual*, that has no effect, vain, fruitless. 1808 HURD *Serm.* Wks. III. xxxv. (R.). How faint and partial and ineffective his best virtues. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 81 The Burmas, after one or two ineffective discharges, fled from the approach of the storming party. 1898 A. W. W. DALE *Life R. W. Dale* v. 114 Any public appeal, he felt, would be injudicious and ineffective.

2. Of a person: Not able to effect or accomplish anything; inefficient; not fit for work or service.

1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year I.* xiii. 165 Virtue hates weak and ineffective minds, and tame ease prosecutions. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxiii. Poet. Wks. IX. 218 Weak childhood there and ineffective age In the chambers of the rock were placed secure. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Apr. 3/1 The community... has a special duty to the old, the weak, and the ineffective.

3. Wanting in artistic effect.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jynls.* I. 182 The architecture... is very ineffective. 1870 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* vii. 26 The height... would render very fine work altogether ineffective.

B. sb. An ineffective person; one unfit for work or service.

1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xciii. XII. 213 Leaving under guard... the baggage, the prisoners and the ineffectives. 1878 Bosw. SMITH *Carthage* 397 Having restored discipline by clearing his camp of the ineffectives.

Ineffectively (inef'ktivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an ineffective manner; without effect or result; fruitlessly.

1655 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* vii. § 5. 479 Still it contended, but ineffectively for the most part. 1675 *Art Contemtn.* viii. § 3. 216 He... will be like Sestorius's soldier, who ineffectively tugg'd at the horses tail to get it off at once, when he that pull'd it hair by hair, quickly did it. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* 163 A career... which was so fitfully pursued, and which is now so ineffectively to end.

Ineffectiveness (inef'ktivnēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ineffective.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Oct. 461/1 Another great cause of the ineffectiveness of modern sermons. 1867 BARRY *Sir C. Barry* viii. 276 The meagre ineffectiveness of our older buildings.

Ineffectual (inef'ktial), *a.* [f. IN-3 + EFFECTUAL: perh. from a med.L. or OF. corresp. form.] Not effectual. Of efforts, attempts, or actions: Without effect; unable to produce the intended effect; unavailing, unsuccessful, fruitless.

1425 *Foundat. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 10 Yneffectualle these prayers myght nat be, whoes auctor ys the Apostle, whois gracious herer was God. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 21. 220 We observe meanes to be wanting or to be ineffectual. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Ded., Your Commands can Prevail... where those of Others would have been wholly ineffectual. 1704 T. BROWN *Satire Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 23 All his efforts were ineffectual. 1790 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 173 The title was vain, the grant ineffectual. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* iii. (1871) 85 In England... the statute-books are filled with ineffectual attempts of the legislature to establish uniformity. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* i. (1856) 7 When he found his reasoning ineffectual, he appealed to direct experiment.

b. Of things: Not producing the usual or expected effect; weak or tame in effect. (Often in allusions to Shakspeare's 'ineffectual fire', *Ham.* I. v. 90.)

1784 COWPER *Task* v. 7 His [the sun's] slanting ray Slides ineffectual down the snowy vale. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxii. 451 The phosphorence was not unlike the ineffectual fire of the glow-worm. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* ii. (1857) 76, I... there confronted at my chamber-door, A white face, —shivering, ineffectual lips. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* v. 95 She smiled a little, and let the cigarette pale its ineffectual fire and die out.

c. Of a person: That does not effect the ends for which he exists; that is a failure.

1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iii. (1875) 124 The passive and ineffectual Uranus of Keats's poem. 1886 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 142 In everything she had become ineffectual. Work had lost its savour, prayer its creative atmosphere. 1897 T. HODGKIN *Chas. Gt.* 90 Pope Stephen III., the Sicilian, a weak and ineffectual man.

Ineffectuality (inef'ktivæ'li). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The condition or fact of being ineffectual; *concr.* something ineffectual (quot. 1838).

1670 G. H. Hist. *Cardinals* iii. ii. 256 Seeing the ineffectuality of his words... he held his peace. 1838 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Scott* (1872) VI. 32 Lope de Vega... plays at best in the eyes of some few as a vague aurora-borealis, and brilliant ineffectuality. 1870 FAOUR *Hist. Eng.* Concl. XII. 543 With their ineffectuality, their simony, and their worldliness, they brought themselves and their office into contempt.

Ineffectually (inef'ktivæ'li), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an ineffectual manner; without producing the intended effect or result; unavailingly, fruitlessly, in vain.

1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 390 Which being done by the said Earl ineffectually. 1693 LUDLOW *Mem.* I. 145 (R.) It had been besieged for about two months ineffectually by the Scots. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 243 Having ineffectually exerted all her eloquence to shake Emma's resolution. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 137/2 Even the Spanish Government did this, sincerely and earnestly, though ineffectually.

Ineffectualness (inef'ktivæ'lnēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being ineffectual; failure to produce the intended effect.

1650 WEEKES *Truth's Conf.* ii. 42 These phrases... of Effectualness and Ineffectualness, are not plainly understood. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. xx. 302 The ineffectualness of our vulgar medicines. 1754 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 442 Acquainting her with his son's design and the ineffectualness of his own remonstrances. 1880 CHEYNE *Isaiah* I. 143 It is the violence, not the ineffectualness, of the attack which means emphasising.

† **Ineffe'ctuate**, *v. Obs.* [f. stem of *ineffectual*, *ineffectu-ous* + -ATE, after *effectuate*: cf. F. *ineffectu* uneffected.] *trans.* To render ineffectual. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 14 It [covetousness] ineffectuates the instruments of salvation.

Ineffervescence (inef'erve'sēns). *rare.* [IN-3.] The fact of not effervescing; absence of effervescence. So **Ineffervescent** *a. (rare-°)*, having the quality of not effervescing; **Ineffervesce** *v. (rare-°)*, incapable of effervescing; **Ineffervesce** *sbility*, incapability of effervescing.

1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 199 Porcelain Clay is distinguished, from... Marls, by colour, fineness, ineffervescence with acids. *Ibid.* 201 Indurated lithomarga is distinguished from... marls, by its fineness and ineffervescibility. 1828 WEBSTER, *Ineffervescent*... *Ineffervescible*. 1850 MANSEL *Let.* (1873) 16 Substances ineffervescence in themselves.

† **Inefficace**, *a. Obs. rare-°*. [a. F. *inefficace*, ad. L. *inefficā-em*: cf. EFFICACE.] = next.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 7124 Inefficace, inefficax.

Inefficacious (inef'ikæ'fəs), *a.* [f. IN-3 + EFFICACIOUS: repr. L. *inefficāx*, -cācem, F. *inefficace*.] Of a remedy, treatment, course of action, etc.: Not efficacious; without efficacy.

1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* verse 5 Wks. 1871 V. 178 The devils assent... is not a naked and inefficacious assent, but such as causeth horror and tremblings. 1769 *Town & Country Mag.* Sept. 473/1 His remedy proved inefficacious. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 135/2 The precaution... is quite inefficacious. 1875 *Postfr. Gains* III. (ed. 2) 387 It did not inevitably follow that his contract was inefficacious.

Inefficaciously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] Ineffectually, unsuccessfully.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Ineffectually*, *Inefficaciously*, fruitlessly, to no Purpose. 1795 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 10 He exerted himself, however inefficaciously, in the cause of parliamentary reform.

Inefficaciousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inefficacious; inefficacy.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 67 That the inefficaciousness of grace is as well discovered by this, because even the Saints are sometimes overcome. 1678 *Lively Orac.* viii. § 3. 310 To this we may probably impute that strange inefficaciousness we see of the word. 1721 [see next].

Inefficacy (inef'ikæ'siti). [ad. F. *inefficacité* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.): cf. IN-3 and EFFICACY.] = prec.

1721 BAILEY, *Inefficacy*... inefficaciousness, want of Force or Virtue. 1886 DICEY *Case agst. Home Rule* 76 [He] attributes the inefficacy of laws passed by the Imperial Parliament to their coming before Irishmen in a foreign garb.

Inefficacy (inef'ikæ'si). [ad. late L. *inefficācia*, f. *inefficāx*, -cācem: cf. IN-3 and EFFICACY.] Want of efficacy; failure or incapacity to produce the effect proposed or desired.

1612-15 Br. *Hall Contempl.*, O. T. XIX. viii, No marvel if carnal minds despise the foolishness of preaching. . . the seeming inefficiency of censures. 1688 BOYLE *Final Cause Nat. Things* II. 84 The inefficiency of the burning fiery furnace on Daniel's three companions. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 ¶ 3 The inefficiency of advice is usually the fault of the counsellor. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanaugh* vi. The unintentional allusion to the inefficiency of his prayers.

† **Inefficiency** (*inef'fēnsi*). [*f.* as INEFFICIENT + -ENCE; cf. EFFICIENCY.] = next.

1797 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 377 What does it prove but the inefficiency of an inert majority, opposed to the active struggles of a party, less numerous by two-thirds?

Inefficiency (*inef'fēnsi*). [*f.* as next + -ENCY; cf. EFFICIENCY.] Want of efficiency; inability or failure to accomplish something; ineffectiveness, inefficient character.

1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) II. 187 Venice . . owes its security to its neutrality and inefficiency. a 1761 LAW *The Relig.* II. (R.). Numerous texts affirm this total insensibility and inefficiency of all such entities in the most absolute terms. 1817 B. R. HAYDON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 474 Relapsing for a time to languid inefficiency. 1878 LECKY *Eng.* in 18th C. II. viii. 504 The scandalous inefficiency of the Government of Lewis XV.

Inefficient (*inef'fēnt*), *a.* (*sb.*) [*f.* IN-3 + EFFICIENT.] Not efficient; failing to produce, or incapable of producing, the desired effect; ineffective. Of a person: Not effecting or accomplishing something; deficient in the ability or industry required for what one has to do; not fully capable.

1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) II. 337 He is as insipid in his pleasure, as inefficient in everything else. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* II. 240 Ploughs . . of a more awkward, and inefficient structure than those I have already described. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. viii. 165 When the law was found inefficient the punishment was increased. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 75 He . . rarely promoted an inefficient person. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* IX. ii. (1881) 308 Poorly paid labor, is inefficient labor.

B. sb. An inefficient person.

1898 *Times* 16 Dec. 7/6 Ill-born, ill-fed, ill-housed, ill-clad, many of them at best are poor animals, and 'inefficients' by birth or degeneration.

Inefficiently, *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY 2.] In an inefficient manner; in a way that does not effect its purpose; ineffectively.

1858 in WEBSTER. 1835 T. WALKER *Original* I. (1887) 17 The art of government is the most difficult of all arts . . and it is the most inefficiently practised. 1899 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* VI. 403/2, I fear that I have very feebly enforced and very inefficiently illustrated the true principles on which works of furniture should be constructed.

† **Ineffigiate**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [*ad.* L. *ineffigiat-us*, *f.* in- (IN-3) + *effigiat-us* fashioned; see EFFIGIATE.] Unfashioned.

1657 W. CROLIUS *Philos. Ref.* I. 58 The first matter was a kind of ineffigiate confused Essence, which Philosophers call the Chaos and Hyle, or Mother of the world.

† **Ineffrenate**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [*ad.* late L. *ineffrenāt-us* unbridled, *f.* in- (IN-2) + *effrenāt-us* unbridled.] Unbridled.

1881 STUBBS *Two wonderful Examp. in Shaks. Soc. Papers* (1849) IV. 82 So are the people ineffrenate, peruse in each degree.

† **Ineffugible**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* -0. [*ad.* L. *ineffugibilis* inevitable, *f.* in- (IN-3) + **effugibilis*, *f.* *effugē-re* to flee from, avoid.] Inevitable.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ineffugible*, inevitable, not to be avoided.

Ineffulgent (*inef'uldžent*), *a.* *rare.* [IN-3.] Not effulgent; wanting brilliance.

1824 *Examiner* 138 1/2 No inefficient suns.

† **Inegal**, *a.* *Obs.* [*a.* F. *inegal* (Oresme, 14th c.) *f.* in- (IN-3) + *egal* equal, EGALL, after L. *inæqualis* INEQUAL.] Unequal.

1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 82 Pryde is a vyce of Inequalyte or to be inegal to other and not lyke.

† **Ineger**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [*f.* IN-2 + *eger* EAGER: corresp. to OF. *enaigr-ir*, *enegrir* to render sharp, irritate, envenom.] *trans.* To make eager or keen, to excite.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* II. 306 He is inegered with thirsty greediness for pardon and grace.

† **Inehleche**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *genealecan* *f.* *nealcan*; see NEHLECHE.] To draw near, approach.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 199 Pa ne dorstan hie þære stowe genealecan. *Ibid.* 243 Hi ne dorston hine genealecan. c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 111 Summe lauerdes inehlecheð gode þurh heore lauer(d)scepe.

Ineiled, ME. *pa. pple.* of NAIL *v.*

Inelaborate (*inlæ'bōrēt*), *a.* [IN-3. Cf. obs. F. *inelaboré* (1605 in Godef.)] Not elaborate; not having much labour expended on it; simple or slight in workmanship.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 60 Crasse and excrementitious humours about the forepart of their Brain, which should make their faces more inelaborate and confused. 1747 WARBURTON *Shaks. Cymb.* v. v. 165 (Jod.) What Shakespeare meant by 'brief nature', inelaborate, hasty, and careless as to the elegance of form in respect of art. 1814 JEFFREY in *Mem. Moore* (1853) II. 16 One little piece of yours, however short and inelaborate. 1864 C. CLARKE *Box for Season* I. 122 Miss Markby's style was decidedly inelaborate.

Hence **Inelaborately** *adv.*, in a way void of elaboration.

1824 LINDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 205 In regard to

Herodotus, his style I consider as . . the most simply and inelaborately harmonious, of any author in any language.

† **Inelaborate**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare* -0. [*f.* IN-2 + ELABORATE.] = ELABORATE *v.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Inelaborate*, to do n thing curiously.

Inelaborated (*inlæ'bōrēt*), *a.* [IN-3.] Not elaborated, not laboriously worked out; not thoroughly formed by natural or chemical process.

1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II. Not Curiously done, *Inelaborated*. 1823-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 368 Their weakened and relaxed condition allowed the serous or more liquid parts of the blood to pass off. In a crude and inelaborated form.

Inelastic (*inlæ'stik*), *a.* [*f.* IN-3 + ELASTIC.]

1. Not elastic; void of elasticity or springiness, whether from rigidity or plastic quality; not yielding to a strain and springing back to its normal condition on the removal of the strain.

Inelastic fluids, a name for liquids, as being void of 'elasticity' in the older sense (see ELASTIC A. 2); cf. *elastic fluids* s.v. ELASTIC A. 3.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 87 The Excess of Softness, which renders the medullary Substance totally inelastic as to Sense. 1780 CHESTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 328 Its cavity was above half filled with a firm inelastic substance. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 245 Common or inelastic fluids are capable of remaining in contact with each other for a long time without admixture. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* vii. 175 The principle of conservation holds equally good with elastic and inelastic bodies.

2. *fig.* That does not expand and contract in accordance with circumstance or need; unyielding.

1867 *Spectator* 29 June 713 1/2 The House of Lords show not firmness and independence, but inelastic obstinacy and obstructiveness, in such a vote. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* p. 171, Buddhism does not seem to be inelastic or unsuitable to civilization. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 June 6/1 The aggregate of the bank notes in active circulation is equally unchangeable and inelastic.

Inelasticate (*inlæ'stikēt*), *v.* [*f.* prec. + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To render inelastic.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 701 These threads must be deprived of their elasticity before they can be made subservient to . . textile manufacture. Each thread [of caoutchouc] is inelasticated individually in the act of reeling, by the renter boy or girl pressing it between the moist thumb and finger. . . Thread thus inelasticated has a specific gravity of 0.948732.

Inelasticity (*inlæ'stisi*, *inlæ'si*). [IN-3.] Absence of elasticity; a condition the reverse of elastic; rigidity.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1881 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 407 1/2 The inelasticity of highly elaborate instincts among the lower insects. 1883 19th Cent. May 742 No blind uniformity, no unintelligent inelasticity.

Inelegance (*ine'lğāns*). [*f.* INELEGANT: see -ANCE, and cf. F. *inelegance* (1525 in Hatz.-Darm.)] The fact or quality of being inelegant; want of refined grace of form or manner; clumsiness; an instance of this.

1726 G. ROBERTS 4 *Years Voy.* Ded. Aij b, Pardon the Inelegance, &c. of this unpolished Essay. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Watts* Wks. IV. 184 Whatever they had among them before, whether of learning or acuteness, was commonly obscured and blunted by coarseness, and inelegance of style. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. vi. § 26 Their intemperance, their coarseness, their inelegance, their scurrility . . are not compensated . . by any impressive eloquence.

Inelegancy (*ine'lğānsi*). [*f.* next: see -ANCY.] The quality of being inelegant; = INELEGANCE.

1717 in BAILEY vol. II. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 19 Whatever facility there may be in their notions, or inelegancy in their language. 1837 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 146 Those literary inelegancies which seem the besetting sins of lady-novelists.

Inelegant (*ine'lğānt*), *a.* [*a.* F. *inelegant* (15-16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *ad.* L. *inelegant-em*, *f.* in- (IN-3) + *elégant-em* ELEGANT.] Not elegant.

1. Wanting in grace of form or manner; ungraceful; unrefined; clumsy, coarse, unpolished.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 26/5 Inelegant, inelegans. 1623 COCKERAM, *Inelegant*, not decked, rough. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vi. 31 When the forms . . are inelegant, that is, when they are composed of unvaried lines. 1768 BOSWELL, *Corsica* (ed. 2) 23 The church of St. John in this city, by no means an inelegant building. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* viii. 21 Vincent's somewhat inelegant person.

b. esp. of language and literary style.

1599 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fols* (1874) I. 7 A manner of wrytinge nat inelegant. 1755 *World* No. 106 (1823) III. 8 If the dispute be about a Greek word, and he pronounces it to be inelegant. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Rochester* Wks. II. 199 His imitation of Horace on Lucilius is not inelegant. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 293 Such expressions . . are very inelegant, and do not suit the idiom of our language.

† *c.* Not of delicate taste or flavour. *Obs.*

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 49 Ample Fruit . . pleasing to Sight, But to the Tongue inelegant and flat.

d. Of a medical preparation; cf. ELEGANT 5 b.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 150 The decoction, although official, is inelegant and faulty.

2. Wanting in æsthetic refinement or delicacy.

a. Of things.

1667 MILTON P. L. v. 335 Order, so contriv'd as not to mix Tastes, not well joined, inelegant. 1712 STRELE *Spect.* No. 521 ¶ 4 Fort Knock has occasioned several very perplexed and inelegant Heats and Animosities. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot* (1749) 13 They wander about from one object to another, of vain curiosity, or inelegant pleasure. 1834 LYTTON *Pemphig* 245 [It was] thought inelegant among the Romans to entertain less than three or more than nine at their banquets. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Ranke* (1851) II. 138 Letters

and the fine arts undoubtedly owe much to this not inelegant sloth.

† *b.* Of persons. *Obs.*

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* I. 59 What remains On living Coals they broil, inelegant Of Taste. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 130 ¶ 2, I am . . the unfortunate wife of that inelegant (I had almost said insensible) husband. 1784 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) II. cxvii. 293 A common and inelegant spectator.

3. (*nonce-use* from late L.) Not in harmony with the main body of the Law.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xxx. 552 This want of harmony or consistency with the great bulk of the system the Roman Lawyers denote. 'inelegantia juris'. Now the Canon or Civil Laws (as they obtain in England) may be singular or inelegant but they are not less portions of the general law.

Hence **Inelegantly**, *inelegancy* (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

Inelegantly (*ine'lğāntli*), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY 2.] In an inelegant manner; ungracefully, clumsily.

1667 *South Sermon*, (1698) III. x. 477 He was not so much buried, as . . deposited in the Grave for a small inconsiderable space; So that even in this respect he may not inelegantly be said to have tasted of Death. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Milton* Wks. II. 154 Comus . . is a drama in the epic style, inelegantly splendid, and tediously instructive. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* viii. (1861) 169 The cat and the deer cannot move or sit inelegantly. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors. Clar.* I. iv. 20 We fight inelegantly as well as expensively, with machines instead of bow and spear.

Inelevable (*ine'livābl*), *a.* [IN-3.] Not elevable; incapable of being elevated or raised.

1806 *Southey in Ann. Rev.* IV. 582 He is said to have expressed . . his opinion that Rome . . was inelevable.

Ineligibility (*ine'lidžib'iliti*). [*f.* next: see -ITY.] The quality or fact of being ineligible.

1795 *Fortnight's Ramble* 88 To them I thus object, on the score of their ineligibility. 1805 *East's Rep.* V. 215 The supposed ineligibility of a bailiff to be elected mayor. 1828 WEBSTER, *Ineligibility* . . a. State or quality of not being worthy of choice. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Aug. 4/5 The amendment . . declaring the ineligibility of all monarchical pretenders as candidates for the Presidency of the Republic.

Ineligible (*ine'lidžib'l*), *a.* [*f.* IN-3 + ELIGIBLE; cf. F. *ineligible* (1752 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. Incapable of being elected; legally or officially disqualified for election to an office or position.

1770 JOHNSON *False Alarm* Wks. X. 144 The votes given to a man ineligible being given in vain, the highest number of an eligible candidate becomes a majority. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 80 My wish . . was that the President should be elected for seven years, and be ineligible afterwards. 1861 O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Materials* 252 He was dumb, and therefore . . ineligible to be made a king.

b. Hence, Unfit, or considered unfit, to be chosen; unworthy of choice.

1828 WEBSTER, *Ineligible* . . 2. Not worthy to be chosen or preferred. 1861 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* lii, As a son-in-law he was quite ineligible. *Mod.* Altogether ineligible as a permanent residence.

† 2. Of actions, etc.: Such as one would not choose to do; inexpedient; undesirable. *Obs.*

1779 R. HOWE in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 321 He reports that storming them, at present, would be ineligible. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Contents 9 [It was] ineligible to take a greater time in the whole than formerly. 1797 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 155 If there be any circumstance which might render its delivery ineligible, you may return it to me.

B. absol. with *pl.* as *sb.* One not eligible as a suitor or a husband.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 2/3 Archibald Rolles, an ineligible, declares his love to Margareta Ridout, a penniless girl. 1898 *Ibid.* 25 May 3/2 Mothers of marriageable daughters . . sometimes lament that eligible men as a class are so much less agreeable than the ineligible.

Hence **Ineligibly** *adv.*, in an ineligible manner; **Ineligibility** = INELIGIBILITY.

1846 WORCESTER, *Ineligibly*. *Dr. Allen*. 1872 *Daily News* 2 Sept., The camp of the Army Corps headquarters, ineligible situated . . if military conditions are regarded. 1881 *Ibid.* 4 Mar. 9/3 Unwise experience of this latter place tends to show its ineligibility for sanitary reasons.

Ineliminable (*inlīm'ānābl*), *a.* [IN-3.] Incapable of being eliminated.

1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 108 The number of laborers is an ineliminable element in the problem.

Ineloquence (*ine'lōkwēns*). [IN-3.] Want of eloquence; the quality of being ineloquent; (in Carlyle) the reverse of eloquence or speaking out; silence.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. xi, The Lord Abbot's eloquence is less admirable than his ineloquence, his great invaluable 'talent of silence'. 1894 SIR H. ILYING in *Daily News* 3 Dec. 6/7 We . . feel keenly the ineloquence of finite words to express our emotions.

Ineloquent (*ine'lōkwēnt*), *a.* [*f.* IN-3 + ELOQUENT; cf. F. *ineloquent* (16th c. in Littré.)] Not eloquent; void of eloquence.

c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 42 The audyence falleth, for werynes of his ineloquent langage, fast on slepe. 1667 MILTON P. L. viii. 219 Nor are thy lips ungraceful, Sire of men, Nor tongue ineloquent. 1818 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIX. 52 He quotes the old man's honest and not ineloquent exhortation. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. v, The ineloquent Brindley, behold he has chained seas together.

Hence **Ineloquently** *adv.*, in an ineloquent manner; without eloquence.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1865 J. HULLAN *Transit. Period Music*

119 Rameau .. declared, very ineloquently no doubt, but very decisively, that it was the work of two hands, the one an artist, the other an utter ignoramus.

Ineluctable (in'el'uktäb'l), *a.* Also 7-ible. [ad. L. *ineluctabilis*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *eluctabilis*, *f. eluctari* to struggle out. Cf. *F. ineluctable* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] From which one cannot escape by struggling; not to be escaped from.

1623 COCKERAM, *Ineluctable*, not to be overcome by any pains. 1629 JACKSON *Creed* vi. 11. xx. § 2 The titles of fate were anciently .. unavoidable, insuperable, inflexible, ineluctable. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* 495 As if the damnation of all sinners now were ineluctable and eternal. 1765 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 3/4 That trouble and confusion which must probably attend these ineluctable events. 1880 SWINBURNE *Thalassinus* 222 All glories of all storms of the air that fell, prone, ineluctable. 1888 Mrs. H. WARD *R. Elmsmere* iv. xxix. 366 She and he were alike helpless—both struggling in the grip of some force outside themselves, inexorable, ineluctable.

Hence **Ineluctably** *adv.*, irresistibly, so that one cannot escape from its grip.

1657 T. PEIRCE *God's Decrees* 62 That .. doth prevail upon the will not ineluctably, but infallibly.

Ineludible (in'el'udib'l), *a.* Also -able. [IN-3.] That cannot be eluded or escaped.

1662 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* ii. 18 An opinion, so very obnoxious .. should not be admitted but upon .. ineludible [1682 ineludible] demonstrations. 1787 BENTHAM *Panopt.* Let. xxi. (1791) 126 Doubts .. whether it would be advisable .. to give such herculean and ineludible strength to the gripe of power? 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* i. ii. 34 The ineludible gripe, in which mortality clutches the highest and purest of earthly mould. 1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* xviii. 104 Making up his mind to the ineludible.

Hence **Ineludibly** *adv.*, in an ineludible manner. 1893 *National Observer* 20 May 9/1 Persisted in stubbornly, unchangeably, ineludibly.

† **Inemanability.** *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. in-* (IN-3) + *L. emanabilis*, *f. emanare* to EMANATE.] The attribute of not originating by emanation.

a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1685) 327 The .. properties are .. inaccessibility and inemanability .. these belong to the Father.

Inembryonate (in'em'bri'jənt), *a. Biol.* [IN-3.] Not embryonate; having no embryo.

1846 WORCESTER cites REID. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Inembryonatus*, having no embryo, germ, or corculum; inembryonate.

† **Inemendable**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *inemendabilis* that cannot be amended or improved; (in *Laws of Cnut* and *Hen. I.* in sense 'that cannot be remedied by a fine', *Du Cange*); *f. in-* (IN-3) + *emendabilis* amendable, EMENDABLE.] Incapable of being amended; incurable.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 569/2 In auoyding of their sedicious trouble, and for the repressyng of theyr inemendable malice. 1708 KERSEY *s.v.*, (In old Times) such a Crime was said to be inemendable, as could not be atoned for by a Fine. 1721 in *BAILEY*.

Hence † **Inemendableness** (Bailey, 1727).

† **Inemity**, *obs. Sc. form* of ENMITY.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* (1847) i. 147 This inemity [ed. 1732 inemity] was judged mortal, and without all hope of reconciliation.

Inemulous, *a. rare* -1. [IN-3.] Not emulous; without emulation; not envious of (fame, power, or the like).

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* ii. (1791) 80 He treads, inemulous of fame or wealth, Profuse of toil, and prodigal of health.

Inemye, *obs. form* of ENEMY: see INIMI.

† **Inenarrable**, *a. Obs.* [*a. F. inenarrable* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *inenarrabilis*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *enarrabilis*, *f. enarrare* to narrate. Cf. *ENARRABLE*.] That cannot be narrated, told, or declared; indescribable, unspeakable.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 439 So grete is the payme of helle and so inenarrable. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 138 He is the profounde of thyn inenarrable wysdome. *Ibid.* 196 Whose goodnes is inenarrable and everlastyng. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* ii. 422 The princes then, and naue that did bring these so inenarrable troopes, and all their soyles, I sing. 1616 — *Homer's Hymns, Hercules* (1858) 104 And who .. through all the sea was sent, And Earth's inenarrable continent. 1628 JACKSON *Worthy Churchman* 25 An inenarrable hardnesse is the first and chief quality of the Diamond. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* ii. 424 That sacred .. Mystery of the Holy Trinity is ineffable and inenarrable by any Creature. 1730 BAILEY (folio), *Inenarrable*.

Hence † **Inenarrableness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Inenarrableness*, Unspeakableness.

† **Inence**, *inert*, *obs. forms* of ANENT *prep.* 13. — *Cursor M.* 23011 (Edin.) Saint austin says inent þat dai Es nan can godis conseil sai.

Inenchyma (in'en'kimä), *Bot.* [*f. Gr. is, iv-fibre* + *ἐγχυμα* infusion.] Fibrocellular tissue, the cells of which resemble spiral vessels.

1851 BALFOUR *Bot.* § 11. 5 When united, they [fibrous cells] form fibro-cellular tissue or Inenchyma.

Inenergetic (in'en'erdz'etik), *a. rare*. [IN-3.] Not energetic; without energy.

1826 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers.*, etc. (1836) i. Let. viii. 47 The energetic or inenergetic state of the minds of men.

† **Inenodable**, *a. Obs. rare* -0. [*f. in-* (IN-3) + *L. enodabilis*, *f. enodare* to ENODATE.] That cannot be untied or unravelled.

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1623 COCKERAM, *Inenodable*, not to be vnknit. 1721 BAILEY, *Inenodable*, not to be untied or explained.

Hence **Inenodableness**, 'uncapableness of being unloosed, untied, or explicated' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Inept (in'ept), *a.* [ad. L. *ineptus* unsuited, absurd, foolish, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *aptus* APT: *perh. immed. a. F. inepte* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*),]

1. Not adapted or adaptable; not suited for (†) to a purpose; without aptitude; unsuitable, unfit. *arch.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xxxix. (1632) 126 A manner peculiar unto myself, inept to all publike Negotiations. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxv. 134 The differences between apt and inept Counsellours. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 142 The Air .. would contain but few nitrous Particles, and so be inept to maintain the Fire. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. ii. § 67 (1740) 65 The Parliament then in being .. by all Experiments was found inept for the great Designs of the Faction. 1810 BENTHAM *Packings* (1821) 268 Not to wrest power out of the hands of present possessors, but to render them somewhat less generally and flagrantly inept than at present for .. the exercise of it. 1895 CORNH. *Mag.* Oct. 380 Else the lawyers of the land were singularly inept when our soldiers and sailors were at their best.

b. Not suited to the occasion; not adapted to circumstances; out of place, inappropriate.

1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* i. 1. 49 If they mean Negative Propositions, it's true, but inept. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 121 If the doctrine were true, could anything be more inept than an allusion to it in this place? 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 555/1 He has merely used inept words which do not affect the preceding absolute gift.

2. Absurd; wanting in reason or judgement; silly, foolish.

1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 102 As to the Proposition, That because the braines are colde and moist, therefore things that are hote and drie are best for them, is an inept consequence. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. xi. (1662) 34 So soft and moistened by Drunkenness and excess, as to make the Understanding inept and sottish in its Operations. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 81. 2/2 She look'd on you as an inept Animal. 1888 R. F. BURTON in *Academy* 20 Oct. 249/3 This policy of meddle and muddle, this ineptest interference with local administration for party purposes.

3. Law. Void, of no effect.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mill.* xxiii, Extrajudicial confession .. was totally inept, and void of all strength and effect from the beginning. — *Br. Lamm.* xxvii, As a transaction *inter minores*, the engagement was inept, and void in law. 1882-3 in *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2515/1 Edward III. died .. and so the bull to the king became inept.

Ineptitude (in'eptit'ud), [*ad. L. ineptitudo*, *n.* of quality *f. ineptus* INEPT: see TUDE. Cf. *obs. F. ineptitude* (15th c. in *Godef.*)] The quality of being inept.

1. Want of aptitude; inaptness, unsuitableness, unfitness to or for something; incapacity.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 507 A ineptitude to learne [sheweth] a drie and a hard braine. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* ii. (1634) 115 There is in it, and so likewise in the other Planets, an ineptitude to motion. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* i. i. ix. 17 A strong conjecture of the aptnesse or ineptitude of ones capacity. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 203 P 1 That Ineptitude for Society, which is frequently the Fault of us Scholars. 1885 A. & Q. 6th Ser. XI. 110/1 An endeavour to imitate phonetically the Red Indian name of the plant .. a process for which the French usually show an extraordinary ineptitude.

2. Want of mental capacity; folly, silliness. With an and *pl.*: A foolish act or remark.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Ineptitude*, unaptness, fondness, foolishness, trifling, vainness. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* ii. 42 Here are a multitude of Errors or Ineptitudes together. 1832 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 55 [He] lived no day of his life without doing and saying more than one pretentious ineptitude. 1883 *Spectator* 18 July 948/1 This .. goes far to justify Buckle's strictures on the ineptitude of statesmen.

Ineptly (in'eptli), *adv.* [*f. INEPT* + *-LY* 2.] In an inept manner; unfitly, unsuitably; foolishly.

(The first example (which comes second-hand from Brian Twyne's transcript c 1620-24) may be an isolated occurrence after *L. inept*, *F. ineptement*, 1380 in *Godef.*)

1523 HEN. VIII *Lett. to Bayliffe of Oxford* 18 Oct., Twyne MSS. XIII. 259 (cf. *Turner Rec. Ox.* 42) All common welth there is ineptly permytted to fall into extreme ruyne and decay. 1611 COTGR., *Ineptement*, ineptly, vnaptly. 1612 J. COTTA *Disc. Dang. Pract. Phys.* i. vii. 54 Ineptly and injuriously may the illusion of fancy .. be made snares for the innocent. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. x. (1662) 31 Though it be done neuer so ineptly and foolishly. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1692) 22 The Crystalline Humor of the Eye which they [the Peripatetics] ineptly fassied to be the immediate Organ of Vision. 1886 TRAILL *Shafesbury* (1888) 89 A subtle note of ironical compassion, as of a rat who was leaving the sinking ship, for a rat who has ineptly selected the same moment for joining it.

Ineptness (in'eptn's), [*f. INEPT* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being inept.

1. = INEPTITUDE 1.

1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happines* 66 An universall ineptnesse, both in soul and bodie to any good office. 1661 G. RUST *Origin's Opin. in Phenix* (1721) i. 24 An utter ineptness to all things worthy of a Man. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. vii. (Senger) The ineptness of matter has been well considered.

2. = INEPTITUDE 2.

1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xiii. 173 They rebuke the multitude for the grossness and ineptness of their views. 1892 *Times* 28 Apr. 5/1 Able, thanks to the ineptness of the prosecution, to transform the prisoner's dock into a Tribune from which he preached Anarchy.

† **Inequability.** *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. in-* (IN-3) +

EQUABILITY: *perh. directly ad. late L. inaequabilitas, f. inaequalis INEQUABLE.] Want of equability or uniformity.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 403 b, Upon what grew this inequabilitie and parcialitie of dispensation.

Inequable (in'ek-, -ekwäb'l), *a. rare*. [ad. L. *inequalis* uneven, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *aequalis* = EQUABLE.] Uneven, not uniform.

1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Econ.* (1738) 64 The middle Velocity, either equable or inequable. 1721 in *BAILEY*.

Hence **Inequableness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Inequal (in'ekwäl), *a.* [ad. L. *inequalis*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *aequalis* EQUAL: cf. OF. *inequal* (Oresme, 14th c.), mod.F. *inégal*.] = UNEQUAL. (The earlier formation; now *arch. exc.* as in b.)

Its earliest use appears to have been in *inequal hours*, the hours formed by dividing the natural day or night into twelve equal parts, the length of which therefore varied according to the time of the year, the hours of the day being also unequal to the hours of the night, except at the equinoxes.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1413 The thridde houre in-equal that Palamon Bigan to Venus temple for to gon Yp roos the sonne. c 1391 — *Astrol.* i. § 10 These howris in-equals ben cleped howres of planetis .. Pe howr in-equal of the day with þe howr inequal of the nyght contenen 30 degrees. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 7 The father by-gatte hym not inequale to hym selfe. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. ix. (1877) 1. 192 The Dane law .. of all the rest the most inequal and intollerable. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius Catech.* liij, 3ow haiff .. ye place of ye sone every day according to ye astronomical calculation of his midde or aequal motion, for seing ye practise reconing of his inequal or trew motion do varie every yere [etc.]. a 1681 SIR G. WHARTON *Equation of Time* Wks. (1683) 101 Seeing that Inequal days cannot be the measure of equal motions, it is requisite that those Inequal days be converted to equal. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* III. 268 Inequal Distributions were made. 1741 SHENSTONE *Judgm. Hercules* 486 Welcome all toils th' inequal Fates decide. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) i. iv. 82 An image .. which .. would be .. more or less elongated and coloured, if the two reflecting angles were more or less inequal.

b. Of a surface: Uneven.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 319 The ventricles .. their inward superficies is inequall with caruncles. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Inequal*, 2. In *entom.*, covered with irregular elevations and depressions: said of a surface.

Hence **Inequally** *adv.*, in an unequal manner; **Inequalness**, inequality (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 288 The field Spiders eaten or drunk doe inequally affect the whole body by heate, cold, horror, and itching. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 172 He doth inequally dispense it.

Inequalitarian (in'ekwolit'e-riän), *rare*. [*f. INEQUALITY*, after *EQUALITARIAN*.] One who holds the principle of the innate inequality of mankind.

1878 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) i. 234 In practice they [the English people] are what I may call determined inequalitarians. — in *Newman Hall's Autobiog.* (1898) 276, I coined a word to express my opinion. I said I was an 'Inequalitarian'. I believe more and more in Heredity. Qualities are inherited.

Inequality (in'ekwö-liti), [*a. OF. inégalité*, 14th c. in *Litré* (= mod.F. *inégalité*), ad. med.L. *inequalitas*, *f. inaequalis* INEQUAL.] The state or condition of being unequal; want of equality.

1. Want of equality between persons or things; disparity: *a.* in respect of magnitude, quantity, number, intensity, or other physical quality.

1531 ELVOT *Gov. iii.* i, Iustyce commutative .. onely consideringe the inequality, whereby the one thyng exceedeth the other, indoeuoreth to bryngne them bothe to an equalitie. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 27 Proportion of inequality is, when two things of vnequall quantitie are compared together. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* ii. iv. 177 It remains doubtful, whether the differing sizes [of the fixed stars] .. proceed from a real inequality of bulk, or onely from an inequality of distance. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) i. i. x. ii. 119 Inequalities in the wages of labour and profits of stock. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 430 Should the inequality of tension be occasioned by any original inequality of thickness in the strands. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 94 The growing inequality of fortunes had broken through this useful custom.

b. In respect of dignity, rank, or circumstances: Social disparity; the fact of occupying a more or a less advantageous position.

1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 82 Pryde is a vyce of Inequalitye or to be inequal to other and not lyke. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 103 The apostles .. amongst whom was no superiority, inequality, or principallitie at all. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 135 Betwixt Othoman and her was great inequality .. she was (as she said) but meanly born, and therefore was not to expect so great a match. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 13 Apr. an. 1773, She wondered how he could reconcile .. his notions of inequality and subordination with wishing well to all mankind. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) i. i. 1 The inequality between the rich and the poor shocked him.

c. In respect of excellence, power, or adequacy. Also, A condition of superiority or inferiority in relation to something, *esp.* the condition of being unequal to a task, insufficiency, inadequacy.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* Ded. (Arb.) 5 There seemed too me no lesse inequalitye betwene the tytle and the booke, then if a man woulde professe to wryte of Englande, and entreated onely of Trumpington. 1694 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1698) III. 265 The Nature of the Things themselves, which are the Subject matter of the Christian Religion .. Their surpassing Greatness and Inequality to the mind of Man.

1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bessie Body* Ded., Conscious of the Inequality of a Female Pen to so Masculine an Attempt.
1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. xiv. 233 When she considered the inequality of the dispute between him and the Flemings.
1899 CHEVREZ in *Expositor* Apr. 258 There are no doubt stylistic inequalities in the different Psalms.

2. **a.** Of persons: Unequal treatment of others; unfair dealing, unfairness, partiality. **b.** Of things: Want of due proportion, uneven distribution. With *an* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1538 STARKY *England* II. ii. 183 The chefe .. cause of al sedycyon. . . that ys to say, the inequalyte of dystributyon of the commyn offyceys. 1552 LATIMER *5th Serm. Lord's Prayer* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 399 What meaneth God by this inequality, that he giveth to some an hundred pound; unto this man five thousand pound; unto this man in a manner nothing at all? 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 478 If we shall not be liberal to one another, it is a strange inequality. 1740 WAARSTON *Div. Legat.* v. iv. Wks. 1811 V. 145 We sometimes find men complaining of inequalities in events, which were indeed the effects of a most equal Providence. 1858 BAIGHT *Sp. Reform* 27 Oct. (1876) 281, I could show you inequalities as great and scandalous in the manner in which the income-tax presses upon the owners of the soil and those engaged in professions and trades chiefly carried on in towns.

3. Want of uniformity in a thing, person, or process; unevenness, irregularity, variability: **a.** in surface or outline. With *an* and *pl.*: An irregularity of surface or outline; a rise or fall of the ground.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 330 The roughness and inequality of the place grieved, one part being higher then another. 1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 5 The inequality of the coast, and of the great Bayes and Forlands. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 109 To find out the side towards which the inequality of the ground might more easily permit it to rowl its shell. 1801 W. COXE *Tour Monmouth*. I. 117 The distant country is broken into fine inequalities of hill and dale. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. l. 4 These inequalities in the surface of the earth which we call Alps. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 135 The water soon finds out some slight inequalities of surface.

b. In motion, action, or condition; in duration or recurrence; in rate or proportion; in manner, quality, degree, or other respect in which a thing is liable to variation. With *an* and *pl.*: An instance of such unevenness.

1606 BACON *Sylva* § 700 Inequality [of sounds], not Stayed upon, but Passing, is rather an Encrease of Sweetnesse. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 316 Whatsoever doth not hang well together, bewrayeth it selfe . . . by an inequality of colour. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* II. xlv. 308 The inequality of the Pulse continuing is an evil sign. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* I. viii. 77 These tempests . . . were yet rendered more mischievous to us by their inequality, and the deceitful intervals which they at some-times afforded. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. II. 76 The inequality of our climate. 1797 COLERIDGE in Jos. Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) I. 250 In Wordsworth there are no inequalities. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 55 note, The inequalities observable both in his style and versification. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 9 Owing merely to an inequality of temperature.

4. *Astron.* A deviation from uniformity in the motion of a heavenly body.

The older astronomers reckoned four inequalities, two common to planets and the moon, and two confined to the moon. *First Inequality*: that which is due to the eccentricity of the orbit, and the acceleration of motion at a planet's perihelion or the moon's perigee. *Second Inequality*: that which arises from the obliquity of the direction of the planet's motion to the radius vector of its orbit; = *Evection*. *Third Inequality*: = *Variation* (of the moon). *Fourth Inequality*: that due to the more rapid motion of the moon when the earth is in perihelion; also called *Annual Inequality* or *Annual Equation*. Later astronomers have discovered several others, as *Parallactic Inequality* (see quot. 1867-76); *Periodic Inequality*, the comparatively short recurring orbital perturbation due to the attraction of another body, as the great inequality of Jupiter and Saturn.

1690 LAYBURN *Curs. Math.* 758 The second Inequality of the Moon is explained by a little Circle. 1726 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 427 By any single observation of a Planet . . . to clear it of its Second Inequality, and find its Distance from the Sun. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 228 Sir Isaac Newton has computed the very quantity of many of the moon's inequalities. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 277 Besides these two great inequalities, there are ten others . . . to which Jupiter is subject. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. xi. 262 The annual inequality of the moon depending on the position of the earth in its orbit. 1833 HERSCHTEL *Astron.* xi. 347 An irregularity, which is well known to astronomers by the name of the great inequality of Jupiter and Saturn. 1867-76 CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. vii. (ed. 3) 80 The *Variation* . . . was the first lunar inequality explained by Sir I. Newton on the theory of gravitation. *Ibid.* The *Parallactic Inequality* arises from the sensible difference in the disturbing influence exerted by the Sun on the Moon, according as the latter is in that part of its orbit nearest to, or most removed from, the Sun. *Ibid.* The *Secular Acceleration* of the Moon's mean motion . . . This inequality was detected by Halley in 1693. *Ibid.* 87 Hansen elucidated, a few years ago, two other inequalities in the Moon's motion, due, the one directly and the other indirectly, to the influence of Venus.

5. *Math.* **a.** The relation between quantities that are unequal in value or magnitude. *Sign of inequality*, either of the signs > ('is greater than') and < ('is less than'). **b.** An expression of this relation, consisting of two unequal quantities connected by either of these signs: distinguished from *equation*.

1875 TOOTHURST *Algebra* (ed. 7) li. § 674 If the signs of all the terms of an inequality be changed the sign of inequality must be reversed.

Inequation (in'kwā-tjon). [f. L. *inæquāt-us*

unequal, after *EQUATION*.] A formula expressing inequality; = *INEQUALITY* 5 b.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. 16 To consider the case of inequations. *Ibid.* vi. iii. 29 The inequation expresses a relation in which the second quantity bears a greater ratio to the first.

Inequi-, combining element, in sense 'unequal', 'unequally'; not of L. formation (the negative of L. *æquus* being *iniquus*), but f. IN-3 + *EQUI-*: usually in words that are the negatives of *equi-* words, as *equidistant*, *inequidistant*, but also forming negative compounds without corresponding positive forms. The following are examples of both classes:

Inequiaxial, **Inequiaxial** *a.* [AXE, AXIAL], having unequal axes. **Inequicostrate** *a.* [COSTATE], unequally ribbed, as a shell or seed (Mayne, 1855).

Inequidistant *a.*, not equidistant. **Inequilibrium**, want of equilibrium. **Inequilobate**, **Inequilobed** *a.*, having unequal lobes. **Inequipotentia** *a.*, not equipotentia; so **Inequipotentia**, inequality of potential, as at different points on the surface of a glacier.

1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 107 Where the component *inequidistant crystals or scales are disposed conformably. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* iv. 35 When *inequidistant, arranged with their longer axes parallel with the lamination. 1877 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 268 Three *inequidistant arched ribs of stone. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 78 Another operates with weights, the motion of which is reckoned to be the cause of *inequilibrium. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Inequilobate. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 328 In the Clyptolamus. . . the tail is *inequilibrium.

Inequilateral (in'kwil'at'ērāl), *a.* [f. IN-3 + *EQUILATERAL*. Cf. F. *inéquilateral*.] Having unequal sides; unequal-sided.

Inequilateral shell: one in which a transverse line drawn through the apex of the umbo divides the valve into two unequal and unsymmetrical parts.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 123 Several rude pieces of mountain chrysell. . . amongst which there is one . . . sexangular, inequilateral, cylindrical, pyramidal. 1830 BEWSTER *Edin. Cycl.* VII. 1. 91/2 Shell transverse, inequilateral, inequilateral. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 246 The Bivalves are all more or less inequilateral, the anterior being usually much shorter than the posterior side. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* III. iv. 106 Inequilateral Leaves, being unsymmetrical by the much greater development of one side. . . This is illustrated in the whole genus Begonia.

So **Inequilater** *a.* [cf. F. *inéquilatère*], **Inequilatera** *a.* = *prec.*

1614 T. BEDWELL *Nat. Geom. Numbers* i. 7 An inequilateral parallelogramme. 1855 MAYNE, *Inequilaterous*.

In *equilibrium*: see *EQUILIBRIUM* 3.

Inequitable (in'kwitā'b'l), *a.* [f. IN-3 + *EQUITABLE*: cf. F. *inéquitable*.] Not equitable; characterized by want of equity or fairness; unfair, unjust.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* 64 The way of Process men take in this affair is so inequitable as certainly presages the partiality of the sentence. 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 62 ¶ 3 Nothing is more inequitable than that one man should suffer for the crimes of another. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 273 A spiritual pride, making them censorious, inequitable, turning everything to the worst side. 1790 BURKE *Pr. Rev. Wks.* V. 252 The proportions seemed not inequitable. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* VII. I (1881) 306 The inequitable division of wealth.

Hence **Inequitably** *adv.*, in an inequitable manner, unfairly, unjustly.

1842 DE QUINCEY *Cicero Wks.* 1857 VII. 207 As a commander-in-chief, Pompey was known to have been inequitable fortunate. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains* IV. § 126 It sometimes happens that an exception, which *prima facie* seems just enough, will yet bear inequitably upon the pursuer.

Inequitable, *a.* *Obs. rare* = 0. [ad. L. *inequitable*-is, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *equitābilis* = *equitābilis*, f. *equitā-re*: see next.] That cannot be ridden through. Hence IN *equitābilis*, *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *inermis* = unarmed, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *arma* arms, armour. Cf. F. *inermis* (1798 in Hatz-Darm.)] Destitute of prickles or thorns; unarmed.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* II. v. (1765) 180 Leaves, in respect to their Margin, are . . . *inermis*, unarmed or smooth: which is opposed to *Spinose*. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Inermis*, without spikes, prickles, or the like; unarmed.

Inermis (in'ēr-mis), *a. Bot.* [f. as *prec.* + -OUS.] = *prec.*

1828 in WEATHER; and in recent Dicts.

Inerrability (in'ērā-bil'itē). [f. next: see -ITY.] Freedom from liability to err; infallibility.

1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 84 You are persuaded of the Popes inerrability. 1790 SIBLY *Occult Sci.* (1792) I. 51 A standing memorial of the inerrability and truth of this science. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 105, I wish we could experience the inerrability of the press. 1878 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) III. 260 If we are to believe in the inerrability of a person, or a body of persons.

Inerrable (in'ērā-b'l), *a.* [ad. L. (post-class.) *inerrābilis*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *errāre* to err.] Incapable of erring; not liable to err; exempt from the possibility of error; infallible, unerring.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. xxiv. § 6, Such a facile, inerrable rule as the Papists have framed for direction in points of faith. 1687 BURNET *Six Papers, Answ. New Test Ch. Eng. Loyalty* 34 We do not pretend that we are Inerrable in this Point. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 240 The Scripture-Letter, as the inerrable Standard of their Morals and Discipline. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipope*, II. ii. § 12, 142 No man or men on the globe compose a tribunal from whose inerrable decision we may not appeal. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 177 Catholic Christianity rested on an inerrable Church as the teacher of truth.

Hence **Inerrableness** = *INERRABILITY*; **Inerrably** *adv.*, in an inerrable manner, infallibly.

1620 B. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy Answ. Advt.*, The inerrableness of Councils, whether particular, confirmed by the pope, or general. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* xii. § 2 The infallibility, and inerrableness, which is assumed, and inclosed by the Romish church. 1672 PENN *Spirit Truth Vind.* 40 To this end God gives it to . . . his Church, that in Doctrine, Life and Government she may inerrably be guided. 1877 PATMORE *Unknown Eros* (1890) 1 Many speak wisely, some inerrably.

Inerrancy (in'ērānsi). [f. as *INERRANT* *a.*: see -ANCY.] The quality or condition of being inerrant or unerring; freedom from error.

1818-34 HORNE *Introduct. Crit. Stud. Script.* (ed. 7) II. ii.

1568 NORTH tr. *Guenard's Diall. Pr.* (1619) 712/1 Beeing inequivalent in estate or degree to them. 1610 *Chester's Tri.*, Britain 2 Whose boundlesse glories inequivalent Doe so reflect on Fames orientall wings.

Inequivalve (in'ēkwī'vāl), *a. Conch.* [f. IN-EQUI- + *VALVE*.] Having valves of unequal size.

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 108 *Anomia*, bivalve, inequivalve. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 243 If one valve is larger than the other, it is said to be inequivalve. 1888 ROLLSTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 125 The valves of the shell are inequivalve in the *Ostreidae*, one valve being smaller than the other.

So **Inequivalved**, **Inequivalvular** *a.* = *prec.*

1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 30 Six species of inequivalved Bivalves. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anal.* I. 710/1 When one of the valves is larger than the other, it is of course inequivalved. 1828 WEBSTER, *Inequivalvular*.

Inequivocal, *a. Obs. rare* = 1. [IN-3.] Not equivocal, unequivocal.

1779 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* (1780) 146/2 A recent transaction from which the minister and he must from thence forward stand upon the most inequivocal terms.

Ineradicable (in'ērā-dikā'b'l), *a.* [IN-3.] Incapable of being eradicated or rooted out. Also *fig.*

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cxxvi. This ineradicable taint of sin. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 175 And in the corn. . . Teemed ineradicable poisonous weeds. 1840 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Spectre of Tapp.*, An ineradicable bloodstain on the oaken stair. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 340 But prejudice fortified by custom is almost ineradicable.

Hence **Ineradicably** *adv.*, in an ineradicable manner.

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv. Wks.* 1846 II. 22/2 A winged word hath stuck ineradicably in a million hearts. 1867 MORLEY in *Fortn. Rev.* July 48 The lapse of a century and a half gave time for the spirit of independence to grow ineradicably into the national character.

Inerasable (in'ērā-sā'b'l), *a.* Also -ible. [IN-3.] That cannot be erased, expunged, or effaced. Hence **Inerasably** (-ibly) *adv.*

1811 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* iv. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 160 What man of honour needs a moment's rumination to discover what nature has so inerascibly implanted in his bosom—the sense of right and wrong? 1812 — *Proposals* *ibid.* 280 Men whose names are inerascible from the records of Liberty. 1885 L. SAUNDERS *R. Boyle* II. 34 An ink perfectly inerascible.

Inergetic (in'ārdz'et'ik), *a. Obs. rare*. [f. IN-3 + (EN)ERGETIC.] = *next*.

1807 CERVANTES HOGG [E. S. Barrett] *Rising Sun* III. 49 His whole administration was weak, inergetic, and uninvigorating. 1852 TUPPER *Proverb. Philos.* 403 Until spirit be infused, the organism lieth inergetic.

Inergetical, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. IN-3 + (EN)ERGETICAL.] Without energy; inactive, sluggish.

1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* xiii. (1692) 72 Those eminent Stars and Planets . . . are not to be considered by us as sluggish inergetical Bodies. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Inergetical Bodies or Particles*, such as are unactive and sluggish.

Hence **Inergetically** *adv.*, *Obs.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Inergetically*, sluggishly, unactively.

Inerm (in'ēr-m), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *inermis* = unarmed, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *arma* arms, armour. Cf. F. *inermis* (1798 in Hatz-Darm.)] Destitute of prickles or thorns; unarmed.

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Inerrancy (in'ērānsi). [f. as *INERRANT* *a.*: see -ANCY.] The quality or condition of being inerrant or unerring; freedom from error.

1818-34 HORNE *Introduct. Crit. Stud. Script.* (ed. 7) II. ii.

81 Absolute inerrancy is impracticable in any printed book. 1865 PUSEY *Eiren.* 326 The old Ultramontane doctrine of the inerrancy of the Pope, i.e. that of his preservation from error. 1880 19th Cent. Sept. 429 The superstition... which magnifies the wisdom of our ancestors into inerrancy.

Inerrant (in'er-rānt), *a.* [f. *L. inerrant-em*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *errant-em*, *pr. pple.* of *errāre* to err or wander.]

† 1. *Astron.* Of a star: Fixed; not 'wandering' as a planet. *Obs.*

165a GAULE *Magastrom.* xxvi, The sunne... after which the moon, and, beneath these, the rest, errant and inerrant.

2. That does not err; free from error; unerring. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 368 The same inerrant pen winds up this... in the emphatic terms, 'which is idolatry'. 1868 E. S. FROULKES *Church's Creed or Crown's Creed?* 20 Whether absolutely inerrant or not in matters of faith.

Inerratic (in'er-ā'tik), *a.* [IN-3.] Not erratic or wandering; fixed (as a star); following a fixed course.

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 11/2 He fixed a great company of inerratic Stars. 1793 T. TAYLOR tr. *Sallust*, etc. vii. 34 The inerratic sphere commences its motion from the east. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 511 The inerratic circle... comprehends the seven spheres in which the stars are placed. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 334 An inerratic course.

† **Inerring**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [IN-3.] = UNERRING. So † **Inerringly** *adv.* unerringly.

1645 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 328 They think they have an inerring spirit, and that their Dial must needs go tru, howsoever the Sun goes. 1755 JOHNSON, *Inerringly*. [J. quotes Glanvill (*Seeps. Sci.* vii. 34), 'that matter should frame itself so inerringly'; but in the first edition (1661, v. 45) the word is 'absolutely'; and in the 1665 ed. 'unerringly'.]

Inerroneous (in'er-ō-nē-ōs), *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Not erroneous, without error or mistake.

1880 R. G. WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 127 There are many thoughtful, although not inerroneous students of the subject.

Inert (in-ērt), *a.* [ad. *L. inert-em* unskilled, inactive, sluggish, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *art-em* ART: cf. *F. inerte* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*.)]

1. Of matter and material things: Having no inherent power of action, motion, or resistance; inactive, inanimate; having the property of INERTIA.

1647 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* i. iv. vii. 104 Poore naked substance... dull, slight, inert, inactive. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 69 Matter is said to be passive and inert, and so cannot be an agent or efficient cause. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 109 An opinion, that all nature was animated, that... even the most inert mass of matter, was endued with life and sensation. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* § 234 To say that matter is inert, or has inertia, is only to say that the cause is expended in producing its effect. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 211 If matter is essentially inert, every change in it must be produced by mind.

fig. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 15 The inert mass of accumulated prejudices. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 307 Knowledge is not an inert and passive principle, which comes to us, whether we will or no.

b. Without active chemical, physiological, or other properties; neutral.

1800 *Med. Fynl.* III. 432 Fumigations may... be serviceable in rendering contagious matter inert. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* ii. (ed. 2) 54 One of them, for instance, might possess acid properties, the other be tasteless and inert. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 4 Carbon... is totally inert at ordinary heats. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 1 The collodion film is inert, and plays no actual part in the production of a picture.

2. Of persons, animals, and (*transf.*) moving things: Inactive, sluggish, slow, not inclined for or capable of action. Also of mental faculties.

1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 479 He is of that inert and undecided temper, that I fear he will not prevail on himself to pursue his point with vigour. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 151 He was, in fact, a neither tranquil and inert... nor restless and fidgeting. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxvi. (1849) 284 In some places the subterranean fires are in the highest state of activity, in some they are inert. 1849 BAIGHT *Sp. Ireland* 2 Apr. (1876) 171 He is rather timid as a Minister and inert as a statesman. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 334 It contains sufficient oxygen to stimulate the nervous and muscular systems of these comparatively inert animals. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. 1. 5 As we ascend from creatures that are inert to creatures that are vivacious. 1859 DICKENS *Lett.* 19 Oct. (1880) II. 104 The dearest and most utterly inert little town in the British dominions.

|| **Inertia** (in-ē-ī-ā). [*L.*, = want of art or skill, unskillfulness; inactivity, *f. iners, inert-em* INERT. The *L.* term was introduced into Physics by Kepler.]

1. *Physics.* That property of matter by virtue of which it continues in its existing state, whether of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line, unless that state is altered by an external force. Originally used as *L.*, and also called *vis inertiae* (force of inertia).

Centre of inertia, Moment of inertia, Product of inertia: see CENTRE, MOMENT, PRODUCT.

[1687 NEWTON *Principia* Def. III, *Materiæ vis insita est potentia resistendi... neque differt quicquam ab inertia Masse.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Vis insita Materiæ* or *Vis Inertiae*, is the bare Power of Resistance only, by which every Body... endeavours to continue in that State in which it is, either of Rest or Motion.]

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* I. v. 33 The cause of the resistance of all Fluids is partly from the Friction of the parts of the Fluid, partly from the Inertia thereof. 1756 BLAKE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 2 By the principles of Mechanics, the Inertia of any bodies revolving about a Center is as the quantities of matter into the squares of the Brachia. 1803

J. WOOD *Princ. Mech.* i. 8 Inactivity may be considered... as that quality by which it resists any such change. In this... sense it is usually called the *force of inactivity*, the *inertia*, or the *vis inertiae*. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 216 The Inertia of matter is proportional to the quantity of matter in the body. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 107 The force of inertia of a moving particle, in any direction, is the product of its mass and its component of acceleration in that direction.

fig. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 106 The inertia of a massive civilization. 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xxxiv. 22 That bias... in favour of trusting to the force of inertia, to the chapter of accidents.

b. *Electric inertia*, a term applied to the resistance offered by a circuit to sudden changes of current, due to self- or mutual induction, or both. *Magnetic inertia*, that property of a magnetic substance which prevents its being instantaneously magnetized or demagnetized.

1886 HEAVISIDE *Electr. Papers* II. 60 The inertia, in the electro-magnetic case, is that of the magnetic field, not of the electricity. 189a [see INDUCTION 10].

2. *transf.* Inactivity; disinclination to act or exert oneself; inertness, sloth, apathy.

1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 212 Tranquillity that seemed no product of inertia. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. ii. By wise inertia, and wise cessation of inertia, great victory has been gained. 1868 M. PATRISON *Academ. Org.* v. 148 An aimless inertia, an Oriental lassitude of habit, are not seldom seen to be the consequence of high philosophical training.

Inertial (in-ē-ī-āl), *a.* [f. *prec.* + *-AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of inertia.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 609 A weight of inertial resistance. 1887 *Mind* Jan. 151 The subsidiary conceptions which he puts forward of 'the inertial system, the inertial scale, inertial rotation, and inertial rest'.

Inertion (in-ē-ī-ōn). [irreg. *f.* INERT, *perh.* on analogy of *exert, exertion*.] Inert condition; inertness; inactivity; sloth.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 121 Weaknesses of the stomach and viscera proceeding from cold or inertion. 1798 WEBBE in *Owen Mrg. Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 5 Our inertion during the contest. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 220 Mortified with the inertion of public curiosity. 1837 SIK W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xlv. (1870) II. 478 A natural proneness to inertion in man. 1889 BROWNING *Rephan* xxii, Tranquillity that lulls Not lashes inertion.

† **Inertious**, *a. Obs. rare* -0. [f. *L. inertia* + *-OUS*.] Inert. Hence † **Inertiously** *adv.* idly.

1611 SPEED *Hist. G. Brit.* vi. xiv. (1623) 90 His youth... inertiously consumed in lasciviousness and penurie.

† **Inertitude**. *Obs. rare* -0. [ad. med. *L. inertitudo*, *f. L. inert-em* INERT.] = INERTNESS.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Inertitudo*, slothfulness, dullness, without Science or any craft. 1828 WEBSTER cites GOOD.

Inertly (in-ērt-lī), *adv.* [f. INERT + *-LY*.] In an inert or inactive manner; inactively; idly.

1742 POPE *Dunci.* iv. 7 Ye Pow'rs! I. To whom Time bears me on his rapid wing, Suspend awhile your Force inertly strong, Then take at once the Poet and the Song. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. vi. i. § 3 The more a heavy body recedes from the beginning, or approaches the end of violent motion, the slower and more inertly it goes. 1863 MRS. H. WOOD *Vernor's Pride* I. xi. 114 Her small white hands rested inertly upon her pink dress.

Inertness (in-ērt-nēs), [f. *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or fact of being inert; inactivity; inactive or inoperative condition or character.

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogmat.* v. (R.), So long and deep a swoon as is absolute insensibility and inertness. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* i. § 25 The very being of an idea implies passiveness and inertness in it. 1793 BURKE *Policy Allies* Wks. VII. 195 It is not humanity, but laziness and inertness of mind. 1836 J. M. GOLLIV *Magedie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 102 Perceiving this inertness, I myself took a teaspoonful of the tincture: nothing ensued upon it. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. v. 91 A greater inertness of the nerve-centres. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 394 The great enemy of Knowledge is not error, but inertness. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 81 Nitrogen is remarkable for its inertness.

b. = INERTIA 1.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 305 Others... style the perseverance of body either in motion or rest a 'force or power of inertness'. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* § 234 Matter... presents us with two general qualities... activity and inertness.

† **Inerty**. *Obs. rare* -0. [ad. *L. INERTIA*: cf. *F. inertie* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] = *prec.*

1633 COCKERAM, *Inertie*, slothfulness.

Inerubescence, *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Unblushing, shameless.

1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 515 She... proved so inerubescence as to render... absurd all those exaggerations in her favour.

Inerudite (in-ē-rū-dīt), *a.* [ad. *L. inerudit-us*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *erudit-us* ERUDITE.] Not erudite; unlearned, uninstructed.

1801 LAMB *Ess.*, *Curious Fragm.*, Verbose, inerudite, and not sufficiently abounding in authorities. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* App. § 19 Wks. 1843 VIII. 124 The primeval or inerudite analysis... a logical analysis performed upon physical wholes. 1889 LANCIANI *Anc. Rome* i. 4 The simple and inerudite imagination of the Middle Ages.

Hence **Ineruditely** *adv.*, in an inerudite manner. 1851 SARA COLERIDGE *Mem. & Lett.* II. 421 It is a great pity that a good poem... should begin so carelessly and ineruditely.

† **Inerudition**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. late *L. ineruditio-em* (Vulgate): see IN-3 and ERUDITION; cf. *F. inerudition* (Littre).] Want of erudition; unlearned condition.

1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. 241, I... being too conscious of my own inerudition to be able to instruct others.

Inescapable (in-ēskā-pā-b'l), *a.* [IN-3.] That cannot be escaped or avoided; inevitable.

1792 BURNS *Lett. to Cunningham* 10 Sept., An inescapable and inexorable hell, expanding its leviathan jaws for the vast residue of mortals! 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 113 To lead us... with their winged portals, and guide us, with their inescapable eyes. 1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas* Life vi. 239 The inescapable conclusion from all this ratiocination. 1895 S. P. THOMPSON *Elem. Less. Electr.* p. ix, The views which the inescapable logic of facts drove Maxwell... to adopt.

absol. 1896 J. L. ALLEN *Kentucky Cardinal* 17 Is it this flight from the inescapable... that makes the singing of the redbird thoughtful and plaintive?

† **Inescare**, *v. Obs.* [f. *ppl. stem* of *L. in-escā-re* to allure with bait, *f. in-* (IN-2) + *esca* food, bait.] *trans.* To allure with or as with a bait; to entice.

1602 F. HERING *Anatomyes* 15 Thus they inescate and circumvent poore silly Soules. 1628 PLYNNE *Love-locks* 2 A Baite... to Inescate, and Inamour others with vs. 1721 in BAILEY.

Hence † **Inescating** *ppl. a.*, enticing, alluring.

1633 PLYNNE 1st Pt. *Histrio-M.* v. x. 289 All the inescating lust-inflaming solicitations... that either human gravity or Satans policie can invent.

† **Inescation**. *Obs.* [ad. late *L. inescation-em* (Augustine), *n.* of action *f. in-escā-re* to INESCAPE.]

1. The action of attracting with a bait; alluring; an enticement or allurements.

1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 324 Inescation and enticing of the heart with delight. 1692 HALLYWELL *Excell. Mor. Virt.* 107 The Deceitful Allurements and Inescations of Flesh and Blood.

2. (See *quots.*)

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Inescation*,... also a kind of transplantation. 1730-6 BAILEY (fol.), *Inescation* (with some pretenders to Physick), a kind of transplantation used in curing some diseases. 'It is done by impregnating a proper medium or vehicle with some of the mummy or vital spirit of the patient, and giving it to some animal to eat. It is pretended that the animal unites and assimilates that mummy with it self, imbibing its vicious qualities, by which means the person... is restored to health.'

Inescatory, *a. rare* -1. [f. *ppl. stem* of *L. in-escā-re* (see INESCAPE) + *-ORY*. Cf. med. *L. in-escatorium* allurements.] Of or pertaining to baiting; adapted to bait.

1825-43 T. D. FOSBROOKE *Encycl. Antig.* I. 390/1 Pollux mentions mouse-traps, inescatory traps, and others with snares.

Inescaturation, *erron. f. INESATURATION*.

† **Ineschewable**, *a. Obs.* [f. IN-3 + **eschewable* from *ESCHEW* *v.*] That cannot be eschewed, unavoidable.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xix. (MS. Digby 230) If 91/1 Nor come so fer for to fecche ageyn The queene Eleyne... With outen harmes now in eschewable.

Inesculent (in-ēskū-lēnt), *a.* [IN-3.] Not esculent, not used for food; inedible.

1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* II. (1887) 29, I care not a rush (or any other aquatic and inesculent vegetable) who or what sucks up either the water or the infection.

Inescutcheon (in-ēskūt-jōn). *Her. Forms:* see ESCUTCHEON. [f. IN *adv.* + *ESCUTCHEON*.] An escutcheon of pretence, or other small escutcheon, charged on a larger escutcheon; in the case of a baronet, an escutcheon borne in chief and charged with the red hand of Ulster. Cf. *ESCUTCHEON* 1 c.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vii. (1611) 65 The Inescoccheon is an ordinarie formed of a threefold line, representing the shape of the escoccheon... This Escoccheon is sometimes teamed an Esoccheon of Pretence. 1612 in Selden *Tiles Hon.* (1614) 358 The Baronets and their descendants shall and may beare either in a Canton in their Coat of Armes, or in an Inscutcheon at their election, the Armes of Ulster. 1614 CAMDEN *Rem.* 193 An Inscoccheon of Armes may have place amongst Augmentations, which is the Armes of a wife being an heire generally, inserted in the centre or middle of her Husbands Coates after he hath issue by her, to manifest the apparent right of her inheritance transmissible to his and her issue. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., He beares Ermine, an Inescutcheon. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 July 2/3 The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha... beares the Royal Arms of England (with the 'differences' as previously assigned to him in this country) on an inescutcheon upon the arms of Saxony.

Inesite (in-ē-sīt). *Min.* [Named 1887, *f. Gr. ivēs* fibres + *-ITE*.] Hydrous silicate of manganese and calcium, found in flesh-coloured fibrous masses.

1889 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc. Ser.* III. XXXVII. 500 *Inesite*.

† **Inespecial**, *obs. erroneous* writing of the phrase *in especial*, especially: see ESPECIALLY *a. 4*.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 478 None of his counsaill durst once speake unto him, and inespeciall the Ladie Michell his wife... was in great feare to be forsaken.

† **Inespecially**, *adv. Obs.* [f. *phr. in especial* (see *prec.*) + *-LY*.] also found as two words *in especially*.] In an especial manner; especially.

1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall* Pr. 92 a/1 The women, and in especially greute ladies, know not [etc.]. 1563 GOLDING *Caesar* (1565) 213 As... to tome hys journey into Province, he thought it behoved him not at the time so to do... but inespecially for that he was sore afraid for Labienus. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 25 b, Inespecially they must be so ordered at their funerals. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* I. ii, I vow myself your servant; only yours, inespecially yours.

In esse: see ESSE 1.

† **In-essence**. *Obs. rare* -^o. [IN-3.]
1623 COCKERAM II, The not Being of a thing, *Inexistence*, *Inessence*.

† **In-essent**, *a. Obs. rare* -¹. [f. IN-adv. + I., *essens, essent-ent*, assumed pres. pple. of *esse* to be.] That is within.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [i.] lxxxviii. 254 When the ayre is thus moved, it comes by degrees to the eare . . and [is] by that in-essent Ayre, carried to the Auditory nerve.

Inessential (in-essén'shál), *a. (sb.)* [IN-3.]
1. Devoid of essence; unsubstantial, immaterial.

1677 GALE *Cri. Gentiles* IV. 237 Of these Names [of the Deity] some are negative, signifying that Supersubstantial Being: as, inessential, without time, independent. 1754 ARMSTRONG *Forced Marriage* v. xi. Are you not a ghost then? . . as inessential As the vain rainbow? 1813 SHELLEY *O. Mab* vii. 71 His inessential figure cast no shade Upon the golden floor. 1818 — *Rev. Islam* I. xxy, When life and thought sprang forth, they burst of inessential Nought.

2. Not essential, not of the essence of a thing; not necessary or indispensable to the constitution or existence of any thing.

1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xviii. 264 To consider man as person to the order of nature. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* II. § 10. 5 Ornament is an extravagant and inessential thing. 1886 SYMONOS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. viii. 6 Details so insignificant as to be inessential.

B. sb. That which is inessential.

1778 BENTHAM *View Hard-Labour Bill* § 45 Wks. 1843 IV. 24 An anxious attention to the inessentials and externals of religion. 1825 ENGL. *Life* II. 265 She yields to me in what she terms inessentials.

Inessentiality (in-essén'shál-iti), [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being inessential.

1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* 306 Contingency in this sense is inessentiality, adventitiousness, extrinsicity.

Inessive (in-é'siv), *a. Gram.* [irreg. f. L. *in-esse* to be in or at (f. *in-* (IN-2) + *esse* to be) + -IVE.] Denoting the place in which a thing is; locative.

1886 I. TAYLOR in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. I. 422/2 The suffix *-itan* or *-etan* . . is the sign of the inessive or locative case in Basque. 1896 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 84 [In Finnish] The student must remember the nominative, partitive, genitive, inessive . . and instructive.

† **Inestimability**. *Obs. rare* -¹. [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or fact of being inestimable.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* I. iv. § 24. 241 Do you think that you are able to determine, what Length or Quantity of Time there hath been since Cities . . first began? . . there is a kind of Infinity and Inestimability of this time.

Inestimable (in-é'stimábl'), *a. (sb.)* [a. F. *inestimable* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *inestimabilis*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *estimabilis* ESTIMABLE.]

1. Incapable of being estimated; that cannot be reckoned up or computed; too great, profound, or intense to be estimated.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. iii. 123 (Camb. MS.) The gerdon of be dyuynne grace which þat is inestimable. Þat is to seyn þat it is so gret þat it ne may nat ben ful ypreysyd.

1482 *Book of Execham* (Arb.) 40 On tothyr syde of the forseide hys bylle was so grette and inestimable cooldes that ys to seye of snowe and Hayle. 1555 EDER *Decades* 253 With great ingeniousnesse and inestimable patience these nations have overcome much greater difficulties. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 185 The number of oxen . . and prisoners was inestimable. 1722 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 47 The wealth consumed was inestimable. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 81 A companion of inestimable value for young men at their age.

b. Too precious to be estimated; of surpassing value or excellence; priceless; invaluable.

1579 B. GARTER (*title*) *New Yeares Gifte*, dedicated to the Pope's Holiness . . in recompence of divers singular and inestimable Reliques sent into England. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. iv. 27 Wedges of Gold, great Anchors, heapes of Pearle, Inestimable Stones, invaluable Jewels. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* III. 1002 At last th' inestimable Hour was come, To lead his Conquering Prey in Triumph home. 1771 BURKE *Prosecut. Libels* Wks. 1842 II. 492 This charter, the inestimable monument of English freedom. 1827 LYTTON *Polham* xvi. He would have been inestimable as an undertaker. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Ess., Democr.* 37 Of one inestimable part of liberty, liberty of thought, the middle class has been the principal champion.

† 2. quasi-adv. = INESTIMABLY. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 125 This charge woll all wey be grette, and so inestimable grette, þat [etc.]. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 67, I hearde wise men say, that the Queenes highnesse Father did winne inestimable great summes by the alteration of the Coyne.

3. [f. IN-3 + ESTIMABLE.] Unworthy of esteem. *rare.*

1811 HENRY & ISABELLA II. 210 None but the inestimable would offer insolence.

B. as sb. A person of inestimable merit.

1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masques* I. i. Wks. 1882 VIII. 12 But have I never seen this inestimable?

Hence **Inestimableness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Inestimably (in-é'stimábl'), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an inestimable manner or degree.

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 179 b, Whiche . . thus confoundeth y^e devyll . . & deliyeth angell & man inestimably. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. iii. vii. So Paul and John that into Patmos went, Heard and saw things inestimably excellent. 1824 SCOTT *Ham. Lett.* 4 June II. 206 Poor Byron's loss will be inestimably felt by the Greeks. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 271 Their religion . . gave existence to an inestimably precious unorganized institution — the Order . . of Prophets.

† **In-estimal**, *a. Obs. rare* -¹. = INESTIMABLE.
1678 YNG. *Mait's Call.* 318 Consider the inestimal joys prepared for them, who . . have . . triumph over all the powers of darkness, hell, death, and damnation.

† **In-estimate**, *a. Obs. rare* -¹. [f. IN-3 + ESTIMATE *pa. pple.*] = INESTIMABLE.

1614 ROWLAND *Foibles Bolt* 34 No mins a hap inestimate, Thou hast wrought me a freemans life, By taking hence my scoulding wife.

† **In-estate**, *v. Obs. rare* -^o. [f. ppl. stem of L. *inestatu-re* to foam or boil in, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *estu-re* to be hot, boil, f. *estus* heat.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Inestate*, to be very hot, to boil vehemently.

Ineuch, Ineugh, Inewch, *obs. Sc. ff. ENOUGH.*

Ineunt (in-é'unt), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *ineunt-em* entering, beginning, pres. pple. of *ini-re* to go in, enter, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *i-re* to go.]

A. adj. Entering.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xli. II. 423 In place of two energies, an immanent and a transeunt, we may competently suppose three, — an ineunt, an immanent, and a transeunt . . The ineunt energy might be considered as an act of mind, directed upon objects in order to know them.

B. sb. A point of a curve. Also **ineunt-point**.

1859 CAYLEY *6th Mem. Quantics* § 185 Instead of the term point of a curve, it will be convenient to use the term 'ineunt' of the curve. The line through two consecutive ineunts of the curve is the tangent at the ineunt.

Inevadible, *a. rare* -^o. [f. IN-3 + *evadible*, EVADABLE.] = INEVASIBLE. Hence **inevadibly** *adv.*, in a way not to be evaded.

1842 DE QUINCEY *Philos. Herodotus* Wks. 1858 IX. 201 For us, who know its truth, and how inevitably it must have haunted for months the Egyptians.

† **Inevangelic**, *a. Obs. rare* -^o. [IN-3.]

Not evangelical; unevangelical. Hence † **inevangelically** *adv.*, unevangelically.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Fordage's Mystic Div.* 19 Superstitiously supercilious, immorally obstreperous and most inevangelically malevolous.

Inevassible (in-é'vassib'), *a.* [IN-3.] Not evassible; that cannot be evaded.

1846 WORCESTER *Cities Eclectic Rev.* 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even?* xl. 49 There were absolute verities of life presented there that were tangible, inevassible.

Inevidence (in-é'videns), *Now rare.* [IN-3. Cf. mod. F. *inevidence* (Littre).] Lack of evidence; the fact of being inevident.

† 1. Want of evidence or manifestation (of something). *Obs.*

a 1654 H. BINNING *Comm. Princ. Chr. Relig.* Wks. 1830 I. 69 It is not so much the inevidence of marks and fruits that makes them doubtful. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 102 The hiding of God's face, the prevalence of corruption, and the inevidence of grace. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 146 When Faith is said . . to be of inevident things, the Meaning is not of an absolute but of a Relative inevidence.

† 2. Uncertainty. *Obs.*

1658 BP. REYNOLDS *Van. Creature* Wks. (1677) 6 He opposeth the life of God, to the vanity and uncertainty, the word is, to the inevidence of Riches. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. xxxi. 449 Charge them . . that they be not high-minded, nor trust in uncertain riches (ἐν τῷ ἀσέβει ἡ ἀσφάλειᾳ in the obscurity or inevidence of riches). [Cf. 1 Tim. vi. 17.]

3. The condition of not being evident or clearly discernible; want of clearness, obscurity. *rare.*

1671 FLAVEL *Fount. of Life* xxi. 63 If thou . . hast gone . . mourning and lamenting because of the inevidence and Cloudiness of thy Interest in Him. 1681 — *Meth. Grace* vii. 139 It may come to from the inevidence of the premises. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. 269 note, This is clear by the inevidence of the converse.

Inevident (in-é'vidént), *a. Now rare.* [ad. late L. *inevident-em* (Boeth.): see IN-3 and EVIDENT: cf. F. *inevident* (Littre).] Not evident, not manifest; lacking evidence; not clear or obvious, obscure.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xxxii. Contri. 1st Bk., (tr. Valentia) Seeing aswell the diuine reuelations, as the Churches infallible proposalls are obscure and inevident [orig. *obscuræ et inevidentes*]. a 1623 W. PEMBLE *Wks.* (1635) 94 Knowledge is an assent to things evident, Beliefe an assent to things inevident. a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 267 Our Schoolmen make distinction of a certainty, evident, and inevident. a 1755 BP. CONYBEARE *Serm.* II. viii. (T.), An undoubting assent to those things which are of themselves inevident. *Mod. Newspaper*, A mysterious widening out and flow in the skirt, the cause whereof is beautifully inevident.

Inevitability (in-é'vitábil-iti), [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. mod. F. *inevitabilité*.] The quality of being inevitable; inevitableness. Also with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* Ad § vi. ¶ 6 Ambition . . falls under the inevitability of such Accidents which either could not be foreseen or not prevented. 1675 WOODHEAD, etc. *Paraphr. Paul* 25 This inevitability of sinning. 1847 MRS. TROLLOPE *Three Cousins* (Railw. ed.) 47 By the help of that effectual mind-strengthening inevitability, the Bishop bore this 'concretem' rather better than his lady expected. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1880) II. *Goethe* 25 He was already beginning to accommodate himself to all inevitabilities.

Inevitable (in-é'vitábl'), *a.* [ad. L. *inevitabilis* unavoidable, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *evitabilis* EVITABLE, f. *evitare* to avoid. Cf. F. *évitable* (1549 in R. Estienne).] That cannot be avoided; not admitting of escape or evasion; unavoidable.

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 52 My body whyche after þe inevitable lawe of nature alydeth to be resolved in to deþ. c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Diu, What should he drede of deathe? it is inevitable, The generall ductie and tribute of nature. 1606 SHAKS. *Aut. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 65 When I should see behinde me Th' inevitable prosecution of disgrace and horror. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 212 There was an inevitable necessity laid upon them. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 35 All . . Await alike th' inevitable hour. 1795 SOUTHEY *Jeau of Arc* x. 508 [He] then beholds the inevitable shark Close on him open-mouthed. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xl. 122 A battle became inevitable. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 10 The conclusion seems inevitable that the mountain is sinking by its own weight.

b. absol. The inevitable, that which is inevitable, what cannot be avoided or escaped.

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. 16 Our one interest in such Government is, that it would be kind enough to cease and go its ways, before the inevitable arrive. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 16 There is no good in arguing with the inevitable.

Inevitableness (in-é'vitábl-nés), [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being inevitable or unavoidable.

1626 DONNE *Serm.* lxxviii. 801 Whatsoever the Prophets say . . yet they meane not these nor doe thou assume it in inevitableness upon thyselfe. 1695 H. DODWELL *Def. Vind. Deprived Bishops* 96 Why can they not see the inevitableness of the same Consequences? 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 132 The certainty and inevitableness of the result are what is needed in order that the true sense of responsibility may exist. 1879 CAR. ROSSETTI *Sek & F.* 204 To express the inevitableness of human suffering.

Inevitably (in-é'vitábl'), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an inevitable manner; unavoidably.

1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (Roxb.) 33 Allas quoth he evence as a stranger. . . Inevitably I must deyin here. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* Pref. ii. § 6 All good men were now inevitably certain to be trampled under foot. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 330 For know, The day thou eat'st thereof . . inevitably thou shalt dye; From that day mortal. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. vii. § 65 (1875) 196 Uniformity of law thus follows inevitably from the persistence of force.

Inew, *obs. Sc. form of ENOW pl. of enough.*

† **Inew**, var. of **ENEW** *v. Obs.* Hence † **Inew-ing** *vbl. sb.*, driving into water.

1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 47 The fine phrase of inewing a woodcock.

† **Inewch**, variant of **ineuch**, ENOUGH.

Inexact (in-é'gækt), *a.* [IN-3. Cf. F. *inexact* (1701 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Not exact; not strictly correct or precise; also, not strict or rigorous.

1828 WEBSTER, *Inexact*, not exact; not precisely correct or true. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 83 This statement of the ancient writer is inexact. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 390 The enquiry was continued in . . a very inexact manner. 1883 *Lough. Mag.* Apr. 620 The records of an anemometer on the top of a house are, from their very nature, inexact.

b. Of a person: Characterized by inexactness of knowledge, statement, etc.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 178 note, Burnet was far indeed from being the most inexact writer of his time. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 150 Inexact thinkers.

Inexactitude (in-é'gæktitú-d), [IN-3. Cf. F. *inexactitude* (1701 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] The quality or character of being inexact; want of exactitude, accuracy, or precision; inexactness. Also (with *pl.*), an instance of this; an inaccuracy.

1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 48 Further enquiry . . has satisfied me of the inexactitude of this information. 1865 CARLYLE *Frask. Gl.* xvl. x. (1872) VI. 261 The King . . never pardons any fault which tends to inexactitude in the Military Service. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 83 The author's inexactitude of thought and expression. 1875 POSTE *Gatus* III. (ed. 2) 481 This . . must be regarded as an inexactitude of Ulpian. 1881 *Times* 11 Apr. 5/3 There may be inexactitudes of detail in the document.

Inexa'ctly, *adv.* [f. INEXACT + -LY 2.] In an inexact or inaccurate manner; not with perfect correctness.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. (1858) II. 421 He (William of Orange) spoke and wrote French, English, and German, ineffectually, it is true, and inexactly, but fluently and intelligibly. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* 34 All through the life-long process of learning one's 'mother-tongue', one is liable to apprehend wrongly, and to reproduce inexactly.

Inexactness (in-é'gækt-nés), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inexact; want of precision; inaccuracy. Also with *an* and *pl.*: An instance of this.

1828 WEBSTER, *Inexactness*, incorrectness; want of precision. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 25. 92 An instance of literal inexactness in the Gospel narratives. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. I. 75/1 They do exclude wit, which sometimes shows inexactness where mensuration would be tardy and incommensurable. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 113 To sweep it [language] away because of its inadequacy and inexactness would be to sweep away the thoughts which it has more or less inadequately preserved.

Inexacturable, -rate: see INEXSAT-.

† **In-excellence**. *Obs. rare* -¹. [IN-3.] Want of excellence; the opposite of excellence. So † **in-excellency**.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pl. Tamburl.* v. iii, Blush, heaven, to lose the honour of thy name . . And let no baseness in thy haughty breast Sustain a shame of such inexcellence [v. r. inexcellency].

Inexcitability (in-éks-i'tábil-iti), *rare.* [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being unexcitable; constitutional calmness.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* xxviii. (1890) 201 She had set him down to be a man whose external inexcitability owed nothing to self-repression.

Inexcitable (ineksoi'täb'l), *a. rare*. [In sense 1 (stressed *inexcitable*), ad. L. *inexcitabilis*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *excitabilis*; in 2, f. IN-3 + EXCITABLE.]

†1. From which one cannot be roused. *Obs.* (Cf. Seneca *Epist.* lxxxiii. 13 *somnus inexcitabilis*.)

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Wks.*, *Hymn Venus Nij*, What pleasure. Jetts Humor steepe Thy lidds, in this inexcitable sleepe? 1651 T. STANLEY *Poems*, *Moschus* 48 A long obscure inexcitable sleep.

2. Not excitable; not liable to excitement.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv. Wks.* I. 68/1 Animosities [have grown] tame, inert, and inexcitable.

Inexcludible, *a. rare*—1. [IN-3.] That cannot be excluded.

1816 BENTHAM *Christom.* App. § 12 Wks. 1843 VIII. 109 By the derivation, and thence by the inexcusable import, of the word *between*.

Inexclusively (ineksklü'sivli), *adv.* [IN-3.] Not exclusively; so as not to exclude others.

1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* viii. § 8 When an incident is directly intentional it may either be exclusively so or in-exclusively. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 314 Every theatre should possess inexcusably the right to represent the ancient dramatic authors.

†**Inexco'gitable**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *inexcogitabilis* incomprehensible, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *excogitabilis* EXCOGITABLE.] Incapable of being excogitated; inconceivable, incogitable.

1599 R. LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fict.*, That vnspeakable wisdom and inexcogitable care. 1721 in BAILEY.

Inexcommunicable, *a. rare*. [IN-3.] That cannot be excommunicated.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Marl.* 39 So may they prodigally extend the name and privilege of incommunicable Locusts to many in the other orders. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* ii. x. 531 A multitude is incommunicable.

†**Inexcul't**, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *inexcultus*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *excultus* cultivated, polished.]

1623 COCKERAM *Inexcult.* rude, not polished.

Inexcursive, *a. rare*. [IN-3.] Not excursive; incapable of a wide range of flight.

1837 LANDOR *Pentameron Wks.* 1846 II. 353/2 Allegory had few attractions for me: believing it to be the delight, in general, of idle, frivolous, inexcursive minds.

Inexcusability, *rare*. [f. next: see -ITY.] = INEXCUSABLENESS.

1888 R. F. LITTLEDALE in *Academy* 8 Dec. 368 In his eyes the worst of all the sins committed by the Leaguers in history, surpassing murder itself in criminality and inexcusability, was breaking up the Harkhallow hunt.

Inexcusable (inekski'zäb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *inexcusabilis*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *excusabilis* EXCUSABLE. Cf. F. *inexcusable* (1474 in Hatz-Darm.)] Not excusable; incapable of being excused or justified.

a. Of persons.

1526 TINDALE *Rom. ii. 1* Therefore arte thou inexcusable [Vulg. *inexcusabilis*; Wyclif *vnexcusable*] o man. 1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots Bjb*, Nothing should be left, of our part vnoffered, nothing of your part vnrefused, whereby you might bee inexcusable. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. i. § 13 Those Philosophers who questioned the existence of a Deity... were not so inexcusable therein, as our Modern Atheists. 1775 BURKE *Sf. Council. Amer. Wks.* III. 37, I should be inexcusable in coming after such a person with any detail.

b. Of conduct or actions.

1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arh.) 55 Howe muche I saye shall this sounde vnto owre reproche and inexcusable slothfulness and negligence. 1645 CHAS. I. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 313 The strange and most inexcusable delivrye up of the Castle and Fort of Bristol. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 284 ¶ 2 It is inexcusable in Men to come where they have no Business. 1829 LYTON *Disowned* xlv, He made no reply to the inexcusable affront he had received. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 131 To condemn an honest thinker to death for simple heterodoxy... was altogether inexcusable.

Inexcusableness, [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inexcusable.

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xx. i. If God had not meant the inexcusableness of Jehoram. 1684 J. GOODMAN *Old Relig.* (1848) 93 The inexcusableness of a total and final omission of it. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) II. vii. 263 Their inexcusableness is stated upon the supposition of this very thing; That they knew God, but for all that, did not glorify him as God.

Inexcusably (inekski'zäbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an inexcusable or unjustifiable manner.

1587 HARMAR *tr. Beza's Serm.* 35 (T.) Behold here wherein Eve, and after her Adam, did fail inexcusably. 1638 CHITLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. iii. § 3. 129 Who... is more inexcusably guilty, for the omission of any duty; they that either haue no means to doe it, or they which professe to haue... means to doe it? 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Uphelia* II. vi. I should have thought myself inexcusably ungrateful. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 139 Here is an inexcusably gross misrepresentation.

Inexcussable, -ible, *a. rare*—0. [f. IN-3 + EXCUSABLE.] That cannot be shaken out or off. Hence **Inexcussably** (-ibly) *adv.*, in an inexcussable manner, so as not to be shaken out.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* xi, Grasped... firmly and inexcussably in the hands.

†**Inexorable**, *a. Obs. rare*. In quot. 1594, a misprint for *inexorable*; in quot. 1596, Folios 3 and 4, and some mod. edd. have *inexorable*; but some

would retain *inexorable* in the sense, or as an intensive, of EXECRABLE.

1594 CONSTABLE *Diana* viii. i, Though shee protests the faithfullst severity, inexcusable beauteie is inflicting. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V. iv. 1* 128 O be thou damn'd, inexcusable dogge, And for thy life let iustice be accus'd.

Inexorable (inekse'kiütäb'l), *a.* [f. IN-3 + EXCUTABLE. Cf. F. *inexorable* (a neologism in 1726, Hatz-Darm.)] That cannot be executed. 1833 Q. Rev. XLIX. 555 They are the creatures of circumstances—the victims of their own inexcutable system of government. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. v, The King has accepted this Constitution... and executes it in the hope mainly that it will be found inexcutable. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 19 But the arbitrary and violent provisions of this edict made it inexcutable.

Inexoration (inekso'kü'sən), [IN-3. Cf. F. *inexécution* (c1600 in Hatz-Darm.)] Lack or neglect of execution; the fact or condition of not being executed; non-execution, non-performance.

1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 161 Complaints of the Inexoration of the Law. 1720 OZELL *Verlo's Rom. Rep.* I. i. 55 If... any one of my Fellow-Citizens still condemns me for the Inexoration of my Word, I willingly put [etc.] 1805 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 35 His Inexoration of orders baffled that effort. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rev.* 183 Blackstone complains of their Inexoration. He did not perceive that a law which is not executed is ridiculous.

Inexertion (inekzə'tʃən), [IN-3.] Want of exertion; failure to exert (oneself) or exercise (a power or faculty); inaction.

1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) IV. 360 A temporary Inexertion of the brain. 1829 D. O'CONNELL in *Bentham's Wks.* (1843) XI. 21, I give myself six or seven weeks here of comparative mental Inexertion. 1886 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 5/6 Those form two reasons for past Inexertion against bad laws in agricultural Wales.

Inexhalable, *a. rare*—1. [IN-3.] Not exhalable; that cannot be exhaled or evaporated.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxviii. 151 A new laid egge... contains a greater stock of humid parts; which must be evaporated, before the heat can bring the inexhalable parts into consistence.

†**Inexhaustible**, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. IN-3 + L. *exhaustire* to exhaust; see -IBLE.] = INEXHAUSTIBLE. So †**Inexhaustibility**.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Inexhaustibility*, a disability to draw out or empty. *Charlton.* 1658-78 PHILLIPS, *Inexhaustible*, or *Inexhaustible*, not to be drawn out or emptied [*'Inexhaustible'* omitted in 1656-1706].

†**Inexhaust**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *inexhaustus*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *exhaustus* EXHAUST *ppl. a.*] = next.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 4 God the inexhaust fountain of all goodnes. 1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* i. 68 It must be an inexhaust treasure indeed, that can stop a Popelings mouth. 1665 GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 325 An inexhaust abyss of all excellency.

Inexhausted (inekzə'stəd), *a.* [IN-3.] Not exhausted; unexhausted.

1626 SCLATER *Comm. 2 Thess.* (1629) 91 That they stand so long unexhausted is... by the gift of God supporting them. 1652 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* v. 168 Emanations of that unexhausted light which is above. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 111 ¶ 9 Inexhausted Sources of Perfection. 1846 TRENCH *Nat.* xvi. (1862) 273 Himself... the inexhausted and inexhaustible source of all life.

Hence **Inexhaustedly** *adv.*, without exhaustion.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* ii. xi. 313 A third Glass that pierceth further still makes new discoveries of Stars; and so forwards indefinitely and inexhaustedly for any thing we know.

Inexhaustibility (inekzə'stəb'i-liti), [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being inexhaustible; inexhaustableness.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 437 Can a poet control the exhaustion of the heart better than through the inexhaustibility of the human fancy? 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. xvi. xi. (1872) VI. 272 A dexterity, felicity, inexhaustibility of laughing mockery and light banter.

Inexhaustible (inekzə'stəb'l), *a.* Also 8-9 -able. [IN-3. Cf. OF. *inexhaustible* (15-16th c. in Godef.)] Not exhaustible.

1. Incapable of being exhausted, consumed, or spent; exhaustless.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 65 A free pardon by the incorruptible... and inexhaustible blood of Christ Jesus. 1656 COWLEY *Misc. Pref.* ad *fin.*, Employing all her inexhaustible Riches of Wit and Eloquence. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 14 If you had an inexhaustible fund of gold and silver. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. Pref. 4 Our inexhaustible strata of coal. 1823 J. BAACOCK *Dom. Museum* 179 The most inexhaustible supply. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* xii. iii, A noble loch in its inexhaustible loveliness.

2. Of a receptacle or vessel: Incapable of being exhausted or emptied of contents.

Inexhaustible bottle: a toy used by conjurors, and others; it consists of an opaque bottle containing within it generally five small phials, which communicate with the exterior by five small holes; each phial has also a small neck which passes up into the neck of the bottle; the phials are filled with different liquors, any of which may at will be allowed to pour out by opening the proper hole and letting in air.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 40 The corne and provision of the inexhaustible garners of Apulia, Sicil, Sardinia. 1646 J. HALL *Hore Vac.* 182 Rather free of their countenance then purse, which as it cannot be inexhaustible, so [etc.]. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 119 ¶ I The present Age by the Invention of Glasses, opened a new and inexhaustible Magazine of Rarities.

3. Of a person or his attributes: Incapable of being exhausted or worn out in strength or vigour.

1762 GIBBON *Jrnl.* 23 Sept., He has inexhaustible spirits. 1842 LYTON *Zanoni* 24 The inexhaustible Paisiello, charmed with her performance. 1848 A. B. LONGSTREET *Georgia Scenes* 207 They [mountaineers] are, however, almost inexhaustible by toil. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* liii. 288 Berwick is at Biarritz, an inexhaustible intriguer.

Inexhaustibleness (inekzə'stəb'lness), [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inexhaustible.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. 1. (1873) 175 A stream of love, the purity and inexhaustibleness of which betokened its heavenly origin. 1845 THORPE *tr. Lappenberg's Anglo-Sax. Kings* II. 22 This inexhaustibleness of the enemy was particularly felt by England. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 322 No one can grapple with history without feeling its inexhaustibleness.

Inexhaustibly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an inexhaustible manner or degree.

1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* xiii. 427 A patron so inexhaustibly full. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* X. x. (R.), A cup never to be drank off, inexhaustibly full, inconceivably bitter. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 513 Iron, hemp, wood, are hers inexhaustibly.

Inexhaustive (inekzə'stəv), *a.* [IN-3.] Not exhaustive.

1. = INEXHAUSTIBLE; exhaustless.

1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 478 Ah, where find words... whose power... may perfume my lays With that fine oil, those aromatic gales, That inexhaustive flow continual round? 1799 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclogues* Poet. Wks. III. 166 Contemplate... What inexhaustive springs of public wealth The vast design required. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 525 The sea... nourishes an inexhaustive store of shells.

2. That does not exhaust the subject dealt with.

1865 *Fall Mall G.* 24 May 11 It [a book] is admittedly desultory and inexhaustive.

Hence **Inexhaustively** *adv.*, in an inexhaustive manner; inexhaustibly; in a way that does not exhaust the matter.

1882 SEELEY *Nat. Relig.* 122 Occupation for the thought so inexhaustively interesting.

Inexhaustless, *a.* [Erroneous formation, due to confusion of *inexhausted* (or *inexhaustible*) and *exhaustless*.] Unexhausted, exhaustless.

1739 G. OGLE *Guadalupe & Griselda* 60 Her Strength of Soul... a pure but in-exhaustless Store! 1805 MRS. BURKE *Secret of Cavern* II. 240 Possessing an inexhaustless source of entertainment within themselves. 1867 BAILEY *Univ. Hymn* 6 Who showers, On spiritual and natural world alike, His inexhaustless good.

Inexigible (inek'sidzib'l), *a.* [IN-3. So mod. F. *inexigible*.] That cannot be exacted.

1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 280 Turn now to those [duties] of imperfect obligation—the inexactible services so often distinguished and explained.

Inexist (inekzist), *v.* [f. IN *adv.* + EXIST *v.*: see INEXISTENT *a.*] *intr.* To exist or have its being in something else. Hence **Inexist'ing** *ppl. a.*, in-existent, inherent.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. i. § 31. 38 Nothing can be made *ἐκ μηδενος* *ἐνυπαρχοντος* *ἢ προυπαρχοντος*, from nothing either inexisting or preexisting. *Ibid.* iv. § 32. 500 How can that which is created coexist with the Ingenio God? how much less can it inexist in Him? 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 189 The roundness inexists in the clay, and the thought of it inexists in my understanding. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note S. 647 The inexisting Wisdom of God the Father. 1874 — *Leit. Serm.* 427 See the Ever-blessed Trinity, Each Person... inexisting in the Other.

Inexistence¹ (inekzist'ens), [f. IN-2 + EXIST-ENCE: see INEXISTENT *a.*¹ and -ENCE.] The fact or condition of existing in something; inherence.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 134 By reason of their mutual inexistence. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 70 There was an inexistence, or being of all men in Adam. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 559 These three Hypostases or Persons... have a Mutual *ἡπὲρ ὅπου* and *ἑνότητος*, Inexistence, and Permeation of one another. 1684 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 52 He... may... be also enabled to discover the presence or inexistence of divers other Minerals. 1871 *Fraser's Life Berkeley* 422 Separate inexistence in perception is one phase of the dualism of Berkeley.

Inexistence². Now rare. [f. IN-3 + EX-ISTENCE: see INEXISTENT *a.*² and -ENCE. In mod. F. *inexistence* (Littre).] The fact or condition of not existing; non-existence.

1623 COCKERAM II. The not Seraph of a thing, *Inexistence*, *Inessence*. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1660) 68 Our Inexistence... was a condition wherein nothing in us was capable of being a Motive of God's love. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iii. 48 note, That way, which some Sceptics take to prove the inexistence of truth. 1725 BROOME *On Odys.* (J.), He calls up the heroes of former ages from a state of inexistence to adorn and diversify his poem. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* ii. 422 Till... Death drop stricken on his latest prey, To inexistence starved.

†**Inexist'ency**¹. *Obs.* [f. IN-2 + EXISTENCY: see INEXISTENT *a.*¹ and -ENCY.] = INEXISTENCE¹; also (with *pl.*), something in-existent or inherent (cf. EXISTENCY²).

1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 382 This Moral Capacity is grown into a true Natural Inexistency or Conjunction. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 346 The ancients held forms, ideas, and truths, to be eternal... in the Divine Mind... They were not God, nor attributes, nor yet distinct substances, but inexistencies in Him: which *inexistency* was a very convenient term, implying something that was both a substance and not a substance, and so carrying the advantages of either.

†**Inexistency**². *Obs.* [f. IN-3 + EXISTENCY: see INEXISTENT *a.*² and -ENCY.] = INEXISTENCE².

1699 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xii. (1701) 485/2 The Dogmatists take away Hippocentures, instancing them as examples of Inexistence.

Inexistent (in'egzi'stənt), *a.*¹ Also 7-ant. [ad. late L. *inexistent-em* (Boethius), *f. in-* (IN-2) + *ex(s)istent-em* existing, EXISTENT.] Existing or having its being in something else; inherent.

1553 BAILE *Gardiner's De vera Obed.* f. 13a, Both scriptures and reasons do (the supreme head of the Church), as a thing in-existent vnto the name of a prince and of a king. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. 1. § 14. 15 [tr. Aristotle] Empedocles and Democritus say that Generation is not the Production of any new Entity, but only the Secretion of what was before In-existent. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 190 The Ideas of pain, ignorance, doubt, too frequently in-existent in the minds of men.

Inexistent, *a.*² ? Obs. [IN-3. Cf. F. *inexistant* (Littré), med. or mod. L. *inexistens*.] Not existing; having no existence; non-existent. (In quot. 1704, said of a state in which the person is as if non-existent.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xx. 263 They took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures in-existent. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* v. 1, Oh sleep! Still in thy downy Arms embrace my Friend, Nor loose him from his in-existent Trance.

Inexorability (in'eksōrāb'līti), [*ad. L. inexorabilitās*: see next, and -ITY.] The quality or character of being inexorable; incapability of being prevailed upon by entreaty; relentless or rigid severity.

1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes, Shaving* (Arb.) 41 Audacitie: Shifting: Inexorabilitie: and Disquietnesse of mind. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. xl. 58 Violence and fierce wrath, and inexorability. 1847 DISRAELI *Taunder* v. vi, What sublime inexorability in the law! 1874 BUSHNELL *Forgiveness*, § Law ii. 141 The dread inexorabilities of justice.

Inexorable (in'eksōrāb'l), *a. (sb.)* [*ad. L. inexorabilis*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *exorabilis* that can be entreated, EXORABLE; perh. after F. *inexorable* (15-16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Incapable of being persuaded or moved by entreaty; that cannot be prevailed upon to yield to request, esp. in the way of mercy or indulgence; not to be moved from one's purpose or determination; relentless, rigidly severe. *a.* Of persons, their actions or attributes.

1553 BRENDEN *C. Curtius* 192 (R.) To declare . . . howe inexorable hee was to such as hee wanne by force. 1592 SHAKES. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 38 More inexorable farre, Then emptic Tygers, or the roaring Sea. 1633 MARMION *True Companion*, iv. v, Your excuse shall prevail; We are not inexorable upon extremity. 1797 DAVDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 111 Death's inexorable Doom. 1795 DR. FOX *Voy. round World* (1840) 231 The Spaniards are . . . cruel, inexorable, uncharitable, voracious. 1847 DISRAELI *Taunder* i. ii, Her mouth spoke inexorable resolution. 1876 J. PARKER *Paradise*, i. ii. 12 As if the uttermost farthing alone would mitigate the severity of the inexorable demand.

b. fig. Of things (chiefly personified). 1600 HOLLAND *Living* 45 (R.) Lawes . . . are things deafe and inexorable. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iv. 1. (1651) 213 Lucian said of the gout, she was the queen of diseases, and inexorable. *a. 1720* SHEPHERD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 196 [Destiny] is inflexible and inexorable. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick*, Gt. L. i. (1872) I. 13 How entirely inexorable is the nature of facts.

B. sb. A person who is inexorable. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 257 The fair inexorable is actually gone to church with Mrs. Bevis. 1818 SVO. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 238 Two . . . most beautiful women . . . who acted . . . the part of inexorables.

Inexorableness, [*f. prec. + -NESS*.] The quality of being inexorable; inexorability.

1621 DONNE *Serm.* 15 Sept. (1622) 14 An inordinate apprehension of Gods anger, and his inaccessibleness, his inexorableness. 1659 GENTIL *Callig.* v. § 20 (1684) 421 There are many . . . that far outgo him [the Unjust Judge] in inexorableness of temper. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 84 By reason of their Imbenignity, Inexorableness, and Inclemency.

Inexorably (in'eksōrāb'lī), *adv.* [*f. as prec. + -LY*.] In an inexorable manner; so as not to be moved by entreaty; relentlessly.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 178 Coriolanus warring inexorably against his country. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 482 To virtue still inexorably firm. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxxviii. (1869) II. 399 Justice inexorably requires the death of a murderer. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xvii, He saw her standing inexorably aloof from him.

† **Inexorbitant**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [*f. IN-2 + EXORBITANT*, or ? merely an error for the latter.] 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 21 The inexorbitant extorsions that it [Rome] committit on the vniuersal vaild.

Inexpansable (in'ekspsəns'ib'l), *a.* [IN-3.] Not expandible; incapable of being expanded.

1878 MORLEY *Diderot* i. v. 174 Because that superstition was incorporated in a strong and inexpansable social structure.

Inexpansive (in'ekspsəns'iv), *a.* [IN-3.] Not expansive.

186. O. W. HOLMES *Hunt after 'Captain'* in *Pages fr. Old Vol. Life* (1891) 48 General Wood still walked the corridors, inexpansive, with Fort McHenry on his shoulders.

Inexpectable (in'ekspek'tāb'l), *a. rare* -1. [IN-3.] Not to be expected.

1625 BP. HALL *Serm. Thanksgiving Mortality* Wks. 1837 V. 223 What loud cries did beat on all sides at the gates of heaven! and what inexpectable, unconceivable mercy were they answered! 1721 in BAILEY.

Inexpectancy, [IN-3.] Absence of expectancy; the condition of not being expectant.

1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 21 Inexpectancy of reward in the discharge of that trust. 1885 E. F. BYRNE *Entangled* II. ii. 1. 153 The empty inexpectancy of a vague moment.

Inexpectant, *a.* [IN-3.] Not expectant; devoid of expectation.

1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xiii, Loverless and inexpectant of love, I was as safe from spies in my heart-poverty, as the beggar from thieves in his destitution of purse. 1894 J. KNIGHT *Garrick* iii. 51 First appearance, before a thin, cold, inexpectant audience.

Inexpectation, [IN-3.] Absence of expectation; the fact of not expecting.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. [ii.] v. (1628) 5 Three things are there which aggravate a miserie and make an euill seeme greater then indeed it is: Inexpectation, Vnacquaintance, Want of Preparation.

† **Inexpected**, *a. Obs.* [IN-3. Cf. L. *inexpectatus* in same sense.] Not expected; unexpected, unlooked-for.

a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iv. (1622) 432 When Pyrocles . . saw his friend Musidorus, with the noble Lady Pamela in that inexpected sort returned. 1628 BP. HALL *Righteous Mammon* Wks. 723 Inexpected fall of markets. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 127 Which strange and inexpected supply . . bred an amazement.

Hence † **Inexpectedly** *adv.*, unexpectedly; † **Inexpectedness**.

1612 BP. HALL *Contempl.*, O. T. xx. iv, How could it bee otherwise, when those great spirits of hers . . finde themselves so inexpectedly suppressed. *Ibid.* xxi. vi, The inexpectation of pleasing objects makes men many times the more acceptable. 1645 - *Remedy Discontents* 150 Coming inexpectedly to his Country-House. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 125 The Turks, passing by the Galeasses, were inexpectedly torn by their great shot.

† **Inexpedible**, *a. Obs. rare* -0. [*ad. late L. inexpedibilis*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + **expedibilis*, from *expedire*: see EXPEDIE.]

1721 BAILEY, *Inexpedible*, cumbersome, that one cannot rid himself of.

Inexpedience (in'eksprēdiēns), *Now rare.* [See next and -ENCE.] = next.

1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.*, *Enuions* 170 Not for any incommodity or inexpectation. 1653 DICKSON *Psalm* Pref. to Vol. II. (1834) I. p. vii, The inexpectation of keeping me in bonds. 1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 115 An argument to prove the inexpectation of the punishment.

Inexpediency (in'eksprēdiēns), [*f. IN-3 + EXPEDIENT*; or *f. INEXPEDIENT*: see -ENCY.] The quality of being inexpedient; disadvantageousness, unadvisableness, impolicy.

1641 (Hille) *Certaine Reasons to prove the Unlawfulness and Inexpectation of all Diocesan Episcopacy.* *a. 1663* SANDERSON (J.), It concerneth superiours to look well to the expediency and inexpectation of what they enjoin in indifferent things. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* vi. v. (1827) 110. 1 It is not the rigour, but the inexpectation of laws and acts of authority, which makes them tyrannical. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. xii. (1852) 390 The inexpectation of attempting to raise any considerable revenue by means of income-taxes.

Inexpedient (in'eksprēdiēnt), *a.* [*f. IN-3 + EXPEDIENT*.] Not expedient; not advantageous, useful, or suitable in the circumstances; unprofitable, unadvisable, impolitic.

1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.*, *Flatterer* 117 If hee grant euill things inexpedient, or crimes errors, he hath yielded much. *a. 1714* BURNET *Hist. Ref.* an. 1550 (R.), Hooper maintaining, that if it was not unlawful, yet it was highly inexpedient to use those ceremonies. *a. 1808* HURD *Serm.* Wks. VII. xlviii. (R.), They are indeed inexpedient, that is, unprofitable, unadvisable, improper in a great variety of respects. *a. 1834* BENTHAM *Offic. Aftit.* Wks. 1843 V. 297 Nothing could be more correctly lawful: but . . few things would be more manifestly inexpedient. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 148 There are some things which may be inexpedient, and yet I call them good.

Hence **Inexpediently** *adv.* 1856 in WEBSTER.

† **Inexpedite**, *a. Obs. rare*. [IN-3.] Not expedited.

1644 COKE *On Litt.* iv. (1671) 298 margin, A man may claim to have dogs inexpedite and bounds within the Forest.

Inexpensive (in'ekspsəns'iv), *a.* [IN-3.] 1. Not expensive or costly; involving little expense; cheap.

1837 [implied in INEXPENSIVELY]. *a. 1846* *Eclectic Rev.* cited by WORCESTER. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 185, I resolved upon taking a small bungalow for a short period, and furnishing it in a mild and inexpensive manner. 1896 W. G. WOOLCOMBE *Pract. Work Physic* III. Pref., The apparatus required is inexpensive.

2. Not given to expenditure; not extravagant.

1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Grm.* II. 273 The Swiss people are frugal and inexpensive in their habits.

Inexpensively, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*, or *f. IN-3 + EXPENSIVELY*.] In an inexpensive manner; without much expense; cheaply.

1837 R. B. EDE *Pract. Chem.* 46 The grand secret of Chemistry, to those who would pursue it inexpensively, is the art of working on a minute scale. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. v. 173 Such water can be softened inexpensively.

Inexpensiveness, [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.] The quality of being inexpensive; cheapness.

1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* I. 156 Leonard treated its inexpensiveness as a personal matter. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 660/2 The advantage . . is its simplicity and inexpensiveness.

Inexperience (in'eksperiēns), [*a. F. inexpérience* (1460 in Godef. Compl.), *ad. late L. inesperienza* (Tertull.), *f. in-* (IN-3) + *experientia*

EXPERIENCE.] Want of experience; the condition of not having been practically conversant with some department of study or work, or with affairs generally; the want of adequate knowledge or skill resulting from this.

1598 FLORIO, *Inesperientia*, inexperience, vnskillfulness, vnacquaintance. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* Wks. (1717) 207 The Inexperience of his Years Made him less skill'd in what was to be done. 1693 DRVDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 51 Those Failings which are incident to Youth and Inexperience. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxv. 156 We . . are ready to allow for your inexperience. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xlii, An authority to which nothing but the experience of the young could accede.

Inexperienced (in'eksperiēnst), *a.* [IN-3.] Not experienced; without experience; having no (or little) experience; lacking the knowledge or skill derived from experience. *Const. in.*

1626 GOUGE *Serm. Dign. Chivalry* § 18 Such as for want of former exercising were altogether inexperienced. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 116 The inexperienced botanist is not likely to encounter them at the commencement of his progress. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 193 We were not inexperienced in sledging over the ice.

Hence † **Inexperiencedness** *Obs. rare*, the state or quality of being inexperienced.

1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* (1877) 318 (D.) The damsel has three things to plead in her excuse: the authority of her parents, the persuasion of her friends, and the inexperiencedness of her age.

† **Inexperient**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. late L. inexperiens* (Boethius), *f. in-* (IN-3) + *experiens* EXPERIENT.] Not having experience; = INEXPERIENCED.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* iii. ii. 273 He had but two Nephews . . who were young, and inexperienced in all kind of Politicks.

Inexperimētal, *a. rare*. [IN-3.] Not founded on experiment.

1798 *Europ. Mag.* in *Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* (1799) II. 93 So wonderfully sagacious is crude and inexperimental theory.

† **Inexperimēting**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f. IN-3 + experimēting*, pres. pple. of EXPERIMENT v. (Cf. F. *inexperimēt* wanting experience.)] Not in the habit of making experiments; unenterprising. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 98 The Ignorance, or unactive inexperimēting Spirit of our Manufacturers.

Inexpert (in'eksprēt), *a. (sb.)* [*a. OF. inexpert*, -e (14-16th c. in Godef.), *ad. L. inexpertus* untried, unexperienced, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *expertus*: see EXPERT a.]

† 1. Not having experience, without experience; inexperienced, unacquainted. *Const. in. of Obs.*

a. 1450 tr. *De imitatione* iii. viii. 74 *pei bat bip* 31 newe & ineperte in be way of god. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* v. 13 Every man that is feed with mylke is inepert in the worde of rightewesnes. *a. 1621* J. KING in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xxx. 8 Utterly inepert of the way into so far a country. 1697 *Col. Rec. Pennsyln.* I. 519 The best of us all being but inepert in mainie things relating to those affairs. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. ii. 54 Himself, haply, not inepert of evil in this particular.]

2. Wanting the readiness, aptitude, or dexterity derived from experience; not expert; unskilled.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 5/2 Although that their Chyrurgian is wholly inepert. 1612 TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 They are not vnlike an inepert musician. 1739 MELMOTH *Flitash*, *Lett.* (1763) 378 Inepert in the management of this sort of contests. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* viii. 684 In counsel sage, nor inepert in arms. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* II. 157 Workmen honest though inepert.

B. sb. [*mod., after EXPERT sb.*] An inepert or unskilled person; opposed to EXPERT sb.

1879 M-CARTHY *Owen Times* II. xxi. 102 All these made on the mind of the ordinary inepert a confused impression. 1883 *American* VI. 371 A test examination for experts, a competitive examination for ineperts.

Hence **Inepertly** *adv.*, in an inepert way, unskillfully; **Inepertness**, unskillfulness, want of expertness or dexterity derived from practice.

1744 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xcv. 328 The French pursued them outskilled them and missed them by their own inepertness. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 431 In attempting the recovery of those who have been hung, and particularly who have inepertly hung themselves. 1897 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXIX. 126 Paddling inepertly through a lake.

Inexpiable (in'ekspiāb'l), *a.* [*ad. L. inexpiabilis* inexpiable, implacable, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *expiabilis* EXPIABLE. Cf. F. *inexpiable* (15-16th c. in Godef. Compl.).]

1. Of an offence: That cannot be expiated or atoned for; of which the guilt cannot be done away.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 4/26 Inexpiable, inextinguishable. 1609 HOLLAND *Annot. Marcell.* xxix. 1. 352 This was in him a fault inextinguishable. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iii. (1701) 93/2 Such as have used inextinguishable deceit to wrong the publick. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* vi, Her lover must be sad to please her spleen; His mirth is an inextinguishable sin. 1855 MILMAN *Lal. Chr.* xiv. ii. (1864) V. 54 One of the inextinguishable offences of the Latin church.

2. Of a feeling, etc.: That cannot be appeased by expiation; implacable, irreconcilable. (Also *transf.* of an action.)

1598 FLORIO, *Inexpiabile*, inextinguishable, vnmercifull, deadlie, marble-minded. 1600 HOLLAND *Living* xxxiii. xlvii. 851 They continued an endless and inextinguishable ware with him alone still. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 839 To raise in me inextinguishable hate. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 404 Against the nobility

and gentry they have waged inexpressible war. 1878 Bosw. SMITH *Carthage* 44. The revolt of the outraged Libyan mercenaries... which is known in history by the name of the 'War without Truce' or the 'Inexpressible war'.

Hence **Inexpressible**, the quality of being inexpressible; **Inexpressibly** *adv.*, in an inexpressible manner or degree, unparadoxically.

1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Execr. Usurp. Powers* 36 The inexpressible of his former facts. 1684 EARL ROSCOMMON *Ess. transl. Verse Poems* (1780) 48 Excursions are inexpressibly bad, And 'tis much safer to leave out than add. 1816 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) 1. 357 This struggle so inexpressibly and ineffaceably disgraceful for France. 1884 *Chr. World* 17 July 543/3 They were inexpressibly wronged in the past.

Inexpiate (in-ekspī'at), *a.* [ad. late L. *inexpiat-us* (Angustine), *f. in-* (IN-3) + *expiatus*, *pa. pple. of expiāre* to EXPIATE.]

1. Not expiated or atoned for.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 733 That mantle of inexpressible dishonour. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 1275 The unclean soul's inexpressible hunted head.

†2. Unappeased: cf. prec. 2. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 493 To rest inexpressible were much too rude a part.

Inexpiated, *a. rare.* [IN-3.] = prec. 1.

1836 LYTON *Athens* (1837) 1. 457 The inexpressible sacrilege made a duty of revenge.

Inexplainable (in-ekspī'ānāb'l), *a. rare.* [IN-3.] That cannot be explained; inexplicable.

1623 COCKERAM, *Inexplainable*, that cannot be explained. 1861 MAS. OLIPHANT *Last Mortimers* VI. xv. (1862) 254 It was a dread, inexplainable pause. 1899 *Daily News* 3 July 7/2 One very curious phenomenon recorded by all the diagrams... is at present wholly inexplainable.

†**Inexpleable**, *a. Obs.* Also *erron. inexpressible*. [ad. L. *inexplebilis*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + **explebilis*, *f. exple* to fill up: see EXPLETE *v.*] That cannot be filled or satisfied; insatiable.

1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 16b, Which with such earnest sedulitie and inexpressible greediness I learned or rather snatched unto me. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1701) 322/2 An inexpressible desire of that which we want. 1788 D. GILSON *Serm.* 507 That inexpressible desire after what is good and lovely.

Hence †**Inexpleably** (*erron. inexpressibly*) [cf. late L. *inexplebiliter* (Prosper)], *insatiably*.

1615 G. SANOV'S *Trav.* 9 What were these Harpyes, but flatterers, delators, and the inexpressibly covetous?

Inexplicability (in-ekspī'kabi-liti), [*f. next*: see -ITY.] The quality of being inexplicable; incapability of being explained.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 513 The inexplicability of many allusions, especially in *Talesin*. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xxiii, The inexplicability which seemed to shroud the purposes and conduct of his new ally. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. ii. 321 The very appearance of such inexplicability is a portion of the probation.

b. (with *an* and *pl.*) Something inexplicable.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxiii, This is one of the inexplicabilities of human nature. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 393 He has had to assume an inexplicability, an inconceivability, a paradox, as nevertheless a fact.

Inexplicable (in-ekspī'kabi'l), *a. (adv.) and sb.* [a. *F. inexplicable* (1486 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *inexplicabilis* that cannot be unfolded or loosened, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *explicabilis* EXPLICABLE.]

A. adj. †1. That cannot be unfolded, untwisted, or disentangled; inextricable; very intricate or complex. *Obs.*

1555 EREN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 49 Of the Mazes cauled Labyrinth... of knottes inexpressible... and dyners suche other portentous inventions. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 579 Before a man can come to the Labyrinth indeed which is so intricate and inexplicable. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 159/1 He was busied in surveying the inexplicable banks of Nilus... and the winding compass of their Trenches. 1837 EMERSON *Addr.*, *Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 175 There is never a beginning, there is never an end, to the inexplicable continuity of this web of God.]

†b. as *adv.* = INEXPLICABLY. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 49 The contynuelle thoughte wherinne she is Inexplicable occupied.

†2. That cannot be 'unfolded' or expressed in words; inexpressible, indescribable. *Obs.*

1508 ORD *Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. ii. 363 Flagellacions and tormentes inexpressible without ende or without releasinge. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 97 The inexpressible benefite of knowledge. 1622 MALVINE *Am. Law-Merch.* 431 The miseries and afflictions of imprisonment are inexpressible and cannot bee conceived by any that have not felt or had proofe thereof. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 81 Fire... a Subject or Utensil of so various and inexpressible use.

3. That cannot be explained; inscrutable, unintelligible; (in recent use) that cannot be accounted for, unaccountable.

1546 GAROINER *Declar. Joye* (Quarto ed.) 84 b, You turne the matter so aboute, as it is inexpressible. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* x. ix. 239 The matter... obscure and hard, and in a manner inexpressible. 1602 SHAKES. *Ham.* III. ii. 13 Inexpressible dumbe shewes. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* i. (1700) 37 If God has declared this inexpressible thing concerning himself to us, we are bound to believe it. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 183 Phenomena hitherto inexpressible in the animal and vegetable economy. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, The wooer had begun to hold the refusal of the damsel as somewhat capricious and inexpressible. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea xiii. (Low) § 566 There were, in the depths of the sea, untold wonders, and inexpressible mysteries. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 226 Still more inexplicable was the ingratitude of the aristocracy.

B. sb. 1. Something that cannot be explained. (Usually in *pl.*)

1745 NEEDHAM *Microsc. Disc.* Introd. 5 We may surely reckon it among the Inexplicables. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 294 Miscellaneous sophisms of so puzzling a character that the old logicians called them the Inexplicables.

2. *pl.* A vulgar euphemism for 'trousers': cf. *inexpressibles*.

1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* III. 257 He usually wore a brown frock coat without a wrinkle, light inexpressibles without a spot.

Inexplicableness, [*f. prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being inexplicable; inexplicability.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom*, 158 Why are they so confounded at the inexplicableness of the circumstances? 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* vii. 64 Not to insist... on the Abstruseness and Inexplicableness of this Distinction. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i. iii. § 21 The explanation of that which is explicable, does but bring out into greater clearness the inexplicableness of that which remains behind.

Inexplicably, *adv.* [*f. as prec.* + -LY².] In an inexplicable manner: †a. Inextricably, very intricately; †b. Inexpressibly, indescribably; c. Inscrutably, unaccountably.

1629 Bp. HALL *Hypocrite Wks.* (1634) 361 What is their case? Surely inexplicably, unconceivably fearefull. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 152 The inexplicably fine machine of an animal or vegetable. 1814 BYRON *Lara* i. xvii, In him inexplicably mix'd appear'd Much to be loved and hated, sought and fear'd. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Roast Pig*, A bundle of virtues and vices, inexplicably intertwined.

Inexplicant (in-ekspī'kāt), *a. nonce-wd.* [*f. IN-3* + L. *explicant-em*, *pres. pple. of explicāre* to EXPLICATE.] Not explicating or explaining; giving no explanation.

1825 LAMB *Vision of Horus*, Tired with the fruitless chase of inexplicant analogies.

†**Inexplicate** (in-ekspī'kāt), *a. Obs.* [IN-3: cf. late L. *inexplicatus* unexplained, *inexplicatus* not unfolded.] Not to be disentangled; very intricate; = INEXPLICABLE 1.

1611 SPERD *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. vi. § 102, 509 Hee built... an intricate Labyrinth at Woodstocke and therein bestowed this his perle of esteeme, unto whose closet (for the in-explicate windings) none could approach but the King himselfe.

†**Inexplicate**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [Loosely or erroneously used for EXPLICATE *v.* 2 a.] *trans.* To disentangle.

1653 E. CHISENHOLE *Cath. Hist.* 280 Alexander... doubting if he should not in-explicate it [the Gordian knot] that it might be reputed as an evidence... of his bad fortune to come, with his sword cut it asunder.

Inexplicit (in-ekspī'sit), *a.* [IN-3. Cf. L. *inexplicitus* in same sense.] Not explicit; not definitely expressed or expressive; not clear in terms or statement.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Jud. Evid.* (1827) I. 116 You have yourself, though in an obscure and inexplicit way... been delivering to me a proposition. 1847 J. HARDY in *Proc. Bero. Nat. Club* II. no. 5. 256 The description... is... explicit. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Feb. 245 The grumbles were in-explicit and almost inarticulate.

So **Inexplicitly** *adv.*; **Inexplicitness**.

1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 130 Two structures yet remain, either omitted or mentioned inexplicitly by Pausanias. 1860 A. W. POTTS *Lat. Pr. Comp.* (1870) 2 Indistinctness, inexplicitness... were faults which excluded a writer from the list of literary men. 1871-3 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 610 Saying a great deal in brief compass, and with all the entailed consequences of inexplicitness.

Inexplorable (in-ekspī'lōrāb'l), *a.* [IN-3.] That cannot be explored; inscrutable.

1646 BUCK *Rich. III.* III. 82 It was the Kings owne immoveable and inexplorable doome. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Jud. Evid.* (1827) IV. 1 A blind inexplorable labyrinth. 1834 WILSON *Dissert. Reasonableness Chr.* viii. 171 The inexplorable infinity of his grace.

Inexplosive (in-ekspī'lō'siv), *a.* [IN-3.] Not explosive; not liable to or capable of explosion.

1867 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* (ed. 2) xvii, To enjoy themselves in the mild, explosive fashion [ed. 1, 1866 explosive manner] which seems to satisfy Italian nature. 1884 *American VIII.* 38 The explosive materials of which dynamite is compounded.

Inexplicable (in-ekspī'lō'zāb'l), *a. rare* -1. [*f. IN-3* + *exposable*, from EXPOSE *v.* + -ABLE.] Not capable of being, or liable to be, exposed.

1618 T. ADAMS *Serm. Rage Oppress.* Wks. 1861 I. 83 Those whom nature or art, strength or sleight, have made inexpressible to easy ruin, may pass unmolested.

Inexp-sure (in-ekspī'zū'r), *rare* -1. [IN-3.] 'A state of not being exposed'.

1828 WEBSTER cites *Med. Repos.*

Inexpress, *a. rare* -1. [IN-3.] Not definitely expressed; not explicit: cf. EXPRESS *a.* 3.

1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* 277 Great work enough has been done... by men whose recognition was informal and inexpress.

Inexpressed, *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Unexpressed.

1821 T. G. WAINWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 186 For the inexpressed purpose of deforming [etc.].

Inexpressible (in-ekspres'ib'l), *a. and sb.* [IN-3.]

A. adj. That cannot be expressed in words; unutterable, unspeakable, indescribable. (Often as an emotional intensive: cf. *ineffable*.)

1625 DONNE *Serm.* iii. 22 Thou shalt feeble the Ioy of his

third birth in thy soul most inexpressible this day. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 113 Ere mid-day arriv'd In Eden, distance inexpressible By Numbers that have name. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 159 7 8, I gazed with inexpressible Pleasure on these happy Islands. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 224-5 It is with inexpressible concern, that I find myself called upon... to be the accuser of such a man. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxiii. 166 Its seclusion gives it an inexpressible charm.

B. sb. 1. Something inexpressible. (In quot. 1846 with punning allusion to next sense.)

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* II. vi. 24 Praise best doth Inexpressibles expresse. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 73 A pair of standard footmen seems to be the real pair of inexpressibles.

2. *pl. (colloq.)* Breeches or tronsers. (Orig. euphemistic: cf. *ineffables, inexplicables, unmentionables*.)

1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowland for Oliver* Wks. 1795 II. 154 (Farmer) I've heard, that breeches, petticoats, and smock, Give to thy modest mind a grievous shock; And that thy brain (so lucky its device) Christ'neth them inexpressibles, so nice. 1793 GIBSON *Let.* 11 Nov. 1800 HELEN BEDINGFIELD in *Jerningham Lett.* (1896) I. 196 A pair of old inexpressibles... contained seven thousand Guineas!... deposited in so vulgar a Garment. 1809 *Farmers' Mag.* X. 500 A fine lady can talk about her lover's inexpressibles, when she would faint to hear of his breeches. 1875 *Spectator* (Melbourne) 12 June 64/1 The episcopal inexpressibles... for obvious reasons will be unsuited to lay legs.

Hence **Inexpressibility**, **Inexpressibleness**, the quality of being inexpressible.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Inexpressibleness*. 1826-7 DE QUINCEY *Lessing Wks.* 1859 XIII. 249, I do not admit the inexpressibility of paternal grief. 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxi. 1 Our joy should have some sort of inexpressibleness in it.

Inexpressibly (in-ekspres'ibli), *adv.* [*f. prec.* + -LY².] In an inexpressible manner or degree; beyond expression; unutterably, unspeakably, indescribably. (Often as an emotional intensive.)

a 1660 HAMMOND (J.), God will protect and reward all his faithful servants in a manner and measure inexpressibly abundant. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 75 7 8 Something so inexpressibly Graceful in his Words and Actions, a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. vii. 212 The King was inexpressibly alarmed. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ii. 17 The final echos being inexpressibly soft and pure. 1875 W. COLLINS *O. of Hearts* 21 You terrify me so inexpressibly that I shall be glad to get rid of you.

Inexpresssion, *nonce-wd.* [IN-3.] Want or absence of expression.

1796 COLERIDGE *Let. to Thelwall* 19 Nov. in *Letl.* (1895) 180 'Tis a mere carcass of a face; flat, flabby, and expressive chiefly of inexpression.

Inexpressive (in-ekspres'siv), *a.* [IN-3. Cf. *F. Inexpressif* (15th c. in Godef.).]

1. = INEXPRESSIBLE. *arch.* (In modern writers prob. in imitation of Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 10, or Milton *Lycidas* 176, where *unexpressive* is the word.)

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* v. xxxix. 72 On the Vision inexpressive rayes did wait. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 124 Then the inexpressive strain Diffuses its enchantment. 1794 MATHIAS *Phrs. Lit.* (1798) 298 To mortal ken he dares unveil The inexpressive form in semblance frail. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vii. 730 Those soft-winged eyes... 'Twixt trembling lids of inexpressive joy. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* (1874) 14, I feel in me An inexpressive lightness and a sense Of freedom.

2. Not expressive; not expressing a meaning, feeling, character, etc.; wanting in expression.

1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* III. 285 To behold, in lifeless things, The inexpressive semblance of himself, Of thought and passion. 1761 LLOYD *Prod. Hecuba* (R.), O! glorious times, when actors thus could strike, expressive, inexpressive, all alike! 1791 ROBERTSON *India* App. 280 Finished in a stile considerably superior to the hard inexpressive manner of the Egyptians. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 239 His features are inexpressive of intellect. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 152 That blank and inexpressive vacuity, which an able diplomatist is careful to assume as a vizard. c 1860 FABER *Old Labourer* x, His inexpressive eye.

Inexpresssively, *adv.* [*f. prec.* + -LY².]

1. Inexpressibly, indescribably. *Obs. or arch.*

1809 SUSAN I. 217 The notes were wild, but inexpresssively sweet. 1840 POE *Pit & Pendulum* Wks. 1864 I. 319, I felt very—oh, inexpresssively, sick and weak.

2. Not expressively; without expressive power.

1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 236 The name, so inexpresssively rendered, in the English, by the word *Deacons*. 1893 *Athenæum* 27 May 663/3 The idea here is a good one; but how inexpresssively... it is indicated!

Inexpressiveness, [*f. as prec.* + -NESS.]

The quality of being inexpressive; want of expressiveness.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* Table i. Wks. 1843 VIII. 40 The fictitiousness, and hence the inexpressiveness, or rather the misexpressiveness, of the language. 1833 HOOK *Parson's Daughter* (1847) 260 A countenance of immovable inexpressiveness. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* liv, Pity for the poor woman's inexpressiveness, her want of regret, of disappointment, came back to her.

†**Inexpressible**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. *F. inexpressible* (16th c. in H. Estienne), *f. in-* (IN-3) + *exprimer* to express.] Inexpressible.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Hearbes, Weedes, etc.* Wks. (1587) 236 A lover being charged with inexpressible foyes.

Inexpugnable (in-ekspūgnāb'l), *a.* [a. *F. inexpugnable* (14th c. in Littré *Suppl.*), ad. L. *inexpugnabilis*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *expugnabilis* EXPUGNABLE.] That cannot be taken by assault or storm; incapable of being overcome, subdued, or overthrown by force; impregnable, invincible.

a. *lit.* of a fortress, an army, etc.

1490 CAXTON *Entydos* Prol. 10 Troye the graunte, and many other places stronge and inexpugnable hane ben besieged sharply & assailed. 1533 MORE *Answe. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1062/1 How the inexpugnable walles of Jerico were overthrown. 1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 23 The inexpugnable armies prepared against hym. 1658 *Hist. Christina Queen of Swedland* 292 The Castle of Besen . . . seated on a craggy mountain, which renders it inexpugnable. 1787 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 79/2 Convinced at length . . . that this empire was inexpugnable. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lix. V. 249 Syracuse . . . had not only become inexpugnable, but had assumed the aggressive.

b. *fig.* of a statement, argument, principle, desire, disposition, quality, condition, etc., or of a person in reference to his principles or disposition: That cannot be overthrown or overcome.

a. 1535 MORE *Agst. Tyndall* n. Wks. 662 By some of hys own argumentes . . . he . . . maketh it rather more strong, and proueth it playn inexpugnable. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xv. (1639) 24 An inexpugnable desire of sleeping. 1664 GUNNING *Leit Fast* 218 By Fasting, the three Children also were found . . . inexpugnable by the Babylonians. a. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. vi. § 85 The inexpugnable good Will of the Parliament at that Time was the Preservation of the King. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 34 His arguments seem to me very far from inexpugnable. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* II. 4 A certain inexpugnable dignity surrounded him.

Hence **Inexpugnability**, **Inexpugnableness**, the quality of being inexpugnable; impregnability; **Inexpugnably** *adv.*, impregnably, invincibly.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* App. (1662) v. v. 122 Incompossibility and Incommensurability that is inexpugnably lodged up in the perverse and unclaimable *Hyle*. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Inexpugnableness*. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* viii. 437 Fixing those transactions inexpugnably in your minds. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xv. v. (1872) VI. 3 What silent courage, or private inexpugnability of mind, was in him. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* 140 He was . . . persuaded of the general justice and inexpugnableness of the orthodox system. 1881 STEVENSON in *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 680 Of one thing I am inexpugnably assured.

† **Inexpugnable**, a. *Obs. rare*—¹. [*ad. L. inexpugnāt-us* unconquered; see IN-3 and EXPUGNAT.] Unconquered.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 6 Then gnasbing Spirits That howling waile, Hells inexpugnat merits: Where's all your gentry?

Inexpugible, **-geable** (inekspwɔndʒib'l, -əb'l), a. [*f. IN-3 + *expugible*, *f. EXPUNGE v.*] That cannot be expunged or obliterated; indelible.

1888 R. DOWLING *Miracle Gold* III. xxxiv. 135 With inexpugible features of the dwarf sharp limned upon his smarting sight. 1896 *Chicago Advance* 20 Feb. 264/3 The law is on the statute book of human thought, inexpugible.

† **Inexputable**, a. *Obs. rare*—⁰. [*ad. L. inexputābilis* incalculable, *f. in- (IN-3) + expūtare* to reckon: see -BLE.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Inexputable*, not to be numbered.

† **Inexsaturable**, **inexat**, a. *Obs. rare*—⁰. [*ad. L. inexsaturābilis (inexatur-), f. in- (IN-3) + exsaturābilis, f. exsaturāre* to EXSATURATE.] Incapable of being satisfied; insatiable.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Inexsaturable*.
† **Inexsaturated**, **inexaturated**, a. *Obs. rare*—⁰. [*IN-3*; see EXSATURATE.]

1658 PHILLIPS, *Inexsaturated*, not to be filled or satisfied, of an unsatiable appetite.

† **Inexsuperable**, a. *Obs. rare*. [*ad. L. inexsuperābilis*; see IN-3 and EXSUPERABLE.] That cannot be overcome.

1623 COCKERAM, *Inexsuperable*, not to be passed over. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Inexsuperable*, that cannot be passed or overcome, invincible. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* I. ix. (1662) 37 [His] inexsuperable confidence of the truth of the Conclusion.

Intant, a. *rare*. [*IN-3*] Not extant; no longer existing.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 541 The poem . . . is supposed to have for its basis one yet older, and for some time intant.

Intextended, a. *rare*. [*IN-3*] Unextended; without extension.

1739 WATTS *Proof Separate State* I. If they suppose it [the soul] to be intextended, or to have no parts or quantity, I confess I can have no manner of idea of the existence or possibility of such an intextended being without consciousness or active power. 1897 M. DZIERWICKI *Wyclif's 'De Logica'* (Wyclif Soc.) III. Introd. 19 Even Averroës' position, viz., that they exist, but with less intensity of being, would be contrary to the system of intextended points. *Ibid.* 33 Movement indeed, though intextended in itself, is extended in the body which moves.

† **Intextended**, a. *Obs. rare*—¹. [*f. med. or mod. L. intextens-us (f. in- (IN-3) + extensus* EXTENSE a.) + -ED¹.] Without extension.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* vi. 300 How can the Soule extend itself thorow the whole body, being a Spirit indivisible, intextended?

Inextensibility, *rare*. [*f. next*; see -ITY. Cf. F. *inextensibilité* (Littre).] The quality of being inextensible.

1829 NAT. PHILOS. I. *Mechanics* II. viii. 32 (U. K. S.) This power of transmitting pressure in the direction of its length, is not owing to the flexibility of the rope, but to its inextensibility. 1847-9 TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 512/2 Its inextensibility admirably adapting it to . . . mere passive resistance. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 448.

Inextensible (inekstɛnsɪb'l), a. [*IN-3*; cf. F. *inextensible* (Buffon).] Not extensible; inca-

pable of extension; that cannot be stretched or drawn out in length.

1840 LARONZA *Geom.* 307 A heavy body . . . attached to a flexible and inextensible string. 1853 J. H. JELLETT (*title*) On the Properties of Inextensible Surfaces. 1881 *Athenæum* 2 July 16/3 He starts with the assumption that the density of the luminiferous ether is constant (in other words that the ether is inextensible and incompressible).

Inextension (inekstɛnʃən), *rare*. [*IN-3*] Want of extension; unextended state.

1827 J. FEARN in E. H. BARKER *Parriana* (1828) I. 632 The inextension of the mind.

Inextensive, a. *rare*. [*IN-3*] Not extensive, small.

1890 *Scots Observer* 25 Jan. 269/1 The public . . . will no doubt clamour for his inextensive volume.

In extenso: see IN *Lat. prep.*

Inexterminal, a. *rare*. [*ad. L. (post-class.) inexterminalis*; see IN-3 and EXTERMINABLE.]

† 1. Having no possible end; interminable, endless. *Obs. rare*.

1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 145 Continuall, nay rather inexterminal vows . . . unto your services. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. Contents Li va, That there is an ever-anticipative Eternity and inexterminal Amplitude that are proper to the Deity only.

2. 'That cannot be exterminated.'

a. 1828 RUSH cited in WEBSTER.

Inextinct, a. *rare*. [*ad. L. inextinct-us* (Ovid): cf. IN-3 and EXTINCT.] Unextinguished.

1623 COCKERAM, *Inextinct*, *Inextinguishable*, not to be quenched. 1823 J. WILSON *Trials Marg. Lyndsay* xxxi. In which he had not supposed such a capacity of love had yet remained extinct. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 402 Man's high hope and inextinct desire.

† **Inextinguible**, a. *Obs.* [*a. F. inextinguible* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or *ad. L. inextinguibilis*; see IN-3 and EXTINGUIBLE.] = next.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxviii. (MS. Digby) If 134/1 Pat was by crafte made in extinguable For it ne myzt . . . Neip be queynt w' winde, tempest, ne reyn. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. lixii. 256 They brenne in soule with the ardoure of inextinguable charyte. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* 186 The inextinguable fire of civile war. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 325 Those inextinguable flames of infernall farnaces. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* IV. 142 This infinite inextinguable thirst after terrene goods.

Inextinguishable (inekstɪŋgwiʃəb'l), a. [*f. IN-3 + EXTINGUISHABLE*.] That cannot be extinguished (in various senses of the verb); unquenchable, indestructible, etc.

In 'inextinguishable laughter', an echo of the Homeric ἀσβεστος γέλος, *Iliad* I. 599.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xlv. (Percy Soc.) 218 In heaven and hell I am continually Withouten need to be inextinguishable. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Centry* I. iv. 40 And to shew his inextinguishable light and heat they used to maintain a perpetual fire upon their altars. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 217 So . . . together rush'd Both Battels maine, with ruinous assault And inextinguishable rage. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 739 Heav'n rang with laughter inextinguishable. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* II. The efforts of the professor . . . were totally inadequate to restrain the inextinguishable laughter of the students. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVI. 239 An impulse of . . . the most inextinguishable love was excited in every heart. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. (1860) 387 What an inextinguishable titter that time spared not celestial visages. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* v. (1876) 126 Primitive law considers the . . . family groups, as perpetual and inextinguishable.

Hence **Inextinguishableness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727); **Inextinguishably** *adv.*

1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 32 The Moon Burns, inextinguishably beautiful. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 464/2 She burst out crying inextinguishably.

Inextinguished, a. [*IN-3*] Not extinguished; still burning; unextinguished.

1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 174 Ye Stars, that beam with inextinguished brilliancy through the midnight sky. 1823 J. WILSON *Trials Marg. Lyndsay* xliii. That feeling, perhaps, had inextinguished love below it. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* IX. (1864) 271 Having found the inextinguished fire of their last excitement.

Inextirpable (inekstɔ'ɪpəb'l), a. [*ad. L. inextirpābilis* (Pliny), *f. in- (IN-3) + extirpare* to EXTERPATE: cf. F. *inextirpable* (15-16th c.)] That cannot be extirpated or entirely rooted out.

1623 IN COCKERAM. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* I. II All these, indulged and accustomed, grow stronger, and at last inextirpable. 1838 CHALMERS *Wks.* XII. 137 An inextirpable disease.

Hence **Inextirpableness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Inextolible**, a. *Obs. rare*. [*f. IN-3 + *extolubile* from EXTOL v.] That cannot be extolled.

1772 NUGENT *Hist. Friar Gerund* II. 337 Our inextolible Friar Gerund remained alone.

In extremis: see IN *Lat. prep.*

Inextricability, *rare*. [*f. next*; see -ITY. Cf. F. *inextricabilité* (Littre).] The quality or state of being inextricable. Also with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this, a situation, etc. from which one cannot extricate oneself.

1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers Irel.* 444 Taking them, as his clue, into a labyrinth of inextricability. 1847 MEDWIN *Shelley* I. 187 Spain has emancipated herself from the inextricability of the chain. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xx. x. (1872) IX. 186 He . . . fell partly . . . into drinking, as the solution of his inextricabilities.

Inextricable (inek'strɪkəb'l), a. [*ad. L. in-*

extricābilis that cannot be disentangled or disengaged, from which one cannot disengage oneself, inexplicable (*f. in- (IN-3) + extricare* to EXTRICATE); *perh. immed. n. F. inextricable* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. From which one cannot extricate oneself; esp. so intricate or complicated that no means of exit can be discovered.

a. Of places, esp. a labyrinth or maze. Also *fig.* 1555 EDOEN *Decades* 260 It causeth marysshes and quamyres inextricable and dangerous both for horse and man. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 49 Of the Labyrynth, or of th' obscure and inextricable byldinge which Minos . . . caused Dedalus . . . to make. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 95 The cuts and channels . . . winding in and out with a thousand inextricable twinnings, inclosed them. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serms.* 268 Lest . . . we . . . lose our selves in inextricable Mazes. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. i. 54 A road among the woods which they would have found inextricable.

b. Of a state or condition: That cannot be escaped or got free from.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 161 [They] cast themselves . . . into millions of . . . dangers in manner inextricable. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. viii. § 2 The crooked by-paths which tend to death, and inextricable misery. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 528 God . . . ordaind they will by nature free, not over-rul'd by Fate Inextricable, or strict necessity. 1712 E. COOKE *Foy. S. Sea* 247 That he should run himself into inextricable Danger by going on. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Pr. & H. Jnals* I. 136 The Laocoon . . . is such a type of human beings, struggling with an inextricable trouble.

2. Of a knot, coil, etc.: That cannot be unravelled, disentangled, or untied. Also *transf.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. ii. To deceive him . . . that would break Such an inextricable tie as ours was. 1728 VENER *Sincere Penit.* Pref. 7 Compasied about by the strongest and most inextricable bonds of iniquity. 1829 SCOTT *Guy M.* Introd., The knot of the accursed sophistry became more inextricable in appearance, at least to the prey whom its meshes surrounded.

b. Of a grasp: That cannot be loosened or detached.

1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 138 Catching an inextricable hold of every wall they can reach.

† 3. Of a problem: Incapable of being solved.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 147 The Scribes . . . in certain niceties, and scrupulous questions, sometimes inextricable. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 138 An exact proportion betwixt the Diameter and Circumference is inextricable to Art. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 215 A Problem too curious to enquire into, but not altogether inextricable.

4. Intricately involved, confused, or perplexed; incapable of being cleared up or put straight.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 3 In this Story there is an inextricable Error in point of Chronology. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 157 If this be Nature with you, you cast your self into inextricable difficulties to know what you say. 1748 ANON'S *Voy.* III. ix. 394 To embroil his Commodore in an inextricable squabble with the Chinese Government. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 150 The ecclesiastical polity of the realm was in inextricable confusion.

5. Intricate, elaborate, exquisitely wrought. *rare*.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 93 What force and strength was requisite, there being in them such inextricable Perfection [a transl. of Pliny's phrase, *inextricabilis perfectio*]. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 34 A net of such exquisite art and inextricable workmanship. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. 328 The inextricable richness of the fully developed Gothic jamb and arch.

Hence **Inextricableness**.

1624 DONNE *Devotions* 122 There is no perplexity in thee, my God, no inextricableness in thee. 1727 IN BAILEY vol. II.

Inextricably (inek'strɪkəb'l), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY²*] In an inextricable manner; beyond all possibility of being disentangled or extricated.

1598 DRAYTON *Rosamond* to K. Henry Annot., Vaults arched and walled with brick and stone, almost inextricably wound one within another. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 134 The Sun may be so inextricably enveloped by the maculae, that he may quite lose his light. 1725 POPE *Odys.* VIII. 342 Th' intangling snares deny [Inextricably firm] the pow'r to fly. 1836 D'ISRAËL *Chas.* I. III. xii. 268 Politics was now inextricably connected with religion. 1887 J. S. BANKS *Mon. Chr. Doctr.* II. iii. 178 In the Roman teaching . . . truth and error are subtly and inextricably interwoven.

† **Inextricate**, a. *Obs. rare*—¹. [*f. IN-3 + L. extricare* *us* pp. ple.: see EXTRICATE v.] Not to be disentangled; involved, tangled, intricate.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* XI. 389 But the equal fate Of God withstood his stealth; inextricate Imprisoning bands.

Inexuperable, variant of INEXSUPERABLE.

† **Ineye** (inɔi'), v. *Obs.* Also 5 *eneye*. [*f. IN-2 (EN-) + EYE*, after L. *inocularē*.] *trans.* To put an eye or bud into (the bark of a tree); to inoculate, to propagate by inoculation; = BUD v. 5.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII. 53 The figre now teneye hit is no wronge. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 21 Let sage experience teach thee all the Arts Of Grafting and In-eyeing.

† **Infabricated**, a. *Obs. rare*—⁰. [*IN-3*.] Not fabricated, unwrought.

1623 COCKERAM, *Infabricated*, *Vnwrought*. 1721 BAILEY, *Infabricated*, not well wrought, rough. 1775 ASH, *Infabricatd*, slightly put together. 1828 IN WEBSTER.

† **Infacilitate**, v. *Obs. rare*—¹. [*f. IN-3 + FACILITATE v.*] *trans.* To render difficult.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* ix. (1653) 50 The discovery of some of those hindrances or rubs that either hinder or infacilitate this work of Fen-draining.

Infædation, *obs. erron. form* of INFEDUATION.

† **Infai-lable**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 **infallible**. [IN-3. Partly, at least, a. F. *infallible* (15th c.)] Not liable to fail; unfailling; reliable; infallible. 1561 *EDEN Arte de Nauig.* Pref. ¶¶ iij, Certain infallible syngnes and tokens of the same. *Ibid.* Aij b, Infalible principles. 1631 *DENISON Heav. Bang.* 47 Lluelly and infallible signes of the presence of Christ. *Ibid.* 106 A few infallible markes, whereby we may know whether wee haue receiued Christ.

Infair: see **INFARE sb.**

Infaisable, *obs. form of INFEASIBLE.*

† **Infai-thful**, *a. Obs. rare* -o. [IN-3.] = UNFAITHFUL. Hence † **Infai-thfulness**.

1688 *NORRIS Theory Love* 164 It oftentimes receives a Denomination from the sensuality, but never from the injustice, infai-thfulness, or the like.

Infall (in-fəl). [f. IN *adv.* 11 d + FALL *sb.*; = Ger. *einfall*, Du. *inval*, hostile incursion.]

1. An inroad, attack, incursion, or descent upon an army, town, etc., or into a country. Now rare. 1645 *CROMWELL Let.* 25 Apr. in *Carlyle*, A party of the Earl of Northampton's Regiment... came to make an infall upon me. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* vii. § 322 The garrison at Hull had many strong infalls into the country. 1679 in *Wodrow Hist. Suffer. Ch. Scot.* (1722) II. 54 At the Infall upon Glasgow. 1894 *ATKINSON Old Whithy* 67 The piratical, predatory raids or infalls—we can hardly dignify them by calling them invasions—from the side of the sea.

2. The place where the water enters a reservoir, canal, etc. Cf. *outfall*. 1863 *Daily Tel.* 6 Apr., The puddling was not put in for about 300 feet at the infall, and about 150 feet at the outfall, the ground forming, in fact, a natural bank.

3. The falling of a stream, road, etc. into another; junction, confluence. 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Moss Hags* xlvii. 334 It was near the infall of the road from Loch Dee that we first got sight of those we sought.

† **Infalla-cious**, *a. Obs. rare*. [IN-3.] Not fallacious or deceptive. 1677 *GREW Exp. Solut. Salts* i. § 10 In... this Experiment, two things, to render it infallacious, are to be noted.

Infallen (in-fəl-ēn), *pl. a.* [f. IN *adv.* 11 b + FALL-EN.] That has fallen in. Cf. FALL *v.* 58 b. 1882 *B'ham Weekly Post* 8 Apr. 3/4 Due to the covering up by the infallen rock of certain submarine cavities.

Infallibilism (in-fəl-i-bil-iz'm). [f. as next + -ISM.] The principle of the infallibility of some person or thing, esp. of the Pope. 1870 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 443 The present Archbishop of Westminster... having learnt infallibilism at Rome... was put over the heads of English Catholics by the Pope, against their will. 1895 *BOVD CARPENTER Lect. Preach.* 200, I would not have any of you... climb into the seat of smug and self-satisfied infallibilism.

Infallibilist (in-fəl-i-bil-ist). Also -bl-ist. [f. L. *infallibilis* = INFAILLIBLE + -IST.] One who believes in or upholds the infallibility of some person or thing, esp. (in reference to the Vatican Council) that of the Pope. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb., The Infallibilists are said to be now moving swiftly and surely towards their goal. 1873 *MORLEY Rousseau* II. xiv. 274 The presumptuousness of all varieties of theological infallibilists. 1879 *19th Cent.* No. 32. 670 Hieronymus Porcius, the Infallibilist, wrote maintaining the doctrine of the Papal infallibility. 1894 *Academy* 25 Aug. 127/3 The position of a negative dogmatist is assumed to differ fundamentally from that of a theological or scientific infallibilist.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* 1875 *PUSEY* 2 Jan. in *Liddon Life* (1897) IV. xi. 279 The whole extreme Ritualist party is practically infallibilist. 'We will not retreat; because we are certainly right.' Hence **Infallibilist-ic**, *a.* of or pertaining to an infallibilist. 1890 *Microcosm* Mar. 90 Any other acknowledgment would be fatal to its infallibilistic pretensions [i.e. those of the Papacy].

Infallibility (in-fəl-i-bil-i-ti). [f. as INFAILLIBLE + -ITY; repr. med. L. *infallibilitas*, obs. F. *infallibilité* (Franc. de Sales a 1600, in *Godef. Compl.*.)] 1. The quality or fact of being infallible or exempt from liability to err. 1611 *CORNAU, Infallibilit*, infallibilitie, or infallibleness; certaintie, assurance. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 8 Men... priuiledged with the priuiledge of infallibilitie. 1624 *GATAKER Transubst.* 110 The Pope sitting in his Chaire... may yet erre for all his infallibility so much and so oft bragg'd of. 1664 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* II. i. § 2 [The evidences] will likewise prove the undoubted certainty and infallibility of those writings. 1791 *Mrs. RAOCLIFFE Rom. Forest* xii, A striking instance of the infallibility of my judgment. 1870 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 443 Roman Catholics in this country acquired all their civil rights on the strength of their reiterated declarations that Papal infallibility was no doctrine of their church. 1875 *MANNING Mission H. Ghost* xi. 301 That which we call infallibility is nothing but this: the Church cannot err from the path of revealed truth.

b. *His Infallibility*, a title given to the Pope; also, a mock title. 1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 121 The day before the Pope expired, the startling announcement came forth 'His Infallibility is delirious'. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 1/1 An *ex cathedra* utterance from his Infallibility of Midlothian.

c. An infallible person. rare. 1886 *Sir F. H. DOYLE Remin.* 49 Youthful infallibilities of the normal Arnoldian type. 2. The quality of being unfailing or not liable to fail; unfailing certainty.

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a 1631 *DONNE in Select.* (1840) 188 Thy light shall grow up, from a fair hope, to a modest assurance and infallibility, that that light shall never go out. 1640 *HOWELL Dodona's Gr.* 67 Puff'd up with such a certitude and infallibility of hopes and presumptions, that... there were Bonfires already made. 1866 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xviii. 216 The prestige of a gun with a savage is in his notion of its infallibility.

† **Infallibilityship**. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -SHIP.] A mock title given to one who claims infallibility, spec. to the Pope. 1679 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 1490 The crafty devil leaving his infallibilityship in the lurch. 1683 *E. FOWLER Resol. Symbolizing with Ch. Rome* 34 [If] his infallibilityship had judg'd impartially of Errors and Superstitions. 1709 *J. JOHNSON Clergyman. Vade M.* II. 264 His infallibilityship owns it to be true.

Infallible (in-fəl-i-b'l), *a. (sb.)* Also 5-6 infal(-ly)ble, 6 -abil-, -able, -i-able. [ad. med. L. *infallibilis* (in Bæda), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *fallibilis* FALLIBLE. Cf. F. *infallible* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*); also INFAILLABLE.] Not fallible. 1. Of persons, their judgements, etc.: Not liable to be deceived or mistaken; incapable of erring. 1491 *CAXTON Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. Prol. 1 a/1 Blesyd be god our souerayn creatour & dyrectour Infal-lyble. 1529 *MORE Dyaloge* i. Wks. 169/1 The infallible authoritie of the church in y^e god techeth it enery truth requisite to y^e necessitie of mans saluacion. 1643 *Sir T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* II. § 9 If General Councils may erre, I doe not see why particular Courts should be infallible. 1651 *C. CARTWRIGHT Cert. Relig.* I. 113 If the Popes authority be so great, and his judgement so infallible. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlviii. 252 Parliaments are not infallible. 1870 *JEVONS Elem. Logic* i. 8 As well might a man claim to be immortal in his body as infallible in his mind. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 209 You admitted that the ruler was not infallible and might be mistaken.

2. Of things: Not liable to fail, unfailing. a. Not liable to prove false, erroneous, or mistaken; that unfailingly holds good. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 b, Our lorde to wytnesse in his blessed promesse, whiche is infalible. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmog.* *Glasse* 57 Th' infallible rules of Arithmetik and Geometrie. 1577 *VAUTROUILIER Luther on Ep. Gal.* 158 It foloweth by an infallible consequence. 1654 *Tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 73 That Maxime is infallible, that what is just, is honourable. 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* II. ix. 228 The height of the mountains was itself an infallible mark of the harbour. 1764 *RETIO Inquiry* i. § 8. 104 This justly entitles her to my... confidence, till I find infallible proofs of her infidelity. 1883 *H. DRUMMOND Nat. Law in Spir.* IV. (ed. 2) 361 An infallible standard is a temptation to a mechanical faith.

b. Not liable to fail in its action or operation. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 134 ¶ 2 You... offer an infallible Cure of Vice and Folly, for the Price of one Penny. 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* I. ix, An infallible ointment and plaister. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 244 The one being often liable to fail, while the other is in its nature almost infallible. 1854 *H. H. WILSON Tr. Rigveda* II. 283 May she sew her work with an infallible needle. 1881 *Mrs. R. T. COOKE Somebody's Neighbors* 64 (Cent.) He... mended china with an infallible cement.

c. That cannot fail to be, or to come; certain. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* I. i. 150 To accuse your Mothers; which is most infallible disobedience. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. lv. (1623) 109 A Forme infallible to bee of the Britaine's Coines. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* I. v, One of the infallible fruits of Unwisdom.

B. *sb.* One who or that which is infallible. 1816 *G. S. FABER Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 333 What heretic shall presume to decide between these two discordant Infallibles? 1830 *GALT Lawrie T.* I. ii. (1849) 4 Some proposed one kind of infallible, and some another. 1858 *O. W. HOLMES Aut. Breakf.-t.* vii. (1891) 172 A point of difference between an infallible and a heretic.

Hence † **Infallible v. trans.**, to render infallibly certain; † **Infallibleness** = INFAILLIBILITY 1 b. 1613 *JACKSON Creed* II. xxix. § 4 His infallible-ship heares no farther in matters of *facto* then meane men. 1656 *S. H. GOLD. Law* I. We will first begin with Scripture Arguments the better to infallible it. *Ibid.* We will next pursue it with right Reason which will selfly infallible it.

Infallibleness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being infallible; infallibility. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 12 Nothing but fancie, wherein there must either be vanitie, or infallibleness. 1640 *Br. Hall Episc.* II. § 22. 210 In the infallibleness of their judgement. 1870 *RUSKIN Lect. Art* III. 74 [Its] infallibleness... as a proof of every other good power.

Infallibilist: see INFAILLIBILIST.

Infallibly (in-fəl-i-b'l), *adv.* [f. INFAILLIBLE *a.* + -LY 2.] In an infallible manner.

1. Without fail or liability to prove false; most certainly, indubitably. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. vii. 422 The which ryght derely the blyssed Ihesu Cryste unto us hath conquered and promysed infallibly. a 1529 *SKELTON Replie* 364 With me ye must consent And infallibly agre Of necessity. c 1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1048 Infallibly, madame, the mater is to hyge for my symple-nesse. 1653 *WALTON Angler* II. 53 He will infallibly take the bait, and you will be as sure to catch him. 1796 *SWIFT Gulliver* I. v, Mine eyes... I should have infallibly lost, if I had not suddenly thought of an expedient. 1844 *Ld. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* viii. (1862) 106 The Sovereign would infallibly take part with the privileged orders.

2. Without liability to err or be mistaken; unerringly. 1597 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* v. lviii. § 1 That the one might infallibly teach what the other does most assuredly bring to pass. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* III. ix. (1693) 277 Though every tbing said in the Text be infallibly true, yet the

Reader may be... very fallible in the understanding of it. 1707 *HICKERINGILL Priest-er.* II. i. 5 Pope Sixtus V. afterwards infallibly said, That [etc.]. 1866 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 321 To learn... that He, the Infallible Truth, will teach them infallibly. 1875 *H. C. WOOD Therap.* (1879) 428 Bile... is to be recognized... more infallibly by testing with the proper reagents.

† **Infal-lid**, *a. Obs.* [f. IN-3 + (app.) an assumed *fallid or L. *fallid-us, from fallere, bearing the same analogy to fallible that horrid does to horrible.] That does not fail or prove false; = INFAILLIBLE 2. 1635 *HEYWOOD Hierarch.* v. 308 Infalid testimonies of the wisdom and power of the Almighty. a 1639 *WEBSTER Appius & V.* II. iii, Upon my infalid evidence, You may pronounce the sentence on my side. 1639 *G. DANIEL Eccles.* xxxvii. 87 He gives infalid rules Of Knowledge.

Infalling (in-fəl-ī-lin), *sb.* [IN *adv.* 11 c.] A falling in; † an invasion (obs.). 1676 *W. ROW Contr. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 250 The young laird of Swintoun, who before the infalling was suspected to favour the enemy. 1826 *E. LIVING Babylon* II. viii. 303 Preparatory for the in-falling of an outward power.

† **Infamati-on**. *Obs.* [a. F. *infamati-on-em*, n. of action f. *infamare*: see INFAME *v.*] The action of holding up to infamy; the spreading of an ill report; defamation. 1533 *MORE Apol.* xlv. Wks. 915/2 He bryngeth in as you see, his charitable infamati-on of the cleargies cruelte, making men wene it wer so. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1684) II. 123/2 The nature of the Church hath ever bene to suffer... slanderous reports and infamation by the malignant Adversaries. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 50 Some such pestiferous Pens... have... infected the World with impostures and infamations of those, whose works they were neither able to extinguishe nor confute.

† **Infamator**. *Obs. rare* -1. [Agent-noun in L. form from L. *infamare*: see INFAME *v.*] One who defames; a slanderer. 1571 in *Calderwood Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 37 Suche as impugne proclamation of bannes cheefly by infamie, and prove not, lett them be punished... as infamators.

Infamatory, *a. rare*. [ad. med. L. *infamā-tōri-us*, f. ppl. stem of L. *infamare*: see -ORY.] † *a.* = DEFAMATORY (obs.). b. Bringing infamy. 1612 *T. JAMES Jesuits Downf.* 58 These Libels, the contents whereof were wholly infamatory. 1620 *SHELTON Quix.* III. i. 12, I have not heard of infamatory Verse against the Lady Angelica. 1880 *MURHEAD Gains* IV. § 182 note, The reference to the infamatory result of compromise of a claim *ex delicto* is in the edict de *infamia*.

† **Infame**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Also 4 enfame. [a. OF. *infame*, enfame -late L. *infamium* (Isidore v. xxxvii. 26) = L. *infamia* INFAMY.] = INFAMY.

1387-8 *T. Usk Test. Love* i. vi. (Skeat) l. 6 Comenly the people wol lye and bringe aboute soche enfame. *Ibid.* 49 But infame that goeth alwaie tofore, and praising worship by any cause folowynge after, maketh to rise thilke honour, in double of wealth, and that quencheth the spotte of the first enfame. 1413 *HOOCLIVE Piteous Compl. Soul* 258 Yit am I nought of this oppinion, To couere so be excusacion Of this infame, the malise of my synne. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 131 Than come dishonour and Infame, our fais, And brocht in to am to reule with raggit clais. 1616 *J. LANE Contr. Sgr.'s T.* xi. 74 And conscient fault thear wears owne willfull shame, Where reason playd false to right iust infame.

† **Infame**, *a. (sb.) 2* *Obs.* [a. F. *infame* (1356 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *infam-is* of ill fame, infamous, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *fama* fame, report.] = INFAMOUS. 1555-86 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvi. 124 That fals and degenerat seid Of Douglass fals, wratchit, and infame. a 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref.* f. Wks. 1846 l. 81 Whosoever war produced for witnesses war, addit, how suspitious and infame that ever they ware. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* Table 82 Infame persones are all they quha are convicted of perjury, vpon one Assise. *Ibid.*, He is infame, quha reveals the secret of the gilde. a 1711 *KEN Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 l. 274 Long had the Galilaean Name bene reprobad and infame. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* I. iii. § 34 (1740) 142 A scandalous, infame State Libel.

B. *sb.* [absol. use of *adj.* as in Fr.] An infamous person; one branded with infamy. 1550 *BALE Eng. Votaries* II. K iv. He shoulde be... made an infame or be put to the open reproch of all men.

Infame (in-fā-m), *v. arch.* Also 5-6 enfame. [a. F. *infame-r*, ad. L. *infamare* to render infamous, f. *infamis*: see prec.] 1. *trans.* To render infamous; to brand with infamy or dishonour; to hold up to infamy; to reprobate. *arch.* 1413 *HOOCLIVE Piteous Compl. Soul* 252 Thi some him banyssed from heuen blisse, as for enfamed; he alle his. c 1477 *CAXTON Jason* to Shal I murder Jason... nay... for treuly for as moche as I sholde be enfamed. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 66/2 Because he... somewhat persecuted the christians, he was infamed by writers. 1598 *BARCKLEV Felic. Man* III. (1603) 271 Quintus Hortensius... is infamed by historians, because he looked in a glasse when he made him ready. a 1718 *PENN Tracts* Wks. 1726 l. 611 This inhuman Practice will censure your Government. 1826 *C. BUTLER Vind. Bk. Rom. Cath.* Ch. 116 Why then do you infame Doctor Lingard for his not mentioning it? *Ibid.* 127 If we are to be infamed, let it be by the production of facts. 1897 *CREIGHTON Papacy* V. vi. v. 147 He infamed good works as though they were not meritorious.

† 2. To spread an ill report of; to defame. *Obs.* 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 181/2 She that enfamed the servaunte of god was taken and vexyd wyth a deuyll. 1529

Moar *Dynaloe* 1. 192/2 No such faynyd wonders shuld enfame goddes very myracles. *a* 1533 L.D. *BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) L. v. 11. To the entente to couer their owne infamy, they infame all other that bee good. *1604 T. WRIGHT Passions* v. § 4. 279 If the Iudge or Iustice of peace infame any person called before them vnjustly, the injury is almost doubled.

† 3. To accuse of something infamous. *Obs.*
1531 *ELYOT Gov.* ii. vii. Infamyng hym to be a man without charitie. *1536 Rem. Sedition* 8 Is there any nation, that hath been more enfamed of barbarous conditions, than the Scythes? *1550 BALD. Eng. Volaries* ii. L. v. 11. She was afore that, infamed of lyghte conuersacyon. *1571 CAMPION Hist. Irel.* ii. vi. (1632) 87 Hee infamed the said Prior, as an abettour and favourer of Arnolds heresie. *1797 R. BURN'S Eccl. Law* (ed. 6) III. 275 Ecclesiastical judges shall not compel any to come to purgation at the suggestion of their apparitors, unless they be infamed by grave and good men.

Hence **Infamyng** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*
1535 E. HARVEL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. 11. 74 The infamyng of our Nation with the vehementist words they coude use. *1599 JAS. I. BACUL. Dapour* (1682) 25 The infamyng and making odious of the parent is the readiest way to bring the sonne in contempt. *1611 CORG. Charivaris*,... an infamous (or infaming) ballade sung by an armed troupe vnder the window.

Infamed, *ppl. a. arch.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.]
Made or become infamous; branded with infamy.
1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* iv. (1520) 39/1 Here was the fyrst that ever the chyrche of Rome had an infamed pope. *1536 BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) 1. 176 He waistit al the publick rentis... in his infamit lust. *a* 1619 *FOTHERBY Atheom.* i. x. § 4 (1622) 102 Theodoros, the most infamed of the Atheists. *1663 Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 8 For Drinking... and the like outrages of licentious youth, none so infam'd as this young Tarquin.

† b. Legally pronounced or held infamous. *Obs.*
1539 *MORE Dynaloe* iii. 72 a/1 [That] the lawe made by the chyrche, sholde... admytte and receyue a persone infamed. *a* 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 L. 277 Abused by the flattery of sick an infamit person of the law and mensworne apostate. *1577 NORTHBOROUGH Dicing* (1843) 134 Whosoeuer vsed diceplaying was taken... and holden as infamed persons.
c. *Her.* (= F. *infamé*.) Applied to a lion or other beast figured without a tail; = DEFAMED 2.
1780 in *EDMONDSON Heraldry* II. Gloss. 1828 in *BEERY Encycl. Herald.* I. 1889 *ELVIN Dict. Her.* Plate 26, Defamed, Defame, or Infamed.

† **Infamer**, *Obs. rare.* Also 6 -our. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who brings infamy; a defamer.
a 1533 L.D. *BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Gg viij b, Nor Rome shall not repute them... for augmentours of the commonwealth, but infamous and robbers of clemency. *1601 CHESTER Love's Mart.* K. Arthur cvij, That vnjust Mordred, Mischiefes Nourisher, Times bad infamer.
Infamilarity, *rare.* [IN -3.] = UNFAMILIARITY.
1866 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 575 Whether something is to be allowed for a Norfolk man's infamilarity with natural beauty.

† **Infamity**, *Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. *infameté* infamy, f. *infame* INFAME a.: see -ITY.] = INFAMY 3.
1493 *Acta Audit.* 176 (Jam.) Vnder the paine of periure & infamite. *1543 Aberdeen Reg. (Jam.)*, Infamite & periure.
Infamize (i'nfámiz), *v.* [f. L. *infamis* INFAME a. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render infamous; to brand with infamy; to stigmatize with; = INFAME v. 1.
1596 *NASHB Saffron Walden* 37 Another age... may baffull and infamize my name when I am in heauen. *1817 COLERIDGE Zapoyla* i. i. 141 Riotous slanderers leagued To infamize the name of the king's brother With a lie black as hell. *1848 MILL Pol. Econ.* v. x. § 2 (1876) 560/1 The moral sense of mankind very rightly infamizes those who resist an otherwise just claim on the ground of usury.

b. To render infamous in law.
1827 *MILL in Bentham's Rat. Jud. Evid.* V. 746 All persons... who have suffered any afflictive or infamizing punishment. *1832 AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1873) I. xxiii. 472 Certain obligations... are sanctioned by penalties which are purely infamizing: by a declaration pronounced by competent authority, that the party shall be held infamous or merits infamy. *1865 MILL in Westm. Rev.* XXVIII. 18.

2. To defame; = INFAME v. 2.
1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. ii. 1. Noah 577 Cham that impudently view'd His Fathers shame, and... thus began To infamize the poor old drunken man. *1651 Life Father Sarpi* (1696) 74 This Cardinal did always use to infamize the Father for his publisht Writings with odious appellations. *1817 COLERIDGE Ovm Times* (1850) III. 957 Who infamizes another man as an Apostate and Renegade. *1831 Examiner* 449/2 How is the claim to be stated without infamizing the claimant?

Hence **Infamizing** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.* (see sense 1 b); also **Infamizer**, a defamer.
1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 180 Vnlineall vsurpers of iudgement, infamizers of vice. *1827-32 Infamizing* [see 1 above]. *1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) VI. 197 Whatever baseness, whatever cruelty, whatever infamizing of the national character [etc.].

† **Infamize**, *v.* [A perversion of *infamisc.*]
1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L. v.* ii. 684 *Braggart (Armado)*. Dost thou infamize me among Potentates?

Infamous (i'nfámus), *a.* Also 5 *enfamouse*, (4 *infamis*, -es). [Corresponds to rare OF. *infameus*, med.L. *infamōsus* = L. *infamis*; cf. L. *famōsus*, F. *fameux*, Eng. *famous*. Formerly stressed *infamous* (still in Bailey 1730, but Milton has *infamous*). The L. form *infamis*, also *infames*, occurs in early use.]

1. Of ill fame or repute; famed or notorious for badness of any kind; notoriously evil, wicked, or vile; held in infamy or public disgrace.

a. of persons, their attributes, etc.
1533 *MORE Debell. Salem* ii. Wks. 935/1 [This] should but make... both partes more infamous, amonge such othes... as would be glad and reioice to here much euill spoken of them both. *c* 1590 *MARLOWE Faust.* i. 33, I fear he is fallen into that damned art for which they two are infamous through the world. *1611 BIBLE Eccl.* xxii. 5 Those that be neere... shall mocke thee which art infamous, and much vexed. *1684 Contempt. St. Man* i. ix. (1699) 103 Set before thy Eyes Christ Crucified upon Mount Calvary; if a Man more Infamous be imaginable. *1734 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* xx. i. IX. 7 Perseus was utterly infamous for his crimes. *1844 THIRLWALL Greece* ix. VIII. 11 He appears to have been more infamous for sacrilege than for bloodshed.

b. of things.
c 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon.* Sel. Wks. i. 271 No man listip a lantern in derknesse, and puttip it in oon of bes two infamous [MS. Douce 321 famous] places: neper in hid place ne undir a bushel. *1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxvii. (Add. MS. 27944) ff. 326/2 pis nombre... is in-fames among som men, for, by be nombre of tweyne we heb departed fro oon, and so pis nombre is acompted tokne... of departing. *1570-6 LAMARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 245 No lesse unfortunate, but much more infamous to this countrey, was the time of the second muster here. *1650 FULLER Pisgah* ii. xii. 253 The high-way betwixt Jericho and Jerusalem is infamous for theeving. *1667 PRIMATT City & C. Build.* 10 Salisbury Plain, and divers other places... famous for curious air, and as infamous for their barrenness. *1777 ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. vi. 155 An island, infamous for the most unhealthy climate in that region of America. *1838 THIRLWALL Greece* II. xv. 281 A part of the Coast, infamous in ancient times, under the name of Coela (the Hollows).

2. Deserving of infamy; of shameful badness, villainess, or abominableness; of a character or quality deserving utter reprobation. (One of the strongest adjectives of detestation.) a. of persons, etc.

c 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* xlvii. 178 O thou ryght enfamouse churle and olde myschaunte! *1590 SPENSER F. Q.* i. xii. 27 False erraunt knight, infamous, and forswore. *1605 SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iii. iv. *Captains* 1082 A Sink of Filth, where ay th' infamousmost Most bold and busie, are esteemed best. *1711 ADDISON Spect.* No. 126 P 3 Infamous Hypocrites, that are for promoting their own Advantage, under Colour of the Publick Good. *1841 LANE Arab. Nts.* i. 108 Thou liest, thou infamous woman.

b. of things.
1555 *EDEN Decades* 208 The nobilitie... repute it infamous to ioyne with any of base parentage. *1586 MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii. Then is there left... no hope of end To our infamous, monstrous slaveries. *1671 MILTON Samson* 417 My former servitude, ignoble, Unmanly, ignominious, infamous. *1703 MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 106 Detest the very ground on which was acted such an infamous Treachery. *1858 Act* 21 & 22 Vict. c. 90 § 29 Any registered medical practitioner... guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect. *1869 E. A. PARKES Pract. Hygiene* 561 The sanitary conditions... were, without exception, infamous.

3. *Law.* Of a person: Deprived of all or certain of the rights of a citizen, in consequence of conviction of certain crimes.

An infamous person is, until he has served his sentence, disqualified for any public appointment, any public pension or allowance, the right to sit in Parliament or exercise any franchise. He is permanently disqualified (unless restored by a free pardon) from serving as a juror; and, down to 1844, was incapacitated from giving evidence in a court of law.

1395 Remonstrance (1851) 87 And they that ben forsworn opynly ben infamis, and worthi to be pruiud of alle benefis. *1548 Act* 2 & 3 Edu. VI. c. 15 § 1 Euerie Person so conspiring... for the thirde shalle... be taken as a man infamous and his sayinge depositions or oathe not to be credyted at anye tyme in any matters of judgement. *1551 Sc. Acts Mary* (1597) c. 19 Infamous persons, never able to bruike office, honour, dignitie, nor benefice in time to-cum. *1651 W. G. tr. Cowell's Inst.* 278 They [perjurors] were to be committed to Prison, and for ever rendered so infamous, that they were deprived of the benefit of the Lawes, and their Testimonies never to be admitted in any Cause. *1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gl. Brit.* iii. viii. (Punishments) 339 They are condemned to lose the Franchise or Freedom of the Law, that is, become Infamous, and of no Credit. *1726 AYLIFFE Parergon* 55 Persons that are Infamous, or branded with nny Note of Infamy, are *1820 Jure* forbidden to be Advocates. *1768 BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. xxiii. 39 Infamous persons are such as may be challenged as jurors, *propter delictum*. *1841 ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* I. 59 Infamous persons... with others disqualified on slighter grounds, are in the first instance excluded from giving testimony.

b. Of a crime or punishment: Involving or entailing infamy.

Infamous crime is now chiefly applied to abominable and disgusting crimes, as sodomy and kindred offences; see the Larceny Act of 1861, sect. 46. In U.S., in general, an offence punishable in a state prison.

c 1555 *HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 255 And so had two wives at once, which is by the civil law a thing infamous. *c* 1780 *Constit. U. S.* Amendm. v. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury. *1785 PALFREY Mor. Philos.* vi. ix. (1830) 444 Infamous punishments are mismanaged in this country, with respect both to the crimes and the criminals. *1861 Act* 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96 § 46 margin, 'Infamous crime' defined. *1863 BRIGHT Sp. Amer.* 26 Mar. (1876) 128 A conspiracy whose fundamental institution... is declared to be felony and infamous by the statutes of their Country. *1870 Act* 33 & 34 Vict. c. 77 § 10 No man who has been or shall be attainted of any treason or felony, or convicted of any crime that is infamous, unless he shall have obtained a free pardon... is or shall be qualified to serve on juries or inquests. *1897 Bouvier's Law Dict.* (U.S.) s.v. The... doctrine... that imprisonment in a state prison or a penitentiary with or without hard labour was an infamous punishment. *Mod. Newsp.* A warrant being issued against him for an infamous crime, he fled the country.

Infamously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an infamous manner or degree; with infamy.

1611 FLORIO, Infamemente, infamously. *1621-51 BURTON Anal. Mel.* i. iv. 1, Two melancholy brethren, that made away with themselves, and for so foul a fact, were accordingly censured, to be infamously buried. *1665 More News fr. Rome* (title-p.), According to the account of that infamously famous man, Dr. Lee. *1718 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cress* Bristol to Apr. They are bought and sold as publicly and more infamously in all our Christian great Cities. *1728 MORGAN Algiers* I. iv. 160 He was in a Condition to listen to the Insinuations of the Infamously famous Count Julian.

b. In a manner or degree deserving of infamy or utter reprobation; disgracefully, atrociously, detestably. (A very strong adverb of reprobation.)

1695 DRYDEN tr. Du Fresnoy (J.), That poem was infamously bad. *1741 MIDDLETON Cicero* I. vi. 404 The second... infamously betrayed him. *1800 MRS. HERVEY Mourtray Fam.* I. v. 180 He is a horrid brute, and uses Mrs. Lenner infamously. *1886 W. J. TUCKER E. Europe* 98 His own class considered itself infamously outraged.

Infamousness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being infamous; infamy.

1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. iv. § 131 The Infamousness of the Charge against him. *1675 J. SMITH Chr. Relig. App.* i. 17 His Daughter and Niece, being for their infamousness, thrust by his own Decree into exile.

† **Infamouze**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [irreg. f. INFAMOUS a.] *trans.* To make infamous.

1628 SIR S. D'EWES Yrnl. (1783) 44 Some wit, to infamouze the rare confidence of Mr. Felton, in that he fled not... framed [etc.].

Infamy (i'nfāmi). [a. F. *infamie* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), which took the place of earlier OF. *infame*, ad. L. *infamia*, f. *infamis* INFAME a.]

1. Evil fame or reputation; scandalous repute; public reproach, shame, or disgrace.

1473 Rolls of Parli. VI. 69/2 Nowe there remayneth no colour or matere of argument to the hurt or infamy of the same right and honour. *1490 CAXTON Eneydos* xxvii. 93 Thou hast dyuerted my title in to dishonest infamy. *1553 EORN Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arb.) 21 She should incurre most vyle infamie. *a* 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 160 He not onely saw Christ in glory betweene Moses and Elias... But he saw him also in Infamy betweene two theeves. *1783 WATSON Philip* 111 (1839) 67 The young baron de Harcourt involved himself in ruin and infamy, by surrendering it [Grave]. *1867 FREEMAN Norw. Cong.* (1876) I. v. 274 Two catiffs... whose names are handed down to infamy.

b. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this: in quot. *1611 trans.* an object of public reproach.

1526 PILGR. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 114 To suffre all... aduersite: As... persecucions, temptacions, & infamyes or shames. *1598 GREENEVEY Tacitus* Ann. I. xi. (1622) 21 Now was the time to blot out the infamies of their former conspiracies. *1611 BIBLE Eccl.* xxxvi. 3 Ve are taken vp in the lips of talkers, and are an infamy of the people.

2. The quality or character of being infamous or of shameful villainess; (with *pl.*) an infamous or utterly disgraceful act.

1513 MORE Rich. III Wks. 65/2 With which infami he wold not haue his honour stayned for anye crowne. *a* 1680 *BUTLER Kent.* (1759) I. 154 As if it were an Infamy To live, when he was doom'd to die. *1776 GIBSON Decl.* & F. x. (1869) I. 196 The infamy of the peace was more deeply and more sensibly felt. *1819 SHELLEY Cenci* iv. i. 81 Thro' infamies unheard of among men. *1859 WAKALL tr. R. Houdin* v. 53 For the honour of my family let not this p'pof of my infamy be found here.

3. *Law.* The loss of all or certain of the rights of a citizen, consequent on conviction of certain crimes: see INFAMOUS 3. (Cf. INFAMITY.)

1609 SKENE Reg. Maj. i. xiv, [Perjured jurors] sall tynie the benefite of the law, and of the land, and sall incurre the paine of infamie. *1702 LEVINE'S Reports* III. 426 It is said, That Pillory although it infers Infamy by the Common Law, yet by the Canon and Civil Law... does not import Infamy except the cause for which it is inflicted be infamous.

† **Infance**, *Obs. rare.* In 4 en-, *infancee*. [a. OF. *enfance*, -ancee (mod.F. *enfance*): = L. *infantia*; see next.] = next.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4288 In hir enfance. *Ibid.* 5006 The foly dedis of hir enfance.

Infancy (i'nfānsi). [ad. L. *infantia* inability to speak, childhood, f. *infānt-em* INFANT sb. 1: see -ANCY.]

1. The condition of being an infant; the earliest period of human life, early childhood, babyhood.

1494 FARVAN Chron. iii. lviii. 38 This was from his Infancy norryshed and brought vp among the Romaynes. *1531 ELYOT Gov.* i. v, Hit shall be expedient that a noble mannes sonne, in his infancie, haue with hym continually onely suche as may accustom hym by litle and litle to speake pure and elegant latin. *1594 SHAKS. Rich.* III, iv. iv. 168 A greuous burthen was thy Birth to me, Tetchy and wayward was thy Infancie. *1671 MILTON P. R.* iv. 508 Seldom have I ceased to eye Thy infancie, thy childhood, and thy youth. *1692 LOCKE Educ.* § 1 The little, or almost insensible impressions on our tender infancies, have very important and lasting consequences. *1736 BUTLER Anal.* i. i. Wks. 1874 I. 13 The helpless imperfect state of infancy. *1803-6 WORDSW. Intimations* v, Heaven lies about us in our infancy. *1871 Educ. Times* 1 June 49 The child begins to emerge from the state which is properly called infancy; in truth, he is no longer an infant, for he is no longer speechless. *1874 FAARAS Christii*, In the Arabic Gospel of the Infancy, Simeon recognizes Jesus because he sees Him shining like a pillar of light in His mother's arms.

b. *trans.* Second childhood, dotage.
1697 DAYDEN Virg. Georg. Ded., An insipid Manhood, and a stupid old Infancy.

2. *Law.* The condition of being a minor; the period of life during which a person remains under guardianship (extending, in common law, to the end of the twenty-first year); minority, nonage.

1698 GRIMSTONE tr. *Croke's Rep.*, *Jas. I* (1791) 320 Debt brought upon a lease for years. The defendant in bar pleaded infancy at the time of the lease made. 1752 SIR C. VINER *Cancelled Will* 1 July, I give to the Chancellor and University of Oxford (to whom I think myself in some measure obliged to make some Amends for my Indiscretions there in my Infancy). 1755 JOHNSON, *Infancy*, 2. Civil infancy, extended by the English law to one and twenty years. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 22 We will consider the case of infancy, or nonage. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 215 The ministerial party at Poona, who held and exercised the regency of that state in the infancy of the peshwa. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 34 It [the right of advowson] was not vested in a guardian in socage, nor was he accountable for any presentation made during the infancy of his ward. *Mod.* The defendant pleaded infancy, the goods having been supplied before he was of age.

3. *fig.* The earliest period in the history of anything capable of development; the initial and rudimentary stage in any process of growth.

1555 EDEM *Decades* Pref. (Arab.) 56 He wrought miracles . . . even in thinfancy of faythe. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xlix, Thrice happy was the worlds first infancie. 1677 YAKRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 62 There will be such advantage given to the Linen Manufacture in its Infancy. 1773 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 143 Our present being is but the infancy of man. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 185 Our quartz interests are in their infancy. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 229 In the infancy of logic, a form of thought has to be invented.

4. *concr.* (chiefly rhetorical.) Childhood as embodied in living examples; infants collectively.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W. v. v.* 56 Sleepe she as sound as carelesse infancie. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 105 Soft infancy, that nothing can but cry. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 48 Nor age nor infancy could find thee there. 1813 SHELLEY *O. Mab* II. 152 Old age and infancy Promiscuous perished. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cvi. 17 When tender infancy evinces needless terror at cow, or dog, or shaggy goat.

5. In etymological sense: Inability or unwillingness to speak; speechlessness; silence. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Introduct., Dare not now to say or do anything better than thy former sloth and infancy. 1670 — *Hist. Eng. v.* Wks. (1851) 202 So darkly do the Saxon Annals deliver their meaning with more than wonted infancy.

† *Infand.* *a.* *Obs.* exc. as *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *infand-us* unspeakable, abominable, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *fand-us*, gerundive of *fā-rī* to speak.] = next.

1608 BP. J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 18 Rome. . . the Coluities and common sewer of all infand wickednesse. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 14. 240 They ought by all means possible to hide and conceal that opiū (as infand and detestable). 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Mar. 245/7 The Society. . . has caused delours infand [cf. Virgil *infandos dolores*] to Gladstonians.

† *Infandous.* *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Unspeakable, not to be spoken of; nefarious.

1644 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 135 With what infand blasphemies have Pulpits rung! 1645 — *Leit.* I. v. xii. (1655) 209 This infandous custom of Swearing . . . reigns in England lately more than any where else. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Infandous*, . . . monstrously wicked and heinous. 1688 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iii. 466 To give some . . . warning of such Infandous Cataclysmes, Pictures, and Assurances of Noah's Flood. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 93 Hang'd for most infandous Crimes.

† *Infang.* *sb.* *Sc. Obs.* Abbrev. of INFANGTHIEF.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiii. 106 The grit familiarite that Inglis men and Scottis hes hed on baith the boirdours . . . in marchandeis in . . . out fang and in fang, ilk ene awang vtheris. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v. Would you have us now yield up our rights and immunities, our outfang and infang, our hand-habend . . . and our blood-suits?

† *Infang.* *v.* *Sc. Obs.* [f. IN-1 + FANG v.] *trans.* To take in, haul in.

1513 DOUGLAS *Enlis* v. Prol. 30 Himself infangis the le scheit of the sail.

† *Infanglement.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. IN-2 + FANGLE v.2 + -MENT.] A scheme, machination.

1745 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. xxv. 143 Neither you nor your niece know how . . . to go out of the common femality path, when you get a man into your gin, however superior he is to common infanglements, and low chicanery.

† *Infangthief.* *Old Eng. Law.* *Obs.* Forms: 1-2 infangenþeof, 3 infangen(e)-, infangethef, 4-6 infangthef, -e, (6 infantheff, infanketheiff), 7 infangtheofe, -theiff(e), 9 *Hist.* infangthief. Also *erron.* 6-7 infang-, 8 infangentheft. [OE. *infangenþeof*, *f. IN adv.* + *fangen*, pa. pp. of *fōn* to seize (see FANG v.) + *þeof* THIEF; *lit.* 'thief seized within'.]

Jurisdiction over a thief apprehended within the manor or territorial limits to which the privilege was attached; the right of the lord of a manor to try and to amerce a thief caught within its limits.

According to the 13th c. 'Laws of Edward the Confessor', the criminal must be the lord's 'own thief', i.e. his own man or tenant; and, according to Bracton, must further be caught in the act, or in possession of the thing stolen; the latter provision also appears in the 16th c. Scotch statements of Balfour and Skene. The Latin formula for 'infangen þeof and utfangen þeof' was 'cum furis comprehensioe intus et foris'.

1020 in Earle *Land Charters* (1888) 233 Ic cyðe cow hæc ic hæbbe gennun him hæc he beo his saca & socne wyrd, & griðbryces & hamsoce & forstealles & infangenes þeofes. a 1066 *Ibid.* 343 Ic cyðe cow ðæt ic hæbbe geseofen Criste. . .

and Ælfwine abbot into Ramesege saca and socna, tol and team, and infangenþeof. 12. . . *Lawes Edw. Conf.* c. 22 Quid sit soche, et sacche, et tol, et theam, et infangenthef. *Ibid.* § 4 De infangenþeaf. Justitia cognoscens latronis sua est de homine suo, si captus fuerit super terram suam. c. 1250 *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 Infangenþeaf, *Larum pris ens nostre tere.* c. 1250 BRACTON III. II. xxv. Et dicitur infangenthef, latro captus in terra alieius, de hominibus suis propriis, seysitus latrocinio. 1292 BARTON I. xvi. § 1 Qe, taunst sont pris et en la Court le seigneur del fee si il eit la franchise de Infangenþeaf . . . sont menez en jugement. c. 1350 HIGDEN *Polychron.* (Rolls) II. 94 Infangthef, pelinde inward [i.e. pelande in ward], id est infra suum capere reum, Gallice, dedeinz le soen attachement de laroun [Harl. (2261) *transl.* Infangthef pelfynde inward, that is to say, to take a gilty man within his lordeschippe, in Frenche, dedeinz le soen attachement de laroun]. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 § 23 Lordes Marches . . . shall have within . . . their said Lordeshippes . . . Wayff Straiff Infangthef Outfangthef Treasure Troves. a 1600 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 39 Thair is sum Baronis quha hes privilege and libertie of infang thift and outfang thift, quha thairfor hes power to sit and give dome . . . upon all thieves tane and apprehendit in manifest thift [SKENE *Quon. Attach.* ch. c. vpon ane man, tane within their fredome, saised with manifest thift] sic as hand-havand and back-beirand, within thair baronie. a 1657 SIR W. MURIE *Hist. Rowallane* Wks. (S. T. S.) II. 241 The Mures . . . were possessours of the estate & lieving of Rowallane . . . infest cum furca et fossa, sock et sack, thole et theam, infang thief et outfang thief. 1832 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Eng. Comm.* vii. At the Conquest, the Lords of Township had a right called the Right of Infang Thief, or summary punishment of criminals taken in open delict. 1839 KEMBLE *Code. Dipl.* Introduct. xlv. 1895 POLLOCK & MATLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* I. 628 The criminal justice of the boroughs [c. 1272] seems seldom to have stretched to any higher point than that of infangthief and outfangthief, in other words, the punishment of criminals caught in the act.

Infant (infant), *sb.* (a.) Forms: 4-5 enfaunt, infant, 6 enfant, infante, (7 inphant, 6- infant. [a. OF. *enfant*, -*aunt* (F. *enfant*, Pr. *enfant*, Sp., Pg., It. *infante*) child; -L. *infans*, *infant-em* child, *sb.* use of *infans* unable to speak, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *fans*, pres. pp. of *fā-rī* to speak. Aphetized FAUNT.]

1. A child during the earliest period of life (or still unborn); now most usually applied to a child in arms, a babe; but often extended to include any child under seven years of age (cf. *infant-class*, INFANT-SCHOOL); in early use (esp. when transl. I. *infans*, or F. *enfant*) used in the wider sense of 'child', and thus passing into the legal sense 2.

1382 WYCLIF *Zech.* viii. 5 And streetis of the citee shul be fullid with infantis [1388 songe children] and maydens, pleying in the stretis of it. — 2 *John* II. 14. I write to you, infantis [gloss or songe children], for 3e han knowe the fadir. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xlviii. 209 (Harl. MS.) Gothe swyfly. . . to the house of the forster, . . . and takithe of him the lytle Infant, that his wyf this nyght chylde. c. 1450 *Bk. Curatye* 141 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 303 Yf that pou be a 3ong enfaunt, And thenke þo soles for to haunt. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xviii. 15 They brought vnto him infants also, that he might touche them. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* II. 397 The burthen. hath sense & feeling about the sixe and thirtieth day, and from that time forward it is called an infant. But as yet it is voyde of motion. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 143 The Infant, Mewling, and puking in the Nurses armes. 1655 MILTON *Sonn.* *Massacre Piedmont*, The bloody Piemontese, that rolled Mother with infant down the rocks. 1710 PARNELL *Hermist* 151 The closed cradle where an infant slept. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* xxviii. xvii. (ed. 2) 469 It was held that a devise to an infant *in ventre matris*, . . . was good, which began with an allowance for the birth of a posthumous child. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* liv, An infant crying in the night: An infant crying for the light: And with no language but a cry.

b. *fig.* One who is a 'child', or very young beginner, in some department.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 b, They were ledde by Moyses as yonge infantes and tender babes in fayth. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* *New sorts Sayle* 9 Whereby all those that be the true infantes of Art, may receive a full light into Nature. 1899 *N. B. Daily Mail* 16 Feb. 5 As every political infant cannot fail to recognise, the whole question was . . . unconnected with party politics.

c. *transf.* 'A thing newly come into existence, or in its earliest stage.

c. 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* xcvi. vi, Leavy infants of the wood. 1602 SHAKS, *Ham.* I. iii. 39 The Canker Galls, the Infants of the Spring. 1608 HIERON *Defence* III. 139 Reputed an infant and a novelty, rather than an antiquity. 1890 BOLCKOWOOD *Cul. Reformer* (1891) 215 The . . . questioning of old Paul . . . seemed adverse to the Utopian infant.

2. A person under (legal) age; a minor. In common law, one who has not completed his or her twenty-first year; in the case of a ruler, one who has not reached the age at which he becomes constitutionally capable of exercising sovereignty.

1376 *Rolls of Parli.* II. 342/2 La Fyn on Note se leva tan qe come l'Infant estoit deinz age. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 774, I may require it for hym, except the lawe geve the infant a gwarden onely for his goods. 1601 F. TATE *Housch. Ord. Edw.* II § 25 (1876) 17 The infantes which happen to be the kinges wardes, shall have wages, and liveries, and al other necessaries, according to their estate. 1603 OWEN *Pembroke'sh.* (1890) 19 [He] was governed by tutors being an infant. 1624 COKE *On Litt.* 2 b, An infant or minor (whom we call any that is under the age of 21 years). 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof.* Bk. x. § 684. 295 An infant who is a feeoffee shall give notice, and an infant who is Lord shall take notice. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 460 The privileges and disabilities of an infant, or one under age and subject to guardianship. 1786 W. THOMSON *Philip III* (1839) 249 Mary de Medicis sole regent of France during the

minority of her son, an infant in the ninth year of his age. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop.* Law xiii. 81 Although . . . until a recent period an infant might have appointed a guardian to his children by deed or will, yet it seems that he can no longer do so by will.

fig. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Wks. 1738 I. 521 The Judges . . . swear, that they will do nothing judicially, but according to Law, though the King by Word, or Mandate, or Letters under his own Seal, should command the contrary. Hence it is that the King is often said in our Law to be an Infant; and to possess his Rights and Dignities, as a Child or a Ward does his.

† 3. A youth of noble or gentle birth. Cf. INFANT sb.2, CHILD 5. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 56 To whom the Infant thus: 'Fayre sir, what need Good turnes be counted as a servile bond?' 1596 *Ibid.* vi. viii. 25 The Infant (Arthur) hearkned wisely to her tale. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xvi. xxxiv, The noble Infant [Rinaldo] stood a space Confused, speechless.

4. Humorously applied to various productions of exceptional size, strength, etc. (See quotes.)

1832 *Brighton Gazette* in *Blew Brighton & its Coaches* (1893) 187 Mr. Walter Hancock's steam-carriage, the 'Infant', was on the way from London to this place on an experimental trip. 1874 *Graphic* 5 Dec. 538/1 The heaviest gun now actually in position, commonly called the Woolwich Infant, . . . weighs 35 tons. 1888 *Fall Mall G.* 6 June 2/2 The speciality of Woolwich is its big guns, its now famous and historic 'infants'.

5. *attrib.* (or *adj.*) (When appositive or attrib., often equivalent to an *adj.* = *infantile*, *infantine*.)

a. *appositive*. That is an infant or like an infant, as *infant angel*, *God*, *heir*, *king*, *martyr*, *poor*, *warrior*, etc.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. xxxiv, Kingdomes enner suffer this distresse, For one or manie, guide the infant king. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* III. ii. 113 The Hotspur Mars, in swathing Clothes, This Infant Warrior. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Christ's Nativ.* 16 A present to the Infant God. 1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Oedipus* IV. i, All the riches That empire could bestow . . . Upon its infant heir. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* xii. (1851) 241 A poor indigent King, surrounded with so many Infant-Priests and Doctors. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 37 Cakes like those the Painters give to infant-angels. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. ix. 231 Thou wouldest not suffer those Infant-Martyrs . . . to endure so much as Thy Self. 1872 J. A. H. MURRAY *Complaint of Scott.* Introduct. viii, Of the three centuries of Scottish history [1300-1600], nearly a century and a half were occupied by the reigns of infant sovereigns. 1874 FARRAR *Christ ii*, The recognition of the Infant Saviour by Simeon and Anna. *Mod.* The presentation of the infant Jesus in the temple.

b. *appositive* (or *adj.*) In its earliest stage, newly existing, ungrown, undeveloped, nascent, incipient, as *infant blossom*, *civilization*, *code*, *colony*, *commerce*, *community*, *convert*, *fruit*, *letters*, *navy*, *sorrow*, *spring*, *world*, etc.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1056 Old woes, not infant sorrows, bear them mild. 1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* I. vi. § 2 Upon observation of a young and Infant-Apple. 1707 J. ARCHDALE *Carolina* 23 Vest exence upon such an Infant Colony. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* III. 95 The soil that arts and infant letters bore. 1779 F. HERVEY *Nau. Hist.* II. 144 Of all the infant settlements in America, New-England alone . . . acknowledged the authority of the commonwealth. 1784 COWPER *Tirc.* 43 Spring hangs her infant blossoms on the trees. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 154 The ruin of commerce and the almost total extinction of an infant credit. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 26 She was a Goddess of the infant world. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 43 The unequal contest . . . of England's infant navy against the . . . supremacy of the Hanseatic Confederacy.

6. *attrib.* (or *adj.*) Of or belonging to an infant or infants, proper to or intended for an infant or infants; childlike; childish; infantile, as *infant bands*, *blood*, *breath*, *class*, *cradle*, *eye*, *gaid*, *state*, *softness*, *weakness*, *years*, etc. Also INFANT-SCHOOL, q.v.

c. 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* lxxi. ix, By thee from infant cradle Taught. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* Epil. 9 Henry the Sixth, in Infant Bands crown'd King. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 282 Though it be a shame to us to need such affectives and infant-gaids. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 78 The murderous king . . . who sought his life, and missing filled With infant blood the streets of Bethlechem. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 386 You in their Infant-age, To tender them engage. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. viii. 190 Even thro' Thy Infant-State, I behold Thy Majesty. *Ibid.* iv. 76 That Infant-Weakness which Thou tookst upon Thee! 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 392 The joys and sorrows of our infant-years.

7. *Comb.* as *infant-baptism*, the baptism of infants, paedobaptism; *infant-queller*, *infant-killing*, *-sprinkling*; *infant-feeding* *adj.*; also *infant-like* *adj.* and *adv.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 51 A blind man, who had been so from his 'Infant-baptism. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 49 Churches Founded in Infant-Baptism, are not to be held Communion with. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Jan. 12/2 The 'infant-feeding competition represents the . . . ceaseless intrigues in Court circles. 1611 COTG., *Infanticide*, child-murdering, 'infant-killing. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. I. 41 Your abilities are to 'infant-like, for doing much like. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 689 Produced, not in a mature and adult but an infant-like weak and tender state. a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 386 Herod. . . the 'infant queller. 1655 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. Pref. 7 Where are your lay-presbyters, your classes, &c. to be found in scripture? Where your steeple-houses? . . . Your 'infant-sprinklings?

Infant (infant), *sb.*2 [ad. Sp., Pg. *infante*: perh. through F. *infant* (1407 in Hatz.-Darm.): see INFANTE.] A prince or princess of Spain or Portugal: = INFANTE, INFANTA.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 349 Don Lewis thinfant & brother to the kynge of Portogale. 1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success.* ii. viii. 181 The two duchesses... daughters... of the lord Edward infant of Portugal. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 179 The Infant and heir of Spain... had the title of Prince of Asturias. 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 1 A match was concluded betwixt Prince Arthur... and the Infant Katharine, daughter to the King of Spain. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 12/1 The Infant Don Philip. 1838 LYTTON *Calderon* i. The craft of the king was satisfied by the device of placing about the person of the Infant one devoted to himself.

† **Infant**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 **enfaunt**. [a. F. *enfant* (12th c.) f. *enfant*, INFANT sb.¹] *trans.* To bring forth (a child), to give birth to. Also *fig.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 128/2 The place in which the vyrgyne marye enfaunted and childed Jhesu cryst. 1584 SOUTHERNE in Puttenham *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xxii. (Arb.) 260 An ingenious invention, invented with pleasant trouble. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* i. lxxx, But newly he was infant, And yet already he was sought to die. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 42 This worthy Motto, No Bishop, no King is of the same batch, and infant out of the same fears. 1642 — *Apol. Smect.* xi.

|| **Infanta** (infantā). [Sp., Pg., fem. of INFANTE.]

1. A daughter of the king and queen of Spain or Portugal; *spec.* the eldest daughter who is not heir to the throne.

1601 *Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests* (1675) 82 He might... intitle the King of Spain and the Infanta his Daughter to the Crown... of England. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2221/7 A Marriage is Treating between the Prince of Tuscany and the Infanta of Portugal. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 3389/2 Some of the Infantes his Sons, and both the Infanta's his Daughters, have been ill. 1832 W. LIVING *Alhambra* II. 130 The tower of the Infantas, once the residence of the three beautiful Moorish princesses, partook of the general desolation.

† 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied analogously or fancifully to other young ladies. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvii. § 108. 876 In the meanwhile Ladie Elizabeth the Infanta of England was in the French Court usually called Madame the Dauphin. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* iv. i. Wks. (Ritg.) 363/1 The very infanta of the giants. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* iv. i. O that I were the infanta queen of Europe! 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 31 Jan., Lady Catherine grew frightened, lest her infanta (her daughter) should vex herself sick. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxvii, Meanwhile the infanta [a girl] herself... promised to keep a stricter guard for the future.

¶ See also INFANTE.

|| **Infantado**, *app.* a grandiose erroneous extension of *infante*.

1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 113 He bad rather go home and cast himself at his Masters feet and mercy... then be Duke or Infantado of Spain.

Infantage, *rare* —¹. [f. INFANT sb.¹ + -AGE suffix, associated in sense with AGE sb.: cf. *barnage*, *nonage*.] = INFANCY.

1866 *Cornh. Mag.* XIII. 437 Rude, provisional rules, only absolutely obligatory during the infantage of men.

|| **Infante** (infante). (Also 7 *error.* infanta.) [Sp., Pg. *infante* — L. *infant-em* INFANT sb.¹] A son of the king and queen of Spain or Portugal other than the heir to the throne (who is called *principe*); *spec.* the second son.

Sometimes erroneously applied to the heir to the throne. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 242 The conquest of Affryke... began where the infante of Portogale Don Henrique... dyd begynne to enlarge it. 1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudge*, *Sherif*, The Heire apparant: the Dolphin, they call him in France: the Infanta, in Spaine. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 30 You remember the triumphs at Burgos for the first Infante. 1704 [see INFANTA 1]. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5337/1 The King, the Queen... and the two Infantes continue at Aranjuez.

Infanthood (infant'hud). [f. INFANT sb.¹ + -HOOD.] = INFANCY.

1864 MISS MULOCK *Mistr. & Maid* xxiv, Master Henry was not a remarkable specimen of infanthood. 1893 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 5 Oct., The unspeakable terrors of an infanthood where every other child about him showed only the face of a harassing ogre.

† **Infantical**, *a. Obs. rare* —¹. [f. INFANT sb.¹ + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to infants.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 236 These Exorcizings... are either archicall, apostolicall, ecclesiasticall, or infantcall [for the timely expelling of spirits and devils from out of newly borne infants, before their admission to baptism].

Infanticial, *a.* [f. INFANTICIDE² + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or practising infanticide.

1835 in BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 86 Laying violent infanticial hands upon biscuit babies. 1873 W. E. MARSHALL *Phrenol. among Todas* xxii. 191 Probably, no nation can justly escape the charge of being descended of infanticial ancestors.

Infanticide¹ (infant'isid). [a. F. *infanticide* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *infanticida*, f. *infant-em* INFANT sb.¹ + *cidere*, -*cidere* to kill: see -CIDE 1.] One who kills an infant.

1680 POTTER *Christophalgia* 52 (T.) Christians accounted those to be infanticides... who did but only expose their own infants. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 360/2 The regicide [Lady Macbeth] lied against herself, in saying that under any circumstances she could have been an infanticide. *attrib.* 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 336/1 An infanticide mother.

Infanticide² (infant'isid). [a. F. *infanticide* (Colgr. 1611), ad. late L. *infanticid-ium* (Tertull.), f. *infant-em* INFANT sb.¹: see *prec.* and -CIDE 2.] The killing of infants, *esp.* the custom

of killing new-born infants, which prevails among savages, and was common in the ancient world.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Infanticide*, a slaying or killing of infants, child-murdering; such was that of Herod. a 1779 WARRINGTON *Div. Legat.* ix. ii. Wks. 1811 VI. 285 The madness did not cease to rage till it terminated in Infanticide, or in offering up their grimoisols... the Children of their bowels. 1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* II. 38 Pomarre has... promised the missionaries to abolish infanticide and human sacrifices. 1869 LACKY *Europ. Mor.* iv. II. 27 Infanticide... was... admitted among the Greeks, being sanctioned, and in some cases enjoined... by the ideal legislations of Plato and Aristotle, and by the actual legislations of Lycurgus and Solon. 1897 *Westm. Rev.* June 290 The exigencies of primitive savage life made daughters a source of weakness to the tribe, and accordingly female infanticide was largely practised.

b. *spec.* The crime of murdering an infant after its birth, perpetrated by or with the consent of its parents, *esp.* the mother.

1789 BENTHAM *Legisl.* xiii. § 6 *Infanticide*, that is to say homicide committed upon a new born child with the consent of its father and mother. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 1/2 For 86 cases of murder and 77 of infanticide only 72 persons were committed for trial. 1890 *Standard* 20 Feb., If, then, it were made practically impossible for them to hide the fact of their shame... we must face the probability of a considerable increase of infanticide.

Infantile (infant'oil, -til), *a.* [ad. late L. *infantilis*, f. *infant-em* INFANT sb.¹: cf. F. *infantile* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Of or pertaining to an infant, infants, or infancy; belonging to a person when an infant; existing in its infancy or earliest stage of development.

1696 BROOKHOUSE *Temple Open.* 13 All this time, Monarchy was as a Beast in its Infante State. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* viii. vi. (1727) 390 The Fly lies all the Winter in these Balls in its Infante State. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifery* 5 We are obliged to them for their tender Care of the infantile Age. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* III. 293 Medical men... who are often consulted on infantile diseases. 1806 *Surr. Winter in Lond.* I. 260 The interest which his story first impressed upon her infantile imagination. 1864 *Spectator* 24 Dec. 1476 The rapid growth of infantile literature.

b. Of the character of an infant; infant-like.

1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 117 Consider the infantile state of the first man. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* ix. 220 In the savage man, thought is infantile.

† **Infantility**, *Obs. rare* —¹. [f. *prec.* + -ITY. Cf. It. *infantilità* (Florio).] The fact or quality of being infantile.

1621 J. BURGESS *Answ. Rejoined* 544 Christ... knoweth our infantility, and disdained not to speake with vs... after a childlike fashion.

Infantine (infant'ine), *a.* [a. F. *infantin*, -ine (Colgr. 1611), var. of *enfantin*, -ine (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.): see INFANT sb.¹ and -INE¹.] = INFANTILE.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xi. (1632) 20 A deny-God... with an infantine face, yet fraught with an aged-like wisdom. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* i. viii, These infantine beginnings gently bear. 1757 BURKE *Abridgem. Eng. Hist.* II. iii. (R.), A degree of credulity next to infantine. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. xxii, What wert thou then? A child most infantine [i.e. divine]. — *Euganean Hills* 322 Autumn's evening meets me soon, Leading the infantine moon. 1862 CARLYLE *Frederk. Gt.* ix. vii. (1872) III. 132 The countenance... is so innocent and infantine, you would think this head belonged to a child of twelve. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenz.* 1848 Genius has somewhat of the infantine; But of the childish, not a touch or taint Except through self-will.

Hence **infantinely** *adv.*, in an infantine manner.

1840 MILL *Disc. & Disc.* (1859) I. Armand Carrel 262 A man singularly free... from self-consciousness; simple, graceful, at times almost infantinely playful.

† **Infantize**, *v. Obs. rare* —¹. [f. INFANT sb.¹ + -IZE.] = INFANT *v.* (In quot. *fig.*)

1619 *Time's Storehouse* 899 (L.) Significant words... explicit, and (as a man may say) do infantize and produce the conceptions of man.

† **Infantly**, *a. Obs. rare* —¹. [f. INFANT sb.¹ + -LY¹.] Infant-like, childlike.

c 1618 FLETCHER *Q. Corinthus* III. i, He utters such single matter in so infantly a voice.

† **Infantment**, *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **enfantment**. [a. F. *enfantement* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *enfant* to INFANT: see -MENT.] Child-bearing; childbed, confinement. Also, Offspring.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 260 b i Where thou art thenfantement or fruite of my wombe. c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastynau's Theat. World* Dv j h note, Hippo, in his booke of infants. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) To Rdr., Such other things... in the Treatise of the helpe of Women in their Infancement.

Infanto-cracy, *nounce-wd.* [f. INFANT sb.¹: see -CRACY.] The rule of an infant.

1850 MISS MULOCK *Domest. Stor.* (1862) 284 Your infantocracy is the most absolute government under the sun.

Infantolatry, *nounce-wd.* [f. INFANT sb.¹ + Gr. *latreia* worship, -LATRY; after IDOLATRY, MARIOLATRY, etc.] Infant worship; babyolatry.

1882 MISS BRADON *Mt. Royal* II. x. 215 Infantolatry is a feminine attribute.

Infantry (infantri). Also 6-7 -torie, -ery, 7 -trie, (-ree). [a. F. *infanterie*, ad. It. (Sp., Pg.) *infanteria* foot-soldiery, f. *infante* a youth, foot-soldier — L. *infant-em* INFANT sb.¹ For the development of the It. *infante* cf. the apocopated form

fante 'a man or woman servant or attendant; also, a footman or soldier serving on foot; also the knave or varlet at cards' (Florio); cf. also the history of *footman*, *groom*, *knave*, *knight*, *lad*, etc. By Sylvester stressed (infant'eri). Sense 2 is from INFANT sb.¹ sense 1.]

1. The body of foot-soldiers; foot-soldiers collectively; that part of an army which consists of men who march and manœuvre on foot and are armed with small arms, now a rifle.

Mounted Infantry, soldiers who are mounted for the sake of transit, but who fight on foot. (Cf. DRAGOON in original sense.)

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 256 Which rendred the infantry of Italy infamous through all Europe. 16... SILVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* II. 428 Covering far and nigh, The Plains with Horse, Hills with Infanterie. 1605 *Play Stucley* 2626 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 263 All Portingales brave Infantries slain. 1612 BACON *Ess.*, *Greatn. Kingd.* (Arb.) 476 Take away the middle people, and you take away the infantry, which is the nerve of an Armie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 575 That small infantry Warr'd on by Cranes. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 18 p. 6 The private Gentlemen of the Infantry will be able to shift for themselves. 1847 JAMES *Convict* xvi, A small but compact body of infantry advanced at the charge with fixed bayonets. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* II. 133 The Israelites were a nation of infantry.

fig. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. ii, Your poor infantry, your decayed, ruinous, worm-eaten gentlemen of the round.

2. Infants collectively, or as a body. Now *jocular*.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Erit. Past.* II. i, No careful nurse would wet her watchfull eye When any pang should gripe her infantry. 1634 A. HUISS *Lymn.* All glorie, laud, and praise to Thee, Christ our Redeemer and our King; To whom the youngling infantee Did their devout hosanna sing. 1663 NEEDHAM *Disc. Schools* 2 The little dirty Infantry, which swarms up and down in Alleys and Lanes. 1701 C. VOLLEY *Jnrl. New York* (1860) 58 If the case be so, the minors and infantry of the best Families might wish they had been born in Kent. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 264/1 The swarms of bare-legged and flaxen-haired infantry. 1863 *Reader* 1 Aug. 100 There was one A. B. C. book, or pretty nearly one, for the whole 'infantry' of the country.

3. *attrib.*, as *infantry brigade*, *corps*, *regiment*, etc.

1813 WELLINGTON *Lett. to Sir G. Collier* 19 Aug. in Gurw. *Desp.* XI. 15 A letter... directing that the Infantry now in the horse ships at Bilbao may be removed to the Infantry ships. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 6/5 The Mounted Infantry Corps, now an established and highly valued arm of the Service.

Infantryman. A soldier of an infantry regiment.

1883 E. O'DONOVAN *Story of Merv* x. 107 The few infantrymen, with their cumbersome old muzzle-loading rifles. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 5/1 The infantrymen of the four regiments, as they passed... looked rather distressed.

Infant-school. A school for infants, a school organized for the instruction and training of young children (usually under seven years of age).

1833 H. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lutter* II. ii. 42 He often thought of taking him to the infant school. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XLII. 38/2 The real founder of Infant-Schools appears to have been the Pastor Oberlin. *Ibid.*, Mr. Owen was the first Englishman to establish an infant-school on a large scale... at New Lanark in Scotland... in the year 1818.

Infarce, -se, variants of INFARCE *v. Obs.*

† **Infarcelate**, *v. Obs. rare*. In 7 *infarcelate*. [irreg. f. L. *infarcire* (see next) + -ATE³.] *trans.* To stuff in.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* III. iv. 124 As it were filling up or infarcelating.

Infarct (infarkt), *sb. Path.* [ad. med. or mod. L. *infarctus*, f. ppl. stem of *infarcire*: see next.] A portion of tissue that has become stuffed with extravasated blood, serum, or other matter; the substance of an infarction.

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Path.* (ed. 2) 340 The tract of tissue... which is more or less extensively infiltrated with blood, is known as a hæmorrhagic infarct. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 409 Scattered congestions and a few infarcts were found in the lungs.

Infarct (infarkt), *v. Path.* [f. L. *infarct-* (more correctly *infart-*), ppl. stem of *infarcire*, f. *in-* (In-2) + *farcire* to stuff.] *trans.* To stuff up or obstruct (a vessel, organ, etc.); to affect with infarction. Hence *Infarction* *ppl. a.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 315 One or more of the abdominal organs, considerably infarcted and enlarged. 1889 *Lancet* 12 Jan. 64 The result of inflammation in infarcted areas.

Infarction (infarktʃən). *Path.* [n. of action from L. *infarcire*: see *prec.*] The action of stuffing up or condition of being stuffed up, obstruction; *concr.* the substance with which a vessel or other part is stuffed up, or a portion of tissue thus affected (= INFARCT sb.). Now usually restricted to morbid conditions of the tissues resulting from obstruction of the circulation, as by an embolus.

1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* iv. 19 The Humours... will be compacted into... most obstinate Infarctions. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 334 They... expedite pulmonary Infarctions. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 114 The plenitude and infarction of the capillary arteries. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 290 Infarction of the abdominal viscera. 1885-8 FAGGE & PEE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 181 Infarctions of the spleen are... not infrequently found after death from enteric fever.

† **Infardel**, -dle, *v.* *Obs. rare*—*o.* [*f. IN-2 + FARDEL sb.*], after *It. infardell-are*; cf. *OF. enfardeler*.] *trans.* To make into, or pack up in, a 'fardel' or bundle.

1611 FLORIO, *Infardellare*, to infardle, or bundle *vp.*
Infare (infē'ar), *sb.* Forms: 1 *infær*, *innfær*, 1-2 *infer*, 2 *infær*, 4, 9 *infare*, 7- *infare*, (9 *infar*). [*OE. innfær*, *f. inn*, *IN adv.* 1 *d + fæ* going, journey, expedition, *FAR sb.* 1, *f. faran* to go.]

† 1. (*OE.* and early *ME.*) a. The act of going in; entrance. b. An entrance, entry, way in. *Obs.*
a 1000 *Ag. Gloss.* in *Wr. Wulker* 230/15 *Ex additis, ex ingressibus*, of inferum. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* iii. 24 *Pa gesette* God æt þam infære engla hyrdnæm and fyren swurd. — *Hom.* i. 178 *He* gewite fram urnum heortum mid þam infære gehæft, mid þam he in infæren wæs and us gehæfte. c 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 231 *He* hæued ærmed riht-wisan mannan infer to his rice.

2. *Sc., north. dial., and western U.S.* A feast or entertainment given on entering a new house; *esp.* at the reception of a bride in her new home.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvi. 340 *For* he thought for till mak *Infær*, And till mak gud cher till his men. a 1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas.* I (1792) II. 54 Upon the 25th of October he brought over his wife to his own house in the Oldtown, where there was a goodly infare. 1801 *JOANNA BAILLIE in A. Whitelaw Bk. Scot. Song* 73/1 At bridal and infare I've braced me wi pride. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Nov. 414 The day after the wedding is the *infare*... the company is less numerous, and the dinner is commonly the scraps that were left at the wedding-feast. 1847 *PORTER Big Bear*, etc. 162 (Farmer) I hurried home to put up... some turkeys to fatten for the infare. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 730/1 The wedding and the infare were attended... by Wiley.

b. *Comb. infare-cake*, a cake of shortbread broken over the bride's head on crossing the threshold of her new home.

1884 *C. ROGERS Soc. Life Scotl.* I. iii. 118 The custom of the infar-cake had its origin in the rite of Confratration whereby the Romans constituted matrimony.

† **Infare**, *v.* *Obs.* [*OE. inn-, infaran, f. inn*, *IN adv.* + *faran* to go; cf. *OFris. in-fara*, *Du. in-varen*, *Ger. einfahren* (with separable pref.: see *IN-1*). Orig. two words, and so usually written.] *intr.* To go in, to enter.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John iii. 5 *Ne mæz* he in faran on godes rice. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives* (E. E. T. S.) x. 27 *Þæt* he ælmesman under-fenge æt þam infarendum [v. r. inn farendum]. a 1400 *Str Perc.* 1538 The portere was redy thare, Lete the knyghtis in fare.

Infare, *obs. variant of INFER.*

† **Infascinate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*IN-2.*] *trans.* To fascinate; to draw in by fascination.

1687 *MRS. BEHN Emperor of Moon* II. i. That bright Nymph that had infascinated, charmed and conquer'd the mighty Emperor Iredonozor.

† **Infashionable**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*IN-3.*] Unfashionable.

1635 *SHIRLEY Coronation* I. i. His rich cloaths [may] be discomplexd With blood, beside the infashionable slashes. 1787 *Mirror* 88 An infashionable wretch cannot, nor will not, be acceptable.

Infat, variant of *ENFAT v.* *Obs.*

† **Infatigable**, *a.* *Obs.* [*a. F. infatigable* (15-16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. *L. infatigabilis*, *f. in-* (*IN-3*) + *fatigabilis* *FATIGABLE*.] Incapable of being wearied; untiring, INDEFATIGABLE.

c 1510 *MORE Picus* Wks. 15/1 With much watch and infatigable trauaile. 1591 *R. TURNBULL St. James* 207 Albeit the deuill be infatigable, and neuer wearied. 1677 *GALF Cr. Gentiles* III. 144 An infatigable and invincible champion of Free-grace against Free-will. 1713 *Long. Gen.* No. 5122/3 The infatigable Application of Your Ministry.

Hence † **Infatigability**, † **Infatigably adv.**
1652 *KIRKMAN Cleria & Lotia* 70 Those perceptive eyes which are infatigably open to behold thy actions. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 64, 2/2 Incessant Infatigability hath render'd Thee... Verbose.

Infatuate (infæt'uat), *ppl. a.* Also 6 *enfatuate*, *infatuat*. [*ad. L. infatuat-us*, pa. ppl. of *infatuare*: see next.] = *INFATUATED*.

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* I. xiii. in *Ashm.* (1652) 132 *Sue* many one doth whych bene infatuate. c 1510 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gl. Maniers* (1570) Fvj, Gasing on the ground as one infatuate. a 1529 *SKELTON Sp. Parrot* 377 The dull abusyd brayne The enfatuate fantasie. 1584 *R. SCOT Discov. Witcher* xvi. v. (1886) 403 What man... will be so infatuate as to beleve these lies? 1619 *W. SCLATER Exp. i Thess.* (1630) 223. 1724 *R. WELTON Subst. Chr. Faith* 443 The holy prophet mourns the infatuate stupidity of that people. 1884 *JESSOFF in 19th Cent. Mar.* 405 He often exhibits an infatuate attachment for it.

Infatuate (infæt'uat), *v.* Also 7 *en-*. [*f. prec.*, or *L. infatuat*, ppl. stem of *infatuare* to make a fool of, infatuate, *f. in-* (*IN-2*) + *fatuus* foolish, fatuous.]

† 1. *trans.* To turn (counsels, etc.) into folly, to reduce to foolishness, exhibit the foolishness of; to confound, frustrate, bring to naught. *Obs.*

1533 *TINDALE Supper of Lord* Wks. (Parker Soc.) III. 234 God hath infatuated your high suble wisdom. 1655 *R. YOUNCE Agst. Drunkards* (1863) 16 That I have unmasked their faces, is to infatuate their purpose. 1683 *Long. Gaz.* No. 1856/3 That the Divine Wisdom may infatuate the Plots, baffle the Enterprizes of all Traiterous Conspirators. 1794 *R. WELTON Subst. Chr. Faith* 139 He prays that God would infatuate their counsels.

2. To make (a person) utterly foolish or fatuous; to affect with extreme and unreasoning folly; to inspire or possess with an extravagant passion.

a 1567 *COVERDALE Carrying of Crossiv.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 241 Therefore doth God justly infatuate them, and maketh them foolish. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. xiii. Those two maine plagues... of humane kind, Wine and Women, which haue infatuated and besotted Myriades of people. a 1631 *DONNE B. Sermon* (1634) ii. 40 We shall be enfatuated in our counsels. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 278 *P* 1 He has so infatuated her with his Jargon, that [etc.]. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* (1831) III. 525 He partook of the short-lived joy that infatuated the public. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 325 All the toys that infatuate men... are the self-same thing, with a new gauze or two of illusion overlaid.

absol. 1633 *T. ADAMS Exp. a Feter* i. 6 He... can turn bread into stones; and make wine infatuate, not exhilarate. 1755 *YOUNG Centaur* II. Wks. 1757 IV. 136 Heaven infatuates, when it determines to destroy.

† 3. To stupefy (the senses). *Obs. rare.*

1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 138 The chiefest Things they are us'd for, is to infatuate Birds.

Infatuated (infæt'uat), *ppl. a.* [*f. prec.* + *-ED*.] Made or become utterly foolish; possessed with an extravagantly foolish passion; besotted.

1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof.* St. v. viii. 389 He may grow so infatuated as to conceive himself... a sincere Saint. 1756 *LD. BARRINGTON in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 383 Alas! they were as infatuated as their chief. 1778 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 210 What the infatuated ministry may do, I know not; but our infatuated House of Commons... have begun a new war in America. 1863 *MRS. OLIPHANT Salen Ch.* v. 94 The infatuated young man made no effort of resistance, but hugged the enchanted chain.

Hence **Infatuatedly adv.**, in a way as if infatuated; with excessive folly; madly.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 439 Infatuatedly addicted to attempts... which... would prove fatal. 1889 *Times* 26 Feb. 9/2 The government had infatuatedly made themselves the dupes and accessories of... an imposture and a plot.

Infatuating, *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec.* + *-ING* 2.] That infatuates or renders foolish.

c 1565 *T. ROBINSON Mary Magd.* I. 468 The poynted Beame, th' infatuating Fire, The Northern Comets and y^e painted Ire. 1660 *J. SHARP in Lauder's Papers* (Camden) I. 56 Infatuating and ruining distempers. a 1708 *BEVERIDGE Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 346 Uncleaness... is an infatuating sin. 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 19 They had ascribed the king's conduct to the infatuating beauty of this lady.

Infatuation (infæt'uatjən), [*n.* of action from *L. infatuare* to *INFATUATE*; cf. *F. infatuation* (c 1700 in *Littre*).] The action of infatuating, or condition of being infatuated; a making or becoming fatuous; possession with extravagant folly; an extravagantly foolish or unreasoning passion.

1649 *BP. HALL Cases Consc.* II. i. Free from all the uncleanness of diabolical infatuation. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 77 *P* 6 The Infatuation of the Enthusiast, sets him above the Fear of Death. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 169 *P* 14 Authors and lovers always suffer some infatuation, from which only absence can set them free. 1815 *JANE AUSTEN Emma* I. viii. Your infatuation about that girl blinds you. 1882 *MISS BRADDON Mt. Royal* I. iii. 97 There never was a more obvious case of mutual infatuation.

Infatuator (infæt'uatə), [*agent-n.* in *L.* form from *INFATUATE v.*: see *-OR*.] One who or that which infatuates.

1888 *LADY HARDY Dangerous Exper.* III. i. 9 Are we to have the pleasure of seeing Jessie's infatuator tomorrow?

Infaut (infə'ut), *a.* *rare.* [*ad. L. infaut-us* unlucky, perh. through *F. infautile* (Cotgr. 1611).] Unlucky, unfortunate, ill-omened.

1658 *PHILLIPS, Infaut, or Infautous*, unlucky, unfortunate. 1668 *CHARLETON Ephes. & Cinn. Matrons* II. 17 Dismal and infaut visions. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. (1737) 231 O most infaut who opates there to live! 1848 *LYTTON Caxtons* II. vii. xxvi. It was an infaut and sinister augury. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind*. 303 Taurus, whose infaut aspect may be supposed to preside over the makers of bulls and blunders.

So † **Infauting vbl. sb.** (*rare*—1), a rendering 'infaut', a boding of ill luck; † **Infaut-stous a.** (*rare*—*o*) = *INFAUST*.

1622 *BACON Hen. VII* 196 Hee did withall bring a kind of Malediction and Infauting upon the Marriage, as an ill Prognosticke. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Infautous*, unlucky, unfortunate, dismal. 1658 in *PHILLIPS*.

† **Infavou**, -or, *v.* *Obs.* [*f. IN-2 + FAVOUR sb.*: cf. *ENFAVOUR* in *EN- pref.* 2.] *trans.* To bring into favour; to ingratiate.

1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. (i). lxxxix. 257 But it is to be wondered at, how Repentance can againe infavou vs with an offended God.

† **Infavourable**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—*o*. [*IN-3*. Cf. *L. infavourabilis*.]

1721 *BAILEY, Infavourable*, not to be favoured [1730-6 (folio) *adds*, also severe].

† **Infearable**, *obs. form of ENFEEBLE v.*

1552 *HULLOT, Infearable, Infearable.*

† **Infearful**, *obs. form of ENFEOFF.*

1889 *NASHE Anat. Absurd.* Blij b. Might the name of the Church infaefe them in the Kingdom of Christ.

Infeasibility, *rare.* [*f. next + -ITY*.] The quality of being infeasible or impracticable.

1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* III. v. 82 That not King James, but the infeasibility of the thing they petitioned for... gave the denyall to their Petition. 1781 *S. PETERS Hist. Conn.* 11 There is an infeasibility in this supposition. 1866 *LAMB Let. to Rickman* Wks. (1840) 80 Let the infeasibility be as great as you will.

Infeasible (infē'zəb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 6-*faisable*, 7-*fesible*, -*fe(a)cible*, 7-9-*feasable*. [*f. IN-3 + FEASIBLE*. Cf. *F. infaisable* (17th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*).] Incapable of being accomplished or carried out; impracticable, impossible.

1533 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VII. 407 Ye shall say that ye remember ye herd Hym say oones, He wold neuer conclude that mariage, but to do Us good, whiche is now infaible. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Good. Exp.* II. xii. 135 Which secrets, although extremely difficult, and *tantum non* infeasible, yet are they not impossible. 1665 *GLANVILL Scipitis Sci.* xiv. 80 But this is so difficult; and... so almost infeasible.

1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. iii. 391 Therefore I hold no Course s' infeasible As this of force to win the Jezabel. 1704 *tr. Boccacini's Lett. fr. Apollo* I. 194 Judging the Attempt infeasible. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 70 Designs which the rising spirit of the nation rendered utterly infeasible. 1881 *19th Cent.* No. 48. 239 They pronounced it not only infeasible, but of very doubtful benefit, even could it be carried out.

Hence **Infea-sibleness** = *INFEASIBILITY*.

1654 *W. MOUNTAGUE Devout Ess.* II. vi. § 3. 117 He began the work; and being disabus'd in point of the infeasableness, pursu'd his task, and perfected it.

† **Infeather**, *v.* *Obs.* Also *en-*. [*IN-2* = *EN-1*.] *trans.* To furnish with feathers, to feather.

1611 *FLORIO, Impennare*, to enfeather, to enplume. *Ibid.*, *Impennaciare*, to infeather, to inplume.

† **Infect**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. infect-us*, *f. in-* (*IN-3*) + *facere* to make.]. Incomplete, imperfect.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. ii. (Add. MS. 2794) If 212/1 Grene is fe myddil colour bitwene reed, þat comep of the accioun and worchyng of perfyf hete and bytween white þat comep of infecte.

† **Infect**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also 4-6 *enfect* (e. [*a. F. infect* (Oresme, 14th c.), or *ad. L. infect-us*, pa. ppl. of *inficere*: see next. The spelling with *en-* was rather English than French. *OF.* had also *in-fait*, *in-fail*, *in-fait* (*f. infaire*: see next), whence *ME. enfeit* (c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 124).] = *INFECTED*: Often construed as pa. ppl. of next.

1. Affected materially, usually detrimentally; hence (a) dimmed, (b) stained, polluted, (c) made invalid, (d) exhausted.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* IV. met. v. 103 (Camb. MS.) Why þat the hornes of the fulle Moene wexen paale & Infect by bowndes of the derke nyht. 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Mac.* xii. 15 The pool of stondeyng water... infect [gross or meyned] with blood was seend to flowe. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 320 So greet a purchasour was nowher noon Al was fee symple to hym in effect His purchasyng myghte nat been infect (v. r. enfect). c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 294 A gret labour is to correcte A mould in this maner that is infecte.

2. Tainted with disease or organic corruption.

1382 *WYCLIF Lev.* xiii. 48 A... skynne, if it were infect with whijt or reed wemme, it schal be holdun a lepre. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 5 Corrupt watyr, stynkyng and infecte, of which watyr ȝif þou drynke or see, þou schalt be empoysond. 1518 in *W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 18 As well from London as from other infect places. 1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. cv. [c. 306] Dyuers that were enfecte with sicknesse... could not scape the peryle of dethe. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 7 Any hors gelding or mare infect with scabbe or mange.

b. Of a disease: Caused by infection.

1541 *R. COLLAND Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, *Maner ex. am. lazarus* Qij b. Scantly the chylyde scapeth leproy, or to be scalled, or tached with such infecte dyseases.

3. Tainted or contaminated with some fault, defect, or vice, with evil habit, false doctrine, etc. Also, culpably involved in, guilty of.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 379 We may see... how þe clergi is wondrfulle enfect wip symonye & heresie. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vi. x. 248/1 Woman was lesse infecte in the fyrste pryauacyon than was man. 1497 *BP. ALCOCK Mons Perfect.* D. iij. Infecte of ydolatri in worshyping fals goddesses. c 1586 *CHESSE PEMBEROKE Ps.* cvl. x. Their sonns, with fathers fault infect. a 1612 *HARRINGTON Brief View* Ch. 54 (T.) A blinded eye, a closed ear, A hand with bribe infect. 1617 *Nachwilt's Dogge* in *Farr S. P. Fas.* I (1848) 204 Heale the infect of sinne with oyle of grace.

b. *simply.* Morally corrupted; contaminated; infected with sedition.

c 1400 *LYDG. Esop's Fab.* iii. 140 A false witness hath his avantage With mouth infect alwey to do damage. 1509 *BARCLAY Shyp of Follys* (1874) I. 5 Holsum medecyne which gaue vnto infect myndes fytful doctryne and norishinge. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 187 And in the imitation of these twaine... many are infect. 1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* IV. iii. For whose infect perswasions I could scarce Kneele out my prayers.

Infect (infekt), *v.* Also 4-6 *enfect* (e, 6 *Sc. infect*; 4-5 *pa. tense* and *ppl. in-*, *enfecte*. [*ad. L. infect*, ppl. stem of *inficere* to dip in, stain, taint, impregnate, spoil, etc., *f. in-* (*IN-2*) + *facere* to make, do, put. Cf. *F. infecter* (16th c.); in older *Fr.* the popular form was *in-*, *enfaire*, with pa. ppl. *in-*, *enfait* (see *prec.*).] To imbue a person or thing with certain (esp. bad) qualities; said either of the personal or material agent.

1. *trans.* To affect, influence, or imbue with some quality or property by immersion or infusion.

† a. To dye, tinge, colour, stain. *Obs.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xxxvii. (W. de W.), Electrum receyvethe some colour and heve in what manere a man wold and so it is soone enfect (MSS. infecte), wyth Percyl. 1623 *LISLE Ælfie on O. & N. Test.* Dec. xxvi. Nor shall we more with artificial hew, Infect our fells, by teaching them to faine What Nature gaue not. 1633 *P. FLETCHER*

Purple Isl. ii. xvii. His native beaute is a lillie white, Which still some other colour'd stream infecteth. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1692) 23 To those that have the Jaundice, objects appear of that same Color wherewith their Eyes are infected.

b. To impregnate or imbue with some qualifying substance, or active principle, as poison, or salt; to taint. *Obs.* or *rare*.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Nove Ind.* (Arb.) 23 They vse also to infect theyr arrowes with venime. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 64 b, Salt . . . is first generated in the earth, after commeth the water of the Sea, and is infected with it. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 44 The nature of the earth infecteth the waters, as it were, with some strong medicine. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 646 He tempered a poyson for that purpose, with which a weapon infected, drawing never so little blood, did kill. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* i. 68 Upon the unluting the Vessels it infected the Room with a scarce supportable stink. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 288 Our snow-water has been infected for the past month by a very perceptible flavor and odor of musk.

†2. To affect injuriously or unpleasantly; to spoil or corrupt by noxious influence, admixture, or alloy; to adulterate. *Obs.*

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 177 Att Mayes ende n solar is to paue, And rather [earlier] not, lest frostis hit infecte. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 67 Copper, giveth way to corruption, being infected with that greene minerall Copperas. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 80 When pewterers infect no Tin with leade. 1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.* (ed. Collier) 100 The synople tree, whose blossomes delight the smell, and whose fruit infects the taste. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Epil. 8 Our cities torrent (bent t' infect The hallow'd bowels of the silver Thames). 1693 DAYDEN *tr. Persius* vi. 9 Our sweating Hinds their Sallads, now, desile, Infecting homely Herbs with fragrant Oil.

3. To impregnate or taint with deleterious qualities; to fill (the air, etc.) with noxious corruption or the germs of disease; to render injurious to health.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, George* 51 A serpent fel . . . pat off his aynd infect þe ayre. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 415 b/2 A dragon right venomous . . . whiche infected soo the place that nothing grew aboute hym. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* iii. (1870) 236 Many thynges doth infect, putryfy, and corrupteth the ayre. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. 1. 257 If her breath were as terrible as [her] terminations, there were no living neere her, she would infect to the north starre. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 122 The matter of lightning . . . is much infected, and therefore hurteth where it entereth. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Miss Sara Chiswell* 1 Apr., There are many that escape it [the plague]; neither is the air ever infected. 1885 S. COX *Expos.* Ser. i. ii. 23 The carcase would but rot and fester and infect the air.

fig. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 936 He Infecte the firmament with his felle noise.

4. To affect (a person, animal, or part of the body) with disease; to communicate a morbid virus or noxious germs so as to generate disease; to act upon by infection or contagion. Also *absol.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prolog.* 39 Hoold cloos thy mouth . . . Thy cursed breeth infecte wole vs alle. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 262 b/2 All they that were vexed and seke and the fyre of pestylence had infected. 1538 BALE *Three Lawes* 286 The ayre whych geueth breathe, Sunntyme infecteth to deathe. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 176 b, Neither he nor the quene nor none of their company was infected of y^e disease. 1648 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* ii. 449 Right so, this Plague . . . infects [At such or such a distance] evry one. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 671 The Causes and the Signs shall next be told, Of evry Sickness that infects the Fold. 1721 DE FOE *Plague* 37 Persons infected with plague. 1845 BUDD *Distr. Liver* 309 The lungs were infected, as well as the liver.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Used of influences whose operation or effect is (expressly or by implication) compared to that of an infectious disease.

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 242 *Philomela*, 3it leystly the venym of so longe ago That it infectyth [v. r. infecteth] hym that wole [v. r. wyll] beholde The storye of Therius. c. 1421 HOCCELEVE *Complaint* 235 This grevous venyme that had infected and wylidy my brayne. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII 30 She compassed, ymagined, and invented how . . . to infect his whole realme with a pestiferous discorde. 1697 DRYDEN *Jenail* ii. 733 With a Son's death t' infect a Father's sight. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 606 All the plagues with which his sins Infect his happiest moments. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iii. iv. 148 The wretch crept a vampire among men, Infecting all with his own hideous ill.

5. To taint with moral corruption; to deprave; to exert a bad influence upon character or habits.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. iii. 94 (Camb. MS.) The viteriste wikkednesse . . . ne defoweneth ne entecheth nat hem only but infectyth and enoweneth hem gretly. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1249 Now, good god, graunt vs grace our sowles neuer to infecte! 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 69 With her wyckdynes they have al moste infecte and cumbrid alle the howse. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* ii. 245 He wes . . . Infectit furth with auerice that syn. 1574 G. SCOTT in *Parr S. P. Eliz.* (1845) ii. 522 Rome is a cage of birdes uncleane, . . . Few errours haue the Church infect, That dyd not there begynne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 608 Till I in Man residing, . . . His thoughts, his looks, words, actions all infect, And season him thy last and sweetest prey. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 ¶ 12 Indolence is . . . one of the vices from which those whom it infects are seldom reformed. 1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* ii. i. 50 These, after the manner of their founder, . . . infected those with the greatest corruption.

6. To taint with crime; to involve in crime or its penalties.

1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 314 If any English-man be infected with any mysdemeanour. 1608 FULBECKE *1st Pl. Parall.* 79 If one say to an other that he is infected of the robbery and murder lately committed and smels of the murder, an action vpon the case will lye for these wordes. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowley's Inst.* 271 Moreover the Issue of

Felons is so infected, that they are excluded from all hope or possibility of succeeding in the Inheritances of their Ancestors, which otherwise should have descended to them. 1828 in WEBSTER; hence in mod. Dicts.

b. *Internat. Law.* To taint or contaminate with illegality; to involve (a ship or cargo) in the seizure or forfeiture to which contraband or prohibited goods, or an enemy's ship, are liable. Cf. INFECTION 8, INFECTION 6.

a. 1758 SIR GEO. LEE in F. T. Pratt *Law of Contraband* (1867) 170 Soap and potashes are not contraband, but as they belong to the same owners . . . they by law are liable to confiscation by being infected by the contraband. 1879 WOOLSEY *tr. Treaty of Utrecht in Internat. Law* (ed. 5) § 198, 342 The ship itself, as well as the other goods found therein, are to be esteemed free, neither may they be detained on pretence of their being, as it were, infected by the prohibited goods.

7. To imbue with an opinion or belief, esp. a pernicious one, as heresy or seditious views; formerly sometimes used in a good or neutral sense. Also said of the opinion, etc.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 232/2 When the heresy of the arrayans had infected al Italye. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxxiii. 117 Y^e cursyd secte of y^t detestable & false prophete Machomet, hath infected y^e pryncypall partis of y^e worlde. 1559 J. WHYTE *Serm.* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1824) i. vii. 154 Books . . . full of pestilent doctrines, blasphemy and heresy, to infect the people. 1588 MARPREL *Epist.* (Arb.) 24 Being infected by him with the true knowledge of the gospell. 1660 *Trial Regis.* 55 The end of your Speech is nothing, but to infect the People. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* i. 23 Philosophical opinions . . . had then begun to infect the Jews. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* ii. 226 These foreign religionists had infected their English friends . . . with their opinions.

8. To affect (a person) with some feeling, esp. by force of influence or example. Also of feelings: To seize upon, take hold of.

1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. iii. 60 A holy Vow . . . Neuer to taste the pleasures of the world, Neuer to be infected with delight. 1611 — *Wint. T.* i. ii. 262 'Twas a feare Which oft infects the wisest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 453 The Love-tale Infects Sions daughters with like heat. 1795 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* ii. (1798) 33 Your terrors, I suppose, have infected me. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiv, The frenzy of rage and despair, infected next the minstrels. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* vii, Her gaiety infected him.

9. To affect or influence with some quality, or by the introduction of some extraneous element.

1605 BACON *Ad. Learn.* i. v. § 7 Men have used to infect their meditations, opinions, and doctrines, with some conceits which they have most admired. a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) ii. 217 His Muse is not inspired but infected with another Man's Fancy. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 71 ¶ 9 Forgetfulness of the fragility of life has remarkably infected the students of monuments. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* iv. i. v. 56 The enthusiasm of the biographers for their master and his cause infects every line of their narratives.

b. *spec.* Of a sound: To affect and alter the quality of a sound in a neighbouring syllable, as takes place especially in the Celtic languages. (Cf. INFECTION 11.)

(Introduced in L. form *inficere* by ZEISS *Gram. Celt.* i. 3.) 1872 [see INFECTION 4]. 1885 STORES in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 179 [Final] -a Indo-Eur. d is lost, but infects a following consonant and breaks a preceding i or u. *Ibid.* 205 Toneless or grave e becomes a or i, or (after infecting a previous vowel) is lost.

†10. To infect, beset noisomely. *Obs.* [So F. *infecter* in La Fontaine and Buffon (Littre).]

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 119 It is kynd of spirites, the which doth infect and trouble men when they be in their beddes slepyng. 1607 TORSILL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 177 Foxes are annoyed with many enemies . . . the small flies, called Gnats, do much trouble and infect them. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* i. (1655) 130 His coats were . . . infected with Pickroons, Turkes, and Dunkirk-Pirates to the great damage of traffique. 1712 W. ROGERS *Poy.* (1718) 319 Much infected with serpents, moskittos, and other insects.

†11. *intr.* To become infected (in various senses).

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 350 Lest they [wines] infecte is further now to trette. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxv. 30 This terrible monstis sall togidder thrist . . . Quhill all the air infect of their pvsoun. a. 1529 SKELTON *Image* 160c. iv. 2 Nowe with sondry sectes The world sore infectes. 1580 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 318 All infected in a manner at one instant, by reason of a dampe or mist which arose. 1597 MONTGOMERY *Cherrie & Slae* 1354 Luke quhat laiks for his releif Or furdre he infect.

Infectant, a. rare. [f. INFECTION v. (or its source) + -ANT; cf. F. *infectant* (Littre).] Infecting; causing infection.

1867 *Pall Mall G.* No. 813. 1001/1 Uniformity of infectant power.

Infected (infek'ted), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] 1. Tainted with disease or infectious properties.

a. Of a thing or place, the air, etc.; † also formerly of pestilence.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxviii, The pestylence was so infected & so habundant . . . that unnethe there were left lvyng folk to burye hem that were dede. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxvii. (1870) 290 Strawe & rushes . . . cast out of a howse infectyd. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 Al . . . caliginus fumis & infektit vapours . . . hed bene generit. 1666 W. BOGHURST *Lainiger* (1894) 64 More have received the disease from infected Linen than infected Woollen. 1730 SOUTHALL *Bugs* 34 Coming from infected Houses. 1897 HUGHES *Medit. Fever* ii. 91 Isolated agricultural villages, never visited by the inhabitants of the infected towns.

b. Of persons or animals, the body or its parts, the mind, etc.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 37 b/1 The whole infected and spoylede parte swelleth. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 60, I will . . . Cleanse the foule bodie of th' infected world, If they will patiently receiue my medicine. 1605 — *Mach.* v. i. 80 Infected mindes To their deafe pillowes will discharge their Secrets. 1693 W. BOWLES in *Dryden's Juvenal* v. (1697) 102 All round from him, as from th' infected run. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 43 To remove either his sound or his infected people. 1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 69. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii, It is no little thing to be shunned by the worthy as an infected patient.

†2. Evilly affected or contaminated in respect of moral character, opinions, etc. Also of sin. *Obs.*

1570 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1824) i. ii. lvii. 370 The tyranny of such infected members, as . . . might have imprisoned a number of good subjects. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. x. 25 Inward corruption and infected sin. 1638 *Div. & Pol. Observ.* 26 Mens former flocking to Sermons in Infected places.

†3. Discoloured; stained; tinged. *Obs.*

1701 ADDISON *Lett. fr. Italy* 23 Hoary Albulas infected tide. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* iii. 68 Yet still some thin remains of fear and doubt, Th' infected brightness of their joy pollute.

4. *Celtic Gram.* Altered in sound by the influence of a neighbouring sound: see INFECTION v. 9 b.

[1853 ZEISS *Gram. Celt.* i. 12 Certis collocactionis legibus puls transeant in alios sonos secundarios, qui dici possunt alterati vel infecti.] 1872 STORES *Goidelic* 112 Infected g, d, t are dropped, as in *brighthe, bhlidh, nec. be(b)had. Mod. The ai of faidh, and i of fir* are instances of infected vowels.

Hence **Infectiveness**, the condition of being infected (in quot., with disease).

1882 QUAIN *Med. Dict.* (Cent.), The infectedness of the patient is first made known . . . by . . . general pyrexia.

Infecter, ? Obs. [f. INFECTION v. + -ER.] One who infects; = INFECTOR.

1509 BARCLAY *Skypp of Fobys* (1874) i. 56 Louisers of loue, and infectors of Charite, Unworthy ar to lyue here at large. 1765 JOHNSON *Note Shaks. Timon* iv. iii, This alludes to an opinion in former times, generally prevalent, that the venereal infection transmitted to another, left the infecter free.

Infectible, a. rare. [f. INFECTION v. + -IBLE.] Capable of being infected.

1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. iv. xvi, It was not possibly infectible, nor any way obnoxious to the danger of others sin.

Infecting, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb INFECTION, in various senses.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxiii. (1482) 249 A sikenes that men callyd the pokkes slowe both men and women thurgh hir infectyng. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying v. Dunbar* 487 For fying and infecting of the aire. 1613 NOTTINGHAM *Rec.* iv. 308 For keepinge a skebe horse, to the infectinge of his nebores horses. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 256 This infecting and being infected . . . is evident.

Infecting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That infects; in senses of the vb.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur. Wks.* (Riddg.) 107/1 To sting thee with infecting jealousy. a. 1653 GOSGE *Comm. Heb.* xii. 8 Afflictions are as a rasor . . . to let out the putrifying infecting matter. 1883 M'SWINEY tr. *Windisch's Irish Gram.* § 18 The infecting or attenuating vowel (invariably an *i*), either takes its place beside the vowel of the foregoing syllable, or has wholly extruded it. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* iv. 419 Infecting virus being conveyed by the veins or lymphatics.

Infection (infek'shən). Also 5-6 en- [a. F. *infection* (13-14th c.), ad. late L. *infection-em* (in St. Gregory in sense 'infection, contagion' of poison, heresy), n. of action from *inficere* to INFECTION. (The en- form appears to be without French precedent.)]

†1. The action or process of affecting injuriously, or the fact of being so affected; corrupted or diseased condition. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xvi[i]. (Add. MS. 27944) If. 84/1 If it [rheum in the eyes] is cuel I-kept, þerof leueþ a litle mole and infeccioun. c. 1400 *Lausfranc's Rec.* 116 þe ventriclis of þe brayn . . . ben of so greet nobilitie, þou3 þat þer be neuere so litle infeccioun. . . þei ben deprived of her heelp. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 31 Thyrldy ye infection of Justice whiche is no wher here among us, but clene exyled from our cytie. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 65 b, Gold never corrupteth by rust, because it is pure from poysonous infection. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. i. iii. i. (1651) 31 [Melancholy] a privation or infection of the middle cell of the Head.

†2. Contamination or corruption of air or water, rendering it apt or liable to generate or propagate disease; a morbid condition or quality of the atmosphere, etc. *Obs.*

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. vi. (1555), The infection of theyr troubled eyre, He hath vanquished. 1528 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV* 232 What with savor of burnynge of townes, and infection of the ayre, corrupted by the multitude of dead carcases. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* iii. ii. 154 For the bodies of the enemies, lest by the Aires infection, they should after their death prove hurtfull [etc.]. 1747 *Genll. Mag.* 480, I have long been of opinion, that the plague itself is caused by the air's being full of invisible animalcula, to which it owes its infection. 1801 *Med. Jmnl.* v. 146 Dr. Tissot . . . observes, that the Small-pox . . . does not propagate itself so much by contagion as by an infection of the air.

3. The agency, substance, germ, or principle by which an infectious disease is communicated or transmitted; morbid influence.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. ii. (1555), He was so full of foul corruption, and eke so dredeful of infection. c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 75, I coude not sofast flee but that the terrible dragon cast upon me a gobet of the most detestable infection that neuer was. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxvii. (1870) 290 The sykenes is taken with the savour of a mans clothes . . . for the infection wyl lye and hange longe in clothes.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 114 Even the houses and their ruins are receptacles of infection, and matter of corruption. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 124 The infection may be in the very air. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i. She had... taken the infection during her attendance upon him. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 530 Towards the end of the year 1694... At length the infection spread to the palace, and reached the young and blooming Queen. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. ix. 174 Seek protection As from a corpse that breeds infection.

b. *pl.* Morbific influences, principles, or germs. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 24 In a tyme of pestilence, if one beinge fastynge, doo chewe some of the leanes [of sorrel]... it meruaylously preserueth from infections. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. ii. 1 All the infections that the Sunne suckes vp from Bogs, Fens, Flats, on Prosper fall, and make him By ynch-meale a disease. 1885 S. COX *Expos.* Ser. i. ii. 26 That the air may be freed from poisonous infections.

4. The communication of disease, esp. by the agency of the atmosphere or water (hence, in strict use, distinguished from *contagion*, which implies communication by actual contact); the action or process of infecting; the fact of being infected.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 64 The kyng... kept no solemne Christmas, wyllyng to have no resort for feare of infection. 1618 LATHAM and Bk. *Falconry* xxviii. 120 The Rye, the Cramp, and the Craye... the best way will be for the keeper euermore to be mindfull and carefull to prevent their infection, before any of them hath laid holde, or seazed on his Hawke. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 174 ¶ 14 As a man suspected of infection is refused admission into cities. 1804 MED. *Jrnl.* XII. 327 Whatever is observed in the artificial infection by inoculation, holds true in the natural infection. 1860 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* ii. (1861) 29 True nursing knows nothing of infection, except to prevent it.

5. Disease caused by infection; an infectious disease; a plague, epidemic, pestilence; †formerly sometimes, A disease, a seizure with disease.

1563 BALDWIN in *Mirr. Mag.* Ccjb, God him selfe will fight with infections and earthquakes. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 238 note, Lecherie... loathsome for the foule infections which it breedeth: as the spanish pocke [etc.]. 1577 EARL, LEICESTER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 273 The infection in Oxford and the Country falleth out to be only at the Assizes gotten. 1593 NASHE *4 Lett. Conf.* 50 There would more gentle Readers die of a merrie mortality... than there haue done of this last infection. 1680-90 TEMPLE *Ess.*, *Learning* Wks. 1731 I. 169 As an Infection that rises in a Town, first falls upon Children or weak Constitutions. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 26 We were crowded together enough to bring an infection among us. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 493 Sometimes indeed a slight infection may be carried off in a few days, by bathing the parts in warm milk and water. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* lxvi. VIII. 429 He found himself shunned in public places as an infection.

6. Moral contamination; vitiating of character or habits by evil influences; an instance of this.

a 1529 SKELTON *Bk. 3 Fables*, Lechery... is... full of enfecion and bytterness, for it distayneth the soule of man. 1582 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 67 Heathen Poets... from which the youth of the realme doth rather receive infection in manners than advancement in virtue. 1697 tr. *Dupin's Ecl. Hist.* II. 76 The Cares and Affairs of the World... corrupt Men by an Infection, that is almost unavoidable. 1794 GIFFORD *Baviad* 345 If yet there be One bosom from this vile infection free. 1828 W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 46 We read the infection of mean and degraded objects.

7. Corruption of faith or loyalty by heretical or seditious principles; communication of harmful opinions or beliefs.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. 29 b, Bringynge vp of some newe fangell heresies to the infection of our olde faythe. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII 36 b, Contamynate wyth that seditious infection. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Loue C. Warres* 465 This man, by the infection of the Earl of Leicesters party, was carryed so far [etc.]. 1719 YOUNG *Bustis* ii. i. Thou hast a heart that swells with loyalty, And throws off the infection of these times. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 444 A regard for the public peace, and for the preservation of the church of Christ from infection.

8. *Internat. Law.* Contamination by illegality; the communication to a ship or cargo of liability to seizure, from association with hostile or contraband cargo, etc. (cf. *INFECT v.* 6 b).

1879 WOOLSEY *Introd. Internat. Law* (ed. 5) § 189 In 1744... a regulation freed neutral ships from the infection of the hostile cargo.

9. The 'catching' and diffusive influence or operation of example, sympathy, and the like, in the communication of feelings or impulses from one to another; = *CONTAGION* 5.

1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* iii. 1098 The infection Of thy high level'd thoughts lets thee not see The ugly face of thy deformity. c 1630 MILTON *Passion* 55 And I... Might think the infection of my sorrows loud Had got a race of mourners on some pregnant cloud. 1715-20 POPE *Mad* vi. 645 There, while her tears deplored the godlike man, Through all her train the soft infection ran. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xiv, The infection of his warm and poetic enthusiasm.

†10. The process of moistening, colouring, etc. by immersion or infusion (cf. *INFECT v.* 1). *Obs. rare.* 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 59 Tincture or infection is neere akin to humectation. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. ii. 7, I find Fire to spit at the infection of Salt or Water.

11. *Celtic Gram.* Alteration of a sound under the influence of a neighbouring sound.

[Cf. 1853 ZEUSSE *Gramm. Celtica* I. 3 *Evolutione quam nos dicimus infectionem.*]

1872 STOKES *Goidelica* 112 As to infection of the initials. Of vocalic infection, or, as Irish grammarians call it 'aspiration'... Of nasal infection of tennues, or, as Irish grammarians

call it, eclipsis. 1883 M'SWINEY tr. *Windisch's Irish Gram.* § 16 The purity of the vowels undergoes infection or alteration, owing to the influence the vowels of the neighbouring syllables exercise over each other. *Ibid.* § 17 Infection takes place most frequently by means of the slender vowels.

†12. Humorously misused for *affection*, liking.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. ii. 133 He hath a great infection sir, as one would say, to serue. 1598 — *Merry W.* ii. ii. 120 Her husband has a marvellous infection to the little Page.

13. *attrib. and Comb.*

1896 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* I. 215 Infection experiments carried out upon animals. *Ibid.* 538 The toxic products of the infection-carriers.

Infectionist. *rare.* [f. *prec.* + *-IST.*] One who lays stress upon infection as a cause of disease.

1836 E. HOWARD R. REEFER xxvii. The appeal was unfortunate, both for the appellant and the doctor. The latter was an infectionist. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 9/2 An ardent 'infectionist', says that, in the very same quarter of London, those who used the Southwark and Vauxhall Company's water... died at the rate of seventy-one to every ten thousand houses. 1865 *Intell. Observer* No. 44. 128 The ultra contagionist or infectionist.

Infectious (infek'tjəs), *a.* [f. *INFECT-ION* + *-IOUS*; cf. mod. *F. infectieux*. An earlier formation after *L. infectus* was *INFECTUOUS*.]

1. Having the quality or power of communicating disease by infection; infecting with disease; pestilential, unhealthy.

1544 BOORDE *Dytary* xxvii. (1870) 290 Whan the Plages of the Pestylence or the swetyng sykenes is in a towne or countree... the people doth fle from the contagions and infectious ayre. *Ibid.* In such infectious tyme. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii. Why permit you now such scum... to... taint the ayre With his infectious breath? 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 195 It would seem that the predominance of any one vapour... becomes infectious, and that we owe the salubrity of the air to the variety of its mixture. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* n. ii. There is something infectious in the atmosphere. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 470/2 The infectious qualities of substances which cannot be conveniently washed.

†b. *Poisonous. Obs. rare* — 1.

1658 ROWLAND MOUTET's *Theat. Ins.* 909 On the trees... there grows a kinde of infectious honey. The which poyson being drank makes men stupid, and out of their wits.

2. Of diseases: Apt to be communicated or received by infection; liable to be transmitted from one person to another by means of air or water (in strict use, distinguished from *CONTAGIOUS*, q.v.).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. ii. 10 In a house Where the infectious pestilence did raigne. 1610 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 754 Leprosie or plague... diseases, not more deadly then infectious. 1683 BURNET tr. *Moré's Utopia* (1684) 93 That such of them as are sick of infectious Diseases, may be kept so far from the rest, that there can be no danger of Contagion. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 13 The fever was highly infectious, and swept off great numbers. 1897 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* II. 252 Its virus is incapable of diffusion in the atmosphere, and... consequently it is contagious only and not infectious also.

b. *transf.* Of or for infectious diseases.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 9/5 Typhoid is prevalent... and several cases are now being treated at the infectious hospital. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1064 The infectious hospital is that of St. Ladislaus.

†3. Infected with disease. *Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dytary* xxvii. (1870) 290 The sykenes is taken with the saour of a mans clothes the which bath vsysted the infectious howse. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 21 It comes ore my memorie As doth the Rauen ore the infectious (Qos. infected) house Boading to all. 1618 ROWLANDS *Sacr. Mem. Mirac.* 41 Are there not ten infectious creatures cleane, Of whom this poore Samaria stranger, meane, Onely returns? 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Canker*, Incorporate the whole together with Vinegar. and rubbing the infectious Place therewith, it will cure them.

4. Tending or liable to infect or contaminate character, morals, etc. *Now rare.*

1547-64 BALDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) To Rdr., That pestilent and most infectious canker, idleness. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. xviii. 15, etc. To keep Christians from the snare and the shame of infectious and wicked Associates. 1742 YOUNG *Nl. Th.* v. 142 The world's infectious; few bring back at eve, Immaculate, the manners of the morn.

5. Of actions, emotions, etc.: Having the quality of spreading from one to another; 'catching', contagious.

a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* i. i. She carries with her an infectious grief, That strikes all her beholders. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc.* ii. 313 Through the bright quire th' infectious virtue ran. All droop their tears. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet. in Encycl. Metrop.* 300/1 Almost every one is aware of the infectious nature of any emotion excited in a large assembly. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 200 How hearty and infectious his laughter! 1899 *Nation* (N.Y.) 12 Oct. 275/2 An infectious good humour and urbanity.

6. *Internat. Law.* Tainting with illegality (said of contraband or hostile goods in their effect on the rest of a cargo, or on the ship); cf. *INFECT v.* 6 b. 1878 KENT *Internat. Law* ix. (ed. 2) 339 Contraband articles are said to be of an infectious nature, and they contaminate the whole cargo belonging to the same owners.

Infectiously, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In an infectious manner; so as to infect; as if infected.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. ii. 59 The will does that is inclinable To what infectiously it selfe affects, Without some image of th' affected merit. 1612-15 Bp. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xviii. iii. The surest way is to keep aloof from the infectiously wicked. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 60 The ditch... which too oft smells infectiously. 1896 *Chicago*

Advance 15 Oct. 516 Glasgow's famous hospital for the infectiously diseased.

Infectiousness. [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being infectious.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 223 Seeing the infectiousnesse of the pestilence or leprosie in others. 1685 BOVLE *Salub. Air* iii. 89 Sometimes the plague ceases, or at least very notably abates of its infectiousness and malignity, in far less time. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man i. iv. 489 The Infectiousness of our Tempers and Dispositions. 1878 T. BRVANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 136 Some classification of the partially infectious tumours by their kinds of infectiousness may be agreed upon.

Infective (infek'tiv), *a.* [ad. *L. infectivus* (in cl. L. in neut. pl. *infectiva* dyes): see *INFECT v.* and *-IVE*. Cf. OF. *infectif*, *-ive* (Godefroy). The word seems to have gone out of use c 1700, but has recently been revived in medical use.]

†1. Having the quality of affecting injuriously or tainting. *Const. of. Obs. rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxv. (Tollem. MS.), Hit is some greind with colde eyer, with hayle, with rayne, with euel dewe and infectyue [ex *rare*... *infectivus*]. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* ix. 14 Al other donge is infectif of wynys.

2. Having the quality of infecting with disease, or of spreading disease by infection; infectious.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxvii. (Add. MS. 27944) If 201/1 His [a lion's] bresh styneketh and is infective, and infectep ore pinges, and his bityng is dedliche and venomous. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* iv. 368 To wash away corruption of wondes infectyue. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xiv. 233 Truly wayne glory is an infectyue pestylens. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxix. 347 They bare with full great trouble the heate, and the infectyue ayre of the countrey of Spaygne. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 23, If he be sieke in a smitting or infective disease. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* iii. (1637) 27 Some pestilent thing of an infective operation. 1616 SURF. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 428 This Oyle of Oates... expelleth out of the bodie all manner of venomous and infective humours. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* No. 813. 1001/1 The infective power of the poison. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 373/2 Prof. Klebs... declared the infective quality to be due to the presence of a microphyte. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 29 Nov., The infective matter shown to exist in the blood serum. 1895 PARKES *Health* 30 The prevention of infective diseases.

3. Producing or spreading moral infection.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 269 The desire of vertue... though it be excessive, yet is it not noisome, yet is it not hurtful, yet is it not infective. 1602 W. BURTON *Anat. Bellial* 161 Some in their wanton and light behaviour are... infective to the weaker Christians. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Re-solves* ii. lxx. 309. 1899 *Expositor* Mar. 182 Sin is not only cumulative but infective.

†4. Producing an emotion, feeling, etc. by infection. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), True love, well considered, hath an infective power. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 945 Feare and Shame are likewise Infective; for wee see that the Starting of one will make another ready to Start: And when one Man is out of Countenance in a Company, others doe likewise Blush in his behalfe. 1793 PARQUHAR *Inconstant* iv. iv, There, there, behold an object that's infective; I cannot view her, but I am as mad as she.

Hence **Infectiveness**, **Infectivity**, the quality of being infectious.

1871 *Daily News* 16 Aug., Cholera has a certain peculiar infectiveness of its own. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 373/2 The fatal infectiveness of crude tubercular matter. 1882 G. F. DOWDESWELL in *Jrnl. Microsc.* Sc. Jan. 69 There is... considerable uncertainty in the infectivity of such blood. 1897 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* II. 186 The virus may be carried from a small-pox hospital by the air a considerable distance without losing its infectivity.

Infecter (infek'tər), [*a. L. infector*, agent-n. f. *inficere* to *INFECT*.] One who infects; one who causes or spreads infection.

1580 *Godly Admonition in Liturg. Serv. Q. Etia.* (Parker Soc.) 574 Infectors to others by their evil example. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 63 (*Gloves*) They are communicated and caught so instantaneously, that you can scarce say which party is the infecter. 1868 W. HOWITT in *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 5 How is it possible to avoid a general infection with... infectors riding and running all over the land?

† **Infectory**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. infectori-us*: see *prec.* and *-ORY*.] Having the property of dyeing. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 283 Grain, which is vulgarly called Scarlet dye, or infectory grain.

Infectress. *rare.* [f. *INFECTOR*: see *-ESS*.] A female infecter.

1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 301 How Lachish came first to apostatize and to be the infectress of Judah, Scripture does not tell.

† **Infectuous**, *a. Obs.* [f. *L.* (post-class.) *infectus*-s (u-stem) dyeing + *-OUS*; cf. OF. *infectueux* (1381 in Godef.). Cf. *AFFECTUOUS*, *DEFFECTUOUS*.] = *INFECTUOUS*.

1495 Trevisa's *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxvi. (W. de W.), The brethe of a lyon stynketh and is ryght infectuous [MSS. infective] and contagious. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* ii. vii. 3 Nature shall expulse those infectuous humours. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 52 Venemous and infectuous Plants. a 1626 BACON *New Atl. Sylva*, etc. (1676) 243 The nature of the sickness of our men was not infectuous. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 106 There was a very infectuous Distemper.

† **Infecture.** *Obs. rare* — 1. [f. *INFECT v.* + *-URE*.] The action of infecting; infection.

1680 H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 142 The cause of my sadness at length I coniecture, Is love with his madness, that breeds this infecture.

Infecund (infek'vnd), *a.* [ad. *L. infecundus* f. *in-* (IN-3) + *fecundus* FECUND; cf. *F. infecund*

(15th c.). Formerly *infecund* (so in J.). Not fecund, prolific, or fruitful; barren, unproductive. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 667 Tak noon [pheasants] but of oon year; for, infecunde are old. 1664 *EVERLYN Sylva* 31 That little infecund part of the seed. a 1770 *SMART Hop Gard.* i. Poems (1810) 37/1 The next is arid, fetid, infecund, and gross. 1895 *F. F. BARNES Entangled* II. ii. viii. 255 How cold, infecund, and unpromising.

Infecundated, a. [IN-3.] Unfertilized; not impregnated.

1864 *Intell. Observ.* No. 32. 138 The infecundated ovum. **Infecundated** (infek'undit). [ad. L. *infecundatus*: see INFECUND and -ITY. Cf. F. *infcondit* (14th c.).] Unfruitfulness; barrenness. *lit.* and *fig.*

1605 *WILLET Hexapla Gen.* 313 Shee grieved rather at her own infecunditie or barrenesse. 1774 *GOLOS. Nat. Hist.* II. 308 Diminish the number of the other by infecundity. 1818 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XVIII. 30 What he calls the invincible infecundity of the Spaniards in epic poetry. 1823 *LINGARD Hist. Eng.* VI. 250 The infecundity of Anne... had hitherto disappointed the king's most anxious wish to provide for the succession to the throne.

† **Infecundous, a.** *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *infecundus* INFECUND + -OUS.] = INFECUND.

1661 *GLANVILL Pan. Dogm.* xix. 179 That the Aristotelian Physiology cannot boast itself the proper Author of any one Invention is pregnant evidence of its infecundous deficiency.

Infeebled, obs. form of ENFEEBLE v.

Infest (infest), *v. St. Law.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. infest, rarely infested. [Sc. form of ENFEOFF; the final f appears to be the suffix of the pa. pple., taken as belonging to the stem.] *trans.* To invest with heritable property; to ENFEOFF.

1462 in Sir W. Fraser *Douglas Bk.* (1885) III. 91, I am infest heretabie be the saide erle in the laundis of Corsrig [etc.]. 1498 — *Melville's Melville* (1890) III. 52 The said John Gowray, elder, sail infest with chartyr and possessione al and hail his landis of Cargowre to the said John Gowray, younger. 1520 *Chartre, &c., Peebles* (1872) 50 The said Schir Patrik sail indot gyf and infest certane landis... in honor of God. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj., Act Alex.* II. 19 And gif the lands are halden of the king; the Schirf sail infest the buyer be ane precept, quha buyes them. a 1700 *Burd Isbel & Sir Patrick* xlv. in *Child Ballads* viii. clviii. B. (1892) 422/1, I would infest your son this day In third part o your land. 1862 J. R. MACNUTT *Sunsels Hebr. Mount.* 186. 1893 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXXIII. 76 On his infesting his brother William in the lands of Cairnie.

Hence **Infest sb. rare.** = next.

1893 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXXIII. 76 On 3 June 1566 Andrew received a new infest of the earldom.

Infestment. *St. Law.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action or fact of infesting; 'the act of giving symbolical possession of heritable property, the legal evidence of which is an instrument of sasine' (Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*); ENFEOFFMENT.

Infestment in security, temporary infestment of a creditor, to secure payment of a debt. **Infestment of relief,** a similar security to relieve a cautioner from his engagement. (Bell.)

1456 in Sir W. Fraser *Wemyss of Wemyss* (1888) II. 74 Twyching the infestments of the said landis. 1489 *Sc. Acts Jas. II.* c. 12 And to eschew all circumvencious & dissatis That has bene done to the Kingis hienes be bringing of diuerse Signaturis Infestmentis donacionis gifts. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 358 Fytene abbais... He foundit hes with riche infestment ilkane. a 1575 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 356 That the same [town] may be guded and reukled frelie, as it was befor, be the Baillies and Consales, conforme to thair infestmentis gevin to thame be the ancient and maist excellent Kingis of this realm. 1617 in W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownsh.* (1875) 90 The said burgh is now erect, made, and constitute and great in ane free burgh of barony by us and our infestment. 1823 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1873) I. xiv. 392 The word *infestment*, or *investiture*, properly applies to the personal title completed by the sasine: but is sometimes applied to the sasine as distinct from the personal title, where, as it sometimes happens, they conflict. 1861 *BELL Dict. Law Scot.* 444 By the Infestment Act, 8 and 9 Vict. c. 35, 1845, infestment may be effectually obtained by producing to the notary-public the warrants of sasine and relative writs... and by expediting and recording in the appropriate register an instrument of sasine [etc.]. 1884 *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 305 The trustee's infestment in the heritable estate was recorded in the register of sasines at Glasgow.

Infelific (infelisi'fik), *a. Ethics.* [f. L. *infelix*, *infelici*-unhappy, after FELICIFIC.] Productive of unhappiness.

1874 *SIDGWICK Meth. Ethics* (1877) 371 note. It will be convenient to use the terms 'felicific' and 'infelific' for 'productive of happiness' and the reverse. *Ibid.* 423 The breach of any moral rule is *pro tanto* infelific from its injurious effects on moral habits generally. 1890 M. MACMILLAN *Promotion Happiness* i. 3 The infelific consequences which would result to them from the knowledge of our better fortunes.

† **Infelicious, a.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -OUS: cf. FELICIOUS.] Unhappy, unfortunate, unlucky.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *iv. Those are esteemed infelicious and vnfortunate. 1669 *CORNAIE Ovid* 136 Paid we not that duty To excellent Ovid's infelicious end.

Infelicitate (infelisi'te), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *infelicitare*, f. *infelicitas* INFELICITY: cf. *felicitate*.] *trans.* To make unhappy.

1654 *CORNAIE Diana* II. 161 The Gods be praised, that hereafter my life cannot infelicitate any.

Infelicitous (infelisi'tas), *a.* [f. IN-3 + FELICITOUS: cf. next.] Unhappy, unfortunate; *esp.* not happily suited to the occasion or circumstances; not apt or appropriate: the opposite of FELICITOUS.

1825 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ix. 386 Prompted to deny with indignation the allegation of their infelicitous position. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 600 He... conceived the infelicitous idea of making an abridged translation. 1876 *GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* xxxvi. 79 The infelicitous wife who had produced nothing but daughters. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1290/1 His illustration... is singularly infelicitous.

Hence **Infelicitously adv.**, unhappily, inaptly.

a 1834 *COLERIDGE Church & State* (1839) 192 The second power... commonly but most infelicitously called irritability. 1841 H. F. CHORLEY *Music & Manners* (1844) III. 251 [It] dramatised the solemn text not infelicitously.

Infelicity (infelisi'ti). [ad. L. *infelicitas*, f. *infelix* unhappy: cf. obs. F. *infelicité* (15th c.).]

1. The state of being unhappy or unfortunate; an unhappy condition or state of affairs; unhappiness, misery; bad fortune, ill luck, misfortune.

1382 *WYCLIF 2 Mace.* viii. 35 Nychanore... cam to Antioche, hawayng heijst infelicitie [gloos or most wretchedness], of the death of his oost. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxiii. 92, I morne and bere myn infelicitie wip sorowe.

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 350 For so is your power depoverished, and Lordes and great men brought to infelicitie.

1652-62 *HEYLIN Cosmog.* To Rdr. i. Being, by the unhappiness of my Destiny, or the infelicity of the Times, deprived of my Preferments. 1759 *JOHNSON Rasselas* xxviii. You surely conclude too hastily from the infelicity of marriage against its institution. 1825 *LAMB Elia Ser.* II. *Barbara S—*. That pure infelicity which accompanies some people in their walk through life.

b. A particular case or instance of bad fortune; an unfortunate circumstance or event; a misfortune; a cause or source of unhappiness.

1577 *FENTON Gold. Epist.* 2 When God administereth to vs diseases, sorowes, deaths, and infelicities. 1651 *HOBBS Govt. & Soc. x.* § 16. 163 The government comes to be administered in a Democraticall manner, and... thence arise those infelicities which for the most part accompany the Dominion of the People. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 189 It is the infelicity of too many, that they are ignorant. 1735 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* I. 81 So that his death was not an Infelicity to the Church. 1891 *Spectator* 7 Mar. These infelicities of travel were of frequent occurrence, and endured with cheerfulness.

2. The quality of not being happily suited to the occasion or circumstances; unlucky inaptness or inappropriateness; with *pl.* an unhappily inappropriate expression or detail of style.

1617 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1673) 10 With how great infelicy or incongruity soever it be. 1699 *HAMMOND On Ps. cxx. heading paraphr.* A complaint of the infelicity of such companions. 1823 *LAMB Elia Ser.* I. *Oct. in Vac.* Peradventure the Epiphany, by some periodical infelicity, would, once in six years, merge in a Sabbath. 1879 *CHURCH Spenser* 33 The beginnings of that great critical literature, which in England, in spite of much infelicity, has only been second to the poetry which it judged. *Mod.* A work marred by its infelicities of style.

Infelonious (infelō'niās), *a. nonce-wd.* [IN-3.] Not felonious; not of the nature of felony.

1876 *GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* i. iii. The thought of that infelonious murder [of a canary] had always made her wince.

Infelt, ppl. a. [f. IN *adv.* 11 b + FELT *ppl. a.*] Felt within; inwardly felt or experienced.

a 1586 *SIDNEY Astr. & Stella* lxi. Who indeed infelt affection beares. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 93 Dice can no infelt bliss impart. 1804 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Personality* viii. (1895) 194 Its infelt capacity for intercourse with God.

Infemine (infem'inin), *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Not feminine; unwomanly.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. 30 There's my flat confession, and highly infemine it is.

† **Inference, v. Obs.** Also 7 en-. [f. IN-1 or 2 + FENCE *v.*] *trans.* To inclose in, or as in, a fence; to fence in. Hence † **Inferenced ppl. a.**

1613-18 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1666) 158 The ill administration of Justice... threw open agayne... this ill-infenced closure. 1652 *BENLOWES Theoph.* v. xi. Tomes full of mystick characters enfence Those seas of blisse!

† **Infencibility. Obs. rare.** [f. IN-3 + FENCIBLE + -ITY.] The condition of not being 'fencible'; unfitness for defensive military service.

1652 *URQUHART Jewel Wks.* (1834) 252 Then were these very same men whom they had formerly cast, either for malignancy or infencibility, inrolled in their troops.

† **Inferse, a. Obs. rare.** [ad. L. *infensus* hostile, inimical.] Hostile, inimical.

a 1642 *BR. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 470 The Jewes as infense to the Samaritans as they to them. 1680 *CALDERWOOD in HICKES Spir. Popery* 30 A most infense Enemy to the Purity of Religion.

† **Infensive, a. Obs. rare.** [f. L. *infensus* -us (see prec.) + -IVE; cf. *defensive*, *offensive*.] = prec. was verie infensive to the Regents and Gouvernours.

Infefode, -ation: see INFEEDEATE, -ATION.

Infefof, -ment, obs. ff. ENFEOFF, -MENT.

Infer (infē'z), *v.* Also (6 *in*ferre, *en*ferre), 6-7 *in*ferre, 7-8 *in*fer. Inflected *inferred*, etc. [ad. L. *inferre* to bear, bring, or carry in, to inflict, make (war), to cause, occasion, to introduce; in med. L., to infer; f. *in-* (IN-2) + *ferre* to bear. Cf. F. *inferer* to allege, show, infer (16th c.).]

† 1. *trans.* To bring on, bring about, induce, occasion, cause, procure; to bring upon (a person, etc.), to inflict; to wage (war) upon. *Obs.*

c 1540 *BOOROK The boke for to Lerne Civ. Immoder*

slepe... doth induce and infarre [1542 — *Dietary* viii. (1870) 245 *infer*] breuyte of lyfe. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 The same frenche kyng... hatte inferred and done vnto his maiestie... intolerable displeasures. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* I. B ij b, Determined by common accord, to inferre warres vpon the Romaines. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 160 If any wound be inferred with force of forreigne weapon. 1589 *NASH Almond for Parrot* 11 h. A wicked mind... eyther meditates the injuries which he is about to inferre, or feares some reproch to be inferred by others. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iv. iv. 343 Inferre faire Englands peace by this Alliance. 1596 *SPENSE F. Q.* vi. viii. 31 Faire Serena; who... fled fast away, afraid Of villany to be to her inferd. 1640 *BR. REYNOLDS Passions* iii. 16. 1697 *POTTER Antig. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 178 He who wilfully infers Damage, shall refund twice as much. 1754 *EDWARDS Freed. Will* II. xii. 123 If absolute Decrees are inconsistent with Man's Liberty as a moral Agent... it is not on account of any Necessity which absolute Decrees infer.

† 2. To confer, bestow. *Obs.*

1571 *CAMPION Hist. Irel.* (1633) 45 That the Metropolitanes See was inferred upon meere lay persons of the blood royall. 1589 *NASH Anat. Absurd.* Epist. p. iij. What ever content felicitie or Fortune may enferre. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* I. ii. 363 That this honour might be inferred on some one of the blood and race of their ancient King.

† 3. with *compl.* To cause to be; to make, render. *Obs. rare.*

1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 116 To glorifie the Maker, and inferre Thee also happier.

† 2. To bring in, introduce (in discourse or writing); to mention, report, relate, tell; to bring forward (as an argument, etc.), adduce, allege. (With *simple obj.*, or more rarely *obj. cl.*) *Obs.*

1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 61 Somewhat I could enferre Your consayte to debarre. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xiii. vii. (1886) 245 The Jasper stone, touching which... I have inferred Marbodeus his verses. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* ii. ii. 44 Full well hath Clifford praid the Orator, Inferring arguments of mighty force. 1609 *Dreuil's Arraignm. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 60 This oath... having bene... read... he was required to alledge or inferre against any part thereof what he colde. a 1668 *DENHAM Play House Wks.* (1673) 103 Towards the conclusion, it infers the Voyages of the English thither, and the amity of the Nations towards them. 1710 *PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithes* iii. 152 note, The Canon of the Council of Friuli... is too long to be here at full inferred.

3. To bring in or 'draw' as a conclusion; *spec. in Logic*, To derive by a process of reasoning, whether inductive or deductive, from something known or assumed; to accept from evidence or premisses; to deduce, conclude. (With *simple obj.* or *obj. cl.*)

1529 *MORE Dialoge* i. Wks. 147/1 Whereupon is inferred estsone al that the messenger wold have fled fro by force. 1568 in H. CAMPBELL *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 18 They inferred upon a letter of her own hand that there was another meane... devised to kill the king. 1584 *FENNER Def. Ministers* (1587) 3 Because the strength of a consequence doeth hang... vpon... the necessitie of the illation, let vs marke what hee inferreth. 1624 *SANDERSON Twelve Serm.* (1632) 468 We should from the premisses inferre something for our farther use. 1717 *PRIOA Anna* III. 312 What I never meant Don't you infer. 1738 *WAARBAUD Div. Legat.* II. 225 From this State of Antiquity I would infer thesetwo Things. 1843 *MILL Logic* (1856) Introd. § 4 The truths known by intuition are the original premisses from which all others are inferred. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 423 Cunt hastily inferred that they had deserted. 1871 B. STEWART *Hen's* 13 It will be inferred from what we have said that [etc.].

b. *absol.* To draw a conclusion or inference; to reason from one thing to another.

1577 *VAUTROILLIER Luther on Ep. Gal.* 155 Reason hearing this, by and by doth thus inferre: Then God gaue the lawe in vaine. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 408 I do not, Brother, infer, as if I thought my Sister's state Secure. 1769 *BURKE Late St. Nation* 76 These reasonings, which infer from the many restraints under which we have already laid America, to our right to lay it under still more... are conclusive... as to right; but the very reverse as to policy and practice. 1828 *WHATELY Rhet. in Encycl. Metrop.* 342/1 *In infer* is to be regarded as the proper office of the Philosopher;—to prove, of the Advocate. 1876 *JEVONS Logic Prim.* 12 When we thus learn one fact from other facts, we infer or reason, and we do this in the mind.

4. To lead to (something) as a conclusion; to involve as a consequence; to imply. (Said of a fact or statement; sometimes, of the person who makes the statement.)

c 1530 *MORE Ansv. Frith Wks.* 840/2 The fyrste parte is not the prooffe of the second, but rather contrary wyse, the seconde inferreth well y^e fyrst. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xliii. (1887) 277 Socrates findes a good scholar which in naturall relation inferreth a good maister. 1633 *EARL MANCH. Al Mondo* (1636) 110 Solomon saying that the day of death was better than the day of birth, inferred that there was a faire way of doing well. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 91 Consider first, that Great or Bright infers not Excellence. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* I. vii. Wks. 1874 I. 134 These assertions... would infer nothing more than that it might have been better. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. vi. 583 Yet, what did the proposition of the Governor-General to the Council infer? 1884 *Academy* 10 May 327 Socrates argued that a statue inferred the existence of a sculptor.

† 5. To carry to the grave, to bury (= L. *inferre*). *Obs. rare.* (But perh. the word is *inferred*.)

c 1555 *HARFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 200 Her dead corpse was carried to Peterborough and there inferred.

† 6. To carry in, insert; to figure as inserted or projecting into. *Obs. rare.*

1572 *BOSSEWELL Armorie* II. 27 Engrayled... because two colors, or any metall or colour, be gradually inferred one into the other, that no partition, but only the Purflue, male be seene betwene them.

Infer: see INFARE sb.

Inferable, -ible (inf'rab'l, inf'erib'l), *a.* See also **INFERRIBLE**. [*f.* **INFER** *v.*, on the pattern of *preferable, referable*, from the corresp. Fr. words; but there is no Fr. *inferable*; L. analogy would require *inferibile*; both L. and Fr. analogy, with the example of *preferable, referable, transferable*, require the stress to be on the first syllable; the pronunciation inf'rab'l, which is that of most dictionaries, would require the spelling *inferfable*: see **INFERRIBLE**.] That may be inferred or drawn as a conclusion; deducible.

1755 JOHNSON, *Inferible* [citing Sir T. BROWNE who has **INFERRIBLE**]. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 129 That an Argument is inferable from these premises. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. ii. 251 The fact is inferible, from the informations of Ptolemy. 1811 SHELLEY *Lett. to Godwin* in *Dowden Shelley* (1886) I. v. 218, I see no reason hence inferable which should alter my wishes. 1860 H. SPENCER *Phys. Laughter* Ess. 1891 II. 463 The fact, alike inferable *a priori* and illustrated in experience. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 290 The inferable beginnings of human language-making.

Inferd, *obs.*: see **FERD** *sb.*
† **In fere, in fer, adv. phr.**, in company: see **FERE** *sb.* 2.

Inference (inf'frens). [*ad. med.L. inferentia* (Abelard *Univ. indd.* ed. Cousin, 325, 328) (cf. It. *inferenza* 'an inference, an implying', Florio 1611), *f. inferent-em*, *pr. pple. of inferre* to **INFER**: used instead of *cl.L. illatio*.]

1. The action or process of inferring; the drawing of a conclusion from known or assumed facts or statements; *esp.* in *Logic*, the forming of a conclusion from data or premisses, either by inductive or deductive methods; reasoning from something known or assumed to something else which follows from it; = **ILLATION**. Also (with *ph.*), a particular act of inferring; the logical form in which this is expressed.

In English, the word appears first in the general sense, not as a term of formal Logic. In Logical treatises, it is found first applied to the deductive process of the syllogism, and its conclusion (*mediate inference*); its application to the inferring of a conclusion from a single proposition by conversion, opposition, permutation, or the like (*immediate inference*), and its use in the logic of induction (*inductive inference*) appear later, and are not accepted by all logicians. On the other hand, some restrict the term to induction, and deny that either a syllogism or an immediate inference can properly be called an inference.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iii. xi. § 10 These are but weak and feeble disputes for the inference of that Conclusion which is intended. 1605 LOND. *Prodigal* m. ii. 'Tis merely unsound unprofitable idle inference. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. ix, 'Therefore shall a man cleave to his wife', which we see is no absolute command, but with an inference, *Therefore*. 1736 BUTLER *Analogy* II. vi. 308 Religion is... a matter of deduction and inference. 1803 L.D. ELDON in *Vesey's Rep.* VIII. 436 That is too thin an evidence of intention to afford much inference. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* IV, The Province of Reasoning. iii. (*heading*), Of Inference and Proof. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xv. (1860) I. 279 Inference or illation, indicates the carrying out into the last proposition what was virtually contained in the antecedent judgements. *Ibid.* II. App. 255 There are various Immediate Inferences of one proposition from another. The first of these is *Conversion*. 1843 MILL *Logic* II. i. § 3 Cases of inference in the proper acceptance of the term, those in which we set out from known truths, to arrive at others really distinct from them. *Ibid.* IV. i. § 2 In almost every act of our perceiving faculties, observation and inference are intimately blended. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 148 Inference or Reasoning is that act of Pure Thought whereby one Judgment is derived from another, or from two others. 1866 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* III. i. (1869) 70 In any inference, we argue either to something already implied in the premisses or not: if the latter, the inference is inductive, if the former deductive. If the deductive inference contain only a single premiss, it is immediate; if it contain two premisses, and the conclusion be drawn from these jointly, it is mediate, and is called a syllogism. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 2 This... is not a matter of inference. It is a recorded fact of history.

2. That which is inferred, a conclusion drawn from data or premisses.

1612 BACON *Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 452 Judges must beware of hard constructions and strained inferences. 1622 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 479, I shall draw some useful Inferences, by way of Application, from the Premises. 1724 WATTS *Logic* Introd. Wks. 1813 VII. 315 These inferences, or conclusions, are the effects of reasoning, and the three propositions, taken all together, are called syllogism or argument. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* vi. § 1. 128 When a child first draws an inference, or perceives the force of an inference drawn by another, we may call this the birth of reason. 1828 MACADAM *Ess., Hallam* (1851) I. 55 When it wishes to avoid a disagreeable inference from an admitted proposition. 1843 MILL *Logic* Introd. § 5 To draw inferences has been said to be the great business of life. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 69 The natural inference is that the wheel was just beginning to be known.

† 3. That which a thing leads to or brings in its train. *Obs. rare.*

1673 Lady's *Calling* I. i. § 16 This is evident enough if we look only on the meer surface of the crime [Drunkennes]; but if we dive farther into its inferences and adherencies, the affirmation is yet more irrefragable.

Inferencer, nonce-wd. [*f. prec. + -ER* 1.] One who draws an inference.

1738 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 13 The character you give me of the Inferencer has raised my esteem of him.

Inferential (inf'eren'shāl), *a.* [*f. med.L. inferentia + -AL*.] Of or pertaining to inference; involving or depending on inference; of the nature of inference.

1657 GAULE *Sapient. Justif.* 16 But was this inferential motive heedlessly escaped? 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 323 The speculations of hypothetical and inferential reasoning. 1813-21 BENTHAM *Ontol.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 195 An inferential entity, is an entity which, in these times at least, is not made known to human beings in general, by the testimony of sense, but of the existence of which the persuasion is produced by reflection. 1854 R. G. LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 109 The belief was, probably, inferential. 1885 G. ALLEN *Darwin* viii. 137 Minute inferential proofs which hardly admit of deliberate condensation.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Inferentialism**, a theory involving or depending on (mere) inference (as distinguished from direct observation or conclusive demonstration); **Inferentialist**, an advocate of such a theory.

1874 McCOSH *Scot. Philos.* xlv. (1875) 334 Brown's doctrine can scarcely be called idealism. It might more appropriately be called inferentialism. 1891 *Athenæum* 8 Aug. 1963 That the inferentialists will give up the contest, is not to be expected.

Inferentially (inf'eren'shāl), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY* 2.] In an inferential manner; in the way of, or by means of, inference. Sometimes qualifying the whole clause or statement: = as an inference, as may be inferred.

1691 BEVERLEY *Thousand Yrs. Kingd.* 23 From whence He Inferentially Goes on upon the Supposition [etc.]. 1852 WASHN. WILKS *Hist. Half Cent.* 337 Inferentially, had the natural rate of increase been followed, the population would have been two millions more than at present. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Dec. 5/2 That women had no souls, and inferentially no brains. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 9, I am inferentially assigned an equality with the poor creature.

† **Inferial, a. Obs.** [*cf. OF. inferial* low-lying, in low position (applied to hell), prob. repr. a med.L. **inferiālis*, *f. L. inferus* low, or *inferius* adv. lower. (L. had *inferiālis* funeral, *f. inferiā* sacrifices in honour of the dead, *f. inferi* those of the infernal regions, the dead; whence sense 2.)]

1. Low in position, low-lying; situated below, lower, nether; = **INFERIOR** A. 1; *spec.* belonging to this lower world, mundane, sublunary.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 151 After that is Cilicia. The nowleste cite oft theyme alle was Tharsis, more inferiale towards the see. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxii. (1845) 104 And the second day... The waters above he did divide alyght, From the ethery waters which are inferiall. 1519 *Four Elements* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 9 Men. Disputing of high creatures celestial... And know not these visible things inferial. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 253 Strayne the vpper parte... and cast the inferyal part awaye.

b. Of planets: = **INFERIOR** A. 5 a.
a 1545 BOORDE *Promost. Prol. in Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forewords 25 The son... illumynatyng as wel the inferyal planetes as y^e superyal planetes.

2. (See *quot.*) *rare* -^o.
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Inferial*, belonging to Funeral Obsequies. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Inferior (inf'ior), *a. and sb.* Also 6 -oure, 6-8 -our. [*a. L. inferior* lower, comp. of *inferus* low. Cf. F. *inférieur*, 16th c. in Littré (also rare *inferiore*, 15th c.). (The 16-17th c. spelling *inferiour* followed words from AF. -our, F. -eur.)] Lower: opposed in all senses to *superior*, and often antithetical to it in designating pairs of things, as 'superior and inferior courts of law'.

A. *adj.*

1. Lower in position; situated below, or farther down than, something else; nether; subjacent. (Now chiefly in technical use; see also senses 3-8.)

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 255 The inferior Germany, towards the weste, is aboute the floode callede Renus. 1517 *Domesday Inclos.* I. 257 A message in Tynton infernal belonging to John Richardson. 1563 T. GALE *Enchirid.* 13 a (Stanf.). The inferior ventricle receyving the liuer, stomacke, splene, kidneies. a 1631 DONNE *Epigr.* (1652) 98 Here the swoln sea views the inferior ground. 1751 FALCONER *To Pr. of Wales* 59 The soul... sails incumbent on inferior night. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 97 The heated elastic matter must remain longer in contact with the inferior than with the superior portion. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 297 The result would be the same if, the swiftness being equal, the inferior current had only a fourth of the volume of the superior. 1862 DANA *Man. Geology* v. 576 The old Glacial drift... being observed in several places as an inferior deposit.

b. Const. *to* (that which is higher). *rare.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xvii. E iij b, So that the vent or end... be inferior to the Fountaine whence it is deriued.

2. Lower in the stream of time; later. (Cf. **DESCEND** *v.* 5, **DOWN** *adv.* 15.)

1641 *Vind. Smectymnus* vii. 90 The Bishops of inferior times. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 6/2 The year which has been chosen as the inferior limit.

3. Lower in degree, rank, importance, quality, amount, or other respect; of less value or consideration; lesser; subordinate.

1531 ELVOR *Gov.* I. i. In bym [man] shulde be no lasse prouidence of god declared than in the inferior creatures. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV* 241 b, The chief of his nobilitie... beside merchantes, and other inferior persones. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Iustine* 38 The basest of their retinue, and the inferior of their friends. 1607 NORDE

Surv. Dial. A vj, Revenues... brought in... by the labours of inferior tenants. 1613 PUCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 822 The people worship the Sunne... the Moone also... but in an inferior degree. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 13 Inferior courts are those whose sentences are subject to the review of the supreme courts. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 11 The body, or, as some love to call it, our inferior nature. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* iv. § 146, 150 To obtain at least an inferior limit to the density of the ether.

b. With *to* († *unto*); = lower than, less than, not so good or great as; unequal to.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xiii. 2 Nether am I inferior vnto you. 1535 JOVE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 29 A man farre inferior vnto them both in learning, ingement, and vertew. 1628 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 20 The noyse not inferior to a Cannon. 1706 H. MAULE *Hist. Fictis* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 8 It had been nothing inferior to them in beauty and profit. 1768 BOSWELL *Corisca* Introd. (ed. 2) 9, I feel myself inferior to the task. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 48, 180 How inferior is it [the Koran] to any preceptive or prophetic portion of even the Hebrew Scriptures.

† c. With other constructions. *Obs. rare.*

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 7 He was made inferior vnder angels. 1553 EDOEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 15 The Elephant is a beast... little inferior from humane sense.

4. In a positive or absolute sense (admitting comparison with *more* and *most*): Of low degree, rank, etc.; in mod. use *esp.* in reference to quality: Of no great value or excellence; comparatively bad, poor, mean.

(In early instances, *more inferior* may be regarded simply as a double comparative = *inferior*.)

1531 ELVOR *Gov.* I. i, Begynnyng at the moste inferior or base, and assendinge upwarde. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* II. 17 I le calmly stoop to more inferior things. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Pref. Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 34 It [English Law] provides for the Security and Happiness of every Individual, tho' never so inferior. a 1745 SWIFT (Seager), The black A more inferior station seeks, Leaving the fiery red behind. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* I. 265 The hand... did but its duty, and must have done the same thing... for the most inferior of his fellow creatures. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 413 Richard Masters... was too inferior a man to deal properly with such an outbreak. 1878 GLADSTONE *Primer Homer* 14 The country with which he shows so inferior an acquaintance.

b. *adverbially*. In a lower position.

1597 tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 22/2 It is situated more inferior, wher all the fibers of the Scrotum doe end.

5. *Astron. a.* Applied to those planets (Venus and Mercury) whose orbits lie within that of the earth (originally, according to the Ptolemaic astronomy, as having their spheres below that of the sun). b. *Inferior conjunction*: see **CONJUNCTION** 3. c. *Inferior meridian*: that part of the celestial meridian which lies below the pole; so *inferior passage* (of the meridian), etc.

1658 PHILLIPS *s.v.*, *Inferior* Planets are those which are placed below the Globe of the Sun. 1787 BONNVICASTLE *Astron.* II. 26 The two first, because they move within the earth's orbit, are called inferior planets. 1833 HERSCHTEL *Astron.* VIII. 253 The inferior conjunction will happen when... the planet has reached a point between the sun and earth. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* XIII. (1849) 105 Once under the superior and once under the inferior meridian. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* x. (ed. 4) 47 Let the altitude of the star be observed... at the time of its inferior passage.

6. *Bot.* Growing below some other part or organ; said of the calyx when growing below or free from the (*superior*) ovary, and of the ovary when adherent to the sides of the (*superior*) calyx so as to be below the lobes of it.

[1765 LEE *Introd. Bot. Gloss.*, *Inferus flos*, Flowers whose Receptacle are situated below the Germen.] 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* v. 55 The greater number of plants... have the germ inclosed within the flower; these are called inferior flowers as inclosing or being below the germ. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 25 The difference between a superior and inferior calyx consists only in the cohesion of that organ with the ovarium in the one case, and its separation from it in another. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 285 The Bacca, or true berry, differs from the nuculanum only in being inferior, so that it is crowned by the withered teeth of the calyx. 1880 GRAV *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 416/2 An inferior ovary is one with adnate or superior calyx.

7. *Anat. and Zool.* Applied to parts or organs situated below others of the same kind (distinguished as *superior*), or below the usual or normal position.

[1563: see 1.] 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 314 Eyes... Inferior... When they are placed on the lower side of the head. *Ibid.* 336 Wings... Inferior. The posterior wings are so denominated if the anterior wings, when at rest, are placed upon them. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 39 The Inferior Maxillary Bone.—The lower jaw is the arch of bone which contains the inferior teeth. *Ibid.* 349 The inferior Vena Cava is formed by the union of the two common iliac veins. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. i. 392 The latter degenerate from the inferior cervical ganglion below upwards to the superior cervical ganglion above.

8. *Printing*. Applied to small letters or figures cast or made to range at the bottom of the ordinary letters, in a line of type, as in H₂, C₂H_{2m-2}. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.*, *Inferior Letters*, small letters which are cast on the lower part of the body, e.g. a e i o u—the reverse of 'superior' letters—A O U.

B. *sb.*

1. A person inferior to another (in rank, or in some respect specified or implied); one who ranks

below another; one of less consideration, attainments, etc.; a subordinate. (Commonly with possessive pronoun; cf. BETTER A. 7.)

1502 ATRVNSON tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xxiv. 217 He may nat very worthily exalte hym selfe above other ne vlypende his inferiour or the poore. c1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 46 Superiours which have power to make lawes to the inferiours. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 4, I have not shoun mi self so surli towards mi inferiours. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 524 The Governours have absolute rule over their inferiours. 1754 SHEATLOCK *Disc.* (1759) l. xiii. 344 Love towards Inferiours is Courtesy and Condescension. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon*. ix. (1877) 194 He finds out how much harder it is to be fair to an equal than ever so generous to an inferior.

2. A thing inferior to another; something of less amount, subordinate importance, etc.; † also formerly (in *pl.*), things of this lower world, sublunary affairs or events (cf. INFERIAL 1).

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* ii. xiv. [xv.] (Arb.) 137 All about the number of three are but compounded of their inferiours. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. iv. 461 And such is he, that doth affirm the Stars To have no force on these inferiours. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* i. viii. 13 Whosoever is rightly seen in all these things, he will ascribe all these inferiours to the stars as their causes. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* l. viii. 247 The.. Manor.. had been the manorial inferior of the lords of Ashridge.

3. *Printing*. An inferior letter: see A. 8.

1884 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* (ed. 2) 17 The distinction between ordinary letters and superiors or inferiors is found in the unusually large white space at the top or bottom of them respectively.

Inferiortās (inferiōritās). [*f.* L. type *inferiortās (see INFERIOR and -ITY), prob. in med. L., cf. Sp. *inferioridad* (Minshew, 1599), It. *inferiorità* (Florio, 1611), F. *inferiorité* (Oudin, 1642).] The quality or condition of being inferior; lower position or state:

a. in degree, rank, quality, amount, etc.

1599 MINSHAW *Sp. Dict.*, *Inferioridad*, inferioritie, the lower part. 1611 FLORIO, *Inferiorita*, inferioritie, a lower state. 1641 Bp. HALL *Def. Humb. Remonstr.* 124 A superiority and inferiority between Officers of different kinds, will not prove a superiority and inferiority between Officers of the same kinde. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 149 ¶ 10, I may feel the stings of inferiority. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* l. 110 The inferiority of heat in the temperate and arctic zones south of the line. 1856 MACAULAY *Bio.* (1867) 69 [Goldsmith] was painfully sensible of his inferiority in conversation. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* l. xi. 345 With these farther inferiorities to Davie.

b. in local position. *rare*.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 208 The inferiority of the Blaye limestone to the Miocene strata.

Inferiorize, *v. rare*. [*f.* INFERIOR + -IZE.] *trans.* To make inferior. (In quot. *absol.*)

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) IV. 238, I would avoid the inferiorizing consequences by a stricter rendering of the *εις εν δ' πατρις*.

Inferiorly (inferiōrli), *adv.* [*f.* INFERIOR a. + -LY 2.] In an inferior position or degree.

1. In a lower position; further down; below, beneath; on the lower part or side.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxxviii. 110 Spiders are plaste a boue superiourie, And flies beneath them plaste inferiorie. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guttemeaul's Fr. Chirurg.* 16 b/2 A little stone-drawer, superiourly hollowe.. and inferiorlye like unto a hooche. 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 664 Inferiorly, each plate of whalebone is terminated by a broad fringe of horny fibres resembling hair. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Natur. Wander.* 369 Bordered inferiorly by a light band.

2. In a lower degree, subordinately; to a less extent; with a low degree of excellence, comparatively badly, poorly.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Det. Intell.* x. (1628) 320 More inferiorly it is a deputy or officer vnder some noble man. 1838 JOHN MARTIN *Rem.*, *Ess.* iv. 316 Born partly, or, if you will, say chiefly, by God, but partly also, however inferiorly, by man. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* iv. 762 Artist-preference For work complete, inferiorly proposed, To incompleteness, though it aim aright.

† **Inferiorness**. *Obs. rare*. [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inferior; inferiority. 1674 A. G. *Quest. Oath Alleg.* To Rdr. 2, I hope my inferiorness in number would not be able to work me any great prejudice. 1717 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Inferious**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f.* as INFERIAL + -OUS.] = INFERIOR.

1607 SCHOL. *Disc. agst. Antichr.* l. ii. 76 As if a seruant should.. take the right hand of him, because of old that was the inferior place. 1642 *Sovereignty Kings* title-p. This was spoken Principally and Peculiarly of Kings, and not of inferior subjects.

Inferme, etc., *obs.* form of INFIRM, etc.

† **Inferment**. *Obs. rare*. [*f.* INFER v. + -MENT.] The action of inferring; citation; inference. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 297, I have cleared the inferments of both places before.

† **Infermentation**. *Obs. rare*. [IN-3.] Absence of fermentation; unfermented condition.

1608 *Disput. Kneeling Sacram.* 49 The circumstance of the Evening, and of the infermentation belonged peculiarly to the feast of the Passover, and of the unleavened bread.

† **Infermented**, *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] Unfermented.

1739 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 409 A Diet of farinaceous Substances infermented, as of Pudding.

Infern (infēr'm), *a. poet. rare*. [*ad.* L. *infernus* situated below, lower, infernal; in Dunbar perh. immed. from OF. *inferne*.] = INFERNAL.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 7 Our tern Inferne for lo dispen, Helpe rialest rosyne. 1802 COUTIER *Solitude* 19 To reconnoitre the infern abode Of sheer philosophist.

Infernal (infēr'nāl), *a. and sb.* [*a.* F. *infernal* (from 12th c. in Littré), *ad.* L. *infernal*-is of the realms below, infernal, *f.* *infernus* adj. situated below, subterranean, of the lower regions, whence *inferni* the shades, *inferna* the lower regions, and, in later (Christian) use, *infernus* sb. masc. 'hell'.]

A. adj.

1. Of or belonging to the world or 'regions' below, i.e. to the realm of the dead in ancient mythology, or the abode of evil spirits in Jewish and Christian belief; of, pertaining or relating to, hell.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1515 (1543) And this on every god celestial.. On every Nympe and deite infernal. c1485 *Digby Myst.* ii. 412 The myste prince of the partes infernal. 1555 EDEM *Decades* 325 To open a way to the courte of infernal Pluto. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Rebellion* ii. (1859) 567 The miserable captives and vile slaves of that infernal tyrant Satan. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 3 The infernal powers beneath. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* xxvi. The flocking shadows pale Troop to the infernal jail. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 411 By the black infernal Styx I swear. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 141 To ascribe this strange production to the operations of an infernal agent. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii. The most abhorred fiend in the infernal regions is sent to torment me.

2. Of the character, or having some of the attributes of hell; like that of hell; hellish.

1562 BULLEVYN *Def. agst. Sickness*, *Bk. Sicken Men* 79 a, God deliuer us all, from soche infernal plagues from hence-forthe. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 119 The forty load of Toback.. fired, whose black vapour upon free-cost, gave the whole City infernal incense, two whole dayes. a1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 157 The heat of the island Suaguen, Gregory used to call, infernal. 1858 KINGSLEY *Lett.* l. (1878) 21 The infernal hiss and crackle of the flame.

3. Of the nature of the inhabitants of hell; diabolical, fiendish, devilish.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 101 The Sultan.. carried with an infernal fury, defaced and most shamefully polluted the sepulchre of our blessed Saviour. 1660 MILTON *Free Commu.* Wks. (1851) 445 The Language of their infernal Pamphlets. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 48 An infernal project of the second mate's. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 37 Tophana.. is still living in prison here, and few foreigners leave Naples without seeing this infernal hag. 1827-35 WILLIS *Wife's Appeal* 20 Voltaire, With an infernal sneer upon his lips. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. *Blanc's Hist. Ten Years* l. 609 An infernal plot, it was said, had been formed;.. miscreants went about, poisoning food, wine, and the water of the fountains.

4. † **Infernal stone**: an old name for lunar caustic. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Infernal Stone*, a sort of Caustick.. so call'd from the exquisite Pain it causes in the Operation; it is the same with Silver Caustery. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* l. 53 They are used by Surgeons, under the title of *Lapis infernalis*, Infernal Stone, or Silver Caustic. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lapis Infernalis*, the infernal stone, a term for the caustic potash.

b. **Infernal machine**: an apparatus (usually disguised as some familiar and harmless object) contrived to produce an explosion for the criminal destruction of life or property; formerly, an explosive apparatus used in military operations.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) F iv, Amidst the confusion occasioned by this infernal apparatus. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 137 The infernal machine which was let off at St. Malo had no effect. 1816 W. WARDEN *Lett. fr. St. Helena* (ed. 4) 169 He [Napoleon] still retains his original belief in the contrivance of the Infernal Machine. 1863 CHAMBERS *Bk. of Days* l. 1091 It was the third time that what the French call an Infernal Machine was used in the streets of Paris. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* iv. liv. 154 Some rudely constructed infernal-machine was flung into his bedroom at midnight.

c. **Infernal fig**: a name for *Argemone mexicana*, a plant of the poppy tribe, with acrid seeds.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* (1788) 339 Infernal Fig, *Argemone*. 1866 *Trans. Bot.*, Fig, Devil's or Infernal.

5. *collog.* As a term of strong execration or condemnation: 'Confounded', execrable, detestable.

1764 FOOTE *Patron* iii. (1781) 64 *Bever*.. The infamy of being the author [of the play]. *Judith*. What, is it bad, then? *Bever*. Bad! most infernal! 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* iii. i, Well, it is the most unaccountable affair! 'death! there is certainly some infernal mystery in it. 1866 MRS. RIDDELL *Race for Wealth* xv. (Tauchn.) 159 Her father boxed her ears, and told her not to make such an infernal fool of herself. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 213 His white trader friends told him not to be such an infernal ass.

B. sb.

1. An inhabitant of the infernal regions, or of hell; an infernal deity; a fiend, devil. (Usually in *pl.*)

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Phil.* ii. 10 That in the name of Jesus every knee bowe of the celestials, terrestrials, and infernals. 1613 HEYWOOD *Bras. Age* Wks. 1874 III. 217 Vnmanacle the fiends, and make a passage Free for the Infernals. c1790 COWPER *Notes Milton's P. L.* l. 114 To invent speeches for these Infernals so well adapted to their character. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* l. 6 Outlaw of humanity, and offspring, as he [the persecutor] seems of infernals.

† 2. *pl.* The infernal regions. *Obs.*

1613 HEYWOOD *Silo. Age* Wks. 1874 III. 158 And with my club Worke my free passage (maugre all the fiends) Through these infernals. 1673 DAYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* v. l. And let me die, but I'll follow you to the infernals, till you pity me.

3. *transf. a.* A person of fiendish character.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 387 They are a set of infernals. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 42 Only three days ago, some of the infernals [Indians] killed a white man.

† b. A thing of infernal character; in later use, short for *infernal machine* (see A. 4 b). *Obs.*

1610 HISTORIO-M. ii. 219 *Ush.* One of you answer the names of your playes. *Post.* A russet coat and a knaves cap (an Infernal). 1779 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 87/a That no mercy ought to be shewn to them, and if the infernals could be employed against them he should approve of that measure. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 203 Rockets, infernals, fire-devils.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Infernalism**, infernalsystem, practice, or character; **Infernalness**, infernality (Bailey vol. II, 1747); **Infernalry**, a haunt of 'infernals'; **Infernalship**, the personality of an 'infernal'.

1607 DEKKER *Knt's Conjur.* (1849) 16 Had his Infernalship ben arrested to any action how great soeuer.. (the Diuell scorned to be consulted) he would haue answered that too. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* II. 219 A noble people.. manfully fighting the great battle of humanity against such infernalism as this. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 199 Cockneydom with its slums, enchanted aperies and infernalities. 1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 20 Dec., In its plenary infernalism the rumseller's license implies the following contract.

Infernality (infēr'næ'liiti). [*f.* prec. + -ITY.]

1. The quality of being infernal, or an instance of this; hellishness, diabolicalness; a diabolical act or characteristic.

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* (1844) 256 The Mexican abominations and infernalities have already received from us their epic tribute. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 629 An old philosopher, we are told, is right—that every Frenchwoman has a certain 'dose of infernality'.

† 2. The infernal world and its occupants. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 33, I would haue fought for them, with hell, the diuell, and al infernality.

Infernalize (infēr'næli'ize), *v.* [*f.* INFERNAL a. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render infernal; to imbue with a hellish disposition or character.

1817 COLERIDGE *Own Times* (1850) III. 961 To *infernalize* human nature, by poisoning the very sources of morality and peace. c1875 in *Miss Cobbe's Life* (1894) II. 219 [Scenes which, as Colonel Leigh said], 'infernalize a whole generation'.

Infernally (infēr'næli), *adv.* [*f.* as prec. + -LY 2.] In an infernal manner, hellishly, diabolically. Usually *collog.* To an 'infernal' extent, 'confoundedly', detestably.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 275 An act so infernally devilish, that all Persia cursed him. a1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1693) 211 All this I perceive is infernally false. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* 14 You lost infernally last night. 1874 HATTON *Clytie* (ed. 10) 211 'It is infernally lonely here', whined Ransford.

|| **Inferno** (infēr'no). [*It. inferno*:—late L. *infernus* hell (Ambrose).] Hell; a place of torment or misery compared to hell; a place likened in some respect to the *Inferno* of Dante's *Divine Comedy*.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* l. 24 The passage to what some, who attribute to Byron a cloven foot, might call his *inferno*. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. (1858) 23 This black unluminous unheeded Inferno and Prisonhouse of souls in pain. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. l. 27 Rossetti. was really not an Englishman, but a great Italian tormented in the Inferno of London.

Infero- (infēr'o), modern combining form of L. *inferus* low (see INFERIOR), used in scientific terms (chiefly Zool.) to designate parts situated low down or on the under side; as **Infero-anterior a.**, situated below and in front; **Infero-frontal a.**, in the lower part of the forehead; **Infero-lateral a.**, below and on one side; **Infero-medial a.**, in the middle of the under side; **Infero-posterior a.**, below and behind.

1849 DANA *Geol. App.* i. (1850) 701 From the beak to the *infero-anterior margin. 1864 HUXLEY in *Reader* 19 Mar. 364/3 The lateral excavation of the *infero-frontal region. 1877—*Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 322 The *infero-lateral parietes of the stomach are strengthened by a number of other plates and bars. *Ibid.* vi. 316 The lamella which forms the *infero-medial region of the rostrum. 1852 DANA *Crust.* ii. 1273 Dorsal and *infero-posterior margin minutely denticulate. *Ibid.* 771 Palm *infero-subapical.

Inferobranch (infēr'o;bræŋk). Zool. [*f.* INFERO- + L. *branchiæ* gills: cf. mod.L. *Inferobranchiala*.] One of the order or sub-order *Inferobranchiala* of gastropod molluscs, originally comprising those in which the gills are situated under the projecting border of the mantle, now extended to include allied forms without gills. So **Inferobranchian**, **Inferobranchiate** *adjs.*, belonging to the *Inferobranchiala*; *sbs.* = INFEROBRANCH.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 411/2 Met with in the.. Inferobranchiate.. orders. 1847 CRAIG, *Inferobranchians*. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 34 In some of the Gastropoda, the respiratory organs form tufts.. protected by a fold of the mantle, as in the inferobranchs and tectibranchs of Cuvier.

Inferred (infēr'd), *pp. l. a.* [*f.* INFER v. + -ED.]

† a. Brought in, brought on, inflicted. (*obs.*) b. Derived by inference.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 228 That when they have wasted what their fathers left them by pride, they may grow sparing and humble by inferred poverty. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xvii. (R.). To see or suppose such a connection of the two ideas of the inferred proposition. 1866 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* iii. § 1 (1869) 81 The inferred proposition being virtually contained in the propositions from which it is inferred.

Inferrible, -able (infər'rib'l, -āb'l), *a.* See also INFERRABLE. [f. INFER *v.* + -ABLE: the spelling *inferrible* is of mongrel character between the analogical L. **inferibilis* with single *r*, and the analogical English *inferable* with *rr*, as in *inferring*: see -BLE.] That may be inferred; deducible.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iv. 13 Conclusions no way inferrible from their premises. 1681 BOYLE *Contn. Exper. Spring Air* ii. iii. ix. From this experiment .. it seems to be inferrible, that [etc.]. 1843 MILL *Logic* ii. iii. § 5 (1856) I. 223 A general proposition, every title of which is legitimately inferrible from our premises. 1881 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXII. 308 It is fairly inferrible from these ambiguous declarations .. that they are neither of them really in favor of the proposed reformation.

Hence **Inferribility**, capability of being inferred.

1843 MILL *Logic* i. iv. § 3 (1856) 91 What is asserted is .. the inferribility of the one from the other.

Inferring (infər'ring), *vbl. sb.* [f. INFER *v.* + -ING *1.*] The action of the *vb.* INFER; the drawing of inferences.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* v. 8 After the manner of inferring, in this wise. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* iv. iii. § 1 (1846) 310 Reasoning comprehends Inferring and Proving.

Infering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING *2.*] That infers, that draws inferences. Hence **Inferingly** *adv.*, in the way of inference, in an inferential sense.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxi. 17 The particle (Nam) is taken inferingly. 1890 *Athenaeum* 12 Apr. 463/2 That tendency, impulse or belief which makes man an inferring being.

Infertile (infər'til, -till), *a.* Also 6 -ille, 7 -il. [a. F. *infertile* (1488 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *infertilis*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *fertilis* FERTILE.] Not fertile; unfruitful, unproductive, barren, sterile.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *iv. b. To sow the same in an infertile ground. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xlii. (1614) 85/1 The soil .. being so full of infertile places, which the Northern Englishmen call Moores. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xl. 181 A defect .. in one man, could render only one woman infertile. 1868 DARWIN *Plants & Anim.* (1875) II. 130 Animals and plants, when removed from their natural conditions, are often rendered in some degree infertile or completely barren. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 54 The most infertile of the four Continents.

Hence **Infertilely** *adv.*, in an infertile manner (Craig, 1847); **Infertileness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727) = next.

Infertility (infər'tiliti). [a. late L. *infertilitas*, f. *infertilis*: see prec. and -ITY; cf. F. *infertilité* (15-16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*)] The quality or condition of being infertile; unfruitfulness, unproductiveness, barrenness.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. iii. 7 The Minerals .. shall Counteruaile the infertilitie of Soile. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. ix. 214 Commonly the same distemperature of the Air that occasioned the Plague, occasioned also the infertility or noxiousness of the Soil. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. p. lxii. This immunity from error accompanies an infertility of knowledge. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. (1878) 248 Individuals which happened to be endowed .. with mutual infertility.

† **Infesse**, *v. Obs. rare* -*o.* [f. IN-2 + FESSE.] To place a heraldic charge in fesse.

1611 FLORIO, *Infasciare*, ... to infesse in armory.

† **Infest**, *sb. Obs.* Used (in pl.) by Turberville to render L. *infestæ*, funeral offerings or expiations. 1567 TURBEV. tr. *Ovid. Heroid.* xii. K viij. O wronged Syre rejoyce: ye men of Colche Be glad: and of my brothers good recetue Th' infests.

† **Infest**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *infest-us* unsafe, hostile. But in sense 2 perh. short for *infested*.]

1. Hostile. Const. to, against, towards.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. lii. 51 Drances, that had full gret envy At 3yng Turnus, all way to him infest. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. V (1800) 65 Now approached the fortunate faire daie to the Englishmen and the infest and unlucky daie to the French Nobilitie. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuit's Downf.* 30 The Iesuits proued no lesse infest foes against the late Princess. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. i. 23 Two great and signall Historians give in evidence against him, how infest an enemy he was to Christians.

2. Molested, attacked. *rare* -*1*. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 177 While time passeth, the neighbouring nations provide (if not infest) for their own safetie.

† **Infest**, *v. 1 Obs. rare* -*1*. [f. IN-1 + fest, FAST *v. 1*, after L. *infigere*.] *trans.* To fasten or fix in something.

α 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxviii. 18 Out take me of þe lare þat i be not infestid [L. *ne infigat*].

Infest (infest), *v. 2* [a. F. *infester* (1390 in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *infestare* to assail, molest, f. *infestus* unsafe, hostile.]

1. *trans.* To attack, assail, annoy, or trouble (a person or thing) in a persistent manner; to molest by repeated attacks; to harass. Said *a.* Of persons, animals, hurtful things. Now *rare*.

1477 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 797 III. 191, I shalle nott trouble ner infete [read infeste] them therein. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* ii. (1822) 130, I sal never infest nor trubil you any forthir with sic desir. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. V 38 Outward enemitie or foreyn hostilitie not halfe so muche infested, greved or troubled the valiant Britons as their owne. 1593-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 229/2 He sought all manner of ways to infest the Emperor. 1646 GAULE *Cases Cause*, 38 The Divell now infesting them, if they grow slacke to infest others. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 198 They would not have endured .. the Rain and the Wind to infest them. 1726 LEONARD *Albert's Archit.* I. 70/1 Deep roads .. unsafe upon account of the ground which lies above them, from whence any enemy may be prodigiously infested. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. II. 9, I am infested and persecuted and worried to death by duns. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 160 Cold and sorrow Him infest.

† *b.* Of diseases, perverse opinions, errors, etc.; (sometimes confused with INFEST, sense 4). *Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dietary* xxxii. (1870) 294 The synckes wyll infeste [v. r. infeste] them more there than in any other place. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xi. 6 That mightie rage Wherewith the martiall troups thou dost infest, And hartes of great Heroes doest enrage. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 189 Their children are more rarely infested with this infirmity. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* (J.), No disease infests mankind more terrible in its symptoms and effects. a 1754 FIELING *Convent Gard. Fruit.* Wks. 1784 X. 64 That complication of political diseases which infests the nation.

2. To trouble (a country or place) with hostile attacks; to visit persistently or in large numbers for purposes of destruction or plunder; to haunt with evil intent, so as to render unsafe or unpleasant; to swarm in or about, so as to be troublesome. Said of persons (e.g. robbers, pirates), animals (e.g. wolves, vermin, insects), diseases or other evils.

1602 WARNER *Ab. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 368 England .. dilacerate and infested aswell by the Saxons themselves as by the Danes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 610 The Turkish Pyrats, which .. infested all those Seas. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 38 The plague for the most part miserably infesteth this City. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cort. Relig.* To Rdr., Popery is the grand evil that doth infest the Church. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 358 Wasps infest the Camp with loud Alarms. 1718 Bp. NICOLSON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. IV. 318 A country said to be much infested with a set of barbarous and pilfering Tories. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* i. xiii. (ed. 2) 206 Some [weeds] .. infest the land that is in tillage, and others the land that is in grass. 1796 SCOTT *Chase note*, An aerial hunter, who infested the forest of Fountainebleau. 1863 LYEALL *Antiq. Man* 207 Over lands covered with glaciers, or over seas infested with icebergs.

Hence **Infested** *ppl. a.*, **Infesting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1676 tr. *Guilliere's Voy. Athens* 39 This way of infesting of Ships is ordinary among them. 1881 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 3/4 A clearance of infesting borders, hedges, and poor timber is wanted. 1893 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 821 Infested barley heads present a very characteristic appearance.

† **Infestance**, *Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *infestance*.] = INFESTATION.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 76 Infestance obprobre ne vytupere [Fr. *nulle infestance ne obprobre ne de raison*] to anichies .. were neuer doon of my behalue.

† **Infestant**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *infestant-em*, pres. pple. of *infestare* to INFEST: see -ANT. Cf. OF. *infestant* (Godef.)] Infesting.

1659 H. MORE *Inmort. Soul* ii. xvi. That this facilitates their condition of appearing, is evident from that known recourse these infestant Spirits have to their dead Bodies.

Infestation (infest'et'shən). [ad. late L. *infestation-em* (Tertullian), n. of action from *infestare* to INFEST; cf. F. *infestation* (14th c. in Godef.)] The action of infesting, assailing, harassing, or persistently molesting; now used esp. of insects which attack plants, grain, etc. in large swarms. Also, with *an* and *pl.* An assault or attack of this kind.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 187 The Scottis sal perpetuallie reiose all boundis of Northumbirland, but only infestation of Inglismen, in times cuming. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 567/1 Wheresoever that Water is sprinkled, all vexation or infestation of the unclean Spirit should avoid. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* l. 37 In the time of infestation of the Arabian heresie. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* iii. 9 The guard of our Sea-coasts from the infestation of Northern Pirates. 1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Method. & Papists* ii. iii. (1754) 152 The Diabolical Infestations, and surprising Contagions .. were all among the Nuns. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 136 The external enemies possessed a power of infestation which could not be quelled. 1881 MISS ORMEROD *Injurious Insects*, *Prev. & Rem.* (1890) 244 The infestation did much harm in young Fir woods. 1895 *Times* 8 Oct. 2/6 The world-wide referee on entomological infestations.

† **Infested**, *ppl. a. 1 Obs. rare*. Also 6 en-. [? f. INFEST *v. 1*; but perh. confused with INFESTERED.] Infixed, rooted, inveterate.

1536 Act 27 Hen. VIII. c. 28 Preamb. By a cursed Custome soo rooted and infested. 1591 SPENSER *Musiopol.* 354 That olde Infested grudge. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 161 (R.) Only one man died of a maladie unmetate, and long infested.

Infested, *ppl. a. 2*: see under INFEST *v. 2*

Infester, *sb. rare*. [f. INFEST *v. 2* + -ER *1.*] One who, or that which, infests.

1791 COWPER *Odys.* xxii. 348 The gadfly, infester fell Of bees. 1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 208 Their insect infesters .. are confined to the Orders Strepsiptera [etc.].

† **Infester**, *v. Obs. rare*. Also 7 en-. [f. IN-2 + FESTER *v.*] *trans.* To render (a sore) festered, to

cause to rankle. Also *fig.* Chiefly in *In-*, *enfestered ppl. a.*, festered, inveterate.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1193/1 The long coloured peruerse obstinacy, and infested hatred of this double faced dissembler. 1594 J. RADFORD *Truth in Relig.* To Rdr., Olde infested diseases must be cured with sharpe medicines. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1876) 16 Whiche His enfestered sores exulcerates. 1611 FLORIO, *Inrancorare*, to enrancor, to enfeuster.

† **Infestious**, *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *infest-us* (INFEST *a.*) or INFEST *v. 2*, after adjs. in -ious; cf. *infectious*, etc.] Hostile, inimical, troublesome.

1597 LVLV *Wom. in Moone* iv. i. 191 Detested falsor! that to Stesias' eyes Art more infestious then the basiliske. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 234 The king of Adel is his so lesse infestious enemy. 1632 LE GRYS tr. *Volleius Patere*. 201 A Citizen was slaine then whom there had none lived more pernicious to the Commonwealth, nor more infestious to honest men. 1709 SACHERELL *Serm.* 5 Nov. 23 Like Growing Mischiefs, or Infestious Plagues.

† **Infestive**, *a. 1 Obs. rare*. [f. INFEST *v. 2* + -IVE.] Tending to infest; troublesome, annoying.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 277/1 Yet was he .. to him a most secret and infestive enimie. 1602 WARNER *Ab. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 356 When their owne ciuill warres were most intestine, and the Barbarians most infestive to their Empire. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Mind* viii. 151, I will all their ships inflame, with whose infestive smoke .. the conquer'd Greeks shall choke. 1704 CIBBER *Careless Husb.* Prol. The Garden of the Mind To no infestive Weed's so inclined, As the rank Pride.

† **Infestive**, *a. 2 Obs. rare* -*o.* [ad. L. *infestiv-us* not pleasant (Gellius): see IN-3 and FESTIVE.] 'Without mirth or pleasantness.'

1623 in COCKERAM. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* So **Infestivity** (*rare*), absence of festivity; dullness.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1855 ANNE MANNING *O. Chels. Bun-ho.* [in 18th c. style] xiii. 211, I was quite wicked to be secretly complaining merely because of the infestivity. 1882 T. HARDY *Two on a Tower* i. vi. 121 Lady Constantine's life of infestivity.

Infestment, *rare*. [f. INFEST *v. 2* + -MENT.] The action of infesting; infestation.

1819 W. S. ROSE *Lett.* i. 288 The infestment of the roads by handitti. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 505 Infestment of the common louse, chiefly inhabiting the head of uncleanly children.

† **Infestuous**, *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *infest-us* (INFEST *a.*) or INFEST *v. 2*, after adjs. in -uous: cf. *infectuous*.] = INFESTIOUS.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 64 There fell such an infestuous vnsaciable famine amongst them. 1604 SUPPLIC. *Masse Priests* § 1 The two Kingdomes (which not seldome in former times have benee much infestuous one to the other). 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 426 Baduini .. alike infestuous to neighbour and traveller. 1712 H. MORE's *Antid. Ath.* i. viii. Schol. 151 The infestuous shafts of the accurate and sharp Wits.

Hence † **Infestuously** *adv. Obs.* 1604 SUPPLIC. *Masse Priests* § 39 In driving away divels also from the places they most infestuously haunted.

† **Infetiching**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare* -*1*. [IN *adv.* 11 c.] A bringing in; introduction.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2650 The infetiching of Justice airis, Exerct mair for couetice Then for the punishing of vyce.

Infetter, *obs.* variant of ENFETTER *v.*

† **Infedate**, *a. Obs.* In 8 infedodate. [ad. med.L. *infedat-us*, pa. pple. of *infedare*: see next.] Of tithes: Granted to laymen (cf. F. *dîmes inféodées*).

1706 tr. Dupin's *Ecel. Hist.* II. v. 89 That the Rights of Regales and infedate Tithes would be overturned.

Infederation (infidē'ti'shən). *Law.* Also 5-8 infedodation, (8 *erron.* inféd-). [ad. med.L. *infederation-em*, n. of action f. *infedere*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *fedum*; see FEUD-2, FEE sb. 2 Cf. F. *infédodation*, formerly *infedodation* (1393 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *a.* The granting of an estate to be held in fee; enfeoffment. *b.* *Infederation of tithes*, the granting of tithes to laymen.

1473-4 Acc. *Ld. H. Treas. Scot.* l. 5 Item composit with Adame Mure for a new infedodacion of his landis .. to be haldin of the King in warde and relief. 1682 EVANS *Grotius War & Peace* 119 Under Alienation is deservedly comprised even Infedations, under penalty of confiscation for breach of Faith, given to the Lord of the Feoff. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 441 This appropriation and infedodation of Tithes and Glebe, was the meer innovation of Popery. 1710 PIR-DEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iii. 162 Alienations or Infedations of Tithes. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. 27 A decree of the council of Lateran held A. D. 1179 .. prohibited what was called the infedodation of tithes, or their being granted to mere laymen. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* ix. 365 A person wishing to engraft himself on the brotherhood [of vassals] by commendation or infedodation came to a distinct understanding [with the lord] as to the conditions on which he was to be admitted. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ix. 252 note, The infedodation of benefices and transfer of magisterial jurisdictions to the landowners.

2. A deed by which lands or tithes are granted in fee, a deed of enfeoffment.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. 50 Which shews that the Demesnes of the Crown were holden sacred .. and here-with concur all the Saxon infedodations. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iv. 53 *Dedit et concessit*; which are still the operative words in our modern infedodations or deeds of feoffment.

Infibred (infīb'ərd), *a. rare*. [f. IN-2 + FIBRE *sb.*] Wrought into the fibre; engrained. 1879 J. D. LONG *Æneid* vi. 953 Not every pest infibred in our wretched lives, Is sloughed.

Infibulate (infib'ule't), *v. rare*. [f. ppl. stem of *L. infibulare*, f. *in-* (IN-) + *fibula* a clasp, pin, FIBULA. Cf. FIBULATE.] *trans.* To fasten with a clasp or buckle. Hence *Infibulated ppl. a.*, fastened with a clasp (see next).

1623 COCKERAM, *Infibulate*, to buckle. 1721 in BAILEY. 1847 DE QUINCY *Sir W. Hamilton Wks.* 1890 V. 206 Hooks and eyes... that are fitted to infibulate him... *Infibulate* cannot be a plagiarism, because I never saw the word before; and, in fact, I have this moment invented it. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 425 (ed. 2) 611 Caricature of an infibulated citharæus.

Infibulation (infib'ulei'shən). [n. of action f. *INFIBULATE v.*, perh. after *F. infibulation* (16th c. in Godef.).] The action of infibulating; *spec.* the fastening of the sexual organs with a fibula or clasp.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 202 This art of Infibulation, or buttoning up the Prepuce with a Brasse or Silver-button. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 531 Infibulation, an operation performed on young boys and singers by the Romans, who used it as a muzzle to human incontinence. 1782 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 454 He will enlarge upon virginity, impotence, castration, infibulation (never heard of before in England). 1798 MALTRUS *Popul.* (1806) I. v. 79 The Abbé Raynal speaking... of islanders in general says, 'It is among these people that we trace the origin of... Anthropophagy, the castration of males, the infibulation of females, late marriages, the consecration of virginity, etc.' 1872 W. W. READE *Martyrdom Man* 448 Premature unions among children were forbidden, and sometimes prevented by infibulation.

† **Inficche**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. IN- + *FICCHE v.*, after *L. inficere*.] *trans.* To fix, make fast.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxviii. 3 [2] For thin arwis ben in fischid to me [Vulg. *inficere mihi*]. *Ibid.* lxviii. 3 [lxix. 2], I am inficched [Vulg. *inficere*] in the slim of the depthe.

Inficete, *a. rare*. [ad. *L. inficere*, f. *in-* (IN-) + *facere* FACETE.] Unfacetious; not witty.

1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 277 Childish matter... very inficete and unprofitable to peruse. 1831 PEACOCK *Crochet Castle* vi. (1887) 77 Mr. E. Sir, you are very facetious at my expense. Dr. F. Sir, you have been very unfacetious, very inficete at mine.

† **Inficial**, *a. Obs. rare* - *o*. [ad. *L. inficialis*, more correctly *inficialis*, f. *inficere* *inficere*, f. *in-* (IN-) + *facere* to confess.] 'That pertaineth to denial, negative' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Inficiate**, *v. Obs. rare* - *o*. [f. *L. inficiat*, *inficiat*, ppl. stem of *inficiat* to deny, f. *inficere*: see prec.] *trans.* To deny.

1611 COTGR., *Denier*, to deny, disaffirm, inficiate, say nay vnto. 1623 COCKERAM II. To Deny... *Abnegate*, *Inficiale*. Hence † **Inficiation** [ad. *L. inficiation-em*], denial; † **Inficative**, † **Inficatory** *adjs.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, denial.

1611 COTGR., *Deniement*, a denial, denying, inficiation, disaffirming, saying nay vnto. *Ibid.*, *Negatif*, negative, inficiative, denying. *Ibid.*, *Negatoire*, negative, inficiatorie, denying. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Inficiation*, *Inficatory*.

† **Inficient**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. *L. inficient-em* that does nothing, f. *in-* (IN-) + *facient-em* doing.] Of no effect, ineffective.

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. i. in Bullen O. Pl. IV. To erect A towre of Sand on the uncertain surge, Or any thing that were more inficient.

† **Inficious**, *a. Obs. rare* - *l*. [f. *L. inficius*, *inficere* denial (see INFICIAL) + *-ous*.] Given to denying.

1623 *Something Written by Accid.* Blacke Friars 4 When... we are to deale with such Antagonists, and inficious aduersaries, wee may well vse the language of Canaan.

† **Infide**, *a. Obs. rare* - *l*. [ad. *L. infidus*, f. *in-* (IN-) + *fidus* faithful.] Faithless, dishonest, treacherous.

1663 *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 4 The Elements of Language and principals of Religion, both which he studied with the same indifference, and infide and fallacious endeavour.

Infidel (infid'el), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 5-6 infydele, (5 yn-), -fidele, 6 infydel(l), -fidell, -fedel, 6- infidel. [a. OF. *infidelle* (15-16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. *L. infidelis* unfaithful, (in eccl. writers) unbelieving, f. *in-* (IN-) + *fidelis* faithful, FIDELE.]

A. sb. † 1. One who does not believe in (what the speaker holds to be) the true religion; an 'unbeliever'. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* vi. 15 What parte hath he that beliveth with an infidell? [So all 16-17th c. versions; WYCLIF (1382) with vnfeithful, or hethene, (1388) the vnfeithful; 1881 R. V. an unbeliever.] — 2 *Tim.* v. 8 The same denyeth the fayth, and is worse then an infydel [so all 16th c. versions; WYCLIF (1388) an vnfeithful man; R. V. an unbeliever].

2. In specific applications: **a.** From a Christian point of view: An adherent of a religion opposed to Christianity; esp. a Mohammedan, a Saracen (the earliest sense in Eng.); also (more rarely), applied to a Jew, or a pagan. Now chiefly *Hist.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur v. li.* Two bonderd sarasyns or Infydeles. 1494 FAUVAN *Chron.* vii. 30 If any thyng be done to honour of the Cristen, and reproche of infydeles, it is most lykely to be done by vs. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VII. 23 b, The Moores or Mawritane nacion, beyng infideles and unchristened people. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Coll. Good Friday), Haue mercy upon all Jewes, Turkes, Infidels, and heretikes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 334 A Daniel, Iew, Now infidell I haue thee on the hip. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 98 Finding no Indians,

so secure were they, that they ventured along further to find the Infidels at their chief Town. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 280 Propagating the Christian faith among infidels. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth xxxi.* Such services... gave the infidels possession of Spain. 1847 Mrs. A. KREM *Hist. Servia* 14 He... did not hesitate to call even infidels—the Osmanli Turks... to his assistance.

b. From a non-Christian (esp. Jewish or Mohammedan) point of view: = Gentile, Gaiour, etc. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. 1159/1 (Solomon) taking to wyfe among other, such as were infidels. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 301 The Meirin... prayeth God to inspire the Christians, Jewes, Greekes, and generally all Infidels to turne to their Law. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 221, I sought to wed The daughter of an infidel. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 62 A slave, among Muslims, is either a person taken captive in war, or carried off by force, and being at the time of capture an infidel.

3. A disbeliever in religion or divine revelation generally; especially one in a Christian land who professedly rejects or denies the divine origin and authority of Christianity; a professed unbeliever. Usually a term of opprobrium.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 218 b, I shall not syt with wycked infydeles that bath no fayth. 1552 HULOET, *Infydele*, *atheos*. 1625 JACKSON *Creed v.* § 1 Every atheist is an infidel; so is not every infidel an atheist. 1630 PAYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 132 There are many Infidels, and vnbeleuers in the world who haue no faith at all. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 111 ¶ 4, I love to consider an Infidel, whether distinguished by the Title of Deist, Atheist, or Free-thinker. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 335 Some men are bigoted in politics, who are infidels in religion. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 335 He not only peremptorily affirms the reality of witches, but he says that those who deny their existence are not merely infidels but atheists.

4. In general sense: One who does not believe in something specified; an unbeliever. Const. *in*, † *to*, † *against*. (Freq. *fig.* from sense 3).

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxviii. 359 Not to be Fortunes Infidels, but better times to hope. 1716 ADDISON *Freholder* No. 14 ¶ 4 A Tory, who is the greatest Believer in what is improbable, is the greatest Infidel in what is certain. 1720 DE FOE *Life Duncan Campbell* (1841) 44 If many do remain infidels to my relations. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. ix. 67 She must be an infidel against all reason and appearances, if I do not banish even the shadow of mistrust from her heart. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & M. Jmbs.* II. 12 Spiritual communications, as regards which Mrs. Browning is a believer, and her husband an infidel. 1884 *World* 20 Aug. 5/1 The truth is that [he] is a political infidel.

† 5. One who is unfaithful to some duty. *Obs. nonce-use* (with allusion to 1 *Tim.* v. 8: see sense 1).

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. v. § 31 One so faithfull to his Seruants, cannot be suspected for an Infidel in not providing for his family, of his own children.

B. adj. (including appositive or attributive uses of the substantive.)

1. Of persons: Unbelieving; adhering to a false religion; pagan, heathen, etc. (Cf. the sb.)

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccliv. (1482) 328 The Cyte of Constantynople... was taken by the turkes infydeles. 1551 CROMMER *Answe. Gardiner* 369 You haue written what you dreamed in your sleape, rather then what you learned of any author catholyke or infidele. 1651 HOBBAES *Govt. & Soc.* iv. § 16. 66 Saint Paul... reprehends the Corinthians... for going to Law one with another before infidell Judges. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Ctesis [Bristol] Lett.* (1887) I. 239 Her infidel lover was... fond of her. 1823 SHELLEY *Hellas* 244 Are there... No infidel children to impale on spears? 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 26 Desiring her to go to the infidel King.

† **b.** Incredulous, sceptical. *Obs. rare.*

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 495 Wonders in our own Nation... for which other Nations account vs as great liars... as these Infidel fools do them. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 400 Of their Skill in Magic much is spoken in Ancient Writers, but for our Part we are Infidel as to that Power, and therefore shall pass it over.

2. Of things, actions, views, etc.: Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, infidels or infidelity.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 109 Why wanders wretched Thought their Tombs around, In infidel Distress? 1773 BURKE *Sy. Prot. Dissenters* Wks. 1842 II. 473 The author has collected in a body the whole of the infidel code. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 740 Through profane and infidel contempt Of holy writ. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* III. 257 The clergy complain of the enormous spread of bold books, from the infidel tract to the latest handling of the miracle question.

Infidelic, *a. rare*. [f. prec. + *-ic* (after *evangelic*).] Pertaining or related to the views or opinions of infidels. So also **Infidelical a.**

1802 COLERIDGE *Unpubl. Lett.* to Y. P. Estlin (Bright 1884) 95 The infidelical argument from Christian wars... is childish. 1864 *Bookseller's Catal.*, This volume, for its infidelical principles, has rendered him infamously popular. 1882 *Homil. Monthly* July 596 Let Spiritualism free itself from its immoral and infidelic tendencies.

† **Infidelious**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. *L. infidelis* (see INFIDEL) + *-ous*. Cf. FIDELIOUS.] **a.** Unfaithful. **b.** Unbelieving; infidel; of the nature of infidelity; characteristic of infidels.

1581 ANDERSON *Serm. Paules Crosse* 18 Good and euil ones... faithful and infidelious; holy and hypocritical. 1648 W. BRIDGE *England saved with a Notwithstanding* 26 That infidelious, heretical, apostatizing Princes and Governours are to be deposed and excommunicated by the Pope. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 163 A paganish and infidelious scandall at good things happening to bad men here.

Hence † **Infideliously adv.** *Obs.*, perfidiously.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* 339 Which cite... another of the Ptolemies infideliously wrested from his sonne in law Alexander.

Infidelism, *nonce-ud.* [f. INFIDEL + *-ism*.] A system based on unbelief in religion.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) IV. 231 To suppose that the exposure of the folly and falsehood of one form of Infidelism would cure or prevent Infidelity.

Infidelity (infide'liti). [ad. *L. infidelitas* unfaithfulness, n. of quality from *infidelis* INFIDEL. Cf. *F. infidelité* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Want of faith; unbelief in religious matters, esp. disbelief in the truth or evidences of Christianity; the attitude of an infidel.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folly* (1874) II. 188 Now shall I touche wretches of mysbylene, Expressynge theyr folly by theyr infydeyte. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 158/1 The stubburne and obstynate infidelite of the Jewes. 1577 VAUTROUILLE *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 20 Not fained or trifling sinnes, but such as are against the first table: to wit, greet infidelitie, doubting [etc.]. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 15. 278 Let us for the present yield thus much to your Infidelity and grant that Christ was but an ordinary man. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* I. Wks. 1757 IV. 106 Infidelity lets loose the rein to Pleasure, and gives it an ample range. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* Adv. § The external testimony of Christianity... leaves infidelity without excuse. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* iv. 110 Infidelity is the proper opposite of faith.

† **b.** Mohammedanism; Heathenism (cf. INFIDEL sb. 2). *Obs. rare.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* Introd., Whose grienous groanings vnder the heavy yoke of infidelity no tongue is able to expresse. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 746 That thy Virgin Truth, by Virginian Plantation, or Northerly Discovery, may triumph in her conquests of Indian Infidelity.

† **c.** An infidel opinion or practice. *Obs. rare.*

1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 80 Which thinge about all other infidelities shall be our dampnation. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xxvi. Yea, they fear not to teach most pernicious heresies and infidelities.

2. In general sense: Disbelief, incredulity.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 171, I meane not to wast winde in prouing that, which thine infydeylty will not permit thee to beleene. 1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iv. xviii. 335 After his death, how did men struggle to keep him alive in their reports?... partly out of infidelity that his death could be true. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 325, I am, I fear, heterodox almost to infidelity as to the direct action of remedies.

3. Unfaithfulness or disloyalty to a person, e.g. to a sovereign, lord, master, friend, lover; esp., in mod. use, to a husband or wife, called more fully *conjugal infidelity*.

1529 LATIMER *Serm. Card* i, The king, seeing the great infidelity of this person, dischargeth this man of his office. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI. 128 b, The Duke... sente his letters to the kyng of Engleterre... to purge and excuse himselfe, of his untruth and infidelitie. 1598 BARCHELV *Felic. Man* (1631) 636 Martiall finding the infidelitie and inconstancie of love and friendship giveth this counsell. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 120 A remarkable casual revenge on Tradewells infidelity. 1676 tr. *Guilliere's Voy. Athens* 243 When Theseus, after his infidelity to Ariana, stole away Hellen. 1700 'CASTAMORE' (*title*) *Conjugium Linguarum*; or, the Natural, Civil, and Religious Mischiefs arising from conjugal infidelity and impunity. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. x, I told her... that you had never been guilty of a single instance of infidelity to her since your seeing her in town. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xi. (Cab. ed.) II. 357 Whether provoked or not by infidelity on the part of Henry, [Anne's] own conduct had been singularly questionable. 1877 S. COX *Salv. Mundi* Pref. 11 Any man's infidelity to his convictions.

b. With an and *pl.*: An instance or act of such unfaithfulness.

1714 *Spectator* No. 624 ¶ 5 The Infidelities on the one Part between the two Sexes, and the Caprices on the other. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 95 That scene of Alexander, where the heroic throws himself at the feet of Statira for pardon of his past infidelities. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxiii, When his mother accused him of being in love with a Jewess, any evasion seemed an infidelity.

† 4. Untrustworthiness; an instance of this. *rare.*

1777 BURKE *Lett. to Fox* Wks. 1842 II. 389 My opinion of the infidelity of that conveyance [the post] hindered me from being particular. 1785 JEFFERSON *Lett. to Izard* 26 Sept. in *Corr.* (1829) I. 325 The infidelities of the post offices, both of England and France, are not unknown to you.

Infidelize, *v.* [f. INFIDEL + *-ize*.]

1. *trans.* To render infidel.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 501 The work of infidelizing a country is then more than half done. 1847 MEDWIN *Shelley* II. 219 To infidelize the world.

2. *intr.* To play the infidel, profess infidelity.

1876 G. MERRETT *Beauch. Career* III. i. 18 We shall see him... infidelizing, republicanizing, scandalizing his class and his country.

Infidelly, *adv. rare*. [f. INFIDEL *a.* + *-ly* 2.]

In an infidel or unbelieving way.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIX. 143 By this education the religious nature of man is turned... by a fiend against himself to consume him!—Infidelly-religious, revolutionary principles!

† **Infidious**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. *L. infidus* + *-ous*; cf. INFIDE.] Unfaithful; faithless.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 572 Tabaxir, which his infidious Interpreter Clusius calls bis Spodium.

Infield, *in-field* (inf'ild), *sb.* [f. *IN adv.* + *FIELD sb.*]

1. The land of a farm which lies around or near the homestead, as opposed to the outlying parts, which are usually on higher ground and may consist of moorland; hence, arable land as opposed to

pasture; land regularly manured and cropped. *Infield and outfield*, a system of husbandry which confines manuring and tillage to the infield land.

1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scol.* 37 When we break up one Field for Tillage, if we left out another for Hay or Pasture in good Condition, the unfrugal Practice of Outfield and Infield would be at an End, every Part of a Farm would in its Turn produce equally plentiful Crops of Grain or Grass. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 109 note, The arable land in Scotland is divided into infield and outfield. The infield is the land upon which, from time immemorial, the whole dung made in the farm has been laid. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* 1, The part of the township properly arable, and kept as such continually under the plough, was called *in-field*. 1848 HERBURN in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* 11, No. 6, 272 The wretched system of agriculture, called *infield* and *outfield*, which prevailed throughout the greater part of last century. 1856 OLMESTED *Slave States* 270 The cultivated land was divided into 'in-fields' and 'out-fields'; the former, being those nearest the central establishment, received all the manure that was made, and were planted with tobacco.

b. *attrib.*, as *infield corn, ground, land*. (This was prob. the original use.)

1606 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* c. 8 (Jam.) The croft infield come [to be teynded] at any tyme, the beere at any vther tyme, and the outfield come at the third tyme. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 465 All land called infield land, has a mixture of this kind of soil in its composition. 1791 *Act 31 Geo. III.* c. 92 title, An Act for . . . inclosing a certain large open Tract of Land within the inclosure of Holy Island . . . and for extinguishing the Right of Common upon the ancient Infield Lands within the said Island. 1800 in *Edinb. Rev.* CLXVIII. 196 The rich infield ground produced spontaneously rib-grass, white, yellow, and red clover. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiii, There was but a trifling quantity of arable or infield land attached to it.

2. A field adjacent to the farmhouse or grange; a home field.

1875 SIR G. W. DASENT *Vikings* II. 165 As they left the in-fields, near the grange [etc.].

3. *Base-ball*. That part of the field enclosed within the base-lines; the diamond. b. The four fielders placed on the boundaries of the in-field, i.e. the three base-men and the short-stop.

Infield, *v.* [f. IN-2 + FIELD *sb.* Cf. *impark*.] *trans.* 'To inclose, as a field' (Webster, 1856).

In fieri: see FIERI.

† **Infi'ght**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-1 + FIGHT *v.*, after L. *impugnare*.] *trans.* To fight against, attack, assail.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxiv. 1 Over-come þe in-fightand me [L. *impugnantes*, OE. ða on-fehtend]. *Ibid.* cxix. 7 þai in-faght [L. *impugnabant*] me self-willi.

In-fighting, *vbl. sb.* [f. IN *adv.* + FIGHTING *vbl. sb.*] In pugilism: Fighting or boxing at close quarters; the practice of getting close up to an opponent: cf. quot. 1812 in *IN adv.* 3. So **In-fighter**, a boxer who practises this method.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 19 It would not be too much to denominate him as good an in-fighter. 1816 *Ibid.* XLVII. 256 The combat lasted one hour and fifty minutes all at in-fighting. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *1st Persim Sing.* xxviii. 201 There are otherwise admirable boxers who know nothing of what is called 'in-fighting' . . . Once get inside the guard and they go to pieces.

† **Infigure**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **infigurare* (see IN-2 and FIGURE *v.*) = OF. *enfigurer*, It. *infigurare*.]

1. *trans.* To represent in or by a figure or emblem.

1606 HOLLAND *Suton.* 81 *marg.*, Doues [are] consecrate to Venus from whence the Iulij are descended. By them therefore . . . was infigured perpetual felicity to that name and familie. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 274 Your dearest self remains infigured in my chastest breast.

2. To give figure or form to.

1611 FLORIO, *Infigurare*, to infigure, to shapen.

Infigured, *ppl. a.* Also *en-*. [f. IN-2, EN-1 + FIGURED. Cf. F. *infiguré*.] Marked or adorned with figures.

1611 COTGR., *Infiguré*, infigured, figured. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 381 Like world's bright eye [the sun], That once each year surveyes all earth and sky, . . . Hurries to both the poles, and moveth even In the infigurd circle of the heaven. 1774 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 211 Behold The tissue vestment of enfigurd gold.

Infile, *obs. variant of ENFILE *v.**

Infill (infil'), *v. rare.* [f. IN-1 + FILL *v.*] *trans.* To fill within or internally.

1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even?* ix. 79 Pure atmosphere and the glory that infilled it. 1888 J. ELLIS *New Christianity* ii. 42 The nobler works of God, which are infilled with life to every fibre.

Infilled (infil'd), *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* 11, b: see *fill in*.] Filled in, filled up (of a vacant space).

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* i. (1867) 10 Orthoceratites . . . known to be the infilled borings of Annelids and small Crustacea. 1887 *Geol. Mag.* 89 The impressions have been produced by the infilled tracks and burrowings of marine animals.

Infilling, *vbl. sb.* [IN *adv.* 11 c: cf. *prec.*] The action of filling in (a vacant space); that which is used to fill up a hole or cavity.

1871 S. SHARP in *Archæol.* XLIII. 122 The fragments [of pottery] . . . were wheeled away and buried with the infilling. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U.S.) VI. 584 Various theories have been proposed to account for the infilling of mineral veins.

Infil'm, *v.* [f. IN-2 + FILM *v.*] *trans.* 'To cover with a film; to coat thinly' (Webster, 1864).

Infiltr (infilt'er), *v.* [f. IN *adv.* + FILTER *v.*, or ad. F. *infiltrer* (Paré, 16th c.).] *trans.* = INFILTRATE *v.* 3.

a 1846 *Med. Jnrl.* cited in WORCESTER. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. ii. xvi. 364 The congelation of water infiltrated into the porous mass. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiv. 287 The amygdaloids of calc spar which have been infiltrated into the vesicles and crevices in basalts, long after their solidification.

Infiltrate (infilt'ret'), *v.* [f. IN-2 + FILTRATE *v.*, perh. after F. *infiltrer* (Paré, 16th c.).]

1. *trans.* To introduce by filtration; to cause (a fluid) to permeate through pores or interstices.

1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 83 In most of these Abscesses, the Pus seemed rather to be infiltrated than deposited. 1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* I. 337 Sands . . . which, by means of a calcareous juice which the sea infiltrates at that spot, harden gradually. 1854 tr. *Lamartine's Mem. Celebr. Char.* II. Milton 5 The air of Naples, which infiltrated itself through his veins. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xv. 293 The tissues becoming disorganized, and the blood thereupon being infiltrated into them, dark blotches appear on the skin.

fig. 1876 JAS. GAUNT *One of the '600'* vi. 51 Love steals into the nature, infiltrating its sentiments . . . through every crevice of the being. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 354 Into the body of . . . ancient matter he skillfully infiltrated a leaven of spurious additions.

2. To pass into or permeate by filtration; to pass through the pores or interstices of (a substance). *Freq. in pass. infiltrated with* (rarely *by*).

1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 141 Purulent Serum . . . with which the Parts were infiltrated. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 67 As this infiltrates the osseous substance. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 10 Dec. 294/2 The blood . . . infiltrates the loose tissue. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 225 Carbonized remains, often infiltrated with mineral matter. fig. 1884 *Expositor* Dec. 457 Abstractions infiltrated with analogical conceptions.

3. *intr.* To pass through or into a substance by filtration; to percolate through pores or interstices.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 362 The watery part of the blood from the small vessels . . . may either infiltrate into the areolar tissue, or it may be poured into some neighbouring serous cavity. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* ii. 1059 Death's black dust . . . infiltrated through every secret fold Of this sealed letter.

fig. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 24 The Greek element of thought . . . infiltrating through the theosophy of Alexandria. 1861 SIR J. K. SHUTTLEWORTH *Let. to Earl Granville* 51 Education infiltrates from the upper and governing classes to the lower.

Infiltrate, *sb.* [f. *prec.*: cf. FILTRATE *sb.*] An infiltrated substance; an infiltration.

In mod. Dicts.

Infiltrated (infilt'ret'ed), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* vb. + -ED-1.] a. Permeated with some substance.

1868 W. B. CARPENTER in *Sci. Opin.* (1869) 6 Jan. 175/1 The infiltrated condition of those [sponges] previously obtained. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 305 Free incisions into infiltrated parts.

b. Introduced by infiltration.

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 58 The pressure exercised by the infiltrated fat produces considerable anæmia of the organ. 1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 106 This thickening of the membrane contains . . . a large quantity of calcium carbonate . . . as a homogeneous infiltrated mass.

fig. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iv. xviii, All the infiltrated influences of disregarded religious teaching.

Infiltrating, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING-2.] That infiltrates; percolating, permeating.

1849 DANA *Geol.* v. (1850) 317 The infiltrating fluid may have contained silica. 1872 — *Corals* ii. 155 The agency of infiltrating waters. 1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 509 The origin of the infiltrating substances.

Infiltration (infilt'rei'sh'n). [n. of action from INFILTRATE *v.*; perh. ad. F. *infiltration* (16th c.).]

1. The action or process of infiltrating; percolation. a. In *Physics* and *Geol.*, of water or mineral substances in solution.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 427 The percolation or infiltration of the particles. *Ibid.* 428 The infiltration of sea-water through lavas. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 102 The soil is . . . broken on the surface by funnel-shaped hollows. . . These inverted cones are evidently excavated by the infiltration of water. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 74 The phragmocone . . . owes its preservation to the infiltration of calc-spar. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 70 Waters of infiltration always contain less or more of these Salts.

b. *Physiol.* and *Path.*, of fluids (esp. blood or fat) which penetrate the tissues.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xvii. (1856) 129 The infiltration of fatty matter is rather alarming. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 54 Infiltration is a term ordinarily applied to the deposition of some material in or between the tissue-elements. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 6 Contusions involving the urethra may lead to infiltration of urine.

c. *fig.* of immaterial elements or influences, as ideas, opinions, etc.

1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. Bentham 374 Principle after principle of those propounded by him is . . . making its way by infiltration into the understandings most shut against his influence. 1867 — *Inaug. Addr. St. Andrews* (People's ed.) 8 Reason . . . is beginning to find its way by gradual infiltration even into English schools. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* viii. 235 The infiltration of tribal ideas.

2. The action of infiltrating a substance with something; the process, fact, or condition of being infiltrated or permeated; esp. in *Path.*

1830 HERSCHTEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 61 Fluids . . . keep the country in a constant state of infiltration from below upwards. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 51

Fatty Infiltration—which is often described as 'fatty degeneration'—consists in the infiltration of the tissues with fat, which is deposited in them from the blood.

3. An infiltrated deposit.

a 1812 KIRWAN (Webster 1828) Calcareous infiltrations filling the cavities of other stones. 1815 BAKERWELL *Introd. Geol.* 21 This he attributes to a calcareous infiltration. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* IX. 317 The cells composing the infiltration are round or oval in shape.

fig. 1882a CHILD *Ballads* I. xv. 179/2 This passage is clearly an infiltration from a different story.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Infiltration-theory*, the theory that a vein was filled by the infiltration of mineral solutions. 1882a GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* ii. n. 72 The relation . . . between these infiltration products and the decomposition of the surrounding mass. 1888 *Times in Pall Mall G.* 1 Oct. 4/1 This infiltration theory had necessarily to come under Mr. Judd's consideration.

Infiltrative, *a. rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -IVE.] Of the nature of, or productive of, infiltration.

1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* I. xx. 242 The expansion of the ice after the contraction of low temperatures, and the infiltration or endosmometric changes thus induced.

† **Infinite**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *infinitus* = (Plautus) one of the lowest, f. *infimus* lowest, INFINIMOUS; after OPTIMATE.] One of the lowest class.

1733 TOLL *Horst-Hoing Hush.* Pref. 7 He will not suffer, that the Possessors of Land shall be trampled on by Servants and Labourers, or other Infinites of the Country.

† **Infinite**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *infimare* to make low, f. *infimus* lowest, INFINIMOUS.] *trans.* To make low or base; to degrade, debase. Hence *Infiniting* *ppl. a.*, debasing.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 394 Popular novellising factionists and infiniting sectaries . . . who through colour of piety trouble all.

Infim'ity, *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *infinitas* lowness, f. *infimus*; see next; in mod. F. *infimilé*.] The quality of being 'infimous'; *concr.* an 'infimous' person.

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Mar. 410/2 Mediocrities, or rather infimities, like those who crowd the French chamber.

† **Infin'ous**, *a.* [f. L. *infimus* (superl. of *inferus*) lowest + -OUS.] Very low or base; basest.

1613 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 172 A man risen by subtletie and his tongue from infimous condition. 1627 W. SCLEATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 159 They vowed to suffer losse, I say not of life, but of the cause of good of fortune, for the cause of the Gospel. 1663 WOOD *Life* 15 June (O. H. S.) I. 476 A yong heire, who valuing not his father's labours, because of his ignorance, put most of his papers . . . to infimous uses.

† **Infin'al**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-3 + L. *fin-is* end + -AL; cf. *final*.] = INFINITE.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Viri.* v. xxxi, Wo worth infynall payne and dystresse. 1509 — *Past. Pleas.* xlv, (Percy Soc.) 219 Praye to thy swete soune whiche is infinnal.

In fine, *adv. phr.* Finally, in short, to sum up: see FINE *sb.* 1.

Infinitant (infinit'ant), *a. Logic.* [ad. Schol. L. *infinitans*, pres. pple. of *infinitare* to INFINITE.] That infinitates; applied to a sign of negation when joined to a term. See INFINITE *a.* 8.

Infinitary (infinit'ari), *a. Math.* [= Ger. *infinitär*, as in *infinitärkalkül* 'infinitary calculus' (Du Bois Raymond): see -ARY 1.] Relating to infinity, or to an infinite value of a quantity; as *infinitary property* of a function, i.e. one which the function has when the variable becomes infinite.

Infinitate (infinit'et'), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of Schol. L. *infinitare* (Abelard *Dialectica*, Wks., Paris 1836, 225), f. *infinitus* INFINITE: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To render infinite; in *Logic*, to make (a positive concept, term, or predicate) 'infinite' (see INFINITE *a.* 8) or indefinite in extent, by prefixing a negative. Hence *Infinitated* *ppl. a.*

1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 152 Either A, or its Infinitated correlative, not-A, must belong to everything, and must include everything. *Ibid.* 153 A negative Judgment can always be changed in Form to an affirmative, or an affirmative to a negative, simply by Infinitating one of its Terms, or by dropping its Infinitation. 1867 ATWATER *Logic* 61 Hence such purely Negative Conceptions are sometimes classed by logicians as Infinitated Conceptions.

Infinitation (infinit'ei'sh'n). *Logic.* [ad. Schol. L. *infinitatio* (Abelard *Dialectica* 225), n. of action from *infinitare*: see *prec.*] The action of infinitating or making 'infinite'; the condition of being infinitated; hence, applied to one of the forms of immediate inference, also called *permutation* or *obversion*, in which one term, usually the predicate, of the original proposition is made negative.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 205 For the affirmation, negation, and infinitation of propositions. 1864 [see *prec.*]. 1867 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* iii. li. 77 The same inference is sometimes called Infinitation, from the Nomen Infinitum, or, more properly, Nomen Indefinitum (not-Y, as the contradictory of Y), which is employed as the predicate. 1867 ATWATER *Logic* 71 [Division] must not be a *priori*, or by Infinitation.

Infinite (infin'it), *a. (adv.) and sb.* Forms: 4-6 infynyt(e), 4-7 infinit, (5) infenite, 6 infinyte, infynit(e), Sc. infneit(e), 4- infnite. [ad. L. *infinitus* unbounded, unlimited, f. *in-* (IN-3)

+ *finit-us* FINITE; perh. orig. through OF. *infini*, -*ite* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), later *infini* (Oresme, 14th c.). In hymns sometimes rimed with (-ait).]

A. adj.

1. Having no limit or end (real or assignable); boundless, unlimited, endless; immeasurably great in extent, duration, or other respect. Chiefly of God or His attributes; also of space, time, etc., in which it passes into the mathematical use (4 b).

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 71 The largenes therof may not be comprehended by thought of mannes wytte; for it is Infynyte. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 Released by thynfynyte grace & goodnes of our said lord. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxlvij. 5 Greate is oure Lorde, and greate is his power, yee his wysdome is infinite. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) Ep. *ijj. That he might shewe more manifestly his goodnes and infinit mercie among men. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. iii. (1886) 22 No man can have in his mind an image of infinite magnitude; nor conceive infinite swiftness, infinite time, or infinite force, or infinite power. 1754 *EDWARDS Freed. Will.* i. iv. 22 That Power is not Infinite; and so goes not under certain Limits. 1811 *HAEER Hymn*, Lord of mercy and of might. 'Maker, Teacher, Infinite; Jesus, hear and save! 1849 *FROUDE Nemesis Faith* 130 The doctrine of the infinite divisibility of matter must be called in to help you in your dividings. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. ii. 15 An infinite series of images of the candle will be seen.

b. In loose or hyperbolic sense: Indefinitely or exceedingly great; exceeding measurement or calculation; immense, vast.

1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1675 *Hyssip.* Why lykede me.. of thyn tunge the infynyt graciousnesse. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. xxxii. 122 (Harl. MS.) He shulde wed hir with goodis infinite. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 255 Infinite number of Jewes that were expelled out of Castill. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* V. i. 114 Gratiano speaks an infinite deale of nothing. 1602 — *Ham.* ii. ii. 316 What a piece of worke is a man! how Noble in Reason? how infinite in faculty? 1748 *Anson's Voy.* Intro. Of infinite importance to the commercial and sea-faring part of mankind. 1857 *MAURICE Ep. St. John* xvii. 281 We owe them infinite thanks for it. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xxi. (1877) 233 A truth this of infinite importance.

† c. Occupying an indefinitely long time; immensely long, very tedious, 'endless'. (Used predicatively, with inf. or with personal subj.: cf. *long*.) *Obs.*

1575-85 *ABP. SANDVY Sermon*. (Parker Soc.) 26 It were infinite to recite what huge sums of money they have gathered. 1608 *TOPSELL Serpents* (1658) 667 All which... I will (lest I should seem to be infinite) passe over with silence. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horre Subs.* 363, I dare walke no farther in this Labyrinth, for feare of growing too infinite. 1638 *CHILLINGW. Relig. Prot.* i. ii. § 116. 97 Lastly, not to be infinite, it is taught by Mr. Knot himself, not in one page only... but all his Book over.

2. with *sb. pl.* Unlimited or indefinitely great in number; innumerable, very many, 'no end of'. Now *arch.* or *rare*.

1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 1669 Infinite been the sorwes and the teeres Of olde folk and eek of tendre yeeres. 1483 *CAXTON Cato* Iij. Many and Infynyte eyules and inconvenientes. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 88 Not only... infinite hundredes and legions but also myriades of men. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) L j. She and her laideis shedde infinite teares. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 5 Now the Latine Translations were too many to be all good, for they were infinite. 1668 *HALE Pref. Knt.'s T.* b ij. Infinite other Instances of like nature may be given. 1709 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 119 ¶ 2 There are infinite Parts in the smallest Portion of Matter. 1775 *HARRIS Philos. Arrangement*. Wks. (1841) 265 Thus there are... infinite ways of being vicious, though but one of being virtuous. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* iii. xviii. (1872) I. 253 The Swedes... found infinite 'pigs, near Interberg'.

† 3. Indefinite in nature, meaning, etc.; indeterminate. *Obs.*

1520 *WHITINTON Vulg.* (1527) 6 Nownes infynyte as *quisquis*, *quicunque*. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 1 Either it is an infinite question and without end, or els it is definite and comprehended within some end. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 111 It is a blind, confused, infinite, giddy thing.

4. *Math.* † a. Having no determined limit; of indefinite length or magnitude. *Obs.*

1660 *BARROW Euclid* i. xii. Upon an infinite right line. *Ibid.* xxii. From the infinite line DE.

b. Of a quantity or magnitude: Having no limit; greater than any assignable quantity or magnitude (opp. to *finite*). Of a line or surface: Extending indefinitely without limit, and not returning into itself at any finite distance (opp. to *closed*).

1692 *HALLEY in Phil. Trans.* No. 195 (title) Of the several Species of Infinite Quantity, and of the Proportions they bear to one another. 1743 *EMERSON Fluxions* 277 To find the Force wherewith an infinite Solid, plain on one Side Lj, attracts a Corpuscle placed at C. 1836 *DE MORGAN Calculus Elem.* Illustr. 61 When we say, $a + \frac{1}{x}$ is equal to a when x is infinite, we only mean that as x is increased $a + \frac{1}{x}$

becomes nearer to a and may be made as near to it as we please, if x may be as great as we please. 1840 *LARONER Geometry* 278 When the ellipse becomes a parabola, the further focus will be removed to an infinite distance. 1869 *TODHUNTER Plane Trig.* (ed. 4) iv. § 58 As the angle increases from 0 to 90° the tangent increases from 0 without limit, so that by taking an angle sufficiently near to 90° we can make the tangent as great as we please; this is usually expressed for the sake of abbreviation thus, the tangent of 90° is infinite. 1875 — *Algebra* (ed. 7) lii. § 706 The number of prime numbers is infinite. 1885 *WATSON & BURBURY Math. The. Electr. & Magn.* I. 4 If u become

infinite at any point within S , we cannot include in the integration the point at which the infinite value occurs.

c. *Infinite series*: a series of quantities or expressions which may be indefinitely continued without ever coming to an end (but may or may not have a finite value or 'limit' to which it approaches as more and more terms are taken: see *CONVERGING*, *DIVERGENT* 4). So *infinite decimal*.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 44 The Operation may either be terminated... or else continued on in an Infinite Series. 1763 *EMERSON Increments* p. vi. The Method of Increments will help us to this term, either expressed in finite quantities, or by an infinite series. 1796 *HUTTON Math. Dict.* s.v., *Infinite Decimals*, such as do not terminate, but go on without end. 1875 *TODHUNTER Algebra* (ed. 7) xl. § 557 An infinite series in which all the terms are of the same sign is divergent if each term is greater than some assigned finite quantity, however small.

5. *Mus.* Of a canon: see *quot*.

1869 *OUSELEY Counterp.* xv. 105 If [the canon] is made continually to recur to the beginning, so as never to come to a regular close, it is called Infinite, or Circular.

6. *Law.* *Distress infinite*: see *DISTRESS sb.* 3 b.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 24* § 1 In the same attente they shalbe awarded ageynst the petite Jurie the party and the graund Jury somons and resonons and distres infynyte. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII. c. 38* § 1. 1641, 1768 [see *DISTRESS sb.* 3 b]. 1882 *Scriven's Copyholds* (ed. 6) vi. § 2. 207 The proper remedy for neglect of suit of court, as well as for refusal to do fealty, was a distress infinite of the beasts or other personal property of the defaulter.

7. *Gram.* Applied to those parts of the verb which are not limited by person or number; viz. those verbal sbs. and adjs. which have certain verbal properties, the Infinitive 'Mood', Gerunds, Supines, and Participles. Opposed to *finite*.

1871 *ROSE Lat. Gram.* ii. xvi. 183 The forms of the verb proper are often called collectively the Finite Verb; the verbal nouns above named are sometimes called the Infinitive Verb. 1871 *Publ. Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 35 The forms of the Verb Infinite are not limited by Mood and Person. It comprises... (1) The Infinitive, a Verbal Substantive; as, *amare*, to love... (2) Participles, which are Verbal Adjectives.

8. *Logic.* A rendering of Schol.L. *infinitus*, applied to a negative term, etc.; infinitated.

1860 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* xiv. 1. 253 Aristotle denominated the negative terms, such as *non-B*, *non-homo*, *non-albus*, etc., *ἀόριστα*, literally infinite nouns. Boethius however unhappily translated... *ἀόριστος* by the Latin *infinitus*. The Schoolmen... thus called the *ἀόριστα* *ἀόριστα*, *nomina infinita*; and the *non*- they styled the *particula infinitans*.

† B. *adv.* = INFINITELY: usually in hyperbolic sense = very greatly. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 298 Infynyte ryche in glory. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 616 Are there not infinite many passages in thy life? 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 60 Nature is so infinite various in the Colours and shadows of the face. 1673 *DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode* i. 1, I set a good face upon the matter, and am infinite fond of her before company.

C. *absol.* or *as sb.*

1. That which is infinite, or has no limit; an infinite being, thing, quantity, extent, etc. Now almost always in sing. with *the*; esp. as a designation of the Deity or the absolute Being.

1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* ii. 14 Two infinities cannot be abidden, no nor imagined together, therefore, as there must needs be one Infinite, so must there be but only one. 1711 *KEN Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 1 No Rival Infinite could share thy Throne, There no more Infinities can be but one. 1712 *H. More's Antid.* Ath. i. viii. Schol. 151 Since every part of an Infinite is infinite, there may be supposed something more infinite than an Infinite. 1830 *HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* § 106 The telescope and the microscope laid open the infinite in both directions. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 455 The Presence-chamber of the Infinite. 1856 *VAUGHAN Mystics* (1860) I. 44 Hindoo mysticism... aims at ultimate absorption in the Infinite.

2. In hyperbolic use: An exceedingly large amount or number; a very great quantity or multitude; very much or many; 'no end'. † a. *absol.* (from A. 2: always in plural sense.) *Obs.*

1568 *ASCHAN Scholent.* i. (Arb.) 69 Infinite shall be made cold in Religion by your example. 1577 *NORTH-BROOKE Dicing* (1843) 170 Infinite from thence have returned home vncast. 1656 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physick* 120 Infinite have been cured by it.

† b. *Const.* of, with no defining word prefixed.

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* ii. vii. 70 A thousand oaths, an Ocean of his teares, And instances of infinite of Love. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* iv. xvi. (1614) 428 There are infinite of Frier-like companions passing to and fro. 1661 *PEYVS Diary* i. June, There was infinite of new cakes placed. 1677 *VARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 115 Down the Elb to Hamborough, is sent infinite of Corn. 1697 *CONGREVE Mourne. Bride* iv. i. No term, no bound, but infinite of woe.

c. With article or other defining word prefixed; usually *const. of*. Formerly also in *pl.* (cf. *mod. colloq. lots, heaps, oceans*).

1563 *WINGET Wks.* (1890) II. 64 Thou may se an infinit of exemplis. 1595 *MARKHAM Sir R. Grinville* xciii, Shee lesse great shot in infynits did hide. 1611 *HEYWOOD Gold. Age* iii. i. Wks. 1874 III. 36 We have assembled infinities of men. 1615 J. WRIGHT *Acc. Lady J. Grey in Phenix* (1708) II. 28 She brought forth her Increase in such abundance of Infinities, that the least of her Excellencies were impossible to be circumscrib'd. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Jurelaw* 279 The ibes, that kill infinities of serpents. 1662 *GLANVILL Lux Orient.* Pref. (1682) 10 What an infinite of Books are written upon almost all subjects. 1748 F. SMITH

Voy. Disc. I. 188 You have an Infinite to lose, should you be defeated. 1856 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* IV. v. i. § 3 That Calais tower has an infinite of symbolism in it.

† 3. *Phr.* in infinite, to infinite, = L. in or ad infinitum (see INFINITUM); endlessly. *Obs.*

a 1631 *DONNE Elegy to Lady Bedford* Poems (1633) 299 Diffus'd, and spread in infinite. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 71 Mischiefs have their terminations, but fears go on infinite. 1651 *JER. TAYLOR Sermon for Year* i. vii. 87 And so on to infinite.

4. *Math.* An infinite quantity: see A. 4 b.

Different orders of infinities are distinguished, each infinitely greater than the preceding: cf. INFINITESIMAL B. 1. 1666 *HOBBS Consid. Wallis* Wks. 1845 VII. 446 This arguing of infinities is but the ambition of school-boys. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 288 Dr. John Wallis... first demonstrated the impossibility of squaring the Circle, Arithmetically, ... having apply'd his method of Infinities in order thereunto. 1692 *HALLEY in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 556 That among themselves each of those Species of Infinities are in given Proportions, is what I now intend to make plain. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 205 Of Infinities 'tis hence plain, that some are equal, others unequal. 1710 *BERKELEY Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 130 Of late the speculations about Infinities have... grown to such strange notions, as have occasioned no small scruples and disputes among the geometers. 1831 *BREWSTER Newton* (1855) II. xvii. 127 He then proceeds to correct an error of Dr. Bentley's in supposing that all infinities are equal. 1858 *BUCKLEY Crofts*. (1869) II. iv. 190 The geometry of infinities applied to the ordinates and tangents of curves. 1864 *PLUCKER New Geom. Space in Phil. Trans.* (1865) 727 The number of rays constituting a configuration, a congruency, a complex and space, are infinities of first, second, third, and fourth order. 1864 *Reader* 21 May 657 The symbol $\frac{1}{2}$, the infinite of common algebra, represents an extreme of infinity.

Infinite, v. rare. [f. INFINITE a.]

† 1. To infinite it: to proceed to an 'infinite' or indefinite extent. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 72 Suppose that any King... should... Solomon-like, infinite it in Wives and Concubines. 2. *trans.* To render infinite; to infinitate.

1868 H. BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 105 They are creatures to be somehow infinitated, to be eternized in their continuance of good. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 617 Those very elements of diversity by which... spirit in its last individual forms infinities and unifies the manifold.

Infinately (infinittly), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

1. In an infinite degree, or to an infinite extent; without limit or end; boundlessly.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 109 The trouthe of the hooly trydnte passeth infynittely al that may be said. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* iv. 47 Considering his effects; howbeit in such sort as that we must think infinitely of him. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iii. xxxviii. 248 God, who is infinitely more mercifull then men. 1777 *PRIESTLEY Math. & Sph.* (1782) I. iii. 38 Every particle of matter is infinitely divisible. 1899 *Expositor* Feb. 92 There is a power working within us... that is infinitely wiser, stronger and better than ourselves. *Mod.* We conceive of space as extending infinitely in all directions.

b. In loose or hyperbolic sense: To an indefinitely great extent; beyond measurement or calculation; exceedingly, immensely, vastly.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* vi. iv. (1886) 95 He grew infinitie rich. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* V. v. i. 135 This is the man, this is Anthonio, To whom I am so infinitely bound. 1673 *TEMPLE Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 66 They buy infinitely, but 'tis to sell again. 1717 *STEELE in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 173 Dear Prue—I have yours of the 14th, and am infinitely obliged to you for the length of it. 1827 *MAGNIN Red-nosed Lieut.* I like the blonde... infinitely. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 49 The Turkish population is infinitely more harshly used than the Christian, as regards exactions.

† 2. Without determinate limit or end; to an indefinite distance or extent; indefinitely. *Obs.*

1430 *Art Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 3 And so infynittly multiplying by these. 3. 10, 100, 1000. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 254 Which he knewe... to reach infinitely towards the north-east. 1597 *MORLEY Intrad. Mus.* 6 The Keyes... may be continued infinitely. 1625 *BACON Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 297 It being not possible for them to go forward infinitely. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 344 Even so the mind... runneth on infinitely, remembering all what is to be remembered. 1695 Ld. *PRESTON Boeth.* iii. 135 Wherefore that we may not infinitely produce our Reasons.

† 3. In an indefinite manner or sense; indefinitely, indeterminately, generally. (In quot. 1530, = in the infinitive mood.) *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 352 And infynittely: *je ne scay que pincer*. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 8 The number of seven is put infinitely. 1591 R. TURNAULT *St. James* 3 b, In this sense infinitely is 'servant' taken in holy Scripture, meaning all such as serve God in profession of religion.

4. *Math.* To an infinite extent or amount; without limit.

Infinittly small = INFINITESIMAL; so *infinitely near*, to diminish infinitely, etc.

1692 *HALLEY in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 556 A Line infinitely long. 1704 [see INFINITESIMAL A. 2]. 1710 *BERKELEY Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 123 No finite extension contains innumerable parts or is infinitely divisible. 1740 *CHEYNE Regiment* 204 Between an infinitely small, and an infinitely great part of the Diameter of an infinit Circle. 1743 *EMERSON Fluxions* 279 Draw the Axis... and the Ordinates... infinitely near. 1796 *HUTTON Math. Dict.* s.v., The mean proportional between infinitely great, and infinitely little, is finite. 1828 — *Course Math.* II. 103 The centre of a parabola is infinitely distant from the vertex. 1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) i. § 5 When the increment is supposed infinitely small, it is called a differential.

Infiniteness. Now *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality or condition of being infinite; infinitude, infinity. a. Boundlessness, illimitableness.

1534 WHITTON *Tullies Offices* i. D. To the extent we maye auoyde that infynytensse of Ennius [who recommended giving charity to all], that degree is nygher that is of the same kynne. 1552 HULOT, *Infynytens, apiria*. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* ii. xv. (1634) 232 They which by faith perceive what he is, have comprehended the whole infiniteness of heavenly good things. 1608 A. WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 39 Shewing his . . perfection, goodness, infiniteness. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 36 What is Infiniteness? It is an essential property of God, whereby all things in his essence are signified to be without measure and quantity. 1700 D. PHILLIPS *Proteus Rediv.* 11 The Schools talk of the Infiniteness of Space. 1813 SHELLEY *O. Mab* vii. 206 The thoughts that rise in time-destroying infiniteness. 1894 MAS. FA. ELLIOT *Rom. Gossip* v. 162 There was infiniteness in the look-out over a boundless sea.

b. Indefiniteness of amount or number; usually in hyperbolic sense: The state of being exceedingly great or numerous; immensity, vastness; immense quantity or number.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. of Bodie & Soule* Ep. Ded. 2 The infiniteness of creatures doeth declare the power. 1612 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* x. 85 Very few in respect of that infiniteness of people, wherewith Egypt doth and ever did abound. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* iv. 1, More base in the infiniteness of her sensuality than corruption can infect. 1654 COXANE *Dianea* ii. 124 Complaining on the infiniteness of his Miseries.

Infinitesimal (infinitesimal), *sb.* and *a.* Also *erron.* -*ess*-. [f. mod.L. *infinitesim-us*, f. L. *infinit-us* (cf. *cent-esimus* hundredth, *mill-esimus* thousandth); cf. F. *infinitésime* (1752 in *Dict. Trévoux*), *infinitesimal* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*).

The form of the mod.L. word shows that it was orig. meant as an ordinal, viz. the 'infiniteth' in order, that which is at an infinite distance from the first; but the ordinals are also used to name fractions, e.g. hundredth (part), $\frac{1}{100}$, thousandth (part) $\frac{1}{1000}$; hence, *infinitesimal pars*, *infinitesimal part* or *infinitesimal*, came to mean unity divided by infinity, $(\frac{1}{\infty})$, and thus an infinitely small part or quantity. Although essentially an adj., our earliest example shows the word used absolutely as a *sb.*

A. *sb.* (or absolutely.)

†1. As ordinal: The 'infiniteth' member of a series. *Obs. rare.*

1655 H. MOORE *App. Antid. Ath.* xiii. 391 But for us whose capacities are finite, if we would venture to name a first in infinite succession, we should call it *πρῶτον ἀπειρον*, the first infinitesimal, and acknowledge our selves unable to go through, our understandings being finite.

2. (Chiefly *Math.*) As a fraction or fractional quantity. The inverse or reciprocal of an infinite quantity; †an infinitely small fraction or part of anything (*obs.*). Hence b. (*Math.*) An infinitely small quantity or amount, a quantity less than any assignable quantity.

Chiefly used of the infinitesimal differences or *differentials* treated of in the differential and integral calculus: see DIFFERENTIAL A. 3. B. 1 a. Mathematicians distinguish different orders of infinitesimals; thus, if we make *x* infinite, $\frac{1}{x}$ is an infinitesimal of the first order, $\frac{1}{x^2}$ (being infinitely less than $\frac{1}{x}$) an infinitesimal of the second order, and so on.

[1704 HAYES *Fluxions* 1 These infinitely little Parts of an infinitely little Part of a given Quantity are . . called *Infinitesimæ Infinitesimarum* or Fluxions of Fluxions.] 1706 DITTON *Fluxions* 20 Let *m* denote an infinite Quantity, *d* any finite one; then is $\frac{d}{m}$ the Infinitesimal of *d*, according

to Mr. Nieuwentyt. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 130 Some . . not content with holding that finite lines may be divided into an infinite number of parts, do yet farther maintain that each of these infinitesimals is itself subdivisible into an infinity of other parts or infinitesimals of a second order, and so on *ad infinitum*. These, I say, assert there are infinitesimals of infinitesimals of infinitesimals, etc., without ever coming to an end. 1745 NEEDHAM *Microsc. Disc.* Intro. 3 A little Ant-hill . . would appear to its inhabitants . . an Infinitesimal of the terraqueous Globe.

b. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 6 An infinite succession of infinitesimals, each infinitely less than the foregoing. 1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 349 In the Method of Infinitesimals, the Element, by which any Quantity increases or decreases, is supposed to become infinitely small. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 78 A very simple explanation of the various orders of infinitesimals admitted by Leibnitz. 1831 HIND *Princ. Differ. Calc.* 116 The method of Infinitesimals adopted by Leibnitz as the foundation of his Differential Calculus. 1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calculus* (ed. 2) ii. § 36.

3. In loose or hyperbolic use: An extremely small quantity or amount; something excessively minute or insignificant.

1840 HOOB *Up Rhine* 255 Hahnemann, having hit on the advantage of small doses, never rested till he had reduced them to infinitesimals. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 197 What power does Nature not owe to her duration of amassing infinitesimals into cosmic forces!

B. *adj.*

1. (Chiefly *Math.*) a. Infinitely or indefinitely small; smaller than any assignable fraction or magnitude. (Correlative to *infinite*, and, with it, opposed to *finite*.) b. *transf.* Relating to infinitesimal quantities; esp. in *infinitesimal calculus*, a name for the differential and integral calculus considered as one (corresponding to the direct and inverse methods of fluxions).

1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 132 It will not be

found . . necessary to make use of or conceive infinitesimal parts of finite lines. 1770 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 435 note, The infinitesimal segments of that line. 1801 W. DICKSON (*title*) Reflections on the Infinitesimal Calculus. From the French of Carnot, with Notes. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i. iii. § 17 (1875) 57 It is quite possible to think of its motion as diminishing insensibly until it becomes infinitesimal. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. ii. 58 The aqueous vapour it contains is of almost infinitesimal amount.

2. In loose or hyperbolic use (cf. A. 3): Too small to be measured or reckoned; extremely minute or insignificant.

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* iii. iv. (1734) 337, I was not reduced to such extreme Weakness, that infinitesimal Errors, could do great Hurt. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. iii. 393 An Obstruction of the infinitesimal Vessels of the Nervous System. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* i. 474 No river can push forward its delta without raising the level of the whole ocean, although in an infinitesimal degree. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. ix. (1853) 120 Were it but the pitifullest infinitesimal fraction of a Product, produce it in God's name! 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 6/4 Each infinitesimal right of grazing . . had to be surveyed, examined into.

Hence **Infinitesimality**, an infinitesimally small matter; **Infinitesimalness**, infinitesimal smallness.

1867 *Gd. Words* 801/1 The infinitesimality (I am sorry to have to coin a word) of his influence. 1895 COLUMBUS (O.) *Dispatch* 17 Oct. 11/3 It is well sometimes to let the mind dwell on such infinitesimalities. 1897 N. Y. *Voice* 8 July 2/3 This infinitesimalness of the Church practise.

Infinitesimally (infinitesimali), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-ly*]. In an infinitesimal degree: almost always qualifying *small*. (But in quots. 1801, 1814, used for: To an infinite extent, infinitely.)

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 648 Herder is a vague sweeping declaimer, who multiplies metaphors infinitesimally. 1814 *Ibid.* XXXVIII. 212 So infinitesimally various are nature's shades of hue. 1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 51 Cases where infinitesimally small quantities of matter are acted on. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 66 These differ, at the utmost, only infinitesimally in articulating position from *i* and *u*. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Oct. 5/1 Corroborative evidence of this nature . . reduces the chance of mistake to an infinitesimally small fraction.

Infiniteth, *a. Math.* *nonce-wd.* [f. INFINITE + *-th*, termination of ordinal numerals.] Used as the ordinal numeral corresponding to *infinite*; *infiniteth power*, that power obtained by multiplying a quantity by itself an infinite number of times. (Infiniteth, from *infinity*, is now current in oral use.)

1708 E. HALLEY *Demonstr. Anal. Logar. Tang.* in *Misc. Cur.* II. 28 If a Table of Logarithm Tangents be made by extraction of the root of the Infiniteth power, whose Index is the length of the arch you put for Unity.

Infinitinomial (infinitinōmīāl), *a.* and *sb.* *Math. rare.* [f. L. *infinit-us* INFINITE, after *binomial*, *multinomial*.] a. *adj.* Consisting of an infinite number of terms; b. *sb.* An expression of this nature.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* A iv, The General Theorems for Extracting the Root of any Binomial or Infinitinomial Power. 1763 EMERSON *Increments* 78 The infinitinomial $1 + By + Cy^2$ &c. is to be raised to the *m*th power.

†Infinitin. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *infinitin-*em boundlessness, infinity, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *finitin-*em ending, FINITION.] Infinited or infinitated condition.

a 1618 J. DAVIES *Willes Pilgr.* etc. (1878) 23 For what joy is so great but the concept of falling to his Infinitin (Of blacke Non-essence) will confound it straight?

Infinitival (infinitivāl), *a. Gram.* [f. L. *infinitiv-us* (see next) + *-AL*.] Of or belonging to the infinitive.

1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* ii. 46 *Esse* . . the infinitival form of the verb 'to be'. 1877 F. HALL *Eng. Adject.* in *able* 47 To all verbs . . from the Anglo-Saxon, to all based on the uncorrupted infinitival stems of Latin verbs of the first conjugation, and to all substantives . . we annex *-able* only.

Hence **Infinitivally** *adv.*, after the manner of the infinitive.

1884 F. HALL in *Amer. J. Philol.* III. 297 (heading) On the English Perfect Participle used Infinitivally.

Infinitive (infinitiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 infinitive. [ad. L. *infinitiv-us* unlimited, indefinite, infinitive, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *finitiv-us* defining, definite. Cf. F. *infinitif*, -ive (14-15th c.).]

A. *adj.*

1. *Gram.* The name of that form of a verb which expresses simply the notion of the verb without predicating it of any subject. Usually classed as a 'mood', though strictly a substantive with certain verbal functions, esp. those of governing an object, and being qualified by an adverb.

(Called by Quintilian and Priscian *infinitus modus*, by Diomedes *infinitivus* 'because it has not definite persons and numbers, whence it has also been called by some, *impersonativus* and *insignificativus*'. In the short grammar of Dionysius Thrax (B.C. 80), it is called ἀνάρηφατος, i.e. without modification of sense, unmodified.)

In modern Eng., the infinitive has the simple uninflected form of the verb; agreeing in this respect with the imperative, and (except in the verb *be*), with the first pers. sing., and the whole plural, of the present indicative. In OE., the infinitive had (in the nom.-acc. case) the suffix *-an*,

ME. *-en, -e*; it had also a dative form in *-anne*, ME. *-enne, -ene, -en, -e*. The latter is sometimes fancifully called by modern grammarians, the *gerundial* or *gerundive infinitive*, as answering in some of its functions to the Latin gerund or gerundive. (It answers more to the L. supine.) The OE. nom.-acc. infinitive is the source of the (now less frequent) simple infinitive, as in 'we saw him *come*', 'they need not *come*'. The dative-infinitive is formally the source of the infinitive with *to*, and functionally the origin of this in such uses as 'he went to see the fight' ('*infinitive of purpose*'), 'it was easy to see' ('*adverbial infinitive*'); but *to* is now prefixed also to the nom.-acc. infinitive, where OE. had the simple form in *-an*, as in 'to see is to believe', 'he likes to see it'. See *To prep.*

1530 WHITTON *Vulg.* (1527) 3 *Quis, qui*, is . . governed . . somtyme of y^e infynityue mode folowynge. 1530 PALSGR. 84 The infinitive mode whiche they use when we use to put to before a verbe. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Tras. Fr. Tong.* Firste I doe specifie th^e Infinitive mode, *Aimer*, to love; *Courir*, to run. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iv. vi. 445 That which is called the Infinitive Mode, should according to the true Analogy of that speech be stiled a Participle Substantive. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) § 191 The preposition *to* is not an essential part of the infinitive mood, nor an invariable sign of it. 1889 MORFILL *Gram. Russian Lang.* 37 There are three moods, the infinitive, indicative, and imperative. *Ibid.* 39 Each verb has two stems, firstly, the infinitive stem, and, secondly, the present stem.

†2. ? Infinite, endless: in quot. as *adv.* Without end, in perpetuity. *Obs. rare.*

c 1479 HARDING *Kron.* cv. 5 To Peter and Pole he graunted infinitive The Roome pence then of all Englande, As Flores saith, as I can vnderstande.

B. *sb.*

1. *Gram.* The infinitive 'mood' or form of a verb. *Cleft* or *split infinitive*, an infinitive with an adverb between *to* and the verbal part, as in 'to carefully search'. *Gerundial infinitive*: see under A. 1.

1530 PALSGR. Intro. 31 His preterit participle, and his present infynityue. 1676 tr. *Guillattiere's Voy. Athens* 32 [*Lingua franca*] an ill favour'd kind of Italian that makes use of the Infinitive of every Verb, to express all the Tenses and Moods. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* i. viii. (1786) 163 The Latin and modern Grammarians have called Verbs under this Mode, from this their indefinite Nature, *Infinitives*. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* ii. xvi. 183 Two indeclinable substantives, called *Infinitives* (or the Infinitive Mood). 1871 MORRIS *Hist. Outl. Eng. Accidence* § 290 The infinitive had a dative form, expressed by the suffix *-e*, and governed by the preposition *to*. This is sometimes called the *gerundial* infinitive: it is also equivalent to Lat. *supines*. *Ibid.*, The dative infinitive assumed the form of the simple infinitive as early as the twelfth century. 1892 SWEET *New Eng. Gram.* § 293 The infinitive, which is a noun-verbal, has nothing in common with the moods of finite verbs. 1893 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LVI. 274/2 My paper on the cleft infinitive, printed in the *American Journal of Philology*. 1897 *Academy* 3 Apr. 371/2 Are our critics aware that Byron is the father of their *split infinitive*? 'To slowly trace', says the noble poet, 'the forest's shady scene'.

†2. An infinite or endless amount; an infinity.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinville* (Ded. Earl Sussex), Great Lord, to whom infinitives of fame Flock like night starrs about the silver Moone. *Ibid.* c. Fie, that infinitives of forces can, Nor may effect what one conceit fulfills.

Infinitively (infinitivli), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

1. *Gram.* In the infinitive mood.

1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 211 The verb put infinitively, that is, with 'to' before it, often tells what it is, does, or suffers. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* 382 The few infinitively used words of this formation have a weak root-form.

†2. Infinitely. *Obs. rare.*

1726 in H. CAMPBELL *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 32 His presence would have been of infinitely more service than that of Morton. *Ibid.* 33, I write to you with infinitively more tranquillity of mind.

Infinito- (infinitō), combining form from L. *infinit-us* INFINITE, used in the sense 'infinitely, to an infinite degree': as in *infinito-infinitesimal* *adj.* (used by Hartley to describe what is now called 'an infinitesimal of the second degree'); so *infinito-infinitely* *adv.* Also loosely in sense 'infinite and', as in *infinito-absolute*.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* ii. i. 14 If the Balance be infinitely in favour of each, God will be infinitely benevolent to each, and infinito-infinitely to the whole System. *Ibid.* iii. 330 If F be infinitesimal, L will be infinito-infinitesimal. 1829 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 1 Cousin's Doctrine of the Infinito-Absolute.

Infinitude (infinitūd), [f. L. type **infinitūdo*, prob. in med. or mod.L. (after *multitudo*, *magnitudo*, etc.). Cotgrave, 1611, has the corresp. F. *infinitude* = *infinité*, and Florio has It. *infinitudine* 'infiniteness, endlessness'. Cf. FINITUDE, which has no It. or Fr. equivalent, and may have been formed after this; also the later DEFINITUDE.]

1. The quality or attribute of being infinite; boundlessness. Also in hyperbolic sense: Immensity, vastness (cf. INFINITE A. 1 b).

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 68 Thou, the third Sub-sistence of Divine Infinitude, illumining Spirit, the joy and solace of created Things. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. vi. 117, I remove Infinitude from what I find to be necessarily finite. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* II. ii. (1765) 226 Where the Telescope can descry, to what Infinitude Wisdom extends. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 549 The best arguments . . for the infinitude of Deity. 1890 GARNETT *Milton* 157 The universe fatigues with its infinitude.

2. (with *pl.*) Something that is infinite (or, by hyperbole, indefinitely great); a boundless (or vast) extent, space, amount, number, etc.; infinity.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 168 Boundless the Deep, because I am who fill Infinitude, nor vacuous the space. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* v. xiv. There was that infinitude of oddities in him. 1847 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* i. 181 Science . . . unravels a greater Epic than the Iliad; the history of the World, the infinitudes of Space and Time! 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 101 The form of each depends on an infinitude of complex relations.

|| **Infinitum** (infīnītum). [L. = INFINITE; also as sb.] = INFINITY; an infinitude, an endless amount or number; see AD INFINITUM, and *in infinitum* s.v. IN *Lat. prep.* 5.

1682 CAECC *Lucretius* (1683) ii. 63 Those must be begun From others, and so to infinitum on. 1737 GAUDENTIO *di Lucca* 210 These People must in process of Time encrease to an Infinitum.

Infinituple (infīnītupl), *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *infinitus* INFINITE, after *centuple*, etc.] Infinitely as much or many; an infinite number of things (something else).

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 85 If the comparison could be made, I verily believe these would be found to be almost infinituple of the other.

Infinity (infīnītī). Also 4-5 -te, 5-6 -tie. [a. F. *infinité* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *infinitus* endlessness, boundlessness, infinity, f. *infinitus*: see -ITY.]

1. The quality or attribute of being infinite or having no limit; boundlessness, illimitableness (esp. as an attribute of Deity).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 134 (Camb. MS.) Al though þat the lyf of it be stretched with infinite of tyme, yit algates nis it no swych thing. c 1435 MISYR *Fire Love* 14 In þe infinite of gode mernale and worschip, with-outte begynnyng all-myghti clerely scheuys. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tyndale* Wks. 636/1 One whose eternite passeth at tyme, and whose infinity passeth all nombre, that is almyghty God himselfe. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.* *Constant* iii. What, alas can be Added to that which hath Infinity Both in Extent and Quality? 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxiii. § 35 It is Infinity, which, joined to our Ideas of Existence, Power, Knowledge, &c. makes that complex Idea, whereby we represent to our selves the best we can, the supreme Being. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 94 Wherever the doctrines of infinity enter into philosophy, knowledge ceases, and we talk at random. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* IV. 9 Of that positive infinity, or infinite reality, which we attribute to God, he had no conception.

2. Something that is infinite; infinite extent, amount, duration, etc.; a boundless space or expanse; an endless or unlimited time. (In quot. 1682 the Infinite Being, the Deity.)

1377 LANGE *P. Pl. B.* xiii. 127-8 One pieres þe ploughman, seith þat dowl and dobet aren two infinites, Whiche infinites, with a feith fynden oute dobest, Which shal saue mannes soule. a 1618 RALPH (J.), There cannot be more infinities than one; for one of them would limit the other. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* 93 Darest thou, poor worm, offend Infinity? 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 12 Any power, acting for a time short of infinity. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* i. ii. iii. § 25 The greatest number is no nearer infinity than the least, if it be definite number. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* iii. 62 They did not tenant all space, but only that upper and illuminated part of infinity called Heaven. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ix. 297 For all his sweetness and serenity, however, man's point of life 'between two infinities' (of that expression Marcus Aurelius is the real owner) was to him anything but a Happy Island.

3. In hyperbolic use (from 1 and 2): Immen-sity, vastness; an indefinitely great amount or number, an exceeding multitude, 'no end' (of). [A frequent sense in OF.]

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, George* 321 Þe king þane are infinite Of gret tresore gert offrit be To george. 1581 MILCASTER *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 134 Whether all children be to be set to schoole or no, without repressing the infinitie of multitude. 1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 168 By means of an infinity of rules and maxims. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 102 He gives daily charitable audience to an Infinity of poor people. 1756 BURKE *Subl.* & B. III. iv. An infinity of observations of this kind are to be found in the writings and conversations of many. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 390 When little things are elaborated with an infinity of pains.

b. Phr. *To infinity* (= *L. ad or in infinitum*): to an 'infinite' extent, 'endlessly', without limit.

1640 tr. *Verdere's Romant of Rom.* i. 27 Loving him to infinity, I almost died at the news of his sickness. 1772 BURKE *Sp. Acts Uniform.* Wks. 1842 II. 466 You may delight yourselves in varying to infinity the fashion of them. 1825 McCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* ii. iv. 189 The multiplication of such commodities to infinity, could never occasion a glut.

4. *Math.* *a.* Infinite quantity (see INFINITE A. 4 c): denoted by the symbol ∞. Also, an infinite number (of something; quot. 1831).

1692 HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 556 The whole . . . is the summ of the beginning and ceasing Infinity, or as I may say of Infinity a *parte ante* and a *parte post*, which is analogous to Eternity in time or Duration. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xiv. 21 The curve which should cut at right angles an infinity of curves of a given nature. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 496 To say . . . that a hundred was five times infinity. 1859 HALLIWELL *Evid. Chr.* 14 In modern science, there is a symbol used to express infinity. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 138 In this treatise (Nova Stereometria Doliorum, 1615) he [Kepler] introduced for the first time the name and notion of 'infinity' into the language of geometry.

b. *Geom.* Infinite distance, or that portion or region of space which is infinitely distant: usually in phr. *at infinity*.

1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calculus* xiii. § 192 A system of parallel lines may be considered as meeting in the same point at infinity. *Ibid.* § 195 The ordinary parabola . . . [has] the line at infinity for an asymptote. 1885 LAUBSDORF *Cremona's Prof. Geom.* 221 Suppose the four tangents to be parallel in pairs . . . then one diagonal will pass to infinity.

† **Infire** *v.*, obs. var. ENFIRE, to fire, enflame.

a 1661 HOLVDAY *Juvenal* 131 Corrupting their impure imaginations and iniring their desires.

Infirm (infī'm), *a.* [ad. L. *infirmus* weak, feeble, etc., f. *in-* (IN-3) + *firmus* FIRM. Cf. F. *infirm* (16-17th c., earlier *enferme*, *enfer*, etc.), Sp. *enfermo*, It. *infermo*.]

1. Of things: Not firm or strong; weak, unsound; esp. unable to resist pressure or weight, giving way easily, frail, 'shaky', feeble. Now rare.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. met. ii. 119 (Camb. MS.) The sonne . . . ne may . . . nat by the Infirme lyght of his beemes, bekyren or percer the inward entrailes of the erthe. 1624 J. HEWES *Surv. Eng. Tongue* A iv. Those that build on sandie or infirme ground. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prof.* i. i. § 8. 36 A building cannot be stable, if any of the necessary pillars thereof be infirme and instable. 1703 R. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* ii. 20 The World . . . in its Infancy . . . form'd an infirm Orb. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* i. 402 Ground, tho it does resist the Pick-axe, . . . may . . . be infirm. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xiii. The still more infirm state of his undergarments.

b. *transf.* Of arguments, titles, etc.: Weak, invalid; unsound. Now rare.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) Ep. xiv. The Newe Testament . . . is so named in respect of y^e Olde, the which . . . was in it selfe infirme and vnperfect. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* 82 The reason which they themselves bring . . . becomes alike infirme and absurd. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. ii. § 10 This opinion . . . was built on the same infirm conclusions. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiv. (1862) 198 The infirm title of the House of Lancaster during the earlier portion of the period.

2. Of persons, with reference to physical condition: Not strong and healthy; physically weak or feeble; esp. through age; hence freq. *old* (or *aged*) and *infirm*. Also *transf.* of age.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. i. 302 The varuly way-wardnesse, that infirme and cholericke yeares bring with them. *Ibid.* iii. ii. 20 A poore, infirme, weak, and dispis'd old man. 1693 TEMPLE *Memoirs*, *Fr. Peace* 1679 (R.) The present elector is old and infirm, and has, for some years past, deceived the world by living so long. 1727 GAY *Fables* l. xxxi. 6 With secret ills at home he pines, And, like infirm old age, declines. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 83 The aged and infirm who have settled habitations. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstrel*, The minstrel was infirm and old. 1822 HT. MARTINEAU *Ellis of Gar.* i. 8 Their father had been growing infirm for many years. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 691 Allowance being made for old and infirm persons, children, &c.

b. Of parts of the body. († In early use: unhealthy, diseased).

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. i. 170 What is infirme, from your sound parts shall fie. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* vii. 29 If the offended part be the arme or the leg, begin at the infirme part. 1819 SHIRLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* iv. 565 If, with infirm hand, Eternity . . . should free The serpent [etc.].

† c. *absolutely*. = INVALID sb. *Obs.* rare.

1711 *Light to Blind* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 184 The royal infirm is fully possessed of . . . patience at the shortness of his life.

3. Of persons, with reference to the mind: Not firm or strong in character or purpose; weak, frail, irresolute. Also of the mind, judgement, etc.

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 80b, It is a token of an infirme and weyke herte, the subgette to discusse the commandement of his prelate. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. ii. 52 Infirme of purpose: Giue me the Daggers. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. vi. Let us think it worth the examining for the love of infirm Christians. 1667 = P. L. x. 956 That on my head all might be visited, Thy frailty and infirm Sex forgiv'n. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 44 Too infirm, Or too incautious, to preserve thy sweets. 1841 DISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 129 His judgment was of the infirmity of his faculties. 1850 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* II. v. ix. 344 He was . . . infirm of purpose.

Infirm (infī'm), *v.* Now rare. Also 5 *infirm*. [ad. L. *infirmare* to weaken, invalidate, etc., f. *infirmus* INFIRM a.; cf. F. *infirm* (Oresme, 14th c.; earlier *enfermer*), Sp. *enfermar*, It. *infermare*.] To make infirm.

† 1. *trans.* To make physically infirm or frail; to weaken, impair the strength of. *Obs.*

1555 BRADFORD *Lett.* in FOXE A. & M. (1684) III. 287/3 If they be strong, you do what you can to infirm their strength. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* i. (1877) 95 It infirmeth the sinewes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 128 Herein the spleene is injustly introduced to invigorate the sinister side, which being dilated it would rather infirm and debilitate.

transf. 1635 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Chabot* v. iii. Those distempers that infirm my blood And spirits. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. v. 18 Our understandings being eclipsed, as well as our tempers infirmed, we must betake our selves to wayes of reparation. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 475 Nature is vanquish'd . . . her faculties infirm'd.

† 2. To weaken (belief), impair the force of (an argument, reason, proof, etc.); to make less firm or certain; to render doubtful or questionable. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECKOC *Repr.* ii. vi. 175 Thou infirmyst and feibist bi a greet deel the Euydenis which thou hast & holdist agens the haunyng & the using of ymagis. 1563 WINGET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 58 To infirm and adnull his awin cause rather than to strenthe the samin. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xiv. § 6 Socrates . . . professing to

affirme nothing, but to infirme that which was affirmed by another. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. vi. 124 The Reason herein given doth not at all infirm the important Reason against the Eternity of Mankind.

3. To invalidate (a law, custom, privilege, etc.); to declare invalid, call in question. Now rare.

1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 22 This is a special lawe . . . whose sentence, lest it shulde be violated, infirmed, or made weake, women are commanded to be in silence. 1590 SWIN-AUNE *Testaments* 127 The vnholonest condition . . . doth either presently confirme or infirme the effect of the disposition. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 27, I will neither inveigh upon them as unnamed Commissioners, nor infirme them as the work of a dead Convocation. 1644 LAUD *Wks.* (1854) IV. 103 Mr. Vassat . . . desired the Lords he might have reparation, which altogether in law infirms that which he testified. 1890 *Times* 19 Feb. 5/4 The bad faith of the Habsburgs could not infirm Magyar rights.

Hence **Infirmer** *vbl.* sb.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 Tending to the convert-ing and confirming of the tractable; or else the infirming and weakening of false doctrine. 1639 LD. DIGBY, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* iv. (1651) 58 To your infirming of those Ancient Authorities . . . it will be sufficient to put you in minde that [etc.].

Infirmer (infī'mārā), *Hist.* Also 5 *enfermerere*, 9 *-firmerer*. [a. OF. *enfermier* (Godef.), app. f. *enfermerie* INFIRMARY, but see -ER 1 3. The usual OF. form was *enfermier* (mod. F. *infirmier*) ENFERMER (see also FERMEKER.)] In mediaeval monasteries, the person who had charge of the infirmary; the infirmarian.

c 1430 PILGR. *Lyf Manhode* iv. lx. (1869) 205 And heereof hath grace dien maad me enfermerere in his place. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 403 Noo man schalle absente hym from servyce, neiper go furthe after complyn, but the infirmar, celerer and hostiler. 1794 W. TINDAL *Evesham* 110 Which . . . the Infirmer receives to the value of three marks annually. 1802 FOSBROOKE *Brit. Monachism* xix. (1843) 135 The Abbot . . . was to appoint such a person Infirmer as might be able . . . to receive the confession of the sick. 1884 19th Cent. Jan. 112 At Evesham the sacristan, the chamberlain and the infirmer were allowed forage and the keep of one horse.

So **Infirmaress** [-ESS 1], a female infirmer.

1802 FOSBROOKE *Brit. Monachism* xix. (1843) 135 The Infirmaress had a Lay-sister as an assistant. 1806 LINA ECHENSTEIN *Woman under Monast.* 416 There is the prioress . . . the chamberess, the infirmaress, the portress and others.

Infirmarian (infī'mē'riān). [f. INFIRMAR-Y + -IAN.] One who has charge of an infirmary and of the patients there, esp. in a monastic establishment or as a member of a religious order.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* ii. xvi. 114 In all her sickness . . . she did neither more nor less, but as the Infirmary would have her. 1858 FABER tr. *Xavier's Life* 47 He was their doctor, infirmarian, comforter, father, servant. 1871 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb. 7 A small passage communicated with each carriage, so that the surgeon and infirmarians could go to and fro between the sick beds and the kitchen.

Infirmary (infī'mārī). Also 7 *-firmery*, (-irie), *-fermery*. [ad. med.L. *infirmary*, f. *infirmus* INFIRM a.; see -ARY 1 B. 3. The obs. forms perh. repr. F. *infirmier* (earlier *enfermerie*, etc.) = Sp. *enfermeria*, It. *infermeria*. The ME. aphe-tized form was FERMERY, q.v.]

1. A building or part of a building for the treatment of the sick or wounded; a hospital; esp. the sick-quarters in a religious establishment, a school, workhouse, or other institution.

In the 18th c., the common name for a public hospital: see HOSPITAL sb. 3. Nearly all such institutions in English provincial towns had originally this name, which is still retained in many cases, e.g. the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, etc.

1625 BACON *Ess.* *Building* (Arb.) 552 You must fore-see, that one of them, be for an Infirmary, if the Prince, or any Speciall Person should be Sicke. 1666 PERSY *Diary* 29 Jan. He entertained me with discourse of an Infirmary which he hath projected for the sick and wounded seamen. 1722 Dg Foa *Col. Jack* (1840) 274 She was carried to the infirmary, so they call it in the religious houses in Italy, where the sick nuns or friars are carried. 1748 BUTLER *Serm. Gov. Lond. Infirm.* Wks. 1874 II. 307 There is . . . a necessity, in such a city as this [London], for public infirmaries. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 15 The taste of the convents, especially of the Franciscans is better. The Infirmary also is a piece of good architecture. 1806 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 47 She was . . . admitted an out-patient, and her friends had directions given them to attend at the Infirmary on proper days for medicines. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xiii. This is the port wine, ma'am, that the board ordered for the infirmary. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 243 There was not then, in the whole realm, a single infirmary supported by voluntary contribution.

fig. 1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 27 Man is Bethesda, and 's five Senses be Porches unto that great Infirmary, Where divers cures are sought for. 1649 JEA. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* i. v. 151 Those are the persons of Christs infirmary, whose restitution and reduction to a state of life and health was his great design.

† 2. A house for rearing delicate plants; a conservatory. *Obs.* rare.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. Pref. By means of Stoves and Infirmarys, many of them have come to greater perfection, than in any part of Europe.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1758 J. S. Le Drap's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 100, I ordered the Infirmary-Keeper to bring him into the Ward. 1816 in A. C. HUTCHISON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 161 He was detected by the vigilance of the Infirmary serjeant.

† **Infirmitat**, *pa. ppl. Sc. Obs. rare.* [as if from a verb **infirmare*: cf. OF. *enfermer* to affirm, confirm.] Confirmed, made certain.

1487 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (1844) l. 43 Quhillkis thingis, gif that be infirmat of verite, ar richt displeasing.

† **Infirmate**, *v. Obs. rare* ⁻¹. [f. L. *infirmat-*, ppl. stem of *infirmare* to INFIRM.] *trans.* To weaken, invalidate.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 378 He will never be able to infirmate or disprove the authority of such grave men.

Information (infə'mɪʃən), *rare.* [ad. L. *informatiō-em*, n. of action f. *infirmare* to INFIRM; cf. F. *information* (1520 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of weakening or invalidating (evidence).

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 72 The testimony of each witness operating either in confirmation or information of that of the rest. a 1812 — *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) v. 128 For information, or even for confirmation... it may still have its use.

Infirmative (infə'mə'tiv), *a. (sb.) rare.* [a. F. *infirmatif*, *-ive*: see INFIRMATE *v.* and *-IVE*, *-ATIVE*.] Tending to weaken or invalidate. *b. sb.* That which tends to weaken.

1611 CORGAS, *Infirmatif*, .. infirmative; weakening, infeebling; disannulling, disallowing. a 1812 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 14 Any such disannulling fact... may be termed an infirmative fact. *Ibid.* 173 No other infirmatives seem applicable.

† **Infirmatory**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *infirmatori-um*, f. *infirmus* INFIRM: cf. INFIRMATORY.] = INFIRMARY.

1598 STOW *Surv.* xxxv. (1603) 319 Peter de Heliland made the infirmatory. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 438 If any bee sick, hee is carried into the Infirmatory. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) App., *Infirmatory*, or *Infirmary*.

† **Infirmatory**, *a. Obs. rare* ⁻¹. [f. L. *infirmat-*, ppl. stem of *infirmare* to INFIRM + *-ORY*.] Tending to make infirm or invalidate.

1796 AVIFFE *Parergon* 492 Such a Sentence ought to be pronounced... as is neither Confirmatory, nor Infirmatory.

Infirmid (infə'mɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. INFIRM *v.* + *-ED*.] Rendered infirm; affected with infirmity.

1552 HULOET, *Infirmid*, *infirmus*. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abs.* II. (1882) 53 Euerie man... is suffered to exercise the misterie of phisick, and surgerie... to the diseased, and infirmed persons. 1647 LILLIE *Chr. Astrol.* xlv. 266 If the Disease be not chronick, you shall find great alteration in the Disease and partly infirmed. c 1785 J. Thompson's *Man* 14 Apish, ugly, saucy, infirmed, diseased.

Infirmier, variant of INFIRMARER *Obs.*

† **Infirmited**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [?] for *infirmated*, f. INFIRMATE *v.*, or after *infirmity*.] = INFIRMED.

1616 EARL CUMBERLAND, in Whitaker *Craven* (1812) 291, I grow much into yeares, and am something infirmed.

† **Infirmity**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *infirmilōrium*, var. of *infirmilōrium*: cf. INFIRMATORY *sb.*] = INFIRMARY.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* v. 82 The Fratre and Infirmitary he now mere Ruines. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Jan., The Infirmitary [at Rome] where the sick lay was paved with various colour'd marbles.

Infirmity (infə'mɪti), [ad. L. *infirmatē-em*, n. of quality f. *infirmus* INFIRM *a.* (see *-ITY*). Cf. F. *infirmité* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), earlier *enfermeté*.] The condition of being infirm.

1. Weakness or want of strength; lack of power to do something; inability. Also with *pl.* an instance or case of this.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* xi. 30, I shal glorie in tho thingis that ben of myn infirmyte [gloss or freete]. *Ibid.* xii. 5 For sich maner thing I schal glorie: forsothe for me no thing, no but in myn infirmitees. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 6, I durst not hastily assente him, to Weel knowing myn owyn infirmyte. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. vii. 33 Him he saw still stronger grow through strife, And him selfe weaker through infirmity. 1664-94 SOUTH *Theatrum Sermon.* II. 131 All Abortion is from Infirmitate and Defect. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 7 When I could no longer hurt them, the revolutionists have trampled on my infirmity. 1880 *Mem. F. Legge* 131 Weaker men feel the confidence that infirmity reposes in strength.

b. Of an argument or title: Want of validity. a 1614 DONNE *Biadavos* (1644) 21 What infirmity soever my reasons may have, yet I have comfort in Tresmegistus Axiome. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. lxii. (1739) 126 Kings... knew no such infirmity in that manner of conveyance, as is pretended. 1888 LO. BRAMWELL in *Lav. Rep.* 13 App. Cases 345 They had notice of the infirmity of the title of those from whom they claimed.

2. Physical weakness, debility, frailty, feebleness of body, resulting from some constitutional defect, disease, or (now mostly) old age.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 244 The kyngis Infirmite Woxe mair & mair. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Bartholomew* 20 Fullis trewit wele bat he pame heylt of Infirmyte. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xi. 35 (Harl. MS.) The lawe is I-sette for hem bat ben made blinde by infirmite, or by weill of god. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* iv. 3, I... am trublit now with gret seiknes, And feblit with infirmite. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. v. 82 Infirmitie that decays the wise, doth euer make the better foole. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 413 If infirmity had not the trick of assuring to itself strange privileges, and having them allowed by the good-nature of others. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* i. ii. When age and infirmity broke the iron sceptre of the king. 1871 R. ELLIS *Callulus* lxiv. 305 To a tremor of age their gray infirmity rocking.

† *b.* Unhealthiness. *Obs. rare.*

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 218 Thenne deuyed the barons that they wold remeue for thyngfyrmyte of the place.

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3. A special form or variety of bodily (or mental) weakness; † an illness, disease (*obs.*); now, esp., a failing in one or other of the faculties or senses.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* v. 23 Use a liti wyn for the stomak, and thin ofte falling infirmytees. a 1400-50 Alexander 558r Slike a fell infirmite was in his hors bunden... bat he for bale dies. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xx. 69 (Harl. MS.) If I myght bathe in blode of goetis, I shuld be hole of this infirmite. 1540 Act 32 *Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 3 The pestilence, great pockes & such other contagious infirmytees. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 84 If from the Liver or the Spleen, there are signs of their infirmities. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 179 This gum is us'd. for several infirmities of the Lungs. 1790 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 222 The voice of the Almighty can in one moment cure me of this mental infirmity. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 22/2 A gentleman, aged 50, who felt the infirmities of age at an earlier period than most do. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 372 He is a little deaf and has a similar infirmity in sight.

† *b.* A noxious vegetative growth. *Obs. rare.*

1597 GEARDE *Herbal* i. xvii. § 1, 22 The first growth in gardens and arable grounds, as an infirmite and plague of the fields. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* i. viii. (1762) 25 Produce nothing but moss and cankerous infirmities.

4. Weakness of character; moral weakness or frailty; inability to maintain a high moral standard or to resist natural inclinations.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* vi. 19 The infirmite [gloss or vinstabilnesse] of 3oure fleisch. *Ibid.* viii. 26 The spirit helpth oure infirmite [gloss or vntedfastnesse]. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* xxi. (Percy Soc.) 9, I synne al day, for I am frele; It is mannys infirmite. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. xxi. (1588) 624 Erring by infirmite they are not altogether unworthe of pardon. 1614 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 1037, I see that forty daies talk with God cannot bereave a man of passionate infirmity. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. 1842 II. 63 Some degree of ostentation is not extremely blamable. It is human infirmity at the worst. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* liii. V. 38 The head of the house... was a byword for infirmity of purpose.

b. With *an* and *pl.* A weakness, flaw, defect in a person's character.

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* iv. 15 We han not a byschop, that may not... haue compassion to oure infirmitees. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 9 b, The which cureth, releueth & heleth all defeates & spiritual infirmitees. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 71 Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise (That last infirmity of noble mind). 1712 ARBUUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, I know the infirmity of our family; we are apt to play the boon companion. 1871 R. W. DALE *Commandm.* iii. 82 It is easy enough... to discover grave infirmities and faults in most Christian people.

† **Infirmize**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. INFIRM *a.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To render infirm.

1751 R. SHIRAZ *Rem.* (1850) 66 The Word was made flesh, infirmized.

Infirmly (infə'mli), *adv.* [f. INFIRM *a.* + *-LY*.] In an infirm manner; weakly, feebly, insecurely.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 38 Infirmly walled; yet great, if you comprehend the suburbs therewith. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. iv. § 2 So weakly grounded and infirmly proved an opinion. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. vii, I walked infirmly on my hinder feet. 1816 WORDSW. *French Army in Russia* i, A withered bough, infirmly grasped within a palsied hand. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* 2 The same infirmly balanced liability to the prevalence of the lower part over the higher.

Infirmness. Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being infirm (in various senses); weakness, feebleness, frailty, infirmity.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxv. (1612) 313 A Friend should not, nor you will I, in this Infirmness flye. 1655 OUGHTRED in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 87 So far as... the infirmness of my health, and the greatness of my age... would permit. 1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* i. v. Wks. 1772 I. 695 The infirmness and insufficiency of the common peripatetic doctrine. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1485/4 On account of his infirmness of Body.

Infissile (infɪ'sɪl), *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Not fissile; that cannot be split.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. xi. 210 Of bodies that resist in different modes... we have the Fissile and Infissile.

† **Infistulate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-2 + *FISTULATE* *v.*; after med. L. *infistulatus* (OF. *enfistulē*) or It. *infistolare*.] *a. intrans.* To become a fistula.

b. trans. To convert into a fistula.

1611 FLORIO, *Infistolare*, to infistulate, to fester. 1631 *Celestina* vi. 77 Doe not infistulate your wound.

Hence † **Infistulated** *ppl. a.*; † **Infistulation**.

1611 FLORIO, *Infistulatione*, an Infistulation. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Infistulated*, turned to, or full of Fistula's.

† **Infist**, *a. Obs. rare* ⁻¹. [IN-3.] Unfit.

a 1626 Bp. ANDREWES 96 *Serm.*, *Holy Ghost* (1661) 453 To such men, such simple men, ... a full inflit and indisposed matter to receive it.

Infit, *v. U.S. local.* [f. IN *adv.* + *FIT* *v.*, after *oufit*.] *trans.* To furnish (a seaman) with things required on shore. Hence **Infitter**.

1807 *Fisheries U. S. V.* ii. 226 The merchant is as anxious to 'infitt' as he was to 'oufit' him, but the man must now bring an order from the agent or owner of the vessel. *Ibid.*, The outfitters are also 'infitters', that is, they furnish the men with such supplies and articles of clothing as they may need when the vessel returns.

Infix, *sb.* [f. L. *infix-*: see next; after *affix*, *prefix*, *suffix*.]

† 1. A fixing in, fixed position resulting from firm insertion. *Obs.*

1611 BARNSTED *Hiren* (1876) 93 Forecast the Basis he shall rest vpon, Whose firme infixe thunders nor winds can shake.

2. *Gram.* A modifying element inserted in the body of a word, instead of being prefixed or suffixed to the stem.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 271/1 The arguments establishing the... connection of the Cambrian and Malayan languages... based on the principle of modifying infixes. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Mar. 381/1 Some voices [in Semitic languages] are found made by what appear at first sight to be infixes. 1887 MAX MÜLLER in *Fortn. Rev.* May 1909 A certain number of formal elements, called suffixes, prefixes, and infixes.

Infix (infɪ'ks), *v.* Also 7-9 en-1. [Partly f. L. *infix-*, ppl. stem of *infigere* to fix or fasten in, imprint, impress, or OF. *infixer* (Godef.); partly f. IN-1 or 2 + *FIX* *v.*]

1. *trans.* To fix or fasten (one thing) in (another); to implant or insert firmly.

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* i. xii. 161 To returne vs to god; in whom if we wolde feruently infixe our selfe, it shulde nat be great nede to seke outward consolacions. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1114/1 Therefore hath he... suffered hymselfe... to be touched and eaten, and y^e very teeth to be infixed into his flesh. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 14 So much [of the teeth] as is infixed within the Gummies to be perfect sensible. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 169 Infixing their Nails in the Fronts of them, they claw off the skin. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 145 The animal cannot infixe one tooth without all the rest accompanying its motions. 1809 tr. *Mad. Cottin's Amelia Mansfield* I. 109 Whether it is not there that vice infixes, in silence, her most envenomed stings. 1820 MATURIN *Melmoth* (1892) III. xxx. 213 Daggers... which those who wish me to live would not willingly see infixed.

b. fig. (of non-material action.)

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fols* (1874) II. 16 O noble Princes... Infix your myndes to vertue and prudence. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 502, I do protest I neuer lou'd my selfe Till now infixed I beheld my selfe, Drawne in the flattering table of her cie. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Confess. Drunkard*, The vices which they introduced, and the habits they infixed. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. xiii. (1878) 148 So deeply is this habit of thought infixed in modern readers, that [etc.].

† *c.* To affix. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 887/1 He used the service of secretaries in all the letters he wrote to him, infixing nothing of his owne hand but the subscription.

d. To fix or fasten on something.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 47 Where the impression of mine eye enfixing, Contempt his scornfull Perspectiue did lend me. 1843 E. JONES *Sens. & Event* 199 And we can wait thee, Death, our eyes enfixed firmly there.

2. To fix (a fact, etc.) in the mind or memory, so as to cause a deep impression; to impress.

1542 BECON *Potation Lent in Early Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 120 Grant... that we... may so infix in our breasts his most bitter death. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. x. 175 First soundly infix in thy mind what thou desirest to remember. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 147 ¶ 5 The care with which he shewed all the companions of his early years how strongly they were infixed in his memory. 1889 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 301/2 These thoughts were but infixed more deeply.

3. *Gram.* To insert (a formative element) in the body of a word: cf. INFIX *sb.* 2.

1868, 1883 [implied in INFIXING below].

Hence **Infixed** *ppl. a.*, **Infixing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1552 HULOET, *Infyxed*, .. *infixus*. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* ix. v. (1678) 218 According as the Body infixed is either hard or easie to be found. 1755 JOHNSON, *Implantation*, .. the act of enfixing or settling. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. ix. § 24 Death with the taunting word, and burning grasp, and infixed sting. 1868 MAX MÜLLER *Stratific. Lang.* 22 The infixing or incapsulating languages are but a variety of the affixing class. 1883 *Amer. Trnsl. Philol.* 347 Of the infixing of a letter between the first and third radical there seems to be no sure proof.

Infixion (infɪ'ksən), *rare.* [n. of action from INFIX *v.*, after L. type **infixiō-em*.] The action of infixing; the condition of being infixed.

1651 STANLEY *Poems* 150 The first [type of cross is] when to one single piece of wood there is affixion or infixion. 1885 SIEVERS in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 789/2 The infixion of a nasal in the formation of tense-stems.

† **Infla-gon**, *v. Obs. rare* ^{-o}. [IN-2.] *trans.* To put into a flagon.

1611 FLORIO, *Inflascare*, to inflagon, to inflaske.

Inflamable, *obs.* variant of INFLAMMABLE.

Inflame (inflə'm), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4 en-flaume, 4-5 -flaume, -flawme, -flamme, 5 -fla(u)mbe, 5-9 enflame. *b.* 4 inflaume, 4-6 -flamme, 6 -flambe, 5- enflame. [ME. *a.* OF. *enflammer*, -flamber, -flamer = Sp. *inflamar*, It. *inflammare* = L. *inflammāre*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *flamma* FLAME. From the 16th c. the prefix has usually been *in-*, and the radical has the same phonetic history as FLAME *sb.* and *v.*]

1. *trans.* 1. To cause to blaze or burst into flames; to set ablaze; to set on fire; to kindle.

1382 WYCLIF *Mal.* iv. 1 Alle proude men... shuln be stobil; and the day cummyng shal enflawme hem. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) II. lx. (1859) 58 Of wexe ne of matche... ther cometh neuer stynke, but yf that it be fyrst enflawmed with fyre. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI.* (1804) 9 They... kendit thair traine of gwn powder quhill inflamit the timber of the hail house. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 361 It is Heat, rather than Flame, which neuertheless is sufficient to Enflame the Oyl. 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Edit.* (1641) 76 *marg.*, Gardiner had inflamed many Martyrs, and hath now his body inflamed. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Cc iv b, The fuse... inflames the powder. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 237 Action of platinum in inflaming hydrogen gas. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. viii. 104 Fire will inflame straw.

fig. 1595 SHAKS. *John v. i. 7* Use all your power To stop their marches fore we are enflam'd: Our discontented Counties doe revolt.

b. transf. To light up or redden as if with flame; to 'fire'.

c 1477 CANTON *Jason* 73 Certayn oxen or bulles of fyre so grete that they enflamed alle the region of the ayer. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg. iv. 577*, I will my self conduct thee on thy Way, When next the Southing Sun inflames the Day. 1811 SHELLEY *Chas. I. 1. 119* The torches Inflame the night to the eastward. 1829 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Fourte Sermon*. 8 Aug. 3/1 The red, reflected sky Inflames the river, tints the trees.

2. fig. To set on fire with passion, strong feeling, or desire; to excite passionately.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* civ. 18 *pe* worde of oure lord enflammyd him. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, George* 567 Hon dacyane . . was inflammyt of yre & tene. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. A Pride enuy and conetise has so enflambed be hertes. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr. iii. viii. 330* The wil is heet and inflamyd into loue. 1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Fourte Sermon*. *Songe Ezech. iii. 61* If we be not then enflamed to praise him with full mouth. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 361 The multitud easilie inflambed gave the alarme. 1663 BUTLER *Hud. i. iii. 242* Ilonour, Revenge, Contempt and Shame Did equally their Breasts enflame. 1726 LEONI tr. *Albert's Archit. III. 18/1* Having their minds enflamed with passion. 1752 HUMPHREY *Ess. & Trent. (1777)* I. 69 Court and country-party enflamed into a civil war by an unhappy concurrence of circumstances. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref. III. 215* The warning . . had served only to enflame Suleiman with fresh ardour to seek him out. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng. iii. (1880)* 40 [They] did their utmost to inflame the minds of the people against the heretics.

b. To fire, kindle, rouse (passion, etc.).

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr. 2* It inflawmes be affeccyone. 1573-80 BARNET *Alv. I. 141* His anger was inflamed againe. 1731 in *Swift's Lett. (1766)* II. 267 The motive that inflamed his passions upon that subject [Religion]. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is. (1846)* II. xviii. 162 The reports . . of the first adventurers had inflamed the cupidity of many.

3. To heat, make hot; esp. to raise (the body or blood) to a feverish or morbid heat; to excite inflammation in.

c 1530 PALSGR. 534/2 His lyver is al enflamed with drynkyng of hote wyne. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxvii. (1636) 238 White wine inflameth or heateth least of all wines. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* N viij b, Hurtes . . hot constitutions, by inflaming the inward parts, and blood. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav. (1677)* 282, I put some of the wood into my mouth and chewed it . . for half an hour my mouth was inflamed as if I had taken so much Vitrol. 1718-14 POPE *Rape Lock v. 69* If e'er thy Gnome could . . Like Citron-waters matrons cheeks inflame. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M. (1825)* I. 340 We had . . wooden lattices to admit the air, while cool; and with shutters to exclude it, when inflamed. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ. L. 59*, I saw my father's face Grow long and troubled . . Inflamed with wrath. 1897 FLOR. MARRYAT *Blood Vampire* xv, Her eyes were inflamed with crying.

b. Of a stimulant. (Uniting senses 2 and 3.)

c 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Isa. v. 11* Wo vnto them, that rise vp early to followe drunckennes, and to them that continue vntil night, till the wine do inflame them. *a* 1586 SIR H. SIDNEY in *Usher's Lett. (1686)* App. 23 Lest, being enforced to drink [wine] upon the sudden, you should find your self enflamed. 1698 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor. (1702)* 320 Others are enflam'd by Wine. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm. Ser. iii. ix. 116* Stimulants like wine inflame the senses.

4. To add heat or fuel to, to aggravate, augment in violence, exacerbate.

c 1607 HIERON *Wks. I. 353* How happy might I bee, if . . I might either enkindle this desire, where hitherto it hath not bene, or might enflame it or adde heate vnto it, where it is! 1706 COLLIER *Reply Filmer (1730)* 415 The Repetition of an ill Thing beightens the Degree, and inflames the Guilt. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 123 P. 3 This Stream . . rather inflamed than quenched their Thirst. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India II. v. v. 540* The customary disputes were renewed and inflamed. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul (1883)* 679 Had he any right to inflame an existing animosity?

† b. To augment (a price, or amount charged).

c 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat. (1692)* 351 The interest must inflame the price of Irish commodities. 1696 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern (1711)* 187 Beware lest this busy and malicious impertinence do not inflame the reckoning. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq. ii. i. 1* We passengers are to be taxed to pay all these fineries. I have often seen a good side-board . . though not actually put in the bill, inflame a reckoning confoundedly.

II. intr. 5. To burst into flame; to catch fire. † b. transf. To become very hot (obs.).

c 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav. (ed. 2)* 296 Long becalmed, whereby the ayre inflam'd, and Sea gave a ferie reflection. 1783 *Phil. Trans. LXXIII. 227* When the metal is red-hot, it melts and inflames instantaneously. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos. I. xii. 493* It does not inflame, unless mixed with atmospheric or with vital air. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos. 89* By the friction of solids . . the axle trees of carriages sometimes inflame. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc. (1879)* I. iii. 85 It first smokes and then violently inflames.

6. To become hot or excited with passion; to glow with ardour of feeling.

c 1559 MIRR. *Mag. Jack Cade* xiii, I therby enflamed much the more. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther vi.* Their fell disdain . . inflam'd. 1824 CARLYLE *Schiller App. ii. (1872)* 272, I know how soon your noble heart inflames when sympathy and humanity appeal to it.

7. To become inflamed under the action of disease or stimulants; to be affected with inflammation.

c 1607 TOPSEL *Four f. Beasts (1658)* 176 Sometime the liver of the Fox inflameth. 1737 BRACKEN *Farrery Impr. (1757)* II. 162 The Fibres will not fret or inflame as soon. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 126 The Blister

inflamed to a great Degree. 1755 *Man x. 3* Their high blood being apt to inflame with wine. 1892 ARGENT *Mar. 181* He was compelled to drink sparingly lest his head should inflame. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg. IX. 313* The patches do not ulcerate or inflame.

Inflammable, obs. variant of INFLAMMABLE.

Inflamed (inflām'd), *ppl. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED*].

1. Set on fire, kindled, burning, blazing, in flames. Now rare.

c 1603 FLOATO *Montaigne (1634)* 300 Archimedes . . saith, the Sunne is a God of enflamed yron. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad viii. liij b.* I had conceipt, we should haue made retreat, By light of the inflamed fleet. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol. I. p. xix.* It appears to have been an hollow and inflamed mountain. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 261 The degree of heat in the inflamed fluid. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta (1890)* 37 A huge inflamed sun was breasting the horizon of a wide sheet of sea.

b. Her. Depicted as in flames; flamant.

c 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. iv. (1660) 118 The Field is, Or, a Mountain Azure, inflamed, Proper. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop. xxi. § 9* (ed. 3) 365 An antique Roman lamp or, inflamed pur.

2. Enkiadled, fired in mind or feeling; fervent, glowing.

c 1526 PILGR. *Perf. (W. de W. 1531)* 97 [He] with moost enflamed charite prayed for them. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard. 190* The Duke of Myllan . . nourished an inflamed desire to assubject it to him self. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud. I. 15* How we come to have such an inflamed Propension to sensible good is another question. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit. (1818)* 51 What suitable returns of inflamed and adoring devotion can we make to the Holy One of God?

b. Passionately excited; hot with anger; enraged.

c 1612-32 DELONEY *Thomas of Reading* in *Thoms E. E. Prose Rom. (1853)* I. 104 Neither Hodgekins nor Martin could intre their inflamed Oast to let him downe. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian ii.* They parted mutually inflamed.

3. Affected with feverish or morbid inflammation; red or swollen from inflammation.

c 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* G ij b, [It] very much helps an inflamed stomacke. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med. (1790)* 495 An emollient clyster, which . . will serve as a fomentation to the inflamed parts. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac. I. xi. 85* Our guide's eyes were . . greatly inflamed.

Hence **Inflamedly** *adv.* *rare*, in an inflamed or excited manner; hotly, fervently.

c 1637 BASTWICK *Lilany I. 1* My affections began . . more inflamedly to lone the place of permanent and glorious immortality.

Inflamer (inflām'r), [*f. INFLAME v. + -ER*].

One who or that which inflames or kindles; an exciter, arouser, instigator. (Chiefly in bad sense.)

c 1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Ansu. Nameless Cath. 364* The original nourishing inflamers, which minister the recharging to these disloyal attempts. *a* 1631 DONNE *Ess. Divinity (1651)* 191 Ceremonies, the cement and mortar of all Exterior, and often the inflamer of interior Religion. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist. iv. i. § 23* The inflamer of this rebellion. 1711 ADDISON *Spect. No. 185* P. 4 Interest is likewise a great Inflamer, and sets a Man on Persecution under the colour of Zeal. 1750 WARRBURTON *Julian Wks. 1811 VIII. 228* Inflamers of their master's follies. 1852 GROTE *Greece II. lxxvi. X. 82* Accordingly I seize this man Ismenias as the great inflamer of war. 1881 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 5/2 The inflamers of public hatred against the Jews.

b. That which causes heat or inflammation (in the blood, etc.).

c 1747 BERKELEY *Tar-water for Cattle Wks. III. 490*, I knew that tar-water was cordial and diaphoretic, and yet no inflamer.

Inflaming (inflām'ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f. INFLAME v. + -ING*]. The action of the verb INFLAME; inflammation.

c 1450-1530 MYRR. *our Ladye* 16 All hys herte was enflam'd to the lone of god, wherof after that fullyllunge and enflammyng . . he broughte fourthe the wordes and the notes. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccxix. 75 If there be any inflamings in the breste. 1613 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's etc. Treas. Anc. & Mod. T. I. 15/1* By the Seraphical enflaming, which is something nere to this divine Fire.

Inflamingly, *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*]. That inflames; in various senses of the vb.

c 1562 A. BROOKE *Romeus & Jul. 231* In wait lay warlike Love . . Till now she had escaped his sharp inflaming dart. 1595 SHAKS. *John iii. i. 340*, I am burn'd vp with inflaming wrath. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 P. 3 The inflaming in others, are the Descriptions of it! 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med. (1790)* 547 Dosed with wine, punch, . . or some other hot and inflaming liquors. 1854 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Prag. 118* The poles of a galvanic battery . . will give off, the one an inflammable and the other an inflaming gas.

Hence **Inflamingly** *adv.*, in an inflaming or exciting manner.

c 1612 CHAPMAN *Widdowes T. Plays* 1873 III. 50 He does become it [the character of Hymen] most enflamingly. 1731 A. HILL *Adv. Poets Ep. 8* The Warlike Images, so inflamingly touch'd, in the Great Kinds of Poetry.

Inflammability (inflāmāb'ilīti). [*f. next: see -ITY. So F. inflammabilité (Bnfson).*] The quality of being inflammable; † an inflammable.

c 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep. iii. xxi. 161* If the ambient air be impregnate with subtle inflammabilities, and such as are of quick accension. 1674 BOYLE *Grounds Corpusc. Philos. 25* Sulphur . . owes its inflammability to the convention of yet more simple and primary corpuscules. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iii. 26 The high absolute refractive power of oil of cassia . . indicates the great inflammability of its ingredients.

b. fig. Excitableness of temperament.

c 1787 JEFFERSON *Let. to Madison* 30 Jan. in *Corr. (1829)* II. 90 He has one foible, an excessive inflammability of temper. 1858-62 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. ix. x. (1872)* III. 166 This royal Young Gentleman, with his vanities, ambitions, in-experiences, plentiful inflammabilities. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece I. viii. 264*, I had thus an opportunity of witnessing Greek inflammability during parliamentary discussion.

Inflammable (inflāmāb'l), *a. (sb.)* Also *7* inflammable, 7-8 inflammable. [*repr. L. type *inflammābilis, f. inflammāre (see INFLAME and -BLE);* perh. immediately from *F. inflammable (Cotgr. 1611)*. The 17-18th c. *inflammable, inflammable*, was app. an Eng. formation on the vb.: cf. *blam(e)able*.]

1. Capable of being inflamed or set on fire; susceptible of combustion; easily set on fire.

Inflammable air (*light f. a.*), a name formerly given to hydrogen gas; *heavy inflammable air*, carburetted hydrogen or fire-damp.

c 1605 TIMME *Quersit. i. xiii. 54* The sulphurous substance and inflammable matter. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep. ii. v. 87* Brimstone is a Minerrall body of fat and inflammable parts. 1673-4 GRAW *Veget. Trunks* iv. § 4 A volatile and inflammable Spirit. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 93 In what proportions several Liquors contain more or less of inflammable or ardent parts. 1736 *Phil. Trans. Abr. VIII. 77* (heading) Experiments on Inflammable Air. 1779 INFLAMMABLE GAS [see GAS sb. 2]. 1789 AUSTIN in *Phil. Trans. LXXX. 54*, I therefore attempted to decompose the heavy inflammable air by means of sulphur, which readily unites with the light inflammable air in a condensed state, and with it forms hepatic air. 1791 [see HYDROGEN]. 1871 ROSCOE *Chem. 322* Alcohol is very inflammable. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr. 103* This is the gas which was formerly known as inflammable air, and is now called hydrogen.

2. Easily fired or roused to excitement; excitable, hasty-tempered, passionate.

c 1800 MAS. HEAVEY *Mourtny Fam. II. 222* Henry . . was, moreover, of so violent and inflammable a temper, that half a word was sufficient . . to set his blood boiling. 1836 LYTTON *Athens (1837)* I. 442 That lively, high-souled, sensitive, and inflammable people. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 65 Their disposition is very sanguine and inflammable.

3. Of disease: Inflammatory. rare.

a 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks. (1872)* I. 405 The inhabitants are little liable to inflammable disease.

b. sb. An inflammable substance. (Chiefly in pl.) Also *fig.*

c 1770 CROSTEDT in *Monthly Rev. 312* Inflammables, which can be dissolved in oils but not in waters. 1794 KIRWAN *Min. I. 1* The Mineral Kingdom is usually divided into four parts; 1. Earths and Stones. 2. Salts. 3. Inflammables. 4. Metallic Substances. 1807 'CERVANTES HOGG' *Rising Sun* I. 141 There may be some inflammables [women] here, for all that. 1894 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 5/8 An alarming fire broke out amongst some cargo, consisting of hay, timber, and other inflammables.

Hence **Inflammableness**, the quality of being inflammable; **Inflammably** *adv.*, in an inflammable manner.

c 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem. v. 318* They ascribe . . to sulphur, as well Odours as inflammableness. 1777 BAILEY *Vol. II. Inflammableness* [ed. 1731 inflammableness], capableness of being inflamed or set on fire. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revist. (ed. 4)* 393 A light, ill-informed, inflammably-constituted public mind. 1830 GOODWIN *Cloudesley II. ii. 29* Partly by the inflammableness of his disposition in that respect.

† Inflammate, a. Obs. rare. [*ad. L. inflammāt-us, pa. pple. of inflammāre.*] Inflamed.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xiv. 16 God wol haue us partly suget to him, & by loue inflammate passe all maner mannys reson. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* ii. ix. (1639) 84 If the skins which be joyned all the length of the breast within be inflammate, then [etc.].

Inflammation (inflāmē'fən). Also 6-7 inflammation. [*ad. L. inflammātiō-em, n. of action f. inflammāre to set on fire: cf. F. inflammation, 14th c. in Littré in sense 2, 16th c. in sense 3: these senses were also in L.*]

1. The action of inflaming; setting on fire or catching fire; the condition of being in flames, conflagration.

c 1663 W. FULKE *Meteors (1640)* 31 A thick Exhalation, violently moved out of a cloud, without inflammation or burning. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 366 We will first therefore speake . . of Bodies Enflamed, wholly, and immediately, without any Wieke to helpe the Inflammation. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. xiii. 269 More proper it had been, that such an inflammation [that of the Cities of the Plain] should have left an Etna, Hecla or Vesuvius behinde it. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light* 185 These different substances require very different degrees of heat, in order to excite their inflammation. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xiii. 313 One of the commonest experiments . . is that of producing inflammation by mixing two fluids perfectly cold. 1854 J. SCOFFERIN in *Orri's Circ. Sc., Chem. 230* The inflammation of a gas by electricity.

† b. concr. Something in flames or on fire; a blazing body or appearance. Obs.

c 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors (1640)* 27 If lightning or any other inflammation be in the upper part of these clouds. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog. 31* Another will foretell of Lightning and Thunder . . when there are no such Inflammations seen. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy. (ed. 3)* I. 443 One of these inflammations [meteors], of a very extraordinary largeness, was seen at Quito whilst we were there.

2. The action of inflaming mentally, of firing the mind, passions, senses, etc. (in quot. 1597 with liquor); the condition of being so inflamed; excitement, fervour. Also, with an and pl., an instance of this.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 103 They are generally Fooles, and Cowards; which some of vs should be too, but for inflammation. 1609-38 HEYWOOD *Lucrèce Wks.* 1874 V. 184 Our hearts with inflammations burne. 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 24 Their Bodies were divided, but their Affections meet with a higher Inflammation. 1777 BURKE *Addr. to King Wks.* 1842 II. 397 The means of calming a people in a state of extreme inflammation. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India II.* iv. vii. 250 The combustion... was soon communicated to the rest, whose bosoms were perfectly prepared for inflammation.

† b. An incitement; a kindling of devotion. *Obs.* 1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. xxxiv. § 1 The minde... taketh everywhere new inflammations to pray.

3. *Path.* A morbid process affecting some organ or part of the body, characterized by excessive heat, swelling, pain, and redness; also, a particular instance or occurrence of this.

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe II.* xxx. (1541) 47 b. Much sleepe augmenteth heate, more than is necessary, whereby hot fumes and inflammations are often ingendred. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 26 b/1 The patient complained of great payne and heate, and inflammation. 1611 BIBLE *Levi*, xiii. 28 If the bright spot stay in his place, and spread not in the skin... it is an inflammation of the burning. 1734 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* i. 249 It is reckoned good in Inflammations of the Bowels. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 39 The term Inflammation has long been employed by medical men, to denote the existence of an unusual degree of redness, pain, heat, and swelling, in any of the textures or organs of which the human body is composed. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* v. 54 The most common disease of the eye is inflammation of the conjunctiva.

† 4. Augmentation of price or charge: cf. INFLAME 4 b. *Obs.*

1821 BYRON *Juan III.* xxxv. That climax of all human ills, The inflammation of his weekly bills.

Inflammatory (inflæ'mätiv), *a.* and *sb.* *rare.* [*f.* L. type **inflammätivus* (perh. in med.L.: cf. *obs.* F. *inflammätif*, -ive, 15-16th c. in Godef.), *f.* ppl. stem of L. *inflammäre* to INFLAME: see -IVE.]

A. adj. = INFLAMMATORY *a.*

1730-6 BAILEY (fol.), *Inflammatory*, of an inflaming nature or quality. 1760-71 *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 270 Their favourite liquor is brandy, brought also from Lima, and is less inflammatory than rum.

B. sb. = INFLAMMATORY *sb.*

1685 KEN *Serm. in Life* (1854) I. 260 That powerful inflammatory and preservative of love which Daniel had. *a 1711* — *Div. Love Wks.* (1838) 329 O my crucified God, thou sovereign inflammatory of love. — *Philothea Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 415 God, in whom all Inflammatives unite, Which can our Love excite.

Inflammatory (inflæ'mätöri), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* L. type **inflammätörus* (perh. in mod.L.: cf. F. *inflammatoire*, 1722 in Hatz.-Darm.): see prec. and -ORY.] *A. adj.*

† 1. Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or causing an inflamed or blazing condition. *Obs.*

1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 44 They can also tell what use those inflammatory Combustibles... are of. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 572 The chief of the natural curiosities... is the burning phenomenon, and its inflammatory neighbourhood (Naphtha Springs, near Baku).

2. Tending to inflame with desire or passion; of a nature to rouse passion, anger, or animosity. (Now usually in a bad sense.)

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 13, I felt a darted heav'nly Flame... Thus an inflammatory Ray Devour'd my Heart, dry'd all my Tears away. 1767 JUNIUS *Lett.* ii. 11 People... read the poisonous and inflammatory libels. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1869) I. vi. 121 The inflammatory powers of water were summoned to his aid. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* v. 193 Inflammatory speeches were delivered. *a 1862* BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. ii. 97 They used the most inflammatory language.

b. Characterized by excitement or passion.

1874 MOTLEY *Barneveldt I.* i. 45 Such an inflammatory age.

3. That tends to heat or inflame the blood; exciting the brain or senses; stimulating.

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady II.* iii. § 4 (1734) 140 Without leaving that... Depression behind it... like Brandy or inflammatory Spirits. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 159 Everything which was astringent stimulating and inflammatory. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 144 The high activity of Buxton water, and its inflammatory tendency.

4. *Path.* Of the nature of, pertaining to, indicative of, or characterized by inflammation or an inflamed condition of the body.

1734 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 278 In inflammatory Distempers... the Strength may be diminished. 1799 LEAR *Let. Presid. U. S.* in *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 32 His [General Washington's] disorder was an inflammatory sore throat, which proceeded from a cold. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 420 The rapid progress of the inflammatory symptoms. 1876 DÜRRING *Dis. Skin* 42 Papules may or may not be inflammatory.

B. sb. An inflammatory agent; that which inflames, excites, or rouses strong feeling or passion.

1681 H. MORE *E.x.p. Dav.* vi. 150 Her beauty being such an Inflammatory to love. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 262 The assembly chose only to glance at the inflammatories thrown in their way.

Hence **Inflammatorily** *adv.*, in an inflammatory manner.

1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 12 Mar. 282/2 An inflammatorily religious harangue.

† **Inflask**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare* -o. [*f.* IN-2 + FLASK *sb.*] *trans.* To put into a flask.

1611 FLORIO, *Inflascare*, to inflagon, to inflaske.

Inflatable (inflæ'täb'l), *a.* Also **inflateable**.

[*f.* INFLATE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being inflated, blown out, or distended with air or gas.

1878 *Gentl. Mag.* May 603 This craft was made of caoutchouc, inflatable, and weighed 300 lbs. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 6/1 Inflatable collars... which will support them in the water. 1897 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 3/5 The defendants, an American firm, use an inner inflatable tube and cover.

Inflant (inflæ'tänt), *rare* -1. [*f.* as prec. + -ANT 1.] That which inflates; an inflating agent.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 5/1 The use of this inflant [coal-gas] limits military ballooning considerably.

Inflate (inflæ't), *ppl. a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [*ad.* L. *inflät-us* blown into, filled by blowing, puffed up, *pa. pple. of infläre*: see next.] = INFLATED. (Usually construed as *pa. pple.*)

c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 463 Nocht is your famous laud and hy honour Bot wind inflät in uther mennis eiris. 1502 ATKINSON *tr. De Imitatione III.* xxxv. 224 That thou be nat inflat by pryde & lyft up above thy selfe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 88 b, That our syence or connyng... make vs not inflat with pryde. 1620 T. SCOTT *God & King* (1633) 4 With eyes staring, countenance red and inflat. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* i. xv. (1765) 39 The Pericarpium... varies... in being Turbinate... Inflated, puffed, as in Cardiospermum and Staphylea. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 201 The perpetrator is inflat with the persuasion of himself being a demigod in goodness.

Inflate (inflæ't), *v.* Also 7 *en-*. [*f.* L. *inflät-*, *ppl. stem of infläre*, *f. in-* (IN-2) + *fläre* to blow. For the *pa. pple.*, *inflätus* was in early use: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To blow out or distend with wind or air; to fill (a cavity of the body, a balloon, etc.) with air or gas; also *absol.* of food, to cause flatulence.

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe II.* vii. (1541) 22 b, They do inflat the stomacke, and cause head ache. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* ix. (1636) 33 If they [pease] be eaten in the Husks, they be hurtfull, and doe inflat. *a 1612* HARRINGTON *Salerno's Regim.* (1634) 34 Veta the dry fygges enflate not so much. 1620 VENER *Via Recta* vii. 120 They... fill the stomacke with winde, and inflat the melt. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 455 The bowels are inflated with wind. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 159 We must inflat the lung, pass a ligature above the affected part, and then dry it in the open air. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* i. v. 138 The habit of slightly inflating the crop is common to all domestic pigeons. 1871 ROSCOE *Chem.* 31 We can calculate the weight of zinc and sulphuric acid needed to inflate a balloon of the capacity of 150 cubic metres with hydrogen. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* v. 32 A following gale, Risen from the west, inflates with a favouring breath their sail. *fig.* 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India II.* v. vi. 566 The supposed dignity of a King's Court... inflated the pretensions of the Judges. 1870 R. W. DALE *Week-day Serm.* iv. 81 Honest approbation seldom inflates vanity.

2. To puff up (a person) with (also *† by*) high spirits, pride, etc.; to elate. Also *absol.*

[1504: see INFLATE *ppl. a.*] 1530 PALSGR. 591/1 Connyngge inflateth excepte a man have grace withall. *a 1618* J. DAVIES *Wit's Pilgr.* Pij (T.), Envy... Will not admit, that art herself should show by others' fingers; but the mind inflates. *a 1797* H. WALPOLE in *Walpoleiana* (ed. 2) I. cxxxv. (*Unocent XI*) 111 Castlemain, the ambassador, was inflated with his master's infatuation. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* Pref., Character that prosperity could not inflate, nor adversity depress. 1873 L. FERGUSON *Disc.* 254 Talk about learning may inflate with pride.

3. To dilate, distend, or swell; to enlarge unduly.

a 1705 RAY (J.), That the muscles are inflated in time of rest. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 547 We work upon certain unknown nerves, they inflate the muscles. 1782 J. SCOTT *Ess. Paint.* Poems 303 When Passion's tumults in the bosom rise, Inflate the features, and enrage the eyes. 1827-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 630 The whole body was emaciated, the eyebrows inflated.

4. To swell or expand artificially or unduly; to expand beyond proper or natural limits; to raise above the amount or value which sound commercial principles would fix.

1843 SIA R. PEEL in *Croker Papers* Apr. (1884), Commerce, inflated by extravagant speculation, demands some remedy. 1844 EMERSON *Eng. American Wks.* (Bohn) II. 208 We inflate our paper currency. 1887 B. F. COWEN in *Vincent You & I, Business Integr.* 641 (Funk), The want of integrity in business has inflated the stocks of our large corporations.

Hence **Inflating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; whence **Inflatingly** *adv.*, in an inflating manner (Webster, 1856); also **Inflater**, -or, one who or that which inflates or puffs up (*lit.* and *fig.*); *spec.* an air-pump for inflating pneumatic cushions, tyres, etc.

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 10 b, Meates inflatyng or wyndye: Beanes, Lupines [etc.]. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* ii. Poems 1834 II. 183 In vain, they come, she feels th' inflating grief. 1884 *American VIII.* 84 The clamor of contending inflaters and wreckers at the stock exchange. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May 2/1 As soon as it is ready, and the gas made, the balloon will be inflated. The inflating, it is calculated, will take three days. 1899 *Mod. Newspaper*, Immediately the tyre becomes slack when riding... the inflator responds, without any aid from the rider.

Inflated (inflæ'téd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Puffed out or swollen by air or gas; in quot. 1700, 'filled with wind'.

1887 *tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., Inflated, blown or puffed up as a bladder with wind. 1700 DAVEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 750 They chas'd the murderous Fox, With brazen trumpets, and inflated box. 1841 OROERSON *Croel.* xiii. 137 Up rose with inflated majesty the gaseous globe. 1853 SIA

H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 223 Bridges on... air-tight cases, and inflated skins.

2. Of language: Full of empty rhetoric; turgid, bombastic.

1652 COGAN *tr. Scudery's Ibrahim* Pref. A v b, A narrative stile ought not to be too much inflated, no more than that of ordinary conversations. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vii. 34 The account he gives of it is long and inflated. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Aug., I did not in general like Akenside's odes... I thought they were too inflated. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. iii. 145 Are these titles... mere pieces of inflated rhetoric?

3. Swollen, expanded, or dilated with hollow interior, as if by inflation.

1746-46 THOMSON *Winter* 166 Now th' inflated wave Straining they scale. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 134 Calyx egg-shaped, inflated. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 384 Abdomen inflated and vesicular. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 416/2 Inflated, bladdery.

4. Puffed up or elated with vanity, or false notions.

1784 COWPER *Task* v. 268 Inflated and astrut with self-conceit, He gulps the windy tide. 1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 69 Knight errantry was the effect of an inflated imagination. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India II.* iv. vi. 228 The inflated conceptions diffused among their countrymen of the riches of India. 1868 GLAISTONE *Juv. Mundi* ii. (1869) 63 In his [Thersites'] short speech, of which an inflated presumption is the principal mark.

5. Raised or enhanced in price by speculation or other artificial and temporary causes.

1881 GLAISTONE *Sp. Leeds* 7 Oct., Exported at an inflated state of prices that could not possibly be maintained. 1899 *Morning Herald* 28 June 4/3 There was an unnatural and an unhealthy inflated value put upon land.

Hence **Inflatedness**, the quality of being inflated.

1867 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms* s.v. *Altiquence*, Turgidity, Inflatedness. 1890 *Spectator* 29 Mar., Illimitable obtuseness to the bathos of moral and intellectual inflatedness.

Inflatile (inflæ'til), *a.* [*ad.* late L. *inflätilis* (Cassiodorus) of or for blowing: see -ILE. Cf. *obs.* F. *inflätil* (16th c. in Godef.).] Of a musical instrument: Sounded by blowing.

1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Music* I. ii. ix. 243 The general division of musical instruments is into three classes, the pulsatile, tensile, and inflatile. 1891 *Athenæum* 19 Sept. 390/3 The drum, the flute, and the lyre, as types respectively of percussive, inflatile, and pulsatile instruments.

Inflation (inflæ'tsən), [*ad.* L. *inflätion-em*, *n.* of action *f. infläre* to INFLATE. Cf. *obs.* F. *inflation*, -*flation*, etc. (15th c. in Godef.).]

1. The action of inflating or distending with air or gas.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny Explan.* Words, *Inflation*, swelling or puffing vp with winde. 1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. vi. 194 Whereby... the putrifying parts do suffer a turgescence and inflation, and becoming airy and spumous... ascend unto the surface of the water. 1802 *Mod. Jnrl.* VIII. 338 Having separated by inflation, the skin and muscles of one of the posterior extremities of a frog. *Mod.* The inflation of military balloons with hydrogen instead of coal-gas.

2. The condition of being inflated with air or gas, or of being distended or swollen as if with air.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* I. 8 It purges be longes of inflation. *c 1420* *Pallad.* on *Husb.* xi. 504 This condymnt is esy and iocounde Whereof inflation shal none redounde. *c 1550* LLOVO *Treas. Health* (1585) F viij A julep of Roses is good for the inflation of the longes. 1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. iii. xxi. 162 The inflation or swelling of the body made in this animal upon inspiration or drawing in its breath. 1734 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 294 Winds coming upwards, Inflation and Tumours of the Belly are signs of a phlegmatick Constitution. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 14 By the inflation of its body, the papillae with which the skin is covered, become erect and pointed.

3. The condition of being puffed up with vanity, pride, or baseless notions.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 34 Singular inflacyons & elacyons of the mynde. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* vii. 54 The undoubted fruit of this Doctrine received, would be the inflation of audacious, fiery, fantastick spirited men. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 69 The inflation of Holkar's ambition with the hope that [etc.]. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. ii. i. 172 The words well convey the inflation with which the Catholic revivalists were going to their work.

4. The quality of language or style when it is swollen with big or pompous words; turgidity, bombast.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1199 A tragical pompe, and swelling inflation of words. 1791 W. BEAUMONT *tr. Bartholomew's Trav. Anacharsis Greece* (1796) I. p. vi, A style which to an English reader will appear to border on inflation and bombast. 1824 DIEDIN *Libr. Comp.* 713 Conceits were the then fashion of the age, as inflation and obscurity are now.

† 5. Of a plague: Spread, extension (cf. DILATATION 2); or (?) increase of virulence. *Obs. rare.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 444 This pest rais with sa terribill inflation, that ilk man that tuk it deceisit within two dayis efter.

6. Great or undue expansion or enlargement; increase beyond proper limits; esp. of prices, the issue of paper money, etc.

1864 WEBSTER, *Inflation*. 4 Undue expansion or increase, from over-issue;—said of currency. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 156 Despite the illegal inflation authorized by President Grant. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Mar. 5/1 The never-failing tendency to a needless inflation of our armaments. 1887 JESSOFF *Arctady* ii. 62 The inflation of prices brought with it a speculative mania.

7. Inspiration, afflatus. *rare.*

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 87 The opinion that the priests and priestesses of the oracular temples were nothing more than involuntary subjects of the divine inflation.

Inflationist (infle'tsənist). [*f. prec. + -IST.*] One who advocates inflation; *spec. in U.S.*, and hence elsewhere, one who advocates an increase of the paper currency as beneficial to trade. Also *attrib.*

1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 451 The election of Gilden would spike the whole inflationist battery. 1889 *Times* 5 Mar. 9/2 Originally distrusted as an inflationist, he showed considerable skill in conducting the refunding operations.

† **Inflative**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. mod. L. inflātīv-us* (cf. obs. *F. inflatif*, -ive, 15th c. in Godef.), *f. ppl. stem of L. inflāre* to INFLATE: see -IVE.] Of inflating quality or tendency.

1528 PAVNEL *Salerno's Regim.* Pij. The substance of all pulse is inflative [*L. inflativus*] and hard of digestion. 1612 WOODALL *Surge. Mate* Wks. (1653) 22^a The inflative instrument, for giving of a fumes medicine. 1658 ROWLAND *Monsieu's Theat. Ins.* 925 The distilled water of common Wasps... applied to the belly it makes it swell as if it had the Dropsie... it may be concluded that their venome is exceeding hot and inflative.

|| **Inflatus** (infle'ts). [*L. inflatus* a blowing into, inspiration; cf. INFLATION.] A blowing or breathing into; inflation; inspiration, afflatus.

a 1861 *Mas. BROWNING* (Webster 1864). The divine breath that blows the nostrils out To ineffable inflatus.

Infect (inflekt), *v.* [*ad. L. infect-ere, f. in- (IN-2) + flectere* to bend.]

1. *trans.* To bend inwards; to bend into a curve or angle; hence, simply, to bend, to curve.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 5 When he from so grete an highnesse wolde infecte and bowe downe his yie to the lower party downward, he behelde an horrible pytte. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 24 These [cartilages] occupying the meane space betwixt the ribbes and brest bone, are by expiration infected. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* viii. 44 It cannot be apprehended but that the line be infected if some parts of it move faster than others. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* i. (1736) 11 To a determin'd distance they ascend, And there infect their course, and downward tend. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 410 They must be infected to that side where the Muscle pulls strongest. 1804 C. B. BROWN *tr. Volney's View* *Soil U. S.* 134 The course of a general wind is often infected, from 30 to 80 degrees, by the hollow of a river, a ridge of hills [etc.]. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* ii. 22 All the tentacles were soon energetically infected.

b. *fig.* To bend, incline, dispose.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VII* (Camden) 174 Ruth by no means could be infected... to break company from her mother-in-law. 1644 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 17 Infecting, fashioning and refashioning their religion according to the will and wantonness of them. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* *Conv. Pref.* 2 A gentle suppling and infecting them to pay their Tythes. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 276 That Memoir of Turgot's which... is at this time still infecting toward itself the new as it did the old authorities.

† 2. **Optics.** To bend in or deflect (rays of light) in passing the edge of an opaque body or through a narrow aperture; to DIFFRACT. *Obs.*

1704 NEWTON *Optics* (J.). Are they [rays of light] not reflected, refracted, and infected by one and the same principle, acting variously in various circumstances? 1727 41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Ray*, Sir Isaac Newton suspects they [light-rays] may have... a power of being infected, or bent, by the action of distant bodies. 1811 [see DEFLECT *v.* 2 b].

3. **Gram.** To vary the termination (of a word) in order to express different grammatical relations.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 449 As to the inflexions of Adjectives by the degrees of comparison... those which are infected through all degrees, have several irregularities in the manner of it. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Dict.* Wks. 1787 IX. 178 We are to examine... how they [words] are infected through their various terminations. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 14. 22 Flexion, or Stem-flexion, is the method of infecting a Stem, that is, of making such changes in its form as may indicate changes in its meaning and use.

4. To modulate (the voice); *spec. in Music*, to flatten or sharpen (a note) by a chromatic semitone. 1828 WEBSTER, *Infect*... 3. To modulate, as the voice. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 5 With the Greeks, it allowed of no notes infected by sharps or flats. 1889 PROUT *Harmony* xii. § 274 Whenever a modulation takes place, the note infected by an accidental is regarded as belonging to the key in which it is diatonic.

Hence **Infecting ppl. a.**, that infects.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 242 The Air light, and clear without infecting parts. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. ix. 200 He ascribes it (inflexion) to the variable density of the ether within and without the infecting body.

Inflected (inflekt'ed), *ppl. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED*.]

1. Bent or curved; bent inwards.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. i. 105 Galen... commands unto us... not to lie directly, or at length, but somewhat infected, that the muscles may be at rest. 1796 H. BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 228 The angle... which the infected ray makes with the line drawn [etc.]. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 82, I here sit in an infected position. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* *Intro.* 48 The angle of the lower jaw is almost always infected. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vii. 165 All the tentacles except three infected or sub-infected.

2. **Gram.** Of a word: Varied in the terminations to express varied grammatical relations. Of a language: Characterized by grammatical inflexion.

1775 in ASH. 1865 TAYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 64 Inflected languages such as Latin. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 30 The essence of an inflected language is, to express by modifications of form that which an uninflected language expresses by arrangements of words.

3. **Inflected arch**: an arch having the curve of its flanks reversed near the crown, so as to terminate in an acute angle. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Hence **Inflectedness**, the state or condition of being inflected.

1811-31 BENTHAM *Univ. Gram.* *Intro.*, Wks. 1843 VIII. 341 Sparingly inflectedness and copiously inflectedness, as applied to language.

Infection: see INFLEXION.

Infective (inflektiv), *a.* [*f. INFLECT *v.* + -IVE*; in mod. *F. infectif*.]

1. Having the quality of infecting; tending to infect.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 240 The Infective veins of the Air (if I may so call those parts, which... have a greater or less Refractive power than the Air next adjoining). 1713 DEAHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 13 note, Although this infective Quality of the Air be a great Incumbrance and Confusion of Astronomical Observations.

2. Pertaining to or characterized by grammatical inflexion.

1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 569 Infective and derivative syllables. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vi. 104 The glories of a completely inflective language. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* i. iv. 76 Their language had passed into the infective or highest stage.

Infectior (inflekt'or), *rare*-1. [*f. INFLECT *v.* + -OR*.] That which infects or bends. (In quot. *attrib.*)

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 273 Propulsion through the water... by the action of the infectior muscles of the tail.

† **Infectured**, *a. Obs.* [*IN-3*.] = UNFLEDGED.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Barks.* i. (1662) 97 He therein made nests for many birds; which otherwise, being either infected or maimed, must have been exposed to wind and weather.

† **Infecting**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*-1. [*f. IN-1 + FLEEING*.] A place to flee into; a refuge.

a 1300 *F. E. Psalter* cxliiii. 2 Mi merci and in-fleing mine, Mi helper and lesser mine.

Infesh, *obs. form of INFLESH *v.**

Inflex, *sb.* [*ad. L. inflexus* (*u-stem*), synonymous with inflexio INFLEXION.] In the grammar of the Bantu languages, the particle prefixed to a root, to form a noun, which has functions similar to those of inflexional suffixes in the Aryan and Semitic languages. (Also called *prefix* or *initial*.)

1859 COLEMAN *First Steps Zulu-Kafir* ii. 4 Every Zulu noun consists of two parts, the root and the inflex, the latter being a small particle, which is set before the root, forming with it the complete noun... We give the name of inflex to this initial particle, because, by changes of it, certain modifications of the noun are effected, as they are in Latin and Greek; by means of terminal particles... Thus... in the Zulu word *umuntu*, person, the root is *ntu*, and the inflex *umu*, which is changed to *aba* for the plural, and the whole word becomes *abantu*, people.

† **Inflex**, *a. Bot. Obs. rare*. [*ad. L. inflex-us*, *pa. pple. of inflectere* to INFLECT.] = INFLEXED.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp. s. v. Leaf*, *Inflex Leaf*, that which in growing from its base, turns its point again toward the plant. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 234 The petals are inflex, or bent upwards at the end.

Inflected (inflekt'), *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ED*.] Bent inwards; incurved.

1661 FELTHAM *Disc. Luke* xiv. 20 Wks. (1677) 361 Davids right-heartedness became inflex'd and crooked. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* ii. 69 Suffice it to provide a brazen tube Inflex. 1735 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* ii. 265 Thy grand machine... There most direct where seeming most inflex'd. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 255 The tail... is furnished with an inflexed fork... usually bent under the body. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 59. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 182 The apices of the petals are often inflexed.

Inflexibility (infleksib'ility). [*f. INFLEX-IBLE* + -ITY, *perh. after F. inflexibilité* (1611 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality or condition of being inflexible; incapability of being bent; unyielding stiffness, rigidity; firmness of purpose, obstinacy.

1611 FLORIO, *Inflexibilita*, inflexibilitie. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1730 A. BAXTER *Eng. Nat. Soul* II. 125 (I.) Against the 'inertia' of matter, or the inflexibility of mechanism. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iv. v. The squire, who knew her inflexibility, interrupted her. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiii. His features arranged into the utmost inflexibility of expression. 1873 L. FERGUSON *Disc.* 218 Mere inflexibility of purpose is not necessarily an excellence. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 337 Bone... cannot swell, in consequence of its inflexibility.

Inflexibility 2: see INFLEXIBLE 2.

Inflexible (infleksib'l), *a.* 1 [*ad. L. inflexibil-is, f. in- (IN-3) + flexibilis FLEXIBLE*: cf. *F. inflexible* (13-14th c. in Littré).] Not flexible.

1. Incapable of being bent; unbendable; not pliant; rigid, stiff.

c 1400 *Laufanc's Cirurg.* i. ii. 24 If bat he [the ligament] hadde be inflexible as a boon... oon lyme myzte not han meued wipouten anoper. 1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* vi. (R.) Of this thing is the king's scepter a very apt signe and token, in that it is ferme and inflexible. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 153 His trunk... is crooked, gristly, and inflexible, at the root next to the nose. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxi. 188 The bow inflexible resists their pain. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 63 If two equal bodies... be hung at the extremities of an inflexible rod. 1892 *Strand Mag.* Dec. 652/1 An ivory-handled knife with a very delicate inflexible blade.

2. Unbending in temper or purpose; not to be turned from a purpose by persuasion or argument; immovable, inexorable.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ii. viii. (Add. MS. 27,944 ff. 15/1) He is inflexible, steadfast, and fallep not. 1460 CAP-GRACE *Chron.* (Rolls) 168 The bishop was inflexible. 1542 N. UDALL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 6 Not to be inexorable nor inflexible towards me your poor servant. 1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Persecuted* 145 Fill me with an inflexible integrity and Constancy in my Duty. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress Mar* 21 Nov. She... remains still inflexible, either to threats or promises. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, xvi. (1839) 329 Sebastian adhered to his purpose with inflexible obstinacy. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 727 Billop, though courteous, was inflexible.

3. Unalterable, rigidly fixed.

1693 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1698) III. 84 To make it the Rigid Inflexible Rule, which it is to Judge by. 1871 NAPIEY *Pres. & Cure Dis.* i. viii. 220 Nature's laws are more inflexible than iron. 1885 S. COX *Exposit.* Ser. i. ii. 20 The moral order of the universe is as inflexible as the physical order.

† **Inflexible**, *a.* 2 *Obs. rare*. [*f. L. inflex-* (see INFLEX *a.*) + -IBLE.] Capable of being infected; in *Optics* diffrangible. Hence † **Inflexibility**.

1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) III. 405 Hym semede his herte to be more inflexible [*L. inflexit*] to melody than to chevally. 1796 H. BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 233 Wherefore I conclude that the rays of the sun's light differ in degree of inflexibility, and that those which are least refrangible are most inflexible. 1857 H. LLOYD *Wave-Theory Light* (ed. 2) § 95 Supposing that the rays which differ in refrangibility differ also in inflexibility.

Inflexibleness, *rare*. [*f. INFLEXIBLE* + -NESS.] = INFLEXIBILITY 1.

a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619) II. 372 For the inflexibleness of it [man's heart], I shewed you erewhile... of what a stony qualitie it is. a 1688 W. CLAGETT *17 Serm.* (1699) 449 The inflexibleness of true doctrine.

Inflexibly (infleksib'l), *adv.* [*f. as prec. + -LY*.] In an inflexible manner; rigidly, firmly, obstinately; unalterably.

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. xvi. Wks. 1794/1 Inflexibly set vpon the purpose to destroy himself. 1647 BP. HALL *Christ Myst.* (R.). We know him indeed to be infinitely and inflexibly just. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvi. (1869) I. 382 The payment of this tribute was inflexibly refused. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiv. 310 As far as we could see, it [the ice] remained inflexibly solid.

Inflexion, inflection (inflek'sən). [*ad. L. inflexiō-em*, *n.* of action *f. inflectere* (ppl. stem *inflex-*) to INFLECT. Cf. *F. inflexion* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] As to the spelling cf. CONNEXION, DEFLEXION.]

1. The action of inflecting or bending, or, more particularly, of bending in or towards itself.

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* i. xx. A... crafty daunser, which in his daunse could imagine the inflexions of the serpente. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. i. 104 They conceive there may be a progression or advancement met in motion without the inflexion of parts. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* iii. xxii. There is required a small inflexion of the body. 1837 WHWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 61 The inflexion of a direct motion into a curve. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vii. 172 Sufficient to cause the inflexion of a single tentacle.

b. The condition of being infected or bent;

concr. a bending, bend, curvature, or angle.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 45 The Labyrinth of Crete, built upon a long quadrate, containing five large squares, communicating by right inflections, terminating in the centre of the middle square, and lodging of the Minotaur. 1662 STILLINGFEL *Orig. Sac.* iii. i. § 16 The several inflections of the joints serve for all kind of figures. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 18 July, Let to Lewis, [The] view... varied... according to the inflexions of the road. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton* Th. 213 The section... of this ridge is highly instructive, from the great disturbance of the primary strata, and the variety of their inflexions. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 234 This singular inflexion of the magnetic equator in the South Sea. 1856 WOODWARD *Mal-lusca* 301 Ligament contained in a spoon-shaped inflexion.

c. *fig.* A mental or moral bending or turning. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xxxviii. § 1 The very steps and inflections every way... of all passions whereunto the mind is subject. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 190 The allusion will not be... obtained by undue inflexions or distortions. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 158 Even in... self-analysis men are not infrequently insincere and evasive... Were the moral processes incapable of such inflections [etc.].

† 2. **Optics.** The bending of a ray of light, at the edge of a body, into the geometrical shadow. Now called DIFFRACTION. *Obs.*

1704 NEWTON (*title*) *Opticks*: or a Treatise of the Reflections, Refractions, Inflexions and Colours of Light. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 377 These shadows are also observed to be bordered with colours. This our author calls the inflection of light. 1796 H. BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 228 If a ray passes within a certain distance of any body, it is bent inwards; this we shall call Infection. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. ix. 194 There is an inflection of light differing both from refraction and reflexion, and seeming to depend upon the unequal density of the constituent parts of the ray. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 601 s. v. *Light*. These effects, formerly known as Inflexion, and now called Diffraction.

3. **Geom.** Change of curvature from convex to concave at a particular point on a curve; the point at which this takes place is called a *point of inflexion* (or shortly an *inflexion*); at such a point the moving tangent to the curve becomes stationary, the direction of its angular motion being changed; hence *inflexion* is also applied to such a stationary tangent itself, or to the analogous stationary osculating plane (*plane inflexion*) in a non-plane curve.

1721 BAILEY, *Inflection Point of a Curve* is the Point where a Curve begins to bend back again a contrary Way. 1743 EMERSON *Flexions* 144 The Point of Inflection or contrary Flexure is that Point which separates the convex from the concave Part of the Curve. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 100 Points on this circle are therefore points of inflection on the roulettes to which they give rise; and the circle is hence called the *Circle of Inflections*. 1886 A. G. GREENHILL *Diff. & Integr. Calc.* 240 At a point of inflection the curve crosses the tangent.

4. *Gram.* The modification of the form of a word to express the different grammatical relations into which it may enter; including the declension of substantives, adjectives and pronouns, the conjugation of verbs, the comparison of adjectives and adverbs (but some treat the last under Derivation or Word-formation).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 297 The rules which are proper and peculiar to any one Language... about the Inflection of words, and the Government of cases. *Ibid.* 453 Varro... doth not there design to give an account of the just number of words in the Latin, but only to shew the great variety [of words] which is made by the Inflection and Composition of Verbs. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) 27 The process of forming the different cases of a noun is called inflection.

b. *concr.* An inflected form of a word; also, the inflexional suffix or element.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 21 Rules for all such Grammatical Derivations and Inflections. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind. I.* 277 It has now been demonstrated by means of a comparison of the inflections. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* II. xviii. 189 The indicative mood contains no special inflections to distinguish it. 1874 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* 160 Old English is the period of full inflections... Middle English of levelled inflections... and Modern English of lost inflections. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) 29 This power of treating an inflected form or a complex phrase as though it were a single declinable word, and adding inflections to it, is very remarkable in English.

5. Modulation of the voice; in speaking or singing: a change in the pitch or tone of the voice.

a 1600 HOOKER (J.), The motion of his body and the inflection of his voice. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* VI. I. 108 With regard to inflections of voice, these are so natural, that, to some nations, it has appeared easier to express different ideas, by varying the tone with which they pronounced the same word, than to contrive words for all their ideas. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* I. 59 It does neither so easily and generally admit, nor so variously introduce those accidental inflections which they love to employ. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfe's R.* (1855) 51 Such melodious sounds and exquisite inflections could only be produced by organs of the most delicate flexibility. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 765/2 A series of Inflections usually described by modern writers as the 'Gregorian Tones'. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* I. 10 There was an inflection in her voice which suggested command.

Hence **Inflectionless** (inflectionless) *a.*, void of inflection or modulation.

1878 J. A. H. MURRAY in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 398 The language had at length reached the all but inflectionless state which it now presents. 1888 MRS. SPENDER *Kept Secret* III. xiii. 225 His voice was subdued and inflectionless.

Inflexional, inflectional (inflek'shənl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to or characterized by grammatical inflection.

1832 J. C. HARE in *Philol. Museum* I. 656 That disposition... to shorten inflexional terminations. 1860 FAARAR *Orig. Lang.* 185 note, Pott's formula for the morphological classification of languages was that they are 'isolating', 'agglutinative', and 'inflexional'. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vi. 107 It does not lose what it once possessed in the way of inflectional apparatus. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxv. 590 Had no Norman ever set foot on our shores, the inflexional Old-English would still have passed, sooner or later, into the non-inflexional modern English.

Hence **Inflectionally** (inflek'shənl) *adv.*, in regard to inflexion.

1885 G. BADEN-POWELL in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct., The Bushman language is classed inflexionally with the Basque, Finn [etc.].

† **Inflexivity**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *inflexus* inflected + -ITY, after FLEXIVITY.] Of rays of light: The quality of being inflected: see INFLUX v. 2.

1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 360 We may, therefore, say that the rays of light differ in degree of refrangency, reflexivity, and flexity, comprehending inflexity and deflexity.

Inflexive (inflek'siv), *a.* 1 *rare* -0. [f. L. *inflex-*, ppl. stem of *inflexere* to INFLLECT + -IVE.] = INFLLECTIVE.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*
† **Inflexive**, *a.* 2 *Obs. rare* -1. [f. IN- 3 + FLEXIVE.] Not flexive; inflexible.

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymns*, Mars 35 And to beare safe, the burthen vndergone Of Foes inflexive, and inhumane hates.

† **Inflexure**, *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *inflex-*, ppl. stem of *inflexere*, after FLEXURE.] A bend, curve, or turn inwards: = INFLUENT I b.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Mau.* v. 74 It lightly obtaineth above the lower part of the spleen certain folds, or inflexures. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 52 The contrivance of nature is singular in the opening and shutting of Binde-weeds, performed by five inflexures.

† **Inflect**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *inflectus*, pa. pple. of *inflexere*: see next.] Inflected.

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 182 b, Thou art... free from all malediccyon and opprobry, inflycte to woman for synne.

Inflict (inflikt), *v.* [f. L. *inflict-*, ppl. stem of *infigere* to dash or strike (one thing on or against another), to inflict (punishment).]

1. *trans.* To lay on as a stroke, blow, or wound; to impose as something that must be suffered or endured; to cause to be borne.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Ilen*, VI. iii. 1. 377 No paine they can inflict vpon him Will make him say, I moud him to those Armes. — *Lucr.* 1630 Lasting shame On thee and thine this night I will inflict. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. viii. 22 For revengement of those wrongfull smarts, Which I to others did inflict afore. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* ii. 6 This punishment, which was inflicted of many. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 153 A penalty... hath been usually inflicted in the like cases. 1711 *Light for Blind* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 195 Tho' Cromwell had been dead, yett justice was inflicted on his corps. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 210 [The rattle-snake] inflicts its wound in a moment; then parts, and inflicts a second wound. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 42 Each driver is allowed to inflict a dozen lashes. 1873 L. FERGUSON *Disc.* 197 The suffering was not wantonly inflicted.

b. To impose something unwelcome. (Often jocular.)

1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* Arg't., Wks. (1846) 422 note, Master Southey hath inflicted three poems... on the public. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 129 In Prussia, where the order of the great Frederick suffices equally well to inflict a spouse and the bastinado! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I. 51 Your father is pleased to inflict many lords and masters on you.

2. With inverted construction: To afflict, assail, trouble (a person) with something painful or disagreeable. (Now *rare*, and only in sense 1 b.)

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1890) II. 30 The wycked villaine inflicted her bodye with manifold wounds. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. i. 61 The most just gods For every graff would send a caterpillar, And so inflict [mod. ed. afflict] our province. 1652 COKAINE *Tr. Calprenede's Cassandra* I. 36 Oroonodates... began to be deeply inflicted with it. 1883 *Macm. Mag.* XLVIII. 130 We should be inflicted with less... twaddle and useless verbosity.

Hence **Inflicted** *ppl. a.*; **Inflicting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1598 FLORIO, *Inflicto*, stricken violently, inflicted, smitten against. 1611 *Ibid.*, *Inflictione*, an infliction or inflicting. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. 8 I The inflicting cause [of the plague] was the Lord. 1652 S. S. *Secretaries Stud.* 202, I hope time wil... weaken these inflictions. 1848 BUCKLEY *Homer's Iliad* 267 His soul fled in haste through the inflicted wound.

Inflictably, *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That can or may be inflicted.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 164 An offence called a contempt of Court, and the punishment inflictible for that offence. 1888 *Pal. Mall G.* 8 June 4/2 The smallest fine inflictible by law for the particular offence was 40s.

Inflicter, -or. [f. as prec. + -ER, -OR.]
Inflicter is according to the L. type from *infigere*.
One who inflicts, in senses of the vb. (Usually const. of the thing inflicted.)

1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 191 God the author of all good things... as also the inflicter of all such punishments. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 497 The Jews generally did believe Satan was the Inflicter of all Diseases. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 213 If it so please the all-gracious Inflictor. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reeler* xvii, The inflicter of my wound. 1892 ZANGWILL *Big Bow Myst.* 26 How the inflictor of the wound got in or out.

Infliction (inflikt'shən), [ad. late L. *inflictionem*, n. of action f. *infigere* to INFLICT. Cf. F. *infliction* (1486 in Godef. *Compl.*)] The action of inflicting (pain, punishment, annoyance, etc.); in quot. 1603, the fact of being inflicted.

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1216/2 The terror and infliction of intolerable payne and torment. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 28 Our Decrees, Dead to infliction, to themselves are dead. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 163 In declared Hostility, all infliction of evil is lawful. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 19 The infliction of such exemplary punishment. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* I. 17 To punish... by the infliction of pain.

b. An instance of this; something inflicted, as pain, punishment, etc., or in weaker sense, an annoyance, a nuisance, a 'visitation'.

1586 MARLOWE 1st *Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, Our expressless ban'd inflicted. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* (1848) 58 Distress'd by such Persecutions, as seem to be Divine Inflictions, to themselves are dead. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 163 In declared Hostility, all infliction of evil is lawful. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 19 The infliction of such exemplary punishment. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* I. 17 To punish... by the infliction of pain.

Inflictive (infliktiv), *a.* [f. L. type **inflictivus* (cf. F. *inflictif*, -ive, Cotgr. 1611), f. ppl. stem of *infigere*: see -IVE.] Tending to inflict; pertaining to infliction.

1611 COTGR., *Inflictif*,... inflictive, inflicting; or, of property to inflict. 1643 HERLE *Anst.* *Ferne* 36 Nor have they any inflictive power on his person. 1753 HERVEY *Dial.* I. 10 (Jod.) This will be still more inflictive to an ingenuous mind. 1779 WHITEHEAD *Ode his Majesty's Birth-day*, Like her own oak... Ev'n from the steel's inflictive sting, New force she gains. 1831 MOORE *Poet. Wks.* II. 339 Without the aid Of that inflictive process, tuning.

Inlood (inlood), *v.* [f. IN- 1 or 2 + FLOOD v.] *intr.* To flow in, to enter as a flood. Hence **Inflooding** *vbl. sb.*

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 119 The Sea Venting its choler in prodigious roars, Where doth the Julian billow boom afar, The deep in-flooding. 1885 STEVENSON *Pr. Otto* III. i. (1895) 215 She... saw far before her the silent in-flooding of the day.

Influence (inflō'sens), *bol.* [ad. mod. L. *inflō'scentia* (Linnaeus), f. L. *inflō'scere* to come into flower: see IN- 2 and FLORESCENCE. Cf. F. *influence* (1792 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. The mode in which the flowers of a plant are arranged in relation to the axis and to each other; the flowering system.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (1765) 217 Inflorescence is the manner in which the Flowers are fastened to the Plant by the Peduncle. *Ibid.* 224 Inflorescence affords the truest, and in most Genera the most elegant Distinction. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. 272. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 134 Flowers often with a centrifugal inflorescence. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 82 It is convenient to speak of the Flowering System, or mode of arrangement of the flowers of plants, as the *Inflorescence*. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. (ed. 6) 141 *Inflorescence*, a term which would literally denote the time of flower-bearing, was applied by Linnaeus to the mode, that is, to the disposition of blossoms on the axis and as respects their arrangement with regard to each other. Anthotaxy... is a better term.

b. The collective flower or blossom of a plant.

1851 Beck's *Florist* 128 There they produce their brilliant inflorescence amid a variety of Passion-flowers, Bromelias, and Ferns. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jnrls.* I. ii. 52 In mass, the inflorescence resembles sheets of flame. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 115 The solitary flower, or the connected system of flowers arising from one point, is called the inflorescence. 1880 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* vii, There are few objects of more exquisite beauty than this inflorescence.

2. The process of flowering or coming into flower; blossoming. Also *fig.*

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg. Misc. Tr.* 271/2 No leaves during inflorescence. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 358 Early flowering grasses... at their period of inflorescence. 1885 O. W. HOLMES in *Century Mag.* XXX. 488 Those who are just coming into their time of inflorescence.

Inflow (inflō), *sb.* [f. IN- 1 + FLOW sb.] The action or fact of flowing in; that which flows in; = INFLUX. *lit.* and *fig.*

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1852) 292 In the belief that through them came Vast spiritual inflow. 1865 CORNH. *Mag.* Aug. 182 A door is opened... to the inflow of much solid gain. 1865 Reader 11 Feb. 161/3 The extraordinary inflow of Europeans, Americans and Chinese. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. II. xx. 498 In the depths of the Straits, it is less interfered with... by the surface inflow. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 225 Tell me... the real nature of your friend's influence, the inflow of his life on yours. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* III. 746 The blood must be maintained at a normal standard by a regular inflow of nutritive material. *attrib.* 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 390 Securely tying the rubber pipe... to the reservoir inflow pipe.

Inflow (inflō), *v.* [f. IN- 1 + FLOW v.]

† 1. *intr.* *Astrol.* To flow in; to exert astral influence; = INFLUE v. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 93 Either the stars doe inflow and imprint... or not. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 150 The virtue of such and such a star... they hold to be propitious, in-flowing into the life and death of men.

2. To flow in.

1882 H. SCOTT HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (1885) 204 The forces set loose by that Divine affection unceasingly inflow, inrush, invigorate.

† 3. *trans.* To cause to flow in. *Obs.*

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* (1839) 70 What is the meaning of these words, The first cause does not necessarily inflow any thing into the second.

Hence † **Inflowed** *ppl. a.*, that has flowed in.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* I. iii. 16 Either of these [prescriptions]... will... dry up the inflow'd Humour.

Inflowing (inflōw'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. IN- 2 + FLOWER v. + -ING 1, after F. *enflourage*.] A process whereby the aroma of flowers is extracted, the essential oils being absorbed in fixed oils and fatty substances.

1885 PIESSE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 526/2 Certain flowers... do not yield their attars by distillation... In these cases the odours are secured by the processes of inflowing (enflourage), or by maceration.

Inflowing (inflōw'ing), *vbl. sb.* [IN *adv.* 11 c.] The action or fact of flowing in; inflow, influx.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 198 The inflowynge of this flowde. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 53 The soul is of the essence of God, or a secrete inflowing of Godhead. 1842 R. M. MCCHENEY in *Mem.* (1878) 402 The engrafting of the branch is good, the inflowing of the sap good, but the fruit is the end in view. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xx. 345 Yet this inflowing does not take the shape of a due north wind.

Inflowing, *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 a.] That flows in.

1611 FLORIO, *Influente*, influent, inflowing. 1840 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* v. 4 A city that fringes the curve of the inflowing waters. 1855-8 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* iv. § 231 The circle of inflowing air is gradually enlarged. 1871 *Daily News* 13 Sept., Researches... made into the inflowing and outflowing currents of the Baltic and the Mediterranean.

† **Influ**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. IN- 2 + L. *fluctus* flowing, flow, flood: after *influire* to flow in.] = INFLUX; inflow.

1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. II. 8 No habits immutably fix without the Influct of the Holy Ghost.

† **Influe**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [a. F. *influer* (14-15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *influire* to flow in: see INFLUENCE.] *intr.* To shed astral influence: = INFLUE v. 1.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Lazares Qij b, Some constellation that influed equally vpon a kynred, and specially on them that dwelt togyder.

Hence † **Influ** *vbl. sb.* = INFLUENCE 2.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* iv. 451 Canst thou restrain the pleasant influing Of Pleiades the ushers of the spring?

Influence (inflō'sens), *sb.* [a. F. *influence* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) emanation from the stars (also inflow of water; affluence) = Pr. and Sp. *influencia*, It. *influenza*, late or med. L. *influentia*

f. L. influent-em, pr. pple. of *inflūere* to flow in. The astrological sense (corresp. to late *L. influxus* [stellarum] 'astral influence', 4th c. in Firmicus) was common in med.L.: cf. Pico di Mirandola *adv. Astrologos* iii. 5. Sense 4 was already established in Scholastic Lat.: Aquinas (c1260) has *influentia causæ* (Prof. Bywater.)

†1. The action or fact of flowing in; inflowing, inflow, influx: said of the action of water and other fluids, and of immaterial things conceived of as flowing in. Also *concr.* flowing matter. *Obs.*

1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 28 At such tymes as the Inhabitantes of the sam town cannot com to the parochie church for the Influence of water when the water here is bigge. 1577-87 *HARRISON England in Holinshed's Chron.* I. 77 The Towie... taketh in the influences of diverse waters in one channell. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. Ind.* 98 In the... branches of those Trees they make incisions... under which they hang Pots... to preserve the influence which issues out of them in a large quantity in the night-season. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 158 The Phantasie... of Man, which is various, according to those various Temperaments that have ingredience and influence into him. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 250 The sources of Conquests like those of great Rivers are generally obscure, until their streams increasing by the influence of others, make mighty inundations.

2. *spec. in Astrol.* The supposed flowing or streaming from the stars or heavens of an ethereal fluid acting upon the character and destiny of men, and affecting sublunary things generally. In later times gradually viewed less literally, as an exercise of power or 'virtue', or of an occult force, and in late use chiefly a poetical or humorous reflex of earlier notions.

c1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* III. 569 (618) O, Influences of hise heuenes hye. Soth is þat vnder god ye ben oure hierdes. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxv. (Tollem. MS.), Stones bep diuerse in vertu and in kynde; also influence of heauen cometh into þer place, and preteþ þerin be effectes þerof. c1430 *LYDG. Compt. Bl. Nat.* 630 O goddess immortal... do thy diligence, To let the streames of thine influence Descend down. 1483 *CAXTON Cato* Evb. The synne whyche I haue doon ageynst myn owne wyll and by the influence of the plaquette on whiche I am borne. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxiv. 80 The sterres... by their coniunctions and mouyngue and influences celestyalle, that synnyfye and denounce the dysposicion secret of the deuine prouydence. 1555 *EKEN Decades* 94 In the nyght, the mone and other coude planettes; but in the daye the soone and other hotte planettes doo chiefly exercise theyr influence. 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) Job xxxviii. 31 Canst thou restraine [1611 bind] the sweete influences (R.V. the cluster) of the Pleiades? [COVERD. Hast thou brought ye vij starres together?] 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. viii. 42 What ellet starre on you hath frownd, and pourd his influence bad? 1601 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. i. 119. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 182. 1635 *BACON Ess.* *Envy* (Arb.) 511 The Astrologers call the euill Influences of the Starrs, Euill Aspects. 1658 *EARL MONMOUTH tr. Paruta's Wars of Cyprus* 109 This maligne influence of the Heavens. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 375 The Pleiades before him danc'd, Shedding sweet influence. 1704 *STEELE Lying Lover* II. (1747) 40 The Sun to me shed Influence in vain. 1752 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) I. 27 They say the sun sends down much the same influences whenever he comes into the same signs. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* I. 114 Stars! Your balmyest influence shed! 1887 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. xi. 391 One of the leaden influences on me of the planet Saturn.

b. *transf.* The exercise of personal power by human beings, figured as something of the same nature as astral influence. Now only *poet.*

1439 *LYDG. Lyfe St. Alban* (1534) Aij, I stande in hope his influence shall shyne My tremblng pence by grace to enlumyne. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* v. (Percy Soc.) 23. I set my mynde wth peryng influence To lerne her scyence, the fyrst famous arte. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* III. i. 183 If I be not by her faire influence Foster'd, illumind, cherish'd, kept aliue. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) Ep. Ded. f. iij. To eclipse your Gracious aspect and influence unto our Church and State. 1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 122 Store of ladies, whose bright eyes Rain influence, and judge the prize. 1673 *GREW Anat. Roots* Ded., The Vintage of the whole, will depend much upon the continued Influence of your Beams. 1805 *COLERIDGE Sibyl. Leaves* II. 226 The truly great Have all one age, and from one visible space Shed influence.

†c. Disposition, nature, or temperament, as held to be the result of astral influence. *Obs.*

14... *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 53 Charbonclys... Shewe in darkness lyght... By their natural heuently influence. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Comyns* (1603) 60, Germans and Bohemians, nations by influence heauie, slowe. 1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lvi. (1739) 102 And yet... they were not always of such sad influence, but had their lucida intervalla. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* Cvb. Neither is it naturall to all those, which are borne under one Constellation, to have like Influences.

†3. The inflowing, immission, or infusion (into a person or thing) of any kind of divine, spiritual, moral, immaterial, or secret power or principle; that which thus flows in or is infused. *Obs.* (Passing into 4 or 5.)

c1430 *LYDG. Min. Poesms* (Percy Soc.) 16 Wateris... Oute of wellis of oure Saviour, Wiche haue vertu to curen alle langueres, Be influence of her grete sweetness. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* II. xxxi. 24 They thought y^e Juno that Goddess, had by her influence, gyven that grace vnto y^e Ganders. 1531 *MORSE Confut. Tyndale* Wks. 387/1, I think that god gaue an influence of his power into that plaster, whereby he cured hys yien. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi. § 5 God hath his influence into the very essence of all things... All things are therefore partakers of God, they are his offspring, his influence is in them. 1611 *DISLE Widd.* vii. 25 She is

the breath of the power of God, and a pure influence flowing from the glory of the Almighty. 1613 *ALLESBUW Sermon* (1624) 1 The vnkowne God, whose influence to all his Creatures was made knowne by the Poet. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 695 So spake the false Arch-Angel, and infus'd Bad influence into th^e unwarye Brevst of His Associate. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* I. v. 111 An eternal Creation of them by Almighty God, and an unintermitted Influence from him to support them.

4. The exertion of action of which the operation is unseen or insensible (or perceptible only in its effects), by one person or thing upon another; the action thus exercised. *Orig. const. into* (cf. 3); now *on, upon, in.* *Undue influence*: see *UNDUE*.

Physical Influence (mod.L. *influxus physicus*), the direct action of matter upon mind, and mind upon matter, as a doctrine of metaphysics: see *quot.* 1836-7.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 869 A gibbing spirit, Whose influence is begot of that loose grace, Which shallow laughing hearers giue to foolcs. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 3 The wisdom of conversation... hath... an influence also into business and government. 1638 *T. SPENCER Logick* 36 A Physicall operation is a reall influence into the effect. 1646 *J. HALL Horæ Vac.* 177 Examples of Great ones... have... a great influence on manners. 1672 *TEMPLE Ess.* *Orig. & Nat. Govt.* Misc. (1681) 45 The Nature of Man seems to be... varied... by the force and influence of the several climates where they are born and bred. 1680 *H. DODWELL Two Lett. Advice* (1691) 166 The main design of those Sciences, and their influence in Divinity. 1735 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 172 The reason... why the magnetic influence directs to the poles. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 3 Before they had much influence on my thoughts. 1833 *N. ARNOTT Physics* (ed. 5) II. 125 Heat has powerful influence also on animated nature, both vegetable and animal. 1836-7 *SIR W. HAMILTON Lect. Metaph.* xvi. (1859) I. 306 The fourth hypothesis is that of Physical Influence (*Influxus Physicus*). On this doctrine, external objects affect our senses, and the organic motion they determine is communicated to the brain. The brain acts upon the soul, and the soul has an idea,—a perception. 1845 *McCULLOCH Taxation* I. ii. (1852) 85 The land tax would... have comparatively little influence in preventing or retarding improvements. 1863 *H. COX Instit.* I. viii. 116 The offence of undue influence... includes the use of force, or threatening any damage or loss, or practising any intimidation against a voter. 1876 *MOZLEV Univ. Sermon* xiii. (1877) 237 The Ephesian crowd that shouted 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians', was under the influence of a religious zeal. 1879 *LUBBOCK Sci. Lect.* II. 31 Neither plants nor insects would be what they are, but for the influence which each has exercised on the other.

†b. Bearing, relation. (*Const. into.*) *Obs.*

1674 *EVELYN Corr.* 17 Sept., I would... be glad to know, what light your Lordship can give me out of the letters and dispatches of my Lord Holles, Mr. Coventrie, and Sir Gilbert Talbot, which have all of them an influence into that affaire.

5. The capacity or faculty of producing effects by insensible or invisible means, without the employment of material force, or the exercise of formal authority; ascendancy of a person or social group; moral power over or with a person; ascendancy, sway, control, or authority, not formally or overtly expressed.

1652 *HEVELIN Cosmogr.* IV. 113 It is probable... that those of New England... were of like influence also amongst the Natives. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V.* VI. Wks. 1826 IV. 117 The vast influence which the order of Jesuits acquired. 1771 *JUNIUS Lett.* xlv. 243 The influence of the crown naturally makes a septennial parliament dependent. 1775 *JOHNSON Journ. West. Isl.* *Ostig* 202 The laird... cannot extend his personal influence to all his tenants. 1786 *BURKE Art. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 140 Engaging... that no British influence shall be employed within his dominions. 1814 *JANE AUSTEN Mansf. Park* xiii. (1846) 90 She has no influence with... my sisters that could be of any use. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commun.* III. lxxviii. 177 This position gave him a vast amount of 'influence' which he continued to use for his own advantage. 1898 *LUGARD in Daily News* 7 Mar. 7/2 When the partition of Africa began in and subsequent to 1885, the hitherto unknown principle of spheres of influence was introduced into international custom in order to avoid dangerous complications between European nations. *Mod.* He owed his position to influence, not to merit. Have you any influence with any of the electors?

6. A thing (or person) that exercises action or power of a non-material or unexpressed kind.

1736 *BUTLER Anal.* II. vii. Wks. 1874 I. 260 These prejudices... are to be considered as influences of a like kind to musical ones. 1873 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* I. iv. (1876) 23 Mystical studies, the most powerful of softening influences. 1888 *W. D. LIGHTHALL Yng. Seigneur* 9 He was an influence in the Dominion Legislature.

7. *Electr.* = INDUCTION 10.

[1767 *PRIESTLEY Hist. Electricity* 247 The electric fluid, when there is a redundancy of it in any body, repels the electric fluid in any other body, when they are brought within the sphere of each other's influence.] 1870 *TYNDALL Lect. Electr.* 14 This forcible separation of the two fluids of a neutral conductor, by the mere proximity of an electrified body, is called *electric induction*. Bodies in this state are also said to be electrified by influence. 1883 *E. ATKINSON tr. Mascart & Joubert's Electr. & Magn.* § 301 I. 289 This is magnetisation by influence, or induced magnetisation.

8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *influence-rich* adj.; *influence-machine* (*Electr.*), an induction-machine. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* lxxx, Influence-rich to soothe and save. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 286 An instantaneous photograph, taken... by a spark from a Holtz or other influence machine. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 16 July 3/1 Mr. Wimshurst, the inventor of the influence machine.

Influence (inflūens), *v.* [f. prec. Cf. *mod. F. influencer* (1792 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To exert influence upon, to affect by influence. a. To affect the mind or action of; to move or induce by influence; sometimes esp. to move by improper or undue influence. (Often with *advb.* extension, defining the nature or object of the influence.)

1658 *CHOMWELL Sp.* 25 Jan. in *Carlyle*, He [the Pope] influences all the Powers, all the Princes of Europe to this very thing. 1676 *NEWTON in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1842) II. 385 As if I influenced the press in what concerns Mr. Linus and me. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 357 ¶ 9 The Representation... is wonderfully contriv'd to influence the Reader with Pity and Compassion. 1816 *A. C. HUTCHISON Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1846) 310 The very little prospect... of any termination to hostilities... certainly influenced the men to desert in greater numbers. 1853 *J. H. NEWMAN Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. ii. 250 In his political course he was more or less influenced by a sense of duty. 1856 *SIR B. BRODIE Psychol. Inq.* I. III. 94 As the brain may influence the mind, so may the mind influence the brain. 1883 *FROUDE Short Stud.* IV. I. iv. 51 Could he see the pope in person, he thought that he could influence him. 1883 *C. J. WILLS Mod. Persia* 180 In the opinion of judges, whose fiat is possibly influenced. 1891 *E. W. BENNIS in Chautauquan* 605 (Funk) Expenditures to 'influence' city council.

b. To affect the condition of, to have an effect on. 1661 *GLANVILL Van. Dogn.* xiii. 125 The Senses, Phaoey, and what we call Reason it self being thus influenc'd by the Bodies temperament, and little better then indications of it. 1704 *NEWTON Optics* (J.), These experiments... are not influenced by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1823) I. 448 This natural heat is influenced by frequent excesses in drinking. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 6 (*The Monk* i.), The same causes... which influence the tides themselves. 1832 *G. R. PORTER Porcelain & Gl.* xii. 267 The specific gravity of glass is influenced by the degree of heat to which it has been exposed during its vitrification. 1844 *Ld. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* Introd. (1862) 20 The Sovereign can influence the conduct of public affairs. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. ii. 12 Being less influenced by the atmospheric resistance.

2. *intr.* To exert influence; to work influentially on, upon a person or thing (*obs.*). Now only as an *absol.* use of 1 a.

1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 34 A thing that... infects the whole life, and influences upon most actions. 1675 *SHARP Wks.* (1754) I. II. 41 It [religion] influenceth upon us, in order to the making us more useful. 1755 *J. SHEBBEAR Lydia* (1769) II. 83 So little did the virtues of his mother... influence on his mind and behaviour. 1756 *FOOTE Eng. fr. Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 118 Canst thou... suppose thy frippery dress... could influence beyond the borders of a brothel? 1897 *Daily News* 21 June 2/7 The Queen no longer rules; but she influences.

†3. *trans.* To cause to flow in; to infuse, inspire, instil. *Obs.*

1691 *tr. Emilienne's Observ.* 317 The Clergy... in Revenge influence a double Corruption upon the Seculars. 1701 in *N. Jersey Archives* (1881) II. 378 The long Experience... had of the Justice and Veracity of Coll. Hamilton, ought to have influenced a Beliefe of what he related to us. 1705 in *W. S. PERRY Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 105, I cannot but be ashamed... that the Gospel should have influenced no better principles into your hearts.

Hence *Influenced*, *influencing ppl. adjs.*

1709 *MRS. D. MANLEY Secret Mem.* (1736) IV. 244 His Almighty influencing Spirit. 1718 *PRIOR Power* 667 By whose kind power and influencing care The various creatures move, and live, and are. 1818 *COBBETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 99 To shew what a set of influenced and insignificant things now have the power to ruin and enslave us. 1850 *DAUBENY Atom. The.* ix. (ed. 2) 310 An ample margin seems to be still left for other influencing causes.

Influenceable (inflūensəb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being influenced.

1859 *Life Eben Henderson* iv. 200 All hearts are influenceable from above.

Influencer (inflūensər), [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who or that which influences.

1664 *H. MORE Myst. Iniq.* 473 The head and influencer of the whole Church. 1775 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* (1839) II. 103 Known as the chief influencer of her conduct. 1826 *E. IRVING Babylon* I. iv. 309 The chief and sovereign influencers of the destinies of men. a 1866 *J. GROTE Exam. Utilit. Philos.* x. (1870) 167 Honour is one of the most powerful influencers of human nature.

†**Influenciary**. *Obs. rare.* [f. *med.L. influentia* INFLUENCE + -ARY.] One who or that which possesses or exercises influence.

1659 *H. MORE Immort. Soul* I. xiii. (1662) 51 The other Influenciaries hold the same power of the Heavens as these.

Influencing (inflūensɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. INFLUENCE *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb INFLUENCE; exertion of influence.

1754 *P. H. HIBERNIA* i. 5 The Horrors of Oppression... uninterruptedly defeat all influencing of the Climate. 1810 *SOUTHEY Kehama* xviii. x, Though all other things were subject to the starry influencings. 1886 *DOWDEN Shelley* I. 533 Its ('Alastor's') influencings upon us are like those of the autumnal wind.

Influentic (inflūensɪv), *a. rare.* Also *-sive*. [irreg. f. INFLUENCE *v.* or *L. influens* pr. pple. + -IVE: app. due to Coleridge.] Having the quality of influencing; influential.

1809 *COLERIDGE Ess. Own Times* (1850) 616 Many of the most distinguished and influentic of the patriotic party were zealous Catholics. *Ibid.* 643 A widely influentic Morning Paper. 1820 — *Lett. Convers.* etc. I. Let. xv. 157 Savagely as I have been injured by one of the two influentic Reviews. 1842 *SARA COLERIDGE Mem. & Lett.* I. 259 She was a most impressive influentic person. 1857 *CHOATE Elog. Revol. Periods* in *Addr.* (1878) 168 How influentic and inevitable the sympathy.

† **Influency**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *influentia*: see INFLUENCE and -ENCY.] = INFLUENCE *sb.*
 1647 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. (1651) 177 That dark body..that is interposed betwixt the philosophical Sunne and Moone, and keeps off the influences of the one from the other. *Ibid.* 189 Crude gold is..most fit to receive the influences of the Sun.

Influent (influent), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *influentem*, pres. pple. of *influerē* to flow in: cf. F. *influent* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*)]

1. Flowing in (in early use in astrological sense).
 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Ep. iii. in Ashm. (1652) 114 Phebus it smiteth with his Heate influent. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Prol. 42 [The sun] Defundand fra hys sege etheriall Glaid influent aspectis celi. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 113 By [wearing] them the afflicted place receiveth a double relief; first, it resisteth the influent humors. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* v. 274 Stars, luminous and cleare..full of influent vertue. c. 1705 RAY *Creation* II. (1714) 277 The refulgent Blood..is a Ponsus to the influent Blood. c. 1800 COWPER *tr. Milton's Elegies* i. 9 Where Thames, with influent tide, My native city laves. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 713/2 One of the influent streams.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*
 c. 1445 LYDG. *Testament in Min. Poems* (1840) 241, I now purpose, by thy grace influent, To write a tretys. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1096 Pe hey and nobyll Influent grace of..Jesus. 1739 J. HUXHAM *Fever's* II. (1750) 26 The Constitution of the Solids and Fluids..may be so far depressed as to bring on the low Influent, or slow nervous Fever. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1852) 277 Born Of effluent or influent Deity. 1890 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* I. 331 Living through God's influent life.

† 2. Exercising celestial or astral influence or occult power. *Obs.*

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* ix. Envoye, An heuenli signe bi Influent pourveiance Sent from aboue to shewe Edwardis riht. 1613 HEYWOOD *Braz.* Age Wks. 1874 III. 217 If the Moones speare can any helpe infuse, Or any influent Starre. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* Ep. Ded. 46 As th' influent stone..Lifts high the heavy iron. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 625 Multitudinous mountains..panting from their full deep hearts Beneath the influent heavens.

† 3. Exercising (mental, moral, or physical) influence on, upon; influential. *Obs.*

1532 LITHGOW *Trav.* 89 So tumultuous were the disordered Souldiers, and the occasions of revenge and quarrellings so influent. 1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. ix. § 2. 174 [Humility] is more operative and influent upon others, than any other vertue. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. iii. § 6, I finde no office..assigned unto Dr. Cox..who was virtually influent upon all. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kouv* Def. xiii. 178 The old may have the same effects influent on our times.

B. *sb.* A river or stream which flows into another or into a lake; a tributary, an affluent.

1850 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Frail. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 116 The Rumuma river..a southern influent or a bifurcation of the Mukondokwa. 1881 *Academy* 21 May 366/3 One of the largest influents of the Zambesi.

Influential (influen'shāl), *a. (sb.)* [f. med. L. *influentialis* INFLUENCE + -AL.]

† 1. *Astral.* Possessing or exercising the influence formerly attributed to the stars; of, pertaining to, or of the nature of astral 'influence'. *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* bijb, Mans body, and all other Elementall bodies, are altered, disposed, ordred..by the Influentiall working of the Sunne, Mone, and the other Starres and Planets. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 14 Shining not like a sweetly influent star, but flashing like an angry bloody Comet. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 137 Potentiall influences, influentia proclivities, seminall dispositions. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 99 Atmosphaerical Air..is a mixt Body of Luminous and Magnetical Effluvijs, powdered with the influent Atoms of Heaven from above.

† b. *transf.* Exercising, caused by, or of the nature of supernatural or spiritual influence; working by mysterious or hidden processes. *Obs.*

1643 T. CASE 3 *Serm.* (1644) 32 The more full and sweet influential manifestations of his [God's] presence among them. c. 1771 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 23 His Unction's influential Force. 1745 W. THOMPSON *Sickness* II. 652 Thy influential vigour reinspires This feeble frame.

2. Having or exerting influence, power, or effect.

Const. on; † formerly unto, upon, to, towards, of.

1655 S. ASHE *Fun. Serm.* 18th June 28 The whole City, unto which was profitably influential. 1655-62 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 336/1 It seems to be superadded as a general Duty influential upon all the pieces [of armour] fore-named. c. 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 140 Hurtful errors, influential on practice. 1679 JENISON *Popish Plot* 13, I was willing so far to consult their safety, as not to be influential to their prejudice, by any act of mine. 1720 WELTON *Suffr. Son of God* I. xi. 779 The Disposition of our Hearts being..Influential towards the Bent and Bias of our Judgments. 1757-8 *Herald* II. xxii. 97 All the qualities..should be blended together in our minds and hearts, and made influential of our opinions and practices. 1892 JAS. BROWN *Serm.* 163 A motive influential on life.

3. Having, possessing, or characterized by great influence or power; powerful. a. Of persons.

c. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 550 He was of such an overruling Genius..as enabled him to be very influential among the Citizens. 1787 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 14 Fay, and Ira Allen, two of the most influential individuals in that country. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 170 The large and influential portion of the English nation. 1833 COLERIDGE *Tablet*. 8 Apr., He [Burke] would have been more influential if he had less surpassed his contemporaries. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xvii. 348 Grey's family connections were numerous and influential.

b. Of things.
 a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 518 So influential are Faction

and Prejudice, in Matters of Justice. 1757-8 *Herald* I. viii. 121 More ceremony, and a greater regard for forms..are..influential principles in every other kingdom of Europe. 1833 HERSCHTEL *Astron.* iii. 111 Any error which may affect the astronomical determination of a star's altitude will be especially influential. 1852 H. SPENCER *Ess.* *Phil. Style* (1891) II. 334 However influential the precepts thus dogmatically expressed, they would be much more influential if reduced to something like scientific ordination. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 6/1 To make these various elements of power politically influential, they must be organized. *absol.* 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 291 Mr. Moore's general system of acquiescence with the influential in all its forms.

4. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or working by influence. *rare.*

1795 COLERIDGE *Plot Discov.* 28 Nov. 43 The Liberty of the Press (a power resident in the people) gives us an influential sovereignty.

B. *sb.* An influential person. *rare.*
 1831 *Westm. Rev.* XV. 224 Comparison..between the fashions of England and the influentials in France.

Influentiality (-fi-jē'li-ti). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being influential; an instance or example of this; *concr.* an influential personage.
 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. (1872) 206 Keep your red-tape clerks, your influentialities, your important businesses. 1848 W. E. FORSTER in Wemyss *Reid Life* (1888) I. 239 No influentiality likes to give tickets over the mob.

Influentially (influen'shāl), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.]

† 1. *Astral.* With astral or stellar influence. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 97 Why the starres should be more notable for influentially operating and efficaciously inclining at the point of the edition, parturition, or birth. 1682 SIA T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 3 Look upon opinions as thou doest upon the moon..Embrace not the opacous and blind side of Opinions, but that which looks most Luciferously and influentially unto Goodness.

2. In the way of influence; in such a way as to exercise or exert influence.

1670 PENN *Case Lib. Cons.* 28 Plenty..will be converted into Poverty by the Destruction of so many thousand Families..and that not only to the Sufferers, but influentially to all the rest. 1821 *Examiner* 706/1 His temper was practically and influentially Norman. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* II. § 36. 132 The Revelation..is such that its sum and substance may be influentially conveyed to men in any language under heaven.

3. By persons of influence.

1870 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 2 The following gentlemen have been influentially invited to allow themselves to be put in nomination.

4. *Electricity.* By induction: cf. INFLUENCE *sb.* 7.
 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 233 During this time, the rod was only electrified with its own electricity, or what has been termed influentially electrified.

Influenza (influen'zā). [a. It. *influenza*, lit. 'influence'—med. L. *influentia*: see INFLUENCE.]

It. *influenza* has the various senses of Eng. *influence*; but has, besides, developed (app. from the notion of 'astral' or 'occult influence') that of 'visitation' or 'outbreak' of any epidemic disease which assails many people at the same time and place (e.g. *influenza di catarro*, *influenza di febbre scarlatina*), a sense known as early as 1594; hence, absolutely, 'an epidemic'; in 1743 applied specifically to 'the epidemic' (called also *la grippe*) which then raged in Italy, and spread over Europe generally, and for which the Italian word (anglicized in pronunciation) became the English specific name.]

A specific febrile zymotic disorder, highly contagious, and occurring for the most part in widespread epidemics. Its symptoms and sequelæ are extremely variable, but generally include rapid prostration and severe catarrh. The mortality is not high in proportion to the numbers attacked.

The term has been also applied loosely to any severe catarrh of the respiratory mucous membrane, esp. to a 'cold in the head' with running at the nose, sometimes called an *influenza-cold*. This use was frequent in the interval between the epidemic of 1847-8, and that which began in 1889, during which period no true influenza visited Great Britain.

1743 *Lond. Mag.* 145 News from Rome of a contagious Distemper raging there, call'd the *Influenza*. 1743 MANN *Lett. to Walpole* 12 Feb. in Doran 'Mann' & *Manners* (1876) I. vi. 144 Everybody [in Rome] is ill of the *Influenza*, and many die. 1750 J. HUXHAM *Fever's* II. (ed. 2) 20 The catarrhal Fever, which spread through all Europe under the Name of *Influenza* in the Spring 1743, frequently became pleuritic or peripneumonic. 1762 MRS. MONTAGU in Doran *Lady of last Cent.* (1873) 133 Mr. Montagu..had been much pulled down by the fashionable cold called *Influenza*. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* I. Wks. 1799 II. 62 Confind to bed two days with the new *influenza*. 1801 NELSON 5 June in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 403 Sir Thomas Graves is still very ill..In the St. George we have got the *Influenza*. 1803 DUNCAN *Ann. Med.* for 1802 II. II. 480 The *Influenza* as it has appeared in Edinburgh in 1803..has extended itself at different periods for near a thousand years past over almost the whole of Europe. 1831 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 29 Very unwell with the *Influenza* that has, more or less, affected everyone this season. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Lect. Clin. Med.* xxv. 543 In the portion of the nineteenth century already elapsed four *influenzas* have already occurred, viz., in 1803, 1831, 1834, and 1837. 1852 THRO. THOMPSON *Ann. Influenza* 2 In 1510, the first well described and widely prevalent epidemic of *Influenza* appeared. 1886 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 1018 The practice, so common among the higher classes in this country, of designating as *influenza* any catarrhal attack that happens to be painful and distressing. 1892 F. A. DIXEY *Epidemic Influenza* 1 During the first twenty-two weeks of 1890, 590 deaths were returned in London as primarily due to *influenza*..[but] the tale of victims direct or indirect of this destructive malady cannot have fallen far short of 2800 for London alone.

b. A communicable disease of horses, characterized by shivering and fever, affection of the respiratory organs, and great weakness.

1872 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 209 An *influenza* is raging among the horses.

c. *fig.* Applied to a mental or commercial epidemic; a prevalent craze; an attack of some general state of prostration.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 199 The learned Michaelis..says, that it [the attempt to derive all words from Hebrew] is the reigning *influenza*, to which all are liable, who make the Hebrew their principal study. 1784 GOV. MOARIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 268 The present *influenza* is the banko-mania. 1785 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juv. Indiscretions* (1786) I. 153 Mr. Downes was certainly smitten with Lavinia Orthodox, but not with the matrimonial *influenza*. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xxiv. (1862) 56 Such preachers have never failed to appear during the prevalence of any religious *influenza*. 1891 *Daily News* 29 June 2/2 Some months ago the markets were said to be suffering from financial *influenza*.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *influenza bacillus*, etc.; *influenza-cold*, a severe cold with symptoms resembling those of *influenza*.

1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidem.* 570 A pure and unmistakable epidemic of *influenza-cold*. 1896 *Daily News* 15 July 5/3 More than one bacillus, closely allied to the *influenza bacillus*, but differing from it in some biological and microscopical features, has been found in seven out of eight cases of 'influenza cold'. 1896 *Albion's Syst. Med.* I. 681 In some of these [patches of solid lung] the *influenza bacillus* has been found, thus shewing the disease in truth to be *influenza pneumonia*. *Ibid.* 684 The chief characteristic of this *influenza* smell was its overpowering nastiness.

Hence *Influenzaed*, *a-d*, † *Influenzicized* *adjs.*, attacked by *influenza*; *Influenzish* *a.*, having some of the qualities of *influenza*; *Influenzal*, *Influenzic* *adjs.*, of or pertaining to *influenza*, characterized by *influenza*; *Influenzally* *adv.*, in an *influenzal* manner; *Influenzoid* *a.*, resembling or allied to *influenza*.

1803 *Med. Frail.* IX. 518 The *influenzal* epidemic of the present period, in no instance, loses either its catarrhal form or nature. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 354 Dependent on an *influenzal* state of the atmosphere. 1836 J. MITFORD in *Lett. & Remin.* (1891) 51, I was so *influenza'd* when your letter came, that I thought of nothing but warming pans. 1841 R. OASTLER *Fleet Papers* I. No. 14. 105 The atmosphere is gloomy—and I am *influenzaish*. 1849 *Lond. Frail.* 9 June 212/2 The comfort and the consolation of the *influenzicized* florist. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 497 *Influenzoid*..Resembling *influenza*.—Dr. T. Thompson. 1887 *Standard* 17 June, The *influenzic* attack is disappearing. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 14 Apr. 281/2 His Eminence Cardinal Saffelle, is 'influenzaed', as is about every third person in Naples. 1897 *Brit. Med. Frail.* 20 Mar. 744/1 Ill *influenzally*.

† **Influous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. late L. *influsus* flowing in (f. *influerē* to flow in) + -OUS: see INFLUENCE.] Shedding (astral) influence.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 26 In the bowels, the planetary Spirits do most shine forth, even as also, in the whole *influous* Archæus, the courses and forces of the Firmament do appear.

Influx (in'flʌks). [a. F. *influx* (1547 in Godef.), or ad. late L. *influxus*, f. *influerē* to flow in, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *fluere* to flow.]

1. The act or fact of flowing in; an inflow, as of a physical fluid, water, air, light, heat, spiritual or immaterial influence into the soul, etc.

1626 BACON *Sylva Cent.* x. Pref., Whether there be..any such Transmission and Influx of Immaterial Vertues. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 143 God did command the use of such anointing oil..that by it the person anointed might be made fit to receive the divine influx. c. 1691 BOYLE *Strange Reports* I. viii. Wks. 1772 V. 608 The great spring-tides come roaring over those shoals..the first influx is irresistible by such vessels as use that port. 1707 FLOVER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 19 The Heart of it self is like a Muscle, and contracts its Fibres by the Influx of Animal Spirits. 1823 RUTTER *Fouthill* 34 The lofty windows to the west admit a strong influx of light. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 89 God..has removed all hindrance to the influx of His grace.

b. The flowing of a river or stream into another river, a lake, or the sea; the point at which this takes place, the mouth of a river.

1652 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. 110 Rivers..a mile and an half broad at the mouth or influx. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 20 The Kennet, near its Influx into the Thames. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2), *Torkey*, near the influx of the Fosseky into the Trent. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 33 From Wallingford, a little below the influx of the Thame, the river flows almost due south.

2. *transf.* The flowing or continuous ingression of persons or things into some place or sphere.

1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 77 There were railes round about to hinder the influx of unruly people. 1771 JOHNSON *Parkland Isl.* 75 The Spaniards, who..discovered America..surprized and terrified Europe by a sudden and unexpected influx of riches. 1775 — *Journ. West. Isl.*, St. Andrews 8 A people..who..suffered no dilution of their zeal through the gradual influx of new opinions. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xxi. § 1 (1876) 375 Imported commodities have possibly risen in price, from the influx of money into foreign countries. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 420 The influx of Greek..and its general adoption into scientific terminology. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* II. xlviii. 234 The influx of settlers from the Slave States.

† 3. = INFLUENCE 2. [So *influxus stellarum* in Firmicus c. 340.] *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 907 Not by Formes, or Celestial Influxes (as is vainly taught and received), but by the

Primitine Nature of Matter, and the Seeds of Things, 164a HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 36 That dominion, which the Stars have over the sensual appetite, which together with the Will, are, incited, by their influxes, 1650 — *Giraff's Rev. Naples* 1. 106 He escap'd the influxes of Heaven, and advanced himself in despite of the malignant stars.

† 4. = INFLUENCE 3-5. *Obs.*

Physical influx: see INFLUENCE 4
1644 HUNTON *Vind. Tract. Monarchy* v. 39 Have not the Houses an Authoritative Concurrence and Influx into that business? 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R. L. Ded.*, The nature of the Divine Influx on the Will in the working of Grace. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxviii. § 14 (1689) 251 By heats and droughts, though those two do not much concern Sea-fish, yet they have a great influx upon Rivers, Ponds and Lakes. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Rom.* ix. 18 God did not harden Pharaoh's heart by any positive act or influx upon it, by infusing any evil into it.

† **Influxed**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f. L. influx-us*, pa. pple. of *inflūere* to flow in + ED¹.] That has flowed in.

1684 tr. *Bone's Merc. Compt.* x. 368 They stop the passing out of the influxed humours. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 183 It... presseth out the influx'd Phlegm.

Influxible, *a. rare*. Also -able. [*IN-3*.] Not fluxible; not liable to flux or change.

1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* x. 392 The flux of sense-given phenomena, contrasted with the supposed influxable nature of external things.

So **Influxibly** *adv. rare*, without flux or change. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 253 The Son who always, eternally, incessantly, impossibly is begotten of the Father.

Influxion (inf'luk'shən). Now *rare*. [*ad. late L. influxiō-em*, *f. inflūere* to flow in: cf. *F. influxion* (1549 in Godef.)]

1. The action of flowing in, inflow, influx.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xi. § 2 The retyring of the minde within it selfe, is the state which is most susceptible of diuine influxions. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* ix. 67 To stay the influxion of more blood. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 233 The Brain was weakened, being deprived of the influxion of the vital spirits. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 269 It is requisite to banish all influxions externally, before the phantastic spirit can superinduce the diuinity. 1885 HOLDEN *Anat.* 735 (Cent.) Preserve the brain from those sudden influxions of blood to which it would... be... exposed.

† 2. = INFLUENCE 2. *Obs.*

a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 122 The Stars of the Firmament... communicate influxion, two ways especially and for our purpose. 164a HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 35 Although we should acknowledge that the Celestiall bodies by their influxions, do domineere over Sub-lunary creatures.

† **Influxious**, *a. Obs. rare-1*. [*f. prec.*: see -ous.] Characterized by influxion; shedding (astral) influence.

1644 HOWELL *Eng. Teares* (1645) 175 Men will be men, while there is a world, and as long as the Moon hath an influxious power to make impressions upon their humours.

† **Influxive**, *a. Obs.* [*f. L. influx-*, ppl. stem of *inflūere* to flow in + -IVE.] Infusing or communicating influence; influential.

1624 F. WHITE *Reply Fisher* 362 Shee may rightly be called the Queene of Heaven, yea, and of Earth; for shee hath preeminence and influxive vertue over all. 1642 HOLDSWORTH *Inaug. Serm.* 9 He is the influxive head, who both governs the whole bodie, and every member. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Koinē* Def. xvi. 292 A Communion with wicked men... had been more influxive and apt to pollute at the Sacrament.

Hence † **Influxively** *adv.*, by influxion.

1856 in WEBSTER.

† **Infection**, *Obs. rare-1*. [*ad. L. type *infec-tiō-em*, *f. in-* (IN-2) + *fecāre* to defile, *f. adus* foul.] Defilement.

1661 FELTHAM *Disc. Luke* xiv. 20 Wks. (1677) 363 But voluptuous men (besides the Infections of Sensuality) are usually both proud and covetous also.

† **Infold**, *sb.¹ Obs.* [*f. IN-1* or 2 + FOLD *sb.³*: INFOLDING, and ENFOLD *sb.*]

1. A convolution.

1578 [see ENFOLD *sb.*]. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. N. York* (1860) 41 First of the thick Cuts, which by reason of its divers infolds and turnings seems to have no end.

2. The folding in of a part; a fold.

a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 303 A by-stander... observed an infold in his upper garment, and supposing the letter might be folded up therein, opened it.

† **Infold**, *sb.² rare*. [*f. IN adv.* + FOLD *sb.²*] A fold or small field near a farm-house.

1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour*. 128 A rude enclosure near his house, which separated the infolds from the outfolds of his small farm.

† **Infold**, *v.¹ obs. var.* of ENFOLD *v.¹*, to envelop, enclose, contain, etc. Hence † **Infolded** *ppl. a.*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 8 Many to ynfoldeyn and many with hym to adde. 1506 SHAKS. *Mech.* I. ii. vii. 69 Gilded timber [mod. edd. tombes] doe wormes infold. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 175 Even as... the white of the Egge comprehendeth the yolke, so that first intelligible world infoldeth the second. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 111 The Silke-wormes... infold themselves in a piece of silk they weave of an oval forme and yellow color. *Ibid.* That the infolded wormes may die.

† **Infold**, *v.² obs. var.* of ENFOLD *v.²*, to shut up in, or as in, a fold.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* viii. K vj. Then Troians in their wals Had bene infolded like meeke Lambs, had Ione winkt at their fals.

Infolded, *ppl. a.* [*IN adv.* 11 b. Stressed *in-folded* before a sb.; *in-folded* after it or in predicate.] Folded in; having the margin turned inward with a fold.

1871 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 140 The infolded part of the human ear. 1875 — *Insectiv. Pl.* xiv. 324 As the rim is infolded. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 36 Then let each child buttonhole-stitch the infolded edge of her lesson-piece. 188a VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 950 The cambium layer... becomes deeply infolded where it extends inward.

† **Infolding**, *vbl. sb.* [*IN adv.* 11 c.] A folding in, a turning in with a fold.

1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ix. 372 Infoldings of the surface of the organ. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1122 Microscopically they consist of hypertrophic ingrowths rather than infoldings of the cuticle. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxii. 499 The cylindrical appearance of the worm is produced by the lateral infolding of the two sides of what would otherwise be a flat body.

† **Infoliate**, *v. Obs. rare-1*. Also 7-folliat.

[*f. L. type *infoliāre*, *f. in-* 2 + *folium* leaf, perh. after It. *infogliare* 'to enleaf or grow green' (Florio). See -ATR 3, and cf. FOLIATE *v.* 3.] *intr.* To put on leaves, to become leafy.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 167 Long may his fruitful Vine infolliat and clasp about him. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (citing Howell), *Infoliate*, ... to be full of leaves, to be enleafed or wrapt with leaves.

† **Infoliation**, *Obs. rare-1*. [*f. as prec.* + -ATION; cf. FOLIATION.] (See quot.)

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 90 b. Another waie... is to take a verie fruitfull stocke... and him after the manner of other trees they graffe by infoliation.

Infolio, *rare*. [*f. in folio* (see FOLIO), prob. after *F. in-folio*.] A folio volume.

1835 FRASER's *Mag.* XII. 457 There huge infolios and ponderous tomes Build up Divinity's dark arsenal.

† **Infollowing**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare-1*. [*f. IN-1* + FOLLOWING, after *L. insectatio*.] A reproving or censuring.

138a WYCLIF *Ecclies.* xxxii. 23 In his infollowingis [v. r. folewingus; 1388 suyngis] he shal ben vndernome [*L. suis insectationibus arguetur*].

† **Infonded**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare-1*. [*f. IN-1* + fonde^d, pa. pple. of FOND *v.*] Infatuated.

1567 TURBERV. tr. *Ovid's Ep. A viij* b. My selfe (least thou shouldst want at neede a Parck to leaue my lande) Infonded [v. r. infounded] did repaire the shippes that ragged lay on sande.

Infooted (infut'ed), *a. rare*. [*f. IN adv.* 13 + FOOT *sb.* + ED²; cf. *inknead*, *intoeed*.] Having the feet turned inwards.

1899 N. & Q. 9th Ser. IV. 31/1 Infooted folk are called 'twilly-toed', for each foot in turn makes a 'twirl' or half-circular movement at each step.

Inforce, -ly, -ment, -forcer: see ENFORCE, etc.

Infortiate, *obs. form* of INFORTIATE.

† **Inforceive**, *var.* of ENFORCIVE *a. Obs.* Hence

† **Inforcively** *adv.*, by force, under compulsion.

1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* To Rdr., One thing afflicts me, to think that scenes, invented merely to be spoken, should be inforcively published to be read.

† **Infordable**, *a. Obs. rare-1*. [*IN-3*.] Not fordable; that cannot be forded.

1600 DYMOK *Ireland* (1843) 35 Those [foot and horse] were rayned in sight of our army, devided from yt by an infordable ryver.

† **Infore**, *prep. Obs. rare-1*. [? alteration of AFORE.] = BEFORE.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 18 Like torrents of mellifluous snow infore th' Sun, His sacred Hippocrene gins to runne.

Inforest, *variant* of ENFOREST *v. Obs.*

† **Inforestation**, *Obs. rare*. [*n. of action* *f. med. L. inforestare* to convert into forest: see

-ATION.] = AFFORESTATION.

1767 F. SANFORD *Geneal. Hist. Kings Eng.* 89 Great Fines exacted of the possessors of Inforestations.

Inform (inf'orm), *a.* [*a. F. informe* (15-16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), *ad. L. informis* shapeless, deformed, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *forma* FORM.]

1. Having no definite or regular form; unshapen, misshapen, deformed, *arch.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 261 The damme with continual lykynge by llytle and llytle figurethe the informe byrthe. 1633 HART *Diet of Diseases* iii. xxviii. 344 Metamorphosing the whole man into an informe monster. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* iv. l. rule 3 § 14 Not if it [the fetus] was inform and unshapen. 1681 COTTON *Wind. Peak* Poet. Wks. (1765) 342 Bleak Crags, and naked Hills, And the whole Prospect so inform and rude. 1888 R. BUCHANAN *City of Dream* xi. 237 Moloch and Baal, two shapes Inform and monstrous.

2. Without form; formless; of the nature of matter unendowed with 'form' or the informing principle: see FORM *sb.* 4. INFORM *v.* 3.

1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* i. 25 An inform lump... without a Soul is neither Man nor Beast. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 208/1 Nature in it self inform, when it receives form from God is the Angelick Mind. 1681 WHARTON *Disc. Soul* World Wks. (1683) 648 God is Light, in which there is no Darkness; that is Form wherein there is nothing Inform. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* iv. 166 In the old creation we read of a void and inform mass. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* v. 170 His transforming energy triumphs... over the inform domain of the unfruitful clod.

b. **Inform** (also *informed*, *informal*) *faith* (*fides informis*), in Scholastic Theology, faith that is not informed, vitalized or animated by charity (which

is said to be the 'form' or formative principle of faith). Cf. INFORMED *a.* 1.

[Cf. Thomas Aquinas *Summa* 2-2, q. 4, etc.; Petrus Lombardus 3. sent. dist. 23. lit. C.]

a 1656 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 269 Every faith makes not an effectual calling;... there is an inform, there is a counterfeit Faith.

Inform (inf'orm), *v.* Forms: a. 4-6 enforme, 4-7 enforme, 5 enforme, 7-8 enform. β. 4-6 infowrme, 4-7 informe, 5-6 infourme, 6- inform. [a. OF. *enformer*, *-fourmer* (mod. F. *informer*), *ad. L. informare* to give form to, shape, fashion, form an idea of, describe, *f. in-* (IN-2) + *forma* FORM. The Latin form of the prefix became common (as in F.) in the 16th c., and prevailed after 1600.

The primary sense had undergone various developments in ancient and med. Latin, and in French, before the word appeared in Eng.; hence the chronology of the senses in Eng. does not agree with the logical order. In general, branches I and II were in ancient L.; II was a Scholastic L. offshoot from I; IV was app. an Eng. offshoot from III, with the thing taught made the object, instead of the person taught.]

I. To give form to, put into form or shape.

† 1. *trans.* To put into (material) form or shape; to form, shape, frame, mould, fashion. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. vi. 8 Infinite shapcs of creatures... Informed in the mud on which the Sunne hath shynd. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. v. (1651) 345 If he found her, he may as happily find another; if he made her... he may as cheap inform another. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 35 And so Omniety informed Nullity into an Essence.

† b. To put into proper form or order, to arrange; to compose (a writing). *Obs.* † *To enforme the pes* (OF. *enformer la pais*), to compose or make peace.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 285 Pider... com be tresorere... pat had been messengere With be Cardinale forto enforme be pes. 1382 WYCLIF *Chron.* xii. 37 Of Zabulon that... stoden in the scheltrun, enfourmed in armys of batail. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2751 A pistill he enfourmes, Wrote a writt of his will, so sendis to his princes. 1523 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxix. 53 He enformed his somones, and sent... to kepe the towne and fronters... agaynst his ennemies. c 1646 CRASHAW *Poems*, *Musick's Duct* 87 Awakes his lute, and 'gainst the fight to come Informs it. 1654-66 Ld. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 763 By that time I had informed these Resolutions, and dispatched these Expresses.

† c. To delineate, sketch, describe. (A Latin sense.) *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* I. 1 The man, O Muse, inform, that many a way Wound with his wisdom to his wished stay.

† 2. *intr.* To take form; to form or be formed; to appear in a visible shape. *Obs.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 223 The Charitie of God is powred forth in thair hartes... and informes or inhaires in the same. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. i. 48 It is the bloody Businesse, which informes Thus to mine Eyes. 1652 *News fr. Lowe-Countr.* 1 When, first, the first confused Masse Did, from its mish mash medley, passe To those four segregated forms, Whose re-commixture now informs.

II. To give 'form' or formative principle to: see FORM *sb.* 4. (From Scholastic L. *informare*: Petrus Lombardus, etc.)

3. *trans.* To give 'form', formative principle, or determinative character to; hence, to stamp, impress, imbue, or impregnate with some specific quality or attribute; esp. to impart some pervading, active, or vital quality to, to imbue with a 'spirit'; to fill or affect (the mind or heart) with a feeling, thought, etc.; to inspire, animate.

(The first quot. may belong to b; the second appears to contain the sense 'to furnish with a practical example, to illustrate'.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 115 Pus bi greetnesse of feip enfourmed wip charite ben siche soulis maad hool. c 1425 St. Christina xv. in *Anglia* VIII. 125/25 At pat be shewed wip ensaumpil, wee enforme hit pat wee haue seyde, wip a dede of Cristyne. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* iii. 71 The God of Souldiers... informe Thy thoughts with Noblesse. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. ii. 61 If an iron be touched before... it admits not this magneticall impression, as being already informed by the Load-stone. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 13 ¶ 6 Could they... inform their Faces with as significant Looks and Passions. 1758 BLACKSTONE *Study of Law in Comm.* (1765) I. 37 [To] inform them with a desire to be still better acquainted with the laws and constitution of their country. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream*, *Sleeping Beauty* ii, Her constant beauty doth inform Stillness with love, and day with light. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* ii. 32 The Christian religion is fitted to inform the hearts and minds of mankind with a spirit which should enable them to find for themselves what is right.

b. Said of the quality or principle: To be the 'form' or formative principle of; to give a thing its essential quality or character, to make it what it is; to pervade as a spirit, inspire, animate.

143a-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) I. 33 When feithe and grace of sacramentes informede the life of theyme [Cristen men]. 1605 CHAPMAN *Al. Foote* I. i, Without loue... All vertues borne in men lye buried, For loue informs them as the Sunne dothe colours. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 593 Not all parts like, but all alike informed With radiant light, as glowing Iron with fire. 1771 *Muse in Miniature* 144 This scull might once containe Some rich materials for the lofty strain, Enform'd, enrap't with more than mortal fire. 1814 CARY *Dante*, *Paradise* vii. 132 The elements... and what of them is made, Are by created virtue inform'd. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 249 Speak the words which I would hear, Although no thought inform thine empty voice. 1871

MATILDA BETHAM-EDWARDS *Sylvestres* II. ii. 38 Even in . . happy England the spirit of caste informs the very breath and life of the nation.

c. *spec.* Of a soul or life: To impart life or spirit to; to inspire, animate, actuate.

1606 BAYKETT *Civ. Life* 129 His opinion . . that the sonles were created in a certaine number, to the end they might informe so many bodies. c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxii. 311 A soul of iron informs thee. 1643 SIA T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 12 If one Soul were so perfect as to inform three distinct Bodies, that were a petty Trinity. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* iii. 105 Plotinus and Hermes Trismegistus tel us 'that Images were made as bodies to be informed by Ghosts as with souls'. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Sec.* 403 Long as Breath informs this fleeting Frame. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* iv. 167 How the immortal soul with God-like power Inform's, creates, and thaws the deepest sleep That time can lay upon her. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Pr. Deukalion* ii. iv. 81 By one soul Informed.

III. To give form to the mind, to discipline, instruct, teach (a person), to furnish with knowledge.

4. *trans.* a. To form, mould, or train (the mind, character, etc.), esp. by imparting learning or instruction; hence, To impart instruction to (a person), to instruct, teach (in general sense); † to advise (quot. 1330). Now rare.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 215 þo ilk men so wise suld go, and enforme zour kynges. Withouthen no iustice or traiale of ober lordynges. c1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxi. 10 Vndirstandynge i sall gif til þe, and i sall enforme þe [instruam te]. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 261/2 Informyn, or techyn, informo, instruo. c1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. vi. 70 Visite me, lorde, ofte tymes, & enforme wiþ disciplines of konnyng. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uploidyshym* (Percy Soc.) p. lxxii, His sight informeth the rude and ignorant. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* ii. 16 For who knoweth the mynde of the lorde, other who shall informe hym? 1589 NASHB *Almond for Parrot* 10a, The notice that comes to be informed, desirith to enforme others, before he bee enformed himselfe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. ii. iv. ii. (1651) 145 That leaves his son to a covetous Schoolemaster to be informed. 1794 GIFFORD *Baviad* 270 So may thy varied verse, from age to age Inform the simple, and delight the sage. 1824 G. W. DOANE *Hymn*, 'Thou art the Way' ii, Thou only canst inform the mind. 1878 MORLEY *J. De Maistre in Crit. Misc.* 137 To guide and inform an universal conscience.

† b. To train or discipline in some particular course of action; to instruct in some particular subject, doctrine, etc.; to teach how to do something. Const. of, to, in, with, or with *infin.* or *subord. clause.* Obs.

c1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 238 In þe secunde þou mayst se How he enformed hem yn charyte. c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. iii. 6 (Camb. MS.) Only for they weeren enformyd of myne maneres. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Nicholas* 55 His fadir . . Gert informe hym besyly In libérale hartis sutely. 1382a WYCLIF *Dan.* xii. 3 Thei that lerne[n] [gloss or enformen] manye to ristwysnesse. c1400 *Destr. Troy* iii. head- ing, Medea enformed fason to get the fleshe of Golde. a1529 SKELTON *Replaye*. Wks. 1843 l. 209 They were but febley enformed in maister Porphyris problemes. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 132/2 He nedeth not our aduice to enforme hym what thing were sufficient occasion to worke hys wonders for. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* l. xxvi. (Arb.) 67 Musicians . . by good admonitions enformed them to the frugal and thrifite life all the rest of their dayes. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* (1624) l. 334 First, to teach vs to eschew Enill, and then to enforme vs how to doe good. 1736 BUTLER *Analogy* ii. viii. 393 Nor are we informed by nature, in future contingencies and accidents.

† c. To give instructions or directions for action; to instruct, direct, bid (to do something). Obs.

c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 351 And þei enformen þer cuntreils to holde stiffi wyl þer pope. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 229 To done as he was last enformed. c1449 PECOCK *Repr.* i. xiii. 66 Enformyng and tising the to vnufficient [li] learned cleriks. 1645 PAGITT *Herestogr.* (1661) 201 But, the voice from Heaven enformed him otherwise. Bade him, Rise, kill, eat. 1740 SHENSTONE *Judgm. Hercules* 268 And gentle zephyrs . . For thy repose inform . . Their streams to murmur and their winds to sigh.

† d. To direct, guide. Obs.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 180 Where else Shall I inform my unacquainted feet, In the blind mazes of this tangled wood? 1671 — *Samson* 335 If old respect . . hither hath informed Your younger feet. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 129 Strange powers their course inform.

5. To impart knowledge of some particular fact or occurrence to (a person); to tell (one) of or acquaint (one) with something; to apprise. Const. of, or with subordinate clause; rarely † *with*, † *in*, or *second object*. The prevailing modern sense.

c1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 327 Enformed when the kyng was of that knyght. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 3011 He was enformyt before of þat fre lady, þat ho to Castor . . accountid was euon, And to Pollux, pure suster. 1529 MORE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* ii. 1, I am enformed by my son Heron of the loss of our barnes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 141 b, Some have enformed me that my realme was never so riche. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 116 They were enformed that Paul taught the dispersed Jews not to circumcise their children. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. ii. § 34, I have for that cause informed the Bishop of Dublin with all mine occurrences. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* v. l. 24 This in a moment brings me to an end; But this informs me I shall never die. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Mrs. Thistlethwaite* 4 Jan., I would gladly be informed of the news among you. 1787 WILLIAM OF NORMANDY II. 10 Soon were they informed the deceitful cause. 1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 360 Ascham informs us that . . Elizabeth understood Greek better than the canons of Windsor. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* l. 85 He informed him who he was. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ii.

13 We were informed of the descent of an avalanche by the sound.

b. *spec.* To furnish (a magistrate or the like) with accusatory information against a person. (Cf. INFORMATION 4, 5.)

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxiv. 1 Ananias . . with seniores, and with a certayne orator named Tartullus, . . enformed the ruler agaynst Paul.

6. *refl.* [= F. *s'informer*] (from 4 and 5). To gain knowledge, instruction, or information; to acquaint oneself with something; to get to know, to learn. Const. as in 4 and 5.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* ii. i. 167 Informe your selues, We neede no more of your aduice. 1623 GOUGE *Serm. Extent God's Provid.* § 15 The Bishop of London . . sent to me to inform myself thorowly of the whole businesse. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 114 They confessed that they came purposely to view our Ship, and . . to inform themselves what we were. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* (1851) V. 84 To inform myself how you do and what passes among the Indians. 1775 C. JOHNSTON *Pilgrim* 208 The motive . . was to inform myself particularly in the laws. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) l. 36 Edward . . requires his ambassador to observe the young prince, and to inform himself of his character and disposition.

7. *absol.* or *intr.* † a. To give information; to report. Obs.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. v. 34 Is not thy Master with him? who, wert'st thou, Would have inform'd for preparation. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 134/1 They held that the Senses inform not always truly. 1683 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) l. 287 Letters from Hungary inform of the good news of the emperors forces . . having taken Gran.

b. To lay or exhibit an information, bring a charge or complaint (against, rarely on).

1586 A. DAV *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 122 Sinisterly to speake, or otherwise to enforme against them. 1588-9 *Act* 31 *Eliz.* c. 5 § 3 Any suche officers of recorde, as have . . heretofore launfully used to exhibite informacions, or sue upon penall lawes . . may informe and pursue in that behalf, as they might have done before the making of this Acte. 1605 SHAKS. *Leare* iv. ii. 93 'Twas he inform'd against him. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi, Even though it may benefit the public, you must not inform against him. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 9 Parties have reason to fear being informed against. 1884 SIR J. C. DAV in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 201 It seems to me doubtful whether the Crown can appoint anybody to go into Court and inform other than the Attorney General. 1889 BOLDFEWOOD *Robbery under Arms* xxiv, Somebody had informed on the man.

IV. To instruct in (a thing), impart the knowledge of, make known.

† 8. *trans.* To impart the knowledge of (a subject, doctrine, method of action, etc.); to give instruction in, to teach. a. To inform a person a thing. Obs.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* l. 132, I will sue What thing, that ye me woll enforme. c1394 P. Pl. *Cride* 272 Knowest þou oust . . a creatour on erpe, þat conde me my Crede teche and trewliche enformen. c1450 *Merlin* v And so he taught and enformed hem here creauance and feith. 1529 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 252 No persone . . shall enformen or teche eny Foren, other than hys Apprentyce, eny poynte of his Crafte. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. i. l. (1651) 3 These chastisements are inflicted upon us . . to informe and teach us wisdom.

† b. To inform a thing. Obs.

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol. 3 The sange of psalmes . . queemes god, it enformes perlytynes, it dos awaye and distroys noy and angrie of saule. c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* l. pr. iv. 13 (Addit. MS.) Certis then enformidist (Camb. MS. conformedist) . . þis sentence, þat is to seyne þat comune þinges or comunablen were þylsif yif [etc.]. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xv. 548 Al for to enforme þe faith in fele contreyes. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* l. xviii. (Arb.) 53 These Egloges came after to containe and enforme morall discipline. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. vi. § 1 The bounds of this knowledge are, that it sufficeth to convince atheism, but not to inform religion.

† 9. To impart the knowledge of (a fact or occurrence); to make known, report, relate, tell.

a. To inform a person a thing: To let him know a thing, that something is, etc. Obs.

Here the personal object may be viewed as a dative: cf. the constr. with *to* in b. The thing told may in passive construction be expressed by the pronoun it introducing a subordinate clause ('it was informed me that . .'); this is distinguished from the construction with subordinate clause in 5, in that the passive form of the latter has the person as subject ('I was informed that . .').

c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 82 He commanded . . to enforme me pleynly alle the Mysteries of Every place. 1470-85 MALORV *Arthur* vi. vii. For as it is enformed me thou . . hast done grete despyte and shame vnto knyghtes of the round table. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* l. cclv. 378 The vicount of Rochechoart was had in suspette; for it was enformed the prince, howe he wolde trine frenche. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 61 It is informed us that your young and rytuous people will ryse. 1765 COLMAN tr. *Terence* 170 Did not you inform him The bent of my affections? 1797 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) l. 46 My mother will inform you my town direction as soon as I have one. 1810 HO. *Lancaster* l. 149, I am compelled to inform you the reason of the meeting.

† b. To inform a thing (to a person). Sometimes *spec.* To make known or tell as an informer or accuser. Obs.

a1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bh. M. Aurel.* (1546) M iij, It shulde be informed to the senate. 1557 NORTH tr. *Cicero's Diall* Pr. 134 b, The sonne informed the quarel to the Physosopher. a1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. (1674) 461 What-soever hath been informed, was my fault. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. i. 91 Haply thou mayst informe Something to sane thy life. a1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bl. Brother* iii. i, What affaers inform these out-cries? 1635 LAUD *Wks.* (1853) V. 336 My lord the bishop informs that that county is very full of impropriations. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers*

(Camden) II. 311 Admitting . . all to bee true which hee hath informed, can there bee a greater act of baseness then to betray a confident? 1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. 67 It being informed to the Council, that Gardiner had written to some of that Board. 1711 *Light to Blind* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 142 A deserter came from the English army into the town, and informed that there was eight pieces of battering-cannon . . on the roade from Dublin. 1753 POCOCKE *Descr. East* I. 119 My servant talk'd . . as if he was a spy, and had inform'd what presents I had made.

† Informable, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. INFORM v. or med.L. *informāre*: cf. OF. *informateur* inquisitor, *information de vie et mœurs* inquest into life and manners, also INFORMATION sb. 5.] In the character of an inquisitor (?) or an accuser.

c1485 Digby *Myst.* (1882) v. 540 At his deth I [Lucifer] shall appere informable, Shewyng hym all hys synyns abhomynable, Prevynng his soule dampnable.

Informal (infôr-mäl), a. [IN-3.] Not formal.

1. Not done or made according to a recognized or prescribed form; not observing forms; not according to order; irregular; unofficial, disorderly.

1608 BACON *Sp. Union Lawus in Resuscitatio* (1661) 24 If our Laws, and proceedings, be too Proluxe and Formal, it may be theirs are too informal and Summary. 1649 BR. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 61 His Majesty's Warrant sent to them for prorogation was so informal, that it could not subsist in Law. 1774 BP. HALIFAX *Anal. Rom. Civil Law* (1795) 36 Soldiers and Sailors, in England, have the Privilege of making Informal Testaments. 1786 BURKE *Charge agst. W. Hastings* iii. iv, The said Hastings . . did . . send to the Rajah a charge in writing, which, though informal and irregular, may be reduced to four articles. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. Pref. The informal habit of his mind, joined to an inveterate impediment of speech, forbade him to be an orator. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 255 He accordingly made an informal overture to the President of the United States . . through Mr. Gallatin, offering to renew his enterprise. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 2. 119 In a previous though informal gathering . . the convent had already chosen its sub-prior . . as Archbishop.

b. Done, performed, etc. without formality or ceremony; unceremonious.

1828 WEBSTER, *Informal*, 2 Not in the usual manner; not according to custom; as, an informal visit. 1864 *Ibid.*, Informal, without ceremony. 1881 *Confess. frivolous Girl* 174 That word informal is one of the deadliest foes to higher civilization. It is only a synonyme for free-and-easy. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 652/1 His breakfast was a very informal meal.

† 2. ? Disordered in mind. Obs. (Cf. FORMAL 4 c.)

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 236, I doe perceive These poore informall women, are no more But instruments of some more mightier member That sets them on.

† 3. = INFORM a. 2 b; tr. L. *informis*. Obs.

1826 K. DICKE *Broadst. Hon.* ii. (1846) 319 That which Lewis Grenadensis calls the living faith, that which is joined with love, in opposition to the informal or dead faith which is without love.

Informality (infôr-mä-liti), [f. prec. + -ITY.]

The quality or fact of being informal; absence of formality; with an and pl. An instance of this, an informal act or proceeding.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 75 In the first and second notes you rise as though it were a close, causing a great informality of closing, when you should but begin. 1686 CLARENDON *Lett.* To Ld. Treas. l. 125 (T.), I thought the informality was, that . . it was not countersigned by you. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1793) l. m. 307 The defects and informalities complained of must have been entirely owing to carelessness. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 265 The informality or mistake of altering the common Creed.

Informally (infôr-mä-li), adv. [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an informal way; not according to the regular or prescribed form, unofficially; without form or ceremony, unceremoniously.

1800 *Admir. Desp.* 29 Mar. in *Nicolas Disph. Nelson* (1845) IV. 217 note, Passports . . which may have been in the interval (however informally) granted. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x, The dispensation from Rome was informally granted. 1882 EARL DERBY in *Standard* 5 Jan. 2/3 The House must do formally what after all it now does informally—it must fix a period when debate shall close. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* l. 193 A chance acquaintance made quite informally.

† Informance. Obs. rare. [f. L. *informā-re* to INFORM: see -ANCE.] Information.

1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 315 We search Registers . . for our more Informance, for our better Assurance.

Informant (infôr-mänt), a. and sb. [f. L. *informānt-em*, pres. pple. of *informā-re* to INFORM; in mod.F. *informant*.]

A. adj. *Metaph.* 'Informing'; giving form; actuating: see INFORM v. 3. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

B. sb.

† 1. That which 'informs', animates, or actuates. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xvi. 153 The matter can be actuated at once but by a single Informant.

2. One who informs or tells a person of some fact or occurrence; one who gives information.

1693 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* l. 336 The informant, Polycarpus Rose, saith, That about 5 weeks since [etc.]. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 13 A Third Informant, who over heard some Discourse of mine. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 204 But, dear Sir, your Knowledge of the Informants makes nothing at all as to the Truth of the Information. 1846 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 20 Mar. (1884), You have heard the whole story from day to day by better informants.

b. Law. One who lays an information against a person; an 'informer'.

1783 BURKE *Aff. India* (R.), It was the last evidence of the kind. The informant was hanged. 1848 *Act* 11 § 12

Vict. c. 43 § 10 The matter of such information shall be substantiated by the oath or affirmation of the informant. 1865 *Act 28 & 29 Vict.* c. 104 § 6 An English information, exhibited in the name of Her Majesty's Attorney General.. as the informant.

In forma pauperis: see *IN Lat. prep.*

† **Informate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. informāre* to inform, in the Scholastic sense.] *trans.* To give 'form' to; = *INFORM v.* 3.

1607 *JACKSON Creed* xii. ii. § 3 'Acervus'.. an heap or conge of bodies homogeneal and contiguous, but not informed by one and the same form, not animated by one and the same soul or spirit.

Information (infɔr'meɪʃən). Forms: *a.* 4-6 *enformacion*, (-ioun, -ione, -yon), 6-7 *enformacion*. *β.* 4-6 *informacion*, (-ioun, -yon), 6- *information*. [*a.* OF. *enformacion*, *informacion* (mod. *F. information*), ad. *L. informatiō-em* outline, concept, idea, in med. Schol. *L.* the action of 'informing' matter, *n.* of action from *informāre* to *INFORM*. Conformed to the *L.* spelling in 16th c. The *L.* sb. had a very restricted use; the Eng. senses represent all the senses of the verb; but the chronological appearance of these does not accord with the logical order.]

I. 1. The action of informing (in sense 4 of the verb); formation or moulding of the mind or character, training, instruction, teaching; communication of instructive knowledge. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 33 Pere is-wite þat fyve bookes com down from heven for informacioun of mankynde. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 145 A tale, which is evident Of trouthe in commendacioun, Toward thes enformacion. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Ladye 140 Athanasius .. made thys psalme.. to comferte and enformacion of them that were in trewe byleue. 1526 *TINDALE Eph.* vi. 4 Brynge them vppe with the nortre and informacion off the lorde. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. xx. § 11 Their [apocryphal books] fitnessse for the publike informacion of life and manners. 1663 *J. SPENCEA Prodigies* (1665) 20 To lead them to the light by a faithful informacion of their Judgments. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* II. vii. 357 Our reason and affections, which God has given us for the informacion of our judgment and the conduct of our lives. 1813 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 182 The book I have read with extreme satisfaction and informacion.

† *b.* with *an* and *pl.* An item of training; an instruction. *Obs.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* p. 904 Whanne Melibee hadde herd the grete skilles and reasons of Dame Prudence, and hire wise informacions and techynges. 1553 *CRIMALDE Cicero's Offices Ep.*, Paines taking here to enrich themselves, with informacions of vertue. 1760 *LAW Spīr. Prayer* I. 12 A most kind and loving informacion given by the God of love to his new-born offspring.

† *c.* Divine instruction, inspiration. *Obs.*

14.. *Circumcision in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 96 A prophete by holy enformacion. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 199 The holy apostles makyn this Crede by the instynctyon & informacyon of the holy goost. 1559 *Primer in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 30 O God, which by the informacion of the Holy Ghost hast instructed the hearts of thy faithful.

d. Capacity of informing; instructiveness. *rare.*

1712 *J. HENLEY in Spect.* No. 518 p. 7 With a Number of Circumstances of equal Consequence and Informacion.

2. The action of informing (in sense 5 of the verb); communication of the knowledge or 'news' of some fact or occurrence; the action of telling or fact of being told of something.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 66 This night for enformacion Ye shall have an avision. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) v. 60, I have vndirstonden be informacioun, that his lampe quencheþe. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 759 This I have by credible informacion learned. 1555 *EÖEN Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 50 The autoure.. hath seene a grete parte him selfe .. and gathered the residue partly by informacion. 1664-94 *South Twelve Serm.* II. 113 By way of Informacion or Notification of the Thing to Him. 1794 *PALEY Evid.* (1825) II. 318 Difficulties always attend imperfect informacion. 1843 *BORROW Bible in Spain* xlix. 282/1 For your informacion, however, I will tell you that it is not.

3. Knowledge communicated concerning some particular fact, subject, or event; that of which one is apprised or told; intelligence, news.

c 1450 *LYDG. & BURGH Serres* 1695 Ferther to geve the Enformacioun, Of mustard whyte the seed is profitable. 1464 *J. GRESHAM in Paston Lett.* No. 482 II. 144, I have spoken onto Catesby, and delyvered hym your enformacion. 1555 *EÖEN Decades* 63 Muche otherwyse then Zamudius informacion. 1664 *STILLINGFL. Orig. Sac.* II. ii. § 1 That he have sufficient informacion concerning the things he undertakes to write of. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* III. ii. It was necessary to give the reader this informacion. 1895 *LAW Times Rep.* LXXIII. 651/1 If the underwriters want to know more, they ought to have asked for informacion.

attrib. 1890 *M. TOWNSEND U.S. Pref.* 1 The mass of curious facts, coincidences, and informacion-items from which this book is evolved. 1891 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 4/7 Informacion agent at the German Exhibition.

† *b.* with *an* and *pl.* An item of information or intelligence; a fact or circumstance of which one is told. In earlier use, An account, relation, narrative (of something). *Obs.*

1527 *R. THORNE in Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 252 An informacion of the parts of the world discovered by him. c 1533 *L. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) II. viij b. 1. I.. have herde of the a longe informacion. 1624 (title) A Briefe informacion of the Affaires of the Palatinate. 1666 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 190 Many informacions are daily brought in to the two Committees about the Fire of London. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 61 All the

assistance I had, were some informations from an eminent person. 1748 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) I. 327 The informations I have lately received in your favour from Mr. Harte. 1845 *CARLYLE Schiller* (ed. 2) Pref. Great changes in our notions, informations, in our relations to the Life of Schiller. 4. The action of informing against, charging, or accusing (a person).

(Originally the general sense whence *s* arises; now *Obs.*, exc. as *transf.* from *s*; cf. also 6.)

1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* cxliiii. (1482) 288 A grete part of the people.. weren in grete error and grutchyng ayenst the kyng thurgh Informacyon of lyes and fals lesyng that this Serle has made. 1535 *JOVE Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 24 Besydis this condempnacion of me by hearsaye or enformacion of hys faccyon. 1550 *CROWLEY (title)* An informacion and Peticion agaynst the oppressours of the pore Commons of this Realme. 1565 *GOLDING Caesar* 16 Here vppone hee called Dumoorix aside.. laying before him what informations were put vp against him. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* v. iii. 110 In seeking tales and Informations Against this man.

5. spec. in Eng. Law. a. A complaint or charge against a person lodged with or presented to a court or magistrate, in order to the institution of criminal proceedings without formal indictment.

The original object of this procedure was to dispense with the previous finding of a grand jury. Criminal informations are laid (a) in any criminal court, partly at suit of the Crown, partly at suit of an individual, to enforce a penalty under a penal statute (the penalty being paid partly to the use of the Crown, partly to the informer); (b) in the Queen's Bench Division, in the name of the Crown alone, being either *ex officio* informations for misdemeanours dangerous to the government, e. g. seditious libel, or informations filed by the Master of the Crown Office, on the complaint of a private individual, for gross misdemeanours; (c) before a Justice of Peace, in matters that may be dealt with summarily, being a statement of the facts by the prosecutor, verbally or in writing, with or without oath. Most of these uses exist also in the law of the United States, where the most common sense is 'An official criminal charge presented, usually, by the prosecuting officers of the state, without the interposition of a grand jury'.

1629 in *Cobbett State Trials* (1809) III. 300 This matter [against Elliot, Hollis and Valentine] is brought in this court by way of Informacion, where it ought to be by way of Indictment. 1898 *Encycl. Laws Eng.* (Renton) VI. 446 The distinction between an Informacion and an Indictment is that an Indictment is an accusation found by the oath of twelve men.. whereas an Informacion is only the allegation of the officer who exhibits it.

(a) 1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 633/1 That.. every such Informer.. be admitted to sue for the Kyng and hym self Actions.. upon the same by Enformacion to be seiven or made in any of the seid Cortes. 1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 The person.. that will first sue for the same, by original of dette, bill, plainte, or informacion, in any of the kynges cortes. 1647 *MAY Hist. Parlt.* I. i. 13 They were also vexed with informations in inferior Courts; where they were sentenced, and fined for matters done in Parliament. 1742 *JOHNSON Deb. Parlt.* (1789) II. 407 The prospect of raising money by detecting their practices incited many to turn informacion into a trade. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. xxiii. (1809) 308. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* liii. The gentleman being accommodated with threepennyworth of brandy to restore her, lays an informacion next day, and pockets half the penalty. 1875 *T. S. PRITCHARD Quarter Sess. Pract.* iv. § 4. 173 Prosecutions by informacion at the quarter sessions can only be instituted in cases where, by a penal statute, an informer is allowed to take this course to recover the penalty; but this proceeding is generally disused.

(b) 1482 *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 208/1 If the Kyngs Attourney General of his said Duchie.. put a Bill into any of the Kyngs Cortes by wey of enformacion.. the Justices of the same Court.. shall have power [etc.]. 1537 *Act 28 Hen. VIII* in *Bolton Stat. Irel.* (1621) 167 and that the kings suit by writ, bill, plaint, enditement, and enformacion in that behalfe be commenced. 1588-9 *Act 31 Eliz.* c. 5 § 3 Suche officer[s] of recorde as have in respecte of their offices heretofore laulfully used to exhibite informacions or sue upon penall lawes. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. xxiii. § 3 (1809) 309 The objects of the other species of informations, filed by the master of the crown-office upon the complaint or relation of a private subject, are any gross and notorious misdemeanours, riots, batteries, libels, and other immoralities of an atrocious kind, not peculiarly tending to disturb the government. 1803 *MACKINTOSH Def. Feltier Wks.* 1846 III. 201 No prosecutions..—no Criminal Informations followed the liberty and the boldness of the language then employed. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 4 The attorney-general.. exhibited an informacion against Sir John Eliot for words uttered in the house. 1883 *SIA J. F. STEPHEN Hist. Crim. Law Eng.* ix. I. 294 A criminal informacion.. may be preferred only for misdemeanours, and only by the Attorney or Solicitor General, or by the Master of the Crown Office acting under the orders of the Queen's Bench Division, upon a motion made in open court.

(c) 1723 *J. HARVEY (title)* Orders, Warrants, Informations, and variety of Precedents for Justices of the Peace. 1802 *MAR. EDGEMORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 122 A magistrate, with whom informations had been lodged. 1897 *C. M. ATKINSON Magistrate's Ann. Pract.* II. 22 The mode of commencing proceedings before justices of the peace is by preferring a complaint or an informacion. [It is called an *informacion* when it is the foundation for summary proceedings of a criminal nature, which are followed either by a conviction or an acquittal.

b. A complaint of the Crown in respect of some civil claim, in the form of a statement of the facts by the attorney general or other proper officer, either *ex officio*, or on the relation or report of a private individual.

Civil informations are or have been laid: † (a) in Chancery, on behalf of the crown or government, or of those of whom the crown has custody, as Idiots (*Obs.*); (b) in the Exchequer, under the equitable jurisdiction of the court (called *English Informacion* from its resemblance to a complaint in equity formerly called an English bill); now transferred to the

Queen's Bench Division; (c) at Common Law, for intrusion or trespass on crown lands; Purpresture or encroachment on crown or public lands; *in personam*, for money due to the crown; *in rem*, for goods, derelicts, etc. belonging to the crown, and for default in payment of excise duties.

1624 *Act 21 Jas. I.* c. 14 (title) An Act to admit the Subject to plead the General Issue in Informations of Intrusion brought on the Kings behalf, and to retain his possession till Trial. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. xvii. (1809) 261 An informacion on behalf of the crown, filed in the exchequer by the king's attorney general. 1819 *WIGTICK Rep.* 167 *marg.*, The Prince of Wales may file an English informacion of intrusion by his Attorney General, for lands parcel of the Dutchy of Cornwall. 1838 *MEESON & WELSBY Rep.* II. 23 An informacion of intrusion, to recover possession of certain encroachments on the wastes of the Crown. 1865 *Act 28 & 29 Vict.* c. 104 § 6 An informacion, styled an English informacion, exhibited in the Court of Exchequer. 1883 *Rules Sup. Cr.* I. i. All actions which.. were commenced by bill or informacion in the High Court of Chancery.. shall be instituted in the High Court of Justice by a proceeding to be called an action. 1888 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 5/2 By an exercise of the Royal prerogative an ancient method of procedure, known as an English informacion, is adopted for the settlement of these foreshore disputes between the Crown and its subjects.

c. **Informacion quo warranto** (superseding the ancient Writ of *Quo warranto*): the step by which proceedings are commenced to remedy the usurpation of an office or franchise.

1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. xviii. (1809) 485 An informacion in the nature of a writ of *quo warranto*, to enquire by what warrant the members now exercise their corporate power. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xii. 453 An informacion, as it is called, *quo warranto*, was accordingly brought into the court of King's bench against the corporation.

6. In other legal systems.

a. In *Civil Law*. (See *quot.*)

1774 *BP. HALLIFAX Anal. Rom. Civil Law* (1795) 125 Informations are arguments urged before the Judge by the Advocates on both sides, after the Pleadings and Proofs are concluded. 1863 *H. COX Instit.* II. iv. 404.

b. In *Scots Law*. (*a.*) In *Civil Procedure*: A written argument upon a case ordered either by a Lord Ordinary in the Court of Session when reporting the case to the Inner House (*Obs.*), or by the Court of Justiciary in a case where difficult questions of law or relevancy are raised before it (now *rare*). (*b.*) In *Criminal Procedure*: A statement or complaint in writing in which a person is specifically charged with a criminal offence, upon which a warrant of commitment to gaol for trial may proceed.

1681 *STAIR Inst. Law Scot.* IV. xxxix. 14 (1832) 690 All informations and bills relating to interlocutors given, or to be given. 1701 *Sc. Acts Will.* III. c. 6 Enacts and ordains that all Informers shall signe their Informations. 1754 *J. LOUTHIAN Form of Process* (ed. 2) 102 The Clerk.. reads the Prosecutor's Informacion, with the Informacion on or Answers thereto for the Pannel, off the Book; and after all is read, the Preses resumes the Heads of the Informacion and Answers to the Lords, and desires their Opinion. 1754 *ESKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1828) IV. iv. § 85 No person can be imprisoned in order to trial for any crime, without a warrant in writing, expressing the cause, and proceeding upon a signed informacion. 1768 in *D. HUME Comm. Law Sc.* II. x. § 4 In the informacion on the part of the pannel very alarming consequences are endeavoured to be grafted on the doctrine pled in behalf of the prosecutor in this case.

c. Applied also to similar proceedings in foreign systems of judicature, ancient or modern.

1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 57 (He) is forced to answer presently to the informacion of his adversarie if he be present. 1625 *Consalvo's Sp. Inquis.* 1 Whensoeuer any denunciation (as they terme it) or rather informacion is given against any person.. the Inquisitors accomtably use this kind of practice. 1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch* (1879) II. 909/2 The informacion was first laid under the archbishopric of Choronadas. 1781 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 60 The terrors of a malicious informacion, which might select them as the accomplices, or even as the witnesses, perhaps, of an imaginary crime, perpetually hung over the heads of the principal citizens of the Roman world. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 107 Then follow informations and convictions for treason.

II. † 7. The action of 'informing' with some active or essential quality (see *INFORM v.* 3); the giving of a form or character to something; inspiration, animation (e.g. of the body by the soul).

1646 *SIA T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* VI. i. 274 There was a seminality and contracted Adam in the rib, which by the informacion of a soule, was individuated into Eve. 1669 *CLARENDON Ess. Tracts* (1727) 117 That.. no informacion of pride may enter into us to make us believe that we are better than other men. 1701 *NOARIS Ideal World* II. ii. 72 To be always in a separate state would be violent and unnatural to spirits made apt for the informacion of bodies, to which therefore they would naturally require to be united. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit., Works & Days Wks.* (Bohn) III. 65 There does not seem any limit to these new informations of the same Spirit that made the elements at first.

Informational (infɔr'meɪʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to information; convey-ing information.

1810 *BENTHAM Elem. Packing* (1821) 142 *note*, The sub-pœna'd interpreter of informational innuendoes. 1882 *Times* 21 Nov. 20 They [addresses] were nearly always informational. 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LIII. 781 How little value I place upon the informational results.

Informative (infɔr'matīv), *a.* [f. *L. informāt-* ppl. stem of *informāre* (cf. *INFORMATE*) +

-IVE, perh. after a med.L. **informativus*.] Having the quality of informing, in various senses.

1. That informs or gives 'form' (to matter); that imparts an active quality, or inspires with life; animative. ? *Obs*.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. ii. xxiv. Many put out their force informative in their ethereal corporeity, Devoid of heterogeneous organity. a 1654 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. viii. (1821) 114 That definition which he gives of the soul, wherein he seems to make it nothing else... but an entelechia or informative thing, which spends all its virtue upon that matter which it informs. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 81 If we consider this union effective, so it regards the whole Trinity; if terminative, so the sonne; if informative, so the humanity of Christ alone.

2. Having the quality of imparting knowledge or communicating information; instructive.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. i. Ded., The most informative Histories to Posterity... are such as were written by the Eye-witnesses thereof. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iii. vi. (1848) 44 Ways and Methods, whereby to make the Objects we consider informative to us. c 1819 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 211 The preparation informative of the audience is just as much as was precisely necessary. 1858 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chance* (1880) I. 186 All art employed in decoration should be informative.

3. *Law*. Of the nature of or relating to legal information (sense 5).

1666 *Impcachm. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 70 The informative Proofs, the Sentence... in the Admiralty Court. 1639 GENTILIS tr. *Servilia's Inquis.* (1676) 854 The thirteenth Chapter... treats of Informative Processes, which are to be sent into other places.

Informatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an informative manner: a. With regard to the impartation of life or some essential quality (? *obs.*). b. By way of information or communication of knowledge.

1656 JEANES *Fulm. Christ* 139 But now if we consider it informatively, in regard of information, or inhesion... so it is seated in the humane nature, that is not every where, but only in heaven, at the right hand of God. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 7 Informatively for the reader, I make known the following.

† **Informator**, *Obs. rare*. [a. late L. *informator* (Tertullian), agent-n. from *informare* to INFORM; cf. *obs.* F. *informateur*.] An instructor, a teacher; = INFORMER I.

1651 BARKSDALE *Nymphia Libethris* II. vi. No reward hath He That is an Informator of School-free. Did I perhaps a School unlicens'd teach... I should then at their Feasts, my fingers lick.

Informatory (*infō'matō'ri*), *a.* [f. L. *informāt-* (see prec.) + -ORY.] = INFORMATIVE 2.

1881 MASSON *De Quincy* xi. 138 Any kind of useful, or, as they are beginning to call it, 'informatory', printed matter. 1883 *Fortin. Rev.* 1 Sept. 391 The volume is gossipy but instructive, always informative. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Meth.* 202 They are often of great informative value.

† **Informed**, *a. Obs.* [f. IN-3 + FORMED, after L. *informis* or F. *informe*.]

1. Of faith: = INFORM a. 2 b.

(This was an awkward use, suggesting the pa. pple. of INFORM v. 3, which would have the opposite meaning. Cf. UNINFORMED, UNFORMED.)

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 190 Fayth informed, al though it be imperfeyte yet... it is fayth. *Ibid.* 186 b, But then fayth is an informed fayth, or a derke fayth. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* II. v. § 8 (1670) 262 A belief... such as the Scripture calleth historical, is diabolical, dead, informed, unprofitable.

2. Unformed; imperfectly formed.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iii. § 2 (1643) 47 An informed light, which on the fourth day had its perfect form. 1686 *Pilot Staffordsh.* 190 The latter [rushes] having a pith altogether inform'd.

3. *Astron.* Applied to stars not formed into a constellation or forming part of one.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Informed Stars*, such of the Fix'd Stars as are not rang'd under any Constellation or Form.

Hence † **Informedly** *adv.*¹, imperfectly, in an incomplete form.

1670-98 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* I. 107 It was begun in marble by Michael Angelo, but informidly; and so left by him.

Informed (*infō'md*), *poet. infō'med*, *ppl. a.* [f. INFORM v. + -ED¹.]

† 1. Put into form, formed, fashioned. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Hon. Beautie* 167 Doe still preserve your first informed grace, Whose shadow yet shyne in your beauteous face.

2. Instructed; having knowledge of or acquaintance with facts; educated, enlightened, intelligent.

1549 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* Pref. to Edw. VI (1640) A iij. When they consider that informed reason was the only instrument. 1753 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. 34 Whenever you are in company with informed and knowing people. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 343 There is nothing... that does not lie within the reach of an informed understanding. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 322 The theoretical and presumptive reasonings of this informed author. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 673 Eliciting an informed and shrewd opinion upon an outlook so depressing.

b. Now usually in well-informed, ill-informed.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. lxxviii. 366 (Add. MS.) A woman most fayre, and wise in good workes, wele Enfourmyd, and deuoute. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 83 To measure honour or dishonour by the assurance of his well-informed conscience. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 128/2, I have observed among the well informed and the ill informed nearly the same quantity of infirmities and

follies. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 186 Not... known in the best informed circles of London.

Hence **Informedly** *adv.*², instructedly.

1642 J. JACKSON *Bk. Conscience* 48 A Conscience informedly strong.

Informer (*infō'mər*). Forms: 4-7 enfourmer, 5 enfomer, -our, 6 infourmer, -our, 6- infomer. [f. INFORM v. + -ER¹.] One who or that which informs, in various senses.

† 1. An instructor, teacher. *Obs.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) l. 87, I am seruauant of these creatures to me deliuered... not maister, but enfourmer. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* II. 20 An informer off them which lacke discrecion. 1555 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 86 *Catechistas*, The Informers or Teachers of them that were entering into the faith. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 35 Experience which is the truest informer, speaks aloud in this matter also.

2. One who communicates information or intelligence; an informant.

c 1422 HOCLEVE *Learn to Die* 543 His enfourmers he wel leueeth. 1665 SIR T. HEABERT *Trav.* (1677) 113 Jackalls... are the lions informers. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Antiq.* II. xiii. Better have kept close to Josephus than hearken to any of his other authors or informers. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiii. He talks no Gaelic, nor had his informer much English, so there may be some mistake in the matter.

3. One who informs against another; one who lays an information; *spec.* one who makes it his business to detect offenders against penal laws and to lay informations against them; also called *common informer*.

1503-4 *Act 10 Hen. VII.* c. 14 § 6 Every such infourmour... shalbe receyved to sue vpon the seid matter by informacion. 1588-9 *Act 31 Eliz.* c. 5 Divers... daylie unjustlie vexed and disquieted by divers common informers upon penall statutes. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 18. c 1608 BACON *Certif. touching Penal Laws* Wks. 1879 I. 480 To repress the abuses in common informers, and some clerks and under-ministers, that for common gain partake with them. 1750 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* VI. Wks. 1813 I. 436 Spies and informers were everywhere employed. 1798 BERESFORD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 411 We have... taken up several persons of family and fortune... and some have turned informers in whom we can rely. 1808 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 121/2 An informer, whether he is paid by the week... or by the crime... is, in general, a man of a very indifferent character. 1817 SELWYN *Nisi Prius* II. 1148 A penalty... recoverable by common informer in the High Court of Admiralty. 1880 MC CARTHY *Owen Times* IV. liii. 149 The man was found guilty on the evidence of an informer.

attrib. 1887 *Pail Mall G.* 16 Aug. 3/1 In the absence of 'informer' evidence the great majority of cases would fail for want of legal proof.

4. One who or that which informs with life, etc. (INFORM v. 3); an inspirer, animator, vitalizer.

1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 104 Thou, O Sun!... Informer of the planetary train, Without whose quickening glance their cumbrous orbs Were brute unlovely masses, inert and dead, And not as now the green abodes of life. 1730 POPE *Proh. Sophonisba* 27 Nature! informer of the Poet's art, Whose force alone can raise or melt the heart.

Hence **Informership** (*nonce-wd.*), the position or function of an informer.

1612 T. JAMES *Jesuit's Downf.* 65 Parsons had the office of Informership in the English affairs, as well in Spaine as at Rome.

Informidable (*infō'midā'b'l*), *a. rare*. [IN-3.] Not formidable; not to be dreaded.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 486 Of limb Heroic built, though of terrestrial mould; Foe not informidable. 1867 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms* s.v. *Ausful*, Innocuous. Informidable.

Informing (*infō'mɪŋ*), *vb. sb.* [f. INFORM v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb INFORM, in various senses; instruction, information, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 209 Summe doon folily, for defeaute of enformynge. 1386 — *Wisd.* xix. 15 Who... resceyueden them, that hadden vidt the same enformynge. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VI. xlv. Which back to him with mutual dutie bears All their informings. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xiii. 172 Sharpers; who... if unsuccessful, have it in their power to be still greater gainers by informing.

Informing, *pp. a.* [-ING².] That informs.

1. That imparts 'form', or some determining quality, esp. life or spirit; vitalizing, inspiring, animating; see INFORM v. 3.

1635 HAKEWILL *Apol.* v. vi. 195 Never any Aristotelian... will acknowledge that the heavens have any informing forme, but that it is a quintessence, a pure body without mixture, or composition of matter and forme. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 229 The ancient heretics, who taught that Christ assumed human flesh, but that the Word or his Divinity was unto that body in the place of an informing soul. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* IV. i. 1532 Love was th' informing, active Fire within. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. i. 5 Pantheists... convinced of the omnipresence of the informing mind. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 166 The informing energy of the human will.

2. Giving or conveying information; instructive; imparting the knowledge of facts. [In quot. 1647 in bad sense; cf. INFORM v. 7 b.)

1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 505 The busy, mischievous, informing slanderer. a 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 718 A seasonable and informing Lecture for our own Times. 1887 *Speculator* 5 Mar. 310/1 Hallam is great not as a literary writer, but as an informing writer.

Hence **Informingly** *adv.*, in an informing manner, instructively.

1897 *Chicago Advance* 21 Oct. 539/1 [He] spoke both inspiringly and informingly of the rise and growth of municipal functions.

Informity (*infō'miti*). Now rare or *Obs.* [ad. late L. *informitatem*, f. *informis*: see INFORM a. and -ITY. Cf. F. *informit* (Bossuet, in Littré), It. *informità* (Florio, 1598).] Unformed condition, shapelessness; unshapeliness, deformity.

1598 FLORIO, *Informita*, informitie, shapelessness. 1615 T. ADAMS *Two Sonnes* 83 The reducing of the old Chaos, and first informitie of things. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 32 The informity of Cubbes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Informity*,... deformity, want of shape or fashion.

b. *fig.* (in reference to the intellect or manners).

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xiv. 84 We do but bewray the informitie that is in vs. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* 186 You shall finde good Learning... a polisher of inbred rudenesse and our informitie.

† **Informous**, *a. Obs.* [app. f. L. *informis* INFORM a. + -OUS, but cf. FORMOUS, OF. *formeus*, L. *formosus*.] Having no definite form, shapeless; of an uncomely form, unshapely.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 267 A man prudently pliable to times... excessive in vaste informous buildings. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vi. 116 That a Bear brings forth her young informous and unshapen, which she fashioneth after by licking them over, is an opinion not only vulgar... but hath been of old delivered by ancient Writers. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. N. York* (1860) 40.

Informulable (*infō'mizā'b'l*), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. IN-3 + FORMUL-ATE v. + -ABLE.] Incapable of being formulated.

1884 *Athenæum* 8 Nov. 587/1 None but a prig would find any satisfaction in... trying to formulate the informulable.

Inforest, variant of ENFOREST, *Obs.*

Infors (e), *obs. forms of ENFORCE v.*

Infortiate (*infō'tiāt*), *sb. Law. rare*. [ad. med.

L. *infortiatum* enforced, strengthened, pa. pple. neut. (used subst.) of *infortiare* to strengthen, ENFORCE. Cf. F. *infortiat* (Littré).] The middle portion of the Pandects of Justinian, extending from Book xxiv, title 3, to the end of Book xxxviii.

In explanation of the title, Savigny supposes that the Pandects, while known only in imperfect copies, were divided into *Digestum vetus*, *Tres partes* (a fragment so called from its opening words) and *Digestum novum*. When the missing portion was recovered, it filled the gap between *Digestum vetus* and *Tres partes*, the latter of which has since been reckoned a part of the *Infortiatum*.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 14 The Institutis, Digestis, and Angelus, The Infortiat, and Panormitanus. 1883 Wharton's *Law Lexicon* s.v. *Pandects*, That glossator [Odofredus]... informs us, that they had not the Infortiate which was at Rome.

† **Infortiate**, *pp. a. Obs.* In 7 -at. [ad. L. *infortiat-us* pa. pple.: see prec.] Enforced. (Const. as pa. pple.)

1601 BR. W. BARLOW *Defence* 96 Were the Law of India and Persia generally infortiate?

Infortitude, *rare*. [IN-3.] Want of fortitude.

1813 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 412 Let us hope it is not out of depression and infortitude that I have been sulky.

† **Infortunable**, *a. Obs.* [f. INFORTUNE v. + -ABLE; cf. FORTUNABLE.] Unfortunate, unlucky.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 446 Alle thynges were as infortunable to hym. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* VII. lviii. Though that a man were infortunable.

† **Infortunacy**, *Obs.* [f. INFORTUNATE; see -ACY. Cf. fortunacy.] The condition of being unfortunate; ill fortune, ill luck.

1577 FORTESCUE *Forrest* 151 b, The Romaines themselves bewept their infortunacie. 1580 LODGE *Forb. & Pric.* (Shaks. Soc.) 106 Priserica... forgetting welnie the infortunacie she was intangled in, cast her armes about his necke. 1669 *Addit. hopeful yng. Gentry Eng.* 2 So many are found to complain of their peculiar infortunacy.

† **Infortunage**, *Obs. rare*. [f. INFORTUNE v. + -AGE.] Unfortunate condition; affliction.

c 1440 LYDG. *Fortune in Harvard Stud.* (1897) V. 193 In thy condicioun of infortunage, vnstedfast fortune, ther is no confidence.

† **Infortunate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *infortūnāt-us* (see IN-3 and FORTUNATE). Cf. F. *infortuné* (14th c. in Littré), Sp. *infortunado*, It. *infortunato*.] Subject to or marked by ill fortune; unlucky, luckless; UNFORTUNATE. (Of persons, conditions, times, events, etc.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 375 Yet was he nought infortunate. c 1440 Partonope 3353 The day infortunate that I was bore. 1548 HALL *Kron.* *Edw.* IV. 239 b, O infortunate brother, for whose lyfe not one creature woulde make intercession. 1592-3 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 110 Infortunate peer of Parliament for poeure that euer was. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxvi. 98 We eleven... seeing the infortunate success of our companions, could do nothing but weep and lament. 1676 MARVELL *Mrs. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 11 He took up an infortunate resolution that he would be witty: infortunate, I say, and no less criminal.

b. *Astrol.* Said of a planet or 'house' when 'afflicted' by some evil or unlucky influence, as by a particular 'aspect', and so causing misfortune.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 204 Infortunat Ascendent tortuous, Of which the lord is helpless falle, alas! Out of his Angle in to the derkeste hous. c 1391 — *Astrol.* II. § 4 Yit sein thise Astrologiens, that the assendent, and eke the lord of the assendent, may be shapen for to be fortunat or infortunat. 1585 LUYTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 30 If... both the Sun and Moon be in the sixth House infortunate, they that be then born without doubt will be blind. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xxvii. 55 An infortunate Planet in the Ascendent... always afflicts the Head.

c. Bringing or presaging ill luck; of ill omen, inauspicious.

1552 HULOT, Infortunate dayes to begyn any busynes.
1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher*, xi. xiv. (1886) 163 When an infortunate beast feedeth on the right side of your waie.
1613 PUGHAS *Pilgrimage* ii. xviii. 177 When they have had an infortunate dream.

Hence †**Infornately** *adv.*, unfortunately;
†**Infornatenesse**, the quality of being unfortunate; ill fortune.

1577-87 HOLINSHEO *Chron.* I. 174/2 The death and buriall of Egelred, his wifes.. his infortunatenesse. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 145 The gentleman was so infortunately incumbered with wants. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opl. Glass* xiv. 76 When we dreame of Eagles flying over our heade, it portends infortunatenesse. 1688 *Mem. Sir E. Godfrey* 7 (T.) Destructive rocks, upon which most of the unseasoned youth .. do unfortunately split.

†**Infornate**, *v. Astrol. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of med. L. *infortunare*; see IN-3 and FORTUNATE *v.*] *trans.* To subject to evil or unlucky influence; to render unfortunate; to 'afflict' (a planet, etc. or an event, etc.). Also *absol.*

1685 LUFTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 16 In whose Nativity Saturn or Mars is in the sixth House, or in the twelfth House, infortunating the Lord of the sixth House.
1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 110 Venus Lady of the sixth and infortunated by Mars, gives suspitions enough of the French pox. 1790 SIBLV *Occult Sc.* (1792) 1. 18 Some heavenly influence that .. fortunath or infortunath.

Infortune (*infortiūn*), *sb.* Also 5 *yn.*, 6 *en.* [a. F. *infortune* (Oresme, 14th c.); see IN-3 and FORTUNE. Cf. L. *infortūnum*.]

†1. Want of good fortune, success, or prosperity; misfortune, ill fortune, ill luck. *Obs.*

c.1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1577 (1626) *pe* werste kynde of infortune is þis. c.1386 — *Knt's T.* 1163 Noght was foreteten by the Infortune of Marte. c.1450 LVGG. *Secrees* 913 Be sodeyn Caas Or in necessitye, Or fortunys froward violence. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* l. cxxx. (W. de W. 1495) 147 b/2 He shold take his Infortune in pacyence. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* u. 1603 A fyre by infortune rose up sodeinly. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* iii. 234 Our long-sustained infortune might be freed. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxv. 262 For my greater infortune, the tempest cast my Brigandine upon the coast of this Country.

†b. with *pl.* A piece of ill luck; a misfortune, mishap. *Obs.*

c.1477 CAXTON *Jason* 59h, We haue had upon the see so many infortunes by tempeste of windes. 1544 PHAER *Pestilence* (1553) K ij b, The lyfe whiche we lead here, is.. subiecte to diseases, infortunes, and calamities. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 313 At this the dream-spellers were divided in their divinations; some interpreting it a fortune, some an infortune. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 193 Such lines have the signification of infortunes, and sundry hurtfull fables.

2. *Astrol.* An unfortunate or malevolent planet or aspect; *esp.* each of the planets Saturn and Mars. (Cf. FORTUNE *sb.* 8.)

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* ii. ii, Saturn out of all dignities.. and Venus in the south angle elevated above him .. and free from the malevolent beams of infortunes. 1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 108 If the sign the Lord of the sixth possesseth, especially if he be an infortune, or a fortune infortunated. 1668 DAVOEN *Even. Love* ii. i, The trine aspect of the two infortunes in angular houses. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* i. vi. 16 The Dragons Tail is called in Greek Κονταβασιον, an Infortune signifying Mischiefs, Scandals, Shame. 1881 PROCTOR *Poetry Astron.* viii. 278 Saturn, the greater Infortune, as Mars himself is the lesser Infortune, of Astrological systems.

†**Infortune**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. Cf. obs. F. *infortuner* (Godef.), f. *infortune* *sb.*] *trans.* To cause misfortune to, to afflict; in *Astrol.* to 'afflict' (a planet or house) with an unfortunate 'aspect'. So †**Infortuned** *ppl. a.*, unfortunate; †**Infortuning** *vbl. sb.*

c.1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 716 (744), I, woful wrecche, and infortunat wight, And born in corsed constellacioun. c.1391 — *Astrol.* ii. § 4 A fortunat assendent clepen they whan þat no wykkyd planete .. is in the hows of the assendent, ne þat no wykkyd planete haue non aspecte of enemyte vp-on the assendent. .. Fortherouer, they seyn þat the infortunyng of an assendent is the contrarie of thise forseide thinges. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *De the K. James* (1818) 20 Then the said Grame, seying his Kyng and Soveran Lord unfortuned with so much deseyre, angwesh, and sorowe, wold hafe so leyvd, and done hym no more harme.

†**Infortunity**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *infortunité* (Godef.), ad. late L. *infortunitas* (Lactantius, Ep. xxix. § 9, quoting Aulus Gellius vi. i. 5, where some editors read *importunitas*). The formation, from L. *infortūnum* (or its sources), was irregular.] Unfortunate condition; misfortune, adversity.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 438 Ouer y^e noble men that were slayne in Scotlande by his infortunity. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, 9 *Edw. IV* (1809) 286 Other there be that ascribe his infortunitie onely to the stroke & punishment of God. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xlii. lxii. 152 Considering they are well tamed with the infortunitie of this battell. 1651 GAULE *Magastrom.* 237 If you would know whether your fortunatenesse or infortunity, prosperity or adversity, shall be more, or lesse. 1780 DE FOE *Apparition* 1665 Wks. 1841 XIX. 259 The infortunity of the family.

b. with *pl.* An instance of this, a misfortune. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 5 For resistance of the infortunities that dayly fales in this world. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 247 b, How dolorous .. to remember the chaunces, and infortunities that happened within two yere in Englande. 1609 HOLLAND *Annu. Marcell.* xxiv. vii. 258 *Ad.* there happened another no small infortunitie, namely,

that the succors which we waited for.. seemed for the causes aforesaid letted and stayd. 1654 COKAIN *Dianea* i. 14 We are all equally made lyable to infortunities. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 78.

†**Infortunity**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *infortūni-um*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *fortūna* fortune; cf. INFORTUNE *sb.*] Misfortune.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 245 Not for cause of deuocion or of luffe but for drede of infortunity. *Ibid.* 341 That stokke and kynnerede destroyed by diverse infortunity of batelles and of oþer mortalite.

Infossous (*infossus*), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. IN-2 + FOSSA + OUS.] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 622/2 *Infossous*, sunk in anything, as veins in some leaves, leaving a channel, however.

†**Infound**, *v. Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *infondre*, -*fundre*, or ad. L. *infundere* to pour in (see INFUND); with the form of the radical cf. FOUND *v.* 3 and CONFOUND.] *trans.* To pour in; to infuse. (Usually in *fig. sense.*)

c.1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* iv. 510 Mynge askes of vyne and donge, and hem infounde vnto the roote and they wol be fecunde. c.1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 28 Hete of lyf was yufowndid to seyr and drye membyrs.

1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* iii. lx. 251 Thy holy grace infounded ardently to my hert. 1513 MOAE *Rich. III.* Wks. 60/2 The great grace that god giueth & secretly infowndeth in right generation after the lawes of matrimony. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 116 To infound in them this precious love and amitie towards God and their neighbour.

b. To pour on. c.1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* iii. 759 Of wyne olde hit is to take dregges.. Infounde hem on thi trees feet and legges.

Hence †**Infounding** *vbl. sb.*, infusion.

1532 MOAE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 383/2 Through faiet to the infounding wherof y^e sacrament doth nothing worke. 1557 *Sarum Primer* c. iv, By infoundinge of thy precious oyle of comforte unto my woundes.

†**Infounded**, *a. Obs. rare-1.* ? Unfounded.

1631 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 445 The one in quality, and the other in quantity, be extraordinarily infounded.

Infounded: see INFONDED, infatuated.

†**Infounder**, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *enfondre* - *r* to plunge to the bottom, submerge, swallow up, f. *en-* (IN-2) + *fonder* to FOUNDER: cf. in another sense ENFOUNDER.] *trans.* To submerge; in *pa. ppl.* Submerged, overflowed, flooded.

1505 *Liber Ruber* in H. E. Reynolds *Wells Cathedr.* App. M. (1882) 218 The highways were so unfounded that the poor tenants and inhabitants [etc.]. 1515 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 13 The.. fellows of Merton College do suffer the lane .. to be surrounded and unfounded.

Infourme, *infowrme*, *obs. ff.* INFORM *v.*

Infra- (*infrā*), *prefix*, repr. L. *infrā* *adv.* and prep. 'below, underneath, beneath' (in med. L. also 'within'), used in numerous recent formations, chiefly adjectival.

This use of *infra-* is scarcely a Latin one, though *infrāforānus* 'situated beneath the forum' occurs in an inscription (Lewis and Short), and *infrāmarānus* 'lying within the walls' in Gregory of Tours (Du Cange). Its recent employment is after the analogy of other prepositions; it is regularly opposed to *supra-*, sometimes to *super-*: the second element ought strictly to be of Latin origin; but it is not always so.

A. In prepositional relation to the *sb.* represented in second element.

1. Denoting 'below', 'beneath' (i.e. 'lower down than') in respect of local situation or position. Chiefly in terms which are the adjectival representatives of phrases in which L. *infrā* would be followed by a *sb.* in the accusative, e.g. *infra-axillary* 'that is *infrā axillam*, below the axilla or aril'; *infra-mammary*, 'that is *infrā mammās*, below the breasts'. The majority of these are anatomical terms. In a few cases the second element appears to be a *sb.*, as *infraclavicle*. More rarely *infra-* is simply prefixed to an adj., as *inframedian*, *infra-red*.

2. Denoting 'below', 'beneath' in respect of status or condition, as *infrabestial* 'lower than bestial', 'beneath the brutes'. In these, *infra-* seems to be directly prefixed to an adjective.

3. Denoting 'within' (as in med. L.), as *inframercurial*, *territorial* (see these words below): here the formation is as in 1.

B. In attributive or adverbial relation to the second element: 'lower', 'inferior', 'under-', as *infracoracitor*, *infraposition*, etc.

Such compounds can be formed at will when required; the following are the principal ones in use. For the etymology of the second element see the simple words AXILLARY, BESTIAL, CORTICAL, etc.

In most of these compounds, practice varies as to the use of the hyphen; the hyphen is usual when the compound is new, or more or less of a nonce-word, e.g. *infra-red*, *infrakuman*, *infra-natural*; but it is usually omitted in recognized terms, as *inframammary*, *infracapular*, except when the following element begins with a vowel, as in *infra-axillary*, *infra-inguinal*, *infra-orbital*. It may however be used for the nonce, whenever emphasis is placed either on the prefix, or on the composite character of the word.

†**Infra-annuated** *a.* [L. *annus* year: cf. *super-annuated*], below the proper age, too young. *Obs.*

Infra-axillary *a.*, *a. Anat.* lying below the axilla or armpit; *b. Bot.* situated below the axil of a leaf or branch. **Infra-axial *a.*, lower than the beasts. **Infra-brachial *a. Zool.*, situated below the branchiae or gills (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Infra-brucal *a.*, situated below the buccal mass (of a mollusc). **Infracapular *a. Anat.*, situated below the head (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Infraclavicle** = *infraclavicular bone*. **Infraclavicular *a. Anat.*, situated below the clavicle or collar-bone, as in *infraclavicular bone*, *region* (see quot. 1879); also as *sb.* = *infraclavicular bone*. **Infracoracitor *Anat.*, the lower constrictor muscle of the pharynx. **Infracortical *a. Anat.*, situated below the cerebral cortex. **Infracostal *a. Anat.*, situated beneath the ribs, as in *infracostal artery*, *muscles* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Infradiaphragmatic *a. Anat.*, situated below the diaphragm (*ibid.*). **Infragenual *a.*, under the knee, as in *infragenual bursa*. **Infraglenoid *a. Anat.*, situated below the glenoid fossa. **Infraglottic *a. Anat.*, situated below the glottis; also, relating to the parts of the larynx below the glottis. **Infragular *a. Anat.*, situated below the gula or throat. **Infrakuman *a.*, below the human level. **Infrakoid *a. Anat.*, lying below the hyoid bone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Infralingual *a. Anat.*, situated below the groin. **Infralabial *a. Anat.*, situated below the lips. **Infralittoral *a.*, pertaining to the zone or region of the sea below the littoral region. **Inframammary *a. Anat.*, situated below the breasts. **Inframarginal *a.*, situated beneath the margin or border: *spec. a.* *inframarginal convolution*, the superior temporal convolution; *b.* *inframarginal cell*, an outer cell in the anterior wing of certain aphides, lying behind the marginal cell; *c.* *inframarginal shield*, one of the shields between the marginal and plastral in certain chelonians. **Inframammary *Anat.*, *a. a.*, situated below the jaw, as in *inframammary nerve*; *b. sb.*, the lower jaw-bone. **Inframedian *a.*, applied to the zone of the ocean below the median zone: see quot. **Inframercurial *a. Astron.*, lying within the orbit of the planet Mercury; *intramercurial*. **Inframontane *a.*, situated beneath a mountain. †**Inframundane *a.*, lying below the world (Bailey, fol. 1730-6). **Infrantural *a.*, below what is natural; also as *sb.*; hence **Infranturalism**. **Infrantodal *a.*, lying beneath a node or joint in a stem. **Infrapapillary *a. Anat.*, situated under the occiput (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Infrapapillary *a. Anat.*, situated under the cesophagus. **Infrapapillary *a. Anat.*, situated below the orbit of the eye; so also **Infrapapillary, *-orbital* *adjs.* **Infrapapillary *a.*, below what is ordinary. **Infrapapillary *a. Anat.*, situated below the biliary papilla. **Infrapapillary *a. Anat.*, situated below the knee-cap. **Infraperiphery *a.*, situated below the periphery. **Infraposed *a.*, placed below something else [cf. *superposed*]; so **Infraposition**, the condition of being so placed. **Infrapubian**, *-pubic* *a. Anat.*, situated below the pubes; sub-pubic. **Infradular *a.*, situated under the radula or lingual ribbon of a mollusc. **Infrare-d *a.*, a term applied to the (invisible) rays which lie beyond the red end of the spectrum as being less refrangible, or of lower vibration-period, than the red rays. **Infrare-nal *a. Anat.*, situated beneath the kidneys; hence **Infrare-nally *adv.* **Infrarimal *a. Anat.*, situated beyond the rima or opening of the glottis. **Infrascapular *a. Anat.*, situated below the shoulder-blade. **Infraspinal *a. Anat.*, situated beneath the spine of the scapula. **Infraspinate *a.* = prec. **Infraspinator**, *-spinatus* *Anat.*, a muscle of the dorsum of the scapula, arising from the infraspinal fossa; also *attrib.* **Infraspinous *a.* = *Infraspinal*. **Infrastapedial *a.*, situated below the axis of the stapes of the middle ear in birds. **Infrasternal *a. Anat.*, situated below the sternum or breast-bone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Infrastigmatal *a. Entom.*, situated below the stigmata or breathing-pores of an insect. **Infrastipular *a. Bot.*, situated below the stipules in plants. **Infrastural *a. Anat.*, situated below the suture. **Infratemporal *a. Anat.*, situated below the temples (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Infratenorial *a. Anat.*, situated below the tentorium of the brain. **Infraterrene *a.*, situated below the earth, subterranean, hypogean. **Infraterritorial *a.*, lying within a territory (Webster, 1856). **Infrathoracic *a. Anat.*, situated below the thorax (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Infratostillar *a. Anat.*, situated**

below the tonsils. **Infratrochanteric** *a. Anat.*, situated below the trochanter (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Infratrochlear** *a. Anat.*, situated beneath the trochlea or pulley of the trochlearis muscle in the eye. **Infravaginal** *a. Anat.*, situated below the vagina, or its junction with the uterus.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* v. Ep. Ded. 140, I know it will be objected, that your Lordship is "infraannuated to be the Patron of a Book in the strict acceptance thereof." 1858 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (1880) 416/2 **Infra-axillary*, below the axil. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 4 The infra-axillary [region] has the axillary region for its upper, and the edges of the false ribs for its lower boundary. 1883 J. RICKASY *Mor. Philos.* 267 Writers who . . picture primitive mankind as living in this "infraestial state." 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 474 The two lower ones I have shown to be the clavicle and **infra-clavicle*. 1839 F. H. RAMADGE *Cuvability Consumpt.* (1861) 52 The want of clearness in the respiratory murmur was most obvious in the "infraclavicular region of the right side." 1879 KHOAY *Princ. Med.* 45 Infra-clavicular [region] extends from below the clavicle down to the lower margin of the third rib. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 45 In **infra-glottic laryngoscopy* we find the lower surface of these cords to be reddish in color. 1855 KNIGHT *Cycl. Nat. Hist.* III. 65 The under part of the **infra-gular ganglion*. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* ii. 39 She is rather **infra-human* than superhuman. 1883 W. ARTHUR *Fernley Lect.* 72 This *infra-human* thinker, to whom it is hard to turn the eye upward. 1850 E. FORBES in *Brit. Ass. Rep.* 192 (title) The **Infra-littoral Distribution of Marine Invertebrata* on the Southern, Western, and Northern Coasts of Britain. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 4 The **infra-mammary* [region] is that portion of the anterior surface of the chest which lies below the mammary. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 183 Heaving impulse over left side of chest, strong in *inframammary* region. 1857 BEAKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 611. 539 Dictyoxiphium has simple . . frouds, **inframarginal* sori. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 109 Anus *supramarginal* or *infra-marginal*. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Inframaxillary*, situated under the jaw; **inframaxillary*. 1872 HUMPHREY *Myology* 46 The *infra-maxillary* [nerve] . . emerges through a large hole at the front of the base of the suspensorial projection for the jaw. 1865 PAGE *Hand-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 488 In the British seas, naturalists (following the late Edward Forbes) . . distinguish five belts of depth—viz. 1, the Littoral; 2, Circum-littoral; 3, Median; 4, **Infra-median*; and 5, the Abyssal or Deep-sea zone. 1888 *Standard* 13 Feb. 5/2 The Arlberg Tunnel, the latest of these **inframontane* engineering efforts. 1851 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1873) 336 The irresistible tendency of a wholly supernatural religion to produce an **infraternal* morality. 1889 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) XLIX. 412/3 Patronizing a new set of supernaturals, *infraternal*, or whatever they may be. 1896 GOLDW. SMITH *Guesses Riddle Exist.* (New Ed.) 28 **Infraternal*, or something implying degradation, . . would be the right expression. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 674 The sober supernaturalism of the German has more attractions with us, than the grinning **infra-naturalism* of the Frenchman. 1878 A. H. GREEN *Coal* iii. 81 The spaces in question differ altogether in character from the **infra-nodal* canals. 1887 L. HEITZMANN tr. *Carl Heitzmann's Anat. Descr. & Topogr.* II. 146 The posterior division of the first cervical nerve, the **infra-occipital* nerve. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 95 A bilobed **infra-oesophageal* ganglion. 1865 MED. *Jrnl.* XV. 230 Dissection of the **infra-orbital* nerve. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 33 Immediately above the fossa is the *infra-orbital* foramen, — the termination of the *infra-orbital* canal, and *infra-orbital* artery. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 54 The *infra-orbital* ring of bones consists of several pieces. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 123 The **infra-orbital* Branch of the second Branch of the fifth pair of Nerves. 1822-24 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 221 The **infra-orbital* or *maxillary* branch of nerves. 1802-23 BENTHAM *Ration. Jud. Evid.* (1827) I. 61 A mass or lot of **infra-ordinary* or inferior evidence. 1897 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* III. 723 When the growth is below the biliary papilla, or **infra-papillary*, the bile and pancreatic juice tend to regurgitate through the dilated duodenum. 1881 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 85. 273 With a broadish **infraperipheral* chestnut band. 1854 AUSTEN in *Proc. Geol. Soc.* (1855) XI. 116 Terrestrial surface **infraposed* to the Drift-gravels. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. ii. 25 A similar **infraposition* of saliferous marls may be seen at Moss Hill farm. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 396 The *infraposition* and superposition of two fluids of differing densities. 1876 GAUSS *Dis. Bladder* 133 Termed the **infrapubic* puncture. 1885 R. J. H. GIBSON in *Trans. R. Soc. Edinb.* XXXII. 627 On the top of the muscles of the **infraradular* sheet there are two ganglia united to each other and to their fellows on the opposite side. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 162 The **infra-red* end of the spectrum. 1896 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* I. 254 All portions of the spectrum powerfully affect the microbes except the red and the *infra-red* rays. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 16 The largest of these receptacles are the **infrarenally-placed* abdominal air-sacs. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *infrascapularis*, **infrascapular*. 1879 KHOAY *Princ. Med.* 45 *Infra-scapular* [region], which extends from the angle of the scapula to the lower margin of the thorax below and to the spine behind. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Infraspinalis*, The . . **infraspinal* cavity, or fossa of the scapula. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 569/2 The spine is . . so placed as to divide the dorsum of the scapula into a supra-spinal and *infra-spinal* depression. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc. Organ. Nat.* I. 251 The supra-spinal fossa of the scapula is less deep than the *infraspinal* one. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Infraspinalis*, applied to a muscle of the shoulder, . . **infraspinate*. 1897 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* II. 974 Paralysis of the supra and **infraspinal* muscles. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 142 Gives origin to the **infra-spinatus*. 1872 MIVART *Elen. Anat.* 154 The *infra-spinatus* fossa and subscapular fossa together forming its actual outer surface. 1879 KHOAY *Princ. Med.* 45 **Infra-spinous* [region] to the *infra-spinous* fossa. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 154 The stylohyal, will join the extra-stapedial plate, and the afterward chondrified band of union will be the **infra-stapedial*. *Ibid.* 186 The stylohyal . . represented by another claw of the stapes (an *infra-stapedial* element). 1879 KHOAY *Princ. Med.* 44 **Infra-sternal* [region], that which extends

from the third cartilage to the lower end of the sternum. 1880 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 82. 97 Longitudinal puckering stretching down from the **infrasternal* row of beads. 1897 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* IV. 309 This [presence of glycosuria] is more especially the case in **infrasternal* disease. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 454 Some of Martin's imaginings of **infrasternal* architecture. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 76 Very small filaments from the supra-trochlear . . and from the **infra-trochlear*. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 726 The nose gets its nerve twigs from the frontal, supra, and *infra-trochlear* branches. 1898 G. E. HERMAN *Dis. Women* 121 Elongation of the **infra-vaginal* portions of the anterior cervical wall.

† **Infract**, *a.1* Obs. [ad. L. *infract-us*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *fractus* broken.] Unbroken; unviolated, unweakened; sound, whole.

1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes Wks.* (1587) 5 How straight and *infract* is this line of life. 1592 SYLVESTER *Triumph Faith* iii. 23 Martyrs . . who . . Their faith *infract* with their own blouds did seal. 1613 HERWOOD *Silv. Age* iii. f. My charme, Which Gods and diuels gave vnte consent To be *infract*.

† **Infract**, *a.2* Obs. [ad. L. *infract-us*, pa. pple. of *infringere* to INFRINGE.] Broken.

1593 PEELE *Edw. I Wks.* (Rtdg.) 393/1 My sweetest love, an this my *infract* fortune Could never vaunt her sovereignty. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commu.* (1878) 25 Subject to chance and *infract* fortune.

Infract (*infrækt*), *v.* [f. L. *infract-*, ppl. stem of *infringere* to INFRINGE.] *trans.* To break; to violate, infringe. Chiefly U.S.

1798 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1893 XIV. 127, I think every nation has a right to establish that form of government, under which it conceives it shall live most happy; provided it infracts no right, or is not dangerous to others. 1808 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 107 Rights which we considered as *infracted*. 1819 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (1820) 47 Their social bond through centuries survives, Hers homicide infracts in every age. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xix. (1859) 519 He will never venture to infract the neutrality of the waters. 1890 NICOLAY & HAY *Lincoln* I. xix. 348 It is due to the Constitution, heretofore palpably *infracted*.

Infracted (*infrækted*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] a. Broken, interrupted. *b. Anat.* Bent suddenly inwards, as if partly broken; geniculated.

1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 604 Falling fast from gradual slope to slope, With wild *infracted* course, and lessen'd roar, It gains a safer bed.

† **Infractible**, *a.1* Obs. rare. [f. IN-3 + L. *fract-*, ppl. stem (see FRAC) + -IBLE.] Incapable of being broken in or subdued.

1657 COCKRAINE *Obstin. Lady* i. ii. Poems (1669) 307 No surely, nor can I believe that she ment to enclose a mind *infractible* Within a body so powerful to subdue.

Infractible, *a.2* rare. [f. INFRAC *v.* + -IBLE.] Capable of being infringed or broken.

1846 WORCESTER cites COOKE.

Infraction (*infrækshn*). [ad. L. *infractio-em*, n. of action f. *infringere* to INFRINGE. Cf. F. *infracion* (1250 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of fracturing or breaking; *concr.*, a breakage or fracture.

1623 COCKRAINE *Infracion*, a breaking. 1881 *Eng. Mechanic* No. 874. 366/3 The trough gave way at the sides, but the lead of the bullet was clearly injected into the plane of *infracion*.

2. The action of breaking or infringing (a bond or obligation); breach, violation, infringement.

1673 TEMPLE *Lett. to Dk. Ormond Wks.* 1731 I. 125 The Points of Justice must be grounded upon the *infracion* of Treaties. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 558 Evil counsellors which have prevailed with his Majesty to make *infracions* upon his royal word. 1790 BEATSON *Nat. & Mil. Mem.* I. 246 To oppose the Scots insurgents, was no *infracion* of the capitulation. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 17 Bringing him to . . trial . . for his flagrant *infracion* of the canon law. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 14 His coronation had been a violent *infracion* of her right.

† 3. Optics. = REFRACTION. Obs.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 131 The second [colour of the rainbow] is caused by a more weak *infracion*. *Ibid.* 133 Neither was the sunne destitute of sparkling raies to make reflection and *infracion*.

4. *Anat.* An *infracted* condition.

1882 W. MACCORMAC in *Quain Dict. Med.* 997/2 Very distinct in type from the *infracions* and extravagant distortions of an osteomalacic skeleton.

Infractor (*infræktør*). [a. med. L. *infractor* (Du Cange), agent-n. from *infringere* to INFRINGE; cf. F. *infracteur* (1419 in Godef. Compl.).] One who breaks or infringes (a bond or obligation); a violator, infringer.

1524 HEN. VIII *Instruct. Pace* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xlii. 29 *Infractors* of their promises. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 12 The *Infractors* and Aggressors of the Peace of Aix la Chapelle. 1767 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 22/1 Accusations might be brought against the *infractors* of those laws. 1823 *Ibid.* 182* Every citizen . . may expose any *infracion* of the constitution, requiring from the competent authority the effective responsibility of the *infractors*.

Infractous (*infræktəs*), *a.* [f. L. *infract-us*, pa. pple. of *infringere* (see INFRINGE) + -OUS.] Bent inwards; inflexed. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

|| **Infra dig.** (*infrā dīg*), *adj. phr.* [Colloquial abbreviation of L. *infrā dignitatem* beneath (one's) dignity: the source of the expression is obscure.] Beneath one's dignity; unbecoming one's position; not consistent with dignity; undignified.

[1822 HAZLITT *Tablet*. (1885) 287 If the graduates . . express their thoughts in English, it is understood to be *infra dignitatem*.] 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xi. It would be

infra dig. in the Provost of this most flourishing and loyal town to associate with Redgauntlet. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 312 Few will consent to sing; it is *infra dig.*

Infragenuous, etc.: see INFRA-.

Infragrant (*infrægrānt*), *a.* [IN-3.] Not fragrant; the opposite of fragrant; malodorous.

1813 SVO. SMITH *Lett. in Lady Holland Life* xii. (1855) I. 411 We shall both be a brown *infragrant* powder in thirty or forty years. 1842 — *Lett. to L. Horner Wks.* 1859 II. 319/1 He was among the most conspicuous young men in that energetic and *infragrant* city [Edinburgh].

Infralapsarian (*infrælæpsærian*), *sb. and a.* *Theol.* [f. L. *infrā* under, beneath + *laps-us* fall + -arian, as in *Trinitarian*, etc.]

A. sb. A term applied in the 17th c. to Calvinists holding the view that God's election of some to everlasting life was consequent to his prescience of the Fall of man, or that it contemplated man as already fallen, and was thus a remedial measure: opposed to SUPRALAPSARIAN.

The Supralapsarian view makes Predestination anterior or logically superior to the Fall, and views the creation, fall, and saving of some, as parts of God's eternal purpose. *Infralapsarian* is generally used as synonymous with SUBLAPSARIAN, the earlier and, in English writers, the more usual term. But some distinguish the two, associating *Sublapsarian* with the view that the Fall was foreseen, and *Infralapsarian* with the view that it was permitted, by God.

1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1756 in BROUGHTON *Hist. Dict. of Relig.* 1775 ASH, *Infralapsarian* s., one who holds that God in the decree of election considered his people as fallen in Adam; a *sublapsarian*. 1843 J. B. ROBERTSON tr. *Möckler's Symbolism* II. 345 The parties of Supralapsarians and *Infralapsarians* already stood opposed to each other. 1865 W. G. T. SHEDD *Christ. Doctrine* II. 192 According to the *Infra-lapsarians*, the decree to create men, and that they shall apostatize, are prior to that of election and reprobation. Election supposes apostasy as a fact.

B. adj. Of or pertaining to the *Infralapsarians* or their doctrine.

1775 ASH, *Infralapsarian* adj., Belonging to the scheme or doctrine of the *Infralapsarians*. 1860 GARDNER *Faiths of World* II. 135/1 Hagenbach alleges that the synod of Dort approved of the *Infralapsarian* scheme. 1865 W. G. T. SHEDD *Christ. Doctrine* II. 192 Beza . . had adopted the *infra-lapsarian* statement of the doctrine of predestination, which renders the doctrine more austere and repelling than the *infra-lapsarian* representation.

Hence **Infralapsarianism**, the doctrine of *Infralapsarians*.

1847 BUCH tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doct.* II. 255. 1865 W. G. T. SHEDD *Christ. Doctrine* II. 193 The Synod of Dort favoured *Infra-lapsarianism*, in opposition to Gomar, who endeavoured to commit the Synod to *Supra-lapsarianism*.

Inframammary, etc.: see INFRA-.

Inframe, variant of ENFRAME *v.*

Infranch, -ise, -ment, obs. ff. ENFRANCH, etc.

Infrangible (*infrændgibl*), *a.* [f. IN-3 + FRANGIBLE; cf. OF. *infrangibile* (15th c.).]

1. That cannot be broken; unbreakable.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 14 b/1 Shee [a needle] ought to be stiffe, smooth and *infrangible*. 1603 HOLLAND *Platarch* 807 He that nameth an Atome, saith as much, as *infrangible*, impassible, and without vacuities. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xiii. 57 And link'd their fetlocks with a golden band, *infrangible*, immortal. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. v. 70 No iron bar is absolutely *infrangible*.

fig. 1666 H. MORE *Real Presence* 39 The solid, steady, and *infrangible* Wisdom of God. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* ii. vi. (1862) 160 An enchanted forest, bearing the spell of an *infrangible* silence.

2. That cannot be infringed; inviolable.

1834 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 376 Firm and *infrangible* compacts, which sometimes last for generations.

Hence **Infrangibility**, **Infrangibility**, the quality of being *infrangible*; **Infrangibly** *adv.*, in an *infrangible* manner, so as to be unbreakable.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Infrangibility*, uncapableness of being broken. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 118 The band which bound them all *infrangibly* together. 1899 *Month Ang.* 146 The *infrangibility* of the seal of confession.

Infranodal to **Infravaginal**: see INFRA-.

† **Infree**, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [IN-3.] Not having the freedom of a borough or city; unfree.

1584 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (Rec. Soc.) I. 114 *Infre* pakeris and pelaris.

† **Infre-nate**, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. ppl. stem of L. *infringere* to bridge.] *trans.* To bridge.

1623 COCKERAM II, To bridge a horse, *Inframate*, *Capistrate*.

† **Infrenation**, *Obs. rare*—0. [f. IN-3 + L. *frenation-em* bridling; see prec. (Perh. a misunderstanding of Tertullian's *infrénatio* restraining.)] Unruliness (Cockeram, 1623).

† **Infrendiate**, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [irreg. f. L. *infringere*, -ere.] To gnash the teeth.

1623 COCKERAM II, To gnash the Teeth, *Infrendiate*.

Infrequency (*infrækwens*), *rare*. [f. as next: see -ENCE. Cf. F. *infréquence* (Littré).] = next.

1644 BR. HALL *Free Prisoner* § 4 (R.) Is it solitude and *infrequency* of visitation? 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Apr. 2/1 Dancing is no mark of London's lightheartedness, but from its *infrequency* a tribute to its children's gloomy, colourless lives.

Infrequency (*infrækwens*). [ad. L. *infréquentia*, n. of quality f. *infréquent-em*: see next and -ENCY.] The state of being *infrequent*.

† 1. The fact or condition of being *infrequent*; uncrowded state or condition; also, Small attendance; paucity, fewness. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Levy* xxxix. xviii. 1034 By occasion of the same infrequency [*radem solitudo*] (for that they whose names were presented, neither made answer nor could be found). 1603 — *Plutarch* 1326 It was the solitude and infrequency of the place that brought the dragon thither, rather than the dragon that caused the said desert solitariness. 1615 G. SANOVS *Trav.* 61 Answerable to his small dependance, and infrequency of suters. 1658 W. BURNOT *Itin. Anton.* 161 The infrequency .. of that brave bold Legion, whose bands and troops were not full as then, by reason of absences by leave.

2. The fact or condition of being of infrequent occurrence or of recurring at wide intervals; uncommonness, rarity.

1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 4 The infrequency of the thing (they never happening but at or near the Moons full). 1718 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 369 The accounts .. of the infrequency of public baptism among us. 1776 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* xii. 1. 338 The infrequency of marriage, and the ruin of agriculture, affected the principles of population. 1823 *Lamb Elia Ser.* II. *Old China.* The relish of such exhibitions must be in proportion to the infrequency of going. 1880 *Flint Princ. Med.* 167 The infrequency of gangrene is shown by its having occurred in but one of 133 cases.

Infrequent (infri'kwent), *a.* [ad. L. *infrequent-em*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *frequent-em* FREQUENT. Cf. F. *infrequent* (Littré).] Not frequent.

†1. Not much resorted to or practised; little used; unaccustomed, uncommon. *Obs.*

1531 *Elvot Gov.* I. xxi, Mater .. infrequent, or seldome herde of them that sade nat radde very many autors in greke and latine. *Ibid.* III. xxii, Frugalite, the acte wherof is at this day .. infrequent or out of use amonge all sortes of men.

†2. Not crowded; thinly peopled, occupied, or filled. *Obs. rare.*

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 15 A Neighbourhood, whether it be the more populous of Cities .. or the more infrequent of Villages.

3. Not occurring often, happening rarely; recurring at wide intervals of time.

1612-15 *Br. Hall Contempl.* N. T. III. v. It is not so infrequent for a multitude to conspire in evil. 1622 — *Deceit Appearance* Wks. (1648) 455 A poore conscionable Christian .. cooling his infrequent pleasures with sighs, and saucing them with teares. 1756 *Johnson Abr. Eng. Dict.* Pref. p. 2 Words of infrequent occurrence. 1876 *Miss Yonge Womanhood* viii. 56 The treat should be sufficiently infrequent to be a real subject of anticipation.

b. Qualifying an agent-noun: That does something seldom or infrequently.

1722 *Wollaston Relig. Nat.* I. v. (1724) 18 A sparing and infrequent worshiper of the Deity. 1881 *World* 28 Dec., The rare and infrequent rustic visitor to London.

4. Occurring or met with at wide distances apart; not plentiful; rather few and far between.

a. 1682 *Sir T. Browne Tracts* 81 The Myrtle .. no rare or infrequent Plant among them. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 501/2 Globigerina is comparatively infrequent. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 370/1 These windows are small and infrequent.

b. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Of spines, punctures, glands, etc.: Thinly or sparsely planted; distantly placed.

†**Infrequent**, *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-3. Cf. F. *infrequent* (1575 in *Hatz-Darm.*), L. *infrequentulus*.] Not frequent; unfrequent.

1675 *Ogilby Brit. Pref.* 2 Many of these ways .. are grown infrequent. *Ibid.* (1698) 29 Being chiefly mountainous and infrequent.

Infrequently (infri'kwentli), *adv.* [IN-3.] Not frequently; somewhat rarely, seldom. Now chiefly in *not infrequently* = rather frequently.

1673 *Lady's Calling* I. v. § 64 [They] come so infrequently as if they thought it a very arbitrary matter whether they come or no. 1779 *Wilkes Corr.* (1805) V. 208 Not infrequently a ray of truth pierces the Stygian gloom. 1876 *Gladstone Homer's Synchr.* 46 With respect to stone, it very infrequently appears in Homer. 1876 *Fawcett Pol. Econ.* II. v. (ed. 5) 159 Farmers not infrequently insure their crops against .. hail-storms.

†**Infresh**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. IN-2 + FRESH *v.*] *trans.* To make fresh; to freshen.

1635 *Person Varieties* I. 20 Lakes .. ever infreshed with streames of fresh springs which flow and run into them.

†**Infriar**, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. IN-2 + FRIAR.] *trans.* To make into a friar; *refl.* to become a friar.

1611 *Florio, Infratursi*, to infrier himselfe.

†**Infriate**, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. ppl. stem of L. *infricare* to break or rub down.] To crumble (Cockeram, 1623).

†**Infricate**, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. ppl. stem of L. *infricare* to rub in.] *trans.* To rub in or on (Cockeram, 1623).

†**Infraction**, *Obs. rare*—1. [n. of action f. L. *infricare*: see *prec.*] = next.

1578 *Banister Hist. Man* v. 64 Nature hath endued (the skin) with an infinite number of pores .. and [by] infraction, these manifestly do shew themselves. 1658 [see next].

Infraction (infrik'shən). [ad. L. *infraction-em* (doubtful reading in *Celsus* VIII. xi): see FRICTION.] The action of rubbing in.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Infraction*, a rubbing in, a chafing. 1658 *Phillips, Infraction*, or *Infrication*, a rubbing or chafing in. 1721 in *Bailey*. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Infraction*, .. the rubbing into the skin of an ointment. 1888 *Med. News* July 101 The inflammation, he said, set in after the fourth infraction.

†**Infrigidate**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late L. *infrigidat-us*, pa. pple. of *infrigidare*: see next.] Made or become cold; chilled, cooled down.

1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 166 b/1 Thenne he whiche was Infrigidate and colde .. was made al hole by the brennyng hete of angre.

Infrigidate (infri'djidət), *v.* Now *rare*. [f. ppl. stem of late L. *infrigidare* to make cold, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *frigidus* cold, FRIGID. Cf. obs. F. *infrigidier* (Godef.).] *trans.* To make cold or frigid; to chill, cool.

1545 *Raynold Byrth Mankynde* III. iii. (1634) 174 Such herbes, the which haue power to infrigidate and coole. 1610 *Sir C. Heydon Astrol. Disc.* (1650) 20 It is not the essence thereof either to heat or infrigidate. 1686 *Goad Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 33 That Room is the cooler for the walls sake, the Emanation from thence infrigidating the place. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* I. xiii. 269 A congenial atmosphere; which, however, she infrigidated by her overflow of exclamatory wonderment.

Hence **Infrigidating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1650 *Ashmole Chym. Collect.* 77 Therefore make it Cold, for then is manifest the hidden, and the Manifest by infrigidating is hid. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 256, I have made infrigidating Mixtures with Sal Armoniack.

Infrigidation (infri'djidə'tʃən). [ad. late L. *infrigidation-em*, n. of action from *infrigidare*: see *prec.* Cf. OF. *infrigidation* (14th c. in *Godef.*)] The action of cooling or condition of being cooled, refrigeration.

1590 *Barrough Meth. Physick* VII. xi. (1639) 399 If .. we think that there be greater need of infrigidation and cooling. 1686 *Goad Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 30 All Infrigidation is performed by transfusion of a Spirit, as Rooms are cool by strewing of Herbs, Flags, and Asperion of sweet Water. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 126 p. 2 She had also the Power of communicating it (the spirit of continency) to all who beheld her. This the Scoffers of those Days called, The Gift of Infrigidation. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Infrigidative**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *infrigidat-ivus* (see INFRIGIDATE *v.*) + -IVE. Cf. OF. *infrigidatif*, -ive (15th c. in *Godef.*)] *a. adj.* Cooling. *b. sb.* A cooling agent.

1541 *R. Copland Gynodon's Formul.* R. iij b, Medycynes that be colde, dysscatynes, & infrigidatyues. 1543 *Trarheron Vigo's Chirurg.* II. iii. 18 It taketh awaye the malignant proceedinge of thynges, that are infrigidative and do greatlye coole. 1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 248/1 An infrigidative for inflamede and exulceratinge Brestes.

Infringe (infri'ndʒ), *v.* Also 6 *enfring*, *infrynge*, 6-7 *infring*. [ad. L. *infringere* to break, injure, damage, make void, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *frangere* to break.]

†1. *trans.* To break, shatter (*rare* in physical sense); to break down, crush, destroy; to foil, defeat, frustrate; to cancel, invalidate. *Obs.*

1543 *Grafton Contin. Harding* 465 Y^e duke .. woulde haue married lady Mary .. which mariage y^e kyng did infringe & stoppe. 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VIII. 219 She .. did all that she could to infringe the determination of the said Universities and clergie. 1603 *Knolles Hist. Turks* (1621) 106 How the Turkes were to be resisted, and their attempts infringed. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XII. (1626) 249 [He] trotting in a round, Infring'd the aire with this disdainfull sound. 1632 *Quarles Div. Fancies* VII. (1650) 5 It is a potent Science that infringes Strung Prison doors; and heaves them from their hinges. 1637 *R. Humphrey tr. St. Ambrose Pref.* The three-fold cable is not easily infringed. 1671 *Milton P. R.* I. 62 If so we can, and by the head Broken be not intended all our power To be infrin'd.

2. To commit a breach or infraction of (a law, obligation, right, etc.); to violate or break (an oath, pledge, treaty, etc.); to transgress, contravene.

1533 in *Gross Guild Merch.* II. 73 Whatsoever brothir or brethir attempte to infringe or breke this sayde lawe. 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VIII. 22 And least .. the Damosell .. woulde not consent too hym for offending her conscience and infringing her promes. 1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* IV. iii. 144 Ioue for your Loue woulde infringe an oath. 1647 *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* II. § 69 The undoubted Fundamental privilege of the Commons in Parliament, that all Supplies should have their rise and beginning from Them .. had never been infringed, or violated, or so much as questioned. 1715-20 *Pope Hist. IV.* 94 The proud Trojans first infringe the peace. 1769 *Blackstone Comm.* IV. vi. 88 The crime [coining] itself is made a species of high treason; as being a breach of allegiance, by infringing the king's prerogative. 1844 *H. H. Wilson Brit. India* III. 7 The editor .. having infringed the regulations to which the press had been subjected by the Government. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* XIII. 111. 287 Those privileges of the people which the Stuarts had illegally infringed. 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 4 May 9/3 With regard to the second alleged infringing tyre .. the judge held that it infringed neither the Welch nor the Clincher patent.

†3. To refute; to contradict, deny. *Obs.*

1590 *Swynburne Testaments* 264 This conclusion, that the later doctee infringe the former, is diversely enlarged. 1601-2 *Fulbecke 1st Pt. Parall.* 65 This may suffice to infringe that which you haue deliuered. 1660 *H. More Myst. Godl.* v. xvii. 200 Nor do those Expressions .. at all infringe the Truth we have declared.

†4. To break the force or diminish the strength of; to weaken, enfeeble, impair; to mitigate. *Obs.*

1604 *R. Cawdrey Table Alph. Infringe*, .. to make weake, or feeble. 1620 *Venner Via Recta* VIII. 171 They doe .. oppresse a weake stomacke, and infringe the naturall heat. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* XIV. 481 Such [medicines] as concentrate and infringe Acids, such as .. Corals, Chalk. 1694 *Salmon Bale's Disp.* (1715) 533/2 It will yet much more infringe the corrosive Quality of the remaining Acid Spirits.

5. *intr.* To break in or encroach on or upon.

1760-72 *H. Baooke Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 51 Judges .. are yet intimidated from infringing, by any sentence, on

the laws and constitution of these realms. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) I. 147 They did not infringe upon this boundary for some time. 1774 *Jefferson Autobiogr.* App. Wks. 1859 I. 141 Let no act be passed by any one legislature, which may infringe on the rights and liberties of another. 1868 *Farrar Silence & V.* VIII. (1875) 137 Never let pleasure infringe on the domain of duty.

Hence **Infringed** *ppl. a.*; **Infringing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c. 1555 *Harpfield Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 146 This case .. nothing tendeth to the infringing of any honour or service. 1771 *Goldsm. Hist. Eng.* I. 370 The subject of his infringed pretensions. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 2/1 The Incandescent Gas Light Company has spent enormous sums .. in proceedings against unscrupulous dealers and importers of infringing mantles. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 14 Oct. 5/3 Let there be no talk to us of infringed rights.

†**Infringe**, *v.* 2 *Obs. rare*—0. [IN-2.] *trans.* To furnish with a fringe.

1598 *Florio, Infrangere*, to infringe, or decke with fringe.

Infringement (infri'ndʒmənt). [f. INFRINGE *v.* + -MENT.] The act or fact of infringing.

1. A breaking or breach (of a law, obligation, right, etc.); breach, violation.

Frequent in *infringement of copyright or patent*.

1628 *Witmer Brit. Rememb.* II. 973 Which on his Justice may infringe bring. 1654 *H. L'Estrange Chas.* I (1655) 61 The imbarque and stay of our ships at Blay by Lewes .. was an infringe ment of the League. 1716 *Addison Freeholder* No. 14 ad fin., It [is] .. a great Infringement of the Liberties of the Subject. 1861 *W. Fairbairn Addr. Brit. Assoc.*, Watt was harassed by infringements of his patent, and lawsuits for the maintenance of his rights. 1878 *Lecky Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 285 Resenting every attempt at equality as a kind of infringement of the laws of nature.

b. A breaking in, encroachment, or intrusion.

1673 *(R. Leigh) Transp. Reh.* 108 They are manifest infringments on our liberty. 1741 *Butler Sermon. Ho. Lords* Wks. 1874 II. 263 Licentiousness is .. a present infringement upon liberty. 1837 *Ht. Martineau Soc. Amer.* III. 238 There is in this respect a dreadful infringement on human rights.

†2. Refutation; contradiction. *Obs.*

1593 *Nashe 4 Lett. Confut.* 42 If you haue anie new infringement to destitute the inditenment of forgerie that I bring against you. 1664 *H. More Myst. Inig.* VI. 15 Nor does the verb being in the plural number make any infringement to this Truth.

Infringent, *a. Med.* [ad. L. *infringent-em*, pres. pple. of *infringere* to INFRINGE.] Of a medicine: Rendering milder; = CORRECTIVE.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Infringer (infri'ndʒər). [f. INFRINGE *v.* + -ER.] One who infringes (in the various senses of the verb); a violator.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 § 1 To correcte and punysh the Infringers and contempters thereof. 1655 *Fuller Ch. Hist.* IV. iv. § 19 He .. having formerly .. appeared a great Patron of Sanctuaries, and a severe punisher of the unjust infringers thereof. 1738 *Warburton Div. Legat.* I. II. iv. 225 Infringers of the Duties of Imperfect Obligation. 1878 *Thurston Hist. Steam-Eng.* 110 Watt claimed that Hornblower .. was an infringer upon his patents. 1889 *Law Times* LXXXII. 260/2 The alleged infringer of a patent is often more sinned against than sinning.

†**Infringible**, *a. Obs.* Also -eable. [var. of INFRANGIBLE with vowel conformed to L. *infringere*. Cf. obs. F. *infringible* (Rabelais, 16th c.).] 1. That cannot be infringed or broken; unbreakable, inviolable, indissoluble.

1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. V. 36 b, The Frenche nacion not remembryng this infringible law, depose .. the very heyre male .. and setup in throne this Pypyn. *Ibid.* IV. 42 a b, In hope of continual peace, and infringible amitie. 1605 *Breton Olde Man's Lesson* (1879) 13 Having betwixt themselves sealed with their hands the infringible band of Faith and Troth in the heart .. hee tooke leaue of his faire lady. 1642 *G. Eglisham Forerunner Revenge* 6 Your Majesty's most royall word, which should be inviolable, your hand and seale which should be infringeable.

b. Rarely of things material: Unbreakable.

1600 *R. Cawdray Treas. Similitis* 305 To trap within the infringible net of his indignation.

2. Irrefragable, indubitable.

1581 *J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 266 And first of all cometh to hand an infringible Argument of Osorius. 1629 *Symmer Spir. Posie* I. i. 6 The equity of the dependencie of the latter upon the former, is infringible.

Infructescence (infrik'tsəns). *Bot. rare.*

[a. F. *infructescence* (G. de St. Pierre, 1870), f. IN-2 + L. *fructus* fruit, after *inflorescence*.] Name for an aggregate fruit, bearing the same relation to a simple fruit that inflorescence does to a single flower.

1876 *Hooker Botany Primer* 80 Aggregate fruits or infructescences.

Infructiferous (infrik'tifərəs), *a. rare.* [f. late L. *infructifer-us* + -OUS: see IN-3 and FRUCTIFEROUS.] Not bearing fruit: in quot. of a disease: Not eruptive, or having the eruption imperfect or suppressed.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 404 In the Barbary plague .. the first and second of the two varieties .. the fructiferous and the infructiferous, were intermixed. *Ibid.* 409 In the .. infructiferous variety it was extremely difficult to distinguish between the one [fever] and the other.

Infructuose (infrik'tjuəs), *a.* [ad. L. *infructuosus* unfruitful, fruitless: see IN-3 and FRUCTUOSE.] Not producing fruit, unfruitful, unprofitable; = INFRUCTUOUS.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Infrafructuose*, unfruitful. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 128 These more intellectual Jews were not content with an infructuose Rabbism.

Hence **Infrafructuosity**, unfruitfulness, sterility. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 553/2 The immobility and infructuosity of the parasitic plants which flourish best in the rewerd of the Eastern Counties.

Infructuous (inf'rūktu'əs), *a.* [f. as prec.: see IN-3 and FRUCTUOUS, and cf. F. *infructueux* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*)]

1. Not bearing fruit; unfruitful, barren.

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 48 Even infructuous barrenness brought Christs curse on the figge tree. 1860 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Hebr. Poetry* (1873) 77 It is these [wild flowers] that because they are infructuous, are spared by marauding bands. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* (1865) 62 The intellect.. would otherwise remain infructuous.

2. Unproductive of good results; fruitless.

1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* Wks. 1862 II. 120 The wolf living is like Runney Marsh: *hyeme malus, æstate molestus, nunquam bonus*. . . Thus every way is this wolf infructuous. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 526 [He] is verging towards fatuity from incessant and infructuous exertions. 1884 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* 357 There are no controversies so wearisome and infructuous as our ecclesiastical.

Hence **Infrafructuously** *adv.*, unfruitfully.

1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 160 Mr. Peacock's cooerage . . . around which I found I had been infructuously describing a circle. 1887 *N. Amer. Rev.* July 36 [He the actor] soon found that his art was infructuously employed in obtaining applause.

† **Infrugal**, *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] Not frugal; wasteful.

1684 J. GOODMAN *Winter Even. Confer.* (1720) 21 (L.) What should betray them to such infrugal expences of time. 1770 *New Dispens.* 628 This infrugal and injudicious composition.

Infrugiferous, *a.* [IN-3.] Not bearing fruit.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Infrugiferous*, bearing no fruit. 1856 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

† **Infrunite**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. I. (post-Aug.) *infrunitus* tasteless, senseless, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *frunisci* to enjoy.] Senseless, silly.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp. Pref.* Every Gentleman who is not sottish or infrunite. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 278 The few Ficulnean Arguments and Infrunite Pamphlets of the Nestorian Arianism and Arian Euty-chianism.

Infrustrable (inf'rūstrā'b'l), *a. rare.* [f. IN-3 + FRUSTRABLE. Cf. obs. F. *infrustrable* (16th c. in Godef.)] Not frustrable; that cannot be frustrated or rendered ineffectual.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 354 A wil universally efficacious, infrustrable, indefectible, and necessary in causing. 1892 N. SMYTH *Chr. Ethics* I. iii. 158 A moral order no less infrustrable, and as universal in its dominion.

Hence **Infrastrably** *adv.*, irresistibly.

1861 W. CUNNINGHAM *Theol. Reform.* (1862) 560 The preservation of the whole ship's company.. was infallibly and infrustrably certain.

Infucate, *v. rare* -o. [f. ppl. stem of L. *infucare* (in pa. pple. *infucatus*); see IN-2 and FUCATE *v.*] *trans.* To colour or paint (the face).

1623 COCKERAM, *Infucate*, to paint, to colour. 1676 COLES, *Infucate*, artificially to colour or paint (the face, etc.). 1828 in WEBSTER. Hence in recent Dicts.

Hence † **Infucation**, *Obs. rare* -o.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Infucation*, a laying on of drugs, or artificial colours upon the face.

† **Infude**, *v. Obs.* Pa. t. in 5 infude. [irreg. f. L. *infundere*, perf. *infudi*: see INFUND and INFOUND. Cf. *defude*, *diffude*, *effude*.]

1. *trans.* To pour in, infuse; also, to pour (on).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 185 b, He.. infudeth or putteth into the soule the admyrable lyght of grace. 1531 ELYOT *Gov. iii.* xxiii. God almyghtie infudeth Sapience into the Memorye of man. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 78 The same bloude infudeth himselfe into the vpper partes. 1599 tr. Gabelthoner's *Bk. Physike* 330/2 Let this stande a night, and a daye, then power it of, & infude other water thereon.

2. To infuse or inspire (a person) with.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xi. 89 Grete well all oure kyn of bloode, That lord, that the with grace infude, he saue all in this place.

|| **Infula** (inf'ulä). [L. (in sense 1).]

1. *Roman Antiq.* A slightly twisted flock or fillet of red and white wool, worn on the forehead by priests, worshippers, and suppliants, or similarly placed on victims for sacrifice, and used in other ways as a religious symbol.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Infula*, a name antiently given to one of the pontifical ornaments worn on the head. *Ibid.*, The difference between the diadem and the infula consisted in this, that the diadem was flat and broad, and the infula rounded and twisted. 1869 W. SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.*, At Roman marriages the bride, who carried wool upon a distaff in the procession, fixed it as an infula upon the door-case of her future husband on entering the house.

2. *Ecl.* Each of the two lappets or ribbons of a bishop's mitre. Also in *Her.*

In med. L. applied also to a chasuble, and in some mediaeval glossaries explained as a mitre or other covering for the head; see DU Cange.

1650 GUILLIM *Heraltry* IV. ii. (1611) 192 This kind of infula or Miter, is worn by the antichristian prelate of Rome. 1848 MAS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art.* (1850) 404 The infula, two bands or lappets, depending from the mitre behind, distinguish the bishop from the abbot. 1882 CUSSANS *Her. xiv.* (ed. 3) 180 From within the circle [of a mitre] depend two *Vitta*, *Infule*, or ribbons of purple fringed at the ends with gold.

† **Infule**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *infula*.] = INFULA 1. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus*, *Hist.* III. xxxi. (1591) 132 [They] then hung out over the walles their sacred veles and infules. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXX. xxxvi. 765 There met him a ship of the Carthaginians, garnished with infules, ribbands, and white flags of peace. 1606 — *Sueton.* 126 This man.. hee caused to be dight with sacred hearbs, and adorned with Infules, like a sacrifice.

Infuminate (inf'umīnēt), *v. rare.* [f. IN-2 + FULMINATE.] *trans.* To render thunderous. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 20 Where.. suns infuminate the stormful sky.

Infumate, *v. rare* -o. [f. ppl. stem of L. *infumare* (Pliny), f. *in-* (IN-2) + *fumare* to smoke, f. *fumus* smoke.] *trans.* To smoke (a thing), to dry by smoking. Hence **Infumated** *ppl. a.* Also **Infumation**.

1721 BAILEY, *Infumation*, a drying in the Smoak. 1727 *Ibid.* vol. II, *Infumated*, smoked, dried in the smoke. 1847 CRAIG, *Infumate*, to dry in the smoke.

† **Infume**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *infumare*: see prec.; cf. also ENFUME.] = prec. Hence **Infumed** *ppl. a.*, **Infuming** *vbl. sb.*

1601, 1607 [see ENFUME]. 1611 FLORIO, *Infumatione*, an infuming, a blotting. 1623 COCKERAM, *Infume*, to dry in the smooke.

† **Infund**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *infundere* to pour in, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *fundere* to pour. Cf. INFOUND, INFUDE, INFUSE.]

1. *trans.* To pour in; to infuse; to shed, pour (on).

1514 *Fruyte Redempcyon* (W. de W.) A iij, Infunde grace, kyndle loue. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 207 The kingis servandis.. fassend the wichis infunding certane liquor on the image. 1559 *Primer in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 110 By infunding thy precious oil of comfort into my wounds. 1579 FULKE *Heskins Parl.* 53 The diuine essens infundeth it selfe in the sacrament. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* IX. xviii. (1623) 918 The great grace that God giueth and secretly infundeth.

2. To steep; = INFUSE *v.* 4.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 59 Medicaments are infundeth, humected and macerated.

† **Infundible**, *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *infundibilum*: see below.] A funnel.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 48 Infundibles, and many more, which the Apothecary will not use once in a year.

Infundibular (inf'undi-bi'ulär), *a.* [f. L. type **infundibularis*, f. *infundibulum*: see below and -AR.] Funnel-shaped; infundibuliform.

1795 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 227 The uterus itself is.. infundibular in its shape. 1809 *Ibid.* XCIX. 212 The bladder.. opens externally by an infundibular process. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 71 The cell.. is seen to be continued inwards by a membranous infundibular prolongation of its margin.

Infundibulate (inf'undi-bi'ulät), *a.* [f. INFUNDIBULUM + -ATE 1.]

1. Having an infundibulum.

Infundibulate *Polyzoa*, marine Polyzoans, having the cell-mouth circular and funnel-shaped, corresponding to the group *Gymnolamata* (Webster, 1864).

2. Funnel-shaped; infundibuliform.

1864 in WEBSTER; hence in later Dicts.

Infundibuliform (inf'undi-bi'ulif'orm), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *infundibuliformis*: see next and -FORM.] Funnel-shaped.

[1708 KERSEY, *Infundibuliformis* (among Herbalists), any Flower that is shap'd like a Funnel.] 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 292 The ventral fins coalesce at their extremities, and form a single, oblong hollow, and, in some degree, infundibuliform fin. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Infundibuliform* Flowers, or funnel-fashioned flower, . . . one of the kinds of monopetalous or one-leav'd flowers, having a narrow tube at one end, and a wide mouth at the other. 1797 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 104 The flowers are very large, infundibuliform, of a pale incarnate colour. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 216 Cells.. infundibuliform, . . . multilamellate.

|| **Infundibulum** (inf'undi-bi'ul'm), [L., = funnel, f. *infundere* to pour in, INFUND + -ulum, suffix forming names of instruments.]

† 1. A funnel. *Obs. rare* -o.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Infundibulum* (Lat.), a Tunnel, or Funnel, for the pouring off Liquors into Vessels.

2. *Anat.* Applied to various funnel-shaped cavities or structures of the body.

Infundibulum of the brain (f. *cerebri*), a funnel-shaped prolongation downwards and forwards of the third ventricle of the brain, at the extremity of which is the pituitary body. 1. *f. of the cochlea*, the thin plate of bone, shaped like half a funnel, under the cupola of the cochlea of the ear. 1. *f. of the ethmoid bone*, the sinuous canal connecting the frontal sinus with the middle meatus of the nose. 1. *f. of the Fallopian tube*, the fimbriated end of this. 1. *f. of the heart*, the *conus arteriosus* or conical upper part of the right ventricle. *Infundibula of the kidney*, the two or three main divisions of the pelvis of the kidney, formed by the confluence of the calyces. 1. *f. of the lungs*, the funnel-shaped sacs in which the air-passages terminate.

[1706 PHILLIPS, *Infundibulum Cerebri*, . . . the Brain-Tunnel.] 1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Infundibulum of the Brain*, a canal that proceeds from the vulva of the brain to the pituitary gland in the sella turcica. 1883 MARTIN & MOALE *Verteb. Dissect.* 153 The *infundibulum*, a prolongation of gray matter from the floor of the third ventricle. 1894 FIELD 9 June 850/3 There being no cavity or infundibulum in the incisors of the ox, there is no mark to be worn out.

b. *Zool.* (a) 'A tubular organ in the Cephalopoda through which the water is driven from the gills'. (b) 'The gastric cavity of Ctenophora with

which the oesophageal tube communicates' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). (c) 'The dilated upper extremity of the oviduct of a bird.'

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 172 On opposite sides of the infundibulum a canal is given off towards the middle of each half of the body.

† **Infuneral**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. IN-2 + FUNERAL *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To entomb.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. lxvi, Disconsolat (As though her flesh did but infuneral Her buried ghost) she in an arbour sat.. weeping her cursed state.

Infurcation (inf'urkät'fön), [f. IN-2 + L. *furca* fork: cf. FURCATION.] 'A forked expansion' (Craig, 1847).

Infuriate (inf'ü-riät), *a.* [ad. med. L. *infuriatus*, pa. pple. of *infuriare*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *furiare* to madden, enrage, f. *furia* FURY. Cf. It. *infuriare* to grow into fury or rage (Florio).]

Excited to fury; maddened; full of fury; enraged, raging, frantic, furious. (Of persons and their actions, animals, etc.: *fig.* of things.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 486 Hollow Engins long and round Thick-ramm'd, at th' other bore with touch of fire Dilated and infuriate. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1096 Th' infuriate hil that shoots the pillar'd flame. 1730-46 — *Autumn* 39 Inflam'd, beyond the most infuriate wrath Of the worst monster that e'er roamed the waste. 1824 DISDIN *Litr. Comp.* 594 The infuriate and unrelenting opponent of Nash. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xxiv. (1865) III. 114 The Roman people.. were so infuriate against Caesar's destroyers.

Hence **Infuriately** *adv.*, in an infuriate manner, furiously.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. vii. 121. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child Jago* 134 Billy Leary fought and battered infuriately.

Infuriate (inf'ü-riät), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med. L. *infuriare* to madden; see prec.] *trans.* To fill with fury; to render furious or mad with anger; to provoke to fury or fierce passion; to enrage.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xii. 322 Like those curls of entangled snakes with which Erinny's said to have infuriated Athemas and Ino. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii. This insulting allusion to his dark skin infuriates Neville.

Hence **Infuriating** *ppl. a.*; **Infuriatingly** *adv.*; also **Infuriation**, the action of maddening, infuriated condition.

1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* i. (1853) 17 He rolled about like a tipsy man.. to the utter infuriation of Shiver-the-timbers. 1895 LUCAS MALET *Col. Enderby's Wife* (ed. 3) III. vi. i. 61 He was so infuriatingly calm. 1891 Miss DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 166, I looked back and saw the painter making cigarettes.. It was infuriating!

Infuriated (inf'ü-riät'ed), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Provoked to fury; maddened with passion; furiously enraged.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* II. Wks. VIII. 238 They tore the reputation of the clergy to pieces by their infuriated declamations and invectives. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 965 Not an infuriate, observe, but an infuriated mob—rendered infuriate. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art.* (1850) 316 Whereupon he was condemned to death, and stoned by the infuriated people.

† **Infurnace**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. IN-2 + FURNACE.] *trans.* To place in a furnace.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1626) 129 As puluer'd flints, infurnest vnder ground, By sprinkled water fire conceale.

Infurpe, in *with infurpe*: see WITHINFORTH.

Infuscate (inf'uskät), *a.* [ad. L. *infuscatus*, pa. pple.: see next.] Clouded or darkened.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 292 *Infuscate*, when a colour is darkened by the superinduction of a brownish shade or cloud.

† **Infuscate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *infuscare*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *fuscare*, f. *fuscus* dark-brown, dusky.] *trans.* To make dark-coloured or dusky; to darken. Hence **Infuscated** *ppl. a.*

1650 tr. *Cassini's Ang. Peace* 90 The eternal City.. was infuscated with the sooty vapours of a brutish Warre. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Infuscated*, made obscure, dark, black, etc.

† **Infuscation**, *Obs. rare* -o. [n. of action from L. *infuscare*: see prec.] The action of darkening; darkened or dusky condition.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Infuscation*, a making dark or dusky. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Infuse**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *infusus* a pouring in, f. ppl. stem of *infundere*: see INFUSE *v.*] = INFUSION.

1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 47 In the infuse they are taken from iii aureis [= 12 drams each] untill sixe. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Love* 47 Some little drop of thy celestial dew, That may my rymes with sweet infuse embrew.

† **Infuse**, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *infus*, -e (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *infusus*, pa. pple. of *infundere* to pour in: see next.] = INFUSED.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* I. v. (W. de W. 1506) 48 There ben three vertues theologicale & infuses. That is to knowe fayth, charyte, & hope, the whiche ben called infuses, for that y^e when y^e soule is purified by baptem from orygnall synne god createth & putteth these three vertues in the soule. c 1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 220 Take malvese and white wyne, of eche a pynte, and styrr alle these to-guether, and lett them stande infuse two or thre dayes.

Infuse (inf'üz), *v.* Also 6 en-1. [f. L. *infusus*, ppl. stem of *infundere* to pour in (see INFUND), or a. F. *infuser* (15-16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To pour in: † to pour (a liquid) into a place or vessel (*obs.*); to introduce (a liquid ingredient).

1432-50 tr. *Hidden* (Rolls) I. 61 The ocean infused in to diverse places. 1645 SIR W. MURK Misc. Poems xx. 14 Tho springs and founts infuse their liquid stoir. 1637 Heywood Dial. II. Wks. 1874 VI. 128 'Tis of great consequence, what is infused into a Vessel when it first is vs'd. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 142 ¶ 3 The one as greedily sucks in the poison, as the other infuseth infuses it. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. i. By the force of that soporiferous medicine infused into my liquor. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 70 The charm of nobility infused its balsam as an ingredient into the dose of criticism.

2. *transf. and fig.* To introduce as by pouring; to instil, insinuate. Used spec. of the work of God in the imparting of grace, and of nature in the implanting of innate knowledge. Const. into (*in*, † to).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 104 b, This holy gyfte of pite. is infused in to the soule of man or woman with grace. 1583 STANYHURST *Ensis* I. (Arb.) 40 Venus enfuseth sweet sleepe to the party resembled. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 461 These words, these looks, Infuse new life in me. 1605 JAMES I. *Gunpowder Plot* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 11 All knowledge must be either infused or acquired. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 129 Infants have an habite of faith infused into them in Baptisme. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xviii. (1866) I. 476 He infused his own intrepid spirit into the troops. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 560 He, as far as he was able, infused new life into the old universities. 1891 1551 GARDNER *Explic.* 127 b, The diuine ineffably infused it selfe in to the visible Sacrament. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 132. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note S. 659 Consider how He abideth in us. infusing Himself into our bodies.

† b. To instil or try to instil a notion or belief.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 158 b, Infusing and puttyng into mens heades. his right to y^e crown. 1623 *De. Buckhm's Narrative* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 122 Gondomar privately infused to the Prince his Highness. That the Duke was in heart. a Roman Catholic. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. 31 They took care to infuse it into all people. that all was done to make way for Popery.

† c. To pour on or upon; to shed, diffuse. *Obs.*

c 1220 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 755 Yf ofte vpon the rootes as they stonde, The boles galle enfusid be. 1591 SHAKS. *J. Hen. VI.* I. ii. 85 With those cleare Rayes, which shew infused on me, That beauteie am I blest with, which you may see. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 351 The white of an egg. ought to be infused, or spread vpon the foresaid wooll, with the powder of Frankincense. 1672 STERRY and Posth. Vol. (1680) 323 Choice Meats infuse all their pleasant Tastes and Relishes distinctly upon the curious Palate of the Eater.

4. To steep or drench (a plant, etc.) in a liquid, so as to extract its soluble properties; to macerate.

1533 *Elvot Cast. Helthe* (1541) 58 a, Reubarbarum by it selfe from two drammes unto foure, infused or stiped in lycour, from liii drammes unto viii. 1593 *HYLL Art Garden.* 126 To make Artichocks. y^e grow sweet in tast, infuse the seeds before, in either milke, with hony, or in water with sugar, or els in pleasant wine. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. act. 337 The fillings of Iron infused in vinegar, will with a decoction of galls make good Inke, without any copperose at all. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 82 They infused the ashes of burned vegetables in their water. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 293 Strawberry or Raspberry Wine. Bruise six gallons of either fruit; press out the juice; on the marc pour seven gallons of water; infuse for twelve hours, and press out the liquor. 1890 BARRIE *Little Minister* (1892) 261 While I am infusing my tea.

† b. To dissolve or melt. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 322 Take of mel rosatum, oyl of roses, wax, and turpentine, of each, like quantity: infuse them all on the fire together.

c. *intr.* To undergo the process of infusion or maceration.

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 105 You must prouide some distilled water of endiue, and succorie. and into the same put a slice of rubarbe to infuse. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 397 Leave it to infuse till the next day. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* vii, The pot's infusing at the kitchen fire, and I'll fetch it in myself.

† 5. With inverted constr.: To affect or act upon (a liquid) by steeping some soluble substance in it; hence, to imbue or inspire (a person or thing) with some infused quality. *Obs.*

1560 *Proud wyues Pater noster* 529 in *Hazl. F. P. P.* IV. 176 Infuse vs with grace, Lorde, in contynuaunce. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 928 Infusing them with dreadfull prophecies. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iv, Would I had some poyson to infuse it with. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 154 Thou didst smile, Infused with a fortitude from heauen. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (J.), Drink, infused with flesh, will nourish faster and easier than meat and drink together. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* v. II. 305 The excessive difficulty of infusing young mountaineers with a proper sense of responsibility.

Hence Infusing *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Infusura*, an infusing. 1680-90 TEMPLE *Art. Health* Misc. 1701 III. 193 The Physician. whose greatest Skill perhaps often lies in the infusing of Hopes.

Infused (infū'zēd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Poured in, instilled; *spec.* imparted by divine influence, or by nature. *lit. and fig.*

1577 VAUTROUILIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 63 For that worke he poureth into him charitie, which they call charitie infused. 1598 FLORIO, *Infuso*, infused, melted, poured in. 1607-12 BACON *Ess., Cust. & Educ.* (Arb.) 366/1 Mens. speeches [are] according to their learnings and infused opinions. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 24 Nor do we think that his [Adam's] unhappy fall did so much concern his rare and infused habits. 1811 *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 403 The lungs. were totally black from infused blood into the hair cells. 1891 CHURCH *Oxford Movem.* xvii. 307 A doc-

trine. which substituted a fictitious and imputed righteousness for an inherent and infused and real one.

2. Steeped in liquid so as to impart its qualities. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 144 Cover it with good Brandy four Inches above the infus'd Matter. 1853 SOVERA *Pantroph.* 92 Ginger is taken infused as a drink.

Hence **Infusedly** *adv.*, in an infused manner.

1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 59 The receptacle of adjuncts inherent. ingendred naturally, infusedly, habitually in it.

Infuser (infū'zər), [*f.* INFUSE *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who infuses or pours in. Chiefly *fig.* 1598 FLORIO, *Infunditore*, an infuser, a melter, a powder in. 1615 J. WHITE *Serm.* 33 Thou o blessed Trinitie, the sole infuser of grace. 1828 *Mirror* V. 334/2 The infuser of joy in our home. 1868 MISS YONGE *Pupils St. John* xvii. 278 James of Nisibis was the great infuser of this spirit.

2. A vessel for making infusions; † *spec.* a retort. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 398/1 An Infuser, or a Glass Body with a long Neck. also termed a Distillatory. 1899 *Adv.*, Tea Infuser, Patent, White China.

Infusibility (infū'zəbəliti), [*f.* INFUSIBLE *a.* 1: see -ITY, and cf. *F. infusibilité* (18th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] The quality or fact of being infusible; incapability of being fused or melted.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 42 The calcination, infusibility or fusibility, at different degrees measured by Mr. Wedgwood's Pyrometer. 1816 CLEVELAND *Min.* 264 It differs from feldspar by its greater hardness and its infusibility. 1831 CARLYLE *Ess., Schiller* (1872) III. 95 To the last, there is a stiffness in him, a certain infusibility.

Infusible (infū'zəbəl), *a.* 1 [*f.* IN- + FUSIBLE. Cf. *F. infusible* (1760 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Not fusible; incapable of being fused or melted.

1555 EORN *Decades* 341 An earthy substance infusible and not able to be molten. 1650 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. (1659) 40 Vitrification is. a fusion of the salt and earth. wherein the fusible salt draws the earth and infusible part into one continuum. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 6 Pure lime, except placed in clay, is infusible. 1870 J. VEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 112 The infusible and rare metal platinum. *fig.* 1877 OWEN *Mry. Wellesley's Desp.* Introd. 44 The beauty of the style, unimpaired. by the amalgam of infusible Orientalisms.

Hence **Infusibleness**, the quality of being infusible. In recent Dicts.

Infusible, *a.* 2 *rare* -1. [*ad. L. type *infusibilis*, f. *ppl. stem of L. infundere* to pour in: see INFUSE.] Capable of being infused.

a 1660 HAMMOND (J.), The doctrines being infusible into all.

Hence **Infusibility** 2.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Infusile, *a.* *rare*. [*f.* IN- + FUSILE.] Not fusile; not having the quality of fusing.

1825 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 347 The uncombining and infusile genius of our language.

Infusion (infū'zən), [*a. F. infusion* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), or immediately *ad. L. infusio*-em, n. of action *f. infundere* to pour in: see INFUSE.]

1. The action of pouring in (a liquid), or fact of being poured in; that which is poured in. Now chiefly *fig.*, as in 'the infusion of new blood', which passes into 5.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 491/2 Our sauour himselfe. did put water in to wyne, though there was no mention made thereof in the writing, no more then there was of diuers other thynges. Of which thynges this infusion of water is one. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. Ep. Ded., When Gods will is to haue His children nourished with the. unmingled milke of His word, dare man use the infusion of water, to the weakening of them? 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 131 ¶ 7 Another [cyder], with a less quantity of the same infusion, would rise into a dark purple. a 1716 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1717) VI. 396 We all know, that we may infuse, what we will into an empty Vessel, but a full one has no room for a farther Infusion. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. i. iv. 216 The continual fusion into it of new blood to perform its functions.

b. *spec. in Surg.* Injection: see quot.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Explan. Words, *Infusion* signifieth the conuersion of some medicinale liquor into the body by clystere or other instrument. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Infusion*,. in Surgery, the act of introducing medicinal substances into the veins by means of the Infusor, or into these or other cavities, or into the parenchyma of organs, by hydrostatic pressure.

2. The action of infusing some principle, quality, or idea, into the mind, soul, or heart; esp. the imparting of *a priori* ideas or of divine grace: see quot. 1857, 1875.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. xii. 56 In be crosse is infusion of heuently swetes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 149 Whiche inspiracyon. is none other but a infusion of a spiritual grace. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 41 Neither hath he his art altogether by infusion, but by instruction, and experience. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 231 How is Christ made righteousness to the believer? Not by infusion, but imputation; not by putting righteousness into him, but by putting a righteousness upon him. 1727-46 THOMSON *Spring* 587 No sooner grows The soft infusion prevalent and wide, Than, all alive, at once their joy o'erflows In music unconfin'd. 1857 T. E. WEBB *Intellectualism* Locke III. 47 The doctrine of Infusion—the doctrine which regarded our *a priori* Ideas as infused into the Intellect by an act of God. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* v. 135 This lifelong increase of charity in the soul is wrought. by gift and infusion on God's part.

† b. Insidious suggestion, insinuation. *Obs.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 52 The greater error of the two (though unwillingly) I am constrained to impose on my Lord of Essex, or rather on his youth; But, to omit

that of infusion [etc.]. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 143 By the infusions he made into King James. he did all he could to discountenance that Party. 1756 JOHNSON *Life Browne* Wks. IV. 595 Not watchful against the power of his infusions. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. vii. 41 [They] contributed by their infusions [later *edd.* suggestions] to sour and disgust him still more.

† c. Infused temperament; character imparted by nature. *Obs. rare.* Cf. INFUSIONISM.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 122 His infusion of such dearth and rareness.

† 3. The action of pouring or shedding forth; that which is poured forth; outpouring, effusion. *Obs.* 1562 W. FULKER *Melior* (1571) 39 Possidonius. saide, it [the milky way] is the infusion of the heate of sterres.

4. The process of pouring water over a substance, or steeping the substance in water, in order to impregnate the liquid with its properties or virtues. † Formerly, also, the dissolving of a salt or other soluble substance.

1573 TWYNE *Æncid* XII. Mm j b, The same [Dittany] Dame Venus thyther brings, And into water vessels bright it secretly she flinges, And makes thereof Infusion [later *edd.* steeping] large, the vertue forth to take. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 272 Infusion is the preparation of medicaments, cut or bruised in some humidity convenient for the purpose, a lesser or longer time. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vi. 139 Oil of Ivy-berries, made by expression or infusion. 1676 GREW *Exp. Solut. Salts* I. § 28 Not only in the Infusion of several Ingredients together, but of any one singly, that such a proportion thereof to the Menstruum be not exceeded. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 122 After this Time of Infusion, separate the Water from the Substances. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 37 By infusion, that is, by pouring a liquid, more or less heated, on the substance from which we wish to extract the remedial principles.

b. A dilute liquid extract obtained from a substance by soaking it with, or steeping it in, water; also any water containing dissolved organic (esp. vegetable) matter, such as that in which *Infusoria* are found.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health, Aphorisms Hippocrates* C v, The infusion of hyera healeth the melancolike paynes of the head. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 18 For the Preparations of Medicines and other Infusions. 1684 HOYLE *Porousn. Anim.* Bod. iii. 26 Clothes or sponges wetted in Infusion of Tobacco. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 311 An infusion of the bark, or other bitters, in small wine, may be drank for some time. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 520 If the colour of the infusion tend too much to purple, it may be amended by a drop or two of solution of pure ammonia. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 451 [Mons] *termo*,. Found in vegetable and animal infusions. 1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 9 Many of these creatures do not live in infusions, but on the contrary, inhabit the sea and fresh water. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xiii. 295 The infusions continued unchanged for months.

5. The action of infusing or introducing a modifying element or new characteristic; an infused element, admixture, tincture.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 805 The Aire (no doubt) receiueh great Tincture and Infusion from the Earth. 1727 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 187 During the usurpation, such an infusion of enthusiastic jargon prevailed in every writing. 1788 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 82 Too great an infusion of various and heterogeneous opinions may embarrass that decision. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Some Old Actors*, He. was a gentleman with a slight infusion of the footman. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II. Introd. § 193 Absence of all the ancient texts. with an increasing infusion of the later Syrian readings.

6. The action of pouring on water in baptism, as opposed to immersion; = AFFUSION.

1751-73 JORTIN *Ecl. Hist.* (R.), Baptism by infusion began to be introduced in cold climates. 1879 W. HEWORTH in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 361/2 Originally used only for sick or infirm persons, the method of baptism by infusion became gradually the established practice.

7. *attrib.*, as infusion-jar: see quot.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Infusion jar*, an apparatus in which to prepare an infusion; an earthenware jug containing a strainer on which to receive the material to be dealt with.

Infusionism (infū'zəniz'm), [*f.* prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine that the soul is a divine emanation, infused into the body at conception or birth.

1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

So **Infusionist**, an adherent of this doctrine.

1893 MYERS *Sc. & Future Life* 59 Infusionists have held that the soul pre-existed elsewhere, but was infused into the body at some given moment.

Infusive (infū'siv), *a.* [*f.* *L. infus-*, *ppl. stem of L. infundere* to pour in + -IVE.]

1. Having the quality or power of infusing.

1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 867 Still let my song a nobler note assume, And sing th' infusive force of Spring on Man. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 315 The infusive virulence of sins which. strike their venom and infix their cancer into the soul.

† 2. Characterized by being naturally or divinely infused (see INFUSION 2); innate. *Obs.*

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* 30 To treat of the Dispositions of mens mindes, it is strange to see what difference appeares in them (even by natural and infusive motion).

Infusor (infū'zər, -zər), [*a. L. infusor*, agent-n. *f. infundere* to pour in: see INFUSE.] One who or that which infuses; *spec.*: see quot.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Infusor*,. an instrument proposed by Hunter for the introduction of blood or other nutritive substances into the tissues. It consists of an open glass tube. [with] an india-rubber tube. to which is attached a hollow metallic needle containing 45 or 50 apertures.

|| **Infusoria** (infusō'riā), *sb. pl.* [Neuter pl. (sc. *animalcula*) of mod.L. *infusorius* INFUSORY; in Ger. *infusorien*, *F. infusiores*: the name *animalcula infusoria* was first used by Ledermüller of Nürnberg, 1760-63.]

A class of Protozoa, comprising ciliated, tentaculate, and flagellate animalcula, essentially unicellular, free-swimming, or sedentary; so called because found in infusions of decaying animal or vegetable matter.

Originally, as constituted by O. F. Müller, the *Infusoria* comprehended an assemblage of minute, usually microscopic, organisms, of many diverse kinds, including some now classed as vegetables, as the *Diatomaceæ* and the *Desmidiaceæ*. As now limited, the *Infusoria* are Protozoa characterized by a half-liquid endosarc, a firm cortical ectosarc, an outer membranous cuticle, a mouth and anus, and a contractile vesicle which injects fluid. They were regarded by Huxley as a primary group in the animal kingdom.

[1765 WISSMANN (title) *Observationes de Animalculis Infusoriis*. (8vo Göttingen). 1786 O. F. MÜLLER (title) *Animalcula Infusoria fluviatilia et marina* (4to Havniae et Leipzig).] 1787 G. ADAMS *Ess. Microsc.* (1798) 416 The animalcula infusoria take their name from their being found in all kinds either of vegetable or animal infusions. 1798 F. KANMACHER *ibid.* 428 note. Nor is the celerity of the various species of animalcula infusoria less deserving of admiration. 1819 *Pantologia, Infusoria*, an order of the class vermes; consisting of minute, simple animalcules, seldom visible to the naked eye. 1832 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 12 Why are there still such multitudes of infusoria and polypes, or of coniferæ and other cryptogamic plants? 1834 A. PRITCHARD (title) *A History of the Infusoria*. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* I. (1879) 5 Professor Ehrenberg finds that this dust consists in great part of infusoria with siliceous shields. 1880 W. SAVILLE KENT (title) *A Manual of the Infusoria*, including a description of all known Flagellate, Ciliate, and Tentaculiferous Protozoa.

Infusorial (infusō'riāl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the Infusoria; consisting of or formed by Infusoria.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* i. 4 Commencing with the Infusorial monad, we may ascend . . by a succession of closely allied forms, to the sea-urchin and holothuria. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xviii. 139 The . . remarkable infusorial dust on the coast of Africa. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 358 To check the growth of fungoid or infusorial organisms. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. v. 176 You find the putrefying substance swarming with infusorial life. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Textbk. Geol.* xix. 363 Among the most remarkable features of foreign tertiary are the infusorial and foraminiferal strata. 1882 GEIKIE *Textbk. Geol.* III. II. iii. § 3. 461 'Infusorial' earth and 'tripoli powder' consist mainly of frustules and fragmentary debris of diatoms which have accumulated on the bottoms of lacustrine areas.

Infusorian (infusō'riān), *a. and sb.* [f. as prec. + -AN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the Infusoria.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 8/r A spherical infusorian animalcule. 1872 NICHOLSON *Nat. Hist.* 59 The large and universally-distributed class of the Infusorian Animalcules.

B. sb. A member of the Infusoria.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 7/2 An aperture . . formed in the wall of the infusorian. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. iii. 186 One of the Spirula shells was covered with a beautiful stalked infusorian.

Infusoriform (infusō'riāfōrm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Having the form of an infusorian.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inq.* Anim. xi. 654 The embryos are of two kinds, the one vermiform, and the other infusoriform.

|| **Infusorium** (infusō'riūm), [mod.L., sing. of INFUSORIA. Cf. *F. infusoire*.] An individual animalcule of the Infusoria.

1876 LANKESTER *Hist. Creation* I. i. 8 The coming into existence of a natural body, for example, of a crystal, a fungus, an infusorium, depends merely upon the different particles, which had before existed in a certain form or combination. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* II. 10 An infusorium swims randomly about.

Infusory (infū'səri), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. type **infusorius*, f. *infus-*, ppl. stem of *infundere* to pour in: see -ORY.]

A. adj. †1. Of or pertaining to (surgical) infusion or injection. Obs.

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* xi. 374 An Epistle . . concerning Transfusion of blood, and infusory Chirurgery.

2. = INFUSORIAL.

1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* II. 20 The fifth or infusory order of worms, comprehends those minute and simple animalcules which are seldom capable of being traced, except by a microscope. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. III. ii. 298 The infusory animalcule.

B. sb. A member of the Infusoria.

1835 KIRBY *Ilab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ii. 135 Those that are termed Infusories; because they are usually found in infusions of various substances. 1857 GOSSE *Creation* 227 It was a swimming Infusory with a broad ciliated disk. 1863 POSSIBIL *Creation* 219 Nature appears to have taken as much pains with the humblest infusory as with the stateliest camelopard.

Ing (in). *local.* Forms: 5 *enge*, 5-6 *ynge*, 6 *ynge*, 7-*ing* (e. [a. ON. *eng* f., *enge*, *engi* neut. (Da. *eng*, Sw. *äng*), meadow, meadow-land; co-radicate with OHG. *angar*, MHG. *anger* grass land, meadow-land. (Not recorded in OE.)) A common name in the north of England, and in some other parts, for a meadow; esp. one by the side of a river and more or less swampy or subject to inundation.

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1483 *Cath. Angl.* 115/1 Enge, vbi a medew. 1494 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 261 Elsay ynges. 1583 *Ibid.* 381 A lease of Swilling yng; the lease of Bushop yng. 1626 *Quarter Sessions Rec.* III. (North Riding Rec. Soc.) 14 A common waie for leading corne and baie for the inhabitants of Great Broughton from their inges and feildes to the said towne, and for their carriages to the mill. 1663 *MS. Indenture, Barby, Yks.* 2 half acres of meadow in the broad ing in Angram. 1793 *Act 33 Geo. III.* c. xci. title, An act for dividing . . the commons and waste grounds and inges, or meadow grounds, within the township of Knottingley, in the west riding of the county of York. 1828 *Craven Dial.* Ing, a marshy meadow. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* ix, Mists as chill as death. . . rolled down 'ing' and holm till they blended with the frozen fog of the beck. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 314 Others [Fens] termed 'ings', belonging to various towns, yet remain (at particular seasons) in a wet condition. 1875 *Parish Sussex Gloss.* Ing, a common, pasture, or meadow. c 1890 *Newspr.* This morning there is fully 5 ft. of 'fresh' in the Derwent, and the river is still rising. In the inges and marshes of the East Riding the river is over the banks.

b. attrib., as *ing ground*, *ing land*.

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 32 In a moist yeare hard-land-grasse proveth better then carres, or ing-groundes. 1794 *Act Inclosing S. Kelsey* 2 Carr Lands, Ing Lands. . . and Furze Leas, within the said Manor.

-ing, suffix forming verbal derivatives, originally abstract nouns of action, but subsequently developed in various directions: OE. *-ung*, *-ing* = OFris. *-unge*, *-enge*, *-inge*, OS. *-unga* (MLG. and MDu. *-inge*, Du. *-ing*), OHG. *-unga*, *-ung* (MHG. *-unge*, Ger. *-ung*), ON. *-ung* and *-ing*; not known in Gothic: -O'Leut. type **ungā* (and ? **ingā*) str. fem.; not identified outside I'entonic. In OE. the more usual form was *-ung* (inflected *-unge*), but *-ing* also was frequent, esp. in derivatives from original *ja*-verbs (see Cosijn, *Altwests. Gramm.* II. 21, 22). In early ME., *-ung* rapidly died out, being scarcely found after 1250, and *-ing* (in early ME. *-inge*) became the regular form. In later ME., *-yng* was a frequent scribal variant.

1. The original function of the suffix was to form nouns of action; as *decung* ASKING, from *decian* to ask, *bliding*, *boding* preaching, *BODING*, *claping*, *-ing* CHEAPING, *cliding*, *-ung* CHIDING, *creopung* CREEPING, *ebbung* EEBING, *feeding* FEEDING, *gaderung* GATHERING. These substantives were originally abstract; but even in OE. they often came to express a completed action, a process, habit, or art, as *lelsung*, *-ing* BLESSING, *leornung* LEARNING, *tidung* TIDINGS, *wedding* betrothal, WEDDING, and then admitted a plural; sometimes they became concrete, as in *bedding*, *eardung* dwelling, *offrung* OFFERING, *rynnung* rennet, EARNING 3. During the ME. period all these uses received greater development, and in the 14th c. the formation became established, esp. in the gerundial use (see 2 below), as an actual or possible derivative of every verb. By later extension, formations of the same kind have been analogically made from substantives (see c, g, below), and, by ellipsis, from adverbs, as *innings*, *offing*, *outing*, *homing* (home-coming); while nonce-words in *-ing* are formed freely on words or phrases of many kinds, e.g. *oh-ing*, *hear-hearing*, *hoo-hooting*, *pshaving*, *yo-hoing* (calling *oh!*, *hear!* *hear!*, etc.), *how-d'ye-doing* (saying 'how do you do?'); 'I do not believe in all this *pinling*' (having pints of beer).

In current use, verbal substantives in *-ing* may be grouped, as to their sense, under the following heads:

a. Nouns of continuous action or existence, as *crying*, *falling*, *flying*, *kicking*, *living*, *pushing*, *running*, *sleeping*, *speaking*, *striking*, etc. They are distinguished from verbal sbs. of the same form as the verb-stem, as *a cry*, *a fall*, *a kick*, *a push*, *a run*, *a shout*, *a sleep*, etc., in that the latter denote acts of momentary or short duration, having a definite beginning and end, and grammatically take *a* and *plural*, while the sbs. in *-ing* imply indefinite duration without reference to beginning or end, and take *no plural*. Cf. 'a loud cry', 'many repeated cries', with 'loud and continued crying'. A *push* is done at once, but may be repeated as many *pushes*; *pushing* is continuous, there may be 'much', but not 'many' of it.

b. The notion of action may be limited to that of a single or particular occasion, as a *christening*, *a wedding*, *a meeting*, *a sitting*, *a merry-making*, *an outing*. As thus used, the sb. takes a plural: 'three long sittings'.

c. The notion of simple action passes insensibly into that of a process, practice, habit, or art, which may or may not be regarded as in actual exercise; e.g. '*reading* and *writing* are now common acquirements'; so *drawing*, *engraving*, *fencing*, *smoking*, *swimming*. Words of this kind are also formed directly from sbs. which are the names of things used, or persons engaged, in the action: such are *ballooning*, *blackberrying*, *canalling*, *chambering*, *cocking* (cock-fighting), *fowling*, *gardening*, *hopping* (bop-picking), *hurting* (gathering hurts), *nooning*, *nutting*, *sniping*, *buccaneering*, *costering*, *soldiering*, and the like.

d. Hence often transferred to the concrete or material accompaniment or product of the action or process, as 'the paper was covered with *writing*'; so *bindings*, *blackings*, *drippings*, *dubbing*, *lightnings*, *sewings*, *stitchings*, etc.

e. Hence as the designation of a material thing in which the action or its result is concreted or embodied; as '*a writing* was affixed to the wall'; so '*a covering*, *holding*, *landing*, *shaving*, *winding* (of a river), etc. A peculiar

instance is *a being*, one wherein the attribute of *being* or existence is exemplified, now usually *a living being*.

f. Often used as the collective designation of the substance or material employed in an action or process, as *clothing*, that with which one is clothed; so *bedding*, *carpeting*, *ceiling*, *edging*, *flooring*, *gearing*, *girding*, *honing*, *lining*, *rigging*, *roofing*, *shipping*, *tackling*, *tiling*, *trimming*, etc.

g. In the preceding group, there is often a sb. of the same form as the verb, with which the noun in *-ing* comes to be closely associated, as in *bed*, *bedding*; *clothes*, *clothing*; *floor*, *flooring*; *rail*, *railing*; *ship*, *shipping*, etc. Hence arise formations in *-ing* from substantives without a corresponding verb; esp. in industrial and commercial language, with the sense of a collection or indefinite mass of the thing or of its material; as *ashlaring*, *coping*, *cornicing*, *costering*, *girdering*, *piping*, *scaffolding*, *tubing*; *bagging*, *quilting*, *sacking*, *sheeting*, *shirting*, *ticking*, *trousering*.

h. In some words the concrete sense appears exclusively, or preferentially, in the plural *-ings*: e.g. *earnings*, *leavings*, *sweepings*, *tidings*; *hangings*, *innings*, *moorings*, *trappings*.

Other exceptional or irregular uses of *-ing* are discussed under the individual words.

The vbl. sb. in *-ing* often forms the second element in a compound. The first element may be a qualifying adv. which in the finite tenses of the vb. formerly stood either before or after it, but in the vbl. sbs. and adjs. regularly preceded, and thus came to be united with these: thus, from *out go* or *go out* came *out going*, now *out-going* or *outgoing*. So *down-sitting*, *in-being*, *in-dwelling*, *off-scoring*, *up-rising*, *well-being*. The first element may also be a sb., the direct, indirect, or adverbial object of the verb, as *book-keeping*, *child-bearing*, *glass-blowing*, *house-keeping*, *sheep-shearing*, *sea-faring*, *hand-writing*, *type-writing*, or merely a subjective genitive, as *cock-crowing*, *sun-rising*.

The vbl. sb. often stands in an attributive relation to another sb., as in the *building trade* = the trade of building, *drawing materials* = materials for drawing, *singing lessons* = lessons in singing; when such expressions form established designations, they are regularly hyphenated, and pronounced with the stress on the first element, as in *breeding-place*, *carving-knife*, *dancing-master*, *duelling-house*, *fowling-piece*, *laughing-stock*, *meeting-house*, *reaping-hook*, *stumbling-block*, *spinning-wheel*, *thanksgiving-day*, *turning-lathe*, *walking-stick*, etc. But, when the collocation is only occasional, and the vbl. sb. stands in a simple attributive relation to the following sb., it approaches in function to an adjective, and is liable to be confounded with the pres. pple. (-ING²) used adjectivally. The sense generally determines the nature of the collocation; thus, *drawing lessons* are not lessons that draw, but lessons in drawing; *a fainting fit*, not a fit that faints, but a fit of fainting; *a drinking cup*, not a cup that drinks, but a cup for drinking with. A *walking-leaf* is a leaf (so-called) that walks; a *walking-stick* is a stick for walking. But in some cases in which the second element denotes a machine, agency, or agent, it is difficult to say whether the word in *-ing* is the vbl. sb. used attributively, or the present pple. used adjectivally, e.g. *a cutting tool*, *a bursting charge*, *an advertising agency*. In accordance with general analogy, such combinations are, as a rule, treated in this dictionary as attrib. uses of the vbl. sb.

2. The most notable development of the vbl. sb. in *-ing* is its use as a gerund, i.e. a substantive with certain verbal functions, particularly those of being qualified by an adverb instead of an adjective, and of governing an object like a verb: e.g. the habit of *speaking loosely* (= loose speaking); he has hopes of *coming back speedily* (= a speedy return); he practises *writing* (= the writing of) *leading articles*; engaged in *building himself a house* (= the building of a house for himself); after *having written a letter* (= the completion of the writing of a letter).

This gerundial use is peculiar to English, of which it is a characteristic and most important feature; it was unknown to OE. and early ME.

The first traces of it as yet pointed out (see R. Blume *Ursprung und Entwicklung des Gerundiums im Englischen*, Bremen 1880) occur c 1340 in the Aenbite of Inwit and in the writings of Richard Rolle of Hampole, in the separation of the adv. in *downcoming*, *downfalling*, *ingoining*, etc., and the placing of it after the vbl. sb., *coming down*, *falling down*, *going in*, as in the finite verb, *come down*, *fall down*, *go in*. This was soon extended to adverbs and adverbial phrases generally, so that it became established that any vbl. sb. could, like the vb. to which it belonged, take an adverbial qualification. In other respects the vbl. sb. at first retained its sb. construction, e.g. c 1350 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* (E. E. T. S.) 11 'all manere of withdrawynge of oþer men thynges wrangwysly agaynes þaire wyll þat aghte it'.

A generation later, the vbl. sb. is found with a verbal regimen, thus 1377 *LANGLAND P. Pl.* B. xiv. 186 'Confessioun and knowlechynge and cravynge by mercy Shulde amende vs'; *Ibid.* xix. 72 'with-outen mercy askynge'. This gerundial construction is very frequent in Wyclif's Bible (1382); and it is significant that he regularly uses it in translating the Latin gerund, while he retains the original substantival construction in rendering a Latin n. of action. Thus, *Exod.* xix. 1 'the thridde moneth of the goynge of Yrael out [egressiōis] of the loond of Egipte'; but *Heb.* xii. 10 'in receyuyng [recipiēdo] the halowing of him'; *Mark* iii. 15 'power of heelyng [curandi] sickness, and of castynge out [eiciendi] fendis'. Imitation of the L. gerund was thus app. an influential factor in the development of the Eng. gerundial use of the vbl. sb. Another influence may have been the literal rendering of the Fr. gerund (identical in form with the pr. pple.) after *en*, as in *en venant*, L. *in veniendo*, in coming.

The full development of the gerundial use before 1400 led necessarily to an indefinite increase of vbl. sbs. in *-ing*, since every verb now had one as an actual or potential dependant. In conjunction with the formal identity of gerund and pres. pple. (see -ING²), it led also, at a later date, to the introduction of gerundial expressions for the perfect and future tenses,

and for the passive voice, coinciding in form with the pples. of the same tenses and voices. Thus SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1729) 68 'want of consideration in not having demanded thus much'; SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 50 'fear of being lowly shent'; HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. xi. § 2 'by being unto God united'; SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 16 'in having knowne no trouble in his youth'; *Tempest* III. i. 19 'I will weep for having married you'; *Mod.* 'The news of his being about to return home, instead of having been slain by the enemy'.

But, although the gerundial use was fully established by 1400, it was a long time before it was distinctly separated from the earlier substantival use. The vbl. sb. has the (or equivalent) before it, and of (or equivalent) after it; the gerund has neither. A good example of the two constructions side by side, and with identical sense, occurs in Bacon's third Essay: 'Concerning the Meanes of procuring Unity: Men must beware, that in the procuring . . . of Religious Unity, they doe not', etc. But, down to the 17th c., mixed constructions were frequent, in which the word in -ing had an adjectival qualification with a verbal regimen, or, conversely, an adverbial qualification with the construction of a sb. followed by of: thus SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. iv. 15 b, 'to fall to a sodain straitning them'; *Ibid.* I. xii. 56 b, 'by the well choosing of your commandmentes'.

The gerund still retains one feature of the vbl. sb., viz. that of admitting of a preceding possessive case or possessive pronoun, as in 'after John's behaving so strangely', 'upon my readily granting it'. In the literary language this construction is regularly retained with a pronoun, and very generally with a single personal substantive; but, with names of things, and phraseological or involved denominations, the sign of the possessive began to be dropped already by 1600; thus SHAKS. *Macbeth* I. iii. 44 'By each at once her choppie finger laying Upon her skinnie lips'. No other treatment is now possible in such constructions as 'in default of one or other being accepted', 'on the general and his staff appearing', 'in the event of your expectations not being at once realized', 'in consequence of much snow having fallen'; and, in current spoken English, the 's is commonly omitted with all nouns: thus THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xi. p. 48 'I insist upon Miss Sharp appearing', where 'Miss Sharp's' would now sound pedantic or archaic. Even a pronoun standing before the gerund is put in the objective, in dialect speech; and, when the pronoun is emphatic, this is common in ordinary colloquial English; thus THACKERAY *Esmond* I. 242 'Papa did not care about them learning'; — *Newcomes* 'But who ever heard of them eating an owl?' CHAS. READE *Hard Cash* (1863) II. 332 'That is no excuse for him beating you.' So 'What is the use of me speaking?'

In such constructions the objective sb. or pronoun seems to stand in simple apposition to the gerund, the two forming a kind of combined object of the preposition, reminding us of the Greek infinitive with an accusative after a prep., as in *μετὰ τὸ ἀπαδοθῆναι τὸν Ἰωάννην*, 'after John being delivered up'. But in Eng. there has probably been analogical influence from the construction of the pres. pple.: cf., for instance, 'John was digging potatoes', 'Who saw John digging potatoes?', and 'Who ever heard of John (= John's) digging potatoes?'

3. In a few ME. writers, esp. in Wyclif, the form in -inge, -ynge, also appears for the Dative Infinitive, OE. -enne, ME. -ene, -en. Thus Luke xlii. 23 'who it was of hem that was to doynge [facturus] this thing.' John vi. 72 'this was to bitraynge [traditurus] him.' In its origin this is a case of phonetic confusion; the OE. -enne, confounded with -ende, had, like the pres. pple. (see -ING 2), passed through -inde to -inge, -ynge.

But it is possible that Wyclif, in using this form to render the L. future participle, actually identified it in sense with the gerund, understanding the first quotation above as if = 'who it was of them that was [destined] to the doing of this thing', which he contracted to the gerundial construction 'to doynge this thing'.

-ing², suffix of the present participle, and of adjs. thence derived, or so formed; an alteration of the original OE. -ende = OFris., OS., and, OHG. -ant-i (-ent-i, -ont-i, MHG. -ende, Ger. -end), ON. -and-i (Sw. -ande, Da. -ende), Goth. -and-s, -ant-a = L. -ent, Gr. -ont-, Skr. -ant-.

Already, in later OE., the ppl. -ende was often weakened to -inde, and this became the regular Southern form of the ending in Early ME. From the end of the 12th c. there was a growing tendency to confuse -inde, phonetically or scribally, with -inge; this confusion is especially noticeable in MSS. written by Anglo-Norman scribes in the 13th c. The final result was the predominance of the form -inge, and its general substitution for -inde in the 14th c., although in some works, as the Kentish *Ayenbite* of 1340, the ppl. still regularly has -inde. In Midland English -ende is frequent in Gower, and occasional in Midland writers for some time later; but the southern -inge, -ynge, -ing, favoured by Chaucer, Hoccleve, and Lydgate, soon spread over the Midland area, and became the Standard English form. The Northern dialect, on the other hand, in England and Scotland, retained the earlier ending in the form -ande, -and, strongly contrasted with the verbal sb. in -yng, -ing (-yne, -ene). At the present day the two are completely distinct in Northumberland and the Southern Counties of Scotland, although the general mutescence of final *d*, and the change of -ig to -in, make the difference in most cases only a vowel one: e.g. 'a singan burd', 'the singin (-in) o' the burds', but 'a gaan bairn' (a going child), 'afore gangin' hame'.

As -inge was the proper ending of the vbl. sb. (-ING¹), it has naturally suggested itself to many that the levelling of the pres. pple. under the same form must have been the result of some contact or confusion of the functions or constructions of the two formations. But investigation has discovered no trace of any such functional or constructional contact in Early ME.; and it is now generally agreed that the confusion was, in its origin, entirely phonetic. On the other hand, the fact that the forms had, by the 14th c., become identical, may have been a factor in the development of the gerundial use of the vbl. sb., which began then; and it has certainly influenced the subsequent development of the compound gerundial forms *being made, having made, having been made, being about to go*, etc., which have the same form as the corresponding participles (see -ING¹ 2). The identity of form of pr. pple. and gerund probably also assisted the process whereby, at a later date, such a construction as 'the king went a-hunting', formerly 'on or an huntinge', was shortened to 'the king went hunting', the last word being then taken as the participle; and thus to the shortening of 'the ark was a-building', orig. 'on building', to 'the ark was building',—in which, if 'building' is taken as a pple., it must be explained as a pple. *passive* = being built. To the same cause must be ascribed some of the current constructions of the gerund, and the tendency of the vbl. sb. when used attributively to run together with the pr. pple. used adjectivally, as in *cutting tools, a driving wheel* (see -ING¹).

The termination -ing is that of the pres. pple., whether used as part of the verb, or adjectivally; also of adjectives of participial origin or nature, as *cunning, willing, daring, buccaneering, freebooting, non-juring, hulking, lumping, strapping, swingeing*, and of prepositions or adverbs of participial origin, as *concerning, during, excepting, notwithstanding, pending, touching*.

As with the vbl. sb. (-ING¹), words of participial form and use may be formed on other parts of speech, or on phrases, e.g. *buccaneering adventurers, sailors yo-hoing lustily, how-doing acquaintances*.

-ing³, a suffix forming derivative masculine sbs., with the sense of 'one belonging to' or 'of the kind of', hence 'one possessed of the quality of', and also as a patronymic = 'one descended from, a son of', and as a diminutive. Found in the same form, or as -ung, in the other Teutonic langs. OE. examples are *æþeling* ATHELING, *cýning* KING, *lytling* little one, child, *flyming* fugitive, *hóring* whoremonger; also the patronymics *Æþelwulfing* son of Æthelwulf, *Egðbrehting*, *Cerdicing*, *Woden-ing*, etc. (OE. Chron. anno 855), *Adamung*, etc. (*Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke iii. 38), and the gentile names *Hoccingas*, *Iclingas*, *Cenctingas* (men of Kent), with the Scriptural *Gomorringas*, *Moabitingas*, *Idumungas*, etc. This suffix also formed names of coins, as *pendig*, *penning* PENNY, *scilling* SHILLING, and of fractional parts, as *feorþing* quarter, *FARTHING*, *teodung*, -ing tenth, *TITHING*: so ON. *þröðjung-r* third part, *þröðring* RIDING (of Yorkshire).

Among words of various ages with this suffix are *bretheling*, *bunting*, *gelding*, *golding*, *herring*, *hild-ing*, *sweeting*, *whiting*, *wilding*. See also the compound suffix -LING (-l + -ing).

|| Inga (ingá). Bot. [ad. *ingá*, *engá*, native name in Brazil (see quot. 1869).]

1. A genus of plants allied to the Mimosa (N.O. Leguminosæ), consisting of large shrubs or trees, for the most part native to South America, with red, yellow, or white flowers and pinnate leaves.

1838 Penny Cyc. XII. 476/2 Inga, a genus of plants.. found in the tropical parts of Asia, Africa, and America. 1869 R. F. BURTON *Highlands of Brazil* II. xii. 172 The name *Ingá* or *Engá* is applied to Mimosas of various species, some bearing an edible legumen.

2. attrib. Inga bean, a species of the genus *Pithecolobium* (P. dulce), tribe Ingeæ; Inga tree, a species of Inga (I. vera).

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 253 The Inga Tree or large leaved sensitive. This shrubby tree is pretty frequent in St. Mary's. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 173 Inga-bean, a middle sized tree belonging to the natural order Leguminosæ, suborder Mimoseæ.

Inga, obs. form of INCA.

In-ga, variant of INGO v. Obs.

† Ingage, -ment, etc., obs. forms of ENGAGE, -MENT, etc., q.v. for other instances.

1611 COTGR., *Engage*, a pledge, pawns, gage, engagement. *Ibid.*, *Engageur*, a pledger, ingager, pawner. *Ibid.*, *Engagéd*, engaged, impledged, pawned. *Ibid.*, *Engagement*, a pawning, ingaging, impledging. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 21 So they feared the ingaging and losse of the Queenes Army. *Ibid.* III. 252 Which made other 7 cantons partners of that engagement.

† Ingall, v. Obs. rare -a. Also en-. [f. IN-2, EN-1 + GALL sb.] trans. To fill or impregnate with gall.

1611 FLORIO, *Afflicte*, to engall or enbitter. *Ibid.*, *Inflicte*, .. to ingall.

Ingallantry. rare. [IN-3.] The opposite of gallantry; ungallant conduct or behaviour; want of attention to the fair sex.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 574 She had solicited Voltaire for a peep, and was eager to punish his ingallantry by a quotation. 1813 — *Eng. Synonyms* 226, I may felicitate a rival on his marriage with my mistress, when I cannot, without ingallantry, congratulate him.

† Ingalle, v. Obs. rare. [f. IN-2 + GALLEY sb.: cf. *imprison*.] trans. To consign to or confine in the galleys.

1595 COMPLEY *Wits, Fills, & Fancies* 114 It pleas'd the ludge in favour of life to ingalley them for seven years.

Ingan (ingon). Also -un, -in. Sc. and Eng. dial. form of ONION. [Phonetic development, with *i* as in *mither, brither, hinnie*, and *ŋ* for *nʏ*, as *ring* for *reign*, etc.]

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. i. Sang viii, She can mix fu' nice The gusty ingans wi' a curn o' spice. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiv, Sae mony royal boroughs yoked on end to end, like ropes of ingans. 1819 — *Leg. Montrose* II, Our Spanish colonel, whom I could have blown away like the peeling of an onion. 1891 HARLAND (N. Devon) *Gloss.* 77 Taty-ingin. See ingin.

† Ingang. Obs. Also 1 ingong, inngang, 3 injeong, 3-4 injong, 4 ingonge, 4-5 ingango. [f. IN adv. 11 d + GANG sb.] Cf. OHG. *ingang*, Ger. *eingang*, Du. *ingang*.]

1. The act or fact of going in; entrance, entry. — c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* IV. xxv. [xxiv.] (1890) 346 Bi utonge Israhela folces of Egyptia londe & bi ingonge þæs zehatlandes. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii.], 19 Soðfeste on þa duru seceað inngang. c 1205 LAV. 28370 Iherden þa burhweren .. and warden him injeong. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 62 Þurh cie þurles deað hæud he injeong into þe soule. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlii.], 8 Laverd yhem þine ingang and pine out-gang Fra hethen, and in to world lang. 1377 LAHEL. P. Pl. B. v. 638 It is ful harde.. for any of 30w alle To geten ingonge [1393 C. VIII. 282 ingange] at any gate þere.

2. A way in; an entrance, porch.

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 206 þe worrideslæt þæt beoð iwunede ofte to openen þæt injong & leten in sunne. a 1350 *Child. Jesu* 701 (Mätz.) In a tour starc and strong, þar on nas bote on injong. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xlviii. 200 (Harl. MS.) He enterid in to the yerde, & yede in to the In-gange .. and þere he lay al nyght.

† Ingannation. Obs. rare -1. [ad. It. *ingannazione*, n. of action from *ingannare* to deceive, f. *inganno* fraud, deceit: see next and -ATION.] Deceiving; deception.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 12 Inabilitie to resist such triviall ingannations from others. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Ingannation*, a deceiving.

|| Inganno (inganno). Mus. [It. *inganno* deception, deceit, fraud = Sp. *engaño*, Pg. *engano*, Pr. *engan*, OF. *engan*, *enjain*, *enjain*, a Com. Romanic word of uncertain derivation: see DIERZ, Mackel, etc.] (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Inganno*, in the Italian music, is used when the composer, after having done every thing proper for making a close or cadence, instead of so doing places a mark of silence in the place of the final note. 1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 3/1 *Inganno*, .. any false or deceptive cadence, in which the Bass proceeds, from the Dominant, to any other note than the Tonic.

† Ingaol, obs. f. ENGAOL, ENJAIL, to imprison.

1611 COTGR., *Engolier*, .. to incage or ingoale .. to lay in gaole. 1632 SHERWOOD, To ingaole, *engolier*.

Ingardland, obs. form of ENGARDLAND.

† Ingarish, v. Obs. rare. [f. IN-2 + GARNISH v.: cf. OF. *engarnir* (14th c. in Godef.)] trans. To furnish with means of defence: = GARNISH v. 1.

a 1578 LINESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 140 The toune of Roxburgh, quibik the Inglishmen had then ingarnischit with men and munition.

Ingarrison, obs. form of ENGARRISON.

Ingate (inget), sb.¹ (adv.) north. dial. [f. IN adv. 11 d + GATE sb.²]

1. The action or faculty of going in or entering; entrance, ingress.

1496 *Will of Yeldham* (Somerset Ho.), Wt free ingate & outgate. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 650/1 One noble parson, whose .. stoppeth the Ingate of all that evill. 1598 STOW *Surv.* (1754) I. I. xvii. 89 1/2 All the night following .. the Rebels entered free Ingate and Outgate. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. v. 95 It hath five Holes; viz.: for the ingate and outgate of the Vena Cava [etc.]. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. xii, Perhaps this shut lake, finding no ingate, will retire to its sources again. 1876 WHITBY *Gloss.*, *Ingate*, ingress or entrance.

2. A way in, an entrance.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 665/1 Places, having most convenient .. ingates to the richest partes of the lande. 1606 *Vestry Bks.* (Sturtees) 287 For .. mending the ingate into the church. 1812 J. HODGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1857) I. 105 The ingate or entrance from the shaft into the pit. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick*, GL. xx. vii. (1872) IX. 135 Batteries commanding every ingate, and under them are Mines.

3. Entrance upon life, a period of time, etc.

1591 SPENSER *Ruines Time* 47 At the ingate of their berth They crying creep out of their mothers womb. 1596 — *F. Q.* IV. x. 12 Janus ancient, Which hath in charge the ingate of the yeare.

† 4. concr. That which enters. Usually in pl.: Things which enter; ingoings, incomings, imports; also import duties or dues. Obs.

1621 *Youghal Council Bk.* (1878) 82 The total of the Ingate amounts to 24li. 8s. 4d. The total of the Outgate, 7lii. 12s. 1646 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1854) III. 92 So long as our ingate exceeds our outgate, y^e ballance .. can leave vs but little money once in y^e yeere. 1701 in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1893) I. 294 Sandiford .. did take y^e tolls of y^e Ingates and Outgates. 1714 *Ibid.* II. 44 The Collector of the Ingates and Outgates. 1886 PICTON *Ibid.*, The ingates and outgates .. a sort of octroi levied on all carts with articles of food and provender passing in and out of the town.

† **B.** (?) *adv.* Inwards. *Obs.*

1590 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 90 Evrie owner ... shall enter his said Vessel with the Town's Customer of this towne, owte gate and ingate. 1611 *Galway Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 464 Goodes ... transported either outgate or ingate.

Ingate, *sb.* ² *Founding.* [*f.* IN *adv.* + GATE *sb.* 4.] (See *quots.*)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Ingate*, an aperture in a mould for pouring in metal; technically called the tedge. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1183/1 The ingate is technically called the tedge, gate, geat, or git.

Ingather (ingæ'tæ), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* *ingadder.* [*f.* IN *adv.* + GATHER *v.* Cf. MDu. *ingaderen.*] *trans.* To gather in (esp. the harvest). Also *fig.*

c1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 24 Gif ony Bischop of this realm deceis, it is leasum to the Vicar generall to tak up, ressave, ingadder, and collect all and sindrie the fruitis, rentis and dewctis pertainig ad mensam episcopi. 1633 STRAFFORD in *Browning Life* (1891) 145 note, I am yet ingathering ... my observations. 1793 DONALDSON *Carse Gairrie* 9 The commencement [of a lease] takes place in some cases at the term of Whitsunday as to the houses and garden, and to the arable land after ingathering the crop. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 5/8 The Annan ... bringing down ... fragments of ricks, and sheaves of rotten corn, which the good husbandmen have not been able to ingather.

Ingathered (in'gæ'tæd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* IN *adv.* 11 b + GATHERED : cf. *INGATHER v.*] Gathered in : *a.* Collected. *b.* Drawn in together, curled in.

1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxi. (1862) 442 note, Καρπὸς τῶν καρπῶν ... means the time of the ripe fruits, not the time of the ingathered. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. App. x. 236 It is in disease or in death, by blight, or frost, or poison only, that leaves ... assume this ingathered form. 1886 Mrs. MARSHALL *Tower on Cliff* viii. 106 The ingathered harvest.

Ingatherer. [*f.* IN *adv.* 11 e + ER ¹.] One who gathers in.

1883 F. D. HUNTINGTON in J. G. Butler *Bible-Work* I. 298 One Reaper and Ingatherer and Finisher follows them.

Ingathering (ingæ'tæriŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 *ynaderynge*. [*f.* IN *adv.* 11 c + GATHERING *vbl. sb.* : cf. *INGATHER v.*] The action of gathering in or collecting (esp. the harvest); a gathering in, collection. Also *fig.*

Feast of Ingathering = *Feast of Tabernacles*. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxiv. 22 The feast of yngaderynge [1551 ingathering] at y^e years ende. a 1555 RIDLEY *Let. in Bradford's Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 400 Make some ingatherings amongst your neighbours for the relief of them. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandm. Calling* vi. (1672) 153 The ingathering of his corn. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 92 The ingathering of their hay and corns, [was] executed with a sledge. 1861 *Illustr. Times* 5 Oct. 222 The great ingathering of the hops is completed. 1896 J. F. YOUNGSON *Punjab Mission* xxvii. 257 It resulted in the ingathering of thousands.

Ingathering, *ppl. a.* [*f.* IN *adv.* 11 a + GATHERING *ppl. a.*] Gathering in, gathering together.

1887 *Advance* 24 Mar. (Cent.), The ingathering streams are to branch off ... into as many channels to empty the river as had united to fill it.

† **Ingealable**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -^o. [*f.* IN-³ + GEAL *v.* + -ABLE, prob. after L. *ingelabilis*, var. of *incongelabilis* in Aul. Gell. xvii. viii. 16.] = *INCONGEALABLE*, not able to freeze (Cockeram, 1623).

Todd (1818) cites the word from Cockeram as *Ingelable*, and mod. Dicts. quote it in this form.

Ingear (in'gi:-r). *Sc. rare.* [*f.* IN *adv.* 12 a + GEAR *sb.*] Household goods.

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxiv. (1857) 350 He died ... possessed of ingear and outgear, and of a very considerable sum of money.

Ingein, variant of *INGINE*, *Obs.*

Ingelable : see *INGEALABLE*.

Ingellis, -ish, obs. forms of *ENGLISH*.

Ingem (indz'e'm), *v.* Also 7 *enjem*. [*f.* IN-², EN-¹ + GEM *sb.*; in most of the *quots.* rendering It. *ingemmare.*] *trans.* To set with gems; to adorn with, or as with, gems.

1611 FLORIO, *Ingemmare*, to eniemo, to enicwell. a 1649 DRUMM, of HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 6/2 When clouds engemmd shew azure, green, and red. 1814 CARY *Dante*, Par. xv. 82 Living topaz ! that ingemmd'st This precious jewel. 1885 A. J. BUTLER tr. *Dante*, Par. xx. 262 The costly and lucid stones wherewith I saw the sixth light ingemmed.

† **Ingeminate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare.* [*ad.* L. *ingeminat-us*, pa. pple. of *ingeminare* : see next.] Doubled, redoubled; reiterated, repeated.

1637 JACKSON *Serm. Luke* xiii. 5 r 5 This ingeminate verdict of our Saviours first against the Galileans, secondly against the inhabitants of Jerusalem. 1665-76 REA *Flora* (To Ladies), With scarlet robes appear in state And double ruffs ingeminate.

Ingeminate (indz'e'min'e't), *v.* Also 6 *en-*. [*f.* L. *ingeminat-*, ppl. stem of *ingeminare* to redouble, repeat, *f.* in- (IN-²) + *geminare* to GEMINATE.]

1. *trans.* To utter (a sound) twice or oftener; to repeat, reiterate (a word, statement, etc.), usually for the purpose of being emphatic or impressive; to emphasize (a fact) by repetition. (Freq. in 17th c.; now chiefly used in echoes of *quot.* 1647).

1594 *Zepheria* xv, My feares how oft haue I engeminated? Ob black recte of passed miserie. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* iii. (1626) 55 Those threats are deeds : Shee [Echo] yet ingeminates The last of sounds, and what shee heares relates. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vii. § 233 [Falkland] often,

after a deep silence and frequent sighs, would with a shrill and sad accent, ingeminate the word, Peace, Peace. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.*, i. John ii. 14 Here we have observable, the enemy described, and the conquest ingeminated. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Oct. 5/1 But we must ask and ingeminate the inquiry, where is Burns? 1887 *Murray's Mag.* June 730 Thus our Canon ingeminates peace. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Nov. 1/2 Here comes Mr. Balfour with his olive branch, ingeminating peace.

† 2. To double (a thing); to repeat (an action). *Obs. rare.*

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* iv. x. 272 The woes of your sad state Their doomes deferring shall ingeminate. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 273 The long Names of such Higher Powers, as have the Square or Cube often ingeminated. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* ii. iii. 193 When ever ☿ [Mercury] turning short, happens to ingeminate his Conjunction in less than a Months time [etc.].

† 3. To couple; to unite in couples. *Obs. rare.* 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* v. i. in Bullen O. P. IV, Now gallant Bridegrooms, and your lovely Brides, That have ingeminate in endless league Your troth-plight hearts.

Ingeminated, *ppl. a.* [*f.* prec. + -ED ¹.] 1. Of words, etc. : Reiterated, repeated.

1616 R. CARPENTER *Past. Charge* 55 The like charge doth our Saviour with a thrice ingeminated expostulation, give unto Saint Peter. 1673 *Lady's Calling* i. ii. § 5 Assaulted ... by ingeminated threatnings of hell and damnations.

2. Of things, feelings, etc. : Doubled, redoubled. *spec.* of a flower (see *quot.* 1688).

1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 15 xiii. § 1. 426 This ingeminated zeal of Christ for his peoples unity and love. 1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 68 Renewed and ingeminated Diseases ever appear worst. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 67/2 Another kind having the Flower Ingeminated, or Hose in Hose, that is one coming out of another.

Ingemination (indz'e'minæ'tjən), [*Noun* of action from *INGEMINATE v.* : see -ATION.]

1. The action of repeating or reiterating (a word, statement, etc.); a repetition, a reiteration. *arch.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 426 note, By the ingemination and twice repeating ... hee signifieth the passion of his minde. a 1659 Bp. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) I. xii. 160 Such ingeminations will make strong impressions in the hearts of the People. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.*, Matt. xxiii. 39 His ingemination, or doubling of the word, shows the vehemency of Christ's affection.

2. The action or process of doubling (a thing, feeling, etc.); duplication. *rare.*

1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 135 With redoubled and trebled cordiall ingeminations of joy in Soule and Spirit. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) X. 161 The iteration and ingemination of a given effect.

Ingen, obs. form of *ENGINE*, *INGINE*.

Ingenger, obs. form of *ENGINEER*.

† **Ingengerable**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -^o. [*f.* *ingenger*, *ENGINEER* + -ABLE. Cf. OF. *engenderable* capable of engendering or being engendered.] Capable of engendering. (In *Levins* = *INGENERABLE a.*)

1552 HULOET, *Ingengerable, genitius*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 4/27 *Ingengerable, ingengerabilis*.

† **Ingengered**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare* -¹. [*var.* of *INGENDERED*.] Inborn; = *INGENERATE ppl. a.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 111 A certain ingengered courage ... of the mynd.

Ingendure, var. of *ENGENDURE*, *Obs.*

Ingene, obs. form of *ENGINE*.

Ingeneer, -er, -ier, obs. forms of *ENGINEER*.

† **Ingerner**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7 *ingenner*. [*ad.* L. *ingenerare* to *INGENERATE*.] = *ENGINEER*.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. 48 Jupiter ingenerit Dardanum. 1562 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (1844) I. 343 To ingener discord betuix the craftsmen and the fre burgessis of gild. 1607 DEKKER *Knt's Conjur.* H ij b, Picking straws out of poore thatcht houses to build nestes where his twelve pences should ingenner.

† **Ingengerability** ¹. *Obs.* [*f.* *INGENERABLE* ¹ : see -ITY; cf. It. *ingenerabilità* (Florio), F. *ingénérabilité* (Bayle, in *Littre*).] The quality of being ingengerable; incapacity of being generated.

1598 FLORIO, *Ingengerabilità*, vnbegetting, ingengerabilitie. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. i. § 34. 43 Firmly conclusive ... for Substantial Incorporate Souls, and their Ingengerability out of the Matter. a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* vi. (1692) 18 The Controversy about the Ingengerability (as they speak) or the mutual Transmutation of the Bodies that are called Elementary.

Ingengerability ². *rare* -^o. [*f.* *INGENERABLE* ² + -ITY.] Capability of being generated.

In mod. Dicts.

Ingengerable (indz'e'néráb'l), *a.* ¹ Now *rare*.

[*ad.* med. L. *ingengerabilis* : see IN-³ and *GENERABLE*. Cf. F. *ingénérable* (Oresme, 14th c.), It. *ingengerabile* (Florio).] Incapable of being generated. (Chiefly in phrase *ingengerable and incorruptible*, common in 17th c.)

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* viii. i. (MS. Bodl.) If. 70/2 pe furste mater of pe welche pe worlde is kindelich ymade is ingengerable and vncorruptible. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1031 He thought as much of the world : for full well he knew that eternal it was ingengerable. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxii. 163 Divers Naturalists esteem the Air ... to be ingengerable and incorruptible. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 145 It is both ingengerable and indestructible. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1852) 284 A high peculiar few, ... whose whole position stands Ingengerable by themselves.

Hence **Ingengerableness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Ingengerably *adv.*, in an ingengerable manner.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. i. § 29. 35 That Conceit of

Anaxagoras, of ... Atoms endued with all those several Forms and Qualities of Bodies Ingengerably and Incorruptibly.

Ingengerable, *a.* ² *rare* -^o. [See *INGENERATE v.* and -ABLE.] Capable of being ingenerated (Anaxandale *Ogilvie*, 1882). So **Ingengerableness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Ingengerate (indz'e'néræ't), *a.* [*ad.* late L. *ingeneratus* (Boethius) 'non generatus, qui per se ipse est' : see IN-³ and *GENERATE ppl. a.*] Not generated; self-existent.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 182/1 The Soul is moved by it self, therefore the Soul is Incorruptible, Ingengerate, and Immortal. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 14. 233 Such a God as this, may be ... Ingengerate or Vnproduced, and consequently Self-existent. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* ii. iv. (1876) 181. 1894 H. B. SWETE *Apostles' Creed* iii. 35 The first Synod of Simium anathematizes those who ... identify the Holy Ghost with the Ingengerate God.

Ingengerate (indz'e'néræ't), *ppl. a.* Now *rare*. [*ad.* L. *ingenerat-us*, pa. pple. of *ingenerare* : see next. In early use also as *pa. pple.* of next.]

1. Of character, qualities, etc. : Inborn, innate.

1531 ELYOT *Gov. iii.* xxiii. In the soules of men is ingengerate a lene of science. 1540-1 — *Image Gov.* (1556) 21 b, That gravitie and sternesse, which is in you as it were by nature ingengerate. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iv. (1887) 23 We did not force them from their ingengerate heat, and naturall stirring, to an vnnatural stillesse. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuit's Downe*, 30 The ingengerate law of all men to bee loyall to their Countrey. a 1639 WOTTON *Educ. in Reliq.* (1672) 77 Ingengerate and seminal powers. 1882 J. B. STALLO *Concepts Mod. Physics* 290 There is ... in every finite part of the world an ingengerate bias from irregularity to regularity.

b. Of diseases or their causes : Born or developed in the system; congenital. *rare.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 333 We meet with a few scattered cases of it [measles] in almost every month of the year, evidently proving an ingengerate origin. *Ibid.* 482 There are other poisonous irritants which are altogether ingengerate or hereditary.

† 2. Engendered, begotten (*lit.* and *fig.*). *rare.*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 446 Quhairintill great parrellis may be ingengerate to the common-weall and libertie thairof. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* i. (1877) 28 From the cursed roote of pestiferous Pride do all other euilles sproute, and thereof are ingengerate. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xviii. 323 Shee, reigning queen of Goddesses, and being ingengerate Of one stock with himself.

Ingengerate (indz'e'néræ't), *v.* Now *rare*. [*f.* ppl. stem of L. *ingenerare*, *f.* in- (IN-²) + *generare* to *GENERATE*.] *trans.* To generate within, engender, produce.

1528 FOX *Let. to Gardiner* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxvi. 77, I ... take occasion to shew ... how these opynions were ingengerated. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* ii. i. 55 Inordinate Passions cause and ingengerate in the Soule all those vices which are opposite to prudence. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 108 They are the great means whereby all Grace is ingengerated and exercised. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* viii. (1864) 240 God shall be able to ingenerate in him a new, divine state, or principle of action.

† **Ingengerated**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -¹. [*IN-³*.] Not generated; ungenerated; = *INGENERATE a.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. i. i Our first and ingengerated forefathers. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ingengerated*, not ingender'd, not produc'd by Generation.

Ingengerated, *ppl. a.* *rare.* [*f.* *INGENERATE v.* + -ED ¹.] Inborn, innate; = *INGENERATE ppl. a.*

1677 OTWAY *Cheats Scapin* i. i, The imperfection and corruptness of ingengerated natures. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 566 When it [King's Evil] occurs as a primary or ingengerated affection [etc.].

Ingengerately, *adv.* *rare* -¹. [*f.* *INGENERATE a.* + -LY ².] In an ingengerated manner.

1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* ii. v. (1876) 213 Ever generate, ingengerately-generate.

† **Ingengerateness**. *Obs. rare* -¹. [*f.* as *prec.* + -NESS.] Ungenerated condition.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 14. 250 Himself was the very First ... of all the Greeks, who asserted this Ingengerateness or Eternity of the World.

Ingeneration (indz'e'néræ'tjən), *rare.* [*n.* of action from *INGENERATE v.* : see -ATION.] The action of ingenerating or engendering.

1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* 198 Cause of ingeneration of every body Metalline. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* xii. (1864) 374 It is a continuous and living ingeneration of God, who has thus become a divine impulse or quickening in us.

Ingenerative, *a.* *rare.* [*f.* *INGENERATE v.* + -IVE.] Ingenerating, engendering.

1877 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Phil. Relig.* 381 The Purusha, the ungenerated and ingenerative Spirit of the Indian.

† **Ingenuous**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*IN-³*.] Not generous; ungenerous. *a.* Of low birth. *b.* Mean-spirited, dastardly.

1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Emb.* Beggarie (1877) 43 Sprong of ingenuous blood. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* vi. 394 He neither hath like one ingenuous sayd Nor hath a Libyan barbarisme betrayd. 1684 W. ASPIN *Envious Man's Char.* 24 An envious man takes his advantage of doing us a mischief when we are least aware of him, ... which is most ingenuous in it self, and most deadly in its effects.

† **Ingenuity**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*ad.* med. L. *ingeniarius*, *f.* L. *ingeniarius* : see next.] Relating to, or exercising, intellectual skill or contrivance; inventive (as distinguished from operative).

1664 EVELYN *Freart's Archit.* 120 [In Italy] Architects (I mean the Manuary as well as the Ingeniary) have been ... rewarded with Knighthood.

†**Ingeniate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *ingeniare* to contrive, f. L. *ingenium* inborn quality, faculty, genius: cf. F. *ingénier* (14-15th c.)] *trans.* To devise, contrive, plan, design.

1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* xvii. Did Nature (for this good) ingeniate To show in thee the glory of her best? 1604 — *Fun. Poem Earl Devonsh.*, And I must all I can ingeniate To answer for the same.

†**Ingeniculate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—^o. [f. ppl. stem of L. *ingeniculare*, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *geniculare* to bend the knee, GENICULATE.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Ingeniculate*, . . . to bow the knee.

Hence †**Ingeniculation**.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Ingeniculation*, a bending of the knee.

Ingenie, variant of **INGENY**, *Obs.*

Ingenier, *obs.* form of **ENGINEER**.

†**Ingenio** (indzĕnio). *Obs.* Also 7 **ingenewe**. [a. Sp. *ingenio* (inxĕnio) genius, engine (*ingenio de azúcar* sugar-mill):—L. *ingenium* clever thought, invention, in med.L. and Romanic, clever device, machine, engine.] A sugar-mill, sugar-factory, or sugar-works (in the West Indies).

1600 HAKLUYT *Voyages* III. 718 Building his owne Ingenios or sugar-milles. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 630 His provisions for his Ingenies or Sugar-gardens. *Ibid.* 732 Oviedo reckons almost thirty Ingenios, the number daily increasing. 1679 W. HUGHES *Amer. Phys.* 30 The Mill, Machine or Ingenio, where they squeeze them. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 315 They had an ingenio, that is to say a sugar-house, or sugar-work. 1887 N. D. DAVIS *Cavaliers Barbados* 88 What we now call the Buildings or the Sugar Works, were at first known as the Ingenio.

†**b. trans.** A machine or mill for making cider. 1669 WORTLEDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1682) 139 These Ingenios are curiously made by Henry Allen at the Cabinet in Exeter-street . . . in the Strand. 1676 — *Cyder* (1691) 98. 1676 Phil. *Trans.* XI. 574 A New invented Ingenio or Mill, for the more expeditious and better making of Cider.

Ingeniosity (indzĕniôsiti). Now *Obs.* or *rare*. [a. F. *ingéniosité* 'ingeniosities, ingeniousness' Cotgr. (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), f. L. type **ingeniôsitas*, f. *ingeniôs-us*: see next and -ITY.] The quality of being ingenious; ingenuity.

1607 WASHINGTON *Opl. Glass* 47 Luciane and Juliane, whose very image[s] are to be had in his repute, for their ingeniosity. 1652-61 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* IV. (1682) 110 Besides their own natural ingeniosities they have since learned the Civilities and Arts of Europe. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 681 Nature, whose cunning and ingeniosity no art or human officer can possibly reach to by imitation. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Aug. 164/2 The distortion of proverbs. Balzac's painters, Schinner and Joseph Bridan, quite gave themselves up to this ingeniosity, for it grows upon one.

Ingenious (indzĕniôs), *a.* Also 6-7 en- [prob. a. 15th c. F. *ingénieux*, -euse, OF. *engeignos*, -eus, ad. L. *ingeniôsus* intellectual, talented, clever, ingenious, f. *ingenium* natural quality, character, or capacity; ability, genius, cleverness, a clever thought, an invention: see -OUS.]

I. Senses proper to this word.

†1. Having high intellectual capacity; able, talented, possessed of genius. *Obs.* in general sense.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 113/1 He was Ingenious ayenst the fallace of the deuyll. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 231 The ingenious witte of the Frenche men, excell the dull braynes of Englyshmen. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. i. 155 Oh tis a perillous Boy, Bold, quicke, ingenious, forward, capable. 1649 LOVELAKE *Lucasta* (1864) 9 Temples no less ingenious then Joves. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 35 Wine gives all things, it makes the dull ingenious. 1779 SIR W. JONES *Poems* Pref. (1777) To Translated a few years ago from the Persian by a very ingenious gentleman. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 212 According to the experiments of that ingenious chemist.

†**b.** Of an action, composition, etc.: Showing cleverness, talent, or genius. *Obs.* in general sense: see 3 b.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* viii. (Percy Soc.) 31 Then must the mynde werke upon them all, By cours ingenious to rynne dyrectly after theyr thoughtes. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 425 Freely to follow his own ingenious inclinations. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 255 'Twas a good ingenious Sermon, about Praise. 1809 *Med. Jnrl.* XXI. 321 Some ingenious observations on Purpura, by Dr. Parry.

†2. Intelligent, discerning, sensible. *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. viii. Rjb. Wherof to the ingenious there need no other Example. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 201 Especially if some ingenious gentlemen would encourage the industrious gardeners by letting ground on reasonable rates unto them. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* To Rdr., Some Readers even among the ingenious sort of them will take it up much better. 1733 GENT *Rippon 46 note*, Travels of Cyrus . . . worthy the Perusal of every ingenious Person. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 387 Many of the rules and observations respecting Prosody, are taken from 'Sheridan's Art of Reading'; to which book the Compiler refers the ingenious student.

†**b.** Of animals: Intelligent, sagacious. *rare.* 1608 TOWSELL *Serpents* (1658) 604 If there had not been naturally some extraordinary faculty of understanding in this beast. His wisdom would never have sent us to a serpent. . . but rather to some other ingenious beast, whereof there were great store in the world. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 198 The most noble and ingenious Creatures that live there, the Cetaceous kind.

†3. Having an aptitude for invention or construction; clever at contriving or making things; skilful. This (with 3 b) is the current use.

Now usually somewhat light or sometimes even depre-

ciative, expressing aptitude for curious device rather than solid inventiveness or skill.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 8a, The workman and practiser, howe ingeniouser and better advysed he shall be, so much the more [etc.]. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 316 The laborious care of an ingenious and industrious artificer. 1668-9 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 245 Every one will be as ingenious as he can to his own profit. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 57 According to my Observation and common Consent of the most ingenious Workmen. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* II. 26 Which several ingenious men have amused themselves by contriving. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 35 The division of labour leads to invention, because it enables ingenious men to make invention their profession. 1885 S. COX *Expos.* Ser. I. viii. 99 So ingenious are we in tormenting ourselves.

b. Of things, actions, etc.: Showing cleverness of invention or construction; skilfully or curiously contrived or made.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III* 48 Yf no ingenious remedye coude be otherwise invented. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 Ingenious inventions of experte artificers. 1634 BAEKTON *Trav.* (1844) 2 A most ingenious copperas work erected. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. v. They made abundance of most ingenious things in wicker-work. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 360 An ingenious contrivance, and well adapted to the purpose. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xiii. § 563 The most ingenious and beautiful contrivances for deep-sea soundings were resorted to.

II. Used by confusion for **INGENUOUS** or **L. ingenious**.

†4. Having or showing a noble disposition, high-minded; honest, candid, open, frank, ingenuous.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 5. 141 In requital of which ingenious moderation the rest that withstood them did it in peaceable sort. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 527 Our Lord having heard this ingenious confession. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 187 If Dr. Hewet had shewn himself an ingenious person, and would have owned . . . his share in the design against him, he would have spared his life.

†5. Well born or bred. *Obs.*

1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 286 Neither will any man who hath but a drop of ingenious blood in his breast, trifle away both his art and time. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* xii. (1851) 247 All manner of Slavery is scandalous and disgraceful to a freeborn ingenious Person. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAINE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. xi. 386 (Colleges London) Any other thing that may any way contribute to the Accomplishment of an ingenious Nobleman or Gentleman.

†6. Of employment, education, etc.: Befitting a well-born person; 'liberal'. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 9 A course of Learning, and ingenious studies. 1643 S. MARSHALL *Let. Vind. Himself* 7 Suppose a free man indents with another to be his servant in some ingenious employment. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. x. I. 125 Education in the ingenious arts and in the liberal professions.

†7. Inborn, innate (= **L. ingenuous**). *Obs. rare.*

1601-2 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 58 Curtesie is a free, spontaneal and ingenious quality, to which no enforcement can be used.

Ingeniously (indzĕniôsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In an ingenious manner; cleverly, skilfully; †sagaciously, learnedly (*obs.*); with skilful contrivance.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 27 b, When the commissioners were once met, they so ingeniously and effectuously proceeded in their great affaires, that they agreed. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxxii. 25 Not being geuen so much ingeniously To lerned judgement. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 147 The Quiver and Case, wrought and cut ingeniously. 1678 AUBREY in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 129 Mr. Merret . . . hath methodized the laws of England very ingeniously. 1725 POPE *View of Illiad & Odys.* § 5 (R.) Homer has ingeniously begun his *Odyssey* with the transactions at Ithaca, during the absence of Ulysses. 1753 JANE COLLIER (title) An Essay on the Art of ingeniously Tormenting. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xiii. 281 A case . . . in which each fallacy fitted ingeniously into another.

†2. Used, by confusion, for **INGENUOUSLY**.

1598 FLORIO, *Ingenuanente*, freely, frankly, according to ones conscience, unconstrained, ingeniously. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 230 Prythee be not sad, Thou art true, and honest; Ingeniously I speake, No blame belongs to thee. 1692 DAYOEN *St. Eremont's Ess.* 332, I will tell you ingeniously, That it is not mine. 1740 Col. *Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 464 Is this dealing ingeniously by me? 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. i. 147 If they would ingeniously acknowledge their offence they should be forgiven. 1786 S. HASWELL *Victoria* I. 3 Tell me, therefore, ingeniously, whether he has ever entertained you [etc.].

Ingeniousness (indzĕniôsnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being ingenious; cleverness, ingenuity.

1555 EDOEN *Decades* 253 With great ingeniousnesse & inestimable pacience these nations have overcome much greater difficulties. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) 79 He shewed as little Ingenuity as Ingeniousnesse, who Cavilled at the Map of Grecia for imperfect, because his Fathers house in Athens was not represented therein. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. 326 The Bishops, wondering at the Ingeniousness and diligence of so poor a man. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* viii. 148 The ingeniousness of his arguments. 1885 *Academy* 22 Aug. 119/3 The paper, however, is well worth reading, owing to its perverse ingeniousness.

†2. Used, by confusion, for **INGENUOUSNESS**; see **INGENUOUS** II. *Obs.*

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. ix. 177 The greater appearance of Ingeniousness, as well as Innocence, there is in the practice I am disapproving, the more dangerous it is. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. xiii. vii. 324 The air with which

Osman delivered himself, and the seeming ingeniousness . . wrought . . an effect upon Arnaud.

†**Ingenit**, -ite, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *ingenit-us* inborn, innate, pa. pple. of *ingignere* to engender, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *gignere* († *gen-ere*) to beget, cause to be born.] Inborn, innate; native, natural.

1604 F. HERING *Modest Def.* 10 Some have an ingenit propertie of curing their owne poisons. 1649 BULWER *Falkomyot.* I. vi. 28 The Muscles, . . . performe their worke by a certaine ingenit virtue. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. iv. 25 There remains in the Syrians an ingenite ardor of Navigation. 1728 EAREBEY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 14 The immortality of the Soule . . . some will have to be adventitious . . others will have it to be ingenite.

†**Ingenit**, -ite, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. late L. *ingenit-us* unborn, f. *in-* (IN-³) + *genitus* born, pa. pple. of *gignere*: see prec.] Not born or begotten; not made or produced; uncreated.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 253 God is both Father always existing, and ingenite. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 20. 376 As the Monad is Ingenit or Unmade, it being the Original and Fountain of all Numbers.

Ingenital (indzĕnitäl), *a.* *rare*—¹. [f. as **INGENIT** 1, after *congenital*.] Inborn, innate.

1886 GLADSTONE *Irish Quest.* iv. 27 This ingenious defect.

†**Ingenor**, -our. *Obs.* [See **ENGINEER**.] A constructor or director of warlike engines: = **ENGINEER** 2.

1601 W. T. LD. *Remy's Civ. Consid.* 36 Wherefore the Consult being discontented herewith . . sent for the Ingenour, and commanded him to be whipt. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 189 M. William Englebert, an excellent Ingenor.

†**Ingent**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *ingens*, *ingent-em* huge, enormous, vast.] Immense, very great.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* 668 O ingent magnytude lord blessed mot thou be. 1535 LYNDSEAY *Satyre* 345/8 That special liufe ingent God had to man. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 14 The ingent dolours, and tormentes of the teeth.

†**Ingenteel** 1, *a.* *Obs.* [IN-3.] Unteengeel.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1694) p. xviii, Let me flatter my self, that no Gentleman will be so ingenteel to censure my Survey. 1787 *Minor* 29 How ingenteel the sound of Pady, Tady, Norah, Juggy.

†**Ingentility**. *Obs. rare*—¹. [IN-3.] The opposite of gentility; ungentile birth or breeding.

1604 [MIDDLETON] *Father Hubbard's T. Wks.* (Bullen) V. 601 Gold . . . that throwst the earthen bowl of the world, with the bias the wrong way, to peasantry, baseness, ingentility.

†**Ingentilize**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—^o. [f. It. *ingentilire* (*ingentilisco*) to make gentle, courteous, or noble (Florio).] = **GENTILIZE** v. 1.

1611 COTGRA., *Anobilit*, ennobled, made noble, ingentilized, made a gentleman. *Anoblir*, to ennoble, make noble, ingentilize, make a gentleman. . . *Anoblissement*, an ennobling, or ingentilizing.

†**Ingentle**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. IN-2 + **GENTLE** a., after It. *ingentilire*: cf. prec.] *trans.* To improve (a plant) by cultivation; cf. **GENTLE** a. 4.

1612 BONAET *Making Silk* 82 This remooing and transplanting of wild plants doeth wonderfully mitigate and ingentle them.

†**Ingenuated**, *ppl. a.* *rare*—^o. [f. L. *ingenuus*: see **INGENUOUS**.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Ingenuated*, one borne of honest stocke, noble kindred.

†**Ingenuine**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. IN-2 + **GENUINE**, after *ingenuous*.] Genuine.

1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer Bk.* 126 Whether it be a sign of the right and ingenuine spirit of Religion. 1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *State Divinity* 42 Which Imposition they do not understand to be a sign of the Right and Ingeniue Spirit of Religion.

†**Ingenuine**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] Not genuine.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 352 A many false, suppositions, and ingenuine [Writings].

Ingenuity (indzĕniütĭ). [ad. L. *ingeniütäs* the condition of a free-born man, noble-mindedness, frankness, f. *ingenus-us* **INGENUOUS**: cf. F. *ingénuité* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *ingenuità* (Florio, 1598), possibly the immediate source. The employment of the word as the abstract sb. from *ingenious* (for *ingeniosity* or **ingenuity*) appears to be confined to Eng. and is connected with the confusion of the two adjs. in the 17th c.: see **INGENUOUS** II and **INGENUOUS** 6.]

I. Senses connected with **INGENUOUS**.

†1. The condition of being free-born; honourable extraction or station. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Ingenuitas*, freedome or free state, ingenuitie, a liberrall, free, or honest nature and condition. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Pref. Cij, Ingenuitie, not Nobilitie, was designed by the three Names. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. iii. § 16. 705 Such other tokens of ingenuity for his wife and children as every one did use. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 254 The noble Art . . . being forced to seek her bread without any ingenuitie, after the manner of other sordide, mechanicke, and mercenarie Arts. 1658 PHILLIPS s. v., Ingenuity is taken for a free condition or state of life.

†**b.** The quality that befits a free-born person; high or liberal quality (of education); hence, Liberal education, intellectual culture (cf. II). *Obs.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 214 He intended it for a seminary of religion and ingenuity. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* II. ii. § 1 He [Moses] was brought up in the Court

of Egypt, and... was skilled in all the learning of the Egyptians; and these... prove the ingenuity of his education.

† 2. Nobility of character or disposition; honourableness, highmindedness, generosity. *Obs.*

1598 [see sense 1]. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. viii. (1632) 215, I should have loved to have stored their mind with ingenuity and liberty. a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) i. xxxii. 161 This word Meekness, whose notion in the Hebrew... is as large well-nigh as Virtue itself... may be expressed, as I think, by Ingenuity, or ingenious goodness. a 1716 South *Twelve Serms.* (1744) II. 247 To injure or offend him that does but wish and desire our good argues little ingenuity.

3. Freedom from dissimulation; honesty, straightforwardness, sincerity; honourable or fair dealing; freedom from reserve, openness, candour, frankness. (Now rare, the current word being *ingenuousness*.)

1614 JACKSON *Creed* iii. xiii. § 11 Melchior Canus, for a Papist a man of singular ingenuity. 1656 JER. TAYLOR *Deus Justif.* Ep. Ded., When I find that men are angry at my Ingenuity and openness of discourse. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1743) VII. cxvii. 1960 This is to acknowledge that they were in an error, and mistaken... which few have the ingenuity to own. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Ingenuity*,... a natural Openness and Sincerity always to acknowledge the Truth. 1794 GOODWIN *Cal. Williams* 8 An expression of frankness, ingenuity, and unreserve. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* (1896) 188, I told her all with ingenuity, even as it is written here.

II. Senses connected with *INGENIOUS*.

† 4. High or distinguished intellectual capacity; genius, talent, quickness of wit. *Obs.* in general sense: see 6.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iii. ix, Ingenuitie! I see his ignorance will not suffer him to slander her, which he had done most notably, if he had said wit for ingenuitie, as he meant it. 1639 WOODALL *Wks.* Pref. (1653) 1 May not be so much undervalued as to be ascribed to humane ingenuitie. 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 40 It often happens, that the servant has more natural ingenuity than the master. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 154 If any of more Ingenuity or Leasure, will graft upon this Stock. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mns.* ii. 126 Now it is this learning and ingenuity that I chiefly object to in them.

† b. In *pl.* (of a number of persons). *Obs.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [i.] xlix. 144 No Age, either before or since, could present vs with so many trowing Ingeniuties. 1648 WOOD *Life* 15 Feb. (O. H. S.) I. 139 May it please your Gravities to admit... a kitten of the Muses... before your sagacious ingenuities.

† 5. Intellectual capacity; intelligence, sense, good judgement; normal condition of the mental faculties; (one's) senses or wits. *Obs.*

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 43 This error which so strangely beveries men of common ingenuity! 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* ii. xiii. (1848) 141 He... may very probably lose his Soul, and has most certainly lost his Ingenuity. 1675 tr. Camden's *Hist. Brit.* iii. (1688) 392 A man of good Ingenuity, but not well skilled in Court Arts.

† b. *transf.* A course of action showing good sense or judgement; 'wisdom'. *Obs.*

1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* viii. 22 It is the ingenuity of Saints to study Gods ends more than their own. 1660 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 18 It will be each man's ingenuity not to grudge an after-payment.

6. Capacity for invention or construction; skill or cleverness in contriving or making something (material or immaterial). Also as attribute of the thing, action, etc.: Skillfulness of contrivance or design. (The current sense.)

1649 BLITHHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 101 O Sloth! stand by, & let Ingenuity try a trick or two more. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 76 Men, who could not readily find out the ingenuity of his knavery. 1665 GLANVILLE *Def. Vain Dogn.* 67, I acknowledge the ingenuity of Sir Kenelm Digby's Hypothesis. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1772, 145 Such is the ingenuity of our weavers that nothing in their own branch is too hard for them. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* i. ix. 195 Ingenuity is genius in trifles... a clever or ingenious man is one who can do anything well. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 24 Coincidences too subtle to have been invented by the ingenuity of any imitator.

b. with *an* and *pl.* An ingenious device or contrivance; an artifice.

1650 FRENCH *Distill.* Ded. (1651) A iv, It is pity there is such great encouragement for many empty... arts, and none for this, and such like ingenuities. 1726 G. ROBERTS *4 Years Voy.* 270 They had an Ingenuity peculiar to themselves in splitting the Trees after they felled them. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* vii. 177 The kind-hearted schemer... rich in petty ingenuities—always well intentioned and seldom well imagined.

Ingenuous (indzē-niuəs), *a.* [f. *L. ingenuus* native, inborn, free-born, having the qualities of a freeman, noble, frank (f. *in-* (IN-2) + *gen-*, stem of *gignere* to beget) + -OUS. Cf. *F. ingenu* (13th c. in Godef.).]

1. Offree or honourable birth; free-born. (Chiefly in references to Roman History.)

1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 160 It seemeth more-over to have been a privilege of the ingenuos or free-borne lads only. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* vi. 192 Caracalla bestowed the rights of citizenship on all Roman subjects who were of ingenuos birth. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xl. 57 Augustus allowed the Roman citizens... to intermarry with freedwomen... because the females of ingenuos birth were not numerous enough to mate them.

2. Noble in nature, character, or disposition; generous, high-minded. (Of persons, or their dispositions, actions, etc.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1599 MARSTON *Seco. Villanie* i. Proem., Thou nursing

Mother of faire wisdomes lore, Ingenuous Melancholy. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Ingenuous*, gentleman-like. 1631 DENISON *Heav. Banq.* 182 They scoffe him; an injury hardly indured by any ingenuous man. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 276 His having a prince's mind imprisoned in a poor man's purse rendered him to the contempt of such who were not ingenuous. 1691 RAY *Creation* Ded. 3 To ingenuous Natures, true Honor... is not the meanest [consideration]. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xlvii. 353 Shame is no punishment except upon persons of ingenuous dispositions.

† b. Of animals or things: Of high or excellent quality or character; 'noble'. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 101 These [harts] are above all other four-footed Beasts both ingenuous and fearful. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 257 Pruning off the new setts, and sparing the old, as the most ingenuous and fruitful. 1664 — *Sylva* (1679) 5 Planted in a more open, free, and ingenuous soil.

† 3. Befitting a free-born person, or one of honourable station; liberal, high-class. *Obs.*

1611 CORYAT *Cruddities* Ep. Ded., These courtly Gentlemen, whose noble parentage, ingenuous education, and virtuous conversation have made worthy to be admitted into your Highness Court. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 188 In old time, when naked virtue was yet in esteem... all kinde of ingenuous arts did flourish. a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 333 A Person, who... seems to have good natural Parts, and to have had ingenuous Education. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* iii. ix. Wks. 1842 II. 592 Improved and exalted by... that great opener of the mind, ingenuous science.

4. Honourably straightforward; open, frank, candid. (The current sense.)

1598 [implied in *INGENUOUSLY* 1]. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* in *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 755 You begin to be ingenuous; while you confesse a reformation in the Church of England. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 21 Yf he will make an ingenuous confession. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxi, The Damsell of Burgundie, at sight of her own letter, was soon blank, and more ingenuous then to stand out-facing. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 5, I will be ingenuous enough to confess something of this may be true. 1794 E. HECTOR *Lett. to Boswell* 9 Jan. in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1734 note, Surely it would be more ingenuous to acknowledge than to persevere. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 260 The language which he held... was well weighed and well guarded, but clear and ingenuous.

b. Innocently frank or open; guileless, innocent; artless. (= *F. ingenu*, -ue.)

1673 HEYLIN's *Cosmog.* iv. 142 The People generally of a modest and ingenuous [1652 ingenuous] countenance. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xviii, To quench the blushes of ingenuous Shame. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunt.* Pref. (1788) to Stories of the young and ingenuous Peasant torn from his weeping Parents, and... banished. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* ii, These were fine notions to have got into the head of an ingenuous country maiden. 1887 POOR *Nellie* (1888) 139 His ingenuous eyes opened widely.

† 5. Native, natural. (*nonce-use*, repr. *L. ingenuus*.) *Obs.*

1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 460 Before the 'ingenuous rock' had been 'violated by the marble' of Constantine.

† 6. In 17th c. frequently misused for *ingenious*: see *INGENIOUS* 1-3. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 80 If their Sonnes be ingenuous [Qo. i. ingenuous, Qo. 2, Fo. 3 & 4 ingenuous], they shall want no instruction. *Ibid.* i. ii. 29. 1611 — *Cymb.* iv. ii. 186 My ingenuous Instrument, (Hearke Polidore) it sounds. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Vandal Wars* i. 15 John the Cappadocian, a bad man, was ingenuous to find projects for money to the treasury, with the ruin of men. 1663 HUGG *Leg. St. Cuthbert* 42 The art [of illumination of MSS.], I confess, is both ingenuous, and commendable. 1795 FATE *of Sedley* II. 151 A sterile effort of folly and of ingenuous cunning.

Ingenuously (indzē-niuəsli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.]

1. In an ingenuous manner; honestly, straightforwardly, openly, frankly, candidly; without dissimulation or reserve.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. v, Tell mee, ingenuously, dost thou affect my sister Bridget, as thou pretend'st? 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 5 Sixtus, and Alphonsus... doe ingenuously confesse as much. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* i. ii. § 11 Joseph Scaliger plainly gives out, and ingenuously professeth his ignorance. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 47 He ingenuously sent them to him in his own handwriting. 1884 MANCH. *Exam.* 15 Feb. 5/4 He entered upon a rash enterprise, and conducted it not altogether ingenuously.

† 2. With the education or culture befitting an honourable station; in the liberal arts; liberally.

1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 74 The Female Sex... are less bred ingenuously in England, than in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and the United Netherlands. 1673 ESS. *Educ. Gentlem.* 4 Were a competent number of Schools erected to Educate Ladies ingenuously, methinks I see how ashamed Men would be of their Ignorance. 1674 tr. Scheffer's *Lapland* 14 Those that are most ingenuously educated in Arts and Letters.

Ingenuousness (indzē-niuəsnes). [f. *as prec.* + -NESS.]

1. The condition of being free-born; honourableness or gentleness (of birth). *rare.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 219 [Burghers in Germany] commonly join to the ingenuousness of their birth the enjoyment of many privileges.

† 2. Nobility of disposition; generosity. *Obs.*

1611 CORTA, *Ingenuité*, ingenuité, ingenuousness; noblesse, frankness, gallantness of humor; an open, honest, frank, or liberal disposition. a 1687 T. JACOBINE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxi. 12 Take heed how you carry yourselves towards him; not only upon ingenuousness, it is base to be unkind to our Guide.

3. Freedom from dissimulation or reserve; straightforwardness, sincerity; openness, frankness, candour.

1611 [see sense 2]. 1721 BAILEY, *Ingenuity, Ingenuousness, Freedom, Frankness, Sincerity*. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. xxix. (1781) 268 My ingenuousness shall make atonement for that error. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vi, There is something in the ardour and ingenuousness of youth, which is particularly pleasing to the contemplation of an old man. 1812 SIA H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 37 He possessed in the highest degree ingenuousness and the love of truth. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii, He... pours out all his thoughts with the ingenuousness of a schoolboy. 1866 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) II. 256 In Petrarch's [sonnets] all ingenuousness is frittered away into ingenuity.

† 4. Used by confusion for *ingeniousness* (= *INGENUITY* II). *Obs.*

1628 LE GAYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 61 The Commonwealth also will flourish with more excellent wits, while Monarchies, as adverse to ingenuousness, will wither. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xix, By his ingenuousness he [a good handicraftsman] leaves his art better than he found it. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 235 They have not a malicious ingenuousness to prepare themselves without some... chief mover.

† **Ingeny**. *Obs.* Also 7 inj., eng-. [ad. *L. ingeni-um* innate quality, nature, character, genius, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *gen-*, stem of *gign-ere* (*gen-ere*) to beget, cause to be born.]

1. Mind, intellect, mental faculties; mental tendency, disposition.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 72 Thou art... the right oustyll that polissyth and enlumyneth us and our rude ingenyes. 1583 in Sir J. Melvil *Memo.* (1735) 290 Subtil, secret, and sharp of ingeny. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 42 A fat belly hath a leane ingeny. 1659 T. PECKE *Farnass Puerp.* 2 Not Hope, but real Worth doth magnifie The happy Torrent of the Ingenie. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 483 A person of great erudition... and of a most polite ingenie. 1708 MONTAUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 230 In which your Ingeny finds Delectation.

b. Distinctive character, nature, or 'spirit' (of a thing): = **GENIUS** 3 b-e.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* iv. vii. (1854) 279 How Oxford, a place of books and colleges, could have been reduced into its gown and peace, but by a motion... as little destructive, and as suitable to the ingeny of such a place of arts. 1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks.*, *Complexions* 2 The property and Ingeny or Inclination of the Constellations.

2. Intellectual capacity, mental ability; genius, talent, cleverness, ingenuity.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* ii. ii. (1860) B iv b, The senatours... commendyd gretly the ingenye and wytte of the chylde. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 77 *Miserere mei!* what an ingeny is here? 1602 N. BAXTER *Sidneys Ourania* N ij, Renowned Poets, of highest Ingenie, Shall decke thy tombe with everlasting fame. 1662 GLANVILLE *Lux. Orient.* xiii. (1682) 110 The deaf and dumb have many times... very remarkable mechanical ingenies. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* ii. xix. 92 The scholar may have more ingeny and industry than his master.

† 3. An invention; a clever contrivance. *Obs. rare.*

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 101 The admirable invention and the subtil ingeny of printing.

† **Ingere**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [a. *F. ingère-r* (*Oresme*, 14th c.), or ad. *L. inger-ere* to carry in, put or push in, obtrude: see *INGEST*. The usual Scotch form was *INGYRE*, q.v.] *refl.* To thrust oneself in, to obtrude oneself, intrude; to presume.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iii. xxi. 221 Yf it hap that som chapellayn... goo to werre or that ingert or putteth hymself forth... therto. 1562 WINZET *Cert. Tractates* ii. Wks. 1888 I. 21 King Ozias, quha in his presumption, ingerit him self to offer the brynt sacrifice. 1563 — *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* *Ibid.* 67 We ingere ws bauldlie... to propone thir questionis following.

Ingerminate, *v.* *rare* -o. [IN-2.] *trans.* To cause to germinate (Worcester, 1860).

† **Ingerit**, *v.*, *obs.* variant of **ENGIRT** *v.*

1599 R. LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fict.* H ij, Close to their bodies is the same ingerit.

Ingest (indzē-st), *v.* [f. *L. ingest-*, ppl. stem of *ingerere* to carry in, put or push in, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *gerere* to carry, bear; cf. *digest*, *egest*.]

† 1. *trans.* To put in, push in, thrust in. *Obs.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep. Ely* ii. viii. 343 When he cannot aspire thither himselfe, he ingests in other partners and compassioners, he cares not whome.

2. *spec.* To introduce (aliment) into the stomach (or mouth); to take in (food).

1620 VENER *Via Recta* viii. 164 It is most hurtfull to the body to ingest nourishment vpon nourishment not digested. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 5 Arsenick ingested within the Body... immediately effects enormous Vomits. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 98 How can Aliments be ingested into the Mouth, and not pass over by the Larynx? 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* i. (1872) 27 A mouth and stomach... extemporized, as it were on each occasion that aliment is ingested. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 16 At times, indeed, we can see the protoplasm ingesting food.

† **Ingesta** (indzē-stā), *sb. pl.* *Phys.* [*L. ingesta*, neut. pl. of *ingestus*, pa. pple. of *ingerere*: see *prec.*] Substances introduced into the body as nourishment; food and drink.

1727 POPE, etc. *M. Scriblerus* i. xiv, The extraordinary quantity of the *Ingesta* and *Egesta* of the people of England. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 449 A substance which forms so large a portion of the ingesta, must have a powerful and constant agency upon the animal machine. 1855 H.

SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. ix. 274 Inaction, due to deficiency of liquid in the ingestar.

† **Ingestar**, -ter. *Obs. rare.* Also *ingistara*. [ad. It. *inghistara*, *ingustara*, in Florio *enghistara*.] (See *quots.*)

1611 CORVAT *Cruditie* 288 These wines are always brought up . . in certain great glasses called *ingistara's* that are commonly used in all those cities of Italy that I surveyed. 1612 *Trav. Four Englishm.* 29 Every one that was able, brought . . many bottles or *ingesters* of exceeding good wine. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* I. 96 An *ingestar* of wine (a measure somewhat bigger than the English pint).

Ingested (*indgestéd*), *ppl. a.* [f. *INGEST* v. + -ED.] Taken in (as food).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vii. 196 The grosse ponderosity of the aliment *ingested*. 1755 FLEMING in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 259 Fæces formed out of *ingested* aliments. c. 1865 *Circ. Sc.* I. 328/1 The essence of the *ingested* nutriment passes . . into the circulation.

† **Ingestible**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -o. [IN-3; cf. L. *ingestibilis* (Pliny).] 'Heavy, hard to be borne' (Cockeram, 1623).

Ingestion (*indgestyən*). [ad. late L. *ingestionem*, n. of action f. *ingerere* to *INGEST*. Cf. mod. F. *ingestion*.] The action of ingesting; the taking in of aliment.

1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* viii. 175 The ingestion of too much meat is burthensome and injurious to all the body. 1665 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* vii. § 1 That Adam was made mortal . . is . . proved by his very eating and drinking . . by ingestion and egestion. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 238 The ingestion of the medicine in an agreeable vehicle. 1858 J. H. BENNET *Nutrition* iv. 86 The ingestion of alcoholic stimulants . . is attended with a feeling of temporary strength.

Ingestive (*indgestiv*), *a.* [f. *INGEST* v. + -IVE.] Having the function of taking in aliment.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 69/1 Less activity is indicated in the ingestive than in the ingestive system. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 50 The ingestive apertures are numerous secondary pore-like apertures formed by the separation of adjacent cells of the ectoderm and endoderm.

† **Ingetting**, *vbl. sb. Sc. Obs.* [IN *adv.* 11 c; cf. *get* in, *GET* v. 60 f.] The action of getting in, collecting.

1546 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 476 *Pe* ingetting of the contributione grantit to be sete of sessione. 1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 146 The charges in ingetting of be samia (tax). 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 138 Assisting of the Collectors and Commissar for ingetting of what is dew to the publict.

Inghamite (*ingāmīt*). [f. the surname *Ingham* + -ITE.] A member of the religious body founded about 1740 by Benjamin Ingham (1712-72) of Aberford, near York, on principles akin to those of the Moravians and Methodists. Also *attrib.*

1839 in *Penny Cycl.* XV. 141/1. 1858-60 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* s.v., Remains of the Inghamites are still found in England, but they are a very small body. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* s.v., Nine Inghamite chapels [are] enumerated in the Religious Census of 1851.

† **Ingiddied**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. IN-2 + GIDDY v. + -ED.] Made giddy or unsteady.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I.] xxix. 92 He has left vertue . . and is lanchied into by devices of his owne ingiddied braine.

† **Ingild**, *obs. var.* of *ENGILD* v., to gild.

1598 FLORIO, *Inunare*, to ingild, to gild.

• **Ingin**, variant of *INGAN dial.*, onion.

Inginare, -arie, *obs. ff. ENGINEER*, *ENGINEERY*.

† **Engine** (*indžəin*). [The usual *Sc.* form of *ENGINE sb.*, in senses 1 and 2 of that word, q.v. for other examples.] Genius, natural ability, intellect.

1501 DOUGLAS *Fal. Hon.* II. 156 The bounties of that court dewlie to write War our prolix, transcending mine ingine. 1511 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 60 Hir for to treit that sett their hall ingyne. 1562 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* I. Wks. 1888 I. 5 Pure students of ryche ingynis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 137 Of an elegant forme, and an rype Iagine. c. 1630 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xx. 11 The puit issues of my weak ingyne. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 17 And I na help their weak ingyne Wi' my suggestions strang?

Hence † **Ingined** *a.*, minded, disposed. *rare* -1. a 1605 POLWART *Flying v. Montgomerie* 155 Iacstro, bee better anes ingiade, Or I shall flyte against my sell.

Engineer, -or(e), -ier, *obs. ff. ENGINEER*.

Ingineous, variant of *INGINOUS a.*, *Obs.*

Ingird, *Ingirdle*: see *ENGIRD*, *ENGIRDLE*.

Ingire, variant of *INGYRE v.*, *Obs.*

Ingirt, variant of *ENGIRT v.*, *Obs.*

† **Ingiver**. *Sc. Obs.* [IN *adv.* 11 c; cf. *give* in, *GIVE* v. 59 e.] One who gives or hands in (a document, etc.).

1621 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 599 [To] giff vp his Inventar . . whiche The Ingevar sall declair to be a trew deid. 1640 *Sc. Acts Chas. I*, V. 291 [Jam.] The ingiveris of the saids articles.

Ingiving, *vbl. sb. rare.* [IN *adv.* 11 c; cf. *prec.*] Giving in, handing in.

1677 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 217 After the ingiving of these papers they repaired to Gravesend. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 80 Resignation shall be held to be duly made . . by the ingiving of the note applying for the charter.

† **Inglamus**, *a.* *Obs. var.* of *ENGLEIMOUS*, *viscid.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 195/2 *Inglamus*, *viscosus*.

Inglao, -londe, *obs. forms* of *ENGLAND*.

Ingle (*ingl*, *Sc. ingl*), *sb.* *1* *Orig. Sc.* Also *6 Ingil* (1). [Origin obscure; usually identified with Gael. *aingeal* fire, light; but there are difficulties.]

1. Fire; a fire burning upon the hearth; a house-fire. Now chiefly in *at, by, or round the ingle*.

1508 DUNBAR *Flying v. Kennedie* 117 Fane at evin for to bring hame a single, Syne rubb it at anc vthir auld wyfis ingile. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. iii. 16 Sum othis brocht the fontane watter fayr And sum the haly ingill wyth thame bair. a 1605 POLWART *Flying v. Montgomerie* 667 Thou sat sa neir the chimney nuik . . Fast be the ingile. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 26 *Ingle* (Cumb.), fire, a blaze or flame. 1721 RAMSAY *Up in the Air* 2 Now the sun's gane out o' sight Beet the ingile, and snuff the light. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Night* iii. His wee bit ingile, blinkin bonilie, His clean hearth-stane. 1820 KEATS *Fancy* 16 Sit thee by the ingile, when The sear faggot blazes bright. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 270 With stories such as these . . the holy man whiled away our windy March nights by the ingile. 1882 MRS. OULPHANT *Lit. Hist. Eng.* I. 165 The landlord and all his guests were assembled round the ingile.

2. Misapplied to an open fireplace.

1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* v. ii. He settled himself in the ingile, till the guard's horn should arouse him. 1894 HALL *Caine Manxman* vi. xiii, Caesar. Left Kate as he had found her, crouching by the fire inside the wide ingile of the old hall.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *ingle-bench*, a bench beside the fire; *ingle-bred a.*, home-bred, untravelled. See also *INGLE-CHEEK*, *-NOOK*, *-SIDE*.

1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gipsy* vi. At some lone ale house in the Berkshire moors, On the warm 'ingle-bench, the smock-frocked boors Had found him seated. 1881 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn.*, *Rose Mary* II. xxxii. On the ingile-bench the dead man lay. 1898 PICKEN *Poems* 112 Mony an 'ingle-bred auld wife Has bath mair wit an' senses Than me.

† **Ingle**, *sb.* *2* *Obs.* Also *7 eng(h)le*, *inghle*.

[Origin unknown: cf. *NINGLE*.] A boy-favourite (in bad sense); a catamite.

1592 NASHE *Strange News* Wks. (Grosart) II. 277, I am afraid thou wilt make me thy ingile. 1598 FLORIO, *Calamito*, a ganimed, an ingile. 1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* I. ii. What? shall I have my sonne a stager now? an engle for players? 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt. Master-Const.* v. ii. Jove's own ingile, Ganymede. a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 11 And always sitting by his Ingile courts him. a 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 88 What costs a Rape, or Incest, and how cheap You may an Harlot, or an Ingile keep. 1708 MOTTEUX *Racine's Fagistr. Prognost.* v. Those whom Venus is said to rule; as, Ganymedes, Bardachoes, Huffers, Ingles. 1878 SIMPSON tr. *Prodigal Son* I. in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* II. 93 They lose the bloom of their youth with good-for-nothing companions, or even with whores and ingles.

† Misused for 'Familiar friend', 'chum'.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilth*. iii. 'Ha! my dear friend and ingile, Tony Foster! . . have you altogether forgotten your friend, gossip, and playfellow, Michael Lambourne?'

Ingle, *sb.* *3* *local.* [Of doubtful status and derivation.] ? A nook; an angle.

1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Ingles*, the ingles, the corners inside an open chimney. 1890 MORRIS *Glistening Plain* xx, Halhiltbe steered toward an ingle of the haven.

† **Ingle**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *INGLE sb.* 2.]

1. *trans.* To fondle, caress.

1598 FLORIO, *Zanzerare*, to ingile boies, to play wantonly with boyes against nature. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* Ep. Ded. (1871) 15 Hug it, ingile it, kiss it, and cull it now thou hast it. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Martyr*, *Invoc. Poet. Ess.* (1878) 171 And . . Ingles his cheek. a 1631 DONNE *Elegy* iv. Poems, etc. (1633) 49 Thy little brethrena . . those sweet nights . . kist, and ingled on thy father's knee.

2. To cajole, wheedle, coax.

1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* II. ii. I'll presently goe and eaghe some broker for a Poets gowne, and bespeak a garland. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt. Master-Const.* II. ii. Prithee, Simperina, do not ingile me; do not flatter me, Trivia.

3. *intr.* To fondle with.

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* iv. Wks. 1873 111. 202 Then deale they vnder hand with vs, and wee must ingile with our husbands a bed.

Hence **Ingling** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1595 T. EDWARDS *Cephalus & Procris* (1878) 43 We'll take more ioy in counting our sorowes, Than Venus gazing on her ingling sparrows. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skeat.* (1878) 3 In-steede of ingling termes for thy good will, Reader fall to, reade, iest, and carpe thy fill. 1610 *Itistrio* II. 140 Then we shall have rare ingling at the prodigall child.

Ingle-cheek. *Sc.* [f. *INGLE sb.* 1.] The cheek or jamb of a fireplace.

c. 1774 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* iv. They a' drive to the ingle-cheek. 1785 BURNS *Vision* I. iii. There, lanely, by the ingle-cheek, I sat and ey'd the spewing reek. 1809 SCOTT, *Endeavour* Oct. 2 Sitting on a low stool by the ingle cheek.

Ingle-nook. *Orig. Sc.* [f. *INGLE sb.* 1.] The nook or corner beside the 'ingle'; chimney-corner.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 6 (Jam.) The ingle-nook supplies the simmer fields. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv. I'll begin with that sulky blue-bonnet in the ingle-nook. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. i. There was a comfortable enough looking kitchen; but the ingle nook was full of smokers. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* II. 'Old Feythar Taft' . . had some time ago gone back to his ingle-nook.

Ingles, variant of *INGLIS*, *Obs.*

Ingle-side. [f. *INGLE sb.* 1.] A fire-side.

a 1750 *Humble Beggar* x. in *Herd Collect. Sc. Songs* (1776) II. 30 But he was first hame at his ingle-side. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xii. It's an auld story now, and every body tells it as we were doing, their ain way by the ingleside. 1889 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* II. The farmers welcomed Willie to their inglesides.

† **Inglis**, usual 14-16th c. *Sc.* and *north.* form of *ENGLISH a.* and *sb.* Also rarely *Ingles(e)*, *-isch*, *-ise*, *-ishe*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 249 Dis ilk bok es translate In to Inglis tong to rede For the loue of Inglis lede. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 351 Inglis clerks in prophecys thair fand [etc.]. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 259 Was thou noucht of our Inglisch all the lycht? 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 24 William Caxton, of Inglis nation, In press hes prent ane buk of Inglis gros. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 3 Pople plane ignorant of the Ingles toung. *Ibid.* 82 The Inglish historiographours. *Ibid.*, The dignitie of the Inglish name.

So † **Inglishman**, usual 14-16th c. *north.* and *Sc.* form of *ENGLISHMAN*. Also *Ingles*, *-ise*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 249 To laud and Inglis man i spell. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* VIII. xiii. 19 Gret Despyte bir Inglis men Had at bis Willame Walays pen. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 80 Our ald storeis . . Tha war distroyt all with Inglishmen. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 85 The Ingles men . . vses that ald Saxon toung. *Ibid.* 97 Thair nycht bouris the Inglish men.

Inglishry, *obs. form* of *ENGLISHRY*.

Inglobate (*inglōwbāt*), *a.* *rare* -1. [f. IN-2 + *GLOBATE ppl. a.*] Formed into a globe or globular mass.

1852 OTTÉ & PAUL tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* IV. vii. *Nebulæ* 2 If they be vapoury masses, having one or more nebulous nuclei, the various degrees of their condensation suggest the possibility of a process of gradual star-formation from inglobate matter.

Inglobe, *obs. form* of *ENGLOBE v.*

† **Inglomerated**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *inglomerāt-us* (pa. *ppl.* of *inglomerāre*; see IN-2 and *GLOMERATE*) + -ED.] Formed into a rounded mass or heap.

1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 14 Unto which inglomerated and winding heape of bowelles, there was a convenient coming unto and entrance in.

Inglorious (*inglōriəs*), *a.* [ad. L. *inglōriōsus* (Pliny): see IN-3 and *GLORIOUS*, and cf. L. *inglōrius*, and F. *inglorieux* (14th c. in Littré).]

1. Not glorious, famous, or renowned; not known to fame; obscure, humble. Now *rare*.

1591 SPENCER *M. Huberd* 981 Who will not venture life a King to bee, And rather rule . . Than dwell in dust inglorious and bace? 1602 and *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. v. (Arb.) 61 Inglorious may they live, inglorious die, That suffer learning live in misery. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 42. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xv. Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* 120 That mighty place of education, which . . turns out yearly many inglorious masters in the Science of the Aspects of Life.

† b. Without the glory of (something). *rare*.

1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* LXIII. (1855) VII. 401 The far greater part were guiltless or inglorious of the deed.

2. Of actions, mode of life, etc.: Bringing no glory or honour (to a person); hence, conferring disgrace, shameful, ignominious.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 41 Which was not so commodious for me . . as it was inglorious for them, to their wonderful greif. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 161 Neyther let your battell be inglorious, exempted from nobleness. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low C. Warres* 824 The King [was] freed from such an inglorious contest. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* v. (1869) I. 106 The victory over the senate was easy and inglorious. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 191 It involved the country in an inglorious, unprofitable, and interminable war. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xiv. (1875) 224 An inglorious traffic in honours and exemptions.

Ingloriously (*inglōriəsli*), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In an inglorious manner, without glory; ignominiously.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 159 When the successes . . shall be blemished, stayned, and ingloriously defaced. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* I. 46 He reigned eight yeares ingloriously. 1710 SWIFT *On a Broomstick* Wks. 1755 II. I. 180 This single stick, which you now behold ingloriously lying in that neglected corner. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xiv. A sword laid by Which eats into itself, and rusts ingloriously. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 443 Those who meet their death in this way . . shall be buried ingloriously.

Ingloriousness (*inglōriəsnes*). [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being inglorious; obscurity; ignominy.

1630 DONNE *Serm.* xxv. 249 The ingloriousnesse of having been buried in the dust is recompensed in the glory I rise to. 1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. i. § 2. 9 The Scrutator of this mystery shall be oppress by the ingloriousness of the object. 1661 A. WRIGHT in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. LXII. 7 Let him that walks in the ingloriousness and contempt of the world, contemplate God. 1832 MOORE *Diary* 6 Apr. in *Mem.* (1853) VI. 264 The ingloriousness of such a combat.

Inglut, -glutte, *obs. forms* of *ENGLUT v.*

Inglutition. *rare.* [n. of action f. late L. *inglutire* (Isidore): cf. *glutition*, *deglutition*.] The action of swallowing.

1803 G. ELLIS *Let. to Scott* 3 Oct. in *Lockhart Scott*, A most formidable drinker whose powers of *inglutition* . . had procured him a long series of triumphs.

Ingluvial, *a.* *rare.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the *ingluvies* or crop.

1843 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Inv. Anim.* xvii. 217 In the . . carnivorous Carabidae, there is a small gizzard, preceded by the usual *ingluvial* dilatation of the oesophagus.

|| **Ingluvies** (*inglūviēz*). *Anat.* [L. *ingluviēs* crop, maw: prob. f. **gū-* to swallow.] A dilatation of the oesophagus before it reaches the true stomach; the crop of a bird, the first stomach of a ruminating animal, an insect, etc.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Ingluvies*, *Craw*, or *Crop*, a part in granivorous fowls which serves for the immediate recep-

tion of the food. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 411 The chitinous lining which is continued into it from the ingluviæ is greatly thickened. 1884 COUES *Key to N. Amer. Birds* 212 The oesophagus of many birds becomes modified into a special pouch,—the crop or craw, *ingluviæ*, where the food is detained to be macerated in a special secretion, before passing on to the true stomach.

Ingluvín (inglū'vin). *Med.* [f. INGLUV-IES + -IN.] 'A preparation from the gizzard of the domestic chicken, used as a tonic and digestive.

1881 *Braithwaite's Retrospect Med.* LXXXIII. 319 Where marked plethora exists, or a full habit of body obtains, the effect of ingluvin is very uncertain. 1898 MARTINDALE & WESTCOTT *Extra Pharmacop.* (ed. 9) 269 Ingluvin had little or no digestive action on coagulated egg-albumen.

† **Ingluvious**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ingluviōsus* = glutinous, f. *ingluviōs*: see *prec.* and -OUS. Cf. obs. F. *ingluvioux* (Godef.).] Greedy, glutinous. 1560 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 23 b. We must not be too inglutious, in taking of food and repaste. a 1659 CLEVELAND *Poems, Surv. World* v. What a cold Account of Happiness can here arise From that inglutious Surfeit of his Eyes? Hence † **Ingluvously** *adv.*, glutinously.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 19 Immoderately drunken and inglutiously swilled. 1576 — *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 175 Those... that have excessively and inglutiously surfeited either in eating or drinking.

† **Ingnel**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *ingnel*, *ignel*, *mel*, *isnel*, of Germ. origin; see SNELL.] Quick, swift.

1340 *Ayenb.* 141 Esterward þe milde is wel zuift and wel ingnel.

† **Ingo**, *v. Obs.* Forms: see *Go*. [OE. *ingān* = MHG. *ingān* (G. *eingehen*), Du. *ingaan*, Sw. *ingå*, Da. *indgåa*; see IN-1 and *Go*. OE. had also *ingangan* = OHG. *ingangan*, Goth. *inngangan*: see *GANG v.*] *intr.* To go in, to enter.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist. v.* iv. (1890) 394 Pa... [he] in þes gesides has incede. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 29 Hu mæz man ingan on stranges hus. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1068 He boden him bringen ut o-non, Ðo men ðat woren ðidir in gon. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xlii[1]. 4 To Goddes weved in ga I sal. *Ibid.* cviii. [cix.] 18 Als watre, it in yhed In his inwardes. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiv. 2 He þat ingase wiþouten spot. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxviii. 16 And he yngoyng to hir, seith, Lat me, that Y goo togidere with thee.

Ingoar, variant of ENGORE *v.* 1, *Obs.*

† **Ingoing**, *obl. sb.* Now *rare*. [f. INGO *v.*, or the verbal phrase *go in* (see IN-1) + -ING 1.] A going in or entering; entrance; passage or way in.

1340 *Ayenb.* 72 Dyab is to guodemen ende of alle kneade and gate and yngoyngue of alle guode. 1362 LAMPL. *P. Pl.* A. vi. 117 Hit is ful hard... To gete in-goyngue [i.e. ingoing] at þat 3at. a 1400 *Prynner* (1891) 34 Lord kepe þyn in-goyngue and thyu outgoyngue. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* xxix. 6 Thy out goyngue and yngoyngue with me in y^e hoost pleaseth me well. 1632 LITWOG *Trav.* vi. 249 Payed ten Madins of Brasse, the common come of Jerusalem, for our in-going to that place. 1871 ROSSETTI *Dante at Verona* xiii. The ushers on his path would bend At ingoing as at going out.

b. *Arch.* The recess for a doorway or window. 1850 DONALDSON & GLEN *Specifications* I. 218 Ingoings of all the doors, or other openings in thick walls, to be finished with... linings. *Ibid.* 270 Ingoings of all the windows... to be finished with... linings.

† **Ingoing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.] That goes in or inwards; that enters.

1825-80 JAMIESON, *Ingaand-mouth*, the mouth of a coal-pit which enters the earth in the horizontal direction. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems, Enone* 55 Within the green hillside, Under yon whispering tuft of oldest pine, Is an ingoing grotto. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 23 They may be, in effect, junctions for in-going impressions or dividing stations for out-going impressions. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 23 The ingoing stitch should... be parallel to the place where the last came out.

Ingonge, variant of INGANG, *Obs.*, *entry*.

Ingorant: see INGRANT.

† **Ingordigious**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. It. *ingordigi* = greediness (f. *ingordo* greedy) + -OUS.] Greedy, avaricious.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 19 They are exorbitantly luxurious... excessively ingordigious [sic] and exacting. Hence † **Ingordigiousness**, greed, avarice.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1890) III. 12 This ingordigiousness of fruit having exhausted our stock.

Ingore, variant of ENGORE *v.* 1, *Obs.*

† **Ingorge**, *obs. var.* of ENGORGE *v.*, to gorge, to fill to excess.

1497 Bp. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* E ij. They be not ingorged with meete and drynke.

† **Ingorguous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [app. f. *ingorge* ENGORGE *v.* + -OUS, after obs. F. *engorgeux* (Cotgr.).] Greedy, insatiable.

1679 T. OATES *Myst. Inq.* 25, I could produce many Reasons... to demonstrate what an ingorguous Ambition the Jesuits have to increase their Greatness.

Ingot (ingŏt). Also 4-6 *yngot*. [Of uncertain origin. Occurs in Chaucer in sense 1; then not till the second half of the 16th c. in sense 2 (though sense 1 is also used in 16-18th c.). French has *lingot* (in sense 2) from 1405 onward; med. L. *lingotus* (1440 in Du Cange), Sp. *lingote*, Pg. *linhota*; all perh. from Fr. See below.

The form *ingold* in Wright's Chaucer (*Can.-Yeom. T.* 656) is a scribal error of MS. Harl. 7334; *ingove* in Spenser (*F. Q.* II. vii. 5) is either a misprint or a mistaken archaism.]

† 1. A mould in which metal is cast; an ingot-mould. *Obs.*

c 1286 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 670 He took the Chalk, and shoote it in the wise Of an Ingot. *Ibid.* 680 And fro the fir he took vp his mateere And in thyngot putte it.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xiv. i. (1886) 294 Mystical terms of art; as (for a tast) their subliming, amalgamating... matters combust and coagulat, ingots, tests, &c. [cf. CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* 265]. 1613 K. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Ingot*, a wedge of gold, also the trough wherein it is molten. 1683 PETRUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 46 Set the Ingot smooth that the Copper may be no thicker at one end than the other. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 306/2 An Ingot or Lingate... is an Iron, Brass, or Copper Instrument, with an hollow place made in it, to receive and hold any sort of Metal cast into it. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 145 When in fusion, pour it into a flat ingot, and let it cool.

2. A mass (usually oblong or brick-shaped) of cast metal, esp. of gold or silver, and (in modern use) of steel; these last are of various shapes.

1583 STANVHURST *Eneis* I. (Arb.) 29 His wief to hyd treasur he pointed, Where the vnknoowne ingots of gould and siluer abounded. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xiv. ii. (1886) 297 A beechen cole, within the which was conveyed an ingot of perfect silver. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 5 Great heapes of gold... Of which some were... new driven, and distant Into great Ingowes [ed. 1596 Ingows] and to wedges square. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 464, 15000 wedges or ingots of gold, 35000 lumps or masses of siluer. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 46 ¶ 2 Not, like a Miser, to gaze only on his Ingots or his Treasures. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 482 The silver is dried and fused in crucibles to be cast into ingots. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 343 The ingots of cast-steel can be drawn into bars one-third of an inch square. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 633 At the present exhibition he [Krupp] shows an ingot of cylindrical form that weighs 20 Tons.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ingot-copper*, *-gad*, *-holder*, *-mould*, *-silver*, *-steel*, etc.

1558-62 PHAER *Eneid* VII. Bhiij, Yngot gaddes with clashing clinkes, In blustyrng forges blown. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 759 The metal is poured into an ingot-mould. 1877 A. S. HEWISH in *Raymond Statist. Mines & Mining* 363 About 8,000 tons of ingot-copper. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Aug. 10/1 Crushed to death by the fall of the ingot-holder, a bar of iron weighing eight tons.

[*Note.* F. *lingot* is held by some French etymologists to be adopted from Eng., with coalescence of the article, for *lingot*. The origin of a term of alchemy (as this evidently was) in Eng., is not *a priori* probable. Also, the only recorded sense of F. *lingot* (which appears frequently in 15th-16th c.) is = our sense 2, while the English *ingot* before 1558 is known only from Chaucer in sense 1: this makes a difficulty, unless it is assumed that sense 2 was also in English during these two centuries, though not yet found. Those who assume an Eng. origin suggest a derivation (not unapt as regards the sense) from *in adv.* and *goten*, ancient pa. pple. of OE. *gōtan*, ME. *goten*, *zeten*, *zheten*, mod. dial. *yett* to pour, to cast (metal). Here there is the difficulty that the pa. pple. *goten* was conformed to the rest of the vb., as *zeten*, *zheten*, before the 14th c.; the hard *g* might perh. have been retained in an old compound, as in the derivative *gote*, 'water-course, gutter, drain', but even in that case we should have expected an original final vowel, giving ME. *ingote*. The existing evidence is thus too contradictory for any certain conclusion.]

Hence **Ingoted** *a.*, furnished with ingots or wealth.

1864 YATES *Broken to Harness* xvii. He's safe to ask no women who are not enormously ingotted. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Hostages to Fortune* I. i. 25 People who trace their lineage as far as Hengist and Horsa are seldom heavily ingotted.

Ingrace, *obs. form* of ENGRACE *v.*

† **Ingracious**, *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] Ungracious.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 41 L. Tarquinius the proud, and his ingracious wife, and the whole brood of his children. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirkcubrial* v. The ingracious discord... will mar all the mirth. 1766 R. DIXON *Two Testam.* 50 How ingracious a thing must it be for a Creature, beloved of God, to refuse the offer of his Grace.

Ingradyt, *var.* of ENGRADED *ppl. a.*, *Obs.*

† **Ingraft**, *ingrafe*, *v.* ENGRAFF *v.*, *Obs.*

a 1400 WYCLIF *1 Tim.* vi. 10 The which sum men coueit-ynge, erreden fro the feith, and bisettiden [i.e. r. ingraffiden; L. *inserebant*] hem with many sorwis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 142 To ingrafe and poure in the hartis of the ignorant people, diuine rites. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* III. (ed. 3) 35 There is scarcely a kind of tree, but may be ingrafted into any other kind. a 1803 BEATTIE tr. *Virgil's Past.* I. (R.), Mow Meliboeus, now ingraff the pear, Now teach the vine its tender sprays to rear!

Ingraft, *obs. variant* of ENGRAFT *v.*

† **Ingraif**, *obs. Sc. form* of ENORAVE *v.*

1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) I. 214 Resaif, swaif, and haif, ingraif it here.

Ingrail, *obs. form* of ENGRAIL *v.*

† **Ingrain**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* [Origin unascertained.]

A quarter of a chaldron of coal given in for every five chaldrons purchased.

1730 Act 3 *Geo. II.* c. 26 § 10 By ancient Custom in the Port of London, one Chaldron of Coals is allowed in to every Score brought on board Ship... which is called *Ingrain*; notwithstanding which many Persons dealing in Coals do load the same from on board Ship bare Measure without the aforesaid Ingrain. 1765 *Lond. Chron.* 16 May 470 The action was for not delivering to the buyers the ingrain of two fives, as metered from on board ship, but took three sacks out of each five.

Ingrain, *a. (sb.)* 2 [f. the phrase *in grain*; see *GRAIN sb.* 10. Now usually stressed *in'grain* before a sb., *in'grain* after it or in the predicate.]

1. Dyed in grain; dyed with fast colours before manufacture; dyed in the fibre; thoroughly dyed. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 428, a pink ingrain

calimancoes. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 44, 1 yd. Ingrain marking cotton, No. 100.

b. Applied (chiefly in U. S.) to carpets of the Kidderminster type, in which the pattern goes through and through and appears on both sides, as distinguished from those (such as Axminster or Brussels) in which it appears on the upper surface only.

1863 B. TAYLOR *Hannah Thurston* III. 285 Bute had bought a brownish ingrain carpet. 1879 'E. GARRETT' *House by Works* II. 132, I urge you not to wait till I can exchange this ingrain druggat for a Turkey carpet. 1899 *Corresp.*, Ingrain carpets are generally of inferior quality; but they can be made of very high qualities.

2. Of qualities, dispositions, habits, etc.: Inborn, inherent, firmly fixed, inveterate, ingrained.

1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix. 191 His old court pride... was ingrain, bred in the bone. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* I. xiv. (1879) 137 Too old for changing of ingrain, long-nurtured habits. 1888 T. W. HIGGINSON *Women & Men* 307 The shy graces of character must be something that is ingrain and permanent. 1894 F. ELLIOT *Rom. Goss.* I. 19 A proof of the ingrain humanity of his soul.

b. Thorough, out-and-out, to the backbone.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 29 May, The most perfect type of the ingrain, barded criminal.

b. sb. 'A name given to yarns, wools, etc., dyed with fast colours before manufacture' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858). b. (U. S.) = *Ingrain carpet*: see 1 b. (Funk 1893.)

Ingrain, *obs. or arch. variant* of ENGRAIN *v.*

Ingrained (ingræ'nd), *ppl. a.* [app. orig. a variant of ENGRAINED *ppl. a.*: but now analysed as if from *in adv.* + *grained*: cf. INGRAIN *a.* Stressed *in'-grained* before a sb., otherwise *in'grained*.] Wrought in the inmost texture; deeply rooted, inveterate.

1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* I. iv. 189 Ingrain'd Habits, died with often dips. 1821 GALT *Ayrsh. Legates* xxv. Their old ingrained and particular sentiments. 1837 EMERSON *Addr. Amer. Schol. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 182 That great principle of Undulation in nature... deeply ingrained in every atom and every fluid. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 142 Their ingrained wickedness is washed away. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 24 The old ingrained prejudice of his followers.

b. Of persons: Thorough, out-and-out.

1630 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 21 July (1675) III. 156 The bloody Tongues, crafty Foxes, double ingrained Hypocrites, shall appear as they are before his Majesty. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 329 Many ingrained beggars certainly use the street trade as a cloak for alms-seeking. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 277 He is an ingrained sceptic. Hence **Ingrainedly** (ingræ'nēdli, ingræ'nēdli) *adv.*, in an ingrained manner or degree, thoroughly.

1869 *Athenzium* 16 Oct. 495 Designedly and undesignedly a liar; an utterly ingrainedly untrue creature. 1884 Mrs. HOUSTOUN *Caught in Snare* II. xii. 141 She was not ingrainedly selfish. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 25 May, The material to work upon was too ingrainedly bad for even Elizabeth's optimism.

Ingram (in'grəm), *a. (sb.) Obs.* (exc. dial.)

Also 6 *yngrame*, 7 *ingrum*. A perverted form of IGNORANT, prob. immediately from INGRANT: cf. *vagrom* for *vagrant*.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 20 A patrone of a benefice will haue a poore yngrame soule to heare the name of a persone for xx marke. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 18/3 Ingramme, *ignarus*. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 143 Who but an ingram cosset would keepe such a courting of a Curtezian? c 1614 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without Money* v. i. Pray take my fellow Ralph, he has a Psalm Book, I am an ingram man. 1630 J. TAYLOR *Wks.* (N.), I am no scholler, but altogether unrude, and very ingrum. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *ingram*, ignorant.

b. as sb. An ignorant person.

1638 NABBES *Cov. Gard.* III. v. Alas Gentlemen we are very ingrums. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. ii. 41 Sancho was a very Ingram as they call him.

Hence † **Ingramness**, ignorance.

1589 *Martpret. Epit.* Aij. You must then beare with my ingramnesse. 1589 *Mar Martine* 8 Beare with his ingramnesse a while, his seasoned wainscot face.

† **Ingrammatical**, *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] Ungrammatical.

1672 PENN *Spirit of Truth Vind.* 67 This were as ingrammatical altogether.

Ingrammaticism (ingrāmæ'tisiz'm), *rare.*

[IN-3.] An ungrammatical form or construction; a solecism.

1888 *Athenzium* 10 Mar. 304/3 She... remains constant to her quotations and 'ingrammaticisms'.

Ingrandize, *obs. form* of ENGRANDIZE *v.*

† **Ingrant**, *a. Obs.* A perverted form of *ignorant*, through the transitional **ignorant*, *ingorant*, the latter also found: cf. INGRAM.

1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 722 The ingorant people that before calde mee Will now call mee William. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* Wks. 1880 I. 80/2 That I have been so ingrant in good things, hath been a great heart-breaking to me.

† **Ingrapple**, *v. Obs.* Also 8 *en*-. [f. IN-2 + *GRAPPLE v.*] *intr.* and *trans.* To join in grappling; to grapple together.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. xxxiv. Then shall young Hotspur... Ingrapple [ed. 1718 engrapple] with thy sonne. 1599 — *Let. Octavia* Wks. 1727 I. 83 At whose ingrappling, Neptune's Mantle takes A purple Colour. 1612 DRAVON *Poly-obl.* xii. 292 Two Lyons herce... at one another flie, And

with their armed paws ingrappled dreadfully. *a 1661 Fuller Worthies, Lincolnsh.* li. (1662) 144 A Cub-Foxe... had his head seized on by a mighty Pike, so that neither could free themselves, but were ingrappled together.

Ingrassial (ingrasi'äl), *a. Anat.* [f. proper name *Ingrassias* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to Ingrassias, an Italian anatomist of the sixteenth century, esp. in *Ingrassial bones*, the lesser wings of the sphenoid bone, described by Ingrassias. So *Ingrassian a.*

1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 829/2 The ingrassial bones... are, in the human subject, regarded as portions of the sphenoid. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Ingrassian.

Ingrate (ingrät'), *a. (sb.)* Also 4 *Ingrat*, 6-7 *Se. ingrat.* [ad. L. *ingrät-us* unpleasing, ungrateful, in med. L. also unkind, harsh, angry, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *grätus* pleasing, grateful; perh. originally through F. *ingrat*, -ate (Oresme, 14th c.).] Not grateful.

1. Not pleasing or acceptable to the mind or senses; disagreeable, unpleasant, unwelcome. *Obs.*

1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wyses*, ii. 2 a. I have marked that this argument or wrytyng is nat ingrate unto you. *c 1586 CTESSE PEMBROKE Ps.* civ. xiv. This irreligious kinde, Ingrate to God. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 111 The Causes of that which is Pleasing, or Ingrate to the Hearing, may receive light by that, which is Pleasing or Ingrate to the Sight. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 311 Coho or Coffee... however ingrate or insapory it seems at first, it becomes grate and delicious enough by custom. 1702 SIR J. FLOWER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 1168 Thysseolum is Bitter, Ingrate and Acrid.

2. Not of pleasant or friendly disposition; unfriendly. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XX. 219 Be ingrat [1377 B. XVII. 253 *ingratus*, v. rr. *ingratis*, ingrat] to by kynde. The holygost huyteth be nat ne helpeh bet. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort.* *Scottes Bivb*, the Britaynes... beeyng... ingrate eche to other... wer... ouercome with outwarde inuasions. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, Somersett, To whom Fortune was ever more ingrate. 3. Not feeling or showing gratitude; ungrateful, unthankful. *arch.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 169 Of be good pat þow hem gyeuest *ingrati* ben manye. 1528 GARDINAR in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 132 As though he had been the most ingrate man. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 68 b. Thou shalt al day fynde the chylderne ingrate to their parentes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 20 To spulge al them that ar ingrate of the benefecis of gode. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 154 O man, quhome I creat, Quhy art thou sa ingrat? 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xvii. 58 Why should a diswonted unkindnesse make me ingrate for wonted benefits? 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* Ded. 12, I were the ingrate of Christians if I did not acknowledge it. 1676 HOBBAES *Hiad* viii. 618 Must we unto our friends be so ingrate? 1706 LD. LANSDOWNE *Brit. Enchant.* ii. i. (R.). See whom you fled, inhuman and ingrate. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* iii. xxiii. Ingrate in life, in death ingrate. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick*, Gt. viii. x. (1872) VII. 286 Schaffgotsch proved signally traitorous and ingrate.

B. sb. An ungrateful person; one who does not feel or show gratitude.

1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* i. (Arb.) 41 Let 'em live in ignorance like ingrates. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* iv. ii. Your treachery and deceit, you base ingrate. 1797 NELSON 8 Sept. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 442, I should be an ingrate was I not on every occasion to support his honour and glory at all personal risk. 1843 LYTTON *Last of Barons* ii. ii. The Nevilles are more famous for making ingrates than asking favours. 1892 NEWMAN SMYTH *Chr. Ethics* i. iii. 189 The prodigal comes to himself as an ingrate who has left his Father's house.

† **Ingrate**, *v. Obs.* Also en-. [f. IN-2, EN-1 + GRATE *v.* (sense 4).] *a. trans.* To treat harshly, oppress, harass. *b. intr.* To be harsh or oppressive. Hence *Ingrating vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 26 Other engrating vpland comorants will grunt out it is *Grana paradisi*. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 214 To ingrate thus injuriously both vpon her Maiesties officers and the secular priests as the Iesuites doe. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* i. vii. 31 To be much exacting and ingrating vpon your farmer, doth oftentimes make him... a meere negligent. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Engrate*, presse vpon. 1628 GAULREY *Pract. The.* (1629) 344 He would not long suffer her Ingratings. 1629 — *Holy Madn.* 410 Whom he hath... ingrated, spoyled, cheated.

† **Ingrateful**, *a. Obs.* [f. IN-3 + GRATEFUL: cf. INGRATE.] Not grateful, ungrateful.

1. Not pleasant or acceptable to the mind or senses; displeasing, disagreeable: = INGRATE *a.* 1.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 63 It is to be... imputed as vaine before Him, ingratefull, hurtfull, & voyd. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 50/1 The Oil is of an ingratefull Odor. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxiv. 231 Sir Charles told him: That it was a very ingratefull thing to him to hear his Father spoken slightly of.

2. Unfriendly, harsh. *rare.* (Cf. INGRATE *a.* 2.) *c 1575 TURKERV. Death Eliz. Arhunde* (R.). If ought my slender skill or writing were of powre, No processe of ingratefull time her vertues should devour.

3. Not feeling or showing gratitude.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 177 Desirous of pleasures, and ingratefull for benefits. 1599 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 484 Whiche are sometimes ingratefull to God for his mercies. *a 1632 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* Plays* 1873 III. 209, I may be thought A most ingratefull wretch unto my Friend. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1761) I. 513 His treatment of the Queen... was unbrotherly and ingrateful.

† **Ingratefully**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + *-LY* 2.] In an ungrateful manner; ungratefully.

1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.*, c. 12 The same Frenche King... hathe... moost ingratefullye & wrongfullye withdrawn... the

dewe... pencion. 1697 DRYDEN tr. *Virgil's Past.* Pref. (1721) 76 Extravagant Heirs... ingratefully deride the good old Gentleman, who left them the Estate. 1711 *Light to Blind* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 114 They ingratefully abandoned him in the time of need.

† **Ingratefulness**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being ungrateful; ingratitude.

1570 DRE Math. Pref. d iv b. All these things, with farder matter of Ingratefulness. 1619 J. BARLOW *True Guide to Glory* 26 Is not this forgetfulness, ingratitude, selfe? 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rambant* Wks. (1687) 514 Ingratefulness to his Sacred Head.

† **Ingrately**, *adv. Obs.* [f. INGRATE *a.* + *-LY* 2.] Ungratefully.

1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliiii. 130 To his reward he [Alciades] gat nane vther grace, Ingrately baniste, to their awin grit skaith. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 29 Will ye then so ingratly make your pen a slave to sinne, and seme but fleshly men? 1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* ii. 50 Why then doe we not rather magnify his Goodnes and Graces... then ingratly disgrace them?

† **Ingrater**, *Obs.* Also -or, -our. [app. with same radical part as REGRATER: perh. a blending of *in-* or *engrosser* and *regrater* (-or).] A regrater or forestaller.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 45 A sort of ingrators or forestallers, who intercept euerie thing before it come at the market. *Ibid.* 46 These hellish ingratours, and forestallers come come and all things else deere. 1611 COTGR., *Dardanaire*, a Reqrator, Ingrater, Ingrosser; one that buyes, and hoords vp come... with a purpose to sell it againe when tis growne deere.

Ingratiate (ingrät'fi,et'), *v.* Also 7 en-. [app. f. 16th c. It. *ingratiare* 'to engrace', to put in grace, refl. *ingratiarsi* (now *ingratiarsi*) 'to engrace or insinuate himself into favour' (Florio), f. phrase *in grazia* († *gratia*), L. *in grätiam* into favour.]

† 1. *trans.* To bring (a person) into favour (with any one); to render (him) agreeable (to any one).

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. i. 49 The Embassador... to ingratiate his Master with his holiness, told him [etc.]. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. iv. § 6 All this would not ingratiate this Usurper with them. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xvii. 310 He hath ingratiated us, or brought us into the grace, favour and acceptance of God the Father. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Antiqued* ii. 207 This... might ingratiate Hadad with Pharaoh. 1755 *Man* ix. 4 We shall endeavour... to ingratiate this respectable order with the people.

2. *refl.* To get oneself into favour; to gain grace or favour *with*; to render oneself agreeable to.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 100 This Taxe... was abolished by Richard the Third... to ingratiate himselfe with the people. 1640 HARRINGTON *Castara* iii. (Arb.) 115 Should I my selfe ingratiate T' a Princes smile? 1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 5 That he might the better engratiate himselfe in the eyes of that... Prelate. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 89 If he did not do somewhat to ingratiate himselfe to the People. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1785) II. 77 Several of the court who ingratiated themselves by offerings of pictures and curiosities. 1853 MACAULAY *Biog., Atterbury* (1867) 16 At the coronation... [he] did his best to ingratiate himself with the royal family.

b. with various pleonastic extensions.

1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 64 On design to ingratiate himself in the good opinion of the Hugonots of France. *a 1666 GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 385 To ingratiate himself in their affections and good-wills. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 14 P 1 Desirous to ingratiate themselves further into their favour. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 195 A convict... into whose good-will this gentleman had so far... ingratiated himself. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. ii. i. 248 He ingratiated himself still farther in the esteem of the Sicilians. † 3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) *Obs.**

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Luke* xvii. 19 Thus gratitude ingratiate with Christ and gets more grace. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil.* xvi. 519 Those, who think to ingratiate with Him by calumniating Me. 1768-74 TUCKER *Zt. Nat.* (1834) II. 314 The methods of civility proper for removing all suspicions of themselves, and ingratiating with whatever company they fall into.

† 4. *trans.* To make (a thing) pleasant, agreeable, or acceptable (to or with). *Obs.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii. xx. (1647) 142 Such as might more ingratiate with God the persons and prayers of people there assembled. 1656 STUBBES *Confer. Christ & Mary* 11 Things, when wanted, are ingratiated to us, as warmth after cold, and meat after hunger. 1766 TEMPLE *Let. to the King* 3 Mar. Wks. 1720 II. 379 A Clause... which he thought was put in on purpose to ingratiate it to Your Majesty. *a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks.* 1716 III. 79 Use doth wear out the pleasure which... Novelty commendeth and ingratiateth. *a 1748 WATTS *Improv. Mind* ii. vi. § 1 That he may ingratiate his discourses with their ears.*

Hence *Ingratiating vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; *Ingratiatingly adv.*, in an ingratiating manner, in a way to win favour.

1641 HEVLIN *Hist. Episcopacy* i. (1657) 62 His ingratiating with the Jewes. 1655 FULLER *Churche Hist.* x. vi. § 29 A Jesuite of excellent Morals, and ingratiating Converse. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* (1662) 230 The concessions of which... had been a very great indulgence and ingratiating to women of greatest quality. *a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Memo. Geo. II* (1847) I. ix. 276 Lord Isla was... if awful, at least not ingratiating. 1886 Longm. Mag. Feb. 423 The... had bowed ingratiatingly. 1896 O. SKEATON *Allan Ramsay* i. 11 The ingratiating qualities... of her father's guest.*

Ingratiation (ingrät'fi,et'), *n.* [n. of action f. INGRATIATE: see *-ATION*.] The action or process of ingratiating oneself or getting into favour.

1815 ZELUCA I. 224 His desire of ingratiation was not so ardent as Zeluca's. 1822 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LIV. 493 He had... cultivated the arts of ingratiation with some

sacrifice of the dignity of independence. 1887 STEVANSON *Mem. & Portr.* iv. 70 Daily ear-wiggling influential men, for he was a master of ingratiation.

Ingratiatory (ingrät'fi,et'ari), *a.* [f. INGRATIATE: see *-ORY*.] That tends to ingratiate.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 399 He spoke with a timid gentleness of tone, an ingratiatory smile. 1881 RUSKIN *Love's Meinic* I. i. 26 You will find one of the robin's very chief ingratiatory faculties is his dainty and delicate movement.

Ingratitude (ingrät'itud), *n.* [a. F. *ingratitude* (13th c. in Hatzl.-Darm.), ad. late L. *ingrätitudo* ingratitude, displeasure, n. of quality f. *ingrätus* INGRATE; cf. GRATITUDE.]

1. Want or absence of gratitude; indisposition to acknowledge or reciprocate benefits received; unthankfulness; ungratefulness.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 200 Ingratitudo: besne kundel bret, whose nis nout icnowen of goddece, auh telled lutel perof, oder norjited mid alle. 1340 *Ayenb.* 18 A vice bet is y-cleped ine clerגיע: ingratitude: bet is norjetyng of god and of his gnodes. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 To sette a parte alle ingratitude. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* ii. xiii. The moste damnable vice and moste agayne iustice, in myne oppinion, is ingratitude, commonly called unkyndnesse... He is unkynde whiche denieth to haue receyued any benefite that in dede he hath receyued. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. iii. 10 Ingratitude is monstrous, and for the multitude to be ingratefull, were to make a Monster of the multitude. 1675 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) I. xi. 473. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 51 Ingratitude to benefactors is the first of revolutionary virtues. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* xv. 252 There is perhaps no fault that men think more monstrous in other people than ingratitude.

2. Unpleasant feeling, disagreeableness (between persons); unfriendliness, unkindness. *Obs.*

*c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 41 They ben unkinde and full of ingratitude... yf they knewe any thing wherwith they might dishonoure them they wolde do hit. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VII* 13b. Least it should sowe or kyndle any dissension or ingratitude betwene the Frenche kyng and him. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 232 marg. The ingratitude of the Portugales. *c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. Boastian's Theat. World* E v. There is prepared for him [the child] new sorrow, by the ingratitude of mothers, which are so delicate... that they will not nourish them.*

† **Ingratuity**, *Obs. rare.* [f. IN-3 + GRATUITY.] Ungraciousness, unkindness, ingratitude.

1528 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 36 Rather... than the King... should suspect any point of Ingratuitye in him. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* Ded. to Pr. Wales ii. (1878) 19, 1. That willingly (to save thee from annoy Of dire dislike for ingratitude) Do take vpon me to expresse thy joy.

† **Ingrave**, *v. Obs.* Also 6-7 en-. [f. IN-1 or 2 + GRAVE *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To put in a grave; to entomb, bury.

a. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 16 The quihilk bodie... Ingrauit westhan in anesepulture. 1683 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* 167 Shall I think their cruelty so merciful, to save Her, their ambition strove for to ingrave?

b. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* App. 336 Lette euin the very ennemie be engraued, and lette no corps lie withoute buriall. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 42 In seemly sort their corsos to engrave. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Eliza* xxvii. Vile headless trunk, why art thou not engraved? 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 145 Those Lazarique spirits... have been of late engraved in cold resolves.

Hence † **Ingraved ppl. a.**, entombed, buried.

1586 WHETSTONE *Eng. Myrror* 5 The envious commite inhumane outrages upon their ingrated bones. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 26 Here they lye that gallopt so, In Death's ingraued snare.

† **Ingrave**, -er, -ery, *obs. ff.* ENGRAVE *v.*, etc.

1552 HULOET, *Ingrauer*. *Ibid.*, *Ingrauynge*.

† **Ingrave**, *obs.* apocopeate form of *ingraven*, *engraven*, pa. pple. of ENRAVE *v.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. v. 45 Twa siluer coppis schappin lyk ane bote... and with figuris ingrave [1553 engrail].

Ingravesence (ingræves'ens), *Med.* [f. next: see *-ENCE*.] The quality or condition of being ingravescens; increase of gravity or severity.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 689 This desire returned with every returning ingravescence of the fever. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 132 This development of contagium goes on during the whole period of ingravescence.

Ingravescent (ingræves'sent), *a. Med.* [f. L. *ingravescent-em*, pr. pple. of *ingravescere* to grow heavy, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *gravescere*, f. *gravis* heavy.]

Increasing in gravity or severity; growing worse.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 483 Common Asthma. Paroxysm gradual; Ingravescent. 1891 *Lancet* 25 Aug. 954/1 Infective diseases... like tuberculosis and leprosy, which were persistent and ingravescens, and in no sense self-protective. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 923 Ingravescent jaundice gives rise to a series of nervous symptoms... akin to choleraic intoxication.

Ingravidate (ingrævidet'), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *ingravidare* to make heavy or pregnant, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *gravidus* heavy, GRAVID.]

1. *trans.* To load or weigh; to render gravid, to impregnate.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* i. xii. 39 They may... be so pregnant and ingravidated with lustful thoughts. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 78 Ingravidated with a vitrioline salt. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 466 [He] tells us how the Country-men ingravidate the Female [Pistachio-tree] with the Flowers of the Male. 1866 ALGER *Salt. Nat. & Man* iv. 381 His receptive and responsive capacity of genius... ingravidated his utterance as with the weight of worlds.

2. *intr.* To become heavy; to be weighed down. 1657 TOMLINSON *Remed's Disp.* 181 By the cobitation of these dreggs... the body ingravidates.

† **Ingravidate**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. late L. *ingravidāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ingravidāre*: see *prec.*] Loaded.

1651 *Briggs New Disp.* p. 180 To deliver .. the ingravidate .. veins from the Tympany of a Plethora.

Ingravidation (*ingravidē'fōn*). [n. of action f. *prec.* vb.: see *-ATION*.] The action of ingravidating or state of being ingravidated; pregnancy.

1615 *Crooke Body of Man* 315 All the time of their ingravidation in which they go with child. 1710 *T. Fuller Pharm. Extens.* 299 The last month of Ingravidation. 1811 *Hooper Med. Dict.*, *Ingravidation*, .. the same as impregnation, or going with child.

Ingrayl, *obs. form of ENGRAIL v.*

† **Ingreat**, *v. Obs. Also en.* [f. *IN-2* + *GREAT a.* Cf. *ENGREATEN*.] *trans.* To make great, to magnify.

1619 *Fotheray Atheom.* II. i. § 3 (1622) 174 There is, in all things, a desire to dilate, and to ingreat themselves. 1626 *Sir C. Cornwallis Disc. Pr. Henry* (1641) 7, I ever after .. found my self exceedingly engreated in his favour. 1627 *Abp. Asbot Narrative* II. in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 455 As some are gentle and benign, so some others, to ingreat themselves, might strain more then the string will bear.

† **Ingrede**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ingred-i* to enter.] *trans.* To enter into (as an ingredient).

1657 *Tomlinson Renow's Disp. Pref.*, Every Simple which ingreides the Compositions may be dignoted. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Ingrede*, go into, or help to make up a medicine.

† **Ingreddence**, *sb. Obs.* [f. as *INGREDIENT*: see *-ENCE*. But, in sense 1, orig. a misspelling of the pl. *ingredients* (cf. *ACCIDENCE*, *INHABITANCE*), and subsequently confused with the sing. *ingredient*.]

1. That which enters into a mixture. *a.* The ingredients in a medicine, potion, etc., separately or collectively; or the mixture itself, as containing ingredients.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 166 The physicon consyderynge his medecyne or pocyon .. may se in his mynde the dyverse ingredience that wente therto. 1533 *More Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1088/2 Thys plaster .. hath som good ingredience. But it .. hath also some deade potycarye drugges putte in it that can do no good. 1605 *Shaks. Macb.* I. vii. 11 This euen-handed Justice Commends th' Ingredience of our poyson'd Chalice To our owne lips. 1648 *S. Sheppard Year Jubilee* 39 An ingredience, which quaff of, might surely destroy the health of both their bodies and souls. 1678 *Marvell Def. Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 179 Do I therefore think them equipollent, or that one of them hath not the stronger ingredience? 1694 *R. Berrhogge Renson* 167 If there be no ingredience of matter in their making. 1717 *Ussher Body Div.* (1647) 198 Faith doth not consist in darknesse and ignorance; but Knowledge is of the ingredience of it.

b. (with *pl.*) A single ingredient or element. 1577-87 *Holinshed Chron.* II. 131/1 One Theoricus wrote a proper treatise of *Aqua vitæ* .. He declareth the simples and ingrediences thereto belonging. 1589 *Cogan Haven Health* ccxviii. (1636) 250 Ale requirith two ingrediences. 1661 *Sir H. Vane's Politics* 9 All those to receive their proper Ingrediences, or they perfect not the Cure.

2. The fact or process of entering in: *a.* by physical movement; *b.* as an ingredient.

1557 *Sarun Primer, Lauds B* iij. For us in heaven to have ingredience. 1604 *R. Cawdrey Table Alph. Ingresse, Ingredience*, entrance in. 1638 *Stiebes Emanuel* I. 16 Both natures had an ingredience into all the works of mediation. 1677 *Hale Prim. Orig. Man* II. iv. 158 The Phantasia, Design and Destination of Man, which is various, according to those various Temperaments that have ingredience and influence into him.

† **Ingreddence**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To introduce as an ingredient; to furnish with ingredients.

1650 *Ashmole Chym. Collect.* 30 No unclean Body is ingredience except one, which is commonly called of the Philosophers, The green Lion. 1822 *Lamb Elia Ser.* I. *Chinnysweepers*, May the descending soot never taint thy costly well-ingredienced soups.

† **Ingreddency**, *Obs.* [f. *INGREDIENT*: cf. *INGREDIENCE*, and see *-ENCY*.]

1. = *INGREDIENCE* 1.

1612 *Woodall Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 345 Those which cannot have all the ingredience of this composition. 1646 *S. Bolton Arraignment. Err.* 75 There are but few errors in our dayes .. but have some ingredience of truth in them. 1662 *R. Mathew Unl. Alch.* p. ii. I am sure they know not all the Ingrediences thereof. 1684 *Leighton Comm.* I. *Pet.* v. 4 Pure unmixed glory, without any ingredience of pride or sinful vanity.

2. = *INGREDIENCE* 2.

1648 *W. Bridge England save. with a Notwithstanding* 27 It [Papistry] destroys your Obedience, by the ingredience of merits. 1650 *Weekes Truth's Conf.* II. 50 There is an ingredience and concurrence of all the great and glorious Perfections of God. 1668 *Howe Bless. Righteous* (1825) 192 Think not that sensual pleasure .. can have any ingredience into .. this state of blessedness. 1695 *Whether Parli. be not dissolved by Death Pless Orange* 3 [Parliaments] cannot cease to have an Ingredience into the Government, without a dissolution of the whole Frame of it.

Ingredient (*ingrē'diēnt*), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *ingredient-em*, pr. pple. of *ingred-i* to enter, f. *in-* (*IN-2*) + *gradi* to step, go: cf. *F. ingrédient* sb. (1508 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), which was prob. the immediate source of the sb. in sense 3.]

A. adj. That enters in; entering into a thing or place: † *a.* by moving or running in. *Obs.*

1611 *Florida, Ingredient*, ingredient, entering in. 1641 *Pp. Mountagu Acts & Mon.* (1642) 115 The course of Gods VOL. V.

Spirit is in divers men, different: Is either ingredient and insident, .. or urgent and impellent. 1668 *Culpepper & Cole Barthol. Anat.* I. xvii. 45 The external and common Coat of the ingredient Vessels.

b. as a component part or element. *arch.*

1642 *T. Lechford Plain Dealing* (1867) 95 They began about a small trespass of swine, but it is thought some other matter was ingredient. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiii. 168 The horse of a Deere is .. ingredient into the confection of Hyacinth. 1663 *Butler Hud.* I. ii. 21 Some fierce, deed-doing man, Compos'd of many ingredient valours, Just like the manhood of nine tailors. 1713 *Berkeley Guardian* No. 83 p. 1 The generosity that is ingredient in the temper of the soul. 1830 *Herschel Stud. Nat. Phil.* 291 The connection between the external characters of a stone and its ingredient constituents.

B. sb. † 1. One who steps in. *Obs. rare.*

1614 *T. Adams Fatal Banquet* i. Wks. 1861 I. 159 If sin .. discovers the green and gay flowers of *delice*, he cries to the ingredients, *Latet anguis in herbā*.—The serpent lurks there.

† 2. A thing which enters in or penetrates. *Obs.*

1624 *Wotton Archit. in Reliq.* (1672) 7 [The air] being a perpetual ambient and ingredient.

3. Something that enters into the formation of a compound or mixture; a component part, constituent, element. Primarily used of medical compositions and other artificial material mixtures, but also of natural compounds and of things immaterial, actions, conditions, etc.

1460 *J. Russell Bk. Nurture* 144 Alle these ingredyentes, bey ar for yppocras makynge. 1543 *Traheron Vigo's Chirurg.* 42 a/2 Thys cerote .. comforteth y^e sore place, as it appeareth to hym, that consydereth the ingredyentes. 1599 *B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. What are the ingredients to your focus? 1601 *Holland Pliny Explan.* Words, *Ingredients*, be those simples that goe into the making of any medicine compound. 1659 *Gauden Fun. Serm. Bp. Brownrig* (1660) 124 Stupidity, I told you, is no ingredient in piety. 1680-90 *Temple Ess., Health & Long Life* Wks. 1731 I. 287 Whatever the Spleen is .. it is certainly a very ill Ingredient into any other Disease. 1752 *Hume Pol. Disc.* II. 25 Human happiness .. seems to consist of three ingredients, action, pleasure and indolence. 1784 *J. Potter Virtuous Villagers* II. 100 These are no inconsiderable ingredients to love and friendship. 1798 *Malthus Popul.* (1817) II. 457 The money price of corn .. is .. the most powerful ingredient in regulating the price of labour. 1838 *Thirlwall Greece* xxv. IV. 397 His ambition was quite pure from all sordid ingredients. 1866 *Rogers Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 602 The brass of the Middle Ages was .. a mixture of tin and copper, the latter being the larger ingredient in the compound.

† *b.* Chief or main ingredient. *Obs.*

1604 *Shaks. Oth.* II. iii. 311 Every inordinate cup is unblest and the ingredient [*Qos. ingredience*] is a devil. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* III. xii. 133 We may as firmly conclude, that Diaphenicon a purging electuary hath some part of the Phoenix for its ingredient.

† *c.* A material. *Obs. rare.*

1691 *T. H[ale] Acc. New Invent.* 37 The Ingredients employed in that method of Sheathing, are of Forreign growth.

† *Ingredients* occurs as sing. = *INGREDIENCE* 1 *b.*

1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 206 Dulce est Lucrum, etc.; & I finde y^e Ingredients moves y^e great ones as well as y^e Little here. 1688 *R. Holme Armoury* III. 250/1 The first and more simple Ingredients required in Grammar, is the information and Instruction of Letters.

[*Ingree*, erroneous writing of the phrase *in gree* kindly, favourably: see *GREE*.]

Ingrele, *-eyle*, *obs. forms of ENGRAIL v.*

Ingress (*ingres*), *sb.* [ad. L. *ingress-us* entering, entrance, f. ppl. stem of *ingredi* to go in, enter, f. *in-* (*IN-2*) + *gradi* to step, go.]

1. The action or fact of going in or entering. Also, Capacity or right of entrance, esp. in legal phr. *ingress, egress, and regress*.

1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 To have free ingresse egress and regress in to all suche places. 1578 *Banister Hist. Man* I. 22 The holes ordayned for the exiture of the Nerves, and ingresse of the vessels of nourishment. 1607 *Rogers 39 Art. Pref.* (1854) 22 Within a year, and little more, after his happy ingress into this kingdom. 1684 *Boyle Porous. Anim. & Solid Bod.* vii. 111 Nor is Sulphur the only consistent Body that has this ingress into Metals; for we have found them penetrable by prepared Arsenic. 1767 *Blackstone Comm.* II. ix. 146 The tenant shall have .. free ingress, egress, and regress, to cut and carry away the profits. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* vi. A small fee to the keepers would .. procure egress and ingress at any time. 1851-6 *Woodward Mollusca* 31 The animal has apparently occupied its shell, and prevented the ingress of mud.

b. A place or means of entrance; an entrance.

1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 274 Til October from thyn, gresse of this mone, Is coriander sowe in fatty lond. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1684) III. 1 In the ingress of this foresaid story. 1610 *Healey Cebes* (1636) 141 They have forgotten the instruction that Lifes genius gave them at their ingresse. 1622 *Callis Stat. Sewers* (1647) 147 Before I shall touch upon the main, I will make an Ingresse to treat of such matters whereby [etc.]. 1898 *T. Hardy Wessex Poems* 146 Since then she comes Oft .. at the season's ingresses.

3. *a.* *Astrol.* The arrival of a planet at that part of the heaven occupied by another planet, or at the ascendant, or the mid-heaven. *b.* *Astron.* The entrance of the sun into a sign of the zodiac. ? *Obs.* *c.* The first contact of an inferior planet with the sun, or of a satellite with its planet, at a transit.

a. 1603 *Holland Plutarch's Mor.* 1304 They solemnize a feast in the new Moone of the moneth Phenoth, which they call The ingresse or entrance of Osiris to the Moone. 1819 *Jas. Wilson Combl. Dict. Astron.* 359-60 Active ingresses are those wherein the active stars operate by coming to the places of the significator; and passive ingresses are those wherein the passive stars come to the places of the promittors.

b. 1652 *Gaile Magastrom.* xxvi. I iv a, It is impossible to finde out the true ingresse of the Sunne into the æquinoctiall points. 1704 *Hearne Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 47 At the Sun's ingress into the Sign Leo. 1726 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* I. 225 The beginning of the Day and Night falls upon the Sun's Ingress into the Equinoctial Points.

c. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 160 The whole matter was .. to find her [Venus] out a little before her ingress. 1812 *Woodhouse Astron.* xxxviii. 378 Instead of observing the mere ingress, they observe the duration of the transit. 1867-77 *G. F. Chambers Astron.* 916. 1868 *Lockyer Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 479.

† **Ingress**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *ingredi* to enter: see *prec.*]

1. *intr.* To enter, go in.

1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 708 So lyoun doth on dere ingress. 1817 *Dwight* cited by Worcester.

2. *trans.* To enter, invade; *spec.* 'to go in to' carnally.

1631 *Donne To C'tess Bedford Poems*, etc. (1633) 89 Yet he as hee bounds seas, will fixe your houres, [Which] pleasure, and delight may not ingresse. — *Progr. Soul* xxi. ibid. 11 Men, till they tooke laws which made freedome lesse, Their daughters, and their sisters did ingresse, Till now unlawfull, therefore ill.

† **Ingressance**, *Obs. rare*—¹. [irreg. f. L. *ingress-us* entrance + *-ANCE*.] Entry-money.

1550 *Lever Serm., Shroudes* (Arb.) 37 It is a wonderous thing to see gentlemen take so great rentes, fynes, and ingressance for couetousnes.

Ingression (*ingrē'shōn*), [ad. L. *ingressiō-em*, n. of action f. *ingredi* to enter: see *INGRESS*. Cf. *obs. F. ingression* (Godef., Littré).] The action of going in or entering; entrance; invasion.

1470 *Harving Chron.* xxxi. i, Pinner then had Logresin gouernalle, And kyng ther of was by wrong ingression. 1509 *Barclay Ship of Fols* (1874) II. 325 It appereth that theyr ingression Into religion, is more for welth and eas. 1633 *P. Fletcher Elisa* II. xlvii, Unfriendly friends .. why do yestrive To barre wisht death from his so just ingression? 1661 *Fuller Worthies, Shroph.* III. (1662) 2 Sulphur hath ingression into Mettal, and Bitumen none at all. 1738 *Bolingbroke Idea Patriot King* II. 248 If the heart of a prince be not corrupt, these truths will find an easy ingression .. to it. 1886 *H. W. Smyth in Amer. Jral. Philol.* VII. 371 Traces are manifest [among critics of the Iliad] of an inclination to suffer the ingression of antique fables.

Ingressive (*ingrē'siv*), *a.* [f. L. *ingress-*, ppl. stem of *ingredi* to enter + *-IVE*: cf. *aggressive*.]

a. Having the character or quality of entering. *b.* *Gram.* Denoting entering upon action, inceptive.

1649 *J. Ellistone tr. Behmen's Epist.* xix. § 14 The Divine light is not ingressive (or a light coming to a man from without). 1658 *R. Franck North. Mem.* (1694) 300 Such signal Remonstrations (like an ingressive Spirit) strike deep Impressions into my thoughtful Breast. 1885 *Gildersleeve in Amer. Jral. Philol.* VI. 71 The stigmatic aorist is decidedly ingressive, and we do not want the ingressive action here.

Hence **Ingressiveness**, ingressive quality.

1882-3 *Tov in Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2155 Two forms which denote respectively completedness and ingressiveness of action.

† **Ingresssor**, *Obs. rare*—¹. [agent-n. from L. *ingredi* to enter: cf. *aggressor*, and *OF. ingresseur* (Godef.).] One who enters; an intruder, an invader.

1710 *Light to Blind* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 144 Then they poured in their shott amongst the ingressors from front, right, and left.

† **Ingressu**, *Law. Obs.* [from L. phr. *de ingressu* 'of entry': cf. next.] An obsolete writ of entry: see *quot.*

1607 *Cowell Interpr.*, *Ingressus*, is a writ of entrie, that is, whereby a man seeketh entrie into lands or tenements; it lyeth in many diuers cases where it hath as many diuersities of formes. 1658 in *Phillips*. 1670 in *Blount Law Dict.*

|| **Ingressus**, *Law. Obs.* [L. = 'entrance': see *INGRESS*.] (See *quot.*)

1706 *Phillips, Ingressus*, .. in a Law-sense, a Relief or Duty which the Heir or Successor at full age anciently paid to the Chief Lord for entering upon the Fee, or Lands that were fallen to him.

Ingreve, *-griue*, *obs. forms of ENGRIEVE*.

Ingroche, *obs. form of ENCROACH v.*

Ingroove, *variant of ENGROOVE v.*

Ingrosse, *ingross(e, -grosser, -grossment*, *obs. forms of ENGROSS*, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 26 b. More perfyte religyons, whiche be to the seruantes of god that inhabyte them, as the arke of Noe. 1611 *Bible Isa.* lviii. 15 The High and loftie One that inhabiteth eternitie. 1654-66 *EARL OAKLEY Parthen.* 1 Those charms, which in spight of fortunes cruelties, did yet inhabit his face. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xi. (1860) 246 The same echo inhabited the valley.

2. *intr.* To dwell, live; to have one's abode; to abide, lodge. *arch.*

a. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* i. pr. v. 15 (Camb. MS.) Who so pat leteth the wyl for to inhabyte there. 1393 *LANGL. P. Ph. C. x.* 188 Eremites pat en-habiten by be heyne weyes. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. xxvii. 102 (Harl. MS.) This knight enhabitid in a woode. 1537 *Act 27 Hen. VIII* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 175 Every person and persons enhabiting within this land.

β. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4020 An Ile, Quare bir Exid-races as Ermetes inhabit in caves. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 170 In all places of India where the Portugals inabite. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 355 Thither let us bend all our thoughts, to learn What creatures there inhabit. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* i. 511 The Senecas inhabit on the Chenesee or Genesee river. 1871 *BROWNING Pr. Hohenst.* 1716 But, till notice sound, I inhabit we in ease and opulence!

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To dwell, abide.

1382 *WYCLIF Col. i.* 19 In hym it pleside to gidere al plente for to inhabite. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. lxxxviii. (1869) 50 The hous is . . . lasse than the good that enabitheth ther inne. c 1580 *STONEY Ps.* xxxiv. 1, In my mouth contynually Inhabit shall his praise. a 1619 *FLETCHER Mad Lover* iii. iv. Her ey inhabits on him. 1697 *DYCE Virg. Past.* ix. 53 See, on the Shoar inhabits purple Spring. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* i. 4 It dignifies every thought that inhabits with it.

† 3. *trans.* To occupy or people (a place). *Obs.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 273 Nations seventy and two, In sondry place eche one of the [nations] The wide world have enhabited. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* (1555) i. 1, Thus gan he praye. . . His lande tenhabite which standeth desolate. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 43 The Iberians . . . dwelt neare to Meotis: certain Colonies of them inhabited Spaine, and called it Hiberia. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxiv. 131 'Plantations', or 'colonies', which are numbers of men sent out . . . to inhabit a Forraign Country . . . void of inhabitants.

† b. To people with, to furnish with (inhabitants). *Obs.*

c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xii. 52 Pis castell gert Bawde-wyne make . . . and inhabited it with Cristen men. 1515 in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 11 He dyd conqurre all the lande . . . and dyd inhabyte the same with Englyshe folke. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1895) III. 336 Cities . . . which afterwarde they did inhabite with their owne citizens.

† 4. To establish or settle (a person, etc.) in a place, to furnish with a habitation; to locate, house; *refl.* to establish oneself, take up one's abode; *passive*, to be domiciled or resident.

1413 *Pilgr. Scrole* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxiv. 8 Suche as ben enhyrtyed and enhabtyed in the same Countre. 1491 *CAXTON Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 136 b/1 He . . . yede his waye to enhabyte him selfe in the deserte within a cane. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. clv. 143 He after inhabtyed them in dyverse placis of his realme. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xviii. liii. (W. de W.) 812 Amptres . . . make beyys and hylles in whom they enhabyte themself in. 1496 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 6 The Merchantes Adventurers inhabit and dwelling in divers parties of this Realme of England. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 158 Many of the Citizens . . . voyded the Citie, . . . and inhabited themselves in diverse places of the realme. 1600 *SHAKS. A. P. L.* iii. iii. 10 O knowledge ill inhabited, worse then loue in a thatch'd house!

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To take up one's abode, settle. *Obs.*

1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. V 36 After whiche victory certayne souldiers . . . passed over the water of Sala and there inhabited, betwene the rivers. 1588 *PARKE tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* i. iii. (Hakluyt Soc.) i. 12 Perswaded . . . that those which did first finde and inhabite in this lande, were the newewes of Noe.

† c. *fig.* (in *pa. pple.* = (?) Established, located, allotted; addicted, devoted). *Obs.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iv. 415 (443) She pat I serue, . . . To whom myn herte enhabit [v. r. enabitid] is by right, Shal han me holly hires til pat I dye.

Hence *Inha-biting ppl. a.*, indwelling.

a 1617 *BAYNE On Coloss.* i. & ii. (1634) 258 Now the inhabiting and the inhabited are not confounded. 1844 W. H. MILL *Serm. Tempt. Christ* ii. 42 To restore this inhabiting Pres-nce to Man.

† *Inha-bitable, a.* *Obs.* [a. F. *inhabitable* (1372 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *inhabitabilis*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *habitabilis* HABITABLE.] Not habitable, not adapted to human habitation, uninhabitable.

c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xvii. 78 Beyond Mauritayne . . . es a grete cuntree, but it es inhabitable by cause of be owtrage hete of be sonne. 1491 *CAXTON Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) iii. xxix. 326 a/1 The londre was inhabitable for the steryles and baraynes therof. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. i. 65 Euen to the frozen ridges of the Alpes, Or any other ground inhabitable. 1647 *TRAPP Melif. Theol.* in *Comm. Ep.* 697 Archimedes . . . bragged, that he could number the sand in all the world, habitable and inhabitable. 1674 *tr. Scheffer's Lapland* 16 People towards the North, living in a Clinie almost inhabitable. 1742 *FRANCIS Horace, Odes* i. iii. 24 Iove has the Realms of Earth in vain Divided by th' inhabitable Main.

b. *catachr.* Uninhabited.

1599 S. FISH *Suppl. Beggars* (E. E. T. S.) 6 These be they that . . . do let the generation of the people, whereby all the realme . . . shall be made desert and inhabitable. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 31 In the beginning, before the world was impooped, men coming into huge and wast places inhabitable. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) Jer. xlviii. 9 Her cities shal be desolate and inhabitable.

Hence † *Inha-bitability* ¹, the quality of being uninhabitable.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. 266 Nothing seems more remarkable than the inhabitability of the torrid zone, if we consider what a general belief it had amongst the ancients.

Inhabitable (inhæ-bitā'b'l), *a.* ² [f. INHABIT + -ABLE: cf. late L. *inhabitabilis* (Amob.)] Capable of being inhabited, occupied, or tenanted.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 181 Lordes of . . . all the inhabitable places in that vast Archipelago, a 1631 *DONNE Lament. Jeremy* iv. xii, All which live in the inhabitable world. 1654 'PALAEMON' *Friendship* 23 A Soul . . . inhabitable by a clear and sublime Friendship. 1794 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 68 If stars are suns, and suns are inhabitable, we see at once what an extensive field for animation opens itself to our view. 1877 *MRS. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* vii. 186 Their new convent was dilapidated, and scarcely inhabitable.

Hence *Inha-bitability* ², the quality of being inhabitable; *Inha-bitableness* (Bailey vol. II).

1865 *Fall Mall G.* 20 May 11 Professor Whewell publishes his *Plurality of Worlds*, arguing against their inhabitability.

† *Inha-bitance.* *Obs.* Also 5 *erron.* -tauntes, 6 *en.* [f. as INHABITANT + -ANCE: cf. HABITANCE.

From the confusion of *inhabitants*, -ians, pl. of INHABITANT, with *inhabitation*, came the converse error of *inhabitantes* for this word.]

1. An inhabiting; inhabitation; residence.

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 409 From this kingdom . . . to Mazanbique, whereas there is inhabitation of Portugals. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 57 a, The ruines yet resting in the wilde Moores, which testifie a former inhabitation. c 1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* § 334 (1810) 346 In this parish Cuthliffe bath inheritances and inhabitation.

2. A habitation, abode, dwelling.

1482 *WARKW. Chron.* (Camden) to Every man to rejoyse his owne lyfode and inhabytauntes. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* i. 1, 24 They were banyshted that enhabitaunce of pleasure [Paradise]. 1611 *BIBLE Wisd.* xii. 7 A worthy colonie [marg. new inhabitation] of Gods children.

Inhabitancy (inhæ-bitānsi), [f. INHABITANT: cf. *prec.* and HABITANCY: see -ANCY.]

1. The fact of inhabiting or of being an inhabitant; occupation by an inhabitant or inhabitants; residence as an inhabitant, *esp.* during a specified period, so as to become entitled to the rights and privileges of a regular inhabitant.

1681 in *Somers Tracts* I. 380 In case of Elections by Inhabitancy; the coming to live in a Place for a small time . . . or coming to or taking a House for to serve an Election, doth not give right to vote. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. ix. 362 A legal settlement was declared to be gained by birth, or by inhabitation, apprenticeship, or service, for forty days. 1814 *MRS. J. WEST Alicia de Lacy* III. 236 They . . . beheld . . . that token of inhabitation and domestic comfort—the smoke of a peat fire. a 1848 W. A. BUTLER *Hist. Anc. Philos.* (1856) 1. 144 The manhood thus consecrated by the presence and inhabitation of the Godhead. 1884 *GLADSTONE Sp. Ho. Com.* 28 Feb., A new franchise, which . . . will be given to persons who are inhabitants, and, in the sense of inhabitancy, who are occupiers.

2. A place of habitation. *rare* -1.

1853 *Grote Greece* ii. xc. XI. 719 The wholesale transportation of reluctant and miserable families from one inhabitancy to another.

Inhabitant (inhæ-bitānt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 *en.*; *sb.* pl. 5-7 -ans, 6 *erron.* -ance. [a. AF. and OF. *inhabitant*, ad. L. *inhabitānt-em*, pr. *ppl.* of *inhabitāre* to INHABIT.]

A. adj. Inhabiting, dwelling, resident. *arch.* or *Obs.*, *exc.* in *inhabitant, householder, occupier, etc.* (where *perh.* rather an attrib. use of the *sb.*).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 61 b, Wherein he myght be inhabytaunt and dwell for euermore. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 1 Where suche men . . . ben inhabitant and dwelling. 1625 *Gonsalvius's Sp. Inquis.* 3 Specially if he be there inherently. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6324/4 John Wicksteed . . . (formerly . . . Inhabitant on Horse-lie-down). 1824 *MACAULAY St. Dennis & St. George Misc. Writ.* (Rldg.) 47 The rates were levied by select vestries of the inhabitant householders. 1897 *Bill for Women's Franchise* (Ho. Comm. 3 Feb.), Every woman who is the inhabitant occupier as owner or tenant of any dwelling-house, tenement, or building within the borough or county where such occupation exists.

B. sb. One who inhabits; a human being or animal dwelling in a place; a permanent resident. Const. of († *in*). (In early use only in *pl.*, the *sing.* rarely occurring until late in 16th cent.)

In 15-16th c. the *pl.* was often, as in F., *inhabitans*, which being also spelt *inhabitance*, was confounded in form with INHABITANCE above.)

1378 *Act 2 Rich. II.* c. 1 Les enhabitantz et en franchises en ycelles. 1462 *Eow.* IV in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. I. 129 All the howsolders and inhabitants within yowre Warde. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* i. viii. 20 Nethre gold ne siluer nor precyous stones make not the enhabitants to lyue in peas. 1538 *STARKEY England* i. iii. 72 Ruyn and dekey . . . the wych chefly I attribyte to the lake of inhabytans. 1552 *HULOET*, Inhabitantes of a litle walled towne, *castel(lan)*. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 345 They did baptise certayne of the inhabitation. 1593 *Tell-Troik's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 42 Holes . . . ved . . . by the inhabitants of that cite. *Ibid.*, This cite . . . hath so dispersed her inhabitation into the other partes of the cuntrey. 1594 T. B. *La Primand. Fr. Acad.* ii. 408 If we consider both the house and the inhabitant, we shall see that [etc.]. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 217 Frequented with Leopards, Bores, Jaccalls, and such like sauage inhabitants. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 161, I have been an inhabitant with your Lordship. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. 11 He had won the land by force . . . without the good will of a single English-born inhabitant of England.

fig. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* iv. ii, Such was the outside

of Sophia; nor was this beautiful frame disgraced by an inhabitant unworthy of it.

b. *U. S.* (See *quots.*) 1789 *Constit. U. S.* i. § 2 No person shall be a representative who shall not . . . be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen. 1834 *Congressional Election Cases* 411 An inhabitant of a state within the meaning of the Constitution, is one who is bona fide a member of the State, subject to all the requisitions of its laws, and entitled to all the privileges which they confer. 1893 E. CHANNING *Town & County Govt. Eng. Col. N. Amer.* (1884) 12 To this [parish] meeting all those who had benefit of the things there transacted might come; that is to say, all householders, and all who manured land within the parish. Such were technically termed inhabitants, even though they dwelt in another town. † *Inha-bitate, pa. pple.* *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *inhabitāt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *inhabitāre*: see next.] Inhabited.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 341 Giraldus rehersethe and seithe that londre was inhabitate [L. *inhabitata*] firste of Casera.

† *Inha-bitate, v. Obs.* [f. *ppl.* stem of L. *inhabitāre* to INHABIT.] *trans.* To inhabit.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* 992 Of all the people which inhabit Asia, the Gauls are most renowned for valiance in warre. 1644 *DICKEY Nat. Bodies* xxxviii. (1645) 403 The first discoverers of Islands not inhabited by men. 1720 *MRS. MANLEY Power of Love* iv. 259 Building Castles in the Air, that could never be inhabited.

Inhabitation (inhæ-bitē'jən), Also 6 *en.* [ad. late L. *inhabitātion-em*, n. of action f. *inhabitāre* to INHABIT. Cf. AF. *enhabitation* (1483-4 in *Godef.*)]

1. The action of inhabiting; the fact or condition of being or becoming inhabited.

c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 62 purgh trew affiance dwellys folk togedre, and perby ys inhabitaoun in citeez, comunyng to-gedre of folke. 1517 *Domesday Inclos.* I. 221 A tenement . . . ys decayed and fallen down, and non Inhabytacoun on yt this xviii yers. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* I. 32 The Originall names, and the first inhabitation of this Realme. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 185 By the daily increase of people, the countrey be even pestered with inhabitation. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 74 Inhabitation for three years, or three months, or three days . . . will be equally valid for the creation of a parishioner. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* (1804) 299 Qualifying the animal for that mode of life and inhabitation, to which the structure of its eye confines it. 1856 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 31 A pauper or two still inhabiting where inhabitation is possible.

b. *fig.* Spiritual indwelling.

1615 *BYFIELD Expos. Coloss.* (1869) 10 The effects or fruits of it . . . are: 1. The inhabitation of Christ. 1618 E. ELTON *Exp. Rom.* vii. (1622) 351 Gods children . . . are not freed from the inhabitation of sinne. 1677 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* iv. 91 The Greek Fathers terme efficacious Grace and our Dependence thereon . . . the inhabitation of the Holy Spirit. 1841 *MYERS Cath. Th.* xxix. 71 The general inhabitation of the Christian Body by the Christian Spirit.

† 2. A place of dwelling; an inhabited region or building; an abode, dwelling. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Chron. Eng.* lxxv. in *Herrig's Archiv* I. 11. 16 His one foote shal be sette in wike and that othir in london and be shal embrace iij inhabitaouns. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xiv. ii. (W. de W.) 465 The erthe is enhabytacoun of bodies that haue lyf. 1515 *Act 7 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 Tythyng houses and other enhabytacions in any paryshe. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 209 Cusistan the inhabitation of the Susiani. 1639 *SIR W. BARCLAY Lost Lady* i. ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XII. 572 When you her know, you will believe, That virtue chose that dark inhabitation.

† 3. A collection of inhabitants; inhabitants collectively; population; settlement. *Obs. rare.* (Some understand Milton's use as = Gr. *οἰκουμένη* the inhabited earth, the world.)

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 329 They came vnto a great inhabitation of Indians. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1512 Noise call it you, or universal groan, As if the whole inhabitation perished? 1818 *BLACKW. Mag.* IV. 328 A Craniopolis like the catacombs, containing so enormous an 'inhabitation', that no regular census has ever been made.

Inha-bitative, a. [f. as INHABITATE + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to inhabitation.

In mod. Dicts.

Inhabitativeness. *Phrenology.* [f. *prec.* + -NESS.] = INHABITIVENESS.

1838 S. SMITH *Princ. Phrenol.* 136 If Spurzheim be right, the Dutch and Belgians should be deficient in Concentrativeness or Inhabitativeness. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 504 Abnormal development of the organ of inhabitativeness.

† *Inha-bitator.* *Obs. rare.* [a. late L. *inhabitor*, agent-noun f. *inhabitāre* to INHABIT.] One who inhabits; an inhabitant.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 101 Syria, callede by that name by Sirus the inhabitor of hit. *Ibid.* 299 That londre towarde Alpes is colde, where the inhabitors haue swellenges vnder the chynne for the grete habundance of waters of snawe beenge there.

† *Inha-bited, a. Obs.* [f. IN-3 + HABITED *ppl. a.*] Not dwelt in; uninhabited.

1614 *BRATHWAIT Surv. Hist.* (R.), Others . . . have frequented desarts and inhabited provinces. a 1621 *BEADN. & FL. Thierry & Theod.* iii. i, Leave The earth inhabited to people Heaven.

Hence † *Inha-bitedness* ¹, uninhabited condition.

1652-62 *HEVLIN Cosmog.* iii. (1673) 99/1 It hath the name . . . from the vast Desarts which are in it, and the inhabitedness thereof.

Inhabited (inhæ-bitēd), *ppl. a.* [f. INHABIT *v.* + -ED ¹.] Dwelt in; having inhabitants.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 118 [It] had in it three hundred and seven houses inhabited. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* iv. xiii. (1848) 249 The remotest Parts of the Inhabited World. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Sp. & Portugal* (1799) 132 It can hardly be supposed that a banditti would attack in an inhabited place. 1851 *Act 14 & 15 Vict.* c. 36 § 1 The Duties on Inhabited Dwelling Houses . . should be assessed and levied according to the annual Value of such Dwelling Houses. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 112 Whether the air of inhabited rooms is properly pure. Hence **Inhabitedness**, inhabited condition.

In mod. Dicts.
Inhabiter (inhā'bitēr), *arch.* Also 4 en- [f. INHABIT v. + -ER¹.] One who inhabits, an inhabitant; + also (in 16-17th c.) a colonist.

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xiv. 13 The donjris of inhabiteris [v.r. dwellers] of this cite schulen go out to drawe watir. 1495 *Act 17 Hen. VII.* c. 9 Preamble, Inhabiteris and dwellers within the Shires of Northumberland Cumberland and Westmerland. 1552 HULOET, Inhabiteris cominge from farre countries to dwell here, *coloni*. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvi. 404 When they conveyed Inhabiteris abroad to people other Countries. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. (1634) 97 Nations, which . . sought to dis-plant the ancient Inhabiteris. 1879 CHR. G. ROSSETT *Seck & F.* 182 Around the Almighty Redeemer earth and its inhabiteris, though weak, rage in impotent rebellion. 1884 G. F. BRAITHWAITE *Salmonidae Westmorland* ii. 7 This species . . is not an inhabiter of our rivers.

Inhabiting (inhā'biting), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb INHABIT; habitation, dwelling; + a dwelling-place.

1400-50 Alexander 3736 Our inhabiting, ser, is in an llee [=isle]. 1495 Treviss's *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. lii. (W. de W.) 442 Wyth his course abowte citees a ryuer . . strengthth them and other dwellynge places of enhabytynge. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron. (title-p.)*, The description and Chronicles of England, from the first inhabiting. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1140 There is not any City, village or inhabiting, that cometh so near the height of Elana as Toro. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iii. The apartments which Mr. Dombey reserved for his own inhabiting.

Inhabiteness (inhā'bitivnēs). [f. INHABIT v. + -IVE + -NESS.]

1. **Phrenology.** The disposition to remain always in the same abode; attachment to country and home: a faculty to which an 'organ' is allotted by some phrenologists.

(By Combe (*Elem. Phrenol.*, 1824, 28) enlarged in scope and identified with CONCENTRATIVENESS.)

1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 234 To the Order of Feelings . . belong the following species . . 3. **Inhabiteness.** 1838 S. SMITH *Princ. Phrenol.* 98 These and other considerations have led us to think it extremely probable that the faculty hitherto called Inhabiteness or Concentrativeness is . . the love of continuity, of endurance, of sameness, of permanency of occupation, emotion, feeling, existence. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 398 Perhaps it proceeds from our having 'Inhabiteness' largely developed. 1854 LOWELL *Cambridge* 30 *Yrs. Ago* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 51 You know my (what the phrenologists call) inhabiteness and adhesiveness.

2. The quality of being suited for habitation.

1896 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 6/6 The members always prized in their original locale a certain cosiness and inhabiteness, which tended to give the Arts Club its peculiar socality.

+ **Inhabitor**, -our. *Obs.* Also 5-6 en-. [a. AF. **enhabitour*; f. *enhabiter* to INHABIT: see -OUR, -OR.] An inhabitant, inhabiter.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 72 The enhabitours of the places. 1519 *Presentm. Surries in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 32 The inhabitorys of Selby. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Jer.* xxxiii. 5 The enhabitours of this cite have come to fight against the Chaldees. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 87 Here and there, as it were sprinkled with miserable Inhabitours. 1637 EARL MONM. tr. *Mabuzet's Rom. & Tarquin* 55 It was not long ere it was replenisht with Inhabitours.

Inhabiteness. [f. prec. or INHABITER + -ESS.] A female inhabitant.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Aivb, Th' inhabiteness of foamic Phlegeton. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homers Ilym Venus* (ad fin.), A Nymph, call'd Calypodes, . . an inhabiteness On this thy wood-crown'd Hill. 1778 LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* xii. 6 Cry aloud, and shout for joy, O inhabiteness of Zion. 1888 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* 111. 106 If the name be of Assyrian origin, it could only be ramat—that is, 'the inhabiteness'.

Inhabite, *obs.* f. ENABLE; var. INHABILE v., *Obs.*

Inhere, etc., *obs.* forms of INHERE, etc.

Inhalant (inhālānt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* Also *erron. -ent*. [ad. L. *inhālānt-em*, pr. pp. of *inhālāre* to INHALE. Cf. mod. F. *inhālant*.] Inhaling; serving for inhalation.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 326 The numerous inhalant orifices of the absorbent vessels. 1874 NICHOLSON *Palzont.* 67 Very much smaller openings . . termed the 'pores', or inhalant apertures. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 187/2 Their orifices so arranged that the inhalant are upon the outside of the cylinder, and the exhalant upon the inner side.

B. sb. 1. An inhalant opening or pore.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 292 A hundred pounds of fluid have in this manner been absorbed by the inhalants of the skin.

2. An apparatus used for inhaling; a medicinal preparation for inhalation.

In recent Dicts.
+ **Inhalate**, *v.* *Obs.* rare -o. = INHALE.

1623 COCKERAM, *Inhalate*, to breathe.

Inhalation (inhālā'fōn). [n. of action f. L. *inhālāre* to INHALE. Cf. F. *inhalation* (1760).]

1. The action, or an act, of inhaling or breathing in; *spec.* inhaling of medicines or anaesthetics in the form of gas or vapour.

1623 COCKERAM, *Inhalation*, a breathing in. 1758 J. MACKENZIE *Health* 286 Our inhalation from the circumambient air is very considerable. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* x. (1833) 256 When the inhalation is completed, or the lungs filled. 1834 LYTTON *Eugene A. L.* ii. He took an unusually long inhalation from his pipe. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 127 Inhalation of chlorine . . has also been recommended. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* i. i. 166 The medicine of inhalation is still in its infancy. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sacks' Bot.* 646 In some flowers and inflorescences the production of carbon dioxide which accompanies the inhalation of oxygen is very energetic.

2. **Med.** A preparation to be inhaled in the form of vapour.

1884 J. C. THOROWGOOD in *Quain's Med. Dict.* 711/1 Oil of turpentine or of pinus silvestris . . makes excellent stimulant inhalations in cases of dilated bronchi.

Inhale (inhālē), *v.* [ad. L. *inhālā-re* to breathe upon, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *hālāre* to breathe out, emit as breath. Cf. F. *inhaler* (Littre).] The current sense, in Fr. and Eng., has arisen from taking the word as the opposite of *exhale*.]

1. **trans.** To breathe in; to draw in by (or as by) breathing; to take into the lungs. (Used *spec.* of the taking in of anaesthetics in form of gas or vapour.)

1725 POPE *Odyss.* iv. 773 But from the breezy deep the blest inhale The fragrant murmurs of the western gale. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i. They inhaled the sweet breath of flowers and herbs. 1809 *Med. Fnl.* XXI. 194 Observing a threatening degree of pulmonary affection to have apparently resulted from incautiously inhaling the distempere vapour of phthical patients. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iii. 54 We are continually inhaling and exhaling atmospheric air. 1878 L. P. MERRITH *Teeth* 195 She inhaled the gas properly.

absol. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iii. 54 When we inhale, the oxygen passes across the cell-walls of the lungs and mixes with the blood.

b. fig.

1791 GIFFORD *Baviad* 187 There, smoking hot, inhale Mit Yenda's strains. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vi. 381 His fellow chiefs inhale the hero's flame. 1820 LAMB *Elia Ser. 1. Oxf. in Vac.* I seem to inhale learning. 1872 MAURICE *Friendship Bks.* iv. (1874) 116 It is a very wonderful operation this, of inhaling opinions, and then of exhaling them again.

2. **loosely.** To absorb (liquid).

1841 A. COMBE *Digestion* (ed. 3) 75 The . . venous capillaries [of the stomach], inhale or absorb fluid, which they carry into the general circulation.

Hence **Inhaling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Inhalement** = INHALATION.

1820 *Ellen Fitzarthur* p. vi. To breathe with deep inhaling sense The floating odours wafted thence. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 461 This matin inhalement . . recommended to cousin Dowgate for his troublesome asthma. 1864 *Reader* 5 Nov. 573/3 The inhaling of foul air.

Inhalent, erroneous variant of INHALANT.

Inhaler (inhālēr), [f. prec. + -ER¹.]

1. One who inhales.

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. lix. 162 Inhalers of the oleaginous atmosphere of the stern.

2. A contrivance for inhaling. **a.** An apparatus for administering a medicinal or anaesthetic gas or vapour by inhalation. **b.** An appliance enabling a person to breathe with safety in a deleterious atmosphere or under water; a respirator.

1778 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 127/2 Inhaling warm steams into the lungs; for administering . . which he recommends the use of the inhaler, an instrument which he describes. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 211 A portion of it may be poured into hot water in a Mudge's inhaler, and the creosoted vapour inspired in the usual manner. 1864 WEBSTER, *Inhaler* . . 3. A contrivance to protect the lungs from injury by inhaling damp or cold atmospheric air. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 184/2 Pilatre des Roziers invented an inhaler for enabling persons to enter places filled with deleterious gases. *Ibid.*, *Inhaler*, . . an apparatus to enable a . . diver to work . . in water. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 284 Various inhalers have been invented for facilitating the use of ether.

Inhame, *obs.* (prop. Pg.) form of YAM.

Inhance, *inhance*, *obs.* ff. ENHANCE v.

Inharbour, var. ENHARBUR v., *Obs.*

Inharmonic (inhārmō'nik), *a.* [IN-3.] Not harmonic; not in harmony; dissonant, inharmonious; not according to the principles of harmony.

1828 IN WEBSTER. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* II. App. 320 Those inharmonic passages. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 158 Some qualities of tone whose upper partials are inharmonic.

Inharmonic, *a.* [IN-3.] Not harmonical. + **Inharmonic** relation, or **Relation inharmonic**, in *Mus.* the same as **False relation** (*obs.*).

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* (1697) 91 'Tis very Inharmonic, therefore to be avoided. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Relation Inharmonic* (in Musical Composition), a harsh Reflection of Flat against Sharp in a cross Form; viz. when some harsh and displeasing Discord is produc'd in comparing the present Note of another Part. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 372 It is shocking for a whole harmony to be inharmonic.

Inharmonious (inhārmō'nious), *a.* [IN-3. Cf. F. *inharmonieux* (Littre).] Not harmonious.

1. Of sound: Not in harmony; sounding disagreeably; discordant, untuneful.

1711 FELTON *Dist. Classics* (1718) 26 Catullus, whom, tho' his Lines be Rough, and his Numbers Inharmonious, I could recommend for the Softness and Delicacy . . of his Thoughts. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 207 Sounds inharmonious in them-

selves and harsh. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* 154 No inharmonious prelude to the last quietude and desertion of the grave.

2. Not harmonious in relation, action, or sentiment; disagreeing; conflicting; not in accordance.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. ii. 247 The Contractions of the Ventricles become asynchronous and inharmonious to those of the Auricles. 1846 J. MILLER *Pract. Surg.* v. 154 Squinting . . The immediate cause obviously depends on an inharmonious action of the recti muscles. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* iv. 230/2 Although they [Chinese works] do not present such a perfect colour-bloom as do the works of India, yet they are never inharmonious. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Aug. 2/3 Last Saturday's meeting of the Sliding Scale Committee was singularly inharmonious.

Hence **Inharmoniously** *adv.*; **Inharmoniousness**.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* i. xiii. (1834) I. 137 They adjudge them one short and the other long, and would be horribly shocked at the inharmoniousness of a verse wherein they should be introduced in each other's places. 1828 WEBSTER, *Inharmoniously*. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 30 Sept., Some prodigious caricature, in which the heroic and the absurd, the sublime and the vulgar, are inharmoniously but audaciously blended.

Inharmony (inhā'rmōnī), *rare.* [IN-3. Cf. F. *inharmonie* (Littre).] Want of harmony; disharmony, discord.

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 257 Your objection to the inharmony of the first line is just. 1867 in Dixon *Spirit. Wives* (1868) II. 235 Seeing so much of domestic inharmony, my mind was made up never to marry.

Inhart, variant of ENHEART v., *Obs.*

+ **Inha-te**, *v.* *Obs.* rare -1. [f. IN-1 or 2 + HATE v.] *trans.* ? To hate inwardly or intensely. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2458 Circumspeccyon inhateth all rennyng astray.

Inhaul (inhōl), *Naut.* [f. IN *adv.* + HAUL *sb.*] = next.

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 114 Fasten the inhaul and outhaul to the reef cringle. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 84 *Trysail inhaul* . . the whip is fitted at the end of the inhaul.

Inhauler (inhō'lēr), [f. IN *adv.* + HAULER.] An appliance for hauling in; *spec.* (*Naut.*) 'the rope used for hauling in the clue of a boomsail, or jib-traveller' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 269 The hook by which the in-hauler guy of the shears was attached, became undone; and in consequence the shears came forward. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 223 *Inhauler* makes fast to the traveller.

Inhaunce, **inhaunce**, *obs.* ff. ENHANCE v.

Inhaunt, variant of ENHAUNT v., *Obs.*

Inhaust (inhō'st), *v.* rare. [f. IN-2 + L. *haust-*, ppl. stem of *haurire* to draw: cf. *exhaust*.] *trans.* To draw or suck in; to inhale; to imbibe.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 356. 114 b, It may come of some fye inhausted into a mans throte sodeynely. 1848 THACKERAY *Ek. Snobs* xxii. Whilst he was inhausting his smoking tea.

So **Inhaustion** (inhō'stōn), inhalation.

1854 BRINTON in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 4/1 Apparatus for the inhaustion or the expulsion of the respiratory gases.

+ **In-having**, *vbl. sb.* *Sc.* Also **inhawing**. [f. phr. *have in*: see IN *adv.* 11 c, HAVE v. 16.] Having or getting in, bringing in (to haven).

1491 *Act. Dom. Concil.* (1839) 203 In be inhavin of bir in be port & havin of be Elye at the Erlis fery. 1541 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 16 (Jum.) The inhawing of the said schip in the Willie gait.

Inhearing (inhē'arīn), *nounce-wd.* [f. IN *adv.* + HEARING *vbl. sb.*, *after insight*.] The hearing of things inaudible to the outward ear.

1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 686 Who . . can think that the cultivation of the mere understanding may ever give an insight, or an inhearing, into such truths of our being? 1834 *Ibid.* XXXVI. 410 To whom was given . . insight and inhearing into the world of light and love.

Inhearse, **Inhearten**, **Inheaven**, *obs.* forms of ENHEARSE, ENHEARTEN, ENHEAVEN.

+ **Inhebetate**, *v.* *Obs.* rare -1. In 8 *erron.* inebitate. [IN-2: see HEBETATE.] *trans.* To make dull, to blunt. (In quot. *absol.*)

1740 E. BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) 16 And then, at distance take the heat, Because it does inebitate.

+ **Inheche**, *Obs.* rare. [Known only in Latin context: app. a deriv. of *inhoc*, as if:—OE. *inhōc*, *inhōce*, *inhōce*, ME. *inheche*.] The plunging up of fallow for a crop of corn; the piece of land so ploughed up: cf. INHOC.

1274 *Coram Rege*, Hill. 3 Edw. I. m. 17, d, Item quicumque facit inheche, scilicet excolit waretum frumento, ordeo, vel aena, dabit pro qualibet aca unum denarium, excepta una aca quam habere debet quietam.

+ **Inhelde**, **hielde**, *v.* *Obs.* rare -1. [f. IN-1 + HIELD v.] *trans.* To pour in.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 44 Ye in my nakede herte sentement Inhelde [v.r. In hielde, ed. 1561 In hilde], and do me shewe of this swettesse.

Inhell (inhē'l), *v.* [f. IN-1 + HELL *sb.*; cf. EN-HEAVEN.] *trans.* To put into or confine in hell.

1607 MARSTON *What you Will* iv. i. Fiv, She, for whose sake, A man could finde in his heart to in-hell himselfe. 1822 BEDDOES *Bride's Trag.* iv. iii, Aye, thus they sugar o'er the silent dagger . . till they've inhelld thy soul. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxiii. (1852) 411 These need not be inhelld for ever.

+ **Inherce**, *obs.* form of ENHEARSE v.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 45 See where he lyes in-

herced in the armes Of the most bloody Nurrser of his harmes.

† **Inherdence**. *Sc. Obs.* [*f. inherd*, ENHERD, *F. enherdre* to adhere + -ANCE.] Adherence; body of adherents: = ADHERENCE 3.

1448 in *Aberd. Burgh Rec.* (Spald. Cl.) I. 17 In thar helping and supplie with thair inherdence, warr folowaris and makaris of the said soite [=suit].

† **Inherdand**, *ppl. a. and sb. Sc. Obs.* [*pr. pple. of inherd* = ENHERD *v.*: see *prec.* and -AND. Cf. OF. *enherdant* *pr. pple.* and *sb.* 'adherent'.] Adhering, adherent.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xiii. 57 Authores, ane of gret Hercules feris .. Inherdand to Evander the Archaid.

Inhere (inhîrē), *v.* Also 6 **inhære**. [*ad. L. inhærere* to stick in or to, adhere to, etc., *f. in-* (IN-2) + *hærere* to stick; cf. *adhere*, *cohere*.]

1. *intr.* To stick in; to be or remain fixed or lodged in something. *rare* or *Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 594 Little bags of poyson which inhere in their chaps and under their tongues. 1651 Raleigh's *Ghost* 22 These spots do not inhere in the body of the Sun. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* iv. 36 Do Lumps of Meat between thy Teeth inhere? 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 338 Stones of one or more species, inhering in another stone. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 251 A subtle matter inhering in the brain and nerves.

2. *fig.* To remain or abide in something immaterial, as a state or condition; to remain in mystical union with a Divine person. *Now rare* or *Obs.*

a 1617 BAYNE *Eph.* (1658) 123 The third [phrase] noteth Christ the object [and] our inhering in him. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 27 The Name Seiah Selim, tenaciously inhering in the memory of people, remains still to him. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. v. So strongly does it inhere in our constitution, that very few are able to conquer it. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxiii. (1854) 412 He [Satan] in the Godstate first with all his hosts By fate inhered.

3. To exist, abide, or have its being, as an attribute, quality, etc., in a subject or thing; to form an element of, or belong to the intrinsic nature of, something. (The current sense; in earlier use chiefly *Philos.*)

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 293 The insignes thereof which like incidents .. or inseparable accidents .. doe alwaies inhere, and waite on that office, and dignitie of a kinge. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 173 The accidents of bread and wine remaine without actually inhering and being in their naturall subject. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiii. § 19 They who first ran into the Notion of Accidents, as a sort of real Beings that needed something to inhere in. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* I. vi. (1874) I. 324 The particular qualities, which form a substance, are commonly refer'd to an unknown something, in which they are supposed to inhere. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCII. II. 602 If this sentiment .. is found to inhere in a feeling so pure and exalted. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 38 (1864) 378 Knowledge and perception inhere in mind alone.

b. To be vested or inherent in, as a right, power, function, or the like.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* I. Wks. 1860 XI. 188 To an Englishman, the right of occupying the attention of the company seems to inhere in things rather than in persons. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean. V.* xviii. 202 The power of order inhering in the Church. 1890 *Century Mag.* 1121 Where agriculture is dependent upon an artificial supply of water, and where there is more land than can be served by the water, values inhere in water, not in land; the land without the water is without value.

† c. *trans.* To pertain to; to be an attribute or prerogative of. *Obs. rare.*

1609 F. GREVIL (Ld. Brooke) *Mustapha* v. Chor. i, Creation, we say, still inheres the crowne.

† 4. *intr.* To adhere, cleave to. *Obs. rare.*

1563 WINSET *Wks.* (1890) II. 73 Twa certane things ar gretumlie and diligente to be obseruit, to the quhillkis aluterie that suld inhere, quha wald noch be heretikis.

† **Inhereditable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. med. L. inhæreditā-re* to INHERIT, to make (a person) heir to, *f. in-* (IN-2) + late *L. hæreditāre* (Vulgate) to receive an inheritance, to inherit + -ABLE.] = HEREDITABLE 2. So † **Inhereditament** = HEREDITAMENT 1; † **Inheredistance** = INHERITANCE; † **Inhereditary** *a.* = HEREDITARY 1.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 196/1 An Inheredistance, *hereditas*. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 5 Their honours Castels Maners londes .. and other their inhereditamentes and possessions. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 40 § 1 Londes & tenementes that he .. is inhereditable unto as heyr in blood to the same Dame Isabell. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 8. 1154 In case the French should challenge Callis as inhereditary vnto the Crowne of France.

Inherence (inhîrēns). Also 7 **inhærence**. [*f. med. L. inhærentia*, *f. inhærent-em* INHERENT: see -ENCE. Cf. *F. inhérence* (14-15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*)] The fact or condition of inhering; the state or quality of being inherent; permanent existence (as of an attribute) in a subject; indwelling.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 680 The inward and very substantial inherence or coequality of the Father and the Son. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 211 All the Philosophers .. when they divide a substance from an accident, mean by a substance that which can subsist in itself without a subject of inherence. a 1716 SOUTH *Twelve Serms.* (1744) II. 238 It is called the light of nature, because of it's general inherence in all men. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Incarnation* xiv. (1852) 384 What is the merit of the elect save their inherence in Him, whose perpetual mediation delays the execution of the sentence passed on our common progenitor? 1895 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. The.* (1886) I. I. iii. 136

This relation of inherence and permanent coexistence in one nature is expressed by the word *attribute*.

Inherency (inhîrēnsi). Also 7 **inhæreny**. [*f. as prec.*: see -ENCY.] = *prec.*; in mod. use chiefly as a quality; also quasi-*concr.*, as an *inherency of evil* (nearly = 'inherent evil').

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 36 You cannot congruently conclude from these any essentially inherency of Devils in the bodies of men. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* vii. 18 Corruption is, though dejected from it's regency, yet not ejected from it's inherency. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Inherency*, .. the Quality of that which sticks close. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* I. 35 The fell inherency of sin. 1879 TOURNEUR *Fool's Err.* xl. 301 His belief in the equality and inherency of human right.

Inherent (inhîrēnt), *a. (sb.)* Also 6-7 **inhærent**. [*f. L. inhærent-em*, *pr. pple. of inhærere* to INHERE. Cf. *F. inhérent* (1599 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. Sticking in; fixed, situated, or contained in something (in physical sense). *Const. in*, rarely † *to*. *Now rare* or *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 32 Certayne chinkes, to the which are inherent foure tendons. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 169 All the Circles of the Armillary Sphere are really, truly, and naturally inherent in the Earth. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 297 Let us examine what further proofs of an inherent acid this water gives. 1800 MED. *Jrnl.* III. 581 It destroys the mucilaginous parts inherent to some resins. 1802 *Ibid.* VIII. 335 A peculiar fluid secreted into .. or inherent in the substance of the nervous fibres.

2. *fig.* Cleaving fast, remaining, or abiding in some thing or person; permanently indwelling. *Now rare* or *Obs.*

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 55 This, of all other, is a most inherent sin. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. ii. 123 Least I .. by my Bodies action, teach my Minde A most inherent Basenesse. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 282 Owing to .. the still inherent property of our vessel as a slow sailer, it was not till eight the next morning that we came to .. our mooring ground.

3. Existing in something as a permanent attribute or quality; forming an element, esp. a characteristic or essential element of something; belonging to the intrinsic nature of that which is spoken of; indwelling, intrinsic, essential.

1588 FRAUNCE *Laviers Log.* I. i. 4 b. An argument is either inherent or fet elsewhere. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 27 Thus began Corpses to be buried in the Churches, which by degrees brought in much Superstition; especially after degrees of inherent Sanctity were erroneously fixed in the severall parts thereof. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 215 ¶ 1 Marble in the Quarry, which shews none of its inherent Beauties, 'till the Skill of the Polisher fetches out the Colours. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 12 Whilst it [the tumour] grows by its own inherent powers. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 18 (1864) 54 There is some difficulty in ascertaining how much of the effect is derived and how much inherent. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 33 Our inherent indolence, our apathy in times of peace is proverbial.

b. *Const. in*; formerly *to*, *unto*.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 3 The said prerogative[s] does also appertaine to the Law-merchant as properly inherent vnto commerce. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Faith* ix. When creatures had no reall light Inherent in them. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg. (Arb.)* 55 That height of spirit inherent to his House. 1791 BOSWELL *Johuson Mar.* an. 1753, These sufferings were aggravated by the melancholy inherent in his constitution. 1808 CERVANTES HOGG (E. S. Barrett) *Miss-Led General* 7 That sweetness of temper which is inherent to himself. 1878 H. IRVING *Stage* 29 The love of acting is inherent in our nature.

4. Vested in or attached to a person, office, etc., as a right or privilege.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. Pref. Not only by royall descent, and inheret Birthright, but by Rosiall Beauty also, heire to both [Roses]. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 112 St Julius Caesar was then Master of the Rolls, and had inheret in his office, the .. disposition of the Six-Clarks places. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* Pref. 27 That the Regale is an inheret Right of the Crown. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xlix. (1869) III. 110 The legislative authority was inheret in the general assembly. 1891 *Law Rep. Weekly Notes* 68/1 Every Court had an inheret power to allow a person who had invoked its jurisdiction to withdraw his application.

† **B. sb.** Something inherent or indwelling. *rare.* 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* XI. ii. The minde .. wherein reason and understanding are naturall inherents.

Hence **Inherentness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Inherently (inhîrēntli), *adv.* [*f. prec.* + -LY 2.] In an inherent manner; by inherence; in the way of, or in relation to, an inherent quality or attribute; in inward nature, intrinsically.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 41 The Diuelli doth really, and essentially, enter into, and inherently dwell in the possessed mans minde. 1654 W. CARTER *Covenant of God* 102 We cannot upon certainty affirm of any particular person in the Church that he is inherently holy. 1657-8 Burton's *Diary* (1828) II. 439 The liberties of the free-born people of England, which are inherently in this House. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1710) I. 128 We are made righteous by Christ, as sinners by Adam inherently. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 149 There is nothing inherently improbable in this tradition.

Inhering (inhîrēn), *ppl. a.* [*f. INHERE v.* + -ING 2.] That inheres; inherent (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1609 J. MELTON *Six-fold Polit.* 35 Tobacco .. leaves an inhering stinke in the nostrils and stomachs of the takers. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* 607 A proper degree of agitation has sometimes loosened the inhering body more effectually than instruments. Thus, a blow on the back has often forced up a substance which stuck in the gullet. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. 310 Man was growing

aware of the inhering right to the unfettered culture and enjoyment of his whole moral and intellectual being.

Inherit (inhêrit), *v.* Forms: a. 4-5 **enherite**, 4-6 **enheryte**, 4-7 **enherite**, 5-7 **enherit**, 6 **enheret**. ß. 5 **ineryte**, **inheritte**, 5-6 **inheryt** (e), **inheret** (t, 6 *Sc.* **inhereit**, 6-7 **inherite**, 6- **inherit**. [a. OF. *enheriter* to put (one) in possession as heir, *f. en-* (EN-1, IN-2) + *heriter* to make (one) heir:—late *L. hæreditāre*: see *HERIT v.* The change of the original sense into that of 'to receive as heir' has also taken place in *F. hériter*.]

† 1. *trans.* To make heir, put in possession, cause to inherit (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.* (Cf. *disinherit*.)

1304 *Year-bk.* 32 *Edw. I.* (Rolls) 165 Pykenot fut enherité de ces tenementz.] 13.. K. *Alis.* 7153 Withynne the walles he made houses. .. Of his gentill men he enherited [Bodley MS. herited] there, And tho that of the lond ware, 1388 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xv. 6 God .. schal enherite [1382 eritage] hym with everlastynge name. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 80. 1523 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxv. 137 To disheryte their naturall lorde and his yssue, to enheryte a stranger. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. i. 85 What doth our Cosin lay to Mowbraies charge? It must be great that can inherite vs So much as of a thought of ill in him.

2. *trans.* To take or receive (property, esp. real property, or a right, privilege, rank, or title) as the heir of the former possessor (usually an ancestor), at his decease; to get, or come into possession of, by legal descent or succession.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 588 Lat him as ayre, quen I am erbed, enherit my landis. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 261/2 Inheryte, or receyve in berytage (K. inerytyn) .., *heredito*. 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* (1883) 58 [To] allege bastardy .. So that he should seme dishabled to inherite the crowne. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vi. cxvii. So much adoe had toyling Fraunce to rend, From vs the right so long inherited. a 1719 ADDISON (J.). An estate he had some prospect of inheriting. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xx, I inherit it by the female line. 1899 SAYCE *Early Israel* vi. 249 The king inherited his priesthood from him.

fig. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. vi. All that despair from murdered hope inherits They sought.

b. To derive (a quality or character, physical or mental) from one's progenitors by natural descent; to derive or possess by transmission from parents or ancestry.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* IV. iii. 128 The cold blood hee did naturally inherite of his Father. 1601 — *All's Well* I. ii. 22 Youth, thou bear'st thy Fathers face, .. Thy Fathers morall parts Maist thou inherit too. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 203 Such being the Birth of the modern Opera, no Wonder it inherits the Weakness of its Parent. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 238 We find nothing more common .. than for children to inherit sometimes even the accidental deformities of their parents. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 127 Whose taste is inherited by the present sovereign. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* II. xii. 1 A variation which is not inherited throws no light on the derivation of species.

c. To receive or have from a predecessor in office. Chiefly *fig.*

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 569 He that next inherited the tale, Halfturning to the broken statue, said, 'Sir Ralph has got your colours'. *Mod.* The problems which the present administration has inherited from its predecessors.

3. *transf.* To come into possession of, as one's right or divinely assigned portion; to receive, obtain, have, or hold as one's portion. (Chiefly in biblical and derived uses: see INHERITANCE 4, 11EII 2.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiv. 14 His sede sal enherite be erthe. — *Pr. Conc.* 869 When a man Sal dighe he sal enherite ban Wormes and nedders. 1388 WYCLIF *Eccles.* IV. 14 Thei that holden it [wisdom], schulen enherite lif. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxv. 34 Come ye blessed children of my father, inheret ye the kyngdome prepared for you from the beginninge of the worlde. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 30 Such delight .. shall you then Inherit at my house. 1593 — *Rich. II.* II. i. 83 Gaunt am I for the graue, gaunt as a graue, Whose hollow wombe inherits naught but bones. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xviii. 18 Good master, what shall I doe to inherit eternall life? 1674 MILTON *Samson* 1012 It is not virtue, wisdom, valour, wit, .. That woman's love can win, or long inherit. 1746 C. WESLEY *Hymn, 'Love divine'*, ii. Let us all in thee inherit.

4. To be heir to (a person); to succeed as heir.

a 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B viij b, The auctoritee that thei had inherityng their fathers. 1721 St. *German's Doctor & Stud.* 38 That the eldest son shall inherit his father. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* vi, Surely now our household hearths are cold: Our sons inherit us .. And we should come like ghosts to trouble joy.

5. *absol.* or *intr.* To succeed as an heir; to come into or take possession of an inheritance.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 22 § 6 That all the issue .. shall be .. inheritable and inherite according to the .. lawes of this realme. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. V* 72 b, The issue female may not enherite according to the lawe Salique. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 170 The King, and all our company else being dround, wee will inherit here. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 798 His Issue [were] barred from Inheriting. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 10 The children by a wife and those by a concubine slave inherit equally, if the latter be acknowledged by the father.

b. *fig.* † (a) To take possession, take up an abode, dwell (*obs.*); (b) To derive its being, or some quality or character, from.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* I. O where can life celestially inherit? a 1890 CHURCH *Pascal*, etc. (1895) 113 If there is a ministry on earth which in any sense inherits from the apostles. 1891 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 5/1 The music-hall seems beyond redemption. Its traditions are against it; it inherits from the Coal Hole and the Cider Cellars.

Hence *Inherited ppl. a.*, *Inheriting vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1665 E. WATERHOUSE *Declar. St. Virginia* title-p. That their lawful heyres . . . may take order for the inheriting of their lands and estates. 1663 BOYLE *Useful Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 44 How madnesse . . . should not only prove hereditary, but lurk very many years in the inheriting person's body. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) IV. xci. 127 Men who cherished an inherited hatred against each other. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Trav.* 829 The different species of the same genus agree among one another in a number of inherited characters, and are distinguished only by single constant characters.

Inheritability (inhe-ritabil'i-ti). [*f. next*; see -ITY.] The quality of being inheritable; capability of being inherited.

1784 JEFFERSON *Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 337 Such it would be to part with its inheritability, its organization, and its assemblies. 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 166 The inheritability of morbid tendencies, bodily and mental. 1896 *Speaker* 28 Mar. 346 He was a signal example of the inheritability of acquired characters.

Inheritable (inhe-ritabl'), *a.* Also 5-6 en-. [*a. AF. en-, inheritable* capable of being made heir, able to inherit, *f. enheriter*; see INHERIT and -ABLE.]

1. Capable of inheriting. *a. lit.* Entitled to succeed to property, etc. by legal right.

[1368 *Act 42 Edu.* III. c. 10 Que les enfanz neez par dela . . . soient . . . enheritables de leur heritage en Engleterre.] 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxxiii. v. Therle Henry . . . Delivered all the castels and cities right to Kyng Wyllyam his brother enheritable. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 § 2 Persons inheritable to any manours landes . . . or other hereditamentes. 1734 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 76 The marriages . . . were declared good and valid, and their children inheritable according to law. 1774 Br. S. HALLFAX *Anal. Rom. Civil Law* (1795) 55 In England . . . upon deficiency of Inheritable Blood, Lands escheat to the King. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. ii. vi. 307 The daughters were not inheritable to such lands. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* x. § 3. 391 The effect of attainder was, as is said, to corrupt the blood so as to render it no longer inheritable.

† *b. transf. and fig.* Entitled to possess or enjoy something as one's birthright. *Obs.*

1523 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 38 Put from the benefite of the lawes of the Realme whereunto they be inheritable. 1532 MORRIS *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 731/2 Made inheritable vato the hlesse of heaven. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. xiii. 539 The ancient libertie of the land, whereunto every free borne man thinketh himselfe inheritable.

2. Capable of being inherited. *a. lit.* That may or can descend by law to an heir; = HERITABLE 1. *a. 1813 Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* 74 Till the King's households purveyours have taken for the King . . . with trewe payments, according to the Kinges old enheritable prises. 1594 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 39 B, An estate in fee simple, which is, when a man hath lands or other things inheritable, to him and heires for ever. 1683 HICKES *Jovian* 23 It is the *Lex Legum*, or great standing Law of this Inheritable Kingdom. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings Wks.* 1842 II. 164 That the property of the lands of Bengal is . . . an inheritable property. 1837 SVD. SMITH in *Q. Rev.* 241 It is clear that the British Crown was in those early days inheritable by females.

b. fig. That may be naturally transmitted from parents or ancestry to offspring; = HERITABLE 2.

1828 WEBSTER, *Inheritable* 2. That may be transmitted from the parent to the child; as, inheritable qualities or infirmities. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1872) 9 The number and diversity of inheritable deviations of structure. 1880 A. H. HUTH *Buckle* I. iii. 180 Buckle . . . had a strong suspicion that superior intellectual power was inheritable.

Hence **Inheritableness**, the quality of being inheritable.

1780 [M. MADAN] *Thelyphthora* II. 162 Laws are made for its regulation, to establish the inheritableness of the issue. 1831 *Examiner* 564/1 The contest against the inheritableness of the peerage arises from a levelling spirit. 1893 H. SPENCER in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIII. 171 If any say that inheritableness is limited to those [characters] arising in a certain way, the onus lies on them of proving that those otherwise arising are not inheritable.

Inheritably, *adv.* [*f. prec.* + -LY 2.] So as to be inheritable; by inheritance; hereditarily.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 105 Adams children . . . by inheritably descending infection, are al borne the bond slaues of sinne. 1611 COTGER, *Heritabement*, inheritably, in fee simple, for ever. *a. 1868 BROUGHAM* (O.), He resumed the grants at pleasure, nor ever gave them even for life, much less inheritably.

Inheritance (inhe-rit'edz). *rare.* Also 6 en-. [*f. INHERIT v. + -AGE*, after HERITAGE.] That which is inherited; a heritage, inheritance.

1557 NORTH tr. *Guanar's Diall* Pr. 43 b/2 In the end, life is but lone, but death is heritage. 1591 SPARRE tr. *Catian's Grammatica* (1596) 68 It signifieth losse of inheritages and of possessions. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 223 It [Mount Ida] fostereth nothing that is wilde, but hares, red deare, and fallow, and is the inheritance of the *Calergi*. 1811 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 439 To convey to their minds the inheritance of knowledge and virtue. 1861 MISS BRADDON *Lady Lisle* 27 The weight of this vast inheritance.

† **Inheritament**. *Obs.* Also 5 enheritemente, enheritamento. [*a. AF. en-, inheritance*, OF. *enheritement*, *f. enheriter*; see INHERIT and -MENT. Partly conformed to words from L. -amentum.] Inheritable property, hereditament.

[1397-8 *Act 2 Rich. II.* c. 3 Toutz sez terres . . . et touz autres enheritements.] 1463 *Rolls Parli.* V. 497/2 The seid Landes, Tenements, Rentes, Possessions and Enheritementes. 1493-4 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 1 Landes, tenementis, rentis, et services, or other inheritementes. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 16 § 1 All othre enheritementes whiche the seid late Duke . . . forfeited.

Inheritance (inhe-rit'ans). *Forms*: see INHERIT; 4-6 -ance, 5- -ance. [*a. AF. inheritance* a being admitted as heir, action or fact of inheriting, *f. enheriter*; see INHERIT v. and -ANCE.]

1. The action or fact of inheriting.

1. *lit.* Hereditary succession to property, a title, office, etc.; 'a perpetual or continuing right to an estate, invested in a person and his heirs' (Wharton *Law Lex.*).

[121. BRITTON *Lois d'Angleterre* II. 12 ap. Ste-Pal. (Godef.), *Ceux parolz* (ses heires) font l'estate d'enheritance.] 1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 313 Which of his propre enheritance Athenes had in governance. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxxiii. The same Castel was bers by ryght enherityaunce. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edu. IV.* 227 The realm of Fraunce to him of right, and by lyncall enheritance aperteyning. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 135 Earle of Marre, who . . . is by inheritance Sberiffe of the County of Sterling. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 1. 12 Rights of inheritance and successions. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiv. 140 This conjoint Inheritance Heraldry sets forth.

2. *transf. and fig.* *a.* A coming into, or taking, possession of something, as one's birthright; possession, ownership; right of possession.

1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* iv. 20 But you hath the Lorde taken . . . that ye shulde be the people of his enheritance. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 42 To you th' inheritance belongs by right Of brothers prayse, to you eke longes his love. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 92 A Moity competent . . . which had return'd To the inheritance of Fortinbras. Had he bin Vanquisher. 1607 - *Cor.* III. iii. 68 You will rather shew our generall Lowts, How you can frowne, then spend a fawne vpon 'em, For the inheritance of their lounes. 1719 H. CARE *English Liberties*, in the free-born Subject's Inheritance.

b. Natural derivation of qualities or characters from parents or ancestry.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1873) 123 These characters may be attributed to inheritance from a common progenitor. 1862 TENNYSON *Idylls* Ded. 31 How should England dreaming of his sons Hope more for these than some inheritance Of such a life, a heart, a mind as time? 1885 S. COX *Expos.* Ser. I. iii. 30 Our goodness . . . whether it comes to us by nature, or by inheritance from our parents.

II. That which is inherited; a heritage.

3. *lit.* Property, or an estate, which passes by law to the heir on the decease of the possessor.

1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 13 Kyngye Herry was amited to his crowne and dignite ayeine, and alle his men to there enherityaunce. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 34 § 8 Every suche Woman . . . [shall] frely enjoye have and possede . . . all hir owne inheritance. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 209 Looke what enheritance came to him . . . by the death of his owne kinne, and his wives kinsfolke. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 248 The whole inheritance would after his death returne to the children of the elder brother. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxviii. 191 He [the minister] is the tenant of the day, and has no interest in the inheritance. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 95 Although . . . a chief part of his inheritance had been in slaves, he had liberated them all.

b. fig. Any property, quality, or immaterial possession inherited from ancestors or previous generations.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knight Burn. Pestle* II. ii, My father's blessing, and this little coin Is my inheritance. 17. SMITH (J.), Oh dear, unhappy babe! must I bequeath thee Only a sad inheritance of woe? 1804 T. CHALMERS *Wks.* (1849) VI. 25 A parent's reputation is a sacred inheritance. 1820 BYRON *M. Fal.* II. i. His name, The sole inheritance he left. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* I. (1880) 11 Printed books were now part of the inheritance of the human race. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. vi. (1875) 33 Add something to the world's inheritance of knowledge.

4. *transf. and fig.* Something that one obtains or comes into possession of by right or divine grant; birthright. In biblical use applied to persons, etc., esp. God's chosen people, as His possession (κατήpos), and to possessions or blessings, material or spiritual, as received or enjoyed by such persons. (*cf.* HERITAGE sb. 1 c, 3.)

1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xiii. 33 The Lorde God of Israel is their enheritance. - *Ps.* II. 8 Desyre off me, and I shall geue the the Heithen for thine enheritance. *Ibid.* xxviii(i). 9 O helpe thy people, geue thy blessinge vnto thy enheritance. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 16 Thereby synnes are forgiven, the inheritance of life everlasting granted. 1552 Lb. WHARTON in Bp. Nicolson *Liges March.* (1705) 342 The Land Layt called the Debateable Land; and now the King's Majesties Inheritance. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxix. 1 O God, the heathen are come into thine inheritance, thy holy temple haue they defiled. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. 97 The zealous Primate was driven out of the church . . . crying aloud as he went that the heathen had come into God's inheritance. 1899 SAYCE *Early Israel* II. 69 Canaan was the inheritance which the Israelites won for themselves by the sword.

III. 5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *inheritance-tax*.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & St. Isl.* I. 101 Caracalla conferred the nominal franchise of Rome on all the provincials, in order to make them liable to the inheritance-tax, and other burdens leviable only on citizens.

† **Inheritant**, sb. (*a.*). *Obs.* [*f. INHERIT v. + -ANT 1.*] = INHERITOR.

a. 1535 MORE Wks. (1557) 22, Yet maye they not leaue their honour to vs as inheritantes, no more then the vertue that themselves were honorable for. 1641 J. SHERMAN (*title*) A Treatise concerning Estates Tayle, and Descents of Inheritants.

B. adj. Inheriting. (In quot. perh. an error for *inherent*.)

1608 BRETON *Divine Consid.* B. iv, Graces, that essentially do onely dwell, and are inheriting in the diuine nature.

† **Inhe-ritary**, *a. Obs. rare.* = INHERITORY.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 37 A man cruell by nature, and claiming an inheritary right of the Prouince of Vlster.

† **Inheriteson**. *Obs. rare.* In 5 enheritesoun. [Corresponds to an OF. type **enheriteson* = L. **inhereditation-em*, *f. med.L. inhereditare* to INHERIT; see -ISON.] Inheritance.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxxvii. v, Kyng Stephan . . . His menne thei gaue to their enheritesoun (*ed.* 1543 inheritesoun).

Inheritor (inhe-rit'or). *Forms*: see INHERIT; 5-6 -er, -oure, 5-7 -our, 6 -ar, 5- -or. [*The orig. type, as in INHERITOR, was prob. enheriter, corr. to an OF. *enheritier* (*cf. heritier*), *f. enheriter* to INHERIT. The change of suffix was app. Afr. or Eng., under the influence of agent-nouns, etymologically in -our, repr. L. -atorem.]

1. *lit.* One who inherits, or is heir to, an estate, title, etc. on the decease of the former possessor; an heir.

1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* III. 1464 Pray for th'enherytour off Ingelond and Fraunce. 1475 Bk. *Noblesse* (Roxb.) 36 The saide king Edwarde weddid dam Isabel king Charles of Fraunce daughter . . . enheriter of Fraunce. 1494 FABVAN *Chron.* I. xxii. 17, Iago or Lago . . . as next Inherytour, was made gouernour of Brytayne. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 113 They are sure to be inherytarys to a grete porcyon of intayld land. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 158 b, Because the kyng was not the true enheritor to the crowne. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. iv, Born inheritors of the dignity. 1791 COWPER *Thiad* IX. 595 Inheritor of all his large demesnes. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vii, You became the sole inheritor of the wealth of this rich old hunk.

b. One who inherits a quality or immaterial possession; one who inherits a disease or defect.

a. 1533 LD. BERNERS Hsoun clxiii. 640 Huon of Burdeaux, my dere father, the great paines and pouertes that ye were wonte to suffer ye haue left me, now enherytur to the same. 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolles Abridgm.* c. j. b, The inheritor of his Father's vertues as well as of his Possessions. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 314 The new emperor, the inheritor of so much glory, and placed in a situation of so much delicacy, and difficulty for the preservation of that inheritance. 1861 BUNSTED *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 735 In case of excessive activity of the disease in the first inheritor, it may appear even in the third generation. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vi. 119 The inheritors and continuers of a common civilization.

2. *transf. and fig.* One who comes into possession of, or is entitled to, something, to be held by him as of lawful right. Often in reference to spiritual possessions; *cf.* INHERITANCE 4.

c. 1440 Gesta Rom. II. xxxiii. 352 (Add. MS.) Blissed be the poore of spire, for enheriters of the kyngdom of heven. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 69 Called to be enherytours of the celestiall empire. 1548-9 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Catechism*, In my Baptisme, wherein I was made . . . the childe of God, and inheritor of the kingdom of heauen. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. iii. 34 Meane time, but thinke how I may do the good, And be inheritor of thy desire. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lxxv. 9, I will bring forth a seede out of Iacob, and out of Iudah an inheritor of my mountains. 1837 J. S. B. MONSELL *God of that glorious gift of Grace* v, Possessor here of grace and love; Inheritor of Heaven above!

† **Inheritory**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. prec.* + see -ORY.] Descending to an inheritor; hereditary.

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.*, *Scotland* I. § 11 These [Counties] are subdivided into Sherifdomes, stewardships and bailiwicks, for the most part inheritory unto honourable families.

Inheritress (inhe-rit'rës). [*fem. of inheriter*, INHERITOR (see -ESS), which has displaced the earlier *inheritrice* (see next).] A female inheritor; an heiress. (Less technical than *inheritrix*.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 352 A kinswoman of his and cousin germain, an inheritresse. 1640 GLAPHORNE *Wit in Constable* II. Wks. 1874 I. 181, I was borne free, an inheritresse to an ample fortune. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xx. (1862) 331 She is a 'daughter of Abraham'; . . . an inheritress, as some understand, of the faith of Abraham. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIII. x. VI. 233 Joanna II, the inheritress of the name, the throne, the licentiousness, the misfortunes of Joanna I. 1894 Mrs. H. WARO *Marcella* I. 4 Marcella Boyce . . . inheritress of one of the most ancient names in England.

† **Inhe-ritrice**. *Obs.* Also en-. [Afr. adaptation of next; see -TRICE.] = prec.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3282 Of fyue nygbyty kynges descended lyncally A prynces an enheryttryce. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scotles* H v j a, He ought of right to mary our Princesse, thineritric of y^e crown of Scotlande. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Dower*, If she be an inheritric, her husband holdeth the land but during her life. *a. 1672* WREN in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 232 Whom he married to inheritrices, and into the greatest families of the Kingdom.

Inheritrix (inhe-rit'riks). Also 6-7 enheritrix, 7 enheretrix, 7-8 inheretrix. [Latinized fem. of INHERITOR, after L. feminines in -trix; *cf.* HERITRIX. (Its L. type would be **inhereditrix*.)] = prec. (The form in technical use.)

[*a. 1481 LITTLETON Inst.* (ed. Houard) 4 (Godef.) *Feme enheritrix* de terre en fee simple. *Ibid.* 24 (*ibid.*) *Quecunque que serra inheritrix per force d'un done.*] 1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* G. ija, One that is an enheryttrix of the landes entayled. *a. 1586 SIDNEY Astr. & Stella*, 'While *Janor* fed my hope' iv, The proove of Beauties worth, th' enheritrix of fame. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* xxxvi. comm., In case, an enheretrixide did marrie a man of an othri tribe. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 924 Both their wives were inheritrices. 1872 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Mem. Montaubert* II. xix.

373 One of his daughters, the inheritor of much of her father's talent.

Inhesion (inhē'zən). Also 7-8 *inhæsiōn*. [ad. late L. *inhæsiōn-em*, n. of action from *inhære* to INHERE; cf. *adhesion*, *cohesion*.] The action or fact of inhering, esp. as a quality or attribute; inherence. *Subject of inhesion*, that in which a quality or attribute inheres.

1631 DONNE in *Select*. (1840) 65 The terms of satisfaction in Christ, of acceptance in the Father, of imputation to us, or inhesion in us, are all pious and religious phrases. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Wks. 1772 III. 17 The nature of a substance consisting in this, that it can subsist of itself without being in any thing else, as in a subject of inhesion. 1773 REID *Aristotle's Log.* I. § 3 (1788) 8 A distinction between a subject of predication and a subject of inhesion. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 289 The difference made in formal logic between predication and inhesion in a proposition.

† **Inhesive**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *inhæs-*, ppl. stem of *inhære* to INHERE + -IVE; cf. *adhesive*.] Having the quality of inhering; inherent.

1639 F. ROBERTS *God's Holy Ho.* viii. 58 Inhesive holiness is that seasoning and gracious constitution, where with the heart and conscience is inwardly so qualified, by the holy Ghost as disposeth it wholly to the will, honour and glory of almighty God.

Hence † **Inhesively** *adv. Obs.*, inherently. (In quot. 1600, used in a burlesque upon technical terminology.)

1600 TIMON iv. iii. Either aptitudinally and catachrestically, or perpendicularly and inhesively. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Funeral* 3 Righteous inhesively, having many heavenly graces. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* i. 14 The righteousness of Christ . . . is inhesively in Him, communicatively it becomes ours.

† **Inheyne**, *v. Obs.* [f. IN-² (= EN-) + *heyne*, HAIN *v.* 2 (cf. *en-large*).] *trans.* To lighten. 1475 CRABHOUSE *Reg.* (1889) 61 She repaired the bakhouse an inheynd it.

Inhiate (inhī'et), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *inhīare* to GAPE at or for, f. IN- (IN-²) + *hiare*: see HIATE.] *intr.* To gape, to open the mouth wide.

1543 BECON *Policy War in Early Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 253 How like gaping wolves do many of them inhiate and gape after wicked mammon. 1623 COCKERAM ii. To Gape or yawne, inhiate. 1873 W. CORRY *Lett. & Jnals.* (1897) 307 The crowd were inhiating and gabbling over the water.

† **Inhiation**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. late L. *inhīatiōn-em*, n. of action from *inhīare*: see prec. Cf. It. *inhīatione* (Florio).] The act of gaping after, or desiring greedily.

1620 Bp. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* i. § 4 Who was hee that . . . said 'Marriage was a loosing the reynes to luxury, an inhiation after obscene lusts' ? 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 49 A thirst and inhiation after the next life.

Inhibit (inhī'bīt), *v.* Forms: 5-6 *inhybite*, (6) *inibbit*, 6- *inhibit*. *Pa. ppl.* *inhibited*; also 5-6 *inhibit(e)*. [f. L. *inhibit-*, ppl. stem of *inhībere* to hold in, restrain, hinder, prevent, f. IN- (IN-²) + *habēre* to hold. Cf. OF. *inhibir* (later *inhiber*), Sp. *inhibir*, It. *inibire* (Florio *inhibire*).]

1. *trans.* To forbid, prohibit, interdict (a person): esp. as a term of Ecclesiastical Law or practice.

† *a. to do something*. Also, rarely, with *that*. (Sometimes with negative in the subord. clause.)

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 164 In the same time were the Jewis inhibit, that thei schul no more lend no silver to no Christen man. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 397 The maisteris inhibitit the servandis to have any company with uncouth men. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1215/2 Strictlye inhibiting them, that not one of them should once on paine of death looke ouer the wals or rampires. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xlii. xxv. 1129 By expresse words he was inhibited to beare armes without his own frontiers. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* ii. (1692) 157 By the same Canon law that forbids clergymen to sentence, they . . . are more strictly inhibited to give no testimony in causes of blood.

b. from doing something; † *from a thing*.

1540 PILGR. T. 424 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. i. 89 Thes be the prophesys that we shold trust vnto, & not in false lyes that we be inhybit fro. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. iii. § 5 The said Peckam inhibited all from selling victuals to him or his family. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* i. 502 Anselm . . . had inhibited by letters all the bishops of England from assisting at his consecration. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 II. 238 Partridge was inhibited from that topic which would at first have suggested itself. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 499 A clause was . . . inserted which inhibited the Bank from advancing money to the Crown without authority from Parliament. 1873 Sir R. PHILLIMORE *Eccles. Law* II. 1345 In the Bishops triennial, as also in regal and metropolitical, visitations, all inferior jurisdictions respectively are inhibited from exercising jurisdiction, during such visitation.

† *c. To forbid a person a thing. Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 108 They . . . inhibit their partie the reading of Protestant-bookes, and repaire to their Churches. 1641 VIND. *Smectymnus* xv. 189 Wicked or scandalous livers among them, who were to be inhibited their assemblies. 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 13 A Statute . . . which did inhibit our men other Traffick towards Denmark and Iseland.

d. without const.: esp. to forbid (an ecclesiastic) to exercise clerical functions.

1531 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 324 He did never inhibit me in my life. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 The minister here only inhibited directly. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 62 Forbid them not; there is no reason to inhibit them that are well affected to us. 1867 *Morning*

Star 19 Sept. 3 Let him [the Archbishop of Canterbury] inhibit the bishop.

2. To forbid, prohibit (a thing, action, or practice). Now *rare*.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 596 When y^e wepyn was inhybyted theyem, then they toke stonys and plummettes of lede. 1555 R. TAYLOR in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 175 By S. Pauls doctrine, it is the doctrine of deuilles to inhibit matrimony. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 225 The Inquisitors have inhibited and taken from them all bookes written on that Theame. 1726 AYLIEFF *Parergon* 135 By the novel Constitutions, Burial may not be inhibited or deny'd to any one. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xxxvii. 175 She published a proclamation, by which she inhibited all preaching without a special license. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *My first Play*, At school all play-going was inhibited.

† *b. with the object expressed by a clause or infinitive phrase* (sometimes negative). *Obs.*

1562 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 4 The godlye wysedome of thi Maiestie hes be ane edict inhibit any question . . . to be mouit in this action. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1184/1 Another proclamation . . . inhibiting, that from thenceforth no plaies nor interludes should be exercised, till Alhallowes tide. 1612 BREWER *Wood Lang. & Relig.* xi. 103 Philosophy . . . is inhibited to be taught in their universities. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* iv. 149 The Turkes . . . have inhibited that any Christian shall come neare to it.

3. To restrain, check, hinder, prevent, stop. † Also with inf. compl. (*obs.*).

1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* v. 5 They were not inhybite, tyll the matter was brought before Darius, and tyll there came a wyrtine therof agayne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 11 The Planets . . . are both inhibited by the . . . Trine aspect of the sun, to hold on a straight and direct course. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 47 Coldnesse constipating the pores of the skin, whence the regresse of vapours is inhibited. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1692) 131 That external Sphincter inhibits a too great dilatation of the Gullet. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* ii. The use of animal food retards, though it cannot materially inhibit, the perfectibility of the species. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* i. iii. (1879) 120 The reflex actions of the spinal cord may, by appropriate means, be inhibited.

Hence **Inhibited** *ppl. a.*; **Inhibiting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. i. 157 Selfe-loue, which is the most inhibited sinne in the Canon. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* i. 327 Touching . . . the inhibiting or forbidding part, the substance of it is contained in this clause, 'let not sinne reigne in your mortall body'. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 76 There are two other kinds of inhibiting. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* x. The Dobby's Walk was within the inhibited domains of the hall. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 446/1 Personal creditors . . . will be entirely excluded in competition with the inhibiting creditor.

Inhibiter, *rare*. [f. INHIBIT *v.* + -ER¹.] One who inhibits; = INHIBITOR.

1611 FLORIO, *Inhibitor*, an inhibitor, a forbider. 1846 PENNY *Cycl. Suppl.* II. 81/2 If the inhibition [in Sc. Law] be followed by proceedings to attach the estate at the instance of the other creditors, the inhibitor has a preference over them if the debts have been incurred subsequently to the inhibition.

Inhibition (inhī'bī'fən). Also 4-5 -eion(e), 5 -ynib-, 5-6 *inib-*. [a. OF. *inibicion* (13-14th c. in Littré *Suppl.*), later *inibib-*, ad. rare L. *inhībitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *inhībere* to INHIBIT.]

1. The action of inhibiting or forbidding; a prohibition (with reference to some act expressed or implied), esp. one formally issued by a person or body possessed of civil or ecclesiastical authority.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Agatha 188 Pane gert he put hire in presone, & mad strait Inhibition, bat na man access suld hafe. 1387 REVISA *Hiden* (Rolls) VIII. 289 Robert be archbishop hadde purchased an inibicion of be pope bat no clerk schulde reward be kyng of holy chirche goodes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 274/2 He sayd that he ought not to be ordeyned the bishop luyung . . . & wrote for thynbycion of the general counceyille. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* x. i. 22 Quhat maner discord be first at we se, Expres agane our inhibition? 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 48 The natue king made streit inhibition to all his subiectes, that none shuld adhere to this traitor. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 165 How ancient the Usage of Divining by such petty occasions was, may appear from that inhibition . . . 'Ye shall not use any Divinations'. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* i. 612 Those extreme measures . . . which he had hitherto been restrained from taking by the Pope's inhibition. 1837 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 313 Medical inhibition to be out in the night-air. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xxxvii. 43 It [a state legislature] may be restrained by some inhibition either in the federal Constitution, or in the Constitution of its own State.

2. *spec.* † *a. In Eng. Law*, formerly, = PROHIBITION. *b. In Eccles. Law*, The order of an ecclesiastical court, stopping proceedings in inferior courts, e.g. the suspension of inferior jurisdictions during the bishop's (or archbishop's) visitation (see INHIBIT *v.* 1 b, quot. 1873); also, now *esp.*, the command of a bishop or ecclesiastical judge, that a clergyman shall cease from exercising ministerial duty. *c. In Sc. Law*, A writ prohibiting a person from contracting a debt which may become a burden on his heritable property; also, a writ passing the Signet, obtained by a husband, to prohibit the giving of credit to his wife; see also quot. 1861.

1532-3 Act 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 2 Any foreyne inhibitions, appeales . . . in any wyse not with standynge. 1543 BALE *Yet a Course* 19b, The decrees and inhybycyons of my lorde ordynarye of London. 1603 *Constitutions & Canons*

§§ 96-98. 1621 1st Bk. *Discipl. Ch. Scot.* 2 The Assemblée ordaines, that Inhibition shall be made to all and sundry persons, now Serving in the Ministry, who hath not entered into their charges by the order . . . appointed. 1641 *Ternes de la Ley*, *Inhibition*, is a Writ to inhibit a Judge to proceed further in the cause depending before him. . . . Inhibition is most commonly a Writ issuing forth of a higher Court Christian, to a lower and inferior, upon an appeal. 1840 Act 3 & 4 *Vict.* c. 86 § 14 It shall be lawful for the said bishop at any time to revoke such inhibition. 1846 PENNY *Cycl. Suppl.* II. 81/2 The debt on which inhibition may proceed must be founded on some obligatory written document, or established by the decree of a court. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 446/2 Inhibition against a Wife. *Ibid.* 447/1 *Inhibition of Tithe* is a writ . . . by which the titular of tithes is enabled to interrupt the possession of a tenant of the tithes possessing by tacit relocation. 1873 Sir R. PHILLIMORE *Eccles. Law* II. 1345 We find, in the time of Archbishop Winchelsey, a bishop prosecuted for exercising jurisdiction before the relaxation of the inhibition; and in Archbishop Tillotson's time, a bishop suspended, for acting after the inhibition. 1881 *Law Rep.* 6 Queen's Bench Div. 377 The judge issued an inhibition inhibiting the incumbent from the performance of divine service and the exercise of the cure of souls within the diocese for three months.

3. The action of preventing, hindering, or checking. Now *esp.* in *Physiol.* (see quot. 1883).

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. i. ii. vii, This ligation of senses proceeds from an inhibition of spirits, the way being stopped up by which they should come. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 79 ¶ 7 It is said that no torture is equal to the inhibition of sleep, long continued. 1883 L. BAUNTON in *Nature* 1 Mar. 419 By inhibition we mean the arrest of the functions of a structure or organ, by the action upon it of another, while its power to execute those functions is still retained, and can be manifested as soon as the restraining power is removed. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* May 742 Inhibition in one nervous sphere is often accompanied by dynamogeny in another.

Inhibitive (inhī'bī'tiv), *a. (sb.) rare*. [f. INHIBIT *v.* + -IVE.] That serves or tends to inhibit; inhibitory. Also as *sb.*, An inhibition.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* xvi, The Lords lawes are either imperatives of good or inhibitives of ill. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* ii. 544 The will inhibitive so late promulged.

Inhibitor, *rare*. [agent-n. in L. form f. INHIBIT *v.*; cf. med.L. *inhibitor*, It. *inhibitorē* (Florio, 1611).] One who inhibits. *spec. in Sc. Law*, One who takes out an inhibition: see INHIBITION 2 c.

1868 Act 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 *Sched.* (PP), Notice of letters of inhibition . . . A.B. (insert designation of the inhibitor) against C.D. 1886 *Statem. Landlans by Comm. Inc. Law Soc.* 25 The vendor would simply have to procure the consent of the various inhibitors and persons entering covenants to their removal.

Inhibitory (inhī'bī'torī), *a.* Also 5-ore. [ad. med.L. *inhibitorī-us* (see INHIBIT *v.* and -ORY); in Caxton a. obs. f. *inhibitorē* (15th c. in Godef.).]

1. Of the nature of an inhibition; prohibitory.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydes* xxii. 77 Her feble legacion, the whiche he wold not graunt, by cause that the dyuynne commandementis inhybitores . . . were contrarie to the same. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. x. § 39. 641 The Scots hauing made their way in the Court of Rome, procured inhibitory Letters from the Pope. 1642 Sir E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 61 Let therefore this inhibitory Statute against Bishops holding the secular jurisdiction of temporal Lordships stand . . . irrepealeable. 1701 G. HOOPER *Narr. Lower Ho. Convoc. Vind.* 37 This Original Right of the Archbishop, Inhibitory of our Liberty . . . is the very Point in Question. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 231 That Clement . . . would soon be compelled to issue an inhibitory breve, forbidding all archbishops or bishops, courts or tribunals, to give judgment in the matrimonial cause of Henry against Catharine. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 417 An inhibitory mandate was a natural consequence of the conference at Calais.

2. *Physiol.* That restrains, checks, or hinders action. *Inhibitory nerve*, a nerve of which the stimulation represses or diminishes action.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. 64 A system of nerves which diminish action—inhibitory nerves as they are called. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jnrl.* 97 The hypothesis that alcohol narcotises the inhibitory nerve of the heart. 1883 L. BAUNTON in *Nature* 1 Mar. 420 Several authors have pointed out the analogy between inhibitory phenomena in the animal body and the effects of interference of waves of light or sound.

† **Inhīdden**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [IN *adv.* 11 b.] Hidden within.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 127 Motion . . . by its inhidden power . . . brought on again to a kind of quickness.

† **Inhīgh**, *v. Obs. rare-0*. [f. IN-¹ or 2 + HIGH *v.*; cf. ENHIGH.] *trans.* To elevate.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 196/1 To Inheghe, *allevare, attollere, exaltare, extollere*.

Inhilde, variant of INHELDE *v.* *Obs.*

Inhir, *Inhirly*, obs. forms of INNER, INNERLY.

† **Inhive**, *v. Obs. rare-1*. [IN-¹ or 2.] *trans.* To put into a hive; to HIVE.

1611 COTGR. *Errucher*, to inhive, or put into a hie. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 124 Suffer not these busie Bees of Satan to put honie into them, nor there to swarme and in-hive themselves.

† **Inhoc**, -hok(e), *sb. Obs. rare*. [Of obscure formation. Known only in Lat. charters, where it is also freq. latinized as *inhoka*, *inhokium*. Kennett conjectures for *hoc*, *hok*, the sense of Du. *hoek* (MDu. and MLG. *hōk*) 'corner, angle'; but this is not otherwise evidenced in ME. If, however, the term *inheche* is etymologically related, the

second element is app. OE. *hōc* 'hook', in same sense.] A term applied in Middle English times to a piece of land (temporarily) inclosed from the fallow and put under cultivation; an inclosure (of this description).

See, as to the use of the term, Vinogradoff *Villainage in England* (1893) 226-8, Kennett *Paroch. Antiq. Glossary* s.v. Kennett's explanation is 'any corner or out-part of a common field ploughed up and sowed (and sometimes fenced off) within that year wherein the rest of the same field lay fallow. It is now called... in Oxfordshire a *hitching*.' But the notion of a *corner* or *out-part* appears to have no other foundation than Kennett's conjectured derivation.

1214 *Sarum Stat.* in Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1818) Gloss. s.v. Idem canonicus habebit omnes fructus terræ... preter illud inhok, quod ad waretum pertinet. 1268 *Oseney Reg.* ibid., Obligavit se... quod nunquam de dicta pastura... inhokam faciet in prejudicium dicti abbatis. 1281 *Ibid.* l. 419 Frater Walterus... heri fecit quoddam inhoc in campo waretabili... per quod Frater Willielmus dicebat se de comuni pastura ibidem disseisiri. a 1300 *Malmesbury Cart.* (Rolls) II. 186. [1893] VINOGRAOFF *Villainage in Eng.* 228 A new species of arable—the manured plot under 'inhoc'—came into use, and disturbed the plain arrangement of the old-fashioned three courses.]

Hence †*Inhok* (e v. (in L. form *inhokāre*), to inclose and put under crop (part of a fallow).

1265-6 *Gloucester Cart.* (Rolls) III. 36 Et de predicto campo possunt inhokari quolibet secundo anno 40 acres, et valet inde commodum eo anno 10 solidos. 1301 in *Registr. Monast.* de *Winchelmunda* (1892) 256 Permisit inhokare. *Ibid.* Nunquam alias [terras] inhokabant.

†*Inhoked*, ppl. a. Obs. rare⁰. [IN-2.]

1611 FLORIO, *Imporceto*, inhoked, inswined.

†*Inhold*, v. Obs. [f. IN-1 + HOLD v.]

1. *trans.* To hold within; to contain, enclose.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. 57 This light... which the Sunne inholdeth and casteth forth. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [f.] xxiii. 76, I have knowne... a merry face, inhoid a discontented soule. *Ibid.* xliii. 128 Who will cast away the whole body of the Beast, because it inhoid both guts and ordure?

2. To hold in, keep in, retain.

1726 E. ESKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 I. 185 Grace is not for inhoiding but for outgiving.

3. *intr.* To contain oneself, refrain or keep from.

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 149, I can hardly inhoid from inveighing on his memory.

†*Inholder*. Obs. [f. prec., or as prec.]

1. A tenant.

a 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vii. 17 If ye please it [the world] into parts divide, And every parts inhoiders to convert.

2. That which holds or contains.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 510 Which words Pillar and Ground should not be taken for the Supporter, Upholder or Foundation, nor Inhoider of Truth. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 148 To think of any other... way of making the body the souls inhoider.

Inholder, obs. form of INN-HOLDER.

†*Inhominious*, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [repr. *inhominieuse* of the F. text, app. a distortion of *ignominieuse*, as if from L. *in-* not + *homin-em* man: cf. ABOMINABLE.] ? Ignominious.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. Giv, She... reputed it to be doon in opprobre and confusion, inhomyouse and full of despyte.

†*Inhonest*, a. Obs. [ad. L. *inhonestus*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *honestus* HONEST; in ME. prob. a. OF. *inhoneste* (Godef.).]

1. Dishonourable, disgraceful, shameful; indecent, vile.

1340 *Ayenb.* 220 Pe sole takinges and inhoneste ine zenne of lecherie. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 269 Spekyngye to that woman wordes inhoneste. 1500 WHITTON *Vulg.* (1527) 42 That whiche is inhonest to auoyde vterly. 1534 — *Tullys Offices* II. (1540) 83 In that behaffe an inhonest victorye followed an honest cause. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabel-houers Bk. Physicke* 303/1 Haunting of strumpets, or inhoneste Women.

2. Void of good manners; ungentelemanly. *rare*.

1534 WHITTON *Tullys Offices* I. 65 If any man be aboute to pleade any cause, [and] he studyeth by the way or in walkyngye alone... it maye not be reprehended, but if he do this same in banketyngye or at the tannerie, he maye seme inhonest [L. *inhumanus*] because he knoweth not tyme.

†*Inhonestate*, v. Obs. rare⁻⁰. [f. ppl. stem of L. *inhonestāre*, f. *inhonestus*: see prec.] 'To shame, to dishonest' (Cockeram, 1623).

So †*Inhonestation* [late L. *inhonestatio*], 'a shaming or disgracing, a making dishonest' (Phillips, 1658).

†*Inhonestly*, adv. Obs. [f. INHONEST + -LY².] Dishonourably, shamefully, indecently, discreditably.

1340 *Ayenb.* 177 Me reneygh wel ofte... be sole takinges and inhonestliche. 1522 R. Fox in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 11. 8 If I shuld sodenly relinqyue the matter, I shuld unreasonably & inhonestly disapoynt many maters & persons. a 1572 KNOL *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 109 That he wold not do so foolishlie and inhonestlye, yea, so cruelly and unmercifullie to the realme of Scotland.

†*Inhonesty*. Obs. rare. [ad. late L. *inhonesti-em* (Tertullian); see INHONEST and HONESTY.] The quality of being 'inhonest'; also, that which is 'inhonest', indecent, or filthy.

a 1470 THORP *Tulle on Friendsh.* (Caxton, 1481) Biv, Therfor lerte this now in friendship be confirmed that we desire nothings of his inhoneste. 1509 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* 27 Sept. (Rec. Soc.) 124 To tak... of evry flescheour... for

the clenging of their inhonestie and filth... four pennies ilk quarter.

Inhonour, variant of ENHONOUR v., Obs.

†*Inhood*, v. Obs. rare⁻⁰. [IN-2.]

1611 FLORIO, *Inscuffiare*, to inquoife, to inhood.

†*Inhoop*, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. IN-1 or 2 + HOOP sb. or v.] *trans.* To place or enclose in a hoop, to surround with a hoop.

[1596 DAVIES *Eptier* (N.), Cooking in hoopies is now all the play.] 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. iii. 38 His Cocks do winne the Battaille still of mine, When it is all to naught: and his Quailles euer Beate mine (in hoop) at odds.

†*Inhorn*, v. Obs. rare⁻⁰. [IN-2.]

1611 FLORIO, *Incornare*, to horne, to inhorn.

†*Inhortation*. Obs. rare⁻¹. [n. of action f. L. *inhortari* to incite.] Instigation.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 233 By the inhortacyon and advertisement of a chapleyne off my lady.

Inhospitable (inhospitāb'l), a. [a. OF. *inhospitable* (15-16th c. in Godef.) = It. *inhospitable*, ad. med. or mod. L. *inhospitābilis* (= L. *inhospitālis*): see IN-3 and HOSPITABLE.] Not hospitable.

1. Of persons, their actions, disposition, etc.: Not disposed to welcome and entertain strangers; withholding hospitality from guests or visitors.

1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 4/28 Inhospitable, inhospitabilis. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* III. Sect. xiv. § 18, 47 He found the inhabitants of a little village so inhospitable, as to refuse to give him entertainment. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 989 Jael, who, with inhospitable gentle Smote Sisera sleeping, through the temples nailed. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. iii. 22 The Coast is inhospitable as well as the People. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* Misc. Tr. 172/2 But I assured him, that, on account of his inhospitable treatment, he would receive nothing from me. 1834 LYTTON *Eugene A. I. v.* What on earth could make you so inhospitable to your Uncle's guest?

2. *transf.* Of a region, coast, etc.: Not affording or offering shelter or entertainment.

1616 BULLOCKAR, *Inhospitable*, harbourles: not fit to entertaine one. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 183 Our journey lay sometimes through inhospitable straits. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 306 All places else inhospitable appear and desolate. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 57 We... were now proceeding to an hostile, or at best, a desert and inhospitable coast. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. viii. (1875) 112 The gardeners of an inhospitable climate contend against the natural sunshine of the south. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* IV. 270 Its arid sandy surface stretches for leagues as an inhospitable desert.

Hence *Inhospitability*, *Inhospitableness*, the quality or character of being inhospitable.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Sept., We, impatient of the tyme and inhospitableness of the place, sailed again. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Inhospitality*, or *Inhospitality*. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxviii. (1856) 353 Never leaving this utter destitution, this frigid inhospitableness. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 122/1 [Arabia] occupies a very isolated position, partly on account of the inhospitableness of its coasts.

Inhospitably (inhospitāb'li), adv. [f. prec. + -LY².] In an inhospitable manner; without or in contravention of hospitality.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 168 Of guests he makes them slaves, Inhospitably. 1742 FRANCIS *Horace*, Ep. I. xiv. (R.), For what you call inhospitably dear, To me with beauty and delight appear.

†*Inhospital*, a. Obs. [ad. L. *inhospitālis*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *hospitālis* hospitable, HOSPITAL a. Cf. OF. *inhospital* (Godef.).] = INHOSPITABLE.

1597-8 BR. HALL *Sat.* IV. v. 98 Or lonely Hermits cage inhospital. 1608-11 — *Epist.* v. vii. Some inhospitalit saugages make false delusions by sorcerie vpon the shore, to fright strangers from landing. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII. xi. 595 They shewed themselves inhospital and treacherous. 1615 G. SANOVS *Trav.* I. 27 There being no lnes for entertainment throughout inhospital Turkie. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 296 Breach of Faith... is the most odious inhospital and inhumane... of moral offences. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) IX. iv. 111 By such an act of inhospital barbarity, as before was unheard of.

Hence †*Inhospitality* adv., inhospitably.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 482 A Hawke had beene admitted... which being whole, he inhospitally slew many of these co-hospital weaker Fowles, and was... expelled this Bird-Colledge.

†*Inhospitaious*, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [irreg. f. L. *inhospitālis* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Inhospitable.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. lii. 240 Inhospitaious, Mithous, and Hypocrites the best.

Inhospitality (inhospitā'li-ti). [ad. L. *inhospitālitās*, f. *inhospitālis* inhospitable: see above and -ITY. Perh. immed. through F. *inhospitalité* (1530 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality or practice of being inhospitable; want of kindness in the reception or entertainment of strangers or visitors.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 323 Our naturall inhospitalitie and disdaigne of strangers. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 513 The Seas beare also the names of... the Euxine by a contrarie appellation, for their inhospitality. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1701) 323/2 Inhospitality is a vehement opinion... that Guests ought to be shunn'd. 1717 BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* I June Wks. 1875 IV. 557 Their inhospitality in refusing to lodge us. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 156, I did not meet with even one instance of rudeness or inhospitality. 1894 H. GARDNER *Unoff. Patriot* 122 It was here... that he learned the inhospitality of the free states to the freed negroes.

†*Inhouse*, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. IN-1 + HOUSE sb. or v.] *trans.* To house.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinville* (Arb.) 51 And there inhouse with their mother Night, All foure deuise, how heauen and earth to spight.

†*Inhousehold*, v. Obs. rare⁻⁰. [IN-1.] *trans.* To domesticate.

1611 FLORIO, *Infamigliarsi*, to become familiar or to inhousehold himselfe.

Inhuman (inhū'mān), a. (sb.). Forms: 5 *inhumayn*, 6-7 *inhumane*, -aine, 7- *inhuman*. [ad. L. *inhūmān-us*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *hūmānus* HUMAN. In earliest examples app. after F. *inhumain*, -aine (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

The stress was originally, as in F., on the final syllable, but by the close of the 16th c. metrical evidence shows the distinction of *inhūman* and *inhūma'ne* in verse, though without apparent distinction of meaning. The prose pronunciation was then probably *inhūman*, but the spelling *inhūmane* was almost invariable till after 1700 (cf. HUMAN, HUMANE). After the spelling *inhūman* came in, the spelling and pronunciation *inhūma'ne* became app. very rare. Bailey (after 1730), Johnson, and other 18th c. dictionaries which distinguish *human* and *humane* in pronunciation and sense, recognize for the negative only *inhūman*, and Todd 1818 appears not to have known *inhūma'ne*, for he says 'There is now no distinction observed between *inhuman* and *inhumane*: formerly it was *inhumane* with the accent on the last syllable'. Ash 1775 distinguishes '*inhūman*, barbarous, cruel, void of compassion', and '*inhūma'ne*, void of tenderness, unkind (*But not much used*)'. The second entry may refer only to the 17th c. word. None of the 19th c. dictionaries, until quite recently, record *inhūmane* (exc. as an obsolete form of *inhuman*). It may therefore be concluded that *inhūmane* in current use has been formed afresh on *humane*, in order to provide an exact negative to the latter, and thus a word of milder meaning than *inhuman*. (In treating the two words, we place under INHUMAN all quot. bef. 1600 however spelt, all 17th c. metrical quot. which show the stress on *hū*, and all 17th c. or later examples spelt *inhūman*.)

1. Of persons: Not having the qualities proper or natural to a human being; esp. destitute of natural kindness or pity; brutal, unfeeling, cruel. Also fig. of things.

1481 CAXTON *Godefroy* ccvii. 303 That Inhumayn bayilly, whiche was ful of cruelte and of pryde, lonyd not the Cristen men. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* Pref. b v b, Ye wold nener shew your selues inhumaine and ingrate towards hym. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A. v.* ii. 178 Her spotlesse Chastity, Inhumaine Traytors, you constrain'd and for st. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. I. Biiij, What wretch inhumane? or what wilder blood... Could leaue her so disconsolate? 1697 DAVOEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 67 Love lent the Sword; the Mother struck the Blow; Inhuman she; but more inhuman thou. — *Georg.* II. 788 E'er sounding Hammers for'd th' inhumane Sword. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vii. 247 We impart To you, the thoughts of no inhuman heart. 1755 MAU II. 4 Those who unman themselves, by debasing their nature... we shall call by the name of inhuman. 1868 MORN. *Star* 25 Feb. The inhuman mother has been taken into custody.

b. Of actions, conduct, etc.: Brutal, savage, barbarous, cruel.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 45 To this inhumayn occysion was come thempereur Charlemyan. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 90 b, His poore subjectes came with lamentacions and cryes shewyng his grace of the crueltie of the Frenchemen and of their inhumaine dealing with them. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 844 Loathing this inhumane feasting with humane flesh. 1641 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 105 The most Barbarous and Inhumane Cruelties. 1739 THORP *Lett. to Swift* 10 Dec., S's Lett. 1768 IV. 233 The cruel and inhuman behaviour of that monster. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 301 Apollonides... set fire to the building: the Five Hundred perished in the flames... The conduct of Apollonides seems to us inhuman. 1884 PAS *Eustace* 57 Recall the inhuman words, and let us forget that they were uttered.

2. Not pertaining to or in accordance with what is human, in form, nature, intelligence, etc.; not of the ordinary human type.

1568 TILNEY *Disc. Mariage* A vij b, What thing is more inhumane, than for man to contemne that as profane which the eternall bath halowed? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 900 Of Seales and Sea-monsters, or other more unnatural and monstrous inhumane shape. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 511 Can thus Th' Image of God in man... To such unsightly sufferings be debas'd Under inhuman pains? 1838 D. JERARD *Men of Char.*, f. Applejohn xvii, The human and inhuman wonders painted thice the size of life. 1864 W. W. STORV *Roba di R.* VII. (1864) 131 There is a great deal of human nature in mankind, wherever you go,—except in Paris, perhaps, where Nature is rather inhuman and artificial.

†*B.* as sb. A brutal person. Obs. rare.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x. 30, I had been six and thirty days thus abandoned by these Inhumanes. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secr. Mem.* (1736) IV. 158 If your Highness will not rank yourself on the side of those Inhumans. 1755 *Man* xvi. 5 We... will treat all their despisers as inhumans.

Inhumane (inhūmā'n), a. Also 7 -aine. [ad. L. *inhūmān-us*: see prec. In later use f. IN-3 + HUMANE: see note under INHUMAN.]

†*I.* = INHUMAN I. Obs.

(Here are included 17th c. metrical examples which show the stress on *a'ne*, and 18th c. prose instances with the spelling *inhūmane*, after *inhuman* had become the prevalent spelling. But these latter may possibly have been pronounced *inhūman*, and be only archaic retentions of the 17th c. spelling.)

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. ii. 176 That rude law is torne, And disannuld, as too too inhumane, That Lords ore pesants should such seruice straine. 1617 SIA W. MUR *Misc. Poems* xxi. 76 Broyls inhumaine devyding humane harts. 1710 HERRNE *Collect.* III. 30 He was so inhumane to Mrs. Bull

.. whom he married that it shorten'd her days. 1726 CAVALIER *Mem.* iii. 180 The Desolation was so great, that the most inhumane Heart would be moved thereat. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* i. iii. 231 He rejected with indignation the idea that any race of men was born to servitude, as irreligious and inhumane.

† 2. Uncivilized, uncultured, impolite: cf. HUMANE 2, INHUMANITY 2. *Obs.*

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) l. 125 There's nothing so absurd, or vain, Or barbarous, or inhumane, But if it lay the least Pretence To Piety and Godliness .. Does sacred instantly commence.

3. Not humane; destitute of compassion for misery or suffering in men or animals.

1822 E. PARKER in Dowden *Shelley* II. 487 He would become as humane as he is now inhumane. 1851 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 212 He is to serve up a 'crimped cod'—a most inhumane dish.

Hence **Inhumanely** *adv.*, † a. = INHUMANLY (*obs.*); b. Not humanely, without compassion for suffering (but not with active cruelty).

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* II. 144 No Jew, no Turke, would vse a Christian So inhumanly as this Puritan. 1684 GOODMAN *Wint. Even. Conf.* III. (1720) 317 (T.) Whatsoever pretends to be a divine law, and can be made appear to be inhumanely rigorous .. is either no law of his, or at the least is not rightly interpreted.

Inhumanity (inhūmæniti). [a. F. *inhumanité* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *inhūmānitas* -em, n. of quality f. *inhūmānus* INHUMAN.]

1. The quality of being inhuman or inhumane; want of human feeling and compassion; brutality, barbarous cruelty.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 23, I shall kepe the ryght well .. for to falle in suche inhumanyte or furour. 1556 AURELIO & ISAB. (1608) LV. What inhumanite suffers that I see the lifinge .. and that I lette (thee) be taken awaie to .. deathe. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD. *Fr. Acad.* II. 313 Hardnesse, inhumanitie, cruelte, and all kinde of barbarousnesse. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 55 'T' insult, or exult over Misery, Shews baseness mixt with inhumanity. 1785 BUANS *Man was made to mourn* vii, Man's inhumanity to Man Makes countless thousands mourn! 1838 J. MARTIN *Rem., Sermon* v. 134 Inhumanity to any animal.. is manifestly inconsistent with the great law. 1876 MISS BRADDOCK *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 17 'And you would see a fellow creature perish', cried Haggard, horrified at this inhumanity.

b. With *an* and *pl.* An instance of this; an inhuman or cruel deed.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 15 What an Inhumanity it is, to deprive parents of that comfort. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 332 All the inhumanities whereinto we have most impudently hurried you. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 550 Despot is not always obeyed when they command inhumanities. 1893 DR. ARGYLL *Unseen Found.* Society vii. 217 The grosser inhumanities of the past.

† 2. Want of the politeness or courtesy proper to civilized men. (Cf. HUMANITY 3 a.) *Obs.*

1557 F. SEAGER *Sch. Vertue* 155 in *Babes Bk.* 339 Thy fellows salute In token of loue, Lest of inhumanitie they shall thee reprove. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 523 It were inhumanitie in us, not to acknowledge a beholdingnesse to them. 1648 Eikon *Bas. vii.* (1824) 48 The rudenesse of those who must make up their want of justice, with inhumanity, and impudencie.

Inhumanize, *v. rare*. [f. INHUMAN + -IZE.] *trans.* To render inhuman, to make cruel.

1871 *Standard* 5 Jan., Every day brings fresh proofs of the inhumanising effects of war.

† **Inhumanlike**, *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. INHUMAN + -LIKE.] = next.

1595 BLANCHARDY *v. Bjb.* The man that so inhumanlike had left him in this distress.

Inhumanly (inhū'mānli), *adv.* Forms: see INHUMAN. [f. INHUMAN + -LY 2.] In an inhuman manner; barbarously, cruelly.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Amon* i. 54 The false enterpryse of Charlemayne .. shalle this daye make me Inhumanly for to deye. 1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 32 Having so ingratefully, nay rather inhumanely dealt with me. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* v. i. I asked her who had used her so inhumanely: She answered, Turkish Pyrates. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 677 What are these .. who thus deal Death Inhumanly to men? 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1878/2 That Horrid and Inhumanly-bloodied Villany. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxx. (1869) II. 156 Many thousand Christians were inhumanly massacred. 1863 *Dublin Even. Mail* 4 Dec. 4/3 To see .. the negro race inhumanly treated.

Inhumanness, *rare*. Forms: see INHUMAN. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = INHUMANITY.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 498 The inhumanes of those Syrian Kings. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1895 *Times* 3 Jan. 4/4 With grim inhumanness.

Inhume (inhū'melt, inhū'melt), *v. rare*. [f. L. *inhumare* -i, ppl. stem of *inhumare* to INHUME.] *trans.* To inhume, bury (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 25* To demonstrate, what too long silence once did inhume. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* ix. 570 Of bodies fifty, not inhumed. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Tr. Ovid's Met.* 204 Inhumed were most— but some were cast Unnoted upon pyres. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 151 When he sees my body either burnt or inhumed.

Inhumation (inhū'mēti-fən). [n. of action f. L. *inhumare* (see prec. and -ATION). Cf. F. *inhumation* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); med.L. had prob. **inhumatio*.]

1. The action or practice of burying in the ground; the fact or condition of being buried; interment, burial of the dead (in quot. 1663 of the living).

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1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emp.* 379 The manner of his death and inhumation I read not of. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. 2 The soberest Nations have rested it two wayes, of simple inhumation and burning. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 18 Death, by the Sword, was threatened unto Men, and to Women Inhumation, or Burial alive. 1760 BURN *Eccle. Law* (1769) l. 233 (Jod.) The place of inhumation was without the walls. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) l. iii. 73 Simple inhumation, is the most ancient of all modes of disposing of the dead. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* x. 367 Cremation, however, did not altogether abolish the older practice of inhumation.

2. The burying of a thing under ground.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv. 65 Most plants, though green above-ground, maintain their original white below it .. Green. [being] separable in many upon ligature or inhumation. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 353 We must conclude, that the origin of a large part of the covering of Herculeum was long subsequent to the first inhumation of the place.

fig. 1822 BLACKW. *Mag.* XI. 442 We curse it [the revival of letters], as the inhumation of European originality in works of genius for ever. 1824 JAS. MILL in *Westm. Rev.* I. 223 The opposition party had only begun to effect a resurrection from that inhumation which it suffered from the aristocratical terrors engendered by the French revolution.

† 3. An obsolete chemical process: see QUOTS.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 272 Inhumation is the setting of two pots (the head of the uppermost being very well covered and luted, with his bottom boared full of little pin-holes, and sure fastened to that which is underneath in the ground) and burying them with earth to a certain depth, having a circular fire made for distillatory transudation *per descensum*. 1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 22 And therefore we distill them .. But we do it sweetly and with inhumation, lest the excessive Fire consume the sought for subtilties.

Inhume (inhū'm), *v.* Also 8 *enhume*. [ad. L. *inhumare* (Pliny), f. *in-* (IN- 2) + *humus* ground, earth. Cf. F. *inhumer* (1413 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To inter, bury (the dead); to lay in the grave.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Exp.* *Inhume*, to bury. a 1626 MIDDLETON *Mayor Queenborough* iv. ii, Here's a storm! Able to wake all of our name inhumed. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* xxi. 376 No hand his bones shall gather, or inhume. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xvi. (1857) 369 Not a vestige .. of their bodies occurred in the rocks or soils in which they had been originally inhumed.

fig. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xxxviii, A whole camp meat he in his gorge inhum'd. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 45, I will spare these wretches, and inhume my intended Revenge. a 1845 HOOD *Two Swans* xviii, Sorrow .. in gross husks of bruties eternally inhumed. 1873 E. BRENNAN *Witch of Nemi* 63 While life and love are close inhumed by death.

b. *transf.* Of the earth or tomb: To cover (the dead). Also *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1626) 77 Here ghosts descend, whose bodies earth inhume. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 576 Th' obscure recesses of this key-cold Tomb, Do Stokesies ashes, and remains inhume. 1773–83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* xi. 242 He op'd his greedy throat that might inhume A horse and horseman in its living tomb!

2. To bury (a thing) in the ground; to cover with soil. Now *rare*.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1626) 130 Those in the turn'd-vp furrows he inhumes. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* I. 256 When best to dig, and when inhum the cane. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. i. xiv. 316 By which the Cities were inhumed.

Hence **Inhumed** *ppl. a.*, buried.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. lii, This their inhumed soules esteem'd their wealths. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 351 He .. forces, by Runic incantation, the inhumed prophets to utterance.

Inhunge, *obs. form* of **ENHUNGE** *v.*

† **Inhurled**, *pa. pple. Obs. rare*—1. [IN *adv.* 11 b.] Hurled or violently driven in.

1883 STANHYURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 36 Would God your captain with sootherne blastpuf inhurled Heere made his arrival.

Iniac (ini'āk), *a. Anat.* [f. INI-ON + -AC. So F. *inacque* (Littre)]. = INIAL.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Iniad (ini'ād), *adv. Anat.* [f. INI-ON + -ad; see DEXTRA]. In a direction towards the inion.

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 165. 1808 WALKER in *Med. Fyrl.* XIX. 397 Movements, which are incoincident, i.e. those which take place inia and antiia or backward and forward.

Inial (ini'āl), *a. Anat.* [f. INT-ON + -AL.] Of or belonging to the inion.

1808 J. BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* ix. 471 The eye is turned round, so as to describe .. a cone .. whose apex is pointed to the inial aspect. 1814 J. H. WISHART *Tr. Scarpa's Hernia* p. xv. The aspect or position of those parts near the corona are coronal .. and that of those next the inion, inial.

Iniamb, variant of **ENJAMB** *v.*, *Obs.*

Inibbit, *obs. form* of **INHIBIT** *v.*

Inicial, **Inicion**, *obs. ff.* INITIAL, INITIATION.

Idoneity (insidon'iti). *rare*—1. [IN- 3; perh. after a med. or mod.L. **idonēitās*.] Want of fitness; unfitness.

1894 *Ch. Times* 19 Jan. 75 Townsend was pronounced [in Oct. 1570] incapable of holding a living with cure of souls, inasmuch as he was not a 'clerk' within the meaning of the ecclesiastical, i.e. canon, law. He ought to be deprived for idoneity, and a fresh vacancy created.

Idoneous, *a. rare*—0. [IN- 3; prob. after a med.L. **idonēus*.] Not idoneous; unfit.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Inigist**, **inighist**. *Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *Iniguiste*, *Inigiste*, ad. Sp. *Inigulista*, f. *Inigo* obs. or arch. variant of *Ignacio*, Ignatius.] A follower of Ignatius Loyola; a Jesuit.

1686 tr. *Bouhours' Ignatius* iv. 247 The People call'd them Inigists from the Name of Inigo, which in Spanish signifies Ignatius. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xii. 78 Andrew du Val .. who was intirely devoted to the Inighists.

Inigma, *obs. form* of **ENIGMA**.

† **Inimaginable**, *a. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *inimāginābilis* (Erasmus), f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *imāginābilis* IMAGINABLE; cf. F. *inimaginable* (16th c., Montaigne).] Unimaginable.

1533 tr. *Erasmus' Com. Credo* T vij b, God is as much innuminable as he is inymaginable and inuisible. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 290 They [heavenly delights] must be thought to be inimagable. 1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop* I. ad fin., What harmony there is in the words of erudition! The musick of them is inimagable.

† **Inimi**, **inimy**, **inymy**, **inemye**, **innamy**, *obs. Sc. forms* of **ENEMY**. (App. influenced by L. *inimicus*. Still so pronounced in Ireland.)

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xxiv, Off Inymys takin and led away We weren all. *Ibid.* clvi, The wylie fox, the wedowis Inemye. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxi. 21 Quhilk is grit pleussour to our auld innamy. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 94 The deuil .. quhilk is our cwel inimi. 1563 WINST *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 78 Grete mercy schawin to His inimeis.

† **Inimic**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *inimicus* unfriendly.] Adverse, harmful, inimical.

1696 LOCKE *Let. to Clarke* 18 May in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) II. xii. 307 To get off the remainder of my cough before I venture into that inimic air.

Inimicable, *a. rare*. [f. IN- 3 + AMICABLE, after L. *inimicus* enemy, INIMICAL.] = INIMICAL.

1805 E. DE ACTON *Nuns of Desert* I. 118 Self-interest, inimicable to the felicity of others. 1833 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXIV. 236 Slavery is inimicable to the procreation of children.

Inimical (ini'mikāl), *a.* [ad. late L. *inimicālis* (Sidonius), f. *inimicus* unfriendly, hostile, an enemy, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *amicus* friend: see -AL.]

1. Having the disposition or temper of an enemy; unfriendly, hostile. Const. *to*.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) *List Barbarous Words*, *Inimical*, having an enmity against. 1758 RICHARDSON *Corr.* (1804) V. 189 Poor Dr. Clayton! inimical man! Persecutor to his power! 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. ii. 324 A prince inimical to civil and religious liberty. 1794 GOV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 395 Nine-tenths of the nation are inimical to the government. 1844 L. B. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xi. (1862) 158 Their ravages are confined to hostile countries and inimical nations. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 24 Equally inimical to democracy and tyranny. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* II. iii. 41 The few goats on the mountain were for a time very inimical to him.

2. Adverse or injurious in tendency or influence; harmful, hurtful. Const. *to*.

1643 E. UDALL *Serm.* (1645) 18 The Papists .. slander the doctrine of salvation by faith as inimical to good works. 1683 TAYLOR *Way to Health* 185 [Ignorant persons] are diligent to procure such things as are inimical and hurtful to it [health]. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 3 July, [To] fortify me against the winter, which has been, in modern phrase, of late years very inimical to Madam, Your [etc.]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 169 Practices inimical to health. 1879 D. M. WALLACE *Australas.* xi. 226 Fresh water is very inimical to coral.

Hence **Inimically** *adv.*, in an inimical or hostile manner; **Inimicalness** = next.

1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 26 Accidental inimicalness to Planets, is when they are in square or opposition, &c. the one to the other. Also Inimicalness must needs be in the Signs. 1836 SMART, *Inimically*. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 99 Danskermenn were on their part inimically estranged from their Roman kinsmen. 1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* II. viii. 107 Josephine received them not inimically.

Inimicality, [f. prec. + -ITY.] Unfriendliness, enmity, hostility.

1797 J. BOUCHER *Causes Amer. Rev.* vi. 243 A charge, by which it was hoped the Author's inimicality to America might have been proved. 1887 'T. GIFT' (Mrs. Boulger) *Victims* I. v. 116 The decided inimicality and resistance showing through all his hostess's attempts at deprecation.

† **Inimic'ial**, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. as next + -AL 1.] = INIMICAL.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Inimicitious**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 *en-*. See also **ENEMICIOUS**. [f. L. *inimicitia* unfriendliness, enmity + -OUS.] Unfriendly, hostile, adverse; = INIMICAL.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* 1. 8 The nocent and inimicitious creatures .. first the Wolfe, secondly the Leopard. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 100 Gynæocracy is inimicitious to the law of Nature. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* i. 1 They become instantly inimicitious and destructive. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxii, To drive the gall .. from the gall-bladder .. of his Majesty's subjects, with all the inimicitious passions which belong to them.

Hence † **Inimic'iously** *adv.*, inimically.

1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks.*, 1st Apol. *Balth. Tycken* 1 Venomously, spitefully, hatefully, murderingly and inimic'iously.

† **Inimicous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *inimicus* unfriendly + -OUS.] = INIMICAL.

1597 [implied in INIMICIOUSLY below]. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Koinē* Def. ix. 93 Those that pretend to be

inimicous to Episcopacy. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 58 Not only averse to God, but also inimicous unto God. 1684 tr. *Ron's Merc. Compt.* vi. 195 A confusion raised in the blood and humours by some inimicous Particles contained in their mass. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* 192 It is hard to digest, and inimicous to the stomach.

Hence † **Inimicously** *adv.*, in an inimicous or inimical manner. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 38 b/1 They have agitated most inimicously [*inimicously*] this dispute, the one against the other.

Inimitability (inimī'tāb'lī-ti). [*f. next*; see *-ITY*. Cf. *F. inimitabilité* (Littre).] The quality of being inimitable.

1711 NORRIS (J.). According to the various modes of inimitability or participation. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 302 Delille will question the inimitability of Virgil,—his lyric passages.

Inimitable (inimī'tāb'l), *a. (sb.)* [*ad. L. inimitabilis, f. in- (IN-3) + imitabilis IMITABLE*; cf. *F. inimitable* (15-16th c. in Godef. Compl.).]

1. Incapable of being imitated; surpassing or defying imitation; without compare; peerless.

1531 ELVOR *Gov.* i. xliii. For the native and inimitable eloquence... he seemeth to put all other wryters of like matters to silence. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 922 His stile was thought to be plaine and easie, howbeit, inimitable. 1694 DRYDEN *St. Eusebius's Ess.* 122 Such is the Character of Sempronius, in my Judgment inimitable. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 333 [It is] exquisitely performed by the inimitable chemistry of nature. 1843 J. MARTIN *Chr. Life* (1867) 86 The inimitable beauties of the lilacs of the field. 1899 SAVES *Early Israel* v. 191 We have an inimitable portrait.

2. Not deserving of imitation; not to be imitated. *rare.*

1798 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1893 XIV. 6 My mind... is not a little agitated by the outrageous conduct of France towards the United States, and at the inimitable conduct of its partisans, who aid and abet their measures.

B. as sb. An inimitable person.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 274 All matters betwixt me and my fair inimitable.

Hence **Inimitableness**, inimitability.

1660 N. INGELO *Bentivoglio & Urania* i. (1682) 99 He prais'd the inimitableness of his Love, that would feed the bodies of his Subjects with his own. 1871 RUSKIN *For. Clav.* I. ii. 18 We... need not now have been lecturing... on the inimitableness of the works of Fra Angelico.

Inimitably (inimī'tāb'lī), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY 2*.] In an inimitable manner; in a way or to a degree that cannot be imitated.

1660 N. INGELO *Bentivoglio & Urania* ii. (1682) 117 It is so inimitably perfect. 1695 LO. PRESTON *Boeth.* i. 29 All-knowing Architect, whose powerful Hand Inimitably fram'd the stary Sky. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 113 Fine, inimitably fine, is the texture of the web. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) i. iii. 102 The language is inimitably clear and pointed.

Inimitative, *a. rare.* [*IN-3*.] = INIMITABLE.

1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 161 The inimitative speech, which throned these world's queen.

† **Inimittie** [*a. F. inimittie*], *obs. f. ENMITY*.

1533 BELLEFLORE *Livy* v. (1822) 414 But any inimitie or mockery of injuris. 1570 PRIDE & LOWE (1841) 42 Though on his side were partialitie, That proved neither of them such anone, As therefore beare to him inimitie. 1642 J. LANGTON in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) V. 48 A man qualified with great inimitie and courage.

Inimy, var. of INIMI, *Obs.*, enemy.

† **Inindustrious**, *a. Obs. rare -1*. [*IN-3*.] The opposite of industrious; unindustrious.

1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxxii. 728 This negligent and lazy man, this in-industrious man.

In infinitum: see IN *Lat. prep.*

Ining: see INNING.

† **Ininvestigable**, *a. Obs. rare -1*. [*ad. eccl. L. ininvestigabilis* (Tertull.): see IN-3 and INVESTIGABLE.] That cannot be investigated or traced out.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 203 O God of incomprehensible wisdom and ininvestigable prudence.

Iniomous (iniō'mōs), *a. Ichth.* [*f. mod. L. Iniomī, f. Gr. ivi-ov* (see INION) + ὤμος shoulder.] Of or pertaining to the *Iniomī*, an order or sub-order of physostomous osteous fishes, having the scapular arch not connected with the sides of the cranium, but either impinging upon the nuchal region or else free.

1886 *Science* VII. 374 a (Cent.) The characteristics and families of iniomous fishes.

Inion¹ (iniō'n). *Anat.* [*a. Gr. ivi-ov* nape of the neck.] A ridge of the occiput; *spec.* the external occipital protuberance.

[1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Inion*, the occiput. Blacard says it is the beginning of the spinal marrow; others say it is the back part of the neck.] 1814 [see INITIAL]. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Catlin.* 120 The superior scale of the occiput is full, rounded, and prominent; the inion more pronounced than usual in this class of dolichocephalic skulls. 1878 BASTLEY tr. *Tophard's Anthropol.* ii. ii. 234.

Inion², dial. form of ONION.

Inioyn(e), *obs. form of ENJOIN v.*

† **Inique**, *a. Obs.* [*a. OF. inique* (14th c. in Godef.), *ad. L. iniquus* unjust, etc.: see INQUIRY.] Unjust; iniquitous.

1521 Bradshaw's *St. Werburg* 3rd Ball, Geat me suche

grace to voyde all synnes inique. 1528 in *Barnet Hist. Ref.* II. 82 To do a thing inique or unjust. 1613 SHERLEV *Trav. Persia* 15 Give peace to their inique passions. 1730 TULL *Horae-Hoing Husb.* (1733) 256 Their rash Practice, and Judgment more rash and Inique.

† **Iniquitable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. IN-3 + EQUI-ABLE, after iniquitous, iniquity, etc.*] Unjust; iniquitous. (See also INEQUITABLE.) Hence † **Iniquitably** *adv.*, unjustly.

1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 401 He used to exaggerate the monstrous impudence of counsel that insisted so iniquitously. *Ibid.* 421 Sensible of the prodigious injustice and iniquitable torment. 1734 — *Exam.* ii. v. § 31 (1740) 333 Whoever pretended to gain say or resist an Act of Parliament, although... it may be as iniquitable as any Action of a single Person can be?

Iniquitous (ini-kwī'tōs), *a.* [*f. INQUIT-Y + -OUS*; cf. *felicitous*.] Characterized by or full of iniquity; grossly unjust or unrighteous; wicked.

1736 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. v. These... precedents, they produce as authorities... to justify the most iniquitous opinions. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xli. 215 note, These iniquitous prosecutions cost... six thousand pounds. 1829 SCOTT *Demonol.* vii. 202 The Parliament of Paris had declared the sentence illegal and the judges iniquitous. 1887 RUSKIN *Praterita* II. i. 27 There were many hints in the market about its being iniquitous in price.

Iniquitously, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY 2*.] In an iniquitous manner; with gross injustice; wickedly.

1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld. Wks.* VIII. 39 His grants were from the aggregate and consolidated funds of judgments iniquitously legal. 1796 MOORE *Amer. Geog.* II. 559 The East India Company have... very iniquitously, embroiled themselves with the country powers. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* iv. The name you have so long iniquitously borne.

Iniquitousness. [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.] The quality of being iniquitous; wickedness.

1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* i. iv. 74 It needed an organized agitation... to make their acknowledgment of that iniquitousness operative.

Iniquity (ini-kwī'ti). [*a. OF. iniquité* (Oxf. Psalter, 12th c.), *ad. L. iniquitās*, n. of quality *f. iniquus* uneven, unequal, unjust, wrong, wicked, *f. in- (IN-3) + æquus* equal, just, fair. Cf. *EQUITY*.]

1. The quality of being unrighteous, or (more often) unrighteous action or conduct; unrighteousness, wickedness, sin; sometimes, esp. in early use, Wrongful or injurious action towards another, infraction of wrong, injury; in mod. use generally connoting gross injustice or public wrong.

13... *K. Alis.* 132 He thinkith to yeilde him his iniquité. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints, Bertholomeus* 206 Sa sal bis tempil clegt be Of al fyth and Iniquite. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 82 Creon. That lord is now of Thebes the Citee Fulfilld of Ire and of Iniquite. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 12 Agabondus replenyssed of al iniquyte put to dethe... his brother. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xlii. 27 Departe from me all ye workers off iniquytie. 1554-9 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 5 Hys ryghtyusnes ys owr, owr iniquyte ys hys. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. i. 5 Till the world from his perfection fell Into all filth and foule iniquite. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xviii. 90 They that have Sovereigne power, may commit Iniquity. 1777 WATSON *Philop II* (1793) i. x. 391 The iniquity and unrelenting cruelty exercised. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.V.* Leagues, though holy termed... made to under-prop Iniquity, and crush the sacred truth.

b. pl. Unrighteous acts or doings, sins; wrongful acts, injuries.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* i In satisfaccoun and recompence of myn Iniquyties and fawtes before don. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* viii. 12, I wilbe mercifull over their iniquyties. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* ii. xi. (1848) 133 That this early Death may argue the Measure of his Iniquities exceeding great. 1714 SHARP *Wks.* (1754) II. Serm. i. 7 When their iniquities are at full, he will not fail to repay vengeance into their bosom. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 386 Removing the oppressions and iniquities of the Oude government.

† 2. Want or violation of equity; injustice, unfairness. *Obs. exc. as implied* in 1.

1587 HARRISON *England* ii. xviii. (1877) i. 301 In the measuring of ten quarters... they lose one through the iniquite of the bushell. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* iii. § 29. 54 Actions may be so diversified by circumstances, and the Civil Law, that what's done with equity at one time, is guilty of iniquity at another. 1748 G. WHITE *Serm.* (MS.). This is their Due... and therefore 'tis great Iniquity to repay them in any other sort.

3. *Sc. Law.* (See *quots.*)

1757 ERSKINE *Princ. Scot. Law* (ed. 2) i. ii. § 20 A Judge is said to commit iniquity, when he either delays justice, or pronounces sentence, in the exercise of his jurisdiction, contrary to law. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot., Iniquity*,... a technical expression, usually applied to the decision of an inferior judge who has decided contrary to law; he is in that case said to have committed iniquity.

4. The name of a comic character or buffoon in the old morality plays, also called the VICE, representing some particular vice, or vice in general.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. 82 Thus, like the formal Vice, Iniquity, I moralize two meanings in one word. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* i. i. *Pug.* And lend me but a Vice, to carry with me... Fraud, Or Covetousness, or lady Vanity Or old Iniquity. *Sat.* I'll call him hither. *Enter Iniquity.* *B.* As a name for the devil.

1899 *Chamb. Frml.* II. 10/2 The evil toon the nine maidens danced to—the very toon that was played by Old Iniquity himself.

† 5. Unfavourableness, unfavourable or adverse influence or operation. (*A Latinism.*) *Obs.*

1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 31 Lest... throwhe the iniquite of time, forgetfulness should in that point prevayle. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. vi. (1877) i. 160 The skillfull workman doth redeeme the iniquite of that element [water]. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 4 The very stones... have yielded long agoe to the iniquite of time. 1619 FOTHERLEY *Athom.* ii. vii. § 3 (1622) 263 They all were destroyed by the iniquite of Fortune.

† **Iniquous**, *a. Obs.* [*f. L. iniqu-us* (see *prec.*) + *-OUS*.] Unjust, unfair; wicked; iniquitous.

1654 EMMOT *North. Blast* a Rabble of iniquous persons, not worthy the Saints to intervene. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* iii. § 12 Be not Stoically mistaken in the equality of sins, nor commutatively iniquous in the valuation of transgressions. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. i. ii. § 3. 32 He cannot in himself be esteem'd iniquous, or unjust. 1724 R. WELTON *Subst. Chr. Faith* 221 That iniquous power, heretofore, attained the Lord's Anointed.

Inirritability (inirritāb'lī-ti). [*IN-3*.] The quality of not being irritable; insusceptibility to excitement.

1793 BEDDOES *Scurvy* 51 The inirritability of the muscular fibres of the heart. 1817 KITCHNER *Cook's Oracle* (1822) 124 We must increase the stimulus of our aliment as the inirritability of our system increases. 1823 DR. QUINCY *Herder Wks.* XIII. 120 That worst... of all diseases, weariness of daily life, inirritability of the nerves to the common stimulants which life supplies, seized upon him.

Inirritable (inirritāb'l), *a.* [*IN-3*.] Not irritable or susceptible of excitement; devoid of irritability.

1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 439, I suppose when the stomach becomes inirritable, that there is at the same time a deficiency of gastric acid. 1814 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1846) II. 345 My skin is neither hardened by labour nor inirritable by nature. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 434 In the third... variety the whole system appears to be not so much rendered inirritable to stimulants, as to be suddenly exhausted of its whole stock of nervous power.

Inirritant (inirritānt), *a. and sb.* [*IN-3*.] *a. adj.* Not irritant; not producing irritation. *b. sb.* An inirritant substance or drug.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 458 A nutritious but inirritant regimen was prescribed. *Ibid.* IV. 231 Inirritants and narcotics may be had recourse to with more advantage.

Inirritative, *a. ? Obs.* [*IN-3*.] Characterized by absence of irritation.

1796 A. DUNCAN *Ann. Med.* I. 214 Inirritative Fever... Inirritative debility.

Inisle, variant of ENISLE *v.*

Inippered, ME. pa. pple. of NITHER *v.*

Initial (ini'shāl), *a. and sb.* Also 6 *initiall*, *inytiall*. [*ad. L. initial-is, f. initi-um* beginning: see *-AL*. In some early instances perh. immed. *a. F. initial, inicial* (13th c. in Godef. Compl.).]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to a beginning; existing at, or constituting, the beginning of some action or process; existing at the outset; primary; sometimes = elementary, rudimentary.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 73 b, The initial feare, that is to say, the feare of good byegones. 1534 WHITTON *Tullys Offices* i. (1540) 4 There is... a meane Office or inytiall, also a perlyte Office. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scepis Sci.* xiv. 95 Our initial age is... capable of any impression from the documents of our Teachers. 1665 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) IV. 138 He is past many initial difficulties. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. xii. 227 The initial paragraph of Dryden's well-known poem. 1812 PLAVFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 55 The square of the initial velocity. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* iv. 169 The vernal equinox being the initial point of longitudes. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* ii. 58 Pope would seem to have been almost in the initial stage of mental disease.

b. Math. **Initial line**: the line from which the angle is reckoned in polar co-ordinates (see CO-ORDINATE B. 2); also called the *axis*.

1844 HYMERS *Int. Calc.* (ed. 3) 195 θ the angle made by ρ with the initial line.

c. Bot. Applied to cells from which a mass of tissue is formed by successive division.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 40 The Initial cell is not the Mother-cell of the stoma, but divides further, once or several times in succession. *Ibid.* 108 This layer of cells, which relatively to the cork-forming may be called the initial layer, is the epidermis itself in certain cases of normal development of Dicotyledons. 1885 GOODALE *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 105 The cells from which these primordial layers or masses of nascent tissues arise are known as initial cells.

2. Standing at the beginning of a word, paragraph, or division of a book or writing, or of the alphabet: as an *initial letter*.

In old manuscripts frequently, and in modern printing occasionally, the initial letters at the heads of paragraphs or sections are made large and more or less ornamental.

1622 S. WARD *Christ is All in All* (1627) 9 The A and O... two Letters... the principall, initiall, and final of the Alphabet. 1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* an. 1559 (R.) At the end of every section, the initial letters of his name that had translated it, were printed, as W. E... for Will. Exon. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 32 In the initial letter are the portraits of the King sitting on the throne delivering the patent to the Earl [etc.]. 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* 781/1 The work has been usually cited by numbers, not by initial words. 1899 GULLICK & TIMAS *Paint.* 101 Vasari intimates that the initial or large-letter writing was a distinct occupation about 1350.

B. sb. † 1. An initial stage or element of something; a beginning. *Obs.*

1665 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 313 Unregenerate man having no initials of true repentance. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 81 A seminal or ideal disease, inserted into

the very initials of life. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* ix. 206 Now it feels the very initials of eternal rest in itself. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* ix. (1852) 122 The initial and conclusion of the world.

† **b.** An elementary book on some subject of study. *Obs.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 2 Which .. however pretended .. to be the easiest and most adapted Initials, yet 'tis certain they are far surpass'd by our Oxford Grammar.

2. An initial letter (see A. 2); *esp.* (in *pl.*) the initial letters of a person's name and surname.

1627 USSHER *Let.* (1686) 393 There being but 22 of them [letters] .. without any difference of Initials and Finals. 1735 E. CURLL in *Pope's Let.* I. Suppl. 24 P. 1. are not, I dare say, the true Initials of your Name. 1829 LYTON *Disowned* v. Honest Folk .. don't travel with their initials only. 1858 MASSON *Milton* I. 620 It has not his full name appended to it, but only the initials 'J. M.'

b. attrib. Relating to, or carried on by means of, initials.

1735 E. CURLL in *Pope's Let.* I. Suppl. 24 An Initial Correspondence betwixt E. C. and P. T., and betwixt A. P. and E. C.

3. **Mus.** Each of the prescribed notes (usually called *absolute initials*) on which a Plain-song melody may begin in any given mode.

1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 3 The choice of the first note [of a Plain Chant Melody] is not left entirely to the Composer's discretion. He can only begin upon one of a series of sounds, selected from the Regular or Conceded Modulations of the Scale .. These sounds are called Absolute Initials. Their number varies in different Modes .. In the following Table, the letters enclosed in brackets denote the more unusual Initials.

Initial (ini'shāl), *v.* [f. prec. B. 2.] *trans.* To mark or sign with initials; to put one's initials to or upon. Hence **Initialed** (-alled) *ppl. a.*, **Initiating** (-alling) *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1864 in WEBSTER. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 16 Nov. 7/6 They were initiated by the magistrate. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 7 A clerk .. initiated it as evidence that the work had been brought home. 1883 HALL CAINE *Coburn* Crit. iii. 65 An initiated note to an article in the *Edinburgh*. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 4/1 The desirability of introducing the initiating system. 1884 SIR E. E. KAY in *Law Times Rep.* LI. 315/1 The deletion was initiated in the margin with the initials of the persons who signed the agreement.

Initialize (ini'shāiz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] **a. intr.** To use an initial or initials instead of the full name. **b. trans.** To designate by an initial or initials.

1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Marquess* i. 'Mrs. F.' said Mr. Smith,—it was a way he had of initialising. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 78 Nobody had successfully initialized, until L. E. L. arose. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 28 June, Messrs. B—, R—, and J— (I will only initialise them) are already off on their yearly tour.

So (*nonce-wds.*) **Initialism**, the use of initials; a significative group of initial letters. **Initialist**, one who signs his initials instead of his full name.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 438 The blazon-loving herd of dowerers, and the more modest herd of initialists are acquainted with equal ease. 1899 R. THOMAS in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. III. 103/1 In my 'Handbook' I give an initialism of Mr. Watts's, 'P. P. C. R.'

Initially (ini'shāl), *adv.* [f. INITIAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In relation to, or in the way of, a beginning; at the beginning, at the outset, at first.

1628 PRESTON *New Court.* (1634) 361 That upon which all the promises hang initially, is nothing but believing. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 61 The Minds of Believers are transformed initially into the Image of God. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1857) Introd. 25 We shall find the difference to lie initially [etc.]. 1869 R. A. PROCTOR in *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 372/2 A globe suspended initially at rest.

† **Initiament**. *Obs. rare*—*v.* [ad. L. *initiamentum* pl. initiation: cf. It. *iniziamenti* 'the first instructions in any kind of religion, science, or knowledge' (Florio, 1598).] (See *quots.*)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Initiaments*, the first instructions in any kind of Knowledge, Science, etc. 1775 ASH, *Initiament*, a first principle in any art or science.

Initiant (ini'shiānt), *a.* and *sb. rare.* Also 8 *erron.* -ent. [ad. L. *iniānt-em*, pr. pple. of *iniāntē* to begin, INITIATE.]

A. adj. Beginning, incipient.

1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 46 Curing an infant Bone Spavin. *Ibid.* 257 The initient or beginning Cataract.

B. sb. An instrument of initiation.

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 9 Taborine, the trumpet that haills thee, Cybele, thy initiant.

Initiary (ini'shiāri), *a. rare.* [f. L. *initi-um* beginning + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to a beginning; initial; introductory.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 298 This disease did not proceed beyond these initiary steps. 1885 *Book-seller* 5 Mar. 240/1 The 'Prologues' to each book, and the initiary one, 'W. T. to the Reader', are all duly inserted.

Initiate (ini'shiēt), *v.* [f. L. *iniānt-*, ppl. stem of *iniāntē* to begin, initiate, f. *ini-um* beginning. Cf. F. *initier* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*)]

1. *trans.* To begin, commence, enter upon; to introduce, set going, give rise to, originate, 'start' (a course of action, practice, etc.).

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Initiate*, to begin, instruct, or enter into. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* x. i. § 44. 1231 They feared (for the present) to initiate their attempt.

a 1674 CLARENDOON *Life* (1759) III. 554 Many secret Designs only initiated then and not executed till long after. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. ii. 177 Feelings initiated within the body, including appetites, pains [etc.]. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 326 This king .. initiated a trade with S. America. 1883 LELY *Wharton's Law-Lex.* (ed. 7) 224 The husband's title to the curtesy is initiated at the birth of issue, and consummated at the death of his wife.

b. intr. To take its beginning, commence. ? *Obs.* a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortality* I. The Grave .. Where, end our Sores; our Joies initiate. a 1681 WHARTON *Festiv. & Fasts* Wks. (1683) 2 The Neomeniae, or Feasts of New-Moons, Celebrated the First day of every Month, initiating with the New-Moons. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 73 While magnetism is thus progressive, some other force is acting, and therefore it does not initiate.

2. *trans.* To admit (a person) with proper introductory rites or forms into some society or office, or to knowledge of or participation in some principles or observances, esp. of a secret or occult character; hence more generally, To introduce into acquaintance with something, to instruct in the elements of any subject or practice. *Const. into, in* († to).

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1288 Those who are initiated and professed in this divine religion. a 1617 BAYNE *On Coloss.* i. and ii. 168 To initiate and to enter men into Christ. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 40 My Lord of Essex .. though initiated to Armes, and honoured by the General in the Portugal expedition .. loved him not in sincerity. 1663 DRYDEN *Plutarch* 41 Our author in his old age .. initiated himself in the sacred rites of Delphos. 1704 HEARNE *Dict. Hist.* (1714) I. Pref. 3 In Initiating young Students, nothing is more to be respected than Method. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* viii. At length my father resolved to initiate me in commerce. 1853 LYTON *My Novel* viii. xiii. The .. father .. had him frequently at his house—initiated him betimes into his own high-born society. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 184 He is being initiated into the mysteries of the sophistical ritual. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref. To initiate young people in the elements of Physical Science.

3. *intr. a.* To perform the first rite; to take the initiative. **b.** To undergo or receive initiation.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* iii. 654 The king himself initiated to the power; Scatters with quivering hand the sacred flour, And the stream spirks. 1866 *Daily News* 16 June 6/3 Initiation into the 'Mysteries' was certainly a source of consolation to many of the greatest spirits of the ancient world. Cicero, who had initiated, said that they enabled man 'to live happily and die with a fairer hope'.

Hence **Initiating** *vbl. sb.* = INITIATION (in *quot. attrib.*)

1750 WARBURTON *Julian* Wks. 1811 VIII. 59 note, He descended into the initiating cave.

Initiate (ini'shiēt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *initiat-us*, pa. pple. of *iniāntē* to INITIATE; also treated as pa. pple. of the latter (!as short for *initiated*).]

A. ppl. a. = INITIATED.

1. Admitted into some society, office, or position; instructed in some secret knowledge: see INITIATE *v.* 2.

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) To Rdr., The Athenians were .. initiate or matriculated into these orders. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xv. (1651) 135 We .. that are initiate Divines. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* vi. 95 Initiate in the secrets of the skies I. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 89 With pointing finger guides the initiate youth. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 204 The symbolic meaning was left to be decyphered as before, and sacred to the initiate.

† **b. trans.** Pertaining to one newly initiated; of or belonging to a novice or unpractised person.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. iv. 143 My strange and self-abuse Is the initiate fear, that wants hard use.

2. Begun, commenced, introduced: see INITIATE *v.* 1. *Tenant by the Curtesy initiate*: see *quot.* 1767, and cf. INITIATE *v.* 1 (*quot.* 1883).

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. viii. 127 As soon .. as any child was born, the father began to have a permanent interest in the lands, .. and was called tenant by the curtesy initiate. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* iii. vii. I. 467 This worship [of the Virgin] already more than initiate, contributed .. to the violence with which the Nestorian controversy was agitated.

B. sb.

1. A person who has been initiated: see INITIATE *v.* 2. Hence, A beginner, a novice.

1811 COLERIDGE *Ess. Own Times* (1850) 931 The merest initiate in reasoning will reply. 1833 FRASER'S *Mag.* VIII. 204 When they see a respectable initiate losing his money. 1839 *Ibid.* XIX. 453 These alchemical initiates still hold themselves singularly high. 1873 HALE *In His Name* viii. 73 The significance of among the initiates he well knew. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 12 Jan. 32/3 Sulla, Antony, Cicero and his friend Atticus were initiates.

† 2. ? Something initiated or newly introduced: see INITIATE *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1603 HARNET *Pop. Impost.* 106 Having many new initiates to advance that stood you in more stead.

Initiated (ini'shiētd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] 1. Commenced, originated.

1611 COTGR., *Initie*, initiated, entered into, begun in. 1619 SIR S. D'EWEES in *Coll. Life Time Jas.* I (1851) 77, I augmented well the initiated poem. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 1 There is no danger of an initiated attack on the part of Austria.

2. That has been admitted into some society, or to the knowledge of some occult teaching or observances; instructed in the elements of something. (Often *absol.* in *pl.* sense; rarely as *sb. sing.*)

1656 [see INITIATIVE *a.* 2]. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacra.* II. vii. § 12 All that were .. fully initiated, might fully understand them. 1673 *True Worsh. God* 55 To be held by all newly Initiated Christians. 1751 BR. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists* (1754) II. 276 There shall not be an Initiator, nor an Initiated, of the Sons or Daughters of Israel. 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 66 Certain to be understood only by the initiated. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 531 Removal from home and instruction from initiated members.

Initiating (ini'shiēting), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That initiates: see the verb.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 177 To initiate them by Christ's initiating sign. 1751 BR. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists* (1754) II. 276 After parting with their money to the initiating Priests. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 52 To commence, then, with electricity as an initiating force.

Initiation (ini'shiē'jōn), [ad. L. *initiation-em*, n. of action f. *iniāntē* to INITIATE. Cf. F. *initiation* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*)] The action of initiating, or fact of being initiated.

1. The action of beginning, entering upon, or 'starting' something; the fact of being begun; beginning, commencement, origination.

1641 BRIGHTMAN *Predict.* 3 The Church of Germanie had its initiation or beginning in Martin Luther. *in.* 1517. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1655) 132 The Parliament .. had granted but one Subsidy since the initiation of King James his reign. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 73 We must ever refer them back to some antecedent force .. and therefore the word initiation cannot in strictness apply. 1859 MILL *Liberty* iii. (1865) 39 The initiation of all wise or noble things, comes and must come from individuals; generally at first from some one individual. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. vi. 43 Concerned in the initiation of Parliamentary measures.

2. Formal introduction by preliminary instruction or initial ceremony into some position, office, or society, or to knowledge of or participation in some principles or observances; hence generally, Admission to the knowledge, or instruction in the elements, of any subject or practice.

1853 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 87 At the time of their initiation, institution, induction and admission [into a benefice]. 1610 BR. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 6 In the first of these is required indeede a solemn initiation by baptisme. 1659 *Order in Commons, Bernard Inn* in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. II. 302/1 Some young Gentlemen of this House have lately had disorderly Meetings which they call 'Initiations'. 1780 JOHNSON *Let.* to Mrs. Thrale 25 May, Bath is a good place for the initiation of a young lady. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* xvi. (1877) 268 A large school is a most valuable initiation into actual life.

b. attrib., as *initiation fee*.

1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 29 To become a gildsman .. it was necessary to pay certain initiation-fees. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 531 They always take a new name, and are supposed by the initiation process to become new beings in the magic wood.

Initiative (ini'shiātiv), *sb.* [a. F. *initiative* (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. as INITIATIVE *a.*]

1. That which initiates, begins, or originates; the first step in some process or enterprise; hence the act, or action, of initiating or taking the first step or lead; beginning, commencement, origination.

On one's own initiative, by one's own origination.

1793 W. GODWIN *Eng. Pol. Justice* iv. viii. 351 A sensation of pain was the initiative, and put my intellectual powers into action. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) III. 118 From the absence of the leading thought, which, borrowing a phrase from the nomenclature of legislation, I may not inaptly call the initiative. 1818 — *Method in Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) 7 There are many marked differences between Mathematical and Physical studies; but in both a previous act and conception of the Mind, or what we have called an initiative, is indispensably necessary, even to the mere selection of Method. 1858 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) III. iii. iv. 324 Theodoret's visits to Antioch .. were not made on his own initiative. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 505 Men who had followed the noble initiative of St. Paul, and who refused to receive anything from the Gentiles to whom they preached.

b. To take the initiative (F. *prendre l'initiative*, 1567 in Hatz.-Darm.): to take the lead, make the first step, originate some action.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 He has stamina; he can take the initiative in emergencies. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 570 No reform can produce real good, unless it is the work of public opinion, and unless the people themselves take the initiative.

2. The power, right, or function of initiating or originating something. Hence to possess or have the initiative.

1793 W. GODWIN *Eng. Pol. Justice* i. vii. 53 Sensation is of some moment in the affair. It possesses the initiative. *Ibid.* v. xx. 544 The legislative assembly, whether it possesses the initiative, or a power of control only, in executive affairs. 1802 MORN. *Chron.* in *Spirit Pub. Jnals.* (1803) VI. 302 If .. Mr. Henry Addington is to have the initiative in the Docks. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v., That branch of the legislature to which belongs of right the power to propose measures of a particular class is said to have the initiative with respect to those measures. 1844 LEVER *T. Burke* (1857) II. 113 The initiative lay with you.

b. spec., Pol. Sci. The right of a citizen or defined number of citizens, outside the Legislature, to originate legislation, as has been established in some of the Swiss Cantons since 1869-70, and in Switzerland as a Federal Republic since 1874.

1889 ADAMS & CUNNINGHAM *Swiss Confed.* vi. 80 Both Referendum and Initiative are institutions which have grown up gradually in the Cantons, spreading from one to another. 1891 *Speaker* 21 July 36/1 The Initiative, or right

of a body of citizens outside the Legislature to initiate proposals for the abolition, alteration, or enactment of laws. 1898 *Haasell's Annual* 643 (Switzerland) The principles of the Referendum and of the Initiative are in force. The latter signifies the right of any 50,000 citizens to demand a direct popular vote on any constitutional question.

Initiative (ini'si-ti-v), *a.* [f. *L. initiāt-*, ppl. stem of *iniāre* to INITIATE + -IVE.]

1. Characterized by initiating; having the function, power, or faculty of beginning or originating something; of or relating to initiation, initiatory.

1642 [implied in INITIATIVE]. 1795 *HEL. M. WILLIAMS Lett. France* 1. i. (Jod.). The initiative term of captivity and death. 1808 *BENTHAM Sc. Reform* 108 Authority, inquisitorial and initiative. 1849 *MITCHELL Battle Summer* (1852) 128 It was initiative, as its makers hoped, to a higher progress. 1874 *SYMONOS St. Italy & Greece* (1898) 1. i. 5 At the time of Rousseau's greatness the French people were initiative.

+2. = INITIATED 2. *Obs.* (Perh. an error.)

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Initiative*, *Initiated* (*initiatius*), which hath ended his Apprenticeship, or is a young beginner in the first Principles; licensed or admitted to.

Initiatively, *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY 2.] In the way of initiation or origination.

1642 T. LECHFORD *Plain Dealing* (1867) 5 Some may say, that this power of ruling is but ministerially in the officers, and initiatively, conclusively, and virtually in the people. 1832 in *Mem. Bp. Blomfield* (1863) 1. viii. 207 Parliament would probably be jealous of any distinct body legislating, even only initiatively, in Church matters.

Initiator (ini'si-ā-tōr). [a. late *L. initiātor* (Tertull.), agent-n. f. *iniāre* to INITIATE.] One who or that which initiates.

1676 *COLES, Initiator*, which doth initiate. 1738 *WARRBURTON Div. Legat.* 11. iv. Wks. 1811 ff. 68 The interpreters of these holy Mysteries, the Hierophants and Initiators. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 276 Initiators into the mysteries. 1847 *LEWES Hist. Philos.* (1853) 125 Regarded as the initiator of a new epoch.

Initiatory (ini'si-ā-tōrī), *a.* (sb.) [f. *iniā-*, ppl. stem of *L. iniāre* to INITIATE + -ORY.]

1. Such as pertains to or constitutes the beginning or first steps; initial, introductory, opening, first.

1612-15 *BR. HALL Contempl.*, O. T. x. iii. It hath been ever the fashion of God, to exercise his champions with some initiatory incoaters. 1710 *STEELE Tailor* No. 234 P. 5. I found... the principal Defect of our English Discipline to lie in the Initiatory Part. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 545 Prepared for that result by the initiatory sentence. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* 1. iii. 51 The initiatory stage of legal proceedings may well have been gone through.

2. Pertaining or tending to initiation; serving to initiate into some society, or some special knowledge or study: see INITIATE *v.* 2, INITIATION 2.

1632 G. HERBERT *Country Parson* xxiii. He hath gotten to himself some insight in things ordinarily incident and controverted... by reading some initiatory Treatises in the Law. 1734 A. YOUNG *Idol. Corrupt. Relig.* 1. 46 (T.) It being the initiatory rite of their religion. 1740 *WARRBURTON Div. Legat.* vi. i. Wks. 1811 v. 291 Which he did by the initiatory Rite of water-baptism. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* 1. iii. (1875) 53 The Manichees represented the initiatory discipline as founded on a fiction or hypothesis. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 532 The girls go into the wood or initiatory hut for a few months before marriage.

B. sb. Something that serves to initiate; an initiatory rite.

1675 L. ANDERSON *State of Jews* 65 Baptism is a constant initiatory of the Proselyte.

Hence **Initiatoryly**, *adv.*, in an initiatory manner.

1652 *SPARKS Prim. Devot.* (1663) 148 And so sufficiently initiatoryly to make good that of the Psalmist, Kings shall bring gifts.

Initiatress (ini'si-ā-tres). [f. INITIATOR + -ESS.] A female initiator.

1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* Introd. 23 France... believes the other peoples of Europe to be preparing themselves... for a like achievement, and... she is conscious of her power and influence upon them as an initiatress and example.

Initiatrice (ini'si-ā-triks). [a. late *L. initiātrix*, fem. agent-n. f. *iniāre* to INITIATE. Cf. mod. *F. initiatrice*.] = prec.

1850 *MAZZINI Royalty & Repub.* 171. 1. I... have sacrificed all the joys of life... to the worship of this one idea of Italy the Initiatrice, of my country, one and free. 1864 *Spectator* 31 Dec. 1510 Italy... has shrunk from assuming that office of Initiatrice of a new order which Mazzini holds it was her duty to fill, and has turned aside to material prosperity.

Inition (ini'sen), *rare*. Also 5 -cion. [a. OF. *inition*, *inicion* (Godef.), ad. *L.* type **init-ion-em*, n. of action f. *iniāre* to enter.] Entrance, beginning, initiation.

1463 G. ASHBY *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 38/817 Vicious men yeve no gladly inicion To gracious werke, ne goede direction. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg. (Arb.)* 53 The inition of my Lords friendship with Mountjoy.

Hence **Initionary**, *a.*, pertaining to inition or entrance (into a college, etc.).

1865 *TROLOPE Miss Mackenzie* 1. iv. 71 He hesitated, fearing whether he might be able to pass even the initionary gates of Islington.

Inlune, inlunge, *obs. var.* ENJOIN *v.*

Inlure, etc.: see INJURE *v.*

Injail, Injealous: see ENJAIL, ENJEALOUS.

Inject (indz'e-kt), *v.* [f. *L. inject-*, ppl. stem of *injicere* to throw in or on, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *jacere* to throw. Cf. *F. injecter* (18th c.).]

1. *trans.* To throw in. + *a.* In general sense. *Obs. rare.*

1611 *FLORIO, Ingettare*, to inject or cast in. 1623 *COCKE-RAM II.*, To Cast in, *Inject*. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 11. i. 51 As may be observed in Ice injected therein.

b. spec. To drive or force (a fluid, etc.) into a passage or cavity, as by means of a syringe, or by some impulsive power; said esp. of the introduction of medicines or other preparations into the cavities or tissues of the body: cf. INJECTION 1 b.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxvi. xv. 267 It is of great force either applied outwardly or injected inwardly. 1641 *WILKINS Math. Magick* 11. i. (1648) 153 The wine-gun, which is charged by the forcible compression of air, being injected through a Syringe. 1684-5 *BOYLE Min. Waters* 109 To guess at the Qualities of the Mineral Waters, as by injecting it into the veins of a Dog, to try whether it will coagulate his Blood, or make it more fluid. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 27, 1. injected Barley Water up the Nose. 1844 *DURTON Deafness* 91 Injecting warm water into the ear through the Eustachian tube. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1185/2 A device for injecting a supply of feed-water into... a steam-boiler. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 193 Lava is then injected into the cracks.

2. *fig.* To 'throw in' or introduce from without with more or less violence or interruption, as a thought or feeling into the mind, a statement into a discourse, etc.; to suggest; to interject. *Now rare.*

1639 *SALTmarsh Policy* 196 Make use of the opportunity offered, and modestly inject the remembrance of your selfe. 1647 *FULLER Good Th. in Worse T.* 73 Our Adversary injects... bad motions into our hearts. 1654 *JER. TAYLOR Real Pres. Ep. Ded.*, To disturb the peace of consciences by troubling the persecuted, and injecting scruples into the unfortunate, who suspect every thing. 1776 *JOHNSON in Boswell* 16 Mar., I would have him to inject a little hint now and then, to prevent his being overlooked. 1842 R. M. MCHYNE in *Mem.* (1872) 405 [Satan] injecting blasphemies and polluted thoughts into their minds. 1865 *MOZLEY Mirac.* vi. 127 A calculating engine injects into a lengthened series of regularly succeeding numbers an insulated deviation.

3. *transf.* To fill or charge (a cavity, etc., or an animal body) by injection. *Const. with.*

1731 *MONRO (title) Essay on the Art of Injecting the Vessels of Animals.* 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Injection*, Many disorders of particular parts are no way curable, unless the parts affected are injected with a proper liquor. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 551 An easy and successful method of injecting the auditory organ with metal, in order to exhibit its beautiful and intricate structure. 1844-57 G. BIAN *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 369 The relief... given... by injecting the bladder with warm water. 1875 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* 1. ii. xxv. 629 It is clear that such rents must be injected with melted matter.

+4. To throw or cast on something. *Obs.*

1599 A. M. T. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physike* 141/2 Iniet the same on hot coales, and sitt thereover. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xi. 322 They yet surround The town with walls, and mound in on mound.

Hence **Injecting** *vbl. sb.*

1611 *COTGR., Siringuement*, a squirting; an injecting. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* 1. i. 16 We are provided with all the necessary apparatus and arrangements... for dissecting and injecting.

Injectable (indz'e-ktā-bl), *a.* [f. INJECT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being injected: see INJECT 3.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 180 Red and injectable capillary vessels... are in so small proportion to the uninjectable substance, that [etc.].

Injected (indz'e-ktēd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Thrown in, forced in, esp. in a fluid state.

1741 *MONRO Anat.* (ed. 3) 4 The Processes... are filled with the injected Liquor. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 474/2 The injected water and condensed steam-water flowed off into the cistern. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* xiv. (1873) 312 The injected axis of plutonic rock. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 467 The body is cut open to find in the entrails some sign of the path of the injected witch.

2. Charged with something injected (see INJECT 3); *spec.* in *Path.* Having the capillaries or small vessels distended with blood, bloodshot.

1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* IV. xxxvii. 7 Resembling blood-vessels as they are seen in injected glands. 1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* 500 The face and other parts are said to be injected, when the accumulation of blood in the capillary vessels gives them an evident red colour. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. 1. 6 Upon this disk the injected object is fastened. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 963 Patches... dark, almost black, and surrounded by injected vessels.

Injection (indz'e-ktjən). [ad. *L. injection-em*, n. of action f. *injicere* to INJECT. Cf. *F. injection* (13-14th c. in Littré).]

1. The action of injecting; casting or throwing in. + *a.* In general sense. *Obs. rare.*

1611 *COTGR., Injection*, an injection; a casting in, or upon. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 327, I wish also, that there be, at some times, an Injection of some Oyled Substance. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* 11. xiv. 341 'Tis a great Stone which upon injection mudds the Water.

b. spec. The action of forcing a fluid, etc. into a passage or cavity, as by means of a syringe, or by some impulsive force; esp. the introduction in this way of a liquid or other substance into the vessels or cavities of the body, either for medicinal purposes, or (in a dead body or portion of one) in order to exhibit the structure or preserve the tissues.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Theraput.* 2 H iij. It is also many tymes necessary to make injection of the medycamentes in the bladder by the yerde. 1625 *HART Anat. Ur.*

iv. 69 After the injection of an anodine, or mitigating glistre, the paine was much eased. 1668 T. CLAREK (*title*) *Observations on the Origin of the Injection into Veins, the Transfusion of Blood* [etc.]. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl., Injection* is also used for the operation of filling the vessels with coloured wax, or any other proper matter, to shew their figures and ramifications. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* II. 441 The frequent injection of clysters is generally insisted on. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 507/2 The most effectual method of condensation is by the injection of cold water into the condenser. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* xiv. (1852) 312 This rendering and injection would, if repeated often enough... form a chain of hills.

2. *Path.* The fact of being charged with injected matter; injected or blood-shot condition.

1806 *Med. Jnl.* XV. 469 The injection of the cellular membrane with blood. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Injection*,... In Pathology, the condition or state of distension of the capillaries with blood. 1887 *Buch's Handbk. Med. Sciences* IV. 660 Massage is contra-indicated when it is found to cause excessive injection, and especially if there be photophobia and lachrymation; and it must not be employed in the presence of iritis.

3. *concr.* That which is injected; *spec.* a liquid or solution injected into an animal body, for medicinal purposes, as an enema, or for preserving the tissues, or displaying the structure by colouring or inflation.

1607 E. GRIMSTONE *fr. Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 93 Then they might see come forth with the said Injection little goblets of blood. 1616 *BULLOKAR, Injection*, a liquor which Surgeons doe squirt into a deepe wound. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farriers Dispens.* x. (1734) 247. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 180 The red injection, which is fine and very penetrating, easily passes from the arteries into the veins, through the intermediate capillary system. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 741 The best of all injections for the relief of tympanitic distension is the caema asafetida.

4. *fig.* The 'throwing in' or active introduction of something from without, as of an idea into the mind, or of a statement into an argument, etc.; that which is so introduced, a suggestion, a hint. (Commonly used in 17th c. of evil thoughts suggested by the devil.) *Now rare.*

1622 T. STOUTON *Chr. Sacrif.* ix. 125 The power of Satan, who by injection of his fiery darts, so weakened the power wherein God had created him. 1632 *QUARLES Div. Fancies* iv. xxxi, Satans Injections are like Weeds that fall Into thy Garden, darterd ore the Wall. 1644 *HUNTON Vindict. Treat. Monarchy* v. 39 Here I answer once for all to this so frequent an injection. 1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* iv. (1851) 26 The devil... may disturb the peace and tranquillity of our consciences, by his wicked injections. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* V. 201 The metaphysical or physical infusion of spirits, suggestions... injections of ideas, Bolingbroke declares he cannot comprehend. 1815 A. BURN *Mem.* (1816) III. 121 Distinguish between the injections of Satan... and the breathings of the Spirit of God.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *injection powder*, *syringe*, *theory*; esp. in terms relating to condensing steam-engines in which the steam is condensed by the injection of a jet of cold water, as *injection-cock*, *-condenser*, *-engine*, *-pipe*, *-valve*, *-water*.

1752 *SMEATON in Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 436 This engine consists of a receiver, a steam and an 'injection-cock'. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 171 The injection cock for allowing a small stream of water to flow into the condenser. 1864 *WEBSTER, *Injection condenser*. 1842 *FRANCIS Dict. Arts, *Injection Engine*. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, *Injection-pipe*, a pipe for injecting cold water into the condenser of an engine. 1890 *Daily News* 2 Apr. 2/6 The inflow of water was altogether due to the destruction of the injection-pipes. 1893 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 189 Shops where '*injection powders' are advertised in the windows. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss., *Injection-theory*, the theory that a vein was filled first with molten mineral. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s.v., The area of the 'injection-valve' of a marine steam-engine is stated at one square inch for every 10-horse power. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 68 The cistern, for the supply of '*injection water. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 59 Over the condenser, and in communication with the air pump is the hot well, into which the condensed steam, mixed with the injection water... is pumped.

Injector (indz'e-ktōr). [agent-n. f. *L. injicere* to INJECT.]

1. A contrivance for injecting; an apparatus for injecting water into the boiler of a steam-engine.

1744 *WARRICK in Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 16 My Apparatus was a large *Trois-quarts*, an Injector, capable of containing Two or Three Pints, adapted thereto. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 292 The diameter of the piston of the small pump or injector. 1876 *ROUTLEDGE Discov.* 12 The injector is applicable to stationary, locomotive, or marine engines.

2. A person who injects.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 895 *note*, All authors agree that withdrawal [of morphine] is more distressing to the injector than to the eater of the drug.

Injee-r, v. *Sc. var.* INGERE, INGYRE, to thrust in, obtrude, insinuate.

1820 *SCOTT Abbot* xvii. This is... a stratagem from first to last, to injeer into your confidence some espial of his own.

Injelly (indz'e-lij), *v. rare*. [IN-1 or 2.] *trans.* To set or enclose in jelly.

1842 *TENNYSON Audley Court* 25 A pasty costly-made, Where quail and pigeon, lark and leveret lay, Like fossils of the rock, with golden yolks imbedded and injelled.

Injewel: see ENJEWEL. **Injoie**, *obs. f.* ENJOY.

Injoin: see ENJOIN.

+ **Injoin**, *v.* 1. *Obs. rare* -1. [IN-2.] *intr.* To unite, join.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* 1. iii. 35 (1st Qo.) The Ottomites... Steering with due course toward the Ile of Rhodes, Haue there inoynted with an after Fleete Of 30 saile.

† **Injoint**, *v.* ² *Obs. rare* -1. [IN-3.] *trans.* To unjoint, disjoint, disjoin.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 152 The foresaid Bridge by a mightie tempest was injoynted and broken.

† **Injointer**, *-tre*, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [app. f. IN-2 + *jointer* JOINTURE.] *trans.* To jointure (a wife); in quot. *fig.*

1654 FULLER *Triana* (1664) 44 Don Durio. contented that his Daughter was injoynted [ed. 1867 en-] in a true affection, consented unto their Marriage.

Injoy, Injoyn(e, obs. ff. ENJOY, ENJOIN *v.*

† **Injucund**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *injucundus*, f. in- (IN-3) + *jucundus* pleasant; cf. JOUCUND.] Unpleasant, disagreeable.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 295 Called Acalyphe because it is injucund to the tact. 1721 in BAILEY.

Hence † **Injucundly** *adv.* (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Injucundity**, *rare*. [ad. L. *injucunditas*, f. *injucundus*; see prec. and -ITY.] Unpleasantness, disagreeableness.

1623 COCKERAM, *Injucunditie*, vnpleasantnesse. 1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1822 Mrs. E. NATHAN *Langrath* III, 290 Yet have we the injucundity of witnessing that .. their promises are but fabulosityes. 1877 PATMORE *Unknown Eros* II. xiv. (1890) 98 The fardel coarse of customary life's Exceeding injucundity.

† **Injudicable**, *a.* *rare* -0. [IN-3.] Not cognizable by a judge.

1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON. Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Injudicial**, *a.* *rare*. [IN-3.] Not judicial. † *a.* Acting without judgement; injudicious. *Obs.* † *b.* Not according to the forms of law. † *c.* Not proper to or becoming a judge.

1607 S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 59 The clamours of the in judicial multitude. 1721 BAILEY, *Injudicial*, not according to judgement. 1755 JOHNSON, *Injudicial*, not according to form of law. 1882 *L'pool Mercury* 21 June 5/5 In a very injudicial spirit .. he instituted a comparison between English and American beauty.

† **Injudicially**, *adv. rare*. [IN-3.] In an injudicial manner; not judicially.

1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 174, I must lay a fyne of 300^l upon Martin for dealing soe in judicially. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Injudicially*, illegally, in a manner not according to Law and Judgement. 1745 ELIZA HAYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) III. 234 The Italian red, or any of those injudicially called face-mending stratagems.

† **Injudicious** (indzudijəs), *a.* [IN-3.] Not judicious.

† *1.* Wanting sound judgement; deficient in the power of judging aright. *Obs.*

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Cons.* III. ix. (R.), You see .. how unsafe it is .. for an unexpert and injudicious person to meddle with the holy oracles of the Almighty. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers C.* The hearts of the in-judicious multitude. 1684-90 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* (J.), A philosopher would either think me in jest, or very injudicious, if I took the earth for a holy regular in itself, if compared with the rest of the universe. a 1694 TILLOTSON (J.), A sharp wit may find something in the wisest man, whereby to expose him to the contempt of injudicious people.

† *2.* Not manifesting practical judgement or discretion; showing want of judgement in action, behaviour, etc.; unwise, ill-advised, ill-judged.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 173 ¶ 1 Our Teachers are also as injudicious in what they put us to learn. 1792 MUAPHY *Life Johnson* in *J's Wks.* (1816) I. 47 It is painful to be thus obliged to vindicate a man .. against an injudicious biographer. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 351 Our very unequal and injudicious game laws. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* viii, Squeers said what Mrs. Squeers had said was injudicious. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 227 An injudicious departure from the practice of negotiating with that country through India.

† **Injudiciously** (indzudijəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an injudicious manner; in a manner showing want of judgement; unwisely.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 278 ¶ 5 The Songs of different Authors injudiciously put together. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 155 The fleets being injudiciously stationed. *Mod.* The time was injudiciously chosen for the attack.

† **Injudiciousness** (indzudijəsnes), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being injudicious; want of judgement; deficiency in practical wisdom.

1648 PLYNNE *Plea for Lords* 36 A manifestation of their injudiciousness and folly. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 309 They seem to have been properly paired for vanity, weakness and injudiciousness. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 2 Dec., Stimulated in wild schemes by the injudiciousness of her friends.

Injuir, obs. Sc. form of INJURE.

† **Injunet**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *injunct-us*, pa. pple. of *injungere* to ENJOIN.] Enjoined.

1517 in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. vii. 6, cccc dayes of perdone of injuncte penance.

† **Injunet**, *v. colloq.* [f. L. *injunct-*, ppl. stem of *injungere*; after next.] *trans.* To prohibit or restrain by injunction. Hence **Injuncted** *ppl. a.*

1807 Ohio St. *Jrnl.* (Columbus) 1 Sept., Because Foraker proposed to 'injunct' the return of the rebel flags. 1890 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 3/2 Farmers .. were driving up their carts of hay and weighing their produce on the injuncted machine. 1890 in *Pall Mall G.* 19 Feb. 2/2 Stanley .. came up to me and said rather grimly, 'I shall have to injunct that little matter of yours'. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 5/3 A man was injuncted from calling a play 'The Fatal Card'.

† **Injunction** (indzɔŋkʃən), [ad. late L. *injunction-em*, n. of action f. *injungere* to ENJOIN; cf. F. *injonction* (1348 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. The action of enjoining or authoritatively directing; an authoritative or emphatic admonition or order.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 Theyr commande- mentes, statutes, rules, inunccyons, or other lawes. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 238 The prince did his duty, and the priests theirs; he by injunction, and they by execution. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 17, Ar. I am enjoyned by oath to observe three things. ... For. To these injunctions every one doth swear That comes to hazard for my worthless selfe. 1605 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xi. (1848) 233 We readily obey the Injunctions of Lawyers and Physicians, as long as we think them Prudently fram'd for our good. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 13 The high Injunction not to taste that Fruit. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* x, My wife always let them have a guinea each, but with strict injunctions never to change it. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson an.* 1744 note, The Emphasis should be equally upon *shall* and *not*, as both concur to form the negative injunction. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 153 In spite of all injunctions of secrecy, the news .. had spread fast. 1898 FLOR. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 19 Forgetful of his Mother's parting injunctions.

† *2. Law.* A judicial process by which one who is threatening to invade or has invaded the legal or equitable rights of another is restrained from commencing or continuing such wrongful act, or is commanded to restore matters to the position in which they stood previously to his action.

Injunctions were formerly obtained by writ, but now by a judgement or order. They were originally granted only by the Court of Chancery; commonly, to stay one party to an action from continuing that action, if there was an equitable, though not a legal defence thereto. By the Judicature Act of 1873, all divisions of the High Court received full power to grant injunctions. According to their purpose, injunctions are either *restrictive* (restraining) or *mandatory*; as to their force, they are either *interlocutory* (provisional, temporary, ad interim), or *perpetual* (permanent). (In Sc. Law, the equivalent of a restrictive injunction is an INTER-DICT.)

1533-4 Act 25 Hen. VIII. c. 21 § 17 Your highnes .. shall have power .. to sende your writte of Injunction, vnder your great seale, out of your sayde court of Chauncerie. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 16 He may with an Injunction, out of the Chancery stop their proceedings. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 35 ¶ 13 She is always contriving some improvements of her jointure land, and once tried to procure an injunction to hinder me from felling timber upon it for repairs. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1825) III. 442. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 256 Special circumstances may arise, which will .. induce the Court of Chancery to grant an injunction to stay the proceedings at law. 1883 LELY *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7) 414/1 By s. 24, subs. (5), of the Judicature Act, 1873, it is enacted that no proceeding in the High Court of Justice, or before the Court of Appeal, shall be restrained by injunction. 1888 LO. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 31 Ch. Div. 369 The very first principle of injunction law is that you do not obtain injunctions for actionable wrongs for which damages are the proper remedy.

† *fig.* a 1619 DANIEL *To Sir T. Egerton* (R.), Therefore dost thou .. by thy provident injunctions stay This never- ending altercation.

† *3. Conjunction, union.* *Obs. rare* -1.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. ix, It can be but a sorry and ignoble society of life, whose inseparable injunction depends merely upon flesh and bones.

† **Injunctive** (indzɔŋktiv), *a.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *injungere* to ENJOIN + -IVE. Cf. F. *injunctif*.] Having the character or quality of enjoining.

1624 [implied in INJUNCTIVELY]. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, Apol. 536, I do not mean *Permissive* in counter-distinction to *Injunctive*. a 1853 R. WARDLAW *Lect. James* IV. (1869) 66 It is pure in all its precepts, injunctive or prohibitive.

Hence **Injunctively** *adv.*, by way of injunction. 1624 BOLTON *Nero* 233 Actions of life (to whose description an historians penne is injunctively tied).

† **Injurable**, *a.* [f. INJURE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being injured, liable to injury.

1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. 100 That incorruptible uninjurable and unchangeable which I preferred before the corruptible injurable and changeable.

† **Injure**, *sb.* Chiefly Sc. *Obs.* Also 5-6 injur, 6-jur (-gure). [a. F. *injurer* (1266 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *injuria*.] By-form of INJURY.

† *1374* CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 969 (1018) O Auctor of nature, Is þis an honour to þi deite, That folk vngilfly suffer here Injure. c 1375 Sc. *Leg. Saints, Baptista* 980 þai .. went to be emperoure, to plesse apone þare fader Injure. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 921 All the fowlis .. pleszeit to Natur Of this intollerable injur. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiii. 38 Be just and joyys and do to no ingure. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 101 Thay ar perswadet that .. slaughterit and sik injures be the lawe of God [be] forbidne. *Ibid.* vi. 339 *marg.*, He remittis the injur done against him.

† **Injure** (indzɔŋ), *v.* [Back-formation from INJURY *sb.*; cf. rare OF. *injurer* (13th c. in *Godef.*)] It displaced the earlier verb INJURY between 1580 and 1640.]

† *1. trans.* To do injustice or wrong to (a person); to wrong.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 71, I do protest I neuer injur'd thee. 1594 - *Rich.* III. i. iii. 56 When have I injur'd thee? when do thee wrong? 1609 B. JOHNSON *Case is Altered* I. ii, I injure him In being thus cold-conceited of his faith. 1611 BIBLE *Gal.* iv. 12, I am as ye are, ye have not injured me at all. 1693 CREECH in *Dryden's Juvenal* xiii. (1697) 334 Exalted Socrates! Divinely brave! I injur'd He fell, and dying He forgave. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 59 ¶ 14 The Wretch, guilty of such Baseness, injures Himself, more than Thee. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc. Ethics* II. (1875) 494 Can one be injured voluntarily? It seems not, for what a man consents to is not injury. Nor can a person injure himself.

† *2.* To do outrage to (a person) in speech; to speak injuriously to or of; to insult, revile, abuse, slander offensively. *Obs.*

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andreis* 257 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, He was stubburne in his talk; Injuriit the elders. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxx. (1632) 105 These prisoners .. outrageously defie and injure them [their keepers]. 1653 URQUHART *Kabala* I. xxv, The Bun-sellers or Cake-bakers, did injure them most outrageously, calling them prating gablers, lickorous gluttons.

† *3.* To do hurt or harm to; to inflict damage or detriment upon; to hurt, harm, damage; to impair in any way.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 140 That she .. can become therein more forcible, or lesse injured. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 9, I would not be thy executioner, I flye thee for I would not injure thee. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 379 You must not suffer your charity too much to injure your judgment. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 1057 Least Cold Or Heat should injure us, his timely care Hath unbesought provided. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lviii. 302, I should be sorry to injure the character of a man. 1793 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) III. 232, I am afraid they will injure their healths. 1859 [see INJURY *sb.*]. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 159 He had .. injured himself in crossing the Gemmi. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* II. 22 When the eyeball .. is injured by the fist, it is always by a blow aimed from beneath. *absol.* a 1609 TEMPLE (J.), They injure by chance in a crowd, and without a design; then hate always whom they have once injured.

† *b. intr.* (for *refl.*) To become injured, to receive injury.

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. 1. 22 The hay being found to injure more rapidly after it has been opened.

Hence **Injuring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* III. § 4. 38 An injury can be done to no man but him with whom we enter Covenant .. and therefore damaging and injuring are often disjoyn'd. 1877 FURNIVALL *Introd. Leopold Shakspeare* 91 So injured friend forgiving meets injuring friend forgiven.

† **Injured** (indzɔŋd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

† *1.* Wronged. Also, showing a sense of wrong, offended.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 68 Injured King Æta, undone by his subtle Daughter Medæa. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 450 Jealousie .. the injurd Lovers Hell. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 693 ERASMUS, that great injurd name, (The glory of the Priesthood and the shame!) 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* I, Mrs. Price, in her turn, was injured and angry. 1846 G. A. LUNDIE *Miss. Life Samoa* xxx. 229 The injured wife of the transgressing teacher was a native. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* iv, 'But it rains!' said Tita to him, in an injured way.

† *2.* Hurt, damaged, impaired.

1857 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rig-veda* III. 89 The injured cauldron, leaking, scatters foam. 1899 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 3/4 The official list of killed and injured is as follows. *Mod.* Carrying his injured arm in a sling. The rest of the injured passengers are progressing favourably.

Hence **Injuredly** *adv.*, in an injured or offended manner.

1886 'L. KEITH' (Miss Johnston) *Chilcoles* III. vi. 111 'You're as goading as William Prior', said Stephen injuredly.

† **Injurer** (indzɔŋərə), [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who injures.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 174 Thou monstrous Injurer of heaven and earth. 1611 FLORIO, *Insultatore*, an insulter, .. a proud injurer. c 1613 MIDDLETON *No Wit like a Woman's* II. iii. 293 O that my heart should feel her wrongs so much, And yet live ignorant of the injurer! 1756 WARBURTON *Lett. to Louth* 12 Oct. (R.), The injurer of your father's memory .. deserved no quarter from you. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* I. xxv. (1879) 261 The injured never hates as much as the injurer.

† **Injurier**, *Obs.* [f. INJURY *v.* + -ER 1.] One who injures, an injurer.

1598 J. KEEPER tr. *Romei's Court. Acad.* 168 Such an injurier .. is esteemed farre more honorable then is the other. 1598 FLORIO, *Oltraggiatore*, a wronger, a misuser, an injurier.

† **Injurious** (indzɔŋriəs), *a.* [a. F. *injurieux* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *injuriōs-us*, f. *injuria* INJURY.] Fraught with injury; tending to injure: said of actions, and persons committing them.

† *1.* Wrongful; hurtful or prejudicial to the rights of another; wilfully inflicting injury or wrong.

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* VII. 451 We see well that ye entende to perseuyn in your injuriuous witholdynge. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw.* IV. 210 b, The kyngdome .. could not by very divyne justice, longe contynew in that injuriuous stocke. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 326 Least I bee injuriuous to any man in ascribing to my selfe the traualles of other. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 59 A wronged servant shall have right .. from his injuriuous master. 1704 CIBBER *Careless Husb.* I. sp. i, Was ever Woman's Spirit, by an injuriuous Husbard, broke like mine? 1774 BP. HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Civ. Law* (1795) 83 The Injuriuous Party, besides a Civil, was liable to a Criminal prosecution. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxii, He holds a late royal master of mine in deep hate for some injuriuous treatment .. which he received at his hand. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 75 Gain'd Gortyna's abode, injuriuous halls of oppression.

† *2.* Wilfully hurtful or offensive in language; contumelious, insulting; calumnious. (Now only of words or speech, and passing into sense 3.)

c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Crec.* 284 Ane blind goddes hir cald, that nicht not see, With slander and defame injuriuous. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xii, The Injuriuous mocquen and scormen the world and geteth many enemes. a 1592 GREENE *Wks.* (1882) II. 219 An injuriuous Gentleman here in Saragossa, who with despitfull taunts bath abused the Gentlewomen of Sicillie. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III

iii. 69 Call me their Traitor, thou injurious Tribune. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* i. xviii, Tying his Hands, and giving him injurious Language. 1726-31 TINOAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 99 Speaking of Elizabeth in very injurious terms. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 127 Injurious words had been as far as possible from his thoughts.]

3. Tending to hurt or damage; hurtful, harmful, detrimental, deleterious.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog. Glasce* Pref. Aiv, This hathe bene to all men profitable, and injurious to no man. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. Prose Add. (1612) 331, I know thee unwittingly injurious. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 135 The Martin is not injurious only to the Squirrel, but to both small and great Birds. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1300 It would be injurious to the public trade of England. 1879 HARLAN *Eyewitness* viii. 110 Another equally injurious habit is that of reading while lying down.

Injuriously (indžuriosli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an injurious manner.

a. Wrongfully, so as to wrong another.

1561 tr. *Calvin's 4 Godly Serms.* iii. Gijja, If we sholde suppose that he regarded or desired nothing saue the building .. we sholde iudge far a mysse and injuriously of this most godly and wyse man. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 175 He tooke away by strong hand and injuriously, from an holy Bishop two manners. 1690 A. BURY in *Wood's Life* 16 Feb. (O. H. S.) III. 325 One of the fellows who .. is injuriously, or at least too severely, expelled. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope Wks.* IV. 79 [He] injuriously omitted his predecessor's preface. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Queen's Bench Div. 597 The censure had been made injuriously and from motives of private malice. 1884 L. O. BLACKBURN in *Law Times Rep.* LI. 146/5 They have injuriously, as distinguished from damnously, affected the plaintiff's rights.

b. Hurtfully, harmfully.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 131 No good man communicating what he believes to be truth for the sake of truth .. will be found to have acted injuriously to the peace or interests of society. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 367 To affect injuriously the interests of the Company. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jnl.* LI. 100 Everyone of the individuals .. was affected injuriously by the alcohol.

Injuriousness (indžuriosness), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being injurious; wrongfulness; hurtfulness, harmfulness.

1648 *Eikon Bas.* ix. (1824) 61 Any propensity .. either to injuriousness or oppression. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* iii. vii. 185 Desperately inclined to treat his Neighbours with Injuriousness, Contempt and Malignity. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Nat. Temp. Wom.* Wks. 1890 XIV. 271 The injuriousness to enfeebled stomachs of all fluid.

Injury (indžuri), *sb.* [ad. L. *injuria* wrong, hurt, detriment, sb. use of fem. of *injurius* unjust, wrongful, f. in- (IN-) + *jus*, *jūr*-right. Cf. AF. *in-, enjurie* (Ph. de Thaun).]

1. Wrongful action or treatment; violation or infringement of another's rights; suffering or mischief willfully and unjustly inflicted. With *an* and *pl.*, A wrongful act; a wrong inflicted or suffered.

1382 WYCLIF *Col.* iii. 25 He that doth iniurie (Vulg. *injuriat*) shal resseythe that that he dide yuele. 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* p. 845 Ye .. han doon grete Injuries and wronges to me and to my wyf. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 19 Ther is no lorde that will venge the Injuries don therto. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serms.* C'tess Richmond Wks. (1876) 291 She was .. redy a none to foregate and to forgyue injuries done vnto her. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 By [wholesome laws] .. we are bridled .. from doing of injuries. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlv. 248 Injury is properly the willing doing of Injustice to him that is unwilling to receive it. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Resentment* Wks. 1874 II. 94 Injury, as distinct from harm, may raise sudden anger. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 2 Private wrongs .. are an infringement or privation of the private or civil rights belonging to individuals .. and are thereupon frequently termed civil injuries. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 91 It was associated in her mind with her mother's injuries, and her own. 1883 WHARTON's *Law Lex.*, *Injury*, any wrong or damage done to another, either in his person, rights, reputation, or property.

†2. Intentionally hurtful or offensive speech or words; reviling, insult, calumny; a taunt, an affront. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *injurer*=*parole offensive*, *outrageuse*.]

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondysm.* (Percy Soc.) 16 This scorfy scoffyng declareth openly Agaynst rurall men, rebuke and injury. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xlv. (1897) II. 185 He began to raile upon them with a thousand injuries. 1616 BACON (J.), He fell to bitter invectives against the French king; and spake all the injuries he could devise of Charles. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 107 With the same patience that Chirurgions will [bear] the injuries and blows of mad, and frantick men. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 172 p. 1, I do not mean it an Injury to Women, when I say there is a Sort of Sex in Souls.

3. Hurt or loss caused to or sustained by a person or thing; harm, detriment, damage. With *an* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 39 Wyth oute iniurie of hys godhed he overcame hym bat .. had brought man into synne. 1555 EDOEN *Decades To Rdr.* (Arb.) 49 Thiniurie of tyme consuminge all thynges. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 27 Some shepherds in Italy use thereof to make sacks, wherein they wrap themselves from the injury of rain. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 45/1 Those parts of the Wall which are near to the ground, .. by the alternate injuries of Dust and Wet, are very apt to moulder and rot. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxx, Having sustained a heavy blow without injury. 1845 *Florist's Jnl.* 266 Repotting .. has been neglected for three or four years without apparent injury to the plants. 1859 *Engineer* VII. 282 Of the cases of injury from causes beyond the passengers' own control, all but twenty-seven were occasioned by collisions between trains, and mostly great numbers were injured at once.

†b. *concr.* A bodily wound or sore. *Obs. rare.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. vi. 129 Wee thought not good to bruise an iniurie, till it were full ripe.

4. *Comb., as injury-doing, wrong-doing.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 29 He .. began to accuse Nature of Injuriu doing and offence.

†**Injuriu**, *v.* *Obs.* Also (6 injuriu). [a. F. *injurier* (1266 in Hatz-Darm.), ad. late L. *injuriare*, f. *injuria* INJURY. Supplanted c 1600 by the current INJURE.]

1. *trans.* To wrong; = INJURE 1.

c 1484 *Phonon Cor.* (Camden) 64 One Robert Walkinham is injured & wronged of his tennor in Arkenden. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 175 Rome bath spoyled the whole world, and injured all nations. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 616 He .. should greatly wrong himselfe and injurie me as much. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxii. 119 If any particular member conceive himself injured by the Body it self.

2. To abuse with words, revile, calumniate; = INJURE 2.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* i. xvi, That he be not injured and mocked of every one. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 101/2 We must be more greued and tormented at it, then if wee our selues were rouled and injured in most spitefull sort. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xlvii. (1897) II. 193 Where occasion brings us neere the enemye, we freely give our souldiers libertie, to .. injurie him with all manner of reproaches.

3. To hurt, harm, damage; = INJURE 3.

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 694 Least the trophee of our victorie by treading vpon .. be injured. 1630 LORD *Bantians* 83 They will not indure to see a fly or worme or anything living injured.

Hence †**Injured ppl. a.**, †**Injuring vbl. sb.**
1600 J. MUSH in *Archbp. Controv.* (Camden) I. 160 Vnlesse the injured freely forgue. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* 278 The heynousnes of spitefull injuring.

†**Injust**, *a.* *Obs.* [a. F. *injuste* (14th c., Oresme), ad. L. *injustus*, f. in- (IN-) + *justus* JUST.] Not just; opposed to justice; = UNJUST.

c 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems, Hore, Shepe, & G.* (Percy Soc.) 120 Injuste promocioune and parcialite. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 284 b/2 The theuers represente the Injuste & wycked. 1598 SPENSER in Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* I. 539 Injuste and dishonorable meanes. 1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xi. 130 The quarrell of Origen was unjust and his conception erroneous. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* III. 186 Plainly shewing how unjust they had been.

Injustice (indžustis), [a. F. *injustice* (14th c., Oresme), ad. L. *injustitia*, f. *injustus* INJUST: cf. JUSTICE.] The opposite of justice; unjust action; wrong; want of equity, unfairness. With *an* and *pl.*, An instance of this; an unjust act.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 246 Speciall misgouvanance Through covetise and injustice. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 78 Occasyon to condempne his prelate of iniustice & iniquite. 1601 in *Archbp. Controv.* (Camden) II. 177 The many iniustices of yor last edit. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xl. 12 All briberie and iniustice shall be blotted out. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxix. 143 The Americans have been wronged. They have been driven to madness by injustice. 1839 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. vii. 102 The portrait prefixed to his 'Speeches' does him great injustice. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* vii. § 45. 122 The class-privileges which make injustices easy.

Hence †**Injusticer**, *Obs. nonce-wd.*, an agent or officer of injustice.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 27 The Iustices of peace in England haue oppos'd the iniusticers of warre in England.

†**Injustifiable**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [IN-3. Cf. F. *injustifiable* (Littre).] Incapable of being justified, unjustifiable.

1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 217 We have no easie reason to doubt, when great and entire Authors shall introduce unjustifiable examples. 1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* an. 1540 (R.) That unjustifiable precedent of passing over so necessary a rule, of giving the parties accused an hearing.

†**Injustly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. INJUST + -LY.] In an unjust manner, unjustly.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. ix. 108 To be iniustly the cause of the dethe of our neyghbour. 1633 HALES *Brevit. Disquis.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 340 Either .. your Doctrine is false, or else your Lord Christ injustly requires Impossibilities. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1725) I. 197 Letting the King see .. how injustly they had been misrepresented to him.

Injnye, *obs. form of ENGINE.*

Ink (ink), *sb.* 1. Forms: 3-4 enke, (5 enk, henk), 3 inc, 3, 6-7 inck, 4-6 ynk(e), 4-7 inke, (6 incke, 6-7 ynck), 3- ink. [a. OF. *enque* (11th c. in Hatz-Darm.; in mod. F. *encre*):=late L. *encaustum*, a. Gr. *ἐγκαυστρον* the purple ink used by the Greek and Roman emperors for their signatures, f. *ἐγκαλειν* to burn in (see ENCAUSTIC). The OF. form retained the Greek accent, while It. *inchiostro* (Old Milanese *incostro*, Diez) is due to the Latin stressing *encaustum*, *encaustum*. The word has been adopted in Boh. as *inkoust*, formerly *inkaust*; and in Du. as *inkt* (older *enkt*).]

I. 1. The coloured (usually black) fluid ordinarily employed in writing with a pen on paper, parchment, etc. (*writing ink*), or the viscous paste used for a similar purpose in printing (*printing or printer's ink*).

When the word is used without qualification, the ordinary black writing-fluid is commonly meant. The various kinds

of ink are distinguished by their colour, as black, red, blue, gold ink, etc.; by the purpose which they serve, as copying, lithographic, marking, printing (or printer's), writing ink; by some special quality, as indelible, invisible, sympathetic ink; by the place of manufacture, as China, Indian Ink, q.v.

c 1450 *Meld. Margerete* Ixi, So boc is written wit enke. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 648 Es nan forsoth wit hert mai think, Ne writer nan mai write wit inc [Trin. M.S. enke] De mikel ioy. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 194 On vche brancue was a word of breo maner enkes, Gold and Seluer be seits and Asur forsope. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love Prol.* (Skeat) I. 15 Some .. painten with colours riche and some with vers, as with red inke, and some with coles and chalke. c 1400 *Apoll.* Loll. 91 We how not to honor be gospel bus, bat is to sey, be henk, or be parchemyn. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Scott.* (1520) 1/2 They wolde somtyme .. peynt them with ynke or with other peinture or coloure. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 637 Guthenbergius, .. within .xvj. yeres after did invent the ynke which the Printers now use. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 22 Deformed monsters, fowle, and blacke as inke. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 285 Such a thinne kinde of inke or vermis, that it did .. darken the .. glazing colours. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 142 The Indians dye Skins, and make Ink with them. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Indian, or Chinese ink, is an admirable composition .. it is not fluid, like our writing inks. *Ibid.*, Printing ink is made of nut-oil, or linseed-oil, turpentine and lamp-black. 1753 *Ibid.* *Suppl.* s.v., Every sort of liquor with which a person may write so that the letters do not appear till there is some particular means used to give them a colour different from that of the paper, are called by the name of *sympathetic inks*. 1765 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v., Composition of common black Ink. Preparation of Red Ink from Vermilion. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* III. 743 The expressed juice of the petals is a good blue ink. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Ink*, 'Chemical Indelible Ink' sold for the purpose of marking linen. 1829 HOOD *Eng. Aram* xxi, A sluggish water, black as ink, The depth was so extreme. 1855 CARLYLE *Misc., Prinzraub* (1872) VII. 158 Battles .. fought only by ink. 1893 SELWYN *Trav. S. E. Africa* 151 The whole sky on one side of the heavens was as black as ink. 1899 *Brit. Printer* XII. 62 When .. type here and there refuses to take ink.

fig. and transf. 1548 *Hall Chron.* II. vii. 48 Y^e no person beyng embriued or spotted wth y^e ynke of y^e abhominable crime, shoulde escape y^e peyne. 1677 HORNECK *Gl. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 198 As if, like *aqua fortis*, it would take out the ink which sin and the devil have cast on their souls in a moment. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* 129 The lake was a pool of ink.

b. The black ink liquid secreted by the cuttlefish and allied cephalopods, and stored in a sac or bladder, from which it is ejected at will so as to cloud the water and assist the animal in its escape from danger.

a 1586 SIOENEY *Arcadia* (1622) 61 The fish called sepia, which being in the net, castes a blacke inke about itselfe, that in the darknesse thereof it may scape. 1589 tr. *Pasquil's Return* Cb, They are the very Spawnes of the fish *Sepia*, .. where the streame is cleere, .. they vomit y^e ynke to trouble the waters. 1611 'SMECTYMNUS' *Vind. Annu.* v. 62 He deals like the fish *Sepia*, and casteth out a great deal of black inke before the eyes of the Reader, that so hee may escape without observation. 1815 W. PROUT in Thomson *Ann. Philos.* V. 417 (heading) On the Colouring Matter, or Ink, ejected by the Cuttle Fish. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 880 A very singular secreting organ, which, in the dibranchiate Cephalopods, produces an abundance of a black liquor, commonly termed its ink. 1861 HOLME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. 82 A black liquid known as the Ink of the Cuttlefish .. The pigment .. known as Roman Sepia, is obtained from this black liquid.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

2. General combinations: a. attributive, as *ink-drop*, *line*, *stain*; b. objective, as *ink-carrying*, *-distributing*, *-dropping*, *-washing* adjs., *ink-maker*; c. instrumental, as *ink-blurred*, *-spotted*, *-stained*, *-written* adjs.; d. similitive, as *ink-black*, *-coloured*, adjs.; also *ink-like* adj.

1599 MARSTON *Sea Villanie* i. iii. 183 What Academick starved Satyrst .. with 'ink-black fish, Would tossé each muck-heap, for some outcast scraps? 1807 MARV KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 298 Looking blankly at a lake of ink-black slime. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1188/1 The endwise motion of the 'ink-distributing rollers. 1847 ELIZA COOK *Room of Household* II, The 'ink-drop may fall. 1649 DRUMM, OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 16/1 To deadly cypress, and 'ink-dropping firs; Your palms and myrtles change. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 111. *Law* 552 With 'Ink-like Rheum the dull Mists' drouzy vapours quench their home Fires. 1731 W. HALFPENNY *Perspective* 24 Then draw the 'Ink Lines .. which represents the Top of the Wall. 1598 FLORIO, *Inchiostro*, .. an 'ink-maker. 1714 MANOEUVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) I. 333 The ink-makers .. would .. offer to choak me with astringents, or drown me in the black liquor. 1805 *Mod. London* 443 Ink-makers, stationers, papermakers. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Ink*, Lemon-juice, and the juice of sorrel will also remove 'ink-stains. 1857 EADIE *J. Killo* xii. (1861) 418 An 'inkstained recluse. 1581 SIOENEY *Apoll. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 All, that haue had the euill lucke to reade this 'inke-wasting toy of mine.

3. In the names of vessels or receptacles for holding writing or printing ink, as *ink-bottle*, *-box*, *-can*, *-case*, *-cup*, *-dish*, *-glass*, *-holder*, *-reservoir*, *-tin*. Also *INK-HORN*, *-POT*, *-STAND*, *-STANDISH*.

1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 333 Hoe boye, reache me that 'inke-bottell. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 77 p. 9 He writes a Letter, and flings the Sand into the Ink-bottle; he writes a second, and mistakes the Superscription. 1875 A. R. HOVE *My Schoolboy* Fr. 227 He dipped a large pen into his inkbottle. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 55 The secretary pour'd the 'Ink-box all over the Writings. 1881 *Illustr. Exhib.* 489 The ductor-roller forms one side of an ink-box, from which, as it revolves, it withdraws a portion of ink. 1663 BOYLE *Hist. Colours* II. Exp. IX, I have found pens blacked .. when I had a while carried them about me in a silver 'ink-case. 1886 STEVENSON *Fr. Otto* II. xiii. 221 Give me

the *ink-dish. 1680 V. ALSEP *Misch. Imposit.* 103 If the late change of Ink horns, into *Ink glasses, had but taught us how frail and brittle we all are. 1806-7 J. J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VIII. xxiv. Emptying the ink-glass (by mistake for the sand-glass) on a paper which you have just written out fairly. 1793 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 194. I saw him Sodder on bottoms to Lead-stands, or *Ink-holders. 1855 CARLVE *Prinzenraub* 100 Standing in Luther's room, with Luther's poor old oaken table, oaken inkholder, still there. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1187/2 The *ink-reservoir of a printing-press from which the ink is taken by an ink-roller. 1876 PEECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 73 The ink-reservoir should never be too full, otherwise the apparatus is apt to become clogged with ink.

4. Special combinations: ink-bag, the bladder-shaped sac in the cuttle-fish and related animals containing the 'ink': see 1 b above; ink-ball, (a) = BALL sb. 13; see quot. 1884; (b) a kind of oak-gall employed in the manufacture of ink; ink-bench, the inking-table of a printing machine (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); ink-block, in printing, a block or table on which the ink is spread, to be taken up by the rollers or ink-balls; ink-brayer = BRAYER²; ink-cap = ink-mushroom; ink-cylinder, an inking cylinder or roller in a printing machine; †ink-dabbler, a scribbler; †ink-divine (see quot.); ink-duct, (a) the duct of a cephalopod's ink-bag; (b) = ink-trough; ink-eraser, a piece of prepared caoutchouc, or similar substance, used to erase writing in ink or blots; ink-fish, a cuttle-fish or squid; ink-fountain = ink-trough; ink-gland = ink-bag; ink-knife, a blade for controlling the flow of ink from an ink-fountain, or for pressing down the ink; †ink-man, the employee in a printing-office who prepares the ink for use; ink-mushroom, a mushroom of the genus *Coprinus*; ink-nut = MYROBALAN; ink-pad, an inking-pad; ink-pencil, a pencil filled with a composition possessing some of the qualities of ink; ink-plant, the European shrub *Coriaria myrtifolia*, or New Zealand species *C. thymifolia*; ink-powder, the powdered ingredients of ink; ink-printing, the process of making photographic prints in common ink; ink-roller, an inking-roller; ink-root, the root of the American sealavender or marsh-rosemary (*Statice Limonium*); ink-sac = ink-bag; ink-saucer, a dark mark (beneath the eye); ink-slab, the slate or stone slab of an ink-table; ink-slice, a broad knife or paddle used for handling printer's ink; ink-slinger (orig. U.S.), a contemptuous appellation for a professional writer, esp. a reckless writer in the newspaper press; so ink-slinging; ink-spot, (a) a stain of ink; (b) a dark spot on the skin; ink-stone, (a) native copperas or iron-sulphate, used in making ink, (b) a slab of stone or slate on which Indian ink is prepared for use by rubbing; ink-surface, a surface serving as an ink-table; ink-table, in a printing-press, the table or slab on which the ink is distributed by the roller; ink-tippler (*nonce-wd.*), one who is constantly using ink, a writer; ink-trough, the reservoir containing the ink in a printing machine; ink-value, the equivalent in a black-and-white print of a colour in a painting; ink-well (see quot.); ink-wood, the tree *Hypericete paniculata*, found in S. Florida and the W. Indies; ink-writer, a telegraph instrument which records messages in ink.

1835-6 Toop *Cycl. Anat.* I. 536 The *ink-bag probably attains its largest proportional size in the genus *Scipicola*. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* ix. 224 The Belemnite .. had ink-bags provided with that wonderfully divided pigment, inimitable by art. 1884 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* (ed. 2) 385 The Printer's *Ink Ball, which is now very seldom used, consists of a semi-globular pad, coated with composition. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXVI. 765 The juice of poke-berries, compounded with vinegar, or the distillation of a vegetable product known as 'ink balls', usurped the place of ink. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. iii. 56 Brayer, is a round wooden Rubber .. used in the *Ink-block to Bray and Rub Inke. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Printing*, One of these [balls] the pressman takes in each hand, and applying them on the ink-block, to charge them with ink, he [etc.]. 1790 NICHOLSON *Specif. Patent*, O is a cylinder faced with leather and lying across an ink-block. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing s.v. Ink Block*, The introduction of rollers has superseded the use of the ink block, for which has been substituted an inking apparatus. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 553 *Ink-cap (species of *Coprinus*). 1894 *Brit. Printer* VII. 346 Most rollers in the better machines are driven by the friction of the *ink cylinder. 1898 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum. v. i*, These paper-peddlars! these *ink-dabblers! 1604 S. HIERON *Wks.* I. 533 It is no matter, though the papists continue to call vs in scorn *Inke-dinines, because of our close adhering to the holy text. 1835-6 Toop *Cycl. Anat.* I. 530/1 Delicate fasciculi .. intercept the termination of the .. *ink-duct. 1883 W. BLOORS in *Printers' Reg.* 125/2 The ink-duct at the end, with its roller supplying a small but regular quantity of ink at each revolution. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 5/1 However long you may boil the tender parts of camel, the plat .. is no better than so much *ink-eraser. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 855 The Sleeve or *Ink-fish, Lollige. 1752 Sir J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 97 The Ink-fish, or Cuttle-fish .. when in danger of being taken, it emits a black liquor like ink out of its month. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1798/2

The *ink-fountain and ink-distributing apparatus. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 63 *Ink-gland always present. 1598 FLOISIO, *Inchiostro*, an *Ink-man, an ink-maker. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* lv. 522 The Printer seems to master a great many vnder him; the Founder, Graner, Cutter, Inke-man, Paper-man, Corrector, Compositor, Presse-men, and others. 1690 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2534/4 Holman's London *Ink-Powder, .. being the best Ingredients for making the strongest and best black Writing Ink. 1819 *Pantologia s.v. Ink*, Ink powder .. is nothing else than the substances employed in the composition of common ink, pounded and pulverised. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 307 It .. remains for a short period in contact with the surface of the *ink-roller, .. thereby receiving a portion of ink upon its surface. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 181 A series of distributing ink-rollers. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 3 He had great black eyes, with *ink-saucers under them. 1884 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* (ed. 2) 384 Where very large quantities of ink are required to be spread out on the table, an *ink slice is sometimes used. 1887 W. DOUGLAS *Duelling Days in the Army* 132 Every one on the Paris press seems ready .. to fight any other *ink-slinger on the slightest provocation. 1896 *Academy* 7 Nov. 347/2 Only great critics, or impertinent ink slingers, would attempt to appraise their value. 1894 *Daily News* 2 May 6/3 High-bred women who were not given to what modern Americans call *ink-slinging. 1896 *Spectator* 7 Nov. 619 There is .. no picturesque ink-slinging, as the happy American phrase goes. 1839 *Mas. Dom. Econ.* IV. 214 *Ink-spots and other stains on silk. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 223 If a general erythema [in small-pox] be .. accompanied by isolated ink spots it will certainly be fatal. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 307 The reciprocating motion of the carriage causes the *ink-table .. to receive ink upon its surface from the elastic roller. 1884 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* (ed. 2) 467 As an ink-table for colour work there is nothing equal to white marble. 1892 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 12 In 'machines' .. the ink table always adjoins the type bed, and the rollers are passed over it and on to the type mechanically. 1842 *Mas. Gore Fascin.* 120 Do I look like an old rat that has spent its days in gnawing the classics? .. Am I an 'ink tippler' or college sizar? 1818 E. COWPER in *Savage Dict. Print.* (1841) s.v. *Inking Apparatus*, The *ink trough is fixed at one edge of the table. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 181 An ink-trough from which the roller .. is lifted at every revolution. 1894 *Athenaeum* 22 Dec. 867/1 The rendering of what are called the 'ink values of Mr. Beardsley's designs .. must have been a matter of frequent difficulty. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1188/2 *Ink-well, an ink-cup adapted to occupy a hole in a desk. 1876 PEECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 71 While it [the inking disc] just dips into the ink-well it also gently presses against the paper. *Ibid.* 116 Wheatstone's system of automatic telegraphy is that which is used in England .. the messages are recorded on an exceedingly delicate form of direct *ink-writer. 1888 T. GRAY in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 119/2 The form of instrument almost universally used in Europe makes the record in ink, and hence is sometimes called the 'ink-writer'.

Ink, sb.² Also 6 ynck, 6-7 inke. [Origin unknown.]

†1. *orig.* An iron cross set in the lower face of the upper millstone, and serving to poise it on the spindle which turns it; a mill-rind. As a charge in *Ilcr.* = FER-DE-MOLINE; see also INK-MOLYNE.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 20 b, The office of an Ynck Molyne, and to what purpose it serveth betwene the Myll stones, is, I thinke, knowne to moste men, but to Myllers especially, who in takinge theire tolle, forget oftentimes the Rule taught them by their myll ynck. 1610 GUILDM *Heraldy* II. vii. (1611) 70 Perhaps because it resembleth the Inke of a Mill which is evermore Pierced. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 341/1 The Inke or Rinde of a Mill. Millers term it in English a Brandret or Mill Rinde. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Fer de Moulin*, The iron-ink, or ink of a mill, which sustains the moving mill-stone.

2. In current use: see quot.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1019/2 *Step* or *Ink*, the socket which holds the toe of a vertical shaft or spindle.

Ink, sb.³: see INKE.

Ink (ink), v. Also 6 enk. [f. INK sb.¹]

1. *trans.* To mark, stain, or smear with or as with ink.

1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Abdyas* Pref. Aa vij b, Eaking their bands in blonde. 1718 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Lady Rich* 16 Mar. You may .. send letters of passion, friendship, or even of news, without ever inking your fingers. 1755 JOHNSON, *To ink*, to black or daub with ink: as, his face is all over inked. 1838 *Dickens's Nick. Nick.* viii. There were a couple of long, old, rickety desks, cut and notched, and inked, and damaged in every possible way. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* iii. (1879) 39 Grasping the pen close down toward the nib and inking himself profusely.

b. To cover (types, etc.) with ink in order to print from them.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Printing*, The plate sufficiently inked, they first wipe it coarsely over with a foul rag. 1819 *Pantologia s.v. Printing*, The cylinder A returns empty, and the cylinder B inked. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 18/2 One [man] to ink the types. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 190 He seized the semi-liquid glue and with it inked a forme.

2. With adverbs, as *ink in* (or *over*), to go over or trace in ink (lines previously drawn in pencil); *ink out*, to obliterate with ink; *ink up*, to cover completely with ink.

1845 *Athenaeum* 18 Jan. 71 The impression is inked up with rollers and printed from in the usual manner of surface-printing. 1881 *Bibliographer* Dec. 8/1 The separate 1525 device .. with the objectionable motto inked out. 1884 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* (ed. 2) 398 If the roller has been inked up, it must be carefully scraped with a blunt knife before being used again. 1886 *N. Zealand Herald* 28 May 3/5 Finished drawings, inked in and elaborately coloured. 1892 L. O. ROSEBEY in *Daily News* 16 Mar. 3/2 The equity of the case will be met if Mr. Campbell retires with the scrutineers and inks over his pencil.

Hence Inked (inkt), ppl. a.

1790 NICHOLSON *Specif. Patent*, This motion causes the cylinder B to revolve continually, and consequently to render its inked surface very uniform, by the action of its distributing rollers. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum. v.* (1876) 316 With inked ruffles, and claret stains on his tarnished lace coat. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 216 The hardened gelatin is bitten away on each side of the inked lines.

Ink-berry. A name given, from their colour or juice, to various berries, and to the shrubs that produce them. a. A small shrub of the holly family (*Prinos glaber* or *Ilex glabra*), a native of the Atlantic coast of N. America. b. The West Indian indigo-berry (*Randia aculeata*). c. The plant *Mollinedia* (or *Kibara*) *macrophylla*, called *Australian* or *Queensland inkberry*. d. *Ink-berry weed*, the poke-weed (*Phytolacca decandra*), a native of the Atlantic coast of N. America and North Africa, the Azores and China; called also, from its purplish-red juice, *Red ink plant*.

c 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 959 *Prinos glaber* is a low handsome shrub, with white flowers and a black fruit; hence it is called, in Jersey, ink-berries. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 26 Inkberry, *Ilex glabra*, a shrub belonging to the holly family.

† **Inke**. *Obs. rare*. Also ink. [Derivation unknown.] (See quot.)

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 23 Adding unto the inke of a dove as much cleane washt flannell in quantitie, as may make her a reasonable casting. *Ibid.* Explan. Words, *Inke*, whether it be of Partridge, fowle, dones, or any other prey, is the necke from the head to the body. [Hence in later writers and dictis.; in some, as in Phillips 1706, spelt *ink*.]

Inken (iŋkən), a. Now rare. [f. INK sb.¹ + -EN⁴.] Of ink; written with ink. † *Inken divinity* (see quot. 1698).

1600 O. E. (M. SUTCLIFFE) *Repl. Libel* II. i. 5 Others call them Inken divinity, and account them no better then Matter of strife. 1698 *Christ Exalted* Ded. Aij b, A debauched Crew of this age, .. that call the Scriptures an Inken Divinity. 1893 *National Observer* 17 June 120/2 The inken curse was laid upon him; .. he was never happy without a pen and something to write upon.

Inkennel, variant of ENKENNEL v., *Obs.*

† **Inker**, *pron. Obs.* Forms: 1 inker, yncer, incyr, 3 iuker, incker (e), unker, *Orm.* junnkerr. [OE. *incer* of you two, (1) gen. dual of the second pers. pron. THOU; see INC: = Goth. *igqara*, ON. *ykkar*; (2) declinable possessive pronoun = Goth. *iggar*, ON. *ykkarr*. On the ME. *junnkerr*, *unker* see INC.]

1. As *genitive dual*: Of you two. *Either inker*, either of you two; *inker bapre*, of you both.

c 1050 *Martyrol.* in Cockayne *Shrine* 148 Vncer æ3ðer ofslýðð oðerne. .. and yncer wif beoð on anum dæge wudewan. c 1200 *ORMIN* 6183 All þatt 3ho 3eorneþw wipþ skill, To junnkerr bapre gode. c 1205 *LAV.* 32170 þat unker æider oðer Lunie swa his broðer. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 Swa þat inker eider heacsi wið oðer. c 1300 *Hawelok* 1882 Roberd! willam! hwære ar ye? Griþet eþer unker a god tre.

2. as *possess. pron.* Belonging to you two, your.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 29 Æfter geleafan incrum geweorde inc [c 1000 *AGS.* *Æfter incrum geleafan*; c 1160 *Ilotton Gosp.* Æfter yncre geleafen]. c 1200 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* x. 17 Biddað incerne God, þæt he aþrife þisne deap fram me. c 1205 *LAV.* 5102 Incker moder inc hateð. *Ibid.* 5623 Ich inckere freond wuorde.

Inker (iŋkər), sb. [f. INK v. + -ER¹.] One who or that which inks.

1. A telegraph-instrument which records the message in ink.

1882 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 2/1 Needle telegraphs, Morse inkers, sounders, and type printers. 1899 *Ibid.* 30 Mar. 5/5 An ordinary Morse inker, or tape-machine.

2. *Printing*. An inking-roller.

1884 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* (ed. 2) 469 Next set in their places the wavers and the inkers. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 203 The Marionette web .. with the inkers at the top and bottom. 1898 *Brit. Printer* XI. 281 Three or four inkers .. for distribution on table.

3. A mechanical drawing-pen.

Ink-horn. Forms: see INK sb.¹ [f. INK sb.¹ + HORN sb. 12; cf. obs. Du. *inkthorn*, *enkt-horen* (Kilian).]

1. A small portable vessel (originally made of a horn) for holding writing-ink: now seldom used. † *To smell of the ink-horn*, to be pedantic; *term of inkhorn* = *ink-horn term* 2 b.

138a WYCLIF *Ezek.* ix. 11 The man that .. hadde an enkhorn in his rigge. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 262/1 Inkehorne, atramentarium. 1463 *Mamm. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 229 Item, payd .. for a pener and a ynkorne, iij. d. 1474 *CANTON Chesse* 77 On his gurdal a pener and an ynk-horn. c 1570 *Pride & Lovel.* (1841) 30 Ne had they term of ink-borne ne of penne But plaine in speache. 1587 *GOLING De Mornay* xxvi. 395 Proclamations set forth in such a stile, .. smelling too much of the Inkehorne. 1687 T. BROWNE *Saints in Upwear Wks.* 1730 I. 75 Children don't use to come into the world with their ink-horns and pocket-books about them. 1733 LAOY B-2 in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 191 Two days ago I washed the mould out of my inkhorn, put fresh ink into it. c 1850 *Arab. Nis.* (Riddg.) 253 He drew from a little writing-case, some paper, a cut cane, and an ink-horn. 1879 MACLEAY *Celts* viii. 133 Literary apparatus, such as waxed tablets, styles, pens, and ink-horns.

2. *attrib.* a. † ink-horn fish, the ink-fish or cuttle-fish; † ink-horn mate, varlet contemptuous appellations for a scribbler.

1598 *Epulario* Hjb. To dresse an 'Inke horn fish, in Latine *Lollig.* 1635 *SWAN Spec. N.* (1670) 342 The Calamary. . . Some call him the Ink-horn fish. 1591 *SHAKS.* 1 *Men. V.* 11. 99 Ere that we will suffer such a Prince . . . To be disgraced by an 'Inke-horn Mate, Wee . . . will fight. 1890 *LAMM Elia Ser. 1. a Races Men.* Your sour parochial or state-gatherers, — those 'ink-horn varlets, who carry their want of welcome in their faces!

b. ink-horn term, a term of the literary language, a learned or bookish word; so also *ink-horn desire, language, word.* *arch.*

1543 *BALE Yet a Courte* 50 b. Soche are your Ynkehorne termes. 1589 *POTTERHAM Eng. Poetic* II. xlii. (Arb.) 130 Irreducible, irradiation, depopulation and such like, . . . which . . . were long time despised for inkehorne termes. 1589 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 51 Wherefore thought he had done it of an ink horn desire to be eloquent. 1633 *LISLE Afric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. (1638) 16 Faine to stuffe the text with such fustian, such inkehorne termes, as may seem to favour their parts. 1784 *HUTTON Bran New Work* 6 Inkborn words, to be honest, we know lie about. 1871 *LOWELL Study W.* (1886) 330 As if it were a spoken, and not merely an ink-horn language. 1872 *MINTO Eng. Prose Lit.* II. ii. 235 Inkborn words of Latin origin.

†Inkhornism. *Obs. rare.* [f. *prec.* + *-ISM.*] A learned or pedantic word or expression; an ink-horn term or phrase.

1597-8 *Br. Hall Sat.* l. viii. 12 Singing his love . . . In mightiest ink-hornismes he can thither wrest. 1611 *COTGR., Supergutter*, to overflow (an Inkhornism in Rabelais).

So **†Inkhornist**, one who uses ink-horn terms; a pedant. *Obs.*

1592 *G. HARVEY Pierre's Super.* 181, I have seldome read a more garish and pibald stile in any scribbling Inkhornist.

†Inkhornize, v. Obs. rare. [f. *as prec.* + *-IZE.*] *intr.* To use pedantic words. (Also, *to inkhornize it.*) *trans.* To treat to, or assail with, ink-horn terms. Hence **†Inkhornizing ppl. a.**; also **†Inkhornizer = INKHORNIST.**

1589 *Paphe w. Hatchet* Bivb. I know a foole that shall so inkhornize you with strange phrases, that you shall blush at your owne bodges. 1611 *COTGR., Pedantesque*, pedantically, inkhornizing, pedantically. *Ibid., Pedantiser*, to pedantize it, or play the Pedant; . . . also, to inkhornize it.

Inkindle, *obs.* variant of **ENKINDLE v.**

Inkinness (in'kinēs), *rare.* [f. *INKY a.* + *-NESS.*] The quality of being inky.

1611 *COTGR., Encrelle*, . . . inkinesse, or blacknesse. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 220 Contrasted with the pure white snow, their waters are black, even to inkyness.

Inking (in'king), *vbl. sb.* [f. *INK v.* + *-ING.*] The action of the verb **INK**; *spec.* the covering of type with ink preparatory to printing.

1818 *E. COWPER in Savage Dict. Print.* (1841) s.v. *Inking Apparatus*. The advantages of this mode of inking are considerable. 1833 *J. HOLLAND Manuf. Metal* II. 233 It [a printing machine] was found to be too complicated; the inking was defective. 1872 *Daily News* 18 June 5/1 The rendering or the inking of a reputation. 1884 *Leeds Mercury* Wkly. Suppl. 15 Nov. 1/1 He succeeded in combining a press with mechanical instead of manual methods of inking.

b. attrib. or Comb., chiefly in terms relating to printing, or to those parts of the printing-machine concerned in the process of inking the type, as *inking-apparatus, -ball, -cylinder, -disk, -pad, -power, -roller, -slab, -table, -trough.* (Cf. *INK sb.* 4.)

1595 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 306 Two . . . systems of 'inking apparatus, . . . adapted to ink their respective forms of types. 1890 *W. J. GORDON Foundry* 190 In 1815 Forster had found the Staffordshire potters dabbling on their patterns with lumps of glue and treacle. He took the mixture and made it into 'inking-balls. 1790 *NICHOLSON Specif. Patent*, A is the printing-cylinder . . . and B is the 'inking-cylinder, with its distributing-rollers. 1851 *Illustr. Exhib.* 491 An apparatus similar to the inking cylinder of the platen machine. 1876 *PREECE & SIEWRIGHT Telegraphy* 71 The position of the 'inking disc, with respect to the paper and armature. 1892 *SOUTHWARD Pract. Print.* (ed. 4) 425 The 'Minerva' has its inking disc in two parts. 1790 *NICHOLSON Specif. Patent*, The lever . . . raises the 'inking-piece, which applies itself against one of the distributing-rollers. *Ibid.*, B is the 'inking-roller. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1188/1 The diagonal arrangement of the inking-roller, . . . is described in Applegath's English patent, 1823. 1841 *Chambers' Inform.* 636/2 The type-carriage and 'inking-tables have a reciprocating motion. 1851-3 *TOMLINSON Cycl. Arts in Penny Cycl.* and Suppl. (1858) 538, 1 As the inking-table . . . passes the dactor-roller, it receives from it a coating of ink.

Inkily, variant of **INCREDULY adv.**

Inkish (in'kif), *a. rare.* [f. *INK sb.* 1 + *-ISH.*] Somewhat inky; blackish.

1670 *H. STUBBS Plus Ultra* 95 To pursue the Circulation of the blood there by the injecting of Inkish liquor. 1815 *W. H. IRELAND Scribblemania* 242 Greeting each imp in his true inkish plight.

Inkle (in'kl), *sb.* Now rare. Forms: 6 ync-(h)ull, ynkell, ynkla, 6-7 yunkle, inkle, 6-inkle, inkle. [Derivation not ascertained.]

Du. *enkel*, formerly *enckel*, *inckel* 'single', is suggested by the sound, and it is quite conceivable that this might be applied to a 'narrow' or 'inferior' tape; but historical evidence is wanting. Identity of origin with *ingle* (as conjectured by some) is out of the question.]

1. A kind of linen tape, formerly much used for various purposes,

1541 *Yatton Church-w. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 155 For a pece of brode yncull for gyrdyllys. v. 1. 1546 *Ibid.* 159 For whyte yncbull to make amys. . . 1567 *HARNAN Caveat* 65 With baskets . . . on their arms, where in they have laces, pynnes, nedles, white ynkell. 1616 *BRAUM & FL. Scoryf. Lady v.*

iii, My wife is learning now Sir, to weave inkle. 1673 *Rav Journ. Low C.* (1738) I. 41 Here we noted an engine or wheel for the weaving of inkle and tape. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2157/4 Lost, . . . a parcel of Papers, . . . wrapt and bound about with Red Inkle. 1781 *W. HAARON Antig. Stamford* (1785) II. 438 His shoes were . . . ty'd with strings of a purple colour, . . . but whether ribbon, or inkle I know not. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss., Inkle*, an inferior kind of tape. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss., Inkle*, a narrow linen fabric, or kind of tape, formerly used for shoe-ties, apron-strings, and the like.

†**b. A piece, or variety, of inkle.** *Obs.*

1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* I. (1617) 58 Take an Inkle or Ribband, and measure the Foale when hee is new foaled. 1610 — *Masterp.* II. iii. 399 Either stitch them together, or with a broad inkle bind them vp. 1611 *SHAKS. Winter's T.* IV. iv. 208 Hee hath Ribbons of all the colours i'th Rainebow; Points, . . . Inckles, Caddyssees, Cambricks, Lawnes. 1639 *T. DE GREY Compl. Horsem.* 141 With an inkle or filitting bind the hough. 1733 *P. LINDSAY Interest Scot.* 201 They buy up large Quantities of our fine Linen Yarn, . . . Yarn of a coarser Staple . . . for Warp to their wrought Inckles, Fustians and Linsywolsies.

2. The linen thread or yarn from which inkle is manufactured; usually *unwrought inkle*.

1545 *Rates Custom-ho.* b.v.b. Inkle the hundreth pounde ynwrought. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 361, ij ounces of cotton silk iij. — ij ounces of fyne ynkell vjd. 1583 *Rates Custom-ho.* C.vij. Inkle ynwrought called white thred single or double. 1608 *SHAKS. Per. v. Chor.* 8 Marina . . . with her needl composes Nature's own shape, of bud, bird, branch, or berry . . . Her inkle, silk, twin with the rubied cherry. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5240/3 Unwrought Inkle Imported into this Kingdom. 1813 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 252/1 Ribbons made of silk mixed with Inkle or cotton. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1188/1 Spinel is bleached yarn for the manufacture of the tape, and is known as unwrought inkle. 1879 *Spous' Encycl. Manuf.* I. 590 The majority [of wicks] consist of inkle, a fine flax yarn.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *inkle-house, -loom, -maker, -manufacture, -manufacturer, -points, -roll, -string, -wares*; also **†inkle-beggar**, a beggar who sells tape, etc.; **inkle-eloquence**, ?tawdry, shoddy rhetoric; **inkle-weaver**, a weaver of inkle or linen tape; whence the phrase *as great (or thick) as inkle-weavers*, extremely intimate (see quot. 1788).

1616 *T. ADAMS Div. Herbal* Wks. 1862 II. 437 From the courtier to the carter, from the lady to the 'inkle-beggar, there is this excess. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 453, I have seen a powdered coxcomb of this gawdy make . . . flatter himself with the power of his 'inkle eloquence. 1845 *New Stat. Acc. Scotl.* VI. 157 In 1732 Mr. Harvey brought away from Haerlem two 'inkle-wools. a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Cannikin*, . . . as great as Cup and Cann; or as great as two 'Inkle-makers. 1805 *FOSVYTH Beauties Scotl.* II. 128 Ten tons of linen yarn have been annually consumed in the 'inkle manufacture. 1771 *SNOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 3 Sept., Mr. McClellan, a rich 'inkle-manufacturer. 1603 *Manch. Crt. Lett Rec.* (1885) II. 189 For sale of sackcloth, 'inkle-points, Gartering, Threeds, Buttons and oth' Small wares. 1583 *Rates Custom-ho.* C.vij. 'Inkle roles the dosen peeces. 1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* I. xxxiii. 65 Tye vp his eares with a soft 'inkle string. 1845 *New Stat. Acc. Scotl.* VI. 157 Glasgow was the first place in Britain where 'inkle wares were manufactured. 1691 *T. BROWNE Reasons Mr. Bays changing Relig.* (ed. 2) 15 The 'Inkle-weavers . . . the dealers in Ribbons. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Convers.* I. 105 She and you were as great as two Inkle-weavers. 1788 *COWPER Let.* 6 May, Wks. 1836 VI. 153 When people are intimate, we say they are as great as two inkle-weavers . . . inkle-weavers contract intimacies with each other sooner than other people on account of their juxtaposition in weaving of inkle [the inkle-wools being so narrow and close together]. 1874 *Mrs. H. WOOD Mast. Greylands* xxxiii. 389 My relatives . . . and the Greylands' Rest people used to be as thick as inkle-weavers.

Inkle (in'kl), *v. rare.* Also 4 inkle. [Origin unascertained: cf. **INKLING.**]

†**1. trans.** To utter or communicate in an undertone or whisper, to hint, give a hint of. *Obs.* In quot. 'to inkle the truth', (parenthetically) = to mention or tell the truth, 'sooth to say'.

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 616 A bren brasen borde brings hee soone, Alisaunder in iury, too inkle pe bruthre.

2. *dia.* To get an inkling or notion (of).

[In this sense app. a back-formation from **INKLING** 3, 4.] 1866 *BLACKMORE Cradock Novell* xxix. (1883) 153 His marriage settlement and its effects, they could only inkle of. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss., Inkle*, 1. To form notions, guesses or projects. . . 2. To form wishes or inclinations . . . for this or that gratification, to wit. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* lii. (1879) 340 She inkled what it was.

Inkless (in'klēs), *a.* [f. *INK sb.* 1 + *-LESS.*] Without ink.

1811 *BYRON Hints fr. Hor.* 599 My inkless pen Shall never blunt its edge. 1899 *Erit. Printer* XII. 231 Several printers have arranged to have machines fitted for electrical inkless printing.

†**Inkleth.** *Obs. rare*—1. = next.

1568 *LD. SCROPE in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. II. 240 She myght get into France, and that wold hardly be done yf my L. of Murraye have a former ynkleth of her departure thither.

Inkling (in'klin), *vbl. sb.* Forms: (5) nyngkling, 6 ink(e)-, iuck(e)-, ynk(e)-, inc-, ync-, ing-, 6-7 inckling, 6- inking. [f. *INKLE v.* + *-ING.*]

1. Mentioning in an undertone; a faint or slight mention, report, or rumour; chiefly in phrase to *hear an inkling (of something)*. *Obs. exc. dial.* (In the first quot. it was the sound of his own name in a whispered communication that Alexander caught.) a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2968 [Alexander] Herd a nyngkling

of his name, & naytis him to ryse, Buskis him vp at a braide, & fra be burde ryssys. 1533 *MORE Apol.* xxi. Wks. 881/2 The tother had heard an inking whiche yet he believed not, that this man was not much afore hande. 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. IV* 25 He was thither come . . . before the confederates heard any inkyling of his marching forward. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 11 There was an ynking, that it wold not be long er you came. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* vi. xxv. 235 They had scarcely heard any inking or rumour of hostility. 1658 *PHILLIPS, An Inking of a matter*, a small rumour or report, as it were a tinkling, or little sound. a 1665 *J. GOODWIN Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 211 They had not so much as heard the least inking of those blessed tidings. 1755 *JOHNSON s.v.*, This word is derived by Skinner, from *inklincken*, to sound within. This sense is still retained in Scotland: as, I heard not an inking. [So also in mod. Sc.]

2. A hint, a slight intimation, or suggestion; usually to *give (one) an inkling (of something)*.

1513 *MORE Rich. III.* Wks. 38/1 Whyther hee . . . knewe that hee suche thynge purposed, or otherwyse had anye inkyngye thereof. 1529 — *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 191/1 But I put case now y'e had an inking or els a playne warning, y' some of them were bys enemies. 1543 *UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxiii. 110 Geuyng an inkyng of his second cummyng. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasm. Par. Thess.* 1 Signifying vnto them as it were with priue ynclinges, that there were some among them, whiche were not yet altogether pure. 1553 *BRENDE O. Curtius* Qj. To the entente no inkyngs shoulde appeare of this newe counsaile, he caused it to be proclaimed that the armie shoulde set forwardes the next daye. 1571 *CAMPION Hist. Irel.* II. x. (1633) 133, I have said enough, especially to a learned government, to whom an inking were sufficient. 1650 *HOWELL Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 77 There were many papers . . . wherein there were inkings given. 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* 287, I have received from this good truth-teller this one inking further. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* II. 341, I have had some Inking given me, that you might, if you pleased, augment that Estate. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* xiii. v. (1872) V. 61 If the least inking of it ooze out, he shall have right to deny it.

†**b. An intimation given by a wink or nod.** *Obs. rare.*

1598 *FLORIO, Cenzo*, a nod, a becke or signe or a glance or touch at any thing, an inking. *Ibid., Fare d'occhio*, to winke vpon one, to giue a signe with the eyes, to giue an inking.

3. A hint or slight intimation received; hence, a slight or vague knowledge or notion, however acquired; a suspicion; esp. in phrase to *have, get an inkling (of something)*.

1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 73 He by gesse had got an inkyng Of hir hoord. 1604 *T. WRIGHT Passions* IV. § 4. 121 Our memorie is such, that if it conceiue but an inking of any matter . . . our understanding followeth it. 1627 *SANDERSON 12 Sermon* (1637) 518 Never had . . . so much as the least inking of the Doctrine of Salvation. 1755 *J. G. COOPER in World* No. 110 ¶ 9 The government . . . begins to entertain an idea, or, as the vulgar phrase it, to have an inking of the matter. 1765 *FOOTE Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 17 If he gets but an inking, but the slightest suspicion, our project is marr'd. 1846 *J. W. CROKER in C. Papers* 10 July (1884), Not one of them had the least inking of the kind of speech he was about to make. 1852 *H. ROGERS Ecl. Faith* (1853) 285 To transform a dim inking of a truth into an intelligent, vital, conscious recognition of it.

†**b. A suspicion of or against a person.** *Obs. rare.*

1620 *SHELTON Quix.* III. i. 5 The Chaplain told him, the Rector had an Inking against him. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. xxxviii. 103 By this time they had some inking of the lord Robert Dudley.

†**c. ? A vague hope or notion of doing something.**

1804 *W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev.* II. 235 Antijacobinism had . . . still some gay hopes to gamble upon, still some inking to turn up a king.

4. *dia.* An inclination, slight desire. [app. influenced by *inclīne*, or *F. enclin.*]

1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss., Inking*, a desire. N[orth]. 1807 *SOUTHEY in Robbards Mem. W. Taylor* II. 202, I feel inkings to address an ode to the people of Liverpool. 1824 — *Lett.* (1856) III. 436, I have still an inking for the west. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss., Inking*, *Inking*, a desire. 1828 *Craven Dial., Inking*, a desire. 'Ive an inking to gang to t' fair to-morn'. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Inkin*, a wish or desire.

†**Ink-molyne.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *INK sb.* 2 + *moline* (cf. *FER-DE-MOLINE*) = *F. moulin* a mill.] = **INK sb. 2.**

1572 *BOSSEWELL Armorie* II. 115 b, He beareth Argent, a Cheuron de Ermines, betweene three Inkes molyne crusule botonie. 1611 *COTGR., Anille*, . . . in Blazon; an ink-molyne.

Inkneed (in'nfēd, -nēd), *a.* [f. *IN adv.* 13 + *KNEE sb.* + *-ED* 2.] Having the legs bent inwards at the knees.

1724 *Auld Rob Morris in Ramsay's Teat.* Misc. (1733) I. 63 He's out-shin'd, in-kneed-d and ringle-ey'd too. 1741 *A. MORRO Anat.* (ed. 3) 277 Weak rickety Children become inkneed. 1836-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* II. 168/1 Women . . . are naturally more in-kneed than men.

†**Inkni't, v. Obs. rare—1. [f. *IN-1* + *KNIT v.*] *trans.* To knit up, draw close together.**

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* III. 1039 (1088) Ther with be sorwe so his herte shette That . . . every spirit his vigour yn-knette [v.rr. inknette, inkni't] So bey astoned & oppressed were.

Inknot (in'npōt), *v. rare.* Also 7 en-. [f. *IN-1* + *KNOT v.*] *trans. a.* To include in or with a knot; to tie in. *b.* = **INNODATE v.**

1611 *FLORIO, Incapfiare*, to enknot, to ensnare. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* III. xiii. 131 John Stafford Archbishop of Canterbury . . . inknotteth that Priest in the greater excommunication that should consecrate *Poculum stannum*. 1879 *J. D. LONG Æneid* v. 359 The rest [of the wounded snake] Retarded by the wound, delays it there Inknotting knots and twisting round itself.

† **Inknow**, *v.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [*f.* IN-1 + KNOW *v.*, after *L. innōtescere*.] *trans.* To take knowledge of.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxliii. 3 Laverd, whilk es man, for þou in-knew [*L. innōtūst*] him?

Inkpot (ɪŋkˈpɒt). [*INK* sb.¹]

1. A small pot for holding writing-ink.

1553 [see 2]. 1590 *LODGE Euphues's Gold*. Leg. (1592) Hiv, They only have their humours in their ink-pot. 1740 *SWIFT Wks.* (1778) XI. 396, I bequeath to Deane Swift Esq; my large silver standish, consisting of a large silver plate, an ink-pot, a sand-box [etc.]. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 393, I am not afraid of falling into my inkpot.

2. *attrib.* inkpot term = ink-horn term (see INK-HORN 2 b).

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 156 A very Caulf that .. thought by his yuke pot termes to get a good Parsonage. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* iv. ii. 147 To vse .. Poetical phrases in prose, or inke-pot termes smelleth of affectation.

Inkshed (ɪŋkˈʃed), *humorous*. [*f.* INK sb.¹ + -shed, after BLOODSHED.] The shedding or spilling of ink; consumption or waste of ink in writing.

1672 *MARVELL Rel. Transp.* Wks. 1776 II. 58 To spare mine own pains, and prevent ink-shed [etc.]. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* III. iii. 94 But to avoid more Ink-shed in these Tales of Blood-shed, let's fall on some that are of a Jocular Humour. 1759 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* II. ii. Terrible battles, yclept logomachies, have they occasioned and perpetuated with so much gall and ink-shed. 1850 *CARLYLE Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. 17 With no bloodshed .. but with immense beershed and inkshed.

Inkstand (ɪŋkˈstænd). A stand for holding one or more ink-bottles or ink-glasses (often with a tray or rests for pens, etc.); sometimes applied to an inkpot.

1773 *Lond. Chron.* 7 Sept. 248/3 [In a list of articles made at Sohol. 1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 43/2 The ink-stand was near Bollakey Doss: he dipt his seal on the cushion, and sealed the bond. 1801 *MASON, Inkstand*, an utensil for holding an ink-glass and appendages. 1806-7 J. BEESFORD *Miseries Hum.* Life (1806) VI. 116 It seems as if a spider had dropped into the ink-stand and then crawled all over the paper. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* v. An inkstand with no ink and the stump of one pen. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 69 Ink dries up quickly in a wide-mouthed inkstand.

† **Ink-standish**. Obs. [*f.* INK sb.¹ + STANDISH (= stand-dish).] An inkstand.

c 1730 *SAVAGE Author to be let* Pref. § 7 Dick's pen, so often dipped in an ink-standish. 1756 *WATSON in Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 508 In this same place was dug up an ink-standish, with some of the ink. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* xxxii. She .. seemed unable .. to dip it in the massive silver ink-standish, which stood full before her. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* xxvi. His lordship then desired me to hand him the paper and inkstandish.

Inkster. *nonce-wd.* [*f.* INK *v.* or sb.¹ + -STER.] A scribbler, an inferior writer.

1860 *RADE Eighth Commandm.* 343 These inksters are the enemies not only of the country but of the human race.

Inky (ɪŋki), *a.* Also 6 inkie, 7 inkie. [*f.* INK sb.¹ + -Y.]

1. Of or pertaining to ink; written with ink; using ink; literary. † *Inky divinity*: cf. INKEN.

1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 61 Ouer-masted by some thoughts, I yielded an inkie tribute unto them. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* II. i. 64 England .. is now bound in with shame, With Inky blotches, and rotten Parchment bonds. 1610 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 537 The Scripture read or preached is a dead Letter, Inkie Divinity. a 1688 *CUDWORTH Immut. Mor.* (1731) 185 He will see Heaven, Earth, Sun .. in those Inky Delineations. 1858 *HOOG Life Shelley* II. 163, I enlisted with a special pleader, and fought manfully under his inky banners. 1883 *BLACK Skandon Bells* vii. You haven't been brought up in libraries and inky dens all your life.

2. Abounding with ink, full of ink.

1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. v. 87 Th' inky Cuttles, and the Many-feet.

3. As black as ink; extremely black or dark.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 55 The Moone had .. a blacke inky hood embaying her bright head. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* III. v. 46 Your inkie browes, your blacke silke haire. 1709 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 131 ¶ 9 He took up a little Cruet that was filled with a kind of Inky Juice. 1795 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Pinthariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 178 Eternal foe of inky night. 1880 *HAUGHTON Phys. Geog.* v. 235 The largest river in the world takes its most remote origin .. in a little inky tarn. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 337 Cautiously probing .. the inky, oozy depths in front of him.

4. Of taste, etc.: Resembling that of ink.

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 325 It has a strong astringent and inky taste.

5. Stained with ink.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Inky*, blotted with ink. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xx. One of the gentlemen, in a brown coat and brass buttons, inky drabs, and bluchers. 1894 *HALL CANINE Manxman* v. ii. 285 The fingers of his right hand were then inky up to the first joint.

6. *Comb.*, as inky-black, -looking adjs.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 649 The discharge is sometimes inky-black. 1875 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 86 Small inky-looking clouds foretell rain.

Inlace, Inlack, var. ENLACE, INLAIK.

† **Inlagary**. Obs. [*ad. med. L. inlagaria* (AF. *inlagerie*), *f.* ME. *inlase* INLAW: see -ARY 1.] The restitution of an outlaw to the benefit and protection of the law; = INLAWRY.

[c 1250 *BRACON* III. II. xiv. *Inlagaria*. 1292 *BRITTON* I. xiv. § 1 *Inlagerie* deit a plusours etres graunté de dreit.] 1607 VOL. V.

COWELL Interpr., Inlagary (Inlagatio), is a restitution of one outlawed to .. the benefit or estate of a subject.

† **Inlagation**. Obs. [*ad. med. L. inlagationem*, *n.* of action *f. inlagā-re* to INLAW.] = prec.

1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1708 *Termes de la Ley, Inlagary or Inlagation*, is a Restitution of one outlawed to the King's Protection, or to the benefit and condition of a Subject.

Inlaid (ɪnˈleɪd, ɪnˈleɪd), *pl. a.* [*f.* INLAY *v.* + -ED 1; see also *lay* in LAY *v.*]

† 1. Laid in, placed or situated within; implanted, fixed within. Obs.

1606 *Proc. agst. Late Trailors* 70 His bowels and inlayed parts taken out and burnt. 1612 *FLORIO, Imposito*, in-laid, put in. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* IV. vi. (1647) 178 The inveterate and inlaid hatred (not to be washed off) they bear to the Latines. 1660 — *Mist Contempl.* (1841) 174 The warmth of the maid was inlaid, and equally diffused through the whole body.

2. Laid or embedded in the surface of a thing, esp. as decorative material in a ground work; ornamented with inserted materials.

1598 *FLORIO, Vermiculate*, wrought with checker work .. in-laid work. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 493 Marquetry and other inlaid works. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 63 The palace is magnificent, abounding with .. tables of inlaid marble. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 332 A kind of inlaid work similar to our Tondbruge here is made in Persia.

fig. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* IV. 19 Of all the in-laid Iles her Soueraigne Seuerne keeps, That bathe their amorous breasts within her secret Deepes.

3. *dial.* and *slang.* (See *quots.*)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Inlayed*, well inlayed, at ease in his Fortune, or full of Money. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Inlaid*, provided with, laid up in store. 'We're weel inlaid for coals'.

Inlaid (ɪnˈleɪd, -læd), *sb. Sc.* Also 6 inlaid, 7-8 inlaid, 6- inlake. [*f.* IN-1 + LAIK, *Sc.* form of LACK sb.: cf. next.] Lack, want; deficiency; failure.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxiv. 54 The maltman sais, 'I God forsak .. Gif ony bettir malt may be, And of this kill I half inlaid.' 1562 *WINSET Cert. Tractates* I. Wks. 1888 I. 5 Hes not many throw inlaid of techement .. mys-knawin their deuty? 1571 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* c. 38 That all persones .. after the decease, decay or inlaid of their said superiours, hald, and sall hald their fewes .. of our Sovereigne Lord. a 1578 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 14 The king was nocht sufficient to governe the realm for inlaid of aige. 1635 D. *DICKSON Expl. Heb.* viii. 10 The inlacks, or defects, of repentance and fayth. 1720 *WODROW Life R. Bruce* (1843) 27 Through impunity and inlack of justice.

Inlaik, *v. Sc.* Also 6 inlaik, (7 enlake), 6- inlake. [*f.* IN-1 + LAIK, *Sc.* form of LACK *v.*]

1. *intr.* To lack, to be wanting or deficient; to fail.

1533 *BELLENDEEN Livy* I. (1822) 34 Thairfore inlakit xi dayis and vi horis to complete the hail year. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 191 All the victual [that] was the hous within, Inlakit fast. 1563-7 *BUCHANAN Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 10 Geif the principal inlake, the universitie, sal .. cheiss .. four .. personis to that office. 1637-50 *ROW Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 196 That none of his sheep should be inlaking. 1820 *BLACKW. Mag.* VI. 669 At every word of the grace it [a cup] inlaked an inch.

b. To fail through death; to decrease.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 333 It might happen the witness to decels or inlake. a 1651 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 244, I sall enlake of my present disease. 1785 *Yrnl. fr. Lond.* in *R. Forbes Poems Buchan Dial.* 7 (Jam.), I was fey'd that she had taen the wytenon-fa, an' inlakit afore supper.

2. *trans.* To lack (something requisite for completeness or sufficiency); to be wanting or deficient in; also *absol.*

a 1578 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 19 We inlake na thing bot hardiment and curraig. 1568 *SKYNE The Pest* (1860) 15 The patient baird without rest, and ressonne inlake and sleip. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 138 Our horse, that are inlacking onlie nyme of our number. a 1774 *FERGUSON Election Poems* (1845) 42 The gowd that inlakes half-a-crown.

Hence **Inlaking** *vb.* *sb.* = INLAIK *sb.*

a 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 191 Thaj .. concluded, that for inlaking of justice within this realm, necessar it wes to cheis an regent. 1595 *DUNCAN App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Defectus*, inlaking.

Inlake, *v.* rare⁻¹. [*f.* IN-1 or 2 + LAKE *sb.*] *trans.* To convert into a lake.

1826 E. *IAVING Babylon* II. vii. 178 The princes of the east, for whose coming Euphrates hath inlaked her mighty stream.

Inlamb (ɪnˈlæm), *a.* [*attrib.* use of phrase *in lamb*: cf. INCALF.] Of a ewe: With lamb; pregnant. (*In rural use.*)

1556 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 155 note, An inlamb shepe. 1807 *Gainsb. News* 23 Mar. 170 lambed and inlamb ewes.

† **Inlance**, *v.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [*f.* IN-1 or 2 + LANCE *v.*] *intr.* To thrust a lance.

c 1450 *LONELICH Grail* xiii. 893 Vnder his hawberk Inlanced he Thorough the body.

Inland (ɪnˈlænd, ɪnˈlænd), *sb., a., and adv.* [*f.* IN *adv.* 12 d + LAND *sb.*]

A. sb.

1. The inner part of an estate, fental manor, or farm. † *a.* In OE. and fental tenure, the land around the mansion occupied by the owner or cultivated for his use, not held by any tenant (cf. *DEMESNE* 3). *b. Sc.* Land cultivated as infield: = *infield land*; see INFIELD.

904 in *Earle Land Charters* (1888) 161 All ðæt inn lond

belizeð an dic utane. c 1000 *Law of Edgar* II. c. 1 *Æððer* 3e of bezenes in-lande 3e of geneat-lande. 1235-52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 134 Idem Persona habet de la Inland iijior acras terre. 1437 in *Kennett Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 324 [Thomas Bilyngdon quitted .. all right to any common in the pasture or] 'inlandys' [of the said Edmund]. 1473 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 24 He sall have .. vj acris of corne land of Inland, and ij acris of meadow at þe side. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 373 note, The house and inland; all, in short, that is surrounded and bounded by a hedge or fence.

2. *sing.* and *pl.* The interior part of a country, the parts remote from the sea or the borders. † Formerly, also, the inlying districts near the capital and centres of population, as opposed to the remote or outlying wild parts; in Scotch use, also, the mainland as distinct from the outlying isles; = IN-COUNTRY.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 158 To God thay ar als deir As ony in the inland heir. *Ibid.* 173 That as weil thay of Myynie Gof .. As .. the burghis and Inlandis men. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* I. ii. 142 They of those Marches .. Shall be a Wall sufficient to defend Our inland from the pilfering Borderers. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* II. (1628) 39 *marg.*, Sea costs more of old time inhabited then the inlandis. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iv. § 25 Those Flemmings .. were now by the King .. removed into Wales .. to disburden his Inland of such guests. 1651 *WITTIE tr. Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. xxxviii. 362 Others that have travelled through the inland of India, doe make no mention of any such creature. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 423 The rest were all Farr to the inland retir'd, about the walls of Pandemonium. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 236 The Inland appears to consist of a brown barren Rock. 1842 *LYTTON Zanoni* IV. viii. The rich inlandis of the island.

B. adj. (*attrib.* use of the *sb.*: hence formerly sometimes hyphenated to the following word).

1. Of or pertaining to the interior part of a country or region; remote from the sea or the border.

Inland sea, a large body of salt water, entirely or nearly severed from the ocean: applied also to large lakes.

1557 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. lix. 447 Whereunto the said inland-men may be induced, seeing the other go forth to adventure their lives for their defence. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. vi. 10 This wide Inland sea, that height .. the Idle lake. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 50 The Fifth of Gades .. whereas the Atlantic Ocean breaking in, is spread into the Inland and Mediterranean seas. 1652-62 *HEVLIN Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 54 All the Inland Towns in this large Estate. 1670 *EACHARO Cont. Clergy* 47 Although such a sermon may possibly do some good in a coast-town, yet .. in an inland-parish, it will do no more than Syriack or Arabick. 1673 *TEMPLE Obs. United Prov.* IV. 134 The Mariners or Schippers, who supply their Ships and Inland-Boats. 1792 *GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 37 Companies for the improvement of our inland navigation. 1879 *McCARTHY Own Times* II. xxv. 221 A few generations ago Russia was literally an inland state.

† *b.* Having the refinement characteristic of the inlying districts of a country. Obs.

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* III. ii. 363 An olde religious Vnckle of mine .. who was in his youth an inland man, one that knew Courtship too well.

2. Carried on or operating within the limits of a country. Opposed to *foreign*, as in *inland trade*, *inland bill of exchange*.

Inland duty, a duty on inland trade or inland transactions, as the excise and stamp duties. *Inland revenue*, the part of the national revenue consisting of taxes and inland duties.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 75 They cannot spare the corne of the innelonde growthe to be carryed out, for feare of a famyne in these parties. 1682 *SCARLETT Exchanges* 15 The Bill must be paid in the same Sort & Species of Monyes, that the Remitter paid to the Drawer for the Value .. these are usually Inland Bills. a 1745 *SWIFT (J.)*, A pamphlet printed in England for a general excise or inland duty. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. Intro. 3 Our complete Tradesman ought to understand all the inland trade of England. 1849 *FREESSE Comm. Class-bk.* 23 Bills of exchange are either *Inland bills*, or *Foreign bills*. *Inland bills* of exchange, are those which are drawn from one place in a country on another place in the same country, in both of which the same kinds of monies are current .. or, drawn by one person on another person in the same place. 1849 *Act 12 & 13 Vict.* c. 1 § 1 From and after the passing of this Act the several Persons .. now being Commissioners of Excise and Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes respectively shall .. become and be One Consolidated Board of Commissioners, and be called 'The Commissioners of Inland Revenue'. 1895 *Whitaker's Almanack* 164 Inland Revenue Offices, Somerset House. *Ibid.* 165 The Government Laboratory (Inland Revenue Branch). *Mod.* An illicit distillery discovered by the inland revenue officers.

C. adv. In or towards the interior or heart of a country, as opposed (*a*) to the coast or border, (*b*) to wild outlying districts.

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* II. vii. 96 Vet am I in-land bred, And know some noutrure. 1784 *COOK 3rd Voy.* III. xiii. II. 260 The snow on the rising grounds was thinner spread; and farther inland, there was no appearance of any. 1803-6 *WOODSW. Intimations* IX, In a season of calm weather, Though inland far we be, Our Souls have sight of that immortal sea. 1855 *KINGSLEY Heroes* I. IV. (1868) 48 Perseus feared to go inland, but flew along the shore above the sea.

† **Inlanded**, *a.* Obs. rare. [*f.* prec. + -ED 1.] Situated in or toward the centre of a land: the opposite of *outlying*.

1611 *SPEED Theat. Gt. Brit.* x. (1614) 19/1 This [Devonshire] .. being more inlanded hath more commodious havens for shippings entercourse.

Inlander (ɪnˈlændər), [*f.* as prec. + -ER 1.] One who dwells in the interior of a country; an inland inhabitant.

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 794 They .. attempt to

possesse themselves of . . . the utmost part of the land from out of the Inlanders hands. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vi. l. 274 The same name [*Aborigines*] is also given unto the Inlanders or Midland inhabitants of this Island by Caesar. 1867 *ATWATER Logic* 174 If an inlander coming to the sea, observed the phenomenon of the tide.

Inlandish (inlændiʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.]

1. Produced in the land itself; home, domestic, native; opposed to *outlandish*. *Obs.*

1657 *REVE God's Plea* (T.), Thou art all for inlandish meat, and outlandish sawces.

2. Of or pertaining to the interior of a country; of an inland nature or character.

1849 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 623 Some other of your outlandish, or inlandish, Lowland or Highland Counties. 1891 *Spectator* 18 July, The great lakes have helped Chicago, and . . . the fact that they require from the populations that surround them all the seafaring qualities of the English race, will prevent its inhabitants from becoming too inlandish in their habits.

† **Inlap**, *v.* *Obs.* In 4 *inwappen*. [f. IN-1 + ME. (*wappen*) to LAP; rendering L. *involvere*, *implicare*.] *trans.* To enwrap, enfold, involve.

1382 *Wyclif Ezek.* l. 4 A wynde of tempest . . . cam fro the north, and a grete cloude, and fyre inwappynge [1388 *wappynge* in; L. *involvere*]. — 2 *Tim.* ii. 4 No man holdinge knyghthod to God, inwappith him self with worldli nedis. 1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* 100 He allone me holly refrechys & inlappis þat my mynde allone byrnyngly has desyryd.

† **Inlapidate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [f. IN-2 + L. *lapid-em* stone + -ATE3. Cf. LAPIDATE.] *trans.* To convert into stone, petrify.

1646 *Bacon Sylva* § 85 There are some Naturall Spring-Waters that will Inlapidate Wood.

Inlard, variant of ENLAND *v.*, *Obs.*

Inlarge, -ment, etc., *obs. var.* ENLARGE, etc.

Inlasse, *obs. form* of UNLESS.

† **Inlast**, *g.* *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 -ando. [f. IN-2 + LASTING *ppl. a.*] Lasting on, everlasting. c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 3 This name Ihesu . . . gyffes inlastande ryste.

Inlate, *obs. form* of INLET.

Inlaw (inlɔ), *sb.* *Hist.* Forms: 3 *inlawe*, *inlawhe*, 7 *inlawh*, *inlawgh*, 9 *inlaw*. [ME. *inlawe*, f. IN-1 + *lawe* LAW, after *utlage* outlaw: cf. next.] One who is within the domain and protection of the law: opp. to *outlaw*.

c 1350 *Gloss. Law Terms in Rel. Ant.* l. 33 *Inlawe*, suggest à la loi le rei. c 1350 *BRACON* iii. li. xi, Non est sub lege l. e. Anglice *Inlawhe*. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Inlawgh* . . . significeth him that is in some frank pledge. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* iii. iii, I have the king's grace, and the inlaw's right.

Inlaw (inlɔ), *v.* *Hist.* Forms: 1 *inlawian*, 5 *inlawe*, 7 -*inlaw*. [OE. *inlawian*, f. IN-1 + *lagu* LAW: cf. *utlagian* to outlaw.] *trans.* To bring within the authority and protection of the law, to reverse the outlawry of (a person).

c 1000 *Laus of Ethelred* viii. c. 2 Þæt he his ægennæ wer 3e sylle þam cýnnige and Criste, and mid þam hīne sylle inlawize to bote. a 1066 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1050 (MS. C.) *He on bysum 3ere . . . man 3e inlawode Swegen eorl.* c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7995 *Inlawde* he was at this 3ere ende. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 1961 To Inlawe. 1622 *Bacon Hen. VII.* 12 It should be a great incongruities to have them to make Lawes, who themselves were not Inlawed. 1671 *F. PHILLIPS Reg. Necess.* 265 If any of the Kings Servants should at any time be so indirectly and unduly outlawed, he may by the favour of their Royal Master be inlawed and restored to the benefit and protection of Him and his Laws. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* v. xxiv. 407 When Edward was to be chosen, when Godwine was to be inlawed, the nation asserted its dormant right. 1898 J. T. FOWLER *Durham Cathedral* 30 Carleph was exiled by William Rufus in 1088, but inlawed in 1091.

Hence **Inlawing** *vb.* *sb.*

1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ii. § 2.65 The scandalous inlawing of such a criminal.

-in-law. [f. IN *prep.* + LAW *sb.*] A phrase appended to names of relationship, as *father*, *mother*, *brother*, *sister*, *son*, etc., to indicate that the relationship is not by nature, but in the eye of the Canon Law, with reference to the degrees of affinity within which marriage is prohibited. These forms can be traced back to the 14th c.: see BROTHER-IN-LAW. Formerly *-in-law* was also used to designate those relationships which are now expressed by *step*, e.g. *son-in-law* = *step-son*, *father-in-law* = *step-father*; this, though still locally or vulgarly current, is now generally considered a misuse.

In recent colloquial or journalistic phraseology, *-in-law* has been humorously used to designate any relative so connected. Hence **In-lawry**, the position of an 'in-law'.

1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 24 The position of the 'in-laws' (a happy phrase which is attributed . . . to her Majesty, than whom no one can be better acquainted with the article) is often not very apt to promote happiness. 1898 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 47 'Don't live with them'—with the 'in-laws'. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Apr. 1/3 Everyone living is either an 'in-law' himself, and therefore bound to possess corresponding 'in-laws', or his 'in-law' potentiality remains intact. *Ibid.*, 'In-lawry' is the common fate of the entire human race.

Inlawry. [f. INLAW *v.* + -RY: cf. INLAQARY.] Restitution to the domain and protection of the law, reversal of outlawry.

1848 *LYTTON Harold* x. vi, The assembly . . . which had met for the inlawry of Godwin.

Inlay (inleɪ), *v.* [f. IN-1 + LAY *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To lay in, or as in, a place of concealment or preservation. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1631 *DONNE Elegies* vii, From the worlds Common having sever'd thee, Inlaid thee, neither to be seen, nor see.

2. To lay or embed (a thing) in the substance of something else so that its surface becomes even or continuous with that of the matrix.

1598 *FLORIO, Inframettete*, to inlay or worke in among other things. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 18 Inscriptions and Epitaphs, cut, writ, inlaid, or engraven upon the Sepulchres. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 80 The moorstone courses, inlaid into the frame of the building. 1851 *WILLMOTT Plans. Lit.* xxi. (1857) 137 Horace Walpole's correspondence inlays his own mind in mosaic. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Trils.* II. 75 Other monumental slabs were inlaid with the pavement itself. 1889 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* i. 167 Facing the deep is a cave inlaid in a precipice.

b. To insert a page of a book, a plate, or a cut, in a space cut in a larger and stouter page, for its preservation, or to enlarge the margin, and thus the whole size.

1810 W. LAING (Bookseller, Edin.) *Catalogue* No. 2722 (Compl. Scot.). The leaves are inlaid, and completed from the new edition. 1873 J. A. H. MURRAY *Compl. Scot.* Introd. 19 The leaves being cut out and 'inlaid' in a large quarto of the size of the large-paper copies of Leyden's reprint. 1893 S. LEE in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXIX. 35/a Book-collectors . . . employed him [Ireland] to 'inlay' illustrated books.

3. To furnish or fit (a thing) with a substance of a different kind embedded in its surface; to diversify or ornament (a thing) by such insertion of another material disposed in a decorative pattern or design.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* v. 1. 59 Looke how the floore of heauen is thicke inlayed with pattens of bright gold. 1606 *SILVESTER Dr. Barts* ii. iv. ii. *Magnificence* 907 A broad rich Baldrick. — Inlaid with gold. 1674 *tr. Scheffer's Lapland* 101 The lids are of one board, and for ornament often inlaid with Rain-deers bones. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 96 ¶ 3 A battle-axe whose handle was inlaid with brass. 1867 *LAOY HERBERT Cradle L.* iii. 98 The doors are of tortoise-shell, inlaid with mother-of-pearl.

b. *fig.*

1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* vi. Wks. (1851) 297 But these things are . . . thence borrow'd by the Monks to inlay their story. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) II. 354 His Discourse is inlaid with Oaths. 1813 *SCOTT Trium.* iii. Introd. v. The soft greensward is inlaid With varied moss and thyme.

c. *absol.*

1633 B. JOHNSON *Tale Tub* v. ii, Tub. How long have you studied inlay? *Medley*. Since I first Join'd, or did in-lay in wit.

d. *transf.* Said of the material embedded; also in *ppl. adj.*, **Inlaying**.

1784 *COWPER Task* i. 170 The stream, That, as with molten glass, inlays the vale. 1836 J. W. BOWDEN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 193 Tear down th' inlaying gold of Solomon.

Inlay (inleɪ), *sb.* [f. prec. *vb.*]

1. The process or art of inlaying. *rare*.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Inlay*, a term among Joyners, and signifies a laying of coloured wood in Wainscoat-works, Cupboards, &c. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 June 3/1 The inlay of furniture with ivory, and other forms of marquetry.

2. Material inlaid or prepared for inlaying; inlaid work.

1697 *DANFIER Voy.* I. 105 Their Shell, is very thin and clear. 'tis used . . . for inlays, being extraordinary thin. 1795 *POPE Odyssey*, xxi. 172 With rich inlay the various floor was graced. 1876 T. HARVEY *Ethelberta* (1890) 217 The heavy cupboard doors at the bottom were enriched with inlays of paler wood.

fig. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 701 The violet, Crocus, and hyacinth, with lily inlay brodered the ground. 1830 *TENNYSON Recoll. Arab.* iii. iii, Damask-work, and deep inlay Of braided blooms upworn.

† 3. The layering of plants. *Obs. rare*—1.

1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* 58 The contrivance of Art, in submersions and Inlays, inverting the extremes of the plant, and fetching the root from the top.

4. *Book-binding*. An inner sheet in a gathering.

1877 *WINTER JONES* in H. B. WHEATLEY *How to Catalogue* (1889) iv. 169 Each sheet after the first in each gathering being called an inlay.

5. The inlaid edge or return in a seam.

1899 *Daily News* 6 July 8/3 There is not enough 'inlay'. . . Should a ladies' tailor turn out work like that?

6. *attrib.*, as *inlay work*, inlaid work.

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 24 June 779/2 Some of the inlay work is very fine. 1898 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 5/1 The cheapening of knife handles, billiard balls, inlay work, and pianoforte keys.

Inlayer 1 (inleɪə), [f. INLAY *v.* + -ER 1.] One who inlays (in senses of the *vb.*).

1660 *BLOOME Archit.* title-p., Painters, Carvers, In-layers, Antick-Cutters. 1735 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Spindle Tree*, The wood of the Spindle Tree is used . . . by the Inlayer for his Colours. 1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 406 The inlayer who has to frame the text or the print . . . of the binder.

Inlayer 2 (inleɪə), [f. IN *adv.* 12 + LAYER *sb.*] A layer of a material placed within something, an inside layer or sheathing.

1868 J. THOMSON *Hat-making & Felting* 63 The two ends joined by overlapping with a proper inlayer of paper. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* xl. 519/2 Into each cone of wool or bat an 'inlayer' is now placed to prevent the inside from matting.

Inlaying (inleɪɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [f. INLAY *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the *vb.* INLAY, or that which is inlaid.

1. The insertion of thin slips of one material within the surface of another for decorative purposes. b. A piece of inlaid work. c. The mount-

ing of a leaf or engraving in a larger leaf or sheet of paper.

1598 *FLORIO, Tarsia*, a kind of painting, in laying, or setting in of small pieces of wood, luoric, horne or bone . . . as in tables, chesseboordes and such. 1599 *MINSHEU Span. Dial.* 4/2 It is very curious, and the inlaying of the wood most finely set in. 1644 *EVELYN Diary* 8 Feb., The pavings, inlayings, and incrustations of this Hall are very rich. 1762 *DEARICK Lett.* (1767) II. 66 The inlaying and veneering very beautiful. 1886 T. HARVEY *Mayor of Easterbridge* xxii, The little square piano with brass inlayings. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan Pref.* 9 The separation, flattening, and inlaying of the consolidated leaves.

fig. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Aug. 279/2 In her three plays, we meet with natural and apt inlayings of familiar phrases from Shakspeare, Milton, and others.

† 2. Incorporation, union. *Obs. rare*.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seler*, 86 It would be no other than one with it, and the nearer any body comes to that plight, the nearer it comes to inlaying or oneness.

† **Inleād**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. IN-1 + LEAD *v.*, *transl.* L. *inducere*. (In sense 2 *perh. f.* IN-2 = EN-1.)]

1. *trans.* To lead in, bring in.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 13 Ne inleād usih in costunge. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxvii. 8 [lxxxviii. 7] All þi stremes ouer me þou in-lede. 1382 *Wyclif Dent.* xxviii. 37 Alle puppis, to the which the Lord shal inlede thee.

2. To lead.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xix. 13 How lang sall I this lyfe inleid, That for hir saik to suffer deid?

Inleāding, *ppl. a.* *rare*. [IN *adv.* 11a: cf. *lead in*.] That leads in; introductory.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Nov. 3/4 If any one mayhap should deem this inleāding stavelet the loveliest thing in all the tale, we shall not naysay him.

Inleague, *obs. variant* of ENLEAGUE *v.*

† **Inleāguer**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. IN-1 + LEAGUER *sb.*, *camp*. Cf. the phrases to *lie in leaguer*, to *lie leaguer*, and LEAGUER *v.*] *intr.* To encamp with a besieging or beleaguering force.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 195 Sylla did inleaguer before the cite of Athens, and had not leasure to stay there long and continue the siege.

† **Inleāse**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [f. IN-1 or 2 + LEASE.] *trans.* To let on lease.

1608 *Galway Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 461 Shall not . . . sell, give, graunt, demyse nor inleaze nor to farme let . . . any manner of landes.

Inlease, variant of INLESS *v.* *Obs.*

† **Inleāsed**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—0. [f. IN-2 + *lease*, *obs. form* of LEASE + -ED 1.] Ensnares.

1706 *PHILLIPS, Inleas'd*, or *Entleas'd*, catch'd in a Gin, a Lease, or Snare. 1721 in *BAILEY*.

† **Inleck**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. IN-1 + *leck*, *obs. form* of LEAK.] A leak letting water in.

1583 *STANFURD Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 35 Graunt plancks from forrest too clowt oure battered inlecks.

Inlegeable, *obs. form* of ILLEGIBLE.

Inleid, *Sc. form* of INLEAD *v.* *Obs.*

† **Inle'ss**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. Also 7 *inleaze*. [f. IN-2 + LESS *a.*] *trans.* To make less, diminish.

1515 *BARCLAY Ecloges* iv. (1570) Cxv b/1 That . . . which may hurt or inlesse Thy loved treasure, or minishe thy riches. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xxiv. § 142, 1167 Where-through the power of the Word of God might be inleas'd or diminished.

Inlet (inlɛt), *sb.* Also 4 *inlate*. [f. IN *adv.* 11 d + LET *v.* 1 Cf. to let in.]

1. Letting in, admission. *Now rare*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18078 Þe prince of hell, vndos your yate! Þe king of blis will haf in-late. c 1325 *Meir. Hom.* 51 Ful redi sal we haf inlate In to that blis that lastes ay. a 1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 57 Demanding his name, she said, Fail you not to come to the Court . . . And this was his inlet, and the beginnings of his grace. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ii. v. § 51 Had there been a Castle in the place of this Monastery . . . probably they might have stopped the Danish Invasion at the first Inlet thereof. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Poverty* Wks. 1730 l. 201 To gain the easier and unsuspected in-late into his mind and affections. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 288, I had already forgotten the light which was my first inlet into life. 1861 *LYTTON & FANE Tannhäuser* 97 Forcing sharp inlet to her throne in Heaven.

2. A way of admission; an entrance.

1624 *WOTTON Archit. in Reliq.* (1672) 33 These In-lets of Men and of Light [i.e. doors and windows], I couple together. 1681 *LUTTRELL Brief. Rel.* (1857) I. 129 The French Kings troops had entred Cassal, the inlett into Italy. 1774 *Bainston Inclos. Act* 15 Drains, inlets, outlets, and water courses. 1818 *LEIGH New Dict. Lond.* 329 Pall Mall must always be one of the inlets to the west end of the town. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 101 Two venous inlets are seen in the anterior fourth of the upper surface of the heart. *fig.* 1662 in *Howell State Trials* (1816) V. 1230 O that we may find death a sweet in-late and a passage to thy blessed arms. 1768 *GOLDSM. Good-n. Man* i. Wks. (Globe) 613/2 An increase of our possessions is but an inlet to new disquietudes. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Berkeley the Banker* i. iii. 41 Affected by the establishment of a bank, or by some other inlet of a flood of paper money.

3. A narrow opening by which the water penetrates into the land; a small arm of the sea, an indentation in the sea-coast or the bank of a lake or river; a creek.

1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 234 A thing yet well knowne in Kent, and expressed by the word yenlade or yenlet, which betokeneth an Indraught or Inlett of water into the lande. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 744 Furnished out the said Henry Hudson, to trie if through any of those Inlets, which Davis saw . . . any passage might be found to the other Ocean called the South-Sea. 1775 *JOHNSON Journ. West. Isl., Dunvegan*, We landed at Port Re

.. The port is made by an inlet of the sea, deep and narrow.
 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvii. 257 The margin of these large fields is almost always broken by inlets of open water.

4. A piece let in or inserted.

1798 I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 3 The whole range is composed of huge rocks confusedly piled on one another, though in many places are large inlets of excellent land.
 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Inlet*, .. inserted materials.
 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Dec. 13/2 The inlet into the panel in the upper part of the back of the chair is a photograph of a statue of Hunter.

5. attrib., as *inlet area, valve, ventilation*.

1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Metals* U. S. 584 The inlet valves are screwed into the piston. 1891 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 6/4 The inlet ventilation is by means of fresh-air reservoirs.

Hence *Inleted a.*, having an inlet.

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 74. When .. Theseus Started alert from a beach deep-inletted of Piræus.

Inlet (in'let), *ppl. a.* [f. IN-*let* v. 1 b + *ppl.* of LET v. 1: cf. *to let in*.] Let in, inserted.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lambs* iv. § 12. 133 A round dot formed by a little inlet circle of serpentine.

Inlet (in'let), *v.* [f. IN-*let* v. 1 + LET v. 1] Orig. two words = *let in*.] To let in.

† 1. *trans.* To allow to enter; to admit. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 629 Rohand þo tok he And at þe gate in lete. a 1400 *Octavian* 1188 Men opened the gate. He was yn-late. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* 163 The minde is then shut up in the brough of the body—none of the Cinque ports of the Isle of Man are then open to in-let any strange disturbers. 1661 — *Lusoria* xxvii. 25 The first act she [woman] did try Seduc'd Mankind, inleted policy, Taught him a way. To carry murder in a smiling brow.

2. To let in or insert (one thing) in another.

1860 WRAXALL tr. *Kohl's Wand. Lake Superior* 6, I may be permitted to inlet here a slight episode in my wigwam building. 1884 A. J. BUTLER *Anc. Copt. Ch. Egypt* I. iii. 87 All round the framing of the doors tablets of solid ivory .. are inlet.

† **Inletter**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-*adv.* 11 e + LETTER, one who lets or allows.] One who lets in or gives admittance.

1656 CROMWELL *Sp.* 17 Sept. in *Carlyle* (1872) IV. 205, I have had some boxes .. and rebukes,—on the one hand and on the other; some censuring me for Presbytery; others as an inletter to all the Sects and Heresies of the Nation.

† **Inletter**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. IN-*adv.* 2 + LETTER *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To inscribe.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [i.] xlv. 134 This Sentence might but on them be inletter'd.

† **Inletting**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [IN-*adv.* 11 c.] Letting in, admission.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxii. 156 Upon the inletting of this external Air the water was not again impelled to the very top of the tube. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 103 Invaded by the inletting of the four Forms.

Inlier (in'liə), *Geol.* [f. IN-*adv.* 12 + LIER, that which lies, after OUTLIER.] (See quot. 1859.)

1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* (1865) 256 *Inlier*, a term introduced by Mr. Drew, of the Geological Survey, to express the converse of 'outlier'. It means .. a space occupied by one formation which is completely surrounded by another that rests upon it. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 460 It is .. clearly marked by the Upper Greensand anticline of the Vale of Pewsey, and by the Upper Greensand inliers of Ham and Kingsclere. 1896 *Naturalist* 294 This formation occurs as patches or inliers that are surrounded by Oxford clays.

Inlight, var. ENLIGHT *v.*, *Obs.* Hence † **Inlighting** *vbl. sb.*, enlightening, enlightenment.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. (E. E. T. S.) 96 Oon of þe stryngthes is a tokenyng .. þat glorious god haays inlightyd of vij strengthes. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* II. 170 Counsells, inlightings. .. all is in vaine to them.

Inlighten, -er, etc., *obs. ff.* ENLIGHTEN, etc.

† **Inlike**, *inlike*, *obs. ff.* ALIKE, arising perli. from confusing *i-* of *ilike*, *ilike*, with *in*.

13.. *Cursor M.* 2756 (Cotton Galba) If þai do ill think euer inlike (*Cott. ilike*). 13.. E. E. *Alkt. Poems* A. 602 Per is vch mon payed inlike Wheper lyttel ober much be hys rewarde. a 1350 *St. Brice* 167 in Horstun. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 157 Þai angred him ilk day inlike. a 1350 *St. Barthol.* 96 *ibid.* 120 Fully sex and twenty þere Lestes it in-like white and clere.

† **Inlikewise**, the adv. phr. *in like wise*, in like manner, written conjunctly: see *LIKEWISE*, *WISE sb.*, and cf. *ALIKELIKE*.

1542 *St. Acts Mary* (1814) 42 (Jam.) My said lord Governour .. being inlikewiss personalle present.

Inlimine: see IN *Lat. prep.*

† **Inlink**, *obs. variant* of ENLINK *v.*

1560 [see ENLINK]. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Istvine* 24 b, He fled vnto Tissaphernes .. with whom .. he in-linked himself in such great friendship [etc.]. 1600 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 159 The observation of these conditions. Concludeth, and inlinketh, true, and genuine Conjugates together. *Ibid.* 292.

† **Inlist**, *obs. form* of ENLIST *v.*

1665 SIR T. HEABERT *Trav.* (1677) 156 Threbeg inlisted himself under the Turk.

Inlive, *Inliven*, *obs. ff.* ENLIVE, ENLIVEN.

† **Inlocation**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. IN-*adv.* 2 + LOCATION.] Location within something.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Gout.* I. iv. 41 Thus he [the Devil] entred, and moved, and spoke in the dumb Idols which were the Oracles of the heathen: And so he sometimes acts in the very bodies of dead or murdered men and women: Which he doth, not by way of information, but of inlocation only.

† **Inlock**. *Sc. Obs.* [? for *inn-lock*; cf. Ger. *hausschloss* lock of the main door.] 'A great lock' (Jam.).

1488 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 92 (Jam.) Thre inlokis price iijjs. 14.. in *Acts. Ld. High Treas.* Gloss. 421 Pro quatuor magnis seris, dictis inlokis. 1491 *Ibid.* 184.

Inlock, *Inlodge*, var. ENLOCK, ENLUDGE.

In loco: see IN *Lat. prep.*

Inlook (in'luk), *sb.* [f. IN-*adv.* 11 d + LOOK *sb.*, after OUTLOOK.] Looking within, introspection.

18.. CAROLINE FOX *Jrnl.* (Cent.), A hearty sincere inlook tends .. in no manner to self-glorification. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 135 To all true modesty the necessary business is not inlook, but outlook. a 1897 H. DRUMMOND *Ideal Life* (1899) 311 He would begin not in out-look but in in-look.

† **In-look**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. IN-*adv.* 1 + LOOK *v.* (? after *L. inspicere*).] *trans.* To look into, inspect.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 31 Thou art Light of Light, An ever-waking Eye still shining bright, In-looking all.

In-loo-ker, *rare.* [IN-*adv.* 11 c.] One who looks into a thing, an inspector.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xl. 162 In euery of vs he hath his inlookers [F. *inspecteurs*] to chastise vs, in our flesh, .. in our minde, .. and in our Soules. 1892 B. HINTON *Lord's Return* 52 This world's spectators may be divided into the on-lookers and the in-lookers.

In-looking, *vbl. sb. rare.* [IN-*adv.* 11 c.] Looking within, introspection.

1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* 50 He who can find time for conscientious in-looking at himself .. should be a student of religion.

† **Inlord**, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. IN-*adv.* 2 + LORD *sb.*] *trans.* To make (any one) lord.

1611 FLORIO, *Insignorirsi*, to inlord, or become Lord, Patron or possessor of any thing. *Ibid.*, *Insignorito*, inlorded, made or become Lord .. or possessor of any thing.

In-lot. [f. IN-*adv.* 12 d + LOT *sb.*] 1. A lot or allotment situated within another.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. (1662) 166 God in the partage of Palestine .. made some Tribes to have In-lots within another.

2. In parts of the United States, originally French, a lot of land in a village large enough for a house, outhouses, and garden (*Cent. Dict.*).

† **Inloving**, *vbl. sb. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. LOVE, after joy, *injoy*.] Loving, holding in affection.

1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 124 We shall consider in it two affections. Love and joy: The first is our inloving, the other our injoying of him.

† **Inlow**, *v. Obs.* In 3 inlozen, -loghen. [f. IN-*adv.* 1 + LOW *v.*, after L. *inflammare*. Cf. *ALOW adv.*] *trans.* To set aflame, kindle, inflame.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxiiij. 21 In-low-ed es mi hert. *Ibid.* civ. 19 Speche of Laverd, þat was of mighte, In-loghed him, by dai and nighte.

Inlure, variant of ENLURE *v.*, *Obs.*

† **Inly**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 enlyē. [In OE. *in(n)lic*, f. *inn*, IN-*adv.* + *lic*, -LY 1. But the word is unknown during most of the ME. period, and appears to have been formed anew (perh. from INLY *adv.*) in 15th c.] Inward, interior, internal; inwardly felt, heartfelt.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* II. xiii. [xv.] (1890) 198 Se innlica dema [*intinus arbiter*] ælmihtig God. *Ibid.* v. xxiij. (1890) 480 Mid inlice hete [*domestic odio*]. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 204 This erle .. roode .. into the moeste Inli Streynthes of McMahons contre. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxx. Yet are they but outwarde tokens of the Inly grace. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. vii. The enlye dysposicion of every soule. 1588 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vii. 18 Didst thou but know the inly touch of Love. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-obl.* vi. 88 Euer for those inly heats which through your lones they felt.

Hence † **Inlyhede**, inwardness, internal reality.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 171 Pat is, inly sorwe for þi synne in þe herte, & noȝt in þe chere, feyned outwarde.

Inly (in'li), *adv.* Forms: 1 in(n)lice, 3-4 inliche, 5- inly, (5 *erron.* endly). [OE. *in(n)lice*, f. *in(n)lic*: see prec. and -LY 2.] a. Inwardly (as opposed to outwardly); within, internally; in the heart, spirit, or inner nature; in regard to the inner life or feelings. b. In a way that goes to the heart or inmost part; heartily, intimately, closely; fully, thoroughly, extremely.

c 888 K. ALFRED tr. *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 12 þu miht openlice onȝitan þæt ðæt is for iclice god þing þe calle wuhta .. winiað to habbanne. c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. xvii. [xix.] (1890) 464 He .. liht, þæt he inlice þam biscope freond wære. c 1290 *Bket* 1680 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 154 Seint thomas bigan to sicche sore; and inliche wep al-so. 13.. *Gry Warw.* (A.) st. cclxxxi, þe leuedi biheld him inliche, Hou niesays he was, sikerliche. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 640 No man may be inly glad I trowe That neuere was yn sorwe or som distresse. c 1440 *Generydes* 849 Now who was gladd .. And endly mery but Generydes. *Ibid.* 6698 The fayre mayde Lucidas Right endly was inprentid in his hert. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 38 Their fondnesse inly [*gloss* entirely] I pitie. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 167 The Substances Inly, or outly, neither win nor leese. 1596 EDWARD III. I. ii. 11 Inly beautifyd With bounty's riches. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* vii. 143 They .. inly enuy that knowledge which the Christians have. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xxiii. 72 Great Pelides, stretch'd along the shore .. Lies inly groaning. 1813 J. MARRIOTT *Hymn* 'Thou, whose almighty word' II, Thou, who didst come to bring .. Sight to the inly blind. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* xl. ii, Inly resolving not to hazard a second meeting with the Italian. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 103 Friends year by year more inly known. 1871 R. ELLIS

Catullus iv. 12 Oft Cyturus' height With her did inly whisper airy colloquy.

Inlying (in'liəin), *vbl. sb. Sc.* [f. IN-*adv.* 11 c + LYING *vbl. sb.*: cf. *lie in* in LIE *v.*] Lying in at childbirth, confinement.

1734 KEITH *Hist. Ch. Scot.* 335 The most commodious Place for her Majesty's In-lying. a 1805 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 529 Mrs. C. having recovered from her late inlying. 1819 *Edin. Mag.* Mar. 219/2 Attending at 'inlyings', or 'accouchements'.

Inlying (in'liəin), *ppl. a.* [IN-*adv.* 11 a.] Lying inside; placed or situated in the interior.

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* I Officers on the Inlying Piquet. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.* 215 *Inlying Piquets*, detachments told off to remain in camp, but fully accounted, and ready to turn out instantly on alarm. 1868 SIR H. THOMPSON *Clin. Lect. Dis. Urin. Org.* xiii. (1882) 87 An inlying catheter .. is .. better than frequent catheterism. 1898 A. T. REED in *Advance* (Chicago) 6 Jan. 9/3 There is a place for the evangelist .. in the outlying regions and the inlying regions.

Inlymn, variant of ENLYMN *v.*, *Obs.*

Inmaculate, *obs. form* of IMMACULATE *a.*

† **Inmake**. *Obs.* Also 6 ynmake, inmak, 7 inmack. [f. IN-*adv.* 12 a (or perh. orig. INN *sb.* 1) + MAKE *sb.* 1.] A lodger, a person not of the household harboured or lodged; = INMATE *sb.* 1 a.

1537 *Irish Act* 28 Hen. VIII in *Ir. St. at Large* (1765) I. 168 Every person .. which in the harvest season receive or keepe in his or their houses .. any person or persons called ynmakes. 1582 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 422 Undertenants commonly called inmakes. 1588 in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* I. 228 Iane Wignall, widow, fined for keeping an Inmake within her house iii^s. vii^d. and the Inmake in xij^d. 1626 *Ibid.*, Wee p'sent the executors .. of Elizabeth Ditchfield deceased, for harboringe of Inmacks in their backside in their kitchin.

† **Inmantle**, variant of IMMANTE *v.*

(In some edd. of G. FLETCHER *Christ's Triumph* I. xvi.)

† **Inmask**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 en-. [f. IN-*adv.* 2 + MASK: cf. IMMASK.] *trans.* To cover with or as with a mask, to mask.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.*, *To Good Opinion* 118 If thou wilt not with thy Delite Shade, and inmaske the errors of my pen. 1611 FLORIO, *Inmascherare*, to enmaske.

† **Inmastication**. *Obs. rare.* [IN-*adv.* 1.] Internal mastication, as in the gizzard of a bird or insect.

1705 C. PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 186 Whose Particles being then not well Digested. for want of Fermentation, and Inmastication.

Inmate (in'met), *sb. (a.)* [f. IN-*adv.* 12 a (or perh. orig. INN *sb.* 1) + MATE *sb.* 1.]

1. In relation to other persons: One who is the mate or associate of another or others in the same dwelling; one who dwells with others in a house. (Now *rare*.) In early use, One admitted for a consideration to reside in a house occupied or rented by another; a lodger or subtenant.

In the 16th and 17th c. there were stringent statutes and by-laws against the harbouring of poor persons as 'inmates', subtenants, or lodgers, a practice which tended to increase the number of paupers locally chargeable.

1589 *Act* 31 Edw. c. 7 § 6 There shall not be any Inmate or more Families or Households then one, dwelling or inhabiting in anye one Cottage. 1597-1602 *Transcript W. Riding Sessions Rolls* (Rec. Ser.) 86 Whosoever, doth take any Inmate, shall releefe and keepe them from beggyng. 1601 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 260 Taking an inmate in to his house. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 39/1 Bias was of Friene .. some affirm he was rich, others that he had no Estate, but lived as an Inmate. 1676 tr. *Gullatiere's Voy. Athens* 86 In those Countries, the Master and his Cattle are Inmates, and lye biggledy piggedly in the same room. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 95 As for the laws against Inmates, and empowering the Parishioners to take security before they suffer any poor person to inhabit amongst them. I am sure in cities and great towns of trade they are altogether improper, and contrary to the practice of other cities and trading towns abroad. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iv. 68 Mrs. Sydaey inquired whether he was a pleasant inmate and a kind neighbour.

b. Sometimes, One not originally or properly belonging to the place where he dwells; a foreigner, stranger. Often *fig.*

a 1600 HOOKER *Serm. Justif.* § 2 *nole*, Some critical wits may perhaps half suspect that these two words, *per se*, are inmates. But if the place which they have be their own, their sense can be none other than that which I have given them. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* II. ii, He is but a new fellow, An in-mate here in Rome (as Catiline calls him). a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 139 Though the English (language) swell with the inmates of Italian, French, and Latin. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 352 Not an Upstart, an In-mate, and but lately admitted to the Privileges of this City.

2. In relation to the house or dwelling-place: An occupant along with others, one of the family or company who occupy a house or other abode; hence sometimes simply = *Indweller*, *inhabitant*, *occupier*. *Const. of. (lit. and fig.)*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. lxxi, Within her brow .. sat scorn; Shame in her cheeks; where also fear became An inmate too. 1613 PURCHASE *Pilgrimage* (1614) 34 Religion which before had bin a privat in-mate in Adams household, was now .. publike exercise. c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 22 You inmates of the Woods. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 495 So spake the Enemy of Mankind, enclos'd in Serpent, Inmate bad. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 115 All the feathered In-mates of the sky. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 892 If thou guard it's [the heart's] sacred chambers sure From vicious inmates and delights impure. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxvi, It had readily opened its gates to admit the

noble lady who was its present inmate. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 261 An inmate of a lunatic asylum. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 200 Twelve were married inmates of his palace.

B. attrib. or adv. That is an inmate (*lit.* or *fig.*); dwelling in the same house with, or in the house of, another; dwelling within, indwelling. ? Obs.

1630 SANGERSON *Serm.*, *Ad Mag.* II. (1681) II. 272 In the famous case of the two inmate Harlots, whereof King Solomon had the hearing. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 166 A sequent King, who seeks To stop their overgrowth, as inmate guests Too numerous. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 41 This usual now, an Inmate Graff to see With insolence invade a Foreign Tree. 1773-83 HOOLE *Ork. Fur.* VI. 210 Unknowing, that beneath this rugged rind Conceal'd, an inmate spirit lay confin'd. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) II. 185 The children, who were inmate with me when I settled at Tunbridge Wells.

Hence **Inmatecy** (in'me'tsi) [irreg.: see -CY], the position of an inmate; **Inmated** *pp.* *a.*, located as an inmate; **Inmateless** *a.*, without an inmate.

1828-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 411 Even those who associated with the sick, were seldom affected unless inmated in their rooms. 1830 J. BADCOCK ('JON BEE') *Ess. Foote in Foote's Wks.* I. p. clxvii. note, Thither [to the Fleet-Prison] the Doctor repaired, and found our laughing philosopher in the usual plight of such an inmatecy, poor and penniless. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* VI. ii. The cottages... were some shut up... some open, but seemingly inmateless.

Inmateryall, obs. form of IMMATERIAL.

Inmeat (in'meāt); usually in *pl.* **inmeats**. Now rare exc. *dial.* [*f.* *IN* *adv.* 12 c + MEAT *sb.*] Those internal parts or viscera of an animal which are used for food; hence *gen.* Entrails, inwards.

(The first quot. is doubtful: the word may also be read *junette*, which suits the alliteration but is of unknown meaning.)

[? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1122 The hott blode of þe hulke un-to the hille rynneth, Ewyne into inmette the gyaunt he hyttez.] 1616 SURPL. & MARK. *Country Farme* 586 They preserve their inmeats a great deal the better. 1743 MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 275 (Jam.) The hide, head, feet, and in-meat, were given for attendance. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. III. i. Wks. 1864 I. 191 Get thee gone, Or I shall try six inches of my knife On thine own inmeats first. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, **Inmeats**, the edible viscera of pigs, fowls, &c.

In mediae res, In memoriam: see *IN* *Lal.* *prep.* **In melle**: see *IMELLE* *adv.*

† **Inmenae**, obs. form of IMMENSE *a.*

† 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1679 O godde of high pitee inmenae and ineffable.

Inmesh, var. of ENMESH *v.*, to entangle in the meshes of a net.

1868 F. M. BROWN *For the picture called 'Work'*, For want of work the fiends him soon inmesh!

† **Inmew**, *v.* Obs. rare. [? *f.* *IN* -1 + MEW *v.*] *trans.* ? To INMEW, to mew or coop up; in quot., *app.* 'To cause to lie close and keep concealed, as hawk in mew'.

So this and the equivalent *emmew*, in SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. I. 91, are explained by the Rt. Hon. D. H. Madden in *Diary of Master William Silence* (1897) 302, Note 2, in opposition to the conjecture of some that the latter is a blundered spelling of ENW.

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. of Malta* II. ii. I have seen him scale As if a Falcon had run up a trainee, Clashing his warlike pynions, his steel'd curasse, And at his pitch inmew the Town below him.

† **In mid**, *adv.* *phr.* and *prep.* Obs. [An analytical variant of ME. *on midde*, *amidde*, *AMID*.]

A. adv. In the middle, in the midst. *In myd among* = *AMIDMONG* (*AMID* B. 5).

1500 *Lancelot* 3371 In myd among his ennemys. a 1555 LYNDSEY *Tragedy* 244 In myd among his tryumphant Armys.

B. prep. Amid, in the middle or centre of.

13... E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 1677 In mydde þe poyn of his pryde departed he þere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 576 Axis that rycht sharply sbar, In mydd the visage met me thar. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 415 He fyll wete In mydde the se. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2085 In mydde the felde we shall hem hyde.

† **In mids**, *adv.* *phr.* and *prep.* Obs. [A variant of ME. *amidde*, *inmyddes*.] = *AMIDST*.

A. adv. In the middle, in the midst.

13... *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 167 With gay gaudi of grene, þe golde ay in myddes. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 191 As þe heud of a schouyll is in-myddes between þe scho & þe bandyll.

B. prep. In the middle or midst of; amidst.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1032 (Gott.) In middes [Trin. I mydde; Cott. Midward] þat land a welle springes. 73... E. E. *Allit.* P. A. 739 Euen in myddez my breste hit stode. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1586 (Ashm. MS.) In-myddis þe puple (*Dubl. MS.* in-myddes of þe puple). c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* I. 31 In myddys the water. 14... in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 84 In myddys þe halle upon þe flure.

Inmid, variant of IMMD *v.* Obs.

† **Inmīter**, *var. ennuire*: see *EN* -prefix 1 b.

1611 FLORIO, *Insulare*, to inmiter or impale as Bishops be.

In-mobil, obs. form of IMMOBILE *a.*

Inmoeuable, etc., obs. *ff.* IMMOVABLE, etc.

† **In-mong, in-monges**, *prep.* Obs. [Variants of *imong*, *imonges* (see YMONO), the initial *i* being *app.* taken as the prep. and expanded to *in*; see also *AMONG*.] Among, amongst.

13... E. E. *Allit.* P. A. 278 And multiplyd mony-fold in-mongez mankynde. *Ibid.* B. 1485 In-mong þe leues.

† **Inmore**, *a.* Obs. rare. [*f.* *IN* *adv.* + MORE, after *inmost*: see *INNER*.] Inner, interior.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 131 Of these Angles, some part... passed forward into the inmore quarters of Germanie. *Ibid.* 800 Where they had free entrance... into the inmore parts of England.

Inmortal, obs. form of IMMORTAL.

Inmost (in'moust, -mōst), *a.* (*sb.*, *adv.*) Forms: 1 inmost, inmost, 4 in-mast, in(n)emaste, 4 (6 Sc.) inmost, 5 ymost, 6 ymost, 4- inmost. [OE. *innemest* (*f.* **innem-a*, -e + -est), a double superlative of *inne* *IN* *adv.*; for the later history of the ending, usual in OE. advs. of place, see -MOST.]

1. *lit.* In reference to spatial position: Situated farthest within, most inward, most remote from the outside.

13... *Cast. Love* 809 Bote þe inemaste [*v.r.* inmoste] bayle, I wot, Bi-tokneþ hire holy maidenhod. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* ix. a Brynge him in to the ymost chamber. -1 *Macc.* IX. 54 Y^e walles of the ymost Sanctuary. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 337 In the inmost parte of the castel. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 738 Into their inmost bower Handed they went. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 4 To penetrate into the inmost Recesses of Nature. a 1822 SHELLEY *Hyymn to Mercury* xxxi, From the inmost depths of its green glen.

2. *fig.* Of thoughts or feelings, the mind or soul, personal relations, etc.: Most inward or intimate; deepest; closest.

1897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxi. (Sweet) 155 Ealle ða inmostan æðobitas. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. iv. (Add. MS. 27944), I-rauschite to þe inmost (*ed.* 1495 inmost) contemplacioun of þe some of god. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* viii. N. vj. In the inmost affection of their hertes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 168 If I fail not and disturb His inmost counsels from their destined aim. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. VI. 1. 2 [He] insinuated himself quickly into his inmost confidence. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 116 To know something of his Master's inmost thoughts.

B. absol. or as *sb.* That which is inmost; the inmost part. *lit.* and *fig.* (Rarely in *pl.*)

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* IV. (1839) 39 Innemyste [*interiora*] his fulle synd facne. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* (E. E. T. S.) xlii[ff]. 5 In þe in-mast of myn hert. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxvi. 22 Thei comen thur to the inmostis [1388 the ynneste thingis] of the herte. c 1580 SIMNEY *Ps.* xxvii. ii, Vea, sound my reynes, and inmost of my hart. 1638 FORD *Fancies* II. ii, Be sure To lodge it in the inmost of thy bosom. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. 505 The inmost of the mind. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 175 This image and super-scription lies in the inmost inmost of the soul.

C. adv. Most inwardly. rare.

c 1000 ALFRIC *Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 240 Intime, inmost. 1725 POPE *Odys.* IX. 470 Thro' all their inmost-winding caves.

Hence **Inmostly** *adv.* (rare), most inwardly; **Inmostness** (*nonce-adv.*), the inmost essence or nature (*cf.* *inwardness*).

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 34 Thoughtsomness setting full as close to the very stem or inmostness of a thinking Being. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hyms* (1867) 104 How the Virgin Mother's soul Inmostly was grieving. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Mar. 314 All secrets of Earth They shall inmostly scan.

† **Inmoulded**, *pp.* *a.* (*sb.*) Obs. [*f.* *IN* -1 or 2 + MOULD, or *F. moule* mould, *mould* moulded.] ? Moulded. In quot. *absol.* as *sb.* Moulding.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 74 The rooffe of the same Closet was siled with worke of Inmould, gylte with fine Golde and Senapar and Bice.

† **Inmove, enmove**, *v.* Obs. [*f.* *IN* -2, *EN* -1 + MOVE *v.*] *trans.* To move inwardly, or in the mind; to affect with emotion.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lix. 422 Nowe commeth this inmoving of men, or of their own nature? No it is of Gods working in their hertes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 48 The knight was much enmoved with his speech. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 58 Honour enmoves her to attempt the flight.

Inmutabul, obs. form of IMMUTABLE.

† **Inmytee**, obs. *f.* ENMITY: *cf.* also INIMITY.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Quair* lxxxvii, Sum for dispite and othir Inmytee.

Inn (in), *sb.* Forms: 1-inn, 1-7 in, 3-7 inne, (3) hyne, (4) hin, 4-5 yn, 4-6 ine, ynne, (5) hyn, 6 ynn. [OE. *inn* neut. :-O^{Teut.} **innō*^m: agreeing, exc. in stem suffix, with ON. *inne*, *inni* :-O^{Teut.} **innjo*^m], *f.* *inn*, *inne* *IN* *adv.*]

† **I.** A dwelling-place, habitation, abode, lodging; a house (in relation to its inhabitant).

c 1000 ALFRIC *Hom.* I. 110 þa ða se steorra glad, and þa tungel-witegan zeladde, and him ðas cildes inn gebicnode. c 1000 AGS. *Gosp. Matt.* xiii. 36 He for let þa ða mæneges and com to his inne [So c 1160 *Hatt. Gosp.*]. c 1205 LAV. 14263 Hengest... seide þæt he hæfde an in in iarked to-geines him. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4983 (Cott.) Þe yongeist... þat þai lefte at heir fader in [Gott. fadris inn]. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 334 Do crie borgh þe toun, þat non for wele no wo, In strete [printed stete] walk vp & down bot to þer innes go. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 115 In þe side of þe hille was þe yn of Lazarus, of Martha, and of Marie Mawdeleyn; þat toun hit Bethania. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntry* (Roxb.) 260 Wahan yche man hym dede hyt Hoom to hys yn hym to counforte. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 10 Restie welth wythe me this wydow to wyn, To let the world wage, and take mine ease in mine inn. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 339 Queen Mary gave this House to Nicholas Heth, Archbishop of York, and his successors for ever, to be their Inne or Lodging for their repair to London.

† **b. pl.** in sing. sense. (*Cf.* *lodgings*, *quarters*.) c 1205 LAV. 14007 þe king... sende to þan innen after al his monnen [c 1275 to þeos cnihtes hinne]. a 1300 *Cursor M.*

15407 Quar his innas ar to night wel i can yow bring. *Ibid.* 19829 (Edin.) Paisa; þaim fra, þat innis þare saint petral. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 1 The bruyts went till his Innys swyth. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2920 þis... þat here þus byndly be þe hand ledis to his Innas. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE IV. 381 For him he gert an innys graithit be. c 1550 LYNDSEY *Descr. Peder Coffeys* ii, For to by hennis reid-wod he rynnys; He lokis thame vp in to his innis. 1663 KNOLLES *Turks* (1621) 1052 He... came suddenly upon the Turks... compassed about the Innes wherein they lay.

† **2. Phr.** To take (up) one's inn (or inns), to take up one's abode, residence, quarters; so, to have keep (one's) inn. Obs.

c 1000 ALFRIC *Hom.* I. 372 Innan ðam geate þær Petrus inn hæfde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17650 Wit nichodem he tok his hin. 1340 *Ayeb.* 195 He zent his messagys be-nore uor to nime guod in. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1476 Here ynnas ther ful sone their nam. c 1450 Bk. *Curtasye in Babes Bk.* 308 In no kyn house þat rede mon is... Take neuer þy Innes for no kyn nede. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xlii. (1887) 257 If the imperfections which come... from the Elementary schoole would take vp their Inne there, and range no further. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 33 With me ye may take up your In For this same night. 1633 A. H. Parthenia *Sacra* 151 (T.) The phenix will lightly take up his inne no where els.

† **b. At inn**: Lodged, housed, resident, put up (in some place specified or implied). Obs.

c 1200 ORMIN 12923 Þe3z comenn forr to fra3zenn Crist Off where he was at inn. *Ibid.* 13088 To lokenn whare he was at inn. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 598 Wanne at an gode monnes house is men were at inn. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. ix. 4 3if any wist wiste where dowl was at Inne. 1553 BRADFORD *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 79 Surely the devil is at inn with you, you are his birds, whom when he hath well fed, he will broach you and eat you, chaw you and champ you. 1592 DEE *Diary* (Camden) 47, I sent a letter... by the wagon-man who is at ynn at the George in Lombard streete.

† **3. 'Dwelling-place', 'abode', 'place of sojourn'**, in various figurative uses. Obs.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5107 A sory gest. Thou herborest in thine inne Thou God of Love when thou let inne. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxii. 18 My people shall dwell in the ynnas of peace. 1549 —, etc. *Erasm. Par. Thess.* 5 The bodie is the dwelling house of the soule and the soule is the Inne of God. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* II. (1664) 23 Plotin... blushed often, that his Soul did harbour in so base an Inn, as his Body was. 1615 G. SANOVS *Trav.* 180 Seest thou this tombe hewne in the growing stone? 'Tis Paula's Inne.

4. A public house kept for the lodging and entertainment of travellers, or of any who wish to use its accommodation; a hostelry or hotel; sometimes, erroneously, a tavern which does not provide lodging.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 34 Alleweyes men fynden gode innas and all that hem nedeth of Vytaille. *Ibid.* xxii. 243 Thorgh the desertes... there ben Innes ordeyned be euery iorneye, to resceyue bothe man and hors. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 260/1 In, of herboroghe... *hospitium, diversorium.* 1534 TINDALE *Luke* II. 7 She... layed him in a manger, because ther was no roume for them within the ynne. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 33 Thai carri your letters abroad to the Bear and other commun ins. 1611 Bp. HALL *Serm.* v. 51 Like some Inn, that hath a Crown for the sign without... or a Rose upon the post without... or an Angel without. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Written at an Inn at Henley* v, Who'er has travelled life's dull round... May sigh to think he still has found The warmest welcome at an inn. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. xi. 122 Keeping an inn, or as it is called, a tavern. 1845 *For Handbk. Spain* I. 21 The Spanish inns... are very much in the same condition as they were in the time of the Romans. 1883 *Lav Times* 27 Oct. 432/2 An inn or hotel is an establishment, the proprietor of which undertakes to provide for the entertainment of all comers, especially travellers. 1886 RUSKIN *Praterita* I. 173 We stayed several weeks in Paris, in a quiet family inn.

b. In figurative and allusive uses; *esp.* a temporary lodging as opposed to a permanent abode.

1520 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 142/1 Our Lord in the parable of the Samaritane, bearing the wounded man into the Inne of his church. 1613 PUKCHAS *Pilgrinage* (1614) 566 That Egyptian opinion, esteeming their houses their Innes, and their Sepulchres their eternal habitations. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. I. iii. (1739) 3 To make this Isle to be only an Inn for him to whom it was formerly given for a possession. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 29 The world is wont to be stiled not unfity by Divines, The Christian's inne. 1668 DAVENANT *Mans the Master* I. i. Wks. 1874 V. 13 Yes, to the last inn of all travellers, where we shall meet worms instead of fleas. Lovers never rest quietly till they lodge at the sign of the grave. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxvi, The noble and the slave... the same wild road... trode, To that dark inn, the grave!

5. A lodging-house or house of residence for students (*cf.* *HOSTEL* *sb.* 1 3): now Obs., exc. as retained in the names of buildings orig. so used; see *b* and *c*.

In this sense rendering *L. hospitium*, used from early times in the English Universities, as still earlier at Bologna and Paris; *OF. hostel*. The vernacular term *inn* occurs in the proper names of these houses from the 14th, or perhaps the 13th, century.

† **a.** At the Universities. Obs. (Preserved till 19th c. in the name of *New Inn Hall*, Oxford.)

1214 *Let. Nicholas Bp. Tusculum to Eugenius of Oxford*, Condoneur Scholaribus Oxonie studentibus medietas mercedis Hospitiorum omnium locandorum clericis in eadem villa. c 1250 *Statute of Univ. Oxford* (heading), De principatibus Hospitiorum et Scholarum. 1346 *Let. Pal. of Edw. III.* 5 Aug., De quodam messaggio vocato Takeleysyn. 1438 (9 Sept.) in Anstey *Munim. Acad.* 519-22 Hec sunt nomina principalium aularum... Principalis aule Bekys-ynne... Newels-ynne... Pekwater-ynne. c 1460 Rous *Tabella aularum* (in Wood *City of Ox.* I. 640) Trilok. Yn quod nunc dicitur Novum Hospitium, quia noviter edificatum. [Called *New Inn*, in New College books, 1542.] 1577 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 87 There are also in Oxford certeine hostels or hals... the liuers in these

are verie like to those that are of Inns in the chancery [1587 their names also are these so farre as I now remember] Brodegates, Hart hall . . S. Marie hall, White hall, New Inn, Edmond hall. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 27 Know also that Inns (whereof only two, Ovings and St. Pauls) differed only gradually from Hostels, as being less. 1662 Wood *City of Oxf.* 1. 141 That this inne, which was afterwards, from the said Richard, called Hunsingore Inne, was an eminent receptacle for scholars. [1877 *Statutes of Univ. Oxf. Commissioners* (1882) 215 Statute for the Union of Balliol College and New Inn Hall.]

b. Inns of Chancery: certain houses or sets of buildings in London, originally places of residence and study for students and apprentices of law; also the societies by which they were occupied.

From the 15th or 16th to the 18th c., these were subordinate to the Inns of Court; but they now perform no public function, though several still exist as societies possessing corporate property, the chambers being occupied by solicitors and others.

[1348 *Will of John Tave* [Thavye] in Dugdale *Orig. Jurid.* lxx. (1671) 271/1 Totum illud Hospicium [i. e. Thavies' Inn], in quo Apprenticij ad Legem habitare solebant. 1355 *Year-bk.* 29 *Edw. III.* ff. 47a, Nous laouns oy souvenet entre les apprentices in hostelles. (Cf. *Coke's Repts.* x. (1738) ff. 22 b, inter Apprenticij in Hospitiis Curie ad vivendum.) 1458 *Short Eng. Chron.* (Camd. 1883, N.S. 28) 71 This yere [Anno xxxvii] was a grete fraye be twene the Cite of London and men of Courte, which were dreyn . . from the Standarde in Flete strete to ther innes, the xiii day of Apreill. [1485 *FORTESCUE De Laud. Leg.* Aug. xlix, Decem hospitium minora . . quae nominantur hospitium cancellariae . . majora hospitium studi illius, quae hospitium curiae appellantur.] 1567 R. MULCASTER *ibid.* (1660) 113 Ten lesser houses or Innes . . which are called Innes of the Chancery . . The greater Innes of the same study called the Innes of Court. 1580 *Stow Annals*, 36 *Henry VI.* The thirteenth day of Aprill there was a great fray in Flete streete . . the king committed the principall governours of Furnivalls, Cliffords, and Barnardes Inne to prison in the Castle of Hertford. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.*, *Innes of Court* . . these, with the Two Serjants Innes, and Eight Innes of Chancery, do altogether (to use Sir Edward Cokes words) make the most famous University, for Profession of Law only, or of any one Humane Science in the World. 1809 *Blackstone's Comm.* I. Intro. § 1. 26 *note*, The inns of chancery are, Clifford's Inn, Clement's Inn, Lion's Inn, New Inn, Furnival's Inn, Thavies' Inn, Staple's Inn, and Barnard's Inn. These are subordinate to the inns of court; the three first belong to the Inner Temple, the fourth to the Middle Temple, the two next to Lincoln's Inn, and the two last to Gray's Inn. 1833 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7), *Inns of Chancery* . . these were formerly preparatory colleges for students, and many entered them before they were admitted into the Inns of Court. They [now] consist chiefly of solicitors, and possess corporate property, hall, chambers, etc., but perform no public functions like the Inns of Court.

c. Inns of Court: the four sets of buildings in London (the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn) belonging to the four legal societies which have the exclusive right of admitting persons to practise at the bar, and hold a course of instruction and examination for that purpose; hence, these four societies themselves. (Formerly also colloq. *inns a court*.)

The distinction of the 'four principal Innes' of law as Inns of Court, was fully established in the 15th c.: see quot. a 1485 in b. But in earlier times, and sometimes later, the name Inns of Court, or its equivalent, seems to have included both the *hospitia majora* and *hospitia minora*: cf. quot. 1355, 1458, and 1580 (referring to the same event) in b, with 1548 and 1597 here.

1366 (June 16) *Inquisitio p. mort. Henry Grey de Wilton*, De Manerio suo de Portpole in Holburne vocato Greysyn. 1427 *Black Books* (MS.) of *Lincoln's Inn* ff. 13a, Lyncolnesyn. Manucapio Sociorum ejusdem Hospicii. 1429-30 *ibid.* ff. 22 b, Ye Styward of Lyncollynsyn. 1436 *ibid.* ff. 31 a, The felawshippe of Lyncolly ynne. a 1485 [see b]. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII 241 The . . xlii. daie of February wer four readers sent for to the Starre Chamber, of every house of the four principall Innes of Courte one. 1558 *FRANCE L'auvers Log.* Ded. Fij b, Surely, Sir . . it seemeth you came abruptly from a country schoole to an Inne of Court. 1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. 14-15 Hee is at Oxford still, is hee not? . . Hee must then to the Innes of Court shortly: I was once of Clements Inne. 1666 *DUGDALE Orig. Jurid.* (1671) 141/2 These Hostells being Nurseries or Seminaries of the Court, taking their denomination of the end wherefore they were so instituted, were called therefore the *Innes of Court*. 1698 *FARQUHAR Love & Bottle* i. Wks. (Ritldg.) 489/1 You were once an honest fellow; but so long study in the inns may alter a man strangely, as you say. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 186 ¶ 3 Walking the other Day in a neighbouring Inn of Court. *ibid.* No. 189 ¶ 3 Tom, I have bought you Chambers in the Inns of Court. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 21 ¶ 4 Many of the Benchers of the several Inns of Court, who seem to be the Dignitaries of the Law. 1833 *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 584 The four inns are each governed by a committee or board, called the benchers, who are generally Queen's counsel or senior counsel. Each inn has also a local habitation, consisting of a large tract of houses or chambers which are in general occupied by barristers . . and are a source of great wealth.

attrib. and Comb. 1631 *LENTON Leasures* xxix. Fiv, A yong Innes a Court Gentleman. 1634 *BARETON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 156 The mayor, a well-bred gentleman, an inns-of-court man. 1655 J. COYGRAVE *Wit's Interpr.* 27 (N.) Much desired . . by ladies, inns a court gentlemen, and others. 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* iv, You are . . an Inns-of-Court-man.

d. Serjeants' Inn: a collegiate building of the now extinct order of Serjeants-at-Law, esp. that in Chancery Lane, sold in 1877.

1646 *Ord. Lords & Com. Presb. Govt.* 14 The classis of the two Serjants Innes. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 271/2 The serjeants formerly occupied three inns, or collegiate

buildings . . situate in Chancery Lane, Fleet Street, and Holborn. The last, called Scoop's Inn, has long been abandoned, and since the burning down of Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street . . the serjeants . . have now no other building than Serjeants' Inn, Chancery Lane, which has been lately rebuilt. *ibid.*, In Serjeants' Inn Hall the judges and serjeants, as members of the Society of Serjeants' Inn, dine together during term-time. 1877 *Law Journal* 3 Mar. 117 Serjeants' Inn was sold on Friday, February 23, for 57,000l., to Mr. Serjeant Cox. The determination of the judges and serjeants to sell the ancient home of a moribund order was not taken lightly or of mere caprice. . . We ought to consider that places like Serjeants' Inn have now no sort of practical utility.

f. Some of the Inns of Chancery and of Court derive their specific names from those of noblemen or persons of quality, whose residence or property they formerly were, and from whom they were at first often rented. It has hence been sometimes assumed that the term *inn* here meant originally 'the town-house or residence' of such nobleman or gentleman, e. g. that 'Lincoln's Inn' meant originally 'the Earl of Lincoln's town-house'; but there is no evidence that *inn* ever had any such specific sense (as distinct from its general sense of 'habitation, lodging, house', sense 1), and no proof that any of these houses bore the name *hospitium* or *inn*, until it was actually the *hospitium* or *hostel* of a body of students.

g. attrib. and Comb., as *inn-bill*, -*door*, -*gate*, -*kitchen*, -*law*, -*phrase*, -*play*, -*stables*, -*yard*; † *inn-house* = sense 4; *inn-like a.* and *adv.*, like an inn. See also *INNHOLDER*, *INNKEEPER*.

1855 *Corwall 2* It gives no information on posting-houses or horses . . on breakfasts and dinners, on waiters and "inn-bills. 1765 *SMOLLETT Trav.* (1766) II. xli. 258 We stood close by them at the "inn-door. 1755 — *Quix.* (1803) I. 144 Sancho . . the "inn-gate being thrown wide open, sallied forth. 1694 R. FRANKLAND in *R. Thoresby's Corr.* I. 173 He . . would have sent for my daughter, who was at an "inn-house. 1751 LADY M. YERE in *Lett. Cress Suffolk* (1824) II. 219 A prodigious house, and furnished "inn-like, two beds in each room. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxxiii, Oliver hurried up the "inn-yard, with a somewhat lighter heart.

Inn (in), *v.* Now rare. [f. *INN sb.* (In OE. and ME. use often not separable from *IN v.*, q.v.)] 1. *trans.* To lodge, house, find lodging for. *refl.* To lodge oneself, find oneself a lodging.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1048 Ða woldon hi innian hi þær heom sylfan gelicode. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6903 So muche folde per com, þat me nuste were hom Inn. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2499 But eche man al nist inned him where he myht. 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1334 Whan he had broght hem in to his Citee And Inned hem euerich in his degree. c 1410 *LOVE Bonavent. Sacram.* *Christ's Body* 126 (Gibbs MS.) Seynt huwe . . was inned for a tyme in a tounne þat me clepeþ ioye. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH.* *Poems Wks* (1711) 24 In a poor cottage inn'd, a virgin maid A weaking did him bear, Who all appears. 1710 *New Map Trav.* *High Church Apostle* 7 These Inn'd themselves all Night in Knights-bridge Fields.

b. To put up (a horse) at an inn.

1607 *MIDDLETON Mich. Term* i. i, I have but inn'd my horse.

c. fig. (pass.) To be lodged or established. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* III. 135 But here wey is all wronge per wisdom is ynned. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* vi. xv, A fire beam, And pleasing heat (such as in first of Spring from Sol, inn'd in the Bull, do kindly stream).

2. intr. (p for refl.) To lodge, find lodging, sojourn; now, to put up (at an inn or hostel).

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 166, I hane felanschupe wiþouten . . wel aboute fitt, Boþe wyymen and men þat wote wiþ ne Inne. 1503-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 1554/2 We inned at the signe of the Swan. 1666 *Sir G. Gooscappe* i. iii, in *Bullen O. Pt.* 111, I never inned in the Towne but once. 1726 *Brice's Weekly Jnl.* 18 Feb. 3 John Welch, Cornish Carrier, who formerly Inn'd at the Mermaid in Exon, is now removed to the Bear-Inn. 1885 M. J. COLQUHOUN *Primus in Indis* I. xiv. 217, I inned at the best house, the Star and Garter.

b. Of a coach: To stop or put up (at an inn). 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 315 The Reading stage-coach, which inns somewhere in Fleet Street. 1775 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1866) VI. 205 You had better send for them where the machine inns. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 175 A Bristol coach which inned at the Red Lion. 1879 E. WALFORD *Londoniana* II. 61 An account of all the stage coaches . . where they 'inn' and where they 'go out'.

c. fig. and trans.

1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. ii. 454 So soon as Sol, leaving the gentle Twins, With Cancer, or thirst-panting Leo inns. 1606 B. ANDREWS *Serm.* II. 205 He . . dwelleth in Christ, and Christ in him; not inneth or sojourneth for a time, but dwelleth continually. 1640 *QUARLES Enchirid.* III. 77 If Feare depart from Hope, it travels to Infidelity, and Innes in Despaire. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* viii. (1848) 86 Wisdom sometimes inns with ignorance.

Inn, obs. form of *IN prep.*, *adv.*, and *v.*

† *Inna-ble*, *a.* Obs. rare — °. [ad. L. *innābilis* (Ovid), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *nāre* to swim.]

1658 *PHILLIPS, Innatable*, or *Innable*, not to be swummed in.

† *Innam*, -*e.* local. Obs. Also 7 *innom*, -*e.* [f. *IN adv.* + *ON* -*nām* a taking (in compounds as *land*-, *nes*-, *viðrnam*), f. *nema* to take; cf. OE. *nām* seizure of property as a pledge, f. *niman* to take, *NIM*.] A piece of ground taken in or inclosed; an intake.

[1226 *Lincoln Eyre* (Spelman), Innama non capiantur nisi per communem assensum. c 1250 *Ceo est Hosebouderie* (in *W. of Henley's Husb.* 1890, 66), E si liad inhom il deit ver quele coture il prent en le inhom. n.d. *Charter* in Spelman (1626) 383/x Vnum croftum et duas innomas aut inclanuras, vocatas Inholmes.] 1344 *Coucher Bk.* Selby (Yorksh. Rec. Soc.) II. 376 Breve villatze de Keleby tangens innames de Stalingburgh. 1616 *SURF. & MARKH. Country Farme* 20 He shall . . sow his Oats, either upon the Innams, which is lande sowne the yere before, or on the

tith or fallow ground prepared for the purpose. 1662 *DUGDALE Hist. Imbank & Drain.* (1772) 219 The . . causway from the head thereof towards Kesteven, to the Innome of Donington.

b. Comb., as *innom-barley*. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 39 *Innom-Barley*, such Barley as is sown the second crop after the Ground is fallowed.

Innammel, obs. form of *ENAMEL v.*

Innamorata, -*ato*, var. (mod. It. spelling) of *INAMORATA*, -*ATO*.

Innamy, obs. form of *ENEMY*: see *INIMI*.

Innamyl, obs. form of *ENAMEL*.

† *Inna-rrable*, *a.* Obs. [ad. late L. *innarrābilis*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *narrābilis*, f. *narrāre* to NARRATE; cf. obs. F. *innarrable* (Godef.).] That cannot be narrated or told; unutterable, indescribable. (Cf. *INENARRABLE*.)

1552 *LYNDESAY Monarchie* 6131 The heinlye sound, quhilk salbe Innarrabyll. 1574 *HELLOWES Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 363 With innarrable sighes, and teares incomparable.

† *Inna-rradow*, *ppl.* *a.* Obs. rare. [f. *IN-1* + *NARROWED*.] Confined within narrow limits.

1650 *Elegy in Gregory's Posthuma*, Though you'n' close Anchorite's contracted Shrowd Made his innarrowed Carcass seem a Crowd.

Innascibility (inæsi'biliti, inn-). [ad. late L. *innascibilitas* (Hilary); see next and -ITY. Cf. F. *innascibilité* (Littré).] The attribute of being independent of birth: said of God the Father.

1602 J. DAVIES *Mirum in Modum* (1878) 17 Innascibility we must admit The Father. a 1656 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1688) 327 The . . properties are; first innascibility and inemanability . . these belong to the Father. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 14. 255 God is the only Ingenerate or Unmade Being . . his very essence is Ingenerability or Innascibility. 1856 *FABER Creator & Creature* II. i. (1886) 110 Who can tell the joy of the Father in His Innascibility?

Innascible (inæsi'b'l, inn-), *a.* [ad. late L. *innāscibilis* (Tertullian), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *nāscibilis*, f. *nāscī* to be born. Cf. F. *innascible* (Littré).] That cannot be born; not subject to the condition of birth: said of God the Father.

1852 *Br. FORBES Nicene Cr.* 133 He is the unbegotten, the unproduced, the innascible.

† *Inna-table*, *a.* Obs. rare — °. Also erron. -ible. [f. *IN-3* + L. *natābilis*, f. *natāre* to swim: cf. *INNABLE*.] That cannot be swum in.

1623 *COCKERAM, Innatable*, not to be swummed in. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Innatable*, that cannot be swummed in.

† *Innatant*, *a.* Obs. [f. L. *innatānt-em*, pr. ppl. of *innatāre*, *INNATE v.2*; cf. *NATANT*.] Swimming or floating in or upon some liquid.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renoi's Disp.* 533 Others only bray and boyl the fruits, . . collecting the innatant spume. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* iii. 28 Large innatant bodies, resembling a Solution of Fat in Water.

Innate (innē't, innē't, inē't), *a.* Also 5 *innat*. [ad. late L. *innātus* (Tertullian), f. *in-* (IN-2) + *nātus*, pa. ppl. of *nāscī* to be born.]

1. Existing in a person (or organism) from birth; belonging to the original or essential constitution (of body or mind); inborn, native, natural.

a. Of qualities, principles, etc. (esp. mental).

Opposed to *acquired*, esp. in *innate ideas*, the nature, character, and even existence of which have been the subject of philosophical dispute, from the times of the Stoics.

a 1420 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 2130, I am sure that the bookes alle this Redde hathe & seen your Innat sapience. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 100 Out of an innate hatred greedily pursuing the incontinent. a 1619 *FOTHERBY Aethom.* i. iii. § 3 (1622) 19 It is innate to all, to owne their father, by Nature knowne. 1621 *BURTON Anat.* Mel. i. i. ii. x. (1676) 17/1 So that in all there be fourteen species of the understanding, of which some are innate . . the other are gotten by doctrine, learning, and use. Plato will have all to be innate. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* i. ii. § 1 It is an establish'd Opinion amongst some Men, that there are in the Understanding certain Innate Principles . . which the Soul receives in its very first Being, and brings into the World with it. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* 4 The commonly received notion of an innate idea of God, imprinted upon every soul of man at their creation. 1713 *STEELE Englishman*. No. 3. 16 It is below the . . Innate Honesty of a true Englishman to enter into a partial Friendship. 1739 *HUME Nat.* (1874) I. i. i. 316 It has been disputed whether there be any innate ideas, or whether all ideas be derived from sensation and reflexion. 1773 *BARRINGTON in Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 252 Notes in birds are no more innate, than language is in man. 1861 *MILL Utilit.* iii. 45 ff., the moral feelings are not innate, but acquired; they are not for that reason, the less natural. 1863 *FARRAR Seekers* i. ii. (1875) 27 But eloquence is a gift as innate as the genius from which it springs.

† **b.** Of inborn material substances or formations. (In quot. 1718 app. misused for 'internal' or 'hidden within'.) Obs.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. i. ii. (1676) 9/1 A humour is a liquid or fluent part of the body . . and is either innate or born with us, or adventitious and acquisite. 1666 *BACON Sylva* § 365 It betrayeth and tolleth forth the Innate and Radical Moisture. 1666 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Digress. 342 The Pressure of the innate Air in the cavity of the Chest. a 1718 *PENN Maxims Wks.* 1726 I. 821 How Nourishment is carried and diffused throughout the Body, by most innate and imperceptible Passages.

c. Of a vegetable formation: Originating within the matrix or the substance of the plant. Of a mineral: Originating within the matrix; native.

1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 391 *Phacidium Arc-tostaphyli*. Subgregarious, innate, then erumpent, splitting

the epidermis. 1890 *Nature* 6 Feb. 314/1 Diamonds are found in some of the more clayey and pebbly layers, and... they are innate in the rock.

2. *transf.* Originally or properly existing in the thing spoken of; belonging to the essential nature or constitution of a thing; inherent. *Obs.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xviii. xxxviii. The wood... Of horror full, but horror there innate. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* A vij. This ayres innate and chiefest qualitie. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* 1. 106 All Comets in their innate Motion. 1736 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 99/1 Of the defects in buildings... some are innate and owing to the Architect. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 1470 Has matter innate motion?

3. *Bot.* Said of a part or organ borne on the apex of another; esp. of an anther that is a direct continuation of the apex of the filament. (Cf. AD-NATE 2.)

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 61 Anthers erect, innate. 1857 HENREY *Elen. Bot.* § 202 The anther is attached to the filament in various ways: if the filament runs directly without interruption into the base of the connective, it is said to be innate.

† *Innate*, *v.* 1. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] *trans. a.* To make innate; to produce or generate within something. *b.* (In Fuller) To imbue or endow by nature (with something); usually in *pass.* To be naturally endowed with.

1603 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. i. Wks. 1856 I. 117 Wizards... making curious search For natura secrets, the first innating cause. 1667 FULLER *Worthies* 1. (1662) 257 They in this County seem innated with a Genius to study Law. *Ibid.* ii. 279 Thus God hath innated every Country with a Peculiar Genius. *Ibid.* iv. 4 A person innated with a public spirit.

† *Innate*, *v.* 2. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *innātūre* to swim in or upon, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *natūre* to swim.] *intr.* To swim or float in or upon something.

1670 H. STUBBS *Plus Ultra* 151 It cast a shadow by its innating on the surface of them.

† *Innated*, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *innāt-us* INNATE + -ED 1.] = INNATE *a.* (Frequent c 1550-1650.)

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iii. Eliv. That innated malice and roted enuy. 1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* Wks. (1717) 259 That Courage with my Blood and Birth innated. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 19 The Scots he entertaineth for their innated hatred towards the English. 1639 SPOTTSWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 364 The innated clemency of the King. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 127 Innated instinct of Nature.

Innately (see the adj.), *adv.* [f. INNATE *a.* + -LY 2.] By innate character; by birth; by essential nature or constitution; naturally.

1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* Ep. Ded. A iij b. Finding them so innately habitual, and so constantly permanent in that Sex. 1845 FORD *Handbook Spain* 1. 77 The last consolation of the innately noble. 1861 MISS BRADDON *Trail of Serpent* i. i. 8 Natures... so innately wicked.

Innateness (see the adj.). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being innate. Also in *pl.* innate qualities.

1727 IN BAILEY vol. II. 1747 HARTLEY *Enq. Orig. Appet.* 1. 51 The innateness of moral principles. 1869 J. HAIG *Symbolism* vi. 56 The innateness of the senses of hearing and seeing. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* xv. 159 [To] think of what the instincts or innatenesses of this and farther existence, may be.

Innative, *a.* Now rare or *Obs.* [f. INNATE + -IVE, after NATIVE.] Innate; native.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* 1. Prol. 97 Beside his innative policy, Humanite, courage, fredome and chevalry. [*comm.*] Innative is als mekil to say as inborn, or that quihik cumis till ony person be that natural inclination of kynd, throw that forbearis. 1652-61 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* 1. (1682) 243 An art so natural and innative to them. 1657 LUSK's *Domus* iv. i. in Hazl. *Dodley* XIV. 149 All that love, Which by innative duty I did owe her. 1868 LOWELL *Willows* (1869) 263 Some innative weakness there must be.

Innato-, used as combining form of L. *innātus* INNATE *a.*, forming adjectives in which it adverbially qualifies the second element, as *innato-erumpent*, innate (sense 1 d) and *erumpent*; *innato-fibrillose*, covered with innate or adherent fibrils; *innato-se'ssile*, innately sessile; *innato-squamulose*, covered with innate or adherent minute scales.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 313 This genus... seems to me essentially innato-erumpent. 1866 — in *Intell. Observ.* No. 50. 97 The pileus innato-squamulose. 1886 SYD. *Soc. Lex.*, *Innato-fibrillose*, clad with adherent fibrils. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 199 *Mollisia Cerastiorum*. Gregarious, minute, innato-sessile.

† *Innatural*, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. late L. *innātūralis* (Boethius), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *nātūralis* NATURAL. Cf. F. *innatural* (Littre).] Not natural; contrary to nature; unnatural.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 203 Colre sum is natural & sum is innatural... Of colre innatural ben. v. maners, as citrina... adusta, prassina & eruginosa. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 1. xxvi. (1890) 128 Hwæðer he be ute be inne wære. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 352 Sie se drenc þær inne þær se seoca man inne sie. c 1050 in Kemble *Cod. Diplom.* IV. 228 On ðam scyran... ðe Ordric abbad hæfð land inne. c 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 260 ge inne ge ute. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 þær wunied fower cunnes wurmes inne. c 1225 *St. Marher.* 10 To beoren me in to his baleful hole þær he wunied inne. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 þe engel wende in to hire... þeonne heo was inne... at hire one. 1340 *Ayenb.* 203 Per ne may go oute of þe uete, bote ynuch ase þær is inne. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1674 (Trin.) Plastre [the timber] wet wipoute and ynn. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 13 Yet fel he for his synne Down in to helle where he yet is inne.

So † *Innatural*-ity, unnaturalness, want of natural affection; † *Innatural*-ly *adv.*, unnaturally, against nature.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* clvii. 146 She had innaturally slayne hir lorde and husbonde. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 601 This forenamed Iherome... innaturally and falsely dys-

conered vnto them all the bysshoppes and kynges counsell. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 263 *marg.*, Innaturalite amongst kinned [is] infamous. 1611 FLORIO, *Innaturalita*, innaturalite.

† *Inna'turalize*, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [IN-2.] *trans.* To naturalize within; to convert (a thing) into a natural part of (something); to assimilate.

1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.*, *James* i. 21 Thus made an innatural'd Word; and so receiv'd and digested, it will save your Souls.

Innaturate, *v.* *rare.* [f. IN-2 + L. *nātūra* + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To imbue the nature of (a being) with (something).

1849 FROUDE *Nemesis* 167 If those... who... crush the young shootings of the heart, and blight its growth... would but innaturate it with their poison and make it barren for ever!

Innavigable (in-ævigā'b'l, inn-), *a.* [ad. L. *innavigabilis*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *nāvīgābilis* NAVIGABLE. Cf. F. *innavigable* (16th c. in Littre).] Not navigable; that cannot be navigated. *a.* Of a sea, river, etc.: That cannot be sailed upon, along, or through; impassable for a ship or boat.

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 257 There is no lande vnhabitable, nor Sea innavigable. 1604 R. CAWDRY *Table Alph.*, *Innavigable*, that cannot be sailed vpon. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* ii. 96 Such a troubled state of the waters, as does not only make the sea innavigable, but also strikes terror into all the maritime inhabitants. 1739 ELIZ. CARTER *tr. Algarotti on 'Newton's Theory'* (1742) 1. 86 What the innavigable Ocean was to the Ancients. 1899 *Brit. Weekly* 15 June 158/3 The Thames, choked with hummocks, flocs and fields of ice, was innavigable.

b. Of a ship or boat: That cannot be employed in navigation.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 75 (Ordinances of Middleburg) When a Ship... is rendered innavigable... it is then allowed to abandon such Ship... to the Use of the Assurers.

Hence *Inna-vigability*, *Inna-vigableness*, the quality or condition of being innavigable.

1685 H. MORE *Para. Prophet.* 399 It is not the Innavigableness of the blood... (for so much blood as to sail upon is a monstrous Phancy). 1848 ARNOLD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) 1. 1. vii. 244 French Jurists confine the 'innavigability' spoken of in the Code, to the single case in which the ship cannot be repaired so as to continue its voyage or keep the sea.

† *In-ne*, *adv.* and *prep.* *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1-2 *innan*, 2-3 *innen*, (2 *inna*). *β.* 1-5 *inne*, (4-5 *ynne*). [OE. had two derivatives of *in-*: *a.* OE. *innan* *adv.* and *prep.* (of motion and position) with gen., dat., acc., = OS. *innan*, OFris. *inna* *adv.* and *prep.* with dat., acc., OHG. *innana*, *innan* *adv.* and *prep.* with gen., dat., acc. (MHG., mod. G. *innen*), Goth. *innana*, ON. *innan* *adv.* and *prep.* with gen.; *β.* OE. *inne* *adv.* of position, = OS., OFris. *inne* *adv.*, Goth. *inna*, ON. *inni* *adv.*, OHG. *inna*, *inni*, *inne* *adv.* and *prep.* 'within'. These two words were originally different in sense, *innan* being orig. 'from within', but in late OE. there remained little or no distinction between *innan* and *inne* as adverbs; the main difference being that *inne* was only an *adv.*, while *innan* was both *adv.* and *prep.*. A few examples of *innan* as *prep.* are found in 12th c.; and *innen* *adv.* occurs in Hatton Gospels and Layamon. *Inna* *prep.* in Lamb. Hom. may be an error for *innan* or *inne*. But the ordinary early ME. form for both *adv.* and *prep.* was *inne*, frequent in Southern writings of 12-14th c. It is very rare in the Kentish of Shoreham and the Aeyenbite, in which the *prep.* is regularly *ine*. In northern works, from *Cursor Mundi* onwards, and in Midland works after the time when final *e* became mute, *inne* (*ynne*) appears to be merely an occasional spelling of *in*.]

A. adv. 1. Of position.

a. *innan*, *innen*: From within; on the inside, within.

Beowulf (Z.) 2332 Beost innan weoll þeostrum geþoncum. c 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1322 (Gr.) geofon-husa mast... innan and utan eorðan lime gefæstnod wið flode. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 308 Smire mid þa eagan innan. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 27 Hix synt innan fulle deadra bana. — Mark vii. 21 Innan of manna heortan fulle gepancas cumað. c 1160 *Hatt. G.* *ibid.*, Innen of manne heortan yfele gepancas cumað. c 1205 *LAV.* 21153 Per wes innen igrauen, mid rede golde stæuen, an on-licnes deore, of drihtenes moder.

β. *inne*: In, within, inside, in-doors.

c 835 O. E. *Chron.* an. 491 Her Elle and Cissa... of slozon alle þa þær inne eardodon. c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* 1. i. § 23 Þonne þær bið man dead... he lið inne unforbærned. *Ibid.*, Ealle þa hwile þe þæt lic bið inne, þær seal beon gedrync and plexa. c 900 *tr. Beda's Hist.* II. ix. [xii.]. (1890) 128 Hwæðer he be ute be inne wære. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 352 Sie se drenc þær inne þær se seoca man inne sie. c 1050 in Kemble *Cod. Diplom.* IV. 228 On ðam scyran... ðe Ordric abbad hæfð land inne. c 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 260 ge inne ge ute. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 þær wunied fower cunnes wurmes inne. c 1225 *St. Marher.* 10 To beoren me in to his baleful hole þær he wunied inne. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 þe engel wende in to hire... þeonne heo was inne... at hire one. 1340 *Ayenb.* 203 Per ne may go oute of þe uete, bote ynuch ase þær is inne. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1674 (Trin.) Plastre [the timber] wet wipoute and ynn. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 13 Yet fel he for his synne Down in to helle where he yet is inne.

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c 835 O. E. *Chron.* an. 491 Her Elle and Cissa... of slozon alle þa þær inne eardodon. c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* 1. i. § 23 Þonne þær bið man dead... he lið inne unforbærned. *Ibid.*, Ealle þa hwile þe þæt lic bið inne, þær seal beon gedrync and plexa. c 900 *tr. Beda's Hist.* II. ix. [xii.]. (1890) 128 Hwæðer he be ute be inne wære. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 352 Sie se drenc þær inne þær se seoca man inne sie. c 1050 in Kemble *Cod. Diplom.* IV. 228 On ðam scyran... ðe Ordric abbad hæfð land inne. c 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 260 ge inne ge ute. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 þær wunied fower cunnes wurmes inne. c 1225 *St. Marher.* 10 To beoren me in to his baleful hole þær he wunied inne. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 þe engel wende in to hire... þeonne heo was inne... at hire one. 1340 *Ayenb.* 203 Per ne may go oute of þe uete, bote ynuch ase þær is inne. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1674 (Trin.) Plastre [the timber] wet wipoute and ynn. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 13 Yet fel he for his synne Down in to helle where he yet is inne.

a. *innan*, *innen*: From within; on the inside, within.

Beowulf (Z.) 2332 Beost innan weoll þeostrum geþoncum. c 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1322 (Gr.) geofon-husa mast... innan and utan eorðan lime gefæstnod wið flode. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 308 Smire mid þa eagan innan. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 27 Hix synt innan fulle deadra bana. — Mark vii. 21 Innan of manna heortan fulle gepancas cumað. c 1160 *Hatt. G.* *ibid.*, Innen of manne heortan yfele gepancas cumað. c 1205 *LAV.* 21153 Per wes innen igrauen, mid rede golde stæuen, an on-licnes deore, of drihtenes moder.

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c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xi. 129 The Contree is not worthe Howodes to dwelle inne. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 167 Of a thyng that nuw ys ynne. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 1. 9 In which þei ben ynne.

2. Of motion, *inne*: In (to a place). Not in OE. (In later instances, perh. only var. spelling of *in*.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 58 3if eni unwrie put wære, & best feolle þær inne. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 13789, I ne may to þæt watir wyne For opere goon before me Inne. 13. Coer de L. 3303 So that ye lat us inne come. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1347 It were ful hard wip assaut to comen inne. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* 1. 37 Thurgh which division cam inne. *Ibid.* II. 2 Thus bringth he many a meschiefe inne (time beginne). c 1400 *Sir Perc.* 436-7 Thedir inne wille I. He went inne. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E ij a, A Rowte of wolues where thay passin inne.

β. *prep.* 1. Of position: In, within.

a. *innan*, *innen*, (*inna*). (In OE. with gen. or dat., or acc. of time.)

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlvii. 359 Innan his gedance. c 1000 *Ags. P.* (Th.) cxliiij. 4 Is me ænge gast innan breðres. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 10 þa he sæt innan huse [Lindisf. in hus; Rushw. in huse; Hatton innen huse]. *Ibid.* xxi. 12 Ealle þa þe ceapdon innan þam temple [Lindisf. in temple, Rushw. in þam temple]. c 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 789 (Laud MS.) He was bebyrged. innan þære cyrcan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Gif he biðð inna þa sunne, and in þon þonke he is al for-loren. *Ibid.* 27 þe deofol þet to soþe þe rixat in-nan him þet [etc.]. *Ibid.* 43 Innan þan sea weren. vii. bittere upe.

β. *inne*. (Found esp. at the end of a relative clause, or after its object in verse.) Not in OE.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Per drihten rad inne þe weye. *Ibid.* 21 He wunied inne fule sunne. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 53 Holie mihtes þe wunied on hire also folle inne burh. c 1200 ORMIN 3506 And till ilke þett ilke þett þat he wolde inne borenn ben. *Ibid.* 19036 þær i þiss Cristendomes lif þat Cristess hird iss inne. c 1205 *LAV.* 454 þat Dardanisc kun... wunied in þisse londe. inne þeowdome. c 1290 *Beket* 942 in S. *Eng. Leg.* 1. 133 þe furste office is propre inow: to þe stat þat he was Inne. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 571 His chamber he lif inne. 1361 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* 1. 163 As a Lampe þat no liht is Inne. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon.* Sel. Wks. II. 222 Poul menep bi þis sleep synne þat foolis lyven ynne. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 41 And eek in what aray that they were Inne (time bigynne). c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 13 In the Hows, that it is inne. c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxiii. Bothe my dethe and my lyfe Is inne the wille of thi wife. c 1450 *Merlin* 18 The tyme... that I was ynne conceived.

2. Of motion: Into.

a. *innan*. (Only in OE., with acc.)

c 875 O. E. *Chron.* an. 868 Her for se ilca here innan Mierce to Snotengaham. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 5 Ne ga ge innan samaritana ceastre. *Ibid.* xxi. 21 Ahefe þe upp and feall innan þa sæ.

β. *inne*. (Not in OE.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Ne þe deofel mey nefre cumen in-ne him for his gode werkes. *Ibid.* 33 Ne kimeð he nefre inne heoueneriche. c 1200 ORMIN 3530 þat he bið bræd is inne don. c 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1711 The childe wanne owf of study, That he was inne sett. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxii. Lette the cors go inne his graue.

3. After believe: = in, on, upon.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 597 For loue of þe lord þat we leuen inne. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xv. 166 The maken Ymages lyche to tho thynges, that thei han beleuev inne.

Inne, *obs.* f. IN *adv.* and *v.*, IN *sb.* and *v.*

† *Inne-bulated*, *ppl. a.* *Her. Obs.* [IN-2: in med.L. *innebulat-us*.] Having an outline resembling clouds; = NEBULÉ.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans. Her.* Div b. Theys armys be calde innebulatid for j. colowris ar put togedre by the manere of cloudys. 1560-1600 *Satire on Duttons* in *Kel. Ant.* II. 122 For their bravery indented and parted, And for their knavery innebulated.

† *Inne-ct*, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *innect-ere* to tie, fasten, entangle, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *nectere* to tie, bind; cf. *annect*.] *trans.* To join together (two things) each within the other; to interlink.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Durham* 1. (1662) 293 [He] gave (in allusion of his two Bishopricks, which he successively enjoyed) two Annulets innected in his Paternal Coat.

Inned (ind), *ppl. a.* [f. IN *v.* + -ED 1.] Taken in, gathered in (as a crop), inclosed, etc.: see IN *v.*

1629 *Drayner Conf.* (1647) B iv b. Neither the banks of Marsh land nor

OHG. *innaro*, *innero* (G. *innere*, *innerer*), ON. *innre*, *idre* (Sw. *innre*, Da. *indre*). With the *d* in ME. cf. THUNDER.

The OE. comparison of *in* was *innerra*, *innemest*; analogical modes of ME. or early mod.E. use were *inner*, *innest*; *innerer*, *innerest*; *innermore*, *innermost*; *innore*, *innost*; mod. Eng. uses *inner*, *innest* and *innermost*. *Inner* is only used attributively, and cannot be followed by *than*, like ordinary comparatives.]

1. Situated more within; more or further inward; interior. Often with a positive force, antithetical, not to *in*, but to *outer*: Situated within or inside; inward; internal. a. *lit.*, of spatial position.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr., Wülcker 149/1 *Liber*, seo inre hrind. c 1000 *Leg. St. Suidun*, etc. (1861) 110 (Bosw.) Se leo zewat on ðæt inre westen. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 148 He declineth into þe ynnere [v. r. Innere] partie till þat þe peerse þorug þe mydrif. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 749 Þai entrid full evyn into an Inner chamber. 1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* 79 Behald, myn inhir partis has vþolyd. 1551 *Recorde Pathav. Knowl.* 1. Defin., In a triangle all the angles bee called inner angles. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* 1. viii. 30 Those were the keyes of every inner dore. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 507 Cinamom is the inner bark of a tree. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 128 Inner-doors in large Buildings ought to be 3 Foot broad and upwards. 1745 *De Fœs Eng. Tradesman* xxvii. (1841) 1. 265 Her inner petticoats, flannel and swan-skin from Salisbury and Wales. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. xiv. 302 He... maintains... the opinion, that ice has always an inner temperature lower than zero. 1884 *r. Lotze's Metaph.* 345 Of the inner movements of things we know nothing.

b. *fig.* Of other limits figured as spatial: More intimate; more central; more hidden or secret.

1480 *CANTON Chron. Eng.* cxxv. 230 The ynnere lone of the peple was torned to in hate. 1815 *SHELLEY Demon World* 96 From nature's inner shrine, Where gods and fiends in worship bend. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlii, Delights... That stir the spirit's inner deeps. *Mod.* The inner circle of his friends.

c. *transf.* Indistinct or muffled, as if coming from far within. *nonce-use*.

1830 TENNYSON *Dying Swan* i, With an inner voice the river ran.

d. *Music.* Applied to parts or voices intermediate between the highest and lowest of the harmony (also called *middle*).

2. Said of the mind or soul (as the more inaccessible or secret, or as the more central or essential part of man, or as distinguished from the external or outer world), and of things belonging or relating thereto; hence often = Mental or spiritual.

c 900 *r. Bædd's Hist.* vi. xiii. (1722) 582 On ðam inneran godum ge on ðam uttran. a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* ix. (1889) 44 Se inra dema gebanc swyþor þaenne þa word besceawþ. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 92 Hwo se zemeleasliche witeð hire uttre eien, þurh Godes rihtwice dome heo abihinde in þe inre eien. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ix. 20 Þat... þe utter man haf noght maistry of þe inere. 1382-1671 [see §. 1590] SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 24 But þ' Elfin knight with wonder all the way Did feed his eyes, and fild his inner thought. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* vii. 50 The sense By which thy inner nature was apprised Of outward shows. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 217 Fox's inner light does not profess to supersede... the internal light of Revelation. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 4 (1879) 120 The Cerebrum,—the instrument of our Physical or inner life. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* The. I. i. § 3. 165 Our own mind we know by what is called the 'Inner Sense' or consciousness.

3. *Phr.* The inner man: a. The inner or spiritual part of man; the soul or mind.

c 1000 *Egbert's Penit.* iv. § 63 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 224 Se inra man ðæt is seo sawl. 1382 *WYCLIF Eph.* iii. 16 That be syue to 3ou... vertu for to be strenghtid by his spirit in the ynnere man [Vulg. in interiori hominem]. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* III. i. (1495) 48 Isidore spekyth... of the inner man and viter man. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* II. 477 This attracts the soul, Governs the inner man, the nobler part. 1860 *FARRAR Orig. Lang.* I. 32 The living product of the whole inner man.

b. *humorously* (after sense 1): The stomach or 'inside', esp. in reference to food.

1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* II. xx. 204 With my inner man well refreshed with auk-livers, I was soon asleep. 1865 *Day of Rest* Oct. 609 The New Englander, who had been strengthening the inner man during the remarks of the abbé.

4. *Inner barrister*, *inner post*, *inner stern-post*, *Inner Temple*, etc.: see the nouns.

† 5. *Inner* was formerly sometimes written in combination or hyphenated with a sb., where it would now be written separately; e.g. *inner-land*, *interior country*; *inner-ward*, of a castle (see *WARD sb.*); *innerwit*, internal knowledge (see *WIT*). *Obs.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* III. vi. (W. de W.) 52 Felyng bodyly wytte and ymagynacyon arne sytuat in the soule, that he is onid to the body and yene it lyfe and Innerwytte and vterwytt to perfection of the body. 1613 *M. RIDLEY Magn. Bodies* 99 No lesse doth the Needle and Compass upon the continent and inner-land, decline [etc.].

B. *sb.* That division of a target next outside the bull's-eye: = *CENTRE sb.* 9; or, in some targets, the division immediately outside the centre. b. *ellipt.* A shot which strikes this.

1887 *Daily News* 15 July 3/5 Beginning with two inners, he then put together five successive bulls-eyes, and raised his aggregate to within a point of that by which Corporal Soutar won the Bronze Medal last year. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmorle* 19 The bygone shot wasn't a bull's-eye; no, only an 'inner'.

† *Inner*, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *innor*, 3-5 *innere*, 4 *ynnere*, 5 *inner*. [OE. *innor* (compar. of *inn* *adv.*, *in*) = OHG. *innor* (MHG. *inner*).] More inwards; further in.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 240 *Intra* wiðinnan, *interius* wiðinnan oððe *innor*. c 1205 *LAV.* 29282 Swa þe spærowe innere crap. 1399 *LANGEL Rich. Redeles* III. 195 And lete hem pleye in þe porche, and presse non ynnere. c 1450 *LONELICH Grail* I. 299 Thanne forth Iosephe Innere wente. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1771 Lybeaus innere gan pace.

† *Innerer*, *a.* *Obs.* rare. In 4 *innerere*. [A double comparative form, f. *INNER a.* + *-ER* 3: cf. OHG. *innarōra*, *innerero*, and superl. *INNEREST*.] = *INNER*: in quot. *absol.* = *inner* parts.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cviii. 17 Hit entird as watir in his innere and as oyl in his bonys.

† *Innerest*, *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 (*Orm.*) *innereest*, 3-4 *innrest* (e), 4-5 *innerrest*, (-yste), 5 *innerest*, 6 *yndrest*. [f. *INNER a.* (q.v.) + *-EST*; cf. OHG. *innarōst* (MHG. *innerest*, G. *innerst*), MDu. *innerst*, *innrest*, *inderst*; all which show a superl. formed apparently on a comparative, after the latter had to a certain extent lost its full comparative force.] *Innermost*, *innmost*.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 1017 Biforenn an allert þat wass Innrest i þe33re minnstre. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxvii. 13 Mi saule þou toke fra inneste helle. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 106 (Camb. MS.) Thilke cerle þat is innerest [v. r. innest], or most with inne, ioyneth to the symplese of the Myddel. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love Prol.* (Skeat) l. 8 Rude wordes and boistous percen the herte of the herer to the inrest point. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Ladye 218 Ioye... in the yndrest bowels of harte. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 55 b/1 He had brought the sheep in to the innerest part of deserte.

Innerly (ɪnəˈli), *a.* *Obs.* exc. *Sc. dial.* Forms: see *INNER a.* [f. *INNER a.* + *-LY* 1; cf. MHG. *innerlich* (G. *innerlich*), MDu. *innerlijk*.]

1. *Inner*, interior; inward, internal.

1434 *Misyn Mending Life* 118 Of þe inhirliet mergh of our harts sall rise þe lufe of god. 1435 — *Fire of Love* 39 Gostely gladnes & inhirly myrrh. *Ibid.* 70 Syngand ful fare for vtiward melody to ful inhirly I ha flowne. 1825-80 *JAMIESON, Innerlie*,... situated in the interior of a country.

b. *Intimate*.

1866 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* Ser. III. 286 (Cent.) So mature, so large, and so innerly was his knowledge [etc.].

2. 'Kindly, affectionate, possessing sensibility or compassion' (Jam.).

1824 *MACTAGGART Gallavid. Encycl.* *Innerly hearted*, of a feeling disposition. 1825-80 *JAMIESON s.v.* 'She's an innerlie' or 'a very innerlie creature'.

3. In-lying, not exposed; hence, 'Fertile: applied to land' (Jam.).

1868 *Life Hugh Elliott* ii. 73 We live on a drier soil and in a more 'innerlie' country.

Hence *innerliness*, intimacy, closeness.

1888 *MRS. LYNN LINTON in Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 5/1 It was a friendship without the 'innerliness' of true cordiality.

Innerly, *adv.* *Obs.* or *rare*. Forms: see *INNER a.* [f. *INNER a.* + *-LY* 2; cf. MHG. *innerliche* (Ger. *innerlich*), MDu. *innerlike* (Du. *innerlijk*).]

1. More within (*obs.*); inwardly, internally.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3195 Sche treblede and sykede inderly [v. r. innerly]. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 227 Whan she wist it inderly. 1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* 39 With flaume of fyte I am inhirly byrned. 1555 *ABP. PARKER Ps.* xlv. 133 They shall full nye be brought to hym... In palace there: most innerly, where kyng hymselfe doth lay. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* III. 154 Then towards Murtey Frith... more innerly is the Gulf Vararis. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selo.* 27 'Tis given out that ghost, as well as the substance of body inwardly, is such a thing, as is alwaies the same as much as God is. 1851 S. JUDG *Margaret* II. i. 198 A bunch of the white hardhack, a cream-like flower, innerly blushing.

† 2. Earnestly; intensely, extremely. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10843 Arþures folk... bysoughte God inderly [v. r. innerly] To graunt Arþur þe maistry. 1382 *WYCLIF Isa.* xxxiv. 6 The sword of the Lord fulfilid is of blod, innerly fattid it is with talþ of blod of lombis. c 1440 *Generydes* 675 For certeyne she was right inderly fayre.

† *Innermore* (ɪnəˈmɔː), *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4-7 *innermore*, (4 *innermar(e)*, *inner-mare*), 6 *ynnerner*, *Sc.* *innermair*, 6 (9 *dial.*) *innermer*, 8 *dial.* *indermore*, 9 *dial.* *indermar*. [f. *INNER a.* (q.v.) and *adv.* + *-MORE*; after *innermost*: see *INNER a.*]

A. *adj.* Situated more within, inner.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 70 Two grete spyrer... in the Innermore of whiche, the sterres were fastned bryght. 1535 *COVERDALE Exh.* x. 3 The cloude fylled the ynnerner couer. 1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 51 A portion of the innermer bottoome of the Matrix. 1635 N. R. *Canden's Hist. Eliz.* III. 285 A narrow necke of land between the innermore rock of the haven and the Ocean. 1657 W. RANCO *r. Gassendi's Life Petresc* II. 96 It seemed... that the hinder and innermore circumscription of the eye was as a Concave-glasse. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Innermer*, inner.

fig. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin* on Ps. xl. 9 This innermore and effectual teaching of the Spirit. 1589 — *De Mornay* xlii. 194 He being neere & innermore to al things than the things themselves are, doth know them most perfectly.

B. *adv.* † 1. More inward or within. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6199 Drihtin þam badd drau innermare. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1233 Wold come none innermare For to kythe what he ware. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvii. 45 Thai will creip innermar.

† 2. Further on (in a book or writing); 'below'. *Obs.*

1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 99 As it is inner more i-wite [sic] infra dicitur. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (Tollm. MS.), As it schall be schewid inner more [1582 hereafter; L. ut postea patebit].

Innermost (ɪnəˈmɔːst, -mɔːst), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *INNER a.* (q.v.) + *-MOST*. Cf. *HINDERMOST*.]

A. *adj.* Most or furthest within; innmost.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xviii. (1859) 19 He knoweth the Innermost of thy thoughtes. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 352 Vpon the innermoste necke to the landewarde is a tuft of trees. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* (1848) 32 To pry into the innermost Recesses of mysterious Nature. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) I. xxxvii. 265 No married woman shall I trust with what lies in the innermost fold of my heart. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin* D. iii. The second inclosure... commanded by the third and innermost barrier. 1868 J. T. NETTLESHIP *Ess. Browning* 1. 48 In the innermost holy of holies.

B. *sb.* That which is innermost; the innmost part.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selo.* 67 From the innermost or centre to the selvedge. 1794 *MATHIAS Purs. Lit.* (1798) 128 He passed at once to the innermost of the temple, without treading the vestibule. 1850 *HAWTHORNE Marb. Faun* xxxvii. 286 The fire... will have gone into her innermost, and burnt her quite up. 1888 *SIR E. ARNOLD With Sa'di in the Garden*, Utterly wotting all their innermosts, For all to Him is visible.

Hence *innermostly* *adv.* *rare*.

1866 *Mrs. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* v. 676 His ebon cross worn innermostly.

Innerness (ɪnəˈnɛs), [f. *INNER a.* + *-NESS*.]

1. *Inner* or inward quality; inwardness.

1881 *PALGRAVE Vis. Eng.* 159 Not losing innerness in external rite. 1892 *GLADSTONE Impregnable Rock* 159 These and all kindred qualities they develop in what, for want of a better word, I will term their innerness.

2. That which is internal; 'inner consciousness'. *nonce-wd.*

1891 *Sal. Rev.* 8 Aug. 164/2 Dickens cannot have evolved Miss Squeers's letter from his innerness wholly.

Innervate (ɪnəˈveɪt, inn-), *v.* *Physiol.* [f. *IN-2* + *L. nervus* NERVE + *-ATE* 3; cf. *enervate*.] *trans.* To supply (some organ or part) with nerve-force, or with nerves.

1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 104 The ganglionic mass, whence the jaws and foot-jaws are innervated. 1883 *LAUREN BRUNTON in Nature* 8 Mar. 437 An excellent example... of inhibition occurring in parts innervated by the sympathetic system. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 694 The stomach and rectum... are partly innervated directly from the brain and spinal cord.

Innervation (ɪnəˈveɪʃən), *Physiol.* [f. as prec. + *-ATION*; cf. *enervation*, and mod. F. *innervation* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*)] The action or process of innervating; the fact of being innervated; supply of nerve-force from a nerve-centre to some organ or part by means of nerves; stimulation of some organ by its nerves.

1832 J. THOMSON *Life W. Cullen* I. 430 The doctrine of Innervation or the Influence of the Nervous System. 1847 *r. Feuerstein's Med. Psychol.* 115 The organic process occasioned by this innervation as it is called... is worthy of observation. 1861 *VAN EVRIE Negroes* 165 His imperfect innervation, his sluggish brain. 1878 *HOLBROOK Hyg. Brain* 16 The medulla is a source of innervation for the heart.

Innervate (ɪnəˈveɪt, inn-), *v.* [f. *IN-2* + NERVE *sb.* or *v.* Cf. mod. F. *innerver* (Littré, *Suppl.*)] = *INNervATE*; also *fig.* to animate. Hence *Innerv-ving ppl. a.*

1828 in WEBSTER, citing DWIGHT. 1868 *BUSHNELL Sermon. Liv. Subj.* 274 Innervating force. 1869 — *Wom. Suffrage* viii. 167 A different innervating quality. 1880 L. MORRIS *Ode of Life* (ed. 3) 8 The spiritual essence fair Which doth innervate the outward show of things.

Inness (ɪnəˈnɛs), *rare*. [f. *IN adv.* or *a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being *in* (something).

b. *Inner* or internal quality or state.

1866 R. S. CANOLISH *Ep. John* xlv. 512 He is in Him that is true: in Him with a depth and intensity of real inness, that the devout study of a lifetime will not suffice to unfathom. 1867 J. W. DALE *Classic Baptism* (1868) 100 It is the mersion only, the position of inness, which is called for. 1888 *DK. ARCYLL in 19th Cent. Jan.* 156 Gravitation knows nothing of inness and outness. 1896 *Voice* (N. V.) 17 Sept. The best representation of the inness of 'things' in this nation that I have seen in years.

† *Innest*, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *IN adv.* or *a.* + *-EST*. Cf. ON. *innstr*. See *INNER a.*] Most inward, innmost.

1388 *WYCLIF Prov.* xxvi. 22 Tho comen til to the ynneste thingis [1382 the innmostis] of the herte. 1495 [see *INMOST a.* 2, quot. 1398]. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 628/1 For of y^e whole world, the innest is as I told you the lowest.

Innest (ɪnəˈnɛst), *v.* *rare*. Also 7 en-. [IN-1 or 2.] *trans.* To provide with a nest; to ensconce as in a nest.

1611 *FLORIO, Innidare*, to ennest, to enroost. a 1631 *DONNE Paradoxes* (1652) 85 To innuate and innest it selfe into the body.

Innet (ɪnəˈnɛt), *v.* *rare*. Also 6 en-. [IN-1 or 2.] *trans.* To catch or entangle in a net.

c 1586 *C'tess PEMBROKE Ps.* LXVI. v. For God thou didst our feete innet, And pinching saddles on us sett. 1598 *FLORIO, Irretare*, to entrap... or take in a net or a ginne, to entramell, to ennet.

† *Inneth*, *Obs.* Forms: 1 *innop*, *innap*, 1-2 *innep*. [OE. *innōð*, *innāð* (? f. *inn*, *inne*, *IN adv.*)]

= OHG. *innōdi* (also *innōdili*.) The interior of the body; the inside; *spec.* the womb.

888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxii. § 1 He wæroðap syðþan he innap and bið swiþe liþe on ðam innōpe. c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xxiv. [xxiii.] (1890) 338 ðette seo adl & þæt sar hwerðe in hyre innōðas. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark vii. 23 Ealle þas yfein of þam innōðe cūmað. — Luke xi. 27 Eadið is se innōð þe þe bæc. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 þe mucchele lauerd . . . hitande him solue in æme meidenes innēpe. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 21 *Ecc concipies* et cetera, þu shalt understonde child on þine innōðe.

† **Innew**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. IN-1 + NEW: rendering L. *innuare*. Cf. ENNEW *v.*] *trans.* To renew: = INNOVATE *v.* 1.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 43 A kyngne . . . whiche shall innewe alle the londre of Speyne with the lawes of Criste. *Ibid.* VIII. 307 John the xxiii. . . inneweðe the vijth booke of þe Decretales.

Inngudere, obs. form of ENGUDERE.

Innholder (in'holdr). Now rare. Forms: see INN sb. [f. INN sb. 4 + HOLDER. Cf. *householder*.] = INNKREPER.

1464 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 250 Johannes Watson, inhalder. c 1510 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Giv, Be thou innholder, hosteler nor Taverner. 1587 *HARRISON England* II. iii. (1877) 1. 87 Supposing he had served with some innholder in the stable. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 74 They say that this Lady was at first an Innholder or Hostesse. a 1748 *Pitt's Imit. Horace, Sat.* II. vi. (R.), So rovd' wild Buckingham the public jest, Now some innholder's, now a monarch's guest. 1841 *EMERSON Misc.* (1855) 258 The very innholders and landlords of the country would muster with fury to their support. 1875 R. J. HINTON *Eng. Radical Leaders* 215 The 'Licensed Victuallers Association', as the Guild or Trades society of inn-holders and keepers of public houses is termed, is a wealthy and powerful body.

Inning (in'ing), *obl. sb.* Also 6-7 *ining*. [f. IN *v.*, or INN *v.* + ING 1.]

I. From IN *v.*

† 1. A putting or getting in; what is put or got in; contents; income. Only OE. Obs.

c 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxii. § 2 Se heofon is betera . . . and fægera ðonne eall his innum buton monnum anum. 978 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* III. 138 ðes tunes cyping and seþ innum ðara portgerihta gange into ðere halgan stowe.

2. The action of taking in, inclosing, etc.; esp. the reclaiming of marsh or flooded land.

c 1530 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 343 Item deliverid. for the Innyng of the said marshes of Walwiche. . . cl. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 The recovering inclosing and inninyng of . . . Wappinge marshes. 1622 *CALLIS Stat. Sewers* (1824) 94 For inninyng and safety of their Marshes and Marsh grounds. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 186 Rye-Harbour . . . being . . . by the Inning of the Channel and waste Lands . . . in Danger of being utterly lost. 1822 *Humber Conserv.* Act 2038 (15 & 16 *Vict.* c. cxxx. § 35) Such inninyng, gaining, or Reclamation.

b. *pl.* Lands taken in or reclaimed.

1706 *PHILLIPS, Innings*, Lands recovered from the Sea, by draining and banking. 1880 *Archæol. Cantiana* XIII. 189 One of the earliest 'innings' of Walland Marsh, after the Norman Conquest, . . . has been ever since called Becket's Innings, as this Archbishop has the credit of promoting it.

3. The action of getting in, esp. of crops; ingathering, harvesting.

1522 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For caryage & inninyng of the seid vij acres [of hay]. 1530 *PALSGR.* 539/x He hath ered his lande, God sende hym good inninyng. 1602 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* Verse 17 vii. § 2. 56 The joy of the Husbandman, at the happy inninyng of his Corn. 1710 D. *HILMAN Tusser Rediv.* (1744) 104 (T.) Every one that did any thing towards the inninyng must now have some reward.

4. In *Cricket*, *Base-ball*, and similar games (in Great Britain always in *pl.* form *innings*, whether in sing. or *pl.* sense): That portion of the game played by either side while 'in' or at the bat: cf. *IN adv.* 6 d. In *Cricket* also used of the play of, or score of runs made by, any one batsman during his turn. To follow their *innings* (said of one side at cricket) = to follow on: see FOLLOW *v.* 19 d.

1746 in 'Bat' *Cricket's Man.* (1850) 80 1st Innings. England. and Innings. 1755 *Game at Cricket* 7 The Bowler shall change [wickets] but once in the same Innings. 1770 J. *LOVE Cricket* 21 Awakened Echo speaks the Innings over, And forty Natches deep indent the Score. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 194 Won by the former by sixty-two runs at one Innings. 1849 *Lawes of Cricket* c. 46 in 'Bat' *Cricket's Man.* 59 The players who go in second shall follow their Innings, if they have obtained one hundred runs less than their antagonists. 1891 W. G. *GRACE Cricket* 216 On five occasions Oxford has won by an Innings, whilst Cambridge has done the same thing thrice. 1895 *Nebraska State Yrnl.* 23 June. In the seventh inning Gragg hit for three bases. . . In the fourth inning Haller got a base on balls.

b. *transf.* (in Great Britain always in *pl.*) The time during which a person, party, principle, etc. is in possession or in power; a term of, or opportunity for, activity of any kind; a turn.

1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* II. xi. 107 The Marquis not being present, the Baron took his Innings. 1870 *MISS BRIDGMAN R. Lynne* I. vi. 81 She's had remarkably good Innings, and persons can't expect to live for ever. 1878 W. R. *GREG* in 19th *Cent.* Sept. 395 The new ideas of 'peace, retrenchment and reform' got their Innings, and . . . have ruled the national policy from 1830 till 1875. 1885 *N. Y. Mirror* 23 May 7/3 An Inning for the Lyceum Pupils. 1897 W. H. *THORNTON Reminisc.* W. Co. *Clergyman* vi. 236 Fortunately I have had most of my Innings in happier days.

II. 5. The action of the verb INN; lodging, housing; *concr.* a lodging, dwelling-place.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* II. (1880) 11 On gepances his wununge

innunge he xearwað criste. 1898 *FLEMING Virg. Georg.* III. 48 The cattell . . . goes into deserts large Without all inninyng (housing, fence, shroud, houell, or such like).

† **Innityency**. Obs. rare. [f. L. *innitenti-em*, *pr. pple.* of *innit-i* to lean upon (f. *in-*, IN-2 + *niti* to lean, press): see -ENCY.] A leaning, pressing, or resting upon something.

1658 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* Verse 16 xi. 586 There is an innityency of his heart on Christ. 1658 *Sir T. BROWNE Gard. Cyrus* II. 113 The innityency and stressie being made upon the hypomochlion or fulcrum in the decussation.

So † **Innitent** *a.* Obs. rare—o.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Innitent*, endeavoring or assaying.

† **Innixion**. Obs. rare. [*n.* of action from L. *inniti*, *innix-*: see *prec.* and -ION.] = *prec.*

1709 F. *HAUKSBER Phys.-Mech. Exp.* v. (1719) 200 The Innixion or Resting of the Parts of the Fluid. 1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* v. II. 327 Keeping the Line of Innixion, and Center of Gravity in due Place and Posture.

Innkeeper (in'kēpər). Forms: see INN sb. [f. INN sb. 4 + KEEPER.] One who keeps an inn or public house for the accommodation of travellers and others; an innholder, a taverner.

1548 *UOALL Erasmus, Par. Luke* x. Q. iij. [He] delineth thim to his hoste the ynnekeeper that he should see the inward man well attended and kepte. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* II. ii. 51 The Red-Nose Inne-keeper of Dauntiry. 1779 *SWINBURNE Trav. Spain* xlii. 372 In Spain, the inn-keepers are almost the only well-fed, portly figures to be met with. 1845 *STEPHEN Comm. Lawes Eng.* (1874) II. 84 A common innkeeper—which includes the keeper of every tavern or coffee-house in which lodging is provided.

fig. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 52 Solitarioussenes, whyche lurketh in holes and corners, [and] Night an vngratiousse coouer of noughtynesse, whyche two thynges be very Innkeepers and receyvers of all noughtynesse and noughtye thynges.

Hence **Innkeeperess**, rare, a female innkeeper. So also **Innkeeping** sb., the keeping of an inn (also *attrib.*); *adj.* that keeps an inn.

1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour.* 121 Anybody who wishes to speculate in the innkeeping line. 1872 *YEATS Techn. Hist. Comm.* 126 The general progress of society rendered innkeeping increasingly prosperous. 1895 *MRS. DONNE Down Danube* 46 An old peasant Inn-keeperess told us.

Innless (in'less), *a.* [f. INN sb. + -LESS.] Without an inn or inns.

13. . . Birth Jesus 510 in Horst. *Allengl. Leg.* (1875) 88 Per nas non opste dure here, Bote pulke þat men to drowe, when he l inles were. 1845 *Foao Handbk. Spain* I. 29 Hospitality in an hungry inn-less land becomes . . . a sacred duty. 1885 *Life Sir R. Christison* I. 350 At the innless village of Lower Innerviglas.

Inn-melle, var. *in-melle*, *IMELLE* Obs., among.

Innoble, obs. form of ENNOBLE.

† **Innoble'sse**. Obs. rare. [IN-3: perh. F.; cf. *innoble* not noble, ignoble, and *noblesse* nobility.] Want of nobility; ignoble or low rank.

a 1470 *TIPTOT Orat. C. Flaminius* (Caxton) Evb (R. Suppl.). The courage which is pure and free is disposed to take noblesse or innoblesse indifferently.

† **Innoblish**, var. ENNOBLISH Obs., to ennoble.

1601 R. *JOHNSON Kingd. & Commw.* 203 [It] did greatly augment and innoblish this towne.

Innocence (in'nsəns). Also 4-5 -ense, 4-6 -entia. [a. F. *innocence* (12th c.), ad. L. *innocentia*: see next and -ENCE.]

I. The quality or fact of being innocent.

1. Freedom from sin, guilt, or moral wrong in general; the state of being untainted with, or unacquainted with, evil; moral purity.

1340 *Ayent.* 146 I ne þise we understondeþ þe innocence þet we soelle loki þe on a-ye þe obre. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 143 In þo stat of innocence. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* VI. xviii. (1495) 203 Thenne were malyce free, and goodnesse and innocence neuer sykke. 1569 *Cude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 70 And he, gene we beleue, hes coste His innocens for our trespas. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IX. 373 Go in thy native innocence; relie On what thou hast of vertue. 1692 *SOUTH 12 Serm.* (1697) I. 534 How came our first Parents to sin, and to lose their Primitive Innocence? 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 5 Dear lovely bowers of innocence and ease. 1850 *LYNCH Theo. Trinal* II. 28 Holiness is innocence made perfect. a 1851 *MOIA Poems, Message Seth*, For Penitence, However deep it be, brings back not Innocence.

2. Freedom from specific guilt; the fact of not being guilty of that with which one is charged; guiltlessness.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Clarence* I, All the worlde dyd know myne innocence. 1513 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* I. i. 208 It will helpe me nothing To plead mine Innocence; for that dye is on me Which makes my whitst part, black. 1640 *Br. Hall Chr. Moder.* (ed. Ward) 37/1 If a Cajetan . . . shall set favourable states to our controversies, and give justly charitable testimonies to our personal innocences. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 336 Where the guilt is doubtful, a presumption of innocence should in general be admitted. 1853 J. H. *NEWMAN Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. i. 44 Timour . . . protested to the cadhi his innocence of the blood which he had shed.

3. Freedom from cunning or artifice; guilelessness, artlessness, simplicity; hence, want of knowledge or sense, ignorance, silliness.

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1254 *Dido*, O sely wemen [v. z. woman] ful of Innocence . . . What makyth þow to men to truste so? c 1450 *Merlin* 40 When eny . . . complayneth to thee for the kynges Innocence, and seiden the wolden thou sholde take vpon the to be kyng. 1589 *NASHE Anat. Absurd.* Ep. Ded. 4 Least their singulartie reflect my simplicitie, their excellence conuict me of innocence. 1611

SHAKS. Wint. T. v. II. 70 The Shepheards Sonne . . . ha's not only his Innocence (which seemes much) to iustifie him. 1714 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 299 ¶ 2 My little Daughter Harriot . . . asked me with a great deal of Innocence, why I never told them of the Generals and Admirals that had been in my Family. 1883 C. J. *WILLS Mod. Persia* 70 The servants, who had traded on my innocence and simulated fever.

4. Of things: Harmlessness, innocuousness.

1828 *WEBSTER S. v.*, The innocence of a medicine which can do no harm.

II. *concr.* 5. An innocent person or thing (in various senses of the *adj.*). (In quot. 1697 *collect.* Innocent creatures.)

c 1400 *LYDG. Æsop's Fab.* iii. 41 The sely sheepe . . . Stoode abashed, ful like an innocence. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 745 The Mother Nightingale, Whose Nest some prying Churl had found, and thence, By Stealth, convey'd th' unfeather'd Innocence. 1703 *FARQUHAR Inconstant* IV. iv. Stay, my fair innocence! 1777 *SHERIDAN Trip Scarb.* II. i. Wks. (1883) 296 Oh, this is better and last!—[Aloud] Well said, Innocence! 1871 *TENNISON Last Tournament* 31 Take thou the jewels of this dead innocence [a maiden babel].

6. A popular name of *Houstonia cærulea*, a North American plant, with small blue four-cleft flowers, also called *Blueet*.

Innocency (in'nsənsi). Now somewhat rare or arch. [ad. L. *innocentia*, *n.* of quality from *innocent-em*: see next and -ENCY.]

1. = *prec.* 1.

1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 17 In the state of innocency [*Lamb. MS.* innocence]. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. xli (1838) 405 Mankynde was fyrste [made] in the state of Innocencie. 1597 *HOOKER Ecl. Pol.* v. xxxi. § 2 At the board . . . it very well becommeth children's Innocency to pray, and their elders to say Amen. 1634 W. *TIRWHITT tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 76 Our people are not contentayned in their primative innocency. a 1800 J. *WARTON Sappho's Advice* 27 In white and innocency drest, The plainest beauties were the best. 1838 *EMERSON Misc.* (1855) 102 When in innocency, or when, by intellectual perception, he attains to say,—'I love the Right!'

2. = *prec.* 2.

1513 *MORE* in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 785 Not suffering the Lordes to speake, and to declare their innocency. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 Persons . . . complained on, shalbe admitted to purge and trie . . . their innocency by other witness. 1682 *DRYDEN Pref. Relig. Laici Wks.* (Globe) 188 To declare their innocency in this Plot. 1820 *TYTLER Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 10 Ready . . . to surrender his person for the trial of his innocency. 1881 *SWINBURNE Mary Stuart* III. i. Lest I seem To have aught neglected in the full defence Of mine own innocency and honour.

3. = *prec.* 3.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* v. lxxxi. 58 Vortiger thenne consyderynge the innocency and myldnesse of the kyng, cast in his mynde howe he myght be kyng hym selfe. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 244 Suche was his childlike innocency and feare . . . he was suche an ignorant soale, as knewe not what the affirmyng of an heresie was. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) G vj, Ower innocency and your grete knoleagie makethe to seeme of the liey the trueth.

4. = *prec.* 4.

1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl., Disc. Occas. Medit.* IV. v, Good Thoughts . . . to be gather'd with as much Innocency and Pleasure . . . as Honey is gather'd by the industrious Bee. 1732 *LAW Serious C.* IV. (ed. 2) 54 His trade, as to him, loses all its innocency.

5. = *prec.* 5.

1727 *DE Foe Prot. Monast.* 18 Babies, Play-Things, and other pretty Innocencies used of old. 1827 *POLLOCK Course T.* VII. Helpless, swaddled innocency.

Innocent (in'nsənt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 *innos-* (s)ent, in-oscenat, 4-6 *innocente*, ynnocent, 5-6 *innocent* (e). [a. F. *innocent*, OF. *pl.* -enz, -ens (Roland, 11th c.), ad. L. *innocent-em*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *nocent-em*, *pr. pple.* of *nocere* to hurt, injure.]

A. *adj.*
1. Of persons: Doing no evil; free from moral wrong, sin, or guilt (in general); pure, unpolluted. Usually (in mod. use always) implying 'unacquainted with evil' (thns freq. of little children; whence passing into sense 5); but formerly sometimes in more general sense (e. g. of God or Christ), Sinless, holy.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvii. 28 With man innocent innocent þou sall be. 1382 *WYCLIF Ps.* xxiii. [i.] 4 The innocent in hondis and in clene herte. — *Heb.* vii. 26 Hooly, innocent, imputate, departid fro synful men. 1513 *MORE Rich. III.* Wks. 67/1 The lamentable murder of his innocent nephewes, the young king and his tender brother. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) I ij, Be the handes of God was the firste woman createde, innocent, and withoute spotte. 1669 *SHADWELL R. Shepherdess* III. Wks. 1720 I. 257 They are the happiest innocentest people in the world. 1687 A. *LOVELL tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 200 Many Innocent Infants, whom the Mothers had hid . . . were Murdered and Buried there. 1784 *COWPER Task* I. 494 The innocent are gay—the lark is gay. 1851 *MAURICE Patriarchs & Lawg.* II. (1867) 51 When we say that God made man innocent, What do we mean?

transf. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* ix. 158 Every stralk mak throw my hart a stonn, That evir dyd stenje thy fair flesche innocent. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 10 That most innocent body . . . of the immaculate lambe Jesu Christ. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* II. i. 39 The big round tears Conrs'd one another downe his [a stag's] innocent nose In pitteous chase.

b. *fig.* Spotless, sinless.

1629 *MILTON Nativ.* 39 She woos the gentle air To hide her guilty front with innocent snow.

2. Free from specific wrong or guilt; that has

not committed the particular offence charged or in question; not deserving of the punishment or suffering inflicted; not guilty, guiltless, unoffending. *Innocent blood*, the blood (or life) of the innocent.

1382 WYCLIF 1 Sam. xxvi. 9 Who shal stretch his hood into the crist of the Lord, and shal be innocent? — 1st xciij. 21 The innocent blod thei shul condempne. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alceon* 1 Ye shold do grete synne yf ye dyd put this Innocent and gyltes to deth. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvii. 4, I have synned betraynge the innocent blood. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI 158 b. The bloude of the Innocente man was with his dolorous death, recompensed. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxi. 109 A Sovereign Prince, that putteth to death an Innocent Subject. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 350 The Lieutenantcy... pick out Hays and Jekill, the innocentest of the whole party, to show their power on. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 286 Persons not lying under any sense of attainer were still innocent in the eye of the law. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. (1871) I. 117 While innocent blood was shedding under the forms of justice. *Ibid.* vi. II. 41 The innocent began to breathe freely, and false accusers to tremble.

transf. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ii. 24 Of whose most innocent death When tidings came to mee, unhappy maid.

b. Const. of (formerly also from).

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 18, I dare well aunswere for myne vncler Riuer and my brother here, that thei be innocent of any such matters. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvii. 24, I am innocent of the blood of this iuste person. 1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI. iii. i. 69 Our Kinsman Gloster is as innocent, From meaning Treason to our Royall Person, As is the sucking Lambe, or harmlesse Doue. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 738 The Peasant, innocent of all these Ills. 1814 CARV *Dante, Paradise* xxv. 105 Innocent of worse intent Than to do fitting honour to the bride. *Mod.* Entirely innocent of the crime with which he was charged.

c. *colloq.* with of: Free from; devoid of. (A humorous transference or weakening of prec.)

1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* Prol., The Opera.. Enrich'd with songs, but innocent of thought. 1743 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 428 The Sermon... was quite innocent of meaning. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 180 His clothes... were quite innocent of a fit. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 60 The windows are small apertures... innocent of glass.

3. Having or showing the simplicity, ignorance, artlessness, or unsuspecting nature of a child or one ignorant of the world; devoid of cunning or artifice; simple, guileless, unsuspecting; hence, artless, naive, ingenuous.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxii. 3 The innocent passede and is tormentid with harm. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 218 Grisilde of this, god woot, ful Innocent That for hire shapen was al this array. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 169 Ful ofte Deceiued ben with wordes softe The kinges, that ben innocent. 1440 GENEVYDES 951 Of all this werk the kyng was innocent And of ther falsed no thing perceyuyd. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* xvi. 6 Which also with false and disceitfull wordes... disease and betraye the innocent goodnes of prynces. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 118 3 For all she looks so innocent as it were, take my Word for it she is no Fool. 1859 C. READE *Love me Little* xiv. Shall I tell you your real character?.. You are an innocent fox! 1875 A. W. WARD *Eng. Dram. Lit.* I. 7 Chaucer indeed made a very innocent use of the words tragedy and comedy when he applied them simply to poems ending happily or unhappily.

b. Deficient in intelligence or sense; silly, half-witted, imbecile: cf. B. 3. b. Now dial.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI 160 That he was either a childe, whiche had nede of norice.. or an innocent creature, whiche muste be ruled by a tutor. *Ibid.*, Edu. IV 210 He was a man of no great wit, suche as men comonly call an Innocent man, neither a foole, neither very wyse. 1688 VESTRY *Bks.* (Surtees) 242 To John Dods for keeping the innocent boy, 17. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Innocent*, inoffensive... harmless, also simple, or silly. 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., 'An innocent man'.. is an extremely common expression for a silly fellow.

4. Of actions, etc.: Free from guilt or moral evil; not arising from or involving any evil intent or motive. Often blending with 5: Producing no morally bad result; morally harmless.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondysht.* (Percy Soc.) 19 Ryght so he named men meke & pacyent, His flocke & his shepe, for maners innocent. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. xiii. (1848) 258 The Innocentest use that we are wont to make of our time. 1676 tr. *Guillatieri's Voy. Athens* 214 Mahometan Ladies.. would come to his House to play their innocent tricks. 1728 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 3, I think no pleasure innocent, that is to man hurtful. 1848 A. TOO *Disc.* 102, I mean not to condemn innocent hilarity. 1893 SIA J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times Ref.* LXVIII. 429/1 The case... is one, not of innocent misrepresentation, but of fraudulent misrepresentation.

5. Of things: Doing no harm; producing no ill effect or result; not injurious; harmless, innocuous. (In *Path.* opposed to malignant.)

1662 H. MORE *Philosophical Writings* Pref. Gen. (1712) 20 How innocent and inoffensive that doctrine was in the more pure and imtemerate Ages of the Church. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 68 A sort of.. Calabash or Gourd-kind.. It is of a sharp and pleasing Taste, and is very innocent. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 283 7 17 His Powder upon Examination being found very innocent. 1715-20 POPE *Il.* xv. 547 The shaft with brazen head Fell innocent, and on the dust lay dead. 1758 DESCARTES *Thames* 207 The Flesh is white, soft, innocent, and nourishing. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 94 note, Tumours of an innocent nature commonly increase in an equal ratio. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* III. 370 Pressure on these nerves in innocent stricture of the gullet is rare.

b. That does not transgress the law; lawful. 1828 WEBSTER, *Innocent*.. 4. Lawful; permitted; as, an innocent trade. 5. Not contraband; not subject to forfeiture; as, innocent goods carried to a belligerent nation. *Kent.*

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1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 182 Twas not sillines.. that made that innocent-like fashion shew in me. 1830 TENNYSON *Lilian* ii. So innocent-arch, so cunning-simple. 1838 *Lett. fr. Madras* xxi. (1843) 213 Have you heard of the Cooly Trade? 'Emigration of the Hill Coolies to the Mauritius' it is called, and divers other innocent-sounding names. 1842 S. LOVELL *Handy Andy* xxiii. 207 He came up quite innocent-like to the corner.

B. sb. (In 4 pl. innocens, innocenz, -ntz.)

1. a. An innocent person; one not disposed to do harm, or unacquainted with evil: see A. 1.

[c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 79 Se ðe ne nimð none mode of ða innocents, ðat bien unneilide menn ðe none manne euel ne willeð.] 13.. *Ipitis* 71 (Vernon MS.) in Horst. *Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 342 Pe feorpe heuene is gold iliche.. To Innocents þat place is diht. 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 275 Ye.. chiden heere the sely Innocent Your wyl that is so meke and patient. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 175 All to deceive an innocent, Whiche wolle not be of her assent. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 196/2 An Innocent, innocens, innoxius. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Women* 267 Be of your luke like innocents, thought 3c half euill myndis. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 199 Thon hast kill'd the sweetest innocent, That ere did lift vp eye. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 198 12 Like good queen Emma, the pretty Innocent walks blindfold among burning Plough-shares, without being scorched or singed by them. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.* cap 205 A pair of innocents Who thought their wedded hands not clean enough To touch and leave unsullied their soul's snow!

† b. One innocent of a charge, or undeserving of the punishment inflicted; a guiltless person: see A. 2. Obs.

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 11 They are slaers gastely.. þat defames men, and þat confoundes innocents. c. 1400 tr. *Secreto Secreti*, Gov. *Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 53 To helpe simple men, to yppere þe defantes of Innocentz. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xii. 7 Ye wolle never have condemned innocents. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 49 For hope of gaine he had combyned with the Lord Sarsfield to indict, convict, and execute one Philip Bushell, an innocent, for a supposed murder. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* iii. viii. 339 Those who shall conspire to indict an Innocent falsely and maliciously of Felony. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 89 You will save from ruin a multitude of innocents.

2. esp. A young child, as being free from actual sin, or unacquainted with evil (see A. 1); spec. in pl. (with capital), the young children slain by Herod after the birth of Jesus (Matt. ii. 16), reckoned from early times as Christian martyrs (also called the Holy Innocents).

c. 1325 *Lai Le Freine* 164 And help this sely innocent, That it mot y-cristened be. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii. 2 Herode, þi sloghe þe innocenz. c. 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) ix. 36 Vnder þe cloistre.. es þe Charnell of þe Innocentz, where þaire banes lies. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III* 34 b. When I was credibly enformed of the death of the ii. yonge innocents, his awne natural nepheues. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. n. 98 The seventh and last of these innocent creatures, is an innocent indeed, a child. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* viii. (1739) 101 The Martyrdom of the Holy Innocents. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* v. (1886) 221 They were all there, except, of course, the babes of Bethlehem who were killed by wicked King Herod; for they were taken straight to heaven long ago, as everybody knows, and we call them the Holy Innocents.

b. (Holy) Innocents' Day, the 28th of December, observed as a church festival in commemoration of the slaughter of the Innocents. (Formerly called CHILDERMAS.)

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Introits*, etc., The Innocents Daye. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Innocents day*, the 28 of December, also called Childermas day. 1683 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 38 Innocents day.. a very cold day. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi. I can make bodily oath to the bonnets I made for them since last Innocents'.

c. *fig.* in pl. (*Parliamentary slang*.) Applied to measures 'sacrificed' at the end of a session for want of time; usually in phr. *massacre* or *slaughter of the innocents*.

1859 *Times* 20 July 7/3 (Farmer) The Leader of the House would have to go through that doleful operation called the massacre of the innocents. 1870 *London Figaro* 6 Aug. (ibid.) So vigorously has the slaughter of the innocents been proceeding that the Appropriation Bill was read a first time in the House of Commons on Wednesday. 1887 *Spectator* 20 Aug., At this period of the Session, amongst the 'innocents', this innocentest of the innocents is not destined to be spared the sacrificial knife.

3. A guileless, simple, or unsuspecting person; one devoid of cunning or artifice; hence, b. One wanting in ordinary knowledge or intelligence; a simpleton, a silly fellow; a half-wit, an idiot.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Ycom. Prol. & T.* 523 O sely preest, o sely Innocent With couetise anon thou shalt be blent. 1579 LILLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 98 In body deformed, in minde foolish, an innocent borne. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 91 That he might do what he list in the kingdome under such an innocent and milkosop. 1598 *Faversham Par. Reg.* (MS.), Buried, Margery, an innocent from the Abby. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* (ed. 6) cccxxxviii. 475 There was just such another Innocent as this, in my Father's Family. 1706 PHILLIPS, *An Innocent*, an Idiot, or Nunny, a silly, half-witted Person. 1814 SCOTT *Il.* au. ix, 'He is an innocent, sir', said the butler. Waverley learned.. from this colloquy; that in Scotland.. a natural fool [was called] an innocent. 1838 JAMES *Robber* vi. The man is a poor innocent whom I have known this many a year.

4. *Herb.* = INNOCENCE 6. U. S.

(*Herb.*) *St. Innocent* (F. *Herbe de S. Innocent* Cotgr.), Knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*.

1616 SURF. & MARK *Country Farme* 45 Some doe make in like manner Neck-laces and Bracelets of the hearbe

S. Innocent. 1855 'MARION HARLAND' *Hidden Path* xxxiii. 324 Filling his hat with wild violets, sorrel, and the frail, azure innocents.

† *Innocentia*, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. *innocentia* INNOCENCE + -AL: cf. *inferential*, *prudential*, etc.] Of, belonging to, or characterized by, innocence; innocent. So † *Innocentious* a.; also † *Innocentive* a.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* ix. 459 She appeared to him in her former simple and innocents life. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. [i.] xii. (1628) 34 There is an innocentall prouidence, as well as the slynesse of a vulpine craft. *Ibid.* ii. xvii. (1677) 299 A man that hath not experienced the Contentments of Innocentitie Piety.

† *Innocentize*, v. Obs. rare. [f. INNOCENT sb. + -IZE, after F. *innocenter* (Cotgr.)] *trans.* 'To breech, whip, lash (on Childermas or Innocents' day), to jerke all such as they can find in bed' (Cotgr.: mentioned as a 'merrie custome' in France.)

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xiv. We will Innocentize your Fopship with a Wannion, you never were so innocent's d in your days.

Innocently (in'ōsēntli), adv. [f. INNOCENT a. + -LY.] In an innocent manner; without doing, having done, or intending, harm; guiltlessly, harmlessly, guilelessly, artlessly. See the adj.

c. 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) xxiii. 145 Liffand innocently in lewtee and in luffe and charitee. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 79 When they baue.. suffred.. many obiections & iniuries innocently for the loue of Jesu. 1555 ESEN *Decades* 8 Men lyued simple & innocently without inforcement of lawes. 1621 G. SANDYS *Civill's Met.* iv. (1626) 83 Where the innocently wretched maid was for her mothers proud impietie.. sentenced to die. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 157 16 Let him go before he has innocently suffered. 1712 ADDISON *ibid.* No. 383 11 The Child who went to the Door answered very Innocently, that he did not Lodge there. 1862 STANLEY *Jerv. Ch.* (1877) I. ix. 186 What was meant innocently.. is taken for a conspiracy, a rebellion. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 May 5/2 They might spend their time less innocently.

b. *fig.* Spotlessly. (cf. INNOCENT a. 1 b.) 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. i. xv. 36 The Parian [marble] is the most innocently white.

† *Innocentness*. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being innocent; innocency. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 72 The pure and clere symplecyte and innocences of the very chyrche of god. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Innocentness*, Guiltlessness, Harmlessness.

Innocuity (inokiu'iti). [f. L. *innocuus* (see next) + -ITY, perh. after F. *innocuité* (1806 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality of being innocuous; innocuousness.

1855 *Med. & Surg. Reporter* Mar., Drugs, having no guarantee of their purity or innocuity. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 431 The innocuity of the milk is proved by the fact, that a mother.. may nurse that child with impunity.

Innocuous (in'pku'us), a. [f. L. *innocuus* (f. *in-*, IN- + *nocuus* (rare), f. root of *nocēre* to hurt) + -OUS.] Not hurtful or injurious; harmless. In *Zool.* applied spec. to the non-venomous snakes (constituting the division *Innocua*).

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 171 The still hours of his innocuous life. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* II. Wks. (1684) ii. 75 To spend the rest of my.. days in their innocuous sports. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. n. 107 All these innocuous and harmless creatures. 1791 COWPER *Il.* v. 20 But over Diomedes' left shoulder passed The point innocuous. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. Pref. 14 Men have commonly more pleasure in the criticism which hurts than in that which is innocuous. 1861 DELANEY *Kitch. Gard.* 93 Spinach-juice furnishes an innocuous colouring-matter.

Innocuously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In an innocuous manner; harmlessly; without doing harm. (In first quot., Without suffering harm.)

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) iii. xxviii. 152 Whether Quailles.. doe innocuously feed upon Hellebore. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* iii. 516 A low cottage in a sunny bay, Where the salt sea innocuously breaks. 1837 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Bacon* (1887) 424 Science.. has guided the thunder-bolt innocuously from heaven to earth.

Innocuousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being innocuous; harmlessness.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* ix. (1645) 93 That innocuousnesse of the effect. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* i. i. § 1 (1852) 57 The land-tax owes its innocuousness partly, no doubt, to its moderation. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 395 Evidence as to the innocuousness and even the therapeutic value of this method.

† *Innodate*, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. *innodāt-us*, pa. pple. of *innodāre*: see next.] Bound up or fastened in a knot; involved in an interdict.

1587 FLEMING *Contm. Holinshed* III. 1363/1 She being excommunicate and deposed, all that doo obeie hir are likewise innodate and accursed.

† *Innodate*, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. *innodā-re* to knot in, fasten with a knot, entangle, implicate, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *nōdāre* to knot, f. *nōdus* NODE.] *trans.* To fasten in or with a knot; spec. to include or involve in an anathema or interdict: from med. L. *vinculis anathematis innodare* to involve in the bonds of anathema (of frequent occurrence in Charters, Du Cange).

1635 N. R. CAMDEN's *Hist. Eliz.* Introd., The Prelates.. fearing lest the Pope should indite the Realme with his Interdict. *Ibid.* ii. an. 13. 124 Pius Quintus.. secretly innodated her by his sentence of Anathema. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. ii. § 24 Those which from henceforth obey her are innodated with the anathema.

Hence + **Innodation** *vbl. sb.*

1731 CHANDLER *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* II. 13 Let no man dare to infringe, or . . . to contradict this Page of our Excommunication, Anathematization, Interdict, Innovation, Innodation.

Innob(e)rable: see **INNUMBERABLE** *a.*, **Obs.**

Inno'minable, *a. (sb.) arch.* [ad. L. *innominabilis*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *nominabilis* NOMINABLE.] Incapable of being named or not fit to be named.

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* i. ix. (Skert) l. 55 Of foule thynges innominable. 1533 [see INIMAGINABLE]. 1570 BILINGSLEY *Euclid* v. def. iv. 129 The excess of the one to the other is euer unknowen, and therefore is surd, and innominable. 1645 T. JAMES *Manuduct. Divinity* Ep. Ded., As concerning the manuscripts, they are . . . innominable as yet. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 626 Those innominable garments, the mere allusion to which is sufficient to shock ears polite. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1852) 278 There are innominable depths, which cannot be revealed of Human life.

B. sb. in pl. (humorous euphemism) 'Unmentionables', trousers.

1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1847) VII. 606 The lower part of his dress represented innominables and hose in one.

Innominata, -tum: see **INNOMINATE** 3.

Innominat(e) (in(n)ominat), *a.* [ad. late L. *innominatus* (Boethius), *f. in-* (IN-3) + *nominatus* INNOMINATE.]

1. Not named, unnamed, anonymous.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Tract.* (ed. 2) 306 Zeyloun . . . was not innominat(e) to the Antients. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. ix. 36 The Spirit called Light or Heat, is Innominat(e) of itself. 1692 *Rail Dissol. World* ii. v. (1732) 221 Communicated by an innominat(e) Person. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 630 Better to live for ever innominat(e) in a song. 1898 19th Cent. Sept. 304 The infant and still innominat(e) Church.

2. **Roman Law.** Of a contract: Unclassified: see quot. 1818.

1774 BR. HALIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 62 Innominat(e) Contracts were usually ranged under four classes, expressive of the Consideration on which they were founded. 1. *Do ut des.* 2. *Do ut facias.* 3. *Facio ut des.* 4. *Facio ut facias.* 1818 COLEBROOKE *Treat. Oblig. & Contr.* i. 18 Unnamed or innominat(e) contracts are those which had no certain denomination denoting their particular nature. 1875 POSTER *Gains* iii. 372. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* ii. § 89 note.

3. **Anat.** **Innominat(e) bone** (*Os innominatum*), the hip-bone, a union of three original bones: see quot. 1879. **Innominat(e) artery** (*Arteria innominata*), a large artery given off from the arch of the aorta, just before the left carotid artery. **Innominat(e) vein** (*Vena innominata*), each of the two veins formed by the junction of the subclavian and the internal jugular veins behind the inner ends of the clavicle.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Innominata Ossa*, . . . the Nameless Bones, two large Bones plac'd on the sides of the *Os Sacrum*. 1866 HUXLEY *Prin. Rem. Cuthin* 87 The right innominat(e) bone was restored after the model of the left. 1879 ROTLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 52 The aorta [in birds] divides after a very short course into three great trunks, by giving off two subequal innominat(e) arteries. 1876 *Trans. Clin. Soc.* IX. 112 The innominat(e) veins were stretched over the sac. 1879 WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 6 Each innominat(e) bone is made up of three bones, ilium, ischium, and pubis.

b. absol. as sb. (also in L. form innominatum, -ata): = innominat(e) bone, artery, or vein.

1879 St. George's Hosp. Rep. IX. 407 The first part of the aorta . . . was greatly dilated, the innominat(e) was also dilated. 1880 *Med. Temp. Jnl.* July 184 Aneurism of the innominata. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. The three parts of the innominat(e) are fused into one bone in Mammals and Birds, in Reptiles there are three separate bones.

† **Inno'minat(e)**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -ED -1: cf. **NOMINATED**.] Unnamed, nameless.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godd.* iii. ii. 60 A discovery out of their own Religion that this innominat(e) Deity was not the True God but the Material world.

Innormity, -mous, *obs. ff. ENORMITY*, -MOUS.

† **Innotescence**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. med. L. *innotescentia*, *f. L. innotescent-em*, pr. pp. of *innotescere*, inceptive *f. in-* (IN-2) + *notescere*, *nōt-* to know.] A becoming known.

1629 DONNE *Serm.* V. cxxv. 254, I shall see it in the face of that God who is all face, all manifestation, all innotescence to me.

† **Innotescimous**. *Latv. Obs.* [Lat. = we come to know, we have cognizance.] (See quot.)

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Innotescimous*, Letters Patent so called, which are always of a Charter of Feoffment or some other Instrument, not of Record; and so called from the words in the Conclusion, *Innotescimous per presentes*. An *Innotescimous* and *Vidimus* are all one.

Innoth, early form of **INNETH**, the inside.

Innoth, var. of **INWOTH** *Obs.*, within.

Innovate (inovet), *v.* [f. L. *innovat-*, ppl. stem of *innovare* to renew, alter, *f. in-* (IN-2) + *novare* to make new, *f. novus* new. Cf. F. *innover* (1322 in Godef. Compl.).]

† **1. trans.** To change (a thing) into something new; to alter; to renew. *Obs. (rare after 1750.)*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 6. (1634) 737 A desire to innovate all things. . . moveth troublesome men. 1574 H. MIDDLEMORE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. 111. 6 It shulde shewe very daingerous to every State to sterve the same any way to be innovatyd or alteryd. 1621 G. SANOVY *Ovid's Met.* iv. (1626) 72 Seythion who his nature innovates, Now male, now female, by alternate Fates. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* i. 22 Theology teaches . . . that this world . . . shall

either be abolished by annihilation, or . . . be innovated, and, as it were, transfigured. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 179 P. 5 Attempts to innovate the constitutional or habitual character. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxii. The dictates of my father were . . . not to be altered, innovated, or even discussed.

† **2. To bring in (something new) for the first time; to introduce as new. Obs.**

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. (R.), If any other do innovate and bryng vp a woorde to me afore nnt vsed or not hearde, I would not dispraise it. 1590 R. D. *Hypocritomachia* 57 b, This . . . table being taken up . . . there was presently an other innovated, with a cloth of silke. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) l. 98 He was tried in the same way for innovating a new religion. 1666 DRYDEN *Pref. Ann. Mirab.* Wks. (Globe) 41 Some words which I have innovated. . . upon his Latin. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 63 To surrender their old Charters, and accept new ones, under such Limitations and Conditions, as the King thought fit to innovate.

3. **intr.** To bring in or introduce novelties; to make changes in something established; to introduce innovations. Sometimes const. on or upon (also with *indirect passive*).

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* v. lxxvii. Such . . . who . . . Hated his might, and glad to innovate. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* v. § 5. 78 There are many who supposing themselves wiser then others, endeavour to innovate, and divers Innovators innovate divers wayes. 1658 CROMWELL *Sf.* 20 Jan. in *Carlyle*, *Designs*. . . laid to innovate upon the Civil Rights of the Nations, and to innovate in matters of Religion. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 319 They innovated in the Form of Baptism, which was one of the best Fences to the true Faith. 1796 BURKE *Lett. noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 20 It cannot at this time be too often repeated, line upon line, precept upon precept . . . to innovate is not to reform. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sc.* (1873) II. i. iv. 193 Efforts have been made . . . to innovate on the existing condition of its people. 1877 PUSEY in *Daily Express* 21 May, We the old Tractarians deliberately abstained from innovating in externals.

Hence † **Innovated** *ppl. a.*; † **Innovating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sf. Dict.*, *Innovation*, innounging. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 48 Their own innovating confederates. 1635 HAKEWILL *Apol.* v-vi. 338 What use the elect shall have of the innovated world I . . . as yet can not find. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) l. 82 The Holy Professors of true Christianity, who . . . oppos'd themselves to the innovated Idolatry and Superstition. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* Intro. 5 An innovating farmer, who talked of Sir Humphrey Davy, had been fairly driven out by popular dislike. 1877 *Innovating* [see 3 above].

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Innovation (inovet'shan). [ad. L. *innovatio*-em, n. of action *f. innovare* to INNOVATE: cf. F. *innovation* (1297 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of innovating; the introduction of novelties; the alteration of what is established by the introduction of new elements or forms. † Formerly const. of (the thing altered or introduced).

1553 BRENDEN *Q. Curtius* 221 b, Perdiccas, whose ambitious mynde desirous of innovation, was (he sayde) to be prevented in time. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* Table Contents, It is the duty of private men to obey, and not to make innovation of states after their own will. 1597 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* v. xlii. § 11 To traduce him as an author of suspicious innovation. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 286 Thanes remained as a distinct name of dignity, and vanished not at the innovation of new honors. 1639 WEBSTER *Appius & V. v.* iii. The hydra-headed multitude that only gape for innovation. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 211 It is a revolt of innovation; and thereby, the very elements of society have been confounded and dissipated. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) l. 65 This spirit of innovation has extended itself to other parts of grammar, and especially to the names of the Tenses. 1874 GREEN *Sh. Hist.* vii. § 1 Cranmer and his colleagues advanced yet more boldly in the career of innovation.

† **b. Revolution (= L. *novus* res). Obs.**

1596 SHAKS. i *Hen. IV.* v. i. 78 Poore Discontents, Which gape, and rub the Elbow at the newes Of hurly burly Innovation. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Ilib.* i. xx. (1821) 206 For the same reason of innovation, he besought them to send unto him five Lasts of powder with match and lead.

2. A change made in the nature or fashion of anything; something newly introduced; a novel practice, method, etc.

1548 Act 2 & 3 *Edw. VI.* c. 1 To stave Innovacions or newe rites. 1641 (title) A Discovery of the notorius Proceedings of William Land, Archbishop of Canterbury, in bringing Innovations into the Church. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* Pref. (1738) 47 This Attraction . . . is no Innovation in Philosophy. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg. Misc. Tr.* 106/1 The tribute you demand from the Hindüs . . . is an innovation and an infringement of the laws of Hindustan. 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 595 To them antiquity is synonymous with wisdom, and every improvement is a dangerous innovation. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. viii. 297 The sturdiest champions of Norman innovations.

† **b. A political revolution; a rebellion or insurrection. (= L. *novus* res). Obs.**

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 227 Neither doth he willingly arme them for feare of sedition and innovations. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 77/2 A Province so inclined to tumults and innovations.

3. **spec. in St. Law.** The alteration of an obligation; the substitution of a new obligation for the old: see quot.

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 450/1 *Innovation*, is a technical expression, signifying the exchange, with the creditor's consent, of one obligation for another; so as to make the second obligation come in the place of the first, and be the only subsisting obligation against the debtor, both the original obligants remaining the same.

4. **Bot.** The formation of a new shoot at the

apex of a stem or branch; esp. that which takes place at the apex of the thallus or leaf-bearing stem of mosses, the older parts dying off behind; also (with *pl.*) a new shoot thus formed.

1835 LINDLEY *Intro. Bot.* (1848) I. 168 Shoots which have not completed their growth have received the name of *innovations*, a term usually confined to mosses. 1845 *Florist's Jnl.* 130 The lateral ones . . . terminate a two-leaved branch, or innovation, while the central peduncle springs from the apex of the older branch. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* iii. 13 One mode of branching . . . is known under the name of innovations. *Ibid.* Gloss. 312 *Innovations*, accessory branches produced generally after the fruit is perfect.

Hence **Innovational** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or characterized by innovation; **Innovationist**, one who favours innovations.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 684 Writers, who bring against certain philosophic innovationists a clamorous charge of Vandalism. 1817 BENTHAM *Plan Parl. Reform* Intro. 194 A proposition so daring, so innovational. 1873 R. BLACK tr. *Guizot's France* II. xxv. 492 His kingly despotism was new, and one might almost say, innovational.

Innovative (inovet'iv), *a.* [f. as INNOVATE + -IVE.] Having the character or quality of innovating. (In quot. 1608, revolutionary.)

1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br. v.* ii. (1866) 68 We ha yet perford but the least part of duectie, Your reinstalment: it rests, that with our blond We keepe out innouintie [printed innouasie] violence. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 239 Persons . . . addicted to innovative politics. 1807 - in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIII. 91 An affected, innovative, technical strange nomenclature. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. English* 27 Some writers are, as to manner and diction, conservative, while others are innovative.

Innovator (inovet'ar), *agent-n.* [a. late L. *innovator* (Gloss. Cynil.), agent-n. from *innovare* to INNOVATE. Cf. F. *innovateur* (1529 in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who innovates; an introducer of novelties or new methods; † a revolutionist.

1598 FLORIO, *Innovatore*, an innovator [1611 innonater], alterer, disturber or changer. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. i. 175 My Selve Attach thee as a Traitorous Innovator: A Foe to th' publike Weale. 1625 BACON *Ess. Innovations* (Arb.) 526 He that will not apply New Remedies, must expect New Evils: For Time is the greatest Innovatour. 1681 E. SCLATER *Serm. Putney* (ed. 2) 18 Moses was a Tyrant, and Aaron an Innovator. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* (ed. 2) 337 Of modern infidels and innovators, he said 'Sir, these are all vain men'. 1882 G. MATHESON in *Expositor* Aug. 137 He was no innovator on the national faith.

† **b. A changer or alterer of (a thing) by innovation. Obs.**

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 202 There is no longer any . . . safety for innovators of our Language. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), Innovators of divine worship.

Innovatory, *a.* [f. as INNOVATE + -ORY.] Of innovating character or tendency.

1853 MISS SHEPARD *Ch. Anchester* 1. 251 So utterly would they have been spurned as innovatory. 1856 *Chamb. Jnl.* VI. 401 Inveterate conservatives they are, despising all innovatory ideas. 1868 *Philatelist* II. 74 Modern innovatory improvements.

† **Inno'velty**. *Obs. rare* -1. [IN-3.] The quality of not being novel; the opposite of novelty.

1783 J. YOUNG *Crit. Gray's Elegy* (1810) 17 The innovelty of the views represses effusion.

Innoxious (in(n)ok'sjəs), *a.* [ad. L. *innoxius*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *noxius* NOXIOUS: see -OUS.]

1. Not noxious or hurtful; harmless, innocuous.

1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 82 Propounding themselves hereafter an innoxious and happy life. 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* xiii. 70 The Poison Serpents produce remains innoxious to themselves. 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 296 Even lions, when surfeited, are innoxious. 1843 SIR J. BOWRING in *Bentham's Wks.* VIII. 140 note, Alarm-clocks are innocuous and useful applications of this kind.

† **2. Innocent, guiltless, blameless. Obs. rare.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Innoxious*, blamelesse, guiltlesse. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 395 The good man walk'd innoxious thro' his age. 1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 146 Innoxious man: yet what may truth avail!

Innoxiously (in(n)ok'sjəslī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an innoxious manner, harmlessly, without evil effects.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xvii. 378 Animals that can innoxiously digest these poisons become antidotal to the poison digested. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xiv. I ask nothing of society but the permission of walking innoxiously through the path of life. 1862 G. U. POPE tr. *Dubois' People India* II. xxix. (ed. 2) 222 They stood in extreme awe of their curse, which was believed never to fall innoxiously.

Innoxiousness (in(n)ok'sjəsnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being innoxious; harmlessness.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 385 Some Observations about Insects and their Innoxiousness. 1673 *Ibid.* VIII. Ded. 3 The Innoxiousness of the huge weight of the vast Atmosphere to all Terrestrial inhabitants. 1818 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* (ed. 2) 39 Look to speechifying and writing, and the comparative beneficialness and innoxiousness of the sort of information to be expected from the two sources.

† **Innoyandness**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. IN-3 + *noyand*, pr. pp. of *NOY* *v.*, to hurt, annoy + -NESS; after L. *innocentia*.] Innocence.

1340 HAMFOLLE *Præter* xxv. i. I am ingone in myn innoy-andnes [in *innocentia mea ingressus sum*].

Innoyance, *obs. form* of **INNOYANCE**.

† **Innuate**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [irreg. *f. L. innuere* to intimate: see -ATE 3 (but perhaps misprint for *insinnare*).] *trans.* To intimate, hint,

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xix. Comm., As if Agamemnon would innuinate that, as this sow being spayed is free from Venus, so had he never attempted the dishonour of Briseis.

In nubibus: see *In Lat. pref.*

† **Innu'bile**, *a. Obs. rare*-. [f. *IN-3* + *NUBILE*, *L. nubilus* marriageable.] Not nubile; not of marriageable age.

1642 G. EGLISHAM *Forerunner Revenge* 12 The Bride was yet innubile.

† **Innu'bilous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. *L. innūbilus*, f. *in-* (*IN-3*) + *nubilus* *NUBILOUS*: see *-OUS*.] Not nubilous or cloudy; cloudless.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Innubilous*, fair, without clouds, serene. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 33. 2/1 We will . . . descend from our Innubilous Empire.

† **Innuendo** (*innu'endo*). Also *erron. innuendo*. Pl. *innuendoes*, (*7-8 -do's*, *8-9 -dos*). [*L.* = 'by nodding at, pointing to, meaning, intimating', abl. gerund of *innuere* to nod to, signify, mean; in *med.L.* used to introduce a parenthetical clause.]

I. 1. The *med.L.* formula used esp. in legal documents to introduce a parenthetical explanation of the precise reference of a preceding noun or pronoun; = meaning, to wit, that is to say.

1564 *Child-Marr.* 123 What-soever things it is, that knave your sonne—innuendo this deponentes sonne—made it, & brought it to the Church. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Innuendo*, is a Law term, most used in Declarations and other pleadings . . . to declare and design the person or thing which was named incertain before; as to say, he (*innuendo* the Plaintiff) is a Thief. 1701 DE FOE *Let. to How in Misc.* (1703) 343 'But when Religion comes to be the Mode of a Country, so many Painted Hypocrites, there's the Word, get into the Church, that Guile is not to be seen till it arrive to Apostasy'. Pray, Sir, who can these Painted Hypocrites refer to, that you should say, *Innuendo*, All those that are not of my Party, or that are not so stingy as I?

II. Hence, as sb.

2. The parenthetical explanation or specification itself; an interpolated or appended explanation of, or construction put upon a word, expression, or passage; esp. the injurious meaning or signification alleged to be conveyed by words not *per se* injurious or actionable, which, in an action for libel or slander, is usually introduced into the record and issue by the words 'meaning thereby', after the expressions alleged to have been used.

1701 DE FOE *Let. to How in Misc.* 341, I cannot find one Word in the whole Book which can, no, not with the help of an *Innuendo*, be so much as pretended to look that way. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-Lett.* (ed. c. 1760) No *Innuendo* can make such Words actionable. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. iii. 571 This, by an *innuendo*, was said to be an evidence to prove, that he [Sidney] was in a plot against the king's life. a 1726 GILBERT *Cases Law & Equity* (1760) 116 That to tie up the Meaning of the first Words to Bankruptcy, the Plaintiff had laid an *Innuendo*. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 72 We have seen doubtful actions by the help of *innuendoes* construed criminally.

b. The words or expressions thus parenthetically explained, or needing explanation; a blank to be filled up with the name of the person to whom it is alleged to refer.

1755 CHESTRE in *World* No. 105 ¶ 11 By publishing the names at full length in your paper, I humbly conceive, said he, that you avoid all the troublesome consequences of *innuendo's*. 1769-72 *Junius Lett.* Pref. 11 He told the jury . . . that they had nothing to determine, except the fact of printing and publishing, and whether or no the blanks or *innuendoes* were properly filled up in the information. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 106 An indictment for a libel, with all the *innuendoes* filled up.

3. An oblique hint, indirect suggestion; an allusive remark concerning a person or thing; esp. one of a depreciatory kind.

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 517 His *Innuendo's* are infinitely more instructive than his Words at length. 1694 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1709) 39 What a broad *Innuendo* is here upon the Beneficed Clergy? 1732 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 234 For Sir Philip well knows that his *innuendoes* will serve him no longer in verse or in prose. 1788 BURNS *Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 13 Nov., They so intoxicated me with their sly insinuations and delicate *innuendoes* of compliment, that if it had not been for a lucky recollection . . . I had certainly looked upon myself as a person of no small consequence. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xxxi. 305 [He] sought, by nods and winks and *innuendoes* to intimate his authorship. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. iv. (1866) 200 The Cardinal omitted nothing in the way of anecdote or *innuendo*, which could injure the character of the leading nobles.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*

1774 *Batchelor* (1773) II. 156 He justly termed it an *innuendo* resolution. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* III. 66 That thou wert . . . exhibited to public scorn, by any *innuendo*-making Attorney-General.

Hence **Innuendoish** *a.*, having the character of *innuendo*. *rare*.

1861 G. MEREDITH *Evan Harrington* xxxviii, The Countess's confessional thoughts were all *innuendoish*, aerial; too delicate to live in our shameless tongue.

Innuendo, *v.* [f. *prec. sb.*]

1. *intr.* To utter or make *innuendoes*.

1705 [see *INNUENDOING*]. 1852 R. S. SURTES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 192 We have heard that there were six old ladies . . . *innuendoing*, nodding, and hinting to their friends, 'that, etc.'. 1896 *Voice* (N.V.) 8 Oct. 1, I believe that . . . it is better for a man to 'say his say' straight, than to kite and *innuendo*, no matter how sweetly.

2. *trans.* To bring into (some position) by making *innuendoes*.

1757 WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 245 The rogues . . . would . . . *innuendo* me into some disaffection against the government.

3. To convey by *innuendo*, to insinuate.

1858 R. S. SURTES *Ask Mamma* i, [He] would *innuendo* his own version of the story as dexterously as he could.

4. *Law*. To interpret or construe by attaching an *innuendo*.

1851 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. 349 They take the other side's article piece by piece, and comment on him, and, as they say in libel cases, *innuendo* him. 1890 L. O. KINNEAR in *Times* 6 Feb. 7/6 What is the ground upon which you *innuendo* the statement in this letter to mean that he was in point of fact given to drink?

Hence *Innuendoing ppl. a.*, making *innuendoes*.

1705 S. WHATELY in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 177 His insinuating and *Innuendoing* methods. 1839-49 SIR J. STEPHEN *Ecol. Biog.* (1850) II. 32 This *innuendoing* special pleader.

[**Innuent**: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

An error for *innuēt* vb., misread by Todd as an adj., and copied in subsequent dictionaries.]

† **Innum'erable**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 5-6 *inno(u)numberable*, (*-nowmber-*), *-no(u)mbr-*, 6 *innumberable*. [Orig. a. F. *innombrable* (1341 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. *L. innumerabilis*: see *subseq. conformed to number.*] = *INNUMERABLE*.

1434 *Misyn Mend. Life* 110 Vicis *Innomberabil* bai cees not to gedyr. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 58 So were in our lady mary innumbrable virtus schynyn. 1450-1530 *Myrrour Ladye* 185 'The innumbrable company of angels. 1590 BARROW & GREENWOOD in *Confer.* 43 All the . . . innumbrable enormous Canons & Constitutions of Antichrist.

Hence † **Innum'erably** *adv.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 4305 So als crist ouer alle seints is haly innumbrably.

Innum'erability. [ad. *L. innumerabilitatem*, f. *innumerabilis* *INNUMERABLE*: cf. obs. F. *innumerablet* (16-17th c. in *Hollyband*, *Cotgr.*)] The quality of being innumerable.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 561 There is so great an innum'erability of Lybian Oxen, of so great swiftnesse and celerity, that the Hunters are many times deceived in hunting them. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* (1622) 217 He reiecteth this innum'erability of Causes.

Innumerable (*in(n)iu'mērā'bl*), *a.* [ad. *L. innumerabilis*, f. *in-* (*IN-3*) + *numerabilis* *NUMERABLE*.]

Incapable of being numbered or reckoned; not to be counted for multitude; numberless, countless. Often with exaggerative force.

a. With singular sb.; now only with *host*, *multitude*, and similar collectives.

1340 *Ayenb.* 267 Pe innumerable uelazrede of be holy martires. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 391 Then Vnguste . . . was compassed abowte with an innumerable hoste of Britaynes at a felde called Merc. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 1100 It is In-nvmerabyll to expresse, . . . of my Joye how myche itt es. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxvii. (Percy Soc.) 193 He blew out so much fyre innumerable. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* xii. 22 But ye are come vnto the mounte Sion . . . and to an innumerable sight [1611 companie, 1881 innumerable hosts] of angels. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* iii. 6 The treasury in Ierusalem was full of innumerable money. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 35 An innumerable flight of harmefull fowles. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *tr. Hist. Justine* 243, By reason of their innumerable greedines. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 326 That you haue sent innumerable substance. a 1654 SELDEN *Tablet, King* (Arb.) 62 Twenty pound of Diamonds, which is a sum innumerable. 1718 WATTS *Hymns*, 'Not to the terrors of the Lord' iii, Behold the innumerable host Of Angels cloth'd in light! 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xiv, The innumerable crowd of thoughts. 1816 BRYANT *Thanatopsis* 74 So live, that when thy summons comes to join The innumerable caravan [etc.]. *transf.* 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. 127 The innumerable laughter of the sea [lit. rendering of *Ἀσχυλίου ἀνθηρόν γέλασμα*, the 'many-twinkling smile of Ocean']. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 822/2 The grasshoppers spin into mine ear A small innumerable sound.

b. Now usually with pl. sb. (which it often follows).

c 1450 *Craft of Lowers* (R.), Precious stones reckened innumerable. 1484 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 76 Euerich on of hem were ponyshite in peynys innumerable. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxix. [xl.] 12 Innumerable troubles are come aboute me. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 38 b, The milke way . . . Democritus . . . sayd, that it was nothing else but innumerable little Starres. 1607 MILTON *P.* L. IX. 1089 Ye Cedars, with innumerable boughs. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 108 We were sure to meet with islands innumerable. 1836 W. IRVING *Atterbury* I. 246 He fell . . . pierced with innumerable arrows. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vii. 207 Murmuring of innumerable bees.

c. *absol.* † Formerly sometimes followed by *of*. 1535 TINDALE *Tracy's Test.* 11 Likewise . . . did innumerable more. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 382 When innumerable of soules haue . . . receyued as much the loue of Christ Iesu. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 9 London . . . hath . . . innumerable of poore people. 1561 DAUS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 103 b, I beleuee that innumerable . . . haue at length seene the filthines of Papistrie. 1691 RAY *Collect. Words*, *Acc. Err.* 155 In the words *God, Rod, Horn*, and innumerable like. 1830 PUSEY *Hist. Inquiry* II. 244 While innumerable profess this religion, only few observe it.

† *d. absol.* with pl. form. *Obs. rare*.

1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 207 There are almost innumerable who say, wish, and hope so. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 426 He wrote sonnets—a class of poems in which there must be innumerable which are good for nothing.

Hence **Innum'erably** *adv.*; **Innum'erableness**.

1561 DAUS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 80 To este me the power of kings by the greatnes, hugenes, and innum'erableness of their armyes. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsw.* II. Wks. 1851 I. 241 St. Augustine speaketh of the unreasonable multitude of ceremonies, using these words, *innum'erabiliter variantur*, 'are varied innum'erably'. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Innum'erabellé*, innum'erableness. 1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 162 Where they will breed, they breed innum'erably. 1787 GLOVER *Athenaid* XXIX. Poems (1810) 178/2 The light Of sparkling brands, innum'erably way'd.

† **Innum'eral**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. innumeralis* numberless, f. *in-* (*IN-3*) + *numeralis* of or pertaining to number, *NUMERAL*.] = *INNUMERABLE*.

1585 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 422 The Innum'eral oppressions committit aganis hir. familie. 1625 FLETCHER *Nob. Gent.* IV. iii, All his suspicions Which are innum'eral.

† **Innum'erate**, † **Innum'eration**, erroneous ff. *ENUMERATE*, *ENUMERATION*.

1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (Percy Soc.) 15 He setteth downe (as it were) by innum'eration, so many vanities as for breuities sake I will here omit to speake of. a 1649 A. LEIGHTON in *Chandler Hist. Persec.* (1736) 371 To innum'erate the rest of your Petitioner's heavy Pressures.

† **Innum'ered**, *a. Obs. rare*-. [A partial adaptation of *L. innum'rat-us*, which would properly give **innum'erate*.] Unnumbered, numberless.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in *Ashm.* (1652) 118 Benefyts . . . ynnum'ered by sapience.

Innum'erable (*in(n)iu'mērā's*), *a. arch.* [ad. late *L. innumerosus* countless, f. *in-* (*IN-3*) + *numerosus* *NUMEROUS*.]

1. Without number, too numerous to be counted; innumerable, numberless, countless. Now only *poetical or rhetorical*.

1536 BELLEFONTE *Cron. Scot.* Prohemie Cosmogr. 329 An syne possed triumphe innum'erus With lang empire, and hie felicitie. 1667 MILTON *P.* L. VII. 455 The Earth obey'd, and strait . . . teem'd at a Birth Innum'erus living Creatures. 1740 DYER *Ruins Rome* 173 Columns innum'erus As cedars proud on Canaan's verdant heights. 1855 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* xv. (1890) 170 At length the huge innum'erus mass was put into motion. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 9 Cool with the presence of innum'erus trees, And fountains playing before palaces.

Comb. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 570 All this innum'erus coloured scene of things.

2. Void of metrical or rhythmical number. *rare*.

1886 *Spectator* 6 Nov. 1487 There is sure to be a host of them in rhyme, blank verse, and numerous or innum'erus prose.

† **Innum'ertured**, *a. Obs. rare*-. [IN-3.] Not nurtured or educated; ill educated.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 137 Nor is any man better in any kind whatsoever for being innum'ertured or ignorant.

Innutrit (*in(n)iu'trit*), *a.* [IN-3.] Not nutritive or nourishing, innutritious.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 36 The appetite is feeble and capricious and shews a desire for the most unaccountable and innutrit substances. 1857 GEO. ELIOT *Sc. Cler. Life*, A. Barton i, They are smooth and innutrit as the summit of the Rev. Amos Barton's head.

Innutritious (*in(n)iu'trit*), *a.* [IN-3, or ad. mod. *L. innutritious-em*, f. *in-* (*IN-3*) + *nutrit-re* to nourish.] Lack of nutrition, failure of nourishment. *Innutritious of the bones* (mod. *L. innutritio ossium*) = *RICKETS*.

1796 *Duncan's Ann. Med.* I. 216 *Innutritio ossium* . . . *Innutritio* of the bones. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 372 Many patients . . . seem . . . to be carried off by hectic fever, or some other cause of irritation, rather than by actual innutrition. 1879 H. SPENCER *Dia. Ethics* II. § 4 Ninety-nine in the hundred of these minute animals . . . disappear either by innutrition or by destruction. a 1884 M. PATTERSON *Mem.* (1885) 208, I was gradually drawn out of it . . . by the slow process of innutrition of the religious brain.

† **Innutritious** 2. *Obs. rare*-. [n. of action f. *L. innutritre* to nourish in (something), f. *in-* (*IN-2*) + *nutritre* to nourish.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Innutritious*, a nourishing or bringing up. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Innutritious*, a nourishing inwardly.

Innutritious (*in(n)iu'trit*), *a.* [IN-3.] Not nutritive; affording no nourishment.

1796 *Seward Anecd.* I. 174 (Jod.) Masticating some light and innutritious substance. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) II. 288 Too scanty and too innutritious food. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 139 The whole purpose of the alimentary apparatus is to separate these proteids, &c. from the innutritious residue. 1893 SELWY *Trav. S. E. Africa* 109 Living for a long time on very innutritious food.

Innutritive (*in(n)iu'tritiv*), *a.* [IN-3.] Not nutritive; innutritious.

1844 T. J. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 363 The chyle, or nutritious part, being absorbed into the blood, while the excrementitious, or innutritive part passes . . . into the larger bowels.

Inny, early ME. infinitive of *INN v.*

Ino- (*ai-no*), *comb. form* of Gr. *is, iv-ōs, iv-* muscle, fibre, nerve, strength, an element in some mod. scientific terms, chiefly physiological, as *inogen*, *inolute*, *inolith*: see these words.

† **Inob'edience**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *inobedience*, or ad. late *L. inobedientia* (Augustine), f. *in-* (*IN-3*) + *obed-*, *obedientia* *OBEEDIENCE*: see *-ENCE*.] The withholding of obedience; = *DISOBEDIENCE*. (Rare after 1600.)

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 198 þe vifte hweolp hette Inobedience, þæt is, þæt child þæt ne bubð nout his eldre. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* v. 19 By inobedience of o man manye ben ordeyned synners.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. lvi. 242 (Harl. MS.) Therefore late vs obeye in all things to god, that we be not dampnd for our inobediency. 1563 *Foxe A. & M.* 767/1 Notorious and apparant contempts and other inobediencies. 1677 *GALE Cril. Gentiles* iii. 131 Clement Alexandrinus .. asserted that obedience and inobediency was in our power. 1684 tr. *Bonaf. Merc. Compit.* xx. 867 It must be attributed to the inobediency of the Matter.

† **Inobediency**. *Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *inobēdientia*: see *prec.* and -ENCY.] Disobedience.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 123 Winfridus .. whom he deposide soone after for inobediency. 1634 in *Antid. Sabbat. Err.* (1636) Aij b, The man .. hath .. this inobediency punished.

† **Inobedient**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [a. OF. *inobedient*, or ad. late L. *inobēdiēnt-em* (Augustine), f. in- (IN-3) + *obediēnt-em* OBEDIENT.]

a. adj. Withholding obedience; = DISOBEDIENT.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xiii. 282 He bosteth and braggeth with many bolde othes, And in-obedient to beo vndernome of any lyl luyng. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* p. 318 Inobedient is he that disobeyeth for despit to the comandeementz of god and to hisse souerayns And to his gostly fader. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. cxvii. (1869) 65 Wherefor it was neuere afterward rebelle ne inobedient to his comaundeement. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Diers & soudry wilfull & inobedient subiectes of this realme. a 1631 *DONNE Lett. to Sir H. G. Wks.* (Alford) VI. 408 Heretofore the inobedient Puritans and now the over-obedient Papists attempt you. 1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc* ii. vi. Irresolute They heard, and inobedient; to obey Fearing, yet fearful to remain.

b. transf. Of a thing: = DISOBEDIENT b.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvi. iv. (W. de W.) 554 As longe as bras or laton is medlyd with the substance of gold, it cleueth alway vnder the hamour and is inobedyent [i.e. vno-bedyent] to take due shape. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* i. xi. 26 By digesting the inobedient Chylus, which could not be tamed, in the Stomach.

B. sb. A disobedient or perverse person.

1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. V 71 Landes gotten or to be gotte and overcome in the name of our said father upon rebelles and inobedientes to hym.

Hence **Inobediently** *adv.*, in a disobedient manner; disobediently.

1536 *LADY MARY in Burnet Hist. Ref.* i. iii. (1679) 206 The Kings Highness my Father, whom I have obstinately and inobediently offended. 1563 *Foxe A. & M.* 712/1 Hath with his eares hard dyuers persons .. vncruently, inobediently, and not faithfully speake of the kinges maiesty.

† **Inobeissance**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 -shaunce. [a. OF. *inobeissance*, f. in- (IN-3) + *obeissance* obedience, OBEISANCE.] = INOBEDIENCE.

1382 *Wyclif Bible, Pref. Ep. Jerome* iii. Redi to vndir-3oken al inobeishaunce.

† **Inobeisant**, a. *Obs. rare.* In 4 -shaunt. [a. OF. *inobeissant*, f. in- (IN-3) + *obeissant* obedient, OBEISANT.] Disobedient; = INOBEDIENT.

1382 *Wyclif Deut.* viii. 20 3e shulen perishe, if inobeis-3aunt 3e shulen be to the voys of the Lord 3oure God.

Inoble, obs. form of ENNOBLE v.

Inobligatory, *nonce-wd.* [f. IN-3 + *obligatory* (f. OBLIGAL + -ITY).] The quality of not being obligatory.

a 1663 *SANDERSON Cases Cons.* vii. (1678) 128 The unlawfulness, and consequently the invalidity, or inobligatory thereof.

Inobnoxious, a. *rare.* [IN-3.] Not obnoxious; not exposed to; not offensive, inoffensive.

1659 *H. L'Estrange Alliance Div. Offices* 99 The want of expresse rule. I left our Liturgy, in this point, not altogether inobnoxious to exceptions. 1682 *NORRIS Hieracles* 101 The way to live an unnevny'd and inobnoxious life. 1818 *BENTHAM Ch. Eng.* 120 Not to speak of Jews, who .. as they write not much, either to attack the establishment or to defend themselves, are comparatively inobnoxious.

Inobscurable, a. *rare.* [ad. late L. *inobscūrabilis* (Tertullian), f. in- (IN-3) + *obscūrāre* to OBSCURE; see -ABLE.] That cannot be obscured.

1881 *E. MYERS in Fraser's Mag.* Feb. 195 That inobscurable brilliance .. and that keen sentence of the sweet and bitter of human love.

† **Inobsequent**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *inobsequēt-em*, f. in- (IN-3) + *obsequēt-em* OBSEQUENT.] Unsubmissive, disobedient.

1604 *F. HEING Modest Def.* A iv b, Men, being ill house-doues, haue been very vnruely and inobsequent to the counsel of their Physicians.

Inobsequiousness. *rare*—1. [IN-3.] Want of obsequiousness or deference.

1625 *DONNE Serm.* 3 Apr. 40 There may bee an inobsequiousness and an indigence in the Wife.

Inobservable (inbɒzə'vəbl̩), a. Now rare. [ad. L. *inobservabilis*, f. in- (IN-3) + *observabilis* OBSERVABLE. (So in mod.F.)] Incapable of being observed; not noticeable.

1600 *E. BLOUNT tr. Constataggio* 179 Men who .. expressly to cause disorders, made commaundements inobservable.

1616 *BULLOKAR, Inobservable*, which cannot be observed or marked. 1649 *J. H. Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 9 Time hath defaced all the bounds of the Roman conquests, and left them as invisible and inobservable, as the flight of any bird. 1650 *R. STAPLETON Strada's Low C. Warres* ix. 40 Christ himself, that afforded his presence to the Jews and when he pleased was inobservable.

Inobservance (inbɒzə'vəns̩). [a. F. *inobservance* (1534 in Godef. Compl.), ad. L. *inobservantia*; see next and -ANCE.]

1. Failure to observe or notice; inattention, heedlessness.

1611 *FLORIO, Inobservanza*, inobservance. 1628 *DONNE Serm.* vi. 52 This which some doe out of slacknesse and in-observance and infirmity, many men .. do out of impiety. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 529 Inobservance of second causes throws men into all the delusions of superstition and enthusiasm. 1806 *Monthly Mag.* XXI. 385 The drowsy inobservance of Dr. Johnson is no where more conspicuous than in the diversity of his mode of spelling. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* I. 20 St. Paul's inobservance of these things .. due to the .. paramount importance of other thoughts.

2. The not keeping or non-observance of a law, custom, bond, promise, etc.

a 1626 *BACON Indic. Charge*, etc. 16 (T.) The breach and inobservance of certain wholesome and politick laws. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 614 Beware of oversight and inobservance of promises. 1740 *WARABURTON Div. Legat.* v. iv. Wks. 1811 V. 121 By considering the effects which the observance or inobservance of it [the Law] would have on mankind. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* i. iv. § 69. 313 They justly blame .. his inobservance of propriety. 1888 *H. C. LEA Hist. Inquis.* II. 15 He was taxed by the legate with inobservance of the conditions of the peace.

Inobservantia (inbɒzə'vəns̩), *rare.* [ad. L. *inobservantia*, n. of quality f. *inobservant-em*; see next, and -ANCY.]

1. Want of attention or notice; = *prec.* 1.

1677 *GILPIN Demouol.* (1867) 90 Through the weakness and inobservancy of the reprove. 1822 *M. A. KELTY Osmond* II. 39 Even the quiet inobservancy of Mr. Lascelles could scarcely overlook the change.

2. Neglect of observing or keeping; = *prec.* 2; an instance of this.

1824 *SOUTHEY Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 410 These .. were connived at for inobservancies, which in them were harmless, because they did not proceed from a spirit of insubordination.

Inobservant (inbɒzə'vənt), a. [ad. L. *inobservant-em* unobservant; see IN-3 and OBSERVANT.] That does not observe or notice; unobserving.

1663 *J. SPENCER Prodigies* (1665) 144 [Men are] stupidly inobservant of those rational signs and intimations. 1685 *J. SCOTT Chr. Life* ii. 42 Considering what heedless and inobservant Creatures we are. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 523 Nor can [God] remain ignorant or inobservant of what impulses He gives. 1847 *BUSHNELL Chr. Nurt.* ii. iii. (1861) 273 One must be a very inobservant person, not to have noticed [etc.].

Hence **Inobservantness**, inobservance.

1699 *D. PELL Inpr. Sea* 282 For their Cæcity, and inobservantness of the works of God.

Inobservation (inbɒzə'vɛʃən), *rare.* [f. IN-3 + OBSERVATION, perh. a. F. *inobservation* (1572 in Godef. Compl.).]

† 1. The non-observance or not keeping of a law, promise, etc. *Obs.*

1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* xvii. 974 Themperour being moued with inobservation of the French king, would not propounde for a common surety. 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius, Goth. Wars* iii. 82 They call the inobservation of Lawes, Mercy.

2. Want of observation or attention; failure to observe; inobservance.

1727 *SHUCKFORD Creation* 118 (T.) These writers are in all this guilty of the most shameful inobservation.

† **Inobstinate**, v. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [IN-2.] *trans.* To render obstinate, confirm in obstinacy.

1599 *SANUUS Europe Spec.* (1632) 196 The endless and ill fruits of these contentions .. which in-obstinate the Lew, [and] shake the faith of the Christian.

Inobtainable, a. *rare.* [IN-3.] Not obtainable; not to be obtained.

a 1718 *PENN Tracts Wks.* 1726 I. 791 Unity in minute or circumstantial Things, that perhaps is inobtainable. 1735 *SEWEL Dutch Dict., Omsververlyk*, inobtainable.

Inobtrusive (inbɒtrʊ'siv), a. *rare.* [IN-3.] Not obtrusive, unobtrusive; modest, retiring.

1796 *COLERIDGE Refl. having left place Retirem.* 23 The inobtrusive song of Happiness. 1804 *PARR in Bentham's Wks.* (1838-43) X. 417/2 He is a very inobtrusive, enlightened .. prelate. a 1834 *COLERIDGE Shaks. Notes* (1875) 211 Note the inobtrusive .. mode of introducing the main character.

Hence **Inobtrusively** *adv.*, in an inobtrusive manner; **Inobtrusiveness**.

1847 *CRAIG, Inobtrusively*, see Unobtrusively. **Inobtrusiveness**, see Unobtrusiveness.

Inocarpin. *Chem.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *Inocarpus* (f. INO- fibrous + Gr. *καρπός* fruit) + -IN.] A red colouring matter contained in the juice of *Inocarpus edulis*, a tree of Asia and the E. India islands. 1865-72 in *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 274.

† **Inocare**, v. *Obs. rare*—9. [f. ppl. stem of L. *inocāre*, f. in- (IN-2) + *ocāre* to harrow.]

1623 *COCKERAM, Inocare*, to harrow the ground.

† **Inociduous**, a. *Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *inociduous* never setting + -OUS.] Of a star: Never setting or going down.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr., Inociduous*, that never useth to fall, that never sleeps, that never sets or goes down, as some stars do. *Thom.* 1658 in *PHILLIPS*.

Inocuppation (inɒkɪpə'ʃən). [IN-3.] Want of occupation; unoccupied condition.

1786 *W. THOMSON Watson's Philip III* (1793) II. vi. 214 The languor of inocuppation .. the great curse of human life. 1841 *HOR. SMITH Moneyed Man* III. vi. 154 Aweary .. of the inocuppation which allowed my melancholy thoughts to prey upon themselves. 1883 *HOLME LEE Loving & Serving* II. ii. 26 Total inocuppation was very hard upon him.

Inoch, obs. form of ENOUGH.

Inocked, ME. pa. pple. of NOCK v.

Inoculability (inɒkɪlə'bɪlɪtɪ). [f. next +

-ITY. Cf. mod.F. *inoculabilité*.] The quality of being inoculable or communicable by inoculation.

1847-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 124/5 The inoculability of growths has not been maintained except in the instance of cancer. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 134 The inoculability of measles and of scarlet fever has not yet been certainly demonstrated. 1898 *P. MANSON Trop. Diseases* xxxvii. 564 This inoculability of boils is apt to be overlooked.

Inoculable (inɒkɪlə'bəl), a. [ad. L. type **inoculābil-is*, f. *inoculāre* to INOCULATE; see -ABLE. Cf. F. *inoculable* (Littré).]

a. Of a person: Capable of being infected with a disease by inoculation. b. Of a disease: Capable of being communicated or transmitted by inoculation. c. Of matter or virus: That may inoculate a person or transmit a disease.

1847-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 114/1 The varieties of pus .. in the Class (B) differ from those in the Class (A) in being inoculable. 1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. ii. 402 The injured or battered ones .. are little liable to come in contact with the inoculable matter. 1898 *P. MANSON Trop. Dis.* viii. 144 Plague is a specific, inoculable and otherwise communicable disease.

Inocular (inɒkɪ'lār), a. *Entom.* [IN-2.] Of an antenna: Inserted in a sinus in the inner margin of the compound eye, which thus partly surrounds its base.

1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 514 In the Capricorn-beetles they [antennæ] may be termed inocular, or placed in a sinus of the eye.

Inoculate (inɒkɪlə't), v. Also 5 on-. [f. L. *inoculāt-*, ppl. stem of *inoculāre* to engraft, implant, f. in- (IN-2) + *oculus* eye, bnd.]

1. *trans.* (*hort.*) To set or insert (an 'eye', bud, or scion) in a plant for propagation; to subject (a plant) to the operation of budding; to propagate by inoculation; to bud (one plant) into, on, or upon (another).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 123 Peches han their seson At May Kalendes hem tenoculate. 1589 *FLEMING Virg. Georg.* ii. 21 To graft And to inoculat or set young imps into the stocke. 1668 *R. STEELE Husbandm. Calling* vi. (1672) 166 The crab-tree stock must be cut off, and then into it must the scion be ingrafted and inoculated, before it can be an apple in his orchard. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 269 A dextrous Hand inoculates a Rose-tree Bud upon an Apple-Stock. 1752 *Mrs. DELANY Autobiog. & Corr.* III. 133, I have just inoculated two orange-trees of my own raising. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 483/1 It is therefore found most advantageous to bud or inoculate them in the summer, when both scion and stock are in a state of equal vegetation.

absol. 1621-51 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. 272 Cincinnatus, Cato, Tully .. how have they been pleased .. to prune, plant, inoculate and graft. 1669 *WORLDIE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 296 Now begin to Inoculate. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 103 Various are the ways to change the state Of Plants, to Bud, to Graft, to Inoculate.

b. fig. To engraft.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. i. 118 Vertue cannot so innoculate our old stocke, but we shall relish of it. a 1639 *WOTTON in Reliq.* (1651) 342 Pompey had one very ignoble custome, to insert, or (as I may term it) to inoculate himself into other mens merits and praises. 1752 *CUESTER. Lett.* (1792) III. cxciii. 348 You have yet very little experience and knowledge of the world; now I wish to inoculate mine upon you. a 1797 *H. WALPOLE Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. vi. 188 The Pelhams .. always inoculated private quarrels on affairs of state.

† 2. *trans.* To join or unite by insertion (as the scion is inserted into the stock so as to become one with it). *Obs.*

1647 *TRAPP Comm. Mark* xiii. 1 Huge stones and so cunningly cemented, as it were inoculated, the one into the other. 1658 *R. FRANCK North. Mem.* (1821) 110 This is the rock and that which you see elevated in place and inoculated to it is an artificial fabrick developed .. on the very breast of this prodigious mountain. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* i. xxxvii. 82 The smallest Twigs of the Branches [of the arteries] are inoculated into the greater.

b. intr. To become joined or united with continuity of substance.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. xv. 142 Their Eggs in chaines or links together (which sometime conjoyne and inoculate into each other). c 1720 *W. GIBSON Farrier's Guide* (1738) i. iv. 42 The fifth pair inoculate with the sixth.

3. *trans.* (*Path.*) To engraft or implant (a disease, or the germ or virus) upon a person, by a process of INOCULATION (q.v.).

1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6040/11 The Experiment of inoculating the Small-Pox upon .. Criminals. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 323 Knowing that cow-pox has a temporary influence upon small-pox, we can suppress the progress of it by immediately inoculating cow-pox. 1801 *E. DARWIN Zoon.* (ed. 3) III. 370 Since the above was first published [1794] the cow-pox .. has been successfully inoculated on the human subject. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 2/6 A man with a scratch might inoculate the poisonous germ from contact with an infected animal. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 95 Virulent anthrax bacilli are inoculated subcutaneously into an ordinary rabbit and into one that has been rendered immune.

b. To impregnate (a person or animal) with the virus or germs of a disease; *spec.* for the purpose of inducing a milder form of the disease and rendering the subject immune from its ordinary attacks. First used in connexion with small-pox; then with vaccine inoculation; now with contagious or bacterial diseases generally: see INOCULATION 2.

1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6045/8 A Child has been inoculated with the Matter. Five .. Children have been inoculated of the Small Pox. 1775 *JOHNSON Journ. West. Isl., Dunvegan,*

He has disarmed it [small-pox] of its terror at Muack, by inoculating eighty of his people. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* I. 319 With the cow-pox matter were inoculated Mr. Darke's servant, [and] Mr. Colborne's three children .. all by a puncture in the left arm. 1871 *Tyndall's Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. v. 145 He proved that the worms inoculate each other.

c. absol. or intr. To perform inoculation.

1765 GALE in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 203 Then inoculate, and repeat the powders. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 239 Many approve of inoculating on the breast. 1799 Dr. SIMS in *Med. Jnl.* I. 231 Dr. Jenner .. ventured to inoculate with the matter of a putrid sore, with a view of determining if this also had the power of preserving from the contagion of the small-pox. 1891 GREENOUGH *White Philos. Amer. Lit.* iii. 22 (Funk) Zabbid Boylston .. inoculated for the small-pox with distinguished success.

d. fig. trans. To imbue (a person, community, etc.) with a feeling, opinion, habit, etc.

1844 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 102 My parents had tried in vain to inoculate me with wisdom. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* n. vi. I must not inoculate you with my bad spirits. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 123 Fox and Wolsey sought .. to inoculate Oxford from within with that classical spirit which could not be forced upon it from without.

+Inoculated, a. Obs. rare. [f. med. or mod. *L. inoculatus* (f. in- (IN-3) + *oculatus* furnished with eyes) + -ED.] Not having an 'eye' or perforation.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhauer's Bk. Physicæ* 34/1 Inoculated Pearles, or Pearles without perforation. [Glossed on fly-leaf 'unholed']. 1604 [see next, 1].

Inoculated, ppl. a. [f. INOCULATE + -ED 1.]

1. *Hort.* Engrafted by budding.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Inoculated*, grafted, or vnholed. 1662 RAY *Three Itin.* iii. 182 The old Christmas thorn is now quite dead and gone, but they have several inoculated plants of it about the town. 1679 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Sept. (ed. 5) 24 Release Inoculated Buds.

2. *Path.* a. Of a person, etc.: Having undergone inoculation. b. Of a disease, etc.: Introduced by inoculation.

1722 NETTLETON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 214 The Opposers of Inoculation affirm, that two Persons died of the Inoculated Small Pox. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 161 By universal experience we find that of the inoculated only three die out of 1000. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* I. 10 The inoculated cow-pox is as much milder than the natural, as the inoculated small-pox is milder than the natural. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 229 In those [cases] in which the inoculated liquids contained fewer bacteria and were less active, the process was more protracted.

Inoculating, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. INOCULATE in its various uses: inoculation.

1598 FLORIO, *Inoculatione*, an inoculating. a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1631) 33 We practise .. all Conclusions of Grafting and Inoculating, as well of Wilde-Trees as Fruit-Trees. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 57 Grafting and inoculating, and pruning of Fruit-Trees. 1771 Mrs. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 231 Inoculation is going on very briskly here .. Is there any inoculating in Spain? 1802 W. FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* (1824) 320 The time for inoculating is from the middle of June to the middle of August.

attrib. 1776 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 189, I could almost wish that an inoculating hospital was opened in every town in New England. 1776 M. CUTLER in *Life, Frills, & Corr.* (1888) I. 58 The Inoculating Hospital.

Inoculation (inokulə'shən). [ad. *L. inoculatio-nem* engrafting, budding, n. of action f. *inoculare* to INOCULATE. Cf. *F. inoculation* (1580 in sense 1, 1752 in sense 2).]

1. *Hort.* The insertion of an eye or bud of one plant under the bark of another for the purpose of raising flowers or fruit different from those of the stock; grafting by budding; an instance of this.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* n. 21 note, Semination, intition, inoculation, or implantation, the three kinds of grafting. 1658 SIA T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv. 172 Nor could we ever make it [mistletoe] grow where nature had not planted it; as we have in vain attempted by inoculation and incision, upon its native or foreign stock. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 146 ¶ 7 Harsh Fruits .. enriched by proper Grafts and Inoculations. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 161 Gardeners by inoculation cause the trees to bear other than the natural fruits.

b. *transf.* A junction in which the two parts become continuous.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 187 Now betwene the hollow and the gate-veines we know there is no communion vnlesse it bee by the mingling of their mouths in the substance of the liuer; for some of the new writers haue observed many such inoculations betwixt them in that place.

2. *Path.* The introduction into the body, by puncture of the skin, or through a wound, of the virus or germs of an infectious disease.

a. Originally applied, after 1700, to the intentional introduction of the virus of small-pox in order to induce a mild and local attack of the disease, and render the subject immune from future contagion; also, in 1799, to vaccine inoculation, afterwards called VACCINATION; and in 19th c. to the similar treatment of other infectious or contagious diseases.

1714 E. TIMONE in *Phil. Trans.* (Abr.) VI. 88 (title), An Account of the proceeing of the Small Pox by Incision or Inoculation, as it has for some time been practised at Constantinople. 1722 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.*, to *Cress Mar* (1867) I. 328 Accounts of the growth and spreading of the inoculation of the small-pox, which is become almost a general practice, attended with great success. 1732 AR-

BUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 414 It is evident by Inoculation that the smallest quantity of Matter mixed with the Blood produceth the Disease. 1743 Mrs. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 240 In great joy that the inoculation of the girls has been as successful as that of the boys, and they have one fear less to struggle with. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* n. Wks. (Globe) 657/1 Since inoculation began there is no such thing to be seen as a plain woman. 1798 JENNER *Causes Variolæ Vaccinæ* 37 The boy was rendered unfit for inoculation from having felt the effects of a contagious fever in a work-house. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 253 On the Introduction of the Vaccine Inoculation at Paris. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* xxv. Though inoculation and vaccination had made it less fatal among the upper classes. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 1041 As a means of rendering the disease .. mild .. and of preventing pitting, inoculation had been practised from time immemorial in China and Persia.

b. Now also applied to the introduction (accidentally or otherwise) of the virus or germs of any bacterial disease into the body through a wound.

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 399/2 *Hydrophobia* .. is the disease occasioned by inoculation with the saliva of a rabid animal. 1861 BUNSTED *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 350 The chancre can be developed upon the head and face by artificial inoculation. 1881 G. M. STERNBERG tr. *Magnus's Bacteriæ* (1883) 265 Anthrax is an infectious disease of animals which may be transmitted to man by inoculation. This occurs, occasionally, from the bite of an insect (fly) which has been feeding upon the carcass of an infected animal; and also from accidental inoculation while handling hides, wool, etc., taken from the victims of anthrax.

c. *fig.* The imbuing of a person with feelings, opinions, etc.

1824 BYRON *Juan* xv. 1, The inoculation Of others with her own opinions. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xiii. 448 We must all begin life without any opinions which we can call our own by any better right than that of passive inheritance or unconscious inoculation. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Ser.* vi. (1877) 124 A new feature of the world .. the popular pursuit of natural beauty, the inoculation of the crowd with it.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *inoculation process*, *tuberculosis*; *inoculation-mad* adj.

1760 E. LUCAS *Jrnl.* & *Lett.* (1850) 27 But y^e people in Charles Town were inoculation mad, I think I may well call it. 1897 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* II. 20 Inoculation-tuberculosis has occurred in the human being. *Ibid.* 636 Such inoculation process, whichever way induced, is known as vaccination.

Inoculative (inokulə'tiv, -tīv), a. [f. *L. inoculatus* (see INOCULATE) + -IVE.] Characterized by or pertaining to inoculation.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 2 That Insitive and Inoculative method seems to bid fair for the Cure .. of that common Author-Distemper or Companion, call'd *Φαλοδοξία*. 1881 J. SIMON in *Nature* No. 616, 373/2 The rapid multiplication of the tubercle-micrococcus in the blood and tissues of any inoculated animal can be verified both by microscopical observation, and by inoculative experiment. 1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1170 The inoculative cure of patients bitten by mad dogs.

Inoculator (inokulə'tar), Also 7 -er. [a. *L. inoculator* an engrafter, agent-n. f. *inoculare* to INOCULATE.] One who or that which inoculates.

1611 FLORIO, *Inoculator*, a grafter, an inoculator. a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1631) 44 These wee call Inoculators. 1725-6 FREIND *Hist. Physic* 43 (J.), Had John a Gaddesden been now living, he would have been at the head of the inoculators. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* I. 115 Every one .. knows the strenuous opposition which the first inoculators had to encounter, both in England and America, from vulgar prejudice. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. (1872) 110 Holy relics, that are inoculators of all manner of contagious diseases.

+Inoculatrix, Obs. rare -^o. [fem. of prec.]

1623 COCKERAM II, Shee that Grafteth, *Inoculatrix*.

+Inoculer, v. Obs. rare -¹. In 5 en- [irreg. a. *F. inoculer*.] *trans.* To inoculate or engraft.

1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 130 In cold lond now the figure plaunte is sette, And grafted in the stook or in the rynde .. And hent tenoculer ek haue in mynde.

Inoculist, rare. [a. *F. inoculiste* (Littré), f. *inoculer* to INOCULATE; see -IST.] One who is versed in, or advocates, inoculation.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 15 May 3/1 M. Pasteur. The great inoculist has explained to Dr. Mott the theory and practice of his discovery.

+Ino'diate, v. Obs. [f. *L. type *inodiare* f. in- (IN-2) + *odi-um* hate; perh. in med. *L.*; cf. *It. inodiare*, Florio) + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To bring into odium, render odious or hateful.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kovv* Def. xiii. 185, I wish some of them were not more culpable for inodiating Ministers. 16.. SOUTH *Twelve Serms.* (1717) VI. 242 He inflicts them for quite other Ends .. partly to inodiare, and imbitter Sin to the chastised Sinner. 1698 *Ibid.* (1727) III. Ded. Abp. Marsh A iij b, Represented, or rather reprobated under the inodiating Character of High Churchmen. 1721 *Add. Hereford* 10 Feb. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5932/1 He hath (never) by inodiating Characters .. alienated .. Affections.

+Ino'dorate, a. Obs. [IN-3.] Unscented.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 507 Whites are more Ino'dorate .. than Flowers of the same kind Coloured; As is found in Single White Violets, White-Roses [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Blossoms of trees that are white are commonly ino'dorate.

+Ino'dorate, v. Obs. rare -^o. [f. ppl. stem of *L. ino'dorare*, f. in- (IN-2) + *odorare* to give a smell to.] *trans.* To perfume (Cockeram, 1623).

Hence **+Ino'doration, Obs. rare** -^o.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Ino'doration*, a making to smell, a perfuming.

Inodorous (inow'dōrəs), a. [f. *L. ino'dor-us* (f. in- (IN-3) + *odorus* scented, odorous) + -OUS.] Destitute of odour; without smell or scent.

1666 BOYLE *Formes & Qual.* Wks. 1772 III. 111 Moderately dephlegmed oil of vitriol is wont to be inodorous. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 82 No water can be thought pure, but such as is perfectly inodorous. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 377 The single white lilies are very sweet, but the doubles are inodorous. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 86 Carbon dioxide gas is colourless and inodorous, but possesses a slightly acid taste.

Hence **Ino'dorously adv.**, without smell; **Ino'dorouslyness**, the quality of being without smell (Webster, 1864).

1859 SALA *Gastlight & D.* xviii. 206 Smoke curling up the chimney (not altogether inodorously). **Inoffe**, obs. form of ENOUGH.

+Inoffend, v. Obs. rare -¹. [?] IN-3.] *trans.* (?) Not to offend.

1559 KNOX *First Blast* (Arh.) App. 58 My conscience beareth me record that maliciouslie nor of purpose I inoffended your grace.

Inoffending, a. rare. [IN-3.] Unoffending.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xiii. (1856) 95 Favoring us with some bear play, snapping at the inoffending icicles.

+Inoffensible, a. Obs. rare -^o. [IN-3.]

1611 COTGER., *Inoffensible*, inoffensible, not to be hurt.

Inoffensive (inoffensiv), a. [IN-3. Cf. mod.

F. inoffensif (Dict. Acad. 1835).]

1. Doing or causing no harm; harmless, innocuous, unoffending.

1598 [implied in INOFFENSIVELY]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vi. 305 Wee dye notwithstanding in harmlesse and inoffensive errors. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 213 An inoffensive man for life and conversation .. nothing of viciousness could be charged upon him. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. iv. 802 The nation had never known such an inoffensive march of an army. 1790 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* I. ii. v. § 316 Useful and inoffensive animals have a claim to our tenderness. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxvii. (1876) 305, I could not have tormented a being as inoffensive as a shadow.

2. Not objectionable, not obnoxious or offensive; not offending the senses; not a cause of offence.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xi. (1634) 103 A more delightful and in-offensive recreation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 345 For drink the Grape She crushes, inoffensive moust. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 9 An inoffensive medicine and agreeable to the stomach. 1876 *Trans. Clin. Soc.* IX. 13 The wound has discharged freely, the discharge being quite healthy and inoffensive.

Inoffensively (inoffensivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an inoffensive manner; so as not to give offence; without offence; harmlessly.

1598 BP. HALL *Sat. Postsc.* H iv, Tho were shee [Poetry] a more vnworthe Mistresse, I thinke she might be inoffensivly served with the broken Messes of our twelue-a-clocke houres. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Cov.* I. 111 To walk more exactly and inoffensivly, considering we have our way so plain before us. 1788 W. EDEN in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 76 Ambassadors .. who have gone through the same career inoffensivly and inefficently. 1866 Mrs. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 130 She took up her violin which reposed inoffensivly in a snug corner.

Inoffensiveness (inoffensivnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being inoffensive; harmlessness.

1641 'SMECTYMNUM' *Vind. Answ.* ii. 35 But might the complying of our Papists be attributed solely to the inoffensiveness of our Liturgie. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii. 50 Christ commands his Disciples to learn of Serpents and Pigeons prudence and inoffensiveness. 1750 FRINGLE in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 482 What makes the Difference between the stale Urine and other putrid Substances still more specific, is, its Inoffensiveness with regard to Health. a 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* ix. (1855) 285 His offence was nothing more than his pure inoffensiveness, his unresisting meekness.

Inofficial (inphī'shəl), a. *rare.* [IN-3.] Not official; unofficial.

1632 *Star Chambr. Cases* (Camden) 174, I must lay a fyne of 300^{li} upon Martin for dealing so inofficially. He was the official, but herein inofficial. 1834 E. EVERETT *Orations* (1850) I. 515 It raised him into a new moral power in the state; an inofficial dictator of principle. 1864 *Reader* No. 99, 635/1 In an inofficial form.

Inofficious (inphī'shəs), a. [ad. *L. inofficiōsus*, f. in- (IN-3) + *officiōsus* obliging, dutiful, officious: see -OUS. Cf. *F. inofficieux* (1495 in *Hatz.-Darm.*).]

1. Not ready to do one's duty or 'office'; not inclined to do good offices; disobliging. *Obs.* 1603 B. JONSON *King's Entertainment*. Sp. Genius, Up, thou tame River, wake .. Thow drownt'st thy selfe in inofficious sleep. 1651 tr. *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 93 There he acknowledges himself to be severe, inofficious, and hard to please. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Inofficious*, backward in doing one any good Office, or Turn; discourteous, disobliging.

b. *Law.* Not in accordance with moral duty.

1663 *Bullock's Eng. Expos.*, *Inofficious*, as that Will is called by Civilians, wherein they are omitted, or but slightly provided for, that chiefly ought to be considered. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xvi. 448 Suggesting that the parent had lost the use of his reason, when he made the inofficious testament. 1795 PALMER *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 355 Let not a father hope to excuse an inofficious disposition of his fortune by alleging, that 'every man may do what he will with his own'. 1883 Wharton's *Law Lex.*, *Inofficious testament*, a will not in accordance with the testator's natural affection and moral duties.

2. Without office, function, or operation.

1884 LD. SELBORNE in *Law Times Rep.* L. 314/1 Any other construction .. would make either the former or the latter part of the 1st sub-section inofficious and superfluous. 1885 *Ibid.* LII. 404/1 Where the operative part and the recital are at variance, the recital must be treated as inofficious.

Hence **Inoffic'osity** (see above, 1b); **Inoffic'iously adv.**; **Inoffic'iousness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Inoffic'iousness*, backwardness in doing any good office. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* II. 526 On the part of parent, as well as child, inoffic'osity, as the Romanists call it, is indeed always liable to have place. 1856 WEBSTER, *Inoffic'iously*, not civilly or officiously.

Inogen (in'ôjén). *Physiol.* [f. INO- + GEN I.] Hermann's term for a hypothetical complex substance supposed to exist in muscular fibre and to be the energy-yielding substance of muscle.

Supposed to be decomposed during muscular contraction into carbonic and sarcocollactic acids and myosin (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1889 H. CAMPBELL *Causation Disease* iv. 22 It [the nervous system] may even be urging them on to some specific effort as when the muscle inogen is exploded.

Hence **Inogen'ic a.**, of or pertaining to inogen.

Inogh, -o3h, -oh, -oht, obs. ff. ENOUGH.

Inoghe, -o3e, -o3he, -ohe, obs. ff. ENOW.

† Inoi'l, var. of ENOIL v., to anoint. *Obs.*

1546-7 CRAMMER *Sp. Coron. Edu.* VI in *Strype Life* (1840) I. ii. l. 206 The oil, if added, is but a ceremony: if it be wanting, that king is yet... God's anointed, as well as if he was anointed.

Inolfacient (inôlfâsjént), *a. rare.* [f. IN-3 + L. *olfacient-em*, pr. pple. of *olfacere* to smell: see OLFATORY.] Not having the power of smell.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 222 As the eyes grow blind and the nostrils inolfacient by strong stimulants applied to them.

† Inolite. *Min. Obs.* [f. INO- fibrous + -LITE; named 1801.] = CALO-SINTER (Webster, 1864).

Inolith (in'olip). *Path.* [f. INO- + Gr. *lithos* stone.] A calcareous concretion in a fibrous tissue.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

In-ome(n), ME. pa. pple. of NIM v., to take.

† Inom'inal, *a. Obs. rare* -°. [ad. L. *inôminâlis* (Gellius), f. in- (IN-3) + *ômen* OMEN; cf. OMINOUS.] Unhappy, unlucky.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Inominous (in'ominos), *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Ill-omened; unfortunate.

1832 W. MACINTOSH *Life J. Sheddon* 32 As a kind of moral provision for such inominous young person. Mr. Sheddon set apart a small property.

Inone (in'wô'n), *v. rare.* [f. IN-1 + ONE, or the phrase *in one*; used by Pusey, app. after late L. *inunire* (Tertullian).] *trans.* To unite, to make one (*with*). Hence **Inone'ing vbl. sb.** and *phl.* a.

1855 POSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note Q. 183 Through the inoneing with the Immortal. *Ibid.* Note S. 321 S. Irenæus himself says... Those [things] which we learn from boyhood, growing up with the soul, are inoned with it. 1860 - *Min. Proph.* 191 The Prophet uses the two imperatives, *seek Me and live*, inoneing both, man's duty and his reward. 1874 - *Cent. Sermon*. 438 One through the inoneing Spirit.

Inoo3, obs. form of ENOUGH.

† Inopa'cate, *v. Obs. rare* -°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *inopacare* to overshadow.] 'To make dark.'

1623 in COCKERAM.

† Inopa'cous, *a. Obs. rare* -°. [f. L. *inopâcus* + -OUS.] Not opacous, not dark or in shadow.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Inoperable (in'opérâbl'), *a.* [IN-3; cf. F. *inopérable*.] That cannot be operated on; unfit for an operation.

1886 *Med. News* Apr. 462 An article on the treatment of inoperable cancer. 1897 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 17 July 150 To try the value of the serum on selected inoperable cases of malignant disease.

† Inopera'tion. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *inopera'tion-em* (Hilary, a 400), n. of action f. *inopérâre* to work within.] A working within; in-working.

1620 Br. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. § 14 Not a cold and feeble prevention, but an effectual inoperation. 1633 - *Hard Texts*, N. T. 50 Whosoever, thro' the effectual inoperation of Gods spirit shall improve those graces. 1645 - *Remedy Discontents* 157 The inoperation of that Holy Spirit from whom every good gift, and every perfect giving, proceedeth.

Inoperative (in'opérâtiv), *a.* [IN-3.] Not operative; not working or taking effect in action; in *Law*, without practical force, invalid.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 204 A dead faith, as all faith is that is inoperative. a 1716 SOUTH *Science* (1727) VI. iv. 133 Though indeed the divine Knowledge (as all other Knowledge) be of itself inoperative. 1838 *Syd. Smith Wks.* (1859) I. 114 1/2 Why is it to be supposed that motives... are inoperative with him alone? 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* III. 111 The system... was planned under difficulties which finally made it inoperative. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 295/2 The resolutions... not having been so ratified, were inoperative.

Hence **Inopera'tiveness**, the quality of being inoperative or of failing in its operation.

1880 MURKHEAD *Gains Dig.* 552 The novation put an end to the old obligation even when the new one was inoperative, unless the inoperativeness was due to the fact that the new debtor was a slave. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 543/2 The inoperativeness of the Canal Boats Act.

Inopercular (inop'êrkulâr), *a. Conch. rare.* [IN-3.] = next.

1864 in WEBSTER. a 1884 OWEN is cited in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Inoperculate (inop'êrkulât), *a.* [IN-3.] Not having an operculum or lid; *spec. in Conch.*, of or

belonging to the *Inoperculata*, a division of *Pulmonifera* containing those univalves, such as snails, whose shell has no operculum.

1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 114 1/2 The surface of the body... covered with a shell... always inoperculate. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 159 One large division of the land-snails is furnished with an operculated shell; the rest are inoperculate, and sometimes shell-less.

Inoperculated (inop'êrkulêtd), *a.* [IN-3.] = prec.

1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 378 1/2 That hermaphrodite condition of the sexual organs common to the inoperculated order. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 160 The inoperculated air-breathers have... rows of very numerous, similar teeth.

† Inopin'able, *a. Obs.* Also 5 -oppin-. [ad. L. *inopinâbilis* not to be expected, inconceivable, f. in- (IN-3) + *opinâbilis* opinable; cf. F. *inopinable* (14th c. in Godef.).] Not opinable; unthinkable, inconceivable; not to be thought of.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 9 Hauenge inopinable appetite to beholde gestes of antiquite. 1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 43 Full of crakynges wordes inopinable. c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 148 This, I say, is inopinable, incredible and a very paradox. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 343 What a wonderful paradox and inopinable sentence is this.

Hence † Inopin'ably adv. [cf. late L. *inopinâbiliter*], inconceivably.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4927 The first [joy] inopinably ware ouere mesure to telle.

† Inopinate, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *inopinât-us*, f. in- (IN-3) + *opinât-us*, pa. pple. of *opinârî* to suppose, believe, think.] Not thought of; unlooked for; unexpected.

1598 Yong *Diana* 395 By imagining and hatching in his wicked hart a strange and inopinate treason. 1652 KIRKMAN *Cleric & Licia* 125 If he is astonished at this inopinate novelty. 1807 tr. *Three Germans* I. 152 The inopinate recovery of his valued companion.

Hence † Inopin'ately adv. (Bailey, 1730-6).

Inopine, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *inopin-us* unexpected, f. in- (IN-3) + root of *opinârî* to think.] Unexpected.

1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* xl. (1881) 308 Liable to inopine derangements from excessive activity of mind.

† Inopious, *a. Obs. rare* -°. [ad. L. *inopiô-us*, f. L. *inopia* want, lack: see -OUS.] Lacking wealth or resources; needy.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Inopious*, poor, needy, destitute. 1675 T. PLUME *Life Hacket* in *Cent. Sermon*. 49 Tyrants more commonly oppress the rich than their inopious enemies.

Inopportune (in'opôrti'n), *a.* [ad. late L. *inopportun-us* unfitting, f. in- (IN-3) + *opportunus* OPPORTUNE. Cf. mod. F. *inopportun*. Rare until 19th c.; no quot. in J. or T.] Not opportune; inappropriate or inconvenient, esp. with regard to time; unsuited to the occasion; unseasonable.

1533 BELLENDEN *Liuy* v. (1822) 395 Sic inopportune and cruel servitude... was nocht commandit to us during the empire of kingis. a 1555 LYNDSEAY *Tragedy* 402 On 30w, Prencis, for vnderreit geuyng... And we, for our Inopportune askyng. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exempl.* III. ad. sect. xv. 102 An indisposed body, or an inopportune education or evil customs superinduce variety and difference. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (Ld.) No visit could have been more inopportune. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. xi. 311 Turbulent and inopportune in their demands. 1869 *Daily News* 13 Dec. That the proclamation of the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope is a question which would be inopportune to revive.

Inopportunely (in'opôrti'nli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an inopportune manner; at an unsuitable or inconvenient time; unseasonably.

a 1631 DONNE *Lett.*, *Sir H. Goodere* (1633) 353 For even that holy exercise [prayer] may not be inopportunely, nor not inopportunely. 1796 *Dial. Amusem. Clergymen* 208 (T.) You have taken me, said he, rather inopportunely to-day. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Feb. 5/4 The strike... is awkward, and comes inopportunely for the Reichsrath.

Inopportuneness (in'opôrti'n-nis), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being inopportune; inconvenience or unsuitability of occasion; untimeliness, unseasonableness.

1831 E. E. CROWE *Hist. France* III. x. 314 [Napoleon] saw the inopportuneness, as well as the necessity, of the Russian war. 1878 BAYNE *Port. Rev.* vii. 276 Rupert marked his sense of the inopportuneness of this request by calling to his own standard the men whom Montrose commanded.

Inopportunist. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The practice or habit of acting inopportunistly.

1886 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Jan. 5/6 An unmitigated bore, only second to Lord D—in his impracticable inopportunistism.

Inopportunist (in'opôrti'n-nist), *sb. (a.)* [f. INOPORTUNE + -IST: after *opportunist*; cf. F. *inopportuniste*.] One who believes a policy or course of action to be inopportune; esp. one who, on that ground, opposed the doctrine of Papal Infallibility at the Vatican Council, 1870; one opposed to the policy of OPPORTUNISTS.

1880 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 4/8 Discontented Republicans who are now associating themselves with that extreme Inopportunist. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1077 Those who opposed the doctrine of papal infallibility... only from in expediency, deeming it inopportune... were called also inopportunist. 1885 J. GILLOW *Bibliog. Dict. Eng. Cath.* II. 42 Previous to and during the sitting of the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, he was a decided Inopportunist.

B. adj. Of or belonging to the inopportunist.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 11/1 The Inopportunist Party. 1895 PURCELL *Life Manning* II. xvi. 416 A well-known leader of the Inopportunist or Opposition party.

Inopportunity (in'opôrti'n-iti). [ad. late L. *inopportunitas*, in Quicherat: cf. mod. F. *inopportunité* (Dict. Acad. 1835).] The quality or fact of being inopportune; unseasonableness.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xv. 23 He that dois all his best servyiss Mays spill it all with crakkis and cryis, Be fowll inopportunitie. 1846 WORCESTER cites *Q. Rev.* 1868 ALcott *Tablets* 146 The light... hidden under the bushel of misapprehension, or inopportunity, flames forth at fitting moment. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 1/2 Such inopportunity as there may be in the Conference is not the fault of its organisers.

Inoppressive (in'op'presiv), *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Not oppressive; inoppressive.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. iii. 164 If they had the grounds of Morality, even the goodness of Nature would make them inoppressive. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* xvi. 154 Tyranny is properly opposed to mild inoppressive rule.

Inopugnable (in'op'ugnâbl'), *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Not opugnable; unassailable.

1885 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. XI. 279 His statements, as far as they go, are inopugnable. 1895 JOHN SMITH *Perm. Message Exodus* xl. 156 The inopugnable might of Jehovah.

† Inopt'able, *a. Obs. rare* -°. [ad. L. *inoptâbilis*, f. in- (IN-3) + *optâbilis* desirable.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Inoptable*, not to be wished for. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

† Inopulent, *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] Not opulent; poor.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 131 This withering peace which you haue with the Turke... is more delighting for the present, then safe for the future: that rest being euer false which is taken amongst inopulent and strong neighbours.

† Inopy. *Obs. rare* -°. [ad. L. *inopia* want, n. of quality f. *inops* without resources, helpless: see -Y. Cf. obs. F. *inopie* (Cotgr. 1611).] Absence of resources; indigence, poverty.

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 252 Two Goddesses to match your Gods there be, Inopie and Impossibilitie.

Inorb (in'ôrb), *v.* [IN-2.] *trans.* To place in an orb or sphere; to enclose or surround with or as with an orb, to encircle.

1847 EMERSON *Poems, Hermione* (1857) 94 Beauty's not beautiful to me, But sceptred genius, aye inorb'd, Culminating in her sphere. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* lxiv. 30 Ocean, who earth's vast globe with a watery girdle inorbeth. *Ibid.* 293 Grim brows, with viper tresses inorb'd.

† Inorder, *v. Obs.* [f. IN-2 + ORDER v., after L. *inordinare* to bring into order, arrange, in med. L. to ordain.] *trans.* To order; to ordain.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. vi. viii. I have deliver'd Mr. Secretary Cook an account of the whole legation, as your Lordship inordred me. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 205 Therefore we have inordred that he be put in safe custody. 1657 HOWELL *Londinap.* 48 In the reign of Henry the fourth... it was inordred.

Inorderly (in'ôrdli), *a. and adv.* Chiefly Sc. [f. IN-3 + ORDERLY.]

A. adj. Not orderly; irregular, disorderly.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Justine* 125 a, Among these inordredly discords of the Realme. 1885 A. EDGAR *Old Ch. Life Scot.* Ser. 1. 167 To him it seemed inordredly: to them it was worse.

B. adv. In a disorderly way; irregularly.

1558 *St. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 521/1 Je said pretendit proces... and dome we evill wrangaulsie & Inordourlie gevin. 1677 *Kec. Inverness Fresh.* (Sc. Hist. Soc.) 84 Persons inordlerly married be delated to the Civill Magistrate.

Inordinacy (in'ôrdinâsi). *Now rare.* [f. INORDINATE: see -ACY.] The quality or condition of being inordinate; inordinateness; also, an instance or example of this, an inordinate act.

a 1617 P. BAYNE *Lect.* 170 In every affection discern the inordinacie of it. 1660 *Genll. Calling* ix. 160 Lest they... be surprized in the midst of their Inordinacies, and have their portion assigned them in weeping and gnashing of teeth. a 1714 M. HENAY *Wks.* (1835) I. 307 The inordinacy of thy affections to the world. 1784-5 *Hist. Enr.* in *Ann. Reg.* 37/1 That wantonness of power, and inordinacy of ambition.

† Inord'inance. *Obs.* [f. IN-3 + ORDINANCE; associated with *inordinate*.] An inordinate action or practice; an excess.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* (1657) 342 It is a necessary duty to cut off enormity and disriegled inordinances. 1673 *Lady's Calling* Pref. 3 Why should they not with the like disdain turn over all sensual inordinances to meer Animals? 1762 *Goldsm. Cit. W.* cii. How happy... are the English ladies, who never rise to such an inordinance of passion! 1799 R. WARNER *Walk* (1800) 80 That state of desultory warfare in which his own inordinances... perpetually kept him.

† Inord'inary. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ANCY: prob. confused with *inordinacy*.] = INORDINACY.

1674 *Govt. Tongue* III. § 3. 109 It gives license to all sensual inordinances. 1679 PULLEA *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 47 The wild inordinacy of them who make their own private principle... the rule of scripture interpretation. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1808) I. 10 In order to reform this inordinacy of his desires.

† Inor'dinary, *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] Inordinate, extraordinary, unusual.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Justine* 131 a, The remembrance... had more inflamed them to inordinary displeasure against him. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iv. 143 Striving by all inordinary means, to bring his new devised plots to perfection.

Inordinate (in'ordināt), *a.* [ad. *L. inordināt-us* disordered, irregular, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *ordināt-us*, *pa. pple. of ordinare* to order, arrange, regulate.]

1. Not 'ordered'; devoid of order or regularity; deviating from right or rule; irregular, disorderly; not regulated, controlled, or restrained.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* iii. xxv. (Add. MS. 27,944), Anon be pulis is swift and picke quakinge and inordinat. 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 7 Statutes... for the Punition of unlawful and inordinate Huntings in Forests. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv. Osor.* 414 That the cryme which is inordinate may be reduced to the order of Justice. 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* ii. i. When did ye there keep such inordinate hours? 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* i. (1732) 3 Arude and inordinate heap. 1774 STRANGE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 43 From the inordinate course of the Appenines in general, the volcanic bills of that chain afford no observation so interesting to physical geography. 1898 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Div. Immanence* iv. § 4. 94 To remedy this lawlessness, to restore this inordinate state of humanity to order.

2. Not kept within orderly limits, immoderate, intemperate, excessive.

1386 CHAUDRE *Paris. T.* p. 340 The clothing... is cowpable... for the superfluitee, or for the inordinat scantnesse of it. 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* ii. in *Anglia* X. 342/2 Ouerleyde with a inordinate sorowe and vnskilfulle heynesse. 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 31 Inordynat biding causith hasty sale of playcs. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 6b. The inordinate inhansyng of rentys. a 1605 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 15 Drunkenness with wine, or inordinate drinking, is altogether inconsistent with a being filled with the Spirit. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 30 p. 5 He only taxes us with our inordinate Love of Pudding. 1791 BURKE *Let. Memb. Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 31 Their object is to merge all natural and all social sentiment in inordinate vanity. 1840 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. vii. 108 Making us pay an inordinate rent for the luxury. 1874 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 284 The prices... were so inordinate.

3. Of persons: Not conforming or subject to law or order, disorderly; unrestrained in passions, feelings, or conduct; immoderate, intemperate.

1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xiii. 81 O hou shorte, hou inordinat, hou false, hou foule bei al be! 1555 PHILPOT *Let. in Foxe A. & M.* (1684) III. 509 The Anabaptists, an inordinate kind of men stirred up by the Devil, to the destruction of the Gospel. 1597 BACON *Ess.*, *Coulters Good & Evil* vii. (Arb.) 149 Sanctuary men which were commonly inordinate men and malefactors. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet. i.* 1 Yet were there even then amongst them, as the writings of the apostles testify, false brethren, and inordinate walkers. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 341 Inordinate admirers of antiquity. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 1824 No more foolish dread O the neighbour waxing too inordinate A rival.

†4. *Math. a.* Inordinate proportion, *a* 'proportion' or statement of equality of ratios in which the terms are not in regular order. *b. Geom.* Of a figure: Irregular; not equilateral and equiangular.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. def. xix. 136 An inordinate proportionality is, when as the antecedent is to the consequent, so is the antecedent to the consequent: and as the consequent is to an other, so is an other to the antecedent. 1713 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ii. xx. (1713) 151 The Spirits of Men... are as *Isosceles* betwixt the *Isopleuron* and *Scalenum*, not so ordinate a Figure as the one, nor so inordinate as the other. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 123 There are only three rectilineal and ordinate figures [triangles, squares, hexagons] which can serve to this purpose; and inordinate or unlike ones must have been not only less elegant and beautiful, but unequal. 1823 CRAW *Technol. Dict.*, *Inordinate proportion*, that in which the order of the terms compared is irregular or disturbed.

†Inordinate, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To render inordinate.

1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 51 To deprave the will, to inordinate the affections, to perturb the passions.

Inordinately (in'ordinātli), *adv.* [f. INORDINATE *a.* + *-LY* 2.] In an inordinate manner or degree; in a way that is unruly or disorderly, irregularly; without government or restraint, unrestrainedly, intemperately; beyond measure, immoderately, excessively, extravagantly.

1400 *Apol. Loll.* 105 Brethren, we warn you... bat 3e wib draw 3ow fro ilk broper going inordinately. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. vi. 8 When euer a man couetib eny bing inordinatly, anon he is nurestid in himself. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Thess.* iii. 7 We behaved not our selves inordinatly amonge you. 1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 124 Wine inordinately taken troubleth mans reason. 1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 10 Ambition... hath been accounted a vice which seeketh after honours inordinately. 1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Persecuted* 147 Those things which I... have been the most inordinately fond of. 1736 BUTLER *Analogy* i. iv. 103 Passions inordinately excited. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos.* (1850) 173/1 He was exceedingly vain, and inordinately selfish. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xi. (1873) 297 Each species tends to increase inordinately.

Inordinateness (in'ordinātneś), [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being inordinate; want of restraint or moderation; intemperateness, excess; an instance or example of this.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 478 Sinne is an inordinatenesse or peruerseness of man. 1598 FLORIO, *Inordinatezza*, exesse, inordinatnes, intemperancie. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts*, *N. T.* 270 Let loose to all inordinate-nesse and licentious courses. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* ii. iii. 226 The Irregularity and Inordinateness of the bodily affections decline in the same Degrees. 1876 MOZLEY *Unit. Sermon* vii. 148 We have Appetites and Passions which... tend to inordinateness in the indulgence of them.

†Inordination. *Obs.* [ad. late *L. inordinātiō-em* disorder, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *ordinātiō* a

setting in order, ORDINATION.] The condition of being inordinate (in conduct, affections, etc.); inordinateness; an instance or example of this.

1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. x. iii. Without the gift of continency, a low feed may impair nature, but not inordination. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xiv. § 3. 339 To remove the *querpiav* *tōv* *παιδῶν*, the inordination of our passions. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 528 The Schoolmen, and Casuists... go about to clear a Lye from that intrinsic Inordination, and Deviation from right Reason inherent in the Nature of it. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 66 Corporeal baseness, indeed, arises from material inordination, deformity, and inconvenience.

Inorganic (in'pāgēnik), *a.* [f. IN-3 + ORGANIC. Cf. *F. inorganique*, and next.]

1. Not characterized by having organs or members fitted for special functions; not formed with the organs or instruments of life, or with the organization peculiar to living beings; destitute of organized physical structure: said of inanimate matter and bodies formed of it without vital action.

Inorganic world, nature, the material world outside the animal and vegetable kingdoms; the world of matter, with the mechanical and chemical forces to which it is subject.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 464 We may safely conclude that the mineral kingdom, that assemblage of brute inorganic bodies... has yet distinct families and species. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 7 The inorganic matter that forms the Earth's surface. 1813 SIA H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 29 What can be more delightful than to examine the progress of inorganic matter in its different processes of change? 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* iv. ii. § 5. 227 In the inorganic world we observe action and reaction. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 17 There is a yet deadlier enemy in the forces of inorganic nature.

b. Chem. Of elements, compounds, etc.: Not entering into the composition of organized bodies; not formed under the action of the vital forces.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 2 In living bodies there are two kinds of elements, inorganic and organic. The inorganic elements are those which may be obtained by the processes of chemistry from minerals as well as organized bodies. 1832 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 628 Acids, in general, whether organic or inorganic... act upon sugar in the same manner when assisted by heat. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* xvi. i. (1872) VI. 137 Innumerable high-dressed gentlemen, gods of this lower world, are gone all to inorganic powder. 1877 WATTS *Fowles' Org. Chem.* (ed. 12) 2 The division of compounds into two distinct branches, inorganic and organic,—formed... the latter only under the influence of a supposed vital force—must therefore be abandoned.

c. Inorganic Chemistry, that branch of Chemistry which investigates inorganic compounds; the chemistry of mineral substances.

As all organized bodies contain carbon, *Organic Chemistry* is usually defined as 'the chemistry of the carbon compounds', while *Inorganic Chemistry* comprises that of all the other elements and their combinations.

1822 T. THOMSON (*title*), *A System of Chemistry of Inorganic Bodies*. Cited in *Penny Cycl.* (1837) VII. 31/2 as *Inorganic Chemistry*. 1847 CRAIG S. V. *Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry*, is that which investigates inorganic compounds. 1854 ORR'S *Circle Sc. Chem.* 383 The limit separating inorganic from organic chemistry is purely conventional.

2. Not furnished with or acting by bodily or material organs; = INORGANICAL 1.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 135 Speak Spirit! from thine inorganic voice I only know that thou art moving near And love. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Prog. Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 161 The theory in its full extent requires a word such as 'inorganic' (if no better can be discovered), extending to all gratification not distinctly referred to some specific organ, or at least to some assignable part of the bodily frame.

3. Not belonging or proper to the organism or structure; that does not arise by natural growth; extraneous.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxviii. 325 The vitality of European intellect would have thrown off the yoke of an inorganic and alien despotism. 1880 C. E. NORTON *Church Build. Mid. Ages* 229 note, The forms of the highly ornamented gables are curiously inorganic.

b. Philol.

1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* 322 These languages will hardly ever agree in what is anomalous or inorganic. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 93 It all grew out of an inorganic extension of such constructions. *Ibid.* vii. 127 Such a distinction [as that of *reāt*, *reād*, *leād*, *led*, etc.] is wont to be termed 'inorganic', as distinguished from one like *loved* from *love*, which answers just the purpose for which it was at first intended. *Mod. Feminine words* which in Old English ended in a consonant often took in Middle English an inorganic *-e* (derived from the oblique cases), as in OE. *gāhnes*, ME. *gādhnesse*, and all nouns in *-nes*.

c. Path. *Inorganic murmur*: see *quot.*

1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Inorganic cardiac-murmur*. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Murmur*, *Inorganic Murmurs*, abnormal or superadded heart-sounds which are not due to disease of the heart substance, such as hæmic murmurs. Inorganic murmurs are also said to be due to the irregular action of the musclic papillares in the left ventricle [etc.].

4. Without organization or systematic arrangement.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. x. That inorganic waste whirlpool.

†Inorganic, *a. Obs.* [f. IN-3 + ORGANICAL. Cf. *Gr. ἀνόργανος* without organs or instruments.]

1. Without organs or instruments; not having, or not acting by, organs. Said of the soul or mind.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. i. ii. ix. Many erroneous opinions are about the essence and original of it [the soul]... whether it be organic, or inorganic; seated in the

brain, heart or blood; mortal or immortal. *Ibid.*, All three faculties make one Soule, which is inorganicall of it selfe, although it be in all parts, and incorporeall, using their Organs, and working by them. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 36 Nor truly can I peremptorily deny, that the soule in this her sublunary estate, is wholly and in all acceptions inorganicall. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* t. i. § 45. 55 Aristotle should otherwise contradict himself, who had before affirmed, the Intellect to be Separable, Unmixed and Inorganicall. a 1688 — *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 135 Though Sense is Passive and Inorganicall, yet Knowledge is Inorganicall and an Active Power and Strength of the Mind.

2. = INORGANIC 1.

1674 BOYLE *Eff. Air's Moisture* Wks. III. 799 The moistening particles... exercise a notable... force, even upon inanimate and inorganicall bodies. 1685 — *Effects Mot.* vii. 80 Sonorous motions of the Air... find in bodies inanimate and Inorganicall, such congruous Textures and Dispositions to admit their action. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. vi. § 12 We come to the lowest and most inorganicall parts of matter.

Inorganically (in'pāgēnikālī), *adv.* [*-LY* 2.]

†1. Without reference to organs or organization. *Obs.*

1676 ALLEN *Address Non-conf.* 101 The whole body of the Nation of the Jews... were... Abraham's Spiritual Seed, and as such were Church matter, and a Church inorganically considered.

2. 'Without organs' (Webster, 1828).

3. Without organization or organized plan.

1853 FROUDE *Short Stud. Forget. Worthies* (1867) 297 Some unknown gentleman volunteer sat down and chronicled the voyage which he had shared: and thus inorganically arose a collection of writings... striking... for their high moral beauty.

Inorganism (in'pāgāniz'm), *rare.* [IN-3, after *inorganic*.] Absence of organization or organic structure.

1882 *Champion of Faith* 169 heading, Inorganism and Mind.

†Inorganity. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. IN-3 + I. *organ-um*, *Gr. ὄργανον* organ, instrument + *-ITY*.] The condition of being without organs.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 36 There is no Organ or Instrument for the rational Soul; for in the brain, which we term the seat of Reason, there is not any thing of moment more than I can discover in the crany of a beast; and this is a sensible, and no inconsiderable argument of the inorganity of the Soul. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Inorganity*, the want of such [inorganic] dispositions. 1676 in COLES. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Inorganity*, a Deprivation of Organs or Instruments.

Inorganizable (in'pāgāniz-āb'l), *a. rare.* [IN-3: cf. *mod.F. inorganisable*.] Not organizable; that cannot be organized.

1883 E. C. MANN *Psychol. Med.* 34 Hyperæmia... sometimes accompanied by organizable or inorganizable exudates.

Inorganization (in'pāgāniz-ē-jān), [IN-3.] Absence of organization; unorganized condition.

1839 *Por. Fall House of Usher* Wks. 1864 I. 301 The kingdom of inorganization. 1885 *Science* July 66 The idea of grossness, of inorganization, which the untrained mind applies to the world of matter.

Inorganized (in'pāgāniz-ēd), *a.* [IN-3.] Not organized; not having organization.

1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* 5 What it is that forms in-organized people into a Government? 1793 BENDORS *Calculus* 178 Subject to the laws of inorganized matter. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iii. 250 These tones, inorganized to any tune.

Inorthography, *rare.* [f. INORGANIC + *-GRAPHY*.] That branch of science which treats of inorganic bodies. 1893 in FUNK.

Inoriginate (in'ōri-dzin-ē), *a.* [IN-3: perh. repr. a *Schol.L. inoriginātus*.] Not originated, not having a beginning.

1852 BR. FORBES *Nicene Cr.* 91 That... the Hutchinsonians... held a doctrine concerning three inoriginate Persons, which, in its legitimate consequences, would have led to a species of Trithemism.

Inorished, *-id*, ME. *pa. pple.* of NOURISH *v.*

†Inorm, *-e*, Inormious, Inormitie, Inormly, Inormous, *obs.* (chiefly Sc.) ff. ENORM, etc.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 18 Notherie stekis fra goddis mercy of þe syne þe quantye, na 3et of It þe Inormyte. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxvii. 139 The fassoun, and þe sek, 3e suld it fynd inorme. 1600 J. MEIVILL *Diary* (1842) 379 Inormlie grievet and hurt. 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* ii. 13 What an inormous strength, bad education hath to deprave and pervert well dispos'd inclinations.

Inornate (in'ōrn-ē), *a.* [ad. *L. inornāt-us*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *ornāt-us* adorned.] Not ornate; unadorned, plain, simple.

1520 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) A. j. To file not with vices nor language inornate. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 419 Unperfumed, inornate lays, not redolent of art. 1849 DANA *Geol. App.* i. (1850) 709 Its inornate plications. 1895 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* 176 Which can transform words quite as simple and inornate into perfect poetry.

Hence †Inornately *adv.*

a 1568 'No woundir is' 55 in *Banualyne Poems* (1879) v. 675 My style, inornately compound.

†Inorthodox, *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] Unorthodox.

1657 GAULE *Sapient. Justif.* Ep. Ded., The expressions... of the Inorthodox. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 284 The Idle Dreams and Malicious Practises of the Inorthodox.

†Inorthography. *Obs. rare*—1. [IN-3.] In-correct spelling; heterography. 1864 in WEBSTER, citing FETHAM.

Inortured, ME. pa. pple. of **NURTURE** *v.*

Inosate, a salt of **INOSIC acid**, *q.v.*

Inosculate (in^oskūlēt), *v.* [f. IN-2 + L. *osculare* to furnish with a mouth or outlet, e.g. the veins (Cælius Aurelianus), f. *osculum*, dim. of *os* mouth (also a kiss, whence *osculare*, -āri to kiss). The transitive uses occur chiefly in the passive voice.]

1. *intr.* Of blood-vessels, etc.: To open into each other, to unite or join by running together; to have connexion terminally; to anastomose.

1683 **SNAPE** *Anat. Horse* i. xxi. (1686) 44 Interwoven with the Veins, with which yet they do no where inosculate. 1737 **BRACKEN** *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 181 The Veins and Arteries cannot inosculate with one another, to make the Parts adhere. 1754-64 **SMELLIE** *Midwif.* I. 134 The arteries... at last end in small capillaries that inosculate with the veins. 1835-6 **TOON** *Cycl. Anat.* I. 748/2 The arteries of opposite sides inosculate with each other.

2. Of fibres, solid parts, etc.: To unite by interpenetrating or fitting closely into each other.

1713 **DERHAM** *Phys.-Theol.* v. viii. (1729) 306 This fifth Conjugation of Nerves is branch'd... to the Præcordia also, in some Measure, by inosculating with one of its Nerves. 1816 **KIABY & Sp.** *Entomol.* (1843) I. 332 Which grooves by means of a most curious apparatus of hooks like those in the laminae of a feather inosculate into each other. 1835 **KIABY** *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 168 The thigh inosculates with the lower part of... the nameless bone. 1874 **CARPENTER** *Ment. Phys.* i. ii. § 37 (1879) 36 Minute fibrillae, which seem to inosculate with each other, so as to form a network.

3. *trans.* To cause (blood-vessels, or the like) to open into each other; to connect by anastomosis.

1734 **W. GIFFARO** *Cases Midwif.* lvi. 128 The mouths of its vessels which were before inosculated into the Placenta. 1744 **BERKELEY** *Siris* § 34 Capillary arteries in the trunk, into which are inosculated other vessels of the bark. 1829 **SOUTHEY** *Sir T. More* I. 171 The vessels of the tumour are... inosculated into some of the principal veins and arteries.

4. To cause (fibres, or the like) to interpenetrate or pass into each other.

1671 **GREW** *Anat. Pl.* i. ii. § 14 'Tis most probable, that none of their Fibres are truly inosculated, saving perhaps, in the Plexures. 1673 — *Anat. Roots* iii. § 14 They seem... where they are Braced, to be inosculated; so as to be pervious one into another. 1713 **DERHAM** *Phys.-Theol.* iv. iii. 129 The Branches of one of the auditory Nerves... [are] inosculated with the Nerves to go to the Heart and Breast. 1822-34 **GOOD'S** *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 325 The tumour was so adherent to other organs, and... inosculated with the omentum, that excision was impracticable.

5. *transf. and fig. a. intr.* To pass into; to join or unite so as to become continuous; to blend.

1836 **BLACKW.** *Mag.* XXXIX. 299 Mysticism, pantheism, and scepticism... to use a medical term, inosculate, and lead at last to the same result. 1853 **KANE** *Grinnell Exp.* vi. (1856) 47 A large strait, called the Waigat... inosculates with the bay. 1854 **DE QUINCEY** *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 51 The points... at which theology inosculates with philosophy. 1874 **COUES** *Birds N. W.* 371 Data for determination of the line along which the two varieties inosculate. 1874 **CARPENTER** *Ment. Phys.* ii. x. (1879) 429 Our ideas are thus linked in 'trains' or 'series', which... inosculate with each other like the branch lines of a railway.

b. *trans.* To cause to grow together or unite closely so as to become continuous.

1829 **STORY** *Value Legal Stud.* Misc. Writ. (1852) 505 The civil law... has been adopted, or, if I may say so, inosculated, into the juridical policy of all continental Europe, as a fundamental rule. 1830 **FRASER'S** *Mag.* I. 548 How can you, then... inosculate yourselves among the heathen—before that day arrives? a 1849 **H. COLERIDGE** *Ess.* (1851) II. 39 The licence lately revived of inosculating the stanzas [of elegiac measure] should be used sparingly.

Hence **Ino'sculated** *pp. a.*, grown together.

1883 **J. C. BROWN** *Forests Eng.* 33 In Epping Forest there are... several curious specimens of 'inosculated' oaks, exhibiting the singular mode of growth so designated, by which two trees are united together.

Inosculating (in^oskūlēt'ing), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] That inosculates; communicating by or as by anastomosis; meeting or running together; uniting so as to become continuous.

1715 **TAYLOR** in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 347 The Radices of their inosculating Circles. 1753 **N. TORRIANO** *Midwifery* 20 There seemed to be inosculating Vessels between the Chorion and Amnion. 1819 **CRABBE** *T. of Hall* vi. Drear, dark, inosculating lanes. 1854 **HOOKE** *Himal. Frnds.* II. xxx. 337 Intersected by innumerable inosculating channels.

Inosculatō (in^oskūlāt'ōn), [n. of action f. **INOSULATE**: cf. L. *osculatio* *venarum* the inosculatō of blood-vessels (= *ἀναστροφή*) in Cælius Aurelianus.] The action of inosculating; the opening of two vessels of an animal body, or of a vegetable, into each other; anastomosis; junction by insertion; hence, applied to the similar junction of fibres, and generally to any branch-system; also to the junction of solid parts which fit into each other, and generally, to the passing of one thing into another. Also *transf. and fig.*

1672 **Phil. Trans. VII. 5133 The Veins... are disposed with them into a certain net-work; whether by Inosculations or bare contact only, we pretend not to determine. 1676 **COLL.** *Ibid.* XI. 604 Mutual inosculations between the contiguous fibres. 1708 **Brit. Apollo No. 17. 1/2 The Blood did pass by the Inosculatō of the Vessels. 1797 **BURKE** *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 399 This grand junction is an inosculatō of the grand trunk [canal]. 1833-6 **J. H. NEWMAN** *Hist. Sk. Prim. Chr.* 418 The dove-tailings and inosculations of historical facts. 1840 **E. WILSON** *Anat. Vade*****

M. (1842) 263 The entire body may be considered as one uninterrupted circle of inosculations, or anastomoses. 1876 **E. MELLOA** *Priesth.* v. 209 The transition (from the Old to the New Dispensation) was less one of sudden shock than of gentle inosculatō.

Inosic (in^oz'ik), *a. Chem.* [f. a potential **inos* (f. INO- muscle + -OSE) + -IC.] Of the substance of muscle; in *inosic acid*, an acid found in the mother-liquor of the preparation of creatine from flesh-juice. Its salts are **Inosates**.

1865-72 **WATTS** *Dict. Chem.* III. 274 Inosic acid is uncrystallisable, easily soluble in water, and has a very agreeable flavour of broth. *Ibid.*, The inosates, heated on platinum-foil, decompose, giving off an odour of roast meat. Inosate of potassium forms elongated quadrilateral prisms. 1878 **KINGZETT** *Anim. Chem.* 330.

Inosin (in^oz'sin), *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] = **INOSITE**.

1865-72 **WATTS** *Dict. Chem.* III. 274 **Inosite** (also **Inosin**, **Inosinic** (in^oz'si'nik), *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -IC.] In *inosinic acid*, the earlier name, given by Liebig, of inosic acid. So **Inosinate** = **INOSATE**.

1855 **MAYNE** *Expos. Lex.*, **Inosinate**, a combination of inosinic acid with a salifiable base. 1857 **G. BIRD** *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 108 Creatine and its allies, creatinine and inosinic acid. 1859 **FOUNES** *Man. Chem.* 551 The mother-liquid from flesh from which the kreatin has been deposited contains, among other things, a new acid, the inosinic, the aqueous solution of which refuses to crystallize.

Inosite (in^oz'sit), *Chem.* [f. **inos* (see **INOSIC**) + -ITE.] A non-fermentable saccharine substance (C₆H₁₂O₆ + 2H₂O), isomeric with glucose, discovered by Scherer (1850) in the fluid contained in the cardiac muscular tissue of the ox, and since found in other parts of the body and in several plants. Orig. called **inosin**.

1857 **G. BIRD** *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 43 Creatine, creatinine, inosinic acid, inosite. 1858 **Penny Cycl. 2nd Suppl. 133/1. 1859 **FOUNES** *Man. Chem.* 355 **Inosite**... is identical with phaseomannite, which occurs in unripe beans (*Phaseolus*). 1897 **Albutt's Syst. Med. IV. 309 The sugars met with in the urine are dextrose, lactose, and inosite.****

Inostensible (in^ostēnsib'l), *a.* [IN-3.] Not ostensible; unavowed. Hence **Inostensibly** *adv.*

1791 **BURKE'S** *Corr.* (1844) III. 298 The Chevalier... goes to England (inostensibly or ostensibly, as shall be thought best) to act as agent for the princes. 1843 **Tait's Mag. X. 139 The deterioration... was... progressive and inostensible. 1884 **Homil. Monthly** Oct. 763 Their sympathies have, either obviously or inostensibly, been on the side of the strong.**

Inou, -ough(e, -ouȝ(e, -ouh, obs. ff. **ENOUGH**, **ENOW**.

† **Inound**, *v.* Obs. rare-1. [a. F. *inonder* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *inundare* to INUNDATE: cf. *surround*.] *trans.* To inundate; to flood. Cf. **INUND**.

1657 **HOWELL** *Londoninop.* 13 The Thames often inounds the banks about London.

Inouth, var. **INWITH** Obs., within.

In-over (in^our). *Sc.* [f. IN *adv.* + *ower*, *Sc.* form of **OVER**.] In towards some point; esp. nearer to the fire. (Cf. *atour*, *in-by*.)

1813 **W. BRATTLE** *Tales* 32 (Jam.) Syne she sets by the spinning wheel, Taks them in^o-er, and warms them weel. 1816 **SCOTT** *Antic.* xxvi. The lady carried it in-over and out-over wth her son. 1825-80 **JAMIESON** *s.v.*, Come in^o-over, come forward, and join the company. In-over and Out-over, backwards and forwards. 1885 **Mrs. OLIPHANT** *Two Stories Seen & Uns.*, *Open Door* 75 Lord, let that woman there draw him in^o-over.

Inoxidable (in^oksidābl), *a. rare.* [IN-3; cf. F. *inoxydable*.] Not oxidizable; inoxidizable. Hence **Inoxidability**.

1841 **GROVE** *Contrib. Sc. in Corr. Phys. Forces* 242 The inoxidability of the anode. *Ibid.* 249 The inoxidable metals. 1871 **MERCIER & KING** tr. *Vernie's Fr. Earth to Moon* viii. 48 Our cannon must be... indissoluble, and inoxydable by the corrosive action of acids.

Inoxidizable (in^oksidāzābl), *a.* [IN-3.] Not oxidizable; that cannot be oxidized; incapable of rusting.

1864 **WEBSTER**, **Inoxidizable**, **Inoxydizable**. 1880 **W. C. ROBERTS** *Introd. Metallurgy* 6 Separating it from precious or inoxidizable metals. 1883 **Fisheries Exhib. Catal. 76 Ladies' Work Tables... mounted with engraved Argenton or Inoxidizable Metal.**

In-oxidize, *v.* [IN-3.] *trans.* To render (iron, etc.) not liable to oxidize; to keep from oxidizing. Hence **Inoxidizing** *vbl. sb.*

1881 *Metal World* No. 3. 35 A new method of protecting iron from the effects of the atmosphere... The inoxidizing process consists in coating the cast or wrought-iron objects with a silicate composition. 1883 *Science* I. 103 Paints, enamels, galvanizing, electrodepositing, and what is called 'inoxidizing' are among the many systems now in vogue to effect the preservation of iron and steel.

Inoxidized, *a.* [IN-3.] Not oxidized. 1883 **R. HALDANE** *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 411/1 The newly-formed pigment is separated from the inoxidized copper by washing on a sieve.

Inoyed, ME. pa. pple. of **NOY** *v.*, Obs.

† **Inoynt**, **Inoynted**, var. **enoint** (ed, obs. forms of **ANOINT**, **ANOINTED**.

c 1350 *Horæ de Cruce in Leg. Road* (1873) 224 Cristes body... In oiynt he was wyt aromat holi writ to fulle. 1499 *Prompt. Parv.* 262/1 (Pynson) Inoynted, inunctus. **Inp** - see **IMP**, as in *inpale*, *inpaine*, etc.

Inpale, error for *in pale*: see **PALE**.

In-para-bola. *Math.* [Cf. **IN-CIRCLE**.] An inscribed parabola.

Inparfit (e, -yt, obs. forms of **IMPERFECT** *a.*

† **In-parish**. Obs. rare-1. [See **IN** *adv.* 12 d.] A parish within city or borough bounds.

a 1677 **HALE** *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. x. 237 The In-Parishes until the late Fire... have increased from 9 to 10... the 16 Out-Parishes have in that time increased from 7 to 12.

In partibus: see **IN** *Lat. prep.*

In-parts: see **IN** *adv.* 12 c.

† **In-path**, *nonce-wd.* [? f. IN-3, after L. *via in via*.] A way that is no way, an impassable way. But Stanyhurst may have misunderstood L. *in via* and taken it as=intricate, involved, or internal way.

1883 **STANYHURST** *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 82 Italy is hence parted by long crosse dangerous inpaths.

In-patient, **In-pensioner**: see **IN** *adv.* 12 a.

Inpayre, obs. form of **IMPAIR**.

† **In-penny**. Obs. [f. **IN** *adv.* 12 + **PENNY**.]

A payment on coming in; entrance-money.

1132. *Regist. Monast. Cokesford* (Spelman), De Inpeny et Outpeny, consuetudo talis est in villa de East Rudham... unum denarium... pro ingressu suo.

In-pent, *pp. a.* [f. **IN** *adv.* 11 b + **PENT**; cf. **IMPENT**.] Pent in.

1613-16 **W. BROWNE** *Brit. Past.* i. iii, Whose in-pent thoughts him long time having pained.

In-pentahedron. *Math.* [Cf. **IN-CIRCLE**.] An inscribed pentahedron.

Inpermixt, variant of **IMPERMIXT** *a.* Obs.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 157 Men inpermixte with other naciones.

In perpetuum: see **IN** *Lat. prep.*

Inpersuadable, obs. f. **IMPERSUADABLE**.

1713 in *G. Sheldon Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 350 She continued inpersuadable to speak.

Inpetuous, **Inphant**, **Inpight**, **Inplize**, obs. ff. **IMPETUOUS**, **INFANT**, **IMPIGHT**, **IMPLY**.

Inplacable, obs. form of **IMPLACABLE**.

1650 **H. MORÆ** in *Enthus. Tri.* (1656) Fj b, An inplacable enmity to immorality and foolery.

Inplume, en-, obs. var. **IMPLUME**, **EMPLUME**.

1611 **FLORIO**, *Impennare*, to enfeather, to enplume. *Ibid.*, *Impennacchiare*, to infeather, to inplume.

Inpoison, obs. var. of **ENPOISON**, **EMPOISON**. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 262/1 Inpoysyon, or poysynyn..., *in-toxico*. 1611 **FLORIO**, *Inuenerare*, to inpoison, to inuenerare.

In-polygon. *Math.* [Cf. **IN-CIRCLE**.] An inscribed polygon.

In pontificalibus: see **IN** *Lat. prep.*

Inport, -portable, -portune, -possible, -potence, obs. ff. **IMPORT**, etc. **In posse**: see **POSSE**. **Inpossession**, obs. f. **IMPOSITION**.

Inpour (in^opōr), *sb.* [IN *adv.* 11 d.] A pouring in; inflow, inrush.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 May 5/2 A rush of gas, followed by a tremendous inpour of water. 1893 **E. PEACOCK** in *Reliquary* Apr. 102 The whole of the period... was harassed by the in-pour of barbarians.

Inpour, *v. rare.* [IN-1.] *intr.* To pour in. 1885 **L. OLIPHANT** *Symphonemata* xviii. 269 At every hour of the sweet repose when life inpours.

Inpoured, *pp. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 b.] That is poured in.

1651 **HOBBS** *Leviath.* i. iv. (1839) 27 If it be false to say that virtue can be poured... the words inpoured virtue... are as absurd and insignificant as a round quadrangle. 1864 **H. FALCONER** in *Reader* 5 Mar. 302/1 The southern end of the lake has been filled up by the deposition of inpoured silt.

Inpouring, *vbl. sb.* [IN *adv.* 11 c.] The action or fact of pouring in.

1721 **R. KEITH** tr. *T. à Kempis' Solit. Soul* x. 177, I am like a soured Vessel and wholly unworthy of the Inpouring of thy good Spirit. 1860 **PUSEY** *Min. Proph.* 225 There shall be one ncreasing inpouring of riches.

Inpouring, *pp. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 a.] That pours or rushes in.

1853 **FARADAY** in *Bence Jones Life* (1870) II. 307, I thought it better to stop the inpouring flood. 1884 **G. MEREDITH** in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 738 One among the inpouring passengers.

Inpoveryssh, -practicable, -pravable, etc.: see **IMP**. **In principio**: see **IN** *Lat. prep.*

Inprint, **Inprinter**, **Inprison**, etc., obs. ff. **IMPRINT** *v.*, **IMPRINTER**, **IMPRISON**, etc.

1611 **FLORIO**, *Impressore*, an inprinter, a stamper. 1658 **A. FOX** *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxvii. 179 Splinters will hardly be so broad as to keep the rollers off from in-printing.

† **Inpronounceable**, *a.* Obs. rare-1. [IN-3.] Not to be pronounced or uttered; unutterable.

1552 **LYNCESEY** *Monarchie* 606y With hart it is vnthynk-abyll And with tounge Inpronunciabyll.

Inpropo-rtionable, var. **IMPROPORTIONABLE**.

1634 **SIR T. HERBERT** *Trav.* 211 Three small plumes short and inpropo-rtionable.

In propria persona: see **IN** *Lat. prep.*

Inpynt, -pudence, -pudent, -pugn: see **IMPRINT**, etc. **Inpurple**, obs. var. of **EMPURPLE**.

† **Inpurtured**, *pa. pple.* Obs. = *importrayed*: cf. **IMPORTURAIT**.

1526 **SKELTON** *Magnyf.* 1570 Inpurtured with fetures after your purpose.

In-pushing, *vbl. sb.* [f. *push in* (see **IN** *adv.* 11 c) + -ING 1.] The action of pushing in.

1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* I. Introd. 11 This is accomplished by inpushings of the epiblast at the extremities of the body.

Input, *sb.* *Sc.* [*Is adv.* 11 d.] A sum put in; a contribution.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 421/1 An input of four guineas was run for by a white galloway .. and a bay mare. 1766 W. Gordon *Gen. Counting-ho.* 11 My account .. is debited for my inputs. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midd.* xii, Ilka ane to be liable for their ain input. 1859 W. ANDERSON *Disc.* (1860) 163 The half crown, yea sixpenny, skip-the-plate .. in-pu of wealthy merchants and landlords .. is all made manifest.

† **Input**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4 *yn.* 6 *Sc.* **input**(e), 6-7 **inputt**. [*f.* *IN*-1 or *IN adv.* + *PUT v.* : in earliest quots. after *L. imponere*.]

1. *trans.* To put on, impose.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Macc.* xi, 13 Ptholome .. ynputtide two dyademes to his hed, of Egypt and Asie. — *Acts* xxviii, 3 Whanne Poul hadde gederid sum multitude of kittingis of vynes, and ynputt on the fyre. 1387-8 T. Usk *Tesh. Love* ii, ii, (Skeat) l 220 That .. manner of necessity be input to gentilmien, that they shuldnen not varien for the vertues of their ancestres.

2. To put in, set, or place (in some position). *Sc.* 1557-75 *Diurnal Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 152 Thay .. detrutit the Ministarie of Goddis word, and inputt in their places preistis to celebrate mess againe. 1593 *Sc. Acts* Fas. VI (1874) 48 (Jam.) It salbe lesum to the said Mr. Cunnyour to inputt and outputt forgerais, prentaris, and all vithris things belonging to the said office. 1652 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 24/2 Quhome I .. surrogat substitute and inputt in my full right tyttill and place of the samyn. 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (1829) II, 30 Thay first mell with the five cinque portis, inputtis and outputtis gouvouris at their plesour.

Hence **Input ppl.** *a.*, **Inputting vbl.** *sb.* Also **Inputter**, one who puts in.

Quots. 1578 refer to the imprisonment of James III in Edinburgh Castle by the Scottish lords.

1498 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 320 (Jam.) That the said Thomas .. has done an wrang in the inputting of the saidis gudis in the said tennement againe. 1578 LINDESAV (Pittsottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I, 177 All letteris and commandementis and procliamatiounis was geyin and maid in his name, lyke as they war befor his inputting. *Ibid.*, The lordis .. that was his inputtaris. *Ibid.* 178 Desyrand support .. quhairby he might be relaxit out of the castell of Edinburgh and to be revengit of his inputtaris. *Ibid.* 183 Certayne lordis .. quho was the consallours of the maist part of his inputting. 1839 LOCKHART *Bannatyne-Humbung Handled* 34 The whole input stock was gone.

Input(e, -puttrible, -pytuous, etc.) : see **IMP**.

In-quadric, *Math.* [*Cf.* *IN-CIRCLE*.] An inscribed quadric. So **In-quadrilateral**, an inscribed quadrilateral.

Inquaintance, *nonce-wd.*, fancifully used by (and after) Coleridge for 'intimate acquaintance'. So **Inquainted ppl.** *a.*

1834 COLERIDGE in *Fraser's Mag.* (1835) XI, 54 Friendships .. The sorts, methinks, may be reduced to three. Acquaintance many, and Conquaintance few; But for Inquaintance I know only two—The friend I've mourned with, and the maid I woo! 1840 *Ibid.* XXII, 613 There must be a want of 'inquaintance' (if I may borrow Coleridge's word) with the spirit of Shakspeare's plays. 1849 *Ibid.* XL, 537 Both were intimately acquainted, or rather, in Coleridge's fanciful phraseology, inquainted, with the works of Plutarch and Montaigne.

† **Inquart**, *Obs. rare.* [*a.* *F.* *inquart* (Littré).] = **INQUARTATION**.

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* i, 315 The calcination of Gold by the 'Inquart' : The name of Inquart is given to this Immense calcination of Gold.

Inquartate, *v.* *rare.* [*f.* *prec.* or *next* : see -ATE³.] *trans.* To separate (gold) from silver by quation. Hence **Inquartated ppl.** *a.*

1868 SEYD *Bullion* 214 The inquartated Button obtained is flattened on an anvil.

Inquartation, *rare.* [*a.* *F.* *inquartation* (Littré).] The process of separating gold from silver by means of nitric acid : see **QUARTATION**.

1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* 1898 *Chamb. Frnk.* I, 713/1 Many minor processes, such as roasting, scorification, and inquartation, enter into the work done in assay.

Inquarier, *var.* **ENQUARTER**, to quarter (troops).

In-quarto, *rare.* [*f.* phrase in *quarto* (see **QUARTO**).] *cf.* *F.* *in-quarto*.] A volume in quarto; a quarto book.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 126, 5/1 To form a thin in-quarto.

Inquire, *inquire*, *obs.* *Sc.* *ff.* **INQUIRE v.**

† **Inquenchable**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*IN*-3.] Unquenchable.

1577 DRE *Relat. Spir.* i, (1659) 56 Almost for ever buried in a lake of ignorance, and inquenchable flame.

† **Inquered**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*pa.* *ppl.* of **inquere*, *a.* *F.* *enquerer* to put into the heart, to instruct (Godef.); *cf.* *PERQUERE*.] Instructed.

Well inquired, well-bred, well-mannered.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 521/1 Wel tetchyd, or inqwerdy (*K.*, *H.* well conditiond or maneryd, *S.* welle techyd or inqwerydy), *morosus*, *vel bene morigeratus*.

Inquest (inkwest), *sb.* Forms : 3 **anqueste**, 4-5 **enqueste**, 5-7 **enquest**, 5- **inquest**, (6 *Sc.* **enquest**). [*a.* *OF.* *enqueste* = *Fr.* *enquesta*, *It.* *inchiesta*, *Romanic* and *med.L.* *inquista*, *sb.* from *fem.* *pa.* *ppl.* of *Com.* *Romanic* **inquerere* (*L.* *inquirere*), *It.* *inchierere*, *inchiedere*, *Pr.* *enquerre*, *enquerer*, *OF.* *enquerre*, *mod.F.* *enquerir* to *INQUIRE*; analogous to *sbs.* in -*ala*, -*ada*, -*ee* : see -*ADE*. The spelling with *in-*, though frequent in

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the 17th c., was not finally established until the 18th c. The pronunciation *inquest*, whence the aphetic **quest*, came down to the end of the 17th c.]

1. A legal or judicial inquiry to ascertain or decide a matter of fact, esp. one made by a jury in a civil or criminal case. Formerly, a general term for all formal or official inquiries into matters of public or state interest, as fixing of prices, valuation of property with reference to assessments, etc. Now mostly = 'coroner's inquest' (see **CORONER**).

Great Inquest, an appellation sometimes given to the Domesday inquiry and valuation.

a. 1290 *Beket* 387 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I, 117 Poru an-queste (*v.* *enqueste*) he let poru be contraires an-queste Hov muche ech Man scholde payge. 1395 *Poem Times Edw. II* (Percy) lxx, Other with(h)a fals enquest Hang him by the throte. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* vi, 57 Clerkes .. Sholde noþer swynke ne swete ne swere at enquestes. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6977 Many tymes I make enquestes .. To dele with other mennes thing, That is to me a gret lykynge. 1598 *Kitchin Courts Leet* (1675) 226 Enquest shall be by custom of the Realm, between party and party. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 137 b, *Enquest* is that inquiry which is made by Jurors in all causes civil or criminal touching the matter in fact. And such inquiry is either of office or at the mise of the parties. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix, ii, § 4 He was indicted upon that Certificat in the County of Middlesex by the common Jury of enquest in the Kings-Bench for that County.

b. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 106/2 An Inquest, *Inquestio*, *duo-dena*. 1614 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* 320 If any were distrain'd to be made Knight, having neither in Fee, nor for life, twentie pounds revenue, and the same were pron'd .. by inquest, he should be discharged. 1660 *R. COKE Power & Subj.* 193 Indicted of such offences by solemn inquest of lawful men in the Kings Court. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 10 We have caused a general Inquest to be made into all the Tolls which are raised upon all the Rivers in Our Kingdom. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) I, i, 42 Arbitrary inquests for offences and illegal modes of punishment. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i, iii, There being nothing more to be done until the inquest was held next day. 1874 *STRASS Const. Hist.* I, ix, 275 The great inquest of all, the Domesday survey. 1882 *MISS BRADDON Mt. Royal* III, iii, 44 Von had better go and watch the inquest, and make yourself useful to the coroner.

b. † **Court of Inquest** (see quot. 1706). † **Hali-fax Inquest**, a summary trial. **Inquest of Office**, *a.* (see quot. 1768); *b.* 'loosely used of an inquiry into a person's right to the possession of an office held by the government to be forfeited' (*U.S.*).

1597-8 *BP. HALL Sat.* iv, i, 18 Some more strait-lac'd Juror of the rest, Impannell'd of an Haly-fax inquest. 1706 PHILLIPS, *The Court of Inquest*, at Guild-hall, London, a particular Court that takes Cognizance of and determines all Complaints preferred for Debt by one Citizen against another under the sum of Forty Shillings. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III, xvii, 258 *Inquisition or inquest of office* .. is an enquiry made by the king's officer, or by commissioners specially appointed, concerning any matter that intitles the king to the possession of lands or tenements, goods or chattels. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* x, § 3 (1), 390 The practice is for the Crown to institute an 'inquest of office', usually before commissioners appointed for the purpose, for the purpose of determining whether the tenant died without leaving an heir. 1882 *H. ADAMS J. Royal* vi, 133 The proceeding was a mere inquest of office under a judicial form.

c. In figurative applications. *Great, last, general inquest*, the last Judgement.

1315 *SHOREHAM* 94 Ai desceyved schel he be, Wanne cometh the grette enquest. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 80 If now we proceed to the last part of the Rich man's Duty .. we may without an Angur divine the return of that Inquest. 1669 *PENN No Cross* i, iv, § 21 In the solemn and general Inquest upon the World. 1784 *COWPER Task* ii, 135 It burns down to earth, And in the furious inquest that it makes On God's behalf, lays waste his fairest works. 1885 *S. COX Expos.* Ser. i, ix, 115 The searching inquest of the Judge eternal.

2. The body of men appointed to hold a legal inquiry; a jury; now esp. a coroner's jury.

1305 *Pilate* 196 in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 116 Penqueste vpe him seide þat he destruede oure lawe .. And ic .. Moste nede 3yue þe dom whan þenqueste seide. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii, 341 The mayre, aldermen, and shryuys, with the sayde enqueste and four men of enery warde, were charged to appere at Westmyster. 1503 *Presentm. Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 30 In the presens of all the hole inquest, & many ober. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 79 a, In suche case where the enquest may say their verdit at large. 1623 *GOUGE Serm. Extent God's Provid.* § 15 The Coroner and his Inquest coming to view the bodies, found remaining but 63. 1809 *BADWEN Domesday Bk.* 623 The inquest say that Gerneber had thirteen acres of wood, and 25 acres of arable land in Irnham. 1863 *H. COX Instit.* ii, iii, 345 Where the object is inquiry and information only, the jury is sometimes called an Inquest.

b. **Grand or great inquest** = **Grand JURY**; **grand** (or **great**) **inquest of the nation**, applied to the House of Commons.

1467 *Ordin. Worcester* xi, in *Eng. Gilds* 382 That the price of ale be sesset at every lawday by the gret enquest. *Ibid.* xxii, 385 The grette enquest shalle provide .. whether the pageant shuld go that yere or no. 1629 *LYNDE Via Tula* 241, I will gine another summons to the prime men, euen of their grand Inquest, who without partiality, will testifie on our behalfe. 1660 *Trial Regis.* 9 Gentlemen, You are the Grand Inquest for the Body of this County of Middlesex. [1671 *F. PHILLIPS Reg. Necess.* 438 The lower house or Representative of the Commons are but as a Court of grand Enquest to exhibit the grievances of the Nation and the People.] 1691 *T. H. ALK Acc. New Invent.* p. cxiv, The House of Commons (who are the grand Inquest of the Kingdom). 1752 *J. LOUTHIAN Form of Process* (ed. 2) 193

Adjournment of the Grand Jury. Gentlemen of the Grand Inquest, the Court dismisses you for this Time. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV, xix, 256 An impeachment before the lords by the commons of Great Britain, in parliament, is .. a presentment to the most high and supreme court of criminal jurisdiction by the most solemn grand inquest of the whole kingdom. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxii, IV, 748 If he is guilty of partiality, he may be called to account by the great inquest of the nation.

3. In general sense.

† *a.* An inquiry or question; a questioning.

1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 1056 For þy, sir, þis enquest I require yow here, þat 3e me telle with trawþe, if euer 3e tale berde Of þe grene chapel. 1671 *FLAVEL Fount. of Life* ii, 32 The grand Inquest of Conscience is : Is God satisfied? 1853 *DE QUINCEY Autobiog.* Sk. Wks. I, 21, I wearied the heavens with my inquest of beseeching looks.

† *b.* A search or investigation in order to find something; a pursuit; a research. In early use, esp., a knightly expedition in pursuit of something or in quest of adventures; a quest. *Const. for* (*of, after*). *Obs.*

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ix, ii, heading, How a damoyseil came in to the courte, & desyred a knyght to take on hym an enquest. 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* vi, 25 He founde the foot of the hors of hym for whom he wente in enqueste. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii, ii, 4 To aske .. what uncouth wind Brought her into those partes, and what inquest Made her dissemble her disguised kind? 1621 *QUARLES Div. Poems, Esther* (1638) 110 Let strict Inquest and careful Inquisition In all the Realme be made .. For Comely Virgins, beautiful and young. 1651 *WALTON Life Wotton in Relig.* b, vii, The City and University were both in a perplex Enquest of the Thieves. 1667 *SOUTH Serm.* (1737) I, vi, 225 This is the laborious and vexatious inquest, that the soul must make after science.

c. Inquiry or investigation (into something). *Now rare.*

1625 *GILL Sacr. Philos.* iv, 57 What can the soule and understanding bee busied about, but only in the enquiry of that truth and wisdom which God hath manifested in the creature? But whether this inquest shall be immediately after the soules departure from the body, or at the time of restitution, I cannot define. 1645 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* vii, xxvii, By strict enquest into their sev'ral ways. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 241 By the Cost and Inquest of this Pious Benefactor, Sweeter Waters are at this time produced. 1827 *EMERSON Amer. Scholar* Wks. (Bohn) II, 178 Let it receive from another mind its truth .. without periods of solitude, inquest, and self recovery, and a fatal disservice is done.

d. **attrib.** or **Comb.**, as **inquest jury**, a jury of inquiry; see **INQUIRY** 3; † **inquest-man**, a member of a wardmore inquest (of the city of London); **inquest-room**, the room in which a coroner's inquest is held.

1766 *ENTICK London* IV, 17 Fourteen inquest-men. *Ibid.* 373 This ward .. has 20 wardmore inquest-men. 1825 *J. NEWELL An Enquiry*, etc. 31 Called in the City of London the Inquest Jury, and in the City of Westminster Leet and Annoyance Jury; and which Inquest Jury for its wisdom, usefulness, importance and power to a certain extent is not surpassed by any other. 1845 *Mrs. NORTON Child of Islands* (1846) 109 We to the Inquest-Room, to hear in vain, Description of the strong convulsive throes .. By which a struggling life gets rid at last of pain.

† **Inquest**, *pa. ppl.* *Sc.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. med.* *L.* *inquest-us* for *L.* *inquisitus* : see *prec.* Used as *pa. ppl.* of *inquere*, *INQUIRE*; *cf.* *CONQUEST pa. ppl.*] Inquired, questioned.

1566 *BP. OF ROSS in Keith Hist. Ch. Scot.* App. (1734) 135 Hir Majestie maid ane Depesche befor sche fell seik, bot at this present may nocht be inquest thairf.

† **Inquestionably**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [*IN*-3.] Unquestionably.

1641 *BP. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 500 Though it be not .. inquestionably to bee beleived.

Inquestual, *a.* *rare.* [*f.* *med.L.* *inquestus* (see *prec.*), taken as *u-stem*, like *L.* *questus* + -*AL*.] Fixed by inquest.

1878 *R. W. EYTON Key to Domesday* 5 There are many cases .. where the inquestual extents of demesnes are either reduced or increased by Domesday.

Inquiry, *obs.* form of **INQUIRE**.

† **Inquiescential**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—0. [*f.* *IN*-3 + *L.* *quiescentia* rest, *QUIESCENCE* + -*AL*.] Having no rest or quiescence. Hence † **Inquiescentialness** (*rare*—1).

1659 *D. PELL Impr. Sea* 425 Amongst the many other sad .. troubles, this of the Mariners inquiescentialness is none of the inferior ones. If the winds begin .. ten thousand sail .. dance after the musick.

† **Inquiet**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* *IN*-3 + **QUIET sb.**, perh. after *L.* *inquietus*, *quies-em*.] Absence of quiet; inquietude; disquiet.

1684 *LEIGHTON Serm.* Wks. (1868) 410 Sinful liberty breeds inquiet.

Inquiet (inkwōi'ēt), *a.* [*ad. L.* *inquiet-us*, *f.* *in-* (*IN*-3) + *quies* **QUIET**. *Cf.* *F.* *inquiet* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Not quiet.

† 1. Restless, turbulent, troublesome. *Obs.* 1382 *Wyclif 2 Thess.* iii, 7 How it bihotheth for to sue vs. For we weren not inquest among 3ou. *Ibid.* 11 We han herd summe among 3ou for to wandre inquiet, no thing worchinge. 1533 *MORE Debell. Salem* Wks. 961/2 Inquiete vnrestfull wretches. 1552 *HULOET Inquiet, importunus*.

2. Mentally disturbed; uneasy, anxious. *rare.*

1502 *ATKYNSON tr. De Imitatione* ii, vi, 183 An euyl conscience is euer ferefull impacient and inquyete. *Ibid.* iii, xxxiii, 223 Nat to be inquyete of mannes iugement. 1805

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tr. *A. La Fontaine's Hermann & Emilia* II. 206 Lebrecht was inquiet, with his hand upon his forehead.

Inquiet (inkwəi'et), *v.* Now rare. Also 6 **inquit**, (*erron. enquet*). [*a. F. inquieter* (12th c.), *ad. L. inquietare, f. inquietus*: see *prec.*] *trans.* To destroy the quiet; to disquiet.

1. To prevent (a person) from living in peace and quietness; to annoy, molest, harass.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxv. 83 Tho that wyllen be besy for to inqueten and letten the peple by theyr malycie oute of reste and pees. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 15 His saide subiectes..shall [not] be sued, vexed, nor inquired in theyr bodies goodes landes nor cattalles. *a. 1578* LINDESEY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 361 The king inquitit quho it was that knokit so fast till inquitit him fre his rest. 1697 *Sir B. Shower Let. to Convo-cation-Man* 35 They were frequently and oftentimes arrested and inquired in their coming. 1812 *Sir R. Wilson Priv. Diary* I. 6, I passed the night pretty well, but a little inquieted by mosquitoes.

†2. To render uneasy; to disquiet; to disturb (in mind). *Obs. or arch.*

1486 *Surtres Misc.* (1888) 47 M. John Harington hath been lately inquieted by nntre report made of hym. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* v. cxv. 88 The mystruste that he had in them many tymes inquieted hym. 1508 *FISHER 7 Penit. Ps.* vi. Wks. (E. E. T. S.) 12 Conscience..crocketh the wyl and enquyeth the soule. 1540 *MORVINE Vives' Introd. Wynd. D. b.* What..foolysshness is it, to inquiete thy mynde, whyles thou studiost to delyte it? 1815 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Let.* 12 June in *Diary* (1846) VII. 189 This delay..inquieted notre ami. 1828 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 339/1 To fill his bosom with every..thorny plant that might pierce, blister, or inquiet it.

†**Inquietance.** *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. INQUIET v. + -ANCE*: cf. *med. L. quietantia*.] = next.

1531 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 96 The..Comissarie demandyd..diverse questions..to the great inquietance of the..Mayer.

Inquietation (inkwəi'et'ʃən). *arch.* [*a. OF. inquietation* (1342 in *Godef.*), *ad. med. L. inquietation-em*, n. of action *f. inquietare* to **INQUIET**.] The action of inquieting, disturbing, or molesting; the fact or condition of being inquieted; = next.

1461 *Rolls Parlt. V.* 487/2 Extorctions, Robberies, Murtheres been multiplied and continued within this Reame, to the grete disturbance and inquietation of the same. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Preamble, The inquietacion and damage of the Kyngs people. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* xiii. 23 Thine earnest pantings, inquietacions, and desires of better cannot but commend thee much to God. 1684 tr. *Bone's Merc. Compt.* xix. 77 The Disease to which a continual inquietation is joined, is terminated within four days. 1878 R. W. Dixon *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. i. 39 During the same period the complaints of the clergy concerning the inquietation of the times never ceased.]

Inquieting, *vb. sb.* [*f. INQUIET v. + -ING*.] The action of disturbing or molesting; the condition of being disturbed or disquieted.

1597 *WARHAM Let. to Wolsey* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xv. 33 It is a great trouble, vexation, and inquietyng to be calld away your graces commissaries and mine. 1531 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 100 Enquetyng of the Students, and..greatt hynderans. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 201 Without quarrel, inquieting, or vexation of our heirs.

Inquietly, *adv. rare.* [*f. INQUIET a. + -LY*. Cf. *L. inquiete*.] In an inquiet or uneasy manner. 1893 *VIZETELLY Glances Back* I. xvi. 313 The duchess, after glancing inquietly at me..advanced a few paces.

†**Inquietness.** *Obs.* [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.] The condition of being inquiet; inquietude.

1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxiii. 223 Of inordynat lone & vayne drede cometh all inquietnes of herte and dystruccon of soule. 1516 in *Gloss Gild Merch.* II. 381 To the grete trouble, inquietnes and empowernessment of the same Towne. 1570 *BUCHANAN Admonit.* Wks. (1892) 33 Devysing of generall inquietnes throw y^e hail realme.

Inquietude (inkwəi'et'ud). [*a. F. inquietude* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), or *ad. late L. inquietudo*, n. of condition *f. inquietus* **INQUIET** a.]

†1. The fact or condition of being inquieted or having one's quiet disturbed; disturbance. *Obs.*

1440 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath.* I. 355 Of many thinges was sche sor a-gast, But most of inquietude. *a. 1639* WORTON *Life Dr. Buckhm.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 104 Having had such experience of his fidelity..he..found himself engaged in honour..to support him..from any further inquietude. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 178 The Commodore..giving strict orders that they [the female prisoners] should receive no kind of inquietude or molestation whatever. 1797 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian* III. 20 Guard her from inquietude as vigilantly as I have done.

2. *Med.* Restlessness (of the body), caused by pain, uneasiness, or debility.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 52/1 Out of the which insoeth Inquietude, Agnes, Convulsions, Spasmus. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 334 Inquietude, which is a various turning of the body, and members, caused by matter molesting the sentient parts. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* III. iii. § 8 The inquietude, aches, and infirmities of old age. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 638 A general soreness over the body, yawning, inquietude, and most of the other concomitants of a febrile incursion. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 476 A narcotic, producing in animals at first inquietude, soon followed by paresis.

†3. Restlessness (of a thing). *Obs. rare.* 1790 *Proc. African Assoc.* 19, I was struck with..the inquietude of his eye.

4. Disturbance of mind; uneasiness, inquietude. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Inquietude*, restlessness, want of repose, or quiet of minde. 1695 *LO. PRESTON Boeth.* Pref. 11

We are travelled with Uneasiness, and Inquietude amidst our largest Enjoyments. 1709 *STERLE Tattler* No. 142 P. 3 The following Letter is what has given me no small Inquietude. 1794 *LD. SHEFFIELD in Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 168, Gibbon is better, but I am by no means without inquietude on his account. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* IV. xxxvii. 593 His forehead was sometimes marked with thought, but never with inquietude.

b. *pl.* Disquieting thoughts; anxieties. 1652 *KIRKMAN Clerio & Loria* 122 Since I was first molested by these inquietudes for your fair Mistress. 1783 *COWPER Lett.* 29 Sept. Wks. (1876) 140 In the meantime your philosopher..escapes a thousand inquietudes to which the indolent are subject. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* IV. (1875) 176 The very passion of the sister's longing sometimes inspired torturing inquietudes.

†**Inquininate**, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [*f. ppl. stem of late L. inquinare* to be a sojourner; see next.] 'To dwell in a strange place' (Cockeram, 1623).

Inquiline (inkwɪlɪn), *sb. (a.) rare.* [*ad. L. inquilius* an indweller in a place not his own, a sojourner, lodger, *f. in-* (IN-2) + *colere* to dwell. Cf. *F. inquilin* (Cotgr. 1611).]

1. †a. A sojourner, a lodger, an indweller. *Obs.* *a. 1641* *BP. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 436 Clemens..and Origen, being both natives or inquillines of Alexandria.

2. *Zool.* An animal which lives in the nest or abode of another; a commensal or guest.

1879 F. H. BUTLER in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 461 Besides the larva of the gall-maker, or the householder, galls usually contain inquillines or lodgers, the larvæ of what are termed guest-flies or cuckoo-flies. 1882 *Athenæum* 1 July 19/1 Numerous inquillines of other orders of insects (chiefly beetles) found in ants' nests, which the ants..never molest, but even take great care of. 1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* II. 510 There are several genera of gall-flies which..are known as guest gall-flies or inquillines.

3. *attrib. or as adj.* 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 36 So sung the Inquillin-Muse of Bemerton, Mr. Norris.

Hence **Inquillinous** a. *Zool.*, living in the nest or abode of another.

1879 F. H. BUTLER in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 461 Some sawflies are inquillinous in the galls of gallants.

†**Inquinate**, *v. Obs.* [*f. ppl. stem of L. inquinare* to pollute, etc. Cf. *obs. F. inquiner* (1519 in *Godef.*).] *trans.* To pollute, defile, corrupt.

1542 *BECON Christm. Banquet in Early Wks.* (1843) 69 We are..inquinatid, spotted, and defiled. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 121 An old opinion it was of that Nation, that the Ibis feeding upon Serpents, that venomous food so inquinateth their..eggs within their bodies, that they sometimes came forth in Serpentine shapes. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 345 False visions are from the vice of the aqueous humour, inquinatid by vapours or humours. 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* II. § 7 The soul may be foully inquinatid at a very low rate, and a man may be cheaply vitious, to the perdition of himself.

Hence †**Inquinatid** *ppl. a.*, polluted, corrupt.

1592 *CHETTER Kind-harts* Dr. (1841) 15 These impes of iniquitie..draw whole heapes to hearken to their inquinatid cries. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parlt. Adv. Learn.* 39 These ingrained prejudices of education. 1650 tr. *Cassini's Ang. Peace* 85 The inquinatid times of the Hebrew Kings.

Inquination (inkwɪn'et'ʃən). Now rare. [*ad. late L. inquination-em* (Vulgate), n. of action from *inquinare* to **INQUINATE**. Cf. *obs. F. inquination* (*Godef.*).] The action of polluting, defiling, or corrupting; polluted condition. Also (with *an* and *pl.*), a defilement, a defiling agent. *lit. and fig.*

1447 *BOKENHAM Scyntys* (Roxb.) 257 For the kynde of lyht ys..That..It dyffondyth the self wyth owte inquynacyoun. 1522 N. T. (Rhem.) a *Cor.* vii. 1 Let us cleanse our selves from all inquination of the flesh and spirit. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 676-7 Their Causes, and Axiomes..are meere Inquinations of Experience, and Concoct it not. 1665 *NEEDHAM Medela Medic.* 410 A venomous Miasma or Inquination affecting the blood. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 293 It..obliterates putridinous Inquinations. 1890 J. H. *STIRLING Gifford Lect.* xii. 220 [This] saves God from any derogation of direct intromission with the inquination of sense.

Inquirable, enquirable (in-, ɛnkwaɪə'rəb'l), *a.* Now rare. [*f. INQUIRE v. + -ABLE*.] That may or should be inquired about or into; that admits of or calls for inquiry; open to inquiry. (Chiefly in legal use.) Also with *into*.

a. 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 7 The same..Disobeyance shall be Felony, enquirable and determinable as is aforesaid. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 1 All manner..things enquirable presentable or determinable before iusticers of peace. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. I. (1739) 88 This made the crime enquirable at the common-Law. 1740 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 404 Any Thing of this kind..is more properly enquirable by others than by us.

b. *a. 1547* *Petit* in *Rye Cromer* (1889) 53 All suche transpases & offences as be..Inquyreable in Haven Courts. 1574 J. JONES *Nat. Begin. Grov. Things* 42 So that it wer requisite at Assises, Sessions, and Sinodes, it were inquerreable. 1651 R. SAUNDERS *Flenary Possess.* 9 The Third Question inquirable into is [etc.]. 1670 *Bushell's Case in Phenix* (1721) I. 423 An Article inquirable in every Oyer and Terminer. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 377 The consideration of the note was not inquirable.

†**Inquireance, enquireance.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **enquer**-, **enquireance**-, **-ance**, **inquiryans**, 6 **inquiry**-, **inquireance**-, **-ance**. [*In ME. enquerance* (prob. *OF. or AF.*), *f. enquerant*, pr. pple. of *enquerre* to **INQUIRE**; see **-ANCE**.] *Inquiry.* 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron.* Tray IV. xxx, Of which thyng..

I wyl my selfe maken enquerance. *c. 1449* *PROCK Repr.* II. viii. 188 Fro enquirancis whi God chesith this place. *c. 1485* *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 376, I commande you all..after this yong kyng to make good enquerance. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* x. 17 The men..had made inquirence for Simons honse. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 29 Man mought by art and inquirence after these attaine or come vnto knowledge herein.

Inquirant, enquirant, a. nonce-wd. [*irreg. f. INQUIRE, ENQUIRE + -ANT*: cf. *F. enquerant*. See also **INQUIRENT**.] *Inquiring.*

1822 *Blackiv. Mag.* XI. 163 This aspirant, Though ob-servant, enquirant..betray'd the foot cloven.

Inquire, enquire (in-, ɛnkwaɪə'r), *v.* Forms: see **A.** below. [*ME. enquer-e* (n. a. *OF. enquer-re* (*enquer-ant*), *mod. F. enquer-ir* = *Pr. enquerer, enquerre*, It. *inquirere*, *inquierere*, *inchiedere*: late *pop. L. type* **inquirere* for *inquarere* (analytical for *cl. L. inquirere*), *f. in-* (IN-2) + *quarere* to ask. In Eng. the stem-vowel was conformed to the *cl. L.* in 15th c.; *Sc.* retained the *Fr.* form. The prefix began also to be conformed to *L.* in 14-15th c., but the half-latinized *enquire* still subsists beside *inquire*: cf. *endoss, endorse, indorse*.]

A. Illustration of Forms. a. 3 **enquer**, 3-6 **enquer**, 4 **enquer**.

c. 1290 *Buket* 387 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 117 He let þorus þe contries an-quere [*Harl. enquer*] How much ech Man scholde þaize. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7675 King William..Let enqueri [*277. enquerre, enquer*] streitliche [etc.]. *c. 1340* *Cursor M.* 11475 (Trin.) Goop he seide & faste en-quere how he is born & where. *c. 1380* *Sir Ferumb* 2919 Þanne of hymen he gan enquer. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dietes* 67 Enquere and seke to haue vertues. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Sam.* xxiii. 23, I wyl enquer after him.

b. 5-7 **inquerre**, *Sc.* **inquire**, 6 **inquerre**.

14.. *Sir Benes* (MS. M) 1030 A palmers wede thou shalte were, So may thou best after hym inquire. 1487 *Barbour's Bruce* IV. 221 Of thingis that he vald Inquire. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 Preamble, [They] caused a Crouner to sit and inquire on the vien of the Bodies. 1563 *WINJET Wks.* (1890) II. 57 Perchance sum man wil inquire. 1574 *Inquerre* [see **INQUIRE** §1]. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. i. 31, I chiefly doe inquire [*rimis* heare, neare, weare]. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* I. i. 131 Whatever Sceptick could inquire for, For every wky he had a wherefore.

γ. 5-6 **enquerre**, **enquier**, 5- **enquire**.

14.. *Chaucer's L. G. W.* 1152 *Dido* (MS. Gg. 4. 27), Of the dedes hath she more enquyrid [*MSS. enquired, rime lered*]. 1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. clxxviii. [clxxiv.] 575 Than he was enquyred where he had the wyne. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* i. 1. 183 Goe presently enquire. 1599 — *Much Ado* I. i. 181 Would you buie her, that you enquirer after her? 1667 *MILTON P. L.* III. 571 He staid not to enquire. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* III. 47 Enquire who is without. 1856 (*title*) *Enquire* within upon Everything.

δ. 5-6 **inquerre**, 5- **inquire**.

1440 *Inquired* [see **B.** 3 b]. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* F v b, Dyligently inquired and known. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 196/a To Inquire. 1557 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 100 Their counsell is to seirche and to Inquire. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. i. § 5 He inquirith the nature of a commonwealth. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* xxvii. 4 To inquire in his temple. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 164 P. 2 To inquire if they had heard any thing. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* IV, Who scarcely dares to inquire.

B. Signification.

†1. *trans.* To search into, seek information or knowledge concerning, investigate, examine. *Obs.*

c. 1300 *Buket* 1356 That 3e with us sende, A legat to Eng-elonde: to enquire therof than ende. 1388 *WYCLIF Job* x. 6 That thou enquire my wickednesse and enserche my synne. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 8 The use of a Probe..sometimes to enquire the depth of a wound. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* III. iii. 67 The writings of some, and Maps of others, are to be enquired. 1787 *Generous Attachm.* IV. 168 Its propriety [was] enquired with a degree of scrupulosity that would have done honour to the most rigid of the Fathers.

†2. To search (a place). *Obs. rare.*

c. 1605 *ROWLEY Birth Merl.* II. i. 292 Do but inquire this forest, I'll go with you. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* IV. 520 Who can the deeps of all the seas enquire.

2. To seek knowledge of (a thing) by putting a question; to ask about; to request to be told; to ask (something) of, *Sc.* at (a person).

a. with simple object. Now less usual.

c. 1305 *Pilate* 52 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 112 He wiste wel þe gyle And þe maner enquerde of þe lond. 1388 *WYCLIF Matt.* II. 16 Afir the tyme that he had enquerid of the astromyens. *c. 1450* *Mertin* 44 They enquired tidings of Merlin. *a. 1533* *LD. BERNERS Huon* xxiv. 446 Ener enquyryng newes for that he sought for. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 76 b, Of whom the duke inquired the nombre of his enemies. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* III. I. 54 You must enquire your way. 1633 *BP. HALL Hard Texts* 501 To inquire my interpretation of this dreame. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* XVIII. vii, To inquire the character of a servant. 1785 *BURNS Cotter's Saturday Night* vii, The wily mother..Wth heart-struck, anxious care, inquires his name. 1805 *EMILY CLARK Banks of Douro* II. 110 Captain O'Dell enquired Mr. Taylor's residence in town. 1812 *BYRON Wks.* (1832) II. 202 Before recurring to my own business I could not help enquiring that of Sheridan.

b. with interrogative clause as object (in indirect or, less frequently, direct oration): To ask, make the inquiry.

c. 1290 [see **A.**]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10469 Þe king enquerde of is men al, wat hii aweit bere? *c. 1380* *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 312 Wolde God þat alle..trewen men wolden enquire where it were betre for to fynde gode prestis bi fre almes of þe peple. *c. 1440* *Ipomydon* 110 Men..Enquired

of men of other contre, Of Calabre lond who was kyng. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 2 It is to be inquired how many felde are of the demeyns. 1530 PALSGR. 360 We enquire or demande if we have any parte or porcyon therof. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* ii. 7 Herod...enquired of them diligently what time the Starre appeared. 1683 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 132 Visit him, and inquire of him whether he designs to engrave and publish any of those icons. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. viii. They began to enquire how they might account for these Things. *Ibid.* p. xiv. Is it enquired; But are there not Books enough already? 1824 GALT *Rothelan* III. vii. viii. 76, I will inquire at the servants...if he has gone out. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* i. iv. 93 'May one ask about the forgers?' inquired Fanny.

†c. To ask (a question). *Obs.* (In first quot. with dative of person, or double object.)

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1110 Enquire me no3t bat question, for I queth be it neuer. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 18 Which forbyddeth oay person to enquire any suche questyon.

†3. To seek information from (a person) by putting a question; to address a question to, to question, interrogate; to ask (some one). *Obs.*

a. with personal object only, or const. of or for. c 1430 *Freemasonry* 441 They schul enquire every monn... 3ef any mon mowe be y-fownde guilty. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 409 II. 38, I enquired hym of the gydyng of my maystyr yore sone. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest.* *Chirurg.*, *Man. exam.* Lazares Qijj, Than enquire hym of his dreames. 1671 MILTON P. R. i. 458 Thou no more with pomp and sacrifice shalt be inquired at Delphos or elsewhere. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 164 [The Bible] was fram'd at first our Oracle t' enquire.

b. with subordinate interrogative clause.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 264 Pou schalt ben inquired wheber pou dedyst hem for god or for þe world. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* To Rdr. 13 He inquit antibal, quhat lugement he hed of his philosophour phormion. a 1639 SPOTSWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1677) 277 Mr. Patrick being enquired...whether he would submit himself to trial.

4. *intr.* To make search or investigation; to search, seek; to make inquisition. *Const. into, †of, †after.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 247 þe kyng was [to] enquire of þer wikked dedes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's P.* 531 This gentill kyng...thought he wold enquire Depper in this cas. — *Wife's Prolog.* 316 What nedeth thee of me to enquire or spyen? a 1500 *Sir Beues* (Pynson) 3424 In eche londe do thou enquire After syr Beuys of Hamptonne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. Introd. 4 Of faery lond yet if he more inquire... He may it fynd. 1648 D. JENKINS *Wks.* (Table), Briberies, Extortions, Monopolies, ought to hee enquired after by the House of Commons. 1711 ADOISON *Spect.* No. 63 ¶ 6, I inquired into what they were doing. a 1714 SHARP *Serm.* II. ii. (R.), And here two things are to be enquired into. 1864 BAYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* viii. (1875) 135 He began by inquiring into the character and manners of the Pope.

5. *intr.* To seek information by questioning; to put a question or questions; to ask. (In biblical use often = to consult an oracle, etc.) *Const. of, also (now Sc.) at (the source of information); about, after, †of (the subject of inquiry).* To inquire after (a person), to make inquiries about his welfare, etc., to ask how he is.

c 1375 *Cato Major* ii. vi. in *Anglia VII.* Enquire not of priuities Of God, ne eke of heuene. c 1450 *Play Sacram.* 628 Fast to hym I wold inquire. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* ii. 8 Goe and enquire diligently of the childe. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 166, I promist to enquire carefully About a schoolemaster. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* iii. iv. 50 You have oft enquired After the Shepherd that complain'd of loue. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxiv. 57 Wee will call the Damself, and enquire at her mouth. — *1 Sam.* xxiii. 2 David enquired of the Lord. — *1 Chron.* xiii. 3 Let us bring againe the Arke of our God to us: for wee enquired not at it in the dayes of Saul. 1613 T. LOAKIN *Let.* 8 July in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 255 Sir Thomas Somerset inquires very kindly after you. a 1745 SWIFT (J.), To those who inquired about me, my lover would answer that [etc.]. 1740 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii. v. We may expect to meet with somebody to inquire of. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 45 ¶ 8 When parents make articles for their children without enquiring after their consent. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 17 Sund. Trin. x. Dare not to enquire Of Him whose name is Jealous. 1846 TREWCH *Mirac.* xv. (1862) 256 After this greater offender they inquire now.

b. To make request (for a thing); to ask to see a person. *Const. for (after, obs. or arch.).*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxix. 31, I haif inquit in mony a place, For help and confort in this case. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. i. 17 Duke. Hath any body enquir'd for mee here to day? — *Mar.* You have not bin enquir'd after. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* ix. 11 Inquire in the house of Iudas, for one called Saul of Tarsus.

†6. *trans.* To seek, search for, try to find. *esp. with out (rarely forth):* To seek till one finds; to seek out, search out, find out by seeking (often including the notion of asking: cf. 3). *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 176 Al that I may enquire and seche Of such deceipte, I telle it al. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* (E. E. T. S.) 36 Enquire the on that wolle trewly here this lettris. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 b, Enquire & seke our lorde, be fixed in hym. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. iv. 186 Goe on before: I shall enquire you forth. 1596 — *Merch. V.* iv. ii. 1 Enquire the lewes house out. 1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* iv. i. 1247 Now good Sexton, I am tirde...with enquiring you. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* cdxix. Wks. 1872-5 II. 482 To inquire out the Printer and Author. 1705 POPE *Odys.* vii. 37 Well known to me the palace you enquire. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 98 ¶ 17 He...would enquire out a trade for his eldest son. 1790 NORMAN & BERTHA II. 165 An unhappy chance conducted Bertha to my house...to enquire out your residence.

†7. *trans.* (or *absol.*) To ask for, demand; to require. *Obs. rare.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 2138 Lamentynge nyght and day his departure As nature enquired. 1547-64 BAULWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) iv. v, One friend ought not to enquire any vniust thing of another. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 85 Any number of pounds inquired.

†8. (*erron.*) To call, name. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 12 The which he cald Canutium, for his hyre; Now Cantium, which Kent we comenly inquire.

†Inquire, enquire, sb. *Obs.* Also 6 inquire, inquire. [f. prec. vb.] The action, or an act, of inquiring; inquiry.

c 1450 *Merlin* 3 They wende that oure lorde sholde have no knowynge of their ordeinance and enquire. 1525 Lo. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxiii. [clix.] 451 That Betydach was in prison, and that inquire was made of his dedes. a 1547 *Petit.* in *Rye Cromer* (1889) 53 Those trespasses and offences that the Kyngs Highnes hath always hadd the Inquire and punyssement of. 1600 *Look About You* xxix. in *Hazl. Dostley VII.* 480 Make thy inquire, where mad Gloster liues. 1638 WILKINS *New World* i. (1684) 142 Whether they are there in a Blessed Estate, or else what means there may be for their Salvation? with many other such Uncertain Enquires.

Inquired, enquired (in-, ênkwaîr'id), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. INQUIRE v. + -ED.] Sought, investigated, asked, required, etc.: see the verb.

1598 FLORIO, *Inquisito*, examined, enquired. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 117 If Experience does not reach the very bottom of the enquired Truth, yet it goes hard if it strikes not out some Light.

†Inquirendo (inkwaîrendo). *Law.* [L. *inquirendo*, 'by inquiring', abl. gerund of *inquirere* to INQUIRE.] (See quotes.)

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Inquirendo*, is an authoritie given to a person or persons, to inquire into some thing for the kings advantage. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Inquirendo*, an authority given to some official person to institute an enquiry concerning the Crown's interests.

†Inquirent, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *inquirent-em*, pr. ppl. of *inquirere* to INQUIRE. Cf. INQUIRANT.] Inquiring.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* II. 149 Ev'n Delia's eye As in a garden, roves, of hues alone Inquirent, curious.

Inquirer, enquirer (in-, ênkwaîr'er), [f. INQUIRE v. + -ER.] One who inquires; a seeker, investigator; a questioner, interrogator.

1570-74 BR. COX *Injuic.* For the Churchwardens and Inquirers. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 6 The most curious man that lived, and the most universal inquirer. 1609 HICKES in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 283, I pray you...to let inquirers know that my Book is advanced to the iv. sheet. a 1779 WABURTON *Div. Legat.* ix. Introd., Wks. 1811 VI. 217 Prejudices mislead the Enquirer no less than his passions. 1859 C. BAKER *Assoc. Princ.* iii. 62 These...virtues...ever and anon present themselves to the enquirer. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* x. (1894) 226 There is one great puzzle in store for the critical inquirer. *Mod.* Numerous inquirers have called during the day.

b. *Const. after, into, †of, etc.*

1611 FLORIO, *Invenitor*,...a searcher or inquirer out of any thing. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 93 Curious...enquirers after the workes of those that were before them. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. i. 278 Eager enquirers in what day of the month the world began. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. viii. § 1. 79 He answereth all sincere inquirers of truth. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 192 Such rhapsodies our shrewd discerning youth Learn from expert inquirers after truth. 1834 J. ANGELL JAMES (*title*) The Anxious Inquirer after Salvation directed and encouraged. 1880 GRANT WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 76 The inquirers as to the true pronunciation of English are a great multitude.

Inquiness, enquiriness. *rare.* [Short for **inquirere*, f. prec. + -ESS.] A female inquirer.

1810 SPENSER *Follies* I. 179 'She's an heiresse, my dear lady.' 'Indeed!' replied the enquirers.

Inquiring, enquiring (in-, ênkwaîr'in), *vbl. sb.* [f. INQUIRE v. + -ING.] The action of the verb INQUIRE; inquiry.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 790 By witt and subtil enquering [crime spryng]. 1530 PALSGR. 234/2 Inquiring, enquisition. 1546 J. HEWWOOD *Prose* (1867) 74 But this is a question of olde enquering [crime hearyng]. 1611 FLORIO, *Invenimento*,...an inquiring out.

Inquiring, enquiring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That inquires; disposed to inquire, given to inquiry, inquisitive.

1598 FLORIO, *Inquisitivo*, enquiring, searching, seeking, inquisitive, busie. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* i. i. 89 Tamerlane Comes like the Proxy of enquiring Heav'n To Judge and to Redress. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 55 Jackey...now comes in with an inquiring Face. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xv. 181 Conscientious though not very inquiring Clergymen. 1898 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 2/5 But this world is an inquiring world. This age is an inquiring age.

Hence Inquiringly, enquiringly *adv.*, in an inquiring manner; with a disposition to, or indication of, inquiry.

1644 DIGBY *Mans Soul* (1645) 24 Doughtfull propositions, which the understanding...maketh inquiringly to informe it self of the truth of them. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* III. 615 Curiosity has been...so naturally and so inquiringly awake. 1859 GEO. ELIOT A. *Bede* lii, Diocah looked at him inquiringly.

†Inquirist. *Obs. rare.* [f. INQUIRE v. + -IST.] An inquirer, questioner.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xlviii. 321 The inquirist keeping himself on the reserve as to his employers. 1750 — *Corr.* (1804) IV. 123 So kind an inquirist.

†Inqui-rous, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. INQUIRE + -OUS.] Inquisitive.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 373 These Savages...were still inquirous, what I was, and whether I went.

Inquiry, enquiry (in-, ênkwaîr'i). *Forms:* a. 5 enquiry, 6-7 enquire, 6- enquiry. β. 6 inquiry, -rie, inquirie, 6-7 inquire, 7 inquiry, 6- inquiry. [In 15th c. *enquiry*, f. *enquerre*, INQUIRE v. + -Y: subseq. altered to *enquiry*, *inquiry*, after the vb.] The action, or an act or course, of inquiring.

1. The action of seeking, esp. (now always) for truth, knowledge, or information concerning something; search, research, investigation, examination.

a. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 120 It langis to youre lordschippe...As souereyne youre selfe to sitte of enquiry. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. i. (1602) 363 And this description excludeth all meetings, that are onely for Enquire: in so much as to enquire, and not to heare and determine, is but a half doing. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* iii. i. § 14, I clearly perceive upon exact enquiry, that to be an animal doth belong to the nature of man. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* v. ii, Enquiry will discover all. 1782 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. i. 29 Its Notation seems a subject of enquiry, not unworthy the curiosity of musical readers.

β. 1556 Aurelio & Isab. (1608) Bv, The Kyng...ordeyned, that the processe with diligent inquiry shuld be furnished. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 98 Without all doubt and reason for farther inquiry. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* iii. 69 To reject the christian religion without inquiry. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 1. 597 Fields of inquiry which had till then been unknown.

b. (with *ph.*) A course of inquiry, an investigation.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 169 b, To call the empanelles, for thenquiry, as the use and order is. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vii. 27 Many simples unknowne to his enquiries. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 6 ¶ 4 We generally spend the Evening...in Enquiries into Antiquity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 424 To make a satisfactory enquiry into what has been said.

β. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c 20 Preamble, Their adherentes...caused a Crouner to sit and inquire...and for the inquiry therof...caused to be...impanelled such parcial and mys-governed persons. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 48 He shortly caused inquiries to be made of diverse offences. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 126 If you still prosecute the same studies and inquiries. 1798 WELLINGTON *Lett. to Tipphoo Sultan* in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 5 You will afford every facility to the conduct of the necessary inquiries. 1863 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iv. (1870) 147 We are now in a position to proceed with our inquiry.

2. The action of asking or questioning; interrogation. (In commercial use = DEMAND *sb.* 1 4.)

1565 GOLDING *Cæsar* v. 116 b, We could learne nothing therof by enquiry. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lauertus' Ghostes* (1596) 136 That Magike and enquire of things at the dead, did much displease God. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xx. 25 It is a snare to the man...after vovues to make inquiry. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 120 ¶ 4 Upon Enquiry, I was informed that her Name was Jealousy. 1880 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 3/2 The Stock Exchange settlement begun to-day is the chief cause of the increased inquiry.

b. A question; an interrogation, a query.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 54 Of his awne frewyl and mynde, without any question or enquiry to him made. 1659 D. PELL *Improv.* Sea Dec. d. b, When they were ready to depart, a mutual inquiry was made how that they might meet again. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* v. 631 Inquiries none they made: the dreadful day No pause of words admits. 1814 W. BROWN *Hist. Prop. Chr. Heathen* II. 30 They made enquiries at him concerning the character of the inhabitants. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. T.* 9 Our reply to this reasonable enquiry is simple, and wholly satisfactory.

3. *Court of Inquiry*, a court legally constituted to inquire into and investigate any charge against an officer or soldier of the army, or any transaction in which the conduct of persons may be found to call for proceedings before a court-martial. *Jury of Inquiry*, † (a) a Grand Jury (also † *jury of inquest*: cf. INQUEST *sb.* 1, quot. 1655) *obs.*; (b) a jury summoned to investigate the subject of a writ of inquiry. *Writ of Inquiry*, a writ directing an inquiry or inquest; spec. that described in quot. 1809.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* i. xix. 67 b, Each Jury of enquiry ought to containe twelve in number at the least, and if there be 18 or more, it shal not bee amisse. Yet the common order with us is to have them of an odde number, as 17, 19, or 21, to the ende...that if they should dissent in opinion...there should bee always one to...cast the ballance. 1800 ADOISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 21 Brackenridge asked the direction of the Court to exhibit a judgment for a penalty in evidence to a jury of enquiry. 1808 WELLINGTON *Lett. to Pulteney Malcolm* 12 Nov. in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) IV. 164 To be examined before the Court of Inquiry. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Writ of Inquiry of Damages*, a judicial Writ that issues out to the Sheriff upon a judgment by default, in action, of the case, covenant, trespass, trover &c. commanding him to summon a jury to inquire what damages the plaintiff hath sustained *occasione premissorum*. 1875 *Judicature Act* Ord. xiii. § 6 Where the defendant fails to appear...interlocutory judgment may be entered, and a writ of inquiry shall issue to assess the value of the goods and the damages. 1883 WHARTON'S *Law Lex.* (ed. 7), *Inquiry, Court of*, frequently appointed by the Army authorities to ascertain the propriety of resorting to ulterior proceedings against a person charged before it. The evidence is unsworn.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *inquiry-office*, etc.

1888 A. T. PIERSON *Evang. Work* x. 95 Inquiry-rooms will be put where no one can go out without passing their open

doors. 1894 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 7/3 Detectives Croxton and Gentle said that no doubt since 1889 he had been living on inquiry fees. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 7/2 Referring to obstinate South Africa inquiry witnesses.

† **Inquisible**, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. *inquisile*, *inquis-ition* + *-IBLE*.] Capable of being, or liable to be, inquired into; subject to inquisition.

1766 *HALE Hist. Placit. Cor.* (1736) I. xxxi. 414. If the body cannot be seen, then it is inquisible before the justices of oyer and terminer.

† **Inquisite**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *inquisit*, ppl. stem of *inquirere* to INQUIRE: perh. back-formation from *inquisition*. (It corresponds in form to a L. frequentative of *inquirere*; and also partly to F. *enquêter*, OF. *enquester*, med.L. **inquestare* to make inquest.)]

1. *trans.* To inquire into, investigate, examine. Also *absol.* To make inquiry.

1674 (*title*) *Defensio Legis*: Or, the Whole State of England Inquisited and Defended for General Satisfaction. a 1734 *NORTH LIVES* (1826) III. 195 What rather encouraged them to inquisite the actions of their adversaries. — *Life Ld. Guildford* (1808) II. 40 (D.) He inquisited with justice and decorum.

2. To proceed against (a person) by inquisition or by the method of the Inquisition.

1639 *GENTILIS tr. Servit's Inquis.* in *Hist. Coun. Trent* (1676) 833 That those which are Inquisited or Cited for Heresie, flying within the State, shall be condemned for four years to Prisons separate from other Prisons. 1651 *tr. Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 22 This is all the remedy that can be had, that such as are so narrowly inquisited may in their recourse to Rome with their Commissions find Justice. a 1734 *NORTH EXAM.* III. viii. § 50 (1740) 621 It is a transcend justification to be thus inquisited and in every respect, acquitted. 1736 *CHANDLER Hist. Persec.* 223 He is farther asked, whether he hath ever been inquisited.

† **Inquisite**, *a. Obs. rare.* [In form ad. L. *inquisit-us*, pa. pple. of *inquirere* to INQUIRE: cf. *EXQUISITE*; but with active sense.] Inquisitive.

1808 *HELEN St. VICTOR Ruins of Rigonda* II. 84 [He bent his eyes] in the most firm and inquisitive search on his countenance. 1822 'P. BEAUCHAMP' (G. Grote) *Analysis* 123 When mankind advance a little in knowledge, and become inquisitive. [In ed. of 1875 altered to *inquisitive*.]

Inquisition (inkwiz'itʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 *inquisicion*, etc. (with usual interchange in 4-6 of *i* and *y*, *s* and *ss*), *-on* (*-one*) and *-oun*), 6 *enquisition*, 6- *inquisition*. [a. OF. *inquisition*, *-icion* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *inquisition-em* searching into, examination, legal examination, n. of action from *inquirere* to INQUIRE. Cf. It. *inquisizione*, Sp. *inquisicion*.]

1. The action or process of inquiring or searching into matters, esp. for the purpose of finding out the truth or the facts concerning something; search, inquiry, investigation, examination, research; † scrutiny, inspection (*obs.*).

1382 *WVCLIF Acts xii.* 19 Inquisicion [gloss or sekyng] maad of keperis, he comaundeid hem for to be brougt. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* i. iii. 5 Meke knowynge of biself is more acceptable to god ban depe inquisition of kunnyng. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 82 Study with meke inquisysion . . . How I xal have knowynge of Godys wyll. 1535 *COVERDALE Eccles.* xi. 7 When thou hast made enquisition, then reforme rightously. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 71 That the reader may be the more justly occasioned to make inquisition of the truth. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* III. (1634) 6 Wherein if he have erred, then is all further inquisition frivolous. 1756 *BURKE Subl.* § B. IV. xxi. The parts . . . are yet so minute, as to conceal the figure of their component parts from the nicest inquisition of the microscope. 1805 *WORDSWORTH Prelude* viii. 536 A simple look Of child-like inquisition now and then Cast upwards on thy countenance. 1897 *F. HALL in Nation* (N.Y.) LXIV. 163/2 Nor has it escaped the inquisition of the curious.

b. with *pl.* An act of inquiring, or process of inquiry; a search, an investigation.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. xxxviii. 154 (Add. MS.) Anon was made an Inquisicion, who sawe the Erie turne the playse in the dishe. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. xxxi. 223. I will not care for a friend full of Inquisitions. a 1677 *HALE Contempl.* II. 190 Make as speedy an Inquisition as thou canst, into thy own state. 1735 *BERKELEY Def. Freethink. Mathem.* § 11. I heartily abhor an inquisition in faith. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 295 By a searching inquisition every free-born citizen . . . had been swept into the ranks.

2. A judicial or official investigation or inquiry, an inquest; also the document recording such inquiry and its result.

1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 295 Kyng Edward made hard inquisicion agenset evel doers, and agenset hem þat trespassed agenset be crowne, þat maenere inquisicion hiȝte trailbastoun. 1424 *Paston Lett.* No. 4 I. 13 The seyd Walter and Richard were founden guilty of the seyd trespass by an inquisition ther of takyn. 1467 *in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 385 By the serche of the Baylles or by Inquisition of .xij. men. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 55 The inquisition intendid and taken at the cytie of London . . . afore Thomas Barnewell crouner. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 52 b. A man before suche age shall not be sworn in no jure nor no inquisition. 1672 *PERRY Pol. Anal.* 342, Ann. 1653, and 1654, there were inquisitions taken of the values which all and every parcel of land in Ireland yielded anno. 1641. 1707 *CHAMBERLAYNE St. G. Brit.* III. 21. 375 (*Records in Tower*) Inquisitions post mortem, of infinite advantage upon Trials of Interest or Descent. 1712 *London Gaz.* No. 5074/2 An Inquisition taken . . . upon View of the dead Body of James Duke of Hamilton. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. xvii. 265 These, not being forfeited till the matter on which they arise is found by the inquisition of a jury, and so made a matter of record.

1839 *STONEHOUSE Axholme* 63 The inhabitants of the Isle or Borderers as they are termed in the Inquisition of 1607. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 405/2 Where the king is entitled, upon the occurrence of certain events, to take possession of real or personal property previously belonging to a subject, the facts upon which the king's title accrues must be first ascertained by an inquisition or inquest of office. 1863 *H. Cox Instit.* II. x. 546 A defendant may be prosecuted for murder or manslaughter upon an inquisition, which is the record of the finding of a jury sworn to inquire concerning the death of a person *super visum corpus corporis*. 1896 *Law Times C.* 358/1 R. became a lunatic, and was so found by inquisition.

3. *R. C. Ch.* (With capital I.) An ecclesiastical tribunal (officially styled the Holy Office) for the suppression of heresy and punishment of heretics, organized in the 13th century under Innocent III, under a central governing body at Rome called the Congregation of the Holy Office.

The Inquisition existed in Italy, France, the Netherlands, Spain, Portugal, and the Spanish and Portuguese colonies. The Spanish Inquisition, reorganized 1478-83, became notorious in the 16th century for its severities. The Inquisition was abolished in France in 1772, and in Spain finally in 1834. The Congregation of the Holy Office still exists, but is chiefly concerned with heretical literature.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Meu* (V. de W. 1506) IV. viii. 189 That leteth malyciously the office of the sayd inquisyscion. 1568 *V. SKINNER tr. Montanus* (*title*) A Discovery and Playne Declaration of Sundry Subtill Practices of the Holy Inquisition of Spayne. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* IX. xlv. (1612) 211 For not they ouely die, but die in lingring Torments, who Fault to their Inquisition or their falsed Rytes must doe. 1664 *H. MORE Myst. Inq.* 439 Many . . . were most barbarously abused in the close Prisons of the Inquisition. 1691 *London Gaz.* No. 2724/1 On the 20th Instant . . . by Order of the Tribunal of the Inquisition at Toledo . . . Eight Jews were burnt alive. 1756 *NUCENT Gr. Tour.* II. 289 [At Rome] they have an inquisition, but it is neither so severe as those of Portugal and Spain, nor does it exercise its jurisdiction over foreigners. 1855 *PRESBOTT Philip II.* II. ix. (1857) 310 The Spanish Inquisition, with its train of horrors, seemed to be already in the midst of them.

transf. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl. Let.* Sir W. Phillips, ro June, Declaring that it would not be very agreeable to live in a family where an inquisition was established. a 1897 *H. DRUMMOND Ideal Life* 86 Without that, life is worse than an enigma: it is an inquisition.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1612-15 *Br. HALL Contempl.* N. T. I. vi. Egypt is become the sanctuary. Judea the inquisition-house of the Soune of God. 1644 *EVELYN Diary* 12 Dec. [In Rome] next to this [Hospital] is the Inquisition house and prison, the inside thereof, I thank God, I was not curious to see. 1766 *W. GORDON Gen. Counting-ho.* 281 To the inquisition-vessel, 22 rials. 1878 *TENNISON Revenge* II. I should count myself the coward if I left them . . . To these Inquisition dogs and the devildoms of Spain. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 1 July 2/2 There is a reign of more than Inquisition-terror at Santiago.

Inquisition, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] a. *intr.* To make inquisition or investigation. b. *trans.* To proceed against by the Inquisition.

1644 *MILTON Aroop.* (Arb.) 61 If it come to inquisitioning again, and licencing . . . it cannot be guest what is intended by som but a second tyranny over learning. 1646 *J. HALL Poems* 2 Or if you into some blind Couvent fly V^e are inquisition'd straight for heresie. 1895 *Academy* 29 June 537/3 They bore their testimony . . . in very aggressive fashion, and so were cruelly inquisitioned and done to death.

Inquisitional (inkwiz'itʃənəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*. Cf. med.L. *inquisitionālis* (1376 in *Du Cange*.)] Of or pertaining to the Inquisition; of or pertaining to inquisition or inquiry, esp. such as is harsh, strict, or prying; inquisitorial.

1644 *MILTON Aroop.* (Arb.) 54 Look . . . whether those places be one scruple the better, the honeste, the wiser, the chaster, since all the inquisitionall rigor that hath bin executed upon books. 1730 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* I. Ded. 9 To shew them what dismal Effects that inquisitionall Spirit . . . would have on Literature in general. 1839 *J. ROGERS Anti-popopr.* II. II. 119 The Bishop of Leon was an agent in England for the cruel and inquisitionall Don Carlos. 1864 *SIR M. STEPHENSON in Athenaeum* 3 Sept. 297/2 From its . . . vexatious inquisitionall character, and uncertainty.

Inquisitionary, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + *-ARY*.] = prec. 1846 in *WORCESTER*.

Inquisitionist. [f. as prec. + *-IST*.] An officer of the Inquisition, or one who follows the methods of the Inquisition; an inquisitor.

1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Mar. The Inquisitionists usually did their best to convert a man before they burnt him. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 2/1 We are familiar with them in religion as persecutors and inquisitionists.

Inquisitive (inkwiz'itiv), *a. (sb.)* Forms: 4-6 *inquisitif*, etc. (with usual interchange of *i* and *y*, *f*, *fe*, *ff*, and *ve*), 5 *enquesitif*, *inquisitif*, 6- *inquisitive*. [a. OF. *inquisitif*, *-ive* (Godef.), ad. late L. *inquisitivus* (Boethius), f. L. *inquisit*, ppl. stem of *inquirere* to INQUIRE: see *-IVE*. Cf. It. *inquisitivo* (Florio).]

Given to inquiry, questioning, or research; of an inquiring turn of mind; desirous of or eager for knowledge; curious. (Of persons, their dispositions, actions, etc.)

c 1450 *Merlin* 292 Ewein white honde, that was more enquisitif, asked of whens they were. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. (1557) 640/1. I purpose not . . . to be so curious and inquisitive as to enquire whyther [etc.]. 1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* 22 As an Oxe . . . no further carefull or inquisitive. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 11 A natural curiosity and inquisitive appetite. 1654 *JER. TAYLOR Real Pres.* Ep. Ded., To make us humble, apt to learn, inquisitive, and charitable.

1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 47 The inquisitive and better Part of Mankind. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* VI. § 8 So many learned, wise and inquisitive men. a 1751 *LANGLEY Builder's Jewel* (1757) 26 It will not be in the Power of the most inquisitive Eye to discover the Difference. 1865 *GROTE Plato Pref.* (1875) 7 The number of intellects, independent, inquisitive, and acute is always rare.

b. Often (now usually) in an unfavourable sense: Unduly or impertinently curious; prying.

1529 *MORE Dyaloge* III. Wks. 243/1 The lesse witte the more inquisitive. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* I. Ded. § 2 Beholding you not with the inquisitive eye of presumption. a 1716 *SOUTH Twelve Serms.* (1717) IV. 72 Inquisitive Persons . . . who have a Mind to pry into the Thoughts and Actions of their Neighbour. 1787 *A. HAMILTON in Federalist* No. 12 The genius of our people will ill brook the inquisitive and peremptory spirit of Excise laws. 1832 *G. DOWNES Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 181 This was the most inquisitive old fellow I have ever seen.

fig. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. v. 7. I pray be cautious of your carriage under that meridian, it is a searching (Inquisitive) air. 1884 *Mag. of Art* VII. 163 A girl in a white figured gown at work . . . white window curtains about her, and the inquisitive light streaming around her.

c. Const. of, after, about, for, into, † upon (the thing which one seeks to know), or with *inf.*, or subordinate interrogative clause.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's Prol.* 56 An housbonde shal nat been Inquisitif Of goddes pryvetee nor of his wyf. c 1450 *LYDG. & BURGH Secres* 1772 heading, How a kyng shulde be inquisitif to knowe diuers Oppynouns. 1474 *SIR J. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 745 III. 114 He was passyng inquisityff howe that I was purveyed for recompensyng off Towneshend. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dictes* 62 Be not inquisitif vpon other folkis lest they be inquisitif vpon the. 1520 *WHITTINGTON Vulg.* (1527) 3 b. He is euer inquisityne of suche maters. 1576 *FLEMING Panop.* *Epist.* 178. I would have been inquisitive after things more commendable. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 149 Not very inquisitive about forreigne affaires. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* IV. iii. § 1 Foraigners there being very inquisitive of them, to be satisfied in the particulars of his devotion. 1676 *tr. Guillotiere's Voy. Athens* 117 We were all of us inquisitive after the famous Temples of Jupiter, Minerva, and Venus. 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* xvi. (1697) 390 Inquisitive of Fights, and longs in vain To find him in the Number of the slain. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 246 He was curious and inquisitive into the History of Poetry and the Stage. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 50 ¶ 2 The Upholsterer finding my Friend very inquisitive about these his Lodgers. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Antiq.* I. xi. § 4 Lot's wife being too nicely inquisitive what would become of it. 1753 *HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* 4 Gentlemen, who have been inquisitive after knowledge in pictures. 1820 *LAMB Elia Ser.* I. *South Sea Ho.* Some curious finger . . . inquisitive to explore the mode of book-keeping in Queen Anne's reign.

B. *sb.* An inquisitive person. (By Puttenham applied to the rhetorical figure EROTESIS.)

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* III. xix. (Arb.) 220 A kinde of figurative speech when we aske many questions and looke for none answer, speaking indeed by interrogation, which we might as well say by affirmation. This figure I call the Questioner or inquisitive. 1685 *TEMPLE Ess.* *Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 248 There are no where so many curious Inquisitives, so many Pretenders to Business and State-employments.

Inquisitively (inkwiz'itivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In an inquisitive manner; with curiosity to obtain information.

a 1631 *DONNE Lett.*, to *Sir H. Goodere* (1633) 353 If at any time I seeme to study you more inquisitively, it is for no other end but to know how to present you to God in my prayers. 1747 *LORD LYTTELTON Observ.* *St. Paul* Wks. (1774) 304 An age more inquisitively curious into the powers of nature . . . than any before it. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* II. Mr. Tupman looked inquisitively in his face. 1865 *MISS BRADDON Sir Jasper* I. ii. 30 The housekeeper watched him inquisitively.

Inquisitiveness (inkwiz'itivnəs), [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality or character of being inquisitive; disposition to inquire; curiosity to obtain information. Now mostly in unfavourable sense: Excessive, impertinent, or prying curiosity.

1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* xxviii. 167 When they debate after that manner it is not a simple inquisitiveness, but a pride . . . because they would faine be esteemed. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 9 He thought inquisitiveness an uncomely guest. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* II. ii. Hath he . . . No licorish womanish inquisitiveness? 1748 *HARTLEY Observ.* *Man* I. iii. 361 Learning and Inquisitiveness diffuse themselves more and more amongst the Nations. 1836 *HOR. SMITH Tin Trump.* (1876) 209 Inquisitiveness—an itch for prying into other people's affairs, to the neglect of our own. 1849 *LYTTON Caxtons* 15 Childhood and genius have the same matter-organ in common—inquisitiveness.

Inquisitor (inkwiz'itə), *Also* 6 inquesytor, inquisiter, enquisitor, (-ysy-), 6-7 inquisitor, (-ysi-). [a. OF. *inquisiteur* (1404 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), in AF. *-itour*, ad. L. *inquisitor-em* a searcher, detective, spy, inquisitor, examiner; agent-noun from *inquirere* to search into, INQUIRE. Cf. It. *inquisitore*, Sp. *inquisidor*.]

1. One who makes inquisition or inquiry; an inquirer, seeker, investigator; a curious or prying inquirer, an inquisitive person. Const. of, info.

1504 *CRESS RICHMOND tr. De Imitatione* IV. xviii. 282 That a man shulde nat be to curious a inquisitor of that holy sacrament. 1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* (1812) II. clxxiii. [clix.] 1450 Enquisitors . . . inquisitors . . . enquesytours. 1586 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 152 Curious Inquisitors of the causes of all natural things. 1597 *J. PAYNE Royal Exch.* 18 They . . . become rather curious inquisitors then Godlie learners. 1665 *WALTON Life Hooker* in *H.'s Wks.* (1888) I. 5 My affection to them made me a diligent

inquisitor into many things that concerned him. 1779 H. SWINBURNE in *Crits. Europe close last Cent.* (1841) I. 252 The Grand Duke . . . pries into everything, and knows all that passes. This royal inquisitor seems, however, to be very popular. 1841 EMERSON *Misc.* 160 Here comes by a great inquisitor with auger and plum-line, and will bore an Artesian well through our conventions and theories, and pierce to the core of things.

2. One whose official duty it is to inquire, examine, or investigate, in matters of crime, taxation, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* VI. vii. 17 King Mynos, inquisitor and justice. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 60 b, Hys people, beyng sore vexed with inquisitors, pollers and promoters. 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 81 b, There be certain inquisitors, called *Sindici*, sent forth to reforme extorsions. 1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii. 6 The subtilty of that Inquisitor shall not present unto God a bundle of calumnies or confutable accusations. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Inquisitor*, a Sheriff, Coroner, etc. having Power to inquire into certain Cases. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 231 The three Inquisitors of State were met in their chamber of the Ducal Palace.

† b. A detective, informer, or spy. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Informateur*, an Informer, an Inquisitor. 1647 R. STAPFVLTON *Juvenal* 56 For such a turbot who durst sell or buy, So many inquisitors and informers nigh? 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 114 There are certain officers, called private overseers, who inspect into the offences, clandestine meetings, and other misdemeanors of their fellow-citizens. . . These inquisitors are private, and swear to the faithful execution of their office. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. xiv. 127 Refrain from acting the spy or inquisitor.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* II. i, What's that to you, brother? Who made you the inquisitor of my actions? 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 125 While at Rome Stucley and Shelley acted in concert as inquisitors into the lives of the English who happened to come there.

3. An officer of the Inquisition: see INQUISITION 3. (*Inquisitores ad conquiendos et erudendos hereticos*, 'inquisitors for searching out and rooting out heretics', were first appointed by the Constitution of Theodosius I in 382. *Inquisitores* were sent into the south of France in the 13th c. to extirpate the heresy of the Albigenses. But the name is chiefly associated with the Spanish Inquisition as reconstituted in the end of the 15th c.)

1545 COVERDALE *Def. cert. poor Chr. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 455, I mean enee thee, thou accuser, which . . . art called an inquisitor of heresy. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 84 The bloodie Inquisitors in Italie . . . their care and charge is . . . onlie to watch and oversee that Christes trewe Religion set no sure footing, where the Pope hath any Iurisdiction. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 6 They will not trust the people with it [the Scripture] . . . no not with the Licence of their own Bishops and Inquisitors. a 1745 SWIFT *Pulteney's Answ. Walpole* (Seager), The mercy of a Spanish inquisitor. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. x. 1. 171 He . . . having been an inquisitor, was doubtless very in the annals of the holy office. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 20 One age enrolling the mystic among the saints, another committing him to the inquisitor's torch.

fig. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 187 Those fierce Inquisitors of Wit, The Critics, spare no Flesh, that ever writ.

b. *Inquisitor-General*, the head of the court of Inquisition in certain countries, esp. in Spain. *Grand Inquisitor*, a director of a court of Inquisition in certain countries.

1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 78 Gregory the Fifteenth, then Pope, exhorted the Bishop of Conchen Inquisitor-General of Spain, to improve the opportunity. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4854/1 The Duke of Anjou has created Cardinal de Giudici Inquisitor General of Spain. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVI. 408/2 Soon after [1482], the pope appointed Thomas de Torquemada, prior of the Dominican convent of Segovia, to the new dignity of inquisitor-general of the kingdom of Castile. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xl. 341 They were to be tried before the grand inquisitor, Guillaume Humbert, a Dominican friar. 1862 LONGE *Wayside Inn, Torquemada* 4 Torquemada, with his subtle brain, Ruled them as Grand Inquisitor of Spain.

Inquisitorial (inkwizitor'riäl), a. [f. med. L. *inquisitori-us* INQUISITORY + -AL: cf. F. *inquisitorial* (1570 in Godef.); also in mod.Sp.]

1. Of or pertaining to an (official) inquisitor or inquisitors; having or exercising the office or function of an inquisitor.

1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. App. Jas. I. 785 An inquisitorial tribunal . . . was erected in the kingdom. 1764-7 LD. LYTTELTON *Hen. II.* VI. 101 (Seager) The first proceedings of these inquisitorial commissioners began at Toulouse. 1821 L. MORRISSEY (*title*) Development of the Cruel and Dangerous Inquisitorial System of the Church of Rome in Ireland. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 5 (Saul) had been selected as the inquisitorial agent of Priests and Sanhedrists because he surpassed his contemporaries in burning zeal for the traditions of the schools.

2. Of the character of an inquisitor; like, or like that of, an inquisitor; offensively or impertinently inquiring, prying.

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 633 This Law is inquisitorial; it obliges Citizens publicly to disclose the secrets of their fortunes. 1814 BYRON *Lara* I. xxiii, With look collected, but with accent cold . . . He turned, and met the inquisitorial tone. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* x, Miss Vernon retorted his inquisitorial glance with one of decided scorn. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxiii. (ed. 3) 297 The old hearth-tax was . . . said to be inquisitorial, that is, subjected the occupier to frequent and offensive visits.

3. Said of criminal procedure: see *quots.*

1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 350 In modern Rome-bred law, this mode of procedure, in which the parts of judge and prosecutor are performed by the same person, is styled the *inquisitorial*. 1900 Q. Rev. Jan. 198 There is the French school [of Criminal Procedure] . . . and there is the Anglo-Saxon school . . . The one is technically known as the Inquisitorial

system, the other as the Accusatorial system. *Ibid.* 220 Two systems of criminal procedure—the inquisitorial or secret system, and the accusatorial or public system.

Hence **Inquisitorially** *adv.*, in an inquisitorial manner, as or like an inquisitor; **Inquisitorialness**, inquisitorial character.

1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. III. xiv. 306 The Attorney-General had inquisitorially tampered with Leighton to obtain the names. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 62 The repeal of imposts, the vexatiousness and inquisitorialness of which is strongly felt. 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Symphonata* 195 He rejudges, too, the more inquisitorially, the more uncompromisingly.

† **Inquisitorious**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. med. L. *inquisitori-us* INQUISITORY + -OUS.] = *prec.* 2.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Introduct., This impertinent yoke of prelacy, under whose inquisitorious and tyrannical duncery no free and splendid wit can flourish.

Inquisitorship, -SHIP. [The office of Inquisitor: see INQUISITOR 3.]

1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 404/1 Pressing him to resign into the hands of the Pope the Inquisitorship of Spain. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVI. 410/2 In Spain . . . during the eighteen years of Torquemada's inquisitorship alone, about 8800 persons were burnt.

Inquisitory, a. ? *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *inquisitori-us*, f. *inquisitor*: see above.] = INQUISITORIAL (usually in sense 1).

1639 GENTILIUS *Servita's Inquis.* in *Hist. Conc. Trent* (1676) 836 This enterprise of the Fathers Inquisitory was much furthered by the Emperor Frederick the Second . . . in the year 1244. 1726 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 274 In private he rails at the queries, and says he will never give way to the inquisitory method. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 45 Alexander's inquisitory temper. *Ibid.* 166 He severely rebuked the assessors of the Inquisitory tribunal. 1826 E. LEAVING *Babylon* I. II. 125 To escape the violent or mutilating hands of their inquisitory acts, and Expurgatory Indices.

† **Inquisitous**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. ppl. stem *inquisit-* (see INQUISITIVE) + -OUS.] = INQUISITIVE.

1658 FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1694) 85 You must have more . . . not only for your self, but for those that are more inquisitous. 1716 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 148 Your brotherly charity towards your most united brethren here disposes you to be inquisitous. 1757 MRS. ELIZ. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 207 The mind of man, naturally active and inquisitous after truth.

Inquisitress (inkwizitrés), [f. INQUISITOR + -ESS.] A female inquisitor.

1727 *Philip Quarll* 141 This did not a little exasperate the already sufficiently provoked Inquisitress. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxvi, Little Jesuit inquisitress as she was, she could see things in a true light. 1897 *Strand Mag.* Christm. No. 634/1 This preliminary settled . . . my fair inquisitress asks me how to begin.

Inquisitrix, [fem., in L. form, of INQUISITOR: see above and -TRIX.] = *prec.*

1879 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 296 When the inquisitrix is furnished with such a pair of eyes as nature had endowed the Countess Almura withal.

† **Inquisiturient**, a. *Obs. nonce-ud.* [f. L. type **inquisiturient-em*, pr. pple. of **inquisituri-re*, desiderative of *inquirere*, *inquisit-* to INQUIRE: cf. PARTURIENT, ESURIENT.] Desirous of making inquisition; eager to play the inquisitor.

1644 MILTON *Arcep.* (Arb.) 41 This was the rare morsell so officiously snatch up, and so illavourably imitated by our inquisiturient Bishops.

† **Inquitt**, v. *Sc. Obs.* In 6 inquytt(t. [f. IN-1 + QUIT v.] *trans.* To redeem from being pledged' (Jam.).

1541 *Aberd. Reg. V.* 17 (Jam.) And requyr him to inborrow and inquytt an ring of gold quihilk he laid in wed. *Ibid.*, The redemption and inquyting of the laud.

† **Inquif**, v. *Obs. rare-0.* [IN-2.]

1611 FLORIO, *Inscuffleare*, to inquifoe, to inhoold.

† **Inrace**, **inras**, *Obs. rare.* [f. IN-1 + *ras*, RACE, after L. *incurus*.] A rushing upon, inroad, assault.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xc. 6 [xc. 5] Fra arwe bat es in daie fleghand . . . and of inras. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xc. 6 Of arw fleghand in day . . . of inras & mydday deuyll. *comm.*, The inras . . . that is, apert risynge of lit men agayns the.

Inraced, *Her.*: see IRRASED.

Inracinate, v. *rare-0.* [ad. F. *enraciner* (f. *en-*, EN-1 + *racine* root) + -ATE 3, after DERACINATE.] *trans.* To enroot, to implant.

1882 in OGBLIVE.

Inradiate, **inrage**, obs. ff. IRRADIATE, ENRAGE. **Inrag**, v. *nonce-ud.* [f. IN-1 + RAG sb.] *trans.* To embody in the form of rags.

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 611/2 The popular frenzy of 1851 that for a time incarnated, or rather inragged, him [Guy Fawkes] as a Pope or Cardinal.

† **Inrail**, v. *Obs.* [f. IN-1 + RAIL v. Cf. ENRAIL.] *trans.* To rail in, inclose with a railing.

1594, 1607 [see ENRAIL]. 1724 MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* I. xiii. 285 Stairs . . . inrailed with Iron.

Hence † **Inrailed** ppl. a., *railed in*. 1682 *Lithgow's Trav.* I. 31 The inrailed [1632 inravled] image. 1714 *GAY Trivia* II. 74 Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread, An inrailed column rears its lofty head.

Inrapture, -ravel, obs. ff. ENRAPTURE, -RAVEL.

Inravish, -rayl, obs. ff. ENRAVISH, -RAIL.

Inr: see IN Latin *prep.* 21 and RE.

† **Inre'd**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. IN- *pref.* 4 + RED a.] Very red.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 402 Jesu Crist . . . was in-read kundeliche also, ase me weneð. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 61 The fyrd mayster . . . was nowthir whyit no blake, And [fread an] inred man he was.

† **Inrede**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. IN-1 + *rede*, READ v.]

1. *trans.* To interpret, explain the meaning of.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 7 That we ne mowe hyt nau3t i-se, Ne forthe ine bodie inrede.

2. *intr.* To read. Hence **Inre'ding** *vbl. sb.*

c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* I. vii. 37 The lay persones, whiche weenen bi her inreeding in the Bible forto come into more kunning than thei or alle the men in erthe—clerkis and othere—mowe come to.

† **Inrefle'cting**, ppl. a. *Obs. rare-1.* [IN-2.] That practises inward reflection or study of self.

1614 SYLVESTER *Little Bartsas* 645 Man onely hath an in-refle'cting Knowledge Of his owne selfe (from Nature's onely Colledge).

† **Inreformed**, a. *Obs.* [IN-3.] Unreformed. 1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 164 Being suffred tescapen inreformed.

† **Inrefracted**, a. *Obs. rare-1.* [IN-3.] Unrefracted; without undergoing refraction.

a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 73 The light of any planet . . . doth descend whole directly and inrefracted unto, or upon our atmosphere.

Inregister, obs. form of ENREGISTER v.

Inremissible, -repealable, -resistable, -resolute, etc., obs. ff. IRREMISSEABLE, etc.

In rerum natura: see IN Latin *prep.* 21.

† **Inrest**, v. *Obs. rare-1.* [f. IN-1 + REST v.; cf. *phr. in rest*.] *trans.* To place (a lance) in rest.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* III. I. 171 He inrested his Javelin low on the Thigh, and ran with all the Force Rozinante might.

Inrest, var. of INNEREST a. *Obs.*, innermost.

Inrich (e, etc., obs. forms of ENRICH, etc.

Inrigged (in'rigd), a. [f. IN *adv.* + RIGGED.]

Not having the rowlocks outside the boat as in an outrigger.

1884 *West. Morn. News* 28 July 1/4 Four-oared Inrigged Gigs.

Inright, variant of ENRIGHT v., *Obs.*

† **Inrighteous**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. IN-1 + RIGHTEOUS a.] *trans.* To make righteous. Hence † **Inrighteousing** *vbl. sb.*, making righteous.

1578 *Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 524 Let my heart be made undefiled through thy inrighteousing. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay xxx.* 483 The death of Jesus . . . turning . . . to our life, his righteousness to our inrighteousing.

Inring, sb. *Sc. Curling.* [f. IN *adv.* 12 d + RING sb.] A shot in which the player's stone is made to hit the inside of another stone so as to glance from it and hit the winner, taking it out and lying shot itself: now more usually termed *inwick*.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 169 (Jam.) Syne hurling . . . Wi' inrings nice and fair He struck the winner frae the cock. *Ibid.* 171 (Jam.) Here stands the winner . . . Immoveable save by a nice inring. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v. *Inwick*, To inwick a stone . . . is different from a common open inring, the two are often confounded with other, but they are quite different.

Hence **Inringing** *vbl. sb.*, playing an inring.

1831 in *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 970 *Wicking*—or *Inringing*, the prettiest and most scientific point in the game by far . . . taking an inner angle off a side-shot, in such a manner as to change and direct the course of your stone upon the one to be projected—or else to effect the same, when the case permitted, by drawing off the said shot.

Inring, **Inripen**, obs. ff. ENRING, ENRIPEN.

† **Inrise**, v. *Obs.* [f. IN-1 + RISE v.], after L. *insurgere*.] *intr.* To rise; esp. in opposition.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxxv[ij]. 14 Laverd, wicked in-rase in me. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxvij[ij]. 12 Ther han in risen a3en me wicke wittisness. — *Lam.* iii. 61 The lippis of men in-risende to me [1388 risynge a3ens me]. 1411 *MS. Lincoln A.* i. 17 lf. 192 (Halliwell) Sothely fra thythene inryses a gret lufe and what thyng that it trewely towches, it ravesche it utterly to it.

So † **Inriser**, one who rises (against).

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xliii. 6 [xliii. 5] In thi name we shul dispise inriseris in vs [L. *insurgentes*; 1388 hem that risen a3en vs].

Inroad (in'rôd), sb. Also 6-8 inrode. [f. IN *adv.* 11 d + ROAD sb., in sense 'riding'.]

1. A hostile incursion into a country; a raid or foray.

1548 W. PATTEN *Exp. Scol.* Pref. a j b, Hys grace . . . soo invaded the Scottish borders, wasted and burnt Tyuydale and their Marches, that euen yet they forthink that inrode. 1565-72 COOPER *Thesaurus, Incursio*, to invade, to make in-rodes or inuasions on enemies. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 745 Demetrius . . . invaded Laconia with all his Army, and made an inrode to the City of Sparta. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low C. Warres* 77 Several Companies of the King's Souldiers making killed them, the Country People . . . took, and without mercy killed them. 1797 POPE *Art Sinking* 72 We never made the least attempt or inrode into their territories. 1776 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. xiv. (1860) I. 31 The provinces were protected by his presence from the inroads of the barbarians. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. ii. 36 Aggressive war, as distinguished from mere plundering inroads.

2. *transf.* or *fig.* A powerful or sudden incursion; a forcible encroachment.

1637 C. DOW *Answ. H. Burton* 92 It is a . . . violent inrode upon the fifth commandment. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 215 The Ladies . . . would make another inroad into his Garden. 1740 BUTLER *Serm. bef. Ld. Mayor Wks.* 1874 II. 233 Thus luxury made its inroad, and all the numerous

trained evils its attendants. 1798 *FERRIAR Illustr. Sterne* iii. 62 It contains a just account of the first inroads of melancholy. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 284 We may probably infer some great inroad of the sea at a remote period. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* v. § 2. 228 They protested against . . . Papal inroads on the liberties of the Church.

† **Inroad**, *v.* An opening or passage in. *Obs. rare.*
1630 *BULWER Anthropomet.* ix. 104 [It] made a shameful inroad or through-passage. 1697 *E. LAMWO in Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 467 Their Coal-works were not Pits sunk like Draw-wells; but great Inroads made into the side of the Hill.
Inroad, *v.* Now *rare.* Also 7 **enroad**, *in-* *rode*. [*f. prec. sb.*]

† **1. trans.** To invade; to make an laroad into.
1655 *LISLE Du Bartas*, Noe 132 A common field where store of cattell grazeth And whence by thousand heads they come our tyllth to enroad. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* i. ix. 14 The Saracens . . . conquered Spain, inroaded Aquitaine. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* ii. vii. § 14 Robert Bruce . . . regained Berwick, inroaded England. a 1656 *USSHER Ann.* (1658) 668 He . . . inroaded the Romans as they were fortifying their Camp.
2. *intr.* To make inroads.
1878 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* July 369 A growing liberalization . . . is inroading upon the old doctrine of future everlasting punishment.

Hence **Inroading** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **In-** **roader**, one who makes an inroad; an invader.

1611 *COTGR.* *Voleur*, . . . a robber, or highway thief; and an inroder. a 1656 *USSHER Ann.* (1658) 674 He was withheld from the inroding of Jerusalem. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies*, York iii. 330 He had been a great inroder of England. 1855 *N. Y. Tribune* 23 Oct., Its inroding effects upon the mind.
† **Inroogue**, *v. Obs. rare -v.* [*f. IN-2 + ROOUE sb.*] *trans.* To make into a rogue.

1611 *FLORIO*, *Infuriantato*, become a rascal, inrogued.

Inroll (*l.* obs. forms of **ENROLL**).

Inrolled (*inrōld*), *ppl. a.* [*IN adv.* 11 b.] Rolled or turned inwards; involute.

1881 *FARLOW Marine Algæ* 157 Fertile specimens [*f. Hypnea musciformis*] from the West Indies are more robust and do not so frequently have inrolled apices.

Inrolling, *vbl. sb.* [*IN adv.* 11 c.] A rolling in (e.g. of a great wave).

1546 *COVERDALE Treat. Lord's Supper* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 443 To be delivered from these inrollings of perturbations. 1883 *Chicago Advance* 25 Oct., The unexpected inrolling upon him of yet another and heavier wave.

Inro-lling, *ppl. a.* [*IN adv.* 11 a.] That rolls in (as a great wave).

1893 *Treas. Relig. Th.* (N. Y.) XI. 621 What is America to be when this inrolling flood has flowed on and up to the prophesied two hundred millions? 1899 *BARING-GOULD Bk. of the West* II. 300 The king escaped with difficulty before the inrolling stormy sea.

Inrolment, obs. form of **ENROLMENT**.

† **Inromanize**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*IN-2*] *trans.* To include in the Roman church; to Romanize.

1680 *Br. Hall Hon. Mar. Clergy* iii. § 12 This pope was willing to inromanize the English.

† **In-roo-m.** *Obs. rare -l.* [*IN adv.* 12.] An inner room or chamber.

1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* v. 302 These two (in an in-room of the cave, left to themselves).

† **Inroot**, *v. Obs. rare -o.* [*IN-2*. Cf. **ENROOT**.]

1611 *FLORIO*, *Irradicare*, to inroot, to take root.

Inrooted, *ppl. a.* [*IN adv.* 11 b; cf. **ENROOT v.**] Deeply rooted, fixed, or established.

1660 *tr. Anyrallus' Treat. conc. Relig.* i. vii. 130 There would be left another not less vehement or less inrooted in us. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 255 It has not the courage of the ancient parliaments, because it is less inrooted. 1893 *J. PULSFORD Loyalty to Christ* II. 231 Christ is incipiently becoming the inrooted Righteousness of every man who sees and deprecates his inherent sinfulness.

† **Inrotulation**, *Obs. rare -l.* [*ad. med. L. inrotulation-em*, n. of action *f. inrotulare* to enrol.] Enrolling or registering; = **ENROLMENT** 2.

1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 221 Where no goods are bequeathed in the testament, but only lands, tenements, and hereditaments, . . . and that in such places where neither in-situation, nor inrotation is necessary.

Inrough, *-rowle*, obs. *f.* **ENROUGH**, **-ROLL**.

Inrubbing, *vbl. sb.* [*IN adv.* 11 c.] The action of rubbing in.

1898 *P. MANSON Trop. Dis.* xxxvii. 584 Limited patches might be treated . . . by the inrubbing of cassia alata leaves.

Inrun, *sb.* [*IN adv.* 11 d.] The act of running in; an inrush.

1875 *ALEX. SMITH New Hist. Aberdeensh.* I. 602 A break-water would have prevented the violent inrun of the sea. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 9 Sept. 6/1 One of the most beautiful in-runs that can be found in a day's sail from England.

† **Inru'n**, *v. Sc. Obs.* In 5-6 -rin, 7 -ryn. [*f. IN-1 + RUN v. (intr.)*, after *L. incurrere*] *trans.* To incur (penalty).

1471 *Act. Audit.* (1839) 12 Under all pain & charges he may inrun again be king's maieste. 1567 in *R. Keith Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1734) 431 Under all Paine, Charge and Offence that ye and ilk one of yow may commit and inrun againis his Majestie. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.*, *Crimes* v. xix, Na man could molest or troublit kirk-men . . . vnder all paine he may inryn against God, and the king.

† **Inru'n**, *v. Obs. rare -l.* [*f. IN-1 + RUN v. (trans.)*] *trans.* To pierce, stab.

1633 *URQUHART Rahelais* i. xxxv, He inran him at the breast with a hit, which . . . cut his stomach.

Inrunning, *vbl. sb.* [*IN adv.* 11 c.] The action of running in. + *a.* Incursion, attack (rendering *L. incurrus*). *Obs.*

1398 *WYCLIF Ps. xcij.* 6 Fro the arwe fleende in dai. . . fro the inrennyng, and the myddel deul.

b. Inflowing; the place of inflowing. *rare.*

1859 *TENNISON Elaine* 1379 He went, And at the inrunning of a little brook Sat by the river.

In-running, *ppl. a.* [*IN adv.* 11 a.] Running in; running into the land.

1861 *GEIKIE E. Forbes* viii. 204 A lonely expanse of grey barren rock and long in-running bays.

Inruption (*inrɒpʃən*). [*Analytical refashioning of INRUPTION*, emphasizing the prefix *in-*] A breaking or bursting in.

1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1818) II. 63 He must . . . have the value of his labour reduced to nothing by the inruption of eager competitors. 1881 *RAY LANKESTER in Encycl. Brit.* XII. 557/2 The true mouth [in an aurelia] then forms by inruption at the opposite pole. 1894 *W. WALKER Hist. Congreg. U. S.* 28 The inruption of the officers of the law into their little meeting.

Inrush (*inrʊʃ*), *sb.* [*IN adv.* 11 d.] A rushing or pouring in; inflow, influx. *lit.* and *fig.*

1817 *COLERIDGE Lay Sermon*. 396 Compelled to hurry forward, like one who crossing the sands at too late an hour finds himself threatened by the inrush of the tide. 1850 *KINGSLEY Alt. Locke* vii, The ceaseless in-rush of new images. 1866 *G. MACDONALD Ann. O. Neighb.* xx. (1878) 386 Channels opened for the in-rush of truth into your own mind. 1883 *MRS. RITCHIE Bk. of Sibyls* iii. 174 The animated inrush of tourists.

† **Inrush**, *v. Obs.* [*IN-1*] *intr.* To rush in.

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 443 The Ocean, ready to inrush upon them. *Ibid.* 654 The sea with great violence and assault of waters inrushed upon a little region called Keimes. 1773 *J. ROSS Fratricide* ii. 17 (MS.) And for the grove by Abel dedicate. The Fiend stalks fast, in-rushes and abides.

Inrushing, *vbl. sb.* [*IN adv.* 11 c.] A rushing in; inrush.

c 1630 *RISDON Suron. Devon* § 225 (1810) 241 The inrushing of the sea's violent breach. 1895 *Papers Ohio Ch. Hist. Sec. V.* 3 Like the inrushing of a whirlwind.

Inrushing, *ppl. a.* [*IN adv.* 11 a.] Rushing in; entering with force or speed.

1842 *TRENCH Poems East. Sources* (1851) 108 Hark! a noise is heard without, Then a rude inrushing rout. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 625 The powerful inrushing currents from . . . the storm's centre. 1884 *Ibid.* Apr. 597 Contests arise between the in-rushing masses and the vapours within the spot region.

Inrych, obs. form of **ENRICH**.

† **Insa-bbatist**, *Obs. rare.* [*f. F. insabbatē* or med. *L. insabbatus*, *-sab(b)atatus*; see -**IST**.] A member of the sect of the Waldenses.

The explanation in quot. 1634 is that given by some mediaeval writers; but the name is now referred to the peculiar shoe (*sabate* = *F. sabot, savate*) worn by the sect; see *Du Cange s.v. Sabatati*, *Littre s.v. Insabbat*. 1634 *E. KNOTT Charity Maint.* i. v. § 50 They [the Waldenses] denied . . . the Sabbath, for which cause they were called In-sabbatists. 1804 *RANKEN Hist. France* III. ii. ii. They were supposed falsely to neglect the Sabbath, and called Insabbatists.

So † **Insa-bbatized** *ppl. a.*, made or become an Insabbatist.

1832 *S. R. MAITLAND Facts & Documents* 205, I am not, and have not been, an Insabbatized Waldensian.

Insaccation, *Physiol. rare -o.* [noun of action from med. *L. insaccare* to put into a sack or bag, *f. in-* (*IN-2*) + *saccus* bag, **SACK**.]

1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Insaccatio*, . . . the covering or surrounding of the organs with membranes, as the womb, urinary bladder, etc.; insaccation. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Insaciable, etc., obs. *ff.* **INSATIABLE**, etc.

† **Insa-cred**, *a. Obs. rare -l.* [*IN-3*] Devoid of feelings of reverence, unholy.

1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 98 Such is th' insacred famine of a Crown, That it to satisfy. . . all must go down, Seeing bonds of Blood or Friendship nought avail.

† **Insa-crificable**, *a. Obs. rare -l.* [*ad. L. type *insacrificabilis*, *f. in-* (*IN-3*) + *sacrificare* to SACRIFICE; see -**ABLE**.] Not capable of being sacrificed.

a 1603 *T. CARTWRIGHT Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 631 He calleth Christ . . . insacrificable, or which can not bee sacrificed.

† **Insa-fe**, *v. Obs. rare -l.* [*f. IN-2 + SAFE a.*] *trans.* To render safe; to secure, insure.

1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. [i.] ii. 5 In high and mountain'd Fortunes Resolution is necessary to insafe vs from the thefts, and wyles of prosperity.

† **Insa-fety**, *Obs. rare -l.* [*IN-3*] Unsafe-ness; risk.

a 1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg. (Arb.)* 25 Apprehending the insafety and danger of an inter-mariage with the Blood-Royal.

Insaga-city, *rare.* [*IN-3*] Want of sagacity.

1808 *W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev.* VI. 337 This pamphlet . . . can have no claim to notice. . . but for . . . the insagacity of its predictions.

Insalivate (*insæ'live't*), *v.* [*IN-2*; see **SALIVATE**.]

1. *trans.* To mix or impregnate (food) with saliva.

1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* ii. iv. § 22 (1864) 298 We may have a profuse salivation, containing very little of the material that avails for insalivating the food. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 401 Food . . . should be thoroughly masticated and insalivated before it is swallowed.

2. To moisten with saliva.

1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 807 After experimenting by insalivating fresh subjects . . . in no single instance was the disease transmitted.

Insalivation (*insælivə'fən*). [*IN-2*; see **SALIVATION**, and cf. **F. insalivation** (*Littre*).]

The action of mixing or impregnating food with saliva in the act of mastication.

1833 *DUNGLISON* cited by Worcester. 1846-51 *CARPENTER Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 265 This fluid is termed Saliva, and the act by which it is incorporated with the food is termed insalivation. 1866 *HUXLEY Physiol.* vi. (1872) 144 These processes of mastication, insalivation, and deglutition.

Insalubrious (*insæl'ub-ri-əs*), *a.* [*f. L. insalubris* (*f. in-*, *IN-3* + *salubris* **SALUBRIOUS**) + *-OUS*. Cf. **F. insalubre** (1528 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *It. insalubre* (*Florio*).] Not salubrious; detrimental to health. (Now chiefly of climate or surroundings.)

1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 14 It tastes brackish and insalubrious. *Ibid.* 179 The situation . . . is low, in a marish and insalubrious plaine. 1758 *W. BATTIE Madness* xii. 88 Original Madness . . . is not necessarily accompanied with any symptoms or succeeded by any effects, that are strictly speaking insalubrious. 1831 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* xiii. (1833) 326 Breathing this insalubrious atmosphere. 1854 *H. MILLER Sch. & Schm.* xv. (1860) 161/1 He . . . probably fell a victim, in an insalubrious climate, to old habits, and new run. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 49 In hot countries, where insalubrious vapours infest the night.

Insalubrity (*insæl'ub-ri-ti*). [*a. F. insalubrité* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *It. insalubrità* (*Florio*), n. of quality *f. insalubre*; see *prec.* and -**ITY**. Cf. *L. salubritas* **SALUBRITY**.]

1. Unhealthy character (of locality, climate, etc.); formerly, unwholesomeness (of food).

1663 *BOYLE Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii. ii. 123 There may be ways . . . to investigate the wholesomeness or insalubrity of aliments. 1685 — *Salub. Air Pref.* 2 The Salubrity and Insalubrity of the Air. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 476 The insalubrity of their common diet. 1769 *R. PAICE Obs. Revers. Payments* (1792) II. 378 Proofs of the Insalubrity of marshy Situations. 1834 *M. SCOTT Cruise Midge* (1863) 56 A climate of the most overpowering heat and fearful insalubrity. 1861 *STANLEY East. Ch.* iii. (1869) 89 The rich alluvial plain had a character for insalubrity.

† 2. Unhealthiness; sickness. *Obs. rare -l.*

1668 *Ormonde MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 79 Your petitioner's former insalubrity and weakness of body.

Insalutary (*insæl'lut-əri*), *a.* [*ad. late L. insalutāris*, *f. in-* (*IN-3*) + *salutāris* **SALUTARY**. Cf. *F. insalutaire* (16th c. in *Littre*).] Not salutary.

† 1. Injurious to health; insalubrious. *Obs.*

1664 *WESTMACOTT Script. Herb.* 36 The too common use of it [sugar] . . . is insalutary. 1773 *PAINGLE Disc. Air* 5 Nor did the ancient physicians fail to distinguish . . . between an insalutary and a wholesome air.

2. Not having a healthy mental or social influence or effect.

1836 *LYTTON Athens* (1837) II. 253 Those not insalutary consequences of a free state . . . their impatience at pecuniary demands [etc.].

Insalvability (*insæl'vā-bi-liti*). *rare -l.* [*ad. L. type *insalvabilitas*, *f. in-* (*IN-3*) + *salvare* to save.] Incapability of being saved.

1805 *Br. WATSON in Life* (1818) II. 239 My great objection to the Church of Rome is its uncharitable principle of the insalvability of persons out of its pale.

† **Insa-lvable**, *-eable*, *a. Obs. rare -l.* [*IN-3*] Incapable of being salvaged.

1608 *MIDDLETON Family of Love* iv. iv. Fiv h, To loose Mistress Purge for lacke of dexterity, is a disgrace insalvable.

Insamble, obs. variant of **ENSEMBLE adv.**

† **Insame**, *in same*, *adv. phr. Obs.* Also 4 in *sa-men*, *sa-myn*. [*f. IN prep.* + *SAME(N adv. (cf. OE. ætsumme, tosumme)*; perh. originating in an erroneous notion of the *i-* of *I-SAME(N)*, which is found earlier.] Together, in company. (In late use often a mere expletive.)

13. . . *Coer de L.* 4386 Among the toon folk was no game; To counsayl they gaderyd hem insame. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 11931 (Fairf.) Ihesu and othir childryn in samyn [*Cott. MS.* samen] went hem by the rever to ganyyn. a 1400 *Octonion* 47 The emperour with barouns yn-same Rood to Parys. c 1440 *Ipomydon* 1555 His modir and he dwellyd insame With moche myrthe, joye and game. c 1450 *LOVELICH Grail* li. 297 And thus beleften they bothe In-same Pharans and Piers with-Owen blame. a 1522 *World & Child* in *Harl. Dadsley* I. 245, I can many a quaint game, I o, my top I drive in same. *Ibid.* 247, I am as fresh as flowers in May, I am seemly-shapen in same.

† **Insame-ikle**, *adv. phr. Sc. and north dial. Obs.* Also *inso-* = **INSOMUCH**.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 196/2 In so mekyllie, adeo, eatenus. 1567 *WINZET Wks.* (1888) I. 42 Insamekle that the sewin diacones . . . was presentia afore the Apostlis. 1588 *A. KING tr. Canisius' Catech.* 137 Insameikle that S. Peter . . . said, 3e have slane the authoure of lyfe.

Insampil, obs. form of **ENSAMPLE**.

† **Insa-nable**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. insānabilis*, *f. in-* (*IN-3*) + *sānābilis*, *f. sārare* to heal. Cf. obs. *F. insanable* (16th c. in *Godef.*)] That cannot be cured, healed, or remedied; incurable.

1547 *BALE Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 166 Their own botches are insanable. . . for the multitude of their mischiefs. 1657 *W. MORICE Coena quasi Kavi* Def. xix. 339 They think them . . . so insanable, that they deserve not to be admonished.

Hence † **Insanability**, the quality of being insanable; incurableness. † **Insa-nableness** (*Bailey* vol. II, 1727). † **Insa-nably adv.**, incurably.

1659 *FULLER App. Inj. Innoc.* iii. 18 Not from any in-

sanability in the sore, but from want of seasonable surgery. a 1846 WORCESTER cites *Med. Jnl.* for *Insanability*.

† **Insanation**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L. insānus* INSAÑE, after *L. sánatio*, f. *sānāre* to heal.] A making or becoming insane; insane condition.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bh. Physicke* 347/2 Administre thereof to them... and then they shalbe protected agaynst insanation, or maddenes.

Insane (insē'n), *a. (sb.)* [ad. *L. insānus* unsound (in mind), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *sānus* healthy, sound in body or in mind, SANE.]

1. Of persons: Not of sound mind, mad, mentally deranged. Also of the mind: Unsound.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 259 Than said Venus with mind almight Insane. 1721 BAILEY, *Insane*, out of Order, mad. 1730-6 — (folio), *Insane*, out of order as to health; also mad. 1755 JOHNSON, *Insane*, i. Mad. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 518 They are shut up; and they seldom fall of consequence to become more insane than they were before. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 72 A man might be sane at the time when two of the witnesses attest, and insane when the third attests. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 31/1 The State Hospital for the insane.

b. *absol.* An insane person. Hence (*attrib.* use of the *pl.*), Appropriated to, set apart for, the insane, as *insane asylum*, *ward*, etc.

1786 SUSANNAH HASWELL *Victoria* II. 67 Every time the sweet insane mentioned the name. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 157 His future fortune and title seem destined for a bold insane. 1828 WEBSTER, *Insane*... 2. Used by or appropriated to insane persons; as, an insane hospital. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 127 note, We have sick rooms and dying beds. We qualify an *asylum* as *insane*.

2. Of actions (also colloq. of things): Mad, idiotic, utterly senseless, irrational.

1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 344 Mr. Alstroemer in 1723 imported a small flock of merinos. It was a hazardous—it appeared to be a presumptuous, and an almost insane attempt. 1869 SIR J. T. COLERIDGE *Kebble* xxi. 534 The insane and excessive passion for athletics.

† 3. Causing insanity. *Obs.* [So *L. insānus*.]

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. iii. 84 Haue we eaten on the insane Root, That takes the Reason Prisoner?

Hence **Insanely** *adv.*, in an insane manner, madly. **Insaneness**, madness.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Insaneness*, unhealthfulness; also madness. 1828 WEBSTER cites MONTGOMERY for *Insanely*. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 72 Plots and conspiracies... might easily have been formed under our very eyes, while the clue to them was thus insantly withheld. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* III. xii. 251 Natally could not utter all that her insaneness of feeling made her think.

† **Insanguined**, *obs. var.* ENSANGUINED.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [i.] xiv. (1628) 273 The greatest Prince... comes insanguin'd into the World. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Insaniate**, *v. Obs.* [irreg. f. *L. insānia* insanity + -ATE³.] *trans.* To make unsound or insane.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [i.] v. (1628) 6 Like a mad Dogg's biting, that not only wounds the body, but insaniates the soule. *Ibid.* lxiv. 182 Doth not the distemper of the body insaniate the soule?

Hence † **Insaniated** *ppl. a.*

1652 S. S. *Weepers* Aijb, A Degenerate, besotted, insaniated, ignorant People. 1665 J. GABOURY *London's Deliv. Pred.* v. 28 An Argument of super-insaniated folly.

† **Insanie**. *Obs. rare*. [a. *obs. F. insanie*, ad. *L. insānia*, f. *insānus* INSAÑE.] Madness.

1572 W. HOLME *Fall Rebell* (R.), Jack Cade made a brag, With a multitude of people; but... After a little insanie they fled tag and rag. SHAKS. *L. L. v.* i. 28 It insinuateth me of insanie: *ne intelligis domine*, to make franticke, lunaticke. (This is Warburton's conjecture adopted by Theobald: all the orig. edd. have 'infamie'.)

Insanify (insē'nifoi), *v. rare*. [f. *L. insānus* INSAÑE + -FY; cf. SANIFY.] *trans.* To make insane. Also *absol. or intr.* To cause insanity.

1809 SVO. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 140/2 There may be... some very respectable men at the head of these maniacs (Methodists), who would insanify them with some degree of prudence, and keep them only half mad, if they could. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 June 3/1 There is not much virtue in a cup which does not inebriate, if it does insanify.

† **Insanious**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. *L. insānia* (see INSAÑE) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to madness.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 94 Leaving our Champion in the most insanious extasie.

Insanitary (insē'nitāri), *a.* [IN-3.] Not sanitary or healthful; injurious to health.

1874 *Standard* 28 Aug. The very insanitary conditions under which these labourers perform their work. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* No. 246. 471 'A pestilent and insanitary area' in the full meaning of the term. 1884 *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 446/2 Models of sanitary and insanitary dwelling-houses. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* p. xxxvi. Specimens of insanitary decorations such as arsenical wall-papers, hangings, etc.

Hence **Insanitariness**, insanitary condition.

1881 *Standard* 22 Jan. 5/2 It blows over no insanitariness, and wafts with it no germs of fever.

Insanitation (insē'nitā'jən). [IN-3.] Want of sanitation; insanitary condition; absence of sanitary measures or requirements.

1884 *American IX.* 25 Insanitation, he said, did not cause the disease [cholera]. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 2/3 The insufficiency of cottages, the overcrowding and insanitation of the existing supply.

Insanity (insē'niti). [ad. *L. insānitatem* unhealthiness, unsoundness, disease, n. of quality f. *insānus* INSAÑE: see -ITY. Cf. mod.F. *insanité* (1863 in Littré).]

1. The condition of being insane; unsoundness of mind as a consequence of brain-disease; madness, lunacy. Orig., called *insanity of mind*.

'A condition of the mind in which a false action of conception or judgment, a defective power of the will, or an uncontrollable violence of the emotions and instincts, have separately or conjointly been produced by disease' (Dr. J. C. Bucknill, *Crim. Lunacy* (1854) 28).

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 36 b. Madfolkes and Lunaticke persons, during the time of their furor or insanitie of minde, cannot make a testament. a 1677 HALE *Hist. Placit. Cor.* (R.). There is a partial insanity of mind and a total insanity. This partial insanity seems not to excuse them in the committing of any offence for its matter capital. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 355 Did they attempt to produce any evidence of his insanity? 1782 T. ARNOLD (*title*) Observations on the Nature, Kinds, Causes, and Prevention of Insanity. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow v.* The murder of an officer may be... coloured over with (the plea) of temporary insanity. 1859 *Engineer VII.* 282/2 Two cases of suicide... In each case the coroner's jury brought in a verdict of temporary insanity. 1865 *Pail Mail G.* 3 Aug. 4/1 The definition of insanity... as an inability to reason upon the evidence of the senses. 1897 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LII. 320/2 D. Skae's... definition of insanity as 'a disease of the brain affecting the mind' is not disputable.

transf. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 523 The frenzy of the brain may be redress'd By med'cine well applied, but without grace The heart's insanity admits no cure.

2. Extreme folly or want of sound sense; an instance of this.

1844 EMERSON *Lect.*, *Yng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 306 After all the deduction is made for our frivolities and insanities. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) II. ix. 162 To lose which... would be rather our insanity than our misfortune. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iii. § 46 (1875) 159 Did we... use the term effect... we should be in little danger of falling into the insanities of idealism.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*

1892 *Pail Mail G.* 28 May 7/2 One cannot conclude that their insanity rate is remarkably high. 1894 *Daily News* 26 July 9/2 Dr. B... insanity expert, who had examined the prisoner at the request of the Treasury, said prisoner was now perfectly sane. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Nov. 6/3 Eminent nerve and insanity specialists gave evidence.

† **Insanous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *IN-3* + *L. sānus* sound, healthy + -OUS.] Unhealthy, dangerous to health.

1742 *Land & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 16 River-Waters are less liable to be loaded with metallic, petrifying, saline, and other insanous Particles of the Earth, than the Well or Spring-sources are.

Insapient. *rare*. [IN-3.] Want of sapience or wisdom; insipidity.

1876 J. WEISS *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* v. 177 Polonius hurried to show his insapient by attributing the craze to love for his daughter.

Insapient, *a. rare*—1. [IN-3.] Unwise; insipient.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ccxi. ii. In his fyrste yere the lorde Cobham heretike, Confedered with Lollers insapient, Agayne the Church arose.

† **Insapory**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. *IN-3* + *L. sapor* taste + -Y.] Unsavoury.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 311 Coho or Coffee... however ingrate or insapory it seems at first, it becomes grave and delicious enough by custom.

† **Insatan**, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [IN-2.] *trans.*

To possess with or by Satan.

1611 FLORIO, *Insatanire*, to insathan or indiuell.

† **Insatanize**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] = prec.

1857 *Truths Cath. Relig.* (ed. 4) 178 His [Luther's] assertion is 'that Zuinglius, and all who adhere to his doctrine, are insatanized'.

† **Insatchel**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. *IN-2* + SACHEL, after *F. ensacher*.] (See quote.)

1611 COTGRA, *Ensatchel*, insatchelled, impoaked, put vp into a bag, sachell, or poake. a 1693 URGUHAUT *Rabelais* III. xlii. 344 Papers... impoaked, insatchelled, and put up in Bags.

Insatiability (insē'siābiliti). [f. next + -ITY, perh. after *F. insatiabilité* (16th c.), or late *L. insatiabilitās* (Ammianus).] The quality of being insatiable; insatiableness.

1654 COKRAINE *Dianea* IV. 275 To please the insatiability of those who deprived me of mine owne. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 38 P 8 An eagerness for increase of possessions deluges the soul, and we sink into the gulphs of insatiability. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 311 With the usual short-sightedness of commercial insatiability, they... joined in the clamour against the East India Company's exclusive privileges. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LIX. 405 The... recklessness, and insatiability of the democrat spirit.

Insatiable (insē'siāb'l), *a.* Forms: 5-6 insacyable, 5-7 -saciabile (5 -sessiabyll, 6 -saciabyll), 6 -insatiabile. [a. OF. *insaciabile* (13th c.; mod.F. *insatiable*), or ad. *L. insatiabilis*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *satiāre* to SATIATE: see -ABLE.] Not satiable; that cannot be satiated, satisfied, or appeased; that always craves for more; inordinately greedy. Const. *of*, rarely *with*.

a 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1172 Fy on the, gredynesse insaciabile. 1430 LDG. S. *Margaret* 261 O gredy hounde, lyoun insaciabile. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 501 II. 180 The dayli contynewyng malysse of youre insessiabyll enemyes. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 3 b, They dranke the colde water to quenche their importune heate and insaciabile thirst. 1607 TOWSE *Four-f. Feasts* (1658) 383 None but insatiabile Beasts or Birds are so affected. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. iii. They are so insatiable of antiquity. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. viii. My insatiable desire of seeing foreign

countries. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* xx. 3 Achilles, glorious Chief Insatiable with war. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. 1. 532 Insensible to shame, insatiable of notoriety.

b. *fig.* Of things.

1599 MORE *Suppl. Soules Wks.* 295/2 Gredie golophers he callethe them & insaciabile whyrelopes. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 126 The Erie and noyes of this perillous and insaciabile warre, was blasted through Europe. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 192 Overswayed by the insatiable gulph of perdition the Devill. 1837 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rig-veda* 171. 446 The insatiable goal whence there is no returning.

Insatiableness (insē'siāb'lness). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being insatiable.

1618-29 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 344 It was a mark of Ingratitude and Insatiableness in the Duke, thus to strain the Kings Bounty beyond his Intention. 1647 CLARENDON *Ess. Tracts* (1727) 95 Ambition always carries an insatiableness with it, which is a torment to the mind. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 358 An inveterate, and insatiableness of vengeance. 1804 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ii. 74 Insatiableness of conquest.

Insatiably (insē'siāb'lly), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an insatiable manner or degree.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 181 They that bee hungry, devoure meate greedily and insatiably. a 1711 KEN *Div. Love Wks.* (1838) 301 Forgive me, if I am insatiably covetous, it is only of thy fruition. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* iii. 47 Insatiably draining away the wealth of the land.

† **Insatiacy**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 7 insaciacie. [f. INSAȚIATE: see -ACY 3.] The quality of being insatiate.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 340 Surfeit yet a while in your hellish Insaciacie.

Insatiate (insē'siāt), *a.* Also 6 insaciote, -cyate, 7 -tiat. [ad. *L. insatiātus* (Statius), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *satiātus*, pa. pple. of *satiāre* to SATIATE.] That is not satiated or satisfied; never satisfied, insatiable. Const. *of*, *for*.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* viii. (Percy Soc.) 30 Wyth brennyng love of insaciote fyre Newe thynges to fynde they set theyr desyre. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) II vj, The insaciote couetous men are neuer contente. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* v. 1708 The wantonnesse Of their insatiat appetite... breeds Offensive humors. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 8 Satan... insatiote to pursue Vain Warr with Heav'n. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 406 Being insatiote for knowledge, he travell'd all over Grece. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xxxi. (1865) II. 196 Avarice is an insatiote and universal passion. 1848 BUCKLEY *Homer's Iliad* 246 The Trojans are insatiote of battle. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 29 Those who, through their own insatiote desires, are never satisfied.

fig. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iii. iii, Even like insatiote hell, still crying, More.

Hence **Insatiateness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Insatiated, *a. rare*. [IN-3.] Not satiated.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Insatiated*, not satisfied or filled. 1759 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 51/2 Still insatiated with glory, he determined immediately to set sail again. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 56 This boon I give instead Unto friend insatiated.

Insatiately, *adv.* [f. INSAȚIATE + -LY 2.] In an insatiate or unsatisfied manner.

1509 HAWES *Cont. Swearers* 39 With many aungelles whiche for theyr solace Insatiately do beholde my face. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 14 Those swinish churls, that insatiately swill up the draff of the world. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 321 The better to excuse himself who was so insatiately libidinous.

† **Insatiety**. *Obs.* Also 7 insaciety. [a. *obs. F. insaciété*, -satiété (Godef.), ad. *L. insatiētās*: see IN-3 and SATIETY.] The condition of being insatiate; unsatisfied desire or demand.

1578 FLORIO *1st Fruits* 66 The temperance and vertue of the one is commendable, the insaciety and wickednes of the other is to be condemned. a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. v. (1642) 63 Who knowing his grave avarice, caused molten gold to be pour'd downe his thoroate, deriding his insaciety. a 1668 SIR W. WALKER *Div. Medit.* (1839) 136 What an insatiety is there in all these delights.

† **Insatisfaction**. *Obs.* [IN-3.] Absence of satisfaction; unsatisfied condition; dissatisfaction.

1568 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 609/7 He must beware also that hee shew no countenance to the King of insatisfaction. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 800 It is a Profound Contemplation in Nature, to consider of the Emptinesse... or Insatisfaction of severall Bodies; And of their Appetite to take in Others. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 14, I yielded... after some discovery of my insatisfaction to be so punctually pressed. a 1684 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 20 With what insatisfaction the most learned Botanists reduce that Plant unto any described by the Ancients.

† **Insatisfactorily**, *adv. Obs. rare*. [IN-3.] In an unsatisfactory way.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii. 6 The displeasure of the Pelagians must needs be irreconcilable, who peremptorily maintaining they can fulfill the whole Law, will insatisfactorily condemne the non-observation of one.

† **Insatisfied**, *a. Obs. rare*. [IN-3.] Unsatisfied. 1643 T. CASE *Three Serms.* (1644) 69 If any of you... be any wayes insatisfied... I advise you to forbear.

† **Insative**, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. *IN-3* + *L. sativus* that is sown or planted (cf. *L. *sativus*, old reading in Pliny XIX. xii. 60 for *in sativis*).]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Insative*, that is not planted, sown or grafted; that which comes forth of its own accord. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Insative*, unsown, unplanted, growing voluntarily.

Insaturable (insē'tiūrāb'l), *a.* [In sense 1, ad. *L. insaturābilis* insatiable, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *saturāre* to SATURATE; in 2, f. SATURABLE.]

† **Insatiable**, *Obs.*
 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* iii. xxii. Oh hateful Tygre passing envious, Of ruercey Oh beast insatiable. 1604 *TOOKER Fabric Church* 114 Enemies to all dignity, whose hatred is insatiable. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii § 3. 220 The evil will of man is insatiable, his desire insatiable. 1721 in *BAILEY*. 1755 *JOHNSON, Insatiable* not to be glutted; not to be filled.

2. Not able to be saturated.
 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 454 A solvent of all true oils insatiable in water.

† **Insaturation**, *Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] a. Unsatisfied or unfilled condition. b. Unsatisfying quality.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. § 3. 205 The insaturation of the Soule of man, taking so little Complacency and Contentation. *Ibid.* xv. § 1. 251 The insaturation and insufficiency of all these huskish Vanities, on which our Prodigall eates.

† **Insaut**, *v. Obs.* In 5 *ensaut, ynsawt*. [ME. *ensaut*, an altered form of *assaut*, ASSAULT, with change of prefix, due to confusion of *a-, an-, en-*: cf. *ENSAMPLE*.] *trans.* To assail contemptuously, insult.

1425 *St. Christina* xxiv. in *Anglia* VIII. 129/9 How she ensautid be worlde, for hit knewe not his creature [= creator]. 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomeu's* (E. E. T. S.) 25 The whiche nat oonly to the askere wolde nat yene but was woonte with scornynge wordes to ynsaut them.

† **Inscalable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] Incapable of being scaled or climbed; unscalable.

a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 417 The opposite Side landward .. might be made as inscalable as the other.

† **Inscend**, *v. Obs. rare*°. [ad. L. *in-scendere* to ascend, mount, embark, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *scandere* to climb.]

1604 R. *Cawdrey Table Alph.*, *Inscend*, clime vp, or mount vp.

Insch, **Inshed**, *obs. Sc. form* of **INCH**, **INSHEN**.

† **Inschool**, *v. Obs. rare*°. [IN-2.]

1611 *FLORIO, Insculare*, to inschool.

Inscifoun, **Inseide**, *erron. ff.* **INCISION**, **INCIDE**.

Insience (in'siēns). Now *rare*. [ad. L. *inscientia* want of knowledge, ignorance, f. *inscient-em* (see next), after *scientia* knowledge, science. Cf. *obs.* *F. inscience* (15-16th c.), *It. inscienza* (Florio).] The condition of not knowing; want of knowledge; nescience, ignorance.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* Pref. 5 Rather .. a meane to indurate the cataract of inscience, then to .. take it away. 1579 *LOGGE Def. Plays* 5 Are his speeches imperfect? Sawer they of inscience? 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* 3 (L.) Their inscience of the natural cause. a 1684 *Sia T. Braowne Tracts* (1684) 179 Not to know things without the Arch of our intellectuals .. is .. rather inscience than ignorance in man. 1810 *BENTHAM Packing* (1821) 179 note, On the part of the learned author .. behold still the same pleasantry; or still the same simplicity and inscience. a 1896 *BENSON Cyprion* (1897) 83 note, [His] special pleading is matched by his inscience of every technical law term.

Insient (in'siēnt), *a. 1* Now *rare*. [ad. L. *inscient-em* unknowing, ignorant, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *sciens*, *scient-*, pp. pple. of *scire* to know.] Not knowing; lacking knowledge; nescient, ignorant.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* i. 30 Celsus .. confesseth himselfe insient, by accompting their number uncertaine. 1643 *PYNNNE Sov. Power of Parlt.* ii. Pref. Aij, A Company of seemingly Scient, though really insient, self-conceited Court-Doctors, Priests, and Lawyers. 1898 *Speaker* 10 Dec. 604/2 In the thirties the Oxford mind was insient.

Insient, *a. 2 rare*. [f. IN-2 + L. *scient-em* knowing.] Having inward knowledge or insight.

1896 *MRS. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* ix. 913 Gaze on, with insient vision toward the sun, And, from his visceral heat, pluck out the roots of Light beyond him.

† **Inscientifical**, *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] Not scientific; unacquainted with science, unlearned.

1660 R. *Coke Justice Vind.* Pref. 9, I would know now of Mr. Hobbs, whether all Arts and Sciences, and Prudent actions, be the Laws of Nature, or not? If they be the Laws of Nature, then is every Inscientifical and Imprudent man, an Unjust man.

† **Inscions**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *in-sci-us* not knowing, ignorant (f. *in-*, IN-3 + *sciens* knowing) + *-ous*. Cf. *conscions*.] = **INSCIENT** *a. 1*

1633 T. *Adams Exp. a Peter* iii. 5 He begins with the dunce, those .. inscions .. wilful ignorants. 1635 *Heywood Hierarch*, vii. Comm. 450 The inscions man may be knowne by three things. 1657 *HAWKE Killing is M.* 54 His Followers cannot be inscions, what an abominable and odious crime it is to betray their Lord and Master.

Hence † **Inscionsly** *adv.*, unwittingly.

1675 *BAXTER Cath. Theol.* i. 1. 109 Thus inscionsly he un-saith what laboriously he writeth a book to prove.

Inscipient, **Inscision**, **-tion**, *erron. ff.* **INSCIENT**, **INSCISION**. **Insonco**, *obs. f.* **INSCONCE**.

Inscribable (inskrɪbəbəl), *a.* [f. next + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being inscribed. Hence **Inscribability**.

1846 *WORCESTER, Inscribable*, that may be inscribed. *Dr. Allen*. 1847 *CRAIG, Inscribability*. *Mod.* No non-rectangular parallelogram is inscribable in a circle.

Inscribe (inskrɪb), *v.* [ad. L. *inscribere* to write in or upon, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *scribere* to write.]

1. *trans.* To write, mark, or delineate (words, a name, characters, etc.) in or on something; esp. so

as to be conspicuous or durable, as on a monument, tablet, etc. (In quot. 1603, with *upon* in indirect passive = passive of sense 2.)

1552 *HULOT, Inscribe, inscribo, intitula*. 1603 B. *JONSON King's Coron. Entertainm.*, In her hand she holds a sceptre .. and in her lap a little globe, inscribed upon ORAIS AITAN- NICUS. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 795 He gave for his word, and inscribed on all his Ensigns this Motto, *Jam aut nunquam*, Now or never. 1781 *COWPER Truth* 28 Inscribed above the portal, from afar conspicuous as the brightness of a star .. Stand the soul-quickenings words— Believe and live. 1864 J. *WALKER Faith's Ministry* 92 We raise the marble and inscribe the flattering epitaph. *Mod.* You must inscribe your name in the Visitors' Book.

fig. a 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man* i. ii. 62 Though there were no such [connatural principles] originally inscribed in the Mind. 1828 *WEBSTER, Inscribe*. 2. To imprint on; as, to inscribe any thing on the mind or memory.

b. To write or enter the name of (a person) upon an official document or list; to enroll.

1605 B. *JONSON Volpone* 1. Wks. (Rldg.) 177/1 Am I inscribed his heir for certain? 1803 W. *TAYLOR in Ann. Rev.* 1. 353 The French inscribe all their boys on the army-list, and compel every one who cannot raise five and twenty louis, to serve in their turn. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Feb. On Friday, 7th inst., the Duc d'Orléans, eldest son of the Comte de Paris .. demanded to be inscribed on the list of conscripts under the Military Law.

c. *Comm.* To issue a state (or other) loan in the form of shares with registered holders: see **INSCRIBED** 1 b.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 5/2 In Colonial Government stocks, especially those inscribed in London, the rise was rather more than the average.

2. To mark (a surface, column, sheet, etc.) with writing or other characters, esp. in a durable or conspicuous way.

1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 106 Like to that sanguine flower inscribed with woe. 1702 *AMONSON Dial. Medals* ii. (Seager), There is a medal of Heliogabalus inscribed, 'Fides exercitus'. 1713 — *Guard*. No. 119 ¶ 5 The two friends made a kind of dial-plate, inscribing it with the four and twenty letters. 1805 *WORDSW. Prelude* ii. 149 Though the rhymes were gone that once inscribed The threshold. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* i. vii. 220 Ajax .. who had inscribed And laid it in the helmet.

b. To dedicate (a writing or work of art) to a person by a short inscription (placed at the beginning of a writing, or beneath a picture, etc.), less formal than an ordinary dedication.

1645 *BOATE Pref. Nat. Hist.* (1652) Ded. Av, I have made bold thus to address .. you, and to inscribe this Work unto your Names, that it may see the light under your joint patronage. 1709 *SWIFT Advancem.* *Relig. Wks.* 1755 II. 1. 96 The following papers .. being inscribed to your ladyship. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 136 ¶ 9 An author may with great propriety inscribe his work to him by whose encouragement it was undertaken. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 405 The patron to whom a work was inscribed was expected to reward the writer with a purse of gold.

3. *Geom.* To delineate or trace (a figure or line) within a figure, so that some particular points of it lie in the boundary or periphery of that figure.

An angular figure (polygon or polyhedron) is said to be inscribed in another figure when the angular points of the former lie in the bounding line or lines, or surface or surfaces, of the latter. A curved figure (plane or solid) is said to be inscribed in an angular figure when the former touches each of the bounding lines or surfaces of the latter. More rarely, a line is said to be inscribed in a figure when its extremities lie in the boundary of that figure.

1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* iv. Intro. 110 It teacheth how n triangle .. may be inscribed within n circle. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom., Geom. Solids* Ec ij a, Either of bodies inscribed or circumscribed. 1662 *STILLINGFEL. Orig. Sac.* iii. i. § 14 When I conceive a Triangle inscribed in a square. a 1696 *SCARBURGH Euclid* (1705) 165 Therefore in a given square a Circle has been inscribed. 1827 *HUTTON Course Math.* I. 373 To inscribe a circle in a regular polygon. 1885 *LEUPOLD Crenoma's Proj. Geom.* 185 To inscribe in a given conic a polygon whose sides pass .. through given points.

† **Inscr**, *Law.* See **INSCRIBE**.

Inscribed (inskrɪbɪd), *pp. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Written upon or in something. Also *fig.*

1611 *COTGR., Inscript*, inscribed, intituled, written on. a 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man* iv. iii. 318 Besides this Moral inscribed Law, God Almighty .. gave him a positive Law. 1847 W. C. *Burns in Life* xii. (1870) 318, I gave him two religious books with an inscribed promise to pray for him.

b. Of a state (or other) loan: Issued not in the form of bonds passing from hand to hand, but as shares of which the names of the holders are registered or entered in a list kept at the head office of the issuing state or company.

1882 *BITHELL Counting-ho. Dict., Inscribed Stocks*, see *Registered Stocks*. *Ibid.*, *Registered Stocks* are so called because they are entered with the name of the holder in a Register kept for that purpose at the chief office of the Company or State issuing them.]

2. Marked with writing or other characters. In *Entom.* Having markings resembling letters.

1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* xlv. iv. 286 *Inscribed* .. When the [wing] surface is marked with the resemblance of a letter of any language. Ex. *Noctua Gamma*. 1851 D. *WILSON Pref. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ii. 209 Inscribed Stones, more or less rudely graven. 1879 *LYABOCK Addr. Pol. & Educ.* ix. 173 The Castane, an inscribed pillar.

3. *Geom.* (See **INSCRIBE** 3.)

1571 *DIGGES Pantom., Geom. Solids* V iij b, The square of an equilateral triangles syde to the inscribed circles semidiametres square is as 12 to 1. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Inscribed Figures*, those that are drawn within others [etc.].

1806 *HUTTON Course Math.* I. 366 To determine a Triangle, and the Radius of the Inscribed Circle. 1885 *LEUPOLD Crenoma's Proj. Geom.* 125 Six points on a conic, taken in any order, may be regarded as the vertices of an inscribed hexagon.

Inscriber (inskrɪbɪər), [f. as prec. + *-ER* 1.] One who inscribes; the writer of an inscription.

1782 *POWELL Stud. Antiq.* 48 Characters and .. diagrams .. which Kircher has passed by unnoticed, as though making no part of the inscriber's intention. 1876 S. *MANNING Land Pharaohs* 206 Many of the inscribers were Christians. 1894 W. M. *LINDSAY in Class. Rev.* Mar. 188/1 Inscriptions, in which a certain amount of illiteracy on the part of the inscribers is at times a disturbing element.

Inscript (in'skrɪpt), *sb.* [ad. L. *inscriptum* that which is written upon anything, an inscription, sb. use of nenter of *inscript-us*: see next.]

1. Something inscribed; an inscription.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* x. i. § 60. 1235 The inducement thereunto, being no more than a namelesse Inscript shuffled, no man knew whence. 1652 *SPARKE Prim. Devol.* (1663) 243 What suiting inscript to the Cross belongs. 1882 *COL. YULE in Athenæum* 17 June 765/1 Some time in the sixteenth century .. it is shown by an inscript at the end to have belonged to Symon du Solier, dwelling at Honfleur.

† 2. *Geom.* A line inscribed in a figure; a chord.

1695 *ALINGHAM Geom. Epit.* 12 The line AB is also called an Inscript, and when so applied, is said to cut the Circle.

† **Inscript**, *pp. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *inscript-us*, pa. pple. of *inscribere* to INSCRIBE.] Inscribed.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) V. 11 The name of thessu was founde with letters of golde inscripte and wyrtyn in hit. 1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 16 A shield .. whereupon was inscript in Helbreu, Attic and Latine letters, this sentence.

Inscriptible, *a. rare.* [f. L. *inscript-us*, pa. pple. of *inscribere* + *-IBLE*.] = **INSCRIBABLE**.

a 1696 *SCARBURGH Euclid* (1705) 173 Polygons do arise, that are mutually with a Circle, or with one another Inscriptible and Circumscribable.

Inscription (inskrɪpʃən), [ad. L. *inscriptionem*, n. of action from *inscribere* to INSCRIBE. Cf. *F. inscription* (Rabelais, 16th c., in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. The action of inscribing; the action of writing upon or in something. (In quot. *fig.*) *rare*.

a 1652 J. *SMITH Sel. Disc.* ix. i. (1821) 410 These we may call the truths of natural inscription. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ. Man* ii. i. 45 The Law of first Inscription.

2. *concr.* That which is inscribed; a piece of writing or lettering upon something; a set of characters or words written, engraved, or otherwise traced upon a surface; esp. a legend, description, or record traced upon some hard substance for the sake of durability, as on a monument, building, stone, tablet, medal, coin, vase, etc.

1538 *LELAND Itin.* i. 96 Inscription could I find none yn these Stones. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* V. ii. vii. 14, I will suruay the inscriptions, backe againe: What saies this leaden casket? 1667 *EVELYN Diary* 19 Sept., I obtain'd the gift of his Arundelian Marbles, those celebrated and famous inscriptions Greeke and Latine, gather'd with so much cost and industrie from Greece. 1688 R. *HOLME Armeury* iii. 28/2 Queen Elizabeth's shilling had .. this Inscription, *Posui Deum Adjutorem meum*. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cless Bristol* 10 Apr., A brazen column .. was erected .. there is no sign of its having ever had any inscription. 1821 *BYRON Two Fosc.* ii. i. 226 'Tis perhaps as true as most Inscriptions upon tombs. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 53/1 It bears on one side the head of Ferdinand with the inscription *Ferdinandus* [etc.]. 1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sc.*, etc. 83/1 The words around the border of the coin form what is termed the legend, those in the middle the inscription. [B. V. *HEAD in Let.*, Numismatists make no distinction between 'Inscription' and 'Legend'.]

fig. 1643 *MILTON Divorce* Intro. (1851) 11 Nor is this yet the highest inscription that will add so religious and so holy a defence as this. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* i. v, Hunger was the inscription on the baker's shelves written in every small loaf of his scanty stock of bad bread.

3. *spec. a.* A short piece of writing placed at the beginning of a book or other composition, descriptive of its nature, contents, authorship, etc.; a title, heading, superscription. (Now *rare* or *Obs.* as distinct from 2.) b. A brief dedication of a book or work of art to a person (see **INSCRIBE** 2 b); the superscription of a letter.

a 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* Gen. Prolog. 39 (MS. Trin. Coll. Dubl. A. 1. 10) The firste psalme to no man is assigned, for .. what other man is vnderstonden in the firste but the firste geten, that inscriptionen worlthi schuld not be necessary. 1529 *MORE Dialogue* i. Wks. 174/2 Many bokes be ther that haue false inscriptions, and ar not the bokes of them that they be named by. 1598 *FLORIO, Indice* .. also the inscription or title of a booke. 1649 *Alcoran* p. vi, Mahomet .. divided it into many Chapters, to which he gave what inscription he thought good: he most commonly intituleth them with words that are in their first line. 1722 *RICHARDSON Pamela* IV. 451 And now-and-then a Letter passes on both Sides, by the Inscription and Subscription of which, they remind one another, that they have been once in their Lives at one Church together.

c. In early *Music*, A motto or sign, or combination of both, placed at the beginning of an enigmatical canon, to indicate (often itself enigmatically) the manner of its resolution.

1880 W. S. *ROCKSTRO in Grove Dict. Mus.* s.v., In the second *Agnus Dei* of his 'Missa L'Ami baudichon', [Josquin des Prés] intimates that the Tenor is to be silent, by the pretty Inscription, 'Agnus secundum non est cum grege'. Some of Hübner's Inscriptions are very obscure. 'Decimas reddo omnia que possideo' shews that the (unwritten) Bass must sing a Tenth below the Discant.

4. *Anat.* A marking upon some organ or part produced by another in contact with it; *esp.* a marking on the fleshy part of a muscle where a tendon crosses it.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 62 The fifth [muscle] . . marcheth obliquely towards the thombe, with many inscriptions, and ceaseth at divers Tendons. c. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* i. vi. (1738) 80 Having only Inscriptions answerable to the winding Convolutions of the Brain. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 7 Its fibres are partially interrupted by a tendinous inscription, and it is joined beyond that point by a portion of the muscle arising from the ischium in which there is no tendinous inscription.

5. *Geom.* The action of inscribing one figure in another: see INSCRIBE 3.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* iv. Intro. 110 This fourth booke treateth of the inscription . . of rectiline figures. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 9/2. 1842 DE MORGAN *Diff. & Int. Calc.* 303 It is the condition of a polygon's inscription in a circle that its successive angles should be [etc.].

† 6. *Civil and Sc. Law.* An accusation or challenge at law made under the condition that if it were false, the accuser would undergo the same punishment that would have been inflicted on the accused if found guilty. *Obs.*

Sometimes inscription appears to refer to the accusation (see *Inscriptio* in Du Cange), sometimes to the undertaking of the accuser: cf. CORCOR. *Fr. Dict.*, '*Inscriptio en faux*', a challenge of, or exception against the truth of an Evidence; a testimonio or undertaking to prove it false, entered in Court.

1479 *Acta Audit.* 93 (Jam.) The said James has drawn himself, lands, and guds, souerte to the kingis hienes for the said inscriptionne. 1674 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Laws & Cust. of Scotl.* xix. § 8 (1699) 227 Which inscription was only necessary in atrocious, but not in lighter crimes. *Ibid.*, Inscriptions were only necessary, to the end the pursuer might be punished, if he were found Guilty of Calumny. 1726 AVILIFFE *Parergon* 24 Inscription is an obligation made in writing whereby the Accuser binds himself to undergo the same Punishment, if he shall not prove the Crime which he objects to the Party accused . . as the Defendant himself ought to suffer, if the same be prov'd.

7. *Comm.* The action of inscribing stock; in *pl.* inscribed stocks: see INSCRIBED 1 b.

1797 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 85/2 Penury and misery hurst forth. The inscriptions, which were at forty, fell to ten; the armies were left without pay. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Intro. Trade* 55 The second description of Russian Stock is called 6 per Cent. Inscriptions. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Aug. 5/1 The Bank of England . . in its desire to move with the times . . has been undertaking the inscription of a number of colonial loans.

8. *Comb.*
1859 H. L. SMITH in *Archæol. Cant.* XI. 108 Only the labels, and inscription-plate remain. 1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 320 Dismissed by the inscription-writer, with nine stanzas of vague encomium.

Inscriptional (inskrīpʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

† 1. Bearing an inscription; = INSCRIBED 2. *Obs.*
1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Ire.* 21 In the same nave are three inscriptional Slabs. 1795 J. C. MURPHY *Trav. Portugal* 308 Several ancient inscriptional Tablets have been found.

2. Of, belonging to, characteristic of, or of the nature of, an inscription or inscriptions.

1822 JAS. TATE in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 251 The inscriptional labours of your classical pen. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* vii. 63 The inscriptional portion of the plate is copied first in italics. 1891 *Spectator* 21 Mar., 'A.S.' is not unfrequently used in inscriptional Latin for 'Anno Salutis'. 1896 RAMSAY in *Expositor* Sept. 195 Criteria derived . . from inscriptional and alphabetical character.

Inscriptioned (-jend), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ED 2.] Furnished with an inscription; = INSCRIBED 2.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 641 The marble fount, sculptured and inscriptioned on every surface.

Inscriptionist, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] The writer or carver of an inscription.

1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 3 note, The inscriptionist was . . not quite incapable of such an aberration from grammatical orthopraxy. *Ibid.* 16 note, The laxity of the inscriptionist.

Inscriptionless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of an inscription; having no inscription.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 553 Lazarus (whose Receptacle is Inscriptionless). 1827 HOOO *Mids. Fairies* xxii, Make tombs inscriptionless—raze each high name. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* i. 71 A margin stone I crave Inscriptionless, or chiselled by the wave.

Inscriptive (inskrīptiv), *a.* [f. *L. inscript-*, ppl. stem of *inscribere* to INSCRIBE + -IVE.]

1. Of the nature of an inscription; belonging to or used in inscriptions (quot. 1888).

1740 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* (1772) 208 O! let this column rise, Pure from false trophies and inscriptive lyes. 1807 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe* vii. 214 'God us ayde!'. Inscriptive legend which I ween May on those holy bells be seen. 1868 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* i. 1. 36 When speaking of inscriptive writing, Routh once remarked [etc.].

† 2. Bearing an inscription; = INSCRIBED 2. *Obs.*
1740 DYER *Ruins Rome* 79 And vases boss'd and huge inscriptive stones.

Hence **Inscriptively** *adv.*, by way of an inscription.

1895 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/5 Beneath this again are inscriptively quoted the hero's words: 'Thus Sebastopol defends herself'.

† **Inscriptor**, *Obs. rare.* [? for **inscripture* (ad. late *L. inscriptura* inscription).] An inscription.
VOL. V.

1603 HOLLAND tr. *Plutarch's Mor.* 1089 As Comedies . . carrie . . ridiculous epigrams or inscriptors.

Inscriptured, *a. rare*—1. [f. **inscripture* (see prec.) + -ED 2.] Bearing inscriptions; = INSCRIBED 2.

1881 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn.*, *Church-Porch*, Shake we off the dust we have Upon our feet, lest it defile the stones Inscriptured, covering their sacred bones.

† **Inscribe**, *v. Obs.* [f. *F. inscriv-*, full stem of *inscrive* = *It. inscrivere*, ad. *L. inscribere*: cf. DESCRIBE.]

1. *trans.* = INSCRIBE 2.

1382 WYCLIF *2nd Prol. Ps.*, Alle the salmyes, that ben inscribed to hym David, pertenen to the sacrament of Crist, for David is seid Crist.

2. *Sc. Law. refl.* To undertake, under penalty, to prove (something) false: see INSCRIPTION 6.

Cf. *Fr. s'inscrire en faux*, 'to undertake that an Evidence, etc., is false; or to undertake to prove it false or falsified; also to accuse of or charge with falsehood or falseness' (Cotgrave).

1479 *Acta Audit.* 93 (Jam.) It was allegit be the said James, that the instrument of the said sett . . was fals and offrit him to inscribe himself criminally tharto as he achit of law.

Inscroll (inskrōl), *v.* [f. *IN-* + 2 + SCROLL.] *trans.* To inscribe or enter upon a scroll.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. vii. 72 Had you beene as wise as bold, Yong in limbs, in judgement old, Your answer had not bene inscroll. 1838 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 131 Drop one plume as pledge that Heaven inscrolls the wrong.

† **Inscruple**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *IN-* + 2 + SCRUPLE.] *trans.* To possess with scruples.

1663 *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* (1672) 89 Being inscriptured by some of the Presbyterian Ministers (who were highly incensed at this war).

Inscrutability (inskrūtābīlīti), [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being inscrutable; *transf.* something inscrutable.

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* ii. i. § 3. 20 These Mysteries . . are Gods own Inscrutability. 1794 G. WAKEFIELD *Memo.* 130 (T.) His theological conceptions were always . . to me . . one of the inscrutabilities of mystery. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) i. 291 The awe which Nature's grandeur and inscrutability brings with it. 1880 J. CAIRD *Philos. Relig.* i. 31 Reverence, not for a mere blank inscrutability, but for what I can think of as an intelligence essentially the same with my own.

Inscrutable (inskrūtābīl), *a. (sb.)* [ad. late *L. inscrutabilis* (Augustine, Hilary), f. *in-* (*IN-* 3) + *scrūtārī*, -āre, to search or examine thoroughly, to explore: see -ABLE. Cf. *F. inscrutable* (15th c.).]

That cannot be searched into or found out by searching; impenetrable or unfathomable to investigation; quite unintelligible, entirely mysterious.

c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. iv. 131 I have lerned herby to drede bin inscrutable ingement. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 32 b. The herte of man is inscrutable, and onely god knoweth it. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiii. lxxix. (1612) 327 O Essence more inscrutable, than all compaierd to it. 1661 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, *Cromwell* (1669) 66 The inscrutable mysteries of Eternal Providence. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vii. § 26 You are a pair of inscrutable, unfathomable, fashionable philosophers. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. § 27. 77 The doctrine of the Trinity, which theologians agree to call inscrutable, but which they do not fail to define and analyse with the most confident dogmatism. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* liii, That countenance was always inscrutable. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 155 At the present moment the ultimate origin of Mind is as inscrutable a mystery as the origin of Life.

b. Rarely of things physical, as an abyss: Impenetrable, unfathomable.

1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. 2 *Races Men*, Deep holes, inscrutable cavities of the earth. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Grails* i. 142 The guide . . held his torch down into an inscrutable pit beneath our feet.

B. *sb. pl.* Inscrutable things.

1663 SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 282 There are Mysteries in Religion, Depths in Providence, Inscrutables in Nature. 1704 DE FOE *Storm* i. 8 The Winds are some of those Inscrutables of Nature, in which humane Search has not yet been able to arrive at any Demonstration.

Inscrutableness, [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being inscrutable.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* (ed. 9) 64 The nebulous spots losing all trace of their previous inscrutableness. 1891 *Spectator* 21 Mar., That sense of the mystery and the tragic inscrutableness of human fate which is as modern as it is ancient.

b. An instance of this; something inscrutable.
a. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Sept. Felon* (1870) 65 All was a blur, an inscrutableness, a scrawl of unintelligible characters.

Inscrutably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an inscrutable manner; beyond searching out; unfathomably; quite unintelligibly.

1597 J. PAVNE *Royal Exch.* 6 The essens of the glorious persons inscrutably one God. 1818 in TODD. 1828 WEBSTER s. v., The moral government of an infinite being must often be inscrutably dark and mysterious. 1852 M. ARNOLO *Empedocles* 217 Thou . . Watchest us, Nature, throughout, Mild and inscrutably calm.

† **Inscrute**, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. stem of prec., or f. *L. scrūtāt-us* pa. ppl.] = INSCRUTABLE.

1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xviii. 9 For 'tis inscrute; His power, 'bove reach of Mortall to find out. *Ibid.* xxxix. 70 How dare Man question . . His inscrute power?

Inscrutively (inskrūtīv), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. *L. inscrūtā-re* to search or examine into + -IVE.] Given to scrutiny or investigation.

1882 *Chicago Advance* 22 June 400 What amounts of in-

formation these inscrutive young gentlemen of the daily press can evolve from a moderate protoplasm of given information!

Insculp (inskvlp), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Pa. ppl. **insculp**, **insculp**, [ad. *L. insculpere* to carve or engrave on, f. *in-* (*IN-* 2) + *sculpere* to carve, or its *F. repr. insculper* (15-16th c. in Godef.). Used at first in pa. ppl. *insculp*, ad. *L. insculpt-us*; the finite vb. may have arisen in part from an analysis of this as *insculp-t = insculp-ed*.]

1. *trans.* To carve, engrave, or sculpture (upon something, as a figure or inscription upon stone).

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 11 Diverse carectes to be insculpte in gemmes. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. Siv. (N.), More lyvely . . than any forme may be insculp'd upon metall or marble. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. vii. 57 A coyne that beares the figure of an Angell Stamp't in gold, but that's insculp't upon. 1604 DRAWTON *Moses* i. (R.), Which he insculp'd in two likely stones, For rareness of invaluable price. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Insculpe*, to cut or carve in. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Henge* (1725) 162 By insculping some short Inscription. *Ibid.* 190 They made . . the Architrave . . plain and flat, and thereon insculp't them. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Insculp*, to engrave, carve, or cut. 1814 *Southern Carmine Aul.*, etc., Poet. Wks. III. 315 Bearing lyngly the libell'd name Of Lawrence, impudently there insculp't.

fig. 1607 ROWLANDS *Guy Warw.* 5 The wounds and scars insculp't upon his flesh. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iii. xxiii. (1713) 231 Wise Men . . who in Symbols and Parables have insculp'd the memorials of their Wisdom in the Minds and Memories of rude People.

2. a. To shape artistically by cutting. b. To adorn with carved figures or inscriptions; to sculpture (stone, etc.): = CARVE v. 5 a, 6 b. Also fig.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 15 The inner seate . . of the skull, where Os Cuneale is insculp'd like the manner of a seat, or stoole. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 254 The ears neatly insculp'd, of mean bigness. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Henge* (1725) 135 Stones . . were insculp't with Antique Runic or Gothick Characters. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* iv. 6 The sacred Tables . . Fresh from their heavenly quarry, and insculp't Of God's own hand immediate.

† **Insculpt**, *v. Obs.* [f. *L. insculpt-*, ppl. stem of *insculp-ere*: see prec.] = INSCULP.

1487 *Ann. Barber-Surg. Lond.* (1890) 213 That a tablett of stone shalbe sett up and the Master and Wardens names insculp't thereon. 1611 SPEER *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. x. 248 Therein . . their Armes or Atchievements . . are according insculp't from the authority of both. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 344 Whereon they have insculp't a humane shape.

Insculpt, *ppl. a.*: see INSCULP v.

† **Insculption**, *Obs.* Also (erron.) -sion. [ad. late *L. insculption-em*, noun of action from *insculpere* to INSCULP.] The action of carving or sculpturing upon something; *concr.* a carved figure or inscription. Also fig.

1599 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 268 A cup of silver . . to be made . . with this insculption or engraving therein. 1607 *Tourneur Rev. Trag.* i. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 13 For what is it to have A flattering false inscription on a Toombe, And in men's hearts reproch? 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. ii. xlvii, So forms more stontly flung Against our spright make deep insculption. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 42.

Insculptor, ? *Obs.* [a. *L. type *insculptor*, agent-n. from *insculpere*: see prec. Cf. *F. insculpteur* (1584 in Godef.).] One who carves or sculptures a figure, etc. upon something; a sculptor.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* Bivb/i The Insculptor or Ingravere, to adorne and imbelish his laboures. 1727 DART *Catherb. Cathedr.* Pref., The Historian's pen, and the Insculptor's Art.

Insculpture, *sb. ? Obs.* [a. obs. *F. insculpture* (15-16th c. in Godef.), ad. *L. type *insculptura*, f. *insculpere*: see -URE.] A figure or inscription carved or sculptured upon something.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. iv. 67 On his Grauestone, this Insculpture which With wax I brought away. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. iv. 185 At first (saith he) it was both free and usual to wear rings on either hand; but . . when pretious gems and rich insculptures were added, the custome of wearing them on the right hand was translated unto the left. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* 224 To make up a more gracefull insculpture upon the external Cortex of a Vision.

Insculpture, *v.* Also *en-*. [f. *IN-* + *EN-* + SCULPTURE.] *trans.* To carve or sculpture upon something. Hence **Insculptured** *ppl. a.*

1787 GLOVER *Athenaid* vii. (R.), He surveys, Insculptur'd round, the horrors which befe! The house of Laius. 1831 WORDSW. *Farrow revisited*, etc. Apol. 9 Those Shapes distinct That yet survive insculptured on the walls. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 23 The obelisk of the desert, with its insculptured riddles. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 6 The myth-insculptured language of the light.

Inscyde, *obs. (erron.)* form of INCIDE v. 1

† **Insear**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *IN-* + *SEA sb.*] *trans.* To enclose with the sea.

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xl. 637 There made we halt, and there the sun cast many a glorious beam On our bright armours, horse and foot insear'd together there.

Inseal, **Inseam**, *obs. ff.* ENSEAL, ENSEAM v.

† **Insear**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *IN-* + 2 + SEAR v.] *trans.* To impress by searing.

1603 *Adv. Don Sebast.* in *Harl. Misc.* II. 371 To report that those natural marks were insear'd with a hot iron.

Insearch (e, -er, var. of ENSEARCH, -ER, *Obs.*

† **Insearchable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *IN-* + 3.] That cannot be searched out; unsearchable.

1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 12 A woman of a most insearchable mind.

1857 *National Mag.* II. 205 The insecticidal properties of anæsthetic agents. 1882 *American V.* 57 The numbers of 'insecticidal' ants colonized in their branches. 1894 *Times* 10 June 14/1 Spray-pumps and other insecticidal apparatus.

Insecticide¹ (insek'tisid), [f. *L. insect-um* INSECT + -cida, -cide¹, killer.] One who or that which kills insects, an insect-killer; *spec.* a preparation used for destroying insects.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Mar. 350/2 A rich insecticide is not much, but he is better than that. 1871 *L. STEPHEN Playgr.* *Europe* ix. (1894) 225 Provided with a good bottle of insecticide. 1887 *A. NEWTON in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 457/2 [The starling's] character as an insecticide... makes it the friend of the agriculturist. 1894 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* June 311 Substances likely to prove useful as insecticides.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Having the property of killing insects; insecticidal. (In quot. 1865, *fig.*)

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Nov. 663 Whether Sir George Grey will have recourse to this Parliamentary insecticide powder may be doubted. 1876 *Times* 4 Oct. The section 'Insectologie Générale' embraced... illustrations of the application of insects to ornament, and insecticide preparations of various kinds.

Insecticide². [f. as prec. + -cide².] The killing of insects.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Oct. 482/2 The patient believer... is bidden... to abjure the inhuman practice of insecticide. a 1894 *Lp. BOWEN in Daily News* 10 Apr. 6/3 An admirable woman, with perhaps too great a passion for insecticide.

Insectiferous (insek'tifēras), a. [f. *L. insect-um* INSECT + -ferous.] Producing or containing insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* li. IV. 557 It has been observed with respect to insectiferous amber. 1870 T. DE W. TALMAGE *Crumbs Swept Up* 423 The insectiferous water of Galilee.

Insectiform, a. [f. as prec. + -form.] Having the form or appearance of an insect.

1888 A. D. WHITE in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 440 Illustrated with the marvelous likenesses of two hundred figured or rather insectiform stones.

Insectifuge (insek'tifūdz). [f. as prec. + -fuge; cf. *vermifuge*.] A substance or preparation used to drive away insects.

In recent Dicts.
Insectile (insek'til, -tail), a. and sb. [f. *L. insect-um* INSECT: cf. *L. sectilis*; f. *sectus* cut.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an insect; consisting of insects; also *fig.* resembling an insect, infesting like insects. Now rare.

a 1626 BACON (J.), Insectile animals, for want of blood, run all out into legs. 1660 STILLINGF. *Jrnl.* i. ii. (1662) 68 As he observes from Aristotle in *Insect Animals*, the want of blood was the cause they ran out into so many legs. 1667 OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 412 All these [works of Aristotle] are... overwhelmed and degraded by the swarms of Insectile Systems and dilute Commentaries. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* VII. lxxxi. 266 The insectile noise. 1891 *Voice* (N. Y.) 21 May, They [orchards] are not responsible for the insectile armies that may attack them.

† B. sb. = INSECT sb. Obs. (Cf. *reptile*.)

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 546 In those creatures which want eye-lids, as Locusts, Lobsters, Crabs, & such like insectiles, nature hath provided certain cauties, whereinto in the time of their repose... they receive their whole eyes. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 264 In those several Transformations and Renovations of the Ant, and Silk-worm, and many such Insectiles.

† Insectile, a. 2 Obs. rare. [f. IN-3 + SECTILE.] Incapable of being cut or divided.

1635 PERSON *Varieties v.* iv. § 7 Atoms are little insectile bodies, not unlike the moates which we see to tumble and rowle about in the sunne beames. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 189 Nor can that be destroyed... which, being insectile, has nothing to divide or oppose it.

Insectine (insek'tin, -in), a. rare. [f. *L. insect-um* + -ine¹.] Belonging to or characteristic of an insect.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 307 The something had a creeping, insectine wriggle.

Insection¹ (insek'shən), [n. of action f. *L. insect-*, ppl. stem of *insecāre* to cut into; cf. *dissection*.] The action of cutting into, incision; division into sections; *concr.* an incision, division, indentation.

1653 MANTON *Exp. James* i. 21 There must be insection before insection, meekness before ingrafting. 1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* II. App. § 12 The Sides or Edges of the Leaf are... Insected deeply... or with shallow Insections. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxviii. 111. 4 This character of insection or division into segments, more or less present in almost every insect. 1835-6 TOOP *Cycl. Anat.* I. 246/1 The insections or articulations of the body.

† Insection². Obs. rare-0. [ad. *L. insectio* narration (Aulus Gellius), f. *insecāre* (var. form of *insequi* to follow), 'to pursue the narration, proceed, relate, declare' (Lewis and Short).]

1623 COCKERAM, *Insection*, a declaration, or long continuance. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Insection*, a declaration, Treatise, or long continued talk.

† Insective, a. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. *L. insect-um* INSECT + -ive.] ? Characteristic of insects.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Fraser's Mag.* (1835) XII. 496 Productivity might be entitled the vegetative, or to φυτόειδες; the insective, to εντομοειδες; and, lastly, the animal, to ζωοεικος.

|| **Insectivora** (insek'tivōra), sb. pl. Zool. [mod. *L.*, neut. pl. of *insectivorus* insect-eating (sc. animalia).]

1. An order of *Mammalia*, comprising numerous

small quadrupeds, as the mole, shrew, and hedgehog, most of which feed on insects.

1836 PENNY *Cycl.* VI. 306/2 The lateral membranes with which the cheiroptera are furnished are no longer to be found in the insectivora. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 180 It may be affirmed that the Insectivora hold a rank in the Carnivorous division of the *Mammalia*, analogous to that which the Rodentia take in the Herbivorous. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 363 The eye is... rudimentary or absent in certain burrowing Rodentia and Insectivora.

b. A group of *Cheiroptera*: the insectivorous or insect-eating Bats.

2. *Entom.* In Westwood's classification, A group of *Hymenoptera* which feed on other insects.

Insectivore (insek'tivōr). Also -vor. [a. mod. *F. insectivore* (Cuvier, 1817), ad. *L. insectivorus*: see prec.] An insectivorous animal or plant; *spec.* a mammal of the order *Insectivora*.

1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* ii. 95 The progress of cerebral complexity is traceable through a complete series of steps from the lowest Rodent or Insectivore to Man. 1879 WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 65 Most of the Insectivores live under the ground. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* II. xvii. 351 *Ptilocercus*, a feather-tailed arboreal insectivore. 1884 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 406 This remarkable insectivore [Venus's fly-trap] appears to be still a new and struggling species, or else an old type on the very point of extinction. 1896 *Erit. Birds* I. 5 Many 'insectivores', when kept in the same aviary with seed-eating birds, swallow quantities of seed.

Insectivorous (insek'tivōras), a. [f. mod. *L. insectivorus* + -ous; cf. *carnivorous*.] Feeding on insects, insect-eating; applied to several groups of animals, as the *Insectivora* among mammals, and various birds, such as swallows; also to those plants which capture and absorb insects, as the sundew, Venus's fly-trap, etc.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. d. Birds, which are... Insectivorous, or feeding upon insects. 1882 LISTER in *Phil. Collect.* XII. 166 For this reason we see Insectivorous Birds so solicitous to kill Worms and all other sorts of Insects. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 221 Those [insects] which are insectivorous only in their larva state may be further subdivided into parasites and imparasites. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 133 Small insectivorous mammifera, allied to the opossum. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* iv. 102, I cannot pass from this subject without mentioning another insectivorous plant, the genus *Sarracenia*. 1875 DARWIN (*title*) *Insectivorous Plants*.

Insectology (insek'tolōjī), [a. *F. insectologie* (Bonnet, 1744), f. *L. insect-um* INSECT + (-o)LOGY.] A term formerly used in same sense as ENTOMOLOGY, the science of insects as a branch of Zoology; now usually applied to the study of insects in their economic relations to man, as producers of silk, honey, cochineal, etc., and as agricultural pests or benefactors.

1766 tr. *Bonnet's Contemp. Nat.* ix. ix. I have given the name *insectology* to that part of natural history which has insects for its object: that of *entomology*... would undoubtedly have been more suitable... but its barbarous sound terrify'd me. 1788-9 HOWARD *New R. Cycl.* 1228 *Insectology*, otherwise called *Entomology*, or a treatise on the science of insects. 1876 *Times* 4 Oct., At the time of its first Exhibition (1865) a division was made for general insectology and one for sericulture, and the title was assumed of 'Société Centrale d'Agriculture et d'Insectologie'. 1881 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XIX. 143 At the last exhibition of agriculture and insectology in Paris. 1891 *East. Daily Press* 26 Aug. 6/4 Central Society of Apiculture and Insectology.

So **Insectologer**, **Insectologist**, a student of insectology.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* vii. vi. (1727) 387 note, The Insect itself, is (according to the modern Insectologists) of the Ichneumon-Fly Kind. 1815 J. WILSON *Lett. June in Mem.* vi. (1879) 133 Mr. Laidlaw is an insectologist and poet.

Insecty (insek'ti), a. colloq. [f. INSECT sb. + -y.] Full of or abounding in insects; of the nature of or consisting of insects.

1859 ALEX. SMITH *Sunn. Skye* (1880) 256 The murmuring and insecty air of the moorland. 1889 MISS ORMEROD in *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 3/1 All the papers say that this is going to be an 'insecty' year.

Insecure (ins'kū-1), a. [ad. med. *L. insecure-us*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *securus* SECURE.] Not secure.

† 1. Not sure; wanting assurance, confidence, or certainty; uncertain; without certainty of (something). Obs.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* i. ad sect. ii. 23 The holy Virgin could not but know, that Joseph would be troubled with sorrow, and insecure apprehensions concerning her being with child. a 1694 PILLOTON *Sernu.* (1742) 111. 140 Without the providence of God, [we are] continually insecure not only of the good things of this life but even of life itself. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* i. 195 But is she truly what she seems? He asks with insecure delight, Asks of himself, and doubts,--and still The doubt returns.

2. Unsafe; exposed to danger; not firm; liable to give way, fail, or be overcome.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1655) 56 So in-secure did overmuch security make them. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Insecure*, that is not secure, or out of Danger, unsafe. a 1808 HURD (T.), Am I going to build on precarious and insecure foundations? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. 11. 406 The insecure and agitated life of a conspirator. 1860 TYNOALL *Glac.* i. x. 66 The ice on the edge... was loose and insecure. 1885 S. COX *Expos. Ser.* i. vi. 81 Outside the defenced cities life and property were insecure.

Hence **Insecureress** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Insecure**, v. Obs. rare. [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To render insecure.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* ix. § 45 A recession from our hopes, and an insuring our condition. 1675 PENN *Eng. Pres. Interest Disc.* 39 They insure themselves by making their Friends to be their Enemies.

Insecurely (ins'kū-1li), adv. [f. INSECURE a. + -ly².] In an insecure manner or condition; without security; unsafely.

1709 SHAFESB. *Moralists* i. i. 8 There they chuse to hang, tho ever so insecure, rather than trust their Strength to bear 'em above Water. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 96 Henry VII sat too insecurely on his throne to venture on a resolute reform.

Insecurity (ins'kū-1riti). [ad. med. *L. insēcuritās* (Du Cange), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *securus* free from care, SECURE.] The quality or condition of being insecure; the opposite of security.

† 1. The condition of not being sure; want of assurance or confidence; (subjective) uncertainty.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 221 It may be easily perceived with what insecurity of truth we adhere unto this opinion.

2. The state or quality of being unsafe; liability to give way, fail, or suffer loss or damage; want of firmness or safety; an insecure state of affairs, a condition of danger.

a 1660 HAMMOND (J.), The unreasonableness and presumption, the danger and desperate insecurity of those that have not so much as a thought... to advance so far as attrition and contrition. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 29 7 Reflections on the variability of fortune, the uncertainty of life, and the insecurity of all human acquisitions. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 159 The influx of new settlers is greatly prevented by the insecurity of titles. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. 42 The insecurity of great prosperity has been the theme of poets and philosophers.

b. with *pl.* An instance or particular case of this; something insecure.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* i. ad sect. vi. 102 The insecurities and inconveniences of a strange and new abode are part of the persecution. 1885 S. COX *Expos. Ser.* i. vii. 87 All the insecurities of time.

† **Insecution**. Obs. rare. [ad. late *L. insēcution-em*, n. of action from *insequi* to follow upon, pursue, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *sequi* to follow.] The action of following closely upon; close pursuit.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xi. 524 How despite the skirmish drew Amongst the Greeks; and with what ruth, the insecution grew. *Ibid.* xxiii. 448 Not the king's own horse gat more before the wheel Of his rich chariot, that might still the insecution feel With the extreme hairs of his tail.

† **Inseadable**, a. Obs. rare-0. [ad. late *L. insēdabilis* that cannot be stayed or stilled, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *sedāre* to settle, still.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Inseadable*, not to be quieted.

† **Insedent**. Obs. rare. [f. *L. in-* (IN-2) + *sedent-em* sitting. The proper *L.* form is *insident-em*.] A person sitting upon something.

1594 2nd Rep. *Faust*. in Thoms E. E. *Prose Rom.* (1858) 111. 402 There he rode by a little and a little, till he might buckle with the insedent [on an elephant].

† **Insedulity**. Obs. rare. [f. late *L. insēdulus* (f. *in-*, IN-3 + *sedulus* assiduous, zealous) + -ITY.] Want of sedulousness; carelessness, indolence.

1679 HARRY *Key Script.* ii. 20 Notwithstanding the insedulity of sleepy Inadvertists that mind nothing.

† **Insee**, v. Obs. rare. [f. IN-1 + SEE v. Cf. Goth. *insaihwān* to look upon, behold, MDu. *in-sien*, Du. *inziën*, Ger. *einschen*, Sw. *inse*, Da. *indsee*. Prob. largely due to transl. of *L. inspicere*, *intueri*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To look upon; to see.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 155 The merf[er] hier hys ine batayle, Thet insykth al the vomen [=foemen] faylle, And falle a-doun.

2. a. *trans.* To see into, have insight into. b. *intr.* To have insight (into).

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* i. iii. (1622) 6 Deeply in-seeing into his lofty and bloody disposition. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiii. lxxvi. (1612) 316 But none The Vniforme diuersitie of heauens in-sees hut One.

Inseeing (ins'zīng), ppl. a. rare. [IN adv. 11 a.] Seeing into something; having insight.

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* 3 Philador had so pregnant a wit and such a swift inseeing and reaching capacite, as it seemed [etc.]. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxiv. (1632) 1157 His farre reaching and inseeing counsell. 1840 LOWELL *Irene* v, In-seeing sympathy is hers, which chasteneth No less than loveth. 1894 G. EGERTON *Keynotes* 20 Her eyes have an inseeing look.

† **Inseek**, v. Obs. rare-1. In 4 ynseke. [f. IN-1 + SEEK v.; rendering *L. inquirere*.] *trans.* To seek after.

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xi. 6 He is rewarder of men ynsekinge him.

† **Inseer** (ins'zīr). Obs. Also 6 en-. [IN adv. 11 e.] One who sees or looks into something; an investigator, inspector, examiner.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* iii. i. (Skeat) i. 25 So this leude booke... lightly by a good inseer maye been vnderstande. *Ibid.* ix. l. 91 Only this mede I coucite... that every inseer and herer of this leude fantasie, deuoute horizons and praisers to God the grate iude yelden, and praien for me. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 20 God... is onely the enseer and sercher of herte and mynde.

† **Inseil**, sb. Obs. In 1 insegel, -segl, -sizzle, 2-3 inseil, 3 *Orm.* innse33el. [OE. *insegel* = OFris. *insigel*, -il (MDu. *insēgel*), OHG. *insigili*

(MHG. *insigle*, -*gil*, Ger. *insiegel*), ON. *innsigli* (Da. *indsegl*), all str. neut. Cf. also (without in-) Goth. *sigljo* wk. neut., MHG. *sigel*, Ger. *sigel*, MDu. *sigel*, Du. *zegel*.

The stem of the word evidently represents L. *sigillum* 'little sign, figure, or token, seal' (dim. of L. *signum* 'sign, mark, token'), whence OF. *seel*, Eng. *SEAL*; but the origin of the prefix *in-* in the Teutonic forms is obscure, since no late or med.L. *insigillum* appears. Franck (*Elym. Woorden-bk. Nederl.* t. s. v. *Zegel*) suggests that it may have been taken over in some way from L. *insigne* 'mark, sign', used also in med.L. in sense 'seal'. In the verb, the prefix raises less difficulty; a med.L. *insigillare* actually occurs (though sometimes as a rendering of OE. *inseglan*), and *ensecler* is common in OF. (see ENSEAL v.).

A seal; app. orig. the impression made in wax with which a letter, etc. is sealed; also the signet or engraved instrument with which the impression is made.

a 1000 in Thorpe *Charters* (1865) 173 He .. brohte insigle to me. Da ageaf ic ðæt insigle ðe. c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gloss. in Wr. Wulker 126/2 *sigillum*, uel *bulia*, insegl. a 1100 *Ag. Voc. ibid.* 330/16 *sigillum*, insegl. a 1100 O. E. Chron. an. 1048 Da com Sparhafoc to him mid þæs cynges gewrite and insegle. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 127 þæt inseil þe be deofel ne mei nefre to breccan þæt is þæt [loc] þe be deofel ne con unlucan. c 1200 ORMIN Ded. 260 Saunt Johan sahh upp ina heffne an boc Bisett wiþþ seffne inneseg- less. a 1225 [see INSEIL v.].

† **Inseil**, v. *Obs.* [OE. *inseglan* = OHG. *insiglen*, ON. *innsigla*; med.L. *insigillare* (Du Cange); see prec.] *trans.* To seal, to impress or secure with a seal, to seal up.

1a 1000 *Dom be hatan isene* c. 5 in Schmid *Gesetze* 414 And ga be to and in-seglize man þa hand, and secc man of þære briddan dæg, swa hwæðer swa heo beo ful swa clæne binnan þam in-segle. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxvii. 66 Soþlice hif ferdon .. and ina seglodon þone stan mid þam weardum. c 1160 *Hattun G. ibid.*, And in-seglodon þanne stann. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 He hæuð his nerk on me inseil wið his inseil.

Inseint, obs. form of ENCEINTE.

† **Inseisn**, v. *Law. Obs.* Also 5 *inseisun*, -*yn*. [f. IN-¹ or 2 + SEISIN.] *trans.* To put into seisin or possession; to 'seize' (of something). (The opposite of DISSEISIN v.).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 262/1 Inseisun. in worldly goodys (K. inseyyn in werldi godys..), *inseisino*. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Adherit*, inseisined, put into possession of. *Ibid.*, *Droit de saisine*, the money due vato the Lo. Censuel, and of the Soyle, by a Purchaser of an Inheritance Censuel, when he is inseisined, and put into possession thereof.

Inseminate (inse'mināt), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. *inseminare*, f. in- (IN-²) + *seminare* to sow.] *trans.* To sow in; to cast in as seed. Also *fig.*

1623 *COCKERAM*, *Inseminate*, to sow. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. xix. 200 That Law of Nature .. which is so far inseminated in the hearts of all. 1849 *Knife & Fork* 78 He will inevitably .. inseminate in the minds of his friends a suspicion on the score of his religion. 1886 B. F. BARRETT in *Ravlin's Progr. Th. Gt. Subj. App.* 118 The old falsities are to be uprooted, and the new truths inseminated.

Insemination (inseminā'fən), [n. of action f. prec.] The action of sowing in; the casting in or implanting of seed, or of germs; also *fig.*

1658 in *PHILLIPS*. 1684 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 68 Admitting that there is .. an orderly insemination of lapsed Souls into humane Bodies. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Insemination*, one of the four kinds of transplantation in use for the sympathetic cure of certain diseases. It is performed by mixing the medium impregnated with the mumia taken from the patient, with some fat earth, wherein has been sown the seed of a plant appropriate to that disease. It is supposed the diseases will decline, in proportion as the plant grows. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 94 Earth, Paradise, and Heaven are equally ground .. susceptible of Divine insemination, and capable of yielding the fruits of God. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 719 In the last tube [infected with bacteria] the insemination is scantiest.

b. Immission of semen.

1860 *TANNER Pregnancy* iv. 193 Haighton showed that conception does not generally take place in the rabbit till about 50 hours after insemination.

Inseence, obs. form of INCENSE, INSENSE.

† **Inseend**, v. *Obs.* Pa. t. and ppl. *inseent*. [f. IN-¹ + SEND; tr. L. *inmittere*. Cf. OE. *onsendan*.] *trans.* To send in; to put in. So † **Inseending** *vbl. sb.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxix. 4 [xl. 3] And he in-sent [L. *inmisit*] in mi mouth newe sange. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxxiii. 7 In sendes þe angel of lord in ymgange of dreddand him. *Ibid.*, *comm.*. The angel of lord .. in-sendis, that is he makis in-seydinge of good thoghtis. 138a *Wyclif Jas.* i. 21 Receyue 3e the word in-seit [Gloss or loyned, vrr. in sette, plauntid], that mid saue 3oure soules.

Insenescible (inse'nsib'l), a. *rare*. [ad. late or med.L. *insenescibilis* (Gloss. Philox.) not growing old, f. in- (IN-³) + *senescere* to grow old: see -IBLE.] Incapable of growing old.

1851 *S. Judd Margaret* ii. viii. (1871) 279 'Well my lads', said the Deacon, limping in among them with his insenescible smile, 'what have we here?'

Insenate (inse'nāt), a. (sb.) Also 6 *erron. in-censate*. [ad. late L. *insenat-us* (Tertull., Vulg.), f. in- (IN-³) + *senatus* gifted with sense, f. *sensus* sense: see -ATE² 2.]

1. Destitute of physical sense or feeling; without sensation, 'senseless', inanimate.

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 12 For plants

and herbs grow and be insensate. 1538 H. MEDWALL *Nature* (1896) 44/180 Yt shuld neyther fele here nor se But be as other incensate bodyes be. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 13 Thus, like insensate stones, they sink down to their centre. 1799 WORDSW. 'Three Years she grew' iii, Hers the silence and the calm, Of mute insensate things. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Palmos* xviii. 242 Dull, pulseless, unresponsive as the insensate stone.

2. Wanting in mental or moral feeling; devoid of sensibility; unaffected, unmoved; unfeeling. (Of persons, or their qualities, actions, etc.)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 30b, What is he that is so .. dropping of brain (I will not say) blockbed or insensate that is not moved with such pleasure. 1612-15 Bp. HALL *Contempl.*, O. T. xiii. iii, No stone is more hard or insensate than a sinful heart. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 844 The insensate barbarous trade of war. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* ii. 1, The heads exposed on Temple Bar with an insensate brutality and ferocity worthy of Abyssinia or Ashantee. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 7, 665 James alone remained stubborn and insensate as of old.

† b. With of, to: Not feeling or perceiving; unconscious of; unaffected by. *Obs.*

1725 POPE *Odys.* xx. 414 The Suitors souls, insensate of their doom! c 1800 K. WHITE *Time* 507 Insensate of the favouring boon. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* vi. 15 Mortals. Still live insensate to their happy state.

3. Lacking sense or understanding; unintelligent, stupid, senseless, foolish.

a 1529 SKELTON *Rephyc.* Wks. 1843 I. 209 A moche fantastical frenesie of their insensate sensuality. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 94 That incensate custome of Gaeulkinde .. tendeth to the destruction of ancient and gentle houses. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 787 [They] to rebellious fight rallied their Powers insensate, hope conceiving from despair. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 37 Insensate! (with a sigh the king replies) Too long, misjudging, have I thought thee wise! 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) VII. xlii. § 50, 131 Projects the most insensate [were] formed. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 114 It argues an insensate ignorance on the part of the Romans of what was truly great in their antagonists.

B. as sb. An insensate person. [= F. *un-insensé*.]

1877 MORLEY *Robespierre* Crit. Misc. Ser. ii. 92 Anyone who wishes to make such an opinion into a crime is an insensate. 1878 — *Diderot* II. 205 A handful of insensates.

† **Insenate**, v. *Obs. rare*. [f. prec.] *trans.* To render insensate.

1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassy, Pleasure* Arg. (1877) 5 To the end some thereof might ensnare and insensate the minds. of the .. Arcadians.

Insenately (inse'nsātli), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY².] In an insensate manner: a. Unconsciously; b. Unfeelingly; c. Senselessly, foolishly.

1863 R. BUCHANAN *Undertones in Reader* 26 Dec. 755 Insensately feeling one's way to the sea. 1883 HALL CAINE in *Academy* 26 May 358/1 Byron's own voice was ever heard in his pages .. sometimes sarcastically, brutally, insensately; sometimes pathetically, sadly, despairingly. 1883 N. & Q. 20 Oct. 319/2 The debased type known as 'black-letter' .. a type to which the Germans still insensately cling with a devotion which would be admirable if it were not ignorant. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Comp.* I. ix. 164 The insensately infantile interrogation.

Insenateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being insensate; want of feeling or sense.

1650 Bp. HALL *Balm Gil.* 76 Dost thou not many a time sigh for thine own insenateness? 1867 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms* s. v. *Affectibility*, *Insenateness* .. Unimpressionableness.

† **Insenase**, sb. *Obs. rare*. In 6-7 *insence*. [f. IN *adv.* 12 + SENSE.] Inner sense; essential meaning.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 17 This solempnyte .. is not of y^e insence & necessity of baptein. 1653 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *title*, The Essence, Quintessence, Insence .. of Nonsense upon Sense.

Insense (inse'ns), v. *Obs. exc. north. dial.* Forms: 5 *en-*, *insens*, 5-7 *en-*, *in-*, -*sence*, -*cense*, -*cence*, 6- *insence*. [ME. *ensens(e)*, a. OF. *ensenser* to enlighten, to bring into sense, f. *en-* in, into + *sens* sense; afterward assimilated to a L. type **insensare*. From 17th c. app. only dialectal (chiefly northern), or in writers under dialect influence.] *trans.* To cause (a person) to understand or know something; to inform.

Constr. of, with (rarely *on*, into); or with dependent clause; in second quot. with double object.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2213 So was he ful ensensid How he bym wold eaynye, as he had purpensis. *Ibid.* 2406, I wold have insensid 3ewe al the iniquite Of these false marchandis, þat dwellin in þis town. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 22 Eugeny .. Seat him letters him to easens Of saynt cuthbert kyth and kyane. 1486 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 55 Eternal kythage Did insence me. 1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* John xvi. 96 b, Yea and than also the holy goste shall inence you, what to aske and how to aske in my name. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. i. 43, I thinke I have inenset the Lords o' th' Council, that he is .. A most Arch-Hereticke. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 26 To *insense*, to inform, a pretty word used about Sheffield in York-sh. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 297 Insence y^e minds of the good people of this Government. 1797 WOLFE *Tone's Autobiog.* (1828) 264 Lewines insensid him a good deal on Irish affairs. 1843 F. E. PAGET *Pagant* 18 Gertrude, so please you .. insense me with the fashions of the sixteenth century. 1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3) I. 236 *Insense*, to make to understand. 1849 R. CURZON *Monast. Levant* Introd. 37 The walls .. covered with frescos, served as books to insense the minds of the unlearned with the histories .. of the faith. 1865 S. WILBERFORCE in *Burgon Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* (1888) II. 34 Pray do insense me. You

must know all about it. 1895 J. T. FOWLER in *Durh. Univ. Jnrl.* 16 Feb. 134, I should really be glad to be insensed from the opposite side.

[**Insenseless**, error for *is senseless* in Butler *Hud.* II. ii. 394: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Insensibility (inse'nsib'li), [ad. late L. *insenabilitas*, f. *insenabilis*; see -ITY. Cf. F. *insen-sibilité* (12-13th c. in Littré).] The quality or condition of being insensible; want of sensibility.

I. In passive sense.

1. The quality of being imperceptible, or not appreciable by the senses. *rare*.

1635 HAKEWILL *Apol.* v-vi. 24 For your pretended insensibility in Natures decay. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceptis Sci.* xi. 60 Which insensibility of slow motions .. may thus be accounted for; Motion cannot be perceived without the perception of its Terms, viz. The parts of space which it immediately left, and those which it next acquires.

II. In active sense.

2. Incapability, or deprivation, of (physical) feeling or sensation; unconsciousness; a swoon.

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 12/2 There holdeth me sometyne by almighty god, as it wer euen a swoone, and an insensibility. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* *Man. exam.* *Lazares* Q iv b, The insensibylite of the rotten humours of the outwarde partes. 1624 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 28 He will .. dispatch himself resolutely into the State of eternal Sleep and Insensibility. 1774 tr. *Boerhaave's Inst.* III. 409 After a Nerve has been tied .. an Insensibility and Wasting follows in those Parts to which that Nerve was distributed. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nls.* I. 91, I fell from my horse in a state of insensibility. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* ix. 143 The carbonic acid is .. heavier than the air .. in breathing it insensibility ensues and ultimately death.

b. Physical insensitiveness (to something).

1808 *Med. Jnrl.* XIX. 111 Instances of this insensibility of the system to internal stimuli. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. (1833) 29 The insensibility of the eye to particular colours. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 245 Perfect hardihood and insensibility to the changes of the seasons.

3. Incapacity of mental feeling or emotion; incapability of being affected or moved; want of moral susceptibility; apathy, indifference.

1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 51 So many Circumstances of Insensibility and bardiness of Mind are urged. 1749 FIELDRING *Tom Jones* xi. vii, I heard this news with the utmost insensibility. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 787 The least affliction prompts them to suicide .. and they put an end to their days with great apparent insensibility. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 239, I often wonder at my hardheartedness and insensibility, when I reflect on the earnest and affecting entreaties of these dear friends.

b. Const. of, to.

1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 498 An utter insensibility of any good or kindness done him by others. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1827) 535/2 One great cause of our insensibility to the goodness of the Creator is the very extensiveness of his bounty. a 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. ii. 311, 253 Insensibility to the common objects of human cupidity.

Insensibilize (inse'nsibil'iz), v. *rare* -°. [f. L. *insensibilis* INSENSIBLE + -IZE: cf. *utilize*, etc.] *trans.* To render insensible. Hence **Insensibilization**, the action of rendering or condition of being rendered insensible; **Insensibilizer**, one who or that which 'insensibilizes'.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Insensibilisation*, the production of insensibility to pain by means of anaesthetics, alcohols, and narcotic poisons, by hypnotism, and like means, as well as by disease. *Insensibiliser*, an instrument by means of which is produced *Insensibilisation*. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 837, I have shewn that it [immunity against snake-venom] depends upon an 'insensibilisation' of the cells in respect of the venom.

Insensible (inse'nsib'l), a. (sb.) Also (*erron.*) 5-6 *incens*-, *incenc*-, -*yble*, 6-7 *inscensible*. [ad. L. *insenabilis*, f. in- (IN-³) + *senabilis* SEN-SIBLE, f. *sentire*, *sens*- to feel. Cf. F. *insensible* (13th c. in Littré).]

I. Passively: Incapable of being perceived.

1. a. Naturally incapable of being perceived by the bodily senses (= IMPERCEPTIBLE a); non-material. *Now rare*.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxiii. (Percy Soc.) 106 For though that aungel[s] be invysible, Inpalpable, and also celestiall, Wythouten substance as incensyble. 1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* iii. (1584) Zij, His body may be insensibill to vs if he will. 1608-33 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Vows* (1851) 98 Let my soul .. be raised up to enjoy the insensible society of thy blessed angels. 1851 MANSEL *Proleg. Log.* v. (1860) 167-8 Locke has laid some stress on the fact, that the names which stand for insensible actions and notions, are derived from sensible objects.

b. So small, slight, gradual, or hidden, as not to be perceived by the senses, or by the mind (= IMPERCEPTIBLE b); inappreciable. (The prevailing sense.)

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxvii. (1636) 240 It avoids red choler by urine, and other insensible evacuations. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ii. (1635) 37 This Inequality, how great soever it seeme to the sight is altogether insensible, and bearing no proportion with the huge vastnesse of the Earth. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 29 Exhaled by insensible Transpiration. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 326 Carthage .. grew larger by insensible degrees. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magenie's Formul.* 214 The temperature of the skin is moderately elevated, and the insensible perspiration increased. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i. ii. § 9 (1875) 28 There is an insensible transition. *Mod.* Passing by insensible gradations into the next sense.

†2. Incapable of being understood; unintelligible; without sense or meaning. (Chiefly in legal use.) *Obs.*

1538 COVERDALE *Ded. Transl. N. Test.*, In many places both base, insensible, and clean contrary, not only to the phrase of our language, but also from the understanding of the text in Latin. 1657-8 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 411 The words are insensible and uncertain words. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 340 If the condition of a bond be impossible, or be uncertain, or insensible, the condition alone is void, and the bond shall stand single, and unconditional. 1775 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 13 Mar. I. 405 Pointed out several inaccuracies and insensible expressions in the New England Bill. 1884 *Law Times* LXXXVI. 315/2 The words... would be insensible, or at any rate superfluous.

II. Actively: Incapable of perceiving.

3. a. Naturally incapable of physical feeling; not having the faculty of sensation. Now *rare*.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 24 Perfore be ligament is... insensible, for þat hit hadde be sensible, þei myzten nouht han I-susteyned þe traueile and þe meynynge of þe ioyntis. 1581 W. FULKE in *Confer.* III. (1584) Qb, I mean by insensible, voyde of life or sense. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. § 3 (1622) 340 Fire, Haile, and Snow, meere insensible things. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 310 The stomach of this bird is very muscular, having a thin separable and insensible membrane. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* II. (1833) 13 The insensible spot on the retina is stimulated by a borrowed light.

b. Deprived of sensation; unconscious.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* (E. E. T. S.) 9925 Thy body that lyth now blynd & deff, Doom also, and insensibyl. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 361 b/2 She knewe not what was sayd ne done aboute her but as unmeuabe or as all insensibyl... she held her eyen fixed in one place. 1552 HULOET, Insensible, or haunynge no sence or fealyng, as beyng numbe, lyke a dead membre. 1888 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxii, By this staircase the villains conveyed the insensible Prince to the lowest dungeon of the castle. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 287 He fell down in a fit, and remained long insensible.

c. Incapable of physically feeling or perceiving (something specified). Const. of, to.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 61 After the commandment of our lorde we must be blynde, defe, & dumme, lame & incensibyl to all such thynges. 1640 tr. *Verder's Roman of Rom.* I. 61 Rending him insensible of all pain. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 169 The manner of his death was easy, without the least pang or convulsion... Swift was totally insensible of happiness or pain. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 444 A dog's nose is insensible of cold. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* v, The martial fury by which men became insensible to wounds.

4. a. Incapable of mentally feeling, perceiving, or being affected by (something specified); unaware, unconscious; not susceptible, unaffected, unmoved, indifferent. Const. of, to, subord. cl.

1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. x. i, Should I only be insensible of his and the common happiness? 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 283 ¶ 2 Insensible of that Weight and Dignity which a moderate share of Wealth adds to their Characters. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. ix. 66 Insensible of your kindness. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. vi. 277 Their great leader was not insensible how much he owed to their faithful services. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* v. 135 Even Circumlocution Offices are not insensible to the acetous force of satire.

b. Incapable or destitute of feeling or emotion; emotionless, callous, apathetic.

1617 MORVSON *Ulin.* I. 236 My conscience was not... so insensible, as it could have passed over the... denying of my faith. a 1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theod.* IV. ii, Art thou grown Insensible in ill, that thou goest on Without the least compunction? 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 113 The Phlegmatics are those the French call properly *Des Apathiques*, without passion or insensible. 1809 MALKIN *Gill Blas* IX. vi. 173 The cold, relentless, insensible, was kindled into the warmth of love's votaries. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 404 He filled the most insensible with terror.

†5. Destitute of sense or intelligence; irrational.

a 1533 FAIRTH *Anst.* *Rastel.* Wks. (1573) 27 Are ye so childish and insensible to imagine that ye must yet go through Purgatory, sith ye are already without faule in his sight. 1598 R. C. *Godly Form Househ. Govt.* Ep. Ded. 4 Dumb & insensible beasts. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 75 His feare and amazement became greater, and insensible how to qualifie these bloudie stirrings. 1693 *Humours Town* 15 In the Conversation of Brutes, and the Prospect of insensible Animals. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xi. 486 People stupid and insensible, illiterate and incapable of learning.

†B. sb. (absol. uses of the adj.) *Obs.*

1. (from A. I.) a. Something that cannot be perceived by the senses; a non-material thing. b. Something too small or slight to be perceived; something imperceptible or inappreciable.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 159/2 To Insensibles nothing can be added, nothing taken away. This is the nature of Eternal Beings, the like and same ever. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 128 By reason of the swarms of insensibles, drilling through their pores or spungholes.

2. (from A. II.) a. A thing or person incapable of feeling; an inanimate thing; an apathetic person. b. A person destitute of sense, a fool.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 470 As of all Insensibles, hath none More Melancholy and Audition, Then Chimiees have. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Eusebius's Ess.* 336 The wise Man of the Stoicks is a virtuous insensible. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1812) VI. 405 (D.) What an insensible must have been my cousin, had she not been proud of being Lady Grandison. 1785 COWPER *Let. to Newton* Wks. 1837 XV. 159 Of all the insensibles he ever saw, poor Geary is the most completely stupid. 1802 tr. A. La Font-

aine's Reprobate II. 198 [Not] a word in favour of that insensible, that savage.

†Insensibleness. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being insensible.

I. 1. = INSENSIBILITY 1.

a 1705 RAY (J.), The insensibleness of the pain proceeds rather from the relaxation of the nerves than their obstruction.

II. 2. = INSENSIBILITY 2.

a 1631 DUNNE in *Spurgeon Treas.* Dav. Ps. xxxii. 7 Sometimes by imprinting a holy stupefaction and insensibleness in the person that suffers. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius's Gate Lat. Unl.* § 310. 85 Of the diseases some caus pain... others numbness and insensibleness. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Eusebius's Ess.* 341 He fixed the Cheefest Good in insensibleness.

3. = INSENSIBILITY 3.

a 1568 COVERDALE *Carrying Christ's Cross* iv. Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 241 Therefore doth God justly infatuate them, and maketh them foolish, giving them up to insensibleness. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* II. § 6. 140 Insensibleness of their misery who are in want. 1675 *Art Contentm.* viii. viii. 218 We betray as much ignorance of our interest, as insensibleness of our obligation. 1715 J. LENG *Serm.* *Bedington* 20 Our insensibleness for past merces.

4. Want of sense; insensateness. Cf. prec. 5.

1610 DUNNE *Pseudo-Martyr* vi. 176 Was there not some measure of stupid insensibleness in him, when he durst not spit in any necessity at his priors?

†Insensibilist. *nonce-wd.* [f. INSENSIBLE + -IST.] One who professes insensibility or apathy.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IV. ii, Mr. Meadows... since he commenced insensibilist, has never once dared to be pleased, nor ventured for a moment to look in good humour.

Insensibly (insensibily), *adv.* [f. INSENSIBLE + -LY 2.]

1. In an insensible manner or degree; imperceptibly; unconsciously; esp. so slightly or gradually that the action or process is not perceived; by imperceptible degrees.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* III. ii. (1886) 33 The wife departeth out of her husbands armes insensibily. 1639 tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 21 If insensibily we lay our hand where the paine is, wee likewise bring our tongue unawares, where the passion of the mind is. 1640-4 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 638 The other part... will insensibily moulder away. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 130 And what if sev'nth to these The Planet Earth, so steadfast though she seem, Insensibily three different Motions move? 1697 DRYDEN *Ess. Virg. Georg.* ¶ 2 In a curious Brede of Needlework, one Colour falls away by just Degrees, and another rises... insensibily. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvii. (1869) 1. 470 The agriculture of the Roman provinces was insensibily ruined. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 351 The ultimate ramifications of the Arteries pass so insensibily into those of the Veins, that no definite line of demarcation between them can be drawn. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. vii. 53 The Witenagemot insensibily lost its authority.

†2. Without sense or understanding; stupidly, irrationally. *Obs. rare.*

a 1603 in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Elix.* (Parker Soc.) 682 No doubt he is insensibily blockish.

Insensile (insensil), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *insensilis* = insensible, imperceptible, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *sensilis* SENSIBLE.] = INSENSIBLE 1.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 367 Species II *Antipathia Insensilis.* Insensile Antipathy.

Insensitive (insensitiv), *a.* [IN-3.] Not sensitive.

†1. Destitute of feeling or consciousness (in general); not sentient; inanimate. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Ang. Cille of God* 471 Though man be not insensitive, yet this sence of his... is justly termed rather death then life. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1743) IX. cxxxvi. 410 This faculty is that which constitutes the difference between sensitive and insensitive creatures. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. i. 85 Sensitive or insensitive Creatures.

2. Of an organ or part of the body: Destitute of feeling or sensation; not susceptible of sensuous impressions (esp. those of touch or sight). Const. to. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Apr. 467 A certain degree of sluggishness is inseparable from a skin insensitive to dirt. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* III. 38 One spot on the retina, not very far from the most sensitive portion, is entirely insensitive to light. 1884 *Expositor* Jan. 41 Their optic nerve has shrunk to an insensitive thread. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* xxvii. 432 A painless, insensitive, granulosomatous excrescence.

b. *transf.* Of a substance: Not susceptible to a physical influence, esp. that of light or the actinic rays. Const. to.

1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* § 35. 129 Most substances absorbed with great avidity rays of certain colors, while they were insensitive to others. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 1 The film, which is then totally insensitive to light. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 394 Pure iodide of silver gelatine is for optical sensitizers even quite insensitive.

3. Destitute of, or wanting in, mental or moral sensitiveness; having no quickness of feeling; not susceptible of impression. Const. to.

1834 CAMPBELL *Life Mrs. Siddons* II. ii. 49 Insensitive as we have seen her to the slightest joy at the return of her husband. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 40 Long-leaf's insensitive nature.

Insensitiveness, [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being insensitive; want of sensitiveness.

1838 J. TAYLOR *Home Educ.* 161 To cherish as well animal insensibility (we want the word *insensitiveness*) and self-possession, by arduous field amusements. 1855 — *Restor. Belief* (1856) 364 It is not insensitiveness of temperament, whence springs the serenity of that brow. 1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love* III. 44 He had the Pennefather insensitiveness and want of imagination.

†Insemsuat, *a. Obs.* var. of INSENSATE *a.* (Cf. *sensuate*.)

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 321 Insemsuat sow, cesse fals Eustase air!

Insensuous (insemsiuəs), *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Not sensuous; that is not an object of sense.

a 1861 MRS. BROWNING (Webster 1864), That intermediate door betwixt the different planes of sensuous form And form insensuous.

Insented, *Obs.*: see ENCEINTE.

Insentience (insenʃəns). [f. next: see -ENCE.] The fact or condition of being insentient; insensibility, unconsciousness.

186a F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 102 In the view of all the pandits, there is no emancipation apart from insentience.

Insentient (insenʃənt), *a.* [IN-3.] Not sentient.

1. Destitute of physical feeling, sensation, or consciousness; inanimate.

1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 6 The qualities or attributes of an insentient inert substance. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 77 They are to be hacked and hewed... as if they were of insentient marble. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Sun* 117 Shall I return it [a stone] thanks, the insentient thing?

2. Devoid of mental feeling; indifferent. *rare.*

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. 296 Suppose... that he [Giorgione] came down to Venice somewhat recusant, or insentient, concerning the usual priestly doctrines of his day.

Inseparabilist. *rare.* [f. L. *inseparabilis* INSEPARABLE + -IST.] One who believes that a religious rite and the spiritual influence held to accompany it are inseparable.

1840 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Regem.* III. ii. 254 note, It is impossible for the Inseparabilist to charge the Separabilist with a bunkering after the Doctrine of Reprobation, and yet himself escape the equitable retort of precisely the same charge.

Inseparability (insepārābiliti). [ad. L. *inseparabilitās* (Augustine), f. *inseparabilis*: see next and -ITY. Cf. F. *inseparabilité* (14-15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] The quality or condition of being inseparable.

1623 W. SCLATER *Tythes* 29 In the point of inseparability from their subject. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. i. § 6 Whence should the Idea of the unity and inseparability of all these perfections come? 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Divin.* ix. (1720) 169 We suppose Three Persons to be One God by their Inseparability and the essential Union of the Persons. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* II. 58 The inseparability of the supernatural from the records of Christ's life.

Inseparable (insepārāb'l), *a. (sb.)* Also 5-9 *erron.* inseparable. [ad. L. *inseparabilis*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *separabilis* SEPARABLE. Cf. F. *inseparable* (14-15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Not separable; incapable of being separated or disjoined. a. Said of two or more united things or persons, or of their connexion or relation.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. iv. (Add. MS. 27944), Whenne they ben yioynede in a dewe manere the onyng is inseparable, so that they mow nougt aftward be departede atwynne. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 78 The chyldren which god hath giuen vs as pledges of our inseparable loue. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lv. 16 They bee inseparable companions, or ahyde together in one lodging. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 20 An inseparable union. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 ¶ 1 They were inseparable Companions in all the little Entertainments. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 9 The intimate and in some degree inseparable connexion existing between physic and surgery. a 1852 WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) III. 342 Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one and inseparable.

b. Said of one member of a combination. Const. from, † formerly also to.

1504 LAOY MARGARET tr. *De Imitatione* IV. xiii. 278 To be with the [=thee] inseparable. 1581 R. GOADE in *Confer.* II. (1584) H iv, This quality is not always inseparable. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 67 So original sinne is inseparable from the mortal body, saving faith... from the Elect regenerated. 1639 tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 67 Jealousie alwayes... becomes more inseparable to the soule, then Ivy is to... Walls. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 491 ¶ 2 Ingratitude is a Vice inseparable to a lustful Man. 1712 BERKELEY *Disc. Pass. Obed.* § 16 The miseries inseparable from a state of anarchy. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* III. 23 My inseparable companion during eleven years. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 406 Fire, which is inseparable from heat, cannot co-exist with cold.

c. *Inseparable accident, attribute, quality, etc.* (*Logic*), an accident, etc. that cannot be separated from its subject. *Inseparable adjunct*, an adjunct that cannot really be separated from its subject, though the subject may be conceived of without it. *Inseparable prefix or preposition* (*Gram.*), a prefix found only in combination, and incapable of being used as a separate word: e.g. L. *dis-*, *re-*; Eng. *mis-*, *un-*; Ger. *ge-*, *ver-*, *zer-*.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 6b, An accident... maie be separated, or it maie not, some maie bee separated from their subjects, as colde maie bee taken from water, and knowledge from the minde. Other are inseparable, because they cannot be taken awaie altogether... Heate can not bee taken from fire. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 67 Common qualities, are separable, or inseparable. *Ibid.* 69 The inseparable qualitie makes a proposition necessary, not reciprocate. 1820 *Mair's Tyrod's Dict.* (ed. 10) 414 ¶ 2 may be reckoned among the inseparable prepositions, which in composition, is sometimes intensive... and sometimes privative. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. vii. § 8 Inseparable accidents are properties which are universal to the species but not necessary to it. 1885 W. L. DAVISON *Logic Definition* II. 44 Exception,

however, must be made for the case of inseparable accidents. . . Neither barking, meowing, nor grunting is more than an accident of the dog, the cat, the pig; but as, wherever we have the animal, we have the corresponding sign, this invariable concomitant becomes an important fact in characterizing and identification.

B. 50. Usually *pl.* Things or persons that cannot be separated; inseparable companions.

c. 1550 Wyse chylde & Emperour Adrian (1860) 11 Shynynge, and heate, the which be inseparables, for the one ne maye be without the other. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 278 Which, when a man comes in between the pretended inseparables, is given up. 1771 T. HULL *Hist. Sir W. Harrington* (1797) IV. 189 Except Mr. Renholds, (who is still Sir William's inseparable). 1861 C. P. HODGSON *Resid. Japan* 291 The two swords and fan are inseparables in Japan. 1875 A. R. HOWE *Schoolboy Fr.* 72 In the manner of schoolboy inseparables.

Inseparableness. [*f. prec. + -NESS.*] The quality of being inseparable.

1598 FLORIO, *Indissolubilitas*, inseparableness. *a. 1631* DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 56 The inseparableness of this union. *a. 1715* BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 137 The inseparableness of the prerogative from the person of the King. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 31 May 349/2 The supposed inseparableness of Church and State.

Inseparably (insep'aräbli), *adv.* [*f. INSEPARABLE + -LY* 2.] In an inseparable manner; so as not to be disjoined, or severed; indissolubly.

1490 CAXTON *Ecceydis* xlii. 47 The swete flamme of loue esprised in-to the mary and synewes, whiche inseparably goeth thurgh the bones, as depe as the veray hertys roote. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 156 b. To be vnite or ioyned inseparably to his lorde. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* iv. D iij b. They goe inseparably together, like Tobie, and his Dogge. 1758 BLACKSTONE in *Comm.* I. 19 The civil and canon laws, which now came to be inseparably interwoven with each other. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 423 The city with which their names are inseparably connected.

Inseparate (insep'arät), *a.* [*ad. L. insepärät-us* (Tertullian), *f. in-* (IN-3) + *sepärätus*, *pa. pple.* of *sepärare* to SEPARATE.] Not separate (*from*); united; undivided; hence, often = INSEPARABLE.

1550 [implied in INSEPARATELY]. *a. 1586* SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* cl. lcy, which is inseparate from those eyes. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* ii. 148 This is, and is not Cressid: Within my soule, there doth conduce a fight of this strange nature, that a thing inseparate, Diuides more wider then the skie and earth. 1607 DAY *Tran. Eng. Bro.* (1881) 75 Enuie and hate Strive in my breast like twinnes inseparate. 1742 WARBURTON *Comm. Pope's Ess.* *Man* Wks. 1811 XI. 67 That folly and wisdom are the inseparate partage of humanity. 1874 L. MORRIS *Songs two W. Ser.* II. in *The Park* 212 The good which should be inseparate from the evil things that are. 1887 SWINBURNE *Loecine* i. l. 220 We live linked, inseparate—heart in heart.

b. Bot. (See *quots.*, and cf. INSEPARATION.)

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 181 Accordingly, Dr. Masters would substitute for coalescence and adnate the term *inseparate*. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Inseparate*, Masters's term for the condition in which parts of a plant are not separate.

Inseparately, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY* 2.] In an inseparate manner; without separation or severance; inseparably.

1550 CRANMER *Def. Sacram.* 96 b. Here sainte Cyrill declareth the dignitee of Christes fleshe, beyng inseparately annexed vnto his diuinitee. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Eph. v.* 29 note, So beloued of Christ, and so inseparately ioyned in marriage with him. 1665 G. HAYES *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 183 Conjoining so inseparately. . . their Religion to the Descents or Races of Men. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advt. fr. Parnassus* III. 2 The Splendor. . . and the good Fortune I at present enjoy, are so inseparately annex'd to this Pirate's power.

Inseparation. *Bot. rare.* [IN-3.] The congenital union of contiguous organs, viewed as the natural or primitive state; as opposed to *coalescence* or *adnation*, which imply original separation: cf. INSEPARATE *b.*

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Inseparized**, *a. nonce-wd.* *Obs.* [*f. IN-3*, and assumed vb. **separize* = *F. séparer* to separate.] = INSEPARATE.

a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortalitie* xliii. [He] Knew well the cares from Crowns inseparized.

† **Insequent**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. insequentem*, *pr. pple.* of *insequi*, *f. in-* (IN-2) + *sequi* to follow.] Following on, succeeding; subsequent.

c. 1650 in Hackett *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 50 The Storm will gather, and burst out into a greater Tempest, in all insequent Meetings [of parliament]. *a. 1670* *ibid.* 25 If he had his Apocha or Quietance. . . he were free from all insequent Demands.

Inserch (e, obs. form of ENSEARCH *v.*

† **Inserere**, *v. Sc.* *Pa. t.* and *pple.* *inserit.* [*ad. F. insérer*, *ad. L. insérere* to INSERT: *perh.* only in *pa. t.* and *pple.*] *trans.* To insert.

1557 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. App. 605/2 And desyrit this protestation to be insert In be bukis of parliament. 1563 *Reasoning betuix Crosraguell & Knox* Aja, Among other godlie lessones. . . I insert certane catholick articles.

† **Inserene**, *v. nonce-wd.* *Obs.* [*f. IN-3* + *SEBENE* *a.*; or from assumed *ad. *inserene* not *serene*.] *trans.* To render cloudy or not serene; to cloud.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rode* (1878) 18 (R.) Death stood by, Whose gastly presence inserenes my face.

Insert (insə'tit), *v.* Also 6-8 *incert*, *pa. pple.* 6 *incert*, 7 *insert*. [*f. L. inserti*, *ppl. stem* of *insérere* to put in, *f. in-* (IN-2) + *serere* to join together, put into.]

1. *trans.* To set, put, or place in; to push or thrust in; to fit or fix in; to introduce; to ingraft. Said primarily of putting any solid object into a space which it fits, or fills up; hence to place a thing, as an addition, between the parts of another, as to insert a page or plate into a book; also, to push or put a thing (e.g. a stick, a finger, the point of a knife) into a hole or aperture, whether to remain there, or to be again withdrawn.

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 321/2 This soule that bryngeth with hym suche frayle woorkes eyther wrought by themselfe or inserted peradventure and myxed a myddes of some good and vertuous worke. *a. 1555* BRADFORD *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 90 They must needs be condemned if that they be not insert and engrafted into the very true body and natural body of our Saviour Christ. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 119 To varie the unitee of a stone by inserting such spots into the crust as were not by nature. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. 11. xxiv. If all toall revert, Each part then into each part is insert. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphicæ* 25 Here a Print of Grotesco should have been inserted. 1782 COWPER *To W. C. Unwin* iii. The bud inserted in the rind. . . Adorns. . . The stock whereon it grows. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 277 It inserts its long tongue into the holes through which the ants issue. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* II. 138 His arm is inflamed from the vaccine matter inserted four days since. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* x. 110 Boring a hole between two flints in a yard. . . and inserting therein a daisy. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vii. A key which he inserted cautiously in the lock. . . and softly opened the door. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 514 Slightly thickened fibres, between which wide vessels surrounded by bundle-parenchyma are inserted.

b. To put or introduce (a letter, word, sentence, paragraph, etc.) into a body of written or printed matter, or into a programme; to put as a paragraph, advertisement, or article, into a newspaper or the like; to introduce as a figure or element in a picture, etc.; to include.

1533 MORE *Anso. Poysoned* Bk. i. xi. Wks. 1053/2, I have good reader, in the exposition of these wordes of our sauionr inserted the incorporacion of hym and vs together, by the receiuing and eating of his owne body into oures. 1542 LYNDESAY *Herald. Notes* Wks. (E. E. T. S.) v. 609 Vtheris enormities ar incert and registrat in this present buk. 1597 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* v. xxvii. § 2 With our Lord's Prayer they would find no fault, so that they might persuade us. . . not [to] insert it so often into the liturgy. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 125 A short story may not be unfityly inserted. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 122, I find no more species of birds than what I have already inserted in the Ornithology. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5151/4 There was Inserted. . . in the Gazette, that a Plate. . . was to be run for. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 164 Amended and rectified, by inserting the words *St. Stephen's near*. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 345 We would not consent to insert in them [bills] clauses conferring new privileges on the nobility. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 107 Something he had inserted into the Magazine.

† *c.* To introduce or ingraft into (a family). 1594 J. DICKENSON *Aristas* (1878) 39 Many Princes. . . desirous to insert themselves into [so] royall a kindred. . . offered their daughters with large portions. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 261 Aetheldred King of England. . . inserted into his owne familie by way of adoption Anlaf the Dane.

2. *Anat., Zool., Bot.* To attach; to join at a specified point of attachment. Only in *pa. pple.* [1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 310 Where hath she [Nature] placed and inserted the [ignat's] instrument and organ of smelling? 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 280 Antennæ with six joints, inserted at the internal margin of the eyes. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 25 The muscles of the arms are inserted in a cranial cartilage. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 157 When an organ is not adherent to any other circle, but inserted on the receptacle, it is said to be free.

Hence *Inserting* *vbl. sb.*

1611 FLORIO, *Insertatione*, an inserting, an insertion. 1623 MEADE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Set. I. III. 150 The King being much disquieted at the inserting of these conditions. 1647 TORSHELL *Design Harmonize Bible in Phenix* (1721) I. 103 The greatest variety of transposition and inserting.

Insert, *sb.* [*f. INSERT* *v.*, or abbrev. of INSERTION.] Something inserted. *a.* An additional sentence or paragraph added to a proof to be inserted in the 'revise' or 'final'. *b.* In the U.S. postal service, A paper, circular, etc. placed within the folds of a newspaper, or the leaves of a magazine or book.

Insertable (insə'täb'l), *a.* [*f. INSERT* *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being inserted; as in *insertable-tooth saw*, one with removable teeth (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

† **Insertation**, *Obs. rare* -*o*. [*ad. late L. insertationem*, *n.* of action *f. insérere*, frequentative of *insérere* to INSERT.] = INSERTION.

1623 COCKERAM II. Any thing Added, Aditament, Insertation.

Inserted, *ppl. a.* [*f. INSERT* *v.* + -ED 1.] Set or put in; fitted in, ingrafted. *b. Entom.* Set deeply; not free. † *c. Archit.* (See *quot.* 1727.)

1598 FLORIO, *Insertio*, set in, put in, ingrafted, added, joined, mixed, brought in, inserted. 1621 SANIUS *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1626) 109 The combs inserted tooth. . . Betweene the warp supprett the rising woofe. 1712 POPE *Vertum. & Pomona* 13 Now the cleft rind inserted grafts receives. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Column*, Column inserted, or backed, is that let into a wall, a third or fourth part of its diameter. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 306 [The head] Inserted, when the head is partly withdrawn within the trunk.

Insertor (insə'tai). [*f. INSERT* *v.* + -ER 1. See also INSERTOR.] One who inserts.

1611 [See INSERTOR 1]. 1673 H. STUBBE *Further Vind. Dutch War* App. 62 Such clauses or words as are put in to prevent disputes ought not to . . . prejudice the inserter. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 577 Advertisements . . . which produce the inserters no adequate return. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 280 [Apocrypha] were acknowledged by their inserters not to belong to the canon.

Insertion (insə'tʃən). [*ad. L. insertiō-em*, *n.* of action *f. insérere* to INSERT: cf. *F. insertion* (in sense 2, *Paré*, 16th c.).]

1. The action of inserting, setting or putting in; introduction into or between: see INSERT *vb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Insertatione*, an intermedding, a grafting, an implying, an insertion. 1675 OGILBY *Brit. Advt.*, The Work is capable of Emendation by Insertion. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 23 ¶ 6 In every work of imagination . . . the insertion of incidents and use of decorations may be varied a thousand ways. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* 111. xxx. 204 The progressive motion of the parts from the point of impact is stopped by the insertion of the lead [into the ivory balls]. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 502 The word *insertion* has likewise been used by pathologists for the act of inoculating or introducing a virus into the body. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiv. 360, I have tried whether the insertion of a pin would produce the collapse of the bubbles. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 220 The proper insertion of artificial teeth. *Mod. Newspaper Notice*, Trade notices are charged at the rate of 1/6 per insertion. All communications in reference to the insertion of Advertisements to be sent to the Advertisement Manager.

2. That which is inserted; an inserted addition, piece, or part; a word or part inserted in a writing or print; a page inserted in a book; anything inserted in a newspaper, postal packet, etc.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 117 In Falbertus his wordes. . . they have with a foule insertion branded them [wordes] for hereticall. 1682 GREW *Anat. Trunks* I. ii. § 1 The Parenchymous Part of the Wood. . . hath this property, To be disposed into many Rays, or Diameatal Insertions, running betwixt so many Lignous Portions, from the Barque to the Pith. 1707 CURRIE, in *Hist. & Gard.* 37 In the Root. . . are . . . the Skin, the Parenchyma, the Lignous Body, the Insertions, and the Pith. 1742 WEST *Lett. in Gray's Poems* (1775) 146, I am only sorry you follow the blunders of Broukhuisius, all whose insertions are nonsense. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 58 When I find trifling insertions of this kind to be requisite in my translation, I shall not deem it necessary to mention them in a note.

b. Needlework. Embroidery or ornamental needlework, made to be inserted or sewed into plain material, for decorative purposes; a piece or detached portion of such work.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Insertions*, narrow strips of lace, embroidered muslin or cambric, sold for inlets in handkerchiefs, dresses, etc. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 18 June, It was the 'extras' that did the mischief—the *ruches*, the *bouffantes*, the lace, the innumerable yards of 'insertion'. 1881 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 3/2 A white straw hat, trimmed with buff insertion. 1897 *Globe* 18 Feb. 6/3 A band of lace insertion.

3. *Anat., Entom., Bot.* The attachment of a muscle, external organ, etc., as to place or manner.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 17 Some necessary Asperities, serving for the insertion of two Muscles. 1651 RALEIGH's *Ghost* 109 The connexions or insertions of one threed [of a spider's web] with another. . . are most strange. 1807 J. G. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 144 We shall first explain their [leaves'] different situations, insertions, forms, and surfaces. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 14 Antlers erect, insertion basal. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 167 If the surface of an axial structure. . . is imagined to be continued through the base of each lateral member, the section forms its Plane of Insertion. An imaginary point in this is considered its organic centre, but does not usually correspond to its geometrical centre; this point may be termed the Point of Insertion. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 105 A black mark running from the mane to the insertion of the tail.

4. *Comb.*, as *insertion-success*.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 561 The 'insertion-success' of skilled vaccinators is very large, amounting to 97-98 per cent.

Hence **Insertional** *a.*, of the nature of an insertion; put in as an insertion. **Insertioned** *ppl. a.* *Needlework*, ornamented with an insertion; having some ornamental material worked in as an insertion.

1867 *Contemp. Rev.* IV. 325 A sonorous triplet made up by an insertional line. 1894 *Season* X. No. 9, 36/2 The coverlet was of satin, insertioned with linen open thread work.

Insertive (insə'tiv), *a.* [*ad. L. insertiv-us*, *f. inserti* -; see INSERT *v.* and -IVE.] Characterized by insertion; of ingrafted origin.

a. 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems, Love fondly refused* 42 If the fresh Trunk have sap enough to give That each insertive branch may live. 1777 in BAILEY vol. II. 1881 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* xiv. 247 His sympathy had a strange insertive power.

† **Insertment**, *Bot. Obs. rare.* [*f. INSERT + -MENT*.] That which is inserted or placed between; a former term for the *medullary rays*; = INSERTION 2.

1671 GREW in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3039 The Insertment and Pith, proceeding also from the Plume, as the same in the Root from the Radicle. 1671 — *Anat. Pl.* II. § 10 The next Part observable in the Root, is the Insertment. . . In dissecting a Root, I find, that the Cortical Body doth not only environ the Lignous, but is also wedgd, and in many Pieces inserted into it; and that the said inserted Pieces make not a meer Indenture, but transmit and shoot themselves quite through as far as the Pith. 1814 *Edin. Rev.*

XXII. 257 They were named insertments . . and constitute what is vulgarly termed the silver grain of the wood.

† **Insertor**. *Obs.* Also 6 -our. [agent-n. in L. form from *inserere* to INSERT.]

1. = INSERTER, *q.v.*

1598 FLORIO, *Inseratore*, a medler, an intermedler, a grafter, an insertor [1611 insertor].

2. Puttenham's name for the figure PARENTHESIS.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xiiij. (Arb.) 180 Your first figure of tollerable disorder is (Parenthesis) or by an English name the (Insertour), and is when ye will seeme . . to peece or graffe in the middist of your tale an vnecessary parcell of speach.

† **Inserve**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *inservire* to be serviceable, to serve, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *servire* to serve.] *intr.* To be of service or use to; to conduce to.

1683 T. HUNT *Def. Charter Lond.* 25 The Duke of Guise . . had inserted to some most detestable Villany, to please the rage or lust of a Tyrant. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

† **Inserviceable**, *a. Obs. rare*. [IN-3.] Unserviceable.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* IV. Ded., Through whome there is . . multitudes of Horses spoyled and made Inserviceable. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 12 It [age] doth certainly induce such a *cachexia* or ill habit that it renders us inserviceable to our ends.

† **Inservice**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. next: see -ENCE.] Serviceableness, usefulness.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 472 Those [supellectuals] . . are more expetible for their ornament . . then their inservice.

† **Inservient**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *inservient-em*, pr. pple. of *inservire*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *servire* to serve. Cf. *subservient*.]

1. Serving, servile.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. i. 3 Although their intellects had not failed in the theorie of truth, yet did the inservient and brutall faculties controle the suggestion of reason.

2. Serving or subservient to some end; serviceable, conducive, assisting.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 158 Any parts inservient to that intention. 1675 E. WILSON *Spadaer. Dunctm.* 41 A *Caput mortuum* . . inservient for mixing with cicatrizing Plaisters. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* IV. 197 The fabrick of the mouth and other parts inservient to the reception of aliments. 1802 J. JAMIESON *Use Sacr. Hist.* II. III. xi. 331 That part of man's body which is inservient to generation.

b. Accessory to, forming an accessory of.

1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 171 A Brass Pommel, inservient to a Sea-coal Grate, weighing nine Ounces.

† **Insess**, *sb. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. med. L. *insessus*, f. *insidere* to sit in; cf. It. *insesso* (Florio).] = INSESSION 1 b.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 186 As a Bath is a Lavacre of the whole body . . so an Insess of half the body. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Insessus*, a Bath for the Belly and Lower Parts.]

† **Insess**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *insess* - ppl. stem of *insidere* to sit in, dwell in, occupy.] *trans.* To dwell in, inhabit, 'possess'. Cf. INSESSION 3. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 206 Being insessed and acted by the Devil, they babbled many lies.

† **Insession**. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *insestion-em*, n. of action f. *insidere* to sit in, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *sedere* to sit. Cf. It. *insestioni* 'certain bathing medicines' (Florio).]

1. The action of sitting in a bath.

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* IV. 49 The second way of using water outwardly is called insession or sitting in water up to the navel. 1684 tr. *Bouet's Merc. Compil.* x. 365 An insession in Bath-waters, and Pumping upon the place affected. [1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Insestion*, old term for the state of sitting over the vapour of a hot bath; insession.]

b. A bath in which the patient sits with the lower part of the body immersed in water or some other liquid; a hip-bath or sitz-bath.

1559 MORWYN *Evonym.* 367 Fuchsius and other wryt of fomentations, appositions, embroches, little bags, and insessions. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. xxxviii. (1639) 163 You must release and loosen the reins . . with foment, cataplasmes and insessions. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny Expl.* Words Art, *Insestions* be bathing tubs or vessels halfe full wherein the patient may sit vp to the middle or above in some convenient decoction. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 187 Some make Insestions of the decoction of Tripes to cure the excoriation . . of the belly.

2. Inhabitation, indwelling (by a spirit). *rare* -1. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 101 The Prophets have by Him Illumination and Insestion. He takes possession of their soule, dwelling in them.

Insector (inse'sor). *rare*. [a. L. *insector* (rare), agent-n. f. *insidere*: see prec.] One who sits in or on.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. Introd. 94 In the different visions of the appearance of the Deity, as the Insector of the chariot of the cherubim.

† **Insestors** (inse'sor-riz), *sb. pl. Ornith.* [mod. L., pl. of *insector*, agent-n. from *insidere* to sit on or upon (in ancient L. found only in the sense 'be-setter' (of a way, etc.).] The Perchers or Perching birds, having feet with three toes in front and one behind, adapted for perching on trees; the name given by Vigors in 1823 to the second Order of Birds in his classification, coinciding nearly with the *Passeres* and *Picæ* of Linnæus.

† Though long accepted without hesitation by most British and many foreign authors, the composite nature of the group has now been recognized, and the use of the name is generally abandoned' (A. NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, 1893).

1823 VIGORS in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIV. 405 As the distinctive characters in the other orders are taken from the peculiarities of their feet . . I wish to follow the same plan in the present case, and to designate this order by the title of *Insestors* or *Perching Birds*. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 395 The Insestors form the largest order of existing birds. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 91 In some Insestors it [the carotid artery] is only found on the left side.

Insestorial (inse'sor-riäl), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. type **insestori-us* (f. *insector*: see prec.) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the *Insestors*, or Perchers.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 195 It is in the Insestorial order of birds that the songsters abound. 1874 COOPER *Birds N. W.* 321 Claws . . hardly more than insestorial, instead of raporial, in character.

Inset (inset), *sb.* [f. IN *adv.* 11 d + SET *sb.*]

1. A setting in, inflow, influx (of water). † b. A place where water flows in, a channel (*obs.*).

1559 in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 736 By stoppage of the north mouth and diuers other insets. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. II. xx. 498 There are tidal influences combined with the general insets from the Atlantic. 1881 T. G. BOWLES *Flotsam & Jetsam* (1883) 244 The inset into the Bay of Biscay, which . . runs at the rate of a mile an hour.

attrib. 1806 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 5/2 The Drummond Castle was drawn by a strong inset current to the inner side of the Island of Ushant.

2. That which is set in or inserted.

† a. An innate or implanted idea. *Obs. rare.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref. 8 These [witnessings] are common insights, or insets (as a man may tearme them), namely the perswasion of the Godhead, the conscience of euil [etc.]. *Ibid.* Those common and generall Insets have remained barren in the most part of men.

b. A recess. *rare* -1.

1829 J. HONGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1858) II. 161 The wall is very perfect . . having frequent insets.

c. An extra page or set of pages inserted in a sheet or book (see quot. 1875); an advertisement on a separate leaf inserted in a magazine, etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* II. 1189/2 *Inset* . . a certain portion of the printed sheet in 12mo, 24mo, etc., which is cut off before folding and set into the middle of the folded sheet.

1879 *Print. Trades Jnl.* No. 26. 4 A four-page inset with cuts, this portion of the journal is carefully rolled. 1883 C. E. DOBLE in *Academy* 26 May 368/2 My copy . . has an inset of eight pages between pp. 240 and 241. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 5/2 To print papers from duplicate plates, with an 'inset'—that is, an extra page gummied in mechanically—whenever desired. 1893 *Bookseller* 201 From two pounds weight of Magazines I have this day taken out fourteen ounces of insets.

d. A smaller map, picture, etc. inserted within the border of a larger one.

1881 *Athenæum* No. 2810. 310/3 The clearness of the maps and their pictorial insets deserves all praise. 1887 PHILLIPS *Handy-vol. Atlas World Contents*, Ireland—Ulster, with inset of Belfast and Environs. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 30 Aug. 161/2 Two admirable maps . . with insets indicating the geology, the comparative density of population, and the agriculture of eastern equatorial Africa.

e. A piece of cloth inserted or let into a dress.

1894 *Paris Mode* No. 3. 31/2 An inset at the neck and shoulders, front and back. 1899 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 6/5 The skirt has little insets of lace all round the edge.

Inset, *v.* Also 4 ynsett. Pa. pple. inset: in sense 5 also insetted. [f. IN-1 or IN *adv.* + SET *v.* Cf. MDu. and MHG. *insetzen*, Du. *inzetten*; MHG. *insetzen*, Ger. *einsetzen*, Da. *indsætte*, Sw. *insätta*.]

† 1. *trans.* ? To institute, initiate. (Only in OE.: rendering L. *instituere*.) *Obs.*

c900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxiij. (1890) 334 Ða seolfan, þe ær þæt mynster heoldon & rehton, heo mid þeodscipum regollice lifes insette & trymede [etiam hoc disciplinis vite regularis instituit].

† 2. To set (a person) in office; to appoint. *Obs.* a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxvij. 12 Pou in-set [L. *imposuisti*] men, mani swa Over our hevedes to he þa. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 357 Commanding the Laird of Kill-fannes, insett Provest be the Quene . . to cast up the portis of the town.

† 3. To insert, ingraft. *Const. to.* (= L. *inserere*.) *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Booth.* II. pr. iii. 25 (Camb. MS.) So þat wan this thinges stynten forto sowne in eres, the sorwe þat is insett greneþ the thought. 1382 WCLIF *2 Macc.* vii. 21 She monestie eche of hem . . and ynsettinge mans ynwitt to wommans thougt, saide to hem [etc.]. — *Rom.* xi. 24 Forwhi if thou . . agens kynde ert insett in to a good olyue tre, how moche more thei that by kynde, schulen be ynsett to her olyue tre?

4. To set (jewels) in (gold, or the like). *rare* -1. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 69 Thus having enriched you with a Mine of Precious stones, and pearles, with Gold to inset them.

5. To set in, insert; *spec.* to insert as an inset (INSET *sb.* 2 c); to fix an inset in (a sheet), an extra page in (a newspaper), etc.

1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 208 This useful contrivance . . delivering the papers inset, pasted, cut top and bottom, turned out compact as a pamphlet. 1896 *Newsagents' Chron.* 3 Oct. 3/2 Advertisements printed on a sheet which was insetted. 1897 F. C. CONYBEARE in *Expositor* Apr. 302 The numbers inset in translation indicate the pages of the Armenian text. 1899 *Month Mar.* 328 An excellent map containing three smaller plans inset.

Hence Insetted *ppl. a.*

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 7/2 The extra cost of carriage consequent upon insetted advertisements in magazines.

Inset (inset), *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 b.]

† 1. Implanted, innate, native. *Obs.*

1545 RAVNOLD *Byrrth Markynde* (1564) B iv, The honest . . maintaining of the inset and natrall beaute in a woman. 1594 I. B. La *Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. Seneca, The harth from whence proceedeth all that inset and natue beate.

2. = INLAID (or ? set with precious stones).

1588 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees) II. 179 One lardge Danske chist, with insett worke.

3. Inserted as an inset.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 11 June 6/1 Each part will contain ten page plates, four illustrations in the text, and one inset plate. 1891 *Times* 14 Apr. 3/2 The map . . now includes inset maps containing charts of the mouths of the Zambesi, of Delagoa Bay [etc.].

† **Insetter**. *Obs.* [app. error for *insitter*, f. IN *adv.* 11 e + SITTER.] An indweller; one who resides in the place.

1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 55 These say, that Out-setters, by reason of the Lands which they occupy in the Parish, are as much Parishioners as the In-setters.

Insetting, *vbl. sb.* [IN *adv.* 11 c.] a. *Printing.* = INVENTION 2. b. Insertion, fixing.

1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vii. § 20. 247 The cement and various insetting of the balconies. 1867 *Hymns Virg.* 58 note, Written without breaks, till near the bottom of p. 131, as marked by the insetting of the even lines here. 1900 *Oxf. Mag.* 7 Mar. 266/2 Explanatory sections—such as might be relegated to footnotes in a modern book—are indicated by small type and insetting.

Inseverable (inse'verābl'), *a.* [IN-3.] In-capable of being severed or broken; inseparable.

1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *Interest Misiaken* 146 This would seem to imply a more Inseverable Interest than I ayme at. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* II. lviii. 225 The offence is lost in the inseverable iniquity in which all join. 1880 SIR E. REED *Japan* I. p. xxiv, Ancient and inseverable bonds.

Inseverably (inse'verābl'), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an inseverable manner; inseparably.

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* v. (1867) 157 Lest peradventure . . we have inseverably been overtaken with the sin of gluttony. 1849 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 625 What a hand that was which bound the two into one—inseverably! 1882 DALLINGER *Creator* 82 Mind is inseverably associated with neural matter.

Insew (e, Inseygne, *obs.* ff. ENSUE, ENSIGN *v.* † **Inshade**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. IN-2 + SHADE *v.*: cf. ENSHADE.] *trans.* To shade; to tint or vary one colour with another.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. v. 88 Whose Lilly-white, inshaded with the Rose Had that man seene, who sung th' Eneidos, Dido had in obliuion slept. † **Inshadown**, *v. Obs. rare* -0. [IN-2.]

1611 FLORIO, *Inshadown*, to inshadown, to darken.

† **Inshanked**, *a. Obs. rare* -0. [IN-2.] Having a shank.

1611 FLORIO, *Inshankto*, instaked, inshanked.

† **Inshape**. *Obs. rare.* [f. IN *adv.* 12 + SHAPE *sb.*] Inward shape; internal form.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 66 Socrates . . taught that God is a minde, and that in the same there is a certaine Inshape, which Inshape as in respect of God, is the knowledge which God hath of himselfe. *Ibid.* xxvii. 423 This marke is . . of the very substance and inshape of Religion.

Inshave (in'shēv). [f. IN *adv.* 12 + SHAVE.] A tool used by coopers for shaving or planing the inner face of staves.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1189/2 *Inshave* (Coopering), a jointer having a convex-edged bit, with which the inner faces of staves are dressed.

† **Insheaf**, *v. Obs. rare* -0. [IN-2.]

1611 FLORIO, *Inmazzettare*, to imbundle, to insheaf, to make into handfulls.

Insheath, *obs.* form of ENSHEATH.

† **Inshed**, *v. Obs.* [f. IN-1 + SHED *v.*; tr. L. *infundere*.]

1. *trans.* To shed or pour something upon; to sprinkle or wet with a liquid.

1382 WCLIF *Dan.* IV. 22 In dewe of heuene thou shalt be inshed [1388 bished, L. *infunderis*]. — *Judith* vii. 23 Osias risende, the teris inshed [1388 bished with teiris, L. *infusus lacrymis*].

2. To shed or pour in; to infuse.

1435 MISYR *Fire Love* 41 Slik swetnes of likynge hete and songe to a lufand saule is inshed. *Ibid.* 99 Euer-lastynge lufe gladis & plenteus lykynge inshed. So † **Inshed** *ppl. a.*; † **Inshedding** *vbl. sb.*

1435 MISYR *Fire Love* 62 Of inshed gladnes. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xx. (1874) 228 The starred inshedding of light through his vaulted roof.

Inshell, **enshell** (in'shel, en-), *v. rare.* [f. IN-1, EN-1 + SHELL *sb.*] *trans.* To withdraw within the shell. Also *fig.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi. 45 Aufidius . . Thrusts forth his horns againe into the world Which were In-shelled, when Martius stood for Rome. 1814 *Prophetess* I. i, The foes Shrink and enshell themselves within their town. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 302 None In mortal frame enshelled.

† **Inshielder**. *Obs. rare.* [f. **insheld* = ENSHIELD *v.* + -ER 1.] One who shields; a protector.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxx[i]. 5 Laverd in-schilder be Over þe right-hand of þe.

Inshining (in'shēn-īn), *vbl. sb.* [IN *adv.* 11 c.] A shining in; illumination. So **Inshining** *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 a], that shines in.

1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 412 To receive the Inshining of Grace. 1847 BERNARD BARTON *Select.* (1849) 57 That inshining light which enlightens every regenerate Christian. 1882 *Homiletic Monthly* (U. S.) Oct. 30 Even the inshining of God's Spirit into our hearts still leaves us only men. 1887 ANNA FORBES *Inshinde* 237 The mass of human beings... were better insinuated by the inshining moonbeams than by the sparsely scattered lamps.

† **Inship** (in'shīp), *v.* Obs. [f. IN-1 + SHIP *sb.* Cf. MDu. *inscopen*, Du. *inschepen*, Ger. *einschiffen*, Da. *indskibe*, Sw. *inskeppa*.] *trans.* To put into a ship; to ship; to embark.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 49 (Fol. 4) See them guarded, And safely brought to Dover, where inshipp'd (folios 1-3 wherein ship'd) Commit them to the fortune of the sea. 1615 DANIEL Hymen's *Tri. Wks.* (1717) 135 When she was thus inshipp'd... she spies a Woman sitting with a Child.

† **Inshirt**, *v.* Obs. rare-^o. [IN-2.] *trans.* To clothe in a shirt.

1611 FLORIO, *Incamisciare*, to inshirt, to insmoke. **In shore, in-shore**, *adv. phr. (adj.)* [f. IN *adv.* + SHORE. Cf. INLAND *adv.*]

A. adv. From seaward in towards the shore; close to the shore.

1748 Anson's *Voy.* II. v. 186 We saw a ship in shore... plying up the coast. *Ibid.* xi. 251 The two Cutters... were sent in shore. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 87 She was driven inshore by some boats. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvi. 267, I determined to keep in-shore, in spite of the barricades of ice. 1884 PAR *Eustace* 80 They went closer inshore.

b. Inshore of: Nearer to the shore than (something else); between (something) and the shore.

1859 in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1860) VII. 49 The Havilah passing in-shore of the Bombay. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) viii. § 397 Inshore of... the Black Stream, along the eastern shores of Asia, is found a... current of cold water. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* v. 110 The *Polaris* was anchored just inshore of the largest iceberg.

B. attrib. or adj. Lying, situated, or carried on near or close to the shore.

1701 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 308 Both... y^e inshore and outward ships. *Ibid.* 309 Those that lay their inshore anchors without buoys. 1798 LD. ST. VINCENT in Nicolas Nelson's *Disp.* 11 May (1845) III. 15 You shall also have some choice Fellows of the in-shore Squadron. 1855 Cornwall 13 During the month of August... the principal or inshore fishing begins. 1885 *Times* 25 May 9 The inshore waters of the Scotch coast are being overfished.

b. Moving or directed in towards the shore.

1882 C. ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* 51 With a high tide and an inshore wind their homes and lives were always in danger of destruction.

† **Inshore, v.** Obs. Also 6 enshoar, 7 enshore. [f. IN-1 + SHORE *sb.*] *trans.* To put on shore; to land.

1577 STANVHURST *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed's *Chron.* (1807-8) VI. 38 They are no sooner inshored, than they yeeld up their ghosts. 1583 — *Ensis* 1. (Arb.) 29 There they were enshoared, where thou shalt shortly see town walls. a 1618 J. DAVIES *Wit's Pilgr.* (1878) 40 Death... Enshore my Soule near drowned in flesh, and blood.

† **Inshot. Obs.** [f. IN *adv.* 11 d + SHOT *sb.* Cf. *offshoot*.] A piece shooting or projecting inwards; in quot. applied to a part of the sea running into the land.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. vii. 155 An inshot of the Sea, called the Bosome of Parthia [Persian Gulf].

Inshow, obs. variant of **ENSUE**.

Inshrine, Inshroud: see **ENSHRINE**, -SHROUD.

† **Insiccate, v.** Obs. rare-^o. [f. L. type **insiccāre* (prob. in med. or mod. L.: cf. obs. F. *en-secher*), f. in- (IN-2) + *siccāre* to dry.] *trans.* To dry. So † **Insicccated** *phl. a.*; † **Insiccation**, drying.

1623 COCKERAM, *Insicccated*, dried. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Insiccation*, a drying.

† **Insicccated, a.** Obs. rare-^o. [f. L. *insiccāt-us* undried + -ED¹.] Undried. (Cockeram, 1623 pt. II.)

Insicht, Sc. form of **INSIGHT** *sb.* 2, *Obs.*

Inside (in'said, in'said), *sb., adj., adv., and prep.* [f. IN *adv.* (adv. used attrib.) + SIDE. The opposite of *outside* in all senses.

The two parts appear to have naturally even stress, as in *east side, right side, top side, back side*, with a tendency to a stronger on the *sb.* part. But when used attrib., or when contrasted explicitly or implicitly with *outside*, and often when followed by *of* and a *sb.*, the main stress is on *in*.]

A. sb.

1. The inner side or surface; that side of anything which is within, or nearer to the centre, or farther from the outer edge or surface; in a foot-path, the side next to the wall, or away from the road.

1504 in *Eng. Glids* 327 A tabell yn the syde of the halle... a bynch yn the yn-syde of the tabell. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* VI. 15 Salomon... buydded the walles on the insyde with Cedar tymber. 1583 HOLIVBAND *Campe di Fior* 333 Rubbing it [my pen] against the inside of my cote. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 78 Look'd he o' th' inside of the Paper? 1664 GERARD *Princ.* (1665) 30 There is a necessary Magnificence to be exprest on the Front and inside of Princely Buildings, answerable to their greatness. 1687 A. LOVELL *T. Thorenol's Trav.* I. 113 Over the third Gate, in the inside... is this Inscription. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 193 The two insides of the Joynt-Rule Carpenters use. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org.* Bodies 600 A very thin coating of the acid is deposited equally upon the inside of the vessel. 1894 *Yellow Bk.* I. 193 They might pass me by now, not even give me the inside of the pavement.

b. Fencing. (See quot. 1863.)

1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* 22 When you put-by the thrust, you put it by upon the inside of your Sword. 1863 *Archery, Fencing, & Broadsword* (Rtldg.) 46 It is customary for adversaries, on coming to the Guard, to Engage, or to join blades, on what is called the *inside*, that is, the *right* side; although there are occasions on which it is advisable to engage on the outside, or on the left; otherwise called the *Quarte* or *Tierce* sides.

2. The inner part, or the space within something; the interior.

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxiii. 25 Ic clense y^e outward part of y^e cup and y^e dish, but y^e insyd is ful of robri and vnstaidnes.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 833 Shew the In-side of your Purse to the out-side of his hand, and no more adoe. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 58 So well I have disposed My aery microscope—thou mayest behold, Outside and inside both, pillars and roofs. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 104 The insides of their dwellings exhibit a complete picture of filth and indolence. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. ii. 37 The company in the inside [of the coach]... being tolerably quiet. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 6, I had a very varied time and learnt something of the inside of a country.

b. spec. (in'said.) The interior of the body; the internal organs, esp. the stomach and bowels; the entrails. (Also in *ph.* in same sense.) *collog. and dial.*

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 21 In the body of his work, though the inside and strength were Philosophy, the skinne as it were and beantie, depended most of Poetrie.] 1741-3 WESLEY *Tril.* (1749) 91 It was as if their heart, as if all their inside, as if their whole body was tearing all to pieces. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxx, My insides are out of order. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* iii, So now away home; my inside cries cupboard. 1893 SELWIS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 143 There was a lot of blood about... and some odd portions of a man's inside.

c. fig. Inward nature, mind, thought, or meaning. (Sometimes with humorous suggestion of sense b.)

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* I. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 416/1 Come, come, here's none but friends here, we may speak Our insides freely. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Hymn St. Lewis* 133 Rebellious Peers, Who... measuring his in-side by his age, Troubled his State with storms of Civil Rage. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 554 Sueton. hath drawn to life both the Portraits and Insides of the XII Cæsars. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. 183 In order to judge of the inside of others, study your own. 1833 LAMB *Elia Ser. II. Barrern. Imag. Fac. Mod. Art.* Conscious of the heroic inside of the noble Quixote.

d. The middle or main portion of a period of time, exclusive of the beginning and end. (In quot. 1890, in the *inside of* = 'inside of', within: see C. 3.) *collog.*

1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* 74 (Farmer) Tain't to be done in the inside of a month. 1891 T. HARVEY *Tess* (1892) 204 The Reverend Felix... home for the inside of a fortnight. 1894 *Spectator* 10 Feb. 189 Bishops... in order to come to London for the inside of a week... have to alter a number of arrangements.

3. (ellipt. use of the *adj.* or *adv.*) An inside passenger or place in a coach or other vehicle. *collog.*

1798 CANNING, etc. *Loves Triangles* 179 in *Anti-Jacobin*, So down thy hill, romantic Ashboorn, glides The Derby dilly, carrying Three Insides. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxviii, The old gentleman inside... informs the other inside that they're going to change directly; on which the other inside wakes himself up. 1838 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 550 The four insides of a Dover coach are taken for to-morrow morning. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 128, I picked myself up and went to help out the insides.

4. In *adv. phr.* *inside out* (in'said, out), formerly also *inside outwards* (usually with the verb *turn*): So that the inner side becomes the outer; so as to expose the inside or interior. Also *fig.*

1a 1600 Tarlton's *Fests* (Halliwell) Introd. 22 Could you turne him inside out, You would presentlie see, Squeaking [etc.]. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 265 (He) turned them inside-outwards, and revealed their hidden Sense to the World. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* i. (1851) 32 Though one should turn you topsie-turvy, and in-side out, [you] are but a Grammarian. 1772 H. WALPOLE *Last Fools* (1859) I. 7 Turned their coats inside outwards for luck. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 245/2 The polypes... are so simple in their structure that they may be turned inside out like a glove. 1887 JESSOP *Arcady* vii. 214.

B. adj. (in'said.) Situated on or in the inside; of, belonging to, or used for the inside (*lit.* and *fig.*); interior, internal.

Often used technically; esp. in reference to locomotive engines having the driving-gear within the main frame, as *inside cylinder, framing, gear*. Also, *inside callipers, tool*, etc. i.e. used for the interior of cylindrical or hollow work.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 286 Is whispering nothing? Is leaning Cheeke to Cheeke? 1. Kissing with in-side Lip? 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 244 Outside and inside Lathing for Plastering. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 189 An excellent mortar for under-drawing, and inside work. 1859 *Engineer* VII. 211/1 The outside cylinder express engines running to Southampton are as steady, under every rate of speed, as any inside cylinder engines in use. *Ibid.* 225/1 The cylinders being bolted to the outside of the inside framing. 1862 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 177 The inside fittings of the rooms. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 151 An efficient mechanism by which outside variability is used for the maintenance of inside constancy.

b. Of a person: Employed within a house or building; working indoors.

1894 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 6/7 Counting the number of hours worked, the outside men are given an equal amount of employment with the inside men. *Mod. U. S. Newspaper Advn.* Situation wanted as inside man in private family.

c. Inside edge (Skating): see **EDGE** 7 b. *Inside*

track: in *Racing*, the inner side of a curved track (which is shorter than the outer); hence *fig.* a position of advantage.

1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* xviii. (1891) 107 It gave him the inside track, as the sporting men say, with reference to any rivals for the good-will of either of these.

C. adv. (in'said.) On or in the inside.

1. On the inner side.

1803 NELSON 4 June in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 79 This Island is bold, too, inside or out. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 71 The Goliath... had the honor to lead inside.

2. In or into the inner part; within; internally.

1851 'NIMROD' *Road* 17 Full, inside, sir. 1866 LATHAM s. v., *Itinerant Showman*, Now then, ladies and gentlemen, walk inside, walk inside! 1875 T. W. HINGINSON *Hist. U. S.* xi. 93 The houses were kept very clean inside and out.

3. *Inside of* (in reference to time): Within the space of; in less than the whole of (a period); before the end of. *U. S. and Colonial. colloq.*

1887 *Hartford Courant* 13 Jan. (Farmer), Both animals had been killed inside of five minutes. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* xi, He knocked the seven senses out of him inside of three rounds. *Ibid.* xxi, I've been pretty quick coming: thirty mile inside of three hours.

D. prep. Inside of; on the inner side, or in the inner part, of; within.

1791 J. LACKINGTON *Mem.* (1792) 212 The coachman put me inside the carriage. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxv. 133 The captain stood well to the westward, to run inside the Bermudas. 1855 BROWNING *Ch. Roland* xxix, As when a trap shuts—you're inside the den! 1884 W. LARDEN *Sch. Course Heat* 79 We must get rid of the air inside the tube.

Hence † **Insidely adv.** Obs., inwardly.

1803 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 457 You say something outsidely rude and insidely civil about its being my choice to edit.

† **Inside, v.** Obs. rare-¹. [ad. L. *insidere* to sit on: see **INSIDENT**.] *intr.* To be seated or situated on something.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renod's Disp.* 353 On whose summities three... grateful leafs do inside.

Insidiness, nonce-adv. [f. **INSIDE** + -ED + -NESS.] The condition of being inside something else.

1888 DK. ARGVLL in 19th *Cent.* Jan. 156 Another kind of outsidiness and insidiness... namely, the insidiness, the self-containedness, of every organism as a whole with reference to all external forces.

† **Insidient, a.** Obs. [ad. L. *insident-em*, pr. pple. of *insidere* to sit in or on, to inhere or subsist in, f. in- (IN-2) + *sedere* to sit.] Residing or subsisting in; inherent.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* vii. (1637) 68 It is so sweete and so insident to vs which this lawe forbiddeth. 1590 GREENE *Mourne. Garm.* 44 These vices are insident by nature. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 115 The course of Gods Spirit is... ingredient and insident, as in good men; or urgent and impellent, as in bad men. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Insident*, sitting on or in, remaining, continuing.

Insider (in'said). [f. **INSIDE** + -ER¹.] One who is inside; a person who is within the limits of some place, society, organization, etc.; hence, one in possession of special information, one who is 'in the secret'. Opposed to *outsider*.

1875 POSTE *Gatus* I. (ed. 2) 31 Named outsiders (*exquilini*) as opposed to the burghesses or insiders (*ingulini*). 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 6/1 Change him from an outsider into an insider (however slight the connection), and the thing is done. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 22 Dec. 468/3 It was possible for insiders to use its revelations in speculation on the Bourse.

† **Insi-diary, a.** Obs. rare. [f. L. *insidiæ* ambushes, ambuscade + -ARY.] = **INSIDIOUS**.

1625 W. B. TRUE *School War* 18 The sending forth of Bloody, Trecherous, and Insidiarie persons.

† **Insi-diate, v.** Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. *insidiāri* to lie in ambush, f. *insidiæ* ambush.]

1. *trans.* To lie in wait for; to plot against.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* v. 227 She was ambushed by two Centaures... who insidiating her virgin chastitie, shee [etc.]. a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. ii. (1642) 20 Pretending that he had privately insidiated his father's life. 1651 T. STANLEY *Poems* 109 For this friends insidiate their friends. 1656 — *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 204/2 They... every hour insidiate our Good.

2. *intr.* To lie in wait; to plot.

1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1626) 195 Wolues enter or insidiat, not sparing the flocke. 1639 SIR W. BARKLEY *Lost Lady* IV. iii. in Hazl. *Dodley* XII. 605 She pays the fault of her abusing me, Insidiating with my Milesia's form, To search, and then betray my resolution.

Hence † **Insi-diating phl. a.** Obs.

1632 HEYWOOD 2nd Pt. *Iron Age* IV. Wks. 1874 III. 409 What passionate and insidiating looks Hee cast on her. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 406 Admitting your meaning to be only of a deliberat insidiating murther.

† **Insi-diation.** Obs. [n. of action from L. *insidiāri* to **INSIDIATE**.] The action of lying in wait or plotting; a plot; an insidious act.

1612 COTTA *Disc. Dang. Pract. Phys.* II. iv. 111 Who by their insidiation of the proove of my skill... prouoked it. 1628 HOAGES *Thucyd.* (1822) 2 The goodness of the land... made them more obnoxious to the insidiation of strangers. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xvii. (1713) 139 Industrious Insidiations of other stronger and more crafty Creatures that hunt after their Prey.

† **Insi-diator.** Obs. [a. L. *insidiator*, agent-n. from *insidiāri*: see **INSIDIATE**.] A liar in wait; a plotter.

1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* i. 5b. Such as be man-queulous, or insidiatours of mannes lyfe. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* vii. xvii. 358 It is not unconceivable how these invisible Insidiators may so apply themselves. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. x. 132 Both open enemies and close insidiators.

Insidiousity. rare. [f. L. *insidiōsus* (see next) + -ITY. Cf. OF. *insidiōsité* (Godef.).] Insidious quality, insidiousness.

1873 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 102, [I] solemnly deny the insidiousity of my question.

Insidious (insidi'ōs), a. Also 8-9 *erron.* insidious. [ad. L. *insidiōsus* cunning, deceitful, f. *insidiū* ambush: see -OUS. Cf. F. *insidieux* (1420 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

Full of wiles or plots; lying in wait or seeking to entrap or ensnare; proceeding or operating secretly or subtly so as not to excite suspicion; sly, treacherous, deceitful, underhand, artful, cunning, crafty, wily. (Of persons and things.)

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xi. (R.). There be now meruelous subtle craftinesses exercised by courtes insidious wylinesses. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Ilroddian* 34 All persons good he banish'd as insidious. And kept Buffoons debauched and perfidious. 1692 SOUTH *12 Serm.* (1697) I. 522 A false, insidious Tongue, may whisper a Lye so close, and low. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xii. 301 The silent fisher casts th' insidious food. 1783 WATSON *Philipp III* (1793) I. iii. 290 Some deep insidious design against the states. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. 92 A more powerful and insidious enemy. 1878 BATES *Centr. Amer.* ii. 15 For them civilisation is an insidious, but a no less sure and deadly, poison. *Mod.* A victim to an insidious disease.

Insidiously (insidi'ōsli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an insidious manner; by secret plotting or artifice; in a subtle or underhand way; slyly, craftily, treacherously, deceitfully.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vi. 86 These men insidiously observing daniel, espied him praying and making supplication to his god. a 1626 BACON (J.). The castle of Cadmus was taken by Pheidias... insidiously and in violation of league. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Pope Wks.* IV. 40 Those who officiously, or insidiously, quicken his attention to offences. 1844 W. H. MILL *Serm. Tempt. Christ* iii. 62 The reptile, insidiously lying in wait in the dust.

Insidiousness (insidi'ōsnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Insidious quality or character; treacherousness, craftiness, subtle deceitfulness.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. v. 65 He hath little of the Serpent, (none of its lurking insidiousness). 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 174. ¶ 8 My heart, indeed, acquits me of deliberate malignity, or interested insidiousness. 1846 LUNDIE *Missionary Life in Samoa* 272 The disastrous results of Jesuitical insidiousness.

Insight (insait), sb. 1. Forms: 3-4 insiht, 3 *Orm.* innsiht, (4-5 insiht), 3-5 insiht(e), (3 insiht, 4 -syht, -syht), 4 ensight, 5 ensyght, 5-6 insyght(e, -sight, 3- insight. [f. IN adv. + SIGHT sb. Cf. MDu. *insicht*, Du. *insigt*, Ger. *einsicht*, Da. *indsigt*, Sw. *insigt*.]

The original notion appears to have been 'internal sight', i.e. with the eyes of the mind or understanding (see IN adv. 12c). Cf. the same use of *in-* in ME. *inwit* (sometimes an equivalent of *insight*), and OE. *ingehygd*, *ingehanc*, etc. But subseq. there arose a tendency to analyse the word as sight or seeing into a thing or subject, although even so there usually remained the notion of penetrating into things or seeing beneath their surface with the eyes of the understanding.]

† 1. Internal sight, mental vision or perception, discernment; in early use sometimes, Understanding, intelligence, wisdom. *Obs.*

1200 ORMIN 8789 He gifeþ himm... innsiht tunnderr-stannend all þatt mann ma33 understandenn. *Ibid.* 11508 Forr sawle onnopf at Drihtin Godd Innsiht & mindigness. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6261 Her of þat soþe seggeþ 3e as bi þoure in sichte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1565 Sua blinde þai war in þair insight, þat reckning cuth þai nan o right. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 253 þus þer four lettes his insight þat he knaws noht him-selfe right. c 1440 LONELICH *Graill* xxxi. 214 þe wordis... Welche that non man vndir-standyn ne Myhte, but Only God throwh his Insichte. c 1491 Chast. *Goddess Chyld*. 47 An Intellectual vision is callyd whanne the Insighte of the soule... is clearly fastnyd in unbodely substance wyth a soþfaste knowynge. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 119/12 Insight of knowledge, scientia. 1578 Chr. *Prayers in Priv.* 1851 440 Much better is... the insight of the mind than the light, or eyesight, of the body. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. xxxii. Much he spake where I had no insight.

† b. With *in* (a, o, on, of): Knowledge of or skill in (a particular subject or department). *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 3437 Amang þe Calldewisshe þeod þatt cann innsiht o steornness. *Ibid.* 7084 Upwittess... þatt hafden dep innsiht & witt Off fele kinne þingess. c 1205 LAY. 30497 Insiht he cude: a winde and a mone. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 66 In discrecioun I have in-siht. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 810 He... had gotten by great experience... depe insight in polittique and worldly driftes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. iii. 11 Merlin had in Magic more insight Then ever him before, or after, living wight. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud.* Lit. 174 To follow the Logicke places in Athonius in a Philosophical discourse, doth require... some insight in Logic. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* i. (1707) 146 We should examine what particular insight and experience they had in those things.

2. The fact of penetrating with the eyes of the understanding into the inner character or hidden nature of things; a glimpse or view beneath the surface; the faculty or power of thus seeing.

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c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xvii. iii. Where silent Night might seeme all faultes to hide. Then was I, by thy searching insight tride. 1683 D. A. Art *Converse* 26 Obstnacy the product either of great Pride or little Insight. 1812 WOODSW. *Sonn.*, *Eye Marriage of Friend*, When the closer view of wedded life Hath shown that nothing human can be clear From frailty, for that insight may the Wife To her indulgent Lord become more dear. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece VII.* 245 The insight and the effort came too late to be of any avail. 1851-5 BRIMLEY *Ess.*, *Tennyson* 3 Mr. Tennyson is a poet of large compass, of profound insight, of finished skill. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 59 That insight which sees at once into the heart of every moral difficulty.

b. With *into* († *in*).

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 34 Let but Sophoecles bring you Aiax on a stage... and tell mee if you have not a more familiar insight into anger, then finding in the Schoolemen his *genus* and *difference*? 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 47 This by insight had into the very worst and lowest sort of men shall you finde. 1590 GREENE *Orpharion Wks.* (Grosart) XII. 72 You haue a deeper insight in my thoughts then myself. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 174 A Spiritual Saving Insight into Spiritual things. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 506 ¶ 12 Giving her an insight into things she had no notion of before. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 14 ¶ 6 This thorough Insight into the Man... makes me disesteem him. 1803 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. Introd. 6 He had gained an insight into all sorts of affairs at home and abroad. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* i. ix. (1875) 288 Mighly pleased with this little insight into Spanish village life.

c. With *pl.*

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 187 The representative and reward of our past conscious reasonings, insights, and conclusions. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Denervator* ii. 16 His insights into his prospects. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. (1872) 48 Glimpses of many things... which were to ripen in a strange way into views, into beliefs and insights one day.

† 3. A mental looking to or upon something; consideration; respect, regard. *Obs.*

131. E. E. ALIOT. P. B. 1659 He hade so huge an insyht to his aune dedes, þat þe power of þe hyze pryncce he purely forgetes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 324 Withouten insiht of moderedhed... This child withouten noise or cry Sche slow. *Ibid.* III. 19 As they, which none insight hadden, But only to her [their] drunke fare. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 239 a/1, I am become thus drye and lene by the contynuelle ensyght that I had therupon.

† b. A view of a subject; a conspectus. (Cf. F. *aperçu*.) *Obs.* rare.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* (1602) 3 The First Booke, containing a Theoricke (or insight) of the Office of the Iustices of Peace.

† 4. Sight (of the bodily eyes); looking; looking in, inspection; a look. *Obs.*

c 1350 Will. *Palerne* 94 þere walked he a boutte þe walles to winne in sikt. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 262/1 Insyght... *inspexio, circumspexio*. 1530 PALSGR. 234/2 insight, *regard*. 1577 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 57 That good Sir Thomas More will deyne His cuntryman at first insight So curiously to interteyne. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 81 There will not be wanting a number that shall bicker for her, from whose insight, you are altogether unable... to convey her. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 187 All that... could fore-tell... by in-sight of sacrificed Heards. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 47 He must likewise have a clear insight on the Glasse paines of the Glasier.

† **Insight**, sb. 2 north. *Eng.* and *Sc.* *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* *insicht*. [Of uncertain derivation.

In form the same as prec.; but the sense remains unaccounted for.]

Goods, substance, esp. household furniture. b. attrib. as *insight gear*.

1522 WILLS & *Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 106, I bequethe to my wife all suche goodes within the house as she brought from Petyngton for her parte of insight. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 44 Sir Rauf Fenwike... and Sir William Heron... have made two very good roodes, and have gotten moche insight, cattall, horse, and prisoners. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 28 With wyffe and barnis, insight and all stoir. *Ibid.* III. 328 Of corne and cattell, and of insight geir. 1536 BELLENDIN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 132 The bestiall drevyn away, the cornis and insight brint. 1561 WILLS & *Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 193, I gyue and bequeithe to my daughter Agnes Lilburne the half of my insight & bedding wth in the howse. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 119/41 Insight of household, *supellex*. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* § 125 That name of them [the common sort of people] presume... to beare or vse onie armes... vpon onie their insight or houshold geare. a 1670 SPALDING *Tronb. Chas.* I (1829) 12 [They] began to rob and spouliethe earle's tenements... of their haill goods, geir, insight plenishing... and cattell. 1806 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 257 It must have been stripped of all 'insight', as our forefathers used to call hangings, carpets and furniture.]

† **Insight**, v. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. IN- 2 + SIGHT.] *trans.* To furnish with sight, to give sight to.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 19/1 It surpasseth nature's course to raise the dead, to lighten or insight the blind.

† **Insighted**, a. *Obs.* [f. INSIGHT sb. 1 + -ED 2.] Having insight; endowed with insight.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiii. lxxvi. (1612) 315 The being of the Soule is to confesse A Deitie, and senselesse such as are insighted lesse. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 687 Iustus Lipsius, deeply insighted in understanding old Authors. 1642 *Vind. Parl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 272 He, who is not informed, or thoroughly insighted into the truth... is ready to conclude it a fallacy. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* i. Pet. Wks. (1868) 280 One insighted and interested in what he speaks.

Insight (e, obs. form of ENSIGN).

† **Insignite**, v. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. ppl. stem of late L. *insignā-re* to engrave, f. *in-* (IN- 2) + *signāre* to mark.] *trans.* To mark, to engrave.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 277 A mole on or about the ears shews another insiguated on the arms.

|| **Insigne**, sb.: see INSIGNIA.

† **Insigne**, a. *Obs.* Also 8 *insign*. [a. F. *insigne* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *insignis* distinguished, f. *in-* (IN- 2) + *signum* mark, SIGN.] Distinguished, in a good or bad way; eminent, noted, remarkable.

c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 93 Job thy seruant insygne Whom Sathan not cese the to sette at care & dysdeyne. 1618 *Time's Store-house* 1742 (L.) Your commendable and insigne enterprise deserveth great recompense. 1623 tr. *Favins's Theat. Hon.* v. i. 50 To massacre the King... by an insigne trechery. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. ii. (1852) 501 It is the cross in the ensign, which does now *insignire*, and render it insign.

|| **Insignia** (insigni'ā), sb. pl. Less freq. in sing. *insigne* (insign'). [L. *insignia*, pl. of *insigne* 'mark', 'sign', 'badge of office', sb. use of neut. sing. of *insignis*: see prec. Cf. F. *insigne* (Dict. Acad. 1835), and see ENSIGN sb.]

1. Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honour; emblems of a nation, person, etc.

1648 *Merc. Acad.* No. 1. 3 All the *Insignia* of the late Vice-Chancellor and Proctors. 1722 RICHARDSON *Statues, &c. in Italy* 15 A Figure representing the 4 Cardinal Virtues, as having the *Insignia* of them all. a 1744 POPE *Let. to Swift* (L.). His watch was a present to him from the king of Sicily, whose arms and *insignia* are graven on the inner case. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VI. 578, I have received the King's commands to invest you with the Order of the Bath of which I now transmit you the *insignia*. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xi. 46 King Harold... received in due order the insignia of his kingly office.

b. sing. *insigne*; a badge, ensign, or emblem.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 375 The swan was undoubtedly the *insigne* of Canaan. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 309 Should the *insigne* of a Chancellor's authority be borne by a satellite of a French Directory? 1893 G. ALLEN in *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Aug. 3/1 A cross, which was once the instrument of the vilest punishment reserved for slaves, is now... an *insigne* of knighthood.

† *Insignia* has been erroneously used as sing., with pl. -as.

1774 *Trinket* 144 A red coat cockade and shoulder-knot, those irresistible insignias. 1802 WELLINGTON *Mem. Marhatta War* in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 368 Bajee Rao... invested himself with every regal insignia. 1807 W. H. IRELAND *Mod. Ship of Fools* 182 Bells, ladle, and the fool's cap... Insignias of their liking. 1832 W. IRVING *Athambra* II. 98 In his hand he bore a slender white wand, the dreaded insignia of his office. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 566, I met this morning a big burly chief with his insignia of office—a great stick.

2. (usually fig. from 1.) Marks or tokens indicative of anything.

1796 ELIZ. HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* II. 72 Families... in a situation to afford the expensive insignia of sorrow. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 287 All these insignia announced that the mighty London was at hand. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xvii. 155 Before the middle period of his life, Newton was invested with all the insignia of immortality.

Insignificance (insigni'fikāns). (Also 8 *erron.* -ence.) [f. INSIGNIFICANT: see -ANCE.] The fact or quality of being insignificant.

1. Want of signification or meaning.

1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* i. iii. 15 Such a Man would use these Terms *must, irresistible*, &c. with perfect Insignificance and Nonsense.

2. Want of significance, importance, or force; complete unimportance; contemptibility.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* i. 187 My annals are in mouldy mildews wrought, With easy insignificance of thought. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 216 If we can draw some moral from it, that will abate its insignificance, and give it some little weight. 1793 BROOKES *Math. Evid.* 27 Mr. Locke has shewn the insignificance of these axioms. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvii. A sufficient apology for a whole life of insignificance. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 329 The foreign commerce of Cologne sank into insignificance.

Insignificancy (insigni'fikānsi). [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] The quality of being insignificant.

† 1. The quality of being without signification or meaning; meaninglessness; = INSIGNIFICANCE 1. With *an* and *pl.*, an instance of this. *Obs.*

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xlvi. 379 Which Insignificancy of language... hath a quality... to hide the Truth. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scepis Sci.* xviii. 116 The insignificancies and verbal nothings of this philosophy. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. iv. § 10 Another Peripatetic Definition... which... betrays its Uselessness and Insignificancy.

† 2. Ineffectiveness, futility. *Obs.*

1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxviii. 729 To confess the Weakness and Insignificancy of their Attempts. 1721 STRYPE *Eccle. Mem.* II. 444 Of the need of discipline, and of the danger or insignificancy of committing it to the bishops, the good King was very sensible.

3. Unimportance; contemptibility; = INSIGNIFICANCE 2. With *an* and *pl.*, An instance or example of this; an unimportant or contemptible thing or person.

1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer Bk.* 71 Their Arguments were... of another kind of moment, then decency, or indecency, significance or insignificance. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* Pref., Almost every Mass of Collections or Bundle of Insignificancies, have them [commendatory verses] to persuade the Reader to buy it. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 284 ¶ 1 This Affectation in both Sexes makes them Vain of being useless, and take a certain Pride in their Insignificance. 1821-30 LD. COCKAURN *Mem.* iv. (1874) 185 The charges... were groundless, and were at last reduced to insignificance. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iv, Coming forward... to tread such a one out of sight, as an insignificance and worm. 1958 —

Fredk. Gl. vii. vi. (1872) II. 316 Poor old fellow, these insignificantities, are all I know of him.

Insignificant (insigni-fikánt), *a. (sb.)* [f. IN-3 + SIGNIFICANT: cf. F. *insignifiant*.]

1. Devoid of signification or meaning; meaningless; of speech, words, gestures, etc.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. l. 4 The frequency of insignificant speech. 1732 BARKLEY *Alciph.* vii. § 2 Words that suggest no ideas are insignificant. 1751 R. PALTRICK *P. Wilkins* xiv. By signs and gestures, which were very far from being insignificant. 1869-79 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (ed. 4) II. xliii. 759 The terms 'Law of Things' and 'Law of Persons' are insignificant, i.e. they give no notion of the purpose of the distinction.

2. Devoid of significance, weight, or force.

† *a. Without efficacy; ineffective, ineffectual.*

1627-77 FELTHAM *Revolves* II. xxxiii. 226 Nature... must vary from her self, or by a drowsy sloth be rendered insignificant. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* i. xi. (1675) 164 Laws must be insignificant, without the sanction of Rewards and Punishments. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 166 All that Christ hath suffered for us will be insignificant to our Discharge from our Obligation to Punishment, unless we repent and amend. 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), In a hemorrhage from the lungs...stypcitics are often insignificant.

b. Of no importance or moment; immaterial; trivial, trifling; mean, contemptible. (Now usually with some reference to magnitude: cf. 3.)

1658 R. NEWCOURT *Map Lond.* (title), Some others whose short and insignificant reigns have left them buried in oblivion. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. vii. Things seemingly the most insignificant imaginable, are perpetually observed to be a necessary condition to other things of the greatest importance. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxix. It is insignificant how remote or near...the object of terror may be. 1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synon.* Intro. 20 Nor can it be wholly insignificant to the diffusion and preservation of our language, to have [etc.]. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 494 The schism which the oaths had produced was, as yet, insignificant. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xiv. 218 The Roman loss was insignificant in this battle.

c. Of a person, in regard to position, character, influence, etc.

1669 CLARENDON *Ess. Tracts* (1727) 126 No man is so insignificant, as that he can be sure his example can do no hurt. 1751-73 JORTIN *Eccle. Hist.* (R.), Jerom wrote against him...and treats him as an insignificant blockhead. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luger* II. v. 79 What matters the ruin of one insignificant Frenchman? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 84 Thomas Powis, an insignificant man, who had no qualification for high employment except servility.

3. Small in size; petty; mean.

1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* I. vi. 64 No other wood has been found than a few insignificant shrubs. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 17 If Mont Blanc could be transported to the foot of Chimborazo, Chimborazo, all prodigious as it is supposed, would appear of very insignificant dimensions. 1844 THIAL-WALL *Greece* VIII. lxvi. 460 Thebes had sunk to an insignificant village.

B. as *sb.* a. A word or thing without signification.

b. An unimportant or contemptible person.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 247 ¶ 6 If we are the Insignificant that others call us, Where is the Triumph in deceiving us? 1785 TYTLE *Lounger* No. 16 ¶ 15, I despised the giddy restless insignificant that figured in this perpetual drama. 1816 J. GUCHAST *Philos. Etym.* 125 A few experiments upon the terminations in question, will probably convince the reader that they are merely connectives; and he will recollect...that connectives are nearly akin to insignificant.

Hence † **Insignificance** (insigni-fikántli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an insignificant manner; so as to signify nothing, or be of no importance; mean- inglessly; † without effect, to no purpose (*obs.*).

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. viii. 39 The common sort of men seldom speak insignificantly. 1676 GREW *Exper. Luctat.* i. § 16 As they contain a middle quantity of an Alkali, they are not insignificantly used against the Stone. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 66 When Birds...are taught to use articulate words, yet they understand not their import...but use them insignificantly. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 153 He has lived insignificantly and wickedly, idly and unaccountably. 1724 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* II. 156 Their Swords were extravagantly, and I think insignificantly broad. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 320 With all the prettiness of feigned alarm, And anger insignificantly fierce. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* xi. (1890) 95 Raleigh laughed insignificantly; but was silent.

† **Insignificate**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [irreg. f. IN-SIGNIFICANT + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To render of no importance, reduce to insignificance.

1676 FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) III. 112 This insignificates their privileges as a burgh royal.

† **Insignificative**, *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *insignificativus* (found as a name of the infinitive mood), f. *in-* (IN-3) + **significativus*, f. *significare* to SIGNIFY.] Not significative, not denoting by external signs.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule 6 § 52 They were ineffective and insignificant. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 283 Adam...named all living Creatures not by words of a first institution, antecedently insignificant. 1751 tr. *Pernetti's Phil. Lett. Physiognomy* 230 The ordinary sort of the unmeaning [eyes] are not indeed utterly insignificant.

† **Insignious**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *insignis* distinguished + -OUS.] Distinguished, eminent, notable.

1620 BP. J. KING *Serm.* 26 Mar. 17 This City...became...of more insignuous mercy, than the whole earth besides. 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 120 This insignuous Victory was gotten by them, upon the 6 day of Boedromion, the 3 month in the Attic Calendar.

† **Insignite**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *insignitus*, pa. ppl. of *insignire* to mark with a sign or badge, distinguish, f. *insignis*: see INSIGNE a.] Distinguished. (Construed also as *pa. ppl.*)

1432-50 tr. *Hidden* (Rolls) V. 169 Constancius...sende hym to Fraunce, which havege many victories per was insignite mervellously with a crowne of laurer. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 475 Dear doctor, celebrissimus doctor, insignite illustrissimus doctor.

† **Insignitor**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] Distinguished with a mark or badge.

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 44 A clear proof of the use of Insignited banners amongst the Jewes.

† **Insignition**, *Obs. rare* -1. [n. of action from L. *insignire* to distinguish: see INSIGNITE.] A distinguishing mark or ensign.

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 42 He will have their Banners charged with Insignitions of Distinction.

† **Insignitor**, *Obs. rare* -1. [agent-n. in L. form f. *insignire* to mark, distinguish: cf. late L. *insignitor* an engraver.] The index-finger.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 12b/1 The Insigniture, or forefinger, Lat. Index.

† **Insignity**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *insignis*: see INSIGNE a. and -ITY.] Distinguished quality; distinction, eminence.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* III. 1126 Ther is an everlasting dignity of greater worth and more insignity.

† **Insignize**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To distinguish.

1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber Pref.* 1 The specious Titles with which they are insignized.

Insignment, *obs. form of ENSIGNMENT.*

† **Insimilar**, *a. Obs. rare*. [IN-3.] Not similar, unlike.

1801 H. SKRINE *Rivers Gl. Brit.* 47 Not insimilar to the rocks of St. Vincent. *Ibid.* 389 The not-insimilar scenic shew of Vauxhall graces the opposite shore.

† **Insimplicity** (insimplisiti), *rare*. [IN-3.] Absence or want of simplicity.

1877 *The Survival* 345 A position of pious insincerity, or, shall I say insimplicity. 1897 *Month Oct.* 379 To rid themselves of nineteenth century insimplicity. 1898 *Weekly Reg.* 9 July 49 The insimplicities of the age have to be...reckoned with.

† **Insimulate**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 *insimulat*; *pa. ppl. insimulat*. [f. L. *insimulat*, ppl. stem of *insimulā-re* to bring a plausible charge against, accense, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *simulā-re* to make like, SIMULATE. In sense 2, f. IN-2 + SIMULATE v.]

1. *trans.* To charge, accense.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 340/1 These...heretikes have of longe while neither letted, nor ceased, falsly to insimulate & accuse the church of god. 1610 J. FORBES *Cert. Rec.* II. xi. (1846) 519 The holy ministrie are insimulat...as restless and unquiet spirits. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 38 Not sparing to insimulate his own General the Earl of Manchester of the same prevarications. 1620 To feign, simulate, *rare* -0.

1623 COCKERAM, *Insimulate*, to faigne, to dissemble.

† **Insimulation**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *insimulation-em*, n. of action from *insimulā-re*: see prec.] Charge, accusation.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 44 Custome carrying with it selfe any secret insimulation of evill, is not to be followed. 1604 H. JACOB *Reasons* 26 This their insimulation is against none other then Christ him selfe.

† **Insincere** (insinsitri), *a.* [ad. L. *insincerus* not genuine, adulterated, dishonest, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *sincerus* SINCERE.]

1. Not sincere or genuine; assuming a false guise in speech or conduct; dissembling, disingenuous. Said of persons and their actions or behaviour.

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 280 We are persuaded they are merely their own dreams, purposely taken up, to countenance by them, if they could, their insincere walking. 1674 MARVELL *Corr.* ccxviii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 424 Things stand as I heare but ticklish and insincere betwixt us and Holland. 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Wom.* Wks. 1730 I. 56 Alternate smiles and frowns, both insincere. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 12 You make them a close, reserved, insincere deceitful people. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 504 The King...was never much inclined to engage in a commerce of insincere compliments.

2. Not pure or genuine; adulterated, unsound. (The quotations cited in J. and in later Dicts. for this sense have *unsincere* in the originals: see UNSINCERE.)

† **Insincerely** (insinsitri), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an insincere manner; without sincerity or candour; disingenuously.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Casar* i. iv. 26 For dealing in the case so insincerely and calumniously in their Informations. 1692 LOCKR *3rd Let. Toleration* i. Wks. 1727 II. 310 Speaking insincerely is to speak otherwise than one thinks, let what he says be true or false. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 170 The few Protestants who remained in that part of the country joined in greeting him, and perhaps not insincerely. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 3, I told Katrina insincerely that it was of no consequence.

† **Insincerity** (insinsitriti), [f. L. *insincerus* INSINCERE + -ITY: cf. *sincerity*.]

1. Want of purity, corruption. *Obs.*

1548 UNALL *etc. Erasmi. Par. Atts* Pref. If there shall no more insincerity of doctrine appere in the writynge of them that will so saie, then [etc.].

2. The opposite of sincerity; the quality of being insincere; dissimulation; an instance of this.

a 1699 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* IV. iii. (R.), Doing all our duties to God in such a manner as our conscience cannot charge us with gross neglect or insincerity. 1792 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 231 Manfredi, a statesman of the Italian school, who takes insincerity for wisdom. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 232 In him, infinite insincerity was accompanied with a grace of manner which regained confidence as rapidly as it was forfeited. 1885 A. DOBSON *Steele* Intro. 11 He raised his voice unceasingly in condemnation of the fashionable insincerities of his day.

† **Insinew**, *v. Obs.* Also en-. [f. IN-2 + SINEW.] *trans.* To furnish with sinews; to innervate; to inspire with vigour or strength.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* IV. i. 172 All members of our Cause...That are insinewed [1st Qo. ensinewed] to this Action. 1611 FLORIO, *Innervare*, to ensinew.

† **Insinewy**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [IN-3. Cf. L. *innervus*.] Not sinewy, weak, nerveless.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 203 Nothing more loose, spongy, insinewie, and unsubstantial, than what ariseth from no higher source than their own brains.

† **Insinking**, *obl. sb.* [IN *adv.* 11 c.] A sinking in; a depression.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 400 An insinking of the surface of the body approaches the point of union of the two halves of the peribranchial space. 1885 J. S. KINGSLEY in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc.* Oct. 538 That the primary stigma formed by the insinking of the respiratory book is not the functional one of the adult.

† **Insinuance**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. next: see -ANCE. Cf. *continuance*.] = INSINUATION.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 261 With some passionate insinuances that, since they opposed a due regulation of their power, there would be no other way but to cut them off root and branch.

† **Insinnant** (insinniant), *a. rare*. [ad. L. *insinnant-em*, pr. ppl. of *insinnare* to INSINUATE: perh. immed. a. F. *insinnant* (17th c. in Hatzl.).] 1. = INSINUATING *ppl. a.* 2; wheedling, ingratiating.

a 1639 WOTTON *Educ.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 80 Plausible, insinnant and fortunate men. 1685 tr. *Gracian's Courtiers* Orac. 258 Novelty is insinnant, and if it be happy, it sets a double value upon what is good. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxxi. (1852) 501 The train of those insinnant tempters.

2. That steals its way in.

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 147 The stony seed Feels the insinnant dew.

† **Insinuate** (insinniat), *v.* Also 6-7 -at. [f. ppl. stem of L. *insinuare*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *sinuare* to bend in windings, to curve. Nearly all the Eng. senses were already in Lat.; the fig. senses of the L. were the first to be adopted in Eng.: see 5, 6, 7.] 1. *trans.* To introduce tortuously, sinuously, indirectly, or by devious methods; to introduce by imperceptible degrees or subtle means.

1647 H. MORE *Song of S.* III. App. Pref. Nor is it harder to phansie, how these Præexistent Souls insinuate into Seed, Embryos, or Infants, then how Created ones are insinuated. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 146 Open the pores of our bodies by heat and then insinuate the malignant influences. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* I. v. 744 These Philosophers concluded concerning Souls, that...they were Insinuated or Introduced into Bodies, in Generations. 1746 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 20 May in *Fraser Life* viii. (1871) 316 The insinuating of such salts into the wood. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. lxxvi. 185 Trees, which insinuate their roots into the fissures, are seen in all the lower parts of the mountains. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. i. (1872) 3 There are poisons so destructive that a single drop insinuated into the veins produces death in three minutes. 1852 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 133 Our street was narrow, and the machine could by no possibility be insinuated therein.

fig. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 724 The booke [Malachi] insinuateth the New Testament.

b. *refl.* To introduce oneself, make one's way, or penetrate, by sinuous or subtle ways.

1558 HAKLUIT *Voy.* I. 556 There is aye also, which insinuating it selfe by passages, and holes, into the very bowels of the earth, doeth pufte vp the nourishment of so huge a fire. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 513 Mediterranean...in many places he insinuates himselfe within the Land by Gulfs or Bayes, twining his loving armes about. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* II. ii. (1762) 206 This wet insinuates itself very easily between the husks. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iii. Having insinuated himself into the chamber. 1895 in *Westm. Gaz.* 30 May 2½ Enormous creepers insinuated themselves everywhere.

† c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Liby* XLIV. xli. 1197 The Romanes espied where there was a breach made and lane left between, and there they would insinuate and wind in with their ranks and files. 1666 W. BOYHURST *Loimographia* (1894) 28 The Plague gradually insinuated, and crept downe Holborne and the Strand. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 348 Close the Serpent sly, Insinuating, wove with Gordian twine His breasted train. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* iii. (1732) 20 The Water where it could insinuate and make its way. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 209 The air...is forced out of the substances into which it has insinuated.

2. *trans.* To introduce (a person) by sinuous, stealthy, or artful ways into some position or relation; esp. *refl.* to worm oneself in, or make one's way sinuously or stealthily into the company, society, favour, affection, etc. of another.

1579 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 134 When their sonnes shall insinuate themselves in the company of flatterers. 1600 HAKLUIT *Voy.* (1810) III. 407, I sent him two sutes of apparell...the better to insinuate myself into his friendship. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 136 Then they petition against strangers...and insinuated their chief Demagogues to the

places of greatest Honour and Trust in the Country. 1755 *Man* No. 21 ¶ 6 She knows extremely well how to insinuate herself. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. xix. 299 The Duke of Bourbon insinuated himself so adroitly with the young . . . King as to establish himself Prime Minister. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xx. 503 Those who, by flattery and other mean arts, were accustomed to insinuate themselves to the tables of other men. 1832 tr. *Sismond's Ital. Rep.* ix. 198 They insinuated themselves into families to betray them.

† **b. intr.** (for *refl.*) To work or wheedle oneself into, to ingratiate oneself with. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 38 To see so great a Lord Basely insinuate, and send vs gifts. c 1592 MARLOWE *Mas-sacre Paris* ii. iv. Now, Madam, must you insinuate with the King, And tell him that 'tis for his country's good. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 70 One Angell insinuated to converse with a Woman; and so deceived her to a desperate Fall. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iv. (1701) 135/2 He soon insinuated into the favour of Dionysius. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1840) 86 With what address he insinuated into her weakest part. 1760-73 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) III. 13 To keep in few a more discreet . . . matron, who may insinuate into her acquaintance.

3. *Refl.* Of an immaterial thing: To instil itself subtly; to win or gain a way for itself into men's minds, favour, or notice.

1594 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* i. vii. § 6 There is no particular evil which hath not some appearance of goodness whereby to insinuate itself. 1662 STALLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* i. iv. § 2 The novelty and pleasingness of Musick and Poetry did presently insinuate its self into the minds of men. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xv. (1869) i. 332 A pure and humble religion gently insinuated itself into the minds of men. 1843 GALLENGA *Italy, Past & Pr.* (1848) I. p. xxviii, That spirit of scholastic erudition which insinuated itself into Italian literature. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* vii. ix. (1872) II. 340 Sane thoughts began to insinuate themselves.

† **b. intr.** (for *refl.*) *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 372 Things plausible to the world crept and insinuated farther into the heart of man. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Traus.* i. 306 To bring them off with Conscience, and (which insinuates into all men) some little Reputation.

† **4. trans.** To draw, win, or attract (a person, etc.) subtly or covertly to or unto something. *Obs.*

1594 J. P. (title), Dame Helen Branch, by whose godly and virtuous life virgins are insinuated to virtue, wives to faithfulness, and widows to Christian contemplation (Latham). 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* iii. 143 To reobtain his principality hee insinuated unto his aide Porsenna King of the Tuscans. a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) III. Sermon. xxiii. 364 These [kinds of flattery] . . . do insinuate our mind, and . . . do inveigle to sin more effectually.

5. To introduce, convey, or impart to the mind indirectly, covertly, or privily; to infuse or instil subtly or imperceptibly.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. xxv. 36 a/1 He temperyth hys reuelacions and in such wyse doth insinuate and inspyre them into the brestys of hys crysten people, that by the secrete instynct of the holy gost, they consent and agre to gether in one. 1553 Act 1 *Mary* Sess. 2. c. 1 § 2 A very few persons . . . devised first to insinuat a scruple into the King your fathers conscience. 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) A ivb. On fairest pretenses, to insinuate error about the time of Christs second coming. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. ii. (1848) 303 Opportunity to insinuate into the minds of the people, that their Persecutors had rather see men vicious, than inquisitive. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxx. II. 263 Our Author with much address insinuates to King James the Fourth an exhortation to conjugal fidelity. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Ameu. Lit.* (1867) 128 Under Elizabeth favourite phrases were insinuated into the dialect by over-refined travellers. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. ix. § 8. 530 In which wisdom was to be insinuated not enforced.

6. To convey (a statement or notion) by indirect suggestion; to hint obliquely: now generally with implication of cunning or underhand action.

1561 THROGMORTON in *Tytler Proofs & Illustr.* vi. 467 Whatsoever the said queen shall insinuate your maj. of him. 1563 WINYER *Wks.* (1890) II. 10 He can nocht cal it a General Counsel, sa he apperis to insinuat that the haly Fatheris aggreit nocht there amangis thame selfis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lestie's Hist. Scot.* x. 395 Sum wicket personis clattiris behind backs, and insinuat, how contrare their villitie was that Jorney. 1692 BP. ELY *Anst. Touchstone* 223 Now that is said to be insinuated which is not expressly prebounced but adumbrated and obscurely indicated. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* i. § 4 Hints and allusions, expressing little, insinuating much. 1772 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxxvii. 355 Was it . . . insinuated to you . . . that no felony was committed? 1817 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* 15 Feb. 207 After so much had been said, and so much more had been insinuated, to misrepresent my own particular views. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 67, 1. . . did not think it proper to insinuate any doubt of the fair conduct of his government. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* i. v. 99 [He] delicately insinuated that the marriage would never take place.

absol. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 30 He must go beyond the matter and beside it, and insinuate when he was unable to assert.

7. To signify or express indirectly; to give to understand; to hint, suggest, imply. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1533 MORE *Answ. Poisoned Bk.* i. vi. Wks. 1045/1 By these wordes . . . our Saniour dyd as the old holye doctours declare, insinuate, and secretlye synifyne to theym, the meate of hys owne blessed person. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 99 By whiche wordes the poore man seemed to insinuate that he had byn robbed. 1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 198 It was God that talkd with him, and not an angel, as the words of the text insinuate. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 161 Huge power, which is signified by the scepter; sometimes a sore hurt, which is insinuated by the serpents. 1641 MAARMON *Antiquary* i. He did insinuate with his eyes, unto me, I should depart and leave them. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 146 The small Dart at r. insinuates, that only a small Quantity of the Tide comes into the Harbour. 1816

Scott *Tales My Landlord* Ser. i. Introd., Our metropolis and mart of gain, whereby I insinuate Glasgow.

† 8. *Law.* To enter (a deed or document) in an official register; to register; to deliver or lodge for registration. Cf. INSINUATION 6. (F. *insinuer*, late L. *insinuare*.) *Obs.*

1529 Act 21 *Hen. VIII.* c. 5 Every suche bysshoppe or ordinary . . . shall approve insynuate seale and registre from tyme to tyme the said testaments. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 32 Such Testaments must be insynuated to the Official or Commissarie of the Bishop of the Dioces within foure monethes after the death of the testator: which insinuation is appointed by Law.

Hence *Insinuated ppl. a.*; *Insinuating vbl. sb.* 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* x. (1628) 338 Borrowed from such before-insinuated languages as haue no dependance on ours. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd. (1851) 4 The subtle insinuating of Error and Custome. 1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 23 Eminent preferments; which they too often come to, more by insinuated favour, than real desert. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 192 A smile and insinuated sovereign, which purchase my lord's butler.

† **Insinuate, ppl. a. Obs.** [ad. L. *insinuatus*, pa. pple. of *insinuare*: see prec. and -ATE 2.] Insinuated. (Const. as *pa. pple.* or *adj.*)

1534 MORE *Treat. on Passion* Wks. 1292/2 The great mistery of Christes passyon . . . lyttle and lyttle at sundry seasons to bee signified and insynuate conveniently to man. 1671 *True Nonconf.* Pref. I thought it worth my pains . . . to check the tumor of this insynuat boasting.

Insinuating, ppl. a. [f. prec. vb. + -ING 2.]

1. That penetrates by sinuous windings between the particles of a body; subtly penetrating.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 170 His wit and apprehension (like the insinuating ayre) will pierce through lesse cranyes then the pores of a mans bodie. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iv. 369 Th' insinuating Eel, that hides his Head Beneath the slimy Mud. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 60 A volatile, smooth, insinuating oil. 1799 tr. *Meister's Lett. Eng.* 165 Black smook . . . of the most subtle and insinuating nature.

2. That artfully works his way into company, position, favour, etc.; wily, wheedling, ingratiating. Of persons, their manner, etc.

1591 SHAKS. i *Hen. VI.* ii. iv. 35 Without all colour Of base insinuating flatterie, I pluck this white Rose with Plantagenet. 1592 NASHE *P. Penlesse* (ed. 2) 11 b, Let not a seruile insinuating slaue creepe betwixt your legges into credit with your Lords. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 209 A more cunning Impostour and insinuating Hypocrite. 1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 7 By what unseen and unsuspected arts The serpent Error twines round human hearts . . . The poisonous, black, insinuating worm. a 1850 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 27 Englishmen of honourable name, distinguished appearance, and insinuating address.

Hence *Insinuatingly adv.*, in an insinuating manner; *Insinuatingness* (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1861 G. MEREDITH *E. Harrington* i. vi. 88 He insinuatingly remarked he could jog on all night. 1882 Mrs. RIDDELL *Pr. Wales's Garden-Party* 24 'Is your husband very shy, Mrs. Arkley?' enquired the judge's granddaughter, blandly and insinuatingly.

Insinuation (insiniu'et-jən). [ad. L. *insinuationem*, n. of action f. *insinuare* to INSINUATE: cf. F. *insinuation* (16th c. in Littré).] The action of insinuating.

1. A winding or twisting.

1661 EVELYN *Diary* 15 July, I greatly admired at the extravagant turnings, insinuations, and growth of certain birch trees among the rocks. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 3 The infinitely fine insinuations of analysis.

2. Introduction or entrance by winding, indirect, or stealthy motion; creeping or slipping in covertly or stealthily; stealing in.

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 488 Pleasure is of a winding, and serpentine nature; . . . Withall, her insinuations are so cunning, that you shall not perceive your excess, till [etc.]. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* ii. 17 That a Virgin may have a child by the insinuation and practise of the Devill. 1644 BULWER *Chirolo.* 114 Omit this benevolent insinuation of the Hand. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 13 These concussions of the Roots, loosning the mould, make room for their more easie insinuations. 1685 BOYLE *Salub. Air* 31 The possible insinuation of Effluvia, that rove in the Air, at the pores of the skin. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 139 Putrefaction on the one part, and gradual insinuation of stony particles on the other, until the petrification is completed. a 1806 LD. MACARTNEY *Wks.* II. 365 (Jod.) The resistance of adamant is insufficient to defeat the insinuation of a fibre.

3. The action of stealing into the favour or affections of any one by winning, persuasive, or subtle means; ingratiation. Also, an instance of this, a winning or ingratiating action or speech.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 101 A prive twinyng, or close creeping in, to win favours with much circumstance, called insinuation. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 7 When She came to read it, and found not the insinuations of elocution and gesture. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (1883) 181 He . . . made use of . . . courtesy and insinuation. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xvii. 465 By the Winning Insinuations of His Agreeable Discourses. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 2, I never advanced a Step by way of Insinuation, to curry Favour or Affection, as they say, on any Side. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxi, [Her voice] possessed as well the tones which impress awe and conviction as those of persuasive insinuation.

† **b. Rhet.** A kind of exordium to a speech designed artfully to win over the hearers. *Obs.*

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 53 There is yet an other manner, to begyn by insinuation . . . he must vse, in stede of a peface, an insinuation. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 60 Insinuation must then, and not els, be used, when the judge is greaved with us, and our cause hated of the hearers. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 11 We study to winne favour or allow-

ance . . . sometimes by insinuation, wherein covertly . . . we seeke . . . to shew that the case is tollerable. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Insinuation*, a cunning speech to creepe into ones favour.

4. The subtle or insensible instilling of anything into the mind.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 201 b, Abhorre to admyt in thy mynde y^e leest insynaucon or poynt of ony manner of corrupcion. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 15. 278 Who by the insinuation of divine truth hath delivered us from such great Errors of mind. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Græce* ii. xlii. (1715) 310 The Mind and Phantasy being pure . . . might be the fitter to receive Divine insinuations. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* ii. 17 By the insinuation of a few fundamental and germinant notions into his mind.

5. The suggestion or hinting of anything indirectly, covertly, or by allusion or implication. Also with *pl.*, an indirect or covert suggestion.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 819/1 Many other necessary trutthes, though they be spoken in scripture, and some insinuation made of them . . . yet [etc.]. 1533 — *Answ. Poisoned Bk.* iv. viii. Wks. 1112/1 He gaue them an insinuation and signification thereof, in that he said, And y^e bred that I shall geue you is my fleshe. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Introd., Wks. (1851) 258 A modest title should only informe the buyer what the book contains without furder insinuation. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, *Apol.* 328 There is not the least insinuation or shew of implication that God is the Author of sin. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 96 Whether Satan did it thus, or by any other method of insinuation, we are not sure. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. vii. 356 Which groundless insinuations had indeed too much weight. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS *Croker Papers* i. x. 287 This insinuation . . . was promptly met and disposed of at the time.

† 6. *Law.* The production or delivery of a will for official registration, as a step towards procuring probate. (So in F.; late L. *insinuatio* notification, publication, *Cod. Justin.*) *Obs.*

1529 Act 21 *Hen. VIII.* c. 5 Any . . . person . . . whychc . . . shall have auctorite or power to take or receyve probacyon in synnacion or approbacion of testament. 1602 [see INSINUATE v. 8]. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Insinuation of a Will.*, the first Production of it, or the leaving it in the Register's Hands, in order to its Probate. 1726 AYLIFFE *Paregon* 534 The Insinuation or Registering of Wills is the Publication of Wills at the Acts of Court.

Insinuitive (insiniu'etiv, -ätiv), *a.* [f. L. *insinuatus*, ppl. stem of *insinuare* to INSINUATE + -IVE: cf. F. *insinuatif* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)] Characterized by insinuation, tending to insinuate.

1. Having the tendency or property of stealing into favour or confidence; subtly ingratiating.

1592 BACON *Obs. Libet* i. in *Resuscitatio* (1661) 108 Any Popular, or Insinuitive, Carriage of Himself. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 Preuent the wiles and policies of this tyrant; for he is of a serpentine, creeping, and insinuitive nature. 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) A iv b, First, Proceme insinuitive, Cap. i. ad Vers. 5. [Cf. prec. 3 b.] 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 15 The locusts also . . . have faces like women insinuitive and flattering. a 1656 BP. HALL *Gt. Impostor* (R.), Is a man . . . plaine dealing? he is rudely uncivil: is he wisely insinuitive? he is a flatterer. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastic.* *Athanasius* 93 His Discourse [was] plausible and insinuitive. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 401 The insinuitive force of sympathy and intercourse with other people.

2. Tending to insinuate or gently instil into the mind.

1786 G. CHALMERS *Life De Foe* (1841) 78 Such insinuitive instruction as [has] seldom been equalled, but never surpassed.

3. Characterized by or involving insinuation or suggestion; given to or making insinuations; prone to allusive suggestion; suggestive, hinting.

1648 E. SPARKE in *Shute's Sarah & Hagar* (1649) a i j a, None whatsoever extant [writings are] so copious and insinuitive in the Application. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* II. 223 What a Heap of insinuitive Scandal . . . is here thrown upon the greatest Man of his Age. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 35 Not to excite the minds of the public against him, whose insinuitive or vituperative epithets, which are but adders and scorpions.

Hence *Insinuitively adv.*, in an insinuitive manner; *Insinuitiveness*, insinuitive quality.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep. Ely* ii. viii. 309 Not literally, not expressly, but yet insinuitively and intentionally. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 249 Craftily and insinuitively introduced by the subtlety of Satan. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Insinuatingness, Insinuitiveness*, insinuating Nature, Engagingness, Winningness. 1837 T. HOOR *Jack Brag* ii, Appeared to be wholly unconscious of his insinuitiveness.

Insinuator (insiniu'etör), *Also 7 -er.* [a. L. *insinuator*, agent-n. f. *insinuare* to INSINUATE: see -OR.] One who insinuates. *a.* One who artfully creeps into favour; *b.* One who hints or suggests subtly.

1598 FLORIO, *Insinuator*, an insinuator, a craftie slie creeper into ones bosome, fauor or mind. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmos* lxi. 604 To keepe out the Robber and Cheater, the violent Intruder, and fraudulent Insinuator. a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 416 They were not insinuatours with the female sexe. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* xxviii, Why, praythee now, insinuator, said he, say the worst you can. 1748 — *Clarissa* xlii, This is all you desire at present, creeper-on, insinuator!

Insinuatory (insiniu'ätör), *a.* [f. L. *insinuat-* (see INSINUATE v.) + -ORY.] = INSINUATIVE.

1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* iii. (1892) 123 This philosophising is very much more indirect, insinuatory, and furtive.

Insipid (insip'id), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *insipidus* tasteless, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *sapidus* well-tasted, wise, prudent, *SAPID*: cf. F. *insipide* (15th c. in Hatz.-

Darm.). Sense 3 is found in med.L. and the Romanic langs., whence app. in Eng.]

1. Without taste, tasteless; also, having only a very slight taste; without perceptible flavour or flavour sufficient to gratify the palate.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 109 There are also some Apples that are inspid, or without taste. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 632 There be Plants that have their Roots very Hot and Aromaticall; And their Seeds rather inspid; As Ginger. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* 1. 82 No water can be pure that is not quite inspid. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 23 The tame rabbits are larger than the wild ones... but their flesh is not so good, being more inspid and softer. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 103 Good and recent yellow wax has a slight odour of honey, is inspid. 1822 LISON *Sc. & Art* 11. 87 The rest of the earths are inspid, and are scarcely at all soluble in water.

b. *Path.* *Insipid diabetes* (*diabetes insipidus*), a form of the disease, distinguished from *saccharine diabetes* (*diabetes mellitus*): see DIABETES.

1879-89 J. M. DUNCAN *Leet. Dis. Wom.* xiii. (ed. 4) 87 In this kind of retention there is frequently, and probably always, a kind of inspid diabetes present.

2. *fig.* Wanting the qualities which excite interest or emotion; uninteresting, lifeless, dull, flat.

(In many early quotations it is doubtful whether the sense meant was a or 3.)

161. EVELYN *Diary* 18 Aug. 1649. In y^e coach... went Mrs. Barlow, the King's mistress and mother to y^e Duke of Monmouth, a browne, beautifull, bold, but inspid creature. 1710-11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1769) III. 89 This was an inspid snowy day, no walking day. 1723 ORMOND *ibid.* II. 33. I am still such an inspid correspondent. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vi. 36 How soon does a face that wants expression, grow inspid, tho' it be ever so pretty. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 153 Mr. Mountchesney and Lord Milford poured forth several inspid compliments. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do!* i. 1. Kisses, though pleasant in private, are inspid in public.

†3. Devoid of taste, intelligence, or judgment; stapid, foolish, dull. *Obs.*

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 185. I am sorry... that you should glory in such insipide arguing. 1662 PERVS *Diary* 29 Sept., 'Midsummer Night's Dream'... is the most inspid ridiculous play that ever I saw. 1665 — *Ibid.* 15 Jan., To church, where a most inspid young cockcomb preached. 1688 LD. DELAMER *Wks.* (1692) 20 Words and Phrases without Sense Tickle the Ears of inspid people. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 642 Without it [elegance], all is gothic as the scene To which th' inspid citizen resorts.

†B. as *sb.* An inspid person or thing; one who is deficient in sense, spirit, or taste. *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew. Insipids*, Block-heads. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 114 Whether the flights of their insipids are ecstasies of the adored, or of the horrid. 1781 P. KING *Mod. Lond. Spy* 24 It was therefore agreed to class me as an inspid. a 1834 LAMB *Final Mem.* i. To Coleridge 192 'Tis better not to think of present possibilities, that we may not be out of humour with present insipids.

Insipidity (insip'iditi). [f. prec. + -ITY: cf. F. *insipidité* (1572 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The quality of being inspid. a. Tastelessness.

1611 COTGR., *Insipidité*, insipiditie, wallowishnesse, vna-savourieesse. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Insipidity*, a being inspid, unsavoury. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* p. liv, Water being signatur'd by its greatest Fluidity and Insipidity. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* II. 102 Water owes its agreeable taste to the presence of air; hence the insipidity of boiled water.

b. Want of life or spirit, lack of interest, dullness. 1715 tr. *Ctes. D'Aunoy's Wks.* 247 The Reason of the Heaviness and Insipidity of my Behaviour. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xi. (1849) 43 Her insipidity was invariable, for even her spirits were always the same. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 113 The... insipidity of words worn out by the use of persons who have put neither knowledge nor feeling into them.

†c. Want of taste or judgment; weakness, folly. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. ii. (1632) 191 To teach him his mortalitie, and our insipiditie. 1732 SWIFT *Corr. Wks.* 1841 II. 670 A lieutenant-general of the queen's army that had courage and insipidity enough to hear the poor doctor preach to the bare walls.

2. With *an* and *pl.* An example of insipidity; an inspid person, remark, etc.

1822 CARLYLE *Lett.*, The 'mob of gentlemen' talking insipidities and giving dinners. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 214 Various other men... some other half-dozen insipidities. 1884 *Chr. Commu.* 12 June 833/1 The utterance of a slight insipidity.

Insipidly (insip'idli), *adv.* [f. INSIPID + -LY²] In an inspid manner; tastelessly; dully; + senselessly, foolishly.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 54 This doctrine was insipidly and perniciously urged by them. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* IV. 46 Demurely meek, insipidly serene. 1799 tr. *Meister's Lett. Eng.* 168 Their pulse is served to table insipidly cooked. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 210 Insipidly regular faces. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* i. iii, It was a matter of extreme interest to her... that the family life would cease to be entirely, insipidly feminine.

Insipidness (insip'idnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being inspid; insipidity.

1665 DONNE *Serm.* 221, 221 Insipidness and tastelesnesse in his Palate. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 51 The Insipidness of resolved Ice made of Sea Water. 1711 SHAPTESBURY *Character.* (1737) III. 274 Their remissness, incorrectness, insipidness, and downright ignorance of all literate art. 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* viii. 162 Oftentimes, when you are busy with your modest affairs... you will be tempted to repine at their quietness and insipidness.

Insipience (insipi'ens). [a. OF. *insipience* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *insipientia* folly, f. *insipiens*-em: see INSPIENT.] The quality of being insipient; lack of wisdom; unwisdom, foolishness. c 1422 HOCLEVLE *Jonathas* 228 This Jonathas, this innocent young man... The ryng hir took, of his insipience. 14... *Songs & Carols* (1847) lviii. 67 Whan... in women be fownd no incypencies; Than put hem in trust and confydens. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. iii. (1632) 459 All wisdome is unsavourie, that is not conformed to common insipience. 1625 SHIRLEY *Love-tricks* III. v, Your accession is grateful, my most gentle lump of insipience. 1864 KINGSLEY *What then does Newman mean?* 27 Too many prefer the charge of insincerity to that of insipience.

†**Insipieney**. *Obs.* rare -o. [see -ENCY.] = prec.

Insipient (insipi'ent), a. and sb. Also 6 *erron.* inscip-, incip-, incypent. [ad. L. *insipient-em*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *sapiens*-em wise, SAPIENT.]

A. *adj.* Void of wisdom; unwise, foolish. ? *Obs.* (Now mostly, or wholly, disused to avoid confusion with *incipient*.)

1528 ROY *Rede Me* (Arb.) 97 Braynles and insipient. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 2 Foles and incipient persons. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 186, I should not only shew my selfe foolish and insipient, but also saucie. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Tracts* (1727) 507 There are very learned men who distinguish and put a great difference between the insipient man and the fool. 1811 Henry & Isabella I. 246 The insipient fears of a timid mind.

†B. sb. An unwise or foolish person. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 551 Where the Chylde or insipient drynkth the swete and delicious wordis unauysydly. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1829) 162 It will go nigh to prove him an insipient, for granting that there is a purgatory. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 86 There be certayne Subsapientis so worldly wise, as they thinke all other men insipientis.

Hence †**Insipiently** *adv.*, unwisely, foolishly.

1536 BOORDE *Lett. to Cromwell* 1 Apr. in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forewords 52 They wolde cause me wrett full incypently to be prior of london. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 61 Neyther was Gods servyce thereby left nor defrauded, as yow insipiently write.

Insist (insist'), v. [ad. L. *insistere* to stand upon, persist, dwell upon, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *sistere* to stand: cf. F. *insister* (1336 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *intr.* To stand or rest on or upon. ? *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Insistere*, to insist, to staie, rest or leane vpon. 1612 BREWER *Lang. & Relig.* xv. 150 No straight line insisteth perpendicularly on the face or circumference of any special body... except only those that proceed directly to the center of the sphaire. 1666 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 195 Two straight lines meeting in the circumference of a circle and insisting upon equal arches. 1709-20 V. MANDEV *Syst. Math., Geom.* 159 Angles likewise which insist on the Diameter, are all Right Angles. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxxvi. 357 An eclipse caused by the shadow of the globe on which he insists. 1823-79 [see INSISTING *pp.* a. 1].

2. *intr.* To continue steadfastly or persist in a course of action, to follow steadfastly in (on) a person's steps, etc.; to continue with urgency; to persevere. *arch.*

1586 *Lett. Earle Leicester* 24 She hath neuertheless insisted in her former practises. 1589 NASHE *Ded. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) to In whose traces... manie other reverent Germanes insisting, have redified the ruines of our decayed Libraries. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 126 It will be needlesse to insist any longer in teaching him descant. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 291 To caste our eyes upon Nature, and to insist in her steps. 1680 H. DODWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) 202 Many of the primitive Heretics... exactly insisted on their footstepes. 1809 ERSKINE'S *Princ. Sc. Law* 207 An action may be defined, a demand regularly made and insisted in... for the attaining or recovering of a right.

†b. *trans.* To follow in (a person's steps). *Obs.* 1631 R. H. ARRAGINN. *Whole Creature* XII. § 4. 133 Wee insist their steps, whether crooked or straight.

3. *intr.* To dwell at length or with emphasis on or upon (†of, †in) a matter; hence, to insist on = to assert or maintain persistently. Formerly, also, †to take one's stand on (in) a point.

1596 DALRYMPLE *lt. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 118 Because we heir haue perchance over lang insisted, and haue beine tedious to the reider, in sum particular materis. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 17 Let them If I say Fine, cry Fine; if Death, cry Death, Insisting on the olde prerogative. 1609 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* i. ii, I cannot now insist Upon particulars. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 131, I haue the longer insisted in this vice, because I see [etc.]. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 173 On which our Arminians must insist for prooffe of their vniuersall redemption. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* III. Wks. 1871 I. 333, I shall insist no longer on that point. 1793 BURKE *Cond. Minority Wks.* VII. 264 The ruling Jacobins insist upon it, that [etc.]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 408 Socrates is not prepared to insist on the literal accuracy of this description.

b. with clause: To maintain persistently or positively that a thing is so.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1725) I. II. 239 Leighton insisted, that it ought to be done for that very reason. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Case of Delicacy* (1888) 252, I begged a thousand pardons, but insisted it was no more than an ejaculation. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 489 It was insisted that the testator had restrained the estate of inheritance during her life. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 19 Protarchus... insists that... all pleasures are good.

4. To make a demand with persistent urgency; to take a persistent or peremptory stand in regard to a stipulation, claim, demand, proposal, etc. Const. on, upon (formerly for, against, or in fin.).

1623 LD. HERBERT in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 165 That the sayd Kinge of Spaine would neuer insiste upon obtaininge those priuiledges. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 21 This condition should be first humbly insisted on. 1701 C. DAVENANT *Peace & War* i. xi. (1704) I. 244 Those who... insist for a strange kind of Latitude, and to haue Priuiledges above the rest of their Fellow Subjects. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1725) I. II. 300 They insisted mainly against kneeling at the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. 1749 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists* (1754) I. II. 34 Her Spouse insisting to play another Game, she lost it. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 28 Apr., No good and worthy man will insist upon another man's drinking wine. 1875 W. S. HAWWARD *Love agst. World* 77 Since you insist, I cannot help it. 1896 *Law Times* C. 408/1 It is now time to insist on the necessary appointment being made.

b. with *that* and clause. 1676 tr. *Guillottiere's Voy. Athens* 17 We insisted that when we struck and saluted them, the Frigot should hang out either the French or English Colours. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. iii. 33 The king insisted that a sacred profession should not be used as a screen for the protection of felony.

Insistence (insist'ens). Also 8- -ance. [f. INSIST v. (or its L. source) + -ENCE. The spelling in -ance follows assistance, resistance, from French: cf. mod.F. *insistance* (Mercier, 1801).] The action of insisting; the fact of being insistent; emphatic or urgent dwelling upon a statement, demand, etc.; also the quality of being insistent; = next.

1611 FLORIO, *Insistenza*, insistence, persistence, an insisting. 1644 DIGBY *Mans Soul* (1645) 211 It requireth no further particular insistence upon it, to shew [etc.]. 1727 *Art Speaking in Publick* 137 (Jod.) The figure called epimone by the Greeks, and which we may call insistence. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 210 His general insistence on tradition. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. ix. 130 A... tone of insistence bordering at times on intimidation. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vii. (1875) 300 The perpetual insistence on the motive of future rewards and punishments. 1892 MRS. CROSSE *Red letter Days* I. 241 She says with great insistence that her rhymes are meant for rhymes.

Insistency (insist'ensi). Also -ancy. [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] The quality of being insistent; perseverance in dwelling upon, pressing, or maintaining something; urgency, pertinacity; also, an instance of this.

1859 W. ANDERSON *Disc.* (1860) 236 The faithfulness of the preacher's insistency. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Pogonuc* P. iv. (1879) 30 Its ticking began to strike... with a nervous insistency on her ear. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 400 Sent a gentleman from France to invite him thither with great insistency. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* xxvii. 189 The terrible insistency of society.

Insistent (insistent'), a. (sb.). Also 9 -ant. [ad. L. *insistent-em*, pr. pple. of *insistere* to INSIST.]

1. Standing or resting on something. *rare.*

1624 WOTTON *Archit. in Relig.* (1672) 19 That the breadth of the Substruction be at least double to the insistent Wall. 1755 JOHNSON, *Insistent*, resting upon anything. a 1886 SIR S. FERGUSON *Ogham Inscript.* (1887) 125 Parallel straight lines insistent on and dependent from others.

2. Dwelling firmly on something asserted, demanded, etc.; persistent, urgent. Hence, Enforcing attention, obtruding itself upon the attention.

1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* III. 234 The eye of day. The insistent summer sun, seems pitiless. 1876 — *Dan. Der.* IV. xxx, He got no answer, and... repeated his question in an insistent tone. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* XIII. 187 The aristocracy had become more insistent upon the privilege of birth. 1880 T. HARDY *Trumpet-Major* III. xxxii. 56 The solitude was rendered yet more insistent by the silence of the mill-wheel. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 1/2 The insistent facts of sin, suffering, and misery. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 50 The natives... were very insistent that I should try and shoot one.

3. *Ornith.* [F. *insistant*.] Applied to the hind toe of birds when it is inserted so high that it touches the ground only with its tip: opposed to *incumbent*. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

B. as *sb.* An insistent person. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. xiii. 408 Insistants... approaching him with their urgency. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 17 'We don't mean to let you clear out'... cried one of these insistants.

Hence **Insistently** *adv.*, in an insistent manner, with insistence.

1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 117 He earnestly and insistently begs of me to gather all my people... around me. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxvvi, 'Then tell me what better I can do', said Gwendolen, insistently. 1879 H. JAMES *Hawthorne* 114 The interest of the story lies... in the situation which is insistently kept before us.

Insister, sb.¹ [f. INSIST v. + -ER¹.] One who insists.

1611 FLORIO, *Insistere*, an insister, a persister. 1641 LD. DIGBY *Sp. Parl.* 19 Jan., 19 The first mover, and insister to have this clause added to the Petition of Right. 1872 *Athenaeum* 3 Aug. 145/2 The new President of the Philological Society is a strong insister on the necessity of studying the changes that are in course of working themselves out in living languages.

In-sister, sb.²: see IN *adv.* 12 a.

1644 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb., Shee was admitted an in sister.

†**Insister**, v. *Obs.* rare -o. [f. IN-1 + SISTER.] *trans.* To make into or admit as a sister.

1611 FLORIO, *Insorellare*, to insister.

Insisting (insist'in), vbl. sb. [f. INSIST v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb INSIST; insistence.

1598 FLORIO, *Insistentia*, a persisting, an insisting. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Antients* 26 A custome of insisting upon any one intended Imagination. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Sept. 367/1 There is an altogether unreasonable insisting upon graces and airs and fine manners.

Insisting, *pph. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. Resting, superincumbent: cf. **INSIST** v. 1.
1777 BAILEY vol. II s.v., The Angles of any Segment are said to be insisting or standing upon the Arch of another Segment below. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 219 A bressummer, where it resists a transverse insisting weight. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lech. Archit.* 1, 146 Making the bases and capitals face in the direction of the insisting arch-rib.

2. That insists; that dwells urgently or pertinaciously upon a point.

1611 FLORIO, *Insistente*, insisting, persisting. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxiii. (1824) 658 A yet more insisting voice. 1832 MOORE *Diary* 1-24 Mar., in *Mem.* (1854) VI. 249 A fancy.. which lately took a more serious and insisting shape.

Hence **Insistingly** *adv.*, with insistence, insistently.

1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* xii. (1892) 174 Her father did not let the occasion slip to speak insistingly. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 397/2, 'I forbid you', she called out, insistingly.

Insistive, *a. rare.* [irreg. f. **INSIST** + -IVE.] Having the character or quality of insisting.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Rich.* II, lii, They many things perpend; and some they Cull Insistive Articles. 1892 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* to Mar., Their women folks are the most brazenly insistive and picturesquely attired fortune tellers in all the world.

† **Insisture**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. **INSIST** v. + -URE.] A word of obscure use in Shakspeare: taken variously in the sense of 'persistency, constancy' (Schmidt), 'regularity, or perhaps station' (Nares); perh. = 'steady continuance' in their path.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 87 The Heavens themselves, the Planets, and this Center, Observe degree, priority, and place, Insisture, course, proportion, season, forme.

† **Insit-e**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *insit-us*, pa. pple. of *insere* to engraft, implant: see **INSITION**.] Implanted; situated within.

1651 WITTIE *tr. Primrose's Pop. Err.* iv. xlviii. 404 They are not insit and naturally placed there. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* vi. (1701) 256/2 An insit-e, connatural, animate, immovable Air, which being moved by the external Air, yieldeth the sense of hearing. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* iv. 223 Damascene saith.. the knowledge or notion of Gods existence is naturally insit-e and ingent-e to us.

† **Insitency**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. **IN** -3 + L. *sitient-em*, pr. pple. of *siti-re* to thirst: see -ENCY.] Freedom from thirst.

1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* iii. ii. § 37 What is more admirable, than... the Insitency of a Camel, for travelling in the Deserts of Africa?

† **Insition** 1. *Obs.* Also 7 incision, incision. [ad. L. *insition-em*, n. of action f. *insere* to plant in, engraft, f. *in* - (IN-2) + *serere* to sow, plant. From similarity of sound, and the use of cutting, formerly mixed up with *incision*.] The action of engrafting, engraftment; *concr.* a graft.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* II. 21 note, Semination, insition, inoculation.. the three kinds of grafting. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 79 The grafting and incision of trees. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 45 The rules of insition or grafting. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 154 Improved by Transplantation, Stercoration, Insition, Pruning.

b. *transf. and fig.*
1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 144 These acquisitions are as it were incisions or graftings. 1630 PAYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 114 If no Predetermination, then no Election, no insition, no adoption into Christ. 1714 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 73 It has, metaphorically, the name of Insition or Inoculation. 1855 W. H. MILL *Fanth. Princ.* 201 His ancestry's insition from the Idumean to the Jewish stock.

† **Insition** 2, *obs. erron. form of INCISION.*

1653 WALTON *Anglervii.* 150 Cut or make an insition, or such a scar as you may put the arming wyer of your book into it. **Insititious** (insiti-fas), *a.* [f. L. *insiti-ci-us* (erron. -itius) engrafted, f. *insit-*, pple. stem of *insere*: see **INSITION** 1 and -ITIOUS.] Of engrafted or inserted nature; introduced from without.

1639 USSHER *Let.* (1686) 494 Passages.. excepted against as insititious and supposititious. 1679 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 3) 28 With insititious fruit. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 1 Of our Adscititious School-Books and of Foreign Insititious Translations. 1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 24 The execrable errors and insititious corruptions were pruned away. 1879 M. PATTERSON *Milton* xiii. 171 There are other passages.. which have the air of being insititious in the place where they stand.

† **Insitive**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *insitiv-us* engrafted, f. as prec.: see -IVE.] Of or pertaining to insition, engrafting, or inoculation.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 2 That Insitive and Inoculative method seems to bid fair for the Cure. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Insitive*, grafted or put in, not natural.

In situ: see **IN Lat. prep.** **Inskonce**, -se, **Inslave**, *obs. ff. ENSCONCE, ENSLAVE.*

† **Insmite**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. **IN** -1 + **SMITE** v.: after L. *in-cutere*.] *trans.* To smite or strike in.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Mace.* xii. 22 And when the first campaignye of Judas appeered, dreed is ynsmyten [L. *incussus est*] to the enmyes of the presence of God, that biholdith alle thingis.

† **Insmock**, *v. Obs. rare* -0. [IN-2.] *trans.* To clothe or envelop in a smock.

1611 FLORIO, *Incamisciare*, to inshirt, to insmoke.

† **Insnare**, **Insnarl**, *obs. ff. ENSNARE, ENSNARL* v. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 262/2 Intrykyd or insnarlyd, *intricatus*. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 213 Many have beene so insnared and intangled.. in nettes of doubtfull reasons.

Insobriety (insobri-eti). [IN-3: cf. It. *insobrietà* (Florio).] Want of sobriety; intemperance (either in general sense, or *spec.* in reference to drinking).

1611 FLORIO, *Insobrieta*, insobrietie, drunkenness. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1655) III. xxvi. 38 Their spiritual pride, and insobriety in the search of more knowledge. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 198 If the person of the prophesyer or predictor be noted for idolatry.. insobriety, covetousness. a 1812 ARCH. MACLEAN *Disc.* (1848) 142 This insobriety made him too high for a servant. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 213 A feeling of affectation, of insobriety, or flutery.

Insociability (insōf'abi-liti). [f. next + -ITY: cf. F. *insociabilité* (Montesq. 1721).] Insociable disposition or state; unsociableness.

1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* v. iv. Wks. 1811 V. 128 Christianity, considered by them as a Sect of Judaism; which had carried its insociability as far, and its pretensions much farther. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 213 A difference of temper and insociability. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* i. vii, By degrees, then, Aram relaxed from his insociability.

Insociable (insōf'abi-l, -iāb'l), *a.* Now rare. [ad. L. *insociabil-is*, f. *in* - (IN-3) + *sociabilis* SOCIABLE. Cf. F. *insociable* (1564 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

† 1. That cannot be associated or combined; incompatible of union; incompatible. *Obs.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agric.* (1622) 184 Prince Nerua.. hath wisely matched and mixed together two things heretofore insociable. 1624 WORTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 19 Lime and wood are insociable. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. Contents 189 To deny God the honour of His Holiness, His singular, insociable and incommunicable Nature.

2. Not disposed for society or social intercourse; unsociable.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 809 This austere insociable life. 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* To Rdr., The pernicious and insociable Societie of the Iesuites. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 171 She is at enmity with her own kindred, insociable. 1895 CARLYLE *Fraser, Gt.* xvi. ix. (1872) VI. 246 In all countries there are insociable fellows, with whom you are obliged to live, though it is difficult.

Hence **Insociableness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727); **Insociably** *adv.* (Craig, 1847).

Insocial (insōf'āl), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *insocial-is*, f. *in* - (IN-3) + *socialis* SOCIAL.] = prec. 2. Hence **Insocially** *adv.*

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 164 That long and prodigious Wall, which the Chimaists had erected to separate themselves insocially from the Tartars. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 301 An insocial silence ensued.

† **Inso'ciate**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. **IN** -3 + L. *sociat-us* associated.] Not associated; solitary.

1610 B. JONSON *Hymenai, Barriers* 16 That the most honour'd state of man and wife, Doth far exceed the insociate virgin life.

Inso'ciation (insōf'i-, -si-ē'fōn), *rare.* [f. **IN** -2 + L. *sociat-ion-em* union, from *sociare* to associate, unite.] Intimate association or companionship.

1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 352 Vet men.. can make light of their Father's invitation to the delights of insociation with Himself and with each other.

In so far: see **IN prep.** 38.

Exceptionally written as one word: cf. **INASMUCH**.
1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvii. (1862) IV. 183 Insofar the latter had good reason to complain.

† **Insolate**, *pph. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *insolat-us*, pa. pple. of *insolare*: see next.] Insolated: see next.

1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 38 The 'insolate' Oyl wherein there hath been three or four Repetitions of Infusion of the top stalks.

Insolate (insōlet), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *insolare* to place in or expose to the sun, f. *in* - (IN-2) + *sol* sun.] *trans.* To place in the sun; to expose to the rays of the sun. Hence **Insolated** *pph. a.*, exposed to the sun's rays.

1623 COCKERAM II, Dried in the Sun, *Insolated*. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 29 The dew that impails the leaves (of oaks) in May, insolated, meteorizes and sends up a liquor, which is of admirable effect in Ruptures. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* i. 110 Some, before boyling, insolate for forty days. 1694 - *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 684/1 It is made of the Fruit thereof, being insolated for a long time in Oyl. 1874 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6), Insolated paper retains the power of producing an impression for a very long period.

Insolation (insolē'fōn). [ad. L. *insolatiō-em*, n. of action from *insolare*: see prec.]

The action of placing in the sun; exposure to the sun's rays; sometimes (in mod. use) the action or effect of the sun's rays on a body exposed to them.

1. In general sense. (In quot. 1654, Exposure to daylight, or to the public view.)

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 118 Nature it self, in acts of such uncleanness.. declineth insolation and open view. 1665 BEALE in *Boyle's Wks.* VI. 394, I am almost become confident, that one of my thermometers by such insolation, as may be had in England from our stone walls, hath lost some inches of liquor. 1878 in Sir E. Reed *Japan* (1880) I. 8 The vegetation now begins to develop under a powerful insolation. 1885 *Gardener's Chron.* XXIII. 372 No where

else is the effect of insolation more distinctly observed than in the Arctic regions.

2. In specific senses. a. Exposure of some substance to the sun's rays, as for the purpose of drying, bleaching, or maturing.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 272 *Insolation* is the preparation of simple or compound things by the heat of Sun in the Summer, or a gentle fire in the Winter. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 41 Expose it for *Insolation* a Week or ten Days. 1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2265 Divers ways of making Salt from Sea-Water; first by insolation only, as Bay Salt. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Insolation*.. In Pharmacy, the drying of substances in the rays of the sun; also, the blanching or bleaching of substances by the same means.

b. Medical treatment by exposure of the body to the sun's rays.

a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1631) 32 We vse these Towers, according to their severall Heights, and Situations, for *Insolation*, Refrigeration, Conservation. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 174 The dry (bath); such as *Insolation*, or being exposed to the heat of the sun. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Insolation*.. In Medicine, exposure to the sun's rays as a means of cure.

c. Injurious exposure (of animals or plants) to the sun's rays or to excessive heat; also, disease thus caused: (a) *Sunstroke*; (b) = **HELIOSIS** 2.

1758 W. BATTIE *Madness* vii. 47 One case of Consequential Madness.. is an effect of *Insolation*, or what the French call *coup du Soleil*. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 680 Such fever seems less attributable to the reflux of bile into the blood, than to the insolation or solar excitement. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 661 Disabled in the deserts by insolation produced by excessive heat. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 499 In thermic fever or insolation the object is to reduce the temperature. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* xii. 205 Those loosely used terms, sun-stroke, heat-stroke, *coup de soleil*, *insolation*.

Insole (insōl), [f. **IN** a. + **SOLE** sb.] a. The inner sole of a shoe or boot. b. A flat piece of warm or waterproof material laid inside the shoe.

1851-61 MAYHEW *Labour* II. 34 The soles, if there be a sufficiency of leather, are shaped into insoles for children's shoes. 1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 4/4 Light boots and slippers, called pumps, which have only one sole and no insole. 1890 *Star* 18 Jan. 4/4 Sliced cork is used for insoles.

Insolence (insōlens), *sb.* Also 6 -ens, 6 -ense. [ad. L. *insolentia*, f. *insolent-em* **INSOLENT**: see -ENCE. Cf. F. *insolence* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The quality of being insolent, esp. as manifested in action. † a. Pride; haughty or overbearing conduct or disposition; arrogance, contempt for inferiors. *Obs.* or blending with b.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7 317 Twiggis.. that cometh of pride.. Arrogance. Impudence. swellinge of herte. Insolence. Elacion. Impacience. c 1470 HARDING *Chron. Proem.* i, My ghost to kepe from synne and insolence. 1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 72 They now, puffed up with seignifull insolence, Despire the brood of blessed Sapience. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. i.* 266, I do wonder, his insolence can brooke to be commanded under Corninius. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* i. 502 When Night Darkens the Streets, then wander forth the Sons Of Belial, fown with insolence and wine. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* II. i. 553 The rich Man's Insolence. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* (1796) III. 262 He began.. to treat the citizens with great insolence. a 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* (1876) 35 The contrast between the insolence of the Spartan chief and the courtesy of the Athenians.

b. Offensive contemptuousness of action or speech due to presumption; impertinently insulting behaviour; sauciness.

1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* III. i. Wks. 1874 V. 57 'Tell Me by what title thou pretend'st to have Authority to punish her?'.. 'I ought to do it.'.. 'That's insolence! Art thou not a servant?' 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 112 When their Insolence was such, as to make Kings the Instruments of their Ambition. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* 33 The generality of those who get their livelihood by people of fashion, contract as much insolence to the rest of mankind, as if they really belonged to that rank themselves. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. v. 76 Abbot's behaviour to the highest nobility in the kingdom, was such as to border on insolence. 1861 DUTTON *Cook P. Foster's D. i.* He spoke with such coolness that what he said sounded almost like insolence.

c. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this; an insolent act; a piece of insolence. Now rare.

1491 CANTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 42 The crysten men were constrained to don in lyke wyse suche insolences with the Arryens. 1607 GRIMSTONE tr. *Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 33 The husband.. sees his enemy come who continues his insolences. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 60. 296 Revenging unsupportable insolences and injuries. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 348 To secure themselves from the Assaults and Insolences of Night Robbers. 1711 SPOTSWOOD in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 188 Their Cowardly behaviour.. will embolden the Indians to continue their insolences. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* 9 For a much smaller insolence than you seem capable of.

d. *transf.* An insolent person.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 180 Insolence! continued she, this moment, when I hid you, know your duty, and give me a glass of wine.

† 2. Exultation: cf. **INSOLENT** 4. *Obs.*

1595 SPENSER *Colin Clout* 621 Her great excellence Lifts me above the measure of my might: That, being fild with furious insolence, I feele my selfe like one yrap in spright.

† 3. The condition of being unused or unaccustomed to a thing; inexperience. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden (Rolls)* II. 321 Excuse me that thyng by the insolence of the child [per insipientiam puerilem]. 1450 *Crt. of Love* 936 Ye shall not find in me suche insolence.

† 4. The quality or character of being unusual; strangeness, unaccustomedness. *Obs.*

a 1631 *DONNE Ess. Div.* (1651) 128 By the hardness and insolence of the Phrase.

† **Insolence**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To treat with insolence, behave insolently towards.

1648 *Eikon Bas.* iv. 24 The Bishops, who were first foully insulted and assaulted.

† **Insolency**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *insolentia*; see prec. sb. and -ENCY.]

1. The quality of being insolent; = **INSOLENCE** 1.

1494 *FABIAN Chron.* v. lxxxvii. 64 After hym shall come a Childe or Childer, that shalbe of suche Insolency and wastynge, that . . . [they] shall . . . waste and destroye by theyr folyes all that other noble men hath purchased to their handes. 1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI.* c. 12 § 1 For the Repressing of the Insolency and Unrulyness of Men. *a* 1577 *Sir T. SMITH Commw. Eng.* (1609) 8 The frailtie of mans nature . . . cannot abide or beare long that absolute and vncontrolled authority, without swelling into too much pride and insolency. 1650 *WELDON Cr. Jas.* I. 62 Those made him proud, overvaluing himselfe, and under-valuing others, and infected with a kinde of insolency. 1698 [R. FRAGUSON] *View Eccles.* 34 Acting with that Insolency, which may administer occasion to Sathan and his Instruments to reproach Religion.

b. with *an* and *pl.* = **INSOLENCE** sb. 1 c.

1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus, Agric.* (1622) 189 The Britans endure leues of men and money . . . if insolencies bee forborne, indignities they cannot abide. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 1. l. 4 Vainly attempting not only insolencies, but impossibilities, he deceived himselfe as low as hell. 1680-90 *Temple Ess. Pop. Discont.* Wks. 1731 I. 264 To secure our Trade from the Danger of all Turkish Pyracies, or sudden Insults or Insolencies of our Neighbour. 1698 *W. CHILCOT Evil Thoughts* vi. (1851) 74 The reason of fasting being made a duty, is in order to tame the insolencies of the flesh. 1799 *SHELVOCKE Artillery* v. 355 The Grecians observed them [revels of Bacchus] with the most horrid Excesses and Insolencies imaginable. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 432 They keep up a small fleet for curbing the insolencies of the piratical states of Barbary.

c. *transf.* = **INSOLENCE** sb. 1 d.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 760 A truer conversion of the American world, than hitherto our Humorists, or Spanish insolencies have intended.

2. Unusualness; = **INSOLENCE** sb. 3. With *an* and *pl.* An unusual act or occurrence.

1612 *DONNE Lett.* (1651) 123 The D. of Esperson . . . with 600 horse in his train . . . came with him into the court: which is an insolency remarkable here. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* iii. Disc. xvi. § 5. 58 Every ill example . . . is a scandall, because it invites others to do the like . . . taking off the strangeness and insolency of the act. 1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarck*, *Rich. II.* xlv, Strange Insolencies and vnbeard of Things. They act. 1663 *J. SPENCER Prodigies* (1665) 131 The History of Præternatural Occurrences . . . Such insolencies in Nature give us to understand, that the most common rules of Natural Operation are not without exception.

b. Affectedness in the choice of unusual words. [L. *insolentia verborum*.]

1644 *BULWER Chiron*. 33 In the Primitive times of elocution, when eloquence began to floure and bud, and insolency was rarely entertained.

Insolent (i'n-söl'ent), *a.* (sb.) [ad. L. *insolentem* unaccustomed, unusual, excessive, immoderate, haughty, arrogant, insolent, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *solentem*, pr. pple. of *solere* to be accustomed. Cf. F. *insolent* (R. Estienne, 1549).]

1. † Proud, disdainful, haughty, arrogant, overbearing; offensively contemptuous of the rights or feelings of others. Said of the powerful, rich, or successful, their actions, etc. *Obs.* or blended with 2.

1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 325 Insolent is he that despiseth in his Iuggement alle othere folk, as to regard of his value and of his konnyng and of his spekyng and of his beryng. 1596 *SPENCER State Trcl.* Wks. (Globe) 636/2 Thorough greatnes of their late conquests and seigniories they grewe insolent. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* ii. 87 These being neerer . . . were most insolent upon that City. 1676 *Tr. Guiliamere's Voy. Athens* 16 A haughty insolent person who affected to make himself terrible. 1727-28 *GAY Fables* I. xxiv. 26 'What arrogance!' the snail replied: 'How insolent is upstart pride!' 1840 *THIRLWALL Greece* lvi. VII. 189 Antipater was neither insolent nor cruel. 1858 *TRENCH Synon. N. T.* § 30 (1876) 101 The boastful in words, the proud in thoughts, the insolent and injurious in acts.

fig. 1822 *SHELLEY Hellas* 344 One star with insolent and victorious light Hovers above its fall. 1830 *GALT Laverie T.* iii. (1849) 93 The insolent and unknown waters which had so swelled the river, shrank within their banks.

b. Comb., as *insolent-looking* adj.

1885 *W. J. TUCKER E. Europe* 198 The numberless Jewish equipages with all those insolent-looking Hebrew women of the Leopoldstadt.

2. Contemptuous of rightful authority; presumptuously or offensively contemptuous; impertinently insulting. Said of those who treat superiors or equals with offensive familiarity or disrespect.

1678 *MARVELL Growth Popery* 4 This last and Insolent attempt upon the credulity of mankind. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr. N. T., Matt.* xii. 39-40 God will not gratifie their insolent demand. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Insolent*, saucy, bold, malapert, proud, haughty, disdainful, presumptuous. 1793 *BURKE Policy Allies* Wks. 1842 I. 604 Their revolutionary tribunals, where every idea of natural justice . . . have been trodden under foot with the most insolent mockery. 1836 *FRIDDER Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 128 Bonner's tongue was insolent, and under bad control. 1884 *PAE Eustace* 69 He is an idle, drunken, insolent fellow.

† 3. Extravagant, immoderate, going beyond the bounds of propriety. *Obs.*

c 1480 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* i. ii, Damesellis wanton, and insolent, That fane wald play, and on the streit be sene. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 15 Thurston wasted . . . the goodes of that place, in lechery, and by other insolent meanes. 1712 *STEKLE Spect.* No. 312 P 2 The constant Pursuit of Pleasure has in it something insolent and improper for our Being. *Ibid.* No. 426 P 4 All the Extremities of Household Expence, Furniture, and insolent Equipage.

† 4. (?) Swelling, exulting; in good sense. *rare.* 1589 *POTTENHAM Eng. Poetic* i. xxxi. (Arb.) 77 For ditte and amorous Ode I finde Sir Walter Rawleyghs wayne most loftie, insolent, and passionate.

II. † 5. Unfrequent. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 57 Where is lond vnkept & insolent [regio insolens et incustodita] Take from the tronke al clene, vutill so hic As beestis may . . . Attayne.

† 6. Unaccustomed, unwonted, unusual, strange.

1586 *PETITE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* To Rdr. Avij, If one chance to derive any word from the Latine, which is insolent to their eares . . . they forthwith make a jest at it. 1592 *R. D. Hyperotomachia* 26 Letting passe to speake of the insolent greatnes of the Piramides of Memphis. 1608 *A. WILLET Hexapla Exod.* 468 This is an vnwonted and insolent signification of the word. 1612 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* x. (1627) 164 Words which are insolent, hard and out of use, are to be as warily avoided. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* Bradford 181 This favour, though extraordinary and insolent, was thought well bestowed upon him by the whole University. 1665 *JER. TAYLOR Unum Necess.* viii. § 3 The phrase is insolent, and the exposition violent.

† 7. Unused or unaccustomed to a thing; inexperienced. *Obs.*

c 1480 *HENRYSON Orph. & Euryd.* 20 Tendouris to yung and insolent. 1598 *MARSTON Pygmal.* iv. 153 Would euer any erudite Pedant Seeme in his artles lines so insolent?

B. sb. An insolent person (in senses 1 and 2).

1595 *SHAKS. John* ii. i. 122 Out, insolent, thy bastard shall be King, that thou maist be a Queen, and checke the world! 1639 *tr. Du Bos's Compl. Woman* ii. 61 The salvation of these insolents, seems desperate, their repentance . . . Miracles. 1672 *J. PHILLIPS Montclion's Predict.* 10 What Christian will be a Second to such Insolents? 1765 *H. WALPOLE Otranto* v. (1798) 82 Thou art an insolent. 1898 *Academy* 8 Oct. 28/1, I am [acquainted] with insolents, and you are none.

Insolently (i'n-söl'entli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In an insolent manner; haughtily, overbearing; with insolent or presumptuous arrogance or contempt.

1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vi. clxiv. 158 Charlys, the sone of Charlys the Ballyd . . . had rulyd hym insolently, and done in that country dyuerse outrageous dedes. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turkes* (1638) 301 Thou . . . dost most insolently and vnadvisedly . . . propound many conditions of peace, of such qualitie and condition that myne ears scorn to hear the same. 1695 *L.D. PRESTON Beeth.* Pref. 8 Afflicted Vertue is insolently stabbed with all manner of Reproaches. 1725 *POPE Odyssey*. xviii. 172 Von train Of haughty spoilers, insolently vain. 1791 *Genl. Mag.* 32/2 The gentleman whom he has insolently called Theristes, and the modern Zoilus. *Mod.* A soldier who behaved insolently to his officer.

† 2. In an unaccustomed or unusual way; strangely. *Obs.*

1664 *EVELYN tr. Freart's Archit.* x33 The interpreter of Hans Bloome names it [*taenia*] the Top of a Pillar, but very insolently; it being indeed the small fascia part of the Doric architrave.

† **Insolentness**. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being insolent; insolence, arrogance.

a 1594 *GREENE Selinus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 223 And if the Bassaes knew I sought their grace, It would the more increase their insolentness. 1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

Insoluble, *obs.* form of **INSOLUBLE** sb.

† **Insol'id**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *insol'idus*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *sol'idus* SOLID. Cf. *obs.* F. *insolide* 'unsolide, loose, weake, feeble' (Cotgr.), perh. the immed. source.] Not solid; unsubstantial; weak, flimsy, light, unstable.

1618 *T. ADAMS Spir. Eyesalve* Wks. 1862 II. 381 The second defect in the eye is an insol'id levity, it is rowing, like Dinah's, and ravished abroad. a 1658 *J. DURHAM Exp. Revelation* III. ii. (1680) 173 Learning serveth to enable one, in searching for truth, to conceive what is solide or insol'id.

Insolidity (i'n-söl'iditi). ? *Obs.* [f. IN-3 + SOLIDITY; cf. prec. and F. *insolidité* (16th c. in Godef.)] Absence of solidity; want of firmness or stability; frailty, flimsiness, weakness.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* i. 3 Notwithstanding the needfulness of such Insoliditie, it is . . . as requisite, that the Bones were not continuall. 1660 *H. MORE Myst. Godl.* v. xvi. 201 A demonstration of the insolidity of this Exception. 1827 *JARMAN Powell's Devices* II. 101 Enough has been said . . . to shew the insolidity of such a distinction.

† **Insolite**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* (Also 5-ute, 7-ete.) [a. F. *insolite* (16th c.), ad. L. *insolit-us* unusual, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *solitus* accustomed, from *solere* to be wont.] Unusual, unaccustomed, strange.

1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* iv. 20 Thyng not acustomed, merynyllous & Insolite. a 1622 *J. RANDALL St. Paul's Triumph* Ep. Ded. A, It is no insolite nor unwarrantable course. 1667 *WATERHOUSE Fire Lond.* 99 Punished with an amazing and insolite judgment.

Insolubility (i'n-söl'ubiliti). [ad. L. type **insolubilitas* (prob. in mod.L.), f. *insolubilis* INSOLUBLE; see -ITY. Cf. F. *insolubilité* (1765 in *Dict. Acad.*)] The quality of being insoluble.

† 1. Incapability of being dissolved; indissolubility. *Obs. rare*—1.

1620 *BRENT tr. Sarpi's Connc.* Trent vii. an. 1563 (1676) 627 After he had spoken . . . of the insolubility of Marriage.

2. Incapability of being solved or unravelled; also, an insoluble problem.

1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 330 The insolubility of this problem. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* I. xi. (1872) 65 His health was already very threatening . . . rendering the future . . . an insolubility for him.

3. Incapability of being dissolved in a liquid.

1791 *W. NICHOLSON tr. Chaptal's Elem. Chem.* (1800) III. 87 Its insolubility in the menstrums which usually dissolve resins. 1805-17 *R. JAMESON Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 300 The solubility or insolubility of minerals in the fluxes. 1871 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 212 The greater insolubility of the double chloride.

Insoluble (i'n-söl'ub'l), *a.* (sb.) Also 4-5 -ibil, -ible. [ad. L. *insolubil-is*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *solubilis* SOLUBLE.] Not soluble.

1. That cannot be dissolved, undone, or loosed; indissoluble. Now *rare*.

1382 *WYCLIF Heb.* vii. 16 Lyf insoluble [gloss or that may not be vndon]. 1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* iv. 90 They haue broken . . . the insoluble bonde wherewith they were bounde to God and to the Church. 1605 *A. WILLET Hexapla Gen.* 426 Augustine and Eucherius thinke this knot to be insoluble. 1609 *HOLLAND Ann. Marcell.* xvi. xii. 71 The formost of every ranke in the vaward stood firme and fast, like a strong and insoluble wall. 1695 *L.D. PRESTON Beeth.* ii. 77 Bound in the insoluble Chains of his Lusts. 1846 *GROTE Greece* i. xvi. (1862) II. 406 The insoluble knot whereby the yoke was attached.

† b. Of arguments: Irrefragable, irrefutable. *Obs. rare.*

1533 *MORE Debell. Salem* Wks. 944/2 [To] stand for a sure & an insoluble argument. 1616 *BULLOCK, Insoluble*, that which cannot be loosed: vnanswerable. 1676 *MARVELL Mr. Smirke* 30 All these contradictory Arguments which either of them had once fancied so insoluble.

2. That cannot be solved, as a difficulty, question, problem, etc.; incapable of being resolved or explained; not susceptible of solution; unsolvable.

1393 *LANGLE P. Pl. C.* xvii. 231 Freres fele sithes . . . Meuen motifs meny tymes Insolubles and fallaces, That bope lered and lewed of here by-lyne douter. 1529 *MORE Dyaloge* i. Wks. 165/2 Ye should . . . haue remayned in an insoluble doute in a matter of the faith. 1634 *JACKSON Creed* vii. iv. § 3 The number of insoluble problems is in diuinity much greater than in any other faculty. 1738 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* ii. App. Wks. 1811 II. 244 An insoluble question concerning the origin of evil. 1851 *D. WILSON Prech. Ann.* (1863) I. ix. 236 Unsolved, if not insoluble problems. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 134 Plato does not treat even this . . . class of difficulties as hopeless or insoluble.

3. Incapable of being dissolved in a liquid.

1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* iv. xi. (1727) 198 That wonderful Faculty of the Stomachs of all Creatures, to dissolve all the several Sorts of Food . . . even sometimes Things of that Consistency as seem Insoluble. 1791 *HAMILTON Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. ii. 30 It forms an insoluble salt which is precipitated. 1857 *G. BIRD Urin. Deposits* 121 The soluble phosphates . . . far exceed in quantity the insoluble salts.

4. Of a debt: That cannot be discharged or paid off.

1850 *ROBERTSON Serm.* Ser. i. v. (1881) 76 Remorse is like the clog of an insoluble debt.

B. sb. Something insoluble; a difficulty or problem that cannot be solved or explained.

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) III. 203 Pan be iuges sigh bat be cause was brigous, as it were an insoluble, and put it of to a wel longe day. c 1440 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath.* iv. 1713 To sey of it that it is passible, Semeth to me a ful gret insoluble. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* iii. vi, That good lawes be toumed in to Sophemes and insolubles. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tyndale* Wks. 355/1 Tyndalles tryflinge sophisticacions, whyche he woulde shoulde seeme so solempne . . . insolubles.

Hence **Inso'lubly** *adv.*, in an insoluble manner or degree.

Mod. The affair is insolubly mysterious.

Insolubleness (i'n-söl'ub'lnes). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being insoluble.

1672 *BOYLE Hydrost. Disc.* ii. v. Wks. 1772 III. 624 I shall return to doctor More, and consider the objection be frames from the supposed insolubleness of it. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 895 In spite of their perhaps necessary insolubleness. 1890 *Spectator* 15 May, The new questions that arise . . . have in them an apparent quality of insolubleness.

Insolute, *erron. form* of **INSOLITE**, *Obs.*

† **Insolutive**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. IN-3 + L. *solut-*, ppl. stem of *solvere* to pay + -IVE.] Not able to pay; = **INSOLVENT**.

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 341 A person insolutive, or (as we commonly say) insolvent, is a Bankrupt.

Insolvable (i'n-söl'vab'l), *a.* [IN-3. Cf. F. *insolvable* (1431 in Godef. *Compl.*; in Cotgr.)] Incapable of being solved.

† 1. That cannot be loosed, unbound, or untied; = **INSOLUBLE** a. 1. *Obs.*

1652 *KIRKMAN Clerio & Lozia* 95 Their souls and hearts were knit in an insolvable knot. c 1690 in *Somers Tracts* I. 442 They would scarce apprehend that it could be a more strong or insolvable Bond. 1725 *POPE Odyssey*. viii. 480 To guard with hands Insolvable these gifts, thy care demands.

2. That cannot be solved or explained; = **INSOLUBLE** 2.

1693 *R. W. Compl. Library* II. 362 The Doctrine . . . is perplex with an infinite number of Monstrous and insolvable Difficulties. 1741 *WATTS Improv. Mind* i. l. § 3 Geometry, wherein there appear some insolvable difficulties. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 28 Feb. 465/2 Answers are vainly sought to insolvable problems.

3. Incapable of being dissolved; = **INSOLUBLE** 3.

1823 *J. BADCOCK Dom. Amusem.* 25 Being itself insolvable in any known menstruum.

4. Of a bank note or bill : That cannot be cashed.
 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II. viii. *Earth's Holocaust* 140 A bundle of counterfeit or insolvable bank-notes.
 †5. Of a debt : That cannot be paid. *Obs. rare*—
 1755 JOHNSON, *Insoluble*, . . that cannot be paid.
 †6. Unable to pay one's debts ; = **INSOLVENT** I.

1648 tr. *Senault's Paraphr. Job* 202 Taking pawns of those who were insolvable. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Insoluble*, not able to pay.
 Hence **Insolvability**, incapability of being solved or explained. **Insolvableness**, 'uncapableness of being loosed or resolved' (Bailey vol. II, 1727). **Insolvably** *adv.*, insolubly.

1795 G. WAKEFIELD *Reply to 2nd Pt. Age Reason* 42 Something . . so insolvably problematical. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 271 As soon as its insolvability . . is proved and accounted for. 1890 *Smithsonian Rep.* 100 A demonstration of the insolvability of this historic problem.

Insolvement, *rare*. [f. **INSOLVENT** a. : see -ENCE.] The fact of becoming insolvent.

1793 J. WILLIAMS *Calm Exam.* 88 The . . property of a Debtor, whether acquired anterior or posterior to his insolvement.

Insolvency (insolv'ensi). [f. **INSOLVENT** a. : see -ENCY.] The state or condition of being insolvent ; the fact of being unable to pay one's debts or discharge one's liabilities ; an instance of this.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. ii. rule vii. § 11. 121 If the Father be under torment or imprisonment for insolvency. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 6 One fifth part was abated for non-valuers or Insolventies. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6388/8 Prisoners . . who intend to take the Benefit of the Act of Insolvency. 1788 PRAESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lxiv. 513 If the insolvency of one great merchant, or banker, produce great distress in a country, how dreadful must be the consequence attending the insolvency of such a nation as England ! 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 61 The king's insolvency . . destroyed the credit of his tokens from the first.

b. *transf. and fig.* Failure to meet engagements.
 1806 *Daily News* 12 Feb. 5/5 Was there ever such a confession of diplomatic insolvency ?

Insolvent (insolv'ent), a. (sb.) [f. **IN-3** + **SOLVENT**, L. *solvent-em* paying.] Not solvent.

1. Unable to pay one's debts or discharge one's liabilities ; bankrupt. Said of persons, companies, commercial or financial concerns, estates, etc.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 246 The . . merchants trading those countries . . became insolvent. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 57 Why should not insolvent thieves be rather punished with slavery than death ? 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 71 The cruel treatment of the insolvent debtors of the state. 1817 LO. ELLENBOROUGH in *Maule & Selwyn's Rep.* VI. 316 When he knew himself insolvent, and when ruin and bankruptcy were staring him in the face. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 548 A man may owe more than he is worth, and therefore if a money value is set on his collective legal relations he may be what is called insolvent. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 409/1 The proceedings connected with the management, in insolvent estates.

†2. Not able to be cashed or realized. *Obs.*

1667 *Ormonde MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 45 Your petitioner received assignments for part of six months' pay for the said troop, part of which assignments proved insolvent. 1728 *Young Love Fame* v. 400 How will the miser startle, to be told Of such a wonder, as insolvent gold ?

3. Of, pertaining, or relating to insolvents or insolventy.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 365 In Philadelphia, from six to eight hundred persons annually take the benefit of the insolvent laws. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* I. He had been through the Insolvent Court. 1853 WHARTON *Pa. Digest* II. 19 A debtor who has no property whatever is nevertheless entitled to the benefit of the insolvent laws.

B. sb. An insolvent debtor.

1725 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 2 An insolvent is a man that cannot pay his debts. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. i. 65 Creditors of a deceased insolvent shall be paid their full debts. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7) 419 An insolvent as distinguished from a bankrupt, was an insolvent who was not a trader ; for originally only a trader could be made bankrupt, in the sense of obtaining an absolute discharge from his debts, while the future estate of an insolvent remained liable for his debts, even after his discharge.

Hence † **Insolventness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).
 In so mekylle, var. **INSAMEIKLE**, *Sc. Obs.*, insolvent.

† **Insomnia** (insomniä). Also *β*. 7 in anglicized form *insomnie* ; *γ*. 7-9 *insomnium*. [L. *insomnia* sleeplessness, f. *insomnis* sleepless, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *somnus* sleep. Cf. F. *insomnie* (1680 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Inability to sleep ; sleeplessness.

a. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 107 The Patient laboured under *Insomnia*. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* (1864) II. xx. 322 It accused Alfred of headache, *insomnia*, nightly visions. 1879 F. S. BRIDGES *Round World in six Months* 218 So intolerable was the responsibility, that all these men became afflicted with *insomnia*, and could scarcely ever rest. *β*. 1623 COCKERAM, *Insomnie*, watching, want of power to sleep.

γ. 1694 SALMON *Bat's Dispens.* (1699) 262/1 To ease the Head-ach, correct *Insomniuns*, or vehemently to stupify. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xiv. 156, I am so afflicted with the *insomnium* of this eternal night, that I rise at any time between midnight and noon.

† **Insomniate**, *v. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *in-* (IN-2) + *somnus* sleep + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To put to sleep.
 a 1657 R. LOVEJOY *Lett.* (1663) 267 A Mercurial Caducæus to insomniate the Argus-eyes of jealous people !

Insomnious (insomniös), a. *rare*. [ad. L. *insomniös-us* sleepless, f. *insomnia* : see -OUS.] Affected with *insomnia* ; sleepless, unable to sleep.
 1658 PHILLIPS, *Insomnious*, wanting sleep, also apt to dream. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Insomnious*, troubled with dreams, not sleeping soundly. 1865 GROTE *Plato* (1875) III. xxxvii. 376 Nurses . . lull to sleep an *insomnious* child . . by swinging him about in their arms. 1894 *Publisher's Advt.*, Those who sleep well, those who dream, and those who are *insomnious*.

† *Erroneously*. [from L. *insomnium* dream.]
 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Insomnious*, troubled with dreams, that dreameth much in his sleep. 1658 [see above]. 1721 BAILEY, *Insomnious*, troubled with Dreams, full of Dreams.

Insomnolence (insomnölens), *rare*. [IN-3.] The state of being insomnolent ; *insomnia*.

1822 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVI. 315 He brought on a habit of *insomnolence* and a loathing of food. 1834 — *Doctor* I. vi. 7 O Doctor, for one of thy comfortable composing draughts !—Two ! here's a case of *insomnolence* ! 1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin the Fair* I. ii. Suspicion's wasting pale *insomnolence*.

Insomnolency, *rare*. [IN-3.] = *prec.*

a 1843 *Lives Brit. Physic.*, Harvey (1857) 57 He was troubled with *insomnolency*, and would then get up and walk about his chamber in his shirt, till he was pretty cool, or even till he began to shiver. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jour. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 40 An impaired appetite, nausea, general debility, and a weary *insomnolency* . . await the patient when the malady has passed away.

Insomnolent, a. (sb.) *rare*. [IN-3.] Sleepless ; unable to sleep ; = **INSOMNIOUS** a. In quot. as sb. One affected with *insomnia*.

1892 *Chicago Advance* 12 May, I know that the poor *insomnolents* will not despise any device for winning sleep.

Insomuch (insomw'tf), *adv.* [The three words in so much, since 16th c. usually written conjunctly.]

1. *absol.* To such an extent or degree ; so much, so far. *rare*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 433 Her [priests'] power, gederid together, in so myche passiv power of Petre. 1823 J. BAOCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* p. vi, If one fact . . has lost a particle of its interest, *insomuch* is the Editor's design frustrated.

2. *Insomuch* as. a. Inasmuch as, in that, seeing that, since.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V. Prol.*, In so much as I am not French by birth, but born . . in the city of Marseilles. c 1500 *Adam Bel & Clyn of Clough* 489 We beseeche you now, That you graunt vs grace, *Insomuche* as we be to you comen. 1583 STANVHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 In so much as of mankind the Emperor heaunlye And father of these Gods too thee the auctoritey signed. 1836 *Westm. Rev.* XXIV. 105 To be sure . . the present law is inoperative ; *insomuch* as the Universities . . contain teachers who have never subscribed this famous confession.

† b. — *Insomuch* that : see 3. *Obs.*

1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 181 Now this did more encrease . . the Peoples good opinion of his sufficiency, and wise conduction of an Army ; *insomuch* as they thought him invincible. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 8 *Insomuch* as never resting they improved not their power. 1658 EARL MONM. tr. *Parula's Hist. Wars Cyprus* I. ii. 25 They ran every day through the Territories. *insomuch* as Bernardo Molepiero . . was sorely wounded, as he fell down dead off his horseback.

c. To such an extent as, so as : see 1.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xii. 54 They attribute their fortune to a stander by, to a lucky or unlucky place [etc.] . . *insomuch* as to believe, they have power to turn a stone into bread [etc.]. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 61 ¶ 14 The True Breed . . is very Alert, *insomuch* as to pass frequently for a Clan of Intrepids. a 1832 BENTHAM *Deontology* (1834) II. 306 In so much and in so far as they are susceptible of becoming [etc.].

3. *Insomuch* that : To such an extent that, so that. (The most usual construction.)

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 119 In so moche that she had al that she aught to haue by right and of custome. 1535 COVERDALE I *Macc.* I. 3 In so moch, y^e the worlde stode in greate awe of him. 1658 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 420 [They] did denie to deliver them, *insomuch*, that the king openly said, that . . he would take them without deliverance. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 449 There is much more pains required for the remembering of them, than of the Rules themselves ; *insomuch* that many eminent Grammarians have written against Analogy, both in Greek and Latin. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 60 ¶ 3 The lover was thunder-struck with his Misfortune, *insomuch* that in a little time after he lost his Senses. 1833-42 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) XIV. xciv. § 1. 1 The rain fell in torrents, *insomuch* that . . the soldiers were often ankle-deep in water.

† 4. With ellipsis of *as* : Inasmuch as, in that : = 2 a. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. v. ii. 60, I speake not this, that you should bear a good opinion of my knowledge : *insomuch* (I say) I know you are. 1605 TYMME *Querist.* I. v. 20 Among salts, some are earthie . . *insomuch* some of them are fixed, and are of the nature of earth.

Insonder : see **INSUNDER**.

Insonorous (insonorös), a. *rare*. [IN-3.] Not sonorous ; giving a dull or muffled sound.

1795 *Fortnight's Ramble* 11 An insonorous voice exclaiming, Damn your day-lights, stop the coach ! 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Meth.* 75 The old music-room, with its straitened insonorous instruments.

† **Insoot**, *v. Obs. rare*. In 7 *insutt*. [IN-2.] *trans.* To cover with soot, make sooty.

1611 FLORIO, *Incaliginare, Infutiginare* . . to insutt.

Insooth, *adv.*, for in sooth : see **SOUTH** sb.

Insoorb (insorb), *v. rare*. [f. **IN-1** + L. *sorbere* to suck up.] *trans.* To absorb into. So **Insoorbent** a., absorbing in, absorbent.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 44 Perforation so extremely minute . . as the insorbent pores of vegetables and animals. *Ibid.* III. 175 He knew that animal bodies . . were endued with insorbent pores. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. 183 The nutritious digested material is . . insorbed into the blood.

† **Insordescant**, a. R. C. Ch. *Obs.* [ad. L. *insordescant-em*, pr. pple. of *insordescere* to become foul or dirty, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *sordescere* to become dirty, f. *sordes* dirt, filth.] *lit.* Increasing in filthiness ; in quot. *fig.* So † **Insordescence**.

1731 CHANDLER tr. *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* II. m. xviii. 82 A Man is said to be insordescant in Excommunication, who, after he hath been by Name declared Excommunicate, persists in that Excommunication for a Year. *Ibid.*, He must be deprived of his Benefice for Insordescence.

† **Insordid**, a. *Obs. rare* [f. **IN-3** + **SORDID**.] Not sordid, unsordid ; generous.

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 117 For a true Souldier . . is a man of liberal and insordid principles.

Insorwe (n), variant of **ENSORROW** v., *Obs.*

† **Insouciance** (insusian's, occas. insü'sians). [F., f. next : see -ANCE.] Carelessness, indifference, unconcern.

1799 W. G. BROWNE *Trav. Africa*, etc. xxi. 319 Among the poorer class of all countries prevails a kind of *insouciance*. 1847 LONGP. in *Life* (1891) II. 82 Farewell the sweet *insouciance* of lettered ease. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. xii. 318, I could not help smiling at the diplomatic *insouciance* of this man.

† **Insouciant** (insü'siant, Fr. *insusiant*). [F., f. *in-* (IN-3) + *souciant* caring, pr. pple. of *soucier* to care :—L. *solicitare* to disturb, agitate.] Careless, indifferent, unconcerned.

1829 SCOTT *Anne of G. xxix*, This insouciant, light-tempered, gay, and thoughtless disposition, conducted René . . to a hale and mirthful old age. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. ix. § 3 (1876) 197 What race would not be indolent and insouciant when things are so arranged that they derive no advantage from forethought and exertion ? 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Jan. 2/1 On such subjects, an insouciant agnosticism is the most philosophic attitude.

Hence **Insouciantly** *adv.*, carelessly, with an air of unconcern.

1880 J. HAWTHORNE *Ellice Quentin*, etc. I. 110 Should I . . stalk insouciantly through the crowd and up the beach as I was ?

Insoul, variant of **ENSOU** v.

† **Insoundable**, a. *Obs. rare*. [IN-3.] Incapable of being sounded ; unfathomable.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacorden* (1602) 139 Herein is an insoundable depth.

† **Insow**, *v. Obs. rare*. In 4 *north. dial.* *insawe*. [f. **IN-1** + *Sow* v., after L. *inserere*.] *trans.* To sow in, set in as seed.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 3 This name Ihesu . . drawes by be rote vyces, settyss vertus, insawes charitye.

Inspan (inspæn), *v. S. African*. [a. Du. *in-span-en*, f. in *adv.* in + *spannen* to span, stretch, bend, put horses to.] *trans.* To yoke (oxen, horses, etc.) in a team to a vehicle ; to harness (a wagon).

1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 294 (Cape Colony) At noon, the cattle, which have been turned out to graze, are 'inspanned', and the march continues. 1880 SIR S. LAKEMAN *Kaffir-Land* 36 The Hottentot drivers inspanned the bullocks. 1883 OLIVE SCHREINER *Story Afr. Farm* II. xii, The waggon . . stood 'inspanned' before the door. 1886 F. H. GUILLEMAUD *Cruise 'Marchesa'* I. 191 The agent of the Alaska Commercial Company had kindly provided us with dog-sledges, and we found them 'inspanned' and waiting for us. 1887 RIEGER *Haggaro Joss* xxi, 'Mouti', said John to the Zulu, 'inspan the horses'.

absol. 1863 *Batowin's Hunting in Natal* 182 Inspanned about 3 o'clock. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 93, I determined to inspan and hold on my course to the south.

Hence **Inspanning** *vbl. sb.* ; also **Inspan** sb., the act of inspanning.

1879 R. J. ATCHERLEY *Trip Boerland* 62, I had been sound asleep at the time of inspanning. *Ibid.* 68 We managed to get along until next morning's sunrise and inspan. 1887 RIEGER *Haggaro Joss* ix, John went . . to see the inspanning of the Cape cart.

Insparge, **Insparse**, var. **INSFERGE**, **INSFERSE**.

Inspeak (inspæk), *v.* [f. **IN-1** + **SPEAK** v. Cf. Ger. *einsprechen*.] *trans.* To speak (something) into ; to produce in the soul by speech.

1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* xx. 31 God inspake again the Ingrafted Word. 1760 LAW *Spir. Prayer* I. 67 When the mercy of God inspoke into Adam a seed of the divine life. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. xi. i. 219 The hidden word of promise, inspoken into all men. 1890 J. POLSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* I. 115 His Spirit in us . . will inspeak courage and kindly hope.

Hence **Inspeaking** *vbl. sb.* ; **Inspoken** *ppl. a.*

1751 BP. LAYINGTON *Enthus. Method. & Papists* (1754) II. iii. 88 By Visions, In-speakings, Ecstasies [etc.]. 1752 LAW *Spir. Love* II. (1816) 94 Jesus Christ . . the inspoken word.

† **Inspeakable**, a. *Obs.* [IN-3.] Unspeakable.

1504 LADY MARGARET tr. *De Imitatione* IV. xviii. 282 In sechying so besily the bye inspeakable thynges. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect All Saints' Day*, Those inspeakable ioyes, whiche thou hast prepared. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glass Wks.* (Ritldg.) 126/1 O inspeakable injustice !

Hence † **Inspeakably** *adv.* *Obs.*, unspeakably.
 a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1661) 152 Many other such things, to draw the people to a City inspeakably which leaves behind them much treasure.

Inspeaking, *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* II a.] That speaks within.

1847 B. BARTON *Select*. (1849) 57 That inspeaking word, the voice of his Spirit. 1885 *A Reasonable Faith* 41 To associate the universally inspeaking voice with a Divine Person. † **Inspe-ial**, obs. erron. writing of phrase in *special*, especially; see **SPECIAL** and cf. **INSPECIAL**.
 c1470 HARDING *Chron.* c. ii. The Kynges inspecial Vnder his rule. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 3432 Prepared by the kyng, and ordeyned inspecial.
 So † **Inspecially adv.** Cf. **INSPECIALLY**.

1526 in West *Antig. Furness* (1805) 132 Inspecially for the tythes of certain towns and fermholds. 1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 9-b/2 Women. inspecialy the Princesses and great Ladies.

† **Inspect**, sb. Obs. [app. ad. L. *inspectus* looking at, inspection, examination, f. ppl. stem of *inspicere*: see next. (Stress orig. *inspect*, in 18th c. *inspect*: cf. *respect*, *aspect*.)] The act of looking into a matter; inspection, examination.

c1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* iii. 199 Whereupon they fulsome, wythoute any other specte concluded togdyer that they sholde departe the nexte daye. 1509 HAWES *Joyf. Medit.* v. O God .. In whose inspecte is enery regall se. 1509 — *Past. Pleas.* viii. (Percy Soc.) 33 And yf that they had in it inspecte, Than they would it prayse. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* ii. 18 The Book of life. whose writing is indelible, whose inspect is desirable. 1693 PRIOR *Aux Lett.* (Camden) 158 Matters of fact and matters of law, w^{ch} private men can never have a clear inspect into. 1730-46 TITMSON *Autumn* 1134 Not so the man of philosophic eye, And inspect sage.

Inspect (inspe'kt), v. [f. L. *inspect*-, ppl. stem of *inspicere* to look into, inspect, examine, and its frequentative *inspectā-re* to look at, observe, view: cf. mod. F. *inspecter* (1781 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. *trans.* To look carefully into; to view closely and critically; to examine (something) with a view to find out its character or condition; now *spec.* to investigate or oversee officially: see **INSPECTOR** 1.

1623 COCKERAM, *Inspected*, looked into. 1670 SIR SACKVILLE CROW in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 16 That manufacture grows worse daylie, except inspected by one that knows worke. 1690 CHUD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 8 All men that make it any part of their business to inspect the true nature and principles of trade. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Ded. Posterity, To keep you in an almost universal ignorance of our Studies, which it is your inherent birthright to inspect. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xviii. 1. 359 He dreaded inspecting the truth. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* i. ii. 128 They inspect some of those concealed writers. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 608 He inspected nature with the close eye of a naturalist. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 166 Halting at intervals. to inspect the glacier.

† 2. *intr.* To look closely or carefully; to examine into or among. Obs.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* iii. Whoever designs to be a perfect writer must inspect into the books of critics. 1705 FARQUHAR *Twin-Rivals* ii. iii. He has declar'd. that he would inspect into all his accounts himself. 1724 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 569 That .. you would please to inspect among your father's papers. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 8 By inspecting into the figures and inscriptions of the .. coins.

Hence **Inspected** ppl. a., **Inspecting** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; hence **Inspectingly** adv.

1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 738 Th' inspected Entrails could no Fates foretell. 1788 in *Outing* (U. S.) (1894) Apr. 76/1 Places for exercise, and inspecting of arms and accoutrements. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 262 The inspecting General may be enabled to report the more minutely. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xii. 94 [The bear] rose upon his hind palms, and .. sniffed the air inspectingly. 1863 A. TYLOR *Educ. & Manuf.* 49 The deplorable account of the state of education in the inspected schools.

Inspectable (inspe'ktəb'l), a. [f. **INSPECT** v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being inspected.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 75 Several such apartments .. will in this case be inspectable by one and the same person.

Hence **Inspectability**.

1830-1 BENTHAM *Panopt.* App. Wks. 1843 XI. 102/2 Inspectability of the inspectors.

† **Inspector**, obs. rare -l. [a. late L. *inspectator*, agent-n. f. L. *inspectare* to INSPECT. Cf. F. *inspectateur* (Molière).] = **INSPECTOR**.

1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Middlesex & Herts* i. Preparative 17 Over-curious inspectors that seem to bring with them a preudicate censure of the worke.

Inspection (inspe'kʃən). In ME. -ci-, -cy-, -oun; also *g* inspection. [a. F. *inspection*, -cion (1290 in *Godef. Compl.*), ad. L. *inspectiō-em*, n. of action from *inspicere* to look into, INSPECT.]

1. The action of inspecting or looking narrowly into; careful scrutiny or survey; close or critical examination; *spec.* official investigation or oversight: see **INSPECTOR** 1. Const. of.

Trial by inspection: see quot. 1872. *Valuation of a decimal by inspection*: a process whereby a decimal fraction of a pound sterling is by rapid scrutiny valued in shillings and pence.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 46 His hours of astronomy He kepeth as for that party, which length to the inspection Of love and his affection. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* (E. E. T. S.) 10457 Haue her ther-off inspectioun, And se her my commysioun. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 626 Consider the history with good inspectioun. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 353 By the inspection of which statute, the sayde newe statute or ordynance [etc.] were conceived in the parliament. 1607 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Gouart's Mem. Hist.* 74 The olde woman thinking that the inspection of the Urine made me to diuine this. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 18 By the casual flights of Birds, and the inspection of the Intrails of Beasts, to learn the will of Heaven. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxii. 331 Trial by inspection, or examination.

Ibid. 333 Also, to ascertain any circumstances relative to a particular day past, it hath been tried by an inspection of the almanac by the court. 1830 GRAY *Arithmetical* (1872) 79 To value the decimal of a pound sterling by inspection. 1833 Hr. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* xii. 128 The account book would be .. open to the inspection of all who could prove themselves to belong to the Union. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 298 It might, on a hurried inspection, be confounded with snow. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. v. 40 During our inspection of the place. 1872 Wharton's *Law Lex.* (ed. 5) 488/1 *Trial by Inspection* was resorted to when, for the greater expedition of a cause, some point or issue .. being evidently the object of sense, was decided by the judges of the Court upon the evidence of their own senses. Obsolete. 1876 *Athenæum* 28 Oct. 554/2 A clear distinction is drawn between inspection and examination. .. Inspection .. undertakes the task of seeing how the school does its daily work.

† 2. Formerly const. into (cf. **INSPECT** v. 2), in, over, upon. Obs.

c1450 *Lenuye* 10 *Commandm. Love* in Stowe *Chancer* (1561) 342 When ye vnto this balade haue inspection In my making holde me excusable. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* i. 7 To have a quotidian ocular inspection, in any obvious object of disastrous misfortune. 1656 CROMWELL *Sp.* 17 Sept. in *Carlyle*. To have a little inspection upon the People thus divided .. into divers interests. 1660 G. WITHERS (title) *Speculum Speculativum*, .. being an Inspection into the Present and Late Sad Condition of these Nations. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* iii. 19 There is a Mufty at Surrat, who has the inspection over all that concerns the Mahometan Religion. 1710 *Life Bp. Stillingfleet* 92 To make a due Inspection into the State of his Diocess. a 1732 ATTERBURY (J.), Impressions of his perpetual presence with us, and inspection over us. 1739 TULL *Horse-Hoing Husb.* (1740) 233 This Observation, made by Inspection upon a Glass of Water with Earth in it. 1810 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 189/1 A close inspection of the master into the studies and conduct of each individual is quite impossible.

† 2. A sight, spectacle. Obs. rare.

c1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 144 Of this terrible doofull inspectioun [a soul in flames] The peeplis bertys gretly gan ahave.

† 3. Insight, perception. Obs.

c1500 *Prov.* in *Antig. Rep.* (1809) IV. 406 He hath a brym breste, and littill inspectioun with all. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* i. 2 An exact knowledge of Councils, and inspection into Cabinets, could not be expected from one of a sequestered life. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* Ded. That he should manage a great fortune with that prudence and inspection .. as to shew himself [etc.].

† 4. A plan of a piece of ground, etc. which has been inspected; a design, survey, view. Obs.

1694 R. FRANK (title) *Northern Memoirs*, Calculated for the Meridian of Scotland .. together with .. several curious and industrious Inspections, lineally drawn from Antiquaries and other noted and intelligible Persons. 1795 WYTHE'S *Decis.* (U. S.) 119 The line in the surveyor's plat to be the boundary dividing B's inspection and M's tenement.

5. A department or district under an inspector.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 5/1 In France .. the forests of the country are first divided into cantonments and then into about 500 inspections. In each inspection there is an inspector, a garde-général, and brigadier.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *inspection-car*, -class, -day, -district, etc.

1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* i. Postscr. 43 A Chapel. occupies upon the present plan a considerable portion of the Inspection-Tower. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 7/2 Yorkshire contains more coal miners than any other inspection district in the kingdom. 1887 *Homeop. World* 1 Nov. 510 Nurses' rooms, with inspection openings commanding all the beds.

Inspectional (inspe'kʃənəl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining or relating to inspection; *spec.* that can be read or understood at sight, without further explanation or calculation.

1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* p. xxiii. I must let the Work answer for itself. .. being only inspectional. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* iv. 19 At the Foreign Stations, similar Inspectional Reports are to be made. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Dec. 6/3 They also suggest .. that the inspectional districts should be of smaller area than at present.

Inspective (inspe'ktiv), a. [ad. late L. *inspectivus* (Isidore), f. *inspect*-, ppl. stem of *inspicere* to INSPECT: see -IVE.]

1. Given to inspection; watchful; attentive.

a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* i. Pet. iii. 12 They that are most inspective and watchful in this will still be faulty in it. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* 111. 522 A certain Chaldaic triad, which is the inspective guardian of the whole of a disordered fabrication. 1817 POLLOK *Course T.* ix. Need was still Of persevering, quick, inspective mood Of mind. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* iii. Work 6 Thrushes. Search dew-gray lawns with keen inspective glance.

† 2. Concerned with investigation; theoretical. Obs. rare.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microt.* 2 Inspective Musicke, is a knowledge censuring and pondering the Sounds formed with naturall instruments, not by the eares, whose judgement is dull, but by wit and reason. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxia* ii. 92, l. 1. publicly interpret .. the Books of both the Active, and also Inspective Medicine.

Inspector (inspe'ktɔɪ). Also 7 -er. [a. L. *inspector*, agent-n. from *inspicere* to look into, INSPECT. Cf. F. *inspecteur* (c1500 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. One who inspects or looks carefully at or into; an overseer, a superintendent; *spec.* an officer appointed to examine into, and supervise or report upon, the working of some department or institution in which numerous persons are employed, or the due observance of certain laws and regulations, as *Inspector of schools, of weights and measures, of factories, mines, explosives, public nuisances, etc.*

1604 F. HEARING *Anatomies* 78 The Eternal, as a careful Inspector and sincere Judge of them. 1660 MILTON *Free Commure*. Wks. (1851) 433 They .. must raise and manage the publick Revenue, at least with som Inspectors deputed for satisfaction of the People, how it is imployd. 1734 LD. BOLINGBROKE *Let. to Swift* 15 Sept., S's Wks. 1841 II. 725. I wrote to you a long letter some time ago .. did the inspectors of private correspondence stop it? 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* i. Postscr. 93 An Inspector in his way to the prisoners' Stair-case from the Inspection-Gallery. 1804 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 253 When the excise on distilled spirits was established, three different descriptions of officers were instituted .. supervisors, inspectors, and collectors. 1808 *Hazell's Ann.* 208/2 Occasional unannounced visits of the inspector, in lieu of the annual examination.

attrib. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 624 There are a number of .. inspector guards, one of whom is selected to take charge of every excursion train, a duty involving special responsibilities and care. 1898 *Daily News* 30 July 3/1 The lesson to be drawn from the recent cases both of phosphorus and lead poisoning is .. that the inspector system has broken down.

b. One who looks into something for information, from curiosity, etc.

1667 PERPVS *Diary* 25 Apr. A severer inspector into his own business and accounts. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* cliv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 339, l. 1. .. must in exchange desire you will not admit many inspectors into my letters. 1774 WALKER *Pronounc. Dict.* Advt. If the inspector should not meet with sufficient information in the Dictionary under the word, let him consult the Principles under the vowel, diphthong, or consonant, he wishes to be explained.

c. An officer of police ranking next below a superintendent and above a sergeant.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 335/2 The number of men of each rank serving in the metropolitan police force, in January, 1840, was as follows:— .. 73 Inspectors. 1898 *Hazell's Ann.* 529/1 The total strength of the [City of London police] force is 928, consisting of 3 chief inspectors, 15 district inspectors, 22 station inspectors, 12 detective inspectors, 72 sergeants [etc.].

2. *Gr. Antig.* Used as a translation of Gr. ἐπινομήτης, a person fully initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries; = EPOPT.

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Inquiry Anc. Art. & Myth.* § 10. 6 These doctrines were conveyed under allegories and symbols; and .. the completely initiated were called inspectors.

3. **Inspector-General**: An officer at the head of a system of inspection, having under him a body of inspectors; a superintendent of a system of inspection.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3841/3 Monsieur Puisseure, Inspector-General of their Foot. 1813 WELLINGTON *Lett.* 4 Oct. in *Gurw. Desp.* XI. 159 The inspector general of the infantry fell from his horse. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 98 The Inspector General of Musketry, being held responsible that the rifle training is conducted efficiently and according to regulation. 1898 *Hazell's Ann.* 530/2 The principal officer of the [Irish] Constabulary is the Inspector-General, resident in Dublin, and who is assisted by a Deputy Inspector-General and three Assistant Inspectors-General.

Inspectoral (inspe'ktɔɪəl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to inspectors, inspectorial.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 27 July. Some reform in the system of inspectoral reports might have followed. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Mar. 5/1 The inadequacy in number of the inspectoral staff.

Inspectorate (inspe'ktɔɪət). [mod. f. **INSPECTOR**: see -ATE 1.]

1. a. The office or function of an inspector; supervision by inspectors. b. A body or staff of inspectors. Also *attrib.*

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 401 Their matrimonial matters, their synods, classes, presbyteries, consistories, and inspectorates, to be determined by them. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 84 Their attention was next .. drawn to the foreign inspectorate of customs at the Treaty ports. 1898 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 4/6 To ensure the opening up of the inspectorate to experienced teachers. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 June 2/3 We wish that the County Council had an inspectorate power in the matter.

c. **Inspectorate-general**, the office or function of inspector-general; the personnel of this office.

1883 J. D. CAMPAELL *Fisheries China* 4 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.), Mr. Drew. Statistical Secretary of the Inspectorate-General. 1890 A. LITTLE tr. *Hosie's China* p. xxv. An Agreement was entered into with the Inspectorate General of Chinese Customs.

2. A district under official inspection; *spec.* the name of the two larger administrative districts of Greenland.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vi. (1856) 44 There are but two inspectorates for the Danish coast of Greenland. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* July 30 The lands were divided into so many districts or inspectorates.

Inspectorial (inspektɔɪəriəl), a. [f. **INSPECTOR** + -IAL; after words from L. *-ōri-us* + -AL.] Of, pertaining, or belonging to inspectors; having the rank or position of an inspector.

1753 MURPHY *Gray's Inn Yrnl.* No. 42 His Inspectorial Majesty was pleased to return the following. Answer. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* XV. 434/1 This remarkable inspectorial execution involves a very peculiar view of the nature and objects of Blue-books. 1884 *American* VIII. 315 Some of the inspectorial features of the English system. 1884 *Times* 21 June 6 In the organization of their inspectorial staff.

Inspectorship (inspe'ktɔɪʃɪp). [f. **INSPECTOR** + -SHIP.] The office or position of an inspector; inspectorate. Also as a mock title.

1753 C. SMART *Hiliad Notes*, Poems (1810) 51 His Inspectorship has the most notable talent at a motto. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 52 He was not admitted to his Inspectorship

of Dry Stores, till he had passed his Examination. 1864 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 970/2 As for a regular State inspectorship of endowed schools, we shall have it doubtless in Paradise, but not in this world. 1899 *Brit. Med. J.* 8 July 106 Inspectors of public health.

Inspectress (inspe'ktrēs). [f. INSPECTOR + -ESS.] A female inspector.

1785-95 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Louisa* II. 310 Inspectress General of the royal reg. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 35 This gifted inspectress of Germany has done us little furtherance with the French. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 488 In company with one of the inspectresses. I visited one of the Scuole Leopoldine.

Inspectrix (inspe'ktriks). [a. late L. *inspectrix*, fem. agent-n. f. *inspicere*, INSPECT.] = prec.

1715 Mrs. J. BARKER *Exilius* I. 97 The Inspectrix of all our Actions. 1896 *Nation* (N. Y.) 28 May 411/3 The inspectrix was appointed because they themselves did the work badly.

† **Inspectulate**, v. Obs. rare -1. [f. IN-2 + L. *speculāri* to watch, observe: see SPECULATE.] trans. To look upon, behold.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1694) p. xv. Now I have given you a platform for contemplation which opens the windows of the mind to inspectulate invisible objects.

† **Inspection**. Obs. rare -1. [f. IN-2 + SPECULATION: see prec.] A looking into; introspection.

1650-60 TATHAM *Dramas* (1879) 207 Draw men's souls out by inspection.

† **Inspirable**, a. Obs. rare -0. [ad. L. *inspirabilis*, f. in- (IN-3) + *spirābilis*, f. *spirāre* to hope.] That cannot be hoped for, beyond hope.

1663 COCKERAM, *Inspirable*, one past all hope, vnlookt for. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Inspirable*, that no man would look or hope for.

† **Inspurge**, v. Obs. Also 6 *inspurge*. [ad. L. *inspergere* to sprinkle on or in, f. in- (IN-2) + *spargere* to scatter, sprinkle.] trans. To sprinkle on; to scatter on or in. Hence *inspurged* ppl. a.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 2/2 Make a Quoife, and inspurge therein this powder. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 209 Cephalic Powders. inspurged in Cotten. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 242 The inspurged or mixt Copper oars will run together in little Grains.

† **Inspurse**, v. Obs. rare. Also 6 -*spurse*. [f. L. *inspersus*, ppl. stem of L. *inspergere*.] = prec.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 162/2 In which albeit thou seest. some good articles inspurged withall, let that nothing moone thee. 1623 COCKERAM II. To Sprinkle water, *Asperge*, *Inspurse*. 1721 BAILEY, *To Inspurse*, to sprinkle upon.

† **Inspersion**. Obs. Also 7 *erron*-tion. [ad. L. *inspersio*-em, f. *inspersus*, pa. ppl. of *inspergere* to INSVERSE.]

1. The action of sprinkling on; also something sprinkled on.

1568 SKEVNE *The Pest* (1860) 25 In suffumigationn, brining, or inspersione. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ulad* XI. 452 With sweet insperion of fit balmes. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XII. (1701) 478/2 By that little insperion of Unguent. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 244 Mixed Mechanical Operations. inspersio. 1721 BAILEY, *Insperion*, a Sprinkling upon.

2. *erron*. for ASPERSION 6. Obs.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 290 Thinking their forwardnesse an insperion to their base backwardnesse.

|| **Inseximus** (inspe'ksimūs). *Lav.* [L. = 'we have inspected': the first word in recital of the inspection of charters, etc.] A charter in which the grantor avouches to have inspected an earlier charter which he recites and confirms. Also *attrib.*

[1282-3 *Rolls Parlt.* I. 225/1 Carta confirmationis liberatam [sit] sub hac forma: Edwardus &c. Inseximus Cartam donationis. . . quam Dominus H. Rex. . . fecit. 1547-8 MERVYN in Brooke *Abridgem.* (1586) tit. Patentes 97 II. 128 Vn Constat est plebale, contrarie dun Inseximus, car in lun case le patent remaine, & in lauter il est parde.] 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 225 b. When Littleton wrote, no *constat*, or *inseximus*, of the king's letters patents were available to be shewed forth in court, but the letters patents themselves under seal. 1658 COKE's *Rep.* v. 53 b. It is called *Inseximus*, because it begins after the King's style with this word *Inseximus*: and it is called exemplification *a re ipsa*, because the record is thereby exemplified. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 332 As appears by an Inseximus of Q. Elizabeth, granted this Corporation. 1783 WARTON *Hist. Kid-dington* 66 note. This road is specified, by the names of *strata* and *magna via*, in an Inseximus-charter of Henry the third to Tarent-abbey in Dorsetshire. 1885 N. & O. 6th Ser. XII. 411/1 An inseximus consists of a recital that a previous document has been inspected, and a confirmatory regnant thereof.

Insexion, obs. form of INSPECTION.

Inspiration. rare -1. [f. prec. + -ATION.] The action of ensphering; enspherement.

1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* xix. A stranger would have remembered nothing but her eye. . . that wonderful revelation of character. . . that inspiration of soul.

Insphere, -*spheare*, variants of ENSPHERE v.

† **Inspindle**, v. Obs. rare -0. [f. IN-2 + SPINDLE.] trans. To fit on or furnish with a spindle.

1611 FLORIO, *Infusare*, to inspinde, to shaft.

Inspinne, var. INCHPIN (sense 1), Obs.

1680 Sir T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1848) III. 468 A dayntie bitt accounted by many, called the inspinne, which may be the *intestinum rectum*.

Inspirable (inspəi'rəb'l), a. [f. INSPIRE v. + -ABLE (on L. type **inspirābilis*).] Capable of being inspired (in various senses: see the verb).

1656-72 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (J.). To these inspirable hurts, we may enumerate those they sustain from their ex-

piration of fuliginous steams. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* xv. (1864) 515 Inspirable creatures, permeable by God's life, as a chrysal by the light. 1870 H. W. WARREN *Recr. Astron.* xii. 263 It is inspirable by electricity.

So **Inspirability**, capability of being inspired. 1869 BUSHNELL *Wom. Suffrage* iii. 57 Their religious inspirations, or inspirabilities, put them closer to God.

† **Inspirado**. Obs. [a. Sp. *inspirado* inspired: but it does not appear that the use is taken from Sp.: see -ADO.] A person who imagines himself, or professes, to be inspired.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, *Apol.* 545 The Sectarian Rabblies that phansy themselves such Inspiradoes. *Ibid.* 562 The boasting Inspiradoes of our Nation.

Inspirant (inspəi'rənt), rare. [ad. L. *inspirant-em*, pr. ppl. of *inspirare* to INSPIRE: see -ANT.] One who inspires; an inspirer.

1837 CAROLINE FOX *Jrnl.* 9 Sept. (1882) 20 He presented and read the following lines, which he had written, . . . Aunt Charles being the inspirant.

† **Inspirate** (inspire't), v. Obs. [f. L. *inspirat-*, ppl. stem of *inspirare* to INSPIRE.] = INSPIRE v. (in various senses). Hence **Inspirating** ppl. a.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 424 Hippocrates speaketh of the aer inspired or breathed in. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* Introd. 6 The aire which is inspirated. a. 1806 K. WHITE *Pragm. Ode Moon* iv, Bland Hope and Fancy ye were there, To inspire my trace. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) I. 170 The most inspiring representation of future bliss, which my mind is capable of comprehending.

Inspiration (inspəi'rə'shən). Also 4 yn-, 6 en-. [a. OF. *en-*, *inspiration*, -cion (12-13th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *inspiratio*-em, n. of action from *inspirare* to INSPIRE.]

1. Literal (physical) senses.

† 1. The action of blowing on or into. Obs. rare.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. ProL. 75 The sulze spred byr braid bosum on breid, Zephyrus comfortabil inspuration For till ressaue. 1710 SHAFESB. *Charac.*, *Enthus.* (1737) I. 28 Their strange voices. . . admirably well acted, by the . . . Inspiration of Pipes.

2. The action, or an act, of breathing in or inhaling; the drawing in of the breath into the lungs in respiration. (Opp. to EXPIRATION 2.)

1564 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 37 This is a dispersed Pestilence by the inspiration of ayre. 1607 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Gouliart's Mem.* Hist. 440 That a Priest at Rome lived fortie years with the onely inspiration of the aire. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 79 The Nostrils serve for expiration and inspiration. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 124 A sore Throat, which she received by Inspiration of foul Air. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 59 Upon going down he [the diver] takes in a very long inspiration. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1086/2 In Inspiration the lungs are passive. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xii. 284 We can draw a full and deep inspiration much more easily through the widely open mouth than through the nostrils.

b. *transf.* A drawing in of air; the absorption of air in the 'respiration' of plants.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 613 Regular inspirations and expirations of air, by caverns and fissures. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 1001 Plants will not live without this nightly inspiration, even though supplied with carbonic acid, provided the oxygen formed by them during the day be constantly withdrawn at the approach of night.

II. Figurative senses.

3. The action of inspiring; the fact or condition of being inspired (in sense 4 or 5 of INSPIRE v.); a breathing or infusion into the mind or soul.

a. *spec.* (Theol., etc.) A special immediate action or influence of the Spirit of God (or of some divinity or supernatural being) upon the human mind or soul; said esp. of that divine influence under which the books of Scripture are held to have been written.

Various views have been held as to the inspiration of Scripture, such as those of *verbal inspiration*, according to which every word written was dictated by the Spirit of God; *plenary inspiration*, according to which the inspiration of the writers extends to all subjects treated of, so that all their statements are to be received as infallibly true; *moral inspiration*, according to which the inspiration is confined to the moral and religious teaching imparted; *dynamical inspiration*, *mechanical inspiration* (see DYNAMICAL 2).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7746 Purge grete pan ynspyracyun, He boghte so on hys [Christ's] passyun. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlii. 2 [xlv. 1] *comm.*, Ve vertu of godis inspiracioun. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. i. (Skeat) l. 13, I thinke to performe this worke. . . as my thinne witte, wyth inspyracyon of him that hideth all grace, wolle suffre. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 173 He sente the holy goste on Penthecoste sondaye to inspyracyon of hys dyscyples. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxix. 66 Seynt Augustyne. . . warnyd them by maner of inspyracyon, y^e sene they wolde not receyve peace of theyr bretherne, they shuld of other receyve warre and wreche. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (1531) 144 b, The inspyracyon of the holy goost. 1526 TYNDALE 2 *Tim.* iii. 16 All scripture given by inspiration of god is profitable to teache, to improve, to informe, and to instruct in rightewesnes. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 The Prophets, who teach us by diuine inspiration. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. The . . . Principle. . . was certainly first . . . fetched up from the very bottom of Hell and uttered. . . by particular and immediate inspiration of the Devil. 1793 R. HAWKER (title) Evidence of a Plenary Inspiration; a Letter to Mr. T. Porter, in Reply to his Defence of Unitarianism. 1841 PENNY *Cycl.* XIX. 429/2 Theologians who hold the theory of plenary but not verbal inspiration. 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* App. B. (ed. 5) 451 The early Fathers teach us that Inspiration is an operation of the Holy Spirit acting through men, according to the laws of their constitution. 1865 M. ARNOLD

Ess. Crit. ix. 272 The noblest souls of whatever creed. . . have insisted on the necessity of an inspiration, a living emotion to make moral action perfect. 1896 DK. ARGVLL *Philos. Belief* 370 They warn us that there may be inspirations from below, as well as from above.

b. *gen.* A breathing in or infusion of some idea, purpose, etc. into the mind; the suggestion, awakening, or creation of some feeling or impulse, esp. of an exalted kind.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxix. 169 Why any man should take the law of his country rather than his own Inspiration, for the rule of his action. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 206 There are some Men, jealous of the Honour of their motions, who refuse all things at the Inspirations of others. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* vii. 30 The melancholy madness of poetry, without the inspiration. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. II. 27 A mind adapted and habituated to converse with the inspirations of nature. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Love Wks.* (Bohn) I. 75 Men have written good verses under the inspiration of passion, who cannot write well under any other circumstances. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 416 Inspired with the soft inspiration of strong, sound ale. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. (1877) 108 There is inspiration in numbers, in men acting at once and together.

c. The suggestion or prompting (from some influential quarter) of the utterance or publication of particular views or information on some public matter. (Cf. INSPIRE 7, INSPIRED 5.)

1880 *Chr. World* No. 1195. 137 Correspondents. . . write in the interest, if not at the inspiration of the authorities. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 3/1 Mr. Goschen said it was not due to inspiration. . . No idea had been given to the journal.

4. *transf.* a. Something inspired or infused into the mind; an inspired utterance or product.

1819 BYRON *Prophecy Dante* IV. 2 Many are poets who have never penn'd their inspiration. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 321 They. . . Pour'd grave inspiration, a prophet chant to the future. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 8 May, Mr. G. F. Boughton's charming figure of 'Priscilla', an inspiration from Longfellow's 'Miles Standish'.

b. An inspiring principle.

1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* vii. 146 To say that the inspiration of the missionary cause has been the belief in Christian doctrine is almost superfluous. 1869 BALDWIN *Brown's Misread Passages* ix. 125 Christian charity, charity which has Christ for its model and inspiration. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt-cap* IV. 682 Whatever motive your own souls supply as inspiration.

5. *Comb.*

1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 23 Aug. 144/3 Inspiration-like insight.

Inspirational (inspəi'rə'shənəl), a. [f. prec. + -AL].

1. Deriving its character or substance from inspiration; under the influence of inspiration; inspired.

1830 J. ROGERS *Antipope* II. xiii. § 2. 290 Their formal, official, inspirational, miraculous duty. 1876 FEMBER *Earth's Earliest Ages* (1893) 349 An inspirational address by a well-known trance-speaker. 1878 N. *Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 321 In their inspirational states they [the sacred writers] were sometimes dynamical, sometimes mechanical. 1890 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 334 The daughter of a distinguished medium and inspirational lecturer.

2. Of, or pertaining to, inspiration.

1888 HORTON *Inspiration & Bible* iv. 104 Inspirational Dogma. 1899 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 7/3 Dr. Pusey recoiled from the very shadow of an appearance of treating the Hebrew and Christian Scriptures as if they stood on the same inspirational level as other Asiatic Scriptures.

3. Imparting inspiration; tending to inspire.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 187/2 He [Whittier] is not an inspirational writer. 1895 H. C. MACPHERSON *Carlyle* ix. 160 In the sphere of ethics, Carlyle's influence has been inspirational in the highest sense.

Hence **Inspirationalist**, a person whose influence is inspirational, or who aims at inspiring others; **Inspirationalist adv.**, in an inspirational manner, under the influence of inspiration.

1884 H. JENNINGS *Phallicism* xiv. 148 Bohm wrote inspirationally—that is, altogether from the interior vision. 1895 H. C. MACPHERSON *Carlyle* ix. 152 The influence of the inspirationalist is ever-enduring.

Inspirationalism. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] A theory or profession of inspiration.

1881 *Nation* 1 Dec. 433/4 The irresponsible type of inspirationism appears almost only when attended by auditory hallucinations, due to disordered subjective sensations.

Inspirationalist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] A believer in inspiration; one who holds a theory of inspiration. Chiefly with a word qualifying the inspiration, as *plenary inspirationalist*, a believer in plenary inspiration.

1846 WORCESTER, *Inspirationalist*, one who holds to inspiration. *Phren. Jour.* 1867 *Pall Mall G.* No. 693. 11/2 Any verbal inspirationalist. 1891 A. J. HARRISON *Probl. Chr. & Scepticism* 92 General inspirationalists, special inspirationalists, plenary inspirationalists and verbal inspirationalists.

Inspirationalless, a. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of inspiration.

1896 *Educ. Rev.* 137 Now the order. . . is not the old-time dead order of inspirationless form.

Inspirative (inspəi'rə'tiv, inspəi'rə'tiv), a. [f. L. *inspirat-*, ppl. stem of *inspirare* to INSPIRE + -IVE.] Having the quality of inspiring.

1797 T. PARK *Sonnets* 4 And pierce afresh each inspired grove. 1810 F. DUDLEY *Amoroso* I. Introd. 5 His victories will return with inspirative force to your own bosom. 1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 325 Motionless frozen forests. . . inspirative in the strangeness of their appareling [of] wild and dreamy thoughts and feelings.

inspiring bellows blow: Th' inspiring bellows lie and pant below.

2. Infusing a divine, supernatural, or exalting influence; animating.

1717 *Pope's Ep. Jeron.* 28 With thee, on Raphael's Monument I mourn. Or wait inspiring Dreams at Maro's Urn. 1790 *BURNS Tam O'Shanter* 105 Inspiring, bold John Barleycorn, What dangers thou canst make us scorn! 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) 111. 144 Love, has hitherto been the inspiring influence of modern poetry and romance. 1885 *S. Cox Expos.* Ser. i. vii. 83 What promise could be more welcome or more inspiring?

Hence **Inspiringly** *adv.*, in an inspiring manner; so as to inspire or animate.

1800 *W. TAYLOR in Robberds Mem.* I. 332 He has not breathed the air of Helicon so familiarly as the light of nature, or not so inspiringly. 1821 *Examiner* 786/2 The people of France were never thus inspiringly acted upon.

Inspirit (in-spir'it), *v.* Also **en-**. [f. IN-2 (or EN-) + SPIRIT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To put spirit, life, or energy into; to quicken, enliven, animate; to cheer, encourage; to incite, stir (to something, or to do something).

1610 *SYLVESTER Trophies Henry Ct.* 584 The life that late our lives inspired. 1611 *SPEER Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. vi. § 2. 485 A King, whose entrance like that of the Soule into the Body, did quicken, and enspire the Realm. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* xii. lxxxii, Inspiring dead souls. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* Priv. Devot. (1684) 157 Be thou pleased... to enspirit and enliven this earthly drossy heart. 1673 *Lady's Calling* i. i. § 1 Such effect... as should much inspire the hopes of a new attempt. 1706 *ATTERBURY Sermon* (1723) 11. 98 A discreet use of proper and becoming ceremonies... inspires the sluggish. 1794 *SIR W. JONES Hymn Narayana*, In air, in floods, in caverns, woods, and plains, Thy will inspires all. 1816 *SCOTT Bl. Dwarf* ii, To inspire the doubtful courage of his soldiers. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. xii. 686 Those great men, who, by their writings, inspired the people to resistance.

†b. In weaker sense: To animate or inspire (as some spirit), or as some feeling does. *Obs.*

a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) I. 204 At the siege of Leith... he was shot in the shoulder, which inspired him with a constant antipathy against the Scotch. 1814 *Q. Rev.* XI. 92 There can be little doubt that this feeling inspired Dr. Busby.

2. To fill with, or cause to be possessed by, a 'spirit' or supernatural being.

1675 *WOODHEAD, etc. Paraphr. St. Paul* 103 Whether the effects of those who seem inspired proceed from a good or a bad spirit. 1826 *E. IRVING Babylon* I. ii. 95 The dragon... inspiring the Roman empire, did commence a most savage warfare with the woman. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xx. (1852) 331 He knew himself a hard ordained, More than inspired, of God, inspired.

†**Inspiritate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *inspirato* 'possessed with some diuine or evil spirit', f. *inspirare* to possess, etc. (Florio), f. IN-2 + SPIRIT *sb.*] Possessed with a spirit.

1600 *E. BLOUNT Hosp. Incur. Fools* 158 A woman inspiritate, diabolically, and stuffed up even to the verie gorge with all kinde of flagitacion and villanie.

Inspiriter. [f. INSPIRIT + ER *l.*] One who or that which inspires.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 332 He was the enlivener and inspiriter of conversation.

Inspiring, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING *l.*] The action of the verb INSPIRIT.

1846 *DE QUINCEY Antigone* Wks. 1860 XIV. 213 We may see... a keen attention paid to the inspiring and dressing of the dialogue. 1880 *G. MEREDITH Tragic Com.* viii. (1881) 132 Alvan, left to himself, had a quiet belief in the... inspiring he had given her.

Inspiring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING *2.*] That inspires; animating, encouraging, cheering.

1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* x. 209 Joy more inspiring Fills not the Persian's soul, when sure he deems That Mitra bears propitiously his prayer. 1814 *L. HUNT in Examiner* 14 Sept. 567/2 It is... an inspiring thing, to see him turn the tables upon Bonaparte. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 343 Cheering the paddlers with inspiring words.

Hence **Inspiringly** *adv.*

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 158 The fresh salt breeze blowing inspiringly upon me.

Inspiriment, *rare.* [f. INSPIRIT + MENT.] The action of inspiring, or fact of being inspired.

1886 *MRS. RANDOLPH Mostly Fools* I. vi. 164 There was an inspiriment which communicated itself even to his horse's hoofs.

Inspirometer (in-spirom'ē-tēr). [irreg. f. IN-SPIRE *v.* + -(o)METER.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of air inspired into the lungs. 1882 *Knowledge* 28 July 152 Excuse me mentioning a simple kind of 'inspirometer' which I made.

Inspissant (in-spi'sant). *rare.* [ad. L. *inspissant-em*, pr. pple. of *inspissare*, found in pa. pple.: see next.] An inspissating or thickening agent.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 562 Those medicines... were denominated Diluents, Humectants, and Attenuants, while those of an opposite character were called Inspissants. 1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* 502 *Inspissant*,... any remedial agent, that renders the blood thicker, directly or indirectly.

†**Inspissate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *inspissatus* pa. pple. (Vegetius, c 420), f. *inspissare* to thicken: see next.] Inspissated, thickened.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1006 The aire of rivers being always grosse and heavy, in Winter is more inspissate by reason of the circumstant cold. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Inspissate juice*, is the juice of some herb boyled to the thickness of honey. 1720 *W. GIBSON Farrier's Dispens.* i. i. (1734) 15 Much safer for Horses... than Scammony and other Gums, and inspissate Juices.

Inspissate (in-spi'sēt, in-spi'sēt), *v.* [f. late L. *inspissare* (Boeth.), f. in- (IN-2) + *spissare* to thicken, *spissus* thick.]

1. *trans.* To thicken, condense.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 726 The Sugar doth inspissate the Spirits of the Wine, and maketh them not so easie to resolute into Vapour. 1657 *S. PURCHAS Pok. Flying-Ins.* 141 Manna is first a liquid dew, and after inspissated by a vertue of the tree, or plant on which it falls. 1744 *BERKELEY Siris* § 16 Pitch is tar inspissated. 1845 *LINCOLN Sch. Bot.* x. (1856) 170 Whatever tends to inspissate sap... has the property of causing... flower-buds to be produced.

Fig. 1732 *Historia Litteraria* 111. 249 When the Subject is limpid of itself, he frequently inspissates it, by throwing in a heap of Circumstances not Essential to it. 1884 *E. E. HACE Amas in Narrag.* v. 117 No method... by which you can inspissate entertainingness into a dull article.

2. *intr.* To become thick or dense, to thicken.

1755 *WATHEIN in Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 214 It is... liable to inspissate by heat. 1836 *MAGILLIVRAY tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xvii. 225 Until the yolk... has time to inspissate.

Inspissated (see the vb.), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED *l.*] Brought to a thick consistence; thickened.

1655 in *Ref. Commw. Bees* 27 There is... a great difference to be acknowledged between Honey and other inspissated sweetnesses. 1800 *HATCHETT in Phil. Trans.* XC. 387 Inspissated albumen. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. v. 165 The body of polypes is formed of a kind of inspissated mucus. Fig. 1769 *JOHNSON in Boswell* 16 Oct., In the description of night in Macbeth, the beetle and the bat detract from the general idea of darkness...—inspissated gloom.

Inspissation (in-spi'si-jən). [ad. med. L. *inspissation-em*, n. of action from *inspissare* to IN-SPISSATE.] The action of making, or process of becoming, thick or dense; thickening, condensation; an instance of this.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1079 What more opposite to subtilization and rarefaction, than inspissation and condensation? 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 919 Wrought by the inspissation of the Aire. 1691 *RAY Creation* 11. (1692) 58 The Oyl preserves the Mucilage from Inspissation. 1794 *J. HUTTON Philos. Light*, etc. 193 The greater or lesser degree of inspissation that the oil had suffered. 1874 *ROOSA Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 122 The secretions are packed in the ear, and... inspissation of the cerumen is very often caused. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 27 The occasional intratubal mucous inspissations of acute bronchitis seen chiefly in children.

Fig. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. v. 356 He could imbibe sixteen tumblers of whisky punch, without any other external indication than a slight inspissation of speech.

Inspoken: see INSPEAK.

†**Inspreith**, *aith. Sc. Obs.* Also 5-6 *a-ich*, 7 *-eth*, *-eght*. [f. IN *adv.* 12 a + SPREITH *prey*, booty, a Gael. *spridh* cattle of any kind.

The sense-history offers difficulties, since the simple *spreith* is not recorded in Sc. in the Gaelic sense of 'cattle', nor in that of 'stock, chattels', which the compound presupposes.] 'Furniture of a house' (Jam.). (Cf. INSIGHT 2.)

1488 *Acta Dom. Concil.* 90 (Jam.) For certane vtheris guds and inspraich of household foure skore of merkis. 1563 *WINSET Four Scoir Three Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 114 To-giddir with their sones, dochteris, horsis, cattell, and all their inspraith. c 1575 *Balfour's Pract.* (1754) 236 It is leasum... to any person to leive in legacie his wapinis, armour, and inspreth of his house to quhom he pleisist... reservand always to his air his best armour and principal inspreth. 1652 *Z. Boye in Zion's Flowers* (1853) App. 26/1, I leave to my spouse the use of all my moveable goods as bedding boards and other inspreth for hir hous. 1685-6 *Acc. Depred. on Clan Campbell*, etc. (1816) 35-37 (Jam.) Account of what goods, gear, and inspreth was taken from Duncan McGillespie of Belyie... Inspreth and household plenishing worth 40 *lib*.

†**Insprent**, *v. Obs. rare-1*. [f. IN-1 + SPRENT *v.* to run, leap, spring.] *intr.* To leap or spring in.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* ii. ix. [viii.] 98 The way is maid by fors, and entre broking, Grekis insprent, the formast haue that stokin And slane with swordis.

†**Inspinkled**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [IN *adv.* 11 b.] Sprinkled in.

1671 *J. WEBSTER Metallogr.* xvi. 237 It lieth dry and green in cliffs, open caves, and passages, like green frogs inspinkled one in another.

Inspunge (in-spu'ndʒ), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. IN-1 or 2 + SPUNGE, SPONGE *v.*] *trans.* To confine in a sponging-house.

1837 *THACKERAY Ravenswing* v, On finding himself inspunged for debt in Chancery Lane.

†**Insqadron**, *v. Obs. rare-0*. [IN-2.]

1611 *FLORIO, Insquadronare*, to insquadron. *Ibid.*, *Inschierare*, to introupe, to insquadron.

Instability (in-sta-bil'itē). [a. F. *instabilité* (15th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *instabilitat-em*, f. *instabilis* INSTABLE.] The quality of being unstable; lack of stability in regard to position, condition, or moral qualities; want of steadiness, fixity, or firmness of purpose or character. With *an* and *ppl.*, an instance of this.

c 1422 *Hoccleve Learn to Die* 863 Fful fewe been, bat... Konne appareyne thinstabilitie Of the world. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. IV* 15 Some lamenting the instabilitie of the Englishe people, iudged them to be spotted with perpetual infamie. 1640-4 *EARL BAISTOL in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. 162 I. 714 The Scripture telleth us of... the Instability of a Kingdom Divided within it self. 1646 *Sia T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* ii. vi. 96 Parallels or like relations... by their mutual concurrences support their solitary instabilities. 1781 *C. JOHNSTONE Hist. of Juniper* 11. 220, I had leisure to reflect on the instability of human happiness. 1783 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Oct., Endeavour to reform that instability of attention which your last letter has happened to betray. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858)

125 Nothing conveys... so strong a sense of general instability and insecurity as the recurrence of earthquake. 1878 *STEWART & TAIT Unseen Univ.* vi. § 178. 181 Molecular instability, such as water cooled below freezing point.

Instable (in-stā'b'l), *a.* Now rare. Also 8 **instabile**. [ad. L. *instabilis*, f. in- (IN-3) + *stabilis* STABLE. Cf. F. *instable* (14th c. in Hatz-Darm.).] Not stable; lacking stability; unstable.

1483 [implied in INSTABLENESS]. 1599 *MINSHEED* 11, Instable or vntable. 1638 *CHILLINGW. Relig. Prot.* i. i. § 8. 36 A building cannot be stable, if any one of the necessary pillars thereof be infirme and instable. 1711 *E. WARD Vulgus Brit.* iv. 48 Who would have thought the Rabble were so ingrateful and instable? 1858 *LARDNER Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrot.*, etc. vii. 130 The equilibrium of a boat may be rendered instable by the passengers standing up in it. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* 11. 914 Persons of instable nervous system may be less able to withstand such influences [of tobacco].

†**Instable**, *v. Obs. rare-0*. [f. IN-2 + STABLE *sb.*] *trans.* To stable (a horse, etc.).

1611 *FLORIO, Installare*, to install, to instable.

†**Instableness**, *Obs.* [f. INSTABLE *a.* + -NESS.] Unstableness, instability.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 32/2 Me thyneketh he myght doo no lasse consyderyng our Instableness. 1618 *M. BARET Horsemanship* 1. 46 His hands, being alwaies chocking vpon the snaffle (through the instableness of them) will... dull the horses mouth. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) 11. viii. 84 Ther cannot be two more pregnant instances of the lubricity and instableness of mankind.

†**Instabulation**, *nonce-wd.* [f. IN-2 + L. *stabulum*, standing-place, stall, stable.] Installment as in a stable.

1654 *GAYTON Pleas.* Notes. i. iii. 11 The... installation... of this Knight Errant, or rather instabulation (for there was no Chappell in the house).

†**Instagnate**, *v. Obs. rare-1*. [f. IN-2 + *ppl. stem* of L. *stagnare* to STAGNATE.] *intr.* To become stagnant, stagnate.

1656 *J. HARRINGTON Oceana* (1658) 152 So pure and perpetual a stream, as being unable to instagnate is for ever incapable of corruption.

Install (in-stō'l), *v.* Also 6-7 **enstall**, 6-**instal**. [ad. med. L. *installare*, f. in- (IN-2) + *stallum*, cf. OHG. *stal*, stall—standing-place, sitting-place: see STALL. Cf. F. *installer* (1349 in Godef. Compl.).]

1. *trans.* To invest with an office or dignity by seating in a stall or official seat, as the choir-stall of a canon in a cathedral, or that of a Knight of the Garter or Bath in the chapel of his order, the throne of a bishop, etc. Hence, To instate in an office, rank, etc. with the customary ceremonies or formalities. Often with complemental extension.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 194 To be had in the more reputation... he [the Cardinal] determined to be installed or inthronised at Yorke. 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 5 If you were not already entered a brawling Byshop. 1628 *MEAD in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. 111. 271 It is said he shall forthwith be... installed Knight of the Garter. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. xxxviii. 55 The Bishop of Ostia... consecrates and installs the Pope. 1681-2 *Wood Life* 15 Feb. (O. H. S.) 111. 5 Mr. [Henry] Aldrich student of Ch. Ch., was install'd Canon of the same. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* 111. lxi. 322 Cromwell was declared protector; and with great solemnity installed in that high office. 1835 *BROWNING Paracelsus* iv. 118 A sour reproachful glance from those in chief who, cap in hand, installed The new professor scarce a year before. 1880 [see INSTALLANT].

b. By extension: To place in any office or position, esp. one of dignity or authority; to establish in any place or condition.

1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 68 Then install some nithruth in its roome for your Generall. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* vi. 317 What station charms thee? I'll install thee there. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* iii. (1894) 29 It is said that St. Nepomuc was installed the guardian of bridges, because he had fallen over one, and sunk out of sight. 1840 *E. FITZGERALD Lett.* (1889) I. 57, I hope you will soon come home and install yourself in Mornington Crescent. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 397 Having got rid of his namesake... Hasdrubal installed himself as commander-in-chief. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commw.* 111. vi. civ. 496 A company of New England Unitarians... installed itself round the piano in the great saloon of the vessel and sang hymns. 1888 *MRS. H. WARD R. Elsmere* i. ii. (1894) 25 His family watched his progress with... amazement, till he announced himself as safely installed at Oxford.

c. In Presbyterian and other Churches of U.S. To invest an already ordained minister with a particular pastoral charge.

1788-1888 *Form Govt. Presb. Ch. U. S. A.* i. x. § 8 The presbytery has power... to ordain, install, remove, and judge ministers. *Ibid.* xvi. § 6 The bishop who is to reside... addressing himself to the minister to be installed shall propose to him the following or similar questions. 1828 in WEBSTER.

d. To fill (a place) with (an occupant). *Obs. rare.* 1577 *STANVHURST Descr. Irel. in Holinshed* (1807-8) VI. 32 His heart being scared with gelousie, and his wits installed with phrensie.

2. To place (an apparatus, a system of ventilation, lighting, heating, or the like) in position for service or use: cf. INSTALLATION 2. [F. *installer*.]

1867 *W. W. SMYTH Coal & Coal-mining* 201 It is apt to be the case, that if one precautionary measure be fully installed, another is neglected,—that when safety lamps are adopted for the entire operations of a mine, the ventilation

is no longer a subject of the same attention. 1889 *Science* Feb. 116 This road has recently been installed by the Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company. c 1890 W. H. CASMEY *Ventil. Textile Factories* 16 The heat... caused the warmest part, before the fan was installed, to increase in temperature about 20 degrees.

Hence *Installed ppl. a., Installing vbl. sb.; also Installer, one who installs.*

1590 *GREENE Orl. Fur. Wks.* (Rtdg.) 95/1 Nor can there sit within the sacred shrine Of Venus more than one installed heart. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* ii. 109 All Prelates... sit... according to their own ordination, enstalling and promotion. 1611 *FLORIO, Inuestitore*, an inuester, an installer. 1613 *DAUMM. OF HAWTH. Cypress Grove Wks.* (1711) 126 Life is a government and office, wherein man is so long continued, as it pleaseth the Installer. a 1649 — *Irene* ibid. 176 By oaths of princes, at their installing. 1687 *BP. CARTWRIGHT in Magd. Coll. & Gas. II* (O. H. S.) 147 Will you... assist at the installing of him? 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6290/3 The two new installed Knights offered together.

† *Insta-ll, -al, v. 2* *Obs. rare.* [f. *IN-2* (?) + *STALL v.* in the sense 'to arrange or fix (a payment)'; cf. *ESTALL v.* *Perh. influenced in form by INSTALL v. 1* *trans.* To pay by instalment. 1679 'TOM TICKLEFOOT' *Obs. Trials Wakeman*, etc. 6 To us that know the Methods of the Court, never to pay so much Wages at a time, they always instal such Sums.

Installant (instāl'lant), *a. and sb.* [ad. med. L. *installant-em*, pr. ppl. of *installāre* to *INSTALL.*] *a. adj.* That installs. *b. sb.* One who installs.

1880 *Times* 1 July 13/3 The Bishop installing will be the Bishop of Chester. *Ibid.* 19 Oct. 9 Yesterday 15 new Canons were installed. The Bishop was installant. 1895 *N. B. Daily Mail* 13 Nov. 4 Dr. Talbot was yesterday afternoon enthroned in Rochester Cathedral as the hundredth bishop of that diocese. The Bishop of Dover was the installant.

Installation (instāl'le-jən). [ad. med. L. *installatiō-em*, n. of action f. *installāre* to *INSTALL.* Cf. F. *installation* (1349 in *Godf. Compl.*)]

1. The action of installing or fact of being installed; the ceremony of formally inducting (a person) into an ecclesiastical dignity, an order of knighthood, or an official position; hence, formal establishment in any office or position.

1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 127 Being nominated to succeed Augur... before his inuesture and installation therein, he was advanced to the sacerdotal dignity of a Pontifex. 1746 *AYLIFFE Parergon* 303 So is Installation, in respect of Ecclesiastical Dignities, equivalent unto Collation in respect of simple Benefices. 1843 *LINGARD Hist. Eng.* vi. 215 The cardinal [Wolsey] had invited the nobility of the county to assist at his installation. 1831 *BREWSTER Newton* (1855) i. iv. 69 The Duke of Buckingham's installation as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. 1840 *MACAULAY Ess., Clive* (1887) 532 The... Nizam came thither... and the ceremony of his installation was performed there with great pomp.

attrib. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. II.* xi. iii. (1869) i. 188 In 1309, Ralph de Born, Prior of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, gave a feast upon his installation-day. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vi. § 324 On the eve of his installation-feast, he [Wolsey] was arrested on a charge of high treason.

b. In U. S. = *INSTALLMENT* 1 *b.*

1846 in *WORCESTER.*

2. The action of setting up or fixing in position for service or use (machinery, apparatus, or the like); a mechanical apparatus set up or put in position for use; *spec.* used to include all the necessary plant, materials and work required to equip rooms or buildings with electric light. [F. *installation*.]

1882 C. W. SIEMENS in *Nature* XXVII. 69 1/2 From the experience of large installations, I consider that electricity can be produced in London at a cost of about one shilling per 10,000 Ampere-Volts. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXI. 578 The final form adopted in electric installations. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 365 Childhood in its early stage is a series of installations and trials of the new machinery. 1896 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* i. 353 This [battery] can be used either in the consulting room or in the patient's home, and is therefore superior to a fixed installation.

Installed, -er, -ing: see after *INSTALL v. 1*

Instalment¹, installment (instāl'mēnt). [f. *INSTALL v. 1* + *-MENT*.]

1. The action of installing or fact of being installed; formal induction into an office or dignity; installation.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* i. xxiii. (Arb.) 61 At solemn feasts and pompes of coronations and enstallments of honourable orders. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iii. i. 163 The instalment of this noble Duke, in the state royall of this famous Ile. 1645 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* ii. x. 80 Chosen to give a further glory to Coronations and Enstallments. 1661 *Perry's Diary* 29 Oct. The custom of Lord Mayors going the day of their installment to Paul's. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. xx. 312 In dignities possession is given by installment; in rectories and vicarages by induction. 1836 *LD. COCKBURN Frml.* i. 128 Peel... is a most fitting man for this literary honour. His installment will be made the occasion of a grand party festival.

b. In Presbyterian and other Churches of U.S.A.: The institution of an already ordained minister to a charge; = *INDUCTION* 4 *b.* Cf. *INSTALL v. 1* c. 1788-1888 *Form Govt. Presb. Ch. U. S. A.* i. xvi. § 4 When any minister is to be settled in a congregation, the installment, which consists in constituting a pastoral relation between him and the people of that particular church, may be performed either by the presbytery, or by a committee appointed for that purpose.

c. Establishment in any position, seat, or place.

1646 *EVANCE Noble Ord.* a Elyes enstallment, or a large grant of honour to Ely. 1829 J. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 296 The instalment of the Inspired Volume in the throne of universal authority. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* ii. 21-2 His instalment in the garden as its owner. 1884 C. F. WOOLSON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 375/2 The installment of our twelve selves in these... carriages.

† 2. A place or seat wherein some one is installed. *Obs. rare.*

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W. V.* v. 67 Each faire Instalment, Coate, and seu'tall Crest, With loyall Blazon, enuermore be blest. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cille of God* xiv. ix. (1620) 482 Here also we see their estate in their immortal future installment.

Installment² (instāl'mēnt). Also *install- [f. *INSTALL v. 2* + *-MENT*, or f. *IN-2* + *STALMENT*. Cf. *ESTALLMENT*.]*

† 1. The arrangement of the payment of a sum of money by fixed portions at fixed times; = *ESTALLMENT*. *Obs.*

1732 *HEARNE Otterbourne & Whethamst.* 376 note, *Estallmentum* idem est quod *stallamentum*, i. e. Anglice, *stallment* sive *installment*, vel (ut olim efferebant) *estallment*. Id quod liquet ex vocibus sive *assignationes*. 1775 *ASH, Instalment*,... the act of bringing to its proper place in any account, a payment.

2. 'The payment, or the time appointed for payment, of different portions of a sum of money, which, by agreement of the parties, instead of being payable in the gross, at one time, is to be paid in parts, at certain stated times' (Tomlins *Jacob's Law Dict.* 1797).

1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. II.* ii. (1869) i. 314 This sum ought to have been paid in at several different instalments.

3. Each of several parts into which a sum payable is divided, in order to be paid at different fixed times; a part of a sum due paid in advance of the remainder.

1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. II.* ii. (1869) i. 314 A great part of the proprietors, when they paid in their first instalment, opened a cash account with the bank. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* i. 263 Interest on instalments of Foreign debt. *Ibid.* ii. 380 A loan to be taken up by gradual instalments. 1828 *WEBSTER S.V.* In large contracts, it is not unusual to agree that the sum shall be paid by instalments. 1849 *LYTTON Castons* ii. iii. Your father takes, we say, 50 shares at £50 each, paying only an instalment of £2 a share. 1871 *B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare Life* (1879) ii. vii. 481 Königsberg has just paid in the last instalment of the debt she was obliged to incur. 1899 *SAYCE Early Israel* vii. 260 The ordinary rate of interest was 20 per cent., paid in monthly instalments.

b. fig. A part of something produced or supplied in advance of the remainder; one of several parts supplied or produced at different times.

1843 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 140 The mixture is to be poured on by instalment, as it were. 1856 *FOURDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) ii. vii. 194 This was but a slight instalment of lenity. 1858 *LYTTON What will he do?* i. iv. When I had finished the first instalment of the work... my mother grew alarmed for my health. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. ix. § 78 (1875) 233 His conclusion may be accepted as a large instalment of the truth.

Instaminate (instā'mināt), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *instaminatus*: see *IN-3* and *STAMINATE*.] Not staminate; not having stamens.

1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex., Instaminatus*, applied by H. Cassini to the coral in the *Synantherea*, when it is not accompanied by perfect male organs: *instaminate*. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Instamp, *obs. form of ENSTAMP.*

Instance (i'nstāns), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *instance*, 5 *instans*, 5-6 *instans*, 4- *instance*.

[*a. F. instance* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Damm*.) eagerness, anxiety, solicitation, a judicial process, a new argument rebutting the reply to a former argument, formerly also an instant of time, ad. L. *instāntia* (1) a being present, presence, (2) urgency, earnestness in supplication, (3) a pleading or process in a court of justice (Ulpian), (4) in med. Schol. L. an objection to a general statement, an instance to the contrary, transl. Gr. *ἐντροχία* Buridan, c 1350, *In Metaphysicā Aristotelis Questiones*: see *Prantl*): f. *instānt-em* *INSTANT a.*]

I. Urgency; pressure; urging influence.

1. Urgency in speech or action; urgent entreaty, solicitation; earnestness; persistence. *arch.*, exc. in phr. at the instance of (a person), at the solicitation, suit, instigation, or suggestion of.

c 1340 *HAMPOLDE Prose Tr.* 26 At be prayer and instance of oper. 1382 *WYCLIF Judith* iv. 8 Al the puple criede to the Lord with gret instance. 1460 *CAPREVAE Chron.* (Rolls) 176 The Kyng compelled... on the other party be instans of the lordes. 1526 *TINDALE Eph.* vi. 18 Watch therevnto with all instance and supplication. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xix. 23 b. Declaryng unto them... that at the instance and request of [etc.]. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 31 The instance and unweariednesse of the besieging army hath battered downe the forts. 1664 *JER. TAYLOR Dissuas. Popery* ii. ii. § 4 The French Ambassador... made instance for restitution of the Chalice to the Laity. 1770 *JUNIUS Lett.* xxxvi. 173 The unhappy man, who yields at last to such personal instance and solicitation. 1851 *HUSSEY Papal Power* i. 29 The Emperor, at the Pope's instance summoned Flavians to Rome. 1866 *DORA GREENWELL Ess.* 175 The reverend gentleman labours his point with strong instance and perseverance.

† *b.* rarely at (in, the instance of (a thing)). *Obs.*

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 219 b/i Wherefore mayst not thou atte instance of my merytes and prayers be meued to penaunce. 1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. lvi. [lviii.] 195, I praye you, in the instance of loue and peas, to conuey me to speke with the kyng.

† c. *pl.* Urgent entreaties, repeated solicitation. [Cf. F. *instances*.] *Obs.*

1647-8 *COTTERELL Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 34 To satisfy their instances and complaints. a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* x. § 50 The Parliament made many sharp instances 'that the King might be deliver'd into their hands'. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Antiq.* iv. vi. § 3 At the earnest instances and fervent intreaties of Balak. 1862 *MERVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxvii. 279 Tiberius... thought it decent to interfere for her in a letter; but his instances were sternly rejected.

† 2. Something which urges or impels; impelling motive; cause. *Obs.*

1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iii. ii. 25 Tell him his Feares are shallow, without instance. 1602 — *Ham.* iii. ii. 192 The instances that second Marriage move, Are base respects of Thrift, but none of Loue. 1665 *EVELYN Corr.* 16 June, His Royal Highness being safe becomes a double instance of rejoicing to us.

II. Instant time.

† 3. A being present, presence; the present time.

c 1374 *CHAUCEA Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 125 (Camb. MS.) Pou ne shalt nat demyn it as prescience of thinges to comyn, but þou shalt demyn it moore trulythfuly, þat it is science of presence, or of Instance. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. i. 83 The examples Of every Minutes instance (present now) Hath put vs in these ill-beseeming Armes.

† 4. An instant, a moment. *Obs.*

1631 *North's Plutarch, Add. Lives* (1657) 931 Immediately they pulled out the spill of the Dart, and at that instance he gave up the ghost. 1642 *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* xi. § 730. 319 The attornment cannot be so soon done but that there shall bee an instance betwene the grant and the attornment. 1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* i. § 21 Those continued instances of time which flow into thousand yeares. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv.* 144 We hold time to be made out of nows or instances.

III. In Scholastic Logic, and derived senses.

† 5. A case adduced in objection to or disproof of a universal assertion (= med. L. *instantia*, Gr. *ἐντροχία*). *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 115 A marvelous instance Against all dalliance. c 1590 *MARLOWE Faust.* v. 124, I am an instance to prove the contrary. 1594 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol.* i. xiv. § 2 Against the former of these two constructions instance hath sundry ways been given. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* ii. i. 1, I can repel that paradox... of those, which hold the face to be the index of the mind... for instance I will now give you the particular and distinct face of every your most noted species of persons. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. ii. § 3 It is almost without instance contradictory. *Ibid.* ii. xiii. § 3 To conclude upon an enumeration of particulars, without instance contradictory, is no conclusion, but a conjecture. 1666 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), *Instance*,... a new Objection in School disputes to destroy the Solution which the Respondent has made to the first Argument.

6. A fact or example brought forward in support of a general assertion or an argument, or in illustration of a general truth. Hence, any thing, person, or circumstance, illustrating or exemplifying something of a more general character; a case, an illustrative example. Also, in broader sense, a case occurring, a recurring occasion. † To give or make instance; = *INSTANCE v. 2*.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 36, I will but give you an instance of the same. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 156 Full of wise sawes, and moderne instances. 1617 *MORRISON Itin.* i. 101 Hee adds, that many miracles are heere done, and first gives instance in the person of the Marques of —.

1675 *BAXTER Cath. Theol.* ii. vi. 117 Did not you confess that they were able... to do the works of common Grace? and that in abundance of instances? a 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Misc. Tracts* (1684) 46 Theophrastus... making instance in the Olive, hath left this Doctrine unto us. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 250, I thought him a very great instance of continency. 1790 *PALEY Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 11 This is an instance of conformity. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* i. III. iv. 57 Nov. is an instance that mere knowledge is not true wisdom. 1860 *ABR. THOMSON Laws Th.* Introd. 19 Without something more than the mere form, there can be no instance of a law, an instance being the presence of the law in an object capable of containing it. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iv. § 4. 189 We may take... a foreign instance to illustrate this fundamental point in our municipal history.

b. For instance: for example, as an instance of what has been said.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 19 The proof of this I found by looking on the Stars... for instance, there is a little Star call'd Andriga [etc.]. 1723 *CHAMBERS tr. Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* i. 30 It... can never happen, unless in the inside of a Building: for instance, of a Dome, or the like. 1868 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* iv. (1870) § 326 The daily motion of the Earth is very different in different parts—at the equator and at a pole, for instance. 1885 *LYELL's Stud. Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) 20 Deposits... are still in progress at many points, as, for instance, at the mouth of the Var.

† c. Any particular or point characteristic of or included in something general or abstract; a detail, circumstance. *Obs.*

1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. 4 All the instances of morality serve man's natural and political ends. 1732 *LAW Serious C.* xvi. (1761) 282 Many people live in all the instances of pride. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Hist.* i. vii. § 4 Nor did they leave off the instances of their divine worship. a 1745 *SWIFT Diffic. knowing one's self* Wks. 1745 VIII. 249 To pursue the heart of man through all the instances of life, in all its several windings and turnings.

† 7. Something which proves or indicates; a proof, evidence; a sign, token, mark. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 60 These droppes are not signes of sorrowes, but instances of content. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1512 Cheekes neither red, nor pale, but mingled so, That blushing red, no guiltie instance gaue. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Kilde w. Kindr.* Wks. 1874 II. 120 What instance hast thou of this strange report? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. ix, I beg you to accept a guinea as a small instance of my gratitude. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii. [She] gave the first instance of her kindness by endeavouring to revive those of her friend.

IV. In legal use, and phrase thence derived. [From *L. instantia* in Ulpian.]

8. A process in a court of justice, a suit. *Court of first instance*, court of primary jurisdiction. [Cf. *Fr. tribunal de première instance*.]

1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vii. 206 To seek for a remedy of these abuses at Rome, was such an insupportable charge, by reason of three instances and three sentences necessary to be obtained. 1681 STAIR *Form of Process* 3 Processes are brought in before the Lords, some in the first instance, some in the second. 1684 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Inst.* iv. iii, If there has been a Debate in the first instance, (for so we call the action before the Decret.) 1692 EARL NOTTINGHAM in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. ii. 28 The Judges in the first instance are sometimes of the number of the Commissioners upon the Appeals. 1726 AVYLEIGH *Parergon* 151 The Instance of a Cause is said to be that Judicial Process, which is made from the Contestation of a Suit, even to the Time of pronouncing Sentence in the Cause, or till the end of three years. 1860 TRENCH *Serm.*, Rev. ii. 3 (1861) 174 There lies an appeal to a tribunal of higher instance in Heaven. 1865 *Spectator* 25 Feb. 199 The loser is seldom satisfied with the decision of a Court of first instance. 1888 BAYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. 337 Any court, be it a State court of first instance or the Federal court of last instance.

b. *Instance court*, a branch of the former Admiralty Court, having jurisdiction in cases of private injuries to private rights occurring at sea or closely connected with maritime subjects and in contracts of a maritime nature. See ADMIRALTY 4. *Instance side of the Court*, a district court of the United States sitting in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction in admiralty to determine cases of the same kind.

1802 (*title*) *Formulare Instrumentorum*: or, a Formulary of Standing Orders used in the High Courts of Admiralty of Prize and Instance. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 189 The Court of Admiralty is twofold; the Instance Court, which takes cognizance of contracts made and injuries committed on the high seas; and the Prize Court. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. xi. 573 The Instance Court has cognizance of maritime causes arising upon the sea or in parts out of the reach of the common law.

9. *St. Law.* See quot. 1693.

1693 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* iv. iii. § 22 An Instance is that which may be insisted in at one dyet or course of Probation. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Diets of Comparance*, The indictment, or the criminal letters, must be called on the precise day to which the accused is cited; otherwise the instance perishes, and a new libel must be raised. *Ibid.*, Where the prosecutor is absent, the Court may desert the diet, and thus the instance will be lost, and no farther proceedings can take place on that libel.

10. Hence, *In the first instance*: as the first step in proceeding; in the first place.

a 1676 HALE *Hist. Com. Law* i. (1779) 11 The statutes... were not in the first instance drawn up in the form of acts of parliament; but the petition and the answer were entered in the parliament rolls, and out of both... the act was drawn up. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. viii. 208 The penalty is in the first instance, corrective not penal. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* iv. § 170 The praetor turned his attention to the matter and introduced interdicts of another sort, which we call secondary, because they are had recourse to only in the second instance. *Mod.* I applied to the local post office in the first instance, and then to the Secretary at the General Post Office: I had to write thrice and wait five weeks for an explanation.

Instance (i'ntāns), *v.* [f. prec. sb. With sense 1 cf. OF. *instancier* to plead.]

I. † 1. *trans.* To urge, entreat urgently, importune. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 645 The Kyng sent... vnto the forenamed Iohn... & hym by many meanys instansyd to leue the company of the lordys. 1515 PLUMPTON *Corr.* 211, I instanced & desired you to shew your fatherly kindnes unto my poore wife & me. 1621 FLOIO, *Instare*, to instance, to urge, to presse with diligence, to importune. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I 30 To carry his Majesty their Prince into Spain, to the end he might be enforced, and instanced in the Romish Religion. 1736 [See INSTANCING below].

† b. To urge (things). *Obs. rare.*

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxix. (1612) 363 So many Incantations, lyes, feares, hopes instanced shew... As lastly did the non-plust Nunne vnto her Charmes agree.

II. 2. *intr.* To cite an instance, to adduce an example in illustration or proof. *Const. in* (the example adduced), rarely upon (the matter illustrated); with indirect passive, to be instanced in, to be cited or adduced as an instance. *Now rare.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 259, I say, that generally (to instance first of all in the Pope) that his catholike majestie, will have him [etc.]. 1624 CATAKER *Transubr.* 8 Hee instanceth in that very particular that wee now treat of. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 230 It was easie to instance, but charity bids me forbear. a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 549 The victory over death after that bloody passion, which I shall instance upon in this verse. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. vi. 153 Which is the fallacy instanced in by the ancients. 1789 G. WHITE

Salborne (1853) II. xxiv. 233 It would be needless to instance in sheep which constantly flock together. 1827 C. WORDSW. *Chas.* I 113 note, To instance merely in one short work. 1882 C. SHORT in *Amer. Trnt. Philol.* III. 151 We will instance in a single writer, Walton.

† b. Of a thing: To receive illustration, be exemplified. *Obs. rare.*

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR (Webster 1864), This story doth not only instance in kingdoms, but in families too.

3. *trans.* To illustrate, prove, or show, by means of an instance; to exemplify; to exhibit. *Now rare.*

1608 D. T. ESS. *Pol. & Mor.* 44 b, I coulde instance the truth of this assertion vpon many. 1627 F. E. HIST. *Edw.* II in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 49 Main reasons are given, probable enough to instance the necessity of his fall. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1776) I. 484 Without uttering a word, or instancing the least civility. 1783 M. W. W. GRENVILLE *Let. to Ld. Temple* 28 Mar. in DK. Buckh. *Crt. Geo.* III (1853) I. 213 This he instanced in the American war, and in the riots of 1780. 1842-3 GROVE *Correl. Phys. Forces* 34 The above doctrine is beautifully instanced in the experiment of Thilarier.

4. To cite as an instance or example; to mention in illustration. In imperative = 'Take as an instance'; but here perhaps orig. the sb.: cf. WITNESS.

1622 [MISSELDEN] *Free Trade* 64 Other like dispensations of Statutes I might instance. 1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 174 Yet it hath happened that... abundance of snow hath fallen, instance that of the year 1635. a 1725 POPE *Observ. Homer's Catal.* (Seager), He proceeds to instance several other who... have no farther notice taken of them throughout the poem. 1822 R. G. WALLACE *15 Yrs. India* 304 Some of the customs are curious, but only one or two can be instanced. 18... H. SPENCER *Induct. Biol.* (L.), The arousing of a thought or feeling, always involves the overcoming of a certain resistance... instance the fact that during nervous prostration [etc.]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 148, I may instance olive oil, which is mischievous to all plants.

† 5. To indicate, point to. *Obs.*

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sgr.'s T.* viii. 366 Others bethought them that this noble scheone instanced Canac, and Ethelta the queene.

Hence *Instanced ppl. a.*; *Instancing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. xci. 370 Not lother, did Aeneas, to instancing Dido tell His Cities sack. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* iv. v. 437 That worthy Divine did not heedfully observe the great difference betwixt these instanced degrees. 1736 ELIZA STANLEY *tr. Hist. Fr. Tit.* 206 There passed between them a little Scuffle of Instancings and Refusings.

† *Instanceable*, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being instanced or exemplified.

1641 'SMETIMYNNUS' *Vind. Ansu.* xiii. 168 You are pleased to say, That... the fault is rare and hardly instanceable. We thinke the contrary is more hardly instanceable.

Instancy (i'ntānsi). [ad. *L. instantia*: cf. *INSTANCE* sb., and see -ANCY.]

1. The quality of being instant; urgency, earnestness, solicitation; pressure, pressing nature.

1515 PLUMPTON *Corr.* 212, I besech you... to take the payne upon you to make such labor unto Sir John Rocliffe, that he will, at your instancie... make a release of that land in Combrig. 1594 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* i. x. § 14 Those heavenly precepts, which our Lord and Saviour with so great instance gaue as concerning peace and vnitie. 1665 R. B. COMM. 2 *Tales* 197 The Autor, upon the instancy of sundry Persons of Quality, had finish'd his Comments. 1841 TRENCH *Parables, Mar. King's Son* (1860) 219 The king... told his servants... to press the message with greater distinctness and instancy. a 1894 STEVENSON *St. Ives* xix. (1898) 142 Relieved of the instancy of his fear.

2. The quality of being close at hand; imminence; immediate approach. *rare.*

1658 PHILLIPS, *Instancy*, a being near at hand. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) I. xxx. 60x The supposition that he had spoken of the actual instancy of the day of the Lord.

3. Immediateness, instantaneity. *rare.*

1821 J. CUMMING *Lect. Mirac.* (1854) I. 38 The evidence... was in the speed and instancy of a process which it usually takes months, or a year, to achieve. 1853 MISS SHEPARD *Ch. Auster* II. 54 What riveted the resemblance most was the instancy of their sympathetic communion.

† 4. = *INSTANCE* sb. 6. *Obs. rare.*

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. xxi. § 7 [That] wee should giue particular instancies of such Martyrs.

† *Instand*, *v. Obs.* [f. IN- + STAND *v.*, after *L. instāre*: see INSTANT.] *intr. a.* To be at hand. b. To press closely. (Only in pres. pple. rendering *L. instans*.)

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxviii. 27 Instondyng the beryng, gemels apereden in the wombe. — *Jude*, xi. 5 In thoo days fowten the sones of Amon agens Yrael: the whiche sharpl instondyng [L. *quibus acriter instantibus*] the more thur3 birth wenten fro Galaad. — *Esdras* v. 47 In stondende... the seuenthe moneth... thei camen togidere.

c. To be urgent or pressing, to be importunate.

a 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 345 That Adam shuld of the fruyte ete with hir instode Eue. *Ibid.* 241 And y^e pilat instode [L. *instifisse*] for cristis deluyryng.

† *Instanding*, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. IN *adv.* 11 a + *STANDING* *ppl. a.*] Standing or projecting inwards.

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 368 Instanding upper front teeth can be trained out.

Instant (i'ntānt), *a. (adv.)* [a. *F. instant* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) assiduous; at hand, imminent; ad. *L. instant-em*, pr. pple. of *instāre* to be present, to be at hand; to urge, press upon; to apply oneself to; f. *in-* (IX-2) + *stāre* to stand.]

I. 1. Pressing, urgent, importunate. a. Said of persons and their actions.

c 1477 [implied in INSTANTLY 1]. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 375 Theyse .iiii. byshopps... made instaunt labour to the Kyng, for the obseruance of the popys commandement. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 58 He was instant to traualle westwarde by foote. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Luke* xxiii. 23 They were instant with loud voyces, and required that he might be crucified. — 2 *Tim.* iv. 2 Preache the worde: be instant, in season and out of season. 1693 in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 342 He is instant with all Parents, that they permit not their Children, to hear lascivious Words. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 885 The Bishops were instant with the King to make Peace. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xx. 237 He... was more instant in his affection, more urgent in his good office.

b. Of things: Pressing, urgent.

1585 WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* II. xviii. 52 b, To succour and supply the instant necessities which might happen. 1588 Q. ELIZ. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 139 Upon this instant extraordinary occasion. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 371 Instant necessity... hath ratified it. 1777 BURKE *Let. Sheriffs Bristol Wks.* 1842 I. 209 It would become every man's immediate and instant concern. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xli, I thought there was not such instant haste. 1856 J. II. NEWMAN *Callista* 157 He has instant need of you.

II. 2. Now present, or present at the time defined; now (or then) existing or happening. *arch.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 121 Kyng Alexander cam at that instant tyme. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 503 This Countries instant Shrieve. c 1669 WALLER *To Person of Honour, on his 'British Princes'* 27 Eternity has neither past Nor future... But is all instant. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 315 The lower race of animals, when satisfied for the instant moment, are perfectly happy. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 12 Feb., On the 12th of February—this instant Saturday.

b. Said of the current calendar month; now ellipt. as in the 10th instant, i.e. the tenth day of the current month. *Abbreviated inst.*

1547 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 377, I have appointed friends to conuene the 18th day of this instant month. 1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 15 The 20, or 21, of that instant. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 27 On Tuesday being the thirteenth of this instant. 1640-4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 510 The Message received from Your Majesty the seventh of this instant February. 1648 CROMWELL *Let.* 18 Sept. in Carlyle, We received yours from Falkirk of the 15th September Instant. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2317/1 On the 8th Instant at 5 in the Morning, we discovered a Sail. 1707-8 POPE *Let. to Wycherley* 28 Feb., I have had yours of the 23rd of this instant. 1708 SWIFT *Predict.* Sept., The pope... will die on the 11th instant. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iv. v, On the — of this instant October, being Sabbath day. 1817 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXII. 47 The proprietor of the Courier, on the 2d instant, has these words. *Mod.* In my letter of the 15th inst.

3. Close at hand, impending, imminent.

a 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* (Pynson, ed. 2) 82 If I knewe without doute that our sure destruction were instant. 1605 A. WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 461 Feeling the houre of his death to be instant. 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 77 When now Lent was instant. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 18 73 The evil which to men in other stations may seem distant, to him is instant and ever before his eyes. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* iii, Her mind being probably occupied by the instant danger. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 543 The abrupt Fate's footstep instant now.

4. Following immediately. † a. Next in order of time, very next. *Obs.*

1613 MARSTON *Insat. C'tess* v. Ij, Vpon the instant morrow of her nuptials.

b. Succeeding or coming without any interval; immediate.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. iv. 20, I feare the Power of Percy is too weake, To wage an instant tryall with the king. 1605 — *Leary* i. iv. 268 The shame it selfe doth speake For instant remedy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 210 Th' instant stroke of Death. 1749 SNOLLETT *Regic.* v. ii, Intelligence important, that demands His instant ear. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 160 For the sole purpose of creating an instant fortune for the said Sullivan. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 164 An instant milkiness ensues. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. ii. (1874) 163 A particular vital vessel bursts, and instant death follows. 1866 R. W. DALE *Disc. Spec.* Occ. iii. 77 The sailors were in dread of almost instant destruction. *Mod.* The application gave instant relief.

5. as *adv. (poet.)* Instantly, at once.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. v. 94 You my sinnewes, grow not instant Old; But beare me stifely up. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 549 Instant without disturb they took Allarm. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* vii. 17 Instant a graceful form appeared confest. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* i. 559 Its warmth we instant feel.

Instant (i'ntānt), *sb.* [ellipt. use of INSTANT a.: cf. med. *L. instans* (Du Cange), *F. instant* (Rabelais, 16th c.).]

I. 1. The point of time now present, or regarded as present with reference to some action or event; hence, point of time, moment.

a 1500 *Sir Bewes* 664 (Pynson), They went to the kyng in that instant. 1576 FLEMING *Paroph. Epist.* 63 Which offereth unto me, at this instant, no lesse occasion of musing. 1608 D. T. ESS. *Pol. & Mor.* 31 Green figges, which at that instant were brought from thence. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 64 The verie instant that I saw you, did My heart fle to your seruice. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 138 Phantasies... running in the mind at the very instant of conception. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xix. 202 Of all the extent of time, onely the instant is that which we can call ours. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pind's Trac.* xlv. 175, I made him no answer for the instant. 1714 STEELE *Reader* No. 7 (1723) 281 The Monitor of the day following, to wit on the Instant of my present writing. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xvii. 777 Fly to

the fleet, this instant fly. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* 134 He wished impatiently for death, and hastened the instant of it. *Mod.* Come this very instant!

2. An infinitely short space of time; a point of time; a moment.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. n.* xviii. (Add. MS. 27944). An instant is a during that abideth nought, for an instant is and neuer was nothir shal be. 1590 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. def. iii. 2 An instant in time, is neither tyme, nor part of tyme. 1651 JEW. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iii. § 4 (1727) 68 That sorrow... which gives its smart but by instants and smallest Proportions of time. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und. n.* xiv. (1695) 94 Such a part of Duration... wherein we perceive no Succession, is that which we may call an Instant. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* l. iii. Every instant I expect him here. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 82 Owing to the momentum acquired in the first instants. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 68 He was not an instant too soon.

3. Phrases (from 1 and 2). † *At (in) one (an) instant*, at one and the same moment, concurrently. † *At one (an) instant*, in a moment, forthwith, immediately. *In an instant*, on († *upon*, † *in*) the instant, etc. The instant, elliptically = 'the very instant' or 'moment that', 'as soon as ever'.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 177 The charyte of god... enflamed them all in a poynte, momente or instante. 1509 BARCLAY *Skye of Polys* (1570) 253 In one instant he fallis agayne. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 47 It should be midday with us, and them at one instant. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 225 It is yong Orlando, that tript vp the Wrastlers heeles, and your heart, both in an instant. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxix. 5 It shalbe at an instant suddenly. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Romant of Rom.* I. 17 A great Knight arriving in the instant. *Ibid.* III. 38 The place being on an instant covered with a world of people. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 15 June, The instant he leaves you, you, all the world, are nothing to him. 1824 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 78 The instant they are brought into metallic contact, chemical action takes place. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xxii. 217 He ran for it on the instant. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 224 What, replied Dionysodorus in an instant; am I the brother of Euthydemus?

† 4. That which is present, or is (as a permanent fact). *Obs. rare.* 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 285 Eternitie... is but one only fixed permanent *is* or *Instant*... Eternitie is not a fluent instant, such as they make to be in Time, but 'nunc' or 'instans stans'; a standing fixed permanent *Instant*.

II. † 5. = INSTANCE *sb.* 6. *Obs.* 1560 JEWELL *Corr. Cole* *Ans.* and Let., Aristotle giveth order to the opponent in many cases to require an instant, as I do now at your hand.

III. † 6. Urgent entreaty: = INSTANCE *sb.* 1. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 687 Upon her instant unto the Romans for aide, garisons were set.

† *Instant*, *v.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *instantier* (1508 in Godef.), f. *instant* INSTANT *a.*]

1. *trans.* To urge, press, solicit, importune (a person); to ask for (a thing) urgently. Also *absol.* 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 649 V. Kyng shalbe instantid to geue yerely vnto his sayd brother, in recompencement of y^e sayde duchy. xii. M. li. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 22 § 1 To besech and instant your highnes... to fore se and provide for the perfit suretie... of your... succession. 1541 PAYNEL *Catline* xi. 15 b, There was no strete... in all the cite, but Catline instantid, prouoked, temted, and stered. 1599 SANDOVS *Euphorbe Spec.* (1632) 64 With... teares of love, instanting and importuning no other thing at their hands. 1687 N. JOHNSTON *Assur. Abbey Lands* 89 All the Bishops Instanted the Lords, that they would consent.

2. *intr.* To be close at hand, impend, draw near. 1541 PAYNEL *Catline* xii. 17 The tyme instantynge to chose the consuls.

† *Instantaneal*, *a.* *Obs. rare* = 1. [f. L. type **instantaneus* + -AL.] = INSTANTANEOUS.

1644 DIGBY *Man's Soul* x. (1645) 100 Names and representations of their instantaneall sight of all things.

Instantaneity (instantānē'iti). [f. as INSTANTANEOUS + -ITY; cf. F. *instantanéité* (1737 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality of being instantaneous; instantaneity.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* (1765) 12 The flashes of my friend S... have no sort of claim to be called verses, besides their instantaneity. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 582 The versatile instantaneity of pantomime scenery. 1882 *Knowledge* No. 12. 241 This apparent instantaneity of the action of gravity.

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Arago's Chem. 131 Its axis of rotation may change every moment; and this multitude of axes... are called the *instantaneous axes of rotation*. 1886 A. G. GREENHILL *Diff. & Int. Calc.* 241, l... is the centre of instantaneous rotation of the right angle.

Instantaneously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an instantaneous manner.

1. In an instant, in a moment; without any perceptible interval between beginning and completion. 1644 DIGBY *Man's Soul* xi. (1645) 117 margin, All pure spirits doe worke instantaneously. a 1711 KEN *Hymntheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 156 The Angels... Move Instantaneously from Space to Space, Thought is not quick enough to keep their Pace. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxxii. 303 Lady L. is, or seems to be, instantaneously reformed. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. iii. 242 A vast portion of the sun's rays... can pass instantaneously through a thick sheet of water. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxii, The Florentines... instantaneously rushed between him and his captor.

2. In or at the particular instant. 1849 HERSCHEL *Outl. Astron.* xiii. (1858) 450 It does not follow... that the ellipse thus instantaneously determined will have the same elements as that similarly determined from the arc described in either the previous or the subsequent instant.

Instantaneousness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being instantaneous; instantaneousness character or nature.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1859 J. BROWN *Rob & F.* (1862) 22 The mobility, the instantaneousness of that bud [a docked tail] were very funny and surprising. a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* i. (1876) 6 The rapidity and instantaneousness of a simple feeling.

† **Instantany**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **instantaneus*, or F. *instantané*: see INSTANTANEOUS and cf. *momentany*.] = INSTANTANEOUS.

1608-33 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* § 107 Instantany motions are more proper for a spirit, than a dull rest. 1649—*Cases Cons.* III. x. (1654) 267 An ungrounded conceit of an instantany and entire creation of the world.

† **Instanter** (instantēr), *adv.* [L. *adv.*, urgently, earnestly, in late L. presently, at once.] Immediately, forthwith, at once. (Orig. and still techn. a law term, but now chiefly an emphatic substitute for *instantly*.)

1688 ELIOT *Corr.* (1829) I. 365 The information being read, the Bishop would have excused their pleading to it *instanter*. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 195 Nothing is done, militarily or politically, that I am not told *instanter*. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 217 It is therefore in effect a devise of the whole estate *instanter* to B. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansiege, Death* ii, How their souls would sadden *instanter*. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* I. 205 He was at your service *instanter*.

Instantial, *a.* *rare.* [f. L. *instantia* INSTANTIA *sb.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an instance or instances; furnishing an instance.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* ii. vi. 110 The Arguments... are partly Instantial, partly Rational. The Instances of Scripture are of two sorts. 1851 T. PARKER *Wks.* (Eng. ed.) VII. 260 A mighty multitude, an instantial, poor, ill-born, and ill-minded too. a 1860—*Serm.* (Cent.), Instantial cases of this great law of attraction.

Instantly, *adv.* [f. INSTANT *a.* + -LY 2.] 1. Urgently, persistently, with importunity. *arch.* c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 29 When he had required them instantly and admonished them to doo well he hidde doo marche them ayenst their enemies. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 86 Labour instantly, or busily, & worke with thy handes all that thou mayest. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* vii. 4 They... besought him instantly. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) III. 31 The knights themselves, who verie instantlie had stood in this error... besought the archbishop to pardon them. 1631 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xvi. (1862) 1. 72 Pray instantly... for this King. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 150 Both Houses instantly invited the King to return.

† 2. Pressingly, so as to press upon. *Obs.* 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 72 Some fierce conquerours... are instantly at their heeles, persecuting, wounding.

† 2. At this or that very moment; now, just now, just. *Obs.* c 1485 DIGBY *Myst.* (1882) iv. 380, I Haue beyne with the Iuge Pilat instantly. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 138 Our queene is instantly lychter of a bony barne. 1634 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 396 Arriving at Messina... I encountered with [some Englishmen] who instantly were both come from Malta.

3. In a moment; immediately, forthwith, at once. 1552 HULOET, *Instantly, euestigio*. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* v. ii. 27 Adresse thee instantly. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourt. Beasts* (1658) 262 Instantly upon the same, came the holy Chariots of Jupiter. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 50 You must do me one courtesie, it must be done instantly. 1794 NELSON 26 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 459 He has never expressed a wish that has not instantly been complied with. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xviii. 129 The snow melted instantly wherewer it came in contact with the rock.

† 4. *conjunctively* (with or without *that*, † *as*). The moment that, as soon as.

1793 MRS. E. PARSONS *Woman as she should be* I. 193 The poor lady was actually dead almost instantly that she perpetrated the fatal deed. *Ibid.* II. 84 Almost instantly as I lighted, I fainted. 1827 J. SYMONDS in E. H. BAKER *Parriana* (1828) I. 533 Instantly the Doctor was out of his stirrups, 'the calumet of peace' was lighted. 1852 THACKERAY *Edmond* I. 38 He ran across the grass instantly he perceived his mother.

4. Immediately (in position). *rare.* 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iii. § 6. 69 Opposite the south-

east angle... the dome is seen rising instantly above the apse and transepts.

† **Instantness**, *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being instant. a. Instancy, earnestness. b. Immediateness.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xi. 106 b, The better to stiere his seruantes vnto the instantness of praying... he added... a parable. 1599 MINSHEU II, Instantness, *instantia*. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Instantness*, the Immediateness.

Instar (instā'r), *v.* Also 7 en-. [IN- 1.] 1. *trans.* To set as a star; to make a star of.

1592 DANIEL *Delia* xxvii, Though time do spoyler her of the fairest vaile That euer yet mortallitie did couer; Which shall instarre the needle and the trayle. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* iv. ii, Our heart is high instarr'd in brighter spheres. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 100 Grim-tusked boar... Whom ancient myths in the heavenly north instarred.

2. To set or adorn with or as with stars; to stud with stars or brilliants.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* l. lxxx, Those rays enstarre the duskie Parts. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xvii. 55 The shining circlets of his golden hair... Instarr'd with gems and gold. 1824 WIFFEN *Fasso* xiv. xxxix, The rich flood did all its banks instar With precious stones, enchanting to the sight.

Hence **Instarred** (instā'r'd), *ppl. a.*, set with stars. 1888 'C. E. CRAODOCK' (Mrs. Murfree) *Despot Broomsgrove Cove* vii. (1889) 117 The thickly instarred, moonless sky.

Instate (instā't), *v.* Also 7-8 en-. [f. IN- 2 + STATE *sb.* Cf. *reinstatē*.] 1. *trans.* To put (a person) into a certain state or condition; to place in a certain position; to install, establish. *Const. in (into, to).*

1613 HEYWOOD *Situ. Age* t. Wks. 1874 III. 95 Faire Danaes sonne instated in my throne. 1667 PERYS *Diary* 10 Mar., He will enstate the King of Spayne in the kingdom of Portugall. 1709 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1723) II. 258 To have them accepted as holy, and instated in the favour of God. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Faust*, iii. 65 The unalterable maxims of rectitude... being... firmly instated in their just authority. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peccator* III. 267 Bure it will not be my fault if she is not at once instated in her rights.

b. with *adj.* complement. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 32 'Tis enough, that word Alone, instates me happy.

† 2. To endow or invest (a person) with. *Obs.* 1603 SHAKS. *Mens. for M.* v. i. 429 For his Possessions... We doe en-state, and widow you with all, To buy you a better husband. 1614 LODGE *Life Seneca* vi, Before his advancement in Court [he was] plentifully enstated, for his father had left him rich. 1659 T. WALL *Char. Enem. Ch.* 9 The office of a King doth enstate him with power, for the administration of Justice.

† 3. To confer (a thing) on or upon. *Obs.* 1641 M. FRANK *Serm.*, 5th on *Xmas* (1672) 86 A blessed lot, a goodly heritage, blessedness itself enstated upon him. 1647 *Power of Keys* Pref. 1, The Prime Act of Power enstated by Christ on his Apostles.

Hence **Instating** *vbl. sb.* 1647 *Power of Keys* i. 4 This formall compleat instating of this power upon them. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* ii. Paraphr. 9 The instating and setting of David peaceably and triumphantly in his Kingdom.

Instatement (instā'tment), *n.* Now *rare*. [f. prec. vb. + -MENT.] Instating; establishment.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) II. xxx. 425 Having not only a just title to what justification doth import, but a real instatement therein. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 106 We hold our possession of the former; we expect an instatement in the latter. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Last Ess.* Ch. 47 The instatement of God's kingdom.

† **Instaur**, another form of **INSTORE** *v.*, *Obs.* = next.

† **Instaurate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *instaurāt*, *ppl.* stem of *instaurāre*: see **INSTORE**.] *trans.* To restore, renew; to erect; to supply; = **INSTORE** *v.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 81 To instaurate abbeies, priories, nurries, with other sumptuous edifices. 1635 MEDE *Lett. to Twisse* 12 Aug., Wks. (1672) iv. 834 To encourage the people lately returned from Captivity, to build their Temple and instaurate their Commonwealth. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 256 It is far more easie... to overthrow the positive assertions of others than... to instaurate better in their room.

Instauration (instā'rē'shən). [ad. L. *instaurātion-em*, n. of action f. *instaurāre* to restore: see **INSTORE** *v.* Cf. F. *instauration* (16th c. in Hatz.).] 1. The action of restoring or repairing; restoration, renovation, renewal.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 621 At the time of the instauration of all things. 1612 SELDEN *Notes Drayton's Poly-ol.* xi. 186 If you referre it to instauration of what was discontinued by Wilfrids returne to his Archbishopricque. [1620 BACON (*little*) *Instauratio Magna. Ibid.* 35 (Sub-title) Pars Secunda operis quod dicitur Novum Organum, sive *Institutio Vera de Interpretatione Naturae*.] 1625 BACON *Ess.* Ded. Dk. Buckhm., My Instauration, I dedicated to the King: My Historie of Henry the Seuenth... to the Prince. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 135 He gave the first institution, or (as others will have it) the best instauration, to the university of Oxford. 1761 *Biog. Dict.*, *Ld. Bacon* II. 8 At this time he appears to have drawn the first out-lines of his grand instauration of the sciences. 1879 M. PATTERSON *Milton* vi. 68 Its aim was to realise in political institutions that great instauration of which Bacon dreamed in the world of intelligence.

† 2. Institution, founding, establishment. *Obs.* 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 491 Knowing the instauration of these games to have been in the 408th year after Troy. 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Elia*. (1641) 53 The inchoation and instauration of a glorious Church and Commonwealth. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 213 The instauration and advancement of states.

Instaurator (instōr'atōr). [*a. late L. instaurator, agent-n. f. instaurare to INSTAURATE.* Cf. *F. instaurateur* (16th c. in Godef.)] *a.* One who repairs or renews; a restorer. *b.* One who institutes or establishes; a founder.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godd.* v. xvii. 203 Such Enthusiasts and Impostors, who being wholly ignorant of the affairs of the Kingdom of Christ, will yet pretend to be the great Instaurators of his Empire. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* i. ix. 152 The first instaurator of the dynamic philosophy in England. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 659 A striking evidence how imperfectly the genius of the Instaurator of sciences was comprehended. 1879 M. PATTON *Milton* iv. 46 The great instaurator of all knowledge, Bacon, in preaching the necessity of altering the whole method of knowing, included the method of teaching to know.

Instead (instēd), *phrasal comb.* Forms: 3 *ine stude*; 3-4 *in stude*, 4 *in stud*, in (*yn*) *stede*, 4-5 *in stede*, in *stid*, in *stide*, 6 in *steede*, *Sc.* in *steid*, (in *stayd*), 6-7 in *steed*, in *steade*, in *stead*; *instead* (e, 7 *insted*, 7-*instead*). [The two words in *stead* = 'in place', rarely written as one word before 1620, but seldom separately after 1640, exc. when separated by a possessive pronoun or possessive case, as *in my stead*, in Duke William's *stead*. Most frequently followed by *of*, in the prepositional phrase *in stead of*, *instead of* (= *Fr. au lieu de*); formerly also in *the stead of*, which is still used dialectally, e.g. in the southern counties of Scotland. See *STEAD sb.*

Of 16 instances of the phrase occurring in the 1623 Folio of Shakspeare, 6 are printed conjunctly; but not one of these so occurs in the earlier quartos. The only instance of the conjunct spelling before 1620 is that in 3 Hen. VI. ii. vi. 54, where the *True Tragedy* of 1595 has 'Instead of that', and 1619 'Instead of that'. In all other instances, the earlier reading is *in stead*, or *in stead*. Thus in 1 Hen. IV. v. iii. 8 the 1623 Folio has 'instead of thee', but the Qo. of 1598 'in stead of thee'; and the 6 Qos. 1599-1632 'in stead of thee'.]

1. Phrase. *Instead of*, *in stead of*. In place of, in lieu of, in room of; for, in substitution for.

a. separately. (Also in the *stead of* (obs. or dial.). For in his *stead*, in his friend's *stead*, and the like, see *STEAD sb.*)

(In quot. *Amor* 57 of is omitted before the inf.)
a 1225 *Amor* R. 22 Sigged a last, ine stude of Benedicamus. 'Requiescant in pace'. 1297 R. GLOUCE (Rolls) 4358 Is dragon aered of golde As in stude is baner. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1139 In sted o þi noþer secke. Ne sal þe groue bot þorne and wede. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. iv. (MS.) 8 b. Hise newe sacraments wip whiche he chargid þe peple of cristen, in stide of . . . oold sacraments. 1485 *Caxton Paris & P.* 53 That he be recomaunded as your son in stede of me. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* ii. i. (1895) 122 The chykens, assone as they be come owte of the shell, followe men and women in stede of the hennes. 1557 NORTH *tr. Guevara's Diall Pr.* 231 a/1 In stede to healepe hym to dye well, [he] putteth hym in vayne hope of long lyfe. 1584 R. SCOR *Discov. Wiltcher.* x. viii. (1886) 148 Either fat, or oile in steed thereof. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 3 Catholicon the drugge, that is in steed of all purges. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* i. 2 Pella . . . which served them in steed of a little Zoar. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 407/2 Q. is a Letter of small use, and put only in steed of C. [1718 *Freethinker* No. 56 ¶ 8 In the Stead of the Sanction was Established the famous Concordat.]

B. As one word.
1595 SHAKS. *True Trage. Rich. Dk. Yorke* Civ b. Instead of that [3 Hen. VI. ii. vi. 54, In stede whereof], let this supplie the roome. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 101 The translation leadeh the scholar as by the hand, or instead of his Master. 1634 W. TIRWHT *tr. Balsac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 42 Thinke you not they made vse of their hands instead of feete. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sac.* i. ii. § 10 Preserved in their Temples, which were instead of Libraries to them. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 18 ¶ 1 It was written, This is the Beer, instead of, This is the Bear. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii. Instead of money he gave promises. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 182 We went on the Saturday instead of the Friday. 1892 GARDINER *Stud. Hist. Eng.* 6 They burned instead of burying their dead.

b. *Instead of* may also be used elliptically before a preposition, adverb, adjective, or phrase.

1834 Sir H. TAYLOR *Autobiog.* (1885) I. 194 People . . . called upon to conform to my taste, instead of to read something which is conformable to theirs. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jero. Temp.* Notes (1877) 303 The Law was to be written on the hearts of men instead of on tables of stone. *Mod.* I found the patient worse instead of better. You should be out instead of in, on such a fine day. I found it on the floor instead of in the drawer.

2. Without of: In its stead, in stead or in place of the thing mentioned; as a substitute.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 54 To raise Quaint out thir Native Language, and instead To sow a Jangling noise of words unknown. 1821 SHELLEY *Dirge for Yeari*, Come and sigh, come and weep! Merry hours, smile instead. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon*. (1837) III. iii. 39 When we look for evidence of his faith . . . we discover instead a deadness to all considerations. 1866 RUSKIN *Eth. Dist* 17 The money which the English habitually spend in cutting diamonds . . . if it were applied to cutting rocks instead [etc.].

† **Insteadfast**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [*IN*-3.] Not steadfast, unsteadfast.

1728 T. COOKE *Hesiod's Theogony* 775 Epimetheus of in-steadfast Mind, Lur'd to false joys, and to the future blind.

Instealing (instēl'ing), *phl. a.* [*IN* adv. 11 a.] Stealing in; entering stealthily.

1844 F. B. ELLIOTT *Howe Apoc.* (1862) I. 293 The awful features of the instealing phantom.

Insteam (instēm), *v. rare.* [*f. IN*-2 + *STEAM*.] *trans.* To furnish or provide with steam.

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* i. v. 69 They are engines . . . insteamed to pursue their infuriate course.

† **Insteeep**, *sh. Obs. rare*—¹. [*f. IN*-1 + *STEEP* v.: cf. next.] Infusion.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. Bvja. Mesne gyneth in powder or pylls from a drame and a halfe to two drammes, and in insteepe or infuse from a drame and a halfe vnto iij. drammes and a halfe.

Insteeep (instēp), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 7 en-. [*f. IN*-1 + *STEEP* v., after *L. immergere*.] *trans.* To immerse; to steep or soak in; to imbue.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. vi. 12 Suffolke first dyed, and Yorke all haged ouer Comes to him, where in gore he lay insteept, And takes him by the Beard. 1604 — *Oth.* ii. i. 70 The gutter'd-Rockes, and Congregated Sands, Traitors ensteep'd, to enclodge the guiltlesse Keele. 1611 FLORIO, *Immolare*, to ensteep, to moisten. 1782 DOWNMAN *tr. Worming's Death Song* Ragnar Lodbrack, The hard blue sword insteept'd in gore.

Instellation (instēl'at-jōn), *rare.* [*f. L. in*-(*IN*-2) + *stella* star + *-ATION*: cf. *constellation*.] A placing among the stars; a making into a star.

1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 694 Shakspeare has been long enthroned in instellation. 1835 *ibid.* XXXVII. 287 The instellation of the noblest spirit that ever had its mortal dwelling in a peasant's breast.

Instep (instēp). Also 6 *insteppe*, 7 *-stup*, *-stoppe*, *-stip*. [*app. f. IN*-1 + *STEP*; but the application has not been accounted for. The forms in *Cotgr.* and *Minshew* appear to be corruptions.]

1. The upper surface of the human foot between the toes and the ankle.

1530 PALSGR. 234/2 Insteppe of the fote, *col du pie*. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1546) H ij. On the hyer syde of the insteppe. *Ibid.* (1553) I ja. The veyne . . . called saphena . . . lieth outwarde betweene the insteppe and the hele. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Garganta del pie*, the instep. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Le montant du pied*, th' instup. 1617 MINSHUE, *The Insteppe of the foote, coupedie*. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* iv. v. Is not this a pretty foot, And a clean instep? 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* i. ii. They hurt me just below the instep. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* vi. Her own pretty instep, clad in a silk stocking. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 10 She always gave her miniature feet and arched insteps their natural play.

b. Phrase. *High in the instep*, haughty, proud. Now *dial.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 164 He is hie in thynstep, his steps may be hie, But to stepe in good steps he steeþ nothing nie. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Hautain*, loftie, high in the insteppe. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* ii. 26 Now the Gentleman was growne higher in the instep, as appeared by the insolent conditions he required. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* ii. viii. (1647) 53 He was too high in the instep to wear another mans shoes. 1828 CRANEN *Dial.* s.v., 'She is rather high in her instep', she is proud and haughty.

2. *a.* That part of the hind-leg of a horse which extends from the hock to the pastern-joint. *b.* The corresponding part in the leg of a bird. *c.* In insects: see quot. 1826.

c 1720 W. GINSON *Farrier's Guide* i. vi. (1738) 98 The Instep-bone . . . is made up of three Bones. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Instep*, in the manege, is that part of a hinder leg of a horse, that corresponds to the shank in the fore-leg. 1783 LIGHTFOOT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 11 The instep [of Motacilla] is covered with seven large imbricated scales. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxxiii. 111. 35 *Planta* (the Instep). The first joint of the Tarsus is so called when it is remarkably long and broad. It includes the Calx.

3. That part of a shoe, stocking, etc., fitting or covering the instep. Hence *instep-gusset*, *-hole*, *-needle*.

c 1615 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 112 On the feet pinked shoes, Insteps had roses red. 1623 *tr. Favine's Theat.* Hon. iii. iv. 360 To wear it on the instup of their Shoes. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 48 ¶ 4, I am mounted in high-heeled Shoes with a glassed Wax-leather Instep. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* vii. 86 An embroidered shoe, with a large gold cross on the instep. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 48 Cast on 31 stitches, knit a heel, turn it, pick up instep, cast on false instep, and knit the instep gusset and cast off.

4. A part of a hill, a tree trunk, or the like, resembling the human instep in shape or position.

1681 COTTON *Wond. Peake* (ed. 4) 24 At th' instep of just such another Hill, There creeps a Spring that makes a little Rill. 1859 THOREAU *Early Spring in Mass.* 17 Mar. (1881) 163, I know it to be a striped squirrel, and soon see its long unseen striped sides flitting about the instep of an oak. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abroad* Ser. ii. II. iii. 69 Crossing the insteps of hills, and then into an apparently boundless plain. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xix. vii. V. 580 Instep or glaciis of the Firma rock-country.

† **Instep**², *Obs. rare.* [*f. the phrase to step in*: see *IN* adv. 11 d.] The act of stepping in, the first step, the commencement.

1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatribē* ii. 380 At the first instep into this Chapter. 1624 — *Gagg* i. 5 Thus in the very in-stepp of his pamphlet, be lyeth the Protestant for his opinion. a 1641 — *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 57 Cardinal Baronius . . . in the very instep into his Apparatus . . . was much mistaken in Justin Martyr.

Instigant (instigānt). [*ad. L. instigant-em*, pr. pple. of *instigare* to INSTIGATE.] One who or that which instigates; an instigator.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 95 Lur'd by his devilish instigant, he tries. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 26, I look upon our firesides as the instigants of our domestic happiness.

Instigate (instigēt), *v.* Pa. pple. *-ated*; also 7 *instigat*. [*f. L. instigat*, ppl. stem of *instigare* to urge, set on, incite, *f. in*-(*IN*-2) + **stigare*: cf. *Gr. στίγειν* (root *στειν*-) to prick.]

1. *trans.* To spur, urge on; to stir up, stimulate, incite, goad (now mostly to something evil).

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 245 It doth instygare and lede a man to synne. 1639 WOODALL *Wks.* Pref. (1653) 2 Some Noble man, who was instigated thereunto through an excellent and divine power. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 278 To instigate Princes to warre upon one another. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 469 The only motive . . . whereby Henry was instigat to reject the Pope. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict.* Wks. 1787 IX. 185 Commonly, though not always, we exhort to good actions, we *instigate* to ill. 1841 BREWSTER *Marl. Sc.* iii. iii. (1856) 204 The proud Duke of Tuscany, instigated no doubt by Galileo, sent Kepler a gold chain. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 316 'Ay, but you don't so instigate to prayer!' Strikes in the Prior. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 335 You . . . must not instigate your elders to a breach of faith.

2. To bring about by incitement or persuasion; to stir up, foment, provoke.

1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* ii. iv, What he and they called levying war was, in truth, no better than instigating murder. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* iii. 47 The mission of Orho had been instigated by the King.

Hence **Instigated**, **Instigating** *phl. adjs.*; **Instigatingly** *adv.*, in an instigating manner, so as to instigate.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Instigat*, instigated, incited, vrged. 1702 DE FOE *Reform. Manners* Misc. (1703) 81 How Clito comes from instigating Whore, Pleads for the Man he cuckold just before. 1856 WEBSTER, *Instigatingly*.

Instigation (instigē'jōn). [*ad. L. instigat-ion-em*, noun of action from *instigare* to INSTIGATE. Cf. *F. instigation* (1332 in *Hatz.-Darm.*).] The action of instigating or goading; an urging, spurring, or setting on; incitement, stimulation.

c 1422 HOECLEVE *Jherusalem's Wife* Moral., The howndes, þat is to seyn, the wikkid thoghtes, alway berken, & maken swich instigacioun. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ii. (1520) 26/1 It was denyed hym . . . by the instygacyon of a lord called Pompei. 1512 *Helyas* (W. de W.) i Here begynneth the history of the noble Helyas knyght of the swanne newly translated out of frensshe in to englysshe at thynstygacyon of the puyssaunt & illustriouse pryncce lorde Edward duke of Buckingham. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 362 Alexander . . . by instigation of wine, and Thais his Concubine . . . burned this sometime-Treasure-house of Persia. 1665 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Apr. This terrible war, begun doubtlesse at secret instigation of the French to weaken the States & Protestant interest. 1762 JEFFERSON *Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 181, I should not have accused the Devil, because . . . hunger, without the addition of his instigations, might have urged them to do this. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Clive* (1887) 537 Chunda Sahib fell into the hands of the Maharrattas, and was put to death, at the instigation probably of his competitor, Mahomed Ali. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1870) I. v. 264 That this foul deed was done by the instigation, if not by the personal order, of his step-mother.

b. That in which this action is embodied; an incentive, stimulus, spur.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 34 b, Which illnsson and perylous instygacyon, as soone as it was detected & brought to light . . . anone it auoyded & was defeted. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. i. 49 Speake, strike, redresse. Brutus, thou sleepest awake. Such instigations have bene often dore, Where I haue tooke them vp. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 ¶ 3 When I have seen a young Lady swallow all the Instigations of high Sonps, seasoned Sauces, and forced Meats. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* ii. 18 The good instigations which from time to time visit your heart.

Instigative (instigēt'iv), *a.* [*f. L. instigat*-(see *INSTIGATE* v.) + *-IVE*.] Having the quality of instigating; tending to instigate; stimulative.

1642 T. CASE *Gods Rising* (1644) 29 In respect of the instigative and directive Office of conscience. 1850 McCOSH *Dir. Govt.* iii. iii. § 2. 424 We owe to the instigative feelings a large portion of human energy and activity.

Instigator (instigēt'ar). Also 6-7 *-er*. [*a. L. instigator*, agent-n. *f. instigare* to INSTIGATE. Cf. *F. instigateur* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*).] One who instigates or sets on; an inciter, stimulator.

1598 FLORIO, *Instigatore*, an egger on, a prouoker, a prickier forward, an instigator. 1607 ROWLANDS *Guy Warrw.* 46 Have I . . . been the instigator unto ought That is unjust in righteous Heavens sight? c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 88 The King had another instigator of his own violent purposes . . . and that was the queen. 1786 BURKE *Articles W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 228 Being himself the first mover and instigator of that injustice. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1870) I. App. 653 The chief instigator of the murder.

† **Instiga-trix**, *Obs. rare*—^o. [*a. L. instigat-rix*, fem. agent-n. *f. instigare* to INSTIGATE.] A female instigator.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Stimulatrice*, a stimulatix, an instigatrix.

Instil, **instill** (insti'l), *v.* [*ad. L. instillare* to put in by drops, *f. in*-(*IN*-2) + *stillare* to drop: cf. *F. instiller* (16th c. in *Hatz.*).]

1. *trans.* To put in by drops; to introduce drop by drop or in small quantities.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccclxv, Instyll into the eare the oyle of bitter Almons. 1601 HOLLAND *Phly* xv. xv. 66 The juice . . . dropped or instilled into the head, is good for the paines thereof. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 416 Michael . . . from the Well of Life three drops instill'd. 1745 NEEDHAM *Microsc. Disc.* iii. 26 Then instilling two or three Drops of Water into the Concave Object-Glass. 1891 J. JACOBS *Ess. & Rev.*, J. H. Newman 144 A poem's impressiveness,

one might say, depends on the number of heart's drops instilled into it. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* No. 204. 258 It would be as well to instil eserin before the patient left the hospital.

2. To introduce (some immaterial principle, notion, feeling, or quality) little by little into the mind, soul, heart, etc.; to cause to enter by degrees; to infuse slowly or gradually; to insinuate.

1533 *Prith Answ.* More Wks. (1573) 166/2 As a faythfull preacher by the worde doth instill it into vs by our eares and hearing. 1538 *LATIMER Rem.* (1845) 392 Some instilled into him that...he should have suffered afterward for treason. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 269 How hast thou instill'd Thy malice into thousands. 1670 *WALTON Lives* iii. 160 Instilling into his Soul the seeds of Piety. 1795 *ELIZ. HAMILTON Lett. Hindoo Rajah* 11. 248 These qualities are so carefully instilled at the seminaries of female education. 1895 *F. HALL Two Trifles* 3 Right notions, to be instilled most effectively, must be instilled in childhood.

† b. To teach or urge assiduously or stealthily. 1660 *MILTON Brief Notes Sermon*. 1 The humour of returning to our old Bondage, was instill'd of late by some Deceivers. 1806-7 *J. BERKEFORD Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) i. Intro. d. It wholesomely instills the advantages of frugality.

† 3. To imbue with. *Obs. rare*—1. 1644 *MILTON Educ. Wks.* (1847) 99/1 Flattery and court-shiffts, and tyrannous aphorisms appear to them the highest points of wisdom; instilling their barren Hearts with a conscientious slavery.

Hence *Instilled* (i-ld) *ppl. a.*, *Instilling vbl. sb.* 1659 *RUSHW. Hist. Coll.* i. 101 The instilling thereof into the peoples knowledge by little and little. 1736 *BERKEFORD Disc. Magist.*, etc. Wks. III. 430 Biao to good from early principle or instilled opinion.

Instile, variant of *INSTYLE* v.

† *Instillant*, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. *L. instillans*, *pr. ppl. of instillare* to *INSTIL*.] Entering as by instillation; entering gently.

1504 *ATKYNSON tr. De Imitatione* iii. 11. 196 The swete instyllant spekyngs of his lordes god.

Instillation (instil-lā-shən). [ad. *L. instillationem*, *n. of action from instillare* to *INSTIL*.]

1. The action of instilling; introduction (of a liquid) drop by drop; † the liquid thus instilled.

1608 *TORSELL Serpents* (1658) 695 The instillation of this Crocodile, folded up in the Wool of a black Sheep of the first birth...hath power to drive a quartan Ague. a 1619 *FOTHERBY Atheom.* ii. xiv. § 5 (1622) 59 He doth it, not by instillation, but by infusion. 1742 *PERRY in Phil. Trans.* XLII. 49 Upon the Instillation of Spirit of Vitriol, it deposited a Milk-white greasy Sediment. 1809 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 47 Let them slumber...in their sunny orchards, without the instillation of that fatal poison. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 483 Notwithstanding the repeated instillation of eserin drops, the pupil was fully dilated from the action of atropine.

transf. and fig. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 72 ¶ 1 Petty qualities...make the draught of life sweet or bitter by imperceptible instillations. 1752 *Ibid.* No. 207 ¶ 11 The instillations of this frigid opiate.

2. The action of instilling or gradually introducing some feeling, notion, or principle into the mind, soul, or heart; infusion; also, something thus instilled, an insinuation.

1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 290 Bie the instillation of Godde...reconciliation and concord forth with ensued. 1611 *SPEER Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xxviii. (1632) 306 His eare euer opened vnto the instillations of Parasites. 1884 *Bazaar* 22 Dec. 664/1 The painting is thorough, with full instillation of the spirit of the scene portrayed.

Instillator (instil-lā-tōr). [agent-n. in *L.* form from *L. instillare* to *INSTIL*: see -ATOR.] One who instills; an instiller.

a 1834 *COLERIDGE Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 403 If the oil-instillator, out of sight and from within, had represented the corrupt nature of man.

Instillatory (instil-lā-tōrī), *a.* [f. *L.* *ppl. stem instillat-* + -ORY.] Relating to instillation.

1882 in *Ogilvie*.

Instiller (instil-lā). [f. *INSTIL* v. + -ER.] One who instills or infuses.

1676 *MARVELL Mr. Smirke* 45 Vet that Herod...though he wanted not his instillers, apprehended no Commotion. 1749 *P. SKELTON Drism Revealed* viii. (T.). Never was there...so artful an instiller of loose principles as my tutor.

Instilment (instil-mēt). [f. *INSTIL* v. + -MENT.] The action of instilling; infusion.

1773 in *JOHNSON ed. 4* (misquoting *Shaks. Ham.* i. v. 64, where the word is *DISTILMENT*). 1826 *MARGRAVIN OF ANSPACH Mem.* i. iii. 81 Mr. Foster was remiss in his instilments of these moral and religious principles. 1850 *HAWTHORNE Scarlet L.* xx. (1879) 248 The instilment thereof into her mind. 1865 *M. ARNOLD Ess. Crit.* ii. 71 Persuasion, the instilment of conviction.

† *Instimulate*, *v. Obs.* [f. *ppl. stem of L. instimulare*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *stimulare* to *STIMULATE*. Cf. obs. *F. instimuler* (16th c. in *Godef.*)] *trans.* To incite, instigate, stimulate.

1570 *LEVINUS Manif.* 42/3 Instimulate, instimulare. 1623 *COCKERAM, Instimulate*, to prouoke, prick forward. 1670 *G. H. Hist. Cardinals* i. 1. 24 They are prick'd forward, and instimulated to good deeds by the Divine Spirit.

Hence † *Instimulation*.

1658 *PHILLIPS, Instimulation*, the same as *Instigation*. 1721 in *BAILEY*.

† *Instimulating*, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [IN-3.] Not stimulating.

1740 *CHEVREZ Regiment* 244 Living on...insipid and instimulating Food only, which is the Case of most of the Poor or Indigent.

Instinct (in-stīkt), *sb.* Also 6-7 *instincts*. [ad. *L. instinctus* instigation, impulse, f. *instinguere* to instigate, incite, impel; f. *in-* (IN-2) + *stinguere* orig. to prick, stick (cf. *distinct*, *extinct*); root *stig-* as in *instigate*. Cf. also *F. instinct* (in 14th c. *instincte*). Formerly stressed *instīnct*.]

† 1. Instigation; impulse; prompting. *Obs.*

1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* ii. xii. (1555) H3/2 When that beastes of reason rude and blinde Desyre the same by lust instinct (*MSS.* instymt, instynat, instauce) of kinde. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 777 Before such great thinges menues harts (of a secret instinct of nature) misgeueth them. 1529 — *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 160/2 By the secrete instyncte of the holy gost they consent and agre together. 1563-87 *FOX E. & M.* (1684) III. 9 Damasus by the instinct of Hierom appointed Gloria Patri after the Psalms. 1633 *FR. HALL Hard Texts* 99 He began to have many instincs and strong motions from God. 1710 *PAIDEAUX Orig. Tithes* v. 221 These Tithes...by the instinct of the Devil many have detained them. 1730 *A. GORDON Maffer's Amphiph.* 168 This good Woman, following the Instinct of her own Piety [etc.].

2. Innate impulse; natural or spontaneous tendency or inclination. Formerly applicable to the natural tendencies of inanimate things. In modern use associated with sense 3.

1568 *TILNEY Disc. Marriage* Avj h, Ven the trees...have a naturall instinct of friendship. 1603 *OWEN Penbrokesch.* (1891) 78 A naturall Instincte engraued in the stones or lyme...against any wet weather to sweate with great dropps of water. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. i. 233 To whom our Knight by fast Instinct Of Wit and Temper was so linkt. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* i. 41/1 There is a natural instinct in all heavy bodies to lean and press upon the lowest parts. 1845 *M. PATTERSON Ess.* (1889) I. 9 The instinct of pilgrimage, as it has been said, belongs not exclusively to religion at all. 1874 *SYMMONS Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. i. 6 Our love of the Alps is...a Teutonic instinct. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 500 He (Charles I) had...neither the grander nor the meaner instincts of the born tyrant. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 107 Edward was by instinct a lawgiver.

3. *spec.* An innate propensity in organized beings (esp. in the lower animals), varying with the species, and manifesting itself in acts which appear to be rational, but are performed without conscious design or intentional adaptation of means to ends. Also, the faculty supposed to be involved in this operation (formerly often regarded as a kind of intuitive knowledge).

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 299 Beware Instinct, the Lion will not touch the true Prince: Instinct is a great matter. I. is a Coward on Instinct. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* III. 183 Beasts...obey the prescript of their Natures, and live up to the height of that instinct that Providence hath given them. a 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 48 The instincts of Animals are sensible instincts of a more noble kind and nature than those of Vegetables. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* ix. 314 That he might act, not of necessity, nor blind instinct like the Brutes. 1781 *GIBSON Deel. & F.* xxvi. (1869) II. 10 The operation of instinct is more sure and simple than that of reason. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* I. iii. 100 The very essence of an instinct is that it is followed independently of reason. 1877 *BARING-GOULD Myst. Suffer.* 65 Instinct, the co-ordination and transmission of past experiences.

b. Any faculty acting like animal instinct; intuition; unconscious dexterity or skill.

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* i. i. 86 He that but fears the thing, he would not know, Hath by Instinct, knowledge from others Eyes, That what he feard, is chanc'd. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 54 (*Remise Door*) Had not instinct more than reason directed me to the last resource. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* (1874) 6 It was by a sort of instinct that he guided this open boat through the channels. 1873 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* 445 The true instinct of genius.

4. *Comb.*

1845 *G. MURRAY Isaford* 31 None to lull her instinct-dread of harm. 1890 *HOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 312 The scanty pasture provoked the instinct-guided cattle to wander far.

Instinct (in-stīkt), *ppl. a.* Usually (in senses 2 and 3 always) const. as *pa. ppl.* [ad. *L. instinctus*, *pa. ppl. of instinguere* (see *prec.*): cf. obs. *F. instinct* impelled, constrained (16th c. in *Godef.*).

Used in sense 2 by Milton, Swift, and Pope; but characterized by Johnson in 1755 as 'a word not in use', and so in *Dicts.* down to Craig 1847; revived about 1800 in sense 3, which is app. due to a misunderstanding of the meaning in Milton, Swift, and Pope.]

† 1. Implanted naturally; innate. *Obs.*

1538 *STARKEY England* i. 13 Neelygence of man, wch suffryth hys sedys, by nature instincte, by wordly occasyons to be ouer run. 1628 *T. SPENCER Logick* 34 It moues according to the instinct, and inbred disposition of nature.

† 2. Impelled, moved, excited, inflamed, animated.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 937 The strong rebuff of som tumultuous cloud Instinct with Fire and Nitre. *Ibid.* vi. 752 Forth rush'd...The Chariot...undrawn, It self instinct with Spirit. 1704 *SWIFT Batt. Bks. Misc.* (1711) 228 A new Species of controversial Books...instinct with a most malignant Spirit. *Ibid.* 247 Coffee-house Wits instinct by me, can correct an Author's Stile. 1715-20 *POPE Iliad* xviii. 442 Full twenty tripods...That placed on living wheels...instinct with spirit roll'd From place to place.

3. In recent use: Imbued or charged with something, as a moving or animating force or principle.

1797-1803 *J. FOSTER Jnl. in Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 178 Burke's sentences are pointed at the end,—instinct with pungent sense to the last syllable. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* i. 134 Ianthe's Soul...Instinct with inexpressible beauty and grace. 1821 — *Def. Poetry* i. in *Ess. & Lett.* (Camelot) 21 Livy is instinct with poetry. 1822 *B. CORNWALL Girl Pro-*

vence lx. Through all the palace...Instinct with light, a living splendour ran. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* i. vii. iv. Instinct with life to its finger-ends. 1844 *L.D. BROUGHAM A. Lunel* (1872) I. i. 14 Her features were instinct with expression reflecting the spirit within. 1861 *TULLOCH Eng. Futur.* ii. 240 Digressions...instinct with meaning to his audiences. 1878 *H. S. WILSON Alp. Ascents* i. 2 The Matterhorn...Instinct with malignant cruelty. 1888 *MRS. H. WARD R. Elsmere* xiv. (1894) 196 The room seemed instinct with a harsh commanding presence.

† *Instinct*, *v. Obs.* [f. *L. instinct-*, *ppl. stem of instinguere* to instigate: see *INSTINCT sb.*]

1. *trans.* To instigate, prompt, impel internally.

1549 *CHALONER Erasmus, on Folly* Fij b. The good simple people of the olde golden worlde...lived only as Nature taught and instincted them. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* 6 He Dreamed, or a Familiar rather instincted him and put it into his Head, that He should be King of England. 1694 *R. BURTHOGGE Reason* 40 This false conceit of his being immediately instincted and moved by the Spirit of God.

2. To implant naturally or as an instinct; to infuse as an animating principle.

1538 [see *INSTINCT ppl. a.*]. 1540 *RAYNOLD Byrth Man-kynde* iv. ii. (1634) 187 God...hath...instincted such a power and vertue vnto these mortall creatures. 1627 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. [i.] xiv. (1628) 183 Though I doubt whether I may bee of their opinion, who vterly take away all reason from Beasts, yet I verily beleene, these are things, that were neuer instincted in them. 1732 *BENTLEY Pref. Milton's P. L.* a. iij. What native, unextinguishable Beauty must be impressed and instincted through the Whole, which the De-fecation of so many Parts by a bad Printer...could not hinder from shining forth?

3. To perceive by instinct. *nonce-use.*

1865 *MRS. WHITNEY Gayworthys* (1866) 204 There were sugar-plums in her bag, and the children instincted them afar off like flies.

† *Instinction*. *Obs.* [a. obs. *F. instinction* (15th c.), f. *L. type *instinctionem*, *n. of action from instinguere* to instigate: see *INSTINCT sb.*]

1. Instigation; prompting; inspiration.

1490 *CAXTON How to Die* 8 That ofte cometh by instynction of the deuyl. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* ii. xiii. Tulli in his Tusculane questyons supposeth, that a poete can nat abundantly expresse verses sufficient and complete...without celestiall instinction. 1534 *WHITINTON Tullyes Offices* ii. (1540) 106 By the instynction of nature men were accompanied together. 1633 *T. ADAMS Exp. a. Petri* 20 By his [the Lord's] help and instinction only we preach and expound the prophets. 1670 *LASSELS Voy. Italy* II. 39 St. Gregory...moved by Godly instinction (as John Stow sayth) sent Augustin.

2. Innate or natural impulse; instinct.

1531 *ELYOT Gov.* iii. iii. This naturall instinction of creatures unreasonable is necessary and also commendable. 1590 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* iii. lxiii. (1639) 200 There followeth this temperature, an instinction...to lecherie, and driness of the whole body. 1600 *F. WALKER Sp. Mandeville* 66a, Brute Beastes are led and guided by a naturall instinction and appetite. 1753 *Life Frith in Wks.* (1829) 74 In the nature of this young man, being but a child, God had planted marvellous instinctions and love.

Instinctive (in-stīktiv), *a. (adv.)* [f. *L. instinct-*, *ppl. stem of instinguere* to instigate + -IVE: see *INSTINCT sb.*, and cf. *F. instinctif* (1803 in *Hatz.*)] Of the nature of instinct; operating by or resulting from instinct or innate prompting.

1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch.* *Hen. IV.* c. From Instinctive Causes, and the strict Impresse of Nature, none must Life neglect. 1652 *BR. HALL Invis. World* i. § 6 Have we had instinctive intimations of the death of some absent friends...who but our angels hath wrought it? 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to Cress [Bristol]* (1887) I. 240 So powerful is the instinctive fondness natural to parents. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* ii. iv. § 6 (1864) 267 The alternation of the lower limbs is instinctive in man. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* viii. (1878) 205 An action which we ourselves require experience to enable us to perform, when performed by an animal...without experience, and when performed by many individuals in the same way, without their knowing for what purpose it is performed, is usually said to be instinctive. 1861 *GEO. ELIOT Silas M.* xii. Her arms had not yet relaxed their instinctive clutch.

b. *poet. as adv.* = *instinctively*.

1715-20 *POPE Iliad* viii. 544 Swifter than thought the wheels instinctive fly. 1827 *POLLOCK Course T.* vii. Instinctively every soul Flew to its clayey part.

Instinctively (in-stīktivli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In an instinctive manner; by instinct; by some innate prompting; without conscious thought or purpose.

1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii. 148 A rotten carcaske of a Butt, not rigg'd, Nor tackle, sayle, nor mast, the very rats Instinctively haue quit it. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 135 At this time the female is instinctively taught that her young ones want relief. 1855 *MRS. GASKELL North & South* xxii. (1897) 187 Margaret...drew her ruffled, luxuriant hair instinctively over the cut. 1870 *J. H. NEWMAN Gram. Assent* ii. viii. 279 However sure we are of the accuracy of our instinctive conclusions, we as instinctively put them into words. 1883 *FAOUDE Short Stud.* iv. vi. 248 The intellect...instinctively dreads lies.

Instinctivity, *rare*—1. [f. as *prec.* + -ITY. Cf. *F. instinctivité* (Littré).] The quality of being instinctive; proneness to instinctive action.

1830 *COLERIDGE Table-t.* 2 May § 1 There is growth only in plants; but there is irritability, or, a better word, *instinctivity*, in insects.

[*Instinctly*, error for *instinctively* (quot. 1855).]

† *Instinctment*. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *INSTINCT* v. + -MENT.] Instigation, prompting, inspiration.

1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. iii. 162 In obedience to the commands of God, and the Instinctments of Nature.

+Instinged (insti'nd), *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—*o.* [f. IN-2 + STING *sb.*] Furnished with a sting.

1611 FLORIO, *Innespito*, inwashed, instinged.
Instipulate (instipi'lāt), *a. Bot.* [IN-3.] Not stipulate, having no stipules, exstipulate.

1847 in CRAIG. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*
 +Instirred, *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] Unstirred.
 1677 FELTHAM *Resolutes* l. xxvii. 118 Like the wind. It disperses Exhalations from the muddy Earth, which would, instir'd, infect it.

Institor (insti'tōr). [a. L. *institor*, agent-n. from *instigare* to step upon, to follow, pursue: see **INSIST**.] A factor or agent; a broker; a retailer, huckster, vendor. (Chiefly in *Rom.* and *Sc. Law.*)

1657 TOMLINSON *Renov's Disp.* 396 Neither the Incollists that make these Pastils, nor the Institors that buy them, mix Goat's blood therewith. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* i. xii. § 19 Our custom hath not so fully owned the Roman Law as to institors, as it has as to executors. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Law Scot.* iii. iii. § 14 Tho' the institors be pupils, and so cannot bind themselves, the prepositor stands obliged by their deeds. 1858 G. J. BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* i. vi. § 4 (ed. 6) 177 An Institor or the person who has the management of a shop, has a presumed authority to bind his principal. (1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains Dig.* 509 A *paterfamilias* or owner, who had placed his *filii/familias* or slave as institor in charge of a shop or other business.)

Institorial, *a. Rom. and Sc. Law.* [f. L. *institorius* of or belonging to an institor + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an institor.

1858 G. J. BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* i. vi. § 4 (ed. 6) 177 As applied to banks, institorial power has raised many questions. *Ibid.* The public is entitled to trust to the full unlimited institorial power in dealing with any officer placed in the apparent trust of receiving money. 1883 Wharton's *Law Lex.* (ed. 7), *Institorial power*, the charge given to a clerk to manage a shop or store.

Institorian, *a. Rom. Law.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = prec.

1853 WHEWELL *Grotius* II. ii. xi. § 13. 46 Hence we may understand that an executorial action (one against ship-owners for the contracts of the captain) and an institorial action, (one against the owner of a trading concern for the contracts of the acting agent,) depend on Natural law. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* iv. § 71 The institorial action is employed when a person has committed the management of a shop or business... to his son or slave, or to some stranger.

Institory, *a.* [ad. L. *institori-us*, f. *institor*: see above.] = **INSTITORIAL**.

1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* i. xii. § 19 The prætor by the perpetual edict did introduce the Institory Action, in which, by the Contracts of Institors in relation to that wherein they were intrusted, their prepositors are obliged.

+Institue, *v. Obs.* Also 4-5 instue. [a. F. *instituer* (1219 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *instituere* to INSTITUTE.] *trans.* = INSTITUTE *v.* Hence

+Instituing (insti'tuing) *vbl. sb.*

c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 450 Instuyng wip inducting and many oþer mannis lawis weren not to charge. 1382 — *Ibid.* xi. 7 He... is instued (gloss or ordeyned) eir of rithwysnesse. c1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 1845 The sacrament instnyd he. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 317/1 Thenne he institued this holy sacrament. 1525 L. BERNERS *Frois.* II. cxiii. [cix.] 326 The emperoure... had institude hym to be... souerayne regardev of the Languefreys. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 318/2 The great... capityne of goddes people dyd institue and ordeyne the great feaste of the dedication of the temple. 1611 FLORIO, *Instituere*,... to institute.

Institute (insti'tiūt), *sb.* [ad. L. *institutum* purpose, design, plan, ordinance, instruction, precept; sb. use of neut. of *institutus*, pa. pple. of *instituere* to INSTITUTE. Cf. F. *institut* (17th c. in Hatz-Darm.). In sense 3, corresp. to F. *institute*, -s, ad. late L. *instituta* pl., in sense of cl.L. *instituciones*.]

+1. Purpose, design. *Obs.*
 a1520 BARCLAY *Tugurth* (ed. Pynson) 19a, But now we wyl I returne to myne institute & purpose concernyng the dyscriptyon of Affrike. 1528 ROY *Kede Me* II. (Arb.) 110 A vowe of folishnesse To accomplishe Satans institute. a1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 118 That which comes to the institute I handle.

2. Something instituted; an established law, custom, usage, or organization; an institution.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* (c1560) 95 It is a Godly Institute, and I would that there were mo suche ceremonies to help the pore. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1847) 494/1 Teaching and promoting like a public father the institutes and customs of civil life. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism.* & *Guisc.* 518 This law, though custom now diverts the course, As Nature's Institute, is yet in force. 1789 GLOVER *Athenaid* xxvi. 26 Greek institutes require The nearest kindred on the funeral stage The dead to lay. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. i. 31 Veneration for the monastic institute.

+b. The act of instituting institution. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. 2 Then was... water, sanctify'd by Christ's institute, thought little enough to wash off the original spot. 1657 *Divine Lover* 37 In this contemplative way few or none hath appeared since their first institute above these hundred yeares.

3. A principle or element of instruction; usually in pl., a digest of the elements of a subject, esp. of jurisprudence. (So in F.) Cf. **INSTRUTION** 5.

Institutes of Justinian (*Institutiones Justinianæ*), an elementary treatise on Roman Law, compiled by order of the Emperor Justinian in 529 A.D., and intended as an introduction to the Pandects. It was based mainly on the *Institutes of Gaius* (*Institutiones Gaii*), compiled in the 2nd cent. A.D., long lost, but recovered in 1816. (The Byzantine Greeks explain *ἐκτενέστερα* by *εἰσαγωγαί* introductions.)

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1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 112 Thou wilt not beat thy braines about the institutes of the Law. c1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* I. 31 Where is Justinian? A pretty case of paltry legacies!... Such is the subject of the institute, And universal body of the law. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Institute*... a precept, preparing a way to some Art... As Justinians Book of Institutes. 1693 DAYDEN *Persius* v. (1697) 475 Thou art pale, in mighty Studies grown, To make the Stoick Institutes thy own. 1789 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 128, I have read your book... Its learning and its good sense will, I hope, make it an institute for our politicians. 1801 B. RUSH (title) Six Introductory Lectures to a Course of Lectures upon the Institutes and Practice of Medicine. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxv, I can amuse myself very weel with the larger copy of Erskine's Institutes. 1821 JEFFERSON *Autob. Writ.* 1892 I. 58 To compose a new Institute like those of Justinian and Bracton, or that of Blackstone... would be an arduous undertaking. 1886 SYD. SOC. *Lex.*, *Institutes of medicine*, the explanation or statement of the principles on which medicine is based, being the science called Physiology.

4. A society or organization instituted to promote some literary, scientific, artistic, professional, or educational object; also, the building in which the work of such a society is carried on. Mostly with qualifying epithet or as the designation of some particular society or class of societies, as *Literary, Philosophical, Mechanics' Institute*. See also **INSTITUTION** 7, which is used in the same way.

Apparently at first repr. F. *institut*, the name given to the institution (*Institut National des Sciences et des Arts*) created in France in 1795, to replace the old academies which had been suppressed at the Revolution; after various changes, this now consists of five academies, each devoted to the advancement of a particular branch of literature, science, or art. Thence applied in Great Britain to associations or institutions having somewhat similar aims (though none of them with the comprehensive character and organization of the French Institute); e.g. the Royal Institute of British Architects (founded 1834), Royal Archaeological Institute (1843), Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Anthropological Institute, Iron and Steel Institute, Institute of Chartered Accountants, of Actuaries, etc., Royal Colonial Institute, Imperial Institute, etc. Also applied to local institutions for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge, by lectures, reading-rooms, libraries, educational classes, etc., as the Midland Institute, Birmingham, and the various Mechanics' Institutes, founded since 1820, Working Men's Institutes in villages, etc.

1829 CENSOR 87 Lecturing for sixpence a head at the Mechanics' Institute. 1838 PENNY CYCL. XII. 497/2 Bonaparte... gave a new organization to the National Institute. 1839 *Ibid.* XIV. 127/2 London... Societies and establishments connected with science, literature, and the arts... The Mechanics' Institute, in Southampton Buildings, established in 1823. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. v. 263 They established schools, institutes, lecture and reading rooms. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 501/1 The title of Member of the Institute is the highest distinction to which a Frenchman of culture can aspire; it is the crowning honour of his career.

b. In U.S. (See quot.)

1890 J. G. FIRCH *Notes Amer. Sch. & Training Coll.* 90 By an 'Institute' is meant a sort of normal class, held periodically for the teachers of a district, and furnishing instruction in the art and practice of education, and an opportunity for the discussion of methods. Institutes are, in fact, migratory and occasional academies.

Institute, *sb.* 2. *Rom. and Sc. Law.* [ad. L. *institut-us* (person) instituted (as heir).] The person to whom an estate is first given in a testament or destination. (See quot.)

1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* iii. viii. § 18 Substitution is the nomination of substituted heirs, who take place, failing the institute. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Law Scot.* iii. viii. § 8 The person first called in the tailzie, is the institute; the rest, the heirs of tailzie, or the substitutes. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. Where a person executing a settlement disposes his lands to A, whom failing, to B, &c., A is the institute, B, and all who follow him in the destination are heirs, or substitutes. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* xxii. § 33 Heirs are called... institutes, when their names are mentioned in the testament in the first place, substitutes when in the second or a subsequent place.

+**Institute**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Forms: 4-6 *institut*, 6-7 *institute*. [a. AF. *institut* (Britton), ad. L. *institut-us*, pa. pple. of *instituere*: see next.] = INSTITUTE. a. as *pa. pple.*: see INSTITUTE *v.*

c1325 *Poem Times Edou.* II 67 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 326 When this newne parson is institut in his church. c1400 *Afol.* Loll. 51 So no ping be askid for personis of be kirk to be browt in to þer segis, nor for presthed to be institut. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* v. vi. (W. de W. 1506) 406 The lawes, y^e have ben instytute by the sapience duyne. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 1 Oon Supreme heede and King... institute and furnyssh by the goodnes and sufferance of Almyghtie God with plenarie... power. 1671 *True Nonconf.* Gij, The end, for which Deacons were first institute.

b. as *ppl. a.*

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 83 Though this image, in respect of corrupted nature, be supernatural; in respect of institute, and undefiled nature, it was... natural.

Institute (insti'tiūt), *v.* [f. L. *institut*, *ppl.* stem of *instituere* to set up, establish, found, appoint, ordain, begin, arrange, order, teach, f. IN-2 + *statuere* to set up, establish: see **STATUTE**.] The pa. pple. *institute* (see prec.) was the earliest part of the vb. adopted, and continued to be used (also as *pa. t.*) long after the regular *instituted* was also current, being prob. felt to some extent as a shortened form of the latter: cf. the *pa. pple.* and *pa. t. ult. set, put*, etc.]

1. *trans. a.* To set up, establish, found, ordain; to introduce, bring into use or practice.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* Ev, Thus hath god Instytuted and ordeyned hit. 1530 PALSGR. 591/2, I instytute, I ordeyne a thyng to be done. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. iv. 110 Thys... was wel consyderyd of them wych fyrst instytute thyslaw of inpherytaunce. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xxix. 152 The famous games called Istmetiques, instituted by Theseus upon envie of those which Hercules had instituted in Olimpe. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. i. 8 Heere let vs breath, and haply institute A course of Learning, and ingenious studies. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. iii. § 9. 474/1 Telephorus a Grecian, instituted the Lent of seven weeks before Easter. 1732 BERKELEY *Serm.* to S. P. G. Wks. III. 238 This laudable Society, instituted for the Propagation of the Gospel. 1761 JOHNSON *Let. to Barrett* 10 June in *Boswell*, The artists have instituted a yearly exhibition of pictures and statues. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iii. 107 Honorius the Second instituted the order of Knight Templars to protect the pilgrims.

+b. To ordain that something shall be, or something to be. *Obs.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 228 He... Instytuted that all the bysshops... should... be subget to the bysshop of saynt lames. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. iv. 136 Wych... was the purpos of the Romayns, when they fyrst instytute al duyne sermyse to be rehersed in that tong. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. 230 He Instytute, that all thing shulde be done conforme to the rule of Justice. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 255 Silvester instituted, that... poore people should be provided for.

+c. To order, arrange, put into form, frame. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* ii. ii. 187, I thynk hyt wyl neuer be possybal to instytute our commyn wele wythout thes ordynance brought to passe and put in effect. 1620 T. GRANGER *Dir. Logike* 2 The Proposite is the explication of the conceits, or meaning of the minde, instituted or framed according to sound reason. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* v. 47 Therefore does Hester form and institute her Prayer to God so — 'Give me boldnesse, O Lord of all power'. a1745 SWIFT *Maxims controlled in Irel.* Wks. 1841 II. 77/1 Before you could institute them [the inhabitants] into a republic.

d. To set in operation, set on foot, initiate, 'start' (a search, inquiry, comparison, etc.).

a1797 BURKE *Tracts Popery Laws* ii. Wks. IX. 341 They may, at their discretion... break open houses, and institute such search at any hour of the day or night. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Metz. Syst.* III. (1871) 84 The results of this inquiry, newly instituted in Spain, have not yet been made known. 1873 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* 307 Mythological comparisons instituted by scholars.

2. To establish in an office, charge, or position; to appoint; now, only, to place in a spiritual charge; 'to invest with the spiritual part of a benefice'. Const. to, into (in), or absol.

c1325, c1400, 1532-3 [see INSTITUTE *ppl. a.* al.] 1594 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* III. xl. § 11 When Timothy was instituted into that office. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iv. i. 162 Cosin of Yorke, we institute your Grace To be our Regent in these parts of France. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 18 To give laws unto a people, to institute magistrates and officers over them. 1639 SILSBY *Diary* (1836) 37 Mr. Rhodes was instituted upon a presentation from y^e Prebend. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 157 William Seymour... was instituted into the Earldome of Hartford, and Barony of Beauchamp. 1667 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xviii. 277 If the bishop doth not collate his own clerk immediately to the living, and the patron presents... the bishop is bound to institute the patron's clerk. 1804-85 Bk. *Com. Prayer Episc.* Ch. U.S., *Instit. Ministers*, We by these Presents... do institute you into said Parish, [or Church] possessed of full power to perform every Act of sacerdotal Function among the People of the same. 1858 MASSON *Milton* I. 155 Young... was instituted to the united vicarages of St. Peter and St. Mary.

b. *Rom. Law.* To appoint as heir or executor.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 177 Who so is executor in the first degree, he is said to be instituted. 1774 S. HALLIPAX *Anal. Rom. Civ. Law* (1795) 38 By the new Law, as reformed by Justinian, all children... were to be instituted or disinherited by name. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* xxii. § 6 We cannot institute deities as our heirs. *Ibid.* § 23 It is unnecessary either to institute or disinherit emancipated children.

+3. To ground or establish in principles; to train, educate, instruct. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 189 Ther schold be wyse men among thys vthe [=youth] to instytute them in the summe of Chyrstys Gospel. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vii. 307 A painfull School-master, that hath in hand To institute the flower of all the Land. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1701) 320/2 Who is there, that being instituted in an honest Family, and ingeniously Educated, is not offended at dishonesty? 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. i. 48 [Sylla] having been carefully instituted... in all the learning of Greece and Rome. 1784 in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) 193 Sunday Schools... having been found to be of... advantage to... the children admitted and instituted there. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discours.*, *Eng. Univ.* (1852) 395 To imbue his pupils with good principles, and institute them in approved authors.

Hence **Instituting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1534 MORE *Treat. on Passion* Wks. 1323/2 The instytutyng of that that shoulde be the newe Sacrifice. 1575-85 ABP. SANDVIS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 242 The presenting, instituting, and inducting of pastors. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* i. ii. His own institting words.

Instituted (insti'tiūtēd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

1. Ordained, established, founded.

1647 J. NOVES (title) The Temple Measured, or a brief Survey of the Temple Mystical, which is the instituted Church of Christ. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Scrip.* (1675) 52 An instituted instrument to convey revealed knowledge to the studies of it. a1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 24 Till we mutually communicate our thoughts by instituted signs, we know not what I think or purpose, nor I what he thinks or purposeth. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. i. Wks. 1874 I. 156 An instituted method of instruction, and an instituted form of

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external Religion. 1837 H. H. WILSON *Sākhya Kārikā* 184. By following instituted observances.

2. Invested with a cure of souls.
1712 *PRIDEAUX Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 24 The repair of the Chancel still lies upon the Parson, whether Approprator, Improprator, or instituted Rector. 1804-86 *Bk. Com. Prayer Episc. Ch. U. S., Instit. Ministers*, The Instituted Minister shall proceed to the Communion Service.

Instituter (institi'tər). [*f.* as prec. + -ER.] One who institutes (see the vb.); = INSTITUTE.

1538 *STARKEY England* ii. 11. 181 Our old annuities, the institutaries of our lawys... ordeynyd a Connestabul of Englon. 1633 *AMES Agst. Cerem.* ii. 317 Artaxerxes was the first instituter of this Feast. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* iii. (1851) 133 The instituter of his youth. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 399 A character of wisdom running uniform throughout both in the religion and the Instituter. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanatic* ii. 49 The revenge of jealousy seems, to the injured man, to be justified... by the formal instituter of society.

Institution (institi'tʃən). [*ME.* a. OF. *institucion*, -tion (12th c. in *Hatz. Darm.*), ad. L. *institutio* -tion-em, n. of action *f. instituire* to INSTITUTE.]

1. The action of instituting or establishing; setting on foot or in operation; foundation; ordainment; the fact of being instituted.

c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abc. & Lim. Mon.* ii. (1885) 113 That ober [kingdom] beganne bi the desire and institution of the peple of the same prince. 1591 *SPENSER M. Hubberd* 144 There is no right in this partition, Ne was it so by institution Ordained first. a 1631 *DOWNE Sermon* viii. 80 Ceremonies... may be good in their Institution, and grow ill in their Practice. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. I.* iv. (1869) I. 26 Before the institution of coined money... people must always have been liable to the grossest frauds and impositions. 1785 *REID Intell. Powers* ii. ix. 276 He was one of the most active members of the Royal Society of London at its first institution. 1839 *YEOWELL Anc. Brit. Ch.* viii. (1847) 77 Societies, whether monastic or secular, are of human, while episcopacy is of divine, institution.

b. *spec.* The establishment or ordination of a sacrament of the Christian Church, esp. of the Eucharist, by Christ. Hence, that part of the office of Baptism, and of the prayer of consecration in the Eucharist, which consists in reciting the words used in institution (more fully words, commemoration, or recital of institution).

c 1538 *BARNES Sacrament under both Kinds Wks.* (1573) 304-2 Christes ordinaunce is not to recane the blond in the body onely, but to recanege the blod after his institution. 1548 *Geist Pr. Masse* in H. G. Hugdale *Life App.* i. (1840) 122 He reporteth all three wordes apperteyning to the right and ful institution of the sayd supper. 1607 *E. GRIMSTONE tr. Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 433 He began then to rehearse the ten commandements... the Lords Prayer, the institution of Baptisme, and of the holy Supper. 1635 *PACITT Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 121 Reciting the words of the Institution: In the night in which he gave himselfe for the life of the world. 1850 *NEALE East. Ch. I.* iii. v. 485 The true Eastern doctrine seems to be that there must be co-operation of the words of institution and of the invocation of the Holy Ghost, before the bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Christ.

† 2. The giving of form or order to a thing; orderly arrangement; regulation. b. The established order by which anything is regulated; system; constitution. *Obs.*

a 1500 *Maukind* (Brandt 1896) 45/157 A best doth after hys naturall Instytucyone. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facious* App. 314 The lawes then pertainyng to the institution of our citie. 1560 *BECON New Catech. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 7 This booke I commend unto you... as... necessary for the right institution of your life. 1638 *RAWLEY tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 19 Concerning his Manners, Institution of his Life... there is a general Silence. 1676 *tr. Guillardiere's Voy. Athens* 30 Calogers, which are Monks of the Institution of St. Basil. 1708 *SWIFT Sentin. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 68 Few states are ruined by any defect in their institution, but generally by the corruption of manners. 1821 *SHELLEY Hellas Pref.*, But for Greece... we... might have arrived at such a stagnant and miserable state of social institution as China and Japan possess.

3. Establishment in a charge or position.

a. *Ecll.* In Episcopal churches, the establishment of a clergyman in the office of the cure of souls, by the bishop or his commissary.

In the Church of England, the investment of the presentee to a living with the spiritual part of his benefice, which is followed by INNUCTION, admitting to the possession of the temporalities of the benefice.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 248 For institucion & inductiō he schal zeue moche of his god... to bischopis officers, archdekenes & officialis. 1549 *LATIMER 2nd Sermon*, *bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 67 There is in this realme... a greete syghte of laye men we learned in the scriptures, and of vertuous and Godly conversation... let them have institution, and gyve them the name of ye cleargye. 1689 W. SHEERWIN in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 225 [They] have had institutions to small Livings. 1708 *Termes de la Ley, Institution*, is a Faculty made by the Ordinary, by which a Vicar or Rector is approved to be Inducted to a Rectory or Vicarage. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. xi. 390 The clerk so admitted is next to be instituted... which is a kind of investiture of the spiritual part of the benefice; for by institution the care of the souls of the parish is committed to the charge of the clerk. 1804-86 *Bk. Com. Prayer Episc. Ch. U. S., Instit. Ministers*, On the day designated for the new Incumbent's Institution, at the usual hour of Morning Prayer, the Bishop, or the Institutor appointed by him, attended by the new Incumbent, and by all the other Clergy present, shall enter the chancel. 1845 *POLSON Eng. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 866/1 The institution by the bishop enables the clerk... to enter into his parsonage-house and

take his tithes or ecclesiastical dues; but previous to induction he cannot lease them.

b. *Roman Law*. The appointment of an heir. 1880 *MUIRHEAD Ulpian* xxiv. 15 A man cannot legate until he has instituted an heir; for the force and power of the testament begins at the institution.

† 4. Training, instruction, education, teaching.

1531 *ELVOT Eras.* i. xi. The tyllt boke of the most excellent doctour Roterdamus... intituled The Institution of a christen prince. 1539 *TAVERNER Gard. Wynd.* i. 8 a. Nature is a thyng of great myghte and efficacy, but surely institution or bringyng up is moche myghtier. 1607 *TOWSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 245 The Rider must first look to the institution and first instruction of his Horse. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* i. i. 10 As soon as he was capable of a more enlarged and liberal institution, his father brought him to Rome. 1790 *HAN. MORE Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 72 To suppose that piety must be the natural and inevitable consequence of early institution.

† 5. Usually in pl. a. Elements of instruction; first principles of a science or art. b. A book of first principles, an elementary treatise; = INSTITUTE sb. 3. *Obs.*

1537 *CRANNER (title)* The Institution of a Christen man. 1544 (title) Institutions or principall Groundes of the Lawes and Statutes of England. 1561 T. NORTON (title) The Institution of Christian Religion, translated into English according to the Authors last Edition. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 923 To compile certain Institutions of Rhetorike. 1610 J. GAWEN tr. Trelicatius (title) Brief Institution of the Common Places of Sacred Divinitie. 1662 [see INSTITUTE]. 1675 *Art Contentm.* Close § 1. 209 This short institution of the Art of Contentment. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, Physical or medicinal institutions, are such as teach the necessary præcognita to the practice of medicine, or the cure of diseases. 1800 W. C. BROWN (title) Institutions of the Practice of Medicine. Translated from the Latin of Burserius.

6. An established law, custom, usage, practice, organization, or other element in the political or social life of a people; a regulative principle or convention subservient to the needs of an organized community or the general ends of civilization.

1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* ii. i. (1895) 119 Agreeing all together in one tongue, in lyke maners, institutions and lawes. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *le Roy's Interchangeable variety Things* 13 b. From them are come many good institutions, Lawes, maners, the art of government. 1691 *HARTCLIFFE Virtues* 410 All Positive Institutions must give way to Moral Duties. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* ii. i. Wks. 1874 I. 156 A society, distinguished... from the rest of the world, by peculiar religious institutions. 1860 *THACKERAY Round. Papers* xvii. I am not going into the slavery question, I am not an advocate for 'the institution'. 1871 R. W. DALE *Commandm.* viii. 196 The institution of property is recognised and sanctioned by the authority of God. 1899 *SAYCE Early Israel* vii. 269 The year of Jubilee was a Babylonian institution.

b. *colloq.* Something having the fixity or importance of a social institution; a well-established or familiar practice or object.

1839 *Times* 18 Feb. in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 53 Murder [in Ireland] has become an institution. 1851 *THACKERAY Eng. Hum.* iv. (1858) 226 The pillory was a flourishing institution in those days. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 8 A great institution of the college... is the buttery-hatch. 1870 *MISS BRIDGMAN K. Lynne* i. xviii. 307 The postman was almost as much an institution at Hampton as the tower-clock. 1899 *Weston. Gaz.* 3 Jan. 3/4 He is... one of the 'institutions' of the place.

7. An establishment, organization, or association, instituted for the promotion of some object, esp. one of public or general utility, religious, charitable, educational, etc., e.g. a church, school, college, hospital, asylum, reformatory, mission, or the like; as a literary and philosophical institution, a deaf and dumb institution, the Royal National Life-boat Institution, the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution (instituted 1798), the Railway Benevolent Institution, etc. The name is often popularly applied to the building appropriated to the work of a benevolent or educational institution.

1707 *ATTERBURY Spiritual Sermon* 17 Apr. 14 'Tis not necessary to plead very earnestly in behalf of these Charities... These, of which you have had an account, are such Wks. These, of which you have had an account, are such Wks. These, of which you have had an account, are such Wks. 1764 S. COOPER (title) Definitions and Axioms relative to Charity, Charitable Institutions, and the Poor Laws. 1775 J. ANAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 120 The institutions in New England for the support of religion, morals, and decency exceed any other. 1792 J. LATHAM (title) A Plan of a Charitable Institution intended to be established upon the Sea Coast, for the accommodation of Persons afflicted with such Diseases as are usually relieved by Sea Bathing. 1804 (title) The Manchester Guide; a brief Historical Description of the Towns of Manchester and Salford... the Charitable and Literary Institutions. 1817 *CANNING in Parl. Deb.* 323 We owed it to our system of public schools and universities. From these institutions was derived... a due supply of men, fitted to serve their country, both in church and state. 1864 *Times* 24 Dec. The individual Institutions... endowed and voluntary, for every imaginable condition of want or distress. 1898 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* i. 9 He may establish useful public institutions, such as free public libraries, museums, public parks, etc. *Mod. Newspr.*, The testator leaves £10,000 in charitable legacies to various institutions.

b. Often occurring, like INSTITUTE, in the designations of societies or associations for the advancement of literature, science, or art, of technical knowledge, or of special education.

Such are the Royal Institution of Great Britain (incorporated 1800), the British Institution (1805), the London

Institution (1806), the Plymouth Institution (1812), the Edinburgh Watt Institution and School of Arts (1821), the Liverpool Institution (1825); the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, U. S. (1830); the Institution of Civil Engineers (1818), Institution of Mechanical Engineers, of Gas Engineers, of Electrical Engineers, etc. Cf. INSTITUTE sb. 4.

8. *attrib. and Comb.*

1828 *SIR D. LE MARCHANT Rep. Barony Gardner* 167, I had registered her on an institution-book which I superintended at the time. 1892 *Daily News* 19 July 3/5 Epileptics so far advanced in their affliction as to require institution care invariably suffer from varying grades of mental aberration. 1899 A. CLARK *Wood's Oxford III.* 103 In the institution-rolls of the bishops of Lincoln.

Institutional (institi'tʃənəl), a. [*f.* prec. + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or originated by institution; having the character or function of an institution; furnished with institutions, organized.

1617 *COLLINS Def. Ep. Ely* ii. ix. 350 The vnion is very different of the two couples, this hypostatical, that but institutional, and arbitrarie, and Sacramental. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 346 A departure from the institutional forms which were once common to Western Europe. 1869 *TULLOCH in Contemp. Rev.* X. 245 Such rules... are moral, and not institutional or ritual.

b. *Ecll.* Relating to sacramental institution.

2. Dealing with or pertaining to legal institutes or the elements of a subject. Said of writers and works. See INSTITUTE v. 5, INSTITUTE sb. 3.

1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. Introd. iii. 73 Four volumes of institutes, as he is pleased to call them, though they have little of the institutional method to warrant such a title. 1816 *BENTHAM Chrestom.* 210 How narrow the conception is, which, by the word rhetoric has been presented to the authors of the small institutional books above alluded to,—may be seen [etc.]. 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) I. xv. 392 That leading... distinction which has been assumed by the Roman Institutional Writers. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 402/2 The law of Scotland was illustrated by decisions and institutional writers.

3. Of or pertaining to an organized society, or the building in which its work is carried on.

1882 *Century Mag.* July 458 With the growth of institutional charity comes the creation of a class known as the institutional official. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Mar. 2/3 No denominational college, as such, is entitled to institutional representation upon the governing body of the University to which it belongs. 1896 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 5/6 The dull monotony of institutional life... has much to answer for in the evil habits contracted by these girls.

Hence **Institutionally** *adv.*, as an institution.

1857 *HODGSON Let. to Smith in Mem.* xv. 214 Long may you flourish institutionally and personally. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 26 Oct., When institutionally abandoned, it [religion] keeps up its constitutional clamor in the human soul.

Institutionalism. [*f.* prec. + -ISM.] The system of institutions; attachment to such a system.

1862 *Spectator* 29 Mar. The natural reaction which the too cautious, too sober, too pious institutionalism of Oxford has excited in healthy minds. 1885 *Chicago Advance* 25 Feb. 114 Institutionalism engenders helplessness by rewarding it.

Institutionalist. [*f.* as prec. + -IST.] One who writes on legal institutes, or on the elements of a science or art. See INSTITUTE 2.

1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Jud. Evid.* (1827) II. 389 If the conception entertained by a modern institutionalist be correct. 1816 *Chrestomathia* App. § 4 Wks. 1843 VIII. 70 By some Institutionalists, Chemistry... is not considered as included in Natural Philosophy. 1872 *COSMO INNES Scot. Legal Antiq.* i. 6 Our second great institutionalist produced his well-known work.

Institutionalize, *v. rare*. [*f.* as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render institutional; to convert into or treat as an institution.

1865 R. H. HUTTON in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 1 He moralizes finance and commerce, and... institutionalizes ethics and faith. 1893 *Age* (Melbourne) 25 Nov., The Japanese, who institutionalise the social evil, could hardly agree with the Puritans.

Institutionary (institi'tʃənəri), a. [*f.* INSTITUTE + -ARY.]

† 1. Of or pertaining to instruction or elements of instruction; educational. *Obs.*

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* v. vi. 241 Among the Institutionary rules of youth, he adviseth they might not be permitted to hear Iambicks. a 1734 *NORTH LIVES* (1826) I. 277 It were well if this institutionary care of parents were always correspondent in the manners of all the children.

2. Of or pertaining to legal institutes.

a 1734 *NORTH LIVES* (1826) I. 24 His lordship... used to intermix some institutionary reading with them [law reports].

3. Relating to ecclesiastical institution.

1814 *JANE AUSTEN Mansf. Park* xlvii. (1816) III. 345 Dr. Grant had brought on apoplexy and death by three great institutionary dinners in one week. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 38 Let him establish his pretensions to the honour by the observance of this institutionary process.

4. Of or pertaining to social or political institutions.

1882 H. H. BANCROFT *Centr. Amer.* Pref. 10 Events pure and simple are by no means more important than the institutionary development which they cause or accompany.

† **Institutionist**. [*f.* as prec. + -IST.] = next.

1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* vii. 133 It is a part of Physical Institutions, and treated on by every English'd Institutionist.

† **Institutive**. *Obs.* [*f.* INSTITUTE sb. + -IST.] A writer of institutes or elementary instructions.

1666 *HARVEY Morb. Angl.* ix. 77 Green gall the institutists would persuade us, to be an effect of an over-hot Stomach.

Institutive (institütiv), *a. (sb.)* [f. as INSTITUTE v. + -IVE.]

1. Having the character or quality of instituting; pertaining to the institution of something.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. [1.] xcvi. (1628) 286 It [the air] does... thrust it still forward, till it passes against institutive Nature, who made it to incline to the Center. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1857) 164 They... must be led back to receive their meaning from those institutive words of God. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Lett. in Edin. Rev.* (1893) Oct. 342 The invitations to the institutive dinner were... addressed impartially to some best representatives of the several schools, positive or negative, of philosophical or religious opinion.

† 2. Characterized by being instituted. *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. v. It was a penal statute rather than a dispense; and... prefers a special reason of charity, before an institutive decency. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* v. § 12. 82 There are two kinds of Cities, the one natural... the other institutive, which may be also called political.

† B. *sb.* A person or thing that institutes; an institutive agent or cause. *Obs.*

1644 BR. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* ii. 27 This *per me*, by me, Implyeth, Kings are Gods and Christs derivatives, and that God and Christ are their Institutes.

Hence **institutively** *adv.*, by institution.

1656 HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 158 It is institutive in the Great Council... tho... it be sometimes exercis'd by the Senat.

Institutor (institütör), [a. L. *institutor*, agent-n. from *instituire* to INSTITUTE. Cf. F. *instituteur* (14th c.). See also INSTITUTE.]

1. One who institutes or establishes; a founder; an organizer.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* iv. ii. 85a, There be three maner of Baptismes... One in water... another in the Holy gost & fyre wherof Christ was institutour, the third in his blod wherin the Children that Herod slew were Christened. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 60 As the institutor speaketh of his body, so also of his blood. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. ii. 47 The exceeding fewness of those laws of motion whereby the Institutor of nature proceeds in the ordinary course and conduct of it. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* i. 85 Institutors of Civil Policy. 1812 LD. ELLENBOROUGH in *Examiner* 28 Dec. 832/2 The defendant was not proved to be the institutor, but only the propagator, of the libel. 1841-4 EMERSON *Essays* Ser. ii. iii. (1876) 87 No institution will be better than the institutor.

† 2. One who teaches; an instructor. *Obs.*

1675 A. WALKER (J.), The two great aims which every institutor of youth should mainly and intentionally drive at. 1797 GOODWIN *Enquirer* i. 1. 3 When a child is born... his institutor ought to... awaken his mind. a 1822 SHELLEY *Def. Poetry in Ess. & Lett.* (Camelot) 37 To declare whether the fame of any other institutor of human life be comparable to that of a poet.

3. U.S. In the American Episcopal Church: A bishop, or a presbyter acting for him, who institutes a minister into a parish or church.

1804-86 BR. CONN. *Prayer Episc. Ch. U. S., Instit. Ministers*, The Bishop, or the Priest who acts as the Institutor, standing within the rails of the Altar.

Institutress (institütress), [f. prec., or INSTITUTE + -ESS.] A female institutor.

1786 Hist. *Enr. in Ann. Reg.* 141/2 That regulation or compact of which the empress had been institutress. 1827 *Archæol.* XXI. 549 The Queen was then lying in state... at the Convent at Chaillot near Paris, of which she had been the Institutress and Patroness. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 305 An institutress who devotes... her life to this generous purpose.

|| **Institu-trix**, *rare*. [fem. (in L. form) of INSTITUTEUR: cf. DIRECTRIX.] = INSTITUTEUR.

1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th c. II. iv. xi. 459 S. Theresa was... the Institutrix of the Reformation of the Carmelite Nuns. 1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 119 Thou institutrix of this holy sceptre-like mode of sitting.

† **Instone**, *v. Obs.*, *rare* = *instone*. Also *en-*. [f. IN-2 + STONE *sb.*] To turn to stone, to petrify.

1611 FLORIO, *Impetvire*, to instone. *Ibid.*, *Insassire*,... to enstone, to petrify.

Instonement, *rare* = *instone*. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Representation or embodiment in stone.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1852) 339 And shew, Like that instonement of divinity, That the whole building doth belong to God.

† **In-stop**, *sb. Obs.*, *rare*. [f. IN *adv.* 12 + STOP *sb.*] (app.) An inside guard.

14... *Fencing in Rel. Ant.* I. 308 The man that wol to the to bond swerd lere bothe close and clere, He most have a goode eye bothe fer and nere, And an in stop, and an owte stop, and an bakwe quartere.

† **Instop**, *v. Obs.*, *rare* = *instone*. [f. IN-1 + STOP *v.*; cf. Du. *instoppen*.] *Trans.* To stop, close up.

1666 DAYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxlvii. With boiling Pitch, another near at hand, From friendly Sweden brought, the seams instops.

† **Instore**, *v. Obs.* Also 5-7 *instaur* (e). See also ENSTORE. [ad. L. *instaurare* to renew, repair, erect, establish, make; OF. *instaurer* (14-15th c. in Godef.). *Instaur* preserved the L. form; *instore* may have followed an OF. or AF. **instorer*; cf. ASTORE, OF. *estaurer*, *estorer*, and RESTORE, OF. *restorer*, from 14th c. *restaurer*.]

1. *Trans.* To restore, repair, renew.

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxvii. 10 Rynouse thingis shuln be instord [gluss or maad azein]. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 139 John Hircan destroyed Samaria, whom Herode instorede [HIGDEN *instaurans*, TREVISA bulde] after and callede hit Sebasten. *Ibid.* V. 95 This Aurelius instorede [HIGDEN *restauravit*, TREVISA restored] the cite of Rome

in iiii yere. 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 206 Sin is nocht forgeuin... except it quibik is tane away be instord.

b. 1607 MARSTON *What you Will* i. i, All things that show or breath are now instaur'd, saving my wretched brest.

2. To erect, establish, institute, commence. To instore a battle, to array a battle, give battle, make war.

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xiii. 9 If ther be ony othir maundeint, it is instord in this word, Thou schalt loue thi neibore as thi self. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 229 Darius instorede a batelle [HIGDEN *bellum indixit*, TREVISA ordeynede werre and bataille] ageyne Anticrus. *Ibid.* IV. 193 Pompeius... instorede [H. *instauravit*, T. arrayed] a batelle ageyne Julius.

b. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 233 This Xerses... instorede a batelle [HIGDEN *bellum instaurat*, TREVISA werred] ageyne the londe of Grece. *Ibid.* VIII. 59 He instorede [HIGDEN *instauravit*] a place of the ordre Carthusiense at Wytham, nye to Salisbey. *Ibid.* 432.

3. To furnish, provide, supply; to store with (of).

a. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 219 Petronax Brixianus... wente to the mownte Cassyne, and instorede [HIGDEN *instauravit*] that place competently with goodes and monkes. c 1440 *Pronp. Paris*, 262/1 Insturon [wythe nedefulle thyngys], instaura. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* i. xxiii. 173 Instore thy selfe of ryches immortall that shall contynue after thy deith. a 1520 BARCLAY *Fugurth* (Pynson, ed. 2) 71 b, For this castell was... plentifully instored with men. a 1633 MUNDAY *View Sundry Examples* 79 Of mony and riches sufficiently instored.

b. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 470 The seide duke... wente to his castelle of Powntefret, whom he instorede with armes and vitells. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 594 Archelaus... Chief priest of Luna, a goddess of the Comaus in Pontus, instorede with a princely Dynasty.

† **Instrange**, variant of ENSTRANGE *v.*, *Obs.*

1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 10 So penillense, and therewithall instranged from all good account.

† **Instrangle**, *v. Obs.*, *rare* = *instrangle*. [f. IN-1 or 2 + STRANGLE.] *Trans.* To strangle within something; to stifle.

a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 587 It appears that exhalations and hot air may be instrangled within the bowels of the earth.

Instratified, *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 b.] 'Stratified within something else' (Webster, 1828).

a 1828 *Prin. Science* cited by Webster.

Instreaming (in'strēmīn), *vbl. sb.* [IN *adv.* 11 c.] The action or fact of streaming in; inflow.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xl, Mordecai... seemed to feel a new instreaming of confidence. 1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 312 The instreaming of the external world through the senses, as impressions.

Instreaming (in'strēmīn), *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 a.] That streams in; inflowing; intruding.

1855 EMERSON *Misc.* viii. 64 A power which exists not in time or space, but an instantaneous in-streaming causing power. 1888 *Byrce Amer. Commw.* III. vi. cix. 575 To furnish homes for instreaming millions of strangers.

Instrengthen, *v. rare*. [IN-1 or 2. Cf. ENSTRENGTHEN.] *Trans.* To strengthen inwardly.

1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note S. 330 Those who eat are so instrengthened, and are strong with such might from the life-giving food within them. 1860 — *Min. Proph.* 565 They shall have strength, because God instrengthen them.

† **Instrie**, -streye, *v. Obs.*, *rare*. [f. IN-1 + strejen, OE. **strīegan*, *strēgan* to strew, scatter = Goth. *straujan*. For the phonology cf. DIE v.] *Trans.* To strew or scatter in or upon something.

c 1420 *Pallat. on Husb.* x. 37 Ther douves donge instrie, And leues of cupresse ek on hit sowe, And ere hit in.

In-stroke, *rare*. [IN *adv.* 11 d.] A stroke directed inwards; a striking inwardly.

1887 A. BIRKELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. ii. 273 In order to win the precious metal you must now work with in-stroke and out-stroke.

† **Instrophiate**, *v. Obs.*, *rare*. [f. IN-2 + L. *strophium* band, headband, chaplet (a. Gr. *στροφίον*) + -ATE.] *Trans.* To crown with a chaplet; to make into a chaplet; to put on as a headband.

1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 93 Some [Nymphs] instrophiated with laurel, some with myrtle. *Ibid.* 97 b, Manie had fastened together diuers broad leaues, instrophiating them with sundrie flowers. 1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Fiction*, Vpon her head instrophiated a thidine vaille. 1631 R. H. *Arraigning. Whole Creature* Ep. Ded. 4 The former is instrophiated with the Tytle of Gods vpon Earth; The latter lyes subject to the tyranny of Devils in Hell.

† **Instruct**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *instructus*, in med. L. instruction, prompting, impulse, f. *instruere*, ppl. stem of *instruere*: see next.] Instruction.

1520 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 175/1 Yet hath the church by secrete instructe of god, reiected the remenant. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 3 marg. Use of instruct.

† **Instruct**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 5-6 *instructe*, (5 yn-), 6 *enstruct*. [ad. L. *instructus*, pa. pple. of *instruere* to INSTRUCT. Used as pa. pple. of next, after its introduction.] = INSTRUCTED.

1. Educated; taught; informed.

1440 J. SHIRLEY *De the K. James* 25 A mane wele ynstructe yn lawe and liture. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xliii. 114 Pou shalt come ayen ynstructe in pinges present & pat are to come. 1485 CAYTON *St. Wenefr.* I. The seid theuith... also comysed to hym his doughter for to be instruct & tauyt.

1533 MORE *Answe. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1068/1 Here might Chryst have enstruct his disciples the trouthe of the eatyng of his fleshe. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 439 Who ever, by consulting at thy shrine, Returned the wiser, or the more instruct To fly or follow what concerned him most?

2. Furnished or equipped with something.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xlv. ii, Kymbalyne so was .. Noryshed at Rome, instructe with cheualre. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. ii. 41 So long... as the soule was instructe wyth such vertues as be accordyng to hyr dygnyte. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* iv. 755 He had neither ship instruct with oars, Nor men to fetch him from those stranger shores.

Instruct (instrōkt), *v.* Forms: 5-6 *instructe*, (6 *enstructe*, *Sc. instruct*; pa. t. *instruct*), 6-*instruct*. [f. L. *instruct-*, ppl. stem of *instruere* to build, erect, set up, set in order, prepare, furnish, furnish with information, teach, f. IN-2 + *struere* to pile up, build, etc.: see STRUCTURE, and cf. F. *instruire*. The history in Eng. does not correspond with the sense-development in L.]

I. 1. *trans.* To furnish with knowledge or information; to train in knowledge or learning; to teach, educate.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 117 b, The examples of holy patriarkes, prophetes, apostles... & holy fathers, enstructeth vs dayly. 1534 WHITTON *Tulys Offices* i. (1540) 70 Plato dyd instructe Dyon a scyllan. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 36 note, Had not the Gospel afore instructed me. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A. v.* i. 98 Indeede, I was their Tutor to instruct them. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 3 If we be ignorant, they [the Scriptures] will instruct vs. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. iv, Who like our active African instructs The fiery steed, and trains him to his hand? 1771 WESLEY *Serm.* ii. div. i. § 6 He... instructs the ignorant. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* ii. i, Her heart, perhaps, helped to instruct her understanding.

b. To furnish with knowledge or skill in an art or branch of study; to educate or train in the knowledge of some particular subject; to give methodical teaching to.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* vi. (Percy Soc.) 25 Besecchyng her to enstructe me shortly In her noble science. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fols* (1874) 1. 5 In comon places of the Cyte of Athenes he instruct and inourmed the peple in such doctrynes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 261 Let him be instructed there in Rules of Husbandry. 1745 BUTLER *Serm. Christ-church* Wks. 1874 11. 276 They ought to be instructed and exercised in what will render them useful to society. 1841 BORKOW *Zincali* i. iv. 11. 294 Procured a teacher to instruct me in latin.

† c. Const. *of, to, with, inf.*, or *clause*. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 7 Instructe hem to haue goode eloquence and to eschene alle vanities. 1520 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 123/1 They... were by hym instructed of euerye trewth. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. 1. 68, I will instruct my sorrowes to bee proud. 1611 *Bible* i. *Chron.* xv. 22 He instructed about the song, because he was skillful. — *Isa.* xxviii. 26 His God doth instruct him to discretion, and doth teach him. 1628 GAULLE *Pract. The.* (1629) 394 That he might instruct him to what he ought. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vi. v, Books which... would instruct you how to hide your thoughts.

† d. To teach (a thing). (Also with indirect personal obj.) *Obs.*

1623 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malvi* i. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 62/1 To suspect a friend unworthily instructs him the next way to suspect you. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 191 The Brahming... very readily teach and instruct the perfect way unto damnation. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* iv. Wks. (1847) 523/1 So perversely then was chastity instructed against the apostle's rule.

2. To impart knowledge to (a person) concerning a particular fact or circumstance; to apprise, inform. Const. *† in, of, with*, or *with subord. cl.*

? a 1500 *Chester Pl.* xlii. 44 Mayster, instruct us in this case, Why this man bynd borne was. 1536 R. BEERLEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 35 Now y will ynstrux your grace sumwat of relygyus men. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 83 Beyog well instructed of his great worthines. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. i. 81 A powre I haue, but of what strength and nature I am not yet instructed. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 52 Being instructed in the precise time of his Nativity, calculates his fortunes. 1652 H. COGAN tr. *Scudery's Ibrahim* i. v. 103 Instructing my self in the Forms and Ceremonies that are to be observed. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 53 Observations instruct me that they [ants] multiply and increase most in cold clayey soils. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 11 There are, as history instructs us, eras of counsel and eras of execution.

b. *refl.* To acquaint or inform oneself, to acquire information. (= F. *s'instruire*.)

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* Ep. Ded., Any iudicious Reader may by the reading thereof much instruct himself with the forme of the Venetian gouernement. 1860 TRYNOALL *Glac.* ii. xi. 289, I was particularly desirous to instruct myself upon this important head.

c. *Eng. Law.* To give information as a client to a solicitor, or as a solicitor to a counsel; to authorize one to appear as advocate (*Wharton's Law Lex.* 1883). Cf. INSTRUCTION 4 b.

1836 DICKENS *Pickw.* xviii, Having being instructed by Mrs. Martha Bardell, to commence an action against you for a breach of promise of marriage [etc.]. *Ibid.* xxvii, I am instructed to say that it was put in the plaintiff's parlour-window just this time three years.

3. To furnish with authoritative directions as to action (see INSTRUCTION 4); to direct, command.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* xiv. 8 She beyng before instructed [1535 COVERDO, beyng instructed] of her mother sayed, geue me here Iohn Baptist head in a platter. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 29 If thou do'st As this instructs thee, thou dost make thy way To Noble Fortunes. 1607 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 436 After they were thoroughly instructed and informed of their charge... we sent them. a 1715 BUANET *Own Time* i. (1725) 1. 5 He was very particularly instructed in all the proper methods to gain upon the King's confidence. 1766 GOLOSOM *Vic. W.* vii, It was I that instructed my girls to encourage our

landlord's addresses. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* III. 315, I instructed him to take two grains only of the Digitalis daily.

II. †4. (Chiefly *poet.*) To put in order, put into form; to form; to 'inform'; to make ready, prepare, equip, furnish. *Obs.*

1654 B. HOLWAY *Serm.* (1656) 29 A body which the breath of the Almighty will instruct with a soule. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* III. 202 Feed him with Herbs, whatever thou canst find, Of generous Warmth; and of salacious kind. . . Instructed thus, produce him to the Fair. 1718 *Paria Solomon* III. 658 The Maids in comely Order next advance; They beat the Timbrel, and instruct the Dance. 1726 *Avliffe Parergon* (J.). They speak to the merits of a cause, after the proctor has prepared and instructed the same for a hearing before the judge. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 654 These point the labour, and reward assign, Direct the batt'ry, and instruct the mine.

5. *Sc. Law.* To furnish (a statement) with evidence or proof; to confirm by evidence, vouch, verify; to prove clearly.

1681 *Stair Inst. Law Scot.* IV. xv. § 5 T'birage of lands to mills of the Kings property is sufficiently instructed by use of coming to the mill, and paying the insucken multures. 1727 P. WALKER *Life Peden* 12 (Jam.) It was also a day of very astonishing apparitions . . . which I can instruct the truth of. 1755 *Guthrie's Trial* 206 (Jam.) None should charge this sin on themselves or others, unless they can prove and instruct the charge according to Christ's example. 1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. 101 § 85 An extract retour or decree of general service . . . instructing the propinquity of such person to the party who died last vest. 1883 *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 98 *note*, If the defender had been able to instruct by evidence the averments he has placed on record.

Instructable, *obs.* variant of INSTRUCTIBLE.

Instructed (instrŭkt'ed), *ppl. a.* [f. INSTRUCT v. + -ED; taking the place of INSTRUCT *ppl. a.*]

1. Educated; taught; informed.

1552 HULOET, Instructed, catechisatna, instructus, ornatus . . . catechumenus. Instructed in good manners, *ornatus*. 1553 *Eodem Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 33 Magellanus sent with them . . . men well instructed. 1611 *Bible Ecclus.* xxvi. 14 There is nothing so much worth, as a mind well instructed. 1671 *Milton Samson* 757 With more cautious and instructed skill. 1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 539 P. 1, I can dance very well. . . I never exert my instructed Charms till I find I have engaged a Pursuer. a 1871 *Grote Eth. Fragn.* IV. (1876) 77 As society becomes more instructed.

†2. Furnished, fitted out, equipped; drawn up in order, arrayed. *Obs.*

1552 [see 1]. 1596 *Dalkyple Iv. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 430 An Inglis naime to the number of xvj verie weil instructed schipis. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. IV. Instructed swarves of men immay'd. 1666 *Davden Ann. Mirab.* cixiii. Instructed ships shall sail to quick commerce.

Hence **Instructedly** *adv.*; **Instructedness**.

1628 Bp. HALL *Old Relig.* 116 A commendation of the well instructednesse of those people. 1873 *Morley Struggle Nat. Educ.* xii. 116 It would be a most substantial gain if our labouring class in England could all talk as articulately, as rationally, and as instructedly . . . as you may trust the labouring class in Scotland to do.

Instructor (instrŭktŭr), [f. INSTRUCT v. + -ER 1.] One who instructs. (Formerly frequent; now usually INSTRUCTOR.)

1535 *Coverdale Isa.* xxx. 20 Thine instructor fleyth not farre from the. 1579 *Gosson Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 32 We should have an instructor at our elbows. 1611 *Bible Gen.* iv. 22 Tubal-Cain an instructor of every artificer in brasse and iron. 1779-81 *Johnson L. P.* Pope Wks. IV. 4 Impressed with such veneration for his instructor. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. l. i. 3 The instructor of nations. 1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* (1829) I. x. 130 The imperfect nomenclature of his provincial instructors.

[Instructess, misprint for INSTRUCTRESS.]

Instructible, *a. rare.* Also 7-able. [f. L. *instruct-*, *ppl. stem* (see INSTRUCT v.) + -IBLE.] Capable of being instructed, open to instruction.

1603 *Florio Montaigne* I. lvi. (1632) 175 As children propose their essayes, instructable, not instructing. 1611 *Cotgr.* *Endoctrinable*, docible, teachable, instructable. 1618 *Bacon Submission to Ho. Lords* (T.). A king . . . whose heart is instructible for wisdom and goodness.

Instructing (instrŭkt'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. INSTRUCT v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. INSTRUCT; instruction.

1559 *Order Hospitalis C.* For the better instructing of your Workshops touching the Government herein. 1581 *Sidney Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 48 Hee dooth not onely farre passe the Historian, but, for instructing, is well nigh comparable to the Philosopher. 1670 *Eachard Cont. Clergy* 62 Instead of a sober instructing the people in those eminent and excellent graces. *attrib.* 1831 *Carlyle Sart. Res.* II. iii. Though the Soldier wears openly . . . his butchering tool, nowhere, far as I have travelled, did the Schoolmaster make show of his instructing-tool.

Instructing (instrŭkt'ing), *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.] That instructs, or gives instruction or information; instructive.

1581 *Sidney Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 35 Thought not historical acts, but instructing Parables. a 1688 W. CLAGETT *17 Serm.* (1699) 81 How instructing ought to be our profession. 1754 *Richardson Grandison* (1810) VI. lii. 347 'See my dear young ladies,' said the happy and instructing Mrs. Shirley. 'the reward of duty, virtue, and obedience'. 1804 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiv. 112 Instructing narrative. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 6/1 He went with Instructing-constable B— and searched the prisoner C—'s house.

Instruction (instrŭk'shən). [a. OF. *in-*, *en-*, *instru-*, *-cion* (1348 in *Hatz-Darm.*), mod.F. *instruction*, ad. L. *instruction-em*, n. of action f. *instruere* to INSTRUCT.]

1. The action of instructing or teaching; the imparting of knowledge or skill; education; † information.

1506 *Gulvforde Pilgr.* (Camden) 30 There was no procession, nor shewyng, nor instruction of the holy places. 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. V 80 b, Bryng up my lytle infant . . . that . . . by your instruction, he may prove politike. 1589 *Puttenham Eng. Poetrie* x. (Arb.) 39 The instruction of morall doctrines. 1662 *Stillingle. Orig. Sacr.* II. iv. § 4 We see what care God took for the instruction of his people in a time of so general an Apostacy. 1781 *Gibson Decl. & F.* xxvii. 111. 12 The faith of a soldier is commonly the fruit of instruction, rather than of inquiry. 1861 *Times* 29 Aug., The old antithesis between 'instruction' and 'education' still continues to perplex scrupulous minds.

2. The knowledge or teaching imparted. With *an* and *pl.* An item of knowledge imparted; an instructive rule, a precept, a lesson.

1412-20 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* I. vi. (MS. Cott. Aug. A. iv), Whan sche hadde pus . . . 30ue instruction Pleyn doctrine and information How he schal skape be dangers by and by. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* ProI. He 30ueth instruction of corpeccion and of corpecting. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 Moralytees and instructyons of good maner and pollicy. 1662 *Stillingle. Orig. Sacr.* I. iv. § 1 All the Philosophy and instruction they had, was from their Poets, and was all couched in verse. 1796 *Miss Burney Camilla* I. 67 She gave her various instructions how to set off her person to most advantage. 1873 L. FERGUSON *Disc.* 41 It is good . . . to profit by the instructions of the pulpit.

†3. Knowledge imparted concerning a particular fact or circumstance; information. With *an* and *pl.* An item of information imparted or acquired, an account, a narrative. *Obs.*

1425 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 5. I. 19, I sende yow copies and a trewe instruction of the seyd matter. 1513 *More Rich.* III Wks. 69/2 The messenger sent back w' thanks, & some secret instruction of y^e protectors mind. 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. V 77 b, Or thei from thence departed, they had knowledge and true instruction that the Dolphyn . . . was ruled. 1655 *Fuller Ch. Hist.* ix. ii. § 21 May they . . . (if having the conveniences of leisure, and instructions) be pleased to perfect this my Catalogue.

4. A making known to a person what he is required to do; a direction, an order, a mandate (oral or written). Now *usu. pl.*: Directions, orders.

1433 *Lydg. Leg. S. Edmund* III. 993 (Horstn.) After the forme off his Instructioun He folwed theeffect off his anyuision. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vi. clx. 152 Whan Lewys had gyuen answer . . . and geuen vnto theym other instructions, he sent them forth the agayn. 1513 *More in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 771 Some of the company had . . . secret instruction . . . to take hym. 1640-4 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 620 We read the fourth Article of our Instructions to the whole Company. a 1715 *Burnet Own Time* II. (1725) I. 242 He had an instruction to pass an act of indemnity. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 287 If these Instructions . . . be but punctually attended to, he need not fear any Returns of his Cholick Pains. 1860 *Tyndale Glac.* I. xxvii. 215 My voice could be heard, and my instructions understood.

b. Direction given to a solicitor or counsel.

a 1734 *North Life Ld. Guilford* (1808) I. 106 An attorney . . . said that he had given the searjeant his fee, and instructions over night, to move for him. 1768 *Blackstone Comm.* III. iii. (1809) 29 A counsel is not answerable for any matter by him spoken, relative to the cause in hand, and suggested in his client's instructions. 1837 *Dickens Pickw.* xxxiv, Attorneys . . . from that spot can whisper in the ear of the leading counsel in the case, any instructions that may be necessary during the progress of the trial.

Instructional (instrŭk'shənəl), *a.* [f. *prec.* + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to instruction or teaching; educational.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 585 The most satisfactory account of the instructional state of France. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 595/2 From the want of a sufficient instructional machinery. 1873 *Daily News* 4 Aug., The instructional cooking college at Aldershot. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Mar. 7/3 The training brig *Wanderer* . . . leaving Portsmouth Harb' under sail with a crew of boys for the first instructional cruise of the season to-day.

2. Conveying instruction or information.

1832 *Examiner* 566/1 It contains no instructional matter as to the framing of bills. 1882 W. SHARP *D. G. Rossetti* 415 A sonnet meant to convey an instructional idea.

Instructiory, *a. rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -ARY.] = *prec.*

1861 *Times* 7 Oct., It is important that a model and instructiory farm should pay.

Instructive (instrŭktiv), *a.* [f. L. *instruct-*, *ppl. stem* (see INSTRUCT v.) + -IVE. Cf. F. *instructif*, *-ive* (14th c. in *Godf. Compl.*)] Having the character or quality of instructing; conveying instruction or knowledge.

1611 *Florio, Instruttiuo*, instructiue. 1615 J. STEPHENS (*little*) *Essays and Characters* Ironical and Instructive. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 156 This Chapter shall be more instructive then what hath been spoken of it elsewhere. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 104. 1/2 To Peruse those Instructive writings. 1738 *Johnson Van. Hum. Wishes* 50 Once more, Democritus arise on earth, With cheerful wisdom and instructive mirth. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xx. (1879) 440 The structure of these sepulchres . . . is instructive in regard to the prevalent method of burial.

Instructively (instrŭktivli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In an instructive manner; so as to instruct; † by way of instruction.

1631 *Celestina* Ep. Ded. Aijij b, It is written reprehensively and not instructively. 1719 *D'Urfey Pills* I. 359 Whilst Books Instructively do Science raise. 1875 *Whitney*

Life Lang. viii. 145 No exercises of reason . . . are so closely and instructively parallel as these two.

Instructiveness (instrŭktivnəs), [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being instructive.

1661 *Boyle Style of Script.* (1675) 130 The pregnant instructiveness of the Scripture. 1875 *Maine Hist. Inst.* viii. 226 A phenomenon of little interest and of no instructiveness. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Jan. 5/5 An experiment . . . which is full of instructiveness for the country at large.

Instructor (instrŭktŭr). Also 5-6-our. [a. L. *instructor* preparer (In med.L., teacher), agent-n. from *instruere* to INSTRUCT. Orig. in AF. form *instruicour* = F. *instrucleur* (14th c. in *Godf. Compl.*)] One who instructs; a teacher.

1466 *Capgrave Chron.* (Rolls) 260 They were principal instructours of heretikes. 1530 *Palser. Epistle* to King (1852) 7 Maister Gyles Dewes, somtyme instructour to your noble grace in this selfe tonge. 1576 *Fleming Panopli. Epist.* 213 To the end hee might winne Heracitus to be his instructour. 1583 *Hollyband Campo di Fior* 53 The most famous instructor of children. 1693 *Davden Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 61 Horace is somewhat the better instructor of the two. His Instructions are more general; Juvenal's more limited. 1715 *De Foe Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 29 The Spirit is the secret instructor. 1873 *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 77 § 13 A permanent staff, consisting of an officer, and of so many seamen instructors as may seem fit. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) V. 397 Let the judgment of them rest with the instructor of youth.

transf. 1879 *McCarthy Own Times* II. xxix. 369 Such history . . . is of little value as an instructor in the lessons of the times and events it deals with.

b. *spec.* In American colleges: A college teacher inferior in rank to a professor; variously = Reader, Teacher, Lecturer, or Tutor, in an English college or university.

1900 *Harvard Univ. Catal.* 1899-1900, 17 Lecturers and Instructors.

Hence **Instructorship**, the office or post of an instructor.

1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2344 Recently the instructorship has been changed to a professorship. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 1/3 'Jo found, or aid in founding, an instructorship in road engineering.

Instructress (instrŭktrəs), [f. INSTRUCTOR or -ER + -ESS.] A female instructor. Also *fig.*

1630 *Brathwait Eng. Gentl.* III. 75 Education is the Seasoner or instructresse [ed. 1641 *mispr.* instructress] of Youth, in principles of knowledge [etc.]. 1742 *Richardson Pamela* IV. 38 You must allow me to look upon you as . . . my Instructress. 1825 *Lytton Falkland* 28 To be the instructress of an infant, a Mother should be its playmate. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* ix. (ed. 2) 229 It will be said, that the Church of the Country is the proper instructress of the people.

† **Instructrice**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. INSTRUCTOR, after fem. forms from F. in -rice.] = *prec.*

1531 *Elyot Gov.* III. iii, Knowledge also, as a perfeite instructrice and mastresse . . . declareth by what meane the sayd preceptes of reason . . . may be well vnderstande.

† **Instrumency**, *Obs. rare.* [irreg.f. INSTRUMENT, after sbs. in -ENCY from adjs. in -ENT.] = INSTRUMENTALITY 1.

1675 *Woodhead, ed. Paraphr. Heb.* 11 Deliverances . . . done by the instrumency of the angels.

Instrument (instrŭm'nt), *sb.* [a. F. *instrument* (14th c.; the earlier form was *estrumen*), or ad. L. *instrument-um* provision, apparatus, furniture, an implement or tool, a document, f. *instruere* to fit out, equip, INSTRUCT.]

1. That which is used by an agent in or for the performance of an action; a thing with or through which something is done or effected; anything that serves or contributes to the accomplishment of a purpose or end; a means.

1340 *Hampole Pr. Consc.* 3139 Bot bat fire . . . es An instrument of Goddes ryghtwysnes. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. vi. (Skeat) I. 52 Ve han in your bodie diuers members, and fiue sondrie witnes, . . . whiche thynges as instrumentes ye vsen, as your handes apart to handle. c 1477 *Caxton Yason* 37 Spekyng with the mouth which is instrument of the dischargyng and discoveryng of heres. c 1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr.* in *Palser.* 987 This verbe an the which is an instrument wherby we do expresse by our wordes all verbes passives. 1570 T. NORTON *Tr. Novels Catech.* (1853) 180 Faith is not the cause but the instrument of justification. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* v. iii. 171 The Gods are iust, and of our pleasant vices Make instruments to plague vs. 1675 *Baxter Cath. Theol.* I. i. 107 Properly an Instrument is an efficient cause moved by the principal to an effect above its proper virtue. 1776 *Adam Smith IV.* IV. iv. i. (1869) II. 2 Among the Tartars . . . cattle are the instruments of commerce. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 521 The importance of the salts as chemical instruments is very much connected with their solubility in water. 1846 *Wright Ess. Mid. Ages* II. xix. 259 At all periods of English history, songs and ballads were the popular instruments equally of libel and of praise.

b. A person made use of by another person or being, for the accomplishment of a purpose. (In mod. use often taken as *fig.* from 2: cf. *tool*.)

a 1340 *Hampole Psalter* xlv. 2 *comm.*, His instrument, whaim he ledis as he will. c 1386 *Chaucer Man of Law's T.* 279 Thou madest Eua brynge vs in seruage . . . Thyn Instrument so . . . Makestow of women than thou wolt bigile. 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. V 68 The duke of Burgoyne was a convenient organe and a necessary instrument to conueigh his desires to his purpose. 1611 *Shaks. Wint. T.* I. ii. 415 He swears, As he had seen't, or bene an Instrument To vice you to't. 1661 *Branhall Just Vind.* III. 43 God used him as an instrument to reform his Church. 1726 *Swift Gulliver* I. v, I would never be an instrument of bringing a

free and brave people into slavery. 1867 BRIGHT *Sp. America* 29 June (1876) 144 To do honour to a most eminent instrument in the achievement of that freedom. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 3/1 The divergence between Mr. Chamberlain and his instrument in South Africa has been no less marked.

2. A material thing designed or used for the accomplishment of some mechanical or other physical effect; a mechanical contrivance (usually one that is portable, of simple construction, and wielded or operated by the hand); a tool, implement, weapon.

Now usually distinguished from a *tool*, as being used for more delicate work or for artistic or scientific purposes: a workman or artisan has his *tools*, a draughtsman, surgeon, dentist, astronomical observer, his *instruments*. Distinguished from a *machine*, as being simpler, having less mechanism, and doing less work of itself; but the terms overlap.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 342 The yuglis host.. With Instruments on seir maneris. As scaffatis, ledderis, and couerungis, Pykys, howis, and ek staff-slyngis. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol. Prol.* 1 Conclusions apertenyog to the same instrument [Astrolabe]. 1432-50 (r. *Hyden* (Rolls) I. 357 Berenge in there honde an ioustrumene called a sparth. 1530 PALSGR. 234/2 Instrument of any bandy crafte, outill. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 200 Here is a Frier, and Slaughter'd Romeos man, With Instruments vpon them fit to open These dead mens Tombs. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 22 Here be oxen for burnt sacrifice, and threshing instruments. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 147 A Crossebowe, .. not comparable to the Gun (an instrument they now make practice of). 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 68 Take a needle or small pointed Instrument, heated in a Candle. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 49 An Instrument to measure the Motion of the Wind. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 74 The other Distances may be got sufficiently exact by Intersections of a good Needle, without any other Instrument to take the Angles. 1843 J. CLASON *Serm.* xi. 189 Instruments of torture are unknown. *Mod.* A case of mathematical instruments. The surgeon had to use instruments.

† b. *collect.* Apparatus. (A Latinism.) *Obs.* 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 388 Much ostentation vain of fleshly arm, And fragile arms, much instrument of war.

3. *spec.* A contrivance for producing musical sounds, by the vibrations of some solid material (as strings, reeds, rods, membranes, etc.), or of a body of air in a pipe or tube.

Musical instruments are commonly classified as *WIND instruments*, *STRINGED instruments*, and *instruments of Percussion* (most *REED instruments* being classed under *wind instruments*): see these words.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 225/191 As a fipele his wynges furde .. Muriere Instrument neuere nas ban his wyngen were! 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1081 Angelles with instrumentes of organes & pyppes. c 1381 CHAUCER *Pard. Tales* 197 Of Instruments of strengis in a-cord Herde I so pleye, and rauslyng swetnesse. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 88 Next, .. gase all be mynistralles .. with all maner of instruments of music. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon li.* 172, I am a mynstrell as thou seest here by myne instrumentes. 1540 in *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archæol. Jnrl.* XLIII. Pd to y^e clark for playeng of y^e yemestrell iiiiij. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. 1. 6 Are these I pray you, winde Instruments? 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* vi. (1813) 20, I am going to open the instrument, Eliza, and you know what follows. 1815 — *Emma* (1870) III. x. 287 She .. put the music aside, and .. closed the instrument. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* Prel. 271 The instrument on which he played was in Cremona's workshops made.

† 4. A part of the body having a special function; an organ. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 149 In wyfhode I wol vse myn Instrument As frely as my makere hath it sent. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 79 Cold water dronkyng yn wynter, .. destruyes be Instruments of be breast, & harmys be longys. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 18 a, Instrument, or organ [of taste] is a skinnie pellicle, or phillme, stretched in the over part of the tongue. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 28 Whatsoever is troublesome to the instruments of breathing. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. xiii. § 1 Among all the Instruments which Animals use, those of the external Senses are least of all known to us.

5. *Law.* A formal legal document whereby a right is created or confirmed, or a fact recorded; a formal writing of any kind, as an agreement, deed, charter, or record, drawn up and executed in technical form, so as to be of legal validity.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 257/1 It ought to be myn for I haue therof an Instrument publyque. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 344 The sayde lordys shewyd an instrument or wrytyng, at y^e which hyng many labellys with seals, as the Kynges seale, syr Edwardes hys sonnys seale, wth many other of the nobles of the lande. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxiv. 211 Of this ordynance and bondes there were made instrumentes publykes, and letters patentes, seyled by bothe Kynges. 1570 BUCHANAN *Admonit.* Wks. (1892) 28 Y^e cardinall Betoun quha be ane fals instrument had taken y^e supreme authoritie to himself. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 214 There were present at the sight hereof seven publick notaries, which called witnesses, and made instruments thereupon. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 45 We shall show that Instrument, that was made under the Hand, and Seal, of the Prisoner at the Bar, as well as others, for Execution of the King: that Bloody Warrant. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. ix. 142 We may observe, in Madox's collection of antient instruments, some leases for a pretty early date. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 245 The instrument under which he [Cromwell] took his title accorded to him no unnecessary executive authority. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. § 3 (1852) 284 The payment of the proper duty is made essential to the validity of an instrument. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 104 Where an instrument is drawn in a careless way, in the form of a promissory note, and accepted, and indorsed as a bill of exchange.

b. *Sc. Law.* A formal and duly authenticated record, drawn up by a notary-public, of any transaction; hence to *ask, give, take instruments*.

1535 LYNDSEY *Satyre* 2832 (Bannatyne MS.) To that, my lordis, planely we discont; Notar, thairof I tak ane instrument. 1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V.* c. 81 Gif the Notar and Scribe of court refusit to giue instrumentes, actis, or notes to any persones desirand the samin, he sall tene his office. 1572 BUCHANAN *Detest. Mary* Fij (Jam.), Upon the quhillk .. the said advocate askit an act of Court and Instrumentis, and desyrt of the Justice proces conform thairto. a 1693 UQUHART *Kabala* iii. xxiii. We will take Instrument formally and authentically extended, to the end he be not, after his Decease declared an Heretick. 1814 SCOTT *Way. l.* The Baron of Bradwardine then took instruments, bearing that all points and circumstances of the act of homage had been rite et solenniter acta et peracta. 1897 Johnston of Warriston's *Diary* (Scot. Hist. Soc.) 96 *note*, Instruments are the formal and duly authenticated narrative by a Notary public of *res gestae* of which a person interested desires to preserve a record. The practice of taking instruments is now confined for the most part to Church Courts.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *instrument-maker, -making* (usually scientific instruments).

a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 99 Made by a skilful Mathematical-Instrument-maker. 1770 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 294, 1. directed two rain-gages .. to be made by your instrument-maker. 1836 DUBOURG *Violin ix.* (1878) 269 The Italian renown for instrument-making attained its climax by the productions of .. Stradivarius and Guarnierus. 1876 PREECE & SIVENWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 280 The upper and lower rows of terminals are used for the 'Up' and 'Down' line wires: the two intermediate rows are 'Instrument' terminals. *Ibid.* 294 The instrument counters and floors.

Instrument (instrumēt, instrumēt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. *F. instrumenter* (1440 in Hatzl-Darm.). For the pronunciation cf. COMPLIMENT *v.*]

1. *Law. a. intr.* To draw up an instrument (see prec. 5). b. *trans.* To address an instrument to, petition by means of an instrument.

1719 *Descr. Parish of Deer* in Alex. Smith *Aberdeensh.* (1875) 1065 The presbiter instrumented in terms of the act of parliament, to make patent doors for them. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 74 When the sixty Days are run, and no Indictment execute, then the Prisoner instruments the Lord Advocate, and thereafter presents a Petition .. for Letters of Liberation.

2. *Mus.* To arrange or score (a piece of music) for instruments, esp. for an orchestra.

1822 BLACKW. *Mag.* XII. 443 These he hastily wrote down upon scraps of paper, and next morning arranged them; or, to make use of his own term, instrumented them. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 136 Mozart, .. is deep in a 'Miserere' .. to contain three choruses, a fugue, and a duet, and to be instrumented for a large orchestra. 1878 E. PROUT in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 35 *note*, The Te Deum and Acis were instrumented by Mendelssohn.

Instrumental (instrumētāl, *a.* and *sb.* [a. *F. instrumental* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. med.L. *instrumentālis*: see INSTRUMENT *sb.* and -AL.]

A. adj.

1. Of the nature of an instrument (material or subservient); serving as an instrument or means; contributing to the accomplishment of a purpose or result.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* iii. xx[i]. (Add. MS. 27944), The cause material and instrumental [L. *instrumentalis*] is in the tonge. 1478 *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 44 No fees of plate nor silver, but it be in his instrumental tools perused by occupation. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* To Rdr. p. v. b, The service of his natural abilities, and the use of his instrumental powers. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 59 We giue unto God .. the cheefest rule in all things, all other creatures being but the instrumental, or secundarie causes. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* i. xvii. 65 The Instrumental Cause is that which subserves the principal Cause in its Effecting. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm.* Yng. Wom. (1767) II. xi. 137 The instrumental duties of religion, as they are usually termed. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. vi. 322 The art of persuasive argumentation will, like every other instrumental art, be capable of abuse.

b. *Const. to, in; + inf.*; rarely *+ of, + for*.

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (J.), Prayer, which is instrumental to every thing. 1655 HARTLIB *Ref. Silk-worm* To Rdr., Then would all hands be set a-work, and every one would become instrumental to serve himself and his Neighbours in Love. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* iv. i, You have been instrumental, I hear, of my Preferment. 1666 PEYS *Diary* 28 Apr., My Lady Castlemaine is instrumental in this Matter. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 9, I was prepared to be instrumental for such a work as this. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 57 Instrumental in bringing about revolutions. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* I. 17 Zeal for greater rigour of thought was instrumental in developing a new vehicle of language in the creation of a prose style. 1881 J. SIMON in *Nature* XXIV. 371/1 When the life of either man or brute is to be made merely instrumental to the establishment of a scientific truth.

c. Serving well for the purpose; serviceable, useful; effective, efficient. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 48 The Head is not more Natine to the Heart, The Hand more Instrumental to the Mouth. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 26 How instrumental soever the Captain hath been, the General usually carries away the honour of the Action. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 249 My Lord Conway & Sr Arthur Forbese have bin instrumental & usefull to me herein. 1709 SWIFT *Advancem. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 115 It would be very instrumental to have a law made. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. ii. 175 Those truths which are most instrumental.

2. Of, pertaining to, performed with, or arising from, a material instrument; due to the instrument (as *instrumental error*).

1644 NYE *Gunnery* II. (1647) 47 The degree in the Circle, that was cut in the Circle of the Instrument, when you made your Instrumentall observation. 1760 PEMBERTON in

Phil. Trans. LI. 921 The instrumental construction proposed by Mr. Collins will very readily give the true latitude. 1797 DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 129 All instrumental methods of extraction I wish to avoid as much as possible. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 125 We are obliged to have recourse to instrumental aids. 1858 — *Outl. Astron.* (ed. 5) iii. § 141 Such inquiries constitute the theory of instrumental errors. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 70 No instrumental treatment had taken place that day.

3. Of music: Performed on, or composed for, an instrument or instruments. (*Opp. to vocal.*)

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. heading, Of musike: mundaïn, humayn, and instrumental. 1597 HOOPER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxxviii. § 2 They which .. require the abrogation of instrumentall musike. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Oct., His three daughters entertained us with rare music, vocal and instrumental. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 686 With Heav'nly touch of instrumental sounds In full harmonic number joind. 1891 *Times* 8 Oct. 7/4 When these alone sing, the balance is better kept by omitting the instrumental parts.

b. Of the nature of, or belonging to, a musical instrument. *rare.*

a 1683 WALTON *Angler* i. (1886) 15 The nightingale .. breathes such sweet loud music out of her little instrumental throat. a 1822 SHELLEY *To Constantia Singing* iii, The blood and life within those snowy fingers Teach witchcraft to the instrumental strings.

† 4. *Old Physiol.* Having a special vital function; that is a bodily organ; organic. (Cf. INSTRUMENT *sb.* 4.) *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cash. Helthe* (1541) 10 b, Members instrumentall [are] The stomake: The raines: The bowelles: All the great synewes. 1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 44 A Muscle .. is an instrumentall part of the body. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 266, I wish all Farriers .. to know the causes of all diseases, as well in the parts similar as instrumental.

5. *Gram.* The name of a case in the declensions of some languages (as Sanskrit and Slavonic), denoting that *with* or *by* which something is done.

Called also 'the ablative of the instrument', and by early authors of English Sanskrit grammars *causative*, and *instrumentive*. The Skr. name is *karana* means, instrument.

1806 CAREY *Sanskrit Gram.* 864 Of the instrumental case after the verb. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXI. 476 Several Slavonian dialects .. have seven cases, the six cases of the Latins, and an instrumental case. 1874-5 PAILLON *Man. Comp. Philol.* (1877) 106 In both languages [Greek and Latin] we shall find remnants of both locative and instrumental forms. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* § 283 Many instrumental constructions .. call in translation for other prepositions than 'with' or 'by'; yet the true instrumental relation is usually to be traced.

6. *Law.* = INSTRUMENTARY *a.* 3. *rare.*

1790 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 209 Instrumental witnesses are always called upon.

B. sb.

† 1. That which is instrumental to some end or purpose (see A. 1); an instrument, means. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* Q, To demonstrate, not only the materiale and formal principles, but the Instrumentalles. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* it. i. § 10 Unto the deepe, fruitfull, and operative studie of many Scyences .. Bookes be not the only Instrumentals. 1643 SIR J. SPELMAN *Case of Affairs* 11 Through the concurrence of those that are the instrumentals of His restraint.

† 2. An 'instrumental' part of the body (see A. 4); a bodily organ. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* etc., As to the seconde question that asketh why they [members] be called organykes & instrumentalles. 1564 P. MOORE *Hope Health* i. iv. 7 Some other partes in the body be called .. instrumentalles and vnylike partes.

3. *Gram.* The instrumental case, 'the ablative of the instrument': see A. 5.

1806 CAREY *Sanskrit Gram.* 35 There are seven cases, viz. the Nominative, Accusative, Instrumental [etc.]. 1824 HEARD *Russ. Gram.* § 9 There are six cases in the Russian Language: the Nominative, the Accusative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Instrumental, the Prepositional. 1870 SWEET *Anglo-Sax. Rdr.* (ed. 2) Intro. 48 Adjectives have the three genders of nouns, and the same cases, with the addition of the instrumental. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* § 278 The instrumental is originally the *with*-case: it denotes adjacency, accompaniment, association—passing over into the expression of means and instrument (*with* and *by*).

Instrumentalist. [f. INSTRUMENTAL + -IST.]

1. One who plays on a musical instrument; a performer of instrumental music. (*Opp. to vocalist.*) 1823 *Herald in Spirit Pub. Jnrl.* (1824) 108 There are many aspiring instrumentalists who protest boldly against the monopoly. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 26 Uniting the now separate offices of poet, composer, vocalist, and instrumentalist. 1871 *Athenæum* 2 Dec. 727 This body of vocalists and instrumentalists.

b. A composer of instrumental music. *rare.*

1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 572 The age in which he [Beethoven] lived produced more than one instrumentalist of the highest order.

2. An advocate of the use of instrumental music in public worship. *nonce-use.*

1882-3 in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1961 An injunction is more than a permission, which is all for which most instrumentalists contend.

Instrumentality (instrumētā'liiti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being instrumental; the fact or function of serving or being used for the accomplishment of some purpose or end; agency.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 332 They say Their own Faith is Physically the efficient instrumental cause of their own forgiveness and justification; Yea that it is a Passive Re-

ception of Christ himself (by the said Physical instrumentality). 1632 RAY Dissol. World iii. (1732) 9 By the Intervention and Instrumentality of second Causes. 1747 BUTLER Sermon. Ho. Lords Wks. 1874 II. 292 Civil government is that part of God's government . . . which he exercises by the instrumentality of men. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. vii. II. 254 An interest was established in the army by the instrumentality of Churchill.

2. with *pl.* That which serves or is employed for some purpose or end; a means, an agency.

a 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. iv. ii. 295 God needed not the subsidiary Instrumentalities of Nature to compleat his Work. 1833 I. TAYLOR Funat. i. 11 The moral and intelligent instrumentality . . . is nothing else than the vital force which animates each single believer. 1838 GLADSTONE State in Rel. Ch. iv. (L.). From that liability to abuse with which state power is charged, no human instrumentality is exempt. 1875 MAINE Hist. Inst. ix. 255 One of the most powerful instrumentalities in the historical transformation of the civilised world.

† **Instrumentalize**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make or render instrumental to some end; to fashion into an instrument; to organize.

1594 CAREW Huarle's Exam. Wits To Rdr., Hee instrumentalized their brains in such sort, as they might receive it with ease. *Ibid.* (1616) 50 If a reasonable soule informe a well instrumentalized bodie . . . his knowledge comes little behind that of the subtillest deuil. 1629 T. ADAMS Medit. Creed Wks. 1862 III. 147 God first instrumentalised a perfect body, and then infused a living soul.

2. To measure or reckon by means of instruments.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey ii. iv. 53 If the place cannot bee brought within view, instrumentalize the tract at Random. *Ibid.* To instrumentalize a distance, first point-fourth two competent stations, and from the first quantulate the angle betwixt the marke and second station.

Instrumentally (instrumētālī), *adv.* [f. INSTRUMENTAL *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In an instrumental manner; in the way of instrumentality. *a.* As an instrument or means; by being employed for some purpose.

1581 SHERWIN in Confer. i. (1584) E iv. Faith iustificeth instrumentally. 1608 A. WILLET Hexapla Exod. 41 Angels . . . may instrumentally pronounce the blessings of God. 1711 G. CARY Phys. Phylactick 146 God . . . Excommunicates Efficiently, the Clergy do it Instrumentally, as his Instruments. a 1795 BURKE Popery Laws iii. i. Wks. IX. 362 They will argue, that the end being essentially beneficial, the means become instrumentally so. 1871 Daily News 1 Feb. To acknowledge it . . . as instrumentally capable of bringing about the meeting of a 'National Assembly'.

b. By the agency of another thing or person; by an instrument or means.

1612 T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus iii. 1 The spirit indeed doth it principally, but by the word in the ministry instrumentally. a 1631 DONNE Ess. (1651) 141 They must do it instrumentally by others. a 1871 in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. xxxiii. 18-19 She never knew to whom she was instrumentally indebted for this timely and merciful assistance.

2. By means of a (material or legal) instrument.

1611 FLORIO, Instrumentalmente, by deed, instrument, evidence or writing, instrumentally. 1633 T. JAMES Voy. 69, I took the height of it instrumentally. 1760 PEMBERTON in Phil. Trans. LI. 910 A problem . . . proposed, and solved instrumentally upon a globe. 1807 HUTTON Course Math. II. 7 In the Third Method, Or Instrumentally, as suppose by the log. lines on one side of the common two-foot scales.

b. With or upon a musical instrument.

1716 Lond. Gaz. No. 5487/3 Mr. Purcell's Te Deum will be vocally and instrumentally performed. 1795 MASON Ch. Mus. i. 27 The earlier Fathers of the Church . . . condemned musical Devotion when instrumentally accompanied. 1876 GRANT Burgh Sch. Scotl. n. xiii. 373 Schools . . . in which the music of the church was taught vocally and instrumentally.

† **Instrumentalness**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = INSTRUMENTALITY 1.

1655 SIR H. VANE Retired Man's Medit. 360 For their greater instrumentallnesse unto Satan, in rage, fiercenesse and cruelty. a 1660 HAMMOND (J.), The instrumentallnes of riches to works of charity.

† **Instrumentar**, *a.* *Sc. Obs.* [f. INSTRUMENT: see -AR 2.] = INSTRUMENTARY *a.* 3.

c 1575 Balfour's Practicks (1754) 383 Albeit the remanent of the witnessis instrumentar, beand of greiter nombre, depone or say aganis the samin.

† **Instrumentarian**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. next + -AN.] = next, 2.

1649 BULWER Pathomyot. i. vi. 29 The passions aptly obey the instrumentarian parts.

Instrumentary (instrumētārī), *a.* [f. INSTRUMENT + -ARY; cf. *F. instrumentaire* (15th c.).]

† 1. Of the nature of or serving as an instrument or means (= INSTRUMENTAL *a.* 1); of or belonging to an instrument or means. *Obs.*

a 1617 BAYNE On Eph. (1658) 151 This opinia maketh the divine properties become instrumentary faculties, as it were to a finite nature. 1642 Declar. Lords & Comm. 3 Aug. 6 Made use of, as instrumentary and subservient to it. 1657 M. LAWRENCE Use & Pract. Faith 83 Faith doth not justify by merit . . . but only by the instrumentary application of Christ's righteousness.

† 2. Serving for some particular vital function; organic: = INSTRUMENTAL *a.* 4. *Obs.*

1644 P. MOORE Hope Health i. iv. 7 All other instrumentarie members besides these four, are lesse principall. 1638 A. READ Chirurg. ii. 9 The veins and arteries are instrumentary parts.

3. *Sc. Law.* Of or relating to a deed or legal instrument; in phr. *instrumentary witness*, one who witnesses a deed. (Cf. INSTRUMENTAR.)

1722 W. FORBES Instil. Law Scot. II. 176 Witnesses in written Contracts, called Instrumentary witnesses. 1773 ERSKINE Instil. Law Scot. (ed. 2) IV. ii. § 5. 666 Offered to be proved by the oaths of the procurator and instrumentary witnesses. 1868 Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 101 § 139 It shall be competent for any female person . . . to act as an instrumentary witness in the same manner as any male person.

Instrumentation (instrumētā'fən), [*a.* *F. instrumentation* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*), *f. instrumenter*: see INSTRUMENT *v.* and -ATION.]

1. *Mus.* The composition or arrangement of music for instruments, esp. for an orchestra (usually with reference to the art or skill shown by the composer in adapting the parts to the various instruments); orchestration.

1845 E. HOLMES Mozart 222 The cantatas . . . possess not only all the dignity of Gluck, but an instrumentation far more brilliant and spirited. 1875 OUSELEY Mus. Form ii. 4 To supply the harmonies, the counterpoints, and even the instrumentation. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove Dict. Mus. II. 567 The most prominent characteristics of good Instrumentation are (I.) Solidity of Structure, (II.) Breadth of Tone, (III.) Boldness of Contrast, (IV.) Variety of Colouring.

† *b.* Erroneously used for: Variety of instrumental music; playing on instruments (with reference to style).

1856 RUSKIN Mod. Paint. IV. v. xix. § 6 note, Finished instrumentation by an adequate number of performers, exquisite acting, and sweetest singing, might be secured . . . at a fourth part of the cost. 1893 Forksh. Post 14 Dec. 8/2 The choruses were admirably sung. The instrumentation was excellent.

2. The use of a scientific, surgical, or other instrument; operation with an instrument.

1874 VAN BUREN Dis. Genit. Org. 34 The first principle of instrumentation in the urethra is to avoid the use of force. 1881 Nature No. 622, 516/2 Intensely black diffraction rings round each, and several fainter ones, fewer as the quality of instrumentation is raised. 1884 D. G. MITCHELL Bound Together, Highways & Parks 248 Something more is needed than the Engineer, stiff with his instrumentation and his equations and his economies of line.

3. Operation, or provision, of instruments or means; instrumental agency, instrumentality.

1858 BUSHNELL Nat. & Supernat. iv. (1864) 91 Having nature as their field and the tool-house of their instrumentations. *Ibid.* xii. 376 Otherwise we have no sufficient instrumentation, for our human use or handling of so great a fact. 1883 D. C. MURRAY Hearts III. 140 If I am caught, whether by your instrumentation or not, I shall tell what I know.

Instrumentist, *rare.* [f. INSTRUMENT + -IST; cf. *F. instrumentiste* (Littré).] = INSTRUMENTALIST 1.

1609 DOULAND Ornith. Microt. 14 By sounding the sounds [of a song] only, which belongs to Instrumentists.

Instrumento-, comb. form (from *L. instrumentum*), used with *sb.* in sense 'instrumental', with *adj.* in sense 'instrumentally'.

1872 COHEN Dis. Throat 12 One . . . can hardly realize the extent to which this instrumento-mania has run rampant. 1898 Daily News 10 Feb. 5/2 A 'realistic instrumento-descriptive' opera.

Instue, variant of **INSTITUTE** *Obs.*, to institute.

† **Instupifying**, *pl. a.* *Obs. rare.* [IN-2. Cf. *L. instupere* to be numb.] Stupifying.

1834 Tail's Mag. 1. 586 Previous uses . . . had filled it with hebetate and instupifying qualities.

† **Instyle**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 8 instilo. [f. IN-2 + STYLE *sb.* or *v.* See also ENSTYLE.] *trans.* (with complementary *obj.*) To call by the style or name of; to style, denominate, entitle.

1596 DRAYTON Legends iv. 664 Him she instil'd Defender of the Faith. 1615 G. SANDYS Trav. 145 The Christians of the West, for the recovery of the Holy Land (so by them instilled). 1646 JACKSON Creed viii. ix. § 1 Abraham . . . was instilled the friend of God. 1714 GAY Sheph. Week Proeme, Knowing no age so justly to be instilled Golden, as this of our sovereign lady Queen Anne. 1759 MARTIN Nat. Hist. Eng. II. 116 We antiently instile Mongst sundry other Things, a Wonder of our Isle.

† **Insuave**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. insuāv-is* unpleasant, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *suāvis* sweet, SUAVE. Cf. *F. insuave*.] Not suave or sweet; unpleasant.

1657 TOMLINSON Renou's Disp. 503 It admitted of no sugar, but many insuave and . . . useless things. 1657 Physical Dict., *Insuave*, unpleasant.

Insuavity (insuāv'itī), *rare.* [ad. *L. insuāv-itis*, *f. insuāv-is*: see prec. and SUAVITY. Cf. *F. insuavité* (Littré).] Lack of suavity or sweetness; unpleasantness; surliness.

1621 BURTON Anat. Mel. i. iv. i. (1624) 186 All fears, discontents, imbonities, insuavities are swallowed up . . . in this Irish sea, this Ocean of misery. 1657 TOMLINSON Renou's Disp. 54 By reason of its ill odor and insuavity. 1878 T. HARVEY Return Native III. v. 123 It partly explained the insuavity with which the woman greeted him.

Insuduable (insūdib'āb'l), *a.* *rare.* [IN-3.] That cannot be subdued; invincible.

1865 BUSHNELL Vicar. Sac. II. i. 103 The insuduable fires of hate.

† **Insu'bid**, *a.* *Obs. rare -o.* [ad. *L. insubid-us* (post-cl.) stupid, foolish.]

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., *Insubid*, rash, without consideration, heady.

Insubjection (insūbdʒe'kʃən), *rare.* [IN-3.] Want of subjection; the state of not being subject to authority or control.

1818 Toud, *Insubjection*, state of disobedience to govern-

ment. 1847 BUSHNELL Chr. Nurt. II. ii. (1861) 255 Some appearance of irritability, or insubjection. 1878 H. G. GUINNESS End of Age (1880) 23 The eternal state dates from death's destruction, and in it insubjection is unknown.

Insubmergible (insūbmə'rdʒib'l), *a.* [IN-3.] That cannot be submerged or sunk under water.

1808 SVD. SMITH Wks. (1859) I. 100/1 Religion . . . is so buoyant and so insubmergible—that it may be made, by fanatics, to carry with it any degree of error. 1822 New Monthly Mag. V. 382 One of the company in this insubmergible passage-boat. 1883 Fisheries Exhib. Catal. 19 Collapsible Insubmergible Dinghys for Fishing Snacks.

Insubmersible (insūbmə'sib'l), *a.* *rare.* [IN-3; perh. after *F. insubmersible* (1775 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] = prec.

1865 ESQUIROS Cornwall 169 The English expect a life-boat to be insubmersible. 1879 D'ANVERS tr. J. Verne's *Four Country* II. iv. 197 A wandering island, with a solid insubmersible foundation.

Insubmission, *rare.* [IN-3.] Want of submission; unsubmissiveness; insubordination.

1828 in WEBSTER.

Insubmissive (insūbmī'siv), *a.* [IN-3.] Not submissive; not disposed to submit; unyielding to power or authority; unsubmissive.

1841 Mem. W. Ferrier iv. 350 Multitudes are at once insubmissive and despondent. 1878 SWINBURNE Poems & Ball. Ser. II. 17 Thine unbowed, bright, insubmissive head.

Insubordinate (insūbəd'inā), *a.* (*sb.*) [IN-3; cf. *F. insubordonné* (1789 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Not subordinate. *a.* Not obedient to the orders of superiors; prone to insubordination.

1849 COBDEN Speeches 86 To keep down a very restless and insubordinate population; but why restless and insubordinate? 1864 Daily Tel. 23 Sept. A motley crew of insubordinate adventurers. 1897 P. WARUNG Tales Old Regime 37 To be insubordinate was to commit the unpardonable sin.

b. Not subordinate in altitude; not inferior.

1868 MILMAN St. Paul's 398 Those adjacent buildings soar to an insubordinate height.

B. sb. One who is insubordinate.

1886 SIR F. H. DOYLE Remin. 45 In managing his subordinates (insubordinates I should rather call them). 1896 Westminster Gaz. 25 Feb. 2/1 He . . . was court-martialled, and came near being shot. But . . . he had early become a past master of chess . . . The staff were unable to face a sudden curtailment of their only recreation, and the insubordinate was spared.

Hence **Insubordinately** *adv.*, in an insubordinate, unsubmissive, or refractory manner.

18. in Jas. Grant Hist. India (1876) I. xli. 209/1 The king's troops . . . loudly and insubordinately uttered the old complaint of want of beef.

Insubordination (insūbəd'inā'fən), [IN-3; perh. after *F. insubordination* (1788 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] The fact or condition of being insubordinate; absence of subordination or submission; resistance to or defiance of authority; refusal to obey orders; refractoriness, disobedience.

1790 BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks. V. 381 All the disorders arising from idleness, luxury, dissipation, and insubordination. 1797 COLLINGWOOD in Alison Europe xxii. (1854) IV. 22 If you attempt to excite insubordination in my ship, I will . . . throw you into the sea. 1840 THIRLWALL Greece VII. lviii. 228 Antigonus complained of Cassander's insubordination. 1894 H. NISBET Bush Girl's Rom. 19 He was punished for insubordination, until at last in desperation he made his escape to the bush.

† **Insubsistence**, *Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] Lack or want of subsistence.

1651 tr. Life Father Sarpi (1676) 36 Although he might well discern an insubsistence, and that the Cardinal Protector was not much incensed by any instances against him upon those accusations.

† **Insubsistent**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] That does not subsist.

1654 JER. TAYLOR Real Pres. 260 What they cannot be to themselves, they cannot be to others, in matter of supply and subsistence; it being a contradiction to say, insubsistent subsistences.

Insubstantial (insūbstæn'shāl), *a.* [ad. late and med. *L. insubstantiālis*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *substantiālis* SUBSTANTIAL. Cf. *F. insubstantiel* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. Not existing in substance or reality; not real; imaginary, illusive; non-substantial.

1610 SHAKS. Temp. IV. i. 155 The great Globe it self, Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve, And like this insubstantial Pageant faded Leave not a racke behind. 1820 LAMB Elia Ser. I. South-Sea Ho., Peradventure the very names, which I have summoned up before thee, are fantastic, insubstantial. 1865 SEELEY Ecce Homo (1866) 136 It was no insubstantial city, such as we fancy in the clouds.

2. Void of substance; not of stout or solid substance; unsubstantial. Also *fig.*

1607 MARKHAM Caval. iv. (1617) 36 The errors and inconueniences which doe necessarily belong to such insubstantiall instructions. a 1774 W. HART tr. a Kempis, Vision Note 36 (R.) Nothing in the event is more fragil and insubstantial (than a spider's web). 1827 HARE Guesses (1859) 460 The multitude of indistinct, insubstantial words, which have been driven across our language from foreign regions. a 1861 Mrs. BROWNING Lett. R. H. Horne (1877) II. lii. 83 A common cough striking on an insubstantial frame began my bodily troubles.

Insubstantiality (insūbstæn'shāl'itī), [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being insubstantial; unsubstantiality.

1827 HARE Guesses (1859) 436 No wonder that such houses

are soon overthrown, nay, that they topple ere long through their own insubstantiality. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of Cong.* II. iv. 76 No metaphors, no smiles, nor flowery insubstantiality. a 1898 J. CAIRD *Fundamental Ideas* Chr. I. iv. 87 It [pantheism] means, not the divinity, but rather the nothingness and insubstantiality of the world.

† **Insubstantiate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] Not composed of (material) substance.

1621 BRATHWAT *Nat. Emb.* Blasphemous Arg. (1877) 35 God... incomprehensible in his works, indivisible, in his substance insubstantiate.

Insubstantiate (insubstə'nʃi'eɪt), *v. rare.* [f. IN-2 + L. *substantia* SUBSTANCE + -ATE³: cf. *incarnate*, *incorporate*.] *trans.* To embody or manifest in (material) substance.

1865 J. GROTE *Explorat. Philos.* I. iv. 58 A mind or reason so far insubstantiated or embodied.

So **Insubstantiation**, embodiment.

1867 SALA *Waterloo to Penins.* II. 227 It is the insubstantiation of 'nada'—the home of nothing. There is nothing to eat, nothing to drink, nothing to wear, nothing to sit or lie upon.

Insubvertible, *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Incapable of being subverted.

1806 *Simple Narrative* II. 70 The champion of immutable truth, and the insubvertible law of Nature. 1821 COLERIDGE *Lett.* Jan. (1836) I. 155 If the premises be, as I am convinced they are—insubvertible.

† **Insuccate**, *v. Obs. rare*—o. [f. L. *insuccare*, properly *insuccare* (Columella), f. *in-* (IN-2) + *succus*, *sūcus* juice: see -ATE³.] *trans.* To soak, steep. So † **Insuccation**, the action of soaking or steeping. *Obs.*

1623 COKERAM, *Insuccate*, to make wet. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1699) 8 Concerning the medicating, and insuccation of Seeds. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Insuccation* (in the Apothecaries Art), the moistening of Aloes, or other Drugs, with the Juice of Violets, or Roses, etc.

Insuccess (insʊk'ss), [IN-3. Cf. F. *insuccès* (1802 in Hatz.).] Want of success; unsuccess.

1646 C. SPELMAN in *Speelman's De non temer. Eccl.* (ed. 4) To Rdr. b. ij. View the insuccess of Sacrilegious persons. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxviii. 357 The insuccess of an Affair... how it alters quite the sound that Fables lowd Trumpet makes! 1738 WEDDELL *Voy. up Thames* 94 Tired with his Insuccess. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 14 Their insuccesses have conferred no great gains on our adversary.

† **Insuccessful**, *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] Not successful; unsuccessful.

1646 C. SPELMAN in *Speelman's De non temer. Eccl.* (ed. 3) To Rdr. a. iij. b. Although he was not so happy as with Saint Peter at once to convert thousands, yet was he not with him so insuccessful, as to fish all night and catch nothing. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 99 It will prove insuccessful.

Hence † **Insuccessfulness**, *Obs.*

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 6 The total insuccessfulness of your Ministry. 1672 GREW *Philos. Hist.* Pl. § 4 The acknowledged... insuccessfulness of any Mens Undertakings.

† **Insuccessive**, *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] Without success in time.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 158 The Eternitie of God is insuccessive and indivisible.

† **Insuccessively**, *adv. Obs.* [IN-3.] Without success, unsuccessfully.

a 1650 MAY *Satir. Puppy* (1657) 86 Griev'd that the Verses were so insuccessively left in Peel's Lodging.

Insucken (insʊk'n), *a. Sc. Law.* [f. IN prep. + SUCKEN.] Situated within a certain *sucken*, or jurisdiction having its own mill; astricted to a certain mill in the servitude of thirlage.

1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vii. § 7 Infetment in a mill, with the astricted multures... and forty years possession of paying the insucken multures was found to constitute the thirlage. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* (ed. 2) II. ix. § 20. 314 The duties payable by those who come voluntarily to the mill are called *outsucken*, or *out-town multures*; and those that are due by tenants within the *sucken*, *in-town* or *insucken multures*. The rate of insucken (multure) is frequently a peck in the boll, and at some mills considerably higher. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. Insucken multures are the multures exigible from the suckeners, or parties astricted to the mill.

Insuction (insʊkʃən), *rare.* [f. IN adv. II d + SUCTION.] The action of sucking in.

1883 A. STEWART *Nether Lochaber* liii. 337 The capture and insuction of its ordinary food. 1895 PARKES *Health* 141 The insuction caused by fires within the house.

† **Insudate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *insūdāt-us*, pa. pple. of L. *insūdāre*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *sūdāre* to sweat; cf. *exudate*.] 'Accompanied with sweating' (Nares); laborious. So † **Insudation**, sweating; severe labour, such as to cause sweating. *rare.*

1609 HEVWOOD *Brit. Troy* vi. ciii. And such great victories attained but seild, Though with more labours and insudate toyles. 1669 *Addr. hopeful Yng. Gentry Eng.* 107 All this without anxious solitudes, laborious insudations, or more than common Stock of comprehension or contrivance.

Insue, *obs. form of ENSUE.*

Insuetude (insʊtʃud), *rare.* [ad. L. *insuetudo* (post-class.), f. *insuetus* unaccustomed; cf. *consuetude*, *desuetude*.] The quality of not being in use; unaccustomedness.

1824-46 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. I. 258/2 Absurdities and enormities are great in proportion to custom or insuetude.

† **Insuffer**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [app. ad. OF. *ensouffrir* (Godef.), f. *en-*, EN-1 (IN-2) + *souffrir* to SUFFER.] *trans.* To suffer.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace *vii.* 443 In all the world na gettar

payne mycht be, Than that with in insufferit for [MS. sor] to duell, That enir was wrocht, bot purgatory or hell. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Prohemie Cosm. p. x, Bot thou mon first insuffer mekill pine.

Insufferable (insʊfərə'bəl), *a.* [f. IN-3 + SUFFERABLE; perh. ad. obs. and dial. F. *insouffrable*.] Not sufferable; that cannot be borne or endured; insupportable, intolerable, unbearable.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 425 To be irkit with owre ithand and insufferabil lauboure. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 9 We found so great, so insufferable heat, as you will hardly imagine that bodies... could indure. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 22 Now Age has overtaken me; and Want, a more insufferable Evil... has wholly disenable'd me. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 429 ¶ 2 A vain Person is the most insufferable Creature living in a well-bred Assembly. 1827 KEBBLE *Chr. Y. Convers. Paul*, Still gazing, though untought to bear Th' insufferable light. 1845 JAMES A. NEIL II. vi. This isolation is insufferable.

Hence **Insufferableness**, the quality or condition of being insufferable.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 67 By the indignity, unjustness, wickedness, insufferableness, ... that thereof ensueth. 1889 *Cape Law Jnl.* 196 Any one who... out of insufferableness (or insupportableness) withdraws himself from the marriage bond, or goes away and leaves his spouse, with the intention not to return to her again, leaves the innocent party free to re-marry.

Insufferably (insʊfərə'bəl), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an insufferable manner or degree; beyond endurance; intolerably, unbearably.

1625 K. LONG *tr. Barclay's Argenis* iv. xii. 278 Hee grew most insufferably insolent over good men. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) II. 288 So insufferably have these Impostors poisoned the Fountains of Morality. 1716 ADDISON *Drum-mer* I. i. He's most insufferably witty upon us about this story of the drum. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 1. 379 This mode of travelling... by Englishmen of the present day would be regarded as insufferably slow.

Insuffice (insʊfɪ's), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. IN-3 + SUFFICE *v.*, after *insufficient*.] *intr.* To fail to suffice; to be insufficient.

1847 Ld. G. BENTINCK *Lett.* 30 Aug. in *Disraeli Life* xxiii. 448 Sh. G. (Ireland) imported three millions sterling worth of breadstuffs, which sufficed to prevent one million, or say half a million, of the people from dying of starvation.

Insufficiency (insʊfɪ'jens), *Now rare.* Also 5 -ens. [a. OF. *insufficiency* (14th c., Oresme), ad. late L. *insufficiētia*; see next and -ENCE. Cf. INSUFFISANCE.]

† 1. Of a person: = INSUFFICIENCY 1. *Obs.*

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 To comprehend the knowledge of whom our insufficiency [L. *modicitas*] sufficeth not. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 147 The Pope... annulled the election of the bishop for insufficiencies. 1521 Bradshaw's *St. Werburg* 1st Bal. Author II Which knowe full well myn insufficiency. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. i. 16. 1672 BAXTER *Bagshaw's Scand.* II. 19, I doubt whether they would not reject him for utter Ignorance and insufficiency. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) III. i. 17 He had heard of his own all-sufficiency; he knew our insufficiency.

2. Of a thing: = INSUFFICIENCY 2. *Now rare.*

1486 *Surtess Misc.* (1888) 54 Gyve not your eye Oonly to this cite of insufficiency. 1597 *Compl. Brick D. Wedderburne* (Scot. Hist. Soc.) 98 Because of the insufficiency of tua barrellis almond he sauld me. 1623 in *N. Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1885) 499 Benifitt of exception to thuncertainties and all other thimperfuctions and insufficiencies of the said bill. a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 259 While I the World, and thee, my God, compare, I nothing find but insufficiency there. 1882 *Mind* Apr. 294 Another defect which partly explains the insufficiency of his Psychology.

Insufficiētia (insʊfɪ'jensi). [ad. late L. *insufficiētia* (Tertullian), n. of quality f. *insufficient-ent*: see next and -ENCY.] The quality or condition of being insufficient.

† 1. Of a person: Inability to fulfil requirements; unfitness, incapacity, incompetence. *Obs. or arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) I b. Ascribe it... to my insufficiency and ignorance. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxxi. § 3 His aptnesse or insufficiency otherwise than by reading to instruct the flock. 1624 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 391 We present Maister Wyllaem Borrowes, Vsher of the Free Schoole, for his insufficiency. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 80 His Lady is always accusing herself to me of Awkwardness and Insufficiency; but not a Soul who sees her can find it out. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks* Swift (1752) 7 When he appeared as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he was set aside on account of insufficiency. 1767 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) III. 211 The office he bears with the utmost discredit to himself, and with equal disgrace and insufficiency to the public.

b. with *pl.* An example of this.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref. It will enable the public to detect their insufficiencies. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 15 A due sense of his own faults and insufficiencies. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxii. I, who gaze with temperate eyes On glorious insufficiencies, Set light by narrower perfectness.

2. Of a thing: Deficiency in effectiveness, force, quality, or amount; inadequacy.

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* I. i. The wordes, publike and commune, which be borrowed of the latin tongue, for the insufficiency of our owne langage. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 135 For the insufficiency of the plea Mr. Brome did taxe costes at 20^s. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* (1796) III. x. 241 He now felt the insufficiency of his own resources. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* I. 12 There is an insufficiency of data. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* II. xiii. 296 These experiments... prove the insufficiency of the theory.

3. Physical incapacity or impotence; inability of a bodily organ to do its work. Also *attrib.*

1714 STEELE *Lover* No. 40 (1723) 227 The Marriage afterwards being declared Null, by Reason of his Insufficiency. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 334 The existence of so-called relative insufficiency of the valves. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Insufficiency*,... inability to perform normal work. Usually applied to imperfect action of the valves of the heart. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 555 According to this view the nervous and insufficiency theories are combined.

Insufficient (insʊfɪ'sjənt), *a. (sb.)* [a. OF. *insufficiens* (14th c., Oresme; cf. INSUFFISANT), or ad. L. *insufficient-em*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *sufficient-em* SUFFICIENT.] Not sufficient.

† 1. Of a person: Of inadequate ability or qualification; unfit; incompetent. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sempn.* T. 252 Holde ye thanne me or elles onre Conent To praye for yow been insufficient? c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 240 Which of mysille am insufficient To rekne or count. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xlviii. 31 The .ii. sonnes beforenamed of Lud were to yonge or insufficyent for to take on hande so great a charge. 1562 LD. BACON in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxvi. 256 Some of those that were ministers were much insufficient. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 647/2 Soe as the bishop... may justly rejecte them as incapable and insufficient. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 58 An ordinance for the ejection of scandalous, ignorant, and insufficient ministers and schoolmasters.

† b. Not having enough of some thing; inadequately provided with money, possessions, etc.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* (E. E. T. S.) 10739 They be mor Rude than am I, And mor ek insufficyent Off konyng, as by judgement. 1427-8 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 294 If any of the saide citsayns be insufficient... in the saide actione of dette. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 211 Then shall that Clarke both make Fine to the King, and satisfie the partie hurt (if he be able)... But if the Clarke be insufficient, then is the Sheriffe himselfe to answer for him. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sherifes* 2 Hee is insufficient in lands.

2. Of a thing: Deficient in force, quality, or amount; lacking in what is necessary or requisite; inadequate. *Insufficient answer*: see quot. 1848.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 314 The maters of obbeccion were, by hym and his court, thought insufficient. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 120 Men... whose deniaenors are to vertue wholly insufficient. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 581 Who belevee not promyses according to the intention of them: They make them weaker and insufficient then they are. 1692 DRYDEN *Eleanora* Ded., But a single hand is insufficient for such a charge. 1772 *Juivius Lett.* lxxviii. 347 Even these provisions were found insufficient. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v. *Insufficiency*, An answer in Chancery is said to be insufficient when it does not specifically reply to the specific charges in the bill. 1879 HARLAN *Eyeght* viii. 115 Good artificial light is much to be preferred to insufficient daylight.

† b. Wanting in strength or stability. *Obs.*

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 243 The reason of so many insufficient Buildings, is the using of the Morter, as soon as 'tis made.

B. sb. † 1. Insufficiency. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 301 Consyderynge the insufficyent of Englysshe men & other. *Ibid.* VII. 549 The sayde kyngye Rycharde, knowynge his owne insufficient, bath... renounceyd and geuen vp the rule and gouernance of this lande.

† 2. An unfit or incompetent person. *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 433 Some of Abilities... have been no more esteemed than worthless Insufficients.

Hence † **Insufficiētness**, personal unfitness, incompetence, incapacity.

c 1585 CARTWRIGHT in R. Browne *Anst.* 93 Giving the people warning of their corruptions and insufficiētnesse. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Insufficiēntism, *Med.* [f. prec. + -ISM.]

'The doctrine which regards drugs as insufficient for the cure of disease and regards as the basis of all treatment the *Expectant method*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). Hence **Insufficiēntist**, a believer in insufficiēntism' (*ibid.*).

Insufficiently (insʊfɪ'sjəntli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an insufficient manner or degree; inadequately; not enough.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 178 b. Better it is to prayse her though insufficiently, than to holde my tounge from her prayes. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 Hydes and tanned leather... vntruly, insufficiently, and deceufully tanned. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* iii. Wks. (1847) 60/2 As insufficiently, and... as imprudently did they provide by their contrived liturgies. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 336 If he [man] be insufficiently or ill educated he is the most savage of earthly creatures.

† **Insuffisance**, *Obs.* [a. F. *insuffisance* (1337 in Godef. *Compl.*), f. *insuffisant*: see next and -ANCE; cf. INSUFFICIENCY.] = INSUFFICIENCY 1; personal unfitness or incompetency.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. ix. (Skeat) l. 14 To declare that thy insuffisance is no maner letting. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi. 315 For myn unable insuffisance now I am comen Hom (mawgree my self) to reste. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. vii. 186 That he may supplye the insuffisance of his confessor.

† **Insuffisant**, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *insuffisant* (not recorded till 1474), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *suffisant* SUFFICIENT, pr. pple. of *suffire* to suffice; cf. INSUFFICIENCY.] Insufficient; not sufficing; incompetent.

1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 227 Pe child was insufficient to so grete a charge. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxix. 293 What may ben y now to that man to whom alle the World is insufficient. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4566 Thaire witenesse ware insuffisant iokone.

Insufflate (insufflāt), *v.* [f. *L. insufflāt*, ppl. stem of *insufflāre* (post-cl.), f. *in-* (1N-2) + *sufflāre* to blow upon. Cf. *F. insuffler* (14-15th c.).]

1. *trans.* To blow or breathe in.
1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 5 He... infusing or insufflating... a rational soul, capable of immortality.

b. *spec.* To breathe upon catechumens, or on the water of baptism: see next 1 b.

2. *Med.* To blow (air, gas, etc.) into some opening or cavity of the body; to treat by insufflation.
1690 H. STUART *Plus Ultra* 95 Bartholin evidenced the same thing by a pair of bellows, or tube and winde insufflated.

1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 68a The most convenient plan is first to insufflate the nose with iodoform.

Insufflation (insufflā'fōn), [ad. *L. insufflātiō-em* (post-class.), n. of action f. *insufflāre*: see prec. Cf. *F. insufflation* (14th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*)]

1. The action of blowing or breathing on or into.
1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.*, Gen. ii. 7 This sheweth man's spirit not to be of the earth... but of nothing, by the insufflation of God.

1726 W. REEVES *Serm.* (1729) 346 Christ by His second insufflation re-inspired the same Spirit, when breathing on His Apostles, He said, Receive ye the Holy Ghost. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. Notes 365 The immediate insufflation, if I may so use the term, of the Deity.

b. *spec.* Blowing or breathing upon a person or thing to symbolize the influence of the Holy Spirit and the expulsion of evil spirits; a rite of exorcism used in the Roman, Greek, and some other churches.

1580 FULKE *Retentive True Faith* 168 Insufflations, that is blowing upon. 1647 J. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* v. 87 The custom of exorcism and insufflation. 1660 Z. CROFTON *Fasten. Peter's Fetters* 59 Putting Cream and Honey into the mouth of the baptized; insufflation, and spitting at the Devil and the World. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. v. 47 Then he [Cassander] undertakes to justify Exorcism and Insufflation, as well as the Renunciation, and the Profession of Faith, and the other Ceremonies of Baptism. 1839 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. I. Prosp. Angl. Ch.* 284 Insufflations and stoles with crosses on them complete their notion of the ancient religion. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 202 Exorcism, accompanied by breathing upon the baptismal waters (insufflation).

2. The blowing or breathing (of something) in; in *Med.* the blowing of air, etc. into the lungs, or of gas, vapour, or powder into or on some part of the body.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Insufflation* (Med.), the blowing into any cavity. 1849-52 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1046/2 Insufflation in the dead body is not the movement of inspiration in the living subject. 1876 BARTHOLOM *Med. Med.* (1879) 4 By the method of insufflation solid medicinal agents in a finely-divided state are applied to various parts of the respiratory tract. 1887 J. W. BURTON in *Forth. Rev.* Apr. 593 With the insufflation of his soul, Adam received also the grace of the Holy Spirit. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 681 The insufflation of iodoform... has given good results. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 198 Violent inspiratory efforts... and consequent insufflation of infective secretion into healthy lung.

3. The condition of being inflated or distended with air.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 244 The names *acute emphysema* and *insufflation* are given to a dilatation of the air-cells frequently met with in the lungs of those who have suffered from severe dyspnoea during the last days or hours of life. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 171 The lungs are in many cases the seat of acute insufflation.

Insufflator (insufflā'tōr), [agent-n., in *L.* form, from *INSUFFLATE*.] A contrivance for insufflating. a. An instrument for blowing air into the lungs or for injecting powders into a cavity, a wound, etc. b. A kind of injector for blowing air into a furnace.

1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 192 Astringent powders may be propelled upon the parts... from the insufflator of Rauchfuss.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ribemont-Dessaigne's Insufflator*, an instrument for inflating the lungs in an asphyxiated newborn child. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 682 To insufflate the nose with iodoform by means of Kabierski's insufflator.

† **Insuitable**, *a.* *Obs.* rare-1. [1N-3.] Not suitable; unsuitable. Hence † **Insuitability**.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. x. 411 The inequality and the insuitability of his arms, and his grave manner of proceeding. 1692 BURNET *Rochester* 73 Many rites of the Jewish worship seemed to him insuitable to the Divine Nature.

† **In-suitor**. *Sc. Law.* *Obs.* [f. *IN ADV.* 12 a + *SUITOR*.] A suitor (in a Baronial Court) dwelling within the Barony.

1a 1600 *Forme of Baron Courts* i. § 3 in Skene *Reg. Maj.* (1609) 100 Then the Serjant aucht to gar call the soyours anes simple: First the out soyours [mar. dwelland out-with the Barone] of the court, gif there any be, and syne the in soyours. — *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 38 The insuitaris.

† **Insula** (insulā), *Pl.* -æ. [*L. insula* an island, a block of buildings.]

1. *Rom. Antig.* A block of buildings; a square or space mapped out or divided off.

1832 GELL *Pompeiana* II. 54 The whole group or *insula* of public buildings. 1893 *Archæologia* LIII. 539 The entire square, *Insula* IV., of which the *forum* and *basilica* form the greater part. *Ibid.* 570 The unexcavated portion of this *insula* has been reserved. 1899 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 8/3 Those who... would build their blocks as high as those *insulæ* which darkened the sunlit spaces of ancient Rome.

2. *Anat.* a. The central lobe of the cerebrum; the lobule of the corpus striatum or Sylvian fissure, the Island of Reil. b. See quot.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Insula*, in Anatomy, the Island of Reil; also, a term applied to a clot of blood floating in serum. † **Insulan**, -ane. *Obs.* rare. [ad. *L. insulanus*, f. *insula* island.] An islander.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 207 He is an insulane, therefore he doth no subjectione onto no man. 1855 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. xv. 15 b, Secretly assembling certain number of soldiars and Insulans.

† **Insulant**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [f. assumed *L. *insulāre* + *-ANT*.] Insulating (electrically).

1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 239 Which so modifies the carbon as to produce a substance totally insulant.

Insular (insulār), *a.* (sb.) [ad. *L. insulār-is*, f. *insula* island: see -AR¹. Cf. *F. insulaire*.]

1. Of or pertaining to an island; inhabiting or situated on an island.

1611 COTGR., *Insulaire*, Insular, Hand-like; of, or belonging to, an Island. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* I. II. vi. 73 In ancient times... they called every Insular Prince by the name of Neptune. 1706 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 151 The names and other... signs of approximation, rather augmented than diminished our insular feuds. 1867 FAIRMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. II. 29 The insular Teutons showed themselves the most zealous of missionaries.

b. *Phys. Geog.* Of climate: Of the moderate or temperate kind which prevails in situations surrounded and tempered by the sea.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 97 An alteration from what has been termed an 'insular' to an 'excessive' climate. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* III. 118 The term 'Insular Climate' has been always given to climates in which the annual range of temperature is small. 1885 R. H. SCOTT *Elem. Meteorol.* 344 Hence comes the subdivision of climates into insular or moderate, and continental or excessive. The west coasts of continents enjoy insular climates.

2. Of the nature of an island; composing or forming an island.

1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* I. II. § 4 That the Tyre mentioned by Sanchoniathon was not the famous Insular Tyrus, but some other Tyre. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 228 The alleged exposure of certain insular rocks in the Bothnian and other bays. 1879 D. M. WALLACE *Australas.* I. i. A description of the great insular land—Australia.

3. *transf.* Detached or standing out by itself like an island; insulated. b. *Bot.* 'Situated alone, applied to galls which occur singly on a leaf' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). c. *Path.* *Insular sclerosis*, 'Moxon's term for *Sclerosis, disseminated*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). d. *Anat.* (see quot. 1886).

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Insular*, relating to an *Insula*, or to the Island of Reil. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 780 We are inclined to think that the evidence of insular sclerosis is not quite convincing. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 932 In insular sclerosis the tremor is completely absent during rest.

4. Pertaining to islanders; esp. having the characteristic traits of the inhabitants of an island (e.g. of Great Britain); cut off from intercourse with other nations, isolated; self-contained; narrow or prejudiced in feelings, ideas, or manners.

1775 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isl.*, *Coriatachan*, The relief given to the mind in the penury of insular conversation by a new topic. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* xxxv, Percy Bobus, with true insular breeding, took up the newspaper. 1847 JAMES ? *Marston Hall* ix, My English accent, and my insular notions, as he called them. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 427 They were a race insular in temper as well as in geographical position. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Anr. Leigh* VI. 1 The English have a scornful insular way of calling the French light. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 252 Without ceasing to be English, he has escaped from being insular. 1880 BOLDEWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 136, I am not sufficiently insular to deny a foreign nobility all the graces and virtues that add lustre to our own.

b. *sb.* An inhabitant of an island; an islander.

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 109 It is much to be lamented that our insulars... grow stupid or dote sooner than other people. 1845 in J. PYE *Patron. Brit. Art* v. 206 Generous insulars of our country. 1886 LONGM. *Mag.* VII. 517 A nimbleness foreign to us phlegmatic, deliberate insulars.

† **Insularism**. [f. prec. + *-ISM*.] The quality of being insular, or of having the character which is developed by living on an island detached from free intercourse with other peoples; esp. narrowness of ideas, feelings, or outlook.

1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 142 The intolerant insularism and contempt of other people, which is one of the great national characteristics of Englishmen. 1880 J. NICHOL *Byron* 210 Unless we wrap ourselves in an insularism, we are bound at least to ask... the meaning of their concurrent testimony. 1888 H. S. MERRIMAN *Young Mistle* II. vii. 101 This curse of 'insularism' militates against England.

Insularity (insulār'itī), [f. as prec. + *-ITY*; cf. *F. insularité* (Littre).]

1. The state or condition of being an island, or of being surrounded by water.

1790 COOK's *Voy.* I. Pref. 5 He discovered the Society Islands, determined the Insularity of New Zealand. 1802 PINKERTON *Geog.* (L.), The insularity of Britain was first shown by Agricola, who sent his fleet round it. 1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* xviii. 425 If Varnhagen's opinion... be accepted as knowledge of the time, the insularity of Cuba was necessarily proved even at that early day.

2. The condition of living on an island, and of being thus cut off or isolated from other people, their ideas, customs, etc.; hence, narrowness of mind or feeling, contractedness of view.

1755 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo.* II 12 Dec., [Lord Barrington] owned... that our foreign dominions do take off from our in-

sularity... on the other hand, their connection with us takes away the insularity of Hanover. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 251/2 Guilty of an insularity in their pictures of English politics which the real course of those politics has rarely justified. 1893 EARL DUMFRIES *Pamirs* II. 135 The proverbial insularity of the average Briton.

† **Insularize**, *v.* rare. [f. as prec. + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To render insular or represent as an island.

1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* App. 650 We find the peninsula made by the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic insularized from the beginning of the seventeenth century. 1894 — *Cartier to Frontenac* 58 Sebastian Münster contented himself with insularizing a region which he associated with the earlier Cortereal.

† **Insularly**, *adv.* [f. as prec. + *-LY*.] After the manner of an island or islander.

1856 in WEBSTER. 1867 H. KINGSLEY *Silcote* of S. xlvii. (1876) 347 Are you so insularly stupid? 1882 *Standard* 17 Mar. 4/8 Of whose virtues these 'brumous isles' are insularly ignorant.

Insulary (insulār'i), *a.* and *sb.* Now rare or *Obs.* [ad. *L. insulār'is* INSULAR: see -ARY².]

A. adj. = INSULAR.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 46 Great Britaine having also most of Her trade intrinsique, with many other Insulary advantages. 1651 EVELYN *Char. Eng.* Misc. (1805) 150 These are the natural effects of parity... insulary manners. 1796 CHETWODE *Let. to Secretary Stanhope* 29 June in Earl Stanhope *Hist. Eng.* II. p. lii, This is a mean insulary spirit. 1799-1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* I. III. v. 195 Ethelbert... at length succeeded to that insulary predominance among the Anglo-Saxon kings, which they called the Bretwalda.

b. *sb.* An inhabitant of an island; an islander.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. vii. 37 b, In all those Ilands... after the common opinion of the Insularies. 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournesfort's Voy.* I. 136 The Samians whose ships were painted red according to the old custom of the Insularies. 1861 SALA in *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 157 You are not wholly an insulary.

Insulate (insulāt), *a.* Now rare. [ad. *L. insulāt-us*, f. *insula* island: see -ATE². Cf. *F. insulé* (Littre).] Detached, isolated, INSULATED; *spec.*: see quot. 1826.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 166 Trees that are insulate or detached... so as you may walk round about them. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 110 An Order of Insulate Columns with a Corridor... behind. 1803 J. KENNY *Society* 73 Man, mere man, bare, insulate, unknown. 1826 KIRBY & SE. *Entomol.* IV. 340 *Nervures*. *Insulate*, discoidal nervures that are entirely unconnected with any others, or with the base of the wing.

Insulate (insulāt), *v.* [f. *L. insula* island + *-ATE* 3, or *insulāt-us* adj. (see prec.).] The verb **insulāre* is not recorded in late or med. L., but may have existed in the latter or in Renaissance L.; the corresp. It. *isolare* 'to reduce into an island' (Florio) is known in 16th c.]

1. *trans.* To make into an island by surrounding with water; to convert into an island.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 5 The Ryver of Avon so windeth aboute Oundle Towne that it almost insulateth it, saving a little by West North West. 1610 HOLLAND *C Camden's Brit.* I. 586 Trent... turneth aside his streame Northward... and so almost insulateth or encompasseth Burton. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 56 The river... forming two branches, and insulating the ground. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. i. 32 Ere Britain had been insulated from the continent.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To cause (a thing, person, etc.) to stand detached from its surroundings; to separate or detach from its fellows or the rest; to set or place apart; to isolate.

1785 in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 258 It would greatly tend... to the ornament... of this town if the Exchange was insulated. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 39 To insulate ourselves, to retire from all aid, and to wrap ourselves in the mantle of self-sufficiency. 1809 WELLINGTON in GURW. *Desp.* (1837) IV. 444 If General Cuesta and Venegas leave Madrid upon their left, I must march by the Escorial, or insulate myself entirely from them. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 90 Tendency to individualize, embody, insulate. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* iii. 95 Thrown into an atmosphere of corruption for want of room to insulate him. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iii. (1867) 53 The black schists of this age are there insulated by a powerful dislocation. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. i. 64 By insulating it from its context.

3. *Electr.* and *Heat.* To cut off or isolate from conducting bodies by the interposition of non-conductors, so as to prevent the passage of electricity or heat.

1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* III. vii. 325 His Apparatus was perfectly insulated [*insifr.* insulated] (or suspended) by silken Strings, and had no Communication with the Earth. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 203 A person is equally insulated when he stands upon a stool with glass legs, or is suspended by silken cords from a ceiling. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxiv. 631 Insulate the substances whose electricity is to be examined. 1870 POPE *Electr. Tel.* i. (1872) 20 The cells of a battery should always be thoroughly insulated from each other.

† 4. *Chem.* and *Phys.* To free from combination with other elements; to isolate. *Obs.*

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 92 We are sometimes compelled to acknowledge the existence of elements different from those already known, though we cannot insulate them. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys.* Sc. xix. (1849) 178 He insulated each coloured ray, and finding that it was no longer capable of decomposition [etc.].

Insulated (insulāt'ed), *pp.t.* a. [f. prec. + *-ED*.]

1. Made into an island; surrounded by water.

1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1869) I. i. 19 Britain was viewed in the light of a distinct and insulated world. 1789 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Expost. Odes* xiii. Wks. 1812 II. 245 Like some lone insulated Rock am I. 1820 Scott *Monast.* v. The bridge-keeper . . . resided with his family in the second and third stories of the tower, which, when both drawbridges were raised, formed an insulated fortalice in the midst of the river. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xviii. 225 Greenland, however insulated it may ultimately prove to be, is in mass strictly continental.

2. *transf. and fig.* Placed or standing in a detached position; standing apart; separated from intercourse with others; solitary, isolated.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Insulate*, or *Insulated*, a term applied to a column, or other edifice which stands alone, or free and detached from any contiguous wall, &c. like an island in the sea. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1772, 39 Insulated pyramidal hills. 1781 COWPER *Lett. to W. Unwin* 26 Nov. To be content with an insulated life. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 37 In the case of separate insulated private men. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 102 The accusation has arisen out of some insulated case. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xii. Like every insulated mortal.

3. Electrically cut off from (the earth or other conducting bodies) by being surrounded with non-conductors.

1791 READ in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 195, I had purposely placed a large glass bowl, upon an insulated table, in the open air, to catch the falling electricity. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxviii. (1849) 312 Bodies surrounded with non-conductors are said to be insulated, because, when charged, the electricity cannot escape. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xvi. 446 Between the two principal carbons is placed a third insulated rod of the same material.

Insulating, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That insulates; *spec.* that does not conduct electricity or heat; that protects wires, or an electrified body, from conducting bodies. *Insulating stool*, one with glass legs, or other non-conducting supports to insulate a body placed on it.

1787 CAVALLIO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 8 The second plate B. is furnished with an insulating handle. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 219 The insulating stool . . . is . . . a mahogany board with glass feet, which are varnished like other insulating supports that are made of glass. By standing upon this stool, the human body may be insulated. 1874 F. HALL in *Scribner's Mag.* VI. 465/2 The insulating and depressing genius of their religion. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 36 The electrification of a body placed in a perfectly insulating medium.

Insulation (*insulā'ſhən*). [n. of action f. INSULATE v.: see -ATION.] The action of insulating, the fact or condition of being insulated.

1. The action of surrounding by water or making into an island; the fact of being made insular.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* II. 21 The insulation of peninsulas by the destruction of the isthmus which previously connected them with the mainland.

2. *transf. and fig.* The action of placing apart or detaching from other things; the state or condition of standing alone or cut off; *concr.* an insulated object.

1798 G. WAKEFIELD *Reply Bp. of Landaff's Adtr.* 4 An absolute insulation . . . from the reasonable benefits of society. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 224 This sort of meditative insulation is the ultimate and natural issue of all enthusiastic piety. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xv. 221 There are two kinds of solitude: the first consisting of insulation in space.

3. The action of insulating electrically or physically; the condition of being isolated by non-conductors so as to prevent the passage of electricity or heat. Also the degree in which a body is insulated, as *partial, imperfect, total* insulation.

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 327 The upper end of the glass is covered and lined with sealing-wax . . . to make its insulation more perfect. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* xvii. 465 The insulation of substances is frequently required in electro-chemical investigation. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 265 Having ascertained the total insulation of the circuit, the insulation per mile is found by multiplying the total insulation by the mileage of line. 1896 *Electr. Rev.* 6 Mar. 41 Higher Voltage demands better insulation.

b. *concr.* Insulating or non-conductive material. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 280 The insulation . . . consists of four layers of gutta-percha. 1892 *Suppl. to Lightning* 7 Jan. *Insulation*, insulating material put on to a conductor to prevent as far as possible the escape of electricity.

4. *Comb.*, as *insulation material, resistance*. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 266 If, for instance, a wire gives 12^{ohms}, the constant being 43, 4387 will be the insulation resistance. 1889 EDISON in *Daily News* 7 Nov. 5/7 The operation of time upon the insulation material which surrounds these wires.

Insulator (*insulā'tar*). [agent-n. in L. form, from INSULATE v.: see -OR.] One who or that which insulates; *e.g.* a body or substance that entirely or to a great degree prevents the passage of electricity or heat between contiguous bodies; a non-conductor; *spec.* a contrivance, usually made of glass or porcelain, for supporting or carrying telegraph-wires without carrying off the current.

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. I. 605/1 Mr. Volta . . . and others . . . have attempted to shew how these substances are preferable . . . to more perfect insulators. 1845 J. O. N. RUTTER *Illum. Electr.* iii. 31 Glass is not the most perfect insulator (non-conductor); but in practice it is the most useful. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 185 Seeing, how-

ever, that the insulators have little more than the weight of the wire to withstand, except at the terminal posts, no trouble is experienced in suiting the form of insulator to this. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 183 Non-conducting spaces may be occupied by actual substances, called non-conductors, insulators, or dielectrics . . . such as dry air and other gases, wood, &c.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*

1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 159 Insulator breaking is the main evil which has been met with on roads. *Ibid.* 210 A small aperture . . . is previously cut in the middle; through this the insulator bolt and nut are placed.

Insulet, *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *insul-a* island + -ET. An Anglo-Latin *insulētum* is given by Du Cange; cf. also It. *isoletta*, F. *îlette*, *îlet* islet.] An islet.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxvii. And Fulney at her back, a pretty insulet.

Insulite (*insulīt*). *Electr.* [f. *insul-*, in INSULATE + -ITE.] The trade name of an artificially made insulating or non-conducting substance.

1882 *Athenæum* 13 May 609/x Dr. Fleming has patented a new insulating material . . . to which is given the name of 'Insulite'. 1883 *Chamb. Frml.* 728 Insulated by means of caps of insulite, which is formed by driving paraffine oil into sawdust at great pressure.

† **Insulphured**, *pp. a.* *Obs.* Also *en-*. [IN-².] Charged with sulphur.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *liad* x. 7 Or opes the gulfy mouth of war with his ensulphurd hand. 1615 G. SANOVS *Trav.* 265 Meere heate of aire insulphurd makes the Patient sweate.

† **Insulstate**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare.* [irreg. f. as next + -ATE².] = next, 1.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xxvi. The kind of words . . . and the insulate phrase, doe openly bewray themselves to containe nothing else but mere toyes and impostures.

Insulsee, *a.* Now *rare*. [ad. L. *insulsus*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *salsus* witty, lit. salted, pa. pple. of *salere*, f. *sal* salt.]

1. Lacking wit or sense; dull, insipid, stupid; senseless, absurd.

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 142 Neither insule nor insulating, either Pamphlets or Replies. 1641 MILTON *Par. Episc.* 10 Not to speak of the insulse, and ill-layd composition. 1642 — *Apol. Smect.* Intro. d. Wks. (1851) 259 An insuls and frigid affectation. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 14 In our times a dull Man is said to be insipid or insulse. 1772 NUGENT *Tr. Hist. Friar Gerund* I. vii. 173 He said that Martial was insulse in respect to Catullus.

2. *lit.* Tasteless, insipid, dull or flat in taste.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 28 Some Plants are very brisk and quick, others insulse and flat. 1699 — *Acetaria* (1729) 146 It may be too sharp, if it exceed a grateful Acid; too insulse and flat, if the Profusion be extreme. 1772 NUGENT *Tr. Hist. Friar Gerund* IV. ix. 196 An insipidity enough to make salt itself insulse.

† **Insul'sed**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED¹.] Unsalted; fresh, freshly made.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 42 b/2 Remedyes made, of insul'sed and freshe Butter. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 177/1 Halfe a pinte of leane, & insul'sed hennes broth. *Ibid.* 265/1 Take a freshe, and insul'sed Cheese.

† **Insul'sely**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. INSULSE + -LY².] Senselessly, stupidly.

1637 C. DOW *Answ. H. Burton* 167 So grosse an error so insul'sely expressed.

Insulsity. Now *rare*. [ad. L. *insulsitas*, n. of quality f. *insulsus* INSULSE.] The quality of being 'insulse'; stupidity, senselessness.

1623 COCKERAM, *Insul'sitie*, folly. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. To justify the counsells of God and Fate from the insulsity of mortal tongues. 1651 Fuller's *Abel Rediv.*, *Melancthon* 235 The insulsitie and blockishness of the man. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Insulsity*, unsavouriness . . . also folly, bluntness of wit. 1900 *Speaker* 3 Mar. 598/1 That quality [humour] in him saves the (unavoidably expurgated) Falstaff, and Shallow, and Fluellen from insulsity.

Insult (*insult*), *sb.* [a. F. *insult* (1380 in Godef.) now *insulte*, or ad. late L. *insultus*, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *saltus* leap, after *insultare*; see next.]

1. An act, or the action, of attacking or assailing; attack, assault, onset (*lit.* and *fig.*). *arch.* † b. *Mil.* An open and sudden attack or assault without formal preparations; cf. *INSULT* v. 4 b (*obs.*).

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 618 Talking of the instances, the insults, the interferences, communities of diseases, and all to shew . . . that we know the words and tearmes of physick. 1610 F. HERRING *Cert. Rules Contagion* (1625) Cijj. The venyme, by a second insult and incounter surpriseth . . . the Heart, and caryeth away the Patient. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xx. (1715) 152 To defend them against the Insults of Winds and Waves. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 174 ¶ 10 We sufficiently cover from all Insults both our Siege and Convoys. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* I. 48 The others were obliged to retire into fenced Cities, for fear of our Insults. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. ii. Many a rude tower and rampart there Repelled the insult of the air. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 448 The enterprising pirate, Kanhoji Angria, by whom the trade of the Company was subjected to repeated insult and plunder during the first thirty years of the eighteenth century.

† c. *fig.* A 'leaping in'; an intrusion. *Obs. rare.* 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 201 It [the acquisition of prophecy] is a free, sudden, extraordinary insult, or illapse.

2. An act, or the action, of insulting (in sense 1 or 2 of vb.); injuriously contemptuous speech or behaviour; scornful utterance or action intended to wound self-respect; an affront, indignity, outrage.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 190 Try'd in humble state . . . By

tribulations, injuries, insults, Contempts, and scorns, and snares, and violence. a 1743 SAVAGE (J.), The ruthless sneer that insult adds to grief. 1751 EARL ORFERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 121 The voyage to the Houyhnhnms is a real insult upon mankind. 1769 Junius *Lett.* xii. 48 They did not dare to offer a direct insult to their understanding. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* II. i. 'Twas a gross insult. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 8. 433 The young prince who . . . plucked them in insult by the beard. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* viii. 364 To talk of 'orders' without 'fitness' in a spiritual kingdom is an insult both to God and man.

† 3. The act of leaping upon; 'covering'. *Obs.* 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 99 The Mother Cow must wear a low'ring Look . . . The Bull's Insult at Four she may sustain.

Insult (*insult*), *v.* [ad. L. *insultare* to leap at or on, assail, insult. Cf. F. *insulter* (14th c. in Littré), possibly the immediate source.

Insultare may be viewed either as freq. of *insilire* to leap upon, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *salire* to leap, or as a compound of *in-* + *saltare* freq. of *salire*. Cotgrave 1611 has (F.) *Insulter*, 'to insult, crow, vaunt, or triumph over; to wrong, reproach, affront; contemne; also, to rebound, rejoyce at, leape for ioy'. The Fr. intrans. constr. takes à, L. has the dative, or in with accus.]

1. *intr.* To manifest arrogant or scornful delight by speech or behaviour; to exult proudly or contemptuously; to boast, brag, vaunt, glory, triumph, esp. in an insolent or scornful way. † a. *absol.*

a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 439 Let no man insult beyond the lists of humility. a 1619 DANIEL *Funeral Poem* Poems (1623) 24 They know how, The Lyon being dead euen Hares insult. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* II. 2 Those that much insult, and solace themselves in sounding forth a trumpet. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Cong. Granada* III. i. Then proudly she insults, and gives you Cares And Jealousies. 1674 MILTON *Samson* 113 My enemies who come to stare At my affliction, and perhaps to insult.

b. *Const. over, upon, on, against*, rarely *at* (the object of scorn or triumph). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1570-6 LAMBARD *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 164 What was it else for this proud Prelate, thus to insult over simple men? 1583 FULKE *Defence* xvii. 512 You shall have little lust hereafter to insult against mine ignorance. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 89 When injuriously . . . we insult upon a mans doings. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xxi. § 4 Because they insist so much and so proudly insult thereon. 1617 MORVSON *Im.* III. 288 Nothing is more frequent, then for little girls to insult over their brothers much bigger then they, reproving their doings. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. ii. (1651) 318 Let no *filius terræ*, or upstart, insult at this which I have said. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* Ep. Ded. They are not apt to insult on the Misfortunes of their Countrymen. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 425 Will the Examiner insult upon that Great Man, as he has done upon Me? 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 171 ¶ 5 There are many who . . . insult over an aking Heart. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 97 Whilst the infidel . . . insults over their credulous fears. 1857 DR QUINCEY *S. Parr* Wks. 1862 V. 185 We all know that it was not in his nature to insult over the fallen.

† c. *Const. in, of, on* (the occasion of boasting). *Obs.* [= L. with abl.]

1589 NASHE *Ded. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 13 England might have long insulted in his wit. 1608-11 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* § 92 (1. Suppl.) Too many insult in this just punishment, who have deserved more. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 575 [It] insultheth of two Summers, temperature of Aire, with duplicities of increase. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* vii. 111 They much insult on this, that they have such priests as offer up a real . . . sacrifice. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 16 June, The Dutch do mightily insult of their victory, and they have great reason.

2. *trans.* To assail with offensively dishonouring or contemptuous speech or action; to treat with scornful abuse or offensive disrespect; to offer indignity to; to affront, outrage.

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 101 Insult them [servants] not too much, and reduce them not to over-great subiection. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), To *Insult*, to afflict one that is already afflicted, to reproach him with his Misery, to rejoyce over it. a 1713 SHAFESB. *Misc. Refl.* I. ii. Wks. 1749 III. 45 The sacred Pomp trodden under-foot, insulted. 1771 Junius *Lett.* lxvii. 330 When you do not insult the man you have betrayed. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relation*, (He) insults you with a special commendation of your window-curtains. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 400 Whatever the canting Roundhead had regarded with reverence was insulted.

b. To triumph over contemptuously.

1775 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isl.* Ostig 268 The Welsh, two hundred years ago, insulted their English neighbours for the instability of their Orthography.

† 3. *intr.* To make an attack or assault (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trar.* (ed. 2) 296 In whose road wee found thirty or forty Frigads of Mallabar men of warre, who durst not insult upon their numbers, but choose rather to avoyd. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 292 If a stinking muscilage inclining to bitterness doth arise, there is a giddiness of the head; and that more strongly insulting, doth stir up an Apoplexy. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1851) 86 Having recover'd much Territory about Rhine, where the German inrodes before had long insulted.

4. *trans.* To attack, assault, assail (now only *fig.* in general sense). † b. *spec. (Mil.)* To attack openly and suddenly without formal preparations.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 370 The spumy Waves . . . March onwards, and insult the rocky Shoar. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. x. 100 Having no Fleet at Sea, the Portuguese insulted his Sea-coasts. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 396 The Tower appearing . . . Caesar . . . ordered his Army to advance up to it, and insult it. 1775 MONTGOMERY in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 492, I propose amusing Mr. C. with a formal attack, erecting

batteries, &c., but mean to insult the works, I believe towards the Lower Town, which is the weakest part. 1853 STROCKELER *Nil. Encycl.*, *Insult* (to), in a military sense, is to attack boldly and in open day, without going through the slow operations of trenches. 1853 JAMES *Agnes Sorel* (1860) I. 4 A group of night-ramblers walked along insulting the ear of night with cries.

† 5. *intr.* To leap wantonly, frisk. *Obs. rare.*
1652 GAULR *Magastrom*. 249 A goat... began to insult with strange voice and gesture.

Hence *Insulted ppl. a.*, treated with contemptuous abuse, outraged.

1781 CRABER *Library* 271 Insulted reason fled the grov'ling soul. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 153 If a rude word was spoken of him... he might vindicate his insulted dignity both by civil and criminal proceedings.

Insultable (insult'āb'l), *a. rare.* [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE. Cf. *f. insultable* (St. Simon, in Littre).] Capable of being insulted; open to insult; quick to feel insult.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Exper.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 186 The chagrins which the bad heart gives off... threaten or insult whatever is threatening and insultable in us. 1868 ALCOCK *Tablets* 71 Civility has not completed its work if it leaves us unsocial, morose, insultable.

† **Insultance.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as next: see -ANCE.] Insulting action or behaviour.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* ix. 635 Instantly I staid our ores, and this insultance vsede; Cyclop! thou shouldst not haue so much abuse Thy monstrous forces.

So † **Insultancy.** *Obs.*

1655 M. CARTER *Hom. Rediv.* (1660) 23 The Commonwealth in general, much prejudiced by the insultancy of such mungrele spirits.

Insultant, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *insultant-em*, pr. pple. of *insultare*; see *INSULT* v. Cf. *F. insultant* (17th c. in Littre).] Insulting.

1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II in Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 45 A kind of insultant triumphing tyranny, far unworthy the nobility of her sex and virtue, she makes her poor condemned adversary... attend her progress. 1865 BICKERSTETH *Yesterday, To-day, and For ever* viii. 376 Meanwhile for thy insultant ambassage... Cherub, abide in chains.

Insultation (insult'ā-sh'n). *Obs. or arch.* [a. *F. insultation* (1370 in Godef.), or ad. L. *insultationem*, n. of action f. *insultare* to *INSULT*.] Exceedingly common in 17th c.]

1. The action, or an act, of insulting (in sense 1 or 2 of vb.); scornful triumph or boasting; injuriously contemptuous speech or behaviour; insult.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 2245 Sayenge with insultacyon Trowe ye to be spared from punyishment this day. 1534 MORE *Godly Medit.* Wks. 1417/2 Almighty god, take from me... al delite of exprobration, or insultation against any parson in their affliction and calamitie. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 80, 336 Insultations over the Church of Christ in her calamities. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* (1685) 6 Insultation against any in their Affliction or Calamity. 1755 S. WALKER *Serm.* ii. Distressing Groans, woful Curses and blasphemous Insultations. 1849 J. MORISON in *Life* xxiv. (1898) 286 Insultation over my person, ...calumniation of my character.

† 2. Attack, assault. *Obs.*

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 55 Like as abroad with unresisted armes He tamed his foes prowde insultations. 1615 TRADÉ *Inc. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 292 The benefits [of commerce] allayed by insultation of pirates. 1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 36 Here will I stay the insultation of thy proud waves. 1656-7 Rhode Island Col. Rec. (1856) I. 342 Your wisdoms may know the inhuman insultations of these wild creatures.

Insulter (insult'ā), [f. *INSULT* v. + -ER¹.] One who insults, in various senses: see the verb.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 550 Her lips are conquerors, his lips obey, Paying what ransom the insulter willett. 1714 ROWE *Jane Shore* i. Man, the merciless Insulter... who rejoices in our sex's weakness. 1750 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace* Pref. The Defender of Religion should not imitate the insulter of it in his modes of disputation. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* 111 How was he to smile back on the deceiver and the insulter?

Insulting (insult'ing), *abl. sb.* Now rare exc. as gerund. [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb *INSULT*: a. Scornfully triumphing over another (*obs. or arch.*), or treating him with contemptuous abuse; with *pl.* a scornful boast, an insult. b. Assaulting, attacking; an assault.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* ii. 1139 To reprove With proud insultings. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. (1851) 445 Let them, but hear the Insolencies, the Menaces, the Insultings of our newly animated common Enemies. 1837 S. R. MITLAND *Twelve Lett.* (1841) 86 The incessant mocking, bantering, and insulting of the papists.

Insulting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING².] That insults (see the verb).

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* i. ii. 138 Now am I like that proud Insulting Ship, which Cesar and his fortune bare at once. 1697 DAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 14 Far from the Cows and Goats insulting Crew. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 150 The captive wife of Alaric... was reduced to implore the mercy of the insulting foe. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 402 His enemies rejoiced with vindictive and insulting joy.

Insultingly (insult'ingli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an insulting manner; so as to insult; with scornful abuse, or treatment that wounds self-respect.

1633 R. BERNARD (*title*) Look beyond Luther, or an Answer to that Question so often and so insultingly proposed by our adversaries, asking vs where this our Religion was before Luther's time. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 68 In the Fable of the Logg which Jupiter gave the Frogs for

their King; when they became fearless of it, every one jumped insultingly upon it. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 140 Insultingly the wretch they toss, and gore. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 288 Virginia now insultingly spurns from her councils all who suggest that slavery is ever to be eradicated.

† **Insultment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *INSULT* v. + -MENT.] The action of insulting; contemptuous triumph; insult.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. v. 145 He on the ground, my speech of insultment ended on his dead body.

† **Insu-me, v. Obs.** [f. *IN-* + L. *sūmere* to take; cf. *assume, consume*. (*Insūmere* was used in L., but not in this sense, its nearest use being 'to take to oneself'.)] *trans.* To take in, absorb.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 16 Animals in preparing Chyle, transmute, alter, and insu-me what is only their proper Aliment. *Ibid.* 25 It facilitates their being insu-m'd, assimilated, and made apt to pass into Nourishment. 1733 J. TULL *Horse-Hoing Husb.* 6 Roots... do not Insu-me what is disagreeable, or Poison to them.

So † **Insu-mption**, the action or process of taking in, absorption. *Obs.*

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 9 Earth... produces no Vegetable... without Water to dissolve and qualify it for Insu-mption.

† **Insu-nder, adv. Obs.** [The phrase in *sunder*, analytical alteration of *ASUNDER*, ME. *on sundre*, OE. *on sundran*, written as one word. See *SUNDER*.] = *ASUNDER*.

1526 Pilgr. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 290 But it sholde brast insunder. 1551 TURNER *Herbals* B. V. Carlyke... breaketh insunder grosse humores. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 54 Some of these Tabernacles may quickly be taken asunder, and set together againe... Other some cannot be taken insunder.

Insunk (ins'nyk), *ppl. a.* [from *sink in*: see *IN* adv. 11 b.] Sunk in.

1877 E. G. SQUIER *Pern* (1878) 212 They are all ascended by insunk stairs.

† **Insuper, in super** (ins'ū-paj), *adv. Obs.* [L. = on the top, from above, over and above, over; f. *in* + *super* over, above.] Over; to stand in super, to stand over, remain over, be carried forward as a balance or unsettled claim.

1624 Act 21 *Fas. I.* c. 2 That the same have beene duely in charge to his Maiestie, or the late Queene Elizabeth, or have stood in Super of Record within the said space of threescore yeares. *Ibid.*, Deemed, construed, or taken to be a putting in charge, standing in Super, or taking, or answering the Farme Rents, Revenues or Profits, by, or to his Maiestie. *Ibid.*, *marg.*, The King's Title required by this Act to be within 60 yeares, ought to accrew vpon a verdict or demurrer, and not vpon a bare putting in charge, or standing in Super. 1672 Cowell's *Interpr.* *In super*, is a Word used by Auditors in their Accounts in the Exchequer, when they say so much remains *in super* to such an Accountant, that is, so much remains due vpon such an Account. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1708 in *Termes de la Ley*.

Insuperability (insū'pā-rā-bi-lī-ti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being insuperable; incapability of being 'got over' or overcome.

1721 BAILEY, *Insuperability*, Invincibleness. 1822 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 25 Aug. (1884), I do not believe in the insuperability of objections of that class. 1883 Longm. *Mag.* Sept. 525 A further difficulty, amounting to insuperability.

Insuperable (insū'pā-rā'b'l), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *insuperabilis*, f. *in-* (IN-³) + *superabilis*, f. *superare* to overcome, surmount. Cf. *obs. F. insuperable* (14th c. in Godef., and still in Cotgr. 1611), which was perh. in part the immediate source.]

† 1. That cannot be overcome or vanquished; unconquerable, invincible. *Obs. or merged in 3.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Perfect Living* viii. Wks. 1895 I. 31 pi luf es Insuperable, when na thyng bat es contrary til gods lufe overcomes it. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xvii. (Tollem. MS.), Pis ston makep men insuperable, bat hey may not be overcome (*insuperabiles et invictos*). 1490 CAXTON *Enegyds* xii. 44 Folke insuperable... and inuincible in armes. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 637 Three hundred thousand fighting men... all invincible soldiers, and appointed with armes insuperable. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 26, 444 To be able to effect... all those things... argues an insuperable Power. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antig.* xi. iii. § 3, Wine the... most insuperable of all things. 1857 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rigveda* III. 26 Insuperable, foe-surpassing, give food to the institutor of this sacrifice.

2. That cannot be surmounted or passed over.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* iii. iii. 63 Whether we... admire the height of some insuperable and inaccessible Rock or Mountain. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 138 Over head up grew Insuperable highth of loftiest shade, Cedar, and Pine, and Firr, and branching Palm. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. i. 24 Such an insuperable barrier was placed between the two temperate regions. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iv. 202 There is no insuperable gulf between themselves [Christians] and the rest of mankind. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.*, *Anactoria* 307 The insuperable sea.

3. *fig.* (from 1 and 2). Of difficulties, hindrances, etc.: That cannot be 'got over' or overcome; unconquerable, invincible; forming an impassable barrier to action, insurmountable.

1657 BURLTON's *Diary* (1828) II. 199 Your debts are insuperable vpon you. 1711 COTES in Rigand *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 262 The want of his sight is certainly an insuperable disadvantage to him in several respects. 1744 BURCH *Life Boyle B.* Wks. 1772 I. p. lxiii, On account of his insuperable disinclination to entering into holy orders. 1820 W. LIVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 51 An insuperable aversion to all kinds of

profitable labour. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 129 Having been overcome by a sense of insuperable drowsiness. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 121 The difficulties of this kind are insuperable.

4. That cannot be surpassed, 'beaten', or excelled; unsurpassable.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lambs* vi. § 10, 172 The strength... which maintains its sculptured shapeliness for a time insuperable. 1856 — *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xii. § 16 The perfection of both these passages, as far as regards truth and tenderness of imagination, is quite insuperable. 1878 — *Notes Turner* 9 His most wonderful work in his own special manner,—in the perfect pieces of it insuperable.

B. as *sb.* An insuperable hindrance. *nonce-use.*

1782 COWPER *Lett.* Wks. 1837 XV. 118 All these are so many insuperables in the way.

Hence **Insu-perableness** = *INSUPERABILITY*.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Insuperableness*, invincibleness.

Insuperably (insū'pā-rā'bli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an insuperable manner, or so as not to be overcome; unconquerably; insurmountably.

1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* ii. i. 9 Some say, that he [God] decreed to predetermine men insuperably to the forbidden act. 1681 GREW *Museum* 282 The latter, being so insuperably hard hinders the splitting of it. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 180 ¶ 8 Many who toil through the intricacy of complicated systems are insuperably embarrassed with the least perplexity in common affairs. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. v. § 32, 252 From its nature it [the poem] is insuperably wearisome. 1880 WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 65 An island of the middle sea In watery barriers bound insuperably.

Insupportable (insūpō'itā'b'l). [a. *F. insupportable* (14-15th c.), or ad. eccl. L. *insupportabilis* (Hilary), f. *in-* (IN-³) + *supportare* to carry, SUPPORT: see SUPPORTABLE.]

1. That cannot be supported, endured, or borne; insufferable; unbearable.

1530 PALSGR. 316/2 Insupportable, nat able to be sustayned, insupportable. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxxvi. 160 b, Constrained to insupportable tributes. 1600 HOLLAND *Lucy* xl. xiv. 1088 A suddaine and insupportable storme and tempest. 1661 COWLEY *Ess.*, *Cromwell* (1684) 65 The insupportable Insolence of an ignorant Mountebank. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ix, Her distress became insupportable. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xvii, I... find them concur in the experience that great men are over-estimated and small men are insupportable.

b. That cannot be supported or sustained by grounds or reasons; unjustifiable, indefensible.

1649 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 144 His destruction wilbe soe much y^e more insupportable and inexcusable. 1663 GERBIE *Counsel* 47 When a Plummer sets pounds of Candles used about his Sauder, that trick prove as insupportable as that of one, who... set in his Bill to have paid a hundred pound for Mustard.

† 2. That cannot be sustained; irresistible.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vii. 11 He can advance With huge force and insupportable mayne. 1693 MEM. Ct. *Teckely* ii. 151 Ordinarily the Turks, who are insupportable with good Fortune, have little courage under bad. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* iii. i. (1715) 3 They were the most pugnacious and insupportable of Mankind.

Insupportableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being insupportable or unbearable.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1622) 99 Then fell she to so pitifull a declaration of the insupportableness of her desires, that [etc.]. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. ii. 50 The Prelates are not permitted to complain of their grievances, of the insupportableness of their [the Pope's] nephews' Pensions. 1689 Col. Rec. *Pennsylvania* I. 313 My Several Letters of Complaint of y^e Insupportableness of it are Witnesses. 1889 Cape Law *Jrnl.* 191 [see INSUFFERABLENESS].

Insupportably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an insupportable degree or manner; insufferably; † irresistibly.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 137 Safest he who stood aloof, When insupportably his foot advanc't. 1679 *Hist. Jeltzer* 1 A Person very learned... but withall of a haughty spirit, and insupportably proud. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* Wks. 1837 XV. 82 People imagine they should be happy in circumstances which they would find insupportably burdensome in less than a week. 1864 tr. *Vambery's Trav. Centr. Asia* 182 The weather was insupportably hot.

Insupportable (insūpō'itā'b'l), *a.* [IN-³.] That cannot be supposed.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 194 It was an insupportable thing they should be ignorant. a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm.* vii. (1853) 325 An infinite act against a finite nature is insupportable. 1899 *Expositor* Nov. 425 A moments consideration of 2 Corinthians should suffice to show how utterly insupportable this is.

Insuppressible (insūpre'sib'l), *a.* [IN-³.] That cannot be suppressed; incapable of suppression; irrepressible.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 787 The will is such a foe to the passion, and the passion to the will, that they are for ever insuppressible. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* ix. (1804) 432 Seized with insuppressible sorrow at the prospect of my misery he burst into tears. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iii. Wks. 1757 IV. 178 He shall find, that truth... however... injured, wounded, suppressed, is insuppressible, victorious, immortal. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stnd. Shaks.* ii. (ed. 2) 155 The beloved disciple of that insuppressible divine, the immortal and most reverend vicar of Meudon.

Hence **Insuppressibly**, *adv.*, in a manner not to be suppressed (Webster, 1856).

Insuppressive (insūpre'siv), *a. rare.* [IN-³.] Insuppressible.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. i. 134 But do not staine The even virtue of our Enterprise, Nor th' insuppressive Mettle of our Spirits. 1742 YOUNG *Ni. Th.* vii. 390. 1778 HAN. MORE *Florio* i. 178 Though Florio tried a thousand ways, Truth's

insuppressive torch would blaze. 1844 BROWNING *Colombe's Birthday* 11. The best of her good pageant seemed its standers-by With insuppressive joy on every face!

Insurable (infū-rā'b'l), *a.* [f. INSURE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being, or proper to be, insured (in sense 5 of the verb); sufficient to form a ground for insurance (esp. in phr. *insurable interest*).

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 51 Situation not being insurable, either at the Equitable or the Amicable. 1813 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 302 At. the period of the insurance... he was not in insurable health. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) 1. i. iii. 49 The parties... are presumed to have an insurable interest in the property specified. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Jan. 1/2 Freight will no longer be insurable, or, if insurable, allowance will be made in the amount recovered for the expenses which the owner would have incurred, but did not in point of fact incur, in earning the freight.

Hence **Insurability**, the quality of being insurable.

1884 *Law Times Rep.* LL 244/2 Written opinions... as to the insurability or uninsurability of the life of... Harvey.

Insurance (infū-rāns). [Variant of ENSURANCE, with change of prefix as in INSURE.]

† 1. The action or a means, of ensuring or making certain: = ENSURANCE 1. *Obs.*

1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* Ded. A iij, The acceptance of my former Labours hath given me faire hopes of an Insurance for these. 1678 N. HOMES in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* cxliv. 15 To have God to be our Jehovah is the insurance of happiness to us. 1788 MICKLE *Inq. Bramin Philos.* (R.). An offering grateful to their gods, as the most acceptable insurance of the divine protection.

† 2. = ASSURANCE 3. *Obs. rare.*

1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit. Officer* II. i. Silvo. Shall I venture to believe public report? *Pluma.* You may, when 'tis backed by private insurance.

† 3. Betrothal, affiancing, troth-plighting, engagement to marry: = ENSURANCE 2. *Obs.*

1553 UOALL *Royster D. IV. vi.* (Arb.) 70 Dyd not I knowe afore of the insurance Betweene Gawyn Goodlucke, and Christian Custance?

4. *Comm.* The act or system of insuring property, life, etc.; a contract by which the one party (usually a company or corporation) undertakes, in consideration of a payment (called a *premium*) proportioned to the nature of the risk contemplated, to secure the other against pecuniary loss, by payment of a sum of money in the event of destruction of or damage to property (as by disaster at sea, fire, or other accident), or of the death or disablement of a person; the department of business which deals with such contracts. Also called ASSURANCE (and in 17th c. sometimes ENSURANCE).

Assurance is the earlier term, used alike of marine and life insurance before the end of 16th c. Its general application is retained in the titles and policies of some long-established companies (e.g. the London Assurance Corporation). *Insurance* (in 17th c. in *INSURE v.* 4), but soon became co-extensive with *assurance*, the two terms being synonymous in Magens 1755 (see ASSURANCE 5). *Assurance* would probably have dropped out of use (as it has almost done in U.S.), but that Babbage in 1826 (see quot.) proposed to restrict *insurance* to risks to property, and *assurance* to life insurance. This has been followed so far that *assurance* is now rarely used of marine, fire, or accident insurance, and is retained in Great Britain in the nomenclature and use of the majority of life insurance companies. But in general popular use, *insurance* is the prevalent term. Mr. T. B. Sprague, followed by others, considers *assurance*, *assure*, *assurer*, etc., the proper words for the action of the company or persons undertaking the risk, *insurance*, *insure*, *insurer*, etc., for that of the person paying the premium. This would be in some respects a useful distinction, if it could be carried out; but it would leave the members of mutual societies at once *assurers* and *insurers*.

1651 [see sense 5]. 1663 PEPPS *Diary* 1 Dec. Money was taken up upon bottomary and insurance, and the ship left by the master and seamen upon rocks where... she must perish. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 80 The Covenant of preventing Danger (commonly called Insurance) frequent among Merchants, added a Shadow of Law; whereby the uncertainty of the Event is usually transferred to another, with some certain Reward. 1693 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 602 By what has been said, the Price of Insurance upon Lives ought to be regulated. 1711 *Act to Anne c. 26 (title)* An Act for laying additional Duties on Hides and Skins... Gilt and Silver Wire, and Policies of Insurance. *Ibid.* § 68 Any writing commonly called a Policy of Assurance or Insurance. 1755 MAGENS (*title*) Essay on Insurances. *Ibid.* 1. 12 On June the 1st he sent aboard Ten Bales marked M. No. 1 to 10, which cost One Thousand Pounds; and on that Day he had Insurance done to that Value under the general expression of Merchandize. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 26 Making further inquiry as to the premium of insurance at L'Orient for vessels bound to or from America. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 869 A policy of insurance is the instrument in which the terms of this agreement are set forth. 1826 BABBAGE *Assur. of Lives Pref. note.* The terms *insurance* and *assurance* have been used indiscriminately for contracts relative to life, fire, and shipping; as custom has rather more frequently employed the latter term for those relative to life, I have in this volume entirely restricted the word *assurance* to that sense. If this distinction be admitted *assurance* will signify a contract dependent on the duration of life, which must either happen or fail; and *insurance* will mean a contract relating to any other uncertain event which may partly happen or partly fail. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. i. 3 Marine Insurance... in its essential nature is a contract of indemnity. 1853 A. FARR in *Reg. General's 12th Rept.* Appendix p. xvii, The phrase 'Life Insurance' is in every respect preferable to

'Life Assurance'. 1871 Wharton's *Law Lex. s.v.*, The practice of marine insurance is older than insurance against fire and upon lives. While all fire and life insurances are made at the risk of companies... a large proportion of marine insurances is made at the risk of individuals called underwriters. 1893 RELTON *Fire Insur. Companies* 6 It having been decided that the Court [created by 43 Eliz. c. 12] had no jurisdiction in the case of Life Insurances, it is evident that it could not have had in the case of Fire Insurances, which... did not exist in Great Britain when the Act was passed.

b. The sum paid for insuring; the premium.

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1003 The Insurance upon our Convey to the Levant is very high. 1806 HURTON *Course Mar. h.* I. 127 To find the insurance on 1074, for 117 days, at 42 per cent. per annum. 1833 *Hr. Martineau Loom & Luggers* 1. i. 12 Upon the payment of an insurance of ten per cent. *Mod.* His Insurance falls due this month.

c. The sum to be recovered in case of the occurrence of the contingency; the amount for which property or life is insured.

1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 227 The present value of such an insurance as the preceding.

† d. Short for *insurance-office*. *Obs. rare.*

1721 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 54 One Stewart... kept a wager-office and insurance.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* (in sense 4), as *insurance broker, company, office, policy, rate*.

1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem.* Dis. (1658) 176 When the matter... remains still within the lungs... there's but little security of life: and I am confident never a one of the Colledge keeps an insurance office for such a business, nor will ensure thereupon at 50 per cent. 1680 (*title*) (Br. Mus. 516 m. 10.) An advertisement from the Insurance

Office for houses at the Backside of the Royal Exchange. 1776 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (1778) 24 An insurance broker, in Castle Alley, near the Royal Exchange. 1781 COWPER *Friendship* 106 Like Hand-in-Hand insurance plates, Most unavoidably creates The thought of conflagration. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 36 The insurance-office increases the number of accidents. 1896 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* I. 484 The rapid, nervous, palpitating 'insurance heart', so constantly observed among candidates for life assurance. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Apr. 2/2 To determine whether we cannot agree together to reduce our respective insurance-rates.

† **Insurancer**. *Obs.* See also ENSURANCER.

[f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who gives 'insurance' or assurance; one who insures or makes sure.

1685 DAYOEN *Thren. August.* 126 The vain Insurancers of life [physicians]. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 128 The far-famed sculptor, and the laurel'd bard, Those bold insurancers of deathless fame, Supply their little feeble aids in vain.

Insurant (infū-rānt). [f. INSURE *v.* + -ANT¹.] One who effects or obtains an insurance (whether on his own life or that of another); the person to whom an insurance policy is issued.

1853 W. FARR in *Reg. General's 12th Rept.* App. p. xvii, The Insuree performs two functions; which are separated when a third party (Insurant) procures the policy and pays the premium. Under one aspect the same person is the Insuree, under another he is the Insurant. 1883-6 *Post Off. Insurance Regulations*, All amounts due in respect of Insurances or Annuities will be credited to the Insurants' or Annuitants' Savings Bank accounts. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 2/3 By the 'Natural Premium System' the premium payable increases with the age of the Insurant.

† **Insurde**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *ensourde* -re to arise, spring up, partly assimilated to the L. prototype *insurgere*: see INSURGE *v.*] *intr.* To arise, spring up; = INSURGE 1.

1511 WOLSEY *Lett. to Hen. VIII in St. Papers* I. 86 Such ambiguities as might insure of and upon the said article.

Insure (infū-r), *v.* [Variant of ENSURE (with substitution of IN- 2 for EN- 1), orig. used in all the senses of that word; now established in sense 4 (cf. ENSURE 7), and fairly common in senses 5 and 6.]

† 1. *trans.* To make (a person) sure (of a thing); to give security to (a person) for the fulfilment of something: cf. ASSURE *v.* 9, ENSURE *v.* 1, 2. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 262/2 Insurn, or make sure, *asscuro*. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 21 Thus Christ... hath taken the most effectual Care to insure the mutual Performance of this everlasting Covenant to both Parties... to insure God of our performing our Part... and to insure us of God's performing His Part.

† 2. To pledge one's credit to (a person), or to the truth of (a statement); to tell (a person) confidently (that something is so); to guarantee: = ASSURE *v.* 10, ENSURE *v.* 3, 4. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 36 His self shalle not excuse hym; To you I insure it. 1509 BARCLAY *Skep of Polys* (1874) II. 320 The glas shall shewe the same I the insure. 1533 FRITH *Ans. Mora* Wks. (1573) 115/2, I insure you, I neither will nor can cease to speake. c 1560 T. PRESTON *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 220, I insure you he is a king most vile and pernicious.

† 3. To engage by a pledge or contract, esp. for or by marriage; to betroth, espouse: = ASSURE *v.* 4, ENSURE *v.* 5. *Obs. rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 592/1, I insuer a man or woman by maryage.

4. *Comm.* To secure the payment of a sum of money in the event of loss of or damage to property (esp. by casualty at sea, or by fire, or other accident), or of the death or disablement of a person, in consideration of the payment of a premium and observance of certain conditions; to

effect an insurance upon. Said either of the person who pays the premium, or of the office or underwriters who undertake the risk. For the latter many offices and writers prefer *assure* (now esp. in reference to life insurance). The object of the vb. is either (a) the amount secured, or (b) the property or life, sometimes the person: see quots.

In 17th c. also ENSURE (sense 7). For usage as to *insure* and *assure* see further under INSURANCE 4.

a. 1635 *Draft of Petition to King* (P. R. O.) (Walford *Encycl. Insur.* III. 439), Authorising your petitioner to ensure all your majesty's subjects whatsoever for soe much of their estates combustible as they themselves shall conceive in danger of Fire, not taking above 12d. per centum yearly for soe much soe insured. 1663 PEPPS *Diary* 30 Nov. As much more insured upon his ship and goods as they were worth. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2322/4 Where all Persons may Insure an Hundred Pound on a Brick House, for Six Shillings for one Year. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 214, 21. 13s. 6d. is the premium for insuring 100l. at the end of the year in which a life of 30 fails. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 557/1 An individual, incurring a risk in behalf of another, or having a large claim upon him in the form of debt, can insure upon the life of that person such a sum as would be sure to cover all loss in the event of... death.

b. 1635 [see a]. 1665 PEPPS *Diary* 18 May, Was before the King... discoursing about insuring some of the King's goods. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1514/4 Samuel Vincent Esq.; and Doctor Nicolas Barbon, and others, have lately made Propositions in Print for Insuring Houses from Fire. 1681 *Ibid.* No. 1683/4 The City of London are about to Insure Brick-houses at 4s. and 7d. per Cent. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 5 P 3, I hope that he has been wise enough to insure his House. 1753 SMOLLETT *Cl. Fathom* (1784) 126/2 He had granted his bond, and been at the expence of insuring his life for the money. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 878 Goods were insured on board a vessel on a voyage from Liverpool to Palermo. 1870 T. B. SPRAGUE in *Jrnl. Inst. Actuaries* XVI. 77 The more correct distinction I believe to be that a man *insures* the life of himself or of some other person, or his house, or his ship [etc.], and that the Office *assures* to him in each of these cases a sum of money payable in certain contingencies. Hence the Office is called the *assurer* or *assurers*, and the man the *assured*; while we may speak either of the life *assured* or the life *insured*, also of the sum *assured* or the sum *insured*, according as we take the point of view of the Office or of the individual. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* V. 603/1 In order to insure a life, the insurer must either himself be 'the life', or must have a pecuniary interest in the life.

c. *absol. or intr.* To undertake insurance risks; to effect an insurance.

1651 [see INSURANCE 5]. 1680 *Arqts. for insuring Houses from Fire* (Walford *Encycl. Insur.* III. 446), Neither would a man... be disquieted with the too late advice of his friends, every one blaming, and asking *why did he not insure?* Or be tormented by his own thoughts with the wish *I had insured*. 1693 LEYBURN *Panarithmologia* (Walford I. 427), Suppose you ship £300 of goods for Jamaica... you go to the Assn. Office behind the Royal Exchange in Lond., and there acquaint the clerk you will insure for £200 or £250, or, if you will, the whole £300... upon such ship for so much goods as you have on board. 1828 WEBSTER *s.v.*, This company insures at 3 per cent, or at a low premium. 1828 Lo. St. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop.* Lav. v. 29 The tenant's neglect to insure, or his insuring in an office... not authorised by his lease.

5. *trans.* To make certain, to secure, to guarantee (some thing, event, etc.): = ASSURE *v.* 5, 7 a, ENSURE *v.* 8, 9.

1681-6 [see sense 1]. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. xiii. (1849) 450 Such supineness insures the very evil from which it shrinks. 1821 MRS. SHERWOOD *Hist. Geo. Desmond* 19 He had insured for me the situation of a writer on the Bengal establishment. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lambs* vi. § 8. 170 Want of care in the points which insure the building's endurance. 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* viii. (1873) 462 An ardour which could hardly fail to insure success.

6. To make safe, to secure, to guarantee (*against, from*): = ASSURE *v.* 1 c, ENSURE *v.* 6.

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 122, I cannot say, I would insure it from the hands of the common hangman. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 107 A recurrence to these letters now insures me against errors of memory. 1864 J. D. BURNS *Mem. & Rem.* (1879) 361 The evidence of trials past does not insure them against trials that may come.

Hence **Insuring** *vbl. sb.* (usually in sense 4).

1646 W. BRIDGE *Saints Hiding-pl.* (1647) 17 But there is an Insuring-Office set up in the Gospel, as to the venture of our eternities. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1668/4 The City of London have published their Intentions to Insure Houses from Fire, which may purge some Persons from Insuring. 1793 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 83 The Friendly Society of London, for Insuring of Houses. 1815 ZELUCA III. 59 She had done with the insuring system.

Insured (infū-rd), *pp. a.* [f. INSURE *v.* + -ED¹.] Assured, guaranteed, etc.: see the verb. Usually *absol.* (in sense 4 of the verb): The person (or persons) to whom an insurance upon property is to be paid on the occurrence of loss or damage, or upon whose death or disablement a (life or accident) insurance becomes due; = ASSURED B.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1668/4 A Paper... which shews that the Insured cannot have greater advantage from the City. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 7 With this particular Obligation... that the Insured shall neglect or omit nothing that may be for the Interest of the Insurer, whose Right is properly to be set forth and defended. 1842 Sir F. A. Park's *Mar. Insur.* (ed. 8) II. xxiv. 987 No insurance shall take place till the premium be actually paid by the insured, his heir, or their agent or agents. 1870 [see INSURE *v.* 4 b]. 1883 Wharton's *Law Lex. s.v. Insurance*, Undertaking to pay specified sums upon the death of the insured.

Insuree (infū'ē). [*f.* INSURE *v.* + -EE: cf. *insurer*.] A person whose life (or property) is insured. (Correlative to INSURER 2; identical with INSURER 3, but from a different point of view.)

1853 W. FARR in *Reg. General's 12th Rep.* App. p. xvii. Two parties are concerned, the person who grants (insurer) and the person whose life is in the policy (insuree). *Ibid.* p. xxi. In Mutual Societies the insurees are partners. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 557/2.

Insurer (infū'ē). [*f.* INSURE + -ER. See also ENSURER.] One who or that which insures.

1. One who or that which makes sure or certain, guarantees, etc.: see the verb. Now rare in gen. sense, exc. as transferred from 2.

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. xi. § 3. 231 This befalls them, when beautee... proves an insurer of the lastingness of this life. 1687 *DYDEN Hind & P.* I. 148 Faith is the best insurer of thy bliss. 1754 *HAY Ess. Deformity* 25 O Temperance!... Thou Prolonger of Life! Thou Insurer of Pleasure! Thou Promoter of Business! 1880 *PREBLE Hist. of Flag* 164 The mysterious Scandinavian standard... the supposed insurer of victory... was on board his [Sweyn's] ship. 1894 *Forum* (N. Y.) 659 A democratic form of government is no better than an aristocratic or a monarchical form as an insurer against our human nature.

2. *Comm.* One who contracts, in consideration of the payment of a premium, to indemnify a person against pecuniary loss in the event of destruction of or damage to property, or against a particular event (see INSURE *v.* 4); an underwriter. Also called *Assurer* (*Assuror*), which is preferred by many in connexion with life insurance.

1654-1660 [see ENSURER]. 1663 *PEPYS Diary* 1 Dec., His ship... is brought by one sent for on purpose by the insurers, into the Thames, with her cargo. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1517/4 The said Insurers have agreed, That such persons as shall subscribe... shall have the like benefit of a years purchase. 1692 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 635 That instead of the common insurers on the Exchange, who take from £10 to £40 per cent., that his majesty be the insurer himself at £5 per cent. 1755 *MAGENS Insurances* I. 7 The Intent and Meaning of those who pay a valuable Consideration for Insurance, is, that the Insurers shall stand in their Place and Stead. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 941 But if a ship... does all in her power to rejoin the convoy, this will be considered as a sufficient compliance with the warranty, so as to render the insurers liable. 1842 *Sir J. A. Park's Mar. Insur.* (ed. 8) I. i. 33 The insurers were held liable for an accident which happened to the goods on board the lighters. 1899 H. W. MANLEY in *Insurance Rec.* 1 Dec. 563 According to the principles of the construction of the English language, the insurer is the one who insures, that is, in life and fire insurance, the company.

3. One who insures (his own or another's) life, or who pays for the insurance of his property from loss at sea, fire, etc.

In order to distinguish this from the prec. sense, insurance offices, etc., usually employ the term *assured* or *insured*; *insuree*, *insurant* have also been substituted, or 2 and 3 distinguished as *assurer* (-or) and *insurer*: see note to INSURANCE 4.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Apr. 164/2 Every insurer shall be entitled to have the premium which was paid... imputed for insuring any other house. 1766 *ENTICK London IV.* 262 Every insurer signs a deed of settlement, by which he is not only insured, but insures all that have signed that deed, from losses in their houses by fire. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Tale Drury L.*, The Hand-in-Hand the race begun, Then came the Phoenix and the Sun, Th' Exchange, where old insurers run, The Eagle, where the new. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 559/2 The great bulk of insurers are between 27 and 40, the time about which men in this country begin to feel the responsibilities of a family. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 187 Lloyd's was originally a coffee-house at which insurers and underwriters met.

Insurge (insū'sdʒ), *v.* Now rare. Also 6 *en-surge*. [*ad.* L. *insurgere* to rise upon or to, *f.* *in-* (IN-2) + *surgere* to rise. In form and sense partly through Fr.: cf. (in sense 1) OF. *s'insurger* (1414 in Godef.), and (in sense 3) mod. F. *s'insurger* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*)]

† 1. *intr.* To arise, spring up. (= OF. *ensourdre*, *s'insurger*). *Obs.*

1523 *WOLSEY Let. to Hen. VIII in St. Papers* I. 117 The manyfold difficulties which have insured. 1527 *Ibid.* I. 240 If in the communication or debating thereof... ther shulde insure any doubt or difficulty... she wolde so interpone her auctorite. 1532 *Hen. VIII Proclam. abolishing power of Pope* (ed. 2, 1535, in Soc. Antiq., *Procl.* I. 78), We... perceyving rightwel what great reste, quietnes, and tranquillite of consciens & manyfold other commodities might insure & arise vnto them. 1548 *HALL Chron., Edw. IV.* 223 That there should insure hereafter, no newe commocion within the realme againe. 1576 *Newton Lemn's Complex.* (1633) 192 And not this discomodity alone, but certayne other micky and foule affections insure thereupon.

† 2. *intr.* Of the sea: To surge or rush in upon. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 The flud and rage of the sea... insurging vpon suche decayed tenementes in times of tempest.

† 3. *intr.* To rise in opposition or insurrection against; to make insurrection, revolt. *Obs.*

1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale Wks.* 724/1 All the heretikes that rebelle against it, nor all the tyrantes vpon earth that ensoure & oppugne it [the Church]. c. 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 183 Cuthredus... beinge endamaged with manie injuries by the Mercians... insured manueffulle against them. 1548 *UDALL Erasme. Par. Luke* Pref. 3b, Antichriste following the steppes of his father Lucifer... also hath ensoured against heauen. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 42/1 The chiefe cause of the Britains insurging against the Romans. c. 1610 J. MELVILLE in

Morison *A. Melville* vii. (1898) 84 He, insurging with graiter bauldnes & furce of langage buir out the mater.

4. *trans.* To stir up; to raise in tumult, hostility, or insurrection. *Obs.* exc. as *nonce-wd.*

1796 *Monthly Rev.* XX. 568 You insure the people. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 498/2 He (Miranda) saw a good deal of Pitt, who had determined to make use of him to 'insurge' the Spanish colonies.

Hence **Insured** *ppl. a.*

1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VIII* 230b, The Kynges highnes was credibly certified of this new insured insurrection.

† **Insurge**, *sb.* *Obs.* rare-1. [*f.* INSURGE *v.*] A heaving or rising; an upheaval.

c. 1555 *HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 177 She was tossed and thimbled by the ragoous insurges of the seas, of the wind and water.

Insurgence (insū'sdʒəns). [*f.* as next: see -ENCE; cf. mod. F. *insurgence* (Littré).] The action of rising against authority; a rising, revolt.

1847 *Lewis Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 88 Certain to give way before the necessary insurgence of Reason insisting on freedom. 1863 *Geo. Eliot Romola* lxxi, There was a moral insurgence in the minds of grave men against the Court of Rome. 1868 - *Sp. Gipsy* 291 His many-voiced self... whose hungry needs... Made loud insurgence.

Insurgency (insū'sdʒənsi). [*f.* next: see -ENCY.] The quality or state of being insurgent; the tendency to rise in revolt; = prec.

1803 *Edwin III.* 174 The internal insurgency he feared not putting a speedy termination to by the vigour of his proceedings. 1822 *Examiner* 273/2 The consequence... would be riot, insurgency, and rapine. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 731 The Insurgency was not put down. 1856 *GRINDON Life* xvi. (1875) 204 Good books alleviate care, repress the insurgency of evil passions. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. ix. 173 The circumstance of its prevailing successfulness... heaped stores of insurgency in the Celtic bosom.

Insurgent (insū'sdʒənt), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad.* L. *insurgent-em*, *pr. ppl.* of *insurgere* to rise up: see INSURGE *v.* and -ENT. Cf. *obs.* F. *insurgent* *sb.* (now *insurgé*).]

A. adj. 1. Rising in active revolt. Also *fig.*

1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xxviii, A broad white ensign... announced that the garrison was held by the insurgent adherents of the House of Stewart. 1845 *L.D. CAMPBELL Chancellors* (1857) I. vi. 112 The insurgent harons dictated whatever clauses they deemed desirable. 1847 *Lewis Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 13 The insurgent mind of Abelard took up the same position. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xi, Its electric passage left her veins kindled, her soul insurgent.

2. Of the sea or a flood: Surging up or rushing in. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Mycerinus* 40 Some force... Bears earth, and heaven, and men, and gods along Like the broad volume of the insurgent Nile. 1893 *NORMAN GALE Country Muse, Requiescant*, The loss... Of no more hearing rebel waves Insurgent on the shore.

B. sb. One who rises in revolt against constituted authority; a rebel who is not recognized as a belligerent.

1765 *FALCONER Demagogue* 377 His sanction will dismay, And bid 't' insurgents tremble and obey. 1801 *WELLINGTON Mem. Seringapatam in Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 348 In regard to the insurgents in Malabar, the war against them cannot be carried on at all without assistance. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 164 (Why) it was, that the vast strength of Britain did not beat down the colonial insurgents, not in one campaign, but in three. 1851 *GALLANGA Italy* 133 He acceded to all the immediate demands of the insurgents.

Insurgescence, *rare.* [*f.* L. type **insurgescere*, inceptive of *insurgere* to rise up + -ENCE.] Tendency to rise in insurrection.

1881 *SYMONDS Renaiss. Italy* (1898) IV. v. 244 This insurgescence of all classes... threatened the very fabric of society.

Insuring: see under INSURE *v.*

Insurmountable (insū'maun'təb'l), *a.* [IN-3; perh. after F. *insurmountable* (Cotgr. 1611).] That cannot be surmounted, overcome, or passed over.

1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), *Insurmountable*, that cannot be overcome by Labour and Industry. a 1704 *LOCKE* (J.), This difficulty is insurmountable, 'till I can make simplicity and variety the same. 1797 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian* vi, The angles of the insurmountable walls which fenced the garden from the precipices below. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* vii. iv, The rock is well high insurmountable to those who know not the passes. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 150 Perhaps those prejudices might not prove insurmountable. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 292 Between himself and her there was that kind of division which is more insurmountable than enmity.

Hence **Insurmountability** (Craig, 1847); **Insurmountableness**, the state or quality of being insurmountable (Bailey vol. II, 1727); **Insurmountably** *adv.*, so as not to be surmounted or overcome; 'invincibly, unconquerably' (J. 1755).

1860 *MILL Repr. Govt.* (1865) 62/2, I do not think that the people of England have deserved to be, without trial, stigmatized as insurmountably prejudiced against anything which can be proved to be good either for themselves or for others.

Insurpassable, *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Incapable of being surpassed.

1859 J. C. HOBHOUSE (Ld. Broughton) *Italy* xvii. II. 137 note, The effect was instantly discovered to be insurpassable.

Insurrect (insū'rekt), *v. rare.* [*f.* L. *insurrect-*, *ppl. stem* of *insurgere* to rise up (see INSURGE *v.*); in sense 2, a back-formation from next.]

† 1. *intr.* To arise. *Obs.*

1698 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1694) 202 From whence there insurrect such pernicious Vapours, as nauseate the Air.

2. To rise in insurrection or revolt.

1821 *BYRON Diary* 9 Jan., They mean to *insurrect* here... though I don't think them in force or heart sufficient to make much of it. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1303 The people are in spirit in insurrection, yet they do not insurrect.

Insurrection (insū'rekʃən). Also 5 -*rexyon*, 5-6 -*rec(e)ion*, -*yon*, 6 -*rexyon*. [*a.* F. *insurrection*, *ad.* rare L. *insurrection-em*, n. of action *f.* *insurgere*: see INSURGE.]

1. The action of rising in arms or open resistance against established authority or governmental restraint; with *pl.*, an instance of this, an armed rising, a revolt; an incipient or limited rebellion.

1459 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 346/2 He [Jack Cade]... wrote letters to many Citees... to have made a comon insurrection. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 401 II. 27 Yl dysposed perones, defame... me... how that I intend to make insurrexyones contrari unto the law. 1535 *COVERDALE Ezra* iv. 19 This cite of olde hath made insurrection agaynst kynges. 1548 *HALL Chron., Rich. III* 38 Other dyd secretly move and sollicit the people to rise and make an insurrection. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 98/2 The remnant of the Britains therefore withdrew... into Cornwall, and into Wales, out of which countries they oftentimes brake out, and made insurrections vpon the Saxons. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 277 The Moors made an Insurrection, and made one Osman their first Dey. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* iv. ix. (1864) II. 418 The people broke out in instant insurrection, declared their determination to renounce their allegiance. 1858 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 593 Insurrections are generally wrong; revolutions are always right.

b. fig.

1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* I. vi, If God afterward gave, or permitted this insurrection of Episcopacy, it is to be feared he did it in his wrath. 1780 *BLAIR Sermon* (ed. 3) II. ii. 35 He (who hath no rule over his spirit) lies open to every insurrection of ill-humour. 1887 *LOWELL Democr.* 15 It is not the insurrections of ignorance that are dangerous, but the revolts of intelligence.

2. The action of rising up; upheaval. *rare.*

1864 *RUSKIN Arrows of Chace* (1886) I. 264 Every winter, the whole glacier surface rises to replace the summer's waste, not with progressive wave... but with silent level insurrection, as of ocean tide, the gray sea-crystal passes by.

Insurrectional (insū'rekʃənəl), *a.* [*f.* prec. + -AL: cf. F. *insurrectionnel* (1798 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of insurrection.

1801 *L.D. CAMPBELL Lat. Apr. in Life* (1881) I. 66 Ministers are... exceedingly alarmed at the insurrectional spirit which has shown itself in different parts of the country. 1832 *Examiner* 556/2 To excite at Rheims an insurrectional movement. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 1/1 Russia did not interfere even by encouraging insurrectional bands.

Hence **Insurrectionally** *adv.*, in an insurrectional way, from an insurrectional point of view.

1848 *Tail's Mag.* XV. 525 Paris was laid down on a map insurrectionally. Her strong and weak points were explained. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* viii. (1881) 141 He was insurrectionally notorious in morals and menacingly in politics.

Insurrectionary (insū'rekʃənəri), *a.* (*sb.*) [*f.* as prec. + -ARY.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of insurrection; addicted to insurrection.

1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 44 On their murderous insurrectionary system, their own lives are not sure for an hour. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. iii. i, This huge Insurrectionary Movement... has swept away Royalty, Aristocracy, and a King's life. 1891 *Spectator* 13 June, As a fact, London is the least insurrectionary of cities.

2. *humorous.* Tending to raise itself.

1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 28 A sign-board presented at either end an insurrectionary bottle. *Ibid.* 211 His trousers working up... above his knees, an insurrectionary movement which I also was unable to suppress in my own.

B. sb. A person who engages in insurrection.

1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 Feb. 95/3 All Spanish traditions of law and order are so bound up with Catholicism that religious innovators, like the Protestant missionaries, necessarily seem insurrectionaries.

† **Insurrectioner**, *Obs.* rare. [See -ER 1.] = prec. B.

a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* (1740) 418 What had the people got if the Parliament... had colleagueed with Venner and other insurrectioners?

Insurrectionism. [See -ISM.] The principle of revolt against constituted authority.

1890 G. B. SHAW *Fab. Ess. Socialism* 192 They welcome Socialism, insurrectionism, currency craze. *Ibid.* 193 A piece of unpractical catastrophic insurrectionism.

Insurrectionist (insū'rekʃənist). [*f.* INSURRECTION + -IST.] One who takes part in an insurrection, or who advocates revolt against authority.

1845 *WHITTIER Pr. Wks.* (1889) II. 266 The insurrectionists were speedily crushed into subjection. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* VI. 125 Not indeed that such insurrectionists were likely to look with much respect on the exorbitant wealth of the clergy. 1882 *19th Cent.* Oct. 552 A few of the more energetic spirits muster courage to rise up against the system, and these become insurrectionists.

attrib. 1899 *Literary Guide* 1 Nov. 172/2 We cannot altogether bless this perky and insurrectionist attitude.

Insurrectionize (insū'rekʃənəiz), *v.* [*f.* as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To raise in insurrection.

1822 *Examiner* 195/1 A conspiracy formed to insurrectionize Poland. 1851 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* I. 552 The deposed Count Bernard insurrectionized the country.

2. *intr.* To make insurrection; to rise in insurrection.

1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 44 That ceasing to be a 'slave class' they might insurrectionize no more.

† **Insurrectionous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. INSURRECTION + -OUS.] Given to insurrection, turbulent, unruly.

1631 J. DOME *Polydoron* 125 None excelleth another but in good and virtuous actions or in suppressing insurrectionous passions.

† **Insurrective**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *insurrect-*, ppl. stem of *insurgere* (see INSURGE) + -IVE.] Prone to insurrection; of insurgent character.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 28 They are no winds but insurrection sins, which so possess the waues with the spiryte of raging. *Ibid.* 155 Thys distid thou to mortifie thy insurrection masse of corruption.

† **Insurrector**, *Obs. rare.* [a. med. or mod. L. *insurrector*, agent-n. from *insurgere* to INSURGE.] An insurgent.

[a. 1458 T. GASCOIGNE *Loci e Libro Veritatum* (1881) 174 Homines qui vocabantur insurrectores occiderunt duos episcopos in Anglia.] 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Menu.* (1694) 87 A strong citadel . . erected on purpose to reduce insurrectores. 1667 WATKIN *House Fire Lond.* 26 Popular readiness to seize upon Insurrectores.

Insusceptibility (insusceptib'ility). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being insusceptible; want of susceptibility.

1821 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 249 The object is identified with the subject, both positively by the act of the subject, and negatively by insusceptibility of outness in the object. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 655 The same kind of insusceptibility to the action of the contagion of yellow fever. 1884 *Congreg. Year Bk.* 69 Insusceptibility to the touch and inspiration of goodness and truth.

Insusceptible (insusceptib'l), *a.* [IN-3; perh. after F. *insusceptible* (16th c. in Littré).] Not susceptible; not able or apt to receive impressions; not liable to be affected or influenced by something or in some way.

a. Const. of (an action, process, or condition).

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1043 It is not altogether insusceptible of imitation. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. v. You shall never persuade me that your heart is so insusceptible of affection. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* Pref. The subject . . is insusceptible of being treated otherwise than lyrically. 1899 R. H. CHARLES *Eschatol.* x. 378 Souls in Sheol were conceived as insusceptible of ethical progress.

b. Const. to (an influence or agency).

1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 197 In others, vaccine inoculation did not take effect; consequently they were not rendered insusceptible to the infection of the small-pox. 1877 BROCKETT *Cross & Cr.* 264 Insusceptible to all those influences . . which so powerfully affect most peoples. 1898 *19th Cent.* XLIV. 1000 The one, heavy, slow, insusceptible to violent passion.

c. *ellipt.* without construction.

1830 FRASER'S *Mag.* I. 577 Coarse animal passion and animal craft, at once energetic and insusceptible. 1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 83 This number of insusceptible or, as I may call them, not poisonable people, must be left out of account. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* vii. 142 To remove the entire population of the neighbourhood with the exception of the insusceptible.

Insusceptive, *a. rare*—1. [IN-3.] = prec.

1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 198 79 The sailor was wholly insusceptive of the softer passions.

† **Insuspect**, *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] Unsuspected; not to be suspected. So † **Insuspected** *a. Obs.*, unsuspected, of which one has no suspicion.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* xiii. D j b, The constant silence of the insuspect ancients does testify their misknowledge and disclamation of the same. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 58 Their penetrating natures, their invisible paths, and insuspected effects, are very considerable.

† **Insusurrate**, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *insusurrat-*, ppl. stem of *insusurrare*; see next.] *trans.* 'To whisper one in the ear' (Bailey, 1727).

† **Insusurratation**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *insusurrat-ionem*, n. of action f. *insusurrare*, f. *ins-* (IN-2) + *susurrare* to murmur, whisper. Cf. *SUSURRATION*.] A whispering in the ear; an insinuation.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* IV. iii. viii. § 3 The Spirit sometimes instils some drops of this gladsome ointment into our souls by soft insusurrations in silent night. 1653 *Legenda Lignea* Pref. A iv b (L). The other party insinuates their Roman principles by whispers and private insusurrations. 1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON.

† **Inswa'k**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. IN-1 + SWAK *v.*] *trans.* To cast in with force, to dash in.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. viii. 150 Mezentius the grym . . The blak fyre bleis of reik inswakkis [infers] he.

Inswamp (inswɒmp), *v. rare.* [f. IN-1 + SWAMP *sb.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To plunge into a swamp.

1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 315 The violent exercise of running a great distance under the violent rays of the sun . . would not allow him to inswamp. *Ibid.* 386 [They] take an oblique course, till they inswamp themselves again, in order to conceal their tracks.

Inswarming (in'swɔ:miŋ), *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 a.] Swarming in, entering in swarms.

189a *Chicago Advance* 17 Nov., Inswarming thousands from the older countries.

Inswathe, variant of ENSWATHE *v.*

InswEEPing (in'swɛpiŋ), *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 a.] Sweeping in.

1883 *Home Missionary* (U.S.) Aug. 155 Whether this insweeping migration is to foreignize us. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.*

20 Apr. 6/2 From the high cliff a man had seen . . little exploring hands raised above the insweeping waves.

InswEETen, variant of ENSWEEtEN *v.*, *Obs.*

InswELL (inswe'l), *v. rare.* [f. IN-1 + SWELL *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To cause a swell in; to swell.

a. 1774 FERGUSON *Poems, Exped. Fife* 19 Boreas regains his strength To wake new tempests and inswell our seas.

† **Inswined**, *ppl. a. Obs.* = INHOGGED.

1611 *FLORIO, Imporchito*, inswined, become a hogge.

Insygne, *Obs.* form of ENSIGN *v.*

Insykth, ME. 3rd pers. sing. of INSEE *v.*

Insytation, *Obs.* form of INCITATION.

1525 LD. BERNES *Froiss.* II. xcix. [xcv.] 292 By insytacion of the duke of Irelande.

† **Int**, *sb. Obs.* [Origin obscure.] ? A sharper.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* 12 (N.) His nips, ints, bungs, and prinados. 1658 — *Honest Ghost, Chym. Ape* 231 Flankt my troups with bolts, bands, punks, and panders, Pimps, nips and ints, Prinados.

Int', arch. abbreviation of *int. in it.* *Int'*, *int'*, *obs.* abbreviation of *int'l.*, is not.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 304 Goe take this shape And hither come int'. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 246 The Devil's int' if you won't put that down. *Ibid.* 363 Your Lady's gone with them, int's she? *Ibid.* IV. 116 No indeed; it int' worth while. 1797 MAS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 30 That's ganie, int it, maum? 184a BROWNING *Soliloquy Span. Cloister* viii, Ope a sieve and slip it int' (prime print).

Intabulate, *Obs.* form of ENTABLATURE.

† **Inta'ble**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. IN-1 + TABLE *sb.*; cf. *ENTABLE*.] *trans.* To enter in a table.

1611 SPEDD *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xii. § 81 The names of the first twentie and sixe . . you shall finde intabled in our Map of Barkeshire.

Inta'bulate, *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of med. L. *intabulare*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *tabula* TABLE.] *trans.* To enter or inscribe in a table or list.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Intabulate*, to write in tables. 1894 *Athenæum* 22 Sept. 378/3 We learn [from the Evesham 'Offitium Ecclesiasticum', c. 1300] . . that the abbot was formally 'intabulated' to the service of the kitchen for the weeks of Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas.

† **Intabulation**, *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. type **intabulatio*, n. of action from med. L. *intabulare*, in sense of L. *tabulatio* planking or flooring over.]

1658 PHILLIPS, *Intabulation*, a laying on of boards or planks.

Intack, dial. form of INTAKE *sb.*

Intact (intæ'kt), *a.* [ad. L. *intact-us*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *tactus*, pa. pple. of *tangere* to touch. Cf. F. *intact* (17-18th c. in Godef. *Compl.*)] Untouched; not affected by anything that injures, diminishes, or sullies; kept or left entire; unblemished; unimpaired.

c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4966 Thi maydenhode intacte immaculat eunelastinge. 1721 in BAILEY. 1815 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) I. iii. 67 No mischief . . had been done, except to one old china jar . . The gallery was perfectly intact. a. 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. ii. 86 The principles on which Church authority is based remained intact. 1877 K. JOHNSTON *Africa* v. (1878) 62 Tunis . . has retained the character of an oriental city almost intact.

Hence **Inta'ctness**, the quality or condition of being intact.

1890 E. H. HANKIN in *Nature* 11 Dec. 121/2 The intactness of the leucocytes in these special cases.

† **Inta'ctible**, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [IN-3.] 'Not perceptible to the touch' (J.); = next.

1623 COCKERAM, *Intactible*, not to bee touched. 1658-1706 in PHILLIPS. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Inta'ctile, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *intactil-is*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *tactilis* TACTILE. Cf. F. *intactile* (16th c. in Halz.-Darm.)] Not tactile or capable of being touched; intangible.

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xiii. (1701) 556/1 Emptiness, or Vacuum . . is understood . . chiefly from an inta'ctile Nature, and void of all Solidity. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Inta'ctile*, that cannot be recognised by the sense of touch, impalpable.

Intagliated (intæ'lyetəd), *ppl. a.* [f. II. *intagliat-o*, pa. pple. of *intagliare* to engrave (f. *in-* (IN-2) + *tagliare* to cut; cf. *ENTAIL v.* 1) + -ED 1.] Carved on the surface; engraved in or as in intaglio; incised.

1782 WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* 25 A species of astroite, or stary-stone . . deeply intagliated or engraven like a seal. 1825 T. D. FOSSBROKE *Enceph. Antig.* (1843) II. 763/1 Arms upon plate are in use as early as the thirteenth century, but only intagliated, or engraved in 1334. 1884 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks & Tiles* xv. (1889) 452 Clay, plaster-of-Paris . . is pressed into the mould, so that the intagliated lines in this will appear upon the plaque or tile.

† **Intagliature**, *Obs. rare*—1. In 6 intagliature. [ad. It. *intagliatura* carving, engraving, f. *intagliare*: cf. prec.] = INTAGLIO 1.

1599 R. LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fict.* Tij, Engraued with exquisite and rare intagliature.

|| **Intaglio** (intæ'lyo), *sb.* Pl. *intaglios* (7 *entaglos*, 8 *intaglio's*, rarely *intagli* (intæ'lyi). Also 7-8 *erron. intaglia*; *pl. -as*. [It. = engraving, engraved work, a carving (pl. *intagli*), f. *intagliare* to cut in, engrave: see INTAGLIATED.]

1. A figure or design incised or engraved; a cutting or engraving in stone or other hard material.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Mar., A chaplet of admirable

invention, the intaglios being all on fruit-stones. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII.* (1867) 125 The cutt is certainly a very early ancient *intaglia* (as they use to call such cutts at Rome) . . pronouncing it almost with a *ll*—*intallia*. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* II. 202 Antient Entaglos or Figures, cut on several sorts of precious Stones. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 23 The Architrave . . has many fine Intaglias. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jnrls.* I. 101 There is a profile there . . an intaglio in the solid rock. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* I. xi. 105 All its reliefs and intaglios have electrotyped themselves in the medallions that hang round the walls of your memory's chamber.

fig. and transf. 1686 PIOT *Staffordsh.* 192 The *rilievo* raies of one Trochite, always lying in the *intagli* or furrows between two protuberant raies of the other. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. viii. 24 Boccaccio's clear-cut intaglios from life and nature.

b. The process or art of carving or engraving in a hard material; incised carving as opposed to carving in relief; the condition or fact of being incised. Chiefly in phrase in *intaglio*, as opposed to *in rilievo* or *in relief*. Also *fig.*

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 276 Another gem with the head of Edward VI. cameo on one side, and intaglia on the other. 1816 J. DALLAWAY *Stat. & Sculpt. Anc.* v. 298 In every period of the Grecian celebrity the art of intaglio has been cultivated as a branch of sculpture. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xii. (1856) 166 It was startling to see the evidences of a travel nearly six years old, preserved in *intaglio* on a material so perishable. 1857 BIACH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 15 Bricks were impressed with a stamp on which hieroglyphics were cut in intaglio, so as to present them in relief on the surface of the brick. 1869 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* viii. 268 The animals . . are represented, not in relief, but intaglio; not by a mound, but by an excavation.

fig. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* I. xvi. 269 A woman's accomplishments . . ought to be . . more in intaglio than in cameo.

2. Anything ornamented with incised work; esp. a precious stone having a figure or design cut into its surface, an incised gem. Opposed to *cameo*.

1654 EVELYN *Memo.* 23 Oct., One of the rarest collections of achates, onyxes, and intaglios, that I had ever scene. 1704 ADISON *Italy* (1733) 179 We meet with the Figures . . on Antique Intaglio's and Medals. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxiv. 5 The collection of . . gems, both cameos and intaglios, is considerable. 1864 C. W. KING *Gnostics* 56 The Jasper . . is employed for the *intagli* connected with the Mithraic idea. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* x. 244 An intaglio, or medal on which the head is hollowed out.

b. A mould of something to be cast or struck in relief; a countersunk die.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 616 When the casts, or intaglios, are first taken from the mould, they are not very firm. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. ii. 49 The use of intaglios to make up ecclesiastical seals.

3. Comb. *Intaglio-rilevato* [It., lit. raised or relieved intaglio] = CAVO-RELIEVO.

Intaglio (intæ'lyo), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To engrave with a sunk pattern or design; to represent or execute in intaglio.

1847 *Tail's Mag.* XIV. 383 Vestiges of pre-Adamite existence found flaged into fossils, or intaglied in stones. 1854 BADHAM *Haliut.* 234 Forms of various fossil fish . . Niobe-like, converted into stone; or intaglied in a calcareous matrix. 188 *Art Jnl.* VIII. 46 (Cent.) The device intaglied upon it [a finger-ring] is supposed to be flowers bursting from the bud.

Intail, *-aile*, *-ayle*, *Obs.* ff. *ENTAIL sb.* and *v.*

† **Intail'ed**, *ppl. a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. IN-1 + TAIL + -ED.] Joined by the tails (with allusion to Judg. xv. 4).

1628 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 586 So that you might guess there might be a double Plot . . to set on fire the frame and estate of this Commonwealth: And one of these intailed Foxes was Mr. Manwaring.

Intake (intæ'k), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 6- *intack*, (6-7 *-tack*), 8- *intake* (*Sc. -tak*). [IN *adv.* 11 d; cf. *take in*, TAKE *v.*]

1. The act of taking in or receiving from outside; that which is taken in, an amount or quantity received internally.

1808-18 JAMIESON, *Intake*, the bringing in of the crop. 1854 PHEMIE *Millar* 161 With her . . downright intake in the shape of meat and drink. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* II. (ed. 2) 22 Mr. Hyde shrank back with a hissing intake of the breath. 1896 *Albion's Syst. Med.* I. 143 Both the oxygen intake and the output of carbon dioxide in normal and fevered animals were compared.

2. (Chiefly *north. dial.*) A piece of land taken in from a moorland, common, etc.; an inclosure.

[c. 1330 *Selby Cartul.* II. 14 *Ibidem* est quoddam yntauk de feodo predicto quod vocatur le Munkebank.] 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* viii. 8 b, The lordes . . have gyven lyncence to dyuers of their tenants . . to take in newe intakes or closes out of the commons. 1536 in Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxi. § 98 (1611) 1022 That all Intacks, Inclosys syth Anno quarto Henrici septimi be pulled downe. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 28 Wee . . keepe the [sheep] together in some well fenced place, as . . the Newe Intacke in the towne becke. 1879-9 WORDSW. *Even. Walk* 49 When horses in the sunburnt intake stood. 1862 *Life amongst Colliers* 8 A nice garden . . led to a ha-ha dividing it from a large pasture, known as the Intack.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1664 in *Lex Scripta Isle of Man* (1819) 150 Poor People, as Colters, Intack-holders, Prentices, and the like. 1832 *Spec. Yorksh. Dial.*, Te sell t' awd intack barley.

3. The place where water is taken into a channel or pipe from a river or other body of water, to drive a mill, or supply a canal, waterworks, etc.

1a 1800 *State, Leslie of Powis* etc. 157 (Jam.) The water for driving the machinery of said new work is taken from the river above. . . the crueve-dike. . . the intake of this water is within the bounds of the crueve-fishing property. 1804 *Tarbas Poems* 40 (Jam.) Water-wraiths at in-tack drear. 1866 *Times* 8 Aug. 9/5 The first improvement was effected by carrying its intake up the river to Lea bridge. 1887 *Spectator* 9 July 921/1 Riparian towns above the intake of the Water Companies. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 28 Jan., An ice blockade at the port-holes had prevented the passage of the water into the intakes.

4. *Mining*. The airway by which a current of air is introduced into a mine. Also attrib.

1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 32 Intake, the airway along which the fresh air is conducted into a place, district, or mine. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 219 The 'returns' are generally made to mount over the intake drifts. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* s. v., Downcast . . . is more appropriate for a shaft; Intake for an adit. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 23 Aug. 7/1 He did not see how it was possible for fire-damp to have accumulated in the main intake air roads.

5. A narrowing or abrupt contraction made in the width of a tube, a stocking, etc.; the point at which this is made.

1808-18 *JAMIESON, Intake*. 2. A contraction, in sewing. 1875 *M. L. WRAITH Guide Wigtonshire* 14 The monument . . . after a series of intakes, is formed into a clustered column. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 29 One-third of the foot is the length of the ankle, from the last intake or decreasing.

6. *Sc.* A 'take in', an imposition. Also, one who 'takes in', a cheat.

1808-18 *JAMIESON, Intake*. 4. A fraud, a swindling trick. 5. A swindler. 18. . . *Edinburgh* 11. 118 (Jam.) Some even made so bold as to call him an intak and an adventurer. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 2 What was the lottery but an intake? 1860 W. ARNOT *Laus fr. Heaven* 281 The counter-part is a terrible truth—it is more cursed to be an intake than to be taken in.

† *Intake*, *v.* *Sc. Obs.* [IN-1; see *take in*, *TAKE v.*] *trans.* a. To take or gather in. b. To take by force of arms, capture.

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 271 Ryne out the Mures; the bestialls gers intak. c1647 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 265 Having . . . no artillery at all fit for intaking any strong house.

† *Intaker*, *north. dial. Obs.* [IN *adv.* 11 c.] One who 'takes in' or receives stolen property.

1421 *Act 9 Hen. V.* c. 7 Diverses personnes laroins & felons appellez Intakers & Outputters demourantz deins la franchise de Ridesdale. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.* Intakers be a kind of thieves, so called because they . . . did receive in such booties of cattell or other things as the outparters brought in unto them.

† *Intaking*, *vbl. sb.* *Sc. Obs.* [IN *adv.* 11 c.] 1. The action of capturing or taking by force of arms. [= Ger. *einnehmen*, *einnehmung*.]

1637 R. MONRO *Exp. Scots Regim.* II. 13 Capitaine Robert Stewart . . . was preferred before the Intaking of Vitzberg, having bene before the Bataille of Lipsich. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 348, I have held two and twenty towns, and I have been at the intaking of thirty-one [Archaism temp. Edw. III].

2. The taking in of moorland into cultivation. 1812 *SOUTER Agric. Surv. Banffs.* App. 49 The reasons of ebb-ploughing, at intaking, are to retain the dung as near the surface as possible.

† *Intaminate*, *v.* *Obs. rare*°. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *intāmināre*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + L. **āmināre* to violate: see *CONTAMINATE*.] *trans.* To defile. So † *Intamination*, defilement.

1623 *COCKERAM, Intaminate*, to defile. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Intamination*, a defiling or polluting.

† *Intaminated*, *a.* *Obs. rare*°. [f. L. *intāminat-us* uncontaminated (f. *in-*, IN-3 + pa. pple. of **āmināre*: see *prcc.*) + -ED¹.] Uncontaminated, uncorrupted, pure.

a 1695 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.*, F. JUNIUS (1721) II. 603 Whose Inhabitants use the antient and intaminated Frisic Language.

Intangibility (intændzib'iliti). [f. next + -ITY. Cf. mod.F. *intangibilité* (Littré).] The quality of being intangible.

1847 in CRAIG. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 99 There is an intangibility about all the charges that is made against her. 1885 *CLODD Myths & Dr.* II. vii. 184 Its [his shadow's] intangibility feeds his awe and wonder.

Intangible (intændzib'l), *a.* [ad. med.L. *intangibil-is*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + L. *tangibilis* TANGIBLE: cf. F. *intangible* (1508 in *Godef. Compl.*)] Not tangible; incapable of being touched; not cognizable by the sense of touch; impalpable.

1640 *WILKINS New Planet* II. (1684) 148 A Man should be still in danger of knocking his head against every Wall and Pillar; unless it were also intangible, as some of the Peripatetics affirm. 1717 *CLARKE Leibnitz Papers* Reply iv. § 45. 151 The Means by which Two Bodies attract each other, may be invisible and intangible. 1845 *McCulloch Taxation* II. iii. (1852) 476 The proportion of monied and other moveable and all but intangible property . . . has increased tenfold, since the accession of George I. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. iii. 76 The assumption of this wonderful intangible aether. 1880 *MURHEAD Gaius* II. § 14 Incorporeal (things) are those that are intangible . . . such as an inheritance, a usufruct.

b. *fig.* That cannot be grasped mentally. 1880 *Mem. John Legge* 127 To the irreligious man all this is intangible, unintelligible. 1898 *RAMSEY Was Christ born in Bethlehem?* 20 This abstract and rather intangible argument must yield to the demonstration of hard facts.

Hence **Intangibility**; **Intangibly** *adv.*, so as to be intangible.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* I. v. 769 That which is extended also, but penetrably and intangibly which is space or vacuum. 1888 *WESTER, Intangibility*, the quality of being intangible. 1887 E. F. BYRNE *Hair without Hering* II. v. 91 The most intangibly delicate sense of duty.

† **Intangle**, *ment.* *obs.* ff. ENTANGLE, -MENT.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 41 b, Intrkyed or intangled in the affecyon or loue of worldly goodes and honours. 1533 *FAITH Answ. More Wks.* (1573) 148/2 For anone ye shall see hym so intangled in briers, that he shall not wytte where to become. 1573-80 *BARET Adv.* I 139 An intangling, a wrapping, or folding in. 1649 *JEA. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* II. Disc. viii. § 41.83 The implication and intanglings of ten thousand thoughts.

† **Intangle**, *a.* *Obs. rare*°. [IN-1.] In a tangle; entangled.

1642 *HOWELL For. Trav.* 40 His observations will lye confusedly huddled up, like a skeine of intangle silk.

Intarissable, *a.* *rare.* [a. F. *intarissable* (Cotgr.), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *tarissable*, f. *tarir*, *tarissant* to dry up.] Not to be dried up, inexhaustible. 1656-81 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Intarissable*, not to be withered or dried up. 1859 *MRS. SCHIMMELPENINCK Princ. Beauty* IV. v. § 6 That intarissable fountain of gushing joy.

† **Intastable**, *a.* *Obs. rare*°. [IN-3.] Incapable of being tasted.

a 1711 *GREW (J.)*, Something which is invisible, intastable, and intangible . . . existing only in the fancy, may produce a pleasure superiour to that of sense.

† **Intaxable**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] That cannot be taxed or charged with something.

1631 *L. CRAWEN God's Tribunal* 16 The Lord of Hosts, whose . . . justice [is] intaxable, anger intollerable.

Intechnicality, *rare.* [IN-3.] Want of technicality; something not technically correct.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 618 Every power must be for ever on the alert, to detect intechnicalities, to fence with witnesses, to puzzle or persuade phlegmatic jurors.

† **Integent**, *a.* *Obs. rare*°. [ad. L. *integent-em*, pr. pple. of *integrere*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *tegere* to cover.] That covers; covering.

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 319 As for the parts, they are dissimilar, sc. the basis and point, or similars external, as the fat, integent membran.

Integer (int'edzər), *a.* and *sb.* [a. L. *integer* untouched, intact, entire, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *tag-*, *tegere*, root of *tangere* to touch. Cf. F. *intégrer* (1567 in *Hatz-Darm.*), and *ENTIRE*.]

A. adj. (Now rare or Obs.)

† 1. Having no part taken away or wanting; whole, entire: = INTEGRAL A. 3. *Obs.*

a 1509 *WOLSEY Let. to Hen. VII in Lett. Rich. III* (Rolls) I. App. 443 Wher I sayd that the emperors m. . . he dote of three hundred thousand . . . should . . . have the seyid integry dote in effect and equivalen. [MS. *imperf.*]

† 2. Marked by moral integrity; honest, upright. *Obs.*

1644 *VICARS God in Mount* 108 The face of their best and most integre proceedings.

3. *Math.* Denoting a whole thing or number of whole things; denoted by a whole number; 'whole', not fractional: = INTEGRAL A. 4 a. Now rare or Obs.

1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xii. I had . . . found that . . . 14 and 1 be the nearest of small integer numbers that express the proportion between the specific gravities of quicksilver and water. 1806 *HUTTON Course Math.* I. 52 A whole or integer number may be expressed like a fraction, by writing 1 below it, as a denominator. 1833 *HERSCHEL Astron.* II. 79 To keep the reckoning of the integer days correct . . . is the object of the calendar.

B. sb. 1. *Math.* A number or quantity denoting one or more whole things or units; a whole number or undivided quantity. Opp. to *fraction*.

1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* IV. v. V.ij b. The containing circles Semidimetient being very nigh 14 for exactly neither by integir nor fraction it can be expressed. 1675 *OGILBY Brit. Pref.* 4 Not regarding the Fractional Parts of a Mile, but taking the lesser Integer. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* III. xi, The Fraction will become . . . an Integer. 1875 *TODHUNTER Alg.* (ed. 7) lii, Theory of Numbers. Throughout the present Chapter the word *number* is used as an abbreviation for *positive integer*.

2. A particular quantity of any kind (as money, weight, length, etc.) taken as the unit of measurement. Now rare or Obs.

1822 *J. FLINT Lett. Amer.* 50 The dollar is the integer of money in the United States. 1827 *FARADAY Chem. Manip.* III. 67 Two integers . . . the pint and the cubic inch. 1868 *SEYD Bullion* (1880) 146 The Carat serves as the Integer.

3. *gen.* (often with allusion to 1): A whole or entire thing or entity, either as complete in itself, or as the sum of its parts or elements.

a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm.* v. (1853) 202 The soul is the integer of the man. 1850 *HELPS Friends in C. Ser.* II. iii. 150 You would never amongst you all make up the noble integer. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. iii. (1878) 23 Death is followed by the speedy dissipation of the combined elements which formed the organism . . . The Integer, the Animal which resulted from the former combination, is no more. 1899 R. C. TEMPLE *Univ. Gram.* 4 Functionally a word is either—(1) An integer, or a sentence in itself.

Integrability. [f. next: see -ITY.] The fact or character of being integrable; capability of being integrated.

1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVII. 93 The theorem, which is called the *Criterion of Integrability*. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 337 Ascertaining whether the proposed equation satisfies the condition of integrability. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 310 This definition . . . satisfies as well the condition of integrability as the differential equation of motion.

Integrable (int'egrəb'l), *a.* [f. L. *integrā-re* to make whole, INTEGRATE + -BLE.] Capable of being integrated. **a. Math.**: see INTEGRATE *v.* 3.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Calculus*, The differential quantity to be integrated . . . must . . . be reduced to an integrable finite, or an infinite series. 1809 *Ivovav in Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 349 The expressions . . . are all integrable with respect to one of the variable quantities they contain. 1882 J. B. STALLO *Concepts Mod. Physics* 107 note, When their equations are integrable.

b. gen.: see INTEGRATE *v.* 2.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. 298 Dispersed atoms of integrable matter. *Ibid.* (1872) I. III. vi. 330 To the lowest living things, the integrable matter is everywhere present.

Integral (int'egrəl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *integrāl-is*, f. *integer*, *integr-*: see INTEGR and -AL. Cf. F. *intégral* (Oresme, 14th c.); It. *integrale* 'entire, consisting of entiresse' (Florio).]

'*Integralis pars*', and '*partium integratum*', quae si convenient, totum exstat', occur in a 6th c. Comment. on Cicero de *Invent. Rhet.*, in *Suringar Hist. Crit. Scholiast. Latin.* (1834) pp. 248, 222.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to a whole. Said of a part or parts: Belonging to or making up an integral whole; constituent, component; *spec.* necessary to the completeness or integrity of the whole; forming an intrinsic portion or element, as distinguished from an adjunct or appendage. (Cf. INTEGRANT.) (Formerly distinguished from *essential*: see *quots.* 1697, 1727.)

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 39 b, The integral partes, which make perfect the whole, and cause the bigness thereof. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 43 The parts integrall, viz. as the several members of the matter, head, heart, &c. in man. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xv. (1739) 79 In a mixt Commonwealth they [kings] are integral Members. 1697 *LOCKE 2nd Vind. Reas. Chr.* 247 (Seager) Integral parts . . . are contradistinguished to essential; and signify such parts, as the thing can be without, but without them will not be so complete and entire as with them. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Integral*, or *Integrant*, is applied by the schoolmen, to those parts which are necessary to the integrity of a whole. . . In which sense they stand contradistinguished from *essential* parts. . . The arms, legs, etc. are *integral* parts; body and soul *essential* parts of a man. 1786 *BURKE W. Hastings Wks.* 1842 II. 220 Forming no legal or integral part of the government. 1862 *GOULBURN Pers. Relig.* III. x. (1873) 238 Recreation must form an integral part of human life. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* I. II. 69 A dependency of the British Crown . . . not an integral part of the United Kingdom.

2. Made up of component parts which together constitute a unity; in *Logic*, said of a whole consisting of or divisible into parts external to each other, and therefore actually (not merely mentally) separable. *rare* or *Obs.* exc. in technical use.

1588 *FRANCE L'auvers Log.* I. vi. 33 The whole Integrall cannot bee affirmed of any one of his parts, for a part is not the whole. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 203 An Integrall whole is not in each part, neither according to their whole essence, nor virtue, and therefore it is no wayes predicated of the singular parts. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* II. vi. § 19 In every Christian there are three parts concerning this integral Constitution, body and soul, and Spirit. 1725 *WATTS Logic* I. vi. § 10 As an integral Whole is distinguish'd into its several Parts by Division, so the Word Distribution is most properly used when we distinguish an universal Whole into its several Kinds of Species. *Ibid.*, Logicians have sometimes given a mark or sign to distinguish when it is an integral whole, that is, divided into its parts and members, or when it is a genus, an universal whole, that is, distributed into its species and individuals. 1836-7 *SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph.* xxxvii. (1859) II. 340 The Integral, or, as it ought to be called Integrable whole (*totum integratum*), is composed of integrant parts (*partes integrantes*) which are either homogeneous, or heterogeneous. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* IV. 67 note, The Essential or Physical whole is that which consists of Matter and Form, or substance and accident, as its parts do not exist out of each other, they cannot be separated except in Thought. . . The Mathematical or Integral whole, on the other hand, has parts which are external to each other, so that they can be divided asunder.

3. Having no part or element separated, taken away, or lacking; unbroken, whole, entire, complete. Now somewhat rare. [= mod.F. *intégral*.]

1611 *FLORIO, Integrable*, whole or integrall. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 344 All Local Motion keepeth Bodies Integrall, and their Parts together. 1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* P 238 Thorough the integral porous pelt. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 484 Their hearts are not integral, and entire in prayer. 1794 *MATHIAS Purs. Lit.* (1798) 157 Excerpta of Writers whose integral works are lost for ever. 1862 *LYTTON Str. Story* II. 15 Who could expect that every link in a madman's tale would be found integral and perfect?

b. Of things immaterial. 1651 *JER. TAYLOR Sermon for Year I.* iv. 53 Repent with an integral, a holy and excellent repentance. 1656 *EARL MONM. Advt. fr. Parnass.* 281 They are thought by them to merit their Princes integral love. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Sabbath* v. (1848) 181 It is felt that, if we would retain Christianity, we must hold fast the full, the integral, sabbath.

† **c. Gram.** Applied by Wilkins to a word or part of speech denoting a complete notion; see B. 3. *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 305 They supply the room either, 1. Of some Integral word, as Pronouns, or 2. Of some Sentence or complex part of it, as Interjections.

4. *Math.* a. That is, or is denoted by, an integer, or involves only integers; consisting of a whole number or undivided quantity; not fractional, or not involving a fraction.

1658 PHILLIPS *s.v.*, In Arithmetic integral numbers are opposed to fraction[s]. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 15 To express the true content of any Number Integral. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 286 The fractional part of a foot . . is to be given up in favour of the importer, and the duties to be charged only upon the integral feet. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 185 Q being a rational and integral function of x . 1875 TODD *Hunter Algebra* (ed. 7) xxxvi. § 516 When n has any value positive or negative, integral or fractional.

b. Relating to or involving integrals (see B. 4.); obtained by, belonging to, or proceeding by integration.

Integral calculus: the calculus of integrals (see B. 4.); that branch of the infinitesimal calculus which deals with the finding and properties of integrals of functions (in this restricted sense, the inverse of the differential calculus, and corresponding to the 'inverse method of fluxions' in the Newtonian calculus), also used to include the solution of differential equations, and parts of the theory of functions and other branches of the higher mathematics. *Integral sign*=*sign of integration*: see B. 4. a, and INTEGRATION 2.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Calculus*, The *Integral Calculus* . . is the inverse of the differential one. *Ibid.*, Suppose f the sign of the sum, or integral quantity. 1802 WOODHOUSE in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 95 Expressions deduced from the true integral equations. 1875 C. P. BUCKINGHAM *Diff. & Int. Calc.* (1880) § 157 The . . problem of the integral calculus is to pass from a given differential of a function to the function itself. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 21 In the expression under the integral sign only the finite values . . are to be considered. 1887 R. A. ROBERTS *Int. Calc.* 1 The principal object of the Integral Calculus is to find the value of a function of a single variable when its differential coefficient is given.

c. Applied to the entire or total amount of a continuous quantity (e.g. curvature) taken between definite limits, and thus expressible by a definite integral (see B. 4. 2).

1870 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 10 The *integral curvature*, or *whole change of direction* of an arc of a plane curve, is the angle through which the tangent has turned as we pass from one extremity to the other.

B. sb.

1. Something entire or undivided; a whole, either as wanting no part, or as made up of parts: see A. 2, 3. *Obs.* exc. as *transf.* from 4 = total sum.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 177 A tree, a body, an house . . are total Integrals, whose integrity, or wholenesse . . is made of their parts. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 9 In the third genus are contained all Animals whether Integrals or In-parts. 1784 J. BARREY in *Lect. Paint.* iv. (Bohn 1848) 152 Any other conjunction of parts forming an integral or whole. 1834 LANOOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 299/2 No more . . than breaking an eggshell is breaking an egg, the shell being a part, and the egg being an integral. 1881 *Nature* No. 625, 582 What is seen in a sun-spot is the integral, as it were, of all that is taking place . . in many thousand miles of solar atmosphere.

† 2. An integral part or element; a constituent, component: see A. 1. *Obs.*

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 557 We must, therefore, be very circumspect in the materials of the other House. Let us, therefore, look to the integrals in this building. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. 21 Anatomy can give us the Position . . of all the several Integrals of the Body of Man or Beast. *Ibid.* iv. viii. 372 They all make up a most magnificent and stately temple, and every Integral thereof full of wonder. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* 82 Doth not every good Law and Rule distinguish between *Essentials*, *Integrals*, and *Accidents*, and make more *Accidents* than are *Integrals*, and *Integrals*, than are *Essentials*? 1685 — *Paraphr. N. T.*, 1 Cor. xii. 14 So wise, as besides the *Essentials* of Christianity, to know all the *Integrals*.

† 3. *Gram.* Applied by Wilkins to those words or parts of speech which of themselves express a distinct notion, as distinct from those which express relations between notions. *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iii. i. § 2 By Integrals or Principal words, I mean such as signify some entire thing or notion. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 251/2. 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 124/1 Wilkins includes under the term *integral* both the noun and the verb.

4. *Math.*

a. (of a function): That quantity of which the given function is the differential or differential coefficient (corresponding to the fluent of a given fluxion in Newton's method); so called because it may be regarded as the whole sum of a series of consecutive values assumed by an infinitesimal function (differential) of the variable while the latter changes continuously from any one value to any other. When such *limits* of variation are fixed or determinate, it is called a *definite integral*: see quot. 1877. An integral is denoted by the sign \int (originally a long s , for *L. summa* sum); in a definite integral the inferior and superior limits are indicated at the bottom and top of the sign, thus \int_a^b . (Formerly sometimes applied to the quantity from which a given 'finite difference' or 'increment' is derived, as in quot. 1763; cf. quot. 1831 *s.v.* INTEGRATE *v.* 3.) b. (of a differential equation, or a system of such equations): An equation or system of equations from which the given equation or system can be derived by differentiation. (In relation to a system of equations, any quantity which that system makes constant is sometimes called its integral.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Calculus*, $\int ydx$ will denote the sum, or integral of the differential ydx . 1763 EMERSON

Increments p. vii, Some Increments have no integrals, but what infinite series afford. 1802 WOODHOUSE in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 90 The integral or fluent of Px is that function from which Px is derived. 1877 B. WILLIAMSON *Int. Calc.*

(ed. 2) vi. § 91 The expression $\int_{x_0}^{x_1} \phi(x)dx$ is called the *definite integral* of $\phi(x)dx$ between the limits x_0 and x_1 , and represents the limit of the sum of the infinitely small elements $\phi(x)dx$, taken between the proposed limits . . . In contradistinction, the name *indefinite integrals* is often applied to integrals . . in which the form of the function is merely taken into account, without regard to any assigned limits. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 27 The double integrals destroy each other.

Integrality (intēgrā'li-ti). [prob. ad. med. L. **integralitas*, f. *integrālis* INTEGRAL: see -ITY; cf. *F. intégralité* (Cotgr.), It. *integralità* 'a whole entire masse' (Florio, 1611).] The condition of being integral (see prec. A. 3); wholeness, entirety, completeness: = INTEGRITY 1.

1611 COTGR., *Intégralité*, intégralitie, wholeness. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* cviii. IV. 476 Here is the latitude, the Totality, the Integrality of the means of salvation. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 239 What God made and ordained in its integrality. 1728 EAREBURY tr. *Burnet's State Dead* I. 87 There the Integrality that gives Denomination to the Species is to be found. 1838 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. Ch.* (1839) 173 Establishing the independence and integrality of the nation as a collective body. 1853 TAIT's *Mag.* XX. 265 The maintenance of the Empire of the Sultans in its integrality is necessary.

Integrally (intēgrā'li), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2. Cf. med. L. *integrāliter* entirely, wholly.] In an integral manner; as a whole, in its entirety; completely, entirely, wholly.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* ii. v. in Ashm. (1652) 136 When the Earth ys integrally yncynnerat. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* ii. Disc. viii. 74 We should choose vertue . . and pursue it integrally and make it the business of our lives. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* App. ii. Wks. 1843 VIII. 188 The only part of speech which is perfectly simple in its import, and at the same time integrally significant, is the noun-substantive. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* x. 200 The more an individual is integrally a man, the more may he know of man.

† b. As an integral whole: see INTEGRAL A. 1. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God, God a Spirit* (1682) 116 Whatsoever is compounded of many parts, depends either essentially or integrally upon those parts.

Integrant (intēgrānt), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *integrant-em*, pr. pple. of *integrāre*: see INTEGRATE *v.* Cf. *F. intégrant* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

Of parts: Making up or contributing to make up a whole, constituent, component; essential to the completeness of the whole: = INTEGRAL A. 1.

Integrant parts, in *F. parties integrantes*, is etymologically more correct than the usual *integral parts*.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. viii. 186 The Church consisteth of two partes, *viz.* Pastors and Sheepe. 1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* ii. (1668) 38 An Appendix, or rather an integrant part of his fellow. 1727 [see INTEGRAL A. 1.] 1773 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 246 Imagine the integrant particles of A to be equal in quantity of matter and bulk . . to the integrant particles of B, severally. 1794 BURKE *Rep. Lords' Jmils.* Wks. 1842 II. 598 These judges . . are no integrant and necessary part of that court. 1836-7 [see INTEGRAL A. 2.] 1849 KEMBLE *Saxons in Eng.* II. ii. vi. 235 There is no reason to suppose that the ceorls did not form an integrant part of the shire-moot. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 91 Iron constitutes a necessary integrant portion of the red blood-corpuscles.

B. sb. That which integrates; a component.

1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 261 It is the differentia of immortality, of which the assimilative power of faith and love is the integrant, and the life in Christ the integration. 1827 COLERIDGE *Misc. Ess.* (1837) I. 389 The aggregate and its integrants are utterly different.

Integrate (intēgrā), *a.* [ad. L. *integrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *integrāre*: see next.] Made up, as a whole, of separate (integrant) parts, composite; belonging to such a whole; complete, entire, perfect: = INTEGRAL A. 2, 3.

1485 [implied in INTEGRATELY]. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* ii. iv. Exceeding witty and integrate [said of a joke]. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logike* i. xiv. 46-7 An Integral Whole is that which has Part out of Part . . This Whole termed Mathematical; because Quantity is of Mathematical Consideration: Vulgarly, Integral, more properly Integrate. 1836-7 [see INTEGRAL A. 2.] 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* iii. (1866) III. 51 We may consider Logic either as a universal, or as an integrate whole. 1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Trak.* XX. 249/2 A transition from Integrate Fecundity to Segregate Fecundity usually takes place at a point in the history of evolution intermediate between the formation of an incipient variety and a strongly marked species. 1898 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 5/5 The people of Spain are for the war to keep integrate their possessions in Cuba.

Integrate (intēgrē't), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. integrāre* to make whole, f. *integer*, *integr-* whole.]

1. *trans.* To render entire or complete; to make up, compose, constitute (a whole): said of the parts or elements. *Obs.*

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. ii. § 159, 117 The particular doctrines which integrate Christianity. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 153 Matter and form are substances, and those that integrate all physical and compound substances: but till yesterday it was never heard that accidents could. 1716 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1744) II. 294 Did men consider . . how many such good actions are required to integrate and perfect a legal righteousness.

b. To complete or perfect (what is imperfect) by the addition of the necessary parts.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 125 Vertues . . that Integrate the Humane Nature, without which it would be Lame, Imperfect, Defective. 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 58 The fragmentary contributions of one being integrated by the fragmentary contributions of others. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homor* III. 297 The two sets of Phœnician reports are in this way oddly brought to integrate one another.

2. To put or bring together (parts or elements) so as to form one whole; to combine into a whole. (Sometimes with allusion to 3.)

1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 214 Time performs the office of integrating the infinitesimal parts of which this progression is made up. 1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynam.* 103 Tending to integrate all into one comprehensive whole. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* i. 36 This immense variety of 'peoples, nations, and languages' which Rome had integrated into a coherent whole.

3. *Math.* To find or calculate the integral of (a function or equation): see INTEGRAL B. 4. Also *absol.* to perform the operation of integration.

To integrate by parts: see INTEGRATION 2.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Calculus*, Any variable or flowing quantity can be differentiated; but, *vice versa*, any differential cannot be integrated. 1778 PLAYFAIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 334 To integrate such equations. 1790 WILBORE *ibid.* LXXX. 520 The product of a particle of the body into the square of its distance from such axis, when integrated through the whole body. 1802 WOODHOUSE *ibid.* XCII. 94 To integrate these differential equations. 1804 *Ibid.* XCIV. 266 Multiply each side by $d\theta$, and integrate. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. (1833) 294 To integrate innumerable equations of finite differences. 1885 WATSON & BURAU *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 1 Integrating by parts between $x = x_1$ and $x = x_2$.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; *spec.* to indicate or register the mean value, or the total sum of all the portions or elements, of some physical quantity: see INTEGRATING *ppl.* a. below.

1864 WEBSTER, *Integrate*. 2. To indicate the whole; to give the sum or total; as, an integrating anemometer; that is, one that indicates or registers the entire action or motion of the wind in a given time. 1876 *Trans. Victor.* Inst. 24 Integrate a moral phenomenon between limits a and b , your result is a good action. 1881 *Nature* No. 625, 582 We not only integrate through the depth of the atmosphere, but also over the whole surface of the star . . This is equivalent to the superposition of innumerable separate spectra.

Hence *Integrating vbl. sb.* and *ppl. adj.*

Integrating spectroscope, a spectroscope in which the slit receives light from all parts of a luminous object and blends it all together to form a single united spectrum: opposed to *analysing spectroscope*.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 555 The Universe, whereof he is an Integrating part. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vii. 215 There is a continuous series of integrating and disintegrating processes. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 8/4 All the instruments, with the exception of the integrating spectroscope, were most successful.

Integrated, *ppl. a.* [f. INTEGRATE *v.*, or f. *L. integrāt-us* ppl. a., INTEGRATE + -ED.] Combined into a whole; united; undivided.

a 1586 SIONEY *Arcadia* (1613) 571 A certaine *Pulchra puella profecto* elected and constituted by the integrated determination of all this topographical region. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lancashire* ii. (1662) 120 The integrated and incorporate Rector unto whom the parsonage was appropriated. 1847 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. v. 262 The mind . . cannot comprehend them at a glance, and feel at once their integrated force, but must examine them in detail by successive acts of mind.

Integrately, *adv.* *rare.* [f. INTEGRATE *a.* + -LY 2.] As an undivided whole; entirely.

1485 in *Proc. Suffolk Inst. Archæol.* V. 63 [I wyll that] y^e forsoyd iiii pecs of lond & j pce of medwe wth her pertynences integrally remayn onto myn sone Robte. *Ibid.*, Than I wyll y^e seyde mesuage pce of lond & pce of woode wth her pertynences remayn holly and integrally on to y^e forsoyd John.

Integration (intēgrē'ti-jon). [ad. L. *integrā-tiō-em* (in L. only in sense 'renewal, restoration to wholeness'), n. of action from *integrāre* to INTEGRATE. Cf. mod. F. *intégration* (1700 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action or process of integrating.

1. The making up or composition of a whole by adding together or combining the separate parts or elements; combination into an integral whole; a making whole or entire. (Often opposed to *differentiation*; sometimes with allusion to sense 2.)

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 178 The Integrall in Logike . . respecteth . . integration whereby the total is made a totall of all his members together. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Integration*, a making whole, or restoring. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xxi. II. 201 Their first permanent arrangement and integration was delayed for three centuries and accomplished at last only by the taste of Pelististratus. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. iii. x. 376 Out of co-ordination, there grows up integration. 1873 G. HENSLOW *Evol. Liv. Things* x. 129 Physical conditions will ever give rise to differentiation in Beings, together with its concomitant phenomenon, integration.

2. *Math.* The operation of finding the integral of a given function or equation (see INTEGRAL B. 4.); the inverse of differentiation.

Integration by parts: integration by means of the formula $u dv = uv - v du$, where u and v are any functions of the same variable. *Constant of integration*: an arbitrary constant which must be added to get the complete expression for an integral. *Sign of integration*: the sign \int denoting an integral (see INTEGRAL B. 4. a).

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Calculus*, The integration is known to be justly performed, if the quantity found . . being differenced, produce that proposed to be summed. 1837

BREWSTER *Magnet.* 173 A fluxionary equation . . by the integration of which the curve may be constructed. 1877 B. WILLIAMSON *Int. Calc.* (ed. 2) vi. § 90 The process of integration may be regarded as that of finding the limit of the sum of the series of values of a differential $(x)dx$, when x varies by indefinitely small increments from any one assigned value to another. . . For example, in seeking the area of a curve, we conceive it divided into an indefinite number of suitable elementary areas, of which we seek to determine the sum by a process of integration.

Integrative (intēgrē'tiv), *a.* [*f. L. integrāt-, ppl. stem* (see INTEGRATE *v.*) + *-IVE*.] Having the quality of integrating; tending to integrate.

1864 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. xiii. § 105 (1875) 304 This chapter opened by briefly specifying the conditions under which Evolution is integrative only. 1879 W. E. HEARN *Aryan Househ.* 262 Public opinion, and afterwards positive law, forbid that any Hellēn, or any Quirite, should be reduced to slavery. But the integrative tendency went no further.

Integrator (intēgrē'tor), [*a. L. integrātor, n. of action from integrāre to INTEGRATE.* (In *L.* only in sense 'renewer'.)] One who or that which integrates; *spec.* an instrument for indicating or registering the total amount or mean value of some physical quantity, as area, temperature, etc.: see INTEGRATE *v.* 3 b.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* i. 497, I have made many attempts to plan a mechanical integrator which should give solutions by successive approximations. 1888 *Daily News* 24 Jan. 5/6 The photographs, including those taken with the integrator, are very good.

† **Integre**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*a. F. intègre* (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.) = *Pr. integre*, *Sp.* and *It. integro*, *ad. L. integrum* (nom. *intēger*) whole: see INTEGRER.] Having the character of integrity; upright, honest, sincere.

1596 ABEL *Let. to Wolsey* (MS. Coll. Vesp. C. III. II. 213), Your innocent, integre and at all points unblameful mynd towards his Mageste.

† **Integrious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*irreg. f. F. intègre* or *L. integer, integre-* (see INTEGR) + *-IOUS*; (as if from *a. L. integris*.)] Cf. **INTEROIOUS**.] Marked by integrity. Hence † **Integriously** *adv.*

1628 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 201 Such was their integrious candor and intimacy to me in my greatest extremes. *Ibid.* 208 Being so integriously grounded, as it admitted no alloy or mixture with By-respects or self-interests.

Integrupallial (intēgrē'pālīal), *a. Zool.* Also **integro-**. [*f. L. integrī-, regular comb. form of integer whole + palli-um cloak + -AL.* The form *integro-* is not in accordance with *L.* analogies.] Having the pallial line not broken or indented; applied to a division of lamellibranchiate molluscs, in which the siphons are small or absent. Also **Integrupalliate** *a.* (Opp. to *sinupallial, -ate*.)

1862 DANA *Elem. Geology* 102 This division, the sinupallial, was far less common in the Silurian than the integrupallial, or that in which the tube was wanting. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 270 The integrupalliate Siphonida. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 481 Hence the distinction of integrupalliate and sinupalliate as applied to the Lamellibranchs which have the pallial line evenly rounded or notched. 1882 OGILVIE, *Integrupallial*.

† **Integritive** (intēgrī'tiv), *a. Obs. rare* -1. [*irreg. f. INTEGRITY + -IVE*: cf. *quantitativ = quantitative*.] Marked by integrity; upright, sincere.

1784 BURNS *Comm. pl. Bk. Aug.* To maintain an integritive conduct towards our fellow-creatures.

Integrity (intēgrī'ti), [*ad. L. integritās* wholeness, entireness, completeness, integrity, chastity, purity, *f. integer, integre-* whole, **INTEGER**.] *Perh.* in part *a. F. intégrité* (c. 1420 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The condition of having no part or element taken away or wanting; undivided or unbroken state; material wholeness, completeness, entirety.

1533 MORE *Ansv. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1095/1 Not y^a sacrifice nor oblation, whyche to the integritie therof requyeth both the formes. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iii. 93 Are there not among men some that want the integrity of their Limbs? 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) i. iii. 101 The poem before us is by no means destitute of a just integrity, and a lucid order. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 192 The integrity of the cones . . shows that the country has not been agitated by violent earthquakes. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxiv. (1866) II. 2 Method, considered in its integrity, consists of two processes . . Analysis and Synthesis. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 44 To work for the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and at the same time to promote its dismemberment, is to stultify one's-self. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisfarne* 68 The walls were standing . . though not in their integrity.

† *b.* Something undivided; an integral whole. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 110 They be privatives of Original Integritie. *Ibid.* 111 They are somethings, *id est*, privatives contrarie to created integrities.

2. The condition of not being marred or violated; unimpaired or uncorrupted condition; original perfect state; soundness.

c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 4316 When he [Christ] was borne sayving his moders integritie [glossed *hir maydenhod*]. 1550 BALR *Apol.* 122 (R.) In these and other lyke factes, was faythes integrite broken, which is the true maydenhode of y^e soule. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* ii. 114 He did but restore the law to her integritie. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 118 Why the integritie of workmanship is now adways put down by false and adulterate wayes. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 224 Natures constant provision to

preserve virginal integrity. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 19 June, This prayer, that I might try the integrity of my faculties, I made in Latin verse. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk. N. T. Introd.* § 85 Any investigation of the ultimate integrity of the text.

3. In moral sense. † *a.* Unimpaired moral state; freedom from moral corruption; innocence, sinlessness. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 54 In this integritie, man had freewill, whereby if he would he might have attained eternall life. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Psalmre* i Adam in his integritie should have wrought, but without wearinesse. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 55 In his corruption, he might possibly retain a sence of that nature and life, which he enjoyed in his integrity. 1698 OWEN *Mind of God* ii. 41 The State of Integrity.

b. Soundness of moral principle; the character of uncorrupted virtue, esp. in relation to truth and fair dealing; uprightness, honesty, sincerity.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 185 b, So much esteemed . . for his liberalitie, clemencie, integritie, and corage. 1599 *Life More in Wordsw. Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 157 That he might reserve the integritie of a good conscience. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xix. 1 Better is the poore that walketh in his integritie, then he that is perverse in his lippest, and is a foole. 1639 S. DU VERGER *St. Camus' Admir. Events* 12 Who for a kingdom would not have blemished her integritie. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 543/1 In integrity of heart and uprightness of intention he was excelled by few. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* iii. i. (1874) 276 Mankind do, in fact, trust in a person known to be of thorough integrity, that he will always be upright.

Integrupallial, *ad. Lat. integre, irreg. var. INTEGR-*.

† **Integrious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. integer, integre-* + *-IOUS*.] Marked by integrity; = **INTEGRE**, **INTEROIOUS**.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Koviv* Def. xx. 174 That an action be good, the cause ought to be integrious.

† **Integrum**, *Obs.* [*a. L. integrum*, neut. of *integer* whole: see **INTEGRER**.] = **INTEGRER** B. 1, 2.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* i. vii. (1636) 20 What is Integrity? Any thing that is whole, and not broken, or divided into parts: as one whole yard, a pound, a shilling. *Ibid.* viii. 28 So shall you find that 20 Integriums being multiplied by 1/2 do make 10, that is to say 8 Integriums and 1/2. 1637 JACKSON *Serm. Man's Conf.* § 28 These qualifications differ no more from Abraham's faith than fractions or parcels do from their proper integriums. 1681 H. MORR *Exp. Daniel* 371, I first considered the Integrum which was to be distributed into these seven parts.

† **Integumentation**, *Obs. rare* -1. [Shortened from *integumentation*, *q. v.*] The formation of integuments.

1816 *Edin. Encycl.* XI. 13 (heading), Of integumentation in Reptiles [cf. quot. 1809 *s. v.* **INTEGUMENTATION**]. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* i. 187 Their . . secretion and excretion, integumentation, generation, and hybernation. 1828 WEBSTER, *Integumentation*, that part of physiology, which treats of the integuments of animals and plants. *Encyc.*

Integument (intēgū'mēt), *sb.* [*ad. L. integumentum* covering, *f. integere* to cover.] That with which anything is covered, enclosed, or clothed; a covering, investment, coating. *a.* In general sense. (Now usually either fig. from, or with humorous allusion to, next sense.)

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ulad* xxii. 446 Many and much in price Were those integuments they wrought 'adorn thy exequies. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Integument*, a covering, a garment to cover with. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 13 This Stratum is still expanded at Top of all; serving, as it were, for a common Integument to the rest. 1827 T. HAMILTON *Cyril Thornton* (1845) 99 His nether integuments were of dark plush. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. 39, 84 To throw away those integuments of sense which hide us from ourselves. 1847-8 II. MILLER *First Impr.* xi. (1857) 175 Let us . . strip the vast landscape here of its upper integuments, coat after coat.

b. spec. The natural covering or investment of the body, or of some part or organ, of an animal or plant; a skin, shell, husk, rind, etc.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 20 The Trees . . which are exposed to the North, with an hard, dark, rougher, and more mossie Integument. 1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* i. § 17 So far common with the Coats of the Bean, as to be like those, an Integument. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 102 ¶ 7 What the anatomists call one of the Integuments of the body. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* v. 25 Under the Cellular Integument we find the Bark. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. iii. It had a faculty called Memory, and could be acted on through the muscular integument by appliance of birch-rods.

Integument, *v. rare.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To furnish with an integument; to cover, invest.

1883 *Chamb. Jmrl.* 690 His gaunt frame was merely integumented with yellow flesh.

Integumental (intēgū'mētāl), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -AL*.] Of or belonging to the integument.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 500/2 The density of the integumental covering. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 110 The integumental together with an insignificant portion of the mucous layer.

Integumentary (intēgū'mētārī), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -ARY*.] Of or belonging to the integument; of the nature of an integument; cutaneous.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 138 Primary involution of the integumentary membrane. 1846 WORCESTER cites *Penny Mag.* 1864 H. W. BELLEW *Mission Afghanistan* 211 An aggravated form of Leprosy, that affected the entire integumentary surface. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 547 The large class of integumentary diseases.

Integumentation, *rare.* [*f. as prec. + -ATION*.] The action of covering or condition of

being covered with an integument; integumented condition.

1809 *Edin. Encycl.* I. 841/1 Those membranes that form the universal covering of the external surface, with their appendages . . are here . . denominated the Organs of Integumentation. [1846 WORCESTER, *Integumentation*, that part of physiology which treats of integuments.] 1864 WEBSTER, *Integumentation*, act of covering with integuments; state of being thus covered.

In-teinds, *Sc.* [*In adv.* 12 *a.*] Teinds or tithes on lands within certain bounds.

1621 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI (1816) IV. 635/1 *De teindschevis* of be toon Landis territorie and boundis of the burgh of Lanerk Callit be teindydis of be said burgh of lanerk.

Inteir, *-ly*, *Obs. Sc.* form of **ENTIRE**, *-LY*.

† **Intellable**, *a. Obs.* (chiefly *Sc.*) [*f. IN-3 + TEL *v.* + -ABLE*.] That cannot be 'told' or counted; innumerable.

1537 LYNDESAY *Deplor. Q. Magdalene* 60 Hir hie lynage, nor Riches intellibill. 1563 WINGET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 92 We may bring intellable testimoneis theirof. 1575 LANHAM *Let.* (1871) 44 So frequent, so intellabl, & of such continuans in the spending.

Intellect (intēlekt), *sb.* [*ad. L. intellectus* (a stem) a perceiving, discerning, discernment, understanding, meaning, scense, signification, *f. ppl. stem of intellegere*: see **INTELLIGENT**. Cf. *It. intelletto* (Boccaccio), *F. intellect* (13th c., Brunetto Latino); but the word was little used in *F.* or *Eng.* before the 16th c.]

1. That faculty, or sum of faculties, of the mind or soul by which one knows and reasons (excluding sensation, and sometimes imagination; distinguished from *feeling* and *will*); power of thought; understanding. Rarely in reference to the lower animals.

c. 1386 CHAUCEUR *Knt's T.* 1045 Only the intellect with outen moore That dwelled in his herte syk and soore Gan failen when the herte felte deeth [Boccaccio *Teseide* c. cxi, Sol nello intelletto e nel cuore]. — *Sec. Nun's T.* 339 Right as a man hath sapientes three Memorie, Engyn, and Intellect also. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* iii. iii. (Add. MS. 27944), As be yee is in be body, so is be intellect vndirstonde in be soule. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 64 It reioyceth my intellect, true wit. 1593 — *Rich. II.* v. i. 28 Hath Pullingbrooke Depos'd thine Intellect? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 351 All Heart they live, all Head, all Eye, all Eare, All Intellect, all Sense. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 28 The proper Acts of the Intellect are Intellection, Deliberation, and Determination or Decision. 1666 PHILLIPS, *Intellect*, that Faculty of the Soul which is usually called the Understanding. 1773 MONBODDO *Language* (1774) I. i. iv. 45 The faculty by which it [the mind] operates singly, and without participation of the body, I call *intellect*. 1864 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* i. 46 To test the intellect of moths I tried the following little experiment. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 851 The elephant . . has given instances of what may be termed intellect that the horse does not possess. 1883 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. iii. 93 The . . elasticity and acuteness of the American intellect.

2. *trans.* † *a.* An intellect embodied; a being possessing understanding; an 'intelligence', a spirit. *Obs.* *b.* Intellect embodied; a person of a great intellect; also, intellectual persons collectively.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iii. i. Wks. 1856 I. 105 Thou royal spirit of Andrugio, where is thou honest (Aryie intellect). c. 1645 MILTON *Sonn. Detract. cert. Treat.*, The subject new: it walked the town awhile, Numbering good intellects; now seldom pored on. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* iv. vi. (1848) 207 How little will humane Intellects, without Revelation, discover of that manifold Wisdom of God. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphir.* iv. § 19 It is more improper to say of God, He is an intellect or intelligent Being, than to say of a reasonable soul that it is an angel. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. iii, He stood-up in full coffee-house . . where all the Virtuosity, and nearly all the Intellect of the place assembled of an evening. 1838 DE QUINCEY *Shaks.* Wks. 1863 xv. 69 This transcendent poet, the most august amongst created intellects. 1856 MASSON *Ess., Shaks. & Goethe* 22 To say that he [Shakespeare] was the greatest intellect that ever lived, is to bring the shades of Aristotle and Plato, and Bacon and Newton . . grumbling about us.

3. *pl.* Intellectual powers; mental faculties; 'wits', 'senses'. Very common in 17-18th c. Now *arch.* or *vulgar*.

1698 VANBRUGH *1st Pt. Asop* i. Wks. (Rldg.) 370/1, I know he's modest, but I likewise know His intellects are categorical. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 95 ¶ 18 My judgment embarrassed, and my intellects distorted. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pick.* (1779) IV. xc. 157 A man of sound intellects. 1799 F. HOME in *Phil. Trans.* 166 He was weak in his intellects. 1814 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* i. 390 Her faculties are all disordered: her very intellects, I fear, are shaken. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* i. 12 Mark had never been very bright in his intellects during his best days. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. vii. § 48. 159 To ask, why this Don Quixote . . should have been more likely to lose his intellects by reading romances than Cervantes himself.

† *a.* Understanding; comprehension. *Obs. rare.* c. 1470 HARDING *Chron. Proem.* iii, And some in Frenche they made, for intellecte Of men that could no Latyn vnderstande.

† *b.* That which one is to understand by something; the sense, meaning, signification, purport (of a word or passage). *Obs. rare.*

1520 WHITTINGTON *Fulg.* (1527) 6 Which verbe dothe accorde with the intellectu or significacyon & not with the voyce. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 137, I will looke againe on the intellect of the Letter, for the nomination of the partic writing [*mispr. written*] to the person written vnto.

† **Intellect**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* *a.* To give to understand; to inform. *b.* To understand (in a particular way); to interpret.

1599 R. LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fict.* Bb ij, Which intellecteth vs. that Iudges and such like officers . . . ought continually strive by all endeavours to suppress wrongs. *Ibid.* E. These Stations are many times thus intellected: by the Spring is meant Venus; the Summer signifies Ceres.

Intellectation, *a. rare.* [f. INTELLECT *v.* or *sb.* + -ATION: cf. *sensation, cerebration.*] The action or exercise of the intellect; = INTELLECTION.

1855 *Tail's Mag.* XXII. 139 Forms . . . necessarily dissimilar to the simple fictions of a simple age, when human intellectation was more direct.

Intellected, *a. rare.* [f. INTELLECT *sb.* + -ED².] Endowed with intellect or understanding.

1791 COWPER *Odyss.* x. 297 In head, in voice, In body, and in bristles they became All swine, yet intellected as before.

1827 *Examiner* 264: A cold-blooded half-intellected Lord.

Intellectible, *a. Philos.* [ad. med. L. *intellectibilis*, f. L. *intellect-*, ppl. stem of *intelligere*: see INTELLIGENT and -IBLE. (Cf. also *sensible*.)]

† *a.* Capable of understanding; = INTELLECTIVE *a. i.* *b.* Capable of being apprehended by the intellect alone (not by the senses) = INTELLIGIBLE *A. 3.*

1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 215 a/2 Chilo the philosopher . . . dyspated, that the world . . . had an intellectible and sensible soule. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* i. (1877) 35 When the Lord our God, a spiritual, intellectible, vnderstanding substance. 1857 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* III. i. § 13. 9 Things intelligible have a close connection with the intellectible.

† **Intellectile**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *intellect-*, ppl. stem of *intelligere* + -ILE: cf. *ductile, fictile, pensile, sectile*, etc.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, intellect; intellectual.

1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* iv. 37 By how much the more immaterial, spirital & intellectible our joys are, by so much the more agreeable they are to our Spirits. *Ibid.* 274 The proper good of every intellectible Nature is Beatitude.

Intellection (intèle'kshn). [ad. late and med. L. *intellectionem* (in late L. only = *Synecdoche*; frequent in Schol. med. L.), n. of action from *intelligere* to understand: see INTELLIGENT. Cf. *F. intellection* (in 13-14th c. tr. Boethius; but otherwise app. not till 17th c.; not in Cotgr. 1611).]

1. The action or process of understanding; the exercise or activity of the intellect; *spec.* simple apprehension, as distinct from imagination.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* iv. vi. § 3 If. the will know the good to which it tends . . . by understanding, to will either formally or essentially includes such an act as we call *intellection*. 1625 *Ibid.* v. xv. § 2 Intellection, or understanding is said to be of Universals, not of Particulars. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 133 The intellect . . . doth by the act of intellection acquire the figure of the object understood. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. i. § 45. 55 Aristotle . . . somewhere plainly determines, that there is no Intellection without Corporeal Phantasms. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. iii. 183 They who explain the manner of human understanding by material effluvia and emanations from bodies, seem to leave no room for any distinction between intellection and imagination. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. iii. § 34. 81 No follower of Descartes has more unambiguously than this author distinguished between imagination and intellection. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. 256 The form of our thought is . . . determined by the laws of our intellection.

† *b.* Applied *spec.* to the kind of immediate knowledge or intelligence ascribed to divine or angelic beings: cf. INTUITION. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 8 In this, mans knowledge differs from the knowledge that is in God and the Angels: in that they behold the things in themselves, as they are in themselves, distinct each from other: they do not know one thing lesse knowne, by the light and reflection of another thing, that is better knowne: wherefore their knowledge, being intellection, ours is called rationalitie. α 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 525 Some therefore have called God, not intellectus, understanding, because that savours of a faculty; but *intellectio*, intellection. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphir* iv. § 10 As reason is of kind peculiar to man, so by intellection he [Picus] understands a kind or manner of knowledge peculiar to angels.

c. (with *pl.*) A particular act of understanding; sometimes, the permanent mental result of such an act; a conception, notion, idea.

1570 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 172 We stande vpon . . . the truth of thinges naturall, which either sense or first intellections doth manifestly approue vnto vs. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 18. 353 The Prince and Ruler over all the Celestial Gods, whom he affirmeth to be a Mind understanding himself and converting his Cogitations or Intellections into himself. 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* I. 382 The internal Actions are the Intellections and Volitions. 1839 B. H. SMART *Way out Metaph.* 25 An intellection having once occurred, remains with us as a notion or something known. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 626 Any conception of Biology which excluded the sensations, instincts, and intellections would be monstrously truncated.

† *d.* The faculty of understanding; intellect.

c 149 PECOCK *Repr.* i. xiii. 67 The putiden al her motyue in her affecioun or wil forto sq trowe, and not in her intellectioun or resoun. 1504 ARKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. v. 109 Some other ther be that haue theyr intellectuon or reason clerly illumyned. 1539 *Will of Hollonde* (Somerset Ho.), Being hole in mynde & of perfite intellection. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. ii. ix, Yet Of God. Or higher gets, or at least hath some sent Of God. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 254 That which acts naturally is not intellection, but a certain power of moving matter, which doth not know but only do. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 515 [They] possess intellection themselves from the Father, so far as they energize intellectually, being moved by ineffable counsels.

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† *e.* That which is obtained by the exercise of the intellect; understanding, information. *Obs.*

? c 1470 G. ASHBY *Active Policy Prince* 391 Countreies . . . disposed to insurrection, Whereof ye may haue intellection Redyng Cronicles. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. (Percy Soc.) 24 Who knewe gramer without impediment Shoulde perfectly haue intellection Of a lytterall cense and moralyzacion.

† *2.* Meaning, intention, purpose, 'mind'.

c 1400 Beryn 2473 She . . . byhete me frendshippe outward by hir chere But inward it was contrary hir intellectionne.

† *3.* *Gram. and Rhet.* The figure SYNECDOCHE.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* to, I sayed after this intellection, that Leuy, who came of Abraham, gaue tithes vnto Melchisedech. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 92 b, Intellection, called of the Grecians Synecdoche, is a trope, when wee gather or judge the whole by the parte, or part by the whole.

Intellective (intèle'ktiv), *a. and sb.* [ad. late L. *intellectivus* (Augustine, Boethius), f. *intellect-*, ppl. stem of *intelligere* (see INTELLIGENT) + -IVE. Cf. *F. intellectif* (13th c.), perh. the immed. source.]

A. adj. 1. Having the faculty of understanding; possessed of intellect. Applied, after Aristotle, to one of the parts of the soul (ψυχή).

c 1480 HENRYSON *Orpheus & Eurydice* 428 The pairete inteltye Off mans saule. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxii, Beastes, with soules [printed fowles] sensitive, And man also, with soule intellectuue. 1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* iii. 10 Aristotle [divides the Soul] into vegetative, sensitive, motive, appetitive, intellective. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Ar. rangem.* Wks. (1841) 280 A being intellectual and rational. 1843 MILL *Logic* iii. v. (1866) I. 394 note, The Greek philosophers acknowledged several kinds of ψυχή, the nutritive, the sensitive, and the intellective. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 401 So far as our being is æsthetic and intellective.

† *2.* Characterized by a high degree of understanding; intelligent; = INTELLECTUAL *A. 3 b.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 43 So famous poetes did us endocrine Of the ryght way for to be intellectuue. 1599 HARLUT *Voy.* II. i. 235 In my judgment there is not a beast so intellectuue as are these Elephants. 1632 LITWOW *Trav.* vi. 284 Made manifest to the intellective Reader.

3. Of or pertaining to understanding, or the understanding; that is a function or attribute of the intellect; having to do with, or relating to, the intellect; = INTELLECTUAL *A. 1.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 15 b, She is reputed for dede for she leseth the intellectuif lyffe. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* i. (1877) 107 They mortifie the vitall spirits and intellectuue powers. α 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) i. *Demoniacks* 29 From some weakness of the Brain or Intellective faculty. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* III. x. (1853) 223 Strengthening the intellective and reflective Faculties. c 1826 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) III. 38 Confine the term reason to the highest intellective power. 1837 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLI. 258 We now proceed to consider the act of our Intellective Faculty, in the most distinguished and complex operation which our mind performs, namely, in reasoning.

† *4.* Apprehensible by the intellect alone (not by the senses): = INTELLECTIBLE *b. Obs.*

1644 MILTON *Educ. Wks.* (1847) 99/1 The most intellective abstractions of logic and metaphysics. 1656 HORRES *Lib., Necess. & Chance* (1841) 107 The knowledge of vision, (which doth not produce the intellective objects, no more than the sensitive vision doth produce the sensible objects).

† *b.* *Gram.* Of a noun: Denoting something apprehensible only by the intellect; 'abstract'.

1823 *Monthly Mag.* LVI. 302 Though all intellective nouns are certainly appellative, it does not necessarily follow that we are without other appellatives.

† *B. sb. Obs. rare.*

1. Intellective faculty; intellect, understanding.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 71 Sa far as I can after my Fantasie, I will yow schaw be my Intellectiue, How thay war clad.

2. *Gram.* An abstract noun: see *A. 4 b.*

1823 *Monthly Mag.* LVI. 300 Intellectives, the names of subjects contemplated solely by the mind . . . as of mental emotions, affections, and qualities, not regarded with substances. . . Grammarians have called them abstract nouns.

Intellectively (intèle'ktivli), *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In relation to the intellect; † in quot. 1602, Intellectibly.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. xlv, Not intellectively to write, is learmedly they troe. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* ix. (1852) 121 In man thus, as composed of thrice three forms intrinsic; first, corporeally, blood, Body, and bones; next, intellectively, Imagination, judgment, memory; And thirdly, spiritually, mind and soul, And spirit.

Intellectual (intèle'ktivāl), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *intellectualis*, f. *intellectus*, partly through *F. intellectual* (Brunetto Latino, 13th c.).]

A. adj. 1. Of, or belonging to, the intellect or understanding. (In quot. 1531 = INTELLECTIVE *a. 1.*)

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* i. xvi. (Add. MS. 27944), God is . . . wellle of goodnes and of ríhtínessne, intellectuall sít & vertue, bat cometh of non opert. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* iii. xxiv, The thirde parte of the soule is named the parte intellectuall or of understandinge. 1644 CATAKER *Transubst.* 97 By contemplation with intellectuall eyes. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 214 Easy Credulity, which is the third cause of Intellectual slavery. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xx. 414 Pallas clouds with intellectuall gloom The Suitors souls, insensate of their doom! 1845 MAURICE *Mor. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 65a/1 That sense of intellectual lordship whereby a man is able to feel that he has that in him of which nature may present many likenesses, but of which it can offer no parallel. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. 43 An intellectual conception of the Almighty. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 171 All unveracity, torpid or fervid, breeds intellectual dimness.

b. Qualifying a descriptive noun: That is such in relation to the intellect.

1731 CHANDLER tr. *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* II. 28 He who is a concealed Heretick in this sense is generally called an Heretick purely intellectual. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 29 The intellectual aristocracy of the thirteenth century had conquered.

c. That appeals to or engages the intellect; requiring the exercise of understanding.

1834 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Pitt* (1851) 286 Almost every intellectual employment has a tendency to produce some intellectual malady. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 216 Skill in the more intellectual branches of warfare.

† *2.* Apprehensible only by the intellect or mind, non-material, spiritual; apprehended by the intellect alone (as distinguished from what is perceived by the senses), ideal. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ii. ii. (Add. MS. 27944), An angel is substantia intellectual, alwey menable, free, and bodiles, seruinge god by grace & not by kynde. c 1491 Chast. *Goddess Chyld.* 47 An intellectuall vison is callid whanne the Insighte of the sowle by a wonderfull myghte of god is cleerly fastnyd in unbodely substance. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 270 b, Of the intellectuall visyon, saynt Thomas gnyeth example of the holy wryters of the scripture. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vi. § 4 To descend from spirits and intellectual forms to sensible and material forms. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. iv. 271 By intellectuall objects I mean those objects which the mind perceives, without having any such impressions made upon the body. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* to A train of phantoms in wild order rose, And, joined, this intellectual scene compose.

† *3.* Characterized by or possessing 'intellection', understanding, or intellectual capacity; intelligent. *Obs.* exc. as in *b.*

1483 CAXTON *Golt. Leg.* 25/1 (R. Suppl.) The heuen intellectuall ben thaungellis, and thaungellis ben called heuen by y^e reason of dignity, and of their understanding. 1599 DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum, Hum. Knowl.* iii, When their reason's eye . . . Could haue approach't th' eternall light as neere As the intellectuall angels could haue done. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* ix. 26 [Angels] to whom Origen pronounces Good men equal, nor allows the glorious Stars, though they were intellectual, to be worshipped. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 147 Who would loose, Though full of pain, this intellectual being? 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvii, It appeared as if the strength of his intellectual self had subdued the infirmities of the body.

b. Possessing a high degree of understanding; given to pursuits that exercise the intellect.

1819 BYRON *Juan* i. xxii, But—oh! ye lords of ladies intellectual, Inform us truly, have they not hen-peck'd you all? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xvi. 311 The interest which the intellectual public of England take in the question. 1876 MISS BRADDON ? *Haggard's Dau.* II. 35 Priscilla cast away her velvet head-band, reckless of the little mourning brooch . . . which confined it on her intellectual brow.

B. sb. † *1.* The intellectual faculty or part of man; the intellect, mind. *Obs.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. viii, The bright glosse of our intellectuall Is foully soyld. 1602 and *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. iv. 1344 How ere my dulled intellectuall, Capres less nimble then it did a fore. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogm.* xiii. 124 The corporal Machine; which even on the most sublimite Intellectuals is dangerously influential. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 483 The Woman, opportune to all attempts, Her Husband . . . not nigh, Whose higher intellectual more I shun.

2. *pl.* Intellectual faculties; mental powers; 'wits'; = INTELLECT *sb. 3. arch.*

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 285 He is a fellow as much beholding to his five senses, as to his intellectualls. c 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Sept. an. 1635 Retaining her intellectualls . . . to the very article of her departure. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy Denny* Wks. 1755 III. i. 144 The gentleman is of good condition, sound intellectualls, and unerring judgment. α 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 15 Some are weak to a degree in their intellectualls. α 1834 LAMB *Lett.* x. to *Southey* 96 Your fear for Hartley's intellectualls is just and rational. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Secr. Societies* Wks. 1863 VI. 237, I keep her intellectualls in a state of exercise, nearly amounting to persecution.

3. *pl.* Things pertaining to the intellect.

1650 BAXTER *Saint's R.* iv. xi. Add. (1662) 823 A Copious Digression, which I will not now Characterize either as to the Intellectuals or Morals. 1884 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1707/1 Forgetting that orthodoxy in the department of religion, of intellectualls, may be divorced from orthodoxy in life and conduct.

4. An intellectual being; a person possessing or supposed to possess superior powers of intellect: see *A. 3, 3 b.*

1654 BENLOWES *Theoph.* II. v, First race of Intellectuals. 1813 BYRON *Jrnl.* in Moore *B's Wks.* (1836) II. 271 Canning is to be here, Frere and Sharpe, perhaps Gifford. I wish I may be well enough to listen to these intellectualls. 1884 A. A. WATTS *Life A. Watts* I. 124 The silent person who astonished Coleridge at a dinner of intellectualls. 1898 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 5/1 Proceeding to refer to the so-called intellectualls of Constantinople, who were engaged in discussion while the Turks were taking possession of the city.

Intellectualism (intèle'ktivālizm). [f. prec. + -ISM. Cf. Ger. *Intellectualismus* in sense 1.]

1. *Philos.* The doctrine that knowledge is wholly or mainly derived from the action of the intellect, i.e. from pure reason.

1829 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss., Philos. Uncondit.* (1852) 4 Rationalism (more properly Intellectualism) has, from his [Leibnitz's] time, always remained the favorite philosophy of the Germans. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Incarnation* xiv. (1852) 401 The opposite system, which may be called Intellectualism. To Locke's principle, 'Nihil in intellectu nisi quod prius fuerit in sensu', he [Leibnitz] added, 'nisi ipse

intellectus'. 1854 *FERRIER Inst. Metaph.* x. (1856) 288 A middle course between two extremes, by which the Scylla of an excessive sensualism is avoided on the one hand, and the Charybdis of an extravagant intellectualism on the other.

2. The exercise of the intellect alone; devotion to merely intellectual culture or pursuits.

1838 *GLADSTONE State in Rel. Ch.* (1839) 317 The advocates of this theory often deprecate, in words, a mere naked intellectualism. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 309 Court- ing whatever diversions I can find in a sensuous, or a frivolous life, or in a cold intellectualism. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 275 Religion is no intellectualism, but righteousness.

Intellectualist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] A devotee of the intellect or understanding; in *Philos.* one who holds that knowledge is wholly or mainly derived from the action of the intellect, i.e. from pure reason.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. v. § 6 Upon these intellectualists, which are notwithstanding commonly taken for the most sublime and divine philosophers, Heraclitus gave a just censure, saying, Men sought truth in their own little worlds, and not in the great and common world. 1666 *BP. S. PARKER Platonist Philos.* 59 These pure and Seraphic Intellectualists forthwith despise all sensible knowledge, as too gross and material for their nice and curious faculties. 1802 I. O. CAMPBELL *Lit. Aug. in Life* (1881) I. 92, I gain admission to the richest banquet ever served up to the longing intellectualist. 1831 *FRASER'S Mag.* III. 582 Mr. Godwin is an Intellectualist, and his reasoning is speculative, a mode of ratiocination which makes a man doubt. 1865 *LOCKY Rationalism* (1878) II. 318 The intellectualist and the art critic were replaced by men of saintly lives but of persecuting zeal. 1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 791 The great quarrel between the Intellectualists and the Sensationalists in vision. attrib. 1859 T. E. WEBB *Intellect. Locke* iv. 71 The views which have influenced Locke's Intellectualist opponents from the time of Stillingfleet and Leibnitz to the present.

Hence **Intellectualistic a.**, pertaining to intellectualists or intellectualism.

1887 T. WHITTAKER in *Mind* July 455 What may be called spiritualistic or intellectualistic pantheism. 1890 *Athenaeum* 5 July 34/1 It became completely overshadowed by the intellectualistic-speculative.

Intellectuality (intelek'tju:æ'li:ti). [ad. late L. *intellectuālitās* (Fertullian), f. *intellectuālis*: cf. It. *intellettuale* (Florent).] The quality or state of being intellectual; intellectual power or ability.

1611 FLORIO, *Intelletualita*, intellectuality. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 420 We may see how Fire is a symbol of Intellectuality. 1667 — *Div. Dial.* iv. xxxiii. (1713) 386 If you would but once vouchsafe to bow down your Metaphysical Intellectualities to these meaner Theories. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 44 In the Former Parts of Prophecy the Prophetick Symbols, and Emblems have exceeded the Sensibility, and even Intellectuality of the Events. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 89 A dispute... about the superior intellectuality of the profession. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* x. 255 It remained for Shakspeare to assert in behalf of his sisterhood a claim to the higher endowments of intellectuality. 1874 LISLE *CARR Jud. Gwynne* i. i. 20 The whole space was... lighted up with passion and intellectuality.

b. *transf.* An embodiment of intellectual ability; an intellectual person (or one so reputed).

1866 CARLYLE *Edw. Irving in Remin.* (1881) I. 141 Irving... used to give breakfasts to intellectuality he fell in with... They were but stupid intellectuality.

Intellectualization (intelek'tju:æ'li:zə'sən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of intellectualizing, or condition of being intellectualized.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 677 At the time when the Edinburgh Review made its appearance, there existed, among all ranks and orders in this country, a general intellectualization. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xv. (1877) 372 A superficial intellectualization is to be secured at the cost of a deep-seated demoralization. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 807/2 Is this intellectualization of women beginning to show, in the conversation of women when they are together, say in the hours of relaxation?

Intellectualize (intelek'tju:æ'li:z), v. [f. INTELLECTUAL a. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render intellectual; to give an intellectual character or quality to.

c. 1819 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 131 Shakspeare... brings forward no subject which he does not moralize or intellectualize. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 525 It makes literature popular, and refines and intellectualizes life. 1877 E. CAIRO *Philos. Kant* II. xiii. 506 Leibnitz intellectualised perception just as Locke sensualised the conceptions of the understanding.

absol. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 594 The bent of Sir Joshua's mind was to elevate, to dignify, to intellectualize.

b. *intr.* To become intellectual.

1897 A. BIRRELL in *Daily News* 8 Nov. 6/5 If they considered the characteristics of the poetry of that day and its progress down to the present time, he thought they could not fail to see that it had intellectualised a great deal.

2. *intr.* [after *moralize*.] To exercise the intellect; to talk or write intellectually; to reason, philosophize.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 516 Yet could I sit and moralize, and intellectualize, for hours at this window.

Hence **Intellectualized ppl. a.**, **Intellectualizing vbl. sb.** and **ppl. a.**

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 368 Whatever may be pleaded for its soothing and intellectualizing effects. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 345 The march-of-mind mechanics, the intellectualized artificers. 1854 E. C. HOLLAND *Mem. Jm. Badger* iv. 46 This intellectualizing on great vital facts. 1881 SHARP *Asp. Poetry* vii. 202 One sentiment, one emotion, simple, passionate, unalloyed with intellectualising or analysis.

Intellectually (intelek'tju:æ'li), adv. [f. as prec. + -LY: cf. late L. *intellectualiter*, F. *intellectuellement* (1570 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] In an intellectual manner; by means of, or in relation to, the intellect; mentally. († In first quot. = Spiritually, as opposed to 'bodily'.)

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* II. ii. (W. de W. 27944), Aungelis... bep nouz: bodiliche longe, nofir brood, nofir picke, but bep bep intellectuellliche nyz and present. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. Defin. Piv b, Intellectually ye may thus conceyue a Sphere to be made. a 1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 372 Man... is able to perform that duty intellectually and intentionally. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. iv. 204 When I reason intellectually I have oftentimes that intuitive evidence which is the ground of demonstration. 1860 FAOURD *Hist. Eng.* V. 391 He was considered by the ultras as timid and intellectually weak. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 26 May 6/2 It is frivolous to ask whether woman is intellectually the equal of man.

Intellectualness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being intellectual; intellectuality.

1884 THOREAU *Walden* 16 Is it impossible to combine the hardness of these savages with the intellectualness of the civilized man?

† **Intellectuate.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *intellectus* + INTELLECT + -ATE.] Intellectual character or position.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* Epil. iii. Or else my sight gin's to abate, And's reared of it's intellectuate.

Intelligence (intelligəns), sb. Also 5-6 -ens. [a. F. *intelligence* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *intelligē*, *intelligentia* understanding, from *intelligere* IN-INTELLIGENT: see -ENCE.]

1. The faculty of understanding; intellect.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 378 He, which... thilke intelligence In mannes soule resonable Hath shape to be perdurable. c. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxvii. (Shaks. Soc.) 273 It excedyth myn intelligens. 1591 SPENSER *Tears Muses* 255 A stonie coldnesse hath benumbd the sence... And dimd with darknesse their intelligence. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 158 To say, this Polary direction proceeds from itself, is to put a Soul, or Intelligence, at least, into the Stone. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* IV. § 3 (1819) 49 There being no difference, as far as argument is concerned, between an intelligence which is not exerted, and an intelligence which does not exist. 1830 HERSCHER *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 4 He is led to the conception of a Power and an Intelligence superior to his own.

2. Understanding as a quality admitting of degree; *spec.* superior understanding; quickness of mental apprehension, sagacity. (Said also in reference to animals.)

c. 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 9 God the fulfille withe intelligence. 1507 COMMUNYNG. (W. de W.) Aij. O man demoyse of intelligence Open thyne eeres unto my call and crye. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* iv. 34 He spairis no lord for his pisenice, Na clerk for his intelligence. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. Ep. That some learned Englishman of good intelligence wold... confute such errors. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. 1842 I. 232 We can proceed with confidence, because we can proceed with intelligence. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* IX. 350/1 Baron Cuvier... observes [of elephants] that... he never found their intelligence surpass that of a dog nor of many other carnivorous animals. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 202 The Common Seal... is readily domesticated, and shows great intelligence and attachment to Man. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 428 It is clear that intelligence has ever proved itself superior to ignorance.

3. The action or fact of mentally apprehending something; understanding, knowledge, cognizance, comprehension (of something). Now rare or Obs.

c. 1450 *Mirror Saluacionis* 3680 To whayme... Crist gaf... Grace of the haly gyst and eke of tonges intelligence. 1c. 1530 *Crt. of Love* 5, I write, as he that none intelligence Of metres hath, ne floures of sentence. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 46 It helps us to the trow intelligence of the scripture. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 2 God doth not reason... but with one simple apprehension, or intelligence he knows all things. 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 75 A disposition to enjoy them, arising from an intelligence of their nature, and a reverence for their value. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* v. xi. Of lakes he had intelligence; He knew something of beath and fell.

† b. ? A branch of knowledge, department of science. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 90 Mathematique of his science Hath yet the thriddle intelligence Full of wisdom and of cleurge And cleped is geometrie.

4. An impersonation of intelligence; an intelligent or rational being; esp. applied to one that is or may be incorporeal; a spirit.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* II. ii. (Add. MS. 27944), Spiritus pat bep also I-clepid intelligence [Lat. pl.] bep ful of schappis & liknes pat nedip to haue knowleth & konnyng. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* i. iii. (Arb.) 23 The diuine intelligences or good Angels. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 181 How fully hast thou satisf'd mee, pure Intelligence of Heav'n, Angell serene! 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 53 The School Philosophers... teach, the Celestiall Orbs to be moved or guided by Intelligences, or Angels. 1756 NUGENT *Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* (1758) I. i. 1 The intelligences superior to man have their laws. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 11 A correspondent degree of wickedness may effect a communion with evil Intelligences. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. iii. 50 Man, as a thinking and cognizing intelligence.

b. An embodiment of intelligence; a person of superior intellect. *rare.*

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 177 'Really', said Charles Grover, our intelligence—a fine old steady judge... they are no better than so many old women'.

5. Interchange of knowledge, information, or sentiment; mutual conveyance of information; communication, intercourse. Now rare or Obs.

1531 *ELVOT Gov.* III. xxiv. Also intelligence is now used for an elegant worde, where there is mutual treatie or appoyntementes, eyther by letters or message. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 78 Ane prince of athenes callit circiusus... had secret intelligens viith xerxes kyng of perse. 1560 BIRAL (Genev.) *Dan.* xi. 30 He shal enuey returne, & haue intelligence with them that forsake the holie covenant. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. (1634) 120 That they might repaue to each other and keepe intelligence by River. 1664 BUTLER *Stud.* II. iii. 848 [Constellations] as they came from hence, With us may hold Intelligence. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Pope* 12 Feb. They took it into their heads... that he was of intelligence with the enemy. 1721 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) 250 They were of Intelligence together. 1855 MILMAN *Lah. Chr.* VII. vi. (1864) IV. 190 Denunciations of... the barbarity of these... who were accused of secret intelligence and confederacy with the Mohammedans.

fig. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iv. 106 Whence he concluded that this river entertained an underground intelligence with that fountain.

† b. esp. applied to the communications of spies, secret or private agents, etc. *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contm. Holinshed* III. 1372/1 Diuerse aduertisements thereof sent... by other good meanes and intelligences from hir ambassadors and seruants residing in other countries. 1695 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng.* 565 He practis'd private Intelligences in the Danish Court. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Intelligence*, the Correspondence that Statesmen and Merchants hold in Foreign Courts and Countreys.

† 6. A relation or footing of intercourse between persons or parties; a good (or other) understanding between or with. *Obs.*

1597-8 BACON *Ess., Followers* (Arb.) 32 That ill intelligence that we many times see between great personages. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 262 With the king of Polonia hee hath not any negotiation, save good intelligence. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vi. 146 Intestine discord between the King and his Barons, had intelligence with Neighbour-Princes. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Intelligence*, the Union and Amity between two or more Persons that rightly understand one another. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvi. § 6. 43 He sent an embassy... to renew the good intelligence between them. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* VII. 405 Having made the truce with Joachim... it was to last no longer than his good intelligence with her ally.

fig. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 11 The sciences... which have had better intelligence... with the imagination... than with... reason, are... astrology, natural magic, and alchemy. 1644 FULLER *Holy & P. State* II. viii. 77 Well did the Poets feigne Pallas Patronesse of arts and armes, there being ever good intelligence betwixt the two Professions.

7. Knowledge as to events, communicated by or obtained from another; information, news, tidings.

c. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xiii. (Shaks. Soc.) 125 The aungel Gabryel apperyd hym to, That hees wyff xulde conseyue he 3aif hym intelligence. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxvi. (Percy Soc.) 190 We anone to our lady Pacience Will geve of you perfyte intelligence. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 830, I suspend [belief] till some eye-intelligence of some of our parts have testified the truth. 1695 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng.* (1699) 5 These were the Men from whom Caesar drew his best Intelligence concerning the Country. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Worlley Montagu* 24 Sept., I fear her intelligence is not at all to be depended on. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 485 Intelligence poured in from all quarters, that one place after another was assailed. 1880 MCCARTHY *Omn Times* IV. xlix. 29 The most accurate source of intelligence in all matters of public interest.

† b. pl. A piece of information or news. *Obs.*

1592 T. HENAGE *Lett. in Sir H. Unton's Corr.* (Roxb.) 268 The busines of procuring the intelligences of the world. 1654-66 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 529 The just gods... have sent me an Intelligence. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 231 For the suppressing all the weekly intelligences and other libells. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *SA. Gt. Brit.* II. xi. 147 The Keeper [of the Paper Office] hath in his Charge all the publick Papers... all Letters, Intelligences, Negotiations of the Queen's publick Ministers abroad. 1750 [R. PALTOK] *Life P. Wilkins* xl. (1883) 114/2, I sent for Nasgig to obtain some intelligences I wanted to be informed of.

† c. The obtaining of information; the agency for obtaining secret information; the staff of persons so employed, secret service. Cf. INTELLIGENCEUR.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. i. Wks. 1856 I. 117 When will the Duke holde feed Intelligence, Keepe warie observation in large pay? 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 240 We have here the worst intelligence, of any Instruments that any Prince in Christendome doth employ in so waightly a businesse. 1668 FEVVS *Diary* 14 Feb., Secretary Morrice did this day in the House... say that he was allowed but £700 a-year for intelligence. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 133 To land some Men purposely to get Prisoners for intelligence.

d. *comb.* **Intelligence Office** (U.S.), 'an office or place where information may be obtained, particularly respecting servants' (Webster, 1864).

1611 COTGER, *Intelligenceur*, an intelligence-giuer; a spy. 1691 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* III. 102 Berosius set up his Intelligence Office at Cos. 1856 OLIVEST *Slave States* 31 Much like Intelligence Offices, being large rooms partly occupied by ranges of forms. 1885 *Pall Mall* G. 6 Mar. 7/1 The Survey and Intelligence officers are again busy in all directions. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Feb. 9/1 An intelligence department—that is, a department which gathers information of every class and character to enable the administration in that department to use their Services if called upon. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Sept. 5/2 (France) Colonel Picquart then presided over the spy department, known in polite language as the Intelligence Bureau.

† **Intelligence, v. Obs.** [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* a. To bring intelligence of (an event, etc.). b. To bring tidings to (a person); to inform. 1593 NASHER *Christ's T.* (1613) 70 Thy little soule to

Heaven must be sent, to intelligence the calamity of Jerusalem. 1637 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 75 They were freshly intelligenced from thence. 1642 T. CASE *God's Rising* (1644) 5 Gedaliah, when Intelligent by Jonathan . . of a bloody massacre contrived against him.

2. *intr.* To convey intelligence; to tell tales. (Cf. INTELLIGENCING *ppl.* a. 1.)

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* iii. 1. If you stir far in this, I'll have you whipt, your ears nail'd for intelligencing of the pillory, and your goods forfeit.

Intelligenced (-ēnst, *poet.* -ēnsēd), *a.* [f. *prec. sb.* + -ED².] *a.* Having understanding, intelligent. *b.* Furnished with information, informed.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiii. lxxix. (1612) 327 More we purpos'd to have pen'd: Which to intelligenced Men, more daring, we commend. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxiii. § 22 Have privacy and conversation with some one friend . . well intelligenced in every general kinde. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Aug. 177/2 The dust . . thrown in the eyes of persons better intentioned than intelligenced.

Intelligencer (intelligēnsər). [f. INTELLIGENCE *sb.* + -ER: *perh.* after obs. *F. intelligencier* 'an intelligencer; an intelligence-giuer; a spy' (Cotgr.); cf. *It. intelligitiere* 'an intelligencer' (Florio).] One who conveys intelligence or information: *a. spec.* One employed to obtain secret information, an informer, a spy, a secret agent.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agric.* (1622) 184 Being deprived by intelligencers and spies of the commerce of hearing and speaking together. 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 124 The hellish detested Judas name of an Intelligencer. 1644 CHAS. I. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. 111. 317 Wee desire you to keep forth Scouts and Intelligencers to give you timely advertisement, if he shall advance Westward. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 85 It is an Office unbecoming a Gentleman to be an Intelligencer, which in real truth is no better than a Spie. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 444 He has no diplomatic character whatever, but is to receive eight thousand livres a year, as an intelligencer. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 241 All the spies, all the intelligencers, actually or late in function. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. i. 68 He was all-sufficient as a spy and intelligencer.

b. A bringer of news; a messenger; an informant; a newsmonger.

1632 LITGOW *Trav.* ix. 386 They are curious, and great lovers of novelties . . great intelligencers, and lovers of histories. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 6 He [Noah] sends out his intelligencers, the raven and the dove. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cerf. Relig.* i. 21 Think ye, that those ministering Angels who are called Intelligencers, give them no intelligence? 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 427 ¶ 2 The many Stories which every Body furnishes her with . . make her the general Intelligencer of the Town of all that can be said by one Woman against another. 1780 COWPER *Lett.* 10 Dec. Wks. 1837 XV. 62 My intelligencer with respect to Lady Cowper's legacy proved to be mistaken. 1863 *Pilgrimage Prairies* II. 3 Bryce and I eagerly followed our intelligencer to assure ourselves of the truth of his report.

c. fig. Applied to things.

1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. Wks. 1725 I. 203 Whose eyes, being his diligent intelligencers, could carry unto him no other news, but discomfortable. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyst.* i. iii. 13 The Nerves . . are the Intelligencers and way of conveyance until they come into the moveable parts. 1687 SETTLE *Ref. Dryden* 76 Oliver's Nose was no doubt a wonderful intelligencer. 1769 E. HARGROVE *Knaresbro.* ii. (1798) 99 The subscription book to this library is of great use as an intelligencer to know what company are at the place. 1877 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* (1890) 247 The avenues between the senses and the imagination are traversed to and fro by swift and secret intelligencers.

† *d.* As the title of a newspaper, or other publication. *Obs.*

1641 R. BRATHWAIT (*title*) *Mercurius Britannicus*: or, the English Intelligencer. 1659 (*title*) *The Parliamentary Intelligencer*. 1728 *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 89 Desire her to shew it to the author of the Intelligencer, and to print it if he thinks fit. 1801 F. BARRETT (*title*) *The Magus, or Celestial Intelligencer*; being a complete system of Occult Philosophy.

† **Intelligencing**, *ppl.* a. *Obs.* [f. INTELLIGENCE *v.* or *sb.* + -ING².]

1. Conveying intelligence or information; playing the intelligencer or spy.

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Consol.* ii. Plays 1873 II. 203 You much wrong me To think me an intelligencing instrument. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* ii. iii. 68 An most intelligencing bawd. 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet* Wks. 1721 II. 160 Happy the Prince . . Who is omniscient in his Royal sphere, By a diffus'd intelligencing Ear.

2. Acting as an 'intelligence': cf. *quot.* 1685 *s.v.* INTELLIGENCE *sb.* 4.

1669 COKAINE *Poems, Elegit Eliz. Reppington* 76 Begetting harmony to emulate What the Intelligencing Spirits create By motion of the Spheres.

Intelligency (intelligēnsi). Now *rare*. [*ad.* *L. intelligentia*: see INTELLIGENCE and -ENCY.]

1. = INTELLIGENCE *sb.* 1.

1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenz.* 598 Omniscience with intelligency.

2. = INTELLIGENCE *sb.* 4.

1654 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Pref., Super-celestials are Intelligencies altogether Spiritual and Immortal. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serms.* 88 The very Angels . . those bright Intelligencies, glorious Ministers of the Court of Heaven. 1844 R. BALMER *Lect. & Disc.* (1845) II. 113 Heaven, the dwelling place of incorporeal intelligencies. 1865 BROWNLOW *North Ourselves* (1866) 101 Every created intelligency must have answered, 'No one'.

† 3. = INTELLIGENCE *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1598 J. D. tr. *Le Roy's Aristotles Politiques* 74 To permit no banquets, assemblies, intelligencies, nor any like thing.

1711 SHAFESB. *Misc. Refl.* iii. ii. *note*, From Flocks, Herds, and other natural Assemblages . . to human Intelligencies and Correspondencies.

† 4. = INTELLIGENCE *sb.* 7 *b. Obs.*

1675 EARL OF ESSEX *Lett.* (1770) 32, I give you thanks for the divers intelligencies you send me. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxvi. 181 He cannot come at these intelligencies fairly.

Intelligent (intelligēnt), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad.* *L. intelligēns*, *intelligent-em*, *pr. ppl.* of *intelligere* (later *intelligere*) to see into, perceive, understand, *f. inter* between, within + *legere* to bring together, gather, pick out, choose, catch up, catch with the eye, read. Cf. *F. intelligent* (Cotgrave, 1611).]

A. adj. 1. Having the faculty of understanding; possessing intelligence or intellect.

1598 FLORIO, *Intelligente*, intelligent, knowing, vnderstanding, skilful. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 128 Philosophy hath divided our soules faculty; and makes the Intelligent part our principall essence. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. 62 The work of an intelligent mind. 1830 HEASCHER *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 5 When he contemplates . . the thoughts, acts, and passions of this his sentient intelligent self. 1881 DARWIN *Vegetable Mould* ii. 97 If worms have the power of acquiring some notion, however rude, of the shape of an object and of their burrows, as seems to be the case, they deserve to be called intelligent. 1890 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Life & Intelligence* ix. 372, I regard the bees in their cells . . as workers of keen perceptions and a high order of practical intelligence. But I do not . . believe that they reason upon the phenomena they deal with so cleverly. Intelligent they are; but not rational.

2. Having a high degree or full measure of understanding; quick to understand; knowing, sensible, sagacious.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xi. (Percy Soc.) 40 O what pleasure to the intelligent It is to knowe and have perceyverance Of theyr connyng. 1626 BACON (J.). It is . . in order of nature for him to govern that is the more intelligent. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* l. § 199 How acceptable soever to grave and intelligent Persons. 1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 14. 258 The more intelligent of the Greekish pagans did frequently understand by Zens that supreme unmade Deity who was the maker of the world. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 150 By far the most intelligent statesmen. 1837 PENNY *Cycl. IX.* 61/2 The spaniels . . and the hounds which comprise the most useful and intelligent dogs. 1849 MACADAM *Hist. Eng.* i. 1. 83 After the fashion of intelligent and well educated gentlemen. *Comb.* 1830 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 143 A fine . . intelligent-spoken old fellow. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* 111. 168 He is a good, intelligent-looking man.

b. Of action, speech, etc.: Showing a high (or fair) degree of understanding.

1842 CALHOUN *Wks.* IV. 66 [They] tell us, in language too intelligent to be mistaken, that they intend [etc.]. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 534/1 All who take an intelligent interest in the growth of education.

3. That understands or knows (a particular thing, circumstance, or subject); cognizant of; acquainted with; versed in.

1546 ST. PETERS *Hen. VIII.* XI. 95 A conspiracy . . in the which the said Secretary should be intelligent. 1652 H. COGAN tr. *Scanderbeg's Ibrahim* iii. l. 32 They were intelligent with your carrying away. 1653 — *Scarlet Gown* 133 He is . . most intelligent in the Civil and Cannon Lawes. 1665 G. HAWES *P. della Valle's Trav.* E. India 57 Skill'd in the Indian Tongue, and perfectly intelligent of these matters. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 427 Part . . rang'd in figure, wedge their way, Intelligent of seasons, and set forth Thir Aerie Caravan. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* ii. 1040 She ceased; her Hector heard intelligent. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 606/2 Those who are capable of fairness . . susceptible of justice, intelligent of liberty.

† 4. Bringing intelligence, giving information, communicative (Schmidt *Shaks. Lex.*) *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iii. l. 25 Servants . . Which are to France the Spies and Speculations Intelligent of our State. *Ibid.* iii. v. 12 An intelligent partie to the advantages of France. *Ibid.* iii. vii. 12 Our Postes shall be swift, and intelligent betwixt vs. 1611 — *Wint. T.* i. ii. 378 Do you know, and dare not? — Be intelligent to me.

B. sb. 1. An intelligent or rational being; = INTELLIGENCE 4. *b.* A person of intelligence. Now *rare*.

1601 GILL *Trinity in Sac. Philos.* (1625) 218 An Infinite intelligible, cannot be conceived of an Infinite intelligent, but by an Infinite action of the understanding. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. i. i. 3 God . . must of necessity also be the first intelligent. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* ix. (1720) 172 Unless one Infinite Intelligent be made up of Unintelligents or finite Intelligents. 1892 *Athenaeum* 2 July 26/2 Karpoff and Garin . . depict to us the self-conscious troubles and failures of our 'intelligents' in search of rest for their souls.

† 2. One who is cognizant of something; a recipient of intelligence or information; a hearer. *Obs.*

1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps. Prol.*, That the intelligentes of the sayd sermons may be gladder in the path of ryght-wysness.

† 3. One who conveys intelligence or information; an intelligencer; a spy. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decadron* (1602) 65 By . . apprehension of their messengers, or some of their inferior intelligents. 1643 5 Yrs. *K. James in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 352 The Irish . . hearing of these misdeameors, for they have their intelligents here also, began to grow obstinate. 1751 tr. *Beau-Philosopher* 60, I had been Fool enough to have believed the heavenly Intelligent [= angel].

Intelligential (intelligēnsjəl), *a.* [f. *L. intelligentia* INTELLIGENCE + -AL. (Cf. the *It.* in *quot.* 1611).]

1. Of, belonging to, relating to, or treating of, intelligence or intellect: = INTELLECTUAL *A.* 1.

1611 FLORIO, *Intelligentiale*, intelligentiall, intellectuall. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 164 We vow to make brave way Upwards, and press on for the pure intellectual prey. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 190 The Devil enterd, and his brutal sense, . . soon inspir'd With act intellectual. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* xxiv. 132, I in one God believe; . . Nor demonstration physical alone, Or more intellectual and abstruse, Persuades me to this faith. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* i. (1876) 45 Indications . . of a true law of our being on its aesthetic and intellectual side.

2. Possessing, or of the nature of, intelligence: = INTELLECTUAL *A.* 3, INTELLIGENT *A.* 1.

1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 115 Though Devils be intelligent Creatures. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* iv. 163 An intelligent creature who is not to receive but acquire happiness. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 17 First Thought, first Word, first Deed, these three, Intelligent Trinity, That was, and is, and is to be.

3. Relating to or conveying intelligence or news. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 692 The New York telegraph office, radiates 250,000 miles of intelligent nerves to ten thousand minor centers in America.

† **Intelligentiary**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 -ci-. [f. *as prec.* + -ARY.]

A. adj. = INTELLIGENTIAL 3.

1590 WOTTON *Lett. to Ld. Zouch* 20 Nov. in *Reliq.* (1685) 597 What the Intelligentiary Letters of Ausburg, Lyons and Venice bring, Mr. Osborn, I know, fails not to advertise.

B. sb. = INTELLIGENCER.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) I. 72 There were sent over into France certeine intelligentiaries to move some conspiracie.

Intelligently (intelligēntli), *adv.* [f. INTELLIGENT *a.* + -LY².] In an intelligent manner; with intelligence; sagaciously, sensibly.

1671 BOYLE *Usef. Math.* to *Nat. Philos.* Wks. 1772 III. 429 The knowledge of celestial bodies is not well to be attained, nor . . the theories proposed of them to be intelligently judged of, without arithmetic and geometry. 1790 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* I. ii. i. § 412 In affirming that the universe proceeds from chance, it would appear, that atheists mean, either that it has no cause at all, or that its cause did not act intelligently, or with design, in the production of it. 1867 in Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xxxv. 325 They . . discuss and vote as intelligently . . as the missionary fathers. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* v. (1884) 144 A doctrine which, intelligently enforced, ought to appeal to all men with convincing power.

Intelligibility (intelligibīliti). [f. next: see -ITY.]

1. The quality or character of being intelligible; capability of being understood; comprehensibility.

1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 718 The very essence of truth here is this clear perceptibility or intelligibility. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Dram. Compos.* in *Walpoiana* (ed. 2) I. 42 Thence a comedy always loses some of its beauties . . and some of its intelligibility. 1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opinion* 5 May 505/2 An essay of exquisite clearness and intelligibility. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 30 Its convenience and instant intelligibility.

b. transf. An intelligible thing: = INTELLIGIBLE *B. rare*.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 317 Plato . . averreth the antiquity of that opinion that affirmed the essence of intelligibilities only. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 290 Phantasie obtruded in the species of Intelligibilities.

† 2. Capacity of understanding; intelligence. (Cf. next I.) *Obs. rare*.

1680 GLANVILL (J.), The soul's nature consists in intelligibility.

Intelligible (intelligibīl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. *L. intelligi*, *intelligibilis*, *f. intelligere* to understand + -IBLE.]

† 1. Capable of understanding; able to understand; intelligent. *Obs.*

1383 WYCLIF *Wisd.* vii. 23 The spirit of understanding . . alle thingus beholdende, and that taketh alle intelligible spiritus [1388 able to vnderstande: *Vulg. intelligibiles*]. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* l. xii, He must encline . . to determine, And set his bert to be intelligible. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 124 A meere Scholer is an intelligible Asse. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. iii. 38 Plato supposeth the Universe . . a living intelligible creature. 1744 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield (Mass.)* (1895) I. 535 A very Intelligent man about thirty years of age. 1777 E. BADLAM in *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1848) II. 49 The Mohawks are the most intelligible, as they live among the English in Caughnawaga.

2. Capable of being understood; that may be apprehended by the intellect; comprehensible.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLIII. (Percy Soc.) 211 Whose fame renowned is ful openly . . In flamyng tongues to be intelligyble. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* to *Rdr.* 16, I hef visit domestic scottis language, maist intelligible for the vlgare pepil. 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) to *Rdr.*, The hardest wordes are made intelligible. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* iii. § 8 What you say now is very intelligible. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 58 A Rule of Action must be plain and intelligible. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 194 The aim of our institutions is easily intelligible to any one.

b. Of a person in reference to his words. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. ii. § 73 Aidan, who naturally spoke Irish, was not intelligible of his English Congregation. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 105 Calvin deemed that to render the people intelligent their instructor should be intelligible. *Mod.* He spoke so fast as to be hardly intelligible. He is not a very intelligible writer.

3. *Philos.* Capable of being apprehended only by the understanding (not by the senses); objective to intellect. (*Opp. to sensible*.) (Cf. INTELLECTIBLE.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ii. 11. (Add. MS. 27944) An angel, by reason of be spiritualite of his substance perceyep in hymself al fourmes intelligibil. 1534 MORE *Treat. on Passion Wks.* 1344/1 The sanctifying of the mysticall sacrifice, and the translation or chaunging of it from thynges sensible to thynges intelligible. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 18 Our mind maketh up the conceivable or intelligible thynges out of the sensible. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. l. 12 When we say the Intelligible world, the meaning is... a world of a nature purely spiritual and intellectual, and such as is not sensible, but intelligible only. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) l. 34 The presumption of those who place sense above intelligence—who think that they can storm the Intelligible by the Sensible.

B. sb. That which is intelligible; an object of intellect or understanding; *spec. in Philos.* (see A. 3.).

1601 GILL *Trinity in Sacr. Philos.* (1625) 218 An Infinite intelligible, cannot be conceived of an Infinite intelligent, but by an Infinite action of the understanding. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. ii. 118 The philosophy which is of incorporeals, and intelligibles, and immaterials, and eternals, is firmly established. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 634 This divine Word... is itself the Image of God, the most ancient of all Intelligibles, and next to the most High. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Prædict* l. 44 The ancient theologians affirmed that the soul was of a certain middle nature and condition between intelligibles and sensibles. 1847 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* (1867) l. 23 Draw off the mind from Sensible things and conduct them to Intelligibles.

Intelligibility. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being intelligible; intelligibility.

1611 FLORIO, *Intelligibilia*, intelligibility. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* l. 2 Intelligibility adds this further requisite also to a Mystery, that it thereby becomes Communicable to such as are fitly prepared to be instructed therein. 1698 S. CLARKE *Script. Just.* xvi. 85 Because of the commodiousness, coherence, consistence, intelligibility and smoothness thereof. 1847 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 437 The primary requisite of a style is its intelligibility: that is to say, it must be capable of being understood.

Intelligibly (intelligibily), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] (Cf. late L. *intelligibiliter*, Augustine.)

1. In an intelligible manner; so as to be capable of being understood; comprehensibly.

1607 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 434 The Maide talked plainly and intelligibly with her. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 ¶ 6 When he writes for Money he knows how to speak intelligibly enough. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. xlvii. 344 Do not many head lands, shoals, islands, speak most intelligibly to us, and say, we are but remnants of lands, rudely torn from other shores? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 708 They drew up a paper in which they very intelligibly hinted that this was their wish.

† 2. In relation to the understanding; as an object of intellect. (Opp. to *sensibly*; cf. INTELLIGIBLE A. 3.) *Obs.*

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 2 There are many things intelligible, which are not sensible; as time does, every article of it, intelligibly pass away, not sensibly. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. l. 8 By the Ideal world I understand that world which is intelligibly what this is sensibly, the eternal model and exemplar of all created essence.

Intelligize (intelligize), *v. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *intelligere* to understand + -IZE.] *a. intr.* To exercise the intelligence or intellect; to think. *b. trans.* To take into the intellect.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* l. 261 They [forms of thought]... exist *a priori*, and independently of all experience in the subject who intelligizes. 1890 SCOT. *Leader* 1 July 6 Hume lived in a society of highly-cultivated men, whose scholarship was assimilated and intelligized.

† **Intelliment.** *Obs. rare* -1. [? corruption of *intelligent* after *intelligence*.] = INTENDMENT 3.

1537 *Thersites in Four Old Plays* (1848) 78 He that forgeu Mary Mawdalene hyr synne, Make the hyghest of all thy kynne. In this wordes is double intellimente, Wouldst thou haue me hanged, mother, veramente?

† **Intemerable**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *intemerabilis* inviolable, f. *in-* (IN-3) + **temerabilis*, f. *temerare* to violate.] Inviolable, incorruptible.

1657 J. GOODWIN *Triers Tried* 2 Both infallibility of judgement, and intemerate faithfulness, in matters of Faith and supernatural concernment.

Intemerate (intemërät), *a.* [ad. L. *intemerat-us*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *temeratus*, pa. pple. of *temerare* to violate.] Inviolable, undefiled, unblemished.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) l. vii. 102/1 Our sayour wyth his intemerat & holy moder. 1495 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* i. (W. de W.) 7 The moost pure, moost intemerate... and moost vertuose vyrgyne. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 161 [We] wyl not suffer our intemerat and inviolate feyth in no maner of promesse to be corrupte or defiled. 1657 REVE *God's Plea* Ep. Ded. 1 A Gentleman of intemerate fame, and unblemished reputation. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* II. 254 You mean to make her your wife, and the wife of Corberry Ratcliff must be intemerate. 1893 *Tablet* 21 Oct. 651 The absolute sinlessness of Mary, as well as her intemerate virginity.

Hence **Intemerately** *adv.*, in an intemerate or inviolable manner; purely. **Intemerateness**, the quality of being intemerate or undefiled; purity.

1607 *Donne Poems, etc., Let. to Sir H. Goodere* (1633) 362 They [my letters] shall therefore ever keepe the sincerity and intemeratenesse of the fontaine whence they are derived. 1631 — *Serm.* li. 520 He cannot take the water so sincerely, so purely, so intemerately from the channell as from the fontaine head.

† **Intemerated**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED1.] = INTemerATE.

1608 J. KING *Serm. St. Mary's* 29 That leaueth an aspersion of scandall vpon his sacred and intemerated name.

a 1670 HACKET *Abb. Williams* i. (1692) 224 Which made him much contest to keep regal majesty intemerated. 1682 II. MORE *Annot. Lux O.* 269 Intemerated youth.

† **Intemeration.** *Obs. rare.* [f. INTEMPERATE (or its source): see -ATION. (Late L. has *temeratio* in sense 'forging'.)] Inviolable condition.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iii. rule 1 § 17 This immunity and intemeration of holy things as well as holy persons.

† **Intemper**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [IN-2: cf. EN-TEMPER.] *trans.* To mix.

1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 4 The judicious Reader may therein discern notable artifice, intempering strong poyson as it were in a payre of Italian or Spanish perfumed gloves.

Intemperable, *a. rare* -1. [ad. L. *intemperabilis* is not to be moderated, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *temperare* to mingle in due proportion, to TEMPER.] Incapable of being moderated or kept within bounds.

1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 135. 1 A ruler so wilful, so everlastingly boyish and intemperable.

Hence **Intemperably** *adv.*, in an intemperable manner, without moderation or restraint.

1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 48 Round and round in bacchanal rout reel the swift spheres intemperably.

† **Intemperacy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. INTEMPERATE: see -ACY; cf. *obstinacy*, etc. (But perh. a misprint for *intemperancy*.)] Intemperateness.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galien's Therapeut.* 2 Bijt It is necessarye that the curacyon of the thynges that are put for fro theyr naturall beynges by some intemperacy be made by thynges of contrary vertue.

Intemperament (intemperämënt), *rare.* [f. IN-3 + TEMPERAMENT: perh. repr. a mod. L. **intemperamentum*.] An untempered or distempered condition (esp. of the body, blood, etc.).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 311 Fevers... that accompany Catarrhs, from the Intemperament of the Spirable Parts. 1824-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) l. 231 But whether [Cholera is] dependent upon an intemperament of the atmosphere or upon specific contagion, is by no means ascertained. *Ibid.* IV. 364 The disease (diabetes) is dependent upon a dyscrasy or intemperament of the blood.

Intemperance (intemperäns), [a. f. *intemperantia* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *intemperantia* (in senses 1 and 2 below), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *temperantia* TEMPERANCE.] Want of temperateness; the opposite of temperance.

† 1. Intemperateness, inclemency, severity of the air, weather, or climate. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) II. 291 Knowenge by the planetes the intemperance of wedre. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 97 He was sum what dyssesynd and peynyd only by the intemperans of the eyre as in coole and in hete. 1538 STARKE *England* i. ii. 47 The body, yf hyt be not strong, sone... by intemperance of ayr, labur, and trauaile, ys oppressyd and ouerthrowne. 1676 tr. *Guillartier's Voy. Athens* 309 That the intemperance of that Wind might produce no rheums. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xx. (1715) 423 When the Season through its coldness and intemperance forc'd the Mariners to stay at Home. 1707 *Curios. in Hist. & Gard.* 40 The Trunk... hinders those Juices from being lost or corrupted... by the Intemperance of the Air.

2. Lack of moderation or restraint; excess in any kind of action; immoderation; *spec.* excessive indulgence of any passion or appetite.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccxv. 73 b, Intemperance is a great vyce, for it doth set every thyng out of order. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* viii. 151 b, He... would haue striken Clitus that was yet raging with thintemperance of his toung. 1601 MUNDAY & CHETTLE *Death Earl Huntington* IV. iii. in *Hazl. Dodley* VIII. 303 No church nor chapel, abbey, nunnery, are privileged from his intemperance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 472 Some... by violent stroke shall die... by Intemperance more In Meats and Drinks, which on the Earth shal bring Diseases dire. 1705 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* IV. (1798) 71 Your feeling, Isabella, is warm; but... I never knew it betray you into intemperance. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VII. II. 106 But the intemperance of his bigotry was thought amply to atone for the intemperance of all his other passions. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 39 Intemperance in anything is bad. If young girls will read for several hours consecutively... can they wonder that such intemperance brings its own punishment? 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 246 It will now be difficult to credit the intemperance of language to which he gave way.

b. with *pl.* An instance of this, an intemperate act or an excess.

1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 17 Hee inflicted exact punishment on all intemperances of his people. 1807 *Life Fielding in Tom Jones* I. p. xiii. The intemperances of his early parts of life put a check by their consequences, to the progress of his success.

3. *spec.* Immoderate indulgence in intoxicating drink; addiction to the use of intoxicants.

(In early use always contextually qualified.)

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 156 My protection from large drinking... and so for that time avoided any great intemperance. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 204 Drank large quantities of punch... and by their intemperance inflamed their blood. 1793 *Friendly Addr. to Poor* 8 Of such men intemperance in drinking is the general fault. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 158 The difficulty of procuring a large quantity of this liquor, prevented any general intemperance. 1841 *Temperance Lancet* 18 Sept. To awaken the deadened sensibility of the Christian world to the crying evils of intemperance. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jnrl.* XLVI. 114 It appears then, that intemperance is far more common on the male than the female side.

† **Intemperancy.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *intemperantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.]

1. = INTEMPERANCE 1.

1540 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* II. vii. (1643) 136 The intemperance and mutation of the ayre and weather, may be cause of aborcement. 1599 HARLVT *Voy.* II. 70 The intemperancy of the scalding ayre in that hot countrey. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1682) 44 We cannot pretend to an Intemperancy of Climate for neither Hemp nor Flax.

2. = INTEMPERANCE 2.

1532 TINDALE *Wks.* (1573) 227 To auoyde... great heape of vices that spring of intemperancy. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. iv. 144 A manne ought to be ware of the intemperancy of women. 1678 OWEN *Mind of God* III. 93 Immixed with that intemperancy of reviling other men.

b. = INTEMPERANCE 2 b.

1608 D. T. ESS. *Pol. & Mor.* 98 b, That for a while, he would beare with the intemperancies of his wife. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* *Introd.*, Wks. (1851) 138 Not knowing... why I should be subject... to the intemperancies of this mans preaching choler. 1662 BR. HOPKINS *Fnn. Serm.* (1685) 96 They appeal to reason for their judge, which commonly by their debauches and intemperancies, they... so corrupt that it will not discern the truth.

3. = INTEMPERANCE 3. (But always with qualification.)

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 128 Their wonderfull excesse and intemperance in drinking. 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* Bb, Intemperances of this nature. 1690 VENNER *Via Recta* II. 23 These are... the commodities of wine... that a meane and frugality be had in the vse of it, not intemperancy and drunkenness.

† **Intemperant**, *a. and sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *intemperant-em*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *temperant-em*, pr. pple. of *temperare* to qualify, moderate, temper: see -ANT.]

A. adj. Wanting moderation or self-restraint; incontinent, intemperate.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 15 Soche as be intemperant, that is: folowers of their naughtie appetites and lustes. 1598 J. D. tr. *Le Roy's Aristotles Politiques* 377 They which begin so young to haue the company and vse of men are more intemperant.

B. sb. One who is intemperate, esp. in the use of alcoholic liquors.

1882 in ANNANDALE (Suppl.), citing Dr. B. W. Richardson. Hence **Intemperantly** *adv.*, in an intemperate manner.

1561 T. NORTON *Catech's Inst.* IV. 58 He that behaueth himselfe intemperantly... geueth euill example to his brethren. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 111 To truble hail the Republik, gif the king leuist intemperantie, and by the boundes of his office.

Intemperate (intemperät), *a.* [ad. L. *intemperat-us* untempered, inclement, immoderate, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *temperatus*, pa. pple. of *temperare* to TEMPER. Primarily, as derived from a passive pple., applied to things, actions, etc.; thence transferred to persons = *intemperant*.]

1. Not temperate, excessive, extreme; esp., of climate or weather, inclement, severe. Now *rare*.

Intemperate zone, the Torrid or Frigid zone, as opposed to the Temperate zone.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 107, I wyll... not departe for all this intemperate heate. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. iii. 502 The two intemperate zones. 1690 LEYBOURN *Chers. Math.* 463 The Zones are either Temperate or Intemperate, and the Intemperate are either Cold or Hot. c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 139 A cold intemperate mind.

2. Of persons, their actions, or habits: Without temperance or moderation; going beyond due bounds; immoderate, unbridled; violent.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 522 Traitour, tyran intemperate. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 60 Vnto all that live in high degree, Ensample be of mind intemperate. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 271 Many intemperate Speeches and passages happend. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 187 The most unhappy consequences, which would otherwise have arisen from the intemperate zeal of the reformers. 1799 Hook in *Gurw. Wellington's Desp.* (1837) I. 40 General Baird requested permission to withdraw his intemperate appeal. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Choice & Managem. Agents* 76 You will often find that men who are intemperate in speech are cautious in writing.

3. Characterized by or addicted to excessive indulgence in a passion or appetite.

c 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 258 Unfructuous talkyng, intemperat diete. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 100 Through intemperate lusing drie our self in sickness. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 98 His concupiscible intemperate lust. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 239 Several Diseases ragd among them, springing chiefly from intemperate Drinking. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. i. ii. § 4 Men are held intemperate, only when their desires overcome or prevent the action of their reason; and they are indeed intemperate in the exact degree in which such prevention or interference takes place.

b. spec. Given to the immoderate use of intoxicating drink; addicted to drinking.

1677 *Temple Cure of Gout* Wks. 1720 I. 145, I do not allow the pretence of Temperance to all such as are seldom or never drunk... Men may... be intemperate every Day, without being drunk perhaps once in their Lives. 1688 R. HOLME *Armony* III. 294/2 Intemperate persons... care not which End goes first so they can get Drink. 1790-3 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* III. iii. § 3 (R.) Men, habitually intemperate, justly forfeit the esteem of their fellow-citizens; because they disqualify themselves for every duty. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 254 A man... of a muscular frame and good constitution, but of intemperate habits.

† **Intemperate**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. Pa. pple. in 7 intemperate. [f. prec.: see -ATE³.] *trans.* To render intemperate; to disorder, distemper.

1654 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 92 The fifth age is viril, and the media between young and old age; yet doth it not so participate of either, as to affect, or intemperate it [ad. 1638 p. 44 as that it is intemperate, or infected thereby].

Intemperately, *adv.* [f. **INTEMPERATE** a. + **-LY** 2.] In an intemperate manner or degree; without moderation; inmoderately, excessively.

1756 A. HALL *Acc. of Quarrell* (1815) 34 Hall intemperately sware he would never performe the same. 1620 VENER *Via Recta* Intro. 3 marg., Aire intemperately cold. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 53 Wine intemperately drunke, corrupteth the memorie. 1744 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 136 In Africa... the Soil is as intemperately hot as the Climate. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (1834) 243 Frederic flung the door intemperately against Manfred, and holted it inwards. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 117 That evil habit of using spirituous liquors intemperately, which they have been taught by the Europeans. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 96 To laugh intemperately on very small occasion for it.

Intemperateness. Now rare. [f. as prec. + **-NESS** 1.] The quality of being intemperate.

1. Excessive or extreme character of air or climate; inclemency, severity; = **INTEMPERANCE** 1.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 75 They countenance doo declare the intemperateness of the ayer and region of Dariena. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 77 The foresaid intemperatenesse of cold pressing great part of Germany... they use hot stoves. 1685 BOYLE *Salub. Air* 51 Divers Diseases... referr'd to manifest Intemperatenesses of the air, in point of heat, cold, Moisture. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* XVIII. viii. 351 The intemperateness of the weather however obliged them... to desist.

2. Want of moderation, excess in any action, esp. in passion or indulgence; = **INTEMPERANCE** 2.

1571 GOLING *Calvin on Ps.* lix. 6 David was... cleere from all troublesome intemperateness. 1614 BR. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 7 For a Christian to excuse his intemperateness... and to say, I am borne cholericke, sullen, amorous, is an Apologie worse then the fault. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* i. 26 The quality of men's religion may be discerned by the intemperateness of their language. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 307 [He] was getting to purr fires through his coarser when the final intemperateness drove him to ruin.

† **Intemperature**. *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *intempérature* 'intemperature or distemperature of the bodie, vnseasonableness or foulness of weather' (Cotgr.), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *température*.]

1. Inclemency, severity, distemperature of the air, weather, etc.; = prec. 1.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 309/1 For the great heat and intemperature of the weather. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 194 The same excesses and intemperature of the seasons. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 198 How the different Gravities of this Element [Air], and its severall Variations, of hot, cold, dry, and moist Intemperatures, cause Diseases. 1753 JOHNSON in *Adventurer* No. 115 7 8 Whether we owe it to the influences of the constellations, or the intemperature of seasons. 1815 tr. *Duc de Levis' Eng. 19th Cent.* I. 19 The most delicate women are seen exposing themselves to the intemperature of a humid atmosphere. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 159 These were not the only extraordinary effects of the late intemperature.

2. Abnormal or distempered condition of the body; intemperament.

1559 MORWYNG *Evoyninus* 154 It amendeth the cold intemperature of the cheaste. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* II. v. 229 He would have hindred the intemperature of the humors. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Head-ache*, There is an Head-Ach, which proceeds from the Intemperature of the Brain, which Intemperature being cold and moist, predominates therein. 1799 CORAY *Sat. Lond.* (1803) 38 Plato... observes, that the moral intemperature of cities and the corruption of manners, originate in the bad example of others to youth.

3. Intemperateness of action or passion; = **INTEMPERANCE** 2.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxx. (1612) 156 Our owne intemperature doth worke in vs our owne vnrest.

† **Intempered**, *a. Obs.* [IN-3. Cf. F. *intempéré*.] = **INTEMPERATE** a.; inclement, severe.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) E viij, The heatte of the herte maketh you to take the intemperede and horribill winter for hotte somer.

† **Intemperies** (intemperi'iz). [L. *intemperies* intemperateness, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *temperies* temperate, temper.] Disordered condition of the body, dyscrasy; rarely, of the weather.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* II. iii. 173 In the Cure of an Ulcer with a moist Intemperies... you are to mix Corroboratives of an astringent faculty. 1707 FLOYER *Water Watch* 99 From the several Cacochymias, the several Intemperies are produc'd, as *Calidus, Frigidus, Humidus, Siccus*. *Ibid.* 276 The Pulse will show... the hot or cold Intemperies of any Part [etc.]. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Intemperies*, a derangement of the constitution of the weather. Also, the same as *Dyscrasia*.

† **Intemperious**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [irreg. f. stem of *intemper-ate*, etc. + **-OUS**.] = **INTEMPERATE**.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 269, I. rather would, hearts so intemperous Should not enjoy me, than employ mee thus.

† **Intemperry**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. F. *intempérie* = It. *intemperie*, ad. L. *intemperies*, *intemperie* (see above).] = **INTEMPERIES**.

1676 T. GARENCIERES *Coral* 63 A fever is a hot intemperry.

† **Intempestious**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. An erroneous form (or perh. misprint) for **intempestivous* = **INTEMPESTIVOUS**.

1548 HALL *Chron., Rich.* III 53 Lykewyse his armie muche marvelled and no lesse mourned for his sodeyne and intempestious absence.

Intempestive (intempest'iv), *a.* [ad. L. *intempestivus*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *tempestivus* seasonable, **TEMPESTIVE**. Cf. F. *intempestif*, -ive (1579 in *Hatz.*)] Untimely, vnseasonable, inopportune.

1548 (implied in **INTEMPESTIVELY**). 1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* viii, The disturbance that might have growne by such intempestive troubles. 1608 A. WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 420 An intempestive and vnseasonable confession of the truth. 1621 VENER *Baths of Bathe, Tobacco* (1637) 364 Reproving the too too licentious, libellal, and intempestive taking of it [tobacco]. 1765 GALE in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 202 The hemorrhages were produced by an injudicious intempestive use of hot alexipharmic medicines. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 274 Break out into loud and intempestive laughter. 1891 E. CASTLE *Consequences* III. II. xx. 106 What intempestive freak brought the girl... at such a moment?

Hence **Intempestively** *adv.*, vnseasonably.

1548 W. PATTEN *Exp. Scott.* Perorat. Pij, So intempestively to tell that tale. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Ep. Ded. 6 Had I not been intempestively drawne upon the Stage.

† **Intempestivity**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *intempestivitas*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *tempestivitas* seasonableness, **TEMPESTIVITY**. Cf. F. *intempestivité* (Littré).] Unseasonableness, untimeliness.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. ix. 127 They were either guilty of Intempestivity and vnseasonableness, or else of want of Worth and Glory. a 1656 HALES *Serm. Eton* I. (1673) 4 A vice which they call *akapia*, Intempestivity, an indiscretion by which unwise and unexperienced men see not what befits times, persons, occasions.

Intempestuous, *a. rare* -1. An erroneous form (or perh. misprint) for **intempestivous* = **INTEMPESTIVE**. (Cf. **INTEMPESTIOUS**).

1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* vii. 105 Visitors... arrived... at intempestuous hours of night or morning.

† **Intemple**, *obs.* variant of **ENTEMPLE**.

1673 H. MORE *Appendix* 28 The Godhead indeed is hypostatistically intempled in the humane nature of Christ.

† **Intemporal**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [IN-3.] Not temporal; eternal, everlasting. Hence **Intemporally** *adv.*

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 207/2 When divested of Matter, and Spiritualiz'd, their Will is only fed with intemporal spiritual good. *Ibid.* ix. 424/4 They... inhabit Eternity, which is... always being, because it always was, is, and shall be intemporal in the divine Mind.

† **Intenability**. *Obs.* [f. next + **-ITY**.] The character of being 'intenable'; incapacity of being held or defended.

1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes' Trial* 46 The weaknesses, defects, and intenability of the Castle. *Ibid.* 63 What should be judged uttermost extremity in regard of men, Ammunition, victuals, or intenability of any Fort, to justify the Governour's surrender of it to the enemy?

† **Intenable**, *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] That cannot be held or maintained; untenable.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 335 The Doctrine was preached up... but intenable by Reason. 1752 - *Wks.* (1811) IX. *Serm.* xiii. 252 Intenable pretensions.

Intend (intend'), *v.* Forms: a. 3-8 *entend*, 4-6 *entende*; *β.* 4-7 *intende*, 5- *intend*. (Also *β.* 3rd pers. sing. *intent*.) [ME. a. F. *entend-re*, in 14-15th c. also *intendre*, to stretch, extend, strain, direct one's thoughts or faculties, to hear, understand, expect, occupy oneself (also *refl.*): -L. *intendere* to stretch out or forth, to strain, direct, spread out, increase, turn one's attention, purpose, endeavour, maintain, assert; in med.L., also, to understand, interpret, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *tendere* to stretch, to **TEND**.]

The extensive and complex development of senses in L. and OF. is reflected also in English. But the chronological appearance of the senses here does not accord with their original development; those first taken over from French in 13-14th c. being figurative uses, far removed from the literal sense, which was only adopted directly from L. about or after 1600. As an attempt at chronological order would only end in chaos, a logical arrangement, according in the main with the development as gathered from all three languages, is here followed. But the history of some senses is obscure; see VI. The sense of early quotations is also often difficult to determine.]

1. To stretch out, extend, expand, increase, intensify. [A group of senses of late introduction, immediately from Latin.]

† 1. *trans.* To stretch forth, extend; to point forwards. *Obs.*

1601 GILL *Trinity in Sacr. Philos.* (1625) 223, I will only intend my finger to some very few. 1615 G. SANVOY *Trav.* (1670) 94 The Camelion... swiftly intending his tongue of a marvellous length... wherewith he preys upon flies. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. xxvii, Upon whose tops spear-men their pikes intending, Watch there.

† 2. *intr.* To stretch, extend (in position). *Obs.*

1594 and *Rep. Faustus* in *Thoms E. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 335 Out of which are two and thirty marvellous good stone bridges, intending to either side of the city.

† 3. *trans.* To stretch, strain, make tense; to expand, dilate. *lit. and fig. Obs.*

1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat. Ins.* 992 A thin skin, which being... shaken or intended, it must make a sound. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 20 'Tis by this... the Lungs are intended or remitted. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 13, 221 As when a bow is successively intended and remitted. 1697 BR. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* iv. 21 The last word (Cavad) intends and increases the Sense. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 314-5 We may... have an innate, inherent Power to intend or remit our Wills in *infinitum*. 1837 SIR

W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xliii. (1870) II. 472 When we intend the vital powers above the suitable degree we occasion a hindrance, a pain.

† 4. To increase the intensity of, to intensify. *Obs.*

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xii. 293 The Moore... intendeth or remitteth her influence at one time more then an other. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* i. 14 The Church hath power to intend our Faith but not to extend it. 1705 C. PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 297 A small quantity of *Aqua Vitæ* sprinkled upon the Freezing Mixture, wonderfully intends its Force.

† b. *intr.* To become more intense. *Obs.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *King Chas. I* (1655) 98 Having certain intelligence from his correspondents... that the heat did rather intend then relax.

II. To strain or direct (the eyes, mind, thoughts, words, efforts, etc.). [L. *intendere oculos, animum, curas, eruditionem*, etc.]

5. *trans.* To direct (the eyes, mind, etc.), to, into, towards something. Now a conscious Latinism.

14... *Aungeoles Song* 13 in *Hoccleve's Wks.* III. p. li, To his pleasure hire heres to intende. 1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxiv. 258 Myn iyen intendye intoe, I truste fullye in the, my lorde god. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (1845) 139 His power to entende Ageynst all suche rebelles contrarios. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 209 Dauids longing was intended unto both. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 181 He... blam'd himself that he could not intend his Mind in y^e Prayers. 1877 PATMORE *Unknown Eros* (1890) I Intend thine eye Into the dim and undiscovered sky.

† 6. *intr. and trans.* To direct one's course, make one's way; to proceed on (a journey, etc.). (L. *intendere, intendere iter*.) *Obs. or arch.*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 61 With other men that intendid to the same place. 1476 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 776 III. 162 Iff ye entende hyddreware. 1528 LYNDSEY *Dreue* 372 Up, through the Water, shorthlie we intendit, Quhilk in wrons the Erth. 1596 DAIRYMPLETT *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 341 He thairfor leueng the Quene at Neoporte... intendis the hie way to Scotland. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. ii. 116 Tyre, I now look out from thee then, and to Tarsus Intend my travel. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 2 Assured that the course which he intended made much for the glory of God. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Ecolg.* II. 31 Wee may intend at Something, and arrive In ken of the faire Port at which wee drive. 1682 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* I. i, Your royal Mother, with the fair Semeante, Intend this way. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 47 As if... a company of travellers, in some wide forest, were all intending for one city. 1774 D. JONES *Jrnl.* (1865) 108 Set out about eleven o'clock... intending the nearest course for the river Ohio. a 1832 CRABBE *Birth Flattery* i, Guide him to Fairy-land, who now intends That way his flight.

† b. *intr.* To start on a journey, to set out. (Sometimes app. ellipt. for 'intend to go or start', purpose a journey; cf. 18.) *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* IV. i. 92 The King himselfe in person hath set forth, Or hitherwards intended speedily. 1646 in *16th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 2 Hee is at Newcastle and intends for France. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 47/2 She is preparing for her journey, and suddenly intends to Cleve. 1700 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 16 The first fair day I intend down. 1749 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 155 Pray let us know when you or your brother intend for this Kingdom. 1817 BYRON *Wks.* (1837-40) III. 356, I intend for England this spring, where I have some affairs to adjust.

† 7. *trans. a.* To direct, level, aim (something) against some one. b. To refer, attribute, ascribe (a thing) to some one. *Obs.*

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 167 Hee haunts the Authours company, recites the worke, intends it to some third person, and after he hath damnd the thing in question, he refers himselfe to the right owner. a 1734 NORTH *Life Francis North* (1742) 215 Many Complaints were intended against him, and such as were thought well enough grounded.

III. To strain, direct, or bend the attention; to attend to; to attend. [An obsolete group of senses from OF., ultimately from L. *intendere* = *intendere animum*.]

† 8. *intr.* To direct the mind or attention; to pay heed; to exert the mind, devote attention, apply oneself assiduously. Const. *to, unto*, rarely *about, on, at*. *Obs.*

a. c 1374 CHAUCE *Troilus* III. 375 (424) Eche to his owene nede gan intende. - *Boeth.* I. pr. II. 4 (Camb. MS.) She endentyng to me ward with alle the lookynge of hyr eyen seyde [etc.]. c 1450 *Merlin* 23 In the menetyne that they endentynd a-houte this mater, come Merlyn to Blase. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 61 Iason... entended gladly unto the dubbing and making of his shippe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxv. 330 Haue mercy, and entend on the deluyrance of the kyng my husbunde. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* I. iii. (Arb.) 23 They were the first that intended to the obseruation of nature and her workes.

β. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 81 Somme peple tyllte the erthe... somme intendite to sapience and discipline. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. vi. 71 Loue is circumspecte, not intending to veyn pinges. c 1530 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 31 A man that Intendyth to mynstrels, shalle soone be weddyd to povertie. 1547-64 BAULOWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Falfre) 123 It is a foolishnesse to intend much to dreames. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. xvi. 279 They sometimes intend to their owne dreames.

† b. *refl.* To devote oneself; *pass.* To be devoted. Const. *to*. *Obs.*

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vii. xxxviii, Euery true crysten man sholde he To god intended with lyberalite. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 371 All the knyghtes and squiers... entended and prepared themselves to nothing, but... to be of the one parte or the other. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [i.] xxvi. (1628) 83 To what can we intend our selues, wherein there is not a Deuill to intrap vs?

† c. *absol.*

1549-63 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. xxxiii. 18 But loe the eyes of God extend And watch to ayde the iust. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 25 The said Earle . . ought not to intend or meddle within the said Lordship of Kemes.

† 9. To apply oneself to do something; to endeavour, to strive. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1555 (*Dido*) Al the longe day they twayne Entendydyn to spekyng & to pleye. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch. Exp.* ii. in Ashm. (1652) 111 Intending over all thing . . his precepts tenne . . to keep. 1584 MUNDAY *Eng. Rom. Life in Hart. Misc.* (Malt.) II. 195 She could not intend to speake to them, being troubled with 50 many other suters. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* i. xxxi. (Arb.) 74 No man of very few intended to write in any landable science. 1590 BARROUGH *Math. Physick* i. xxiii. (1639) 39 That he . . may with all his power intend to amend it. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 85 Blocks, upon which . . they divide their flesh, fish, or other things they intend to make ready.

† 10. *intr.* To give auditory attention; to give ear, listen, hearken. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5325 'Balan', said he, 'to me entende'. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 48, I intended to them & gaue them answers. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* iii. ix. 151 Now entfende ye of the kyngthe tholomous and of the werkis of somme other philosophes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 371 If it please you to retorne againe hether, then we will gladly entend to your treatie.

† b. *trans.* To give ear to; to hearken to, hear. [*F. entendre.*] *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 310 Sche ne a-tended to no-thing but to be-holde and entende what songe they seiden. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 95 Manye begyn to praye, and sodaynelye caste awaye prayer . . as though the God coulde not entend them, or had somewhat els to do.

† 11. *intr.* To give personal attendance; to be in attendance or waiting; to attend. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 656 Seynte Marie how may this be That Danyan entendeth nat to me. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 100 Eche in his office Entendeth to don him service. 1469 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 94 All suche persons as shall entend aboute the Duchesse. 1576 *Tyde Taryeth no man* (Collier) 3 At hand to appoche the Players intend. 1644 CROMWELL *Lett.* i. Sept. in *Carlyle*, I wish that one of your number . . may intend and appear at that Committee.

† b. *trans.* To attend on or to, minister to. *Obs.*

c 1500 *For to serve Lord in Babees Bk.* (1868) 373 Hit moste be awayted and well entended by servitors yf drinke be asked. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) R v b. The malady was greuous . . and also he was not well intended. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hb.* ii. vi. (1810) 301 The great trouble it would be to our selves to intend you.

† 12. *trans.* To turn one's thoughts to, fix the mind on (something); to attend to; to occupy oneself with; to look after. *Obs.*

a. 1439 in *Kymer Fodera* (1710) X. 424 Eretikes that that entenden the Subversion of the Christen Feith. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Cvijij. They entended wel other thynges than to saye theyr matyns. 1594 HARVEY *Four Lett.* 13, I have smal superfluity of leysure to entend such business.

b. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 87 Those schepardes . . appelde to that kyng . . ; and when that kyng intendede on [in unum] intendedet of theyme, an other did see the kyng. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 102 So bode al moste . . x. days with owte any mete intending only the benefitys of god and the exhortacion of hys brethyrne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) i b. Every religious persone sholde intende the perfectioun of his soule. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 239 The Plebeians intend Traffique and Shop-keeping. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 457 Intend at home . . what best may ease The present misery. 1694 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1793) 210 The Priest is supposid only to intend the Affairs of Religion. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 660 Too busy to intend a meaner care.

IV. To apprehend, and kindred senses. [An obsolete group of senses from OF. : also in med.L.]

† 13. *trans.* To have understanding of (something); to understand or apprehend that something is; also, in early use, to understand (a person). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23896 (Gött.) Here i hane a littel spend In word, efter pat i intend. c 1430 *Syr Genger* (Roxb.) 9266 Gengeris gan to intend That Segryne aspid here feyng. c 1450 *Longely Graill* xlii. 547 Of On thing thou me Entende. 1606 WAGNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxiii. 347 The ancient Irish Manners . . if confert with Egypts. Thence may be intended hadd. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* ii. xix. (1668) 107 It is to be intended the voyage is seldom long, but from neighbour to neighbour.

† 14. *intr.* To have or come to an understanding; to agree together; to be in accord. [*F. s'entendre.*]

1421 in *Rymer Fodera* (1710) X. 462 Then myght they togeder entende ayeins Miscreants. 1429 *Ibid.* 424 The Men of Armes and Archers, that have Entended with the said Cardinal. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xiv. xiv. Musyke hath them so set in concord, That all in one may right well entende.

† 15. *trans.* and *intr.* To apprehend, conceive; to think, estimate, have an opinion; to judge. *Obs.*

c 1570 *Pride & Lovel.* (1841) 15 Which, then well understood, wyl not deceave, Nor suffer us to erre, as I intend. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 5 One that sometimes intended not a little of his owne invention. *Ibid.*, The woman . . began hereupon . . to waxe coy, and to intend great matter of her selfe. *Ibid.* ii. 118 Men vain-gloriously minded, or arrogantly otherwise intending of their owne proper services. 1638 FORD *Fancies v. i. Liv.* Before our sleeping hour, you vow? Troy. I do, Before we ought to sleep. *Liv.* So I intend too.

† 16. *trans.* To understand as in the view or sense of the law; to construe, interpret, or hold legally. Cf. INTENDMENT 4. *Obs.*

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 479 That which is found by the oath of twelve men is intended true till it be reversed, but it may as well be intended that there is an error in the

Record. 1643 *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* iii. § 191. 85 He shall be punished for his first entrie. For it cannot be intended that his entrie was unto any other intent but to steale the cup. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xiii. 219 If such market or fair be on the same day with mine, it is *prima facie* a nuisance to mine, and there needs no proof of it, but the law will intend it to be so. 1798 BOY *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 48 Nothing shall be intended to be within the jurisdiction [of inferior courts] but what is expressly given.

V. To bend the mind to something to be done; to purpose, design, mean. [The chief current group of senses. From OF.]

17. *intr.* To have a purpose or design; to be minded or resolved (in some defined way). *Obs.*, exc. as an *absol.* use of 18.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 213 Mote every worthy prince entende Betwene the simplesse of pite And the foolhaste of cruelte. 1497 Bp. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* E, j. And so I entende all my lyf. c 1529 in *Life Fisher F's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. p. lx, Inventions are nowe devised against me that neuer intended but honestly. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hippod.* (1878) 78 Let me heare from you, how that you doe entend. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 87 [They] have cause to guess that he intends rather to a bloody War, than a Wanton Tilt.

18. *trans.* To have in the mind as a fixed purpose; to purpose, design. (The chief current sense.)

a. with *inf. phr.* or *subord. clause*.

a. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxx. 78 Flaterers . . only entendeth to plesse for the tyme. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* i. ii. 8 Eneas . . entended to haue sayyd from deth y^e fayre Polixena. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 141 To morrow . . I entende to consume in teaching you necessarye principles. 1628 DIOBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 27, I sett sayle for Zant, where I intended to sell the corne. 1650 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 200 The King, intending to make an escape from the Scots. 1775 ADAM *Amer. Ind.* 241 The man he intended to enslave.

b. with *simple obj.*, alone or with complemental extension. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* ii. iv. 44 If pou intende ner seke no bing elles but be plesing of god & be profit of hy neyghbore, pou shalt haue inward liberte. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xix. (Percy Soc.) 87 It was for fere ye dyde some yll entende. 1535 COVERDALE *Rev.* iii. 29 Intende no hurte vnto thy neyghboure. 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VIII 61 If suche a thinge were entended, they coulde not tell who wolde take their parte. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. i. 153, I know not Gentlemen what you intend. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* ii. ii. 39 You know an enemy intends you harme. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 200 An Ile where not long agoe the English merchants entended a Plantation. 1639 DAYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) 382 He intended an Invetive against a Standing Army. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 27 Nov. We both wish it may have the effect you intend. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 380 A measure better intended than considered. 1857 MISS S. WINKWORTH tr. *Tauler's Serm.* xxv. 386 They . . remain a prey to their besetting sin of always seeking and intending themselves. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) VI. 224 We intend going to Rome. 1885 S. COX *Expos.* Ser. i. i. 9 We intended no neglect.

c. with indirect passive.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxx. 175 This is intended should be done. 1663 *Bk. Cont. Prayer*, Pref. The evils that were intended to be remedied. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* ii. 159 Was it thus intended and commanded by him to be drunken? 19. *trans.* To design (a thing) for some purpose; to destine (a thing or person) to a fate or use; to purpose to bestow or give; to mean (a thing) to be or to do something.

a. with prep. or conj. phr., or dative, as compl.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 12 A Play, Intended for great Theseus nuptial day. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 58 Lord Angelo hauing affaires to heauen Intends you for his swift Ambassador. 1663 GERBIER *Princ. Ep. Ded.*, The Place of Surveyor General was also intended to me (after late Inigo Jones). 1701 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 47, I intend him the island under some moderate conditions. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xli. 309 Your father intends you six suits . . at his own expense. 1813-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 320 The threads of screws are differently formed, according to . . the use for which they are intended. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 112 The whole composition is intended as an attack upon Pittacus. *Mod.* The second son is intended for the army, and the third for the bar.

† b. with complemental obj. *Obs.*

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life Hen. VIII* (1683) 146 The Building was intended most ample and magnificent. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 356 Your vote makes it clear that you intend them a legislature. 1736 AVILLAFE *Parerion* 370 If the Person bearing the same protests that he does not thereby intend himself a Monk, 'tis otherwise.

c. with *inf.*

1729 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* Wks. 1874 II. 3 The several members . . were intended to be instruments of good . . to the whole body. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi. This we suppose to be all the pleasure that architecture was ever intended to give us. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* 143 They intended him now to come to the bar to receive his sentence.

20. To design to express; to signify by one's words; to mean. † To intend at, to mean for.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* i. 1 b. The propertie of every definition is, to shew . . to the senses, the matter intended. 1625 BACON *Ess., Unity Relig.* (Arb.) 429 Fraile Men, in some of their Contradictions, intend the same thing. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* l. lxi. (1739) 119 Glanvil . . fre-

quently toucheth upon the King's Court of Pleas, which cannot be intended at the Court of Lords. 1676 HOBBS *Leviath.* Pref. (1686) 1 By Profit I intend not here any Accession of Wealth. 1783 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jyns. & Corr.* (1888) II. 211 Consumption, by which the Physicians intend a disorder of the lungs. 1833 TALFOURD *Castilian* i. i. You intend my husband? 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* i. Do I understand something different by Ethics? No; I intend the same thing.

† b. Of words, etc.: To mean; to signify; to indicate. *Obs.*

c 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1370 *Domini est terra*; this Latene intent, The god of Love hath erth in governance. 1565 *Satir. Poems Reform.* i. 677 Owtbraythinge Envy, debayte, and stryffe entendes nothinge els but civill myscheffe. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii. What intend these plaints? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* i. ix. note, This word . . intends persons without virtue or sense. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Subbath* i. (1848) 12 The word . . generally intends a sacred appropriation of a particular time.

† c. To designate as something; to call. *rare.*

a 1599 SPENSER *P. Q.* vii. vi. 9 Vesper, whom we the Evening-starre intend. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* Plays 1873 l. 122 *Gost.* You haue a forward, valiant eldest Sonne . . Mar. I know not wherein you intend him so.

VI. Senses of uncertain position or origin; mostly due to literalism of translation from L. or F.

† 21. *trans.* To expect. *Obs.* [OF. *entendre* = F. *attendre*.]

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1621 (1649) Pere luynt lady non . . pat be-trayed were or wo-begon As I bat al treuthe in 3ow entende. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 69 She neuer entended to here tydynges of hyr love Parys.

† 22. To assert, maintain; to pretend; to claim.

[cf. L. *cani sese intendit esse*.]

c 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* iv. i in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 360 Friend Wit, are you the man indeed, which you intend? 1593 SHAKS. *Lear* 121 For then is Tarquine brought vnto his bed, Intending wearinesse with heaule sypier. 1594 — *Rich. III.* iii. v. 8, I can counterfeit the deepe tragedian . . Tremble and start at wagging of a straw: Intending deepe suspicion. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* i. 20 Alchymists that labour to make gold by projection, intend that there is natural gold. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 153 The Title of Universall Bishop: though . . Bishops formerly in that Sea from Lynus . . to this Boniface never intended it.

† 23. *Sc. Law.* To maintain or prosecute (an action, etc.) in legal form. *Obs.*

15. . . *Acts Sederunt* 3 (Jam.) By the same Act their are libertie grantit to all persons who might be prejudgit be the saidis prescriptions . . to intend their actions within the space of thritteen years. a 1578 LINDESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 286 He on novays could get them [hulls] proclameit nor durst nocht intend the same for fear of the Hephurnes. 1690 *Andros Tracts* I. 144 All Actions intended upon Informations of Intrusions . . must have had their Decision at the Ordinary Courts of Common Law.

† 24. *intr.* To tend or incline. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyschm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxvii. To what vices that princes most intend That dare these foolis solemnize and commend. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vii. 91 The wil intendeth rather to commaund than to obey, and vnto freedom rather than bondage. 1597 SHAKS. a *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 9 The braine of this foolish compounded Clay-man, is not able to inuent any thing that intends [Fols. tends] to laughter. 1640 G. ABBOTT *Job Paraphr.* 245 The raine, which is heaue of it selfe, and intends downward.

25. *trans.* To superintend, direct. Cf. INTENDANT.

[app. allied to 12.]

1791 COWPER *Odyss.* viii. 314 Nine arbiters, appointed to intend The whole arrangements of the public games. 1831 E. IRVING *Exp. Revelat.* I. 58 According to their several spheres of creation and providence which they occupy and intend.

† Intend, sb. *Obs.* [f. INTEND v.] = INTENT.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* x. 29, I axe you therefore; for what intend have ye sent for me? 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. ii. 71 This answer of a good intend is meerly caillous. 1649 Bp. REYNOLDS *Hosea* iv. 57 In pursuance of other ends and intends.

† Intendable, a. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 en-, 6-7 in-. See also INTENDIBLE. [a. OF. *entendable* understandable, understanding, intelligent, attentive (12th c. in Godef.), f. *entendre*; see INTEND. In sense 3, from L. *intendere*; see INTENDIBLE.]

1. Devoting attention; attentive, assiduous.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 157 Nought intendable To holde upright his kinges name. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 286 An holy woman and entendable to good werkis.

2. Understandable; = INTENDIBLE 1.

c 1570 *Pride & Lovel.* (1841) 43 Which is not to be thought nor intendable.

3. Averrable; = INTENDIBLE 2.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 52 b. His warrant is intendable in law of an actual liverie.

† Intendance¹. *Obs.* Also 4-6 entendaunce, 7 erron. intendants. [a. OF. *entendence* (12th c. in Godef.) attention, etc., f. *entendre*, *entendant*, to INTEND.] Application of the mind; attention.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 359 All freshe I sigh hem springe and danche, And do to lave her entendaunce. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 10 All the wordes of thys holy seruyce ought to be sayde or songe with entendaunce therto. c 1540 HYND *Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) B ij, The maide whom we would have specially good requirith all intendaunce both of Father and Mother. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 325 When a hawk hath bene recovered of some great greefe by good keeping and intendaunce. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1639) 95 It were long to recite all their devout intendants, all their strict obseruances.

Intendance² (intendans). [a. F. *intendence* (1595 in Godef. *Compl.*), f. *intendant* INTENDANT sb.; see -ANCE.] The function of an intendant;

superintendence, direction; intendancy; *spec.* a department of the French public service, or the officials conducting it, as the war commissariat, etc.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 90 Which province... was the only one we could trust to his particular intendance. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV.* IV. 291 The real intendance of public buildings was held by the famous Mansard. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 250 They stipulated... that the Roman Catholic schools should be exclusively under the intendance of inspectors professing that faith. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. v. 95 The French Intendance and the English Commissariat must meet as best they might the huge accession of wants.

b. The official quarters or office of an intendant. 1895 G. PARKER in *Atlantic Monthly* (U. S.) Mar. 301 There was yet an hour before I was to go to the intendance.

Intendancy (intendānsi). Also 6 -encie. 7-9 -ency. [f. INTENDANT sb.; see prec. and -ANCY. In sense 2, ad. Sp. *intendencia*.]

1. The office, position, or function of an intendant; a body of intendants.

1598 J. D. tr. *Le Roy's Aristotles Politiques* 172 The fourth [of the kinds of governments is]... a perpetual military intendancy by tribe. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Jan., Hence we went to see Dr. Gibbs... who had some intendancy in an Hospital built on the Via Triumphalis (Rome). 1670 COTTON *Esperson* III. xi. 548 Under colour of some Commission of his Intendancy. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 619 Each... is vested with the intendancy of some interior districts. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* App. ii. (1872) 265 The theatre of that town... owes to him its foundation, and its maintenance through his long Intendancy. 1870 *Daily News* 27 Sept., The intendancy had orders to proceed to Lagny.

b. *fig.* Superintendence.

1727 WARBURTON in *Tracts* (1789) 128 The Atomist Lucretius, whose cold Philosophy had formally excluded all Intendancy of a superior Mind.

2. A district in Spanish America under the control of an intendant (*intendente*).

[1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. (1810) 4 The foregoing nine administrations or intendencias, the kingdom of Leon, and the province of Nuevo San Ander... form, as I believe, the whole political government of the vice-roy of Mexico.] 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVI. 98 The intendancy of Guanajuato has 568 inhabitants to the square league. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxvi. 395 The silver... was deposited in the provincial treasuries established in the chief places of the intendancies.

Intendant (intendānt), *sb.* Also 7-9 -ent. [a. F. *intendant* (1591 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *intendens*, *pr. ppl.* of *intendere*; cf. INTEND v. 25.]

1. One who has the charge, direction, or superintendence of a department of public business, the affairs of a town or province, the household of a prince or nobleman, etc.; a superintendent, a manager. Used originally and chiefly as the title of certain public officers in France and elsewhere; often repr. Fr. *intendant* or the corresponding term in other languages.

Among the officials thus denoted are: (a) The functionary who formerly administered a French province, according to the system introduced under Richelieu in the 17th cent., called also *intendant of justice, police, and finances*. (b) The second officer in Canada during the French rule, possessing civil and maritime jurisdiction. (c) In Mexico, the principal officer of the treasury or of the district, exercising administrative and some judicial authority (Sp. *intendente*).

a. As a French, Spanish, or other foreign title. 1652 EVELYN *St. France* (R.), Subordinate to him are four other intendents. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xv. § 153 The Intendant of the Province [of Nismes], who is the Supreme Minister in all Civil Affairs throughout the whole Province. 1676 tr. *Guillartiere's Voy. Athens* 395, I saw the Vizier... talking to... his Kiaia, or Intendant of his house. 1744 A. DOUGLAS *Hudson's Bay* 21 The Intendant of Canada wanted to discover these Countries from thence. 1803 M. CUTLER in *Life, Journals, & Corr.* (1888) II. 121 The violation of the Spanish treaty by the Governor and Intendant at New Orleans. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Vieux Louisiana* (1814) 89 The mode of carrying on the Indian traffic... was by monopolies, in which the interest of the governor or intendant was alone consulted. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxviii. 341 The provincial administration, with its... judicial and fiscal intendants, and the whole apparatus of official tyranny. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* iv. (1876) 116 Having served as an intendant of the army in Switzerland under Massena.

b. In English (or American) use.

1696-7 EVELYN *Corr.* 20 Jan., Sir Christopher Wren, his Majesties Surveyor and Intendant of his Buildings. 1776 *Rhode Isl. Col. Rec.* (1862) VII. 572 There shall be two persons annually appointed by this General Assembly, as intendants of trade. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 678 Charleston was... divided into 13 wards, which choose as many wardens, from whom the citizens elect an Intendant of the city. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* v. vi, The Marquess... appointed him... Intendant of his household.

c. *fig.*

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 20 The intendant of his principles, or the former of his manners.

2. *Intendant-General*, a chief or supreme intendant.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3716/3 Monsieur de Bagnols has received a Commission from Spain, to be Intendant-General of Justice and the Finances in these Provinces. 1812 WETTINGTON *Let. to L. de Carvajal* 27 Dec. in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) X. 11, I recommend that there should be an Intendant General appointed to each of these armies.

Hence **Intendantism**, the system of governing by intendants; **Intendantship**, the office or position of an intendant, intendancy.

1889 *Athenæum* 5 Oct. 451/2 We believe that it is not the revival, but the invention, of intendantism that is to be attributed to the seventeenth century. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 5/3 The first performance of a grand opera... was given by order of Frederick II, under the intendantship of George Wenzelslaus von Knobelsdorff.

Intendant, *a.* [In sense 1, later form of INTENDANT; in sense 2, f. INTEND v. + -ANT.]

† 1. Attentive, paying attention. *Obs.*

1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xv. 52 (Add. MS.) The kyng commaundide... that all shuld be intendaunte to kyng feyre... as to hym selfe. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. ix. (1602) 47 These... bee charged to be diligently intendant about the execution of all and singular the premisses.

2. *Intending*. *rare.*

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1891 Intendant communicants.

Intended (intend'ed), *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) [f. INTEND v. + -ED.]

1. Purposed to be done or accomplished; designed, meant; designed to be what is denoted by the noun (cf. INTENDING *ppl. a.* b); done on purpose, intentional.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 67 In Epistles Exhorting or Perswading, the intended virtue of goodness of everything is more amply set forth by the opposite evil. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arishas* (1878) 37 You may prosecute your intended journey. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* Pref. § 1 A full and intended crop of that Piece which was most imperfectly and surreptitiously published before. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 31 Hammer it down to your intended Thickness. 1772 JUNIUS *Let.* lxviii. 341, I say this, without the least intended disrespect to the learned author. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. viii. 304 His intended bride sprang by direct... descent from the stock of the great Ælfred.

† 2. Stretched out or forth, outstretched; extended; increased in force or intensity, strained.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 38 With sharpe intended sting. 1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 58 h, I did take great pleasure with my intended admiration, in seeing of such... sumptuousness. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. i. xviii. 9 My strong intended voice all the wide world shall fill. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 45 Unless an age too late, or cold Climat, or Years, damp my intended wing Deprest.

† 3. Of a person: Minded, resolved, having the purpose; to be intended, to intend, to purpose. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 87 By this little crop, judge you... and how they are intended. 1586 DAY *Eng. Secr.* (1625) 138 O that you are intended... to marry unto him my niece, your youngest daughter upon a sudden. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* (1638) 425 Being now furiously intended of her death, she hastened, and yet often stucke at it. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 102 He was intended to return into France, and to lay his bones by the bones of his Father Julius.

B. *colloq.* as *sb.* An intended husband or wife.

1767 *Woman of Fashion* II. 61 Continually taken up with his precious Intended. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* 4 Apr., I see her doubting, hesitating, stand... And sigh for her intended in his place. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xii, What is the reason that men fall in love with me... and desert their chosen intendeds?

Hence **Intend'dness**, the quality or fact of being intended.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 8 The perpetual tendency (or rather intend'dness) of each and all toward (for) progressive improvement.

Intendedly (intend'edly), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] By intention, intentionally, designedly.

a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGH *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 89 Jacob, by Iudah, meaneth... not so intendedly, that particular Tribe. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 7 Power to execute, not accidentally but intendedly, the wrath of God upon evil doers. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. ix. 45, I was going towards her, with a countenance intendedly changed to love and softness. 1818 J. H. FRERE *Let.* in *Smiles Mem.* 7. *Murray* (1891) II. xx. 24 The expression was ambiguous, and I fancied that it was intendedly so.

Intendence (intend'ens), *arch.* [f. INTEND v.; see -ENCE.] The paying of attention, attendance;

spec. writ of intendence and respondeance, in 13-15th c., a writ under the Great Seal in favour of one who received an appointment from the King, ordering all persons concerned to be *intendentes et respondeantes* to him, i. e. to attend and respond to his requests.

Also called by Sir T. D. Hardy (*Rot. Litt. Pat.* 1835 Introd. 6) *writ de intendendo*; the English formula occurs in 1448 (Willis & Clark *Arch. Hist. Camb.* I. 399) as 'to be attending, helping, and counselling'. See also INTENTIVE *a.* 1 quot. 1835.

1687-8 in *Sarum Church-w.* Acc. (ed. Swayne, 1896) 348 W. Surman labour and intendence upon plummer, carpenters. 1881 F. S. HAYDON in *Cal. Pat. Rolls* I. ed. I, in 42nd Rep. D. K. R. 610 Mandate of intendence and respondeance addressed to the sheriffs of Oxford [etc.] and to the bailiffs in the cities and burghs... in favour of Roger de Wanton and John de Swineford... to hold places of the market [etc.]. 1895 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 217 Edward I. addressed writs of intendence and respondeance in his favour.

Intendancy, -ent: see INTENDANCY, -ANT.

Intender (intend'ar). Also 6 in-, entendeur. [f. INTEND v. + -ER 1. With the form *entendeur* cf. OF. *entendeour*, -eor (13th c. in Godef.), mod. F. *entendeur* understander, hearer.]

1. One who intends or purposes.

1513 MORE *Rich.* III (1883) 22 Well perceyving that the intendours [1568 GRAFTON entendeours] of suche a purpose wolde rather have hadde their harneys on their backs. 1697-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxvii. 56, I will rather hess them, as instruments than condemn them, as not intendrs.

1660 *Plea Ministers Sequest.* 8 He cannot deny us to be pretendrs (and intendrs too) to Godliness. 1667 *Waterhouse Fire Lond.* 148 An intender of Publique charity.

† 2. A claimant, pretender. *Obs.*

1640 *YORKER Union Hon.* 185 Henry of Spaine, son of King John the Intender.

Intender, var. of ENTENDER v., to make tender.

† **Intendible**, *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 5 en-, 7 in-. See also INTENDABLE. [In sense 1, a. F. *entendible* (14th c. in Godef.) 'conceivable, intelligible, understandable' (Cotgr.), f. *entendre* to understand, after a L. type **intendibilis*; in sense 2, from juristic sense of L. *intendere* to aver, assert, maintain.]

1. Understandable, conceivable, intelligible.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. i. 1 The most playn and entendible langage. *Ibid.* (ad fin.), I hope... that it shal be entendible & understanden to every man.

2. *Law.* Capable of being averred or maintained.

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 51 So a plea in a barre which is intenable at the Common Law cannot be maintained by a matter of custome or by Statute law. 1630 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 52 It is not intenable, that the Parliament should disadvantage themselves, in point of their priviledge.

† **Intendiment**. *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *intendimentum* understanding, f. *intendere* to INTEND.]

1. Understanding; = INTENDMENT 1.

1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 799 Efter my sempyll intendiment... I sall declare the suith and verayment. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 32 She of heerbes had great intendiment.

2. Intention, purpose; = INTENDMENT 5.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinville* xxxix, If armes preuent not heapens intendiment. 1602 R. T. *Five Godlie Serms.* 157 Christ... being the complement of the Lawe, and the intendiment of the Gospel. 1608 MACHIN & MARKHAM *Dumb Knight* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodley* X. 129 And what are you or your intendiments?

3. Attention, attentive consideration.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 31 Till well ye wote by grave intendiment, What woman, and wherefore, doth me upurayd With breach of love and loialty betrayd.

Intending (intend'ing), *vb.* *sb.* *rare.* [f. INTEND v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. INTEND; intention, attention, stretching, etc.; a purpose.

a 1536 *Calisto & Melibea* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 63 God reward thee for thy gentle intending. 1611 FLORIO, *Intendimento*,... a purpose, an intendment or intending. 1876 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind* I. 6 An unavoidable intending of the mind to the realities of nature.

Intending (intend'ing), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That intends; having intentions.

1660 FULLER *Myst Contempl.* (1841) 233 Such as are sensible... that their well-intending simplicity hath been imposed on. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* x. § 2 (1819) 143 The intending mind of a Creator.

b. Qualifying the agent-noun corresponding to an inf. after the verb *intend*; hence, by extension, with other sbs. used proleptically: Purposing to be, that is (such) in intention.

1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 124 If he gave the Nahob over to an intending murderer [etc.]. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xi, Marriageable men, or what the new English calls 'intending bridegrooms'. 1884 *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 90/3 Intending subscribers should communicate with the author.

Hence **Intendingly** *adv.*, with intention, intentionally.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 37. 162 We do not act fatally only, but electively and intendingly.

Intendment (intend'ment). Forms: *a.* 4-7 *entend(e)ment*. *B.* 6-7 *intende*, 6- *intendment*. [a. F. *entendement* understanding, formerly also, meaning, interpretation, view, opinion, end, intention (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *entendre*; see INTEND v., and cf. INTENDMENT.]

† 1. The faculty or action of understanding. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 1668 (1696) Mannes hed ymagynen ke kan Nentendement considere... This cruel peynes of his sorwful man. c 1384 - II. *Fame* II. 475 More clere entendement Nas never yit y-sent. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 74 His werkes ben infynyte... so that none entendement ne may them vnderstande. a 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1063 Mi maister Chaucer, flour of eloquence, Miroir of fructuous entendement. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* A iij, By corruption of this our fleshe mans reason and entendement were both overwhelmed. 1601 GILL *Trinity in Sacr. Philos.* (1625) 218 The intendment of man worketh nothing in the thing conceived.

† 2. Way of understanding (something); conception or interpretation of a matter; view. In later use passing into 4. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 105 He saith in his entendement, That yet there is an element Above the foure. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 91 After thetendement of somme men. 1548 BODRUGAN (Adams) *Epit. King's Title* Pref. in *Compl. Scot.* (1872) App. iv. 248 Such plentie of writers... could not by any entendement so fully consent vpon any vntuth. 1625 DONNE *Serm.* xii. 113 The whole Congregation is, oftentimes, in common entendement conformable, and well settled in all matters of Doctrine. 1630 SANDBERSON *Serm.*, ad *Mag.* II. 258 To take away a Mans substance... is... to common intendment all one as to take away the very Life itself.

3. Meaning conveyed or intended; signification; import. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

Double entendement, 'double meaning', the equivocal use of a word or phrase which has two senses. Cf. DOUBLE ENTENDRE, and see DOUBLE *a.* 2.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 179 A tale of greet entendement I theken telle for thi sake. c 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 13 The pes... schal with wordes pleine, Withouten eny double

entendement Be teted. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI 172 Fye on dable entendement. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* i. i. (1611) 5 Words of large intendment and signification. 1767 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 235 Studios to expound Their dark intendment. 1879 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. XII. 344 A phrase of sinister and odious intendment.

4. *Law*. The construction put upon anything by the common law; the sense in which the law understands a thing; true meaning as fixed by law.

Common intendment, customary or reasonable interpretation, as determined by the law. (Cf. 2.)

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 119 The righte of fee simple is in abeyance, that is to say alonely in the remembrance, entendement and consideration of the lawe. a 1577 Sia T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 117 The Ordinary (which is the Bishop by common intendment). 1613 Sia H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 354 A man may be a Knight that hath no freehold: So cannot an Earle or Lord by common entendement. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 295 All the possessions . . which had been always either in express terms, or by common intendment of law understood to be exempted. 1780 M. MADAN *Theophylorus* I. 165 With respect to the moral intendment of those laws. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 250 Every intendment ought to be made in favour of long continued usage. 1897 *Bayce Impr. S. Africa* 155 Britain still claimed that they were, in strict intendment of law, British subjects.

†5. The act or fact of intending; will, purpose, intent; that which is intended, an intention; a design, project. *Obs.*

1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* (E. E. T. S.) 35 He owith to be a man of good feith and trewe, and wijs to know thyn entendement. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ccxi. ii. [He] was full lyke It to have destroyed by theyr entendement. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 144 We . . feare the maine intendment of the Scot. c 1630 RUSDON *Surrey. Devon* (1714) II. 261 The Spaniards had Intelligence of his Intendments. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.*, Heb. x. 4 The intendment of our Apostle in these words, is to prove that [etc.]. 1804 FESSENDEN *Democr.* (1806) I. 165 To state the motives and intendments, in constitutional amendments.

†b. The purpose, design, or object of anything. *Obs.*

1626 JACKSON *Creed* viii. xiii. § 1 The Law, whose true intendment alwayes is to make all men willing to doe to others, as they desire should bee done unto them. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 112 Friendship and Converse were among the Primitive Intendments of Marriage. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 414 It was not the intendment of the Act of Supremacy, to invest any new powers in the Crown.

†6. Tendency, inclination; also, the general character or nature (of a thing). *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Joyf. Medit.* xi. To anaynce he had entendement. 1885 A. DAV *Eng. Secretary* i. (1825) 23 The Epistles . . bee commonly without addition at all, either of praise or mislike, or any other intendment. 1620 T. GRANGER *Dir. Logike* 56 The Sunne hardeneth clay . . from the nature of the clay, not intendment in the Sunne.

†7. A charge, an office of supervision. *Obs.*

1638 FORD *Fancies* i. i. Well he merited Th' intendments o'er the gallies at Leghorn, Made grand collector of the customs there.

†*Intenebrate*, *v. Obs.* [f. late or med. L. type **intenebrāre*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *tenebrāre* to make dark, f. *tenēbrā* darkness: cf. It. *intenebrare* 'to endarken' (Florio), OF. *entenebrer* (13th c. in Godef.)] *trans.* To darken; to render obscure.

1618 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 251 No more then a pretty conjecture intenebrated by Antiquity. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, To *intenebrare* (*intenebro*), to endarken or obscure.

So †*Intenebration*, darkening, obscuration.

1656 HOBBS 6 *Less.* iii. Wks. 1845 VII. 240 There is within you some special cause of intenebration. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Intenebration*, a darkning or obscuring.

Intenerate (intēnē'tē), *v.* Now rare. [f. L. type **intenerāre*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *tener* tender: see -ATE³. Cf. It. *intenerire*, OF. *entendr* to become tender.] *trans.* To make tender, soften, mollify (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1595 DANIEL *Sonn.* x. Thon pow't that rul'st the confines of the night. . . Intenerate that heart that sets so light The truest love that ever yet was seen! 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Metall-man* 62 Elixate your antimoine; intenerate your chrysocol. 1637 Bp. HALL *Remedy Prophanesnesse* ii. § 13 Fears intenerate the heart, making it fit for all gracious impressions. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 699 M. Gareniers observes of Sugar, how it intenerates the flesh. 1753 JOHNSON *Pr. & Medit.* 23 Apr. in *Boswell*, I hope they intenerate my heart. 1811 *Self-Instructor* 536 To intenerate the hairs of wool. 1874 W. R. GREG *Evangelical Life* iv. 172 Prolonged abstinence from food . . purifying, and intenerating the devotional part of our nature.

Hence *Intenerated*, *Intenerating ppl. adjs.*

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 42 Mov'd by no Intenerating cries. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 30 Perhaps, in refined and intenerated society, in the larger number, there is . . disease of a . . fatal character. a 1861 D. GRAY *Poet. Wks.* (1874) 135 The teeming South Breathes life and warm intenerating balm.

Inten-erate, *ppl. a. rare*. [f. L. type **intenerāre*, pa. ppl. : see prec.] *Intenerated*, softened. 1846 WORCESTER cites RICHARDSON.

Inteneration (intēnēr'z'jōn). Now rare. [n. of action f. prec. vb. : see -ATION.] The action of intenerating, or fact of being intenerated; softening. 1656 BACON *Sylva* § 58 Restauration of some Degree of Youth; and Inteneration of the Parts. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* i. (1729) 55 The pleasanter or plumper and larger Apple being the effect of some Inteneration. 1822 KITCHENER *Cook's Oracle* 70-1 The due degree of inteneration [of meat] may be ascertained, by its yielding readily to the pressure of the finger.

†*Inten-ible*, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. IN-3 + L. type

**tenibilis*, f. *tenere* to hold. Cf. INTENABLE.] Incapable of holding or containing.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. iii. 208 In this captious, and intenable [Vol. i intemible] Siue, I still pour in the waters of my loue.

Intensate (intēns'et), *v. rare*. [f. L. type **intensāre* (f. *intens-us* INTENSE, or as freq. of *intendere* to stretch) + -ATE³ 7.] *trans.* To make intense; to intensify. Hence *Intensated ppl. a.*

1831 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Early Germ. Lit.* (1872) 111. 202 Like an infinitely intensified organ of Speech. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* III. v. i. In colours all intensified, the sublime, the ludicrous, the horrible succeed one another. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iv. 58 To intensate the influences that are not of race. 1870 WHITTIER in Pickard *Life* (1894) II. 567 Perhaps a sense of insecurity in their possession . . intensates the love I feel for them.

Intensation (intēns'z'jōn). *rare*. [n. of action from prec.] A making intense, intensification; intensified condition.

1826 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) I. 372 The breath of life (*selon* Herder) is but a higher intensation of light and electricity. 1833 — *Misc. Ess., Diderot* (1872) V. 39 Cooks . . who . . cause the patient, by successive intensations of their art, to eat with new and ever-new appetite.

Intensative (intēns'ativ), *a. and sb. rare*. [f. L. **intensāt-*, ppl. stem of **intensāre* + -IVR: see INTENSATE, and cf. -ATIVE.]

A. adj. = INTENSIVE *a.* 4.

1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxv. 13 The intensative particle *ph*, *aph* . . yea. 1880 E. NICHOLSON in *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 815/1 [In Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 591] 'wondrous' is not an attributive of 'snow', but an intensative attributive of 'strange'.

B. sb. = INTENSIVE *B.*

1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* xvii. II. 70. I also took occasion to use 'plus bêtes que des philosophes' as an intensative of common folly. 1880 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. II. 324 'Internal' used as an Intensative.

Intense (intēns), *a.* Also 5 *intens*. [a. F. *intense*, ad. L. *intens-us* 'stretched, strained, tight, violent', rarely 'intent', pa. ppl. of *intendere*: see INTEND *v.* In origin a doublet of INTENT *a.*, q.v.] *Etymologically*, Stretched, strained, high-strung. Hence:

1. Of a quality or condition: Raised to or existing in a strained or very high degree; very strong or acute; violent, vehement, extreme, excessive; of colour, very deep; of a feeling, ardent (cf. also 3).

c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xiv. 65 Pe north . . where commonly es mare intense cold ban in ower place. 1435 MISVN *Fire of Love* i. 2 Sum tyeme more & more intens, & sum tyeme les. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* i. iii. 33 Vines not of so high intense a colour. 1667 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Apr. The cold so intense that there was hardly a leaf on a tree. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* i. 10 Titan then exerts His Heat intense, and on our Vitals preys. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 288 The colour is a pure intense indigo blue. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.* Art 48 The . . intensest possible type of the greatest error which nations and princes can commit. 1883 HARDWICK'S *Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 240 The black colour is even more intense than an experienced chemist would have anticipated.

2. *transf.* Of a thing: Having some characteristic quality in a very high degree; intensely forcible, bright, hot, etc.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 242 A middle voice, betwixt intense and remiss. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 357 The intense Pulse is great and frequent. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xix. § 3 (1819) 289 A supply of poison, intense in quality, in proportion to the smallness of the drop. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xx. Th' intense atom glows A moment, then is quenched. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Self-Defence* iv. From the intense, clear, star-sown vault of heaven, over the lit sea's unquiet way. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxvii. The yellow stars grew more intense overhead.

b. spec. in Photography: = DENSE *a.* 3.

1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* III. 143 Beginners often make their negatives too intense.

3. Of personal, esp. mental, action, etc.: Strained or strenuously directed to some end; intent, eager, earnest, ardent. (Often not distinguished from 1.)

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1851) 155 Sometime slackning the cords of intense thought and labour. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 86 Cruel vigils, occasioned either by sickness or by too intense application of mind. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi. Vivaldi listened with intense attention. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 464 They looked with intense anxiety towards England. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 444 A state of unusual activity, either from intense thought, from prolonged exertion, or from continued anxiety. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* ii. v. § 3. 172 A man may live a very intense life if he be passionately devoted to field-sports or beetles. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* i. vii. 155 Her voice gave intense passion and longing to the words.

4. Of a person: †a. Having the thoughts strenuously directed to some end; intent upon (about) something. *Obs.* *b.* Feeling, or susceptible to, intense emotion or affection.

1640 W. BRIDGE *True Soldiers Convey* 14 A man is saide to be a sleepe when he is so intense about one busines that hee doth not regard another. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 33 They were so intense upon the Project they were about. 1724 DE FORZ *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 48 We found the elector intense upon the strengthening of his army. 1830 MACKINTOSH 12 Oct. in *Life* (1836) II. 476 'The intense school' may be defined as always using the strongest possible word on every possible occasion. 1871 FARRAR *Witt.* Hist. iii. 103 Even Pagan hatred never surpassed . . the deep gloom and scorching glare of the intense Tertullian.

5. *transf.* Of language, aspect, etc.: Expressing or manifesting intense feeling, purpose, etc.

1684 EARL ROSCOMMON *Ess. Transl. Verse* 344 Sublime or low, unbended or intense, The sound is still a Comment on the Sense. 1838 MACAULAY *Diary in Trevelyan Life* (1876) II. vii. 32 The expression singularly intense and stern. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vi. 322 It is also instructive to observe the intense language.

†6. Tending strongly; prone. *Obs. rare*.

1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* viii. 172 In sleep, the spirits are more intense to concoction.

†*Intensed*, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *intens-us* (see INTENSE *a.*) + -ED¹.] *Intensified*.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Obsequ.* 51 Thon desired'st to . . beard the Truth with as intens'd a Zeal, As Saints upon a fast Night quilt a Meal.

Intensely (intēns'li), *adv.* [f. INTENSE *a.* + -LY².] In an intense degree or manner.

1. In a very high degree; very greatly, strongly, or deeply; violently, vehemently; extremely.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 161 They intensely heat the aire above their surface. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 53 note, Intensely cold Nights. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 303 ¶ 1 There are some which glow more intensely, and dart a stronger Light than others. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* xii. 177, I loved what'er I saw; nor lightly loved, But most intensely. 1897 MARV KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 560 Sticky, slippery mud, intensely sticky, and intensely slippery.

b. With intense feeling, expression, etc.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vi. x. 93 Titian will only paint a fan or a wristband intensely, never a flower. 1886 E. DOWDEN *Shelley* I. ii. 41 He lived intensely in his own imaginings, wise or idle, beautiful or feebly extravagant.

†2. With strenuous effort, attention, or exertion; eagerly, earnestly, intently. *Obs.* or merged in 1.

a 1614 DONNE *Badabartos* (1644) 112 To doe even that, so intently, as we neglect our office of Society. 1659 MILTON *Rapt. Commw.* Wks. (1851) 400, I began to consider more intensely thereon than hitherto I have bin wont. 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Æneid* iv. 35 Trojans intensely ply their work. 1856 Sir B. BRODIE *Psychol. Ing.* I. iii. 84 He had had his thoughts intensely fixed for a considerable time on an . . imaginary object.

Intenseness (intēns'nēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being intense.

1. Very high or great degree; violence, intensity.

a 1614 DONNE *Badabartos* (1644) 60 Though it merited not salvation, yet it diminished the intenseness of Damnation. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 39 The vehemence and intenseness of any pleasure is proportionable to the energie, power and activitie of the subject which is affected with such pleasure. 1768 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 60 The intenseness of the cold, which he . . experienced. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* viii. 289 Proofs of the energy, purity and intenseness of practical Christianity among a large number of those who made profession of the name.

2. Strained quality, strenuousness of action or thought. (In later use not distinguished from 1.)

1642 T. GOODWIN *Heart of Christ in Heaven* 16 The Hebrew phrase likewise signifies an urgency, vehemence, and intenseness of some act. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 229 They do not frequently, and with intenseness of mind, consider the abundance of evil that is in it. 1727 SWIFT *Art Polit. Lying* Wks. 1755 III. i. 122 Too great a zeal and intenseness in the practice of this art. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Cowley* Wks. II. 7 Cambridge, where he continued his studies with great intenseness. 1819 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (1820) 22 With a more melancholy tenderness, And more subdued intenseness, I would scan All scenes.

Intensification (intēnsifik'z'jōn). [n. of action from INTENSIFY: see -IFICATION.] The action of intensifying; intensified condition.

1847 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 73 An intensification of power by its economy of effort and definiteness of aim. 1864 Reader 9 Apr. 450/1 The combustion is accompanied by a great intensification of the heat. 1880 GRANT WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 46 Reduplication is . . perhaps the earliest mode of expressing intensification of interest.

b. spec. in Photography: The thickening or increasing of the opacity of the film of a negative.

1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 359/1 It will be better to employ distilled water . . in all parts of the process until the development and intensification are completed. 1883 HARDWICK'S *Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 382 The plate should be washed and dried previous to its being intensified, should intensification be found necessary.

Intensifier (-fai'z'is). [f. next + -ER¹.] Something that intensifies; an intensifying agent: *spec.* in *Photogr.* (see next, 1 b).

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 293 There are many intensifiers, I say, to the passion of love; such as pride, jealousy, poetry. 1878 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cvii. 4 Solitude is a great intensifier of misery. 1883 HARDWICK'S *Photogr. Chem.* 382 One of the oldest Colloid intensifiers.

Intensify (intēns'ifai), *v.* [f. L. *intens-us* INTENSE + -FY: corresp. to a L. type **intensificāre* after *sanctificāre*, etc. : see -FY.]

In a note to quot. 1817, Coleridge says: 'I am aware that this word occurs neither in Johnson's Dictionary nor in any classical writer. But the word, 'to intend', which Newton and others before him employ in this sense, is now so completely appropriated to another meaning, that I could not use it without ambiguity: while to paraphrase the sense, as by *render intense*, would often break up the sentence and destroy that harmony of the position of the words with the logical position of the thoughts, which is a beauty in all composition, and more especially desirable in a close philosophical investigation. I have therefore hazarded the word, *intensify*; though, I confess, it sounds uncouth to my own ear.'

1. *trans.* To render intense, to give intensity to; to augment, strengthen, heighten, deepen, etc.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. vii. 126 The will itself by confining and intensifying the attention may arbitrarily give vividness or distinctness to any object whatsoever. 1855 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 410 Her uneasiness will be greatly intensified. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxxiii. The unknown labyrinth around... seemed to intensify his sense of loneliness. 1873 TRISTRAM MOORE ii. 34 The aurora... was all orange-red, with grand streaks intensifying the rays occasionally.

b. *Photogr.* To make the chemically affected parts of (a negative) more dense or opaque, so as to produce a stronger contrast of light and shade.

1861 in *Circ. Sc.* I. 161/1 The negative will require to be intensified. 1883 [see INTENSIFICATION b].

2. *intr.* To become intense, to grow in intensity. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xi. His expectant, vigilant, absorbed, eager look never wore off: it rather intensified. 1896 R. G. MOUTON *Lit. Study Bible* xv. 370 There is no relief: the action intensifies.

Hence **Intensified**, **Intensifying** *ppl. adjs.*

1862a LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 239 Thought too can travel in trance, and in trance may acquire an intensified force. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lxxv. There was an intensifying flash and energy in his countenance. 1883 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 14 An intensified life, which may be summed up as—great labour, great profit, great expenditure.

Intension (intens'ŋn). [*ad. L. intensiō-em* stretching, straining, n. of action from *intendere* to stretch: see **INTEND**, **INTENSE**, and cf. **INTENTION**, which is etymologically a doublet of this.]

1. The action of stretching, tension; straining. ? *Obs.* 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 395 There be in musike many divers tunes and different intensions of the voice, which the musicians call harmonies. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 181 The industry of the Musitian hath produced two other Meanes of Straining, or Intension of Strings, besides their Winding vp. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 359 From great intension of the voice. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* I. 56 His voice... was intolerably shrill, harsh... of the most cruel intension.

2. Strenuous exertion of the mind or will; earnest attention, intentness; resolution, determination.

a 1619 W. COWPER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 131 A vehement intension of his spirit. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 456 While with great intension of mind we gaze upon the End. 1822 *Examiner* 251/1 Resolution here means, a bending up, an intension of the spirits. 1860 CORNH. *Mag.* I. 675 Suddenly I found myself springing to my feet, and listening with an agony of intension.

3. Increase of degree or force; augmentation, intensification. (Opp. to *remission*.) [Cf. *Schol. L. intensio et remissio formæ*, in Peter of Ailly a 1400, Prantl IV. 105.]

1610 HEALEY *Vives' Comm. St. Aug. Cille of God* (1620) 420 He directly affirmeth, that essence admitteth neyther intension nor remission, more or less. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 574 Parts of the Eares which serve as well for the reception of the sound into them, as also for the intension thereof. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 48 Brightness is the Intension of Light. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes Wks.* (1841) 174 Some of these quantities and qualities are capable of intension and remission. 1842 MANNING *Serm., Spis of Infirmitie* (1848) I. 231 The mind cannot without a strain be ever at one pitch... it must have its intervals of intension and remission.

b. In *Evolution of Species*: see **INTERGENERATION**. Cf. **INTENSIVE** 7.

4. Degree, esp. notable degree, of some quality, etc.; intensity, depth, strength, force. Often contrasted with *extension* in sense of width of range.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 29 In all the objects of delight, we may find a certain intension of goodness and a certain extension. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 326 The pictures... having vehemence and intension, seeme to be forcibly expressed. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. iv. 48 It may be of universal efficacy, large in the extension of parts, deep in the intension of degrees. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. ii. vi. 50 note, Intension being synonymous with intensity. 1888 19th Cent. May 718 The essence of farming on virgin soils is extension; on old land it is intension. 1898 S. J. ANDREWS *Chr. & Antichr.* i. 8 The hostile kingdoms should not only increase in extension, but also increase in intension.

5. *Logic.* The internal quantity or content of a notion or concept, the sum of the attributes contained in it; the number of qualities connoted by a term (= **COMPREHENSION** 4, **CONNOTATION** 2 b; opp. to **EXTENSION** 8 b). Cf. **INTENSIVE** a. 3.

1836-60 SIA W. HAMILTON *Logic* viii. The Internal Quantity of a notion,—its Intension or Comprehension, is made up of... the various characters connected by the concept itself into a single whole in thought. 1851 MANSEL *Proleg. Log.* vi. (1860) 203 Formal distinctness as regards the intension or comprehension of the concept. 1876 JEVONS *Logic Prim.* v. § 23. 22 In putting steam before ship we have greatly reduced the extension of the term. But we have increased its intension, because steam-ship means all that ship does, and more, for it means that the ship is moved by steam power.

Intensivity (intensiv'ity), *a. (sb.) rare*. [Irreg. f. **INTENSIFY** + **-IVE**.] = **INTENSIVATIVE**, **INTENSIVE**.

1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. 107 Intensive reduplication. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 5 The small voice of the nightingale... seems an intensive and a low burthen to the general anthem of the earth. 1879 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* Ser. iii. 167 The highest epithet applicable to Jeffrey is 'clever', to which we may prefix some modest intensivity.

Intensity (intens'ity). [*f. INTENSE* + **-ITY**: cf. *F. intensité* (1743 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. The quality of being intense; a strained or very high degree (of a quality, condition, or action, or of the characteristic quality of something); extreme force, strength, depth, brightness, etc.

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1665 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Cold, Defic. Weather-glasses* Wks. 1772 II. 497 Susceptible of such an intensity of cold. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 202 The number engaged... only augments the quantity and intensity of the guilt. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. xii. 51/2 In England great crimes escape through the intensity of law; in Italy small ones through its relaxation. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 90 The water from the intensity of its blue, must be very deep. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. ii. ii. § 3 Nature exhibits her hues under an intensity of sunlight which troubles their brilliancy.

b. High-strung quality of personal feeling or emotion; strenuous energy of action.

1830 SOUTHEY *Life Bunyan* in *Pilgr.* 38 This led him to search the Bible and dwell upon it with an earnestness and intensity which no determination of a calmer mind could have commanded. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* ii. He... looked at the stranger for several seconds with a stern intensity. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* ii. She might have done so with an agreeable sense that she was living with some intensity and escaping humdrum. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. Wordsworth, 243 In proportion to the intensity needful to make his nature thoroughly aglow is the very high quality of his best verses.

c. with *pl.* An instance of this quality; an intense condition.

1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* ii. viii. (1861) 388 Over-dosing in the spiritual intensities of religion. a 1849 POE *Blackwood Article* Wks. 1864 IV. 232 What everybody else calls the intensities.

2. The degree or amount of some quality, condition, etc.; force, strength, energy; degree of some characteristic quality, as brightness, etc.; esp. in *Physics*, as a measurable quantity.

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 291 The light of greatest intensity, which is supposed to be white. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 26 Denoting the degrees of intensity of some particular qualities by figures. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxii. 200 To compare the polarising intensities of different crystals. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 168 The force on a small charged body is proportional to its own charge, and the force per unit of charge is called the Intensity of the force.

b. *Photogr.* = **DENSITY** 4; cf. **INTENSE** a. 2 b.

1855 HARDWICH *Photogr. Chem.* viii. 111 With the intensity of a picture... the developing fluid is largely concerned.

Intensive (intensiv'), *a. (sb.)* [*a. F. intensif, -ive* (14-15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) = *It. intensivo*, med. or mod. *L. intensiv-us*, f. *intens-*, *ppl. stem* of *intendere* to stretch, strain: see **INTEND**, **INTENSE**. Late *L.* had the parallel *extensivus* **EXTENSIVE**.]

†1. Of very high degree or force, vehement: = **INTENSE** a. 1. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 283 It shall be to every chrysten man or woman more intensive and feruent than is the natural loun. 1598 YONG *Diana* 225 It was strange to see what intensive loun every one did beare vs. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* I. iii. 111. A very intensive pleasure follows the passion or displeasure. 1687 *Death's Vis.* viii. 74 Call yonder Planet, Mercury, Whom such intensive Heat Will not Evaporate.

†2. Strenuously directed upon something (quot. 1605); strained, earnest, eager, intent; = **INTENSE** a. 3. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xi. § 3 Fascination is the power and act of Imagination, intensive upon other bodies, than the bodie of the Imaginant. a 1608 PEARSON *Mt. Ebal* (1638) 5 It is nothing else but an intensive bending of the mind unto Christ. a 1639 WOTTON *Parallel in Relig.* (1651) 3 Being almost tyred... with that assiduuous attendance, and intensive circumspection. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 12 Intensive thinking is tedious, and tires.

3. Of, relating, or pertaining to intensity, or degree of intrinsic strength, depth, or fullness, as distinguished from external spatial extent or amount; of or pertaining to logical intension.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 293 In every object of delight there is a certain intensive goodness and perfection, and there is an extensive. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* viii. vi. § 7 The intensive infinity of the satisfaction for the sinnes of the world. 1641 LO. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. i. 3 Concomitants, we may call, that almost illimited power, both Intensive, in sole Ordination; Jurisdiction... As also Extensive, over so vast a Diocese. 1649 JEANES *Wks. Heaven on Earth* in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxlv. 7 There must be an intensive greatness in our praises, in regard of the degree, fervour and heat of them. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 169 The part immerged of each Cylinder, bears the same proportion to the whole Cylinder, that the intensive gravity of the Cylinder bears to the intensive gravity of the Fluid. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 585 Were we endeavouring to characterize this work, in the dialect peculiar to Professor Kant, we should observe, that its intensive, like its extensive, magnitude is small. 1845-6 TRENCH *Hubs. Lect.* Ser. I. iv. 58 The record of an intensive as well as extensive development. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. xi. 442-3 In all phenomena the Real has intensive quantity or degree.

b. Having the quality or character of intensity.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atomem.* vi. (1852) 167 Justice is an intensive exercise of holiness. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxiv. (1859) II. 100 Hearing is, however, much less extensive in its sphere of knowledge or perception than sight; but in the same proportion is its capacity of feeling or sensation more intensive. 1899 Q. Rev. Oct. 492 Friends whose reciprocal intensive criticism fanned each other's interest into flame.

4. Having the property of making intense; intensifying; esp. in *Gram.*, expressing intensity; giving force or emphasis; = **INTENSIVATIVE**.

1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 630 Aristophanes deriveth it from 'Alpha', an intensive particle, and 'Spizo', which signifieth 'to extend'. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841)

175 These comparatives... seem sometimes to part with their relative nature, and only retain their intensive. 1800 MAIR'S *Lat. Dict.* 414 1/2... is sometimes intensive... and sometimes privative. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 448 note, The *vis* is intensive.

5. *Econ.* Applied to methods of cultivation, fishery, etc., which increase the productiveness of a given area: opposed to *extensive* in which the area of production is extended.

1832 CHALMERS *Pol. Econ.* x. 324 The removal... of the tithes, gives scope both to a more extensive and a more intensive agriculture. 1865 *Times* 15 Apr. Ruin stares in the face the occupier whose farm premises are inadequate to the requirements of an 'intensive cultivation'. 1889 *Nature* 3 Oct. 558/2 The necessity for increased food productions calls for intensive methods. 1899 19th Cent. No. 264. 300 There is little probability of their escaping from being caught... on account of the intensive fishery.

6. *Med.* Applied to a method of inoculation in which the intensity or strength of the matter introduced is increased in successive operations.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 4/2 He mistook the phials, and made the first inoculation with the intensive matter which should be used for the second. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1049 A guinea-pig which had undergone 'intensive treatment' with Dr. Viquerat's serum had died 'stuffed full of tubercle'. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* II. 709.

7. Subject to intensification; characterized by being intensified.

1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Jynl.* (Z.) XX. 197 A discussion of the principles of Intensive Segregation, under which name I class the different ways in which other principles combine with Segregation in producing Divergent Evolution.

B. *sb.* Something that intensifies; *spec. in Gram.* an intensive word or prefix: see 4.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synon.* 38 *Etzen* or *atschen* is to eat into, to corrode; it is the intensive of the verb *to eat*. 1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 570 The use of mere sound as an accompaniment and intensive of sense. 1888 SKEAT *Etym. Dict.* s. v. *To-prefix*, Examples of the addition of *al* [= *all*] as an intensive, meaning 'wholly'.

Intensively (intensiv'ly), *adv.* [*f. prec.* + **-LY** 2.] In an intensive manner.

1. In a high degree, intensively. Now *rare*.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* ii. i. 51 It sheweth them very intensively. a 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 167 Thou didst more intensively hate them, and multiply their sorrows. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Intensively*, extremely, excessively, in the highest degree. 1832 *Nature* 23 Mar. 481/2 The covered flowers being less intensively coloured than the others.

†2. With strained effort; earnestly, assiduously, intently. *Obs.*

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. iv. xi. Let us wait reverently, and intensively upon this Bethesda of God, that when the Angell shall descend and move the water, our soules may be cured. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* ii. vii. 28 Against them they contend more remissely, against us more intensively. c 1655 ALG. SIDNEY in 19th Cent. (1884) Jan. 61 Their desires are most intensively placed upon one object.

3. In relation to intensity or degree of intrinsic force: opp. to **EXTENSIVELY** 2.

1642 tr. Ames' *Marrow Dio.* 200 This administration differs from the former, both intensively and extensively. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Sp.* ii. 28 The fire is not great extensively, but intensively, because it is kept within a narrow compass. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kouv* Diat. vi. 308 To enlarge an impost and burden extensively, to lessen the sense thereof intensively. 1877 in Dawson *Orig. World* xv. 339 The same power... has continued to operate in intensively as well as extensively increasing activity.

4. In regard to logical intension.

1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 144 Intensively or Subjectively. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 234 Interpreted Intensively, this Judgment [*Man is an animal*] signifies that all the attributes of *animal* are contained in or among—form a part of—the attributes of *man*.

Intensiveness (intensiv'ness). [*f. as prec.* + **-NESS**.] The quality or condition of being intensive; vehemence, intensity.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 207 The heat thereof was encreased by the intensiveness of the Sun. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 221 This love is for its intensiveness, motion upwards unto heaven... compared unto fire. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. iii. 151 Accomplishments... that consist in the extensiveness of thought carry it in the public vogue before those that consist in the intensiveness of it. 1892 SCHÄFFLE *Imposs. Soc. Democr.* 277 Peasant industry carried on with growing intensiveness.

Intent (intent'), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 *entent*, *entente*, (5 *entente*); 4-6 *intente*, (7 *intente*), 3-*intent*. [ME. had two forms: (1) *entent*, *inttent*, a. OF. *entent* intention, application:—*L. intent-us* a stretching out, in late *L.* attention, intention, *f. intent-*, *ppl. stem* of *intendere* to **INTEND**; (2) *entente*, *intente*, a. OF. *entente* intention, thought, desire, purpose, etc. 1-pop. *L. *intenta* sb. from fem. of *intentus* pa. pple. (analogous to sbs. in *-ata*, etc.), from same vb. In ME. *entent* appears to be more frequent, and *entente* disappears before 1500; but in the pl. *ententes*, the two forms were indistinguishable, and it is not possible to separate them in sense. The form with *in-* is rare before 1400, while *en-* is rarely found after 1550. They were equally common c 1500.]

1. The act or fact of intending or purposing; intention, purpose (formed in the mind). Formerly

also, in more general sense, Will, inclination; that which is willed, pleasure, desire (cf. 4). Now chiefly in legal phraseology, and in the expressions *with intent* (*to hurt*, etc.), *with good* or *malicious intent*, etc.

a. 1215 Ancr. R. 386 Hauē, in al þet tu dest, on of þeos two ententes, oðer bo togederes. *a. 1300 Cursor M.* 2636 Agar. ham til hir lauedi went And serued hir wit god entent. *c. 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Bertholomeus* 279, I ame redy, lo, to fulfill al þine entent, & sacrafy to þi mawmunt. *c. 1400 Destr. Troy* 11364, I haue takon intent þo traitours to sle. *c. 1460 Play Sacram.* 120 My curat waytheth vpon me to knowe myn entent. *1526 TINDALE Heb. iv.* 12 And iudgeth the thoughtes and the intentes off the herte. *1553 T. Wilson Rhet.* (1580) 31 We maie aduise hym, to continue in his good entent. *1570 T. Norton tr. Nowell's Catech.* (Parker Soc.) 204 Men ought not to be beneficial and liberal, of intent to get thanks. *1660 Trial Regis.* 9 In the case of the King; His life was so precious, that the Intent was Treason by the Common Law. *a. 1716 South Twelve Sermon.* (1744) II. 112 It was Josephus's intent by this device to slubber over the massacre of these innocents. *1769 BLACKSTONE Comm. IV.* iii. 35 The bare intent to commit treason is many times actual treason. *1818 CAUSE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 496 In a will, the intent and meaning of the deviser was to be observed, and the law would make construction of the words to satisfy his intent. *1843 JAMES Forest Days* ii, They were rushing upon the old peasant with no very merciful intent. *1875 JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 142 He who wounds with intent to kill... shall be tried as if he had succeeded. *1896 DK. ARGVLL Philos. Belief* 408 Christian ethics... insists on a purity entailed in the thoughts and intents of the heart. *1897 Daily News* 13 Feb. 4/6 Sent to five years' penal servitude for wounding a man with intent.

† *b.* Design, plan, project, scheme. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER Man of Law's T. 49 In swich place as thoughte him auauntage for hire entente they take hir herbage. *c. 1400 Sowdone Bab.* 625 Isres in his fals ententes Purposed treson and sorowe. *1513 MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 795 To propose their entent of which they would to none other person any part disclose. *1665 MANLEY Grotius's Low C. Warren* 103 Subtle in the managing of the Intents of that Noble and great-spirited Young-man. *1830 JAMES Darnley xxxviii.* The nobles joining in his intent, shewered their largess upon their retainers.

† *2.* Attention, heed; intent observation. *Obs.*

c. 1330 R. BRAUNNE Medit. 43 Take gode entent How petyr and iohne from hym he sent. *c. 1400 tr. Secreta Secreti, Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 105 þe lew wolde noight loke aþeyn, no gyf entent to his sawes. *c. 1477 CAXTON Jason* 12 He behelde hir with grete entente. *c. 1570 Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 9 And it beheld with full and whole intent. *1704 STEELE Lying Lover* ii. (1747) 40 Betty, do you see with what Intent... Penelope gazes yonder?

† *3.* Intent or assiduous effort, endeavour. *Obs.*

a. 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter xvi. 7 Wiþ stalworth entent i adressid my prayere til þe. *c. 1374 CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 28 The peple blisful al and somme... him to honouren dide al her intent. *a. 1450 Le Mortre Arth.* 3691 To please god Alle that I maye I shalle here-After do myne entente. *1483 Cath. Angl.* 197/1 An Intente... opera.

† *4.* Mind, or an act of the mind; understanding; the mental faculties generally; frame of mind, will, spirit; perception, judgement; what is in the mind, notion, opinion, or thought of any kind. *Obs.*

a. 1300 Cursor M. 365 (Gott.) þe world i calle wid min ententis þe mater of foure elementis. *c. 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 121 Qhene gudmen suld to faste begyne, of syne to clenge bare entent. *c. 1386 CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 824 She taketh in good entente The wyl of Crist. *1390 GOWER Conf.* III. 150 Her dethe and his living She chose with all her hole entent. *1420 in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. 1, 68 Vp on the beste wyse that we coude deuise aftr ovr simple ententes. *c. 1470 HENRY Wallace* i. 370 Sic fantasye fell in his entent. *1513 BRADSHAW St. Werburge* i. 7, I... cast in myne intent How I myght spende the tyme conyent. *1623 Lisle Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 5 Hereby grew... the second error... worse (to their intent) than the first.

† *5.* Meaning; import; purport. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne Profr. 174 To turne it fro þat speche away In to latyn... þat þe Inglis mot know þe entente. *Ibid.* 976 Of þys tale ys alle þe entente To kepe weyl þe comaundement. *1495 Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 8 So obscure derke and diffuse that the true entent of the makers thereof cannot perfectly be understood. *1571 FORREST Theophilus* 347 in Anglia VII, The some and entent of hys hole requeste. *a. 1676 HALE Contempl.* II. 57 It is more Large and Spacious than the intent of the Text bears.

† *b.* Law. = INTENDMENT 4. *Obs.*

1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 17 b, Hee that shall haue the lande... shall haue the same lande after the Entent of the surrender. *1608 W. BRADSHAW Unreason. Separ.* 26 What obedience doe they promise to the Prelates in the intent of the Law, but onely in things that they shall judge honest and Lawfull. *1767 BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 476 They not being goods, wares, or merchandize, within the intent of the statute, by which a profit may be fairly made.

† *6.* An end purposed; the object of an action, etc.; aim, purpose. *rare* or *Obs.* exc. as in c.

c. 1340 HAMPOLE Prose Tr. to For þat entent anely [þay] are for to lowte. *1375 BARBOUR Bruce* III. 206 Thai come weil till that entent. *c. 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. Profr.* 78 That nys nothing the entent of myn labour. *c. 1440 Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 79 Whanne... þe ende & þe entent is, for to don þerby ovr dedly synne, þanne is þat desyre... dedly synne. *1523 LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxi. 167 He thought by their meanes the soner to come to his entent. *1655 CUTPERRER, etc. Rivers* xv. iii. 412 Juyce of the Knot-grass may be used to the same intent. *1754 CHATHAM Lett.* *Nephew* iv. 22, I highly recommend the end and intent of Pythagoras's injunction. *1863 KINGLAKE Crimea* (1876) I. iv. 60 Some outward and visible figure or sign to which the multitude could point as the symbol of its great intent.

† *b.* In phrases, as to what intent, to that intent, for this intent, etc. Esp. in the conjunctive phrase

To (†) for the intent (that): to the end (that), in order (that). *Obs.*

1390 GOWER Conf. I. 180 [He] axeth hem to what entente Thei haue here firste feith forsake. *a. 1450 Knit. de la Tour* (1868) 161 Y wolde that the tyme were come ayen to that entent to encrece the worship of alle gode. *c. 1460 FORRESQUE Abs. & Lin. Mon.* ix. (1885) 130 But this is writun only to the entent, þat it be wel vnderstande, how [etc.]. *1470-85 MALORY Arthur* II. xvii, I did it to this entent that it sholde better thy courage. *1513 MORE Rich. III* (1883) 7 [He] forthought to be king... And thei deme, that for thys entente, he was gladd of his brothers death. *1523 LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cix. 195 To the entent they somewhat to-broke and to-opyn the archers. *1526 TINDALE John* xiii. 28 That wist noo man at the table for what intent he spake vnto hym. *1569 J. ROGERS Gl. Godly Love* (1876) 179 To the intente that they two may dwell together. *1611 BIBLE John* xi. 15 To the intent ye may beleue. *1703 MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 24 To the intent that I might give some light, for the better deciding [etc.].

† *c.* To (for) all intents and purposes (less usually to all intents): in regard to any end or object, for all practical purposes, 'practically'.

1546 Act 37 Hen. VIII. c. 9 § 1 To all intents, constructions, and purposes. *1555 RIDLEY Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 19, I would know, whether that Christ's words, spoken upon the cup, were not as mighty in work, and as effectual in signification, to all intents, constructions, and purposes (as our Parliament men do speak), as they were, spoken upon the bread? *1609 STRAFFORD Let. in Slingsby's Diary* (1836) 321 Your self [being] as formerly vice president to all intents. *1709 ADDISON Tatler* No. 96 ¶ 2 Whoever resides in the World without having any Business in it... is to me a Dead Man to all Intents and Purposes. *1856 RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xiii. § 5 The materials are so hardened and knit together that to all intents and purposes they form one solid mass. *1879 M. ARNOLD Ess.* *Porro unum* 162 The rest of the nation consists, for all intents and purposes, of one immense class.

† *7.* The subject or theme to be treated in an argument or discourse. *Obs.*

c. 1460 Play Sacram. 6 We be ful purposed w^t hart & w^t thought Off our matter to tell y^e entent. *1504 J. DICKENSON Arisbas* (1878) 41 Leauing this digression, I will returne to the proposed entent of my discourse. *1638 F. JUNIUS Paint. of Ancients* 198 It is better wee should pursue our intent, by comparing that careful diligence of the ancients [etc.]. *1670 E. BORLASE Lathom Spaw* 45 From whence this Patient received so much benefit? But to our intent.

† *b.* Sc. Law. A cause in litigation. *Obs.*

c. 1575 Balfour's Practicks (1754) 373 Efter that the partie has chosin ane certain nombre of witness for preiving of his intent he may not... desire any ma nor thame allanerlie quhom he has chosin.

Intent (intent), *a.* [ad. L. *intent-us* bent on (something), strained, attentive, earnest, eager, pa. pple. of *intendere* to INTEND; cf. OF. *intent* intended, attentive, assiduons.

Intent and *intense* are etymologically doublets, *intensus* and *intensus* being two forms of the L. pple.; but already in L. *intensus* was (like the simple *tenus*) more restricted to the physical sense 'stretched, strained', hence 'intense, violent', while *intensus* was extended to the notion of 'mentally or nervously on the stretch, intent, eager, attentive'. In the modern langs. this differentiation has been made more complete. So with *intention*, *intension*.

1. Having the mind strenuously bent upon something; earnestly attentive, sedulously occupied, eager, assiduons; bent, resolved. *a.* Const. *on, upon*; formerly to (at) or inf.

1610 Hymne in Farr S. P. Jas. I (1848) 28 How intent our prayers to heare. *1654-66 EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 15 If I endeavoured to preserve a life she is so intent to destroy. *1660 R. COKE Power & Subj.* 37 The third are... always intent upon robbery. *1661 BRAMHALL Just Vind.* iv. 87 The Court of Rome so potent, so prudent, so vigilant, so intent to their own advantage. *1674 tr. Scheffer's Lapland* 107 Women in the absence of men, are very intent for some weeks at catching fish. *1764 GOLDSM. Trav.* 329 Intent on high designs, a thoughtful band. *1866 KINGSLAY Herew.* i, They had met him riding along, intent upon his psalter. *1888 J. INGLIS Tent Life Tigerland* 345 Intent on securing what seemed to be a good head of horns.

b. Without const.

1704 POPE Windsor For. 138 The patient fisher takes his silent stand, Intent, his angle trembling in his hand. *1835 LYTON Rienzi* x. viii, He stood, with folded arms, musing and intent.

Comb. *1809 Westm. Gaz.* 19 Oct. 1/3 An alert, very intent-looking man.

2. Of the faculties, looks, etc.: Directed with strained or keen attention; earnest, eager, keen; intense. Const. *on, upon* († to).

1606 BAYRETT Civ. Life 276 The Intellective soule... being once freed from the bodie... is altogether bent and intent to contemplation. *1709 STEELE Tatler* No. 38 ¶ 11 The intent Application with which he pursues Trifles. *1756 C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* II. 109 The eye is intent upon watching the changes. *1830 D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* III. vi. 79 So intent was his elegant mind on those treasures of literature and art. *1849 C. BRONTE Shirley* II. 20 His eyes are large... their expression is intent and meditative.

† *3.* Intensely active. Opposed to *remiss*. *Obs.*

1650 Sir T. BROWNE Pensd. Ep. (ed. 2) 312 The streams from either side... arise or fall according to the motion in those parts, and the intent or remiss operation of the first exciting causes.

† **Inte'nt**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 3-6 en-. [In branch I, ME. *a.* OF. *intenter* to intend, attempt (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *intendere* to stretch out towards, direct, threaten with, attack, accuse, freq. of *intendere* to INTEND. In sense 4, *a.* F. *intenter* (14th c.), to institute (a legal process) = med. L.

intendere item; in sense 5, app. directly from L. *intendere*.]

1. *intr.* To direct the mind or attention, to give heed, to attend; to be intent.

13... K. Alis. 2834 Whiles the people of the toun Ententid to Permeone. *1475 Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 11 [He] ententid about the defence and saufrage of the gret cite of Acres. *1611 SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. (1632) 626 The King now wholly intented vpon increase of treasure.

b. *trans.* To attend to.

14... Prose Leg. in Anglia VIII. 148 Ententyng þat þe apostel seip. *c. 1500 New Notbroune Mayd* 433 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 18 My comaundement Neuer tentente.

2. *intr.* and *trans.* To intend, purpose.

a. 1300 Cursor M. 26793 Sli[k] penance mai ha na [fr]o, Man dos intent at eft misdo. *1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye* 77 To aske therhy all thynges that he entented shulde be asked therby. *1494 FARVAN Chron.* iv. lxviii. 46 He expulsed... his fader Hercules Maxymianus y^t ententyd agayne to haue been Emperoure. *1523 LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccxxv. 321 To lerne what their enemyes entented. *1577-87 HOLINSHED Scot. Chron.* (1805) I. 196 Donald... had understanding what these outlawes intented.

3. *trans.* To make an attempt on; to try to seize. *c. 1400 Sowdone Bab.* 550 Fembras than gan to assaye, If he myght that praye entente.

4. *trans.* To institute (a legal action). *Sc.*

15... Acts Sederunt 6 (Jam.) The saidis Lordis declaris that the samen sal not prejuge any persone... of their lawful defences... aganis any action to be intetit hereifair at his Majesties instance. *1673-4 Lauderdale Papers*, He heard that she hade given orders to intent a law suit against him. *1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.* II. ii. iv. 376 (Scotland), The Lord Advocate... intents no Processes of Treason, except by Warrant of Privy-Council.

5. To accuse. *b.* To level (an accusation). *rare.*

1613 W. BROWNE Brit. Past. Pref. Verses (N.), They were her errors, whilst she stent. *1695 J. SAGE Article Wks.* 1895 I. 389 The accusation was intented against the Queen.

† **Inte'ntable**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—^o. [ad. late L. *intendibilis*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + **tentabilis*, f. *tentare* to try, to TEMPT.]

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr. *Intentable*, that cannot be tempted.

† **Intentionation**, *Obs.* *rare*. [ad. L. *intentionatio* stretching out, in late L. (Terull., v. r. *intentionio*) accusation, n. of action f. *intendere* to see INTEND v.] An accusation; a threatening.

1612-15 Bf. HALL Contempl. O. T. xix. ii, Witnesses come forth, and agree in the Intentionation of the crime. *1656 BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Intentionation*, a menacing or threatening.

† **Intented**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. INTEND + -ED.]

1. = INTEND a. 2.

1633 P. FLETCHER Elisa II. xlii, So did she quake, And with intented eyes upon them gazed.

2. Intended, purposed.

1624 SANDERSON Twelve Sermon. (1632) 444 If my intented course led me that way.

3. Legally instituted.

1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Queries of State Wks. (1711) 177 Whether it be lawful to proscribe and forfeit country-men, professing one religion, without process intented or law?

† **Intently**, *adv.* *Obs.* *rare*—¹. [f. **intently* (f. INTENT sb. + -FUL) + -LY-2. But perh. a scribal corruption.] Attentively.

c. 1410 LOVE Bonavent. Myrr. xii. 29 (Gibbs MS.) þei fonden hym sytting emonge doctoures of lawe heryng hem entently [Sherard MS. & W. de Worde, ententifly].

† **Intential**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*. [irreg. f. INTENT sb. + -IAL.] Of or belonging to the intent or meaning: cf. INTENT sb. 5.

† *c. 1470 G. ASHBY Active Policy Prince* 39 Poems 14 Though all thynges be nat. sweetly englished... I byseche you hertely to excuse it, So that I kepe intential substance.

† **Intentible**, *a.* *Obs.* In 5 en-. [a. OF. *en-*, *intendibile* (Godef.), f. L. type **intendibilis*, f. ppl. stem of *intendere* to INTEND: see -IBLE.] Understandable, intelligible.

1491 CAXTON Vilas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) I. xlix. 96 b/1, I haue now a voys ententible; and I was late dompe.

Intention (intenʃən), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4-6 *entencion*, (-cy-, -one, -oun(e)), 5-6 *-tion*, (-oun), 5-*-sion*, 6-*-syon*. *b.* 5-6 *intencion*, (-cy-, -one, -oun(e)), 5- *intention*. [a. OF. *en-*, *intencion*, -*ciun*, -*tion*, -*con* stretching, intensity, will, thought, opinion, etc. (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *intentionem* stretching, straining, effort, attention, application, design, purpose, etc., n. of action from *intendere* to INTEND. A doublet of *intension*; see note to INTEND a.]

I. General senses.

† 1. The action of straining or directing the mind or attention to something; mental application or effort; attention, intent observation or regard; endeavour. *Obs.* (but cf. 7 b).

c. 1400 Rom. Rose 4701 Now settel we thyn entencionn, To here of leue discipounn. *c. 1450 tr. De Imitatione* III. xxx. 99 Neure to relese þe soule fro intencion of heuynly pinges. *1481 CAXTON Myrr.* I. iv. 12 Therefore he [God] gaf to hym [man] witte and reson to haue entencion to hym. *1526 Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 160 Attencion or intencion for our purpose here is onely the attendance study & diligence y^t man or woman gyueh to their dede. *1599 B. JONSON Cynthia's Reu.* I. v, My soule (Like one that looks on ill-affected eyes) Is hurt with mere intencion on their follies. *1647 SRAIGER Anglia Rediv.* I. ii. (1854) 9 Which petition the king refusing, he pressed with that instance and intencion... till at last he tendered the same upon the pommel of

his saddle. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, Bolton 589 Being advised by Physicians.. to break off the strong intention of his study, he rejected their counsel. 1690 *Locke Hum. Und.* ii. xix. § 1 When the Mind with great Earnestness, and of Choice, fixes its View on any Idea .. it is that we call Intention or Study. 1749 *BP. Lavington Enthus. Methodists* (1754) I. ii. 39 Disease caused perhaps by .. deep Intention of Thought.

† 2. The action or faculty of understanding; way of understanding (something); the notion one has of anything. Also, the mind or mental faculties generally; cf. *INTENT* sb. 4. *Obs.*

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 4521 Ye Iewes and cristen men.. Sal ban thurgh even entencion Assent in Crist als a religion. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 77 Reasonable entencion. The which out of the soule groweth And the vertue fro vice knoweth. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* Liv b, i wylle answer after myn adys and intencion. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* ix. 114, I synnit in consaving thochtis filie, Vp to the hevin extolling myne entencion. 1565 *J. Polier. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 161 b, Ye the idyot may haue .. his entencion fully set to desyre the lyfe eternal.

† 3. The way in which anything is to be understood; meaning, significance, import. *Obs.* or blending with 5.

1387-8 T. *Usk Test. Love* III. ii. (Skeat) l. 140 For necessary & necessite bene wordes of mokel intencion. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 310 That from thence gathering the full intention of the conceit, wee might .. rightly apprehend the whole argument. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* i. iii. 6 If we will beleive Galen .. Whose Intention Rodeletius interprets to be, that the Fat doth only reliefe furnished persons. [1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Notes 230 The intention of the passage was sufficiently clear. 1885 S. Cox *Expos.* Ser. i. ii. 22 The story of every man has a religious intention and significance.]

4. The action of intending or purposing; volition which one is minded to carry out; purpose. † *Of intention*, on purpose, intentionally (*obs.*).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Placidus* 229 Of his synnis repentynge, As man of gud entencion. 1430 *LYDG. St. Margaret* 381 Men supposynge .. There was closed grete tresour and rychesse, Brak the vessel, of entencion. 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 29 We suld keip the commands of God with ane rycht intencion. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 264 There is not that disposition and good intencion, which ought to be betwixt so neere a couple. 1645 *SLINGSBY Diary* (1836) 166 Having it once in his intencion to go to Bristol. a 1780 *JOHNSON in Boswell* an. 1753. [At one time, Johnson said to Beauchamp] You never open your mouth but with intencion to give pain. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 59 Our actions are judged good or evil, according to our intencion. 1887 *FOWLER Princ. Mor.* II. v, Intencion, as distinguished from motive, on the one side, and the action itself, on the other, may be defined as the volition immediately preceding the overt act.

5. That which is intended or purposed; a purpose, design.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 527 It was his entencionne Till put him in-to aventure. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xxxii. (1869) 153 It is wel .. myn entencion but þou make me per of collocation. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 203 It is a saying among Divines, that Hell is full of good Intentions, and Meanings. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 118 It was not the Intention that the Ships should go higher up. 17.. *JOHNSON in Boswell* Apr. an. 1775, Sir, Hell is paved with good intentions: 1771 *WESLEY Sermon*, ii. 11. § 9 'Hell is paved' saith one 'with good intentions'. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 167 Sir W. Blackstone thought the deed of uses sufficient evidence of the intention of the parties.

b. *collog. in pl.* Purposes in respect of a proposal of marriage.

[1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* IV. ii.] 1796 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* xxxiv, Colonel Fitzwilliam had made it clear that he had no intentions at all, and .. she did not mean to be unhappy about him. 1852 *Punch* 27 Mar. (Cartoon), *Mr. Bull*. Now, Sir, don't let us have any more Derby Dilly Dallying. What are your Intentions towards Miss Britannia? 1884 *FLOR. MAARAVT Under the Lilies* xxxiii, 'Why! I'm just about to ask you your intentions!' 'Don't please! For I am married.'

6. Ultimate purpose; the aim of an action; † that for which anything is intended (*obs.*).

c 1410 *HOCCEVE Mother of God* 52 Cryst of thee hath deyned for to take Flesch and eek blood for this entencion Vp on a crois to die for our sake. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* II. iii, To consydere and loken to what entencion the yef is gyven. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) E iiij, To none other intencion, than onele to begille them. 1654 *FRENCH Yorksh. Spa* iv. 48 It .. serves as effectually .. for most intentions that almost any Physick is prescribed for. 1773 *REID Aristotle's Log.* II. § 2 (1788) 25 The intention of the categories is to muster every object under ten heads. 1878 *MORLEY Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* 201 One thing to estimate the intention and sincerity of a movement, when it first stirred the hearts of men, and another thing to pass sentence upon it in the days of its degradation.

† 7. Stretching, tension; = INTENSION I. *Obs.*

1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arh.) 383 As Musitians tune their strings who .. either by intencion, or remission, frame them to a pleasant consent. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 123 So doe we vnbend bowes .. lest continuall intencion should howe the bowe, or breake the string. 1654 *GATAKER Disc. Apol.* 57 By intencion of speech a vein opening in my Lungs caused such a flux of blood.

b. Straining, bending, forcible application or direction (of the mind, eye, thoughts, etc.). (Akin to 1, but with more of the notion of *tension* as in 7.)

1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 206 We shall doe well to breath our selves now and then .. by unbending the intencion of our thoughts. 1659 *Gentil. Calling* iv. § 13 Not being able to endure so much seriousness and intencion of mind. a 1716 *SOUTH Twelve Sermon.* (1744) X. 326 The toil and labour, and racking intencion of the brain. 1862 *THORAU Excurs.*, *Autumnal Tints* (1863) 262 It required a different intencion of the eye in the same locality, to see different plants.

† 8. Intensification; = INTENSION 3. *Obs.*

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 69 Morall vertue .. tempereth the remission and intencion .. of the passions. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 276 Brightnesse may bee said to bee nothing else but an intencion of Light. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict., *Typus*, is the Order of Fevers consisting of Intention and Remission.

† 9. Inclination, tendency. *Obs.*

1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* II. 35 If it continew longe in a pewter sawcer, it hath an intencion towards ceruse.

II. Specific uses.

10. *Surg. and Med.* An aim or purpose in a healing process; hence, a plan or method of treatment. [*med. L. curatationis intentio*, transl. δ τῆς ἰατρικῆς σκοπῆς Galen (ed. Kühn I. 385).] *arch.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 18 Al þe entencion of a surgian, how diuers þat it be, it is on [of] þre maners, þe first is vndoynge of þat, þat is hool, þe secunde to hele þat, þat is broke, þe iij. is remeyunge of þat, þat is to myche. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.*, etc. S j, In the cure of colde apostemes be iij intencions. The fyrste is to egall the mater antecedent. The secunde is the conioynt mater. And y^e thyrd is to correct y^e accydenes. 1701 T. FULLER (*title*) *Pharmacopoeia Extemporanea*; or, a body of Select Medicines, answering most intentions of cure. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Intention or Intension*, in medicine, that judgment, or method of cure, which a physician forms to himself from a due examination of symptoms. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 378 Some of the indications of the disease, however, have given rise to a much bolder intention.

b. *spec. in first intention*, the healing of a lesion or fracture by the immediate re-union of the severed parts, without granulation; *second intention*, the healing of a wound by granulation after suppuraction.

1543 *TRAHERON Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 130 b, Solution of continuities in the flesh may be restored by the waie of the first intention. 1767 *GOOCH Treat. Wounds* I. 130 The first intention belongs to incised wounds, and is performed, by bringing their lips, as much as possible, into contact .. The second intention is accomplished, by promoting digestion, and regeneration of the loss of substance. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 125 The first [mode] is by adhesion without granulation; this Galen termed re-union by the first intention; the second is re-union by granulation .. re-union by the second intention. 1859 J. BROWN *Rab & F.* II. (1862) 26 The wound healed 'by the first intention'.

11. *Logic.* The direction or application of the mind to an object; a conception formed by directing the mind to some object; a general concept. *First intentions*, primary conceptions of things, formed by the first or direct application of the mind to the things themselves; e.g. the concepts of a tree, an oak. *Second intentions*, secondary conceptions formed by the application of thought to first intentions in their relations to each other; e.g. the concepts of genus, species, variety, property, accident, difference, identity.

The introduction of these terms is due to the early Latin translation of Avicenna, in which the Arabic مقولات *maqūlāt* 'perceptions, notions', pl. of مقول *maqūl* 'what is perceived by the intellect, intelligible, known', is rendered by *intentiones*. Thus tr. Avicenna *Metaph.* I, 2 (Prantl II. 321) Subjectum vero logica, sicut scilicet, sunt intentiones intellectæ secundo [المقولات الثانية] *al-maḥ-qūlāt al-thānīyah*, quæ apponuntur intentionibus primo intellectis [المقولات الأولى] *al-maḥ-qūlāt al-ūlāyah*, secundum quod per eas pervenitur de cognito ad incognitum. Hence in Albertus Magnus (1193-1280) *Metaph.* I, 1, 1 (Opp. ed. Jammy, Lugd. 1657, III. 3/v) Scientiæ logica non considerant ens et partem entis aliquam, sed intentiones secundas circa res per sermonem positas, per quas viæ habentur veniendi de noto ad ignotum. Pacius (*Aristot. Organ.*, 1584) identifies *intention* with *notio* 'notion': 'prima notio seu prima intentio'.

1550 *BALE Image Both Ch.* II. Pref. 2 b, Subtiltees, seconde intencions, intrinsecall moodes. 1551 *ROBINSON Tr. More's Utopia* II. vi. (1895) 185 Our newe Logiciens .. were neuer yet able to fynde out the seconde intencion; in so muche that none of them all could euer see man hymself in comen, as they call hym. 1638 *ROUSE Heav. Acad.* II. 15 For things of the second intention, to discern them we ascend above Sense unto Reason, and see them with our Understandings. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 9 Not attaining the .. second intention of the words. 1852 *MANSEL Notes Aldrich's Logic* (ed. 2) 20 First Intentions, as conceptions of things, are predicable of the individuals conceived under them. Second Intentions are not so predicable. When Genus is said to be predicable of Species, it is not meant that we can predicate the one second Intention of the other, so as to say, 'Species is Genus'; but that the first intention 'animal' is predicable of the first intention 'man'; the relation of the one to the other being expressed by the second intentions 'genus' and 'species'. For this reason, Logic was said [by Avicenna] to treat of second intentions applied to first. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* v. 112.

12. *Theol.* One of the three things necessary, according to the Schoolmen, to the effectual administration and validity of a Sacrament, the two others being *Matter* and *Form*: see *quots.*

1690 *SHADWELL Am. Bigot* v. ad fin., I will pronounce de Words of de maarrage without intencion, and den it is no marriage. 1726 *AVLIFFE Parergon* 103 The doctrine of the Schools is, That a Sacrament requires Matter, Form, and Intention. *Ibid.*, I am at a loss to know what the Intention of a Sacrament is, unless it be what the Church requires to be done therein, according to the Council of Florence. 1824-71 *HOOK Ch. Dict.* 397 The following is the eleventh canon of the Council of Trent:—If any shall say that there is not required in the ministers while they perform and confer the sacraments, at least the intention of doing what the Church does, let him be accursed! 1869 *HADDAN Apost. Success.*

viii. (1879) 267 Popes like Alexander VIII. may tell us .. that a minister invalidates a rite by withdrawing his interior intention from it .. soberer schoolmen .. limit the required intention to nothing more at the least than a virtual intention to do as the Church does.

b. *R. C. Ch.* *Special* or *particular intention*, a special purpose or end for which mass is celebrated, prayers are offered up, etc. as the spiritual welfare of some person, etc.

1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* I. i. 76 Like ourselves, the Anglo-Saxons often celebrated mass for a particular intention. 1890 *LOUISA DORRÉE Stories Sacram.*, *Blanche's Baptism* 20, I gave you all my intentions at Mass that morning, and said the *Te Deum* for you. 1895 *Catholic Mag.* July 184 Our Mother General .. gives us the intention for the next day's Communion.

13. *Roman Law.* (See *quot.*)

1880 *MUIRHEAD Gaius* IV. § 41 The clauses of a formula are these,—the demonstration, the intention, the adjudication, and the condemnation .. The intention is the clause in which the pursuer embodies his demand; for example, thus: 'Should it appear that Numerius Negidius ought to give ten thousand sesterces to Aulus Agerius'.

† 14. *Rhet.* Intensification of force or meaning; the use of a word to such an end. (*L. intentio*, Aul. Gell.; *Gr. ἐντροαυς*, Dion. Hal.) *Obs.*

1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Intention*, .. In Rhetoric it is the repetition of the same word in a contrary sense, as *Una salus victis nullam sperare salutem*.

† *Intention*, v. *Obs. rare*—[f. *prec.*, after *It. intenzionare*, f. *intensione*: cf. F. *intentionner* (1690 in *Hatzl-Darm.*)] To have an intention.

1611 *FLORIO, Intentionare*, to intention.

Intentional (intenʃənəl), a. (*sb.*) [ad. *med. L. intentionalis* (Hervens Natalis *De Intent.*, c 1300), f. *intention-em* INTENTION: cf. F. *intentionnel* (Palsgr. 1530).]

1. Of or pertaining to intention or purpose; existing (only) in intention.

1530 *PALSER* 316 1/2 Intencionall belongyn to the intent, *intencionel*. 1602 in Morison *Itin.* II. (1617) 247 Where wee see faith and dute only intentional in origine. a 1695 W. D. *Dissuas. Cursing in Boyle's Wks.* (1772) VI. 31 These intentional sins, for being ineffectual against others, divest not the being criminal in themselves. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* I. xxvi. 126 Her heart overflows with sentiments of gratitude on every common obligation and even on but intentional ones. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 154 The second will never operated, it was only intentional.

2. Done on purpose, resulting from intention; intended. Rarely of an agent: Acting with intention.

16.. a 1677 [implied in INTENTIONALLY]. a 1729 *ROGERS* (J.), The glory of God is the end which every intelligent being is bound to consult, by a direct and intentional service. 1744 *HARRIS Three Treat. Wks.* (1841) 7 There is, too, another alteration .. which .. is equally wanting; and that is with respect to the epithet, 'intentional or voluntary'. 1824 *SYD. SMITH Wks.* (1867) II. 41 We accuse nobody of intentional misrepresentation. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* II, Considering this as an intentional insult. a 1862 *BUCKLE Civiltz.* (1873) III. v. 306 An intentional suppression of facts. 1863 J. G. *MURPHY Comm. Gen.* II. 5 Man is the only intentional cultivator.

3. *Scholastic Philos.* Pertaining to the operations of the mind; mental; existing in or for the mind.

Intentional species, appearances or images supposed to be emitted by material objects so as to strike the senses and produce sensation.

1624 F. WHITE *Rept. Fisher* 452 The thought of man is a spiritual or intentional motion and action, and not a substantial thing. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 277 Let him .. with uncessant industry persist Th' intentional species to mash and bray In marble mortar. 1678 *CUNWOORTH Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 14. 15 It is evident, that Empedocles did not suppose Sensations to be made by intentional Species or Qualities. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 79 Colours, Sounds, Sapsors, Time, are Intentional things, things that, as such, have only an *esse Objectivum*, an *esse Cognitivum*, as the Schoolmen phrase it. 1704 *NORRIS Ideal World* II. vii. 344 Some philosophers talk of .. intentional species, and of their successive generating and spawning each other, after their first emission from the object, throughout the several points of the medium.

4. *Heb. Gram.* Applied by some to the use of the Future or Imperfect tense (in some cases marked by a special form) of the Hebrew verb to express intention; also called *cohortative*: e.g. in Gen. xi. 7.

1892 *DAVIDSON Hebr. Gram.* 60 note, Both the Jussive and Cohortative are comprehended by Ewald under the name *Voluntative*; for Cohortative Böttcher prefers to use the term *Intentional*.

† *B. sb.* An appearance or phenomenon which has no substantial or concrete existence. *Obs.*

1658 W. SAKKESON *Graphice* 4 The sight is the subject of Forms without a Body; which are called, *Intentionals*. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. iii. 5 To a true Being .. are oppos'd .. 3dly, Appearances, or as they commonly say, *Intentionals*, as the Rain-bow, Colours appearing, Species and Spectres of the Senses and Understanding, and other things whose Essence only consists in their Apparition.

Intentionality (intenʃənæliʃi). [ad. *Schol. L. intentionālitas* (Hervens Natalis, c 1300, *De Intent.*, lf. 7 b), f. *intentionālīs* INTENTIONAL: see -ITY.] The quality or fact of being intentional.

1611 *FLORIO, Intentionālita*, intentionality. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* I. iv. 12 Intentionality .. and other insignificant words of the School. 1780 *BENTHAM Princ. Legisl.* vii. § 6 In every transaction .. which is examined with a view to punishment there are four articles to be considered .. 3. the intentionality that may have accompanied it. 1823 — *Not Paul* 229 Perfect consciousness, fixed intentionality, predetermined perseverance. a 1834 *COLERIDGE Rem.* (1836) II.

180 Observe the consciousness and the intentionality of his wit.

Intentionally (intənʃənəli), *adv.* [f. INTENTIONAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In an intentional manner or relation. †*a.* In respect of the mind or its workings; by the action of the mind (*obs.*). †*b.* In respect of intention or purpose, as opposed to performance (*obs.*). *c.* With intention, on purpose.

161. CARL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xci. 13 His meaning is, thou shalt intentionally tread upon them like a conqueror. (a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. (1662) 29 Surely, not intentionally, but accidentally.) 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* ii. xi. (1848) 133 They think, That for a Man to be otherwise than Intentionally Religious before his Hair begin to change Colour, were not only to lose the privileges of Youth, but to inchoad upon those of old Age. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. iv. 255 Some things are found out casually or accidentally; some things intentionally. *Ibid.* iv. viii. 372 Man above all visible Creatures is able to perform that duty intellectually and intentionally. 1720 DE FORCET *Singleton* i. (1840) 11, I was guilty of the fact intentionally.. but providence.. always frustrated my designs. 1830 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* i. App. 46 This observation was intentionally made at a different hour almost every day. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 370, I never intentionally wronged any one.

†**Intentionary**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [f. INTENTION + -ARY.] *A. adj.* *a.* = INTENTIONAL *a.*

1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps. Tracts* (1727) 496 We give no ear, no serious and intentional hearkening to it. 1684 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 266 A combitor with and intentional introducer of Popery.

b. According to legal intent or intendment.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xxxix. (1730) 173 The intentionary sense of the Statute.. although not within the explicite words of that Law.

B. sb. One who does something with 'intention': cf. INTENTION 12.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 246 Not lesse blame-worthy are our superstitious Votaries or Intentionaries, that walke out of Gods Church, to the Shrines of Saints, and.. the Holy Land.

†**Intentionate**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. INTENTION + -ATE 2: cf. F. *intentionné* (16th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*)] Having, or characterized by, intention; intentional, intended.

1631 R. H. ARRAIGNIN *Whole Creat.* Ep. Ded. 8 Mooving the minde of the admirer or intentionate observer.

†**Intentionated**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] = INTENTIONED.

1630 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xxiv. 196 So christianly a Father and Daughter.. to see to, so well intentionated. c 1660 *Consid. Raising Money* 9 It will be readily granted by all wise and well-intentionated Persons.

†**Intentionately**, *adv.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. INTENTIONATE *a.* + -LY 2.] Intentionally.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 135 The same doctrine.. which wrought in others the saour of death; not intentionally from the Subject, but occasionally by the vice of the Object.

Intentioned (intənʃənd), *a.* [f. INTENTION *sb.* + -ED 2.] Having intentions (of a specified kind).

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polixander* iv. v. 333 To let her know they were loyally intentioned. 1729 SWIFT *Let. M'Culla's Project Wks.* 1841 II. 97/1 Those who are honest and best-intentioned. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 457 The Lord Chief Justice's system was very great and noble, and very equitably intentioned. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* ii. (1845) 111 So occupied and so intentioned, he continued to reside at Weimar. 1898 J. R. TRAUBMULL *Hist. Northampton, Mass.* i. 2 A spirit of thrift undoubtedly permeated the best intentioned of them.

Intentionless, *a. rare.* [-LESS.] Without intention; purposeless.

1837 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 931 He began.. to lose himself in intentionless plausibilities. 1894 *Athenæum* 10 Nov. 634/2 The surviving life of old Japan here depicted [is] unknown, probably, and unintentionally of its own charm.

Intentive (intəntiv), *a.* *Obs. or arch.* Forms: *a.* 3-5 *ententif*, 4-5 -yf, -yve, 5 -ife, -yfe, 6 -ive. *B.* 5-6 *ententif*, -yf, -ife, 6 -intensive. [a. OF. *en-*, *intentif*, -ive (12th c. in *Godef.*), ad. late L. *intēntivus*, *f. intent-*, ppl. stem of *intendere* to INTEND: see -IVE.]

1. Of persons: Devoting earnest attention or pains; paying regard or attention; attentive, heedful, assiduous, intent. Const. *to, about, on, upon, or inf.* *a.* c 1290 [implied in INTENTIVELY]. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 789 (838), I love on which is most ententif To seruen wel vnwery and vnfeynid. — *Boeth.* i. pr. iii. 6 (Camb. MS.) They ben ententif above sarpuleris or sachelis. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. cxxiv. (1869) 66 Wel me liketh þat ententif to my wordes þow hast ben. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xlix. 97 a/2 Lete your ceres be ententif and dylygente to me. a 1563 BALE *Sat. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 113 Is not Chrysostom an ententive doctor?

B. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 942 Intentyf, aye And dylygent. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII 54 b, The Kyng.. was so vigilant, so circumspect and so intentyve. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 30 He was wholly intentyve to the service of his Mistris. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specter* iii. 227 They.. going nearer privily.. the servants being intentyve, flew upon them. 1670 *Famous Concl. wherem Clement VII was elected Pope* 10 Montalto.. was.. intentyve to continue his sollicitation. [1835 Sir T. HARDY in *Rot. Litt. Pat.* Introd. 6 (tr. Writ. 4 John, *De intendendo*) We command you to be intentyve to him in all things as our Seneschal, and to execute his commands.]

2. Of the faculties, thoughts, actions, looks, etc.: Intently bent or directed.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* p. 707 Ententif desir to byen thyng espirituel. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 70 The saide Cirus employed.. intenteif besynesse in.. labourage of his londis. 1555-8 PHAER *Aeneid* ii. Cij b, They whusted all, and fixt with eies ententive did behold. a 1592 GREENE *Pas. IV.* ii. ii, His too intenteif trust to flatterers. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 22 My purpose, which is fully intentyve upon brevity. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* ii. *Rain-bow* 7 The youthful world's gray fathers.. Did with intentyve looks watch every hour For thy new light. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* vi. 80 Blushes ill-restrained betray Her thoughts intentyve on the bridal-day. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* xlii. (1886) 129 Many.. were at breakfast.. with such intentyve appetites, that they took no notice of the courteous salute.

Intently, *adv.* *Obs. or arch.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an intentyve manner; with earnest attention or application; earnestly, heedfully, intently.

c 1390 *Beket* 504 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 121 Knigtes and oþure.. beden seint Thomas ententeifliche; þat he þat word furbere. 1340 *Aenb.* 210 And acsi wisliche and diligenteifliche þet is ententeifliche and perseuerantliche. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. xii. 81 (Camb. MS.) For as I trowe thou ledyst now more ententyf thyne eyen to loken the verray goodes. c 1400 *Beryn* 239 The knyght with his meyne went to se the wall.. Devising ententeiflich the strengthis al about. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey clxxxiii.* 268 Alle they of oure hooste behelde them moche ententeifly. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 145 The Philosopher that too intentyfely gazd on the stars, stumbled and fell into a ditch. a 1619 FOTHEBY *Athen.* ii. ix. § 1 (1622) 295 The end of the Mathematicks, is, to leade vs men intentyfely to consider of the nature of God. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 p. 3, I looked intentyfely upon him.

Intentiveness, *Obs. or arch.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being intentyve; closeness of attention; intentness.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 78 He doth.. speake.. of suche praters as require a more earnest intentiveness. 1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. iv. xxiv, Their care and intentiveness is truly commendable; they came to comfort her, they do what they came for. 1685 R. LOWMAN *Descr. Fireworks Coron.* i The Earnestness of Expectation and Intentiveness of what was.. to succeed.

Intently (intēntli), *adv.* [f. INTENT *a.* + -LY 2.] ME. had the kindred form *ententely*, *intently*, ?after F. *entementent* attentively, or reduced from *ententyf*: cf. *jolifliche*, *jolily*.] In an intent manner; with strained attention or close application; earnestly, eagerly.

a. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 613 He lukyt the Seyle entently. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xviii. 129 De Brws it lukyd entently.

B. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 123 So intently were all her thoughts busied in chastizing them. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* iv. 182 When I consider intently thy Reasons. 1774 HUD *Prophecies* (1788) i. iii. 66 Intently prosecuting one entire scheme. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 29 Intently gazing on the scene below. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* i. iii, 'Tis mere fancy', he rejoined, after listening for a moment intently.

†**Intentment**, *Obs. rare.* [f. INTENT *v.* + -MENT.] *cf.* OF. *entementent* intention, wish.] Intention.

1644 HEYWOOD *Captives* iii. i. in *Bullen O. P. IV.* To invert my good intentements, turne this nest I built for prayer unto a bedd of sinnes.

Intentness (intēntnəs), [f. INTENT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being intent; strained or fixed attention; close mental application.

1642 BP. REYNOLDS *Israel's Pettit.* 15 It doth intimate an Intentness of the Church upon that point. 1694 LOCKE *Educ. Wks.* 1812 IX. 62 Intentness of thought upon something else. 1755 VISC. PARKER in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 368, I found by his intentness, that he saw something extraordinary. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revs.* (ed. 4) 145 This business.. was carried on with an intentness that seemed to have no distraction towards any other consideration. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* II. 119 A tone and look that indicated intentness of purpose.

†**Intennate**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. IN-2 + L. *tenuat-us*, pa. pple. of *tenuare* to make thin: cf. ATTENUATE.] Thinned, thin.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* ii. i. in *Ashm.* (1652) 135 Whych..makyth intennate thyngs that were thyk also.

†**Intepidate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. IN-2 + ppl. stem of L. *tepidare*, *f. tepidus* lukewarm, *TEPID.*] *trans.* To render lukewarm, to discourage.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* IV. cii. 359 It slackens us, enfeebleth and intepidates our Zeal. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* n. iii. 189 To leave a person.. without any reward, would but discourage and intepidate the rest.

Inter (intə'ɪ), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 *entir*, -tyre, 4-6 -tere, -tyr, 4-7 -ter, -terre, 5 -tire, -tiere, -tyer (e, 5-6 -tier, 7 -terr. *B.* 5 *intyr*, *yntyr*, 6 *intere*, 6-8 -terre, 7-8 -terr, 5- *inter*. [ME. *a.* OF. *enterrer* (11th c. in *Littre*) = Pr., Sp. *enterrar*, *int.* *enterrare*, prob. late pop. L. *interrāre* (in med.L. 11th c.), *f. in-* (IN-2) + *terra* earth, for cl. L. *inhumare*, *INHUME.*]

1. *trans.* To deposit (a corpse) in the earth, or in a grave or tomb; to inhumate, bury.

a 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6390 Þe sone.. come home to be enteryng. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 224 Thar, with gret solempnitate And with gret dule, entyryt was he. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxiii, In þe kyrk of Dwnfermlyne Hys Body was enteryd syne. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. li, Tenne the kynghe lete entyre them in a chappell. 1513 MORE in *Hall Chron.* *Edw. V* (1548) 14 b, His body and head wer enteryd at Wyndesore. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. cccxiv. 48a To be entyrd with the greater solemnitye. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. ii. 81 The euill that men do,

lines after them, The good is oft enteryd with their bones. a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 35 Dead and enterr'd.

B. 1499 *Prompt. Parv.* 140/2 (Fynson) Entyryn or intyryn dede men. 1505-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Componere*, To bury or interre. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Albanact* xlii, To interre the dead. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 58 Being come to the Burying-place where the Corps is to be Interr'd, they take it out of the Coffin. 1771 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 164 p. 10 She.. was interred according to her Request. 1755 *Capt. P. Drake* i. 3 Staying but one Day after the Battle to inter Lord Dungan. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 44 James.. had not ventured to inter his brother with the rites of the Church of Rome.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* iii. 123, I will interre my selfe in Floydens coffin. 1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* ii. xxviii. (1631) 24 O Signieur.. give me leave to interre myself in your armes. 1651 tr. *Des las-Coveras's Hist. Don Feise* 136, I resolved to interre my selfe alive in this desert. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* i. 137 Yet man, fool man! here buries all his thoughts; Inters celestial hopes without one sigh.

†2. Said of a tomb: To enclose the corpse of.

1631 MILTON *Epit. Marchioness Winchester* i This rich marble doth inter The honoured wife of Winchester.

†3. To place (anything) in the ground; to cover up with soil; = BURY *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 17 It is very good to enterre and couer with mould round about the leaues, now one, and then another. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 19 Be circumspect never to inter your stem deeper than you found it standing. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1702) 13 How these Sea-shells.. became interr'd in the bowels of the Earth. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v.*, Gardeners also Inter, or earth up, sellery, endive, and lettuce, to blanch, or whiten.. them.

†**Inter**, *sb.* *Sc. Obs. rare* -1. In 6 *entire*, -tyre. [f. prec. + -tyre.] = INTERMENT.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* vi. li. 151 Til his funereal entire [ed. 1553 eutryre], or sacrifice, Do bring the blak beistis.

†**Inter**, *obs. form* of ENTER *v.*

1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* (Dickson) I. 250 To Jhone Lame quhen he interit, xviij.

|| **Inter** (intə'ɪ), the L. preposition = 'between', 'among', occurs in a few Latin phrases occasional in Eng., e.g. *inter alia*, amongst other things (less usually *inter alios*, amongst others, other persons); *inter nos*, between ourselves; *inter se*, between or among themselves. († Rarely with English object.)

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 293 The great garboyles inter Herod and his sons. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 195 Three errant Monks.. make strange discoveries as well as descriptions of places; and *inter alia* of Cambalu. a 1670 HACKET *Alb. Williams* ii. (1693) 152 The Lords produce *inter alios*, John Duke of Lancaster. 1714 SWIFT *Hor. Sat.* ii. vi, Where all that passes *inter nos*, Might be proclaimed at Charing-cross. 1790 M. CUTLER in *Life, Fruls. & Corr.* (1888) 1. 459 This request is *inter nos*, and [I] wish my name may not be mentioned. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 223 The 'little wars' which Spaniards wage *inter se*. 1879 J. A. H. MURRAY *Synops. Hor. Paul.* i A Narrative called the Acts of the Apostles, purporting to furnish (*inter alia*) memoirs of portions of the life of St. Paul. 1896 LELY *Stat. Pract. Util.* 39 note, By the letters patent the governors include (*inter alios*) the archbishops and bishops.

Inter-, *prefix.* The Latin preposition and adv., *inter* 'between, among, amid, in between, in the midst', entered into combination with verbs, adjs., and sbs., as in *intercedere* to go between, *intercedere*, *intercipere* to seize on the way, intercept, *interdicere* to interpose in speech, interdict, *interjacere* to throw between, interject, *interpōnere* to put between, interpose, *intervenire* to come between, intervene: *intercalāris* intercalary, *interdigitalis* lying between the fingers, *interfluvius* flowing between, *intermedius* intermediate, *intermuralis* between walls; *interamantium* a place between rivers, *intercillium* the space between the eyebrows, *intercolumnium* the space between two columns, *internuntius* a messenger between, *interregnum* the time between two reigns, *intervallum* the space between two ramparts, interval. Some of these uses received great extension in late L. and the Romanic languages.

Of all these classes representatives are found in English, the earlier derived through French, the later often immediately from Latin. The Fr. form of the prefix is *entre-*, and it was with *entre-* or *enter-*, as in *entrechange*, *entercourse*, *enterfere*, that these words were taken into ME., and new compounds formed in Eng. itself: see ENTER-. But, between the 15th and 17th centuries, *entre-*, *enter-* gradually yielded to the L. *inter-*; *entertain* and *enterprise*, with their derivatives, being now the only relics of the earlier form. On the pattern of the words from L., many new derivatives have been formed from L. (or Gr.) elements; esp. the adjs. formed on the type (rare in L.) of *inter-mūr-ālis*: see 4 below.

In some cases English received from Latin and French both the simple word and its *inter-* compound: such are *change*, *inter-change*, *commune*, *inter-commune*, *view*, *inter-view*, *column*, *inter-column*. By extension from such compounds, *inter-* became a living prefix, freely used to form new compounds upon verbs, nouns, and adjs., not

merely of Latin and French, but of native English origin, as in *inter-twine*, *inter-talk*, *inter-brain*, *inter-tidal*. Finally, the same process which produced such adjs. as *anti-slavery*, *anti-vaccination*, *anti-war* (see ANTI-4), has produced the adjs. *inter-college*, *inter-island*, *inter-town*, *inter-university*.

The following are the uses of the prefix as an English formative element.

1. In adverbial or adjectival relation to the second element.

1. Prefixed to verbs, participles, vbl. sbs., and ppl. adjs., to form verbs, etc.

These are entered here in the uninflected form as verbs, but some of them are exemplified only in the form of participles or vbl. sbs. As a rule, wherever there is a verb compounded with *inter-*, the usual derivatives (vbl. sb. and ppl. a. in -ing, agent-n. in -er) are possible. Some of the verbs may be regarded as formed from sbs., e.g. *intercloud*, *dash-layer*, *mesh*, *net*, *word*. The stress is on the radical element.

a. Denoting 'Between or among other things or persons; between the parts of, in the intervals of, or in the midst of, something; together with; between times or places, at intervals, here and there': as *interbreathe* (*interbreathing* vbl. sb.), *-chase*, *-check*, *-circle*, *-cloud*, *-come*, *-crust*, *-curl*, *-dash*, *-distinguish* (*interdistinguishable* adj.), *-fillet*, *-flash*, *-forge*, *-gild* (in pa. pple. *-gilt*), *-insert*, *-involve*, *-layer*, *-lie* (in pres. pple. *-lying*), *-lighten*, *-mention*, *-pave*, *-peal*, *-receive*, *-rule*, *-set*, *† -situate*, *-smile*, *-sole*, *-squeeze*, *-tinge*, *-trace*, *-whistle*, *-word*. With an intr. verb, *inter-* sometimes stands in prepositional relation to a following noun, the verb thus becoming trans. with the noun as obj.; as *intervend* (to wend or pass between).

Such formations with *ENTER-* are found in 15th c., and with *inter-* from 16th c.: cf. INTERPLACE. Words of this form are much used by S. Daniel c1600.

1818 KEATS *Eudym.* II. 664 He... exhaled asphodel, And rose, with spicy fannings 'interbreathed. a1834 COLERIDGE *Notes & Lect.* (1874) 318 A harshness unrelieved by any lyrical 'inter-breathings. 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* I. 37 The Chrystall windowes too, were 'interchast With lacyntins, Diamonds, and Sappheires blewelc. 1821 BYRON *Cain* I. 1. 453 Sorrow, 'Intercheck'd with an instant of brief pleasure. 1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgem.* I. 54 The regions of Paradise, sphere within sphere 'intercircled. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iv. xxv. None the least blacknes 'interclouded had So faire a day. 1606 *Proc. agst. Garnet Rrjb.* Notwithstanding the pope's 'intercoming to make himself a party in the quarrel. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 21 These Spondils are . . . obliquely cut, and 'intercrusted with Cartilages. a1836 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1622) 59 Queene Helen, whose Iacinth haire, 'intercurled by art (like a fine brooke through golden sands) had a rope of faire pearly. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 538 A prologue 'interdash'd with many a stroke, An art contriv'd to advertise a joke. 1657 W. RAND *tr. Gassendi's Life Pyres* I. 196 Figures . . . white, in a black Sea, 'interdistinguish'd with a certain . . . yellowishnesse. 1868 BAWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 138 A Latin cramp enough. . . But 'interfilleted with Italian streaks. 1857-8 SEARS *Athian.* xvii. 144 Nothing hinders the 'interflashings of the sunshine. a1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 408 With these . . . orthodoxall confessions some Pagan impieties . . . were 'interfogged. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1808/4 A Silver Hilted Sword 'interglit with Gold. 1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guesman d'Alf.* II. 41 Stories. . . not fit to be 'interinserted with this. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 232 A logic that should profess to . . . 'interinvolve the thought of nothing . . . with the thought of Absolute Being. 1816 W. SMITH in J. PHILLIPS *Memo.* (1844) 82 The surface of this rock . . . is very narrow and 'interlayered with clay. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iv. xxvii. Yet now in this so happie a meane while And 'interlightning times thy vertues wrought. 1878 LAWRENCE *tr. Cotta's Rocks Class.* 379 Subordinate 'interlying beds of limestone. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxi. 481 The comparatively smooth-sided and deep interlying sulci permitting limited movement. 1640 H. GRIMSTON in RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 122 There is scarce any . . . Complaint . . . wherein we do not find him 'intermentioned, and as it were twisted into it. 1598 VONG *Diana* 86 A faire broode court. . . 'interpaued all over with Lozanges of Allabaster and blacke Marble. 1832 [R. CURTMOLE] *Beckett* 175 See it burst. . . Midst 'interpealing thunders. 1864 WEBSTER, 'Interreceive, to receive between or within. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 368 It is ruled over in squares, each of about twelve inches. These are again 'interuled with small squares. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* viii. lxvii. This barrier . . . 'interseem, to keepe his forwardnes Backe. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 17 b/2 The little compression must be 'intersituated between the stitches. 1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guesman d'Alf.* II. 65 By some 'inter-smilings, and casting of his eyes. 1889 *Pail Mall G.* 25 Apr. 7/2 Boots 'intersoled with brown paper. a1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1667) 248 Where never prying Sun . . . Could . . . 'intersqueeze a Ray. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 60 'Tis 'intermingled with golden specks. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ix. 20 Spungy and boggy grounds must be 'intertraced . . . with Trenches of some eightene inches breadth. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christiowell* (1882) II. iii. 36 The windings of the great hills, as they 'interwend each other. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 185 [He] hems and 'interwhistles (hearts of oak). 1818 J. MILL *Brit. India* (1858) I. 347 His gloss or commentary, 'interwrodd with the text.

b. Denoting 'Between or among themselves or one another; with each other; mutually, reciprocally, alternately (in a vbl. sb., mutual, reciprocal), together': as in *interaccuse*, *arch*, *assure*, *balance*, *-bring*, *-charge*, *-chase*, *-chequer*, *-circulate*, *-clash*, *-clasp*, *-crystallize*, *-debate*, *† -devour*, *-grapple*, *-in-*

-dicate, *-jangle*, *-juggle*, *-loop*, *-mason*, *-mat*, *-match*, *-maze*, *-meet*, *-melt*, *-minister*, *-net*, *-oscillate*, *-pervade*, *-pledge*, *-plight*, *-pour*, *-quarrel*, *-rime*, *-salute*, *-shade*, *-shift*, *-strive*, *-talk*, *-thread*, *-tie*, *-vary*, *-wed*, *-weld*, *-wish*, *-worry*, *-wrap*; also INTERMINGLE, -MARRY, -WEAVE, etc. With a trans. verb, *inter-* sometimes = 'each other reciprocally' as obj., the resulting verb thus becoming intr.; as *inter-chase* to chase each other, *-choke*, *-clasp*, *-confound*, *† -enjoy*, *-touch*; also INTERDESPISE, etc.

These appear in 16th c.; see *intersalute* in 1506, *inter-justle* in 1591. De Quincey (*Logic Pol. Econ.*, 1844, 18 note) says: 'The late Mr. Coleridge suggested, and by his own example sanctioned, the use of the preposition *inter* for expressing cases of reciprocal action, or, in his language, of interaction. Thus the verb *interpenetrate*, when predicated of the substances A and B, implied that by an equal action and reaction, each penetrated the other. . . But, even as a justifiable English usage, it may be found occasionally in Shakspeare, and much more frequently in Daniel, a writer of the same age'. The stress is on the radical element.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-M.* viii. 236 The same falsehoods, of which they 'inter-accuse one another. 1875 H. JAMES R. *Hudson* II. 63 The great Northampton elms 'interarched far above. a1631 DONNE *Poems* (1633) 154 But we by a love, so much reind . . . 'Inter-assured of the mind, Care lesse, eyes, lips, hands to miss. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 13 The complexities of its 'interbalanced forces. 1613 DONNE *Eclogue* 26 Dec. Poems (1633) 131 Blest payre of Swans, oh may you 'interbring Daily new joyes, and never sing. 1610 - *Pseudo-M.* vii. 214 The maine point, with which we 'intercharge one another. a1711 KEN *Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 239 Retirement and Converse may 'interchase. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 192 The innumerable branches of the veins and arteries and their several wonderful 'interchasing. 1660 N. INGOLD *Bentivoglio & Urania* I. (1682) 4 'Intercheckered like great beds of flowers and fresh grass-plats in a large Garden. 1622 Sir W. ALEXANDER in Sidney *Arcadia* III. 332 Pyrocles . . . not able to abide the 'interchoaking of such extremities. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 512 Two nations whose literature 'intercirculates. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa*, 346 Pouring down their waters in swirling, intermingling, 'interclashing currents. 1888 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 185 'Interclashing rinks riveted within each other. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Quaker's Meet.*, 'Boreas, and Cestas, and Argestes loud . . . with their 'interconfounding uproars. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 91 These . . . commonly occur side by side or 'intercrystallised. 1598 I. D. tr. *Le Roy's Aristotle's Pol.* 175 Which question is 'interdebated *pro & contra*, affirmatively and negatively. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 314 Without them, men would 'enterdevour one another. 1898 ZANGWILL *Dreamers Ghetto* x. 459 Old sea-fights with 'intergrappling galleys. 1860 W. J. C. MUIR *Pagan or Christian?* 6 Civilization and Architecture approximately 'inter-indicate one the other. 1599 DANIEL *Musophil.* xxxvii. The diuers disagreeing Cordes Of 'inter-lanling Ignorance. 1591 SVT-VESTER *Di Barlas* I. i. 359 Th' 'inter-justling of each others forces. 1891 Miss DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 224 The regular 'interlooping of that soft even wool. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 698/2 Curiously 'intermanned were the stone and brick work. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 414 Whether the roots of corn be not so 'intermatted with it, that he shall pluck up both together. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* II. i. xiv. 127 The several 'Intermatchings . . . that were betwixt the two Neighbour Kingdoms. 1886 tr. *Heliodorus' Ethioip. Advent.* I. (1753) 7 The great quantity of reed and cane, stands before them as their bulwark, and therein they have cut some many ways, 'intermazed one within another. a1577 GASCOIGNE *Day Bartholomew*, Upon her cheekes the lillie and the rose, Did 'intermeet with equall change of hew. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* v. (1889) 37 Where the gentle dints were faintly 'intermeteling even during quietness. 1883 A. S. HESCHEL in *Nature* XXVII. 458/2 The marvellous maze of 'intermetted motions. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Philos. Herodotus* Wks. 1862 VIII. 178 Afterwards . . . it 'inter-oscillated with the Roman stadium. 1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* vi. (1865) 137 The Stoics conclude that the soul is mere warm breath, and that it and the body mutually 'interperdvade one another. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* I. v. 63 We 'interpledge, and bind each others heart. 1880 LANIER *Poems, Crystal* 27 To. 'interplight Your genious with our mortalities. 1862 T. ARCHER *Lt.* in J. Macfarlane *Memo.* ix. (1867) 254 Oh for half an hour with you to 'interpoint mind and heart. 1820 KEATS *Hyper.* II. 141 At war, at peace, or 'inter-quarrelling. 1881 *Athenaeum* 20 Aug. 229/2 The Italian *rispetto* consists of a stanza of 'interrhyming lines ranging from six to ten in number. 1506 in *Memo. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 286 They 'inter-saluted the one the other and departed. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 2/3 Emotions of rejoicing and resignation are subtly 'intershaded. 1883 G. MEREDITH *Sonn. Shakspeare* I, Full of speech and 'intershifting tales. 1606 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* I. i. 37 Montanus and Acrisius 'interstrine How farre their seuerall Sheep-walkes should extend. 1640 HERACLIUS *Hesper.*, Mrs. *Eliz. Wheeler*, Amongst the myrtles as I walked, Love and my sighs thus 'intertalked. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 113 A complex web, where thread still crosses thread, an 'interthreaded maze. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 49 A Girdle of Flowers, and Tussies of all Fruits, so intertyed and following together so well. a1631 DONNE *Poems* (1633) 12 They 'inter-touched as they did passe. 1864 WEBSTER, 'Interuary, to alter or vary between; to change. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 76 First consins . . . Are consequently always reckon'd Freer to 'Interst with second. a1859 DE QUINCEY *On the Mythus* Posth. Wks. 1891 I. 44 Lacuna arising in these 'interwelded stories. a1631 DONNE *Poems* (1633) 232 (*The curse*) What Tyrans and their subjects 'interwils . . . all ill, which all Prophets, or Poets spake. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1685) 407 What a shame is it for Men to 'Enterworry one another. 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 7 The folds of the curtain 'interwrapping and forming a series of graceful curves.

2. Prefixed in adjectival relation to substantives, or in adverbial relation to adjectives.

a. With sbs. of action or condition, denoting 'Performed or subsisting between things or persons,

esp. between each other, mutual, reciprocal'; with adjs., 'mutually, reciprocally': as in *inter-absorption*, *-acquaintanceship*, *-affiliation*, *-agreement*, *-association*, *-chaff*, *-circulation*, *-citizenship*, *-civilization*, *-cohesion*, *-colonization*, *-combat*, *-combination*, *-comparison*, *-complexity*, *-contradiction*, *-crystallization*, *-culture*, *-differentiation*, *-dispensation*, *-entanglement*, *-federation*, *-gesture*, *-gossip*, *-habitation*, *-incorporation*, *-independence*, *-judgement*, *-laudation*, *-match*, *-mobility*, *-modification*, *-mutation*, *-pressure*, *-repulsion*, *-responsibility*, *-reticulation*, *-right*, *-sale*, *-sterility*, *-subsistence*, *-substitution*, *-tessellation*, *-wish*; *inter-comparable*, *-complimentary*, *-contradictory*, *-hostile*, *-inhibitive*, *-measurable*, *-proportional*, *-repellent*, *-visible* adjs.

These go back to 16th c.; see INTER-AFFAIR (1563), INTER-MARRIAGE (1579). The main stress is on the radical element.

187a *Daily News* 29 July, There will be at first a common lack of 'inter-acquaintanceship. 1887 *National Rev.* Mar. 59 As to the expediency of their 'inter-affiliation (i.e. of Labour Registries). 1849 H. MAYO *Truths Pop. Superst.* II. 34 All of these . . . instances agree in another important respect; which . . . 'inter-agreement separates them as a class from death-trance. *Ibid.* v. 77 An endless current of images . . . suggested . . . by their own 'inter-associations. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 554 This . . . interassociation and interdependence of the flower and the insect. 1886 *Ibid.* Dec. 32 In the way of 'interchaff we rustics could hold a good front. c1614 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) III. 73 By an eternal *περιχώρησις* or mysterious 'intercirculation. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. 33 A recommendation that 'inter-citizenship should be confined to the white man. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 561 Institutions which have favoured the 'inter-civilization of nations. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Homage & Homeric* Wks. 1857 VI. 333 That sort of natural 'intercohesion. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 92 The . . . intermixture or 'inter-colonization which may have taken place between the two countries. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. lii. They both in order of the field appear, . . . And at the point of 'intercombine were. 1866 *Athenaeum* 23 July 838/1 Changes . . . made by the 'intercombination, in varying proportions, of a few proximate elements. 1883 C. WRAGGE in *Nature* (1884) 4 Feb. 326/2 They [ozone papers] would give results more 'inter-comparable, if uniformly exposed. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. I. v. (1864) 174 By comparative grammar; that is to say, by an 'intercomparison of the grammatical forms of language. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil.* Num. xx. Wks. 1863 III. 62 note, After these 'intercomplexities had arisen between all complications and interweavings of descent. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 78 [They] then accomplished the following 'intercomplimentary canticle. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 439 You would stun him with the seeming 'inter-contradiction of some, and utter pointlessness of the rest. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 389 There are many 'intercontradictory articles among the thirty-nine. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 90 The 'intercrystallisation which probably gives rise to the compound-specific character of some felspars. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 542 Blending the politics . . . art and letters of the several European countries . . . in proportion to the growth of travel and 'interculture. 1647 SALTSMARSH *Spark. Glory* (1847) 190 All that pure administration of Ordinances and Gifts . . . is but a middle or 'interdispensation betwixt God and his. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 226 Their present 'inter-entanglement. 1885 FROUDE *Oceana* xiii. (1886) 224 'Interfederation of the Australian States . . . may, and perhaps will, be raised as a Hastings cry in England. a1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 284 By secret glances and mutual 'intergestures. 1836 *Blackiv. Mag.* XXXIX. 149 note, Fabricated upon . . . the 'intergossip of ambassadors. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Desert.* II. v. (1845) I. 191 He dwelt visibly among the Apostle's countrymen . . . the verb, which he employs to describe this 'interhabitation. 1890 *Scribner's Mag.* Jan. 29/2 'Interhostile points of view. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod. Theol.* II. I. 1. 306 This 'inter-incorporation of the Person with the office and of the office with the Person. *Ibid.* II. II. 414 The complete separation or 'inter-independence of God and the world. 1883 MAUSLEY *Body & Will* III. iii. 267 An impairment of the 'interinhibitive functions. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxxiii. (1889) 325 They had so knit themselves together with the peltung of their 'interlandation. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* XIV. 116 If once this Royall 'Intermatch were done, . . . The World might Govern'd be betwixt them twain. a1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Util. Philos.* xviii. (1870) 295 'Inter-measurable qualities of happiness. 1864 WEBSTER s.v., The 'intermobility of the particles of matter. 1844 DE QUINCEY *Logic Pol. Econ.* 140 From the balance or 'intermodification between the two. 1877 HALDENAN *Etymol.* 17 (Cent.) When [mutation] occurs between vowels we may term it 'intermutation. 1858 CARLYLE *Fraser's Mag.* IV. iii. (1872) I. 294 Intolerable 'interpressure and consequent battle. 1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurtz's Atom. The.* 3 The numbers . . . are 'interproportional for all kinds of combinations. 1844 DE QUINCEY *Logic Pol. Econ.* I. § 2. 18 They are not, to borrow a word from Coleridge, 'inter-repellent ideas. 1851 - *Ld. Carlisle on Pope* Wks. 1863 XII. 31 note, No doctoring . . . could disguise their essential 'inter-repulsion. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 92 The . . . continuous 'inter-responsibility of the mental and bodily life. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 143 Gradations and 'inter-reticulations among groups. a1668 Sir W. WALLER *Div. Medit.* (1839) 25 Thou art in a common world, wherein every person hath an 'inter-right with thee. 1894 *Daily News* 21 Mar. 2/7 There was, a power of 'intersals, within certain limits, between the companies that took water from the Thames. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 419 The 'intersterility test has broken down. 187a H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* III. 94 The inseparable 'intersubistence between Christ and His people. 1886 *Bible Soc. Rec.* (N.Y.) Oct. 147 The 'inter-substitution of the kindred mutes, b for p, and p for b. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. 1862 VII. 113 The coherences, tendencies, and 'interrelationships (to use a learned word) of the whole. 1856 WEBSTER, 'Intervisible, . . . mutually visible, or able to be seen the one from the other;—said of stations. 1668 DAVENANT *Epithal.* xii. Those 'inter-wishes you did make in dream.

b. With sbs. (chiefly concrete), denoting 'Situated or occurring between things, or in the midst of something; intermediate, intervening': as in *intercalm* (an interval of calm), *-canal* (a canal forming a connexion between two others), *-chapter* (an intermediate chapter), *-division*, *-light* (1624), *-limitation*, *-mask*, *-piece*, *-scene*, *-thing*, *-while*; also *INTERMEAN*, *INTERSPACE*, etc.

In these the main stress is now on *inter-*.
1822a *BEDDOES' BRIDES' TRAG.* iii. 113. The roar has ceased: the hush of 'intercalm' Numbs with its leaden finger Echo's lips. 1867 *SOLLAS in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 413/2 These canals are the 'intercanals' of Haeckel, now generally known by their older name of incurrent canals. 1834 *SOUTHEY DOCTOR* 1. 105. I will call them 'interchapters'. 1882a *SAINTSAUVY Short Hist. Fr. Lit.* Pref. 8 Notes or interchapters have been inserted between the several books. 1710 *NORRIS CHR. PRUD.* iii. 106 Many other 'inter-divisions' between these. 1624 *HERWOOD GNAUL.* viii. 370 Hee affirmed the Galaxia . . . to be a mere reflex of the Sunne, and no 'inter-light' arising from the Starres. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 512 Shore is exactly the 'interlimitation of land and sea. 1678 (title) *The Traitor to Himself, or Man's Heart his Greatest Enemy, a Moral Interlude* . . . with 'Intermasks of Interpretation at the close of each several Act. 1853 *MISS SHEPPARD Ch. Auckesher* 1. 334 The chorale so grave and powerful, with its 'interpieces so light and florid. 1888 *Amer. J. Philol.* Oct. 348 Epirrhematic . . . then follows an 'inter-scene. 1657 *R. LOVEDAY Lett.* (1663) 261, I have suffered such an amphibious 'interthing betwixt health and sickness, as it has pos'd me to christen it. 1891 *V. C. Cores a Girls on Barge* 136 A single Sunday of home comfort for her cramped wanderings in the 'interwhile.

c. With adjs. as *INTERMIDDLE*.

II. In prepositional relation to the sb. expressed or implied in the second element.

3. Prefixed to sbs., forming sbs., with the senses (a.) 'Space, distance, or part between . . .', esp. in architectural terms, after *L. intercolumnium* *INTERCOLUMN*, as *inter-dentil*, *inter-joist*, *inter-modillion*, *inter-quarter*, *interspiral*; also *inter-world*; (b.) 'Period or interval of time between', in words formed on the analogy of *INTERREGNUM*, as *inter-papacy*, *inter-parliament*. See also *INTERKINO*, *INTERFILASTER*.

The stress is on the radical part, but with a monosyllable tends to rest on *inter-*.

1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* Gloss. 586 'Inter-dentils, the space between dentils. *Ibid.*, 'Inter-joist, the space between joists. 1723 *CHAMBERS tr. Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 94 The Corinthian 'Inter-modillions consist of 41 Minutes and a quarter. 1689 *S. HILL Cath. Balance* 63 They have had not only very many, but also . . . very long 'Interpapacies. 1678 *MAVVELL Growth Popery* 22 During this 'Inter-Parliament . . . five Judges places either fell, or were made vacant. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* Gloss. 586 'Inter-quarter, the space between two quarters. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 281 The size and shape of the eye of the volute . . . the greater or lesser depth of the 'interspirals. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 781 Imagining, that they are run hither . . . out of . . . other worlds; or imaginative 'inter-worlds [*L. intermundia*, Gr. *μετακόσμος*] and spaces between.

4. Prefixed to adjs. (originally, and most frequently, of Latin origin), in prepositional relation to the sb. implied (as *inter-acinous*, 'that is *inter-acinos*, between the acini': cf. *ANTI-3*, *INFRA-1*), or sometimes to a phrase consisting of the adj. + a sb. (as *inter-accessory* 'between accessory processes').

For the etymology of the second element, see the simple words *ACCESSORY*, *ACINOUS*, etc. Ancient Latin had only a very few examples of this formation, as *intermuralis*, *interamnis*, *interdigitalis*, *interlunus*, *intermestris*; but their number in modern times, chiefly since 1600, and esp. since 1800, is very great, and they are formed freely when needed. Logically they are composed of *inter* + *L. sb.* stem + adj. suffix; but, as the adj. suffix is the same that is used in forming an adj. from the simple word (e.g. *national*, *inter-national*, *collegiate*, *inter-collegiate*), they have the form of being composed of *inter* + adj., and in some later formations, as *interhuman*, *intercapillary*, *interaccessory*, *intermolar*, this is actually their structure. The main stress is on the radical part.

a. Denoting 'Situated, placed, or occurring locally, between or among (what is implied in the second element)': in modern scientific and other terms (chiefly of Anatomy and Zoology), as *inter-antennal*, *-antennary* (between the antennæ), *interapophyseal*, *-capillary*, *-coralline* (see *CORALLITE* 2), *-corpuscular*, *-coxal* (see *COXA* 2), *-cuspidal*, *-cystic*, *-epimeral*, *-fibrillar* (-ary), *-fibrous*, *-filamentar*, *-ligamentary* (-ous), *-mandibular*, *-membranous*, *-mesenterial* (-ic), *-molar*, *-muscular*, *-papillary*, *-peduncular*, *-segmental*, *-spherical*, *-spicular*, *-staminal*, *-sternal*, *-systematical*, *-tentacular*, *-trabecular*, *-ureteral*, *-vesicular*. See also *inter-accessory*, *interacinous*, etc. in 6; *INTERALVEAR*, *-ARTICULAR*, *-CELLULAR*, etc., among the main words.

1823a *DANA Crust.* 1. 283 The six 'interantennary front teeth. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Interapophyseal, situated between apophyses. 1847-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 115/2 The red corpuscles . . . exude thence into the 'intercapillary texture. 1839-47 *Ibid.* III. 857/1 Developed in the 'intercorporeal tissue. 1871 *HEASCHKE Outl. Astron.* (ed. 11) 497 Every 'intercuspidal arc. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv.* Anim. vi. 309 By reason of the calcification of the 'inter-epimeral and intersternal membranes. 1883 *MACALISTER tr. Ziegler's Pathol. Anat.* I. § 143 A swollen and semi-liquid

condition of the 'interfibrillar substance. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 191 A peculiar form of 'interfibrillary degeneration of the muscles of the tongue. 1882 *J. PATON in Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 384/1 Pressing the combined line and 'interfibrous matter out of the tissue. 1883 *RAY LANKESTER in Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 689/1 Solid permanent 'inter-filamentar junctions. 1871 *COHEN Dis. Throat* 56 An 'inter-filamentous rima corresponding to the length of the cords. 1871 *HUMPHRY Myology* 43 'Intermandibular [muscles] . . . passing transversely . . . from one side of the lower jaw to the other beneath it. 1887 *G. C. BOUANE in Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sc.* Aug. 34 The 'intermesenteric chambers or entocoles. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 153 The 'intermesenteric chambers in the Actinozoan. 1839-47 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* III. 387/1 The 'intermolar eminence of the tongue in certain Rodents. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Interpapillary. 1898 *J. HUTCHINSON Archives Surg.* IX. 317 The interpapillary processes of the epithelium. 1839-47 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* III. 673/1 The depression . . . which separates them is the . . . 'interpeduncular space. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 271 They issue from the cerebral surface in the interpeduncular space between the crura and cerebri. 1883 *Nature* 8 Feb. 350/1 As the particles of the spheres decrease in heat momentum, those of 'interspherical space increase. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 68 Disk obscure or of 'interstaminal glands. 1877 'Intersternal (see *interopercular*). 1783 *SIR W. HESCHKE in Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 276 The probability of many stars being . . . solitary, or, if I may use the expression, 'intersystematical. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 236 A ciliated 'intertentacular tube. 1870 *RUTLEY Study Rocks* xi. 192 An irregular network of fibrous 'intervesicular matter.

b. Denoting 'Intervening or happening in the time or period between . . .': as in *inter-artistic*, *-conciliatory*, *-equinoctial*, *-menstrual*, *-paroxysmal*, *-seasonal*. See also *interadventual*, *intermealary* in 6; and cf. 5 b.

1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 89/2 The late Georgian or early Victorian age which might fairly be designated . . . the 'inter-artistic period. 1680 *BRENT tr. Sarpi's Hist. Council Trent* (1676) 545 To write . . . 'interconciliatory times by way of Annals. 1795 *F. BALFOUR in Asiatic Res.* (W. 1828), Spring and autumn I have denominated equinoctial periods. Summer and winter I have called 'inter-equinoctial intervals. 1853 *MRS. SHEPPARD Ch. Auckesher* III. 265 The Spirit moving upon the face of the waters before the 'internomental light. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 226 The 'inter-paroxysmal yell. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 162 The interparoxysmal periods of chronic gout.

c. Denoting 'Subsisting, carried on, taking place, or forming a communication, between . . .': hence, sometimes, 'Belonging in common to, or composed of elements derived from, different things (of the kind indicated by the second element)': as in *inter-clerical* (between clergymen), *intercollegiate*, *-confessional*, *-denominational*, *-departmental*, *-human*, *-parliamentary*, *-personal*, *-racial*, *-regimental*, *-religious*, *-territorial*. See also *inter-civic*, etc., in 6, and *INTERCONTINENTAL*, etc., among the main words. The prototype of this class was *INTERNATIONAL* (Bentham, 1780).

1868 *Examiner* 1 Feb. 65 A breach of 'inter-clerical amity. 1884 *Durham Univ. J. Nat.* 29 Mar. 15 The 'intercollegiate [Boat-] Race. 1900 *G. C. BRODIEK Mem. & Impress.* 357 Another change . . . was the broad made upon the College system by the introduction of intercollegiate lecturing. 1892 *CHEYNE Founders O. T. Crit.* Pref. (1893) 9 Sound Biblical criticism is neither German nor English, neither Lutheran, nor Anglican, nor Presbyterian, but international and 'interconfessional. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 13 July, An increase in international and 'interdenominational fellowship. 1894 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 8/7 The establishment of friendly workers' areas under the management of Interdenominational Committees. 1895 *Ibid.* 25 May 4/6 An 'interdepartmental Committee, composed of representatives of the Treasury, the Post Office, and the Colonial Office. 1881 *Standard* 21 May 3/4 An account . . . of a . . . case of 'inter-human osseous transplantation. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Sept. 5/2 The 'Interparliamentary Conference (shall) be requested to influence the insertion of arbitration clauses in all international treaties. 1898 *Times* 16 Dec. 5/7 About a couple of years ago an inter-Parliamentary peace conference on disarmament was held at Budapest. 1842 *CAROLINE FOX Mem.* 30 May (1883) 195 Talking over phrenology, mesmerism, and 'interpersonal influence. 1888 *Scot. Leader* 20 Aug. 5 'Inter-racial conflict in Louisiana. Twenty niggers slain. 1892 *STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE Wrecker* viii. 123 Chinatown . . . drew and held me; I could never have enough of its ambiguous, interracial atmosphere. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Nov. 5/4 The results of the 'inter-regimental matches . . . the shooting exhibiting great improvement. 1894 *Forum* (N. Y.) Sept. 61 'Inter-religious good-will is a manifest help to the study of comparative theology. 1888 *Philadelphia Ledger* 4 Dec. (Cent.), An 'inter-territorial convention of the north-western Territories.

d. Loosely used to denote 'Situated, occurring, carried on, etc., between the parts or divisions of . . .', and hence erroneously 'within . . .' (properly expressed by *INTRIN-*): as in *inter-asteroidal*, *-coccygeal*, *-cranial*, *-imperial*, *-mercurial*, *-parenchymal*, *-trinitarian*: see 6.

5. Prefixed to sbs., forming adjs., with the sense 'Situated, distributed, occurring, carried on, plying, etc. between . . .': usually of communication, commerce, athletic contests, or the like: as in *inter-bourse* (between different stock-exchanges), *inter-brigade* (between brigades), *inter-city*, *-class*, *-club*, *-company*, *-county*, *-district*, *-empire*, *-hemisphere*, *-island*, *-school*, *-street*, *-team*, *-town*, *-university* ('varsity'), etc., etc. See also *INTER-CELL*, *INTERSTATE* (a 1845 in U. S.). b. Rarely, in the same sense as 4 b: as in *inter-epidemic*, *inter-whiff*.

These are app. all of 19th c. origination, and may be formed at pleasure. For their form and analysis, see what is said under the analogous *ANTI-pref.* 4. The main stress is on the radical word; but, when this is a monosyllable, tends to shift to *inter-*.

1893 *Daily News* 29 June 2/5 'Interbourse securities are not perceptibly affected. 1808 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 May 8/1 The shares are of £4 each . . . for convenience of inter-bourse dealing. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 7/2 An 'inter-brigade competition by volunteer teams of sixteen. 1890 *Daily News* 3 Feb. 3/5 An 'inter-club race. 1895 *Ibid.* 30 Jan. 5/5 A set of rules . . . for governing inter-club and 'inter-county matches. 1806 *CHAMBERLAIN Sp.* 8 June, The laws regulating 'inter-Empire commerce. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 185 The longer duration of the 'inter-epidemic periods since 1856. 1805 *C. DIXON in Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 648 Migratory species [of birds] that are neither inter-polar nor 'Inter-hemisphere. *Ibid.* 653 Families and groups which I have ventured to describe as Interhemisphere . . . with a more or less dominant equatorial base, spreading both north and south. 1859 *Sandwich Islands 1 cent postage stamp*, 'Interisland Hawaiian Postage. Uku Leta. 1891 *Daily News* 1 Jan. 5/5 To serve as an inter-island steamer in the South Seas. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 3/3 The encouragement of 'inter-school matches. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 756 The history of cheap 'interstreet transportation in New York. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Apr. 5/1 International, inter-club, 'inter-team, inter-college, or inter-school contests. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 4/6 For the development of the telephone in London with an 'inter-town service all over the country. 1870 *JOHN MORGAN University Oars*, Wordsworth . . . legitimately to be looked upon as the father of the 'inter-university [rowing] match. 1874 *Graphic* 4 Apr. 327/3 Contemporaneous with the boat race are several other 'Inter-University contests. 1891 *CHAS. WORDSWORTH Ann. Early Life* 56 Encouraged by the example of the inter-university cricket match, which had taken place in 1827, we talked over the possibility of getting up a similar competition in rowing. 1885 *Whitaker's Alm.* 400/2 Oxford, for the third year in succession, won the 'inter-varsity match against Cambridge. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Mar. 9/3 The Inter-Varsity sports. 1844 *KINGLAKE Eothen* xii. (1878) 162 Speaking in short 'inter-whiff sentences.

6. The following adjectives (mostly *Anat.*) belonging to the uses mentioned in 4, are given here as being of subordinate importance, but not self-explanatory. For those of greater importance see their alphabetical places. *Interaccesory*, situated, as a muscle, between accessory processes of the vertebræ. *Interacinous* (-a-sinas), situated or occurring between or among the acini of a gland. *Interadventual*, intervening between the first and second Advents. *Interandean*, situated between or among the Andes. *Interaryte noid*, situated between the arytenoid cartilages of the larynx. *Interasteroidal Astron.*, situated within the orbits of the asteroids. *Interastral*, situated or taking place between or among the stars. *Interauricular*, 'situated between the auricles of the heart' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887). *Inter-Anatralian*, existing or carried on between the different Australian colonies. *Interanallicular*, situated between or among minute canals. *Interarotid*, *Interarotid*, situated between the two carotid arteries. *Interaropal*, situated or occurring between the bones of the carpus. *Interarobral*, situated between the cerebral hemispheres, or between two cerebral ganglia. *Interarovic* (-si-vik), existing or carried on between fellow-citizens. *Interaroccygeal* (-kpsid'zäl), *Interaroccygean*, situated or occurring between portions of the coccyx. *Interaracoid*, situated between the coracoid processes of the shoulder-blades. *Interaromio*, *-ical*, situated or existing between worlds. *Interarotylid*, existing between the cotyloid cavities of the hip-joints. *Interarotial*, situated within the skull (properly *intracranial*). *Interarotial Agric.*: see quot. *Interarotial*, situated between or among cells of the epithelium. *Interarotial*, existing or carried on between brothers. *Interarotial* (-d'gais'räl), situated between gyri or convolutions of the brain. *Interarotial*, situated between the hemispheres of the brain. *Interarotial*, situated between two hemispheres, esp. those of the brain. *Interarotial*, carried on between or connecting the various countries of the (British) Empire. *Interarotial*, carried on or plying between islands. *Interarotial*, situated between particular parallels of latitude. *Interarotial*, situated or placed between the breasts. *Interarotial*, extending between the mastoid processes of the temporal bones of the skull. + *Interarotial*, *-iary*, held or performed between meals. *Interarotial*, subsisting (as a relation) between members or limbs, as *interarotial* homology. *Interarotial* (-mini'ndzäl), occurring between two of the investing membranes of the brain. *Interarotial*, taking place between different minds. *Interarotial Astron.* (properly *intrarotial*), situated within the orbit of Mercury. *Interarotial*, situated between the bones of the metacarpus; so also *Interarotial*. *Inter-*

ocular, situated or occurring between the eyes. **Intermontane**, situated between mountains (Webster, 1828). **Interolivary**, 'situated between the olivary bodies' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Interoptic**, situated between the optic lobes of the brain. **Interparenchymal** (-päre'nkimäl) *Biol.*, situated within the parenchyma, e.g. of an infusorian (properly *intraparenchymal*). **Interpectoral**, situated between the two sides of the breast. **Interpetalary Bot., 'situated between petals' (Worcester, citing Smith). **Interpetaloid Zool., situated between petaloid parts, as in an echinoderm. **Interphalangeal** (-fä'le'ndzäl), situated between two successive phalanges of a finger or toe. **Interportal**, existing or carried on between ports, esp. those of the same country. **Interprotoplasmic Biol., situated between, or connecting, masses of protoplasm. **Intersciatic** (-sai'æ'tik), situated or extending between the hip-bones (see **SCIATIC**). **Intersynaptic Zool., situated between the synaptic or cross-bars of actinozoan corals. **Intertarsal Anat., situated between the bones of the tarsus. **Intertidal**, inhabiting the sea-shore between the limits of low and high tide. **Intertrinitarian**, taking place between the persons of the Trinity. **Intertrochanteric**, situated between two trochanters; spec. applied to a line or ridge between the greater and lesser trochanter of the femur. **Intertubular**, situated between tubes or tubuli. **Interungular, Interungulate**, situated between the hoofs (e.g. in sheep). **Interoöcial** (-zou'fial), intervening between or among the zoöcia of a polyzoan. **Interzygapophysial** (-zigäpofizäl), situated between the zygapophyses or articular processes of the vertebrae. **Interzygomatic** (-zigomæ'tik), lying between the zygomatic arches of the skull.**********

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 271 Indurating inflammations, in which *inter-acinous, inter-lobular, connective tissue increases in quantity. 1886 WARFIELD in *Expositor* Dec. 441 This *inter-adventual period is... to be a period of conflict. 1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazonas* II. xxiv. (1876) 444 The *interandean plateau. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 47 The arytenoids, separated from each other by a fissure known as the *inter-arytenoid incisure. 1873 CHASE in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIII. 156 *Interasteroidal planets. 1882 'N. GREENE' *Thousand years Hence* 110 The wide *interastral ocean. 1892 *Working Men's College Jnl.* Oct. 118 The method of interastral communication, if ever one is discovered. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov. 1/3 Did you... urge *inter-Australian federation as the first step to Imperial Federation? 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 234 In these cases the *interacanalicular tissue is little altered. 1884 HOLDEN *Anat.* (ed. 5) 486 The *intercarotic ganglion. 1855 — *Hum. Osteol.* 124 The bones of the first row... form, with the bones of the second row, an important movable joint, which we call the *intercarpal. 1895 G. ALLEN *Woman who did xvii.* It is the last word of the *intercivic war. 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux's Midwife* 25 These *inter-coccygeal articulations are similarly constructed. 1883 A. WINCHELL *World-Life* 49 (Cent.) The doctrine of attenuated matter scattered through the *intercosmic spaces of organized systems. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 108/2 The great *intercotylod distence gives to their gait its peculiar waddle. 1878 E. L. STURTEVANT (*title*) *Intercultural Tillage. 1878 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* July 376 By 'intercultural tillage', Dr. Sturtevant means tilling, stirring the soil, while the plant is growing. 1899 SAVCE *Early Israel* I. 55 The tribes... plunged into *interfraternal war. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 11/2 The schooner was in the usual style of the *inter-insular boats, foully dirty. 1884 *Knowledge* 7 July 91 If we... divide it into six *interlatitudinal zones or belts. 1852 URQUHART *Fewel Wks.* (1834) 244 Most of the young ladies... had his effigies in a little oval tablet of gold hanging 'twixt their breasts, and held... that metamorosis, or *intermamillary ornament, a necessary outward pendicle. 1864 *Reader* 9 July 52/1 Greater proportionate development of the zygomatic and *intermastoid diameters. 1822 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Gwaman D'Alf.* II. 240 In her banquets, feasts and other *inter-mealry-intertainties. a 1852 BROME *Mad Couple* v. ii. Wks. 1873 I. 92 Noonings, and *intermealiary Lunchings. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 316 *Inter-meningeal apoplexy. 1887 F. R. STOCKTON *Borrowed Month* 225 That congruent *intermental action of the intellect of two persons. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* III. 233 The search for *intermercurial planets. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 102 An *intermetacarpal ligament. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Intermetatarsal arteries. i. ligaments. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 316 Antennæ... *Interocular... When inserted any where between the eyes. 1881 LE CONTE *Sight* 109 Equal to the interocular distance. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.* *Organ. Nat.* I. 222 In the goose and duck tribes... the *interpectoral ridge extends from the prominent part of the coracoid margin backwards. 1884 *Science* IV. 223 (Cent.) The *interpetaloid spaces [on parts of recent and fossil crinoids] are plain, and devoid of sculpture. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 82 The *interphalangeal joints of the fingers swell. 1881 SIR W. HUNTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 764/1, 32 millions represent *interportal, and 25 millions foreign trade. 1888 *Engineer* 21 Dec. 517 Competition by foreigners in the interportal trade of the East. 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LIII. 856 The *interprotoplasmic threads have so far received no conclusive interpretation. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Catlin.* 143 The excessively narrow *intersciatic diameter which characterises the Australian male pelvis. 1887 G. C. BOURNE in *Q. Jnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 303 Ligaments passing down through the *intersynaptic spaces. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 488 It moves on an *intertarsal joint. 1883 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 648/1 The Limpet being a strictly *intertidal organism. 1882-3

SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 465 We cannot conceive of such a self-reduction of the Logos without suspending the *intertrinitarian process. 1890 — *Creed Reviv.* 3 In the single eternal intertrinitarian procession of the Spirit. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 814/1 Approximated... to the posterior *intertrochanteric line. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1876) 195 The posterior *intertrochanteric ridge... is mainly for the support of the great trochanter. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 550/2 The *intertubular substance. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.* *Organ. Nat.* I. 265 A small portion of human dentine, showing the tubuli... in the intertubular substance. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 354 The intertubular substance [of the kidney] shares in the inflammatory process. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 44 Glands... according to the locality in which they are situated, known as anal, inguinal, *interungular, and preputial. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v. Gland.*, *Interungulate G., the *Canalis biflexus*. 1884 *Nature* 24 July 306/2 The arrangement of the *interzoöcial pores may frequently give great assistance, and these are considered the equivalents of the rosette-plates. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 40 A strong *interzygapophysial ridge may connect together the pre and post-zygapophyses of each side of a vertebra. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 7 The *interzygomatic diameter is in all Rodents the widest transverse cranial diameter.

Inter-absorption, -accessory, -accuse, -acinous, -acquaintance: see **INTER-pref.**

Interact (intär'ækt), *sb.* [f. **INTER-3** + **ACT sb.**, after *F. entracte* in same sense.] The interval between two acts of a play; a short performance between two acts, an interlude; hence, an intermediate employment.

1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) I. clxxxvii. 563 Play... is only the 'inter-acts' of other amusements. 1831 *Soc. Life Eng. & For.* 181 The *Aminta* of Tasso, a complete pastoral drama, accompanied by choruses and interacts of music. 1873 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 360 The Choruses... still serving to carry on the Subject of the Story in the way of Inter-act.

Interact (intär'ækt), *v.* [**INTER-1 b.**] *intr.* To act reciprocally, to act on each other.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xviii. (1852) 238 Is it not a fact That saints and demons oftentimes interact? 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 115 The two... styles of mind... are ever in counterpoise, interacting mutually. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. vi. 83 The grain and the substances which surround it interact.

Hence **Interacting ppl. a.**, acting reciprocally.

1851-5 BRIMLEY *Ess.*, *Tennyson* 63 A more complex machinery of interacting events. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* ix. 295 A play of Shakspeare or Goethe overwhelms us by the force and frequency of combined and interacting motives.

Interaction (intär'æ'kshn), *v.* [f. **INTERACT v.**, after *action*.] Reciprocal action; action or influence of persons or things on each other.

1832 I. TAYLOR *Saturday Even.* (1833) 86 The reaction, or rather interaction, which at present is going on between readers and writers. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 264 The results of the interaction of so many different agencies. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 313 The close interaction between the vegetable and animal worlds.

Hence **Interactional a.**, of, belonging to, or characterized by, interaction.

1886 J. F. SMITH in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 412/1 The sum of being consists of the two systems of substantial forms and interactional relations.

Interactive (intär'æktiv), *a.* [f. **INTERACT v.**, after *active*.] Reciprocally active; acting upon or influencing each other.

1832 I. TAYLOR *Saturday Even.* (1833) 333 The Infinite Excellence... comprising Interactive Causes which must have products possessing absolutely no affinity with anything exterior to itself. 1897 H. W. WARREN *Recr. Astron.* xii. 257 Yet its interactive atoms can give four hundred millions of light-waves a second.

Interadditive (intär'æditiv), *nonce-wd.* [f. **INTER-2 a** + **ADDITIVE**.] Something added or inserted between or among other things.

c 1819 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes in Rem.* (1836) II. 147, I... understand it as a parenthesis, an interadditive of scorn.

Interadventual, -affiliation, etc.: see **INTER-**

Inter-affair. *Obs. rare.* [**INTER-2 a.**] ? An affair or business between two parties.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Matrimony* XXXIII. For the merchant man, excepte he firste be at composition with his factor, to vse his interaffaires [later *edd.* interaffairs] quietlye, he wyll neyther stirre his shyppe to sayle nor yet wyll lay handes vpon his marchandise.

Inter-agent (intär'æ'dzënt), [f. **INTER-2 a** + **AGENT**.] An intermediate agent; a go-between, intermediary. So **Inter-agency**.

1728-31 GORDON *Tacitus, Hist.* II. xcix. II. 151 By the interagency of Rubrius Gallus, the mind of Cecina came to be shaken. *Ibid.* IV. lxxviii. II. 299 Domitian is believed to have tried, by secret interagents, to corrupt the fidelity of Cerialis. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* (1852) II. 178 To believe that they may be inter-agents by which the Deity acts upon animal organizations and structures to produce all their varied instincts. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* xxxvii, Had Scott never possessed any such system of inter-agency as the Ballantynes supplied.

Interail, -all, *obs. forms of ENTRAIL*.

1508 *Burgh Rec. Edinburgh* (1869) I. 114 Nolt heids nowmyllis nor interailis of their flesche. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. xlviii, When zephyrs breath'd into their watry interail.

Interalveolar (intär'ælvi'älä), *a. Phys.* [**INTER-4 a.**] 1. Situated between the alveoli or air-cells of the lungs.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 157 There was no infiltration or extravasation of air into the inter-alveolar tissue. 1866 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 185 Atrophy of blood-vessels and interalveolar connective tissue.

2. Situated between the alveoli or sockets of the teeth of a sea-urchin.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 576 Besides the inter-alveolar muscles already described.

Interambulacrum (-ä'kröm), *Zool. Pl. -acra.* [**INTER-3.**] One of the imperforate plates occupying the intervals of the ambulacra or perforate plates in the shells of echinoderms. Hence **Interambulacral a.**, of or pertaining to interambulacra; situated between ambulacra.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 225 Quadrangular reticulations, formed by the 'interambulacral' ossicles. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 569 Two series of interambulacral plates, those in the middle of each interambulacrum being hexagonal.

Interamnian (intär'æ'mniän), *a.* [f. *L. Interamnium* sb. (f. *interamnus* lying between two rivers, f. *inter* between + *amnus* river) + **-AN**.] Lying between rivers, like Mesopotamia; enclosed by rivers.

1774 J. BRYANT *Ant. Myth.* III. 26 Supposed to be confined to one narrow interamnian district. 1819 G. PAXTON *Illustr. Script.* (1842) I. 111 Leaving Babel on the interamnian region in which it was built.

Interanimate, v. rare. [**INTER-1 b.**] *trans.* To animate mutually.

a 1631 DONNE *Poems, Ecstasy* (1650) 43 When love with one another so Interanimates two souls.

Interantennal, -antennary: see **INTER-pref.**

Interarboration. *Obs. rare-1.* [f. **INTER-2 a** + *L. arbor* tree + **-ATION**.] Intermixture of the branches of trees on opposite sides.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv. 177 Though the interarboration do imitate the Areostylis or thin order.

Interarch, etc.: see **INTER-pref.**

Interarticular (intär'ä'ti'küälä), *a.* [f. **INTER-4 a** + *L. articul-us* joint.] Lying or prevailing between the contiguous surfaces in a joint.

1808 BRODIE in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 306 An inter-articular cartilage is here interposed between the tibia and the fibula. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 167 Separated by independent plates of cartilage, which are termed inter-articular. 1877 — *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 311 The... excessive narrowing of the interarticular regions of the sterna.

Interartistic, -arytenoid, -association, -assure, -asteroidal, -astral, etc.: see **INTER-**

Interatomic (intär'ä'tömik), *a.* [**INTER-4 a.**] Existing or acting between atoms.

1863 TYNDALL *Heat* II. § 17 (1870) 23 The material theory supposes... a subtle fluid stored up in the inter-atomic spaces of bodies. 1889 *Nature* 19 Sept. 559/2 From the motions of the heavenly bodies down to the minutest interatomic movements in chemical reactions.

Interaulic (intär'ö'lik), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. **INTER-4 a** + *L. aula* hall, court: see **AULIC**.] 'Existing between royal courts' (Webster).

a 1864 MOTLEY (cited in Webster), Interaulic politics.

Interauricular, etc.: see **INTER-pref.**

Interaxis (intär'æ'ksis), *Pl. -axes* (-æ'ksiz).

Archit. [**INTER-3.**] The space between the axes. So **Interaxal a.**, of or pertaining to the space between the axes, situated between the axes.

1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* § 2842 The walls... are placed centrally upon the axes. The doors, windows, niches, and the like are then placed centrally in the interaxes. *Ibid.* § 2843 An illustration of the principles of interaxal division from the... Villa Capra, near Vicenza, by Palladio.

Interbalance v., etc.: see **INTER-pref.**

Interbastate, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. *Fr. interbast-er* to quilt: see **-ATE 3 b.**] *trans.* To sew between (cotton, etc.) so as to keep in place; to quilt. Hence **Interbastation**, quilting.

1657 TOMLINSON *Kenou's Disp.* 210 This medicinal Powder interbastated in Cotton. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 184 The word *inter* is a Metaphor taken from interbastation, patching or piecing, sewing or clapping close together.

Interbaste, v. Obs. rare. [a. *F. interbaste-r*, f. **INTER-1 a** + *baster* to **BASTE**.] = **prec.**

1611 COTGR., *Interbasté*, interbasted; basted, or quilted between. 1612 *Ench. Med.* 162 Let it [a powder] be couered over with red sarsnet, and inter-bast it, and so apply it.

Interbed (intä'bed), *v.* [**INTER-1 a.**] *trans.* To embed amongst or between, to interstratify.

1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xi. 208 The strata interbedded among the Coal-seams. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii. 270 Crystalline schists, with which rocks serpentine is very commonly associated and interbedded.

Hence **Interbedded**, interstratified; **Interbedding**, interstratification.

1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* iv. 116 The highest interbedded igneous rocks. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* iv. 32 In the interbedding of lava-flows.

Interblend (intä'blend), *v.* *Pa. pple.*

-blended, -blent. [**INTER-1 a, 1 b.**]

1. trans. To interpose opaquely. *Obs. rare-1.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 774 Sometimes thy thick Orb thou dost inter-blend Twixt Sol and us, toward the later end.

2. To blend intimately; to intermingle.

a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 432 Night is interblend with day. 1861 GEIKIE *E. Forbes* viii. 208 Notices of plants, insects, minerals, and rocks, are interblended with remarks upon the peculiarities of his breakfast. 1888 R. BUCHANAN *City of Dream* viii. 169 The lilies and the roses interblend.

3. *intr.* To blend or mingle with each other.

1856 MASSON *Ess.*, *De Quincy* 467 Where *madness* at its utmost thrill and ecstasy interblends with the highest and most daring *madness*. 1872 E. H. SEARS *Fourth Gospel* (1874) 100 The first and second [divisions of the Apocalypse] interblend imperceptibly with each other.

Hence **Interblending** *vbl. a.*

1892 E. C. STEEDMAN in *Century Mag.* Apr. 826 Interblending vibrations. 1896 W. GLADDEN in *Papers Ohio Ch. Hist. Soc.* VII. 134 The natural and supernatural are not separated but interblending realms.

Interblending (intər-blēnd'ing), *vbl. sb.* Also **6 enterblinding**. [f. prec. + -ING.] A blending or mingling intimately; intermingling.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 402 But till To-morrow, leave the enter-blinding Of rocky Mounts, and rowling Waves so wide. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atone* vi. (1832) 170 The unperceived interblending of cases... in all their bearings mutually opposite. 1866 FELTON *Ant. & Mod. Gr.* I. ii. i. 277 The interblending of these elements by land and sea.

Inter-bourse: see **INTER-** pref. 5.

+ **Interbrace**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. **INTER-** 1 b + **BRACE** v. 1.] *trans.* To embrace mutually.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Sonn., To interbrace each other with delight.

Interbranchial (-brān'kiāl), *a. (sb.) Zool.* [f. **INTER-** 4 a + **L. brachi-um** arm: cf. **BRACHIAL**.] Situated between the 'arms' or rays of an echinoderm: = **INTERAMBULACRAL**, **INTERRADIAL**. Also as *sb.* An interbranchial part or member.

1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. ii. 66 Towards the base of the interbranchial groove. 1895 *Athenum* 28 Dec. 906/1 This was specially the case with regard to the interbranchials... and joints [of a fossil crinoid].

Inter-brain, *Anat.* [**INTER-** 2 b.] The middle brain; = **DIENCEPHALON**.

1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Inter-brain*, the *Thalamencephalon*.

Interbranchial (-brān'kiāl), *a. Zool.* [**INTER-** 4 a.] Situated between the branchiae or gills. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 139 The interbranchial clefts have sometimes nearly the same extent as the branchial arches.

Interbreathe, -bring, etc.: see **INTER-**.

Interbreed (intər-brēd'), *v.* [**INTER-** 1 b.]

1. *intr.* Of animals of different race or species: To breed with each other.

1864 *Reader* No. 86. 235/3 Capable of fertile interbreeding. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 2 Rooks always produce rooks, and crows produce crows, and they do not interbreed. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* May 683 Some interbreeding races.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To cause animals to interbreed; *spec.* to practise breeding between the members of two stocks.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1872) 55 The good effects of inter-crossing, and the ill effects of close interbreeding... come into play. 1870 A. L. ADAMS *Nile Valley & Malta* 47 No doubt the ferocious propensities of the feline race may be overcome by constant interbreeding. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 22 There is much prejudice in many quarters against breeding in-and-in, that is, inter-breeding too closely between members of the same family.

3. *trans.* To breed (offspring) from individuals of different species or races; to cross-breed. Also *fig.* 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 62 Effects interbred between them and a particular sententi in the midst of them. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 2/1 Miserable inhabitants, interbred from Chinese, Portuguese, Malay, Indian, and unknown human jetsam.

Hence **Interbreeding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* [See examples above.]

Intercadence (-kād'ēns), *Path.* [**INTER-** 2 a.] 'An irregular rhythm of the pulse, so that there seems to be now and then an additional interposed pulsation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887).

1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

Intercadent (-kād'ēnt), *a.* [**INTER-** 2 a.] Irregular or uneven in rhythm; *spec.* in *Path.* Characterized by intercadence (see prec.).

1837 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Mirabeau* (1872) V. 237 The bitter ugliness, the intercadence, the trenchant breathless blown-up precipitation. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Intercadent*, exhibiting the phenomena of intercadence.

+ **Intercalar**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 -or, 7 -air. [ad. **L. intercalār-is**: see **INTERCALATE**. Cf. **F. intercalaire** (14th c. in Godef.).] = **INTERCALARY** 1.

1582 N. LICHFIELD in *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* 93 They have their day which they do call Intercalar, which is of 40 hours. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1292 Reputing the third of these intercalary daies to be desasterous and dismal. 1653 H. COGAN *Diod. Sic.* 6 The Egyptians have five intercalary days. 1699 LOCKE *Let. to Sloane* 2 Dec. in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) II. xv. 477 The remedy which I offer is that the intercalary day should be omitted the next year, and so the ten next leap years following.

+ **Intercalarian**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. **L. intercalār-i-us** + **-AN**.] = **INTERCALARY** 1.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 467 To make up their Year of 365 days, they add at the end of the Year 5 Intercalarian days.

+ **Intercalarity**, *Obs. rare* -o. [f. next + **-ITY**.] 'The burden of a song; the putting between, as the burden is between the verses' (Blount, 1656).

Intercalary (intər-kāl'ārī), *a.* [ad. **L. intercalār-i-us** or **intercalār-i-s**, f. **intercalāre** to **INTERCALATE**.]

1. Of a day, days, or month: Inserted at intervals in the calendar in order to bring an inexact reckoning of the year into harmony with the solar year.

In the Jewish, Greek and Roman calendars, intercalary days or months were necessary chiefly to adapt the lunar to the solar reckoning of time. Since the reform of the calendar by Julius Cæsar (a.c. 46), an intercalary day (now Feb. 29) is required only once in 4 years; see **BISSEXTILE** and **LEAP-YEAR**.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. iii. § 6. 255 Ve Adar was an intercalary Month, added, some years, unto the other twelve, to make the Solarie and Lunarie year agree. a 1660 HAMMOND 19 *Serm.* viii. Wks. 1684 IV. 607 An... intercalary day between two months. 1777 ROBERTSON *Amer.* (1783) III. 180 Those, which were properly intercalary days... were devoted wholly to festivity and pastime. 1850 MEAIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xx. 407 An intercalary month of twenty-three days was inserted. 1881 E. B. TYLOR *Anthropol.* 334 They... added to the 12 solar months of 30 days 5 intercalary days to make 365. *absol.* a 1834 LAMA *Misc. Wks.* (1871) 451 The intercalaries and other subtle problems he will do well to omit.

b. Of a year: Having intercalated days or an additional month.

1648 LIGHTFOOT *Glean. Ex.* 20 Every third year was leape year, or intercalary of a month added of 33 dayes, which was called Veadar. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 358 For Forty Years space there should be no Bissextile or intercalary Years, or as we call them Leap-years, inserted in the Calendar. 1876 *Prayer-bk. Interleaved* 69 The 54 weeks of an intercalary Jewish year.

+ 2. Of a line or stanza: Inserted at intervals in a composition; of the nature of a refrain. *Obs.*

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps. cvii. Paraphr. heading*, Having a double burthen or intercalary verse oft recurring. 1778 LOTHW *Isaiah* Prel. Diss. 32 The third line of the intercalary stanza. a 1803 BEATTIE *Virg. Past.* viii. note, This intercalary line, (as it is called by the commentators,) which seems to be intended as a chorus or burden to the song.

3. Of the nature of an insertion between the original or ordinary members of a series or parts of a whole; interpolated, intervening.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 489 We have now to mention two volumes of intercalary matter. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* II. xiv. (1872) I. 137 Sigismund... seventh and last of the Intercalary Kaisers. 1882 A. BITHELL *Counting-Ho. Dict.* (1893) 154 An Intercalary dividend is not distributed at any fixed date, and in this respect it differs from what is properly called an Interim dividend. 1888 H. R. REYNOLDS *Comm. John* II. 147/2 The closing words of our Lord's public ministry, delayed by the intercalary remarks of the evangelist.

b. *spec.* in various sciences, as (a) of geological strata: Lying between the normal strata of the series; (b) of biological types: Intermediate in structure, but not transitional; (c) of vegetable growth: Of the nature of new parts inserted among the old.

1846 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* i. iii. 67 But whatever modifications these dermal and intercalary spines present above, the same are usually repeated below. 1875 BENNETT & DYER in *Sachs' Bot.* 179 Intermodes... formed at a later period by further differentiation and intercalary growth. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Int. Anim.* iii. 166 That these ancient corals represent an intercalary type between the Hexacoralla and the Octocoralla. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 261 The bundles of the leaf-trace and intercalary bundles.

Intercalate (intər-kāl'ēt), *v.* [f. **L. intercalāt-**, *ppl. stem* of *intercalāre* to proclaim the insertion in the calendar of (a day, etc.), f. *inter* between, among + *calāre* to proclaim solemnly: cf. **CALENDIS**. Cf. **F. intercaler** (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To insert (an additional day, days, or month) in the calendar in order to bring the current reckoning of time into harmony with the natural solar year. Also *absol.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. iii. § 6. 256 Intercalating in... each eighth year one whole month. a 1654 SELDEN *Tablet* (Arab.) 119 Twas the manner of the Jews if the Year did not fall out right... to intercalate a Month, and so to have, as it were, two Februarys. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xlv. 456 To interpose, or to intercalate a day in a month previous to March. 1850 MEAIVALE *Rom. Emp.* II. xx. He writes to his friends at Rome to entreat them to hinder the pontiffs from intercalating in that year.

2. *transf.* To insert or interpose something additional, extraneous, or out of the ordinary course, between the ordinary members of any series or the successive parts of any whole; to interpolate. Chiefly in *passive*.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 52 Matter... which is intercalated after the work is gone beyond the proper place for it. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 45 It has become necessary to intercalate new groups of an age intermediate between those first examined. 1837 CARLYLE *F. Rev.* III. i. 1, Into the body of the poor Tatars execrative Roman History intercalated an alphabetic letter; and so they continue Tartars, of fell Tartarean nature, to this day. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* II. 94 A noun of number being actually intercalated into the root itself. 1877 R. F. LITTLEDALE in *Academy* 3 Nov. 425/3 Spasmodic episodes of fussy attention, intercalated in habitual neglect.

b. *Geol. in pass. ppl.* Interstratified, interbedded with the original series.

1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xix. (1857) 332 Harder beds of rock, intercalated with the softer ones. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* I. (1878) 15 Marine mud and sand, accumulated bed upon bed, intercalated here and there with strata of limestone.

+ **Intercalate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. **L. intercalāt-us**, *pa. ppl.*: see prec.] = next.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 466 b, They add 5 Intercalate Days at the end of their Year.

Intercalated (intər-kāl'ēt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] Inserted or introduced between the members of an existing series. a. Of an additional day, month, or space of time; hence *transf.* of something written or spoken, etc.; interpolated.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* v. (1879) 84 An intercalated period of subsidence, of which we have no evidence. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.*, *Astron.* xiii. 97 The intercalated day was called his *sexto calendar Martii*. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanaugh* xxvii. Pr. Wks. 1886 II. 396 Dreamy little pauses of silence, and intercalated sighs. 1883 EDESRHEIM *Life Jesus* (ed. 6) II. 529 What follows seems an intercalated sentence.

b. Of material things; *esp.* geological strata.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iv. 84 The intercalated beds of fossiliferous grits. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* viii. (ed. 3) 138 The liquefaction of underlying or intercalated snow and ice. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xi. 194.

Intercalation (intər-kāl'ē-jən), [ad. **L. intercalātiō-em**, n. of action f. **intercalāre** to **INTERCALATE**. Cf. **F. intercalation** (15th c.).]

1. The insertion of an additional day, days, or month into the ordinary or normal year; the result of this, an intercalated day or space of time.

1577 HARRISON *England* III. xiv. (1878) II. 98 Our intercalation for the leape yere is somewhat too much by certeine minuts. 1609 HOLLAND *Annu. Marcell.* xxvi. i. 285 The Romanes... had transferred upon the priests the power and authoritie of Intercalation. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* ix. 28 The middle of April falls almost perpetually with the Jewish month Abib or Nisan, even without those extraordinary Intercalations the Dr. speaks of. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 440 Caesar, by way of securing the intercalation as a matter of precedent, made his initial year, 45 B.C., a leap year.

2. *transf.* The insertion of any addition between the members of an existing or recognized series; interposition or interjection (of something additional or foreign); the occurrence of a layer or bed of a different kind between the regular strata of a series; also with *an* and *pl.*, the thing or matter thus interjected; an interpolation.

1648 HAMMOND *Serm.* iii. Wks. 1684 IV. 484 Intercalations of mercy. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 346 When you come to any imperfection to leave him and supply his wants by intercalation of some other author. 1841 TAMMER *Pract. Geol.* 216 The intercalation of a new system of rocks between the carboniferous and Silurian. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 256 To say that the intercalation of miracles in the world's history is also according to law. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* ix. 174 Successive intercalations indicative of more than one period of glaciation. 1882 F. DARWIN in *Nature* 20 Apr. 581 Increase of length by turgescence and the intercalation of solid matter.

Intercalative (intər-kāl'ē-tiv, -tīv), *a.* [f. **L. intercalāt-** (see **INTERCALATE** v.) + **-IVE**.] That intercalates; *spec.* of a language, characterized by inserting modifying elements in the body of a word. 1882 in OGILVIE. 1887 C. W. HUTSON *Begin. Civiliz.* II. 23 The intercalative system of the Red Men of America being only a variety of agglutination.

Intercalatory (intər-kāl'ē-tōrī), *a. rare*. [f. as prec. + **-ORY**.] = **INTERCALARY**.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 547 This month [February] was called nothing but the intercalary month. 1795-8 T. MADRICE *Hindostan* (1820) I. v. 153 It [the Metonic cycle]... has in it seven intercalary months.

+ **Intercale**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 -call. [ad. **L. intercalāre** or **F. intercaler**.] = **INTERCALATE** v.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. iv. 102 [They] were constrained everie second or third yere to intercale, or add, as in Leape-year one month of 22 dayes. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 76 The Greeks... varied the manner of intercalating the three months in the Octaeteris. 1846 J. R. BEST *Four Years France* 320 They intercale, after the wheat... a crop of haricots or French beans.

+ **Intercalender**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. **INTER-** 1 a + **CALENDAR** v. 1.] = **INTERCALATE**.

1590 L. LLOYD *Dial. Dates* 65 Of these sixe houres, every fourth year one naturall daye is here intercalendered.

Intercapillary, -capillary, -carpal, etc.: see **INTER-** pref.

Intercartilaginous (-kāntil-ā-dzīnōs), *a. Anat.* [**INTER-** 4 a.] Situated between cartilages.

1871 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 56 An inter-ligamentous rima... and an inter-cartilaginous rima. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 519 Situated on the inter-cartilaginous portions of the trachea.

Intercatenated, *a. rare*. [**INTER-** 1 b.] Chained to each other; interchained.

1830 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 921 People... built up, of a quantity of intercatenated ideas given to them.

+ **Interceasing**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*. [**INTER-** 1 a.] The action or condition of ceasing during an interval; a temporary cessation.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4358 Neure ny entercessing of continuel punnyssing. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* Pref. 1 So little ought the long intercessing of so great a benefite... to make us to hold scorn of it. 1596 *Edw. III.* v. i. 76 We do proclaim a rest And intercessing of our painful arms.

Intercede (intər-sēd'), *v.* Also 7 -ceed (e. [ad. **L. interced-ere** to come between, intervene, interfere, become surety for, in med.L. also to interpose on some one's behalf, to intercede; f. *inter* between + *cēdere* to go. Cf. **F. interceder** (late 16th c.).]

1. *intr. Rom. Hist.* Of the tribunes: To interpose a veto.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus*, Hist. iii. ix. (1591) 175 Tertullinus Tribune of the people interceded (note), interposed his negative. 1600 HOLLAND *Levy* vi. 245 At the first their laws were crossed by the interceding of their brethren Tribunes. 1747 MIDDLETON *Rom. Senate* 160. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* viii. (1867) 216 The senators could not oppose it by argument; but they gained one of the tribunes to intercede against it.

†2. To come between, in time, space, or action; to intervene. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 13 Betwixt y^e hollow, and the same Process, intercedeth (printed -cideth) a certaine soft and mouable Gristle. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* i. 21 From this time till the Norman conquest; twixt which intercedes cc.lxxix. yeares. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 109 When one thing mooveth, and another is moved, motion intercedeth. 1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* iii. xxx. 368 The distance alleged... to intercede betwixt the bullet and the party thereby offended. 1677 R. CARV *Chronol.* ii. i. l. vii. 108 Between the first... and the last... there do intercede 51 Years. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* ii. iv. (1732) 127 The Beds of Sand interceding between these Rows of Shells. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 43 The vallies that intercede between them.

†b. To pass or exist betwixt persons. *Obs.*
1630 LORD *Banians* to With the courtesies interceding betwixt Man and Wife. 1699 JENISON *Pophish Plot* 13 Betwixt whom and myself, there had interceded several Offices of strict Friendship.

†3. *trans.* To come, pass, or lie between; to intervene between. *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* ii. l. 177 The time which interceded Henry the first and K. John. 1671 NEWTON in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 370, 6-6, the number equally interceding those limits, 6-3, and 6-9. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 352 The strongest reflection is made at those surfaces, which intercede transparent bodies differing most in density. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 94 The hollows that interceded the abrupt masses.

†4. *intr.* To intervene by way of obstruction or prevention; to come in the way. *Obs.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Worcestershire* iii. (1662) 172 He was challenged at Verona by an Italian... whom he had slain at the second weapon, had not some seasonably interceded. 1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 195 Subjects are bound... to obey the Magistrate Actively in all things where their Duty to God intercedes not.

5. *intr.* To interpose on behalf of another or others.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 266 Himselfe affrighted as it were with the rigorous cruelty of that punishment, would intercede in these words. 1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xxi. viii. I hear not one man open his mouth to intercede for the offender. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie* ii. 116 The Emperor and other Roman Catholic Princes interceded with her for the displaced Bishops. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 920, I to the lords will intercede, not doubting Their favourable ear, that I may fetch thee From forth this loathsome prison-house. 1704 ATTERBURY *Serm.* i. Tim. ii. 1, 2, 3. 10 Our Interceding with God in the behalf of Kings and all that are in Authority. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 30 More requested him to intercede with the King. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 111 The Family of the favoured Prophet shall intercede for me.

†b. *trans.* To obtain (a thing) by intercession. c. To intercede with (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Evromena* 172 Your Highness: whom I humbly beseech to intercede some remission for me. 1698 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 543 Had I known you had been interceding about it.

Hence *Interceding vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1600 [see above 1]. 1611 FLORIO, *Intercedente*, interceding, suing or going between. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 296 The offers and intercedings of these noble men. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peirese* II. 26 The difference of the interceding Meridians might be calculated. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Incaration* xiv. (1852) 414 The operations of the interceding Word and sanctifying Spirit.

† *Intercedence. Obs. rare* -1. [f. next: see -ENCE.] Intervention.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions xxxiv.* 408 The acts of the soule are educ'd immediately in itself, without the Intercedence of any organ whereby sensitive faculties work.

† *Intercedent, a. and sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *intercedent-em*, pr. ppl. of *intercedere*.]

A. *adj.* Coming between; intervening.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 32 A Cartilage also is intercedent, which... holdeth... them together. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citty of God Argt.* 9 Some years passed... before I could... finish... by reason of many intercedent affairs. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 170 Her [the Soul's] objects need no intercedent organ or medium between it and the faculty. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

B. *sb.* An intercessor.

a 1661 HOLVOAY *Juvenal* 12 Some she-intercedents did obtain pardon of great informers for some offenders.

Interceder (intə'sɛdər). [f. INTERCEDE v. + -ER¹.] One who intercedes; an intercessor; a go-between; one who intervenes.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 421 He had promised them to be an interceder with the Senate. 1675 3 *Inhumane Murthers* 2 Whether her Daughter had been an Interceder between him and his Sweet-Heart... is not certainly known. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* iv. vi. Warwick listens to no interceders between himself and his passions.

Intercell (intə'sɛl), a. [INTER- 5.] =next. 1847-9 Toot *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1201 Fluid intercell substance is nothing more than non-solidified blastema.

Intercellular (intə'sɛl-jə-lər), a. [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between or among cells.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 150 Only two cells form an intercellular passage, not three or four. 1845 TOOD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 92 The intercellular substance is not exactly white fibrous tissue. 1875 BENNETT & DYER

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Sachs' Bot. 93 The fibro-vascular bundle consists at first of similar cells combined without intercellular spaces.

Intercellular (intə'sɛl-jə-lər), a. =prec. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 265 These organs originate from the intercellular tubes of the brown tissue.

Intercensal (intə'sɛnsəl), a. [Improperly f. INTER- 4 b + L. *census* + CENSUS + -AL: the etymological form would be *intercensual*: see CENSUAL.] Of, or belonging to the interval between two censuses, occurring between two censuses.

1887 *Leeds Mercury* 3 Feb. 4/6 The rate of growth during the intercensal period has been the same as in the decade preceding 1881. 1891 *Athenæum* 20 June 803/3 Methods... suggested for estimating the population of towns in intercensal years. 1894 *Times* 6 Jan. 12/1 The average annual rate of growth in the last intercensal period.

Intercentral (intə'sɛn-trəl), a. *Phys.* [INTER- 4 a.] a. Situated between the centra of the vertebrae: see CENTRUM. b. Connecting, or relating to the connexion of, nerve-centres: see CENTRE sb. 7 a.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 21 These vertebrae... being articulated simply by ball and shallow socket joints on their centra and intercentral fibrocartilagenous discs. 1878 *Smithsonian Rep.* 419 note, A nerve tubule... has the same properties whether it be of intercentral or peripheral significance. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Intercentral nerves*, nerve fibres which connect ganglionic centres, as in co-ordinated movements.

|| *Intercentrum. Comp. Anat.* [f. INTER- 3 + CENTRUM.] A wedge-shaped or chevron-shaped process, generally situated between the centra, occurring on the ventral aspect of the vertebral column in many Vertebrates, and especially in Reptiles; = HYAPPOPHYSIS.

1878 E. D. COPE in *Amer. Naturalist* XII. 319 The basal portions of the chevron bones are continued throughout the greater part of the vertebral column in the Permian genera *Clepsydrops*, *Metamarsaurus* and *Epicaudylus*, forming elements to which I have given the name of intercentra. 1891 BOULANGER in *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 115 [Treated as synonymous with *Hyappophysis*]. 1897 EADOW in *Phil. Trans.* CLXXXVII B. 24.

Intercept (intə'sɛpt), sb. [ad. L. *interceptum*, neut. of *interceptus*: see next. In sense 1, perh. from INTERCEPT v.]

1. An interception.
1821 J. BANIM *Damon & Pythias* iv. ii. This hand has cast An intercept between him and the block!

2. *Math.* The part of a line lying between two points at which it is intersected by lines or planes.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 18 The lengths... which are cut off by the plane... from the axes are called its intercepts. 1882 C. SMITH *Conic Sect.* (1885) 15 To find the equation of a straight line in terms of the intercepts which it makes on the axes.

† *Intercept, ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *intercept-us*, pa. ppl. of *intercipere*: see next.] Intercepted. a. as pa. ppl. b. as *adj.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 39 Thay mene the arch meridian [that] is contiened or intercept [v.r. except] by-twice the cynth and the equinoxial. 1715 DE MOIVRE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 338 A Curve whose Ordinates... are equal to the Tangents of their respective intercept Arcs.

Intercept (intə'sɛpt), v. Also 6 enter-. [f. L. *intercept-*, ppl. stem of *intercipere*, f. *inter* between + *capere* to take, seize. Cf. F. *intercepter* (Cotgr. 1611).]

1. *trans.* To seize, catch, or carry off (a person, ship, letter, etc.) on the way from one place to another; to cut off from the destination aimed at.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VII. 28 b, Which goyng prevely out... rode about the wallies to viewe and see their strength, was sodenly intercepted and taken of hys enemies. 1560 DAUS tr. *Seleidan's Comm.* 409 b, Letters... sent at this time to the Princes confederated and others, but intercepted. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Ilen. VI.* II. i. 114, I... March toward S. Albons, to intercept the Queene. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 515 He wrote Postils on the Proverbs, and other sermons, which the envy of time hath intercepted from us. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 44 ¶ 7 Sir John Leak, who lies off of Dunkirk, had intercepted several Ships. 1847 PRESCOTT *Pern* (1850) II. 233 He also posted a large body... to watch the movements of the enemy, and to intercept supplies. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xii. 233 The utmost endeavour was to be made to intercept and capture the homeward bound fleets.

fig. c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 162 Beinge intercepted bie deathe, [he] left this worcke to be accomplished by his successor Oswaldus.

b. To stop the natural course of (light, heat, water, etc.); to cut off (light) from anything.

1545 JOVE *Exp. Daniel* x. (R.), God will shortly intercept your brethe... if ye repent not. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceptis Sci.* xix. 124 Like paint on Glass, which intercepts and dyes the light. a 1711 KEN *Div. Love Wks.* (1838) 302 Ah, Lord! there is a dark cloud of ignorance spread over my soul, that intercepts thy beams. 1821 CRAIG *Light. Drawing* iv. 233 To shadow the parts... from which the light is intercepted. 1856 STANLEY *Sinat & Pal.* xiv. 465 A blue curtain is drawn across the top to intercept the rain admitted through the dome.

† c. To interrupt, break in upon (esp. a narrative or a person speaking). *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv. Osor.* 299 Whom the Pope with open mouth intercepted most arrogantly saying [etc.]. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 40 In some sort they are better than the Tribunes, For that they will not intercept my tale. 1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacrif.* bb, Some will intercept me with a question. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxxviii, I could not listen without intercepting the tale.

d. To stop, check, or cut off (passage or motion) from one place to another.

1596 SPENSER *State Irrel. Wks.* (Globe) 661/1 Garrisons... allways readye to intercept his going or coming. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 251 A Fleet of English Vessels, sent out... to intercept his passage. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 313 To destroy the bridges, and intercept the return of Xerxes. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 636 He was seized with an apprehension that his flight might be intercepted.

† e. *absol.* or *intr.* *Obs.*

1612 ROWLANDS *Knaue Harts* 23 Till that Death doe intercept, Now we are borne, we must, and will be kept. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxi. (1739) 120 Thefts belonged to the Sheriff's Court; and (if the Lords Court intercepts not) all batteries and woundings. 1682 *Wheeler Journ. Greece* vi. 409 As soon as we were come up, a Cloud of Snow intercepted between us and the most charming Prospect my Eyes ever beheld.

2. To cut off or stop (a person or thing) from accomplishing some purpose; to prevent, stop, hinder. *Const. from (inf.). Now rare or Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 314, I was intercepted and hindered with most grievous and sorrowfull thoughtes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. iv. 137 O she, that might have intercepted thee By strangling thee... From all the slaughters (wretch) that thou hast done. a 1626 BACON *Maxims & Uses Com. Law* ii. (1636) 7 The party altogether prevented and intercepted to come by his right. 1700 DRYDEN *Meleager & Atalanta* 33 He tramples down the spikes and intercepts the year. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 514 Snug inclosures in the sheltered vale, Where frequent hedges intercept the eye. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 95 We have been intercepted entirely from the commerce of furs with the Indian nations.

b. To check, prevent, or cut off (the operation or effect of an event, action, faculty, etc.).

1581 MULCASTER *Positions xxxvii.* (1887) 149 The embush, which lyeth still in waite to intercept our possession. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* i. iv. 14 To intercept this inconvenience, A Peece of Ordnance 'gainst it I have placed. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 84 The Victory was intercepted by tempest, and the triumph miscarried by Shipwreck. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iv. 158 A very thick Film over [his eyes] intercepts all sight. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 286 Causes less excusable also intercept its influence.

3. To mark off or include (a certain space) between two points or lines; hence, to contain, enclose. *spec. in Math.* (see INTERCEPT sb. 2).

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xxxi. Kja, I fynde to partes in my scale of altitudes, intercepted with the perpendicular lyne. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* iv. 37, I conclude that the Signe Y is intercepted; for so we say when a Signe is not upon any of the cuspes of Houses, but is included betwixt one House and another. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chem.* (ed. 3) 300 The pores of Silver being very near one another, and of a much greater number, do intercept less solid matter, and consequently it must be lighter. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 14 The number of degrees intercepted between the magnetic and true north of the world. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* 184 The whole time intercepted betwixt the first stroke upon the Rock, and leaving the Lighthouse compleat, was 3 years, 9 weeks, 3 days. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 317 Any two parallel chords intercept equal arcs.

4. To cut off (one thing) from (another), or (elliptically) from sight, access, etc. + Also with *of*.

1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. 13 There being other properties in Body that intercepted from it the capacity of perceiving. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 478 These Bays are intercepted, or divided from each other, with as many little rocky points of Woodland. 1700 DRYDEN *Flower & Leaf* 220 Thick as the college of the bees in May, When swarming o'er the dusky fields they fly... and intercept the sky. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xl, When I saw the gate which intercepted the tomb, my heart glowed within me. 1814 CHALMERS *Posth. Wks.* (1849) VI. 197 The glass which now intercepts from the eye of the mind the realities of the future world.

Intercepted (intə'sɛptəd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Caught or stopped by the way, cut off, etc.: see the verb.

1623 COCKERAM, *Intercepted*, taken by the way. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. xi. (1848) 235 A private Whisper, or the Intimation from... an intercepted Letter. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Gaisic* 118 A glimmering and malignant light... A twilight of an intercepted day. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 133 Still lagoons of intercepted flood water.

b. *spec. in Math.* of part of a line or curve. (Cf. INTERCEPT sb. 2.)

1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict.* App. Conic Sections 10 In a Parabola... the intercepted Axes ED, EO. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Intercepted Arcs or Intercepted Diameters*, a Term in Conick Sections, the same as *Abscissa*. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 153 The intercepted portion of a circumference.

† *Intercepter. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who intercepts, an INTERCEPTOR.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 242 Thy intercepter, full of despair... attends thee at the Orchard end. 1611 [see INTERCEPTOR]. 1880 LEWIS & SHORT *Latin Dict.*, *Interceptor*, an interceptor, usurper, embezzler.

Intercepting, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. INTERCEPT in its various senses; interception.

1598 FLORIO, *Interceptti*, interceptings of forfeited goods. 1611 *Ibid.*, *Interceptions*, an intercepting, a preventing. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 197 [He] laid strong ambushes for the intercepting of his enemies. 1614 BP. HALL *Epist.* III. x, His life... he accounts lent to him, that he may give it for his master: the intercepting of whose barmes, he holds both his duty and honor. 1711 FINGALL *MSS.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS.* Comm. App. v. 142 [He] offered his service towards the intercepting of that great convoy. 1881 *Athenæum* 1 Oct. 425/2 The intercepting of the letter.

Intercepting, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That intercepts, in senses of the vb.

Intercepting carrier, see quot. 1865. **Intercepting trap**, in house-drainage, a trap placed at or near the outfall into a main sewer, generally connected with a system of ventilation.

1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xiii. 76 We may as well say that the Son is the Cause of the Shadow, which is the effect of the intercepting Opacity. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 346 **Intercepting**, when the trochanter intervenes between the thigh and the coxa, so as entirely to separate them. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xvi. (1856) 125 We were forced to cut through some intercepting ice. 1865 *Standard* 11 July. The plaintiff... is what is called... an **intercepting carrier**; that is to collect parcels, pack all for one town in one package and forward them to the agent in that town who delivers them... paying the Company by tonnage rates.

Interception (intə'sepʃən). [ad. L. *interception-em*, n. of action f. *intercipere* to INTERCEPT: see -TION. Cf. F. *interception* (16th c., Paré).]

1. The action of intercepting; seizing or stopping (a person or thing) in the way; the fact of being intercepted or stopped; an instance of this.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. 7 The King hath note of all that they intend, by interception, which they dreame not of. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. iv. (1623) 205 The King holding himselfe now sure from all interceptions. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 22 Such dispersed encounters, such long pursuities, interception of scouts [etc.]. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 892 There were... great Plunderings and Robberies committed in the Marches, which they only termed Interceptions or Seizures. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxvii. 683 He had recourse to the interception of letters written by and to Lady Ralegh.

b. The cutting off of anything in its natural course, action, extent, etc., esp. of light.

1644 WOTTON *Archit.* I. in *Relig.* (1651) 267 The Pillars... will, by interception of the Sight, somewhat in appearance diminish the breadth. 1653 CATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 41 The interception of the light of the Sun... arises from the interposition of the body of the Moon. 1790 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* I. l. ii. 33 Silence is the effect of a total interception of the voice. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. iii. 244 The interception of radiant heat.

† c. *Med.* The interruption of the motion or passage of bodily humours. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 40 b/1 Any derivation, revulsion, interception, or evacuation of any matter. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 43 The interception of the Urine is mortall. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 333 The rabies... is a madness... it's cured, by interception [etc.]. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Interception*, formerly applied to a kind of remedy when the motion of the humours, and especially of the blood was interrupted: interception.]

2. The fact of containing or enclosing between points, lines, or boundaries; inclusion. *rare.*

1665 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Cold* ix. § 1 Made up of icy fragments cemented together, with the interception of considerable cavities filled with air. *Mod.* The line between the points of interception.

Interceptive, *a.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *intercipere*: see INTERCEPT v. and -IVE.] Having the quality of intercepting.

1819 FOSTER *Pop. Ignorance* (1834) 143 The awful interceptive lines of that other arrangement. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 291, I repaired once more to the Dilkootha only to find the dust more hopelessly interceptive than before. 1881 *Argosy* XXXII. 148 To peer round obstructing pyramids of plants or interceptive dishes of grapes.

Interceptor, [a. L. *interceptor*, agent-n. f. *intercipere* to INTERCEPT.] One who or that which intercepts.

1598 FLORIO, *Interceptore*, a preventer, a forestaller, an encroacher, an interceptor (1612 intercepter). 1790 ANNA M. JOHNSON *Monmouth* III. 116 She... followed her furious interceptor to the house. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 50/1 Sewer Gas Interceptors. Grease Interceptors. Mud Interceptors. 1894 H. D. LLOYD *Wealth agst. Comm.* 375 People had been digging oil wells for 20 years that all the value might flow into the bank accounts of a few interceptrs.

Interceptress, *rare* -1. [f. INTERCEPTOR + -ESS.] A female interceptor.

1889 *Universal Rev.* Sept. 37 The interceptress soon would lack her eyes.

Intercebral, etc.: see INTER-*pref.*

† **Intercess**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *intercess*, ppl. stem of *intercedere* to INTERCEDE.] *a. intr.* To intercede. *b. trans.* To intercede with.

1556 Heywood *Spider & F.* Qij. But natres zeale I set to intercesse To you for me without moe wordes of me. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ii. Prose Add. (1612) 331 With great terror and denotion intercessing the Gods. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 32 They earnestly intercessed our Lady for him.

† **Intercession**, *Obs.* *rare.* [INTER- 2 b.] Cessation for the time; intermission.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 125 If there was ever any intercession of them [perceptive functions] in the astonishments of Death. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 170 The intercession of Paganism, when the Empire becomes Christian. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* vi. 185 An Intercession of War is intimated.

Intercession (intə'sepʃən), *sb.* [ad. L. *intercession-em*, n. of action f. *intercedere* to INTERCEDE. Cf. F. *intercession* (Godef. Compl.).]

Sense 1 does not occur in ancient L.; it is found in F. from 15th c.]

1. The action of interceding or pleading on behalf of (rarely against) another; entreaty, solicitation, or prayer for another; mediation.

1534 TINDALE *Rom.* xi. 2 What the scripture sayth by the mouth of Helias, how he maketh intercession to God agaynst

Israel. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 141 b, I will send to the kyng, and make humble intercession for your pardon. 1588 D. ROGERS in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. III. 145 Certaine goodes... confiscated the day before I came, were by my quicke intercession all released. 1659 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.*, *Archit.* 36, I will here interpose a few lines betwixt them and the copy, as an intercession for the Printer, who is less culpable. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 79 It was upon my seeming intercession that he gave consent. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. viii. He came back to make intercession for his sister.

b. *spec.* in religious use: Intercessory prayer.

1508 DUNBAR *Poems* viii. 26 Pray now for him... And for his saull mak intercessioun Unto the Lord that hes him bocht so deir. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* vii. 25 He ever liveth to make intercession for vs. 1534 — 1 *Tim.* ii. 1, I exhorte therfore that... prayers, supplications, intercessions, and geynging of thanks be had for all men. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 350 We are also bound to pray likewise for others; which kinde of prayer is called Intercession. 1796 LAW *Serious C.* xxi. Intercession is a great and necessary part of christian Devotion. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. iv. 377 Justinian [made] use of the intercession of the virgin. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Incarnation* ix. (1852) 214 We are to address God only through Him whose Intercession as man is the ground of our hope.

† c. Loosely used for a petition or pleading on one's own behalf. *Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 54 Thair cumis zung monkis... Thay ar so humill of intercessioun, All mercifull wemen thair erandis grantis. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 45 b, He was content at his intercession to departe. 1743 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iv. xv. Unbuttoning his coat at the intercession of the company.

II. In other senses, repr. ancient L. *intercessio*.

2. *Rom. Hist.* The action of interposing a veto: cf. INTERCEDE v. 1.

1573-80 BARET *Adv.* I 202 To make Intercession, to let, intercede. 1747 MIDDLETON *Rom. Senate* 160 The general law of these intercessions was, that any magistrate might inhibit the acts of his equal, or inferior. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Intercession*,... was used in antient Rome, for the act of a tribune of the people, or other magistrate, by which he inhibited the acts of other magistrates; or even in the case of the tribunes, the decrees of the senate. 1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXV. 202/1 In this year [B.C. 394] we meet with the first instance of the intercession (veto) of one tribune rendering the resolution of his colleagues void.

† 3. A coming or existing among or between; interposition, intervention. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. v. 20 Whose extreames, to wit, fixed and volatile, of the sulphurs salt or the niterus... are coupled together by intercession. 1638 WILKINS *New World* iii. (1707) 30 The Bones... and the Flesh... are not joined together but by the Intercession of Membranes.

4. *Rom. Law.* (See quot.)

1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 399 Intercession is the assumption of liability for the debt of another person by negotiation or contract with his creditor.

5. = INTERCESSION; intermission. *Obs.*

1572 *Latimer's Sermon*, *Lord's Prayer* iii. 8 We must call upon God without intercession. — *Serm. Lincoln* iii. 87 We must pray at all times without intercession [ed. 1562 intermission in both cases]. 1661 *Except. agst. Liturgy* 7 Whence are caused many unnecessary intercessions and abruptions. 1683 OWEN *Expos. Heb.* (1790) III. 394 There was an intercession of its administration for seventy years.

† **Intercession**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. prec. sb.: cf. OF. *intercessionner* (Godef.).] *intr.* To make intercession.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 49 Violently, eagerly haue I intercessioun vnto her, to gather herselfe vnto mee.

Intercessional (intə'sepʃənəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to intercession.

1845 J. A. JAMES in *Ess. Chr. Union* iv. 207 That touching intercessional petition.

Intercessionary (intə'sepʃənəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] Employed in intercession.

1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 109 Thine intercessionary Saint while now For thee she sues about the Throne of Thrones.

† **Intercessionate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 3 7.]

1. *intr.* To make intercession; = INTERCEDE v.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 105 They haue but one hope to intercessionate for their soules. 1598 TOFFE *Alba* (1880) 67 Yet Ile not leane to intercessionate, To her hard Breast, for my too gentle Hart. 1623 COCKERAM, *Intercessionate*, to treat for one.

2. *trans.* To intercede with, entreat.

1594 NASHE *Terrors Night* G iij b, They... neuer ceased extensively to intercessionate God for his speedie recouerie.

† **Intercessionment**, *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. INTERCESSION v. + -MENT.] Making of intercession; intercession.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 187 With one vnited intercessionment, thus reconcile your selues vnto him.

Intercessive (intə'sepʃiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *intercessivus* (Cassian), f. *intercess*, ppl. stem of *intercedere* to INTERCEDE: see -IVE.] Characterized by intercession; intercessory.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 155 By Polycrita's intercessive intreaties surprized Diogenes scapes with life. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* I. 275 The delightful music of praise and intercessive prayer.

Intercessor (intə'sepʃər), [a. L. *intercessor*, agent-n. from *intercedere* to INTERCEDE. In sense 1 not used in ancient L., but in OF. *entrecessor* (13th c.), *intercesseur* (16th c.).]

1. One who intercedes or interposes on behalf of another; a mediator.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 91 The whyche schulde be deuout and meke intercessours to god bothe for hym that byn a lyue and for hym that byn dede. 1665 MANLEV *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 360 He would advise with the King, to whom he would also be an Intercessor, for attaining such things as related to the Peace. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 239 On mans behalf Patron or Intercessor none appeared. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* (1796) III. x. 220 Charles... eluded a demand made by such powerful intercessors. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. vii. 103 Boern was persuaded to undertake the office of intercessor with the King on Swegen's behalf.

b. In religious use: One that intercedes with God for man; a Mediator.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 178 And that we sholde make the holy sayntes in heuen our intercessours. 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 337/1 If you wyl bee Christes, make hym alonely your mediator and your intercessour to the father of heauen. 1664-94 SOUTH *Twelve Serms.* II. 73 Some great Umpire, and Intercessour, to open him a new way of access to God. 1703 S. CLARKE *Evid.* Prop. xiii. (R.), It cannot be thought unreasonable... that a mediator or intercessor should be appointed between God and man. 1866 MRS. CONANT *Eng. Bible Transl.* iv. (1881) 29 Saint worship... had substituted, for the one Mediator, a countless army of intercessors in the Saints of the Romish Calendar.

† 2. One who intervenes between parties; an intermediary; a go-between. *Obs.*

1554 *Act. 1 & 2 Ph. & Mary* c. 8 § 25 We... make most humble Suit unto your Majesties to be likewise Means and Intercessors, that all Occasions of Contention... may... be abolished. 1598 T. N. tr. *Comp. W. India* 362 By intercessours he was assured unto the Duke of Bear his brothers daughter. 1598 FLORIO, *Intercessore*, an intercessour, one... that sues, that goes betweene... a mediator.

3. *Eccles.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Intercessor* is also a term heretofore applied to such bishops, as, during the vacancy of a see, administered the bishopric, till a successor to the deceased bishop had been elected... The third council of Carthage calls these *intercessores*.

Intercessorial (intə'sepʃərɪəl), *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an intercessor.

1776 BP. HORNE *Comm. Psalms* ii. 8. 1860 PUSEV *Min. Proph.* 538 The priest's office was to stand before the Lord, his intercessorial office to offer gifts and sacrifices for sin. 1863 LE FANU *Illo. by Churchyard* (ed. 2) II. 197 A kind of graceful, intercessorial relation to the object of his highly prudent passion.

Intercessory (intə'sepʃəri), *a.* [f. L. type **intercessori-us*, i. *intercessor*, in OF. *intercessoire*: see -ORY.] Having the function or purpose of intercession; that intercedes or pleads for others.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* To Rdr. ¶ v b, Of letters... Intercessorie, Commendatorie... there be sundrie sortes. 1720 EARBERRY *Mod. Fanal.* 39 The Lord's Prayer has an intercessory petition for our enemies. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. ii. 161 His solemn intercessory prayer before his death. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* (1860) 323 It is here intercessory prayer, prayer for the needs of others, in which we are bidden to be instant.

Interchaff, etc.: see INTER-*pref.*

† **Interchain**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* Also 7 enter-. [INTER- 1 b.] *trans.* To chain or link one to another.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 49 (Qo. 1600) Two bosomes interchain'd with an oath So then two bosomes, and a single troth. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xi. (1632) 237 Vices, errors... for the most part entertaine and interchaine themselves one with another. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 13/1 This moon, that sun, Those lesser fires... Be but the same, which under Saturn's reign Did the serpentine seasons interchain.

Interchange (intə'tʃeɪndʒ), *sb.* Also 6-7 enter-, (6 -change). [a. OF. *entrecange* (Godef.), f. *interchangier*: see INTERCHANGE v.] The act or fact of interchanging.

1. The act of exchanging reciprocally; giving and receiving with reciprocity; reciprocal exchange (of commodities, courtesies, ideas, etc.) between two persons or parties.

1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* Bjb, What can be more offered and more profeted, then entrecourse of merchandises, entrecange of mariages. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. v. iii. 99 Ample interchange of sweet Discourse. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. i. 30 With enter-change of Gifts, Letters, louing Embassies. 1632 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Iron Age* iii. Wks. 1874 III. 309 In hostile enter-change Of warlike blowes. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* viii. 463 With nimble interchange They pass'd it [the ball] to each other. 1804 EARL LAUDERD. *Publ. Wealth* (1819) 353 Promoting an interchange of commodities betwixt two countries. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Feb. 6/1 There was a remarkable interchange of courtesies between the two Houses of Parliament to-night.

2. The change of each of two (or more) things, conditions, etc. for the other, or of one thing, etc. for another; the taking by each of the place or nature of the other.

1581 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xlix. (Arb.) 85 How faine my soule an interchange would make Twixt this her present State and Limbo Lake. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 169 What gain you by your interchange of war for peace? 1830 HERSCHTEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 318 The experiments... are all perfectly explained by Prevost's theory of reciprocal interchange. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. v. 91 Lower races still ascribe power of interchange to man and brute.

3. Alternate or varied succession in time, order, or space; alternation, vicissitude.

1599 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Warwick* ii, My fame and shame her [Fortune's] shift full oft hath shaken, By entrecange alow and vp aloft. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 481 b,

As after light, followeth darknesse, and after Calme come Cloudes; even so the whole course of this lyfe, hath his continuall interchanges. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 8 In the courses of my lyfe I haue had interchanges: the world it selfe stands upon vicissitudes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 115 Sweet interchange Of Hill and Vallie, Rivers, Wood and Plaines, Now Land, now Sea. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) 11. 1 How endless the interchange of woods and meadows. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) 1. v. 87 Red anemones . . . with interchange of blue and lilac buds.

4. *attrib.* in reference to the passage of traffic from one railway line to another, as *interchange-service, station*, etc.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Apr. 9/1 The fares and rates to be .. charged in respect of through booking and interchange service. 1892 *Daily News* 7 June 6/1 Nearly 4000 persons availed themselves of the interchange station with the Great Eastern Company's Chingford line at Hackney.

Interchange (intəɪtʃeɪndʒ; v. Also 4-7 enter-, (4 entre-, 5 entyr-); 4-6 -change. [a. OF. *entre-changier* to change, disguise (Godef.), f. *entre-* (INTER-) 2) + *changer*, *changer* to CHANGE.]

1. *trans.* Of two persons or parties: To exchange (commodities, gifts, courtesies, words, etc.) with each other; to give and receive in reciprocity.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1319 (1368) Sone after this, spake they of sundry thinges. . . And playing enterechaungeden hir ringes. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1170/1 Wyshed I. . . that we hadde more often enterechaunged words, and parted the talking betwene vs. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 70 The sovereignty of either being so great, That oft they interchange each other's seat. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 142 Then we interchanged presents. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 140 The texts of the Bible interchange light with one another. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* ii. 73 Amicable Talk, and moderate Cupps sweetly interchang'd. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bl.* 1. 20 There were repeated cheerings and salutations interchanged between the shore and the ship. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. 11. 543 They . . . interchanged opinions freely, and interchanged also good offices in perilous times. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 509 The great object now, is not to conquer, but to produce and interchange.

b. Of one person or party: To exchange (something) with another person.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* i. ix. E ij. I thoughte to interchange a worde. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* iii. xvi. (1620) 121 Soone after perished he himselfe, having enterechaunged a many woundes with his foe. 1673 *Lady's Call.* i. v. 8 It do's in a sort communicate and interchange properties with him. 1805 SIR E. BERRY 13 Oct. in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 118 note, I interchanged signals with His Majesty's Ship, L'Aimable. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. St.* (1873) II. i. 11. 49 The Romans interchanged embassies with its sovereign in the reign of Justin the younger.

2. To put each of (two things) in the place of the other; to transpose or make an exchange between; † also, to exchange (one thing) for another; † to change (clothes).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. ii. 51 (Camb. MS.) And then ben folk pat enterechaungen the causes and the endes of these forseide goodes As they pat desyren rychesse to han power and delytes. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 3 Once more I shall enterechange My wained state, for Henries Regall Crowne. 1676 TEMPLE *Let. to Sir J. Williamson* 3 Apr. Greffier Fagel came to me from the States, to desire me, That I would interchange the Swedish Passports and theirs, which were both in my Hands. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note G. 87 Our Saviour interchanged the names: to and to the Body gave the name of the symbol, and to the symbol that of the Body. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archaeol.* II. xvi. 76 L and r were constantly interchanged in the languages of the middleages. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* iii. 52 It is allowable occasionally to interchange dissonant notes in a fundamental discord.

3. To cause (things) to follow each other alternately or in succession; to alternate.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* ii. 146 As if they should quarell with God . . . for that his wil was to haue enterechaunged courses betwene winter and sommer, betwene day and night. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xv. liv. Not as elsewhere now sunshine bright, now showres, Now heat, now cold, there enterechaunged weare. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. i. 9 Some sad and sombre moments should be interchanged with hours of merriment.

b. *intr.* To alternate with; † to change or become by turns.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 116/1 To Entyrchaunge, alternor. a 1586 [see INTERCHANGING *ppl. a.*] 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 697 Those [Insecta] that Enterechange from Wormes to Flies in the Summer, and from Flies to Wormes in the Winter. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 611 Quartan ague . . . occasionally interchanges with dysentery.

Interchangeability. [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being interchangeable; interchangeableness.

1805 in W. PERRY *Dict.* 1884 *American* VIII. 313 The principle of the interchangeability of parts in machine construction. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. ix. 78 The interchangeability of types in living creatures.

Interchangeable (intəɪtʃeɪndʒəbəl), a. (*adv.* and *sb.*) Also 5-7 enter-, 5-6 -changeable. [a. OF. *entrechangeable* (Godef.): see INTERCHANGE v. and -ABLE. Mod.F. has *interchangeable* (1870 in *Littre Suppl.*) perh. from English.]

† 1. Given, done, caused, or exhibited, by each side to the other; mutual, reciprocal. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2999 Eure [= ever] enterechaungeable envy. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 Indentures interchangeble, sealed with the seales of suche parties. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. Defin. Tjh, Proportion is a mutuall or enterechangeable relation of two magnitudes. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Aristas* (1878) 83 Shedding teares, enterechangeable

tokens of their mutuall ioy. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 77 They have great correspondence by inter-changeable Ambassies and Presents.

† b. as *adv.*: Mutually; = INTERCHANGEABLY 1. 14615 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) 11. 388 Ather of yhe pairtis bes geffyn till udiris, yair bodilly aithis . . . and enterechangeable, set to yair sellis. 1496 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 196 V^e said Alex. and Robert enterechangeable hath set to our seales. 1644 *Slingsby Diary* (1836) 128 Hereupon articles were drawn and interchangeable signed.

† 2. a. Of two or more things: Coming or following in place of each other; alternating, successive, varying. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iii. ii. (1624) 269 Therefore of necessity distrust and good hope must by enterechangeable courses reigne in thy minde. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 26 They have their Consuls, Tribunes, Pretors . . . and other interchangeable offices, as sometimes had Rome. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv. 181 Darknesse and light hold interchangeable dominions, and alternately rule the seminal state of things. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* 1, Interchangeable vicissitudes of sunshine and rain.

† b. Of one thing: Subject to change from one condition, state, etc. to another; changeable. *Obs.* 1573-80 BARET *Adv.* 1 203 The Interchangeable course of pleasure, *laboris ac voluptatis vicissitudo*. 1607 TOWSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 79 Very beautifull to behold, by reason of the variable and interchangeable skin, being full of spots. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 43 Interchangeable Weather, from one Day excessive hot . . . changing to another Day intensely Cold.

3. Of two things: Capable of being put or used in the place of each other; admitting an exchange of place or function. Also, of one thing: That may change places with some other thing.

c 1569 KINGESMYLL *Conf. Satan* (1578) 38 Thou art saved, thou art delivered, for these are interchangeable wordes, one self-same in speech. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) 11. 282 Personality is what makes a man to be himself, can never be divested . . . nor is interchangeable with that of any other creature. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 205/1 In this process heat and time are, to a certain extent, interchangeable commodities. 1888 *Glasgow Even. Times* 27 Aug. 4/2 A convertible driving phaeton, fitted with interchangeable seats. 1897 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LXIV. 105/2 Not one . . . recognizes it [for the nonce] as interchangeable with 'for the occasion'.

b. Capable of being exchanged or bartered.

1826 T. TOOLE *State of Currency* 87 Commodities which are interchangeable with other currencies.

c. as *sb.* in *pl.*

1823 LAMB *Let.* xii. to Wordsworth 111 A, B and C make a party. A dies. B not only loses A, but all A's part in C. C loses A's part in B, and so the alphabet sickens by subtraction of interchangeables.

Interchangeableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The condition of being interchangeable; liability to interchange; alternation, variation.

1627 BR. HALL *Art Div. Medit.* viii. Being, without all interchangeableness, bent vpon the same discourse, the mind must needs grow weary. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* ii. (1682) 56 After much vicissitude and interchangeableness of affairs. 1810 HUSKISSON *Currency* 144 Nothing but its interchangeableness with cash can now restore [the credit of paper]. 1878 EDISON in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 529 Having proper regard for the perfect interchangeableness of the various working parts of the apparatus.

Interchangeably (intəɪtʃeɪndʒəbəl), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY². Cf. OF. *entrechangeablement*.]

1. By way of exchange, reciprocity, or return between two parties, or of mutual correspondence between things; mutually, reciprocally, respectively. Now rare; formerly freq. in the wording of legal compacts (see *quots.*).

1351 *Treaty betw. England & France* (Godef.), En tesmoing de les chaux les chivaliers . . . ont mis enterechangeablement lours seules a ceste presente cedule. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Machor* 1087 Eftire all be company has kisset enterechangeably. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 39 *Preamble*, [Indentures] Eeven enterechangeably aswel under the seale of oure seid Sovereign Lord, as the seale of the seid Edmond. 1547 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 315 The seyd partyez . . . enterechangeably haue putt theyr Seales. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* i. Wks. 1874 VI. 96 Mate . . . is a word That Sailers interchangeably afford to one another. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 199 ¶ 7 To which we have interchangeably set our Hands, Hearts, and Seals, this 17th of July 1710. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 514, I put several together myself, taking the pieces at hazard . . . and found them to fit interchangeably in the most perfect manner. 1854 DE QUINCY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 283 Defiances . . . carried on interchangeably between barn-door cocks.

2. Alternately, in turn, one after the other.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 116/1 Entirchawgeably, alternatim. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. xix. (1588) 598 It is very likely that therupon the same [Sessions] were first kept interchangeably at two sundry townes. 1669 EVELYN *Diary* 9 July, There follow'd divers panegyric speeches both in prose and verse, interchangeably pronounced by the young students plac'd in the rostrums. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 179 ¶ 8 Along the Gravel Walk, I have ranged interchangeably the Bay, the Mirtle, the Orange. 1744 A. DOBBS *Hudson's Bay* 12 All the Month of December was interchangeably three or four Days cold, and then a temperate Frost.

b. *Her.* (See *quot.*)

1882 CUSANS *Her.* viii. (ed. 3) 129 When Charges are placed in parallel lines, so that the head of each appears between the tails of two others . . . they are said to be *interchangeably posed*.

c. With interchange of state, condition, colour, etc.

1776 BR. HORNE *Comm. Psalms* lxviii. 13 The bright and

beautiful plumage of an eastern dove, glistening interchangeably, as with silver and gold.

3. By way of interchange of two (or more) things, each taking the place of the (or an) other; hence of the use of words: synonymously, indifferently. Also const. with.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xv. 250 Thus haue we three Articles which follow interchangeably one another Inso-much that he which prooeth any one of them, doth prooue them all three. 1636 PRYNN *Unbish. Tim.* 126 [He] twice together calls him, interchaingably, both a Bishop and Elder. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 150 Israel, the house of Israel, the Virgin of Israel, the sanctuaries of Israel, occur interchangeably as the object of Amos's Prophecy. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 516 *Thereof* is used interchangeably with *of it* in 1 Kings vii. 27.

Interchanged (intəɪtʃeɪndʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. INTERCHANGE v. + -ED¹.] Mutually or reciprocally exchanged; † alternated, successively varied (*obs.*).

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 3 b, Golden Berill . . . whose interchaunged greene colour resembleth almost the wan and yellow colour of Golde. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 266 b, A certain continual order and enterechaunged course of the world. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxiv. (1612) 166 To his Grome himselfe was Grome, By interchaunged rayment. 1697 J. WOODWARD *Relig. Soc. Lond.* iii. (1701) 130 That by their interchanged counsels and exhortations they might the better maintain their integrity. 1885 *Athenæum* 17 Oct. 502/3 Deserted wives, interchanged babies . . . make up an oft-told tale.

† **Interchangement.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] = INTERCHANGE *sb.* 1.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 162 A Contract of eternal bond of loue . . . Strengthened by enterechangement of your rings. 1796 *Plain Sense* I. 133 Interchangement of sentiments. *Ibid.* II. 113 The interchangement of the common-place civilities.

Interchanger. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who interchanges: see the verb.

1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 398 He saw no reason why the mere interchanger of commodities should get more by them than the planter from whose land they had come.

Interchanging, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. INTERCHANGE, in various senses; mutual or alternate exchanging.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. met. v. 14 (Camb. MS.) Whi suffres thou pat slydyngte fortune torneth so grette enterechaunginges of thinges? *Ibid.* iv. met. iv. 102 They moenen . . . crwel batayles and wylnen to perise by enterechaungynges [Add. MS. -ynges] of dartes. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* i. ii. (1558) 19 When he was sent to Rome aboute the enterechaunging of prisoners. 1559 MORWYN *Evonym.* Pref., The Art of enterechaunging of metalles. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 236 Hee had withall a strange kind of Interchaunging of large and inexpected Pardons with senere Executions. 1895 *Athenæum* 10 Aug. 185/1 There is one rule enunniated by Collier for the interchaunging of the vowels.

Interchanging, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING².] That interchanges, in senses of the vb.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. Wks. 1725 I. 212 With some interchanging changes of fortune, they begat of a just war, the best child, Peace. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* ii. 1, By this relation and interchanging reason it is necessary that those laws should be distinguished from all others. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1852) 277 The interchanging universe Of sense and substance.

Intercharge, -chase, -check, etc.: see INTER-

Interchondral (-kɒndrəl), a. *Anat.* [f. INTER- 4 a + Gr. *χόνδρ-ος* cartilage + -AL.] Situated or occurring between cartilages, esp. those of the ribs.

1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Interchondral articulations*, the joints between the corresponding margins of the sixth, seventh, and eighth ribs.

† **Intercide, v. 1** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *intercidere* to cut through, f. *inter* between + *cedere* to cut.] a. = INCIDE v. 1. b. To interrupt, intermit.

1541 R. COPLAND *Gnyndon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The syxth vytlyte that Galyen putteth is to entrebreake, and intercyde the matter. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 112 Then was not the Scepter interly departed from Iudah . . . but only intercyded for a season.

† **Intercide, v. 2** *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *intercidere* to fall between, fall through, f. *inter* between + *cadere* to fall.] *intr.* To fall through, fall to the ground, come to nothing.

1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., The travels of very many did utterly intercyde and perish.

† **Intercidence.** *Obs. rare* -1. [f. next: see -ENCE.] The fact of being intercident.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 618 Talking of the instances, the insults, the intercidences, communities of diseases, and all to shew . . . that we know the words and tearmes of physick.

† **Intercident, a.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *intercident-em*, pr. *ppl.* of *intercidere*: see INTERCIDE v. 2.]

1. *Med.* Of days in an illness: Falling between the critical and judicial days.

1603 SIR C. HEYWOOD *Jud. Astrol.* xxi. 424 In these 20 daies . . . the septenaries be Critical, the quaternaries, indicall: all the rest, intercident, and of least force. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* vi. 226 She [Nature] rouses herself up to make a crisis . . . on improper, and, as Physicians call them, intercident days, such as the third, fifth, ninth.

2. *Path.* Of the pulse: cf. INTERCADENCE.

(Littre has *F. intercident* in this sense.) 1665 HARVEY *Adv. agst. Plague* 3 In a Malign Pestilent Feaver [the pulse is] thick, low, languid, quavering and intercident.

So † **Intercident-ntal a.** = prec. 1. *Obs.*

1658 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* 22 Another time is

called Intercidental, which is a time falls out between the Judicial days and Critical. 1671 *BLAGRAVE Astrol. Physic* 29 The intercidental time or dividend part of the circle is not so dangerous, as the judicial time or part.

† **Intercipation**, *Obs. rare*. [irreg. f. *L. interciperē* to INTERCEPT + -ATION.] = INTERCEPTION. 1583 *FOX E. & M. 989h* Excusing the delay of y^e money, as well as he could, by intercipation, or other causes by the way incident.

† **Intercipient**, *a. and sb. Med. Obs.* [ad. *L. intercipient-em*, pr. ppl. of *intercipere* to INTERCEPT.] *A. adj.* That intercepts or stops the flow of humours.

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* 111. 90 It is safer in the beginning to apply our selves to revulsive, diverting and intercipient Medicines.

B. sb. An application which stops the flow of humours.

1656 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physick* 45 Intercipients must be laid upon the part affected. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* xv. 530 Some use Intercipients in a Periodical difficulty of Breathing.

Intercircle, etc.: see INTER-pref.

† **Intercise**, *ppl. a. Arith. Obs. rare*. Also -*scise*. [ad. *L. intercis-us*, pa. ppl. of *intercidere*: see next.] Broken at intervals, interrupted.

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 13 Naturelle progression ay begynneth with one, and Intercise or broken progression, omwhile begynneth with one, omwhile with twaine. *Ibid.* 14 When the progression interscise endithe in odc., as .i. 3. 5.

† **Intercision**, *Obs.* [ad. *L. intercision-em*, n. of action f. *intercidere*: see INTERCIDE v. 1 Cf. obs. *F. intercision* (Godef.).]

1. The action of cutting through; section, inter-section. Also with *an*: A cross-section.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* 1. 9 Senered, from the Cuneall bone, as also from the vpper iawe, by the intercision of that Seame. 1633 *COCKERAM II. A Cutting* through the middest, *Intercision*. 1726 *LEONI tr. Alberti's Archit.* 111. 61 This visual Pyramid shoud' be cut off in some one part, that the Painter may in this part express with his lines and tints, the circumferences and colours which this Intercision gives him. Thus the person who views the painted Superficie, beholds a certain Intercision of the Pyramid. Picture then is an intercersion of the visual Pyramid. *Ibid.* 111. 81/2 Fixing the place of the Intercision with . . . a perpendicular line, I form the Intercision of all the Lines which that perpendicular meets with.

2. The action of cutting off the course of, stopping, or interrupting, esp. temporarily; the fact of being interrupted or ceasing for a time.

1625 *BP. MOUNTAGU App. Caesar* 1. 11. 16 I have bin assured, that Arminius did hold . . . not only Intercision for a Time, but also Abscission . . . for ever. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vii. xii. 361 By cessation of Oracles . . . we may understand their intercersion, not abscission or consummate desolation; their rare delivery not a total dereliction. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit.* iv. 1. rule iii. 9 If the course and continuance of the outward act be interrupted, and then proceeded in again, when the cause of the intercersion is over.

b. With *an* and *pl.*

a 1631 *DONNE Sermon* (Alford) IV. cv. 420 They came . . . to a stopping, to an intercersion, to an interruption of the water. 1659 *PEARSON Creed* vi. 564 After these intercersiones, the throne of David was continued. 1681 *BAXTER Answ. Dodd-well* iv. 35 If there were an intercersion of an hundred years. 1813 [see INTERCURATION].

3. Falling away, failing. (Cf. INTERCIDE v. 2)

1647 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* vii. 27 Yet from intercersion, pro-lapsion, from utter and irrecoverable falling away, they are freed, because founded upon a Rock. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp. II. Disc.* viii. 80 The greatest danger is of fainting and intercersion. 1651 *J. GOODWIN Red. Redeemed* i. § 8 An intercersion or failing of such interposals and actings.

Intercity, -*civic*, -*clash*, -*clasp*, -*class*, etc.: see INTER-pref.

† **Interclassis**, *Obs. rare* - 1. [f. INTER-2 b + CLASSIS 4.] An intermediate smaller 'classis', or case of book-shelves in a library.

1678 *W. DILLINGHAM Let.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* 111. 464 There may be very well an interclassis against the midst of every window as high as the soyle of it . . . to come as far out as the higher classes.

Interclavicle (intaklæ'vikl). *Anat.* [f. INTER-3 + CLAVICLE.] A T-shaped or rod-like dermal bony plate lying on the under side of the sternum and attached to the clavicles, in lizards, crocodiles, and the lower mammals.

1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 36 Those 'parosteal' bones which are developed from the skin . . . and form the important bones known as 'clavicle' and 'interclavicle'. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 470 There are no epistacroids or interclavicle.

† **Interclavicular** (intaklæ'viklār), *a. Anat.* [INTER-4 a.] Lying between the clavicles; esp. in *interclavicular bone* (= prec.), *ligament*, *notch*.

1831 *R. KNOX Cloguet's Anat.* 199 Inter-clavicular Ligament, . . . a very distinct fasciculus, placed transversely above the upper extremity of the sternum, between the heads of the two clavicles. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* Intro. 53 One [air-sac] on either side of the azygos interclavicular sac. 1874 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* 471 The inter-clavicular is formed by the coalescence of what was at first a pair of sacs.

Interclerical, -*cloud*, etc.: see INTER-pref.

Interclose, var. *ENTERCLOSE*, *Obs.*, a partition.

† **Interclose**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. INTER-1 a + CLOSE v., after next.] *trans.* To shut up; to enclose within.

1594 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* c. 156 Bigging of dikes for inter-

closing of the saidis common passages. 1611 *FLORIO, Interchidere*, to interclose or shut in between. 1680 *BOYLE Produc. Chem. Princ.* iv. Wks. 1772 I. 638, I see not why it should be impossible for art to interclose some very minute and restless particles, which, by their . . . incessant motions, may keep a metalline body in the state of fluidity. Hence *Interclose* *ppl. a.*; *Interclosing* *vbl. sb.* Also † *Interclose* - *sure*.

1611 *FLORIO, Interchiuso*, enterclosed, shnt between. *Ibid.*, *Interchiusione*, an enterclosing or shutting between. *Ibid.*, *Interchiusura*, an enterclosure, a shutting between.

† **Intercluide**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *enter-*. [ad. *L. interclud-ere*, f. *inter* between + *claudere* to close.] 1. *trans.* To close, shut up, block (a passage); to prevent the passage of.

1526 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 546 Mutual concurrence . . . canne not be hadde if the wayes of Ambassadors be intercluded. 1575 *TURBEAY Faulconrie* 225 The passage of those spirities beeing shutte up and intercluded, the creature whatsoever it be muste dye. 1669 *W. HOLDER Elem. Speech* 113 Like as the voice is sometimes intercluded by a hoarseness. 1683 *SNAPE Anat. Horie* iv. xvi. (1680) 175 Muscles set . . . to interclude the passage.

2. To shut up, enclose, confine within bounds.

1524 *WOLSEY Let. to Pace in Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xii. 23 Thinking to interclude thetemporers folks betweene both companies. 1634 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 434 Such I say, interclude their doctrine, betweene the thatch and the Church-wall tops. 1806 *Simple Narrative* II. 73 To bind yourself in the fetters invented by interested men, to interclude the rights of nature?

3. To shut off, cut off from.

1569 *STOCKER tr. Diod. Sic.* i. xix. 27/2 Antigone . . . thinking to interclude Alcete from his footmen. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 1. 360 Demetrius . . . was soone interclued from the Town, by those that lay in ambush. 1621 *SANDERSON Sermon* I. 26, I would be loth to interclude the hope of repentance from any sinner.

Hence *Intercluding* *vbl. sb.*

1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* 11. (1625) 83 Parenthesis, an intercluding of a sentence . . . commonly set betweene two halfe circles, as thus (). 1691 *RAY Creation* i. (1692) 63 Nothing but the intercluding of the Air.

† **Interclulsion**, *Obs.* [ad. *L. interclulsion-em*, n. of action f. *intercludere*: see prec.] The action of the vb. INTERCLUDE; shutting up.

1633 *COCKERAM, Interclulsion*, a shutting up of a since. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 443 The first act of hostility, by the interclulsion of passages, was done by these of Zurich. 1798 *Bisset Burke* I. 411 (Jod.) The interclulsion of commerce.

† **Intercluisse**, *a. Obs. rare* - 0. [f. ppl. stem of *L. intercludere* + -IVE.] 'Enclosed, shnt in, stopped' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Intercollegial, -*college*, etc.: see INTER-

Intercolline (intakp'lain), *a. Geol.* [f. INTER-4 a + *L. collis* a hill, *collinus* relating to a hill.] Lying between hills; applied by Sir Charles Lyell to the hollows lying between hills formed by accumulation of erupted volcanic matter.

1858 *LYELL in Phil. Trans.* CXLVIII. 739. 1859-65 *PAGE Handbk. Geol. Terms* (ed. 2) 258 Such *intercolline* spaces abound in all volcanic regions of sub-aerial origin.

Intercolonial (intakol'oniāl), *a.* [f. INTER-4 c + COLONIAL. Cf. *F. intercolonial* (1871 in *Littre Suppl.*)] Existing, carried on, etc. between different colonies.

1855 in *HYDE CLARKE Eng. Dict.* 1859 *CORNWALLIS New World* I. 310 Half-a-dozen other inter-colonial steamers. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 800/2 The outbreak of an angry intercolonial quarrel between Victoria and New South Wales. 1881 *Times* 31 Dec. 9/4 The attitude of the Natal colonists was . . . inconsistent with an intercolonial union.

Hence **Intercolonially**, *adv.*

1855 in *HYDE CLARKE Eng. Dict.*

† **Intercolonna'tion**, *Obs. rare*. [var. of INTERCOLUMNATION, after *It. intercolonnato* 'enter-columned or set with pillars between' (Florio).] 1782 *JEFFERSON Notes Virginia* (1787) 254 A portico . . . tolerably just in its proportions . . . save only that the inter-colonnations are too large.

Intercolour, *v. rare*. [f. INTER-1 a + COLOUR v.] *trans.* To intersperse with colours.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 79 The whole body [is] so admirably intercoloured with variety that it is in vain for the wit or art of man once to go about to endeavour the emulous imitation thereof.

Intercolumn, *Arch. ? Obs.* [ad. *L. intercolumnium* (f. *inter* between + *L. columna* COLUMN); in OF. *entrecolumne* (1464 in Godef. *Compl.*), *F. entrecolonne* (1547 *ibid.*), *It. intercolonnio* (Florio).] The space between two columns.

1665 *J. WEBB Stone-Heng* (1725) 42 Architects assign the Intercolumn of it, to exceed three Diameters. 1708 *New View Lond.* II. 360/1 The Intercolumns are the Commandments, very neatly done in gold Characters on Black. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 60 The intercolumns are painted in imitation of porphyry. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 586.

Intercolumnal, *a. Anat. rare*. [f. as next + -AL.] = next (sense 2).

1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 5/1 These fibres . . . have been termed intercolumnal bands.

Intercolumnar (intakol'omnār), *a.* [f. mod. *L. type*intercolumnāris*, f. INTER-4 a + *L. columna* COLUMN: cf. *F. intercolumnaire* (Littre).]

1. *Arch.* Lying or placed between two columns. 1863 *R. H. PATERSON Ess. Hist. & Art* 76 The doors, windows, columns, and intercolumnar spaces. 1876 *S. BIRCH Egypt* 41 Sarcophagi and intercolumnar slabs.

2. *Anat.* Extending between the columns of the external abdominal rings.

1843 *E. WILSON Anat. Vade M.* 250 Upon escaping at the external abdominal ring, it receives the intercolumnar fascia.

† **Intercolumnary**, *a. Arch. Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + -ARY: cf. COLUMNARY.] = prec. (sense 1). 1665 *J. WEBB Stone-Heng* (1725) 58 The other intercolumnary, or void spaces.

† **Intercolumna'tion**, *Arch. Obs.* Variant of INTERCOLUMNATION. [cf. COLUMNATION.]

1664 *EVELYN Acc. Archit.* in *Freart's Archit.* 131 Inter-columnation signifies the distance or voyd between Pillar and Pillar. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* II. 129/1 This new Arch may quite fill up the old intercolumnation, or aperture between the Ribs. 1757 *LANGLEY Builder's Jewell* 25 The proper Intercolumnations, or just Distances, that the Columns of every Order must be placed in from each other.

† **Intercolunmed**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare* - 0.

1611 *FLORIO, Intercolunato*, enter-columned, or set with pillars betweene.

Intercolumniary, *a. Arch. rare*. [f. as next + -ARY.] = INTERCOLUMNAR 1.

1663 *CHARLETON Chor. Gigant.* 23 Where are those three Entrances? or how should we distinguish them from the other intercolumniary, or void spaces? 1849 *FREEMAN Archit.* i. iv. 75 The intercolumniary walls.

Intercolumniation (intakol'omniō'ishn). [f. *L. intercolumni-um* INTERCOLUMN + -ATION.]

1. The space between two adjacent columns or pillars in a building: = INTERCOLUMN.

1624 *WORTON Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 229 The distance, or Intercolumniation (which word Artificers doe usually borrow) may be neer four of his own Diameters. 1657 *R. LIGON Barbadoes* (1673) 103 Dorique Pillars Archt from one to another, and in each intercolumniation a square stud of stone. 1761 *London & Environs* II. 195 The columns are massy, and the intercolumniation large. 1839 *LANDOR Wks.* (1846) I. 483/1 The proportions of porticoes, of columns, of intercolumniations.

2. The placing of columns, with reference to the space between them.

1847 *SMEATON Builder's Man.* 246 That intercolumniation in which the columns are placed two diameters and a quarter from each other. 1880 *Academy* 21 Aug. 139/3 His explanation of the closer intercolumniation at the angles . . . is obviously fallacious.

Intercombat, -*come*, etc.: see INTER-pref.

Intercommon, *v. Forms*: 5 *entercommon*, *entrecomon*, *entryrcomon*, 7 *entercommon*, 6 *intercommon*, (6 *Sc. -oun*, -*one*). [ad. AF. *entrecommer* (Godef.), f. *entre-* (INTER-1 b) + *comuner* to COMMON, COMMUNE; see these verbs, and cf. INTERCOMMUNE.]

† 1. *intr.* To have intercourse, common dealings, or relations with others, or with each other; to associate with or together (cf. COMMON v. 4); esp. in *Sc. Law*, to have correspondence or dealings with (outlaws, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1430 *LYDG. Hors. Shepe & G.* (Roxb.) 26 That one lacketh, natre hath gene to another. . . Entercomen therefore as broder both with broder. 1448 *Leg. March.* c. 3 in *Scot. Stat.* (1844) I. App. iv. 305/2 yat na maner of persoun . . . sal intercomoun with any Inglis man or woman. 1583 *GOLDING Calvinion Deut.* xi. 63 Mony . . . is that thing whereby men intercommon among themselves. 1594 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* c. 144 Nane of our Sovereine Lordis lieges sal presume to receipt, supplie, or intercommon with them [traitors, etc.]. 1675 *PENN Eng. Pres. Interest* 15 The Britains and Saxons began to grow taine to each other, and intercommon amicably.

† 2. *intr. Sc.* To hold cohversation or discourse with; to take counsel together. (Cf. COMMON v. 6.)

1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 194 The moder, desiring to bring hir sonnys to concord, tuke freindis to intercommone on thir debatis. 1578 *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1814) 111. 105 To confer treat and intercommone with thame vpon the confirmation of all testamentis within this realme.

3. *intr.* To share in the use of the same common. (Cf. COMMON v. 9.)

1598 *KITCHIN Courts Lect* (1675) 210 Inhabitants cannot prescribe to Intercommon. 1679 *BLOUNT Anc. Tenures* 145 When Horned Beasts of several adjoining Parishes do promiscuously intercommon together. 1694 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1703) 118 Where there are no Inclosures, all People may intercommon, without Preference or Ceremony. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. iii. 33 Common because of vicinage . . . is where the inhabitants of two townships, which lie contiguous to each other, have usually intercommoned with one another. 1874 *SIR G. JESSEL in Law Rep. Eq. Cas.* XIX. 160 The end parish in this case could by no means intercommon with the parish at the other end.

† 4. *intr.* To share or participate with others, or mutually. (Cf. COMMON v. 3.) *Obs.*

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 55 The Spirits of the Wine, doe prey vpon the Roscide Juice of the Body, and inter-common with the Spirits of the Body, and so decieve and rob them of their Nourishment. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Hartfordsh.* n. (1662) 22 He lived and dyed Childlesse, enter-commoning therein with many Worthies, who are . . . either impropolifick, or have Children in *genitorum vituperium*. *Ibid.*, *London* 197 He and hogs did in some sort enter-common both in their diet and lodging.

† 5. *trans. Sc. Law.* To denounce by 'letters of intercommoning'; hence, to prohibit (a person) from intercourse or communication; to outlaw. (Cf. INTERCOMMONING *vbl. sb.* 2.) *Obs.*

a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) II. 17 The numbers and desperate tempers of those who were intercommoned. 1717 *Dk. For Mem. Ch. Scot.* i. 8 Citing Paul Meffen of Dundee,

before them, and he not appearing, was intercommoned; that is, every one was forbid to harbour, or relieve him, or converse with him, on severe Penalties.

† **Intercommon**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 *entircomyn*, *entircomen*. [*f. prec.*] The act, practice, or right of intercommoning (esp. in sense 3).

1449 in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) XI. 244 Have..Entircomyn in the Landez Pasturez and Medues. c1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxi. i. The Soudan toke a trewece wth Kyng Richard ..to bye all merchandise. And sell and passe sauilly thitherward To the sepulchre..With entircomen, as then it did suffice. 1655-6 in J. C. Hodgson *Hist. Northumberland* (1897) IV. 138 [The award of the arbitrators.. confirmed to] the tenants of the town of Anick intercommon on Acomb fell.

Intercommonable, *a. rare.* [*f. INTERCOMMON v. + -ABLE*, after **COMMONABLE**.] That may be used in common; commonable.

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 274 For enclosing and cultivating those intercommonable lands, which at this time occupy so large a portion of the area of the district.

Intercommonage. [*f. as prec. + -AGE*, after **COMMONAGE**.] The practice of sharing with others, esp. of using common pasture.

1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 355 This enter-commonage; this confusion; not friends, not brothers, doe long with quiet endure. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 102 The extensive downs and commons, open to a general intercommonage of the stock belonging to the inhabitants at large. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 697 The value of the land..unaffected by the right of inter-commonage.

† **Intercommoned**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [*f. as prec. + -ED*.] a. Held in intercommonage. b. *Sc. Law.* Denounced in a writ or letters of intercommoning; outlawed: see the verb.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1765) II. 104 Those desperate intercommoned men who..wander about inflaming one another. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 78 Between the provinces of nature and chance, there lies a tract claimed by both, or shared in common between them..Within this intercommoned tract [etc.].

Intercommoner. [*f. as prec. + -ER*, after **COMMONER**.] 1. One who participates with others, esp. in the use of common pasture. Chiefly in *ppl.*

c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 124 Wheare men are intercommoners in comon feildes. a 1638 MEDIE *Wks.* (1677) 20 Laying both courts into one hath made the Jews and Gentiles intercommoners. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 275 A part of this common has been..wrested from the intercommoners at large, and now constitutes the character of open common-field, or of Lammas ground.

2. *Sc. Law.* = **INTERCOMMONER** 1.

1567 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* c. 21 That the receiver..and intercommoner with sik persones, salbe called..as airt and pairt of thir thiftoous deidis.

Intercommoning, *vbl. sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*.] 1. The action of sharing, participating, or associating with others; esp. that of using the same common pasture.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Ferd. Ieronimi Wks.* (1587) 236 Wee finde by experience, that such secrete entercommoning of ioyes dooth encrease delight. 1658 OSBORN *Jas. Wks.* (1673) 522 No Lord of a Rich Mannor would accept the offer of one more poor, upon the condition of enter-commoning. a 1668 SIR W. WALLER *Div. Medit.* (1639) 86 It was just with God..to turn his majesty to grass, to have his dwelling, and intercommoning with the beasts of the field. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict. s.v. Common.* 1883 SIR N. LINCOLN in *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 702 At some time or other rights of intercommoning over the lands were acquired.

2. *Sc. Law. Writ of intercommoning*: see **INTERCOMMONING** 2.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) II. 101 Upon that great numbers were outlawed: and a writ was issued out, that was indeed legal, but very seldom used, called intercommoning: because it made all that harboured such persons..to be involved in the same guilt.

Intercommune, *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Forms: 4 *entre-*, 5 *entercommune*, 6 *entre-*, 7-8 *intercommune*. [a. AF. *entrecommuner*: see **INTERCOMMON v.**, and cf. **COMMUNE v.** The earlier stress was app. *commune*, in later examples prob. *commune*.]

1. *intr.* To have mutual communion; to hold discourse or conversation with each other or with another. (Cf. **COMMUNE v.** 6.)

c 1374 CHAUCEK *Troilus* iv. 1326 (1354) The nature of þe pes mot nedes dryue, That men moete entrecommune y-fere. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* i. v. (Skeat) 1. 7 Raddeste thou neuer howe Paris of Troye and Helaine loued togider, and yet had they not entrecommuned of speche. 1623 T. SCOT *Highw. God* 51 Let not man presume to intercommune with God. 1833 [see **INTERCOMMUNING vbl. sb.** 1].

† 2. To have intercourse, relations, or connexion, esp. in *Sc. Law.* with rebels or denounced persons.

c 1374 [see **INTERCOMMUNING vbl. sb.** 1]. c 1449 PECOCC *Repr.* i. x. 49 How fer..he schal streche him self..and not entercommune with eny other craft in conclusions and treuthis. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* ii. xi. 241 That parte of Arabia..wher it entrecommunneth with Jewry on the one side, and with Egypt on the other. a 1639 SPOTTSWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 376 The Noblemen..came in and made offer of their service, giving surety not to reset nor intercommune with the Rebels. 1681 *Proclam.* in Wodrow *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1722) II. App. 78 That ye..prohibit and discharge all our subjects..to reset, supply, or intercommune with the said Earl. 1828 COL. YOUNG in *Bentham's Wks.* (1843) XI. 8 They cannot eat or drink, intermarry and intercommune together.

† 3. To participate in the use of the same pasture or the like. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 272 Their very concurrences..who would intercommune with them, and rob them of their prey.

† 4. *trans. Sc.* To denounce by letters or writ of intercommoning; hence, to prohibit 'intercommoning with'. (Cf. **INTERCOMMON v.** 5.) *Obs.*

168. in Somers *Tracts* I. 386 Not daring to appear, he is denounced and intercommoned. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1648/4 Preachers..Excommunicated, Intercommoned, or Declared Fugitives upon a Process intended against the said Tennants. c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scot.* (1818) II. 12 For atrocious crimes..the chief or laird was condemned in absence and intercommoned, as they call it, or outlawed.

Hence **Intercommune sb.**, an act of intercommoning; mutual communion or conversation.

1820 COLERIDGE *Lett. to F. H. Green* 14 Jan. (1895) 704, I must therefore defer our philosophical intercommune till the Sunday after.

Intercommoned, *ppl. a. Sc. Law. Now Hist.* [*f. prec. (sense 4) + -ED*.] Denounced in letters of intercommoning; prohibited from being communicated with or entertained; outlawed.

1680 HICKES *Spjr. Popery* 63 Mr. Welsh and other Traiterous, Intercommoned, and Rebellious Preachers. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiii. You saw and entertained him, knowing him to be an intercommoned traitor. 1895 CROCKETT *Men Moss Hags* xvii. 119 The dragoons..searched every nook and corner for intercommoned fugitives.

Intercommoner. [*f. as prec. + -ER*.]

1. *Sc. Law.* One who holds intercourse or correspondence with a person denounced by law. Now *Hist.*

1620 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 270 The intercommoners and resetters of jesuits. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* 418 (Scotland) Resetters of thieves or intercommoners with them..are guilty of Felony. 1849 JAS. GRANT *Kirkaldy of Gr.* xv. 147 Denounced those who had intercourse with them, as intercommoners with rebels.

† 2. One who conducts negotiations between parties; a mediator. *Obs. rare* -1.

1638 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* 22 July, We agreed, on condition that..the intercommoners should engage their honour..that in the meantime there should no munition at all..be put into the house.

Intercommunicable (i-ntə'kəmi'nikəb'l), *a.* [*f. INTERCOMMUNICATE v.*, after **COMMUNICABLE**.] Capable of or suitable for intercommunication.

1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVI. 537 This matter is not intercommunicable from one person to another. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog.* *St. Wks.* II. 83 Any pronunciation whatever that should be articulate, apprehensible, and intercommunicable, such as might differentiate the words.

Hence **Intercommunicability**.

1884 19th *Cent.* Feb. 336 The intercommunicability of Scarlatina and Diphtheria (under certain conditions).

Intercommunicate (i-ntə'kəmi'nikət), *v.* Also 6-7 *enter-*. [*f. ppl. stem of Anglo-Lat. intercommuni'cāre* to have intercourse with each other (1401 in Du Cange); see **INTER-** 1 b and **COMMUNICATE**, and cf. F. *entrecommuniquer* (16th c.).]

1. *intr.* To communicate mutually, hold communication with each other; to have mutual intercourse; to have free passage into each other.

1586 [see **INTERCOMMUNICATION** 1]. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To intercommunicate*, to communicate mutually, or one with another. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 530/2 The branchial chambers intercommunicate both above and below this septum. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 45 The anterior and posterior surfaces of the bodies of the vertebrae..intercommunicate. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* x. 143 Let us should live in sets, and should not intercommunicate freely.

2. *trans.* To communicate, impart, or transmit to and from each other.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1170 The raies..receive one from another, and intercommunicate the lights, as they be sent to and fro. 1633 EARL MARCH, *Al Mondo* (1636) 200 When the faculties both of will and understanding doe intercommunicate their ravishments.

Hence **Intercommunicated**, -ing *ppl. adjs.*

1852 G. WILSON *Reid v.* 102 It is placed in connection by means of intercommunicating fibres. 1853 *Q. Rev.* Sept. 329 A prepared and intercommunicated dialogue. 1891 W. M. RAMSAY in *Athenaeum* 5 Sept. 327/3 Without actually seeing the country it is difficult to comprehend thoroughly the relation of its parts and the intercommunicated routes.

Intercommunicate (-kəmi'nikət), *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec.: see -ATE*.] = **INTERCOMMUNICATED**; characterized by reciprocal communication.

1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* II. iii. i. iv. § 11 Such difference is secured in the feelings as shall make fellowship itself more delightful, by its inter-communicate character.

Intercommunication (-kəmi'nikə'tʃən), *sb.* Also 6-7 *enter-*. [*ad. Anglo-Lat. intercommuni'cātio* (1406 in Du Cange): see **INTERCOMMUNICATE v.** and **COMMUNICATION**.]

1. The action or fact of communicating with each other; intercourse.

1586 T. BRIGHT *Treat. Melancholy* xii. 56 These haue each of them, but one quality: fire hote, ayer moist..if they should haue twaine, then must they needes either entercommuni'cate, or two qualities concurre with the first matter: intercommunication is there none: for then should they not be the elements of other things seeing they should be elements of ech other. 1829 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 149 When you and I had more leisure for an inter-communication, of which I have..made profitable use. 1846 GROTE *Greece* ii. iii. II. 362 Those causes which tended to bring about increased Hellenic intercommunication.

2. The mutual imparting of ideas or information; interchange of speech; mutual conference.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 251 Even in beasts, that haue no voice at all, we easily inferre there is some other meane of intercommunication. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 255 A brief question, and a monosyllable in reply, was their only intercommunication. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. ii. 58 Ants haue considerable powers of intercommunication by means of their antennae.

3. Passage to and fro by connecting channels or lines of communication.

1866 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* I. vii. 510 The free intercommunication between the basal spaces into which the auricles open.

Intercommunicative, *a. rare.* [*f. INTERCOMMUNICATE v.*, after **COMMUNICATIVE**.] Characterized by, or adapted for, intercommunication.

a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 3 This Church..is made up out of many diuerse Portion..intercommunicative one with another. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 24 Mar. 4/1 That stir and intercommunicative talk..which marks that honourable members are in a state of special curiosity. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* II. i. 10 Charm, wit, ardour, intercommunicative quickness, and kindling beauty.

Intercommunicator, *rare.* [*f. as prec.*, after **COMMUNICATOR**.] An agent or means of intercommunication.

1855 in HYDE CLARKE *Eng. Dict.* 1880 *Academy* 24 Dec. 459 A monthly periodical intended as an 'intercommunicator' for antiquaries, bibliophiles and other investigators.

Intercommuning, *vbl. sb.* [*f. INTERCOMMUNE v.* (q. v. for stress) + -ING. 1.]

1. Mutual conversation, discourse, or intercourse.

c 1374 CHAUCEK *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 44 (Camb. MS.) [For] defawte of vn-vsaige and entercommuninge of marchaundise. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Ansv.* II. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 260 Participation and intercommuning of the churches together, by councils and assemblies. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 220 To be selected for his intercommunings by a man like him..was something.

2. *Sc. Law.* The holding of intercourse or having dealings with a person legally proscribed. *Letter* (or *writ*) of *intercommuning*: a letter issued by the Privy Council, or other authority, prohibiting intercourse with the person or persons named in it. Now *Hist.*

1646 BR. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 300 Upon the same Remonstrance goeth out a Writ, which there they call Letters of Intercommuning..the Intent is, that none of the King's Subjects commune or confer with him..otherwise, the Intercommuner is to be judg'd and reputed to be a Rebel of the same guiltiness. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxi. 59 Several writs of intercommuning were now issued against the hearers and preachers in conventicles. a 1806 FOX *Hist. Jas. II.* ii. (1808) 110 Letters had been issued by government, forbidding the intercommuning with persons who had neglected, or refused, to appear before the privy council, when cited for the above crimes.

† b. *Under intercommuning*: proscribed by letters of intercommuning. *Obs.*

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1406/2 Whereas there are several Persons under Caption and Intercommuning in the said Shire for several Causes [etc.].

Intercommunion (-kəmi'ni'ʃən, -yən). [*f. INTER-* 2 a + **COMMUNION**.]

1. Communion or fellowship one with another; intimate intercourse.

a 1761 LAW *The Relig.* II. (R.). To prevent any intimate connections, or..an entire intercommunion with the idolatrous religions round them. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch. Pref.* (1847) 4 Unity and intercommunion of the various branches of the visible church of Christ. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xix. 371 The Reformation had suspended religious intercommunion.

2. The mutual action or relation between things in regard to functions.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 57 The incomprehensibility..of intercommunication between substances that have no one property in common. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vi. 259 There is nothing to hinder the intercommunion of vital substances and impulses between the branch and the vine. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 419 When all these studies reach the point of intercommunion and connection with one another.

Intercommunity (-kəmi'ni'ti). [*f. INTER-* 2 a + **COMMUNITY**.] The quality of being common to various parties; the condition of having things in common or of participating in the same things.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1576/2 The frogs, who..would needs (as misliking their present intercommunitie of life)..sue to Jupiter for a king. 1747 LO. LYTTELTON *Obs. Convers.* *Paul* 30 The Genius of Paganism allowed an Intercommunity of Worship. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 9 The intercommunity of the technical terms of science in Europe having been..broken down by the Germans. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Sabbath* iii. (1848) 86 Hospitality and alms succeeded to intercommunity of property.

Intercomparison, -complexity, etc.: see **INTER-** *pref.*

Intercondylar (-kə'ndilār). [*f. INTER-* 4 a + L. *condylus*, a Gr. *κόνδυλος* knuckle.] Situated between condyles or rounded bone-ends.

1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Intercondylar line*, a transverse line on the lower end of the femur separating the patellar fossa from the popliteal fossa. *Intercondylar notch*, the deep notch which separates the condyles of the femur behind.

Intercondyloid (-kə'ndiloid), *a. Anat.* [See **prec.** and **CONDYLOID**.] = **prec.**

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 167/1 The intercondyloid

notch. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 225 They are separated by an 'intercondyloid' tract, from the fore part of which there usually rises an intercondyloid tuberosity.

Interconfessional, -confound: see **INTER-**.

Interconnect (-kŏn'ekt), *v.* [**INTER-** 1 b.] *trans.* To connect each with the other; to connect by reciprocal links. Chiefly in *pa. ppl.*

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 27 The different departments of speculative inquiry are obviously interconnected. 1889 *Minutes Congr. Council U. S.* 64 Among the ancient religions and the state were closely interconnected and dependent on each other. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 225 These are all interconnected by a network of canals.

Interconnexion, -connection (-kŏn'ek-shŏn). [**INTER-** 2 a.] Mutual connexion.

1822-26 DE QUINCY *Confess.* (1862) 232 A little attention will show the strictness of the inter-connection. 1857-8 SEARS *Alman.* 10 It is not likely that two realms of being lie closely proximate... and yet have no inter-connexion.

Intercontinental, a. [**INTER-** 4 c.] Situated or subsisting between, or connecting, different continents; including persons of different continents.

1855 in HYDE CLARKE *Eng. Dict.* 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 1 July 114 Intercontinental Canals and intercontinental railways. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 25 Oct. 121/1 As a consequence of its inter-continental position... Corinth early became celebrated for its wealth and luxury. 1896 *Curr. Hist.* (Buffalo, N.Y.) VI. 675 An intercontinental combination of Fenians, Russian Nihilists in the U.S. and anarchists.

Interconvertible (-kŏnv'ert'ib'l), *a.* [**INTER-** 2 a.] Mutually convertible; interchangeable.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 219 Such evidentiary fact and such principal fact are interconvertible expressions. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* June 715 A belief... that everything in nature is interconvertible. 1895 B. KIDN *Soc. Evolut.* ix. 264 The two being often used as interconvertible terms by anthropologists.

Hence **Interconvertibility**; **Interconvertibly adv.**

1811-31 BENTHAM *Logic* ix. Wks. 1843 VIII. 270 As if the two appellatives were... synonymous and interconvertibly employable. 1883 J. A. FARRER in *Cornh. Mag.* XLVII. 466 The interconvertibility of Zeus, or Odin, or Indra with the animal creation.

Intercoracid, -corallite, -cosmic, etc.: see **INTER-** *pref.*

Intercostal (-kŏst'äl), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. mod.* L. *intercostäl-is*, f. **INTER-** 4 a + L. *costa* rib: see **COSTAL**. Cf. F. *intercostal* (1536 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

A. adj. Situated between the ribs, *a. Anat.* with reference to the ribs of the body.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 150/2 Between the ribbes and the intercostalle muscles. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 356 The midriffe and the intercostall muscles. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 224 The Channel for the intercostal Vessels is not to be found. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 343 'The intercostal nerve was considered by many physicians of this century, as a continuation of the *nervus vagus*. *Mod.* He is suffering from intercostal rheumatism.

b. transf.; esp. in shipbuilding. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 150 The change of their colour, and the intercostal yellowness, which is a sufficient index of their maturity. 1869 Sir E. REED *Shipbuild.* i. 7 A keelson with intercostal plates. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 66 Such a keel is 'intercostal'.

B. sb. pl. Intercostal parts. **a. Anat.** The intercostal muscles, nerves, arteries, etc.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Intercostals*... nerves, so called, because... they run between the ribs. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farric's Guide* i. iii. (1738) 22 The Intercostals compose all the Flesh that we observe to fill up the Spaces between the Ribs. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iv. 86 Two sets of muscles, called intercostals. 1899 *Month Mar.* 311 The ball... has wounded one of the intercostals.

b. transf. in shipbuilding. 1883 NARES *Constr. Ironclad* 5 The parts between the frames being called intercostals.

Hence **Intercostally adv.**

1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 93 Two longitudinals are fitted above the turn of the bilge, where the floor plates do not extend. Each of these is worked intercostally between all the frames. *Ibid.* 118 The stringer being connected to both the bottom plating and bracket by pieces of angle-iron worked intercostally.

Intercosto-humeral, a. Anat. [*f. comb.* form of *prec.* + **HUMERAL**.] Connected with the intercostal parts and the humerus.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 423 The first intercosto-humeral nerve is of large size. 1868 HOLDEN *Anat.* (ed. 3) 224 The perforating branch of the second intercostal nerve... is larger than the others, and is called the 'intercosto-humeral', because it supplies the integuments of the arm.

Intercotyloid, -county, etc.: see **INTER-** *pref.*

Intercourse (intŏk'ours), *sb.* Also 5-7 *entrecourse*, (6 -cours). [*OF. entrecours* exchange, commerce (Godef.; in *AF. also -course*), f. *entrecorre* to run between:—L. *intercurrere*: see **INTERCUR**, **COURSE**. Cf. the L. *abl. intercursum* 'by intervention', and *med. L. intercursum*.]

1. Communication to and fro between countries, etc.; mutual dealings between the inhabitants of different localities. In early use exclusively with reference to trade, and hence sometimes = commerce, traffic; now in more general sense.

a. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 368 She... besought the Kyng that his marchauntes myght vse their entrecourse into Flaunders as they before tymes had done. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 60 b, Straungiers... take the lyvinge

from all the artificers, and the entrecourse from all marchauntes. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxvii. (1636) 239 God hath divided his blessings, that... one Country might have entrecourse with another. 1623 BINGHAM *Athenion* 57 They had free entrecourse of trade one with another. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. 1. iv. 23 Their vicinity, and mutual entrecourses, made the Jews passe under their neighbors names.

B. 1473 *Rolls Part.* VI. 65/1 The... Company... have had and used free and friendly communication and intercourse of Marchandise with his Subgetts. 1599 HAKLVT *Voy.* II. 178 He wil not but maintaine y^e faith promised her, & the intercourse in due force. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1826) I. 181 The intercourse merchants are many of them traders into the Spanish countries, which are your enemies. *Ibid.*, Whether the city or the merchants of the intercourse should pay it. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* X. 405 The almost innumerable means of intercourse now introduced into most parts of this island. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* 40 It is clear that the Ohio mound-builders had commercial intercourse with the natives of distant regions.

2. Social communication between individuals; frequent and habitual contact in conversation and action; dealings.

1547-64 BARLEWIN *Mor. Philos.* v. iii. (Palfr.), Men, between whom happeneth to be entrecourse or familiarity. 1652-64 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* Intro. (1682) 7 That civil Entercourse, and mutual Society which the nature of Mankind doth most delight in. a 1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. ii. 243 For justifying himself, he [Sir Thomas More] wrote a full account of all the intercourse he had with the Nun and her complices. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 160 ¶ 6 Those with whom time and intercourse have made us familiar. 1852 DICKENS *Lett. to Mrs. Watson* 5 Aug., We looked forward to years of unchanged intercourse.

b. With of (= in respect of, as regards). 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 163 Amongst all which was peace, but no intercourse of marriages in differing Sects. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 174 [They] have friendly and mutuall entrecourse of affections, actions, customes, habits.

c. pl. Now rare.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 220 Disengaging myself from all Intercourses that have given you Uneasiness. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* i. iii. 311 Their former Intercourses with the Israelites. 1804 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* III. i. v. 75 New scenes, objects and intercourse enlarged his views. 1855 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) II. 446 My hours are now best spent in affectionate intercourse.

d. Sexual connexion.

1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* i. ii. (1806) I. 21 note, An illicit intercourse between the sexes. 1804 ASHERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 143 Propagated by promiscuous intercourse.

3. Communication between man and that which is spiritual or unseen.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* ii. 145 He suffered other nations to walke in vanitie, as though they had not any entrecourse or any thing to do with him. 1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. xxiii. § 1 His heavenly inspirations and our holy desires are as so many Angels of entrecourse and commerce between God and us. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Eibl.* 354 The sweet entrecourse and communion betwixt God, and his Church. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* Intro. (1840) 2 It does not follow that there is no intercourse or communication between the world of spirits and the world we live in. 1850 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 605 A devout intercourse with God.

4. Communication of ideas; discourse, conversation, discussion. *Obs.* (exc. as included in 2).

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 421 After some entrecourses, and when they had agreed upon a plat of their business. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vi. xl. § 4. 144 After much inter-course, and many intreaties passed, at length... he accepted their offer. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 259 To these may be added a profound Judgement in the affairs both of Church & State, how much it appeared in the former, appears in the entrecourse between him and Master Hinderson. 1692 RAY *Discol. World* 38 This Tradition... which they could not receive from the Greek Philosophers or Poets, with whom they had no entrecourse.

5. Intercommunication between things or parts.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 700 We see plainly what an Intercourse there is between the Teeth, and the Organ of the Hearing, by the taking of the end of a Bow between the Teeth, and striking upon the String. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 95 This Caspian Sea, which... has no commerce or entrecourse with any Sea, except... it be subterranean. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* i. v. (1682) 12 When the Mercurial Cylinder... has at the other end of it Air, kept from any Entrecourse with the Atmosphere. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 126 Those [rivers] that have a more immediate intercourse with the sea, participate of its influences, and have the same vicissitudes.

6. A means or way of intercommunication.

1650 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xli. 333 We thought fit to open... an intercourse betwixt the Air in the Receiver, and that without it. 1781 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 14/1 Smaller armed vessels... master of all the channels and intercourses, as well as of the adjoining sea.

7. Passage in; entrance. *Obs.*

1598 STOW *Surv.* xxv. (1603) 226 A doore of entrecourse into this garden. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 293 Where both the sun and air have free entrecourse.

8. Continuous interchange or exchange of (letters, etc.). Now rare.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 130, I will not write... what I thinke touching the weale publique... because the intercourse of suche letters are dangerous. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 238 This sweet intercourse Of looks and smiles. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Forgiveness* Wks. 1874 II. 106 The first offence... becomes the occasion of entering into a long intercourse of ill offices. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. i. 344 An active intercourse of letters and messengers ensued. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. II. ii. 54 These letters were afterwards followed by an intercourse of civilities.

9. Interchange of one thing with another; alternation. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps. xix.* 2 The orderly intercourse of dayes and nightes so fitly succeeding. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ii. viii. (1614) 137 Vet had the Kingdome of Judah their entrecourses of corruption and reformation, according as they had good or bad kings. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 14 The entrecourses Of whose mixt fortunes taught her tender heart To feel the self-same joy, the self-same smart. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silva Scint.*, *Man* i, Birds like watchful clocks the noiseless date, And intercourse of times divide.

9. 1 a. The fact of coming between or intervening; intervention; an intervening course or space; an interval. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* vi. (1590) 487 The Arcadian plaines, beautified by the intercourse of many forrests. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Ep. Ded. 3 But from such entrecourse of excuse, let my vn schooled indignities conuert themselves to your courtesie. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 8 Three courses of meat, but between them there was an entrecourse, for the king accused a man of treason and cut off his head and returned again.

1 b. Intervention on the part of some agent.

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 67 By the intercourse of the Kinges royall assent adhibited by the bande of his heralde. 1603 Sir C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* To Rdr. 6 [It] is effected immediately by the... arme of God, without the intercourse of naturall causes. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 115 If we betake our selves to this other way, one only entrecourse of Omnipotency will serve the turne.

10. Intercourse, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *intr.* To run through, run across.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. liii. § 1. 272 Two colours occupying halfe the flower, or intercrossing the whole flower with streakes and orderly streames. 1611 FLORIO, *Interccorre*, to entrecourse or run.

2. To have intercourse with.

1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 53 Entercoursing with domestical and forraigne states.

Intercoral, -cranial, etc.: see **INTER-** *pref.*

Intercross (intŏkrŏ's), *sb.* [**INTER-** 2 a.] An instance of cross-breeding or cross-fertilization.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. 101 Both in the vegetable and animal kingdoms, an occasional intercross with a distinct individual [*ed.* 1873, between distinct individuals] is a law of nature.

Intercross (intŏkrŏ's), *v.* [**INTER-** 1 b.]

1. *trans.* a. To cross each other (also *intr.* for *refl.*). b. To lay or place across each other.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 184 Various shapes and colours agreeably mixt, and rang'd in lines, intercrossing without confusion. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Ser.* in *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 379 A vast idol, framed of iron bars intercrossed, which formed... an immense cage. 1821 LAMB *Elia Ser.* i. *St. Valentine*, This is the day on which... Valentines cross and intercross each other at every street and turning. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* iv. 37 Golden and red... fires crossed and intercrossed each other.

2. *intr.* Of plants or animals of different stocks or species: To breed or propagate with each other. Also *trans.* in *pass.*

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. 101 If... all hermaphrodites do occasionally intercross with other individuals [*etc.*]. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* i. (1864) 15 Ants... are thus enabled to intercross with members of distant colonies. 1878 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 162 The... offspring must intercross one with another. 1880 — in *Nature* XXI. 207/1 The almost universal sterility of species when intercrossed.

Hence **Intercrossing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. 96 On the Intercrossing of Individuals. 1876 *Times* 4 Oct., Inter-crossing and overlapping lines of light. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 395 In others the muscular layer is... composed of intercrossing bands.

Intercrural (intŏkrŏr'ŭäl), *a. Anat.* [**INTER-** 4 a.] Situated between the crura, legs, or limbs, of the body, or of some part of it: see **CRUS** 2.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xviii. 148 It is my intercrural Pudding. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 673/1 The depression... which separates them, is the intercrural... space. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Horven's Zool.* II. 739 Intercrural membrane mostly small or none. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 415 Intercrural cartilages which are placed intervertebrally.

Intercrust, -crystallize, -cultural, -curl, etc.: see **INTER-** *pref.*

1. **Intercur, v. Obs.** Also 6 *entrecorre*, 6-7 *intercurre*. [*ad. L. intercurrere*, f. *inter* between + *currere* to run; in early use, through *OF. entrecorre* (Godef.).]

1. *intr.* To run, come, or pass between persons or things.

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 237, I was sent as your Lieutenant, being alwaies propice and redy to entrecorre, as a loving mynister, for the increase of amity bitwene Your Highnes and hym. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* i. x. (1634) 36 Like as the earth doth intercurre and intermingle it selfe between and among the small fibres... of routes. 1625 USSHER *Ansvr. Jesuit* 468 The first beginning... is a sanctified heart, the last end the seeking of Gods glorie, and faith working by loue must intercurre betwixt both.

2. To come between, or in the course of; to intervene, come in the way.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 99 Because it [their untrue assertion] doth often intercurre in their book, we will here make answer for the whole. 1592 BABINGTON *Notes Genesis* xxi. (1637) 71 Matrimony ceaseth not to bee the holy ordinance of God, though these troubles... intercurre. 1677 R. CARV *Chronol.* ii. ii. x. 207 With this Series of Years... doth intercure another Succession of High Priests.

Hence 1 **Intercur'ring** *ppl. a.*, intervening.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xi. § 47. 661 Wee will

hasten now to the last Act .. onely we will first remember some intercurring matters.

Intercurrence (intərkʊərəns). [f. next: see -ENCE.] Intervention; an intervening occurrence.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1335 There may be providence, and the least interurrence of fortune. 1661 BOYLE *Phys. Ess., Hist. Fluid.* xvi. We may proceed to consider what fluidity salt-petre is capable of without the interurrence of a liquor. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 1. § 29 To be sagacious in such interurrences is not Superstition, but wary and pious Discretion. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 401 Epithelial casts are also occasionally found, and must be held to indicate the interurrence of tubal catarrh.

So †**Intercurrency**. *Obs. rare*—
1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 40 The interurrencies of irregular and unknown particles, like to moats in a Glass.

Intercurrent (intərkʊərənt), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *intercurrent-em*, pr. pple. of *intercurrere* to INTERCUR.] That runs or comes between.

1. †**a.** Of material things: Coming in between others; lying or situated between. *Obs.*

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 41. 17 The Cardinal winds .. with their middle, and the other intercurrent ones. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 160 Some very easy way of separating the pulp or intercurrent juices. 1682 GREW *Veget. Roots* § 39 Yielding to the intercurrent Fibres of the Parenchyma. c1685 E. HALLEW in *Naval Chron.* VIII. 119 This shoalness of the sea, and the intercurrent continents, are the reason.

b. Of time, the course of events: Intervening.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* VIII. iii. § 16. 385 By many his intercurrent actions .. he may justly be cleared of that imputation. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 16 A longer space of time intercurrent. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* II. II. III. xx. 268 The intercurrent dispositions of the Times under the Persian and Macedonian, Egyptian Monarchies. 1883 F. W. H. MYERS *Ess., Mod. Mazzini* (1885) 3 Alfieri—his republicanism strangely complicated by an intercurrent passion for high-born dames. 1887 F. ROBINSON *New Relig. Med.* 82 The Book of Job affords a sufficient refutation; no intercurrent paradox meets us there.

†c. Of messengers: Passing to and fro between parties. *Obs. rare*—

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 663 The Embassadors could not be drawn to agree .. Nor was there any better progress by intercurrent Messengers.

2. *spec. in Med. a.* Of a disease: Occurring during the progress of another disease. Also, Recurring at intervals. Formerly (of a fever), Happening at any period of the year, as distinguished from those confined to particular seasons.

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* VI. 129 Some Fevers may deservedly be reckoned among the Intercurrent. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 504 Intercurrent Pneumonia. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 493 The low intercurrent inflammations which occur in scurvy. 1877 ERICHSEN *Surgery* I. 11 Slow recoveries, often interrupted by intercurrent diseases.

b. Of the pulse: Having an extra beat.
1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 49 An intercurrent Pulse is unequal in Crebrity, when one Pulse happens more than usual. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 503 The pulse in such cases [of intercadence] is said to be intercurrent.

†B. *sb.* An intervening circumstance or event; an incident. *Obs. rare*—

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1224 Fortune .. having diversified .. our enterprise, like a plaie or entrelude, with many dangerous intercurrents, was assistant and ran with us.

Hence **Intercurrently** *adv.*, in an intercurrent manner.

1885-8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 175 Examples of relapse occurring 'intercurrently'.

Intercursation. *rare*. [n. of action from L. *intercurrere*, freq. of *intercurrere*: see INTERCUR.] The action of running between, or coming in the way of anything.

1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius v. Comm.* xviii. Scheinerus asserts that they [the scintillations of the stars] proceed from the intercursons of their several species darting to the eye, which he attributes to vaporous intercursons.

†**Intercursor**. *Obs. rare*— [INTER- + CURSOR.] A messenger between parties.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* xxii. 144 An Intelligencer or Intercursor between them, that may in a trice relate to the one what the other hath done or said.

†**Intercut**, *v. Obs. rare*. Also †**enter-**. [INTER- + a.] *trans.* To cut into, to divide by, or as by, cutting; to intersect. Hence †**Intercutting** *vbl. sb.*

1611 FLORIO, *Intercedere*, to entercut. *Ibid.*, *Intercessionem*, a cutting off or between, an entercutting. 1660 HOWELL *Parly Beasts* i. 5 The Countrey .. so intercut, and indented with the Sea, or fresh navigable Rivers. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Garden*, Gardens whose Level and Grounds are intercut with Descents of Terrasses.

†**Intercutaneous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *intercutis*, -cutem, absol. for *aqua intercutis* 'intercutaneous water', dropsy, (f. *inter* between, within + *cut-em* skin) + -AL.] In *intercutaneous water*, dropsical fluid.

1650 ASHM. *Chym. Collect.* Arcanum (ed. 3) 194 The second borders upon the dropsie, and is the corruption of intercutaneous water. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* VIII. 295 Vesicatories let out the intercutaneous water plentifully.

†**Intercutaneous**, *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *intercutaneus* (see prec. and CUTANEOUS) + -OUS. Cf. F. *intercutané* (Littré).] Situated between the skin and flesh; subcutaneous. Also, lying between the bark and stem of a tree.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 241 Some intercutaneous part,

which the Physitian commands to be wounded. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 55 If it [a tree] lie prostrate with the bark on, which is a receptacle for a certain intercutaneous worm that accelerates its decay. *Ibid.* (1776) 363 The intercutaneous moisture endangers the tree.

Intercystic, -dash, etc.: see INTER- pref.

†**Interdeal**, *sb. Obs.* Also **enter-**. [f. INTER- + a + DEAL *sb.*; or from INTERDEAL *v.*] Mutual dealing, negotiation; intercourse; *ado*.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbert* 785 Thereto [he] doth his Courting most applye To learne the enterdeale of Princes strange. 1596 — *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 628/2 The trading and interdeale with other nations rounde about. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. III. IV. *Captains* 1013 That Form of Rule is a right Common-weal Where all the People have an Enterdeale. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuit's Downf.* 44 The Jesuits have continual enterdeale with the Civill Magistrates, with Hereticks, and men of a suspected Religion.

Interdeal, *v.* [f. INTER- + b + DEAL *v.*] *intr.* To deal or negotiate mutually.

1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. XXXVI. Yorke & his side could not, while life remaind, Though thus disperst, but worke and interdeale. 1808 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* VI. 304 The great mass of emigrants would be young merchants .. who would intermarry, as well as interdeal with the Hindoos.

Hence †**Interdealing** *vbl. sb.* = INTERDEAL *sb.*; also †**Interdealer**, a negotiator, a mediator.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. XI. § 15. 654 By the continual interdealings of the Prelates .. the kindling displeasures were for the present allayed. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 54 He was a friend to them both, and would gladly be an interdealer for concord.

Interdebate, -denominational, -dential: see INTER- pref.

Interdental (intərdəntəl), *a.* [INTER- + a.] 1. Situated or placed between the teeth (of a person or animal, or of a toothed wheel).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Gear-cutting Machine*, one for making cog-wheels by cutting out the interdental material. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 555 Moon's splint therefore seems to be the best interdental one we possess.

2. *Phonology*. Pronounced by placing the tip of the tongue between the teeth.

1877 SWEET *Handb. Phonetics* § 145 French (t) and (d) are dental, often also interdental. 1887 COOK tr. *Sievers' O. E. Gram.* 104, 8 and b originally denote without distinction the interdental spirant which is now represented in Eng. by th.

Interdepartmental, etc.: see INTER- pref.

Interdepend (intərdəpənd), *v.* [INTER- + b.] *intr.* To depend upon each other mutually.

1848 HARE *Guesses* (1867) 482 Bringing them [atoms] to coalesce and interdepend. 1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 15 Mar., Under the state all rights and duties are mutual—they interdepend.

Interdependence (intərdəpəndəns), *Also -ance.* [INTER- + a.] The fact or condition of depending each upon the other; mutual dependence.

1822 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers.*, etc. II. 97 Unfitness for a state of moral and personal union and life-long interdependence. 1825 — *Aids Refl.* (1858) I. App. C. 412 In social and political life this acme is interdependence; in moral life it is independence. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref. 6 Knowledge respecting natural phenomena and their interdependence.

Interdependency. [INTER- + a.] = prec.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 665 An interdependency of the will revealed as a fact .. to the power of consciousness. 1848 R. I. WILBEFORCE *Incarnation* III. (1852) 43 That interdependency of structure, which unites the different portions of an organic agent into a co-ordinate whole. 1889 MIVART *Truth* 493 The interrelations and interdependencies which exist between the various orders of creatures inhabiting this planet.

Interdependent (intərdəpəndənt), *a.* [INTER- + a.] Dependent each upon the other; mutually dependent.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 57 Which .. stand .. in interdependent connection with everything that exists. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* I. § 2. 5 Conduct is a whole .. an aggregate of inter-dependent actions performed by an organism.

Hence **Interdependently**, in an interdependent manner, in mutual dependence.

1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* June 773 A conception of [society] as having a natural structure in which all its institutions, governmental, religious, industrial, commercial, etc., are inter-dependently bound. 1890 *Scribner's Mag.* Jan. 21 The buildings were interdependently combined.

Interdespise (-dɪspəɪz), *v. rare.* [INTER- + b.] *trans.* To despise mutually, feel mutual contempt for (each other); also *absol.*

1840 DE QUINCY in *Tail's Mag.* VII. 38 They met, they saw, they interdespised. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod. Theol.* I. II. II. 232 The two great masters .. cordially interdespised each other.

Interdestructive (intərdɪstrʊktɪv), *a.* [INTER- + a.] Mutually destructive.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 245 There can be no such thing as unproductive capital; the terms are interdestructive. 1813 — in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 215 The document concerning Paradise, and the document concerning the Deluge, are inter-destructive.

Hence **Interdestructiveness**, mutual destructiveness.

1817 GODWIN *Mandeville* II. 103 There are antipathies, and properties interchangeably irreconcilable and destructive to each other .. I had found this true opposition and interdestructiveness in Clifford.

Interdevour, etc.: see INTER- pref.

†**Interdice**. *Carpentry. Obs.* Forms: 7 **enterdesse**, **enter-**, **interdice**, 8 **enter-**, **intertise**, -duce. [Derivation obscure.]

The OF. *entredise* (app. of same meaning) = late L. **intertensa* 'something stretched between', would in Eng. normally assume the form **entertise*, of which the recorded *enterdesse* and *intertise* seem to be corruptions. The form *enterdesse* seems to have been further corrupted into *enter-*, *interdice*, and perverted by pseudo-etymology into *enter-*, *interduce*, as if from L. *dicere* to lead; while *entertise*, *intertise*, have suggested the formation of the mod. synonym *INTERDICT*.]

A horizontal piece of timber connecting two vertical pieces; an **INTERDICT**.

1617 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., *Canterb.*, Payd for the laing in of two selles and laing in of enterdeses at Owsbanes honss. 1663 GERBIER *Counsell* 67 Interdices and Braces seven inches and five inches. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 141 The Binding Interdices, or indeed, more properly Interduces. *Ibid.* 160 *Enterduce*, or *Entertise*. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 183 *Inter-tice*, -duces, .. are those smaller pieces of Timber that lie horizontally betwixt the Summers. 1734 *Builder's Dict.*, *Interties*, *Interduces*.

Interdict (intə'dɪkt), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3 **entredit**, 4 **enterdite**. *β.* 5 **interdite**. *γ.* 5 **interdite**, 7 — **interdict**. [ME. *a. OF. entredit* (13th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), in 14th c. *intredit*, mod. F. *interdit*, ad. L. *interdictum* (from *interdictus*, pa. pple. of *interdicere* to INTERDICT) to which the Eng. word was conformed in 16th c. The order in which the senses have been adopted in Eng. is the reverse of that in which they orig. arose.]

1. *gen.* An authoritative prohibition; an act of forbidding peremptorily.

a 1626 BACON (J.), Among his other fundamental laws, he did ordain the interdicts and prohibitions touching entrance of strangers. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 369 These are not Fruits forbidden, no interdict Defends the touching of these viands pure. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 217, I put a positive interdict on my rooms being exhibited. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. XII. 46 Irrepressible instincts and interdicts of the Conscience and the Reason.

2. *Law.* *a. Roman Law.* A provisional decree of the prætor, in a dispute of private persons relating to possession, commanding or (more usually) forbidding something to be done.

1611 FLORIO, *Interdictione* .. Also an injunction made by the Magistrate, an interdict. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 87 Ulpian saith, against that man who hath cast a Dam or Pile into the Sea, an Interdict is allowed him who perhaps may be endangered thereby. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scotl.* IV. XXVI. § 1 These actions [possessory] are like the interdict in the Roman law, *uti possidetis*. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* IV. § 140 They are called decrees when he orders something to be done, as when he commands that something shall be produced or restored; interdicts, when he prohibits something to be done.

b. Sc. Law. An order of the Court of Session, or of an inferior court, pronounced, on cause shown, for stopping any act or proceedings complained of as illegal or wrongful' (Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.*); corresponding to an INJUNCTION in English Law.

1810 *Act 50 Geo. III.* c. 112 § 41 Bills of suspension and interdict shall with respect to caution remain as at present. 1876 *Act 39 & 40 Vict.* c. 70 § 31 An interim interdict, although appealed against, shall be binding till recalled.

3. *R. C. Ch.* An authoritative sentence debarring a particular place or person (esp. the former) from ecclesiastical functions and privileges.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10297 Pou hast nou .. be pope bisont [pat] he releist be entredit. *Ibid.* 10393 Drede in eche half was vpe his king Ion Of mansinge & entredit, & al so of is fon. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 259 This pope .. Hath sent the bulle of his sentence With cursing and enterdite. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxviii. (Arb.) 70, I shall .. sende there an Inderdite that noman shal rede ne syngen ne crystene chylidren ne burye the dede ne receyve sacramente. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* v. 177 He requires them to put the whole Kingdom under an Interdict. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* (1796) III. XII. 423 Those Bulls and Interdicts .. made the greatest Princes tremble. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 265 He .. stopped the usual call to prayers, and snspended all the ceremonies of religion, as if the country were under an interdict. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 2) s. v., Interdicts are divided into local, personal, and mixed.

In the first kind a place is interdicted, so that no divine office may be celebrated or heard in it, either by the inhabitants or by strangers. By the second kind persons are interdicted, so as to be debarred from using the sacraments or exercising the functions prohibited, in whatever place they may be. By the mixed kind both place and persons are directly interdicted—e.g. a city and its inhabitants.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*

1875 POSTE *Gains* IV. (ed. 2) 642 The mortgagor had by a legal fiction usucapion-possession, the mortgagee had interdict-possession. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 7/2 One of the Glendale men who was imprisoned in connection with the well-known interdict case. 1898 S. EVANS *Holy Graal* 28 The Interdict difficulty had pressed hardly on former legations against the heretics.

Interdict (intə'dɪkt), *v.* Forms: *a.* 3-4 **entredite**, 4-6 **enterdite**, -dyte, (4-5 **entir-**, **entyr-**). *β.* 5-7 **interdyte**, 6 **intredite**, **interdite**. *γ.* 6 — **interdict**. [ME. *entredite-n*, f. *entredit* INTERDICT *sb.*, after OF. *entredire*, pa. pple. *entredit*, ad. L. *interdicere*, *interdictum* to interpose by speech, forbid by decree, f. *inter* between + *dicere* to say, speak; subseq. conformed, first in prefix, and finally in stem, to the L. ppl. stem *interdict-*.

As in the sb., the specific ecclesiastical sense was the earliest in Eng. use.]

1. *trans.* To declare authoritatively against the doing of (an action) or the use of (a thing); to forbid, prohibit; to debar or preclude by or as by a command.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. xv. 123 All foule thoughtes & carnalle desyres to us ben interdyctyd and defended. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 68 As well bycause the Gospell interdicteth it, as also bycause reason reclaimeth agaynst it. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 329 What traitorous hand dares interdict our way? 1631 *Gouge God's Arrows* III. § 94. 359 Clement 8. had sent . . . two Bulls, to interdict all claime or title to the Crown of England. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* XIX. 250 Firm wisdom interdicts the soft'ning tear. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 461 All proceedings against the Rawal were . . . positively interdicted. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* Pref. 8 The Portuguese interdict all foreign commerce.

2. To restrain (a person) by authority from the doing or use of something; to forbid to do something; to debar or preclude from something. (With the legal instances cf. INTERDICTION 3 and INTERDICT sb. 2.) Const. *from*, *† of*, *† to do* something; also with double obj. (a person a thing).

1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 186 One person may . . . be interdictit fra alienation, disposition, or making of any takkis of ony his landis and heritage, but be expresse consent and assent of certane of his kinnismen and freindis, quhome he pleis to name. 1575-85 *ANP. SANDOVS Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 204 Who . . . will exclude thee out of his kingdom, interdict thee his tabernacle. 1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) c. 118 That the person, at quhaus instance the vther is interdicted or inhibite produce the said interdiction and inhibition . . . to the Clerke of the Schire. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxv. 548 They judged him to bee a banished man . . . and interdicted the use of water and of fire. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxvii. 107 They interdicted that great Court from proceeding any further against them. 1713 *STRELLER Englishman* No. 9. 57 In Italy. . . Women are . . . interdicted the Pleasures of Society and Conversation. 1815 *Zeluca* II. 244 She is interdicted transmitting remembrance to old friends. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* II. ix. 313 The clergy were interdicted from indulging any longer in the polemics of theology. 1876 *Act 39 & 40 Vict.* c. 70 Sch. A. To interdict the defender from [etc.] and to grant interim interdict. 1880 *MURHEAD Gains* I. § 128. 49 A person who, on account of crime . . . has been interdicted fire and water, forfeits his civic privileges.

3. *Ecll.* To cut off authoritatively from religious offices or privileges; to lay (a place or person) under an interdict: see INTERDICT sb. 3.

1290 *Beket* 1714 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 155 And entre-diten all engeland. 1297 R. GLOVE, (Rolls) 10184 His hispoces . . . entre-ditied at his lond, & wallis all so, þat noþing of cristendom þer inne nere ido. 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 7892 The prest scholde be enterdycted that dede schu a vilonye to terme of al his lyf. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 81 b/1 For the woundyng of a Cardynall he enterdycted all the cyte of Rome. 1530 *TINDALE Pract. Prel.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 295 Then was the land interdicted many years. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 2 That yere the lond was enterdycted. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 147 Alexander not only allows the Conquerors pretensions to the Crown of England, but interdicts all those who should oppose him. 1700 *TYRRELL Hist. Eng.* II. 901 The Legate . . . interdicted the University of Oxford. 1885 [see INTERDICT sb. 3].

† **Interdict**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 5 -dyte, -dicts. [ad. L. *interdict-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *interdicere* (see prec.); cf. F. *interdit*, -e.] Interdicted: construed as pa. *ppl.* of INTERDICT v.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 85 Hit was interdicte [HIGDEN *interdictum fuit*, TRIVISA was forbode] . . . to kyng Alexander, that he scholde not entre in to Babylon. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 262/2 Interdyte, interdictus. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Poge* (1889) 6 A place whiche is prophane or Interdicte. 1593 *MARLOWE Faust.* 763 Both he and thou shall stand excommunicate, And interdict from church's privilege.

Interdicted, *ppl. a.* [f. INTERDICT v. + -ED¹.] Forbidden, prohibited; debarred, precluded: see the verb. a. Of things.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* II. 160 He . . . hongred not after the interdicted frute, as Adam did. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* VII. 47 Charg'd not to touch the interdicted Tree. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 163 ¶ 5 Fruitless attempts to catch at interdicted happiness. 1865 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man.* VI. 146 Occasion to obliterate interdicted words.

b. Of persons: *spec. in Law* (see INTERDICTION 3).

1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 299 Let me be His interdicted heir. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 108 Reduction . . . may be brought not only by the heirs of the interdicted person, and by the interdictors, but by the interdicted person himself. 1863 *BURTON Bk. Hunter* 344 An interdicted pastor, wandering over the desolate moors. 1880 *MURHEAD Ulpan* XIX. § 5 note, It was denied to the interdicted spendthrift.

Interdicting, *vbl. sb.* Forms: see INTERDICT v. [-INO¹.] The action of the verb INTERDICT; interdiction. (Now rare exc. as gerund.)

1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 361 Suspendings, enterdictings, cursingis, and reisingis of croisierie. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* cxlvii. 126 They pronounced the generall enterdyctyng thurghout all england so that the church dores were shytted. 1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* I. ccxii. 260 The pope shall . . . gyue generall sentences of cursyng, and suspension of enterdyctyng to renne vpon vs. 1530 *TINDALE Pract. Prelates in Expos. & Notes* (Parker Soc.) 295 When neither the interdicting neither that secret subtilty help [etc.].

Interdiction (intərdi'kʃən). Also 5-6 enterdicion, 6 interdicion. [ad. L. *interdiction-em*,

n. of action from *interdicere* to INTERDICT. In its earliest form agreeing with an OF. type **entrediccion*: cf. INTERDICT sb. and v.] The action of interdicting, or fact of being interdicted.

1. The action of forbidding by or as by authority; authoritative or peremptory prohibition.

1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* A vj b. Against those interdictions in the law, which seeme to compas in no more but the Canaanites Iebusites [etc.]. 1656 W. MONTAGUE *Accompl. Wom.* 133 Freedom extinguishes desire, and interdiction kindles it. 1738 *WARRBTON Dis. Legat.* I. 208 This Interdiction of sepulchral Rites. 1847 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) I. III. 113 This act operated as an absolute interdiction of the catholic rites.

2. *Ecll.* The issuing of an interdict; the action of laying (a place, etc.), or condition of being laid, under an interdict: see INTERDICT sb. 1.

1494 *FABIAN Chron.* VII. 318 Of the maner of this Enterdicion of this lande haue I seen dyuerse opynions. 1599 *tr. Junius Revel.* xiii. 16 To use most violent interdictions, and to shoot out cursings. 1670 G. H. Hist. Cardinals II. 1. 112 Several poor Bishops are rendered subject to interdictions and censures. 1750 *SHERSTONE Ruined Abbey* 218 The wily Pontiff seems not to recall His interdictions.

3. *Law.* a. *Sc. Law.* A restraint imposed upon a person incapable of managing his own affairs on account of unsoundness of mind, improvidence, etc. b. = INTERDICT sb. 2 a, b. c. *Rom. Law.* *Interdiction of fire and water*: a sentence of banishment or outlawry forbidding the supply to the person sentenced of fire and water or the necessities of life.

1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 186 All publicationis and interdictionis aught and could be maid . . . quhair the person interdictit dwellis. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 961 So were Brutus and Cassius, and all their friends condemned, with interdiction of water and fire. 1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) c. 118 That all inhibitions and interdictions to be raised hereafter for quhatsoever cause . . . be . . . produced . . . to the Schireff clerk of the Schire, quhair the persone interdicted or inhibit dwellis. 1681 [see INTERDICTOR]. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Law Scotl.* I. vii. § 32 Judicial interdiction is imposed by a Sentence of the Court of Session. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* *Interdiction* is a system of judicial, or of voluntary restraint, provided for those who, from weakness, facility, or profusion, are liable to imposition. . . *Voluntary interdiction* is imposed by the sole act of the interdicted person, who, being conscious of his facility, lays himself under this restraint. . . *Judicial interdiction* is imposed by sentence of the Court of Session; generally proceeding on an action at the instance of a near kinsman of the facile person. [See also INTERDICTOR, quot. 1861.] 1867-8 *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. 64 § 16 The particular registers of inhibitions and interdictions throughout Scotland shall be discontinued. 1880 *MURHEAD Gains & Ulpan Digest* 472 Citizenship . . . was lost . . . by . . . interdiction of fire and water, which practically was outlawry.

Interdictive (intərdi'ktiv), a. rare. [f. L. *interdictiv-*, *ppl. stem* (see prec.) + -IVE.] = INTERDICTION.

1609 *BP. W. BARLOW Answ. Nameless Cath.* 185 It was an hasty rashness . . . to award a sentence so resolutely Interdictive. 1641 *MILTON Animadv.* xiii. Wks. (1851) 230 A timely separation from the flock by that interdictive sentence.

Interdictor (intərdi'ktɔr, -pt). [a. late L. *interdictor* forbiddor (Terull.), agent-n. from *interdicere* to INTERDICT.] a. One who interdicts. b. *Sc. Law.* (See quot. 1861.)

1681 *STAIR Inst. Law Scotl.* I. vi. § 37 Our custom hath interdictions, whereby persons, acknowledging their own weakness . . . do therefore bind themselves, that they shall not act without the consent of those persons, interdictors therein mentioned. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Law Scotl.* I. vii. § 34 All deeds, done . . . without the consent of his interdictors . . . are subject to reduction. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* s.v. *Interdiction*, Voluntary interdiction . . . is usually executed in the form of a bond, whereby the grantor obliges himself to do no deed which may affect his estate, without the consent of certain persons therein named, technically called interdictors. . . Onerous or rational deeds, granted by the interdicted person, are effectual without the consent of the interdictors. 1883 *Life D. McLaren* II. xvii. 68 Lord Gifford decided in favour of the interdictors.

Interdictory (intərdi'ktɔri), a. [ad. late L. *interdictori-us*, f. *interdictor*: see prec. and -ORY.] Having the quality or effect of interdicting; belonging to or conveying interdiction; prohibitory.

1755 *JOHNSON, Interdictory*, belonging to an interdiction. *Ainsworth.* 1786 *Antiq. in Ann. Reg.* 109/1 The effect of that abomination . . . was interdiction. 1844 R. WARDLAW *Proverbs* (1869) II. xlv. 116 There is nothing interdictory of the use of it. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. v. 20 Interdictory statutes declared marriages with Jews and heathens not only invalid but adulterous.

Interdiffere (intərdi'fɛr), v. [INTER- 1 a.]

trans. To diffuse between or among other things. So **Interdiffusion** (-difū'zən), diffusion between or among other things, or each other; mutual diffusion. **Interdiffusive** (-difū'siv) a., tending to mutual diffusion; hence **Interdiffusiveness**.

1839 G. WILSON *Relig. Chem.* (1862) 14 That property of interdiffusiveness among elastic fluids. 1864-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 812 This mixture or interdiffusion likewise takes place when the gases communicate with each other through minute pores or apertures of insensible magnitude. 1882 *OGILVIE cites North, Brit. Rev. for Interdiffuse.*

Interdigit (intərdi'dʒit). [f. INTER- 3 a + L. *digit-us* finger, *DIGIT*.] The part of the hand (or foot) between the roots of the adjacent digits.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 454 This is rubbed in night and morning for three days, especially to the inter-digits and wrists.

Interdigital (intərdi'dʒitl), a. [ad. L. *interdigitalis*, f. *inter + digitus* finger.] Situated between, or connecting, digits (fingers or toes).

1836-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* II. 519/1 Up to the second or third month of intra-uterine life an interdigital membrane exists. 1874 *COUES Birds N. W.* 645 Anterior toes all long; the interdigital webs broad. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 326 The interdigital membrane of the frog.

Interdigitate (intərdi'dʒiteɪ), v. Chiefly *Anat.* [f. INTER- 1 b + L. *digit-us* finger + -ATE³: cf. *DIGITATE* v.]

1. *intr.* To interlock like the fingers of the two hands when clasped; to project or be inserted alternately between each other, as processes of a muscle, etc.; to inosculate by reciprocal serrations.

1847-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 737/2 An equal number of similar processes . . . with which they interdigitate. 18. . OWEN cited in *Ogilvie*, The groups of characters that are essential to the true definition of a plant and animal interdigitate, so to speak, in that low department of the organic world from which the two great branches rise and diverge. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 193 It [the posterior retractor] inter-digates very freely with the protractor pedis. 1887 *Lancet* 24 Sept. 604/1 This strapping . . . is fenestrated, and cut into strips that interdigitate. 1893 *BURDON-SANDERSON Pres. Addr. Brit. Assoc.* Questions: which here, though they do not overlap, at least interdigitate.

2. *trans.* To cause to interlock or inosculate in this way. *rare*—⁰.

1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1882 in *OGILVIE*.

Hence **Interdigitating** *ppl. a.*

1875 *ROMANES in Life* (1895) 25 Interposing a great number of interdigitating cuts in the course of the spiral.

Interdigitation (intərdi'dʒitʃən), Chiefly *Anat.* [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.]

The action or condition of interdigitating; *concr.* an interdigitating structure, or one of a number of interdigitating processes.

a 1864 OWEN cited in *Webster*. 1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* 24 When bones are immovably joined by an interdigitation of their irregularly shaped margins, they are said to be joined by suture. 1874 *COUES Birds N. W.* Introd. 10 The boundary line . . . in these latitudes is a zig-zag of inter-digitations.

Interdispensation, -distinguish, -district, -division, etc.: see INTER-*pref.*

Interdite, -dyte, obs. var. INTERDICT sb. and v.

† **Interditement**. *Obs.* [f. *interdite*, earlier form of INTERDICT v. + -MENT. (Possibly from an OF. original.)] = INTERDICTION 2.

1530 *PALSGR.* 234/1 Interditement, interdisement. 1583 *FOXE A. & M.* 594/1 Vnder payne of interditement, suspending and excommunication.

Interduce, variant of INTERDICE *Obs.*

† **Interduct**. *Obs. rare*—⁰. [ad. L. *interduct-us* interpunctuation, f. *inter* between + *duct-us* leading, f. *ducere* to lead.] (See quot.)

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Interduct*, a space between full sentences in printing or writing.

Intere, obs. form of ENTIRE.

† **Intereempt**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *intereempt-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *intereimere*: see next.] Destroyed. (Const. as pa. *ppl.*)

1561 *Queen Esther* (1862 *Collier*), Whereby good order may sone be interempte.

† **Intereemption**. *Obs. rare*. [ad. late L. *intereemption-em* (Tert.), n. of action from *intereimere* to cut off, destroy, slay, f. *inter* (INTER-) + *emere* to buy, orig. to take.] Destruction, slaughter.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Intereemption*, a killing or slaying. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 290 Nor was it seasonable to take notice of . . . his utter and final perdition, he being to revive again after his first Intereemption.

Inter-entanglement, -epidemic, -epime-ral, -epithelial: see INTER-*pref.*

Interepte, obs. corrupt f. INTERRUPT v.

† **Interequitate**, v. *Obs. rare*—⁰. [ad. *ppl. stem* of L. *interequitare* to ride between, f. *inter* between + *equitare* to ride.] (See quot.) Hence † **Interequitation**.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Interequitate*, to ride between. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Interequitation*, a riding between.

† **Interesse**, sb. *Obs.* Also 5-6 enteres(æ), en-, intrasse. [ME. and AF. *interesse*, a. med. L. *interesse* compensation for loss, compensatory payment, sb. use of L. *interesse* to be between, to differ, make a difference, to concern, be of importance. Cf. Pr., It., Ger. *interesse*, Sp. *interes* sb.; the OF. sb. was *interest*: see INTEREST sb.]

1. The relation of being legally concerned or having part (in the ownership or possession of anything); legal concern, title, or claim; = INTEREST sb. 1.

1387-8 *Rolls Parli.* III. 246/2 Si ascun pretende d'avoir droit ou interesse en ycelles [forfaitures], sue au Conseil si lui semble a faire. 1430-1 *Ibid.* IV. 376/2 That . . . Proclamation be made . . . that alle ye persones yat pretende any interesse to object ayens yat partie yat pretendith hym to be mulire [etc.]. 1473 Sir J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 732 III. 100 That my moodre be agreeable to the same, by cause of th'entresse that she hath for my brother William, whyche shall nott be off age thys vij. year. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 5 The right title and interesse that they . . . have in the

same. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xx. 28 All rightis and entresses that every baron had in Scotlande, was than clene forgyuen. 1659 *England's Conf.* 6 The House of Commons had, asserted their interest in the Militia.

b. *transf.* Concern, part, share in (anything). = INTEREST *sb.* I d, e.

c1374 CHAUCER *Fortune* 71 The benene hath proprete of syknesse, This world hath euer resteles trauayle; Thy laste day is ende of myn interesse [*v.rr.* interesse, interesse, encresse] In general, this reule may nat fayle. 1430-40 LVDC. *Bochas* Prolog. 39 Though woe with ioye have an interesse. *Ibid.* i. l. (1544) 1 b, The soyle embroyded ful of sumer floures Where wedes wicked had none interesse. 1569 MURRAY in H. CAMPBELL *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 58 The trial of the said Quenis interest in the murder of the King our soverane Lordis father. 1663 BR. PATRICK *Fayrb. Pilgr.* (1667) 287 There he found a discourse of the Nature of Ioy, of the Interest that our Animal Spirits have in it;

2. The relation of advantage or profit; benefit; = INTEREST *sb.* 2, 2 b.

1452 RICH. DK. YORK *Charges agst. Dh. Somerset* (MS. Cott. Vesp. C. xiv. ff. 40) For the grete welfare and the comen availle and interesse of your mageste Roiall and of this youre noble roialme, 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IN. xiv. § 11 Such oftentimes is the corruption of humane nature, that it will, thrust the pietie due to our Countrey vnder the inferiour respect of particular interesses. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 83 To embarke you in dangerous enterprises for others interesses. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 120 In a noble minde one generous act prevales more than all worldly interesses. 1657 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* I. ii. iii. 32 That they should lay aside their particular interesses, to center all together upon one design. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § 21. 84 That it is also the Interest of Civil Sovereigns and of all Common-wealths, that there should neither be Deity nor Religion, the Democritick Atheists would perswade in this manner.

D. Self-interest; = INTEREST *sb.* 5.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 847 These are the men, who afterwards Argue from Interesse also against a God and Religion.

3. Injury; compensation for injury; = INTEREST *sb.* 9. [Cf. med.L. *damna et interesse*, F. *dom-mages et intérêts*.]

1489 CAXTON *Fayles of A.* III. xi. 191 He is holden as he was byfore to suche damages and Interesses that he hathe doon unto hym by wronge hande.

4. Interest on money, usury; = INTEREST *sb.* 10. 1529 HEN. VIII *Instruct. Orator Rome* (MS. Cott. Yit. B. xi. ff. 74 b), Which money... shalbe truly repayed with interesse. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xix. 153 He... would have streightly required it together with the encrease of entresse. 1716 *Let. to Dk. Montrose* 19 Nov. in Scott *Rob Roy* Introd., He carries... my books and bonds for entress, not yet paid, along with him.

+ *Interesse*, *v.* *Obs.* Pa. pple. interested, -est. [f. INTERESS *sb.*: cf. F. *intéresser* to invest with a share, etc.; earlier, to injure, hurt, damage (15th c. in Godef.), f. L. *interesse*.]

1. *trans.* To invest (a person) with a right to or share in something; to admit to a privilege; = INTEREST *v.* 1. Chiefly in *pass.*, to be interested, to have a right or share.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807) II. 35 The sonnes of king Malcolm were aided... to obtaine the crowne of Scotland, whereunto they were interested. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 378 Who... disclaiming all other Titles as litigious, interested himselfe here by the only Title of Conquerour. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. i. 87 To whose yong loue, The Vines of France, and Milke of Burgundie, Strive to be interest. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 102 Man, in his first estate... was in fauour with God, and interested into the attendance of angels. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* II. 59 The soule sees it selfe interested in the kingdome and all the riches and treasures of it. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 47 To teach them to those who have been interested in my house.

2. To cause to be objectively concerned; to affect, implicate, to involve; = INTEREST *v.* 2. Chiefly in *pass.*

1570 EARL LENNOX *Let. in H. Campbell Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 229 Hir richt dewtie to 30w and me, being the partes interest. 1617 J. WOOLFORD in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 193 [This] could not be done without interesting the honour of some, which was not to be touched. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 89 In the East India Action certainly the Kings Honour is interested. 1627 LISANDER & CAL. III. 50 A suspicion that she was interest in the discourse. 1663 BOYLE *Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 30 Being unwilling to interesse the reputation of Holy Writ... in the doubtful contentions of Naturalists.

3. To affect injuriously; to injure, endamage.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. ii. (1622) 66 Whereof being convicted, he could not be interested, if he could purge himselfe of the latter crimes. 1599 BURGH *Rec. Aberdeen* (Spald. Cl.) II. 181 Dyvers of the contriemen and of the inhabitantis of this burght ar grytumlie interest in the wynter day, throw the insufficiency and hoillis in the said calsey. 1607 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Gowlar's Mem. Hist.* 127 [She] was found interested in the heart with certaine imposthumes and two stones.

4. To cause to take an active part, to rouse to action, to engage; *refl.* to take part (F. *s'intéresser*); = INTEREST *v.* 4.

1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* I. i, The wars so long continued. Have interest'd, in either's cause, the most Of the Italian princes. 1693 DAYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 17 He might have gain'd the Victory for us Christians, without interesting Heaven in the Quarrel. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. iii. ii. 476 That which interesses and engages men as God.

5. To affect with a feeling of concern; *refl.* To concern oneself. *pass.* To be concerned.

1664 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 173 No Prince in Vol. V.

Christendom doth interest Himself more in your Majestie's health... than my Master. 1697 DAYDEN *Æneid* Ded., To love our native country... to be interested in its concerns, is natural to all men.

Hence + *Interessing* *vbl. sb.*, admitting (*into* a position, etc.).

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 342 The interesting of Christ into pre-eminence.

+ *Interested*, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. INTERESS *v.* + -ED 1.] = INTERESTED.

1598 FLORIO, *Interessato*, interested, toucht in honor, or reputation. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 79 We were with interested kindnesse conveniently accommodated in the Castle of the poepe. 1640 BR. HALL *Humb. Remonstr.* 3 There are not more eyes in these three interested kingdomes, than are now bent on you. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Rev.* VII. § 19 The most interested, passionate, or prejudicate Person. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 70 It ought to divert the Indifferent, without wounding the Interested.

Interessee, *rare*. [f. INTERESS *v.* + -EE 1; F. *intéressé*.] One who is interested or concerned (in something); an interested party.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* title-p., For every other Interessee in the Profits or Practise derived from the compleate Survey of Manours, Lands, &c. 1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 450 By rendering conveyances... somewhat less unintelligible to parties and other interessees.

+ *Interessent*, *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. med.L. *interessent-em*, pr. pple. of L. *interesse*: see INTEREST.] = prec.

c1677 *List of Ships in Marvell Growth Popery* (1678) 66 The Interesses are really damaged... to the value of 759l.

|| *Interesse termini*. *Law.* [med.L., = interest of term or end.] A right of entry on a leasehold estate, acquired through a demise.

[1628 COKE *On Litt.* 345 b, Interesse is vulgarly taken for a terme or chattell real, and more particularly for a future tearme, in which case it is said in pleading, that he is possessed De interesse termini.] 1658 tr. *Coke's Rep.* v. 124 (1826) III. 253 Such interesse termini cannot by disseisin or feoffment be divested. 1809 TOMLINS *Jacob's Law Dict.* s.v. *Interest*, The bare lease... gives him [the lessee] a right of entry on the tenement, which right is called his interest in the term, or interesse termini. 1893 *Law Times* Rep. LXVIII. 428/2 The plaintiff having only an interesse termini, and never having been in possession, he could not maintain... an action for trespass.

+ *Interessor*, *Obs. rare*. [a. med.L. *interessor* (Du Cange), f. *interesse* to be among.] A partner, a fellow.

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* xi. Tracts (1769) 357 Why may not the rents of the same be actually sent, without prejudice to the other three parts of the interressor[s] thereof?

Interest (int'érst), *sb.* Also 5 entrest, 6 enterest, 6-7 intrest, 7 int'rest. [An alteration of the earlier INTERESS, app. after the cognate F. *interest* (1290 in Godef.), mod.F. *intérêt*, app. a sb. use of L. *interest* it makes a difference, concerns, matters, is of importance, 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. (used impersonally) of the vb., of which the infinitive *interesse* was used as a sb. in med.L., and in the other Romanic langs. and ME.

There is much that is obscure in the history of this word, first as to the adoption of L. *interest* as a sb., and secondly as to the history of the OF. sense 'damage, loss'. No other sense is recorded in Fr. until the 16th c. As this was not the 15th c. sense of Eng. *interesse*, it is curious that the form of the French word should have affected the Eng. The relations between the sense-development in French and English in 16-17th c. are also far from clear.]

1. The relation of being objectively concerned in something, by having a right or title to, a claim upon, or a share in.

a. The fact or relation of being legally concerned; legal concern in a thing; esp. right or title to property, or to some of the uses or benefits pertaining to property; = INTERESS *sb.* 1.

1450 *Rolls Part.* V. 185/1 Noon of youre Liege peple hafyng interest, right or title, or in or in of the premisses. 1478 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 814 III. 222 He never knywe... that I hadde any clayme or entrest in the maner off Heylesdon. 1523 FITZHERB. *Serje.* 7 b, Their tyttell and interest grewe by enherytance. 1571 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 352, I gyve to John Stephen... all my quarrell geare... & my whole interest and good will of my Quarrell.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. i. 84 All your Interest in those Territories is vterly bereft you. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 345 b, *Interesse*... in legall understanding extendeth to Estates, Rights and Titles, that a man hath of, in, to, or out of Lands, for he is truly said to have an interest in them. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* IV. 139 They transport many Families to the Franks, who plant them in desert Countries, and upon that ground pretend an interest to the Island. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 323 The estates exchanged must be equal in quantity; not of value... but of interest; as fee-simple for fee-simple. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xv. 101 You should always, before granting a lease, consider what interest you have in the estate. fig. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jude* 22 We in beleiving the Gospell, have through Baptisme escaped Satans entrest. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. i. 8 *Clow.* But Awdrie, there is a youth here in the Forrest lyes claime to you. *Aud.* I, I know who 'tis: he hath no interest in mee in the world. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 39 One who next the King his Father, claimed greatest interest in P—, for having bred him up from his infancie. a 1680 BUTLER *Eleph. in Moon* I. 165 Proud of his Int'rest in the Glory Of so miraculous a Story.

b. Right or title to spiritual privileges. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 482 A freedome it is from the hond-

age of Sathan... giuing an interest into Gods fauour. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 53 Tho all eternity were full of treasures... and our interest to all never so perfect. a 1716 SOUTH *Twelve Serms.* (1744) II. 149 Let him impartially ask himself... what evidences he has of his... interest in the second Covenant.

c. Right or title to a share in something; share, part.

c1586 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CIL. xv, Thou art one, still one: Tyme, interest in thee hath none. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. ii. ii. 47 Ah so much interest haue [I] in thy sorrow, As I had Title in thy Noble Husband. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* I. ii. Wks. 1878 I. 19 The honestie of your conversation makes me request more int'rest in your familiaritie. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 72, I am sorry that her love hath so small interest in you. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 74 A Persian... begg'd an interest in his frequent prayers.

d. Participation or share in doing something or the production of some result. *Obs.*

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiii. 184 Suspecting that... the Figure of the Vessel might have an interest in this odde Phenomenon. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* v. 12 Great is the Interest of Words in this doctrine. 1709 F. HAUKEBEE *Phys. Mech. Exp.* v. (1710) 145 A signal Demonstration of the Influence and Interest of the Air in these Phenomena. a 1748 WATTS (J.), Endeavour to adjust the degrees of influence, that each cause might have in producing the effect, and the proper agency and interest of each therein.

e. *esp.* A pecuniary share or stake in, or claim upon anything; the relation of being a part-owner of property, a shareholder or bondholder in a commercial or financial undertaking, or the like.

1674 tr. *Martinier's Voy. N. Countries* 2 To address myself to a Friend of mine who had a principal interest in that affair, and to desire his Mediation to the Company. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 460 A practice of insuring large sums without having any property on board, which were called insurances, *interest or no interest*. 1824 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 345 The Planter's Bank of Georgia is not the state of Georgia, although the state holds an interest in it. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 239 He was a buyer and seller of those fractional and volatile interests in trading adventures which go by the name of 'shares'. 1890 BOLDEDREW *Miner's Right* (1899) 73/1 We had... bought up all the 'interests', that is, shares, half shares, and quarter shares, on or near the supposed run of gold that we had struck.

2. The relation of being concerned or affected in respect of advantage or detriment; esp. an advantageous relation of this kind.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* Let. v. (R.), Without interest we commit sinne, seeyng peyne commyng withall. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 55 There was none in Lisbon but had some interest in this warre, who so had not his sonne there, had his father;... the traders... did venture their wealth in it. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 365 What's thy interest In this sad wracke? 1636 T. BAUGIS tr. *Canus Mor. Relat.* 269 By reason of the double interest of pleasure and profit. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* viii, I have an interest in being first to deliver this message, as I expect for my reward to be honoured with Miss Sophia's hand as a partner. 1780 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 369 No people ought to be permitted to live in a country, who are not permitted to have an interest in its welfare. 1815 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) I. lii. 66 Castlereagh says what interest has Fouché now to tell a lie? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 39 Persons who were bound by strong ties of interest to the government.

b. That which is to or for the advantage of any one; good, benefit, profit, advantage.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* III. 129 Caried with ambitious respectes touching their interests and desires particular. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. ii. 64 No more that Thane of Cawdor shall deceive Our Bosome interest. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 11 Is not every thing almost reckoned Profitable only so far as it conduces to some Temporal Interest? 1724 SWIFT *Drapiers' Lett.* III. Wks. 1761 III. 48 His profit is preferred, not only before the interest, but the very safety and being of a great Kingdom. 1745 BUKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 17 One who has our interest at heart. 1843 J. CLASON *Serm.* v. 85 He thought it to his temporal interest to do it. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* II. vii. (1857) 278 His devotion to the interests both of the king and of religion. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 20/1 It is the interest of the keeper of an asylum to retard or conceal the recovery of his patient.

c. In the interest (interests) of: on the side of what is advantageous or beneficial to.

1716 ADDISON *Freucholder* No. 4 71 The Women of our Island, who are the most eminent for Virtue and good Sense, are in the Interest of the present Government. 1727 SWIFT *Country Post Wks.* 1755 III. 1, 175 She had betrayed us, and was in the interest of the kite aforesaid. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 347 The party in the interests of Lewis began to lose ground. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 105 He did not choose to keep a clerk who was not in his interests. 1858 DE QUINCY *Wks.* IX. Pref. 10 note, 'In the interest' (to use a slang pbrase just now coming into currency) of enlightened patriotism. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 27 May 5/1 In the interests of humanity there is no need to regret the change.

3. A thing in which one has an interest or concern.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. xix. (1636) 236 Very many striving together whose prisoner he should bee, the prey was torne in peeces while they wrangled about that interest. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 384 Many times your interests are seised on by storms, sometimes by Pyrats. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 31. 476 The Supreme God is saluted, as the Great Wonder of the World, and Interest of Mankind. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* VI. 267 Religion is in a secondary yet not an unimportant sense an interest of the present life. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* III. 2 Colonies excite more attention at present than any of our other interests.

4. A business, cause, or principle, in which a

number of persons are interested; the party interested in such a business or principle; a party having a common interest; a religious or political party, business connexion, etc.

1674 Essex Papers (Camden) I. 246 He will be regarded as ye great patron of ye protestant interest. 1679 in Fuller *Modest Ch. Eng.* (1843) 290 [This] would greatly strengthen the Protestant interest. 1714 Poole *Let. to the Hon.* — 8 June, He said that I was enter'd into a cabal with Dean Swift and others to write against the Whig interest. 1725 Dr. For *Voy. round World* (1840) 28 Caballing and forming an interest among the men. 1735 HOLLINGBROKE *Let. Stud. Hist.* ii. (1752) 39 The notion of creating a new, that is, a moneyed interest, in opposition to the landed interest. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. iv. 38 The cabinet was divided by two opposite interests. 1891 *Leeds Merc.* 27 Apr. 4/7 The banking interest in the City is known to be averse to the change. 1893 *Daily News* 28 Feb. 4/7 Mr. Gladstone.. said that interests were always awake, while the country too often slumbered and slept.

5. Regard to one's own profit or advantage; selfish pursuit of one's own welfare; = SELF-INTEREST.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. xx. 4 n. Love, interest, and fear, are those three ropes that halter Justice. 1639 S. Du VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir.* Events 13, I love you without interest, without pretence, and without any other desire, then to see you. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* V. 25 The more she was above interest the more she abandoned herself to ambition. a 1839 *Præd Poems* (1864) II. 102 The coil That interest flings upon our hearts.

6. Influence due to personal connexion; power of influencing the action of others; personal influence with (+ in) a person or body of persons. To make interest, to bring personal influence to bear.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 224 Lorenzo and Salerio, welcome hether, if that the youth of my new interest heere Haue power to bid you welcome.] 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 202 Those magistrates were mechanicke men, in whom feare hath a more interest, then the respect of a King. 1653 *Act Govt. Commu.* 45 Several persons of Interest and Fidelity in this Commonwealth. 1676 tr. *Gualtieri's Voy. Athens* 365 Her interest with him is such, that she governs him absolutely. 1709 STYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 50 Early interest was made with Elizabeth for the continuance of the old religion. 1732 *True Briton* No. 56, 488 The Author made no Interest (as the Phrase goes), That is to say, was so Civil to .. his Contemporaries, as to suppose they were quality'd to hear and see for themselves. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 293 To raise the people in the counties.. where his interest lay.

7. The feeling of one who is concerned or has a personal concern in any thing; hence, the state of feeling proper to such a relation, or a particular form or instance of it; a feeling of concern for or curiosity about a person or thing.

1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* vii. (1803) 9 There are certain interests, which the world supposes every man to have. 1811 *Ora & Tul.* IV. 115 No one ever appeared to take an interest about us. 1836 JAS. GRANT *Rand. Recoll. Ho. Lords* xvi. 385 The issue of the debate is regarded by him with an interest of no ordinary intensity. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. iv. 58 He who can take no interest in what is small, will take false interest in what is great. 1853 LYTON *My Novel* I. xi. I should be glad .. to see you take a little more interest in duties which .. you may be called upon to discharge. 1879 MORLEY *Burke* x. 200 The contentiousness is not .. rapid enough to hold the interest of a practical assembly. 1898 A. W. W. DALE *Life of R. W. Dale* i. 8 He was a man with wide interests.

b. *transf.* of things: Power of exciting this feeling, interesting character or quality.

1821 MACKINTOSH *Bacon & Locke* Wks. 1846 I. 321 The confutation of Sir Robert Filmer .. has long lost all interest. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 135 Questions of great interest. 1884 GLOASTONE *Sp. Edin.* 30 Aug. There was one feature in that struggle .. which gave it an interest—a finishing interest—if not a higher interest than any other. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Nov. 3/1 The Quarterly for October is exceptionally strong in literary interest, but the interest is not wholly of a pleasant kind. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* iii. A short article on a province of English philology which is, to me .. one of interest.

8. The fact or quality of mattering or being of importance (as belonging to things); concernment, importance.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 35 The conscience .. is already violated when to moral good or evil we oppose things possessing no moral interest. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* III. i. (1852) 415 However important, these, after all, are matters of subordinate interest.

II. Senses related to med.L. *interesse*, as used by Matthew Paris a 1259, and frequently from 13th c. (see Du Cange), in the phrase *damna et interesse*, in French legal phraseology *dommages et intérêts*, the indemnity due to any one for the damage and prejudice done to him. Cf. OF. *interest* (1290 in Godef.) in sense 'damage', also recompense for damage done or caused, 'damages'. In sense 10 F. *interest* (now *intérêt*) occurs in Rabelais, 1535.

† 9. Injury, detriment. b. Compensation for injury, 'damages'. (F. *dommages et intérêts* (see Littré, *Intérêt* 2°), med.L. *damna et interesse*.) Obs. rare.

[a 1259 MATT. PARIS *Chron.* 612 (Du Cange) Propter usuras, pecunias, & interesse. 1274 *Acquittance to Eduw. I* (Rymer *Fœdera* II. 34) Tam super principali quam super custibus dampnis & interesse refundendis Domui nostrae.]

1489 [see 'damages and Interesses' in INTEREST 31.] 1575 Balfour's *Practicks* (1754) 178 The awner .. hes

gude richt and just actionn nganis the with-halder of the saidis landis or gudis, for the damage, skaith and interest quilk he may sufficientlie prove that he sustenit throw the wanting of the profitis of the saidis landis or gudis. *Ibid.* 179 He sall be haldin to pay to the uthir partie the folsaid pane, as damage and interest. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 293 How can this [be done] .. without extreme interest and manifest derogation from his divine greatness? 1607 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Gondart's Mem. Hist.* 14. Untill the full payment of the fines, charges, damage and interest adjudged, as well to the King; as to the said parties.

10. Money paid for the use of money lent (the principal), or for forbearance of a debt, according to a fixed ratio (*rate per cent.*).

Interest is paid at fixed intervals, usually once or twice in the year. Simple interest is the interest paid on the principal as lent. Compound (or compounded) interest (*interest upon interest*), is the interest eventually paid on a principal periodically increased by the addition of each fresh amount of interest as it becomes due and remains unpaid. Interest in this sense was formerly called *usury*, a name still applied when interest is charged at a rate beyond what is considered legitimate or just.

In med.L. *interesse* (Interest) differed from *usura* (Usury) in that the latter was avowedly a charge for the use of money, which was forbidden by the Canon Law; whereas originally *interesse* refers to the compensation which under the Roman Law, was due by the debtor who had made default. The measure of compensation was *id quod interest*, the difference between the creditor's position in consequence of the debtor's laches and the position which might reasonably have been anticipated as the direct consequence of the debtor's fulfilment of his obligation. This compensation was always permissible when it could be shown that such loss had really arisen (*damnum emergens*). At a later period, *lucrum cessans*—loss of profit through inability to reinvest—was also recognized as giving a claim to *interesse*; both cases appear to be included in the formula *damna et interesse*. The *interesse* was originally a fixed sum specified in the contract; but a percentage reckoned periodically, so as to correspond to the creditor's loss, was afterwards substituted (as sometimes in England in the first half of the 13th cent.). Interest in the modern sense was first sanctioned by law (though apparently under cover of the mediæval theory) by 37 Hen. VIII. c. 9 (see quot. 1545); this statute was repealed in 1552, but reenacted in 1571. (See W. J. ASHLEY *Engl. Econ. Hist. Middle Ages* II. 397, 466, and I. S. LEADAM in *Dict. Pol. Econ.*, 1896, II. 429.)

[1529 see INTEREST 31. 4: 'money repayde with interesse'] 1545 Act 37 Hen. VIII. c. 9 § 3 Be it also enacted .. that no person or persons .. by way or means of any corrupte bargayne, loone, eschange, chevisance, shifte, interest of any wares .. accept or take, in lucre or gaynes, for the forbearing or givinge daye of payment of one hole yere of and for his or their money .. above the sune of tenne poundes in the hundred. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 71 It was not thought to bee Justice, that the man of warre .. should for an interest of lone, bee thrown into prisone. 1573-80 BARET *Alto* I. 205 To borrow monie upon interest to paie my debt. 1577 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1870) I. 50 Ane hundreth and acht merkis to pay for one 3eris interest thairfor, according to the raitt of tuel for the hundreth. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* (1589) 497 Interest, or profit of monie, when as it hath beene alwaies unpleasant in the sight of God, who forbiddeth all kinde of usurie whatsoever it be. 1590 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1640) 604 Interest is the summe reckoned for the lending or forbearance of the Principall for any termes or time. Interest simple is that which is counted from the Principall onely. Interest compound is that which is counted for the Principall, together with the Arrerage. 1598 I. D. tr. *Le Roy's Aristoteli's Politiques* 52 Men haue now inuented interest in steed of vsury. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. iii. Built with other men's moneys Ta'en up at interest. 1660 WILSFORD *Scales Comm.* 59 Decimall Tables of compounded Interest. 1676 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 454 When money is lent on a contract to receive .. an increase by way of compensation for the use; which is generally called interest by those who think it lawful, and usury by those who do not so. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 127 Compound interest, called also Interest upon Interest, is that which arises from the principal and interest, taken together, as it becomes due. 1878 EVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* vi. 52 When the rate is above five or six per cent., it will be to some extent not true interest, but compensation for the risk of losing the capital altogether. 1879 J. T. ROGERS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 14/1 Interest is the reward which a man obtains for allowing another to use his property. 1881 N. T. (R.V.) *Matt.* xxv. 27 At my coming I should have received back mine own with interest [1611 usury].

b. *fig.* esp. in phr. *with interest*, with increase or augmentation.

1589 NASHE *Pasquill & Marf.* 11 When I lacke matter to talke of, I may resort hether [to the Exchange] to take vp a little newes at interest. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* IV. iii. 49 You shall haue your desires, with interest. 1601 MAASTON *Pasquill & Kath.* II. 30, I doe returne your wish with ample interest of beatitude. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 131 He paid the imperialists with interest. 1850 W. IAVING *Goldsmith* xxxviii. 364 The latter .. returned the blows with interest. 1890 *Spectator* 24 May 715/1 They never seem to have put out their ideas to interest, but kept them wrapped up in napkins till they forgot their existence.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *interest-bearing*, *charge*, *policy*; *interest-money* = sense 10.

1618 BARNESVELL'S *Apol.* Cijij. The interest-money came to that height, that the State of the whole seemed desperate. 1673 KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 212 He were better to pay interest-money. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* p. xviii. The seductive influence of sinister interest, and interest-begotten prejudice. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. i. v. 217 An interest policy is one that shows by its form that the assured has a real, substantial interest in the thing insured. 1894 W. T. STEAD in *Westm. Gas.* 7 May 2/1 The watchword of the Coxeyite agitation is 'Death to the interest-bearing bond!' 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 343/2 Johann received the interest money gruffly.

Interest (*int'érêt*), *v.* [An alteration of the earlier INTERESS *v.*, after INTEREST *sb.*

(It has been suggested that the change might be partly due to confusion with *interesse* = *interesse* = *pa. t. of INTERESS*; cf. *hoise, hoist, graft, graft, infest, infest*.)]

1. *trans.* To invest (a person) with a share in or title to something, esp. a spiritual privilege. Const. in (+ to, into, unto).

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* 152 Sufficient cause to intitle and interest a man in the crowne of martyrdom. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 56 Depriving them of some comfort or right, which the inuoluable Law of God, hath interested them to. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xv. 326 Aurora ravish'd him .. And interested him amongst the Gods. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xx. (1640) 203 Let us strive to interest ourselves into Gods blessing on the godly. *Ibid.* xxi. 264 Benefits .. to him that interests himselfe to them by getting into Christ. 1834 J. BROWN *Let. Sanctif.* I. 220 The interesting a sinner in the atoning sacrifice of the Redeemer, takes away the irritating power of the divine law. a 1864 J. D. BURNS *Mem. & Rem.* (1879) 338 By faith we become interested in the propitiation.

2. To cause (a person) to have an objective interest or concern in the progress or fate of a matter; to involve; chiefly in pass. to be interested.

1608 D. T. ESS. *Pol. & Mor.* 2b. When they think he is not interested in the cause, or induced by any private obligation. 1600 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Council Trent* (1676) 451 All was concluded .. without interesting the Popes authority. 1656 BAXTER *Reformed Pastor* iv. 74 They will .. interest piety itself with their faults. 1727 LARONEA *Wks.* (1838) I. 157 Pilate finding they interested their religion in this cause, and that they were resolute in it, became afraid he must .. submit to them. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxviii. III. 79 The emperor himself was interested not to deface the splendour of his own cities. 1886 *Law Rep.* 32 Ch. Div. 48 The landlord .. is interested in seeing that the liquidators discharge their duty properly.

3. Of a thing: To concern; to affect; to relate to. *rare* or *Obsolescent*.

1638 DICKEY *Let. conc. Relig.* II. (1651) 9 Their private opinions .. doe not interest our beliefs. 1708 MALTHUS *Popul.* IV. xii. (1806) II. 497 The subject .. interests the question of human happiness so nearly. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 161 The news of the morning principally interested the Crown Prince. 1864 *Scotsman* 10 Dec. It is matter for deep regret that .. the case .. has so little interested those whom it most interests.

4. To cause (any one) to take a personal interest, share, or part in (a scheme, business, etc.); to induce to participate in; to engage in. *refl.* To take active part in.

1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* *Disc. Voy. Guiana* 49 After his returne for England, he endeavoured by his best abilities to interest his Country and state in those faire Regions. 1647 *Manifesto* 10 June in *Carlyle's Cromwell*, They seek to interest in their design the City of London. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 2 Their first interesting themselves in this undertaking. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (J.). This was a goddess who used to interest herself in marriages. *Mod.* I do not feel called upon to interest myself in his behalf.

5. To affect with a feeling of concern; to stimulate to sympathetic feeling; to excite the curiosity or attention of. (Prob. a back-formation from INTERESTED *pp. a.* 3.)

[1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vi. 348 They did not appear to be at all interested about us.] 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* XVIII. § 57 By what other means should an object engage or fix a man's attention, unless by interesting him? 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ix. She had been too much interested by the events of the moment. 1830 GALT *Lawrie* T. IV. viii. (1849) 172 Something in his appearance .. interested my attention. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. (1878) 6, I wanted to interest myself in it. 1868 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) II. 334 Your account of the first night interested me immensely.

Interestability. *rare* -1. [f. **interest-able* (f. INTEREST *v.*): see -ITY.] Capability of being interested.

1811 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* (1843) II. 343 It did not again absorb all my interestability.

Interested (*int'érêtéd*), *pp. a.* [f. INTEREST *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. Concerned, affected; having an interest, concern, or share in something.

1828 WEASTER *S.V.* One interested in the funds. An interested witness. a 1834 J. BROOKS in D. A. WELLS *Burden & Strength* (1864) 34 Substitute skilful, intelligent, interested free labor for unskilled, ignorant, and uninterested slave labor. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 207 The evidence of interested persons is now received, and its value estimated according to its worth. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* vi. 126 With an issue to the interested of having .. to pay freight only on good marketable stuff.

2. Influenced by considerations of personal advantage; moved by self-interest; self-seeking, self-interested. (The opposite of *disinterested*.)

1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 34 Dissembled or interested Homage of Rulers or Rabbies. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* IV. (1803) 91 The world is, in general, selfish, interested, and unthinking. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomen* II. 213 The wretched consequences of interested marriages. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 555 He was generally thought interested and grasping.

3. Characterized by a feeling of concern, sympathy, or curiosity.

1665 PEYFS *Corr.* 4 Sept. No day hath passed .. without my most interested wishes for your health. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. Pref. 23 The very idea of an interested pursuit necessarily presupposes particular passions or appetites. 1753 SMOLLETT *Cl. Fathom* (1784) 18/1 He thought

she would... have betrayed some interested symptom; that her face would have undergone some favourable suffusion. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 35 'Is he alive?' said Belloni with interested emotion. *Mod.* They found in me an interested auditor.

Interestedly (int'èrèstèdli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*².] In an interested manner; through self-interest; with interest or concern.

1765 EARL BUCKINGHAM in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) II. 307 Lamenting that others interestedly refuse me any return for what I in some sort interestedly did. 1782 R. CUMBERLAND *Anecd.* (1787) I. 9. 1827 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 277/1 The interestedly slow movements of the ordinary tribunals. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 258, I do not speak interestedly. I have as much already on my hands as I can perform, if not more. 1886 MISS BROUGHTON *Dr. Cupid* I. vii. 114 A figure whose manœuvres are interestedly watched by the rest of the company.

Interestedness (int'èrèstèdnès), [f. *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being interested; esp. of being moved by interested motives (the opposite of *disinterestedness*).

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. ii. 2. 140 The Affections which... constitute whatever we call Interestedness or Self-Love. 1757 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II.* Apr., His [Pitt's] ambition was glaring; his interestedness not even specious. 1788 A. MACDONALD *Misc. Serms.* (1790) 50 Too much interestedness in the affairs of our neighbour is less supportable than absolute indifference. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxi. The passion, wholly free... from any lower form of interestedness.

Interester, *rare*. [f. *INTEREST* *v.* + *-ER*¹.] One who interests; in quot. 1701, † One who interests himself in behalf of others.

a 1701 SEOLEY *Crumble* I. Wks. 1778 II. 206 *Gri.* Pray who are they that say so? *Ari.* Some persons who interest themselves in your behalf. *Gri.* I don't care a rush for them. The world is full of nothing but these interesters, who at the bottom value us no more, than John-a-Nokes and Tom-a-Styles.

Interesting (int'èrèstin), *pp. a.* [f. *INTEREST* *v.* + *-ING*².] Formerly, and still dialectally, *interesting*. That interests.

† 1. That concerns, touches, affects, or is of importance; important. *Obs.*

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. ii. 2. 155 That Passion which is esteem'd peculiarly interesting; as having for its Aim the Possession of Wealth. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* (1804) I. 2 In defence of what they thought most dear and interesting to themselves. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 112 A woman... thought meanly of in points the most interesting to her honour. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 460 It is extremely interesting that at this time you should be well informed.

2. Adapted to excite interest; having the qualities which rouse curiosity, engage attention, or appeal to the emotions; of interest.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 48 (*Remise Door* i.) It was a face of about six and twenty... it was not critically handsome, but there was that in it, which... attached me much more to it—it was interesting. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xxxi. II. 202 The interesting and original picture of the manners of Rome. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 37 A long and interesting conversation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 1. 66 The Irish... were distinguished by qualities which tend to make men interesting rather than prosperous. 1882 M. ARNOLD in *19th Cent.* Aug. 222 All knowledge is interesting to a wise man, and the knowledge of nature is interesting to all men.

Interestingly, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*².] In an interesting manner, so as to interest.

1811 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* vii. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 174 The thrilling accents of her interestingly sweet voice. 1881 CAMPBELL in *New Monthly Mag.* I. 387 None of them appeal more interestingly to the heart. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. 83 Another friend... writes thus interestingly concerning him.

Interestingness, [f. *as prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being interesting.

1759 ADAM SMITH *Mor. Sent.* II. vi. § 3. 107 [The axe] the emblem of having been beheaded, which is engraved under those [heads]... sheds a real dignity and interestingness over their characters. 1881 *19th Cent.* May 788 The interestingness of commonplace lives is insisted on. 1884 *Spectator* No. 2903. 212 The Times under his management failed in interestingness.

Interestless, *a. rare*. [f. *INTEREST* *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Devoid of interest.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 17 July 103 The passionless, humourless, interestless 'analysis'.

Interface (int'èrf'èis), [f. *INTER* 2 b + *FACE*.] A surface lying between two portions of matter or space, and forming their common boundary.

188a BOTTOMLEY *Hydrost.* 13 The term *interface* denotes a face of separation, plane or curved, between two contiguous portions of the same substance. 1883 G. CHRYSAL in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 264/1 The interface of the two liquids in the axial line.

Interfacial (int'èrf'èi'f'ail), *a.* [f. *INTER* 4 a + *L. faci-as* face: cf. *FACIAL*.] Included between two faces of a crystal or other solid, as in *interfacial angle*, the dihedral angle included between two faces.

1837 J. D. DANA *Min.* 14 The interfacial angle... M:T is an oblique angle, while P:T = 90°. 1877 E. S. DANA *Text. Min.* 3 In the descriptions of crystals three kinds of angles may come under consideration, *solid, plane, and interfacial*.

Interfaction: see *INTERFATION*.

Interfair, *-fayer*, *erron.* ff. *INTER-AFFAIR*.

† **Interfalk**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. *INTER*—1 a + *-falk*, as in *DEFALK*, *q.v.*] *trans.* To interrupt, break into.

1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* II. ix. 101 The great joy that took him being interfalked with sighs.

† **Interfance**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. *INTER*—1 a + *FACE* *v.* 1 6.] *trans.* To stuff in between.

1566 DRANT *Horace* To Rdr. 3, I have interfanced... much of myne owne deuisinge.

Interfare, *obs.* form of *INTERFERE*.

Interfascicular (-fäsi'küälä), *a. Anat.* and *Bot.* [*INTER*—4 a.] Situated between fascicles or 'bundles' of tissue.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anal.* II. 118/2 In the interfascicular cellular tissue of the muscles. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 573 An interfascicular cambium is formed by divisions in the intermediate cells of the medullary rays. 1897 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* II. 454 Overgrowth of interfascicular connective tissue.

† **Interfation**, *Obs. rare*—*v.* [ad. *L. interfatiō-em*, *n.* of action *f. interfari* to interrupt in speaking, *f. inter + fari* to speak.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Interfation*, an interrupting of one tale, a speaking whilst another speaks. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Interfation* (ed. 1678 *Interfation*).

Interfeat: see *ENTERFEAT*.

† **Interfection**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. *L. interfection-em*, *n.* of action from *interficere* to kill: cf. *obs. F. interfection* (Godef.).] *a.* Killing or slaying. *b.* In *Alchemy* (see quot. 1727).

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2396 Y thay... shuld... cesse of his interfection [glossed slaughter]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Interfection*, murder, a killing or slaying. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Elixir*, In the space of twenty Hours, the Elixir will reduce the Gold into its primitive Matter, and become very black. This is what they call Interfection, and what we simply call Resolution.

† **Interfector**, *Obs.* [a. *L. interfector*, agent-*n.* *f. interficere* to kill. Cf. *obs. F. interfacteur* (Godef.).] *a.* A slayer, murderer. *b.* *Astrol.* A death-bringing planet.

1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 232 His interfectorious blessed might he be. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* lxvii. 409 It prenotes... death... when the malevolent Interfector comes to the degree of the Zodiac wherein the Lord of the ascendant was. 1658 [see *INTERFICIENT*]. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* vii. xv. 344 When the *adversus* comes to the place of the *adversus*, that is, the Emissor unto the place of the Interfector, then we be to the brat... born under so unlucky Stars; for there is no remedie but he must die the death.

Interfederation: see *INTER*—*pref.* 2 a.

Interfemoral (-femöräl), *a. Anat.* [*INTER*—4 a.] Extending between the femora or thighs (chiefly of the membrane between the thighs of a bat).

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 69 Tail slender, half enveloped in the interfemoral membrane. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 598/2 A tail for the support and extension of the interfemoral membrane is found in the insectivorous Bats. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 54 The tail and the web-skin connecting the hind-legs, and called the 'interfemoral' web.

Interfenestral (-fänest'äl), *a. Arch.* *rare*. [f. *INTER*—4 a + *L. fenestra* window.] Placed between windows.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xv. § 9 A northern apse is a southern one with its inter-fenestral piers set edgewise.

Interfenestration (-fänest'äl'f'än), *Arch.* [*INTER*—2 a: see *prec.*, and cf. *inter-columniation*.] The spacing of the windows of a building.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 586 *Interfenestration*, the space between windows. 1846 *Civil Eng. & Archit. Frml.* IX. 329 The vertical interfenestration is not so good as the horizontal, owing to there being too many tiers of windows, and they are put too closely together. 1859 *Building News* V. 1136 *Interfenestration*—a term now suggested... as a useful correlative to 'intercolumniation', inasmuch as it refers to the spacing of the windows.

Interfere (int'èrf'èr), *v.* Forms: *a.* 6 *entre-fyer*, 6-7 *entrefere*, 7 *-fear* (e, -feer, -feir (e, -faire, -fare, -fayr, -fare. *β.* 6 *interfier*, 6-7 *-feir*, 7 *-feer* (e, -vere, -fare, -fyre, 7- *interfere*.

[*a.* OF. *s'entrefier* to strike each other, *f. entre-INTER*—1 b + *fier*:—*L. ferire* to strike; *mod. F.* has *interférer* (from English) in scientific use. The forms in *-fare, -fire, -vere*, etc. are app. popular corruptions arising while the word was only known in sense 1 (which is also given by Cotgr. for the OF. word), but the first of these may have been regarded by some as *f. INTER*—1 + *FARE* *v.* 1.]

1. *intr.* Of a horse: To strike the inside of the fetlock with the shoe or hoof of the opposite foot (= *CUT* *v.* 27); to knock one leg against another. Said also of the feet. (Rarely of persons.)

a. 1530 PALSGR. 533/1 My horse entrefyreth all redy, I feare me the jade wyll fayle me, or I come to my jourmayes ende, *mon chenal entreaille desja* [etc.]. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 215 My horse to weare greate breeches is now asynde: Why? to kepe him from entreferyng behynde. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* vi. (1617) 65 If your horse... doth entrefaire or hew one leg vpon another. 1635 VALENTINE *Poure Sea-Serm.* 58 The feet of both crosses and entrefaire, and fall foule one with the other. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1029/4 She [a mare] entrefears a little behind.

β. 1578 COOPER *Thesaurus, Torere calcem calce*, In an horse to interfery [earlier *edd.* *entferer*]. 1616 SURLF. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 145 If the horse interferyng doe wound himselfe vpon his hinder feet. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No.

2290/4 A black... Colt... interferyng behind. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Shoeing of horses*, For those Hoofs that Interfere [etc.]. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 726/1 If he 'interferes', there is a multiplicity of boots and pads to protect every irritated point.

2. *intr.* Hence, of things generally: To strike against each other; to come into physical collision; to collide or clash, so as to hamper or hinder each other; to get in each other's way, cross each other's path. Now chiefly in *Physics*, of waves of light, heat, sound, etc.: To exercise reciprocal action so as to increase, diminish, or nullify the natural effect of each (cf. *INTERFERENCE* 2).

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Entrefire*, to strike one another. 1620 T. SCOTT *God & King* (1633) 4 With eyes staring... teeth grating and interferyng. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 232 The Atoms being variously moved... must needs knock and interfere. 1801 T. YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* (1802) 35 The reflection from the depressed point will so interfere with the reflection from the fixed point. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 230 Two systems of sonorous waves can be caused to interfere and... to destroy each other.

† *b. fig.* Of persons and things: To come into non-physical collision or contact, to clash in opinions, tendencies, etc. *Obs.*

a 1644 WESTFIELD *Serm.*, Ps. cvi. 19-20 (1646) 62 They tell us of divisions among our selves; it is a wonder to see how they interfere, and strike one on another, in the point of worshipping of Images. 1698 S. CLARK *Script. Just.* viii. 36 These two Places would interfere and contradict one another. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 323 The two republics were not inflamed by any national antipathy, and their interests very little interfere. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atomem.* v. (1852) 137 When public duty and private feeling interfere... then justice calls for punishment.

† 3. *intr.* To run into each other, cross each other's paths; to intercross, intersect. *Obs.*

1647 [see *INTERFERING* *vbl. sb.*]. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. iii. § 38 Though at first there was a real difference... in their opinions, yet... afterwards they did so interfere amongst themselves, that it is almost impossible to banke, and bound their several absurdities. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. xi. 154 The Fibres of the Head do so interfere and cross one another, that [etc.]. 1693 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 791 The Heads of the Branches of the Rivers interfere and lock one within another. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 258 It is impossible to describe how the sound, crossing and interferyng, mingled itself, and the several voices sunk one into another.

4. *a.* Of things, actions, etc.: To come into collision or opposition, so as to affect the course of.

1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* i. iii. § 5 Where they do not interfere with the history of Scripture. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* lvii. 296 No scruples of conscience to interfere with his morality. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* vii. 199 It is not the purpose of Revelation to interfere with the course of nature.

b. Of persons: To meddle with; to interpose and take part in something, esp. without having the right to do so; to intermeddle. Also with *indirect* *passive*.

1632 T. NASH *Quaternio* 269 Let not the husbandman interfere with the citizen, nor the citizen with the husbandman. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. 1. 117 He frequently interfered with the disputes. 1846 R. W. DALE in *Life* II. (1898) 33 Methodists are interfered with in their work. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 370 Cannot you hold your tongue... and no one will interfere with you?

5. To interpose, take part, so as to affect some action; to intervene. *Const. in.*

1743 POCOCKE *Descr. East* I. III. i. 133 A Sheikh Arab, who lives here, has really all the power, whenever he pleases to interfere. 1794 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxviii. Montoni and the rest of the party interfered and separated them. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 291 The Governor of New York by letters to them and otherwise interfered in the business. 1844 L. O. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* viii. (1862) 102 They may interfere in elections by the use of corrupt means to bribe or intimidate the electors. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. 29 Parliament interfered to protect employers against their labourers.

† **Interfere**, *sb. Obs. rare*—¹. In 6 *entrefyre*. [f. *prec.* *vb.*] The action of interfering: see *prec.* 1.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 109 Entrefyre, is a sorance, and cometh of yll shoyng, and appereth ofte both behynde and before, betwene the fete agaynst the fetelockes.

Interference (int'èrf'èr'èns), [irreg. *f. prec.* *vb.* + *-ENCE*, after derivatives of *L. ferre*, e.g. *differe*—*ence*. Cf. *mod. F. interférence*.]

1. The action or fact of interfering or intermeddling (with a person, etc., or in some action).

1783 BURKE *9th Rep. Aff. India* I. Wks. XI. 26 The interference of government was introduced by this act in two ways. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 247 This tax... with the collection of which the British have avoided all interference... is farmed out. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 305 England... withdrew from any active interference in the struggles of the Continent.

2. *Physics*. The mutual action of two waves or systems of waves, in reinforcing or neutralizing each other, when their paths meet or cross.

Orig. introduced to designate phenomena observed in the mutual action of two rays of light, before the establishment of the undulatory theory; subsequently extended to sound-waves, the undulations on the surface of water, etc.

1802 T. YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* 388 It occurred to me, that their cause must be sought in the interference of two portions of light. 1830 HERSCHTEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 260 This principle, which is known in optics by the name of the interference of the rays of light. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xv. § 84.

135 The doctrine of interference is in complete accordance with the theory of undulation. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys.* Sc. xxv. (1849) 264 Darkness results from the interference of two undulations of light. 1873 W. LEES *Acoustics* i. iii. 28 The sound-waves proceeding from the prongs of the fork neutralizing each other—an effect known as interference.

3. The action of Interfering (of a horse): see INTERFERE v. 1. In mod. Dicts.

4. U.S. The conflict of claims arising when two applications are made for a similar patent.

attrib. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 1902 An application for a patent which, after an interference litigation with Edison, was finally issued to Maxim.

5. attrib. or Comb., (as sense 2) interference figure, the figure produced when a section of crystal, appropriately cut, is viewed in converging polarized light; interference fringe, one of a series of alternate light and dark bands produced by a diffraction-grating (FRISOE 2 g); interference spectrum, the spectrum produced by the same means (DIFFRACTION 1); so interference colour, phenomena, screen, etc.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xi. 76 The sun...surrounded by a glory of interference spectra. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* iv. 50 Colours produced in this way are called 'interference colours'. 1881 *Nature* No. 622. 515 The well-known interference extinction of undulation evolving precisely-formed rings of darkness. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 368 An apparatus for holding an interference screen.

Interferent (intə'fɛrənt), a. rare. [f. as prec. + -ENT.] Interfering.

1876 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* VI. lxx. 293 The little pyramid of a child...would have been too symmetrical, but for the interfering light in the dog.

Interferential (-fɛrənʃəl), a. [f. INTERFERENCE, after differential, etc.] Of, pertaining to, or operating by, wave-interference: spec. belonging to interference of light-waves.

1880 PICKERING *Dimens. Fixed Stars* 14 The interferential refractometer [used] in measuring the index of refraction of gases. 1895 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 6/6 With the exception of a few examples of Professor Lippmann's interferential method...colour in photography has represented little else but failure.

Interferer (intə'fɛrər), [f. INTERFERE v. + -ER-1.] One who interferes.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* i. 284 At length the mass of interferers are convinced that the thing is reasonable. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* i. vii. 289 Nothing but gentlemen in distress, and hard landlords, and generous interferers.

Interfering (intə'fɛrɪŋ), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. INTERFERE, in various senses. 1562 [see INTERFERE v. 1]. 1607 TOPSELL *Fours. Beasts* (1658) 319 Interfering is a grief that cometh sometimes by ill shoeing...and there is no remedy but shoeing him with shoes made thin and flat on the outside, and narrow and thick within. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 228 Our base entrefering with God in his holy ways. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* Notes 390 no enterfering or cutting of circles as in Tycho's [system], where the course of the Sunne cuts Mars his circuit. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 303 The casual Coalition of the Universe by the motion or interfering of Atoms. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* ii. i. l. xiv. 127 The several Intermatchings and Interferarings that were betwixt the two Neighbour Kingdoms. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 201 There were no jars...no interferings...in the town of Mansoul. 1793 BURKE *Policy Allies* Wks. VII. 155 It is not the interfering or keeping aloof, but iniquitous intermeddling...which is praised or blamed.

b. attrib. Interfering shoe (see above 1607). 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 13014 A black pacing Gelding, shod of his hinder feet with interfering shoes.

Interfering (intə'fɛrɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That interferes, in senses of the vb. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Chevaliers' ent'el'aille, interfering in an horse, when a man or horse in going galleth or rubbeth one foote against an other. 1614 *Jrnis. Ho. Comm.* 5 May 1. 474/1 That some like interfering Horses, that the faster they go, the more they lame themselves. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 95 Books...replenish'd with interfering passages and contradictions. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* viii. 466 Our War no interfering Kings demands, Nor shall be trusted to Barbarian Hands. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* iii. i. Thy life...so saved by interfering Heaven. 1802 T. YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* 387 The light becomes...least intense in the intermediate state of the interfering portions. 1885 G. MACDONALD *Diary of an Old Soul* 10 Apr. Might I but scatter interfering things—Questions and doubts, distrust and anxious pride. *Mod. colloq.* 'I do not like her in the house, she is so interfering'.

Hence Interferingly, Interferingness. 1847 CRAIG *Interferingly*. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xvi. (1875) 225 The fussiness and interferingness of mankind. 1894 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 82 [He] has come very interferingly into the nursery.

Interferometer. [f. INTERFERE + (O)METER.] An instrument in which the interference phenomena exhibited by so-called thick plates are employed as a means of measuring the wave length of strictly monochromatic light.

1899 L. RAYLEIGH in *Nature* LIX. 533/1 As one of the few who have used the interferometer in observations involving high interference, I should like to make a remark or two. — F. PRESTON *Ibid.* 605/2 The 'structure' revealed by the interferometer in the light emitted by a source placed in a strong magnetic field.

attrib. 1899 J. C. SHEDD in *Phys. Rev.* July, An Interferometer Study of Radiations in a Magnetic Field.

Interfibrillar, -ary, -fibrous: see INTER-.

† Interficient, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. inter-

ficient-em, pr. ppl. of interficere to kill.] Killing, destroying. (Cf. INTERFECTOR b.)

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* lxvii. 409 Behold...who...afflicts him, and is the interficient Planet. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Interfector*, an interficient or destroying Planet, and which is placed in the eighth house (in a Nativity).

Interflamentar, -illet, -flash: see INTER-.

Interflow (intə'flaʊ), sb. [INTER- 2: cf. next.]

† 1. A flowing between; a channel or strait. Obs.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* ii. 215 They [islands] are severed...by a narrow interflow of the Sea betweene.

2. A flowing into each other; intermingling.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* June 647 The delicious interflow of the soft purity of the sky and the bright tranquillity of the lake.

1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* Sci. Hist. 19 In the subtle interflow of good and evil...Shakespeare is true to real experience.

1883 D. H. WHEELER *By-Ways Lit.* vii. 110 We know too little of the human interflow and communion during the unhistoric periods.

Interflow (intə'flaʊ), v. [f. INTER- 1 + FLOW v.; in sense 1 after L. interfluere to flow between.]

1. intr. To flow between. rare.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 12 What way the current cold Of Northern Ocean with strong tides doth interflow and swell. 1848 LYTTON *Arthur x.* c. Till light at last From skies long hid, wide silencing, interflows.

† b. trans. (with obj. governed by the prep.)

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* ii. 60 Where it inter-floweth France and Britain, it is properly called the British Sea.

2. intr. To flow into each other; to intermingle.

1844 [see INTERFLOWING below]. 1859 WHITTIER *Overheart* v. The earthquake and the storm are God's, And good and evil interflow.

1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 172 The thousand varying shades of her motions and her features interflowing like a lighted water.

Hence Interflowing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 1 Severed from the continent of Europe by the interflowing of the Ocean.

1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 220 The streight of Magellan, where there are many Islands distinguished by an interflowing Bay.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine* xl. The subtle interflowings Found in Petrarch's sonnets.

1898 *Expositor* June 440 Intermingling clouds and interflowing waves.

Interfluence (intə'fluəns), rare. [f. as next: see ENCE.] The fact of being interfluent or flowing into each other.

1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*, in *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 357 note, The circulations counterpoise each other, or rather they are neutralized by interfluence.

Interfluent (intə'fluənt), a. [ad. L. interfluent-em, pr. ppl. of interfluere to flow between.]

1. Flowing between. Now rare.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 186* Girt about with the waters of the interfluent Adriatic Sea. 1664 BOYLE *Exp. Cold* iii. Wks. 1772 11. 503 Whether the spring of the air depend...upon the agitation of some interfluent subtle matter.

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 73 The cosmic water's subtle-streaming force, Interfluent, circumfluent.

2. Flowing into each other, intermingling; in which there is an interflow.

1872 G. MACDONALD *Wif. Chubb.* i. x. 137 A world of shadows and sunny streaks, kept ever in interfluent motion.

1885 E. C. STEEDMAN in *Century Mag.* XXIX. 508 The interfluent, luxurious pentameter couplet, revived by Hunt and Keats.

1894 *Forum* (N. Y.) Nov. 284 To draw the mystic line dividing his science from his poetry would be a difficult matter. The two were interfluent streams.

Interfluous (intə'fluəs), a. [f. L. interfluous: see -OUS.] = prec.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Interfluous, that flows or runs between. 1818 SHELLEY *Woodman & Night*, ii. One night-ingle in an interfluous wood. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* 252 If wealth would become but interfluous, Fill voids up with just the superfluous.

† Interflux. Obs. rare. [INTER- 2 a.] Flowing between or in the midst.

1657 W. RAND *G. Gassendi's Life Peiresc* i. 6 A very straight yet exceeding pleasant valley, enriched by the Interflux of the same River Gapell.

† Interfoil. Obs. rare. [f. INTER- 3 + FOIL sb.] An interposed leaf.

1674 GREW *Anat. Pl.* iv. § 17 Sometimes, besides Surfoyls, there are also many Interfoyls set betwixt the Leaves, from the Circumference to the Center of the Bud.

Interfold (intə'fəʊld), v. Also 6-7 enter-.

[f. INTER- 1 b + FOLD v.] trans. (and refl.) To fold together or within each other; to involve in common folds.

1579 J. STUBBS *Caping Gulf Fj.* b. The weale and well doing of Christes church, of a Christian state, and of a good princes person, are so enterfolded, as whatsoever is agaynst one is agaynst all. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holmsheld* III. 1294/1 The figure of a serpent, interfolding it self: in the midst whereof did sit a dooie. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* ii. xv. 121 Haueing their fingers enter-folded together. 1631 *Celestina* ii. 127 The skirts of my Petticoate...did so often interfold themselves betwene my feet. 1772 JACKSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 9 Interfolding the ends of one or more pieces...with each other. 1841 LONGF. *Childr. Lds. Supp.* 172 Kneels before the Eternal's throne; and, with hands interfolded, Praises...the only giver of blessings.

Interfoliateous (-fəʊliətəs), a. Bot. [INTER- 4 a. Cf. F. interfoliacé.] Situated alternately between a pair of opposite leaves.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* iii. xxi. (1765) 218 Interfoliateous, such as come out between the opposite Leaves, but are placed alternately. 1785 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. i. 431 Peduncles or flower-stalks, numerous, interfoliateous, opposite.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 417/1 Interfoliateous, between the leaves of a pair, as the stipules of Rubiaceae.

Interfoliar (-fəʊliər), a. Bot. [f. INTER- 4 a + FOLIAR.] Situated between the leaves.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) i. 234 The interfoliar parts are undeveloped.

Interfoliate, v. [f. INTER- 1 a + L. foli-um leaf + -ATE 3. Cf. mod. F. interfolier.] trans. To interleave (a book). Hence Interfoliated ppl. a.

1696 EVELYN *Lett. to Place* 17 Aug. So much [correction] I conceive is necessary, I will take care to send you with your interfoliated copy. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 443 He interfoliates the piano score with blank leaves.

Interforce, -fraternal: see INTER- pref.

Interfretted, ppl. a. Her. [f. INTER- 1 b + FRET v.] = INTERLACED.

1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* i. Gloss., Interfretted, or Interlaced, is said of any bearings linked together, one with the other.

† Interfrication. Obs. rare-1. [f. INTER- 2 a + FRICATION.] = next.

1747 FRANKLIN *Conjecture Wks.* 1887 11. 106 By this motion there must be a constant interfraction of its constituent solid parts.

Interfriction. rare-1. [f. INTER- 2 a + FRICTION.] Rubbing together.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Sy. Mil. Num* xvi. 41 Kindling a fire by interfraction of dry sticks was a secret almost exclusively Indian.

Interfrontal (-frɒntəl), a. Anat. and Zool. [f. INTER- 4 a + FRONTAL. Cf. F. interfrontal (Littre).] Situated between the right and left frontal bones, or portions of the frontal bone, or of the 'front' of an insect.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Interfrontalis, applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to two pieces, more or less developed, in the *Myodaria* [an order of Diptera]...at the anterior part of the front and which are sometimes interposed between the frontal portions in their whole length: interfrontal.

Interfulgent (-fɒldʒənt), a. rare. [ad. L. interfulgent-em (Livius); see INTER- 1 a and FULGENT.] Shining among or between.

1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 218/2 He caught the interfulgent rays amongst the sycamore leaves.

Interfuse (intə'fjuːz), v. [f. L. interfusus, ppl. stem of interfundere, f. inter between + fundere to pour: cf. infuse, etc.]

1. trans. To permeate or intersperse (a thing) with an infusion or mixture of something else.

1593 NASHE *4 Lett. Confut.* 32 Thou interfusest delight with reprehension. 1599 HAKLVT *Voy.* II. ii. 89 The kingdom of China is in all parts thereof interfused with commodious rivers. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* i. i. 16 Abundantly interfused with Greek and Latin quotations. 1876 BLACK *Madcap* V. vii. 57 The wonderful light greens of the Spring foliage seemed to be interfused with a lambent sunshine.

2. To pour in, infuse (one thing through or throughout another).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 89 This which yeelds or fills All space, the ambient Aire wide interfus'd, Imbracing round this florid Earth. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 148 Ice upon ice, the well-adjusted parts were soon conjoined, nor other cement ask'd Than water interfused to make them one. 1798 WORDSW. *Tintern Abbey* 96 A sense sublime Of something far more deeply interfused, Whose dwelling is the light...And the blue sky, and in the mind of man. 1863 WHITTIER *A. Rykman's Prayer* 154 Through chaos, doubt and strife, Interfuse Thy calm of life.

3. To fuse or blend (things) together. In pass.

1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog.* Sk. Wks. i. 54 The sorrow...and the devotion...were profoundly interfused. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 450 Here their different orders of intellectual and scholastic architecture may be seen intermixed but not interfused. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* 37 The character and its intellectual product are inextricably interfused.

4. intr. Of two things: To fuse or blend with each other.

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xli. 203 His torn body and gashed soul bled into one another; and so interfusing, made him mad. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 120 South of the Tropic of Capricorn the products of the torrid and temperate zones interfuse.

5. trans. Of one thing: To penetrate or permeate and blend with.

1876 J. WEISS *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* viii. 252 The genius which interfused the plays. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xlix, She had become deeply, tenderly acquainted with Rome; it interfused and moderated her passion.

Hence Interfusing ppl. a. Also Interfuse sb.

1881 G. ALLEN *Evolutionist at Large, Microsc. Brains*, The whole universe is clearly to them (ants) a complicated picture made up entirely of infinite interfusing smells. 1887 *Century Mag.* Feb. 586 A chalice choicely fit For Truth's and Beauty's perfect interfuse.

Interfusion (-fjuːʒən). [n. of action f. prec.; cf. FUSION and eccl. Lat. interfusio.] The action of interfusing; the fact of being interfused.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 182 The interfusion of the same throughout the radically different. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* iv. VII. 113 The extent to which the interfusion actually took place...was by no means small. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. 264 The interfusion of the Celtic and Norse races. 1872 LIDDELL *Elem. Relig.* ii. 45 This eternal interfusion of force with matter.

Interganglionic (-gæŋgli'ɒnik), a. Anat. [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between or connecting ganglia, as the nerves of the sympathetic system.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* i. 765/1 The whole of these inter-ganglionic cords are in contact along the median line.

† **Intergatory**. *Obs.* A synopated form of INTERGATORY *sb.* So **Intergatour**.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 1 Tush Percenall, bathu nu felicitie in these captious Intergatories. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V. v. l.* 298 Let vs goe in, And charge vs there vpon intergatories. And we will answer all things faithfully. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* 1. ii. Harmless Intergatories, but Conceits. 1632 BROME *Novella* 11. l. Wks. 1873. 1. 121 You must answer to these intergatories. 1678-96 PHILLIPS (ed. 5). *Intergatories*, or *Intergatories*, in Common Law. 1685 in 15th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.*, App. viii. 135 The first peuper .. did give a ryse for generall intergatories.

Intergenent, *a. Biol.* [INTER- 2 a.] = next. 1888 [see next].

Intergenerating (-dʒen'retɪŋ), *pp. a.* [INTER- 1 b; cf. prec.] Generating or breeding with each other; interbreeding. So **Intergeneration**. 1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Trans.* (2) XX. 200 An Intergenent, or Intergenerating Group, is a group of individuals so situated and so endowed that they freely cross with each other. *Ibid.* 216, I now call the certainty that some form of divergent transformation will arise when intergeneration is prevented, the principle of Intension.

Intergenital (-dʒen'itəl), *a. Zool.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between genital structures; applied to a ring of plates in echinoderms, outside and between the genital plates (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 204 Five pieces (intergenital plates) are attached to, and partly intercalated between these.

Intergential (-dʒen'jəl), *a.* [f. INTER- 4 a + L. *gens*, *genti-* people, nation + -AL.] Between nations; international.

1873 H. A. WISE 7 *Decades Union* 253 To secede would make the war intergenital.

† **Intergentine**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. *intergerinus*, *erron.* reading of L. *intergerivus*, f. *intergerere* to carry between; cf. *intergeries* a party-wall, partition.] Of the nature of a partition-wall; dividing one space from another.

1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 17 The Intergentine Walls or Sides, whereof they are compos'd.

† **Intergern** (-gɜːn), *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. INTER- 1 + *gern* GERN *v.* 1] *intr.* To snarl back.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 11. iv. Decay 938 The angry beast [the badger] to his best chamber flies And angled there sits grimly intergering.

Intergesture, -gild: see INTER- *pref.* 2 a, 1 a.

Interglacial (-glɛɪʃəl), *a. Geol.* [INTER- 4 b; introduced in German in 1865 by Heer (*Urwelt des Schweiz*, p. 532).] Lying between glacial periods; formed or occurring between two such periods.

1867 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 10) I. 196 The interval of milder weather, marked by the decrease of snow and ice in the Alps, has been called by Prof. Heer the Inter-glacial Period. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* Pref. 10 None of these gravels in my opinion are post-glacial, but all must be relegated to pre-glacial and inter-glacial times. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xv. 238 Our limited knowledge of warm interglacial periods. *Ibid.* i. 22, I have given the reasons which induce me to believe that coal is an inter-glacial formation. 1881 G. ALLEN *Vignettes fr. Nat.* xv. 154 Among the subsisting drift of glacial and interglacial rivers.

Hence **Interglacialism**, the theory of interglacial periods; **Interglacialist**, one who holds this view.

1881 W. B. DAWKINS in *Nature* XXIII. 309 Dr. James Geikie takes his stand upon the glaciated mountains of Scotland, and .. pushes glacialism and interglacialism to an extreme. 1893 SIA H. H. HOWORTH *Glacial Nightmare* 11. 459 The interglacialists are not agreed among themselves as to the number of the ice periods.

Interglandular (-glændi'jələr), *a. Anat.* [INTER- 4 a.] Lying between glands.

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 161 A secondary process, resulting from the irritation of the inter-glandular growth. 1897 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* II. 765 The inter-glandular substance is softened.

Interglobular (-glɒb'iʊlər), *a. Anat.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between globules (of dentine).

1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 302 The part corresponding to the interglobular space is occupied by dense tissue. 1870 tr. *Stricker's Man. Histol.* xv. (N. Syd. Soc.) 470 The interglobular substance [of the tooth] is .. a structure tolerably widely distributed.

Intergradation (-græd'i'ʃən). [INTER- 2 a; cf. next.] The action or fact of passing into, or approximating to, each other by degrees.

1874 TRAPPE in COUES *Birds N. W.* 145 The intergradation, however, is by no means as perfect as that between the two latter races. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 281 The complete intergradation of the two forms.

Intergrade, *sb.* [INTER- 2 b.] An intermediate grade or stage.

1889 S. H. SCUDDER *Butterflies New Engl.* 160 The intergrades found throughout the belt forming the northern boundary of the typical alope and the southern boundary of the typical nephele seem to be far more easily explainable on the hypothesis of hybridism. 1896 *Brit. Birds* I. 193 The intergrades between the olive and ruddy mottled types are the commonest.

Intergrade, *v.* [INTER- 1 b.] *intr.* To pass into another form by intervening grades.

1874 T. M. TRAPPE in COUES *Birds N. W.* 145 *Junco hyemalis*, *a. aikenii*, intergrades with the following form, though not as intimately as that does with the succeeding.

1884 COUES *Key N. A. Birds* 79 We treat as specific any form that we do not know or believe to intergrade.

Intergranular (-græn'iʊlər), *a. Anat.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between or among granules, or between granular structures, as the inner nuclear layer of the retina.

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* p. xxviii, The granular and intergranular layers are absent. 1897 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* IV. 392 Fat cells, which are found most abundantly in the granular and intergranular layers of the retina.

Intergrapple: see INTER- *pref.* 1 b.

† **Intergrated**, *pp. a. Obs. rare* -0. [INTER- 1 b.] Cross-grated.

1611 COTG., *Entreillat*, intergrated, thick latticed, crosse-barred. 1611 FLORIO, *Intracalcanti*, any kind of grate or entegrated workes of Osiers or Willows.

Intergrow, *v. rare.* [INTER- 1.]

1. *intr.* To grow intermixed with each other.

1891 *Dublin Rev.* July 194 These can intergrow, yet preserving distinct individuality.

2. *trans.* To intersperse or cover in parts with a growth (of something): only in *pass. pp.*

1891 ATKINSON 40 *Yrs. Moorland Parish* 159 All that was not moorland was a series of swampy marshes, intergrown rather than overgrown with wood and forest.

Intergrowth (-intə'grəʊθ). [INTER- 2 a.] The growing (of things) into each other.

1844 DE QUINCEY *Finlay's Hist. Greece* Posth. Wks. 1891 II. 86 Forest trees of the elder generation .. begin to thicken with the intergrowth of a younger shrubbery.

1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* vii. i. (1875) 227 Real marriage is a long slow intergrowth, like that of two trees planted quite close together in the forest. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 260/a The complex incrustations and intergrowths of sessile forms. 1894 *Naturalist* 68 The brown mica is in part in parallel intergrowth with the white.

Intergyal, -habitation: see INTER- *pref.*

Interhæmal (-hɪ'məl), *a. (sb.) Anat.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between hæmal spines.

1846 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Vetebr.* i. *Fishes* iii. 67 Both interneural and interhæmal spines are, in the osseous fishes, commonly shaped like little daggers, plunged in the flesh up to the hilt. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 351 A dorsal and anal fin supported by interneural and interhæmal spines.

b. *as sb.* An interhæmal bone or spine.

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 53 The anterior being .. destined to support a series of interhæmals.

Interhemispherical, -hemisphere, -eric; -human: see INTER- *pref.*

Interhyal (-hɪ'jal), *a. (sb.) Anat.* [f. INTER- 4 a + HYALOID + -AL.] Situated between two parts of the hyoid arch of a fish.

1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 21 The lower part of the [hyoid] arch retains its connection with the upper part, in fishes, by means of an interhyal piece.

b. *as sb.* An intermediate bone or cartilage in the hyoid arch.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 93 The remaining portion of the embryonic hyoidan cartilage gives origin to the interhyal or stylohyal [etc.].

† **Interior**, *a. Obs.* [inreg. f. L. *inter* between, within, interior INTERIOR, inner: cf. med. L. *intertia* intestines, entrails, and INFERIAL.] Inward, internal, interior.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 469 Ye moue batelles exteriele to men where hit is so that ye haue not victory of your ennies interie. *Ibid.* IV. 119 A disease of his parties interie [dolor viscerum]. 1542 BOORDE *Dietary* xix. (1870) 278 Good .. for all the interyall membes of man. 1547 — *Brev. Health* Pref. 4 The interial parties.

Hence † **Interiorly** *adv.*, inwardly, internally.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 53 Colde .. makethe men more of body .. moore hoote interially [interius calidiores], and by that moore bolde.

Interim (ɪn'tərɪm), *adv., sb., and adj.* [L. *interim* *adv.*, in the meantime, meanwhile, f. *inter* between + *advb.* ending -*in*.]

|| **A. adv.** In the meantime, meanwhile. (Also AD INTERIM, PER INTERIM, *q.v.*)

1580 G. HARVEY 3 *Proper Lett.* in Haslewood *Eng. Poets & Poesy* (1815) II. 265 *Interim*, credit me, I dare geue no Preceptes. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 83 Which yet is so meant; unless interim the same spirit expound them, which did dictate them. 1775 BENEDICT ARNOLD *Let.* 23 May (Amer. Archives) (Cent.), I hope some gentleman will soon be appointed in my room here. *Interim*, I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant. 1804 *Something Odd* II. 139 *Interim*, take courage, and make your calculations anew.

B. sb.

1. An intervening time, interval of time; the meantime: now usually in *phr. in the interim* = A.

1563-87 FOXE *a. M.* (1684) III. 935 He knew not what in this interim should be done against England. 1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 918 The Wars that fell out in the interim were a hindrance. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. l. 64 Betwene the acting of a dreadful thing, And the first motion, all the Interim is Like a Phantasma, or a hideous Dreame. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moore* (1849) 13 Physicke is not taken at all times and seasons, continually without interim. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 123 After all sung ioyntly, at interims praying to themselves. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low C. Warres* 183 In the interim of these Affairs, Collonel Schenck took by Surprize Bonne. 1795 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1892 X111. 79 If nothing in the interim casts up. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. ii. vii. (1869) 140 We imagine all sorts of pleasures in the interim. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. 63 There is an interim provided during which the religious view of death can work in the mind calmly.

† 2. Something done in an interval; an interlude. *By interims*: at intervals. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. l. 172 This childe of fancie that Armado hight, For interim to our studies shall relate, In high-borne words the worth of many a Knight. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vi. *margin*, Made to the Image of God .. not all at once, but by interims, first his Body, and then his reasonable Soule. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 44 It did (by interims) snow and blow.

3. A temporary or provisional arrangement, adopted in the meanwhile.

1558 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. ii. App. iv. 397 What order be fit .. as an interim? 1589 *Hay any Work* B b, This may serue for an answer .. by way of an Interim. 1791 BURKE *Let. Memb. Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 46 Even before it could be done in due form, the chiefs of the nation did not attempt themselves to exercise authority so much as by interim. 1864 FROUDE *Short Stud.*, *Sci. Hist.* 28 The reconciliation of parties .. is no tinkered-up truce or convenient Interim.

b. *Ch. Hist.* (with capital *I*.) A provisional arrangement for the adjustment of religious differences between the German Protestants and the Roman Catholic Church (of which there were three promulgated, one in 1541 and two in 1548) pending a settlement by a General Council.

1548 SIA P. HOBY *Let. Dh. Somerset* 9 July, The Emperor, the diet being now finished, converteth his whole study to the setting forth of the interim. *Ibid.*, The three townes, Constance, Argentine, and Lynda, have not yet granted unto the interim. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 302 The Emperour, leaving all hope of a counsell, begynneth to set forth his Interim. .. Bucer refuseth to subscribe to the Interim. The Pope himselfe condemneth the Interim. 1681 BURNER *Hist. Ref.* II. i. 86 They drew up all the Points of Religion in a Book, which was best known by the name of the *Interim*, because it was to last during that Interval, till a General Council should meet in Germany. 1732-8 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 55. 1848 J. WATERWORTH *Canons Conc. Trent* (new ed.) p. cxxvi, Charles promulgated, in the Diet of Augsburg, on the 15th of May, 1548, the celebrated formulary called the *interim*. 1857 PUSEY *Real Presence* i. (1869) 62 The 'Interim' then proposed for the acceptance of the Catholics and Lutherans was .. drawn up by Gropper.

† 4. An intervening space, interval. *Obs.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 79 In the interim being annexed on both sides to the bone of the Genæ.

C. adj. Done, made, provided, occurring, etc. in or for the meantime; provisional, temporary. Formerly also of time: Intervening.

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh. Wks.* 1873 II. 78 How shall the *interim* hours by us be spent? a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. iii. § 67 (1740) 173 Amusements only to consume the *interim* Time. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 112 To regulate all matters relating to interim possession. 1858 L.D. STEENAROS *Handy Bk. Prop.* Law xii. 75 The Court has power to make interim orders for payment of alimony for the wife. 1882 BITHELL *Counting-Ho. Dict.* (1893) 154 Interim dividends are permissible only when the finances of a Company are in so sound a condition as to place the annual balance beyond doubt.

Interimist (ɪn'tərɪmɪst), *Ch. Hist.* [f. *prec.* 3 b + -IST.] One who accepted or advocated one of the Interims: see *prec.* B. 3 b.

1560 J. DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 313 b *note*, Two sacrifices of Christ after these interimists. 1614 Bp. HALL *No Peace with Rome* iii, Those honest and good-natured men .. Cassander, Fricius, the Interimists, and that namelesse Apologist of the French. a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xxi. § 9 Some interimists or labourers for reconciliation betwixt the Church of Rome and of England. 1674 *Ch. & Cr. of Rome* 5 For instance, Erasmus, Cassander, .. the Interimists, .. &c.

Interimistic (ɪn'tərɪmɪstɪk), *a.* [f. *prec.* + -IC, or from INTERIM + -ISTIC. Cf. G. *Interimistisch*.]

1. Done, occurring, etc. in or for the interim; provisional: = INTERIM C.

1859 *Ecclesiologist* XX. 345 Only one unintelligible word struck us, and that is 'interimistic' [Review of P. A. Munch's *Catholicism of Thronheim*]. 1875 POSTE *Gains* 11. Comm. (ed. 2) 228 In its origin *Benorum possessio* was probably only the provisional or interimistic possession granted to one of the parties in a suit of *Hereditatis petitio*. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 438 The Interimistic National Representation from April 1812 to March 1815.

2. *Ch. Hist.* Belonging to the Interimists; pertaining to or in accordance with the Interim: see INTERIM B. 3 b.

1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 98 *note*, The Emperor had strongly urged upon the ambassadors the settling of a form of religion agreeable to the Interimistic doctrine.

So † **Interimistical** *a.* = *prec.*; **Interimistically** *adv.*, (in quot.) in the interim, meanwhile (= INTERIM A).

1643 T. GOODWIN, etc. *Apol. Narrat.* 24 We had .. during this interjunctual season, tentations, yea provocations enough to have drawn forth such a spirit. 1658 MANTON *Meal out of the Eater* Wks. 1871 V. 407 God batheth those *iniquos syncresismos*, profane mixtures and *interjunctum* designs. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* x. 177 Before coming to Anselm, it is to the Fathers that we must interministically pass.

Inter-imperial: see INTER- *pref.* 6.

† **Interination**. *Obs.* In 5 *interynacion*. [a. F. *intérination*, var. of *entérination*, n. of action from *in-*, *entériner* to render (an act) definitive or valid by juridical ratification, f. OF. *entérin* entire, complete, deriv. of *entier* entire, whole. Cf. med. L. *interināre*, *interinatio* (Du Cange).] Ratification, confirmation.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. iii.* xiv. 199 Vt he deyed within the first monethe of the yere after the Interynacion of hys office, hys heyre nyght haue an actyon for to demande the hole payement of hys wages.

Interincorporation, independence, -indicate: see **INTER-** *pref.*

Interinement. *rare.* [a. F. *interinément*, obs. var. *entérinément* ratification, f. *entériner*: see *prec. sb.*] = **INTERINATION**.

1883 H. JUTA tr. *Van der Linden's Inst. Holland* 75 The lower court of the nearest town to which also this confirmation (interinement) must be committed. *Note.* *Interinément*, when the domiciliary judge certifies in favour of the applicant whose petition he was directed to investigate.

Interinhibition, -insert, -insular, -involve: see **INTER-** *pref.*

Interior (intē'ri-ōr), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 -ore, 6 -oure, 6-9 -our. [a. L. *interior* inner, comparative adj. from *inter* (superlative *intimus*). Cf. F. *intérieur*, 16th c. (also *rare interior*, 15th c.). Our earliest instance is in a transl. from Fr.; the early spelling followed words from AF. -our = F. -eur. Cf. the parallel *inferior*. Opposed in all senses and uses to *exterior*.] **A. adj.**

1. Situated more within, or (usually, simply) within, something; belonging to or connected with the inside; = **INNER** *a.* 1 a, **INTERNAL** *a.* 1.

Interior angle (Geom.): any one of the angles included between the sides of a rectilinear figure within the figure; also, an angle included between a straight line falling upon two other straight lines and either of the latter on the side towards the other. *Interior planets:* Mercury and Venus, whose orbits are within that of the earth (more usually called *inferior*). *Interior screw, side, slope:* see *quots.*

1490 CAXTON *Encydos* xiii. 47 Dydo wyth her suster Anne . . . looked in to the entraylles Interiores of the bestes there slayne, For to fuldo the sacrifice. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 3400 Her . . . interior vesture. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. xii. 333 All colde diseases of the interior or inner partes. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. vi. 23 Sense is Motion in the organs and interior parts of mans body. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v. *Polygon*, *Interior Polygon*, the main Body of the Work or Place, excluding the Out-works. *Ibid.* s.v. *Talus*, *Talus Interior* or *Inward Talus*, the Steepness of the Rampart, or other Work on the inside. 1723 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (ed. 3) 3 Cole-pits and the like . . . displayed to sight the interior parts of it. 1756 R. SIMSON *Euclid* i. Prop. xvi. If one side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle shall be greater than either of the interior opposite angles. *Ibid.* xxxii. The three interior angles of any triangle are equal to two right angles. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.*, *Interior flanking angle* is formed by the curtain and line of defence. *Interior side* is the line of the curtain produced to the two oblique radii of the front, or a line drawn from the centre of one bastion to that of the next. *Interior slope* is the inclination towards the inner part of a work given to the earth forming the rampart or parapet. 1877 TYNDALL *Heat* v. § 160 (1870) 135 Also accomplishes what we may call *interior* work. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Interior Screw*, one cut on an interior or hollow surface, as of a nut, burr, or tap-hole.

b. rarely with to: Situated within or on the inner side of (something).

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* vi. The library . . . which was interior to the music-room. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Interior Planets*, this name . . . is applied to Mercury and Venus, because they revolve in orbits interior to the earth's path.

c. Situated within and at a distance from the coast, or frontier of a country, etc.; inland; belonging to the interior.

1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Poetry East. Nat.* in *Poems* 177 In the interior parts of the empire. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 160 Proximity to the Bay of Fundy, and principal interior settlements of the province. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. x. 114 To learn something of the interior features of the country. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Sept. 2/1 He knew of no other interior chief who had even attempted the half that Khama had accomplished in the advancing of his people towards the goal of civilisation. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 636 Coomassie . . . if properly managed for a few years, will become a great interior market, attracting to itself the routes of interior trade.

d. *Entom.* Situated nearer to the body or to the median line.

1862 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 339 *Interior* [margin], the inner margin of the wing, or that next the body.

2. Existing within limits figured as spatial; belonging to the inner relations or intrinsic nature of anything.

a. Internal, domestic: as opposed to *foreign*. 1768 P. THICKNESS (title) Useful Hints to those who make the Tour of France, including Account of the Interior Police of that Kingdom. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 198 The interior trade, or that from place to place within the country. 1841 PENNY *Cycl.* XX. 264/2 (Russia) The administration . . . is conducted by the . . . Ministry of foreign affairs, Ministry of interior affairs, or home department [etc.].

b. Inner, as distinct from what appears on the surface or is publicly declared.

1775 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 44/1 He was thwarted and overruled by what in the cant phrase is called the interior cabinet. 1790 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xv. (1876) 100 To draw out the interior principles of our art. 1791 BURKE *Let. Memb. Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 61 The exterior or interior purposes of the French monarchy. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 241 There was to be no interior cabinet. All the thirty were to be entrusted with every political secret, and summoned to every meeting.

3. Belonging to or existing in the mind or soul; mental or spiritual, as distinguished from that

which is bodily; 'inward': = **INNER** *a.* 2, **INTERNAL** *a.* 3.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 1304 Wherby he perceyued the great holynesse of blessed saynt Cead and intoryor deuocyon. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 219 Peraventure . . . that her interior iye sawe prively, and gave to her a secrete monition of the grete calamities. c. 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastuad's Theat. World* i. iv. To exercise his fancie and other interior senses. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 298 They do not deny but that it may be called a Sacrament, and that some interior Grace is conferred by it. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) V. xlii. 260 A number of people, of high interior worth. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* i. vii. 337 One or two extracts . . . give the key to his whole interior history. 1899 FINDLAY in *Expositor* Feb. 90 The outcome of the interior, spiritual action of Christ upon human society.

† b. Inwardly conceived or felt. Obs. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 25 The Earle of Northumberland . . . began secretly to communicate his interior imaginations and privity thoughtes with Richard Scrope. 1610 DEATH *Rauiliack* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 110 We think it an interior loue to our countrymen to haue an abstract of the most occurrences that happened since.

c. Devoted to spiritual things; pious, devout. 1854 J. H. NEWMAN *Lect. Hist. Turks* 257 An apposite illustration of what I mean by an 'interior' people, if I may borrow a devotional word to express a philosophical idea. 1863 *Home & For. Rev.* II. 274 So pious, so contemplative, and so interior a spirit. 1879 W. G. WARD *Ess.* (1884) II. x. 9 Difference . . . between the interior and the worldly man respectively.

B. sb.

1. The interior part of anything; the inside. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvii. The Prince . . . acquainted with its interior, ran up stairs. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Truls.* i. 264 The interior . . . we found very impressive, dim with the light of stained and painted windows. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 46 In the booths which lined the interior of the court. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 188 Deep-seated in the interior of the earth.

b. That part of a country, island, or continent, lying at a distance from the frontier or coast; the inland parts; an inland region.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 228 Her frontier was terrible, her interior feeble. 1803 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* 38 Our first acquaintance with the interior of many countries. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 89 The Chinese merchants purchase goods and take them to other parts or the interior. 1883 *Chambers' Cycl.* i. 565 Western Australia . . . rests on desert sandstone, which also stretches north and eastward far into the interior. *Ibid.* VII. 251 (Papua) In the interior are abundance of fine timber trees. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 159 Sierra Leone . . . connected with a wide-spread Interior also largely Mohammedan.

c. The inside of a building or room, esp. in reference to the artistic effect; also, a picture or representation of the inside of a building or room. (Usually with *an* or in *pl.*)

1864 *Realm* 22 June 7 Everything that brings nature into our interiors deserves encouragement. 1891 ANTHONY'S *Photogr. Bull.* IV. 88 Many points must be borne in mind by the brain behind the lens to direct and then supplement its work, especially in the studio and with interiors. *Mod.* A photographer noted for his success with interiors.

2. Inner nature or being; inward mind; soul, character. Now chiefly with *of*.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. ix. 28 Not learning more then the fond eye doth teach, Which prides not to th' interior. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 146 The regulation of the outward Behaviour, not much regarding the Sanctity of the Interior. 1715 JANE BARKER *Exilius* i. 97 The Strangeness of the Adventure . . . gave a pleasing Surprise to my whole Interior. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* i. iii. (1817) 51 It is in our own books that the detail and interior of the transaction must be sought for. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. x. 231 Her letters from the Levant are so much in the interior of Turkish taste and feeling. 1895 MOZLEY *Mirac.* ii. 230 *note.* There were difficulties in the interior of the subject of induction which were not yet solved.

3. The internal or 'home' affairs of a country or state; the department concerned with these: in the titles *Secretary, Department of the Interior*, used in U.S. and the Dominion of Canada, and *Minister of the Interior*, used in reference to most foreign countries, as France, Germany, Italy, etc.

(Corresponding to the Home Office, and Home Secretary, in Great Britain, and to the Colonial Office and Colonial Secretary in most British Colonies.)

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* X. 418/2 The cabinet council of the king [of France] consists of eight ministers for the following departments:—1, Finance; 2, the Interior; 3, Justice [etc.]. 1899 *Whitaker's Almanac* 484 (Canada) Sec. of State, Railways & Canals, Finance, Justice, Interior, Public Works, Agriculture, etc. *Ibid.* 583 (United States of A.) Sec. of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture.

Interiority (intē'ri-ōriti). *rare.* [ad. med. L. *interiōritās*, f. *interior*: see -ITY. (In mod. F. *intériorité*.)] a. The quality or state of being interior or inward. b. Inner character or nature; an inner element.

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. vi. 391 What St. Augustine . . . inculcates concerning both the interiority, and the community of truth. 1704 *Ibid.* ii. xiii. 549 Some of his expressions . . . relate to the interiority of Truth. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* i. 261 Interiority and exteriority, by which is meant the distinction of the attributes of an object as originally existing in itself or as acquired from without. 1818 H. JESS in C. FORSTER *Life* ii. (1836) 140 Those deep interior feelings (if I may be allowed the expression), which will ever be the refreshment and delight of the most pious worshippers. 1884 H. W. BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit* 19 Mar. 496 (Cent.) He had been a breaker of the law in its essential spirit, in its interiority, all the way through.

Interiorly (intē'ri-ō-lee), *adv.* [f. **INTERIOR** *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In or on the inside; with respect to the interior; internally, inside, within.

1758 JENTY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 551, I found the lungs closely adhering to the ribs laterally, and posteriorly and interiorly close to the pericardium. 1804 CARLISLE *ibid.* XCV. 14 The skeleton . . . is placed interiorly, where the bulk of the animal admits of the bones being sufficiently strong. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 386 Not more than twelve feet square, interiorly. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Queen of L. I.* ix. 98 The van was divided interiorly into compartments.

2. In, or with respect to, the inner or intrinsic nature of a thing; inwardly; intimately.

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* (1685) 180 The Divine virtue that sustains and interiorly nourisheth all things. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 15 To see ourselves interiorly, we are fain to borrow other Mens Eyes. 1866 *Reader* No. 159. 29/3 Exteriorly difficult and interiorly dangerous.

3. In, or with respect to, the inner nature, mind, or soul; inwardly; mentally or spiritually.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* i. comm., As the soule must interiorly worship God in spirit and veritie; so the bodie must also honour him exteriorly. 1657 *Divine Lover* 67 If I hold my peace I shall interiorly be tormented with insupportable bitterness. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. cccxix. 39 Interiorly most people enjoy the inferiority of their (?) friends. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xix. 481 Interiorly, morally, he is immeasurably below him. 1874 H. W. BEECHER in *Chr. World Pulpit* V. 140/2 There is given to men interiorly a moral constitution which is illumined by the direct influence of the Divine soul acting on ours.

Interioriness. *rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] = **INTERIORITY** *a.*

1895 *Thinker* VII. 157 This doctrine of the interioriness or coincidence of the Son in the Father.

† **Interioriously, adv.** *Obs. rare.* [app. f. L. *interius* adv. inwardly, within + -LY 2.] Inwardly.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* ii. 1298 This forsayd erle of his benignte Interioriously lounge holy religion.

Inteript (e, obs. corrupt form of **INTERRUPT**.

Interisland: see **INTER-** *pref.* 5.

† **Interition.** *Obs. rare* -ō. [ad. L. *interitiō*-em, n. of action from *interire* to go to ruin, perish.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Interition*, a decaying, a perishing. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Interjacence. *rare.* [f. **INTERJACENT** *see* -ENCE.] The fact of lying between.

1864 in WESTER.

Interjacency (intē'j-dzē'sēnsi). [f. as *prec.* + -ENCY.] The quality, condition, or state of being interjacent or of lying between; also, an instance of this, something lying between.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xvii. 377 Its fluctuations are but motions . . . which winds, storms, shoares, shelves, and every interjacency irregulates. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 7 197 In demonstration . . . it is accounted impossible to go on from one extreame to another, without a mean, and that mean wholly deny all interjacency. 1773 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1887) XIV. 475 The Interjacency of two Provinces between your Seat of Government and the Places to which you would now extend your Jurisdiction.

Interjacent (intē'j-dzē'sēnt), *a.* [ad. L. *interjacent-em*, pr. pple. of *interjacere*, f. *inter* between + *jacere* to lie.] Lying or existing between; intervening, intermediate.

1594 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 159 That a fast be kepted . . . the two last Sabbaths of June, with exhortations and prayers in the interjacent week dayes. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Pr. Chirurg.* 23/2 The whole interjacent skinnemight be cleane therof severed. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iv. i. § 7 (1634) 471 In spite of all the nations interjacent. 1628 JACKSON *Creed* ix. xl. § 11 The time interjacent betwixt the great feast . . . and the pentecost following. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 176 What should take away the sight of these Ships from each other, but the gibbosity of the interjacent Water? 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 47 Add to each the interjacent angle. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* ii. Wks. 1860 XI. 222 A great resisting mass, interjacent between Greece and the . . . enemies to the far north east. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. iv.* v. (1872) i. 308 He issued from Stettin; took the interjacent outpost places.

Interjaculate (intē'j-dzē'kiŭ'le't), *v.* [f. **INTER-** + *a* + ppl. stem of L. *jaculāri* to throw, dart: cf. **EJACULATE**.] To ejaculate in the midst of a conversation; to interject (an ejaculation).

1854 THACKERAY *Novelcomes* vii., 'O Dien! que n'ai-je pu le voir?' interjaculates Mademoiselle.

Interjaculary (intē'j-dzē'kiŭ'lātōri), *a.* [f. *prec.*: see -ORY.] Expressed in parenthetical ejaculations.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 642 A sudden squall that snites a large dinner-party mute, or into interjaculary admiration. 1871 T. A. TROLLOPE *Duranton Abbey* III. i. 6 A liberal amount of interjaculary commentary.

Interjangle: see **INTER-** *pref.* 1 b.

† **Interject**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *interject-us*, pa. pple. of *interjicere*: see next.] Interjected: used as pa. pple. of next.

1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 21 A thick crust of Cartilage interiect and put between them.

Interject (intē'j-dzē'kt), *v.* [f. L. *interject-*, ppl. stem of *interjicere* (-*jacere*) to throw or cast between, f. *inter* between + *jacere* to throw.]

1. *trans.* To throw or cast in between; to introduce abruptly; to insert, interpolate, interpose.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* H vij. They war interiectet betuix ye accomplishing of ye course of ye sone and ye moone. 1624 T. SCOTT Belg. *Souldier* 3 Some . . . temporizing Parasite may interiect these doubts. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* vi. 217 If . . . as soon as [blood] . . . were let, without any stay interjected, Sweat were raised. 1791 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 64 When the latter is interjected between the strata, or squeezed up through fissures. 1874 S. COX *Pilgr. Ps.* iii. 59 He can interject a mere play upon words. 1881 MASSON *Carlyle in Macm. Mag.* XLV. 248 She interjected one of her bright and witty remarks.

b. To remark parenthetically or as an interruption.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 6 Apr. an. 1775, Moody interjected in an Irish tone and with a comick look, 'Ah! poor George the Second'. 1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LIII. 103 'Ridiculous', interjected I. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph. I.* 172 'I have been at home so little, you see', she interjected with a piteous air.

† c. In *passive*: To be interposed or situated between; to lie or occur between; to intervene.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 27 That cavitic or hollow, interjected between them, is a sent for the Muscle. 1633 EARL MANCHESTER *Al Mondo* (1636) 15 It [death] is but a point of time interjected betwixt two extremes. 1746-7 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 43 § 15 In case such lands are interjected between two shires. 1754 *Stewart's Trial in Scots Mag.* (1753) July 333/2 High ground interjected betwixt him and the deponent.

† 2. *intr. for refl.* a. To cross one another, as two lines. b. To come between; to intervene, interpose. *Obs. rare.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. iv. *Columnnes* 356, I never see their glances inter-ject In Triangle, Sextile, or Square aspect, Now milde, now moody; but methinks I see [etc.]. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III* 61 The confluence of Souldiers interjecting rescued him. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* v. ix. 375 The Sagittall [Suture] which usually begins at that point where these Lines interject.

Hence *Interjected ppl. a.*, thrown or cast between, interpolated; placed or lying between, interposed; *Interjecting vbl. sb.*, the action of interpolating or interposing.

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* Pref. (1639) 5 The interjection of these few lines. a. 1619 W. COWPER in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* li. 11 They see not his merciful face by reason of many interjected veils. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 164 The Scapula . . . grows prominent with the interjected Muscles. 1880 MURHEAD *Gaius* iv. § 129 The employment of such interjected clauses may go even further.

Interjection (intəˈdʒekʃən). [a. F. *interjection* (13-14th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), ad. L. *interjection-em*, n. of action from *interjicere*: see *prec.*]

1. The utterance of ejaculations expressive of emotion; an ejaculation or exclamation.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. vii. (1869) 139 This interiection sorfellow wer-inne is no thing that lusteth. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 332 Hee beginneth his letter with an interjection of joye, or a kinde of speache importing his inward gladnesse. 1626 BACON *Sylvia* § 721 A Continued Expulsion of the Breath, with the loud Noise, which maketh the Interjection of Laughing. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* Pref. (ed. 5) 23 People have exclaimed their joy and astonishment so often, that, being no longer able to keep up the proper climax of interjection, they [etc.]. 1850 THACKERAY *Mr. & Mrs. Berry* ii. A note of interjection.

2. *Gram.* A natural ejaculation expressive of some feeling or emotion, used or viewed as a Part of Speech.

So called because, when so used, it is interjected between sentences, clauses, or words, mostly without grammatical connexion. But the interjection *O* is often construed with the vocative or nominative of address, and *alas*, *hey*, *hurrah*, *woe*, etc. with the prep. *for* or *to* and an object. Beside the simple interjections, as *ah*, *oh*, *ha*, *ho*, *hulloa*, *psst*, *whew*, and the like, substantives, adjectives, adverbs, and short phrases or sentences are often used interjectionally; e.g. *marry*, *fiddlesticks*, *fiddle-de-dee*, *the devil*, *O dear*, *dear me*, *well*, *well*, *God's* looks, *God ha' mercy*, *I bless my soul*!

1530 PALSGR. 149 Interjection be suche as serve to expresse the passyons and the affections of the mynde. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 22 How now! interjections? why then, some be of laughing, as *ha*, *ha*, *he*. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 400 ¶ 4 Much Care and Concern for the Lady's Welfare . . . expressed by an Interjection, an Ah, or an Oh, at some little Hazard in moving or making a Step. 1786-1805 H. TOOKER *Purley* 31 The dominion of speech is erected upon the downfall of Interjections. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 193 The interjection may be defined as a form of speech which is articulate and symbolic but not grammatical.

† b. Something that has the effect of an interjection, in expressing emotion. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* III. xv. 85 He rent his garments, which was the interjection of the Country.

3. The action of interjecting or interposing anything; also, something interposed.

1598 FLORIO, *Interjectione*, a putting betweene, an Interjection. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 33 That third estate of the Peeres . . . becomes the best conjunction by being an interjection betweene them. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Interjection*, a casting between. 1881 PRAS. ARTHUR *Message to Congress* 6 Dec. 5/8 The interjection of any foreign guarantee might be regarded as a superfluous and unfriendly act.

b. An interpolated remark or exclamation; an interruption.

1896 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 7/4 *Prisoner*. This is too bad—flesh and blood can't stand it. *Mr. de R—*. You don't do yourself any good by these interjections.

† 4. *Rhet.* = PARENTHESIS. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Interjection*, also a figure in Rhetoric and Grammar, being the same with Parenthesis, and otherwise called Interruption.

Interjectional (intəˈdʒekʃənəl), a. [f. *prec.* + -AL.]

1. Of the nature of something interjected or thrown in between or among other remarks.

1788 CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 116 ¶ 19 This simply turns upon Saint Mark's interjectional observation, not noticed by Saint Matthew in his account. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlii. 'And Effie?—and Effie, dear father?' was an eager interjectional question which Jeanie repeatedly threw in among her expressions of joyful thankfulness. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 547 Interrupted . . . by interjectional observations.

2. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of an interjection in language.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xi, Dr. Slop . . . was just beginning to return my uncle Toby the compliment of his whu—u—u, or interjectional whistle. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. vii, A number of interjectional sounds uttered with a strange variety of intonation. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* (1865) 36 Some onomatopoeic or interjectional root.

Hence *Interjectionally adv.*, in an interjectional way; as an interjection.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. vii, His Troopers . . . respond interjectionally. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 306 'I do pity you', replied the ordinary, interjectionally. 1875 RENOUF *Egypt. Gram.* 56 The crude form of the verb appears sometimes to be used interjectionally. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* xxxviii. 355, I rarely kept a diary, and only interjectionally, at long intervals and for short periods.

Interjectionalize (intəˈdʒekʃənəlaɪz), v. [-IZE.] *trans.* To make into an interjection.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 208 By the sixteenth century this 'all hail!', having lost all construction, was completely interjectionalized.

Interjectionary (intəˈdʒekʃənəri), a. [f. INTERJECTION + -ARY.] Characterized by interjection; interjectory.

1797 B. SWIFT (W. R. Paterson) *Tormentor* 91 Crying into the deaf night that has had so many interjectionary confidences from us all. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. vi. vi. 11, 85 Friedrich Wilhelm's inarticulate, interjectionary utterances. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 166 The most perfunctory and interjectionary and spasmodic of observations.

Interjector (intəˈdʒekʃətɔr), [agent-n. from L. *interjicere* to INTERJECT.] One who interjects or interpolates.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 6/1 The interjector always gets the worst of it in an encounter with an old parliamentary hand.

Interjectory (intəˈdʒekʃətɔri), a. [f. as INTERJECT v. + -ORY.] Characterized by interjection; interjective; interpolated; interjectional.

1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xix. II. 37 'The smallest occasional doings', Mrs. Caroline remarked, to an accompaniment of interjectory eyebrows and chins from all her younger daughters. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Mar. 336/1 [He] mars the even flow of an opening speech by restless interjectory comments. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 404/1 Broken with interjectory sentences.

Hence *Interjectorily adv.*, interjectionally, interjecturally.

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* II. iii. 62 A tale . . . narrated interjectoryly among the by-ways of the City.

Interjectural (intəˈdʒekʃətʃrəl), a. [f. as next + -AL.] Of the nature of what is interjected or thrown in parenthetically; interjectional.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, He . . . rapped out a dozen interjectural oaths. 1881 'BASIL' *Love the Debt* vii, Interjectural asides to the donkey he drove.

† **Interjecture**, *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *interjectura* an insertion, f. ppl. stem of *interjicere* to INTERJECT: see -URE.] Interposition.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 22 They are together committ like unto the superiour Vertebres, saue that . . . they lacke the interiectur of Cartilages.

† **Interjoin**, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [INTER-1 b. cf. L. *interjungere*, OF. *entrejoindre*.] *trans.* To join one with another, to join reciprocally.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. iv. 22 So fellest foes . . . shall grow deere friends And inter-joyne their yssues.

Interjoist, -judgement, -jumble: see INTER-.

Interjunction, *rare*—0. [n. of action from L. *interjungere* to interjoin.] A mutual joining.

1836 in SMART.

† **Interknit**, *Obs. rare*—1. [A rendering of L. *interrex*.] = INTERREX.

1533 BELLENDEN *Liuy* (1822) 262 The patrician's war conuenit to cheis an Interking, becaus na man aught to conuenie the senate without he war clothit with public office.

Interknit (intəˈknɪt), v. [INTER-1 b.]

1. *trans.* To knit each into the other; to intertwine, interweave.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. xi, Here they . . . infix the ready piles, Or interknitting them with ozers, weave The wicker wall. 1825 — *Tale Paraguay* i. xix, These strongly interknit they closed around With basket-work of many a pliant bough. 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 666/3 A little girl . . . with fingers interknit in her lap.

2. *intr.* To intertwine.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* 1. 812 Not they aught else can our souls interknit So wondrously.

Hence *Interknit ppl. a.*

1885 *Athenæum* 18 Apr. 512 [He] lets his interknit fingers lie in his lap.

† **Interknot**, *sb. Obs. rare*—0. In 7 enter-. [INTER-2 a.] A knot which interknits or ties together.

1611 FLORIO, *Intermodo*, an enterknot.

Interknot (intəˈknɒt), v. Also 7 enter-. [INTER-1 b.] *trans.* To knot together.

1611 FLORIO, *Intermodo*, to enterknot or knit. 1888 L. HEARN *Chita* II. i, Millennial oaks interknotted their python roots below its surface. *Ibid.* iii, Ropes are unrolled and interknotted into a line.

† **Interknow**, v. *Obs.* Also 7 enter-. [INTER-1 b.] *trans.* To know mutually.

1603-52 [see ENTERKNOW]. 1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. XIX. v, How familiarly do these prophets inter-know one another.

Hence *Interknowledge*, mutual or reciprocal knowledge.

a. 1626 [see ENTERKNOWLEDGE]. a. 1656 BP. HALL *Recap. Whole Disc.* (R.), See them in mutual interknowledge, enjoying each other's blessedness.

Interlace (intəˈleɪs), v. Forms: 4-7 *entre-lace*, 4-6 *enter-*, 6 *interlace*, 6-7 *enter-*, 6-*interlace*. [ME. *entrelace*, a. F. *entrelace-r* (OF. *-ier*), f. *entre* (ENTER-, INTER-1) + *lacer* to LACE.]

1. *trans.* To unite two (or more) things by intercrossing laces, strings, or threads; hence, to connect or bind together intricately; to entangle, involve, mix up. (*rare* in physical sense.)

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xii. 82 (Camb. MS.) The hows of dydalus so entrelaced pat it is vn-able to be vn-laced. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 27 The vil artes . . . ben in such wise entrelaced that they may not be auctorised that one without that other. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 110 With these nerves, the vj coniugation of brayne is interlaced and mingled. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* XXIII. 237, 'I fashion'd the whole bed . . . beneath Close interlaced with purple cordage strong. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 62 Ice . . . is built up of crystalline particles interlaced together.

2. To draw two series of threads, withes, or other things, across each other, passing each alternately above and below the other, as in weaving; but implying a simpler and less elaborate arrangement than *interweave*.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccx. 736 Enterlase your staves ouer your armes, one within another. a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 95 Trees, pleasant trees . . . Now interlace your trembling tops above. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 76 Linnen cloth is that which we call flax . . . curiously twisted, entrelaced, and conjoynd. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 594 The boughs . . . had matted themselves together, or been interlaced by persons of an unlucky shrewdness. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* III. (1861) 86 Her fingers . . . interlaced themselves mechanically. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* III. 51 Head-pieces formed of brass mail—of rings or chain-work, which might be interwoven or interlaced.

b. *fig.* To intermix with constant alternation; to alternate; to interweave.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 28 The meeting of us, twoe old acquainted friends, and interlacing of talke and communication. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 28 b, Amongst these are entrelaced some of the royall blond. 1644 MRQ. WORC. in *Dircks Life* vi. (1865) 77 You were pleased so to interlace terror and comfort. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 391 The two are inextricably interlaced. A righteous life is the result of faith, and faith is deepened by a righteous life.

† 3. To interweave one thing or set of things into another; to introduce as by interweaving; to insert, interpolate. Chiefly *fig.* or *transf. Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* Wks. 739/2 His goodly doctrine interlaced here and there by the waye. 1551 T. WHITSON *Logike* 21 In the seconde Proposition, there be certayne Negatives entrelaced. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1390 Here and there the Painter interlaces Pale cowards marching on with trembling paces. 1598 GRENEVEY *Tacitus* Ann. I. iii. (1622) 6 Yet he interlaced some things among, touching his attire and behauiour. a. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. vi. 77 That we do with all our occupations and all occurrences interlace devout ejaculations of prayer and praise.

4. To cross, vary, or diversify a thing with interwoven or intermixed elements; to intersperse, mingle, or mix with. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.*

1594 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 270 There our ioyes are interlaced with feares. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 335 Faire pillars of blacke marble, interlaced with pretty white vaines. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 61 Mosaicke worke, entrelaced with Arabian characters out of their Alcorn. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. 109 Yet it is interlaced with pleasant Valleys and large Plains. c. 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 157 When the natives dig plentifully of it (common ale), they interlace it with brandy or usky. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Richter* (1872) I. 10 Interlaced with . . . quips, puns, and even oaths. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxix, Beautiful green meadows interlaced with streams.

5. *intr. for refl.* a. To cross each other intricately, as if woven together; to lie between each other in opposite directions, like the fingers of the two interlaced hands.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q. v.* iii. 23 As roses did with lilies interlace. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 21 Tissue consisting of fibres crossing and interlacing in every direction. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* LXXXV. vii, As skies are seen more sweetly clear Through boughs that interlace. 1895 J. WINSON *Mississ. Basin* 179 Where the sources of the Roanoke and James interlace with those of the Kanawha.

† b. To mix oneself up, to become entangled or involved. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 164 If freres enterlasen, ho synne is more perillouse. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxi. (1612) 271 Yeat interlace we shall among the loue of her and him.

Hence *Interlaced ppl. a.* spec. in *Her.* see quot. 1766 and cf. INTERFRETED. *Interlacedly adv.*, in an interlaced manner.

1593 Q. ELIZ. Boeth. iv. met. vi. 97 So Interlaced looue renews The eternal courses all. 1598 FLORIO, *Interlcare* *verbo*,... a verse interlaced. a 1641 Dr. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) An infallible concatenation of causes depending interlacedly one upon another. 1766 PORSY *Heraldry Gloss.*, *Interlaced*... is applied in blazoning Annulets, Rings, Crescents, etc., that are linked together in the same manner as are the links of a chain. 1830 R. KNOX *Beclard's Anat.* 51 Bundles of parallel or interlaced threads. 1830 T. ROSCOE *Tourist Switz. & Italy* 154 These were to be declaimed, as it may be termed, interlacedly; that is, a piece of Noah, a piece of Cæsar, and a piece of Pantaloon. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 189 True mail armour of interlaced rings.

Interlacement (intɜːlɪsmənt). Also 7 enter-. [f. prec. + -MENT. Cf. F. *entrelacement* (12th c. in Hatzl.-Darm.).]

1. The action of interlacing or condition of being interlaced; alternate crossing of threads, lines, or branches; also *concr.*, an interlaced arrangement or structure.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 300 The wheelings, the windings, and entrelacements of the celestial bodies. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 421 Whence there results an interlacement resembling mat-work. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 324 Formed... by the interlacement or anastomosis of their minutest branches. 1881 W. G. PALGRAVE *Phra-Bat in Macm. Mag.* XLV. 33 The dense interlacement of the bamboo thick.

2. Complicated or intricate intermingling.

1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* iv. 202 There might be such an interlacement of poor Peter's former and latter intentions. 1891 *Spectator* 4 Apr., Below Cape de Verde... the interlacement of nationalities is exceedingly complicated.

Interlacery (intɜːlɪsəri). [f. INTERLACE v. + -ERY; cf. *tracery*.] Something interlaced; interlaced threads, tendrils, etc.; interlaced work.

1865 *Reader* 28 Oct. 480/1 That produced in the boggy districts was full of minute fibrous interlacery. 1895 CLARK RUSSELL *Good Ship Mohock* viii. 176, I stood behind the interlacery of the main shrouds watching them.

Interlacing (intɜːlɪsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. INTERLACE v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb INTERLACE; interlacement, intermingling.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 747/1 He laboureth with interlacing of his heresies and hys rayling, to make such confusion in the matter. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 146 Your pinches, your purles, your floury jaggings, superfluous entrelacings. 1685 COTTON *tr. Montaigne* II. 354 To range the carriages and interlacings of the heavenly bodies of differing colours about the axis of necessity, according to Plato. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vii. xii. ¶ 12 With a copious interlacing of additions and corrections. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* ix. 76 Pieces having a decoration... with interlacings and other ornaments in manganese and blue.

Interlacing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That interlaces; crossing intricately; intertwining, interweaving, intermingling.

1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* II. Poems (1810) 31/2 Pomegranates, purple mulberry, and fig. From interlacing branches mix their hues And scents. 1835-6 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 250/1 Composed of a series of interlacing fibres. 1842-76 GUILT *Enchyl. Archit. Gloss.*, *Interlacing Arches*, semicircular arches as in an arcade, the mouldings of which intersect each other, as frequently seen in Norman architecture. 1884 *Atheurum* 16 Aug. 216/3 The interlacing sculpture met their eye in many of the churches and churchyards.

Interlaid, *ppl. a.* [f. INTERLAY v. + -ED¹.] Laid or inserted between; interposed.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. ix. 92 note, The cliffs were of limestone, with interlaid and inferior sandstones.

Interlamellar (intɜːlæmɛlə), *a. Zool.* [INTER- 4a.] Situated between or among lamellæ (e.g. of the gills).

1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 46 Opposite interlamellar spaces in the visceral cavity. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 130 The space between the two lamellæ, i.e. outer and inner, of each gill, is the 'interlamellar' space, and examination shows that it is crossed by numerous 'interlamellar' junctions.

Interlamellation (intɜːlæmɛləʃən). [INTER- 2a.] A placing, or being placed, in alternate lamellæ or layers.

1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 103 An admixture or interlamellation of albite and orthoclase.

Interlaminar (intɜːlæmɛnəri), *a. Anat.* [INTER- 4a.] Situated between laminæ or plates.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 186 Yellow ligaments... occupy the interlaminar spaces of the vertebrae.

Interlaminar (intɜːlæmɛnəri), *v.* [INTER- 1a.] *trans.* To insert in or between alternate laminæ or plates.

1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 17 Clay, interlaminated with stony nodules. 1849 DANA *Geol.* iii. (1850) 241 Interlaminated with thin calcareous seams or plates.

Hence **Interlamination**, the action of interlaminating; also, an interlaminated formation.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiii. 218 With occasional interlaminations of fissile grey sandstone. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 90 Orthoclase and albite occur together in infinitesimal interlaminations of the two species.

Interlap (intɜːləp), *v.* [f. INTER- 1b + LAP v.] *intr.* To lap over, or rest one upon another. Hence **Interlapping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1889 *Electric Rev.* 8 Mar. 281/2 In case of any serious accident, the whole of the mains can, by one turn of a screw, be disconnected from the dynamos, the interlapping pieces all dropping out. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Sept. 886 The logs were laid generally with the small ends towards the end of the raft, and interlapped so as to give strength. 1895 *Treas. Relig. Th.* (N. Y.) Oct. 443 Any classification... is

attended with difficulty because of the variations and interlappings.

Interlapidate, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *inter-* between + L. *lapid-em* stone: cf. *interfoliate*.] *trans.* To fit in between each other like stones in a building.

1814 COLERIDGE *Let. to Justice Fletcher* a Nov. in *Ess. Own Times* (1850) 698 Combinations of the mechanics and lower craftsmen... interlapidated and cemented as they all are, each in of his own trade.

Interlapse, *rare* -1. [INTER- 2a.] The lapse of time between any two events; an intervening space (of time).

a 1658 HARVEY (J.), These dregs are calcined into such salts, which, after a short interlapse of time, produce coughs.

† **Interlaqueate**, *a. Sc. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. med. L. *interlaqueat-us* (Du Cange), f. *inter-* (INTER- 1b) + *laqueat-us* entangled, after F. *entrelacé*.] Entangled.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 419 [Thy] minde it is sa Interlaqueat... in the Net of lufe Prophane.

Interlard (intɜːlərd), *v.* Also 6-7 enter-. [a. F. *entrelarder* (12th c. in Hatzl.-Darm.), f. *entre-* (INTER- 1a) + *larder* to LARD.]

† 1. *trans.* To mix with alternate layers of fat: said in the passive voice of natural intermixture; in *Cookery*, to insert strips of fat, bacon, etc. into (lean meat) before cooking; to lard. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) 1 v b, Fleshe oughte not to be... so fatte that it cloie the stomacke; but meane and entlerlarded. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 26 Peacocks and pheasantes [lose their taste] except they bee interlarded before they bee roasted. 1624 DRAVTON *Poly-ol.* xxvi. (1748) 371 Whose [the salmon's] grain doth rise in flakes with fatness interlarded. c 1780 W. GIBSON *Farrer's Guide* I. iv. (1738) 50 These Muscles are interlarded with a considerable deal of Fat. 1791 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 153 Take a good Buttock of Beef, interlarded with great Lards rolled up in Savoury Spice and sweet Herbs.

† 2. To intermix (fat) in lean meat. *Obs.*

1649 *Alcoran* 88 We forbad the Jews to eat... of the fat of beasts, except of such as is interlarded in the flesh.

† 2. *transf.* To intermingle or intermix (a thing) with alternate or inserted layers or portions of something else. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 369 Grey Marble, interlarded with white Alabaster. 1777 STEWART in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 487 It was found throughout interlarded (if I may be allowed the expression) with the purest metal.

3. *fig.* To diversify by intermixture or interjection; to mix, mingle, or intersperse with.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 920/1 To interlard a tale of untruth, with some parcel of truth now and then among. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 1 The gifts of the minde so interlarded with the excellence of all virtues. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* II. m. 196 [He] entlerlards the fury of his heart... with a counterfeit modesty and goodness. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* xxii. (1742) II. 81 When men use to interlard all their careless talk with oaths. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. (R.), They interlard their native drinks with choice Of strongest brandy. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* I. iii. A volley of dreadful oaths, interlarded with some language, not proper to be repeated. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiv. The high-flown and ornate compliments with which the gallant knight of the sixteenth century interlarded his conversation. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* xxxv. 191 He would interlard his meditation by passages of scripture. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* Introd. 29 There is a tolerably unanimous public opinion against interlarding English composition with foreign words.

b. Said of the ingredient.

a 1654 FLECKNOE *Relat.* 10 Yrs. *Trav.* 105 Latin... rather serves to interlard other Languages, than to make an intire meal of discourse. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* IV. xix. Lying is a figure of speech that interlards the greatest part of my conversation. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Aut. Floyd* x. 97 Slangy technicalities of the turf had interlarded the poor girl's brain-sick babble.

† 4. To interpolate, interpose. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 6 Plenty of fleshe entlerlarding and entermynghing it selfe with the muskles. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 456 Here M. Harding... hath interlarded a long Fable of his owne. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. xiii[i]. (Arb.) 136 Your fourth [verse] of one bisyllable, and two monosyllables interlarded. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxiv. viii. II. 497, I will not overpasse the multitude of others, but interlard (as it were) and disperse them among. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxxvi. 80 An innumerable company of... Veins, and Arteries, among which Blood out of the Vessels seems to be shed and interlarded. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 28 Boyish speeches in which he often interlarded the words O tempora, O mores.

† 5. To smear internally (with something). *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 182 Jarres... whose insides are all interlarded with pitch to preserve the earthen vessels.

Hence **Interlarded** *ppl. a.*, **Interlarding** *vbl. sb.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 157 With some entlerlarding of towardness and learning. a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Opened*, Shred half a pound of the belly-part of interlarded Bacon. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. v, He was voluble... the eternal interlardings of 'your Honour', with the respectfulness of Corporal Trim's manner. 1815 *Woman's Will* III. i, Hell and the devil! will you never have done with these interlardings?

† **Interlard**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] The fat or omentum of a beast.

a 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 262/2 Interlarde, of fet flesche, abdomen. 1557 *Primer, Lauds* A viij, My soule shal be satisfied as it wer with interlarde and fleshe.

† **Interlardation**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. INTERLARD v. + -ATION.] The action of interlarding; something interlarded.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 207 In spite of my frequent Interlardations, I fear some Epicureans may think [this Preamble] dry Feeding.

Interlardment (intɜːlərdmənt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] = prec.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xiv. 89 This gives me an appetite to oblige thee by interlardment. 1852 R. S. SUAREZ *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxvi. A... cap—curious in microscopic punctures and cherry-coloured ribbon interlardments.

Interlatitudinal, -laudation, -layer: see INTER- pref.

Interlay (intɜːləi), *v.* Pa. t. and ppl. -laid. [f. INTER- 1a + LAY v.]

1. *trans.* To lay between or among; to interpose.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. lxx, This Chayne of Nature might be interlay'd Betweene the Father and his high intents. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 225 That certain Courses or Ledges of more strength then the rest, be interlayed. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Hector in Gard.* vii, And the meadow turf, cut finely, Round them laid and interlayd.

2. To furnish or vary with something placed or inserted between; also *fig.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 457 The walls of red marble shined like fire, interlayd with gold. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 289 The one interlayeth affection with too much passion, the other with too much dissimulation. 1652-64 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* III. (1673) 79/1 Composed of Marble, and everywhere entlerlayd with Gold.

Interleaf (intɜːləf), *sb. Pl. leaves.* [INTER- 2b.]

1. An extra leaf inserted between the regular leaves of a book, usually blank to receive notes or additional matter; also *transf.* matter such as is written on such a leaf.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* lix, My little book of select devotions, with my notes in the inter-leaves. 1832 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 257 All his interleaves and margins are scribbled over with lug-sails. 1856 MASSON *Ess., Story* 1770. 199 Here the reader must permit me a little Essay or disquisitional Interleaf on the character and writings of Chatterton. 1898 S. COLVIN *Advt. Flor. Pict. Chron.* 2/1 His text... comprises 42 pages of Introduction and 79 Interleaves facing the drawings.

2. Bot. A leaf developed between the ordinary leaves of a plant.

1868 REP. U. S. Commissioner Agric. (1869) 573 The stunting of the shoots and grapes, the curling and premature fall of the leaves, the development of interleaves, and cracking and drying of the berries.

Interleaf (intɜːləf), *v.* [f. prec.] = INTERLEAVE v.

Hence **Interleafed** *ppl. a.*, **Interleafing** *vbl. sb.*

1733 A. HILL *Let.* 24 Oct. Wks. 1753 I. 156, I will interleaf your part, if you send it me. 1739 — in *Richardson's Corr.* (1804) I. 34 The interleafed volumes of Plain Dealers and Promoters. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* II. 8 The curious example of such gauzy interleafings in the manuscript of Theophilus. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Jan. 20/2 He proposes to 'interleaf' his parliamentary duties with agreeable studies.

Interleaguage (intɜːləg), *v.* Now rare. Also

6 enter-. [f. INTER- 1b + LEAGUE v. But perh. a perversion of the phrase to enter league: see quot. 1579.] *intr.* and *refl.* To enter into or form a league with another, or with each other.

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 49, I studied ever since my first coming to Naples to enter league with such a one as might direct my steps. 1590 LONGE *Euphues' Gold. Leg.* (1880) M iv, Sec... howe Fortune and Ione have interleaguaged themselves to be... thy foes. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 60 [He] there enter-leaguaged himselfe with Eleazar. 1606 MARSTON *Sophonisba* I. I. A iv b, So fearfully will I take vengeance: I le interleague with Scipio.

Hence **Interleaguaged** *ppl. a.*

1844 LYTTON tr. *Schiller's Poems & Ball.*, *Fridolin* I. 86 Their strength the Fire, the Water gave, In interleaguaged endeavour.

Interleave (intɜːləv), *v.* [f. INTER- 1a + LEAF sb. (pl. leaves).]

1. *trans.* To insert leaves, usually blank, between the ordinary leaves of (a book).

1668 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 140 Interleaving the book, he added to it [etc.]. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 547 ¶ 2 Having the two last volumes in large paper interleafed for her own private use. 1839 J. G. LOCKHART *Let. in Smiles Mem. J. Murray* (1891) II. xxxiv. 453 He is going to interleave his copy and annotate largely. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 21 The young student cannot begin too early the practice of interleaving certain books.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To insert or introduce something at regular intervals between (things) or between the parts of (a thing). Const. *with*.

1822-56 DE QUINCEV *Confess.* (1862) 143 Any feasible plan for interleaving days of hardship with days of ease. 1861 H. R. REYNOLDS in *Life* vii. (1898) 176 We do vary and curtail and interleave the liturgy with free prayer and psalmody. 1878 A. H. GREEN, *etc. Coal* II. 42 Towards the north... the rock becomes interleafed with shale and sandstone.

b. With inverted construction. Const. *in*.

1802 T. S. SURA *Splendid Misery* III. 49 The transparent *Fashions of London and Paris*... not unaply interleaved in *Les Études de la Nature*.

Interleaved (intɜːləvd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Having (blank) leaves inserted.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 458 An interleaf'd Catalogue in the Bodleian Library. 1789 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 175 An interleaved copy of Bailey's dictionary in folio he [Dr. Johnson] made the repository of the several articles. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Good Men* II. x. 263 An interleaved copy... annotated throughout by himself.

Interleaving (intɜːləviŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The insertion of (blank) leaves; interfoliation.

1885 *Athenæum* 6 June 724/3 The usual plan is... to publish your inferior sketches in very large type with liberal inter-leaving. 1899 *Speaker* 30 Dec. 339/1 Pusey owned a Hebrew Bible with large folio interleavings.

† **Interlibel**, *v.* *Obs.* rare -*o*. [f. INTER- 1 b + LIBEL *v.*] *trans.* To libel (one another). Hence † **interlibelling** *vbl. sb.*, libelling of one another. a 1626 Bacon *Ch. Controu. in Resuscit.* (1665) 165 My Lords of the Clergy have none Intelligence with this interlibelling.

Interlie, **ligamentary**, **light**, **lighten**, **limitation**: see INTER-*pref.*

Interline (intə'līn), *v.* 1 Also 5-6 enterlyne, 6-7 line. [In sense 1 app. ME. ad. med. L. *interlineare* (1278 in Du Cange), f. *inter* between + *linea* LINE *sb.* 1; cf. OF. *entreligneure*, *interlineure* interlinear insertion (14th c. in Godef.; = med. L. *interlineatura*), F. *interligner* vb. (formerly *entreligner*, Cotgr.); also *interligne* and *entreligne* sb. (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.). But sense 1 also comes close to that of the unconnected L. *interlinere* to smear between, write between, which the English word may have been taken by some to represent (cf. INTERLINEATE). Later senses are partly transferred from the first, partly derived from various senses of LINE *sb.* 1 and *v.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To insert additional words between the lines of (a written, esp. a legal, document). Chiefly pass., const. with.

1421 *Will. Hen. V* in *Rolls Parll.* IV. 299/2, I have... written hit in hast with myn own hande, bus enterlynit and blotted as hit is. 1553 A. NOWELL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 20 The coppie... was interlined and sunnwhar blotted. 1598 KIRCHIN *Courts Lett* (1675) 441 A Deed rased or interlined. 1658 WILLSFORD *Secrets Nat.* 198 The Printer... is the lesse culpable, the Copy being much interlined. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 32 Written by several hands, and interlined in a great many places. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Anusum*, 39 Write with ordinary ink on common topics, and interline this with the important secret intelligence meant to be conveyed.

fig. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom*, Solomon xvii. 16 But thou with sorrow interlines his song. a 1631 *DONNE in Select.* (1840) 51 Though he interline it with other studies... yet the text itself... will shine through and appear.

† b. To add interlinear glosses to. *Obs.*

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 40 No man ought to cheat another though to the true belief: Not by interlining the Scripture. Not by false Quotation of Scripture, or of a Father.

† c. To interpolate or extend (a narrative, etc.) with new matter. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xxi. § 5. 301 With such laish enlargements have those Writers entlerlined the deeds of Gods Saints. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 208 Where the series of the story is not entlerlined nor disturbed with matters independent, and of a different kind.

2. To insert (a word or words) between the lines in a written document; also, loosely, between word and word (quot. 1681).

1589 PAPPE *v. Hatchel Cij*, To raze out good Greeke, and entlerline bad Latine. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 399 The word Executor being interlined. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* iv. xlii. § 19 Superinduction... of Monosyllabs or short words, as when No or Not is interlined, not between Line and Line... but between word and word. 1795 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 59 These words were found interlined in Richard's grant. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 278, 2 Words accidentally omitted were also placed in the margin, or interlined.

3. *absol. or intr. a.* To make interlinear insertions.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 254 To interline here for necessity, there for exornation. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* Pref. a v b, His fault that could never take... his Hand off, but was still mending, disliking, interlining. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* 88 Blot out, correct, insert, refine, Enlarge, diminish, interline. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xviii. 143 If you obliterate, interline, or make any other alteration in your will after it is executed, you must re-execute your will... as if it were an original will.

† b. To come between the lines. In quotes. fig. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Longing* ix, Indeed the world's thy book, Where all things have their lease assign'd: Yet a meek look Hath interlined. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. *White Sunday* x, As in night's gloomy page One silent star may interline.

† 4. *trans.* To write or print in alternatelines. *Obs.* 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* Wks. 182 IX. 159 By this way of interlining Latin and English one with another.

† 5. To mark with lines, esp. of various colours.

1576 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 61 This serpente is but halfe a foote of lengthe, and entlerlined with white spottes. 1657 *Lust's Domin.* I. i. in Hazl. *Dostley* XIV. 99 For each contracted from A crooked wrinkle interlines my brow. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 62 Their skinnies... being white, spotted, and changeably interlined like diverse flowers.

† 6. To place or insert something in lines between or among (something else). *Const. with.*

1600 DVMOK *Ireland* (1843) 32 Vpon eyther syde of the vauntgarde... marched wings of short, enterynted with pikes. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. Pref. (1858) 7 They are interlined with many virtuous and some pious mixtures. 1660 T. WATSON in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* c. i. Mercy interlined with judgment.

† b. With the thing placed between as object.

1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 143, I saw the foot... interlined among the horse. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* I. 498 The Enemy being re-inforced with some Squadrons, and having interlined some Infantry with them, moved again towards the Allies.

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Hence **Interlined** *ppl. a.*

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* xciii, The white-veind enterlined-stone Achates. 1828 WEBSTER *S. v.*, An interlined word... an interlined manuscript.

Interline (intə'līn), *v.* 2 Also 5 enterlyno. [f. INTER- 1 a + LINE *v.* 2] *trans.* To insert a second or inner lining between the stuff and ordinary lining of (a garment).

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edu.* IV (1830) 148 A doublet... lined with Holand clothe and interlined with busk. 1483 *Wardr. Acc.* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1807) I. 41 A doublet of grene satyn enterlynted with... busk, and lyned with... Holand cloth. 1690 C. HATTON in *H. Corr.* (Camden) II. 160 Let y^e lining of y^e cloake be sent to y^e taylor to interline y^e coat. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 6 Sept., Skirts of dresses are now so generally lined and interlined, that they become too heavy for comfort... if made of weighty material.

† **Interline**, *sb.* 1 In 6 enterlyne. *Obs.* rare -1. [f. *prec.*] Inner lining.

c 1570 *Pride & Lovel.* (1841) 19 Of silk it had a costly enterlyne.

Interline (intə'līn), *sb.* 2 [INTER- 2 b.] An intermediate line.

1721 BAILEY, An *Interline*. 1886 G. M. CRAWFORD in *Fortn. Rev.* July 11 There is a network of wrinkles at the temple, and lines and interlines about the brow and side of the nose.

Interlineal (intə'līnāl), *a.* [INTER- 4 a. Cf. *obs.* F. *interlineal* (1584 in Godef.).]

† 1. = INTERLINEAR *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 238 In this commandeement, as y^e glose interlineal sayth, is understande & forbydden [etc.]. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 236 If you take the ordinary interlineal Translation. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 106 Several Alcorans Translated in Persian, nevertheless that is but an interlineal Translation, word for word, and without any Sense. 1826 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* (1869) 523 Whether very close interlined translations are helps in learning a language.

2. Disposed in alternate lines.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxvii. § 2 The merely ocular charm of interlineal opposition of colour.

Hence **Interlineally** *adv.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 240 The Greeke text is set downe both in Greeke Characters, and also in Latine letters interlineally, directly over the head of the Greeke words.

Interlinear (intə'līnār), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 -liniare, 6 -lyniare. [ad. med. L. *interlinearis*, f. *inter* between + *linea* LINE: cf. LINEAR; perh. immed. ad. F. *interliniare* (earlier *entrelinaire*; 13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. adj. 1. Written or printed between the lines. *Interlinear* Gloss, Anselm's gloss on the Vulgate, placed in MSS. between the lines of the Latin text, while the *Ordinary Gloss* by Walafrid Strabo occupied the top and side margins, and the commentary of Nicholas de Lyra filled the lower part of the page. *Interlinear system* (see HAMILTONIAN *a.* 2. and *quots.* there).

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 267 Pe glose interliniare seyth, bat it is noyt worth god to be mercyfull to hym bat is cruel & vmycreyfull. 1532 MOORE *Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 758/2 He shall see that Lire, and the ordinary glose, and the interliniare glose also, doe declare [etc.]. 1625 S. WARD in *Abp. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 330 He shewed me the Psalter in Hebrew MS. interlinear with a Latin Translation. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. Diss. II. 103 At Trinity College in Cambridge there is an Hebrew Psalter with a Normanno-Gallic interlinear version. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* Introd. 11 He has often incorporated in his text what... were merely marginal or interlinear glosses.

fig. 1812 CRABBE *Tales, Patron* 256 He sometimes saved his cash, By interlinear days of frugal hash.

2. Of a book: Having the same text in different languages printed in alternate lines. ? *Obs.*

1624 BEDELL *Lett.* vi. 107 In the Interlinear Bible set forth by the authoritie of King Philip... the Hebrew Text is reformed.

† *B. sb.* = INTERLINEATION. *Obs.* rare -1.

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. i. 8 Scoring the margent with his blazing stars, And hundreth crooked interlinars.

Interlinearly, *adv.* rare. [f. INTERLINEAR + -LY 2.] In an interlinear manner; between, or as between the lines.

1627 BP. HALL *Gt. Impostor* Wks. 503 Certaine common principles... together with this law, interlinearly written in the tables of the heart. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 593 Doctrines... interlinearly refuted before.

Interlinearly, *adv.* rare. [f. INTERLINEAR + -LY 2.] = *prec.*

1846 in WORCESTER [citing BP. Hall: but cf. quot. 1627 in *prec.*, word, which Worcester has not entered]. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Interlineary (intə'līnārī), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 *erron.* -liniary. [ad. med. L. *interlinearis*; see INTERLINEAL + -ARY 2.]

A. adj. 1. = INTERLINEAR 1.

1605 A. WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 174 The interlinearie glosse. 1625 USSHER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 133 That which hath the Saxon interlineary translation inserted, is the old Roman Psalterium. 1764 MEM. G. PSALMANAZAR 260, I contented myself with the interlineary versions of Pagninus, Arius Montanus, and other interpreters. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1987, 725/3 An interlineary translation.

fig. a 1631 *DONNE Sermon* xlv. 455 Thou heardest two Sermons... besides thine interlineary week Lectures.

2. = INTERLINEAR 2. ? *Obs.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 94 The interlineary Bible of Arias Montanus concurs with our best and latest English Translation of K. James. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xviii. 200 Christopher Plantin, by printing of his curious interlineary Bible in Antwerp.

B. sb. 1. *a.* An interlinear version. *b. fig.* Something interposed like an interlinear gloss or translation.

[1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 297 If false latyn be in þe lettre þe lawe it inþugneþ, Or peynted par enterlinarie [or] parceles ouer-skipped.] 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 64 The infinit helps of interlinearies, breviaries, synopses, and other loitering gear. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 437 Sincerity is not a single grace, but the source of all graces, and the interlineary that must run through every grace.

2. *ellipt.* for (a.) the Latin interlinear version of the Bible by Arias Montanus (1568-72); (b.) the Interlinear Gloss on the Vulgate.

1659 BP. WALTON *Consid.* Considered 197 The Vulgar Latin... He esteems... the best in the whole collection, except the Interlineary. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. i. 5 Lyrans and the Interlineary saith, Peter was crucified, not by the Romans, but by the Jews. 1685 POCCOCK *Hosen* II. 62 In the Interlineary we have *vilitatem ejus*, her vileness or baseness.

Interlineate (intə'līnēt), *v.* rare. [f. *ppl.* stem of med. L. *interlineare* to INTERLINE *v.* 1 Cf. F. *interlinier* (Littre). In mod. use perh. back-formation from INTERLINEATION. By Cockeram app. connected with L. *interlinere*, f. *linere* to smear.] *trans.* and *absol.* = INTERLINE *v.* 1 Also *fig.*

[1623 COCKERAM II, To Deface, *Interlineate*.] 1693 BEVERLEY *True St. Gosp.* Truth 18 And therefore is the Gospel... constantly interlineated with Christ, and his Spirit. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col. & Philen.* (1876) 280 When therefore the Greek text came to an end, the scribe's work was done, for he could no longer interlineate.

Hence **Interlineated** *ppl. a.*

1877 W. S. GILBERT *Fogarty's Fairy* (1892) 260 The badly-scrawled, interlineated, and interlineated manuscript. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 732 There appeared in 1640 the interlineated Psalter by John Spelman.

Interlineation (intə'līnē'ʃən), *n.* of action f. *prec.*; see -ATION. Cf. F. *interlineation* (Littre). The insertion of a word or words between the lines of a writing; the word or words so inserted.

1692 *New Jersey Archives* (1881) II. 63 Before ye execution of ye originall Deed there was this interlineation inserted... between the Thirty eighth and thirty ninth Lines. 1698 G. HICKES in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 268 The manner of interlineation in many places shews that the Latin exemplars were first written. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L.P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 32 A former copy, more varied, and more deformed with interlineations. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* II. 18 In Shakspeare's will the only mention of his wife occurs in an interlineation.

Interlinement, *rare.* [f. INTERLINE *v.* 1 + -MENT.] = INTERLINEATION.

1887 TENNANT *Notary's Man.* (ed. 5) 18 All blank spaces, erasures or interlinements duly verified by the notary in the margin thereof.

Interliner, *rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -ER 1.] One who interlines.

1652 COLLINGES *Caveat for Prof.* xiv. (1653) 66 Papists, who are known depravers of Antiquity, and interliners of the Fathers.

Interlingual (intə'lɪŋgwəl), *a.* rare. [INTER- 4 a.] Between or relating to two languages.

1854 R. G. LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 331 A question of international (or, rather, interlingual) copyright. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 683/2 A practice of publishers in France, regarding interlingual literary matters.

Interlinguistic (intə'lɪŋgwɪ'stɪk), *a.* rare. [INTER- 4 a.] Interlinguistic in speech.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xviii. (1889) 167 Not a colloquy but a chaising, impossible to say which flies, which follows, or what the topic, so interlinguistic are they and rapidly counterchanging.

Interlining (intə'lɪnɪŋ), *sb.* [INTER- 1 a: cf. INTERLINE *v.* 2] An inner lining placed between the stuff and ordinary lining of a garment.

1892 *Gentlew. Bk. Sports* I. 215, I have fine steel chain-mail placed between two folds of doeksin, as interlining to my corduroy (fencing) jacket.

Interlining (intə'lɪnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. INTERLINE *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] = INTERLINEATION.

1467 *Paston Lett.* No. 575 II. 307, I had thought to have wretyn the letter... newe, by cause of the foule wrytyng and interlynynge. 1886 A. DAY *Eg. Secretary* II. (1625) 128 Without any often blurring or enterlining. 1684 BAXTER *Pref. Hale's True Relig.* Aijj, Only the Latin Verses, and an enterlining or two, are his own hand. 1735 SWIFT *Lett. Wks.* 1824 XVIII. 277 You see, by my many blottings and interlinings, what a condition my head is in.

fig. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* for Year I. viii. 92 Mingle it with false principles, and interlinings of our own.

† **Interlining**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* rare. [f. INTERLINE *v.* 1 + -ING 2.] That interlines: in quotes. *fig.*

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 40 Reforming Tweed Hath sent us Runts even of her Churches breed, Lay interlining Clergy. 1661 R. W. CONF. *Charac.*, *Pragm. Pulpit-filler* (1860) 83 So that I may justly... with illustrious Clevelands, call him a lay interlining clergyman.

Interlink (intə'lɪŋk), *v.* [INTER- 1 b.] *trans.* To link (two or more things) to one another, or (one thing) with something else. Often *fig.* Hence **Interlinking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. (1657) 159 The interlinking of all things together. a 1666 DAVIES *Orchestra* (ad fin.), Many an incomparable lovely pair With hand-in-hand were interlinked seen. 1695 DRYDEN *Observ.* *Art. Paint.* § 69 These are two Chains which are interlink'd. 1761 KINNERSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 95 Square iron nail rods... connected together by interlinking joints. 1809-10 COLLE-

RIDGE *Friend* (1837) II. 23 The interests of the proprietors were interlinked. **1863** MISS BRADDOCK *Eleanor's Vict.* II. iv. 54 With the memory of the past, was interlinked the face and figure of Launcelet Darrell. **1895** J. WINSOR *Mississ. Basin* 204 To find interlinking natural canals.

Interlink (in'tɪŋk), *sb.* [INTER-2 b.] An intermediate or connecting link.

1834 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1838) III. 402 A longer time and more interlinks are requisite.

Interlobate (-lə'beɪt), *a.* [INTER-4 n.] Situated between loops or lobes, esp. in *Geol.* between the terminal lobes of a glacier-moraine.

1881-2 T. C. CHAMBERLIN in *Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv.* (1883) 313 (Funk) A peculiar morainic type to which the term intermediate or interlobate moraines will be applied. **1889** *Amer. Sci. Assoc. in Nature* 3 Oct. 558 The terminal loops meet on opposite sides of large interlobate moraines.

Interlobular (-lə'bjuːlə), *a.* *Anat. and Path.* [INTER-4 a. Cf. *F. interlobulaire* (Littre).] Situated or occurring between the lobes of any organ.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 141 There are two kinds of emphysema of the lungs, the vesicular or pulmonary properly so called, and the interlobular. **1836-9** *Toon Cycl. Anat.* II. 493/2 The plastic mass . . . fills up the interlobular fissures. **1881** MIVART *Cat.* 188 The portal veins end by minute vessels, which surround and penetrate the lobules of the liver (whence . . . called interlobular veins).

Interlocal, a. rare. [INTER-4 b.] Existing between place and place. Hence **Interlocally** *adv.*

1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 772/2 In a few years means of transit by steam will no doubt exist interlocally in all parts of the world.

Interlocate (in'tɒləkeɪt), *v.* [INTER-1 a.] *trans.* To place between other things, or between one another; to intercalate.

1851 KITTO *Bible Illustr.* Morn. Ser. (1857) IV. 54 The stones are so irregularly intercalated as to show that they belong to the restorations from old materials. **1853** *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. 1. 235 There are thin beds of the silica rock intercalated with seams of blue limestone.

Interlocation (-lə'keɪʃən), *rare.* [INTER-2 a. Cf. obs. *F. interlocation* (Cotgr.).]

1. A placing between, interposition; also, something placed between.

1611 COTGR., *Interlocation*, an interlocation, interplacing, interposition. **1672** VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* v. (Arb.) 127 As likewise your Eclipse of the Sun is caused by an interlocation of the Moon, betwixt the Earth and Sun. **1834** SOUTHEY *Doctor I.* 104, I will not . . . call these intervening chapters either Interpellations, or Interpositions, or Interlocations, or Intervals.

2. An intermediate location, settlement, or place. **1890** DOANE in *Mission Herald* (Boston) June 226 (By canoe) I reach the ends and interlocations of my bishopric.

Interlock (in'tɒlpk), *v.* [INTER-1 b.]

1. *intr.* To engage with each other by partial overlapping or interpenetration of alternate projections and recesses.

1633 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 190 The branches grow so straight, and interlocking as though they were kept by Arte. **1802** PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xx. (1830) 257 The attracting syrup, the rows of strong prickles, their position so as to interlock, the joints of the leaves [etc.]. **1831** R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 84 The edges of the bones . . . are merely placed together without interlocking by means of denticulations. **1853** C. BRONTE *Villette* xxvii. I felt my fingers work and my hands interlock.

b. *spec.* (U. S.) said of the head-streams of rivers which lie between each other, but flow in different directions.

1693 T. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 791 The Heads of the Branches of the Rivers interfere and lock one within another . . . after the manner that an Indian explained . . . to me, when . . . he clapt the Fingers of one Hand 'twixt those of the other, crying, they meet thus.] **1749** L. EVANS *Map Pensilv.* in J. Winsor *Mississ. Basin* (1895) 241 This Branch [of the Susquehanna] interlocks with the Branches of Allegeny and the North Branch of Potomack. **1808** PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 135 At five o'clock arrived at the dividing ridge between the waters of the Osage and Arkansas . . . the dry branches of which interlock within 20 yards of each other. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxxii. 300 By way of the Ottawa and the rivers that interlock with it.

c. *fig.* Of immaterial things.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1873) 134 These representative species often meet and interlock. **1861** L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 25 The twilight, that . . . neutral ground, where gloom and splendor interlock and wrestle.

2. *trans.* To lock or clasp within each other. Chiefly *pass.*

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 239 Their branches so interlocked . . . and covered with . . . tree moss, that the feeble foliage and diminutive fruit they produce, are scarcely visible. **1831** R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 168 They [bones] are interlocked, if the general mechanism of the region is insufficient to maintain this solidity. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 384 It had so interlocked itself with other ice-fields of different diameters, that to the eye it became a part of a great plain. **1879** CASSELL's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 65/1 The scales hook into each other . . . and thus the fibres become inextricably interlocked.

fig. **1861** F. HALL in *Yrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 6 note. Words which rigorous euphony would interlock are sometimes found asunder. **1893** A. OGLE *Mary. D'Argenson* 161 Interlocked with the political battle, there proceeded a spiritual conflict.

3. *Railways.* To connect (the levers for working a system of signals, switches, etc.) in such a manner by catches, bars, bolts, or the like, that they cannot be operated independently of each other, but only in such a manner as to secure agreement in their position. Also *intr.* for *pass.*

1874 R. C. RAPIER *Signals Railw.* 23 Switches and signals . . . are said to be interlocked when the movement of a signal to safety cannot be commenced until after the necessary movement of the switches has been completed, and also the movement of the switches cannot be commenced until after all the signals concerned by them have first been set fully to danger. *Ibid.* 26 If a signal had to interlock with several sets of switches, say for example, ten or twelve [etc.]. *Ibid.* 32 When a lever is required to interlock with several others, it is fixed only by its own lock. **1889** G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 67 In 1856 a successful attempt was made by Mr. John Saxby to concentrate and interlock the levers working both points and signals.

Hence **Interlocked** *ppl. a.*; **Interlocking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Interlocker**, one who or that which interlocks.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 165 The tail is encased in a sheath of . . . interlocked ossicles. *Ibid.* 192 The firm interlocking of the ordinary vertebrae.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 245 A hinge furnished with interlocking teeth. **1874** R. C. RAPIER *Signals Railw.* 23 The first interlocking of switches and signals took place at East Retford Junction, in the year 1852. *Ibid.* 47 The interlocking apparatus. **1889** G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 67 In 1859 the first interlocking frame was fixed on the London and North Western Railway . . . In 1873 . . . 13,000 interlocked levers were in use on that railway. **1896** COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 6 Jan. 5/2 An annunciator has been put in between Mount street and the interlocker at the crossing of the T. & O. C., C. H. V. & T. and Cincinnati division of the Pan Handle, for the purpose of announcing trains approaching the crossing from the south. **1899** SAYCE *Early Israel* II. 77 The same interlocking of Amorite and Hittite . . . meets us also on the monuments of Egypt.

Interlock (in'tɒlpk), *sb. rare.* [f. *prec. vb.*] a. The fact or condition of being interlocked. b. An interlocked portion of an estate, etc.

1874 BUSHNELL *Forgiven, & Lav.* iv. 237 Modes of false opinion that have no show of interlock save in their common opposition to God. **1877** BURROUGHS *Taxation* 356 A junior patentee has the right to pay on the interlock, and a sale of the whole tract . . . is void as to the part within the interlock.

Interocular (-lə'kiʊlə), *a. Zool.* [INTER-4 a.] Situated between loculi or chambers, as in shells or corals.

1888 G. J. HINDE in *Geol. Yrnl.* XLIV. 209 The internal cavity of the corallites is divided into a series of closed longitudinal chambers or interocular spaces.

† **Interlocute, v. Obs. rare.** [f. *L. interlocūt-*, *ppl. stem of interlocuī*: see next.] *intr.* To talk with, hold conversation with.

1621 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* III. 539 Cleon . . . is brought in interlocuting with Agorastus.

Interlocution (-lə'kiʊʃən). Also 7-*loquution*. [ad. *L. interlocution-em*, n. of action f. *interloqui*, f. *inter* between + *loqui* to speak. Cf. *F. interlocution* (1549 in Godef. *Compl.*.)]

1. The action (on the part of two or more persons) of talking or replying to each other. a. Talk, conversation, discourse, dialogue.

a **1534** W. DE WORDE (title), An Interlocuciony, with an Argument betwixt Man and Woman, whiche of them could prove most excellent. a **1548** HALL *Chron.* (1809) 291 At the whole day was consumed in doubtful communication and earnest interlocation. **1638** BROME *Antipodes* II. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 260 Von hold interloquutions with the Audients. **1681** FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* III. 46 That treaty requires interlocation betwixt both the parties concerned in it. **1756-82** J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. XII. 340 He is for ever introducing these little interlocations, which give his satires and epistles an air so lively and dramatic. **1864** W. C. HAZLITT *Early Pop. Poetry* I. Intro. 14 Productions . . . for the most part in the form of dialogues or interlocations.

† b. An alternate reading or speaking, as in making responses, or reading alternate verses of the Psalms. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xxxvii. § 1 Rehearsall of them [the Psalms] . . . done by interlocation, and with a mutual returne of sentences from side to side. **1643** *True Informer* 35 Then we proceed by holy alternatf interlocations (whereby wee heare our selves speak as well as the Minister) to some effectfull short prayers.

† c. Manner of intercommunication. *Obs.* **1670** Conclave wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope 12 There arose no small fluctuation and confusion amongst them . . . from the diversity of their interlocation.

† 2. The action of replying; a reply, response.

1597-8 BACON *Ess., Discourse* (Arb.) 22 A good continued speech without a good speech of interlocation sheweth slownesse; and a good reply or second speech, without a good set speech sheweth shallownesse and weaknes. **1661** *Grand Debate* 83 Indeed Abraham did so, when Gods interlocation answering the first Prayer, called him to vary his request. **1782** PRIESTLEY *Corrnp. Chr.* II. viii. 127 The people . . . made small interlocations or responses.

† 3. The action of interrupting (one's own or another's) speech; an interruption; a parenthetical utterance or section. *Obs.*

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* vii. 1 This whole chapter is a certaine interlocation. **1604** CAWDREY *Table Alph., Interlocation*, interrupting of anothers speech. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 9 Let their interlocations should hinder the intireness of our Discourse, take them Verbatim in a Dialogue. **1683** Bp. PATRICK *Prov.* xxx. Argmt., A speech broken off by interlocations, and instilled by parts, penetrates deeper than that which is continued.

† 4. *Law.* An intermediate decree before final decision: see **INTERLOCUTORY a. 3.**

1706 PHILLIPS, *Interlocution*, . . . in a Law-sense, the determining some small Matter in a Tryal till such time as the principal Cause be fully known. **1726** AVILIFFE *Parergon* 65 The Judge ought by an Interlocution to enjoin new

Answers. *Ibid.* 149 Some new Incident . . . may emerge . . . on which the Judge ought to proceed by Interlocution.

Interlocutive (-lə'kiʊtɪv), *a. rare.* [f. as **INTERLOCUTE v.**: see -IVE.] Characterized by interlocution (see *prec. I b.*); responsive.

1842 G. S. FABER *Provenc. Lett.* (1844) II. 74 The Breviary . . . is a public interlocutive service, requiring a Priest and a Reader and a Congregation.

Interlocutor¹ (-lə'kiʊtɔː). Also 6-7-*our*, 6-*loquutor*. [f. *L. type* **interlocutor*, agent-n. f. *interloqui*: see **INTERLOCUTION**, and cf. *F. interlocuteur* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*.)] One who takes part in a dialogue, conversation, or discussion. In *pl.* the persons who carry on a dialogue.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshe*. (Percy Soc.) 3 Interlocutores be Amyntas and Faustus. **1559** W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 1 The Interlocutors: Philonicus, Spondanus. a **1670** HACKET *Alph. Williams* 1. (1693) 20 An assiduous Overseer and Interlocutor at the Afternoon Disputations of the Under Graduates. **1699** BENTLEY *Phil.* 279 The Interlocutors in this Dialogue, are Socrates and one Minos an Athenian, his Acquaintance. **1763** J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vi. 108 'Tis probable that He [Thespis] was the first Declaimer or Interlocutor to his own Choir. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 69 Dryden had done him the honor to make him a principal interlocutor in the dialogue on dramatic poesy. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 7.

b. With *poss. pron.* One who enters into or takes part in conversation with another.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* II. (end) 'It's you, Moss, is it?' said the Colonel, who appeared to know his interlocutor. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* II. Your true rustic turns his back on his interlocutor. **1863** MAS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* II. 50 Celia . . . always checks the career of her wit, when it curvets beyond the comfort of her interlocutor.

Interlocutor² (-lə'kiʊtɔː). *Sc. Law.* Also 6, 8-*loquitor*, -*tor*, 6-7-*loquoutour*. [a. *F. interlocutoire* interlocutory, ad. *L. interlocutorium*: see next, and cf. **DECLARATOR**. The occasional spelling *interloquitur* appears to imply an identification with the *L.* verbal form *interloquitur* 'he pronounces an interim sentence'.] A judgement or order of a court or of the Lords Ordinary, signed by the pronouncing or presiding judge.

Interlocutors, correctly speaking, are judgments or judicial orders pronounced in the course of a suit, but which do not finally determine the cause. The term, however, in Scotch practice, is applied indiscriminately to the judgments or orders of the Court, or of the Lords Ordinary, whether they exhaust the question at issue or not' (Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 1861).

1533 BELLENDEN *Liby* III. (1822) 272 This Appius . . . or evir only place was geyvin to Virginus to answer to the peticionn, he gair his interlocutor [Boydellie MS. interlocutoir] aganis Virginia. **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 285 Scho was put to honour Abone Venus be Interloquitour Of the Assise furth gein be thair sentence. **1639** in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 525 Protests that all acts, sentences, decreets, interlocutors, to be pronounced, be in themselves null, voyd, and ineffectual. **1746-7** *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 43 § 14 Decrees, Sentences, Interlocutors, Judgments, Executions, or Proceedings relating to any Civil or Criminal Cause in any such Court. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 34 The House of Lords ordered, that the interlocutor complained of in the appeal should be reversed; and that the interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary should be affirmed.

Interlocutory, adv. rare. [f. next + -LY 2.] In the way of an interlocutory decree (see next, A. 3); provisionally.

1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Connc. Trent* (1676) 128 Decreting interlocutorily the occurring differences.

Interlocutory (-lə'kiʊtɔː), *a. and sb.* Also 7-*loquutory*. [ad. *L. type* **interlocutori-us*: see **INTERLOCUTION** and -ORY. Cf. *F. interlocutoire* (13th c. in Hatz.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or occurring in, dialogue or conversation.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xxxix. § 1 These Interlocutorie formes of speech. **1626** W. FENNER *Hidden Manna* (1652) A iv b. He knows that interlocutory swearing is a sinne. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 17. 161 Another . . . plastick power in the soul, . . . in sleep or dreams . . . frames Interlocutory discourses betwixt it self and other persons. **1763** J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* IV. 42 The Episode or Interlocutory Part would be also sung. **1868** E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xix. 388 The interlocutory form must be preserved.

b. Of a person: Taking part in a conversation. **1866** HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xvii. 252 The barber here prattles on with a freedom . . . respected by the interlocutory conte under his razor.

2. Spoken intermediately, interjected into the main course of speech.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilth*, xvii. A few of Leicester's interlocutory sentences ran as follows: 'Poynings, good morrow, and how does your wife and fair daughter?' 'Adams, your suit is naught: the Queen will grant no more monopolies'. **1854** MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. vi. 169 Making all his interlocutory observations in a most musical voice. **1864** *Lond. Rev.* 18 June 641 Interlocutory observations addressed to his unfortunate and joyless partner.

3. *Law.* Pronounced during the course of an action; not finally decisive of a case or suit; esp. in *interlocutory decree, judgement, order*. Also, relating to a provisional decision in a case.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 9 Of Iudicial sentences there be two sortes, the one interlocutory, the other definitive. An interlocutory sentence, is a decree given by the iudge, betwixt the beginning and ending of the cause, touching some incident or emergent question. **1626** DONNE *Serm.* xxvii. 271 All the Judgments of the world are but Inter-

locutory judgments, There is a final judgment. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 489 Not by a settled and perpetual Law, but in the manner of an Interlocutory Edict. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. xv. 222 In case any Person be aggrieved by any Sentence or Interlocutory Decree... he may appeal to the High Court of Admiralty. 1881 LD. JAMES in *Times* 12 Apr. 4/2 He did not intend to dispose of anything finally on the present occasion, but only to deal with the case as upon an interlocutory application.

B. sb. †1. *Law.* An interlocutory decree. *Obs.* 1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Conc. Trent* (1676) 314 The Decrees of the Judge which they call Interlocutories. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* IV. 105 No Appeal is admitted in Matters of less Value; nor in Interlocutories, nor in Criminal Causes. 1758 SIR G. LEE in F. T. PRATT *Law Contraband* (1856) 67 By Interlocutory the Judge condemned ship and cargo as lawful prize. 1774 BP. HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Civil Law* (1795) 125 Appeals... within 15 days from the Sentence, if it be definitive, or 10 days, if it be an Interlocutory.

†2. A discussion. *Obs.* 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xvi. (1737) 72 These... tedious Interlocutories, Examinations and Appointments.

†3. = INTERLOCUTOR 1. *Obs.* 1697 in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 36 (Lambeth Conference) Interlocutories. C. Thomas L^d Archbishop of Canterbury. L. Henry L^d Bishop of London [etc.].

Interlocutress (-lɔːkɪtɹəs). [*f.* INTERLOCUTOR 1 + -ESS.] A female interlocutor.

1858 HOGG *Shelley* II. 328, I... asked... the fair interlocutresses for some samples of the nightly dialogue. 1880 H. JAMES *Mme. de Mauves* 105 Longmore felt a revival of interest in his interlocutress.

So **Interlocutrice**, **Interlocutrix**, repr. the French and Latin forms of the feminine.

1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xiv. Have the goodness to serve her as auditress and interlocutrice. 1860 MRS. BYRNE *Undercurrents* I. 27 The man moved from the wall towards his interlocutrix. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Mar. 11 His interlocutrix will not have Mrs. Guinevere for the brand-mark of the sex. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 22 Dec. 481/1 'Would it not have been better', suggested his interlocutrice.

Interlopation, *nonce-wd.* [*f.* next + -ATION.] The action of interloping or intruding within the domain of another.

1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* III. 278 Her domestic plans having been rather discomposed by the interlopation of three or four people in the house and premises. 1881 *Edinburgh Courier* No. 30318. 2 His interlopation is a sad blow to Mrs. Netherby.

Interlope (intɔːləp), *v.* [Evidently *f.* INTER-1 + *lope*, dial. form of LEAP *v.*, as in *land-loper*, or the cognate MDu. and LG. *lōpen*, Du. *loopen*, to run. See note below.]

1. *intr.* 'To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffick without a proper licence; to forestall; to anticipate irregularly' (J.); to intrude within the domain or sphere of action of another; to intrude upon [*with indirect passive*].

1603-27 [See INTERLOPING *ppl. a.*] 1615 *Minutes Court East Ind. Co.* 22 Feb. (MS.) To examine all suspected persons that intend interloping into the East Indies or Muscovy. 1641 HEYLIN *Help to Hist.* (1680) 304 The Rivers and Courtneys held the Title long; as now the Cavendishes may do... But how long any of them held it, and who they were that interloped we shall... see [etc.]. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invenit.* p. xcvi. Patents that interloped in the Conservancy of the River. 1713 C. TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 209 My Industry, he cries, is all the Cause; Sometimes I interlope, and slight the Laws. 1775 C. JOHNSTON *Pilgrim* 106 Not choosing to be interloped upon by their servants. 1801 CULRIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* II. 215 Idle Hope And dire Remembrance interlope To vex the feverish slumbers of the mind. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* ix. xxvii. Though some envious shade may interlope Between the effect and it. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xi. (1859) 252 The colours were never blended in the same set, no blackie ever interloped with the browns.

†2. *trans.* To introduce improperly or out of place; to foist in; to intercalate. *Obs.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 515 Aaron... interloped only a typical Priesthood for a time unto the Jews. 1641 HEYLIN *Hist. Episc.* II. (1657) 27, I know the antiquaries of that Church have interloped an Anacletus between these two. 1659 — *Cert. Epist.* 301 Grotius interlopes the following passage.

†3. To intrude upon, to interfere with. *rare.* 1701 C. WOLLEY *Fynl. N. York* (1860) 44 Which legal faculties and professions... should not be interloped and undermin'd by persons of any other faculties.

[*Note.* The actual history of the words *interlope*, *interloper*, is somewhat obscure. Our earliest examples belong to the end of the 16th c. No form nor cognate of these words is found in any other language until after 1700, when the English sb. was adopted in Fr. as *interlopre* (Savary *Dict. de Comm.* 1723), now *interlope*, applied to a ship, and to a limited extent in Du. and LG. (*enterloperen* in Halma, 1758-61, *enterloper* in *Bremisches Wbch.* 1767). In Du. *enterloper* is expressly stated in 1768 to be 'van de Engelse ontleend', borrowed from English, and is explained to mean the same thing as the proper Du. term *lorrensvaarder*, used from the end of the 16th c. *Interloper*, *intermeddler*, *stragglers*, *straggling Englishmen*, occur as appellations of the same class of persons (see INTERLOPER 1 a, 1603, INTERMEDDLER c., 1601). Some of these synonyms suggest connexion with *land-loper*, 'vagabond, vagrant, straggler', in common use before 1580 in place of the earlier *land-leaper* (1362-1621), *lope* being the form of *leap* in eastern and some north-mid. dialects (= north. dial. *loyp*, *loypf*). It seems probable therefore that the two elements of *interloper* are identical with those of *inter-meddler* and *land-loper* respectively; at least, this seems more likely than that the word should have been compounded of the L. and Engl.

prefix *inter-* and the Du. or LG. *lōpen*, *loopen* to run, *lōper*, *looper* runner, a combination which could not well have arisen in England, and of which we have no historical indication in any foreign parts where English and Dutch traders came in contact. The earliest known references to the practices of interlopers are in connexion with the Russia Company; see Sir E. A. Bond's Introduction to *Russia at close of 16th c.* (Hakl. Soc. 1856) p. xxi. seqq. But the word soon became a well-known term in connexion with the trade of the East India Company, chartered in 1600.]

† **Interlope**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* prec. vb.] The act of interloping.

1645 P. PELHAM in *Hull Lett.* (1886) 66, I desire you to write at large of your sufferings by interlope to the Speaker, and to the Committee of Examinations.

Interloper (intɔːləpɜː). [*See* INTERLOPE *v.* *F.* *interlope* (in 1723 *interlopre*) is from English.]

1. *a. orig.* An unauthorized trader; one who trespasses on the rights or privileges of any trade monopoly (see quot. 1896); † a ship engaged in unauthorized trading (*obs.*).

c 1590 H. LANE in Hakl. *Voy.* (1599) I. 375 From those parts the Muscovites were furnished out of Dutchland by enterlopers with all arts and artificers, and had few or none by vs. 1603-27 HORSEY *Trav.* etc. (Hakl. Soc.) 290 All interloperes and stragling Englishmen lying in that contray were gathered together and appointed to be transported. 1615 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 66 Such... who are but Interlopers, not staple Merchants, nor of the Company. 1627 MINSHU *Duct. Ling.* (ed. 2), Interlopers in trade. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Interlopers*, in Common Law, are those that without legal authority, intercept the trade of a company, as it were Interlopers. 1685 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 326 The judges... gave judgment in the case of the East India Company and the interloper. 1725 *Brice's Weekly Jnl.* 9 July 1 Three Dutch Vessels, call'd interlopers, were taken in the Sea of Mexico by the Spanish Men of War. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1793) III. 327 To station ships... upon the coasts of those provinces to which interlopers most frequently resorted. 1866 W. A. S. HEWINS in *Dict. Pol. Econ.* II. 436/2 Interlopers were persons who, not being members of the companies chartered by the crown, nor having a license from them, traded on their own account to the countries to which the companies had the sole trade.

b. transf. One who, esp. for his own profit, thrusts himself into any position or affair, which others consider as pertaining solely to themselves.

(Quot. 1632 is intermediate in sense between a and b.)

1632 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1867) I. 49 The sayed Hollanders as interlopers fell into the middle, betwixt the sayed plantations. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* viii. (Arb.) 44 In the Court of Spain there are likewise such Interlopers, and I have known divers Dutch Gentlemen grossly gild by this cheat. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 162 V^e Queense must necessarily be offended for any man to be an interloper, and to meddle with things which belonged not to them and thereby to crosse her designs. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* i. The coach was calculated to carry six regular passengers, besides such interlopers as the coachman could pick up by the way. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 747/1 He was a mere interloper, and we were entitled to use force to keep him out of our premises.

†2. An interceptor (*of something*). *Obs. rare*—1.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng. v. Edgar*, The King... resolv'd not only to recover his intercepted right, but to punish the interloper of his destined spouse.

† **Interloperie**. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* INTERLOPER: see -ERY.] The practice of interloping; the trade of interlopers.

1612-13 JOHN WHEELER in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 122 [Our Company (*i.e.* the Merchant Adventurers) languishes] for the town of Amsterdam, in maintaining the Interloperie, sucketh the very heart-blood from us.

Interloping (-ləw'pɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* INTERLOPE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. INTERLOPE; *esp.* unauthorized trading within the sphere of action of a chartered company.

1615 [See INTERLOPE *v.*] 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* II. Wks. (1851) 206 You should have given so much honour then to the word preach't, as to have left it to Gods working without the interloping of a Liturgy baited for them to bite at. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 89 Not only the Jews... but other monied Gentlemen in England might be tempted to set up for Interloping. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 15, I, having three or four large Ships at Bengal, was reckoned a Criminal guilty of that unpardonable Sin of Interloping. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ix. (1876) 82 Of course these monopolists could not prevent smuggling, or, as the East India Company called it, 'interloping'.

attrib. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 107 The question now is, whether the interloping question shall prevail. 1675 *Temple Let. Mercht. Advent.* 26 Mar., Wks. 1731 II. 331 The Liberty or Connivance given... to the interloping Trade. 1797 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. i. 116 A ship fitted out... in the interloping trade.

Interloping (-ləw'pɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING 2.] That interloping, or is an interloper.

1603-27 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 228, I procured unto the Company of merchants the freedom of all their bowises in Musco [etc.]. All the interloping merchants trading in those countries without leave of the Company, being 29, wear delivered into my handes to transport into England. 1633 PRYNNE *Histrom.* II. 995, I have... completely finished this my Histro-Mastix... (as well as... other Interloping Imployments would permit). 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 66 The whole Heart with both Auricles and both Ventricles, the one manifestly preceding the pulse of the other... and without any interloping peristole at all. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 169/2 The quack; who... had long looked upon him in the odious light of an interloping rival. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. ii. iii. 134 Enchaining The interloping witch's son. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 10/2 We shall oppose you in Parliament because we think these interloping lines are an evil generally.

† **Interlucate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—0. [*f.* ppl. stem of L. *interlucāre*, *f.* *inter* between + *lux*, *luc-em* light.] To lop or thin a tree.

1623 COCKERAM, *Interlucate*, to cut boughs.

Interlucation (-lʊkɪˈʃən). *rare.* [*ad.* L. *interlucation-em* (Pliny), n. of action *f.* *interlucāre*: see prec.] The action of thinning a tree or wood.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Interlucation*, a cutting off boughs, where they let or hinder the light. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 472 For interlucation, remove Exuberant branches... where the boughs grow too thick and cumbersome, to let in Sun and Air. *Ibid.* (1679) Advt., Let them read for... *interlucation*, thinning and disbranching of a wood. 1887 *Rep. U.S. Sec. Agric., Forestry* 221 (Funk) By interlucations we imitate, assist, anticipate nature in this process of elimination.

Interlucant (-lʊsənt), *a. rare.* [*ad.* L. *interlucant-em*, pr. ppl. of *interlucāre*: see INTER-1 a and LUCENT.] Shining between.

1727 in BAILEY, vol. II. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 251/0 A fillet of pale sapphire and interlucant gold. 1860 C. SANGSTER *Hesperus*, etc. 14 The burning incense of the sun Rolled up the interlucant space.

† **Interlucidation**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* INTER-2 a + L. *lucidus* shining; cf. *elucidation*.] Mutual or reciprocal illumination.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* IV. xxii. Here, oft's an Interview in Heat, and Might By Inter-lucidations from above Twining Embraces with 's ensphearing arm of love!

Interlude (intɔːləd), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 *entrelude*, (4 *entrilode*, *entylode*, 5 *-lute*), 5- *interlude*, (6 *-lud*). [*ad.* med. (Anglo-)Lat. *interludium* (Du Cange), *f.* *inter-* (INTER-2) + *ludus* play, possibly after an AF. **entrelude*.]

1. A dramatic or mimic representation, usually of a light or humorous character, such as was commonly introduced between the acts of the long mystery-plays or moralities, or exhibited as part of an elaborate entertainment; hence (in ordinary 17-18th c. use) a stage-play, esp. of a popular nature, a comedy, a farce. Now (after Collier; see quot. 1831) applied as a specific name to the earliest form of the modern drama, as represented by the plays of J. Heywood.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8993 Entyludes or synnyngne, Or tabure bete or ober pypynge. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 472 Wel bycomnes such craft vpon cristmasse, Laykyng of enteludez, to lase & to syng. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clxxii. 167 He dyd on hym y^e abyot of a mynstrell, & with his instrument of musyke he entred the tentes... of the Danys... shewynge there his enteludes and songes. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hou.* II. 410 At eis thay eit with interludis betwene. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D. Prol.* (Arb.) 10 Our Comedie or Entrelude, which we intende to play, is named Royster Doyster in deede. 1588 *Marpel. Epist.* (Arb.) 11 Your first book was a proper Entrelude, called Gammar Gurtens needle. 1619 DALTON *Countrie Just.* xxiii. (1630) 63 There shall be no... Enteludes Common Playis or other unlawful exercises of pastimes. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 361 As the inconsiderate part of Mankind please themselves with beholding of Interludes, or Cock-fighting, or Bear-baiting. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 491 Thus, harlequin-like, he could play contrary parts in the same interlude. 1831 J. P. COLLIER *Hist. Dram. Poetry* II. 381 John Heywood's dramatic productions... are neither Miracle-plays nor Moral-plays, but what may be properly and strictly called Interludes. 1865 T. WRIGHT *Hist. Caricat.* xvi. (1875) 277 The word *interlude* remained long in our language as applied to such short and simple dramatic pieces as we may suppose to have formed the drolleries of the mysteries. 1887 LOWELL *Old Eng. Dram.* (1892) 5 The Interludes may have served as training-schools for actors.

† *b. transf. or fig.* Any performance or action compared to a play. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 145 Now may se heir... Interludys and Iuperdys, pat men assayt on mony vsy Castellis and pelis for till ta. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Anus. Osor.* 437 b, He suppeth out of the Chalice: in such wise nevertheless as that not so much as a croome of this supper, or apish Entelude rather, came come to the peoples share. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 6 Senselesse Ceremonies which wee only retain... as an Entelude to set out the pompe of Prelatisme. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxvii. (1739) 167 He did no more than shape a Garment to serve the present Interlude, neither fit to the body, nor easy to be worn.

2. An interval in the performance of a play; the pause between the acts, or the means (dramatic or musical) employed to fill this up. Also *fig.*

1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* Pref. A v, A Tragedy of Cares, or a Comedy of Errors...; yet Penny in the Interludes often provokes noble minds to act ignoble things. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 325 Dreams are but interludes which fancy makes; When monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes. 1717 BERKELEY *Fynl. Tour Italy* 25 Jan., Wks. 1871 IV. 535 We went to see a play, with interludes of music. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc., Goethe's Helena* (1872) I. 169 Such is Helena, the interlude in Faust. 1829 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 169 It seems more like an interlude in the drama of life than a part of the play.

b. Music. An instrumental piece played between the verses of a psalm or hymn, or in the intervals of a church-service, etc.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 507/1 *Interlude*, a brief piece of church music for the organ... generally produced *ex tempore*, and played after each stanza except the last, of the metrical psalm. 1873 HALE *In His Name* viii. 72 The interludes which had been arranged to be played on the great organ. 1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 7/2 A good extempore Interlude was regarded as no unfair test of an Organist's ability.

3. *transf.* a. An interval in the course of some action or event; an intervening time or space of a different character or sort.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 105 ¶ 10 Variegated with interludes of mirth. 1802 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 16 Apr. We were confined to the inn, except for the interlude of the custom-house. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vii. 169 All night long it is boil and eat, roast and devour, with a few brief interludes of sleep. 1890 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 223 A ghastly... wilderness of salt marshes, with interludes of sterile meadow and unprofitable vineyard.

b. *pl.* Pieces of material of a different kind inserted at intervals.

1890 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 6/2 A brown silk dress, made with interludes of green velvet and sleeves of velvet.

4. *Comb.*, as *interlude-maker*, *-play*, *-player*, *-rimer* (*rhym*); *interlude-like* *adj.* and *adv.*; *interlude-wise* *adv.*

1554 HULOET, *Enterlude maker, comicus*. *Enterlude players, ludj, ludones*. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 118 Then Baptisme may enterludlike and in sport be ministred of boies when they plaie. *Ibid.* iv. xix. (1634) 729 Deacons, whom they institute onely for their enterlude-like playes. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxviii. iv. 348 Unto the Enterlude-rhymer. 1636 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) N v. As it were interlude-wise.

Interlude (int'ælud), *v.* [*f. prec.*] + *a. intr.* To act, perform a play (*obs.*). *b. intr.* To come between, as an interlude. *c. trans.* To interrupt, as with an interlude.

1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* v. i. 27 There are certain players come to town, sir, and desire to interlude before your worship. 1830 LAMB *Album Verses, Album Lucy Barton*, Blameless wit. Sometimes mildly interluding Amid strains of graver measure. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* LXXV. 583 Their conversation was interluded with snatches of songs.

Hence + **Interluding** *vbl. sb.*, acting, stage-playing. Also + **Interluder**, a player in an interlude.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 15 Iesting, interluding, and stage representations. 1645 B. JONSON *Staple of N. iii.* (*intermean*). Is't not a fine sight, to see all our children made Enterluders? a 1646 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Queenborough* v. i. 68 Country comedians, interluders, sir, desire... leave to enact in the town-hall.

+ **Interlucency**. *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. L. interlucens*, *pr. ppl.* of *interlucere* to flow between, *f. inter* between + *lucere* to wash; see -ENCY, and *cf. influency*.] A flowing between.

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. vii. 193 Those parts of Asia and America which are now dis-joined by the interlucency of the Sea, might have been formerly... contiguous to each other.

Interlunar (int'ælunār), *a.* [*f. INTER-4 b + LUNAR*, after *L. interlunium* INTERLUNE; *cf. F. interlunaire* (16th c. in *Littre*).] Pertaining to the period between the old and new moon.

1598 I. D. tr. *Le Roy's Aristotles Politiques* 361 Between the interlunar spaces. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 89 Dark And silent as the moon, When she deserts the night, Hid in her vacant interlunar cave. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. I.* 399 Towards the end of the interlunar interval. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* ii. vii. Our interlunar obscurity is to cease.

So + **Interlunary** *a.*, *Obs.*

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Le Roy's Interchangeable Var. Things* 12/2 The moon... is scene alwayes towards the west between the interlunary spaces. 1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. 228 If we add the two Egyptian dayes in every moneth, the interlunary and plenilunary exemptions, the Eclipses of Sunne [etc.]. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Interlunation (-lunəʃən). [*See prec. and LUNATION.*] The period between the old and new moon; *fig.* a blank or dark interval.

1813 JEFFREY *Lett.* in *Cockburn Life* II. lxiv. This interlunation of your parliamentary course. a 1822 SHELLEY *Def. Poetry* Pr. Wks. 1838 II. 34 The vanishing apparitions which haunt the interlunations of life. 1854 J. D. BURNS *Vision* *Prophecy* 201 The great interlunation of its mind.

Interlune. *rare* -1. Also in *L. form interlunium*. [*a. F. interlune*, or *ad. L. interlunium*, *f. inter* between + *luna* moon.] = *prec.*

1561 EDEN *Arte de Navig.* ii. xi. 38 b. The tyme that she is so invisible, is called *Interlunium*. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 186 Where pines... Shut out the broad and blessed moon, As 'twere the lightless interlune.

Interlutory, *a. rare* -1. [*f. L. interlutory*, *ppl. stem* of *interlutory* to play between + -ORY.] Appearing and disappearing sportively.

1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog.* Sk. Wks. I. 27 The half-sportive interlutory revealings of the symbolic tend to the same effect.

Intarly, -lych, *obs. forms* of ENTIRELY.

Interammillary, *mandibular*: see INTER-.

Intermarriage (intərmæ'redʒ). Also 6-7 *enter-*. [*INTER-2 a.*]

1. The action or fact of intermarrying; union in or connexion by marriage. a. Of two persons, or of one person with another. Now only in legal phraseology = 'Marriage', in ordinary use.

1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* Cij b. If intermarriages amongst themselves in their owne family, can not stay this furye of theys. 1580 Mrs. STUBBS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 42 Your poor subjects said wife hath, by nyny arguments since their intermarriage [etc.]. 16... in *Somers Tracts* I. 551 That no Man shall be liable to any Action for any Debt contracted by his Wife during their inter-marriage. 1692 *Wicked Contriv.* S. *Blackhead* in *Select. fr. Harl. Mss.* (1793) 523 Persons, who were present at the inter-marriage of the said Ann to the said Robert Young. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 9 ¶ A Liberty our Family has... from

an Inter-Marriage with a Daughter of Mr Scoggin. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* ii. (1877) 11 From his intermarriage with this charming girl. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 302/1 A bond given by a husband to his intended wife, upon a condition not to be performed in his life-time... would not be extinguished by the inter-marriage; for marriage extinguishes such contracts only as are for debts or things which are due in *presenti*.

b. Marriage between members of different families, castes, tribes, nations, or societies, as establishing a connexion between such families, etc.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 367 Through continued supplies of their owne nation... intermarriages, and confederacies with ours. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 25 Apprehending the insafely and danger of an inter-marriage with the Blood-Royall. 1695 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng.* *Intro.* (R.). The Normans began generally, by force of intermarriages... to use the English tongue. 1798 COLEBROOKE *Misc. Ess.* (1873) II. 163 A third set of Indian classes originate from the intermarriages of the first and second set. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. iii. ii. 274 It is... by intermarriage alone that the two races will ever commingle. 1893 P. C. MOZONAR in *Barrows World's Parll. Relig.* I. 347 In 1851 the first intermarriage was celebrated. Intermarriage in India means the marriage of persons belonging to different castes.

2. *loosely*. Marriage between persons (or interbreeding between animals) nearly related; consanguineous marriage or breeding.

(1875 W. RIDLEY *Kāmilarōti* 162 The effects of these [native Australian] rules, in passing every family through each of the four classes in as many generations, and in preventing the intermarriage of near relations, will appear on inspection of this pedigree.) 1882 J. P. IRVINE in *Quain's Dict. Med.* 384/2 Intermarriage certainly predisposes to disease. 2. Breeders of first-class animals practise intermarriage, and thereby develop speed, quality, and endurance in the offspring.

Intermarriageable (-dʒəb'l), *a. rare*. [*f. prec. + -ABLE*.] Capable of intermarrying.

1899 19th *Cent.* July 53 It is of the essence of the existing constitution of intermarriageable groups... to narrow the range of individual marriage.

Intermarry (intərmæ'ri), *v.* Also 6-7 *enter-*. [*INTER-1 b.*]

1. *intr.* To contract matrimony, to enter into marriage; to marry. a. Said of a couple; hence of one person (with another). Now only in legal phraseology, in which it is the ordinary word for the intransitive use.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 6 a. Issues that come of the donees after the fourth degree... may betwixt them by y^e law of holy church inter marry. a 1666 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* ix. (1636) 37 If the feme be disseised and intermarry with the disseisor. 1650 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 224 My desire is that she shall not intermarry with any, but live singly. 1721 St. German's *Doctor & Stud.* 70 One of the men entermarrieth with the woman, and alieneth the land. 1853 *Act 4 Geo. IV.* c. 76 § 22 If any Persons... shall knowingly and wilfully intermarry without due Publication of Banns, or License... obtained. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 286 She was then to intermarry with Norfolk.

b. Of members of different families, castes, tribes, nations, or societies, in reference to the connexion thus formed between such families, etc.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xx. § 66. 974 Neighbour-Kings reputed it safe to enter with his Family. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 962 The Hollanders obtaining a garrison there, intermarried with the Native Women. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Athens & Rome* iii. Misc. (1731) 37 About the middle of the fourth century from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to intermarry. a 1789 KICKLE *Ing. Bramin Philas.* (R.). As the Gentoo tribe never intermarry, India may properly be said to contain four different nations. 1899 SAYCE *Early Israel* i. 53 The Israelites intermarried with the older population.

c. To marry with each other.

1839-40 W. IAVING *Wolfer's R.* (1855) 15 The inhabitants of the Hollow were of the primitive stock, and had intermarried, and bred in and in, from the earliest time of the province. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 113 They had married, and intermarried, till nearly the whole inhabitants of the place were in some way or other connected.

2. *trans.* To join in marriage, to marry (those who are of different races); in *quot. fig.* (*rare*).

1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* 82 Without any attempt at intermarrying it [the old custom or institution] with modern fashions.

Hence **Intermarrying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1843 *Manning & Granger's Rep.* V. 697 Since the intermarrying of the plaintiffs, a *sci. fa.* had issued to recover the judgment. 1881 *Athenaeum* 16 Apr. 528/2 Suppose the people of Middlesex and the people of Surrey to represent two intermarrying but exogamous classes.

Inter-mask, *-mason*, *-mastoid*: see INTER-.

|| **Intermaxilla** (intərmæksil'ä). *Anat. Pl.* -æ. [*mod. L., f. INTER-3 + MAXILLA.*] Each of two bones situated between the maxillary bones of the upper jaw, in man small and soon fusing with these, but in most mammals large, distinct, and situated in front of them (thus more often called *premaxillæ* or *premaxillary bones*).

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale). 1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

+ **Intermaxillar**, *a. Anat. Obs. rare*. [*INTER-4 a.*] = *next*.

1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 566 Mr. Fischer... asserts... that there is no trace of an intermaxillary bone in the human species, the *rimula semilunaris* having only a very distant analogy with it.

Intermaxillary (intərmæksil'äri, -mæksil'äri), *a. (sb.) Anat. and Zool.* [*INTER-4 a.*]

a. Situated between the maxillæ (i.e. the chief bones of the upper jaw in Vertebrates, or the cephalic appendages so called in Insects and Crustaceans); as in *intermaxillary bone* (= INTERMAXILLA), *intermaxillary apodeme*. b. Belonging or attached to the intermaxilla; as *intermaxillary teeth* (in mammals, the incisors).

1826 KIABY & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 431 Unless it be synonymous with the *intermaxillary arcade* of Marcel de Serres. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 48/2 The intermaxillary bone is excessively small in Ant-eaters. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 6 Teeth are never found [in Mammals] elsewhere than upon the mandibular, maxillary and intermaxillary bones. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inu. Anim.* vi. 312 The intermaxillary apodeme... developed from the connecting membrane of the two maxillary somites. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Intermaxillary gland*, a convoluted tubular gland found in Amphibia.

B. as *sb.* Short for *intermaxillary bone*, etc.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 215 The Herrings have two well-marked characters in the narrow and short intermaxillaries, that constitute but a small portion of the upper jaw. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 6 The intermaxillaries, in relation with which the upper incisors are first developed.

Intermealary, *-measurable*: see INTER-.

+ **Intermean**, *sb. Obs. rare*. Also 7 *enter-*. [*f. INTER-2 b + MEAN sb.* *Cf. OF. entremoyen* (1328 in *Godef.*)] An intermediate part, act, etc.; something introduced between the parts of something else, as a dialogue between the acts of a play; an interlude.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Intermedio*, the intermeane. 1611 FLORIO, *Intramazzamento*, an intermeane. 1645 B. JONSON *Staple of N. I.* The first Intermean after the first act. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* ii. ii. § 6. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor I.* 104, I reject the designation of Intermeans, though it hath the sanction of great Ben's authority.

+ **Intermeate**, *v. Obs. rare* -0. [*f. ppl. stem* of *L. intermedere*, *f. inter* between + *medere* to go, pass.]. (See *quot.*) So + **Intermeation**. *Obs. rare* -0.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Intermeate* (*intermeo*), to go or flow between, to pass through. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Intermeation*, a passing between.

Intermeddle (intərmæd'l), *v.* Forms: a. 4-6 *entremedde*, (-el), 5-6 *-meddle*, 5-7 *entremedle*, (-el), 6-7 *-meddle*. B. 5-7 *intermedde*, (6-el, *intremedde*, *intermeddy*), 6- *intermeddle*. [*ME. entremedde*, a. *AF. entremedder*, = *OF. entremesler*, *F. entremêler*, *f. entre*, *L. inter* + *AF. medler* (Britton), *OF. mesler* to *MEDDLE*.]

+ 1. *trans.* To 'meddle' or mix together; to intermingle; to intermix. *Const. with.* *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 1034 With shripes bret-ful of lesenges Entremedded with tydynges. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf. Manhode* ii. lix. (1869) 98 Bushes thorny... and thikke entremedded. c 1450 *Melvin* 164 The batailles were entremedded that oon with the tother. 1494 FARNYAN *Chron.* vii. 449 [King Edward] made clayme to the hole crowne of France... and... entremedded the armys of Englande with the armys of France. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 72 b. Entremedding the greater with the lesser. 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 239 Their Liturgy is intermedded much with singing. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* I. 40 He might intermeddle some holy discourse out of holy Writ. 1733 MADDOX *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 155 Some keep precisely the Order of the Book, others intermeddle Psalms in Metre.

+ b. To interpose. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 117 He wrote to pope Innocent... praying him to intermeddle his authority by sending some legat into Scotland. 1581 J. BELT *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 474 b. Constantine... entremedded his authority in the pacifying of quarrels.

+ 2. *refl.* To mix oneself up with; to take part, concern oneself, interfere: = *next. Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato Bv.* Hyt is grete presumption for to entremedde hym ne to enquire of the counceyl of other. 1494 FARNYAN *Chron.* vii. 391 That no cyteyn shulde entremedde hym with y^e sayd straungers. 1559 ABP. HETHE in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. ii. App. vi. 406 Her highness may not entremedde her self with the same. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD. *Fr. Acad.* ii. 159 If reason intermeddle and mingle it self with them, it will be so troubled, that it will not be able to iudge as it ought of those things.

3. *intr.* To concern or occupy oneself with or in; to have to do with; to take part in; to meddle, interfere; *esp.* to concern oneself with what is none of one's business, to meddle or interfere imperintently.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 16 b. All they sette hand on their swerdes and came for to entremedde with Jason. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 16 § 1 If... any other persone... hath intermeddled with theym. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 § 2 Divers other persons... entremeddyge with the same crafte or occupation, hauing little experience therein. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 39 The see of Rome was alway ready to entremedde. 1639 GENTILIUS *Servita's Inquis.* (1676) 877 The Ministers of Christ, to whom is severely forbidden to entremedde in it. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1856/1 Because several Carriers... intermeddle with, and intrude upon the Office of the Post-Master General. 1785 BURKE *Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 198 The board of control had no right whatsoever to intermeddle in the business. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Pitt* (1854) 306 Fox would certainly intermeddle with that department. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xviii. (1878) 149 It was not to be expected that a woman should be constantly intermeddling in affairs of which she could not possibly be a fair judge.

+ **Intermeddled**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [*f. prec. + -ED 1.*] Intermingled, intermixed.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iv. xiv. And onely tell the worst of eury raigne; And not the intermeddled good report. a 1617 P. BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 52 Predestination would bee an intermeddled action; partly grace partly Justice.

Intermeddlement. [f. as prec. + -MENT. Cf. OF. *entremettement* (Godef.).] An act, or the action, of intermeddling; impertinent interference.

1836 SIR J. Y. SIMPSON in *Life* iv. (1873) 76, I hate the intermeddlements of these folks yclept doctors. 1879 [LINGHAM] *Science Taste* v. 178 Our nervous intermeddlement in continental affairs.

Intermeddler (intərmēdlər). Also 7 enter-. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who intermeddles. † a. One who concerns himself or has to do with something. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

1576 HUMPHREY *Let. to Ld. Burghley* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. xxviii. 518 Wherein I was no open intermeddler, but only a private solicitor. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 12 When they come to be citizens, and intermeddlers in matters of the common welth.

† b. An intermediary. *Obs.*

1630 LENNABO tr. *Charron's Wisd.* (1658) 49 It is the great Intermeddler and Hucker, by it we traffick. 1886 *Lav Times* LXXX. 168/a Before that time attorneys-at-law were not recognised as legal intermeddlers.

c. *spec.* One who meddles or interferes with what is none of his business; a meddler; in early use = INTERLOPER.

1601 JOHN WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* II With an expresse restraint of all Straglers and Entremeddlers, that might disturbe, or impeach their trade. 1611 COTGR., *Entremetteur*, ..an intermeddler, or dealer in other mens causes, or controversies. 161. R. L'ESTRANGE (J.). There's hardly a greater pest to government and families, than officious tale-bearers, and busy intermeddlers. 1704 *Eng. Theophrast.* 130 Busy bodies and intermeddlers are a dangerous sort of people to have to do withal. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* xxv. 236 You know, Violet, what intermeddlers get as a rule.

Intermeddlesome, a. *rare* -o. [f. INTERMEDDLE v. + -SOME.] 'Prone to intermeddle; meddlesome'. Hence **Intermeddlesomeness**.

1864 in WEBSTER.
Intermeddling (intərmēdlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see the verb. [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb INTERMEDDLE.

† 1. Intermingling. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Die Bartas* i. iii. *margin*, The intermeddling of the Earth and Sea, and of the commodities thence arising, and contrariwise of the confusion that would follow, if they were separated.

2. Concerning oneself, having to do with; interference. b. *esp.* Impertinent interference; meddling. 1531 ELYOT *Gov. iii.* i. That parte of instyce is containyd in intremeddyng, and somtyme is voluntary, somtyme involuntary intremeddyng. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 287 So great an enill, as is the entremeddyng with the seales of Gods covenant. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 20 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 87 The Dutchesse of Marlborough's Intremeddyng. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 349 To give the duke a discharge for all his entremeddyngs with the publick money. 1884 H. A. TAINE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 525 Nothing is more destructive than the unrestricted intermeddling of the State.

Intermeddling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That intermeddles. † 1. Intermingling. *Obs.*

1595 [implied in INTERMEDDLINGLY].

2. Interfering, meddling.

1804 RANKEN *Hist. France* II. ii. 287 It showed the intermeddling spirit of the Church. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rev.* 110 All governments have been more or less infected with that intermeddling disposition.

Hence **Intermeddlingly** *adv.*, † (in quot.) with intermingling, promiscuously (*obs.*).

1595 *Polimantia* (1881) 11 They are all so intermeddlingly unwrapped each in other states, that scarce anie knoweth how to escape himselfe.

† **Intermede**. *Obs.* [a. F. *intermede* (Molière, 17th c.), ad. It. *intermedio*, ad. L. *intermedium*, neuter of *intermedius* adj.: see INTERMEDIUM.]

1. Something that serves as a means of some action between other things; a medium: = INTERMEDIUM 3.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. ii. 28 The title Mordant is applied to those substances which serve as intermedes between the colouring particles and the stuff to be dyed, either for the purpose of facilitating or of modifying their combination. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 225 The electrical fluid .. is made to lemp from one conducting body to another, through a short space, without any sensible intermede, or through a rare transparent fluid. 1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 438 Copper may be united to steel without the intermede of any other metal.

2. An intermediate performance, interlude: = INTERMEDIUM 2.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 247 A short *intermede* relieves the time, while the two disputants are absent fetching their oracles.

Intermedia, plural of INTERMEDIUM.

Intermediacy (intərmēdiəsi). *rare*. [f. INTERMEDIATE a.: see -ACY.] The state of being intermediate; intermediateness; intermediate agency, intervention.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* iv. iii. (1727) 126 (note), In Birds, the auditory Nerve is affected by the Impressions made on the Membrane, by only the Intermediacy of the Columella. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 177, I had .. fallen into a purgatorial state of intermediacy between sleeping and waking. c 1840 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* App. II. 430 To preserve the order of intermediacy, so that .. we assign the middle place to the middle term.

† **Intermedial**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [f. L. *inter-*

medi-us intermediate + -AL: cf. L. *medial-is* MEDIAL.]

A. *adj.* 1. = INTERMEDIATE a. (in various uses). 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 237 That service intermedial which he requires at his hand. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 27 At the poles, or any intermedial part. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. 351 In the Record there is no mention of any intermedial prorogation. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. vii. 340 All the intermedial spaces between the earth and the heavens. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xx. 251 It was .. supposed that, wherever mountains are divided into parallel chains, the intermedial or central ridge must be more elevated than the others.

2. = INTERMEDIARY a 1.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp. Pref.* § 3 That end, to which they are fitted with organs and intermedial appetites. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* III. iii. rule 6 § 15 Temporal things are not ordained to minister to spiritual intermedial things. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 135 To manage the intermedial negotiations .. requires no trifling exercise of vicarial tact.

B. *sb.* = INTERMEDIATE sb.

1605 TIMME *Quersil.* I. xvi. 80 The antimonials, from the intermedials (that is to say, from things partly good and partly malignant) receive a worse nature. 1625 USSHEA *Answ. Jesuit* 435 The Pope is appealed vnto, any intermedial whatsoeuer omitted. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 224 His body is in none of the intermedials.

† **Intermedial**, a. *Obs. rare* -o. [f. L. *intermedi-us* intermediate + -AN: cf. L. *mediān-us* MEDIAN.] = INTERMEDIATE a.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Intermedial*, that lieth, or is between two.

† **Intermediant**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [? corruption of *intermediate*, after words of ppl. origin in -ANT.] Intervening, intermediate.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dissert. Phys.* 6 Commerce with the Phenicians, and other continous Countrys and intermediant Nations.

Intermediary (intərmēdiəri), a. and sb. [f. med.L. type **intermediari-us*, f. *intermedius*: cf. F. *intermédiaire* (1678 in Hatz.-Darm.), perh. the immediate source.]

A. *adj.* 1. Acting or of the nature of action between two persons, parties, etc.; serving as a means of interaction; mediatory.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* iii. ii. (1855) I. 457 Without an intermediary power between the doge and the patrician multitude. 1869 ROGERS *Note Adam Smith's W.* N. I. i. 1. 6 Such a system tends to eliminate intermediary agents.

2. Situated or occurring between two things (in space, time, degree, or character); intermediate.

1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 537 Whether the Shamoy .. may not form with our goats some intermediary race. 1799 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1800) 28/2 A plan or project .. for an intermediary government was presented by Chazal. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Crystallogr.* 69 Decrements have been already defined to be either simple, mixed, or intermediary. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 36 The canines .. are separated from the molars by a large diastema or intermediary vacancy. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* i. xxi, During this intermediary stage of her life.

B. *sb.* 1. One who acts between others; an intermediate agent; a go-between, middleman, mediator.

1791 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 357 He thinks the Emperor will become the intermediary. 1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 441 They serve as intermediaries between the labourers, who want instruments of labour, and the possessors of those instruments. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxvii. 652 None were intermediaries to the producer and consumer. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 10 Oct. 4/6 The prisoner had been speculating largely on the Stock Exchange through an intermediary.

2. Something acting between persons or things, a medium, means; also *abstr.* Action as a medium, mediation, agency (of something).

1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 183 Mysteriously transmitting them through the intermediary of glib Jew boys with curly heads. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 8 Oct., We are the only European people who teach practical geometry through the recondite intermediary of Euclid's 'Elements'.

3. Something intermediate between others; an intermediate form or stage.

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 37. 11 No intermediaries were known. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 121 The equalizing of these two extremes and their intermediaries is the work of the photographer.

Intermediate (intərmēdiət), a. and sb. [ad. med.L. *intermediat-us*, f. L. *intermedi-us*: cf. *mediate*, *immediate*, and F. *intermédiaire* (a 1519 in Godef. *Compl.*)] A. *adj.*

Coming or occurring between two things, places, etc.; 'holding the middle place or degree between two extremes' (J.); interposed, intervening.

a. in spatial position: Situated in the middle place, or between two things or places.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xix. 154 The two extremes would sufficiently performe the office of sight without the help of the intermediate eyes. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 64 All the intermediate points between F and D. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 779 ¶ 6 The intermediate Spaces are filled up with large Sashes. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 163 Four antennae; the intermediate two short. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 124 Intermediate Wheel .. a toothed wheel used to connect two others.

b. Occurring or coming between two points of time or events.

Intermediate state (Theol.), the condition of souls after death and before resurrection; hence, Hades or the place of departed spirits.

1623 COCKERAM, *Intermediate speech*, a thing spoken betwixt. 16.. SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) V. 126 There was no Vacancy, or intermediate Chasm of Time, between the Arian Poyson ceasing, and the Popish Ferment beginning to infest the Church. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. iii. 350 He fixes all the most remarkable intermediate Events. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matl. & Spir.* (1782) I. xxi. 279 The doctrine of an intermediate state is now refuted by few. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. i. (1838) 11 Most idle then are all disquisitions on the intermediate state, founded on the assumption that the soul, when apart from the body, has no perceptions. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* II. iv. 199 He did not tarry with them during the intermediate time.

c. in serial order, e.g. of numbers, or in logical or causal succession.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magicl.* i. iv. (1648) 24 And in the like manner are we to conceive of the other intermediate divisions. 1790 PALEY *Horv Paul.* i. (1849) 5 The intermediate steps through which the conclusion is deduced. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Mettr. Syst.* III. (1871) 75 The intermediate measures were different. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 8 The intermediate links which occur .. in the passage from unity to infinity.

d. in amount, degree, rank, nature, or character.

Formerly applied to a class of passenger accommodation in steam ships, intermediate between 'saloon' and 'steerage'; now superseded by 'second class'.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 56 The two principal colours, Scarlet and Blue, and all the intermediate ones which arise from the composition and dilutions of these two. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. ix. 217 'Twas determined .. there should be something Intermediate and Woven, in the Corporeal and Spiritual Nature of Man, of a Third Sort. 1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 7 A squaw of an intermediate stature. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 228 The vibrations which excite the other colours are intermediate between these two extremes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 100 That middle state .. intermediate between aristocracy and oligarchy.

e. in position or function: Intervening between persons or parties.

1783 BURKE *9th Rep. Aff. India* Wks. XI. 87 The Company might suffer above, the Natives might suffer below; the intermediate party must profit to the prejudice of both. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 426 How much of it was embezzled by intermediate agents.

B. *sb.* 1. Something intermediate or intervening (in position, time, succession, degree, or character); a middle term; a nexus between two things.

1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 339 My eye upon the main, diverts and takes me off from .. giving all I think of the intermediates. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (Bohn 1848) 217 The association or dissociation of colours with or without those intermediates of compound, half, or broken colour. 1792 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. *Dissert.* 71 Infinite intermediates cannot intervene between two finite terms. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 123 By no intermediate could they be preserved in lasting adhesion. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 120 All the so-called species are connected by intermediates.

b. *Math.* A syzygetic function of two quantic of the same order.

1858 CAYLEY in *Math. Papers* (1889) II. 515.

2. A person who intervenes between others.

1799 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 445 Representing God as a Being so far removed .. that they could only approach him through a series of angelic intermediates. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commu.* II. III. lxiv. 470 Rendering a little homage to decency by seeking to do it through intermediates.

Intermediate (intərmēdiət), v. Also 7 enter-. [f. INTER- + MEDiate v.]

† 1. *intr.* To come in or occur between, to intervene. *Obs.*

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* xv. 113 The full proportion [must] be not taken at once, but at several times, exercise intermediating.

† 2. To come in among others in the way of action; to interfere, interpose. *Obs.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 135 They had an opinion, that she intermediated in humane affairs. 1611 FLORIO, *Intermediare*, to enter-mediate. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* v. i, I'll tell you what conditions threaten danger Unless you intermediate. 1694, 1716 [see INTERMEDIATING below].

3. To act between others; to mediate.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 118 It is either because they will not intermediate for vs. .. Or because they cannot. 1838 MOORE *Diary* 26 May in *Memo.* (1856) VII. 226 Leaving the whole conduct of the death-bed scene to an abbé, who intermediated. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. 190 To intermediate between these agents and the nerves of sight and hearing.

4. *trans.* To join by parts of intermediate character. *rare.*

1880 WALSTEIN *Pythag. Rhegion* 27 In poor work, the muscles, joints, &c. .. are not intermediated — they seem put together; while in good work .. all flows together, as in nature.

Hence **Intermediating** *ppl. a.*, interposing, acting as an intermediary.

1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State, to Charles Gustavus* May an. 1655, That you would .. by interposing your intermediating Authority, endeavour to avert the horrid Cruelty of this Edict. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 382 That the Son .. proceeded Naturally and Necessarily from the Father without his Intermediating Fiat or Creating Volition. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Let. Pusey* (ed. 2) 90 It is the Divine Presence which is the intermediating Power by which we reach her [Mary] and she reaches us.

Intermediately (intərmēdiətli), *adv.* [f. INTERMEDIATE a. + -LY.]

1. In an intermediate position or relation; in the intervening space, time, etc.; between two things in position, succession, degree, or other relation.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Intermediately*, lying in a manner between. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 223 This last case is given by Dr. Darwin, whom the patient had

intermediately consulted. 1877 *BURROUGHS Taxation* 153 He stands intermediately between the producer and consumer.

2. By intermediate agency; indirectly: opp. to immediately.

1755 JOHNSON, *Intermediately*, by way of intervention. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 755 Were the council... chosen by the people, instead of being intermediately chosen by electors. 1829-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 256 An abscess that has... discharged its contents immediately or intermediately into the intestinal canal.

Intermediateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being intermediate; intermediacy.

Intermediation (intə'midi-ā'shən). [n. of action from INTERMEDIATE v., or f. INTER- 2 a + MEDIATION.] The action of intermediating; interposition, intervention, mediation.

1604 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 62 By the agreement of friends or intermediation of others. 1651 JES. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 35 There can be no reason... why God will accept the intermediation of one man for many. 1798 PENNANT *Hindoostan* I. 39 They worship God alone, without image or intermediation. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 213 The intermediation of a non-conducting material. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Jan. 5/4 Why... should not a client be able to consult a barrister without the intermediation of a solicitor?

Intermediator (intə'midi-ā'tōr). [f. INTER- 2 a + MEDIATOR, or f. INTERMEDIATE v., after mediator.] One who or that which intermediates; a mediator.

1522 J. CLERK in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 313 Intermediators in brynging that to passe. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1876 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. 191 The epidermis... is the intermediary between the nerve and the physical agent. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* I. 8 Attached himself to us as a sort of intermediary in various negotiations.

Intermediatory (intə'midi-ā'tōrī), a. [f. INTERMEDIATE v. + -ORY.] Having the function of intermediating; mediatory.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 608 Animositities are softened by the intermediary offices of an unpremeditated libation.

Intermedious, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. *intermedius* intermediate + -OUS.] = INTERMEDIATE a. Hence **Intermediously** adv. Obs. rare.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Def. xv. 233 The Sacrament... may be adjoined intermediately. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 596 There was... Nothing Intermedious, or that could possibly be Thrust in between them. v. 851 A Tension of the Intermedious Air or Æther.

Intermedium (intə'mi-di-ūm). Pl. -ia, -iums. Also **inter-**. [a. L. *intermedium*, neuter of *intermedius*, f. *inter* between + *medius* mid, middle: cf. MEDIUM.]

1. Something intermediate in position; an intervening space, interval of space. ? Obs.

1611 COTGR., *Entredeux*, an intermedium, or interval. 1804 WAIT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 310 When no such intermedium occurred, there was invariably a division in the middle of the vein.

2. Something intermediate in time; an intervening action or performance (? obs.); **esp.** one between the parts or acts of a play, an interlude.

1589 NASHE *Addr. Gentl. Stud. in Greene's Monapou* (Arb.) 15 Silenus, when nodding on his Asse... made his moist nosocloth, the pausing intermedium, twixt euerie nappe. 1611 FLORIO, *Intermedio*,... Intermedium, the musike that is, or shewes that are betweene the acts of a play. 1658 BURBURY *Hist. Christ. Alessandra Queen Swedland* 456 Musical Playes... with rare changes of scenes, intermediums of dances, and most exquisite musick. 1838 CHALMERS *Wks.* XIII. 256 A long intermedium of many transitions and arguments.

b. An intervening time, interval of time. ? Obs.

1611 COTGR., *Entrecesse, sans*, without intermission, intermedium, rest, pause. 1617 in *Crt. & Times Jas.* I (1849) I. 413 Sudden mutations, without any intermedium. 1757 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1889 I. 427 The French and Indians... repeating the stroke... sending down parties in the intermedium to discover our motions.

3. An intermediate agent, intermediary, medium; **esp.** in earlier Chem. and Physics, a substance serving as a means of some natural action or process; also *abstr.* intermediate agency, mediation (cf.).

1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 28 Growing immediately out of the bole or body of the Tree, and... admitting not so much as the intermedium or usherage of a twig. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. i. 307 Between God and the Conscience of man there is no intermedium. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 71 Oils [are] insoluble in water, without some proper intermedium. 1791 COWPER *Priv. Corr.* (1824) II. 273 The obliging request of a lady, and of a lady who employed you as her intermedium. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 726 Uniting the silver by the intermedia of slips of rolled tin. 1839 *John Bull* 18 Aug. in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) II. 302 Through the intermedium of one person. 1884 AMERICAN VII. 218 The pabulum for the realization of this knowledge can only be afforded through the intermedium of books.

b. With mixture of sense 1: An intervening medium serving to transmit energy through space.

1805 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 118 The hypothesis of an æther or other invisible intermedium. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 23 The communication of an impulse to such a distance, by any solid intermedium we are acquainted with, would require, not moments, but whole years. 1842 GAUVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 49 A molecular action of the gas or intermedium through or across which they are transmitted.

4. *Comp. Anat.* [sc. os.] A bone of the carpus, situated between the ulnare and radiale (hence also

called *os centrale*), or the corresponding bone of the tarsus between the tibiale and fibulare.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 488 An intermedium is united with a tibiale to form an astragalus. 1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Interme'll, v. Obs. (or rare archaism). Forms: 4 *entremelle*, 5-6 *entermel*(l), 5-6 (chiefly Sc.), 9 (arch.) *intermel*(l). [a. OF. *entremelle*-r, var. of *entremesler*, mod. F. *entremêler* to INTERMEDDLE.]

1. *trans.* To mix together, intermingle: = INTERMEDDLE 1.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. v. (Skeat) I. 14 That is a thinge enclosed vnder secretines of priuieite, whytwey persons entremellen heres after a sight. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. ii. (1850) 75 With lusty pyromerosys and lylyes entermellyd. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm.* C'tess Richmond Wks. (1876) 305 The lyfe of this wretched world whiche is alway entermelled with moche bitternes. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 258 Fame, who her facts with fictions intermells.

2. *refl.* To concern oneself: = next.

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr., Fools* 32 They thyncke it becometh them well. In eueray mans matter they selfe to entermel.

3. *intr.* To concern oneself, have to do with; to meddle, interfere: = INTERMEDDLE 3.

1470 HENRYST *Mor. Fab.* iv. (Fox's Conf.) i. This foxe... Quhilk durst na mair with wayting intermel. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* liv. 38 So that hym self no thyng entermelled, but only bare the name of kyng. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 172 To Interme'll we will not with sic thing. 1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* III. ix. 221 To bite, to gnaw, and boldly interme'll with sacred things.

Hence **Interme'lling** vbl. sb., intermingling.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 72 Who that had herd the song that was among the Angels, by wonderfull entermellynge, and full swete accord.

Interme'll, sb. Obs. [f. prec. vb.: cf. OF. *entremesle*, *entremelle*.] An intermingling; a mixed engagement or combat, mêlée.

1489 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 145 (MS. E) Now may ye her, gif that ye will, Entremellis, and iuperdis, That men assayit mony wyss. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 144 And syne or that intermell was done, The greit battell on euerie syd did jone.

Intermellé, a. Obs. [? a. OF. *entremellé*.] Intermingled, in confusion.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiv. 215 In-to the tounne all comonly They enterit bath Intermelle. Their mycht men felloune slauchtir se.

Intermelt, -member, etc.: see INTER- pref.

Interment (intə'mənt). Forms: see INTER v. [f. INTER v. + -MENT.] The action of interring or burying in the earth; burial.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 327 After þe entermēt þe kyng tok his way to þe South. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 319 In worship of her susters minde She made a riche entermēt. 1440 PRONP. *Parv.* 1402/2 Entyement, or yntyement, funerals. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 39 His interment should not be withstood. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. vi. 111 The solemn rites after my entermēt. 1709 SKRYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxvii. 368 At the interment of the Dutchess. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian vi.* The body was... carried on an open bier to the place of interment. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. 266 The solemnity of the interment, agreeably to the ritual of the Spanish Church.

Intermental, -mention: see INTER- 6, 1 a.

Intermess, later variant of ENTREMESS, something served between the courses at a banquet: also fig. Obs.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 102 Eaten in Lent in pease-pottage, and intermesses at the best tables. 1690 — *Lett. Lady Sunderl.* 4 Aug. Mem. (1810) II. 255 To these I likewise added my little history of Chalcography, a treatise of the perfection of paynting... with some other intermesses which might divert within doors. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Grnel*, There are those who prepare an Inter-mess of Gruel or Milk-pottage in the following manner. 1748 MRS. S. HARRISON *House-keeper's Pocket-Bk.* II. (ed. 4) 9 Inter-Messes, or odd Dishes for small Families, now in Season.

Intermessage, sb. rare. [INTER- 2 a.] A message conveyed between two persons or places. So **Intermessage** v. *trans.*, to exchange messages with; **Intermessenger** (†-messenger), a messenger between two persons or places.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 363 The matter was treated between them by letters and intermessengers. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 644 He was often posting to London upon intermessages and fatigues. a. 1732 T. BOSTON *Vicior Court-Grace* (1771) 23 An inter-messenger between God and Israel. 1882 'N. GREENE' *Thousand Years Hence* 110 Those whom as yet we are only permitted to intermessage.

Intermetacarpal, -metatarsal: see INTER-.

Intermete, variant of ENTERMETE v., Obs.

Intermewed (intə'mi-ū'd), ppl. a. *Falconry*. ? Obs. Also 6-8 enter-. [f. OF. *entremuē* (Godef.) half-moulted (L. type *intermūtatus*) + -ED.] Applied to a hawk after her first 'mewing' or molting, and before receiving her next coat, when she becomes a 'white hawk'.

1598 FLORIO, *Amulata*, an intermewed hauke. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 37 The intermewed Haggard is more able and strong to resist the course of nature. *Ibid.* (Words explained), *Intermewed* is from the first exchange of a Hawkes coat, or from her first mewing, till she come to be a white Hawke. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1436/4 Lost of his Majesties... between Windsor and Burnham, an Intermewed Jass Falcon, having newly Mewed her long Feathers, with the Kings Varvells. 1828 SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 33. [Erroneously explained.]

So **Intermewing** vbl. sb. rare = 0.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Intermewing* (among Faulconers) is from the first exchange of the Hawks Coat till she turn white, and is so called from the first Mewing.

Intermewer (intə'mi-ū'r). *Falconry*. ? Obs. Also 6-7 entermewer, 7 *erron.* intermure. [f. as prec. + -ER.] A hawk of the second year, after her first 'mewing' or molting, and before she has the full third year's coat.

1575 TURBURY. *Faulconrie* 32 They are called Enter-mewers or hawkes of the first cote that is from the middle of May till... December. Those hawkes are called Enter-mewers for that they cast the old and have new feathers and they prove very good and hardie hawkes. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1491/4 A Terrel Gentle an Intermewer, lost a Month since in Staffordshire. a. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 118. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Hawk*, The second [year] an Intermewer, the third a white Hawk. fig. a. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 117 The fourth and fift, she's an intermewer, preies for herselfe, and ruffles all she reaches.

Intermezzo (intə'me-dzo). Pl. -i (-i), -os (os). Also 9 intermez. [It. *intermezzo*, more popular form of *intermedio*: see INTERMEDIO. With the form *intermez*, cf. obs. F. *intermède*, -mèse (16th c. in Littré), ad. the Italian word.]

1. a. A short dramatic, musical, or other performance, of a light and pleasing character, introduced between the acts of a drama or opera (or, subsequently, in the latter half of the 18th c., performed independently, and merging in the Opera Buffa). b. A short movement serving as a connecting link between the main divisions of a large musical work, instrumental or vocal; sometimes used for an independent piece of similar character.

[1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Intermezzi* (Ital.), the name given by the Italians to interludes, or detached dances, introduced between the acts of an opera.] 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 213 (Stanf.) The entertainment ended with a sort of intermez. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 441/2 s. v. *Opera*, In July, 1703, Italian *intermezzi*, or 'interludes and musical entertainments of singing and dancing', were performed at York Buildings. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 8 Almost all the earlier Italian plays were relieved by Intermezzi. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 4/1 The composer's predilection for instrumental music has shown itself in the so-called intermezzos which are freely interspersed through the three sections.

2. *transf.* An interval; an 'episode'.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. iv. (1872) 198 A little intermezzo of ramble was not unadvisable. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 264 The purgatorial intermezzo of the Catholic church. 1897 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 356 Impatient, bewildered, expectant in an atmosphere of intermezzo.

Intermicate, v. Obs. rare = 0. [f. ppl. stem of L. *intermicare*, f. *inter* between + *micare* to glitter.] 'To shine between' (Cockeram, 1623). So **Intermication**, 'a shining between' (Phillips, 1658).

Intermieddle, a. Obs. [f. INTER 2 c + MIDDLE a., after L. *intermedius*.] = INTERMEDIATE.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magu. Botics* 54 In the intermieddle spaces.

Intermigration (-migrē'shən). [INTER- 2 a.] Interchange of abode or habitat; reciprocal migration.

a. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 200 Though the Continent be but one, as to point of Access and mutual Intercourse and possibility of Interigrations. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1873) 333 Serving as a bridge... for the intermigration of their inhabitants. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 422 One of the routes by which that intermigration of American and European animals and plants was effected.

Interminability (intə'min-ā-bil-iti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being interminable; interminableness.

1681 FLAVEL *Meth. of Grace* xxv. 437 We know that essential interminability is the incommunicable property of God. 1805 *Monthly Mag.* XX. 417 The immensity, the apparent interminability of the forests. 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Lent. Journey* xii. 196 All previous experiences of interminability were exceeded by the interminableness of the ascent to Fermo.

Interminable (intə'min-ā-b'l), a. [a. F. *interminable* (14th c., Oresme), or ad. late L. *interminabilis* (Tertull.), f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *termināre* to TERMINATE: see -ABLE.] That cannot be bounded or ended; boundless; endless. (In mod. use freq. exaggerative, implying impatience or disgust at the length of something.)

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 133 (Camb. MS.) Eternite... is parfyt possession... of lyf Interminable. c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxi. 143. I am þe wey undefouled, þe troupe infallible, þe lyf interminable. 1520-30 SKELTON *Prayer to the Father* 1 O radiant Luminary of lyght interminable Celestial Father. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* viii. 175 Your fellowship with Christ is interminable, and abides for ever. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 691 Plains immense Lie stretch'd below, interminable meads And vast savannahs. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. III. xi. 227 Two able men arguing by two opposite standards of judgment, may open an interminable controversy. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. 2 A writing-table covered with heaps of interminable despatches.

b. *absol.* The Interminable, the Infinite.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 307 As if they would confine the Interminable, And tie him to his own prescript, Who made our laws to bind us, not himself.

Interminableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being interminable; endlessness.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 59 The... interminableness of those Torments which after this life shall incessantly vex the impious. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*. 342 Interminableness of object with perfect indifference of means. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 143 The seeming interminableness of a Canadian city's streets.

Interminably (int̄'minābli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an interminable manner; without end or limit; endlessly.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 132 Wych wyth jhu thi sone... Now lyvyst and regnynt interminably. 1612-15 Bp. HALL *Contempt.* N. T. iv. xiii. A kingdom restored magnificently, interminably. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. ii. 102 Totally and intirely as well as interminably existing. 1813 SHELLEY *O. Mab* vi. 18 Will you vast suns roll on interminably? 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Fruls.* (1882) I. 23 Hall after hall opened interminably before us.

† **Interminant**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*—o. [f. IN-3 + L. *terminant-em*, pr. *ppl.* of *terminare* to TERMINATE.] 'Boundless, borderless, uncertain' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Interminate (int̄'mināt), *a.* Now *rare*. [ad. L. *intermināt-us*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *terminātus* ended, TERMINATE *ppl. a.* Cf. F. *interminé* (16th c.)]

1. That is without end or limit; endless, boundless, infinite.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iv. (1822) 386 Quhen Servilius had conquest, be thir wourdis, interminate loveing and favour of all the pepill. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* vii. Kv. Within a thicket I repose, and found... a sleeper interminate. a 1677 HALE *Frim. Orig. Man.* ii. iv. 159 The very same supineness and negligence... for interminate Ages. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 142 Sin is interminate and infinite, but good terminate and finite, as the Pythagoreans hold. 1852 Br. FORBES *Nicene Cr.* 35 There is one Principle of all things... unbegotten, indestructible... interminate.

b. *Arith.* **Interminate decimal**, a fractional number that cannot be exactly expressed by tenths, tenths of tenths, and so on, but either repeats, as $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{9}$, circulates, as $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{25}{100}$, or continues without any definite order, as the decimal in the square root of 2, 3, 5 or other non-square number, in the value of π , etc.

1726 COLSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 163 In this last Example the Numbers are what I call interminate, or Approximations only. 1866 *Arithm. Irish Nat. Schools* 178 We cannot always obtain an exact quotient, when we divide one number by another—in such a case, what is called an interminate, or... a recurring, or circulating decimal is produced.

† 2. *quasi-adv.* Without end, always. *Obs.*

1556 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* cxxxi. 384 Be meeke: flee pryde... From this tyme forth interminate.

† **Interminate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [f. *ppl.* stem of L. *intermināri*, f. *inter* between + *mināri* to threaten; cf. *obs.* F. *interminer* (Godef.)] *trans.* To threaten, menace (a thing). Hence † **Interminated** *ppl. a.*

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xxv. 347 In all those three Evangelists where this fearful Denunciation is interminated, a 1656 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 163 But enough, enough of these doleful accents of these interminated judgments.

† **Interminated**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as INTERMINATE a. + -ED, or f. IN-3 + TERMINATED.] = INTERMINATE a.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. iii. § 54 (1740) 155 The Author's Directory, that is a Parcel of confused, interminated, Scandals upon the Court. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* ii. 243 Throughout the interminated surface throws its rays abroad. 1746 AKENSIDE *Hymn Naiads* 281 O'er the peopled earth and o'er The interminated ocean.

† **Intermination**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *interminātion-em*, n. of action f. *intermināri*: see INTERMINATE v. and cf. *obs.* F. *intermination* (Godef.)] The action of threatening or menacing; commination; a threat or menace.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 205 b, God... in paradise gaue the commaundment to Adam, vnder this interminacyon and thrette. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* cvii. IV. 452 Here is no Malediction no Intermination mingled in Gods first Act. 1684 HOCKIN *Gods Decrees* 304 What method imaginable more persuasive... than the divine promises and interminations are.

† **Intermind**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [INTER-1.] *trans.* ? To remember at intervals; to recall.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* Ep. Ded. 6 Hee might recover newe strength and cheerfulness, by interminding Gods former promises and benefites.

Intermine, *v.* *rare*. [f. INTER-1 + MINE v. or sb.] *trans.* To intersect with mines or veins.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxviii. (R.), Her earth with allom veins so richly intermin'd. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 682/1 Her bosom yet was intermin'd with ice.

Intermingle (int̄'mingl), *v.* Also 6-7 enter-, 6-mengle. [f. INTER-1 + MINGLE v.]

1. *trans.* To mingle (two or more things) together, so that each is mixed with the other; also, to introduce and mix (an element) with another or among other things.

a 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* ii. (Town & C. Mouse) xxx, Swa intermynglit is aduersitie with eirdlie joy. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 143 Let vs nowe entermyngle certeyne smaule thynges amonge these great matters. 1577 VAUTROUVILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 231 In his exhortation be intermyngleth threatnings and promises. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 221 Houses built of black and white Stones intermingled. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 272 ¶ 1 Crowds of forlorn

Coquets who intermingle themselves with other Ladies. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* i. 419 A cause of displacing and intermingling the people. 1842 H. ROGERS *Ess.* i. i. 36 Fuller has intermingled a great deal of gossip and rubbish with his facts.

2. To intersperse (a thing) with some other element; to variegate.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Nove Ind.* (Arb.) 20 Poppingiayes of white colour intermingled with seven variable colours. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 161 The highest Prosperity of Gods people, is (like Chequer-work) intermingled with Crosses and Calamities. 1807 *Med. Frul.* XVII. 423 The vinegar the patient had swallowed, intermingled with the mucus of the stomach. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 371 It will be proper to have hymns and praises of the Gods intermingled with prayers.

3. *intr.* To mingle together or with something.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 270 Visibles doe not intermingle, and confound one another... but Sounds doe. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* ii. 115 You shall see... the Water and it confusedly to intermingle one with the other. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 347 Shadow and sunshine intermingling quick. 1879 WALLACE *Australas.* i. 9 Farther east this flora intermingles with that of Australia and Polynesia.

Intermingled, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Mingled with each other or with some other thing.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) to Histories... and other intermingled actions not of any in particular, but of all in general. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 358 Of divers and sundry intermingled colours, both white, black and red. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 18 There trees, and intermingled temples rise. 1849 LONGF. *Building of Ship* 131 Soon... We heard the intermingled sounds Of axes and of mallets.

Hence **Intermingledly** *adv.*

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1603) 15 Intermingledly joined together in all the faculties of the soule and body.

Intermingledom, *nonce-wd.* [f. as next + -DOM.] = next.

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1883) IV. vi. 52 Filled with bits and ends of ribands, patterns, and so forth... with intermingledoms of goldbeater's skin, plasters for a cut finger.

Interminglement, *rare*. [f. INTERMINGLE v. + -MENT.] An intermingling.

1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 240 The interminglement of debauchery with a spirit of true piety. 1883 A. STEWART *Nether Lochaber* liii. 334 An ugly interminglement of black and dark grey.

Intermingling (-minglɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.]

The action of the vb. INTERMINGLE.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* To Rdr. ¶ 5 The tediousnesse of studie, is to be assuaged with some intermingling of delight. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 13 This intermingling of grace and corruption in the Soul. 1862 GOURN *Pers. Relig.* i. ii. (1873) 41 The intermingling of devotion with action.

Intermingling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That intermingles.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ii. 440 Its portal gleams With various gems of intermingling beams.

Interminister: see INTER-*pref.* 1 b.

Interministerial (-minist̄'riəl), *a.* [INTER-4 b: cf. next.] Belonging to a period between two ministries.

1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. ii. 126 The provisional character of this inter-ministerial government.

|| **Interministerium** (-minist̄'riəm), *rare*. [f. INTER-3 + L. *ministerium* MINISTRY; formed by Walpole, app. after INTERREGNUM.] The period intervening between two ministries.

1743 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. Mann* 31 July, The Regency are so temporizing and timid, especially in this Inter-ministerium, that [etc.]. 1750 — *Let.* (1857) II. 233 The Inter-ministerium still exists; no place is filled up. 1756 — *Corr.* (1837) I. 351 After an interministerium of seventeen days Mr. Pitt has this morning accepted the government as secretary of state. 1890 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXI. 185/1 The long interministerium ended in George's acceptance of the coalition administration.

† **Intermise**, *Obs.* [var. of INTERMISE, with prefix in L. form: cf. INTERMIT v.2] Intervention, mediation, agency.

1612 NAUNTON in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 118 By the noble and Christian intermise of Sir H. Nevill, there is a concentration made between my Lords of Pembroke and Rochester. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 144 Either by ourselves, or the means and intermise of our friends. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* i. 172 Vorstius, whom he [James I.] desir'd the States to turn out of his Professorship, by the Intermise of his Ambassador Sir Ralph Winwood.

† **Intermisle**, var. of INTERMELL v.: cf. OF. *entremesler*.

a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 385 Herod... brought in a new hotchpotch Religion, consisting of Judaisme and Paganisme intermisled.

† **Intermiss**, *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *intermissus* (Pliny), intermission, f. *intermittere* to INTERMIT v.1] Interval.

1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 94 Which for a time... enforced their absence; in which short intermiss, the King relapsed to his former error.

Intermission (int̄'mis̄jən), [ad. L. *intermissiō-em*, n. of action f. *intermittere* to INTERMIT v.1 Cf. F. *intermission* (1413 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. The fact of intermitting, giving over, or ceasing for a time; a temporary pause, cessation, or breach of continuity in an action, state, etc. (freq. in phr. without intermission). *spec.* in *Path.*, of a fever or the pulse.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 88 Euermore to praye

without intermyssyon or ceasyng. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 86 Your friende Anthonie, kindeith coles of furious outrage continually, and maketh no intermission. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 39 In this case is the testament void, vnlesse that it may be prooued, that there was intermission of furor the same time. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 32 And I did laugh, sans intermission, An houre by his diall. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 741 They saw a whirle-winde take up the water... into the aire, three houres together with little intermission. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* (1796) III. xii. 392 The gout after a longer intermission than usual returned. 1791 COWPER *Thad.* i. 118 Neither end, nor intermission of his heavy scourge. 1860 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* viii. 226 This eruption lasted two nights and two days without intermission.

b. Temporary cessation, respite, relief, rest, pause. Const. from something. Now *rare*.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 63 Your overwearied heart, which brayeth after intermission and rest from... great matters. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 802 They... Afresh with conscious terrors vex me round That rest or intermission none I find. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* i. v. He often gives himself some intermission from such melancholy reflections. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* i. 232 We had hardly a moment's intermission from rain.

2. The lapse of a space of time between events or periods of action; the time during which action temporarily ceases; interval; † vacation, recess.

1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros Wks.* (1892) 13 The medicins lesson, quha sal reido to ix houres; and fra ix to ten salbe intermission. 1660 MILTON *Free Commu.* Wks. (1847) 448/1 The grand council, which... should sit perpetually (unless their leisure give them now and then some intermissions or vacations). 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spir. Misc.* (1711) 286 Chusing their Time in those Intermissions while the Preacher is at Ebb. 1854 E. G. HOLLAND *Mem. Jos. Badger* xv. 310 At the intermission many strangers flocked around me.

† 3. An omission in the course of a narrative.

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 41 Having... toucht [this subject] somewhat, which I would not, if the equity of the Narration would have admitted an intermission.

4. An interruption or break of continuity in a wall, line of cliffs, or similar material formation.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 223 Walls are either entire and continuall, or intermitted; and the Intermissions be either Pillars or Pylasters. 1663 CHARLETON *Chor. Gigant.* 19 Intermissions made by Columns or Pillars. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 270 After a mile or two of intermission, the high cliffs rise up again in abutments.

† **Intermission**², *Obs. rare*. [f. INTERMIT v.2, after prec.]

1. Mediation, intervention; = INTERMISE.

1647 LILLV *Chr. Astrol.* liii. 372 They shall agree without Suit of law, but not without intermission of a third party or more. 1670 HEYLIN *Hist. Presbyt.* 126 That no other... Towns... shall in any part meddle by way of friendly intermission tending to an accord.

2. Interposition, intervention (of a thing).

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 100 Aristotle sayth, that this opposition is made by it selfe, and wants the intermission of a third: for no power can put a third thing betweene being and not being. 1667 MARVELL *Corr.* lxxviii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 222 The third day that the Lords have, without intermission of any other businesse, continued upon the question.

Intermissive (int̄'mis̄siv), *a.* [f. L. *intermiss-*, *ppl.* stem of *intermittere* to INTERMIT v.1 + -IVE.]

Of the nature of, pertaining to, intermission; intermittent; coming at intervals.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* Ep. Ded., To the reading whereof, as in the place of an intermissive delectation, I did something addicte myselfe. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* viii. (1701) 328/2 Again, of Offices, some are continuall, as, to live virtuously; some, intermissive, as, to question, answer, walk, and the like. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* iii. § 23 Make Pleasure thy Recreation or intermissive Relaxation, not thy Diana, Life and Profession. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 427 In some instances... this failure of the voice has been more or less permanent or intermissive.

† **Intermist**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *intermist-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *intermiscere*: see INTERMIXED.] Intermixed.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 94 Crosselettes of Golde many intermist in one yn a Feld... Gules. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* ii. 13 The standing corne... hath some small sprinkling of wilde oates intermist.

Intermit (int̄'mit), *v.*1 [ad. L. *intermittere* to leave off (*trans.* and *intr.*), f. *inter* between + *mittere* to send, let go, put.]

1. *trans.* To leave off, give over, discontinue (an action, practice, etc.) for a time; to suspend.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 327 note, Occasions of intermitting the writing of letters. 1594 HOOKER *Echl. Pol.* i. iii. § 2 If nature should intermit her course, and leave altogether... for a while, the observation of her own lawes. 1609 BIBLE (Donay) *Ezek.* xlv. 9 Intermitte ye iniquitie and robberies, and doe judgement and justice. 1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* sect. vi. 106 To intermit it sometimes for a year or two... and then to return to the use of it. 1761 HUMER *Hist. Eng.* II. xxx. 171 The king had seemed willing, during some time, to intermit the blows which overwhelmed him. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casaubon* 454 When seriously urged to intermit his application, and allow himself a holiday.

† b. To interrupt, cause intermission to (a person or action, or the course of anything). *Obs.*

a 1542 [see INTERMITTED]. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 614, I had thought to have treated this matter at large, but even now I am intermitted and otherwise letted. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 223 Casual discourse... which intermits Our dayes work. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 386 The consular State... was afterwards retrenched by the Tribunes of the People; then intermitted by the Decemviri, and Military Tribunes.

† c. To omit, leave out, pass over, let slip. *Obs.*

1663-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 68/1 As touching the line and order of the Roman bishops hitherto intermitted. *a* 1645 HAYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fort. by Land & Sea* iv. i. H.'s Wks. 1874 VI. 472 They that intermit advantages. Must know occasions head is bald behind. 1671 HOBBS *Three papers* Wks. 1845 VII. 437 Square numbers (beginning at 1) intermit first two numbers, then four, then six [etc.]. 1692 LUTWELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 696 Orders are sent to the docks to work night and day without intermitting Sunday or holydays.

2. *intr.* To cease or stop for a time († const. *from*, or *inf.*); to be intermittent.

1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 67 To intermit a while from speaking of these learned men. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* xv. 21 He intermitted to build Rama. 1633 PR. *Hall Hard Texts* 347 He doth not intermit to furnish me continually with his good spirit. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* i. viii. 87 The winds every now and then intermitted. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Boswell* 5 July in *Boswell*, Let me know the exact time when your Courts intermit. 1871 J. R. NICHOLS *Fire-side Science* 11 A spring which intermits as often as every three minutes.

b. *spec. in Path.* of a fever (pain, etc.) or of the pulse.

1626 [see INTERMITTING *ppl. a.*]. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. xi. Physicians are wont . . . to tell us, that Feavers which intermit are devoid of Danger. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. viii. The last application . . . had brought the fever to intermit. 1796 BURKE *Regie. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 85 Because the pulse seems to intermit, we must not presume that it will cease instantly to beat. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xiii. 340 A man who by continually watching his own pulse, at last caused one beat out of every six to intermit. 1878 E. J. TELLAWAY *Rec. Shelley*, etc. (1887) 205 His sadness intermitted, and his cold fits alternated with hot ones. 1897 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* IV. 432 There are instances of the tumour intermitting, that is being prominent at one time and not distinguishable at another.

† **Intermit**, *v.* 2. *Obs.* [A re-fashioning of ENTERMITE, after L. *intermittere*: see *prec.*]

1. *refl.* To concern or occupy oneself, etc.; = ENTERMITE 1.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 25 þei intermettid hem with worldly besynes. 1504 ATKINSON *tr. De Imitatione* i. xi. 160 It is one special meane to acquirye pease, nat to intermytte vs of the wordes & werkis of those that attayne nat to vs. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 49 b. Because Bisshoppes . . . dyd not . . . intermit them selves with the serche and punyishment of suche . . . offences.

b. *intr.* = ENTERMITE 1 b; = INTROMIT 3.

1456 in Sir W. Fraser *Wemyss of W.* (1888) II. 74 Sene the said Schir Andro intermit with the said landis of Inchmartin. 1540 Act 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 The lordie admiralre . . . shall [not] in any wise intermitte ne meddle with the liberties of the .v. portes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 23 [He] never intermitted with the affayres of Flaunders.

2. *trans.* To interpose, put between; to introduce, admit; = INTROMIT 1.

c 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden, No. 29) 4 Charles sayling . . . with a prosperous wind, intermitting no delaye. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 86 A long prospective Trunk . . . through which, the visible radiations . . . are intermitted, falling upon a paper. 1676 HOBBS *Iliad* (1677) 295 As when in war a pause we intermit.

Intermitted (intə'mit'ed), *ppl. a.* [f. INTERMIT *v.* 1 + -ED 1.] Broken off or stopped for a time; interrupted.

a 1542 WYATT *Death C'tess Pembroke* Poems (1810) 421/2 Yet once againe, my Muse, I pardon pray, Thine intermitted song if I repeate. 1615 G. SANOVUS *Trav.* 242 Ætna . . . yet smoking . . . and vomiting intermitted flames. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* II. 13 Again the trumpets intermitted sound Rolls the wide circuit of creation round. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* xiv. 187 The heavy bell swung out slow, intermitted peals.

Hence **Intermittedly** *adv.*, in an intermitted, broken, or interrupted manner.

1829 SCOTT *Demonol.* I. 42 The cry of a distant pack of hounds, sounding intermittedly. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 509 Polyps intermittedly coralligenous at base.

Intermittence (intə'mit'ens), *Also -ance.* [a. F. *intermittence* (1740 in Hatz.-Darm.): see INTERMITTENT and -ENCE.]

1. The fact of intermitting; discontinuance or cessation for a time.

1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 185 The intermittence of certain fountains . . . which flow only at particular hours of the day. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. xix. 339 A long intermittence of activity in the principal volcano. 1865 MILL *Pol. Econ.* (ed. 6) iv. vii. § 2 The progress . . . will take place more rapidly, and with fewer intermitences and aberrations. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 318 Hyoscymia renders the movements of the heart regular; datura often produces intermittence and arrest of action.

2. Alternation, intermittent sequence.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. v. 41 A wonderful intermittence of gloom and glare.

Intermittency (-mit'ensi). [f. next: see -ENCY.] The quality or condition of being intermittent; intermission.

1662 J. CHANOLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 329 Every Being in Nature operates . . . without cessation, rest, intermittency, and trouble. 1821 EXAMINER 50/1 The intermittency which is occasionally attendant upon slow fever. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 May 630/3 The rain kept up with cheerful intermittency.

Intermittent (intə'mit'ent), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *intermittent-em*, *pr. ppl.* of *intermittere* to INTERMIT 1; cf. F. *intermittent* (1598 in Godef. *Compl.*)] That intermits or ceases for a time; coming at intervals; operating by fits and starts.

a. *spec. in Path.* of the pulse, of a fever, etc.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1277 Beating . . . now and than like intermittent pulses. 1609 — *Ann. Marcell.* xxxi. xii. 420 Fits of an intermittent ague. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* i. iii. 33 How canst thou . . . tell whether it be an intermittent or continuall feauer? 1796 BURKE *Regie. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 214, This disorder was not in its nature intermittent. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 487 The pulse small, hard and intermittent. 1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 131 Intermittent fever is not contagious.

b. In general use.

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 36 A Village with an intermittent Market. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Intermittent Stitch* (in Surgery), a kind of Stitch made at certain separate Points in the sewing of transverse or cross Wounds. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 374 The new Light is intermittent every half minute. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 35 The work of rock-deposition is an intermittent process.

B. *sb. Path.* An intermittent fever. *Also fig.* 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 720 Quotidian, Tertian and Quartan Intermittents. *Ibid.* 721 That no body dies of an Intermittent but in the Cold Fit. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 270 Mr. Sporing also, and a sailor . . . were seized with the deadly intermittent. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 70 The air of marshes is the sole cause of intermittents. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* i. iv. 118 Struggling with the chills and heats of his artistic intermittent.

Intermittently (-mit'entli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In an intermittent manner; with intervals of cessation; by fits and starts.

1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* Poems 1850 I. 157 From my restless eyes Drop by drop intermittently A trickling stream of tears supplies My cheeks. 1874 W. PAGE-ROBERTS *Law & God* (1876) 10 The evils which continuously or intermittently afflict humanity.

Intermitter 1. *rare* — 1. [f. INTERMIT *v.* 1 + -ER 1.] One who intermits or discontinues (some action or practice) for a time.

1598 FLORIO, *Intermittitore*, an intermitter, a delayer of time. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Jude* 19 *Who separate* . . . The Arabick renders it, Intermitters, sc. of Church-worships.

† **Intermitter** 2. *Obs. rare* — 0. [f. INTERMIT *v.* 2 + -ER 1.] One who interferes or intervenes.

1611 FLORIO, *Intermittitor*, an intermitter, an interposer. **Intermitting** (intə'mit'ing), *ppl. a.* [f. INTERMIT *v.* 1 + -ING 2.] = INTERMITTENT; *spec. in Path.* = INTERMITTENT A. a.

1626 *Art. agst. Dk. Buckhm.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 352 Great distempers, as . . . Raving, Fainting, an intermitting pulse. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* i. vii. Cheerfulness . . . in a thousand outward and intermitting crosses. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 316 Cardinal Pole had long been sickly, from an intermitting fever. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 29 Such kinds of intermitting springs are to be found in great numbers on the sides of all high mountains. 1899 *tr. Von Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* i. (ed. 4) 59 Remitting and intermitting attacks, and cases of fever with short periods of apyrexia.

† b. Marked by an intermission (of fever). *Obs.* 1657 J. COOKE *tr. Hall's Cures* 181 The intermitting day she had the following glyster.

Intermittingly (-mit'ingli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In an intermitting manner; intermittently.

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. vi. § 2. 113 These grains or motes . . . in that eye . . . suffering it to look up and intermittingly. 1818 SHELLEY *Let. to Peacock* 20 Nov., It . . . rises and falls intermittingly. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xvi. § 704 In March it blows intermittingly, and with hard squalls.

Intermix (intə'miks), *v.* Also 7 enter-. [opp. f. INTERMIXT, taken as *pa. pple.* of an Eng. vb. repr. L. *intermiscere*: see COMMIX, MIX.]

1. *trans.* To mix together, mix intimately, intermingle.

1562 Jack *Juggler* in Hazl. *Doddsley* II. 110 Therefore intermix honest mirth in such wise that that your strength may be refreshed. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. To Rdr., The same is not intermixed with foreine affayres. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 149 They are promiscuously intermixed one with the other. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 54 Hee, she knew, would intermix Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute With conjugal Caresses. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xiii. 36 Fool that I was . . . To let suspicion intermix a fear. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 228 It is not wise to intermix fantastic ideas with the reality.

2. *intr.* To be or become mixed together; to mix, blend, or associate intimately.

1722 WOLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 214 Here bodily wants and affections . . . do intermix with human affayres. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Bezoar stone*, It's conveyed . . . into the Duodenum where it intermixes with the chyle. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* xvi. 244 Do not the hot and cold water intermix?

Hence **Intermixing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1690 WAGSTAFFE *Ans. Sherlock's Case Alleg.* 13 Through all the Authors Shufflings and Intermixings, we are got to this Point. 1815 ZELUCA III. 27 The ordeal to which she delusively put his intermixing propeties.

Intermixed, intermixt (intə'miks't), *ppl. a.* [orig. *intermixt*, ad. L. *intermixt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *intermiscere* to mix among, intermingle, f. *inter* between, among + *miscere* to mix, mingle. After the formation of the vb. *intermix*, *intermixt* was treated as its *pa. pple.* and gradually spelt *intermix'd*, *intermixed*: cf. COMMIXED.] Mixed together, intimately mixed, intermingled.

a. In form **intermixt**: const. as *pa. pple.* or adj. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* 87 Lynen intermyxt with golde. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. xxx. 487 Of a brownishe colour, intermixt with white. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. x. In respect of returning to her former Husband after an intermixt Marriage.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 203 Relating to Naval, mercantile or intermixt Affairs.

β. In form **intermixed**. (In quot. 1630, Of a mixed or intermediate character.)

1598 FLORIO, *Intermixto*, intermixed . . . mixt among or betweene. 1630 LENNARD *tr. Charron's Wisd.* III. xvii. § 3 (1670) 471 Magistrates are intermixed persons, placed between the Sovereign and private men. 1635 *Grammar Warre* C v, The intermixed . . . and secret hidden words were given him.

Hence **Intermix'dly, intermixtly** *adv.*, with intermixture, promiscuously.

a 1586 SINNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 348 Making . . . prettie knots, which tyed together the names of Musidorus and Pamela, sometimes entermixedly changing them to Pannidoros and Musimela. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* 1. 70 Neither . . . falling alone, or successively to the Judges, but together or intermixtly with them. 1672 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5101 Perhaps, the Colours may be also seen intermixedly reflected from them. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 64 Stones . . . laid confusedly and intermixtly one by another.

† **Intermixt**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *commixtum*, *intermixtum*: see *prec.* and cf. *admixt*, *commixt*, *mixt*.] = INTERMIX *v.*

1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* II. ix. (1895) 295 They sing prayes unto God, whiche they intermixt (L. *interstinguunt*) with instruments of musick.

† **Intermixture**. *Obs.* Also 6 -myxtyon, 7 -mixon. [n. of action f. L. *intermixt* - *ppl. stem* of *intermiscere*: see *prec.*] = next.

a 1520 BARCLAY *Yugurth* (1557) 56 b, Without intermixture of other occupation. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* II. xii. 66 a/2 Wythout intermyxtyon of obstayne heresyes. 1640 BE. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxiv. 249 By a wise intermixture of feare and caution. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 63 Intermixtion with the moist Air.

Intermixture (intə'mi-kstjūr), [f. as *prec.* + -URE: cf. L. *mixtura* MIXTURE.]

1. The action of intermixing or fact of being intermixed; intimate mixture (of two or more things together, or of one thing with another).

1592 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* (title-p.), With Intermixture of Histories and Invention. 1628 T. WALL *Charact. French*, Ch. 43 Confused and incongruous intermixture of the different kinds of prayer. 1672 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5098 This Whiteness is produced by a successive Intermixture of the Colours, without their being assimilated. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Norwich*, From the intermixture of its houses with trees, it is called a city in an orchard. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 418 In the intermixture of tragedy and comedy . . . the dramas of England and Spain are remarkably alike.

2. *concr.* or quasi-*concr.* Something, or a quantity or portion of something, intermixed with or added to something else.

1586 WARNER (title) The First and Second Parts of Albion's England . . . with Historicall Intermixtures, Invention, and Varietie. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 306 They profane and desecrate her Worship with those sinful Intermixtures they infuse into it. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1872) I. i. 16, I have seen a fifth edition with foreign intermixtures. 1864 BRUCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xii. (1875) 188 It is at least probable that her population [Venice] never received an intermixture of Teutonic settlers.

Intermobility, -modification, -modillion, -molar: see INTER-*pref.*

Intermolecular (intə'mole-kiulār), *a.* [INTER- 4a.] Situated, existing, or occurring between the molecules of a body or substance.

1843 GROVE *Contrib. Sci. in Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 304 Believing that all electrical phenomena are Intermolecular changes of the bodies. 1874 HARTWELL *Aerial W.* v. 50 The intermolecular spaces of the various humours are filled with it. 1882 VINES in *Nature* 19 Oct. 595/1 Swelling up is then the expression of the taking-up of water into the meshes of the molecular reticulum, where it is retained by intermolecular capillarity.

Intermundane (intə'mʊndən), *a.* [f. INTER- 4a + L. *mund-us* world, *mundān-us* of or belonging to the world; cf. L. *intermundia*, in next.]

1. Situated, or present, between different worlds.

a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 1 The air . . . is so different from the æther . . . in the intermundane or interplanetary spaces. *a* 1704 LOCKE *Elem. Nat. Phil.* II. (1754) 7 The vast distance, between these great bodies, are call'd intermundane spaces. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* II. 91 To intermundane regions they were hurld.

2. Existing between worlds reciprocally.

1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* xii. 134 Worlds cannot be without an intermundane relationship.

† **Intermundial**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *intermundia* (pl.) the spaces between the worlds + -AL.] = INTERMUNDANE. So † **Intermundian** *a.*

1670 H. STUART *Plus Ultra* 40 Neither the constitution of our Atmosphere . . . and air, nor the intermundial Æther. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 123 Alet a seprate intermundian Space For the fond youthful self-denying Race. — *Hymanthoe* *ibid.* III. 223 One intermundian God must be profess'd.

|| **Intermundium**. [A mod. sing. of L. *intermundia*: see *prec.*] A space between two worlds.

1812 COLERIDGE in *Southey's Omniana* II. 81 The confine, the intermundium, as it were, of existence and non-existence. 1817 — *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 15 The former rest content between thought and reality, as it were in an intermundium.

Intermural, *a. rare* — 0. [ad. L. *intermural-is*, f. *inter* between + *mūr-us* wall, *mūral-is* pertaining to a wall, mural.] Situated between walls. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 PHILLIPS, *Intermural space*, a space between two walls.

† **Intermure**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 enter-. [f.

INTER-1 a + L. *mūr-us* wall.] *trans.* To inclose between walls, to wall in.

1606 FORD *Fame's Memorial* E. j. A bulwarke intermurd with walls of Brasse, A like can neuer bee, nor ener was. 1611 FLORIO, *Intermurare*, to enturmure or wall. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xvii. § 5. 97 This Wall.. was made of stakes driven deepe into the ground.. and with Turfe and Earth intermured as a Rampire or Bulwarke. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* i. i. Her bosom yet Is intermured with ice.

Intermure, *sb.*: see INTERMEWER.

Intermuscular (intə'mʌskjʊlə), *a.* *Anat.* [INTER-4 a.] Situated between muscles, or between muscular fibres.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 218 Bichat.. remarked, that the intermuscular tissue is almost everywhere without [fat]. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 496 The ribs themselves lie in the intermuscular ligaments.

† **Intermusculary**, *a.* *Obs.* = *prec.*

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 11 Intumescence, from the distension of its vessels, membranes and intermuscular Capacities.

Intermutation: see INTER-*pref.* 2 a.

Intermutual (intə'miʊtʃʊəl), *a.* [INTER-2 a.; a pleonastic strengthening of *mutual*, used by some writers.] *Mutual*, reciprocal.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. xxxiv. A solemn oth religiously they make By intermutual vovues protesting These Thener to reueale. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [i.] xvi. (1628) 49 An entire chaine of intermutuall amity. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 578 There was, of course, much intermutual laudation. 1858 POLSON *Law & L.* 194 An intermutual change of familiar jokes.

Intermutually, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY², or f. INTER-2 a + MUTUALLY: see *prec.*] *Mutually*, reciprocally.

1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. lxxxii. Proclam'd with ioyfull acclamations, And intermutually there ratified. 1671 FLAMSTEED in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1842) II. 123 My distempers and affairs of late have been so intermutually urgent. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 65 The use the various sciences are intermutually.

So **Intermutualness**, *rare* -1.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [i.] lxxxv. (1628) 244 When Paires keepe themselves in a moderate intermutualnesse, each constant to the other.

Intern (intə'n), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-9 *interne*. [a. F. *interne* (14th c. in Littré) = It. *interno*, ad. L. *intern-us* inward, internal, f. in *adv.* + -*ternus* suffix, as in *ex-ternus*, *sempi-ternus*, etc.]

A. adj. (Now only *poet.* or *arch.*)

1. = INTERNAL A. 1.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 90 Euery where this Membran Pleura is two fold.. the one interne, the other externe. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Poet.* *Symp.* (1660) 89 Within a living body, such as is man's, the intern fibres do aid. 1865 GLOVER *Aletes* 133 Its stubborn fibres thrill'd with some intern commotion.

2. = INTERNAL A. 2.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. i. Your predicaments, substance and accident, Series, extern and intern, with their causes, Efficient, material, formal, final. 1645 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 3 The midland towns are most flourishing.. which shews that her riches are interne and domestic. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 8 In Architecture 'tis us'd to signifie an intern Support to the Superstructure. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VIII. 548 But innermost Of the inmost, most interior of the interne, God claims his own.

3. = INTERNAL A. 3.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* ix. xl. The Soldan stroue his rage interne To satisfie with blood of Christians spild. 1645 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 70 He being a Spirit ought to be serv'd in spirit, and chiefly with intern worship. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 78 O the incredibl intern exertations and extern exertions of the veri visibl form of som Persons!

B. sb. 'An inmate, as of a school; especially, an assistant resident physician or surgeon in a hospital, usually a student or recent graduate, acting in the absence of the attending physician or surgeon.' U. S. ('A recent use from Fr., *Cent. Dict.*.)

Intern (intə'n), *v.* Also 7 *interne*. [In sense 1, ad. It. *internere* 'to enter, goe, or passe in', *internare* 'to enter or pearce into ones minde secretly' (Florio, 1598); in sense 2, a. F. *internere* (18th c. in *Dict. Trévoux*); these vbs. from It. *interno*, f. *interne*: see *prec.*]

†1. *intr.* To enter or pass in; to become incorporated or united with another being. *Obs.*

1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 121 Now wak'd thou art among the heau'nly spirits, Where blessed soules interne within their maker... Seeming to infer that she was now interned or become inward in the contemplation of her maker.

2. *trans.* To confine within the limits of a country, district, or place; to oblige to reside within prescribed limits without permission to leave them. Also *fig.* Hence **Interned** *ppl. a.*

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Jan. 9 Certain prisoners in a foreign country were described as having been 'interned'. The word, we venture to think, supplies a want. 1867 *Standard* 3 June 3/1 All Poles interned in Russia will be allowed to return to their homes. 1874 W. E. HALL *Rights Neutrals* II. 83 To disarm troops crossing the neutral frontier and to intern them till the conclusion of peace. 1884 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) VI. 208 Calderon retains a Spanish accent, and is accordingly interned (if I may Anglicise a French word) in that provincialism which we call nationality.

3. To send (merchandise, goods, etc.) into the interior of a country. U. S.

VOL. V.

Internal (intə'nəl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late med. L. *internāl-is* (f. *intern-us*: see -AL): cf. obs. F. *internel* (15-16th c. in Godef.), It. *internale* (Florio). Opposed in all senses to *external*.]

A. adj. 1. Situated or existing within or in the interior of something; of or pertaining to the inside (e.g. of the body); inward.

Internal angle (Geom.) = *interior angle*: see INTERIOR A. 1. *Internal contact*: see *quot.* 1867.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 59 That doth with curesse care consume the hart, .. Cros-cuts the liver with internall smart. 1607 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 394. I did conjecture that this disease grew from some internall cause. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. Ax. xiii. If a right line BA falling on two right lines AD, CB, make the internal angles on the same side, BAD, ABC, less than two right angles. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 103 When all naturalists shall have visited and examined the internal parts [of the country]. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 49 The internal navigation is conducted by the natives. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Met. Syst.* III. (1871) 166 The capacity of a ship.. is ascertained by its internal cubical dimensions. 1855 MACALLAN *Hist. Eng.* XIV. III. 400 He was tormented by a cruel internal disease. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Internal contact*.. in a transit of Mercury or Venus.. occurs when the planet is just within the sun's margin.

b. Anat. Situated away from the surface of the body, or nearer the median line: in names of vessels, nerves, etc. correlated with others called *external* (see EXTERNAL A. 1 b).

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 103 The Internal Lateral Ligament has no connection with the articulation of the lower jaw. *Ibid.* 348 The Internal iliac Vein is formed by vessels which correspond with the branches of the internal iliac artery. 1874 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 182 On its inner side is a projection called the internal tuberosity. 1881 — *Cat* 213 The Internal Iliac, or hypogastric artery, dips down into the pelvis.

c. Of a remedy: To be taken internally.

1799 *Med. Jnl.* II. 300 He recommends external warmth .. but not internal stimulants.

2. Pertaining to the inner nature or relations of anything, as distinguished from its relations to things external to itself; belonging to the thing or subject in itself; intrinsic.

Internal evidence: evidence derived from what is contained in the thing itself (opp. to *external evidence*: see EXTERNAL A. 4).

1607 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 393 This made mee to doubt, whether one by internall principles, and of their owne corruption, might not become madde. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* IV. 1. All the internal quality and habilitment of the soul. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 73 It is a two-fold respect of one and the same Church; one as to the internal Essence, the other as to the external manner of existing. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Petre* I. 132 The internal goodness of the *Solidus*.. decreasing. 1769 *Junius Let.* xxvii. 127 The conduct of this minister carries with it an internal and convincing evidence against him. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1855) I. i. 1. 2 *note*. It is by no means deficient in internal probability. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. i. 26 The internal evidence for some statements renders them highly probable.

b. Of or pertaining to the domestic affairs of a country, as distinguished from its relations with foreign countries.

1795-8 WELLINGTON in *Genw. Desp.* (1837) I. 3 Internal tranquillity prevailed throughout the Company's possessions. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 132 The colony had its own internal disputes, both national and religious. 1860 MORLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. ix. 60 To glance at the internal politics of the Republic. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 243 In the task of defence against foreign foes and in the maintenance of internal peace.

c. Of a student: That has studied in one of the colleges of a university, as distinguished from an *external* student who is examined by the university but has studied elsewhere.

1838 *Daily News* 20 July 6/3 Sir A. Rollet also tried to get rid of the words 'Each certificate and diploma shall state whether the candidate has passed as an internal or as an external student'.

3. Of or belonging to the inner nature or life of man; pertaining to the mind or soul; mental or spiritual; inward; subjective.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxiv. (title). Of the five internall wittes. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 15 b. Passions are certain internall acts, and operations of our soule. a 1631 DRAYTON Q. *Margaret to De La Poole* 11 No object greets my soules internall eies, But divinations of sad Tragedies. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1334 Off. Regard thyself; this will offend them highly. *Sams.* Myself! my conscience, and internal peace. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 270 Praise too dearly lov'd, or warmly sought, Enfeebles all internal strength of thought. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 110 Sensations and ideas are both internal.

†4. *Intimate. Obs. rare* -0.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Internall*, inward: verie deerey esteemed, or familiar with one.

B. sb. 1. *pl.* The inward parts or organs; 'inwards', entrails.

1834 JAS. WILSON *Let. in Mem.* v. (1859) 177 We.. counted his teeth and compared his internals with those of the common species.

†2. *Med.* (usually in *pl.*) A medicine or remedy to be taken internally. *Obs.*

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 361/1 It is mostly used as an Internal in the Venereal Disease and all its Retinue. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* *Pref.* (1711) 2 Internals do indeed make up the far greatest part of the Means of Cure. *Ibid.* (1718) 4 Without the Use of Internals.

3. Something belonging to the thing in itself; an intrinsic or essential attribute, quality, etc. (Usually, now always, in *pl.*)

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 80 Why should the planets have such influences upon externals and accidentals, that had none upon the internalls and essentials? 1667 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* i. xviii. 71 The Internal of Oratory is to speak Ornately, and Accommodately to persuade; the External to persuade. 1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 5 Nov. 10 The Exterior Fences to Guard the Internals of Religion. 1884 *Chr. Commv.* 20 Mar. 536/2 The real sweets of life.. belong to the internalls and subjectives of existence.

†4. (Usually in *pl.*) The inner nature, soul, spirit. *Obs.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 15 As for externals she was full blown, so was she for her internalls grown ripe, and seasoned with adversity. 1651 tr. *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 102 The Father Fulgentio that understood the internalls of the Father by a long practise. 17.. tr. *Swedenborg's New Jerus.* § 223 Man is so created, that as to his internal he cannot die.

Hence **Internalness**, inwardness (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Internality (intə'mæ'liiti). [f. *prec.*: see -ITY.] The quality or fact of being internal; inwardness.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* 193 The internality of action which accompanies the signification of the word [*grow*]. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* *Anim.* viii. 473 All ligaments are external, and their internality or externality is in respect of the hinge line. 1895 J. KIDD *Moral & Relig.* vi. 233 What specially concerns us meanwhile is the internality of these ideals, the fact that both lie within the self.

b. with pl. An internal quality or characteristic.

1879 MONERIE *Personality* iv. (1886) 103 It is inconceivable how any number of associated internality can ever produce the idea of externality.

Internalization (intə'nəlaɪzɪ'ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of internalizing; an instance of this.

1883 *Century Mag.* 479 Beauty is the joyful internalisation of outwardness. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* iv. 69 Nature is but the externalization of thought — thought but the internalization of Nature.

Internalize (intə'nəlaɪz), *v.* [f. INTERNAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make internal; to give an inward or subjective character to.

1884 *Chicago Advance* 14 Feb., Many of us.. internalize it [religion] too much.

Internally (intə'nəli), *adv.* [f. as *prec.* + -LY².] In an internal manner; inwardly.

1. In, on, or with respect to, the inside or interior (of a country, a house, etc., or esp. of the body).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 14/1 A wounde, cleaneed, as well externallye as internallye. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 71 By which [military discipline] nations are protected from foreign enemies.. religion, justice, peace, learning &c. are internally preserved. 1758 WRIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* L. 598 Salt of steel, taken internally. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 267 This muscle.. is situated internally of the preceding and above it. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Exod.* xxi. 1 The mansion.. consists internally of a pavilion or set of ten curtains.

2. With respect to the inner nature or relations of anything, esp. the internal affairs of a country, a state, etc.

1791 BURKE *Th. French Aff.* *Wks.* VII. 54 There never was seen so strong a government internally as that of the French municipalities. 1826 DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1829) I. 1. 251 Foreign enemies.. to be prevented from preying upon each internally agitated state. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 93 A Concept is internally Distinct when we can fully enumerate and clearly distinguish from each other all its original and essential Marks. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. iii. 705 Such communities.. were.. internally self-governed from the beginning.

3. In, or with respect to, the mind or soul; mentally or spiritually.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. iv. 345 That which is internally presented unto the understanding. 1665 MALL *Offer F. Help* 95 Satan works externally.. but lust internally. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxiv. Would you have me applaud to the world what my heart must internally condemn? 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Brakf.* i. vi. (1885) 136, I smiled internally.

Internarial (intə'nəri-riəl), *a.* *Anat.* [f. INTER-4 a + L. *nāri-s* nostril + -AL.] Situated between the nostrils.

1866 OWEN in *Reader* No. 163. 152/2 This internarial tubercle.

Internasal (intə'nəzəl), *a.* *Anat.* [f. INTER-4 a + L. *nās-us* nose: see NASAL.] Situated between the divisions of the nose, or the nostrils: = *prec.*; more properly INTRANASAL.

1866 OWEN in *Reader* No. 163. 152/2 Upon the internasal tubercle. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 546 The internasal septum.. separates the nasal cavity into two portions.

Internation (intə'nəʃjən). U. S. [n. of action from INTERN *v.*] The action of 'interning': see INTERN *v.* 3.

1885 U. S. *Cons. Rep.* No. 532. 282 (Cent.) Importations and internations which were made from the 1st of April.. through the frontier custom-house of Paso del Norte.

International (intə'næʃjənəl), *a.* (*sb.*) [INTER-4.] Existing, constituted, or carried on between different nations; pertaining to the relations between nations.

1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvii. § 25 The law may be referred to the head.. of international jurisprudence. *Note.*

The word *international*, it must be acknowledged, is a new one; though, it is hoped, sufficiently analogous and intelligible. It is calculated to express, in a more significant way, the branch of law which goes commonly under the name of the *law of nations*. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 646 A Comprehensive System of Civic Morality and International Obligation. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* vi. Without being aware that the payment was an international concern. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. iv. § 86. 173 The great science of international law, the determining authority in questions of right between independent states. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 11 The first element which we have to consider in discussing the Foreign Exchanges is to be found... in international indebtedness. 1861 *Engineer* XI. 94/3 The Commissioners for the International Exhibition of 1862 propose to invite... tenders for the erection of the buildings. 1871 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 2 What was international law? It was once very happily defined in the *Times* as the limit of the conscience of the strongest. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 6/2 An International yacht race was decided yesterday at Amsterdam in the North Sea.

b. (with capital *I*.) Belonging to the International Working Men's Association, a society founded in London in 1864, with the object of uniting the working classes of all countries in the promotion of their interests by political action.

1880 WOOLSEY *Communism & Socialism* 133 The essence of the International movement was a federal association, a combination of movements in part already begun, with the social end in view of raising the operatives up over against the employers and capitalists. 1881 T. KIRKPUR in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 189/1 The International Working Men's Association, commonly called the 'International', was formed at London in 1864. 1887 *Ibid.* XXII. 215/1 In 1869 they founded the 'social democratic working men's party', and... sent representatives to the International congress at Basel.

B. sb. a. A person belonging to two different nations (e.g. native of one and resident in another); one who takes part in an international contest.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Dec. 12 The bitterness against the neutrals is fearful, and will make the social position of all internationals very painful. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 7/2 He has already taken part in eight international matches. This does not, of course, compare with the record of several other internationals.

b. (with capital *I*.) = International Working Men's Association: see A. b; also, a member or adherent of this.

1872 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Joshua Davidson* 153 In the International and in other political societies which abound among the working men. 1887 T. KIRKPUR in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 214/1 Of the International Marx was the inspiring and controlling head from the beginning.

Internationalism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] International character or spirit; the principle of community of interests or action between different nations; *spec.* (with capital *I*) the doctrine or principles of the International Working Men's Association.

1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* xi. Its internationalism was the feature that struck you first. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 3/2 If this should be the sole fruit of this year's conference the interests of internationalism in labour will have been very noticeably advanced. 1888 SIR C. MONCRIEFF *Ibid.* 11 Sept. 4/1 On a par with most of the others which internationalism has devised for the welfare of Egypt. 1895 *Thinker* VII. 536 Internationalism is the only virtue that comports with peace. 1898 *Daily News* 27 July 6/2 The preacher of the Four Commandments (non-Resistance, Chastity, Labour, Universal Brotherhood, otherwise Internationalism).

Internationalist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] a. An advocate of or believer in internationalism; *spec.* a member of or sympathizer with the International Working Men's Association. b. One versed in international law.

1864 WEBSTER, *Internationalist*, one who advocates the principles of international law. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* (ed. 5) ii. xi. 285 The idea most prevalent amongst Internationalists, and other modern Socialists, is the immediate purchase of the land by the state. a 1882 N. *Brit. Rev.* (O.), In the days of Elizabeth, the publicists of England, both as constitutionalists and internationalists, in so far as international law was then understood, had nothing to fear from a comparison with their continental rivals.

Internationality. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] International quality, condition, or character.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 7 June. Of course, a French race-course is not like an English one. Internationality is not yet so perfect. 1881 T. HARDY *Laodicean* III. vi. v. 262 From a representative of the new aristocracy of internationality to a representative of the old aristocracy of exclusiveness. 1881 J. PAGET *Addr. Intern. Med. Congr. in Nature* No. 614. 308 Let our internationality be a clear abiding sentiment, to be, as now, declared and celebrated at appointed times, but never to be forgotten.

Internationalize, v. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render international in character or use; *spec. in mod. Politics*, to bring (a country, territory, etc.) under the combined government or protection of two or more different nations.

1864 WEBSTER, *Internationalize*, to make international; to cause to affect or pertain to the mutual relations of two or more nations; as, to internationalize a war. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 769 An earnest appeal to the Government at Berlin to unite with England in internationalizing the Congo. 1884 *19th Cent.* Oct. 627 Comte, Mill, and Herbert Spencer have internationalised the word [Sociology]. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 693/2 The Suez Canal must be internationalised and confined to the Khedive. 1897 STEAD in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 431 An internationalising of the peoples... based not on competition but on co-operation.

Hence **Internationalization**, the action of internationalizing.

1871 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 95 Internationalisation is even now a great, though as yet but insufficiently recognised actuality. 1882 E. DICEY in *19th Cent.* Aug. 173 The internationalisation, if I may use the word, of Egypt. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 31 Oct. 19/2 Questions affecting the internationalization of the Congo, the Niger, and other fields of commerce.

Internationally, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an international manner; between or among different nations; with reference to the mutual relations of two or more nations.

1864 ADM. FITZROY in *Leis. Hour* 32/2 Internationally there is now... regular meteorologic correspondence. 1883 SIR C. DILKE *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 11 May. They had no case internationally against the Government of Spain. 1891 *Law Times* XC1. 225/1 A contract by a foreigner with a rebel State which has not been internationally recognised.

Interne, variant of INTERN a.

† **Interneate, v.** *Obs. rare* -o. [f. ppl. stem of *L. interneāre* to kill off, destroy.] (See quot.) So † **Interneation.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Interneate*, to kill all. *Interneation*, a slaughter where none escape.

Interneciary (intərnɛˈʃiəri), *a. rare.* [f. *L. internecium* (see below) + -ARY.] = INTERNECINE.

1846 WORCESTER cites MACKINTOSH.

Internecinal (intərnɛˈsɪnəl), *a. rare.* [f. *L. internecinus* + -AL.] Destructive, deadly; = INTERNECINE 1. *Internecinal war*, war to the death.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Qu. Rev.* 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. ix. 260 The Jews could not have maintained their internecinal war against Rome, had not their social system been very different. 1875 — *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxx. (1877) 575 He proclaimed internecinal war against the Christian Society.

Internecine (intərnɛˈsɪn, -sɪn), *a.* [ad. *L. internecinus* murderous, destructive, f. *internecium* slaughter, destruction, f. *internecare*: see next.

App. first used as a rendering of *L. internecinum bellum*, in Butler's *Hudibras* (to which also is due the unetymological pronunciation, instead of *internecine*). On this authority entered by Johnson in his Dictionary, with an incorrect explanation, due to association with words like *interchange*, *intercommunion*, etc. in which *inter* has the force of 'mutual', 'each other'. From *J.* the word has come into later dictionaries and 19th c. use, generally in the Johnsonian sense.]

1. *orig.* Deadly, destructive, characterized by great slaughter. *Internecine war*, war for the sake of slaughter, war of extermination, war to the death.

1665 BUTLER *Hud.* i. l. 774 Th' Egyptians worshipp'd Dogs, and for their Faith made internecine [ed. 1674 fierce and zealous] war. 1843 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. i. 60 Rome has written on her banners... the alternatives only of internecine war or absolute surrender. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* Pref. 9 Contending against that Gospel in which it had recognised... its internecine foe. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 170 The war was beneficent, in the literal sense of the word, internecine.

2. *esp.* (In modern use.) Mutually destructive, aiming at the slaughter or destruction of each other.

1755 JOHNSON, *Internecine*, endeavouring mutual destruction. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iii. iv. The real death-grapple of war and internecine duel, Greek meeting Greek. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. 24 An internecine war now raged for years in Ceylon. 1868 KINGSLEY *Christm. Day* 62 Living things Compete in internecine greed. 1875 BRUNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 833 'The internecine war', he [Nägeli] says, 'is obviously most severe between the species and races that are most nearly related'. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 556 Eight thousand Zealots, who stabbed each other in internecine massacre.

Internecion (intərnɛˈʃən), *rare.* [ad. *L. internecionem* massacre, slaughter, f. *internecare* to kill, destroy, f. *inter* (as in *interire* to perish, *interficere* to destroy) + *necare* to kill.] Destruction, slaughter, massacre.

1610 BR. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 240 Having had their whole army brought unto Internecion at Abdua. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Internecion*, a making a universal slaughter, or utter destroying. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. ix. 215 By the Spaniards in the West Indies, the numbers of Internecions and Slaughters would exceed all Arithmetical Calculation.

b. *improp.* Mutually deadly conflict.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 June 2/1 Unless biased by such party prejudice as that of religious or racial internecion.

Internece (intərnɛˈsɪv), *a. rare.* [ad. *L. internece*, a (scribal) var. of *internecinus* INTERNECINE.] = INTERNECINE 2.

1819 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 255/2 An internece war between the gamekeepers and marauders of game. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. xxxi. IV. 210 The precise index of that growing internece hostility. 1853 G. S. FABER *Rev. Fr. Emp.* 51 The latter scenes of this internece war.

† **Internece, v.** *Obs.* [ad. *L. internece* -ere to bind to each other, f. *inter* between + *necere* to tie, knot.] *trans.* To interconnect. (In quot. humorously pedantic.) So † **Interneceion, -neceion** *Obs.*, mutual connexion; interconnection.

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* ii. iv. § 1. 54 He coupled his own goodness and man's evils, by so admirable an internece that ev'n the worst parts of the chain drew some good after them. 1708 MOTTRUX *Rabelais* v. xxiii,

Vour frequently experimented Industry intermixed with perdidgent Sedulity, and sedulous Perdidgence.

Internet: see INTER-*pref.* 1 b.

Interneural (intərnjuˈrəl), *a. (sb.) Anat. and Zool.* [f. INTER- 4a + Gr. νευρον nerve: see NEURAL.] 'Situated between nerves, or between neural spines or arches' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); applied *spec.* to the dermal spines or bones supporting the dorsal fin-rays in fishes (cf. INTERSPINAL). b. as *sb.* (pl.) = Internenral spines.

1846 [see INTERHEMAL]. 1854 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 182 The rest of the fins are single and median in position, and are due to folds of the skin, in which certain dermal bones are developed for their support... those along the upper surface of the fish are called 'internenral spines'... those on the under surface are the 'interhemal spines'. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 53 A series of flat spines called interneurals, to which the spines and rays of the dorsal fins are articulated, are supported by the neural spines.

† **Internece, v.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *L. internece* -e, ppl. stem of *internecere* to bind together: cf. *annex, connex*.] = INTERNEC 2.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 725 Their Vice and Vertues them so inter-nex, That scarce can one distinguish their Effects.

† **Internigrant, a.** *Obs.* [ad. *L. internigrantem* ppl. a., from a verbal type **internigrare* to be black at intervals.] So † **Internigrantion.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Internigrant*, having black inter-laced among other colours. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Internigration*, a mingling of black.

† **Internity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *L. internus* INTERNAL + -ITY; cf. *externity*.] The quality of being internal, inwardness; something internal.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) V. 189 The internity of his ever-living light kindled up an externity of corporal irradiation.

Internement (intəˈnɛmənt). [f. INTERN *v.* 2 + -MENT.] The action of 'interning'; confinement within the limits of a country or place.

1870 *Spectator* 24 Dec. 1534 Two months' imprisonment or internment in a fortress. 1871 *Daily News* 30 Jan. It may be hoped that internment in their own capital is all the confinement the army of Paris will have to submit to.

Interno-, mod. combining adverbial form of L. internus INTERNAL: as in **Interno-medial** (intəˈnɔːmɪdiəl), **Interno-medial, adjs.** *Entom.*, situated within the median vein or nervure, or between the internal and median nervures, of the wing.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 374 Anal Area. All that part of the wing which in Diptera lies between the interno-medial nervure... and the posterior margin. *Ibid.* 376 The Interno-medial Nervure. The fourth principal nervure.

Internodal (intərnɔːdəl), *a. Bot. and Zool.* [f. INTER- 4a + *L. nodus* (-: gnōdus) knot, NODE: cf. *nodal*.] Situated between nodes; belonging to or constituting an internode.

1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 167 The vascular connection of the internodal spaces. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Borl.* I. 86 He who is musically inclined converts an internodal piece [of *Angelica sylvestris*] into a whistle or flute.

Internode (intərnɔːd). [ad. *L. internodium* (see below).]

1. *Bot.* That part of a stem or branch intervening between two of the nodes or knots from which the leaves arise.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 486 Canes, so big, that they can make as many Barrels of them, as they have internodes or Joyns. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict. s.v. Carnation*, Cutting half thro' a joint, and splitting the Internode upwards half way to the other Joint above it. 1863 DARWIN in *Life* (1892) 314 The climbing of all plants yet examined is the simple result of the spontaneous circulatory movement of the upper internodes.

2. *Zool. and Anat.* A slender part (as a bone, or a portion of the neural cord of an arthropod, or of the stem of a polyzoa) intervening between two nodes or joints; each bone of a finger or toe.

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 2 Descending over the first Internode of the said Finger. 1744 PARSONS *Muscular Motion* i. 26 note in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII, That they divide them [muscular fibres] thus into Bladders at equal Internodes, we must deny. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xxxvii. 9 At the union of the [neural] chords... a knot or ganglion is usually formed, and an alternate succession of internodes and ganglions commonly follows to the end. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 73 The Polyzoa is plant-like, erect, calcareous, dividing dichotomously, the internodes articulating by flexible chitinous bands. 1885 F. WARNER *Phys. Expression* ix. 155 The individual bones of the fingers and thumb are termed 'internodes'.

† **Internodial, a.** *Obs. rare.* [f. next + -AL.] = INTERNODAL. So † **Internodial a.**

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 270 Its root extends itself with internodial genicles. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 158 The internodial parts of Vegetables... are contrived with more uncertainty.

|| **Internodium** (intərnɔːdiəm). Pl. -ia. Now *rare.* [*L.*, f. *inter* between + *nodus* knot; cf. *intercolumnium*, *interlunium*, etc.: see INTER- 3.] = INTERNODE. (*erron.* A joint.)

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Nov. At the internodium of the transept rises y^e cupola. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 31 The Wasp-Locust... hath two horns, made of five or six internodium's very pretty to behold. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Internodia*, between the joyns or knots, as the spaces in a raton cane between the joyns or

knots. 1699 'MISAURUS' Honour Gout in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 47 When that same topous mass shall lodge in the internodia of your Worship's bones. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 83 Shaft with jointed axis, nodes horny. . internodia stony.

Internuclear (-niū'klīās), *a. Anat.* [INTER-4a.] *a.* Situated between nuclei. *b.* Situated between the two nuclear layers of the retina.

1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 274 The internuclear spaces were filled with wavy connective tissue. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 293 The inter-granular, or internuclear layer.

† **Internunce**¹. *Obs.* Also -nonce. [*a. F. inter-nuncius* (16-17th c. in Hatzl.-Darm.), *ad. L. internuntius* (-nuncius): see INTERNUNCIUS.] = INTERNUNCIO.

1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* iv. 100 He was call'd... *Apostolus* also, an intercessor or internunce betwixt them. 1661 EVELYN *Fumifugium Misc. Writ.* (1805) I. 217 The internunce and interpreter of prudence. 1686 *Expos. Doctr. Ch. Eng.* xxxiv, Complaint was made... first to the Internunce, then to his Holiness himself. [1847 DISRAELI *Tancred vi. xi*, I shall make a representation to the Internunce at Stamboul.]

† **Internunce**². *Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. internuntium* medium, means: see prec.] Medium of intercommunication.

1674 EVELYN *Navig. & C.* § 19 Intelligence is convey'd by the Internunce of Pidgeons trained up for the purpose.

Internuncial (intānū'nsiāl), *a.* [*f. as next* + *-AL*.] Having the function of conveying messages between two parties, etc.; used *fig.* of the nerves as the organs of communication between different parts of the system.

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 205 The threads of fibrous matter which pass to or from it are called nerves. The latter are internuncial in their office. 1860 SPENCER *Ess. Social Org.* I. 305 In the simplest organisms, there is no 'internuncial apparatus' as Hunter styled the nervous system. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 44 (1879) 44 A Nervous system, whose action may be purely internuncial,—that of calling forth Muscular movements in response to the impressions made by external agencies.

Internunciary, *a. rare.* [*f. L. internunti-us* (see below) + *-ARY*.] Of or pertaining to an internuncio, messenger, or interpreter.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 314 He interlarded his internunciary discourse with a continual annotation of asides.

Internunciate (-nūn'siāt), *v. rare*—*o.* [*f. ppl. stem of L. internuntiāre* (-nunciāre) to send messengers to and fro between.] *intr.* To convey messages between two parties.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Internunciate, to go in message between two parties.

So **Internunciation** (*rare*—*o.*); **Internunciatory** *a.*, relating to the conveyance of messages.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Internunciation*, a going or sending of a message between several parties. 1890 DAKYNS *Xenophon* I. p. cxxi. *note*, All these internunciatory stories reveal a side of Greek character... which I hardly know how to name.

† **Internunciess**. *Obs. rare.* [*irreg. f. INTERNUNCE*¹ or INTERNUNCIO + *-ESS*.] A female internuncio or messenger.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xv. 140 Iris that had place Of internunciess from the Gods.

Internuncio (intānū'nsiō). Also 7-tio. [*ad. It. internunzio*, in Florio *internuntio* 'a messenger that goeth between man and man'; *ad. L. internuntius* (-nuncius): see next.]

1. A messenger between two parties.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* xiii. Wks. (1851) 243 They onely are the internuncios or the go-betweens of this trim devis'd mummery. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 428 Thoas... being sent from Rhodes by Dinon to Perseus as an internuncio. 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 196 Townshend being a mutual friend, and having been... an internuncio between you.

2. An official representative or ambassador of the Pope at a foreign court in an interval during which there is no nuncio, or at a minor court to which no nuncio is sent.

1670 G. H. Hist. *Cardinals* II. III. 204 The Abbot was declar'd Internuntio to Brussels. 1682 *News fr. France* 37 The Old resolute Pope sent a Courier to France to the Internuntio with a Bull of Excommunication. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4130/2 The Pope's Inter-Nuncio, who resides at Brussels, is lately come hither. 1892 J. MORRIS *Cath. Eng.* 21 The Internuncio at Brussels wrote to the Propaganda.

3. A minister representing a government, esp. that of Austria, at the Ottoman Porte.

1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 195 The Polish Inter-nuntio, who from the beginning of the War had been kept under restraint at Constantinople, was now upon exchange for a Turk of quality, again set at Liberty. 1815 *Tweddell's Rem.* 316 *note*, The Austrian minister residing at the Ottoman Porte, with the peculiar title of 'Internuncio'.

Hence **Internunciship**, the office or function of an internuncio or go-between.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 6 Several billets passed between us... by the internunciship of Dorcas.

† **Internunciis**. [*L. in med. spelling, for cl. L. internuntius*, *f. inter* between + *nuntius* messenger.] = prec. 1.

1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 176 They desired an Internunciis, a man like themselves, who might be as a mediator to go betwixt God and them. 1825 R. CUTHBERTSON *Lect. Revelation* I. 10 No ordinary minister... ever occupied the place of an internunciis between Christ and other prophets. 1867 LEGGE *Confucius* (1877) 244 Trying to see the master without using the services of an internunciis.

Internuptial (intānū'psāl), *a.* [*f. INTER-2* or 4 + *L. nuptiæ* nuptials, marriage: cf. *nuptial*.]

1. Pertaining to intermarriage.

1850 GROTE *Greece* II. Ivi. VII. 197 A quarrel... about some alleged wrong in cases of interuptual connection.

2. Intervening between two marriages or married states.

1885 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) XL. 257/1 Some few months of his interuptual disconsolateness. 1896 *Edin. Rev.* July 65 During the interuptual period some insight can be gained into the character of Sheridan.

† **Internuptials**, *sb. pl. Obs.* [*f. as prec.*, after *nuptials*.] = INTERMARRIAGE 1 b.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1655) 7, I have heard some... passionately ascribe Englands calamities to those interuptuals, and fetch that ifeful stroke of divine Iustice... from his marrying a Lady of mis-belief.

Interoceanic (intā'pū'siānik), *a.* [INTER-4b.] Situated between oceans; connecting two oceans, as a strait or canal.

1855 HYDE CLARKE *Eng. Dict.*, *Interoceanic*. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 651/1 Englishmen ought to anticipate the difficulty by insisting on due security for the Inter-Oceanic passage.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Interoceanic*, lying between two seas; a communication connecting two oceans—as a railway, road, etc. 1891 J. WINSON *Columbus App.* 573 [They] had been misled by the broad estuary of the La Plata to think that it was really an inter-oceanic passage.

Interocular, -olivary: see INTER-*pref.* 6.

Interopercle (intā'pə'pə'k'l), *rare*—*o.* Anglicized form of INTEROPERCULUM.

Interopercular (intā'pə'pə'kiālār), *a. Ichthyol.* [*f. next* + *-AR*; cf. *opercular*.] Belonging to, or of the nature of, an interoperculum; chiefly in *interopercular bone* = INTEROPERCULUM.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.*, *Organ. Nat.* I. 178 The appendage in question consists of four bones; the one articulated to the tympanic pedicle is called 'preopercular';... the other three are, counting downwards, the 'opercular',... the 'subopercular',... the 'interopercular'. 1897 GÜNTHER in Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 700 Part of the interopercular margin is spiny.

† **Interoperculum** (intā'pə'pə'kiālām), *Ichthyol.* [INTER-2 b.] One of the four bones normally forming the gill-cover, esp. in teleostean and ganoid fishes; usually situated below the preoperculum, and partly between this on one side and the operculum and suboperculum on the other.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xii. To the male has its mouth and interoperculum fringed with a beard of stiff hairs. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 93 A series of membrane bones well developed in *Teleostei* and *Ganoidi* are attached to the posterior edge of the hyomandibular and quadrate bones. These are the pre-operculum, the operculum, the sub-operculum, and the inter-operculum. They close in laterally the branchial cavity.

Interoptic, -oscillate: see INTER-6, 1 b.

Interorbital (intā'pə'bitāl), *a. Anat.* [INTER-4a.] Situated between the eye-sockets.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 420 Front abruptly narrower than interorbital breadth. 1859 R. F. BUATON *Centr. Afr. in Frml. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 314 The bridge of the nose is rarely flat, though not without a deepening in the interorbital portion, and the eyes are wide apart. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 28 The space across the forehead, between the orbits, is called the interorbital space.

Interosculant (intā'pə'skiālānt), *a.* [INTER-2a: cf. next.] Interosculating; forming a connecting link (see quot.).

1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus, Peachia hastata*, Belonging to what the long-word-makers call an 'interosculant' group,—a party of genera and species which connect families scientifically far apart.

Interosculate (intā'pə'skiālēt), *v.* [*f. INTER-1 b* + *OSCULATE*, *f. L. osculāre*, -āri, to kiss.] *intr.*

a. To interpenetrate or inosculate with each other.

b. To form a connecting link between two groups (as between different genera or species of animals or plants).

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale). 1885 *Trans. Geol. Soc.* 10 Caverns which have yielded palæolithic tools interosculating with relics of several extinct Mammalian species. 1896 G. ALLEN in *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Dec. 1/3 'Sir Nicholas Lombard's set' forms a well-marked nucleus in the interosculating system of London Society.

Interosculation (intā'pə'skiālānt'sjōn). [*n.* of action from prec.] The action or fact of interosculating. *a.* Interpenetration of two things or sets of things; inosculation. *b.* Connexion of two things (e.g. distinct species) by something intermediate.

1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 6 July 1/2 The hawkweeds... display just this close interosculation of species. 1889 GEIKIE in *Nature* 19 Sept. 487/2 The dovetailing and interosculation of boulder-clay with aqueous deposits are explained by the relation of the ice to the surface over which it flowed.

Interosseal (intā'pə'siāl), *a. Anat.* [*f. as next* + *-AL*.] = next.

1805 CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 11 Interosseal muscles, which close the rays. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 694 The Interosseal Artery... comes from the posterior part of the ulnar... and is always of considerable size.

Interosseous (intā'pə'siās), *a. Anat.* [*f. INTER-4a* + *L. os*, *oss-* bone, *osse-us* bony + *-OUS*. Cf. mod. *L. interossei* pl. the interosseous muscles.] Situated between bones; said of various ligaments, muscles, nerves, and vessels.

1745 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 408 The interosseous Ligament of the Os Pubis. 1759 *Ibid.* LI. 783, I afterwards electrified... the interosseous muscles. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 428 The posterior interosseous artery, arising from the common interosseous trunk opposite the tubercle of the radius in the front of the forearm, passes to the posterior part above the interosseous membrane. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 303 The fibula and the interosseous membrane connecting that bone with the tibia.

Interpage (intā'pə'dʒ), *v.* [INTER-1.] *trans.* To print or insert on intermediate pages.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 541/2 An abridgment of the story... (interpagated with the original). 1880 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 867/2 The play... is to be published in the original, with an interpagated English translation. 1888 *Ibid.* 24 Nov. 707/1 [In the first Shakspeare folio] 'Troilus and Cressida' is interpagated between histories and tragedies.

† **Interpale**, *v. Obs.* [*f. INTER-1* + *PALE* v.]

1. *trans.* To divide by pales, as in Heraldry; to alternate in vertical divisions.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* vi. Pijj, He ware upon his head a Diademe of purple, interpaled with white.

2. = IMPALE v. 2.

a 1657 LOVEALE *Lucasta* (1864) 10 Interpale their brows with flourishing bayes.

Interpapacy, -papillary, -parenchymal: see INTER-*pref.*

Interparenthetical (intā'pə'rən'pə'tikāl), *a.* [*f. INTER-4a* + *parenthesis*, after *parenthetical*.] Enclosed within parentheses. So **Interparenthetically** *adv.*, by way of parenthesis.

1852 SMEDLEY *L. Arundel* vi. 53 And he it observed interparenthetically that we use the theatrical metaphor advisedly. 1877 *World* VII. 54 A long involved interparenthetical sentence which may be comprehensible on paper requires a tremendous effort to read aloud.

Interparietal (-pā'ri'ētiāl), *a. (sb.) Anat.* [INTER-4a.] Situated between the right and left parietal bones of the skull.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 254/2 The interparietal suture of the human skull. *Ibid.* 473/2 The interparietal bone... is considerable in the dogs. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Romiti and others consider that the interparietal bone of mammals is represented in man by the whole of the upper squamous and non-cartilaginous part of the occipital bone.

B. sb. The interparietal bone; in fishes, 'the median bone of the posterior part of the roof of the skull, now generally called *supraoccipital*' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Interparlance, -parlee, -parley, *obs.* forms of ENTERPARLANCE, etc.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. iii. 51 By opportunity for... intercourse of passage for Commerce, and interparlée for Converse.

Interparliament, -ary, -paroxysmal: see INTER-*pref.*

† **Interpass**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 *entir-*. [ME. *a. OF. entrepasser* to pass; in later use prob. independently *f. INTER-1* + *PASS* v.] *intr.* To pass between, to pass from one to another.

c 1450 *Merlin* 407 Gawain hym smote in entirpassinge through the helme to the sculle. 1591 *Hoarsev Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 265 Some embassages bathe interpassed of late years more abusively then comodious. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xxxi. 242 Divers Compliments... did mutually interpass between Don Alvaro and Don Quixote.

b. To come to pass meanwhile.

1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 47 Many skirmishes interpassed... but in the end a treaty of peace was pronounced.

† **Interpassation**. *Obs. rare*—*o.* [*n.* of action from INTERPASS v. (in sense 'to pass between'): cf. *OF. entrepassé* 'interlaced' (in Godef.).]

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Interpassation* (among Apothecaries), the stitching of Bags at certain distances, to prevent the Drugs contained therein from falling together in a heap.

† **Interpause**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 6 *entir-*. [*f. INTER-1* + *PAUSE* v.] *intr.* To pause in the midst of something.

1534 *More Comf. agst. Trib.* Wks. 1169/2 In talkynge so longe together withoute enterpassynge betwene. *Ibid.*, Manye woordes... spoken... without enterpassynge.

† **Interpause**, *sb. Obs. rare*—*1*. [INTER-2a.] A pause between or in the course of something.

1599 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* v. lxxvi, Giuing an interpause to pride and spight, Which breath'd but to break out with greater might.

Interpave, -peal, -pectoral, -peduncular: see INTER-*pref.*

Interpel (intā'pəl), *v.* Now only in *Sc. Law*. Also 4 *entirpelle*, 7 *interpell* (-peal). [*ad. L. interpellā-re* to interrupt by speaking, *f. inter* between + *pellāre*, secondary form of *pellēre* to drive. Cf. *F. interpellier* (14th c. in Godef.).]

† 1. *trans.* To appeal to; to petition. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Deut.* xxv. 7 She shal enterpelle [Vulg. *interpellabit*] the more men thurȝ birth [1388 *schal* *schal* *schal* the greeter men in birth]. 1591 R. BRUCE *Eleven Serms.* N v b, So every one of you... interpel God continually, be importune suiting.

2. To interrupt (a person) in speaking; to break in on or disturb. *Obs.*

1541 *Elvot Image Gov.* 165 The emperor... interpellated Lupus, and commanded hym to enter into his narration. a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Eupheme* ix. 70 Why should my tongue, or pen Presume to interpell that fulnesse? c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. vi. i, No more now, for I am interpell'd by

many businesses. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. iii. xxxi, Here one of us began to interpell Old Memnon.

3. *Sc. Law.* To intercept, cut off, prevent.

1722 A. PENNICK *Hist. Blue Blanket* 77 (Jam.) Interpellating the judges of justiciary from proceeding against them for their riot. 1809 *Erskine's Princ. Sc. Law* 74 The notification must be also made to the bride's, in order to interpell persons from contracting with her. 1856 *Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 91* § 1 An arrestment executed to attach the effects of a debtor, as in the hands of a person out of Scotland, shall not be held to have interpellated such person from paying to the original creditor.

Interpellant (intəpɛl'ənt). [*a. F. interpellant*, pr. pple. of *interpeller*, ad. *L. interpellare*: see *prec.*] One who addresses an interpellation (in the French or other foreign Chamber).

1869 *Pail Mail* G. 9 July 5 None of the interpellants are enemies to the dynasty. 1899 *Daily News* 13 July 5/6 The interpellant in to-day's sitting of the Reichstag.

Interpellate (intəpɛl'et), *v.* [*f. ppl. stem of L. interpellāre*: see *INTERPEL.*]

†1. *trans.* To interrupt (a person) in speaking; hence, to break in on or interrupt (a process or action). *Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Cabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 302/1 Applye . . a green Oaken leaf theron, and that will interpellate the resonations therof as longe as ther is anye venom therein.

2. To address an interpellation to (a minister in the French or other Chamber). Also *absol.*

1874 LADY HEARST tr. *Hübner's Ramble* (1878) II. iv. 329, I have been told that when thus interpellated, these . . have not always refused their advice. 1885 *Law Times* 28 Mar. 384/1 The Government will be interpellated upon the subject at an early date. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 5/5 M. Mirman, another Socialist, will interpellate on Colonel Henry's suicide.

†**Interpellate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. interpellātus*, pa. pple. of *interpellare*: see *INTERPEL.*] Appealed to; interrupted.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 161 Cryst, wych iuge was interpellat, . . ageynys hyr sustrys acusacyoun He fonde a resonable excusacyoun. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Interpellate*, disturbed, hindered.

Interpellation (intəpɛl'etʃən). [*ad. L. interpellation-em*, n. of action from *interpellare*: see *INTERPEL.*] The English uses became obsolete before 1700; it has been re-introduced from Fr. in sense 5 in the 19th c.] The action of interpellating or of interrupting by question or appeal.

†1. The action of appealing to or entreating; pleading, intercession. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 243 Makyng . . interpellacyon & pletynge for vs before y^r father of heuen. 1544 BECON *Pathw. Prayer in Early Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 169 By the importunity of her interpellation and hearty request. 1612 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* iv. 2 Appeale, interpellation or intercession. 1650 JEA. TAYLOR *Holy Living & Dying* II. ii. § 4 (1870) 348 For whose interest the Spirit makes interpellations with groans and sighs unutterable. a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Sermon* (1675) 1012 The personal complaint of the Souls under the Altar, and not the interpellation of their injuries.

†2. A summons, citation. *Obs.*

1599 FENTON *Guicciard* III. 140 To put the Duke of Myllan in contumacie, it were necessarie to haue interpellation. 1726 AVLISSE *Parergon* 180 In all Extra-judicial Acts, one Citation, Monition, or Extra-judicial Interpellation is sufficient.

†3. The action of breaking in upon with speech or otherwise; interruption. *Obs.*

1611 SPEER *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. vi. § 23. 490 The Archbishop had enjoyed the same for a long time, without interpellation or disturbance. 1640 BR. HALL *Episc. Ep. Ded.* 5, I had need to crave pardon of your Majesty for the boldness of this interpellation. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. xlv. Good Sir, I crave pardon if so I chance to break that golden twist You spin, by rude interpellation. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* II. x. (1713) 119 So frequent and palpable interpellations in humane affairs would take away the Usefulness of both. 1829 LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) II. 23/2 Such writers have confined their view . . to . . sophistical reasonings, and sarcastic interpellations. 1834 [see *INTERLOCUTION* 1].

4. *Sc. Law.* Prevention, hindrance. Cf. *INTERPEL* 3.

1814 *Act 54 Geo. III.* c. 137 § 3 *margin*, Arrestments at Market Cross, &c. no sufficient interpellation.

5. The action of interrupting the order of the day (in the French or other foreign legislative Chamber) by asking from a Minister an explanation of some matter belonging to his department.

It may lead to a debate and division, and thus answers both to 'asking a question' in the British House of Commons, and to a 'motion for the adjournment of the House' in order to call attention to a matter of urgency.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iii. iii. He is standing at bay: alone; exposed to an incessant fire of questions, interpellations, oburgations. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June, The last invention in this way is the word 'interpellation'. When an Opposition member of a foreign Parliament asks a question of a Minister, he is said to 'put an interpellation'. 1867 *Morn. Star* 28 Jan., If you put a question in the House of Commons you cannot have a debate. But an 'interpellation' is really equivalent to our 'motion'. It always opens with a long speech, and usually leads to a long debate. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 9 Feb. 99/3 The interpellations already announced are numerous.

Interpellator (intəpɛl'etər). [*a. L. interpellator*, agent-n. from *interpellare*: see *INTERPEL.*] One who interpellates; † a. An interrupter (*obs.*).

b. One who addresses an interpellation.

1623 COCKERAM, *Interpellator*, which interrupts. 1859 *Sat.*

Rev. VIII. 568/1 The Cabinet is enjoying rest from the awkward interruptions of Parliamentary interpellators. 1881 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/5 Rumours circulated by extreme Radical journals that he was only a complaisant interpellator.

†**Interpend**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [*f. INTER-1 + PEN v.1* (pa. pple. *penned*, *pen'd*, *pent*).] Shut in, confined, or enclosed between.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* iv. (1626) 76 Thus, while they [the Menelides] corners seek, thin films extend From lightened lims, with small beams inter-pend [*tenuisque includunt brachia pennæ*]. [The 'small beams' are the long slender metacarpal bones between which the 'thin film' of a bat's wing is stretched.]

Interpendent, *a. (sb.)* [*INTER-2 a.*]

†1. Hanging between two things, courses, etc.; hesitant, undecided. *Obs. rare.*

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 12. 2/2, I am still interpendent.

2. = *INTERDEPENDENT. rare.*

1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 57 Interpendent harmonies of song.

†**B. sb.** One who hangs between; one who belongs to neither of two parties. (In quot. with play on *Independent*.) *Obs.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 37, I am neither Presbyterian, nor plebsbyterian, but an Interpendent.

Interpenetrable, *a.* [*INTER-2 a.*] Capable of mutual penetration.

1860 J. YOUNG *Prov. Reason* 74 It is not in the nature of things, that these qualities should be interpenetrable or convertible.

Interpenetrant (intəpɛn'trənt), *a.* [*f. INTER-2 a + L. penetrānt-em*, pr. pple. of *penetrare* to penetrate.] Interpenetrating.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* vi. (1852) 81 With these . . I mix and serve All with each order interpenetrant. 1881 L. FLETCHER in *Nature* XXV. 49/2 The twin plane of the two interpenetrant tetrahedra.

Interpenetrate (intəpɛn'treɪt), *v.* [*INTER-1.*]

1. *trans.* To penetrate between the parts or particles of (anything); to penetrate thoroughly; to pass through and through, permeate, pervade.

1818 SHELLEY *Eugan. Hills* 313 Living things . . And my spirit . . Interpenetrated lie By the glory of the sky. 1825 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* (1858) I. App. B. 458 It follows, that reason . . must be interpenetrated by a power, that represents the concentration of all in each. 1834 MEOWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 59 The water is everywhere interpenetrated by air, which the fishes breathe. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 144 The food . . thus becomes interpenetrated . . with the salivary fluid. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 645 Greeks, Romans, Arabs, and Levantines interpenetrating the country.

b. *intr.*

1879 D. M. WALLACE *Australas.* xiv. 269 Owing to the great amount of sea which interpenetrates among the islands.

2. *intr.* To penetrate each other; to unite or mingle by mutual penetration.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1850) I. xiii. 119 Law and religion thus interpenetrating neutralized each other. 1820 SHELLEY *Vis. of Sea* 120 At one gate They encounter, but interpenetrate. 1870 BALOW. BROWN *Eccle. Truth* 278 No order keeps to itself, they all interlock and interpenetrate.

b. *trans.* To penetrate reciprocally.

1843 TRENCH *Five Sermon. Cambr.* 43 Sin and suffering do ever interpenetrate one another. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 61 The influence of love and harmony kept the elements joined and interpenetrated. 1875 CAROLL *Climate & T.* xiii. 219 The polar current and the Gulf-stream are mutually interpenetrated. 1884 *Expositor* Jan. 18 Two main spheres of thought . . overlapping and interpenetrating each other.

3. *Arch. (trans. and intr.)* To appear as if penetrating or passing through a moulding, etc. See *INTERPENETRATION* 3.

1840 WILLIS in Gwilt *Archit.* (1876) 933 Knobs . . which really represent the Gothic base of a square mullion on the same plinth with the hollow chamfered mullion, and interpenetrating with it. 1864 BOUTLET *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxx. (ed. 3) 451 Their shafts interpenetrating the mouldings of the panels and tracery.

Hence *Interpenetrating ppl. a.*

1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 409 They blend and mingle in a concord of separate yet interpenetrating beauties. 1888 *Spectator* 22 Sept. 1292 The extreme complexity of the various interpenetrating systems of law under which the American citizen lives makes him a slave to lawyers.

Interpenetrate (intəpɛn'treɪt), *ppl. a.* [*f. INTER-1 b + L. penetrāt-us* penetrated.] Interpenetrated. (Const. as *pa. pple.*)

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 303 That true world above . . Peopled with stars, and interpenetrate By native glory.

Interpenetration (intəpɛn'treɪʃən). [*INTER-2 a.*] The action of interpenetrating or fact of being interpenetrated.

1. The action of penetrating between or among; the passing through and through; deep or thorough penetration.

a 1822 SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett., Def. Poetry* i. (Camelot) 35 It is . . the interpenetration of a diviner nature through our own. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ii. 58 There has certainly been nothing like an intimate interpenetration of ancient Irish law by Christian principle. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* i. ix. 184 The interpenetration of the sea into any part of the great continents.

2. Mutual penetration; diffusion of each through the other.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 150 That union and interpenetration of the universal and the particular, which

most ever pervade all works of decided genius and true science. 1857 KINGSLEY *Misc., Gt. Cities* II. 339 A complete interpenetration of city and of country. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* xvi. (1879) 158 Regions or zones in latitude . . shade insensibly into one another by interpenetration.

3. *Arch.* The intersection of two forms; *spec.* an independent continuation of mouldings or other members past their intersection, so that the identity of a member is preserved after it has partly coincided with another or has been altogether swallowed up in it.

1840 WILLIS in Gwilt *Archit.* (1876) 933 In many Flamboyant examples, small knobs and projections may be observed, and on a superficial view might pass for mere unmeaning ornaments, but will be found explicable upon this system of interpenetration. 1848 T. RICKMAN *Archit.* App. p. lviii, It has also the interpenetration of mouldings. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 53 The groined or intersecting vault formed by the interpenetration of two demi-cylinders.

Interpenetrative (intəpɛn'treɪtɪv), *a.* [*INTER-2 a.*] Intimately or reciprocally penetrative.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1861) 175 Such a mutually interpenetrative consciousness there was between the father and the old physician. 1875 G. MACDONALD *St. George & St. Michael* (1878) 47 The interpenetrative power of feeling.

Hence *Interpenetratively adv.*

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 197 The philosophic principle, that can only act immediately, that is, interpenetratively, as two globules of quicksilver, and co-adunatively.

Interpersonal, -pervade, -petalary, -petaloid: see *INTER- pref.*

Interpetiolar (intəpɛtɪ'ɔlər), *a. Bot.* [*f. INTER-4 a + PETIOLE*: see *PETIOLAR.*] Situated between petioles, or between a petiole and the axis. Also *Interpetioliary a.*

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 50 Leaves opposite, with interpetiolar stipule. *Ibid.* 203 The interpetiolar stipules and seeds of Rubiaceæ. 1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXV. 451/1 The umbels of small flowers interpetiolar or disposed alternately along a common pedicel.

Interphalangeal, -piece: see *INTER-6, 2 b.*

Interpilaster (intəpɪl'æstər), *Arch.* [*INTER-3.*] The space between two pilasters.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 513 Unless there should be impost, or continued cornices, in the inter-pilasters. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* II. 361 With a square window in every third interpilaster.

So *Interpilastering sb.* (in same sense).

1828 ELMES *Metrop. Improv.* 102 To accommodate them [pilasters] and their interpilasterings, to the openings of the windows.

†**Interplace**, *v. Obs.* [*INTER-1 a, b.*] *trans.*

a. To place between or in the midst of; to insert, interpose. b. To place between each other or alternately. (Only in *pass.*)

1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life App.* i. (1840) 132 Here am I demanded whether I suppose the Epystell and Gospell interplac'd in the Masse to be godly . . or no. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vii. liv, The Powre of Lords (thus inter-plact Betwixt the height of Princes, and the State). 1650 FULLER *Pilgrimage* III. iv. 323 Besides these gates, Jerusalem was beautified and fortified with many towers proportionably interplac'd. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 127 Solitude and company are to have their turns, and to be interplac'd.

Hence *Interplac'd ppl. a.*; *Interplac'd vbl. sb.*

1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 8 b, A Gem . . hath his best beautifying in the varietie and interplac'd of colours. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict., Tramonitir*, to be hidden by the interplac'd or coming between of some hill or mountaine. 1603 DANIEL *Panegyric* Wks. (1717) 339 Strength . . to stand Against all th' interplac'd Responses Of Combinations.

Interplait (intəplæɪt), *v.* Also -*plat*. [*INTER-1 b.*] *trans.* To plait together; to intertwine, interweave; to intermix in plaits with. Hence *Interplaited ppl. a.*

1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 11 The whips on each side drawn together to grow interplaited at the tops so as to form an arched kind of roof. 1884 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* Apr. 311/2 On the shoulders a small interplaited chenille cape. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 224 The long thick plaits of raven-black glossy hair . . were prettily inter-plaited with coloured ribbons.

Interplanetary (-plæn'etəri), *a.* [*INTER-4 a.*] Situated between the planets.

a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 1 The air . . is different from the æther (or vacuum) in the interplanetary spaces. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 124 Unless the matter or ether in the interplanetary spaces be infinitely elastic. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* I. 5 Meteoric stones, which enter the earth's atmosphere from the interplanetary spaces.

Interplat, variant of *INTERPLAIT*.

Interplay (intəpɪl'et), *sb.* [*INTER-2 a.*] Reciprocal play, free interaction; mutual operation of two things or agents in influencing each other's action or character.

1862 DANA *Man, Geol.* 45 The two [series of winds] pass into one another in mutual interplay. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 343 That interplay of plot and character which makes Shakespeare more real . . than other dramatists. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* II. xii. 228 Explanation of the operations of nature was impossible while man had no . . knowledge of the interplay of its several parts.

So *Interplay v. intr.*, to exert mutual influence. 1890 *Amer. Missionary* (N.Y.) Dec. 403 Let these two institutions advance together, play and interplay upon and within each other.

†**Interplea**, *Obs. rare.* [*INTER-2 b.*] A dilatory plea.

1631 BRATHWAT *Whimsies, Undersheriffe* 99 No interplea nor demurre will serve; he must timely prevent the occasion ... and make the undersheriff his friend. a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 279 Without admitting interplea of consideration.

Interplead (intəplēd), *v.* Also 6-7 enterple(a)de. [ad. AF. *enterpleader* = F. (s') *entrepaleider*: see INTER- 1 a, b and PLEAD v.]

1. *intr.* *Law*: To litigate with each other in order to determine some point in dispute in which a third party is concerned.

[1357 Pat. Roll 30 Edw. III, Hilary (1585) 5 b, A certain iour en propre persone denterplead pur le garde de corps.] 1567 STANFORD *Expos. Kings Prcor.* 57 Forasmuche as the kinge is brought in doubt to whiche of them his byghnesse maye make luerie, they therefore muste firste enterplede, and when by enterpleder the priuite of the bloode is tried betweene them, then his byghnesse oughte to make the luerie to him that is tryed to bee the nexte heire. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Enterplede*, signifies to discuss or try a Point incidentally falling out, before the Principal Cause can be determined. 1768 [see INTERPLEADER 1]. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v. *Interpleader*, The ordinary decree is, that the defendants do interplead, and the plaintiff then withdraws from the suit.

† 2. *trans.* To plead or allege in excuse or defence; to raise as a plea. *Obs.*

1594 [see INTERPLEADING below]. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 245 So that for bewilderd Arians to interplead their near related Sabellian Labyrinths, is but the despairing shifts of wilful obstinacy and reprobate ignorance.

Hence **Interpleading** *vbl. sb.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 28 No interpleading was there of opposite occasions, but hacke I must returne. 1613 Sir H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 335 In every enterpleading, an office must bee found for both. And if one be found heire of full age, and after another within age, the enterpleading shall not stay till the full age of the second, because the other was found heire first. 1837 L. COTTENHAM in Mylne & Craig *Rep.* II. 21 That rule, if in favour of the interpleading, would not be decisive. *Ibid.* 22 Sir John Leach ... refused an injunction in an interpleading suit by a broker.

Interpleader 1 (intəplēdər), *Law*. Also 6-7 enterple(a)der, 7 interpleader. [a. AF. *enterpleader* (see prec.), inf. used subst.] A suit pleaded between two parties to determine a matter of claim or right, on which the action of a third party depends, esp. to determine to which of them livery or payment ought to be made.

[1516 FITZHERB. *La Grande Abridgem.* 226 b, Le titre de enterpleader.] 1567 [see INTERPLEAD 1]. 1607 COWELL *Interp.*, *Enterpleader*. 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgem.* 5 Garnishment and Interpleader were large titles at Common Law, but now much out of use. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxvii. 448 There is likewise a bill of interpleader; where a person who owes a debt or rent to one of the parties in suit, but, till the determination of it, he knows not to which, desires that they may interplead, that he may be safe in the payment. 1831 *Act 1 & 2 Will. IV.* c. 58 A suit in equity ... usually called a bill of interpleader.

b. *attrib.*, as *interpleader act*, *case*, *issue*, *order*. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v. *Interpleader act*, 1 & 2 Wm. IV. c. 58. 1883 *Ibid.* (ed. 7) 428/1 Appeals in interpleader cases. 1897 KERR *Blackstone* III. xx. 322 He may apply to the court or a judge for relief under the statute 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 58, called the Interpleader Act. *Ibid.* xxvi. 454 If both parties appear, an interpleader issue, to try the right of property, is directed.

Interpleader 2. [f. INTERPLEAD v. + -ER 1.] One who interpleads.

1846 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts. (But it is doubtful whether the word is more than a dictionary assumption due to a misunderstanding of prec.)

Interpledge: see INTER- *pref.* 1 b.

Interpleural (intəplēərəl), *a.* *Anal.* [f. INTER- 4 a + Gr. *πλευρά* ribs, side: see PLEURAL.] Situated between the pleuræ of the right and left lungs; as *interpleural space*.

1879 HOLDEN *Anat.* (ed. 4) 122 A space is left between [the right and left pleuræ] extending from the sternum to the spine. ... This interval is called by anatomists the interpleural space.

† **Interpley**, -ply, *v.* *Sc. Obs. rare*. [f. INTER- 1 + *pley*, *Plea v.*] *intr.* = INTERPLEAD 1.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Fables (Dog, Scheip & Wolf)* 45 (Bann. MS.) The law sayis it is rycht perelouss Till interply [MS. *Harl.* Till enter in pley] befor a iuge suspect.

Interplicate (intəplīkət), *v. rare*. [f. ppl. stem of L. *interplicare* (Status), *f. inter* between + *plicare* to fold; cf. *implicate*, etc.] *trans.* To fold between or together; to interfold. Hence **Interplicated** *ppl. a.*; also † **Interplication**.

1623 COCKERAM, *Interplicate*, to fold vp betweene. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Interplication*, a folding betwene. 1884 H. D. TRAIL *New Lucian* 192 Coil by coil he will unroll the interplectated mass.

Interplight: see INTER- *pref.* 1 b.

† **Interpoint**, *sb. Obs. rare* -1. [INTER- 2 b.] A point or 'stop' inserted between words.

1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* xv. 147 The novelty of points, errors, interpoints, and the addition of Vowels and Accents [in Hebrew Bibles].

Interpoint (intəpɔɪnt), *v.* [INTER- 1 a.] a. *trans.* To put a point or points between (words); to interpunctuate; to furnish (writing, etc.) with points between the words, to punctuate. Also *fig.* b. *intr.* or *absol.* To insert a point or points.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. lxxxvii, Her hart commands her words should pass out first, And then her sighes should

interpoint her words. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* vii. 442 Their words were By interpointing so disposed to heare A Double sence. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* i. x. 29 There is no evasion from this interpretation the Syriack. ... interpointing betwixt (*I say unto thee*) and (*To day*). 1897 Sir H. MAXWELL (title) *Sixty Years a Queen*. Embossed in Interpointed Braille [Type for the Blind].

Interpolare (intəpələbəl), *a.* [f. L. *interpolare* to INTERPOLATE + -ABLE.] Capable of being interpolated; suitable for interpolation.

a 1871 DE MORGAN cited in OGILVIE (Ammandale) Suppl. **Interpolar** (-pəw'lār), *a. (sb.)* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between the poles (of a galvanic battery, etc.).

1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 115 If interruptions be made in the interpoler wire. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* i. 351 Some of the results... may be due to interpoler electrolytic actions in the tissues traversed by the current. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* viii. 147 The extremities [of the plague bacillus] taking on a deeper colour than the interpoler part.

b. as *sb.* An interpoler wire. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 222 In the case of linear flow in an interpoler between two points.

Interpolary (intəpələri), *a. Math.* [f. INTERPOL-ATE v. + -ARY 1.] Pertaining to interpolation. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Interpolate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *interpolatus*, pa. pple. of *interpolare*: see next.] Interrupted, intermittent. b. Added surreptitiously; inserted.

With earliest quots. cf. INTERPOLATE v. 5 and obs. F. *fièvre interpolée* (Godef.).

1547 BOOROE *Brev. Health* cxxxvii. 50 b, A symple interpolate fever doth infest a man ones a day. A doble interpolate fever doth infest a man twyse a day. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 125 In the interpolate Fits of Agues. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 155 Though the place be most express for Infant Baptism, and the Book ancient, yet it is either spurious or interpolate. 1669 *Addr. hopeful yung.* *Centry Eng.* 23 On publick [affairs], their interpolate jealousies ... every where bring in growing discontents and murmurings.

Interpolate (intəpələt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *interpolare* to furbish up, to alter, 1. *inter* (INTER- 1 a) + *-polare*, related to *polire* to POLISH.]

† 1. *trans.* To polish or furbish up; to put a fresh gloss on. *Obs. rare*.

1623 COCKERAM, *Interpolate*, to polish. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Interpolate* (properly to bring old things to a new form), to new vamp, ... to alter or falsify an Original.

2. To alter or enlarge (a book or writing) by insertion of new matter; esp. to tamper with by making insertions which create false impressions as to the date or character of the work in question.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* xi. (R.) You admit Cesar's copy to be therein not interpolated. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornwall* i. (1662) 211 A Manuscript of Sir Ralph Hoptons ... interpolated with his own hand. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 398 They had no more Allowance to alter them than they had to alter and interpret the Text of the Author himself. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* i. viii. 258 The poem of Beowulf ... has been much interpolated by Christian transcribers. 1873 CLARK & WRIGHT *Macbeth* (Clar. Press ed.) p. xii, We are inclined to think that the play was interpolated after Shakespeare's death.

b. *transf.* To adulterate, temper, or modify, by new or foreign additions.

1834 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXVI. 69, It was judged sufficient to interpolate, as it were, the hostile people by colonizations from Rome. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 212 The strange notions with which he was apt to interpolate the doctrines of practical philosophy.

3. To introduce (words or passages) into a pre-existing writing; esp. to insert (spurious matter) in a genuine work without note or warning.

1640 Br. HALL *Episc.* II. xi. 157 Words which no Vedelius can carp at as interpolated. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal. Intro.* 22 The same Person has interpolated four Passages more. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1751, In these he [Lauder] interpolated some fragments of Hog's Latin translation of that poem. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxx. 243 It interpolated into the statute-book the exclusion of papists from the established equality.

b. *transf.* To insert or introduce (something additional or different) between other things, or in a series; to intercalate.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VI. 237 You may ... oblige me to interpolate a number ... of intermediate causes. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 101 By interpolating a month of 30 days. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. iii. 28 A great thickness of sandstone is there interpolated between the magnesian limestone and the carboniferous strata. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. xii. § 3 Future experience may ... interpolate another link.

4. *intr.* or *absol.* To make insertions or interpolations.

1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 107 Criticks in Classics oft interpolate, But ev'ry word of thine is fix'd as fate. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 329 Have not other writers elsewhere interpolated, invented, and forged? 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 773/1 They were to select all that was best, with permission to alter and interpolate.

† 5. *trans.* To interrupt by an interval. (Only in *pass.*: cf. INTERPOLATE *ppl. a.*) *Obs. rare*.

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iii. 79 This motion even of the Heavenly Bodies themselves seems to be partly continued and uninterrupted, partly interpolated and interrupted. *Ibid.* 96 The alluvion of the Sea upon those Rocks might not be eternally continued, but interpolated.

6. *Math.* To insert an intermediate term or terms in a series (see INTERPOLATION 3 b). With the series, or now usually the term, as *obj.*

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 640/2 A general theorem for Interpolating any term is as follows. 1882 OGILVIE s.v., To interpolate a number or a table of numbers.

Hence **Interpolated** *ppl. a.*; **Interpolating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. v. 113 That Individual hath necessarily a concomitant succession of interpolated Motions. 1695-6 T. SMITH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 239, I ... found it to be the interpolated copy of Symeon Metaphrastes. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 641/1 This series for the interpolated term will break off, and terminate. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 508/1 Generally speaking ... the interpolated values are as correct as the tabular ones. 1851-9 WHEWELL in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 67 This way of finding the exact time of high water (or low water) from observations made every five or every ten minutes ... is called 'interpolating'. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* 109 Bar 24 is an interpolated bar to prolong the cadence.

Interpolation (intəpələ'ʃən), [a. F. *interpolation* (Cotgr., 1611), or ad. L. *interpolatiō-em*, n. of action f. *interpolare*: see prec. and -ATION.]

† 1. The action of furbishing or polishing up.

1623 COCKERAM, *Interpolation*, a polishing. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Interpolation*, a new dressing or polishing a thing, a scouring or furbishing. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 16. 281 Some may still suspect, all this to have been ... but a Refinement and Interpolation of Paganism.

2. The action of interpolating a writing, or a word, etc. therein (cf. senses 2 and 3 of the *vbl.*); the condition or fact of being interpolated.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* iv. 73 Our Chronologies, which are by transcribing, interpolation, misprinting, ... now and then strangely disordered. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 64 Any pretence of Forgery or interpolation does but expose the Man that makes it. 1838 Sir W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxxiv. (1866) II. 194 Rules, by which the authenticity or spuriousness, the integrity or interpolation, of a writing is to be judged. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* iii. 149 This end was carried out by interpolations and falsification of ecclesiastical documents.

b. With *ppl.* An interpolated word or passage.

1675-6 EVELYN *Lett. to Aubrey* Feb. (R.), I beseech you to accept or pardon these trifling interpolations, which I have presumed to send you. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 78 ¶ 6 That the word Oxford was an Interpolation of some Oxonian instead of Cambridge. 1849 W. I. I. *Mahomet* viii. (1853) 42 Both were pronounced errors and interpolations of the expounders. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. v. 306 note, That the name Aulaf is an interpolation in the text.

3. The action of introducing or inserting among other things or between the members of any series. Also with *an* and *ppl.*: An insertion.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* viii. 171 The interpolation of fossiliferous ... rocks. 1860 PHILLIPS *Life* 207 The Permian series contains some Mesozoic interpolations. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 295 The vice [reasoning in a circle] is usually concealed by the interpolation of intermediate propositions. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* ii. 17 An expansion of a regular four-bar phrase of two strains, formed by the interpolation of an additional strain.

b. *Math.* The process of inserting in a series an intermediate number or quantity ascertained by calculation from those already known.

1763 EMERSON *Math. Increments* iv, The Differential Method of Mr. Sterling, which he applies to the summation and interpolation of series. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 85 The manner of finding an equation between the time and any quantity determined by observations, made at given intervals of time, is called the Method of Interpolation. *Ibid.* 220 The most useful interpolations are, when the time is one of the unknown quantities [etc.]. 1816 Tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 531 One of the principal uses of the Calculus of Differences consists in the Interpolation of Series.

† 4. Interposition of time; interval. *Obs.* (So F. *interpolation* in Godef.)

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 55 The mutation or change of blood into a bone, cannot be accomplished but by long interpolation and many meane alterations.

Interpolative, *a. rare*. [f. as INTERPOLATE v. + -IVE.] Having the effect of interpolation.

1817 BENTHAM *Swear not at all Wks.* 1843 V. 201 Liberty of making amendments :- amendments omissive, interpolative, substitutive.

Hence **Interpolatively** *adv.*, in the way of interpolation.

1836 G. S. FABER *Reply Husenbth* 44 note, This ... he effects by interpolatively forcing him to say what, in truth, he never did say.

Interpolator (intəpələ'tɔɪ), [a. L. *interpolator*, agent-n. f. *interpolare* to INTERPOLATE. Cf. F. *interpolateur* (1671 in Godef.).] One who interpolates.

1659 PEARSON *Cred* (1839) 243 What the interpolator of Gregory Nyssen's Homily produceth, he confesseth taken from apocryphal writings. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 463 The Interpolator borrow'd it, and clapt it in here. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. ii. iii. 259 It was denominated by Nennius, or his interpolator, *Provincia Lodonesie*. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. App. 528 An interpolator would surely have taken care to insert the more famous stories.

† **Interpole**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *interpolare*: see INTERPOLATE. Cf. F. *interpoler* (1740 in *Dict. Acad.*)] = INTERPOLATE v. 2 c.

1677 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 457 How to add or interpolate progressions of squares, cubes, or of any other ranks of numbers.

† **Interpolish**, *v. Obs. rare*. Also 7 enter-. [INTER- 1 a.] *trans.* To polish here and there or at intervals.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* xxv. 25 Thou shalt make ... a crowne enterpolished [Vulg. *interrasilis*], four fingers

high. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. v. Yet all this will not fade, though it be cunningly interpolist by some second hand with crooks and emendations.

Interpolitical (-politikāl), *a.* [f. INTER- 4 c + Gr. *polis* city, state, after POLITICAL.] Pertaining to the relations between (Greek) cities or states.

1846 GROVE *Greece* ii. ii. 341 We are compelled to use a word such as interpolitical to describe the transactions between separate Greek cities. 1876 G. W. COX *Gen. Hist. Greece* iii. i. 271 The Athenians were fully justified by Hellenic interpolitical law in excluding the Megarians from their ports.

Interpo-lity, *rare*—1. [f. INTER- 2 a + Gr. *politeia* citizenship, POLITY.] Mutual citizenship.

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* ii. xiii. lvi. You, whose whole theory is an absolute sermon upon emigration, and the transplanting and interpo-lity of our species.

Interpone (intəpōn), *v.* Also 6 enter-, entre-. [ad. L. *interpōnere* to place between, etc.; *refl.* to interfere, f. *inter* between + *pōnere* to place, put.] *trans.* and *refl.* = INTERPOSE *v.* *Obs.* exc. in *interpone one's authority* (in *Sc. Law*).

1523 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Wolsey* Collect. (1726) 68 Offering unto me to interpose their authorities, therein to the uttermost. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Ref.* i. iii. 137 Interponing himself as mediator *pacis*. 1533 BELLERDEN *Living* i. (1822) 34 He collectit all this odd dayis togidder, and interpoit thame with monethis intercalaris ilk xxiv yeris anis. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 53 Yf I shall interpone my opinion, I wolde more willingly receive Surrey. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 624 Porphyrius interponed it [his Psyche], betwixt the Father and the Son, as a middle between both. 1752 J. LOUTNIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 273 When Application is made to the Sheriff, to interpose his Authority to a Baron's Decree. 1868 Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 101 § 207 The Lord Ordinary is hereby authorized, to interpose his authority to such minute and acceptance. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* xi. § 25.

† **Interponent**, *Obs.* *rare*. [ad. L. *interpōnē-em*, pr. ppl. of *interpōnere*: see *prec.*] One who or that which interposes.

1592 *Nobody & Somebody*, in Simpson *Shaks.* (1878) i. 279 Mural interponents twixt the world and their proceedings. 1638 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* i. ii. Wks. 1874 v. 171 Lop downe these interponents that withstand The passage to our throne.

† **Interponibility**, *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. **interponibile* (f. INTERPONE): see -ITY.] Capacity of being interposed.

1734 tr. *Borrow's Math. Lect.* x. 176 Space is nothing else but the mere Power, Capacity, Ponibility, or (begging pardon for the Expressions) Interponibility of Magnitude.

Interposet: see INTER- *pref.* 6.

Interposal (intəpōzāl), [f. next + -AL.]

1. The act of placing or causing to come between; = INTERPOSITION 1.

1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. iv. § 4 Affluence or abundance of things desired without interposal of indigence. 1651 Fuller's *Abel Rediv.*, Bradford 182 He was... without any interposal of time, chosen Fellow of Pembroke Hall. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) 111. 167 Nothing that may by its interposal hinder that immediate contact. 1893 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LVI. 274/2 The interposal of a word or words between to and the infinitive.

2. Intervention, interference; = INTERPOSITION 2.

1607 Hist. Sir J. Hawkwood iv. 7 To prevent the Interposal of any evasions Person. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 306 My Friends indiscreet Interposals incensed me. 1845 N. Brit. Rev. III. 321 Their well-timed interposals in favour of the ejected families.

Interpose (intəpōz), *v.* Also 7 enter-, interposer (14th c. in Godef.). f. L. *inter* between + F. *poser* to place (see POSE); substituted for L. *interpōnere* (see INTERPONE) by form-association with inflexions and derivatives of the latter, as *interposition*, etc.; cf. *compose*, *depose*, *dispose*. Cf. also F. *entreposer* (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), in OF. to place alternately or intermixedly.]

1. *trans.* To place between (in space or time); to put or set between or in an intermediate position; to cause to intervene. Often with implication of obstruction or delay; cf. 3.

1599 MINSHUE *Sp. Dict.*, *Interpuento*, interposed, put betwixt. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parill.* 25 He is not bound to doe any service either in his owne person, or by any other person interposed during his minority. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* i. viii. 89 Much time was interposed betwixt the severall proceedings against this Earle of Straferd. 1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* 75 Darkning... a colour, is only interposing a multitude of dark or black spots among the same ting'd parts. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 37 Only a small part of the convexity of the globe is interposed between us and the sun. 1870 ROLLESTON *Ainm. Life* 129 The portions of the pseud-hemal system which were interposed between the digestive tract and the dorsal surface.

† b. To place (things) with intervals, or in alternation, to cause to alternate. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Ab. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 356 The other [wall] of Pyles and Tymber strongly and artificially interposed. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* xv. 72 God can... interpose days with nights, and Summers with Winters.

2. To place or station oneself between; to come between in position, to stand in the way. † a. *refl.* 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. i. 98 What watchful Cares doe interpose themselves Betwixt your Eyes, and Night? 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 145 Two hundred of them falling into a close order, interposed themselves between them. 1745 SWIFT (J.), *Human frailty* will too often interpose itself among persons of the holiest function.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1613 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 121 We offering to returne to the

other, which he fearing, interposed. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 161 The river Syndery interposing. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 272 The earth interposing with its opaque body, intercepted the solar rays. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 69 Three columns... moved to the right, as if intending to interpose between the lines and the town.

3. *trans.* To put forth or introduce (action, authority, etc.) in the way of interference or intervention.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 13 The Senate came not betwene nor interposed their authority to stop the course intended against him. 1798 MRQ. WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 42 Our arbitration... will be both acceptable and efficacious whenever it shall be interposed. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 11. *Detached Th. Bks.*, Expecting every moment when he [the owner] shall interpose his interdict.

4. To put oneself forward or interfere in a matter; to step in between persons at variance or in a person's behalf; to intervene. † a. *refl.* *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 29 The Patriark and other princes... seeing the danger... had interposed themselves. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 36 Noble Dames, who in old time... interposed themselves as Mediators, betwene the Romans and Sabines. 1625 USSHER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 133 If he interpose himself seriously herein. 1658 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Wars of Cyprus* 28.

b. *intr.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. iii. 119 Please you to interpose (fair Madam) Kneele, And pray your Mothers blessing. 1656 BRAMHALL *Reptic.* iv. 159 It is no innovation for our Kings to interpose in ecclesiastical affairs. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 224 ¶ 3, I shall not interpose in their Quarrel. 1791 COWPER *Mad.* vi. 19 None interposed To avert his woeful doom. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 7. 100 The Archbishop interposed between the rival claimants to the crown.

5. *trans.* To introduce between other matters, or between the parts of a narrative, as an interruption or digression; to say or pronounce as an interruption.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. iv. § 4 That all the fables and fictions of the poets were but pleasure and not figure, I interpose no opinion. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* xxxiii. 80, I shall desire leave to interpose this parenthesis ensuing, before I proceed. 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 65 To interpose a jocular, and perhaps ridiculous digression. 1783 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) II. 265-6 The Historian, who, without interposing his own sentiments, has delivered a simple narrative of authentic facts. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 171 The Princess... was about to interpose a faint word of objection. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiii, 'Do not injure an innocent man', interposed the Prince.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To interrupt, make a digression.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 270 Here Adam interpos'd. O sent from Heav'n, Enlightner of my darkness! 1873 E. DEUTSCH *Rem.* (1874) 77 We must here interpose for a moment. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 185 Here Ctesippus, the lover of Cleinias, interposes in great excitement.

II. † 6. *trans.* To come or be in the way of (a person or thing); to intercept; to obstruct. *Obs.*

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 152 We have no liberty... to judge;... when Discontents do trouble us. They interpose our brightest eminence of wisdom no otherwise than clouds darken the Sunnes glory. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* v. 258 All the thieves and robbers that interposed him in his way to Athens. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 278 The great Rivers interposing us, together with... many other difficulties.

† b. To lie between (places); to part, separate.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 46 Arabia felix which stretcheth out into the South sea, interposing the Persian and Arabian Gulphs. *Ibid.* 207 Phoenicia is a province of Syria, interposing the sea and Galily.

Hence *Interpos'd* ppl. *a.*; *Interpos'ing* vbl. *sb.*

1602 ANTHONY HERBORN in *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) II. 224 Some other interpos'd... dealers in this business. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* viii. ii. § 5 Interposed flashes of this day start's brightness. 1673 L. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 5 We often lose sight of them, by interposing of the waves. 1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. (1851) 329 Those ends which he can likely pretend to the interposing of his force therein. 1730 SAVERY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 301 No interposed body... (unless it is magical)... was ever known... to impede or divert any of the Effects of a Magnet. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. vi. 43 The ridges... with their interposed fissures.

† **Interpose**, *sb.* *Obs.* *rare*. [f. *prec.* vb.] Interposition, interposal.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 154 Countries are divided by Geographers... Naturally, according to the course of Rivers, and interpose of Mountains. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 117 Dangerous humors... which, without the wise interpose of State-Physicians, presage ruine to the whole. *Ibid.* 139 Upon the interpose of such impediments.

Interposer (intəpōzəi), [f. as *prec.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which interposes or intervenes.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 329 No bed shall ere be guilty of my stay, Nor rest be interposer twixt vs twaine. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* ii. x. 535 Princes should be interposers in Ecclesiastical affairs. 1685 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 172 Some affairs that could not be negotiated by an interposer. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* iii. (1852) 69 The occasions of interposition are widely different, as well as the circumstances of the interposer.

Interposing (intəpōz'zɪŋ), ppl. *a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.] That interposes (in senses of the vb.).

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xv. (1626) 311 So Zancle once on Italie confind; Till interposing waues their bounds disjoyn'd. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* i. l. 7 without any interposing authority. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 521 My interposing train For mercy pleaded. 1836 KEBLE in *Lyra Apost.* (1841) 57 So dreary seem'd Death's interposing veil.

Hence *Interpos'ingly* adv., in an interposing manner, by way of interposition.

1845 Whitehall 277 Said the president, interposingly.

† **Interposit**, *sb.* *Obs.* *rare*. [ad. L. *inter-*

positum, neut. of pa. ppl. of *interpōnere* to place between: see INTERPONE.] A place to which goods are brought for distribution; an entrepôt.

1827 W. MITFORD cited in Webster (1828).

† **Interposit**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. L. *interposit-*, ppl. stem of *interpōnere*: see INTERPONE; cf. *deposuit* vb.] *trans.* (?) To put forth, advance.

1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* ii. i. i. iii. 28 Some, who are Slaves, loving Money... are afraid to interposit the necessary charges.

Interposition (intəpōzɪʃən), [a. F. *interposition*, OF. also *-icion* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *interposition-em*, n. of action from *interpōnere* to INTERPONE. Not derivationally related to INTERPOSE, but associated with it in OF. by contact of form, and adoption of *-poser* as virtual representative of L. *-pōnere*; cf. *composition*, *disposition*, etc.] The action of the vb. INTERPOSE.

1. The action of placing something or oneself between; the fact of being placed or situated between; intervention.

1412-20 LYDC. *Chron. Troy* i. v. (MS. Digby 230) If. 38 b/1 So þe mone hap made diuisioun By here sodein interposicioun. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 252 If... the sea did extend, without interposition of land. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 56 One verse either immediately, or by mutuall interposition, may be answerable to an other. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gaskellind* ii. 11 Without the interposition of a Female Parent. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* viii, He made the cell... black by the interposition of his body. 1864 BRUCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* ii. (1875) 8 The sovereign's person... was removed further from the subject by the interposition of a host of officials.

b. An instance of this; sometimes quasi-concr., that which is interposed.

1650 CROMWELL *Lett.* 4 Sept. in *Carlyle*, The enemy gathered towards the Hills; labouring to make a perfect interposition between us and Berwick. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 58 A Narrative... which though it may appear too great an interposition to our travel, will... I hope find acceptance. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 222 A shelter and a kind of shading cool interposition, as a summer's cloud. 1696 WHISTON *The Earth* iv. (1722) 353 The Seasons were... without any quick interpositions of Day and Night to disturb them. 1834 (see INTERLOCATION).

2. The action of interfering or intervening in a matter; intervention between persons or in a person's behalf; interference, mediation. With an and *pl.*, an instance of this.

1461 Paston *Lett.* No. 415 II. 50 Lete sum interposicion go a twix you and my mastres your moder. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xii. (1632) 248 Nature in generall disavoweth her [Reason's] jurisdiction and interposition. 1670 in Somers *Tracts* I. 8 The Pacification was effected wholly by Interposition of the English Commissioners. 1696 WHISTON *The Earth* iv. (1722) 303, I take [it] to be a Miraculous Interposition very worthy of God. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* i. 10 By the immediate interposition of Providence. 1769 ROBERTSON *Hist. Chas. V* (1796) 111. xii. 401 His interpositions in her favour became more cold. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ix. 255 The interposition of the Praetor and the acceptance of his mediation expanded into the Administration of Justice in the Roman State. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xxii. 298 In the matter of religion, man needs the direct interposition of divine authority.

† 3. A parenthesis; a digression. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 171 Some use so many interpositions, bothe in their talke and in their writting, that they make their sayings as darke as helle.

Interpositive (-pɔzɪtɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *interpositif* (Godef.), ad. L. type **interpositivus*, f. ppl. stem of *interpōnere*: see INTERPONE.] *a. adj.* *Bot.* Characterized by being placed between certain structures. † b. *sb.* Something interposed.

1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 87 Having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof... this interpositive (but) eclipseth the brightness and glory that mens actions did before seem to carry with them. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Interpositivus*,... applied to stamens situated between the divisions of a simple perianth... interpositive.

† **Interpost**, *Obs.* *rare*—1. [a. F. *entrepôt*, formerly *entrepôt*, ad. L. *interpositum*: see INTERPOSIT *sb.*] A commercial centre, an entrepôt.

1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 141 Cadix is the Interpost to all the Traffic of England and Holland.

† **Interposure**, *Obs.* [f. INTERPOSE *v.* + -URE; cf. *composure*, *disposure*, *exposure*.] The action of interposing; interposition, interposal.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xx. (1677) 37 Though other interposures do eclipse her; yet this is a principal. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x. 31 The Mahometan Merchant, that he might the more easily redeem me, used the interposure of a man born in the Country. 1689 DILLINGHAM *Myst. Iniq.* 13 The... Interposure of several Parliaments for removing the Grounds of our Differences and Animositities, by an Indulgence. 1733 WATTS *Philos. Ess.* ix. ii. (1734) 206 To represent the great Engine of this visible World, as moving onward in its appointed Course, without the continual interposure of His Hand.

Interpour: see INTER- *pref.* 1 b.

Interprater, *nonce-ud.* [f. INTER- 2 a + PRATER.] One who prates at intervals.

1591 LVLV *Sapho* iv. iii, You are no interpreter, but an interprater, harping always upon love, till you be as blind as a harper.

† **Interprease**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. INTER- 1 a + *prease*, PRESS *v.*] *intr.* To press in between.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* iv. 896, I may interprease, Way-lay, and take him.

Interprement: see INTERPRETAMENT.

Interpressure: see INTER-press, 2 a.

Interpret (int̄-pret), *v.* Forms: 4-7 interpret, (5 -pritt), 6 Sc. interpret, (enter-pret), (7 enter-pret), 6- interpret. Pa. pple. interpreted; also 5 interpreted, 6 interpret. [a. F. *interpréter* (13th c. in Littré), or immed. ad. L. *interpretāri* to explain, expound, translate, understand, also in pass. sense, to be explained, mean, f. *interpres*, -pret-em an agent, explainer, expounder, translator, dragoman, f. *inter* between + root corresp. to Skr. *prath-* to spread abroad.]

1. *trans.* To expound the meaning of (something abstruse or mysterious); to render (words, writings, an author, etc.) clear or explicit; to elucidate; to explain. † Formerly, also, To translate (now only contextually, as included in the general sense).

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* v. 26. I herde of thee, that thou mayst interpret derke thingis, and vnynde bounden thingis. — *Matt.* i. 23 His name shal be clepid Emanuel, that is interpretid [gloss or expound], God with vs. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 295 b/1 Lenny is interpret assume or applied or putte to. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. Prol. 74 My lewities . . . Schup to enterpret . . . Thus maist renouit prince of poetry. 1588 A. KING tr. *Caminus Catech.* 81 Quhillk words y^e kirk hes so diligentli interpret. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 242 We returned againe to him, with our Muccaro to interpret our words. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* Diss. i. According to his usual way of interpreting authors, not to the words but to the sense. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* ii. 76 Be it enough for the geologist right to interpret the record of creation. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* ii. i. 119 The law interprets . . . his wishes with regard to the disposal of his property.

b. To make out the meaning of, explain to oneself.

1795 COWPER *Pairing Time Antic.* 6 The child who knows no better, Than to interpret by the letter A story of a cock and bull. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i. (1868) 14 That her knowledge of the youth of nineteen might help her little in interpreting the man of thirty-four. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 294 It is a final fact of our nature that we must interpret the phenomena of human life.

c. In recent use: To bring out the meaning of (a dramatic or musical composition, a landscape, etc.) by artistic representation or performance; to give one's own interpretation of; to render.

1880 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 876/1 The two female characters . . . were interpreted with striking success. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* ii. xii. She was playing Wagner, Brahms, and Rubinstein, interpreting all those passionate voices of the subtlest moderns.

2. To give a particular explanation of; to expound or take in a specified manner. Also, To construe (motives, actions, etc.) favourably or adversely. (In quot. 1709, To attribute to.)

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 206 As princes of prestis, and Phariseis joynd with hem, wolen interprete Goddis lawe, aff hem shal it be taken. 1484 CAXTON *Curial* 4 b. To make false relacon ne to interprete euyl my worde. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* To Rdr. 17 Interpret my intentione favourably. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 89 King of Moab, who being besieged . . . sacrificed his eldest sonne; which yet some interprete of the eldest sonne of the King of Idumæa. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* iv. 35 As thou wouldest be well interpreted by others interpret others well. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxiij. 124 No Commission that can be given them, can be interpreted for a Declaration [etc.]. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) IV. 141 The Difficulty of Access was often interpreted to, what she was not at all guilty of, Pride. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* i. vi. 457 Commonly interpreted of those of Alexandria. 1758 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1800) II. 227 This transaction was interpreted into a bribe. 1856 FAULDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 393 Each of them perhaps interpreted their engagements by their own wishes or interests.

† b. To render, explain, or translate by a specified term. *Obs.*

1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 No person . . . being a common Baker, Brewer . . . shall be interpreted or expounded handicrafts men. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 80 Friga is also interpreted for VENUS. 1690 TEMPLE *Ess.* *Gardens Epicurus* 29 All the sorts of their Mala, which we interpret Apples.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To make an explanation; to give an exposition; *spec.* to act as an interpreter or dragoman. † Formerly, also, in general sense, To translate.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* xii. 30 What alle spoken with languages? wher alle interpreten [gloss or expowen]? 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 253 To interpret out of the Greeke tongue into the Latine. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 285 Enery one will construe and interpret thereon at his pleasure. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 38 Pe-unies . . . ready . . . to serve you, either to interpret, to runne, go arrands or the like. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 33 Unskilful with what words to pray, let mee, Interpret for him. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (Tauchn.) II. vii. 82 Each must interpret for himself.

† 4. *intr.* To signify, to mean. *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 107 Sophi by all likelihood was giuen him with regard to his reformd profession, as the word interprets.

Hence **Interpreted** *ppl. a.*; **Interpreting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* xii. 10 Interpretynge [gloss or expowynge] of wordis. c. 1500 *Melusine* 64 After the interpreting made by you of her owne name. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 313 An interpreted and an intended unction of our Saviour. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Mar. 2/3 He [Freeman] was an interpreting historian.

† **Interpret**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *interpret-em*, or F. *interprète* (14th c. in Littré).] An interpreter.

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 29 The heauenly Poets . . . Dame Natus trunchmen, heauens interprets trewe.

Interpretable (int̄-pretāb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *interpretabilis* (Tert.), f. *interpretāri* to INTERPRET: see -BLE. Cf. obs. F. *interprétable* (Godef.).]

1. Susceptible of interpretation, explicable.

1611 FLORIO, *Interpretable*, interpretable. 1672 STILLING-FLEET *Idol. Ch. Rom.* (ed. 2) 37 The letter of the Scripture as interpretable by every private mans reason. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 552 It had a real, vocal, interpretable language. 1859 J. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 49 They are facts that are not interpretable by consciousness.

2. Capable of being interpreted or construed in a specified manner.

1650 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* 34 'Tis not . . . intelligible to me, how those words . . . should be . . . interpretable to any further sense. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* i. 12 Covering the head with a hat . . . is in itself an indifferent thing, and people by usage or consent may make it interpretable either way. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* 357 The words of St. John . . . are in their whole extent interpretable of the understanding. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. iii. § 47 (1875) 163 Such alleged further forms are interpretable as generated by the primary form.

Hence **Interpretability**, **Interpretableness**, the quality of being interpretable; **Interpretably** *adv.*, in an interpretable manner.

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* i. iii. (1713) 60 Whereas the habits were voluntarily contracted, the effects are interpretably so too. 1685 H. MORE *Cursory Reflexions* 13 The Natural Interpretableness of the Apocalypse that way. 1898 FRASER *Reid* v. 66 The uniformity and therefore interpretability of nature.

† **Interpretament**. *Obs. rare*. Also *erron.* **interpretment**. [ad. L. *interpretament-um*, f. *interpretāri* to INTERPRET: see -MENT. Cf. obs. F. *interprétement*.] Interpretation.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 216 This bold interpretament . . . cannot stand a minute with any competent reverence to God or his law. 1802 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 47 The Hebraisms . . . are peculiarly susceptible of useful interpretation.

† **Interpretate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *interpretāt-us*, pa. pple. of *interpretāri* to INTERPRET.] Interpreted; understood.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 95 Without y^e knowlege or lycence expresse of theyr souerayne, or at leest interpretate.

Interpretate, *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6 *enter-*. [f. L. *interpretāt-*, ppl. stem of *interpretāri* to INTERPRET.] = INTERPRET *v.*

c. 1522 BP. R. FOX in *Ellis Lett.* Ser. ii. II. 8, I beseeche your good lordship favorably & benignly to interpretate & take the premisses. 1534 WHITTON *Tulipes Offices* i. (1540) 64 This temperance that we enterpretate so as I haue sayd. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 407, I hope that any . . . Expressions . . . will be interpreted with congruity to the Title and avowed Scope of this Treatise. a. 1763 BYROM *Crit. Rem. Horace* (R). When they take interpreting pains, Sometimes the difficulty still remains. 1866 T. WRIGHT in *Intell. Observer*. No. 50, 110 To interpretate . . . the inscription of the Newton Stone.

Interpretation (int̄-pretā-shən). Also 4-6 -cioun, -cion(n)e, -cyon, 5 **entpretacioun**, (-teysoun). [a. F. *interprétation* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or immed. ad. L. *interpretation-em*, n. of action from *interpretāri* to INTERPRET; cf. AF. *entpretacion* (Godef. Compl.). The form *entpreteysoun* represents an OF. semi-popular form in -aison, after *raison*, *saison*, etc.; cf. AF. *interpretiso(u)n* (like *orison*, *venison*).

1292 BATTON II. viii. § 3 Pur ceo voloms qe a nous sont les dotaunces et les deloyaunces moultres, et qe par nous sont fetes les interpretaciouns.]

1. The action of interpreting or explaining; explanation, exposition. † By interpretation, inferentially; = INTERPRETATIVELY.

Interpretation of Nature, a phrase used by Bacon to denote the discovery of natural laws by means of induction.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Pet.* i. 20 Ech prophecie of scripture is not maad bi propre interpretacioun. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 141/2 In the interpretation we may peradventure styck, Is it not so? 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xiv. § 1 For the real and exact form of judgement, we refer ourselves to that which we have spoken of the interpretation of nature. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 441 Neither can he Will the Means, but he must Vertually, and by Interpretation at least, Will the End. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. § 8 It may not be amiss to add a few observations concerning the interpretation of laws. 1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opin.* 21 Apr. 464/2 The knowledge . . . requisite for the just interpretation of geological phenomena.

† b. The faculty or power of interpreting. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *1 Cor.* xii. 10 To won is given the vter-ance off wisdom. . . To another the interpretation off tonges. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 46 The gift of the haly spirit, callit *interpretatio sermonum*, the interpretation of wordis.

2. An explanation given; a way of interpreting or explaining; † a comment, a commentary (*obs.*).

1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 145 Of . . . straunge interpretations, Problemes and demaundes eke His wisdoms was to finde and seke. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1027 After of this dreme herd he swilk interpretatione. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 42 Nether is the interpretation of that worde resurrection my priuate interpretation. 1584 C. CARLILE *Disc. Peter's Life* (title-p.). An interpretation upon the Second Epistle of S. Paule to the Thessalonians, the second chapter. 1651 LILLY *Chas. I* (1774) 251 The ambiguity of oracles, and

their ambodextrous interpretations. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 25 He . . . ridiculed allegorical interpretations. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 191 Perhaps I may have put a wrong interpretation on the passage.

b. Construction put upon actions, purposes, etc. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 153 3e au3t for to soften be opiniouns of fonde men wip better interpretacioun. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 56 Wee are bounde to give our neighbours proceedings a charitable interpretation. 1692 DAYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 94 Whatsoever Interpretation Tacitus has given of so prudent a Design. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 108 ¶ 3 They give mean Interpretations and base Motives to the worthiest Actions. 1874 MRS. OLIPHANT *Mak. Florence* x. (1877) 257 Things he had done which no charitable interpretation could explain away.

c. The representation of a part in a drama, or the rendering of a musical composition, according to one's conception of the author's idea.

1880 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 876/1 The part of Cassandra . . . is capable of more various interpretation than that of her rival.

3. The way in which a thing ought to be interpreted; proper explanation; hence, Signification, meaning.

c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. 106 Bytokenynge or entpreteysoun of wordes ys so as be esprit of word, and be endytynge ys be body, and be wyrtynge ys be clethynge of wordys and spekyng. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 49 To whom the interpretation of a Nounne doeth agre, to the same also the Nounne it selfe agreeth. 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* 824/1 Our law . . . claims to determine the interpretation and effect of every deed or will executed here. 1867 MAURICE *Patriarchs & Lawg.* i. (1877) 34 Man finds his meaning and interpretation in God.

† 4. The action of translating; a translation or rendering of a book, word, etc. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *1 Prol. Joshua*. If the oold onliche interpretacioun plesse to hem. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 44 Aftyr the reulys of interpretacyon Anne is as myche to seyn as grace. 1526 TINDALE *John* i. 2 Thou shalt be called cephas: which is by interpretation, a stone. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. i. 279 Whatsoever Interpretations there have beene since, have been especially effected with reference unto . . . the Greeke and Hebrew text.

Hence **Interpretational** *a.*, of or pertaining to interpretation.

1867 LIGHTFOOT in *Contemp. Rev.* V. 407 note, In its interpretational purpose . . . the work of Basilides would present a parallel to the exposition of Papias.

Interpretative (int̄-pretā-tiv), *a.* [f. L. *interpretātiv*, ppl. stem of *interpretāri* to INTERPRET + -IVE. Cf. F. *interprétatif* (1752 in Hatz.-Darm.) and obs. F. *interprétativement* (Godef. Compl.).]

1. Having the character, quality, or function of interpreting; serving to set forth the meaning (of something); explanatory, expository.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* xcviij. 171 b, The true diuinitie . . . also is denided in two partes: for the one is Prophetical, the other Interpretative. a. 1638 MEDER *Rever. God's Ho.* i. Wks. (1672) ii. 344 That interpretative expression used in the New Testament of the Lord's descent upon Mount Sinai. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 98 These are not mere Allusions to the Sacrifices of the Old Testament, but they are interpretative of them. 1755 JOHNSON *Prof. Dict.* ¶ 48 The rigour of interpretative lexicography requires that the explanation, and the word explained, should be always reciprocal. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iii. 80 The grand power of poetry is its interpretative power. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 57 One of the new interpretative composers. 1884 *American* VII. 337 All that is fairly implied in it as interpretative of the Constitution.

2. Deduced or deducible by interpretation or inference; inferential, constructive, implicit, virtual. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 349 This is accounted an interpretative perjury. a. 1614 — *Biabavarois* (1644) 151 Though concurrence of Examples, and either an expresse or interpretative approbation of them . . . bee equivalent to a Rule. a. 1659 BP. BROWNE *Serm.* (1674) I. xviiij. 352 'Tis an implicit, virtual, interpretative Atheism and Denial. 1798 in *Dallas Amer. Law Rep.* II. 250 Constructive, or interpretative treasons, must be the dread and scourge of any nation that allows them. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* ii. vii. 204, I will call simple assent *material* certitude; or, to use a still more apposite term for it, *interpretative* certitude.

Interpretatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an interpretative manner. a. By way of interpretation. *rare*.

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s. v. *Emparance*, Kitchin says, If he impari, or pray continuance . . . where praying continuance is spoken interpretatively. 1691 BEVERLEY *Thous. Years Kingd.* Christ 36 The Four Mettals and Beasts, (Interpretatively Kingdoms).

† b. By inference, constructively, implicitly. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decadion* (1602) 171 The seculars . . . meddle no way in any thing . . . whereby a preminure can be incurred, no not so much as interpretatively. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 89 To be Singular in any of our Actions, is interpretatively and in effect, to prefer our own Sense and Judgment, before that of the World. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 135 The revealing his Nature, and Character, and personal Perfections . . . were interpretatively so many qualifying Clauses or Exceptions.

† **Interpreter**. *Obs.* [a. late L. *interpretator* (Tert.), agent-n. f. *interpretāri* to INTERPRET.] An interpreter.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 419 Aylon, of the tribe of Zabulon . . . whom the lxxii^o interpreters do not annumerate. *Ibid.* V. 397 Austyn did londe in . . . Kente . . . with . . . certayne interpreters taken from Fraunce. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Henry Golde toke vpon him to be interpretator thereof. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* i. ii. vii, Those imaginaty dreams . . . of which Artemidorus, Cardanus and Sambucus, with their several interpreters, have written great volumes.

Interpreter (int̄p̄r̄t̄r̄). Forms: 4-7 *inter-*, *enterpre-*, or, 6- *interpreter*. [ME. *interpretour*, AF. form of OF. *interpretateur*, -*teur*, also *enterpreteur* (Godef.), ad. late L. *interpretator-em* (Tert.), agent-n. f. *interpretārī* to INTERPRET. In 16th c. conformed to agent-nouns in -*er*, like *speaker*; see -ER 1.2.]

1. One who interprets or explains. †a. An official or professional expounder of laws, texts, mysteries, etc.; a commentator. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 32 God seip bi Ysaie... þin enterpreters han brokyn þe lawe ægins Me. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 262/2 Interpretowre, or expownere, *interp̄r̄s*. 1534 *More Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1177/1 All the olde holye enterpreours, haue construed the scripture agaynst them. 1535 *Coverdale Num.* xxii. 5 Balaam the sonne of Beor, which was an interpreter. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* i. v. § 10 They convert their labours to aspire to certain second prizes: as to be a profound interpreter or commentator. 1678 *Bunyan Pilgr.* i. 23 Then said Christian to the Interpreter, Expound this matter more fully to me.

b. One who interprets a particular thing, or interprets something in a particular way; one who explains or puts a construction upon the meaning or purposes of a person. Also *transf.* of things.

1531 *Elvior Gov. Proheme*, I... beseeche your hyghnes to dayne to be... defendour of this litle warke agayne the assaults of maligne interpreters. 1613 *Shaks. Hen. VIII.* i. ii. 82 What we oft doe best, By sicke Interpreters... is Not ours, or not allowed. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. 191 Tears are a Penitents best Interpreter. 1833 *Brewster Nat. Magic* ii. 17 We have supposed that the spectator... is a faithful interpreter of the phenomena presented to his senses. 1857 *Pusey Real Presence* ii. (1869) 185 Our prayers are the interpreters of the articles. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) i. 117 The Poets and the Sophists, who are their interpreters. 1884 *Church Bacon* ix. 225 Great ideas and great principles need their adequate interpreter... if they are to influence the history of mankind.

†c. Formerly a frequent title of books explaining the meaning of technical terms or unusual words. *Obs.*

1607 *Cowell (Title)* The Interpreter: or booke containing the Signification of Words. 1613 *Cockram (Title)* The English Dictionary; or, an Interpreter of hard English Words. 1672 *Manley Cowell's Interpreter* Pref., I have reserved to it the former Name, and call it The Interpreter, which is most proper, as opening those obscure terms which otherwise are with great difficulty understood.

2. One who translates languages. †a. A translator of books or writings (*obs.*).

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. 48 Iohan þat translatyd his booke... ful wys, & leel enterpretour of languages. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* i. The Hebrews... accompt for y^e sayd terme iii. M. ix. C. sixty and iii yeres; the seventy Interpreters rekyn v. M. C. lxxx. and xix. yeres. 1535 *Coverdale Pref. Apocrypha*, The other prayer and songe... haue I not founde amonge any of the interpreters, hut onely in the olde latyn texte, which reporteth it to be of Theodotus translation. 1797 W. Johnston tr. *Bockmann's Invent.* II. 398 This error has been occasioned by the seventy interpreters.

b. One who translates the communications of persons speaking different languages; *spec.* one whose office it is to do so orally in the presence of the persons; a dragoman.

1382 *Wyclif 1 Cor.* xiv. 28 If ther be not an interpretour, he be stille in the chirche. 1535 *Coverdale Gen.* xlii. 23 They knew not that Ioseph understode it, for he spake vnto them by an interpreter. 1600 *Holland Livy* xxvii. xliii. 660 The letters [were] read by an enterpretour. 1752 *Louthian Form of Process* (ed. 2) 212 In Cases where the Prisoner and Witnesses, do not understand the British Language, Interpreters must be procured and sworn, as follows. 1838 *Thirlwall Greece* xii. II. 109 P^sammethichus... consigned a number of Egyptian books to their care, to be instructed in the Greek language, so as to form a permanent class of interpreters.

†3. One who makes known the will of another; a title of Mercury as messenger of the gods. (L. *interpres divum* Virgil.) *Obs.*

1490 *Caxton Eneydos* xvi. 61 Iupyer... called to hym Mercurys, whyche ys interpretour of the goddes. 1667 *Milton P. L.* iii. 657 Uriel, for thou... The first art wont his great authentic will Interpreter through highest Heav'n to bring, Where all his Sons thy embassy attend. 1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 32. 487 She [Minerva] performing the office of an Interpreter and Introducer to the Gods when it is needful.

†4. *Rhet.* An explanation of one expression by another; = *SYNONYMY*. (L. *interpretatio*.) *Obs.*

1589 *Puttenham Eng. Poessie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 223 The Greekes call it Sinonimia... the Latines... called it by a name of euent, for (said they) many words of one nature and sence, one of them doth expound another. And therefore they called this figure the Interpreter.

Interpretership (int̄p̄r̄t̄r̄ʃɪp). [f. *prec.* + -SHIP.] The office or position of an interpreter; esp. of an official interpreter in the administration of law or government.

1845 *Stocqueler Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 311 Officers must pass an examination in Hindoostanee before they are eligible for an adjutancy or interpretership. 1860 A. L. *Windsor Ethica* vi. 200 It seems... as though the imagination had arrogated to itself the rights of interpretership to the great social world about it. 1879 *Academy* 5 Apr. 307/2 Men who have achieved the feat of qualifying for interpreterships in... seven or eight Oriental languages.

†**Interpreters**. *Obs.* [Variant of INTERPRETER, prob. euphonic.] A female interpreter.

1717 *Lady M. W. Montagu Let. to Cless Mar* 18 Apr.,

The Greek lady... was my interpretesse [some later ed. stress]. 1792 *Mad. D'Aublay Diary* v. viii. 352 She had been his interpretesse here on his arrival.

Interpretive (int̄p̄r̄t̄ɪv), *a. rare*. [f. INTERPRET v. + -IVE, after words in which t belongs to the L. ppl. stem, as *assertive*.] = INTERPRETATIVE. 1680 *Filmer Patriarcha* iii. § 15 (1884) 66 'Le roy le veult' is the interpretive phrase. 1839 *Bailey Festus* xix. (1852) 284 Confounding text and comment, with no rule Interpretive.

Hence **Interpretively** *adv.*, inferentially.

a 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 285 To know... that God is able to enlighten... is interpretively or constructively to know that he hath a Spirit to give.

Interpretorial, *a. rare*. [f. INTERPRETER, after L. adjs. in -*orius* (instead of the full *interpretatorial*).] Of or pertaining to an interpreter.

1865 D. F. Rennie *Peking & Pekingese* i. 185 Mr. Douglass... has lately arrived in Peking for interpretorial duty.

Interpreress (int̄p̄r̄t̄r̄ɛs). [f. INTERPRETER + -ESS.] A female interpreter.

1775 *Acacia Amer. Ind.* 327 They... were so polite as to order their black interpreters to bid our red couriers tell us, they thanked us for our friendly offer. 1859 *Kingsley Misc., Raleigh* i. 12 Interpreters of the will and conscience of the people of England. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* iii. (1875) 123 Poetry is the interpreress of the natural world and she is the interpreress of the moral world.

†**Interprice**, -ise, -ize, -yse, *obs.* ff. ENTERPRISE *sb.*

a 1548 *Hall Chron., Hen. V* an. 6 (R.), Kynge Henry not myndyng... to leave his interprice vnperformed, sent the Duke of Clarence to the sea coaste. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 17, I grant your interprice was gude. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 254 To undergoe once more another interprice for the kingdom of England.

†**Interprise**, -yse, *obs.* ff. ENTERPRISE v., to undertake.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 185 They that... did the mater Interprise. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 97 They... never interprise to forsake their limited habitations. a 1605 *Montgomerie Sonn.* xiii. In their spheirs they dar not interprise For to appeir lyk planeits, as they ar.

†**Interproduce**, v. *Obs. rare*. Also 7 *enter-*. [INTER-1 b.] *trans.* To produce mutually.

1603 *Florio Montaigne* iii. xii. (1632) 602 His inventions enflame, follow and enter-produce one another. 1685 *Cotton Montaigne* III. 484 His inventions heat, pursue, and inter-produce one another.

Interproportional, -protoplastic: see ENTER-*pref.* 2 a, 6.

Interprovincial, *a.* [INTER-4 b.] Lying, extending, or carried on, between different provinces; pertaining to the mutual relations of two or more provinces.

1839 *Times* 21 Mar. in *Spirit Metropol. Conserv. Press* (1840) 1. 122 It would leave... her interprovincial communication between Fredericton and Quebec unbroken. 1851 *Kitto Daily Bible Illustr.* (1867) VIII. li. ii. 432 Disputes were continually arising between the Roman governors about their interprovincial rights. 1883 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 4/6 Questions... involving new taxes, public loans, interprovincial canals and railways. 1888 *Mag. Amer. Hist.* Jan. 26 The representatives of the five chief provinces of the Dominion, at the Interprovincial conference in Quebec.

Interpublic (int̄p̄b̄lɪk), *a.* [INTER-4 a.] Situated between the right and left pubic bones.

1836-9 *Toon Cycl. Anat.* II. 262/2 The ossification of the interpublic fibro-cartilage. 1857 *Bullock Casaux's Midwif.* 23 A considerable thickness of the interpublic ligament fills up the interval.

Interpunct, *sb. rare*. [f. INTER-2 a + L. *punct* u. point.] A point between words in writing.

1898 *Amer. J. Philol.* XIX. 92 The general character of the alphabet used in each inscription is always noted, as well as... the presence or lack of interpuncts.

†**Interpunct**, v. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *interpunct*, ppl. stem of *interpungere* to place points between: see next.] *trans.* To mark with points inserted between words or clauses.

1626 *Donne Sermon* lxxiii. 737 As the original copies are distinguished and interpuncted now.

Interpunction (int̄p̄ʊŋkʃən). [ad. L. *interpunction-em*, n. of action from *interpungere*, f. *inter* between + *pungere* to prick, etc.] The insertion of points between words, clauses, or sentences; punctuation. *b. concr.* A point inserted in writing.

1617 *Collins Def. Ep. Ely* To Rdr. 12 Marring and monstifying others directest meaning, with his own most prodigious interpunctions. 1626 *Donne Sermon* lxxiii. 738 We find no reason to depart from that Distinction and Interpunction of these words which our owne Church exhibits to us. 1764 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 425 The earlier Greeks also used the first kind of interpunction. 1894 *Thinker* VI. 297 In regard to the vocalization and interpunction of the Hebrew text.

fig. a 1640 *Jackson Creed* xi. xxi. § 2 Our life is full of interpunctions or commas: death is but the period or full point.

Interpunctate (int̄p̄ʊŋktɪət), *v.* [INTER-1 a.] *trans.* and *absol.* To insert the points between words and clauses; to punctuate. Also *fig.* 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 701 They remind one of the nightmares which occasionally interpunctuate the festivities of the Christmas week. 1853 W. Kay in *Missionary* III. 241 The notorious use of *vel* was what made it unnecessary to interpunctuate. 1891 *Black & White* 12 Dec. 770/2 Sir William Harcourt is a man of humour, and interpunctuates the serious business of his speech with conspicuous laughter.

Interpunctuation. [INTER-2 a.] = INTER-PUNCTION.

1717 *Brakeley J. Tour Italy* 7 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 513 The first [book] had inter-punctuations, the other none. 1827 *Beddoes Poems* p. lxxi, I have communicated the lines, with a strict regard even to the interpunctuation, exactly as I received them. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 486 Epistles to his eldest daughter on her interpunctuation.

†**Interpuzzle**, v. *Obs. rare*. [INTER-1 b.] *trans.* To entangle, make intricate, confuse. 1650 B. *Discollimintum* 29 To trouble and interpuze all our present proceedings.

Interquarrel, -quarter, -racial: see INTER-.

Interradial (int̄r̄ɪɪɪəl), *Zool.* [INTER-4 a.] *a. adj.* Situated between radii or rays, as in an echinoderm. *b. sb.* An interradian part.

1870 *Rollleston Anim. Life* 143 In the inter-radial space... is seen the madreporic tubercle. *Ibid.* 226 One of the interradian septa. 1877 W. Thomson *Foy. Challenger* II. ii. 95 The excretory opening is on a small interradian papilla.

Hence **Inter-radially** *adv.*

1870 *Rollleston Anim. Life* 224 One of the interradianly-placed circumoral plates. 1888 *Rollleston & Jackson Anim. Life* 190 Five sets of spines... project over this area interradianly.

Inter-radiate, v. *rare*. [INTER-1 b.] To radiate into each other. Hence **Inter-radiating** *ppl. a.*; also **Interradiation**.

1851-5 *Brimley Ess., Tennyson* 74 A mighty cataract, with... its dazzling interradiation of changing forms and colours. 1858 G. MacDonald *Phantasies* xii. 134 The community of the centre of all creation suggests an inter-radiating connexion and dependence of the parts.

|| **Interradius** (int̄r̄ɪɪɪdɪəs), *Pl. -radii* (r̄ɪɪɪdɪɪ). *Zool.* [mod. L., f. INTER-3 + RADIUS.] An interradian space or part, as in an echinoderm; a secondary ray or radiating part lying between two primary rays in some Hydrozoa.

1870 *Rollleston Anim. Life* 224 The Echinodermata... move in locomotion indifferently in the direction of any one radius or inter-radius. 1878 *Beil Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 101 In Cestum... the form of the body has become that of a band, from its having grown in the direction of two similar interradii.

Interramal (int̄r̄ɪɪɪmāl), *a. Ornith.* [INTER-4 a.] Situated between the rami or branches of the lower jaw.

1874 *Coues Birds N. W.* 466 Interramal space broad and very long, extending nearly to the end of the bill.

Interramicorn (int̄r̄ɪɪɪmɪkɔrn), *Ornith.* [f. L. *inter* between + *ramus* branch + *cornu* horn; lit. 'interramal horn'.] A separate piece of the horny sheath of the bill situated between the rami of the lower jaw in the albatross, etc.

1866 *Coues in Proc. Philadelphia Acad.* 176 *Diomedea exulans*. The 'interramicorn' forms the gonal element of the bill. *Ibid.* 179, 181, 185.

Interramification, *rare*. [INTER-2 a.] Intermingling of branches or branch-like parts.

1825 *Coleridge Aids Refl.* (1858) I. App. C. 404 As the corals approach the conchylia, this interramification decreases.

†**Interraneous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. mod. L. *interraneus*, f. L. *in-* (IN-2) + *terra* earth, after *subterraneus*.] (See quot.)

1855 *Mayne Expos. Lex.*, *Interraneus*, applied by Mirbel to plants which grow and vegetate in the very bosom of the earth...; *interraneous*.

Interreceive, -reconciliation: see INTER-.

Interred (int̄r̄ɪɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. INTER v. + -ED.] Laid in a grave; buried.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 140/2 Entyryd, or intyryd... *funeratus*. 1610 *Fletcher Faithf. Shepherdess* ii. ii. The sweet rest of these interred bones. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage, India* (1864) 53 With entered bopes, and dispossession of their lives. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Henge* (1725) 92 Epitaphs, containing... the famous Deeds of the interred. *Mod.* The recently interred body.

Interregal, *a. rare*. [INTER-4 c.] Subsisting between kings.

1855 *Motley Dutch Rep.* I. ii. i. 261 The isolated execution of an interregal conspiracy, existing for half a generation. 1868 *Fortn. Rev.* July 90 The so-called international law of the past is a misnomer... being a code of kings not of nations, an interregal, not an international, system.

†**Interregency**. *Obs. rare*. [f. next: see -ENCY.] The tenure of an interrex or interregent; an interregnum.

1600 [see INTERREGNUM 1]. 1620 E. Blount *Horae Subs.* 226 Romulus began, and then succeeded him, after one yeeres interregency, Numa Pompilius. 1674 in *Blount Glossogr.* (ed. 4).

†**Interregent**. *Obs. rare*. [INTER-2 b; after *interrex*.] = INTERREX.

1600 *Holland Livy* i. xvii. 13 The Interregent [*interrex*] having called a general parliament [etc.]. *Ibid.* v. 201 When as... the Consuls had resigned their office, M. Furius Camillus was created Interregent.

Interregimental: see INTER-4 c.

Interregnal (int̄r̄ɪɪɪgnāl), *a.* [f. next, after REGNAL.] Belonging to or of the nature of an interregnum. Also *fig.*

1649 *Nesbham Case Commw. Stated* (1650) 86 Those Interregnal Controversies, which have risen betwixt Competitors by way of Election. 1856 *Lever Martins of Cro'* M. 578 It was that interregnal period between the time when the Castle parties included the first gentry of the land, and that later era [etc.].

|| **Interregnum** (intə'regnəm). Pl. -regna, -regnums. [L., f. *inter* (INTER- 3) + *regnum* REIGN sb.; cf. next.]

† 1. Temporary authority or rule exercised during a vacancy of the throne or a suspension of the usual government. *Obs.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 63 The Romans call this manner of regiment in vacation *Interregnum*: as you would say, rule for the time. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. 13 The government upon this occasion was (as is still at this day) called *Interregnum*. [Margin] The Interregency. 1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 21 June ix. Div b. As one government goes out, I could see another come in, and that without an *Interregnum* of Commissioners. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 69/2 This occasional administration the Romans call an *Interregnum*.

2. The interval between the close of a king's reign and the accession of his successor; any period during which a state is left without a ruler or with a merely provisional government.

1590 L. LLOYD *Consent of Time* 31 The Hebrews had none to gouerne them 8 yeeres after (so long *inter regnum* continued). 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 228 There was an *Inter-regnum* or vacance of the Royal seat in Judah. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. In hereditary kingdoms, as England, there are properly no *interregnums*. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xviii. 470 The king, is made a corporation to prevent in general the possibility of an *interregnum* or vacancy of the throne. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xxvi. 397 Such a risk of *interregna* is incidental to all systems.

3. A cessation or suspension of the usual ruling power; a period of freedom from some authority. *Also fig.*

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* Pref. Aijb, All that time was an *interregnum* of his reason. 1666 COWLEY *Misc., Chronicle* ix, Thousand worse Passions then possesst The *Inter-regnum* of my Breast. Else me from such an Anarchy. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* v. 38 A day's *interregnum* of lawlessness—during which the Sovereign slept. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 153 They were at the moment enjoying a sort of *interregnum* from Roman authority.

4. A breach of continuity; an interval, pause, vacant space.

1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 30 But all the *inter-regnum*, she was chaste: Yet not for virtue's Love, but her own sake. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 19 Nov., Such is the *Interregnum* of our politics! 1849 LYTTON *Disowned* xvi, One could be merry till bed-time without an *inter-regnum*. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) vi. § 699 The coming of this *interregnum* which they call the changing of the monsoons.

Interreign (intə'reign). Now rare. Also 6 -regne, 6-7 -reigne, -raign(e). [f. INTER- 3 + REIGN, after L. *interregnum* (see prec.), or F. *interreigne* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); the latter may be the immediate source.]

† 1. = INTERREGNUM 1. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* I. (1822) 30 This governance... was callit the *Interregne*; that is to say, the vacance betwix the deith of a king, to the election of ane uthir. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. viii. 93 P. Valerius Poplicola, the third day of his *Interreigne* or Regence for the time, createth Consuls. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. vii. (1632) 426 Sailing the small *Inter-Raignes* of these three Danish Kings.

2. = INTERREGNUM 2. Now unusual.

1586 J. HOOKER *Giral. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 162/2 They... confer together how they may in this *inter-reigne* win the spurs, and be vttlerie delivred from the English gouernment. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 74 Succession was tollerated to avoid... contentions, interraigns, and other commodities of Elections. 1775 PLANTA in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 139 The confusions, divisions, and interreigns which frequently distracted the empire. 1838 THIRLWALL & HARE tr. *Niebuhr's Hist. Rome* (1835) I. 265 It very easily... happened that the outgoing magistrates did not complete the election, and that an *interreign* took place. *Fig.* a 1854 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* iv. (1857) 116 The literary *interreign* between Chaucer and Spenser.

† **Interreigning**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. INTER- 1 + REIGNING, after prec.] Reigning in the interval; *interregnal*.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 365 A passing over of divers *inter-reigning* princes between Cyrus and Alexander. 1793 HELY tr. *O'Flaherty's Ogygia* II. 372 They... include the *inter-reigning* space among them [24 years].

Interrelate (intə'relɪt), *v. rare.* [INTER- 1 b.] *trans.* To bring into relation to each other.

1888 S. V. CLEVENGER in *Amer. Naturalist* XXII. 616 Spaces... filled with fibrils and cells that interrelate these and other functions complexly. 1895 *Educ. Rev.* Nov. 365 Wise men of experience think it desirable to interrelate the subjects of the curriculum.

Interrelated (intə'relɪtəd), *ppl. a.* [INTER- 1 b.] Mutually related or connected.

1827 I. TAYLOR *Transm. Anc. Bks.* (1859) 207 The inter-related, and the mutually attestative evidence of thousands of witnesses. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 26 Another set of inter-related nerve-cells.

Hence **Interrelatedness**.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 259 The demonstrable inter-relatedness of both.

Interrelation (intə'relɪʃən). [INTER- 2 a.] Mutual or reciprocal relation.

1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 181 The limits of each opinion as he held it, and the inter-relations of opinion with opinion. 1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* (1864) 4 The inter-relation and dependence, one upon another, of moral, religious, and political questions. 1889 MIVART *Truth* 493 The interrelations and interdependencies which exist between the various orders of creatures.

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So **Interrelationship**, mutual relationship.

1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* III. (1876) 105 Whose inter-relationship results from their common reference to the key-note. 1892 *Class. Rev.* July 317/2 The interrelationship of the MSS... having thus been very plausibly determined. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 211 The inter-relationship of these two subjects may not seem on the face of it very clear, but inter-relationships of customs very rarely are.

† **Inter-religion**. *Obs. rare.* [INTER- 2 b.] = INTERIM sb. 3 b.

1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Conc. Trent* (1676) 308 Cæsar also, in the Decree of the *Inter-religion*, was forced to yield to this.

Interreligious, -religious, -repellent, etc.: see INTER-

Interrenal (intə'rɪnəl), *a. and sb. Anat.* [f. INTER- 4 a + L. *rēn-es* kidneys: see RENAL.]

a. adj. Situated between the kidneys. *b. sb.* An interrenal body. 1893 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Interrer (intə'rɪər). [f. INTER *v.* + -ER 1.] One who interrs; a burier.

1611 COTGER, *Enterreur*, an Interrer, or burier. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 117 Death is the violent stranger of acquaintance... the interrer of fame. 1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Museum* II. 529 To expose him to such interrers as befitt a wretch like him.

|| **Interrex** (intə'reks). Pl. -reges (-rɛdʒɪz). [L., f. *inter* between (INTER- 2 b) + *rex* king.] One who holds the supreme authority in a state during an *interregnum*.

In ancient Rome, an *interrex* was appointed to hold office between the death of a king and the election of his successor; the title was continued under the Republic to denote officers appointed to hold the comitia when the consulate happened to be vacant.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 308 The regents at that time called *Interreges*. 1590 L. LLOYD *Consent of Time* 682 This time in France were appointed two chief gouernours called *Interreges*. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 521 The administration fell into the hands of an *Interrex*; a provisional Magistrate [etc.]. 1766 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 287 Upon the king's demise the regal authority is then vested in the... prime of Poland, as *interrex* or regent. 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xxv. 9 They resigned therefore, and the comitia were held by an *interrex*. 1855 LEWIS *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* xii. § 49 II. 204 The proposition for the appointment of an *interrex*, is mentioned by Livy.

Interright, -rime: see INTER- pref. 2 a, 1 b.

Interring (intə'rɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. INTER *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of burying; interment, burial.

1303 [see INTER *v.* 1]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Theodora* 792 To se pat monkis enteryng. 1387 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 43 At his masse and his enteryng. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xii. § 2 These Processions... were first begun for the interring of holy Martyrs. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Burial*, Interring appears to be the older practice.

Interrogable (intə'rɒgəbəl), *a.* [f. L. *interrogā-re* to INTERROGATE: see -ABLE.] Capable of being interrogated. So **Interrogability**, capability of being interrogated.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 169 For the purpose of justiciability (*visu voce* interrogability included). *Ibid.* III. 408 The person... being forthcoming and interrogable.

Interrogant (intə'rɒgənt), [ad. L. *interrogānt-em*, pr. pple. of *interrogāre*: see next. Cf. F. *interrogant* (Colgr. 1611).] = INTERROGATOR 1.

1647 LULLY *Chr. Astral.* xxvii. 172 The Interrogant would know the cause why. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* IX. 279 It is always uncertain if the native has seized the idea of the interrogant. 1889 A. B. BRUCE *Kinged God* ii. (1891) 71 The first evangelist makes Christ, in answer to His interrogants, at once announce the original law of marriage.

† **Interrogate**, *sb. Obs. rare.* Also -rogat. [ad. L. *interrogāt-um*, neut. of the pa. pple. of *interrogāre* (see next), used as sb. *Perh. immed. a. F. interrogat* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] A question; an interrogation.

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 169 The interrogats also of the King; and the Answers which were given him. 1649 Bp. HALL *Cases Conc.* III. x. (1654) 270 Referring the *ventura* (things to come) to the following interrogate.

† **Interrogate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *interrogāt-us*, pa. pple. of *interrogāre*: see next.] Interrogated, asked about; that is in question.

1625 *Impeachment. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 38 Hee hath bin Skipper of the interrogate shipp... three yeares.

Interrogate (intə'rɒgɪt), *v.* Also 5 enter-*pa. t.* and pple. -ated (8 *Sc. interrogate*). [f. L. *interrogāt-*, ppl. stem of *interrogāre*, f. *inter* between, at intervals + *rogāre* to ask.]

1. *trans.* To ask questions of, to question (a person), esp. closely or in a formal manner; to examine by questions.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* Div, They wold yet haue interrogated hym bot to them he sayd, speke no more to me for I... haue moche thynges to doo. 1626 J. PORV in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 241 Those... knaves wold by way of confession interrogate her Majestie. 1753 in *Stewart's Trial* App. 17 And being also further interrogate for the pannel, depones, That [etc.]. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 20 (*Hotel at Paris*) Engenius... had drawn me aside to interrogate me. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 469 The Turkey merchants themselves were called in and interrogated. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 236 [He] begs him to interrogate Theaetetus.

Fig. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. v. 324 We often interrogate her [Truth] without knowing what it is which we demand of her. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. xlv. 245 Many

... had not an opportunity to interrogate nature. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Organ. Daily Life* 182 Carefully interrogating my memory, I recollected that [etc.].

b. With dep. clause expressing the question.

a 1684 KNATCHBULL *Annot. Texts N. Test.* (1693) 312 The 'Catechumeni'... were interrogated by the Priest, whether they did believe in the Resurrection of the dead. 1721 *Wadrow Corr.* (1843) II. 585 They had conversed with the brethren, whom they interrogate, what they meant by the many other things they had to except against. 1785 J. ADAMS *Diary* 31 Jan., Wks. 1851 III. 389 He interrogated me, whether I had any correspondents in Holland.

† 2. To ask about (something). *Obs. rare.*

1600-9 ROWLANDS *Knave of Clubs* 37 As on the way I itinerated, A Rural person I Obuiated, Interrogating times Transition. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 132 Interrogating the State of Europe, the Government, Policy, and Learning.

3. *absol. or intr.* To ask questions, to make inquiries; *spec. in Law* (see INTERROGATORY B. 1).

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 244 By his Instructions... touching the Queene of Naples, it seemeth hee could Interrogate well touching Beautie. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 39 It became not her to interrogate. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 407/a The leave of the court to interrogate must be obtained.

b. With question quoted. (Cf. 1 b.)

a 1660 HAMMOND (J.), His proof will be retorted by interrogating, Shall the adulterer and the drunkard inherit the kingdom of God? 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 420 We may answer, by interrogating on our part; Do not those same poor peasants use the Lever and the Wedge? 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher. xxxvi*, 'What am I to understand... Miss St. C.'? interrogated he.

Hence **Interrogated** *ppl. a.* (also *absol.*), questioned; obtained by interrogation; **Interrogatedness**, the quality of evidence obtained by interrogation; **Interrogatee**, one who is interrogated; **Interrogatingly** *adv.*, in a questioning manner.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Jud. Evid.* II. iv. § 6 Abstract terms... of which some are already in use, others have been constructed for the purpose... 4. Suggestedness... 5. Unsuggestedness... 6. Interrogatedness: if a conjuncture of so harsh a form may, for the purpose of the moment, be endured. 1816 — *Extract fr. Prop. Const. Code* (1830) 34 For falsity committed in this Judiciary the interrogatee is responsible. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* vii. 312 The interrogated now assuming the character of the interrogator. 1886 MISS LINSKILL *Haven under Hill* II. xvi. 210 'Well?' said Mrs. Stanmere interrogatingly.

Interrogation (intə'rɒgəʃən). [a. F. *interrogation* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), or ad. L. *interrogātiō-em*, n. of action f. *interrogāre* to INTERROGATE.]

1. The action of interrogating or asking questions; a questioning; † request (*obs.*).

1551 Bp. GARINER *Explic.* 85 He opposith by interrogation, and would be answered. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 116 The testator maie lawfullie make his executor not onlie of his owne accorde without interrogation, but also at the intreatie or request of an other. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 472 The Inquisitor made interrogation, of what difficulties, errors, or mis-beliefe I had. 1769 *Jurinus Lett.* (1804) I. 63, I could, by malicious interrogation, disturb the peace of the most virtuous man in the kingdom. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 177 If your heart were not pure... you would not be so ready to meet a deathbed interrogation.

b. With *an* and *pl.* A question. In quot. 1386 *perh.* = Syllogism, = L. *interrogatio* in Cicero.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 8 His fantasye Was turned for to lerne Astrologye, And koude a certeyn of conclusions To demen by Interrogacions. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 185 b, [That] all the interrogacions or questionys made to vs be of fayth. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 105/1 The tenor of his questions or interrogations. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 335 Some preliminary interrogations, why I would not settle there? 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* I, He was trembling at this strange interrogation.

2. *Gram. and Rhet.* Questioning, or a question, as a form of speech.

c 1532 Du WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 994 The interrogation negatyve, as, Am not I? 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poeste* III. xix. (Arb.) 220 There is a kinde of figurative speech when we aske many questions and looke for none answer, speaking... by interrogation, which we might as well say by affirmation. 1661-98 SOUTH *Twelve Serms.* III. 5 The words in the Text (by an usual way of speech) under an Interrogation couching a Positive Assertion. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 513 Though Interrogations may be introduced into close and earnest reasoning, exclamations belong only to strong emotions of the mind.

b. *Point (mark, note) of interrogation*, also *interrogation-point* (and, formerly, *interrogation*): the symbol used in writing or printing to indicate a question, in most European languages placed at the end of the sentence and having the form ? or ʔ.

In Spanish, it is placed both before and after the question, in the former case inverted as in *¿Quien sabe?* 'who knows?' A point of interrogation is also sometimes placed before a word or phrase, to query its correctness, existence, etc.

1598 FLORIO, *Interrogatio punto*, a point of interrogation. 1633 J. CLARKE and *Praxis* 32 Secondly, you must marke all the poynts, commaes, colons, interrogations, &c. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Interrogation*, or *Note of Interrogation*... which in Greek is thus expressed (ʔ) and thus (ʔ) in Latin. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 23 The Common Stops or Points are these: A Comma (,) Semi-colon (;) Interrogation (ʔ), Admiration (!) 1888 J. A. NOBLE in *Academy* 3 Nov. 283/3 We are compelled to read them... with a greater number of mental notes of interrogation. 1895 *How to get Married* 74 It is a mistake to be inquisitive. A walking interrogation-point is never a pleasant companion.

Interrogational, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of an interrogation; interrogative.

1880 F. HALL *Doctor Inductus* 24 Why the interrogational 'how are we?'

Interrogative (int̃rɔgativ), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *interrogativus*: see INTERROGATE *v.* and -IVE. Cf. F. *interrogatif*, -ive (1507 in Godef.).]

A. adj.

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of questioning; having the form or force of a question.

1597 HOOKER *Ecll.* Pol. v. lixii. § 3 The Baptisme, which saveth vs, is... *ερωτηματις*, an interrogative triall of a good conscience towards God. 1661-98 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* III. 5 Nor does this Interrogative way of Expression import only a bare Negation of the Thing. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 209 The substantive comes before the verb except in an Interrogative sentence. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxviii. 354 Miriam made interrogative signs, which Pelagia understood as asking her whether she was alone. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 152 The Platonic ideas are tested by the interrogative method of Socrates.

2. *Rhet.* and *Gram.* Of a word or form: Employed in asking a question.

Interrogative pronouns, the pronouns *who? which? what? whether? Interrogative adverbs*, such as *where? when? why? wherefore? Interrogative point*=INTERROGATION 2 b.

1520 WHITTINGTON *Vulg.* (1327) 6 Nownes interrogatyue as *quis*, *uter*. 1530 PALSGR. 80 Of the pronounes interrogatives. 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 994 The conjugation interrogative, as, Am I? *suis je?* 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* ii. iv. [v.] (Arb.) 89 His comma, colon and interrogative point. 1620 T. GAINGER *Div. Logike* 250 The interrogative particle, whether. 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metaph.* i. 186/1 The...interrogative form of the verb.

3. Given to asking questions; inquisitive. *rare.*

1799 STEELE *Tatler* No. 140 ¶ 11 Such Interrogative Gentlewomen are to be answered no other Way than by Interrogation. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* iv. He is a tall, thin, bony man, with an interrogative nose, and little restless perking eyes.

B. sb. 1. An interrogation, a question. *rare.*

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 30 These men... with a scornfull interrogative, doe... aske. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 295 Olenus Calenus... intended by subtill interrogative to translate the benefit thereof to his owne native cuntry of Tuscane. 1847 JEFFREY *Lett. in Cockburn Life* II. xciv. I do expect and require an answer to all these interrogatives.

2. *Gram.* A word or form employed in asking a question; esp. an interrogative pronoun.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 29 Relatyves as *qui* or *lequel*; interrogatives as *qui*. 1533 UDALL *Floures* 104 (R.) For all voices that are relatyves, may sometimes be interrogatives, as when they aske a question. 1763 LOWTH *Eng. Gram.* (1838) 39 *Who, which, what*, are called Interrogatives, when they are used in asking questions. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 66 They [relatives] are demonstratives and interrogatives put to a new use.

Interrogatively (int̃rɔgativli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an interrogative manner; by way of interrogation; as a question.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lvi. 8 Some reade... the verse interrogatively. 1609 W. BIDDLEPH in T. Lavender *Trav.* (1612) Bjb. That which Persius speaketh interrogatively, I vnderstand positively. 1751 HURO *Notes Ep. Augustus* (R.), Mr. Pope... seems to have read the lines interrogatively. 1876 MISS BRADDON *Dead Men's Shoes* i. A girl whom the passers by look at interrogatively.

Interrogator¹ (int̃rɔgə'tɔr), [a. late L. *interrogator*, agent-n. f. *interrogare* to INTERROGATE; cf. F. *interrogateur* (1549 in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who interrogates; a questioner.

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* i. viii. 153 *note*, Retrenching by an ellipsis all the rest, which rest the interrogator is left to supply from himself. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L.P.*, *Prior* Wks. III. 138 He was examined before a committee... Mr. Stanhope, and Mr. Lechmere were the principal interrogators. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxvii. 559 When we tried to fancy ourselves in the position of the interrogator.

† **Interrogator**². *Sc. Obs.* [ad. F. *interrogatoire*; see next and cf. INTERLOCUTOR 2.] = INTERROGATORY B. 1. See also INTERGATOR.

1561 St. Andrews *Kirk-sess. Reg.* (1839) 108 Examinat upon the generall interrogatories of the law, he purgiss hym [self]. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 66 The veritie of the mater sall be tryed before the Justitiar, be sundrie interrogatories and answers made thereto.

Interrogatory (int̃rɔgatori), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *interrogatori-us*: see INTERROGATE *v.* and -ORY. Cf. F. *interrogatoire* (1422 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. adj. = INTERROGATIVE *a.* *Interrogatory point* (see INTERROGATION 2 b).

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* To Rdr. ¶ v. b. Of letters... Interrogatori, Dehortatori... there be sundrie sortes. 1668 DAVENANT *Masque Wks.* (1673) 362 My Priviledges are an ubiquitary... interrogatory... immunity over all the privy lodgings. 1844 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 3) i. 407 Of the Interrogatory point. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *P. Holt* xlii. Hinted at in a mild interrogatory manner.

B. sb. 1. An interrogation, a question; *spec.* in *Law*: A question formally put, or drawn up in writing to be put, to an accused person or a witness. (In 16-17th c. freq. in phr. *to examine upon interrogatories*). See also INTERROGATORY.

1533 in *More Apol.* xlv. Wks. 915/1 If he can by interrogatories and questions be driuen to confesse anye thing. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* i. 42 He was... examined upon interrogatories to bewraye the rest of the conspirators. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. xxv. 265 He willed me to examine myself well upon this one Interrogatory. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 106 A more pertinent Interrogatory could never have been made by Plato, or Aristotle. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177 ¶ 3. I was bewildered by an un-

seasonable interrogatory. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. 1. 562 A paper of interrogatories was laid before him by order of the Privy Council. 1898 *Encycl. Laws Eng.* (Renton) VII. 41 The Common Law Procedure Act, 1854, for the first time enabled interrogatories to be administered in actions in the superior Courts of Law.

2. Examination or questioning (of an accused person). *rare.* [= F. *interrogatoire*, It. *interrogatorio*.]

1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i. 55 A tribunal... proceeding by modes of interrogatory unknown to the common law. 1831-3 E. BURTON *Ecll. Hist.* xiv. (1845) 320 If the parties accused still confessed themselves Christians upon the third interrogatory, he ordered them to be put to death.

hence **Interrogatorily** *adv.* = INTERROGATIVELY.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* ii. xviii. 242 We... propose it in Baptisme interrogatory unto God-fathers and God-mothers. 1866 ELIHU BURRITT *Descr. Locomotive*, And now he shouts, interrogatorily, All right?

Interrogatrix (int̃rɔgə'triks), [fem., in L. form, corresp. to *interrogator*.] A female interrogator.

1859 tr. Bengel's *Gnomon* i. 466 The temptation was not great if you consider only the interrogatrix.

† **Interroge**, -roge, *v.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *interroguer* (1389 in Hatz.-Darm.; mod. F. *interroger*), ad. L. *interrogare*.] = INTERROGATE *v.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* (1889) 253 They... Interrogged hym why he had slayne that man. 1521 *Helyas* xxx. Nj. Whan the noble knight... had interrougged and questioned the duchesse.

In **terrorem**: see IN *Lat. prep.*

Interrule: see INTER- *pref.* 1 a.

† **Interrupt**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also 5 *inteript*, 6 -repte. [a. OF. *interrupt*, ad. L. *interrupt-us*, pa. ppl. of *interrompere*: see next.] Interrupted, in various senses: see the verb. In quot. 1667, Forming an interval or breach between two parts of something. Usually construed as *pa. ppl.*

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* iv. xxix. (MS. Digby 230) If. 130/2 Free eleccioun Not interupte by mediacion Of brocage. 1450 *Merlin* 105 Ne thertore shull ye nothyng be inteript. 1500 *Colyn Blorbois Test.* 206 in Hazl. E. P. F. i. 102, I wold they shold for no thing Be interupt of their possessions. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxiii. E. ij. Such wyll may be interepte [se *pent interrompre*] and deuyed in many maners. 1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 122 Prayer is neuer interupte but by wickednes. 1567 MILTON *P. L.* II. 84 Our adversarie, whom no bounds Prescrib'd, no bars of Hell... nor yet the main abyss Wide interupt, can hold.

Interrupt (int̃rɔpt), *v.* Also 5 *interepte*, *interipte*, *intrippe*, 6 *interrup(p)e*; *pa. t.* 5 *enterrupte*, *interrupte*, 6 (*Sc.*) *interup*. [f. L. *interrupt*, ppl. stem of *interrompere* to break asunder, break off (a speech or the like), f. *inter* between + *rompere* to break: cf. CORRUPT.]

With the form *interrup*, -uppe, cf. CORRUPT, -UPPE.]

1. *trans.* To break in upon (an action, process, or condition, esp. speech or discourse); to break the continuity of (something) in time; to break off, to hinder the course or continuance of, cause to cease or stop (usually temporarily).

a 1420 HOCCELYE *De Reg. Princ.* 1231 For as moche as it nat to me sit, Your tale for to interupte or breke. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 257 Who made you so bolde to interrype my tale? 1538 STANLEY *England* i. ii. 35, I wyl not interupt your communicacyon now in the myddys. 1599 H. BUTTS *Dyets drie Dinner* Dij. They hinder, disturbe, and interupte the course... of other mens matters. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 18 Not one of us but had his sleepe interrupted by fearfull dreames. 1673 TEMPLE *United Prov.* i. 5 Flanders was erected into a County, which changed the Title of Forester for that of Count, without interrupting the Succession. 1783 WATSON *Philop III.* II. (1839) 103 The army of the states was at band to interrupt his operations. 1838 JAMES ROBERT IV. Do not let anything which has passed to-day interrupt our friendship. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law* Scot. 471/2 The acts whereby... prescriptions may be legally interrupted, and in effect put an end to.

b. To break the continuity of (something) in space or serial order; to make an interval or breach between the parts of (something continuous); to stand in the way of, obstruct (e.g. a view).

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. § 41 There being neither Tree nor Bush to interrupt his Charge. 1679 OWEN *Christologia* vi. (1831) 65 As a beam interrupted from its continuity unto the sun is immediately deprived of light. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1772, 166 The land is so interrupted with rocks, that the natives, instead of the plough are obliged to make use of the spade. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* ii. They interrupt my prospects.

2. To break in upon (a person) while doing something, esp. speaking; to hinder from proceeding with some action; to cause to stop (usually temporarily) in what one is doing.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* i. xvi. (1859) 17 There roose vp soone a lady and interrupte me of my wordes. 1430? LYDG. *Stans Puer* 69 (Lamb. MS. 853) Intrippe no man where so pat how wende, No man in his tale 1450-60 MS. *Harl.* 2251 Interupt nat... None other mans tale. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 40 The poore Indians durst not once interrupt them. 1639 T. BAUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 302 It were a grosse incivility to interrupt them in their conversation. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 45 ¶ 8 Florio, who never interrupted any Man living when he was speaking. 1887 RUSKIN *Preterita* II. xii. 421, I could not bear being interrupted in anything I was about.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* (from 1 or 2). (Also quasi-

trans. with the words spoken as object = to say in interruption.)

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* v. xxxviii. (MS. Digby 230) If. 188 b/2 Ther shal no man reclaime ne sei nay, Interrupte ne make no delay. 1567 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 512 As one who sought access, but feared To interrupt, side-long he works his way. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxv, 'Ay, truly', interrupted the glover; 'and I so counselled and commanded thee'. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 220 By Zeus, said Ctesippus, interrupting, I only wish that you would give me some proof. *Ibid.* 224 Please not to interrupt, my good friend.

† 4. *trans.* To hinder, stop, prevent, thwart. *a.* an action, etc. *Obs.*

1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* Blij, This holy ghost interrupte this desyre, and apperyd. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV* 242b. To the onely intent, that the marriage should herafter, neither be interrupted nor broken. 1622 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Exomena* 141 The neighbours would have been awaked, and so the execution of their designs interrupted.

† b. a person, etc., in or from some action. Const. of or with *inf.* *Obs.*

1464 Mann. & Housch. *Exp.* (Roxb.) 184, I schal nat interepte heme deweryng is lyffe. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. xiii. 41 Ther is noman that coude interrupte hym of ony thing that he wolde preue. 1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 102 To interrupt them of their due function. 1624 BP. HALL *Hou. Mar.* Clergy Ded., Satan enuying me this happinesse, interrupts me by the malice of an importunate Adversarie.

† 5. To infringe, suspend (a law). *Obs.*

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* iv. v. (1554) 103 b, Al their statutes by which they were made fre He interrupted of force and not of right. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiii. 536 God created nature, and hath given it a Lawe, which Law he will haue it to follow. Neuertheless sometimes... he interrupteth it... to make vs to know y^e he is Lord of nature.

† 6. To cut short, put an end to, destroy. *Obs.*

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xx, 176 The Cup, Quhairwith oft tymes, for saikles crimes, Mennis lyues he Interup. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 686 So soon as a great Crocodile is discovered, there is such watch and care taken to interrupt and kill him for hope of the reward, that he cannot long escape alive.

Interrupted (int̃rɔptəd), *ppl. a.* [f. INTERRUPT *v.* + -ED 1.] Broken in upon; broken off; having its course hindered or continuity broken; made discontinuous: see the verb.

1552 HULOET, Interrupted, *interpellatus*. 1592 DANIEL *Delia* ii. Sigh out a Storie of her cruell deedes, With interrupted accents of despair. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 249 Whose Rage doth rend Like interrupted Waters, and o're-beare What they are vs'd to beare. 1748 DODSLEY *Preceptor* (1763) I. p. xlv. Express... Sorrow by a low, flexible interrupted Voice. 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 605 The patient recovered under daily application of the interrupted current.

b. *Bot.* (and *Zool.*) Having smaller, or otherwise differing, members (e.g. leaflets in a compound leaf, or spikelets in an inflorescence) in the intervals between the others in a series; also, having a gap or void interval, discontinuous (as a linear marking): see next b.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Interruptus*, *Bot.*, broken in respect to uniformity: interrupted. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 269 Interrupted Club-moss. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.*, Interrupted, when any symmetrical arrangement is destroyed by local causes: a leaf is interruptedly pinnated when some of the pinnæ are much smaller than the others, or wholly wanting.

c. *Mus.* *Interrupted cadence*: an alteration of the perfect cadence, in which the full close is deferred or evaded by the use of some other chord (usually that of the sixth of the key) instead of that of the tonic.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Interrupted*, a term applied by theorists to those closes or cadences in which the base, instead of falling or rising from the fifth to the key-note, passes to some other, and interrupts the full close, or final cadence. 1877 STAINER *Harmony* xii. The interrupted cadence consists of a temporary delay of the perfect cadence. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* i. 291 The form of Interrupted cadence generally quoted as typical is that in which the chord of the dominant, instead of proceeding to the harmony of the tonic as the mind is led to expect, is followed by the chord of the 6th of the key, or sub-median.

Interruptedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an interrupted manner; with interruptions or void intervals; discontinuously.

1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* i. iii. § 19 The incident light that meets with a grosser liquor... will have its beams either refracted, or imbibed, or else reflected more or less interruptedly than they would be, if the body had been unmoistened. 1708 BEVERIDGE *Theol. Theol.* (1711) III. 38 Not interruptedly, but constantly. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* III. iv. Interruptedly... the fitful song Begun and died upon the gentle wind.

b. *Bot.* (and *Zool.*) With smaller or otherwise different members in the intervals between the others: see prec. b.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf* (Pinnated), The interruptedly pinnated, in which the folioles are irregular and unequal in size or situation. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 215 Cellules interruptedly uniseriate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 108 *Spirea ulmaria*... leaves interruptedly pinnate. *Ibid.* 290 *Galopsis Ladanum*... leaves... interruptedly serrate or subentire.

Interrupter, -or (int̃rɔptə), Also 6 -our (e. [In form *a.*, a. L. *interruptor*, agent-n. from *interrumpere*: cf. F. *interrupteur*; in *B.* f. INTERRUPT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who interrupts: see the vb. a. 1511-12 *Act 3 Item. VIII.* c. 10 The seid interruptours

and letters thereof to be brought to Gaole. 1552 HULOET, Interruptour, *interpellator*. 1602 WARNER *Abb. Eng.* x. lviii. (1612) 254 Wherefore our Queene her interruptors sent. 1797 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* VI. 141 Princess Augusta declined any interruptors.

b. 1573-80 BARET *Abb. L.* 342 A disturber, or letter of other: an interrupter. 1654-66 LD. ORREY *Parthen.* (1676) 203 To seek out the high interrupter of it. 1771 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr. Ser.* n. 1. 382 We were so busy no interrupters were admitted. 1804 H. K. WHITE *Let. to B. Maddock* in *Rem.* (1819) I. 135 The companion of my walks—the interrupter of my evening studies. 1869 *Daily News* 16 Apr., This rebuke was loudly cheered by Mr. Aytoun's interrupters.

b. A device for interrupting an electric current. 1881 S. P. THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* x. § 398 The interruptors of induction coils are usually self-acting. 1881 *Sci. American* XIX. 388 If a Helmholtz interrupter be employed to make and break the primary circuit.

Interruptible, *a. rare*. [f. as INTERRUPT *v.* + -IBLE.] Capable of being interrupted.

1628 JACKSON *Creed* ix. xxiv. § 2 The virtue or efficacy of it is not circumscribable by time nor interruptible by any moment or instant of time.

Interrupting, *vb. sb.* [f. INTERRUPT *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb INTERRUPT; interruption. (Now only as gerund.)

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 628/2 When he hadde with much work & oft interrupting, brought at last his tale to an ende.

Interrupting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That interrupts; see the verb.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. (1623) 612 A terrible interrupting tempest. 1739 G. OGLE *Guadalupe & Griselda* 82 Oft woud' intrude an interrupting thought. *Mod.* The speaker continued amid interrupting cries.

Hence **Interruptingly** *adv.*, in the way of interruption.

1650 A. B. Mutat, *Polemio* 14 Messages, which... they have interruptingly dared to trouble our State with. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 11 Him, noble Achilles interruptingly answered.

Interruption (intərv'pʃən). Also 5 intrumpcion, intrupeion, 6 intrupeion. [ad. L. *interruptionem*, n. of action from *interrumpere* to INTERRUPT: cf. F. *interruption* (1437 in *Hatzdarm.*)] The action of interrupting, or fact of being interrupted (in the various senses of the verb); with *an* and *pl.*, an instance of this.

1. A breaking in upon some action, process, or condition (esp. speech or discourse), so as to cause it (usually temporarily) to cease; hindrance of the course or continuance of something; a breach of continuity in time; a stoppage.

1489 CANTON *Faytes of A.* iv. x. 255 Take not now in anger yf I putte intrupeion in thy wordes for a question that I wil aske of the. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 336 The cytezens enjoyed their lyberties without interruption. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiii. 536 We would impute al those interruptions and changes to the nature of nature it selfe. 1660 MILTON *Free Commu.* Wks. (1847) 445/2 The frequent disturbances, interruptions, and dissolutions which the parliament hath had. 1797 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 423, I still go on with the work I have in hand, but with terrible interruptions. 1868 HELPS *Rebuth* ii. (1876) 14 Ellesmere, who is the greatest of interrupters, is the most intolerant of any interruption but his own.

b. In weakened sense (with negative expressed or implied): Temporary cessation, intermission.

1607 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Goulart's Mem.* Hist. 76 She continued sixe monethes... to drinke daylie, without interruption foureteen pounds of water. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xiv. 823 That process by which our bodies receive some substances and give out others, admits of no interruption.

2. A breach of continuity in space or serial order; a break; the formation or existence of a gap or void interval.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 37 If a man were Mad al togedre of o matiere Wybouten interrupcion. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 127 The mountains, which in a continuall ranage without interruption stand upon the coasts of the Ocean. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 11 The Interruptions of the Strata. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxv. (1856) 322 Dr. Vreeland and myself witnessed repeatedly interruptions of their continuity. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 422 The most frequent form of local interruption of the fibrous sheath... consists in the presence of a gap of greater or less extent, filled up by comparatively thin-walled parenchyma.

† b. The action of breaking in between two things; irruption. *Obs.*

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. ix. 216 Places severed from the Continent by the interruption of the Sea.

† 3. The action, or an act, of hindering or thwarting; hindrance, obstruction. *Obs.*

1463 Mann. & Housch. *Exp.* (Roxh.) 187 To enjoye our sayd lycence wyth outyn any let, interrupcion or impediment. c 1475 Pol. *Poems* (Rolls) II. 274 The cardenal uppon his hede the crowne did sett. The septure in his honde, withowte intrumpcion or lett. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* vii. 41 Of iustice no let ledeth intrupcion, Like this loue (named selfe loue) growne of corrupcion. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 9 Diuers deere friends slaine? And bloudy England into England gone, Ore-bearing interruption spight of France?

4. *Sc. Law.* 'The step legally requisite to stop the currency of the period of a prescription' (Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*).

1615 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (Spalding Club) II. 322 Of the quibh hous, William Gray, bailie, twik doune ane dovet [=turf] in takine of lauchfull interruptions, and fand the said halff pennie hous and landis... to appertene in propertie to the said towne of Aberdeine. 1681 STAIR *Iust.*

Law Scot. (1693) II. xii. § 26 The main Exception or Reply against Prescription, is Interruption, not only by the discontinuing the Possession of the whole, but also of a part, which was found sufficient to interrupt the Prescription as to the whole. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Prescription*, An interruption on the last day of the forty years will be effectual.

Interruptive (intərv'tiv), *a.* [f. as INTERRUPT *v.* + -IVE: cf. *corruptive*.]

1. Having the quality of interrupting.

1651 BEDELL in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, Erasmus 76 Inflexible to imbarque in any thing interruptive of his Studies. 1662 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1850) IV. 63 A bodily infirmity... frequently interruptive to me in my calling. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* II. 126 No interruptive void intrudes between. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 180 There was nothing ungente in his tone as he made this interruptive remark.

† 2. Characterized by interruption; interrupted.

1643 HERLE *Ansu. Ferrie* 11 A broken interruptive repetition of some lines.

† **Interruptly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. INTERRUPT *ppl.* a. + -LY.] In an interrupted manner; interruptedly.

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 188 Ariosto will interruptly shake hands with the Reader, at halfe a Tales end wrest his Attention to a new business.

Interruptor: see INTERRUPTER.

Interruption (intərv'pʃən), *a.* [f. as INTERRUPT *v.* + -ORY.] Having the quality or function of interrupting; interruptive.

1869 HULLAH in *Contemp. Rev.* X. 351 Consonants are practically initiatory, distributive, or interruptory only. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 206, I have omitted... a few remarks of an interruptory character.

† **Interruption**, *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *interrupt-*, *ppl. stem* (see INTERRUPT *v.*) + -URE: cf. L. *ruptura* RUPTURE.] = INTERRUPTION.

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 37 To attempt any interruption, distraction, or disturbance therein.

Intersale, -salute: see *INTER-pref.* 2 a, 1 b.

Interscalm (e) (intə'skælm). *Antiq. rare*—o. [ad. L. *interscalmum*, f. *inter* between + *scalms*, Gr. *σκαλμός* a peg to which an oar was strapped, a thole-pin: cf. *intercolumnum*.] The space between two of the thole-pins to which the oars were strapped in an ancient Roman or Greek galley or rowing-boat. 1882 in *Ogilvie*.

|| **Interscapilium** (intə'skæpiliŭm). *Zool.* [late Lat., f. *inter* between + *scapula* shoulder-blade.] The space between the shoulder-blades; the upper region of the back (esp. in birds). Also in mod. forms *interscapulium*, *interscapulum*.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Interscapulium*, old term applied by Bartholin, *Anat.* iv. 19, p. 746, to the spine of the scapula... Applied by Illiger to the region of the back between the shoulder-blades in the *Mammifera*, between the wings in birds. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 583 A large white patch on the lower hind neck and the anterior portion of the interscapulum.

Interscapular (intə'skæpiŭlār), *a. (sb.) Anat. and Zool.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between the scapulae or shoulder-blades.

1721 BAILEY, *Interscapular Cavities*, are the hollow Places between the Shoulder Blade and the Vertebrae. 1834 J. FORBES *Lacune's Dis.* Chest (ed. 4) 43 It had lost three inches... in the interscapular region. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 144 The interscapular region alone is ferrugineous.

b. *sb.* (in *pl.*) The interscapular feathers.

Interscapulary, *a. rare*—o. [f. as prec.: see -ARY.] = prec. (In recent Dicts.)

Interscapulum, -lum: see INTERSCAPILIUM.

Interscendent (intə'scendnt), *a. Math. rare*. [ad. mod. L. *interscendens*, -ent-em (Leibnitz), f. *inter* between; after *transcendens* TRANSCENDENT.] Applied to expressions or equations involving incommensurable quantities in the exponents; regarded as being intermediate between algebraic and transcendental. Also *Interscendental a.*

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Interscendent*, in Algebra, is applied to quantities, when the exponents of their powers are radical quantities. Thus $x^{\sqrt{2}}$, $x^{\sqrt{3}}$, etc. are interscendent quantities. 1879 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* vii. (ed. 3) 275 A class of equations called by Leibnitz interscendental, or which involve the variables with exponents not commensurable with any rational number: for example $y = x^{\sqrt{2}}$.

† **Interscind**, *v. Obs. rare*—o. [ad. L. *interscindere* to tear asunder.] (See quot.) So † **Interscindent a.** *Obs. rare*—o.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Interscindent*... that cuts in the midst, or hews asunder. 1721 BAILEY, *To Interscind*... to cut in two in the midst.

† **Interscribe**, *v. Obs. rare*—o. [ad. L. *interscribere* to write between.] 'To write between, to interline' (Bailey, 1721). So † **Interscript**, something written between lines of writing; an interlineation; † **Interscription**, writing between.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Interscript* (L. *inscriptum*), an interlacing of a line; an interlining. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Interscription*, an interlining, a writing between two lines.

Interseam (intə'si:m), *v. Obs. or arch.* [ad. F. *entresemer* to sow among, intersperse (15-16th c. in Godef.), f. *entre-* between + *semer*:—L. *seminare*

to sow. But apparently often associated with SEAM *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To sprinkle or scatter between or amongst other things; to furnish or adorn with something sprinkled between; to intersperse. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 31 Hee compared... her face to borders of Lillies interseamed with Roses. 1590 — *Never too late* (1600) 49 Like Lillies dipt in Bacchus choycest wine, Powdered and interseamed with azurd vaines. 1592 — *Upst. Courtier* Bij b, Curiouslye ouerwhipte with Golde twist, interseamed with knottes of Pearle. 1598 Yong *Diana* 94 He had on a cote of cloth of silver, interseamed and imbrodered with flowers. 1858 Sir T. WYSE *Excurs. Peoloponnesus* (1865) II. iv. 82 Rushing brooks hurried across our path on their way to the Alpheus, interseamed with red fallows or quiet slopes of meadow-land.

† **Intersecant**, *a. (sb.) Obs. rare*—o. [ad. L. *intersecantem*, pr. *ppl.* of *intersecare*: see next.] **Intersecting**. b. as *sb.* in *pl.* **Intersecting lines**.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Intersecants* in *Heraldry*, are pertransient lines which crosse one another. 1721 BAILEY, *Intersecant*, cutting in two in the middle.

† **Intersecation**, *Obs. rare*. [n. of action, analogically f. L. *intersecare* to INTERSECT.] = INTERSECTION.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v. (MS. Digby 232) lf. 12 b/2 By cause of certeyn intersecacions Of dyuers cercles and revolucions. 1613-39 I. JONES in *Leoni Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 72 This Intersecation of the two Lines.

Intersect (intə'sekt), *v.* [f. L. *intersect-*, *ppl. stem* of *intersecare* to cut asunder, intersect, f. *inter* between + *secare* to cut.]

1. *trans.* To divide (something) in two by passing through or lying across it; to cross. Freq. in passive (const. *with* or *by*).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 351 Why they are obliquely placed and intersect themselves Varolius hath elegantly shewd. 1713 PORE *Guardian* No. 92 ¶ 5 Tim Tuck, the hero... is particularly remarkable for the length of his sword, which intersects his person in a cross line, and makes him appear not unlike a fly, that the boys have run a pin thro' and set a walking. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii. l. 396 Four streets, intersecting each other at right angles. 1793 CRAUFORD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 132 The ground was so broken and intersected with ravines, that not a horseman could act. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iii. 38 It is often intersected by veins of quartz. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xix. 135 Crevasse also intersect the ice.

b. *Geom.* Of a line or surface: To pass through or across (a line or surface), so as to lie on both sides of it with one point (or line) in common: = CUT *v.* 15 b.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. v. 292 Being in the Æquator it would intersect their Horizon, and be halfe above and halfe beneath it. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 269 Where these two Arches Intersect, or cut each other, there is the Center. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* x. 125 If two chords intersect each other in a circle, the rectangle under the segments of the one will be equal to the rectangle under the segments of the other. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Ant. Breakf.* xii. 112 Keep any line of knowledge ten years, and some other line will intersect it. 1872 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) xiii. § 190 Every (straight) line must intersect a curve of an odd degree in at least one real point.

c. Of a person: To come across, cross (another person, or his course); to intercept. *rare*.

1862 CARLYLE *Frank. Gt.* ix. vi. (1872) III. 124 Grumkow, we suppose, drives forth from Berlin, to intersect him, in the Neumark. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* viii. 154 Shepherds hurriedly stalking forth ahead, so as to intersect our path.

d. To divide or separate (two things) by passing between them. *rare*.

1784 COWPER *Task* II. 16 Lands intersected by a narrow frith Abhor each other.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To cross or cut each another: chiefly *Geom.* of lines or surfaces.

[1755 in JOHNSON: quoting Wiseman in error: see INTERJECT.] 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xviii. (1862) IV. 161 Straight streets intersecting at right angles. 1869 TYNOALL *Notes Lect. Light* 24 The rays from a luminous point placed beyond the focus intersect at the opposite side of the lens. 1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) xiv. § 204 The Lemniscate whose equation is $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a(x^2 - y^2)$... [has] two branches intersecting at the origin.

b. *Logic.* (See quot.)

1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 93 Concepts are said to intersect, when the Extension of one coincides in part, and only in part, with the Extension of the other. Thus, *Frenchman* and *Protestant* are intersecting Concepts, for some Frenchmen are Protestants and some are not, some Protestants are Frenchmen and some are not. These may be symbolized by two circles whose circumferences intersect each other.

Intersect (intə'sekt), *sb.* [ad. L. *intersectum*, neuter of *pa. pple.* of *intersecare*: see prec.]

† I. = INSECT *sb.* *Obs.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 74 Whilst he like the head, and his subjects the body, were at a distance, or like intersects and flies, tacked together by a mathematical line, and imaginary thread.

2. *Geom.* A point of intersection.

1886 *Athenæum* 19 June 875/1 Mr. Marth gave an account of his method of mapping the curves described by the intersects of the planetary orbits with a plane at right angles to the ecliptic.

Intersectant, *a. rare*. [f. INTERSECT *v.* + -ANT.] That intersects; intersecting.

1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. 181 When three lines... are... collinearly intersectant with the opposite sides.

Intersected, *ppl. a.* [f. INTERSECT *v.* + -ED.] Crossed; divided by crossing lines, etc.: see *vb.*

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 131 A cross, or intersected lines above the mount of Jupiter. 1816 BYRON *Larissa* xx, And o'er that fair broad brow were wrought The intersected lines of thought. 1899 T. S. BALDOCK *Cromwell* 205 They thought it unsafe to risk their horse in such an intersected country.

Intersecting, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That intersects; usually with *sb.* in *pl.*, that intersect each other; crossing.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* Wks. 1839 l. 182 The two extreme points of the intersection are in both the intersecting planes. 1755 W. HALTHERN *Sound Building* 16 The Intersecting Arches are Gothic odes. 1790 W. WAICHT *Grotesque Archit.* 13 An arcade of intersecting semi-ellipses. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symbols Christ* ii. 37 A knowledge of the future in all its million threads of intersecting influence. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iv. 168 The formation of the continent shaped out by its intersecting mountain chains.

Intersection (intə'sekʃən). [ad. L. *intersectionem* (Vitruius), n. of action from *intersecare* to INTERSECT. Cf. F. *intersection* (14th c.).]

1. The action or fact of intersecting or crossing; *esp.* in *Geom.* (see INTERSECT v. 1 b).

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 155 Then the meridian circle crosseth also. . . And so by these intersections [etc.]. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. x. 21 To mark the points of the intersections of the circles. 1686 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* 37 By Diagonal lines the intersection was regular. 1704 NOARIS *Ideal World* ii. vii. 366 The necessary intersection or discussion of the oblique rays. 1842 Mrs. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 5 The intersections of sweetness in the rise and fall of melodies. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xii. 89 We were compelled to cross at the place of intersection.

2. The place where two things intersect or cross; chiefly *Geom.*, the point (or line) of intersection; the point common to two lines or a line and a surface (or the line common to two surfaces) which intersect.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 165 Applie a ruler from the Center of the Quadrate, unto th' intersection of the two thrides. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* iii. x. Both circles have their centers. . . in the intersection of those perpendiculars, which is O. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 234 The Axis of Motion being the intersection of this Plane with the Surface of the Fluid. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jnals.* (1872) l. 15 We came to an intersection with another street. 1871 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 42 These formed at their intersection a noble open place or square.

3. *Logic*. The relation of two classes that intersect, i.e. each of which partly includes and partly excludes the other. See INTERSECT v. 2 b.

In mod. Dicts.

Intersectional (intə'sekʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by intersection.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 27. 58 Different mouldings were studiously associated, in order to obtain variety of intersectional line. 1861 J. W. REDHOUSE in *Jrnl. R. Asiatic Soc.* XVIII. 400 note, The words in the intersectional compartments are common to each of the intersecting verses.

Intersectional, *a.* [f. INTER- 4 c + SECTION + -AL.] Existing or prevailing between sections.

1865 *Even. Standard* 28 Mar., During the present intersectional war. 1895 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 19 Sept. 4/3 Louisville, Chattanooga and Atlanta are three pillars upon which intersectional good feeling rests secure this year.

Intersegment, *Obs. rare.* [INTER- 2 b.] A segment of a line included between two lines that intersect it; an intersept.

1690 LEVBOUEN *Curs. Math.* 496 So is MP, the Intersegment of the Parallels VH and KL. . . to HC, the other Intersegment.

Intersegmental: see INTER- pref. 4 a.

Interseme: see INTERSEAM.

Interseminate, *v.* *Obs. rare*—^o. [f. INTER- 1 + L. *seminare* to sow: cf. *disseminate*.] 'To sow among or between' (Bailey, 1721).

Intersepient, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *intersapientem*, pr. pple. of *intersapire* to fence about, cut off, f. *inter* between + *sapire* to hedge in, fence in.] Forming a septum or partition between vessels or cavities.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* vii. 92 Intersepient membrans are those which grow about those vessels between the lungs and the heart.

Interseptal (intə'septəl), *a.* [f. L. *interseptum* diaphragm, midriff, partition (f. *inter* between + *septum* fence) + -AL.] Situated between septa or partitions. (Chiefly *Anat.* and *Zool.*)

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 262 The eight interseptal compartments communicate freely with the great cavity. 1859 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Protozoa* 17 These foramina are not to be regarded as simple apertures in the walls of the chambers, but rather as the orifices of a peculiar system of 'interseptal' canals. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 164 A third cycle of twelve septa divides the previously existing twelve interseptal chambers into twenty-four. 1880 — *Crayfish* iv. 186 The interseptal substance swells up and becomes transparent.

Interseptum. [L.: see prec.] A diaphragm or partition: *esp.* in *Anat.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Interseptum*, a word used by some writers to express the uvula, and by others the septum narium. 1829 J. & C. BELL *Anat. Hum. Body* (ed. 7) II. 15 If thin, membranous, and transparent, it [the diaphragm of fowls] can perform none of the functions of a diaphragm, and must be merely such a membranous interseptum as some Amphibia and Reptiles have, supporting the viscera, or confining them in their place. 1887 Syd.

Soc. Lex., *Interseptum*, old term for the uvula, also the septum narium; also the diaphragm.

Intersept, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6-7 enter-. [f. L. *intersept*, ppl. stem of *intersepere* to put between, interpose, f. *inter* between + *sepere* to set, put, place, insert.] *trans.* To insert between other things; to interpolate. (Freq. in 17th c.)

1583 STANVHURST *Æneis* To Rdr. (Arb.) 15 G. breuia: soomtye long by position where D may bee inserted, as passage is short, but yf you make yt long, passage with D. would bee written. 1611 FLORIO, *Intersepto*, intersepted or wrought between. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. v. § 5 To intersept more proofs of antiquity would be troublesome unto me. a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* xix. (1692) 171 Give me leave here to intersept the opinion of Dr. Pugh.

b. *transf.* To furnish or supply with insertions. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Traveller* I. 150 A book of wanderings. . . intersepted with whimsical digressions and unseasonable reflections.

Interseption, *Obs.* [n. of action from L. *intersepere*; see prec.] The action of 'intersepting'; that which is 'intersepted'; interpolation.

1626 JACKSON *Creed* viii. xxvii. § 5 By a voluntary interseption of the Prophet Jeremiah his name by some bold transcriber. 1641 MILTON *Animadu.* ii. Wks. 1738 l. 84 They have some interseptions which are plainly spurious. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 193 That interseption of P in many Latine words. . . as in *sumpsit, prompsit*. 1771 SHERIDAN tr. *Aristænetus' Love Ep.* iii. (1874) 457 note, What interseptions there may be, have been before apologized for.

Interseptional, -set, -shade: see INTER- pref. 4 b, 1 a, 1 b.

Intershock (intə'shɒk), *v.* *rare.* Also 7 enter-. [f. INTER- 1 b + SHOCK v., in sense 1 after F. *entrechoquer* (1564 in Thierry).]

† 1. *trans.* To strike or attack mutually. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xlvii. (1632) 153 When with vehemence they come to entershocke one another. 1605 DANIEL *Philotas* Wks. (1717) 372 What Discontentments will there still arise In such a Camp of Kings, to intershock Each others Greatness.

2. *intr.* To strike together, collide.

1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 227 Pleasures do enter-shock, and always leave some of our senses in languishment. 1886 SHELTON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* xiv. 395 The elephants' carcasses, driven by the wind, inter-shocked, like an archipelago of black rocks floating on the water.

Hence **Intershocking** *vbl. sb.* So † **Intershock** *sb.* [cf. *obs.* F. *entrechoc*]. *rare*—^o.

1612 COTGR., *Entrechoc*, an intershocke; a mutuall or interchangeable rushing one vpon another. 1652 URQUHART *Fewel* Wks. (1834) 264 There was concerning it such an intershocking of opinions. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Intershock*, a clashing, or striking of one thing against another.

Intershoot (intə'shʊt), *v.* [INTER- 1 a.] *a. intr.* To shoot or glance at intervals. *b. trans.* To shoot or dart between or among; to variegate at intervals (chiefly in *pa. pple.* *intershol*, const. with: cf. *SHOT* *ppl. a.*)

1845 WORDSW. *Suggested by Bird of Paradise* 21 Hues. . . intershooting, and to sight Lost and recovered, as the rays of light glance on the conscious plumes. 1845 FABER *Rosary*, etc. § 6 A long broad lake of meadow-grass. . . inter-shot with gold and green. 1890 *Chicago News* 29 Oct., The fires of the eruption intershot the dense smoke.

Intersidereal (intə'sidɪə'riəl), *a.* [f. INTER- 4 a + L. *sidus*, *sider*-star: see *SIDEREAL*.] Situated or occurring between the stars: = *INTERSTELLAR*.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* Wks. 1839 l. 445 Besides the stars. . . they may be all comprehended under the name of intersidereal bodies. 1862 Sir H. HOLLAND *Ess.* i. 18 Those inter-planetary and inter-sidereal distances.

Intersilient, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **intersilientem*, pr. pple. of **intersilire* to leap or spring between, f. *inter* between + *silire* to leap.] Emerging suddenly in the midst of something.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 50 Parliaments, Senates, or accountable Commissions, must have power to consult and execute against intersilient dangers and flagitious crimes, prohibited by the light of Nature.

† **Intersist**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—^o. [ad. L. *intersistere* to stop between.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Intersist*, to stay between.

† **Intersited**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *intersitus* pnt between, interposed, *pa. pple.* of *intersepere* to set between + -ED¹.] Placed or situated between; interposed.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 22 The soft Cartilage intersited between their bodies, is so much the greater and thicker.

Intersituate, -smile: see INTER- pref. 1 a.

Intersocial (intə'siʊʃəl), *a.* [f. INTER- 4 c + L. *socius* companion: see *SOCIAL*.] Existing between associates; social.

1852 ROBERT *Thesaurus* introd. (1892) 27 note, I have . . . ventured to introduce the adjective *intersocial*, to express the active voluntary relations between man and man. 1864 *Realm* 6 Apr. 8 The pressure of intersocial criticism. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* July 262 They have. . . entered on the condition of inter-social citizens.

† **Intersoil**, *v.* *Agric. Obs.* [f. INTER- 1 b + SOIL *sb.*] To mix one kind of soil with another.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. x. 33 We would endeavour. . . to make severall Soyles serue interchangeably. . . by inter-soyling or seasoning the one with the other. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 334/1. 1725 in BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* **Intersole**, *sb.* variant of *ENTRESOL*.

Intersole, *v.*: see INTER- pref. 1 a.

Intersomnial (intə'sɒmniəl), *a.* [f. INTER- 4 d + L. *sonni-um* dream + -AL: more properly *intra-somnial*.] Occurring in the midst of a dream. So **Intersomnious** *a.*, 'between sleeping and waking' (Worcester 1846, citing *Dublin Rev.*).

1849 H. MAYO *Truths Pop. Superst.* iv. 69 The ghostly and intersomnial communications. . . have been announcements of the deaths of absent parties.

Intersonant, *a.* *rare*—^o. [ad. L. *intersonantem*, pr. pple. of *intersonare* to sound between or among.] 'Sounding between' (Ogilvie).

† **Intersour**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. INTER- 1 a + SOUR *v.* or *a.*] *trans.* To intermix sourness in or with.

1599 DANIEL *Let. Octavia* Wks. (1717) l. 81 Fear. . . held back something from thee full of Sweet, To intersour unsure Delights the more.

Intersow (intə'səʊ), *v.* *Pa. pple.* -sown. [INTER- 1 a: cf. *interseam*, *interseminate*.]

1. *trans.* To sow, or fig. to scatter or sprinkle, among or between other things; = **INTERPERSE** 1. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 40 Here amongst the Britans have left divers of their words intersowed.

2. To furnish (ground, etc.) with seed or the like sown or scattered among or between other things, or at intervals; const. with: = **INTERPERSE** 2.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Planting*, The remainder of the Ground may be inter-sow'd with Ash-Keys. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1866) II. viii. ix. 97 The very dust is dazzling and priceless, intersown with the sapphire, the sardonyx, the emerald of heaven.

Interspace (intə'spɛɪs), *sb.* [INTER- 2 b.]

1. A space between two things; intermediate or intervening space, interval.

c 1420 *Pallad. ou Husb.* ii. 88 Yf diches plesse, hem make, and three feet depe. . . Thyn entre space in oon maner thou kepe. 1611 FLORIO, *Intermezzo*, . . . an interspace. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 41 [The crown] was framed. . . with an intersection in the middle from the main crossing barres, and the interspaces, unto the frontal circle, continued by handsome network-plates. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 41/2 The Ancients. . . made a grate of brass. . . and filled up the interspaces of this grate. . . with a transparent sort of stone. 1817 COLERIDGE *Zapholya* iv. iii, Our messengers are posted With such short interspace, that fast as sound Can travel to us, we shall learn the event. 1866 LAING *Frch. Rem. Cathn.* 32 Consisting of concentric circular walls with cells or chambers in the interspaces between the walls.

2. A space of time between two events, etc.; an interval of time.

1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 186 The inter-space betwixt the past and present Celebrity, exceeded the longest Age of Men. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1693) 27 To gather up more at the Interspases of Leisure, then others do at their Study. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 379 Men. . . separated by the interspace of ages. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 575 During one of those little interspaces of repose and hope which occur in even the most persecuted lives.

Interspace (intə'spɛɪs), *v.* [INTER- 1.] *trans.* To put a space or interval between; to occupy or fill the space or interval between.

1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* ii. iii. (1861) 282 Intelligent feeding, which is interspaced by rest. 1886 H. JAMES *Eastonians* II. ii. xxi. 58 He began to interspace his visits considerably, and at last made them very rare. 1889 HOATON *Inspir. & Bible* vi. 143 It is necessary sometimes to interspace, if we may so term it, the Biblical records.

Interspacial (intə'spɛɪʃəl), *a.* [f. L. type **interspati-um* as = *interspace* + -AL: cf. *SPATIAL*.] Of or belonging to an interspace, *esp.* in *Entom.* to one of the interspaces or areas between the veins on an insect's wing. Hence **Interspacially** *adv.*, in relation to an interspace.

† **Interspeaker**, *Obs. rare.* [INTER- 2 a.] One who holds a colloquy with another; an interlocutor. So † **Interspeaking** *ppl. a.* (*rare*—^o).

1886 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* i. To Rdr., The chief scope and drift of these Interspeakers. 1594 *Ibid.* ii. 1 The forespeak of the interspeakers in this Academy, wherein is handled the cause of their future discourses. 1611 FLORIO, *Interparante*, interspeaking.

Interspecific, *a.* [f. INTER- 4 c + SPECIFIC, as adj. from *species*.] Existing or prevailing between different species.

1889 *Nature* XXXIX. 287/1 As the description of the relations of organs characterized the physiology of the individual, so that of interspecific adaptations is the physiology of the race.

† **Interspeech**, *Obs.* [INTER- 2 a.] Speech between or among a number of persons; colloquy.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* x. (1599) 453 Peradventure. . . it was more profitable with these interspeeches to stay the kings armie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Deiphosphists*, That title, importing a Conference, Discourse or inter-speech among wise men at a supper.

Interspersal, *rare.* [f. next + -AL.] = **INTERSPERSION**.

1893 *Athenæum* 11 Mar. 314/1 To vary the somewhat monotonous succession of the thirty Pipe Rolls. . . by the judicious interspersal of these unique fragments.

Intersperse (intə'spɛɪs), *v.* Also 6 enter-spars. [f. L. *interspers*, ppl. stem of **interspergere* (found only in *pa. pple.* *interspersus*), f. *inter* between + *spargere* to scatter, sprinkle.]

1. *trans.* To scatter or sprinkle between or among other things; to place here and there in the course of something; to mingle dispersedly or at intervals.

c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. lxxx. (1655) II. 100 You should do well to intersperse among them some eucharistical ejaculations and doxologies. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 315 ¶ 3 That particular Art which he (Milton) has made use of in the interspersing of all those Graces of Poetry, which the Subject was capable of receiving. 1856 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 413, I like the way in which you have interspersed local traditions and stories.

2. To furnish, adorn, or diversify (a thing) with other things scattered about, placed here and there, or mingled at intervals.

1566 ADDINGTON *Apuleius* 51 A man of middle age having his beard interspersed with gray hairs. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Feb. Various colour'd cinders. some like pitch. others metallic, interspers'd with innumerable pumices. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxiv. (1869) I. 687 The face of the country was interspersed with groves. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden*. xix. (1813) 378 Rich crimson grass interspersed with black berries. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin*, iv, Harry had proceeded in his narrative after his own fashion, interspersing it with many youthful ejaculations.

b. Rarely said of the things intermingled.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 172 A prodigious number of islands intersperse that mighty river.

Interspersed (intə'spəzɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Scattered, or placed here and there, between or among other things; dispersedly mingled.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 133 The particles... with interspersed Vacuities. 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 332 Short Sleeps, and watchful Care, Alternated with interspersed Prayer. 1803 LVELL *Antiq. Man* 12 Large heaps of oysters, and other marine shells, with interspersed stone implements.

Hence **Interspersedly** (-ədli) *adv.*, in an interspersed manner; here and there among other things.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 119 Aetherial Atoms may be interspersedly diffused through all our Elements. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 241 Producing corn, flax, and beet-root, interspersedly with carrots, potatoes, and dwarf beans.

Interspersion (intə'spəʒən), *n.* of action f. INTERPERSE; cf. *aspersion*, *dispersion*.] The action of interspersing or condition of being interspersed; dispersion among other things; an intermingling here and there.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Interspersion*, a sprinkling or scattering between. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. ii. § 15 The ground of divisibility of bodies is the interspersion of a disseminated Vacuum. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 387 ¶ 13 This Interspersion of Evil with Good, and Pain with Pleasure, in the Works of Nature, is very truly ascribed by Mr. Locke, to a moral Reason. 1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* I. 132 The interspersion of a few crystals... of felspar or felsite. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 409 A picturesque interspersion of church towers, villages, hamlets, and the half-revealed faces of stately mansions.

Interspherical, spicular, spiral: see INTER-.

Intersphere, *v.* [INTER- 1 b.] *a. trans.* To bring within the sphere one of another. *b. intr.* To come each within the sphere or orbit of the other.

1887 *Chicago Advance* 28 Apr. 250/4 The interests of men and women are so intersphered that whatever affects one reacts upon the other. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 466/2 Their lines shall intersphere or soon or late, And move together to the journey's end. 1896 LADY H. SOMERSET *Add. Brit. Wom. Temp. Assoc.* 1 June, That intersphering of the world-life with our own, is already the practical realization of many.

Interspinal (intə'spəɪnəl), *a. Anat.* [INTER- 4 a: in mod. L. *interspinalis*.] = INTERSPINOUS. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 186 Interspinal Ligaments. These ligaments occupy the intervals of the spinous processes in the back. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 94 The dorsal and anal fins (of the Perch) are supported by a series of bones, 'fin-bearers' or 'interspinal' bones.

Interspinous (intə'spəɪnəs), *a. Anat.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between the spinous or spinous processes of vertebrae.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 97 The interspinous ligaments are thin and membranous. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 54 Adjacent spinous processes are also connected together by membranes... called interspinous ligaments.

b. *spec.* in *Ichthyol.* Situated between the spines of the vertebrae of a teleostean fish, so as to support the dorsal fin.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 845/2 Interspinous bones... embedded in the flesh of the back. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 32 The inter-spinous bones and fin-rays of more highly organized fish.

† **Interspira-tion**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *interspirā-tion-em*, *n.* of action from *interspirāre*: see next.] A taking breath between; a breathing space, a momentary pause or rest.

1623 COCKERAM, *Interspira-tion*, a breathing between. 1635 BRATHWAT *Acad. Pr.* 29 These interspirations minister new matter to their distemper'd humour to worke on. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* To Rdr. A iv, b, That there may be a due time of Interspira-tion betwixt the ending of the serious and the entering into the merry passages.

† **Interspire**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *interspirāre*, *f. inter* between + *spirāre* to breathe.] *intr.* To take breath between; to pause, take rest.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Sont* II. App. lxxxiii, And now I do awhile but interspire, A torrent of objections 'gainst me beat. 1721 in BAILEY.

Intersprinkle, *v.* [INTER- 1 a.] *trans.* To sprinkle here and there, or at intervals; to intersperse. Hence **Intersprinkled** *ppl. a.*

1842 ALISON *Europe* (1849-50) XI. lxxvi. § 74. 480 Luxuriant valleys, intersprinkled with hamlets, vineyards, and flower-gardens. 1898 HORTON *Commandm.* Jesus viii. 136 The modest purple of the intersprinkled violets.

Intersprzeeze, -staminal: see INTER-.

Interstate, inter-state (intə'stāit), *a.* U.S. [INTER- 5.] Lying, extending, or carried on between states; pertaining to the mutual relations of the States of the American Union.

Interstate Commerce Act, an Act of Congress, passed Feb. 4, 1887, to regulate the commerce between the different States, establishing a body of commissioners for the administration of the law.

1845 JOSEPH STORRY cited in Worcester. 1862 J. M. LUDLOW *Hist. U.S.* 36 The Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction in all questions of constitutional, international, and (if I may venture the term) interstate law. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. xxvi. 34 When inter-state rights were to be confided to the members of each state. 1897 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 6/5 To await the action of Congress upon the Interstate Commerce Bill. 1899 C. M. DEWEY *ibid.* 5 June 2/2 Trusts are purely State, and not inter-State affairs.

Interstellar (intə'stɛlə), *a.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between the stars; occupying or passing through the regions of space between the stars.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 354-5 The Interstellar Skie... hath... so much Affinity with the Starre, that there is a Rotation of that, as well as of the Starre. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. iv. 178 The inter-stellar part of heaven, which several of the modern Epicureans would have to be empty. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 771 The sapphire floods of interstellar air. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 10 This efflux occasions a thrill, or vibratory motion, in the ether which fills the interstellar spaces. 1880 PROCTOR *Poetry Astron.* xi. (1881) 378 A comet arriving from remote interstellar space.

Interstellary, *a.* [INTER- 4 a.] = prec.

1856 in WEBSTER: hence in later Dicts.

Intersterility, -sternal: see INTER- 2 a, 4 a.

Interstices (intə'stɪsɪs, intə'stɪsɪs). Also 7 pl. *interstices*. [ad. L. *interstitium* space between, f. **interstit*, *ppl. stem* of *interstere*, *f. inter* between + *stere* to stand; cf. F. *interstice* (14th c.).]

1. An intervening space (usually, empty); esp. a relatively small or narrow space, between things or the parts of a body (freq. in *pl.*, the minute spaces between the ultimate parts of matter); a narrow opening, chink, or crevice.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 848 When it is carried to the interstice or place between the browes, the very seat of reason. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 87 When the airy interstices are filled, and as much of the salt of the ashes as the water will imbibe is dissolved. 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) I. 45 The great wooden Bridge (over the Thames) hath twenty Interstices. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 56 The interstices of water are always found full of air. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* iii. 89 He found an interstice, through which he could slip half-a-dozen burnt almonds. 1839 STEPHENS *Man. Brit. Coleoptera* 47 Elytra striated, interstices finely punctulated.

fig. 1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 16 Democracie... is... indeed an interstice of government, rather than government. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Ser.* vi. 132 Side currents are perpetually... slipping into the empty interstices of his thoughts.

2. An intervening space of time; an interval between actions. Now rare.

1639 SALTMARSH *Policy* lxxxi. 69 Long inter-regnum or interstices in government is the Winter and ill Season of a State. 1688 SEDLEY *Proc. in Eng.* Wks. 1722 I. 184 There must be some Interstice, some space of time, before they who deposed a King can set up another. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 179, I will endeavour to point out the Interstices of Time, which ought to be between one Citation and another. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* III. x. (1873) 239 Who look to the little intervals and interstices of work as so much time which may be freely wasted.

b. *spec.* in *Canon Law* (*pl.*) The intervals required between the reception of the various degrees of holy orders.

1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints, Norbert* (1847) VI. 119 The irregularity committed in his receiving the holy orders of deacon and priest at the same time, without observing the interstices prescribed by the canons. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 454/2 A bishop cannot dispense with the interstices in ordaining candidates coming to him from another diocese.

Hence **Intersticed** *a.*, having interstices; also, fitted at intervals with something. *rare*.

1848 LYTON *Harold* v. vii, Through the intersticed columns of the fane Edith saw the large shadow of a man. 1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 6 Sept., His bare back was inflamed with the scourgings intersticed with pieces of lead and bone.

† **Interstinct**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *interstinctus*, *pa. ppl.* of *interstingere* to separate, *f. inter* between + *stingere* (cf. *DISTINCT*).] Divided, separated (in quot. 1684 = DISCRETE 1 c).

1623 COCKERAM, *Interstinct*, divided, separated. 1684 tr. *Bond's Merc. Compt.* xviii. 601 The interstinct or discrete (Small Pox) come with a Shivering and Coldness.

† **Interstinctive**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Serving to divide or mark off. *Interstinctive point*, a punctuation-mark.

1666 WALLIS *Lett. to Dr. Smith* 8 Sept. in *Aubrey's Anecd.* (1813) I. 78 [To see] whether the notes of Parenthesis () be used: and what care is taken of the interstinctive points, ;, :.

Interstitial (intə'stɪʃəl), *a.* [f. L. type **interstitialis*, *f. interstitium* INTERSTICE + -AL.]

1. Of the nature of an interstice; forming interstices.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 55 In oyled paper... the interstitial divisions being continued by the accession of oyle, it becometh more transparent. 1751 JOHNSON

Rambler No. 108 ¶ 7 Those interstitial vacancies which intervene in the most crowded employment. 1830 KATER & LARDN. *Mech.* II. 17 The volume [of a body] consists partly of material particles, and partly of interstitial spaces. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 76 The interstitial spaces between adjoining polyps.

2. Of a thing: Pertaining to, existing in, or occupying interstices.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 96 According as these pores are more or greater in respect of the interstitial bodies. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 264 When there is a larger quantity of Interstitial Air to remove. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 130 The hornblende matter merely appearing as little interstitial specks between the magnetite granules.

b. *Anat.* **Interstitial tissue**, the fine connective tissue lying between the cells of other tissue. **Interstitial organs**, smaller organs of the body situated between larger ones.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 510/1 The interstitial tissue varies according to the age and temperament of the individual. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 239 In the interstitial or subpleural pulmonary tissue.

c. *Entom.* Situated in the interstices or spaces between the stræ, e.g. on the elytra of beetles.

1900 D. SHARP *Biol. Centr. Amer., Coleoptera* II. 1, 620 The peculiar interstitial punctuation [of the elytra] making it recognizable at a glance.

d. Occupying an interval in time or order.

1841 E. HAWKINS *Silver Coins* (1887) 245 Edward IV, in his interstitial usurpation. 1859 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) II. 147 'The Brook', with its charming interstitial soliloquy... will... always rank among Mr. Tennyson's happy efforts.

3. Of a physical or morbid process: Taking place in the interstices of a body; *spec. in Phys.* Affecting the internal structure of an organ or part by acting in its interstices or on its interstitial tissue; as *interstitial absorption*, *emphysema*, *growth*.

Interstitial pregnancy, that in which the development of the ovum takes place in that portion of the Fallopian tube which passes through the uterine wall.

1807 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (ed. 7) 220 This change [in the liver] must arise from a process which takes place through its whole substance, and seems to be what Mr. Hunter has called the interstitial absorption. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 121 Bone... grows in an interstitial manner after being originally deposited. 1858 J. H. BENNETT *Nutrition* iv. 100 The variable activity of interstitial nutritive changes, rapid in the child, slow in the aged. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 391 Interstitial pneumonia runs a very chronic course.

4. Having interstices. *rare*.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 25 The interstitial net of death.

Interstitially (intə'stɪʃəli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an interstitial manner; in or through interstices.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 351 [Invisible fire] exists... in two modes, interstitially and organically. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 19 By the incorporation of new matter in its substance, or interstitially.

† **Interstitiated**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. med. L. *interstitiatus* (f. *interstitium*: see INTERSTICE and -ATE 2) + -ED 1.] Situated as or in interstices.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 96 Whether it have any interstitiated pores or vacuities.

† **Interstition**, *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *interstition-em*, *n.* of action f. *interstere*: see INTERSTICE.] = INTERSTITIUM.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 94 The ferste Periferie... Engendreb Myst... The dewes and be frostes here After bilke Interstition In which beik take impression. 1623 COCKERAM, *Interstition*, a ceasing, a pausing.

† **Interstitutions**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *interstitium* + -ous.] Having the quality of an interstice.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 21 The streight cheekes and sides of the doore, with an interstitious aspect, inwardly carved with as great cunning as the rest.

|| **Interstitium** (intə'stɪʃɪəm). *Obs. Pl.* -stītia, (-a-s), -stītiūm. [L.; see INTERSTICE.]

1. Of space: = INTERSTICE 1.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 42 b/1 Noe concavity or interstitium of muscles. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 94 The small pores, or intersticia... betwixt the Globules, I plainly saw. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 37 Curtains fringed with Battlements from one to the other; in whose Interstitium whole Culverin are traversed. 1706 BARNARD in Sir J. FLOYER *Hot & Cold Bath* II. 252 It must be granulated and corn'd that the Air may lodge in the Interstitia's.

2. Of time: = INTERSTICE 2.

1624 T. SCOTT *2nd Pt. Vox Pop.* 45 This interstitium or twilight of Treatie, or suspense between Warre and Peace. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. vi. 421 There was an Interstitium, or distance of seventy years between the destruction of Solomon's, and erection of Zerobabel's Temple. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spir.* Misc. (1711) 288 The Intersticia are duly fill'd up by the Preacher, to prevent too long a pause.

Interstratification (-strætɪfɪkəʃən). [INTER- 2 a.] The condition or fact of being interstratified; an interposed formation or deposit.

1855 in HYOE CLARKE *Eng. Dict.* 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* ix. 104 The repeated interstratification of the Caradoc slates with... igneous rocks. 1876 *Page Adv. Textbk. Geol.* xiv. 259 In the lower Coal-measures we have frequent interstratifications of trap-tuff and ash.

Interstratify (-strætɪfɪsɪ), *v.* [INTER- 1 b.]

1. *trans.* in *pass.* Of geological strata: To be alternated, or interspersed, with other strata.

1822 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorksh. Coast* (1828) 57 The flint is not interstratified with the chalk. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xi. (1873) 249 The soil here consists of ice and volcanic ashes interstratified. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* ix.

(ed. 3) 135 Interstratified with this gravel. are beds of sand, loam, and clay. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 73 Lava and ashes will be interstratified and mingled with the sedimentary matter.

2. *intr.* To lie as strata between other strata. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U. S.) XI. 467 Sandstone, iron ore, limestone and fire-clay interstratify with the coal. Hence **Interstratified** *ppl. a.*, placed as a stratum between other strata.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iii. 49 This . . . formation contains many interstratified bands of . . . materials. 1876 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 214 Many irregular beds of interstratified drift.

Interstreet: see **INTER- pref.** 5. **Interstrial** (intə'striāl), *a.* [*f.* **INTER- 4 a** + *L. stria* streak + *-AL*.] Situated between striae or streaks, e. g. on an insect's wing; = **INTERSTITIAL** 1 c.

Interstriation (intə'stri-ā'shən), *Nat. Hist.* [*INTER- 2 a*.] An intermediate striation, streak, or linear marking.

1849 DANA *Geol. App. i.* (1850) 719 Its delicate ridges or interstriations.

Intersturb, *error*. form of **INTERTURB** *v.*

Intersubstance, *-substitution*, *-synapticular*, *-systematical*, *-talk*: see **INTER- pref.**

Intersusception, *Path.*, *error*. for **INTRO-** or **INTUS-SUSCEPTION**.

1796 A. MONRO in *Ess. Phys. & Lit.* II. 353 (*heading*) Remarks on Prociditiaz Ani, Intersusception, Inflammation, and Valvula of the Intestines. 1793 J. HUNTER in *Trans. Med. & Chir.* I. 103 (*heading*) Observations on Intersusception.

Intertain (e, -tayn (e, obs. *ff.* **ENTERTAIN** *v.*

Intertangle (intə'tæŋ'g'l), *v.* Also 6 enter-. [*INTER- 1 b*.] *trans.* To tangle together; to intertwine confusedly or inextricably. Hence **Intertangled** *ppl. a.*, **Intertangling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. ii. (Arb.) 80 Elegie, Epitaph, Epigramme or such metrees, of plaine concord not harmonically entangled. *Ibid.* II. xlii. (Arb.) 120 All which parts are discovered in this figure: loue by the serpents amorous entangling. 1612 *Two Noble K.* I. iii. To water their intertangled roots of love. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* xxv. Intertangled lines of light. a 1849 POE *W. W. Lord Wks.* 1864 III. 169 Its veriest common-places are intertwined and inextricably intertangled.

† **Intertangle**, *sb. Obs.* In 6 enter-. [*INTER- 2 a*.] = next; *spec.* an intricate system of rimes.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xlii. (Arb.) 100 Concord in Plaine compasse. . . Entertangle.

Intertanglement (intə'tæŋ'g'l'mēt), [*f.* *prec.* *vb.* + *-MENT*.] Intertangled state or condition; also quasi-*concr.*, something intertangled.

1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*, in *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 372 The foodful plants. . . whose slender surface-roots owe their whole steadfastness to their intertanglement. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 82 All the intertanglements of pink, blue, and lilac, devised by haberdashers for the perdition of the female kind. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 242 The strange Wild intertanglement of sound with sound which we call language.

Intertarsal, *-team*: see **INTER- pref.** 6, 5.

† **Intertear**, *v. Obs.* Also enter-. [*INTER- 1 b*.] *trans.* To tear or rend mutually.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xi. (1632) 240 All are pleased to see them [beasts] . . . entereare one another. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* v. 9 The wicked are apt (as dogs) to intertear and worry one another. 1649 S. CLARKE *Lives Fathers, P. Martyr* (1854) 582 Rather to hazard the loss of his life, than to suffer Christians thus to intertear one another.

Interteign, *-tein* (e, -tene, -teny, etc., obs. *ff.* **ENTERTAIN** *v.* **Intertentacular**, *-territorial*, *-tessellation*: see **INTER-**.

† **Intertennure**, *Obs. rare* -1. [*a.* obs. *F. entretennure*, *f. entretennir* to maintain, **ENTERTAIN**.] Maintenance.

1536-7 STARKEY *Let. to King in St. Papers Hen. VIII* 463 The intertennure of amnye wyth viward pryncys.

Intertergal (-tə'rgāl), *a. Zool.* [*INTER- 4 a*.] Situated between adjacent terga or tergites of an arthropod.

1888 E. A. MINCHIN in *Microsc.* Sc. XXIX. III. 230 A cuticle continuous with that of the intertergal membrane.

† **Intertex**, *v. Obs.* [*ad. L. intertexere*, *f. inter* between + *texere* to weave.]. *trans.* To weave together, interweave, intertwine.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 49 Fibres . . . so intertexted and woven together, as that one from another . . . cannot be disjoined. a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Epithal.* 60 See how with Roses, and with Lillies shine, The bright Brides path. This Pair doth intertex! 1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* IV. 39 The heart . . . consisting of robust fibres variously intertext.

Intertexture (intə'tekstʃər), [*f. L. intertext-*, *ppl. stem* of *intertextere* (see *prec.*) + *-URE*: cf. **TEXTURE**.]

1. The action of interweaving; the fact or condition of being interwoven.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* I. Ad sect. v. § 8 Like vowels pronouncable by the intertexture of a consonant. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.* *Pope Wks.* IV. 17 He always considered the intertexture of the machinery with the action, as his most successful exertion of the poetical art. 1841 DE QUINCY *Wks.* (1857) VI. 388. 1855 WESTCOTT *Canon N. Test.* II. § 7 (1881) I. 105 The same intertexture of the narratives of St. Matthew and St. Luke . . . characterise[s] the great mass of Justin's references to the Gospel-history.

2. quasi-*concr.* An intertwined or interwoven structure.

1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* for Year I. xxiii. 302 They knew how to make them roar aloud with a slovenly and wanton word . . . as is to be seen in the intertextures of Aristophanes Comedies. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 112 There are several vessels appointed for that purpose, and many admirable . . . intertextures of them all. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Akenside Wks.* IV. 291 The sense is carried on through a long intertexture of complicated clauses. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 111 Intertexture firm Of thorny boughs. 1893 TRAILL *Soc. Eng. Intro.* 21 That endless intertexture of institutions of which contemporary society is made up.

Interthing, *-thread*, *-tidal*: see **INTER-**.

Intertie (intə'ti), *sb.* [*INTER- 2 b*: but orig. variant of **INTERDICE**, arising from viewing the forms *inter-ties*, *interties* as plural.] (See *quots.*)

1793-34 [see **INTERDICE**]. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 225 *Intertie*, a horizontal piece of timber, framed between two posts, in order to tie them together. 1847 SNEATON *Builder's Man.* 249 *Intertie*, small pieces of timber, placed horizontally between and framed into vertical pieces to tie them together.

Intertie, *v.* **Intertie**: see **INTER- pref.**

Intertissued (intə'tiʃiəd), *ppl. a.* Also 7 enter-. [*f.* *OF. entretissu* interwoven (15-16th c. in *Godf.*) + *-ED* 1.] Interwoven.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. i. 279 The inter-tissued Robe of Gold and Pearl. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Postill for Anthor, Your first Love was pure; Whose ev'ry dresse Is inter-tissued Wit and Holinesse. 1866-7 J. BRESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VII. Introduct., Those exquisite paradoxes in feeling wherewith the texture of my fibres is so mystically intertissued. 1893 W. LANCASTER *Præterita* 120 Purple vetches dazzling some sere pine With intertissued bravery.

Intertouch, *-town*, *-trabecular*, *-trace*: see **INTER- pref.**

Intertrading, *vbl. sb.* Also 7 enter-. [*INTER- 1 b*.] Mutual dealing, reciprocal trade.

1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* III. i. 74 Have had no intertrading with the rest Of Men, nor yet will have. 1611 FLORIO, *Intercomertio*, an enter-trafficke, an enter-trading or comerce.

† **Intertraffick**, *sb. Obs.* Also enter-. [*INTER- 2 a*.] Traffic between two or more persons or places; reciprocal commerce or intercourse.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 192 The Saints . . . have found a ladder to go up and downe for entertraffike between them and these upon earth. 1603 DANIEL in *Florio Montaigne*, Whom neither Ocean, Desarts, Rocks nor Sands Can keep from th' entertraffike of the minde. 1611 [see *prec.*]. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* VI. i. 261 Tongues might be enrich and perfected by mutuall entertraffike one with another.

† **Intertraffick**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. Also enter-. [*INTER- 1 b*.] *intr.* To trade together.

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* (1878) 61 And intertrafficke with them, tunne for pound. 1611 FLORIO, *Intertrafficare*, to entertraffike or trade.

Intertranspicuous, *a. rare.* [*INTER- 2 a*.] Transpicuous between or through each other.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 246 Ten thousand orbs involving and involved, Sphere within sphere . . . Yet each intertranspicuous.

Intertransverse (-transvɔ's), *a. Anal.* [*INTER- 4 a*.] Situated between the transverse processes of the vertebrae.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 257 These muscles . . . are not placed in two rows, each inter-transverse space containing only one. The first occupies the interval which exists between the transverse processes of the first lumbar, and the last dorsal vertebra. 1881 MIVART *Cut* 54 Adjacent transverse processes are also connected together by fibrous bands termed the inter-transverse ligaments.

So **Intertransverse**, **Intertransverse** *adjs.* 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Intertransversal**.

Intertribal (intə'tri-bāl), *a.* [*INTER- 4 c*.] Existing or carried on between different tribes.

1862 *N. Brit. Rev.* Aug. 204 Intertribal wars broke out, and anarchy succeeded. 1865 McLENNAN *Prim. Marriage* (1876) 39 In an intertribal marriage one tribe loses a woman, the other acquires one. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 542 Sometimes representatives . . . from several tribes meet together and discuss intertribal difficulties.

† **Intertribal**, *Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* next + *-ATION*.] Mutual friction.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 106 In the intertribal of their own hypotheses they contradict themselves.

|| **Intertirigo** (intə'ti-rigo), *Path.* [*f.* (*for intertirigo*), *f. intertirigere* to rub against each other.] Inflammation caused by the rubbing of one part of the surface of the skin against another.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Intertirigo*, a fleaing of the Skin that proceeds from a violent motion, especially Riding, a Gall, or Chase. 1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Intertirigo*, an excoriation about the anus, groins, axilla, or other parts of the body, attended with inflammation and moisture. 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 91 Dusting Powders play quite an important part in the management of certain . . . inflammatory disorders, as in erythema, intertirigo, and eczema.

† **Intertrike**, *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* Also -tryik. [*f.* **INTER- 1** + ? *L. tricare* to make or start difficulties, to play tricks, *f. tricare* perplexities, quirks, tricks.] *trans.* ? To intermeddle with, to perplex.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 490 Bot laith me war, but other offence or crime, Ane brell [MSS. britell, brimell, ed. 1710 rural] body sullid intertrike my ryme. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 499 As now me think it is nocht meit With thame my storie for to intertryik, Without sunn thing that the war mercatlike.

Intertrinitarian, *-trochanteric*: see **INTER-**.

Intertrochlear (-trɔ'klɔ'i), *a.* [*INTER- 4 a*.] Situated in the middle of the trochlear or pulley-like surface of a joint.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 24 At the distal end of the bone, a little above the external intertrochlear notch. 1887 E. D. COVE *Orig. Fittest* 348 The development of distinct facets in the cubito-carpal articulation, and of a tongue and groove ('intertrochlear crest') in the elbow-joint.

Intertropical (intə'trɔp-ikāl), *a.* [*f.* **INTER- 4 a** + **TROPICAL**.] Of or pertaining to regions between the tropics; tropical.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. lii. 474 Jamaica, St. Domingo, Sumatra, and most other intertropical islands, are furnished with mountains. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 66 Trees or shrubs, mostly intertropical. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* II. 187 The tribes of intertropical Africa.

Intertrude (-trū'd), *v. rare.* [*ad. late L. intertrūdē-re*, *f. inter* between + *trūdē-re* to thrust: cf. **INTRUDE**.] *trans.* To thrust in between, introduce intrusively.

1809 COLERIDGE *Let. to Southey* Dec. in *Lett.* (1895) 556 The whole passage was inserted, and intertruded after the rest was written. a 1834 — *Animæ Poetæ* (1895) 6 Mackintosh *intertrudes* not introduces his beauties.

Intertubular: see **INTER- pref.** 6.

† **Interturb**, *v. Obs.* [*ad. L. interturbā-re*, *f. inter* between + *turbā-re* to disturb.] *trans.* To disturb by interruption.

1554 L. DARNLEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 250 Being afraid, with thes my superflous woordes to interturbē. Your Highnes. 1590 FENNE *Frutes* 361, The Ambassadors of Greece so vehemently interrupted and interturb'd his speech. 1699 O. WALKER *Oratory* 12 Skipping and withdrawing themselves out of sight, or interturbung one another.

Hence † **Interturber**, a disturber, a troubler.

1538 HEN. VIII *Let. to W'yatt* 4 May (R.), The world percase fantazing us to be an interturbur of the peace, rather than an indifferent mediator.

† **Interturbation**, *Obs.* [*ad. L. interturbātio-em*, *n.* of action from *interturbā-re*: see *prec.*] Disturbance, interruption.

1624 MEDE *Let. to Wood* Wks. (1672) III. 594 Hourly molested with such occasions of interturbation as the place and solemnity brings. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref. Obnoxious to . . . nocturnal interturbations.

Intertwine (intə'twain), *v.* [*INTER- 1 b*.]

1. *trans.* To twine (two or more things) together, or entwine (one thing) with another; to unite by twining; to interlace, intertwist, interweave.

1641 TRAPP *Theologia Theol.* 357 The word . . . signifieth thoughts so perplexed and inter-twined one within another, that there is no way out almost. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 405 Under some concourse of shades, Whose branching arms thick interwind'd might shield From dews and damps of night his shelter'd head. 1799 WORDSW. *Inf. Nat. Obj.* 6 From my first dawn Of childhood didst thou intertwine for me The passions that build up our human soul. 1800 — *Hart-leap Well* I. xxii, Flowers of stature tall With trailing plants and trees were intertwined. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. viii. 1, 131 They are busied at their morning's occupation, intertwining . . . the gold and silk on the tambour. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 93 Faith and works in this sense are in fact inseparably intertwined.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To twine or become entwined with one another.

1782 J. SCOTT *Ecl. Rural Scenery* Poems 99 O'er my darkened casement intertwine The fragrant briar, the woodbine, and the vine. 1794 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 16 Horrid brambles intertwine below. 1851 NICHOL *Archib. Heavens* (ed. 9) 46 Intertwining and forming a most curious and complex network.

3. *trans.* To twine round and involve. *rare.*

1717 CROXALL tr. *Ovid's Met.* VI. (R.), Fresh flow'rs, which twine of ivy intertwine. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Damonic Love* II. Their cords of love so public are, They intertwine the farthest star.

Hence **Intertwined** *ppl. a.*

a 1680 T. BROOKS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xciv. 12 My . . . ensnared, intertwined, and perplexed thoughts. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 224 The surface-ground . . . containing the intertwined roots of heather and long grass.

Intertwine, *sb. rare.* [*f. prec.*] = next.

1812 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 340 Oft are the flowers of the bind-weed mistaken for the growth of the plant, which it chokes with its intertwine. 1817 — *Lay Sermon*, in *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 399 They were twined at the very root, and could not grow or thrive but in intertwine.

Intertwinement (intə'twain'mēt), [*f.* *as prec.* + *-MENT*.] The fact of intertwining; intertwined state or condition; also quasi-*concr.*, an intertwined formation.

1840 J. ROBERTSON *Let. in Life* vi. (1887) 80 The present perplexed intertwinements of my path. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 4/1 Gorse and heather growing in intricate intertwinement form superb cushions of gold and purple blossom. 1889 *Archæol. Inst. Jnrl.* No. 181. 27 The guilloche, that rope intertwinement, consisting of two bands or strings twisted over each other in a continued series.

Intertwining (intə'twain'ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* *as prec.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the *vb.* **INTERTWINE**.

1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* vii. 93 A first attempt to penetrate into this pass was rendered unsuccessful by . . . the intertwining of lianas and thorny plants. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. ii. III. § 5. 145 So again in the Rhymers' Glen . . . note the intertwining of the shadows across the path. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxii. 332 None knew better than the Caribs the intertwining of the rivers. 1899 F. A. WOOD in *Amer. Jnrl. Philol.* XX. 254 There are many intertwining of meaning within any related group of words.

Intertwining, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That intertwines; interlacing, interweaving. Hence **Intertwiningly** *adv.*, so as to intertwine.

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 120 Running a line of hazel or other flexible wands intertwiningly along the top of a hedge. 1847-44 WILLIS *Lazarus & Mary* 26 The intertwining glances of that bright hair. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* 111. 95 An intricate net-work of intertwining reeds and brushwood.

Intertwist (intɜːtwɪst), *v.* [INTER- 1 b.] *trans.* To twist one within another; to twist together; to intertwine, intertangle.

1659 [implied in INTERTWISTED below]. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* i. 1. 1 In society the interests of individuals are intertwined with each other. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Roast Pig*, A bundle of virtues and vices, inexplicably intertwined. 1805 G. MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* xxxiii. (1890) 289 Mrs. Sumfit then intertwined her fingers. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xv. A long lane of silver, intertwisting itself with millions of gleaming lines.

Hence **Intertwisted** *ppl. a.*; **Intertwisting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Intertwistingly** *adv.* (Webster, 1856).

1659 HERLE *David's Song of 3 Parts* in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xcv. 1 The third and last intertwined string, or part in the music. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 58 The more pleasing turns and intertwistings of the lines. 1797 E. M. LOMAX *Philanthrop* 274 The poplar's intertwisting boughs. 1830 FRASER'S *Mag.* i. 591 Not full of philosophical knottiness and metaphysical intertwistings. 1847 DICKENS *Haunted M.* i. The intertwined chain of feelings and associations.

Intertwist, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] The act of intertwisting or fact of being intertwined; an intertwined formation or mass; a tangle, a maze.

1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 428 A series of articles... which begin... with a strange intertwist of concession and invective. 1887 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (ed. 4) 111. vii. 100 Peering very sharply through an intertwist of suckers (for his shelter was a stool of hazel).

Interungular, -ungulate, -university, -ureteral: see INTER- *pref.*

Intervention (ɪntɜːˈvɛnʃən), [INTER- 2 a.] Mutual or reciprocal union; interblending; sexual union.

1822-34 GOOD'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) 111. 259 All these [nerves] in consequence of such an intervention and decussation, send forth branches over the muscles of the back, the chest, and the thorax. 1844 BLACKW. *Mag.* LV. 200 An ethereal being, composed by the intervention in heaven of two mortals who have been faithfully attached on earth.

Interurban (ɪntɜːˈrʊbən), *a.* [f. INTER- 4 b + L. *urb-* = city: cf. *urban*.] Carried on between, or connecting, different cities or towns.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* May 927/1 The increasing volume of inter-urban commerce. 1892 *Daily News* 9 Aug. 5/4 The inter-urban line runs electric trains from the business centre in St. Paul to the business centre in Minneapolis.

Inter-uterine, *erron. form for INTRA-UTERINE. **Interuteroplacental** (-yū-tērō-plā-sen-tāl), *a.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between the uterus and the placenta.*

1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 197 The external surface of the placenta is covered by the decidua, or inter-uteroplacental mucous membrane.

† **Intervacuum**, *Obs. rare.* [INTER- 2 b. Cf. L. *intervacare* to be empty between.] An intervening empty space; a vacant interval.

1627 E. F. *Hist. Edu.* II (1680) 24 The *intervacuum* of their absence.

Interval (ɪntɜːvəl), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3 **entervale**, 8 (sense 4) **entervall**, 1. *B.* 4-5 **entervalle**, 7-**vall**, 7-**interval**. See also INTERVALE. [Ultimately ad. L. *intervallum*, orig. 'space between palisades or ramparts', later 'interval of space or of time', f. *inter* between + *vallum* rampart. In F. the word appears as *entrevall*, *entrevall* (13th c.), *entrevale*, *vall* (14-16th c.), *entervalle* masc. from 14th c. The earliest Eng. example represents the first of these; the 14-16th c. *entervalle* was evidently also immediately from F.

The appearances of the word till the beginning of the 17th c. are quite sporadic, having little or no historical connexion with each other.]

1. The period of time between two events, actions, etc., or between two parts of an action, performance, or sitting, two sessions of parliament, etc.; a period of cessation; a pause, break.

Often used more or less specifically of a recognized short pause in the course of some otherwise continuous action, e.g. in the course of school hours, between the parts of a musical or dramatic performance, etc. In Scotland, the ordinary name for the short space between the morning and afternoon service at church. Applied by A. Wood (c 1660-5) to the period of the Commonwealth.

1300 *Cursor M.* 2244 (Cott.) Queber bai [signs of Doomsday] sal hal on ran biide, or entervall [Edin. MS. entervall, 13.. Göt. entervale] bituix pam biide. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* v. 567 When the defense is don anon withouten Intervalle or with-outen taryng or delay. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. clilii. (1869) 76 With oute intervall alle thing enoyeth; bothe the faire weder, and thikke of reyn. 1611 CORRA, *Intervalle*, an Interval, intermedium, respit, pause or space betwene. [Not in Minshew or Florio, in rendering *intervallo*, *intervallo*.] 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 7 Whoever considers the Acts of power and injustice... in those intervals of Parliament. 1660 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.)

i. 356 Habits much neglected in the late interval. 1664 *Ibid.* 31 Dec. II. 26 John Hall... bred in the interval; a presbyterian. 1667 *Præps Diary* 12 Aug. 1. I talked to them all the intervals of the play. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. iii. 389 So matters were most in his hands during the intervals of Parliament. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xvi. In the interval, between the two acts, I 'fell on sleep'. 1871 BLACK *Daughter of Heth* (1872) 36 After the 'interval', as it was technically called, they had to go to church again.

b. *spec.* The space of time intervening between the beginning of one febrile paroxysm and that of the ensuing one (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), or between any fits or periods of disease. *Lucid interval*: see LUCID.

1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 70 The intervals or good days of a Tertian Ague. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy* 7. *Denny Wks.* 1755 111. 1. 142 If the patient on the third day have an interval. 1771 WESLEY *Serm.* ii. div. i. § 9 Even this poor wretch, in his sober intervals, is able to testify, *Oderunt peccare boni*. 1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. The space of time intervening between two points of time; any intervening time. Formerly often *interval of time*.

1616 BULLOCK, *Interval*, a distance of time or place. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 62 In all which interval of time, there is a palpable and sensible heat produced. 1676 I. MATHER K. *Philip's War* (1862) 113 In this interval of time, the town of Mendam... was burnt down by the Indians. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 240 There was no interval of time between his receiving the vase and his putting it into the fire. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 2 The surrender of Montreal... followed that of Fort de Levis, at only the short interval of three days. 1847 GROTE *Greece* xl. xlvii. (1862) IV. 155 An interval of more than sixty years. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 159 After a decorous interval the bishop enters.

b. *Phr.* At (+ by) intervals, now and again, not continuously. Also + *By intervals*, alternately.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* i. iii. Vat. .ye cowse of ye moone may haiff by intervalles now 29. now 30. dayes. 1744 A. DOBBS *Hudson's Bay* 12 The Month of February was variable... at intervals warm, and then sharp Weather. 1760 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) 11. 153 The Rain continued by intervals through the night. 1835 POE *Ad. Huns Pfaall* Wks. 1864 i. 10 A drizzling rain falling at intervals. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xi. 85 In spite of cold and hard boards, I slept at intervals.

3. An open space lying between two things or two parts of the same thing; a gap, opening. Also, an intervening portion of something.

1489 CAXTON *Foynes of A. L.* xxiv. 73 The interuall or dystance that ought for to be betwix enery rowe. 1566 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* Wks. 1839 i. 178 There cannot be more than one least interval or length between the same points. 1667 MILTON P. L. vi. 105 Now Twixt Host and Host but narrow space was left, A dreadful interval. 1717 DE FOE *Hist. Ch. Scot.* ii. 49 He was driven back... by half the number of the Scots Cavalry, with musketeers in their intervals. 1791 W. BARTHAM *Travels* 316 One continued rapid, with some short intervals of still water. 1833 REGUL. *Int. Cavalry* i. 10 Open Interval is taken by each recruit stretching out his right arm so as to touch the shoulder of his right hand man, and keeping that distance from him. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 361 The intervals which separate the ultimate atoms of material bodies.

b. *Phr.* At intervals, here and there; at some distance from each other.

1814 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 97 These villages... are situated at intervals along the river. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* i. 288 The spearmen took their posts at intervals in the shallows.

4. In N. America: = INTERVALE 3.

1684 in *Hudson Hist. Sudbury* (1889) 66 All the lands within said bounds of hills, vallies, planes, intervals, meadows, swamps. 1725 S. WILLARD *Jrnl. in Appalachia* (Boston, 1881) 11. 343 This morning we came on some Entervalls and plain land. *Ibid.*, A still stream... with plenty of Entervall, and old planting land of y^e Indians. 1784 J. BELKNAP in *B. Papers* (1877) 11. 181 The intervals are excellent, and the uplands very good. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* i. v. (1864) 42 A natural opening in the forest, or a rich strip of interval. a 1862 THOREAU *Yankee in Canada* i. (1866) 4 A remarkably large and level interval like the bed of a lake.

5. *Mus.* The difference of pitch between two musical sounds or notes, either successive (in melody) or simultaneous (in harmony).

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Micro.* 17 An Intervall... is the distance of a base and high sound. *Ibid.*, The vsnall Intervalls are in number 9. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 308 At a distance that agreed exactly with the intervals and modulation of the Musick. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xxiii. 534 In music the Greeks distinguished sounds, intervals, concords [etc.]. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. 11. § 8 Although in music no less intervals than a semitone are admitted, the ear can distinguish still smaller differences.

6. *fig.* Distance between persons in respect of position, endowments, beliefs, etc., or between things in respect of their qualities.

1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 186 The interval between the Episcopalian and the Presbyterian seemed to vanish, when compared with the interval which separated both from the Papist. *Ibid.* ix. 11. 450 The interval was immense between discontent and rebellion. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. 11. § 19 (1864) 244 From turtle to stale oat-cakes, or a piece of black bread, what a mighty interval!

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 1) *interval issue*, *man, way, time*; (sense 3) *interval distance*; (sense 4) *interval land*.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Pref. In reviewing these Intervall Issues of spiritual Recreation. 1660 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) i. 356 To encourage others, especially the Intervall men... and make the Intervall way... neglected and ridiculous... just antipodes to the Intervall time. 1683 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield* (1875) 95 That every person that has 60

acres granted of interval land, shall settle two inhabitants upon it. 1771 J. ADAMS *Diary* 7 June, Wks. 1850 11. 271 The road is three quarters of a mile from the river, and the interval land lies between. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 143 In open column the leading division of each squadron preserves the interval distance from the one before. 1805 LADY HUNTER in *Sir M. Hunter's Journ.* (1894) 223 Except an island... and the interval lands, the rest is very bad land.

Interval (ɪntɜːvəl), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

† 1. *intr. a.* To come between or in an interval.

b. To form an interval: in *Intervalling* *ppl. a.* 1630 JAMES RATRAY in *J. Taylor's* (Water P.) *Wks.* 245 If clouds doe intervall, Apoloes face Is but a fig'd shape. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 254 This Lake is foure score miles in length, and according to its intervalling Circuite, sometimes two... or five miles in breadth. *Ibid.* 255 To drowne their situations and intervalling plaines with water.

2. *trans.* (in *pass.*) † a. To separate by an interval (*obs.*). † b. To administer at intervals (*obs.*).

c. To break or interrupt at intervals. Hence **Intervalled** *ppl. a.*

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea Proem.* C, England wants not... intercourse with various... Nations, how far intervall'd soever. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* 11. To Rdr. 10 The sharp acid Cathartick of Sal Mirabile... being occasionally premis'd or intervall'd. 1883 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VIII. xcii. 208 A march of infinite light... intervall'd indeed with eddies of shadow. 1899 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 5/5 To harass the Sirdar's long intervall'd line of outposts on the Nile.

Intervale (ɪntɜːvəl), *Now Amer. Forms:*

4 **entervale**, 7 **entervale**, -**vail**; (sense 3) 7 **entervail** (e, -**vale**, **entervale**, 8 **entervail**, 7-**entervale**. [In former English use, only a rare variant or collateral form of INTERVAL: cf. OF. *entrevall* and *entrevale*, -**vall**, and the 14-16th c. Eng. *intervalle*. But by Lithgow in 1632, and from 17th c. in New England, associated with *vale*, in the specific American sense 3.

It is not clear whether the association with *vale*, *valley*, was, in the first place, one of popular etymology, favoured perhaps by the partial survival of the old variant form in -*vale* (cf. *entervail* in sense 2), or whether this was in New England a natural development of the sense, arising from the fact that the chief intervals in the primeval forest were the bottoms of the river valleys, and giving rise to an association with *vale*, as used in English in such names as the Vale of Clwyd, Vale of Llangollen, Vale of the Yarrow, etc. It is possible that both principles operated together; and it is to be noted that, in this specific sense, *intervale* has not, even in American use, ousted *interval*.]

† 1. Of time: = INTERVAL *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

13.. [see INTERVAL *sb.* 1.] a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. (1662) 65 In that intervale after the Sun is set... and before candles are set up. 1682 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1859) 111. 113 This Court in the intervales of the Generall Court doe desire and impower the Governour and Assistants [etc.].

† 2. Of space: = INTERVAL *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1683 *New Jersey Archives* (1880) i. 431 Be sure that... no Street be laid close to the back of another without an Intervale of at least a pair of Butts. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 144 The Army in Three Lines, all closed, without any Intervalls.

3. In N. America: A low level tract of land, esp. along a river; = INTERVAL *sb.* 4. Also *attrib.*

Orig. in New England, but now used in some other parts of U. S. and in Canada. The sense is the same as that of *haugh* in Scotland.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 365 This City of Fez is situate upon the bodies and twice double devaling faces... of two hills...; the intervale, or low valley betweene both... being the Center. 1653 *Early Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 27 Thirty acres of upland and fortie acres of Entervale land. 1659 in *Nourse Hist. Harvard* (1894) 16 Still River farm bounded Southwest by the entervall. a 1704 W. HURBARD *Hist. New Eng.* iii. (1815) 18 Fruitfull spots of land, such as they call intervall land, in levelles and champain ground... neere the banks of great rivers. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* 111. Pref. 6 Another word... which perhaps is not more known in England, viz. *intervale*... is well understood in all parts of New-England to distinguish the low-land adjacent to the fresh rivers, which is frequently overflowed by the freshets. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 35 By intervales we mean those low lands which are adjacent to the rivers. 1856 WHITTIER *Mary Garvin*, I From the heart of Waumbek Methna, from the lake that never fails, Falls the Saco in the green lap of Conway's intervales. 1884 DAWSON *Handbk. Dom. Canada* 108 The spring freshets flood these wide valleys, and produce what is called 'intervale' land of great fertility.

Intervallic (ɪntɜːvəˈlɪk), *a.* Also -**valic**.

[f. L. *intervallum* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to an interval or intervals.

1847 J. HALLIDAY *Rustic Bard* 61 The streamlet shows a summer visage clear, As its intervallic gushes fall in music on the ear. 1883 GROVE'S *Dict. Mus.* 111. 613 Until the end of the 16th century the common characteristics of the chorale... were... a diatonic intervallic progression. 1887 *Century Mag.* XXXV. 318 The intervallic relation of tones.

|| **Intervalum**, *Obs. Pl. -valla, -vallums*.

[L.; see INTERVAL *sb.*] = INTERVAL *sb.* 1, 2.

1574 GRINDAL *Lett. to Burleigh* 13 Nov. in *Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 351 My fits of colic, stone, and strangury are very grievous when they come; but God sendeth me some *intervalla*. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. i. 90 He shall laugh with Intervallums. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 57 Not allowing me the least *intervalum* of time or any space or respit... to take any rest. 1644 CHILLINGW. *Serm. bef. his Majesty* 19 In one of these *Intervallo*, one of these sober moods. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. lvi. 102 They were not always of such sad influence, but had their *lucida intervallo*.

Intervalvular (ɪntɜːvəˈlʊlɪər), *a.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between valves.

1830 LINDEEV *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 15 Those fruits which are said to have intervacular placentae.

Intervarsity, *vary*: see **INTER**-*pref.* 5, 1 b. **Intervascular** (intərvæskju'lar), *a.* **Anat.** [**INTER**-4 a.] Situated or occurring between the vessels of an animal or plant, esp. between blood-vessels.

1849-51 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1219/2 The...intervascular spaces are variable in number. 1885 G. H. TAYLOR *Pelvic & Hern. Therap.* 128 The Intervascular fluids of the whole pelvic region.

Intervein (intəv'ein), *v.* Also 7 *-veyne*. [**f. INTER**-1 a + **VEIN** *sb.* or *v.*]

1. *trans.* To intersect with or as with veins.

1615 HARGRAVE *Serm.* E. iv, If I interveine our Earles honours with his wives vertues. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 257 Two rivers flow'd...and left between Fair Champain with less rivers interveind. 1810 WORDSW. *Scenery of Lakes* i. (1823) 29 The broom...interveins the steep copes with its golden blossoms. 1814 CARV *Dante, Purg.* XXIX. 110 White the rest With vermeil interveind. 1858 DE QUINCEY *S. Parr Wks.* 1862 V. 116 Richly interveined with political allusions and sarcasms.

2. (*In pass.*) To place in alternate veins.

1811 PINKERTON *Petrar.* II. 30 In the same interesting isle marble and statette are reciprocally interveined. 1842 FABER *Syrian Lake*, edc. 307 The streaks of green turf shine with the black olive-gardens interveined.

Intervene (intəv'ein), *v.* Also 7 *entervene*, *interveneyn*, *Se. -vein*. [**ad. L. intervenire**, *f. inter* between + *venire* to come. Cf. *F. intervenir* (earlier *entervénir*, 1363 in *Hatz-Darm.*)]

1. *intr.* To come in as something extraneous, in the course of some action, state of things, etc.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 1 Those errors and vanities, which have interveined amongst the studies themselves of the learned. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. viii. 122 When during the discourse the parties or subject interveneth, and there ensueth a sudden silence, it is usually said, *Lupus est in fabula*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 222 For while so near each other thus all day Our task we choose, what wonder if so near Looks intervene and smiles. 1799 WORDSW. *Ruth* xxiv. In his worst pursuits...sometimes there did intervene Pure bubbles of high intent. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman.* i. Labour and danger were doomed to intervene ere the horse or horseman reached the desired spot.

2. Of an event or occurrence: To happen or take place between other events, or between certain points in time; to occur in the meanwhile.

1610 SIR J. SEMPLE in *S. Ballatis* (1872) 242 Such strange events bes interveint sensyne That I dare not avow [etc.]. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 81 Some of which were upon a certain Occasion, which then interven'd, destroyed. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 20. 4/2 It so intervened, that Capt. T— was left, unprotected, to the three heroes. 1824 LAMB *Elin Ser.* II. *Poor Relation*, Some argument had intervened between them. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* III. 12 If some cleaning of the Angus stable have not intervened for a long while.

3. Of a person, party, or state: To come between in action; to interfere, interpose; also, to act as intermediary; † to take a share in (*obs.*).

1646 J. HALL *Horz Vac.* 193 These Inventions are most quick...and full of life, wherein there do not intervene any other persons but mortal. 1669 TEMPLE *Wks.* (1731) II. 197 In all the Negotiations where he has intervened for eight or nine Months past. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 88 When his own brother...came to intervene in the affair with very unbecoming menaces. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxix. (1862) 396 He intervenes with mighty help, but not till every other help...has seemed utterly to have failed. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 7. 664 A formal invitation to William to intervene in arms...was signed by these leaders. 1880 J. F. BRIGHT *Hist. Eng.* III. (1884) 1397 It was necessary that England should intervene with clean hands, and as the friend of both parties [Greece and Turkey]. 1883 WHARTON'S *Law Lex.* (ed. 7) 429 The Queen's proctor, or any other person, may intervene in any suit, for the dissolution of marriage, on the ground that the parties have been guilty of collusion, or that material facts have been suppressed.

b. Of a thing: To come in or between so as to affect, modify, or prevent a result, action, etc.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Cons.* IV. vi. 458 Many things may intervene betwixt this engagement...and that full and complete solemnization, which may break off the match. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 54 The motions of Winds...are...in right lines; if nothing intervene to check and retard their course. 1744 SARAH FIELDRING *David Simple* (ed. 2) II. 125 People who let their Pride intervene with their Tenderness...to make them quarrel with their Friends. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. i.* II. xi. 285 Between our intentions and our practices, our little and our great passions may intervene. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 178 The materialising conceptions of the writer do yet evidently intervene...to hinder a perfectly faithful mirroring of the thought of Jesus.

4. a. Of a thing: To be placed or situated locally between other things; to come or lie between.

1709 [see **INTERVENING** below]. 1728 DYER *Grongar Hill* 43 No clouds, no vapours intervene. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 55 Distant climates, betwixt which and Siberia mountains above nine thousand feet high intervene. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 229 Between the next two cantos intervenes the well known cradle song. 1882 DANA *Elem. Geol.* II. 206 Beds of shale in many places intervene.

b. Of space or time: To extend or lie between places or events.

1621 LD. KIR. WILLIAMS in *Fortescue P.* (Camden) 165 The intervening of eight days well permitting that the Certificate may be brought from Exeter. a 1732 ATTERAUN *Serm. Matt.* xxvii. 25 (Seager) A greater tract of time than intervened from the first building of their temple by Solomon to its final destruction by Titus. 1837 WHEWELL

Hist. Induct. Sc. (1859) I. 140 The vast spaces which intervene between the celestial luminaries. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxiv. 175 Scarcely five minutes...intervened between every two successive peals.

† 5. *trans.* To come between; to intercept; to interfere with; to prevent, hinder. *Obs.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* H. j. Pape pius quintus...being interuenit by daith, left ye same to pape gregore his successor to be accomplest. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowley's Inst.* 234 So as there are fifteen dayes intervene each Writ. 1658-9 BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) III. 232 Nothing ought to intervene a fundamental order of the House. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes, Grasmere Wks.* 1863 II. 2 Woodlands of birch...and hazel, that meander through the valley, intervening the different estates with natural sylvan marches.

Hence **Intervening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 2 Many parts of nature can neither be invented...nor demonstrated...without the aide and interueyning of the Mathematicks. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 50 All the intervening Mediums. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. iii. (1848) 184 Prevented by the intervening of Eusebius. 1709 PRIOR *Charity* 37 As through the artist's intervening glass our eye observes the distant planets pass. 1783 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 57 In the intervening night a dreadful storm arose. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 304 Separated from each other by deep intervening oceans.

[**Intervene** *sb.*, in *J.* (whence in later dictis.), founded on an obvious misprint for **INTERVIEW** in one of its 17th c. spellings.]

Intervene, [*irreg. f. INTERVENE* *v.* + *-ENT*; the etymological form is *intervenient*.] = *next*.

1802 A. BROWNE *Civ. Law & Law Admiralty* (ed. 2) II. 428 The intervenent must give security by fidejussors, to ratify the acts of his proctor.

Intervener¹ (intəv'ēnər), *Rarely -or.* [*f. prec. vb.* + *-ER*¹.] One who intervenes or exercises intervention; *spec. in Law*, one who intervenes in a suit to which he was not originally a party.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* i. 200 Christ was hee...the Intervener between the Lawe and Grace. 1854 PHILLIMORE *Internat. Law* I. 434 Where the interest of the intervener is not immediately...affected. 1870 *Daily News* 18 Oct., The intervener thinks one belligerent a brute and the other a coward, or incapable of taking care of himself. 1883 WHARTON'S *Law Lex.* (ed. 7) 429/1 An intervener must take the cause as he finds it at the time of his intervention. 1890 *Law Times* LXXXIX. 164/1 An appeal by certain intervenors in a damage action from a decree of Judge Benedict.

Intervener². *Law.* [*f. INTERVENE* *v.*, after *interpleader*, *determiner*, etc.] (See quot. 1847.)

1847 CRAIG, *Intervener*, In Law, the interposition or interference of a person in a suit in the ecclesiastical court in defence of his own interest is so termed, and a person is at liberty to do this in every case in which his interest is affected either in regard of his property or his person. 1870 *Daily News* 1 June, Before the decree was made absolute, Colonel L—, a relation of the latter [the co-respondent], appeared and entered an intervener.

† **Interveniencie**. *Obs. rare.* [*f. INTERVENIENT*: see *-ENCE*.] The fact of intervening; intervention; a coming between.

a 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 4th Chapt. Rom.* (1650) 177 In respect of that frequent interveniencie of sins, destroying the value of other works. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kourh* Diat. II. 105 To retrench all interveniencie of time. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. v. 335 The interveniencie of more successive instrumental Causes. 1814 COLERIDGE in *Jos. Cottle Early Recoll.* (1837) II. 230 Without interveniencie...of any interest, sensual or intellectual.

† **Interveniency**. *Obs. rare.* [*f. next*: see *-ENCY*.] = *prec.*

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm Wks.* 431 Its far from coming immediately from God, sith it is not without the Interveniency of the hands of...Transcribers. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 111 No Contiguity...in dry Bodies...can exclude the interveniency of Ayr. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 190 This internal discovery is made by the mediation and interveniency of the external.

Intervenient (intəv'ēniənt), *a. (sb.)* [*ad. L. intervenient-em*, *pr. ppl.* of *intervenire* to **INTERVENE**.]

1. That intervenes or comes in between; that comes in as something incidental, secondary, or extraneous.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 2 In the mathematics, that use which is collateral and intervenient is no less worthy than that which is principal and intended. 1612 — *Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 458 When there is matter of Law intervenient in businesse of State. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 855 Detained with contrary winds, or by some intervenient delay. 1678 WANLEY *Pond. Lit. World* v. i. § 97. 468/1 The Protestants, whose patience and perseverance with intervenient crosses abated his edge at last. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* II. 201, I hasten on to tell How Nature, intervenient till this time And secondary, now at length was sought For her own sake. 1850 TAIT'S *Mag.* XVII. 166/2 Grieved that any intervenient sorrow should check the calm current of their bliss.

2. a. Situated between other things or between points in space; intervening.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 104 Now there bee intervenient in the Rise of Eight (in Tones) two Beemolls or Halfe notes. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. I. v. 110 Some intervenient object. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. iii. 110 A pleasant bank, which gives them an extensive prospect of the frith, and the intervenient country. 1837 WORDSW. *Musings near Aquapendente* 18 On the horizon's verge, O'er intervenient waste, through glimmering haze.

b. Occurring between certain points of time or events; happening in or occupying an interval.

1618-29 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 20 The Statute of

1 E. 6. chap. 12. takes away all intervenient Statutes which declared new Treasons. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Letter Berkeley* (1883) I. 297 Spent many intervenient days in huntings hawkings and other sports of the feild. c 1674 *Scott. Grievances under Landerdale* 3, I need not use any long deduction of the intervenient changes, to lead us unto the present posture of our affairs. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xxi. 112 The settlements might be drawn and engrossed in the intervenient time. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xxiv, Unless within the period intervenient, A well-timed wedding makes the scandal cool.

3. Intervening in action; intermediary.

1651 HORRES *Leviath.* i. vi. (1839) 48 If the intervenient appetites, make any action voluntary; then...all intervenient aversions, should make the same action involuntary. 1778 JOHNSON *Let. Dr. Wheeler* 2 Nov., He would not want any intervenient solicitation to obtain the kindness of one who loves learning and virtue. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecess.* II. 80 An absence of any intervenient medium.

B. *sb.* One who intervenes, an intervener. *rare.* 1620 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1692) 505 Silently inferring, that the German Princes were the properest intervenients. 1871 L. E. FANU *Checkmate* II. xxvii. 250 It was only prudent to keep his temper with this lucky intervenient.

Intervenor, legal var. of **INTERVENOR**¹.

† **Intervent**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f. L. intervenire*, *ppl. stem* of *intervenire* to **INTERVENE**: cf. *prevent*.] *trans.* To come between, obstruct, thwart. Hence **Interventing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1593 T. BELL *Motives Rom. Faith* (1605) 31 Perfect satisfaction is that, whose valour and price wholly proceedeth from the debtour, without either prementing or intervening grace of the creditor. 1600 DR. DODDOLL II. iii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1884) III. 119 Some harsh chance To intervene the joye of the success. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 51, I trust there is both day and meanes to intervene that bargain.

† **Intervent**, *sb. Obs. rare* — 1. [*ad. L. interven-us sb.*, *f. ppl. stem* of *intervenire*: see *prec.*] = **INTERVENTION** 2 b.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 532 Its Inventor...describes it without the intervent of honey.

Intervention (intəv'ēnshən), [*ad. late L. intervention-em*, *n.* of action *f. intervenire* to **INTERVENE**. Cf. *F. intervention* (15th c.).]

1. The action of intervening, 'stepping in', or interfering in any affair, so as to affect its course or issue. Now freq. applied to the interference of a state or government in the domestic affairs or foreign relations of another country.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 44 That whatsumeer...be denyaid me of mercy may be fulfillid yn tyme to come by thyn interuencoun and merytys. 1619 VISC. DUNCASTER in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 201 Though our master's intervention were at first sincerely desired [etc.]. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 184, I know how much the intervention of the Gods is necessary to an Epic Poem. 1831 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) II. xvi. 103 The Whigs erected their administration on three legs—non-intervention, retrenchment, reform; they are...at this moment as deep in intervention as any Government ever was. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Science* II. 238 The intervention of the allied powers between Greece and Turkey in 1827. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 44 We need either a direct intervention of the foreign Powers, or a domestic revolution.

2. Intermediate agency; the fact of coming in or being employed as an intermediary. a. Of persons.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 156 Adam was framed immediately by God, without the intervention of man or woman. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xvii. 255 Injuries to the rights of property can scarcely be committed by the crown without the intervention of its officers. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 366 The Supreme Council resolved to treat with the ministers at Poona by an agent of their own, without the intervention of the Presidency of Bombay. 1866 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xxxvii. 441 Then by the intervention of Petersen, I called on Kalatunah for his story.

b. Of things.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* III. ii, Loggs, on which the Fire could take no hold, but by the intervention of...smaller Sticks. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. i, Things which cause pain operate on the mind by the intervention of the body. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Intro. § 17 A text was constructed...without the intervention of any printed edition.

3. The fact of coming or being situated between in place, time, or order.

1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 165 The heat never being very great, and...often interrupted by the intervention of the foul weather. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 84 The Trade Winds...are frequently impeded by the intervention of Islands, and Crosse Winds. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. III. xi. (1869) I. 211 Notwithstanding the intervention of one or two dear years. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 367 Such masses...are connected with it loosely, by the intervention of cellular membrane. 1875 RENOUF *Egypt. Gram.* 8 The intervention of a vowel must be understood.

b. An intervening thing, event, or period of time.

a 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 127 The Publick Employments, that...have been put upon me, and many other Interventions. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 597 Not...to entirely read them, but to turn them over with interventions of study.

Hence **Interventional** a., of or pertaining to intervention; **Interventionist**, one who approves of intervention, esp. in international affairs.

1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Codif.* 61 Under every system, appeal is for cause assigned, namely mis-decision, either ultimate or interlocutory, or say interventionist. 1839 *Morn. Herald* 23 Apr., Changing the character and offices of mediators into those of warlike interventionists. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 476 There have been interventionists and anti-interventionists in South Africa.

Interventive (intə'ventiv), *a.* [f. as INTERVENT *v.* + -IVE. Cf. F. *interventif* (Littré).] Characterized by or tending to intervention.

1890 J. MARTINEAU *Author. Relig.* iv. ii. 394 Their function was not creative, but only interventive.

Interventor (intə'ventər), [a. L. *interventor*, agent-n. f. *intervenire* to INTERVENE.]

1. *Eccl.* = INTERCESSOR 3 (q.v.).

2. U.S. A mine-inspector (*Cent. Dict.*).

Interventricular (intə'ventrik'ylār), *a.* *Anal.* [INTER- 4a.] Situated between the ventricles (of the heart, or of the brain).

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* 11. 977/2 The inter-ventricular valve separates each chamber from that which follows it. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* 257 Heart. A small abscess in inter-ventricular septum.

† **Interventione**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. as INTERVENT *v.* + -URE; cf. *venture*.] = INTERVENTION 2.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 1. 23 By the intervention of Cartilages, and Ligaments. safe connected and bound together.

† **Intervenue**. *Obs. rare* -1. [a. obs. F. *inter-, entrevenue* (Godef.), f. *inter-, entrevenir* to INTERVENE: cf. *avenue, revenue*.] Intervention, coming between.

1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* 125 This Crowne hath now had five weak Princes, without intervenue of any one active.

Intervental, *a. rare* -1. [INTER- 4a.] Placed between words.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 10 The interventional translation is, in many respects, admirable.

† **Interversion**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. late L. *interversion-em*, n. of action f. *intervenire*: see next.] Embezzlement: cf. next, 1 b.

1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 623 The Sophi knew nothing of this intervention of the money.

† **Intervert**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *intervenire* -ere, f. *inter* between + *vertēre* to turn. Cf. F. *intervenir* (Cotgr., in sense 1).]

1. To divert another way, or put to a use other than that intended; to alienate, misapply, misuse.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 702 The good never intervort, nor miscogive the favour and benefit which they have received. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxiv. § 42. 1142 With an intent to intervort the inheritance and honour of the O-Neale another way. 1648 *Acts Gen. Assembly* (1682) 477 Where the collection is more, it is hereby specially inhibited and discharged that any part thereof be retained or intervorted to any other use whatsoever.

b. *esp.* To divert to one's own use or profit; to appropriate, embezzle.

1600 HOLLAND *Liby* iii. lxxii. 138 Yet would there not be so much gained and gotten by comming thus betwene, and intervorting the land (*agro intercipiēdo*). 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Titus* i. to Intervorting, embezzling their masters estates. 1691 RAY *Words Pref.* 2 Let 1. should defraud him, and intervort any part thereof. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLi. 529 Bentley was the first among modern critics—though his adversaries accused him herein of 'intervorting' Neveletus—to discover the merits of the poet.

2. To give a different turn to; to change, invert. a 1638 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 99 The Duke getting knowledge. . . intervorted the bargain, and gave the poor Widow for five hundred pounds. 1792 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 261 The Cordeliers know well the danger of intervorting the order of succession. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 61 Intervorted, abridged, mutilated, and often reversing the sense of the original.

Hence † **Intervverting** *vbl. sb.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 488 The intervverting of some Treasures by Belousus. 1660 in Crookshank *Hist. Suffer. Ch. Scot.* (1749) I. Introd. 59 The prejudice the church doth suffer by the intervverting of the vaking stipends.

Intervvertebral (intə'vent'brāl), *a. Anal.* [INTER- 4a.] Situated between vertebrae.

1782 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones, Nerves*, etc. 140 The inter-vertebral cartilages sooner shrivel. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 36 The adjoined concavities . . . of two adjacent vertebrae, constitute a rounded opening termed an intervertebral foramen.

Hence **Intervvertebrally** *adv.*, between vertebrae.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 415 Intercrural cartilages which are placed intervertebrally.

Interviscular: see INTER- 4a.

† **Intervesting**, -vesture. *Obs. rare* -0. [INTER- 2.] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Entravestissement*, an intervesting, or intervesture; a mutual possession, or joint possessing of.

Interview (intə'viʊ), *sb.* Forms: a. 6 enter-view; -vieu(e), 6-7 -vew, -vieu(e), 6-8 enter-view; b. 7 interview, 7- interview. [a. F. *entrevue* (earlier *entrevue*, 1498 in Godef. *Compl.*), verbal sb. from *entrevoir* to have a glimpse of, *s'entrevoir* to see each other, f. *entre-* (ENTER-) + *voir* -L. *videre* to see. (Mod.F. has taken *interview* from English in sense 1 c.)]

1. A meeting of persons face to face, esp. one sought or arranged for the purpose of formal conference on some point.

In early times, esp. a formal or ceremonial meeting of princes or great persons, such as that of Henry VIII and Francis I at the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

a. 1514 Dk. SUFFOLK in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 1. 248 Your Grace understode how well mynyed and desirous he was for th' Interview to be had, betwixt your Highnes and hym. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 84 b, John duke of Bedford, Vol. V.

Philip duke of Burgoyne, & John duke of Britayn, made an assemble & frendly interviewe in the citee of Amias. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xlii. *title*, Of Ceremonies in the interview of Kings. *Ibid.* i. xlii. (1598) 67 At the interview, prepared at Merceilles betweene Pope Clement the seventh and Francis the first. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* II. i. 455 This one Interview shall end my Cares.

b. 1623 MEADE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 137 Some opportune place where. . . they might have an interview. a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 24 They have ordained that none doe intermarry, or contract, untill a Moneth be past from their first inter-view. a 1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. II. 203 He passed the seas, and had an interview with the French king. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* vi. Wks. 1813 VI. 77 He proposed an interview between the two monarchs at Nice. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. v. 378 She had an interview with Henry on his return through Canterbury. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Notes 226 The interview of Satan with the Lord in the first and second chapters of Job.

† b. The action or fact of meeting or conferring together. *Obs. rare.*

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 19 Beyng sore shaken with many sweete wordes and longe enterview, they yeld at the laste. 1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Answe. Nameless Cath.* 64 Not Christian onely for enterview and Salutation.

c. *spec.* in recent use: A meeting between a representative of the press and some one from whom he seeks to obtain statements for publication.

1869 *Nation* (N.Y.) 28 Jan. 67 The 'interview', as at present managed, is generally the joint product of some humbug of a back politician and another humbug of a newspaper reporter. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 3/1 Among the permanent gains of the year the acclimatization of the 'interview' in English journalism certainly should be reckoned. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Jan. 7/1 It is claimed for him (Joseph McCullagh, of St. Louis) that he was the inventor of the modern newspaper interview.

† 2. Mutual view (of each other). *Obs. rare.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 328 They cannot endure the interview one of another againe. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxiv. (1713) 273 Able to take a mutual interview of one another at such a distance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 555 At interview both stood A while.

† 3. A. Looking into, inspection, examination.

c 1555 HARDSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 117 We will . . . make a short enterviewe of those authors which they have brought forth for their purpose. 1599 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* Eij. Vet doe I not gladly medle with thys particular, but will also refer it to hir Maiesties enterviewe. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* II. 119 That they should make an enter-new into the doings of their iudges and iustices.

† b. A view, glance, glimpse (of a thing). *Obs.*

1610 HEALFE *St. Aug. Citie of God* vi. x. (1620) 241 If one had time to take enter-view of their actions, hee should see [etc.]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xiv. 440 Superstition, whose Owlsh eyes cannot endure the enterview of Truth. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach.* Cijj. All the sorts of Bread [are] presented by every pair of Pages lying open at one Enter-view. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 112. I have a confuse interview of this involved secret, like the glimmering light that trims the edges of a dark cloud. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* II. i. Let me not see him now; But save us from an interview of death.

† **Interview**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* Also 6 *entervieu*, -vew, 6-7 -view. [ad. F. *entrevoir*, *s'entrevoir*, pa. pple. *entrevu*, on analogy of prec. or of *VIEW* *v.*]

1. a. *trans.* To have a personal meeting with (each other). b. *intr.* To meet together in person.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 175 b, Their mutuall frendes. . . exhorted them. . . to mete and entervieu, in some place. *Ibid.*, *Edw. IV* 230 b, That the .ij. princes. . . for the continuance of amitie should entervieu eche other, in some place moste expedient. *Ibid.* 233 b, That the two Princes should entervieu, and mete in a place by both parties to be appointed.

2. *trans.* To catch a glimpse of, get a view of; to glance at, view.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Sonn. vi. Oh, let me live to interview the face Of fair humanity and bounteous grace. 1611 FLORIO, *Intercedere*, to interview or see. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 521 Enterviewing the places, you shall perceive, that the Fathers. . . speake of obtention and impetration.

Interview (intə'viʊ), *v.* 2 [f. INTERVIEW *sb.*]

trans. To have an interview with (a person); *spec.* on the part of a representative of the press: To talk with or question so as to elicit statements or facts for publication.

1869 *Nation* (N.Y.) 28 Jan. 66 'Interviewing' is confined to American journalism. 1869 *Daily News* 17 Dec., The *Sun* interviews Corbin, Fish. . . and whoever else has any story to tell or axe to grind. 1870 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 144 A northwest newspaper, in which I have been 'interviewed', and private conversation reported to the public. 1877 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* I. 409, I was the intelligent Friend who interviewed Squire. 1880 *Daily News* 13 Nov., The American custom of 'interviewing' people of notoriety and of 'drawing' them for opinions on all topics.

Hence **Interviewed** *ppl. a.*; **Interviewing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Interviewable** *a.*, capable of or open to being interviewed; **Interviewee**, one who is interviewed.

1869 *Daily News* 17 Dec., A portion of the daily newspapers of New York are bringing the profession of journalism into contempt, so far as they can, by a kind of toadyism or flunkeyism, which they call 'interviewing'. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 65 The interviewed. . . with great facility changes his positions. 1880 GRANT WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 307 It must have got about that I was an interviewable man (interviewable, although never used before, I believe, is an excellent word). 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 3 Interviewing is an instance of the division of labour. The 'interviewee' . . . supplies the matter; the interviewer the

form. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 1 May 595/2 The interviewer seems to have been worthy of the interviewee.

Interviewer (intə'viʊə), [f. prec. + -ER 1.]

One who interviews; *spec.* a journalist who interviews a person with the object of obtaining matter for publication.

1869 *Nation* (N.Y.) 28 Jan. 67 The correspondent, whether interviewer or not. 1872 LOWELL *Milton* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 68 Let the seventeenth century, at least, be kept sacred from the insupportable foot of the interviewer! 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 88 Twickenham villa. . . became of course a centre of attraction for the interviewers of the day. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 11 May 14/1 The interview is the worst feature of the new system—it is degrading to the interviewer, disgusting to the interviewee, and tiresome to the public.

† **Intervi-gilant**, *a. Obs. rare* -0. [ad. pr. pple. of L. *intervigilare*: see next.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Intervi-gilant*, that is watchful, or that awakes now and then, or between whiles.

† **Intervi-gilate**, *v. Obs. rare* -0. [f. L. *intervigilat-*, ppl. stem of *intervigilare* to watch between whiles.] (See quot.) Hence † **Intervi-gilation**.

1623 COCKRAM, *Intervi-gilate*, to watch now and then. *Ibid.* II. Watchfulness, *intervigilation*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Intervi-gilation*, a watching between whiles.

Intervisceral (-vi'sē'rāl), *a. rare* -0. [INTER- 4a.] Situated between or among the viscera.

Hence **Interviscerally** *adv.*

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 231 Below the funnel are seen the gills, and between them and the rectum one of the inter-viscerally placed ganglia.

Intervisible: see INTER- pref. 2 a.

Intervisit, *sb. rare*. [f. INTER- 2 a + VISIT *sb.*] An intermediate visit.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing *Qu. Rev.*).

Intervisitor (intə'viʒit), *v.* [ad. F. *entrevisiter* (15th c. in Littré), f. *entre-* (INTER- 1 b) + *visiter* to VISIT.] *intr.* To exchange visits.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. xc, After having finish all the rite Of complement and intervisiting. 1686 tr. *Bonhours' Ignatius* II. 117 He obliged them often to intervisit. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 51 He could intermarry and intervisit with the family of General Halifax, without rendering his loyalty suspicious. 1830 - *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 80 The minister Bernstorff inter-visited with the Stolbergs.

Intervital (intə'vi'tāl), *a. rare*. [INTER- 4.] Existing between two lives or stages of existence.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xliii. If . . . every spirit's folded bloom Thro' all its interval gloom In some long trance should slumber on. 1878 FARRAR *Eternal Hope* (1879) 12 [There] comes no faintest whisper from the interval gloom.

Intervocal (intə'vō'kāl), *a. rare*. [INTER- 4 a + L. *vocalis* vocal, a vowel.] Occurring between vowels. So **Intervocalic** *a.*, (more usual) in same sense.

1837 *Amer. Trul. Philol.* VIII. 490 Showing . . . that intervocalic t of the Provençal MSS. should not invariably be reproduced as f. 1891 A. L. MATHIEU *O. E. Phonol.* § 405 OE. b = Vulgar Latin b = L. p (intervocal). 1896 BRACHET & TOYNBEE *Hist. Gram. French* 89 A medial consonant may be . . . intervocal (i.e. placed between two vowels). *Mod.* The loss of Latin intervocalic t and d in Old French, as in *rota, roue, sidare, suer*.

Intervolute (intə'vɒlūt), *Arch.* [INTER- 3.] The space between the volutes or scrolls in Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 281 Arising from the different proportions of the necking itself, and of the volutes and intervolute, or the interval between them.

Intervolution (intə'vɒl'vjuən), [n. of action from next.] Intervolved condition; a winding.

1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* iii. (1879) 72 Making one little pause, with all its wretched interventions in open sight. 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Symphonemata* xiii. 192

Intervolve (intə'vɒlv), *v.* [f. L. type **intervolvere*, f. *inter* (INTER- 1) + *volvere* to roll, wind; cf. *involve*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To wind or roll up (things) within each other; to wind or involve (something) within the coils of something else.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 623 Mazes intricate, Eccentric, intervolved, yet regular Then most, when most irregular they seem. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* vi. The sly serpent, in the golden flame Of his own volumes intervolved. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvie* xxvii. (1875) 205 Intercepting and intervoluting him wherever he moves. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 1 May 422 His panel of 'A Wood Nymph' . . . in which a girl and the leafage of background are intervolved.

2. *intr.* To wind within each other.

1886 W. ALEXANDER *St. Augustine's Holiday*, etc. 48 Now intervoluting richly type by type, Reticulated sounds with sounds enlance.

Hence **Intervolved** *ppl. a.*; **Intervolving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1667 (see 1 above). 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 1322 This exquisite machine, with all his wheels, Thov' intervolved, exact. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantasies* lv. 38 Entwining every complexity of intervolved motion. 1896 G. MEREDITH *Amazing Marriage* v. 47 Trees, whose round intervoluting roots grasped the yellow roadside soil. 1896 *Academy* 11 Jan. 27/3 This 'intervoluting' of the landscape with the mind of a person is peculiarly characteristic of Mr. Meredith.

Intervolve, *sb. rare*. [f. prec. vb.] An act of intervoluting; intertwining.

1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 266 Of wise contrivance, deeply skilled In every intervolve of high and wide.

Interweave (intəwɛv), *v.* Also 6-7 enter-
Pa. t. -wove, pa. pple. -woven (7-8 -wove);
also 7-8 -weaved. [f. INTER-1b + WEAVE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To weave together, as the warp and
woof of a fabric; to interlace; to intertwine.

1578 [see INTERWEAVING *vbl. sb.*] 1598 FLORIO, *Inter-
lessor*, to interweave, to weave or work between, as
tinsel or striped canuase is. 1649 MILTON *Eden*. xvii. Wks.
(1851) 460 Heer we may see the very dark roots. . . how they
twine and interweave one another in the Earth. 1725 Pope
Odyss. v. 617 Two Olives . . . With roots intwin'd, and
branches interwove. 1778 *England's Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v.
Isle, Those floats, called coracles, . . . are of a form almost
oval, and made of split sallow twigs interwoven. 1870
Rock *Text. Fabr.* Intro. i. 34 Attalus's name was bestowed
upon a new method of interweaving gold with wool or linen.
1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 33 Muscular fibres are
ordinarily interwoven . . . with its substance.

2. *transf. and fig.* To intermingle (thoughts,
ideas, relations, etc.) as if by weaving; to interlink
or intertwine intricately; to blend intimately.

1589 [see INTERWEAVING *vbl. sb.*] 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-
dora*. To Rdr. Aij. Those Prophecies out of Merlin
sometime interwoven. 1688 LE GRUYE *tr. Barclay's Ar-
genis* 304 When he did interweave the course of affairs,
the causes and events together. 1647 DENHAM *Comment.
Veres Fletcher*, None Can say here Nature ends, and
Art begins But mixt like th' Elements, and borne like
twins, So interweav'd, so like, so much the same. 1665
Hooker *Microgr.* 70 Uniting and interweaving it self with
some other body that is already join'd with the tinging
particles. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. i. Wks. 1874 1. 168 The
moral law is . . . interwoven into our very nature. 1749
FIELDING *Tom Jones* iv. viii. He cheered the rural nymphs
and swains, when upon the green they interweaved the
sprightly dance. 1800 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* i. 28 He has
interwoven the history of his life with the history of his
native town. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 448 The
common phrases, which we owe to great authors . . . which un-
consciously interweave themselves in our ordinary talk.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1827 DE QUINCEY *Goethe* Wks. 1863 XV. 167 Such sub-
jects . . . interweave one into another. 1892 ASHBY STERRY
Lazy Minstrel 48 Drifting down on the dear old River,
O, the music that interweaves!

Hence **Interweaved** *ppl. a.*, interwoven; **Inter-
weaving** *ppl. a.* Also **Interweavement**, inter-
weaving. **Interweaver**, one who interweaves.
Interweavingly *adv.*, by way of interweaving.

1598 FLORIO, *Interlessor*, an interweaver (1612 enter-
weaver). 1665 Hooker *Microgr.* 139, I could not so plainly
perceive their joints, or their manner of interweaving. 1700
BLACKMORE *Job* 31 All his interweaving roots. 1820 MAIR's
Tyrol's Dict. (ed. 10) 384 *Contextum* (adv.), of one piece,
interweavingly. 1843 *For. & Col. Q. Rev.* II. 339 Its
majestic interweavement with a cosmogony matchless and
divine. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 2/2 Some space of lattice
work . . . with its interweaved greenery.

Interweaving, *vbl. sb.* [f. *prec. vb.* + -ING¹].
The action or process of weaving together or inter-
mingling intricately; intertexture; quasi-*concr.*,
an interwoven texture or structure.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 63 One Muscle, hauyng . .
a sharpe end, and interweaving of diuers Fibres. 1589
PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* ii. xli. (Arb.) 102 The twelfth . .
by reason of his largeness receivinge more compasses and
enterweavings. 1641 [see INTERWORKING] 1797 BEWICK
Brit. Birds (1847) i. 84 Covering the whole upper part with
an interweaving of thorny twigs. 1868 MRS. WHITNEY *P.
Strong* xiv. 162 Marvellous interweavings of glorious color.

Interwed, -weld, -wend, -whiff, -while,
-whistle: see INTER-*pref.*

† **Interweftage**. *Obs.* [f. INTER- 2a +
WEFTAGE.] Interweaving; interwoven work.

1673 GREW *Anat. Roots* iv. § 19 A. . . sight of these Fibres,
and of their Interweftage, by splitting a Vine-Root, or a
piece of Oak, may . . . be obtained.

Interwind (intəwɪnd), *v.* Pa. t. and pple.
-wound (wound). [INTER-1b.] *trans.* To wind
(things) into or through each other; to wind to-
gether; to wind (one thing) through the windings
of another; to intertwine, intertwist. Also *fig.*

1693 Phil. Trans. XVII. 895 Narrowing it by Piles drove
down and inter-wound with Branches of Trees. 1844 MRS.
BROWNING *Brown Rosary* i. xvii. Her speaking is so inter-
wound Of the dim and the sweet. 1897 *Christian Herald*
(N.Y.) 4 Aug. 592/1 A great many of these threads are
interwound.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Carter* II. x. 178 Circum-
stances will often interwind with the moods of simply
irritated men. 1879 E. S. PHELPS *Sealed Orders*, etc. 94
Uncounted sails which . . . pass and repass, wind and inter-
wind.

Hence **Interwinding**, **Interwound** *ppl. adjs.*

1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Island* v. 28 Small isles, By
interwinding channels linked yet sundered. 1877 FAIRBAIRN
Stud. Philos. Relig. & Hist. 263 Interwound branches do
not make two trunks one tree.

Interwish, -word, -world, -worry: see
INTER-*pref.*

Interwork (intəwɜrk), *v.* Also 7 enter-
Pa. t. & pple. -wrought (-rɔt), -worked (-wɜkt).
[INTER-1b.] *trans.* To work one thing into and
through another; to combine by interpenetration.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. ix. They had . . . certaine armes
so curiously enter-wrought as they seemed to be made like
feathers. a 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims* St. in *Remains* (1661)
9 The several States are sometimes mixed, and inter-wrought
one with the other. 1882 MASSON in *Athenaeum* 25 Feb.

251/2 Results from all these are interwrought with facts
from Mr. Page's narrative and documents.

b. *intr.* To work upon each other; to interact.
1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1883) I. i. ii. 92 The Roman
character did not interwork into the general Christianity
alone. 1876 W. ALEXANDER *Bampton Lect.* (1877) 216
Where various laws meet and interwork harmoniously.
1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 53 Two divers sets of
causes are ever interworking and counterworking in the
tangled web of human affairs.

Hence **Interworking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Inter-
wrought** *ppl. a.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 36 What interweavings or
interworkings can knit the Minister and the Magistrate in
their several Functions, to the regard of any precise cor-
respondency? 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vii. (1852)
201 Circumstances, possessing . . . no moral interworking
energies. 1895 *Chamb. Jnl.* XII. 780 This way and that
they lurched, with interwrought limbs.

† **Interwound** (intəwʊnd), *v. Obs.* [INTER-
1b.] *trans.* To wound mutually. Hence † **Inter-
wounding** *ppl. a.*

1599 DANIEL *Musophilus* lxxiii. Hence interwounding
Controversies spring. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv.
Captaines 823 With their owne arms themselves to inter-
wound.

Interwound (-wʊnd), *ppl. a.*: see INTER-
WOUND *v.*

Interwoven (intəwʊvɪn), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple.
of INTERWEAVE *v.*] Woven together; interlaced;
intricately mingled or entangled.

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 6 Farre more fine Then interwoven
silk with gold or silver twine. 1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India*
& P. 6 Another Island . . . whose interwoven barren Moun-
tains are as impossibly exprest as Stoneheng numbred.
1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 292 Capsule . .
composed of interwoven fibres. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India*
(1858) I. 347 He has . . . printed the interwoven expressions of
the commentator in italics. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I.
144 Its lacework of interwoven light and shade.

Hence **Interwovenly** *adv. rare.*

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. l. 401 The Fingers of both
her hands interwovenly clenched together. 1880 G. MER-
EDITH *Tragic Com.* iii. (1892) 28 Amply-flowing, vivacious,
interwovenly the brook, the stream, the torrent.

Interwrap: see INTER-*pref.* 1b.

Interwreathe (-tʃð), *v.* [INTER-1b.] *trans.*
To wreath together; to intertwine into, or as in,
a wreath. Hence **Interwreathed** *ppl. a.*

a 1658 LOVEACE *Posthumus*, To Mr. E. R. 10 Happy
youth, crown'd with a heav'nly ray Of the first Flame, and
interwreathed bay. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit. Life* 4
Foliages . . . very curiously interwreathed together. 1828 MISS
MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. (1863) 517 Interwreathed and
intertwisted by bramble and brier. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Virgil*
52 Thus sung thy bard, Pierides divine, What time he in-
terwreathed the osier bine.

Interwrought, *ppl. a.*: see INTERWORK *v.*
Interzoecial, -zygapophysial, -zygoma-
tic: see INTER-*pref.* 6.

† **Intestability**. *Obs. rare.* [f. next: see
-ITY.] The quality or state of being 'intestable'.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 55 The exception of testa-
bility, may be opposed against the probate of the testam-
ent. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* clvi. (Alford) VI. 235 The worst
degree of intestability is not to be believed, not to be ad-
mitted to be a Witness of any other.

† **Intestable**, *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *intestabilis*,
f. *in-* (IN-3) + *testabilis*, f. *testari*: see INTESTATE.
Cf. F. *intestable* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*)]

1. Legally incapable of making a will or of bene-
fitting by a will.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 47 Albeit the testament be
made before the marriage, yet she being intestable at the
time of her death, by reason her husband is then living, the
testament is voyd. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 289 After a
Person has been thus excommunicated, he is rendered In-
famous and Intestable both Actively and Passively. 1767
BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxiii. 497 Such persons, as are in-
testable for want of liberty or freedom of will.

2. Disqualified from being a witness or giving
evidence.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxxvi. (Alford) IV. 81 He was in-
testable, so as that he could not testify, he should not be
believed in the behalf of another. — in *Select.* (1840) 268
A Christian in profession, that is not a Christian in life,
is intestable so, he discredits Christ, and hardens others
against him. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Intestable* . . . that
cannot be taken in witness, not to be believed.

Hence † **Intestableness**, intestability (Bailey,
1727).

Intestacy (intestəsi). *Law.* [f. INTESTATE *a.*:
see -ACY.] The condition or fact of dying intestate
or without having made a will.

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxiii. 491 Mention is made of
intestacy, in the old law before the conquest, as being
merely accidental. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 197
The construction was not induced by the motive of avoiding
an intestacy. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. vi. The only
occasion in which the eldest son is necessarily preferred to
the younger children is in the case of intestacy. 1880 GLAD-
STONE *Sp. Ho. Com.* 15 Mar., I am of opinion . . . that the
present irregular scale of duty upon intestacy is excessive.

† **Intestant**, *a. Obs. rare* — 1. [app. f. IN-3 +
L. *testant-em*, pr. pple. of *testari*: see next.] = IN-
TESTATE *a.* 1.

1673 Rhode Island *Col. Rec.* (1857) II. 507 Every person's
estate that dyeth intestant in the said town.

Intestate (intestət), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *intes-
tāt-us*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *testātus*, pa. pple. of *testari*

to bear witness, to make a will. Cf. F. *intestat*
(13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*)]

A. adj. 1. Of a person: Not having made a will.
1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. xv. 134 Curatores of holy kirke . .
dyeth intestate, and panne be bisshop entreth [etc.]. 1553
T. WILSON *Rhet.* 24 b, Al bequestes and goodes of suche
his frendes as dyed intestate. 1760 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 98
77 He was the less mindful of his dissolution, and died
intestate. 1872 MISS BRADDOON *R. Ainsleigh* I. xvii. 374
My benefactress died intestate, without care or thought
for the orphan youth she had adopted.

fig. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. iv. 128 (Qo. 1597) Windie
attornies to your Client woes, Aerie succeders of intestate
[1st *Fol.* intestine] ioies.

b. *transf.* (after L. *intestata senectūs*, Juvenal i.
144).

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 69 Hence sudden deaths, and age in-
testate spring. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) 17 Repletions,
Apoplex, intestate Death.

2. Of things: Not disposed of by will; belonging
to the estate of an intestate.

1538 STARKY *England* i. iv. 127 The prerogatyfe gyven
to the same Byschope of Cantorbury, wherby he hath . . . the
admystryatyon of intestate godys. 1774 BP. HALLIFAX
Anal. Rom. Civ. Law (1795) 48 The Roman Law concern-
ing Intestate Succession. 1828 WEBSTER *S.V.*, An intestate
estate.

† 3. a. 'That no man will take for a witness'
(Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). b. 'Not proved by wit-
ness' (Phillips, 1678). *Obs.*

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* Ep. Ded., Sure I am if you
have infirmities, they are intestate, unless you place your
owne Conscience for a witness.

B. sb. One who dies without making a will.

1658 tr. *Coke's Rep.* 38 b. The next and most faithful
friends of the intestate. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., There
are two kinds of Intestates; one that makes no Will at all;
another that makes a Will and Executors, and they refuse.
1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 483 We find in Glanvill's time,
all the goods and chattels of intestates belonged to the
king or immediate lord. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 181 In-
testates of this class.

Intestation (intestə-tʃən). *rare* — 1. [f. IN-3
+ TESTATION, after *intestabile, intestate*.] Depri-
vation of the right of making a will.

1833 WADDINGTON *Hist. Ch.* ix. 128 They menaced the
contumacious with confiscation, intestation, exile.

† **Intesta-tor**. *Obs. rare* — 1. [f. IN-3 + TES-
TATOR.] = INTESTATE *sb.*

1699 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 557 Where y^e s^d testators or
intestators personal estates are sufficient.

† **Intestement**. *Obs. rare* — 1. Will; testament.
1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 42 Alle suche goodes that
they reserve of mine by vertu of this myn intestement.

Intestinal (intestīnəl), *a.* [ad. med. or mod.
L. *intestinalis*, f. *intestinum* an intestine; cf. F.
intestinal (Pare, 16th c.)]

1. Of or pertaining to the intestines; found in or
affecting the intestines.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelthower's Bk. Physicke* 320/1 For in-
testinall woundes, take only the pouldre of redde Beetes.
1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iiii. 109 Their dung
and intestinall excretions. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.*
(1807) 192 Another supposition, . . . that intestinal worms
are really formed from the matter contained in the intestines.
1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 267 In Man, the whole
length of the intestinal tube is about thirty feet.

fig. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 124 Aetna, Vesuvius,
and other burning mountains, in this manner, . . . throw off
their intestinal superfluities.

b. Having an intestine or enteron: opposed to
ANENTEROUS.

2. = INTESTINE *a.* 1. *rare.*

a 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Sword Castruccio* v, In that strife
of intestinal hate.

Intestine (intestīn), *a.* [ad. L. *intestinus*
internal, f. *intus* within. Cf. F. *intestin* (14th c.
in Littré).] Internal, belonging to the interior.

1. Internal with regard to a country or people;
domestic, civil: usually said of war, feuds, or trou-
bles, also of enemies.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 374 Till armour all [the
Douglasses] drew syne, With dalie stryfe and battell intes-
tine. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* Bivb, The in-
habitauntes . . . have ever sithe been vexed with intestine
warres and ciuill discorde. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* t. i. 12
The intestine shooke, And furious cloze of ciuill Butchery.
1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 122. 1706 PRIOR *Ode glorious*
Success 248 Their own intestine feuds and mutual jars.
a 1764 LLOYD *Henriade* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 237 Laws
abus'd by foul intestine foes. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.*
396 Intestine division made the very name of Hellas a
mockery.

fig. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1856 I. 16 The
rocks gron'd At the intestine uprore of the maine. 1633
P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* vii. xiii. The seas . . . Though softly
charm'd, and windes intestine ire. Thou quiet laid'st.

2. Internal with regard to human nature or the
nature of things; inward, innate. *Obs. rare.*

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abs.* i. (1877) 24 The intestine
malice of our owne hearts. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vii. (1658)
864 Caius . . . for a time dissembled his intestine anger to
Petronius. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. i. § 1. 3 Every-
thing Naturally labours under an Intestine Necessity.

3. Internal with regard to the body; seated in
the bowels; intestinal. *Obs.*

1613 R. CAWDRY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Intestine*, . . . be-
longing to the inward parts, 1616 BULLOKAR, *Intestine*,
bred in the bowels. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* i. xiii. § 3
(1622) 140 His plague was seated into his bowells, which

tormented him with an intestine torture. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. vi. Human bodies... every part, external and intestine, having diseases appropriated to itself.

4. Intestinal with reference to any thing or place. Obs. (exc. as fig. from 1 or 3).

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 290 With Fir, we likewise make all intestine Works as Wainscot, floors [etc.]. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 33 Those sudden tumors, which happen in the rivers... near Bourdeaux, seem to be the effects of intestine winds. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 139 It sleeps; and the icy touch Of unpropitious winter has impress'd A cold stagnation on the intestine tide.

b. Intestine motion: Motion entirely within, or among the molecules of, a body.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 11 If the very nature of fluidity consist in the intestine motion of the parts of that Body call'd fluid. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 116. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 111 If the attracting Corpuscles are elastic, they must necessarily produce an intestine Motion. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 546 The polar basin is not only the seat of an active supply and discharge, but of an intestine circulation independent of either. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. xiii. § 100 (1875) 291 When the atoms are kept in a state of intestine agitation.

Hence **Intestineness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Intestine (int'estin), *sb.* Also 7 **intestin**, and in L. form **intestinum**, *pl. -a*. [ad. L. *intestinum* sb., neuter of *intestinus* adj.: see *prec.*]

1. The lower part of the alimentary canal, from the pyloric end of the stomach to the anus, constituting what are popularly called the bowels or guts. In ordinary use, commonly *pl. intestines*; the singular is applied to each of the two distinct parts, the *small intestine* (comprising the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum), and the *large intestine* (comprising the cæcum, colon, and rectum), and also, in scientific use, to the canal as a whole; in biology, it is often extended to include the whole alimentary canal from the mouth downward, especially in invertebrate animals. *a. plural.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 20/2 The intestines or entrails being very ill disposed and ill at ease. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. v. v. Abn.* We shall see throw him. *P. sen.* And his gut colon, tell his intestina. 1649 T. WATSON *God's Anat.* 2 The Priest did divide the Beast in peeces, and so the *intestina*, the inward parts, were made visible. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* i The Cause is... the shortness of the Intestines. 1695 tr. *Cobach's New Lt. Chirurg.* put out 38 Both Liver and Intestines were wounded. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 116 A total division of the small intestines, is to be looked upon as a mortal wound. 1800 MED. *Jrnl.* IV. 518 The contents of the stomach and intestines were of a similar nature. 1869 HUXLEY *Physiol.* vi. § 21.

b. singular.

1651 *Ruleigh's Ghost* 219 Their hindmost intestine or gut became purified. 1681 COTTON *Wood. Peak* (ed. 4) 49 The Subterranean People ready stand. To guide, who are to penetrate inclined The *Intestinum Rectum* of the Fiend. 1803 MED. *Jrnl.* X. 248 The intestine, which alone formed the hernia, was of a deep red colour. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 437 Wounds of the abdomen, attended with injury of the intestine. 1869 HUXLEY *Physiol.* vi. § 21 The *duodenum*, i. e., that part of the small intestine which immediately succeeds the stomach. The *rectum*... is that part of the large intestine which opens externally. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 221 The cephalic portion of the intestine originates from the epiblast.

† 2. *fig.* The inmost part or member. Obs. rare. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E i v b, The friend, which is the intestine of the heart.

Intestiniiform (intestini'niŋm), *a.* *Anat.* [f. L. *intestin-um* **INTESTINE** sb. + (-i)FORM.] Having the shape of an intestine.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 705/1 The resemblance to a mesentery is more obvious in the... intestiniiform uterus of the mammalia.

Intestine-vesical (intestai'no-ve'sikāl), *a.* [f. *intestino-*, taken as combining form of L. *intestinum* **INTESTINE** sb. + L. *vēscica* bladder + -AL.] Relating to the intestine and the bladder.

1867 *New Syd. Soc. Biennial Retrospect* 314 Sufferings produced by an intestine-vesical fistula.

Intestineule (intestini'ul), *rare.* [f. L. *intestin-um* + dim. -ULE.] A small or minute intestine. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 423/1 These organs... are invariably composed of intestineules or branched cæca.

Intewne, obs. variant of ENTUNE *v.*

† **Intex**, *v.* Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *intexere* to weave in.] *trans.* To weave in.

1599 R. LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fict.* G iij, There might you see with greatest skill intexed. *Ibid.* K iij, A foot cloth wherein is wrought and intexed diuerse strange workes.

Intexine, *Bot.*: see **INTEXTINE**.

† **Intext**, *sb.* Obs. rare-1. [? ad. L. *intextus* an interweaving, or ? f. *IN* adv. + **TEXT** sb.: cf. **TEXT**, **CONTEXT**.] The text or matter of a book. 1648 HERRICK *Hesp.*, To his Closet-gods, I had a book which none Co'd read the intext but my selfe alone.

† **Intext**, *v.* Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *intext-*, ppl. stem of *intexere*: see **INTEXT**.] *trans.* = **INTEXT**; *transf.* to work in, to incorporate in the text.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 282/1 Which [epistle]... I thought meet here to intext and place.

Intextine (intek'stin). *Bot.* Also **intexine**. [f. L. *int-* within + **EXTINE**.] An inner coating of the pollen grain within the extine.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 359 [Fritzsche] speaks of four coatings to the pollen of *Clarkia elegans*, calling the

fourth, which is near the extine, the *Intexine*. 1885 GOODALE *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 428 note, Oenothera, where the extine separates into a true extine and an *intexine*.

† **Intexture**, *sb.* Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *intext-*, ppl. stem (see **INTEXT** *v.*) + -URE, after *texture*.] A weaving in, blending.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 232 Camerarius commended a certain colour called in Latine, *Varius*, because of the divers in-textures of colours.

Intexture, *v.* rare-0. [f. as *prec.*] *trans.* To weave or work in. Hence **Intextured** *ppl. a.*

1856 WEBSTER, *Intextured*. 1882 OGILVIE, *Intexture*. **Intirsted**, variant of **ENTHIRSTED**.

Inthral (l, etc.), obs. var. of **ENTHRAL** (l, etc.).

† **Inthring**, *v.* Sc. Obs. Pa. t. **inthrang**. [f. IN-1 + **THRING** *v.*] *intr.* To press in.

a 1500 Colkethie *Sow* 419 Curris, kenseis and knavis Inthring and daist in thrauis. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Women* 13 In haist to the hege so hard I inthring.

Inthronement, obs. var. **ENTHRONEMENT**.

† **Inthrong**, *v.* Obs. [f. IN-1 + **THRONG** *v.*] *intr.* To throng in; to press or crowd in.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xv. xli, How the seas betwixt those illes inthrong, And how they should land from land away. *Ibid.* xix. xxxvii, His people like a flowing streame inthrong.

Inthronise, -yse, obs. forms of **ENTHRONIZE**.

† **Inthronistic**, *a.* and *sb.* Obs. [ad. med. L. **inthronisticus* (-um), ad. eccl. Gr. ἐνθρονιστικός (-όν) inaugural, f. ἐνθρονίζω to ENTHRONIZE. Cf. med. L. *inthronisticum* a gift to an ordaining bishop.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to ecclesiastical ordination. *b. sb.* A gift made to a bishop for ordination or installation.

1685 BURNET *Life William Bedell* 82 When the Metropolitan [etc.]... came and ordained the Bishop... it was but reasonable that their expense should be discharged; and this came to be rated to a certain Summ, and was called the *Inthronistick*. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. v. 113 That Right which Justinian calls *Inthronistick*, which his Predecessor Julian has called by the Term *Cathedratick*, which was given, not for the Ordination, but for that which we call the Installation.

† **Inthronizate**, *ppl. a.* Obs. Also -tron-. [ad. late L. *int(h)ronizāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *int(h)ronizare* to ENTHRONIZE.] *trans.* To enthrone.

a 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xlix. i, Maryus, his soonne, was then inthronizate. *Ibid.* lii. i, Seuerus to Britany come and was inthronizate. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. Vv/2 In the feast of all Saintes, the Archbishop Bonifacius was inthronizate at Canterbury.

Hence † **Inthronization**, obs. var. of **ENTHRONIZATION**.

Inthorough (in'thū), *prep.* and *adv.* Sc. Also **inthrow** (-prū). [f. IN adv. + **THROUGH**.]

a. prep. In and through; through (a place) from the outside; in towards the centre of.

16... Lord's *Trumpet* 7 (Jam. Suppl.), I would rather have one of you sufferers that is bred in Christ's school inthrow Clydesdale yonder, than a hundred of you to join with me. 1699 T. BOSTON *Art Man-fishing* (1900) 33 When thou preachest doctrine, so as wicked men may run out-through and in-through it. 1825-80 JAMIESON s. v., To gae inthrow and outthrow any thing, to examine or try it in every direction. Angus.

b. adv. In towards the centre; towards the fireside. 1825-80 in JAMIESON.

† **Inthrust**, *v.* Obs. rare-1. [f. IN-1 + **THRUST** *v.*] *trans.* To thrust in; to intrude.

1605 CAMOEN *Rem.* 122 Those... of strange base parentage were forbidden... to insert, or inthrust themselves into noble and honest families.

Inthrust, *ppl. a.* rare. [IN adv. + **THRUST** in.] Thrust in.

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz Surg.* iii. v. 232 The inthrust tent will melt in the wound. 1885 G. H. TAYLOR *Pelvic & Uter. Therap.* 89 Adhesion of the inthrust parts to the borders of the hernial ring.

Intice, -ment, obs. variants of **ENTICE**, -MENT.

Intier, -ty, obs. variants of **ENTIRE**, -TY.

Inti-l, *intil*, *prep.* Sc. and north. dial. Forms: (3 in tel), 3-5 in til, 4-5 intill (e, in tyl, 4- intil, (-till), (8- intul). [f. IN adv. + **TILL** *prep.* in its northern sense of to. Cf. **UNTIL**. In early use the two elements were often written separately.]

1. Of motion, direction, change of condition: = **INTO**. Sc. and north. dial. 1258 Eng. *Proclam. Hen. III.* And al on þo ilche worden is isend in to æurthe obre schire... and ek in tel Irelande. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5042 In til egypte son come þai. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 32 Intil englishe þus I draw hit. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1204 (Harl.) Ther sawþh I dyane turned in til a tree [Ellesme] turned til, so 3 others; [Heng. & Petw. tol.] c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 7 He was led in til a gardyne. 1490 CAXTON *Encyclos* xlv. 136 Vysus dyde putte hym self in tyl a path and was soone goon. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Provi. & Epigr.* (1867) 142 The mids he leþt in till. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 210 Prent þe wordis intill this bill. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. 141 He fell intill al kynde of lust. 1799 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* l. 37 They baith lowpt intulth Cart. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 190 She was a... gude wife... before she fell away intil that evil propensity. 1893 Northumbld. *Gloss.* s. v., Put them in till a poke.

† *b.* = **UNTO**, **TO**. (Cf. **TILL**.) Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13459 (Gött.) Iesus clamb vp intill a fell. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 13 At the comynge of

Criste intill hym. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 4508 þai sal turne thurgh Goddes myght þe fadirs hertes intil þe sons right.

2. Of place, position, condition, state, time: = **IN**. (Cf. **INTO** 22.) Only Sc. (*central* and *north-east*.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 186 Bath castell and tounne War intill his possessionne. *Ibid.* 340 As to the gud Erle of Artayis, Robert, befell intill his dayis. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. x. 174 [He] tredit hym in-till þat case; As ay þe Dewyle dois in Falase. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 533 Thair wes richt few Or nane that tyme that he mycht traist in till. 1567 Gude & Godly B. (S. T. S.) 137 In till ane myrthfull Maij morning Quhen Phebus did vp spring. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 228 The said Maister James and Johne Knox being intill one galay. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Tilbury Nogo* 244 There's just naething at a' intill him but what he puts in wi' the spune.

|| **Intima**. *Biol.* [Short for L. *tunica intima* = inmost coating.] The inmost coating or membrane of a part or organ, esp. of a vein or artery. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 333 Under the microscope, the cells of the intima and of the middle and external coats are found to be considerably increased in number. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 192 The intima appears slightly clouded, as if covered with a fine dust.

Intimacy (intimā'si). [f. **INTIMATE** *a.*: see -ACY.] The quality or condition of being intimate.

1. The state of being personally intimate; intimate friendship or acquaintance; familiar intercourse; close familiarity; an instance of this.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 180 Any other noble, and lawfull familiarities of intimacie, and deerenesse. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* ii. ix. 201 That they did dissemble... my owo intimacy with them assured me. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) IV. 169 A Friend of mine that was of their Intimacy. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourning Fam.* III. 140 The closest intimacy was immediately struck up between them. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* ii. iii, Sir Thomas, drawing back from intimacies in general. 1898 A. W. DALE *Life R. W. Dale* iii. 43 Intimacy and affection... have turned the dead volumes into living friends.

b. *euphem.* for illicit sexual intercourse.

1676 tr. *Guillatier's Voy. Athens* 70 Having a mutual desire to continue their intimacy. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xii. 151 Cæsar was accused of criminal intimacy with many ladies of the highest rank. 1889 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 2/6 The defendant... did not however have intimacy with her. He had never been intimate with her.

c. Closeness of observation, knowledge, or the like.

1714 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* I. Advt. 3rd ed. 2 The Observations... had not enter'd with intimacy enough into that Subject. 1877 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* ii. (1852) 42 There is a something in the intimacy of a man's own experience.

2. Intimate or close connexion or union. *rare.*

1701 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 137 The Union and Intimacy between Father and Son is such, that they are not two Gods, but one God. 1870 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) I. § 35. 85 Explosions occur only... where the elements concerned are... distributed among one another molecularly, or, as in gunpowder, with minute intimacy.

† 3. Inner or inmost nature; an inward quality or feature. Obs.

1660 HEXHAM, *Inwendigheyt*, Inwardnesse, or Intimacie. 1711 P. H. *View 2 last Farlis*, 118 Every one that had the Honour to be acquainted with the Intimacies of this Gentleman's Skill and Address, knew him form'd for the Prime Management in whatever he undertook.

† **Intimado** (intimā'do). Obs. [An alteration of **INTIMATE** sb., after Sp. words in -ADO, q.v.] = **INTIMATE** sb. 2.

1682 T. FLATMAN *Horac. Ridens* (1713) II. 125 Whitlock... was his Lordship's Intimado. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* App. 31 Which he had left with a woman; a prime intimado and zealous confidant of his Party. 1690 E. GEE *Jesuit's Mem.* 46 As great Intimado's as if they had been of the same Society. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 359 A gentleman of no good character (an intimado of Mr. Lovelace). 1823 LAMB *Elia Ser.* ii. Pref., His intimados, to confess a truth, were in the world's eye a ragged regiment.

Intimate (intimēt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *intimāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *intimāre*, f. *intimus* inmost, deepest, profound or close in friendship, as *sb.* a close friend, f. *int-* within: see **INTIMATE** *v.*]

a. adj. 1. Inmost, most inward, deep-seated; hence, Pertaining to or connected with the inmost nature or fundamental character of a thing; essential; intrinsic. Now chiefly in scientific use.

1632 SHERWOOD, *Intimate* (or inward), *intime*. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iv. xxxi, This faculty is very intimate And near the Centre. 1678 HOBBS *Decan.* iv. 44 The true and intimate Substance of the Earth. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* iii. iv. (1851) 291 Its necessary connection with the intimate constitution of the substance. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* iii. § 92, 100 With regard to the intimate structure of matter and ether.

b. Entering deeply or closely into a matter.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* iv. (1894) 42 A more intimate analysis... matured my conjecture into full conviction.

2. Pertaining to the inmost thoughts or feelings; proceeding from, concerning, or affecting one's inmost self; closely personal.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 223 They knew not That what I motioned was of God; I knew From intimate impulse, and therefore urged The marriage on. 1702 Eng. *Theophrast.* 218 Justice... is nothing but an intimate fear of losing one's own. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* ix, He had an intimate sense that Romola was something very much above him. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxxv. 5 Some particular intimate reflexions One would tell thee.

3. Close in acquaintance or association; closely

connected by friendship or personal knowledge; characterized by familiarity (with a person or thing); very familiar. Said of persons, and personal relations or attributes. Also *transf.* of things, pertaining to or dealing with such close personal relations.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 106 A Knight who was an intimate friend of his. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 117 They are bound by the Laws..of Heaven..to maintain no intimate, or delightful converse with the wicked. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 91 Sorry at the fate of one of 'em..being one of my intimate acquaintance. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xviii. 205 Kindred minds will be intimate at first sight. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 139, I crown thee [winter] king of intimate delights. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* xxxvi, Our losses are not intimate and household. 1841 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. viii. 124 My friends the Carys..are very intimate with Mr. Newman. a 1870 T. ERSKINE *Spir. Order* (1876) 14 The family relation is a more intimate one than the political, and makes more demands on the heart and inner life. 1897 A. UPWARD *Seer. Cris. Europe* 157 Another anecdote..is, perhaps, a little too intimate for general repetition.

b. *euphem.* of illicit sexual intercourse.

1889 [see INTIMACY 1 b].

c. Familiarly associated; closely personal.

1884 H. JAMES *Little Tour* 214 These diminutive intimate things bring one near to the old Roman life. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 6/1 Writers like Mr. Henry James, Mr. Howells, and Miss Wilkins, students and observers only of the minute, the delicate, and the intimate.

4. Of knowledge or acquaintance: Involving or resulting from close familiarity; close.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 211 Challenge intimate Acquaintance With all the learned Moderns, and the Ancients. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* liv. 286 My abhorrence..arises from an intimate knowledge of his character. *Molt.* One who has an intimate acquaintance with parliamentary procedure.

5. Of a relation between things: Involving very close connexion or union; very close.

1694 SOUTH *12 Serms.* (1697) I. 502 Pride..is of such intimate, and even Essential Connexion with Ingratitude. 1831 LARDNER *Pneumat.* v. 286 Such pressure only renders the contact of the valve more intimate. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxi. 415 This grit is made up of an intimate mixture of fine grains of white quartz and pink felspar. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* vi. (1861) 127 There is an intimate interdependence of intellect and morals. 1876 *Chin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 153 The adhesions were most intimate over the upper lobe.

B. *sb.* +1. One who intimately belongs to something; a typical representative or example. *Obs.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xi. 124 For the intimates of this complexion [the Phlegmatic]..are always pale coloured; slow pac'd; drowsie Headed.

2. A person with whom one is intimate; a very close friend or associate.

1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 118 The other sort of power that which they have over their Friends and intimates. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 169 Make the liveliest of them my most intimates, and..improve their fellowship to the best advantage. 1714 STEELE *Spect.* No. 515 P 1 To procure from that Intimate of hers one of her Letters. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xx, Henry..only remembered that Oliver had been his friend and intimate. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iii. 344 The variety and extent of his knowledge..often astonished his intimates.

Intimate (in'timēt), *v.* Pa. ppl. *intimated*; also 6-7 *intimate*. [f. late L. *intimāt-*, ppl. stem of *intimāre* to put or bring into, drive or press into, to make known, announce, notify by legal process, f. *intim-us* inmost. Cf. F. *intimer* (1325 in *Godef. Compl.*)]

1. *trans.* To make known formally, to notify, announce, state; †formerly, to communicate (knowledge), to declare (war).

1538 BAILE *Three Laves* 1490 What fashyon vse ye, to vs here Intymate. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. 17 He incontinente did proclaime and intymate open warre. *Ibid.* Hen. VII. 34 b, Assone as the comynge of ye Mayre was intymate and known to the ryotous persones, they fledde. 1614 in *Curry's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 145 Their humble petition..Intymating..that the said Hospitall hath bin charged with the keeping of three Children. 1629-39 Sir W. MURE *P's.* xix. 2 Day-speaks to day and night to night Doth knowledge intimate. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* VI. Wks. 1813 I. 418 This resolution she intimated to the leaders of both factions. 1816 SCOTT *Introd. 1st Ser. Tales My Landlord*, I have only further to intimate, that Mr Peter Pattieson.. hath more consulted his own fancy than the accuracy of the narrative. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Feb. 4/7 The coalmasters..have posted a notice..intimating a reduction of ten per cent in the wages of miners.

† b. To designate as something. *Obs. rare.*

1799-1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. iii. xi. 255 *note*, It was Athelstan..that may, with the greatest propriety, be entitled *primus monarcha Anglorum*; and accordingly Alured of Beverley so intimates him.

2. To make known or communicate by any means however indirect; hence, to signify, indicate; to imply, to suggest, to hint at.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ix. 30 To her he sought to intimate His inward griefe, by meanes to him well knowne. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 69 Till Easter day, when they take up the representative Bodie, intimating thereby his Resurrection. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* ii. 14 The Apostle expresses one duty and intimates another. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v. 74 Her darling china, in a whirlwind sent, just intimates the lady's discontent. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* viii, The open avowal of what the others only ventured to intimate. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* vi. 135 The Great

Spirit, speaking by dumb representation to other spirits, intimates and signifies to them something about Himself.

b. To mention indirectly or in passing.

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 74 We do deny that those here intimated are true ministers. a 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* x. 275 This is the treatise of Schisme intimated in my answer to Monsieur de la Mitliere. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* 85/1 He had intimated another subject, which could not be brought forward without fourteen days notice.

† 3. To make intimate, to familiarize. *Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 362 The Lord intimated his heart with this thought. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 451 For two of a Profession (that are not intimated by nearnesse of friendship) to give one another a good word is Caudinesse miraculose.

Hence *Intimated ppl. a.* Also *Intimater*, one who intimates.

1606 FORD *Honour Triumph.*, *Monarchs Meet.* xi, A goodly view of majestic it was To see such intimated league betwixt them. 1611 FLORIO, *Inditore*, an inditer, a denouncer. Also an intimater. 1850 W. IAVING *Goldsmith* xvii. 274 Goldsmith treasured up the intimated hope.

Intimately (in'timətli), *adv.* [f. INTIMATE *a.* + *-LY* 2.] In an intimate manner.

1. Very deeply or inwardly; in a way that affects one's inmost self or moves the deepest feeling.

1637 BR. HALL *Remedy Prophaneness* I. § 1. 10 We apprehend him [God]..intimately present to us, with us, in us. 1662 SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks.*, 1st *Apol. Balh.* *Tyleken* 8 If some people fearing God, had not intimately..entreated for it, I had not given it to any at all. a 1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 43 When I deeply and intimately consider these things. 1714 STEELE *Spect.* No. 290 P 2, I shall not act it as I ought, for I shall feel it too intimately to be able to utter it. 1774 GOLDSM. *Gracian Hist.* II. 240 Alexander..proved how intimately he was affected with the unhappiness of a prince who deserved a better fate.

2. In a manner involving close acquaintance; so as to be very familiar.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* ad fin., Lest..they expose themselves rather to be pledg'd up and down by men who intimately know them. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 60 Being intimately acquainted with him, I know the course of his Travels. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iii, 'I know her circumstances intimately, ma'am', said Ralph.

3. In a way that involves or effects a very close connexion or union of parts or elements.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 70 By uniting more intimately either with some particular corpuscles..or with all of them. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 12 Thereby the Blood [is] more intimately broken and divided, so that it becomes fitter for the more fluid Secretions. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 129 These two salts are so intimately mixed, as to be in a manner inseparable. 1773 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 V. 134 Lightning..by penetrating intimately the hardest metals..has separated the parts in an instant. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab Pref.* 1 A country..intimately connected with Jewish history.

Intimateness, *rare.* [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] = INTIMACY.

1644 T. GOODWIN *Heart Christ in Heaven* 7 A word denoting the greatest nearnesse, dearness, and intimatenesse. 1649 BR. REVNOLOS *Hosca* v. 44 This accurate fitness and intimatenesse of the parts with one another. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 66 Take heed of too much intimateness and familiarity with Sea-men.

Intimation (in'timət-ən), [a. F. *intimation* (1394 in *Godef. Compl.*), ad. late L. *intimāt-ion-em* (in med.L. *spec.* judicial notification), n. of action from *intimāre* to INTIMATE.]

1. The action of intimating, making known, or announcing; formal notification or announcement; †formerly, declaration (of war).

1442-3 *Rec. Coldingham Priory* (Surtees) 148 Discorde heyrupon rayst..I made til hym intimacon of my richts be your lettres. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 174 The definaunce, dooen by your Hereault as a paremyntory intimacon of warre. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1316 They made an edict, with an intimation, that whosoever killed a stork should be banished. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 518, I therefore give this intimation, because it is the interest of the Nation..to be informed of abuses in their Factories. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* *Introd.*, As soon as his body was found, intimation was sent to his sons at Balmacellan. 1858 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 393 My acknowledgment of the intimation of her uncle's death. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 471 Intimation is a step necessary in certain circumstances for the complete transference of a right.

b. *Law.* Notification of a requirement made by law, coupled with an announcement of the penalty that will be incurred in case of default. ? *Obs.*

1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 263 Elizabeth Holland a woman of ill repute and her husband were called upon an intimation of 100 l. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 59 Craving Precepts or Letters of Intimation, for intimating to his Majesty's Advocate..to fix a Day for his Trial, within sixty Days next after the Intimation, under the Pains and Certifications contained in the Statute.

2. The action of making known or expressing merely; an expression by sign or token, an indication; a suggestion, a hint.

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* I. xxi, The associating of man and woman in daunsing..was nat begonne without a speciall consideration, as well for the necessary conjunction of those two persones, as for the intimation of sondry vertues. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* I. iii. § 9 Where he doth give the least intimation of Mancho being elder then Alexander, I am yet to seek. 1793 BENJOS *Calculus* 23 He..felt from time to time some slight pains or intimations of pain. 1807 WORDSW. (*title*), Intimations of Immortality from Recollec-

tions of Early Childhood. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 432, I have often had intimations in dreams.

† **In-timber**, *Obs.* In 5 *Sc. intymmyr*. [IN *adv.* 10 a.] Inner or inside timber; 'boards to line the inside of a vessel'.

1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 378 Item, for tymmyr, to be intymmyr and dwangs to hir mast..xxs.

† **Intime**, *a. (sb.) Obs.* Also *tim-*, *-tymme*. [ad. L. *intim-us* inmost: perh. immediately a. F. *intime* (14th c. in *Godef. Compl.*)] = INTIMATE *a.*

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumphant* II. 260 Mine Intime-most, Those that I loved best, Abhor mee all. 1629 C. POTTER *Consecr. Sermon*. 69 His intime friend and familiar. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* v. (1658) 45 An intime application of the Agents. 1675 E. WILSON *Spadach. Dunelm.* 56, I sharpened the water to divers degrees for its more intum penetration and dissolution. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 22 So that *erepysa* signifies God's intime presence.

b. *sb.* The inmost part.

1657 *Divine Lover* 278 Wound the intymme of my soule with the remembrance of thy wounds.

Hence † **Intimely** *adv.*, intimately.

1657 *Divine Lover* 303 A gratusious guid by which wee sweetelie and intumellic aspire to God. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 114 God workes intumly in all things.

Intimidate (in'timidēt), *v.* [f. med.L. *intimidat-*, ppl. stem of *intimidāre*, f. in- (IN-2) + *timid-us* TIMID: see -ATE 3, and cf. F. *intimider* (16th c. in *Godef. Compl.*)] *trans.* To render timid, inspire with fear; to overawe, cow; in modern use *esp.* to force to or deter from some action by threats or violence.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 121 Nothing intimidates more than ignorance. a 1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* an. 1553 (R.) When a government is firm, and factions are weak, the making some public examples may intimidate a faction otherwise disheartened. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* v. Wks. 1813 I. 377 She hoped that such a discovery of her sentiments would intimidate Mary. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xv. 62 Unless you can find means to corrupt or intimidate the jury. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 431 Advantage was taken of the presence of the regular troops..to intimidate the Gracia chiefs into acquiescence. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* viii. § 52. 68 To allow one holder of goods to intimidate and prevent other holders from selling to the public.

Hence **Intimidated**, **Intimidating** *ppl. adjs.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Intimidated*, put into Fear, disheartened. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* VII. 837 (ed. 1), Why do ye quake, intimidated Thrones? a 1812 A. McLEAN *Comm. Hebr.* (1847) I. 121 Every temptation to apostasy, whether of the aluring or intimidating kind.

Intimidation (in'timidət-ən), [n. of action from prec.: cf. F. *intimidation* (16th c. in *Godef. Compl.*)] The action of intimidating or making afraid; the fact or condition of being intimidated; now, *esp.* the use of threats or violence to force to or restrain from some action, or to interfere with the free exercise of political or social rights.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Intimidation*, a making timorous or fearful. 1721 in BAILEY. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* vi. vii. (1830) 397 The king carried his measures in parliament by intimidation. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* Pref., I offer the following work to public notice, with feelings of great intimidation and distrust. 1829 J. W. CROKER in *Diary* 29 Mar. (1884), What was denied to reason and policy is surrendered to intimidation. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manchester Strike* iv. 44, I am sorry to see this parade, which looks too much like intimidation. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 274 In Italy, intrigue was used against intimidation.

Intimidator (in'timidətər), [agent-n. in L. form, from *intimidāre* to INTIMIDATE.] One who intimidates or exercises intimidation.

1857 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rigveda* III. 346. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 85/2 The intimidator could see the extorted obedience rendered irrevocably on the spot. 1871 *Daily News* 27 June, By enabling a man to shelter his vote from the intimidator we were going to enact immorality, and to give national sanction to lying. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 17 July 3/2 We must do our best at once to intimidate the intimidators.

Intimidatory, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + *-ORY*.] Of intimidating nature or tendency.

a 1846 Sir J. GRAHAM cited by Worcester. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 138 The vehemence with which he spoke produced the same intimidatory effect upon the gods as did the great speech of Achilles upon the envoys.

Intimity (in'timiti), [f. L. *intim-us* inmost, deepest, intimate + *-ITY*: cf. F. *intimité* (1735 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), whence app. the current sense 2.]

† 1. Close friendship or acquaintance, INTIMACY. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep. Ely* Ep. Ded. 3 The Historian, that alladges friendship..and some intimity with him.

2. Intimate quality or nature; inwardness; the quality of being very private; privacy.

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 620/1 We owe her..one of the very best pictures of a decorous kind of a Court 'in intimity' that exists. 1897 *Ibid.* 16 Oct. 423 When the veil of intimity was lifted by Mrs. Orr and others, it was found that Browning had an excellent reason for his discretion. 1896 Mrs. H. WARD *Sir G. Trevelyan* (1898) 402 It gave him a delicious passionate sense of intimity.

† **Intimous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *intim-us* (see INTIMATE *a.*) + *-OUS*.] = INTIMATE *a.* Hence † **Intimously** *adv.*, intimately.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 553 To bee Companions with Drunkards, and of their intimous Familiars. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Babel* 71 Is hee so intimously acquainted with Romes miude? 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 408* Vitriol..roborates the intimous parts. a 1665

J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1887) 233 In an intinuous, serious, and affectionate converse with those glorious overtures of comfort [etc.].

† **Inti-net**, sb. Obs. [ad. L. *intinct-us* a dipping in, saucy, f. *intingere*: see INTINCT v.] A dye. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 77 Which they call the green intinct of some Greeks.

† **Inti-net**, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. *intinct-us*, pa. pple. of *intingere*: see next.] Wetted, suffused.

13.. in *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 139 Of a whyth corporaus... in-tync wit red wyn. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII, 91 The nexte day folowyng a wedrede tree intincte with his bloode wexede grene.

† **Inti-net**, v. Obs. [f. L. *intinct-*, ppl. stem of *intingere*, *-gere* to dip in, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *ting(u)ere* to wet, moisten, dye, TINGE.] trans. To moisten, dye, suffuse.

1547 BOOROE *Brev. Health* lxxxvii. 35 b, Intincte blacke wol in it and put it into the eare. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes iv. xviii. 263 His ill-favour'd face was not easily to be intincted with a blush.

Intinction (intinkshən). [ad. late L. *intinction-em*, n. of action from *intingere*: see prec.]

† 1. The action of dipping in, esp. in something coloured; a dyeing; the liquid in which something has been dipped, an infusion. Obs.

1559 MORWYN *Evonym.* Quench the dros of iron in hony and drinck the intinction. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Intinction*, a dying, a dipping into any coloured liquor.

2. Eccl. The action of dipping the bread in the wine in the administration of the Eucharist, in order that the communicant may receive both kinds; esp. as practised in the Oriental Churches.

1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s.v., In the West intinction is retained at mass. 1881 F. E. WARREN *Liturgy Celt.* Ch. 165 note, This custom of intinction in the West between the seventh and twelfth centuries. 1887 J. W. KEMPE *Reserv. Sacram.* 130 If, upon... sufficient grounds, the two kinds cannot be reverently conveyed separately, they may be administered conjointly by intinction. 1890 GASQUET & BISHOP *Edw. VI & Bk. Com. Prayer* 213 note, The 'intinction', or purely oriental rite.

† **Intinctivity**. Obs. rare-1. [Compounded of IN-3 + L. *inct-*, ppl. stem of *tingere* to dye + -IVE + -ITY: prob. aberr. from *inactivity*.] The quality of not communicating colour.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* i. 200 Fuller's earth is distinguished from... colorific earths, by its inactivity.

† **Intincture**. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *intinct-*, ppl. stem of *intingere* (see INTINCT v.) + -URE: cf. *tincture*.] Suffusion.

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* i. xxiii. 72 It [earth] seemeth blacke, brownish, and of other colours, by reason of the intincture and commixture of other elements.

Intine (intin). Bot. [f. L. *int-us* within + -INE.] The inner membrane of the pollen grain.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 359 Fritzsche asserts that these plants have both an extine and an intine. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 254 The intine is the first formed layer, and appears to be of the same nature and appearance in all pollen-cells. 1895 GOODALE *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 428 The membrane... being generally composed of two coats—an outer, the extine... and an inner, the intine.

Intire, Intisce, -tise, Intitle, obs. forms of ENTIRE, ENTICE, ENTITLE.

† **Intitulate**, v. Obs. Chiefly Sc. Also 7 en-. [f. *intitulat-*, ppl. stem of late L. *intitulare*: see INTITULE. First used in pa. pple. *intitulat*, ad. L. *intitulatus*.] trans. = INTITULE, ENTITLE.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 547 As in this bill it is Intitulat. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 274 By the letters, he was not intitulat King. 1632 LATHGOW *Trav.* x. 500 In my last Voyage Intitulat Scotland welcome to King Charles. 1641 *Vind. Smetonymus* iv. 56 All Pastors be they intitulated Bishops or Priests have equal authority. 1675 tr. *Caunden's Hist. Eliz.* II. (1688) 198 In a Paper of his which he intitulated The Chameleon.

Intitulation (intitulashən). Also 9 en-. [n. of action from prec.; perh. a. obs. F. *intitulation* (1399 in Godef.), or ad. med. L. or L. type **intitulation-em*.]

1. The action of entitling or furnishing with a title or superscription; a superscription, title.

1517 H. WATSON *Shyppe of Fooles* Arg. A j, The fyrste autoure dyde delym in the newe intitulation of this present boke. 1533 UOALL *Floures* 94 (R.) Valerius Maximus, in the third boke, maketh an intitulation—*De fiducia sui*. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Arach.* D iij b, Their several Intitulations or words on the heads of each part or column. 1866 *Reader* No. 158. 14/2 With the intitulation in letters of gold. 1888 *Bookseller's Catal.*, The Seven Planets... eight copper-engravings... with Freitrag in the intitulation.

2. The action of bestowing a title; a designation. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* II. 63 It were absurde that... in the intitulation of stiles &c. he should derogate any thing from that which the ancestor vned. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* July 2 That Mr. Physic... had never learned that one canon of social intitulation. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 392 The high-sounding intitulation confers only a fictitious importance.

Intitule (inti tūl), v. Also 5-8 en-. [a. OF. en-, *intituler* (1285 in Godef. Compl.), mod. F. *intituler*, ad. late L. *intitulare* (Rufinus c 400), f. *in-* (IN-2) + *titulus* TITLE. Cf. ENTITLE.]

1. trans. To furnish (a book or document) with a heading or superscription; to give a designation to (a book, etc.); = ENTITLE 1. Now chiefly used technically in reference to Acts of Parliament.

1490 CAXTON *Encydoz Prol.* 10 This present boke compyled by virgyle Intytuled Encydoz. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nuew Ind.* (Arb.) 5 A sheete of printed paper, entytuled Of the newe founde landes. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines Time* Ded., This small Poeme, intituled by a general name of 'The Worlds Ruines'. 1648 *Art. Peace* c. 14 An Act... Intituled, An Explanacion of the Act made in a Session of this Parliament for [etc.]. 1727 SWIFT *Poison. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 148 A satyrical piece, entituled Court Poems. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 27 A book... entituled The Storm. 1866 WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Trul.* Prose Wks. 1889 I. 65 It proved to be a Latin Treatise, by a famous Papist, intituled, 'The Imitation of Christ'. *Mod. Notice*, Pursuant to the Statute of 22nd and 23rd Vic. cap. 35 intituled 'An Act to further Amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees' [etc.].

† b. To ascribe (a book) to a person as its author; = ENTITLE 1 c. Obs.

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 283 The boke is open to be read, and is entituled to one which is Bishop of Gloucester. 1559 *Homilies* 1. *Faith* 1. (1859) 37 Written in a boke intituled to be of Didymus Alexandrinus, 1563-87 FOXE A. & M. (1596) 60/a These decretal epistles suspiciously intituled to the names of the fathers of the primitive church. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 208 Whether it be rightly intituled to him, I will not contende.

† c. To prefix to a book the name of a person as its patron to whom it is dedicated; = DEDICATE v. 3, with construction inverted. Obs.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* Ep. Ded., I intituled Your Majesty to a Work. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* Pref., The entituling so many names of worth to the patronage of so small and inconsiderable a Volume. 1691 tr. *Emiliann's Observ. Journ.* Naples Ded. A iv a.

† 2. To dedicate to by name or title; to name after some one. Obs.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 235 b/1 Thys moneth of Auguste... The peple entituled it to bys name & callyd it Augustus. 1667 *Decay Chr.* *Piety* xvi. 7 4 He refutes their factions entituling themselves to Paul and Apollos. 1797 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. G. Brit.* III. iv. 288 The Society [of the Garter] is entituled to St. George.

3. To give a (specified) title or designation to; = ENTITLE 2. arch.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 743 The Lady Elizabeth, entituled Dolphinesse of Vien. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxv. § 2 Our Lord himselfe hath... sanctified his own Temple, by entituling it the house of Prayer. 1601 HOLLAND *Flint* I. 117 Where be children entituled with many and sundry names. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. iv. (1730) 9 The Romans intituled the Coasts of Norfolk and Suffolke the Saxons Coasts. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* II, Enough that they who made the ring intituled the scene a 'mill' (= pugilistic encounter).

† b. With inverted construction: To give as a title or designation (to something). Obs. (Cf. 5.) a 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 112 The Third Person is made of his own Frenzy, Malice, Ignorance and Folly, by the Roundhead (to all these the Spirit is intituled).

† 4. To furnish (a person) with a 'title' to an estate. Hence *gen.* to give (a person or thing) a rightful claim to a possession, privilege, designation, etc., or to be, have, or do something; = ENTITLE 4. Obs.

1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 237 Every one is intituled to the name of Bardh. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. § 383. 166 She was once entituled to have dower. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. iii. 317 The insuing story intituleth it self to as much probability as any other. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 112 The profession of Christianity which entituleth men to Church Communion. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Memo. Geo. III* (1845) II. x. 230 Our merchants at home had... asked less for themselves than they were intituled to.

† b. To invest with an office, function, etc.; = ENTITLE 4 c. Obs.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1862) 307 The Monks... seeing that they themselves could not prevail intituled their Archbishop Edmund. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 356 As if the Patriij were entirely alone intituled and invested in the prerogative of Sacerdotal Dignities.

† c. To furnish with a TITLE to ordination; = ENTITLE 4 b. Obs.

1720 WHITE *Monit. Clergy Peterb.* 1. 16 Persons so intituled to any Curacy, shall actually enjoy the Right and immediate Possession of it.

† 5. trans. To represent (something) as the cause of a particular action or effect. (Const. to.) = ENTITLE 5. Obs. (The converse of b.)

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 377 So neither may we infer the sin from the punishment, intituling some great evil of sin to such a great evil of suffering. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* v. 21 note, Some People are very fond of intituling the Glory and Honour of God to all their Actions, and to pretend to act for him.

† b. To impute or ascribe to; = ENTITLE 5 c.

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* III. § 32. 56 The bad actions, which please them, are ever entituled to some Vertue.

Hence *Intituling vbl. sb.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surr. Prol.*, A boke in parchement, bearyng a certayne date, after the maner and forme as I shall make an intytulyng.

Into (intu). prep. Also 1 in to, 2-3 (Orm.) in-to, 2-6 in to. [Orig. the two words, *in* adv., to prep., as in the similar collocations *out to*, *up to*, *down to*, *away to*, *off to*, *on to*, *in from*, *out from*, *away from*, *out of*, etc., in which the adv. expresses the general direction of motion, and the prep. specifies or has reference to a particular point or place. In the case of *in to*, the two words may refer to the same space, as in 'he went in to the house', or

the *to* may refer to something which is *in* the space entered, as in 'he went in to the patient'; it is from the former of these that the combined *into* has arisen; in the latter the words are still written separate. But in early MSS. and editions this is often neglected; not only are the words often written separate when the sense is combined, but they are sometimes written in one, when the sense is the unconnected *in to* (a person, etc.). In *in to*, the *n* is long; in *into* the *n* is shortened by its rapid passage into the allied mute, *l*.]

General Sense:—The preposition expressing motion from without to a point within limits of space, time, condition, circumstance, etc.; the motion which results in the position expressed by IN, or which is directed towards that position.

In the Teutonic languages, as in Latin, this was originally expressed by the prep. *in* followed by the accusative or case of direction, and so distinguished from the simple notion of position expressed by *in* with the locative (or dative); but, when the case-endings were becoming weakened or lost in OE., so that the language was losing the power of making the distinction expressed in Latin by *in aqua*, *in aquam*, the periphrasis *in to*, *into*, was substituted for the latter. The other Teutonic langs., having retained the inflexions, esp. in the article and demonstrative words, have not required a parallel formation: cf. Ger. *in dem* (in) *wasser*, *in das* (in) *wasser*. In OE. *into* was usually, like the simple *to*, construed with the dative; but also, not infrequently, with the accusative, like the simple *in* (on) which it superseded, or the L. *in* which it rendered: see sense 1.

As the prep. *in*, partly from its OE. blending with *on* (see IN prep. 2), partly from its identification with L. *in*, had various uses now usually expressed by other prepositions, so *into* was formerly used in senses now properly expressed by *unto*, *upon*, *towards*, *against*, etc.: see II.

The earlier use of *in* to express motion died out gradually, so that there long remained (and still remain) phrases and constructions in which *in* has the sense of *into* (see IN prep. 30); conversely, in some dialects, and esp. in Central and North-eastern Scotch, *into* was extended to express position, and thus took the sense of *in* (cf. F. *en*, *dans* in, into): see III.

I. Of motion or direction: ordinary uses.

1. Expressing motion to a position within a space or thing: To a point within the limits of; to the interior of; so as to enter. In reference to a space or thing having material extension. Regularly after verbs of going, coming, bringing, putting, sending, and the like.

a 1000 O. E. *Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 876 Her hiene bestal se here into Werham. *Ibid.* an. 877 Her cuom se here into Escan ceastre from Werham. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* vii. 7 Noe eode into þam arce. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 24 Ða ferde hys hlisa into calle Syriam. — Mark xvi. 15 Farad into ealne middan-earð. a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1016 Ða ferdon hi in to Stafford scire & into Scrobbes byrig & to Legeceastre. *Ibid.* an. 1083 Sume urnon in to cyrcean... & hi ferdon after heom into þam mynstre. 11... *Ibid.* an. 1100 Se cyng... þone biscop... into þam ture on Landene let xebingon. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 Ðe come þe me scal don in to þe genere þet is in to beugene. c 1200 ORMIN 8706 Helyas forþbriht anan þær stah into þatt karre. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2700 He fley in to wallis. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7552 (Gott.) Wid þis he went in to þe place. c 1340 *Ibid.* 13459 (Trin.) Ihesus clomb vp into a hille [v. r. vn till, intill, vn to a fell(e)]. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxviii. 7 Lo he schal go before 3ou in to Galilee. c 1450 *Merlin* 17 They entred in to a chamber. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* vi. 18 Thou shalt go in to the Arcke. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 319 Beeing come into the presence of him, whom hee had so dearly loved. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 81 Strike into the brick or stone-wall, stumps of head-nails. 1759 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 63/5 No rascally piccaroon, or pirate, could have fired worse stuff into us. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* viii, I may speak my grief into thine ear. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. VI. 215 He made an expedition into Samaria, to punish the Samaritans. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xxii. 1 Come into the garden, Maud.

b. Also with verbs in which the idea of motion is not explicitly expressed.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 79 Hi... wið feo sealdon [þæt folc] wide into leodscipas. c 1205 LAV. 29631 Ðu scalt... in to befriche. c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 33 For to here [= hire] werkmen in-to his winyarde. ? a 1500 *Chester Fl.* x. 274 Upon myne asse shalt thou now sit, into Egypt till we hytt. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII.* c. 34 *Preamble*, The said Piers Werhek... aryved into this Land. 1624 LAUD *Wks.* (1853) III. 141, I wrote my to my Lord of Buckingham into Spain. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 327 In 749, he was employed into Pannonia, against the rebels. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbados* (1673) 103 That the girders be strong, and very well Dove-tayld, one into another. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 206 A Pin... to fit hard and stiff into the round Hole. 1728 SCHREUCHER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 588 It... looses itself jointly with that River into the Adriatick Gulf. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 779 He... bit into it with the furious eagerness of a wolf. 1895 SIR A. KEKEWICH in *Lav Times Rep.* LXXIII. 663/1 A sensible limitation which can easily be read into deed or will.

c. With the verb understood by ellipsis, or expressed in a verbal sb. or other word.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 227 The one waye was towarde Fraunce, the other in to Spayne, the other in to Galyce, and the fourth in to Gascoyn. 1610 *Chester's Tri.* Particulars (Chetham Soc.) 1 [He] stood upon his hands with his feet into the Ayre. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 356 What influence it may have into our conclusions. a 1677 HALE *Frim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 157 Which may be the material constituents or ingredients into Artificial Structures. 1691 RAY *Acc. Err.* in *Collect. Words* 160

That *D* is an ingredient into it Children do easily discern. 1652 Mrs. CARLYLE *Letl.* II. 195 Darwin is into his new house. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 2/1 Establishing special tariffs for the sole benefit of German exports into Russia. 1892 R. KIPPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads*, *East & West* 13 At dusk he harries the Abazai—at dawn he is into Bonair.

2. Pregnant uses. *a.* = Into the possession of. 1100 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 675 Nu gife ic Sce Peter to dai in to his minstre. . . has lands. *Ibid.* an. 852 To þæt foreweard þæt æfter his dai scolde þæt land in to be minstre. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 195 note, In the following year [998] Leofwine, Wulfstan's son, willed some lands 'into Westminster'. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* L. 192/2 There were alternative modes of getting the legal estate into the same person.

b. The name of the thing or place after into often includes or means its action or function. Cf. *IN prep.* 1 b, 7.

1382 WYCLIF *Yas.* v. 4 The cry of hem entride in to the crys of the Lord of hostis. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xiv. 20 God . . hath deluyered thine enemies in to thy handes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 216 Reason might beate thus muche into our heades. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 22 Yare false into a Princely hand. 1625 LAUD *Wks.* (1847) I. 116 When he first came into the throne. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 20 Not fit to put into the place of government. 1674 tr. *Martinieri's Voy. N. Countries* 90 Our Elks being harnessed, and put into the sledges. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 540 An Earl of Devonshire could not engage to bring ten men into the field.

c. Used with collectives, it frequently expresses entrance or admission to membership or participation. Cf. *IN prep.* 3, 7.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 231 b, I will neither enter into your league, nor take truce with the Frenche kyng. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 619 They would admit none into their Societe, but such as were learned. 1643 MARSHALL *Let. Wind. Ministry* 27 Proclamations . . that no Papists should be entertained into His Majesties Army. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 15 72 It was one of the most wealthy Families in Great Britain into which I was born. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 332 Many . . ingenious men went into the society for natural philosophy. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Ranke* (1887) 584 Marrying his son into one of the great continental houses. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 39 A class into which his own children must descend. 1878 MORLEY *Condorcet* 47 Condorcet was elected into the Academy.

3. In reference to non-physical realms, regions of thought, departments or faculties of the mind, etc., treated as having extension or content. Cf. *IN prep.* 8.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 777 These things . . beeing beaten into the Dukes minde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 757 Richard. . . began . . to challenge the Crowne, putting his clayme into the Parliament. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 258 To pierce . . into the secrete counsels of the king of Spaine. 1656 HALES *Gold. Rm.* (1688) 73, I will therefore recall into your memories so much of my former meditations. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 275 We shall have to take Damon into our counsels. 1887 L. CARROLL *Game of Logic* iv. 93 That lets me into a little fact about you!

4. In reference to a state or condition.

1000 AGS. *Gosp. Matt.* xxv. 21 Ga into þines hlaforðes blisse. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 Ne led us riht in to costnunga. 1230 *Halt Metd.* 5 Nis ha witerliche akast & in to þeowdom idrahen. 1340 *Ayeb.* 117 We ziggeþ 'I yeue uader, ne led us riht in to uondinge, þet is ne þole naht þet we go in to consenteinge'. 1400 MAUNDEY. xi. (1839) 89 He fell in to seknesse. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 756 Many of them . . grown into his favor. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1880) 16 When men knowe not, thei . . fall into error. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Pers.* (1860) 19 He put those lies into print unlawfully. 1644 LAUD *Wks.* (1854) IV. 152, I gress into want. 1671 LADY MARY BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 23 Wee are all going into mourning for the Dutchesse of York. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 391/1 This put Bluster into such a Passion. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. xii, An ambrosial joy as of over-weariness falling into sleep. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 117 The Scottish treasury was put into commission. 1885 S. COX *Expos.* Ser. I. iii. 37 He was before the first Adam, and called him into being. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 212 [He] got into difficulties and he became bankrupt in 1880.

b. The state or condition may be expressed by a concrete sb. (Akin to 2 b.)

1716 [see BURST v. 6c]. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxv, They now seemed all repentance and, melting into tears, came [etc.]. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.*, Angelina iv, Angelina burst into tears. 1860 DICKENS *Uncom. Trav.* xiii, Folk who come unexpectedly into a little property.

5. In reference to occupation or action.

1475 *Ranf. Coilgear* 90 Into sic talk fell thay. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 28 Fell into an exceeding great laughter. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 65 The Prince afterwards falling into discourse of the general affairs. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 2 What Measures the Allies must enter into. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 365 11 Since I am got into Quotations, I shall conclude this Head with Virgil's Advice to young People. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 806 The crowd burst into yells of applause. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 June 5/3 To coax or cajole the Pope into making an appointment. 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 174 Burke flung himself into farming.

6. *a.* Introducing the substance or form into which anything turns or grows, or is changed, moulded, fashioned, or made.

1250 *Kent. Sermon* in O. E. *Misc.* 29 [The water] haste-liche was i-went into wine. 1350 *Wilk. Palerne* 4105 Sche changed my some in to a wilde werwolf. 1387 *REKVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 165 Sche . . kutte þe hyde into a þong þat was ful long and ful smal. 1400 MAUNDEY. ProL (1839) 5, I have put this boke out of latyn into frensch,

and translated it agen out of Frensch into englyssch. *Ibid.* (Rolls) v. 15 þe water . . coogelez in to gude salt. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 801 The King and the Queene changed their robes into cloth of Golde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 34 That one vowel may be chaunged in a word, and specially, A into O, which in some mannes mouth soundeth oftentimes lyke. 1617 MORVSON *Flin.* III. 115 Fresh curds newly pressed, and made into little cheeses. 1657 R. LAGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 72 The Indians . . spin it into fine thread. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 26 Valleys exalted into Mountaines, and great Hills abased into Valleys. 1792 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 10/2 Anarchy, according to the nature of extremes, ran into despotism. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 74 The twilight thickened into night. 1865 HOOK *Lives Abbs.* IV. xiii. 205 They . . had formed themselves into a school. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 214 If we knew how to convert stones into gold. *Mod.* The stalks and leaves are collected into heaps and burned.

b. Introducing the condition or result brought about by some action.

1540 *Pilgr. T.* 283 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. i. 85 To teach men in to better lyf. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. vi. i. (1651) 547 Till he be fully wained from anger . . and habituated into another course. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* Lady's Answer 40 The motives which t' induce, Or fright us into love, you use. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 697 All dies into new life. 1780 COWPER *Table-talk* 546 Neglected talents rust into decay. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* I. xi, I will kiss thee into rest. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 538 The Covenanters had been persecuted into insurrection. 1890 L. STEPHEN in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXI. 251/1 Birchod into Latin grammar by his master.

7. Introducing the parts produced by division, breaking, folding, and the like.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xv. 33 Samuel bewide hym into gobbetis before the Lord. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 244 His mantel . . He kut it into pieces twelf. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 15 The whole is divided into his partes, as . . The bodie is divided into the hedde, beallie, handes and feete. 1676 tr. *Guillietiere's Voy. Athens* 116 The Shore . . bends into three several bays, which do make so many Harbours. 1798 W. VONGE in *Beddoes' Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* (1799) 300 A cambric handkerchief, folded into six or eight doubles. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 192 note, The antique was broken into several pieces. 1886 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 32 Ch. Div. 28 The authorities . . are divisible into two classes. 1892 *Law Times* XCIII. 417/1 The area of the City . . is partitioned into twenty-eight wards.

8. Used technically with the vb. MULTIPLY, q. v. *e. g.* Two numbers multiplied into each other.

9. As an addition or accession to: as into the bargain, into the boot (cf. BARGAIN 7, BOOT sb. 1). [Perh. = 'in, to the bargain', 'in, to boot': cf. *IN adv.* 4.]

1646 *Suckling's Poems* (ed. 2) Pref. 2 A man may buy the reputation of some Authors into the price of their Volume. 1659 WILSFORD *Scales Comm.*, *Archit.* 14 The spar-foot and Eaves-board, are in common building, measured into the whole Roof. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. ii, I'll make her the best husband in the world, and Lady O' Trigger into the bargain. 1885 ANSTEE *Tinted Venus* x. 121 A son-in-law with whom she had nothing in common, and who was a hairdresser into the bargain.

10. Expressing direction without actual motion of the agent after such verbs as *turn*, *look*, *search*.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 58 If you can looke into the Seedes of Time. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 216 The Ile . . gives a large prospect into the Ocean. 1676 tr. *Guillietiere's Voy. Athens* 311 That you must . . search deeply into the merits of the Cause. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 203 They did not take time to inquire into their number. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xxxvii, He examined into every fissure in the crags. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 105/1 [They] inquire minutely into the evidence.

11. Introducing a period of time to the midst of which anything advances or continues.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 234 How farre into the Morning is it Lords? 1861 DICKENS *G. Expect.* III. We had now got into the month of March. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 This obligation they discharged far down into Protestant and peaceful times. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/5 The drizzling rain . . continued far into the night. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. viii. 249 Far on into life [we] were glad when any chance brought us together again. 1890 FENS *Double Knot* III. xi. 154 It was well into the next season before they were back.

12. Obsolete senses, related to ME. uses of *in*, or rendering *L. in* with accus.

†12. Unto, even unto, even to (a place or point); to the very . . . Obs.

1205 LAY. 4298 Belin 3ef his leue broþer anne dal of his londe . . to halden riht in to þare sæ. *Ibid.* 14099 Heo hatied þe swide in to þan bare dæbe. 13. K. *Alis.* 777 Bulsifal neied so loude, That hit schrillich into the cloude. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxxvii, [cxxxviii.] 382 In the chapell he was vnarmed of all his peces into his doublet. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 63 [They] came wel appareled to Westminster, and sodeynly stryped them into their shertes.

†13. Towards, in the direction of. *Obs.* (Cf. 10.)

1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 345/11 Abuten eiste hondret mile Engeland long is Fram þe South into þe North. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3384 (Gött.) *Pai* beld . . þe landes þat lay in to þe est. 1430 LYDG. *Mtn. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 61 Voure hertis ye lyft up into the est, And al your body and knees bowe a-downe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 56 The first of these four wayes was named Fosse, the which stretcheth out of the South, into the North. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 38 A straight line drawn . . from the North-East into the South.

†14. Unto, until, on to, up to (a time or date).

1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1420 Fro þat day in to hys myn herte hab þe yraft. 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age Chirche* p. xxvi, Fro þe by-gynnyng of eþrew lettris in to Crist . . weren two

and twenty hundreddis of yearis. 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* 86 Into tyme that thei schulden falle into fityng. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xx. 86 Fro þe houre of my birþe into the daie of my goynge out of þis worlde. 1534 MORE on *Passion Wks.* 1314/1 Hee loued theym in to the ende.

†15. To the number of, as many as. *Obs.*

1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) xviii. 191 He hath also in to a xiiij mil Olifauntz or mo. 1441 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. lvi, Sir William Plumpton with other officers came to Burgh-brig . . & with him into xxiij persons.

†16. Unto, to (a thing or person). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxxxiii[i]. 2 Heneth vp 3oure hondis in to holi thingis. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 2 3oure soule, in þis pytt of corrupte watyr, nedeth to cry in to god. 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* 181 Sche diide a good werk into him. *Ibid.* II. xx. 267 If . . the freend come into him personali. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* xliii. 11 He shal strike the Land of Egypt: those that into death, into death . . and those that into the sword, into the sword. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 167 That he enchants Societies into him.

†17. Unto (a purpose or result); in order to, with a view to. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvi. 28 My blood . . whiche shal be shed out for many in to remission of synnis. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 4 He . . leup to wirke, & doþ contrarily directly, & in to þe harme of his maistr. 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* II. vii. 181 Sche diid it into the mynde of him and . . into the birying of him. 1502 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 95 Into witness herof . . I have put my seale.

†18. In order to be; for; as: after *choose*, *elect*, *take*, etc. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxxxii[i]. 13 He ches it in to dwelling to hym. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 4 If ani chosun of God Himselue & of þe puple, in to pope or prelate, & ordend in to vicar of Crist [etc.]. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 162 Agage the kyng of amalech into his prysoner he toke.

†19. Upon, on; of motion or direction. *Obs.*

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egyptiane* 703 In-to be flour þan done fel I. 1380 *Anticrist* in Todd *Three Treat.* *Wyclif* (1851) 116 Hise ysen shale loken in to pore men. 1380 WYCLIF *Sc. Wks.* III. 351 Certes synne of sicche children turneþ in to heed of þer fadir. 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* I. xvii. 97 That 3e bileue in to him which he sende.

†20. To, among (a number). *Obs.* Cf. 7.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mor's Utop.* II. i. (1895) 119 The worke beyng dyuidyd into so great a number of workemen.

†21. Defining the particular part of anything in which it is penetrated, pierced, etc. Cf. *IN prep.* 5.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxlii. 356 Kyng Henry . . strake kyng Dampier into the body. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 186 b, Putting of his gorget, sodainly w^{an} arrowe [he] was stricken into the throte. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 201 John James . . with a rusty dagger . . did stab into the breast Peter Heywood. 1719 *De Fox Crusoe* I. ii. 1 . . fired again, and shot him [a lion] into the head. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 8 He was shot into the shoulder.

III. 22. Of position: = IN. (After 1400 characteristically *Sc.*)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 205 Michael . . himsylfa þæt tacn [*M.S.* tanc] þas sizes gesette & gecyððe into þy swiðan slape. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10540 Worre was in to al þis lond. 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 772 (B. M. MS.) Tho wist þe apostles, I-wis, The bodi was in to paradis. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 602 The Kyng sat into parlement. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4948 He suffreþ my worshipp spille in tal þys countre wyde. 1400 *Octorian* 60 In Parys was y-feld eche a sale into all the toun. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* (Mait. Cl.) 56 The same season into one soft morning. 1508 DUNBAR *W. Marit Wyndes* 315 Mercy in to womanheid is a mekle wyte. 1552 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* 1216 Bot, in to rest, schorte tyme indurit his ryng. 1554 AUP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 26 Ane man that behaldis his bodaly face into one myrrour. 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 73 Deourbing woules into sheip skynnes. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 25 Her nyne-voked mouth resembled into sound The daunce harmonious making heauen resound. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Iustine* 81 a, He came to Siracuse, into which City he was entertained as amongst other inhabitants. 1626 JAS. HAIG in J. Russell *Haigs* vii. (1881) 178 Nothing . . whereof into your letter you did assure me she had written. 1658 *Kirk Sess Rec.* in Campbell *Bathmerino* (1899) 409 The hous. . . free and sufficient for dwelling into. 1776 'Get up and bar the door'. (Herd's Coll.) 'What ails ye at the puddin' bree, That boils into the pan?' *Mod. north-east Sc.* 'He's bidin' into a new hoose.'

In-toed (in'tōud), *a.* [*IN adv.* 13.] Having the toes turned inwards.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 489 To which large in-toed feet are as regularly attached. 1884 *Good Words* Nov. 746/2 Their in-toed feet encased in sandals [in Shetland].

Intolerability (int'olərəbiliti). Also 6-toll-. [*f.* next + -ITY: in late L. *intolerabilitās*, obs. F. *intolerabilité* (Godef.)] The quality of being intolerable; intolerableness.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemain's Fr. Chirurg.* 48/1 Accompanied with biting payn, with intolerability, and with a continual commotion. 1813 SHELLEY *P. Mab* Poet. Wks. (1891) 48/2 Notes, If the mind sinks beneath the weight of one, is it an alleviation to increase the intolerability of the burthen? 1849 *Poe Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 485 The goodness of your true pun is in direct ratio of its intolerability.

b. An intolerable thing.

1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 242 Make him provee these intolerabilities.

Intolerable (int'olərəb'l, *a.* (*adv.*) Also 5-8 intoll-. [*ad.* L. *intolerabilis* that cannot bear, that cannot be borne, *f.* *in-* (IN-3) + *tolerabilis* TOLERABLE: cf. F. *intolérable* (13th c. in Littré).]

1. That cannot be tolerated, borne, or put up with; unendurable, unbearable, insupportable, insufferable. *a.* physically.

1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* 89 Pa sall cristie scharp & intolerabyl to þer eyne for þam þer hartis in þis lyfe felt hyu

neuer sweet. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* I v, Payne and tormente eternalle intolerabile and wythoute ende. 1564 GOLDING *Justine* 65 (R.) He was tormented with so intolerable paine, that he desired to have a sworde to ridde him selfe out of it wythall. 1607 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Gouliart's Mem. Hist.* 336 [They] committed the innocent Sonne to prison, where the intolerable torment of the torture made him confesse that [etc.]. 1756 BURKE *Subl.* & B. II. xxi, No smells or tastes can produce a grand sensation, except excessive bitters, and intolerable stench. 1803 *Med. Trul.* X. 483 Patients chiefly suffer from the intolerable itching. 1861 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 311 The glorious Coliseum itself, basking in a cloudless, intolerable sun.

b. mentally or morally.

1494 FABVAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXV. 272 For y^e intolerable dedis of y^e Iewes. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 792 The king... was... every where over all the realme intolerable. 1593 SHAKS, 2 *Hen. VI.* I. i. 175 Yet let vs watch the baughtie Cardinall, His insolence is more intolerable Then all the Princes in the Land beside. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 231 A blind man sitting in the Chimney corner is pardonable enough, but sitting at the Helm he is Intolerable. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* IV. Wks. 1813 I. 269 To a woman, and a queen, such behaviour was intolerable. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 366 The intolerable licence with which the newspapers break... the rules of decorum. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. iii. 31 The conduct of the lower class of clergy was... growing daily more intolerable.

†c. In loose sense, as a strong intensive: Excessive, extreme, exceedingly great. (Cf. *awful*.)

1544 Act 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 12 His maieste... hath taken intolerable paines, travaile studie and labour, in his owne moste roiall persone. 1596 SHAKS, 1 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 592 O monstons, but one halfe penny-worth of Bread to this intolerable deale of Sacke? 1600 J. PORV tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 378 Their Ganga, who now gave out intolerable brags. 1725 WADSWORTH *Corr.* (1843) III. 224 In our Highlands and Islands the parishes are extremely large, some twenty, thirty, some more, miles in length... Ministers... are... able to do little in such spacious and intolerable parishes.

2. That cannot be withstood, irresistible. *rare*.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 91 Thei scholde be intolerable and invincible, if they myghte have the vertu of perseuerance after their impetuosite. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. III. § i. (1634) 487 Their force was intolerable, but for want of good guidance, ineffectual. 1878 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 439 To... scourge away the remnant of Hassan's men with intolerable musketry.

†B. as *adv.* Intolerably, insufferably; also, as a strong intensive, Exceedingly, extremely. *Obs.*

1592 CHETTLE *Kinde-hart's Dr.* (1841) 23 This, taken at a draught before the fit, is intolerable good. 1596 SHAKS, *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 89 Her onely fault... Is, that she is intolerable curst. 1645 BR. HALL *Kennedy Discontents* 29 How intolerable tedious would it prove in the fruition? 1716 CRESS COWPER *Diary* (1864) 100 Dr. Dunster preached an intolerable dull Sermon.

Intolerableness (intōl'ērāb'lnēs). [-NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being intolerable; unbearableness.

1570 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. cxiv. 304 b, Yf... vnto the intolerableness of the payne, there be added some farther greefe. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandm.* *Carl.* vi. (1672) 179 The intolerableness of that fire that is never quenched. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Wilde* xiii, Such is the endlessness, yea, the intolerableness of all earthly effort. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. iii. § 67, 158 Of the grotesque in our own Shakespeare I need hardly speak, nor of its intolerableness to his French critics.

†2. Incapacity of endurance; intolerance. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 17 b/2 Through the intolerableness and greete dolore or payne of the patient. 1598 FLORIO, *Intolerancia*, intolerableness, impatience.

Intolerably (intōl'ērābli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

In an intolerable manner or degree; so as to be intolerable; unbearably, insufferably.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 52 Y have ben caste downe hed longe into a grete hepe of brennyning money amonge the wiche y brenfte ful intolerably. 1600 J. PORV tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 208 It is... so intolerably cold, that onely that side therof is habitable which looketh towards Fez. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 104 It is intolerably hot there from March till July. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 164 The Pain rages intolerably. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 744 These cantos became intolerably dull. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xxiii. 445 The transition... to 46° below zero... was intolerably trying.

†b. As a strong intensive: Excessively, extremely, 'awfully'. *Obs.*

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 110 (*Case Conscience*), I... cannot say I was intolerably out of temper with the man. 1821 *Examiner* 1 Apr. 205/1 Her voice and eye were intolerably pleasant.

Intolerance (intōl'ērāns). [ad. L. *intolerantia* impatience, unendurableness, f. *intolerant-em* IN-TOLERANT: cf. F. *intolerance* 'impatience' (Cotgr.).] The fact or quality of being intolerant.

1. The fact or habit of not tolerating or enduring (something); inability, or unwillingness, to tolerate or endure some particular thing; incapacity of endurance. *Const. of.*

1765 LOWTH *Lett. to Warburton* 62 You, my Lord, is it Von of all men living, that stand forth to accuse another of Intolerance of Opinions! 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 237 In his intolerance of supposed official peculation, [he] inflicted severe punishment before its justice was undeniably established. 1844 DUFFON *Deafness* 81 Attended with tinnitus aurium, and great intolerance of sound.

2. *spec.* Absence of tolerance for difference of opinion or practice, esp. in religious matters; denial of the right to differ; narrow-minded or bigoted opposition to dissent.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 209 Nothing was wanted but the power of carrying the intolerance of the tongue and of the pen into a persecution which would strike at property, liberty, and life. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 20 If any temptation can provoke a well-regulated temper to intolerance, it is the shameless assertion, that truth and falsehood are indifferent in their own natures. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxiii. IV. 273 Intolerance, as usual, kept pace with superstition and fanaticism. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. iv. 171 The great antagonist of intolerance is not humanity, but Knowledge.

†**Intolerance**. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *intolerantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.] = prec.

1623 COCKERAM, *Intolerancie*, impatience. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 104 Too supercilious an intolerance of fools. 1798 PENNANT *Hindustan* I. 56 Mahometan persecution and intolerance.

Intolerant (intōl'ērānt), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *intolerant-em*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *tolerant-em*, pr. ppl. of *tolerare* to bear, endure, TOLERATE. Cf. F. *intolérant* (1732 *Dict. Trév.*).] Not tolerant; wanting in tolerance or toleration.

1. Not having the habit or capacity of tolerating (something); unable, or unwilling, to tolerate or endure (something specified). *Const. of.*

a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), The powers of human bodies being limited and intolerant of excesses. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. v. 275 At one period aristocracy and government are intolerant of the poor and of liberty—at another, the populace are intolerant of rank and order. 1874 SYMONOS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. i. 4 We are intolerant of everything that is not simple. 1896 *Spectator* 31 Oct. 583/1 You... hear physicians say that this or that man's constitution is 'intolerant' of this or that drug, intolerant, say, of quinine or iron.

2. *spec.* That does not tolerate opinions or practices different from one's own, esp. in religious matters; that denies or refuses to others the right to differ or dissent; disposed to persecute those who differ.

1765 LOWTH *Lett. to Warburton* 62 Why then am I branded, as an intolerant Zealot? 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 250 The national temper of the Jews was intolerant. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 1. 167 The House of Commons... showed a strong disposition to check the intolerant loyalty of the Cavaliers. 1878 MOXLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* 200 Holding one or other of the rival creeds in its most extreme, exclusive and intolerant form.

B. sb. An intolerant person.

1765 LOWTH *Lett. to Warburton* 61 You might as well have concluded, that I was a Jew, or a Mahometan, as an Intolerant and a Persecutor. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 404 They are finished intolerants and exclusivists. 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng.* 159 Rival intolerants each 'gainst other flamed.

Intolerantly (intōl'ērāntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an intolerant manner or spirit; without tolerance.

1765 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 4/1 The most intolerantly zealous members of the persuasions they respectively belong to. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *College Breakf. P.* in *Jubal*, etc. 237 He gave five puffs Intolerantly sceptical, then said [etc.]. *Mod.* He spoke vehemently and intolerantly.

†**Intolerate**, *v. nonce-wd.* [IN-3. Cf. L. *intolerare* not to bear, to take ill (*Notē Tiron.*).] *trans.* Not to tolerate; to treat with intolerance.

1767 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. 257, I would have all intolerance tolerated in its turn.

†**Intolerating**, *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] = INTOLERANT.

1710 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. II. ii. 86 They who... had once experienc'd this intolerating Spirit, cou'd no longer tolerate on their part. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. viii. 350 Many authors have represented the intolerating spirit of the Roman Catholic religion, as the cause of exterminating the Americans. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipoph.* I. ii. 67 When we contemplate popery upheld by intolerating persecution.

Intoleration (intōl'ērāns). *rare*. [IN-3.] Want of toleration; intolerance.

1611 FLORIO, *Insopportancia*, intolerance. 1753 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. 34 This noise against the Jew bill proceeds from narrow mob-spirit of intolerance in religious... matters. 1851 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 73 To shock the mind of humanity by similar excesses of bigotry and merciless intolerance.

†**In-toll.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. IN *adv.* 12 + TOLL.] A payment made to the bailie upon entering into possession of burghal property. Cf. IN-PENNY.

1872 C. INNES *Sc. Legal Antiq.* 91 In our older burgh usages, burghal subjects were transferred by the bailie taking a penny for in-toll and a penny for out-toll.

†**Intollerous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. stem of *intolerable*, etc. + -OUS.] Intolerable; insufferable.

1594 *Register Stationers' Comp.* in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 3 An excellent newe ballad, declaringe... the intollerous pride nowe-a-daies used.

Intomb (e, obs. form of ENTOMB.

Intonable (intōnā'bl), *a.* [f. INTONE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being intoned; in quot. applied to a 'voiced' or sonant consonant.

1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. II. iii. (1868) 133 The letter 'sh' as heard in 'sharp', and... 'j' in the French 'jamaïs'; the former mute, the latter intonable.

†**Intonaco**, -ico (intōnāko, -iko). [It. *intonico*, formerly also *intonaco* plaster, f. *intonicare* to cover with plaster, L. type **intunicare*, f. *tunica* coat, TUNIC.] The final coating of plaster spread upon a wall or other surface, esp. for fresco painting.

1806 J. DALLAWAY *Obs. Eng. Archit.* 216 Palladio, who... so happily adopted intonaco or plaster. 1855 BROWNING *Men*

& *Wom.*, *Old Pict. in Florence* xxvi, But are you too fine, Taddeo Gaddi, To grant me a taste of your intonaco? 1883 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Sculpt.* I. iii. 46 note, Ugolino's picture... was painted... on the 'intonaco', or plaster surface.

†**Intonate**, *v.* 1 *Obs. rare*. [f. ppl. stem of L. *intonāre* intr., to thunder, thunder forth, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *tonāre* to thunder.] *trans.* To thunder forth; to utter with a loud voice like thunder.

1626 DONNE *Serm.* xlv. 467 God intimates, God interminates, God intonates with such a vehemency, 'Earth, earth, earth, heare the Word of the Lord'. 1739 S. HARRIS 53rd *Ch. Isaiah* App. 262 So then, the great *recederai* shall be intonated by the general Voice of the whole Host of Heaven.

Intonate (intōnēt), *v.* 2 [f. ppl. stem of med. L. *intonāre* = It. *intonare*, F. *entonner*, f. *in-*, F. *en-* (IN-2) + *tonus*, F. *ton* TONE.]

1. *trans.* To recite in a singing voice; to INTONE.

1795 ROSCOPÉ *Lorenzo* (1796) II. 270 Savonarola... intonating with a tremendous voice, the psalm *Exurgat Deus*. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Th. Grk. Trag.* Wks. IX. 74 The recitation... was undoubtedly much more sustained, and intonated with a slow and measured stateliness. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 631 As little intelligible to his auditors, as if Caedmon... were to intonate his glee at an oratorio in Hanover Square.

2. To utter or pronounce with a particular tone; to give a specified or indicated intonation to.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 18 'Thus' is intonated comparatively high. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 589 The Italian naturally intonates his language with greater violence, and change of tone and emphasis, than an Englishman does. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* I. 7 The Eastern and Southern nations... habitually intonate smaller musical intervals than semitones.

3. *Phonetics.* To emit or pronounce with sonant vibration; to 'voice'. *rare*.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* IV. 66 The *l* sets the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, but leaves the sides open for the free escape of the intonated breath.

Intonation 1 (intōn'ā-tōn). [n. of action from med. L. *intonāre* to INTONE: cf. F. *intonation* (14th c. in *Godef. Compl.*)]

1. In *Church Music*. The opening phrase of a plain-song melody, preceding the Reciting-note, and usually sung either by the priest alone, or by one or a few of the choristers; the recitation of this. In quot. 1620 *fig.*

1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Conc. Trent* (1676) 673 It was replied that he might have suffered others to make the intonation, and not to have been the Author himself of that prejudice. 1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Intonation*, the giving the Tune or Key by the Chanter to the rest of the Quire. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 399 Intonation is, properly speaking, the recitation by the chanter... of the commencing words of the psalm or hymn, before the choir begins. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 12 Some of the most important intonations in general use are those proper to the Gregorian Tones. *Ibid.*, Handel, in 'The Lord gave the word', from 'The Messiah', uses the Intonation of the First Tone, transposed a fourth higher, with wonderful effect.

2. The action of intoning, or reciting in a singing voice: esp. the musical recitation of psalms, prayers, etc. in a liturgy, usually in monotone.

1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlviii. The conspirators... expected, as the signal of murder, the intonation of the first psalm by the emperor himself. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 233 Her holder notes the willing muse should swell in lyric intonation grave and deep. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* II. 90 These were all sung not merely in simple intonation or chaunt, but in this mode of figurate discant. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 68 The recitation and intonation of hymns of praise from the Veda.

3. The utterance or production (by the voice, or an instrument, etc.) of musical tones: in reference to manner or style, esp. to exactitude of pitch or relation to the key or harmony.

Fixed intonation, that of instruments, such as keyboard instruments, in which the pitch of each note is fixed, not variable at the will of the performer.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. Pref. 14 The Organ... has it no imperfections? Yes. It wants expression and a more perfect intonation. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 104 She has a beautiful voice—neither strong nor weak, but very pure and good in the intonation. 1874 SYMONOS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xiv. 294 A most extraordinary soprano... and true to the least shade in intonation. 1878 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 459 On instruments of fixed intonation CX = D_h [etc.].

attrib. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 137 To set a pipe right again which has been bent... use an intonation-iron.

4. Manner of utterance of the tones of the voice in speaking; modulation of the voice; accent.

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 201 The people of Inverness... ate not only free from that unfortunate intonation of Aberdeenshire... but speak the English language with greater purity than they do in any other part in Scotland. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. ii. There was a marked distinction in the intonation, the accent, the modulation of voice. 1873 BLACK PR. *Thule* (1874) 4 That peculiar and pleasant intonation that marks the speech of the Hebridean who has been taught English in the schools.

Intonation 2. *rare* = 0. [n. of action from INTONATE *v.* 1.] A thundering; a roaring or rumbling as of thunder.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Intonation*, a thundering or making a terrible noise. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Term applied to the gurgling noise produced by the movement of flatus in the bowels: intonation.

Intonator (intōn'ētōr). [agent-n. in L. form from *intonāre* to INTONE.] A monochord for the

study of musical intervals, furnished with a diagram indicating the divisions of the string necessary for the production of the notes of the scale in exact intonation.

1875 STAINER & BARRKTT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Intonator*, a monochord, or single string stretched across a flat sound-board.

Intone (intō'n), *v.* Also 5-6, 9 *entone* [ad. med. L. *intonā-re* to intone; in form *entone*, prob. immed. a. OF. *entoner* (13th c.).]

1. *trans.* To utter in musical tones; to sing, chant; *spec.* To recite in a singing voice (esp. a psalm, prayer, etc. in a liturgy); usually to recite in monotone.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 1498 Now may thou entone a merry song. *Ibid.* 1620 Entone sum ermony. 1513 DOUGLASS *Æneis* vii. xii. 5 3c Musis now. Entone [ed. 1555 intone] my song, and till endyt me leyr. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* ii. v. No choristers the funeral dirge intone. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bd.* Poet. Wks. 1850 i. 158 All the mortal nations. Are a dirge intoning. 1853 COL. WISEMAN *Ess.* III. 8. The canons hastened. to the crowded cathedral, to intone the usual song of praise. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* i. 12 The Clergy began to intone their Litany.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 681 [They] join in the most wonderful responses, in a set key, which they call intoning. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iv. He has even tried the experiment of slightly intoning in his pulpit. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* ii. x. I can intone of course, but I cannot sing.

2. To sing the opening phrase of a plain-song melody at the beginning of a chant, canticle, etc., usually as a solo or semichorus: see INTONATION¹ 1.

1880 W. S. KROOK *in Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 12 *Intoning*, the practice of singing the opening phrase of a Psalm, Canticle, or other piece of Ecclesiastical Music, not in full chorus, but as a solo or semi-chorus, assigned either to a single Priest, or to one, two, or four leading Choristers. *Ibid.* 15 The first clause [of the Introit] is intoned when the Celebrant approaches the Altar, by one, two, or four Choristers, according to the solemnity of the Festival: which done, the strain is taken up by the full Choir.

3. To utter with a particular tone or intonation: — INTONATE *v.* 2.

1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* xiii. 292 A clear, appropriate and properly intoned and emphasized pronunciation, in reading aloud, is one of the rarest as well as most desirable of social accomplishments. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* ii. 27 With some uncivilized nations the ear is so little cultivated that the intervals are very rudely and indistinctly intoned.

4. *intr.* To utter tones, as in singing or speaking; 'to make a slow protracted noise' (J.).

1798 POPE *Dune* ii. 253 So swells each wind-pipe; As intones to Ass; Harmonic twang! of leather, horn, and brass.

5. *fig. (trans.)* To imbue with a particular tone of feeling; to tone, *rare*.

1883 MAUNSLY *Body & Will* ii. iv. 156 Every one is penetrated and intoned, so to speak, by the social atmosphere of the particular medium in which he lives.

Hence *Intoned ppl. a.*; *Intoning vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* viii. v. 361 His was not .. the richly-intoned voice swelling the full harmony of the choir. 1863 OUIDA *Ileld in Bondage* (1870) 2 We had prayers at eight, which he read in a style of intoning peculiar to himself. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Feb. 2/1 No hush of a church listening to some intoning clergyman could have been greater.

Intone, *sb.* [f. INTONE *v.*]

† 1. Something intoned; a song or chant. *Obs.* *Ya* 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 324 The potent Prince .. is, of angelis with a sweet intone, Barne of the most chest Virgyn Mary bright.

2. The action of intoning; the tone of voice used in intoning.

1886 N. SHEPPARD *Before an Audience* v. 67 The intone is easier to speak and easier to be heard. But it is equally natural for us to fall into the intone as a habit without reference to the contingency.

Intonement (intō'nment), *rare*. Also *en-*. [f. INTONE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of intoning; intonation; chanting.

1849-53 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 137 Each took his own side of the choir for the intonement of the antiphons. 1857 *Chamb. Trul.* VIII. 48 Where hymns were said in musical intonements and rich chimes.

Intoner (intō'nēr), [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who intones.

1865 *Testimonial*, In addition to his other eminent qualifications, he is musical and a practised intoner. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 4/2 When the celebrated assault case before the intoners and sayers of the Litany was before the Westminster police-court. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 25 June 3/3 As an intoner [he Tom Stevens] was more appreciated, and was said to get the phrase 'caterpillars innumerable' into a single syllable.

In-too thed, *a.* [IN *adv.* 13.] Having the teeth directed or growing inward.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 915 A miserable, gaunt, intoothed, half-penny-a-day ghoul.

† **Intopiaried**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*. [f. IN-2 + L. *topiāria* ornamental gardening, *topiārium* topiary-work + -ED¹.] Ornamentally planted and arranged.

1902 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 67 Convenient garden pots in the which in stead of growing plantes, euerie one was

of pure glasse .. intopiaried boxe the rootes and stalkes of golde [etc.].

Intorsion (intō'rjōn). [a. F. *intorsion*, ad. L. *intorsion-em*, n. of action f. *intorquere*: see INTORT *v.*] The action of twisting; *spec.* in Bot. the twisting of the stem of a plant.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* iii. xiv. (1765) 202 Intorsion, Winding, is the Flexion or Bending of any Part of a Plant towards one Side. 1794 MARTYN *Roussau's Bot.* xxxi. 485 The intorsion or manner of bending in the stems. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Intorsion*, applied by Linnæus to the phenomenon presented by certain plants which twine around a support by means of their flexible stalks.

† **Intort**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. L. *intort-us* twisted: see next.] A pipe or tube twisted in circles.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 678 A Pipe .. with turning gyres like a Serpent, whence called an Intort.

† **Intort**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *intort-us*, pa. pple. of *intorquere*: see next.] Twisted or thrust in.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* ii. 344 Sette hem transuerse, oon side intort the grounde [ut latius .. figurat in terra].

Intort (intō'rt), *v.* Now *rare*. [f. L. *intort-*, ppl. stem of *intorquere*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *torquere* to twist.] *trans.* To twist or curl inwards. *Perh.* only in the pa. pple. **Intorted**, twisted or curled inwards; twisted, wreathed, involved. *lit.* and *fig.*

1655 CROOKE *Body of Man* 244 The vessels of seede .. are written and intorted with wonderful art, and implicated or folded vp in many boughts and circumvolutions. 1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 324 The truth Of thy rule well apply'd, .. Shew'd me intorted manners. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 3 The secrets of God's providence are curled and intorted, we cannot unfold them. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 503 Rowls intorted like ropes. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iii. 555 With reverend hand the king presents the gold, Which round the intorted horns the glider roll'd. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 32 How tedious there was the surplussage of awkward and intorted phrases! 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* 208 The loose topsail .. swayed and sang in the declining wind, a raffie of intorted cordage.

Intortell, -tle, var. ENTORTILL *v.*, to entwine.

† **Intortillage**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. F. *entortillage*: see ENTORTILL and -AGE.] An involved intertwisting.

1809 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (Sotheby's Catal. 1-4 Dec. 1896, 28), 'The Friend' .. is partly chargeable with .. an intortillage or intertwinning both of the thoughts and sentences.

† **Intortive**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *intort-*, ppl. stem of *intorquere* + -IVE.] Of intorted or twisted nature; in quot. *fig.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 663 Bandowit with baill and full of brukilnes, with diuers falsis and wordis Intortive.

|| **In toto**: see IN *Lat. prep.*

† **Intower**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. Also 7 *en-*. [IN-2.] *trans.* To confine or imprison in a tower. Hence

Intowering vbl. sb.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* viii. xl. (1612) 195 Vent was he taken and in-tow'rd, and lost his head for this. a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Ansio. Object.* Wks. (1711) 214 The entowering of Henry the VI. 1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 42 The unexpected surprisal and intowering of John Lilburne, proclaiming him traitor.

In-town, *sc.* [f. IN *adv.* + TOWN.] = INFIELD. Chiefly attrib., as *intown pasture*; *intown* culture = INSUCKEN culture; *intown* weed, 'a weed common in pastures, an annual weed' (Jam. 1880).

1538 *Aberd. Reg. V.* 16 (Jam.) Ane pleucht in the intowne of Ardlayr. 1812 J. HENDERSON *Agric. Surv. Sutherl.* vi. 62 The milk cows are fed on the in-town pasture, until the farmer removes them .. to distant shealings. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mtd.* xiii. note. The lock and gowpen, or small quantity and handfull, payable in thirlage cases, as intown culture. 1820 — *Monast.* xiii. The cultivators of each barony or regality .. in Scotland, are obliged to bring their corn to be grinded at the mill of the territory, for which they pay a heavy charge, called the 'intown cultures'.

Intoxicable, *a.* *rare*. [f. L. *intoxicā-re* to INTOXICATE + -ABLE.] Liable to be intoxicated.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* ii. iv. § 156 (1740) 314 The People not so intoxicable as to fall in with their brutal Assistance.

Intoxicant (intō'ksikānt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *intoxicant-em*, pr. pple. of *intoxicare* to INTOXICATE: see -ANT.]

A. *adj.* Intoxicating.

1882 TRAILL *Sterne* vi. 89 Written, .. we can clearly see, under the full intoxicant effect which a bewildering succession of new sights and sounds will produce.

B. *sb.* An intoxicating substance or liquor.

1863 *Glasgow Morn. Trul.* 28 Apr., Eight o'clock morning is early enough to begin drinking or selling intoxicants. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* ii. xvii. (1879) 643 A somewhat similar experience from another intoxicant, is recorded of himself by Dr. Laycock. 1883 C. J. WILKS *Mod. Persia* 316 The habit of indulging in intoxicants.

Intoxicate (intō'ksikēt), *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 *en-*. [ad. med. L. *intoxicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *intoxicare*: see next. In later use treated as shortened form of *intoxicated*.]

† 1. *a.* Impregnated, steeped in, or smeared with poison; rendered poisonous; empoisoned. *Obs.*

1412-20 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* iii. xxiv. (MS. Bodl. 230) If, 119/2 An arwe The hede of wiche w^t venym was enoint Intoxycat at the square poynt. 1494 FARNHAM *Chron.* vi. clxxv. 160 He toke a pociōn of a physycion .. whiche was intoxicat,

by meane of which venemous pociōn, he dyed shortly after. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xi. 34 To sla with dart Intoxicat, 1632 I. L. *Womens Rights* 350 To drinke vp the dard drinke so intoxicat. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. A iv, Simple ones .. doe sucke from the intoxicat dugs of Conformity, the foster-milke which makes them grow in Error.

† b. Poisoned; killed by poison. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iii. ix. in Ashm. (1652) 141 But no man shall be by hyt intoxicat. After the tyme yt ys into Medecyne Elevate. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xi. xxii, The fayre Esperie .. was by a venemous serpente pricked on the foot. She was entoxicat and enpoysoned in suche wyse that she felle down deed. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* 325 In such sorte qualyfyngbe the malicionsnesse therof [poison], that none shall thereby bee intoxicat. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 198 It is also good against those that are intoxicat with poison.

† c. Of a disease, etc.: Caused by poison. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 204 The blood being dried and decocted with marrow, is good against all intoxicat passions.

2. Inebriated: = INTOXICATED 2.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 188 In that blynde denne of your intoxicat braynes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 185 His head was intoxicat with the strong sauer of the incense, .. and so being beside himself, wist not what he did. 1610 BR. HALL *Apol. Brownists* 39 Drunk and intoxicat with the Whores cuppe. 1845 HIRST *Com. Mammoth*, etc. 164 Like one intoxicat with scents.

3. *fig.* = INTOXICATED 3.

c 1500 MERSAR *Perrill in Paramours*, With tressone so intoxicat are mennis mowthis at all ouris. 1531 FRITH *Judgm. Tracy* (1829) 247 Their mind is so intoxicat, that there is nothing but they will note it with a black coal. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 328 Deep versed in books and shallow in himself, Crude or intoxicat, collecting toys, And trifles for choice matters, worth a sponge. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* xiii. 29 The mind intoxicat With present objects, 1879 J. TODHUNTER *Alesteris* 22 Such sun and air make me intoxicat With a strange passion.

B. *sb.* One who is intoxicated or inebriated.

1760 H. WALFOLE *Corr.* (1837) II. 33 The fair intoxicat turned round and cried, 'I am laughed at! — Who is it?'

Intoxicate (intō'ksikēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med. L. *intoxicā-re*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *toxicā-re* to smear with poison, f. *toxicum* = Gr. *τοξικόν* poison.]

† 1. *trans.* To poison. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 592/2, I intoxycat, I poyson with venyme. 1537 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Convoc.* 9 June an. 1536 A v b, Meate I say, and not poyson. This dothe intoxicate and slee the eater, that feleth and noursyeth him. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* iii. iii. (1886) 34 He [the devil] supplieth their wants of powders and roots to intoxicate withall. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 206 If one be intoxicated with a poisonous Animal.

2. To stupefy, render unconscious or delirious, to madden or deprive of the ordinary use of the senses or reason, with a drug or alcoholic liquor; to inebriate, make drunk.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 97 It .. goeth downe very pleasantly, intoxicating weake braines. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 830 They intoxicate the fish with a strong sented wood called Ayaw, whereby they easily take them on the top of the water. 1625 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 215 It filleth and intoxicateth the brain, as wine doth. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 99, 2 or 3 men .. forced a potion down his mouth, which intoxicated him. 1775 BOSWELL *Lett.* 12 Aug., I run wild but did not get drunk. I was however intoxicated and very ill next day. a 1803 *Sir Hugh le Blond* viii. in *Child Ballads* iii. lix B. (1885) 47/1 He intoxicate the leper-man, With liquors very sweet. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Angels*, etc. 87 His mind and tongue were sober, but his legs were intoxicated.

b. *absol.* To cause or produce intoxication.

1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* i. 277 They put Lime to it to make it intoxicate. 1746 BERKELEY *2nd Let. Tar-water* § 9 Cordials, which heat and intoxicate. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 414 When new it is flatulent, debilitating, and purgative, and intoxicates sooner than old wine.

3. *fig.* + a. To 'poison'; to corrupt morally or spiritually. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 704 Suche maner of sysmatykes And halfe heretykes. That wolde intoxicate, .. That wolde contaminate .. The Church's hygh estates. 1680 BUNYAN *Mr. Badman* Wks. 1767 I. 738 They are intoxicated with the deadly poison of sin. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 421 The woe falls on all, who in any way intoxicate others with flattering words or feigned affection, mixing poison under things pleasant, to bring them to shame.

b. To stupefy or excite as with a drug or alcoholic liquor; to render unsteady or delirious in mind or feelings; to excite or exhilarate beyond self-control.

1501 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* l. i. 663 With grace of Princes, with their pomp, and State, Ambitious Spirits he doth intoxicate. 1640-4 CHAS. I. in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 732 So new a Power will undoubtedly intoxicate Persons who were not born to it. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 241 Authority intoxicates. The Fumes of it invade the Brain, And make Men giddy, proud, and vain. a 1716 SOUTH (J. s.v. *Stupify*), The fumes of his passion do as really intoxicate his discerning faculty, as the fumes of drink decompose and stupify the brain. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 87 ¶ 10 It too often happens, that a Man .. is intoxicated with Pride and Self-Conceit. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* vi. 100 Those smiles .. which intoxicated for the moment every man on whom they fell.

Hence *Intoxicating vbl. sb.*

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 138 Employed chiefly for intoxicating of Birds and Fish.

Intoxicated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

† 1. Imbued with poison; poisoned. *Obs.*

1558 WARDE *tr. Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 20 a, If a man be ..

hurte with anie intoxicated weapon, ye must wryng wel the blood out of the wounde. 1610 R. ASBOTT *Old Way* 9 To Suger the brims of their intoxicated Cups, that men the more greedily, may drinke those venomous pottions. 1636 BRATHWAT *Lives Rom. Emp.* 291 By an intoxicated medicine, he suddenly dyed at Mantua.

2. Stupefied or having the brain affected with a drug or alcoholic liquor; inebriated, drunk.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 290 Some so full of wine, and intoxicated with Bacchus berries. 1607 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 311 Being at table in his lodging, and his head some-what intoxicated, he spake so rudely of the Pope... that he was arrested. 1802 SURR *Splendid Misery* III. 31 [Lying] in a state of intoxicated insensibility. 1860 TENDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 31 A guide, who, though partly intoxicated, did his duty well.

3. fig. Excited or roused in mind as if with alcoholic liquor; inebriated.

1692 DAVDEN *St. Eumenius's Ess.* 296 When a Man intoxicated with reading, makes his first Step in the World, 'tis usually a false one. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxix. 202 Intoxicated with pleasure. 1798 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1893 XIV. 22, I cannot believe... that the Directory of France, intoxicated and abandoned as it is, will have the folly to invade our territorial rights. a 1890 J. BROWN *Serm.* (1892) 224 Men long held in spiritual slavery began to breathe and to be intoxicated with the air of freedom.

Hence **Intoxicatedly** *adv.*, in an intoxicated manner; like one who is intoxicated.

1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* III. iii. viii. 46 He rows slowly on in a dream, his eyes intoxicatedly watching that pendent hand.

Intoxicating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That intoxicates; see the vb.

1634 BRERETON *Tram.* (Chetham Soc.) 40 Hemlock, which he said was of a most venomous, somnifying, stupifying, and intoxicating quality. 1645 MURTON *Tetrach. Wks.* (1851) 106 (*Deut.* xxiv. 1, 2) Men might... live happily and healthfully, without the use of those intoxicating liquors. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* vi. (1804) 22 An intoxicating piece of good fortune. 1848 A. T. DISC. 102 Beware of the intoxicating cup. 1894 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 115 Of all the good gifts... the love of woman has been the most delicious, the most intoxicating, and even the least deceitful.

Hence **Intoxicatingly** *adv.*

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 30 July 127/1 They will drink deeply, intoxicatingly, of the Pierian streams.

Intoxication (intɒksɪkəˈʃən). Also 5 en- [n. of action f. INTOXICATE v.; cf. F. *intoxication* (1408 in Hatz.-Darm.), in sense 1.]

1. The action of poisoning; administration of poison; killing by poison; the state of being poisoned; an instance of this. *Obs. exc. Med.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 3 *Rich. III.* (1809) 407 Either by... pensiveness of heart, or by intoxication of poison... within a few daies the Queene departed out of this transitorie lyfe. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 103 His blood... being drunk in Wine, it is good against poisoned wounds and all intoxications. 1842 E. P. DAVIS in *Med. News* I. 310 (Cent.) It has been supposed that only in the case of abraded surfaces could intoxication with solutions [of corrosive sublimate] of 1 to 1000 and 1 to 2000 occur. 1896 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* I. 720 The palsy which occasionally appears in or after enteric fever is... due to diphtheria intoxication.

attrib. 1897 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* II. 949 Schweinitz maintains that it is an intoxication-amblyopia similar to that caused by tobacco. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* Intro. 14 There is a class of intoxication diseases which depend on toxins generated by germs whose habitat is the soil, water, or other external media.

2. The action of rendering stupid, insensible, or disordered in intellect, with a drug or alcoholic liquor; the making drunk or inebriated; the condition of being so stupefied or disordered.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 101 The prevalent intoxication is from the spirits of drink dispersed into the veins and arteries. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xiii. § 4 The English law does not admit intoxication as a ground of excuse. 1817 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. i. 12 He [Coleridge] had for some time relinquished his English mode of intoxication by brandy and water for the Turkish fashion of intoxication by opium. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 34 In Sparta... any one found in a state of intoxication is severely punished.

b. Intoxicating quality. *rare.*

1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 32 A certain grain which gives it [strong water] the same strength and intoxication as ours.

c. *concr.* An intoxicating draught. *rare.*

1799 E. KING *Munim. Antiqua* I. Pref. 19 Proudly quaffing a vile intoxication from the excavated skull of his enemy.

3. fig. †a. The 'poisoning' of the moral or mental faculties; a cause or occasion of this. *Obs.*

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 551 The... insipient drynkyth the swete and delicious woudes vnauysydly, and perceyuyth not entoxycacion whiche they be mynygyd or myxte with. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 15 Whatsoever knowledge reason cannot at all worke upon and convert, is a meere intoxication and indangereth a dissolution of the minde and understanding. 1660 ENG. *Monarchy freest State in World* 11 Being extricated and quitted from the poysonous intoxications of some very viperous Spirits. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 5 They are prejudiced, even to intoxication, against the whole world besides.

b. The action or power of exhilarating or highly exciting the mind; elation or excitement beyond the bounds of sobriety.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 351 ¶ 15 That secret Intoxication of Pleasure. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* II. i. 17 He's ever warbling nonsense in her ear With all the intoxication of success. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VI. 11. 104 This

plan of empire was not taken up in the first intoxication of unexpected success... it was projected. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 194 The intoxication of wealth and power, in which men forget their weakness and mortality. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 279 He is going out of his mind in the first intoxication of a great thought.

Intoxicative (intɒksɪkəˈtɪv), *a. rare.* [f. as INTOXICATE v. + -IVE.]

1. Tending to intoxicate; † poisonous; inebriating.

1632 1. L. *Womens Rights* 350 A certaine drinke... mixed and compounded with powders and intoxicative spices. 1797 *London Art of Cookery* 216 Malt is a wholesome nutritious grain... but by no means intoxicative, except used in very large quantities.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of intoxication.

1896 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* I. 879 The sterile products of choleraic cultures administered to a guinea-pig will cause distinct intoxicative symptoms.

Intoxicator, *rare.* [agent-n. from INTOXICATE.] One who intoxicates; † a poisoner.

1744 LEWIS *Pecocke* 242 That most impious intoxicator, who had imbibed the poison of perfidiousness. 1830 FRASER's *Mag.* I. 209 Our friend the Intoxicator is an Irishman.

Intra- (intrā), *prefix*, repr. L. *intrā* 'on the inside, within', used in numerous recent formations, chiefly adjectival. This use of *intra-* does not occur in classical L., and only a few examples appear in late and med. L. But it is largely used in modern times, esp. in biological terms, where it is often naturally opposed to *EXTRA-*. It is sometimes confused with *INTER-*.

1. In adjectives (properly, and most frequently, of Latin origin) in which it stands in prepositional relation to the sb. implied in the second element.

Intra-abdominal, situated or occurring within the abdomen. **Intra-acinous** (-æˈsɪnəs), occurring within an acinus or racemose gland. **Intra-alveolar**, occurring within the alveoli or air-cells of the lungs. **Intra-arterial**, occurring within an artery. **Intrabronchial** (-brɒŋˈkiəl), situated within the bronchiæ or gills. **Intrabronchial** (-brɒŋˈkiəl), occurring within the bronchi. **Intrabuccal** [L. *bucca* cheek], situated within or on the inside of the cheek. **Intracalicular**, situated within the calicle of a polyp. **Intracanalicular**, relating to what is included in the canal of a structure. **Intracapsular**, situated or occurring within a capsule, or within the capsular ligament of a joint. **Intracardiac**, -*cardial* [Gr. *kardia* heart], situated or occurring within the heart (= *ENDOCARDIAL* a). **Intracarpellary** *Bot.*, situated within a carpal; also (*erron.*) between or among carpels (properly *intercarpellary*). **Intracartilaginous** (-æˈdʒɪnəs), situated or occurring within the substance of cartilage. **Intracavitary**, occurring within the cavities, e.g. of the stem of a plant. **Intracellulular** *Biol.*, situated or occurring within the substance of a cell (as digestion in Protozoa); hence **Intracellulularly** *adv.* **Intracerebral** (-sɪˈfɪkəl) [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], situated or occurring within the head. **Intracerebral**, situated or occurring within the cerebrum or brain (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887). **Intracloacal** (-kloʊˈæːkəl), situated within the cloaca. **Intracolomic** (-sɪˈlɒmɪk), situated within the coelome. **Intracontinental**, situated within, or in the interior of, a continent. **Intracorporeal**, situated or occurring within the body. **Intracorpuseular**, occurring within corpuscles (e.g. those of the blood). **Intracosome**, existing within the cosmos or universe. **Intracystic** (-sɪˈstɪk), occurring within a cyst. **Intradivisional**, done within a division. **Intra-ecclesiastical**, existing or occurring within a church. **Intra-epithelial**, situated within the substance of the epithelium. **Intraglycal** (-dʒɔɪˈræl), situated within a gyrus or convolution of the brain. **Intrahepatic** [Gr. *ἥπαρ* liver], situated or occurring within the substance of the liver. **Intra-imperial**, carried on within the (British) Empire. **Intralammellar**, situated within the lamellæ, e.g. of the 'gills' of a fungus. **Intralaryngeal** (-læˈrɪndʒiəl), situated or performed within the larynx; hence **Intralaryngeally** *adv.* **Intraligamentous**, occurring within the substance of a ligament. **Intralocular**, situated within the loculi or chambers of some structure. **Intralological**, within the boundaries of logic. **Intramandibular**, situated within the mandible. **Intramarginal**, situated on the inner side of the margin, e.g. of a leaf. **Intramatrix** *Bot.*, situated or growing within a matrix, as a parasitic plant; hence **Intramatrixally** *adv.* **Intramedullary** [see *MEDULLA*], situated within the substance of the spinal cord, or of the medulla oblongata (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Intramebraneous**, 'within the substance of a membrane, or enclosed by membrane' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **In-**

tramenegeal (-mɪˈniːndʒiəl), situated or occurring within the investing membranes of the brain. **Intramercutial**, -*lian* *Astron.*, situated within the orbit of Mercury. **Intrametropolitan**, situated within the metropolitan boundary. **Intramontane**, situated within a mountain. **Intramuscular**, situated or taking place within the substance of a muscle. **Intranasal**, situated or occurring within the nose. **Intranuclear**, situated within the nucleus of a cell. **Intra-oral** [L. *ōs, ōr-* mouth], situated within the mouth. **Intra-orbital**, situated or occurring within the orbit of the eye. **Intra-osseous** [L. *os, oss-* bone], situated within the substance of a bone; also **Intra-osteal** [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone], in same sense. **Intra-ovular** [L. *ovum* egg], taking place within the egg. **Intra-ovarian**, contained or remaining in the ovary. **Intraparacentral**, situated within the paracentral convolution of the brain. **Intraparastitic**, existing in the substance of a parasitic organism. **Intraparacardial**, existing or occurring within a parish. **Intrapelvic**, situated or occurring within the pelvis. **Intrapericardiac**, -*al*, situated within the pericardium. **Intraperitoneal**, situated or taking place within the cavity of the peritoneum; hence **Intraperitoneally** *adv.* **Intraphilosophic**, that is within the limits of philosophy. **Intraplantar** [L. *planta* sole of the foot], situated on the inner side of the sole of the foot. **Intrapleural**, situated within the pleural cavity. **Intrapolar**, situated within, i.e. between, the poles, e.g. of a galvanic battery (more properly *INTERPOLAR*). **Intraprotoplasmic**, situated or occurring within the substance of protoplasm. **Intrapulmonary** [L. *pulmō*-es lungs], situated or taking place within the lungs. **Intrarectal**, situated within the rectum. **Intraretinal**, situated within the substance of the retina. **Intrasegmental**, situated within a semita of an echinoderm. **Intraseous**, existing or taking place within the serum of the blood. **Intraspiral**, situated or occurring within the spinal column or spinal cord. **Intrastromal**, situated within the stroma or connective tissue of an organ or structure. **Intrastatal**, situated on the inner side of the tarsus. **Intraterrestrial**, situated or contained within a territory. **Intrathecal**, contained or enclosed in the theca (e.g. of a polyp). **Intrathoracic**, situated or occurring within the thorax. **Intratracheal**, within the trachea or windpipe. **Intratumoral**, **Intratumular**, contained or occurring within a tube or tubule, esp. of the animal body. **Intraumbilical**, situated within the umbilicus. **Intra-urban** [L. *urbis* city], carried on within a city. **Intra-urethral**, situated within the urethra. **Intravaginal**, situated within the vagina. **Intravascular**, situated within or between valves (more properly *INTERVASCULAR*). **Intravesical** [L. *vesica* bladder], situated or occurring within the urinary bladder or the gall-bladder. **Intravittelline** [L. *vittellus* yolk], occurring within the yolk of an egg. **Intraxillary** (-zaiˈlārɪ) *Bot.*, situated within the xylem or woody tissue, as the soft bast in the *Combretaceæ*.

1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Intra-abdominal*. 1897 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* III. 975 The cæcum in an adult may be in any of its successive intra-abdominal positions. 1899 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 245 The 'intra-acinous' collections of them correspond to the structure of medullary cancer. 1893 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 307 Cases in which the pulmonary consolidation is mainly due to a catarrhal 'intra-alveolar' growth. 1897 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* IV. 389 Signs... of 'intra-arterial' tension. 1898 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 321 The water is streaming... into the branchial plates or the 'intra-branchial' cavity. 1898 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* V. 31 Cases of 'intra-bronchial' hemorrhage. 1899 KENDEL HARRIS in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 80 We will leave on one side such cases as are 'intra-cranial'. 1899 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 324 Of the 8 cases of fracture of the *cervix* *fenoris*, six occurred in females, and were 'intracapsular'. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Intracardiac*. 1897 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* IV. 389 It [the first heart-sound] is intracardiac and not muscular. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 160 The 'intra-cardial' nerve-centres. 1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot. Gloss.*, **Intracarpellary*, among or interior to the carpels. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Intracartilaginous*. 1897 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* III. 119 So far the description refers to intra-cartilaginous ossification. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 154 **Intra-cellular*. 1883 S. WAINWRIGHT *Sci. Sophisms* vii. 109 An enclosed nucleus with surrounding intracellular matrix or matter. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 419 Brought into harmony with the phenomena of intracellular digestion. 1881 E. R. LANKESTER in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 122 In many Celerenters the 'intra-cellularly' digestive cells are limited in number and position. 1896 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* I. 519 Although most enzymes are discharged outwards, that is, are secreted, and act extracellularly, some of them effect their fermentative action intracellularly. 1888 F. E. BEDDARD in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (London) 20 Mar. 217 Annelid of Genus *Æolosoma*. **Intracelomic* muscular bands. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* i. 4 Each variety or species of the 'intra-corporeal' plasmodium has its special

and more or less definite life-span of twenty-four hours. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 724 The "intra-corporal anucleoid form, to which they gave the name *plasmodium*. 1865 GROUT *Plato* I. i. 58 He did not proclaim his Nous to be... an "intra-cosmical... instinct. 1878 T. BAVANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 101 An "intra-cystic growth may project from it as a fungus. 1873 *Daily News* 11 Aug. "Intradivisional sham fights are more interesting and instructive than fights in which one division is pitted against another. 1840 G. S. FAHER *Regen.* 50 The Translation of a man, from his natural or extra-ecclesiastical state in fallen Adam, to an acquired or "intra-ecclesiastical state in Christ, the second Adam. 1861 *Beresf. Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 252 We all know that intramural and intra-ecclesiastical interment is now illegal. 1881 *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 108 [This] may be spoken of as an "intraepithelial vesicle. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Intrahepatic. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 28 The intrahepatic bile-ducts. *Ibid.* 82 Increased viscosity of bile, consequent on intrahepatic catarrh. 1896 *Current Hist.* (U. S.) VI. 916 "Intra-Imperial Communication. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 107 Chronic inflammation of the vocal cords and other "intra-laryngeal structures. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 828, 8216 [cases] had been operated on "intra-laryngeally. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2040. 261 A specimen of "intra-ligamentous myoma removed by celiotomy. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 133/1 The "intra-ocular matter is in itself soft. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 152 Syllogism and enthymeme being distinguished as two "intra-logical forms of argumentation. 1846 WORCESTER cites LOUDON for "Intramarginal. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 361 The sori... are placed on an intramarginal anastomosing bend of the veins, and covered with a cup-shaped indusium. 1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 383 Those parts of Phanerogamic Parasites which are developed inside the host, ("intrametrically), as well as their *haustoria*, behave differently. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 395 "Intra-menigeal hemorrhage. 1878 *Newcom. Pop. Astron.* III. iii. 286 The supposed "intra-Mercurial planets. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 9/3 [He] says: "The East London Company give a constant supply to the whole of their "intra-Metropolitan and all their extra-Metropolitan area, with the exception of a small portion near Buckhurst Hill. 1864 *Reader* 5 Mar. 302 A deep, precipitous, "intramontane chasm, forming the basin of a profound lake—viz., the "Dead Sea. 1874 BARKER tr. *Frey's Histol.* § 183 "Intramuscular. 1878 T. BAVANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 500 The intramuscular veins are sometimes affected without the subcutaneous. 1886 *Med. News* 21 Aug. 213 (Heading) Neurotic asthma and other neurotic maladies in their relations to "intranasal disease. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 684 Cases of intra-nasal lupus. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Intranuclear network, a delicate system of protoplasmic fibres traversing the nucleus of cells. 1880 *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 106 Inner lip... rising into a tooth on the first "intraoral thread. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Intra-orbital aneurysm, aneurysm occurring within the orbit, and therefore affecting one of the branches of the ophthalmic artery. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 61/1 Oleaginous matter is deposited in the "intraosseous tissue. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* IX. 295 What appeared to be a very large "intra-osteal cartilaginous tumour. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1035 The embryo though visible, has not quite completed its "intra-oval development. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* III. 74 The identity of the "intra-parasitic pigment and that found in the tissues. 1858 *Lit. Churchman* IV. 257/1 The best methods of what we may call "intra-parochial organization. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Intrapelvic. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Scitica* 5 The probability of intrapelvic pressure being the predisposing, if not the exciting, cause of the sciatic pain. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 405 "Intra-pericardial aneurysm of the aorta. 1875 HAYDEN *Dis. Heart* 9 The "intra-pericardial portions of the pulmonary artery, aorta, and superior vena cava. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 19 The viscera have... been distinguished... by the names "intra-peritoneal and extra-peritoneal. 1881 ERICHSEN in *Times* 4 Aug. 11/5 The operative treatment of intraperitoneal tumours. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 700 When inoculated "intra-peritoneally into guinea-pigs, it causes, in from 11 to 20 days, a paresis of the hind limbs. 1878 S. H. HODGSON *Philos. of Reflect.* I. iii. § 1. 167 What is the nature of this or that existence in the supra-scientific but "intra-philosophic region? 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 380 If the opening be... free, air passes out of the pleural sac as well as into it, and there may be "intrapleural tension. 1878 *Rep. Smithsonian Inst.* 365 With a very strong polarizing current the whole "intra-polar portion of the nerve is put into a state of anelectrotonus. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Intrapolar region, Pflüger's term for the part of an electrotonic nerve through which an exciting current is passing, being that between the poles of the battery. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 65 Instances of sustained "intra-pulmonary pressure. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Scitica* 56 Cases in which "intra-rectal electrization is adopted. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 59/1 The "intra-serous sebaceous fat. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 244 Drugs may be introduced... by intraserosal injection. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 158 The "intra-spinal veins are very numerous. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 118/2 All growths possess vessels which... permeate... "intrastratous substances. 1887 G. C. BOURNE in *O. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Aug. 31 In the "intra-tracheal parts of the polyp the endoderm cells are entirely converted into a parenchymatous tissue. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 17 Instances in which the lung is compressed by "intra-thoracic tumours. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 195 Seven cases of intrathoracic aneurysm. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 306 "Intra-tracheal injections of menthol. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Intra-tubal, within a tube, as the Eustachian or the Fallopian tube. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 27 The occasional intratubal mucous inspissations of acute bronchitis. 1898 THUDICHUM *Urine* 245 The presence in the urine of "intra-tubular hyaloid casts indicates a chronic disease of the kidneys. 1881 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 8. 261 Slightly nicked by the "intraumbilical furrow. 1866 *Edin. Rev.* July 15 The telephone is coming more and more into use for short distances and "intra-urban communications. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Intra-urethral. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* IX. 362 He comes to me in June with an intra-urethral ulcer. 1857 BULLOCK *Casseaux' Mitwuf.* 57 The neck... in its "intra-vascular portion. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, "Intra-vascular, placed within valves, as the disseminations of many crucifers. 1887

Syd. Soc. Lex., "Intravesical. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 438 It [a stone in the ureter] may be arrested by the narrow intravesical portion.

2. Prefixed to sbs., forming adjs., with the sense 'Situating, occurring, carried on, etc. within...'; as *intra-station*. (Cf. ANTI- 4; INTER- 5.)

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 4/1 Better mechanical appliances for coupling and uncoupling waggons, improved methods of working intra-station traffic.

3. Prefixed, in adverbial relation, to nouns of action, as in *intra-susception*, the action of taking into its own substance (cf. *intussusception*).

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 160 Parts of the Body... nourished by the intra-susception of enlivened aliment.

Intra-abdominal to Intracerebral: see above in INTRA- *pref.*

† **Intra-cer.** *Obs. rare.* [f. IN- + CER, after L. *investigator*.] One who searches into anything.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 359 Alured a ziffer of almes... the intracer [*investigator*] of artes not known.

Intracerebral: see INTRA- *pref.*

Intracitellian (-klitel'ian), *a. (sb.) Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Intracitelliani*, f. *intrā* within + CLITELLUM.] Belonging to that division of Earthworms in which the male genital apertures are situated within the clitellum or thickened band. *b. as sb.* An earthworm of this division.

1888 F. E. BEDDARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 683/2 Perrier divided earthworms into three groups:—(1) *Preclitellians*...; (2) *Intracitellians*... where the male pores are within the clitellum; and (3) *Postclitellians*.

Intracitelline (-klitel'ine) *a.*, situated within the clitellum.

Intracloacal, -continental, -cosmical, etc.: see INTRA- *pref.*

Intracranial (-krē'nial), *a.* [f. INTRA- + CRANIUM skull: cf. *cranial*.] Situated or occurring within the cranium or skull.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 509/1 A sensation is excited, provided the intracranial portion of it [the brain] be in a normal state. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 35 The other arises from some intracranial cause.

Intractability (intræktäb'iliti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being intractable; intractableness: *a.* of persons or animals.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 17 Virginio, to whose intractability and obstinacy, he referred the chief occasion of all these disorders. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) p. xix. It is not to be regretted... that something of intractability should manifest itself. 1890 L. FALCONER *Mile. Exc.* (1891) 33 The incapacity of the teachers or the intractability of the pupils.

b. Of things.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. App., Wks. 1811 II. 219 The greater portions of the physical system may, from the intractability of Matter, be subject to some inconsiderable irregularities. 1828 W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 5 Barrenness and intractability of soil. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 588 His observation as to the intractability of advanced laryngeal phthisis.

Intractable (intræktäb'l), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *intractabilis*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *tractabilis* TRACTABLE: cf. *F. intractable* (15th c.).] Not tractable.

1. Of persons and animals: Not to be guided; not manageable or docile; uncontrollable; refractory, stubborn.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* i. 14 b, Preserving the good and iuste a lyue, and the intractable and incurable to suppress them. 1548 HOOPER *Declar.* 10 *Commendm.* Pref. They were a stiff-necked people, and intractable. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 22 Ferdinand was not intractable to this marriage. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* IX. (1796) III. 149 They... found Charles more haughty and intractable than before. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Don. Econ.* II. 117 The Dshik-ketaci, or Wild Mule... is a timid animal, yet indocile and intractable. 1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 84 He convoked a second Parliament, and found it more intractable than the first. 1878 DOWDEN *Studies Lit.* 162 Lesson after lesson of experience was wasted upon his intractable will.

2. Of things: Not to be manipulated, wrought, or brought into any desired condition; not easily treated or dealt with; resisting treatment or effort.

1607 TOFFSEL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 152 The teeth of those elephants... are so smooth and hard as they seem intractable. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 148 Its iron is... so hard and intractable in the fire, that, without some other iron ore, it cannot be brought to a fusion. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. i. 2 A language extremely barbarous, irregular and intractable. 1801 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* I. 73 Lands... of a boggy, intractable character. 1899 ARNOLD WHITE *Modern Jew* ii. 37 She acquired the disease in a peculiarly intractable form.

B. sb. An unmanageable person.

1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edu. VI* (Arb.) 77 There shall be intractables, that wil whympe and whine. 1883 *Spectator* 1 Sept., If they refuse, opinion will punish them as Intractables.

Hence **Intractableness**, the quality of being intractable; intractability. **Intractably** *adv.*, in an intractable manner.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 242 The halting of the Horse... and his contumacy and intractableness. 1808 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* v. § 1 (1819) 50 To expose some intractableness and imperfection in the materials. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 23 When the leading stag... is intractably wild... he ought to be hamstrung. 1866 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 21/1 The impediments opposed to the most salutary public

improvements by the ignorance, the indifference, the intractableness, the perverse obstinacy of a people.

† **Intracted**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. L. *intract-us*, *intra* to drag along + *ED* 1; the sense is conformed to IN *adv.*] Drawn in; retracted inwards.

1884 HUDSON *Du Barts' Judith* III. 229 Fostered on that burning sand, with hot intracted tongue, and sonken een.

Intractile (intrækt'il, -sil), *a. rare.* [IN- 3.]

† 1. Not tractile; incapable of being drawn out in length; not ductile. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* §§ 839-40 The Consistences of Bodies are very diuers... Flexible, inflexible; Tractile, or to be drawne forth in length, Intractile; Porous, Solid.

2. = INTRACTABLE *a.* 2.

1880 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 3/1 Poor intractile clays, wrought by tillage excessive in its cost and hazardous in its return.

† **Intractive**, *a. Obs. rare*—*o.* [f. IN- 3 + L. *tract-*, *ppl. stem* of *trahere* to draw + *-IVE*. Cf. *attractive*.] = INTRACTABLE *a.*

1623 COCKERAM II, Stubborne, Intractiue.

Intracystic, etc.: see INTRA- *pref.*

† **Intra-de**, *Obs.* [a. *F. intrade* (Rabelais, 16th c.), ad. Sp. *intrada*: see next and -ADE.] = INTRADO 2.

1656 HEVLIN *Surv. France* 182 His intrade about 6000 crowns a year.

† **Intra-do**, *Obs.* [ad. Sp. *entrada* entry = late L. *intrāda* entry (Du Cange), f. L. *intrāre* to enter: see ENTRADA and -ADO 2.]

1. A formal entry.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Intrado* or *Entrado*, an income or yearly revenue; also an entrance. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 98 With great Pomp he made his Intrado into Agra. 1716 *Gentl. Instructed* (ed. 6) 1. 117 Now my Lady makes her *Intrado*, and begins the great Work of the Day.

2. Income; revenue.

1640 H. PARKER *Case Ship Money* 16 His ordinary private rights, and intradoes. 1652-62 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 38/2 The *Intrado* of the Crown must needs amount constantly to a Million and a half yearly if it were not more. 1672 W. DE BRITAIN *Interest Eng. Dutch War* 18 Their *Intrado* would never support their ordinary charges.

3. An entering upon (any business).

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 122 The earl finding the *intrado* of his negotiation like to come to nothing... returned home.

Intrados (intrē'dōs), *Arch.* [a. *F. intrados*, f. L. *intrā* within + *F. dos* the back.] The lower or interior curve of an arch; *esp.* the lower curve of the voussours or stones which immediately form the arch. Cf. EXTRADOS.

1772 C. HUTTON *Bridges* III, The relations between their intrados and extrados. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 283 Design of a bridge in which the intrados is the arc of a circle. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 141 We have hitherto supposed our arches to be of moderate depth from extrados, or outer line, to intrados, or inner line.

Intra-ecclesiastical, etc.: see INTRA- *pref.*

Intrafoliaceous (-lō'li-ē'jōs), *a. Bot.* [f. INTRA- + L. *folium* leaf: see FOLIACEOUS.] Situated on the inner side of a leaf.

1760 J. LEE *Intrat.* Bot. III. xvi. (1765) 210 Stipulæ... Intrafoliaceous, on the Inside of the Leaves, in Ficus and Morus. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 171 If such stipules cohere... so as to form a sheath which encircles the stem above the leaf, they form what is termed an ochrea or intrafoliaceous stipule.

Intragral, -hepatic, etc.: see INTRA- *pref.*

† **Intraict, -trait**, *obs. ff.* ENTREAT *v.*, to treat.

1588 A. KING tr. *Cantius' Catech.* 184 It war ane lang thing to intract now sewerallie of their gifts.

Intrall (e), *intral, intrel*, *obs. ff.* ENTRAIL.

Intra-imperial, -lamellar, -laryngeal, -ligamentous, etc.: see INTRA- *pref.*

Intralobular (intrāl'biulār), *a. Anat.* [f. INTRA- + L. *lobule*, cf. *lobular*.] Situated or occurring within the lobes of an organ or structure. **Intralobular bile-vessels**, the biliary capillaries.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 172/2 The intralobular veins pour their current into the sublobular veins. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 188 The blood... collects in the commencements of the hepatic vein, which are called intralobular veins. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Intralobular bile-vessels**.

Intralocular, -mandibular, -medullary, -mercurial, etc.: see INTRA- *pref.*

Intramolecular (-mole'kiulār), *a.* [INTRA- 1.] Situated, existing, or occurring within a molecule or the molecules of a body or substance.

1884 A. DANIELL *Princ. Physics* xiii. 323 Intramolecular work [is] done within each several molecule [in the] production of intramolecular vibrations. 1885 GOODALE *Phys. Eol.* (1892) 371 The chemical processes which cause the production and evolution of carbonic acid in the absence of free oxygen are grouped by Pflüger under the term intramolecular respiration. 1893 BALL *Story of Sun* 261 The rapidity with which these intra-molecular oscillations are effected.

Intramontane, etc.: see INTRA- *pref.*

Intramundane (-mōnd'ān), *a.* [f. INTRA- + L. *mund-us* world: cf. *mundane*.] Situated or existing within the world (i.e. this world, or the material or created world).

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxxiii. (1852) 542 Like a bolt Of thunder forged in intramundane air. 1894 THINER VI. 348 The intramundane cause of the uncreated world.

Intramural (intrāmūr'al), *a.* [f. INTRA- + L. *mūr-us* wall: cf. *mural*, also in same sense, late L. *intrāmūrānus*.]

1. Situated, existing, or performed within the walls of a city or building.

1846 GAOTE *Greece* II. ii. 11. 343 That expansion of the social and political feelings to which protected intra-mural residence and increased numbers gave birth. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 316 If any proof could convince the advocates of intramural residence of the utility of 'college discipline'. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 299 The practice of intramural internment which made the family hearth almost literally a tombstone.

2. *Anat., Path., and Biol.* Situated within the substance of the wall of a hollow organ, or of a cell. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 455 An intramural fibroid discovered; ergot administered. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 206 Since the intra-mural glands, when regarded purely histologically, are merely a special case of schizogenetic secretory cavities in the epidermis.

Intramuscular, -nasal: see **INTRA-pref.**

Intrance, obs. form of **ENTRANCE**.

Intraneous, *a. rare*. [f. late L. *intraneus* that is within, inner (Cassiodorus): cf. *extraneous*.] That is within; internal.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Intraneous*, .. that is within, inward. 1864 A. LEIGHTON *Myst. Leg. Edinburgh* (1886) 86 Money, commonly said to be extraneous, is often so far in its influences intraneous, that it changes the feelings and motives.

Intranquillity (intræŋkwɪ'lɪtɪ). [IN-3.] Lack of tranquillity; inquietude; restlessness.

1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Health & Long Life Wks.* 1731 I. 282 To relieve that Intranquillity which attends most Diseases. 1710 *Acc. Last Distemper Tom Whigg* 1. 3 He lived not far from Westminster Abbey, within hearing of the choir, which perhaps did not a little contribute to his Intranquillity.

Intranscendency (intrænskɛ'lɛnsɪ). [f. next: see -ENCY.] Imperviousness to heat.

1864 E. FRANKLAND in *Philos. Mag.* Ser. IV. XXVII. 334 This extraordinary intranscendency of aqueous vapour to rays issuing from water has been conclusively proved by Tyndall.

Intranscendent (intrænskɛ'lɛnt), *a.* [f. IN-3 + **TRANSCALANT**; after *transparent*.] Impervious to heat.

1846 WORCESTER cites TURNER. 1861 E. FRANKLAND in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XIV. 113 Water is intranscendent to rays of obscure heat.

Intransferable (intrænsfɛrə'b'l, intrænsfɛrə'b'l), *a.* [IN-3.] Not transferable; incapable of being transferred.

1853 MISS SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* viii. (1875) 32 The power they possess—innate, unalienable, intransferable—of suffering all they feel. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 10 Selection of hymns with intransferable tunes for Church use. a 1898 J. CAIRO *Fundamental Ideas Christianity* (1899) II. xv. 151 The moral acts of each involving a personal responsibility intransferable to the other.

Intransferible (intrænsfɛrə'b'l), *a.* [f. IN-3 + **TRANSFERIBLE**: cf. *inferrible*.] = *prec.*

1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* viii. (1878) 267 Its chief excellences are in that case intransferible.

Intransformable, *a.* [IN-3.] Not transformable; incapable of transformation.

1887 J. SULLY in *Mind* Jan. 118 The transformable gives place to the intransformable.

Intransfusable, *a. rare*. Also -able. [IN-3.] That cannot be transfused.

1804 ANNA SEWARD *Memo. Darwin* 209 The perhaps intransfusable felicities of verbal expression.

Intransgressible (intrænsgrɛsə'b'l), *a.* [IN-3.] That cannot or may not be transgressed.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1049 That Fatal destinie is a divine reason or sentence intransgressible and inevitable. 1837 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 22 July 206 It was the well-nigh intransgressible law of the amphitheatre.

† **Intransible**, *a. Obs. rare*—*o.* [ad. late L. *intransibilis* impassable, f. *in-* (IN-3) + **transibilis*, f. *transire* to pass away.] That cannot be passed over. Hence † **Intransibily adv.**, impassably.

1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* ii. 63 The term of life is intransibily fixed.

† **Intransient**, *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] Not passing over; not passing to another by succession.

1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 2 The peoples constitution of their Governors may..be individual, or intransient, as in those Kingdoms, or States which are called.. Elective. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 221 His [God's]..essential properties..are intransient and incommunicable. 1717 KILLINBECK *Serm.* v. 93 This man, because he continueth for ever, hath an unchangeable ἀναπαύσας ἑρμηνεύων, an intransient, an indefeatable Priesthood.

Intransigence (intrænsɪdʒəns). [f. as next: see -ENCE.] = next.

1882 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Aug. 255/2 Such tyranny..was almost wholly due to the stubborn intransigence of the Italian revolutionists.

Intransigency (intrænsɪdʒənsɪ). [f. next: see -ENCY.] The quality of being intransigent; uncompromising hostility; irreconcilability.

1890 Bp. STUBBS *Primary Charge* 49 The intransigency of the one party forced the conservatism of the other into an attitude of inflexible resistance.

Intransigent (intrænsɪdʒənt), *a.* and *sb.* Also -eant. [a. F. *intransigent* (ēntrānzɪgān) in Littré *Suppl.*, from Sp. *los intransigentes*, applied to the party of the Extreme Left in the Spanish Cortes, and in 1873-74 to the extreme Republicans in Spain; f. L. *in-* (IN-3) + *transigent-em*, pr. pple. of *transigere* to come to an understanding, f. *trans-* across + *agere* to act. Also used in F. spelling.]

A. adj. That refuses to come to terms or make any compromise (in politics); uncompromising, irreconcilable.

a. 1883 *Guardian* 18 Apr. 554/2 He saw the moderate portion of the Republican party submerged by the advancing tide of intransigent radicalism. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 6 July 6/1 Richter and his friends..have always been as intransigent as Liebknecht and his associates. 1899 *Daily News* 5 July 8/3 The President is as intransigent as ever on the franchise question.

β. 1881 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/5 The intransigent attitude of the Judges [who opposed altering the system of judicial vacations]. 1894 *Speaker* 14 July 44/2 Christian XVI. is a king of intransigent principles, a king with a faith in his providential mission; zealous, rigid, narrow.

B. sb. An irreconcilable (in politics); an uncompromising Republican.

1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* xi. 122 The party of anti-Oliverian republicans, the Intransigents, became one of the greatest difficulties of the Government. 1883 *19th Cent.* Sept. 539 It is quite right to have an eye over the Intransigents and the Royalists. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 514 Certain of the Intransigents..are averse to a reconciliation between Italy and the Papal See.

Hence **Intransigentism**, the principles of intransigents. **Intransigentist**, an intransigent.

1882 GOLDW. SMITH in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 757 Communism, intransigentism, and nihilism are not well represented in scientific reunions. 1893 — *Ess.* 2 Satanism manifests itself in different countries under various forms and names, such as Nihilism, Intransigentism, Petrolean Communism. 1898 *Daily News* 11 Mar. 5/3 The only real enemy the Progressive cause has to fear is a spirit of intolerance and intransigentism within its own ranks.

Intransitable (intrænsɪtə'b'l), *a. rare*. [f. IN-3 + **TRANSIT** + -ABLE.] Unavailable for transit.

1889 *Times* 24 Dec. 5/2 Its lands are tropical..and there is a gigantic, often intransitable, river system.

Intransitive (intrænsɪtɪv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *intransitivus* not passing over (Priscian), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *trans-ire* to pass over. Cf. F. *intransitif*.]

1. *Gram.* Of verbs and their construction: Expressing action which does not pass over to an object; not taking a direct object. (See **TRANSITIVE**, **NEUTER**.)

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 129 This Verbe *Sumes*, is a Verbe Substantive intransitive, not a transitive; and therefore will have such case after it as it hath before it. a 1638 MROE *Apost. Latter Times* II. i. Wks. (1672) III. 675 The syntax of the words in the Greek is incapable of such an intransitive construction. 1717 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 154 Those verbs whose action does not pass on any other Thing, are called Intransitive. 1861 MASON *Eng. Gram.* § 177 Many verbs which denote actions are used sometimes as transitive, sometimes as intransitive verbs.

b. as *sb.* An intransitive verb. 1844 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 108 Verbs neuter may properly be denominated *intransitives*, because the effect is confined within the subject, and does not pass over to any object: as, 'I sit, he lives, they sleep'.

2. That does not pass on to another person, or beyond certain limits (specified or implied). *rare*.

a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 129 So is that Righteousnesse indefeatable [i. indefectible], and intransitive to any other State. 1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. II. vi. (R). And then it is for the image sake, and so far is intransitive; but whatever is paid more to the image is transitive, and passes further. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* VII. § 13. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 29 The mysticism of St. Bernard..the intransitive mysticism of the cloister.

Hence **Intransitively**, in an intransitive manner.

a 1638 MROE *Apost. Latter Times* II. i. Wks. (1672) III. 675 It is usually translated intransitively, with reference to the persons expressed in the former verse. 1656 JEANES *Fulm. Christ* 32 Saith Eckard, the divine properties are communicated to the humanity, not transitively, but intransitively. 1764 LOWTH *Eng. Gram.* (1838) 49 note, The difference between Verbs absolutely neuter and intransitively active is not always clear. 1884 *New Eng. Dict.* Introd. 19.

Intransitu: see **IN Lat. pref.**

Intranslatable (intrænsɪtə'b'l), *a.* [IN-3.] That cannot be translated; untranslatable.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. v. § 8 *marg.* The intranslatable Words of divers Languages. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* xviii. 420 A number of pieces intranslatable..on account of their unbounded licentiousness.

Intransmissible (intrænsɪsɪ'b'l), *a.* [IN-3.] Not transmissible; that cannot be transmitted.

1656 JEANES *Fulm. Christ* 48 An intransmissible Priesthood, which passeth not from one unto another. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* lxiv. The greatly higher but intransmissible rank of a Privy-Councillor.

Intransmutable (intrænsɪmɪ'tə'b'l), *a.* [IN-3.] Not transmutable; that cannot be transmuted into something else; unchangeable. Hence **Intransmutability**, unchangeableness.

1691 *Rav Creation* I. (1692) 89 Some of the most learn'd and experience'd Chymists do affirm Quick-silver to be intransmutable. 1692 — *Dissol. World* III. v. (1732) 387 This Fixedness and Intransmutability of Principles secures the Universe from Dissolution. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 139 Were colour in the atoms themselves, says Lucretius, it would be as intransmutable as they are.

† **Intransnatable**, *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *intransnabilis*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *transnatā-re* to swim across; cf. *natābilis*, f. *natā-re* to swim.] That cannot be swum across.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xv. 83 O weight unmeasurable, o see intransnatable.

Intransparent (intrænspeərənt), *a.* [IN-3.] Not transparent; incapable of being seen through.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 100 The cortical part appeared in both almost equally thick and intransparent.

Intrant (intrænt), *sb.* and *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* See also **ENTRANT**. [ad. L. *intrant-em*, pr. pple. of *intrā-re* to enter.]

A. sb. 1. One who enters: **a.** One who comes in, as into a room; an incomer (*rare*).

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoica* xx. (1685) 162 That curious Painter; who having drawn an excellent face..did thereafter dash it afresh upon the suggestion of each intrant. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 275 A pleasure garden, in which the intrants having presented their *symbolum portæ*..walk at large.

b. One who enters a college or institution, or an association or body.

1560 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* III. (1677) 163 The Beddall shall have for his stipend 2s. Scots, of every Intrant and Support of the University. 1831 SIA W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 427 The 'Excerpta Statutorum' which the intrant receives at matriculation. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 87 The school in which the intrant had been previously educated is specified. 1879 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* VII. 202 The door was barred against intrants, and there was consequently no succession to maintain the school.

c. One who enters into holy orders.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 19 Some..did afterwards compell Ministers and intrants to subscribe to the verie contrair Conclusions. 1730 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 466 We have much reason to pray earnestly for intrants to the ministry. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. England* III. (1806) IV. 120 A new oath was arbitrarily imposed on intrants, by which they swore to observe the articles of Perth, and submit to the liturgy and canons.

d. One who makes legal entry; one who enters into the possession of land, etc.

1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 623/2 Quhilk pension was disponit..to the said willame for all the dayis of his lyfyme be provision furth of the court of Rome, w^{ch} consent of the intrant. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpan* I. § 21 Nor is such a gift valid if introduced between two institutions, and both the heirs enter; but it was, according to the old rule, if the sole intrant was the heir first instituted.

† 2. Formerly, in the University of St. Andrews; a student chosen by each nation for the election of the Rector. *Obs.*

1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* IV. 92 Each nation [of the university of St. Andrews] chooses an intrant, and the four intrants name the rector. 1819 T. M'CRIE *Melville* I. iv. 213 These elected annually four intrants or electors by whom the rector was chosen.

B. adj. Entering; that enters.

1828 WEBSTER, *Intrant*, entering, penetrating.

Intranuclear: see **INTRA-pref.**

Intra-ocular (intrə'kiŋlār), *a.* [f. **INTRA-** 1 + L. *ocul-us* eye: cf. *ocular*.] Situated or occurring within the eyeball. (In quot. 1826 *erron.* used for **INTEROCULAR**.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 315 *Stemmata*..Intra-ocular..when placed in the space between the eyes. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* vi. 160 During violent expiration the intra-ocular..vessels of the eye are all affected in two ways. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 492 The usefulness of the left eye was irreparably destroyed by intraocular hemorrhage.

Intra-oral, -osseous, -oval, -ovarian, etc.: see **INTRA-pref.**

† **Intra-p, sb. Obs.** [f. *intrap*, **ENTRAP** v.] An act of entrapping; a stratagem.

1550 W. LYNNE tr. *Carion's Cron.* 113 Bellisarius, enclosing in Wittichus by an intrap, took him.

Intrap, obs. form of **ENTRAP** v.

Intraparietal (intrəpəri'etāl), *a.* [f. **INTRA-** 1 + L. *pariet-em* partition-wall: cf. *parietal*.]

1. 'Situated or happening within walls or within an enclosure; shut out from public view'.

1882 in ANNANDALE *Imperial Dict.* Suppl.

2. *Anat.* 'Situated in the substance of the walls of an organ' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1887 tr. *Heitsmann's Anat. Descr.* II. 97 Limited posteriorly by the intra-parietal fissure.

Intraparochial, -pelvic, -peritoneal, etc.: see **INTRA-pref.**

Intrapetalous (intrəpetələs), *a.* [f. **INTRA-** 1 + late L. *petal-um* PETAL + -OUS: cf. *apetalous*, etc.]

1. *Zool.* Situated within, or at the inner part of, the petaloid ambulacra of an echinoderm.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 574 Others surround the outer extremities of the petaloid ambulacra, and are termed peripetalous, or, when they encircle the inner terminations of their ambulacra, intrapetalous.

2. *Bot.* Situated within, or on the inner side of, the petals of a flower.

1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Intrapetalous*, within the petals.

Intrapetiolar (intrəpetiələ), *a. Bot.* [f. **INTRA-** 1 + PETIOLE: cf. *petiolar*.] Situated within, or on the inner side of, the petiole or leaf-stalk;

applied a. to an axillary bud formed immediately under the base of the petiole and surrounded by it so as not to appear until the leaf has fallen; b. to a stipule, or pair of confluent stipules, between the petiole and the axis. Also **Intrapetiolary** a. (*Cooke Man. Bot. Terms* 1862).

1864 WEBSTER, *Intrapetiolar*. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 562 In woody plants the axillary buds..are not unfrequently so completely surrounded by the base of the

leaf-stalk that they are not visible until the leaf has fallen off, as in *Platanus*, &c., and are then called intrapetiolate buds. 1897 WILLIS *Flowering Plants* II. 330 The stipules stand between the petiole and the axis (intrapetiolate). Intraphilosophic, -plantar, -pleural, -polar, -protoplasmic, -pulmonary, -rectal, -retinal: see INTRA-*pref.*

Intrarius (intrā'ri-us), *a. rare*. [f. late *L. intrāri-us* (f. *intrā* within + *-āri-us*, -ART) + -OUS. Cf. *F. intraire*.] (See quot.)

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Intrarius*, applied by L. C. Richard to the embryo, when it is contained in the albumen: intrarius.

† **Intrarupt**, *a. Obs.* [var. of INTERRUPT, with confusion of prefixes: cf. *It. intrarumpere* to interrupt (Florio, 1611).] = INTERRUPTED.

1440 *Parthenope* 5600 Hit shall be intrarupt for me.

Intraseptal (intrā'sep-tāl), *a.* [f. INTRA- + *L. septum* partition + -AL.] Situated within a septum or partition; said esp. of the chambers enclosed by each pair of mesenteries in *Anthozoa*.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 725 When the mesenteries (in *Anthozoa*) are paired, the two members of every pair inclose a space which is known as intra-septal, the spaces between adjacent pairs being termed inter-septal.

Intraserous, -spinal, -station, etc.: see INTRA-*pref.*

† **Intra-ste**, *v. Obs.* [f. *IN adv.* + *trast*, TRUST.] *trans.* To trust in. (Perh. to be read as two words.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxv. 182, I byd the noight abaste, bot boldly make you bowne, With toyles that ye intraste, And dyng that dastard downe.

Intrastitital (intrā'stī-tiāl), *a. Phys.* [From *interstitial* with intentional change of prefix.] Occurring within the ultimate microscopical cells or fibres which compose an organ.

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 55 These two processes... go hand in hand together, the interstitial infiltration inducing the intrastitital degeneration.

Intrastromal, -suscception, -tarsal, etc.: see INTRA-*pref.*

† **Intrat.** *Obs.* [a. *L. intrat* '(he) enters', 3rd sing. pres. ind. of *intrāre* to enter. Cf. *exit*.] An entrance of a character upon the stage.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Set. Disc.* vi. 300 Exits and intrats upon this propheticall stage being made... in an invisible manner.

† **Intrate.** *Obs.* [var. of ENTRATE: cf. *It. entrata* income, and INTRADO.] Income, revenue.

1538 STARKER *England* ii. 186 To make a rekenyng and count. of al hys intrate, rentys, and reuenewys.

Intratelluric (-tel'ū-rik), *a. Geol.* [f. INTRA- + *L. tellus*, tellur-*em* earth (cf. telluric).]

Anglicized immediately from Ger. *intratellurisch*, Rosenbusch *Mikrosk. Physioz.* Mineral. (ed. 2) II. 8.]

Occurring, taking place, or formed in the interior of the earth; hypogene; *intratelluric period*, a period or stage of crystallization, etc., passed under the surface of the earth.

1889 *Nature* 17 Jan. 273/2 After their slow development in the magma during an intra-telluric period.

Intrateritorial, -thecal, -thoracic, -tracheal, etc.: see INTRA-*pref.*

Intratropical (-trō-pī-kāl), *a.* [INTRA- + *L. tropicus*, cf. *tropic*.] Situated or occurring within the tropics; = INTER-TROPICAL, TROPICAL.

1811 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 184 The Cerealia are not cultivated in the intra-tropical part of Mexico. 1880 *Nature* 1 Jan. 210/1 During extensive intra-tropical rains.

Intratubal, -umbilical: see INTRA-*pref.*

Intraunce, *obs. form* of ENTRANCE *sb.*

Intra-urban, -urethral: see INTRA-*pref.*

Intra-uterine (intrā'yū-tēr-in, -ēin), *a.* [f. INTRA- + *L. uterus*: cf. *uterine*.] Situated, occurring, or passed within the uterus or womb; relating to this stage of an animal's life.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 69/2 In the early periods of intra-uterine life. 1864 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xii. § 93 (1875) 279 An intra-uterine biography beginning with him as a microscopic germ.

Intravaginal, -valvular: see INTRA-*pref.*

Intravasation (intrā'vā-sē-shən), *Path.* [f. INTRA-, after EXTRAVASATION.] The entrance into vessels of matters formed in the surrounding tissues.

1674 C. GOODALL *Coll. Physic. Vind.* (1676) 82 What is said of extravasation and intravasation in deaths approaches.

1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Intravasation*, the entrance of pus or other morbid product into a blood-vessel or a lymphatic through an aperture made in it by an abscess or an ulcer.

Intravascular (-væs-skū-lār), *a. Anat.* and *Path.* [f. INTRA- + *L. vasculum* vessel: cf. *vascular*.] Situated or occurring within a vessel of an animal or plant, esp. within a blood-vessel. (In quot. 1876 app. error. for INTERVASCULAR.)

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 154 The spleen, liver, and marrow of bones contained cinabar in the intravascular tissues at nearly the same time and in equal degrees. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Intravascular clotting*, the production of a blood-clot within the blood-vessels.

Intravenous (intrā'vē-nūs), *a.* [f. INTRA- + *L. ven-a* vein: cf. *venous*. Cf. *F. intraveineux* (Littre *Suppl.*).] Existing or taking place within a vein or the veins.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 102/1 Intra-venous Formations

are produced by evolution of absorbed elements. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 110 Intravenous injections of ammonia have also been suggested. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* viii. 167 They then immunised a horse by intravenous injections of living virulent cultures.

Hence **Intravenously** *adv.*

1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 821 When the venom is intravenously introduced there is an extraordinary and immediate diminution of the white cells.

Intraventricular (-ventrī-kū-lār), *a. Anat.* [f. INTRA- + *L. ventricul-us*, -um VENTRICLE; cf. *ventricular*.] Situated or contained within a ventricle of the brain or heart.

1884 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXII. 173 The intraventricular portion of the left *corpus striatum*. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Intraventricular fluid*, the fluid contained within the ventricles of the brain or heart.

Intraversable (intrā'væ-sā'b'l), *a.* [IN-3.] That cannot be traversed or crossed.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 442 It is then shut up as a sea-port by intraversable gulfs of ice.

† **Intraverse**, *v. Obs.* [? f. IN-2 + TRAVERSE *v.*] *trans.* ? To cross, intersperse.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* Pref. (1664) 15 That I should intraverse, and interlard my speeches with lively conceits.

Intravertebrate, *a. Zool. rare* -o. [ad. mod. *L. intravertebrātus*, used by Geoffrey St. Hilaire as below: see INTRA- and VERTEBRATE.] Having an internal bony skeleton; = VERTEBRATE.

Also **Intravertebrated** *a.*

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Intravertebratus*, applied by Geoffrey St. Hilaire, who restores to a similar type of organization the articulated and the vertebrate animals, to those having their osseous covering within the body, in distinction from those in which it is exterior: intravertebrated.

1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Intravertebrate*.

Intravisceral, -vitelline, -xylary: see INTRA-*pref.*

† **Intray**, *obs. f. ENTAIL v.*, to entwine. Hence **Intray-ling** *ppl. a.*

a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 73 The pyllers wrapped in a wrethe of golde curiously wroughte and intrayled. 1622 WITNER *Mistr. Philar.* Wks. (1633) 621 In those faire curled snares They are hampered unawares; And compelled to swear a duty To her sweet intraying beauty.

Intrayle, *obs. form* of ENTAIL *sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 262/2 Intrayle, or yssu of a dede beeste, *intest[u]m, et alia infra in issu*.

† **Intrayn**, *obs. f. ENTRAIN v.*, to draw on or in.

1665 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Captaines* 379 Still faining so, Till (politick) he hath in-traynd the Foe Right to his Ambush.

Inreague, *obs. form* of INTRIGUE.

Inreasure, variant of ENTREASURE *v.*

Intreat, *obs. or arch. form* of ENTREAT.

† **Intreatable**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. *F. intraitable* (16th c. in Littre), f. *traiter* to treat, after *L. intractabilis*: see INTRACTABLE.] That cannot be treated with; inexorable.

1509 BARCLAY *Shep of Follys* (1874) II. 115 No thynge we muse on deth: but despyse his furour intractable whiche sure shall come. 1514 - *Cyt. & Uplondism*. (Percy Soc.) p. lxxi, Fearfull is Labour, a monster intractable. 1598 BERNARD *Tenace*, *Phormio* III. ii. 420 So intractable, as that you can be appeased neither by piety nor by prayer.

Intreatable, *a.* *Obs.* f. ENTREATABLE, easy to be entreated. **Intreatance**, -treater, -treaty, etc., *obs. ff. ENTREATANCE*, etc.

Intredite, *obs. form* of INTERDICT.

Intrel, *obs. form* of ENTAIL *sb.*

† **Intrembled**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*. [f. IN-2 + TREMBLE + -ED; after OF. *entremblé* 'agité comme par un tremblement' (Godef.).] Shaken with fear, trembling. So **Intrembling** *ppl. a.* (an attempt to conform the word to *trembling*).

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. (I.) xiii. (1628) 37 Into what a trepidation of the soule, does feare decline the Coward? how it Downes the head in the intrembled bosome? [So *add.* 1636, 1647, 1661; *add.* 1677, 1666 *intrembling*.]

† **Intremendous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [IN-3.] Erron. used for: Devoid of fear.

1699 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 220 None... can be found... resembling this intremendous and fearless creature (the Whale).

Intremet, variant of ENTERMETE, *Obs.*

Intrench (intren's), *v.* [f. IN-1 + TRENCH.]

1. *trans.* To make a trench in; to fortify.

1754 P. H. HIBERNIA 37 Intrench'd her Forehead, horrent stands her Hair. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* vi. (1894) 144 Towers of ice intrenched by deep crevasses.

2. Variant of ENTRENCH *v.*, *q. v.*

† **Intrenchant**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -t. [f. IN-3 + TRENCHANT *a.*; but the passive sense, in Shaks., is irregular.]

1. Not trenchant or cutting. *rare* -o.

2. Incapable of being cut.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 9 Thou looses labour, As easie may'st thou the intrenchant Ayre With thy keene Sword impress, as make me bleed.

Intrenchant (intren'shānt), *a.* *2 rare* -t. [f. IN *adv.* 1 or 2 + TRENCHANT: the passive sense is irregular.] Cutting in, penetrating.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 37 What fearful gashes, what deep intrenchant scars, succeeded to this!

Intrencher (intren'shā), *rare*. [f. INTRENCH, ENTRENCH *v.* + -ER.] One who makes trenches.

1884 *Century Mag.* Nov. 102/1 Their fighting redeemed well their shortcomings as intrenchers.

Intrenching, -ment: see ENTRENCHING, -MENT.

Intrepid (intrep'id), *a.* [ad. *L. intrepidus*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *trepidus* alarmed; cf. *F. intrépide* (16th c. in Littre).] Of persons and personal qualities: Fearless; undaunted; daring; brave.

1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Æneid* Ded. (R.), That quality [valour], which signifies no more than an intrepid courage. 1611 *Georg.* IV. 122 The two contending Princes... Intrepid thro' the midst of Danger go. 1738 *GLOVER Leonidas* I. 214 Three hundred more complet th' intrepid band. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xxviii, 'Where, sir, is your fortitude?' returned my son with an intrepid voice. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Fr. Wines & Pol.* III. 42 Is there to be no pride in intrepid patriotism? 1854 *WISEMAN Fabiola* II. xxv. 288 She stood intrepid and unmoved before him.

Intrepidity (intrep'id-i-ti), [f. as prec. + -ITY. Cf. *F. intrépidité* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality of being intrepid; fearlessness; firmness of mind in the presence of danger; courage, boldness.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4058/2 The Intrepidity of Your Admiral. 1764 *REID Inquiry* II. § 6. 108 It required an uncommon degree of philosophical intrepidity. 1803 *MACKINTOSH Def. Feltier* Wks. 1846 111. 242 Intrepidity in the discharge of professional duty is so common a quality at the English Bar. 1865 *CARLVE Fredk. Gt.* XVI. iii. (1872) VI. 162 He [Saxe] had perfect intrepidity; not to be flurried by any amount of peril or confusion.

Intrepidly (intrep'id-li), *adv.* [f. INTREPID + -LY.] In an intrepid manner; fearlessly, boldly.

a 1720 *SHEFFIELD* (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 161 Yet Caesar, still intrepidly serene, Goes proudly on, despising us, and danger. 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's* 129 Those brothers who so intrepidly resisted. 1888 A. T. PIERSON *Evang. Work* VI. 60 Intrepidly indifferent to either compliment or censure.

Intrepidness (intrep'id-nēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being intrepid; intrepidity.

1627 *DONNE Sermon* xlvii. 473 No apprehensions of Death removed him from his holy intrepideness, and religious Constancy. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. lxxvii. 432 You told me, sir, last night, of your intrepidity: I think you are the boldest man I ever met with.

Intres (s, var. of ENTRESS *Obs.*, entrance.

Intress, var. of INTERESS *Obs.*, interest.

Intrete, -er, *obs. forms* of ENTREAT, -ER.

In-triangle, *Math.* [Cf. IN-CIRCLE.] A triangle inscribed in a circle or other figure.

† **Intribution**, *Obs. rare* -o. [ad. *L. intributio-nem*, from *intribuere* to contribute.]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Intribution*, contribution or lottery paid for Lands.

† **Intricable**, *a. Obs.* [a. *obs. F. intricable* (14th c. in Godef.), f. *L. type *intricabilis*, f. *intricare* to entangle: see INTRICATE.] Entangling, perplexing; entangled, intricately involved.

a 1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 278/1 Now here have I answered, to an intricable doubt. 1612 *SHELTON Quix.* III. vii. 182 They shall remaine captives, and intangled in the intricate amorous net. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Med.* Democr. to Rdr. 64 A labyrinth of intricate questions, unprofitable contentions... one calls it [School] divinity.

Intracacy ('intrikāsi), [f. next: see -ACY.]

1. The quality or state of being intricate; complexity; complicated or involved condition.

1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 366 Our... Method wherein we now execute lawes and dispatch, with lesser intricacy, the Collections and businesses for the Weale publike. 1619 *NAUNTON in Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 107 It is a business of much intricacy. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* (1721) I. Ess. 201 It often puzzles the Reader with the Intracacy of its Notions. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 39 ¶ 3 The modern Tragedy excels that of Greece and Rome, in the Intracacy and Disposition of the Fable. 1753 *HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* v. 28 The beauty of a composed intricacy of form. 1830 *HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* 247 The mathematical theory of the propagation of sound... is one of the utmost intricacy. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 512 The lock must have varied in value, according to its size and to the intricacy of its workmanship.

2. quasi-*concr.* An instance of this condition; a complication; an entangled or involved state of affairs; a perplexing difficulty.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Intrigue*, an intracacie, Laborinth, Maze... difficultie. 1628 *LE GRVS tr. Barclay's Argenis* 255 Cut off these intricacies: set downe a time, beyond which no controuersie shall depend in Court. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) II. 487 Because the sun doth not so much dry the intricacies of such flowers which are duplicated. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 606 Twelve palaces, and 1000 houses, the intricacies of which occasion its name. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* viii. He conducted Tressilian... through a long intricacy of passages. 1874 *L. STEPHEN Hours in Library* (1892) I. ix. 316 Every intricacy was plainly mapped out in his own mind.

Intricate ('intrikēt), *a. (sb.)* (In 5 interkat.) [ad. *L. intricāt-us*, pa. pple. of *intricare* to entangle, perplex, embarrass, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *tricare* trifles, toys, quirks, tricks, perplexities, *tricare* to raise difficulties, play tricks.]

1. Perplexingly entangled or involved; interwinding in a complicated manner.

1579 *E. K. Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, The words them selves being so auuncit, the knitting of them so short and intricate. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 569 The wonderful intricate winding of the serpents, claspiog and knitting them about. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* v. 120 Wrestling amongst intricate paths of Rocks: two... broke their neckes. a 1667 *COWLEY Wish Wks.* 1711 III. 43 Tho' he sit upon the

Place Of Judgment with a learned Face Intricate as the Law. 1703 MACDONELL *Journ. Jervis*. (1732) 79 From this place you proceed in an intricate way amongst Hills and Valleys. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iii. At the end of one of those intricate and narrow lanes. 1824 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* i. Mount St. Helena. looks down on much green intricate country.

b. *Entomol.* Of markings: see quot.

1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 274 *Intricate*. When depressions or elevations so run into each other as to be difficult to trace.

2. Of thoughts, conceptions, statements, etc.: Perplexingly involved or complicated in meaning; entangled; obscure.

c. 1470 HENRYSON *Fables* xii. (Wolff and Lamb) 121 (Bannatyne MS.) O man of law lat be thy suttelte, With wys jymptis, and frawdis interkat. 1599 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Pref. A j b 1 Fyndyng oure treatse so dyuerse and so long, and sume tyme such wyse intrycate that my self could not without labour call it orderly to mind. 1599 *Life More* in Wordsw. *Ecol. Biog.* (1853) II. 52 Now is the common-lawe of this realme so intricate . . . as it would requier a whole and entire man, all his life tyme . . . to come to anye excellencie therein. 1683 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* 95 He . . . could clear The doubts that puzzle the strong working brain, And make the intricat' anigmas plain. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* II. i. Give me your maze Of gloomy thought, and intricate design. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 25 According to the intricate and subtle rule which was then in force.

† 3. = INTRICATED. Const. with, in. Obs.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 58 Be thou neuer . . . intricate, busied or troubled in the defeates or offences of other. 1528 ROY *Rede Me* (Arb.) 91 They kepe none of all the thre [vows] With mundane affections intricate.

† b. sb. Something intricate; an intricacy. Obs.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* i. 127 Satan labours to puzzle the Christian with nice questions, that meeting with such intricates in his Christian course . . . he may be made, either to give over, or go on heavily.

Intricate (in'trikēt), v. Now rare. Also 6 en-. [f. L. *intricāt-*, ppl. stem of *intricare* to entangle: see prec. Cf. ENTRIKE.]

1. *trans.* To render intricate; to make (a thing) involved or obscure; to complicate.

1564 *Brief Exam.* Aij, Such [questions] as be intricated with great controuersies amongst godly men. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* iv. 168 This Labyrinth . . . being a house so intricated with windings and turnings this way and that way. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* vi. (1654) 45 How ever the matter may be intricated by passing through many perhaps unknowing hands. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 278 Woods, thus [with wonderful entanglings] rent asunder and intricated. 1688 *Vox Cleri Pro Rege* 43 Why does he . . . labour to perplex and intricate the meaning of Dr. Sherlock's plain Words? c. 1748 VOLTAIRE in W. Bayne *James Thomson* ix. (1898) 150 Mr. Thomson's tragedies seem to me wisely intricated and elegantly writ. 1900 *Dundee Advertiser* 8 June 4 It so intricated peace desires with war menaces as to begin the campaign on a scale of disastrous military inefficiency.

2. To entangle or ensnare (an animal or person); to involve in toils; to embarrass, perplex.

1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 21* § 1 They myght . . . be lesse entricated and troubled with the Charge of householde. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (Marsh) I. 189, I am so intricated in the Labarinthe of my unbrieded will. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* v. (1599) 227 The Frenchmen beginning to intricate and intangle themselves, fell to flying. 1649 JKA. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* III. Ad Sect. xvi. 134 Like wilde beasts intricating themselves by their impatience. a. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 57 This speculum of his own ignorance . . . did so intricate and embarrass his understanding.

Hence Intricated ppl. a., entangled, involved in toils; Intricating vbl. sb., entanglement.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Contortulus*, . . . wrested, wretched, intricated, concluded. 1628 DONNE *Serm.* cxxiv. V. 407 Intricated entangled conscience! 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 66, I left the turmoiling dangers of the intricated Iles of the Ionean and Adriaticall seas. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. Disc. ix. § 22. 117 To the intricating of the judgement, to the dishonour of Religion. 1798 PENNANT *Hindoostan* II. 349 The various great rivers which form so many intricated windings.

Intricately (in'trikētlī), adv. [f. INTRICATE a. + -LY².] In an intricate manner or state; complicatedly; with intricacy or perplexity. In *Entomol.* With intricate sculpture or markings.

1552 HULOET, Intricately, *perplexe*. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 140 They labour not to speake properly, but intricately. 1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vi. lxxxiv, The sword. Must cut this knot so intricately tyde. 1656 BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) I. 181 Upon the accounts of subsidies this gentleman leaves it very intricately. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 473 Through a thousand intricately-winding channels.

Intricateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being intricate; intricacy.

a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 54 Therin he found such intricatnesse, that he could see no way to lead him out of the maze. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 441 Then doe also appear a certaine intricatnesse and a perplexity in the proceedings thereof. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* iv. 72 The intricatness and importance of the subject hindered me from making it shorter.

† **Intrication**. Obs. [ad. med. L. *intricationem*, n. of action from *intricare* (see INTRICATE a.); cf. F. *intrication* (14th c. in Godef.).] The action of intricating or condition of being intricated; complication, entanglement.

1432-50 tr. *Higdon* (Rolls) I. 9 Attendenge the intrication inextricable [inextricabilem attendens intricationem] of this labor presente as of the mase of Dedalinius. 1532 MORE

Confut. Tindale Wks. 615/2 For the auoydyng of all intrication wherof, I purposelye forbore to putte in the Pope as parte of the difficinyon of the church. 1548 PATTEN *Exp. Scot.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 120 It should be too much an intrication to the matter. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. Ep. Ded. 160 a. The indissoluble knottes and intrications of matters. 1661 BOYLE *Examen* Wks. 1772 I. 240, I do not see how the *motus circularis simplex* should need to be superadded to the contact or intrication of the cohering firm corpuscles, to procure a cohesion. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* III. 732 (MS.) Much delay'd, Thus dark, by intrications in their way, And many a mazy Labyrinth.

† **Intricator**. Obs. rare^{-o}. [agent-n. in Lat. form f. *intricare* to entangle: see INTRICATE a.]

An entangler; one who complicates.

1611 COTGR., *Embarasseur*, an intricator, pesterer. *Ibid.*, *Trigant*, an intricator, tangler, perplexer of a business.

Intrick, var. ENTRIKE Obs.: see ENTRIKE.

† **Intri'co**. Obs. [It. *intrico* (Florio, 1598): see INTRIGUE.] An intricacy; a maze.

a. 1670 HACKET *Abb. Williams* i. (1692) 12 The potions of School Divinity wrought easily with him, so that he was not lost a whit in their *Intricoes* any further than they lose themselves.

† **Intrie'**, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. IN-1 + *trie*, TRY v.] *trans.* To put in, introduce, add.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 355 To clei & chalk the firthe part intrie Of gipse [L. *si argilla et creta quartam partem gypsi misceas*].

Intrigant, -ante: see INTRIGANT, -ANTE.

† **Intrigo**. Obs. Also intriego, intriguo. [It. *intrigo*: see INTRIGUE.] = INTRIGUE sb.

1648 King's *Gracious Messages for Peace* 110 The deep subtilty and *intrigo* of it was not then apparent. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 243 How to explain . . . all the cunning intriegos used in times of peace and war, in the government of their states. 1665 SIR T. HEBERT *Trav.* 225 The Intrigo's of State. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* I. 6, I have indeed to night an *Intriguo* with a Lady.

b. *specie*. The plot of a play; = INTRIGUE sb. 3. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* i. (Arb.) 29 The Plot . . . the Intrigo's now quite out of my head. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. II.

Intrigant, -gant (in'trigānt, F. *intrigant*), sb. and a. [a. F. *intrigant*, pr. pple. of *intriguer* to intrigue; also *intrigant*, ad. It. *intrigante*.]

A. sb. An intriguer.

1781 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 93 One of the busiest and most successful of *intriguants*. 1794 *Amer. St. Papers. For. Relat.* (1832) I. 403 (Stant.) Putting off the character of minister to put on that of *intrigant*. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Guwr. Desp.* (1837) IV. 507 [He] has certainly the mind and manners of an *intrigant*. 1846 MAS. GOOE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 25 The appearance of Farren in the part of the ambitious *intrigant*. 1886 *Culture Mag.* Nov. 33/4 Illiterate *intriguants* . . . insisted on shaping legislation according to their own fancy.

B. *adj.* Intriguing; scheming.

1897 *African Critic* 21 Aug. 224 The most unscrupulous and *intrigant* amongst the Continental oligarchies.

† **Intriguante**, -gante (in'trigānt, F. *intrigante*), [F. *intriguante*, -gante, fem. of *intrigant*, -gant: see prec.] A woman who intrigues.

1806 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Leonora* (1832) 54 Md. de P. — is a perfect specimen of the combination of an *intrigante* and an *élegante*. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xiv. lxiij, Her Grace too pass'd for being an *intrigante* . . . One of those pretty, precious plagues, which haunt A lover with caprices soft and dear. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* III. vii, My Mistress was the greatest *intriguante* of her party. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* VIII. iv. (1860) II. 51 That he must toil in obscurity . . . to subserve the ambition of an implacable *intriguante*.

Intrigue (in'trig), sb. Also 7 in-, entreague, *intregue*, *iegue*; *intregue*, *-eque*. [a. F. *intrigue*, formerly *intrigue* (16-17th c.), ad. It. *intrigo*, -ico, f. *intrigare*, -care to intricate, entangle, entrap:—L. *intricare*: see INTRICATE a.]

† 1. Intricacy, complexity; a complicated contrivance; a maze, a labyrinth. Obs.

1556 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Intrigue*, an intricacy, labyrinth, maze, incumbrance, difficulty. Cressy. 1660 CHAS. II.'s *escape fr. Worcester* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 382 His majesty was had to his lodging, and the intrigues of it shewn him. 1673 RAY *Trav.* (1738) I. 419 A famous engine to raise up water . . . There is so little of it remaining that it is impossible thence to find out all the contrivance and intrigue of it. 1686 GORD *Celest. Bodies* I. iv. 11 No finite Knowledge can be comprehensive of an Effect . . . in every minute *Intrigue* of Nature.

† b. *fig.* An intricate or complicated state of affairs; an involved mode of action. Obs.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* (L.). There are so many certain but indiscernible fallibilities, so many intrigues of fancy in the disputers. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* 332 To look into the little intrigues of matter and motion. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 106 To unravel (if I may say so) all the *Intragues* betwixt God and Man.

2. The exertion of tortuous or underhand influence to accomplish some purpose; underhand plotting or scheming.

1668 E. HOWARD *Usurper* Ep. Aijb, *Intregue* (the true Soul and Genius of the Stage). 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* vi. Wks. 1813 VI. 107 A spirit of action and intrigue is infused into all its members. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. iii. 110 A complicated scene . . . of plotting and intrigue.

b. (with pl.) A plot to accomplish a purpose by tortuous or underhand influence.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 23 According to the mysteries and intrigues of State. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Eusemion's Ess.* 345 He was made Cardinal by *Intrigues*, *Factions*, and *Tumults*. 1767 JUNIUS *Lett.* xv. 63 You have

fairly confounded the intrigues of opposition. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xii. 121 It is also quite possible that the Primate of Normandy himself had a share in his brother's intrigues.

† 3. The plot of a play, poem, or romance. Obs.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* Pref. 23 The third [act] makes a visible correspondence in the under-walks (or lesser intrigues) of persons; and ends with an ample turn of the main design. 1676 COLES, *Entreague*, . . . also a story (after many entangled passages) brought to a calm end. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) s. v. *Intricity*, Also *Intrigue* or *Intregue*, the various and subtle intercourse of passages in the Plot of a Play. 1725 POPE *Odys.* I. *View Epic Poem* p. xv, As these Causes are the Beginning of the Action, the opposite Designs against that of the Hero are the Middle of it, and form that Difficulty or *Intrigue* which makes up the greatest part of the Poem.

4. Clandestine illicit intimacy between a man and a woman; a liaison.

1668 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* II. Pref, She in like manner falls into an *Intrigue* (as they now adays call it). 1673 DAYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* II. i. Wks. 1883 IV. 279 *Intrigue*, Philotis! that's an old phrase; I have laid that word by; amour sounds better. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 276 P. 1 Taken in an *Intrigue* with another Man's Wife. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 276 In Shiraz, where intrigues among married women are very rife.

b. *transf.* The combination of queen and knave in certain games of cards.

1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle made familiar, Pope Joan* 82 Matrimony is the king and queen, and *Intrigue* the knave and queen of trumps; the players of these cards take the pools, belonging to them. *Ibid.* 83 The game [of Matrimony] consists of five chances, viz. *Matrimony*, which is king and queen; *Confederacy*, king and knave; *Intrigue*, queen and knave [etc.]. 1887 *All Year Round* 5 Feb. 66 There was *Intrigue*, that unhallowed flirtation between Queen and Knave.

Intrigue (in'trig), v. Also 7 *intrig.* [a. F. *intrigue-r*, ad. It. *intrigare*:—L. *intricare*: see INTRICATE a. OF. *had entriguer, intriquer*, whence ENTRIKE, ENTRIKE.]

1. *trans.* To trick, deceive, cheat; to embarrass, puzzle, perplex. Now rare.

1612 *Trav. Four Englishmen*. 68 He that trusteth to a Greeke, Shall be intregued, and still to seeke. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jervis*. (1721) 135 Who . . . were basely intreg'd by the People . . . and forc'd to redeem their Lives at a great Sum of Money. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 40 To *intrigue* and baffle a brave and meritorious people out of their rights and liberties. 1894 *Month May* 122. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 May 2/1 The authorship of the piece . . . attributed by Mr. W., intent upon *intriguing* the public, to a 'Member of Parliament'.

2. To entangle, involve; to cause to be entangled or involved, to implicate. Now rare.

a. 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) II. *Serm.* xxiii. 338 It doth not seem worth the while . . . with more subtilty to *intrigue* the Point. 1681 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* i. iv. (R.). How doth it perplex and *intrigue* the whole course of your lives, and intangle ye in a labyrinth of knavish tricks and collusions. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* Pref. (1694) 43 The way . . . is not . . . hidden from us in the dark, or *intrigued* with difficulties. 1899 *Speaker* 4 Feb. 152/2 This *intrigues* us against his Holiness.

3. *intr.* To carry on a secret amour or illicit intimacy; to have a liaison.

1660 PEPPYS *Diary* 10 Dec., He and others had *intrigued* with her often. 1666 *Ibid.* 15 Oct., All the people . . . do make no scruple of saying that the King do *intrigue* with Mrs. Stewart. 1710 E. WARD *Vulgar Brit.* II. 28 So Jilts wed those they ne'er affected, Purely t' *intrigue* the less suspected. 1879 FAOUDE *César* xi. 119 He had *intrigued* with a Vestal virgin.

4. *intr.* To carry on underhand plotting or scheming; to employ secret influence for the accomplishment of designs; to make an intrigue.

a. 1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* III. 1527 (R.) That the cardinal of York was not satisfied to be *intriguing* for the popedom after his death, but was aspiring to it while he was alive. 1791 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 354 They tell me that the Queen is now *intriguing* with Mirabeau. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 155 That fortnight Rochester passed in *intriguing* and imploring. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 8. 104 At Rome, at Paris the agents of the two powers *intrigued* against each other.

† b. *trans.* To plot; to scheme for. Obs.

1747 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 26 June, The Duchess of Queensberry has at last been at court; a point she has been *intriguing* these two years.

c. To bring or get by intrigue.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* II. vii. (ed. 2) 277 Whose designs are to *intrigue* themselves into business. 1839 *Standard* 15 May in *Spirit Metropol. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 378 The charge against Lord Canterbury, that he had *intrigued* out Lord Melbourne. 1839 *John Bull* 28 July *ibid.* II. 253 A bill for giving a charter to Birmingham was shamefully smuggled and *intrigued* through. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. ii. 12 Rigby, who had already *intrigued* himself into a subordinate office. 1854 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 Feb., He would have been ousted or *intrigued* out of office some years ago.

Intriguer (in'trigə), [f. prec. + -ER¹. Cf. F. *intriguer* (17th c.).] One who intrigues; one who carries on a tortuous or underhand plot; a secret schemer or manoeuvrer, esp. in politics.

1667 PEPPYS *Diary* 28 Oct., He never was an *intriguer* in his life, nor will he. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 193 P. 3 A Gentleman of the Inns of Court, and a deep *intriguer*. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* II. Wks. VIII. 240 All the *intriguers* in foreign politics, all the spies, all the intelligencers . . . acted solely upon that principle. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* vi. (1878) 85 They [the Greeks] were *intriguers*—general of S. W. Asia.

b. One who carries on an intrigue or liaison.

a. 1719 ADDISON (J.), I desire that *intriguers* will not make a pimp of my lion, and convey their thoughts to one

another. 1775 *Sheridan's Rivals* II. i. 116. was in his youth a bold intriguer and a gay companion.

Intriguery (intrig'eri). *rare*. [f. prec. + -ry 3. Cf. -ERY 1 b.] The practice of intriguing.

1815 *Byron Let. to Moore* a Feb. Tell me what is going on in the way of intriguery.

† **Intriguess**. *Obs.* [f. INTRIGUE + -ESS. (Perh. after *F. intriguess* (17th c.); but the proper Eng. form would be *intriguereess*.) A female intriguer.

a 1734 *North's Lives* (1826) I. 180 His lady being a most violent intriguer in business. — *Exam.* (1740) 297 The Wife... was a compleat Intriguess. [1809 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Tales Fash. Life* III. *Maneuvering* i. 4 note.]

Intriguing (intrig'ing), *vb. sb.* [f. INTRIGUE v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb INTRIGUE.

1813 (title) *Suppressed Evidence* or Royal Intriguing, being a History of the Courtship [etc.] of the Princess of Wales. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xii. Not lying. Only a little management, a little diplomacy, a little—intriguing, that's the word. 1890 *Athenaeum* 4 Oct. 441/2 There is much intriguing and some play of character. *attrib.* 1801 *Mrs. Crofts's Salvador* II. 71 A noble English Lord of intriguing memory.

Intriguing, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That intrigues; forming secret plots or schemes.

1681 *TATE in Dryden's Abs. & Achit.* II. 521 Intriguing fops, dull jesters, and worse pimps. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 41 A man much connected with literary caballers, and intriguing philosophers. 1895 *United Service Mag.* July 377 Turks... governed by a lot of intriguing women.

Hence **Intriguingly** *adv.*, in an intriguing manner; with secret machinations.

1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 320 Having been thus tempted, thus try'd, by the Man she hated not, pursued, not intriguingly pursuing. 1755 in *JOHNSON*.

Intriguish (intrig'ish), *a. rare*—1. [f. INTRIGUE sb. + -ISH 1.] Somewhat of the nature of intrigue.

a 1734 *North Exam.* (1740) 293 Considering the Assurance and Application of Women, especially to Affairs that are intriguing, we must conclude that the chief Address was to Mrs. Wall.

Intriguiſt (intrig'ist). *rare*—1. [f. INTRIGUE + -IST.] A professional or habitual intriguer.

1830 *AMELIA OPIE Let.* 5 Nov. in *Life* xvii. (1854) 255 If I were a royalist, and an intriguiſt.

† **Intrike, intryke, intrick**, variants of **ENTRIKE**, *Obs.*, to entangle.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 262/a Intrikyn, or snatlyn, intrico, illuquo. 1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 270 We have bene intriked with some comberous and paynfull husynes. 1533 *MORE Debell. Salem* xvii. Wks. 1004/2 As willie as those shrewes that beguile hym haue holpe hym to inuolue and intryke the matter. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Rich. III 54 h. In what doubtful perell we be now intricked.

† **Intrinsec, a. Obs.** Also *intrinsec*. [perh. abbreviated from **INTRINSECAT** (used in same sense); cf. *reverb* for *reverberate* in *Lear* i. i. 155. (Godef. has OF. *intrinsec*, var. f. *intrinqué*, *intriqué* intricate.) Intricate, entangled, involved.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* II. ii. 81 Such smiling rogues as these, Like Rats off bite the holy cords a twaine, Which are t' intrinsec t' valouse. 1895 *H. H. FURNESS Pref. Mids. Nt.* Dr. 6 A knot too intrinsec to unloose.

Intrine (intrin'e), *v. rare*. [f. IN-2 + **TRINE**, after *It. intricare*.] *trans.* To unite in a group of three. 1891 *C. E. NORTON Dante's Par.* xiii. 84 The Love which with them is intrinsec (i. e. *in lor s'intreale*).

Intrinsec, -secal, etc.: see **INTRINSEC**, etc.

Intrinsic (intrin'sik), *a. (sb.)* Forms: 5-7 *intrinsique*, (5 -tryn-), 6 *intrynsyke*, 7 *intrinsike*, -sicke, -seque, -seck, 7-8 -sick, 7- intrinsic. [a. f. *intrinsèque* (13-14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. med. Schol. *L. intrinsecus* adj. (Fr. *Mayron* a 1325; *Hervens Natalis* a 1322 has an adv. *intrinsec*: *Prantl*), f. *L. intrinsecus* adv. inwardly, inwards. The ending was from the beginning confounded with the adj. suffix -ic, but the etymological -ique, -ec (occurs in 17th c. Cf. **EXTRINSEC**, to which this is in all senses opposed.)

† 1. Situated within; interior, inner. *Obs.* (exc. as in b.)

1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xxv. 91 Occupied for to make the palayces and other edyfyces intrinsique of y^e cyte. 1541 *R. CORLAND Gwydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Cij b. How many maners of skynnes or lether are there f. Two, one is extrynsyke or outforth. The other is intrynsyke. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 253 The Waters... mixing with it (the earth) in the most intrinsique places.

b. *Anat.* Applied to a muscle of a member or organ which has its origin and insertion within that organ; so in *Path.* to a morbid growth arising in the part or tissue in which it is found.

1839-47 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* III. 111/2 The intrinsic muscles of the larynx... determine its form. 1874 *ROOSA Dir. Ear* 56 The muscle has also a set of muscles which are contained in its structure, intrinsic muscles, as they are called by several authors. 1890 *Nature* 11 Sept. Structures which, like the outer digits of the horse's leg, or the intrinsic muscles of the ear of a man, are present in the adult in an incompletely developed form, and in a condition in which they can be of no use. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 834 The intrinsic variety [of laryngeal cancer] including the growths originating from the vocal cords.

† 2. Inward, internal (in fig. sense); secret, private. *Obs.* (passing into sense 3).

1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* aix. 71 By gret yre gadred by immense sorow intrynsyque wythin her hert. 1605 *BACON*

Adv. Learn. i. iv. § 12 There are... other... peccant humors... not so secret and intrinsike, but that they fall vnder a popular observation. 1658 *Hist. Mem. K. James* 66 Not only... the publick but most intrinsick actions of the State. 1689 *BURNET Tracts* I. 16 When there are intrinsic diseases in a state.

† b. Intimate. *Obs.*

1613 *SHERLEY Trav. Persia* 65 We must have a more intrinsicke acquaintance to perfect that knowledge. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 53 The General of the Servi... being an intrinsick friend of the Fathers.

3. Belonging to the thing in itself, or by its very nature; inherent, essential, proper; 'of its own'.

Intrinsic mode: see **INTRINSECAL** 3.

1642 *HOWELL For. Trav. (Arab.)* 46 If one would go to the intrinsique value of things. 1661-98 *SOUTH Twelve Serms.* III. 57 As if every such single Act could by its own Intrinsick Worth merit a glorious Eternity. 1691 *LOCKE Money Wks.* 1727 II. 67 The intrinsick Value of Silver consider'd as Money, is that Estimate which common Consent has placed on it. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* 221 By an intrinsick principle of gravity or attraction. 1725 *WATTS Logic* [see **INTRINSECAL** 3]. 1758 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. Intro. 14 The civil and canon laws, considered with respect to any intrinsick obligation, have no force or authority in this kingdom. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* I. iv. 84 Confirmed as well by high authority as by intrinsic probability. 1859 *KINGSLEY Misc.* (1860) II. 267 Then came out the intrinsic rottenness of the whole system. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.*, *Intrinsic* is a term applied to circumstances... so intimately connected with the point at issue that they make part of the evidence afforded by the oath, and cannot be separated from it.

b. Const. to.

1850 *GLADSTONE Homer* II. ii. 153 Latona... remains all alone without any meaning or purpose intrinsic to herself. 1873 *L. FERGUSON Disc.* 159 The flower has no beauty that is not its own... that is not intrinsic and native to it.

c. *Math.* **Intrinsic equation of a curve**: an equation expressing the relation between its length and curvature (and so involving no reference to external points, lines, etc., as in equations referred to co-ordinates).

1849 *WHEWELL in Camb. Phil. Trans.* VIII. 660 The intrinsic equation to the circle is $s = ar$, a being the radius. 1864 *WALTON in Q. J. Math.* V. 260 (title) On the Discontinuity of the Intrinsic Equations to Curves.

† B. as sb. (*ellipt.* for 'inmost part', 'intrinsic value', 'intrinsic quality': see 3.)

1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 88 To visit and search the intrinsique of that precious piece of Earth which [etc.]. 1716 *COLLIER tr. Panegyric*, etc. 96 We should be better prepar'd to examine the Intrinsick. a 1734 *North's Lives* (1826) III. 168 It is no other than a token, or leather money, of no intrinsic. — *Exam.* III. vi. § 78 (1740) 481 Then the Merchants tumbled them in for the Gain by the Intrinsic. 1751 *WARBURTON Notes Pope's Dunci.* II. 187 Let our English at least escape, whose intrinsic is scarce of marble so solid, as not to be impaired or soiled by such rude and dirty hands.

Intrinsical (intrin'sikäl), *a. (sb.)* Now *rare*. Forms: 6 *intrynsicall*, 6-8 *intrinsecal* (1, -icall), 7-9 *-ical*. [f. med. *L. intrinsecus* (see prec.) + -AL. The etymological -ecal was usual till c 1710.]

† 1. = prec. 1. *Obs.*

1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* IV. v. V iija, The semidimetment of the intrinsecal circle. 1580 *G. HARVEY 3 proper Lett.* 14 That small skill I have in extrinsecal and intrinsecal physiognomie. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 83 For their intrinsecal operation, they used little hollow Pipes. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. 162 The Intrinsecal... are all such Lines or Circles, as ly inward.

† 2. = prec. 2. *Obs.*

a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI 172 b, After this apparant concord, and intrinsecal discord. 1631 *R. S. tr. Drexelius' Nicetas* II. 385 Those that are cast into outward darknes shal neuer be illuminated with any intrinsecal light. 1640 *Br. Hall Chr. Moder.* (ed. Ward) 24/2 Besides that intrinsecal mischief, which it works upon a man's own heart. 1654-66 *Lp. ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 545 His external as well as intrinsecal sufferings.

† b. = prec. 2 b. *Obs.*

1600 *W. WATSON Decacordon* (1602) 99 How intrinsecal soever they two were together. 1602 *T. FITZHERBERT Apol.* 40 b, Without the consent or knowledge of any of his superiours, yea or of any intrinsecal friend of theirs. a 1639 *WOTTON Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 77 He falls into intrinsecal society with Sir John Graham. *Ibid.*, *Char. Grand Duke Tuscany* 363 He had a close and Intrinsecal Favourite. 1879 *tr. Guizot's Cromwell* III. 149 There may be a more intrinsecal and mutual interest of each in other.. for the good of both.

3. = prec. 3.

Intrinsic mode, with the Scotist school of mediaeval philosophers, an attribute (such as *existence*) which, while predicated of a subject in itself, and not merely in relation to something else, and having no independent character of its own, yet neither formed part of, nor followed from, nor in any way affected, the definition of its subject. (By later logicians used in a more general sense: cf. quot. 1725.)

1550 *BALE Image Both Ch.* II. Pref. 2 b, Vnsauerye sophismes, problemes... subtilites, seconde intencyons, intrinsecal moodes. 1617 *Br. Hall Best Bargaine* Wks. 513 There is an intrinsecal or formal truth in things truly existing. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Wiltshire* III. (1662) 150 Though the same in noise and number, not the same in intrinsecal valuation. 1691 *RAY Creation* I. (1692) 163 That Learning... hath in it this intrinsecal Imperfection. 1725 *WATTS Logic* I. ii. § 4 The third division of modes shews us, they are either *intrinsecal* or *extrinsecal*. Intrinsecal modes are conceived to be in the subject or substance, as when we say, a globe is round, or swift, rolling, or at rest; or when we say a man is tall or learned, these are intrinsecal modes. 1865 *Reader* 4 Feb. 128/1 The position which Austria has taken in the Peninsula has neither augmented nor consolidated her intrinsic power.

b. Const. to, unto.

1638 *WILKINS New World* xiv. (1707) 117 The heaviness of a body... is not any absolute Quality intrinsic unto it. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* II. i. § 24 Impressions that are made on our Senses by outward Objects that are extrinsecal to the Mind; and its own Operations, proceeding from Powers intrinsic and proper to itself.

c. With a descriptive noun: That is such intrinsically, or by its very nature.

1821 *BYRON in Moore Life* (1866) 537 All men are intrinsecal rascals and I am only sorry that not being a dog I can't bite them.

† B. sb. (*pl.*) Inward qualities, feelings, etc.; internal or essential character. *Obs.*

c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* IV. xi. (1650) I. 449 This history will display the very intrinsecals of the Castilian, who goes for the prime Spaniard. *Ibid.* xxxvi. 472 There is none knows my intrinsecals better then you. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 554 The external difference seems easy for vulgar observation, the intrinsecals were intricate.

Hence **Intrinsicality** = **INTRINSECALNESS**.

1852 *ROGET Thesaurus* § 5.

Intrinsically (intrin'sikäl), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an intrinsic manner or relation.

† 1. Internally, inwardly, within (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1584 *R. SCOT Discov. Witcher.* IV. iv. (1886) 61 Intrinsically they repress the courage. a 1639 *WOTTON Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 106 The lesse he shewed without, the more it wrought intrinsically, according to the nature of suppressed passions. 1667 *Obs. Burn. Lond.* in *Select. fr. Hart. Misc.* (1793) 456 Which, if it be not dried up, doth moisten all porous things intrinsically.

2. By, or in relation to, the inner nature of the thing; in itself; inherently, essentially.

1602 *T. FITZHERBERT Apol.* 46 a, The which kind of worship by public sacrifice... proceedeth so intrinsically from the very grounds and principles of nature it selfe. 1644 *Br. MAXWELL Prerog. Chr. Kings* xvi. 176 This Law is a transcendent Law, for it is found intrinsically in all Lawes. 1711 *SHAPTESB. Charac.* (1737) I. i. i. 172 Do I only make a fair show, and am intrinsically no better than a Rascal? 1712 *Spect.* No. 292 ¶ 1 A Diamond may want polishing, though the Value he still intrinsically the same. 1871 *L. STEPHEN Playgr. Europe* IV. ii. 310 We know the protection to be intrinsically worthless. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 508 note, There is nothing intrinsically improvable in it.

Intrinsecalness, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being intrinsecal.

1676 *H. MORE Remarks* Contents a v b, All the directions of Motion in water as to Primitiveness and Intrinsecalness are of one kind. 1727 *BAILEY vol. II, Intrinsecalness*, inwardness.

† **Intrinsecate**, *a. Obs.* Also *intrinsecate*. [app. f. *It. intrinsecato*, -sicato familiar, confused in sense with *intricato* intricate.] = **INTRICATE**, involved, entangled.

1560 *WHITEHORNE Arte Warre* (1573) 40 a, Seeming unto them... partly an intrinsecate matter [*viluppo*] which they understande not. 1599 *B. JONSON Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, I confesse you to be of an apted and docible humour; yet there are certain puntillios, or (as I may more nakedly insinuate them) certain intrinsecate strokes and wards, to which your activitie is not yet amounted. 1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* (To iudiciall Perusers), I knowe hee will vouchsafe it, some of his new-minted Epithets, (as Reall, Intrinsecate, Delphicke). 1666 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 307 [To the Aspl]: Come thou mortal wretch, With thy sharpe teeth this knot intrinsecate Of life at once vntye: Poore venomous Foole, Be angry, and dispatch.

† **Intrinsecate**, *v. Obs.* [f. *It. intrinsecare*, + *sicare*, refl. *intrinsecarsi* 'to become familiar, friendly, or inward with one' (Florio). f. *intrinsec*, + *-ico* intimate, familiar: see -ATE 3.] *intr.* ? To enter intimately.

1603 *H. CROSSE Vertues Commw.* (1878) 82 To heare how some such clotting beetles rove in their lologicke, and intrinsecate into the maior of the matter, with such hide-bound reasons.

Intri-pp, *obs.* corrupt form of **INTERPUP** v.

Intrique, *obs.* form of **INTRIGUE**.

† **Intrite**. *Min. Obs.* [f. *L. intrā* within + -ITE.] A general name given by Pinkerton to rocks consisting of crystalline or other particles embedded within a matrix.

1811 *PINKERTON Petral* I. 132 The rocks here called Intrites, because crystals or particles are imbedded in a paste, are distinguished from Glutinites, in which the particles coalesce together with little or no visible cement. *Ibid.* 220 Mode XIII. Siliceous intrite.

Intro- (intro), *prefix*. *L. intrō* adv. 'to the inside', used with verbs and their derivatives, as *introducere* to lead in, introduce, *introspectare* to look within. Hence in English words derived from *L.* or formed of *L.* elements, the more important of which will be found in their alphabetical places. The following are of less frequent use:

Intro-a-ctive *a.*, having the property of acting within, internally active; in quot. 1876 *loosely*. Mutually active, **INTERACTIVE**. **Introceptive** *a.* [*L. capere* to take; cf. *receptive*], adapted to receive something within itself. **Introcession** (-se'sjon) *rare*—^o [mod. *L. introcessio*: cf. *L. introcedere* to go in, enter]: see quot. † **Introclude** *v. Obs.* *rare*—^o [ad. late *L. introcludere*, 'to shut within' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). **Introconversion** *Chem.*, the conversion of either of two compounds into the other by change of internal molecular structure

without change of ultimate composition; so **Introconvertibility**, the capability of being thus converted. **Introdigitate** *v. intr.* = **INTERDIGITATE** 1. **Introflexed** (-flekst) *ppl. a.* [see **FLEX** *v.*], bent or curved inwards; so **Introflexion** (-flekʃən), an inward bending or curvature. **Introggression** (-greʃən) [*f. L. type *introggressionem, f. introgredi to step in*], a going or coming in, entrance, incoming. **Introjection** [*L. jacere to throw*; cf. *projection, interjection*], the action of throwing in; in quot. of 'throwing oneself into' or entering eagerly upon, some course or pursuit. **Intromolecular** *a.*, subsisting within a molecule, or between its constituent atoms (distinguishing from *intermolecular*). **Intromutative** *a.* [*L. mutare to change*], applied by R. C. Temple to languages in which the inflexional changes are within the words. †**Intropression** *Obs.*, pressure inwards. **Intropulsive** *a.* [*L. puls, ppl. stem of pellere to drive*; cf. *impulsive, repulsive*], having the quality of driving inwards. **Introreception**, the action of receiving within. **Intorruption** *rare* -° [*f. L. type *intorruptionem, f. introrumpere to burst in*], a bursting or breaking in, irruption. **Introsensible** *a.*, capable of being inwardly perceived or felt. **Introsentient** *a.*, perceiving within. **Introsuction**, the action of sucking inwards. **Introtraction** [see **TRACTION**], the action of drawing inwards. **Introvision** (-viʒən), a seeing or looking within; inward or mental vision. †**Introvocare** *v. Obs. rare* -° [ad. *L. introvocare, 'to call in'* (Cockeram, 1623).

1855 BROWNING *Cleon* 212 A quality... within his soul, which, 'intro-active'... may view itself, And so be happy. a 1876 M. COLLINS *The Garden* (1880) I. 200 To serve and be served are introactive functions: the nation serves its king, the true king serves his nation. c 1818 BRITTON *Lincolnshire* 600 The pipes... have no insertions, but are joined by an exterior ring... with an 'introceptive' process of strong cement, like the bed in which the pipes are laid. [1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict. Introcession*.] 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, 'Introcession (Med.)', a depression or sinking of any parts inwards. 1888 *Amer. Chem. Jnl.* IX. 371 The reactions and 'introconvertibility' of maleic and fumaric derivatives cannot be brought in harmony with the assumption. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 130 Five pairs of accessory... dissepiments, 'introdigitating' along their interior. 1846 WOACESTER, 'Introflexed, bent inward. Smith. 1866 Treas. Bot., 'Introcursus, Introflexus, Introflexed, curved inwards. 1849 W. H. HARVEY *British Marine Algæ* 12 Small, spherical chambers, formed by the 'introflexion' of the walls of the receptacle. 1866 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, 'Introggression (introggression)', a going in. 1845 STOCQUER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 136 Instead of being jostled out of employment by the introgression of Europeans. 1866 BLACKMORE *Craddock Novell* xxix. (1883) 154 She had so much self-abandonment, such warm 'introduction. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* vi. § 152 Not merely the relative distribution *inter se*—the intermolecular distribution—of the chemical molecules... but also the 'intromolecular' arrangement of the atoms, whereof the molecules are composed. 1899 R. C. TEMPLE *Univ. Gram.* 7 Since affixes may be prefixes, infixes, or suffixes... languages are... divisible into (1) pre-mutative, or those that prefix their affixes; (2) 'intro-mutative, or those that infix them; and (3) post-mutative, or those that suffix them. 1758 BATTIE *Madness* x. 74 Fracture, 'intropression, and concussion of the head occasion such pressure. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1858) I. App. C 408 The 'intropulsive force, that sends the ossification inward. 1896 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* I. 314 Compressed air exercises an intropulsive influence. a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1683) IV. 564 Were but the love of Christ to us, ever suffered to come into our hearts, as Species to the eye by introreception. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 64 Hee... came to the reception, perception and cognition, or rather introspection, intuition and introreception of the prementationed... by the pure Revelation of the... Spirit of God. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, 'Introvolution (introvolution)', an entering or rushing in by violence. 1857 T. E. WEBB *Intellect. Locke* iv. 73 Sensible Ideas... restricted to the Sensible Qualities of Matter and the 'Intro-Sensible Operations of Mind. 1842 J. STEALING *Ess.*, etc. (1848) I. 450 [The] 'introsentient part of man. 1663 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 97 Then draw back the Squirt staff, and the Syringe will appear a Vacuity (which will pain your finger by an 'Introsuction of it in at the Orifice). 1670 Phil. Trans. V. 1083 He examines the Torricellian Experiment, not admitting that to be an Instance of Vacuity, but esteeming, that a great force of Introsuction (so he calls it) makes temporary pores and puerous passages. 1843 Blackw. Mag. LIV. 653 The touch... brings the sight within... the sphere of vision. But somewhat less directly... the sight operates the same 'introduction (pardon the coinage) upon itself. 1861 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 300 How the mesmerists would account for this phenomenon of hygienic 'introvolution and clairvoyance. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 623 An energetic mind cut off... from active communication with the material world, and so driven to an introvision... the more intense as his outward sense became dimmed.

Intro-active, -ceptive, -cession, -digitate, etc.: see above in **INTRO- pref.**

Introduce (introduēs), *v.* Also 5-6 -duyse. [ad. *L. introducere to lead or bring in*, bring forward, institute, originate, *f. intro within + ducere to lead, bring*. Cf. *F. introduire* (13th c. in Littré).] **General Sense**: To lead or bring in (a person or thing) into a place, position, state, condition, or relation to something, or into a circle or series of persons or things; to cause, by any kind of

direct action, (a person or thing) to enter or be included or comprised within any sphere or circle; to insert, interpose, etc. Hence, to bring (a person) into the circle of the knowledge, acquaintance, or recognition of another or others.

1. *trans.* To lead or bring into a place, or into the inside or midst of something; to bring in, conduct inwards. (In quot. 1698 with double obj.)

1639 T. BANCIS tr. *Camus Mor. Relat.* 216 He used such means that he introduced himself into this Castle. 1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 151 We were introduced the Vice-Roy's Presence. *Ibid.* 398 Alighting they are introduced the Guest-Chamber. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 231 This shrub has been but lately introduced to, or cultivated in Jamaica. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 25 Byron gave orders to Tita to introduce the monkey and bulldog. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* I. 4 The Adwān... whose inability to introduce any one into the Highlands of Moab I had experienced.

b. To put or place in from without, to insert.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1702) 20 Sparry and Flinty Matter being then soft, or in... solution... when it was thus introduced into these shelly-Moulds. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 379 He... reduced it to powder, and introduced it while yet warm into a retort. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* 44 If two or more metals be introduced into the flame at the same time.

c. To usher or bring (a person) into a society or body; also, † into a state or condition (*obs.*).

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Pref. Wks. 341/2 Then have ye his introduction into Sayncte Poules pistle, with whiche he introduceth and bringeth his reders into a false vnderstanding of saynt Poule. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvi. This was considered by us all as an indication of his desire to be introduced into the family. 1844 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Earl of Chatham* (1887) 824 On the same day... But was not only sworn of the Privy Council, but introduced into the Cabinet.

2. To bring (a thing) into some sphere of action or thought; to bring in in the course of some action or in a literary or artistic composition; to add or insert as a feature or element. Sometimes with the notion of bringing in for the first time or as a new feature.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* Glasse 82 The Poets in their tragedies, introduce persons coming out from under th' earth and call that place Hell. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 31 Abuses that were introduced into the Government. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 11 They introduced unlawful rites into the Liturgies of the Church. 1676 tr. *Guillartiere's Voy. Athens* 268 In the action of those heretic parts it is impossible the Comedian should introduce that baseness of Gesture. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* II. xxx. 130 If that thought... does not anticipate any thing that is afterwards to be introduced in a more proper place. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 583 Amendments were introduced which greatly mitigated the severity of the bill. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 288 The gentleman on the mention of the word... would instantly introduce the quotation.

3. To bring into use or practice; to bring into vogue or fashion; to institute (a law, custom, etc.).

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. i. (1897) V. 18 Witoldus Prince of Lithuania, introduced an order with that nation... that the party condemned to die, should with his owne handes make himselfe away. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 171 Upon the Twelfth day, they rebaptize yearly;... a custom introduced not past a hundred yeares since. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isl.*, *Ostig* 243 The principle upon which extemporary prayer was originally introduced, is no longer admitted. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 82 note, Hudson... introduced... these anglicised botanic names. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* v. (1879) 205 The Julian calendar was introduced in the year 44 B.C. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* i. iii. 32 The Norman style was introduced into England in the time of Edward the Confessor.

†4. To bring on, bring about, give rise to, occasion, induce. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xx. § 11 Introducing such an health of mind, as was that health of body of which Aristotle speaketh of Herodotus. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 102 Grace of Regeneration... introduceth gracious habits of sweetness, peace and love. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* III. § 11. 45 To hurt another without reason introduces a warre. 1692 LOCKE *Edic.* (J.), Whatsoever introduces habits in children deserves the care and attention of their governors.

5. To usher in (a time, action, matter, etc.); to bring forward with preliminary or preparatory matter; to start, open, begin.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 368 With Præamble sweet Of charming sympathy they introduce Their sacred Song. 1708 Tatler No. 116 ¶ 3 To introduce the second argument, they begged leave to read a petition of the rope-makers. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlv. 140 Tornadoes, or Squalls of Wind and Rain, introduced with much Thunder and Lightning. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxv. This discussion served to introduce the young soldier's experiences. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 291 When adverbs are emphatical, they may introduce a sentence.

†6. To bring (a person) into the knowledge of something; to initiate; to teach, instruct. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 79 And over this that they be learned and introduced in the drede of God. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 67b, He introduced the archwayes that to line honestly. c 1500 *Melusine* 37 Wel I wote that wel ye have hold alle that I introdusyd, or taught you of.

7. To bring into personal acquaintance; to make known to a person or to a circle. *a. orig.* To introduce into or to the acquaintance of; hence, to introduce to: to make known in person, esp. in a formal manner, with announcement of name, title, or other identification.

1659 EVELYN *Mem.* 26 Nov. (1857) I. 352, I was introduced into the acquaintance of divers learned and worthy persons. 1739 W. RICHARDSON in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 227, I will endeavour to introduce Mr. Swift to the acquaintance of some persons before I leave this. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* III, I begged the landlord would introduce me to a stranger of so much charity as he described. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 70 (*In the Street*) He introduced himself to my acquaintance. 1786 SUSANNAH HASWELL *Victoria* I. 80 Give me leave to introduce you to the amiable Lady C—ne. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 48 He had been introduced to Charles and James... as a man fit and ready for the infamous service of assassinating the Protector. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 159 Let me introduce some countrymen of mine, I said. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. ii. 92 He prayed permission to introduce his mother and sisters to us. 1900 *Corresp.* The English rule is that the (conventionally) inferior is introduced to the superior (not the superior to the inferior).

b. To conduct formally into a person's presence; to present formally, as at court, or in an assembly, as the House of Lords or Commons, a society, etc.

1685 WOOD *Life* 25 Mar. (O. H. S.) III. 136 Cambridge presented verses to the King. Their Chancellor (Albemarle) would not introduce them. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* 1. 69 When he gives Audience, it being their part also to introduce others into the Princes presence. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cless [Bristol]* 12 Sept., The Chevalier... with great civility, begged to introduce us at court. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 3 July 1750 Lord Colchester was introduced by Lords Redesdale and Dynevor, and took the oaths and his seat. 1821 *Law Times* XCII. 124/2 When a new representative Peer of Ireland has been elected, he is not introduced, but simply takes and subscribes the oath.

c. To bring out into society; *spec.*, in modern use, to bring (a young lady) 'out'.

1708 STEELE *Tatler* No. 127 ¶ 7 He is always promising... to introduce every man he converses with into the world. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* i. Give a girl an education, and introduce her properly into the world, and ten to one but she has the means of settling well. 1828 *Light & Shades* II. 307-8 We have daughters to introduce. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. i, Curtis introduced her to society.

d. To bring to the knowledge of, or make acquainted with, a thing, by actual contact, by experience, description, representation, etc. *Const. to.*

1741 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 III. 1, I shall not consume time in introducing myself to these words. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 167, I name Shelley first... I will introduce you to them (Shelley and Byron) presently. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN iv, I must now introduce the reader to a scene then very common in England.

8. †a. To present (an address or the like) formally. *Obs.*

1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 338 At hand to introduce all Addresses that concern his Office to represent.

b. To bring to the notice or cognisance of a person, etc.; to bring a bill or measure before parliament, etc.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* viii, To have an opportunity of introducing to the company a ballad. 1817 *Earl. Deb.* 911 It was his wish that the bills should proceed through the House, *pari passu*. Only the two he had now introduced were yet ready. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 70/2 Finely chopped turnips, meal, etc., which it soon begins to relish if they are properly introduced to its notice.

Hence **Introduced** *ppl. a.*; **Introducing** *vbl. sb.*

1657 *Divine Lover* 13 Expulsion of Vicious Habits and inclinations, and an answerable introducing of virtuousness. a 1711 KEN *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 166 The introducing of the images of saints and martyrs into churches. 1877 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy* (1892) 223 The introduced scene with the guinea-pig and the hair-oil. 1884 D. MORRIS *Ref. in Moloney Forestry W. Afr.* (1887) 8 Indigenous and introduced trees.

Introducee. [*f. INTRODUCE + -EE*.] One who is introduced.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 413 The introducer and introducee are thus placed on nearly the same footing.

†**Introducement**. *Obs.* [*f. as prec. + -MENT*.] The action of introducing; an introduction.

1536 *Plumpton Corr.* 232, I send you a godly New Testament... If it will please you to read the introducement, ye shal see marvelous things hyd in it. a 1639 WORTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 474 Your Sir Jacob Ashby is grown a great man at Court in private introducements to the King. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vii. § 82 Most believed it rather a dislike of some Churchmen, and of some introducements of theirs. 1651 DAYENANT *Gondibert* Pref., The second call begins with an introduction of new persons. c 1785 BENTHAM *Comm. Pl. Bk.* Wks. 1843 X. 141 The introduction of a mischief greater than the benefit.

Introducer (introduēs), [*f. as prec. + -ER*.] 1. One who introduces (in senses of the vb.).

1626 *Impeachm. Dk. Buckhm.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 342 He was not the only introducer and first bringer in of this. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 18 The Women and Ladies of the best Quality... made war upon the Bishops, as introducers of Popery and Superstition. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 121 He has a kind of Introducer of Embassadors, call'd, *il Cavalier del Doge*. 1777 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 5 June, Mr. Barton... undertook to be our introducer. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* II. IV, One of the first introducers of the polished fashion of France. 1885 *Manch. Weekly Times* 6 June 5/6 The introducer of the Bill rose to reply.

2. An instrument for introducing; *spec.* one for fixing an intubation tube in position.

1891 *Ann. Univ. Med. Sc. VI.* Sect. G, 5 W. H. L. Staveley describes a modification of O'Dwyer's introducer.

Introducible (introduēsib'l), *a.* Also -ceable. [*f. INTRODUCE + -IBLE*.] Capable of being introduced or brought in.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* x. 120 Whether introducible

amongst us .. it is not for me to determine. 1685 R. L'Es-
trange *Observer Def.* 4 A violation of some more sove-
raigne good introduceable. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834)
II. 649 They must be .. introduceable by other channels. 1862
CARLYLE *Frederick, Gt. viii. v.* (1872) III. 27 Proposals of im-
provement introduceable at the said Carizg. 1890 *Athenæum*
10 May 611/3 Picturesque costumes, variety of attitude,
action, and character .. were introduceable at the artist's
pleasure.

† **Introduc't**, ppl. a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *in-*
trōduct-us, pa. ppl. of *intrōducere* to INTRODUCE.]
Introduced, brought in. (Construed as pa. ppl.)

1432-50 tr. *Hidden* (Rolls) I. 123 Men of Assyria were
introduce whiche admitte only the lawe of Moyses. 1496
Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) ii. 22/2 Seculer or cyuyle lord-
shyppe Introduce by occasyon of synne.

† **Introduc't**, sb. *Obs. rare* = *o*. [f. L. type **in-*
trōductus, f. ppl. stem *intrōduct-*: see next.] In-
troduction.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 182/24 Introduce, *introduc'tio*.
† **Introduc't**, v. *Obs.* Also 5-6 -duyte. [f. L.
intrōduct-, ppl. stem of *intrōducere* to INTRODUCE.
The form *introduyte* was f. F. *introduit*, -ite, pa.
ppl. of *introduire* cf. *conduct*, *conduyte*, -duite.]
1. *trans.* To teach, instruct.

1481 BOTONER *Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton) 3b (R. Suppl.),
They that be introduced and enfourmed in sciences and
vertue. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A. i. x.* 25 In all the for-
said vsages the nobles auncient introduced and taught
their children. c1500 *Melusine* 190, I wyl teche & intro-
duyte you for your wele & honour.

2. To introduce; to bring in.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 182/23 Introduce, *introducere*. 1594
O. B. *Quest. Prof. Concern.* 18a, To introduce and make
me afterwards to stand in his good opinion. 1604 T. WRIGHT
Passions v. § 2. 159 To introduce musick among them.
1615 G. SANOVY *Tran.* 83 The manner of their lamentings
.. may appear by this ironical personating of a father
following the exequies of his sonne, introduced by Lucian.
a 1670 HACKET *Abb. Williams* i. (1693) 29 The Chaplains
full and absolute Parts did introduce him to this Love and
Liking.

Introduction (intrōdŭ'kʃən). Forms: 4-6
introduc'tion, 4-5 -ccion, 5 -xion, (6 -ctyon),
6- introduction. [a. F. *introduction* (14th c. in
Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *intrōductiō-em*, n. of action
from *intrōducere* to INTRODUCE: cf. also OF. *entrou-*
duction teaching, instruction (15th c. in Godef.).]

1. The action of introducing; a leading or bring-
ing in; a bringing into use or practice, bringing in
in speech or writing, insertion, etc.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xiv. 128 The Introduction of
Propriety is an effect of Common-wealth. 1710 STEELE
Tatler No. 127 ¶ 3 If we consult the Collegiates of Moor-
fields, we shall find most of them are beholden to their
Pride for their Introduction into that magnificent Palace.
1829 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 104 The Lec-
ture Room .. must be so placed, as to admit the introduction
of the Sun's light for two or three hours in the middle of
the day. 1871 R. F. WYOMOUTH *Euph.* 3 The mere intro-
duction of new words was not an object of Lillie's ambition.
1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 228 There is no reason for
the introduction of such a digression. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci.*
Lect. v. 155 The period immediately before the introduction
of metal.

b. Something introduced; a practice or thing
newly brought in, etc.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xliii. (1897) II. 173 Others like
new-fangled and vicious introductions [*sautes pareilles*
introductions]. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 615
This fish was a late introduction.

† c. An inference. *Obs. rare.*

1632 LITWOG *Trav.* iii. 107 Many other introductions
flow from his shallow base-branded apprehension which I
purposely omit.

† 2. The action or process of leading to or pre-
paring the way for something; that which leads
on to some result; a preliminary or initiatory step
or stage. *Obs.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 833 Thus maketh
he his introduction To hyngre folk to [his] destruccion.
a 1450 *Kysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 24 The barbyll .. is a
quasy meete and a peryllous for mannys body. For comynly
he yeuyth an introduction to be Febres. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*
Rich. III 42 b, Bondes and pactes .. betweene princes .. are
the cause efficient and especiall introduction that their
realmes and countries are fortified .. with a double power.
1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 133 Obedience is .. the first
and only introduction to all virtues Theological and Moral.

† 3. Initiation in the knowledge of a subject; in-
struction in rudiments, elementary teaching. *Obs.*

c1430 *Art Nombring* (E. E. T. S.) i. Algorisme .. is had
of en or in, and gogos that is introduction, and Rithmus
nombre, that is to say Interduccioun of nombre. c1477
CAXTON *Jason* 124 b, Peleus had a wil for to be Reduete
into yong age as the king your fadre is by myn Introduc-
cion. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 13, I wyll
give you some introduction into the celestiall sphere. 1597
HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xviii. § 3 For the first introduction of
youth to the knowledge of God, the Jews even till this day
have their Catechisms. 1702 R. MORDE (title) Introduc-
tion to Astronomy, Geography, Navigation and other Ma-
thematical Sciences made easy, by the Description and
Uses of the Celestiall and Terrestrial Globes.

4. That which leads to the knowledge or under-
standing of something. † a. In early use, That
which initiates in a subject, a first lesson; in *pl.*
rudiments, elements (*obs.*).

c1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 87 This shall be sufficient for
an introduction to yonge begynnners, for whom all-only
this boke is made. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iii. ii.

(1634) 257 They which are not yet instructed in the first
introductions. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 11
He that understands not thus much, hath not his introduc-
tions or first lesson. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 247 The mon-
archies of the earth, their pomp and state, Sufficient in-
troduction to inform Thee, of thyself so apt, in regal arts.

b. A preliminary explanation prefixed to or in-
cluded in a book or other writing; the part of a
book which leads up to the subject treated, or ex-
plains the author's design or purpose. Also, the
corresponding part of a speech, lecture, etc.

1520 MORE *Suppl. Soules Wks* 201/2 He so deuyseth his
introduction, as all hys purpose shoulde haue a gret face
of charitie, by that he speaketh all in the name of the pore
beggars. 1531 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 35 The Newe tes-
tament in english, with a Introduction to the Epistle to
the Romaynes. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 1
An Isagoge, or Introduction unto the hole worke. 1617
MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 181 Of the .. Bohemians Commonwealth,
under which title I containe an Historiall introduction;
the Princes pedegrees [etc.]. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones*
Contents i. i, The Introduction to the Work, or Bill of Fare
to the Feast. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. i. 224 A few remarks
on the nature of sound will form a fit introduction. 1861
Sat. Rev. 7 Dec. 587 Mr. Wright's Introduction is what an
Introduction of this sort should be .. a commentary on the
pieces edited, and nothing more.

c. A text-book or treatise intended as a manual
for beginners, or explaining the elementary prin-
ciples of a subject.

1540 (title) An Introduction to Wyseedom, made by Lu-
douicus Viues, and translated into Englyshe by Rycharde
Morysine. 1546 (title) An Introduction for to lerne to
rekyon with the Pen, or with the Counters [etc.]. 1603
HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 58 When their books, and
pettie introductions are laid out of their hands .. a man
shall find them as raw as other. 1769 PRIESTLEY (title)
An Introduction to the Study of Electricity. 1849 PARKER
(title) Architectural Manual: An Introduction to the Study
of Gothic Architecture. 1894 A. J. BALFOUR *Found. Belief*
Prelim. 1 Sometimes, by an Introduction to a subject is
meant a brief survey of its leading principles.

d. A course of study preliminary and prepara-
tory to some special study; matter introductory
to the special study of some subject, e.g. of a book
or document of the Bible; isagoge.

1874 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Archit.* (ed. 2) I. i. iv. i. 283 The
study of Etruscan art is a necessary introduction to that of
Roman. 1883 BRIGGS *Bibl. Study* iv. 76 The dogmatical
method of Biblical Introduction is contrary to the genius of
biblical study. 1899 *Expositor* Jan. 1 To sift preliminary
questions such as are dealt with in 'Introductions' is out-
side my present purpose.

5. The action of introducing or making known
personally; esp. the formal presentation of one
person to another, or of persons to each other,
with communication of names, titles, etc.

1711 POPE *Let. to H. Cromwell* 21 Dec., I would willingly
return Mr. Gay my Thanks for the Favour of his Poem ..
I .. should have been very glad to have contributed to it's
Introduction into the World. 1766 GOLOSOM *Vic. W. v.* He
seemed to want no introduction, but was going to salute
my daughters as one certain of a kind reception. 1814
JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* II. ii, Maria saw with delight
and agitation the introduction of the man she loved to her
father. 1873 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. Pref. 6 To you ..
I owe my introduction to a large circle of friends. 1876
MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* My first introduction to her ..
I do not mean the naming of our names by a third person.

b. *Letter of introduction*, or ellipt. *introduction*:
a letter given by one person to another, introducing
him to the acquaintance of a third person.

1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* i. 24 The youth .. Receives ..
A letter, too, of introduction. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* x,
I lost no time in presenting my letters of introduction.
1832 G. DOWNES *Let. Cont. Countries* I. 529, I had an
introduction to M. Charles Vernet, but of course refrained
from delivering it.

c. The process of becoming acquainted, or that
makes one acquainted, with a thing.

1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 344 My first intro-
duction to one of these horrid holes was nearly making an
end of me altogether.

6. *Mus.* A preparatory passage or movement at
the beginning of a piece of music.

1880 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 13/2 In
great orchestral works, such as symphonies, Haydn usually
commences with a set and formal Introduction in a slow
tempo.

7. *attrib.*, as *introduction piece*, *stage*, *writer*.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 June 3/1 Its manner is perhaps a
trifle too florid to be of good example to the other introduc-
tion writers of the series. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 1/2
In the introduction stage still greater difficulties arise. The
member .. may possibly name a date for second reading
which is probably fatal to the progress of the measure.

Introductive (intrōdŭ'ktiv), a. [ad. L. type
**intrōductiv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *intrōducere* to INTRO-
DUCE (see -IVE): perh. after F. *introdutif*, -ive
(1520 in Hatz.-Darm.)] = INTRODUCTORY.

1. Serving to introduce or bring in; causing or
promoting the introduction of something.

1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 321 Paul .. shows how
introductive it is of all the rest. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* (1769) 15,
I pitch upon all these particulars .. as introductive of new
trades into England. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. i. 126
Laws, when prudently framed, are by no means subversive
but rather introductory of liberty. 1861 W. S. PERRY *Hist.*
Ch. Eng. I. vi. 257 They [titles] were only declarative of a
divine, and not merely introductory of a human right.

2. Leading on to something that follows.

1638 PENKETHMAN *Artich.* I, The course of penning in-

troductive Preambles. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's*
Trial 28 The three first Articles, being but introductive to
the impeachment. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 189
This is a counsel leading and introductive to the rest. 1843
J. CLASON *Serm.* x. 172 The judgment seat to which he
knows death to be introductive.

Hence **Introductively** *adv.*, in a manner serving
to introduce. 1856 in WEBSTER.

Introductor, arch. [a. late L. *intrōductor*,
agent-n. from *intrōducere* to INTRODUCE: cf. F.
introduceur (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*.)] One
who or that which introduces; an introducer.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 221, I should not
be his worst introducer. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 1.
(1701) 3/1 Institutor of the Magi, and Introducer of the
Chaldaick Sciences amongst the Persians. 1751 *Phil.*
Trans. XLVII. 300, Fig. 2. The same canula improved ..
which I name introducer. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Tanglewood*
Tales, Wayside (1879) 10 Not .. that there was any real
necessity for my services as introducer.

b. One whose office it is to introduce persons
at court; esp. *introducer of ambassadors* (F. *in-*
trōducteur des ambassadeurs): see quot. 1706.

1651 EVELYN *Diary* 15 Sept., We were accompanied both
going and returning by y^e Introducer of Ambassadors
and Ayd of Ceremonies. 1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius'*
Voy. Ambass. v. 271 Jesaul Senhobet, who is as it were
the Introducer, or Master of the Ceremonies. 1706
PHILLIPS s.v., *An Introducer of Ambassadors*, .. a Master
of Ceremonies, that brings them to Audience in a Prince's
Court. 1774 H. SWINBURNE in *Crits. Europe Close last*
Cent. (1841) I. 9 About eleven, the introducers gave notice
of the king's levee being ready, and so .. we trudged up
stairs. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F. lili.* (1846) V. 246 The in-
troducer and interpreter of foreign ambassadors were the
great Chiaus and the Dragoman. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II.
344 You must come with me immediately to the Infanta
and Don Gabriel .. I am to be your introducer.

Introductorily (intrōdŭ'ktivli), *adv.* [f. IN-
TRODUCTORY + -LY ².] In an introductory manner;
by way of introduction.

1846 in WORCESTER citing BAXTER. 1880 G. MEREDITH
Tragic Com. (1881) 13 As far as she can be portrayed intro-
ductorily, she is not without exemplars in the sex.

Introductoriness, *rare* = *o*. [f. next + -NESS.]
The quality of being introductory.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Introductoriness*, introducing.

Introductory (intrōdŭ'ktivri), a. and sb. [ad.
late L. *intrōductōrius* (intrōductōrii libri Cas-
siod.), f. ppl. stem of *intrōducere* to INTRODUCE:
see -ORY, and cf. F. *introductoire* (Godef.).]

A. *adj.* † 1. Serving to introduce or bring in;
introductive of. *Obs.*

1605 COKE *Rep.* v. i. 8a, The said Act .. was not a Statute
introductive of a new law, but declaratorie of the old.
1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 108 They are not only
good in themselves, but are introductory of all other virtues.
1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 48 Such testimony is
dangerous and introductory of fraud.

2. Introducing to something that follows; lead-
ing up to or on to something; preliminary.

1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* a, Merchants Accounts
epitomised; .. here being both the Introductory part and
Practical. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, General* xi. (1662) 34
I place Schools before Colleges, because they are introducto-
ry thereunto. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvii. i. heading,
Containing a portion of introductory Writing. 1875 JOWETT
Plato (ed. 2) I. 115 In the introductory scene Plato raises
the expectation.

3. Serving to introduce personally.

1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, Frits. & Corr.* (1888) I. 203 Dr.
Willard .. favored me with a number of introductory letters
to gentlemen at the southward. 1812 SHELLEY *Let. Pr.*
Wks. 1880 III. 343, I considered the motives which actuated
me in writing the inclosed sufficiently introductory to
authorize me in sending you some copies.

B. *sb.* † 1. An introductory treatise or text-book.

c1391 CHAUCER *Astrol. Prol.*, The 5. partie shal ben an
introductorye after the statuts of owre doctours, in which
thow maist lerne a gret part of the general rewles of theorik
in Astrologie. c 1522 Du Wes in *Palsgr.* 890 (title) An In-
troductorye for to lerne .. to speke French Trewly. 1552
HULOET, Introductory, *isagogicon*.

2. A step leading on to something further; a
preliminary step.

1646 E. FISHER *Mod. Divinity* 137 Sometimes the name
of repentance is given to those preparatory beginnings and
introductorys thereof. 1822-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig.*
Knowl. II. 1164 A propitious introductory to a union
between the Protestant churches in Germany and England.

Introductress (intrōdŭ'ktivres), [f. INTRO-
DUCTOR + -ESS.] A female introducer.

1657 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 176 Expe-
rience being the best introductress. a 1747 HOLDSWORTH
Rem. Virgil (1768) 265 The Sibyl herself was a God-
dess; and as such required an introductress to her. 1835
Blackw. Mag. XXXVII. 201 We were indebted to our
youthful introductress for hurrying us through the first forms
of a meeting.

Introflexion, -gression: see INTRO- *pref.*

Introit (intrō'it), sb. [a. F. *introit*, in 14th c.
(in sense 2) *introite* (Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *introitus*
entering, entrance, f. *introire* to go within, enter.]

† 1. The action, or an act, of going in; entrance.
1481 BOTONER *Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton) D vij (R.
Suppl.), By the introites and entrees of the sonne in to the
vii signes of the yere. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xvii,
Heraclitus .. was nothing astonished at his Introit into such
a course and pauntry Habitation. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen.*
Brit. II. 171 From the Transit and Introit of the Saxons
hither, to the Year 1153.

† *b. fig. Introduction. Obs.*

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* i. (1877) 154 A preparative to wantonness, a pronocative to vncleanness, and an introite to a kind of leudenes.

2. *Ecl.* An antiphon or psalm sung while the priest approaches the altar to celebrate mass or Holy Communion. Also, the first two or three words of the office appropriated to a particular day and formerly sometimes used to describe or denote it. See quot. 1833.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 133 b/2 Two yong angellis began the Introite of the masse. *Ibid.* 412/1 Saynt gregory ordeyned thyntryte of the masse to be songen. c1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1069 The raymentes belongyng to the servyce of the masse, unto the introite of the same. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion Rubric*, Then shall the Clerkes syng in Englishe for the office, or Introite, (as they call it) a Psalme appointed for that daie. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* i. 401 He had previously ordered the introit to the communion service should begin with these words, Princes sat and spake against me. 1833 SIR H. NICOLAS *Chron. Hist. Pref.* 17 Ecclesiastics in the middle ages... describe a day by the 'introit', or commencement of the service appointed by the church to be performed thereon. *Ibid.* 111/2 Circumdedentur, the introit and name of Septuagesima Sunday. 1867 C. WALKER *Ritual Reason Why* 147 The Introit is one or more verses sung at the entrance of the clergy into the sanctuary.

† *Introit, ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *introitus*, pa. pple. of *introire*: see *prec.*] Entered. (Const. as *pa. pple.*)

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 179 If a member... he owte of his place naturalre, and a straunge thyng he introite in to hit [et intraverit alienum], the body is troublede.

Introitive, a. rare. = next.

See UNINTROITIVE.

† *Introitory, a. Obs.* [ad. late or med. L. *introitori-us* (Gloss. Philox.) of or belonging to entrance, f. *introit-us* INTROIT.] Pertaining to an entrance or beginning; introductory.

1659 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 180 In this introitory discourse.

Introjection: see INTRO-*pref.*

† *Intromeddle, v. Obs. rare.* [For *intermeddle*, with confusion of prefix.] To interfere, intermeddle. So † *Intromeddlle sb.*, interference.

1524 WOLSEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 89 That therle of Angwishe do not entre Scotland, ne intromeddl therwith. *Ibid.*, The Quene in no wise wolde that thErl of Angwishe shulde have any intromedde herin, or entre into Scotland.

Intromissible (intrōmī'sib'l), *a. rare.* [f. L. *intromiss-*, ppl. stem of *intrōmitt-ēre* to INTROMIT + *-BLE*.] Capable of being intromitted; admissible. Hence *Intromissibility*, capability of being intromitted.

1808 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 268 A modification which takes effect at the outside of the prism at very oblique angles of incidence, and may be called a different intromissibility. *Ibid.* 269 By the laws of the different refrangibility of light, the red rays are intromissible at a.

Intromission (intrōmī'shən). [n. of action from L. *intrōmitt-ēre* to INTROMIT: perh. immed. a. F. *intromission* (Paré, 16th c.).] The action of intromitting.

1. The action of sending, letting, or putting in; insertion, introduction; admission, admittance.

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 152 The Novatians... denie to those that relapse... any hope of... intromission into the church. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* ii. xvi. § 4 They draw a curtaine... least further intromission of such beames might interrupt their pleasant sleepe. 1634 PEACHAM *Genil. Exerc.* i. xviii. 59 If sight be caused by intromission, or receiving in, the forme of that which is seene, contrary species or formes should be received confusedly together. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 519 A Moderate Intromission of Blood had well succeeded. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. vi. For nature... intended the... orifice only for the intromission of solids and liquids. 1834 M. MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 415 A tube... is open at both ends for the intromission of water. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 411/2 The reciprocal introduction of the organs of intromission into the vulvæ. 1883 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* 2271 What he [Swedenborg] claims to have seen and heard during his intromission into the spiritual world.

2. Intermeddling, interference: esp. in or from *Sc. Law*, the action of intermeddling with the effects of another, the assuming of the possession and management of the property of another, either with or without legal authority; in the latter case called *vicious intromission*. Also, generally, the transactions of an agent or subordinate with the money of his employer or principal.

1567 *Renunciation Mary Q. Scots* (Holinshead), And be thir our letteris frelie, of our awin motiue will renuncis... all intromission and dispositioun of onie casualteis, properties [etc.]. c1575 Balfour's *Practicks* (1754) 41 Ony spuillzie or wrangous intromission with the saidis gudis. a1639 SPOTTSWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* ii. (1677) 33 The Monks who had been trusted... with the intromission of the rents, were charged to uplift the same. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* vi. 200 Willing to discharge the Guardian for his Intromission. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* iii. ix. § 49. 626 Vicious intromission... consists in apprehending the possession of, or using any moveable goods belonging to the deceased unlawfully, or without the order of law. 1808 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) 111. 75 His duties extend to... customs and excise... as well as to the collection of the land rents. For all these intromissions, he was strictly accountable to government. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 59 Such

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collector and treasurer... shall... grant bond... for their intromissions, and for the just and faithful execution of their office. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 268 Keeping wisely aloof from all ill-timed intromission in the interior affairs.

b. quasi-concr. (Sc. Law.) pl. Proceeds of such transactions. (Cf. *earnings*.)

1792 Spalding's *Troub. Chas.* I. II. 146 The monies... which the collector and his depute shall be bound to pay to them out of the first of his intromissions [original intromission] thereof. 1807-8 R. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. Should the intromitter be obliged to impute his intromissions to the preferable title... then all his intromissions must go to extinguish the preferable debts.

Intromissive (-mī'siv), *a.* [f. L. *intrōmiss-*, ppl. stem of *intrōmitt-ēre* (see next) + *-IVE*.] Having the quality or effect of intromitting or letting in (e.g. rays of light); connected with intromission.

1808 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 279 As in fig. 8 and 9, the intromissive separation was produced by the horizontal side, so it is, in these figures, effected by the vertical one.

Intromit (intrōmī't), *v.* Forms: *a.* 5 *intromete*, 5-7 *Sc. intromet*, 6 *Sc. intromette*, *intrommet*, 6-7 *Sc. intromett*; *b.* 5-6 *intromitte*, 6 *-myt*, 6- *intromit*. [ad. L. *intrōmitt-ēre* to send in, let in or into, introduce, f. *intrō* + *mitt-ēre* to send. In part a refashioning after L. of the earlier ENTERMETE (*entremet*, *entromy*) q.v.]

1. *trans.* To cause or allow to enter; to put in, introduce, interpose, insert; to send or let in, admit. Now rare.

1582-8 *Hist. Gas. VI* (1804) 27 Shoe was perswadit he these that were hir keepers, and vthers intromittit for that purpois. 1612 R. CARPENTER *Soules Sent.* 74 Shall wee presumptuouslie intromit our over-weening curiosity? 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 945 The fourth hole... intromitteth the Ingular veine. 1647 H. MORE *Poems, Cupid's Confl.* lxxvii, Whether our reasons eye be clear enough To intromit true light. 1747 *Genil. Mag.* 528 Indeed, some diseases not cutaneous may be intromitted thro' the skin. 1895 B. F. BARRETT *Quest. Answ.* 119 This is the way... in which he [Swedenborg] was himself intromitted into the spiritual world.

† 2. *refl.* To interfere (*with* or *in* something).

1492 Plumpton *Corr.* 201, I desire and pray you noe further to intromete you with the sayd land and right of his church. 1531 CRANMER *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 229 Wherefore he had never pleasure to intromit himself in this cause. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxx. To they dare saye to the prophetes: Intromitte youre selues with nothings. 1657 TWYSDEN *Vind. Ch.* (1847) 100 [He] did then intromit himself and his agents in the raising of it and so did convert some good proportion to his own use.

3. *intr. for refl.* To interfere, intermeddle, have to do with. (Now only *Sc.*)

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 153 The lawe of felde... that be senate scholde not intromitte of the felde of any man dyenge whom he hade afore in his lyfe. 1492 Plumpton *Corr.* 264 Willinge and desyreinge you, therefore, that... yee will in noe wise further intromete or deale with the said land. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 3 No sheryffe... shall in any wyse intromyt or medel in, with, or vpon any of y^e premisses. 1560 in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 3 Nor yitt sall intromett... anie maner of way with the querrells and discords of the lords. 1574 *Act 14 Eliz.* c. 5 § 38 The Justices... within any County... shall not intromit or enter into any City... where be any Justice... for any such City. 1623 W. SCLATER *Tythes* 197 He would... intromitt in a question proper to a higher profession. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* x, A whiggish mob... plundered his dwelling-house of four silver spoons, intromitting also with his mart and his meal-ark. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 197 Saint Felix who intromitted so improperly with the loves of his niece and Monsieur Pappolen. a1847 CHALMERS *Posth. Wks.* I. 61 It is patent from these verses that God intromitted with Jacob on the matter of his leaving Lahan.

b. Sc. Law. To have (pecuniary) dealings, to deal with; esp. to deal with property or effects; either legally as administrator, agent, etc., or viciously without legal right.

1521 in Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 51 The Provest... and communitie of Edinburgh, hes gude richt, title and power to buy, sell, or utheways to intromet with schipis of weifair... within the read, havin or port of Leyth. 1569 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 40 That the poore labourers may intromett with their awin teinds upon a reasonable composition. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 25 The wife... may not take vp [the dowrie], nor intromet with the frutes thereof, induring her husbands lifetime, bot her husband sall intromit therewith, for sustentation of his wife and familie. 1664 J. CARSTARES in R. H. STORY *W. Carstares* (1874) 373, I leave my loving and faithfull spouse... my sole executrix, to intromett with my goods and gear. 1772 JOHNSON in Boswell *Argt.* case vicious Intromission, He who never intromits at all will never intromit viciously. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains* ii. § 163 If an heir who has the right of abstaining have once intromitted with hereditary effects... he has not the power of afterwards relinquishing the inheritance.

Hence *Intromitted ppl. a.*: *;-mitting vbl. sb.*

1450-70 *Gologross & Gau.* 1171 And also the mervest on mold has intrometting. 1706 J. SERGEANT *Acc. Chapter* (1853) 109 The new intromitted jurisdiction took place and governed. 1831 BARWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. viii. 189 Certain rays of the intromitted pencil are absorbed or lost. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* vi. § 23 (1873) 239 This intromitted portion is single.

Intromittent (intrōmī'tēnt), *a.* [ad. L. *intrōmittent-em*, pr. pple. of *intrōmitt-ēre*: see *prec.*] That intromits or introduces; having the function of intromission.

Chiefly in *Zool.* and *Physiol.*, *intromittent apparatus*, organ, the male copulatory organ.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 411/2 In the Earthworm... the intromittent apparatus is deficient. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life Introd.* 47 All male Mammalia have an intromittent organ. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 157 The males of most... are provided with copulatory or intromittent organs.

Intromitter (intrōmī'tar). Forms: 6 *intromettar*, 6-7 *-mettor* (e, 7 *-meter*, *-mittor*, 8- *intromitter*. [f. INTROMIT + *-ER* 1; cf. the earlier *entermeter*, F. *entremetteur*.] One who intromits; spec. in *Sc. Law*, One who interferes or deals with the property of another.

c1575 Balfour's *Practicks* (1754) 27 That the takaris and intromettaris with the Landis... be callit. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 95 The schyreffes, baillies... and uthir intrometers with His Majesty's rentes. *Ibid.* 171 He... appoyntes Robert Ewart, his sone, and Helene Ewart, his dochter, his onlie executores and intromettors with his haile goodes and geir. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3228/2 Act anent Vicious Intromettors. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* iii. ix. § 51. 627 An intromitter incurs no passive title, if one has been, previously to the intromission, confirmed executor to the deceased. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Intromission*, A confirmation as executor puts an end to the vicious intromission, since it infers an intention on the part of the intromitter to account for his intromissions.

Intromolecular, -mutative: see INTRO-.

† *Intronifcate, v. nonce-wd. Obs.* [f. obs. F. *intronifiqu-er*, Rabelais (f. the stem part of late L. *intron-izāre*, F. *intron-iser* + L. *-ficāre*: see *-FY* + *-ATE* 3.] *trans.* To enthrone.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xix, The substantifick quality of the elementary complexion, which is intronificated in the terrestreity of their quidditative nature.

Intronise, -ize, etc., obs. var. of ENTHRONIZE, etc. *Intronize*, var. ENTHRONIZE *v.* Obs.

† *Intronization*, obs. var. ENTHRONIZATION.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur v. xii*, Thenne the senatours made redy for his Intronysacyon.

† *Introop*, variant of ENTROOP, *Obs.*

1611 FLORIO, *Infroitare*, to troupe, to insquadron.

Intropression, -pulsive, etc.: see INTRO-.

Intorsal (intrō'sāl), *a. Bot.* [f. as next + *-AL*.] = next.

1831 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 421 The stamina... are intorsal and nearly sessile.

Intorse (intrō's), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *intrors-us*, from *introrsus* (turned) inwards (in ancient L. only adv.).] Turned or directed inwards; of an anther which opens towards the centre of the flower.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. 609/2 In most plants the anthers are intorse, being turned towards the style. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 238 Apocynæ... Anthers basifixed, dehiscence intorse.

Hence *Intorsely adv.*, in an inward direction.

Intorption, -sensible, -sentient: see INTRO-*pref.*

Introspect (intrōspe'kt), *v.* [f. L. *intrōspect-*, ppl. stem of *intrōspic-ēre* to look into, or f. L. *intrōspectāre*, freq. of this.]

1. *trans.* To look into, esp. with the mind; to examine narrowly or thoroughly. Now rare.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Portage's Mystic. Div.* 66 There to view, introspect and comprehend, as well as apprehend, the Wonders of Jehovah Elohim. 1723 *Trickology* 15 The Drum... look into it, there is nothing; so beware they do not introspect you. 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Symphonemata* xi. 167 The records of the intellect introspecting human nature cannot evince a perfect understanding.

2. *intr. or absol.* To look within; to examine one's own thoughts or feelings.

1884 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXV. 257 We can not cogitate without examining consciousness, and when we do this we introspect. 1896 *Daily News* 18 Feb. 6/1 No man went further in introspection than all the world's chartered libertine, Mr. Pepsy. But Mr. Pepsy 'introspected' with a single mind! He never, we think, defends his conduct.

Hence *Introspected, Introspecting ppl. adjs.*

1881 J. SULLY *Illusions* 18 Introspected facts being known only in relation to perceived facts. 1882 HALL CAINE *Recoll. D. G. Rossetti* 212 [Rossetti had] large grey eyes with a steady introspecting look.

Introspection (intrōspe'kshən). [n. of action from L. *intrōspic-ēre* (see *prec.*); cf. *inspection*.]

1. The action of looking into, or under the surface of, things, esp. with the mind; close inspection or examination of something. ? *Obs.* exc. in reference to one's own thoughts or feelings: see 2.

a1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 55 The actings of the Mind or Imagination it self, by way of reflection or introspection of themselves. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Portage's Mystic. Div.* 64 Hee, as a Philosopher... came to the reception, perception and cognition, or rather introspection, intuition and introreception of the præmentented. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxv. 456 The heavenly bodies... are too remote for his [man's] introspection. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* ii. vii. 209 Introspection of our intellectual operations is not the best of means for preserving us from intellectual hesitations.

2. *spec.* (with no object expressed): The action of looking within, or into one's own mind; examination or observation of one's own thoughts, feelings, or mental state.

1695 DRYDEN *Parall. Poetry & Paint.* (R.), So that I [Guido Reni] was forced to make an introspection into mine own mind. 1807 KNOX & JEBB *Corr. L.* 324 The introspection, the spirituality, and, if we may so speak, the heavenward views which one meets with in every page. 1850 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 17 In Homer's time... the human

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self-consciousness was scarcely awakened, introspection had not begun its work. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* x. 246 An apparently hopeless passion has taught her reflection, introspection, and humility of spirit.

Introspectionist, [f. prec. + -IST.] a. One who practises introspection or self-examination. b. One who adopts the method of introspection in psychological inquiry.

1881 J. OWEN *Evenings with Skeptics* I. iv. 312 As a rule Skeptics are keen introspectionists. 1883 MAUDSLEY *Body & Will* i. vi. 91 Little favour will these discussions have, and little will they weigh, with the introspectionist, who in the end does not fail to fall back dogmatically upon the direct intuition of freedom. 1899 *Expositor* Oct. 316 Spurgeon is not so much of a practical analyst as a self-introspectionist.

Introspective (introspe'ktiv), a. [f. L. *introspect-*, ppl. stem of *introspicere* to INTROSPECT + -IVE: cf. *inspective*, *respective*, etc.] Having the quality of looking within; examining into one's own thoughts, feelings, or mental condition, or expressing such examination; of, pertaining to, characterized by, or given to introspection.

1820 SOUTHEY *Leit.* (1856) III. 171 Whom I.. well remember as a mild, melancholy, introspective man. 1887 SAINTSURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* i. 10 With Wyatt and Surrey English poetry became at a bound the most personal and .. the most 'introspective' in Europe. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brandon* I. 118 She was very young, and not in the least introspective.

Hence **Introspectively** *adv.*; **Introspectively-ness**; **Introspectivism** *noun-nd.* [see -ISM]; **Introspector**, one who practises introspection.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. ii. 164 Each feeling .. which when introspectively contemplated appears to be homogeneous. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIII. 960 A.. girl, whose self-condemning grief has something of the introspectiveness wrongly imputed to all Mr. Browning's characters. 1884 SEELEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 667 Is it, then, true that Christianity is a system of morbid and melancholy introspectiveness? 1893 MORRIS & BAX *Socialism* iii. 58 The individualistic introspectivism of the Christianity of the decaying empire.

Introsuction: see **INTRO- pref.**

† **Introsu-me**, *v. Obs.* [f. **INTRO-** + L. *sūmere* to take.] *trans.* To take in; to take (medicine) internally; to absorb (nutriment).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 109 Those antidota which intromised help many grievous affections. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 38 As their vessels enlarge and intromise more copious nourishment, (trees) often starve their neighbours.

So † **Introsu-mption**, the action of 'introsu-ming'; † **Introsu-mptive** *a.*, relating to or adapted for 'introsu-mption'.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 599 Cordial Powders .. may be .. mixed with intromsutive medicaments. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Introsu-mption*, the taking in of the Alimentary or nourishing Particles, whereby living Bodies are increased.

Introsuscept (introsū'sept), *v.* [f. **INTRO-** + L. *suscipere* to take up: cf. **SUSCEPTIBLE**.] *trans.* = **INTUSSUSCEPTION**. Hence **Introsuscepted** *ppl. a.* 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 184/2 A portion of the large intestine .. must have become .. intromscepted. 1858 CORLAND *Dict. Med.* I. 553 The intromscepted portion.

Introsusception (introsū'se'pʃən), [f. **INTRO-** + L. *susception-em* a taking, **SUSCEPTION**, f. *suscipere*: in mod.L. *introsusceptio*. Cf. *intra-susception* in **INTRA- pref.** 3 and the error. **INTERSUSCEPTION**.] The action of taking up or receiving within; intromsception.

1. *Phys. and Biol.* = **INTUSSUSCEPTION** 2.

1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* II. 90 The intromsception of non-elastic fluids. 1817 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 221 These act as so many superadded mouths, to take up, by means of intromsception, the food proper for the nourishment of the plant.

2. *Path.* = **INTUSSUSCEPTION** 3.

1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) III. 253 This malady is occasioned sometimes by an intromsception of a part of the intestine into another part of it. 1821-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 160 One portion of the affected intestine, constricted and lessened in its diameter, has fallen into another portion below it, and thus produced what is called an intromsception. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 123. 150 In many instances, the inner membrane of each cell is singularly depressed at either end by a sort of intromsception, and sometimes it protrudes into the neighbouring cell.

3. = **INTUSSUSCEPTION** 1, 1 b.

1834 COLERIDGE in *Fraser's Mag.* (1835) XII. 494 The organising forces .. must subsist in some such bond or .. intromsception .. as will warrant us in the conclusion that they are at once one and many. 1841 J. H. NEWMAN *Tracts for Times* No. 90. 50 He thus opposes the doctrine of intromsception, which the spiritual view of the Real Presence naturally suggests. 1857 DE QUINCEY *Goldsmith Wks.* VI. 222 Law and arms .. through their essential functions .. opened for themselves a permanent necessity of intromsception into the organism of the state.

Intromsuction: see **INTRO- pref.**

† **Intromsuent**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *intromsuent-em*, pr. ppl. of *intromsuer* to come in, f. **INTRO-** + *venire* to come.] Coming in.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. x. 201 The commixture of Intromsuent nations either by commerce or conquest.

Intromsive (intromsiv), *a. rare*. [ad. L. *intromsiv-us* (turned) inwards (in L. only *adv.*)] = **INTROVERTED** 2 b.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 200 note, The figure of speech is called *Chiasmus*, or intromsive parallelism.

Intromsive (intromsiv), *a.* [f. **intromsiv-*, ppl. stem of assumed L. **intromsuer* + -IBLE: cf. *reversible*.] Capable of being intromsive or drawn within, as the finger of a glove.

1883 E. RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 652/1 (*Mollusca*) An alternately intromsive and eversible tube connected with an animal's body. 1885 *Ibid.* XIX. 432/1 (*Polysa*) Muscular fibre-cells .. are attached at three different levels to the soft intromsive portion of the body, and by their retraction pull it in three folds or telescopic joints into the capacious hinder part of the body.

Hence **Intromsivability**.

1885 E. RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 439/2 The telescopic intromsivability of the anterior region of the body is greatly developed.

Intromsion (intromsion), [ad. mod.L. *intromsion-em*, n. of action from **intromsuer*: see **INTROVERT** v.]

1. The action of turning the thoughts inwards, i.e. to one's own mind or soul, or to the contemplation of inward or spiritual things.

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 68 Their .. Fastings, Prayings, .. Intromsions, .. Humiliations, Mortifications. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* xi. § 16, 380 They plentifully assert this inward Intromsion and Abstraction of the Mind .. from all Images and Thoughts. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 451 The attending to the voice of Christ within you is what they [the Mystics] term Intromsion. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 214 Hamlet, who so perfectly typifies the intromsion and complexity of modern thought as compared with ancient.

2. The action of (physically) turning inwards, esp. of withdrawing an outer part into the interior; the condition of being so turned inwards.

1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) III. 297 This disease is sometimes produced by the intromsion of the edge of the lower eyelid. 1883 E. RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 652/1 (*Mollusca*) The process of incomplete intromsion of that simple rostrum. *Ibid.*, The process either of intromsion or of eversion of the tube may be arrested at any point.

b. Of lines of verse: see **INTROVERTED** 2 b.

1886 R. G. MOULTON *Lit. Study Bible* i. 50 Such intromsion is merely a matter of form.

Intromsive (intromsiv), *a.* [f. stem **intromsiv-* of **intromsuer* (see next) + -IVE.] a. Having the quality or effect of turning inwards.

b. Characterized by turning the mind or thought inwards upon itself.

1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 86 The worms are caught alive, being drawn into the mouth by the intromsive action of the tongue. 1884 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXV. 267/2 When we come to mental derangements, intromsive study is obviously fruitless.

Intromvert (intromvɜrt), *v.* [f. L. type **intromvertēre* (prob. in mod.L.), f. **INTRO-** + *vertēre* to turn: cf. L. *intromversus* *adv.*] To turn inwards.

1. *trans.* To turn (the mind, thought, etc.) inwards upon itself; to direct (one's thinking or effort) to that which is internal or spiritual.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 28 The Soul being straight, intromverted .. into itself, and easily conforming to God's will and time. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet*, *Prejudice* (1852) 85 The less we look abroad, the more our ideas are intromverted, and our habitual impressions .. grow together into a kind of concrete substance. 1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 26 The mind of the old poets was rarely intromverted on itself.

2. To turn or bend inwards (physically); in *Zool.* to turn (a part or organ) inwards upon itself; to withdraw a part within its own tube or base, as the finger of a glove may be withdrawn.

1784 [see **INTROVERTED** 2]. 1883 E. RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 652/2 (*Mollusca*) It cannot be completely everted owing to the muscular bands, nor can it be fully intromverted owing to the bands which tie the axial pharynx to the adjacent wall of the apical part of the introvert.

Intromvert (intromvɜrt), *sb. Zool.* [f. prec. vb.: cf. *convert* sb.] A part or organ that is or can be intromverted.

1883 E. RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 652/1 (*Mollusca*) Important distinctions which obtain amongst the various 'intromverts' or intro- and eversible tubes so frequently met with in animal bodies. 1885 *Ibid.* XIX. 431/1 (*Polysa*) The anterior portion of the body of the polypide can be pulled into the hinder part as the finger of a glove may be tucked into the hand. It is, in fact, an 'intromvert'.

Intromverted (intromvɜrtəd), *ppl. a.* [f. **INTROVERT** v. + -ED.] Turned inwards.

1. Of the mind or thought: Directed inwards upon itself, or upon that which is inward or spiritual. Also *transf.* of a person: Given to intromversion of mind.

1781 COWPER *Conversation* 365 Self-searching with an intromverted eye. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 373 In modern times, no such remarkable example of this intromverted mind has occurred, as in Emanuel Swedenborg. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 16 So that his mysticism is emphatically the enclosed, self-withdrawn, intromverted man. 1866 MRS. STOWE *Lit. Foxes* 125 In morals, in religion, too, the same intromverted scrutiny detects only errors and evils, till all life seems to them a miserable, hopeless failure.

2. Turned or bent inwards (physically).

1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 633 His awkward gait, his intromverted toes, Bent knees, round shoulders, and dejected looks. 1845 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. 11. 25 The skin, including those intromverted portions of it which form the receptive area of the special senses.

b. Applied to an arrangement of words, lines of verse, etc. in which two corresponding elements (e.g. lines riming with each other) form the inner or middle part of the whole.

1896 R. G. MOULTON *Lit. Study Bible* i. 50 In the Quatrain Reversed or Intromverted, the first line corresponds with the fourth.

Intromvertive, *a.* [f. as prec. + -IVE.] = **INTROMVERTIVE**.

1864 S. WILBERFORCE *Ess.* (1874) I. 358 With the intromvertive tendency which we have ascribed to him, was joined .. an ambitious temper. 1875 DORA GREENWELL *Liber Human.* 146 A cultivated, intromvertive, reflective era. 1882 *Chicago Advance* 23 Nov., The church is to be congratulated on the change from the intromvertive to the active.

Intromvision, -vise: see **INTRO- pref.**

Intromvolution (intromvolu'shən), *rare*. [f. **INTRO-** + *-volution* in *evolution*, *involution*, etc. (n. of action f. L. *volvere* to roll).] The process of involving one thing within another.

1829 LAMA *Let. to Robinson* 17 Apr. in Talfourd *Final Mem.* (1848) II. 63 *Per se*, it is good, to show the intromvolutions, extravolutions of which the animal frame is capable. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Th. Grk. Trag.* Wks. IX. 56 There are cases occasionally occurring in the English drama and the Spanish, where a play is exhibited within a play .. at every step of the intromvolution (to neologise a little in a case justifying a neologism), something must be done to differentiate the gradations, and to express the subordinations of life.

Intrude (intrūd), *v.* Also 6 *entru*, -trewde, 7 *intrud*. [ad. L. *intrudere* (don't bind in Cic.), f. *in-* (**IN-**) + *trudere* to thrust. Cf. OF. *intruire*, -ure (1479 in Godef.) and pa. pple. *intrus*.]

1. *trans.* To thrust, force, or drive (any thing) in; to introduce by force. Const. *into*, † *in*.

1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* 1455/2 Ye marrowbones of the masse, which .. you by force, might, and wrongles intrude in sound of wordes in some of the scripture. 1597 A. M. T. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* xvii. h/2 When as we intrude the same [point of a knife] in anye fistle. 1674 GREW *Causes Mixt.* iv. § 3 Their putres are wedged and intruded one into another. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 202 We .. find some few of these fossil Shells, .. with Iron-Ore .. intruded into their Pores. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxxi. 410 As if air had intruded itself between the separated surfaces. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 467 When the new Kitchen was built it was intruded into the area of the old Hall.

† b. *intr.* for *refl.* To thrust oneself; to come or make one's way by force. *Obs.*

1562 PHARR *Æneid.* ix. Ffij, Vnpudent man, y^t when the Rutill king did through intrude Coulede him not entering spye. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 342 To distant climes .. Where half the convex world intrudes between .. they go.

2. *trans.* To thrust or bring in without leave; to force (something unwelcome) on or upon a person.

1586 A. DAY *Env. Secretary* ii. (1625) 15 Upon whose absence and departure .. you seeke to intrude the summe of all your unhappinesse and misfortune. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 56 They were not Ordained and placed in void places, but intruded into Churches that had lawfull Bishops. 1786 W. HASTINGS in Burke *Articles* xvii. xxix, You must forbid any person of that nation to be intruded into your presence, without his introduction. 1842 *Claim & Protest of Ch. Scotl. in State Trials* (N.S.) IV. (1892) 1401 Ordaining a Church Court to .. admit to the office of the holy ministry .. a probationer, .. and to intrude him also on the congregation, contrary to the will of the people. 1849 R. BUCHANAN *Ten Years Conflict* xi. II. 205 Prepared to intrude ministers against reclaiming congregations; and that, if need were, at the point of the bayonet. 1864 BRUCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vii. (1875) 95 The tendency which intruded earthly Madonnas and saints between the worshipper and the spiritual Deity.

† 3. *refl.* and *intr.* To thrust oneself into any benefice, possession, office, or dignity to which one has no title or claim; to usurp on or upon: cf. **INTRUSION** 2. Passing into 4. *Obs.*

1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 5 Dignities benefices or other spiritual promotions wherein they shal so enter and entrewde before the payment of the saide firste fruites. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI 178 Duryng whose .. captivite he wrongfully usurped and entrewded upon the royall power and high estate of this Realme. 1563 ARP. PARKER *Articles* § 6 Item, whether ther be any persons that intrude them selfe .. without imposition of handes and ordinary authoritie. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* viii. xliii. (1612) 206 He gave the Liners dwellings, lesse than where they since intru'de. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 25, I prece thee intrude not on a dead mans right. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* i. 277 a, He that entretth vpon any of the Kings Demesnes, and taketh the profits, is said to Intrude vpon the Kings possession. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* i. 14 If he went violently to intrude himself into other Parishes.

4. To thrust oneself in without warrant or leave; to enter or come where one is uninvited or unwellcome. Also *transf.* and *fig.* of things, and in non-material relations. Const. *into*, † *in* (a place, company, etc.), *on*, *upon* (a person, something personal or private, etc.).

a. *refl.* 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 48 M. Hoult intrudid himself as his accustomed manner is. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 116 To what end shouldst thou intrude thy self unwarrantably into their companies? 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* iii. 20 And do you .. presume to intrude yourself, unthought of, uncalled for, upon the patience of the public? 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. viii. 286 The strangest freaks of fancy intrude themselves into his sublime contemplations.

b. *intr.* 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. i. 27 Thy wit wants edge And manners, to intru'd where I am grac'd. 1601 MARSTON *Pasquill & Kath.* II. 275 Shee wonders at your rudenesse, that intrudes vpon the quiet of her mornings rest. 1635 J. HAYWARD *Tr. Blonds's Banish'd Virg.* 20 The Count

thought it unfitting to intrude (as then) into their company. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 62 ¶ 6 A very odd Fellow, who would intrude upon us. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 143 This was the only sound that intruded on the silence of these doleful mansions. 1836 MARRVAT *Japhet* lxxii, I perceived that my presence was not welcome, and I would no further intrude. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 70/1 There is a tendency for certain dominant and improved races of live stock to intrude into districts up to this time occupied by native breeds.

† 5. *trans.* To enter forcibly. *Obs. rare.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 848 Why should the worm intrude the maiden bud; Or hateful cuckoos hatch in sparrows' nests?

Intruded (intrū'déd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED¹.]

1. Thrust or forced in, introduced forcibly or unwarrantably, crowded in, etc.: see *prec.*

1562 WINSET (*title*) The Last Blast of the Trumpet .. against the usurp'd auctoritie of Iohn Knox and his Calvinian brether intrudid Precheours. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* xxv. 144 Corroded by the pungent. pores of the intruded liquor. 1890 *Athenæum* 8 Nov. 623/2 The intruded minister who succeeded him [under the Commonwealth] was so ignorant as to be scarcely able to write his name. 1893 FOWLER *Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 219 The newly appointed, or, as they were called by their antagonists, 'intruded' members of the College.

2. *spec. a. Entom.* (See *quot.* 1826.) *b. Bot.* = INTRUSE *a.* *c. Geol.* = INTRUSIVE *2 b.*

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 306 *Intruded*, when the head is nearly withdrawn within the trunk. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 218 They approach Rubiaceæ .. in .. their intruded style, and valvate aestivation. 1833 LYLE *Princ. Geol.* III. 105 The intruded mass then cooled down at a certain distance below the uplifted surface. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jnals.* I. ii. 33 Some hills of intruded greenstone.

Intruder (intrū'dər). Also 7 (in legal use) -or. [f. as *prec.* + -ER¹.] One who intrudes.

1. One who intrudes into an estate or benefice or usurps on the rights or privileges of another; *spec.* one who, after the determination of a life-tenancy, enters before the remainderman or reversioner, or who trespasses in any way on crown lands. Now only in legal use.

1534 Act 26 Hen. VIII. c. 3 § 5 Every suche person .. shalbe accepted and taken an entrewder vpon the Kinges possessions. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 1. 194a, Where thee bee two ioynt Abators or Intruders which come in meere by wrong. 1635 N. R. *Canden's Hist. Eliz.* 1. an. 9. 72 Joh. Mason .. a great intruder into Ecclesiasticall livings. 1648 in *Gross Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 78 Diners and many Intruders, as also diuers other strangers and forinors. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 2 The law allows such intruders to be ejected while the intrusion is fresh by the right heirs.

2. One who thrusts himself in in an encroaching manner or without invitation or welcome.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 65 Vnmannerly Intruder as thou art. 1693 W. BOWLES in *Dryden's Fivernal v.* (1697) 100 Will you a bold Intruder, ever learn To know your Basket, and your Bread discern? 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 127 ¶ 6 Others .. consider every man who fills the mouth of report with a new name, as an intruder upon their retreat, and disturber of their repose. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 93, I felt always like an intruder and a bondswoman, and had wished myself out of the Petherwin family a hundred times.

Intruding, *ppl. a.* [f. INTRUDE *v.* + -ING².] That intrudes.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 31 Thou wretched, rash, intruding foole, farewell. 1830 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 53 The rampant and intruding brio. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. ii. 18 The intruding nation altogether supplanted the elder nation.

Hence **Intrudingly** *adv.*, in an intruding manner. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* I. 10, I thrust my self intrudingly upon you.

Intrudress, *rare.* [f. INTRUDER + -ESS.] A female intruder.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. x. 402 As if foreseeing .. that .. a distressed Prince .. should .. recover his rightful throne from the unjust usurpation of .. an Idolatrous intrudress thereintu.

Intrumpeicoun, *intrupeicoun*, *obs. ff. INTERRUPTION.*

† **Intru'nk**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. IN-² + TRUNK *sb.*] *trans.* To enclose in or as in a trunk.

1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* v. iii, Had eager lust intrunk'd my conquer'd soul, I had not buried living joys in death.

Intruse (intrūs'), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *intrūs-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *intrūdēre* to INTRUDE.] Having a form as if pushed or thrust inwards.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 51 *Silene conica* .. calyx .. intruse at the base.

† **Intruse**, *v. Obs. Chiefly Sc.* [f. L. *intrūs-*, *ppl. stem* of *intrūdēre* to INTRUDE.] = INTRUDE *v.*

c. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab. XII* (*Wolf & Lamb*) xii, Thow wald intruse ressou, Quhair wrang and reif suld dwell in propertie. 1535 BOORDE *Let.* 12 Aug. in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forewords 48, I amones yow intrusyd in a close ayre, mygh neuer haue my helth. 1554 LATIMER *Disput. Oxon.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 482 Which indeed you may by violence, might, and power, thrust and intruse into sound of words of some places of scripture. c. 1570 *Schort Somme 1st Bk. Disput.* § 4 No minister suld be intruse upon any particular kirk without their consent.

Hence † **Intrused** *ppl. a.*, intruded.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 577 Thus endit be [whol] wes bot intrusit king.

† **Intrusery**, *Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + -ERY.] Intrusive action; intrusion.

c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXXII. ii, Philyp of Valoyes .. Kyng of Fraunce was by intrusery.

Intrusion (intrū'zən). [ME. *a. OF. intrusion*, in med. (Anglo)-L. *intrusio* (Bracton, c. 1250), *n.* of action f. *intrūdēre* to INTRUDE.] The action of intruding.

1. The action of thrusting or forcing in, or fact of being thrust in; also *concr.* something thrust in, a forcible or unwelcome addition.

1639 WOODALL *Wks. Pref.* (1653) 10 This Work .. free from .. imperfect and ridiculous errors, and impertinent intrusions. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* xvii. 109 By this intrusion of the petrifying particles, this substance also becomes hard. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 130 There is something more in the constitution of the stomach, which renders the too early intrusion of new food hurtful. 1873 MIVART *Etem. Anat.* II. 53 The neural spine .. may .. be separated from its centrum by the intrusion of the skull wall. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 14 This porch, however, is a subsequent intrusion.

b. spec. in Geol. The influx of rock in a state of fusion into fissures or between strata; a portion of intruded rock.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* viii. 167 At certain distances from such granitic intrusions. 1875 LYLE *Princ. Geol.* II. 11. xxxii. 211 Regions where .. the intrusion of igneous matter into fissures [was] once most frequent. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Frul.* L. 242 The rocks composing such intrusions [are] the densest of igneous rocks.

2. The action of thrusting oneself into a vacant estate or ecclesiastical benefice to which one has no title or claim; *spec.* the entry of a stranger after the determination of a particular estate of freehold (as a life-tenancy) before the remainderman or reversioner; also, a trespass on the lands of the crown. Hence, by extension, violent or unjust entrance into or seizure of land or rights belonging to another; invasion; usurpation. (The earliest sense in Eng.; now only in legal use.)

Information of intrusion; see INFORMATION 5 b (c).

1292 BRITTON III. i. § 3 Intrusion est torcenous abatement vacant le soil, taunt cum nul neest en seisine. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. i. (Skeat) l. 17 Strange hath by way of intrusion made his home there he shulde be, yf reason were herde as he shulde. 1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* III. 469 He dradde .. Lyst newe Intrusion [of Danes] brouhte in ydolatrie. c. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron. Ded.* (Rolls) 4 He that entered by intrusion was Henry the Fourth. 1516 *Plumpton Corr.* 217 There is a suyt against your mastership in the Exchequer for intoshon. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 46 To make answer for his or their intrusion upon the kinges possession. 1579 FULKE *Ref. Rastel* 766 They had taken part with Nouatus, which would be a bishoppe by intrusion. 1661 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, *Cromwell* (1669) 62 All power is attained either by the Election and Consent of the people, and that takes away your objection of forcible intrusion. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 244 An information of intrusion is brought by the attorney general against the old archbishop of Canterbury and 2 others, for wrongfully detaining and intruding upon the king's possession of Lambeth house. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. iii. 369 Writs of intrusion were brought against some .. who refused to petition for patents. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7) *Intrusion*, the entry of a stranger after a particular estate of freehold is determined before him in reversion or remainder.

b. The settlement of a minister of the Church of Scotland contrary to the will or without the consent of the congregation; see INTRUSIONIST, NON-INTRUSION. Also *attrib.* in reference to the Non-intrusion conflict.

1849 R. BUCHANAN *Ten Years' Conflict* ix. II. 137 A threat which the Marquis of Tweeddale had lately thrown out at an intrusion meeting in East Lothian. 1878 T. BROWN *Annals Disrupt.* iii. (1884) 23 They would give no promise to refrain from the intrusion of Mr. Edwards, and .. the Church was resolved to protect the people from such intrusion.

3. The action of thrusting oneself in in an encroaching manner, or of introducing something inappropriately; uninvited or unwelcome entrance or appearance; encroachment on something possessed or enjoyed by another.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 92, I will withdraw, but this intrusion shall Now seeming sweet, convert to bitter gall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 178 Frogs, Lice and Flies must all his Palace fill With loath'd intrusion, and fill all the land. 1725 POPE *Odys.* I. 115 The bold intrusion of the Suitor-train. 1783 BURKE *Sp. E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 5 It has been a little painful to me to observe the intrusions into this important debate of such company as *quo warranto*, and *mandamus*, and *certiorari*. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. xiii. 182 If the reply be a correct one, my intrusion upon your Lordship's time may be excused. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. v. 230 His feelings had been .. embittered by the intrusion of religious discord into families. 1896 *Speaker* 3 Oct. 351/2 [George Fox's] intrusion of himself into assemblies where he was not wanted.

Hence **Intrusional** *a.*, pertaining to intrusion (Webster 1864, and in recent Dicts.).

Intrusionist. [f. *prec.* + -IST.] One who practises or supports intrusion.

During the controversy regarding the intrusion of ministers in the Established Church of Scotland, which resulted in the Disruption of 1843, applied by those who called themselves *non-intrusionists* to their opponents. So INTRUSIONISM.

1841 in R. BUCHANAN *Ten Years' Conflict* xii. (1849) II. 313 Even the callous-hearted people that sat in the pew, the only few representing *intrusionism* and forced settlements, were moved. 1849 *Ibid.* xi. II. 203 He was not by any means an out-and-out intrusionist.

Intrusive (intrūs'iv), *a.* [f. L. *intrūs-*, *ppl. stem* of *intrūdēre* to INTRUDE + -IVE.]

1. Of intruding character; characterized by coming or entering in an encroaching manner, or without invitation or welcome; done or carried out with intrusion.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. iv. 98 Every Polarchical action in the Polarchs .. being rebellious and intrusive. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* I. 299 No mighty moles the big intrusive storm. From the calm stations roll resounding back. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xxx, Still be turned impatient ear From Truth's intrusive voice severe. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 175 He was not shy, but did not wish to be intrusive.

2. That has been intruded or thrust in.

1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* II. 34 An intrusive element in a language is confined to the vocabulary and minor grammatical forms. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 476 Large quantities of this intrusive substance strangling the secreting textures. 1900 I. TAYLOR in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. V. 483/1 The *n* in Pentland Firth is intrusive, while the Pentland Hills were Pentland, the *t* being intrusive and the *n* radical.

b. Geol. Of an igneous rock: Forced, while in a state of fusion, into cavities or fissures of other rocks.

1844 DARWIN *Geol. Obs.* (1876) II. 513 The number and bulk of the intrusive masses of different coloured porphyries .. is truly extraordinary. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xii. 241 The intrusive traps occur in the form of walls and veins. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* IV. 85 When igneous matter appears to have thrust itself between certain strata in wedge-shaped or sheet-like masses, it is spoken of as intrusive.

3. Inward-thrusting, *rare.*

1847 R. WILLIS tr. *Harvey's Wks.* 383 (*Generat. Animals* liii.), I straightway perceived a certain protuberant fleshy part, affected with an alternating extrusive and intrusive movement.

Intrusively (intrūs'ivli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².] In an intrusive manner; so as to intrude.

1847 in CRAIG. 1869 CARLYLE *Let. Jean Aitken* 11 Mar. in *Athenæum* (1895) 2 Feb. 149/2 Mrs. Grote in a chair intrusively close to Majesty. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxix, It was intrusively apparent .. that Sir Stanhope loved the girl without stint.

Intrusiveness (intrūs'ivnēs). [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being intrusive.

1847 in CRAIG. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. x. 69 He was much addicted .. to .. general intrusiveness. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* vii. (1875) 84 The Intrusiveness which is innate in mankind.

† **Intru'sor**, *Obs.* Forms: 4 *intrewsar*, 5 *intrusour*, 5-6 *-ore*, 6 *Sc. -ar*. [a. AF. *en-*, *intrusour*, in med. (Anglo)-L. *intrūsor* one who usurps a possession, office, or dignity, agent-n. from *intrūdēre* to INTRUDE.] = INTRUDER 1.

[1292 BRITTON III. i. § 2 *Qe ceux entrusours puseint estre engettez freschement apres la intrusioun.* *Ibid.* § 4 *Bon est qe teus brefs i soient ordinez, qe plus chacent les intrusours a responsuns.* c. 1400 *Apol. Lell.* 77 Or ellis pat clerkis now are .. fals intrewsars. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* viii. i. (1554) 177 b, An intrusour, one called Julian, Thestate usurping to reigne there began. 1594 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1876) IV. 69/1 The personis intrusaris of thame selfis in sic possession, delayis the mater. 1599 W. WATSON in *Archib. Controv.* (Camden) I. 91 Parsons and Blackwell, intrusores into our haruest.

Intrust, *v.*, var. form of ENTRUST.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 155 To intrust so great a power to noblemen. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 165 Mrs. Jewkes, I am going to intrust you with a Secret. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* v. 427 When I was first intrusted to the care Of that sweet Valley. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. ii. 160 A suitable person to whom the reins of government might be intrusted. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 6 The Tower was intrusted to the archbishop.

† **Intry-car**, *Obs.* [f. *intryke*, INTRIKE, ENTRIKE *v.* + -AR².] = INTRIGUER.

c. 1529 SKELTON *Image Iphor.* II. 142, I thinke that suche frykars Be not Chyristes vickars, But crafty intrycars.

Intryke, var. ENTRIKE; see INTRIKE.

† **Intubaceous**, *a. Bot. Obs.* [f. L. *intubus* endive + -ACEOUS.] Akin to endive; = CICHORACEOUS.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 243 Wild Lettices, and all intubaceous Plants.

Intubate (intiubet'), *v.* [f. IN-² + L. *tuba* TUBE + -ATE³.]

† 1. *trans.* To form into tubes. *Obs.*

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 102 When this impasted oare is .. Intubated and formed into pipes, as if it were clay or loame.

2. *Med.* To treat by inserting a tube into an aperture, esp. into the larynx in the case of certain throat diseases; see next. Also *absol.*

1889 *Year-Bk. Treatment* for 1888. 188 (*The child was*) intubated again at 12.30 p.m. 1890 *Braithwaite's Retrospect.* Med. Cl. 45 The amount of practice required to intubate fairly well. 1891 *Ann. Univ. Med. Sc.* IV. Sect. G. I. Of those tracheotomized 30.3 per cent. recovered, while of those intubated 35.3 per cent. recovered.

Intubation (intiubet'fən). [*n.* of action from *prec.*; see -ATION.] The insertion of a tube; esp. intubation of the larynx, the insertion of a tube into the glottis to keep it open, in diphtheria, etc.: see *prec.* 2.

1887 *Braithwaite's Retrospect.* Med. XCV. 176 Intubation is destined, I think, to be employed more generally than tracheotomy. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 752 The use of tubage or intubation of the glottis is a topic which hardly needs to be discussed with reference to diphtheritic laryngitis. 1897 *Ibid.* III. 376 In the earlier stages of malignant stricture Symonds advocates intubation of the stricture.

+**Intube**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *intubus* (*intubus*, *intubus*), ad. Gr. *ἐντροβόν*.] = **ENDIVE**, *q.v.*
 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 243 The sative Succory, or Intube.

Intube (*intūb*), *v.* [*f.* *IN-2 + TUBE*.] *trans.*
 To place in a tube.
 1688 J. SMITH *Baroscope* 61 Just equal to the Top of the intubed Mercury.

Intue (*intū*), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *intuere*: see **INTUITION**.] *trans.* To know, perceive, or recognize by intuition; to intuit.

1860 W. G. WARD *Nat. & Grace* i. 40 We will further use the word 'intue', as corresponding in every respect with the substantive 'intuition', and the adjective 'intuitive'.
 1869 *Life M. M. Hallahan* (1870) 124 It was a part of her religious sense, something which, to borrow a word of modern coinage, she had from the first intued.
 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 69 Dr. Ward attempts to leap off his own shadow by all manner of strange phrases about necessary truth and contingent truth, 'cogizing', 'intuing', 'ontologism'.
 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study Relig.* I. i. iv. 115 These two related terms, the intuent act and the thing intued were, in the view of the Greek Realist, only one.

Intuem (*intūem*), *rare.* [error. from *prec.*, after *theorem*, etc.] (See *quot.*)

1860 W. G. WARD *Nat. & Grace* i. 40 Let us coin the word 'intuem'. I will define an 'intuem', then, 'a truth legitimately intued'. *Ibid.* 41 If 'intuem' unsoundly, the thing intued is not a *real* 'intuem'.

+**Intuence**. *Obs.* [*f.* L. type **intuētia*, *f. intuēt-em*: see next and **ENCE**.] A looking into; insight; reflection.

1616 J. LANE *Contr. Spr's T.* (1887) 63/358 Certific, with industrious intuence, With manlie presence, willinge dilligence.

Intuent (*intūent*), *a.* [ad. L. *intuēt-em*, *pr. pple. of intuēri*.] That knows by intuition.

1865 GROTE *Plato* (1867) II. xxvi. 329 You do not, by producing this fact of innate mental intuitions, eliminate the intuent mind.
 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study Relig.* I. i. i. 68 Reaching to the intuent self. *Ibid.* iv. 115 [see **INTUE** *v.*].

Intuit (*intūit*), *v.* Also *-ite*. [*f.* L. *intuit*, *pr. pple. stem of intuēri*: see **INTUITION**.]

+1. *trans.* ? To tutor, to instruct. *Obs. rare.*

1776 *Adventures of a Corkscrew* 15 Scarce . . a sharper or gambler but what could freely take his lordship by the hand; intuted by such company, it was in vain his mother now attempted to remonstrate . . against his proceedings.

2. *intr. or absol.* To receive or assimilate knowledge by direct perception or comprehension.

1840-1 DE QUINCEV *Rhetoric Wks.* 1859 XI. 42 God must see; he must intue, so to speak; and all truth must reach him simultaneously.
 1895 *Thinker* VIII. 448 Anselm does not attempt to intuit, but only to prove.

b. *trans.* To know anything immediately, without the intervention of any reasoning process; to know by intuition.

1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* ii. (1862) 28 *note*, He is a being . . who by the eternal necessity even of his nature, intuits everything.
 1874 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. vii. iv. 359 *note*, If space and time are forms of intuition they can never be intuted; since it is impossible for anything to be at once the *form* of intuition and the *matter* of intuition.
 1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 419 The mind intuits what the eye cannot see.
 1881 SULLY *Illusions* 33 Our other senses are also avenues by which we intuit and recognize objects.

Intuition (*intūiʃən*), [*a.* *F. intuition*, ad. late or med. L. *intuition-em*, *n.* of action from *intuēri* to look upon, consider, contemplate, *f. in-* (*IN-2*) + *tuēri* to look. Cf. L. *intuitus*.]

+1. The action of looking upon or into; contemplation; inspection; a sight or view. (= L. *intuitus*). *Obs.*

1497 BR. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* Biii, That they myght have a perpetuall intuycon & fruycon of his Insynyte Joye.
 1607-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. vi. 275 A Looking-glass . . becomes spotted and stained from their only intuition.
 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. Disc. ix. § 36. 126 His disciples must not only abstain from all unlawful concubinate, but from the impurer intuition of a wife of another man.
 1654 EVELYN *Tr. Frear's Archit.* 123 To remove, uncover, and take in pieces, for the intuition of every Contingation.

+2. The action of mentally looking at; contemplation, consideration; perception, recognition; mental view. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 10 Which hath . . a power, aptitude, or fines, to bring the thing, objected unto our understanding, into the knowledge, and intuition thereof.
 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* II. 15 She is wholly taken up with Intuition of supercelestial Excellencies.
 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* II. xii. 253 That the Employment of Time to endless Ages will consist in an uninterrupted Intuition and Contemplation of [an infinite Scene of the Operations of divine Power and Wisdom].

+3. The action of mentally looking to or regarding as a motive of action; ulterior view; regard, respect, reference. *With intuition to* (*of*), with reference to; *in intuition to*, in respect to, in view of, in consideration of. *Obs.*

1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xx. x. God doth not always strike with an intuition of sin: sometimes he regards the benefit of our trial, sometimes the glory of his mercy in our cure.
 1637 — *Serm. Consecr. Buriall-place* 81 Praying for the dead . . but not the Romish: that is, not with an intuition to their fained Purgatory.
 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iii. 91 This Country was conferred upon them in Intuition to their valour.
 1659 PEARSON *Cred. iv.* (1662) 214 The recompence of the reward was set before him, and through an intuition of it he cheerfully underwent whatsoever was laid

upon him.
 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. § 16 For he that sues upon the naked intuition of recovering his right, without any aspect of revenge on the invader; has as fully the benefit of the law.
 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* III. § 72. 381. I do it with Affectionate intuitions of doing Honour to Religion.

4. **Scholastic Philos.** The spiritual perception or immediate knowledge, ascribed to angelic and spiritual beings, with whom vision and knowledge are identical.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* I. i. Might souls converse with souls, by Angel-way Enfranchis'd from their pris'ning clay What strains by Intuition would they then convey.
 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* I. § 5. 97 St. Pauls faith did not come by hearing, but by intuition and revelation.
 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 162 ¶ 4 Our Superiors are guided by Intuition, and our Inferiors by Instinct.
 1690 BAXTER *Kingd. Christ* II. (1691) 44 As if the Intuition of Spirits and Spiritual Bodies, were not a more eminent discerning than our Eyesight.
 1770 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 122 Their [*i.e.* Angels'] thoughts are communicated to one another by what the schoolmen call intuition.
 1836 J. GUTBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iv. (1852) 101 For a creature to know an infinite Being by intuition is plainly impossible.

5. **Mod. Philos.** The immediate apprehension of an object by the mind without the intervention of any reasoning process; a particular act of such apprehension.

1600 HOOKER (in Cottle *Coleridge* II. 217) An intuition, that is, a direct beholding or presentation to the mind through the senses or imagination.
 1782 PRIESTLEY *Matter & Spir.* I. xi. 134 What we feel, and what we do, may be said to know by intuition.
 1840-1 DE QUINCEV *Rhetoric Wks.* 1859 XI. 42 An intuition is any knowledge whatsoever, sensuous or intellectual, which is apprehended immediately.
 1860 ABR. THOMSON *Laus Th.* § 47. 74 Notions of single objects are called Intuitions, as being such as the mind receives when it simply attends to or inspects (*intuetur*) the object.

b. Immediate apprehension by the intellect alone; a particular act of such apprehension.

1659 *Genil. Calling* (1696) 20 This is that Tree of Knowledge . . which instructs not . . by sad and costly experience, but by fair and safe intuitions.
 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig.* *Mau.* I. i. 2 There seems to be a third means, which is a kind of intuition; there are some truths so plain and evident, and open, that need not any process of ratiocination to evidence or evince them.
 1695 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. ii. § 1 The Mind perceives, that White is not Black, that a Circle is not a Triangle, that Three are more than Two, and equal to One and Two. Such kind of Truths the Mind perceives at the first sight of the Ideas together, by bare Intuition, without the intervention of any other Idea.
 1841 MVEAS *Cath. Th.* III. § 1. 2 Such laws and precepts as the reasonings and intuitions and sentiments of men have agreed to pronounce the wisest and worthiest.
 1846 MILL *Logic* *Introd.* § 4 The truths known by intuition are the original premises from which all others are inferred.
 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* (1852) 487 *note*, The real intuitions of the human soul are just the human faculties and feelings acting according to their fundamental principles.
 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* *Introd.* § 5. 17 God would be a primary of intuition.
 1865 LOCKY *Ration.* II. iv. 67 The intuition by which we know what is right and what is wrong, is clearer than any chain of historic reasoning.
 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 157 Primary judgments (such as that every change must have a cause) are often called beliefs, though 'intuitions' would be a better term.

c. Immediate apprehension by sense; a particular act of such apprehension.

Esp. in reference to Kant, who held that the only intuition (*anschauung*, *intuitus*) possible to man was that under the forms of sensibility, space, and time.

1819 RICHARDSON tr. *Kant's Proleg. to Metaph.* 53 All our intuition however takes place by means of the senses only.
 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. i. 78 *note*, Sir William Hamilton . . restricts the meaning of intuition to that which is known by external perception.
 1864 BOWEN *Logic* i. 1 Such acts are called Intuitions or Presentations. *Ibid.*, In receiving Intuitions, the mind exerts no conscious activity. *Ibid.* ii. 40 Derived from processes of observation or intuition.

6. In a more general sense: Direct or immediate insight; an instance of this.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1789) IV. 152 It is . . a proof of his intimate intuition into nature.
 1851 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jynls.* II. 234 A miraculous intuition of what ought to be done just at the time for action.
 1864 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 40 That peculiar property of genius which, for want of a better word, we call intuition.
 1866 DR. ARGVLL *Reign Law* II. (ed. 4) 111 The intuitions of genius unconscious of any process.
 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* XXIII. 410 Rashness if it fails is madness, and if it succeeds is the intuition of genius.

Intuitional (*intūiʃənəl*), *a.* [*f.* *prec.* + **-AL**.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or derived from intuition; of the nature of intuition.

1860 W. G. WARD *Nat. & Grace* i. § 1. 39 Were it not for this 'intuitional light', we should be shut up . . in the dreary region of actually present consciousness.
 1861 E. H. BROWNE in *Aids Faith* vii. 309 No elevation of the intuitional consciousness can account for such fore-knowledge.
 1863 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 267 The masses require either an intuitional religion . . or a ceremonial of drill and parade.
 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempsych.* 138 Acts of mental vision, Relations and groups of Relations with like escort . . are intuitional, like the intuition of distance or of causal relations.

2. Possessed of intuition. (Cf. *rational*.)

1877 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 59 They are so sympathetic, intuitional, calm, and womanlike in their practical wisdom.

3. Pertaining to that theory, or philosophical school, which bases certain elements of knowledge on intuition (see *prec.* 5 b).

1865 *Reader* 20 May 563/2 Whether or no the intuitional metaphysicians will have anything to reply on behalf of their own theory, is another question.
 1879 LEWES *Study Psychol.* i. 5 We still hear of the Intuitional Psychology

and the Sensational School.
 1879 H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* III. § 14. 38 By the intuitional theory I here mean . . the theory which regards such feelings as divinely given, and as independent of results experienced by self or ancestors.

Hence **Intuitively** *adv.*, by intuition; intuitively.

1872 T. W. FOWLE in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 866 An undeviating law of conduct intuitively apprehended.

Intuitionism. [*f.* *prec.* + **-ISM**.] The doctrine or theory of the intuitional school; the doctrine that the perception of truth, or of certain truths, is by intuition.

1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* (1852) 486 The rationalism which was felt to be insufficient for any one practical purpose whatsoever . . has become a more pretending intuitionism.
 1864 *Theol. Rev.* Mar. 71 What might easily become the not less positive or offensive dogmatism of Intuitionism.

Intuitionist. [*f.* as *prec.* + **-IST**.]

1. One who holds the doctrine of intuitionism.

1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. III. iii. 71 All these intuitionists profess to evolve from their depths very much more than those simplest ethical perceptions.
 1871 CALDERWOOD in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 238 Being myself an intuitionist in morals.
 1891 *Athenæum* 29 Aug. 283/1 He [Herbert Spencer] has a morality quite as distinct from mere expediency and policy as that of any Intuitionist.

2. = **INTUITIONIST** 1.

1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 258 Hutcheson, Reid . . Wilson and Hamilton . . were all, more or less distinctively, intuitionists.

Intuitionism (*intūiʃəniz'm*). [*f.* **INTUITION** + **-ISM**.]

1. The doctrine of Reid and other philosophers of the Scottish school, that in perception, external objects are known immediately, without the intervention of a vicarious phenomenon.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 243 Representationism could not possibly be avoided, neither could intuitionism be possibly fallen in with, on the analytic road which he took.
 1874 W. G. WARD *Ess.* (1884) I. 204 He [Mill] accounted the controversy between intuitionism and phenomenon far more fundamental than any other, in matters no less of social than of strictly philosophical speculation.
 1866 G. M. SLOANE *Life James McCosh* viii. 103 His philosophic creed, being the intuitionism of the Scottish School.

2. = **INTUITIONALISM**.

1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* i. 9 What we may call *Intuitionism*.
 1884 *Athenæum* 11 Oct. 461/3 Prof. Sidgwick . . showed his strong preference for utilitarianism over the other two methods, egoism and intuitionism, which completed his trio of possible schemes of ethical study by logical processes.

Intuitionist. [*f.* as *prec.* + **-IST**.] One who holds the theory of intuitionism.

1. An adherent of the doctrine of Reid concerning immediate perception: see *prec.* 1.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. = **INTUITIONIST** 1.

1855 MISS COBBE *Intuit. Mor.* 76 Where the Deductive Science of the Intuitionist stops, there the Inductive Science of the Experimentalist meets it.
 1895 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 208 The most strenuous Intuitionist does not include this among the things that I know by direct intuition.
 1879 H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* iv. § 20. 55 Nor is it otherwise with the pure intuitionists, who hold that moral perceptions are innate in the original sense.

attrib. 1885 *Athenæum* 8 Aug. 170/3 He gives to the intuitionist theory as strong a position as can well be given to it.

Hence **Intuitionistic** *a.*, holding the theory of intuitionism.

1882 W. G. WARD *Ess.* (1884) II. 155 And this criticism of Intuitionistic philosophers suggests a more general remark.

Intuitionless (*intūiʃənləs*), *a.* [*f.* as *prec.* + **-LESS**.] Devoid of intuition.

1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. III. iii. 72 You dispute with Schelling, and he waves you away as a profane and intuitionless laic.

Intuitive (*intūitiv*), *a.* [ad. med. L. *intuitivus*, *f. intuitus* **INTUITION**; cf. *F. intuitif*, *-ive*.]

+1. Beholding, seeing. *Obs.*

1644 BULWER *Chirrol.* 82 If therefore we but cast an intuitive eye upon those memorials.

+b. Of sight or vision: That consists in direct and immediate looking upon an object, and sees it as it is. *Obs.*

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* II. vii. § 5 The greatest assurance generally with all men, is that which we have by plaine aspect and intuitive beholding.
 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., An intuitive Vision is a clear sight of a thing, as it is in itself.

+2. Said esp. of the kind of 'vision' or immediate perception ascribed to angelic and spiritual beings. (See **INTUITION** 4.) *Obs.* (or merged in 3).

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. xi. § 6 Faith . . beginning here with a weak apprehension of things not seen, endeth with the intuitive vision of God in the world to come.
 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. iii. § 1 (1622) 212 We may ascend . . unto the very presence, and intuitive vision of God.
 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 33 If they [spirits] have that intuitive knowledge, whereby . . they behold the thoughts of one another.

3. Of knowledge or mental perception: That consists in immediate apprehension, without the intervention of any reasoning process.

1645 HOWELL *Leit.* (1650) II. 67 Being faithfull ey-witnesses of those things which other receive but in trust, whereunto they must yeeld an intuitive consent, and a kind of implicit faith.
 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. i. § 9 Intuitive Knowledge, where the Ideas themselves by an Immediate View, discover their Agreement or Disagreement one with

another. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 143 Intuitive (Intellectual Sight) when we perceive the Agreement or Disagreement of one Idea with another immediately and by themselves, without the Mediation of any other Idea. 1704 — *Ideal World* II. iii. 146 Immediate knowledge, or knowledge of the principle, we may call intuitive, because the mind then in one and the same view that it perceives the ideas, perceives also their relations. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. i. 9 The intuitive vision comes like an inspiration.

b. Of a truth: Apprehended immediately or by intuition.

1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 118 The truths of Arithmetic, intuitive or not, certainly cannot be acquired independently of experience.

c. Of any faculty or gift: Not acquired by learning; innate.

1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* Introd. 32 Having not the gift of Prophecy, nor Intuitive knowledge of what you would one day undertake. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 9 The musical faculty appears to have been intuitive in him.

4. Of the mind or reason, or a mental act or process: That acts by intuition or immediate apprehension; opposed to *discursive*.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 438 Whence the soule Reason receives, and reason is her being, Discursive, or Intuitive. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 159 The first intuitive glance, without any elaborate process of reasoning, would shew, that this... would justify every extent of crime. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ix, Mr. Boffin, who had a deep respect for his wife's intuitive wisdom. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 63 The swift power of intuitive discernment was not yet theirs.

5. Of persons: Possessing intuition.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Pref., Super-celestials are Intelligencies... excellent in their Beings, intuitive in their Conceptions. 1660 BURNEY *Keph. Sapor* (1661) 115 When Kings are as Intuitive Angels, to support and set a living pattern. 1851 GALENGA *Italy* i. 5 Hardly a deep, intuitive poet, like Dante, in the fourteenth century.

6. Of or pertaining to the school of moral philosophy that holds the first principles of ethics to be apprehended immediately or by intuition.

1861 MILL *Utilit.* 4 The intuitive school affirm as strongly as the inductive, that there is a science of morals. 1869 LECY *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 2 The intuitive moralist... believes that the utilitarian theory is profoundly immoral.

7. Obvious to the senses; directly visible. *rare*.

1801 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* iii. (1848) 434 It is placed beyond all doubt by the glorious apparition above; it is made nearly intuitive by the uplifted hand and finger of the Apostle in the centre. c. 1811 *Ibid.* iv. 450 It may be more than doubted whether the resignation of Alcibiades can ever be made intuitive... the Art can show no more than Alcibiades dying.

Intuitively (-ivly), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

+1. By direct and immediate vision; esp. by that ascribed to angelic and spiritual beings, which gave immediate knowledge. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xlii. § 7 That... which Angels and glorified Saints do intuitively behold. 1655 BAXTER *Quaker Cathch.* 9 Nor have I seen him in glory intuitively, or as the glorified in heaven do. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 83 Thus much seems acknowledged by Plato... Are there not very few... who are able to know and contemplate beauty itself (i. e. God) according to himself? i. e. intuitively?

2. By intuition; by immediate perception or direct mental apprehension; without the aid of intermediate ideas.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 108 God himself (the searcher of all hearts, and who alone intuitively knows all things). 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. v. Wks. 1874 I. 210 It is by no means intuitively certain how far these consequences could possibly... be prevented. 1755 JOHNSON *Pref. to Dict.* 43 As nothing can be proved but by supposing something intuitively known, and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition. 1814 D. STEWART *Philos. Hum. Mind* II. ii. § 1. 96 The truth of mathematical axioms has always been supposed to be intuitively obvious; and the first of these, according to Euclid's enumeration, affirms, That if A be equal to B, and B to C, A and C are equal. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* 105 We both intuitively supplied the noun to that indefinite personal pronoun. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* i. 172 That very correlation of all substances which as intuitively apprehended in perception we call space.

Intuitiveness (intui'tivn's). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being intuitive.

1. Capability of being intuitively recognized as true.

1841 TRENCH *Parables* (1860) 36 That this or that circumstance was merely added for the sake of giving intuitiveness to the narrative. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 264 The winning simplicity and limpid intuitiveness which make the charm of *epitaphia*.

2. Intuitive apprehension or faculty; insight.

1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* vii. 88 She had no intuitiveness. She looked only at the surface.

Intuitivism (intui'tiviz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

1. The doctrine that the fundamental principles of ethics are matters of intuition.

1874 STODWICK *Meth. Ethics* I. ix. 99 The difference between the two phases of Intuitivism in which these notions are respectively prominent, is purely formal: their practical prescriptions are never found to conflict.

2. = INTUITIVENESS 2.

1883 *Century Mag.* 479 They depend for their significance on the words themselves as related to the appreciative intuitivism of the reader. 1886 J. B. MAYOR *Metre* 50 What I should call the principle of aesthetic intuitivism.

Intuitivist, *a.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who holds the doctrine of intuitivism; one who believes

in the intuitive character of ethical ideas. Also *attrib.* Holding, or pertaining to, this doctrine.

1870 J. L. DAVIES in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 94 There is more of reference to the will of God; in those publications the Utilitarians, than in most of the 'intuitivist' philosophers. 1874 STODWICK *Meth. Ethics* I. 3 Many of the school called Intuitivist. 1886 J. B. MAYOR *Metre* 49 This aesthetic or intuitivist way of regarding metrical questions.

Intumb, obs. form of ENTOMB v.

Intumescence (intium'es's), *v.* [ad. L. *intumescere* to swell up, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *tumescere*, inceptive of *tumere* to be tumid, to swell.] 317/1 To swell up, become tumid; to bubble up.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 276 Treated by the blow pipe, it intumescens, and gives a frothy mass. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xi. § 513 The appearance of an immense caldron, boiling, and bubbling, and intumescent in the upper air.

Intumescence (intium'es'sens). [a. F. *intumescence* (Cotgr. 1611), f. L. *intumescere*: see prec. and -ENCE.]

1. The process of swelling up.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Intumescence, a swelling, puffing or uprising. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* iv. (1682) 27 A farther and sufficient manifestation, whence the intumescence of the bladder proceeds. 1671 PHIL. *Trans.* VI. 2141 The Lungs are dilated... upon their Dilatation follows the Intumescence of the Diaphragme as of a Sail. 1755 JOHNSON *Pref. to Dict.* 86 As much superiour to human resistance, as the revolutions of the sky, or intumescence of the tide. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* i. 15 Its intumescence forces it to exude through a crack or hole in the cover of the vessel.

b. *fig.* in reference to language.

1893 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LVI. 274/2 The flatulent intumescence of Dr. Parr.

2. *Physiol.* A swelling of the tissue of any organ or part of the body, or of a plant. Also *concr.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 178 Producing a kind of general intumescence of the abdomen on the right side. 1839-47 *Toop Cycl. Anat.* III. 313/1 The compression made by the intumescence of the muscles. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 391 A little swelling or intumescence, formed of very spongy cellular tissue, and containing a great deal of fluid. 1861 F. H. RAMADGE *Chrab. Consumpt.* 76 In consequence of mucous bronchial intumescence. 3. The bubbling up of a fluid or molten mass.

1661 BOYLE *Spring Air* III. xx. The intumescence of it might proceed from small parcels of air... harboured in the body of that liquor. 1696 W. COWPER in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 234 This Intumescence and agitation of the matter is made in the Stomach. 1796 HATCHETT *Ibid.* LXXXVI. 287 The mixture melted without intumescence. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 112 Before the blowpipe sodalite fuses with intumescence to a colourless glass.

b. *fig.* Excited spirit or feeling.

1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 20 The intumescence of nations would have found its vent, like all other expansive violence, where there was least resistance.

Intumescency. *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] Intumescent quality or condition.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xlii. (1686) 300 Parts disposed to intumescency at the bottom. 1663 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 139 If... the Bladder's intumescency... did proceed from the forced extension of the Ayr in the Receiver. 1696 W. COWPER in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 234 Hence it is we have less Appetite some time after eating (when this Intumescency is made) than we had immediately after.

Intumescence (intium'es'sent), *a.* [ad. L. *intumescens*, pr. pple. of *intumescere*; see INTUMESCE.] Swelling up; becoming tumid.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 119 The integument is... thickened and intumescens. 1875 LYLLE *Princ. Geol.* II. ii. xxvii. 68 The... lava... appears to have been a long time in an intumescens state.

Intumil, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. type **intumil-äre* to bury (see INTUMULATE), prob. in late or med. L.; cf. OF. *entumuler*, *entombeler* (Godef.)] *trans.* = INTUMULATE.

c. 1540 *Tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 199 His corpse was carried to Winchester, and there, with honorable burial, intumiled.

Intumilated, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare* -°. [f. L. *intumilatus* not buried (IN-3) + ED 1.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Intumilated*, not buried.

Intumulate, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 -ilate. Pa. pple. -at(e) and -ated. [f. ppl. stem of L. type **intumiläre* to bury (see INTUMIL), f. *in-* (IN-2) + *tumulus* burial mound.] *trans.* To place in a tomb; to entomb, bury.

(In earlier use only in pa. pple. *intumulate*. *Intumiluit* in quot. 1535, may be pa. pple. of *intumilare* = INTUMIL.)

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 271 Intumiluit in Drumferling was syne. *Ibid.* 443 And syne in Scone intumiluit was he. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV* 250 Whose corpse was... princely entered and intumiluted. *Ibid.*, *Hen. VI* (1800) 303 He was removed to Winsore and there in a new wawe newly intumiluted. 1584 B. R. *Herodotus* 45 The dead bodies of their countreimen... they never bury or intumilute. 1598 ROUS *Thule* II. i. xiv. His loy intumiluted in the graue. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* xix. Fijij, What tombe could intumilute any entyre race of folks?

Hence + *Intumulation*, entombment, burial.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Intumulation*, a throwing a heap upon, a burying.

Intunable, *a.* *Obs.* [IN-3.] = UNTUNABLE. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

Intune, variant of ENTUNE *v.*, *Obs.*

Inturbidate, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [f. IN-2 + ppl. stem of late L. *turbidäre* to confuse, f. *turbidus*

confused.] *trans.* To render turbid; to disturb, confuse.

1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 134 A little white Cloud... which by shaking, diffuses it self through all the Liquor, and inturbidates it. a. 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 147 The confusion of ideas and conceptions under the same term painfully inturbidates his theology.

Inturgescence (inturges'sens). *rare*. [f. late L. *inturgescere* to swell up (f. *in-*, IN-2 + *turgescere*, inceptive of *turgere* to be swollen) + -ENCE.] The action of swelling up; a swollen condition.

1755 in JOHNSON. In mod. dict.

Inturgescency. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] The quality of being swollen; *concr.* a swelling.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) vii. xlii. 312 Inturgescencies caused first at the bottome, and carrying the upper part before them.

Inturn (int'urn), *sb.* [IN *adv.* 11 d.]

+1. An inward turn, bend, or curve. *Obs.*

1690 J. BANISTER in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 671 And in the middle of the Entry on the Inturn of the Shell, grows a small white Tooth.

2. The turning in of the toes; also, a step in dancing.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. ii. (*Dancing-Master*) Now here's your in-turn, and your trick above ground. 1860 WRAXALL *tr. Kohl's Wand. Lake Superior* 5 The women turn their toes in slightly, a bent and heavily-laden body always produces an inturn of the feet.

+3. In wrestling: The act of putting a leg between the thighs of an opponent and lifting him up. Hence *To get the inturn*, to hold a person upon the inturn: to succeed in applying this device in wrestling. Also *fig. Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 76 a, Many Sleights and tricks appertaine hereunto... such are the Trip, fore-Trip, Inturne, the Faulx. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XI. xlii. If Bacchus th' Inturn gets, down conscience goes and all. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Fordage's Mystic Div.* 90 An handful it is, as it were, of wrestling Saints, who... have got within Him and hold Him... upon the In-turn, and wil not let Him go, but there keep him. 1690 D'URFEY *Collin's Walk* II. 74 By Strength or'e buttock cross to bawl him, And with a trip i' th' Inturn maul him.

+Inturn, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [f. IN *adv.* + TURN *v.*, after L. *invertäre*.] *trans.* To invert, to turn round.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* II. H j b, Til moyste night... the heaven inturnd (*invertit calum*) and whole with starres replenisht had.

Inturned (int'urn'd), *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 b.] Turned inward.

1838 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (1863) 122 His broad, simple, childlike, in-turned feet. *Mod. Newsh.* Those in-turned toes.

Inturnement. *Obs.* [Deriv. of *turnement*, TOURNAMENT; the pref. appears to be incorrect and meaningless.] = TOURNAMENT.

c. 1440 *Partonope* 5148 Thus here shall be thys Inturnement And I am assented to here entent. *Ibid.* 5275, I shall make hem leve her entent And annule all this Inturnement.

Inturning (int'urn-ing), *vb. sb.* [IN *adv.* 11 c.] A turning in. Also *attrib.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlii. 27 That he myzte ynye to his beest meete in an inturningyng place to reste [Vulg. in *diversorio*]. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* III. 821 The in-turning of the bowel wall is in the direction of the anus.

Intuse. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *intūs-um*, pa. pple. of *intundere* to bruise.] A bruise.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 33 And, after having searcht the intuse deepe, She with her scarf did bind the wound, from cold to keepe.

Intussuscept (int'ūs'sēpt), *v.* *Path.* [f. L. *intūs* within + *suscipere*, ppl. stem of *suscipere* to take up; after next.] *trans.* To take up within itself or some other part; to introvert, to invaginate: said spec. of part of a bowel. Hence *Intussuscepted* *ppl. a.*

1835 GREGORY *The Med.* (ed. 4) vii. v. 542 The intussuscepted portion of intestine sloughing off. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* III. 713 A case in which the ileum below Meckel's diverticulum became intussuscepted into the diverticulum. *Ibid.* 874 The strangulated loop, or the intussuscepted gut may become gangrenous.

Intussusception (int'ūs'sēp'shən). [f. L. *intūs* within + *suscipere* to take up, f. *suscipere* to take up; cf. F. *intussusception* (1705 in Hatz.-Darm.) and INTROSUSCEPTION.]

1. A taking within; absorption into itself.

1707 *Curios. in Illust. & Gard.* 29 Plants... receive their Nourishment by *Intussusception*. 1836-9 *Toop Cycl. Anat.* II. 317/2 Intus-susception of one germ within another. 1881 HUXLEY *Sc. & Cult.* xi. 278 A particle of dry gelatine may be swelled up by the intussusception of water.

b. *transf. and fig.* The taking in of things immaterial; e.g. of notions or ideas into the mind.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* x. (Paterson) 224 This intussusception of the ideas of inanimate objects. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* I. 325 I... take this view of the gradual formation of language by agglutination, as opposed to intussusception. 1888 E. SALTUS *Tristram Varick* (1889) 151 Resuscitations of hope, and intussusceptions of her presence. 1898 *Month June* 595 Like language, dogma is modified by desuetude, by intussusception, by neology.

2. *Phys. and Biol.* The taking in of foreign matter by a living organism and its conversion into organic tissue. In *Veg. Phys.* (see quot. 1882), opposed to apposition, or the deposition of new particles in layers on the inner side of the cell-wall.

1764 PLATT in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 40 The Belemnite seems to be formed by apposition, and the Aculeus or Spine by protrusion, or, as Mr. Reaumur calls it, by intussusception. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 239 Some will have them [shells] increase by intussusception, and others by juxtaposition. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 123/2 Increase in the organized world happens through juxtaposition, in the organic through intussusception. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 31 The growth also of such thicknesses as project outwardly, like the combs and spines of pollen-grains, &c., can only be explained by intussusception, not by apposition. 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 167 The intimate way in which assimilation takes place, is named intussusception. 1882 GILBERT in *Ym. Quekett Club* Ser. II. No. 1. 23 Growth of the cell-wall takes place by intussusception, i.e. the intercalation or insertion of new molecules between those already existing.

3. *Path.* The inversion of one portion of intestine and its reception within an adjacent portion; invagination; introversion; an instance of this.

1809 T. BLIZARD in *Med. Chir. Trans.* I. 169 (heading) A Case of Intus-Susceptio, with Remarks. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, Intus-susception, a disease of the intestinal tube, and most frequently of the small intestines; it consists in a portion of gut passing for some length within another portion. 1847 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* II. 241 An irritable and striving action of the bowel, which produces a kind of intussusception. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 62 Intussusceptions may occur at any period, though more common in infancy and child-life.

b. An insertion resembling an intestinal intussusception.

1811-31 BENTHAM *Logic* iv. Wks. 1843 VIII. 257 There has been framed a whole net of physical aggregates, one within another, in a long chain or series of intus-susceptions or enclosures. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 877/1 Each segment of the insect forms a slight intussusception.

Intussusceptive (intʊ'ssɒsɪptɪv), *a.* [f. as INTUSSUSCEPT + -IVE.] Characterized by or of the nature of intussusception.

1882 S. H. VINES in *Nature* XXVI. 595/2 Naegeli .. believed that the mode of growth [of cell-walls] was intussusceptive with subsequent differentiation of layers.

In-twa, in-two, In-twain, In-twin, in-twyn: see TWO, TWIN, TWIN.

Intwight, variant of ENTWIT (v., Obs.).

† **Intwīn,** *v.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [IN-2] *trans.* To couple, pair.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. iv. And to the Period of her sad sweet key Intwinn'd her case with chaste Penelope.

Intwine, Intwist, var. ENTWINE, ENTWIST.

† **Intybe.** Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. L. *intybus*, ad. Gr. *ἐντύβιον* endive, succory.] Chicory.

1666 W. BOGHURST *Loimographia* (1894) 58 Gowrds, Dates, Figs, Intybes.

† **Intybous, a. Bot.** Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Cichoraceous.

1676 GAWW *Anat. Flowers* ii. § 12 In Scorzonera, Cichory, and all the Intybous Kind.

† **Intyce, -tyse, etc., obs. forms of ENTICE, etc.**

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 137/1 Intycoze, *puttans*. *Ibid.*, An Intysyng, *puttacio*. 1552 HULOET, Intysement, *ultium*.

1560 J. DAUS tr. *Steidan's Comm.* 183 No man that is of another jurisdiction ought to be intysed to their Religion.

Intyre, Intytte, obs. ff. ENTIRE, ENTITLE.

Inuart, obs. Sc. form of INWARD.

† **Inuch, -t, obs. Sc. forms of ENOUGH.**

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 502 Schame Inucht had he. *Ibid.*, Mathias 345 It for lof Inuch suld be.

† **Inudation.** Obs. rare⁻¹. [n. of action f. late L. *inudare* to wet, moisten.] The collection or accumulation of moisture.

1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 80 By pressing on it [a tumour] with the two thumbs, we find it soft with great inudation.

Inuendo, erron. form of INUENDO.

Inuert, Inugh, obs. ff. INWARD, ENOUGH.

|| **Inula** (i'nɪʊlə). [L.: see ELECAMPAINE.] A plant so called by Pliny, Columella, and other Roman writers; identified by mediaeval herbalists with Elecampane (*Inula Helentium* Linn.); hence, in *Bot.*, the name of the large genus of *Compositæ* to which the elecampane belongs.

[1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* ii. Comm. xix. The inula was a sweet sauce made by the Romans from the herb of the same name.] 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 445 The official inula of our own day, does not appear to be that of the Latins .. let the quality of the Roman inula be what it may, we do not seem to possess this plant in the almost tasteless and inert root, employed under this name in our own day.

Hence **Inulaeous a. Bot.**, allied to or typified by the genus *Inula*. **Inulic** (i'nɪʊlɪk) *a. Chem.*, of or pertaining to inula: in *inulic acid*, a crystalline substance obtained by heating inulol (see *Soc. Lex.* 1887). **Inulin** [-ɪnɪn] *Chem.*, a white starchy substance (C₆H₁₀O₅), obtained from the roots of elecampane and other *Compositæ*. **Inuloid**, a soluble modification of inulin, occurring in the roots of Jerusalem artichoke, dahlia, etc. **Inulol**, a yellowish peppermint-smelling liquid (C₁₂H₂₀O₄), obtained from the root of *Inula*.

1813 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 118 Inulin is so analogous to starch that it is probably a variety of that principle. 1866 *Trens. Bot.* 624/1 Starchy material called inulin, which differs from ordinary starch in being coloured yellow by iodine. 1875-9 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 2nd Suppl. 670 *Inuloid*, .. this is a soluble modification of inulin .. Dried

over sulphuric acid it has the composition C₁₂H₂₀O₁₀. 2H₂O. 1876 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 629 In some tubers (as the dahlia, artichoke, &c.), the starch is replaced by inulin. † **Inulcerated, a. Obs. rare⁻¹.** [IN-2] Ulcerated.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 117 To fester an old long sithence inulcerated sore.

† **Inumbrate, v. Obs.** [f. ppl. stem of L. *inumbare*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *umbrare* to shade, f. *umbra* shade, shadow.] *trans.* To cast a shadow upon; to shade; to overshadow, put in the shade.

1623 COCKERAM, *Inumbrate*, to cast a shadow. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 43 The shores are bordered with charming walks and alleys, inumbrated with interlaced vine branches. 1802 J. JAMIESON *Use Sac. Hist.* I. II. 441 How much more delightful to be inumbrated by the glory of the Lord. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 251 Her private parts were inumbrated by a thin silken garment.

Hence † **Inumbration**, overshadowing, shading.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1172 The obstruction and inumbration [in an eclipse] beginneth on that side on which that cometh first that maketh the said inumbration.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Inumbration*, a casting a shadow upon.

† **Inuncate, v. Obs. rare⁻¹.** [f. ppl. stem of L. *inuncare*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *uncus* a hook.] *trans.* To hook or entangle. Hence † **Inunction.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Inuncate*, to inchoach, to hook, to intangle. 1721 BAILEY, *Inuncate*, to hook or entangle. 1730-6 — (folio), *Inunction*, a hooking into.

Inunct (ɪnʊŋkt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *inunct-*, ppl. stem of *inungere*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *ungere* to smear, anoint.] *trans.* To anoint; to besmear (arrows) with poison; to anoint with ointment.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. xii. 106 To graith and til inunct a casting dart, And with venom to garnys the steil bedis. *Ibid.* x. iii. 47 Thow Ismarus .. eik thar mycht men the se, Inunctand venemus schaffis. 1623 COCKERAM, *Inuncted*, anointed. 1807 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 76 The patients .. were compelled to inunct themselves in a most thorough manner.

Inunction (ɪnʊŋkʃən). Also 6 en-. [ad. L. *inunction-em*, n. of action f. *inungere*: see prec.]

1. The action of anointing; smearing with, or rubbing in of, oil or ointment.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* II. v. iii. i. (1676) 248/2 Fomentations, irrigations, inunctions, odors, prescribed for the head. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. x. 211 Quicksilver, which by inunction may be made as well to salivate, as if it were swallowed down. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 176 Celsus recommends .. bathing, with or without inunction with oil. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 392 The advantage claimed for inunction is that the digestion is less apt to be disturbed than when the drug is exhibited by the mouth. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 315 Mercurial inunction was ordered.

b. The anointing with oil in consecration and other religious rites. Cf. UNCTION. Obs. or arch.

1483 *Wardar. Acc. in Antiq. Rep.* (1807) I. 38 A coiffe to be put on the Kynys heede after his inunction. 1509 in *Maskell Mon. Rit.* III. 73 note, For the consecration, enunction, and coronation of the said most excellent Prince Henry. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* I. h. They dyd call it .. extreme unction, because it is in the respect of the other unctions whiche be ministred. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 145 Upon some small gift or oblation at the Baptisme, Inunction and Burial. 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* 247 The Sacred Inunction of King Francis the First .. by this Pope Leo the Tenth.

2. *concr.* An ointment, liniment, or unguent.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xx. xiii. II. 58 Many haue vsed an inunction thereof [Rue] to their cies.

3. *attrib.*

1898 Q. *Rev.* July 6 He proceeded to Aachen to be present at the inunction and coronation ceremony. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* X. 137 On each occasion the inunction treatment had promptly cleared away all symptoms.

† **Inunctment.** Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. INUNCT v. + -MENT: cf. ANOINTMENT.] Ointment.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Profr. 146 Precyus inunctment, salve or fragrant pome.

† **Inunctuosity.** Obs. rare⁻¹. [Cf. next.] The quality of being inunctuous.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* I. 138 Porcelain clay is distinguished from Fuller's earth, by colour, degree of cohesion and inunctuosity.

† **Inunctuous, a. Obs. rare⁻¹.** [IN-3] Not unctuous; without oil or grease.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* x. xxxii. (1678) 263 These things which are to be outwardly applied, are inunctuous Baths.

† **Inund, v. Obs. Chiefly Sc.** [ad. L. *inundare*: see INUNDATE. Cf. OF. *enunder* (12th c.), *inonder* (13th c. in *Ilatz-Darm.*)] *trans.* To inundate, flood, lit. and fig. Hence **Inunding vbl. sb. and ppl. a.**

1628 Sir W. MURE *Spir. Hymn* 195 Of ire what hudge, inunding spait, had quenched our of-spring weake? 1628 — *Doomesday* 586 What ouerflowing spait, Inunding this Theater great. 1631-2 *Acc. Burgh Peebles* (Rec. Soc.) 417 The schoole flore whilk was inuidit with the water. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 13 Tyber .. impetuously inunding his banks. *Ibid.* vii. 317 Such inunding can not be called cherishings. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Inunc.* II. 18 Those Sholes of People .. came into Jiutland, and thence Inunded the most of Europe.

Inundable, a. rare. [f. L. *inundare*: see -ABLE.] Liable to inundation.

1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCV. 18 Dividing it [the country] into inundable and hilly districts.

Inundant (ɪnʊdʌnt), *a.* [ad. L. *inundant-*

em, pr. pple. of *inundare*: see next and -ANT.] Overflowing, inundating, flooding.

1629 *Drayner Conf.* B iv b, The River (whose naturall Current, as it is most plentiful, so his exesse is most inundant). 1634 HEYWOOD & BROME *Witches Lanc.* v. Wks. 1874 IV. 252 It is in vaine to guesse at this my griefe 'Tis so inundant. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* viii. 530 A Torrent .. in the Spring and Winter inundant and raging. c. 1750 SHENSTONE *Economy* I. 173 Thy voice, hydropic Fancy! calls aloud For costly draughts, inundant bowls of joy. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 346 What measure we bring thither of faith to hold, so much of the inundant tide of grace do we receive within us.

Inundate (ɪnʊndet, ɪnʊndet), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *inundare* (f. *in-* (IN-2) + *undare* to flow): see -ATE 3.]

The stress is now mostly on the first syllable, though this is not found in the dictionaries before c. 1880; later dicties. still give preference to *inundate*. See note to *CONTEMPLE*.]

1. *trans.* To overspread with a flood of water; to overflow, flood.

1791 W. BELOE *Herodotus* II. Note 39. 240 During the period when the Nile inundates Egypt. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 169 To produce an annual overflow of the Amazon .. and to inundate a great part of Brasil. 1898 T. B. MACLACHLAN *Mungo Park* viii. 64 The rivers were overflowing their banks and inundating the land.

2. *transf. and fig.* To fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity; to overwhelm, 'swamp'.

1623 COCKERAM, *Inundated*, overwhelmed. 1667 *Waterhouse Fire Lond.* 67 God has .. strengthened the sphere and activity of the Fire to inundate things sacred and civil. 1798 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1893 XIV. 60, I was inundated with letters, describing the crisis. 1831-3 E. BURTON *Eccle. Hist.* xi. (1845) 266 That strange mixture of opinions which were now inundating the world under the name of Gnosticism. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 80, I say inundate Ireland with Indian corn and good wheat.

Hence **Inundated ppl. a.**, flooded.

1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xl. 395 Columbus and other navigators, who first encountered these banks of Algae, compared them to vast inundated meadows.

Inundation (ɪnʊndəˈʃən). Also 7 en-. [ad. L. *inundation-em*, n. of action f. *inundare*: see prec. and -ATION. OF. had *inundacion* in 12-14th c. (perh. the immediate source); mod.F. *inondation* (Paré, 16th c.).]

1. The action of inundating; the fact of being inundated with water; an overflow of water; a flood.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. iii. xl. 395 The first age began from the creation of man; the secunde of a meruellous inundacion of water [HIGDEN *inundacione diluuii*, TREVISIA Noes flood]. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III* 39 The ryver rose so high that yt overflowed all the countrey .. By this inundacion the passages were so closed that [etc.]. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 203 This place hath a great pond caused by the inundation of Nilus. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 6 Free from all enundation or ouer-flowe of waters. 1726 CAVALIER *Mem.* iv. 347, I embarked .. on flat Boats, on which we were two Hours a crossing that inundation. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 86 The waters should be retained by dams, that they may accumulate in front of the intrenchment, and thus form an inundation. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iv. 129 Rich plains, which are fertilized by their periodic inundations.

2. *transf. and fig.* An overspreading or overwhelming in superfluous abundance; overflowing, superabundance.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* I. vi. (Arb.) 27 Then aboutes began the declination of the Romain Empire, by the notable inundations of the Hunnes and Vandalles. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. i. 12 And in his wisdom, hasts our marriage, To stop the inundation of her teares. 1607 E. GHIMSTONE tr. *Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 571 At last this inundation of earth stayed it selfe against 2. houses .. which were covered up half way the walles. 1654 tr. *Martini's Comp. China* 64 By reason of a great inundation of Locusts which devoured all. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* viii. p. 27 By a steady opposing himself against the inundation of profaneus and licentiousness. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* II. 138 [They] let in an Inundation of impertinent Visitors. 1798 PENNANT *Hindoostan* II. 21 A Brahmin .. by the most pathetic supplications endeavoured to avert this inundation of pollution. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 384 What inundation of life and thought is discharged from one soul into another through them [eyes]!

Inundator (ɪnʊndətɔɪ), *rare.* [agent-n. in L. form, from INUNDATE.]

1794 T. TAYLOR tr. *Pausanias' Descr. Greece* II. 377 [They] may be called the parricides and inundators of Greece. 1803 G. S. FABER *Dissert. Myst. Cabiri* I. 91 The Argives .. built a temple to Neptune the Inundator.

Inundatory (ɪnʊndətɔɪ), *a. rare⁻¹.* [f. as INUNDATE + -ORY.] Tending to inundate or flood.

1860 tr. *Hartwig's Sea & Wind.* i. 9 The endeavours of the Dutch to protect their flat land by dykes against the inundatory waters.

† **Inunderstanding, a. nonce-wd.** [IN-3.] Not understanding; without apprehension.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* xi. 747 That such inunderstanding souls should .. be furnished with bodies.

† **Inungate, v. Obs. rare⁻¹.** [Irreg. f. stem of L. *inunguere* to anoint + -ATE 3.] To inunct or anoint. Hence † **Inungation**, inunction, anointing.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 42/1 In the 3 years this inungation is needless, and inutile. *Ibid.* 45/2 Theron inungate him with oyle olive.

† **Inunvariable, a. Obs. rare⁻¹.** = INVARIABLE.

1535 TINDALE *Tracy's Test.* Wks. (1573) 432/1 Nothing that hath happened sence hath changed the purpose of the inunvariable God.

† **Inurance.** *Obs.* Also 6 **enurance.** [f. INURE v. + -ANCE.] The action of insuring or fact of being insured; habitation.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xl. 6 His woorkes., by continual enurance, doo far surmount the capacite of man. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 624/2 Nothing doth assuage Pain more than constancy, and insurance to suffering.

Inurbane (inurbā'n), *a.* [ad. L. *inurbānus*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *urbānus* URBANE.] Not urbane; unpolished; esp. impolite, discourteous.

1623 COCKERAM, *Inurbane*, rusticall. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 198 And by her inurbane behaviour, Half broke a heart. 1873 M. ARNOLO *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 186 Just would this be, and by no means inurbane; but hardly, perhaps, Christian. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 101 The inurbane exaggeration of his [Carlyle's] violence of diction.

Hence **Inurbanelly** *adv.*, in a manner not urbane; without civility or polish; discourteously. **Inurbaneity**, inurbanity (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 221 After his [Alexander's] death Urbanus dealt very inurbanelly: for hee drew Mamphred in, excluding my selfe the true heyre. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 73 The very same People shall . . . spend more than when they lived more sordidly and inurbanelly.

Inurbanity (inurbā'niti). [IN-3. Cf. F. *inurbanité* (Littre), It. *inurbanità* (Florio, 1598).] Lack of urbanity; rude or unpolished manner or deportment; esp. incivility, discourtesy.

1598 FLORIO, *Inurbanita*, inurbanitie, rudenes, discourtesie, clownishnes, vnmannerlines. 1629 (title) An Answer to Pope Urban his Inurbanity, expressed in a Breve sent to Lewis the French King . . . Written in Latine by Joseph [Hall] . . . Translated in English by B. S. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 368 Such idle stuff, as his own servile inurbanity forbears not to put into the Apostles mouth. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 6 The Algerines . . . want nothing but less Pride and Inurbanity. 1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 250, I hope he attributes to me no inurbanity. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 253 The proverbial inurbanity of these official Cerberi.

Inure, enure (inū're, enū're), *v.* Also 5 **enwure.** [f. EN-1, IN-2 + URE, work, operation, exercise, use, *a.* F. *enwure* work.]

1. *trans.* To bring (a person, etc.) by use, habit, or continual exercise to a certain condition or state of mind, to the endurance of a certain condition, to the following of a certain kind of life, etc.; to accustom, habituate. *a.* Const. to († *unto*), *inf.*

a. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 187 A fayte company, and well enwured to the warre. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 8 Enyuring our selves to do that in dede whiche we know in woorde. 1638 SUCKLING *Aglaure* I. i. The slave whom tedious custom has enur'd And taught to think of miserie as of food. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 237 The nature of their country enures them to exercise and temperance. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 197 He must enure himself to bear sudden and violent changes.

b. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc. 1848) 5 But man to knowe God is a diffyculte, Except by a meane he hymselfe inure, Whiche is to knowe Goddes creaturs that be. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 155 Who . . . could nener inure their tong to wise speaking. 1616 DAUMON, of HAWTH. *Bless. Faithful Souls* in Farr S. *P. fas.* I (1848) 20 Let vs each day inure ourselves to dye. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* II. 21 We see to what easie satisfactions . . . he had inur'd his conscience. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Sec.* 435 Inure them in feign'd camps to real arms. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 7 The poor, inured to drudgery and distress. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* III. (1860) 61 He was early inured to work.

† *b.* Const. *with, in.* *Obs.*

1508, 1561 [see ENURE v. 2]. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 56 The devils with courses are invred, As authours there of with out fayle. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardie Facions* I. i. 26 Before they had . . . enured them selues with their [progenitors'] facions and maners. 1556 ROBINSON tr. *Morre's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 40 The Frenchie souldiours, which from their youth have ben practised and inured in feates of armes. 1612 BAINSLY *Lud. Lit.* III. (1627) 13, I am well inured with this grievance, which you speak of. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 92 The Queen . . . had a soul so inured with afflictions.

† 2. *intr.* for *refl.* To accustom or habituate oneself. *Obs. rare.*

1598 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Plutarch De Curios.* xii. 1 Let us invre if by an others hous we go Not to Louk in, nor rolle our yees to that wiche is within.

† 3. *trans.* To put into exercise or operation; to exercise, to practise, to commit (a crime). *Obs.* (Chiefly in form **enure**: see ENURE v. 1.)

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* Eja, Who neither is skilled in thyngs dailey enured. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Herbs, Voy. Holland* Wks. (1877) 172 The best almost in all their land. . . Will (as men say) inure the same sometime. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 39 b, Whereby the . . . duties of Christian lyfe may be dailey enured and preserved. 1667 MILTON P. L. viii. 239 But us he sends . . . as Sovran King, and to enure Our prompt obedience.

4. *intr.* Chiefly *Law.* To come into operation; to operate; to be operative; to take or have effect. Often in form **enure**: see ENURE v. 3.

a. 1607 [see ENURE 3]. 1628 COKE *on Litt.* 307 a, This shall enure by force and way of grant. 1726 AVLIFFE *Parergon* 469 In a Donative a Resignation to one of the Founders or Patrons of the Church . . . is sufficient, . . . for it enures to them all. 1849 J. P. KENNEDY W. *Wini* (1860) II. xv. 242 The cessions of land . . . have generally enured to the special benefit of Georgia.

b. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. xii. 116 It inureth as a wish by way of resemblance in [Simile dissimile]. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Severis* (1824) 275, I suppose this release shall inure to both. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cove's Inst.* 137 This Legacy shall inure not only to A, but to B,

and his Heires also. 1718 HICKES & NELSON 7. *Kettlewell* App. 4 The Decree of Deprivation doth not inure, till a Judicial Sentence passeth further upon us. 1850 GLADSTONE *Homor* II. 497 We are dealing with a relation that was not governed by rules, and that might virtually inure by usage only. 1879 PARKMAN *La Salle* 92 The results . . . were to inure, not to the profit of the producers, but to the building of churches.

Hence **Inuring** *vbl. sh.*

1606 [see ENURING]. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 472 The passing and inuring of the Second Act for Uniformity.

† **Inure, v. 2** *Obs.* [ad. L. *inūr-ere* to burn in, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *ūrere* to burn. Cf. INUST.]

1. *trans.* To burn in, brand in or upon something, impress by burning.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. iv. § 1 (1622) 20 They . . . would neuer have left it vnnoted vpon any generall nation, if they could have inured any such vpon them. 1646 GAULE *Cases Const.* 59 He himselfe impresses or inures the Marke of the Beast, the Devils Flesh-brand, upon one or other part of the body. 1679 PRANCE *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 14 The brands of infamy justly inured upon their Persons.

2. To burn in a flame, expose to the direct action of fire.

1709 ADAMS in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 25 Inuring each of the Ends into the purest part of the Flame.

† **Inure, a.** *Obs.* [attrib. use of phrase in *ure*, in operation, exercise, or habitual use; see URE *sb.*] Accustomed, habituated; practised (in something).

1475 Bk. *Noblesse* (Roxb.) 62 By reason and by inure deliberation of hymself and of the wise senatoure. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 2102 Pou blyssyd woman, invre In mekenesse.

Inured (inū're'd), *ppl. a.* [f. INURE v. 1 + -ED.] Accustomed, habituated (see the verb); rendered or become habitual.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. ix. § 5 (1622) 65 He . . . deserueth that inured note of Tullie (*Capitalis Euripides*). 1864 *Fine Arts Q. Rev.* III. 14 There is death in her very calm of inured insensibility. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Sermon* 12 Why should not the habit of youth be that of middle age, and the wont of middle age be the inured custom of advanced age?

Hence **Inuredness.**

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 32 Long inuredness to those Celestial Objects.

Inurement (inū're'mēt). Also 7 **en-**. [f. INURE v. + -MENT.] The action of insuring, or state of being insured; habitation.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 44 An allurement and inurement to unthriftiness. 1611 [see ENUREMENT]. a 1639 WOTTON *Ednc. in Relig.* (1651) 319 Education being nothing else but a constant plight and Inurement. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM N. S. *Wales* (ed. 3) II. 301 Our feelings, at first melted by the sight of every moving spectacle, defy by gradual inurement the most horrific! 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Sermon* 264 Awakening the soul from the hopeless inurements in sin.

† **Inurled**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. IN-2 + *urle*, var. of ORLE, border.] Adorned with an 'orle' or border; bordered.

1599 T. MOUTRET *Silkwormes* 49 An azur'd cloth of state . . . with twelve braue sigles and glistering stars inurld.

Inurn (inū'm), *v.* Also 7 **en-**. [IN-2.] *trans.* To put (the ashes of a cremated body) in an urn; hence *transf.*, to entomb, bury, inter. Also *fig.* Hence **Inurned** *ppl. a.*, **Inurning** *vbl. sh.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 49 Why the Sepulcher Wherein we saw thee quietly enur'd, Hath op'd his ponderous and Marble iawes, To cast thee vp againe? a 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiu.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 350 Thither he return'd In his Birth-place to be inurn'd. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* VII. 451 Let a truce be ask'd, that Troy may burn Her slaughter'd heroes, and their bones inurn. 1766 MRS. GRAFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* III. 160 Like the inured Ashes, or embalmed Heart. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. iv, There's no more to be said of Trafalgar, 'Tis with our hero quietly inurn'd. 1839 MRS. BROWNING *Sabbath Morn. at Seavi*, I oft had seen the dawnlight . . . break Through many a mist's inurning. 1845 *Hist. Com. Mammoth*, etc. 117 If thou wilt but inurn, love, The ashes of the past. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 253 The body was sometimes burnt and inurned, but sometimes buried.

Inusitate (inū-zit'et), *a.* Now *rare*. [ad. L. *inūsītāt-us*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *ūsītātus*, pa. *ppl.* of *ūsītāri* to use often.] Unwonted, unusual, out of use.

1546 ST. *Peters Hen.* VIII. XI. 95 A thing very strange and inustitate. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 439 Bread may be called the bodie of Christ by an inustitate form of speaking. 1656 BRAMHALL *Repl.* I. 59, I find some inustitate expressions. 1881 *Academy* 19 Nov. 381/2 The word 'despicion' is dangerously inustitate.

Hence **Inusitateness**, the state of being unused. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Dec. 706/2 Careful indications of the line which separates actual inelegancy or worse from mere 'inustitatness' [of words].

Inustitation. *rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ATION.] The action of not using or the condition of being unused; disuse.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxiii. (1827) 529/1 The mammæ of the male have not vanished by inustitation.

† **Inust, a.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *inust-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *inūrere*: see INURE v. 2.] Burnt in, branded.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XII. ix. (1678) 298 The fire which is internal and inust into the part. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. lix, That furious hot inust impression Doth so disturb his veins, that [etc.].

† **Inustion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *inūrere*, *inust-*: see prec. and -TION.]

1. **Burning.**

1618 T. ADAMS *Serm. Bad Leaven* Wks. 1862 II. 354 A kingdom brought him to tyranny, tyranny to . . . inustion of other countries, among which Israel felt the smart in the burning of her cities and massacring her inhabitants.

2. The action of burning in or branding with fire. Also *fig.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 429 That memory that is seated in the Mundane spirit of man, by a strong impression, or inustion of any phantasme . . . upon that spirit. 3. **Cauterization.**

1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* XIX. 711 The Chinese . . . undertake to cure almost all Diseases by Inustion. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 237/2 It may be . . . done by . . . scarification, or by inustion. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 288 The latter . . . recommending that inustion should follow the application of the knife, instead of preceding it.

† **Inusual, a.** *Obs. rare*—1. [IN-3.] = UNUSUAL. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 25 Inusual and forbidden Moodes.

Inutile (inū'til), *a.* Also 5-6 **-yle**, 7 **-ill**. [a. F. *inutile*, ad. L. *inūtil-is*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *ūtilis* useful. Orig. prob. stressed *inūtile*, but *inūtile* in A. Hume 1590.

It appears to have gone out of use, except as an occasional Gallicism, before 1700, and is marked as obsolete in Dicts.; but of recent years it has come into use again, perh. as a re-adoption from French.]

Useless, of no service, unprofitable.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. vii, Despreyse and flee al symne and vyce, Whiche ben inūtile harmefull and domageable. 1490 — *Eneydos* iv. 19 This is but lytlyl pomesse to the . . . vpon a deed corps to take vengeance 500 Inūtile. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Kk b, They have aedyed the mylle, and . . . left it inūtile. 1590 A. HUME *Hymus*, etc. (1832) 5 And did the tung inūtile heill Of Zacharie that was dum. 1649 EVELYN *Liberty & Servit.* iv. Misc. Writ. (1805) 19 Their journey was not altogether inūtil. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. Pref., I am no friend to those vexatious, contentiose, and inūtile Disputes of these times. 1756 GRAY *Lett.* xci. (1819) II. 10 (Stanf.) Having been in a very listless, unpleasant, and inūtile state of mind. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. xxiv. 288 Before she could oppose any answering, but most inūtile [ed. 1890 useless] argument. 1884 *Evangelical Mag.* Feb. 49 Are our Christian temples . . . beautiful but inūtile? 1894 *Daily News* 12 June 5/6 Another . . . member rising to carry on an obviously inūtile conversation.

Hence **Inūtilely** *adv.*, uselessly.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 247 b/1 The moneye whiche was already inūtilely spende.

Inutility (inū'tiliti). [a. F. *inutilité* (1416 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), or It. *inutilità* (Florio), ad. L. *inūtilit-ās*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *ūtilitās* UTILITY: see prec. and -ITY.] The quality or state of being useless; want of utility; uselessness, unprofitableness.

1598 FLORIO, *Inutilita*, disprofit, inūtilitie, vnprofitableness. 1603 — *Montaigne* I. li. (1632) 165 The Mahometans, by reason of it's inūtilitie, forbid the teaching of it [Rhetoric] to their children. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 11 The vanity and inūtilitie thereof he did always and absolutely despise. 1731 LD. BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 135 The absolute inūtility I am of to those whom I should be the best pleased to serve. 1786 BURKE *Art. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 132 The moral impossibility, as well as inūtility in point of profit, of forcing a son to greater violence and rigour against his mother. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 14 To teach me, like Faustus, to find nothing in knowledge but its inūtility.

b. An instance of uselessness; a thing or person that is useless.

1802 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 433 Give me the spot where victories have been won over the inūtilities of nature by the efforts of human art. 1813 E. S. BARRETT *Heroine* (1815) II. 68 One of the beautiful Inūtilities, who sits in sweet stupidity, [and] plays off the small simpers. 1884 HUNTER & WHYTE *My Ducats & My Dau.* xxviii. (1885) 438 Constantly engaged in the purchase of inūtilities or superfluities.

Inūtilized, a. *rare.* [IN-3.] Not utilized; not made use of.

1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-print.* I. x. 80 The application [of native ultramarine] remained inūtilized for several years.

Inūtterable, a. Now *rare*. [IN-3.] That cannot be uttered; inutterable.

1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* Civ, The dreadfulness of such an hour is in-vutterable. 1667 MILTON P. L. II. 626 Nature breeds, Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things, Abominable, inutterable. 1795 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals*, etc. 30 Agenor feels inutterable Woes. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 884 Kill'd with inutterable unkindliness.

Invaccinate (invā'ksine't), *v. rare.* [IN-2.] *trans.* To introduce into the system by vaccination.

1880 *Daily News* 12 June 2/5 An absolute guarantee against the propagation of those human diseases occasionally invaccinated with humanised lymph.

Hence **Invaccinated** *ppl. a.*; also **Invaccination**, introduction or implanting by vaccination.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 561 Noticed in cases of invaccinated syphilis. *Ibid.* 562 Lupus of the vaccination scars is discussed under Invaccinated Tubercle. 1899 *Daily News* 16 July 6/6 The supporters of vaccination . . . denied . . . the very possibility of the invaccination of syphilis.

In vacuo: see IN *Lat. prep.*

Invadable, a. *rare.* Also 7 **-ible**. [f. IN-VADE + -ABLE.] Capable of being invaded.

1611 COTGR., *Invasible*, invasible, invadible. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) III. 108 The season has been the wettest that ever has been known, consequently the roads not very invadable.

† **Invadation**, erroneous form for **INVASION**.

a 1607 T. BRIGHTMAN *Revelation* (1615) 214 Inundations by showers, and horrible tempests did spoile all things.

Invade (invæ'd), *v.* Also 6-7 *en-*. [ad. L. *invadere*, *f. in-* (IN-) + *vadere* to go, walk.]

1. *trans.* To enter in a hostile manner, or with armed force; to make an inroad or hostile incursion into.

1494 FAIRYAN *Chron.* iv. lxi. 41 The Pictes and other Enemies, whiche daily invaded the Lande. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1236/2 God shall not suffer the Turkes to enuade this lande. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 603 The kyng of Scottes... invaded Englande with an hoste of an hundred thousande menne. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* viii. 80 When the Spaniards saw the King of France to enuade the Valtoline. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* 36 Asserhadon invades Babylon. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Blight*, We invade them impiously for gain; We devastate them unreligiously. 1858 FAUCON *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 32 For a subject to invite a foreign power to invade his country is the darkest form of treason.

2. *transf. and fig.* To enter or penetrate after the manner of an invader. a. Of a physical agent.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. i. 146 Let it fall rather, though the forke invade The region of my heart. *Ibid.* iii. iv. 7 This contentious storme Inuades vs to the skin. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 218 An Island; which being invaded on all sides by the Sea-vapors and Winds, seldome enjoys [etc.]. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 53/1 Ferdinand... was actually invaded to the skin, before he could recollect himself so far as to quit the road. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 381 The deer invade the crops in such numbers. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xviii. 123 The blue firmament... was more and more invaded by clouds.

b. Of sounds, diseases, feelings, etc.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 3 b. A deadly and burnyng sweate invaded their bodies. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iv. Wks. 1856 I. 54 A sudden horror doth invade my blood. 1673 Lady's *Call.* i. ii. § 17 The tongue... in its loudest clamors can naturally invade nothing but the ear. 1738 JOHNSON *Van. Hum.* *Wishes* 151 Should no disease thy torpid veins invade. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iv. (1875) 173 A sense of loss, of loneliness invades her.

3. *intr. or absol.* To make an invasion or attack. Const. on (*upon*, *into*), and with *indirect pass.*

1491 Act 7 *Hen. VII.* c. 21 § 1 Ye verily intending... to invade upon your and our auncien enemies with an Arme... 1534 WHITTINGTON *Tulley's Offices* II. (1540) 107 Of late this mischefe invaded in to this commonwelthe of Rome. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus*, Ann. i. ix. (1622) 16 Germanicus feared so much the more, because he knew the enemy would not fail to invade, as soone as he understood... that the riuers side was defended. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 298 Made To serve, not suffer, strengthen, not invade. 1814 SPANARDS v. iii. 'T is for our monarch's realm, invaded on.

4. *trans.* To intrude upon, infringe, encroach on, violate (property, rights, liberties, etc.).

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandysm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxxv. Why doest thou invade my part and portion? 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Spring* v. You did their Natural Rights invade. 1648 Eikon *Bas.* iv. 20 Those Tumults... spared not to invade the Honour and Freedom of the two Houses. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xvii. 255 Whenever... the crown hath been induced to invade the private rights of any of its subjects. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* v. 218 That liberty of private judgment which cannot be invaded without crushing the human mind. 1852 CONYBEARE & H. St. Paul (1862) I. ii. 54 The jurisdiction of the Sanhedrin was invaded by the most arbitrary interference.

† b. To usurp, seize upon, take possession of.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 93 At this day the family of Este being extinct, the Bishop of Rome hath invaded this Dukedome. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 13 Having murdered his Sovereigne Lord Constance, invaded his Crowne. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obled.* Wks. III. 137 By virtue of the duty of non-resistance we are not obliged to submit the disposal of our lives and fortunes to the discretion either of madmen, or of all those who by craft or violence invade the supreme power.

† 5. To make an attack upon (a person, etc.); to set upon or assault. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. x. 2 Ascanys *Obs.* That wont was with his schot bot to invade The wild bestis. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xviii. 10 Noo man shall invade the that shall hurt the. 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 53 The Brittons... of a sordaine invaded the seventh parte of the legion which was sente for the purveyance of corne. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 16 When this beast attempteth to invade the Elephant. a 1578 LINDSAY (Piscottie) *Chron.* Scot. (S. T. S.) I. 15 They dreid to prouock grettar troublis... give thay wold invaid so gret ane man. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. lxxvii. (1739) 169 No Free-man shall be... outlawed, or banished, or invaded, but by the Law of the Land, and Judgement of his Peers. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 643 Audacious Youth, what Madness could provoke A Mortal Man t'invade a sleeping God? 1753 SCOTS *Mag. Sept.* 469/2 James Miln... was indicted for invading and wounding, on the high-way, William Bennet.

† 6. (Latinisms): a. To enter. *lit.* and *fig.* b. To go, to traverse, or accomplish (a distance). c. To rush or enter hurriedly into (a struggle, etc.).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 6 The venturous Mariner... Can more the same frequent, and further to invade. *Ibid.* III. vi. 37 Matter... Which, whenas forme and feature it does ketch, Becomes a body, and doth then invade The state of life out of the griesly shade. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus*, Ann. xi. iii. (1622) 143 Bardanes, who being a man of action and able to go thorow great enterprises, in two daies invaded three thousand Stadia, and chased out Gotarzes... not one dreaming of his coming. 1700 DAVENB *Pal. & Arc.* III. 519 Nor (captives made) Be freed, or arm'd anew the fight invade.

Hence *Invaded ppl. a.*; *Invading vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1598 FLORIO, *Invaso*, invaded or assailed. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 173 By invading of their

neighboures, procured unto themselves... most spacious kingdomes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 224 A defensive Warre... against the insatiate and invading Spaiard. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxix. 750 To whom Leprosie itself, and all other Invading Sickneses... submit themselves. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. l. i. You gathering in on her... with your... invadings and truculent bulliings. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 333 Food for an invading army was not to be found in the wilderness of heath and shingle.

† **Invade**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. prec. vb.*] The act of invading; invasion.

1591 TROUB. *Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 107 Only the heart impugnes with faint resist The fierce invade of him that conquers Kings.

† **Invadent**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *invadent-em*, *pr. pple.* of *invadere* to INVADE; see -ENT.] Invading.

1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 402 Upon any invasion... the confederates are mutually to proclaim the said King invadent, enemy.

Invader (invæ'də). Also 6-7 -or, 7 -our. [*f. INVADE v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who invades or enters in a hostile manner.

1540 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* vi. 14 b. They make ready to beate backe the invader. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 972 He... coming upon the Invaders, fought with them, and drave them beyond the Rhine. 1637 BR. HALL *Remedy Prophanen.* ii. § 15. 207 The Tartars... are better invaders of other mens possessions, than keepers of their owne. 1651 R. SAUNDERS *Plen. Possess.* 19 They may resist an Invadour. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* III. x. 414 It continues exposed... to the ravages of every petty Invader. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 314 Such an army as might be sufficient to repel any invader who might elude the vigilance of her fleets.

fig. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v. 2 Nor reigns Ambition in bold man alone; Soft female hearts the rude Invader own.

2. One who intrudes or encroaches.

1637 BASTWICK *Answ. Inform.* Sir J. Banks 18 They are invaders of his Prerogative. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 194 The Moguls are the Invaders of their Liberties and Properties, ruling tyrannically. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 76 7 1 Every Invader upon his Time, his Conversation, and his Property. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* i. 39 To see in the great Edward no reckless invader of other men's rights.

b. One who seizes or takes possession.

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xvii. § 9. 305 That it may be known by Right to belong to the Receiver, Invader, or Possessor.

† **Invaduate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—0. [*f. ppl. stem* of med.L. *invadiare* to engage, *f. in-* (IN-) + med.L. *vadiare* = vulgar L. *vadiare*, *guadiare*, *f. vadum*, *vadium*, *guadium*, from Teutonic; cf. Goth. *vadi*:—Otent. **vadjo* pledge, GAGE; the spelling with *v* being due to association with L. *vas*, *vad-em* pledge.] 'To engage or mortgage land, etc.'

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

Invaginable, *a.* *rare.* [*f. INVAGINATE v.*; see -BLE.] Susceptible of invagination.

1888 E. RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 187/2 The great proboscis of *Balanoglossus* may well be compared to the invaginable organ similarly placed in the Nemertines.

Invaginate, *a.* *rare.* [ad. mod.L. type **invagnat-us*, *pa. pple.* of **invaginare*: see next.]

INVAGINATED.

1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 422 Invaginate gastrula.

Invagination (invæ'dzine't), *v.* [*f. mod.L. type* **invaginatio*, *f. L. in-* (IN-) + *vagin* a sheath: see -ATE³. Cf. mod.F. *invaginer* (Littre).]

1. *trans. a.* To put in a sheath; to sheathe. b. *Phys.* To turn or double (a tubular sheath) back within itself; to introvert.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Invaginate*, to sheath or put into a sheath. 1835-6 [see INVAGINATED *ppl. a.*]. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. III. iii. 136 The pseudo chrysalis... is half invaginated in the cast-off skin of the second larval form. 1882 H. S. BOASE *Creat. & Evol.* vi. 138 The wall of the planula is next pushed in on one side, or invaginated, whereby it is converted into a double sac with an opening. 1895 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wander. E. Archip.* ii. 93 In some cases the rostellum (the upper margin of the stigma) is not invaginated down the styral canal.

2. *intr.* To become invaginated.

1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 422 The endoderm cells... will no longer immigrate one at a time, but will invaginate in a body, and thus in a more direct way establish a gastric cavity.

Invaginated (invæ'dzine'ted), *ppl. a.* [*f. prec.* + -ED¹.] a. Inserted or received into a sheath; sheathed. b. Turned into a sheath. c. Introverted.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 184/2 A portion of the large intestine... must have become invaginated. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 508 The invaginated or slit and tail bandage, is one in which strips or tails pass through appropriate slits or button-holes. 1878 T. BRANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 627 When the invaginated portion of intestine becomes strangulated, the symptoms are acute. 1897 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* II. 1013 This cyst contains the spirally rolled and much-wrinkled invaginated cestode head.

Invagination (invæ'dzine't-jən). [*n. of action* from INVAGINATE *v.*: so in mod.F. (Littre).] The action of sheathing or introverting; the condition of being sheathed or introverted; intussusception.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Invagination*, a putting into a sheath or scabbard. 1822-24 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 167 Some writers represent the bowels as exhibiting after death a remarkable diminution in their diameter; some have met with invaginations. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 27/1 These little animals... recede into themselves by a kind of

invagination of their own bodies. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. viii. 221 The Gastrula... was originated by an inversion or invagination of the Blastula.

Invaginator, *Med.* [*agent-n. in L. form* from INVAGINATE *v.*] 'The wooden or other cylinder used for thrusting the skin into the canal in the operation for the radical cure of hernia' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887).

Invaid, **Invaise**, **Invail**, **Invain**, *obs. ff.* INVADE, INVEIGH, INVELL, INVEIN.

In vain *phr.*: see VAIN.

† **Invale**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. IN-* 1 or 2 + VALE *sb.* Cf. It. *invalare* 'to enter or come into a valley' (Florio 1611).] *trans.* To convey into a valley; *refl.* to occupy a valley.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xiv. 229 What fountaine send they forth (That finds a river's name, though of the smallest worth) But it invales it selfe.

Invalescence (invæ'sens). *rare.* [*f. IN-* 3 + -valescence in *convalescence*.] The state or condition of being an invalid; ill health.

1730-6 BAILEY (fol.), *Invalescence*, want of health. 1805 'J. O. HOBBS' in *Daily News* 24 Jan. 6/6 My long days and hours of invalescence have allowed me the leisure to read more than many of those who mainly write.

Invalescence (invæ'sens). *rare.* [*f. L. invalescere* to grow strong, inceptive of *invallere* to be strong against: see -ENCE.] Strength; health; force (J.).

1755 in JOHNSON. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Invalescence*, recovery from weakness or disease.

† **Invalelude**, *Obs. rare*—1. Also 7 -itude.

[ad. L. *invaleludo*, -*tudin-em*, *f. in-* (IN-) + *valeludo* health.] Ill health, sickness, bodily infirmity.

1623 CROKERAM, *Invaliditie*, *Invalitude*, weakness. 1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* 7 Paris... being plagued with an almost general infection or invalidity. 1742 BAILEY, *Invalescence*, *Invalelude*, Want of Health.

† **Invaleludinarian**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*—1. In 8 *invalid*. [*f. as next* + -AN.] A sickly, infirm, or feeble person, a weakling: cf. VALETUDINARIAN.

1762 *London Mag.* XXXI. 612 The present race of young invaleludinarians... this spurious, effeminate, mushroom breed.

† **Invaleludinary**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *invaleludinari-us*, *f. invaleludin-em*: see *prec.*, INVALELUDE, and -ARY.] Wanting health or strength; weak, infirm, invalid.

1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer Bk.* 126 Whether usually the most studious laborious Ministers, be not the most invaleludinary and infirm? 1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *State Divinity* 42 This Point will be the Death of the Invaleludinary Ministers, (as our Ciceronians expresse it).

Invalid (invæ'lid), *a.* Also 7 -ide. [ad. L. *invalid-us* not strong, infirm, weak, inadequate; *f. in-* (IN-) + *validus* strong.] Not valid.

† 1. Of no power or strength; weak, feeble. *Obs.*

1635 J. GORE *Well-doing* Ded. 1 The beames of the Moone are too weake and too invalid to ripen a tender grape. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 7 281 If a remedy be invalid and not able to charge a disease. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 14. 2/2 His Studies are barren, invalid his Pains. 1822-24 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 476 As though... the proportions belonging to the organ whose outlet is invalid, were distributed among the other organs.

2. Of no force, efficacy, or cogency; *esp.* without legal force, void.

1635 J. SWAN *Spec. M.* ii. § 3 (1643) 33 The Chaldee Paraphrast... is so much the more invalid. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xiv. 70 A Covenant to accuse ones self, without assurance of pardon, is... invalid. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie* viii. 340 That which was invalid from the beginning, cannot become valid by prescription or tract of time. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. vi. 84 The privileges granted therein... were of so high a nature, that they were held to be invalid. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxi. (1866) I. 427 The inference, though valid in itself, is logically... is scientifically, invalid. 1844 LO. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiv. (1862) 202 The marriage with Catherine was declared invalid in the face of the whole facts of the case. 1874 SPICWICK *Meth. Ethics* xiii. 352 His method will be declared invalid.

Invalid (invæ'lid, invæ'lid, -lid). *a.* 2 and *sb.* Also -ide. [*f. as prec.*, with modification of pronunciation after F. *invalidé* (1549 in R. Estienne), ad. L. *invalidus*.]

The early pronouncing Dictionaries (e.g. Bailey 1727) give this as *invalid*; so that it appears to have been orig. only a special sense of INVALID *a.*, conformed in 18th c. in stress (rarely in spelling) to F. *invalidé*. *Invalidés* (time deeds) occurs in Prior (a 1721), and J. 1755 has *invalidé*, as *sb.* Webster 1828 has *invalid*, and this pronunciation (given in most American Dicts.), is occasionally heard in Englaad also, esp. in attrib. use, as 'an invalid sister'.

A. adj. Infirm from sickness or disease; enfeebled or disabled by illness or injury. Now only as attrib. use of the *sb.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epsc.* (1647) 150 Narcissus Bishop of Jerusalem, was invalid and unfit for government by reason of his extreme age. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Invalid*,... wounded, maimed, sickly. 1714 *London Gas.* No. 5193/4 Sir John Gibson's Company of Invalid Sergeants. 1748 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to Shenstone* 12 Dec. Because of the death and burial of one of the invalid servants. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. vii. 371 Men that were... grown invalid with age and thereby past all military action. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* viii. 263 That the donkey exists in order that the invalid Christian may have donkey's milk. 1869 SIR J. T. COLERIDGE *Mem. Keble* viii. 140 His invalid and suffering sister.

B. sb. 1. An infirm or sickly person.

1709 *Tatler* No. 16 p. 2 Bath is . . . always as well stowed with Gallants as Invalids. 1748 *LADY LUXBOROUGH Lett.* to *Shenstone* 23 Aug., It is well I am an invalid. 1775 *ABIGAIL ADAMS in J. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 126 'Tis late for me, who am much of an invalid. 1808 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 199 Thus those poor lads are to be invalids for life. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 71 He was for years a miserable invalid.

b. transf. and fig. Anything damaged, dilapidated, or the worse for wear.

1860 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary in India* I. x. 158 The carriages were old second-class invalids of English lines.

2. A soldier or sailor disabled by illness or injury for active service; formerly often employed on garrison duty, or as a reserve force.

1707 J. CHAMBERLAINE *Pres. St. Gl. Brit.* III. 672 Her Majesty's Royal Hospital at Chelsea . . . 26 Officers, 32 Sergeants, and 336 Private Soldiers, Invalids. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5310/3 The invalids of each Regiment. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 355 — Dobson, Gent. made Ensign of an independent Company of Invalids in Garrison at Portsmouth. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. i. 6 Five hundred invalids to be collected from the out-pensioners of Chelsea college. 1808 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* V. 139 Fort Charlotte . . . is garrisoned by a small detachment of invalids. 1840 *MARRVAT Poor Jack* xxxv, There was the sergeant of the invalids.

b. Invalids, the Hôtel des Invalides, a hospital or home for old and disabled soldiers in Paris.

a 1721 *Prior Written in Mezeray's Hist.* II, Yet for the fame of all these deeds, What beggar in the Invalides, . . . Wish'd ever decently to die? 1833 *ALISON Europe* (1849-50) I. iv. § 97. 535 The invalids in the garrison of the Invalides refused to point their guns on the people.

3. attrib. a. (See A.) b. Of or for invalids.

1845 *STOCQUELER Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 108 Persons belonging to the invalid establishment. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1193/2 The invalid chair which has traveling arrangements is known as a perambulator. 1893 *Daily News* 27 Mar. 5/5 Each year, . . . about October, certain sailing vessels which have the name of being 'invalid ships' leave England for Australia. 1899 *Price List.* Invalid furniture of every description. Invalid feeding cups.

Invalid (invæ'lid), *v.* ¹ Now rare. [*f.* *INVALID a.1*: cf. *F. invalider* (R. Estienne, 1549), and *INVALIDATE v.*] *trans.* To render invalid; to invalidate.

1643 *PEYNE Soc. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 42 Ergo this unlawful Action of theirs . . . must nullify, or at least invalid . . . the lawful proceedings of those worthy faithful members who continue in it. 1860 *Trial Regis.* 180 If you have anything to say to invalidate these witnesses. 1797 *Philip Quarll* 143 A way to invalid her Deposition. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Centr. Amer.* 171 If I assisted in repulsing her, I would, in some measure, invalidate that impression.

Invalid (invæ'lid, in-), *v.* ² Also 9-ide. [*f.* *INVALID a.2*]

1. trans. To affect with disease or sickness; to make an invalid; to 'lay up' or disable by illness or injury. (Chiefly in *passive*.)

1803 *BEDDOES Hygiene* ix. 208 To avoid being incommoded and invalidated. 1837 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) II. 123 The Queen . . . was invalidated at Windsor. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* xx. i. (1872) IX. 14, 200 of Daan's men died . . . 300 more were invalidated for life. 1898 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LIV. 83/1 Receiving some severe wounds, which invalidated him several months.

2. To enter on the sick-list, to treat as an invalid; to report (a soldier or sailor) as unfit for active service; to remove or discharge from active service on account of illness or injury.

1787 *NELSON* 8 Feb. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 212 Mr. William Lewis, who was invalidated to go to England for the establishment of his health. 1816 A. C. HUTCHISON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 172 Bradley continued to state, that, he was no longer fit for the service, and hoped I would invalid him. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Keeler* xxxvii, My duty . . . will not permit me to invalidate you. 1882 *Mrs. Croker Proper Pride* II. iii. 77 He was invalidated home, sorely against his will.

3. intr. To become an invalid or unfit for active work through illness; of a soldier or a sailor: To go on the sick-list; to leave the service on account of illness or injury.

1829 *MARRVAT F. Mildmay* xvii, I have invalidated for them [fits] four times. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xx, Poor Mr. Donovan has had to invalidate. 1850 R. W. SIBTHORP in J. Fowler *Life* (1880) 111, I cannot conceal from myself that I am invaliding, getting worn out. 1885 *Speciator* 10 Jan. 36/1 The conscripts die fast, they invalid at an inexplicable rate.

† Invalidable, a. Obs. rare. [*f.* as next + *-ABLE*.] Of no force or effect; ineffective.

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 109 Some attempts he used but invalidable; to shoot darts or arrows at it was one with aiming at the moon. 1638 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 315 The walls . . . are reasonable strong; but invalidable against . . . Cannon.

Invalidate (invæ'lidit), *v.* Also 7-*vallidate*. [*f.* *L. type *invalidare*, perh. after *F. invalider* (R. Estienne, 1549): see -ATE § 7.] *trans.* To render invalid; to destroy the validity or strength of (an argument, contract, etc.); to render of no force or effect; *esp.* to deprive of legal efficacy; to make null and void.

1649 *SIR E. NICHOLAS in N. Papers* (Camden) 143 Concessions . . . which they can insist on without evident invalidating y^e Regall power. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowley's Inst.* 182 The omission . . . doth not invalidate the Obligation. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* vi. 37 This doth not at all invalidate our arguments. 1759 *FRANKLIN Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 486 We found the governor had enacted a law there, invalidating the acts of the other colonies. 1801 *Med. Jmnl.* V. 169

To invalidate the evidence of Jane Waters, he calls her a poor ignorant creature. 1866 *CRUMP Banking v.* 107 Any alteration made with the consent of an acceptor does not invalidate the instrument.

Hence *Invalidated ppl. a.*; *Inva'lidating vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1716 *SOUTH Twelve Serm.* (1717) V. 195 It is again alleged for the invalidating of the Report made by the Disciples.

Invalidation (invæ'lidit'sən). [*n.* of action from *INVALIDATE v.*: cf. *F. invalidation* (1642 in *Hatz-Darm.*)] The action of invalidating or rendering invalid.

1771 *BURKE Powers Juris Prose. Libels* Wks. 1877 VI. 160 The thirty-four confirmations [of *Magna Charta*] would have been only so many repetitions of their absurdity, so many new links in the chain, and so many invalidations of their right. 1863 A. GILCHRIST, etc. *W. Blake* I. 266 It is no invalidation of this high claim. 1891 *Law Rep. Weekly Notes* 122/2 The decision . . . was subject to appeal, and the vote subject to invalidation.

Invalidator (invæ'liditəi). [*agent-n.* in *L.* form from *INVALIDATE v.*] One who invalidates.

1869 *Contemp. Rev.* X. 133 The latest and most formidable invalidator of the genuineness of this letter.

Invalided (invæ'lidəd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* *INVALID v.2* + *-ED*.] Made or accounted an invalid; 'laid up' or disabled by illness or injury; removed from service on account of infirmity.

1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xlv, Mr. Pickwick cut the matter short by drawing the invalided stroller's arm through his, and leading him away. 1859 *LANG Wand. India* 26 Invalided officers who reside at the sanatorium during the summer.

b. Of things: Fallen into disrepair; damaged so as to be unserviceable.

1855 *MOTLEY Corr.* (1889) I. vi. 179 It looks like a hospital for invalided or incurable furniture. 1860 *DICKENS Uncom. Trav.* vi, Where five invalided old plate-warblers leaned up against one another under a discarded old melancholy side-board.

Invalidhood (invæ'ldhnd, in-). [*f.* *INVALID sb.* + *-HOOD*.] The condition of being an invalid.

1863 *Reader* 16 May 477 [He] knocks him into confirmed invalidhood and paralysis with a brass candlestick. 1883 *MISS BROUGHTON Belinda* III. IV. i. 154 On the sofa, by right of her invalidhood, Belinda is lying.

Invaliding (invæ'ldɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* *INVALID v.2* + *-ING*.] Removing or discharging from service on account of sickness or injury. Also *attrib.*

1796 *NELSON* 2 Aug. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 229 Those made since him in invaliding vacancies, are confirmed. 1797 *Ibid.* Apr. 324 In the Sick List, three men, objects for invaliding. 1866 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 536 There is invaliding also; that is, men with fatal diseases are discharged. 1897 *HUGHES Medit. Fever* i. 3 Though the rate of mortality is very low, the invaliding rate is high.

Invalidish (invæ'ldɪʃ, in-), *a.* [*f.* *INVALID sb.* + *-ISH*.] Of the nature or character of an invalid; resembling an invalid, somewhat of an invalid.

1855 *Cornwall* 299 [They] envelope their faces and throats in handkerchiefs, so as to present something of an invalidish appearance. 1873 *Geo. Eliot in Cross Life* III. 221 We have been invalidish lately.

Invalidism (invæ'ldɪz'm, in-). [*f.* as prec. + *-ISM*.] The state or condition of being a recognized or confirmed invalid; chronic infirmity or ill health that prevents activity.

1794 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* 25 Oct. (1811) IV. 19 Social and melodious exertions, trying enough to invalidism. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 704 The solitary hours of his invalidism put an end to his folly. 1862 *HOLMES Hunt after Captain in Old Vol. Life* (1891) 28 He piped his grievances to me in a thin voice, with that finish of detail which chronic invalidism alone can command.

Invalidity (invæ'liditi). [*f.* *L. type *invaliditas*, *f. invalid-us* *INVALID a.*: cf. *validity*, and *F. invalidité* (16th c. in *Littre*)]

1. [Related to *INVALID a.1*] The quality of being invalid; want of force or cogency; *esp.* want of legal validity.

c 1550 *Life Fisher in F.'s Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. p. lviii, By bringing in question the validity or invalidity of this marriage. 1586 A. DAV *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 8 To advertise you of the . . . invalidity of your conjectures. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* I. v. 767 To shew the Invalidity of the Atheistic Arguments, against an Incorporeal Deity. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4861/2 The Invalidity of their Passports. 1841 *MVERS Cath. Th.* IV. § 19. 280 Suspicion of the invalidity of the evidence. 1884 *LD. BLACKBURN in Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 553 It was quite unnecessary . . . to say anything about the validity or invalidity of a rule giving a borrowing power.

2. Want of strength or efficacy; weakness, incapacity. *Obs.*

1589 J. PROCTOR *Ep. Ded. R. Robinson's Gold. Mirr.* A ij b, The vntableness and invalidity of riches in comparison to vertue. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 485 All their helps have an invalidity in them. 1698 *FAVER Acc. E. India & P.* 88 The ill managing of which Penalties formerly, or the Invalidity to inflict them, may [etc.].

3. [Related to *INVALID a.2*] Want of bodily strength or health; condition of being an invalid; bodily infirmity.

a 1698 *TEMPLE (J.)*, He ordered . . . that none who could not work, by age, sickness, or invalidity, should want. 1755 *JOHNSON, Invalidity*. 2. Want of bodily strength. This is no English meaning. 1782 S. PRIGG *Cur. Misc.* 272 A Litter upon wheels . . . adapted both to State and invalidity among the higher orders. 1808 *DR. BURNBY in Mad.*

D'Arblay's Diary & Lett. VI. 335 During my invalidity at Bath. 1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synom.* 292 Invalidity is a temporary infirmity, a constitutional deficiency of health or strength. 1891 T. E. YOUNG *Germ. Law Insur.* 18 Allowances for both invalidity and old age.

Invalidly (invæ'lidli), *adv.* [*f.* *INVALID a.1* + *-LY*.] So as to be invalid, without validity.

1705 *HEARNE Collect.* 23 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 93 The invalidly deprived Fathers. 1884 *CHITTY in West. Morn. News* 30 Oct. 6/6 If the moneys . . . were paid invalidly, the payments out . . . were also invalid.

Invalidness. [*f.* as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being invalid; invalidity.

a 1630 *DONNE Serm.* xcix. IV. 304 And brings the subtlest plots . . . not only to an invalidness and ineffectualness but to a Derision. 1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II. 1828 in *WEBSTER*, etc.

† Invalidous, a. Obs. [*f.* *L. invalid-us* *INVALID a.1* + *-OUS*. Cf. *validous*.] = *INVALID I.*

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* x. i. § 20. 1225 For Confirmation . . . as if the Sacrament of Baptisme were thereby confirmed, and were inualidous without it. 1642 *SIR E. DERING Sp. on Relig.* 24 That the late Canons are invalids. *Ibid.* 31 See how inconsistent and invalids they are.

Invalidship. *rare.* [*f.* *INVALID sb.* + *-SHIP*.] The condition or status of an invalid.

1830 *BENTHAM Constit. Code* Wks. 1843 IX. 418 Diminution is never produced by other causes than invalidship or death.

† Invalidly, v. Obs. rare. [*f.* *IN-2* + *VALLEY sb.*] *a. intr.* (See quot. 1611.) *b. trans.* To furnish or mark with valleys.

1611 *FLORIO, Invalidare*, to innally, to enter or come into a vally. 1627 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. [i.] lxxxvi. (1628) 250 Lest his fluid waters Mace, Creeke broad Earths innallyd face.

Invalidorous (invæ'lörəs), *a. rare.* [*IN-3*.] Not valorous, cowardly.

a 1846 *O'CONNELL* cited in *Worcester*.

Invalidable (invæ'liqəb'l), *a. (sb.)* [*IN-3*.]

1. That cannot be valued; above and beyond valuation; of surpassing or transcendent worth or merit; priceless, inestimable.

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 172 *note*, Honest and faithful friends are an invaluable jewel. 1622 R. AYLETT in *Farr S. P. Jas.* I. (1848) 203 This most inuvaluable treasure. 1652 *KIRKMAN Clerio & Loia* 92 A Box wherein was her Pourtraiture of an invaluable worth. 1707 *NORRIS Trent, Humility* vi. 262 A good name . . . is a valuable, or if you will, an invaluable thing, not to be valued by money. 1741 *BUTLER Serm. Ho. Lords* Wks. 1874 II. 268 A free government . . . is an invaluable blessing. 1850 *CARLYLE Latter-d. Panph.* IV. 29 All men know . . . that to men and Nations there are invaluable values which cannot be sold for money at all. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Ess., Democr.* 37 Its negative intellectual action . . . has been invaluable.

† b. Too great to be estimated; incalculable.

a 1694 *TILLOTSON Serm.* (1744) XI. 4818 In contemplation of his sufferings, and of their own invaluable loss. 1704 *HEARNE Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 150 Books . . . which do in some measure make amends for the otherwise invaluable Loss.

2. Without value, valueless.

1640 *Treaty at Ripon* (1869) p. xiv, The money I have received is so invaluable a sum that I have forborne as yet to pay it in. 1803 G. COLMAN *John Bull* III. i. I flattered myself I might not be altogether invaluable to your ladyship. 1865 T. WRIGHT in *Intell. Observ.* No. 47. 385 An interesting and far from an invaluable labour.

Hence **Inva'lubleness**, inestimableness; **Inva'luably adv.**, beyond valuation, inestimably.

a 1601 *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* II. 208 Lone, invaluable precious. 1625 *BP. HALL Serm. Thanksgiving*, Jan. Wks. 1634 II. 301 That invaluable precious blood of the Sonne of God. a 1656 — *Satan's Fiery Darts quenched* II. (R.), Deny, if thou canst, the invaluableness of this heavenly gift.

† Inva'lue, v.1 Obs. rare-1. [*f.* *IN-3* + *VALUE v.*] *trans.* To reckon of no value or worth.

1673 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1857) II. 502 Other ways the witness noe ways to be invallued because an Indian.

† Inva'lue, v.2 Obs. rare-0. [*f.* *IN-2* + *VALUE v.*] *trans.* To make valuable; to give value to.

1611 *FLORIO, Invalidare*, to innalue or make forcible.

† Inva'lued, a. Obs. rare. [*IN-3*.] Of which the value has not been reckoned; *poetic* for *Invaluable*.

1603 *DRAVTON Bar. Wars* VI. xv, To Nottingham the Norths emperions eye . . . Closely conuains this great in-valued spoile. 1612 — *Poly-olb.* xiii. 220 And with th' invaleued prize of Blanche the beauntions crown'd. 1773-83 *HOOLE Ori. Fur.* xvii. 585 No vulgar price th' invallud treasure bought. 1866 T. MAURICE *Fall Moon* I. iii. (Jod.), With rapture I accept The invallued boon.

† Inva'pour, v. Obs. rare-1. [*f.* *IN-2* + *VAPOUR sb.*] *trans.* To turn into vapour.

c 1566 J. ALDOV tr. *Boastyn's Theat.* World P vij b, All those that are invapored in the ayre, all those that the fier hath consumed.

Invariability (invæ'riəbiliti). [*f.* next: see -ITY. Cf. *F. invariabilité* (1717 in *Hatz-Darm.*)] The quality or condition of being invariable; unchangeableness; constancy.

1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* xxxvii. (1645) 399 This invariability in the birds operations must proceed from a higher intellect. a 1771 R. WOOD *Ess. Homer* (1775) 145 To inquire, how such an invariability in the modes of life should be peculiar to that part of the world. 1830 *HEARSHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* 275 The researches of Laplace and Lagrange have demonstrated the absolute invariability of the mean distance of each planet from the sun. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* x. 326 The assumed invariability of what are called 'the laws of nature' rests upon no foundation whatever but uniform experience. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc. i.*

24 Having discovered invariability in any given case, we presume causation even when we cannot yet show it.

InvARIABLE (invē'riāb'l), *a. (sb.)* [f. IN-3 + VARIABLE, or *a. f. invariable* (Oresme, 14th c.; Cotgr. 1611 has 'invariable vvariable'); so *It. invariabile* (Florio, 1611).]

Not subject to variation or alteration; unchangeable, unalterable; remaining ever the same, unchanging, constant; occurring alike in every case, unvarying.

1607 TORSALL *Fourf. Beasts* 137 Their common properties of nature, such as . . . remaine like infallible and invariable truths in every kinde and country of the world. 1666 WHISTON *The Earth* iv. (1722) 339 The Heat on the Face of the Earth would still be equal and invariable. 1709 BERRILEY *The Vision* § 66 If there was one only invariable and universal language in the world. 1747 HEAVEY *Medit.* 11. 93 Clear as the Sun, the greater and invariable Luminary. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 364. 1 used an invariable pendulum which M. de la Condamine got constructed at Quito. 1825 McCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* ii. 141 The value of gold and silver is certainly not invariable, but, generally speaking, it changes only by slow degrees. 1841 MYERS *Cath. The.* iii. § 5. 26 The conscience of man is no invariable and definite endowment, the same in all men everywhere and always. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* 11. ix. 395 Banishment was the invariable sentence. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* 1. 17 Every system of weights and measures must have an invariable unit for its base.

† *b. Of a person. Obs. rare.*

1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Invariable*, firm, resolute, constant. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettellwell* iii. § 86. 409 He persisted Invariable to his Principles.

c. Math. Of a quantity: Constant. Of a point, line, etc.: Fixed.

1704 HAYES *Fluxions* 77 By the Property of the (Logarithmic) Curve, the Subtangent PT is equal to an invariable Quantity. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* 11. 304 In the algebraic expression $a^2 - bx$, where a and b denote constant or invariable quantities, and x a flowing or variable one. 1830 HERSCHEL *Examp. Finite Diff.* 126 This equation is to be integrated on the hypothesis of $y_2 \frac{dy_2}{dx_2}$ being invariable by the change of x to $x + 1$. 1838 MURCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 44 An equation between the radius vector drawn to the instantaneous centre from an invariable point (or particle) in the moving body, and the angle which this radius vector makes with fixed line (or invariable row of particles) in the body.

B. sb. Math. An invariable quantity, a constant. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

InvARIABLENESS (invē'riāb'lnes), [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being invariable; unchangeableness, constancy.

1654 W. MOUNTAGU *Devout Ess.* ii. ii. § 3. 32 From the dignity of their [angels'] intellect, arises the invariableness of their wills. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) 1. 514 A variety of dispensations [may] be consistent with an invariableness of design. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 324 We are compelled to infer its existence from the invariableness of the sequence in time between the two events. 1871 *tr. Hartwig's Subterr. W.* v. 43 The constant invariableness of their temperature.

InvARIABLELY (invē'riābli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an invariable manner; without variation, unchangingly, constantly; without exception, in every case alike.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vii. 307 Computing by these as invariably as by the other. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 P. 2 We come forth . . . invariably destined to the pursuit of great acquisitions, or petty accomplishments. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvii. They were almost invariably silent. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 235 The usual, but invariably fatal, mistake was made.

INVARIANCE (invē'riāns), *Math.* [f. next: see -ANCE.] The character of remaining unaltered after a linear transformation; the essential property of an invariant. Also **INVARIANCY**.

1876 SYLVESTER in *Amer. J. Nat. Math.* 77 It thus appears that every given homogeneous graph has an intrinsic character of capability or incapability of response to algebraical in- or co-variance. 1895 ELLIOTT *Algebra of Quantities* 6 There are in fact irrational and fractional functions which have the property of invariance and co-variance.

INVARIANT (invē'riānt), *a. and sb.* [f. IN-3 + VARIANT.]

A. adj. Unvarying, invariable.

1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* 1. 95 Each cause is invariant; it is only the phenomena that are variable.

B. sb. Math. A function of the coefficients of a quantic such that, if the quantic be linearly transformed, the same function of the new coefficients is equal to the first function multiplied by some power of the modulus of transformation.

1851 SYLVESTER in *Philos. Mag.* Nov., The remaining coefficients are the two well-known hyperdeterminants, or, as I propose henceforth to call them, the two Invariants of the form $ax^4 + 4bx^3y + 6cx^2y^2 + 4dxy^3 + ey^4$. *Ibid.*, If $I(a, b, c, d, e) = I(a', b', c', d', e')$, then I is defined to be an invariant of f . 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* (1882) 223, I learn that the Theory of Invariants and the methods of investigation which have grown out of it constitute a step in mathematical progress larger than any made since the Differential Calculus.

INVARIANTIVE (invē'riāntiv), *a. Math.* [f. prec. B. + -IVE.] Belonging to an invariant; not altered by a linear transformation of the original quantic. Hence **INVARIANTIVELY** *adv.*

1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLI. 1. 543 A form invariantly connected with a given form or system of

forms. 1878 CAYLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 722/1 A curve $u = 0$ may have some invariantive property, viz., a property independent of the particular axes of coordinates used in the representation of the curve by its equation.

INVARIED (invē'rid), *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Not varied; unvaried.

a 1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. vi. 174 Their constant uninterrupted and invaried Motion. 1727 BLACKWALL *Sacr. Classics* 1. 136 (T.) Change of the particles, or the lesser invaried words, that add to the signification of nouns and verbs. 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 4 Mar. in *Lockhart*, I daresay the young Duke would do the same for the invaried love I have borne his house.

† **INVARIETY**. *Obs. rare* -o. [IN-3.]

1611 FLORIO, *Invarieta*, invariety, constancy.

INVARIROID (invē'roid), *Math.* [f. after INVARIANT sb., with termination -oid, after *criticoid*, etc.] (See quot.)

1884 R. HARLEY in *Proc. R. Soc.* XXXVIII. 57 But we have not in general ultra-critical functions, or, as it is proposed to call them, Invariroids. . . Sir James Cockle suggests that in a limited number of cases it may be possible by means of semicritical relations to form invariroids, that is, ultra-critical functions of the calculus analogous to the invariants or ultra-critical functions of algebra.

INVASIBLE (invē'zib'l), *a. rare.* [a. OF. *invasible* offensive, of attack (14-16th c. in Godef. and in Cotgr. 1611).] Offensive, used in attack.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iv. xiv. 273 They may go with diffensible armes and not invasible. . . as to a cas of defense and not for to enuayse. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* 1. xlviii, Euerie inuasibill wapen on him he bair. 1611 COTGR., *Invasible*, inuasible, inuadible.

INVASION (invē'zən), [a. *f. invasion* (12th c. in Hatz., Darm., frequent from 14th c.), ad. late L. *invasiō-em*, n. of action *f. invadere* to INVADE.]

1. The action of invading a country or territory as an enemy; an entrance or incursion with armed force; a hostile inroad.

1530 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 74 If they shall persist in their pestilent malice to make inuasion into this realm [etc.]. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hon. VIII* 174 b. No prince could hurt hym by warre or invasion. 1611 BIALK 1 *Sam.* xxx. 14 Wee made an inuasion upon the South of the Cherethite. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 365 The Parthian . . . Found able by invasion to annoy Thy country. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 1. 145 The Spaniards . . . made a powerful invasion upon the infant colony of Georgia. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) 11. iii. 32 A foe ever watching the opportunity for invasion and spoil. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Race Wks.* (Bohn) 11. 32 In the Danish invasions, the marauders seized upon horses where they landed.

b. fig. A harmful incursion of any kind, e.g. of the sea, of disease, moral evil, etc.

c 1566 J. ALDAY *tr. Boastynan's Theat. World* Qvii b. Savegarde, and defende him, aswell from the inuasion of wicked spirites as of other snares of the fleshe and the world. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 41 The Earth . . . being freed from the tyrannical invasion and usurpation of the Waters. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* 11. xiv. The fore-runners . . . of the Cold fit of an Ague, the first Invasion of that Disease having been preceded by the like Distempers. 1735 AARATHNOT (J.), What demonstrates the plague to be endemic to Egypt, is its invasion and going off at certain seasons. 1847 H. ROGERS *Ess.* 1. v. 257 It by no means appears that a momentary invasion of doubt, or even of scepticism, is inconsistent with a prevailing and habitual faith. *attrib.* 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* 11. 396 The usual symptoms of the invasion stage.

2. Infringement by intrusion; encroachment upon the property, rights, privacy, etc. of any one.

1650 in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1860) 1. 1 Suffer no Invasion in matters of Religion. 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* 111. 514 His government for almost fifteen years was one continued . . . invasion upon the civil liberties of his subjects. 1769 ROBERTSON in *Chas. V.* viii. Wks. 1813 111. 102 A voluntary invasion of the rights of his kinsman and ally. 1844 L. D. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiii. (1862) 182 There were . . . many invasions of the constitution.

† 3. Assault, attack (upon a person, etc.). *Obs.*

1501 SPENSER *M. Hubbert* 1000 The Tygre, and the Bore . . . ragged sore In bitter words, seeking to take occasion Upon his fleshly corpe to make invasion. 1661-98 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* 111. 186 An House built out of the Road is exposed to the Invasion of Robbers. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* 1. 11 Prepares, by swift invasion, to remove Your virgin bride.

Hence **INVASIONIST**, one who advocates or believes in an invasion; also *attrib.*

1853 CORDEN 1793 & 1853, *Pol. Writ.* (1878) 196 The other argument of the invasionists . . . will be successful. *Ibid.* 210 These invasionist writings.

INVASIVE (invē'siv), *a.* [a. *f. invasif*, -ive (15-16th c. in Godef.), in med.L. *invasiō-us*, *f. invās*, ppl. stem of *invadere*: see -IVE.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, invasion or attack; offensive.

a 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* (1557) 21 b. Engines inuasive to his enemies and defensive to his company. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 301 Sallet, Shield, Sword, and so many other partes of defensive and invasive furniture. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 178 Nothing so much hindereth the invasive ambition of this Prince, as the nature of places. 1788 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 47/1 The first campaign of an invasive war. 1880 A. FORBES in 19th *Cent.* VII. 219 These premisses being set down, what course of invasive action did it behove Lord Chelmsford to pursue?

2. Characterized by or addicted to invasion; invading.

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic Ep.*, *Mortimer & Isabel* (ed. Smethwicke) 49 Guyne and Aquitan . . . Charles by invasive arms again shall take And send the English forces o'er the lake. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 365 As of their . . . often

lights with the inuasive Dnnes, 1743 SHENSTONE *Judgm. Hercules* 13 If none check th' invasive foe's designs. 1858 CARLILE *Fradk. Gt. II.* 1. (1872) 1. 50 He . . . made truce with the Hungarians, who were excessively invasive at that time. 1881 SWINBURNE *Mary Stuart* iv. 1. 135 A deadlier stroke and blast of sound more dire Than noise of fleets invasive.

b. transf. and fig.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* 1. 32 Thy fell approach, like some invasive damp, Breath'd thro' the pores of earth from Stygian caves. 1830 J. TAYLOR *Unitar.* 127 That Christianity is essentially an invasive, expansive doctrine.

3. Tending to intrude upon the domain or to infringe the rights of another; intrusive, encroaching.

1670 COTTON *Esperson* 1. iv. 150 They rather chose . . . to submit themselves to his invasive Government, than to acknowledge, and obey their own lawful, and natural Prince. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. 11. 50 In no manner derogatory or invasive of any liberty or privilege of his subjects. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vi. 163 As a proceeding invasive of tribal rights and calculated to infeeble them. 1883 G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* xlviii, Sepia found her companion distraught and he felt her a little invasive.

† **INVASOR**. *Obs. rare.* Also *5 Sc.* -ar, 6 -our.

[a. late L. *invāsor*, agent-n. from *invās*, ppl. stem of *invadere* to INVADE; perh. immed. ad. OF. *invaseur* (15-16th c. in Godef.).] An invader.

1443 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) 11. 33/1 Notour spulchearis, distrubillaris, or inuasaris [1566 inuasoris] of haly kirk. 1524 HEN. VIII *Instruct. Pace in Strype Eccl. Mem.* 1. App. xiii. 27 To geve an assistance ayenist the invasour. 1536 BELLANDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) 1. 132 The invasour of the common weill. 1602 H. ELV in *Archpriest Controv.* (1898) 11. 196 To withstand and fyght against such invasours whatsoever.

INVASSAL, -el, -alage, var. ENVASSAL, -AGE.

INVAY (e), **INVAYLE**, **INVEAGLE**, *obs. ff.* INVEIGH, INVEIL, INVEIGLE *vbs.*

[**INVECCYDE**, *sb. and a. Sc.*, app. misprint for *invective*, INVECTIVE.

1586 *Satir. Poems Ref.* (S. T. S.) xxxvi. title, and l. 15.] **INVECKED** (invē'kt), *ppl. a.* Also *5 invecit*, 6 envecked. [f. *inveck* for *invecl*, L. *invecl*-us, pa. ppl. of *invehere* (see INVEIGH) + -ED: cf. INVECTED.] Bordered by or consisting (as an edge) of a series of small convex lobes (see quot. 1610). Chiefly in *Her.*

1496 Bk. St. Albans, *Her. Civ. b.* *Portat vnam cruceam planam inuectam de coloribus albis et nigris*. . . He beareth . . . a cross of Silver and Sable inuektyt. *Ibid.* Diija, The wich . . . ar calde armis quarterit inueckit or of colorwis inueckyt, for in them . . . oon colowre is inuehit in to an othir. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1579) 31 b. He beareth sable, a crosse enuecked Argent. 1622 GUILLM *Heraldry* 1. v. (1660) 27 As the former [ingrailed] doth dilate itself by way of incoaching into the Field, contrariwise this doth contract itself by inversion of the points into itself; in regard whereof . . . is called Invecked. 1677 *Plot Oxfordshire* 144 These leaves of ours being all invecked, whereas the Trachelia are all indented. 1836 BAINES *Hist. Lancs.* 111. 183 The eastern window [of Whalley Church] . . . is invecked with ramified tracery. 1889 N. & Q. 7th Ser. VII. 97/1 It . . . reveals an under coat of pale blue with invecked edges.

INVECKEE (invē'ke, -ki), *a. Her.* Also 6-7 enveckie, -y. [f. as prec. with F. -é, -ée = Eng. -ED.] Consisting of two or three arcs or semicircles meeting in cusps: said of lines and edges.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 11. 27 b. The most auncient bearing of two Colours. . . is to beare the same plane, and neither engralee, rasie, enueckie, or dentillie. 1634 PRACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.*, *Drawing* 148 The single line is sometime indented envecky, wavey, embatteled.

† **INVECT**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *invecl*-, ppl. stem of *invehere*: see INVEIGH. Cf. med.L. *invecl-āre*, freq.]

1. *trans.* To bring in, import, introduce.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 4 They see now . . . the beastie of romishe abominacion . . . had inuected into Christes Church and holy congregation, al thynges that were contrary to Christe.

2. *intr.* To inveigh, utter invectives.

1614 R. TAILOR *Hog Hath Lost His Pearl* Prol. in *Hazl. Doddsley* XI. 427 Invecting Much at our city vices. a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Faithful Friends* iii. iii, Fool that I am thus to invect against her!

INVECTED (invē'kted), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *invectus*, pa. ppl. of *invehere* (see INVEIGH) + -ED¹.] Brought in, introduced; *spec.* in *Her.* = INVECKED.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 397 By their invented and inveccted Traditions they are charged to have made Gods word . . . of none effect. a 1657 SIR W. MURR Hist. *Rovallane Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 240 Borders, borne of a divers fashion, as plane, inveccted, engrailed, indented. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Invecked*, or *inveccted*. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* 113 It was . . . inveccted or jagged at the bottom.

† **INVECTION**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *invection-em* bringing in, importation; in late L., attacking with words, n. of action from *invehere* to INVEIGH.]

1. The action of inveighing; an invective.

1590 DAVIDSON *Repl. Bancroft in Wadrow Soc. Misc.* 505 A bitter invaction against the godlie brethren. 1622 H. SVDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 151 No touch of male-contentedness or spirit of invection. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* 1. 84 Who can thinke . . . his invectiōs, a depravement, when he belches forth such blasphemies?

2. Carrying or bringing in, importation.

1603 STOW *Surv.* (1842) 20 Invection, by the which commodities are gathered into the city, and dispersed from thence into the country by land. 1633 COCKAARM, *Invection*, a carrying. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Invection*, a carrying in.

† **INVECTIVATE**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. next + -ATE 3.] *intr.* To utter invectives.

1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* Ep. to Rdr., Some do Invectuate and Inveigh against it.

Invective (invektiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 en- [a. *F. invecitiv*, -ive adj., *invektive* sb. (14-15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. late L. *invektivus* 'reproachful, abusive', in med.L. *invektiva* (sc. *oratio*) as sb., f. ppl. stem of *invehere*: see INVECT and -IVE.]

A. adj. 1. Using or characterized by denunciatory or railing language; inclined to inveigh; expressing bitter denunciation; vituperative, abusive. Now rare.

1430-40 LVDG. *Bochas* vi. xv. (MS. Bodl. 263) 336/2 He.. Compiled badde an Invectiff scripture Ageyn Antoyne. 1576 A. HALL *Acc. Quarrell* (1815) 35 Divers invecitive speeches.. had passed in the same. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1859) 58 What is the matter good wife (quoth I) that you use such invecitive words against the collier? a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cambr.* i. (1662) 153 He was.. always devoted to Queen Mary, but never invecitive against Queen Elizabeth. 1716 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 120 They kept a fast to pray for success to the Pretender's arms, and a thanksgiving for his arrival, and were very invecitive and bitter. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 471. Cicero.. made a reply to him on the spot in an Invecitive speech, the severest perhaps, that was ever spoken by any man. 1866 ATHENÆUM No. 2001. 299/3 What we may call invecitive history. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 368 William, the invecitive opponent of the.. friars.

† 2. Carried or borne in (against something). *Obs.* 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 244 As huge rocks doe regorge th' invecitive waves.

B. sb. 1. A violent attack in words; a denunciatory or railing speech, writing, or expression.

1523 SKELTON *Carl. Lawrel* 96 Iuenall was thret parde for to kyll For certayne enuectives, yet wrote he none ill. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 84 Their sermons were lytle other then inuectives agaynst vsery. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. xvii. 183 This it is that fills.. Pamphlets with spightfull invecitives. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxvii. (1869) II. 82 Their satirical wit degenerated into sharp and angry invecitives. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV.* IV. 342 The duke, in going down stairs, poured forth volleys of invecitives upon the Chief President. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* lxii. VIII. 177 Cleomenes.. sent a letter to the assembly, containing bitter invecitives against Aratus.

2. (Without *pl.*) Denunciatory or opprobrious language; vehement denunciation; vituperation.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 26 Yet the Græcians did not alwaies suffer this licentious rage and inuective of Poets. a 1770 JORTIN *Serms.* (1771) V. xix. 401 The book of Proverbs is full of invecitive and indignation against.. those profligates. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 27 He burst out into a torrent of invecitive.

Invectively, *adv.* Now rare. [f. INVECTIVE *a.* + -LY.] In an invecitive manner; with inveighing or denunciation.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 70 Sche began to reproche them inuectively of their negligens, couardeis and ingratitute. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 58 Thus most inuectively he pierceth through The body of Countreie, Citie, Court. 1717 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1869) III. 678 They are pleased to reflect invecitively on those members of the Council lately appointed.

Invectiveness, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being invecitive.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hants* II. (1662) 14 Some wonder at his invecitiveness; I wonder more, that he inveigheth so little. 1694 PENN *Trav. Holland* 183, I related to them the bitter Mockings and Scoornings that fell upon me, .. the Invecitiveness and Cruelty of the Priests.

† **Invectiver**, *Obs. rare*. [f. **invektive* vb. (a. *F. invecitiv* Cotgr.) + -ER.] One who utters invecitives; a railer.

1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe* Bible I. 77 Let therefore Invecitivars against Brethren.. smite their thigh.

Invectivist, *rare*. [f. INVECTIVE *sb.* + -IST, after *satirist*, etc.] One who practises invecitive.

1862 *Independent* (N. Y.) 12 June (Cent.), It is the work of a very French Frenchman, of a.. powerful satirist and invecivist.

† **Invector**, *Obs.* [a. late L. *invector*, agent-n. from *invehere*: see INVEIGH.] An inveigher.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas*, NOTES IV. xxiii. 276 This is the very life of all books, .. it is their guard and security from the mouths of scandalous invector.

† **Invectory**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *invecitiv*, ppl. stem of *invehere*: see -ORY.] Invecitive.

1608 T. MORTON *Preamb. Encounter* 33 An eloquent and invector style of writing.

† **Invechure**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -URE.] The action of inveighing; the use of invecitive.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* II. 5, I have no thought of invecchure against the creature.

Inveigh, -vegle, *obs. forms of INVEIGLE.*

Inveigh (invē'), *v.* Forms: *a.* 5-6 inveh, 6 invei(e), -vai(e), (invee, -veihe, -veygh, inwey), 6-7 invey(e), -vay(e), 6- inveh. *β.* 6 enveh, -vei(e), -vey(e), 6-8 enveh, (6-veygh). [ad. L. *invehere* to carry or bear to or into, bring in, *invehi* to be borne, carry oneself, or go into, to attack, to assail with words, f. *in-* (IN-) + *vehere* to carry, bear. (For the spelling compare *convey*, 16-18th c. form of CONVEY, also *weigh*.)]

1. With literal notion of carry.

† *trans.* To carry in, introduce. *Obs. rare.* Cf. INVECKED.

1486 Bk. *St. Albans, Her.* D. iij. a, In them ar ij colowris

quarterli put : y^e toon in to the othir, & so oon colowre is inuehit in to an othir.

† 2. To bring in (to use); to introduce. *rare.* 1550 GARDINER *Let. to Ld. Protector* 6 June in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) II. 1346/2 They.. shoulde so soone.. aduise to enuey such matter of alteration.

† 3. To carry or draw mentally by influence or allurements; to entice, inveigle. *Obs.*

1649 EVELYN *Liberty & Servil.* III. Misc. Writ. (1805) 13 She.. being altogether inveighed by inclination.. towards the person where she hath placed her affections. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 97 They endeavour to obtain the favour of the Cardinals they serve, by inveighing him to dishonesty. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 443 He is a Spirit, that inveighs away a Man from himself.

† 4. To carry away (to a place). *Obs. rare.*

1788 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. II. 137 The Lords and Commons.. represented that the age and infirmity of many of the prelates rendered it likely that other large sums would be inveighed to Rome anon.

II. To speak vehemently.

5. *intr.* To give vent to violent denunciation, reproach, or censure; to rail loudly. *Const.*

against († *at*, *of*, *on*, *upon*). The current sense.

a. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* 115 b/2 The author inueheth agaynst the most pestylent secte of thes Lutharanyes. 1540 MORVINE *Vives' Introd.* Ws. d. Iviij, Thou shalt immoderately invee ageynst no man. 1563 WINZET *Wks.* (1890) II. 28 Quhow vehemente inweys the blisist Apostil Paul contrare certane men. 1567 TRIALL *Treas.* (1850) 6 Sir, in this you seme agaynst me to inuay. 1573 TWYNE *Enuid.* XI. Argit, Drances and Turnus upon ancient hatred inueigh one at the other. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* I. v. (1886) 9 He would not have pretermitted to inuay agaynst their presumption. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* 27 Good is but good; and no man can more say; To praise the bad makes satyristis inuay. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Cambr.* viii. § 16. 149, I can hardly inhold from inveighing on his memory. 1666 PEFFS *Diary* 4 July, He much inveighs upon my discoursing of Sir John Lawson's saying heretofore, that sixty sail would do as much as one hundred. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 45 To inveigh agaynst them and trample upon them. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. 122 This was irregular and much inveighed against. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. viii. 271 Williams inveighed against Laud as a Papist. 1884 FROUDE in *Fortn. Rev.* CCXXIX. 742 The leadership passed to popular orators, who rose to power by inveighing agaynst property.

β. 1531 K. MORICE in *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 24 Secretly he envehed agaynst their doctrine. a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 318/1, I haue taken vpon mee, not to enuey agaynst any person. 1553 J. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 62 b, I might enueigh thus, O shamefull deede. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* Pref. (1573) 5 To enueigh agaynst the Popish clergie. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. I. § 15 The Arch-Bishop of Canterbury enueigh'd as bitterly of the Franchises infringing of the Abby-Church of Westminster.

† 6. *trans.* To attack or assail with words. *rare.* 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 201 It may well stand in competition with any that enueighs it.

Hence **Inveighing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (in sense 5); **Inveigher**, one who inveighs, a denouncer.

1568 SIR F. KNOX in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 245 The Queene of Skottes.. fell into hyr ordinary inveighing agaynst my Lord of Murraye. 1584 HOOKER *Descr. Excester* (1765) 83 A sharp Inveigher agaynst the one, and an earnest Maintainer of the other. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 79 This inveighing discourse.. prevailed with credulous youthfull Temeriske. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Bucleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 421 The rest of the conversation passed with great inveighing on his side agaynst the Dutch. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas.* II (O. H. S.) 229 note, A bitter inveigher of the Church of Rome.

Inveigle (invē'gl), *v.* Forms: *a.* 6 envegle, -vegle, (-veugle), 6-8 enveigle, (6-veigle, 7-veigle), 7-8 envegle. *β.* 5 invegle, 6-7 -vegle, 6-8 -veagle, (7 invehgle), 6- invehgle. [In 15-16th c. *envegle* (rarely *enveugle*), app. a corruption of an earlier **avegle*, *aveugle*, a. *F. aveugler* to blind, f. *aveugle*, OF. also *aveugle*: late pop. L. *aboculum*, f. *ab-* away from, without + *ocul-* eye. The word appears to have been analysed as *a-vegle*, and this by exchange of pre-fixes, made *en-vegle*, as in some other words: cf. *enbraid* = *abraid*, *enorn* = *aorn*, *adorn*; cf. esp. L. *exemplum*, OF. *essample*, ME. **esample*, *asample*, corruptly *ensample*. It is probable that some analogy suggested the prefix *en-*, whence the Latinized inv. The stem-vowel *ē* is normal: cf. *people* = *F. peuple*, L. *populus*.]

† 1. *trans.* To blind in mind or judgement; to beguile, deceive, cajole. *Obs.*

a. 1522 MORE *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 79/1 Thus enuegleth he them that either be good, or but metely badde. 1609 HOLLAND *Annot. Marcell.* xxx. vi. 385 They.. enveagle and deceive by their subtle orations the integrity of Judges. 1611 FLORIO, *Cicero*, to blinde, to enueagle. a 1709 ATKYNS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 390 Your rhetorical Flourishes in a Case of Innocent Blood, which contributed in an high Degree to enveagle the Jury, and bring that Noble Lord to the Scaffold.

β. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 668 The sayd duke of Gloucester inuegled so the archbysshop of Caunterbury, that he went with hym to the queene. 1552 LATIMER *3rd Sermon*, *Lord's Prayer* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 357 He [the devil] intendeth to inuegle even very kings, and to make them negligent in their business and office. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 87 So it is that love hath as well inuegled me as others. 1594 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* I. vii. § 7 The subtiltie of Satan inuegling vs, as it did Eue. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 28 The Chymistes, overmagnifying their preparations, inuegle the curiosity of many.

2. To gain over or take captive by deceitful allurements; to entice, allure, seduce.

a. c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 75 The Pictes.. were more envegled with the desier of fraye then inflamed with the ambition of imperie. 1549 LATIMER *4th Sermon*, *bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 128 Other there be that enuegle mennes daughters, and go about to marrye them wythoute theyr [fathers'] consente. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 212 She had no Baits or Allurements.. to enveagle the minds of Corrupt and Sensual Men.

β. 1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xxix. 188 Let not the flattering face of worldlye wealte inuegle and deceyve you. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 36 Thinking with the sight of his flockes to inuegle her. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 291 These birds.. take a great delight to inueagle others, and to steale away some pigeons from their owne flockes. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 538 Yet have they many baits, and guilefull spells To inuegle and invite the unwary sense. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 588 As Indians with a Female Tame Elephant inuegle the Male. 1687 SHADWELL *Juvenal* 49 She stood at the door to inuegle Passengers. 1766 FORDYCE *Sermon*, *Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iii. 115 Poltrons.. inuegle the affections of virtuous women. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxi, I don't want to inuegle you. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 44 An organised system of harlotry, by which the soldiers and politicians of France were inveigled.

† b. To entrap, ensnare, entangle. *Obs.* 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 80 b, One maie easely be enuegled and brought to an inconvenience, before he be ware. 1647 SANDERSON *Sermon*, II. 216 To enuegle and entangle his necessitous neighbour.. till he have got a hank over his estate. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 235 The branches are inveigled among one another, spreading themselves on every hand. *Ibid.* II. 196 They [webs of a certain spider] are so strong as to give a man inveigled in them trouble for some time.

c. With complementary extension: To draw (any one) by guile into (to, from, etc.) action, conduct, a place, etc.; away, in; † to do something.

1530 TAVERNER *Gard. Wyssed.* I. 35 a, He myght he.. inuegled by the force & power of frendes to do any thing otherwyse, then the tenour of iustyce & honesty requyred. 1564 GOLDING *Justine* (1570) 175 His sonne Comanus.. was inuegled agaynst the Massilians, by one of his Lodes. 1616 SHEL & MARKI. *Country Farme* 38 Neuer attempting to inueagle or draw away any of their men servants or maids from them. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 7, I never.. endeavoured to enueagle any mans belief unto mine. 1663 WOOD *Life Mar.* (O. H. S.) I. 471 Inveighing Dr. Thomas Jones.. to be false to his trust. 1673 CONWELL *Cutter Colman* St. I, Ye shall no more.. inuegle into Taverns young Foremen of the Shop. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanwill's Lux* O. 105 A soul enuegled in viciousness. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxiii. 161 The chairmen.. were inuegled away to drink somewhere. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1834) I. II. xxvi. § 35, 573 Many of them are inuegled to enlist by drink, or by bounty money. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772. 139 To inuegle him from his father and friends. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 111 Socrates, who inuegels him into an admission that everything has but one opposite. 1876 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) II. 281 The Natives are inveigled on board to look at axes or tobacco.

d. In good or neutral sense: To beguile. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 219 My garden.. has nothing in it to inueagle one's thoughts.

e. *colloq.* To cajole one out of something. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 107 He managed to 'inveigle' me out of sixpence and a roll of tobacco, before we parted.

f. To force (something) upon a person by cajolery, etc. *rare.* 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAV *Diary* 3 Jan., She had distressed me.. by inveigling, rather than forcing upon me, a beautiful.. new year's gift.

Hence **Inveigled** *ppl. a.* (in quot. in sense 'inveighing'), **Inveigling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1572 FORREST *Theophilus* 318 in *Anglia* VII, Blyllynd by Sathans enveiglyng. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw.* II. I. ii. 266 That sly inveighing Frenchman we'll exile. a 1610 HEALEY *Celes* (1636) 153 To passe by them speedily, and stop the eares unto their inveighled perswasions. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 57 It looks all so like subterfuge and inveighing. 1692 DAVENST. *Euremont's Ess.* 227 An inveighing, self-interested Widow.

Inveiglement (invē'gl'mēt). [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action, process, or means of inveighing; cajolery, allurements, enticement.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 238 There is no way better that I know to be freed from such inveiglements. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. I. 312 They are the inveiglements to incontinence. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1834) II. v. § 16, 52 The fall of Troy is ascribed to the inveiglements of Paris and elopement of Helen. 1865 CORNH. *Mag.* Nov. 533 He.. would try even not to think upon the female inveiglement in which he believed.

Inveigler (invē'glar). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who inveigles; an enticer, seducer, cajoler.

1549 LATIMER's *4th Sermon*, *bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 128 marg., The inueglers of mens daughters ar[e] notyd. 1661 K. W. CONF. *Charac.*, *Courtier* (1860) 20 The court minions (those paramours of lust, and inveighlers to debauchery). 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IV. 273 Thou thing of fair professions! thou inveigler of esteem! 1883 *Leisure Hour* 615/1 The portrait of an 'inveigler' [Thug].

† **Inveil**, *v. Obs.* Also 6-7 -vail, -vayl. [f. IN-1 or 2 + VEIL *v.*: cf. ENVEIL.] *trans.* To cover or shroud with or as with a veil; to enveil.

1592 DANIEL *Delia* xl, Think the same becomes thy fading best, Which then shall most inuail, and shadow most. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. v, Inuailed with a sable weed she sate. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. I. § 4 [tr. Seneca] Thy heart is not inuailed; thou art free from avarice. a 1763 ? SHENSTONE in *Doddsey Descr. Leasowes* 741 And while the sight inuails a part Let fancy paint the rest.

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Invein, *v.* rare. Also 6 **envayn**. [f. IN-2 (EN-1) + VEIN *v.*] *trans.* To streak or diversify with or as with veins.

a 1529 SKELTON 'Knowledge, acquaintance' 17 Saphyre of sadness, envayned with indy blew. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 404 Carpets wave Of purple grain with gold inveined.

Inve(l)lop(e), obs. forms of **ENVELOP** *v.*

Invendible (inve'ndib'l), *a. rare*. [IN-3.] Not vendible; unsaleable. Hence **Inve'ndibili-ty**, **Inve'ndibleness**, unsaleableness.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Invendible*, unsaleable. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Invendibleness*, unsaleableness. ? 17.. BROOME To Rdr. (R.). The author may be laughed at, and the stationer begged by the book's invendibility. 1789 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 566 It had already begun to render our oils invendible in the ports of France.

† **Invenemated**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare* -1. [For ***invenenated**, f. L. *in-* (IN-2) + *venenūm* poison, *venenātus* poisoned: after *inveneme*, **ENVENOM**.] *trans.* To envenom.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 40 Enemies of the most invenemated viperin or rather Draconick kind.

Inveneme, -im, -om(e), -omous, obs. f. **ENVENOM**, -omous.

a 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 263/1 Invenymyn, *veneno*, *a* 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aur.* Let. ix. (1559) E c vii b, Take heed, that our lone be not invenymed with vnkindnes.

Invenient (invē'nient), *a. rare*. [ad. L. *invenient-em*, *pr. ppl.* of *invenire* to come upon.] Coming on, oncoming.

1854 DORELL *Balder* xxvii. 187 Bound and prone, expatiate with nice art to the invenient honor.

Invent (invent), *v.* [f. L. *invent-*, *ppl. stem* of *invenire* to come upon, discover, find out, devise, contrive, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *venire* to come. Cf. F. *inventer* (1539 in R. Estienne).]

† **I.** *trans.* To come upon, find; to find out, discover. (*Obs. exc.* in reference to the *Invention of the Cross*: see **INVENTION** 1 b.)

(Often implying 'to find out or discover by search or endeavour', and so passing into the later senses.)

c 1475 *Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc.) 64 Syns that Eve was procreat out of Adams syde, Cowd not such newels in this lond be inventyd. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therapeut.* 2 Cj, They shuld inuent and knowe that there be two fyrste differencies of the functions and actions of medecyne. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* ii. xii. 68 Gold. Cadmus, as Plinie affymeth, found it in the mount Pangeus, in Thrace; or as some thynke, it was Thoas and Eacilis that invented it in Panchaia. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VII 34 b, Because none of their Masters were invented culpable of thys naughtye acte, the kynge.. restored them to their libertie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. v. 10 Florimell.. vowed never to returne againe Till him alive or dead she did invent. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.*, At the beginning of the Colon, a Valve is placed.. invented by Bauhinus. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* Pref. (1738) 11 Inventing many Propositions concerning the Motion of the Blood. 1837 ATHELSTAN RILEY *Althos* v. 71 note, According to the popular belief amongst the Greeks it was in a bed of this tender herb [sweet basil] that Our Lord's Cross was invented.

2. To find out or produce by mental activity.

† **a.** To devise, contrive; to plan, plot. *Obs.*

1539 Lisle *Papers* 9 Aug. v. 26 (MS.) He will invent all means he can to be stayed here. 1566 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 288 Throw counsell of his wyf he inuented the kings slaughter. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 199 A plot.. invented, one would imagine, not by men, but by Cacodemons. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 77 p. 14 For laboured impiety, what apology can be invented? 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 315 And there had led Days happy as the gold coin could invent Without the aid of love.

† **b.** To compose as a work of imagination or literary art; to treat in the way of literary or artistic composition. *Obs.* or merged in c or 3.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 323 note, Vour hraine or your wit, and your pen, the one to invent and devise: the other to write. 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* iv. iii. 29, I say she never did inuent this letter, This is a mans invention, and his hand. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Art Poetry* Wks. (1686) 20 Take a known Subject and invent it well. 1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* Ded. (R.), A poet is a maker, as the word signifies: and he who cannot make, that is, invent, hath his name for nothing.

c. To devise something false or fictitious; to fabricate, feign, 'make up'.

1535 COVERDALE *Susanna* 43, I neuer dyd eny soch thynges, as these men haue maliciously inuented agaynst me. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Edw. IV 237 b, He inuented a cause of his commynge, ... to pertricate the tyme, till his men [etc.]. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 74 [She] confessed that she had invented the news. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x, She directed Peter to invent some excuse for his absence. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 158 The calumnies which.. he had invented to blacken the fame of Anne Hyde. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 137 His real history is well-known as marvellous as anything that legend could invent.

3. To find out in the way of original contrivance; to create, produce, or construct by original thought or ingenuity; to devise first, originate (a new method of action, kind of instrument, etc.). The chief current sense.

1538 STARKEY *England* i. i. 12 We schal see infynyte strange arys and craftys inuentyd by mannys wyt. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* iii. x. 78 b, Dædalus.. firste inuented the art of Carpentrie with these instrumentes folowynge, the Sawe, Chippe axe, and Plumline. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 54 Esdras.. invented the same Hebrew Characters which are used at this day. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 27 They invented the arte of

printing. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* Pref. b i j b, There may be yet invented several other helps for the eye. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* I. x. 195 Galileo invented the telescope. 1882 PENNY *Eng. Journalism* xiii. 94 *The Morning Chronicle* had the credit.. of inventing the leading article. 1883 HUXLEY in *Academy* 24 Nov., I only said I invented the word 'agnostic'.
† 4. To originate, introduce, or bring into use formally or by authority; to found, establish, institute, appoint. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* vii. iv. 139 Dominick.. inuented a newe fraternite named Dominicans, black Friars, or Friars preachers. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 44 Festival dais in old time were inuented for recreation. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 589 Who first inuented the order of the Mamalukes. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 926 That all Taxes inuented during the War should be abolished. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Eusebius's Ess.* 6 The first Tarquin to give more Dignity to the Senate.. inuented Ornaments, and gave marks of Distinction.

† 5. With *inf.* (in senses 2-4): To plan, plot, devise, contrive, find out how (to do something).

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Edw. IV 238 When as kyng Edward sought, inuented and studied dayly and howlerly to bryng hym selfe to quietnesse. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B j h, The Tuscanes.. inuented to buyde strongly after the maner aforseyde. 1660-1 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Feb., If they do invent to bring their masters in so much a week by their industry or theft. 1661 FELTHAM *Lusoria*, etc. (1696) 64 What Pliny said of him that first invented to saw stones. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Govt. Tongue* Wks. 1874 II. 41 They will invent to engage your attention.

† **Invent**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *invent-um*, *sb. use* of neut. of *inventus*, *pa. ppl.* of *invenire*: see **PREC.**]

1. Something invented; a device, contrivance: = **INVENTION** 6, 9.

1555 ABF. PARKER *P.* cvi. 308 But they more oft rebeld: With their inuentes and so for sinne they were but iustly feld. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 4 Many notable inuents, and works of old time, haue perished.

2. Inventive faculty: = **INVENTION** 4.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxix, Thy Homers style, thy Petrarks high inuent, Shall vanquish death, and live eternally.

† **Invent**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *invent-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *invenire* to **INVENT**.] Found out, discovered, **INVENTED**. (*Const. as pa. ppl.*)

a 1500 Colborne *Sow* 680 The king.. a corner of a cuntre seuerall, Nocht than inuent, inhabit as it lay, Gaiff him be seile heretable for aye. *a* 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* (Pynson, ed. 2) 46 h, For at that tyme.. they were nat yet inuent.

Inventable, *adj.* = **INVENTIBLE**.

† **Inventaire**, -aire, Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. *inventaire* (1344 in Godef.), ad. late L. *inventarium*, lit. a list of what is found, f. *invenire*, *invent-* to find: see **INVENT**.] = **INVENTORY** *sb.*

1435 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 103 The seyd goods in the Inuentaire. 1616 W. HAIG in J. Russell *Haigs* vii. (1881) 160 That trunk was packed according to the inventaire. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas.* I (1870) V. 142 The parties vjgers of the saids inventaires. 1640-1 Kirkcudbr. *War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 45 An rental of the dewties of the lands thairin contained, with an inventar.

Hence † **Inventar** (-ir, -ure) *v.*, to inventory.

1663 *Inventory* Ld. J. Gordon's *Furnit.*, The insight of the place of Greenlaw is inuvented befor the persones following. 1750 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* 292 They have first been shown, and inuentered and valued at the custom-house here.

Inventar, *obs. Sc. form* of **INVENTOR**.

Inventarize, *obs. var.* **INVENTORIZE** *v.*

† **Inventary**, -arie, *sb. Obs.* [Variant f. **INVENTORY**, after L. *inventarium*.] = **INVENTORY** *sb.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Image Ipocr.* ii. Wks. 1843 II. 427/2 Of inventaries [printed inventories], Of testamentaries, And of mortuaries. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 10 After an Inventory taken thereof, caused the same to be brought into his treasury. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 190 b, An Inventory is a catalogue or recital in writing of all the goods and chattels of one that is dead, with the valuation of them by foure credible persons, which every Executor and Administrator ought to exhibit to the Ordinary at the time appointed him. 1703 [see next]. 1763 WHEELLOCK *Serm.* 30 June (1767) 23 If I omit any thing in their inventory.

† **b.** *loosely*. A plan or specification. *Obs.*

1608 WILLET *Hexapia Exod.* 850 In publicke buildings.. the workmen haue a certaine inuentarie or plot giuen them, which they follow in their worke.

† **Inventary**, *v. Obs.* = **INVENTORY** *v.*

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 220 First of all the moueable goodes were inuentuaried and praised, as household stuffe, corne, and cattell, &c. then the immoveable, as leases of groundes or tenements. 1703 *Providence* (U.S.) *Rec.* (1894) V. 144 All those Moveable goods the which are inuentuaried in the inventory of my late husband his Estate.

† **Inventative**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. **INVENT** *v.* + **-ATIVE**.] = **INVENTIVE**.

1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII. c. 9 § 1 Many subtilt inuentative and crafte persones.

Invented (inve'ted), *ppl. a.* [f. **INVENT** *v.* + **-ED**.] Discovered, found out (*obs.*); devised, contrived; made up, fabricated, feigned.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therapeut.* 2 E iv, To the good and ryght vsage of inuented thynges. 1561 T. NORTON *Caluins Inst.* I. 5 New inuented formes of worshipping God. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 70 Mixed with Tartarean Sulphur, and strange fire, His own inuented Torments. 1726 LAW *Serious C.* xv. (1729) 267 Those antick and inuented motions which make fine dancing. 1828 WHATELY *Rhetoric* in *Encycl. Metaph.* I. 253/1 Aristotle, in his Rhetoric, has diuided Examples into *Real* and *Invented*.

Inventor: see **INVENTOR**.

Inventful, *a. rare*. [f. **INVENT** *v.* (or *sb.*) + **-FUL**.] Full of invention; showing inventiveness.

1797 J. GIFFORD *Rem. in Resid. France* (T.), The genius of the French government appears powerful only in destruction, and inventful [ed. 2 I. Pref. 29 inventive] only in oppression. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. x. § 21 We haue enough, and to spare, of noble inuentful pictures.

Inventibility, -ability, *rare*. [f. next: see **-ITY**.] **a.** Capability of being invented. † **b.** (In quot.) Capacity of inventing, inventiveness.

1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks.*, *Theos. Lett.* 15 In the Power of the Diuine Vision, Inventibility, and Perceptibility.

Inventible, -able, *a. rare*. [f. **INVENT** *v.* + **-IBLE**, **-ABLE**. The form in **-ible** is on L. analogy from *invent-*, *ppl. stem* of *invenire*.] Capable of being invented.

1641 Ld. J. DIGBY *Sp. Trienn. Parl.* 13 There can be no cause colourably inuentible, wherunto to attribute them. 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 7 Which our party did assay by all inuentible means to bring him to. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* lxvii. (1.), When first I gave my thoughts to make guns shoot often, I thought there had been but one only exquisite way inuentible. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 14 Jan., If only there were invented, or inuentible, some sort of 'Keeley-cure'.

Hence **Inuentibleness** (Craig, 1847).

Invention (inven'ʃən). [a. OF. *invention*, *en-vention* (1270-97 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *invention-em*, *n.* of action from *invenire*: see **INVENT** *v.*]

1. The action, faculty, or manner of inventing.

1. The action of coming upon or finding; the action of finding out; discovery (whether accidental, or the result of search and effort). *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1350 *St. Stephen* 212 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1831) 30 Saynt Stenyn inuencion: Pat es be finding of his body. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 258 In the inuencion of the body of saynt Stephan. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. iv. 116 For no study nor desyre of victory, but only for the inuention of the truth and equitye. 1594 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* ii. i. § 3 That judicial method which serue best for the inuention of truth. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 14, I haue.. reason to believe, that the Invention of Longitudes will come to its perfection. 1691 *Ray Creation* ii. (1692) 45 Nature hath provided.. four.. Channels to convey it into the Mouth, which are of late inuention, and called by Anatomists, *Ductus Salivales*. 1738 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 166 The inuention and use of the four metals in Greece. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hyms* (1867) 104 But that thirst Thou wouldst express For lost man's inuention. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. v. 440 note, His tomb must haue been removed on the Invention of Arthur in the time of Henry the Second.

b. *Invention of the Cross*: the reputed finding of the Cross by Helena, mother of the Emperor Constantine, in A.D. 326 (see **CROSS** *sb.* 2); hence, the church festival observed on the 3rd of May in commemoration of this.

1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 211 The Sonday next after the Fest of the Inuencion of the Cros, the ix. day of May. 1587 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 65 On the Holy Rood-day, called the inuention of the Cross. 1698 FAYER *Acc. F. India & P.* 281 On the same day they commemorate St. Helen's Inuention of the Cross at Jerusalem. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4539/1 Yesterday being the Feast of the Inuention of the Holy Cross, the Emperor, the two Emperesses.. performed their Devotions in the Church of the Jesuits. 1897 J. T. TOMLINSON *Prayer Book, Art. & Hom.* i. 14 The *Inuention of the Cross*.. has not been disproved,—a faint praise, which might be applied to many other doubtful 'inventions'.

† **c.** Finding out, solution (of a problem). *Obs.*
1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alysoun* (1889) 3 A subtile Inuencion of a sentence giuen upon a derke and obscure cause. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. xxiv. Ee iij a, Rules for the inuention of his capacite superficial and Solide. 1621 BVRTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. i. iii. (1651) 667 Pythagoras offered an hundred Oxen for the inuention of a Geometrical Probleme.

d. *Rhet.* The finding out or selection of topics to be treated, or arguments to be used.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* viii. (Percy Soc.) 29 The fyrste of them is called Inuencion, Whiche surdeth of the most noble werke Of v. inward wittes. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xiv, Whiche is the fyrste parte of Rhetorike, named Inuencion. 1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 1 The Parts of Oratory are Inuention, taking care for the Matter; and Elocution, for the Words and Style. 1725 WATTS *Logic* iii. ii. § 7 By some logical Writers this Business of Topics, and Inuention is treated of in such a manner with mathematical Figures and Diagrams, filled with the barbarous technical Words, *Nap-cas*, *Nip-cis*, *Kop-cas*, *Nos-rof*, etc. *a* 1886 J. KER *Lect. Hist. Preach.* xiv. (1888) 251 His sermons are remarkable for the skill displayed in what the French call 'invention' or the raising of topics.

2. The action of devising, contriving, or making up; contrivance, fabrication.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 These thynges, whiche be not of myne inuencion, but with great labour gathered. 1551 P'CESS MARY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 163 To use alteracions of their owne Inuencion. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1702) 92 Carrying rather an appearance of Figure and Inuention.. than of Truth and Reality. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Ded., This proceeding is not of my own inuention. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 1 Printed News-Papers.. to spread Rumours and Reports of Things; and to improve them by the Inuention of Men. *Mod.* Who is credited with the inuention of this fable?

3. The original contrivance or production of a new method or means of doing something, of an art, kind of instrument, etc. previously unknown (see **INVENT** *v.* 3); origination, introduction.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xxvi, They that write of the first inuentions of thynges, haue good cause to suppose Lucifer.. to be the first inuention of disc playenge. 1604 JAS. I *Coun.*

terbl. (Arb.) 99 The first invention of Tobacco taking. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. iv. 12 The Invention of Printing, compared with the invention of Letters. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxviii. (1869) II. 429 The military art has been changed by the invention of gunpowder. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xiv. 820 All half civilized nations have made many great inventions, but no great discoveries. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VII. iv. (1876) 247 The extreme rarity of inventions due to women.

b. In art and literary composition: The devising of a subject, idea, or method of treatment, by exercise of the intellect or imagination; 'the choice and production of such objects as are proper to enter into the composition of a work of art' (Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss.).

1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 234 The Painter being loath to spoyl the naturall beautie... with an Artificiall bridge, fetcheth a sudden Invention out of... Palme-trees. 1666 DAVDEN *Pref. Ann. Mirab.* Wks. (Globe) 40 The first happiness of the poet's imagination is properly invention, or finding of the thought. 1769 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* II. (1876) 317 Invention... is little more than a new combination of those images which have been previously gathered and deposited in the memory. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. vi. iii. § 23 All so-called invention is in landscape nothing more than appropriate recollection.

4. The faculty of inventing or devising; power of mental creation or construction; inventiveness.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Crec.* 67, I wait nocht gif this narration Be authoirst, or fenyet of the new Be sum poeit, throw his invention. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* Ep. A. ij. I commend your wit and invention. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 226 Wee must rather give our Invention the full raiues. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 100 He was not a man of much invention. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. iii. 156 His invention was ever busy in devising intrigues.

† 5. The manner in which a thing is devised or constructed; invented style, fashion, design. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg.* 1. 1787 Your garments... Every yere made after a newe inuencyon. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 115 ¶ 6 Guns of several Sizes and Inventions. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 59 The Chambers... are... painted in grotesque of a very fine Invention.

II. The thing invented.

6. Something devised; a method of action, etc. contrived by the mind; a device, contrivance, design, plan, scheme. (Now merged in 8 and 9.)

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 786 The weight of all that invention rested in thys. 1546 *Life St. Bridget* in *Myrr. our Ladye* (1873) Introd. 53 There was a knyght that alway studied to fynde newe inuencyons amonge the people. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* IV. i. 35 What, if both Lewis and Warwick be appeas'd, By such inuention as I can deuise? 1602 WARNEK *Alb. Eng.* xiii. lxxvii. (1612) 318 To worship meare Inuentions, yea inferior Things of nought. 1611 BIBLE *Ecc.* vii. 29 God hath made man vpright; but they have sought out many inuentions. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* *Disc. Occas. Medit.* IV. ii. True Preachers... mingle not their own Inventions, or humane Traditions, with that pure and sincere Light of Revelation. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cxxiii. Those soft attentions, Which are (as I must own) of female growth, And have ten thousand delicate inventions.

† b. A discovery. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 36 Another of stone, in both which they writ their inventions of Astronomy. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* To Rdr. A vij b. The Circular Motion of the Blood; the best and most useful Invention of this latter Age.

† 7. A work or writing as produced by exercise of the mind or imagination; a literary composition. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* 3 She gaf to hym the yette of speche for to speke dyuerse fables and Inuencions. 1593 NASHE 4 *Lett. Confut.* 32 In al other my inuentions thou [Aristophanes] interfuseth delight with reprehension. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N. v.* i. 341 Or say, tis not your scale, not your inuention.

8. A fictitious statement or story; a fabrication, fiction, figment.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 125 In fowll disceptionis, in als inuentionis breiding. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 105 None in the world, but returne with an inuention, and clap vpon you two or three probable lies. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 233 It may more probably be an Invention to fright Passengers. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 179 The Story which they had related... was all meer Invention. 1898 W. M. RAMSAY *Was Christ born in Bethlechem?* v. 102 The extreme school of critics reject the tale as an invention.

9. Something devised or produced by original contrivance; a method or means of doing something, an instrument, an art, etc. originated by the ingenuity of some person, and previously unknown; an original contrivance or device.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. v. 70 b, Tyle and slate to couer houses were the inuencion of Sinyra. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. xix. 21 b, Gabions... in forme of Baskets... a very commodious inuention, for the shot... can doe no hurt nor damage. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 2 May, We entered by the draw-bridge, which has an inuention to let one fall, if not premonished. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunt.* (1789) 7 Barometer... this instrument, though a fine inuention, is still imperfectly understood. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Mettr. Syst.* III. (1827) 215 The French system... is in design the greatest inuention of human ingenuity since that of printing. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 20 The English... have made or applied the principal inventions.

† 10. Something formally or authoritatively introduced or established; an institution. *Obs.*

1639 GENTILIS *Servita's Inquis.* (1676) 844 The Cardinal yielding to necessity went away, and the new inventions were revoked. 1672 TEMPLE *Ess.* *Govt.* (R.), Being forced

to supply the want of authority by wise inventions, orders, and institutions.

11. *Mus.* A short piece of music in which a single idea is worked out in a simple manner.

1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* *Invention*, a term used by J. S. Bach, and probably by him only, for small pianoforte pieces—15 in 2 parts and 15 in 3 parts—each developing a single idea, and in some measure answering to the Impromptu of a later day.

III. † 12. Coming in, arrival. *Obs. rare.*

1612 DRAYTON *Polyalb.* I. 3 And whilst green Thetis Nymphes... Sing our Invention safe unto her long-wishd Bay.

Inventional (invenʃənəl), *a. rare*—o. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of invention.

In recent Dicts.

† **Inventioner**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who produces an invention; an inventor.

1612 S. STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 7 The inuentioner by his study, industrie and practise, hath already brought to passe and published diuerse proiects, and new deuises.

Inventionless, *a. rare*. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of invention.

1887 E. GURNEY *Tertium Quid* II. 77 Musical material, even in its most inventionless combinations, may have more emotional quality than marble.

† **Inventious**, *a. Obs.* [f. INVENTION, as if on a L. type **inventiōsus*: see -OUS.] Having or showing a power of invention; inventive.

1591 F. SPARRY tr. *Cattian's Geomancie* 107 The man is wise and inuentionous, and especially about warres. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. ii. Thou art a fine inuentionous Rogue. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* I. xiv. Persuaded such a high inuentionous straine Could not proceed from any Mortals braine. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius's Gate Lat. Unl.* § 277, 75 Hee that easily apprehendeth a thing [is] ingeniou; hee that deviseth, inuentionous.

Inventive (invenʃiv), *a.* [a. OF. *inventif*, -ive (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) = It. *inventivo*; ad. L. type **inventivus*, f. *invent-*, ppl. stem of *invenire* to INVENT: see -IVE.]

1. Having the faculty of invention; apt or quick to invent; original in contriving or devising.

c 1450 LYDC. *Secrees* 144 Alle othir Reemys in philosophye It doth excele and of hih Reson Is moost inuentyff. ? c 1470 G. ASHBY *Active Policy* 12 A personne, lerned and Inuentif. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 115 Those that haue ye inuentionest heades. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 34 Never hit upon among the Greeks and inuentione Romans. 1765 BURKE *Hints Drania* Wks. 1842 II. 500 By the inuentione genius, I mean the creator of agreeable facts and incidents. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* x. iii. (1881) 473 No slaveholding people were ever an inventive people.

b. Const. of.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 252 He was passing ingenious and inuentione of matter. 1834 Hr. MARTINEAU *Demerara* IV. 46 Not a slave on the plantation was so inuentione of excuses. 1869 *Adam Smith's W. N. I.* I. vi. 50 note, This labour... is inuentione of mechanical expedients.

2. Characterized by invention; produced by or showing original contrivance.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 535 A notable picture... the deuise whereof was passing full of wit, and verie inuentione. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxv. Treated with every circumstance of inuentione mockery and insult. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. iii. § 21 The last characteristic of great art is that it must be inventive, that is, be produced by the imagination.

† 3. Invented, made up, fictitious. *Obs.*

1612 WARNER (title) *Albion's England*; a continued historie of the same Kingdome... not barren in varietie of inuentione and historical intermixtures. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 42 The absurdity of his inuentione Divinity.

Inventively (invenʃivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an inventive manner; in a way characterized by invention.

1847 in CRAIG. 1868 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* vi. The Japanese masks... were inventively frightful, like fearful dreams. 1898 *Link* Mar. 4/3 Those... who are inventively minded.

Inventiveness (invenʃivnis), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inventive; power or faculty of invention; aptitude in inventing.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. vii. 441 Inventiveness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Inventiveness*, Aptness to invent. 1819 FOSTER *Pop. Ignor.* (1834) 114 An incessant multifarious inventiveness in making almost every sort of information offer itself in... attractive forms. 1882 H. SPENCER in *Standard* 31 Oct. 5/7 The inventiveness which, stimulated by the need for economising labour, has been so wisely fostered among us.

Inventor (invenʃər), *Also 6-our, (-ure), Sc. -ar, 6-9 -er.* [a. L. *inventor*, agent-n. from *invenire* to come upon, INVENT. Cf. F. *inventeur* (1454 in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who invents.

† 1. One who finds out, a discoverer (whether by chance, or by investigation and effort). *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Skepp of Folyes* 7 b (8a), Esculapius which was fyrst Inuentour of Pheysike. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galien's Terapent.* 2 Fij b, To shewe that Hippocrates hath ben inuentour... of all other thynges that is for to be known to hym that ought to hele an vlcere well. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* I. xvii. The inuentours of Herbes medicinale. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xv. 24 Thales Milesens... was the first inuenter of this Proposition. 1684 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 139, I am not sure that Mr. Newton was the first inventor of that plant. 1746 FREIND *Hist. Med.* II. 315 Dr. Willis, the first inventor of the nervous system.

2. One who devises or contrives; a contriver, designer; now, usually, One who devises something

fictitious or false, a fabricator. † Formerly, also, a founder, institutor (-obs.).

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 807 Although king Richarde harde often of these... malicious sayings... he durst not wyth strong hande be on the first inuentioners reuenged. 1552 HULOET, Inuentour of false accusations, and tales, *syncophanta*. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rom.* i. 30 Inuentours of euyl thynges, disobeidnt to father and mother. 1570 BUCHANAN *Admonit.* Wks. (1892) 24 Counsallours of tra-touris, inuentaris of tressoun. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 353 Some say that the Lydians were the first inuentioners of games. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 586 Heere also lived the first Heremites (the first... of which was Antony, an Egyptian, inventor of this order). 1685 STRU-LINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* I. 8 These Inventors of History have still given out, that they met with some Elder Writers, out of whom they have pretended to derive their Reports. 1882 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 23 When we suffer from a libel it is better to pray about it than... even to demand an apology from the inventor.

3. One who devises or produces something new (as an instrument, an art, etc.) by original contrivance; the originator of a previously unknown method or means of doing something; 'the first finder-out'. (The prevailing sense.)

1555 EDEN *Decades To Rdr.* (Arb. 49), Of the mazes cauled Labyrinthi, or of horribly great Images cauled Colossi... and... other portentous inuentions, the which... bryngre rather a fame to their inuentours, then trewe glorye. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 34 A certain Instrument: which by the Inuenter and Artificer... was sold. 1623-4 *Act 21 Jas. I.* c. 3 § 6 (*Statute of Monopolies*) Lettres Patente... to the true and first Inventor and Inventors of such Manufactures. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. Ded. 6 Applauses due to the Inventors of the Arts of Life. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* II. 26 Its author is no more thought of than the inventor of the compass. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1847) 34 Xerxes promist a great reward to the inuenter of a new pleasure. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 37 He was the inventor of Exchequer Bills; and they were popularly called Montague's notes.

Inventorial (invenʃərɪəl), *a. rare*. [f. L. type **inventōrius* (f. *inventor*) + -AL.] Pertaining to, or having the character of, an inventory; detailed. Hence **Inventorially** *adv.*, in the manner of an inventory, in detail.

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 118 (Qo. 2) To deuide him inuentionally, would dosie th' arithmeticke of memory. 1830 S. MAUNDER *Dict. Eng. Lang.* *Inventorial*. 1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 378 An ingenious and inventorial minuteness of circumstance.

Inventories (invenʃərɪz), *sb. pl. colloq.* [f. INVENT or INVENTOR, after *Fisheries*, the name of a previous exhibition: cf. COLINDERIES, HEALTH-ERIES.] A name familiarly given to the Inventions Exhibition held in London in 1885.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 3/1 The 'Fisheries', the 'Healtheries', or the 'Inventories'. 1885 DINSDALE (title) *Sketches at the 'Inventories'*.

Inventorize (invenʃərɪz), *v.* Also 7-*arize*. [f. INVENTORY (or INVENTARY) + -IZE.] *a. trans.*

To make an inventory of; to record in detail; to catalogue. *b. intr.* To make an inventory.

1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 42 He commanded also the ships and goods of all the English Merchants, to be attached, and inuentionarised. 1708 MOTTREUX *Rabclais* IV. xlix. (1737) 199 Strictly mustering up, and inventorising your Sins. 1846 MRS. MARSH *Emilia Wyndham* vii. I. 191 He sat down, and began inventorizing, examining, and noting, and was soon lost in business.

Inventory (invenʃərɪ), *sb.* [ad. med. L. *inventōri-um*, for cl. L. *inventāri-um* (see INVENTAR, INVENTARY): cf. OF. *inventoire*, *inventore*.]

1. A detailed list of articles, such as goods and chattels, or parcels of land, found to have been in the possession of a person at his decease or conviction, sometimes with a statement of the nature and value of each; hence any such detailed statement of the property of a person, of the goods or furniture in a house or messuage, or the like.

[1483: see INVENTORY 5b.] 1523 FITZHERB. *Ilust.* § 151, I have sene... inventories made after theyr decease of theyr appareyll. 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 137 He caused them to giue an inuentorie, of theyr owne proper goods. 1582 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 755 You shall make a iust and true inuentorie... of all the tackle [etc.]. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 101 b, Euerie tutor ought... to make a true inuentorie of al the goods and cattelles of his pupil. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 451 There take an Inventory of all I haue, To the last penny, 'tis the Kings. a 1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* an. 1553 (R.) Visitors were... appointed to examine what church-plate, jewels, and other furniture, was in all cathedrals and churches; and to compare their account with the inventories made in former visitations. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxix. 133 note, The... duke... ordered an inventory to be taken of his son's wearing apparel. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. III. iii. 345 The duke's emissaries were active in making inventories of the property of the suspected parties.

2. *gen. or fig.* from 1. A list, catalogue; a detailed account.

1589 PAPPE *zu. Hatchet* Div, I haue taken an inuentorie of al thy vnciuill... tearmes. 1607 E. GRIMSTONE (title) *A General Inuentorie of the History of France from the beginning of the Monarchie unto 1598.* By I. de Serres. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. Wks. (1851) 126 What sects? What are their opinions? giue us the Inventory. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 56 All He hath is briefly summed up in this short Inventory: whatsoever is in Heaven above, or in the Earth beneath, is His. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 40 Sir John Herschel... at the Cape of Good Hope, finished his inventory of the southern heaven. 1857 TRENCH *Defic. Eng. Dict.* 5 The

lexicographer is making an inventory; that is his business; his task is to make his inventory complete.

3. transf. The lot or stock of goods, etc., which are or may be made the subject of an inventory.

1691 *Norris Pract. Disc.* 5 Those who have duly prized and valued the whole Inventory of this World's goods. 1784 *Cowper Task* iv. 401 All the care Ingenious Parsimony takes, but just Saves the small inventory, bed, and stool, Skillet, and old carved chest, from public sale. 1890 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise of 'Alerte'* ii. 30 She was provided with new sails and an excellent inventory throughout. 1895 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 3/4 Paying all outgoings, which included a heavy inventory.

4. attrib.

1529 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 532 The Inventory Bylle wrytten by Richard Thurkettill parishes prest of Eye.

Inventory (invēnt'eri), *v.* See also INVENTARY. [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To make an inventory or descriptive list of; to enter in an inventory, to catalogue: *a.* goods, etc.

[1526: see INVENTORY.] 1622 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 40 Sir Lawrence Parsons was to inventory all the writings. 1649 *Evelyn Diary* 2 Apr. To London, and inventoried my moveables. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5986/3 Any such Estate not inventoried. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Verine's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 110 Certain commissioners were appointed to inventory, secure and appraise the said goods. 1881 M. A. LEWIS 2 *Pretty Girls* I. 2 All his possessions were being inventoried for sale.

b. gen. or fig. (Cf. to take stock of.)

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. v. 264 It [my beauty] shall be inventoried and every particle and vtensile label'd to my will. 1645 *MILTON Colast. Wks.* (1851) 345 The learned Author himself is inventoried, and summ'd up, to the utmost value of his Livery cloak. 1730 T. BOSTON *View Cool. Grace* (1771) 228 This trust makes the unsearchable riches of Christ, not to be particularly inventoried by us, since they are unsearchable. 1889 C. D. WARNER *Lit. Journ.* World vii. When she had scanned and thoroughly inventoried Margaret.

Intress (invēn'tres). [*f. INVENTOR + -ESS.*] A female inventor.

1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD. *Fr. Acad.* 71 The inventresse of lawes, and the mistres of maners and discipline. 1697 DRYDEN *Alexander's Feast* 162 At last divine Cecilia came, Inventress of the vocal frame. 1744 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spectator* II. 132 The ingenious inventress of it had made them call at Rome. 1882 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. viii. 216 Chaldaea stands forth as the great parent and original inventress of Asiatic civilisation.

† b. A female finder or discoverer. *Obs. rare.*

1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 614 The Holy Cross, and its inventress Helena.

† Inventrice. *Obs.* [*f. fem. of inventeur* INVENTOR.] = *prec.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fols* (1874) II. 104 Pouerte of all the lawes was Inuentrice, Mother vnto vertue, confonderes of vyce. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* III. i. 63 Virgylly wyntesseth that Ceres was firste inventrice of it.

Inventrix. *♀ Obs.* [*L. fem. of INVENTOR.*] = *prec.*

1604 PARSONS 3rd Pt. *Three Convers. Eng. Relat.* Trial 108 This inventrix of grace, this mediatrix of Salvation. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* iv. li. § 10. 453/2 Together with Ide the Inventrix and Contriver of this mischief. 1744 PATERSON *Comm. Milton's P. L.* 327 She was the inventrix of corn and husbandry.

† Inventuary. *Obs.* [*irreg. var. of INVENTORY.*] = INVENTORY *sb.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 504 Inuentuaries [were] made of such goodys as than remained. 1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 The probacion of any testament and inventory.

Inventurous, a. rare. [*IN-3.*] Not venturous.

1863 F. CERNY [Griffiths] *The Jew* 41 The boat which hugs the shore, Creeping inventurous from point to port.

† Invenust, a. Obs. rare-1. [*f. L. invenustus, f. in- (IN-3) + venustus* lovely.] Unlovely.

1623 COCKERAM II. Not to be belov'd, Invenust, Inamiable. 1712 OLDISWORTH tr. *Odes Horace* I. 9/2 How Hungry, Dry and Invenuste is the Sentence.

† Inver. *Obs.* [*a. Gael. inbhir (f. in prep. 'in' + root ber-, Gael. beir to bear, carry), freq. in place-names, as INVERNESS.*] The mouth of a river; the point where one river enters another.

1615 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (1848) II. 324 The first marche at the inver of the Blind burne quhair the same enteris in the Blackburne .. direct forgaies or anent the said inver.

Inveracious (invēr'ā-sh), *a.* [*IN-3.*] Untruthful.

1885 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. V.) XL. 256/3 Her .. editor .. represents her as having been most disingenuous and inveracious. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 28 June, Inveracious and contradictory excuses.

Inveracity (invēr'ā-siti). [*IN-3.*] Untruthfulness; an untruth, a false statement.

1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* App. 17 Where you may let your imagination play revel to the extent of inveracity. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 145 Its loathsome spawn of shams and inveracities. 1881 *Philad. Rec.* No. 3413 If any successful curb can be put upon its inveracity.

† Inverecund, a. Obs. [*ad. L. invereccundus* shameless, *f. L. in- (IN-3) + vereccundus* reverent, modest, *f. vereri* to reverence. Cf. 16th c. F. *inverecund* (Godef.).] Unabashed.

1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 465 Female Vipers are .. of an inverecund and fierce aspect.

† Inverge, v. Obs. [*f. IN-2 + VERGE sb.*] *trans.* To border. *a.* To furnish with a verge or border. *b.* To form a border to.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* viii. iii. § 14. 385 To expiate the sinnes of his Father .. hee inuerged the same with a deepe ditch, and offered up his Crown vpon the Martyrs Tombe. — *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xix. (1614) 37/2 The Devils Ditch .. made for a defence .. against the east Angles, whose kingdom it inuerged. 1611, *Wales* iii. 111/2 This trench doth likewise inuerge her west side so farre as the river.

Inverisimilitude (invēr'isimilitūd). [*IN-3.*] Lack of verisimilitude; unlikeness to truth; unlikelihood; improbability.

1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes in Rem.* (1836) II. 161 The events are too well and distinctly known to be, without plump inverisimilitude, crowded together in one night's exhibition. 1836 J. W. DONALDSON *Theat. Greeks* (ed. 4) 366 An inverisimilitude which is only found out by dissection was to them none at all.

Inverminate (invēr'minēt), *v. nonce-wd.* [*f. IN-2 + L. verminare: see INVERMINATION.*] *trans.* To infest like worms; to swarm or burrow in.

1830 COLERIDGE *Ch. & St.* (ed. 2) 225 The visible globe, that we inverminate.

Invermination (invēr'mināsh'n). [*f. IN-2 + L. verminatio-nem* the disease of worms, *f. verminare* to have worms, *f. vermis* a worm.] The condition of being infested with (intestinal) worms.

1808 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* 116 Liable .. to polysarcia, atrophy, and, above all, to invermination. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 500 Varieties of helminthia or invermination.

† Invermine, v. Obs. rare-0. [*f. lt. invernare* (Florio), *f. L. in- (IN-2) + verminare* to have worms; cf. OF. *envermer*.] *intr.* To breed worms.

1611 FLORIO, *Invernicare*, to inuermine, to fill with or grow to worms.

Inverna'cular, a. rare. [*IN-3.*] Not vernacular.

1880 F. HALL *Doctor Indoctus* to The English translation of the invernacular phrase italicized is 'fall under consideration'.

Inverness (invēr'nes). [*a. Gael. Ionar- or Inbhir-nis* mouth of the (river) Ness: see INVER.] The name of a town in the Highlands of Scotland. Hence *Inverness cloak, overcoat*, name of an overcoat with a removable cape (*Inverness cape*).

1865 *Morning Star* 8 Mar. Two Inverness capes were also found. 1885 *Fortn. in Waggonette* 44 A thick Inverness cape covers the most of his person. 1888 *Cambridge (Mass.) Tribune* 24 Nov. These 'Inverness' overcoats are close-fitting, and when worn without the cape have the appearance of an ulsterette.

Inveron, -oun, obs. ff. ENVIRON *v.* and *adv.*

Inversatile (invēr'sātil, -ail), *a.* [*IN-3.*] Not versatile. *Entom.* Of antennæ: Not moving on their supports. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Inverse (invēr's, invēs), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. L. inversus* inverted, *pa. ppl. of invertere*, *f. in- (IN-2) + vertere* to turn: orig. sense app., To turn outside in. Cf. F. *inverse*.]

A. adj. 1. Turned upside down; inverted.

1658 CLEVELAND *News fr. Newcastle* 86 A Coal-pit is a Mine of every thing .. An inverse Burse, an Exchange under Ground. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 345 Also things seeme inverse, by reason of the mutation of the site of the crystalline humour. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 256 Make from these Piers inverse Arches. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 100 Whether objects were erect or inverse. 1845 HOOD *Two Swans* ii. A tower builded on a lake, Mock'd by its inverse shadow.

2. Inverted in position, order, or relations; that proceeds in the opposite or reverse direction or order; that begins where something else ends, and ends where the other begins.

1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxii. 298 The first who gave the analysis of the inverse truth, without supposing the direct one to be already known. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* iv. 32 What shall I do? .. Go on .. Seeking, an inverse Saul, a kingdom to find only asses. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemot's Heavens* (ed. 3) 65 The same appearances are observed, but in an inverse order. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 19 It must follow an inverse order.

3. *Math. a. Arith. and Alg.* Of such a nature in respect to another operation, relation, etc. that the starting-point or antecedent of the one is the result or conclusion of the other, and *vice versa*; opposite in nature or effect. *Opp. to direct*; e.g. *Inverse Method of Fluxions*: see quot. 1807.

Inverse ratio: (a) a ratio related to another ratio in the way defined above, i.e. one in which the terms are reversed; (b) the ratio of two quantities which vary inversely, i.e. one of which increases in the exact proportion in which the other decreases, and *vice versa*; so *inverse proportion*. (In popular language often loosely extended to the case of two things one of which decreases, or is less, as the other increases, or is greater.) *Inverse square*: often used for the relation of two quantities one of which varies inversely as the square of the other. *Rule of Three inverse*: that case of the Rule of Three in which the antecedent of each of the ratios corresponds to the consequent of the other.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* v. Def. xiii, Inverse ratio is when the consequent is taken as the antecedent and so compared to the antecedent as the consequent. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 139 The operation of opinion being in the inverse ratio to the number of those who abuse power. 1793 BEEDORS *Math. Evid.* 19 A balance of which one arm should be ten inches, and the other one inch long, and each arm should be loaded in an inverse proportion to its length. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 44 Rule of Three Inverse, is when more requires less, or less requires more. 1807 *Ibid.* II. 279

The direct method [of fluxions] consists in finding the fluxion of any proposed fluent ..; and the inverse method .. consists in finding the fluent of any proposed fluxion. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 295 The attraction of a spheroid, in the plane of its equator, does not decrease exactly in the inverse ratio of the square of the distance. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 547 By substituting for x the inverse function of $a(x)$, by which is understood that function which written instead of x in the expression of $a(x)$ produces x as the final result. *Ibid.*, e^x and $\log x$ are inverse functions of each other, since $\log(e^x) = x$. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* viii. (1849) 70 The inverse problem had now to be solved. 1865 FRED. OAKLEY *Historical Notes* 51 The ratio of its extent appeared to be inverse with the degree in which it was sought. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 161 Matter attracting according to the law of the inverse square of distance.

b. Geom. *Inverse point, line, curve, etc.*, one related to another point, line, curve, etc. in the way of geometrical inversion (see INVERSION 3 b).

1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) xii. § 181 By aid of this property the tangent at any point on a curve can be drawn, whenever that at the corresponding point of the inverse curve is known. *Ibid.* xvii. § 227 If two curves be inverse to each other with respect to any origin. 1881 CASEY *Sequel to Euclid* 95 If X be a circle, O its centre, P and Q two points on any radius such that the rectangle $OP \cdot OQ$ = square of the radius, then P and Q are called inverse points with respect to the circle.

4. *Cryst.* Opposed to *direct*: see quot.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 65 The second class of rhombohedrons may be called inverse .. The unequal index is algebraically less than the other two. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 141 and 312.

B. sb. 1. An inverted state or condition; that which is in order or direction the direct opposite of something else; thus *CBA* is the inverse of *ABC*.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Inverse*, a turning inside out, or outside in, upside down, quite contrary. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. lii. 456 Rain, which is the inverse of evaporation. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 74 Proceeding in an order the inverse of that by which the modified crystal has been formed. 1891 GLADSTONE *Sp.* 2 Oct. The foreign policy of the present Administration has been well-nigh the inverse and the reverse to that of the Administration of Lord Beaconsfield.

2. The result of inversion: *a. Math.* A ratio, proportion, or process in which the antecedents and consequents are interchanged. Also, short for *inverse function*.

1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 101 By the other two, the inverses of both are proved, for as $a:A::b:B$, also as $b:A::B:A$. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 5 From all the inverses of a function ϕx .. we separate that one, αx , which gives both $\phi \alpha x = x$ and $\alpha \phi x = x$, and call it the convertible inverse.

b. Geom. Short for *inverse curve, point, etc.*

1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) xii. § 180 If on any radius vector OP , drawn from a fixed origin O , a point P' be taken, such that the rectangle $OP \cdot OP'$ is constant, the point P' is called the inverse of the point P ; and if P describe any curve, P' describes another curve called the inverse of the former. 1887 R. A. ROBERTS *Integ. Calc.* I. 315 The central inverse of a conic.

c. Logic. The proposition obtained by inversion.

1896 [see INVERSION 2 c].

Inverse (invēr's), *v.* Now rare. [*f. prec. or f. invers-, ppl. stem of invertere: cf. reverse vb.*] *trans.* To turn upside down; to invert; to reverse in order or direction.

1611 FLORIO, *Inversare*, to inuert, to inuere. 1663 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 115 We therefore fill'd our Glass-Tubes .. half with Water, and the rest with Ayr, and afterwards inuers'd it into a pail of water. 1694 *Loyal Satirist* in Somers *Tracts* VII. 68 You would think the church as well as religion, were inversed, and the anticks which were used to be without were removed into the pulpit. 1701 SEDLEY *Happy Pair* Wks. 1766 I. 17 From hence the baffled world has been inversed, Princes involv'd in war, and people curst. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* vii, Inversing the natural order of insect existence.

Inversed (invēr'st), *ppl. a. rare.* Also *inverst.* [*f. as INVERSE a. + -ED 1, t.*]

1. Inverted; turned upside down.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *2nd. Astrol.* v. 158 Having had the world inuert presented to their imagination in their sleepe. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 5 The supportance of her self, though with her back downwards and perpendicularly invect'd to the Horizon. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 256 To turn Arches inversed, or upside down.

b. Reversed; with reverted sequence.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist. Annot.* (1591) 52 Liuy, in describing these Centuries, seemeth to vse an inversed kinde of speech. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 117 Antimetabole is a sentence invert, or turn'd back.

2. Turned inward.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xiii. xix. (1886) 258 Diverse sorts of glasses .. the round, the cornerd, the inversed, the eversed.

Hence **Inversedly** (invēr'stli, -sēdli), *adv. rare.* = next.

1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 83 That the gravity at any point of the earth is inversedly as the distance from the center.

Inversely (invēr'sli), *adv.* [*f. INVERSE a. + -LY 2.*] In an inverse manner or order; as the inverse; by inversion.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* v. xxi, Because D.E::B.C, therefore inversely E.D. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 19 If A:B::C:D: then inversely as B:A::D:C. 1738 HELSHAM *Lect. Nat. Phil.* I. (1739) 4 Why the water rises to

heights which are inversely as the distances of the glasses. 1766 tr. *Beccaria's Ess. Crimes* xxvi. (1793) 92 It seems as if the greatness of a state ought to be inversely as the sensibility and activity of the individuals. c 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* ii. 46 Two bodies attract each other inversely as the square of the distance. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemot's Heavens* (ed. 3) 129 At the Last Quarter we get a phase like that presented at the first quarter, but inversely situated.

b. Invertedly; upside down; as *inversely conical*, conical with the vertex downward.

1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 122 Petals 2, inversely heart-shaped. *Ibid.* II. 197 Root wood-like, inversely conical at the crown. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* vii. 133 Of an inversely pyramidal shape.

Inversion (invēr'sjən). [ad. L. *inversio*-em an inverting, n. of action from *invertēre* to INVERT; cf. F. *inversion* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of inverting, the condition of being inverted.

I. 1. A turning upside down.

1598 FLORIO, *Inversione*, an inversion, a turning inside out, or upside downe, a misplacing. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Inversion*, turning upside downe, turning contrariwise. 1663 POWER *Exp. Philos.* ii. 111 After inversion of the Tube into the vessell'd Quicksilver. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. iv. 36 They often mistook this aerial inversion for the reflection from a lake.

b. *Geol.* The folding back of stratified rocks upon each other, so that older strata overlies the newer.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iv. 72 A great fault was .. supposed to intervene, to account for this apparent inversion. 1882 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* iv. iv. 518 Individual mountains .. present stupendous examples of inversion, great groups of strata being folded over and over each other.

2. A reversal of position, order, sequence, or relation.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* M ij. We may now a dayes use Plinies wordes, with an inversion of the sense. 1639 FULLEA *Holy War* II. xiv. (1647) 63 The inversion of order bringeth all to confusion. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 9 A reciprocation, or rather an Inversion of the creation, making God one way, as he made us another; that is, after our Image, as he made us after his owne. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1702) 61 Without Inversion or Variation of the ordinary Periods, Revolutions, and Successions of things. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) VI. x. 395 If, by an odd inversion of the command, all that we do is first to pray against a temptation, and afterwards to watch for it. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. i. § 42 (1864) 397 When we dress by a mirror we perform a series of inversions, very difficult at first. 1876 T. HARVEY *Ethelberta* (1890) 133 'Tis an unnatural inversion of the manners of society.

† b. *Rhet.* The turning of an opponent's argument against himself; = ANTISTROPHE 3 b. *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 34 b, You maye confute the same by inversion, that is to say, tounyng his taile cleane contrary. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 125 Inversion is a figure, whereby the Orator or speaker reasons, or brings in a thing for himself, which was reported or alleadged against him.

c. *Gram.* Reversal of the order of words; = ANASTROPHE.

1586 A. DAV *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 82 *Anastrophe*, a preposterous inversion of words besides their common course, as .. faults, no man liveth without. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* II. 229 Inversion is when the Consequent, or bond, is placed before the Antecedent. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1750. The structure of his sentences .. often has somewhat of the inversion of Latin. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 279 Any arbitrary inversion of our ordinary modes of speech is disturbing to the mind.

d. *Mus.* The action of inverting an interval, chord, phrase, or subject (see INVERT v. 2 e); also, the interval, chord, etc. so produced (in relation to the original one).

First, second, etc. *inversions* (of a chord): the chords produced by taking the successive higher notes of the original chord respectively as the lowest note.

1806 CALCOTT *Mus. Gram.* II. i. 100 When any lower Note of an Interval is placed an Octave higher, or the higher Note an Octave lower, the change thereby produced is called *Inversion*. 1838, 1875 [see INVERT v. 2 e]. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xix. 159 Sometimes .. the answer is made by contrary motion, constituting a 'fugue by inversion'. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 16 [In] Double Counterpoint in the Octave .. the Inversion is produced by .. transposing the upper part an octave lower, or [vice versa]. But the Inversion may take place in any other Interval. *Ibid.* 17 The Chord of the 6-3 is called the First Inversion of the Common Chord; and the Chord of the 6-4, the Second. 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* vi. § 150 A triad, which consists of three notes, has two inversions, because it contains two notes besides its root, and either of these notes can be placed in the bass.

e. *Logic.* A form of immediate inference in which a new proposition is formed whose subject is the negative of that of the original proposition.

1896 WELTON *Manual of Logic* (ed. 2) III. iii. § 102 Inversion is the inferring, from a given proposition, another proposition whose subject is the contradictory of the subject of the original proposition. The given proposition is called the Invertend, that which is inferred from it is termed the Inverse. .. The rule for Inversion is: Convert either the Obverted Converse or the Obverted Contrapositive.

3. *Math.* a. *Arith.* and *Alg.* The reversal of a ratio by interchanging the positions of the antecedent and consequent.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* v. x, Because *E.F.*:*B.C.* by inversion shall be *F.E.*:*C.B.* 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 102 The Alternations and Inversions of which, follow from what was before proved. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 327 If four quantities be proportional; they will be in proportion by inversion, or inversely. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xv.

(1866) I. 272 These two quantities stand to each other .. in a determinate ratio—the ratio of inversion.

b. *Geom.* A transformation in which for each point of a given figure is substituted another point in the same straight line from a fixed point (called the *origin* or *centre of inversion*), and so situated that the product of the distances of the two points from the centre of inversion is constant (*cyclical* or *spherical inversion*). Also extended to similar transformations involving a more complex relation of corresponding points or lines, as *quadric inversion*, *tangential inversion*.

1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) xii. § 182 If the focus [of a conic] be the origin of inversion, the inverse is a curve called the Limaçon of Pascal. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. The. Electr. & Magn.* I. 125 According as the centre of inversion is without or within the original sphere.

4. *Mil.* An evolution by which ranks are converted into files.

1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* xxxi. (1661) 38 Inversion doth alwayes produce file or files; and Conversion, rank or ranks. 1650 R. ELTON *Mil. Art* (1668) 32 My subject in this Chapter shall be of Ranks filing, and Files filing, and Ranks ranking, and Files ranking, which are by some called Inversion and Conversion. 1832 [see INVERT v. 3].

5. *Chem.* A decomposition of certain carbohydrates into two different substances, as of cane-sugar into dextrose and lævulose, whereby the direction of the optical rotatory power is reversed. (Cf. INVERTED 6.)

1864-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 863 A solution of cane-sugar left to itself, or warmed with dilute acids, loses its dextro-rotatory power, and acquires a lævo-rotatory power, which, when the transformation, or *inversion*, is complete, amounts to 38° for every 100° of the original rotation to the right.

† G. = METAPHOR. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Inversion of wordes, *allegoria, est quædam figu.* 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 88 a, An Allegorie, or inversion of wordes. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 190 In these verses the inversion or metaphore, lyeth in these wordes, *saw, haribour, run.*

II. 7. *Her.* See INVERTED 7.

1638 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xv. (ed. 3) 202, I say that the Eversion of the taile of the Lyon is an expresse token of his placabilite or tractableness, as contrariwise the Inversion of his taile is a note of his wrath and fury, especially if he doe beate the backe therewith.

8. A turning outside in, introversion; a turning inside out. *spec. in Path.*

[1598: see 1.] a 1784 *Med. Observ. & Inq.* IV. (heading) History of a Fatal Inversion of the Uterus and Rupture of the Bladder. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* iv. 25 The snail .. draws in its eye-stalks, by a process like the inversion of a glove-finger. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 92 The anterior part .. retractile within the posterior by inversion. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Inversion of bladder, the condition in which the bladder is prolapsed through the urethra, either partially or completely.

b. A turning out of the contents.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 558 The dose [of an emetic] should have its power limited, as nearly as may be, to a single inversion of the stomach.

III. † 9. Diversion to an improper purpose; perversion. *Obs.*

1711 *Light to Blind* II. iii. § 33 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 115 Who .. would object unto the King an inversion of the lawes of the land? For he left the courts of judicature to run their usual course. 1755 *Young Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 276 What a terrible inversion is this of the high favours of heaven!

Inversive (invēr'siv), a. [f. L. *invers-*, ppl. stem of *invertēre* to INVERT + *-IVE*: cf. mod. F. *inversif*, -ive (Littre).] Characterized by inversion.

1875 *Spiritualist* 25 June, The deadly self-hoods of sects, of inversive human society, or of clans, hordes [etc.]. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 333 This .. process of making all things new will go on and on, until the self-seeking and self-sufficient man of the world's inversive civilisation has disappeared.

Inverso-, mod. comb. form of L. *inversus* INVERSE, used in sense 'inversely-': as in *Inverso-bino-annular* a. [L. *bin* two each + *annul-us* ring: ANNULAR]; *Inverso-emarginate* a. [EMARGINATE] (see quots.).

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Inverso-Binoannularis*, applied by Häuy to a variety of the regular hexahedral prism, of which the base is surrounded by a row of facets disposed in a ring, resulting from the decrease by two rows in height on the margins of the same base .. *inverso-binoannular*. *Ibid.*, *Inverso-Emarginatus*, .. applied by Häuy to a variety of carbonated lime which presents the form of the inverse, emarginated at the superior edges by the primitive facets, and at the inferior edges by those of a hexahedral prism: *inversoemarginate*.

Inversor (invēr'sor), v. [agent-n. in L. form from *invertēre*, *invers-* to overturn, INVERT.] An instrument for reversing an electric current; a commutator; = INVERTOR.

1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 246 This instrument, which I propose to call the *inversor*.

Invert (invēr't), v. [f. L. *invertēre*, f. *in-* (IN-) + *vertēre* to turn; *lit.* to turn in, to turn outside in, hence to turn the opposite way.]

I. 1. *trans.* To turn upside down.

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* i. v, What an se were inverted, With her heels upward like a traitor's coat? 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. i. 44 Others inverted with feet upward, and head downward, and a fire being underneath,

were so smoaked and suffocated to death. 1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* Pref. c.b, I invert the Frame, placing the head downwards. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xix. 1 Again the lab'ring hind inverts the soil. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 47 If you place a card on a glass filled with water, and invert the glass, the water will not escape. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. iv. 35 The coast line was inverted by atmospheric refraction.

† b. *fig.* To overthrow, upset; to subvert. *Obs.*

1588 J. UDALL *Diutrefhes* (Arb.) 22 Al that I saye or desire, is not to inuert any thing in the state that is good. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 36 The designe to invert and subvert both Church and Commonwealth. 1695 FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) IV. 279 The Lords .. would not summarily invert the Town of Edinburgh's possession. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* Pref. 7 Who shall invade the Property of the Subject, invert the publick Justice, or overthrow the Religion and Liberty of England.

2. To reverse in regard to position, order, or sequence; to turn in an opposite direction.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 985/2 Whyche thys good man dissembleth here and inuerteth here thorder for the nonce. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 67 In the Scripture you have the very name [Hannibal] but inverted: Baal-Hanan in Gen. cap. xxxvi. 1680 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 285 An inverted Syllogisme .. wherein the conclusion is sometimes put in the first place. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xlviii. 384 The way is the same, but the order is inverted. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 221 This sentence may be inverted without changing a single word. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 21 Dr. Whewell .. inverts this order of processes.

b. *fig.* To reverse the relations of, so as to produce an opposite meaning, state of affairs, etc.

1552 ASCHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 12 The fallax of composition and division .. do sometyne so invert the sentence as in the self same wordes thus joynd or so separated. 1586 A. DAV *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 67 To invert the good also that in such a person may be .. unto a worse sense. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 631 Thus is all inverted, many Kings, and few subjects. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* III. vi, He may .. invert the Profession of Saint Paul, and say, that he preaches not Christ crucify'd, but himself. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 225 ¶ 1 A set of People who invert the Design of Conversation. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xviii. (1869) 368 The principle of economy is inverted. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours Library* (1892) I. vi. 221 The old-fashioned canons of poetical justice are inverted. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk. N. T.* Introd. § 35 The relative attractiveness of conflicting readings becomes inverted by careful study.

† c. *Rhet.* To retort an argument upon an opponent. *Obs.*

1631 J. BURGESS *Anst.* Rejoined 221 The recrimination which .. the Replyer inverts vpon our Bishops, hath more shew then substance. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. 1808 VIII. 173 They inverted, and retaliated the impiety.

† d. To transfer (words) from their literal meaning; to use in a metaphorical sense. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 190 Ve see that these wordes, *source, shop, fluid, sugred*, are inuerten from their owne signification to another, not altogether so natural, but of much affinitie with it.

e. *Mus.* To change the relative position of the notes of (an interval or chord) by placing the lowest note higher, usually an octave higher; also, to modify (a phrase or subject) by inverting the intervals between the successive notes, i.e. by reversing the direction of its motion.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 3/1 Fugue by Inversion .. In this the theme is inverted. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* II. 22 If the lower of the two notes forming any interval be changed into its upper octave, .. the interval is said to be inverted, or, in other words, the new interval thus formed, is an inversion of the former. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 17 A Chord is said to be Inverted, when any note, other than its Root, is taken in the lowest part.

f. *Logic.* To obtain the inverse of (a proposition): see INVERSION 2 e. (In quot. *intr.* for *pass.*) 1896 WELTON *Man. Logic* (ed. 2) III. iii. § 102 *mag.*, *SeP* inverts to *SiP* by converting the Obverted Converse.

3. *Mil.* See quot. and cf. INVERSION 4.

1822 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 46 *Inversion*—A Regiment is said to be inverted when the Squadrons are not in their natural order, but the right Squadron on the left, and the left on the right, as for instance when the Squadrons entire have wheeled to the right or left about. *Ibid.* 113 It will be better to invert by Regiments.

4. *Chem.* To break up (cane-sugar) into dextrose and lævulose: see quot. s.v. INVERTED 6.

1864-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 856 Honey .. contains cane-sugar (which is gradually inverted by keeping), inverted sugar, and an excess of dextroglucose. 1899 J. CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagnosis* v. 162 Hoffman has availed himself of the property which HCl possesses of inverting cane-sugar, i.e. of breaking it up into dextrose and lævulose.

† 5. *intr.* To change to the opposite. *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xvii. 61 Double not needless passion on a heart Whose joy so green is, and so apt t' invert. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. Comment. xli, Till their natures change, and their order of operation invert.

II. † 6. *trans.* To divert from its proper purpose; to pervert to another use. *Obs.*

1587 HARRISON *England* II. xix. (1877) 1. 309 They inuerted his intent herein to another end. 1663 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 930 Neither could any man .. accuse him for robbing the State, or inverting any thing to his own use. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 18 In being committed prisoners, the means which is thereby spent in paying Fees to Jaylors, is inverted from that end to which it might have been employed towards the Payment of his Debts.

III. † 7. *trans.* To turn in or inward. *Obs.*

1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 78 Invert thy Eyes

and see Its State, and thy degree. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. i. 234 The bill... is flat and broad, and somewhat inverted at the extremity.

8. To turn outside in, or inside out; *spec. in Path.*

1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 249 A kind of yard... which they say is the neck of the wombe if it be inverted. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 16 Skin of a Lyon, Leopard... or Sheep (the haire inverted) is as a robe put about their shoulders. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 131 The Ey-lid inverted may be rubbed with Fig-leaves. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* 111. 463 If a portion is strongly adherent to the uterus, we may by this force invert the uterus.

b. *trans.* To empty (the stomach) by means of an emetic.

1822-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 134 The asarum... at the same time that it inverts the stomach, acts powerfully on the olfactory nerves.

Hence Inverting *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 25 This is no inverting of Gods order. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 60 Reflection being nothing but an inverting of the Rays. 1894 *Athenæum* 4 Aug. 165/3 To represent the objects as they would be seen in an inverting telescope. 1899 J. CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagnost.* v. 172 The chief are the tryptic, fat-splitting and emulsifying... and inverting ferments.

Invert (in'vɔrt), *sb.* [f. INVERT *v.*] An inverted arch, as at the bottom of a canal or sewer. Also *attrib.*

1838 *Pub. Wks. Gt. Brit.* 22 The tunnel... being supported by a brick invert or counter arch. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* 111. 314 These walls were further supported by a strong invert,—that is, an arch placed in an inverted position under the road,—thus binding together the walls on both sides. 1881 *Worcester Exhib. Catal.* 111. 16 Invert blocks for the bottom of sewers. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 18 Sept. 9/1 The bottom of the sewer or 'invert', is also defective.

Invert, a. [Short for INVERTED: see sense 6.] In Invert sugar: Sugar formed by the breaking up of cane-sugar into dextrose and lævulose.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U.S.) VIII. 846 A mixture of these two sugars [dextrose and lævulose] constitutes fruit sugar, or, as sometimes called, invert sugar. 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Text-bk. Hum. Phys.* I. 296 The saliva of the horse which can also convert cane-sugar into invert sugar.

Invertant (invɔ'tant), *a. Her.* [f. INVERT + -ANT *l.*] = INVERTED *7*.

1828-40 BERRV *Encycl. Herald.* I. Gloss., *Invertant*, or *Inverted*, turned the wrong way: wings, when the points are downward, are termed *inverted*. 1889 in *ELVIN Dict. Heraldry*.

Invertebracy (invɔ'tɪbrəsi), [f. INVERTEBRATE: see -ACY.] The quality of being invertebrate; want of 'backbone'.

1886 *New York Semi-weekly Tribune* 24 Dec. (Cent. Dict.), A person may reveal his hopeless invertebracy only when brought face to face with some critical situation. 1899 HORTON in *Chr. World Pulpit* 8 Nov. 297/1 It is said... that invertebracy of thought is the great characteristic of the closing years of this century.

Invertebral (invɔ'tɪbrəl), *a. rare.* [f. IN- + VERTEBRAL, as a repr. of F. *invertébré*: see INVERTEBRATE.] = INVERTEBRATE *a.*

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) App. 298 The invertebral animals are chiefly deposited in cases in the middle of the apartments. 1822-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) 111. 7 A nervous cord without a brain, answering the purpose of a spinal marrow in most invertebral animals. 1828 [see next].

|| **Invertebrata** (invɔ'tɪbrə'tā), *sb. pl.* [mod. L., = *animālia invertebrata*, corresp. to F. *animaux invertébrés*, invertebrate animals: see INVERTEBRATE.] A name given to all animals except the *Vertebrata* or back-boned animals; originally introduced as correlative with the latter term, but now recognized as containing numerous sub-kingdoms, as distinct from each other as from the *Vertebrata*, and therefore retained only as a convenient negative term comprehending all groups below the *Vertebrata*.

1828 STARR *Elem. Nat. Hist.* 11. *Invertebrata* 2 The Invertebral animals... are arranged by Cuvier into three great divisions. 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* i. § 2 Animals... corresponding to the invertebrata of more recent Zoologists. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* 610/2 Lamarck's primary division of the animal kingdom into *Vertebrata* and *Invertebrata* corresponds with that proposed by Aristotle into *Enaima* and *Anaima*. 1843 OWEN *Lect. Comp. Anat.* 12 Lamarck proposed, therefore, the name of *Vertebrata* for the one class and *Invertebrata* for the other. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* i. (1867) 8 Crustaceans, Mollusks, and other invertebrata. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* I. 4 Invertebrata, or animals destitute of a cranium or skull, and a vertebral column.

Invertebrate (invɔ'tɪbræt), *a. and sb.* [ad. mod. L. *invertébrāt-us*, in neuter pl. INVERTEBRATA, corresp. to F. *invertébrés* (see below), f. L. *in-* (IN-3) + *vertebra* joint, esp. of the spine: see VERTEBRATE.

The classification of Vertebrate and Invertebrate Animals was primarily due to Lamarck; but in his *Système des animaux sans vertèbres*, 1801, he does not use the word *invertébrés*, which occurs however in his *Philosophie Zoologique* of 1809; it had been used by Cuvier and Dumeril in 1805 (Cuvier *Leçons d'Anatomie compar.* I, Table 1), and by Dumeril, in 1806, in his *Zoologie analytique*, 3, Table 1.]

A. adj. Not having a backbone or spinal column. 1838 Penny *Cycl.* XII. 488/1 Invertebrate animals are divided by Lamarck into two great groups, which he calls 'animaux apathiques', and 'animaux sensibles'. 1858 GRIBIK *Nat. Boulder* v. 72 The higher tribes of the invertebrate animals. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 7 Even at that depth the invertebrate sub-kingdoms are still fairly represented.

b. *fig.* Without moral 'backbone'; wanting strength, firmness, or consistency.

1879 *Fortn. Rev.* No. 187. 970 Running a man whose political creed is vague and invertebrate. 1889 *Times* 29 Mar. 9/4 The House... has voted for an invertebrate measure supported by flabby arguments. 1896 *Eclectic Mag.* Apr. 507 Nor is the affection for the invertebrate parent secured by the indulgences.

B. sb. An animal without a backbone or spinal column; any animal not belonging to the vertebrate sub-kingdom.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlv. 239 In this particular differing from the majority of Invertebrates. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* IV. 123/2 Wall-cases and floor-cases are best suited for the display of the vertebrate classes, and table-cases for the invertebrates. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 78 Animals of higher organisation than the Invertebrates.

b. fig. A man without strength of character or principles.

1869 *Spectator* 22 May 620 Invertebrate as to the fate of such political invertebrates. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Feb. 1/1 Nerveless invertebrates... whose only conception of statesmanship is that of divining how the cat will jump.

Hence **Invertebrateness** (invɔ'tɪbrə'tnəs), the quality of being invertebrate.

1884 *Punch* 23 Feb. 87 There's no spell! In sheer invertebrateness.

Invertebrated (invɔ'tɪbrə'tɪd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED *2*.] = INVERTEBRATE.

1829 J. & C. BELL *Anat. Hum. Body* (ed. 7) 11. 10 note. The oviparous mammalia, fishes, and the invertebrated animals. 1831 YOUTAT *Horse v.* (1847) 106 The first division of animals is into vertebrate and invertebrate.

Inverted (invɔ'tɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. INVERT *v.* + -ED *1*.]

I. 1. Turned upside down.

1598 FLORIO, *Inverso*, inverted. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microsc.* 75 There be that ascribe an inverted semicircle to this proportion. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 11 A fit Vessel for this purpose, will be an inverted Glass Syphon. 1766 CAVENTISH in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 178 The air remaining unabsorbed in the inverted bottle of sope leys. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 106 They had no covering but an inverted boat. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* 11. iii. 58 Inverted commas owe their origin to Mons. Guillemet, a Frenchman. 1838 and 1857 Inverted commas [see COMMAT 4]. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* § 185 In foundations where... there would be a liability, from uneven bearing, to partial failure, it has been the practice... to turn inverted arches, to catch on their springing the weight to be provided against. 1860 TOWNALL *Notes Lect. Light* 22 Dove has applied the 'reversion prism' to render erect the inverted images of the astronomical telescope.

b. *Mus.* Of chords or intervals: Having the lowest note transposed an octave higher.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Inverted*, a term applicable to certain positions of any subject or chord. 1889 E. PEOUT *Harmony* i. § 26 An inverted 5th becomes a 4th.

c. Applied to a letter whose sound is produced by inverting the tongue against the hard palate. Also *absol.* as *sb.*

1879 SWEET in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 468, *in*, etc. represent single inverteds. 1888 — *Eng. Sounds* 26 The inverteds are... represented in Sanskrit under the name of cerebials.

2. Reversed in position or order; turned in the opposite direction.

1680 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 230 Defects are to be supplied;... and the inverted parts are to be placed in order. 1796 BURKE *Lect. Noble Ld. Wks.* VIII. 47, I live in an inverted order. 'They who ought to have succeeded me are gone before me.' 1851 MAURICE *Patriarchs & Lawg.* xviii. (1867) 327 This is the inverted order of Paganism.

3. Reversed in relations.

1702 STEELE *Funeral Prol.* But we, still kind to your inverted sense, Do most unnatural things once more dispense. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 127 ¶ This inverted Idolatry, wherein the Image did Homage to the Man. 1786 BURKE *Art. Hastings Wks.* 1842 11. 181 All the true and substantial powers of government were in an inverted relation and proportion to the official and ostensible authorities. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xii. 193 The mere inverted Jesuitism of a man resolved to do good that evil might come.

b. Reversed in meaning.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* i. iv. 14 Intended expressions receiving inverted significations. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 97 Were I inclined to an Observation of Omens and Prodigies, I should... make an inverted use of the words of the Reverend Publisher.

4. *Mil.* See INVERT *v.* 3.

1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 84 An Inverted Line can change its Front.

5. *Math.* = INVERSE *a.* 3.

1835 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. The. Electr. & Magn.* I. 125 Every sphere in the original system becomes another sphere in the inverted system.

6. *Chem.* Of cane-sugar: see QUOT.

1864-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 11. 855 Dextroglucose occurs abundantly in sweet fruits... and always with such a quantity of levorotatory fruit-sugar that the mixture exhibits levorotatory power, and is thence called inverted sugar. *Ibid.* 863 The mixture of [dextroglucose and lævoglucose] in equal numbers of atoms constitutes fruit sugar, or inverted sugar, which is itself lævo-rotatory, because the specific rotatory power of lævoglucose is greater than that of dextroglucose.

II. 7. *Her.* Turned inwards or towards the middle of the field: said of animals or their members: see QUOT.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xvii. (1611) 159 The field is Ruby, two wings Inverted and conjoined Topaz. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. v. 67 When fishes are borne swim-

ming you shall say Naïant... when respecting each other, Inverted. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* x. 64 If the tips of the wings drop downwards they are inverted.

8. *Path.* Inverted; turned inside out.

1787 R. CLEGHORN in *Med. Commun.* 11. 241 Sometimes the inversion is so partial, that no part of the inverted uterus descends below it's mouth. 1822-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 110 The womb is inverted, when at the same time that it is displaced or has fallen down, it is turned inside out.

Invertedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY *2*.] In an inverted manner; upside down; with inversion of order.

1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* III. § 14 'Tis but to live invertedly, and with thy Head unto the Heels of thy Antipodes. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* 11. xv. 183 The lens... by refraction, depicts them invertedly on the screen. 1886 T. HARVEY *Mayor Casterbridge* I. xxii. 287 Miss Templeman... talked up at Elizabeth-Jane invertedly across her forehead and arm.

Invertend (in'vɔrtend), *Logic.* [ad. L. *invertend-us*, gerundive of *invertere* to INVERT.] The proposition from which another proposition (the *inverse*) is obtained by inversion.

1896 [see INVERSION 2 c].

Inverter, *rare.* [f. INVERT *v.* + -ER *1*.] One who inverts.

1611 FLORIO, *Invertore*, an inverter, a perverter. 1621 BE. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 44 It was a rare thing then to find a Cain, a Judas, an Inverter, a Detainer, a Vsurper of Gods Right.

† **Invertible** (invɔ'tɪb'l), *a. 1* *Obs.* [ad. late L. *invertibilis* (4th c., Hilary), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *vertēre* to turn: see -BLE.] That cannot be turned or reversed.

1534 CRANMER *Lett. to Cromwell* 17 Apr. in Strype *Mem.* (1812) 694 An indurate and invertible conscience. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 4 The will of the devil is still invertible.

Invertible, *a. 2* [f. INVERT *v.* + -IBLE. Cf. OF. *invertible*.] a. That can be inverted. b. That tends to invert the usual order. *rare.*

1881 MACFARREN *Counterp.* ii. 4 This interval is not invertible. 1892 *Fortn. Rev.* LI. 521 There is a sort of invertible quality in the Japanese... which makes them train their horses to gallop uphill.

Invertile, *a. rare.* [f. L. *invertēre* to INVERT: see -ILE. (Cf. *retractile*.)] Capable of being turned inside out.

1856 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* 11. 18 Polyzoary plant-like, horny, tubular... the extremity flexible and invertile.

Invertin (invɔ'tɪn, in'vɔrtɪn), *Chem.* [f. INVERT *v.* + -IN *1*.] A chemical ferment, obtained as a white powder from yeast desiccated in air; it is the constituent which produces the inversion of sugar.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 784 Invertin—Donath... obtains this substance by treating yeast according to Zulkowsky and König's method... It is obtained in the form of a powder, a very small quantity of which is sufficient to bring about the inversion of cane-sugar. 1896 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 519 Invertin, an enzyme capable of changing cane-sugar into dextrose, is found in internal bacilli.

Invector (invɔ'tɪɔr), [f. INVERT *v.* + -OR (here unetymological).] An instrument for reversing an electric current; a commutator.

In mod. Dicts.

Invertuate, var. of INVIRTUATE *v.*, *Obs.*

Invest (invest), *v.* Also 6 en- [ad. L. *invest-ire*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *vestire* to dress, clothe. Cf. F. *investir* (14-15th c. in Hatzl.-Darm.); also OF. *envestir*. Sense 9 is from It. *investire*.]

I. 1. *trans.* To clothe, robe, or envelop (a person) in or with a garment or article of clothing; to dress or adorn.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abs.* i. (1870) 38 He... could have invested them in silks, velvets [etc.]. 1598 F. MEARS *Pal-ladis Tania* 280 The English tongue is... gorgeously invested in rare ornaments. 1622 DRAVON *Polyb.* xv. 241 He show you, bow the Bride, faire Isis, they invest. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* 11. 493 In the jollity of that humour he invested George Withers... in the royal habiliments. 1850 Mrs. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 25 Murillo has represented the Virgin and two angels about to invest the kneeling saint, with the splendid chasuble.

b. Of an article of dress: To clothe, cover, adorn.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* II. (1700) 38 They held the Universe to be a large suit of clothes which invests every thing. 1710 PARNELL *Hermit* 176 Fair rounds of radiant points invest his hair. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* IV. The high cap no longer invested his brows.

c. To put on as clothes or ornaments; to don.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. v. 18 So faire a crew... Cannot find one this girdle to invest. 1628 DUNNE *Serm.* xxix. 289 He needed not to have invested and taken the form of a tongue. 1629 *Ibid.* xxiv. 240 Bound to that Religion that he had invested in Baptisme. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems* II. 177 Meek angels ye invest New meeknesses to hear such utterance rest On mortal lips.

2. *transf.* To cover or surround as with a garment. *Const. with.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 46 b, V^o holy ghost being of himself... invisible, but for y^e time enuested and clad with a figure or likeness visible. 1592 DAVIES *Immort.* *Soul* cclxviii, The fables... others did with brutish forms invest. 1651 Raleigh's *Ghost* 197 Those Soules, which while they were here invested with their bodies, did live wickedly. 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 13 The king is said to have invested Rochester with a wall. 1777 COCKIN in *Phil.*

Trans. LXX. 159 Where the sun shone the bushes were each invested with a mist. 1860 MAURV *Phys. Geog.* Sea (Low) i. 1 Our planet is invested with two great oceans.

b. To cover, envelop, or coat, as a garment does.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 376 Thus with the Torrid Zone, am I oppress, And lock't twixt Tropicks Two, which me invest. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxi. 152 The thin film of water that invests and detains it [the air in bubbles]. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 11 A belief... that the primeval ocean invested the whole planet long after it became the habitation of living beings. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower, Pl.* III. 184 Thread-like down which invests the plant. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* vii. 236 The skin of man invests his body pretty closely.

3. *fig.* To clothe or endue with attributes, qualities, or a character. Const. *with*, also *in*, *into*.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 40 Nature would not invest her self in such shadowing passion, without some Instruction. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 8 The tales of Arthur... he hath invested into the goodly title of an Historie. 1713 STEELE *Englshin.* No. 21. 130 They are invested with the Character of Ambassadors from Heaven. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* ii. ix. (1857) 305 The mystery thus thrown around the fate of the unhappy sufferer only invested it with an additional horror. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. i. 31 Bliss hath invested him. 1877 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* v. (1878) 122 To invest with interest subjects which in themselves are uninteresting.

† b. *refl.* (const. *into*). *Obs.*

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 12 Both of them... relinquished their devise of vndie, and invested themselves into ridels. *Ibid.* 14 Into one of these kind of differings could I wish our younger to clothes... to invest themselves.

4. To clothe *with* or *in* the insignia of an office; hence, *with* the dignity itself; to install *in* an office or rank with the customary rites or ceremonies.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 1 That every Archbishop and Bishop, being... consecrated and invested shall be installed accordingly. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 36 The lord Thomas Stanley he invested with the sword of the countie of Darby. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iv. vii. 144 They were invested both in the jurisdiction, and also in the ornaments of the Consuls. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. iii. 77 The day the Pope is invested they do so too. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xi. (1809) 380 If such arch-bishop or bishop do refuse to confirm, invest, and consecrate such bishop elect, they shall [etc.]. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. iii. 255 Theodoros, who had been invested in the metropolitan dignity at Rome. 1864 BEVCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xii. (1875) 187 Richard was at the same time invested with the Kingdom of Arles by Henry VI.

5. To establish (a person) in the possession of any office, position, property, etc.; to endow or furnish with power, authority, or privilege. Const. *in*, *with* (also † *of*, *into*, *unto*).

1564 GOLDING *Justine* 150 (R.) Alexander... began... to mocke and despyse Ptolome himselfe, by whome he was put in and invested in that kyngdome. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Agric.* (1622) 107 The end of Britannie is found, not by fame and report, but we are with our armes and pailions really invested thereof. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 61 His... end, was to invest a creature of his owne with that charge and dignitie. 1617 HIERON *Vks.* I. 112 To bee by faithingrafted into Christ is the true honour; this doth invest a man into that royalty, which is in the person of Christ. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 346 A brother of the one Baron, and a sister of the other, were instantly invested in their Lands. 1710 FRIDAUX *Orig. Tithe* i. 3 God... invested Man in a full property of all things. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 271 This body is invested with the spiritual government of the congregation. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vii. (1852) 204 The innocent being by law invested with the right to enjoy security. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. i. (1864) IX. 5 They were invested in a kind of omniscience. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1891) I. 35 Rudolf [agreed] to invest Hartmann with lands to the capital value of 10,000*l.*

6. To settle, secure, or vest (a right or power) in (a person). Const. *in* († *with*, † *upon*).

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 49 b. For that which is the wives, is by reason of the marriage her husbandes, and being invested in him... cannot bee given from him without his licence or consent. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* v. i. (1611) 253 The inheritance aswell of the possessions as of the coat armour are invested in them and their posterity. a 1641 BE. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 88 Then... was the Scepter... invested upon the Tribe of Judah. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 67 Some reasons why God gives this ministry to the Divells, why it is invested in them by God. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 300 The powers invested in Congress were in effect. 1800 *Ann. Reg.* 56 The supreme magistracy was to be invested in a grand elector.

† b. *intr.* To settle itself, vest in some possessor. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 393 How... the Crowne-right of the House of Edward the first invested in the Familie of York, and from whom they claimed, and in whose their claime effected.

7. *Milit.* To enclose or hem in with a hostile force, so as to cut off approach or escape; to lay siege to; to besiege, beleaguer; † to attack.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. vi. 183 No wearisomnesse of long siege & assault... is able to raise the Roman armie from any towne once by them invested. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* i. 2 They discovered a ship, unto which they gave chase all the night, having fetcht her up by break of day, they gaue her a volley of three pieces of Ordnance, and presently invested her with a great deal of courage. 1726-31 TINOAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 112 The Earl not having sufficient forces to besiege the Fort contented himself with investing it. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VI. 41 Astorga is invested, but has not been vigorously attacked. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Clive* (1887) 534 Rajah Sahib proceeded to invest the fort of Arcot, which seemed quite incapable of sustaining a siege.

† 8. To occupy or engage, to absorb. *Obs. rare.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 62 The one [prince] was invested in the war of Persia, the other in the commotions of the Low countries.

II. [after *It. investire* '...also, to laie out or emploie ones money vpon anie bargain for aduantage' (Florio, 1598). This sense is exemplified as early as 1333 in *Vocab. della Crusca*. It prob. passed through the Levant or Turkey Company into the East India Company's use.]

9. To employ (money) in the purchase of anything from which interest or profit is expected; now, esp. in the purchase of property, stocks, shares, etc., in order to hold these for the sake of the interest, dividends, or profits accruing from them.

1613 T. ALDORTH *Let. to E. India Co.* Surat, 25 Jan. (MS., Orig. Corr. 102). Hainge left with vs in goods and monies to be invested in Commodities fitt for Englande... to the vallew of 4000 *li.* 1615 T. ELKINGTON *Let. to E. India Co.* 25 Feb. (Orig. Corr. 251). To invest itt in Indico to bee in Surat before the raynes. 1616 Sir. T. Roe *Jrnl.* 28 May (Hakl. Soc.). This is yearly theyr Custome at this season to bring goodes, and so to goe for Agra and invest in Indico. 1710 in *Peere Williams's Rep.* I. (1792) 141 The primary Intent of the Testator in carrying abroad the Money was to invest it in Trade. 1740 *Ibid.* 140 The... captain... had 800 dollars on board the ship, which he intended to invest in trade. 1757 *Herald* (1758) I. v. 66 By investing in the stocks so much of their incomes and gains as they do not spend. 1804 EARL LAUDERD. *Publ. Wealth* (1810) 157 That portion of capital invested in a plough, supplants the necessity... of the labour of five diggers. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luggier* i. i. 3 There was little encouragement to invest his remaining capital. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Clive* (1887) 562 Many of them even invested their property in India stock. 1878 JEYONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* v. 45 To invest capital... means to turn circulating into fixed capital, or less durable into more durable capital.

fig. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 45 He has most profitably invested his time and energy in the anti-slavery cause. 1872 BAGHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 49 Every intellectual gain... was invested and taken out in war.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To make an investment, to invest capital; *colloq.* to lay out money, make a purchase. (So in *It.*)

1864 WEBSTER *s.v.* To invest in stocks. 1868 MONTGOMERIE in *Proc. R. Geog. Soc.* 15 July 155 The Pundit had invested in a wooden bowl. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 146 Men invested in a parliamentary seat as they did in any kind of speculative stock. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex. s.v.* When a trustee, executor, or administrator is not expressly forbidden to invest in real securities, in the United Kingdom. *Mod. colloq.* To invest in a penny time-table.

Hence *Invested ppl. a.*

Mod. Eager for news of the relief of the invested town.

† *Invest*, *sb.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *prec. vb.*] A payment made to the Pope or Head of the church by a bishop or the like at his investiture.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 1 Veldyng unto the kinges highnes... all suche duties, rightes, and inuestes, as before time hath ben accustomed to be paid for any such Archbishopricke or Bishopricke.

Investable, a. [f. *INVEST v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being invested.

1866 *Chicago Advance* 17 Dec. 857 Any person having investable capital.

† *Investation.* *Obs. rare* -1. Bad form of **investition* or *investion*.

1665 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* xxvi. 86 An Oath, which every young Thief must observe... at his investation into the honour of one of the Knights of the Road.

Investee. *Latv. rare.* [f. *INVEST v.* + -EE.] One who is invested with a right, property, etc.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iii. vi. 77 Fee-Farme is a Fee, and importeth a perpetuity to the Inuestee and his heirs.

† *Investient, a.* *Obs.* [ad. *L. investient-em*, pr. ppl. of *investire* to INVEST: see -ENT.] Investing, coating, enveloping, enfolding.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* v. (1702) 232 Freed from its investient Shell. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* iii. xxv. (1760) 186 The Nutmeg... is separated from... its investient Coat the Mace, before it is sent over to us. 1762 A. CATTOTT *Treat. Deluge* (1768) 291 note, Stones that are worn to a roundness, which was not natural to them, have never any coat or investient crust.

Investigable (investigā'b'l), a.¹ [ad. late *L. investigabilis* is that may be searched into, f. *investigare*: see INVESTIGATE and -ABLE.] Capable of being investigated, traced out, or searched into; open to investigation, inquiry or research.

1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* i. vii. § 7 In doing euill, we prefer a lesse good before a greater, the greatnesse whereof is by reason investient and may bee knowne. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. viii. 138 It is investigable by the very light and guidance of naturall reason. 1738 WAARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 439 Had the Doctrine been investigable by human Reason. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 586 [It] places me in a world which has had infinite, but is investigable only to the understanding.

† *Investigable, a.*² *Obs.* [ad. late *L. investigabilis* (Vulg.), f. *in-* (IN-3) + **vestigabilis*, f. *vestigare* to track, trace: cf. in same sense OF. *investigable* (14-15th c. in Godef.).] Incapable of being traced; undiscoverable, unsearchable.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Ev. Inclose thee in cauernes or place investigable... Our Lorde all beholdeth. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. Prol. 101 O Lord, thy

ways beyn investigabil! 1530 PALSGR. 316/2 Investygable nat able to be serched, *investigable*. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. ii. 183 Whose estate was incredible, and investigable by his executor. 1701 S. SEWALL *Diary* 30 June (1879) II. 38 The Providence of our Sovereign Lord is very investigable.

Investigate (investigēt), v. [f. *L. investigat-*, ppl. stem of *investigare*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *vestigare* to track, trace out.]

1. *trans.* To search or inquire into; to examine (a matter) systematically or in detail; to make an inquiry or examination into.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Biiij, This learning... cleare, playne and open, it selfe ready to shewe To suche as it searcheth, or will investigate. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 16 This is the only necessary and the sufficient method of Gods Decrees, which Man can investigate. 1772 JUNIUS *Let.* lxviii. 337 To investigate a question of law, demands some labour and attention. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* I. xiii. 223 Vincent proceeded to investigate the Directory. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 40 Such was the belief of those persons who... investigated the matter.

† b. To trace out, to track. *Obs.*

1774 BR. HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 52 The degrees of Consanguinity, by which the next of Kin are investigated.

2. *intr.* To make search; to reconnoitre, to scout; to inquire systematically, to make investigation.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D vj, If he take a drinke intoxicate, Soon doth he for phisike and ayde investigate. 1581 STWARD *Mart. Discipl.* II. 119 Thy light borsemen going before investigating and spiong where they maie passe. 1714 MANOEUVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1723) 395, I intend now to investigate into the nature of Society. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* III. 237, I have investigated, and found all true.

Hence *Investigating vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also *Investigatingly adv.*, in an investigating manner; inquiringly, questioningly.

1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* II. v. (1876) 221 Controversialists, who thought that truth was gained by disputing instead of investigating. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 222 The report of the investigating commission was never made public. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* II. iii. i. 173 Her sister's eyes flash investigatively upon her. 1891 E. EASTLE *Consequences* I. ii. ii. 208 The veteran eyed him investigatively.

Investigation (investigē'jən). [a. *F. investigation*, OF. *acion* (14-15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. *L. investigatō-em*, n. of action from *investigare* to INVESTIGATE.]

1. The action of investigating; the making of a search or inquiry; systematic examination; careful and minute research.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 195 Yf they [his statutes and decrees] were welle kepte in alle cuntrees. Of these he made subtille investigacioun. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III. 41 They... knewe not in what parte of the worlde to make investigation or searche for hym. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* Introd. 1 They may perhaps prouoke others to the investigation of the truth. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* Pref. 8 There is scarce a Geometer, but has his own Method of Investigation. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. ii. xii. 281 He made strict investigation into the causes of the late tumult. *attrib.* 1897 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 7/7 Criminal investigation staffs in the provinces have been instructed to ascertain what persons may be missing within their several jurisdictions. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Feb. 8/1 It is proposed to ask the shareholders... to contribute 6*d.* in the pound towards an investigation fund.

b. *With an and pl.*

1795 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 318 Characters which require a long investigation to unfold. 1816 KIRBY & SE. *Entomol.* (1828) I. Pref. 12 Technological investigations. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* iv. 36 A full investigation of the different meanings. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. ii. v. 260 The Romans... had neither time nor inclination for abstruse investigations.

2. The tracking of (a beast). *rare.*

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 167 The dogs, destined to the sagacious investigation of savage animals.

Investigative (investigētiv), a. [f. *L. investigat-* (see INVESTIGATE *v.*) + -IVE.] Characterized by or inclined to investigation.

1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 251 When money was in his pocket, he [Johnson] was more deliberate and investigative. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* II. iv. 37 When he suddenly found himself in the very heart of a mystery, his old investigative temper rekindled. 1877 STRUBBS *Lect. Hist.* (1886) 75 The exercise of the investigative instinct.

Investigator (investigētōi). [a. *L. investigator*, agent-n. f. *investigare* to INVESTIGATE. Cf. *F. investigateur* (15-16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*).] One who (or that which) investigates; one who makes close research.

1552 HULOET, *Investigateur*, or expounder, *disquisitor*. *Investigateurs*, or crafty searchers, *corycees*. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 706 The investigators of nature do say that they have fifteen teeth of a side. 1751 WAARBURTON *Notes Pope's Ep. Bathurst* 105 (Jod). The high court of Chancery, the most unerring investigator of truth and falsehood. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. xlv. 271 Father Simon, an accurate investigator, will have it, that they... were written by some Jewish Scribes. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 25 The principal early chemical investigators.

Investigatorial, a. rare. [f. *L. type *investigatōri-us*: see next and -AL.] Pertaining to or characteristic of an investigator.

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 69 *Investigation* or *investigatorial procedure*, a new and necessary name, for a practice

in common use, but not as yet sufficiently distinguished. *Investigatorial power*, power for tracing out evidence, in the form of investigatorial procedure.

Investigatory (investigatōri), *a.* [f. *L.* type *investigatōri-us, *i.* *investigatōr*: see above and -ORY.] Of investigating nature or character.

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 71 The world has been growing... so wondrously philosophical and investigatory. c. 1885 KUSKIN In *Daily News* 18 June 5/5 To estimate the quantity of careful and investigatory reading.

† **Investigatrix**. *Obs.* rare -*o*. [f. fem. of *investigatōr*: cf. *F. investigatrice*.] A female investigator.

1623 COCKERAM, *Investigatrix*, she which tracketh.

Investing, *vbl. sb.* [f. *INVEST* *v.* + -ING *1*.] The action of the verb *INVEST*.

1598 FLORIO, *Investitura*,... an investing. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 189 New Commissions, for the Discouerie and investing of vnkowne Lands. 1711 *Light to Blind* II. vii. § 76 In 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 167 The Prince... did not judge the investing of Lymrick... to hasten the surrender of the town.

Investing, *ppl. a.* [-ING *2*.] That invests. *a.* Enveloping or surrounding like clothing.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiv. 139 Materials... call'd by the name of Salamanders wool; which many too literally apprehending, conceive some investing part, or tegument of the Salamander. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 188 [Green martial Earth] commonly found investing, or incumbent. 1800 *Med. Jmal.* IV. 509 The investing membranes of the brain.

b. Milit. Beleaguering.

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 44 The arrangement usually made for the reception of the investing corps. 1872 VEATS *Growth Comm.* 269 They were, however, obliged to abandon the siege by Robert Clive, who subsequently defeated the investing army.

† **Investion**. *Obs.* rare. [ad. med. *L. investitiō-em* for **investitiō-em*, *n.* of action f. *investire* to *INVEST*.] The action of investing; investment.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. i. We knew, my lord, before we brought the Crown, intending your investion so near The residence of your despised brother. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 359 The Turkes investion of it [Tremizen].

Investitive (investitiv), *a.* [f. *ppl. stem* of *L. investire* to *INVEST* + -IVE.] Having the property or function of investing.

1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* xviii. § 35 note, What is meant by payment, is always an act of investitive power. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 102 The non-performance of investitive acts. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 359 Civil obligations... (1) those to which the title or investitive fact is a contract; and (2) those to which the title or investitive fact is a delict.

Investitor. *rare.* [f. *L.* type **investitor*, *investitor-em*, agent-*n.* from *investire* to *INVEST*; cf. *It. investitore* 'an investor',... an enrober' (Florio).] One who or that which invests.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* viii. (1860) 148 Evil itself... probably is but... the increaser, nay the very adorning and splendid investor of good.

Investiture (investitiū). [ad. med. *L. investitūra* -*a*, *f.* *investire* to *INVEST*; *It. investitura* 'an instalment, enrobing, endowment, imploiment, investing' (Florio, 1598); *F. investiture* (1564).]

1. The action of clothing or robing; *concr.*, that which clothes or covers. Chiefly *fig.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xviii. 225 By the resurrection of the body, and a new investiture of the soul, with the same upper garment clarified. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* II. II. rule 6 § 16 The bodily shape was the usual investiture of God's messengers in their appearances. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. Pref. 5 To dress the sovereign in a linsey-woolsey garb would be seen at once to be a very unsuitable investiture. a. 1871 ALFORD *Gen. & Ex. Eng. Rdv.* Ex. xix. 9 The darkness of clouds is the accustomed investiture of the Divine presence.

2. The action or ceremony of clothing in the insignia of an office; the ceremonial, official, or formal investing of a person with an office or rank; the formal putting (a person) in possession of a fief or benefice. Often, spec., the livery and seizin of the temporalities of a bishopric or other ecclesiastical dignity, the right of which was keenly contested between the papacy and the temporal powers during the Middle Ages.

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) V. 289 He ordeyned bat no clerk schulde fonge be investiture of his benefys [*investituram sui beneficii*], noher of his offys, of a lewed man his hond. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vi. cliv. 142 He grauntyd vnto hym investiture of benefycis spiritual. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 294 He had compelled him... to deliver up the investiture or election of bishops unto St. Peter's vicar, which investiture was of old time the king's duty. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. x2. 343 We find him to be the first Prince of Wales, whose charter at this day is extant, with the particular rites of investiture, which were the Crownet, and ring of gold, with a Rod of Silver. 1757 BURKE *Abridgem. Eng. Hist.* III. IV. The king... gave the bishop the investiture, or livery and seizin of his temporalities, by the delivery of a ring and staff. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Cabinet Pict. Eng. Life, Chaucer* 66 Investiture was the formal giving into the tenant's hands the lands granted, and which was done, as far as possible, literally by the lord or his deputy, or symbolically by the delivery... of a turf, a stone, or some other of the ninety-eight prevalent modes enumerated by Du Cange. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xii. 76 The tokens of investiture were the pastoral staff, fashioned like a shepherd's crook, and the ring by which the Bishop was wedded to his See.

3. Clothing in or endowment with attributes or

qualities; establishment in any state of privilege or honour.

1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 62 Our freeing from under the Lawe, our investiture into our new adopted state. a. 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 241 The appropriation and investiture of an actual and applying faith. 1833 LAMA *Elia Ser. II. Barrenness Imag. Faculty*, One incapable of investiture with any grandeur. a. 1899 J. CAIRO *Fund. Ideas Chr. II.* xix. 246 His investiture with external power and glory.

4. The hostile investment of a place; = *INVESTMENT* 4. Now rare.

1649 EVELYN *Lett. to Sir R. Browne*, Supposing that Paris is now free of the investiture. 1898 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 5/4 A commander... consents to break the line of investiture only when a favourable chance offers

† 5. = *INVESTMENT* 5. *Obs.*

1757 *Herald* (1758) I. v. 66 Augmented by so facile an investiture of savings. *Ibid.* II. xvi. 11 Investitures of money. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 308 The investiture of additional capitals in the purchase of corn. 1832 CHALMERS *Pol. Econ.* 315 Capital would find a fresh field for its investiture. 1845 *N. Brit. Rev.* III. 333 It tells us of the impossibility, at present, to get a profitable investiture for a poor man's savings.

[Investive, error for *INFESTIVE* in Todd and subseq. Dicts.: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Investment (investmēt). [f. *INVEST* *v.* + -MENT. Cf. the earlier *VESTMENT*.]

1. The act of putting clothes or vestments on; *concr.* clothing; robes, vestments. Also *fig.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* IV. i. 45 Von. Lord Arch-bishop... Whose white Investments figure Innocence. 1602 — *Ham.* I. iii. 128 His vows... they are Broakers, Not of the eye, which their Investments show: But mere implorators of vnboly Sutes. 1794 MATTHIAS *Pura. Lit.* (1798) 37, I now present myself... clothed in the robes of their hereditary priesthood... But if, unworthy of this hallowed investment and interior ministry, the door of the sanctuary is closed upon me; I shall [etc.]. 1854 M. J. ROUTH in *Burgon Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* (1888) I. 101 No persons would spend their time in a leisurely disposal of the investments, after having taken them from the body.

2. *transf.* An outer covering of any kind; an envelope; a coating.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiv. 140 Crocodiles, are without any haire, and have no covering part or hairy investment at all. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 298 Some assert that there are only investments of other crystallized stones that have since decayed. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 27 Their capsules afford a striking instance of an investment acquired simply by a condensation of the surrounding cellular structure. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* IV. 67 The hard and horny dermal investment of insects.

3. The action of investing or fact of being invested with an office, right, or attribute; endowment; = *INVESTMENT* 2, 3.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xviii. Wks. (1851) 470 The investment of that lustre, Majesty, and honour, which for the public good... redounds from a whole Nation into one person. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 112 The Bassawes... would have... prevented the said Kings investment, and Inauguration unto the Kingdom of Hungary. 1885 CLOOO *Myths & Dr.* I. IV. 61 The investment of the powers of nature with personal life and consciousness.

4. *Milit.* The surrounding or hemming in of a town or fort by a hostile force so as to cut off all communication with the outside; beleaguering; blockade. Also *attrib.*

1811 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VII. 214 You will likewise have heard of the surrender of Olivença and of the subsequent investment of Badajoz. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. x. 246 To draw the investment closer. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 7 Secrecy and speed are secured, in the investment of an inland fortress, by the use of an advanced force of cavalry and horse artillery, which conceals the march of the main body. *Ibid.* 17 Some distance in rear of the investment line.

5. *Comm.* The investing of money or capital. (Not in *J.* or *T.*) *a.* In early use in the East India trade, for the employment of money in the purchase of Indian goods.

1615 E. HOLMDEN *Lett. to Governor E. I. Co.* 7 Mar. (MS., Orig. Corr. 262), For further aduys in particularising of the sayls of the Companies goods and Investment of that and of their monies. 1618 SIR T. ROE *Lett. to E. I. Co.* 14 Feb. (Hakl. Soc. 473), Not to defer investments till our shippers arrival and the Indicoes swept away. 1675 LEL. in *Fryer Acc. E. India & P.* (1698) 86 The Factors are sent to oversee the Weavers, buying up the Cotton-yarn to employ them all the Rains, when they set on foot their Investments. 1698 C. DAVENANT *Disc. Publ. Revenues* II. 345 (E. I. Trade) If the prime Cost of the respective Investments or Parcels of Goods, were truly valued and stated by judicious and disinterested Persons, a Judgment might then thence be made somewhat nearer the Truth. 1783 BURKE *9th Rep. Aff. India Wks.* XI. 51 A certain portion of the revenues of Bengal has been... set apart to be employed in the purchase of goods for exportation to England, and this is called the Investment. *Ibid.* 53 The practice of an Investment from the Revenue began in the year 1776. *Ibid.* 54. *Ibid.* 57 When an account is taken of the intercourse (for it is not commerce), which is carried on between Bengal and England, the pernicious effects of the system of Investment from Revenue will appear in the strongest point of view. 1791 ROBERTSON *India* IV. 151 To these staples, the natives of all the different regions in the eastern parts of Asia brought the commodities which were the growth of their several countries... and with them the ships from Tyre and from Egypt completed their investments. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 521 To sell and buy various articles, including pepper, which it was his business to provide for the Company's investments.

b. gen. The conversion of money or circulating capital into some species of property from which an income or profit is expected to be derived in the ordinary course of trade or business.

Distinguished from *speculation*, in which the object is the chance of reaping a rapid advantage by a sudden rise in the market price of something which is bought merely in order to be held till it can be thus advantageously sold again.

1740 *Peere Williams' Rep.* I. (1792) 140 The plaintiff insisted on the profits produced in trade; and the several investments that had been made therewith. a. 1804 A. HAMILTON (Webster 1828), Before the investment could be made, a change of the market might render it ineligible. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* (1852) 398 Any feeling of insecurity is a most formidable obstacle to the investment of capital. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 203 An inducement for the investment of capital in the land. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* VI. (1876) 54 When the profitable investment of saving is discouraged or diminished, capital is less eagerly accumulated.

attrib. 1883 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 2/3 Consols and various other high class investment stocks are firm. 1895 *Ibid.* 21 Mar. 5/3 Regret is expressed that the special investment business of some of these savings banks is practically suspended. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 6/1 A lot of investment money seeking employment.

c. An amount of money invested in some species of property; also, A form of property viewed as a vehicle in which money may be invested.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 45 A friend... made some inquiries about investments in the region where his host lived... 'I do not put myself in the way of hearing about profitable investments'. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. (1889) II. 484 So popular was the new investment, that on the day on which the books were opened three hundred thousand pounds were subscribed. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* II. 23 If they put their wealth into banks and other good investments, they do great service in increasing the capital of the nation. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. i, Mrs. Villiers sold out all the investments which she had.

fig. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. 63 He discovered a good investment for his skill, sagacity, and endurance in Poland. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. v. (1876) 28 Sacrifice to bodily well-being, the best of all possible investments.

Investor (investōr). Also *6 -er*. [f. *INVEST* *v.* + -OR.]

1. *a.* One who clothes or invests. *b.* One who invests with a military force.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, Investors of thy royal brows Even with the true Egyptian diadem. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 5 The French... choosing their own moment for sortie, are of course far less hurt by this sort of work than their investors.

2. One who invests money or makes an investment.

1862 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 136 This numerous class of investors are ready to accept the guidance of any competent authority which will tell them what stocks to choose and what to avoid. 1868 PEARO *Water-farm*. x. 105 The stock of each investor would represent £20.

† **Investry**. *Obs.* rare -*i*. [f. *INVEST* *v.* + -RY.] = *INVESTITURE*.

1642 W. BIRD *Mag. Honor* 30 The manner of solemnity used in the admittance and investry of Marquesses.

Investure (investiū), *sb.* [f. *INVEST* + -URE. (Not on *L.* analogies.)] = *INVESTITURE*, *INVESTMENT*.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 69/1 Heerein he did no more than manie other would have doone, neither yet after his inuesture did so much as was looked for at his hands. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* 161 To violate the holy rites, or inuestures of the Facials. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 265 The investure of Placentia was not graunted to the house of the Farnesi but only to the fourth descendencie. a. 1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* an. 1531 (R.), [The kings of England] did at first erect bishopricks, grant investures in them [etc.]. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 285 We were informed of the issue of the battles of the Pyrenees, and of the investure of St. Sebastian's. 1882 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 5/8 The Queen will hold an investure of several orders of Knighthood at Windsor Castle this afternoon.

† **Investure**, *v.* *Obs.* rare. [Partly *f. prec.* *sb.*; partly *f. IN-1* or *2* + *VESTURE*.]

1. *trans.* To invest in an estate or dignity.

1552 ASCHAM *Germany* (1570) 16 He... hath made hym bis heyre, and hatb already inuestured hym in the Duke-dome of Prusia.

2. To clothe, to habit. Hence † *Investuring* *vbl. sb.*, habit, vesture.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 41 Those ruddy inuesturings, and scarlet habilements... shall they exhaling quintessence. a. 1661 FULLER (Webster, 1864), Our monks investured in their copes.

Inveteracy (invetērāsi). [f. next: see -ACY.]

1. The quality of being inveterate; the state of being strong or deep-seated from long persistence.

a. 1719 ADDISON (J.), The inveteracy of the people's prejudices compelled their rulers to make use of all means for reducing them. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 114 The disease seemed to have acquired a degree of inveteracy which was altogether without example. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. i. 6 All those vulgar errors cherished from age to age by the blindness of prejudice, and inveteracy of habit. 1807 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 86 Their boldness has betrayed an inveteracy of criminal disposition. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 489 Where habit has given inveteracy to the recurrence of the paroxysms.

2. In pregnant sense: Deep-rooted prejudice, hostility, or hatred; enmity of old standing.

1691 tr. *Emilianus's Frauds Rom. Monks* 54 He judged with an inveteracy of heart, what belongs alone to God to judge of. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 350 The Turks,

who disown that . . . Caliphship with the same Inveteracy to each other's Claims, as among us Papists and Protestants. 1703 S. PARKER tr. *Eusebius* 69 He shews the great Inveteracy of the Jews against the Christians. 1782 PAINE *Let. Abdi Raynal* (1791) 69 Where is the impossibility . . . of England forming a friendship with France and Spain, and making it a national virtue to renounce for ever those prejudiced inveteracies it has been her custom to cherish? 1796 NELSON 3 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 201, I shall not fail to sow as much inveteracy against the French as is possible. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. xvi. 535 A fierce conflict arose between the orangemen and defenders, . . . which increased the inveteracy of the two parties.

Inveterate (invet'et'et), *a. (sb.)* Also 6-7-at. [ad. L. *inveterat-us* become old, of long standing, chronic, *pa. pple. of inveterare* to render old, to give age to, *f. in-* (IN-2) + *veterare* to make old.]

1. That has existed or continued for a long time; of old standing; aged. (*Obs.* or blended with 2.)

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 41 b/1 Take ashes which are burned of the inveterate sydes of a wyne-pipe, two pounce. 1599 — tr. *Gabelthor's Bk. Physicke* 49/1 Those great Flies which in the springe time of the year creepe out of inveterate wallies. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 54 Rotten wood, . . . especially that which is taken out of an inveterate willow-tree. 1794 GIFFORD *Baviad* 217 There meagre shrubs inveterate mountains grace.

2. Firmly established by long continuance; long-established; deep-rooted; obstinate. (Now mostly of things evil.)

1563 St. Andrews *Kirk-sess. Reg.* (1889) 189 The delacionis gevin in upon tham . . . for hyuymongyn inveterat. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 21 The king being the lawful owner then, because hee had inveterate possession in the same. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2508 This vice is so inveterate, Growne to so strong a custome. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 470 A Resistance, and an Extirpation of inveterate, sinfull Habits. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 305 This abuse soon . . . became inveterate in the Ferial Office. 1883 SIR C. BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 341 By inveterate practice among most of the commercial nations of Europe, bills of lading have long been drawn . . . in sets of three or more.

b. Of disease: Of long standing, chronic; hence, deep-seated and resisting treatment.

1541 R. CORLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* 2 Cij b, The curacyon of inveterate vlceres. 1578 LUTHE *Dodoens v. lxxviii.* 646 Medicines against an old inveterate cough. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* *Ode Harvey* (1665) 13 We now thy patient Physick see, From all inveterate diseases free. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 226 The scurvy is in some places . . . inveterate. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 186 The blisters . . . become inveterate sores.

c. Of evil feelings, prejudices, and the like.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. 14 [He appeals the Duke] On some apparant danger seen in him, Aym'd at your Highness, no inveterate malice. 1682 WOOD *Life* 3 May (O.H.S.) III. 14 He became an inveterate enemy to the court and prerogative. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. ix. 183, I have an inveterate dislike to improvements merely speculative and theoretical. 1840 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1850) VIII. lii. § 3. 292 His old and inveterate enemies. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 380 His relations with Francis . . . were those of inveterate hostility.

d. Persistent, lasting.

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* iv. i, The merit of these is the inveterate likeness—all stiff and awkward as the originals, and like nothing in human nature besides. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sea Stories* 6 Is St. Peter's toe, of a truth, worn away with the inveterate kissings?

3. Full of obstinate prejudice or hatred; embittered, malignant; virulent. (Now vulgar.)

1528 ROY *Rede Me* (Arh.) 89 They were confederate, With antichrist so inveterate. 1563 WINGET *Wks.* (1890) II. 54 Sa indurat, sa inveterat, and of sa schamelis a forret. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 13 Which makes them so inveterate against him. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 222 There is also another party wth I am sure is inveterate towards me. 1760-71 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) II. 84 He was informed, in terms the most aggravating and inveterate, of the whole course and history of Ned's misbehaviour. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* II. 264, I felt inveterate against him.

4. Settled or confirmed in habit, condition, or practice; habitual, hardened, obstinate.

1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant Adv.*, Authors, whose works have been rejected at the theatres, are of all persons, they say, the most inveterate. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 6 Being a veteran and inveterate sportsman. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* i, He was an inveterate smoker.

B. *sb.* One who is confirmed in some (evil) habit; a confirmed or hardened offender.

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 286 You can make these inveterates work by no other plan.

Inveterate (invet'et'et), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [*f. L. inveterat-*, *ppl. stem of inveterare* to render old; or *f. prec. adj.*] *trans.* To render inveterate.

1. To make old; to establish or confirm by age or long continuance; to root or implant deeply; to render chronic; + also, to harden (the bowels); to render costive (*obs.*).

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 2 Although they [electuaries] doo purge, yet do they inveterate. 1623 COCKERAM II, To make Olde, Antiquate, Inveterate. a 1626 BACON *Hist. Gl. Brit.*, An ancient tacit expectation which had by tradition been infused and inveterated into men's minds. 1749 FIELING *Grand Jury Charge* Wks. 1784 X. 149 There are evils . . . which have so inveterated themselves in the blood of the body politic. 1835 EMERSON *Corr. w. Carlyle* I. v. 48 Love his catholicism that at his age can relish the Sartor, born and inveterated as he is in old books.

2. To render inveterate in enmity; to embitter.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 193 It inveterated the Bosoms of the Senat and the People each against other.

Inveterated, *ppl. a. Obs.* or *arch.* [*f. prec. + -ED*] Rendered or become inveterate; confirmed by age or long continuance.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 124 Not inveterated, but recent. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 29 h/1 Anye inveterated payn in the occipitale partes of the heade. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* vi. 347 Mens soules, by inveterated customes v^{sd} to sensual and beasty delights. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. ii. 55 An old and inveterated Schism. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 28 Temptations, which have all their force and prevalence from long custom and inveterated habit.

Inveterately, *adv.* [*f. INVETERATE a. + -LY*] In an inveterate manner; in a manner confirmed by long existence or practice; to a degree firmly fixed or ingrained; virulently.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach. Wks.* (1847) 188/1 How he could endure to let them slug and grow inveterately wicked. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* ii. i, Mrs. Maro. You hate mankind? Mrs. Fain. Hecarilly, inveterately. 1705 CIBBER *Careless Husb.* v. 64 Sir Charles has shewn himself so inveterately my Enemy. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 4 But a slight check upon habits inveterately lawless.

Inveterateness, [*f. as prec. + -NESS*] The quality of being inveterate; inveteracy.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xii. 363 As time hath rendered him more perfect in the Art, so hath the inveteratenesse of his malice more ready in the execution. 1660 BURNEY *Kept. Dapov* (1661) 28 The swellings of hatred and inveteratenesse. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), Neither the inveterateness of the mischief, nor the prevalence of the fashion, shall be any excuse.

Inveteration, *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *inveteration-em*, *n.* of action *f. inveterare*; see INVETERATE and -ATION.] The action of rendering, or process of becoming, inveterate.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lvii. 572 He confesses the reason from whence this Inveteration in his Bones, and this Incineration in his body proceeded. 1721 BAILEY, *Inveteration*, a growing into Use by long Custom.

Inveteratist, *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. INVETERATE a. + -IST*] One who professes inveterate attachment to old ways; an opponent of reform.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Contents Yyiv b, Reform'd Catholics persecuted by the Inveteratists, for reading and translating the Bible in the vulgar Tongues.

Invetered, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [*f. F. inveteré* (ad. L. *inveterat-us* INVETERATE *a.*) + -ED 1.] Grown old; = INVETERATE *a.* 1.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 78 A grete oke tre antyque & in-etered of many yerres among the grete stones harde strongly roted.

Invexed, *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. L. in-* (IN-2) + stem of CONVEX.] = CONCAVE.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 319/1 By means whereof any round body either with an Invex or Convex may be wrought.

Hence **Invexed** (inv'ekt), *a. Her.*, concaved.

1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I. Gloss. s. v., [Arched] only on one side, and bowed inward, it is called *invexed*, *concaved*, *champaned*, or *champaned*.

Invay, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [*var. of ENVAY v.*] *trans.* To invade.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 249 Alexander de Medices . . . was hee that first . . . invayed the senyior of Florence, . . . usurping the name, title, and prerogative of duke.

Invay, *veye*, *veygh*, *obs. forms of INVEIGH.*

Invict, *a. Obs.* Also 5 *invyct*. [ad. L. *invict-us*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *vincere*, *pa. pple. of vincere* to conquer. Cf. *obs. F. invicte* (Godef.)] Unconquered; never vanquished or subdued.

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 488 He by Knyghthode due Was lyberd (= leopard) invyct. 1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* ii. Dij, With as invict a mind and manly an herte let us confesse thee worde of God. 1636 BRATHWAIT *Lives Rom. Emp.* 123 The most famous and invict Commanders. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 79 An indissoluble chain of invict Reason. So + **Invicted**, *a. Obs.* = *prec.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decadard* (1602) 203 The stout, invicted Macedonian Greeke. 1666 FORO *Fant's Memor.* B j b, A worthy whose sublime Invicted spirit in most hard assays, Still added reuerent statues to his daies.

Invictissime, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [*a. obs. F. invictissime* (Godef.), ad. L. *invictissimus*, superl. of *invictus*; see *prec.*] Most unconquered.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. Queen 4 The vailleant ande nobil rene inuictissime kyng of scellie.

Invictive, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. invict-us* (see INVICT) + -IVE.] Invincible.

1631 Trag. *Hoffman* (N.), My invictive braine Hath cast a glorious prospect of revenge. 1639 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* xxiv. 32 My Invictive Power Was in Ierusalem.

Invid, *a. Obs. rare* -0. [ad. L. *invid-us* envious.] 'That hath envy, that spighteth or is malicious' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Invidency, *Obs. rare* -0. [ad. L. *invidentia* envy.] 'Ennie, repining' (Cockeram, 1623).

Invidious (inv'idias), *a.* Also 8 *erron.* -uous. [ad. L. *invidios-us* (see -ous), *f. invidia* ill will, ENVY.]

1. Of a charge, complaint, report, etc.: Tending or fitted to excite odium, unpopularity, or ill feeling against some one. Now rare.

1606 HOLLAND *Sneton*, 58 Asinivs Pollio . . . made a grievous and invidious complaint in the Senate house, of the fall that Asernivs his nephew tooke. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* xi. 518 He rose, and took th' advantage of the times,

To load young Turnus with invidious crimes. 1755 (title) An answer to an invidious Pamphlet entitled, A Brief State of the Province of Pennsylvania. 1857 GLAISTONE *Glean.* (1879) VI. xvi. 56 The second is drawn from him by the invidious question of the Pharisees.

2. Of an action, duty, topic, etc.: Entailing odium or ill will upon the person performing, discharging, discussing, etc.; giving offence to others.

1701 ROWE *Amib. Steph. Moth.* ii. i, 'Twere an invidious Task to enter into The Insolence, and other Faults [etc.]. 1708 SWIFT *Sentim. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 78 A great deal hath been already said by other writers upon this invidious and beaten subject; therefore I shall let it fall. 1803 MACKINTOSH *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 242 The charge which I have to defend is surrounded with the most invidious topics of discussion. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* ii. viii. 148 (*Earth's Holocaust*) It would be invidious if not perilous to betray their awful secrets.

b. Of a comparison or distinction: Offensively discriminating.

1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 5 Nov. 23 Those Invidious Distinctions that . . . Distract. Us. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ix. (1876) 88 The laws against the combinations of labourers . . . were seen to be unjust and invidious. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 105 They are all alike, and he will have no invidious distinctions between them.

3. Of a thing: Fitted to excite ill feeling or envy against the possessor.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 556 Amounting to an invidious and almost incredible sum of one hundred thousand pounds. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* ii. Wks. 1813 I. 98 Without the invidious name of protector, he succeeded to all the power and influence of which Somerset was deprived. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 128 His revenue . . . was ample without being invidious. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 71 Catherine saw all the peril of such a step, and declined the invidious honor.

4. That looks with an evil eye; envious, grudging, jealous. Now rare.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. ix. 232 Envy, Spite-full, invidious, grudge, repine, malign. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* 19 He [the Splenetic Detractor] had Ever an invidious eye upon the Clergy, and Men Eminent for virtue. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. 359 Some malignant invidious god, who looks upon men with a jealous eye. 1839 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 469/1 Thon, Plato, who hast cause to be invidious of not many, art of nearly all.

+ 5. Viewed with ill will or dislike; odious to a person. *Obs. rare.*

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 233 ¶ 2 Joseph, a beloved Child of Israel, became invidious to his elder Brethren. 1715-20 POPE *Iliaid* i. 102, I must speak what wisdom would conceal, And truths, invidious to the great, reveal.

Invidiously (inv'idiasli), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*] In an invidious manner (in various senses of the adj.).

1665 GLANVILLE *Def. Vain Dogn.* 84 That [he] dealt so invidiously with the philosophers. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P. Blackmore* Wks. III. 186 Blackmore . . . was in time neglected as a physician; his practice, which was once invidiously great, forsook him. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 19 Vitruvius, of whom he appears to have been a little invidiously emulous. 1841 TRENCH *Parables, Prodigal Son* (1860) 415 Then he invidiously compares the father's conduct to his brother.

Invidiousness (inv'idiasnés), [*f. as prec. + -NESS*] The quality of being invidious; unpopularity, odium; offensiveness of discrimination.

1690 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) II. vii. 243 Pythagoras was the first who abated of the invidiousness of the name, and from σοφός, brought it down to φιλόσοφος. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isl.*, Unlusive, The offence has not the invidiousness of singularity. 1831 W. H. SMITH in *Daily Tel.* 19 Mar., If there had been a larger list to select from there would not have been that painful feeling of invidiousness.

Inviduous, *erron. form of INVIDIOUS a.*

Invie, *v. form of INVY, envy.*

Invie(orn), *obs. form of ENVIRON v.*

+ **Invier**, *obs. Sc. var. ENVIER, one who envies.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 299 Sum invieris of his virtue and honour. *Ibid.* viii. 69 Noble men . . . ar he invieris persewit.

Invier, *v., var. of ENVIRE Obs.*, to environ.

1596 *Edward III* D j h, Vnnaturall heesege, woe me vn-happie, To haue escapt the danger of my foes, And to be ten times worse inuiet'd by friends.

Invigilance (inv'idgiláns), *rare.* [*f. L. type *invigilantia*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *vigilantia* VIGILANCE: cf. *obs. F. invigilance* (Montaigne, 16th c.), It. *invigilanza* (Florio, 1611).] = next.

1828 in WEBSTER.

Invigilancy (inv'idgilánsi), *rare.* [*f. as prec.: see -ANCY*] Absence of vigilance or watchfulness.

1611 COTGR., *Invigilance*, invigilance, sleepiness, lacke of waking. 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 232 Blame thine owne invigilancy. 1667 DUCHESSE OF NEWCASTLE *Life Dk. of N.* (1886) I. 40 Which must necessarily be imputed to their invigilancy and carelessness. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Invigilancy*, want of Watchfulness, or Care.

+ **Invigilant**, *a. 1 Obs. rare* -0. [ad. L. *invigilant-em*, *pr. pple. of invigilare* to be on the watch: see INVIGILATE.] Watchful, alert, vigilant.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 26/7 Inuigilant, inuigilans, solers.

+ **Invigilant**, *a. 2 Obs. rare* -1. [*f. IN-3 + VIGILANT: cf. It. invigilante* 'vnvigilant, vnwatchfull' (Florio).] Not vigilant, unwatchful.

1697-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. lxxi. 311 When we are invigilant, and careless of our selves.

Invigilate (inv'idgiláti), *v.* [*f. ppl. stem of L. invigilare* to watch over, *f. in-* (IN-2) + *vigilare*

to watch. Cf. *It. invigilare* 'watchfullie to studie or take paines' (Florio, 1598).]

1. *intr.* To keep watch; to watch carefully. Now *spec.* To watch over students at examination.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 83 b, I obtestate your clemencie, to invigilate thus muche for me. 1651 tr. *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 86 Princes ought to invigilate to the maintenance and conservation of Religion. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. x. (1713) 117 That invincible Power that invigilates over all things. 1721 BAILLY, *Invigilate*, to watch diligently. 1881 F. MADAN in *Lett.*, I have myself invigilated within the last year.

† 2. *trans.* To arouse; to make watchful (in quot. 1627 *absol.*). *Obs. rare.* [Cf. *It. invigilare*, to make vigilant (Florio, 1611).]

1627 FULTON *Resolves* II. [i.] xx. (1628) 65 If wee saw Divinitie acted, the gesture and varietie would as much invigilate. But it is too high to be personated by Humanitie. 16. STAFFORD *Just Apol.* in *Fenn. Glory* (1869) p. lxxxvii, Whatsoever invigilates the eye, leaves a stronger impression in the Soule, then that wch^o onely pierce the Eare.

Hence *Invigilating* *vb.* *sb.* and *pp.* *a.*; also *Invigilator*, one who watches over students at examination.

1882 *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* XII. 239 The architect may see his way to fixing some of the Vicechancellor's and Proctors' seats at present in the Old Schools to serve as further invigilating stations in these three rooms. 1892 *Oxf. Mag.* 23 Mar. 273/1 In the Schools. 'Where's my table? alphabet all out of order here, apparently. Must ask invigilator. 1894 [A. D. GOOLEY] *Aspects Mod. Oxf.* 72 A caricature of the 'invigilating' examiner.

Invigilation (invigilā'jən). [*n.* of action from *INVIGILATE*.] The action of keeping watch, *esp.* over students at examination.

1881 *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 17 May (Calendar), Voting on Statute respecting Invigilation in School of Natural Science. 1890 in *Ordin. Univ. Camb.* (1892) 18 One of the Proctors and two of the Examiners shall be present for the purpose of invigilation during every part of the Examinations. 1898 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Dec. 854 [Mary Stuart] transferred from the mild custody of Shrewsbury to the severe invigilation of Amyas Paulet.

Invigorant (invigōrānt), *sb.* [*f.* as next: see -ANT¹: cf. obs. *F. invigorant* invigorating.] Something that invigorates; an invigorating drink or medicine, a tonic.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 333 The chalybeate springs... form the best mineral invigorant to which we can have recourse. 1895 *Columbus* (O.) *Disp.* 16 Nov. 11/4 A stimulant of nerves and brain and an invigorant of blood and muscles.

Invigorate (invigōrēt), *pp.* *a.* *rare.* [*f.* *L.* type **invigorāt-us*, *pa.* *pp.* of **invigorāre*: see next.] Filled with vigour; invigorated.

1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxiii. 625 In loving thee, I am Invigorated. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 134 The soldiers from the earth Arise invigorated.

Invigorate (invigōrēt), *v.* [*f.* *L.* type **invigorāre* (perh. in mod. *L.*) = *F. envigorer* (15-16th c.): see -ATE³ 7.]

1. *trans.* To impart vigour to; to render vigorous; to fill with life and energy; to strengthen, animate.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 59 This polarity from refrigeration upon extremity and in defect of a Loadstone might serve to invigorate and touch a needle any where. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. i. 242 To the end that this Decree might be invigorated, and in force. 1691 SIR D. NORTH in *North Lives* (1826) II. 338 The spring is invigorated by clockwork underneath. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F. vi.* (1869) III. 358 Their minds and bodies were invigorated by exercise. 1798 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1803 XIV. 38 To countenance and invigorate opposition. 1884 W. S. LILLY in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 262 The Church poured into the nations crushed and degraded by imperialism, a new virility, freeing and invigorating the human faculties. *absol.* 1847 A. BENNIE *Decl.* xi. 193 There is bread to invigorate and wine to revive.

2. *intr.* To become vigorous. *rare.*

1759 SARAH FIELDON *Cleas Dellwyn* I. 147 The Body, by being... properly exercised, grows and invigorates.

Hence *Invigorated* *pp.* *a.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 76 Needles... do not attract, but avoid each other... when their invigorated extremities approach unto one another. 1854 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rig-veda* II. 53 Every day... receive invigorated energy!

Invigorating, *pp.* *a.* [*f.* prec. *vb.* + -ING².] That invigorates; that imparts vigour or energy.

1694 F. BRAGE *Disc. Parables* II. 38 The invigorating virtue of His precious Blood. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 311 That enlivening and invigorating Principle. 1845 STOCKER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 260 Their climate... being quite as salubrious and invigorating.

Hence *Invigoratingly* *adv.*, so as to invigorate.

1874 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 5/3 After its first plunge into a period of invigorating cold weather.

Invigoration (invigōrā'jən). [*n.* of action from *INVIGORATE* *v.*] The action of invigorating or fact of being invigorated.

1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* xiv. 150 That the inferior life should have its turn of invigoration. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 235 In the very Height of Activity and Invigoration. 1857 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rig-veda* III. 19, I offer to thee... an oblation... for thy speed and invigoration.

Invigorative (invigōrātiv), *a.* [*f.* as *INVIGORATE* *v.* + -IVE.] That tends to invigorate; invigorating. Hence *Invigorative* *adv.*

1858 BUSNELL *Serm. New Life* 374 God will co-work invigoratively, correctively and directly in all the good struggles of believing souls. 1860 I. TAYLOR *Ultimate*

Civilis. 25 This reciprocity, this invigorative interaction, is felt, and is recognized on all hands.

Invigorator (invigōrētōr). [*agent-n.* from *INVIGORATE* *v.*] One who or that which invigorates.

c. 1842 LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 16 In China, so careful are they of all sorts of invigorators to vegetation. 1895 *Papers Ohio Ch. Hist. Soc.* V. 3 It was not considered possible to raise a house without this invigorator [whisky].

Invigour (invigōr), *v.* Also 7 *en-*. [*In* form *envigour*, *a.* OF. *envigorer*, -*ourer* (15-16th c. in Godef.), *f.* *en-* (IN-2) + *vigueur* vigour; subseq. conformed to a *L.* type **invigōrāre*.] *trans.* To inspire with vigour; to invigorate.

1611 FLORIO, *Vigore*,... to enuigor or give vigor. vnto. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 30 To comfort, and invigor all those goodly creatures. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV.*, cxciii, One Active Veine, t' enuigour all y^e blood. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* x. 573 Then blue-eyed Pallas with fresh force Invigour'd Diomed. 1899 T. S. MOORE *Vinedresser* 7 Press on, and shoulder up thy lagging clouds! Invigour me!

† **Invile**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* IN-2 + VILE *a.*: cf. *It. invilire* 'to vilify, to embase' (Florio, 1598).] *trans.* To render vile; to debase.

1599 DANIEL *Musoph.* cix. It did so much invile the estimate Of th' open'd and invulgar'd mysteries.

† **Invillage**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* IN-2 + VIL-LAGE.] *trans.* To make or reduce into a village.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. ii. There... Lies buried in his dust some ancient Towne; Who now invillaged, there's onely scene In his vaste ruines what his state had beene.

† **Invilup**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*ad. It. inviluppare* 'to turne, enwrap, entangle', etc. (Florio, 1598): see *ENVELOP.*] *trans.* To wind, twine, coil.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 77 Their tresses... turned about their heads in an excellent manner, invilup'd [printed invilup'd], and bound up together.

Invinate (invīnāt, invīnē't), *pp.* *a.* [*ad. med. L. invīnāt-us*, *pa.* *pp.* of *invīnāre*: see next.] Embodied or included in wine.

1550 CANNER *Defence* 33 b, The greates absurditie, whiche they speake vpon, that is to saye, that Christe shoulde be impanate and invinate. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note A. 3 Guitmundus... says... That Christ should be invinate, no ground requireth, nor did Prophets foretel, nor Christ shew.

† **Invinate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* *pp.* stem of *L. invīnāre*, *f.* *in-* (IN-2) + *vinum* wine.] *trans.* To embody or enclose in wine: see next.

1579 FULKE *Heskins Parl.* 257 He [Christ] is neither impanated, nor invinated, nor inaccidentated, that is not ioyned to any of them in a personall union.

Invination (invīnē'jən). [*n.* of action from *med. L. invīnāre*: see prec.] In Eucharistic theory: A local presence or inclusion of the blood of Christ in the wine after consecration; one of the modifications of the doctrine of the real presence.

1742 tr. *Boswell's Variat. Prot. Ch.* (1829) I. 50 Osiander was left to defend alone his impanation and invination. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note A. 5 What those to whom he imputes 'impanation' and 'invination' really held, was that the Body and Blood of Christ was present 'under the form of bread and wine', these 'remaining in their natural substances'.

† **Invincted**, *pp.* *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* IN-3 + *L. vinc-ere* to conquer + -ED¹, after *L. invictus*; cf. *convinced* = *L. convictus*, etc.] Unconquered.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* xii. ciii, Where's the invincted Troilus to bestow His puissant strokes before Prince Hector bleed? 1635 — *Ilivarch.* i. 18 For an invinct'd shield Holiness he hath.

Invincibility (invīnsīb'li-ti). [*f.* next + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being invincible; incapability of being conquered or overcome; unconquerableness.

a. 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1687) I. Serm. vi. 76 Thus Omnipotence may be mastered, and a happy victory may be gained over Invincibility itself. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iii. 70 These Kabeyle value themselves excessively upon their Antiquity, Purity of Blood, and Invincibility. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 7 Dec. 779/2 Your Lordship's invincibility to temptation. 1872 LUDLOW *Elem. Relig.* II. 71 In a good man, belief in God results from belief in the invincibility of good.

Invincible (invīnsīb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 *invincible*, -sible, *Sc.* -sable, *inwynciabil*, 7 *invintable*. [*a.* *F. invincible*, *ad. L. invincibilis*, *f.* *in-* (IN-3) + *vincibilis* conquerable, *f.* *vinc-ere* to conquer.]

1. That cannot be vanquished, overcome, or subdued; unconquerable. *a.* Of combatants, fortresses, etc. *Invincible Armada*: see *ARMADA* 2.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* (1555) III. xxii. (MS. Digby 232) If 80 b/2 Of knyghthod ground of streughe hardynesse pe verray stook, and perto invynceble. 1490 CAXTON *Encydas* viii. 36 As longe as cartage sholde abyde invynceble. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* Lxxxvi. 22 Our wicht invinsable Sampson sprang the fra. 1563 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. xxiv. 344 Taking up armes against the invincible God and Christ. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 45 Thinking the Christians to be invincible. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 8 The Spanish... invincible Navy, sent to invade England, in the yeare 1588, being dispersed, and proving nothing lesse then invincible. 1679 SEASON. *Adv. Protest.* 6 She found out a way to batter these invincible Bulwarks. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. xvi. 263 Who was invincible by the rest of the world. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 569 When presumptuous Spain Baptized her fleet invincible in vain. 1832 MACAULAY *Armada* 3 When that great fleet invincible against her bore

in vain The richest spoils of Mexico, the stoutest hearts of Spain. 1838 PEARSCOTT *Ferd.* & *Is.* (1846) I. x. 420 They deemed themselves invincible by any force which the Moslems could bring against them. 1894 J. K. LAUGHTON *Span. Armada* Intro. 29 The name 'Invincible', so commonly given to this fleet, was not official... By all the contemporary chroniclers the fleet is spoken of as the Grand Fleet.

b. trans. and *fig.* (*a.*) of persons in spiritual or mental warfare, argument, etc.; (*b.*) of material or immaterial things, obstacles, habits, conditions, attributes, arguments, etc.: That cannot be overcome, unsurmountable, insuperable.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 72 Thys vyse was to her inuynceble by cause of her imperfeccon. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 241 The invincible charite, the vnsuperable lone and goodnes of god. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 33 An invincible reason and an argument infallible. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 2 Whether Luther be so invincible that he can not be confuted or vanquished. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 460 The iudgement of Paule in this matter remaineth firme and invincible. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 146 Jewes... subject to all wrongs and contumelies, which they support with an invincible patience. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xvi. I had an invincible Impression upon my Thoughts, that my Deliverance was at Hand. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrar.* II. 72 A distance surely not invincible for sledges or other conveyances. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* x. (1894) 244, I have suffered from an invincible love of short cuts.

c. Invincible ignorance [Schol. *L. ignorantia invincibilis* (Thomas Aquinas *Summa Theol.* lxxvi. § 2)]: an ignorance the means of overcoming or removing which are not possessed by the ignorant person himself.

1612 J. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 3 How farre better were it with vs, to haue been heathen or infidels, and neuer have heard of Iesus Christ, that our ignorance had beene simple and invincible. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. iii. § 2 Dark Corners... where Prophaneus lives quietly with invincible Ignorance. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* viii. (1700) 107 God only knows... how far our Ignorance is affected or invincible. 1721 St. *German's Doctor & Stud.* 603 Ignorance of the Law (though it be invincible) doth not excuse. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 424/2 With regard to the guilt of sins ignorantly committed, invincible ignorance altogether excuses from sin.

† 2. That cannot be 'beaten' or excelled; unsurpassable. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLIII. (Percy Soc.) 211 His most hie actes so moche invincible. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* I. 73 Titus Livy of Paduva... by whose penne truly invincible, the Acts of the invincible Roman people should be written. *Ibid.* II. 86 Germans... practising night and day the faculty of drinking, become strong and invincible professors therein. 3. Of or pertaining to the Invincibles: see *B. b.* 1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

† *Catachr.*, or error for *invisible*. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.*, II. ii. 337 He was so forlorne, that his Dimensions (to any thicke sight) were invincible [altered by Rowe to invisible].

B. sb. One who is invincible.

1640 tr. *Verdere's Romant of Rom.* III. 183 Desiring to appeare invincibles, they made no shew of discontent. 1815 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIII. 236 The reputation of his armies was wounded, the invincibles had been put to shame.

b. A member of an Irish assassination society so called, developed from the Fenians about 1881-82.

1883 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 Feb. 186/3 The Irish Invincibles—the 'Assassination Circle'—organised by one Walsh from the North of England, was formed to 'make history' by the 'removal of tyrants'. *Ibid.* 193/2 Carey... says that he was one of the 'Directory' of an association called 'the Irish Invincibles' organized in November 1881. 1887 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 72/2 The object of the Invincibles was 'to remove all tyrants from the country', and several attempts, but without success, were made to assassinate Earl Cowper and Mr. W. E. Forster.

Invincibleness (invīnsīb'lnēs). [*f.* prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being invincible; invincibility.

a. 1617 BAYNE *Decl.* (1634) 123 The invincibleness of our evils. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 18 More regarding the weaknes of men, than the invincibleness of Truth. a. 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 303 (R.), I hope the invincibleness of their ignorance would [etc.]. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* I. v. 18 The invincibleness of general Custom, against which (for the most part) men strive in vain.

Invinciblenesship, *nonce-wd.* [See -SHIP.] Used as a mock title for one said to be invincible.

1721 CIBBER *Lady's last Stake* 1, So I e'en made her Invinciblenesship a low Bow.

Invincibly (invīnsīb'li), *adv.* [*f.* as prec. + -LY².] In an invincible manner; unconquerably.

Invincibly ignorant: see *INVINCIBLE* 1 *c.*

1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 17 b, He... hath writ invincibly in this matter. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvi. 111 Those that are invincibly dull and negligent. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vi. (1661) 157 We grant... salvation to such Protestants as are invincibly ignorant of their errors. 1705 C. PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 16 Which proves invincibly that there is a God. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* III. 153 He who leads Invincibly a life of resolute good. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 425/1 Censures are not incurred by those who are invincibly ignorant of their existence.

Inviolability (invīō'bi-liti). [*f.* next + -ITY: corresp. to *F. inviolabilité* (Cotgr. 1611), late *L. inviolabilitas*.] The quality or fact of being inviolable.

1793 BR. HORSLEY *Serm.* 30 Jan. 21 Our Constitution... unites the most perfect security of the Subject's Liberty, with the most absolute inviolability of the sacred person of the Sovereign. 1819 J. MARSHALL *Comm. Opin.* (1839) 153 The principle was the inviolability of contracts. 1882 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. v. 106 The main point in the 'Petition of Right' was the inviolability of the personal freedom of the subject.

Invioleable (invai'oläb'l), *a.* [ad. *L. inviolabilis* (f. *in-* (IN-3) + *violabilis*, *f. violare* to do violence to, VIOLATE), or *a. F. inviolable* (14th c.).] 1. Not to be violated; not liable or allowed to suffer violence; to be kept sacredly free from profanation, infraction, or assault.

a. Of laws, treaties, institutions, customs, principles, sacred or cherished feelings, etc.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 527/2 The church is . . the pyller of trouth for the invioleable suretie of doctrine. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Pardle Facions* ii. iii. 131 Not at all adventures, and without rule, but by an invioleable lawe of God. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 41 So will our piety towards God, and the measures of Justice be kept invioleable. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1830) 225 Maintaining the most invioleable secrecy. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* ii. 926 Styx is the invioleable oath. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xxix. My word is said, and it shall be invioleable. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 135 He ought to have determined that the existing settlement of landed property should be invioleable.

b. Of persons, places, and things material.

1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 159 You are persons invioleable, and messengers of a prince. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 80 Things precious are sealed up, that they may be kept safe and invioleable. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxii. 372 Jove's invioleable altar. 1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxxiii. (1862) VI. 396 The Spartan king was not legally invioleable. He might be, and occasionally was, arrested, tried, and punished for misbehaviour in the discharge of his functions. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* i. xiii. 211 Safe . . in a humble invioleable English home.

†2. That cannot be violated; that does not yield to force or violence; incapable of being broken, forced, or injured. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 316/2 Invioleable nat able to be broken, invioleable. 1561 T. NORTON *Cato's Inst.* i. 20 Those things that the Prophet hath joined with an invioleable knot. 1607 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Goulart's Mem.* Hist. 278 He never sturd one iot, but remained firme and invioleable, as if he had beene planted there. 1614 LODGE *Seneca* 95 Neither therefore can the fire burne lesse, if it light upon a matter invioleable by fire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 398 Th' invioleable Saints In Cubic Phalanx firm advanc't entire. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* xxiii. (1720) 364 Tertullian intimates the strict and invioleable Harmony of the three Persons.

Invioleableness. Now rare. [*f. prec. + -NESS.*] The quality of being invioleable; invioleability. 1611 COTGR., *Invioleableness*, invioleableness. 1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 31 That which gives a kinde of sacred invioleableness unto the rights and privileges of Parliament. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* i. 167 The Invioleableness of that Secrecy.

Invioleably (invai'oläb'li), *adv.* [*f. as prec. + -LY* 2.] In an invioleable manner; in a way reverently free from violation, profanation, or infringement; sacredly.

1535 Act 27 *Hen. VIII.* c. 26 § 21 All suche Lawes . . shalbe forever invioleably observed. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* ii. 48 He kept his word in publick affaires invioleably. 1675 PENN *Eng. Pres. Interest* 11 What I possess is invioleably mine own. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. liii. 414 The liberty of the whole people is invioleably established. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveldt* i. iv. 201 Keep the secret invioleably.

Inviolacy (invai'oläsi). [*f. next: see -ACY.*] The condition of being inviolate; inviolateness.

1846 WORCESTER cites BULWER. 1852 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLVI. 224 The inviolacy of that supreme consolation of our creed. 1861 G. MEREDITH *Evan Harrington* i. viii. 133 The old gentleman, whose inviolacy was thus rudely assailed, sat staring at the intruder. 1867 *Fortn. Rev.* July 118 The Treaty has done nothing to preserve the inviolacy of the Luxembourg territory.

Inviolate (invai'olät), *a.* [ad. *L. inviolatus* unharmed, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *violatus*, *pa. pple. of violare* to VIOLATE. Cf. obs. *F. inviolé* (Godef. *Compl.*).] Not violated; free from violation; unharmed, uninjured, unbroken; unprofaned, unmarred; intact.

a. Of laws, compacts, principles, institutions, sacred or moral qualities.

1412-20 LVDC. *Chron.* Troy i. vi. (1555) D v b/2 With herte unfayned and fayth inviolate. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 540 That the amyte atwene y^e . . realms . . may be kepte invioyolat. c1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Po.* LXXVIII. v. They did not hold inviolate The league of God. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* v. 370 Though . . man failed in his duty, yet the covenant on God's part remains inviolate. 1734 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. to Swift* 27 June, To see such a thing as sincere cordial friendship subsist inviolate. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 431 The existing institutions . . were to be preserved inviolate.

b. Of persons, places, sacred things, etc.

a1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 366 And in hir clene virginal estate Restored he his mayde inviolat. c1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 482 To whame inviolat childid thi maydenes mylk was fedyng. 1615 CROAKE *Body of Man* 376 The heat of the right must . . be in time extinguished, the heat of the left remaining inviolate. 1744 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Wortley Montagu* 6 May, Fearing that my letter will not come inviolate to your hands. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 347 Clement VIII ordered that the relics should remain untouched, inviolate.

†*c.* Of a person: broken faith. *Obs.*

1593 DRAYTON *Idea* 713 Though Heaven and Earth, prove both to me untrue, Yet still I am true to You.

†**Inviolate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*f. IN-2 + VIOLATE.*] *trans.* To violate.

1569 SIR J. HAWKINS in *Hawkins's Voyages* (Hakluyt Soc.) 76 That none of either part should . . inviolate the peace upon paine of death. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* ii. xvi. Canst thou (ynkinde!) inviolate that band? 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1638/6 Laws, Liberties, Properties . . which had been . . insolently inviolated, desperately invaded.

Inviolated (invai'olät'ed), *a.* [*f. IN-3 + VIOLATED.*] Unviolated, inviolate.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV* 28 To kepe your promise sincerely inviolated and faithfully observed. 1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 130 Bishops, who before . . held their Allegiance inviolated to their Soueraignes. 1749 JOHNSON *Irene* v. ii. When purity . . Play'd fearless in th' inviolated shades. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 87 The safety of this our beloved land, and . . the inviolated honour of its shores.

Inviolately (invai'oläti), *adv.* [*f. INVIOLEATE a. + -LY* 2.] In an inviolate manner.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 342 That theyr lybertyes shulde be hoolye and inviolately preseruyd. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 169 b. Whiche Articles he promised . . inviolately to observe and kepe. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 183 That religion . . should inviolately be kept. a1716 SOUTH *Serm.* x. vi. (R.). All other things . . remaining inviolately the same under both covenants. 1807 COLERIDGE in *Cottle Early Recoll.* (1837) II. 98 All the disciples of Christ . . are inviolately united to him.

Inviolateness. [*f. as prec. + -NESS.*] The quality of being inviolate.

1860 *Guardian* No. 772. 829/1 She proclaims the inviolateness of Rome. 1871 *Daily News* 11 Mar., To buy his withdrawal, and secure the inviolateness of the land.

†**Invioius**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f. L. invi-us* (f. *in-*, IN-3 + *via way*) + *-OUS.*] Having no roads or ways; pathless, trackless.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xvii. 180 Sertorius . . could leap broken and unpassable Rocks and like invioius places. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 386 If nothing can oppugn Love, And Virtue invioius ways can prove. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* i. 8 Invioius and inaccessible Rocks.

Hence †**Invioiusness.**

1710 R. WARD *Life H. More* 15 'Anopia, Invioiusness and Emptiness.

†**Invioius**, *-e*, *-vyouis*, *-e*, *obs. north. and Sc.* var. of ENVIOUS. So †**Invioiusly** *adv.*

c1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 263/2 Invioiusse, invioius. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 197/1 Invioius, emulous. 1568 DUNBAR'S *Poems* xxiii. heading, Be mirry and glad . . For that suffis to anger the invioius. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 227/1 Invioiusse, invioius. 1596 DALEYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* xi. 462 The haeretikis, quba before Jnuiouslie . . taught had [etc.].

†**Inviper**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also 6 en-. [ad. *It. inviperare*, *f. in-* (IN-2) + *viper* VIPER.] *trans.* To make like a viper, to fill with a viper's nature.

1598 FLORIO, *Viperare*, to enuenim, to enuiper. 1650 HOWELL *Graff's Rev. Naples* i. 27 Being inviper'd as it were with blood in their eyes.

So †**Inviperate** *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [-ATE 3.]

1672-3 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. Wks. 1776 II. 434 You . . infuriate and inviperate the nation against peaceable Dissenters.

Invirile, *a.* [IN-3.] Unmanly, effeminate.

1869 LOWELL *Cathedral* 292 Ovid in Pontus, puling for his Rome Of men invirile and disnured dames.

†**Invirility**, *Obs.* [IN-3.] Effeminacy.

1628 PAVNE *Love-locks* 48 It saours of Effeminacie, and womanish inuirtute. 1633 — 1st *Pl. Histrio-m.* v. iii. 171 The invirility of Nero, Heliogabalus, or Sardanapalus.

Inviron (e, -oun, *obs.* forms of ENVIRON.

Invirtuate, *v.* *rare.* Also 7 invertuate. [*f. as next + -ATE* 3.] *trans. a.* To make virtuous.

b. To endow with virtue or power.

1641 LD. DIGBY *Sp. Trienn. Parl.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 149 Where is the Legislative Authority? . . In the King circled in, and invirtuated by his Parliament. 1650 J. JONES *Judges Judged* 112 Law it self, invirtuate, dignified, and authorizeth her true servants to execute her precepts. 1821 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 257 They stir and invirtuate the sphere next below them.

†**Invirtue**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [IN-2: cf. OF. *envirtuer*, *-virtuer*, *It. invirtuare* (Florio).] Var. of ENVIRTUE, to endow with virtue. Hence †**Invirtued** *ppl. a.*

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* iv. ix, The invirtued hearbes haue gainst such poison power.

Inviscant, *a.* *Med.* [ad. *pr. pple. of L. inviscare*: see next.] 'Thickening; producing or promoting inviscation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887).

Inviscate (invisk'et), *v.* [*f. L. inviscat*, *ppl. stem of inviscare* to smear with, or snare in, birdlime, *f. in-* (IN-2) + *viscum* birdlime: see VISCID.] The *pa. pple. inviscat*, first used, was ad. *L. inviscat-us*.]

1. *trans.* To render viscid or sticky; to mix or cover with a sticky substance.

c1400 *Langfranc's Chirurg.* 136 (Add. MS.) Ne bilke blod ys not inviscat in be substance of dure matris as be matere ys in apostemys. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 659 Myreol . . by its aromatical lenthour, inviscates the fingers. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* vi. 220 When the matter of the Cough was inviscated and hardened. 1788 BLADGEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 289 The deposited salt, in very minute crystals, . . inviscated and kept together with a little ice. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* III. 490 Caustic alkalies inviscated in oil or lard to render them less acid and corrosive.

2. To catch in some sticky substance. *rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxi. 182 It hath in the tongue a spongy and mucous extremity, whereby upon a sudden emission, it inviscates and tangleth those insects. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 433 A . . clammy substance like tar, in which . . insects are inviscated.

Hence **Inviscating** *ppl. a.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 450 The difficulty of conceiving how a few drachms of bland oil or a few ounces of gum arabic, can be intermixed with many pounds of serosity, and still retain their sensible quality of inviscating

sedatives. *Ibid.* II. 487 It would be our duty to . . employ inviscating demulcents with oils and mucilages.

Inviscation (invisk'et-shən). [*n.* of action *f. prec.*] The action of inviscating or making viscid.

1633 HART *Diet of Diseases* ii. iii. 156 An agglutination, or inviscation of the haire of the head and beard. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Inviscatio*, a thickening and making viscid or sticky: inviscation. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Inviscation*, . . the mixing up of the food with the saliva and mucous secretion of the mouth.

†**Inviscerate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. *pp. pple. of L. inviscerare*: see next.] Deeply fixed in the 'bowels' or heart.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. xiv. § 3. 190 When man sighth . . as burthened with inviscerate interests, longing to put on this pure spirituall vesture of Filial love.

†**Inviscerate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*f. ppl. stem of late L. inviscerare*, *f. in-* (IN-2) + *viscera* entrails.] *trans.* To put into the bowels. Also *fig.* To fix deeply in the heart or mind.

1626 AILESBURY *Passion Serm.* 11 The very divels inviscerated in men, at the sound of his imperial word, yield up possession. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. xv. § 1. 267 Our Savior seemeth to have affected so much, the inviscerating this disposition in our hearts [etc.].

†**Invisceration**, *Obs. rare.* [*n.* of action *f. prec.*] The action of putting into the bowels; the fact of being deeply rooted in the inward parts.

1628 DONNE *Serm.* vi. 56 All these Inviscerations of Israel into his owne bosome. a1631 *Ibid.* cii. (ed. Alford) IV. 380 Man is so enfeebled by the Inherence and Invisceration of original Sin as that thereby he is exposed to every emergent temptation to any actual Sin.

Inviscid, *a.* [IN-3.] Not viscid or sticky.

In mod. Dicts.

†**Invised**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [? *f. L. invis-us* unseen + *-ED* 1.] ? Unseen, invisible.

1597 SHARS. *Lover's Compl.* 212 The Diamond? why twas beautifull and hard, Whereto his invis'd properties did tend.

Invisibility (invizib'iliti). [ad. late *L. invisibilitas* (Tertull.); see next and -ITY. Cf. *F. invisibilité* (Palsgr., 1530), *invisibilité* (17th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*).] The quality or condition of being invisible; incapacity of being seen.

1561 T. NORTON *Cato's Inst.* iv. xvii. (1634) 689 *marg.*, Though the invisibility of the body of Christ were granted. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* i. (1659) 22 She seemeth . . to enter into a Cloud of invisibility, and so disappear. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 137 Invisible by his essence, his invisibility was the primeval night which preceded time and light. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv, The invisibility of men's motive.

b. with *pl.*: An invisible entity.

a1668 SIR W. WALLER *Div. Medit.* (1882) 28 Those invisibilities which mortal eye hath not seen. 1895 *Expositor* Feb. 148 The invisibilities which underlie the visibilities of the universe.

Invisible (invizib'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [*a. F. invisible* (13th c. in *Littre*), ad. *L. invisibilis*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *visibilis* VISIBLE.]

1. That cannot be seen; that by its nature is not an object of sight.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8231 How God invysible es, And unchangeable, and endles. c1415 LVDC. *Temple Glas* 128 Hou þat Mars was take Of Vulcanus, . . And wip þe cheynes invysible bound. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxiii. (Percy Soc.) 106 Though that angel[s] be invysible, Impalpable, and also celestial. 1594 T. B. La *Primard. Fr. Acad.* ii. 137 There is yet in him another nature whose substance is invisibile, ouer and aboute this bodily nature which we see. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 19 Phidias . . had a singular abilitie to imagine things invysible. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. ii. (1840) 49 The Devil, or some of his invysible agents, which we call evil spirits. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* ii. 75 They collect in a visible form the ever-present invysible vapour of the air.

b. **Invisible Church**: see CHURCH 4c. **Invisible ink** (called also *sympathetic ink*): see quot. 1823.

1682 BOYLE *Human Blood* App. iv. ix, This liquor may . . be employed as an invysible ink. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Sympathetical*, The Writing . . which was written with the Invisible Ink. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 35 An invysible ink, which requires heat, vapour, or some other liquid to be applied to it, to render visible what is so written. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. 111. 597 Their buttons contained letters written in invysible ink.

c. Applied to associations, etc. not having a visible, open organization.

1646-7 BOYLE *Lett. to Tallentis* 20 Feb., The corner-stones of the invysible, or (as they term themselves) the philosophical college, do now and then honour me with their company. 1647 — *Lett. to Hartlib* 8 May, You interest yourself so much in the Invisible College. 1743 BIRCH *Life Boyle B.'s Wks.* 1772 I. p. xlii, The Invisible College . . probably refer[s] to that assembly of learned and curious gentlemen, who, at length gave birth to the Royal Society. 1884 *Century Mag.* July 398/1 The secret history of the Invisible Empire, as the [Ku Klux] Klan was also called.

2. Not in sight; not to be seen at a particular place or time, or by a particular person.

1555 EÖEN *Decades* 239 The starre of the pole Artike, is there invysible. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 266 The letter is invysible, and hee keeps it as close as hee doth [etc.]. 1781 GIBSON *Ded. & F.* xvii. 11. 52 The degenerate grandsons of Theodosius, who were invysible to their subjects. 1840 LADY C. BUAY *Hist. of Flirt* vii, Langham called every day . . but I was invysible.

3. Too small to be discerned; imperceptible.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 97 Insinuating themselves into the invysible pores of the stone. 1794 BLAKE *Songs Exper.*, *Sick Rose* 2 O rose, . . The invysible worm . . Has found out

thy bed. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* i. 6 The thinnest legs, the invisible nose, and over visiblest ears [etc.].

b. *Invisible green*, 'a very dark shade of green, approaching to black, and not easily distinguished from it' (Webster, 1864). (Remembered in 1844.)

B. sb. 1. An invisible thing, person, or being.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 268 The practise of those pencils, that will describe invisibles. 1742 H. Baker *Microsc.* ii. i. 68 There are as many, or even more kinds of these invisibles (if I may use the Term) than of those whose Size is discernable by the naked Eye. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 738 Such a jest as filled with hellish glee Certain invisibles as shrewd as he. 1823 Lamb *Lett. v. to Southey* 39 You are as familiar with these antiquated monastics, as Swedenborg... with his invisibles.

b. *The invisible*, the unseen world; the Deity.

1781 Cowper *Retirement* 61 The Invisible in things scarce seen reveal'd, To whom an atom is an ample field. 1868 Fitzgerald tr. *Omar* (ed. 2) lxxi. I sent my Soul through the Invisible Some letter of that After-life to spell. 1892 Gladstone in *Pall Mall G.* 13 Apr. 7/1 The maintenance of faith in the Invisible. And by that I mean a living faith in a personal God.

2. One who denies the visible character of the Church (Blunt *Dict. Sects* 1874); *spec.* in *pl.* certain German Protestants of the 16th c.

1854 Hook *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 400 Invisibles is a distinguishing name given to the disciples of Osiander, Flacius Illyricus, Swenkfeld, &c.

Invisibleness (inviz'bl'ness). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being invisible.

1530 PALSGR. 234/2 Invisibleness, invisibleté. 1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* ii. xxxi. (1631) 55 The reason of Vertues difficulty is her invisibleness. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) i. 181 There has been... an inwardness and an invisibleness about all great movements of Christ's Church. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 19 May 584/1 The comparative secrecy and invisibleness of the growth of intellectual habits.

Invisibly (inviz'ibly), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an invisible manner; so that it cannot be seen; imperceptibly.

1384 Wyclif *Sol. Wks.* III. 522 þat same body and blood invisibly, and not þe same visibly. 1495 Trevisa's *Barth. De P.* viii. xxviii. (W. de W.) X vij. 2 Heven bysynnyth not in derkenesse nother by nyght. Theene alwaye lyght shynnyth Invisibly. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W.) 1531 219 b. Those thynges y^e he wrote inuisibly in vs at our bapty'm. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* vi. (1652) 262 God doth great thynges sometime so invisibly, as he cannot be seen. 1799 STEELE *Tatler* No. 128 ¶ 2 To be invisibly good, is as God-like, as to be invisibly ill, Diabolical. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 84 The gaseous carbonic acid invisibly distributed through the surrounding atmosphere.

† **Invision**. *Obs. rare* -1. [IN-3.] Want of vision; inability to see; blindness of young animals. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxv. 174 Aristotle... computeth the time of their anopsie or invision by that of their gestation.

† **Invisory**. *Obs. rare* -1. [Of obscure formation; app. based on VISOR.] (See quot.)

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 80 When they use to ride abroad, they have invisories, or visors made of velvet.

Invitable (invit'ābl'), *a.* [f. INVITE + -ABLE.] That may be invited; fit to be invited.

1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such ix.* 165 Without being proportionately amusing and invitable.

† **Invital**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. late L. *invitalis* (Boethius), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *vitalis* VITAL.] Not vital; having no vitality.

1650 PULVER *Anthropomet.* i. 12 Hofman agrees with Galen that such [square heads] are monstrous, rare, and invital.

Invitant (invit'ant). [a. F. *invitant*, pr. pple. of *inviter* to invite; see -ANT.]

1. One who invites; an inviter.

1608 T. ROGERS *Disp. Kneel. Sacram.* 2 The mutual carriage of the invitant and his guests. 1631 DENISON *Heav. Banq.* 32 Could he... entertaine a thought of equality and fellow-like condition with the Invitant? 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 542/2 His congratulants and dinner invitants.

2. *erron.* An invited person.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* Avij b. When many are invited to a Feast... Shall we condemn his liberal act... If thankless invitants the same disprove? 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* i. xvi. 134 He was chosen a regular invitant to all her parties.

Invitation (invit'ā-sh'n). [ad. L. *invitatio*-em, n. of action from *invitare* to INVITE. Cf. F. *invitation* (1593 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of inviting or requesting to come, attend, or take part in something.

1611 COTGR. *Invitation*, an invitation, or inuiting. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 353 The invitation of guests, provision of meate... and his nuptial garments. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 17 We saw him... at his own house, by his own invitation. 1711 SWIFT *Trml. to Stella* in *Lett.* (1767) III. 171 Dr. Gastrel and I dined, by invitation, with the dean of Carlisle. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* vii. Those officers who came... on her son's invitation.

b. The spoken or written form in which a person is invited.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 368 She makes every new inhabitant pay the tribute of an invitation, before she speaks well of him. 1648 CROWELL *Lett.* 9 Oct. in *Carlyle*, I received an invitation from the Committee of Estates to come to Edinburgh. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 19 The invitations of a master are scarcely to be distinguished from commands. 1864 J. WALKER *Faithf. Ministry* 200 The feast is waiting: the invitations are out.

c. In the Anglican Communion Office, the ex-

hortation immediately preceding the Confession, beginning 'Ye that do truly and earnestly repent you of your sins'.

1883 F. E. WARREN in *Prayer-bk. Comm.* (S. P. C. K.) 106 The Invitation, Confession, Absolution, and Comfortable Words are... distinguishing feature of the present Anglican Liturgy.

† d. An entertainment to which one is invited. *Obs. rare.*

1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* (1713) II. No. 57. 108 Two chief Magistrates... being merry at an Invitation, fell to Dancing.

2. *fig.* The presenting of attractions or inducements to come or advance; an instance of this; attraction; inducement.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. iii. 50, I spie entertainment in her: shee discourses: shee carues: shee giues the leere of invitation. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 561 This terrible of all terribles [death], as Aristotle calleth it, hath more of Invitation in it [than affrightment]. 1673 TEMPLE *Obs. Unit. Prov. Wks.* 1731 i. 62 The two first Invitations of People into this Country, were the Strength of their Towns, and Nature of their Government.

3. *attrib.*, as in *invitation-dinner*, *performance*, one attended only by those who receive invitations.

1808 WELCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. Mrs. Clarke* Wks. 1812 V. 398 For invitation-dinner soon grow slack. 1819 METROPOLIS i. 265 An invitation-card for a dinner party. 1899 *Daily News* 25 May 9/1 The invitation performance was an immense success.

† **Invitative**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *invitāt*, ppl. stem of *invitare* to invite + -IVE.] Inviting.

1634 M. PARKER *Hist. Arthur Aijj*, The Saxons... having gotten an invitative entrance into this land (which pleased them so well).

† **Invitator**. *Obs.* [a. L. *invitator*, agent-n. from *invitare* to INVITE.] = INVITER.

1603 HARNSET *Pop. Impost.* 2 The gentle invitator of us to come and see his wonders. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm.* to Gen. Ass. Ch. Scot. 13 When invitators shall be sent to any of them.

† **Invitatorium**. [med. L.; neuter sing. of L. *invitatorius* inviting, used as sb.] = INVITATORY sb. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ii. 213 The appropriate invitatorium, or strophe, repeated at intervals.

Invitatory (invit'atōri), *a.* and sb. [ad. L. *invitatorius* inviting, f. *invitare* to invite. Cf. F. *invitatoire*.]

A. *adj.* That invites or tends to invite; containing or conveying an invitation.

1646 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jynls.* (1841) II. 363 A cold slight invitatory letter. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 304 Hippocrates to whom the great Artaxerxes wrote an invitatory Letter. 1761 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 122, I wish you would give us two or three invitatory hymns. 1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *News* 35 Years ago, Other female whims followed, but none... so invitatory of shrewd conceits. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLi. 456 The portal of a tavern... bore this invitatory inscription.

b. *Ecc.* Invitatory psalm: the *Venite*, Psalm xcvi (*Vulg.* xciv).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xciv. 1 Louynge fallis till deuocion, sange til good chere & delite, alsua it is cadd inuynatory. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1664) 32 This is an Invitatory psalm; for herein we do mutually invite and call upon one another being come before His presence, to sing to the Lord. 1706 PHILLIPS *v.*, *Invitatory Verse*, i.e. a Verse in the Roman Church Service that stirs up to praise and glorify God. 1760-5 [see B. 2].

b. sb. 1. [f. med. L. *invitatorium*.] An invitation. 1666 LEIGHTON *Charge to Clergy* Wks. (1868) 340 How needful is that invitatory to be often rung in our ears. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 30 July 139/1 'Apply Principal' is the grammatical invitatory of most of these advertising worthies.

2. A form of invitation used in religious worship.

spec. a. The invitatory psalm or *Venite*. b. An antiphon sung at matins before the *Venite*. In the Anglican Church, the versicle 'Praise ye the Lord', with its response 'The Lord's name be praised'. c. Any text of Scripture chosen for the day, and used before the *Venite*. d. 'An antiphon used in the course of the singing of the Psalms, and repeated several times in the course of a Psalm, as well as at the beginning and the end' (*Prayer Book Comment. Gloss.*). e. An early name of the Roman introit. f. Sometimes, the INVITATION in the Anglican Communion Office.

1450-1530 Myrr. *our Lady* 220 On Thursday at mattyns, the Inuynatory Ave maria. 1483 *Festivall* (W. de W.) 1515 63 b. As he was aboute to saye our ladies matyns, and as he was at the Inuynatorye (y^e is Ave Maria). 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morning P.* (Rubric), Then shalbe said or song without any Inuynatory this Psalme, *Venite exultemus*, etc. in English. 1641 R. BAILLIE *Parallel Liturgy* v. *Mass*-Bk. 10 All the Missals I have seen... have never *venite* for the *introitus*, only in the Breviary, it is the invitatory for the Matins. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 112 With the same congruity is 'praise ye the Lord' assigned as an impressive invitatory to a following hymn calling upon the people to join not only mentally but vocally. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref. For this cause be cut off Anthems, Responses, Invitatories, and such like things as did break the continual course of the reading of the Scripture. 1760-5 BURN *Ecc. Law* (1797) II. 347 Invitatory was a text of Scripture, adapted and chosen for the occasion of the day, and used before the *Venite*; which also itself was called the invitatory psalm. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 355 Our V. 'Praise ye the Lord' with the R. is our present unvarying Invitatory. In the Communion Service the second Exhortation is the Invitatory.

Invite (invit'), *v.* [f. F. *invile*-r (15-16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *invitare* to invite.]

1. *trans.* Of a person: To ask (a person) graciously, kindly, or courteously, a. to come to (into,

etc.) a place or proceeding to which he is assumed to be pleased or willing to come. *To invite oneself*, to announce one's intention of coming, or say that one will have pleasure in being present.

1553 S. CABOT *Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 262 If you shall be invited into any Lords or Rulers house to dinner or other parlance. 1566 GRESHAM *Lett.* 15 Dec. in *Burgon Life* (1839) II. 184 The Duke's Grace hath invited himself to Gresham-House upon Wednesdaye next at night, and wyl dyne with me upon Thursday. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. ix. 16 But Melibæe... began Him to inuite vnto his simple home. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xiii. 9 If thou be inuited of a mighty man, withdraw thy selfe, and so much the more will he inuite thee. 1651 Sir E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 225 The ambassy of Titus to invite that Lord into Scotland. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 8 He sent to us a very kind message, inviting himself aboard our ship. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 47 ¶ 3 My husband was often invited to dinner. 1838 LAYTON *Alice* i. vii. I was thinking, myself, that I should like to invite her. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 43 Aske was invited to court.

b. *to do something* assumed to be agreeable.

1583 HOLLYMUND *Campo di Fior* 73 To dreye a certeine cheese-seller invited them to eate Curdes. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* ii. 203 This gentleman was invited by the Lord Deputy to accompany him to Dublin. 1687 DRYDEN *Ind. & P.* ii. 670 She thought good manners bough her to invite The stranger dame to be her guest that night. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. (1826) 5 She did not invite him to enter. 1823 Mrs. MARKHAM *Hist. Eng.* vii. (1853) 39 They... invited Edward... to ascend the throne. 1885 S. COX *Expos.* Ser. i. ii. 26, I was... inviting you to speculate too cursorily.

c. To request graciously or courteously (something) to be done by a person.

1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 336 Nobody... invited our entrance. 1856 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) i. 474, I invite your attention to this side of the question. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* ii. 22 A return visit was invited. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xv. I never invite confidences. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 70, I was going to invite the opinion of some older person.

† d. To try to attract or induce. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III. 38 By previe letters and cloked messengers, dyd sturre and invite to this newe conjuration, al such which [etc.]. 1556 Aurelio & Isab. (1608) Cv. She, that sholde have invitee me unto the lovinge faulte. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 115 They are not willingly invited to eate with other men.

e. *fig.* Unintentionally to bring on (something) or encourage (it) to come.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* Ep. Ded. 49 b, Others degenerating by their vicious courses, invited neglect and contempt upon themselves. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* ii. ii. You threaten Peace, and you invite a War. 1756 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 111 When we invite danger from a confidence in defensive measures. 1876 J. PARKER *Parac.* i. xiii. 214 To be earnest in the cause of the Cross, is to invite the charge of fanaticism.

2. Of a thing: To present inducements to (a person) to do something or proceed to a place or action.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 993/2 The law doth inuete and hure every man to thacussing of the breakers of the same by giuing them the tone half of the forfaiture. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 307 The examples of owre fathers and predecessors doo inuite vs hereunto. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 11 The Merchants removing hither, invited by the immunities of the Temple, and conveniencie of the place. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 278 All things invite To peaceful Counsels and the settl'd State Of order. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lx. 293 There were many circumstances which invited the natives of Ireland to embrace the king's party. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* i. 553 Come, Myrrha, let us go on to the Euphrates: The hour invites, the galley is prepared.

b. To tend to bring on; to lie open to.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Liv b. [It] easily corrupteth in the stomach; inviteth the Ague. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 31 One looke invites another. 1790 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 179 Though it was a far less dangerous measure... it still seemed to invite discussion. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) i. xiii. 242 The characteristics of this period... invite our inquiries.

† c. To draw to itself, attract physically. *Obs.*

1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 50 If the... Vapors have gravity enough... to invite them Downward. *Ibid.* 72 An iron bullet, heated, and drawn over the surface of water, that presently invites the ambient Air to follow the same course. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* i. 315 Did not the presence of soda invite to it the acid, while the fluoric acid invites the metal.

Invite (invit'), *sb. colloq.* [f. INVITE v.: cf. *command*, *request*, etc.]

1. The act of inviting; an invitation.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 326 Bishop Cranmer... gives him an earnest invite to England. 1778 MAN. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) i. 105 Everybody bowed and accepted the invite but me... for I have no intention of snapping at invites from the eminent. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiogr.* (1859) 39 We have refused two invites for to-day. *Ibid.* 292 For Monday we have had three dinner invites. 1825 T. HOOK *Man of Many Friends* in *Sayings & Doings* Ser. ii. i. 279 Adepts in every little meanness or contrivance likely to bring about an invitation (or, as they call it with equal good taste, an 'invite'). 1883 C. R. SMITH *Retrospect.* i. 21 Mr. Isaacson readily accepted the invite.

† 2. *pl.* (*nonce-use for rime*). Attractions, baits.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 305 The Lamprey swims to his Lords invites [natat ad magistrum delicata murena], The Bedel the knowne Mullet cites.

† **Invite**, *a.* (or *adv.*) *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *invitus* unwilling (cf. It. *invito* 'against one's will', Florio); or perh. L. *invitē* adv., unwillingly, against one's will.] Unwilling(ly); against one's will.

c 1450 *Mirour Salvacion* 2648 He scoffed it of free wille and invite [gl. maugre his] nevre the more.

Invited (invaitéd), *ppl. a.* [f. INVITE *v.* + -ED¹.] That has received an invitation.

1658 *Hist. Mem. K. James* 125 And all this once seen and having feasted the eyes of the Invited, was in a manner thrown away. 1821 *Byron Sardar. II. ad fin.* We must prepare To meet the invited guests, who grace our feast.

Invitee (invaiti'). [f. INVITE *v.* + -EE.] One who is invited.

[1803 *S. PEGGE Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 303 It rather appears to be the language of the Invited than of the inviter.] 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 156 The list of invitees being at length resolved on. 1882 *BERESF. HOPE Brandreth's III.* xlvi. 233 The other invitees had failed.

Invitement (invaitmēt). Now rare. [ad. *L. invitamentum* an inviting, allurement, f. *invitare* to invite; cf. *F. invilement* (Cotgr.), *It. invitamento* (Florio, 1598).]

† **Inviting**; an invitation. *Obs.*

1599 *B. JONSON Cynthia's Rev. II.* Wks. (Rldg.) 76/2 Hee never makes general invitement. 1608 *GOLDING Epit. Frassard III.* 162 Yponn often invitements and embassages from the King of Portugal he was come into the kingdom. 1639 *MASSINGER Umoat. Combat I.* Wks. (Rldg.) 27/2 But be his daily guest without invitement.

2. Inducement; allurement; encouragement to come.

1627 *ABP. ABBOT Narrative* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 434 In the turbulency of some things I had no great invitements to draw me abroad. 1680 *CHARNOCK Attrib. God* (1845) 665 What invitements could he have from lying, beastliness, gluttony? 1822 *LAMB Elia Ser. I. Praise Chimney-sweepers*, Unable to resist the delicious invitement to repose.

Inviter (invaiti'). Also 6-9 -or. [f. INVITE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who invites.

+ 1806 *SIOENEY Arcadia III.* 1724 Wks. II. 410 The..pretty conversation of their inviters. 1598 *FLORIO, Invitatore*, an invitor, an intreator, a bidder of any feast. 1648 *MILTON Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. (1851) 561 The Subverter of true Religion, the Protector and Inviter of Irreligion and Atheism. 1818 *CONBETT Pol. Reg. XXXIII.* 723 William began by rewarding with titles and grants all his principal inviters. 1885 *Law Reports* 15 Q. Bench Div. 318 The liability created by inviting a person into premises..in the occupation..of the inviter.

b. spec. (See quot.)

1837 *WHITTOCK, etc. Bk. Trades* (1842) 143 Either as salesmen, or 'inviters', a modern name for that class..formerly known by the name of barkers..that stand in the street to persuade passers by to come into their shops to purchase clothes.

Invitiate (invit'iat), *a. rare.* [f. *IN-3* + *VITIATE ppl. a.*] Without blemish; unmarred.

1869 *LOWELL Cathedral* 169 Hers shall be The invitiate firstlings of experience.

† **Invitiate**, *v. Obs.* [f. *med. or mod. L. invitiat*, *ppl. stem of invitare* (cf. *It. invitare*, *Florio*, 1598), f. *in-* (*IN-2*) + *L. vitiate* to *VITIATE*.] *trans.* To render vicious; to corrupt, spoil.

1598 *FLORIO, Invitiare*, to growe vicious or wicked; to corrupt, to invitiate. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Invitiate* (*invitio*), to mar, to spoil, to defile.

Inviting (invaitin), *vbl. sb.* [f. INVITE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the *vb.* INVITE; invitation.

1586 *A. DAV ENG. Secretary I.* (1625) 12 A signe or inviting to good hap. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 680 Courtesies and kindnesses of drinking one to another, and mutual invitings. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon III.* vi. 11 He hath sent mee an earnest inviting. 1618 *J. WINTHROP Let. to Marg. Tyndal* 4 Apr. in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. vii. 136 Love was their ensigne; love was his invitings. *Mod.* Not much inviting was needed.

Inviting, *ppl. a.* [f. INVITE *v.* + -ING².]

1. That invites or gives an invitation.

c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn. cxiv.* Thralled discontent, Whereto the inviting time our fashion calls. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 16 How the King of the Country..had sent her an inviting Letter to come thither. 1820 *CHALMERS Cong. Sermon* (1838) II. 204 The spectacle of an inviting God, playing His wandering prodigal with all the tenderness of entreaty.

2. Attractive; alluring; tempting.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth. II.* iii. 24 An inviting eye: And yet me thinks right modest. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 177 This Fruit Divine, Fair to the Eye, inviting to the Taste. 1793 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Yerm.* (1732) 43 So pleasant and inviting was its shade. 1863 *MARY HOWITT F. Bremer's Greece* I. iii. 80 The Greek saddles..do not look at all inviting. 1866 *Geo. ELIOT F. Holt I.* To let farms, a man must have the sense to see what will make them inviting to farmers.

Invitingly, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².] In a way that invites or allures; attractively.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vi. 125 If he can but dress up a temptation to look invitingly, the business is done. 1724 *RAMSAY 'O steer her up'* II. See that shining glass of claret How invitingly it looks. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* III. vi. 373 America, with its new acquisitions..lay invitingly before him.

Invitingness. [f. *as prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being alluring; attractiveness.

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 165 Elegant flowers of speech, to which the nature and resemblances of things, as well as human fancies, have an aptitude and invitingness. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 28 Apr., Every satan's chapel is kept..open and invested with all possible invitingness.

Invitor, -our, *Sc. corrupt forms of INVENTAR, inventory.* Cf. *INVITORY sb.*

1545 *Aberdeen Reg. V.* 10 (Jam.) Ane inuitour. 1559 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (1844) I. 320 Heir followis the inuitour of the said siliver wark and ornaments. 1871 *W. ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb xxxvii.* (1873) 211 But the like o' 'im 'll never be able to pay the invitor.

Invitor, obs. variant of INVITER.

† **Invitory**, *sb.* *Obs.* Shortened form of *INVITORY B.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 197/1 Inuitory, *invitatorium.* 1509 *BARCLAY Shyp of Folsy* (1874) II. 155 And in the mornynge when they come to the quere The one begynneth a Fable or a hystory..Taking it in stede of the Invitory. 1563-87 *FOX A. & M.* (1596) 513/2 Haining a triple inuitorie, or a double, or els a single inuitorie.

Invitory, *sb.* *Corrupt form of INVENTORY sb.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 197/1 Inuitory, *inuentarium.* c 1530 *H. RHODES in Babees Bk.* 66 Take an Inuitory of such things as ye take charge of, and see how it is spente.

Hence † **Invitory v.**, to inventory.

1526 in *Dillon Customs of Pale* (1892) 86 Wracke found by the sea coste muste be broughte to the Lagander's hous, and Inuitoryed.

† **Invitreat**, *v. Obs. rare* -o. In 6-7 -iate.

[f. *med. L. invitreatre* (Du Cange), or *It. invetriare*, f. *vitreus* glassy: see -ATE³.] *trans.* To glaze.

1598 *FLORIO, Invetriare*, to glaze, to calcinat, or inuitriate. *Ibid.*, *Inuetriato*, glazed..inuitriated.

So † **Invitreatable** (-iable) *a.* = *INVITRIFIABLE.*

1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat. I.* 450 In fire, it is invitriable *per se.*

Invitress (invaitrés). [f. *INVITER* + -ESS.] A female inviter.

1617 *COLLINS Def. Bp. Ely II.* ix. 364 Could Marcella, and her invitresses, see these things without a figure? 1841 *J. T. HEWLETT Parish Clerk III.* 175 The disgusted looks of the husband of his invitress. 1852 *SMEDELEY L. Arundel xxxvii.* 281 'Dear me, how dreadfully provoking!' sighed the perplexed 'invitress'.

Invitrifiable (invit'rifai'äb'l), *a.* [*IN-3*.] That cannot be vitrified or converted into glass.

1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 120 Maquer found the purest gypsum invitrifiable by solar heat.

† **Invivid**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*IN-3*.] Not vivid.

1673 *SIR P. WYCHE Short Relat. Nile* 27 A pale invivid colour, nearer white than ash colour.

Invocable (invökäb'l), *a. rare.* [ad. *L. type* **invocabilis*, f. *invocā-re* to INVOKE: see -ABLE.] Capable of being invoked or called upon.

1839 *BAILEY Festus vi.* (1852) 78 The visible form of some obedient sprite Or invocable angel. 1857 *H. H. WILSON tr. Rig-veda III.* 463 Who has been invocable of old.

Invocant. [ad. *L. invocānt-em*, *pr. ppl.* of *invocāre* to INVOKE.] One who invokes.

1751 *J. BARTRAM Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.* 33 He reveals to the invocant what he has taken so much pains to know. 1893 *ATKINSON in Kath. Simpson Jeanie o' Biggersdale* Pref. 8 The invocant took care not to wait for it.

Invocate (invökät'), *v. Now rare.* [f. *L. invocāt-*, *ppl. stem of invocāre* to INVOKE. The *pa. ppl.* *invocate*, first used, was ad. *L. invocāt-us*.] *trans.* = INVOKE.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 219 b, Thy holy name is invocate & named vpon vs. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man, Creed Art. vi.* 45 Whensover I do invocate and call upon him [Christ] in right faith and hope. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xxxviii, Be thou the tenth Muse, ten times more in worth Than those old nine which rimers invocate. 1738 *WESLEY Ps. xviii.* ii, Still will I invocate his Name. 1848 *KEBLE Sermon x.* 272 That offering for sin..which the Holy Spirit, duly invocated, descends upon.

† 2. *intr.* To make invocation; to call in prayer (or *on upon*). *Obs.*

1582 *N. T. (Rhem.) Acts vii.* 59 They stoned Stephen invocating, and saying: Lord Jesus, receive my spirit. 1593 *DRAVTON Idea* 535 Some call on Heaven, some invocate o' Hell. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny II.* 297 We observe a peculiar adoration, and Innoct upon the Greekish goddess of vengeance Nemesis. 1638 *SIR T. HEARBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 256 After that houre to daybreake its held an ungodly thing to invocate. 1802 *H. MARTIN Helen of Glenross IV.* 255 With the shriek of madness she invocated.

Hence **Invocated** *ppl. a.*; † **Invocating** *vbl. sb.*

1585-7 *T. ROGERS 39 Art.* (1607) 226 In these days protestant churches utterly condemn the invocating of, or praying unto, any creatures whatsoever. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 575 Till..of-invocated death Hasten the welcome end of all my pains. 1746 *SMOLLETT Reproof* 200 Peace to that gentle soul that could deny His invocated voice to fill the cry.

Invocation (invökät'sjon). Also 5 *yn-*. [*a.* *OF. invocation*, -cion, -ciun (12th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), ad. *L. invocātion-em*, *n.* of action from *invocāre* to INVOKE.]

1. The action or an act of invoking or calling upon (God, a deity, etc.) in prayer or attestation; supplication, or an act or form of supplication, for aid or protection.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 306 Or he be tempil suld .. Of dame diane here Ryve done Of criste thru Invocacione. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame I.* 67, I woll make invocacione..Unto the god of sleepe anonc. 1433 *LYDG. S. Edmund II.* 901 The lord of lordys..Herde..ther Innoccioun And gaff hem comfort of that they stood in dreed. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man, 3rd Commandm.*, To pray to saints to be intercessors with us and for us to our Lord for our suits..so that we make no invocation of them [1543 *Necess. Doct.* so that we esteem not or worship not them as givers of those gifts, but as intercessors for the same] is lawful and allowed by the Catholic Church. 1554 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xvii. 43 We disallow invocation or prayer to saints departed this life. 1607 *E. GRIMSTONE tr. Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 337 He..yielded up the ghost in the invocation of the name of God. 1664 *JER. TAYLOR Dissuas. Popery* Wks. 1847-51 VI. 489 Invocation of Saints: which if it be no more than a mere desire for them to pray for us, why is it expressed in their public offices in words that

differ not from our prayers to God? 1673 *True Worship God* 52 It is a piece of Religious worship, as every Vow made to God is, implying an Invocation of God to judge according to the Truth or Falshood of what we promise. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr. I.* iv. 350 This does not imply a direct invocation. 1863 *MARY HOWITT F. Bremer's Greece II.* xix. 211 The Greek new year's wishes for the present year contain a fervent invocation to Phœbus to protect their Majesties. 1899 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Jan. 274 We use the phrase 'invocation of saints' in the sense ordinarily attached to it at the present time: namely, to denote the practice of requesting departed saints for the help of their prayers to God.

b. Eccl. A form of invocatory prayer, as part of a public religious service. Also, The name or appellation used in invoking a divinity, etc.

spec. The petitions addressed to each person of the Godhead and to the Trinity, which form the opening part of the Anglican and Roman Catholic Litanies (including, in the latter case, petitions to saints also); also, the third part of the prayer of consecration in the Communion Office of the Nonjurors of 1718, and in the Office of the Scottish Episcopal Church of 1764, whence also in the American Book of Common Prayer.

1827 *SOUTHEY Penins. War II.* 682 The Valencians imputed their deliverance..to..the Virgin, under her invocation of Maria Santissima de los Desamparados. 1852 *Hook Ch. Dict.* (1871) 400 The commencing part of the Litany, containing the invocation of each person of the Godhead, severally, of the Blessed Trinity in Unity. 1852 *MRS. JAMESON Leg. Madonna* Introd. 35 A new invocation was now added to her Litany, under the title of *Auxilium Christianorum*.

2. The action or an act of conjuring or summoning a devil or spirit by incantation; an incantation or magical formula used for this or a similar purpose; a charm, spell.

1390 *GOWER Conf. III.* 46 Babylla..With Cernes..He traceth ofte upon the grounde, Makend his invocation. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 130 b/2 He was taught in the arte of enchauntement and of thynuocacions of feendes. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.*, c. 8 Sondrie persons..practised inuocacions and conuincacions of spirites. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* II. v. 61 'Tis a Greeke inuocation, to call foole into a circle. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 444 Themselves renewing their former invocation, and the Devil entering into this man, cansteth him to write. 1867 *PARKMAN Jesuits N. Amer.* vi. (1875) 68 The sorcerers..yelled incessant invocations to the spirits.

3. *Admiralty Prize Procedure.* The calling in of papers or evidence from another case: see INVOKE *v.* 5.

1866 *SIR C. ROBINSON Admiralty Rep.* VI. 355 In the practice of invoking evidence from other causes, it had been the rule not to permit invocation from any case till that cause had been heard. 1828 *WEBSTER S.V.*, A judicial call, demand, or order; as the invocation of papers or evidence into a court.

Invocative (invökätiv, invökätiv), *a.* [f. *L. invocāt-*, *ppl. stem of invocāre* to INVOKE + -IVE.] Characterized by invocation; invocatory.

1821 *Examiner* 381/1 Two thousand lines of blank verse purely invocative. 1851 *E. B. ELLIOTT Horæ Apoc.* (1862) I. 481 The voice invocative of judgment.

Invocator, *rare.* [agent-n. in *L.* form f. *invocāre* to INVOKE: cf. *F. invocateur* (Godef. *Compl.*)] One who invokes, an invoker.

1604 *J. DEE in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 47 That he is, or hath bin a Conjurer, or Caller, or Invocator of divels. a 1641 *BP. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 161 Conjurers, Witches, Necromantics, Invocators of Devils.

Invocatory (invökätari, invökätari), *a.* [f. *L. invocātore*, *invocāt-* (see above) + -ORY; cf. *F. invocatoire* (Littré).] Of the nature of, characterized by, or used in, invocation.

1691 *HICKES Apol. New Separ.* 11 In the invocatory part of any Collect in the Liturgy. 1845 *J. H. NEWMAN Ess. Developm.* 365 The Eastern Church seemed to consider the consecration of the elements..to lie in the invocatory prayer. 1855 *Housh. Words XII.* 407 A volley of strange nasal sounds, imprecatory and invocatory. 1891 *LOUNSBURY Stud. Chaucer II.* iv. 101 The invocatory phrases which are among those oftentimes occurring..in the poet's works.

Invoice (invois), *sb.* Also 7 *envoice*, 7-8 *invoice*. [app. orig. = *invoyses*, *pl.* of *INVOY*, corresp. to 16th c. *F. envoy* (now *envoi*), f. *envoyer* to send: cf. *F. lettre d'envoi* letter of consignment, invoice.

Inferentially, this derivation is satisfactory, both as to meaning and form. *Inv-* from *F.* and earlier *Eng. en-* is usual; and the writing of -ce for the plural -s is found in other words, as *dice*, *mice*, *pence*, in some of which also, as *accidence*, *bodice*, *dace*, *truce*, the resulting form is treated as a singular. But the historical record is not complete: the examples of *invoys*, *invoyses*, are scanty and not very early, and an earlier *envoy* in this sense is not exemplified.]

A list of the particular items of goods shipped or sent to a factor, consignee, or purchaser, with their value or prices, and charges.

1560 *Let. in Hakluyt Voy.* (1599) I. 308 We haue laden..twenty seven pipes of bastards and seekes, as by the Invoices herewith inclosed may appeare. 1622 *MALVNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 114 If a Factor, by a Letter of aduice, or by an Inuoyce of commodities which the Merchant sendeth, doe make a short entrie into the Custome house. 1628 *WOODALL Viaticum* 10 The pills in the inuoyce of this Chest. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.*, *Invoice*,..a particular of the value, custom, and charges of any goods sent by a Merchant in another mans Ship, and consign'd to a Factor or correspondent in another Country. 1687 *A. LOVELL tr. Thevenot's Trav.* III. 111 The Dutch set the price, and wrote a List or Invoice of them, with the price on the Margin. 1809 *R. LANGFORD Introd. Trade* 60 Inland Invoices are sometimes distinguished as buying or selling Invoices. 1840 *MACAULAY Ess.*, *Chive* (1867) 531 When the ablest servants

of the English Company were busied only about invoices and bills of lading.

b. loosely. A consignment of invoiced goods.

1881 P. S. ROBINSON *Under the Pumpkin* 39 Here and there, monster fungi clustered, like a condemned invoice of umbrellas and parasols.

c. attrib., as *invoice-book*, *price*, *weight*, etc.

1678 J. YEANON *Comptingho*, 14 Some take the Tare as it is marked upon the several Casks, and that is called *Invoice Tare*, or Tare according to Factory. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Invoice-Tare*, the Tare or Weight of the Cask, Bag, etc. in which Goods are put, mention'd in the Invoice, or Factor's Account. 1811 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 9 Magadore Tare is commonly reduced to British pounds by adding 20 per cent. ... to the Invoice weight. 1849 FAZESS *Comm. Class-bk.* 101 The *Invoice-Book*, in which are copied the Invoices received from, and sent abroad. It is not unusual to have separate books for the two—then called 'Inward Invoice-Book', and 'Outward Invoice-Book'. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., Did you buy these per invoice price or retail?

Invoice (invois), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make an invoice of, to enter in an invoice. Hence **Invoiced** *ppl. a.*, **Invoicing** *vbl. sb.*

1668 FAVER *Acc. E. India & P.* 88 When they are publickly Invoiced, it will be at their own Will to make their Bargains. 1800 MAQ. WELLESLEY in *Owen Disp.* (1877) 650 They should be invoiced at a reasonable and just price. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pict. in Florence* xxxii, No parcel that needs invoicing. 1883 *Stubbs' Mercantile Circular* 31 Oct. 980/4 You can recover the amount ... from your customer, presuming you invoiced to him. 1888 *Daily News* 6 June 3/1 To impose on bottled sparkling wines of the invoiced value of over 30s. a dozen an additional duty of 5s.

Invoice (invō'k), *v.* Also 5 *invoque*, 6 *en-voke*, 7 *invoak*. [a. F. *invoquer* (12th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), ad. L. *invocāre* to call upon, esp. as a witness or for aid; to implore; to call by name, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *vocāre* to call.]

1. *trans.* To call on (God, a deity, etc.) in prayer or as a witness; to appeal for aid or protection; to summon or invite in prayer.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiv. 88 She inuoued and called three tymes by hidous wordes three hundred goddes infernall. c. 1586 CRESS *Pemasonke Ps.* cxix. T, Since I have envoked thee Lett me Lord thy succor see. a. 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 256 Me we must not Invoke them [angels], so much lesse must we adore or worship them. 1697 DAVENY *Virg. Georg.* 1. 145 Ye Swains, invoke the Pow'rs who rule the Sky, For a moist Summer, and a Winter dry. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 117 In witness of this our league, we invoke the holy name of the living God. 1885 *Athenæum* 21 Mar. 369/3, Apollo, then, is invoked in this passage as an avenging victor.

b. To appeal to, in confirmation of something. 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) VI. xxix. 19, I cannot here do better than invoke the authority of Hooker.

2. To summon (a spirit) by charms or incantation; to conjure; also *fig.* (Cf. *CONJURE* 9.)

1601 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iii. ii, Invoking all the spirits of the graves To tell me. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* i. ii, I can invoke and conjure up those whose eyes are more piercing, whose natures are more gifted. 1848 — *Harold* viii. iv, Thou shalt stand by my side while I invoke the phantom. 1862 HOOK *Lives Advs.* II. i. 132 Thus was the science of architecture invoked.

b. To utter (a sacred name) in invocation.

1698 FAVER *Acc. E. India & P.* 262 His Name being invoked when any Commendable or Famous Action is performed; saying *Shaw Abas*, or *Shabas*, as we are wont to say, *Well done*. a. 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Quack* Wks. 1730 1. 65 Wrinkled witches, when they truck with hell, Invoke thy name, and use it for a spell.

3. To call upon, or call to (a person) to come or to do something.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 762 Ev'n then his trampling Tongue invok'd his Bride; With his last Voice, Eurydice, he cry'd. 1878 *Masque Poets* 213 All things In youth and loveliness to love invoke us.

4. To call for (a thing) with earnest entreaty; to make supplication for, to implore.

1617 MORTON *Itin.* iii. 156 Upon condition that my Inviter would be my protection from large drinking, which I was many times forced to invoke. 1773 HAN. MORE *Search Happ.* n. 136 Then let us, Power Supreme! thy will adore, Invoke thy mercies, and proclaim thy power. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* i. 58 The spirits ... who nightly haunt the scene of their suffering, and invoke the vengeance of Heaven on their destroyer. 1865 GAOTE *Plato* I. iii. 129 His advice was respectfully invoked.

5. **Admiralty Prize Procedure.** To call in evidence from a parallel case, or from the papers of a sister ship of the same owners, etc.

1802 SIR C. ROBINSON *Admiralty Rep.* IV. 167 Laurence ... objected that it was not admissible, according to the rules of evidence, to invoke depositions from other cases. 1817 WHEATON *Rep. (U. S. Supreme Ct.)* II. App. Note i. 23 Papers found on board another captured ship may be invoked into the cause ... but the authenticity of papers thus invoked must be verified by affidavit. 1828 WEBSTER s.v., To order, to call judicially; as to invoke depositions or evidence into a court.

Hence **Invok'd** *ppl. a.*; **Invok'ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Invocacione*, an inuoking or calling vpon for aide. 1631 MILTON *Epit. Marchioness Winchester* 19 The god that sits at marriage-feast; He at their invoking came. 1801 RANKEN *Hist. France* I. i. iii. 85 Afraid ... of the vengeance of these invoked tutelary saints. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.*, *Rest* (1849) 63 We may not stir the heaven of their repose By rude invoking voice.

Invoker (invō'ka), [-ER-1.] One who invokes. a. 1649 DRUMMOND OF HAWTH. *Shiamachia* Wks. (1721) 199

Ye are mass-mongers ... worshippers of images, invokers of the defunct saints. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* xxviii. (1877) 125 This image will be placed under the head of the invoker. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. (1875) 190 The invokers of reason against custom.

† **Involate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* — *o.* [f. *ppl. stem* of *l. involāre* to fly into or upon, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *volāre* to fly.] *trans.* To fly into or upon.

1623 COCKERAM, *Involate*, to flie into some place.

Involatile (invō'lātēl), *a.* [IN-3.]

† **l.** Not flying, wingless. *Obs.*

1659 D. PELL *Imbr. Sea* 232 The Involatile creatures ... viz. Deer, Wolves, Beares, etc. which would, if winged ... be gone.

2. Not volatile; incapable of being vaporized.

1869 TYNDALL in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 231 One or more of the substances into which the waves of light break up compound molecules are comparatively involatile.

† **Involation**. *Obs. rare.* [n. of action from *INVOLATE*.] **a.** A flying into or upon. **b.** A seizing by or as by robbery, plunder.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Involation*, a flying into. a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) 1. 407 The Dr. ... adventured ... to invade it by Surreption and Involation.

† **Involuble**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *involutibilis* (Ambrosius, c. 375), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *volūbilis* able to be turned round, mutable, f. *volū-ere* to roll, turn round.]

1. That cannot turn or change; immutable.

1614 SYLVESTER *Lit. Barts* 1. 161 Even Thee, the Cause of Causes: Source of all ... Infallible, invulnerable, insensible.

2. Incapable of being rolled up.

1654 HOARES *Lib. & Nec. Wks.* 1840 IV. 234 Vast and invulnerable volumes concerning predestination [etc.].

Involucel (invō'lusel), *Bot.* Formerly -eli. [ad. mod. L. *involutellum*, (also in Eng. use), dim. of *INVOLUCRUM*. Cf. F. *involutele* (Littré).] A whorl of bracts surrounding one of the divisions in an inflorescence; a partial or secondary involucre.

a. in L. form *involutellum*.

1765 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. Gloss.*, *Involuteum*, a partial *Involutum*. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 449 Umbel with 5 spokes ... involutella egg-shaped. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 767 Apetalous dicotyledons, with ... a calycine involutellum to the female or hermaphrodite flowers.

β. In Eng. form *involute*.

1804 *Med. Trnal.* XII. 368 Involucell, reaching half way round, three-leaved, bent downwards. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 145 Chærophyllum ... Involucells reflexed, concave. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 83 Scabiosa ... calyx-tube contracted at the top, included in the tubular involucrel.

Involucellate, *a.* *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *involutellatus*; see *INVOLUCEL* and -ATE 2.] Furnished with involucells. So **Involucellate a.**

1828 WEBSTER, *Involuteellate*, surrounded with involucells. *Barton*. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 417/1.

Involucral (invō'lūkrāl), *a.* *Bot.* [f. L. *involuturum* *INVOLUCRE* + -AL. So in mod. F.] Of or pertaining to an involucre.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 86 Outer involucral scales lanceolate. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* xi. 480 The involucral appendages of the hazel-nut. 1874 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 187 The white involucral bracts of Dwarf Cornel.

Involucrate (invō'lūkrēt), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *involutrat-us*, f. *involuturum*; see -ATE 2.] Furnished with an involucre. So **Involucrated a.**

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 35 Monadelphous stamens and involucrated flowers. 1847 CRAIG, *Involucrate*. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 299 Flowers in involucre umbels.

Involucrating, *ppl. a.* *Bot. rare.* [As if from a vb. *involucrate*: cf. *involucrated*.] Forming an involucre.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 51 Flowers ... naked, or with large involucrating bractææ.

Involucure (invō'lūkrē), [a. F. *involuteure* (1545 in *Hatz-Darm.*), ad. L. *involuturum*.]

1. That which envelops or wraps; a case, covering, envelope; *spec. in Anat.*, a membranous envelope, as the pericardium.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 25 Pericardion (whiche is the Involucure of the hart). 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 29 The involucres of the teeth are their gums, membranes, and sockets or alveoli.

fig. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 196 The verb is the central representative and focus of that predicative force ... which in the interjection is wrapped round and enfolded with an involucre of emotion. 1898 *Month* June 600 To distinguish the emotional substance of religion from its intellectual involucre.

2. *Bot.* A whorl or rosette of bracts surrounding an inflorescence, or at the base of an umbel.

Also *b.* In ferns, sometimes applied to the indusium.

c. In liverworts, a sheath of tissue surrounding the female sexual organs. **d.** In fungi, the velum. *Partial involucre* = *INVOLUCEL*. See also *INVOLUCRUM* 2.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* v. 56 This set of small leaves or folioles is called the involucre. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg. Misc. Tr.* 165/1 Flowers ... in umbells ... Involucre many leaved, the leaves toothed. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 11 When many bracts are collected in a whorl round several flowers they form an *involucre*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 146 The indusium ... in some few of our native species, as in the Filmy Ferns, ... is cup-shaped, ... it is then often called an *involucre*. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 303 The surrounding tissue of the thallus divides repeatedly and grows into an involucre which is arched upwards and through which the elongating sporogonium afterwards pushes its way. *Ibid.* 306.

3. *Zool.* = *INVOLUCRUM* 3.

Involucured (-lū'kērd), *a.* *rare.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Furnished with an involucre; *INVOLUCRATE*. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 62 Cornus ... umb. axillary, peduncled, involucrated. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 97 Cephaelis. Flowers in an involucrated head.

Involucret. *Bot. rare.* [-ET diminutive.] = *INVOLUCEL*.

1796 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* (ed. 2), *Involuteum*, an *Involute*. A little or partial involucre. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 126 *Involute* as long as the flower leaf[et].

Involucriform, *a.* [ad. mod. L. *involuticri-formis*, f. *involuturum* *INVOLUCRE*; see -FORM.] Having the form of an involucre.

1851 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* (1864) 20 *Woodia* = Dorsal-fruited Ferns, having the indusia involucriform, i.e., attached beneath the sori, and divided at the margin into hair-like incurved segments. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 10 Winter Aconite. Radical leaves palmate, cauline whorled and involucriform.

† **Involucrous**, *a.* *Obs. rare* — *1.* [f. L. *involuturum* (see next) + -OUS.] Covered up, veiled. 1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* ii. (1637) 67 So involucrous and hidden are Gods eternal projects.

|| **Involutum** (invō'lūkrēm). *Pl. -a.* [L., = wrapper, covering, envelope; f. *involvere* to envelop, envelop, *INVOLVE*.]

1. Outer covering, envelope; covering membrane; = *INVOLUCRE* 1.

a. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 299 By this means the Earth was not at all conspicuous, but involved in an *involutum* of Water. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 186 Fragments of a fetus, which ... have sometimes been surrounded by an adscititious *involutum*. 1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. i. 18 The tongue is principally composed of small muscles, of nervous *involuta* or membranes, and of fat.

2. *Bot.* = *INVOLUCRE* 2.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., The *Involutum* consists of a multitude of little leaves disposed in a radiated manner. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 11 When it surrounds the base of the Umbel, it is called the *general* *Involutum*; but, when it surrounds the base of an Umbellule, or little Umbel, it is called the *partial* *Involutum*, or *Involutellum*. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1872) 116 These differences have sometimes been attributed to the pressure of the *involuta* on the florets.

3. *Zool.* A kind of sheath about the base of the thread-cells of aculephs.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 141 In this state it is invested by an *involutum*, which surrounds its base.

Involute, variant of *ENVELOPE* 2, *Obs.*

† **Involutment**. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *involutmentum* (Vulgate), wrapper, f. *involvere* to INVOLVE; see -MENT.] An envelope, covering.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* viii. 100 The hard Membran is both to the brayne an *involutment*, as also an apt propper. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 278 That same tenuious *involutment* is Mace.

Involutarily (invō'lūtārīlī), *adv.* [f. as next + -LY 2.] In an involutary manner; without exercise or co-operation of the will.

1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sickness*, Bk. *Sicke men* 81 a, If the patiente ... wepe involutarily without cause. 1665 T. MALL *Offer F. Help* 36 He that suffers involutarily ... shall neither have acceptance nor reward. 1851 G. WILSON *Life Reid* v. 93 We execute many movements involutarily. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) vi. § 316, I was involutarily led from one research to another.

Involutariness. [f. next + -NESS.] The quality of being involutary.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Cons.* vii. (1654) 56, I apprehend there is not an absolute involutariness in this engagement but a mixt one. 1812 SHELLEY *Address Pr. Wks.* 1888 I. 260 The religious freedom which the involutariness of faith ought to have taught all monopolists of Heaven long, long ago, that every one had a right to possess. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 344 The Socratic doctrine of the involutariness of evil.

Involutary (invō'lūtārī), *a.* [ad. L. *involutari-us*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *volūtarius* *VOLUNTARY*; cf. F. *involontaire* (14th c., Oresme).]

1. Not voluntary; done or happening without exercise or without co-operation of the will; not done willingly or by choice; independent of volition, unintentional.

1531 ELVOT *Gov. iii.* i, Intermedlynge involutary somtyme is pruely done, as stelynge, anoutry, poisonyng, falsehede ... somtyme it is violent, as batry, open murdre and manslaughter. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. xlv. 505 Phoenix ... stoppeth ... the involutary running of vrine. 1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 57 No pure involutary, or meere violent-compelled action is a sinne. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 154. ¶ 11 Sometimes unexpected flashes of instruction were struck out by ... an involutary concurrence of ideas. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* i. 37 Another familiar instance of a reflex action is the involutary closing of the eyelids when the surface of the eye is touched.

b. Physiol. Concerned in bodily actions or processes which are independent of the will.

1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 139 Muscles are divided into two great classes, voluntary and involutary. 1887 SYD. Soc. Lex., *Involutary* nerves, the nerves which supply involutary muscles.

2. Unwilling († to do something).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guallemani's Fr. Chirurg.* *ijj. We shewe our selves involutary to helpe the one the other. 1742 POPA *Dunc.* iv. 83 The gathering number, as it moves along, involves a vast involutary throng.

In-voluntary (*Music*): see *VOLUNTARY* sh.

Involunto-motory, *a. Physiol.* [f. INVOLUNTARY + MOTORY: cf. *volunto-motory*.] Pertaining to or characterized by involuntary motion; *spec.* applied, after Remak, to the inner division of the mesoblast, otherwise called the splanchnopleure.

1878 ALLEN THOMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 167/2 The inner division, the involunto-motory, corresponding to the visceral wall or splanchnopleure.

Involup, obs. form of **ENVELOPE** *v.*

Involutant (invól'útánt), *Math.* [f. *L. involūt-*, ppl. stem of *involvere* to INVOLVE + -ANT: see INVOLUTION 6 a, and cf. *determinant*, etc.] (See quot.)

1890 TABER in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* XXII. 73 The involutant of m, n , two matrices of order ω , is the resultant of the ω^2 scalar equations obtained by equating to zero a linear function with scalar coefficients of the ω^2 matrices which result from multiplying $x, m, m^2, \dots, m^{\omega-1}$ into $1, n, n^2, \dots, n^{\omega-1}$.

Involute (invól'út), *a. and sb.* [ad. *L. involūt-us*, -um, pa. pple. of *involvere* to roll in or up, INVOLVE.]

A. adj. 1. Involved; entangled; intricate; † hidden, obscure (*obs.*).

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 101 They import an involute speech or obscure question. **1690** NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 10 Earthly-mindedness... was really forbidden according to the more retired and involute sense of the Law. **1837** CARLYLE *Diana, Neckl.* xvi. in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) V. 190 This involute of Lies is finally winded off. **a 1849** POE *Murders in Rue Morgue* Wks. 1865 I. 179 ¶ 2 The possible moves [in chess] being not only manifold, but involute, the chances of such oversight are multiplied. **1889** LONGM. *Mag.* Oct. 590 We all know good novels which are complex, involute, tortuous.

2. Rolled or curled up spirally; spiral; *spec.* in *Conch.* Having the whorls wound closely round the axis, and nearly or wholly concealing it.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro., III. Fishes, which are, 1. Marine... or testaceous, and are turbinate, which are either involute, as the Nautilus... or orbicular, as the Welke. **1828** STARK *Elem. Nat. Syst.* II. 64 Bulla... body behind covered by an external oval involute shell. **1851-6** WOODWARD *Mollusca* 77 Shell placed vertically in the posterior part of the body, with the involute spire towards the ventral side. **1856-8** W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 389 Mouth with involute spiral tongue, composed of protracted maxillae.

3. *Bot.* Rolled inwards at the edges.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* III. xvi. (1795) 206 *Involute*, rowled in; when their lateral margins are rowled spirally inwards on both sides. **1806** GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 40 [leaves] involute, pungent. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 144 Entire petals involute in aestivation. **1880** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iv. § 2. 133 Leaves are as to the mode of packing... involute, both margins rolled toward the midrib on the upper face.

4. *Geom.* † *Involute figure or curve*: = B. 2. *Obs.* Of a tooth in a cog-wheel: Having its working face in the form of an involute.

1796 PHILLIPS, *Involute and Evolute Figures*. **1796** HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 642/2 *Involute Figure or Curve*, is that which is traced out by the outer extremity of a string as it is folded or wrapped upon another figure, or as it is unwound from off it. **1884** F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 125 Wheels with involute teeth... are now rarely used.

B. sb. 1. Something involved or entangled. *rare.*

1845 DE QUINCEY *Susp. de Prof.* I. Wks. 1863 XIV. 13 Far more of our deepest feelings... pass to us as involutes (if I may coin that word) in compound experiences incapable of being disentangled, than ever reach us directly. **1850** — *Ibid.* 121 One of those many important cases which elsewhere I have called involutes of human sensibility.

2. *Geom.* A curve such as would be traced out by the end of a flexible inextensible string if unwrapped (being still kept stretched) from a given curve in the plane of that curve; the locus of a point in a straight line which rolls without sliding on a given curve. Correlative to **EVOLUTE**.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 642/2 The Involute of a cycloid, is also a cycloid equal to the former. **1879** THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 17 If a flexible and inextensible string be fixed at one point of a plane curve, and stretched along the curve, and be then unwound in the plane of the curve, its extremity will describe an Involute of the curve. **1881** ROUTLEDGE *Science* ii. 44 Apollonius treated also of involutes and evolutes. *Ibid.* ix. 208 Huyghens... discovered another curious property of the cycloid, and introduced a new idea into geometry, namely, that of the involutes.

Hence **Involutely adv.**, in an involved manner. **1681** H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* vi. 226 The sense is very coherent with what follows... which contains though something involutely and contractedly both the first and second Resurrection.

Involved (invól'útéd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. = INVOLUTE *a.* 2, 3.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. 327 A Brazilian beetle in my cabinet... has curious involved suckers on its feet. **1848** CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 37 Where it is to absorb as well as to secrete, it is usually involved or folded upon itself. **1851-6** WOODWARD *Mollusca* 66 A symmetrical involuted shell. **1875** DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xvi. 392 The leaves catch many small insects which are found chiefly beneath the involuted margins.

2. *Phys.* That has passed through the process of involution: see INVOLUTION 4.

1808 G. E. HERMAN *Dis. Wom.* ix. 94 A uterus which is imperfectly involution receives more blood than it should.

Hence **Involvedly adv.**, in an involved or entangled manner.

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1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. ix. 163 Curls, half curls, root curls, vine ringlets, wedding rings... waved or fell, waved over or up or involutely, or strayed loose and downward.

Involuting, *vbl. sb. rare* — 1. [as if from a vb. **involute* (f. ppl. stem of *L. involvere* to INVOLVE) + -ING 1. Cf. CONVOLUTE *v.*] Involving.

1884 Brit. & For. *Evang. Rev.* Oct. 682 He has taken liberties with his native language in the involuting and coining of words.

Involution (invól'út-shn). [ad. *L. involutíō-em*, n. of action from *involvere* to INVOLVE: cf. *F. involution* (13-14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. The action of involving or fact of being involved; implicit comprehension or inclusion; implication; also, quasi-concr., that which is involved.

1611 COTGR., *Involution*, an involution, enwrapping, infolding. **1642** JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 136 Often... a Bishop nay an Apostle is called a Presbyter... by reason of the involution or comprehension of Presbyter within Episcopos. **1790** GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 489 According to the philosophers, who can discern an endless involution of germs or organized bodies, the future animal exists in the female parent. **1798** COLERIDGE *Satyrane's Lett.* ii. 223 Aristotle has... required of the poet an involution of the universal in the individual. **1867** STUBBS *Lect. Hist.* (1886) 17 From his own involution in the matter of which he is to judge. **1894** NEWMAN SMYTH *Chr. Ethics* II. iii. 420 The instinct to discover the deeper moral involutions of current political questions is a power of great ethical value.

b. concr. Something that involves or enwraps; an envelope, covering, etc.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 269 The involution or membranous covering... called the silly how, that sometimes is found about the heads of children upon their birth.

2. An involved or entangled condition; entanglement, complication; intricacy of construction or style (as in a literary work or the arrangement of words in a sentence); also *concr.*, something complicated; an intricate movement, a tangle, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Involutiōem*, full of turnings, compasses, involutions. **1647** MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. i. 73 All their acts and actions are so full of mixtures, involutions, and complications. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 168 ¶ 7 Mackbeth proceeds to wish... that he may, in the involutions of infernal darkness, escape the eye of providence. **a 1763** SHENSTONE *Economy* III. 33 Such the clue Of Cretan Ariadne ne'er explain'd! Hooks! angles! crooks! and involutions wild! **1820** HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 156 The style of the first act has... more involution, than the general style of Fletcher. **1837-9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. viii. § 24, 433 He introduced... a sort of involution into his style, which gives an air of dignity and remoteness from common life. **1858** G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* xiv. The whole place... swam with the involutions of an intricate dance.

3. *Anat.* A rolling, curling, or turning inwards; *concr.* a part of a structure formed by this action.

1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 494 A cavity... which is subsequently rendered more complex by the prolongation and involution of its walls in various parts. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro., 36 The peripheral apparatus retains its typical character as an involution of the integument in the olfactory... organs. **1873** MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ix. 392 The ear like the eye is formed by an involution of the skin. **1880** — *Cat* 230 Glands... complex involutions of an epithelial surface.

4. *Phys.* 'The retrograde change which occurs in the body in old age, or in some organ when its permanent or temporary purpose has been fulfilled' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Also *attrib.*

1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* ii. 93 The whole process of degeneration and reconstruction is spoken of as the involution of the uterus. **1878** GAMGEE tr. *Hermann's Hum. Phys.* 530 The close of the period of fecundity and the arrest of menstruation are associated with certain bodily changes, especially of the generative apparatus, which are comprehended in the term 'involution'. **1887** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Senile Involution*, the shrinking of the whole body which accompanies old age. *Ibid.*, *Involution cysts*, the cysts found in the shrivelled mammary glands of old women, being dilated acini or ducts of the gland filled with a thick fluid. **1898** G. E. HERMAN *Dis. Wom.* ix. 87 During the last few days of pregnancy, and the first few days of involution, giant cells with many nuclei are to be seen.

5. *Biol.* A retrograde process of development; the opposite of evolution; degeneration. Chiefly in *Comb.*, as *involution-form*.

1896 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* I. 761 Involution forms [of bacilli] being pretty constantly developed. **1897** *Ibid.* II. 90 Evidence that the clubs are involution-forms.

6. *Math.* **a. Arith.** and **Alg.** The multiplication of a quantity into itself any number of times, so as to raise it to any assigned power. Hence, in extended sense, the raising of a quantity to any power, positive, negative, fractional, or imaginary. **1706** W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 51 By the Involution of the Binomial Root. **1806** HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 197 Involution is the raising of powers from any proposed root; or the method of finding the square, cube, biquadrate, &c., of any given quantity.

b. Geom. A system of pairs of points on a right line, so situated that the product of the distances of the two points of each pair from a certain fixed point on the line (the *centre of involution*) is equal to a constant quantity. Hence in various extended uses (see quot. 1847).

1837 CHARLES *Aperçu Hist.* 77 Desargues appelait la relation qui constitue son beau théorème *involution de six points*. **1847** CAYLEY in *Camb. & Dubl. Math. Jnl.* II. 52 When three conics have the same points of intersection, any transversal intersects the system in six points, which are

said to be in involution. It appears natural to apply the term to the conics themselves; and then it is easy to generalize the notion of involution so as to apply it to functions of any number of variables. **1879** SALMON *Conics* 311. **1885** LEUDESDORF tr. *Crenona's Proj. Geom.* 101 In an involution the elements are conjugate to one another in pairs.

Involute, *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. *L. involūtiv-us*, f. *involut-*, ppl. stem of *involvere* to INVOLVE: see -IVE, and cf. *F. involutif* (1798 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Characterized by involution; see INVOLUTE *a.* 3.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Involutions*, applied by Candolle to estivation in which the floral organs are rolled inwards;... to perfoliation where the two bodies of a leaf contained in the bud roll themselves from without inwards;... involute.

Involutorial (invól'utō'riāl), *a. Geom.* [f. *It. involutorio*, L. type **involutōri-us* (f. *involvere*, *involut-*: see -ORY) + -AL. Cf. med. *L. involutōrium* a wrapper, cover (Du Cange).] Of or pertaining to geometrical involution; connecting a system of objects in pairs.

Involutorial homology, a homology whose parameter is -1.

1885 LEUDESDORF *Crenona's Proj. Geom.* 64 In this case the homology is called *harmonic* or *involutorial*, and two corresponding points (or lines) correspond to one another doubly; that is to say, every point (or line) has the same correspondent whether it be regarded as belonging to the first or the second figure.

Involve (invól'v), *v.* Also 4-8 en-. [ad. *L. involvere* to roll into or upon, to wrap up, envelop, surround, entangle, make obscure, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *volvère* to roll. Cf. OF. *involver* (1464 in Godef.).] To enfold, envelop, entangle, include: predicated either of an agent or of a surrounding or enveloping substance or material.

1. *trans.* To roll or envelop in anything that is wound round, or surrounds as a case or covering; to enfold, to envelop. *Const. in, † with.*

1482 Monk of *Evesham* (Arb.) 37 Anone fro benethe... ther hmkc vppe a flame of fier that innoluyd hem. **1546** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 259 The corporas... wherein his blessed body was innolued or wrapped. **1553** EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 27 Innooluinge with coreclothe, & powderinge with spyes the body. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* i. 1 The Heads of Infants... are involved in head-bands. **a 1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 63 They lye more torpid, and inactive, and inevident... like a spark involved in ashes. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 159 Within this the embryo is still farther involved, in two membranes called the *chorion* and *amnios*. **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iii. 179, I saw Fog only, the great tawny weltering fog, Involve the passive city.

fig. **1387-8** T. USK *Test. Love* I. ii. (Skeat) I. 56 The I was in proserptie, and with forain goodes enuolued. **a 1420** Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2657 A cursed catif Innolued and y-wrapped in be vice Of couetise. **1651** C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 205 What sentence we should all have, if God... had not involved and wrapped us in his righteousness. **1806** SIR W. HARCOURT *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 29 July. The hon. member made a speech last night in which he proceeded to involve himself in his own virtue. [Cf. HORACE *Od.* iii. xxix. 55 *Mea virtute me involvo*.]

2. To wind in a spiral form, or in a series of curves, coils, or folds; to wreath, coil, entwine.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 26 Rouling them together on a cyrcle innolued after the maner of a slepyng snake. **1597** A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* xvi b/f The threde which is involve rounde about the Needle. **1602** MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. v. Let's thus our hands, our hearts, our armes involve. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* vii. 483 Some of Serpent kinde, ... involv'd Thir Snakie foulds. **1818** SHALLEY *Rev. Islam* iii. xxiii. Like a choir of devils, Around me they involved a giddy dance.

b. fig. To join as by winding together or intertwining; to 'wrap up' *with*.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 254 You will needs involve your own esteem with the credit of your ill cause. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* II. 806 He knows His end with mine involved. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 146 (*Fragment*) Our misfortunes were involved together. **1854** H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 108 Whether faith can ever exist independently of belief,—whether it is not always involved with it, ... that is the point on which I want light.

3. *fig.* To envelop within the folds of some condition or circumstance; to environ, esp. so as to obscure or embarrass; to beset with difficulty or obscurity. *Const. in, † with.*

1382 Wyclif *Prof. Ep.* *Jerome* vii. 71 The thrid hath bigynnyngis and ende with so fele darkness enuolued. **1531** ELYOT *Gov. i.* xiv. That reuerende studie is innolued in so barbarouse a langage, ... no man understanding it but they whiche haue studyed the lawes. **1598** MARSTON *Pygmal.* II. 142 That such Cymerian darknes should innolue A quaint conceit. **1635** PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 92 This doctrine... is involved with absurdities, and inexplicable contradictions. **1790** PALEY *Horw Paul.* Wks. 1825 III. 207 This passage is involved in great obscurity. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 391 The numerous difficulties in which this question is involved.

b. To entangle (a matter), to render intricate.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1004/2 As willye as those shrewes that beguyle hym haue holpe hym to innolue and intrike the matter. **1627** HAKWILL *Apol.* (1635) 541 Rather... to dispatch the busines with judgement, than to innolue it with nice distinctions. *Mod.* We must not further involve the statement; it is intricate enough already.

4. To envelop or (in later use, more usually) entangle (a person) in trouble, difficulties, perplexity, etc.; to embarrass; to engage in circumstances from which it is difficult to withdraw. *Const. in, † with, † into.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* i. l. (Skeat) l. 111 These thynges . . have me so enuolued with care, that wanhope of helpe is throughout me ronne. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1838) II. l. 276 His conscience . . involves hym in grete sorowes and diseases of hert, for his synne. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 321 Involved with more perplexity now than ever, he was at his wits end. 1704 *Land. Gas.* No. 4058/5 The Differences wherein he finds himself . . involved with the Emperor. 1716 ATTERBURY *Let. to Swift* 6 Apr., Involving me designedly into those squabbles. 1808 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* xl. 300 The war in which Charles was now involved . . was of the most popular character. 1839 YEWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* x. (1847) 104 Their misconduct soon involved both kings and people in one common ruin. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) l. 282 You imagine that you will involve me in a contradiction. 1898 A. W. W. DALE *Life R. IV.* Dale ii. 35 Mr. Müller had been involved in financial difficulties.

5. To implicate in a charge or crime; to cause or prove (a person) to be concerned in it.

1645 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 255 Hee (the King) passed fower arrests, which involved diuers to the great dissatiffaction of many Presidents. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 16 That the King may be involved in the same crime with themselves, he (Stratford) must die by Act of Parliament. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* l. 287 Let not my Crime involve the Innocent. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 301 It was the interest of the enemies of Alcibiades . . to involve as many persons as they could in the charge. 1883 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* III. 213/2 He was soon induced . . to make confessions which seriously involved the duke.

6. *trans.* To include; to contain, imply. †a. Of a person, or with reference to personal action: To include covertly in or under something; to wrap up. Also in indirect passive. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. iv. § 4 When the secrets and mysteries of religion . . are involved in fables or parables. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xii. 132 Some have written Mystically, as Paracelsus, . . involving therein the secret of their Elixir, and enigmatically expressing the nature of their great worke. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 119 They have dreamed of mighty mysteries involved in numbers. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 85 The antient Greek Poets were reputed to involve divine, and natural . . notions of their gods under mystical and parabolical expressions.

b. Of a thing: To include within its folds or ramifications; to contain, comprise, comprehend. Now chiefly *Math.*, or passing into c.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* l. 15 The Church of England involves all the Britains within her Communion. 1799 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 298 It involves . . not a cube, but a truncate sixth power in a cubic shape. 1811 I. M. WILLIAMS (*title*) The Dramatic Censor, . . involving a correct register of every night's Performances at our Metropolitan Theatres. 1875 TODHUNTER *Algebra* (ed. 7) xix. § 299 Any equation which involves rational quantities and quadratic surds.

c. *esp.* To contain implicitly; to include as a necessary (and therefore unexpressed) feature, circumstance, antecedent condition, or consequence; to imply, entail.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 267 Wherein (although most know not what they say) there are involved unknowne considerations. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xl. 242 Their wills . . were before the Contract involved in the will of Abraham. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 23 In moral truth, we involve likewise the intention of the speaker, that his words should correspond to his thoughts in the sense in which he expects them to be understood. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xlv. VI. 43 The submission of Byzantium would probably involve that of Perinthus. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* xc. i. Some new task Involving care and strife. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* p. xviii, Every argument involves some assumptions.

d. To include or affect in its operation.

1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 4 To promote those general ideas which involve the destiny of the human race. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.* Art 6 It will be held a worthy subject of consideration what are the political interests involved in such accumulation. a1885 U. S. GRANT *Pers. Mem.* II. 531 Men who . . could not be induced to serve as soldiers, except in an emergency, when the safety of the nation was involved.

7. To roll up within itself, to envelop and take in; to overwhelm and swallow up.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. l. § 3, I learned, that the same mortality involveth them both. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* Disc. xv. § 27 They . . were all involved and swallowed up into the body of the sun of righteousness. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1022 The stormy fates descend: one death involves Tyrants and slaves. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 82 The gathering number, as it moves along, Involves a vast involuntary throng. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxxx, My love involves the love before; My love is vaster passion now.

8. *Math.* To multiply (a quantity) into itself any desired number of times; to raise to a power. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1673 KERSEY *Algebra* 3 These numbers . . are usually called the Indices, or Exponents of those Powers . . because they shew . . how many times the Root is involved or multiplied in producing each Power respectively. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 46. 1811 HUTTON *Course Math.* (ed. 6) l. 191 Let $a \cdot x$ be involved to the x th power. 1875 TODHUNTER *Algebra* (ed. 7) xvi. § 224 If the quantity which is to be involved be a fraction, both its numerator and its denominator must be raised to the proposed power.

†9. To turn over in the mind; to revolve. *rare.* c1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXV. ii. The kyng, in his mynde ymagined and incholed Howe sone and when . . They might agayn bee consociate.

Hence *Involve* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also *Involver*, one who or that which involves.

1611 FLORIO, *Inuoluta*, an enuoluing. 1660 BOYLE *New*

Exp. Phys. Mech. Digress. 374 The upper part of the involving Amnios. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* II. 172 Rapid torrents of involving flames. c1860 L. OLIPHANT in *Athenaeum* (1891) 23 May 659/3 The hand that has used a revolver . . does not waver with a pen, though the lines he traces may be an involver of a revolver again. 1880 *Mem. John Legge* vii. 84 A seemingly needless involving of the truth.

Involved (*involv'd*), *ppl. a.* [*f. prec.* + -ED.] 1. *lit. a.* Curved spirally. b. Enfolded, enwrapped.

c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 179 His sandie confines; whose aides, grone with his invouled wauce. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 52 Their Beards and Hair they wear long, untrim'd, rudely involv'd. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 809 An engorgement of the invouled bowel.

†2. Of persons, their actions, etc. Not straightforward and open; underhand, covert, crooked, reserved. *Obs.*

1607-11 BACON *Ess.*, *Counsel* (Arb.) 322 There be men that are in nature faithfull, and sincere and plaine, and direct, not craftie, and invouled. 1640 HADINGTON *Castara* III. (Arb.) 118 All th' involv'd designements of the wise. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 44 ¶ 4 They are very sullen and invouled.

3. Intricate, complicated. b. Contained by implication, implicit.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 9 To pose my apprehension with those involved Enigmas and riddles of the Trinity. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1750, The style of this work (Rambler) has been censured by some shallow critics as involved and turgid. 1839 YEWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* II. (1847) 21 The involved language of Gildas . . has led to much misapprehension of his meaning. 1854 BOWEN *Logic* II. 40 These Laws of Thought exist there in a latent or involved form.

Hence *Involvedly adv.*, in a way that is involved implicitly; **Involvedness**, the fact, state, or quality of being involved.

1644 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 33 Doctrine neither expressly nor involuently contained in holy Scripture. 1647 BOYLE *Disc. Swearing* i. § 1 The involv'dness of all men in the guilt of swearing. 1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. x. § 1. 193 How shall the mind of man . . extricate itself, out of this compresse and involv'dness in the bodies passions and infirmities? 1840 G. S. FABER *Regeneration* I. II. 26 A moral change of disposition; and thence, subordinately and involv'dly, a federal change of relative condition. 1867 *Fall Mall G.* 30 Jan. 4 The Indian Statute-book . . bids fair to emulate our own in confusion, bulk, and involv'dness.

Involve (*involve*), *v.* [*f. as prec.* + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of involving; the fact of being involved; the condition of being implicated, entangled, or engaged; engagement, embarrassment; financial or pecuniary embarrassment.

1706 A. SHIELDS *Ing. Ch. Comm.* (1747) 46 There is no involvement either in personal guilt or accession to the guilt of others. 1776 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* July II. 80 With frugality (it) would enable me to spend a few weeks abroad without involvement (i.e. in debt). 1802 G. COLMAN *Poor Gentleman* v. II. 74 He has left me in involvements, which, in a few hours, may inclose me in a prison. 1855 LYNCH *Let. to Scattered* VII. 94 How the innocent suffer with the evil, by necessary involvement. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 676 There are certain palsies . . in which the muscular structure is . . destroyed independently of any involvement of the nervous system.

b. An involved or entangled condition, manner, or style; complicated state of affairs, imbroglia.

1821 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 35 Further complaints of obscurity, involvement [etc.]. 1862 FRASER's *Mag.* July 63 The plot . . depended . . on the 'involvement' consequent on the fact that every one except her grandmother is in love with the gentle and lovely Celeste. 1883 *Gr. Words* Dec. 791/2 Evil and good . . are interlaced together in seemingly hopeless involvement. 1884 WEDMORE in *Academy* 9 Feb. 100 He sets forth his discovery, not with style . . but crabbedly, with involvement.

†2. An enveloping structure; a wrapping; an envelope, case, or covering. *Obs.*

1630 H. R. MYTHOMYSTES 30 Orpheus, within the foulds and inuolvements of fables, hid the misteries of his doctrine. *Ibid.* 80 Among such may they euer rest, safe wrapt up in their huskes and inuolvements.

3. That which is involved or implied in something; a necessary consequence or condition.

1879 'E. GARRETT' (Mrs. Mayo) *Ho. ly Wks.* I. 110 She will presently see the curious involvements and necessities of English society. 1881 FRASER *Berkeley* 210 The issue of creative will, rather than necessary involvements of finite experience.

Involvent, *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. L. involvent-em*, *pr. ppl. of involvere* to INVOLVE.] *a. adj.* Involving. *rare*—*b. sb.* That which involves.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Involvent*, wrapping or folding in, covering or overwhelming. a1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 227 The one substantive truth which is the form, manner, and involvent of all truths.

Involver, *Involving*: see under INVOLVE *v.*

†**Invoy**. *Obs.* [Variant of ENVOY, *a.* OF. *envoy*, now *envoi*, sending, dispatch of goods, *f. envoyeur* to send. App. the word of which the plural remains as INVOICE; cf. *F. lettre d'envoi* letter of consignment, invoice.] An INVOICE.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. III. l. 242 That doth alwaies appeare vnto vs vpon the certificates of the Inuoyes. *Ibid.* 243 If your Lordship will bee as strict to call for the certificates of the vnlading there, as wee doo cause the Invoy to be perused there can be no abuse in that case.

†**Invulgar**, *a.* *Obs.* [IN-3.] Not vulgar. *a.* Free from vulgarity; not of low rank; refined. *b.* Not common; unfamiliar, strange; unusual.

1604 DRAYTON *Mores* I. [She] Iudg'd the sūd parents this lost infant ow'd, Were as invulgar as their fruit was faire. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Surgery* I. x. 27 Nener practising any new or invulgar inuention. 1627 SIR S. D'EWEES *Autobiog.* (1843) II. 194 A collateral covenant . . to free them from invulgar taxes.

†**Invulgar**, *v.* *Obs.* [IN-2.] *trans.* To divulge or communicate to the common people; to render vulgar, vulgarize.

1599 DANIEL *Musophilus Wks.* (1717) 386 It did so much invile the Estimate of th' open'd and invulgar'd Mysteries.

Invulnerability (*invulnerābiliti*). [*f. next* + -ITY.] The quality or state of being invulnerable; incapability of being wounded or injured.

1775 in ASH. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 231 His Hornedness meant only an Invulnerability. 1881 *Times* 23 Apr. 6/5 The practical invulnerability of the armour.

Invulnerable (*invulnerābl*), *a.* (*sb.*) [*ad. L. invulnerabilis*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *vulnerabilis* VULNERABLE: cf. *F. invulnerable* (15-16th c. in *Hatz.*.)]

1. Incapable of being wounded; not liable to be physically hurt or damaged.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 252 Our Cannons malice vainly shall be spent Against th' invulnerable clouds of heaven. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iv. 4 From his mothers wombe, which him did beare, He was invulnerable made by Magicke leare. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* I. i. As fearless as if he were invulnerable. a1704 T. BROWN *Observ. Homer* Wks. 1730 I. 72 Homer . . makes Achilles invulnerable everywhere but in his heel. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 223/2 Ships . . whose decks, even in iron-clads, are rarely invulnerable.

2. *fig.* Incapable of being damaged or injuriously affected by attack; not effectively assailable.

1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, *Death Mrs. Philips* (1669) 34 Never did Spirit of the Manly make . . A temper more invulnerable take. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 489 Vanessa, though by Pallas taught, By Love invulnerable thought. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 470 The genius of Hobbes was invulnerable to mere human opposition. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 44 A general proposition, not less important, and I think invulnerable.

B. sb. An invulnerable person.

1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCIV. 1. 358 Some hundreds assume the title of Invulnerables.

Hence **Invulnerableness** = INVULNERABILITY; **Invulnerably adv.**, so as to be invulnerable.

1655 BR. PRICEAUX *Euchol.* I. vi. (1656) 92 Powers . . most dangerous . . for their invulnerableness, they being Spirits. 1847 A. BENNIE *Disc.* IV. 67 Faith in Christ renders his life invulnerably secure. 1865 CORNH. *Mag.* XI. 476 The invulnerableness of their skin was yet more extraordinary.

†**Invulnerable**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. invulnerāt-us*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *vulnerātus*, *pa. ppl. of vulnerare* to wound.] Unwounded.

a1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 121 Sculls . . That are invulnerable, and free from Blows.

†**Invulneration**. *Obs. rare.* [*n.* of action or condition from *L. invulnerāt-us* unwounded: see *prec.* and -ATION.] The action of making, or condition of being invulnerable.

1654 GAVTON *Pleas.* Notes III. i. 68 The daily sowing of that valiant Greeks body in the enchanted Bath for Invulneration.

†**Invulnered**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*f. L. invulnerātus* (see INVULNERATE), with substitution of -ED for the *L.* *ppl. ending*.] = INVULNERATE.

1613 HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* v. Wks. 1874 III. 254 Lye there thou dread of Tyrants, and thou skin, Invulner'd still, burne with thy maisters bones. 1635 — *Hierarch.* III. 131 Ashamed A Beast by him should be so long untam'd Although invulner'd.

Invultuation (*invultiu, -tjən*). *rare.* Also invultation. [*n.* of action from *med. L. invultuare*, *invultare* (in OF. *envouter*, 13th c. in *Hatz.* -Darm.), to make a likeness, *f. in-* (IN-2) + *vultus* countenance, visage, likeness.] The making of a likeness, esp. the waxen effigy of a person for purposes of witchcraft.

1856 S. R. MAITLAND *False Worship* XIII. 150 Words which belong to the subject of invultuation and facillation. *Ibid.* Note G. 295 All this does not appear to me to contain a full explanation of invultuation. 1897 *N. & Q.* 8th ser. XI. 236, 314, 395, (*Heading*) Invultuation.

Invy (*e.* *invie*, *inwi*, *inwy* (*e.* *obs.* variants (chiefly *Sc.*)) of ENVY *sb.*

14. . . *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Andrew 876 þe fals fend . . had invy he lifist sa. *Ibid.*, Mathias 390 For Inwy & gret ill-wyll. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 263/1 Invyre, or envye, *invidia*. 1488 HENRY WALLACE xl. 141 He saw thai had him at inwyde. 1533 GAU RICH Vay 43 The dewil throw quabais inwi ded com in the vardi. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 271 marg., He is . . Inyiet be his Nobilitie. a1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying W. Polwart* 268 Wanshapen woubet, of the weirds invyt.

Invyful (*l.* variant of ENVYFUL, *Obs.*), *envious*.

Invyous (*e.* variant of INVIOUS, ENVIOUS).

Invyroun, *obs.* form of ENVIRON.

Inw-, a frequent *Sc.* spelling, in 15-16th c. MSS., of INV-, e.g. *inwate*, *inveigh*, *inwi*, *inwy*, *INVY*, *inviolat*, *INVIOLEATE*.

In-wale (in'wāl). [In adv. 12.] A wale or rib of wood on the inside of a boat.

In some boats it runs from stem to stern; in others only alongside the space occupied by the sculler (about 8 ft.).
1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. viii. ii. § 1. 639 The in-wale is continued fore and aft on each side to the stem and stern.

Inwall (in'wāl), sb. [In adv. 12.] An inner or inside wall.

c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xii. 448 With his weight th'inwall his breast did knock, And in rush'd Hector, fierce and grim as any stormy night. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* In-walls, the interior walls or lining of a shaft-furnace.

Inwall, v., variant of ENWALL.

Inwandering (in'wɔndərɪŋ), vbl. sb. rare. [In adv. 11c, after Ger. *einwanderung*.] The action of wandering or straying into some place.
c1880 A. HYATT (Cent.), This inwandering of differentiated cells.

Inward (in'wɔrd), a. and sb. Forms: see next. Comp. inwarder obs., superl. inwardest now rare. [OE. *innanward*, *inneward*, *inward*, f. *innan*, *inne*, *inn* adv. and prep. + *-ward* (see -WARD): cognate with ON. *innanverðr* adj. interior, inward, OHG. *inwart*, *inwari*, MHG. *inwart*, *inwarte*, MDu. *inwart* (*inwert*).]

A. adj. I. In reference to situation or condition. 1. Situated within; that is the inner or inmost part; that is in or on the inside; belonging to or connected with the inside (esp. of the body): = INNER a. 1 a, INTERIOR a. 1, INTERNAL a. 1.

In OE. chiefly used of the interior or inner part of anything, like L. *interior domus* the inner (part of the) house, *intimum pectus*, the inmost (part of the) breast.

Beowulf (Z.) 992 Ða wæs hæn hefe heort innanward folmum zefretuod. c888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 10 Ælc wuht cwiceþ bið innanward hneostoc. a1000 *Christ & Satan* (Gr.) 707 Hu heh and deop hell inwardward seo, grim græfhus. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1815 Ne schal him neauer teone ..trukien in inward helle. c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. met. ii. 119 (Camb. MS.) Natheles yit ne may it (the sun) .. perren the inward entrailes of the erthe or elles of the see. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth.* De P. R. vii. lxvii. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 72 b, þe luyes .. swageþ inward brennyng in a wondre manere. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 24 He dede on cursyngs o a cloþ, & entred as water in to his inward þings. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 197/4 Inward, .. *jutorius*, *intestinus*. 1576 NEWTON *Leunice's Complex.* (1533) 73 Fevers hectique, which taking once hold in the inwardest parts .. bringeth the body into apparent consumption. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cxxxii. 132 The inward parts of a swine .. be very like to the inward parts of a man. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* 1. 185 They took from me the inward doublet wherein I had quilted the gold. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* i. xvi. The outward angle will be greater than either of the inward and opposite angles. 1697 tr. *C'est D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 29 He found her alone in an inward Room. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 542 The inward carpentry-work on private and public buildings. 1841 GLAISTONE *State & Church* (ed. 4) l. iv. § 78. 252 The term activity applies much more to outward than to inward vitality. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* X. No. 38. 123 Nurse said child had had 'inward convulsions'.

† b. Said of the heart as a material organ possessing an interior part; and so, figuratively, of the heart, mind, soul, spirit, regarded as seats of feeling and thought. Obs.

c888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxii. § 1 Swiþe lutt bære hine to zehyranne mid innewardum mode. c1000 ÆLFRED *Deut.* iv. 29 3ifge hine mid inwardere heortan seceþ and mid ealre mihte. c1200 ORMIN 5925 It tacneþ us þatt mann þatt doþ God werc wiþþ inward herte. a1240 *Loftong in Cott. Hom.* 209 Ich .. bi-seche þe wið inward leofte.

† c. Of medicine: = INTERNAL a. 1 c. Obs.

1607 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 289 Cured by diet, rest, and glisters, without any inward medicines. 1655 DUGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 387 To counsel the application of inward medicines when outward will serve.

d. Of the voice or a sound: Uttered without due opening of the mouth, so as not to be clearly heard; muffled, indistinct. (Cf. 'to speak out'.) Also *transf.* of the utterer (quot. 1774).

1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* lviii. The marten .. when it sings, is so inward as scarce to be heard. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xx. Her words were inward and indistinct. 1825 MRS. CAMERON *Proper Spirit in Houlston Tracts* I. ix. 5 He read in his turn, but with an inward voice. Comb. 1876 LANIER *Clover* 17 in *Poems*, Eight lingering strokes .. That speak the hour so inward-voiced.

e. Situated in, or belonging to, the interior of a country or region; inland: = INTERIOR a. 1 c.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 46 The inward and wilder parts thereof remaine in their ancient Paganisme. 1732 LEONARDO *Sethos* II. viii. 145 Some provinces in the inward parts of Africa.

† f. *Mus.* Applied to parts intermediate between the highest and lowest of the harmony: = INNER a. 1 d. Obs.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. iv. 14 In any Cliff whatsoever, be it Bass, Treble, or any Inward Part. *Ibid.* II. 99 The Tenor-Viol is an excellent inward part.

2. Applied to the mind, thoughts, and mental faculties as located within the body; hence to mental or spiritual conditions and actions, as distinguished from bodily or external phenomena, and so = mental or spiritual. Cf. INNER a. 2, INTERIOR a. 3, INTERNAL a. 3.

Inward man (arch.) the spiritual part of man, the spirit: = inner man (INNER a. 3 a.).

a1225 *Juliana* 44 þer is riht bileaue ant inward bone

[MS. Bodl. inwardliche bonen] ant swa icweme to godd. c1485 *Digby Myst.* iv. 1134 Which with thyn inward Ee Seest the depest place of manny's conscience. 1526 TINDALE 2 Cor. iv. 16 Though our vttward man perishe, yet the inward man is renewed daye by daye. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 521/1 By a secrete inward instincte of nature. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.* Q. Cordila v. To ease her inward smarte. 1611 BIBLE Ps. li. 6 Behold, thou desirest truth in the inward parts. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 77 The inward Man And outward, like a Clan and Clan, Have always been at Daggers-drawing. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 56 Inward security and peace .. are the natural attendants of innocence and virtue. 1807 CHAPPEL *Par. Reg.* II. 401 Then shall thy inward eye with joy survey, The angel Mercy tempering Death's delay. 1885 S. COX *Expos.* Ser. I. iii. 36 The most perplexing facts of our inward experience.

† b. Conceived in or coming from one's inmost heart; deeply felt, heartfelt; hence, earnest, fervent. c1400 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Kn.* 218 The thought oppressed with inward sighes sore. *Ibid.* 580 The teares gone from mine eyen raine Full pitously, for very inward roth. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 37 Is none of Scotland borne .. Bot he .. wald of inward hit effectioun, Bot dreid of danger, de in thi defence. a1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV* 229 What inward affection, and fervent desire, the kyng myr Master hath alwaies had, to have a perfecte peace. 1627 WOTTON *Lett. to Chas. I in Relig.* (1692) d vj b, With whom he did communicate the inwardest thoughts of his heart.

c. Spiritually minded, devout, pious: = INTERIOR a. 3 c. ? Obs.

c1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. i. 41 A very inward man, & fre from inordinat affections. *Ibid.* v. 45 Thou shalt neuer be inward & deuoute man, but yf þou kepe silence of oþir men, & specially beholde þi self. 1690 PENN *Rise & Prog. Quakers* (1834) 49 Being more religious, inward, still, solid, and observing. 1694 — *Trav. Holland & Germ.* Pref. A iii, Wherefore, Reader, be Serious, Inward and Inquisitive for thy souls sake.

† 3. Belonging to the inner circle of one's acquaintance or friends; closely associated or acquainted; intimate, familiar, confidential. Obs. (Common in 16th and 17th c.)

c1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 236 Ane Chyld of hir Chalmer, Schir, .. maist inward of ane. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 519 Ane Murra man maist inward with the king. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1371/2 Men knowne .. to be .. verie inward with the duke of Guise. 1602 DANIEL *Hymen's Tr.* III. i. You two were wont to be most inward Friends. 1606 DAY *Life of Guls* I. iv. (1881) 24 These Ladies are so inward with our tricks, theres no good to be done upon them. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xv. v. 35 One that would seeme most inward unto him, and of his familiar acquaintance. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 20 Friendly to all men, inward with few. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* (1688) 13 She applied her first Care (howbeit with but a few of her inwardest Counsellours) to the restoring of the Protestant Religion.

† b. Of a relation or feeling between two persons: Close, intimate. Obs.

c1450 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. c. [xcvii.] 295 All weren nat in his inward loue. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* 1. 174 For their inward conversation, love, affinity. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 209/1 (1 Cor. vii. 20) The most inward and dear alliance of marriage.

† c. Of a bird or beast: Domesticated, tame.

1575 TURBERY *Faulconrie* 9 That Eagle .. is by al probability and conjecture, no Inward Eagle, but a fugitive and a rangler. 1611 CORGAN, *Acquinner*, to make tame, inward, familiar; to reclaim a wild thing. a1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* II. ii. Wee'll keep you As they doe Hawkes .. Watching until you leave Your wildness, and prove inward.

† 4. Secret, not disclosed; private; in quot. 1607-12, that is such secretly. Obs.

a1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV* 225 b, All inward grudges and open discordes. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. V.* i. 102 What is inward betwene vs, let it passe. 1607-12 BACON *Ess.* *Seeming Wise* (Arb.) 218 There is noe decaying Merchant, or inward Begger, hath so manie trickes to vphold the credit of their Wealth. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xviii. iv. 109 In their neere attendance which they gave about privie and inward ministeries [*inter ministeria vite secretioris*]. 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* Plays 1873 II. 337 Pray eene goe in againe for I haue some inward newes for you.

5. Existing in or pertaining to the country or place itself; domestic, intestine. Obs. or arch.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 792 Inward war amongst our selves. a1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VI* 83 The inward affaires of the realme of Englande. a1626 BACON *Mar. & Uses Com. Law* Ep. Ded. (1636) 4 Your Majesties reigne having been blessed from the Highest with inward peace. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. (1688) 16 The Dangers inward they foresaw would be from the Noblemen removed from the Queen's Council. a1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Inward-maid*, the house-maid in a farm-house, who has no work in the dairy, etc.

† 6. Pertaining to the thing in itself; intrinsic.

1587 GOLING *De Mornay* 52 Forasmuch as the onely God is .. the highest degree of life, he hath his manner of conceiving and begetting most inward of al. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 512 The nearest inward and most proper cause of marine movings. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 38 Necessitie Absolute, by supposition, proceeding from causes Inward, which is necessitie of nature, and appetite.

II. In reference to direction or motion. [From the adverb.]

7. Directed or proceeding towards the inside.

1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water-cure* 81 The eruption took an inward direction and inflammation of the lungs was the consequence. 1875 CLERY *Min. Tact.* x. (1877) 131 Charged the Russian left wing when it had nearly completed its inward wheel. 1898 *Daily News* 13 July 4/7 Each Government .. receives all the money on outward postages, and none on inward postages.

B. sb. Jabsol. use of the adj., already in OE.]

1. The inward or internal part, the inside; usually *spec.* the internal parts or organs of the body, the entrails. a. *sing.* (Now rare.)

c1000 ÆLFRED *Gloss.* in Wr. Wulcker 159/35 *Intestina*, smallpearmas, uel inneward. c1000 ÆLFRED *Exod.* xxix. 17 His inneweide and his fet þu lezst uppan his heofod. c1275 *Al Pains Hell* 151 in O. Eng. *Misc.* 151 Gripes fretþ heore Mawen .. And heore inward vych del. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2864 Pat ich in is Ineward mid suerd make a sepe. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 92 The moghetis Lyuer longes and the Inward shal be for your chylren. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 146 The intrailes or inward of beastes. c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxviii, To kisse the tender inward of thy hand. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 63 Matter has no inward. 1884 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nights VII.* 80 He snatched up the man who had kicked him and carried him into the inward of the island.

b. pl. (Now only in *spec.* sense: = Entrails.)

a1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxliii. 18 Als watre, it in-yehed In his inwardes. c1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 30 His inwardes were purged from this dedly fylthe. 1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 John (1537) 82 [To] brynge a beaste and slay it and offre the bloude and the fat of the inwardes. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 475 Assured that the Inwardes of each place may best be known by such as reside therein. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xxxvii. 83 Obstruction is a Stoppage of the Inwards by thickened Flegm. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xx. 325 The prince .. to his sire assigns The tasteful inward, and nectareous wines. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xii, Ups and downs o' hills .. enough to shake a body's viduals out of his inward.

2. The inner nature or essence of a thing or person; that which is within; the interior, secret, or intrinsic character, qualities, thoughts, etc.

a. *sing.* rare.

1398 TREVISAR *Barth.* De P. R. II. viii. (Add. MS. 27, 944) lf. 15/1 An angel. settith his entent in-to be inwarde of god. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* i, There is nothing here, Which, from the outward to the inward brought, Moulded thy baby thought. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 106 O vizier .. make thine inward like unto thine outward.

† b. pl. Obs.

c975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Mark vii. 21 From innawardum .. of heorte monna sweaunga yfel oft cumað. c1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. i. 41 Yf þou haddist ones parfily entrid in to þe inwardes of thesu, & haddist saoured a litel of his brennyng loue. 1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xlii. 76 He printeth it nottally in the inwardes of his minde. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* Pref. 36 How necessary it is to look into the inward of things. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *a Kempis' Solit. Soul* x. 178 How disturbed my Conscience is; how confused all my Inwards.

† 3. An intimate or familiar acquaintance: = INTIMATE sb. (Cf. A. 3.) Obs.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 138 Sir, I was an inward of his .. and I beleue I know the cause of his withdrawing. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* II. iii, He's a kind gentleman, a very inward of mine.

4. pl. Articles coming in or imported, or dues on such articles. Also *attrib.*

1761 *Gentl. Mag.* 604 Mann, E. L. Collector of Inwards at Custom House. 1898 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 643 Upon the 'Inwards' platform we find cases of hardware from Birmingham, casks of shoes from Leicester, hampers of lace from Nottingham [etc.].

Inward (in'wɔrd), adv. (*prep.*) Forms: 1 inward, (inneward, innaword, 2-3 inneward, inward(e), 2-inward; (4 inward, 4-7 inwardre, 5 inward, ynwarde, 5-6 Sc. inward, inuart, 6 inward, Sc. inuert). [OE. *innan*-, *inne*-, *inward* = OHG. *inwert*, MDu. *inne*-, *inwart*, *-wert*, *-wart*: see prec.]

1. Towards the inside or interior (of a place, space, or material body). a. Of motion or direction.

c1000 *Nicodenus* xxxi in Thwaite *Heptat.* App. (1698) 18 Ða hiȝ inward foron þa gemynton hiȝ twegen ealde weras. a1225 St. Markar. 8 As me ledde hire inward. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11094 Arblastes sone & ginaes wiþoute me bende, & ssoote inward vaste inone. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 397 Als-soyn thai Held carpard Inward on thar way. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) I. iv. 4 Beholding inward as fer as I myȝt, thenne saw I many syeges ryal and wonderful. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 7 Pathes and allies wide .. leading inward farr. 1658 A. FOX *Wurt's Surg.* II. vii. 67 It happeneth sometimes, that the scull by a heavy blow is bowed inward. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Eng.* 497 Comptroller of the Cloth and Petty-Custom inward and outward. *Ibid.* 501 Patent-Officers in the Out-Ports .. Southampton, one Customer inward, One Customer outward. *Passim*. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* II. 230 When the eye rolls inward. 1871 ROSETTI *Poems*, Ave 103 The cherubim, arrayed, conjoint, Float inward to a golden point.

b. Of position or situation: In or on the inside; in the interior, within; internally: = INWARDLY adv. 1. ? Obs.

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 4411 Inward myn herte I fele blede. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* vi. ix. in Ashm. (1652) 163 The Mater ys alterate, Both inward and outward substancially. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1590) C vj b/1 A castell or toure moste curious, Dreadfull vnto sight but inward excellent. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 9 The Maple seldom inward sound. 1611 BIBLE 1 Kings vii. 25 The Sea was set about vpon them, and all their hinder parts were ioward. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 16/2 Such Lines or Circles, as ly inward in the material Sphere.

† c. With an 'inward' tone, with muffled utterance, indistinctly: cf. INWARD a. 1 d. Obs.

1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 99/2 Englishmen .. are observed by all other nations to speak exceeding close and inward.

2. *fig.* a. Towards that which is within; into the mind or soul; into one's own thoughts.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 272 So sone so me biginnes kunsenten to sunne, and let bene lust gon inward and delit waxen. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 111 Loke inward on our owne conscience, and remembre our synnes. a 1600 *Hooker* (J.), Looking inward we are stricken dumb; looking upward we speak and prevail. 1766 *Fordyce Serm. Eng. Wom.* (1767) II. viii. 36 Satiated with external pleasures, she turns inward.

b. Within, in, or in relation to, the mind or soul; mentally or spiritually; = INWARDLY adv. 3. e 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xi. 39 pætte ðonne inward [*Rushw.* innaward] is iuer [*Vulg.* intus est vestrum] full is mid nedmning and mid unrechtwisne. c 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 321 If he inward hadde any repentance. c 1450 *Holland Howlat* 389 It synkis sone in all part Of a trewe Scottis hart, Reioisand ws inwart. 1526 *Tynocle* 2 Cor. vii. 5 Outward was fightinge, in warde was feare. c 1600 *Shaks. Sonn.* lxi. It is so grounded inward in my heart. 1699 *Dayen Stanzas Cromwell* xii. We inward bled, whilst they prolonged our pain.

3. Comb.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 23 A-noone the inward-borne blyndnesse fledde a-way. 1866 *R. M. Ballantyne Shift. Winds* xiv. (1881) 136 The Captain hailed the first inward-bound vessel he met with.

† B. prep. In the interior of; within. *Obs. rare.* 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M) 1208 Right on the bryge, the Romans seys, they met Beues inward the paleys.

Inward, v. rare. [*f. prec. adv. or adj.*]

† I. intr. and refl. To come inwards or in, to enter. *Obs. rare*—o.

1611 *Florio, Indentrarsi*, to inward himselfe. *Ibid.*, *Inentrare*, to inward or enter into.

2. trans. To make inward or subjective. *rare*—1. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 618 The oriental mind... subjectifies the individuality, or, to frame a word for the occasion, inwards it.

Inwardly (inwɔːdli), *a. rare.* [*OE. inwardlic, f. inward internal + -lic, -ly* 1.] † a. = INWARD *f. a. Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 338 Wið wifa earfoðnyssum þe on heora inweardlicum [w. inweardlicum] stowum earfoþu browiað. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 Rechelis, for his swetnesse, bitocned inwærdliche bede. a 1225 [see INWARD a. 2]. 1504 *Lady Margaret tr. De Imitatione* iv. xvi. 280 Take a waye from my thought all the erthely and inwardlye thynges.

b. Relating to what is inward or spiritual.

1820 *Coleridge Lett., Convers.*, etc. I. Let. viii. 50 In moral, or if that be too high and inwardly a word, in mannerly manliness of taste the present age and its best writers have the decided advantage.

Inwardly (inwɔːdli), *adv.* Forms: see INWARD *adv.* [*OE. inwardlice*; see *prec.* and -LY 2.]

I. In reference to situation or condition.

1. In, on, or in reference to, the inside or inner part; within; = INTERNALLY 1.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 107½ Inwardly, *intime.* 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxix. (W. de W.) Qiv b. Clowes. .ben perfyte froyte wyth sharpe sauoure . . also moyst inwardly. 1520 *Lo. Grey in Grosart Spenser's Wks.* I. 473 Propped outwards like a hovel, and inwardly slanting like a pent-tisse. 1599 *Shaks. Much Ado* iii. i. 78 Therefore let Benedicke like covered fire, Consume away in sighes, waste inwardly. 1617 *Morvson Itin.* iii. 154 More inwardly where . . Rosse, and Sotherland are seated, the . . Merte of old inhabited. 1631 *Jordan Nat. Bathes* xvi. (1669) 154 Inwardly also Bath-waters are used, for Broths, Beer, Iuleps, &c. although some do mislike it. 1660 *Barrow Euclid* iii. vi. If two circles inwardly touch one the other. 1719 *De For Crusoe* i. xiv. He had bled inwardly. 1770 *Thorpe in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 158 The characteristic of the chesnut trees decaying inwardly.

b. With a voice that does not pass the lips; in low tones spoken to oneself; not aloud.

1530 *Palsgr. Introd.* 15 They make a manner of modulation inwardly. 18. Wordsw. *White Doe* ii. He shrunk and muttered inwardly. 1859 *Tennyson Geraint & Enid* 109 Half inwardly, half audibly she spoke.

2. Intimately, thoroughly; closely.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 52 Lo hu holi writ spekeð, & hu inwardliche hit telleð hu sungeunge bigon. c 1300 *Speculum Guy Wario.* 339 Hit greneþ euer mannes eise, Inwardliche on hire [þe sunne] to se For hire grete clerie. c 1450 *Lovelich Graut* xxxv. 516 They behelden Abowtes ful Inwardly. 1579-80 *North Plutarch* (1676) 916 The people not looking so inwardly into it. 1584 *J. Carmichael in Wodrow Misc.* (1844) 422 Thai will deill moir inuarily with hir Majestie nor with any other foren prince. 1699 *Milton Ruft. Commw.* 1 Acquainting me with the state of Affairs, more inwardly then I knew before. 1660 *Hist. Wars Scot. under Montrose* ix. 69 When he came to understand him more inwardly. 1703 *Penn in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 210 For my government I refer thee to the deputy governor, and my son more inwardly.

b. Intrinsically, in its own nature.

1884 *tr. Lotze's Logic* 30 The line which divides what is inwardly coherent from casual accessions.

3. In heart; in mind or thought; in spirit. (Hence implying 'in reality, sincerely, at heart', or 'secretly'.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 But we inwærdliche imlicien and forþen þan monne þe us wreðeð. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20754 'I tru', he said, 'it inwardli'. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* iv. 1035 Vit must myn herte weve Inwardlye. 1513 *More Rich.* III Wks. 67½ Men had it euer inwardly suspect, as many well counterfeited jewels make y^e true mistrusted. a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Rich.* III 53 Diverse other noble personages whiche inwardly hated kyng Richard. 1611 *Bible Ps.* lxii. 4 They blesse with their mouth, but they curse inwardly. 1666 *Temple Let. to Bp. of Munster* 19 Mar., I pretended to believe what I am told, tho' I am inwardly assured to the contrary. 1726 *Lam Serious C.* xviii. (1729) 343 It is highly reasonable, that you should . . appear outwardly such

as you are inwardly. 1845 *M. Pattison Ess.* (1889) I. 26 The others laughing inwardly at the scene that was being acted before them.

† b. In or from the inmost heart; with deep emotion or feeling; heartily, fervently, earnestly.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxii. 2 Se þe æfter rihte mid gerece wiþ inweardlice æfterspyrian. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 58 Johannes . . symle syððan Drihtne folgoð, and weard ða him inweardlice gelufod. c 1200 *Ormin* 697 þe3 alle bæðenn innwardli3 Wiþ þeddes & wiþ þeddes, þatt Drihtin sholde leshen hemm Ut off þe doffless walde. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 282 Þet was þet lescun þet ure Louerd inwardlukest lerede alle his icorene. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 75 A! lorde, we loue þe inwardly. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b, They . . can for his sake moost inwardly in herte despyse this worlde. 1632 *J. Haywaro tr. Biondi's Eromena* 47 But I . . am . . disinabled herein (which at this present inwardly grieues me).

II. In reference to direction or motion.

4. a. Towards the inside or inner part; = INWARD *adv.* 1 a. b. fig. Towards that which is within; into the mind or soul; = INWARD *adv.* 2 a. Now rare.

1667 *Obs. Burn. Lond. in Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 447 We shut them inwardly, as well as possibly we could. 1697 *Dampier Voy.* I. 391 Cutting the upper part of the body aslope inwardly downward. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 63 The ulceration stretched outwardly under the upper lip and nose, and inwardly to cheeks and throat.

† 5. By some M.E. writers, inwardly was used to render *L. in-* in composition, e.g. 'to seek inwardly' = *L. inquirere*, 'to call or clepe inwardly' = *L. invocare*.

a 1340 *Hampole Psalter* xix. 10 Here vs in þe light of trouth and luf, in þe whileke lyght we inwardly call þe [*in die qua inuocauerimus te*]. 1382 *Wyclif Ps.* cxiv. 4 The name of the Lord I inwardly clepede [*inuocavi*]. — *Isa.* ix. 13 The Lord of ostes thet inwardlyche soȝten not [*non inquisierunt*].

† Inwardmost, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. INWARD a. + -MOST*.] Most inward; = INMOST, INNERMOST.

1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 92 The inwardmost [teeth] are broad and blunt to grind and make small the meat.

Inwardness (inwɔːdnəs), [*f. INWARD a. + -NESS*.]

† 1. The inner part or region; *pl.* Inward parts, entrails (rendering *L. viscera*; in quot. only *fig.*: see *BOWEL sb.* 3). *Obs.*

1388 *Wyclif Luke* i. 78 Bi the inwardnesse of the merci of oure God. — 2 Cor. vi. 12 3e ben not angwischid in vs, but 3e ben angwischid in your inwardness [1382 entrails]. — *Phil.* ii. 1 If only inwardness of merci. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* — *Ladye* 158 Not fayedly only with tongue, but of all the inwardness of soule.

2. The inward or intrinsic character or quality of a thing; the inner nature, essence, or meaning.

1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* ii. iv. § 4, I should without any difficulty pronounce that his fables had no such inwardness in his own meaning. 1647 *H. More Song of Soul* i. l. xxviii, Sense cannot arrive to th^e inwardness Of things. 1830 *Coleridge Grk. Poets* (1834) 307 Perhaps Lord Bacon is right in thinking that there was but little of such inwardness in the poet's own meaning. 1869 *Lowell Fam. Ep. to Friend* vii, Nor Nature fails my walks to bless With all her golden inwardness. 1877 *N. York Tribune* Apr. (Cent. Dict.), The true inwardness of the late Southern policy of the Republican party. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 1½ We have always contended that the true 'inwardness' of the Land Bill was not the wish to stop evictions, but the wish to stop the scandal of evictions. *Ibid.* 21 Nov. 5½ How can we trust any book to show us the true inwardness of a man we never set eyes on? 1895 *Massingham in Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 301 In another sense we have taken too little account of the inwardness of the lives of the poor.

3. The quality or condition of being inward or internal to something else (*lit.* or *fig.*).

1611 *Florio, Interiorita*, inwardness. a 1680 *Charnock Attrib. God* (1834) I. 459 The apostle doth not say, by him, but in him, to show the inwardness of his presence. 1858 *Glaudstone Homer* II. 130 That inwardness and universality of function which belongs to Minerva. 1858 *Miss Mulock Th. Wom.* 266 It must always be, from its very secretness and inwardness, the sharpest of all pangs.

† 4. The fact of being intimately acquainted; intimacy, familiarity; close friendship. *Obs.*

1578 in *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 19, I fear that no great inwardness shall be found in them, when they find her majesty's liberality coming slowly to them. 1599 *Shaks. Much Ado* iv. i. 247 You know my inwardness and love Is very much unto the Prince and Claudio. 1652-62 *Heylin Cosmog.* v. (1682) 41 Menas . . by reason of his inwardness with his Master, knew most of his designs. 1668 *Pepys Diary* 23 Aug., The Duke of York . . did, with much inwardness, tell me what was doing. 1715 *Steele Town-talk* No. 1 It probably dropt hastily in the . . inwardness of conjugal confidence, from the pen of a fond husband writing to a young, gay, and beautiful wife.

5. a. Depth or intensity of feeling or thought; subjectivity.

1836 *Hare Guesses* (1859) 77 That depth and inwardness of thought, which seems to belong to the Germanic mind. 1845 *P. Parley's Ann.* VI. 106 The . . blackcap . . pours . . his . . love-song—scarcely inferior, in a certain plaintive inwardness, to the autumn song of the robin. 1871 *R. H. Hutton Ess.* (1877) I. Pref. 27 The new inwardness with which men are conceiving their relation to each other.

b. Relation to or occupation with what is inward or concerns man's inner nature, as opposed to occupation with externalities; spirituality.

1899 *Jowett Ess. Interpr. Script. in Comm. Paul's Epist.* (1894) 28 This inwardness of the words of Christ is what few are able to receive. 1873 *M. Arnold Lit. & Dogma*

(1876) 100 Trying to identify the Messiah of popular hope . . with an ideal of meekness, inwardness, patience, and self-denial. 1876 *C. D. Warner Wint. Nile* x. 132 They sleep the sleep of 'inwardness' and peace.

Inwards (inwɔːdz), *adv. (adj.)*. [*ME. inwards, f. inward adv., with advb. genitive -es, -s, as in besides, etc.* Cf. the parallel MDu. *inwaerts*, Du. *inwaarts*, MHG. *inwertes*, Ger. *inwärts*, Da. *indvortes*, Sw. *inwertes*.]

1. a. = INWARD *adv.* 1 a.

1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 16 b/2 Drawinge the needle from inwards, outwards. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 418 A mile inwards is another wall. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 205 Do not direct the cutting Corner of the Chissel inwards, but rather outwards. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 61 The advantages of making central changes, by breaking inwards, so as the whole stand faced to the given division or divisions in two columns. 1846 *J. Baxter Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 70 Globe Artichoke, with . . the scales turned inwards at the top.

b. *spec.* With respect to goods coming in or imported. (Cf. INWARD *sb.* 4.)

1583 *Rates of Customs*—to Rdr., The . . poundage for all manner of merchandise aswel outwards as inwards. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 144 To Rowland Thrupp, collector inwards in the port of Bristol. 1688 *N. Jersey Archives* (1880) I. 525 Paying noe Custom nor Excise inwards or outwards. 1722 *Act Encour. Silk Manuf. in Lond. Gaz.* No. 6040/3 The . . Silk when exported unmanufactured do draw back great part of the Duties paid Inwards.

c. = INWARD *adv.* 1 b.

1597 [see a]. 1601 *R. Johnson Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 159 A black sheep skinned with the wool-side outward in the day time, and inwards, in the night time. a 1626 *Bacon* (J.), The medicines . . are so strong, that if they were used inwards they would kill.

2. a. = INWARD *adv.* 2 a.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 92 Euer so þe wittes beoð more ispreinde utwardes, se heo lesse wendet inwards. 1768-74 *Tucker Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. i. xi. § 36. 125 What else is reflecting besides turning the mental eye inwards? 1866 *J. Martineau Ess.* I. 127 Conjecture will turn inwards.

b. = INWARD *adv.* 2 b.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 92 Euer se recluses toteð more utwardes, se heo habbeð lesse lue of vre Louerd inwards

† B. *adj.* = INWARD *a.* in various senses. *rare.*

1550 *J. Coke Eng. & Fr. Heraldry* § 97 (1877) 87 The names of them . . casteth into theyr hartes an inwards feare and tremour. 1575 *Turberv. Faulconrie* 158 The flow fleeing hawk should be made inwards and (as we tearme it) fond of the lewre.

Inwar'p, v. rare. [*IN-1*] *trans.* To inweave or work in, as the warp in the web.

1824 *E. Irving in Mrs. Oliphant Life* (1862) I. 194 The interests of religion are too much inwarped . . with my character and writing, that I should not do my best.

Inwart, obs. Sc. form of INWARD.

Inwawe, variant of ENWAVE v., Obs.

† **Inways, adv.** *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. IN adv. + -ways, as in sideways.*] = INWARDS *adv.* 1 b.

1552 *Gresham in Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1791) III. ii. App. C. 147 The formal bargains heretofore made in taking the fourth penny inways.

† **Inwealdy, variant of UNWIELDY a.**

1650 *Bulwer Antropomet.* 108 Inwealdy pourers out of speech.

Inwealthy, var. ENWEALTHY v., Obs. to enrich.

† **Inweary, v.** *Obs. rare*—o. [*IN-2*] To weary. 1611 *Florio, Instancare*, to tire, to inweary.

Inweave (inwɛv), *enweave, v.* Pa. t. -wove. Pa. pple. -woven (also 7 -weav'd, 8-9 -wove). [*f. IN-1 (or 2), EN-1 + WEAVE v.*; cf. Du. *inweven*, G. *einweben*, Da. *indvæve*, Sw. *inwifva*, and *L. intexere*. Chiefly used in pa. pple.]

1. *trans.* To weave in; to weave (threads or materials) in, so as to form a web or tissue; to weave (things) together, or one thing with another; to interweave. Also *fig.*

1578 *Banister Hist. Man* v. 70 This is with two kindes of fibres intertexed, or enwoven. 1652 *Benlowes Theoph.* xii. xv, When two enweav'd are in one high desire They feel like Angels, mutual fire. 1831 *Carlyle Lett. Res.* I. iii, A living link in that Tissue of History, which inweaves all Being. 1846 *Ruskin Mod. Paint.* I. i. vi. § 4. 26 All our moral feelings are so inwoven with our intellectual powers, that [etc.]. a 1859 *J. A. James in Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 126 Infidelity . . has endeavoured to enweave itself with science. 1876 *T. Hardy Ethelberta* (1890) 259 The newly-lit lamps on the quay, and the evening glow shining over the river, inwove their harmonious rays as the warp and woof of one lustrous tissue.

2. To insert or introduce (a thread, pattern, or material) into a fabric which is being woven; to insert (one thing) in or into another by weaving in or entwining. *Const. in, into (among, through).*

1566 *Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 266 Tua lynes . . Woven in threid of golde, to quhilkies Ingeniouslie ar coupled the Lillies inwoven, inwounde, and drawin throuch, as it war. 1670 *Milton Hist. Eng.* vi. Wks. (1847) 560½ The royal standard, wherein the figure of a man fighting was inwoven with gold and precious stones. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* ix. 513 In his deep fleece my grasping hands I lock, And fast beneath, in woolly curls inwove, There cling implicit. 1797 *T. Park Sonn.* 16 On every leaf enweave a druid-spell. 1876 *Rock Text. Fabr.* i. 5 A vast number of figures and animals inwoven into its fabric.

b. *fig.* with ref. to immaterial things, words, incidents in a story, etc.

a 1628 *F. Grevil Poems* II. (1633) 66 Closely to be in-

wau'd in enery heart. **a 1656** USSHER *Power Princes* 11. (1683) 160 Caesar heretofore did so embosom and enweave himself into the Commonwealth. **1817** COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 219 To inweave in a poem of the loftiest style... such minute matters of fact. **1869** GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* v. 43 A study which inweaves the Word into the daily life of the Christian.

3. To combine, furnish, decorate, etc. *with something inserted or entwined.*

1591 SPENSER *Muioptosis* 299 A faire border wrought of sundrie flowres, Enwoven with an yvie-winding trayle. **1717** tr. *Ovid's Met.*, *Arachne* 209 Festeons of flow'rs inwove with ivy shine. **1835** WILLIS *Pencillics* II. xlvii. 71 Gauze-like fabrics inwoven with flowers of silver.

4. To form by weaving or plaiting. *rare.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 352 Down they cast Thir Crowns inwove with Amarant and Gold. **1864** NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 21 The Crown inwove with twisted Thorn. **1887** BOWEN *Virg. Eneid* v. 308 Three winners receive Prizes beyond, and of olive pale their garlands inweave.

Hence **In-, Enweavement**. *rare.*

1842 *Tail's Mag.* IX. 606 Mind with mind it links in long Enweavement round the world.

Inwedged (inwedgd), *ppl. a.* [**IN adv.** 11 b.] Wedged in, confined. *Const. as pple. or as adj.*

1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. i. 126 Whenever the red-coated horseman thus found himself inwedged and surrounded. **1895** W. K. PARKER *Mammal. Desc.* VII. 179 Its walls are the inwedged outgrowth of the... ear ring.

† **Inwee'd**, *v. Obs. rare-1.* [**f. IN-1 + WEED.**] *trans.* To hide or shelter in weeds.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. xi. (1590) Vv. [The dog] got out of the river, and shaking off the water... inweeded [quoted in ? as inwooded] himself so, as the Ladies lost the further marking his sportfulness.

In-went, *pa. t.* of **IN-go v.**, *Obs.*

Inwerd, *inwerd*, *obs. ff. INWARD, INVEIGH.*

Inweroun, **-wirone**, *obs. ff. inviron, ENVIRON.*

1411 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Matthew* 463 He gert Inwirone all hyre In with mekil fuel. **1489** *Barbour's Bruce* xi. 607 (Edin. MS.) Thai all about War inweroun [Camb. MS. enveroun].

† **Inwet**, *v. Obs. rare-1.* [**f. IN-1 + WET v.**, after *L. intingere.*] *trans.* To wet (in something).

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxvii. 24 [lxxviii. 23] That inwet be [Vulg. *intingatur*] thi foot in blood; the tange of thin houndis fro hym of the enemys.

Inwheel, variant of **ENWHEEL v.**, *Obs.*

Inwick (inwik), *sb. Sc. Curling.* [**f. IN adv.**

+ (?) **WICK v.**] A shot which strikes the inside of another stone and glances off it to the tee, as in a cannon in billiards; practised when an adversary's stone is *in*, and strongly guarded from front attack; the same as an **INRING** (but see the vb.).

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 572 Bringing up by means of what is termed an in-wick his next stone. **1824** MACTAGGART *Gallivod. Enceyl.* s. v. To take an inwick is considered by all curlers the finest trick in the game. **1831** in *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 970 Then by a dexterous in-wick eject the winner. *Ibid.* 971 To make a succession of in-wicks up a port. **1857** *Chambers's Inform.* II. 683/2 The player... does his best to take the inwick or angle; and by a skillfully 'laid on' stone... the inwick is taken; his stone glides off, angles towards the tee, knocks his adversary's stone out of shot—himself remaining in the white.

Inwick, *v. Sc. Curling.* [**f. prec. sb.**] *intr.* To take or make an inwick; to 'cannon' off the inner side of another stone so as to reach the tee and knock out an opponent's stone when this is guarded in front. Usually in *vbl. sb. Inwicking.*

(MacTaggart in quot. 1824 distinguishes *inwick* and *in-ring*, but this is not done by other authorities.)

1823 *Cal. Merc.* 4 Jan. (Jam.). The contest was keen at drawing, striking off, and inwicking. **1824** MACTAGGART *Gallivod. Enceyl.* 280 This is somewhat different from *in-ring*; to *inwick* a stone is to come up a port or wick, and strike the inring of a stone seen through that wick; now this is different from a common open *inring*—the two are often confounded with each other, but they are quite different. **1898** *R. Caled. Curling Club Ann. Const.* 24 Every Competitor shall play 4 shots at each of the nine following points of the game, viz. Striking, Inwicking, Drawing, Guarding, Chap and Lie, Wick and Curl in, Raising, Chipping the Winner, and Drawing through a Port, according to the definitions and diagrams here given.

Inwind, variant of **ENWIND**.

Inwinding, *ppl. a. rare.* [**IN adv.** 11 a.] Winding inwards.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 319 A beacon is hollowed with an in-winding Bay. **1861** W. BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* June 130 The outswelling and inwinding lines from the head to the leg.

† **Inwise**, *a. Obs. rare-1.* [**IN-4.** Cf. *OE. infrið.*] Very wise.

1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 8 It nedith... to hane an In-wis man and a discrete to counselle.

† **Inwit**. *Obs.* Also **4-5 inwitt(e)**, **-wyt(t)e)**, **ynwitt**, **-wytt**. [**f. IN adv.** 12 + **WIT sb.**

Formed in ME.; not related to *OE. inwit*, *inwid* deceit. **1.** Conscience; inward sense of right and wrong. Also *clean inwit* = 'a clean heart'.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 2 Of schir heorte & cleane inwit [L. *conscientia bona*], & trewe bileane. *Ibid.* 306 Ure owne conscience, þet is ure inwit. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 5428 Conscience þat is called Inwitt, And þair awen syns... there ogyne the synful sal be. **1340** *Ayenb.* 1 Þis boc is dan Michells of Northgate, y-write an englis of his ogyne hand þet hatte: Ayenbyte of Inwyt. *Ibid.* 202 Þe uestre stape is cleane inwyt, þet is þe rote of þise trawe, nor wyb-oute cleane inwyt, no chasteite ne lykeþ to god. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* vii. 421 Hus wif and hys inwit edwited hym of hus synne.

[**1605** *CAMDEN Rem.* (1636) 26 The certaine and inward knowledge of that which is in our minde, be it good or bad, which in the latine word we call conscience, they called *Inwit*.]

2. Reason, intellect, understanding; wisdom.

c 1305 *St. Katherine* 28 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 90 Biþenþe þe bet and turn þi þoþt to som wysdom ic rede And whan þyn owene inwit þe saip þat no whar nis such a dede Almitie god þu him holde þat such wonder can make. **c 1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16590 Hit was er a wei good þrowe, As mannes inwit may þat wel knowe. **1387** TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 65 Anaxagorus seide þat Inwitte of god is makere of alle þinges. **1481** *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 68 Suche be so woo lyke as they had loste theyr inwytte. **1587** *GOLDING De Mornay* xi. (1617) 160 Yet is there an In-wit in it which the Beast knoweth not of, which In-wit concocteth, digesteth, and distributeth that which the Beast hath eaten. (1894) F. S. ELLIS *Reynard the Fox* 213 By what is truly but a bubble, Letting it master his inwit.] **b. pl.** (See quot. 1380.)

[**1362** LANGL. *P. Pl. A. x.* 17 A wys kniht wip alle Sire Inwit he hette And hap fyve feire sonces.] **c 1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 117 Þese ben also by fyve inwyttyss; Wyl, Resoun, Mynd, Ymaginacioun, and Thoght. **c 1440** *Gesta Rom.* i. viii. 18 (Harl. MS.) Þe luge, scil. Reson, owto to come don, when conscience mevith him to 3eve done bitwix þe v. Inwittis.

3. (Rendering *L. animus*.) Heart, soul, mind; cheer, courage.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxi. 14 If afterward she sittith not in thin inwit [1388 soule], thou shalt leene hir free. — **1** *Sam.* i. 10 Whanne Anna was in bitter inwit [1388 soule], she preiede the Lord, wepynghe largeli. — *Acts* xxvii. 22, I counceille 3ou for to be of good ynwitt [Gloss or herte; 1388 counform].

Inwith (inwip), *prep. and adv. (a, sb.) Obs. exc. Sc.* Also **3 inewið**, **iwið**, **5 inewth**; **5-6 Sc.** in(n)outh. [**f. IN adv.** + **WITH prep.** Cf. **WITHIN.**]

A. prep. Within, inside of. **† 1.** Of place. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 424 (MS. C.) Inwið þe wanes ha nuhe werie scaploris. **a 1240** *Ureusin in Cott. Hom.* 187 Hwa is þenne unwaschen þe haueþ þis halwende wet inwið his heorte? **1311** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1055, I nolde... For alle þe lond inwytth Logres. **c 1386** *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 700 This þurs hath she inwytth hir bosom hyd. **c 1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1133 Summe ek hem sette inewth a bulbe of squille. **1489** *Barbour's Bruce* v. 348 (Edin. MS.) Till thaim that war off the castell, That war all innouth the chancell. **1513** *DOUGLAS Æneis* xi. xi. 132 Turnas... spedis to this schip, Ran owt the brig, and inwytth hurd can skip.

† b. On the inner side of. *Sc. Obs.*

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 271 Intumulat... Ben in the queir sum thing inwytth his quene.

† 2. Of time. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1941 Inwið þeos þre dahes. **1311** *Scynyn Sag.* (W.) 126 Inwytth yeres thre, Sal he be so wise of lare, That ye sal thank me enumere. **c 1386** *CHAUCER L. G. W.* Prol. 209, I fel on slepe, in with an houre or two. **a 1400-50** *Alexander* 3900 Be þai had fyneschid þis 3ist was ferre in with eyn, Foure houres full farn & þe fiste neghes.

† 3. Of state or condition. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26604 In-wit [Fairf. MS. wip-in] mi sorn al o mi lif þi sal fast wit mi-seluen strif.

B. adv. † 1. Denoting position: Within, on the inside, inwardly. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 7 He...felde him inwundet in wið in his heorte. **a 1225** *Ancr. R.* 38 Make me tellen lute of euerich blisse vtewið, & froure me inewið. **c 1230** *Hali Meid.* 29 Ha beoð riche & weoleful inwið iþe herte. **a 1300** *Cursor M.* 8860 þat saip þe men þat þar has ben And in-wit bath and vte-wit sene. **a 1420** *Anturs of Arth.* 445 In-withe was a chapelle, a chambour, a halle. **1536** *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* Cosmogr. viii. (1541) B v b, Ane lang mand narrow halis and wyt mouthit, with mony stobis Inouth. **1565** *Privy Council.* Rec. 19 May in Keith *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1734) 279 note, It is appoynted that the saids Lordis of Secret-Counsels schall conuene inwytth upon the 10. of June next.

2. Denoting direction: Inwards; = **IN-BY**. *Sc.*

1768 *Ross Helenore* 82 Upo' a burn I fell, Wi' bonny even rode an in-withest set. *Mod. Sc. dial.* Come inwytth; ye'll be cauld outbye there.

b. Hence attrib. as *adj. Sc.*

1768 *Ross Helenore* 69 We Or'en may chance some in-wytth place to see. **1789** *Ibid.* 47 He the west and she the east hand took. The inwytth road by favour of the brook.

† C. as *sb.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* vi. (1617) 9 If the fierce Horse haue in his skelping course, either ypwitthes, inwittes, or downewittes, which is that he may either runne within the side of hilles, vp hils, or downe hils [etc.].

Inwlpaden, early form of **INLAP v.**, *Obs.*

Inwomb, *obs. variant of ENWOMB v.*

† **Inwone**, *v. Obs.* Also **4-won**, **-wun**. [**f. IN-1 + WONE v.**, after *L. inhabitare*: cf. *MDu.*, *MLG. inwoonen*, Ger. *einwohnen*.] *trans.* and *intr.* To inhabit.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxviii. 41 [lxxx. 35] Inwone þare sal þai yithe. **a 1340** *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxxxvi. 3 Hope in lord & doe goeðnes & inwon þe erth. **c 1400** *Dest. Troy* 13864 Ho...enfourmet hym fully of þe fre rewme, þat the worthy in-woneth.

† **Inwoning**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare-1.* [**IN adv.**

11 c. Cf. *Du. inwoning*, Ger. *einwohnung*.] Inhabiting, indwelling.

1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* III. App. lxxvii, This was his guerdon, this his wicked wage, From the inwoning of that Stygian Crow.

Inwood, mistake for **INWEED v.**, *q. v.*

Inword, *obs. form of INWARD.*

† **In-work**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [**IN adv.** 12.] **a.**

Interior or inside work; work on the inner side.

b. pl. Inner works or defences of a fortified place.

1602-2 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 486 Diners bricklayers raising in-work of the imbatlements. **1623**

JAS. I Repl. Parl. in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 136 A Fortification, which must have Out-works and In-works. **1645** *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 30 Christ hath taken the castle, both in-works and out-works. **1658** *EAL Monmouth tr. Paruta's Wars of Cyprus* 56.

Inwork (inwōrk), *v. rare.* [**IN-1** or **IN adv.** 7. Cf. *Du. inwerken*, Ger. *einwirken*, Da. *indvirke*, Sw. *inverka*. See also **INWROUGHT.**]

1. trans. To work (something) into a tissue as by weaving or embroidering. See **INWROUGHT.**

1681-6 *J. SCOTT Chr. Life* i. iv. § 5 (R.) From these dangers you will never be wholly free, till you have... inwrought all the virtues of religion into your natures.

2. To work, operate, or produce (some effect) *in*. **1855** *PUSEV Doctr. Real Presence* Note S. 347 Inworking good in a good disposition which receives it, and implanting damnation in the evil. **1865** — *Truth Eng. Ch.* 47 An actual mystical oneness, inwrought by Christ our Head. **1866** — *Min. Proph.* 19/2 Where he inworketh in her that hope.

3. intr. To work within.

1874 *PUSEV Lent. Sermon*. 185 Paul... by whose mouth Christ spake, he, in whom Christ inwrought.

Inworker, *rare-1.* [**IN adv.** 12.] A worker within.

1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xiv. 203 A plaine prooffe of that she [the soul] is not the body nor any part of the body, but the very life and inworker of the body.

Inworking, *vbl. sb.* [**IN-1**, or **IN adv.** 11 c.

In 16th c. app. a rendering of Gr. *ἐνέργεια* *ENERGEIA* (f. *ἐν* in + *ἐργον* work).] **† a.** Operation, action, energy. *Obs. b.* Internal operation, working within.

1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* v. 50 Understanding is an inworking which abideth... in the partie which hath it, and passeth not into any outward thing. *Ibid.* xv. 231 If the Minde haue any inworking of its owne without any helpe of the Sences. **a 1800** *MACKNIGHT* cited by WEBSTER (1828).

1829 P. N. SHUTTELMACHER *Paraphr. Apost. Ep.* 134 Yet all this variety of faculties is nothing more than the inworkings of one and the same Spirit. **1873** *GOULBURN Pers. Relig.* iii. 22 The result of His inworking in the heart.

Inworking, *ppl. a.* [**IN adv.** 11 a.] **† a.**

Active, effective (= Gr. *ἐνεργής*). *Obs. b.* Working within; operating internally.

1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* v. 49-50 The active or inworking vertue, power and nature, which we marke in all things in this world. *Ibid.* 60 In which worke both our inworking power and also our wit and our will doe concurre all together. **1828** WEBSTER, *Inworking*, working or operating within. **1860** *ELLICOTT Life Our Lord* i. 35 By the grace of the inworking Spirit. **1893** in *Barrows Relig.* II. 1083 The Vedic sages beheld in every force and phenomenon of nature an inworking light of the divinity.

Inworn, *ppl. a.* [**IN adv.** 11 b.] **a. pa. pple.**

of wear in: Worn or pressed in. **b. as a.** Inveterate.

1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* II. i. That whatever faultines was but superficial to Prelacy at the beginning, is... long since branded and inworn into the very essence thereof. **1864** *PUSEV Lect. Daniel* vii. 447 Following the old and inworn error of his race.

Inwound (inwound), *ppl. a.* [**f. IN adv.** 11 b

+ **wound**, *pa. pple. of WIND v.*] Wound in.

1811 G. MEREDITH *Ball. Past Merid.* iii. Then memory... And sightless hope... Joined notes of Death and Life till night's decline: Of Death, of Life, those inwound notes are mine.

Inwoven (inwōv'n), *ppl. a.* Also **9 en-**. [**pa.**

ppl. of INWEAVE: see **IN adv.** 11 b.] Woven in; interwoven.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* IV. 693 The roofe Of thickest covert was inwoven shade. **1725** *POPE Odys.* IV. 406 Rich tapestry, stiff with inwoven gold. **a 1794** *Sia W. JONES Hymn to Lactantius* Wks. 1799 VI. 363 He saw brisk fountains dance, crisp riv'lets wind O'er borders trim, and round inwoven bow'rs.

1816 *SHELLEY Alastor* 648 His last sight was the great moon... With whose duna beams inwoven darkness seemed To mingle. **a 1822** — *Mann. Anc. in Ess. & Lett.* (Camelot) 47 Their eyes... could have entangled no heart in soul-enwoven labyrinths.

Inwrap, **-ment**, variant of **ENWRAP**, **-MENT**.

† **Inwrapper**. *Obs.* [**f. prec. + -ER-1.**] That

which encwraps; an enveloping structure.

1553 *UDALL tr. Geminus Anat.* I vjb/2 In this figure we haue sette forth the inwrapper called *Plexus*.

Inwreathe, variant of **ENWREATH v.**

† **Inwritting**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [**IN-1** or **IN adv.**

11 c: after *L. inscriptio*.] Inscription.

1382 *WYCLIF Mark* xii. 16 Whos is this ymage, and the in wrytting? **1611** *FLORIO, Inscrittura*, an inwritting, an inscription.

† **Inwritten**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [**IN-1** or **IN adv.**

11 b; after *L. inscriptus*.] **a.** Inscribed, written (in a book or list). **b.** Inscribed, written on or in.

1382 *WYCLIF Prov.* Prol. The boc... that is inwriten the Wisdam of Salamon. — *Ecclesi.* xlvi. 10 Thou art inwriten in domes of tymes. **1598** *FLORIO, Inscritto*, inwriten, made an inscription or superscription. **1605** *CAMDEN Rem.* 168 With a scrole inwriten, *Mithi Vita Spica Virginis*.

In-written, *ppl. a. rare.* [**IN adv.** 11 b.]

Written within, i.e. on the mind.

1684 *Z. CAWDREY Certainty Salvat.* 2 The In-written Law of his own Conscience.

Inwrought (see below), *ppl. a.* Also **8-9 en-**

[**f. IN adv.** 11 b + **wrought**, *pa. pple. of work* vb.: cf.

INWORK v. The form in *en-* is due to the exchange of *en-*, *in-*, in other words: see **IN-2.**]

1. as *pa. pple.* (inrōt).

1. Of a fabric, etc.: Having something worked in by way of decoration. *lit. and fig.*

a. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 105 Next Camus, .. His mantle hairy and his bonnet sedge, Inwrought with figures dim. 1735 Pope *Odyss.* 1. 212 With purple robes inwrought, and stiff with gold. 1855 LONGER *Hiero.* xi. 76 Shirt of doe-skin, .. All inwrought with beads of wampum. b. 1754 DODSLEY *Agric.* 1. (R.), Massy plate, embwrought With curious costly workmanship. 1850 Mrs. BOWRING *Poems* II. 386 Now God be thanked for years enwrought With love. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 181 The brazen gates enwrought With many a dreamer's steadfast thought.

2. Of a pattern, figure, etc.: Worked into, or embrodered on, a fabric. Also *transf.*

a. 1740 C. PITT *Virg. Aeneid* v. 323 There royal Gany-mede, inwrought with art, O'er hills and forests hunts the bounding hart. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* 1. 134 Raised o'er the woolf, by Beauty's hand inwrought. 1892 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (O.) II. 225 A beautiful floral arch with the name U. S. Grant inwrought.

b. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* viii. 243 The flowers Of lowly thyme, by Nature's skill enwrought In the wild turf. 1819 — *Haunted Tree* 12 Flowers enwrought On silken tissue.

3. Worked into the same tissue, intimately combined or worked together with something.

a. 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodric* 216 With her graceful wit there was inwrought A wildly sweet unworldliness of thought. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxx. All that part of his life which was closely inwrought with his emotions. b. 1844 Mrs. BOWRING *Lost Bower* xxiv. And the ivy, veined and glossy, Was enwrought with eglantine.

b. Worked into anything as a constituent.

1734 WATTS *Reliq. Yuv.* xvi. (1789) 129 A good degree of courage inwrought into our very frame. 1854 BOWEN *Logic* x. 328 Native to the mind and inwrought into its very constitution. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 249 Even discords can be inwrought into the vast sequences of some mighty harmony.

II. 4. as *adj.* (inrōt). (In senses as above.)

1830 TENNYSON *Arab. Nis.* xiv. Engarlanded and diaper'd With inwrought flowers, a cloth of gold. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 127 The inwrought sacerdotalism ruling over .. all the systems. 1880 BIRWOOD *Indian Arts* II. 68 Its marvellously woven tissues and sumptuously inwrought apparel. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 904/2 Brocaded satin with inwrought daisies.

Inwy(e, obs. Sc. form of ENVY: see INVY.

|| **Inyala** (inyā-lā). [Native name: see QUOTS.] An antelope of S. Africa, *Tragelaphus angasi*, ranging from Nyasaland to Zululand.

1848 G. F. ANGAS in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 89 This new and brilliant antelope, the Inyala of the Amazulu. 1850 PROUDFOOT *ibid.* 199 The Mahlenas (or Outafes) which people call this animal Inyala. 1863 W. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 92 A moment after I beheld a noble buck inyala walking leisurely away. 1900 Q. Rev. Apr. 304 Buffalo, koodoo, inyala and other animals that need considerable supplies of water.

In-yede, -yhede, -yode, pa. t. of IN-GO v. Obs.

† **Inyet**, v. Obs. In 4-6 inyet(t). [f. IN-1 + YET v. to pour.] *trans.* To pour in, infuse. Hence † **Inyetting** *vbl. sb.*, infusion.

† 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 3 This name Ihesu .. inzettet savoure of heavenly thynges. *Ibid.* 4 Sothey pay sall joye now be in-zettyng of grace. c. 1400 *Prayer* in Maskell *Mon. Rht.* II. 108 God, that .. inzettist ziffits of charite to the hertis of this faithful servauntis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* vii. vii. 30 Some as the first infection .. inzet quietlie had sche.

† **Inyoated**, pa. pple. Obs. rare. [Altered from *inyote* (n, pa. pple. of INYET v.) Poured in.

a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph* ii. 271 O that my words .. Were grav'n in Marble with an yron pen With Lead inyoated (to fill up agen).

Inyo-ke, v. rare. [IN-1: cf. *enyo-ke* (EN-1 3).] *trans.* a. To yoke or unite to something. b. To yoke in a wagon, etc. Hence **Inyo-king** *vbl. sb.*

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinville* cxxx. These all accord .. To end his lives date by their cruell strife, And him vnto a blessed state inyo-ke. c. 1654 J. TAYLOR (Water-p.) *Unnat. Father*. A chaine consists of diuers links and every liuke depends and is inyoak'd vpon anoanother. 1842 MOFFAT *Mission. Labours* S. Afr. 118 Daily inyoking and unyoking. *Ibid.* 391 All inyoked their oxen at the same time.

Io (iō). [a. L. *iō*, Gr. *īō*.] A Greek and Latin exclamation of joy or triumph; sometimes in Eng. as *sh.*, an utterance of 'Io!', an exultant shout or song. Also *Io Pæan*: see PÆAN.

1592 LILLY *Midus* v. iii. Io pæans let us sing, To physicks, and to poesie's king. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iv. Why then Io to Hymen. 1640 GLAPHORNE *Wallenstein* i. l. Wks. 1874 II. 19 When their loud voyces sing, los to victory. 1678 DRYDEN & LEZ *Edipus* iv. i. Rocks, valleys, hills, with splitting Ios ring: Io, Jocasta, Io pæan sing! 1709 Let. to Ld. M[ayor] 4 Some of our false Brothers .. had long before this been singing their Io-Pæans in St. Paul's.

Io-, earlier spelling of Jo-: see I, J, the letters.

Ioate, **Iobardy**, obs. forms of JOT, JEOPARDY.

Iod- (aiod), combining form of mod.L. *iodum* IODINE, used (chiefly before a vowel) in forming names of iodine compounds. (Before a cons. usu.

iodo-, q.v.) Among these are **iodacetie a.**, in *iodacetic acid*, CH₃I.CO₂H, obtained in thin, tough, colourless, rhombohedral plates, having a very sour taste; its salts are **iodacetates**; **iodamide**, **iodammo-nium**, compounds formed by the action of iodine on ammonia, mostly of an explosive character; **iodarsenious a.**, containing iodine and arsenic; **iodargyrite Min.** = IODYRITE; **iodethane**, **iodethyl**, ethyl iodide; **iodhydrargyrate**: see

Iodo-; **iodhydrate** = HYDRIODATE; **iodhydric a.** = HYDRIODIC; **iodhydrin**, an iodine ether of glycerin; **iodiodide**: see IODO-; **iodozone** (see QUOT.); **iodrubidium**, iodide of rubidium, RbI.

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 681 *Iodacetic Acid and Di-iodacetic Acid have likewise been obtained. *Ibid.* 580 *Iodethane is a colourless liquid, of penetrating etheral odour. 1866 OOLING *Antin. Chem.* 154 Tartaric acid, when heated with aqueous iodide of hydrogen or *iodhydric acid, is converted into malic acid with liberation of iodine. 1874 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 284 Iodhydric or hydriodic acid. *Ibid.* 283 *Iodhydrins .. only two have hitherto been obtained, both of which are glycidic ethers. 1877 — *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 183 Iodhydrins .. di-iodhydrin .. tri-iodhydrin or glyceryl tri-iodide. 1872 C. B. FOX *Ozone* 188 A portion of the Iodine set free by the Ozone has been said to be converted by additional Ozone into *Iodozone. 1894 *Brit. Med. J.* 13 Jan., Epit. 8/1 *Iodrubidium, a substance resembling iodide of potassium in being odourless, somewhat bitter and saline in taste.

Iodal (ai'dāl). *Chem.* [f. IOD- + AL(COHO)] after CHLORAL. A compound of iodine (Cl₂COH) obtained as an oily liquid; analogous to chloral, and said to possess similar properties.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 34 (s.v. *Acetyl*), Hydride of Tri-iodacetyl, C₂I₃O.H, Iodal.

Iodiate (ai'diāt), *sb. Chem.* [f. IOD-IO + -ATE⁴.] A salt of iodic acid.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 16 Iodate of zinc falls down in an insoluble state, when iodate of potassa is added to a solution of sulphate of zinc. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 122 Iodine and caustic potash give potassium iodide, potassium iodate, and water.

Iodate, v. [f. prec.: cf. -ATE³ 7.] *trans.* To impregnate or treat with iodine. Chiefly in ppl. adj. Iodated, impregnated with or containing iodine. Iodation, the action of impregnating with iodine.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magenie's Formul.* I have long used the iodated and ioduretted waters. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Iodatus*, containing iodine; applied to a solid combination of iodine with olefant gas, termed *iodated ether*, discovered by Faraday: iodated. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* III. 567 Experiment has proved that the blackening of one variety of iodated paper, and the preservation of another, depends on the simple admixture of a very minute excess of the nitrate of silver.

† **Iode**. *Chem. Obs.* [a. F. *iode* IODINE.]

1. = IODINE.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 94 The general family resemblance between certain groups of bodies, now regarded as elementary, (as .. for instance, chlorine, iode, and brome).

2. = IODIDE.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 500 All the metals unite with iodine, and form compounds which have been called *iodes*, *iodures*, or *iodides*. The last term is to be preferred, on account of the analogy of the compounds denoted by it with *oxides* and *chlorides*.

Iodic (ai'dik), a. [f. IOD- + -IO: cf. F. *iodique* (Gay-Lussac, 1812).] Of or pertaining to iodine.

1. *Chem.* Containing iodine in union with oxygen; as in *iodic acid* (*hydrogen iodate*), an oxygen-acid of iodine (HIO₃), obtained in white semitransparent crystals; *iodic anhydride* (*iodine pentoxide*), I₂O₅. Also *Min.* in *iodic silver* = IODYRITE.

Compounds containing a smaller proportion of iodine are called *per-iodic*, as *periodic acid*, H₅IO₆.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 225 Iodic acid enters into combination with all those fluid or solid acids, which it does not decompose. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxiv. 252 With oxygen it [iodine] produces iodic acid, and with chlorine chloriodic acid. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xvi. (1873) 365 The presence of iodic salts. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) § 143 Iodyrite. Iodic Silver.

2. *Path.* Caused by administration of iodine.

1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Iodic intoxication*, same as Iodism. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* IV. 792 The curious feature about the iodic oedema is, that it may come on after the administration of a few small doses.

Iodidate (ai'didāt), v. *Photogr.* [f. IODIDE + -ATE³ 7.] *trans.* To convert (silver) into its iodide. Chiefly in ppl. adj. Iodidated: cf. *oxidated*.

1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* 255 The influence of all the rays, excepting the yellow, was to loosen the adhesion of the iodidated surface, and the under layer of unaffected silver. 1859 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 552/2 The most beautiful were upon 'the daguerotype iodidated tablets'.

Iodide (ai'did). *Chem.* [f. IOD- + -IDE.] A binary compound of iodine with a more positive element, or an organic radical; analogous to one or more atoms of hydriodic acid (HI), itself called on this type *hydrogen iodide*.

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art II.* 20 The same syllables are prefixed to chlorides and iodides. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 136 Iodide of silver is formed when hydriodic acid is added to nitrate of silver. 1842 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* ii. xiii. (ed. 7) 299 Iodine .. has a strong attraction for the pure metals, and for most of the simple non-metallic substances, producing substances which are termed *iodides* or *iodurets*. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 227 Phosphorus forms also two iodides. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* IX. No. 36. 326 He had .. been taking iodides and mercury.

Iodiferous (ai'di-fērōs), a. [f. IOD- + (-I)FEROUS.] Producing iodine.

Iodine (ai'din, -ain), *sb. Chem.* [Named by Sir H. Davy in 1814, from F. *iode*, the name given by Gay-Lussac (ad. Gr. *iōdēs* violet-coloured, f. *iov* violet + -iōdēs like, resembling) from the colour of its vapour, with termination -INE³, as in *chlorine*.]

1. One of the non-metallic elements, belonging to

the halogen group; at ordinary temperatures a greyish-black soft brittle solid with a metallic lustre, volatilizing into a dense vapour of a deep violet colour; in chemical properties resembling chlorine and bromine, but less energetic. Symbol I; atomic weight 127.

It exists in sea-water and mineral springs, and in sea-weed and many marine animals, and is extensively obtained from the mother-liquor of Chilian sodium nitrate.

1814 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* 91 The name *ione* has been proposed in France for this new substance from its colour in the gaseous state, from *iov* violet. .. The name *ione*, in English, would lead to confusion. By terming it *iodine*, from *iōdēs* violaceous, this confusion will be avoided, and the name will be more analogous to chlorine and fluorine. *Ibid.* 92 It is probable that *iodine* will be found in many combinations in nature. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 222 Iodine was discovered accidentally, about the beginning of the year 1812, by M. Courtois, a manufacturer of saltpetre at Paris. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 114 In power of affinity iodine stands below bromine, as bromine does below chlorine. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* 512 The source of supply of iodine is the seaweed growing on the rocks round the Channel Islands.

2. *attrib.* a. Containing or impregnated with iodine, as *iodine fluid*, *liniment*, *ointment*, *water*.

b. Of iodine, as *iodine injection*, *vapour*; esp. in names of compounds, as *iodine monochloride*, ICl; *iodine trichloride*, ICl₃; *iodine pentoxide* (iodic anhydride), I₂O₅. c. Caused by the action of iodine, as *iodine fever*, *poisoning*.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magenie's Formul.* 114 The iodine ointment applied to the nodes relieved the pain. 1860 N. *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* for 1859. 317 The child .. died two hours afterwards, from peritonitis and iodine-poisoning. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) I. 200 Hydriodic acid gas .. is composed .. of equal volumes of iodine vapour and hydrogen. *Ibid.* 202 Iodine monochloride is a reddish-brown oily liquid. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* viii. 167 Indolent bubonic [plague] swellings should be treated with iodine liniment.

Hence **Iodine** v. *trans.* (*Photogr.*), to iodize.

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVIII. 520 To iodine the plate, remove the lid and plate of glass, and place it, face downwards, on the ledge for that purpose, on the top of the box.

Iodism (ai'diz'm). *Path.* [f. IOD- + -ISM.] A morbid state induced by excessive or long-continued medicinal use of iodine (or its compounds).

1832 R. CHRISTISON *Treat. Poisons* iv. (ed. 2) 175 This affection, which in conformity with the name he [Dr. Jahn] has given it, may be termed Iodism [Iodkrankheit], he contrasts with mercurialism. 1861 BUNSTEAD *J. cu. Dis.* (1879) 816 Iodide of potassium in large doses sometimes gives rise to a combination of symptoms known under the name of 'iodism', and consisting of a sensation of oppression in the head, *tinnitus aurium*, neuralgia, spasmodic action of the muscles [etc.]. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 77.

Iodite (ai'dait). [f. IOD-INE + -ITE.]

1. *Chem.* A salt of (hypothetical) iodic acid. So *hypo-iodite*, a salt of hypo-iodous acid (see IODOUS).

1842 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* xiii. (ed. 7) 303 Mitscherlich infers the crystals to be iodite of soda. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 297 Hypo-iodite of potassium.

2. *Min.* = IODYRITE.

1854 DANA *Min.* 95 Iodyrite. Iodic Silver. Iodite, 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 310 Iodite, *iodopyrite*, *iodic Silver*. Native iodide of silver.

Iodize (ai'daiz), v. [f. IOD- + -IZE.] *trans.* To treat or impregnate with iodine or an iodide. (Chiefly in *Photogr.* and *Med.*) Usually in ppl. a. Iodized. Hence also **Iodizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1841 *Athenæum* 17 July 541/1 The paper so .. prepared the author [W. H. F. Talbot] calls *iodized paper*, because it has a uniform pale yellow coating of iodide of silver. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 56 A thin film of iodide of silver is thus formed on the surface of the metal, and when these iodized plates are exposed in the camera, a chemical alteration takes place. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* i. *Chem.* 90 A silver plate, which had .. been iodized. *Ibid.* 91 The iodizing process. 1860 N. *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* for 1859. 167 A case of inveterate and hereditary scrofula cured by the sole use of iodized bread. c. 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* i. 145/2 The iodising of the collodion is a question on which almost every operator differs. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, [*Iodized*] *serum*, a dark brown liquid obtained by keeping iodine in contact with the amniotic fluid of the cow .. is used as a reagent in microscopy.

Iodizer (ai'daizə). [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who or that which iodizes; an iodizing agent.

1859 *Athenæum* 16 July 91 Negative Collodion with usual Iodizer. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 1 Certain salts called iodisers, such as the iodides of potassium, cadmium, or ammonium. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 170 A rapid elimination of iodine takes place on adding the iodizer.

Iodo- (ai'dō), used as combining form of mod.L. *iodum* IODINE (chiefly before a consonant):

a. to form names of iodine compounds and substitution products resulting from the action of iodine on other bodies specified, e.g. **iodo-benzene**, C₆H₅I, formed from benzene by substitution of one or more iodine for hydrogen atoms; **iodo-brucine**, C₂₈H₂₆N₂O₄I₃, the iodide of brucine, C₂₈H₂₆N₂O₄. So *iodobenzotic* (acid), *iodocinchonine*, *iodocodine*, *iodomecone*, *iodomeconine*, *iodomorphine*, *iodonico-tine*, *iodoquinine*, *iodosalicylic adj.*, *iodostyrrhine*, etc. Also **Iodo-acetic a.**: see IOD-; **iodocac-rhine paste**, a medical preparation containing iodoform,

carbon, and glycerin; **iodo-chloride**, + **-chlorure**, a compound of iodine and chlorine in union with some base; **iodo-ethane**, **-ethyl**, etc.: see **iod-**; **iodoglycerin**, a medical solution of iodine and potassium iodide in glycerin; **iodohydrargyrate**, a combination of mercuric iodide with the iodide of an electro-positive metal, e.g. *potassium iodohydrargyrate*, $2(\text{HgI}_2 \cdot \text{KI}) + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$; **iodo-hydric** = **HYDRIODIC**; **iodo-iodide**, a combination of iodine with its own iodide of some base, as *ammonium iodo-iodide*, also called *iodide of iod-ammonium* ($\text{NH}_4\text{I} \cdot \text{I}$); **iodome-rcurate**, a compound of mercuric iodide with a more basic iodide; **iodome-thane**, **iodome-thyl**, methyl iodide; **iodophenol**, a class of bodies, liquid and solid, obtained by treating phenol with iodine and iodic acid; **iodosulphate**, a salt of iodosulphuric acid; **iodosulphide**, a compound of iodine and sulphur with a base, as iodosulphide of antimony, SbSI ; **iodosulphuric acid**, $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3\text{I}_2$; **iodosulphuric anhydride**, SO_3I_2 ; **iodota-nin**, a solution of iodine in tannic acid; **iodote-rebene**, a liquid formed by the action of iodine on spirit of turpentine.

b. also in other derivatives: as **Iodogno-sis**, Dorvaul's term for a knowledge of the properties of iodine. **Iodome-tric a.**, pertaining to quantitative analysis by means of a standard solution of iodine. **Iodometry**, the volumetric analysis of iodine by means of a graduated solution of sodium arsenite. **Iodophthisis (Path.)**, wasting of flesh or of some organ, caused by excessive use of iodine. **Iodoplumbism**, a pathological term for the conjoined symptoms of iodism and plumbism or lead-colic. **Iodotherapy**, the treatment of disease by iodine and its compounds.

1873 WATTS *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 760 *Iodobenzenes are likewise crystalline solids. **1880** *Athenaeum* 27 Nov. 713/1 Aluminic *iodoethylate ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{I}_2\text{Al}$). **1899** J. CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagnosis* vi. (ed. 4) 201 The various micro-organisms above alluded to stain brown or brownish yellow in solution of iodine and iodide of potassium or of ammonium *iodo-iodide. **1873** WATTS *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 568 *Iodomethane is insoluble in water. **1888** REMSEN *Org. Chem.* 42 A mono-halogen derivative of a hydrocarbon, as, for example, iodo-methane, CHI_3 . **1871** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 412 By the action of potash on *iodophenol. **1873** WATTS *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 795 Iodophenols are produced by the action of iodine-chloride on phenol. **1881** *Nature* XXIII. 245 The amino-acids obtained from *iodo-propionic acid by the action of ammonia. **1882** *Athenaeum* 11 Nov. 632/1 By heating salicylic acid and iodine in alcoholic solution, two *iodosalicylic acids were formed. **1865** *Ibid.* No. 1959. 656/2 The *iodo-strychnine of Pelletier.

Iodobromite (ai'dōbrō'mait). *Min.* [f. IODO- + BROM(IDE) + -ITE: cf. Ger. *jodobromit* (Jahrb. Min. 1878. 619).] A mineral, the chloro-bromo-iodide of silver, found in sulphur-yellow or greenish octahedral crystals.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* **1896** in *CHESTER Dict. Names Min.*

Iodoform (ai'dō'fōrm, ai'dō'fōrm), *sb.* [f. IODO- + FORM(UL): cf. *chloroform*.] A compound of iodine (= tri-iodomethane, or methenyl tri-iodide, CHI_3), analogous to chloroform, obtained in light yellow scaly crystals, having an odour of saffron and a sweet taste; used medicinally, and as an antiseptic, esp. in surgical dressings.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 315 Iodoform .. was first observed by Serullas in the year 1822. **1867** *N. Syd. Soc. Bien. Retrosp.* for 1865-6. 378 Dr. Eastlake advocates iodoform as a topical application. **1895** *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 8/1 Ladies had frequently complained of late of the too perceptible odour of iodoform in the theatres and concert-rooms [at Halle] which duelling students in a convalescent state were accustomed to grace with their presence.

attrib. **1878** *Braithwaite's Med. Retrosp.* LXXVII. 254 Iodoform pills have acted like a charm. **1885** *Ibid.* XC. 371, I painted the surface of the inflamed skin with the iodoform-collodion. **1897** W. ANDERSON *Surg. Treat. Lupus* 7 The wound may be dressed with iodoform powder.

Hence **Iodoform**, **Iodoformize** *obs. trans.*, to treat or impregnate with iodoform. **Iodoformism**, 'poisoning by the medical use of iodoform' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887).

Iodol (ai'dōl). *Chem.* [f. IOD- + -OL.] A brown inodorous powder, the tetra-iodide of pyrrol ($\text{C}_4\text{I}_4\text{NH}$), used as an antiseptic dressing instead of iodoform. **1887** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Iodous, a. [f. IOD- + -OUS: cf. F. *iodoux*.]

1. *Chem.* Applied to compounds containing iodine in greater proportion to oxygen than those called **iodic**; e.g. a hypothetical **iodous acid**, HIO_2 .

Compounds with a still greater proportion of iodine are termed **hypo-iodous**, as a supposed **hypo-iodous acid**, HIO (*Watts Dict. Chem.* 1882, III. 297).

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 225 Iodous Acid. **1881** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1095 *Iodine trioxide* or **Iodous Oxide**, I_2O_3 , is formed, together with the pentoxide, which is the ultimate product, by the action of ozone on iodine.

2. Having the quality of, or resembling, iodine.

Iodureted: see **IODURETTED**.

†**Iodure**. *Chem. Obs.* [a. F. *iodure*.] = next. **1846** [see **IODURE** 2].

†**Ioduret** (ai'diūret). *Chem. Obs.* [f. IOD- + -URET: in F. *iodure*. Cf. **CHLORURET**.] An earlier synonym of **IODIDE**.

1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 287 Ioduret of starch. **1822** IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 67 Iodine .. unites with all the metals, forming with them iodurets. **1826** HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 254 The colour of this ioduret, or iodide of starch, is reddish, if the starch be in excess; a beautiful blue, when the two bodies are in due proportion. **1853** R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* 137 To decompose the film of ioduret of silver.

†**Ioduretted** (ai'diūretēd), *ppl. a. Chem. Obs.* Also -ated. [f. prec. + -ED: cf. F. *ioduré*, f. *iodure*.] Combined or impregnated with iodine.

1832 R. CHRISTISON *Treat. Poisons* (ed. 2) 173 The ioduretted solution of hydriodate of potass. **1836** J. M. GULLY *Magenie's Formul.* 107 note, A drop of the solution of the hydriodate of potass weighs more than a grain, or even two grains if the hydriodate be ioduretted. **1847-9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 119/1 This [opacity] is rendered more obvious .. by ioduretted solutions. **1887** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Iodurated .. Ioduretted.

Iodyrite (ai'di'rait). *Min.* [f. IOD-INE, after *argyrite*; substituted by Dana for the earlier name **IODITE**.] Native iodide of silver, a sectile mineral, usually of a yellow colour, occurring in Mexico, Chili, etc.

1854 DANA *Min.* (ed. 4) 95. **1892** *Ibid.* 160 Iodyrite is homomorphous with greenockite.

I-offered, ME. *pa. ppl.* of **OFFER** v.

Iogelour, *obs. form* of **JUGGLER**.

Ioishh, **Ioit**, *obs. forms* of **JUICE**, **JOT**.

Iolite (ai'lait). *Min.* Also **ylite**, **iolithe**.

[= Ger. *iolith* (Werner, 1808), f. Gr. *ἰὼν* violet + *λίθος* stone: see -LITE.] A silicate of aluminium,

iron, and magnesium, occurring in short orthorhombic crystals, or granular; of various shades of blue or violet-blue, and commonly showing different colours in different directions; very subject to alteration by exposure, giving rise to many varieties. Also called **CORDIERITE** or **DICHOITE**. [1758 SIR J. HILL (title) An Account of a Stone [etc.] .. with the History of the Iolithos, or Violet Stone, of the Germans.] **1820** *Nicholson's Jnrl.* XXVII. 235 The denomination of *ylite* (violet-stone). **1821** R. JAMESON *Man. Min.* 193 Prismatic-Rhomboidal Quartz, or Iolite. **1831** BREWSTER *Optics* xxx. 249 M. Cordier observed the same change of colour in a mineral called *iolite*, to which Haüy gave the name of dichroite. **1868** DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) § 287 Iolite. Lustre vitreous. Pleochroic, being often deep blue along the vertical axis, and brownish yellow or yellowish gray perpendicular to it.

Ion (ai'n). *Electr.* [a. Gr. *ἰὼν*, neut. pr. ppl. of *ἵκναι* to go.] Name given by Faraday to either of the elements which pass to the 'poles' or electrodes in electrolysis: the general term including **ANION** and **CATION**.

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* (1839) § 665, I propose to distinguish such bodies by calling those *anions* which go to the anode of the decomposing body; and those passing to the cathode, *cations*; and when I have occasion to speak of these together, I shall call them *ions*. **1870** R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 161 The constituents into which the electrolyte is decomposed are called *ions*.

-ion, *suffix*, repr. F. -ion, L. -io, -ionem, a suffix forming sbs. of condition or action, rarely formed from adjs. or sbs., as *communion-em* sharing in common, *portion-em* share, *rebellion-em* rebellion, *talion-em* retaliation; sometimes from the verb-stem, as *alluvion-em* alluvion, *condicion-em* terms of agreement, *legion-em* a chosen body of soldiers, *oblivion-em* forgetfulness, *opinion-em* opinion; but chiefly from the ppl. or supine stem in -t-, -s-, -x-, where it was a permanent possibility, and, from most verbs, in actual use, e.g. *damnation-em* condemning, *completion-em* fulfilling, *munition-em* warning, *munition-em* fortification, *notion-em* a taking note, *solution-em* loosening, *action-em* acting, *mansion-em* staying, abode, *mission-em* sending, *co(n)nexion-em* close union. Examples of all these classes occur in English, through Fr. or from L. directly, or formed analogically in Eng. itself, e.g. *union*, *portion*, *religion*, *oblivion*, but chiefly those in -tion (-sion, -xion), as *damnation*, *completion*, *munition*, *notion*, *pollution*, *action*, *session*, *connexion*; the form in -ATION (q.v.) is by far the most frequent, and has become a living formative.

Ionian (ai'ōniān), *a. and sb.* [f. L. *Ionius*, a. Gr. *ἰώνιος* + -AN. Cf. mod. F. *ionien*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the district Ionia or to the Ionians (see B.); Ionic.

Ionian Sea, the part of the Mediterranean between Greece and Southern Italy; *Ionian Islands*, the seven Greek islands which lie on the eastern coast of this sea.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *le Roy's Interch. Var. Things* 61 a, Thales .. was the author of the Ionian sect. **1624** WOTTON *Archit. in Reliq.* (1651) 231 The Capitall dressed on each side .. in a spirall wreathing, which they call the Ionian Voluta. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 66, I left the turmoiling dangers of the intricate Iles, of the Ionean and Adriaticall seas. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 20 If Ovid in that straight Ionian Deep was lost so hard, much more are we on Seas of larger Bounds. **1835** THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 87 Xuthus .. through his sons, Ion and Achæus .. was considered as the forefather of the Achæan and the Ionian

tribes. **1838** *Ibid.* II. 139 Less intimately connected with the Ionian schools. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 14 *Ionian Islands* is the name given to the seven islands of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Paxos, and Cerigo, which are scattered along the coast of Epirus and of the Peloponnesus. **1900** *U. P. Magazine* Feb. 68/1 Some hundreds of hardy Ionian oarsmen from Phocæe.

2. *Mus. Ionian mode*. a. One of the modes in ancient Greek music, characterized as soft and effeminate. b. The last of the 'authentic' ecclesiastical modes, having C for its 'final', and G for its 'dominant', and thus corresponding to the modern major diatonic scale.

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 289 The Greeks had seven principal modes, the Dorian, Aeolian .. and Ionian. *Ibid.* 290 The Ionian .. Plato rejects as effeminate. **1867** MACFARREN *Harmony* II. 35 At last, under the name of the Ionian mode, our modern scale of C. **1893** H. E. WOODBRIDGE in *Chappell's O. E. Pop. Mus.* I. p. xi, Popular Scale of C. Called in the 16th century the 13th or Ionian Mode.

B. *sb.* A member of that great division of the Hellenic race, which occupied Attica and the northern coast of the Peloponnesus, and established colonies in Sicily, Italy, Gaul, on the shores and islands of the Euxine, and especially in Asia Minor, where a large district was named from them Ionia.

b. An Ionian Islander.

1563 SHUTE *Archit. Civib.* Ionica .. was devised by the Ionians and set in the temple of Diana. **1807** ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xxi. 521 The Ionians delighted in wanton dances and songs more than the rest of the Greeks .. and wanton gestures were proverbially termed Ionic motions. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 13 Miletus seems to have fallen to the share of the Athenian Ionians .. Another party of Ionians under Androclus took possession of Ephesus. **1898** J. MCCARTHY *Story Gladstone* xvii. 192 The Ionians had one uncompromising grievance.

Ionie (ai'ōnik), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *Ionicus*, a. Gr. *ἰωνικός*: cf. F. *ionique* (16th c.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to Ionia or the Ionians: = **IONIAN** a. 1. *Ionic dialect*, the most important of the three main branches of ancient Greek, of which also the Attic was a development. *Ionic School* or *Sect of philosophy*, that founded by Thales of Miletus in Asiatic Ionia.

1602 CAREW *Eng. Tongue* in Camden *Rem.* (1614) 43 Will you haue Platoes veine? reade Sir Thomas Smith, the Ionike? Sir Thomas Moore. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 94 He saw the Cadmean letters engraven in a Temple at Thebes, much like the Ionike letters. **1662** STURLING tr. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 4 The difference of the former Philosophers of the Ionick sect, after the time of Thales, as to the material principle of the world. **1702** tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 8 The Ionick Sect ended in Archelaus, Master of Socrates. **1731** BLACKWALL *Sacr. Class.* II. i. ii. 56 Frequent in the Ionic and poetical dialect. **1821** BYRON *Sardan.* I. ii. 38, I know each glance of those Ionic eyes. **1829** J. YOUNG *Lect. Intell. Philos.* xl. (1835) 399 The system of the original Ionic school.

2. *Arch.* Name of one of the three orders of Grecian architecture (Doric, Ionic, Corinthian), characterized by the two lateral volutes of the capital.

[1563 SHUTE *Archit. Civib.* Tuscanæ, Doricæ, Ionica, Corinthia, and Composita, increase their heights by Diameters.] **1855** T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. iii. 33 Two high pillars Ionique without heads. **1614** SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Ded. Aija, Architecture of olde Temples .. was either Dorique, Ionique, or Corinthian. **1705** ELLSTON in Hearne *Collect.* 30 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 107 Capitals of y^e Ionick size. **1841** W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* I. 302 A large triangular space, approached by an Ionic vestibule, and enclosed by a Doric colonnade.

3. *Mus.* (See **IONIAN** a. 2 a.) ? *Obs.*

1579 E. K. GLOSS *Spenser's Sheph.* Cal. Oct. 27 The Lydian and Ionique harmony. **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 61 The Ionick Mood was for more light and effeminate Musick. **1807** ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xxiii. 534 There were four principal *yoia* or modes; the Phrygian, the Lydian, the Doric, and the Ionic .. The Phrygian mode was religious .. the Ionic, gay and cheerful.

4. *Gr. and Lat. Pros.* Name of a foot consisting of two long syllables followed by two short ('ionic a majore'), or two short followed by two long ('ionic a minore'); pertaining to or consisting of such feet: see B. 3. *Ionic metre*, a metre consisting of Ionic feet.

B. *sb.* †1. = **IONIAN sb.; a member of the Ionic School of philosophy. *Obs.***

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *le Roy's Interch. Var. Things* 61 a, The Philosophers .. divided themselves into two sects, thone being called Ioniques, thother Italiques. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 93 These letters .. being by the Ioniks principally learned.

2. The Ionic dialect of ancient Greek.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* I. i. § 3.

3. *Gr. and Lat. Pros.* An Ionic foot or verse; Ionic metre: see A. 4.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ionick* .. a certain foot in a verse consisting of two long syllables and two short. **1885** R. C. JEBB *Edipus Tyrannus* p. lxxxi, When the ionic - - - - is interchanged with the dichoree - - - -.

Ionie, a. 2 *Physics*. [f. ION + -IC.] Of or pertaining to ions.

1890 *Nature* 9 Oct. 576 In accordance with the laws of ionic migrations enunciated by Sir F. Bramwell .. the ions collected at the tray .. fell to pieces. **1898** SIR W. CROOKES *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 22 It becomes more and more clear that cathode rays consist of electrified atoms or ions in rapid progressive motion. Dr. Larmor's theory .. likewise involves the idea of an ionic substratum of matter.

†**Ionical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as IONIC *a.1* + -AL.] = IONIC *a.1* 2.
1624 WOTTON *Archit. in Reliq.* (1651) 234 In an... Ionical... Porch or Cloister.

Ionicism (ai'ɒnɪzɪz'm). [f. L. *Ionīcus* IONIC + -ISM.] Ionic character, or an Ionic characteristic; the use of, or an idiom of, the Ionic dialect.
1827 I. TAYLOR *Transm. Anc. Bks.* (1859) 273 He... restores the Ionisms only when he has the authority of MSS. for so doing. 1892 *Knowledge* (N. V.) 27 Aug. The fragments of his poems quoted by ancient writers are full of Ionisms.

Ionize (ai'ɒnɪzɪz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *a. intr.* To use the Ionic dialect. *b. trans.* To render Ionic (in style or dialect). Hence **Ionization**.

1842 DE QUINCEY *Philos. Herodotus* Wks. 1862 VIII. 180 Herodotus, even whilst Ionizing... had yet spelt a particular name with the *alpha* and not with the *eta*. 18... *New Princeton Rev.* V. 412 (Cent.) A primitive Aeolic core, afterwards Ionized. 1892 AGNES M. CLERKE *Fam. Stud. Homer* i. 10 Fick's remarkable demonstration that the Iliad and the Odyssey underwent an early process of Ionisation.

Ionism (ai'ɒnɪzɪz'm). [f. IONIZE *v.1*: see -ISM.] = IONICISM.

1795 *Brit. Crit.* Feb. 133 We lament that in any of the versions [of Gray's *Elegy*] a preference should have been shown to Ionisms. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xiii. III. 231 *note*. The test of Ionism, according to the statement of Herodotus, is, that a city should derive its origin from Athens, and that it should celebrate the solemnity of the Apaturia.

So **Ionist**, one who uses Ionisms.
1836 F. G. ALLINSON in *Amer. Jnrl. Philol.* July 209 The Ionists of the second century A.D.

Ionite (ai'ɒnaɪt). *Min.* [f. place-name *Iona* + -ITE.] A brownish-yellow mineral resin found in the Iona valley, California.

1878 S. PURNELL in *Amer. Jnrl. Sc. & Art Ser.* III. XVI. 153.

Ionize (ai'ɒnɪzɪz), *v.1* [ad. Gr. *ionízō*-*ēiv* to use the Ionic speech or fashions.] = IONICIZE.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 506 The wrathful excommunication of the Ionizing Brahmins. 1886 H. W. SMYTH in *Amer. Jnrl. Philol.* July 234 After such older portions as the *Mēnus* had been Ionized.

Hence **Ionization**.
1899 B. L. GILDERSLEEVE in *Amer. Jnrl. Philol.* XX. 91 Fick's theory of the Ionization of Aeolic songs.

Ionize, *v.2* *Physics.* [f. ION + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into an ion or ions.

1898 SIR W. CROOKES *Add. Brit. Assoc.* 24 The thorium rays affect photographic plates through screens of paper or aluminium... They ionize the air, making it an electrical conductor.

I-opened, **-oponed**, *ME. pa. pple.* of OPEN *v.*
Iopterous (ai'ɒptərəs), *a. Entom.* [f. mod. L. *iopter-us* (f. Gr. *io* violet + *ptērōn* wing) + -OUS.] Having violet-coloured wings.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

-ior, *suffix* 1, later spelling of -IOUR, in which *i* represents an earlier *i*, *ei*, *e*, as *warrior*, formerly *warriour*, *ME. werriour*, *-our*, *-eyour*, *-aiour*, *ONF. werriour*, *-ur*, *OF. guerroyeur*, *guerrier*.

-ior, *suffix* 2, repr. L. *-ior* of comparatives, as *inferior*, *superior*, *ulterior*, *junior*, *senior*; formerly written *-iour* = F. *-ieur*.

I-ordained, **-ordeyned**, *ME. pa. pple.* of ORDAIN *v.* **I-ordered**, of ORDER *v.* **I-orne**, var. of *i-rune*, *ME. pa. pple.* of RUN *v.*

Iot, obs. spelling of JOT.

Iota (ai'ɒtə). Also 7 jota. [a. Gr. *iota*.]

1. The name of the Greek letter I, *i*, corresponding to the Roman I, *i*; the smallest letter of the Greek alphabet.

Iota subscript (L. *iota subscriptum*), a small iota written beneath a long vowel, forming the second element of a diphthong, as in *ai*, *oi*, *ui*.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 290 The Nisæan horses (written with *iota* [1658] *iota*) and simple *Sigma*, as Eustathius writeth) are the most excellent. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. ii. (1692) 65 All this Stir had been made about an *iota*: For the whole Question was, Whether *homousia* or *homoiusia* should be received for Faith. 1893 E. M. THOMPSON *Grk. & Lat. Palaeogr.* xii. 175 The frequent dotting of the *iota* in this MS. is peculiar.

2. *fig.* (after Matt. v. 18; see JOT): The least, or a very small, particle or quantity; an atom. (Mostly with negative expressed or implied.)

1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* iv. 42 Shall we lose, or slightly pass by, any *iota* or title of the Booke of God? 1643 A. BURGESS *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* 27 Sept. 19 You are accountable to God for jotates and titles. 1696 BROOKHOUSE *Temple Open.* 28 This has been done in England to an *iota*. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 251 Not an *iota* should be yielded of the principle of the bill. 1786 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 549, I would... demand, in a tone that could not be resisted, the punctual fulfilment of every *iota* of the treaty on the part of Britain. 1863 WHITE MELVILLE *Gladiators* III. 124 We will not part with one *iota* of our privileges.

Iotacism (ei'ɒtəzɪz'm). [ad. L. *iotacismus*, *a. Gr. iotakismos* a laying too much stress upon the *i*, repetition of *i*, f. *lōra* IOTA.] Excessive use or repetition of the letter *iota* or *i*; *spec.* the pronunciation of other Greek vowels like *iota* (i.e. as Latin *i* or mod. Eng. *ee*), as in modern Greek: see ITACISM, and cf. ETACISM.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Iotacism*... is when the letter (I

or *iota*) sounds much; as if we say, *Juno Jovi irascitur*. It is also sometimes taken for an error in pronouncing the letter I. 1834 FRASER'S *Mag.* IX. 502 The letter I is a great letter. There was a prejudice against it among the Latins, and the Greeks were accused of Iotacism. 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl. Ek.* IV. 428 In the pronunciation of modern Greek Alfieri says the most melodious language in the world becomes a continual iotacism, like the neighing of a horse.

So **Iotacist**, one who practises iotacism in the pronunciation of Greek; = ITACIST.

Iotal (ai'ɒtəl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. IOT-A + -AL.] Existing with respect to every *iota*; absolute in every detail.

1810 Q. Rev. III. 189 Mr. Smith's flaming profession as to the total accuracy of his creed.

Iote, obs. form of JOT.

Iotize (ai'ɒtɪz), *v. rare.* [ad. Gr. *iotízō* to write with an *iota*: see -IZE.] (See quot.)

1880 GRANT WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 33 The introduction of it [the *i* sound] before another letter is called the iotizing of that letter.

IOU (ai'əu-yə). [= 'I owe you'.] A document bearing these three letters followed by a specified sum, and signed, constituting a formal acknowledgement of a debt.

1618 BRETON *Court. & Countryman* *C. Hee teacheth of fellows play tricks with their Creditors, who in stead of payments, write I O U, and so scoffe many an honest man out of his goods. 1795 ESPINASSE *Rep.* I. 426 *marg. note*. An I. O. U. is admissible evidence of a debt without a stamp. 1808 CAMPBELL *Rep.* I. 499 It had been held by Eyre C. J. that an I. O. U. was good without a stamp. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Harrington* xvi. 442 The fellow understands nothing, in short, but his I O U's. 1833 CHITTY *Bills of Exch.* 556. 1836 JAS. GRANT *Ch. Metrop.* I. iv. 190, I shall be able to pay it you in a couple of months', said his Lordship, handing the ex-fishmonger his I O U. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (Ridge) 300 Of course with I O U's upon his... domains. 1845 HOOD *Sniffing a Birthday* vii, I'm free to give my I O U, Sign, draw, accept, as majors do. 1893 BITHELL *Counting-Ho. Dict.*, I O U, a recognized contraction of the sentence, 'I owe you.' It is a simple acknowledgment of indebtedness to some particular person. As it is neither a promissory note nor a receipt, it requires no stamp. It is not a negotiable instrument, but as it is an acknowledgment of a debt, that debt can be used for at any time, and is so far equal to a promissory note payable on demand.

-iour, a compound suffix, viz. -OUR (OF. *-ur*, -or, F. *-eur*), preceded by an *i* representing *i*, *ei*, *e*, of another element; as in *saviour*, *ME.* and *AF. sauveur*, OF. *saueur*, -*e-or*, early OF. *salvedur* = L. *salvātōrem*; later F. *sauteur*; in some cases a corruption of a different suffix, as in *haviour*, *behaviour*: see -OUI. Through the general later change of -our to -or, and the confusion of this with -er, several words formerly in -iour are now written -ior (as *warrior*), -ier (as *carrier*, *soldier*).

-ious, a compound suffix, consisting of the suffix -ous, added to an *i* which is part of another suffix, repr. L. -*iosus*, F. -*ieux*, with sense 'characterized by, full of'. Found in L. in adjs. formed from derivative sbs. in -ia, -ies, -ius, -ium, as *invidiosus* invidious, *periculosus* pernicious, *ebriosus* drunken, *ebrius*, *odiosus* odious; by false analogy in *cūriosus* curious (from *cūra*): see -OUS. Also in adjs. belonging to sbs. in -io, -ionem, as *ambitiosus* (from *ambitio*-em) ambitious; so *captiosus* captious, *factiosus* factious, *obliviosus* oblivious, *religiosus* scrupulous, religious, *seditiosus* seditious, *suspiciosus* suspicious, etc. By analogical extension from these, there is a tendency in English to form an adj. in -ious beside any sb. in -ion, esp. those in -tion, -cion, -sion, e.g. *rebell-ion*, -ious, *caution*, -ious, *infection*, -ious, *contradictions*, *deceptions*, *disputations*, *dissentions* (for -sious), *ignitions*. Adjs. in -ious are also formed in Eng. by adding -ous to the stem of L. adjs. in -ius, e.g. L. *varius* various; also in -itiosus from L. -*icius*, as *adventitious*: see -ITIOUS, and -OUS.

Iow, obs. f. JAW, JEW. **Iowell**, obs. f. JEWEL.

I-paid, **i-paid**, *ME. pa. pple.* of PAY *v.* **I-paised**, of PEAISE *v.* to pacify. **I-parceived**, of PERCEIVE *v.* **I-parroked**, of PARROCK *v.* to confine or shut in. **I-passed**, **i-past**, of PASS *v.* **I-payde**, of PAY *v.*

Ipecac, shortened form of IPECACUANHA.

1788 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jnrls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 409 Examined several vegetables, the Pawpaw, Ipecac, Redbud, Spanish Oak, Honeylocust. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 174 Ye healers of men, for a moment decline Your feats in the rhubarb and ipecac line. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 433 Ipecac acts upon the digestive tract.

Ipecacuanha (ip'kækiu-æn-ā). *Forms:* 7 *ipe-*, *hypococanha*, *hypococovana*, -*couana*, *hypococohana*, 8 *hypocacuana*, *ipēcacuana*, *ipēcacuana*, *ipēcacuana*, 8- *ipēcacuana*; contracted *ipēcacuin*, *IPEAC*. [a. Pg. *ipēcacuana* (*ipēcakwān-ā*), ad. Tupi-Guarani *ipe-kaa-guēne*. According to Cavalcanti, cited by Skeat *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1885, 91, the meaning of *ipe-kaa-guēne* is 'low or creeping plant causing vomit'. The word is said to be a descriptive appellation applied to several medicinal plants,

the proper name of the *Cephaelis*, which produces the ipecacuanha of commerce, being *paaya*.]

1. The root of *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*, N.O. *Cinchonaceae*, a South American small shrubby plant, which possesses emetic, diaphoretic, and purgative properties; also popularly applied to various forms in which the drug is employed.

1682 J. PÉCHEY (*title*) Some Observations made upon the Brazilian Root, called Ipecacuanha. *Ibid.* 4 What wonderful Virtue I have found in the Root called Hypococanha. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 114 As for the Hypococovana it's a small Root, that in our Armies has sufficiently discovered the Vertues of it against the Bloody-flux. 1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 134 Tho' he took... Hypococohana five times, it had no effect upon him. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 24 The Ipecacuana... is a little Root; which the Dutch and Portuguese bring us from the coast of Brazil. 1717 tr. *Fresier's Voy.* 303 Oil of Copayoa, Hypēcacuana. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 84 The violent operation of ipecacuana lies in its resin. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 113 Pour a Dish of tea on twenty Grains of Ipecacuana. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* II. 114 *note*. Almost as useful in dysenteric complaints as ipecacuana. 1772 HEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 260 Five grains of ipecacuana. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 130 Two or three grains of ipecacuana. 1829 SOUTHEY O. *Newton* v. Words... which from me or you could not be forced by ipecacuana, Drop from his oratoric lips like manna.

2. The plant *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*.

1788 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jnrls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 427 Found vast quantities of Ipecacuana on a hill. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 4 In Calcutta some experiments have been made in the cultivation of ipecacuana. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 175 Ipecacuana, covered with bright red and yellow flowers grew in profusion.

3. Transferred to many other plants whose roots have emetic properties, e.g.

American Ipecacuana (*Euphorbia Ipecacuana*, also *Gillenia trifoliata*); **Bastard I.** (*Asclepias curassavica*); **Indian**, **Ceylon**, **Coromandel I.** (*Tylophora asthmatica*); **Peruvian**, **Striated**, or **Black I.** (*Psychotria emetica*); **Wild I.** (*Asclepias curassavica*, *Triosteum perfoliatum*); **White**, **Amaleous**, or **Undulated I.** (*Richardsonia scabra*). **False I.**, a term applied to nearly all these plants, but esp. to species of *Ionidium*.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 316 Bastard Ipecacuana, *Asclepias*. False Ipecacuana, *Triosteum*.

4. *fig.* Something that produces nausea.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* (1765) 191 The foppery of love-verses, when a person is ill and indisposed, is perfect ipecacuana. 1788 H. WALPOLE in *Walpoliana*, *Auth. & Artists* 11 An author, talking of his own works, or censuring those of others, is to me a dose of ipecacuana.

5. *attrib.*, as *ipecacuana cuttings*, *lozenge*, *root*; *ipecacuana wine*, the filtered infusion of the root in wine.

1761 ARMSTRONG *Day* 194 I've known a dame, sage else as a divine, For brandy whip off ipecacuana wine. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 707 Ipecacuana Wine. 1870 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Jnrl. in Life* II. 211 The ipecacuan cuttings for India.

Ipecacuanhic (ip'kækiu-æn-ik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to ipecacuana; containing ipecacuana in chemical combination, as *ipecacuanhic acid*, C₁₄H₁₈O₇, a peculiar form of tannic acid found in ipecacuana root.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 314 Ipecacuanic acid... is a reddish-brown, very bitter, amorphous mass, soluble in alcohol and water. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 548.

I-pezt, *ME. pa. pple.* of PITCH *v.* **I-peint** (ed, of PAINT *v.*

†**I-peln**-red, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. I-I + F. *pelure* PELLURE, fur + -ED.] Lined with pelure; furred.
c1460 *Launfal* 237 Har mantles wer of grene felwet... Ipelvred with grys and gro. *Ibid.* 417 Launfal yn purpure gan hym schrede Ipelvred with whyt ermyne.

†**I-pend**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. I- *pref.* (here pseudo-archaic) + *pend*, extended form of PEN *v.*: cf. next.] *trans.* To pen or shut in.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* x. xl. 2 The earnest zeal... From courage sprung, which self we close ipend In swelling stomach without violent breach.

I-pent, *obs. pa. pple.* of PEN *v.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xiii. xx. 1 These drawing near the Wood, where close ipent The wicked Sprites in sylvan Pin-folds were.

I-perced, *ME. pa. pple.* of PIERCE *v.* **I-perised**, of PERISH *v.* **I-pesed**, of PEASE *v.* to appease. **I-peynt**, of PAINT *v.* **I-peyred**, of PAIR *v.* to impair. **I-piched**, **i-picht**, **i-pight**, **i-pigt**, of PITCH *v.* **I-piled**, of FILL *v.* to plunder. **I-pilt**, of PELT *v.* **I-pined**, of PINE *v.* **I-plaied**, of PLAY *v.* **I-pleased**, of PLEASE *v.* **I-pleyned**, of PLAIN *v.* to complain. **I-plight**, **i-pligt**, **i-pliht**, **i-pluht**, of PLIGHT *v.*

Ipocras, *obs. form* of HYPOCRAS.

Ipocrisie, -*crit*e, *obs. ff.* HYPOCRISY, -*CRITE*.

I-pointed, *ME. pa. pple.* of POINT *v.*

†**Ipo**-krepum, *ME. corrupt f.* *apocryphum*, *sing.* of APOCRYPHA.

13... *Childh. Jesus in Archiv Stud. neu. Sbr.* LXXIV. 327 Here hignyns the Romance of the childhode of Jhesu Criste bat clerkys callys Ipokrepum.

||**Ipomœa** (ai'pomi-ā). *Bot.* Also *ipomœa*, *Ipomœa*. [mod. L. (Linnaeus), f. Gr. *h-*, stem of *hō* a worm + *poios* like.] A genus of twining or creeping plants, mostly tropical, N.O. *Convolvulaceae*, with trumpet- or salver-shaped

corolla; many of the species possess medicinal properties, many are cultivated as flowering plants, and one, *I. Batatas*, furnishes the sweet potato.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 185 Ipomoea has rather a funnel-shaped than a campanulate corolla. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* i. 5 Ipomoeas of every shade, climbing over the ruined wall. 1877 BLACKMORE *Everna* xiv. (1880) 82 Against the golden leaves of maple, a special wreath of blue shone like a climbing ipomoea. 1898 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xii. 351 The Ipomoea's purple buds gemmed with colour the tall stem of some sturdy tree.

Hence **Ipomoeic** *a.*, of Ipomoea, in *ipomoeic acid*, named from *Ipomoea Jalapa*, jalap: see quot.

1869-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 314 *Ipomoeic acid*. 1868 *Ibid.* (1877) V. 214 *Ipomoeic acid* . . isomeric with sebatic acid, produced by the action of moderately strong nitric acid on convolvulic acid, convolvulinic acid, jalapin, jalapic acid, or jalapinic acid.

† **I-pone**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *geþunan*, f. *ge-* (I-1) + *punian* to beat.] *trans.* To pound.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* I. 216 *geþuna*. eall tosomne. c 1400 *Laufman's Chirurg.* 62 (Add. MS.) Ipone hem wel & make of hem smale ballys.

I-porhaced, ME. pa. pple. of PURCHASE *v.*

Ipostacis, obs. form of HYPOSTASIS.

Ipotame, *ipotayne*, obs. var. HIPPOPOTAMUS.

I-poysened, *-oned*, ME. pa. pple. of POISON *v.*

Ippocras, obs. form of HIPPOCRAS.

I-praied, *i-prayed* (e), ME. pa. pple. of PRAY *v.*

I-preched, of PREACH *v.* **I-preised**, *i-preysed*, of PRAISE *v.*

I-preoved, *i-preved*, of PREVE *v.*, to prove. **I-priked**, of PRICK *v.*

I-prisoned, of PRISON *v.* **I-privred**, *i-privred*, of PRIVE *v.*, to deprive. **I-procured**, of PROCURE *v.*

I-profred, of PROFFER *v.* **I-propheced**, of PROPHESEY *v.*

I-proved, *i-proved*, of PROVE *v.*

† **Ipse**, *pron. and sb.* [L. *ipse* he himself, very.]

1. *pron.* Himself; truly himself; in his right mind.

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 106 Though Curio be olde huddle and twang, *ipse*, he. 1787 'G. GAMBAO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 28 note, Our author could not be, *ipse*, he, when he wrote this!

2. *sb.* A slang name for a kind of ale, quasi 'the very thing'.

1719 D'URFEE *Pills* IV. 106 The strongest Wine . . Is nothing like t' our English Ale, That Liquor of Life, call'd *ipse*.

† **Iipseand**. Corruption of 'et per se, and', an old way of naming the character & at the end of the alphabet; i.e. '& by itself = and'. Cf. AMPERSAND.

1847 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Orlando* (1848) 86 As ugly as sin, and as crooked as an ipseand, as Sir Pertinax Macsycophant in the play says.

† **Ipse dixit** (ipsi di'ksit). Pl. *ipse dixits*. [L. *ipse dixit*, a translation of Gr. *αὐτὸς ἐφα* 'he himself (the master) said it', a phrase used by the Pythagoreans.] An unproved assertion resting on the bare authority of some speaker; a dogmatic statement; a dictum.

1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 214 He wold yeffe you his labore, be so ye payd for his costes. *Ipse dixit*. 1572 WHITTOFT *Def. Answ. Admon.* Tract viii. v. § 13 Here is neither scripture, doctor, story, council, or anything else, but *ipse dixit*. 1601 A. C. *Answ. Let. Jesuited Gent.* 13 A bare *ipse dixit*, and nothing else. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 57 His Dogmatical *Ipse Dixits* may rather be a reason why we should not believe him. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 423 Criticism deals too much in *ipse dixits*. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. viii. 250 To emancipate us from the capricious *ipse dixit* of authority.

attrib. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 125 note, On other occasions the *ipse dixit* principle . . was . . seated . . on the same throne.

† **b. transf.** Applied to the speaker. *Obs.*

1641 TRAPP *Theol. Theol.* 126 Christ is the only Rabbin, the irrefragable Doctor, the *Ipse dixit*, all the words of whose mouth are right words.

Hence **Ipse-dixitism** (ipsi'di'ksitiz'm), dogmatic assertion. So **Ipse-dixitish** *a.*, **Ipse-dixitist**.

1808 COLERIDGE in *Sir H. Davy's Rem.* (1858) 103, I . . myself think it shallow, flippant, and *ipse dixitish*. a 1832 BENTHAM *Deontology* (1834) I. xx. 321 Why the *ipse-dixit* root should not produce all the branches necessary to discourse, — as *ipse-dixitists*, and *ipse-dixitism*. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. The.* II. 93 Bentham denounces all appeals to a moral faculty as sheer 'ipse dixitism'. 1896 J. B. MAYOR *New Suppl. Guide Choice Classical Bks.* Pref. 11 In contrast to this *ipse-dixitism*, as Bentham would have called it.

† **Ipsity** (ipsi'ti). [f. L. *ipse* self + -ITY.] Personal identity and individuality; selfhood.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. xvi. (1662) 213 The Soul of the World will be every man's personal Ipsity as well as his. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* II. xvii. 270 Those mysterious depths of Satan which the Theosophers so diligently discover, such as are *Ipsity*, *Egoty*, or *Selfishness*. 1827 COLERIDGE *Tablet*. 8 July, In the Trinity there is, 1. *Ipsity*. 2. *Alterity*. 3. *Community*. 1845 F. BARHAM *Odd Medley* 8 The designative preposition *ath.* indicates the *ipsity* or objectivity of things.

† **Ippo facto** (ipso fæ'cto), *advb. phrase.* [L.] By that very fact; by the fact itself.

1548 Act 2 & 3 *Dev.* VI. c. 1 § 1 The same person . . shall therefore be deprived ipso facto of all his spiritual promotions. 1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 214 By taking Christendom upon us at our Baptism, we did *ipso facto* renounce

the world. 1790 SIR P. FRANCIS *Let. Burke* in *B's Corr.* (1844) III. 129 The best possible critic of the Iliad would be, *ipso facto*, and by virtue of that very character, incapable of being the author of it. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. x. 433 In rejecting their Divine King, they *ipso facto* lost the living principle and tie of their nationality.

Ipsographic (ipsogræ'fik), *a.* [irreg. f. L. *ipso* as stem of *ipse* self + Gr. *γραφικ-ος* pertaining to writing.] Self-recording.

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 222/1 This complex machine Professor Bertoncelli calls an Ipsographic scale.

I-publesched, ME. pa. pple. of PUBLISH *v.*

I-pudrid, of POWDER *v.* **I-pulled**, of POLL *v.*

I-pult, of PELT *v.* **I-pund**, of POUND *v.*, to pound. **I-punished**, *i-punsched*, of PUNISH *v.*

I-punoh, of PUT *v.* **I-purseed**, of PURSUE *v.* **I-put**, *i-putte*, of PUT *v.* **I-pyght**, *i-pyzt*, of PITCH *v.*

I-pylled, of PILL *v.* **I-pynched**, of PINCH *v.*

I-quartred, *i-quashed*, ME. pa. pples. of QUARTER, QUASH *vs.*

† **I-queme**, *a. Obs.* Also *i-cweme*. [OE. *gewēme*, *gewēme*: see I-1, and QUEME *a.*] Pleasing, acceptable, agreeable.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John viii. 29 Ðaðe ge-cwemo [Rushw. *gewēme*] sint him, ic wyro symble. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 26 Forþam hyt was swa gewēme beforan þe. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Ne bið naut his lare fremle ne icweme þan illewedn. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 146 Hesteres bone . . was þe kinge Assuer licwude & icweme.

† **I-queme**, *v. Obs.* Also 2-3 *icweme*, 4 *yqueme*. [OE. *gewēman*, *-cwēman*: see I-1, and QUEME *v.*] *trans.* To please, gratify.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* III. vii. § 6 Ðæt he . . ne mehte þem folce mid gifan gewēman. c 1000 *ELFric Hom.* II. 286 Sum gewēmdon englum . . þurh cumliðgysse. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 We hit aȝen to ȝeme and god solf þer mid icweme. c 1205 *LAV.* 1328 Ofte he hine biðohte . . þu he mihte mid læsinge icwemen þan kinge. a 1300 K. Horn 485 Horn me wel icwemþ, God kniȝt him biðemþ. 1340 *Ayenb.* 228 Non ne may y-queme god and to his yuo.

† **I-quethe**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *gewēdan* = OS. *gigūethan*, OHG. *gigūedan*, Goth. *gagūþan*: see I-1, Y-, and QUEATH *v.*] *intr.* To say, speak; to arrange, come to terms, agree.

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* v. ii. (1890) 388 Se næfre ænig word gewēdan mehte. a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1094 He & his broðer . . gewēdan þæt hi mid griðe to gadere cuman sceoldan. c 1205 *LAV.* 2267 He stod biðore Licrine . . & þas word him icwēð [c 1275 *seide*]. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 501 Ne miȝtu leng a word icwēthe.

I-queðen, *i-queynt*, *i-quidded*, *i-quiked*, *i-quykned*, *i-quyt*, ME. pa. pples. of QUEATH, QUENCH, QUID, QUICK, QUICKEN, QUIT *vs.*

Ir, obs. form of IRE.

† **Ir**, obs. var. of *hir*, HER, pers. and poss. pron. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1019 He wende to is moder to delivery ir pere. *Ibid.* 11803 Þo heo hadde al clene ir ioȝe al vorlore. Me flemde ir out of engeland.

Ir-1, assimilated form in L. of the prefix IN-2 before initial *r*, used in the same way in Eng., as in *ir-radiate*, *ir-rupcion*. In these derivatives only one *r* is pronounced.

Ir-2, assimilated form in L. of the prefix IN-3 before initial *r*, used in the same way in Eng. (and much more frequent than IR-1); as in *ir-rational*, *ir-reclaimable*, *ir-recoverable*, *ir-refragable*, *ir-religion*, *ir-revocable*. In these only one *r* is pronounced, the prefix being really reduced to *i-*.

Iracund (i'rākund), *a.* [ad. L. *iracundus*, f. *ira* anger, IRE + *-cundus*, suffix of verbal adjs. with sense 'inclining to': cf. obs. F. *iracund*, *-cund*.] Inclined to wrath; choleric, passionate, irascible.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 645 The iracund veins of church and schoolmen. 1851 CARLVE *Sterling* I. iii. (1872) 13 A man . . iracund, but cheerfully vigorous. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1882) XIV. 403 That particular chancellor . . was . . the iracund Lord Thurlow.

† **Iracundious**, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *iracundicus* (15th c.), f. L. *iracundi-a*, n. of quality f. *iracundus*: see -OUS.] Inclined to wrath; = prec.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 265/2 Yf a man yracunduous were so vertuous . . yet it sholde not please god because of his yre. 15 . . *Kalender of Sheph.* (1656) lii, He the which is born under Capricornus, . . shall be iracundious a lyer. 1664 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* Proph. conc. Author, Th' scorching flame of iracundious Jove.

Hence **Iracundiously** *adv.* [cf. 16th c. F. *iracundieusement*], wrathfully.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* 41 He . . then drawing out his knife most iracundiously, at one whiske lopt off his head.

Iracundity (i'rākunditi). [f. L. *iracundus*: see -ITY.] Irreflexness, wrathfulness.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 491 This indiscreet exhibition of my wife's iracundity. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 11 He . . provides one with the following measure of his iracundity.

Iracundulous, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *iracundus* with dim. formative *-ulus*, as in *albus*, *lentulus*, etc.] Inclined to anger; irascible.

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xiii. Love is . . one of the most . . iracundulous, of all human passions.

† **I-rad**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *gerād* = MHG. *gereit*, Goth. *garaiads* appointed: -OTeut. **garaiðo-z*, f. **ga-* (I-1, Y-) + *rad-* to prepare, make ready.

Cf. I-REDE.] Prepared, made ready; instructed, learned, expert.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* x. Sio is swiðe wel ȝerād & swiðe ȝemetfæst. c 1000 *Guthlac* Prol. Ic him runne weȝ and ȝerādne tæhte. c 1205 *LAV.* 24990 To moni fechte ich habbe eou ilad, and æwere ȝet [c 1275 *ȝe*] weoren wel irad.

I-rad, *-radde*, *-ræd*, ME. pa. pple. of READ *v.*

† **Irade** (i'rāde). [Turkish, a. Ar. *إراد*] *irādah*

will, desire.] A written decree issued by the Sultan of Turkey.

1883 *Standard* 23 Apr. 5 (Stanf.) The Irad: summoning another meeting of the Ambassadors to discuss the question of the Governorship of the Lebanon. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 4/1 Baron Hirsch . . has obtained an iradé for his great railway-junction scheme. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 472 The Sultan can issue iradés.

† **I-radliche**, *adv. Obs.* Also *-ræd*. [Early ME., f. I-RAD *a.* + *-liche*, -LY 2.] Promptly, readily, straightway.

c 1205 *LAV.* 11532 He iradliche lædde hine to ræde. *Ibid.* 29631 Þu scaht iradliche in to hefe-riche; heofne is þe al ȝarn. 1340 *Ayenb.* 1 To vynde yredliche . . ine huyche leave of þe boc bet hy by.

† **I-raht**, ME. pa. pple. of RECCE *v.*, to tell.

I-rail: see I, the letter, 2.

I-railed, ME. pa. pple. of RAIL *v.*, to cover.

Irain, variant of ARAIN, spider. *Obs.*

† **Iral** (e. *Obs. rare*). Also *iraille*. [Of uncertain origin: cf. IRIS 3.] Some precions stone. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 590 (Douce MS.) Þei betene downe beriles and bourders bright . . Stones of Iral þey strenkel and strewen [Irel. MS. That with stones iraille were strecnt and strauen]. c 1425 *Thomas of Erceled.* 61 Hir paytrelle was of irale fyne, Hir croupre was of orphare.

Iran, variant of IRON sb.2 = ERNE, eagle.

Iran (e, variant of ARAIN, spider. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 74 An ypocrite, a popholy man, is lyche an irane; for an eran, whan he hath longe trauayled & myche, to makyn his web, þanne comyth a lytel wynd and blowyth away all to-gedere.

Iranian (i'rān'niān), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Pers. ایران *irān* Persia + -IAN.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to Iran or Persia; in *Compar. Philol.* applied to one of the two Asiatic families of the Indo-European languages, comprising Zend and Old Persian and their modern descendants or cognates.

1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* 3 The Iranian stock, so called from the native name of Persia (Iran), containing the ancient, middle and modern Persian, with the allied tongues . . of Kurdistan, Affganistan, Beloochistan, and Bocharia. 1873 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* 58 The Aryans proper . . still lingering in or near their old Iranian home. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 7 Sept. The great depression to the north of the Iranian plateau.

† **2. a.** = ARYAN; Indo-European. **b.** = Indo-Iranian. *Obs.*

1847 PRICHARD in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 241 The Indo-European, sometimes termed Indo-German, and, by late writers, Arian or Iranian languages. 1850 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* (ed. 3) 94 The Iranian stock of languages.—This contains the proper Persian languages of Persia (Iran), the Kurd language, and all the languages of Asia . . derived from the Zend or Sanskrit.

B. sb. A member of the Iranian race; a speaker of an Iranian language.

1873 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* 77 The Aryans proper, who subsequently divided into Iranians and Hindoos. 1877 G. RAWLINSON *Orig. Nations* vi. 102 For the ornamentation of their buildings . . the Iranians . . employed sculpture.

So **Ira'nic** *a.*

1873 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* 80* [Table of the Aryan Languages] Iranic Family. 1877 G. RAWLINSON *Orig. Nations* vi. (1883) 21 Iranic civilization, or that of the Medes, the Persians, and . . the Bactrians.

I-ranne, var. *i-ronne*, ME. pa. pple. of RUN *v.*

Irany, variant of ARAIN, spider. *Obs.*

Irascent (i'rās'ent), *a.* [ad. L. *irascens*, *-em*, pr. pple. of *irasci* to grow or be angry, f. *ira* anger.] Becoming angry; leading to anger.

1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoom.* IV. 292 Between the irascent ideas and irascent muscular actions.

Irascibility (i'rās'ib'iliti, i'rās-). [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. F. *irascibilité* (1550 in *Hatzl.* Darm.)] The quality of being irascible; proneness to anger, quickness of temper, irritability.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambling* No. 40 ¶1 They seldom fail of giving proofs of their irascibility upon the slightest attack of criticism. 1779-81 — L. P. *Pope Wks.* IV. 83 Pope's irascibility prevailed. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 301 The statements of Cibber . . show sufficient motives to excite the poetic irascibility. 1861 READE *Clouster & H.* I. 117 The fallibility and irascibility of human nature.

Irascible (i'rās'ib'li, i'rās-), *a.* Also 7 *irascible*, 8 *irascible*. [a. F. *irascible* (12th c. in *Littre*), ad. L. *irascibilis*, f. *irasci* to grow angry.] Easily provoked to anger or resentment; prone to anger; irritable, choleric, hot-tempered, passionate.

1530 PALSGR. 316/2 Irascible, inclyned or disposed to anger, irascible. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Irascible, choleric, soon angered, subject to anger. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1817) I. ii. 345 The Scots, naturally an irascible and high spirited people. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* vii. The boar . . was a much more irascible and courageous animal. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* viii. (1874) 114 The only daughter of a solitary and irascible old gentleman.

b. Of emotions, actions, etc.: Characterized by, arising from, or exhibiting anger.

1659 D. PRILL *Impr. Sea* 426 Irascible, and oburgatory speech. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.* ix. (1789) 200 Our irascible passions, indulged, are ready to defile the whole man. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 296 No animal in the creation seems endued with such an irascible nature. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 302 Dignity is always more irascible the more petty the potentate. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* v. 119 His irascible nature failed to resent a rather doubtful compliment.

c. *Irascible appetite, affection, part of the soul*, in Plato's tripartite division of the soul, τὸ θυμοειδές, one of the two parts of the irrational nature, being that in which courage, spirit, passion, were held to reside; and which was superior to τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν, the CONCOUPISCIBLE part in which resided the appetites.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.* R. III. vi. (Add. MS. 27944) If, 20b/2 Drede & sorwe come of be irascibel, for of þing þat we hatip, we haueþ sorowe. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 112 b, It is called the appetite irascyble, or the angry appetyte. 1606 BAYSKETT *Civ. Life* 48 The seats of the two principall appetites, the irascible and the concupiscible; of that the heart, of this the liver. 1691 HAATCLIFFE *Virtues* 23 Pride, Contempt, Impatience, Anger, Fear, Boldness and the like generous and brave Passions, belong to what we say is the irascible part of the mind. 1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* v. (1865) 116 Now, the reason being seated in the head, the spirit or irascible soul has its seat in the breast.

† d. quasi-sb. = Irascible appetite, etc. Obs. 1594 [see CONCOUPISCIBLE 2 b]. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* To Rdr. A iij a, These I spread before him . . . to provoke his Irascible.

Hence *Irascibleness*, irascibility; *Irascibly* adv., in an irascible manner, angrily.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Irascibleness*. 1828 MIRROR V. 264/1 Nothing irascibly said will . . . make way with an obstinate or wilful man.

Irascid (aɪrə'sɪd), a. rare⁻¹. [f. L. *irasci* to grow angry + -id¹.] Easily angered, irascible.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 278 The head of Julius . . . is a fine portrait of that arrogant and irascid priest.

Irate (aɪrət, aɪrət), a. [ad. L. *irāt-us* angered, enraged, pa. pple. of **irāri*, inceptive *irāsci* to be or become angry, f. *ira* anger, IRE.] Excited to ire; incensed, enraged, angry.

1838 J. GILMAH *Life Coleridge* 22 Not to heed his anger should he become irate. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* viii, [He] seemed a little more irate when it was over. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 142 He was at once hauled up before the irate Commandant.

Hence *Irately* adv., in an irate manner, angrily. 1883 MISS BOURGHTON *Belinda* II. ii. iii. 9 She looks at him full and irately. 1889 MAS. R. JOCELYN *Distracting Guest* II. ix. 153 'What nonsense!' . . . continued irately.

I-raunsoud, ravished, rawt, ME. pa. pples. of RANSOM, RAVISH, REACH vb.

† **Irchepil**, Obs. rare. [A corruption of ILESPILE (*ilspil, irspil*), hedgehog, influenced by IRCHIN.] A hedgehog or nrchin.

1390 S. Eng. Leg. I. 298/49 Ase ful ase is an Irchepil of piles al-a-boute. So ful he stiked of Arewene.

† **Irchin, irchon**, Obs. Forms: 3 yrichon, 4 irchouon, 4-5 irchoun, yrchoun, 5 erchon, irchyn, yrchyn, 6 irchen, 6-7 irchin. [a. ONF. **ir(e)chon* (cf. Picard *irchon*, Walloon *irson*, Hainaut *hirchon*) = OF. *herichun*, F. *herisson* = pop. L. **hericōn-em*: see HURCHEON and UROCHIN.]

1. A hedgehog.

c. 1390 S. Eng. Leg. I. 179/50 Heo stikeden also picke on him so yrichon deth of piles. 1382 WYCLIF *Zeph.* ii. 14 Onacratulus, and the yrichoun shuld dwelle in the thresheldis therof. c. 1430 PILGR. *Lyf Markode* II. cxlv. (1869) 133 With payntes she was armed al aboute, as an irchoun. 1486 Bk. St. Albans Civ. b, Fede yowre hawke with an Irchyn onys or twyes, & it shall helpe hir. 1530 PALSGR. 235/1 Irchen a lyttel beest full of prickes, *herisson*. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Ps. ciii[1]. 18 The rocke a refuge for the Irchins.

b. A dish in cookery, so called from being made to bristle with almonds, etc. stuck over its surface. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 38 Yrchouns. Take Piggis mawys . . . Take a litel prycke, & prycke þe yrchons, An putte in þe boles þe Almaundys. c. 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 443.

2. An nrchin; a brat.

1625 Bp. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* Ep. Ded. a ij b, Such Irchins it was necessary to disband, and send them away to shift for themselves, that our Mother the Church might no more be troubled with them.

Ire (aɪr), sb. Also 4-6 yre, ir, 5 yr, iere, 5-6 yer, 6 St. yire, tyre. [a. OF. *ire, yre* (11th c. in Littré), ad. L. *ira* anger, wrath, rage.] Anger; wrath. Now chiefly poet. and rhet.

a. 1300 E. E. Ps. lxxvii. 25 [lxxviii. 21] Ire sondele Vp-stegh panne in Irale. a. 1325 *St. Beues* (MS. A.) 2488 Po was Beues in gret yre. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2336 Ne he ne saide namore til hire, Bot wente for hurel in ire. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xv. 1 A soft answer brekith ire. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 22 b, It shulde appease hys Iere. 1556 LANDER *Tractate* 456 Frome all Inuete they suld be fre, Frome Malyce, Yre, and Creuelte. 1593 Leg. Bp. St. Androis Pref. 57 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, Baals bischops, provoking God to yire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 843 That wish'd the Mountains now might be again Thrown on them as a sheltre from his ire. 1706 PATER *Ode to Queen* 141 While with fercest ire Bellona glows. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xiv, Burn'd Marmion's swarthy cheek like fire, And shook his very frame for ire.

1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xii, Hereward was flushed with ire and scorn.

† b. rarely in plural. Obs.

1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxx. 33 He that stiritir iris [Vulg. *iras*], bringith forth discordis.

† **Ire**, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. IRE sb.] trans. To anger, irritate.

c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* II. 361 Her brethron & her owne kynde bit ireth [L. *irritat*].

Ire, obs. form of AIR (in quot. in sense 7).

1494 FAUVAN *Chron.* vi. clxv. 160 All myghte not stoppe the intollerable ire of his body.

Ire, obs. or dial. f. IRON; obs. f. HER.

I-readed, -reaved, ME. pa. pples. of RED, REAVE vbs. I-red, of READ v.

† **I-rede**, a. Obs. [OE. *gerēde* = MHG. *gereite* = OTeut. **garaitjo-z*: cf. I-RAD a. and GRAITH a.] Prepared, ready.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xvii. 32 [xviii. 33] He gedyde mine fet swa gerade [L. *persecit pedes meos*] swa swa heorotum. c. 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 1191 in O. E. Misc. 40 If ich . . . bitraye ihesu hwat schal beon my mede. Prytty panewes, hi seyden, hi beop alle irede.

† **I-redy**, a. Obs. Forms: 2 zeredi, 3 i-readi, -redy, 3-4 i-redi, y-redy. [ME.; see I-1, Y-, and READY.] = READY.

a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 Per beoð ann zeredie þe weregede gastes þe hine uniredied underfangeð. a. 1225 *Juliana* 8 Wite þu hit wel ireadi . . . no lengre nūlich hit heolen þe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3094 Yter & is compaynie yredy azen hom were. c. 1300 *Beket* 766 Iredi ich am the deth to aforne. 1340 *Ayemb.* 173 þe dyad þet is yredy, and ouerl aspiþ pane zenezere. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 354 Y am come her o semple knyzt y-redy with þe to fite.

I-refe, early ME. = OE. *gerēfa*: see REEVE sb.

Ireful (aɪrə'fʊl), a. [f. IRE sb. + -FUL.]

1. Full of ire; angry, wrathful.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27798 (Cott. Galba) Heny chere, irefull and ill. 13.. *Coer de L.* 366 In his stirope up he stode, And smote to hym with irefull mode. c. 1475 *Partenay* 3258 A man chaufed with yerfull manace. 1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 155 Foule wordis make all folke, Irefull or ferefull. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 41 Electus, Lætus, Marcia too must looke, With many moe, to tast his Irefull spight. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 179 With ire-full taunts each other they oppose. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xii, His eyes and gathered eyebrows looked ireful and thwarted just now.

2. Choleric, passionate, irascible.

c. 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisdom* 20 Azein stronge men & ireful look þat pou ne fith. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 116 With the irefull we must not be importunate to entreate a pardon. 1613 PUACHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 638 The inhabitants of . . . Barbary are poore and proude, irefull, and writing all injuries in marble. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 1 (1822) 1.6 The want of this sympathy from others made him ireful, revengeful, impious.

Irefully (aɪrə'fʊli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY².] In an ireful manner; angrily, wrathfully.

c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 230 They . . . cam to Reynawde for to sle hym yrefully. 1555 Aap. PARKER *Ps.* xxxiv. 81 God's face is seene, most irefully to wycked men of hand. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourty Beasts* (1658) 542 The dams fight for their young ones most irefully. 1634 J. HAYWARD *Ir. Bionds's Eromena* 4, I will not (answered irefully the Prince). 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* I. 237 'She is a stupid . . . discontented little fool', she irefully reflected.

Irefulness (aɪrə'fʊlnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition of being ireful; wrathfulness.

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xix. 21 And Saul was wrooth with irefulnesse. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 110 Obstynacy or frowardnesse, Hastynesse or Irefulnesse, Vngentylnesse. 1574 HULL *Ord. Bees* ix, Although the fierce bees are very ill, yet is their yrefulnesse a note of better bees. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. iii. iv, Not rage . . . Nor eating irefulnesse, harsh cruelty.

I-regned, -reht, ME. pa. pples. of REIGN v., RECHIE v., to relate.

† **Ireis**, Obs. rare⁻¹. In 3 yreis. [a. OF. *ireis*, *irois* adj. and sb., Irish (Godef.), f. OE. *Ir-as* the Irish.] = IRISH B. 1 b.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5551 þer were of deneyz [v.r. denys] & of scottes aslawe & al so of yreis [v.r. yreyns, yrenys] vii yonge kinges.

I-reke, -rekened, ME. pa. pples. of REKE, RECKON vbs.

Ireless (aɪrə'les), a. rare. [f. IRE sb. + -LESS.] Void of ire or anger.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 239 Your ireless and soothing lucubrations.

I-remd, I-remewed, ME. pa. pples. of REME, REMOVE vbs.

Ire-monger, Iren, obs. ff. IRONMONGER, IRON.

Irenarch (aɪrən'ɑ:k), Hist. [ad. latc L. *irēnarcha*, a. Gr. *ἐῖρηνάρχης*: see EIRENARCH. Cf. F. *irénarque* (Littré).] An Eastern provincial governor or keeper of the peace, under the Roman and Byzantine empires.

1702 *Échard Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 490 Upon the road he was met by Herod the Irenarch. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints* (1836) I. 114 Herod the Irenarch, or keeper of the peace.

I-rend, ME pa. pple. of REND v.

† **Ireness-bag**, obs. var. (of obscure formation) of *earning-bag*: see EARNING vbl. sb. 3

1611 *COTGR.*, *Mulleit*, the maw of a Calfe; which being dressed is called the Renet-bag, Ireness-bag, or Cheslop-bag.

Irenic (aɪrə'nik, aɪrən'nik), a. and sb. [ad. Gr.

ἐῖρην-ός, f. *ἐῖρηνη* peace. Cf. EIRENIC and F. *irénique* (Littré).]

In this and the following word, the first pronunciation is that given by Smart, Ogilvie, and Cassell, and by Webster and the other American Dictionaries, and is in accordance with the general analogies of the language, as in *academic*, *clinical*, *energetic*, *euphonic*, *Platonic*, in which the long vowel of the Greek is uniformly shortened; but the modern use of the Greek *Εἰρηνικός*, *Eirēnikos*, to which scholars naturally give the English academic pronunciation of Greek, affects the derivatives also, and makes the second pronunciation frequent among university men.]

A. adj. Pacific, non-polemic; = IRENICAL.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 710 He was a man of irenic temperament. 1885 *Ch. Times* 343/1 No irenic propositions will do the least good till we have had those standards restored.

B. sb. pl. Irenics: irenical theology.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1118 Irenical Theology, or Irenics, presents the points of agreement among Christians with a view to the ultimate unity, of Christendom. 1890 *Congreg. Rev.* Apr. 158 Our mission is not one of polemics but irenics.

Irenical (aɪrə'nikəl, aɪrən'nikəl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL. As to pronunciation, see prec.] Peaceful; pacific; tending to promote peace, esp. in relation to theological or ecclesiastical differences.

1660 *Pref. Ep. Hal's Rem.* h, How meek his temper was, his many irenical tracts do shew. 1845 J. MACKIE *Life Leibnitz* 153 To these irenical negotiations an end was suddenly put . . . by the decease of the Duke of Hanover. 1876 FAIRBAIRN *Strauss* II. in *Contemp. Rev.* June 125 Ullmann, a theologian, modern, irenical, anxious to give to reason the things that are reason's, to faith the things that are faith's. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 357 The method which St. John adopts is not polemical but irenical.

Hence **Irenically** adv., in the spirit of peace.

1895 *Chicago Advance* 31 Oct. 619/1 On the . . . conflicts between religion and science . . . Prof. N. S. Shaler . . . writes irenically and suggestively.

|| **Irenicon** (aɪrə'nikən, aɪrən'nikən), [a. Gr. *ἐῖρηνικός*, neut. of *ἐῖρηνικός*: see IRENIC. Also spelt EIRENICON, q.v. The e is made short in Cassell, Ogilvie, and the American dictionaries, but in academic pronunciation the word is generally treated as Greek with e long: cf. IRENIC.] A proposal designed to promote peace, esp. in a church or between churches; a message of peace.

1618 *Barnevelt's Apol. Ded.* A iij b, A Nationall Synod must be assembled: & happily by your aduice declared in your Irenicon. a. 1716 *South* (Webster, 1864), They must in all likelihood (without any other irenicon) have restored peace to the Church. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 12 Jan. 25/1 It was really an irenicon—a message of good-will at the Christmas season.

|| **Irenicum**, ? Obs. [L. form of prec.] = prec.

1647 TRAFF *Comm. Matt.* v. 9 Although it be, for the most part, a thankless office . . . to sound an irenicon; yet do it for God's sake. 1662 STILLINGPL. (*title*) Irenicum, a Weapon-Salve for the Church's Wounds; . . . whereby a foundation is laid for the Church's peace. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. II. 189.

† **I-reos**, Obs. Also 5 yrios, 5-6 yreos, 6-7 irios. [a. med. L. *yreos*, **ireos*, an unexplained derivative or altered form of IRIS, arbitrarily applied to the white-flowered species in contrast to the purple ('Yris purpureum florem gerit, yreos album', *Sinon. Barthol.* 25/2.)] The Florentine Iris (*Iris florentina*), a species with large white flowers. b. The root of this, used in pharmacy; orris-root.

[a. 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 25/2 Yri, i. radices que yreos appellatur.] c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 88 Þese medicyns ben sumwhat more drier: yrios [v.r. yreos], aristologie [etc.]. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV.* (1830) 131 Lytill bagges of fustian stuffed with ireos and anneys xxvj. 1533 *Elvot Cast. Helthe* (1541) 11 a, Thinges good for a colde head: Cubebes, Galingale . . . Spyke: Yreos. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 255 The Irios of Florence is taken for the best. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 92 Others to make sweet Water, take of Ireos two ounces [etc.]. attrib. 1578 *LYTE Dodons* II. xxv. 194 The Ireos rootes . . . are boate and dry in the thirde degree.

Ireous, variant of IROUS a. Obs.

I-resed, ME. pa. pple. of RESE v. Obs., to rush.

|| **Iresine** (aɪrə'si:n), Bot. [mod. L. (Linnæus), altered from Gr. *ἐῖρησιώνη* a branch of laurel or olive entwined with wool carried at certain festivals; the reference is to the woolly calyx.] A genus of plants (N.O. *Amarantaceæ*), natives of tropical and sub-tropical America and of Australia, of which several species are cultivated as ornamental foliage plants; a plant of this genus.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 205/2 Coleuses and Iresines may still be struck. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 4/1 Some bronze-leaved plant, such as one of the Iresines. 1892 *Daily News* 15 Aug. 3/2 Fenced in by lines of chocolate Iresines with outer lines of lobelia.

Iresipilis, obs. form of ERYSIPELAS.

I-reste, I-revayd, I-revested, ME. pa. pples. of REST, REWAY, REVEST vbs.

† **I-rew, v.** Obs. [OE. *gehrēowan*, f. *ge-* (I-1) + *hrēowan* RUE v.] To rue, repent: often *impers.* a. 900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 1493 Þa mec þin wēa swiþast æt heortan gehreaw. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 20529 (Fairf.) Irewed hit me [Gott. & Cott. It read me] & forþuþ hit sare.

Ireyn (e, variants of ARAIN Obs.), spider.

Iriach, var. *eriach*, ERIC, blood-fine (*Irish Hist.*).

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 9 The party offending . . is allotted to pay to the wife or child of the party murdered, or to the party agreed, a kind of satisfaction, termed by them an *irian*.

Irian (ai'ri-ān), *a. Anat.* [f. IRI-S 4 + -AN. F. *irian*.] Belonging to the iris of the eye.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 509 *Irian*, . . belonging to the Iris. *Ibid.*, The iris receives the irian nerves.

I-richet, ME. pa. pple. of RICH *v.*, to enrich.

Iricism (ai'risiz'm). [irreg. f. IRISH, after *Scotticism*.] An Irish trait of character, expression, etc.; an Irishism, Hibernicism.

1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) VII. 259 There is a great fracas in Ireland in a noble family or two, heightened by a pretty strong circumstance of Iricism. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 52 The first of September, this year, to use an Iricism, will not take place till the second. 1853 MISS YONGE *Heir of Redclyffe* xliii. (1861) 492 Charlotte wrote her brother very full and very droll accounts of the Iricisms around her.

Iricize (ai'risəiz), *v. rare*. [f. as prec., after *Scotticism*, *Anglicize*, etc.] *trans.* and *intr.* To make or become Irish; to Hibernicize.

1863 MISS SEWELL *Chr. Names* I. 112 The Connaught branch of the great Norman family of De Burgh first Iricised themselves in M^WWilliam. *Ibid.* II. 481 Norman names . . Iricized gradually with their owners.

Irid (ai'rid). *rare*. [f. L. *irid-*, Gr. *ipō-*, stem of *iris*, *ipis*, *IRIS*.] 1. The iris of the eye.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 544 Negro albino. Hair white and woolly; iris white. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* v. (1857) 43 Brown eyes, with a benignant light in their irids. 1895 F. THOMPSON *Sister Songs*, [A joy that] Only lurks retired In the dim gloaming of thine irid.

2. *Bot.* A plant of the N.O. *Iridaceæ*.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 626 *Iridaceæ*. Irids.

Iridaceous (ai'ridi-ās), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *irid-* (see prec.) + -ACEOUS.] Related to plants of the genus *Iris*; belonging to the natural order *Iridaceæ*.

1851 GLENNY *Ilandbk. Fl. Carol.* 264 A family of showy iridaceous bulbs, requiring a frame or greenhouse. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Iridal (ai'ridāl), *a. rare*. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to the rainbow.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 280 Descartes came far nearer the true philosophy of the iridal colours.

Irididesis, *erron.* variant of IRIDODESIS.

Iridectomize (ai'ridektōmiz, iri-), *v. Surg.* [f. next + -IZE.] *trans.* To subject to the operation of iridectomy.

1879 ST. GEORGE'S *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 489 A cook . . whose left eye had been iridectomised . . for glaucoma. *Ibid.* 505 Five months ago R. was iridectomised for glaucoma.

Iridectomy (ai'ridektōmi, iri-), *Surg.* [f. Gr. *ipō-*, stem of *ipis* *IRIS* + *ἐκτομή* a cutting out (f. *ἐκ* out + *τέμνω* to cut) + *-y* (cf. *ANATOMY*).] *Mod.* F. *iridectomie* (Littre).] Excision of a portion of the iris. Also *attrib.*

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Iridectomus*, an instrument . . proper for the operation of iridectomy. 1874 LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 92 The point of the iridectomy knife. 1894 DOYLE *Round red Lamp* 296 He would sit up half the night performing iridectomies and extractions upon the sheep's eyes sent in by the village butcher.

Irideous (ai'ridi-ās), *a. Bot.* [f. *mod.* Bot.L. *Iride-æ*, f. *Iris* + -OUS.] = IRIDACEOUS.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Irideremia (ai'ridēr'miā, irid-), *Path.* [f. Gr. *ipō-*, *ipis* *IRIS* + *ἐρμία* want, absence.] Congenital absence of the iris.

1855 DIXON *Dis. Eye* (1860) 132 Children affected with *Irideremia* appear to be confused and dazzled by ordinary daylight. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 323 *Irideremia*, or congenital absence of the iris, is occasionally observed.

Irides, pl. of IRIS.

Iridescence (iride'sens). [f. IRIDESCENT: see -ENCE.] The quality of being iridescent; the intermingling and interchange of brilliant colours as in the rainbow, soap-bubbles, and mother-of-pearl; a play of glittering and changing colours.

1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 386 The shells . . which still possess the lustre and iridescence of their original nacre.

1811 PINKERTON *Petrol.* I. 580 In the peacock coal of Wales or Somersetshire, this iridescence often assumes a strong resemblance of what are called the eyes in a peacock's tail.

1861 MISS BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sepulchres*, etc. II. xvi. 31 Bits of ancient pottery and glass . . with the iridescence of time very strongly marked upon it. 1863 TYNOLL *Heat* i. 20 Nothing can exceed the splendour of the iridescences exhibited by many of these clouds. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 291 The plumage . . is peculiar . . no other species of our country shows such a rich metallic iridescence.

b. *fig.* Brilliant flashing of genius or character. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 268 Occasional corruscations of wit, and frequent iridescences of fancy. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iv. What may be called the iridescence of her character—the play of various, nay, contrary tendencies.

Iride'scency. ? *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] = prec. (*lit.* and *fig.*); also, an iridescent formation.

1799 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 320 The wavy appearance and iridescency of mother of pearl. 1802 W. TAYLOR in *Robbers' Mem.* I. 449, I have got a little blue book for the iridescencies of my imagination.

Iridescent (iride'sent), *a.* [f. L. *irid-* *IRIS* + -ESCENT. Cf. F. *iridescent* (Littre).] Displaying colours like those of the rainbow, or those reflected from soap-bubbles and the like; glittering or flash-

ing with colours which change according to the position from which they are viewed.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 106 An iridescent or tarnished metallic appearance. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys.* Sc. xx. (1849) 191 The iridescent colours produced by heat on polished steel and copper. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 183 The Mackerel is a handsome fish. . . The sides are iridescent like mother-of-pearl, but more silvery. 1879 G. ALLEN *Colour-Sense* i. 5 We do not owe to the colour-sense the existence in nature of the rainbow, the sunset, or the other effects of iridescent light. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 242 On the top of the water is a film of exquisite iridescent colours like those on a soap bubble, only darker and brighter.

b. *fig.* or in *fig.* context.

1864 *Realm* 18 May 6 This iridescent bubble-chaos of false sentiment. 1873 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* (1874) 84 The best fictions, without a deep moral significance beneath, are only iridescent froth. 1897 MRS. J. R. GREEN in *19th Cent.* June 966 The iridescent activities of a sympathetic and gifted intellect.

Hence *Iride'scently* *adv.*, in an iridescent manner.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 247 Bluish grey or steel grey, when tarnished Irisescently variegated blue or purplish. 1865 STIRLING *Secr. Hegel* Proleg. i. 8 To see . . the whole huge universe iridescently collapse into the crystal of the Idea.

Iridesis, *erron.* variant of IRIDODESIS.

Iridian (ai'ridi-ān), *a.* [f. L. *irid-* *IRIS* + -IAN.] 1. Pertaining to the iris of the eye.

1864 in WEBSTER.

2. Rainbow-like; brilliantly coloured.

1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1888 UPWARD *Songs in Ziklag* 146 Consistently in Truth's iridian arch.

Iridiate (ai'ridi-āt), *Chem.* [f. IRI-DI-UM + -ATE.] A salt of iridic acid.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* *Chem.* 515 The fused mass . . contains osmiate and iridiate of potash. [1873 Chlor-iridates: see IRIDIO-]

Iridic (ai'ridik), *a. Chem.* [f. IRID-IUM + -IC. Cf. F. *iridique* (Littre).] Containing iridium; applied to compounds in which iridium is quadrivalent, as IrCl_4 : cf. IRIDIOUS.

1845 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* 78 Iridic oxide. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 319 Iridic solutions . . are of a dark brown-red colour; iridous solutions (containing the sesquioxide or trichloride) . . have an olive-green colour. *Ibid.* 322 The dioxide, or Iridic oxide, IrO_2 .

Iridical (ai'ridikāl), *a. rare* -1. [f. L. *irid-* *IRIS* + -ICAL.] Brilliant with rainbow colours.

1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 100 The iridical window and the flaming shrine.

Iridico-, combining form of IRIDIC, entering into adjectives naming double salts of iridium and another element, e.g. *iridico-ammonic*, *iridico-potassic*, *iridico-sodic*, as *iridico-ammonic sulphate* or *irid ammonium sulphate*, $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4\text{Ir}^+\text{SO}_4^-$.

Iridine (ai'ridin, -in), *a. rare*. [f. L. *irid-* *IRIS* 2 + -INE.] Rainbow-like; iridescent.

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* l. xiv. (Ward & Lock) 110 The horned-pout, with its pearly iridine breast and iron-brown back.

Iridio- (ai'ridi-ō), *comb.* form of IRIDIUM, forming names of alloys or chemical combinations of iridium with another element or substance, as *iridio-platinum* an alloy of iridium and platinum, *iridio-cyanogen* (see quot. 1858); also of compounds in which iridium and another element combine with a third, as *iridio-chloride*, -*cyanide*, *iridio-cyanic* adj.

1858 PENNY *Cycl.* and Suppl. 133/1 *Iridiocyanogen*, $\text{C}_2\text{N} + \text{Ir}$, is a hypothetical compound radical. It forms with hydrogen Iridiocyanic acid, and with potassium an Iridiocyanide of potassium. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 316 Iridio-cyanides of barium. 1894 *Times* 29 Sept. 11/2 The force exerted by gravity . . upon the iridio-platinum weight.

Iridious (ai'ridi-ās), *a. Chem.* [f. IRIDI-UM + -OUS. Cf. F. *irideux* (Littre).] Containing iridium; applied to compounds in which iridium is trivalent, as IrCl_3 : cf. IRIDIC.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 322 The sesquioxide [of iridium] or Iridious oxide, Ir_2O_3 . 1873 - *Fowles' Chem.* (ed. 11) 434 The trichloride or Iridious Chloride, is prepared by strongly heating iridium with nitre.

Iridite (ai'ridait), *Chem.* [f. IRID-IUM + -ITE.] A salt of iridious acid.

1873 WATTS *Fowles' Chem.* (ed. 11) 435 It unites with bases, forming salts which may be called iridites.

Iriditis, *Path.* A rare synonym of IRITIS (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Iridium (ai'ridi-ūm). [f. L. *irid-* *IRIS* 2 + -IUM; named by Tennant in 1803 (see quot. 1804).] A white metal of the platinum group, resembling polished steel, and fusible with great difficulty, found (usually in conjunction with osmium) in native platinum, and in the native alloy IRIDOSMIUM. Chemical symbol Ir; atomic weight 193.

1804 TENNANT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 414, I should incline to call this metal *iridium*, from the striking variety of colours which it gives, whilst dissolving in marine acid. 1805 W. H. WOLLASTON *Ibid.* XCV. 317 Metals that were found by Mr. Tennant . . and which he has called Iridium and Osmium. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 259 Iridium is not unlike platinum . . though harder, and less easily acted upon by acids. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xvi. 442 When sent through a short bar of iridium, this refractory metal emits a light of extraordinary splendour.

attrib. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 249 To separate the iridium oxide from platinum. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 316 The mother-liquor of the iridium-salt. *Mod.* Gold pens with iridium points.

Iridization (ai'ridaiz-i-zən), [f. next + -ATION.] 1. The action or process of showing prismatic colours as in the rainbow; irisation.

1884 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 288 M. Cornu lately described to the French Academy of Sciences a white rainbow. . . This rainbow was wholly white, without even as much iridization as is noticeable in halos, and had a fleecy appearance.

2. *Path.* The coloured halo seen round a light by persons affected with glaucoma (*Cent. Dict.*).

Iridize (ir-, ai'ridaiz), *v.* [f. L. *irid-* *IRIS*, or IRID-IUM + -IZE.] 1. *trans.* To make iridescent.

1874 [see *IRIS* sb. 3].

2. To cover with iridium; to tip with iridium.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Irido- (ai'rido, i'rido), *a. Gr.* **ipō-*, *comb.* form of *ipis* *IRIS*, employed in the formation of many pathological and surgical terms, chiefly denoting diseases of the iris and operations upon it; those in more common use are the following:

Iridochoroiditis (-kō'roidaitis) [*CHOROIDITIS*], inflammation of the iris and the choroid coat of the eye. **Iridocyclitis** (-siklō'itis) [*CYCLITIS*], inflammation of the iris and the ciliary body. **Iridodialysis** [*DIALYSIS*], the artificial separation of the iris from the ciliary ring. **Iridodonesis** (-donēs'is) [Gr. *δονεῖν* to shake], tremulousness of the iris. **Iridomotor** (-mō'tar) [*MOTOR*], pertaining to movements of the iris. **Iridoscope** (ai'rid-skōp) [-SCOPE], an instrument for examining the iris. See also IRIDODESIS, IRIDOTOMY.

1874 LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 62 In the majority of cases it [ciliary staphyloma] is dependent on a chronic *iridochoroiditis. *Ibid.* 77 Primary iritis may . . implicate secondarily the neighbouring structures; thus we have *iridocyclitis, and irido-choroiditis. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* XI. 17 A most threatening form of relapsing iridocyclitis. [1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 216 It is the more singular however that iritis should have ever been used by its inventor as the Germans have long employed the more correct relative compounds of iridodoma, iridectomia and *iridodialysis.] 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 364 Tearing away the iris from its insertion (Iridodialysis). 1879 F. SMITH *Glaucoma* 109 The zonula became loose and the lens hung slack, causing a visible *irido-donesis. 1876 FERRIER *Functions of Brain* 72 Co-ordination of retinal impressions with *irido-motor action in the corpora quadrigemina. 1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 52. 315 A new optical instrument . . the *iridoscope.

Iridodesis (ai'ridōdēs'is), *Surg.* Also *erron.* *irididesis*, *iridesis*. [f. Gr. *ipō-*, *ipō-* (*IRIDO-*) + *δεσις* binding.] An operation in which the iris is secured in a certain position by a ligature.

1858 CRITCHETT in *Ophthalm. Hosp. Rep.* I. 220 Irididesis: or the formation of Artificial pupil by tying the iris. *Ibid.* 225, I feel satisfied that this twofold object could not have been attained in any other way than by *Irididesis*. 1859 DIXON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 2) 370 Mr. Critchett has very recently proposed an operation, which he terms 'Irididesis' (Iridodesis?). 1874 LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 94 By iridodesis or ligature of the iris. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 587 Irididesis . . differs from the last described merely in the pupil not being entirely lost. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 364 By ligature, Iridodesis, or Iridesis.

Iridoline (ai'ridōlin), *Chem.* [f. L. *irid-* *IRIS* + *-ol-eum* oil + -INE.] A base ($\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9\text{N}$) occurring in coal tar oil.

1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Dict. Chem.* III. 50.

Iridosmine (ai'ridōsmīn, iri-), [f. IRID-IUM + OSM-IUM + -INE; named by Breithaupt 1827.] A native alloy of the metals iridium and osmium, usually occurring in flattened grains with platinum. Also **Irido-smium**, and *osmiridium*.

1827 *Edin. New Philos. Jnrl.* III. 273 Irid-osmin . . is a compound of iridium and osmium. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 314 The black scales which remain when native platinum is dissolved in nitromuriatic acid were found by Smithson Tennant to consist of an alloy of two metals, iridium and osmium, hence called iridosmine. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) VIII. 137 The chief use of iridosmine is in tipping the nibs of gold pens.

Iridotomy (ai'ridōtōmi, iri-), [f. IRIDO- + Gr. *-τομία* cutting; cf. *lithotomy*. Cf. F. *iridotomie* (Littre).] Section of the iris.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 3 M. de Wecker of Paris . . endeavoured to improve Mr. Bowman's operation by one which he called 'iridotomy'. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 364 Double iridotomy is applicable to cases of closed pupil after cataract extraction. So **Iridotome**, 'a knife devised by Sichel for excising the iris' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

I-riht. *Obs.* [OE. *geriht*, -*rihta* pl.; see I-1, Y-, and *RIGHT* sb.] pl. Rights, dues; right-ful possession.

1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 74 Se apostol . . Godes gerihtra lærde. a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1074 He . . nam swilce gerihtra swa se cyng him zeuðe. c 1205 LAV. 7906 Rome is cōwre irihre; nu hit halt Julius Cesar. c 1275 *Lucie Ron* 130 in O. E. *Misc.* 97 þer ne may no freond fleon oþer, ne non ferelesen his irihre.

I-riht, ME. pa. pple. of *RIGHT* *v.*

Irin, *obs.* form of IRON.

I-rinen, ME. pa. pple. of RINE *v.*, to touch.

Iringo, *obs.* variant of ERYNGO.

1680 VENERER *Via Recta* vii. 137 Iringo-roots are hot and dry in the second degree.

Irios, variant of **IREOS**, *Obs.*

Iris (ai'ris), *sb.* Pl. *irides* (ai'ridz), *irises*. [a. Gr. *ἰρις*, stem *irid-*. The senses (except 3 and 6) correspond to those of the Gr. word; so also *F. iris*. The pl. *irides* is chiefly used in sense 4.]

1. *Gr. Myth.* The goddess who acted as the messenger of the gods, and was held to display as her sign, or appear as, the rainbow; hence, allusively, a messenger.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 407 Wheresoe'er thou art in this worlds Globe, I'll have an Iris that shall finde thee out.

2. A rainbow; a many-coloured refraction of light from drops of water.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxviii. 109 Yris..is the rayen bowe with hir fayr cote of dyuerse figures. 1584 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* vii. (Arb.) 43 Each eyebrow hangs like Iris in the skies. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 380 His Crest, that prouder then blew Iris bends. 1744 YOUNG *Ni. Th.* ii. 21 The good Deed would..half-impress Oo my dark Cloud an Iris. 1782 TUNSTALL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 103 No lunar Iris, I ever heard or read of, lasted near so long as that on the 18th instant. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xiii. 110 Illuminating its perimeter like two mock suns in the opposite parts of an iris.

b. *transf.* A rainbow-like or iridescent appearance; a circle or halo of prismatic colours; a combination or alternation of brilliant colours.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. iii. 158 What's the matter, That this distempered messenger of wet, The manie colour'd Iris rounds thine eye (cf. *Lucretius* 1586)? 1665 *Phil. Trans.* i. 2 He useth three Eye-Glasses for his great Telescopes, without finding any Iris, or such Rain-bow colors as do usually appear in ordinary Glasses. 1670 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* ii. 340 Pretious stones of several sorts and Lustures.. composing a rich Iris of several colours. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) i. 442 We saw, as in a looking-glass, the image of each of us, the head being as it were the centre of three concentric iris's. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 19 In the Spring a livelier iris changes on the burnish'd dove.

c. *fig.*

1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 43 If Liberty Lent not life its soul of light, Hope its iris of delight. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* ii. xiii, Is Virtue but a shade? And Freedom but the iris of a storm? 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* i. ii. 26 Print thy soft iris on white wings of prayer.

3. a. A hexagonal prismatic crystal (mentioned by Pliny *Nat. Hist.* xxxvii. ic. 52). b. 'Applied by French jewellers to a variety of rock-crystal, possessing the property of reflecting the prismatic colours by means of natural flaws in the interior of the stone' (Westropp *Precious Stones*).

Opinions differ as to the identity of these, some taking the former as 'the prismatic crystals of limpid quartz, which decompose the rays of the sun' (Westropp).

1387 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) I. 337 Also here (in Ireland) groweth bat stoon Saxagonus, and is i-cleped Iris also, as it were be reynebowe. c. 1400 MAUNDEY. xviii. (1830) 219 The white ben of cristalle and of berylle and of Iris. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteora* (1640) 36 The image of the Rayne-bow may bee seen on a wall, the Sunne striking thorow a six-pointed stone, called Iris, or any other Christall of the same fashion. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 623 Next after the Ceraunia, there is a stone named Iris: digged out of the ground, it is in a certain Isle of the red sea.. For the most part it resembleth Crystal.. If the beams of the Sun strike vpon it directly within house, it sendeth from it against the walls that be near, the very resemblance of a rainbow both in form and colour. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. iv. 78 Diamonds, Saphyres, Carbuncles, Iris, Opalls. 1748 Sir J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 179 The Iris, or Rain-bow Crystal of authors. 1861 BAISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 191 Rock Crystal can be made into Iris. 1874 WESTROPP *Proc. Stones* 90 Hyaline quartz iridized internally (called at the present day iris).

4. *Anat.* A flat, circular, coloured membrane suspended vertically in the aqueous humour of the eye, and separating the anterior from the posterior chamber; in its centre is a circular opening, called the pupil, which may be enlarged or diminished so as to regulate the amount of light transmitted to the retina.

The colour of the iris, blue, brown, grey, etc., is what is known as the colour of the eye.

1545 tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* B j b/a There be iij. materyall circles y^e ronne about the iye, and because they be so different of colours they be calld yride[s] or rain bowys. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* viii. 90 This Centre is enuironed with a Circle, called Iris, of many colours in Man onely. 1777 DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 87 There was no perceptible difference in the diameter of the irises. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 473 An iris capable of contracting its aperture to a vertical linear slit. 1881 E. COPE in *Knowledge* (1883) 136/2 The colour of the skin, hair, and irides.

b. (*transf.*) *Entom.* The inner ring of an ocellated spot on an insect's wing; usually lighter than the outer ring, and the central spot or pupil.

1836 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* III. 727 Caudate wing. Pupil. Iris. 1838 WESTWOOD *Entomol. Text* Bk. 278 Eyelets (Ocelli)..the centre..is termed the pupil, and is surrounded by the iris.

5. *Bot.* A genus of plants, the type of the natural order *Iridaceæ*, natives of Europe, N. Africa, and the temperate regions of Asia and America; most of the species have tuberous (less commonly bulbous or fibrous) roots, sword-shaped equitant leaves, and showy flowers; formerly often called *Fleur-de-lis* or *Flower-de-luce*. Also, a plant of this genus.

Blue Iris, *Iris germanica*, the German Flag, a common cultivated species; **Fetid Iris**, the Gladden, *Iris fetidissima*; **Florentine Iris** = **White Iris**; **Stinking Iris** = **Fetid Iris**; **White Iris**, *Iris florentina*, from which orris-root is obtained; **Yellow Iris**, the Yellow Flag, *Iris pseudacorus*, the common British species.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 23 a, Iris is known both of the Grecians and Latines by that name; it is called.. in Englishe flour de lyce. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. xxxv. 192 There be many kindes of Iris, or floure Deluce. *Ibid.* The stinking Iris, and the yellow Iris. *Ibid.* 193 The Irises or floure Deluces do most commonly flower about May. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 698 Each beauteous floure, Iris all hues, Roses, and Gessamin. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. iii. 383 Transplant your..Persian and bulbous Iris's. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. ciii.* We glided winding under ranks Of iris, and the golden reed. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 385/3 The drought of the past week has burnt up the Irises. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 4 The plains were ornamented with dwarfed blue Irises.

6. *Astron.* Name of the seventh of the asteroids. 1858 *Penny Cycl.* 20d Supp. 708/1 Minor planets.. Iris.. [discovered] Hiad.. [date of discovery] August 13, 1847.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 2) *iris-colour*, *-glow*, *-gradation*, *-ornament*, *-ring*, *-tint*; also *iris-coloured*, *-hued*, *-like* adjs.; (sense 4) *iris-forceps*, *-hook*, *-knife*, *-scissors* (used in surgical operations on the iris); (sense 5) *iris-blossom*, *-family*, *-flower*, *-root*; also *iris-campophor*, an ethereal oil obtained from iris-roots (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887); *iris-coffee*, the seeds of *Iris pseudacorus*, used as a substitute for coffee (*ibid.*); *iris-diaphragm*, a contractile diaphragm for lenses, contrived so as to imitate the action of the iris; *iris-disease*, a form of herpes, generally affecting the back of the hands; *iris-root*, the root of *Iris florentina*, orris-root; *iris-swallow*, a swallow of the sub-genus *Iridoprocne*, having iridescent plumage.

1809 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 30 The tall grass, green herb and leaf, the 'iris blossoms'. 18.. DANA *Min.* (L.) The tarnish and 'iris colours of minerals are owing to a thin surface film. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* 58 With white light the circles display iris-colours. *Ibid.* 74 A series of 'iris-coloured bands. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 66 These lenses may be had with 'iris diaphragms. 1890 *Ibid.* III. 119 Iris diaphragms applied to photographic lenses are a recent reintroduction. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxi. 304 Covered with rushes and plants of the 'Iris family. 1818 SHELLEY *Marenght* xxiv. 5 The coarse bulbs of 'iris-flowers. 1874 LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 144 He draws out with a pair of 'iris forceps the corresponding segment of the iris. 1823 Mrs. HEMANS *Last Constantine* lxxiv, Such an 'iris-glow as emulates the skies. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 357 Tender 'iris-gradients of colour. 1887 FENN *Master of Cerem.* i, Delivering its take of 'irised mackerel. 1839-47 *Tonn Cycl. Anat.* III. 346/2 The 'iris-knife is a convenient size and form for many purposes. 1849 H. MAYO *Truths Pop. Superst.* ii. 26 Returning hope shone, 'Iris-like, amid her falling tears. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* xv. (1870) 539 A series of most splendidly-coloured 'iris-rings. 1873 GREW *Anat. Roots* i. i. § 12 Some Parts of 'Iris-root appear oftentimes above the ground. 1874 LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 158 Through the wound in the cornea the blades of a pair of fine 'iris scissors may be introduced. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 5 Dec. The snow was all bathed in 'iris tints.

Iris (ai'ris), *v.* [*f. prec.* Cf. *F. iriscr.*] *trans.* To make iridescent; to form into, or place as, a rainbow. Only in *pa. ppl.*

1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 558 Its color is a light lead gray, often tarnished with a tinge of yellow, and sometimes irised. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. v. § 21 The wreaths of fitful vapour..irised around the pillars of waterfalls. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) Aug. 348/2 Watch the bubbles go and come Irised on the crystal stream.

Irisate (ai'risat), *v.* [*irreg. f. IRIS sb. + -ATE*.] *trans.* To render iridescent. Hence *Irisated ppl. a.*, iridescent.

1828 WEBSTER cites PHILLIPS. 1887 *Science* Sept. 115 A variety of books were used for different kinds of fish and according to the time of day, irised shells being applied at noon and in a bright sun.

Iriscation (ai'risi-shən), [*f. prec.*: see -ATION. Cf. *F. irisation* (Littré).] The process of making iridescent; iridescence.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Iriscation*,.. the effect of the decomposition of light by the prism. 1881 *Metal World* No. 9. 131 Certain metallic irisations are produced on the surface of the object. 1892 A. NICHEL in *Athenæum* 2 July 39/3 The coloured bubbles and the irisations formed in the thickness of the glass.

Iriscope (ai'riskōp), *sb.* [*irreg. f. IRIS sb. 2 + -SCOPE*.] A device for exhibiting the primary colours by the action of the breath on a specially prepared plate of highly polished black glass.

1841 BREWSTER in *Phil. Trans.* 43 Having received from Dr. Joseph Readle one of his beautiful instruments called the Iriscope,.. I soon perceived that it might be advantageously employed in various investigations in physical optics. [Description follows.]

† **I-rise**, *v.* *Obs.* [*OE. geris-an*.] *trans.* To become, suit, be suitable to. (*Orig. const. with dat.*)

a. 1000 *Guthlac* 1087 (Gr.) Swa bam beodine geras. c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 318 Cynio geirist hwiðsnys and wisdom.

c. 1100 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Pe geriseð wel here eider.

I-rise (n, ME. *pa. ppl.* of *Rise* *v.*

Irised (ai'rist), *a.* [*f. IRIS sb. and v. + -ED*.]

1. Having the colours of the rainbow; coloured by a rainbow.

1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 558 In Hessia, it occurs in delicate, irised needles in a mine of sparry iron. 1837 DANA *Min.* 76 The tarnish is described as *irised*, when it exhibits the

fixed prismatic colors. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* July 347 Bathing from time to time in wafts of irised spray.

2. Having an iris or irises; usually with qualifying word, as *large-irised* (see *IRIS sb.* 4).

1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 514/2 Large-irised eyes. 1880 Mrs. BURNETT *Louisiana* i, They were the loveliest eyes, ..large-irised, and with wonderful long lashes.

Irish (ai'rif), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3 *Irisc*, *Irreisc*, *Iriss*, *Yriss*, 4 *Irish*, (*Yrisc*, *Hyrisch*), *Irish*, 5 *Yriss*, *-yssh*, *Iressh*, *Hiresseche*, 5-6 *Irysh*, 6 *Irish*, (*Sc. -isch*), *-eshe*, *Yris* (c) *he*, *-esshe*, 3- *Irish*. [*f. Ir-*, stem of *OE. Iras* (ON. *I'rar*) the inhabitants of Ireland (OE. and ON. *I'rand*) + *-isc*, *-ISH*: cf. ON. *I'rskr*. The stem *ir-* is no doubt from OIr. *Eriu* Erin (see *HIBERNIAN*); but the phonological relation is not clear.]

A. adj.

1. Of persons: Of, belonging to, or native to Ireland; orig. and esp. used of the Celtic inhabitants.

c. 1205 LAY. 18060 Pa iseyen Irisce men þat Bruten was an earnest. a. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 322 Thu chaterest so doth on Irish preost. a. 1300 K. Horn 1290 Horn gan to schupe draze Wip his yrissse felages. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8834 Pe Irish kyng gadered his host. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 166 Consydyr ye that youre yryssbe enemys ne hare auncestres.. was trewe to you. 1596 SPENSER *State Ircl. Wks.* (Globe) 637/2 Other grete howses there be of the old English in Ireland, which.. are nowe grown as Irish as O-hanlans breeche. *Ibid.* 647/2 Benefices.. of soe small profit in these Irish countreys, through the ill husbandrye of the Irish people which inhabite them. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* xii. in *Tracts* (1760) 363 The priests are chosen for the most part out of old Irish gentry. 1763 HUME in *Rep. on Ossian* (1805) 7 A very ingenious Irish gentleman. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. Scattered over all Europe were to be found brave Irish generals, dexterous Irish diplomatists, Irish Counts, Irish Barons.

† b. Belonging to the Scottish Highlands or the Gaelic inhabitants of them. *Obs.*

1548 W. PATTEN *Exp. Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 63 Four thousand Irish archers brought by the Earl of Argyle. 1651 *Rec. Dingwall Presb.* (Sc. Hist. Soc.) 247 The contribution allotted to the Irish boys.

2. Of things: Of or pertaining to Ireland or its inhabitants (freq. denoting a particular variety or quality of the thing named, e.g. *Irish car*, *freize*, *mile*, *penny*, *whisky*, etc.).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lxxxii. [lxxxix.] (MS. Bodl.) If. 157 b/2 Hiresseche [1495 yryssh] wolle and skynnes al venemous beestes fleep it. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Songs* (Rolls) II. 186 Irish wollen, lynyn cloth. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* iii. (1870) 131, I can make good mantyls, and good Irysh fryce. 1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 153 The load of an Irish-car, drawn by one Garron. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 21/1 The Irish round towers are now generally ascribed to an ecclesiastical origin.

b. With names of animals and plants, usually denoting a species or variety peculiar to Ireland, as *Irish elk*, *greyhound*, *hare*, *hobby*, *rat*, *sheep*, *wolf*, *wolf-dog*, *wolf-hound*; *Irish broom*, *heath*, *ivy*, *juniper*, *yew*, etc.: see the *sbs.* Also *Irish daisy*, the dandelion; *Irish moss*, the edible seaweed *Chondrus crispus*, also called carrageen.

1375-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 582 In 2 furur. de irislams, 5s. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Songs* (Rolls) II. 186 Skynnes of otere, squerel, and Irysh [hare]. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 119 'Tis like the howling of Irish Wolues against the Moone. 1670 EVELYN *Diary* 16 June, The Irish wolfe-dog.. which was a tall greyhound, a stately creature indeede, who beate a cruell mastiff. 1824 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* (ed. 8) 340 The Irish Greyhound.. is the largest of the Dog Kind.. It is only to be found in Ireland, where it was formerly of great use in clearing the country from Wolves. It is now extremely rare. 1835 HOOKER *Brit. Flora* I. 321 It [*Ulex strictus*] was discovered in the Marquess of Londonderry's Park, county of Down.. now well known.. under the name of Irish Furze. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 321/1 Many substitutes for Iceland moss have been proposed; one of the best of which is the Carrageen or Irish moss (*Fucus crispus*).

c. In special phrases, as *Irish blackguard*, a kind of snuff (see *BLACKGUARD* 7); *Irish bull* (see *BULL sb.* 2); *Irish diamond*, rock crystal: see *DIAMOND* 2; † *Irish game* (see *B.* 3); *Irish stew*: see *STEW*; *Irish stitch* (see *quot.* 1753); † *Irish toyle*, a species of beggar (see *quot.* 1561); *Irish work*, embroidery done in white thread upon a white ground.

1509 BARCLAY *Shep of Fylis* 14 Though he one knowe but the yresshe game Yet wolde he have a gentylmannys name. 1561 AWDELAN *Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 5 An Irish toyle is he that carieth his ware in hys wallet, as laces, pins, poyntes, and such like. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 164 Retiring shades.. graduate or go off by degrees.. There is a sort of needle-work, called Irish-stitch, done in these shades only, which pleases still, though it has long been out of fashion. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 257 The Marcasite found near Dublin, called Irish Diamond. 1837 MAJ. RICHARDSON *Brit. Leg.* i. (ed. 2) 34 His dress was a coarse Irish-blackguard-snuff coloured frock coat. a. 1845 Hood *Forlorn Shep.* *Compl. x.* A Box Of Irish Black-guard. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 215 Rock crystal.. also known as.. 'Irish' diamond, is also much used by watch jewellers.

3. The distinguishing epithet of the language of the Celtic inhabitants of Ireland. Hence applied to words, idioms, etc. belonging to that language, and to anything composed or written in it.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* iv. (1870) 137 In Scotlande

they haue two sondry speches. In . . the part ioyning to Ireland, that speche is muche lyke the Iryshe speche. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 623/2. I knowe not whether the wordes be English or Irish. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* xiii. in *Tracts* (1769) 371 The Irish language . . hath but few words. 1763 in *Rep. on Ossian* (1805) App. 18 The Irish manuscripts in the duke of Chandos's library. 1884 RHYS *Celt. Brit.* vii. (ed. 2) 242 The term . . is hardly ever to be met with in Irish literature. *Ibid.* App. 283 The Irish word was *cailil*, a wood.

b. Applied to the Scottish Gaelic (cf. B. 2 b).

In early examples a graphic variant of *er(d)sch*, ERSE. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 1. 628 Had Sanct Ierome bene borne in tyll Argyle, In Iryshe toung his bukis had done comyle. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 86 The rest of the scottis . . vse their aldie Iryshe toung. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (1655) 9 We oft finde the Scots called Iryshes, like as we yet term commonly our Highland-men, in regard they speak the Irish language. c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 158 The Irish tongue was . . lately universal even in many parts of the Lowlands.

4. Irish in character or nature; having what are considered Irish characteristics.

In quot. 1589 with allusion to B. 3.

1589 PAPPE w. *Haichel* B. ij. We would show them an Irish trick, that when they thinke to winne the game with one man [etc.]. 1725 SWIFT *Wood the Ironmonger Wks.* 1755 IV. 1. 66 They laugh'd at such an Irish blunder. To take the noise of brass for thunder. 1891 *Spectator* 3 Jan. 5/1 If we fail in anything, people say, How Irish! 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 171 There is also no doubt that the Fan mile is a bit Irish, a matter of nine or so of those of ordinary mortals.

5. Comb., as *Irish-born*, -bred, -grown.

1850 S. G. OSBORNE *Gleanings* 250 Irish-grown flax.

B. sb. (Elliptical uses of the adj.).

1. a. as pl. The inhabitants of Ireland, or their immediate descendants in other countries, esp. those of Celtic race. *Wild Irish*, the less civilized Irish; formerly, those not subject to English rule, also called + *mere Irish* (*puri Hibernici*).

c 1205 LAY. 12855 Scottes . . Galewayes & Ireisce [c 1275 Yrisse]. *Ibid.* 18059 Pa Iryshe ween nakeid. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prolog. 10 Why he werid be west on be wilde yrishe. 14. *Eulogium Historiarum* (Rolls) III. Contn. Eulog. 371 Makamor et quidam alii principales purorum Hibernicorum capti fuerunt. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* iv. (1870) 136 The other parte of Scotlande is . . lyke the lande of the wyldie Ireshe. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* I. 73 The Iryshe men and our Scottis Iryshe acknowledge the same for their first and mother toung. 1610 [see IRISHRY 1]. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 192 The mere Irish, whom they reputed as aliens or enemies of the crown. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* xiii. in *Tracts* (1769) 375 English in Ireland, growing poor and discontented, degenerate into Irish. 1724 SWIFT *Draper's Lett. Wks.* 1755 V. ii. 76 They look upon us as a sort of savage Irish. 1866 BRIGHT *Sp. Irel.* 17 Feb. (1868) 179/2 If the Irish in America . . settled there with so strong a hostility to us, they have had their reasons.

+b. In sing. (with pl. *Iryshes*). An Irishman. (Chiefly Sc.) Obs.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 618/2 When the cause shall fall betwixt an Englishman and an Irish. 1613 WITHER *Abuses* II. iv. in *Juvenilia* (1633) 220 If but by his Lords hand an Irish swaere, To violate that oath he stands in feare. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (1655) 8 He was taken prisoner by some Iryshes. [See also A. 3 b.] 1719 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 426 It vexeth us to hear that the wild Iryshes are coming down. 1828 STONEHOUSE *Crusade Fidelis* p. viii. To preach a sermon for the distressed Iryshes.

2. The Irish language: see A. 3.

13. S. E. Leg. (MS. Bodl. 799) in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXXI. 375/309 'Cetis', quap he bysschop (Aidan) an yryshch, 'Ic wep for his king'. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* iii. (1870) 133 If there be any man the which wyll lerne some Irysh, Englysh and Irysh dothe folow here together. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* xiii. in *Tracts* (1769) 371 In Ireland the Fingallians speak neither English, Irish, nor Welch. 1779 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 22 Mar. If the Highlanders understood Irish, why translate the New Testament into Erse? 1884 RHYS *Celt. Brit.* vii. (ed. 2) 242 The term Scotti was made in Irish into Scuit.

+b. Scottish Gaelic; ERSE. Obs.

In its written form, Scottish Gaelic was not clearly distinguished from Irish until c 1750.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 345 Thow lufs nane Iryshe. . . Bot it suld be all trew Scottis mennis lede. *Ibid.* 350 Thy forefader maid Irysch and Irysch men thin. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. ii. lvi. 377 The antient langage of Scotland is Irysch, which the mountaineers . . retain to this day. 1702 in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) I. p. xcixi. About one half of the ministers in the Highlands . . preach only in Irish.

c. English as spoken by natives of Ireland, affected in varying degrees by the sounds and vocabulary of the Celtic language, and partly retaining older features of English pronunciation.

1834 WESTON, *Rev.* XXI. 348 The Irish of the peasants (which is nothing but English Hibernicised).

+3. An old game resembling backgammon.

Fully described in Cotton's *Compleat Gamester* (1680) 109. 1590 TARTON *News Purgat.* 74 Her husband that loved Irish well, thoughte it no ill trick to beare a man too many. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xlix. (1631) 314 Like an after-game at Irish, that is wonne and lost divers times in an instant. 1664 ETHEREDGE *Love in Tub* v. ii. Here's a turn with all my heart like an after-game at Irish.

4. Often elliptically (the sb. being contextually known), e.g. for Irish linen, snuff, whisky, etc.

1799 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 203 Mrs. Davies frightened him into buying a piece of Irish when we were in Basingstoke. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xxiv. Venturing upon a pinch of high dried Irish in the open air. 1893 H. CRACKANTHORPE *Wreckage* 125 Two bitters and a small Scotch . . and a large Irish.

Irishery: see IRISHRY.

Irishian. nonce-wd. [f. IRISH + -IAN: cf. *Grecian*.] One skilled in the Irish language.

1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers Irel.* 255 His perseverance had rendered him the best Irishman of his age.

Irishism (əɪˈrɪʃɪzəm). [f. IRISH + -ISM.] An Irish peculiarity, esp. of expression; a Hibernicism; an Irish bull.

1734 W. PULTENEY in *Lett. Cless Suffolk* (1824) II. 101 So I, supported by so great an authority, may venture on an Irishism, too. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* III. 231 This is not a Scotch-ism but an Irish-ism. 1791 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 325, I was just going to exhort you to pass through Brussels . . a fair Irishism, since if you read this you are already at Paris. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 13 There are many Irishisms in his works. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. xi. 243.

Irishize (əɪˈrɪʃaɪz), v. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] trans. To make Irish or Irish-like; to communicate an Irish character to. Hence Irishized ppl. a.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 67 He . . conceived the idea of Irishizing the fairies. 1865 *Reader* 26 Aug. 231/2 Irishized, however, they [the Danes] soon became. 1869 J. A. ROBERTSON *Gaelic Topogr. Scotl.* xvii. 518 The only language that could have come from Argyleshire in the 9th century was a corrupt Irishized Gaelic.

Irish-like, adj. and adv. [See LIKE a.] Like the Irish; in Irish fashion.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 621/1 Those sayd gentellmens children . . are . . thereby brought up lewdly, and Irish-like. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 5 Highland-men . . which are rude and unruly, speake Irish, and go apparalled Irish-like. *Mod.* [See def. of prec.]

Irishly (əɪˈrɪʃli), adv. rare. [-LY 2.] In Irish fashion; with Irish leanings.

1571 Act 13 *Elia*. in *Bolton Stat. Irel.* (1621) 369 A verie fewe of them both by nation, education, and custome Irish Irishly affectioned. 1825 LOCKHART in *Scott's Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 306 A fine lad . . very Irishly gentlemanlike.

Irishman (əɪˈrɪʃmæn). Pl. -men. [f. IRISH a. + MAN. Originally two words.] A native of Ireland; a man of Irish race.

c 1205 [see IRISH a. 1]. a 1300 K. Horn 1004 He dude writes sende into yrlonde after knyghtes lyste Irysse men to fite. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 347 Irysche men reccheþ noust of castelles. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 32 They sailed in to Irlande and toke to theyr wyues Iryshmens doughtres. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* iii. (1870) 131, I am an Iryshe man, in Irland I was borne. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* xiii. in *Tracts* (1769) 375 An Englishman was not punishable for killing an Irishman. 1724 SWIFT *Draper's Lett. Wks.* 1761 III. 111 The arrival of an Irish man to a country town. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. 18 Let no true Irishman, who believes and sees all this, despair by reason of it. 1848 BRIGHT *Sp. Irel.* 25 Aug. (1868) 159/1 Driven forth by poverty, Irishmen emigrate in great numbers.

b. *Wild Irishman*. (a) *Hist.* One of the Wild Irish: see IRISH B. 1. (b) The familiar name of the Irish mail train between London and Holyhead on the London and North Western Railway.

1862 Times 27 Mar. To facilitate still further the rapid progress of the Irish express train (better known as the Wild Irishman) between Holyhead and London. 1883 *B'nham Weekly Post* 1 Sept. 1/5, I have just seen the 'Wild Irishman' dash through the station.

Irishness (əɪˈrɪʃnəs). [f. IRISH a. + -NESS.] Irish quality or character.

1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1836) I. 279 The desk might pass safely through the Inquisition, but what is to be done about the Irishness of Bruce's Travels?

Irishry (əɪˈrɪʃri). *Hist.* or *arch.* Also 5-ery. [f. IRISH a. + -RY. Cf. Sc. *crishry*, s.v. ERSE.]

1. collect. The native Irish, as opposed to English settlers in Ireland.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 317 (Camb. MS.) He had upon his party The eryschry (*Edin. MS.* Iryschery; ed. 1616 *Irishry*). c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 807 Thir ar his Irland kings of the Iryschery. 1495 *Stat. Ireland* (1765) I. 51 [To stirre Iryshery or Englyshry to make warre against our soverain lord the Kings authority. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 44/1 As the manner and custome was among the Iryshrie. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 72 They that refuse to be under lawes, . . are tearmed the Iryshry, and commonly the Wilde Irish. 1792 BURKE *Lett. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. VI. 336 The spirit of the popery laws . . as applied between Englyshry and Iryshry. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 353 It is not to be imagined that the entire Iryshry partook in this desire of renouncing their ancient customs.

2. Irish character or nationality; an instance of this; an Irish trait.

1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers Irel.* 116 A country which piques itself on its Irishry. 1850 E. WARBURTON *R. Hastings* II. 247 One thing they used to vex me about . . and that was about my Irishry as they used to call it. 1874 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* lxxi. (1875) 391 Awkwardnesses of manner—Walpole called them Irishries.

Irishwoman. [f. IRISH a. + WOMAN; orig. two words.] A woman who is a native of Ireland or of Irish descent.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3811 Hym an irish woman bare [Fr. *Qu'il fu fille d'une vieille irese*]. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* iv. 60 A poor Irishwoman recounting some experience.

Irite. *Min.* [f. IR-IDUUM + -ITE.] A supposed mineral, named by R. Hermann in 1841, now proved to be a mixture of iridosmine, chromite, etc.

Iritic (əɪˈrɪtɪk), a. *Path.* [f. IRIT-IS + -IC.] Pertaining to or affected with iritis; affecting the iris.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.*

IX. 476 In addition to her iritic inflammation, there was considerable turbidity of the vitreous.

Iritis (əɪˈrɪtɪs). *Path.* [mod. f. (1801 in German) IR-IS + -ITIS (see quot. 1855).] Inflammation of the iris.

1818 TRAVERS in A. Cooper & Travers *Surg. Ess.* 1. (ed. 3) 65 By the term 'Iritis' I mean to express the deep-seated inflammation of the eye. 1855 DIXON *Dis. Eye* (1860) 137 We first meet with the word 'Iritis' in a treatise by Schmidt of Vienna, published in 1801. 1879 HAARLAN *Eyesight* v. 58 Iritis . . often destroys sight by closing the pupil, and shutting off the light from the interior of the eye.

Irk (ɜrk), sb. rare. [f. IRK a. or v.] Tedium, irksomeness, annoyance.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 142/14 Hirk, or irk, *tedium*. 1870 *Vera* xix. (1871) 179 [If] Princess Anna had felt any irk, privation, or strain.

+Irk, a. Obs. Also 4-5 yrk, 4-6 irke, (5 erke), 5-6 yrke. [ME., orig. northern and north midl.; not known outside Eng.: see next.] Weary, tired; troubled; 'bored', disgusted; loath. Const. of (rarely with), or with *inf.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6425 Sua lang he build [his hend] vp. . . þof he was irk it was na wonder. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4542 Yn goddys seruyse are swyche men yrk. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4867 Men theynne schulde hem delite, And of that deede be not erke. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 77 The daye woxe als dirke Als it were mydnyghte myrke, Ther of sir Gawane was irke. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xv. 51 (Add. MS.) His daughter was yrke of hym and of his meany. c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 917 To Calle to god for grace looke þou neuer be Irke. 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 100 So yrke were all men of domestical discorde. 1576 LB. VAUX *Poems, Desyreth exchange of life* (Grosart) 18 The life is irke of joyes that be delayed. a 1650 *Heir of Sin* 54 in *Furniv. Percy Fol.* 177 That mery man is irke with mee.

Irk (ɜrk), v. arch. Also 4-7 irke, yrk(e), (5 erke), 5-6 hirk, 6 erk, irck, yrke, yerke, yrke). [ME. *irke-n*, *yrke-n*, orig. northern and north midl.; found with the cognate adj. IRK, from c 1300; the compound FORIRK v. occurs as early as c 1250; of uncertain origin.

It does not appear whether the vb. was formed from the adj. (which would a priori be the more likely) or viceversa. The affinities outside Eng. are also uncertain; there was a rare MHG. *erken* to be disagreeable, to disgust, nauseate, with freq. *erkeht*, and adj. *erkeht* abhorrent, which suits the sense; but the rarity of this, with its non-appearance in LG., causes difficulties. On the other hand, the northern character of the word in Eng. has suggested its identity with ON. *yrkja* (=Goth. *waurykan*, OE. *wyrcean*) to work, to take effect upon, Sw. *yrka* to urge, press, enforce; the theory being that the notion 'it works me' might have developed in Eng. that of 'it wearies, tires, or disgusts me'. But for this there is no actual evidence; ON. *yrkir* does not even appear impersonally used.]

+1. *intr.* To grow weary or tired; to feel vexed, 'bothered' or disgusted; to feel it burdensome, to be loath (to do something). Const. of (rarely with, at), or with *inf.* Obs.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11122 So manye þer were in chambere & halle, Men schuld yrke to telle þem alle. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Exigiane*) 786 Modir als of haly kyrk, to safe synful þat wil nocht Irk. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xviii. (Shaks. Cos.) 178 In Goddys serveyse I xal nevyr irke. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* iv. 111 The wonder was so grette, I yrkit to com nere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Prolog. 302 For the dynnyng of hir wanton cry I irkyt of my bed, and mycht nocht ly. 1535 STEWART *Chron. Scotl.* II. 719 My pen wald tyre and cik my self wald Irk. 1549 LATIMER *4th Serm.* bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 117 If I should haue sayed al that I knewe, youre eares woulde haue yrked, to haue hearde it. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* II. 148 The wretch yrking at his former fate, came and brought his 30 peeces of Silver to the Rulers. 1598 GRENEVEY *Tacitus' Ann.* iv. vi. (1622) 98 Euery souldier irked with the remembrance of his labours. 1619 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1637) 39, I irke to rake longer in this sinke. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 72 An honest heart will irk ill, and fret, and grow discontented at it. 1797 T. WRIGHT *Autobiog.* (1864) 40 My poor old aunt evidently irked with the business.

+2. *trans.* To be weary of or disgusted with; to loathe. Obs.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 210 All is out of bar and that shall he yrk. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. Pref. 2 Hystorie . . detesteth, erkeht, and abhorreth vices. 1575 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Collingbourne* vi. This ongly fault, no tyrant lyues but yrkes. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 226 He . . irkes the vntimely trouble, to haue sought witnesses elsewhere.

3. Of a thing: To affect with weariness, dislike, or disgust; to weary, tire; to trouble; to disgust, to 'bore'. Also *absol.* arch.

1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 38/1 This disencion betwene hys frendes somewhat yrked hym. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 906 He is repayed with scorne and foule despite, that yrkes each gentle heart which it doth heare. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* D. ij. Medlers . . if you deale much with them, theyl wil extremely irk, and loath you. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. ii. 614 This After-game of Words is what most irks me. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxiv. The garrulous glee of reception irked him. 1864 BROWNING *Rabbi Ben Ezra* iv. Irks care the crop-fall bird? 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 28 May 5/5 It was not thought well to irk them by an unpleasant policy of coercion.

b. *impers.* It irks (me), it wearies, annoys, troubles (me); = L. *piget*. Const. *inf.* or clause; formerly of. arch.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 198/2 To irke, *fastidire*, *tedere*, *figere*. c 1530 MORE *Ans. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1135/1 It yrketh me to looke vpon the place agayne nowe when it is to late to mend it. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lincoln* iv. 88 It irked them that they should pay tribute. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* (Hakluyt Soc.) II. 414 This towne is so durcie,

that it would irke a man to walke the streets. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Court*. v. 372 Many times it irks us that we had them, and now have them not. 1721 STAPPE *Eccle. Mem.* III. i. xxx. 236 Then it irked him of his theft. 1741 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 164 It irks me while I write. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* l. xiii. It irks not me to die. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* iii. (1883) 84 It irks me... that the partner of her iniquity should not... stand on the scaffold by her side.

c. pass. To be wearied, tired, grieved, or vexed.

arch.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlv. Sometime art thou yrked of them at the table. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 72 My saule is irked to liue. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1. *Theol.* ii. 14 Moab was irked, because of Israel, or vexed at them. 1883 E. C. STEDMAN in *Century Mag.* XXVI. 940 People are irked by his acceptance of life. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 31 You are irked that they have withered so.

Hence *Irked ppl. a.*; *Irking vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* c. 1400 in *Hampole's Wks.* (1895) l. 166 In þe begynnynge or it come to any hirkynge or hewenes of schauth. c. 1400 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iii. 123 Wip irkyng of herte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. viii. 11 Sone on our irkit lymms, lethis, and banis The naturall rest of sleip slaid all at anis. 1602 *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iii. v. 1468 By his counsell we Will end our too much yrked misery. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 319 They find this Serpent... somewhat cold and irking. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 476 The irkings of a moment undo the ills of all thy ages. 1887 R. L. STEVENSON *Mem. & Portr.* x. 174 They have more or less solved the irking problem.

+ *Irkrful, a. Obs. rare -o.* [f. *IRK sb.* or *v.*

+ *-FUL*.] Tedious; irksome.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 187/6 Hirkful, tedious.

Irksome (ˈɪrksəm), *a.* Forms: see *IRK v.*

[f. *IRK v.* + *-SOME*.]

+ *l.* Affected with weariness or disgust; tired;

disgusted; 'bored'. Const. *of. Obs.*

1435 [implied in *IRKSOMENESS*]. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 266/1 Irkesom (K., P. irksom), *fastidiosus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 198/2 Irkesome, *fastidiosus*. 1534 *More Treat. Passion Wks.* 1289/2 Vnto suffurance for our synne, how lothe and irkesom wold we be of our selfe. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* I iij. a. He shall see straight all the audience, other slepe, or gaspe, or be yrksome. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* l. ii. 6 Yrkesome of life, and too long lingering night.

2. Wearisome, tedious, tiresome; troublesome, burdensome, annoying. Formerly also, in wider sense, Distressing, painful; in early use, Disgusting, loathsome.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. viii. 90 Hevy curis lang Of irksom weir and sad. a. 1530 *Prom. Houalde-Kyngyn in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 31 A sity garment is yrksome to neyboris. 1576 FLEMING *Pamph. Epist.* 290 The putrifid hotches and irksome scabs of vice. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Carn.* (1616) 7 Thou shalt pocket vp much disparagement of humor, which I know will be yrksome to thy patience. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 183, I know she is an irksome bawling scold. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 242 Not to irksom toile, but to delight He made us. 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 169, I know and feel what an irksome task the writing of long letters is. 1808 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 125 It is very galling and irksome to any... men to be compelled to disclose their private circumstances. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xv. The confinement to the desk was irksome.

Irksomely (ˈɪrksəmli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In an irksome manner; in a way that tires, annoys, or troubles.

1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 117 He dyed verye dangerously, yrkesomelye, horriblye. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* l. xiii. If it [a vow] be found rash, if offensive... our doctrine forces not error and unwillingness irksomely to keep it. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 143 ¶ 2 A bar of cold iron so irksomly long that it banged against his calf. 1860 *Med. Times* 15 Sept. 266/1 Everyone who has work to do should seek bodily strength to do it less irksomely.

Irksomeness (ˈɪrksəmness), *f.* [as *prec.* + *-NESS*.]

+ *l.* The state of being tired or disgusted; wearied or disgusted feeling; weariness, tedium, ennui.

1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* 22 þat godis lufar, þe world, idylkes & irksunnes forsakis. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 266/1 Irksunnesse, *fastidium*. 1530 PALSGR. 235/1 Irkesomnesse, *ennui*. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 44 It driueth away irksomenesse, gotten by serious toile. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 186 L. Domitius, .. for very irksomenesse of his tedious life, poisoned himselfe. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *à Kempis' Solit. Sout* Pref. 114 Subjects... proper to cherish and refresh the Mind when clouded with Irksomeness or oppressed with Melancholy. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Detached Th. Bks.*, I could never listen to even the better kind of modern novels without extreme irksomeness.

2. The quality of being irksome, tedious, annoying, or distasteful; tediousness; formerly, also, disagreeableness, painfulness, revolting quality.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 401 Fra owre army be laid to ane toun, na irksunnes of remote and fer sege, .. may remove the samyn. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* l. 1, Drunkards That buy the merry madness of one hour With the long irksomeness of following time. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. Introduct. Wks. (1851) 139 The irksomeness of that truth which they brought was so unpleasant to them, that every where they call it a burden. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 184 ¶ 2 He... finds the irksomeness of his task rather increased than lessened by every production. 1884 *Edin. Even. News* 19 Dec. 2/2 Grievances... that gall with a most aggravating irksomeness.

Iron, irne, obs. variants of IRON.

Irne, obs. form of RUN, YEARN.

+ *Ironen, a. Obs.* Also 4 *yrnen*, 5 *yrnen*. [Early ME. f. *iren* IRON + *-EN*. (The OE. adj. was *iren* like the sb. Mod. s. w. dialect has *ire*

sb., *ire-n* adj. *Iron-en* also occurs in mod. dialect.] = IRON *a. 1.*

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 149 His set and his honde if heo þurb irne neile were þurhstunge. 13.. K. *Alis.* 5831 (MS. Bodl.) Hy weren redy in þat stede... And plitten hym in wip yrn hoke. 1306 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 222 With yrnne claspes longe to laste. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 205 Yche spook... Ful of yrnne sawys shul be set. [1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Ironen*, made of iron. This use is emphatic -i.e. of iron and of nothing else.]

Irness, -e, obs. var. irons, pl. of IRON.

I-robbed, ME. pa. pple. of ROB v.

Iron (ai-ən), *sb.* Forms: *a. 1 isern.* *β. 1 isen, 4 yzen, ysen, yse.* *γ. 1 iron, 2-6 iren, (3-5 irin, -un, -yn(e)), 3-6 yron, (4-5 yrin, -un(ne, -yn(e)), 4-7 yron, (5 eiron, eyren, yiron, hyrone, 6 yrone), 5- iron.* *δ. 3-7 (9 dial.) ire, yre, (3 eire), 6-7 yer-(monger).* *ε. (Chiefly north. and Sc.) 3-6 yrn, 4-6 yrne, 4-7 (9 dial.) irn(e), (5 irrne, herne, pl. yrnyss, 5-6 irness(e, 8-9 airn, ern.* *ζ. 5 ierne, iyrne, yirn, 5-6 yern(e, yeron, 6 yierne, hjerne.* [OE. *iren*, used beside *iseru*, *isen*, = OFris. *isern*, OS. *isarn* (MDu. *ijzen, ijer*, Du. *ijzer*), OHG. *isarn*, later *isan* (MHG., MLG. *isern, isen, Ger. eisen*), ON. *isarn* (also later *earn, jarn, Sw. järn, Da. jern*), Goth. *isarn*; = OEnt. type **isarno*^m; cognate with Ocelt. **isarnom*, whence Gaulish compounds in *isarno-*, OIr. *iarn* (Ir. *iaran, iarun, Gael. iarunn, Manx yiarn*), OWelsh *hearn* (= *charn, iarn*; = *isarn*), Corn. *hoern, OBreton hoiarn*, now *houarn*, pl. *hern*. The ulterior etymology of the Celto-Teut. *isarno-* is uncertain; and the relationship of the various types in Eng. and the cognate languages involves many difficulties. The full Eng. type (= OHG., ON. *isarn*) was *isern*, found only in OE., though still in the 11th c. The form *isen*, corresp. to later OHG. *isan*, MHG. *isen*, Ger. *eisen*, MDu. *ijzen*, extends from OE. to the 14th c. in Kentish and perh. other south. dial. (at length reduced to *yse*, also in the comb. *ysmonger*: see IRONMONGER). The Eng. type *iren* has no continental parallel; in OE., as a simple sb., it was app. chiefly poetic, but it became the standard form in ME.; the second syllable was from the 14th c. variously spelt *-en, -yn, -un*, and from early in the 16th c. always *-on*, the prevalent 16th c. form being *yrnon*, on which *iron* gradually gained, and became universal about 1630. In early ME. southern dial., *iren* was reduced to *ire, yre*, found in literature in 15th c., and still the s.w. dialect form from Berkshire to Cornwall. In north. dial., on the other hand, *iren* was compressed to *irn, yrn*, still used as *irn, irue, ern, airn*, in Sc. and north. Eng. dial. (See Eng. Dialect Dict. s.v.) In the standard Eng. *iren, iron*, syncopeation app. did not take place until after diphthongization of the *i*, whence through a phonetic series *īren, ai-ren, ai-ron, ai-r'n, ai-ern*, came the existing *ai-ern, dial. ai-ron*; cf. the syncopeated pa. pples. *born, borne, torn, worn, hohn, swollen*, and Sc. *fa'n, fawn*, from earlier *boren, toren, woren, hollen, swollen, fallen*. The 15-16th c. dial. spellings *iern, yern, yirn*, are ambiguous: in some cases they may have meant *īern, ai-ern*, in others *yern, yam*, the latter prob. from *Yorn jarn*, Da. *jern*. The plural *yrnes, irnes* (*-ys, -esse*, etc.) could arise alike from *yrn, irn*, or from *yren, iren* (as in *heven, hevnes*). The form of the original *isarn* has been much discussed; it has been viewed by some as a derivative, and perhaps adj. form, and suggestions made of its relation to *ice* (with the notion of 'glancing'), or to L. *as, ar*, Goth. *ai-ā*, OHG. *ēr*, OE. *ār* brass; but in neither case with much probability. Some class it among the Inde-eur. nenter words with *r* in nom.-acc., and *-n* in oblique cases (e.g. Skt. *ūdhar* gen. *ūdhnas*, L. *femur, femur-is*), and suppose an orig. nom. **is-arn*, gen. **is-arnos* (yielding by Verner's Law **isan-as*), whence the later forms in *-r* and *-n*, and (by contamination) *-rn*. The phonetic history of ON. *jarn* and its cognates is also doubtful. Grimm and others suggested a borrowing of OIr. *iarn*, giving ON. *iarn, idrn, jarn*; others would derive it from *isan* through *earn, earn, jarn*. (See Möller in *P. & B. Beitr.* VII. 547; Noreen in *Arkiv för Nordisk Filologi* IV. 110 note, *Abriß der urgerm. Lautlehre* 195.) Uncertainty also attaches to the phonetic history of OE. *iren* whether it merely arose by rhotacism from *isen*, or from *isern* through an intermediate *isern*, shortened like *berern, beren, cweartern, cweartern*.)

1. A metal, the most abundant and useful of those used in the metallic state; very variously employed for tools, implements, machinery, constructions, and in many other applications.

Pure iron is soft and of a silver-white colour, but is scarcely known; the metal as commonly used has always an admixture of some other substance, usually carbon, and varies in colour from tin-white to dark grey. It is of three kinds, differing in the proportion of carbon present, and in properties: malleable iron, or WROUGHT IRON, which is comparatively soft, very tenacious, fusible only at a very high temperature, and capable at a red heat of being hammered or rolled into any required shape; CAST IRON, which is hard and brittle, and fusible at a lower temperature; and

STEEL, which partakes of the properties of both. Iron is very rarely found native (the known instances being mostly of meteoric origin), but is obtained from its ores, which are chiefly oxides or salts of the metal. Chemically, iron is a metallic element: symbol *Fe* (*ferrum*); atomic weight, 56. In alchemy it was represented by the sign for the planet Mars (♂).

a. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 25 *Alchior, isern* [*Esfurt Gloss.*, *Alchior, isern*; *Corpus Gloss.*, *Alcion, isern*]. c. 897 K. ÆLFRED Gregory's *Past.* xxi. 163 *Durh* ðæt *isern* [is *zetacod*] ðæt mægen ðara ðreatunga. c. 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* i. Introduct. (1890) 26 *Hit* is *eac berende on wegra orum ares* and *isernes* [MS. *B. c. 1050* *irenes*] *leades and seolfres*. a. 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1088 *Siddan folca beam ares cuðon and isernes*... *brucan*.

β. c. 940 *Laus of Æthelstan* ii. c. 14 in Schmid *Gesetze*, *Ponne ga he to þam hatum isene*. c. 1000 *Laus of Æthelred* iii. c. 6 *ibid.*, *Ælc tioneð age gæweald swa hwæðer he wille swa water swa isen*. c. 1000 ÆLFRED *Deut.* xxviii. 23 *Si þe heofene swilce ar, and eorþe swilce isen*. c. 1000 *Sax. Leech.* III. 30 *Ne delfe... nan man þa moran mid isene*. 1340 *Ayend.* 139 *Pat nele na3t sette ine gold, ac ine poure metal ase yzen*. *Ibid.* 167 *Moche poleþ þe coupe of gold of strokes of yzen*. 13.. K. *Alis.* 5149 *The kyng hete... Armen hem in breny of yse*.

γ. a. 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 383 *Heardes irenes hate geslæzene grindlas greate*. a. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 *And diden an sceap iren*. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 407 *Of irin, of golde, siluer, and bras* To sundren and mengen wis he was. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7545 (Cott.) *Nolþer irin* [other MSS. *iren*] *ne yeitt ne stile*. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 6572 *Dyngyng of deuels hand*, With melles of yren hate glowand. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frol.* 500 *If gold ruste, what shal Iren doo?* 1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxviii. 2 *Iren* is takun fro erthe. a. 1400 *Sir Perc.* 745 *He was armede so wele In gude iryne and in stele*. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1336 *Gret gyus of hyrone y-leyde hym vpon*. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 58 *In lyknesse of hotte brennyngne yren*. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 136 *When the yron is well bothe, hit werketh the better*. c. 1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introduct. 33/1 *Nether barnayse, yrone, nor stele*. 1530 PALSGR. 235/1 *Iron, fer.* 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discip.* l. 44 *A good and sufficient peece, flaske, touch bore, powder, shot, fier, yron*. 1611 *Bible Deut.* iii. 11 *His bedsted was a bedsted of yron*. 1617 *Hieron Wks.* II. 337 *As yron by yron... so one man by another might be sbarpened*. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 147 *The best iron in the known world, is in the Forest of Dean, and in the Clay-Hill in Shropshire*. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* ix. I. 236 *It has been observed... that the command of iron soon gives a nation the command of gold*. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Iron & Steel* 1 *Chemically pure iron exists only as a curiosity and has no practical application in the arts*.

δ. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2451 *No3t some deluen it wið yre*. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 187/79 *He let nime platys of ire*. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1171 *Stakes of ire... he pjste in temese grounde*. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* l. xli. (MS. Tib. D. vii.) *Flandres loueþ þe wolfe of þis lond*... *Gaskuyn þe yre & þe leed*. 1393 *LANGL P. Pl. C.* l. 97 *Boxes ben broght forþ l-bounden with yre*. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. lix. 312 (Harl. MS.) *And bond him in þe prison, with bondis of yre*. 1474-5 in *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (ed. Swayne, 1865) 10 *For 11j plates of ire, iiiiij.* 1825 BRITTON *East Angles Wiltsh.* 111. *Gloss.*, *Ire, iron*. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Ire, iron*... *iron* is the adjective form. Compare *Iron-Bar* with *Bar-ire*. *Ibid.*, *Ire gear*, iron work generally.

ε. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22207 *Wit irne, or fire, or after beist*. 1306 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 217 *He wes y-fetereð weel Both with yrn and with stele*. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 364 *A cruk... Of Irn, that wes styth and square*. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 86 *Festyning it wip ire þat it fal not*. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 38 *Rost hit on broche of irne*. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiv. 66 *Brages Of irrne and stele full strange*. a. 1450 *Maunkind* (Brandl 1898) 276 *Lyke as þe smyth trieth erne in þe feere*. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 59 *Quhen... marcus crassus, was slane be the partithens, the lyft diu rane yrn*. 1621 G. SANOVS *Ovid's Met.* xv. (1626) 311 *To Brasse from Silver; and to Yrre from Brasse*. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiii. *Bits o' capper and horn and airn*. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 208 *Like a great anvil, made o' wood instead o' airn*. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Airn*, iron.

ς. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9133 *As pure water pouret vn polisbet yerin*. *Ibid.* 10463 *Barrit hom full bigly with boltes of yernc*. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 205 *Wyth hockys of yirn*. 1516 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 397 *Canvas, rossen, ropis, bordes, yerne, or yierne, or any thinge elles to them belonginge*. 1535 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 51 *A payre of wells bound with yeron*. 1545 *Jove Exp. Dan.* iii. D viij. *Golde, syluer, latyne, yerne*. 1577 *DEE Relat. Spir.* i. (1659) 167 *A black box of yern*.

b. with *an* and *pl.* A variety or sort of iron.

1858 GREENER *Gannery* 194 *If you wish to have a heavy single barrel made from Damascus, or any of the best irons*. 1887 D. A. LOW *Machine Draw.* (1892) 77 *The grey varieties of cast iron are called foundry irons... while the white varieties are called forge irons... from the fact that they are used for conversion into wrought iron*.

c. *Med.* A preparation of iron or of some compound of it, used in medicine as a tonic.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Every preparation of Iron is both aperient and astringent in degree.] 1803 *Med. Jyrl.* X. 186 *It is cured by iron which has undergone no preparation, but the minutest division of its particles*. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 86 *Iron and its different preparations are endowed with a very manifest tonic action*. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 256 *The headache occasionally following the use of iron is readily prevented*. *Mod.* The girl is anæmic; she ought to take iron.

2. a. With defining attribute: see also *BAR* (*sb.* 1 30), *BOG* (*sb.* 1), *CAST*-, *FIG*-, *WROUGHT-IRON*, etc.

White iron: see quot. 1881; also popularly applied to tinned iron.

1632 *Lithgow Trav.* v. 205 *Joynd in three parts, with Lead or white Iron*. 1665 D. DUOLEV *Met. Martis* (1851) 32 *The Author did sell piggs or Cast Iron made with Pit coal at four pounds per Tun*. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* xlv. (1821) II. 165 *Tin plates, single and double, called White Iron, from Saxony*. 1795 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.*

LXXXV. 343 Varieties.. differently named by artisans, namely.. pig, or sow iron; blue, gray, white cast iron; soft iron; tough iron; brittle iron; hard iron. 1841 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* viii. (1842) 184 Bog iron, and the clay ironstone, so abundant in the Coal Measures. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v., *Wrought-iron*, also called *bar-iron* and *weld-iron*, is the product of the forge or the puddling furnace, cast-iron of the blast furnace. *Gray-iron* or *mill-iron*.. mottled (spotted with white iron), and white (hard, brittle, radially crystalline, containing its carbon mostly in alloy with the iron, and showing no visible graphite). *So-called silver-gray, glazy, or carbonized iron* is usually an iron rendered brittle by excess of silicon.

3. In figurative uses, as a type of extreme hardness or strength.

1612-15 BP. *Hall Contempl.*, O. T. XVIII. iv, This loadstone.. shall draw to us even hearts of iron. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 425 Beare witness, all that have not hearts of Iron. 1695 *Temple Hist. Eng.*, He had a Body of Iron, as well as a Heart of Steel. 1838 LONGF. *M. Standish* i. Short of stature he was, deep-chested, with muscles and sinews of iron. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy III.* 238 Embraced in the icy iron of his [Death's] arms.

4. An instrument, appliance, tool, utensil, or particular part of one, made of the metal. (Often with defining word prefixed, as CURLING-IRON, GRAPPLING-IRON, etc.: see these words.)

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 883 *Scalbellum*, bresideren [*Erfurt Gloss.*, *Scabellum*, bresideren]. c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvi. 183 Sna se lace hyd his isern wið ðone monn ðe he smiðan wile. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 4 Se man.. nime.. healswyrð and isenheardan butan ælcum isene genumen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6950 Heo stape vpe his furi yre, enurich stape al cene. 12. S. E. *Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Herrie's Archiv.* LXXXII. 311/197 ðe man mon his yrin & to ðe brigge it drow. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 39 Of one of þase naylor gert.. Constantyne make him an yrne till his brydill. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* (MS. B.) 133 þat he mowe nost here þe sonn of þe eyren þat trepanyth. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 136 Thyn yrons.. For grafing and for kittynge. 1463-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 153 Pro factura de le Milne Yrennis. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 It must be wel steeled, and that shall cause.. the yrens to laste moche lenger. 1563 *Edin. City Rec.* 26 Sept. in *Ann. Scott.* *Printing* xv. (1890) 156 The said Ithonne had na vtheris guddis saifing his prenting irnis and letteris. 1611 *Bible Job* xli. 7 Canst thou fill his skinne with barbed irons? 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 66 When you set the Iron of the Fore-Plane. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 41 note, With an Ice-Hook, which is an iron shaped like an S. 1824 LONGF. *Woods in Winter* iv, Shriilly the skater's iron rings. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravensing* i, A little more of the iron to the left whisker. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 126 *Irons*, the tools used by the caulkers for driving in the oakum. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 25 Under the supposition that the iron.. projects equally its entire breadth below the sole of the plane.

b. *esp.* An iron instrument used for branding or cauterizing; a brand-iron.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 303 Brent wið hoot yren of coueytise. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 93 ðe folk of þis cuntree gers merk þam in þe visage with a hate yrne. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 6 To.. make.. a fire of coles, and there to make redy searyngne yrons. 1611 *Bible 1 Tim.* iv. 2 Hauling their conscience seared with a hote iron. 1613 *Puachas Pilgrimage* (1614) 768 The women with an Iron pounce and race their bodies, legs.. and armes, in curious knots. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* ii. 699 As guiltless men may feel The felon's iron.. and scorn the mark Of what they are not.

† c. *pl.* Dies used in striking coins. *Obs.*

Clerk of the Irons, an officer of the Royal Mint who had charge of the manufacture and use of the dies; in 1815 merged in the Superintendent of machinery.

1483 in *Attorney-General's Rep.* *Mint Officers*, John Shaa, graver of the coining irons of gold and silver within England and Calais. 1540 *Sc. Acts* *Gold. V* (1814) II. 378/2 All persons bat.. counterfeit þe kingis irnis of canze. 1566 in *Havl. MS.* 698, li. 120 Robert Hornby, Clerk of the Irons. 1656 CROMWELL in *Antiq. Rep.* (1808) II. 408 The office of Sole-chief Engraver of the irons of and for the moneys of us and our successors. 1663 *Mint Records*, Puncneons, matrices, stamps and Dyes, or any Irons for Coyning. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Clerk of the Irons*, an Officer in the Mint, who is to take care that the Irons be clean and fit to work with. 1848 W. WYON *Evidence bef. Commission*, The Superintendent, as Clerk of the irons, keeps an account of all blank dies.

d. *Whaling*, etc. A harpoon. (= HARPING-IRON.) 1674 tr. *Martinier's Voy. N. Countries* 115 One of our Shallops coming too near the other Fish before they threw out their Irons. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 37 Striking Instruments, as Harpoons, Fish hooks, and Tortoise-Irons. 1853 *Honieh. Words* 8 Jan. 400 The harpoon or 'iron' as we whalers call it. *Ibid.* 401 Both irons are buried in the whale.

e. *Golf*. A golf-club having an iron head which is more or less laid back in order to loft the ball: see quot. 1890.

1857 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 694/1 The sand-iron comes into play when the ball lies in a 'bunker', or sand-pit. *Ibid.*, When a ball lies in whins or other hazards of a similar nature.. the iron is the best club for freeing it from such impediments. *Ibid.* 696/1 Some few golfers put almost exclusively with a metal club, an iron or cleek, to wit. 1890 H. HUTCHINSON *Golf* (Badm. Lib.) 64 There are heavy irons and light irons, driving irons, lofting irons, and sand irons. 1894 *Times* 5 Mar. 7/5 His opponent used the iron well and played a very good short game.

f. *slang*. A portable fire-arm; a pistol.

1836 W. H. MAXWELL *Capt. Blake* III. xi, Take care and have the marking irons in your pocket. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 288 Once again.. our shooting irons spoke, adding still another quota to the bag. 1889 BOLDRWOOD *Robbery under Arms* xxxvii, Put down your irons.. or.. we'll drop ye where ye stand.

5. *esp.* An implement of iron used when heated to smooth out lincn, to press down the seams of cloth, etc.; defined according to shape and structure, as BOX-IRON, FLAT-IRON, ITALIAN-IRON, etc.

1613 J. MAY *Declar. Est. Clothing* v. 27 With a wet cloth and a hote Iron, they overrunne those lists. 1769 *Pub. Advertiser* 18 May 3/4 To be sold by Auction great variety of Box Irons and Flat Irons. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 253 Dealers commonly distinguish these useful implements by the terms 'sad iron', 'box iron', and 'Italian iron'. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* x, [She] came to the fire-place for another iron.

6. † a. An iron weapon; a sword. *Obs.* b. Used (without an and *pl.*) in various allusive expressions referring to warfare or slaughter. Cf. *F. fer.*

Beowulf (L.) 893 ðæt swurd.. dryhtlic iren. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 132 Wið sleze isernes oððe stenges þeos ylce wyrt.. wundurlice gehæleþ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23468 (Cott.) It mai nan iren o þam bite. c 1340 *Ibid.* 26924 Quilis þat irene is in wounde is plaster name mai make hit sounde. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) V. 219 [Alaric] destroyed al.. wiþ yre and wiþ fuyre [L. *ferro et igne*]. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* v. cxlii. 87 Wastynge & destroyinge the cuntry with fyre and irne. 1601 SHAKS. *Tuel.* N. iii. iv. 276 Meddle you must that's certain, or forswear to weare iron about you. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 66 b, To make way.. through fields of Iron, and streames of blood, to that imperiall dignitie. 1639 T. BAUGIS tr. *Camus Moral Relat.* 211 Such biting replies.. that.. hee would have sought to redresse it with an iron. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 131 Undertakes to make the Turk eat cold Iron. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxv. 355 Charge Troy's children asfield and fell them grimly with iron. 1898 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 4/7 Bismarck.. is known throughout the world as 'the man of blood and iron'. The phrase was his own. Great questions (be said) are decided, not by speeches and majorities, but by iron and blood (1862).

7. An iron shackle or fetter; usually in *pl.* Most freq. in *phr. in irons*, said of a person having the feet or hands fettered. Formerly also, less definitely, *in iron*, in bonds, in captivity. Cf. *F. fer.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cvii. 10 gebundne in weðnisse & irene. a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cvi. 9 gebundene bealuwe feternum.. and on iserne [ferro]. 1340 *Agenb.* 128 ðe ilke þet is ine prisone in ysnes and ine ueteres. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. iv. 85 þe kyng.. commanded a constable to casten hym in yrens. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3523 The kyng.. for his tales of trithe tegt hit in yernes. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 369 And thenne he made to be broughte a grete payre of yrens, and fetred hym wyth theym, bothe his fete togyder. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iii. (1822) 225 Virginius commandit the seriant to apprehend Cesio, and put him in irinis. 1539 *Bible* (Great) Ps. cvii. 10 Soch as syt in darknesse & in the shadow of death, bying fast bound in mysery & yron. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 46 Pained with the burden of cold and heauie Irons. 1611 *Bible* Ps. cv. 18 Joseph.. Whose fete they hurt with fetters: he was layd in iron. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxii. 126 The Jaylors clapt irons on our feet, and manacles on our hands. 1676 tr. *Guillartier's Voy. Athens* 272 They clapt him in irons. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 26 He would see the ring-leaders.. punish'd.. carrying them home in irons. 1790 BURNS *Tam O' Shanter* 131 A murderer's banes in gibbet airy. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 562 When the Earl reached the Castle his legs were put in irons, and he was informed that he had but a few days to live. 1884 *P&F Enstace* 124 Boatswain, if those fellows make any more noise, have them taken below and put in irons.

b. *Phr.* 'The iron entered into his soul', Lat. *ferrum pertransiit animam ejus*, Ps. civ. (cv.) 18, a mistranslation in the Vulgate of the Heb. (lit. 'his person entered into the iron', i. e. fetters, chains) followed by the earlier Eng. versions (but not in that of 1611—see above), which has passed into fig. use to express the impression made by captivity, affliction, or hard usage, upon the very 'soul' or inner being of the sufferer.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* civ. 18 Iren ðorðleowe sawle his. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* civ. 17 Yryn passid thorgh his saule. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* civ. [cv.] 18 Thei maden lowe hise [Joseph's] feet in stockis, yryn passide by his soule. 1539 *Bible* (Great) Ps. cv. 18 Whose fete they hurt in the stockes: the yron entered in to bys soule. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 32 (*Captive*), I saw the iron enter into his soul. 1843 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Mad. D'Arbly* (1865) II. 304/2 She was sinking into a slavery worse than that of the body. The yron was beginning to enter into the soul.

c. *fig. (Naut.)* A square-rigged vessel is said to be *in irons* when, the yards being so braced that some sails are laid aback in coming up into the wind, she will not 'cast' or turn either way.

1832 MARRVAT N. *Forster* xxii, The yards would not swing round;.. and the ship was *in irons*. *Ibid.* xlix, The pirate.. not having been expeditious in trimming his sails, laid *in irons*, as seamen term it, heeling over to the blast. 1846 RAIKES *Life Sir J. Brenton* 371 Neither helm or sails had any power over the ships, which were to use the common phrase.. completely *in irons*. 1897 MARV KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 350, I was in a canoe that made such audaciously bad tacks, missed stays, got into irons, and in general behaved in a way that ought to have lost her captain his certificate.

5. = *iron-shrub*: see 12.

1786 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 179 The slender reclining Iron. This beautiful little plant rises generally in an oblique direction.

8. *Phrases*. a. *To strike while (when) the iron is hot, or at its highest heat*: to act at the appropriate time. b. *To have (or put) many (too many, etc.) irons in the fire*: (a) to have or be engaged in (too) many occupations or undertakings; (b) to have or use several expedients or alternatives

to attain a purpose. *To put (or lay) every iron (or all irons) in the fire*: to try every means. c. *Fresh (or new) off the irons*: fresh from school or studies; newly made or prepared; brand-new.

a. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 770 Right so as whil that Iren is hoot men sholden smyte. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 85 And now the iron is hote, it is tyme to stryke. 1612-15 BP. *Hall Contempl.*, O. T. XVIII. vii, The iron was now hot with this heavenly fire; Elijah.. strikes immediately. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xii. 487 [He] their iron strook At highest heat. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* i. (1763) 13 Then strike while the iron's hot.

b. 1549 SIR W. PAGET *Let. to Somerset* 7 July (P.R.O., St. Pap. Dom. Edw. VI, VIII. No. 4), Put no more so many yrons in the fyre at ones. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 602 Now Pompey.. under-hand did lay all the irons in the fire he could to bring it to pass. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. 1. ii. (1651) 393/2 He [the Pope] hath more actors in his Tragady, more irons in the fire. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 159 They that have many Irons in the fire, some must burne. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) I. ii. xv. 89 That King.. having too many irons in the fire at his own home. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 255 Many Irons in the Fire, some must cool. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* ii. l. 44 *Man*, Is it full as practicable as what you have told me? *Sir Fran. Ay.*.. you'll find that I have more Irons i' th' Fire than one! 1751 R. PALTOCK P. *Wilkins* (1884) II. xv. 156, I had now several important irons in the fire, and all to be struck whilst hot. 1762 SMOLLETT *Sir L. Graves* iii. (1793) 1. 62 Anthony Darnel had begun to canvass, and was putting every iron in the fire. 1852 A. GRAY *Let.* (1893) 397 College work is now over and I can get on with fewer irons in the fire. 1886 OVERTON *Evangel.* *Revival* 18th C. vii. 118 [He] had far too many irons in the fire to find time for original research. 1887 *19th Cent.* Aug. 240 The State.. cannot add to its other irons the supervision of all that is interesting in art and architecture.

c. 1683 A. D. Art *Converse* 25 Young and unexperienced.. as they say commonly, fresh off the Irons. 1808-80 JAMIESON, *New aff the irons*, a phrase used with respect to one who has recently finished his studies.

10. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to iron: cf. *IRON a.*

1530 PALSGR. 235/1 Iron ruste, *ferruge*. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 235 Few of them know how to lead, Bellona trayning them up in iron dances. 1756 (*title*) The Case of the Importation of Bar Iron from our own Colonies of North America; humbly recommended to the consideration of the present Parliament, by the Iron Manufacturers of Great Britain. 1785 W. GIBBONS *Reply Sir L. O'Brien* title-p., The present state of the Iron Trade between England and Ireland. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 235 The mode of applying the hot blast to lead and iron smelting. 1868-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 386 In the green portion alone, there exist no fewer than 70 bright iron lines. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vi. 110 Peroxide of iron or iron rust. 1884 *Pall Mall* G. 23 Sept. 8/2 The Iron and Steel Institute met at Chester this morning. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 2/7 The Blackburn iron trade strike was settled.. yesterday afternoon. 1897 MARV KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 64 The Bubi is not only unlearned in iron lore, but he was learned in stone.

11. General Combinations. a. *attrib.*, as *iron-bond*, *-borings*, *-dross*, *-filings*, *-furnace*, *-gear*, *-hail*, *-vein*, etc. b. *objective and obj. genitive*, as *iron-digesting*, *-eating*, *-producing*, *-using*, etc., adjs.; *iron-drawing*, *-forging*, *-mining*, *-puddling*, *-smelting* sbs.; *iron-heater*, *-holder*, *-moulder*, *-planer*, *-puddler*, *-turner*, etc., sbs. c. *instrumental*, as *iron-braced*, *-branded*, *-burnt*, *-clenched*, *-fastened*, *-guarded*, *-marked*, *-sheathed*, *-stained*, *-strapped*, *-teeming*, etc., adjs.; *iron-crust* vb. See also *IRON-BOUND*, *-CASED*, *-CLAD*, etc. d. *similative*, esp. with adjs. of colour: = like iron, as *iron-black*, *IRON-BLUE*, *IRON-GRAY*; or = like iron-rust, as *iron-brown*, *-red*. Also *iron-coloured*, *iron-like*. (See also *IRON a.* 2, *IRON-HARD*, etc.)

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 144 Paracolumbite is an 'iron-black mineral. 1494-5 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 43 Michaeli Smyth pro.. emendacione de lez *Ironbondes iijid. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 423 A pretty good price is paid for the 'iron-borings. 1899 SPENSER F. Q. II. v. 7 Hurling high his 'yron braced arms. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 103 Hauling þer consciens 'yren bondit. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 84 Those *yren-brent marks in Picts now seeme all bloodlesse as they die. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* i. xiv. (Ward & Lock) 110 The borned-pout, with its pearly iridine breast and *iron-brown back. 1874 THREALE *Naval Archit.* 135 The joint.. in the bolt hole is *iron-caulked. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxviii, A strong *iron-clenched door admitted them. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2843/4 He wears a French *Iron coloured Druggot Coat. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 351 The red iron-coloured, and yellow Coverings of the Theatre. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 5 His complexion had in it.. little of that dusky hue which, for want of a better name, has been called iron coloured. 1599 NASHE *Leiten Stuffe* (1871) 60 It will embrown and *iron-crust his flesh. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* II. x. (R.), Such an *iron-digesting faith have they. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 66 Heate is the essentiall propertie of fire, *yron-drawing, of the loadstone. 1796 H. HUNTER *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 124 Look at the anfractuosities of a simple morsel of *iron-dross. a 1631 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* Wks. (1748) 464/1 The *iron-eating ostrich. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s.v., Vessels whose planks and timbers are rivetted with iron nails and bolts instead of copper, are said to be *iron-fastened. 1772 PRIESTLEY in *Franklin's Wks.* (1887) IV. 489 A mixture of *iron filings and brimstone. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* viii. 168 The Saxon kindred burst forth into cotton-spinning.. *iron-forging. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 332 An ironmine in this region is not deemed of any value.. not an *iron-furnace has been built. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 103 Across the *iron-furrow'd way. 1477-8 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 22 Pro fermentato vocato le *yregere. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Workbk.* 372 *Ire*

gear... would mean all kinds of ironmongery, and completed iron-work. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 187 No strangers to the "iron-hall of war. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, "Iron-heater, the piece of metal which is heated in the fire for a laundress's box-iron or Italian-iron. *Ibid.*, "Iron-holder, a stand for a laundress's smoothing-iron. 1866 'M. FIELD' *Attila* ii. 49 He shall be scourged with the "iron-knotted lash they use for slaves. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 301 We Christians have nothing to do with the "ironlike philosophy since our Lord... utterly condemned it. 1674 *London, Gas*. No. 896/4 Run away... a Blackamoor Man... "Iron-marked in his Brest with the sign of a Greyhound. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4680/4 A dark Bay Gelding... with a T Iron-mark'd on the near Buttock. 1877 HEWITT in *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 365 The commencement of "iron-mining at Lake Superior, about the year 1856. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 127 England is an "iron-producing and iron-manufacturing country. 1871 *Athenaeum* 15 July 85 There is not any labour so severe as that of the "iron-puddler. 1895 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 198 Crystallised Ores, and Minerals, e.g. the "Iron-Rhombus, the Tin Grains. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 258 A gate iron-bound and "iron-riveted. 1645 *BOATE Ireland's Nat. Hist.* (1652) 127 The "Iron-rock being full of joints, is with pick-axes easily divided. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iii. She rushed to him, clasped his "iron-sheathed frame in her arms. 1777-8 R. POTTER *Æschylus* (1779) l. 98 (Jod.) And land upon this "iron-teeming earth. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* iii. 140 The "iron-tipped arrows flew in clouds. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man* ix. 247 The "iron-using races of Southern Africa. 1879 Sir G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 243 The best "iron-veins are... a good deal worked-out.

12. Special Combinations: iron-cement, a kind of very hard cement; iron-clay *a.*, of mixed iron and clay; iron-cloth, chain-mail, *esp.* as made in modern times for cleaning greasy vessels; iron-fall, a fall of meteoric iron; iron-free *a.*, free from or destitute of iron; † proof against the force of iron; iron-grass, a local name for knot-grass (*Polygonum aviculare*), also for *Aira cespitosa* and species of *Carex* (Britten & H.); iron-liquor, 'a solution of acetate of iron, used as a mordant by calico-printers' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); iron-maker, a manufacturer of iron; so iron-making *vbl. sb.*; † iron-mill, a place where bar-iron is made; iron-oak, a name for *Quercus Cerris* and *Q. obtusiloba* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); iron period *Archæol.* = IRON AGE 2; iron-saw, a circular saw for cutting hot iron; iron-scale = hammer-scale (see HAMMER *sb.* 1 7); iron-ashrub, a name for *Sauvagesia erecta*, also called *herb of St. Martin*; iron-sponge, spongy iron, iron in a loose state with little cohesion: see SPONGE; iron-stain, a stain (on cloth, etc.) produced by iron-rust or tincture of iron, or a similar stain produced on a plant by a fungus; iron-stand, a stand on which to place a heated iron (see 5); iron-strap (*Whaling*) = FOREGANGER 2 *a* (see 4 d); iron-yellow, a bright yellow pigment prepared from oxide of iron; *Mars yellow*. See also IRON AGE (2), etc.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 617 Detached ornaments... fixed upon the ceiling, &c. with white-lead, or with the composition known by the name of "iron-cement. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Gener.* 103 Uncovering the two "iron-fall feet of your great image. 1855 HEWITT *Anc. Armour* I. 238 Beneath the... chain-mail was worn a coil of softer material, to mitigate the roughness of the "iron-cloth. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 315 Meteors commonly so called, bolides, stone-falls and "ironfalls. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* v. l. Wks. 1883 III. 454, I'll try if she be wholly "iron-free If not by sword, then she shall die by fire. 1896 *Albion's Syst. Med.* I. 196 All these pigments are iron-free. 1826 W. E. ANDREWS *Exam. Fox's Cal. Prot. Saints* 262 Fox says, this Woodman was an "iron-maker. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ix. 155 The iron-maker... has occasion every day to say many things which would not be understood by a man of any of the other classes. 1890 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 2/6 If the miners strike, "ironmaking will be stopped. 1559 in *Cecil Papers* (H. M. C.) I. 164 Now there are "iron-mills English iron is sold at. 1581 *Act 23 Eliz. c. 5 Preamble*. The late Erection of sundry Iron-Mills in divers Places of this Realm. 1632 SHIRLEY *Ball* ii. ii. How do the fens? Goes the draining forward, and your iron mills? 1851 D. WILSON *Præc. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. iv. 116 During this era to which the name of "Iron-Period is applied. 1874 ROUTELL *Arms & Arm.* i. 3 The third or 'Iron Period', when bronze generally was superseded by iron. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 4 Leaving "iron-sponge in the ore, which would greatly complicate the subsequent treatment. 1880 *Spon's Encycl. Manuf.* I. 700 (*Coffee*) A minute fungus named *Depazea maculosa*, which causes the so-called "iron stain", circular or elliptical blotches of an ochreish-yellow colour. 1882 ROSA MULHOLLAND *A Little Mischief's* xiii. 158 Last of all came the hot iron, with a little "iron-stand to hold it. 1860 *WEALE Dict. Terms*, "Iron yellow, jaune de fer, or jaune de Mars, etc., is a bright iron ochre, prepared artificially, of the nature of sienna earth.

b. *Esp.* in names of chemical compounds and minerals; as iron carbide, chloride, iodide, salts, sulphate, etc. (where FERRO and FERROUS, *q.v.*, or the forms carbide of iron, etc., are more usual); iron-clay, same as clay ironstone (see CLAY *sb.* 9); iron-flint, a name for ferruginous quartz; iron-glance, specular iron-ore (see GLANCE *sb.* 2); iron pan (see quot. and PAN *sb.*, and cf. HARD-PAN); iron pyrites, native bisulphure of iron (see PYRITES). See also IRON ALUM, IRONSTONE, etc.

1890 Sir F. A. ARRL *Pres. Addr. Brit. Assoc.*, The elimination, within the mass, of carbon as an "iron-carbide perfectly stable at low temperatures. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist.*

Mines & Mining 397 To repair unavoidable losses in the "iron-chloride of the bath. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral* II. 49 The *eisenkiesel*, or "iron-flint of the Germans, is only found in veins. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 226 Silicate of Iron... occurs associated with Iron-flint at Tullybrack, Ballynascreen. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 256 Dissimilar streak, as in specular iron-ore, or "iron-glance. 1883 A. H. CHURCH *Precious Stones* vii. 88 Black hematite is an oxide of iron occurring under several common names, as specular iron-ore, iron glance, and micaceous iron ore. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 225 Micaceous Iron Ore... associated with Iron Jasper, and slightly titaniferous. 1847 *Nat. Cycl.* II. 913 A loose sandy surface soil, beneath which is an impervious stratum, called the "iron pan, formed by the deposition of iron particles from the sand. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 110 The convexity is parallel with the sides, as in "iron-pyrites. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 216 *Iron Pyrites*,... a very abundant mineral, of a yellow colour and metallic lustre, crystallising in cubes or octahedrons. 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 43 Zinc sulphate in progressive doses, with "iron sulphate.

† Iron, *sb.* 2 Obs. Also 7 iron. [app. a var. of ERNE, ERNE, eagle. The spelling may be due to confusion with *ern*, dial. form of *prec.*] A variant of ERNE, eagle; explained in 17th c. dict. as, A male eagle.

1623 COCKERAM III. *Hawks*, An Eagle, the male is called an *Iron*. *a* 1683 WALTON *Angler* i. (1886) 17 There is of short-winged hawks, The eagle and iron. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 236/1 An Iron is the Male of an Eagle.

Iron (i'ron), *a.* Forms: see IRON *sb.* [OE. *isern*, *isern*, *isern*, for † *isern-en*, etc., corresp. to Goth. *isarn-eins*, OHG. *isarn-in*, *isern-in*, MHG. *iser-in*, *iser-en*, *iser-n*, Ger. *eiser-n*, MDn. *iser-ijn*, *-in*, *-en*, Du. *ijzer-en*.

The OE. forms, though identical in the nom. with the *sb.* (app. through loss of the adj. ending *-en*, after *-n* of the *sb.*) were real adjs., so inflected and entering into concord with *sbs.*, as seen in sense 1. During the ME. period the inflexions disappeared, first in the northern dialect, and last in the south (where the pl. in *-e* survived to c. 1400). The adj. was thenceforth indistinguishable from the attributive use of the *sb.* (as in *gold*, *silver*, *brass*, for *golden*, *silvern*, *bracen*), which again is largely owing to resolution of OE. compounds such as *iron-bend*, *iron-byrne*, *isern-scur*, etc.; but the feeling of its being an adj. often permits the use of *iron* in senses and constructions in which it is parallel to *golden*, *bracen*, rather than to *gold*, *brass*. But in most modern uses it is impossible to distinguish it from the *sb.* used attrib., from which it is here separated on historical grounds. An actual derivative adj. is found in IRNEN.]

1. Of iron; consisting or formed of iron. (L. *ferreus*.)

Beowulf (Z.) 2829 Ac him irenna ecga for-namon. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ii. 9 Du reces hie in gerde iserre. *Ibid.* cxlix. 8 To gehendinne... eðele heara in bendum irnum. *c* 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 165 Sete iserne weall betuð ðe ða burh. *Yagoo O. E. Martyrol.* 142 Se casere hine bet swigan mid irenum gyrdom. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 43 Ponne hið he geteald to þære fyrenan eð, and to þam isernan hocce. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Dan.* 520 Het eac gehindan beam... ærenum clammum and isernum. *c* 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 424 Lecgað ða iseran clutas hate gloweende to his sidan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Mid irenen Neilen he wes on þere rode ifestend. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 6890 Lat nime four yrene ssares... al a fure. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23240 Paa dintes ar ful feres and fell, herder þan es he irinn mell. 1387 *TREVISIA Higen* (Rolls) VI. 427 þe soure irene nayles þat Crist was i-nayled with to þe rode. *c* 1400 MAUNOEY. (Roxb.) viii. 30 Enclosed with his walles and yrne zates. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 198/1 Iren, ferrum, ferreus. 1532 *Inv.* in J. Noake *Worcester Mon.* (1866) 157 A brasen mortar, with a yrne pestell. 1549 *Act 3 & 4 Edu. VI. c. 2* § 7 No Person shall... occupy any Yeron Cards or Pickards, in rowing of any set Cloth. 1611 *BIBLE Deut.* xxvii. 5 Thou shalt not lift up any yron toole upon them. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 220 First Ceres... arm'd with Iron Shares the crooked Plough. 1764 *GOLDISM. Trav.* 436 Luke's iron crown, and Damien's bed of steel. 1851 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1890) I. 47 An iron helmet and harness.

2. Having the appearance of iron; of the colour of iron (or iron-rust).

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 229 Hard stone of yron colour. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Bioudi's Eromena* 60 A Knight of a low stature, and iron hue. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 630 The Sun... In Iron Clouds conceal'd the Publick Light. *a* 1728 WOODWARD (J.), Some of them are of an iron red, and very bright. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 85 Earth all one tomb lies round me, Doined with an iron sky.

3. Resembling, or figured as resembling, iron in some characteristic quality, esp. hardness.

a. Extremely hard or strong (physically).

1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xlviii. 4. I knez forsothe for thou art hard, and an irene senewe thin baterel, and thi trouf brase [1611 thi necke is an yron sinew]. 1774 *HOLWEL in Phil. Trans.* LXII. 128 Acorns, saved from a tree... of the iron or waincoat species. 1798 WELLINGTON in *Owen Wellesley's Desp.* 764 We have now that iron frontier. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 195 The compact and iron nature of the ground.

b. Extremely hardy or robust; capable of great endurance.

1617 T. CAMPION *Ellegy Fr. Henry Wks.* (Bullen) 137 How fit to stand in troops of iron heads. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 16 A Man of an Iron body and minde. 1816 *BYRON Siege Cor.* xxv. Though aged, he was so iron of limb, Few of our youth could cope with him. 1823 *ALISON Hist. Europe* i. § 4 (1840-50) l. 51 The iron and disciplined bands of Cromwell. *a* 1864 J. D. BURNS *Mem. & Rem.* (1879) 338 The iron frame wasted by inward trouble.

c. Firm, inflexible; stubborn, obstinate, unyielding.

1602-17 *HIERON Wks.* I. 8 Begge we of God therefore, that He would bend our yron necke. 1703 *ROWE Fair Penit.* v. i. 1790, I have held the Ballance with an Iron

Hand. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 476 The iron stoicism of William never gave way. 1849 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. i. iv. (1866) 76 No iron strength of mind. 1852 *TENNYSON Death Wellington* viii. Their ever-loyal iron leader's fame. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. iii. 58 With the same exhaustless, iron, diligence. 1899 G. MATHESON *Stud. Portrait Christ* xii. 168 There is no grasp so iron as the grasp with which an idea holds.

† d. Unimpressible, 'stony'. Obs.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. x. 28 Powing forth their blood in brutish wize, That any yron eyes to see it would agnize. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 439 The iron deadness of mens hearts. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 13 There is no country so barbarous, or of so iron and hard a disposition.

e. Harsh, cruel, merciless; stern, severe.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbert* 254 This yron world... Brings downe the stowtest faces to lowest state. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 136 Ahumansor one would think was born to an iron destiny. 1796 *BURKE Let. Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 20 The first Republick in the world... is under her iron yoke. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 203 Words which on iron deeds did sue for deadly requital.

f. Of or pertaining to the IRON AGE (*q.v.*); 'of baser vein'; debased; wicked. (Sometimes mixed with *prec.* sense.)

a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (Tegg's ed.) I. 241 Look not for a golden life in an iron world. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* i. (1634) 155 But they... account the times injurious and yron. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* ix. 16 In these hard Iron Times. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* i. Intro. 21 The bigots of the iron time.

g. Of metallic tone, harsh, unmusical.

1871 *SWINBURNE Songs bef. Sunrise* Petr. 105 Heard their songs' iron cadences.

h. In phr. *iron sleep* or *slumber*, tr. L. *ferreus somnus* (Virg. *Æn.* x. 745). Chiefly poet.

1624 *Trag. Nero* iii. ii. in *Bullen O. Ph.* (1882) I. 49 Well, he shall sleepe the iron sleep of death. 1685 *DRYDEN Thran. August.* ii. 70 An iron slumber sat on his majestic eyes. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* iv. 717 An Iron Slumber shuts my swimming Eyes. 1835 *LYTTON Rienzi* vi. v. His face was still locked, as in a vice, with that iron sleep.

4. Combinations and special collocations. a. Parasynthetic combinations (in *lit.* and *fig.* senses): as *iron-banded*, *-barred*, *-bowelled*, *-coated*, *-faced*, *-fisted* (close-fisted, niggardly), *-grated*, *-hooped*, *-mailed*, *-mooded*, *-nerved*, *-pated*, *-ribbed*, *-sceptred*, *-souled*, *-visaged*, *-willed*, *-winged*, *-witted* (dull-witted, stupid: see 3 d), *-worded* adjs.

1812 SCOTT *Rokeby* iv. xxv. Mortham's "iron-handed chests. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours* *Blue* vii. 84 To fill old "Iron barred chests, he rakes. 1604 MIDDLTON *Father Hubbard's* T. Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 104 An usurer's great iron-barred chest. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vi. 24 An "iron-bowelled wretch. 1876 PREECE & SWEETWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 187 Upon no account should "iron-capped insulators be made use of upon such lines. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vii. 2 Disarmed all of "iron-coted Plate. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* iii. 263 The deep phalanx... Of iron-coated Macedon. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* iii. iii. 102 An "Iron-fac'd and Leaden-hearted... Person. 1852 "Iron-fisted [see IRON-HEADED 2]. 1883 J. T. TROWBRIDGE in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 213/1 An iron-fisted miser. 1876 *QUIDA Winter City* ii. 13 A giant murderer "iron-gloved to slay you. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxviii. A huge "iron-grated door... formed the exterior defence of the gateway. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 74 Iron-capped and "iron-heeled. *a* 1744 POPE *Wks.* (1751) VII. 349 "Iron-hoop'd hogheads of strong beer. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 169 "Iron-jointed, supple-sinew'd, they shall divide, and they shall run. 1828 CARLYLE *Miscel.*, *Burns* (1832) II. 12 Rose-coloured Novels and "iron-mailed Epics. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* ii. ii. This "iron-mooded Duke. *a* 1744 POPE *Wks.* (1751) VII. 345 Opening the "iron-nailed door. 1828-40 TYLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 63 The "iron-nerved and ferocious nobles. 1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br. Ded.* (1881) 3 The "Iron-pated Muse-mongers about the towne. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 130 Dusty "iron-railed gardens. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Misc.*, *Chronicle* v. Under that "iron-sceptred queen. 1601 MUNDAY *Downfall*, *Earl Huntingdon* iv. i. in *Hazl. Dodley* VII. 179 Opening (like hell) his "iron-toothed jaws. 1822 BYRON *Werner* iv. i. 44 Brave "iron-visaged fellows. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1808) 21 With studded doors, And "iron-visor'd windows. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* i. lxxxi. 1 The Brazen Trump of "iron-winged Fame. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. ii. 28, I will converse with "Iron-witted Fooles, And vnspectiue Boyes. 1830 TENNYSON *Sonnet to F. M. K.*, To embattail and to wall about thy cause With "iron-worded proof.

b. Combinations in which *iron* is in attributive relation to the second element: as *iron-face*, an impudent or obstinate person (cf. *bracen-face*).

1534 *Acc.* in J. Noake *Worcester Mon.* (1866) 192 A new cartt with yerhband whelys. 1697 CIBBER *Woman's Wit* v. Wks. 1760 I. 194 Hark you Iron-face! Art not thou a perjur'd Rogue? 1847 SKEATON *Builder's Man.* 193 Brass iron-butt hinges. 1863 BATES *Nat. Anazon* I. 59 The entrance... was by an iron-grille gateway.

c. Phrases with specialized sense: *Iron Crown*, the ancient crown of the kings of Lombardy, so called from having a circlet of iron inserted (reputed to have been made from one of the nails of the Cross); *iron horse*, a locomotive steam-engine; also, a bicycle or tricycle; *iron walls*, the iron-clad ships of the British navy, regarded as a defence to the country (cf. *wooden walls*); *iron wedding* (see WEDDING). See also IRON AGE, IRON HAT.

1807 *Ann. Reg.* 1805 XLVII. 135/4 The iron crown of Charlemagne was destined to circle the brows of Bonaparte. *Ibid.* 137/1 A new order of knighthood was instituted, that of 'the iron crown'. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 104/2 At Pavia... the successors of Charlemagne were crowned with the iron crown of Lombardy as kings of Italy. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD

Fall Rome i. 12 Vet the German still guards, though no longer in a Lombard fortress, the iron crown. 1874 Iron horse (see HORSE sb. 6 a). 1875 *Echo* 29 Oct. (Farmer), Mr. S. started on his third day's journey of the 650 miles ride on his iron-horse. 1887 T. A. Trollope *What I remember* I. vii. 156 Before the iron horse had been trained to cross the Atlantic. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 June 1/3 Fortified by the sense of our iron-walls.

Iron (אִרֹן), *v.* [f. IRON sb. 1]

1. *trans.* To fit, furnish, cover, or arm with iron. (Chiefly in pa. pple.: see IRONED a. 2.)

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. cvii. (1860) 57 It misliked me of my burdon that it was not yrened. c 1489 Caxton *Sommes of Aynon* xxii. 491 A palster well yrened for to bere in his hande. 1517 J. Fitzherb. in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XII. 235, ij horse harrowes yrened. 1649 BLITH E. *Improv. Impr.* (1653) 197 Let him not neglect a day, but iron his plough with slips or clouts in all the wearing places. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 195 Made of ash . . and ironed as the model. 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* l. 126 The gate that was ironed within and without. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 26 What if Trade . . thatch with towns the prairie broad With railways ironed o'er.

2. To shackle with irons; to put in irons.

1653 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sf. Gypsy* iv. iii. H ij b, Iron him then, let the rest goe free. 1794 BURKE *Sf. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XV. 457 The miserable victims were imprisoned, ironed, scourged. 1831 TYTLER *Lives Sc. Worthies* I. 276 Wallace was cast into a dungeon and heavily ironed. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 473 Mark Smeton, who had confessed his guilt, was ironed.

3. To smooth or press with a heated flat-iron, as cloth, and the like. Also *absol.*

a 1680 EARL ROCHESTER *Trial of the Poets* (R.), Little starch'd Johnny Crown at his elbow he found, His cravat-string new iron'd. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lii. (1737) 214 Their . . Neck-Ruffs, new wash'd, starch'd, and iron'd. 1737 FIELDING *Tumble Down Dick* 1068/2 Draw the scene, and discover . . her maid ironing her linen. 1789 *Loiterer* No. 44. 9 The servants are all ironing. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* x. Mrs. Nubbles ironed away in silence for a minute or two. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* ii. (ed. 18) 23 She . . found the occupant busy . . ironing out some linens. 1879 Mrs. ORPHANT *Within Precincts* v. Her white muslin frock . . she ironed herself most carefully.

fig. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xiv. 312 He irons his face out to portentous length and sadness. 1892 OUIDA in *Fortn. Rev.* LII. 797 The whole tendency of Socialism . . is to iron down humanity into one dreary level.

4. By ignorant or humorous perversion from IRONY sb., sometimes with allusion to sense 3: a. *intr.* To use irony, speak ironically; b. *trans.* To treat with irony, speak ironically to.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* i. vi. Mrs. Slipslop. You must treat me with ironing? Barbarous monster! 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 261 Others, who are blest with Mrs. Slipslop's second-hand knowledge and comprehension of words and rhetoric, will say, that I am ironing. 1823 BEE *Dict. Turf* s.v. *Ironing* (Farmer), Nay, my Conee, now you're ironing me . . all down the back. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (Rtldg.) 326 The fellow's ironing me.

Iron, i-ronne, ME. pa. pple. of RUN *v.*

Iron age. [See IRON a. 3 f]

1. The last and worst age of the world according to Greek and Roman mythology, succeeding the Golden, Silver, and Brazen Ages. Hence *allusively*, An age or period of wickedness, cruelty, oppression, debasement, etc.

a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 41 In these days, and in this iron age, it is as hard a thing to persuade men to part with money, as to pull out their eyes, and cast them away. 1656 B. HARRIS tr. *Parival* (title) The Historie of this Iron Age. 1693 T. CREECH in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 323 Worse than the Iron Age, and wretched Times Roul on. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica* Geneva. 188 Does not this exceed Ovid's description of the iron-age? 1900 J. A. H. MURRAY *Romanes Lect.* 36 The golden age of Latinity had passed into a silver, and that into a brazen and an iron age.

2. *Archaeol.* That period in the history of mankind or of any race in which iron weapons and implements were or are used (subsequent to the stone age and bronze age). Hence *transf.*, a period characterized by the general use of iron.

1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 164 The Iron Age is the period when this metal was first used for weapons and cutting instruments. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 107 The Iron Age has passed; this is the Age of Steel. We shall see immediately that even our 'tin' pots and kettles are now made of steel.

3. In the following perh. = mass of irons.

1607 *Tourneur Rev. Trag.* iv. i. Wks. 1878 II. 101 Make thee a perpetual prisoner And laye this yron-age upon thee.

Iron alum. a. *Min.* A double sulphate of iron and aluminium (see ALUM 2), occurring native as HALOTRICHITE. b. *Chem.* A double sulphate of iron and potassium (or ammonium), belonging to the series of alums (in the extended sense: see ALUM 3).

1868 DANA *Min.* 654 *Halotrichite* . . Iron Alum. 1868-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 596 Ammonio-ferric sulphate, or Ammonia-iron-alum . . Potassio-ferric sulphate, or Potash-iron-alum. 1876 HARVEY *Mat. Med.* 192 Iron alum results when the alumina is replaced by peroxyd of iron.

Iron-bark. [Of Austral-Eng. formation, from IRON a. or sb. + BARK.] Any species of *Eucalyptus* having solid bark, as *E. resinifera*, *paniculata*, *Leucoxylon*, *Sideroxylon*, etc., trees valued in Australia for their timber and other purposes.

1802 G. BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. Wales* viii. 263 The bark of which on the trunk is . . the iron bark of Port Jackson. 1820 OXLEY *Jrnl. Exped. Australia* 170 Iron and stringy

barks of small size were also common. 1833 C. STURT *S. Australia* I. i. 11 Iron-bark and cypresses generally prevailed along our line of route. 1868 CARLETON *Australian Nights* 29, I was swarthy grown and dark, Yes, as the rugged iron-bark.

b. The wood of any of these trees.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 6/1 One thousand ironbark sleepers were recently shipped from Sydney for . . the Great Eastern Railway Company. . . Ironbark has been proved to last on the ground for ninety years.

c. *attrib.*

1820 OXLEY *Jrnl. Exped. Australia* 170 Iron bark trees were . . growing on the very summit. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* xxxv. We made an ironbark coffer for it. 1890 — *Miner's Right* xxvii. 249 The corrugated stems of the great ironbark trees stood black and columnar.

Iron-bind, v. rare. [f. IRON sb. 1 + BIND *v.*: a back-formation from IRON-BOUND.] *trans.* To bind with iron; to confine with iron bands.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xvii. Why don't you Iron-bind him?

Iron-blue, a. and sb. a. *adj.* Of a blue colour like some kinds of iron or steel. b. *sb.* A blue colour like that of some iron; steel-blue; also (for iron-blue fly), a kind of fly used by anglers.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* ii. 67 The Daughters of the Flood have . . set soft Hyacinths with Iron blue, To shade marsh Marigolds of shining Hue. 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 113 The little Iron blue fly comes on about the seventh of May. 1897 *Daily News* 27 July 8/1 That was an Iron Blue changing into a Jenny Spinner.

Iron-bound, a. Also 4-6 -bounden. [f. IRON sb. 1 + BOUND, pa. pple. of BIND *v.* (With shifting stress.)]

1. Bound with iron; confined with bands of iron; in quot. 1802, Confined with irons, fettered.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xiv. 246 Pere auarice hath almaries and yren-bound coffres. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1869) 94, liij wheelen iron bounden. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 If they be yren bounden, they are moche the better . . for a payre of wheelen yren bounde, wyl weare .vii. or .viii. payre of other wheelen. 1561 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 285 No bruer . . shall carry any here . . w^t iernebond carts wⁱⁿ the Citie. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xlv. 147 The wheele went over his legges, being iron bound. 1795 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4163/5 A large Iron-bound Box. 1802 CAMPBELL *Lochiel's Warning* 65 But where is the iron-bound prisoner? Where? 1834 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 258 A gate iron-bound and iron-riveted.

2. *transf.* Of a coast: Faced or enclosed with hard rocks; rock-bound. In quot. 1887, Hardened by frost, frost-bound.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Terres hautes* . . a bold, or iron-bound coast. 1852 EARL GOLD *Col. Australia* 30 Mr. Bass . . and Lieutenant . . Flinders started with him on a survey of the iron-bound coast of Australia, in a boat only eight feet long! 1867 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* (1868) 73 This part of the coast . . besides being iron-bound has no port that is easy to enter. 1887 J. BALL *Nat. in S. Amer.* 267 The muddy streets were iron-bound with frost.

3. *fig.* Rigidly confined or restricted; hard, unimpressible; rigorous, hard and fast.

1807-8 W. LIVING *Salmag.* (1824) 235 My ironbound physiognomy [would] . . be as notorious as that of Noah Webster. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 374 The old iron-bound, feudal France was changed into a young Ohio or New York. a 1898 J. CAIRO *Fandam. Ideas* Chr. II. xiv. 145 If there be in the divine nature an iron-bound impassibility.

Iron-cased (-kæst), a. [f. IRON sb. 1 + cased, pa. pple. of CASE *v.*] Cased in iron; having an iron casing: applied to ships of war, now called IRONCLAD.

1859 *Engineer* VIII. 274/3 This new kind of iron-cased floating batteries. 1860 *Ann. Reg.* 202 The Warrior was ordered to be completed as an iron-cased frigate. 1861 *Ho. Comm. Return* 7 June, Return respecting Iron-cased Ships as to Date of Contract, Time for Completion, and Penalties. 1864 *Times* 17 Oct., To complete her as an iron-cased frigate.

So **Iron-casing.**

1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Eng.* 14 Improvements in gunnery and the iron-casing of ships divest the strongest dockyards of more than half their once boasted power.

Ironclad, iron-clad, a. and sb.

A. *adj.* 1. Clad in iron; protected or covered with iron; esp. of a vessel for naval warfare: Cased wholly or partly with thick plates of iron or steel, as a defence against shot, etc.

[Note. When the question of protecting ships of war, etc., by iron or steel armour first aroused general attention (c 1859), various terms were used to describe ships so protected, as iron-cased, clad, clothed, coated, plated, sided; steel-clad, clothed; armour-clad, plated; of these, iron-cased, plated, were at first preferred, and for several years were those usually employed in England, officially and otherwise; iron-clad, occasionally used in England before, appears to have come into common use at first in the United States, during the Civil War, and established itself as the preferred term c 1862-3, its adaptability as a substantive facilitating its general adoption. But its official use in England dates from c 1866.]

1859 *Engineer* VIII. 157/3 (heading) Iron-sided Ships. *Ibid.*, At from 600 to 800 yards, iron-clothed ships would be in comparative safety from the effects of an enemy's broadside. *Ibid.*, That a steel-clad ship could be far more easily destroyed than a wood-sided one. 1859-64 [see IRON-CASED]. 1860 *Engineer* IX. 255/3 (heading) Iron Plated Ships. 1860 *Quart. Rev.* *ibid.* X. 268/1 Napoleon III . . designed a class of iron-plated vessels known as the floating batteries of 1854. 1862 *Engineer* XIII. 93/1 (heading) The Iron-Plated Ship Question. *Ibid.* 232/2 (heading) Our Iron

Plated Fleet. 1863 *Ibid.* XV. 37/2 It was discovered that iron-coated ships only were good for warlike purposes. 1863 *Admiralty Ret.* 4 May (heading), A return of Iron-plated or armour-clad ships built or building.]

1852 [see IRON-HEADED 2]. 1859 *Engineer* VIII. 157/3 The present experiments . . would appear to prove that an iron or steel-clad ship, on receiving a concentrated broadside from a frigate, . . must sink then and there. 1861 *Ibid.* XI. 152/1 Iron-clad Ships . . Of this supposed [French] fleet of fifteen iron-plated vessels only one was now ready, *La Gloire*. 1861 *Rep. to U. S. Navy Dept.* *ibid.* XII. 354/2 (heading) 'Iron-plated Vessels in America' For river and harbour service we consider iron-clad vessels of light draught . . as very important. 1861 *Ann. Reg.* 204 One of the smaller of these iron-clad ships. 1864 *Times* 17 Oct., Wooden liners . . acknowledged as useless to compete with ironclad frigates. 1866 *Stat. Abstr. Health Navy* 12 It is particularly satisfactory to find that . . the iron-clad vessels are likely to prove at least as healthy as those not iron-clad. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 17 The foundation for a new ironclad furnace. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 225 Two powerful iron-clad raris.

2. *fig.* In reference to the action of frost in covering water and land with a hard surface. (Cf. IRON-BOUND 2, quot. 1887.) rare.

1889 *JEFFERIES Field & Hedgerow* 103 Warm summer and iron-clad winter.

3. *fig.* (chiefly U.S.) Of an extremely strict or rigorous character; so framed as to be incapable of being evaded, as a regulation, agreement, etc.

Ironclad oath: an oath characterized by the severity of its requirements and penalties; esp. applied to the rigorous oath required by the United States Government from certain official and other persons after the civil war of 1861-5. (Cf. *Cent. Dict.*)

1884 *Boston Jrnl.* (Mass.) 25 Apr., The Governor signed the Oleomargarine bill to-day . . the law . . was drawn with care and is presumably ironclad. 1885 *Economist in Pall Mall* G. 6 June, The British parties . . may try . . to follow the American precedent, and make 'an ironclad oath' to preserve the union of the two countries [Great Britain and Ireland] a condition of election. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 699 Bills . . full of the most arbitrary and 'iron-clad' provisions. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Comm.* II. iii. lix. 548 At the Republican national convention at Chicago in June 1880 an attempt was successfully made to impose the obligation by the following resolution, commonly called the 'Iron clad Pledge'. 1891 *Fall Pall Mall* G. 1 May 4/3 The contractors [in the Pittsburgh district] have signed 'ironclad' articles refusing the demands of the men.

B. sb. An ironclad ship: see A. 1.

1862 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 18 Went . . to see the Nahant, — an ironclad with revolving turret, like the Monitor. 1863 *Engineer* XV. 249/3 The presence before Charleston of three distinct types of iron-clads represented by the Monitors, the Keokuk, and the Ironsides. *Ibid.* 295/2 (heading) Launch of a Russian iron-clad. On Monday afternoon the first iron-cased frigate for the Russian navy was launched from the yard of the Thames Ironworks. *Ibid.*, There is not as yet one foreign iron-clad which in real efficiency is worth a tenth of one of ours. 1866 *Admiralty Ret.* 19 Mar. (heading), Return of all the Iron-clads built of wood [etc.]. a 1895 L. C. E. PAGET *Autobiogr.* vi. (1896) 193 Already [1859] the French had launched *La Gloire* ironclad. I had given my evidence before the royal commission strongly urging the construction of ironclads.

Ironed (אִרֹן), a. [f. IRON sb. 1 or *v.* + -ED.]

† 1. Made of iron: = IRON a. 1. Obs.

a 1300 E. E. Psalter ii. 9 In yherde irened [L. in virga ferrea, WYCLIF in an irene yerde] salt pon stene pa.

2. Fitted, furnished, covered, armed, or strengthened with iron: see IRON *v.* 1.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. cxliii. (1860) 132 Anoon with his yrened foot he shuld ynye me. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 482 His ironed hoof had dashed the sod. 1884 *Ch. Times* 7 Mar. 194/1 One of those artistically ironed coffers. 1899 R. HAGGARD in *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 413 The arched and ironed timber axle.

3. Put in or bound with irons.

1849 MACADLAY *Hist. Eng.* v. 1. 644 Ironed corpses clattering in the wind. 1852 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) I. xii. 345 Heaven guard them from ironed limbs and tortured nails.

Ironer (אִרֹנֵר), [f. IRON *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who irons; *spec.* one whose occupation it is to iron clothes, etc.: see IRON *v.* 3.

1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* viii. 179 Washers, ironers, and doers-up of fine linen. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 191 The fūkash, or ironer, is employed to ornamentally iron the dresses of the lower orders.

2. *nonce-use.* A man of iron: cf. IRON-MAN 1 a.

1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 121 'The old Ironer! I love him for his love of common sense, his contempt of mean deceit.'

Iron-founder. [f. IRON sb. 1 + FOUNDER sb. 3] One who founds or casts iron.

1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*, 303 The ship-builder, the clothier, the iron-founder. 1897 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 11/5 Heavy ironfounders continue well employed.

So **Iron-foundning; Iron-foundry**: see FOUNDRY 1, 2.

1784 MORGAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 198 The furnace of an iron foundry. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 106 Iron-foundry on a small scale; manufacturing of axes, adzels, steel-mills, and sundry other strong iron tools and utensils. 1832 *BABBAGE Econ. Manuf.* xxiv. (ed. 3) 239 The gases issuing from the chimnies of iron-foundries. 1895 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 9/1 It has imparted a stimulus to business in plumbers' ironfoundry.

I-rong, -e(n), ME. pa. pple. of IRON *v.*

Iron-grey, -gray, a. and sb. [f. IRON sb. 1 + GREY. OE. *isen-græg*; in ON. *jarn-grár*, OHG. *isen-grâ*, Ger. *eisen-grau*.]

A. *adj.* Of the grey colour of freshly broken iron, or of dark hair when 'turning grey'.

a 1000 O. E. Gloss. in Wr. Wülcker 236/35 *Ferrugineo flore*... isengragum blostnie. *Ibid.* 408/33 *Ferrugineas*, *ba isengragan*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 198/2 *Irengrey, glaueus*. 1687 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2248/4 An Iron grey Nag, about 14 hands high. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 64 P 2 A fresh black Button upon his Iron-grey Suit. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey v.* An iron-grey autumnal day. 1865 *Trollope Belton Est.* v. 49 A wiry man, about fifty, with iron-grey hair and beard.

B. sb. 1. A dark grey colour resembling that of freshly broken iron.

[*a* 1000 O. E. Gloss. in Wr. Wülcker 236/32 *Color purpurea subnigra*, isengragus.] 1552 *Act 5* 6 *Edw. VI.* c. 6 § 46 Any other Colour... than... Motley or Iron-grey. 1766 *Pennant Brit. Zool.* (1768) L. 98 A deep iron-grey, bordering on black.

2. An iron-grey horse, or (quot. 1856) dog; also transf. a person whose dark hair is grizzled.

1523 *Fraheria Husb.* § 68 A sandy colic, lyke an yren grey, neyther lyke syre nor damme. 1822 *Hermit in Lond.* I. 269 Everywhere... do these disguised iron-greys still bear the belle by taper-light. 1852 *Smedley L. Arundel xviii.* 129 A splendid pair of dark iron-greys, with silver manes and tails. 1856 *Kane Arch. Expl.* I. xix. 238 A span of thoroughly wolfish iron-greys.

Hence **Iron-greyled ppl. a.**, turned iron-grey.

1856 *Disraeli Vin. Grey* iii. viii, His hair... was now silvered, or rather iron-greyled, not by age.

Iron-handed, a. [*f. iron hand* (see **IRON a.** 3 c, e, and **HAND sb.** + **ED 2**.)] Having a 'hand of iron'; acting or ruling with an 'iron hand'; inflexible; severe, rigorous, despotic.

1768-74 *Tucker L. Nat.* (1834) I. 565 We are not obliged to Him, but to the iron-handed goddess, Necessity. 1845 *Hirst Poems* 142 We go iron-handed our fortune to woo. 1855 *Motley Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 36 This iron-handed, hot-headed, adventurous race, placed as sovereign upon its little sandy hook. 1875 *W. E. Griffis in N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 289 The iron-handed rule of the great commander... was felt all over the empire.

Iron-hard, a. and sb. [*f. IRON sb. 1* + **HARD**: *OE. isenheard*.]

A. adj. As hard as iron; extremely hard.

Beowulf (Z.) 1112 Eofer isen-hard. 1591 *Sylvester Du Bartas* I. iii. 1045 Men... Whose wits are Lead, whose bodies Iron-hard. 1889 *A. T. Pask Eyes Thames* 3 Small iron-hard bricks. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Feb. 2/r Montmorency... fell prone on to the iron-hard earth.

† B. sb. [*OE. isenheard*, *MDu. iserhart*, *Du. ijsenhard*, *MHG. isenhart* vervain.] An old name for the herbs Vervain (*Verbena officinalis*) and Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), from the toughness of their stalks. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 4 Eofer bratan and zarlifan and isenheardan. 1205 *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr. Wülcker 556/41 *Uerueina*, f. uerueine, i. ienheard. 14... *M.S. Laud* 553 ff. 13 *Jasia nigra*... yrenhard. 15... in *Archæol.* XXX. 409 Hyme hard, Bolleweed, *Jasia nigra*. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* App., Yronhard is Knapweed.

Iron hat. [*IRON a.* and **HAT**.]

1. An iron helmet shaped like a hat. (*Cf.* **HAT sb. 1**, *quots.* 1400, 1484.)

13... *K. Alis.* 1629 Of sum weore the brayn ont-spat, Al undur thet iren (*Bodl. MS. yrenen*) hat. 13... *Coer de L.* 367 He sette hys stroke on hys yren hat.

2. Mining. = **GOSMAN. U.S.**

1881 in *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*

Ironhead (-hed). A local name in North Carolina of a kind of duck, also called *goldeneye* or *whistlewing*.

1888 *G. Trumbull* cited in *Cent. Dict.*

Iron-headed (-headed), *a.*

1. Having an iron head; tipped with iron.

1588 *SPENSER Virg. Gnat* 653 His yron-headed spade tho making cleene, To dig up sods out of the flowrie grasse. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 233 Volscians arm'd with Iron-headed Darts. 1820 *SCOTT Abbot x.* A door well clenched with iron-headed nails.

2. fig. Very hard-headed or determined.

1852 *MUNDY Our Antipodes* (1857) 126 The burly baron of feudal times... those iron-clad, iron-fisted, and iron-headed nobles despised all manner of clerk-craft.

Ironheads (-hedz). A local name of the Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), from its hard involucre.

1863 in *Prior Plant-n.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 627/2 Iron-weed or -heads, *Centaurea nigra*.

Ironheart (-hârt). A name for *Metrosideros tomentosa*, a New Zealand tree having hard wood valuable for timber; also called *fire-tree*.

1872 *DOMETT Ranolf xviii.* vi. 311 It was the 'downy ironheart' That from the cliffs of'erhanging grew.

Ironhearted (-hârtéd), *a.* Extremely hard-hearted; unfeeling; cruel; insensible to pity.

a 1618 *Sylvester Hymn of Almes* 557 Such Gold-headed Iron-hearted Wretches As to the Poor impart no part of Riches. 1652 *WARREN Unbelievers* (1654) 21 The most iron-hearted sinner. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xxiv. 80 And iron-hearted heroes melt in tears. 1849 *PRESCOTT Peru* (1850) II. 286 Finding that no impression was to be made on his iron-hearted conqueror.

Ironie (ai'ronik), *a.* [*ad. late L. ironicus, a. Gr. εἰρωνικός* 'dissembling, putting on a feigned ignorance', f. *ειρῶνεια* dissimulation, **IRONY**. *Cf.* *F. ironique* (*ironique*, 1521 in *Hatz-Darm.*)] Pertaining to irony; uttering or given to irony; of the nature of or containing irony; = **IRONICAL**.

1630 *B. JONSON New Inn* II. ii, Most Socratic lady! Or if you will, ironick! 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 12 That Ironie Satyre of Juvenal. 1788 *H. WALPOLE Lett.* xv. 118 If there was anything ironie in my meaning, it was

levelled at your readers, not at you. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* II. iv, An ironie man... more especially an ironie young man... may be viewed as a pest to society. 1879 *G. MERRITT Egoist* xv. (1889) 140 She could have asked him in her fit of ironie iciness... whether the romance might be his piece of religion. 1883 *A. DOBSON Fielding* 29 How his ironie lightning plays Around a rogue and all his ways!

Ironical (ai'ronikál), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -AL*.] 1. Of the nature of irony or covert sarcasm; meaning the opposite of what is expressed.

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 237 note, He was (belike) some Pomilio or little dwarf, and that made him to use this ironical method. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 665 Another kinde there seemes to be of ironical praise, opposite unto the former; namely, when semblant is made of blame and reproof. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. (1676) 141 Democritus... was so far carried with this ironical passion, that the Citizens of Abdera took him to be mad. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 222 They praise themselves... and drink like Nectar, the ironical Encomiasts that are made them. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xii, 'Your reasons are indeed such as cannot be doubted', replied the lady with an ironical smile. 1853 *MACAULAY Biog., Atterbury* (1867) 8 Boyle... paid, in his preface, a bitterly ironical compliment to Bentley's courtesy.

2. That uses or is addicted to irony.

1589 *NASHE Pref. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 6 Some deepe read Grammarians, who... take vpon them to be the ironical censors of all. 1793 *BRATTON Moral Sc.* IV. i. § 2. 11. 464 Socrates used it so happily... that he got the name of *δ'εμῶν*, or the ironical philosopher. 1848 *W. H. KELLY tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten. P. I.* 337 Ostrowski was dignified, Lelewell ironical and inflexible.

† b. transf. ? Mockingly imitative. *Obs.*

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 2 [Apes] are held for a subtil, ironically, ridiculous and unprofitable Beast... of the Grecians termed *Gelotopios*, made for laughter.

3. Dissembling; feigned, pretended. *Obs. rare.*

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. 14 The circle of this fallacie is very large, and herein may be comprised all ironical mistakes; for intended expressions receiving inverted significations, all deductions from metaphors, parables, allegories, unto real and rigid interpretations. 1727 *De For Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 115 So much force is ironical righteousness.

Hence **Ironicalness**, ironical quality.

1775 in *ASH*. 1846 in *WORCESTER*.

Ironically (ai'ronikál), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY 2*.]

Cf. *Gr. εἰρωνικός, L. ironice, F. ironiquement.*

1. In an ironical manner; by way of irony.

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 211 note, It may be spoken ironically, for familiar friends use jesting now and then, in their letters. 1649 *ROBERTS Clavis Bibl.* 109 Ironically bidding them cry to their idols for help. 1731 *SWIFT On his Death* 309 Although ironically grave, He sham'd the fool, and lash'd the knave. 1866 *GEORGE ELIOT F. Holt* Introduct., Saying that there had been fine stories—meaning, ironically, stories not altogether creditable to the parties concerned.

2. With dissimulation or personation. *Obs. rare.*

1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* III. § 20 Though the World be histrionical and most Men live ironically, yet be thou what thou singly art, and personate only thy self.

Ironing (ai'ring), *vbl. sb.* [*f. IRON v.* + **-ING 1**.]

The action of the verb **IRON**.

1. The pressing and smoothing of clothes, cloth, etc., with a heated iron.

c 1710 *CELIA FIENNES Diary* (1888) 7 Mr. Newbery... would keep no women servants—had all washing, ironing, dairy and all performed by men. 1838 *DICKENS Nick Nick.* xxiv, A strong smell of ironing pervaded the little passage. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Sept. 3/r Equal to the task of instructing a laundress in the ironing of a tablecloth.

attrib. and Comb. 1759 *COLEBROOKE in Phil. Trans.* L. I. 44 An ironing box, charged with an hot heater. 1817 *H. LEE (title) Poetic Impressions*,... including the Washing Day, Ironing Day, Brewing Day, Quarter Day, and Saturday. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop x.* The poor woman was still hard at work at an ironing-table. 1852 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* ix. 79 The little table stood out before the fire, covered with an ironing-cloth.

2. The putting (of persons) in irons. *rare.*

1820 *Examiner* No. 650, 620/1 The dungeonings and ironings of Reformers.

3. The action of fitting or arming with iron.

4. As a perversion of irony: see **IRON v.** 4.

† Ironious, a. *Obs.*—*o* [*f. L. ironia IRONY sb.* + **-OUS**.] = **IRONICAL**. Hence **† Ironiously** *adv.*, ironically.

c 1530 *L. Cox Rhet.* (1899) 81 Whiche place Cato vseth ironiously in Salust. 1535 *Jove Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 14 This saith Tindale yroniously. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) Jer. xlv. comm., Aegypt accounted itself invincible, and so the prophet ironiously calleth it the virgin daughter, as in this whole passage he speaketh by the same figure ironia.

Ironish, a. Now *rare*. [*f. IRON sb. 1* + **-ISH**.]

1. Of iron; = **IRON a.** 1. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mirour Salvacionis* 1360 The leggis als thoght the king of yrryshe matieres wasse.

2. Partaking of the qualities of iron; irony; ferruginous.

1621 *FRENCH Distill. v.* (1651) 165 That acidity and that ironish and vitriolated salt and odour. 1675 *E. WILSON Spadocr. Dunelm.* 66 A strong irritation of Nature to expel her Ironish Enemy [iron taken medicinally]. *a* 1691 *BOYLE Hist. Air* (1692) 219 A kind of black taffety, which... will, after... a very few days, degenerate into an ironish colour.

Ironism (ai'roniz'm), *rare*. [*mod. f. Gr. εἰρων* disssembler, user of irony + **-ISM**.] The practice of using irony.

1899 *Speaker* 15 Apr. 426/2 The 'ironism' which Mr.

Davidson has borrowed from Renan has the rare distinction of satisfying neither reason nor emotion.

Ironist¹ (ai'ronist). [*f. as prec. + -IST*: in *F. ironiste*.] One who uses irony; an ironical speaker or writer.

1727 *Pope, etc. Art Sinking* 115 A poet or orator would have no more to do but to send to... the ironist for his sarcasms, to the apothegmatist for his sentences. 1832 *W. ANDERSON in Mem. R. Hall H's Wks.* VI. 134 Socrates was called the ironist from his constant assumption of a character that did not belong to him. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 309 All this time you have been playing the Ironist.

† Ironist². *Obs.* [*f. IRON sb. 1* + **-IST**.] One who uses iron weapons.

1650 *R. STAPYLTON Strada's Low C. Warres* viii. 4 That kind of Raifers, which they their many pistols and other iron weapons are called Ironists [*L. Ferrosos*].

† Ironize, v. 1. *Obs.* [*f. as ironism + -IZE*.]

a. trans. To make ironical, use ironically. **b. intr.** To use irony, speak ironically. Hence **Ironized ppl. a.** 1, used or spoken ironically.

1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* ix. liii. (1612) 239 If Hypocrites why Puritaines we terme be ask't, in breefe, T'is but an Ironized Tearme, good-fellow so spels Theefe. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 240 To memorize their Cheese and Butter will make your mouths water at it; I ironize: in good earnest the cheese is the worst any ever tasted of.

† Ironize, v. 2. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f. IRON sb. 1* + **-IZE**.] *trans.* To impregnate with iron. Hence

Ironized ppl. a. 2, impregnated with iron.

1780 *J. T. DILLON Trav. Spain* (1781) 250, I have seen... a great part of ironized mineral serve as a matrice to cinnabar.

Ironless, a. *rare*. [*f. IRON sb. 1* + **-LESS**.] Destitute of iron; not possessing iron. In *quot.* 1420 quasi-*adv.* 'without the aid of iron tools' (*Lodge, Gloss. to Palladius*).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 685 And rape seed in to their hedes gete Al yronles, wol make hem growe faste; and after ydoon the faster wyl they haste. 1865 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man.* vii. 163 Their connection with the ironless Maoris and Tahitians.

Ironly, adv. *rare*. [*f. IRON a.* + **-LY 2**.] In an 'iron' manner; oppressively, rigorously.

1895 *Eclectic Mag.* Oct. 564 The one ironly tyrannical, no doubt.

Iron-man. [*f. IRON sb. 1* or *a.* + **MAN sb.**]

1. (Properly two words, **IRON a.** and **MAN sb.**)

a. A man of iron (in *fig. sense*).

1617 *A. NEWMAN Pleas. Vis.* (1840) 31 They draw, like Loadstones, Iron-men.

b. Name of a coal-cutting machine. *local.*

1897 *Star* 17 Sept. 2/6 In some of the thin seams of that district [Yorkshire coalfield], the coal-cutting has for some time been done by machine—by the 'iron man'.

2. A kind of iron-ore. *Obs. local.*

1683 *PETTUS Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 101 There breaks a small grey spissy Oar... called Iron-man.

3. A workman in ironworks. *? nonce-wd.*

1875 *M. COLLINS Sweet & Twenty* I. i. iv. 59 He drew strong pictures of the ironmaster's unlimited champagne and the ironman's limited beer.

Ironmaster (ai'ron,mast'ar). The master of an iron-foundry or ironworks; a manufacturer of iron, esp. on a large scale.

1674 *RAY Words, Iron Work* 129 This account of the whole process of the Iron work I had from one of the chief Ironmasters in Sussex. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 268 Bilby Laycock of Tamworth Staffordshire, Ironmaster. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 328 Iron-masters are so very inattentive to its quality... we sometimes see them use limestone as a flux when the ore already abounds with calcareous ingredients. 1859 *LEWIN Invas. Brit.* 126 note, A tablet... bearing the name of Cogidubnus... and indicating that under his auspices a temple, dedicated to Minerva and Neptune, had been erected in the reign of Claudius at the expense of the ironmasters of Sussex. 1861 *SMILES Engineers* II. 360 note, The bridge was cast in an admirable manner by the Coalbrookdale ironmasters in the year 1796.

Iron-mine.

1. A mine from which iron-ore is obtained.

1601 *R. JONNSON Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 40 Nature herself... giving them the iron mines of Biskay. 1762 *Lo. MANSFIELD in Burrow Rep.* III. 1344 Coal-mines are not lead-mines, tin-mines, copper-mines, iron-mines, or any other but coal-mines. 1872 *Yap's Techn. Hist. Comm.* 97 More conveniently placed in regard to iron-mines.

2. Iron-ore. (See **MINE sb.**) Now *dialect*.

1645 *BOATE Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 132 Where the Iron-mine is melted. *Ibid.* 137 A Ton of the Iron-mine or Oar. 1674 *RAY Collect. Words* 125 The Iron-mine lies sometimes deeper, sometimes shallower in the Earth. 1709 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4527/3 In the Land is a great quantity of Iron-Mine.

Ironmonger (ai'ronmʌŋgə). *Forms*: 4 *is-, ysmonger, ironmongere, y yremongere, erne-, hermonger, ironmounger, 5-6 yren-, iron-monger, -yr, 5-7 irne-, 6 yer-, iernmonger, 6-7 iremonger, -munger, 6- ironmonger.* [*f. IRON sb. 1* + **MONGER**.] A dealer in ironware; a hardware merchant.

1343 *Merton Coll. Rec.* No. 2115 (MS.) Roger le Ironmongere. 1347 *Ibid.* No. 2096 Roger le Ysmonger. 1393 *Close Roll* 16 *Rich. II* dorso (P. R. O.), Johannes Warner, ismonger. 1406 *Ibid.*, 8 *Hen. IV* dorso, Petrus Feryby, ernemonger. 1409 *Ibid.*, 11 *Hen. IV* dorso, Wilhelmus Baker, hermonger. 1415 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 100 Nicholaum Alastre, de Notyng-ham, irenmonger. 1415 *York Myst. Introduct.* 22 Ireanmngers. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1856) 10 Payd vnto William Remyngton of London Ironmonger for diuers cables. *Ibid.* 12 Payd... to John Halyngbury of London Imemonger

for vj cables. c1515 *Cocke* *Lorell's B. 9* Vermongers, py-bakers, and wafers. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz. c. 4* § 20 The Myster-ies or Craftes of a . . . Draper Goldsmith the Ironmonger. 1591 in *Child Marriages* 151 Thomas Thornton . . . Ironmonger and Marchaunte. 1613 *BEAUM. & FL. Cupids Rev. iv. iii.* Come, let's call up the new Ironmonger, he's as tough as Steel. 1620 in *Swayne Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 170 Rec. . . of the Ironmongers . . . 18d. 1646 *Ord. Lords & Com. Presb. Govt.* 11 John Arrowsmith of Martins Ironmonger-lane. 1720 *STRYPE Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. x. 280/1 The Ironmongers were incorporated in the third Year of King Edward the Fourth, Anno Dom. 1462. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* II. xli. 521 The English ironmongers asked for a total prohibition of forges.

Hence **Ironmongering** *ppl. a.*, dealing in iron. (In quot. = having ironworks.)

1863 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home* (1883) I. 169 These hillocks of waste and effete mineral always disfigure the neighborhood of iron-mongering towns.

Ironmongery (ə'ɪnmɒŋgəri). [*f. prec.*: see -ERY.]

1. The goods dealt in by an ironmonger; hardware; a general name for all articles made of iron. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4831/4 Ironmongery, Cutlery, and other small Wares. 1796 *MOORE Amer. Geog.* I. 452 Iron-mongery . . . manufactured in this state. 1851 *Art. Jnrl. Gl. Exhbit. Catal.* 39/3 Manufacturers of what is termed 'saddlers' ironmongery', such as steel-bits, stirrups, whips and whip-mounts. 1876 *JAS. GRANT One of the '600'* xxiii. 181 The great Norman line . . . who had ridden in all their iron-mongery in Edward's ranks at Bannockburn.

b. An ironmonger's shop or place of business. 1841 *ORDERSON Crool. vi.* 60 Premises . . . occupied as an ironmongery . . . and a saddlery. 1896 *Du MAURIER Martian* (1898) 227 A well-to-do burgher with a prosperous iron-mongery in the 'Petit Brul'.

2. The craft or business of the ironmonger; smith's work.

1871 *Athenaeum* 16 Sept. 374 A point in ironmongery rather than architecture.

3. *attrib.*

1769 *Public Advertiser* 18 May 3/4 All other things in the Ironmongery Business. 1879 *Law Rep.* 14 Queen's Bench Div. 824 Their ironmongery stock . . . having been seized and sold.

Iron-mould, -mold (ə'ɪnməʊld), *sb.* Also 7-mole. [*f. IRON sb. 1 + MOULD, MOLD*, earlier *mole*, OE. *māl*, mole, spot, mark.]

1. A spot or discoloration on cloth, etc., caused by iron-rust or an ink-stain.

a. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny II.* 47 The decoction will . . . take out any stain in cloths, even the very iron-mole. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 447 Some grosse sins . . . which are as iron moles, and will hardly be worn out of the flesh. a1659 *OSBORN Observ. Turks* Pref. (1673) 4 Book-worms, who, like Iron-moles, discolour the sense and obliterate the natural meaning of Authors.

b. 1639 *JUNIUS Sin Stigmat.* § 98. 378 Fine linnen being once stained with black Inke . . . will retain an Iron-mould ever after. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts VI.* 169 In this [paper] there are no Iron Moulds. 1828 *WEBSTER, Ironmold.* 1833 *J. RENNIE Alph. Angling* 67 Yellowish spots very much like iron-moulds. 1872 *J. G. MURPHY Comm. Levit.* xiii. 49 Ironmould is a familiar example of a stain caused by a chemical process.

b. *fig.*

1644 *MILTON Areop.* (Arh.) 58 Such iron moulds as these shall have authority to know out the choicest periods of ex-quisitest books. 1660 *J. SPENCER Righteous Ruler* 37 Arms, the iron-mole that stained our religion, and eat out order and law.

2. (See quot.)

1706 *PHILLIPS, Iron-moulds*, certain yellow Lumps of Earth or Stone found in Chalk-pits about the Chiltern in Oxfordshire, which are really a kind of indigested Iron-Oar. 1778 *England's Gazetteer* (ed. 2), *Berrick-Priory* . . . noted for chalk pits, in which is found a sort of iron-coloured terra lapidosa, in the very body of the chalk, which the diggers call iron-moulds.

Iron-mould, -mold, v. [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To stain or become stained with iron-mould. Hence **Iron-moulded** *ppl. a.*

1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s. v. Clear Starching*, If your Muslins be Iron-moulded. 1873 *DAWSON Earth & Man* vi. 112 The superabundant oxide of iron . . . so to speak 'iron-moulds' them. 1c1890 *W. H. CASNEV Notes Ventilation* 8 Drops falling from the beams often caused the warps to iron-mould.

Ironness (ə'ɪmnəs). *rare.* Also 4 irinnes. [*f. IRON a. + -NESS*.] The quality of 'iron'; in quot. a1300, ? the fact of being clad in iron; in quot. 1803, physical strength and hardness.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 7544 Qua-sa fights in wrangwisnes, Him helpes noght his Irinnes. 1803 *H. SWINBURNE in Crits. Europe Close last Cent.* (1841) II. 375 An ironness of constitution hammered when red-hot by adversity.

Iron-ore, iron ore. The ore of iron; any crude form in which iron is found in the earth.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny XXXIV. xiv. II.* 574 Mines of yron ore. 1645 *BOATE Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 138 The manner of melting the Iron-ore. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I. 202 As completely terrirogenous and opaque as any argillaceous iron-ore. 1805-17 *R. JAMESON Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 256 Specular iron-ore, or iron-glance. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Iron-ores:* *Magnetic* (magnetite, protoperoxide), *specular* (hematite proper, red hematite, anhydrous peroxide), *brown iron ore* (hematite, brown hematite, limonite, etc., hydrated per-oxides), *sphatic* (siderite, carbonate), *clay-ironstone* (black band, argillaceous siderite).

attrib. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss., Iron-ore Men*, men who discharge iron-ore cargoes. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Dec. 3/2 Colliers, iron-ore miners, quarrymen.

Iron-plated, a. Protected by plates of iron; = IRONCLAD *a.*

1860-1863 [see IRONCLAD, *A. x note*].

Iron-sand.

1. *Geol.* Sand containing particles of iron-ore, usually either magnetite or titaniferous oxide.

1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvii. 329 The nodules and pisiform iron-sands of the Wealden. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 409 'Iron-sand' is a form of magnetite . . . consisting of silicious particles mixed with grains of iron ore.

2. 'The steel-filings used in fireworks' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Iron-shod, a. [*f. IRON sb. 1 + SHOD, pa. pple. of SHOE v.*] Shod, tipped, or armed with iron.

c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4637 Iron-shod was lika peel. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 383 Like the nails of an iron shod wheel. 1850 *W. IRVING Mahomet xi.* (1853) 44 The soles of their iron shod boots were torn from the upper leathers. 1891-4 *J. THOMSON City Dreadf. Nt. ix. i.* The trampling clash of heavy iron-shod feet.

Iron-shot, a. Min. [*f. as prec. + SHOT, pa. pple. of SHOOT v.*] 'Shot' with iron; containing streaks or markings of iron.

1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 293 Is it not rather an iron-shot quartz? *Ibid.* 390 Iron shot hornstones. 1821 *R. JAMESON Man. Min.* 93 Slaggy Ironshot Copper-Green. 1847-8 *H. MILLER First Impr. i.* (1857) 15 They [potatoes] were freckled over with minute circular spots, that bore a ferruginous tinge, somewhat resembling the specks on iron-shot sandstone. 1858 *G. P. SCROPE Geol. Centr. France* (ed. 2) 171 Many varieties are much iron-shot.

Iron-sick, a. Naut. Now rare or Obs. Said of a wooden ship when her bolts and nails are so corroded with rust that she has become leaky.

1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 A ship cranke sided, Iron sick, spewes her okum. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram. ii.* 54 *Iron sick*, is when the Bolts, Spikes, or Nails are so eaten with rust they stand hollow in the planks, and so makes her leaky. 1664 *P. PETT Let. to S. Pegys in Cal. St. Papers, Domestic* 113 The Unicorn is iron-sick under the water. 1691 *T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent.* 79 Ships in ten or twelve years are generally Iron-sick. 1841 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* 132 What is technically termed 'iron-sick', meaning that the bolt-holes became so widened by corrosion that the bolts were loosened.

Ironsides (ə'ɪnsaɪd). Also (*sing.*) Ironsides.

1. *sing.* A name given to a man of great hardi- hood or bravery; *spec. in Eng. Hist.* (*Ironsides*) to Edmund II king of England (A.D. 1016), and (also *Ironsides*) to Oliver Cromwell; also, independently or transf., to other persons.

In the case of Cromwell the appellation was a nickname of Royalist origin.

1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 6084 Is eldoste sone, Edmond yrene syde, Vor he was hardi and god knyt, at hom he let abide. 1350-70 *Eulog. Histor.* (Rolls) III. v. xci. 24 Nomen primi est Edmundus, vocabulo Ironside [v. r. Yrensyde]. a1635 *CORRETT Poems, To Ld. Mordant* 154 One [of the guard at Windsor] I remember with a grisly beard, . . . This Ironside took hold, and sodainly Hurl'd mee . . . Some twelve foote by the square. 1644 *Mercurius Civicus* 19-26 Sept., Monday we had intelligence that Lieutenant General Cromwell alias Ironside, for that title was given him by Prince Rupert after his defeat neare York [etc.]. 1645 *Relation of Victory on Nasby Field in Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1899) 17 News being brought them . . . that Iron-sides was coming to joyn with the Parliament's Army. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Acts* xix. 9 So indefatigable a preacher was Paul, a very . . . iron-sides. 1660 *BURNEY Képo. Δόρυ* (1661) 97 Henrie the 8 . . . who appeared an Ironsides against the Principalities of darkness. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell vi. in Harl. Misc.* (1753) I. 275 Hence he [Cromwell] acquired that terrible Name of Ironsides. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 1/3 Mrs. Parnell . . . was her father's child, and he had won for herself the appellation of Iron-sides, as a testimony to the strength of his character and the resolution with which he pursued the British Fleet in those days of trouble between Great Britain and America.

2. *pl. (Ironsides.)* Applied to Cromwell's troopers in the Civil War; hence allusively in later uses. The *sing.* is sometimes used of one member of such a force: a Puritan warrior; a devout soldier of the Puritan type.

As applied to Cromwell's regiment it may have been orig. a possessive, *Ironsides' men*: cf. the *Queen's, Prince of Wales's*, and similar modern titles of regiments. See also *Lieut.-Col. Ross Oliver Cromwell and his Ironsides* 19. 1648 *Resol. King's subj. Cornwall* 2 Aug. (in *Thomasson Tracts* CCCLXXX. No. 18. 3), The soldiers shouted saying 'that Cromwell and his Iron sides were now taken'. 1648 *Let. 8 Aug. in Moderate* (*ibid.* CCCLXXXII. No. 21 E ij), These Ironsides advancing make them search every corner for security. 1667 *LILLY Life & Times* (1774) 144 Sir Thomas Fairfax's brigade of horse, and Oliver Cromwell's Ironsides; for Cromwell's horse in those times usually wore headpieces, back and breastplates of iron. 1859 *MOWBRAY THOMSON Story of Camphore* iii. 48, I was there also when Havelock's Ironsides gave their entertainment, shattering to powder all that was fragile. 1889 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVII. 111/1 With the dashing spirit of the cavalier the early Punjab officer united something of the earnestness of the Ironside. 1891 *GARDINER Hist. Civil War* III. lxiv. 432 It was at Pontefract (1648 August) that Cromwell's men were first called by the nickname of Ironsides, a term which had hitherto been appropriated to himself. It was not . . . an epithet which came into general use for some time to come.

3. A ship plated with iron; an ironclad.

1861 *Times* 13 Mar. 9/3 Our own fleet of Ironsides com-prises two first-rates actually launched, and one on the stocks.

Iron-sided, a. [*f. iron side + -ED*.] Having sides made of or resembling iron; protected on the sides with iron; ironclad. b. *dial.* (See quot.)

a1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Iron-sided*, hardy, rough; unmanageable. A boy who fears nobody, and plays . . . mischievous tricks, is called an iron-sided dog. 1859 [see IRONCLAD, *A. 1 note*]. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 450/1 These iron-sided ships.

Ironsmith. Now rare or Obs. [*f. IRON sb. 1 + SMITH*.] An artificer in iron; a blacksmith.

1382 *WYCLIF Eccles. xxxviii. 20* [28] The iren smyth sit- tende beside the stithie. 1535 *COVERDALE ibid.*, The yron-smyth in like maner bydyeth by his stithie. 1557 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop. li. ix.* (1895) 301 Poore labourers, carters, yronsmymes, carpenters, and plowmen. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) 1 *Sam. xiii.* 19 There was not found an yron smith in at the Land of Israel. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 202 An Iron-smith. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. 244 The ironsmith, the joiner, and the goldsmith.

b. As a rendering of the native name of a bird, a species of harbet (*Megalæma faber*).

1885 *R. SWINHOR in Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 420 From its loud, peculiar call, the Hainan species has earned among the natives of the island the appellation of 'iron-smith', whence I have derived its specific name [*faber*].

Ironstone, iron-stone (ə'ɪnstəʊn, -stɒn). The name given to various hard iron-ores contain- ing admixtures of silica, clay, etc.

1522 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 160 As much yren stone to be deliveride in one word call'd Freeretaile. 1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* 15 Leed ore tyn cole yrenston. 1677 *VARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 43 Having Iron Stone of his own for gather- ing up, and Wood of his own for nothing, he will have very cheap Guns and Iron. 1802 *PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton. The.* 30 On the structure of certain iron-stones, called septaria. 1816 *W. SMITH Strata Ident.* 1 The Muscles and Ammon- ites found in Ironstone. 1854 *H. MÜLLER Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 60 A shattered and ruined precipice, seamed with blood-red ironstone.

b. *attrib.* **Ironstone china, i. ware**, a hard kind of white pottery (see quot. 1875).

1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 479 Iron-stone china is not very transparent; but possesses great strength, com- pactness, density, and durability. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 616 Some of the English porcelain has been called iron-stone-china. This is composed usually of 60 parts of Cornish stone, 40 of China-clay, and 2 of flint-glass; or 42 of felspar, the same quantity of clay, 10 parts of flints ground, and 8 of flint-glass. Slag from iron-smelting is sometimes introduced into the paste. 1897 *OLIVE SCHREINER P. Halkett i.* 14 He had wandered among long grasses and ironstone Koppies.

Iron-tree. A name (more or less local) for various trees and shrubs with very hard wood, as *Ixora ferrea* of the West Indies (also called *hard-wood*), and *Mesua ferrea* of the East Indies (also called *ironwood*).

1719 *DE FOE Crusoe i. v.* A tree . . . which in the Brazils they call the Iron Tree, for its exceeding hardness. 1836 *MAGILLIVRAY tr. Humboldt's Trav.* iii. 53 Two species of iron-tree, the arbutus callicarpa, and other evergreens, adorn this zone. 1859 *TENNENT Ceylon I. i. iii.* 94 Near every Buddhist temple the priests plant the Iron tree . . . for the sake of its flowers.

Ironware (ə'ɪnweɪ). A general name for all light articles made of iron; hardware.

1447-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 399 Iren steel Nailles and iren ware. *Ibid.* 401 Iren Steel ferment neyles and Irenware. 1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* 15 The yron ware as barres, bandes, hokes, boltes, staples or latches. 1675 *COTTON Scoffer Scott* 112 To get him make their Iron-ware Sword, Trident, Sickles, Gieves.

Ironweed. [*f. IRON sb. + WEED sb.*; so called from the hard stem.] The Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), and the N. American species of *Vernonia*.

1827 *CLARE Sheph. Cal.* 47 And 'Iron-weed', content to share The meanest spot that spring can spare. 1860 *BART-LETT Dict. Amer., Iron Weed* (*Vernonia noveboracensis*) . . . almost the only tall weed found in the beautiful 'woods pastures' of Kentucky and Tennessee. 1880 *J. HAV Fike County Ball.* 97 And widely weaves the Iron-Weed A woof of purple dyes.

Ironwood, iron-wood (ə'ɪnwɒd). Name given (more or less locally) to the extremely hard wood of various trees, of many different orders and countries; also to the trees themselves.

Among these are the genus *Sideroxylon* (chiefly tropical); several species of *Diospyros* or *Ebony*; *Ostrya virginica*, *Bumelia lycioides*, *Carpinus americana*, etc. of N. America; *Sloanea jamaicensis* and *Erythroxylon areolatum* of the W. Indies; *Xylia dolabriformis*, *Mesua ferrea*, *Metrosideros vera*, *Stadtmannia Sideroxylon*, etc. of the E. Indies; *Copaifera Mopane* of E. tropical Africa; *Olea capensis* and *O. undulata* of S. Africa; *Notelza ligustrina* of Tasmania and N. S. Wales; etc. Also with defining epithet, as **Bastard Ironwood**, *Fagara lenticisfolia* and *Trichilia hirta*, of the W. Indies; **Black Ironwood**, *Condalia ferrea* of N. America, and *Olea undulata* of S. Africa; **Red Ironwood**, *Reynosa latifolia* of N. America; **White Ironwood**, *Hypelate trifoliata* of N. America, and *Vepria (Toddalia) lanceolata* of S. Africa.

1657 *R. LIGON Barbadoes* (1673) 74 Iron wood is called so, for the extream hardness; . . . 'Tis much used for Cogges to the Rollers. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 621 An Ironwood from the Cape. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe i. ix.* The wood called the iron-wood. 1731 *MEDLEY Kolben's Cape G. Hope II.* 248 African Iron wood . . . so clodd because, when dry, tis as hard as iron, and not to be clove'd by the most furious strokes with the hatchet. 1781 *SMEATHMAN in Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 183 Unless iron-wood posts have been made use of, not the least vestige of an house is to be discovered. 1802 *BARRINGTON Hist. N. S. Wales* xii. 479 A club of iron wood, which the cannibals had left in the boat. 1875 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 271 The ravines . . . are well stocked with a species of lignum-vitæ, known here as 'ironwood'.

Ironwork, iron-work (-wɜ:k). Forms: see IRON sb. 1.

1. Work in iron; usually *concr.* that part of anything that is made of iron, or articles made of iron collectively.

1451 *Yatton Church-w. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 92 For yrework for ij wyndows . . . iii s. ix d. 1475 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) l. 597 All other Ironwork redy wrought. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 83 Ironwork nails and other store. 1556-7 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) l. 442 For Iron and Iron work about the Roode. 1592-3 in *Swayne Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 141 Ire work about the church. 1613 *Purchase Pilgrimage* (1614) 88 Inventors of Artes . . . building, yron-works, tents, and such like. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 11 The ill condition of the Harwich's Iron-works discovered at her cleaning in 1682. 1722 *Dz. For Col. Jack* (1840) 167, I had more iron-work saved out of the ship. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* l. xxi. 545 Wheels fitted with their iron-work.

2. An establishment where iron is smelted, or where heavy iron goods are made. Now always in *pl.* form *ironworks* (which is sometimes construed as a *sing.*).

1581 *Act 23 Eliz. c. 5* Which woods . . . be by him preserved and coppiced for the use of his Iron works. 1634-5 BREERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) l. 148 Here he shewed me a convenient seat for an iron-work. 1645 *Boate's Nat. Hist.* (1652) 132 Of the lesser Iron-works, called Bloomeries. 1685 *Petty's Last Will in Tracts* (1769) p. vi, I set up iron-works and pichard-fishing in Kerry. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 466 A man of great merit, who, having begun life with nothing, had created a noble estate by ironworks.

† b. A mine for digging iron-ore. *Obs.*

1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 290 The Bath-Fabric had Ore and Fuel from the Silures . . . where Adrian sunk an Iron-work.

3. attrib.

1674 *PETTY Disc. Dupl. Proport.* 104 In Iron-work Furnaces are the greatest and most regular moving Bellows that are any where used. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Dec. 8/3 Two ironwork contractors.

Hence **Ironworky** *a. (nonce-wd.)*, abounding in or characterized by ironwork.

1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* l. vi. 189, I was already wise enough to feel the Cathedral staff and iron-worky.

Ironworker (ə'raɪn,wɜ:kə). One who works in iron; one engaged at ironworks.

14. *Voc.* in *W. Willeker* 583/2 *Ferrarius*, an yreworkhere or an yremongere, or a ferrouer. 1882 *QUIDA Marenna* l. 151 The ironworkers of Follonica beating the ore of Elba into shape. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 7 Sept. 779/2 That picturesque town of ironworkers.

So **Iron-worked** *pp. a.*, worked in iron, of wrought iron; **Iron-working** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.* 1730 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) l. 231 An Iron-work'd Desk for y^e Bible. 1846 C. G. PROWETT *Prometh.* 1393 On thy left hand the iron-working tribe. 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 499 Apparatus for iron-working is not yet represented in the laboratories. 1895 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 7/4 Increased strength has been imparted to the iron-working branches by the further advance this week in unmarked iron. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 324 The other iron-working West Coast tribes.

Ironwort (-wɜ:t). [*f.* *IRON sb.* + *WORT*, tr. *L. sideritis* (Pliny), a. *Gr.* *σιδηρίτις*, name of a herb having the reputed power of healing sword-wounds, *f. σιδήρος iron.*] Name for plants of the genus *Sideritis* (N.O. *Labiatae*); also applied to some other labiates, as species of *Galeopsis*.

1562 *TURNER Herbal* ii. 135 b, This kinde [of *Sideritis*] is called in Duche Glitkraut, it may be called in English Yronwort or Rock sage. 1682 *GREW Anat. Flowers* App. § 11 The Top is . . . Poynted, or at least, Roundish, as in Lamium, Ironwort, 1866 *Treas. Bot.* Ironwort, *Sideritis*; also *Galeopsis Ladanum*. Yellow l., *Galeopsis villosa*.

Irony (ə'raɪni), *sb.* [*ad. L. ironia* (Cicero), a. *Gr.* *εἰρωνεία* 'dissimulation, ignorance purposely affected'. Cf. *F. ironie* (*yronie*, Oresme, 14th c.). In early use often in *Lat.* form *ironia*.]

1. A figure of speech in which the intended meaning is the opposite of that expressed by the words used; usually taking the form of sarcasm or ridicule in which laudatory expressions are used to imply condemnation or contempt.

1502 [see 3]. 1533 *MORE Debell. Salem* v. Wks. 939/1 When he calleth one self naughty lad, both a shreud boy & a good sonne, the tone in y^e proper simple spech, the tother by the figure of yronye or antiphrasis. 1540 *COVERDALE Confut. Standish* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 333 Now is ironia as much to say as a mockage, derision. 1589 *PURTEMAN Eng. Poetrie* iii. xviii. (Arb.) 199 By the figure Ironia, which we call the drye mocke. 1617 *MORISON Itin.* i. 160 Your quip, that you were ashamed to write to mee for your rude stile. Very good, I fnde the Irony. 1620 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY World's Lost at Tennis* 124 By his needle he understands ironia. That with one eye looks two ways at once. 1788 *MAD, D'ARBLAY Diary* 13 Feb., He believed Irony the ablest weapon of oratory. 1828 *WHATELY Rhet. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) l. 265/1 Aristotle mentions . . . *Εἰρωνεία*, which in his time was commonly employed to signify, not according to the modern use of 'Irony, saying the contrary to what is meant', but, what later writers usually express by *Litotes*, i. e. 'saying less than is meant'. 1837 *MACAULAY Ess.* Bacon (1887) 428 A drayman, in a passion, calls out, 'You are a pretty fellow', without suspecting that he is uttering irony. 1876 J. WEISS *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* ii. 44 It is irony when Lowell, speaking of Dante's intimacy with the Scriptures, adds, 'They do even a scholar no harm'.

b. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this; an ironical utterance or expression.

1551 *GARDINER Sacram.* 22 He spake it by an Ironie or skorne. 1612-15 *H. HALL Contempl.* O. T. xix. iii,

Ironies deny strongest in affirming. 1656 *E. REYNER Rules Govt. Tongue* 227 An Irony is a nipping jest, or a speech that hath the honey of pleasantness in its mouth, and a sting of rebuke in its tail. 1706-7 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 221 Subtil and delicate Ironies. 1738 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* l. Ded. 9 A thorough Irony addressed to some hot Bigots. 1894 W. J. DAWSON *Making of Manhood* 29 Smart sneers and barbed ironies at the expense of every movement which seeks to meliorate the common lot.

2. *fig.* A condition of affairs or events of a character opposite to what was, or might naturally be, expected; a contradictory outcome of events as if in mockery of the promise and fitness of things. (In *F. ironie du sort.*)

1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph.*, *Hen. V.* cxviii, Yet here: (and 'tis the Ironie of Warre Where Arrows forme the Argument,) he best Acquits himselfe, who doth a Horse praefer To his proud Rider. 1833 *THIRLWALL in Philol. Museum* II. 483 (title) On the Irony of Sophocles. *Ibid.* 493 The contrast between man with his hopes, fears, wishes, and undertakings, and a dark, inflexible fate, affords abundant room for the exhibition of tragic irony. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* iii. xi. 413 The irony of circumstances holds no mortal catastrophe in respect. 1878 *MORLEY Carlyle* 194 With no eye for . . . the irony of their fate. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep. Lit. Suppl.* 6 Nov. 1/1 The irony of time is wonderful. 1894 T. HAROV (title) Life's Little Ironies.

3. In etymological sense: Dissimulation, pretence; esp. in reference to the dissimulation of ignorance practised by Socrates as a means of confuting an adversary (*Socratic irony*).

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxii. 293 To say of hym selfe any thyng of his febleness & necessities, or of his synnes . . . to the end that a man be renowned & reputed humble abiect & grete thyng in myertes & deuocions before god . . . such synne is named yronye, not that the whiche is of grammare, by the whiche a man sayth one & gyeth to understande the contrarye. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* iii. (1701) 76/1 The whole confirmation of the Cause, even the whole Life seems to carry an Irony, such was the Life of Socrates, who was for that reason called *εἰρων*; that is, one that personates an unlearned Man, and is an admirer of others as Wise. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* l. vi. 318 The irony of Socrates . . . may be not unfittingly expressed by saying, that it is a logical masked battery. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Considerat.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 416 Like Socrates, with his famous irony; like Bacon, with life-long dissimulation.

Irony (ə'raɪni, ə'raɪni), *a.* Also 4-7 yrony, -ie, 6 yryne. [*f.* *IRON sb.* + *-y.*] Consisting of iron; of the nature of iron; resembling iron in some quality, as hardness, taste, or colour; abounding in or containing iron.

1382 *WYCLIF Dent.* xxviii. 23 Be heuene that is aboute thee braasny [1388 *brassun*]; and the lond that thou tredist yrony [1388 *yrun*, 1611 of iron]. 1583 *STANHYURST Zenics*, etc. Ps. ii. (Arb.) 127 From oure persons pluck we there yryne yokes. 1654 *HAMMOND Fundamentals* (J.), It is not strange if the iron chains have more solidity than the contemplative. 1764 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 82/2 It is a ponderous irony earth. 1843 *PORTLOCK Geol.* 541 Sulphate of barytes, associated with iron quartz. 1875 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* II. xviii. 243 Crystals of a clear irony brown.

I-rooted, i-roted, *ME.* *pa.* pple. of *Root v.* **I-rost, -ed**, of *ROAST v.* **I-roted, i-rotted**, of *Rot v.* **I-rouned**, of *ROUN v.*, to whisper.

† **Irouer**, *Obs.* Also 4 irouer. [*a.* *AF. irouer*, *OF. iror, irur* (12th c.), later *irour* anger = *Pr. iror*, *f. L. ira* *IRE*, with ending of *furor*, *horror*, *terror*, etc.] *Ir.* anger.

13. *Seign. Sag.* (W.) 954 With herte wroth, & gret irouer. a 1380 *St. Ambrosius* 824 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* 21 *Be* bidding of *be* emperor *Pretepe* me *wip* gret irouer.

† **Irous**, *a. Obs.* Also 4 irwis, irose, 4-6 irus, yrous, -ows, 5 irows, -eous, irrous, 5-6 irouse. [*a.* *AF. irous*, *OF. iros, irus*, later *ireux*, = *Pr. iros*, *It. iroso* = *pop. L. type *iris-us*, *f. ira* *IRE*.]

1. Given to anger, hot-tempered, irascible.

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 7152 Charyte ys nat irus, And charyte ys nat covetous. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 74 This Henana was yrous and felon, and of euyl lyf. 1530 *ELYOT Gov. l. ix*, By a cruell and irous maister the wittes of children be dulled. 1574 *HELLOWES Gueuaria's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 114 Solon Solonio being demanded whom we call properly irous, answered, hee that little esteemeth to loose his frendes, and maketh no account to recover enemies.

2. Wrathful, angry, enraged.

13. *K. Alis.* 330 (MS. Bodl.) His leue took Neptenabus, To his In wel yrous. a 1340 *HANFOLK Psalter* xvii. 51 My deluyere of myn enmys yrous. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. 7.* 545 Swich cursynge as comth of Irous herte. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vii. vii. 206 Agayne hym that were all irows, 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* ii. iii. Cj b, An angry and yrous persone weneth that for to doo euyl is good counceyl. c 1500 *New Notbourne Mayd* 435 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 18 His irous brayde Wyll not be layed For me nor yet for you.

† **Irously**, *adv. Obs.* [*f.* *prec.* + *-ly*.] In an angry manner, angrily, wrathfully.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* viii. 144 Thairfor he ansueryt irously. c 1450 *LONELICH Grail* xiv. 263 Ful irowsly torned they Into that pres. c 1475 *Partenay* 4692 Gaiffayr. After sped Apace, yrously being.

† **Irpe**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [Origin unknown; found with the following in Ben Jonson.] Some kind of gesture: ? a toss or jerk of the head, the act of perking. Gifford suggested 'a fantastic grimace, or contortion of the body'.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii. *Palinode*, From Spanish shrugs, French faces, smirks, irpes, and all affected humours, Good Mercury defend us.

So † **Irpe** ? a., ? perk, smart. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iii. v, Maintaine your station, brisk, and irpe, shew the supple motion of your pliant body.

Irradiance (irə'diəns). [*f.* *IRRADIANT*: see -ANCE.] The fact of irradiating; the emission of rays of light, emitted radiance. Also *fig.* in reference to spiritual or intellectual radiance.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 617 Do they mix Irradiance, virtual or immediate touch? 1735-6 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* vi. 339 Thou awful Depth of Wisdom unexplor'd! Thou Height, where never human fancy soar'd! Supreme Irradiance! a 1760 L. H. BROWNE *Poems, Design & Beauty* (1768) 106 They, from irradiance of thy genial beam Prolific, with immortal offspring teem. 1888 B. W. RICHARDSON *Son of a Star* III. xi. 176 A kingdom to which the world will come for irradiance.

Irradiancy (irə'diənsi). [*f.* as *prec.*: see -ANCY.] The quality or fact of being irradiant.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* ii. i. 55 As for irradiancy or sparkling which is found in many gems it is not discoverable in this. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* i. 213 Mark . . . the benign irradiancy of his eyes. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 168 That luminous irradiancy which was supposed to emanate and surround a divine being.

Irradiant (irə'diənt), *a.* [*ad. L. irradiānt-em*, pr. pple. of *irradiāre* to *IRRADIATE*.] Emitting rays of light; shining brightly. Also *fig.* in reference to spiritual or intellectual radiance.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 299 b, Moost clere beme & iradyant splendor of y^e glaynt eternall. 1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* i. He crysed up his irradiant beyres. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Ga. Brit.* ix. xii. § 109, 694 The just brightness of his irradiant vertues . . . adorning her with Garlands, conquered Spoyles, and Trophees. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 15. 3/1 As Fire extinguish'd by th' Irradiant Sun. 1865 *PUSEY Truth Eng. Ch.* 27 Effulgent with the glory of His Godhead, irradiant with His Divine love. 1882 *MYERS Renewal Youth* 160 O Nature's darling, pure and fair, From light foot to irradiant hair!

Irradiate (irə'diənt), *pp. a.* [*ad. L. irradiātus*, *pa.* pple. of *irradiāre* (see next).] Illumined; made bright or brilliant. *Const.* as *pple.* or *adj.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 129 Our soule irradiate or made bryght with the lyght of the aungell. 1725 *POPE Odys.* x. 583 The Theban Bard, depriv'd of sight, Within, irradiate with prophetic light. 1729 *SAVAGE Wanderer* ii. 86 A phoenix, with irradiate crest. 1814 *CARY Dante* (Chandos) 277 The sky Erewhile irradiate only with his beam. 1874 *SYMMONS St. Italy & Greece* (1898) l. i. 24 Sailing through . . . tracts of light irradiate heavens.

Irradiate (irə'diənt), *v.* Also 7 inradiate. [*f.* *pp. stem of L. irradiāre* to shine forth, *f. ir-* (in-1) + *radiāre* to shine, *f. radius* ray: cf. *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To direct rays of light upon; to shine upon; to make bright by causing light to fall upon; to illumine.

1693 *COCKERAM, Irradiate*, to shine vpon. 1669 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* i. l. 7 As the greater light irradiates and enlightens the world. a 1704 *SIR W. JONES Hymn to Lachmt* Wks. 1799 VI. 363 When thy smile irradiates yon blue fields, Observant Indra sheds the genial show'r. 1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc* ii. xviii, The midnight lightnings . . . That with their awful blaze, irradiate heaven, Then leave a blacker night. 1873 *L. FERGUSON Disc.* 64 The face that was irradiated on the Mount was the very face his disciples knew so well.

b. *spec.* in *Astrol.* To cast beams upon. Also *absol.*

1603 *SIR C. HEYDON Jud. Astrol.* xxiii. 498 Originally they were friendly irradiated of Iupiter, the Sunne, Venus, and Mercurie. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Med.* i. ii. l. iv. 75 In the Ilioscope, irradiated by those quartile aspects of Saturne or Mars, the childe shall be mad or melancholy. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* iii. l. 393 $\frac{1}{2}$ from the Opposite Sign irradiates between δ and ϵ so posited.

† c. To influence with or as with rays of heat or anything else of radiant character. *Obs.*

1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* i. xvii. 48 The neighbouring Spermatick Vessels are irradiated and virtuated by the Kidneys, even as the Brain irradiates the lower Parts, by an inbred property resembling light. a 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. l. 76 That Ethereal or Solar heat, that must digest, influence, irradiate, and put those more simple parts of Matter into motion and coalition.

2. *fig. and transf.* a. To illumine with spiritual or intellectual light; to throw light upon anything intellectually obscure.

1627 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. [i.] xiv. (1628) 40 It . . . irradiates the soul. 1638 *ROUSE Heav. Univ.* ii. (1702) 19 Universally to irradiate and teach them. a 1710 *Br. Bull. Serm.* II. v. (R.), That his mind was irradiated with a divine illumination. 1838-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. viii. § 48. 368 He first irradiated the entire annals of antiquity . . . with flashes of light. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* 10 With their light they irradiate and make clearly intelligible everything to which they are referred.

b. To brighten as with light; to light np (the face) with beauty, gladness, animation, etc.

1651 *SHERBURNE Rape of Helen* Poems 55 Such Beauty did his Looks irradiate. 1805 *WORDSW. Prelude* ii. 239 A virtue which irradiates and exalts Objects through widest intercourse of sense. 1843 *LEVER J. Hinton* xxv. (1878) 241 The priest's jovial good humour irradiated his happy countenance. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xxix. 236 The sublime features of Madame Columbus, now irradiated with triumph.

c. *transf.* To adorn with splendour.

1717 *POPE Eloisa* 136 Nn weeping orphan saw his father's stores Our shrines irradiate, or emblaze the floors.

3. To radiate; to send forth in or as in rays.

a 1617 *DAYNE Lect.* (1634) 115 Light irradiated upon our mindes. 1794 J. HURTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 63 Heat cannot

be irradiated or move from bodies, as light does, either by reflection or transmission. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 21 Sept., Whose presence upon the platform had irradiated strength and cheer.

†4. *intr.* To radiate, to diverge in the form of rays. *Obs.*

1677 *PLOT Oxfordsh.* 84 Irradiating all manner of ways into the form of a Globe, the several Selenities, like so many radii, all pointing to the center. a 1704 *LOCKE Paraphr.* 2 Cor. iv. 6 note, A Communication of Glory or Light . . . which irradiated from his Face when he descended from the Mount. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 414 Their powers decay according to their distances from the centres from which they irradiated.

5. *intr.* To emit rays, to shine (*on* or *upon*).

1642 W. PRICE *Serm.* 17 That not a beam of divine grace should . . . irradiate on his soul. 1656 S. WINTER *Serm.* 141 If the Lord irradiate upon the souls of children in heaven. 1784 P. HORNE *Lett. Infidel.* x. 167 Day was the state of the hemisphere, on which light irradiated.

6. *intr.* To become radiant; to light up.

1800 COLERIDGE in C. K. PAUL W. *Godwin* (1876) II. 3 Lamb every now and then irradiates. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xx. (1860) 462 The eye is taught to brighten, the lip to smile, and the whole countenance to irradiate.

Hence *Irradiating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*; whence *Irradiatingly adv.*, in an irradiating manner.

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* Ep. Ded., The light to be carried thither for the irradiating its doubts. 1659 D. FELL *Impr. Sea* 219 note, As the Sun does upon the Rainbow, by gilding of it with its golden, and irradiating beams. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 75 An irradiating body, such as a candle. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 510 *Irradiation*, . . . shooting or proceeding from a centre—as an irradiating pain. 1893 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 40 Amid the plumed and sceptred ones Irradiatingly Jovian.

Irradiated (ir'ad-i-ēd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.]

1. a. Emitted as rays from a centre. b. Made luminous; shone upon, lighted up by rays from some luminous source.

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 61 The theory of irradiated heat. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxiii, With an irradiated face and opened eyes.

2. *Her.* Having a representation of rays.

1854 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xx. § 12 (ed. 3) 352 The Star . . . is also a mullet, on an irradiated field of gold.

Irradiation (ir'ad-i-ē-shən). [a. F. *irradiation*, ad. L. **irradiation-em*, n. of action from *irradiare*: see IRRADIATE v.]

1. In reference to rays of light.

I. The action of irradiating, or emitting rays or beams of light; shining.

1599 SPARRY tr. *Cattian's Geomancie* 59 The beaming and irradiation of the said Signs. 1615 E. HOWES *Stow's Ann.* 1030½ The Irradiation of this Comets streame was sometime extended to a wonderful length. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iii. 323 The same vertical stars, the same irradiations of Planets, aspects alike. 1658 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VIII. xiii. 363 Sooner may a dark room enlighten itself, without the irradiation of a candle or the sun. 1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 257 Advanced far enough to receive the irradiation of the colour which passed through the opening. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. iii. 46 There was something unusually phosphoric in the irradiation on her face and hair, as though in sober truth they were self-luminous.

b. A ray of light, a beam.

1643 HOWELL *Parables on Times* 6 The Sunne detained his beames and irradiations from them. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 181 How he . . . dispenses his Irradiations as far as either Pole. 1790 UNFREYVILLE *Hudson's Bay* 23 The Aurora Borealis . . . sometimes the irradiations are seen of a very bright red, at other times of a pale milky colour.

2. *fig. a.* A beaming forth of spiritual light.

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 28 If in this life holiness maketh the face of a man to shine, by an irradiation from the heart. 1648 EIKON *Bas.* 76 God . . . from whom alone are all the irradiations of true Glory and Majesty. a 1711 KEN *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 114 His conversation had so many irradiations of divinity in it. 1747 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 100 Opening our Minds to the irradiations of his Wisdom. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. 15 The sun of truth shot forth the irradiations of a clearer light on the dark events of the most ancient times.

b. Intellectual enlightenment; illumination of the mind.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* I. viii. (Arb.) 35 Such persons as he illuminated with the brightest irradiations of knowledge and of the verities and due proportion of things. 1608 T. JAMES *Apol. Wyclif* 11 Some are illuminated and enlightened from above, . . . which illumination and irradiation of theirs . . . is much confirmed and warranted vnto vs, by their holy lines and conversations. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Pragm. Pulpit-filler* (1860) 83 Their poetical faculties devoid of all philosophick irradiations. 1754 JOHNSON *Advertiser* No. 137 ¶ 9 They are universally ignorant, yet with greater or less irradiations of knowledge. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* II. i. 158 Sbe . . . brightened suddenly with the irradiation of a new idea.

3. *Optics.* The apparent enlargement or extension of the edges of an object strongly illuminated, when seen against a dark ground.

1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Astronomy* xii. 249 note (U. K. S.), The first of these corrections is attributed to an optical effect called irradiation. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. vii. 78 To allow for exaggeration of its dimensions by irradiation. 1876 BERNSTEIN *Five Senses* 77 People look larger in light clothes than in dark, which may also be explained as the effect of irradiation. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. 433 *Irradiation*, a white patch on a dark ground appears larger, and a dark patch on a white ground smaller, than it really is.

II. In reference to other rays.

4. The emission of heat-rays.

1794 J. HUTTON *Phil. Light*, etc. 67 Those philosophers, who have adopted the theory of irradiated heat, . . . suppose, that there is no irradiation when there is an equilibrium of heat among bodies.

5. Emanation from a common centre.

1879 tr. *De Quatre-ages' Hum. Spec.* 179 Zoological geography is now met with everywhere, because it has spread by irradiation in every direction from this centre.

†6. In older Physiology: The emission or emanation of any fluid, influence, principle, or virtue, from an active centre. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 57 If a nerve be derived vnto the part, by whose illustration and irradiation, all the particles of that part have sense. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. ix. 124 The generation of bodies is not effected as some conceive, of souls, that is, by Irradiation. 1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 38 The manner whereby the faculty of the brain effects a locomotive action in any muscled is by irradiation. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Irradiation*, . . . us'd by Van Helmont . . . to express the Operation of some Mineral Medicines, which they will have to impart their Virtue without sending forth any thing material out of them, and without loss of their own Substance or Weight.

†b. The (fancied) emission of an immaterial fluid or influence from the eye. *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Envy* (Arb.) 571 There seemeth to be acknowledged, in the Act of Envy, an Eiaculation, or Irradiation of the Eye. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* I. iii. 38 As the irradiations of our Eyes are dissipated in the wide Aer. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1721) 185 Infants are very sensible of these Irradiations of the Eyes; In . . . Southern Countries, the Nurses and Parents are very shy to let People look upon their young Children for fear of Fascination.

7. *Physiol.* 'A movement which proceeds from the centre peripherically' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); the transmission of nerve-excitation from a nerve-centre outwards; also, the spreading of a stimulus from one nerve-centre to others.

1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (*Syd. Soc.*) 88 The transition to the homogeneous is called irradiation (in motor nerves synergy—in sensitive, sympathy). 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Irradiatio*, . . . term used in physics, for the movement from the centre to the circumference of a body: irradiation.

8. *Anat.* 'Applied to the disposition of fibres or other structures in the form of a star, with a centre and diverging rays' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887).

Irradiative (ir'ad-i-ē-tiv), *a.* [f. L. *irradiāt-*, *ppl. stem* of *irradiāre* to IRRADIATE: see -ATIVE.] Of which the property or tendency is to irradiate; illuminative.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 433 The reason, as the irradiative power, and the representative of the infinite, judges the understanding as the faculty of the finite. 1858 CARLYLE *Frædk. Gl.* x. ii. (1872) III. 233 Of another Correspondence, beautifully irradiative for the young heart, we must say almost nothing. 1864 *Ibid.* XIII. ix. V. 92 Radiant, and irradiative, like paths of the gods.

Irradiator (ir'ad-i-ē-tor). [agent-n. in L. form from IRRADIATE v.] One who or that which irradiates; an illuminator.

1750 W. HODGES *Elithu* (1755) 10 The word . . . signifies the Irradiator, or he that irradiates and enlightens. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* x. 61 At such a distance from the oily irradiators which now dazzle the eyes of him who addresses you.

Irradicable (ir'ad-i-kä'b'l), *a. rare.* [f. Ir-2 + L. *radicare* to take root, to root (taken as if = 'to root out, uproot') + -ABLE: cf. ERADICABLE.] That cannot be rooted out; = INERADICABLE.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 2 So deep is that irradicable Inveteracy ingrafted in my Mind. 1795 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 66 For which they would always be suspected to retain an irradicable predilection. 1846 PUSEY *Serm.* in Mozley *Ess.* (1878) II. 160 Guilt is fastened on its feelings, as if it were irradicable and eternal.

†**Irradical** (ir'ad-i-käl), *a. Math. Obs. rare-1.* [Ir-2.] Of which the root cannot be extracted.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 330 Among particular Compound Surdes, some are in a sort Irradical, and have their Roots extracted only by altering their characters.

†**Irradicate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare-1.* In 5 irradicate. [f. Ir-1 + L. *radicat-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *radicare* to take root.] Rooted, enrooted.

1436 *Poet. Polms.* (Rolls) II. 204 He [Christ] . . . Mote gefe us pease so we'lle irradicate Here in this world, that after alle this feste Wee mowe have pease in the londe of hybeste.

Irradicate (ir'ad-i-kä't), *v. rare.* [f. Ir-1 + L. *radicare*, -āvi to take root, f. *radic-em* root: cf. *eradicate*.] *trans.* To fix by the root, to enroot.

1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.*, *Stud. Math.* (1852) 292 Irradicated in it by custom. 1838—*Logic* xxviii. (1866) II. 86 To tear up what has become irradicated in his intellectual and moral being.

Irrarefiable, *a. rare.* [Ir-2.] That cannot be rarefied.

1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* 104 Many terrestrial, or indissoluble and irarefiable parts, we find in Soot.

Irrascible, *erron.* form of IRASCIBLE.

†**Irras'd, -it, ppl. a. Her. Obs.** In 9 *erron. iraced*. [f. Ir-1 + RAS'D, in med.L. *irrasa* 'scraped in'] = INDENTED 2. (Cf. ERASED 2, b.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* D ij b, Off armys quat(er)terit and irasyt now I will speke . . . called quarterit armys irasit for the colouris be rasit owt as oon colour in rasyng ware take away from an othir. *Ibid.* Diva, D v b. 1828-40 BERRY

Encycl. Herald. I, *Inraced*, or *Rac'de*, are terms used by Upton [i.e. in *Bk. St. Albans*, as above] and others, meaning indented. 1830 in ROBSON *Brit. Herald* 111. Gloss. 1889 in ELVIN *Dict. Her.*

†**Irrationability**. *Obs. or arch.* [ad. L. *irrationabilitās*, f. *irrationabilis*: see next and -ITY.] Unreasonableness, irrationality.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxvii. 302 By the Irrationabilities arising from our selves or others. 1645 *City Alarum* 7, I hate irrationability in whomsoever I find it. 1820 COLERIDGE *Lett.*, to J. H. Green 25 May (1895) 711 Easier to laugh . . . at the question than to prove its irrationality.

†**Irrationable** (ir'ə-jənā'b'l), *a. Obs. or arch.* [ad. late L. *irrationābil-is* without reason, f. Ir-2 + *ratiōnābilis* RATIONABLE.]

1. Not endowed with reason; = IRRATIONAL a. 1.

1583 STUBBES *Anal. Abus.* I. (1877) 92 There is no creature . . . bow irrationable sooner, that dooth degenerate as man dooth. 1651 RALEIGH'S *Ghost* 116 Irrationable Creatures do know such kinde of meats, as are hurtful and dangerous to them.

2. Not in accordance with reason; unreasonable; = IRRATIONAL a. 2.

a 1650 MAY *Satyr. Puppy* (1657) 55, I had three reasons . . . First, I was drunke, a strong one, extracted from my irrationable weakness. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 421 Amongst our popular Errors none are more inexcusable than those irrationable and reciprocal Dislikes of the great and small Vulgar of the City and Country. 1832 I. TAYLOR *Saturday Even.* (1833) 70 Enforcing from the people an irrationable bamage to certain excrescences.

Hence †**Irrationably adv.**, unreasonably.

a 1650 MAY *Satyr. Puppy* (1657) 95 Embassadors . . . were almost fain to beg a life of them, who (irrationably) under-valued it in themselves.

Irrational (ir'ə-jənāl), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *irrationālis*, f. Ir-2 + *ratiōnālis* RATIONAL.]

A. *adj.* 1. Not endowed with reason.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* III. (Coch & Fox) i, Thocht brutall beistis be irrational, That is to say, wantand discretioun. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banished Virg.* 128 Confirmed in such an opinion by the nature of irrational animals. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* Introd., As for Animals, they are animate bodies, and sentient, having local motion, and are either irrational or rational. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 221 Nothing has a greater effect on all plants and irrational animals. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iv, That may be true of the more irrational kinds of animals among each other.

2. Contrary to or not in accordance with reason; unreasonable, utterly illogical, absurd.

1641 LO. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 23 All my acts may be Irrational, and yet not sinful. 1664-94 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* II. 15 This certainly is a Confidence of all others the most ungrounded and irrational. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 84 Inconsiderate courage has given way to irrational fear. 1825 McCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 123 Nothing can be more irrational and absurd, than that dread of the progress of others in wealth and civilization that was once so prevalent. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 186 If men cannot have a rational belief, they will have an irrational.

3. *Math.* Of a number, quantity, or magnitude: Not rational; not commensurable with ordinary quantities such as the natural numbers; not expressible by an ordinary (finite) fraction, proper or improper (but only by an infinite continued fraction, or an infinite series, e.g. an interminate decimal). Usually applied to roots (denoted by the radical sign $\sqrt{\quad}$, or in *Alg.* by fractional indices) whose value cannot be exactly found in finite terms of the unit, or to expressions involving such roots; the same as *surd*.

In translations of Euclid (following his peculiar use of ἀλογος), applied to a quantity which is itself incommensurable with the unit and whose square is incommensurable with that of the unit.

1551 RECORDER *Pathw. Knowl.* II. Pref., Nombres and quantites surde or irrational. 1673 WALLIS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 567, I depress the irrational part $\sqrt{3200}$ by dividing 3200 by the greatest square number I can. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 45 The Fluent of an irrational Fluxion may sometimes . . . be found by assuming an indeterminate Series. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 82 The cube root of 8 is rational, being equal to 2; but the cube root of 9 is surd or irrational. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 359 We may have . . . three different values of one algebraic irrational expression.

4. *Gr. Pros.* Said of a syllable having a metrical value not corresponding to its actual time-value, or of a metrical foot containing such a syllable.

1844 DEER & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 17 There is also an irrational (ἀλογος) relation which cannot be measured by the unit. 1883 JEBB *Edipus Tyrannus* p. lxiii, The anacrusis . . . is an irrational syllable, a long serving for a short.

B. *sb.* 1. A being not endowed with reason; one not guided by reason.

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 16 We live under the Colours of vertue; in other actions we are no more than Irrationals. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. xiii. (1714) 256 The architectonick Faculty of Animals, especially the Irrationals. 1810 D. SAVILE *Disc. Revel.* 280 Infants and Irrationals neither have nor can have clear, distinct, and explicit knowledge of Christ. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. lxi. 239 There is that in progress, which will put down the reign of Irrationals whether on four feet or on two.

2. *Math.* An irrational number or quantity; a surd. (In quot. 1875 applied to a number having no measure but unity, a prime number: cf. INCOMMENSURABLE 1 b.)

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 360 In pursuit of Species, 1 now come to Irrationals, which in their Operations.. follow Surds. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 115 Two incommensurable diameters, i.e. the two first irrationals, 2 and 3.

Irrationalism (irəˈʃənəlɪzəm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] A system of belief or action that disregards or contradicts rational principles; irrationality.

1811 SHELLEY in Dowden *Life* (1887) I. 151 He is nothing, no-ist, professes no-ism but superbism and irrationalism. 1846 HARE *Mission Conf.* (1850) 311 The reaction from the dry prosaic spirit of the last century having produced a craving for all manner of extravagant follies..this shall be signalized as the Age of Irrationalism. 1853 (title) The Irrationalism of Infidelity.

So **Irrationalist** [see -IST].

1836 HOB. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 307 These irrationalists seem to think, that the intellectual faculties of man are like hemlock and henbane. 1839 WHATRELY *Dangers Chr. Faith* (1857) I. ix. 38 We may..call the one of these a 'Rationalist', and the other an 'Irrationalist'.

Irrationality (irəˈʃənəˈlɪti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.]

1. The quality of being devoid of reason.

1822-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 139 Species II. Maria Demens. Witlessness, Irrationality. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 59 (1879) 60 The irrationality of the impulse which prompts the Bees to this action, is evidenced by its occasional performance under circumstances which, if they could reason, would have shown them that it must be ineffective.

2. The quality of not being guided by, or not being in accordance with, reason; absurdity of thought or action.

1647 BOYLE *Let. 7. Dury* 3 May in *Wks.* (1772) I. p. xl, Like Jonah's gourd, smitten at the root with the worm of their irrationality. 1666 SIR A. MERVYN *Sp. Irish Aff.* 37 It were to impose too much irrationality on our Law. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 13 Feb., Nothing seems to me a plainer proof of the irrationality of mankind..than the rage with which they contest for a small spot of ground. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vii. 185 That strange mixture of cunning, and love of stratagem, with irrationality in the contrivance, so remarkable in insane people. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxxiii, Some sharp-visaged men who loved the irrationality of riots.

b. An irrational thing, action, or thought; an absurdity.

a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 26 To..forge irrationalities for the support of his fancy. 1857 DE QUINCEY *Iscaiot Wks.* VII. 21 A dismal heap of irrationalities.

3. *Math.* The quality of being irrational: see IRRATIONAL A. 3.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* in Rudd *Euclid* (1651) Cb, Practise hath led Numbers farther..to take upon them the shew of Magnitudes property: which is Incommensurability and Irrationality. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. viii. § 2. 320 Pelletier does not employ the signs + and -, ..but we find the sign ✓ of irrationality.

4. *Optics.* The inequality of the ratios of the dispersion of the various colours in spectra produced by refraction through different substances.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Telescope*, The effect of this irrationality (so to call it) of dispersion, will appear plainly. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Optics* ix. 26 (U. K. S.) Hence the coloured spaces have not the same ratio to each other as the lengths of the spectrum; and therefore this property is called the irrationality of dispersion, or of the coloured spaces in the spectrum. 1866 GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* 194 The irrationality of the spectrum or the incommensurate divisions of the spectra formed by flint and crown glass.

5. *Gr. Pros.* See IRRATIONAL A. 4.

1844 BECK & FELTON *tr. Munk's Metres* 17 Irrationality takes place in the double kind in the thesis, in the equal in the arsis.

Irrationalize (irəˈʃənəlaɪz), *v.* [f. IRRATIONAL + -IZE: cf. *rationalize*.] *trans.* To render irrational.

1895 A. J. BALFOUR *Foundat. Belief* iv. i 235 To pursue the opposite course would be gratuitously to irrationalise (to coin a convenient word) our scheme from the very start. 1896 SMITH in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 177 The denial of the postulated reality..irrationalises the whole scheme of things presupposed by our ordinary experience.

Irrationally (irəˈʃənəli), *adv.* [f. IRRATIONAL + -LY.] In an irrational manner; in a way devoid of or contrary to reason; absurdly.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 295 An effect of his rationally perswading art, quite contrary to the other, irrationally prognosticating. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iv. vi. 444 These Genders are irrationally applied. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 76 Very odd in her Head, talking irrationally. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* III. 42 The wrecks of this irrationally brave multitude next defended the city.

b. *Gr. Pros.* See IRRATIONAL A. 4.

1883 JEBB *Edipus Tyrannus* p. lxxiii, The anacrusis..is a really short syllable serving 'irrationally' as a long one.

Irrationalness, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being irrational or without reason; irrationality.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Irrazable**, *a. Obs. rare* — [f. Ir- + RAZE + -ABLE. Cf. ERASABLE.] That cannot be razed or crased.

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 74 That sinne then is irrazable which is so steered with custom.

† **Irre, erre, sb. Obs.** Forms: 1 *ierre, irre, yrrre, iorre, eorre, orre*, 1-3 *irre, eorre, 3 urro, (eire)*, 3-5 *erre*. [OE., WSax. *ierre, irre, yrrre*, Angl. *iorre, corre, erre*, neuter *jo-stem*, *corresp.*

exc. in formative suffix to OHG. **irrt*, MHG. and Ger. *irre*, MG. *erre* error, Goth. *airazi* weak fem., from OTeut. root **ers-*: see next.] Anger, wrath. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* c. 11 [c. 10] From onstene eorres & ebylou ðinre. c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xl. 289 Donne ðæt ierre [h]æt anwald ðæs monnes..he self nat hæt he on ðæt ierre deð. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 25 Nis þær exe, ne gefist, ne yrrre. *Ibid.* 47 Gif hi bi sylfe willon wip Godes erre zעהאלדן. a 1000 *Elene* 401 (Gr.) Ne we zearc cunnun, Purh hwæt þu þus hearde, blæfdige, us eorre wurde. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Luke* iii. 7 ðæt ze fleon fram þam to weardan yrrre [c 1160 *Hotton G.*, fram þam to wearde eorre]. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboe in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 337 Se þridða ys ira þæt byð yrrre. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Adam wes..forwundend..mid spere of prude, of ziteunge, of ziferneße, of eorre. c 1200 *Ormin* 9266 To fleon and to forzbuhenn þatt irre patt to cumenn iss. a 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 205 in O. E. *Misc.* 114 Monymon for his gold hæneþ godes yrrre [v.r. eirel]. c 1450 *MYRC* 1225 Hast þow had enuye and erre To hym þat wes þyn ouer herre?

† **Irre, a. Obs.** Forms: 1 *ierre, yrrre, iorre*, 1-3 *irre, eorre, ire, yr* (e). [OE., WSax. *ierre, irre*, later *yrrre*, Angl. *iorre, corre* = OS. *irri* angry, OHG. *irri* wandering, deranged, angry (MHG. and Ger. *irre*), Goth. *airzeis* astray, from OTeut. root **ers-*, pre-Teut. **ers-*, L. *err-* (from *ers-*), in *errare* to stray, *error* wandering. The transition to the sense 'angry', seen in OS. and OHG., and completed in OE., arose from the consideration of anger as a wandering or aberration of the mind.]

1. Gone astray, confused, perverted, depraved. Only in OE.

a 1000 *Sol. & Sat.* 498 Oððæt his sage bið..yrrre zeworden. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxv. 4 Ealle synt yrrre (= *turbati sunt omnes*). *Ibid.* lxxvii. 10 þæt wes earfoð cynn, yrrre and reðe.

2. Enraged, angry.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lix. 3 [lx. 1] God ðu..tuwurpe usic, eorre earð. c 855 O. E. *Chron.* an. 584 Ierre be hwearf þonan to his axnum. c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xl. 289 þa ierran [v.r. irran] nyton hwæt hie on him selfum habbað. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 33 Gif us bwa abylyþ, þonne beo we sona yrrre. c 1000 *ALFRED Gen.* xli. 10 Se cyning wes yrrre wið me. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xviii. 34 Ða wes se hlaford yrrre [c 1160 *Hotton corre*]. c 1205 *LAY.* 18597 Forð wende þe eorl, ire [c 1275 *yr*] on his mode. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 304 Abnuen us, þe eorre Demare.

Irreality, *rare*. [Ir-2.] Unreality.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 491 The irreality, which may be predicated of those hypothetical existencies, signified by general terms.

Irrealizable (irˈrɛəlaɪzəbəl), *a.* [Ir-2.] That cannot be realized; unrealizable.

1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxxvi, The just motion..of suns around that mighty, unseen centre incomprehensible, irrealizable, with strange mental effort only divined. 1866 *Fortu. Rev.* V. 138 His was no visionary, overstrained, irrealisable virtue.

Irrebuttable (irˈbʊtəbəl), *a.* [Ir-2.] That cannot be rebutted.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 218 Compare this sixth section with the manifold, sensible, irrebuttable fourth section. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 5/2 Perhaps..the presumption might be made absolute and irrebuttable.

Irreceptive (irˈrɛptɪv), *a.* [Ir-2.] Not receptive; incapable of receiving; unresponsive.

1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* v. (1862) 178 The working..of the spiritual life on the bestial, which seems altogether irreceptive of it. 1868 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) III. 46 The religious mind..has, from want of habitual cultivation, grown dry and irreceptive on that side of the Christian creed.

Irreceptivity (irˈrɛptɪvɪti), *rare*. [Ir-2.] The quality of being irreceptive; incapacity to receive; unresponsiveness.

1881 *Spectator* 17 Sept. 1191 On account of some irreceptivity of mind.

Irreciprocal (irˈrɛsɪprəkəl), *a.* [Ir-2.] Not reciprocal.

Irreciprocal conduction (*Electr.*): conduction through electrolytes in which the magnitude of the current changes when it is reversed; unipolar conduction.

1886 *Nature* 25 Feb. 407/2 The conduction power of the electrical organ of the torpedo was consequently irreciprocal. 1888 GEE & HOLDEN in *Philos. Mag.* Aug. 126 *Note*, Following Christiani's use of the term, irreciprocal conduction is said to occur if a reversal of the direction of a current causes any change in its magnitude.

Irreciprocity (irˈrɛsɪprɪsɪti), [Ir-2.] Ab-sence of reciprocity.

Irreciprocity of conduction (*Electr.*): alteration in the magnitude of a current when its direction is reversed.

1886 *Nature* 25 Feb. 407/2 This irreciprocity of conduction obtained only for strong currents and for those of short duration. *Ibid.* 408/1 This irreciprocity of conduction explained in a most highly interesting manner the powerful effect of the strokes directed outwards of electrical fish. 1888 GEE & HOLDEN in *Philos. Mag.* Aug. 123 Here it seems evident that the irreciprocity is due to the gradual formation of a badly-conducting film on the anode.

Irreclaimable (irˈrɛkləɪməbəl), *a.* Also 7-8 irreclaimable, [Ir-2.]

† 1. Uncontrollable, implacable. *Obs. rare*.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xiv. xi. 26 The Emperor when he understood this, falling into an irreclaimable fit of anger and wrath, reposed all the assurance and confidence hee had..in making him away.

2. That cannot be reclaimed, reformed, or called back to right ways.

1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* x. 97 Such impetuous, un-

governable, irreclaimable inclinations to what is vitious. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 556 The irreclaimable Enemies of God. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 125 The greatest object of Pity in the World is an irreclaimable Sinner. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* vii. 199 Good governors may justly cut off irreclaimable offenders. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iii. 69 He had not yet become the irreclaimable political sceptic of later days.

b. Of land: That cannot be reclaimed or brought into cultivation.

1885 *Spectator* 22 Aug. 1097/2, 56,000 square kilometres are either covered with snow or strewn with rocks, and utterly irreclaimable.

3. That cannot be called back or revoked; irrevocable.

1834 Ht. MARTINEAU *Moral* iv. 132 The only irreclaimable human decree,—that of an enlightened multitude,—has gone forth against the abuses of the Church and the Law.

Hence **Irreclaimableness**, **Irreclaimability**, the quality of being irreclaimable.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 407 (D.) Enormities..which are out of his power to atone for, by reason of the death of some of the injured parties, and the irreclaimableness of others. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* July 29 The irreclaimability of the habitual drunkard.

Irreclaimably, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Without the possibility of being reclaimed.

1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* Aerial St. 154 Others irreclaimably persisting in their Rebellion. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 376 Being irreclaimably barbarous. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xlix. 603 Each inch is irreclaimably gone.

Irreclaimed (irˈrɛkləɪmd), *a. rare*. [Ir-2.] Not reclaimed; not brought under civilization or cultivation; unreclaimed.

1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 176 The soil of Louisiana is the most fertile in the world, the climate delightful during nine months of the year, and bad the remainder, only from being irreclaimed. 1814 SOUTHEY *Carmina Aus.* vii. ii, If the brute Multitude..Wild as their savage ancestors, Go irreclaim'd the while. 1871 *Times* 17 Feb. 4/1 This redistribution..bringing into convenient juxtaposition the irreclaimed and the reclaimed lands.

Irrecognition (irɛkəˈgnɪʃən), [Ir-2.] Ab-sence of recognition; non-recognition.

1820 LAMB *Elia Ser.* 1. *Christ's Hosp.* 35 *Y. ago*, This exquisite irrecognition of any law antecedent to the oral and declaratory. 1872 LOWELL *Dante* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 162 In all literary history there is no such figure as Dante, no..such loyalty to ideas, such sublime irrecognition of the unessential.

Irrecognizable (irɛkəˈgnəɪzəbəl), *a.* [Ir-2.] Incapable of being recognized; unrecognizable.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. vii, Mirabeau..is cast forth..and rests now, irrecognisable, reburied hastily at dead of night. a 1849 *Poe Longfellow*, etc. Wks. 1864 III. 357 That a lover may so disguise his voice from his mistress as even to render his person in full view irrecognisable. 1887 *Spectator* 10 Sept. 1209 Of the dead a large number are irrecognisable, so deeply have they been charred.

Hence **Irrecognizability** (irɛkəˈgnəɪzəbɪlɪti), the condition of being unrecognizable; **Irre'cogniz-ably** *adv.*

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1872) 95 No thought, word or act of man but has sprung withal out of all men, and works sooner or later, recognisably or irrecognisably, on all men! 1847 — in *Corr. w. Emerson* II. cvi. 131 May the Lord..teach us to look Facts honestly in the face and to beware..of smearing them over with our despicable and damnable palaver into irrecognizability.

Irrecognizant (irˈkɒɡnɪzənt), *a. rare*. [Ir-2.] Not recognizant; not having recognition.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* II. 158 Irrecognizant of the Perennial because not dressed in the fashionable Temporary.

Irrecollecion (irɛkəˈplekʃən), [Ir-2.] The absence of recollection; forgetfulness.

1737 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 72, I am convinced..of gross irrecollecion. 1802 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Gt. Cry & Lit. Wool* Wks. 1812 V. 199 Sad scene of sad irrecollecion.

† **Irrecompensable**, *a. Obs.* Also 6-ible. [Ir-2.] That cannot be recompensed or required; irreparable.

1557 *Primer, Godly prayers*, Geuinge to me mooste unworthy many greate and irrecompensable gifts. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 4. 216 The gifts of instructors in learning and manners are vñuable, and irrecompensable. 1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* ii. 75 To haue taxed him with Reservations..had bene an irrecompensable wrong.

Hence † **Irrecompensably** *adv.*, irreparably.

1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* iii. 143 You would thinke that blessed and holy Virgin irrecompensably disparaged.

Irreconcilability (irɛkəˈnsəɪləbɪlɪti), [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being irreconcil-

able; irreconcilableness. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 735 Notwithstanding the utter irreconcilability of the several statements. 1861 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 490 Proof..of the irreconcilability of Northern and Southern domestic politics. 1897 *Century Mag.* 621/1 The irreconcilability of the squirrel to captivity.

Irreconcilable (irɛkəˈnsəɪləbəl), *irɛkəˈnsəɪləbəl*, *a. (sb.)* Also -cileable. [Ir-2.]

1. Of persons, their feelings, etc.: That cannot be reconciled or brought into friendly relations; implacably hostile. *Const. to*.

1599 SANDOY *Europe Spec.* (1632) 41 He may..have them for ever most firm and irreconcilable adversaries. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 412 That hee [Absalom] was irreconcilable to his Father. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 51 The irreconcilable malice of that party. 1693 DAVDEN *Jurvenal* Ded. (1697) 1 There are no Factions, tho' irrecon-

cilable to one another, that are not united in their Affection to you. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 5 ¶ 8 A Dispute about a Matter of Love, which grew to an irreconcilable Hatred. *Ibid.* No. 79 ¶ 1 The Quarrel between Sir Harry Willit and his Lady... is irreconcilable. 1801 RANKIN *Hist. Fr.* I. i. v. 157 Their minds were irreconcilable to the dominion of France. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10. 573 In England Cromwell dealt with the Royalists as irreconcilable enemies.

2. Of statements, ideas, etc.: That cannot be brought into harmony or made consistent; incompatible. Const. to, with.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xi. 250 Many conclude an irreconcilable uncertainty; some making more, others fewer. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 4 Their... Aerial impressions, how different and irreconcilable to Ours? 1709 BERKELEY *The Vision* § 71 Neither would it prove in the least irreconcilable with what we have said. 1761-a HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxvii. 94 Bedloe's evidence and Prance's were in many circumstances totally irreconcilable. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 277 'Expected to have found him,' is irreconcilable to grammar and to sense. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* v. Creeds that were painfully wrong, and, indeed, irreconcilable with salvation. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 567 There is nothing irreconcilable in the two statements.

3. Math. Applied to paths between two fixed points in a surface, which paths cannot be made to coincide by gradual approximation without passing outside the surface.

Such are, e.g., two paths between opposite points in an anchor ring, which proceed in opposite directions; or two sea-routes between the N. and S. points of an island, which proceed along its E. and W. sides respectively.

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 19 Curves for which this transformation cannot be effected are called Irreconcilable curves.

B. sb. a. A person who refuses to be reconciled; esp. One of a political party who refuses to come to any agreement or make any compromise, or remains implacably opposed to an arrangement.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 178 Sleep and I have quarrelled; and although I court it, it will not be friends. I hope its fellow-irreconcilables at Harlowe-place enjoy its balmy comforts. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xx. (1887) 146 No Red Irreconcilable ever preached a policy so sanguinary and thorough. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIV. 731 From Oxford graduates down to Irish irreconcilables.

b. pl. Principles, ideas, etc. that cannot be harmonized with each other.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 3/3 In her endeavour to harmonise two irreconcilables—to be at once conventional and insurgent.

Irreconcilableness (see prec.). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being irreconcilable.

1628 Bp. HALL *Old Reliq.* 195 That which long since I wrote, of the irreconcilableness of Rome. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 171 This disagreement with every thing, this irreconcilableness and opposition to the order and government of the universe. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. ii. (1876) 71 The conviction of the irreconcilableness of the two spheres. 1857 J. PULSFORD *Quiet Hours* Ser. I. (1897) 87 The irreconcilableness of sin with the Divine Nature.

Irreconcilably (see above), adv. [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an irreconcilable manner.

1604 F. HERRING *Modest Def.* 13 Poison is absolutely and irreconcilably opposed unto nature. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 398 ¶ 9 He had not much more to do to accomplish being irreconcilably banished. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. iii. vii. 390 Malcolm... had irreconcilably incensed the men of Moray, by killing their chief. 1855 MILMAN *Laf. Chr.* vii. vi. (1864) IV. 184 A war of religion is essentially irreconcilably oppugnant to the spirit of Christianity.

† **Irreconcile**, v. Obs. [Ir-2.] trans. To render unreconciled; to make incompatible or antagonistic; to estrange.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 73 Which expression, how necessary... soever to reconcile the affections of the House... very much unreconciled him at Court. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* III. Ad sect. xv. 161 As this object calls for our devotion... so it must needs irreconcile us to sin. 1670 CLARENDON *Ess. Tracts* (1727) 209 Nor can any aversion or malignity towards the object, irreconcile the eyes from looking upon it.

† **Irreconciled**, a. Obs. [Ir-2.] Not reconciled; spec. in a state at variance with God.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 160 If a Servant, vnder his Masters command... be assayed by Robbers, and dye in many irreconcild Iniquities. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 32 To sleep soundly and securely, in a Doubtful and sometimes in a Damnable and Irreconcild State. 1750 WARBURTON *Julian* Wks. 1811 VIII. 140 A concerted agreement or irreconcild contradiction.

Irreconcilement (irēkōnsai-lmēt). [Ir-2.] The state or fact of being unreconciled.

1737 ABP. WAKE *Ration. Texts Script.* 85 (T.) Such an irreconcilement between God and Mammon. 1887 G. MACDONALD *Home Again* xxvi. 221 The two stared at each other in mortal irreconcilement.

Irreconcilable (irēkōnsai-liāb'l), a. Now rare. [a. F. *irréconcilable* (16th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. type **irreconciliabilis*, f. ir- (IR-2) + *reconciliāre* to RECONCILE.]

1. = IRRECONCILABLE 1.

1601 in Bp. W. Barlow *Defence* 200 The irreconcilable iarres betwixt them and the Puritans. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 123 The very mother and work-mistress of irreconcilable enmitie. 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Hist. Scot.* (1655) 176 He was an irreconcilable enemy to the whole Family of the Dowglasses. 1863 LD. LYTTON *King Amasis* I. 73 It involves them both in the anguish of an irreconcilable destiny.

2. = IRRECONCILABLE 2.

a 1615 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 33 The Chineses vex us at this day with irreconcilable accounts. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 142 note, Irreconcilable are the computations of Chronologers.

Hence **Irreconciliability**, **Irreconcilable-ness**; **Irreconcilably** adv.

1604 PARSONS *3rd Pl. Three Convers. Eng.* 130 Fallinge out with Luther irreconcilably. 1609 SIR E. HOBY *Let. to Mr. T. H.* 5 Then did I begin irreconcilable to detest all the Incendiaries of your Romish forge. a 1631 DONNE *Sern.* lxxii. 727 Illimited and boundlesse anger, a vindicative irreconcilableness is imputed to God. 1661 Sir H. Vane's *Politics* 13, I was naturally... irreconcilably passive in the burden of an injury. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 561 His keen perception of the irreconcilability of his ideas with the ideas of St. Simon.

† **Irreconciliation**. Obs. [Ir-2.] The fact or condition of being unreconciled.

a 1650 J. PRIDEAUX *Euchol.* I. v. (1656) 71 How irreconciliation with our brethren, voids all our addresses to God. 1658 Bp. REYNOLDS *Van. Creature* Wks. (1679) 9 God... can... let in upon thy Soul... the evident presumptions of irrecconciliation with him. 1678 Bp. of GLOUCESTER *Expos. Catech.* 120 Desire of revenge, irrecconciliation, frowardness, contention.

Irrecordable (ir'kōp-rādāb'l), a. [Ir-2.] That cannot be recorded.

1623 COCKERAM, *Irrecordable*, not to be remembred. So in PHILLIPS, BAILEY, and mod. Dicts.

Irrecoverable (ir'kōv-rāb'l), a. [f. IR-2 + RECOVER v. + -ABLE: cf. RECOVERABLE and F. *irrecoverable* (c. 1586 in Littré).]

† 1. That cannot be recalled or revoked; irrevocable. Obs.

1540 WILLS & INV. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 115, I Syr Rogr Gray... thoſt I be seke in my body, makes my last Wyll irrecouable & testament in manner & form folowyng. 1635 GRAM. *Warre* Dvij. There was giuen irrecouerable power to the deputed, to exile all corrupters of Grammar. 1768-74 TUCKER *Let. Nat.* (1834) II. 377 Persons lying under an irrecouerable sentence of death. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* v. (1852) 128 Loaded with the fetters of irrecouerable bondage.

2. That cannot be recovered or got back: chiefly in reference to things lost.

1645 City *Alarum* 6 Occasions once lost are irrecouerable. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 250 The greater part is lost and buried in the Sea, where it is irrecouerable. 1782 JEFFERSON *Notes Virginia* xvi. (1787) 259 Their lands were... forfeited, and their debts irrecouerable. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 131 Which renders the assurance irrecouerable if the ship is lost. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* i. 10 Without losing a day of irrecouerable time.

3. Incapable of being restored to health; incurable; past recovery; incapable of being restored to life, as after drowning, suffocation, etc. arch.

1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. *Seneca*, By some irrecouerable disease. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 607 Being taken with an irrecouerable Palsie, he well knew his time to be short. 1708 O. BRIDGMAN in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 139 He fell... into a Violent Fever... and if not dead yet, is pronounced irrecouerable. 1772 PRIESTLEY *ibid.* LXII. 182 They... are sometimes affected so suddenly, that they are irrecouerable after a single inspiration. 1809 G. ROSR *Diaries* (1860) II. 369 Irrecouerable ill health. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 299 It is an erroneous opinion that persons are irrecouerable because life does not soon make its appearance.

b. fig. Not capable of being remedied or rectified; that cannot be made good; irretrievable; irremediable; irrecclaimable.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 169 Corbreid... brocht thaim to sic irrecouerabil afflictioun and slaughter, that thay might nevir invade this realme during his life. 1586 Let. *Earle Leicester* 24 A person obdurate... and irrecouerable. 1632 J. HAWWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 31 The losse that both you and the Kingdome have now sustained, is irrecouerable. 1679 C. NESSZ *Antid. agst. Popery* Ded. 8 A final and irrecouerable fall. 1745 De *Fo's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. vii. 53 After he sees his circumstances irrecouerable. 1808 G. EDWARDS *Pract. Plan* iii. 22 Extensive and irrecouerable deteriorations. 1878 FR. A. KEMBLE *Record of a Girlhood* I. ii. 38 The loss of her favourite son affected her with irrecouerable sorrow.

† 4. That cannot be recovered from. Obs.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 15. 441 Giving some deadly and irrecouerable poison. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 190 Their pretended gentle Rest, to the shame of Medicine, is a horrid irrecouerable Sleep.

Irrecoverableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being irrecouerable.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 110 Afterwards is set downe both the easiness and the irrecouerableness of their destruction. 1681 KETTLEWELL *Chr. Obed.* (1715) 466 Therein it is, the irrecouerableness of those lost sinners consists. 1889 R. A. KING *Passion's Slave* III. xxix. 61 Clare... had not yet realised the bankruptcy of her influence, or rather, perhaps its irrecouerableness.

Irrecoverably (ir'kōv-rāb'l), adv. [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an irrecouerable manner; without the possibility of recovery, restoration, or cure; irretrievably; incurably.

1829 J. WOLLEY *Let. to Burghley* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 75 He should not hasten irrecouerably the sale of his land. 1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 20 What grieſe... to see men fall irrecouerably from the lone and lawes of the Creaton? 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. iv. 118 Men which are irrecouerably diseased. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 74 Works of his which were irrecouerably lost. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxix. III. 131 While they delayed the necessary assistance, the unfortunate Mascezel was irrecouerably

drowned. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlv. (1862) IV. 74 The maritime power of Aëgina was irrecouerably ruined.

† **Irrecoverable** (ir'kiū-prāb'l), a. Obs. Also 4-6 -arable. [a. OF. *irrecuperable* (1386 in Godef.), ad. late L. *irrecuperabilis* irreparable, f. ir- (IR-2) + *recuperare* to recover: see -ABLE.]

1. That cannot be recovered or regained.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. i. (Skeat) 134 Thus irrecuperable joy is went, and anyondesle is entred. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 404 b/2 Thou art ryght sorowful for me whome thou haste loste whyche am Irrecuperable. 1538 LELAND *Ibid.* VII. 117 The Ruine of the Fortele. .ys at thys day a Hold irrecuperable for the Fox. c 1575 HACKET *Treas. Amadis* 274 Teares be lost upon a thing irrecuperable. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes' Trial* 86 A most certayne present losse... (perchance irrecuperable for the future too).

2. That cannot be recovered from or cured; incurable.

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* (ed. Wayland) 58 a, Syth that his dole was irrecuperable. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 215 The salve cometh to late, where the sore is irrecuperable. 1511-12 Act 3 *Hen. VIII.* c. 5 *Preamble*, Irrecuperable damages may ensue if remedy therfor be not seen and had. 1590 *Serpent of Devis.* ad fin., This makes vs consider the irrecuperable harmes of devisioun. 1666 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 348 1/2 To the irrecuperable decay of my aged and benumbed carkaise.

Hence † **Irrecuperably** adv., incurably.

1535 in *Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 106 Utterly and irrecuperably decayed and undone. 1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Fordage's Mystic Div.* 21 Sin is... in public, countenanced, encouraged, taught, and... men are becom... irrevocably and irrecuperably and impudently impious.

† **Irrecurable**, a. Obs. rare. [f. IR-2 + RE- CURE v. + -ABLE.] Incapable of being remedied; incurable; irremediable.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, 1 *Hen. IV.* (1809) 22 They determined rather to abide in their old Subiection... then for a Displeasure irrecurable to auntere themselves on a new and a doubtfull parell. 1579 U. FULWELL *Arte Platterie* Fij b (N.), Forced to sustayne a most grevous and irrecurable fall.

† **Irrecured**, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. IR-2 + re- CURED, pa. pple. of RE- CURE v.] Incurable.

1598 ROUS *Thule* II. i. xxiv, Striking his soule with irrecured wound.

Irrecusable (ir'kiū-rāb'l), a. [a. F. *irrecusable* (1782 in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. late L. *irrecusabilis*, f. ir- (IR-2) + *recusabilis*, f. *recūsare* to refuse: see RECUSANT and -ABLE.] Incapable of being refused acceptance.

1776 BENTHAM *Fragm. Govt. Pref.* Wks. 1843 I. 222/2 Merit in one department of letters affords a natural, and in a manner irrecusable presumption of merit in another. 1785 H. WALPOLE *Let. to C'tless Ossory* 29 Aug., I will give him an irrecusable proof. 1851 SIR E. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 441 The silent but irrecusable testimonies of Regner's victory. 1882 J. B. STALLO *Concepts Mod. Physics* 67 The proposition here insisted upon is irrecusable by any consistent advocate of the mechanical theory.

Hence **Irrecusably** adv., so as to preclude refusal of acceptance.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 71 The Acceptance of the Veda as having had no Conscious Author, and as being irrecusably authoritative.

Irredeemable (ir'ēdī-māb'l), a. (sb.) [Ir-2.] 1. Incapable of being redeemed or bought back.

Of Government annuities: Not terminable by repayment of the sum originally paid by the annuitant.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Mag.* Table 105 Gif ane pley is anent lands, quithier they be redemable, or irredemable, ane warrant may be called. 1732 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 709 There was 1,200,000l. due to the Bank, 2,000,000l. to the East India Company, and the irredemable Annuities, being about as much as both. 1742 LD. HARDWICKE in *Mod. Rep.* IX. 278 If this had been land which had been mortgaged, the defendants could not have held it irredemable without coming into this court for a foreclosure. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 125 If a mortgage becomes irredemable by this statute, it will remain so in the hands of an assignee. 1820 G. G. CAREY *Funds* 17 The debt... for which annuities have been granted for a limited period is called the Irredeemable debt. 1855 J. D. MACLAREN in *Mem.* (1861) 245 Time is irredemable.

b. Of paper currency: For which the issuing authority does not undertake ever to pay coin; not convertible into cash.

a 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* I. 362 It left the country nearly without any currency, except irredemable bank notes. 1866 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 82 All such bills not presented by a certain reasonable time... should be forever after irredemable. 1879 LUBBOCK *Adm. Pol. & Educ.* II. 28 Those who regard an unlimited and irredemable paper currency as a panacea for all financial evils.

2. fig. That admits of no release or change of state; absolute, fixed, hopeless.

1839 POR *Fall House of Usher* Wks. 1864 I. 295 An air of stern, deep, and irredemable gloom hung over and pervaded all. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. i. 22 He... Wrought for his house an irredemable woe.

3. Beyond redemption; irrecclaimable; thoroughly depraved.

a 1824 COLERIDGE *Notes Lear* in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 196 The Steward... the only character of utter irredemable baseness in Shakspeare. 1892 COLUMBUS (O.) *Disp.* 1 Sept., They are irredemable in their thriftlessness.

† B. sb. An irredemable annuity. Obs.

1720 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5877/3 That for the Redeemables and Irredeemables subscribed... no Stock be allowed but in even 5l.

Hence **Irredeemability**, **Irredeemableness**,

'the quality of being not redeemable' (Webster, 1828).

Irredeemably (ir'dē-mābli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an irredeemable manner; to an irredeemable extent; so as to be past redemption; hopelessly, absolutely, utterly.

1790 BLAIR *Serm.* III. iii. 48 But though past time be gone, we are not to consider it irredeemably lost. 1845 L.D. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) III. lxxiii. 409 He considered that they were irredeemably doomed to destruction. 1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 101* Sched. B. C. D. sold... to the said A. B., heritably and irredeemably... all and the whole [etc.]. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 23 Nov. 5/4 The government of Morocco is irredeemably bad.

Irredeemed, *a. rare.* [transl. It. *irredenta* unredeemed: see IRREDENTIST.] Not redeemed, not liberated from a foreign yoke.

1898 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 4/5 Against the renunciation of 'irredeemed' territory (to use the Italian term) must be set the implied guarantee of the remainder.

Irredential (ir'den-shāl), *a.* [f. as next + -IAL, after such words as *potential*.] Given to irredentism. 1891 *Review of Rev. Jan.* 8/2 Italian Radicals... are merely destructive and irredential.

Irredentism (ir'den-tiz'm). [See next and -ISM.] The policy or programme of the Irredentists.

1883 *Standard* 30 Apr. 5/5 Irredentism is less powerful than the need felt by all the Central European States for mutual peace and safety. 1889 *Times* 25 Apr. 5/3 An estrangement between Austria and Italy would lead to a very swift revival of irredentism in the Italian kingdom.

Irredentist (ir'den-tist). [ad. It. *irredentista*, f. (*Italia*) *irredenta* unredeemed, unrecovered (Italy).] In Italian politics (since 1878), an adherent of the party which advocates the recovery and union to Italy of all Italian-speaking districts now subject to other countries. Also *attrib.* as *adj.*

1881 *Standard* 4 Aug. 5/7 Irredentist outrage and riot at Trieste. 1883 *Times* 27 Sept. 3 The editor of the Irredentist journal *Alba*. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 405 Capponi... was not an out-and-out Irredentist clamouring for Trieste and Istria, the Canton Ticino, Nice, Corsica, and Malta.

† **Irredimable**, *a. Sc. Obs. rare* -1. [f. IR-2 + L. *redimere* to REDEEM + -ABLE. Cf. med. L. *redimibilis* (Du Cange).] = IRREDEEMABLE 1. Hence † **Irredimably** *adv.*

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 64 It rests to speik of that recognition, quithier an man decessed vested and saised in lands, as of fie (irredimable) or as lands wadset (vnder reversion). *Ibid.*, Gif it be found... that the lands perteines heretablie, and irredimable to the defender [etc.].

† **Irredivivous**, *a. Obs. rare* -0. [f. L. *irredivivus* (Catullus) + -OUS. See REDIVIVOUS.] 'That cannot be revived or repaired' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Irredressible, *able* (ir'dres-sib'l, -āb'l), *a. rare.* [IR-2. (The etymological spelling from F. *redresser* would be in -able; that in -ible is perh. due to false analogy with *irrepressible*.] Incapable of being redressed or put right. Hence **Irredressibility**; **Irredressibly** *adv.*

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. iii. 53 Pierced irressibly. 1892 *Spectator* 2 Apr. 455/1 A grievance... safely ramparted behind a triple wall of irressibility.

Irreducibility. [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being irreducible.

1799 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 298 The irreducibility happening uniformly in cases where it has been supposed least to be expected, i.e. when the roots are real. 1886 *Athenæum* 20 Feb. 266/1 The irreducibility of differential equations. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 822 Obstruction, strangulation, and irreducibility.

Irreducible (ir'diū-sib'l), *a.* [IR-2: cf. F. *irréductible*.] That cannot be reduced.

1. That cannot be brought to a desired form, state, condition, etc. Const. † *into*, *to*.

1633 PAVNE *Illustr.* I. ii. 41 They are irreducible, vncconvertible to any lawful, good, or Christian purposes. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 166 Irreducible to their pristine metalline form. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1878) III. ix. 11. 346 The fashions of dress and amusements are generally capricious and irreducible to rule. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 355 When chemical affinity was regarded as a quality *sui generis*, and irreducible to numerical measurement.

b. *spec.* That cannot be reduced to a simpler or more intelligible form; incapable of being resolved into elements, or of being brought under any recognized law or principle.

1835 *Pok Adv. Hans Pfaall* Wks. 1864 I. 8 A constituent of azote, so long considered irreducible. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. § 15. 259 The great primary Fact... irreducible and unintelligible by any faculty of ours. 1868 LOCKYER *Gull-lem's Heavens* (ed. 3) 396 Each new triumph of optical skill results in a resolution of some nebulae, before irreducible. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 42 To admit the... irreducible nature of mental phenomena—to admit that they cannot anyhow be analysed into physical.

c. *Algebra.* (See *quots.*)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Irreducible case*,... that case of cubic equations where the root, according to Cardan's rule, appears under an impossible or imaginary form, and yet is real. 1778 MASEARS in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 920 The remaining case of the cubick equation... which... cannot be resolved by the rules above mentioned, has... obtained amongst algebraists the name of the *irreducible case*: at

least it is often called by the French writers of algebra *le cas irréductible*. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. viii. § 7. 325 Bionbelli saw better than Cardan the nature of what is called the irreducible case in cubic equations.

2. *Path.* That cannot be reduced by treatment to a desired form or condition.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 740/1 Old ruptures that have become irreducible. 1859 *Ibid.* V. 684/1 An irreducible tumour in the right groin.

3. Incapable of being reduced to a smaller number or amount; the fewest or smallest possible.

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* x. 205 The three families of language are irreducible, i.e. incapable of being derived from one another. 188. *American XIV.* 134 (Cent.) What is it that we must hold fast as the irreducible minimum of churchmanship?

4. That cannot be reduced to submission; invincible, insuperable.

1898 *National Rev.* Oct. 500 Allowing the irreducible, uncontrollable nature of the prophetic impulse. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* 100 At last, foiled by her irreducible virtue, he is compelled to call in the clergyman.

1885 WINGFIELD *Barbara Philpot* II. vi. 193 So 'twas irreducible dislike of his person that had caused the uproar.

Hence **Irreducibleness**; **Irreducibly** *adv.*

1838 WEBSTER, *Irreducibleness*. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Experience Wks.* (Bohn) I. 183 The ancients, struck with this irreducibleness of the elements of human life to calculation, exalted Chance into a divinity. 1847 CRAIG, *Irreducibly*.

Irreducibility, *rare.* [a. F. *irréductibilité* (1798 in *Dict. Acad.*): see next and -ITY.] = IRREDUCIBILITY.

1865 MILL *Comte & Positivism* 196 M. Comte's puerile predilection for prime numbers almost passes belief. His reason is that they are the type of irreducibility: each of them is a kind of ultimate arithmetical fact.

Irreducible (ir'diū-ktib'l), *a. rare.* [a. F. *irréductible* (1752 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), f. *ir-* (IR-2) + *réductible* (f. *reduc-*, ppl. stem of L. *reducere* to REDUCE + -IBLE.)] = IRREDUCIBLE.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Irreducible Case*, in Algebra. **Irreduction** (ir'diū-k'shən), *rare.* [IR-2.] Non-reduction; the fact of not being reduced.

1888 *Med. News* (U.S.) LII. 442 This increase in volume was the only cause of irreduction [of the hernia].

† **Irre-edifiable**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. IR-2 + RE-EDIFY 2. + -ABLE.] Incapable of being rebuilt.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 27 And the fall thereof was great: Great and grievous, because irreparable, irre-edifiable.

Irreferable, *a. rare.* [IR-2.] Not referable; that cannot be referred (to something).

1810 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) III. 312 Pure action, that is, the will, is a 'noumenon', and irreferable to time. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* ii. 38 Irreferable either to the weights or each other.

Irreflection, *flexion* (ir'fle-k'shən), [IR-2:] perh. after F. *irréflexion* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*.) Want of reflection; unreflecting action or conduct.

1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* ix. (1876) 328 So meagre a protection against haste and irreflection. 1891 H. JONES *Browning as Teacher* 46 They must reap the harvest of their irreflection. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Dec. 2/2 He develops the principle that a masterly habit of 'irreflection' is really the literary artist's highest virtue.

Irreflective (ir'fle-ktiv), *a.* [IR-2: cf. F. *irréfléchi*.] Unreflecting, unthinking.

1833 WHEWELL *Bridgewater Treat.* (1853) 230 The gratification of our irreflective impulses. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 357 The careless, irreflective mind of childhood.

Hence **Irreflectively** *adv.*; **Irreflectiveness**.

1842 DE QUINCEY *Philos. Herodotus* Wks. 1858 IX. 166 The reason is palpable: it was the ignorance of irreflectiveness. 1858 — *Wks.* (1862) VII. 186 note, Irreflectively he had allowed himself to anticipate... an impression. 1861 Temple *Bar Mag.* I. 341 Sometimes, when irreflectively irate, threatening to leave it away to strangers. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* May 623 We read them a moral lecture on their irreflectiveness.

† **Irreflex**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. late L. *irreflexus* (Boeth.), f. *ir-* (IR-2) + *reflexus* REFLEX.] Not turned back or aside. So **Irreflexed** *a.*

1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 121 Eagles the sun see Face to Face, To teach all human Race, With irreflexed Eyes, Towards Heav'n to rise. — *Hymnotheo* *ibid.* III. 145 Praise with an irreflex and steady view Strives only to give God his Glory due.

Irreflexive, *a. rare.* [IR-2.] Not reflexive. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Irreformable (ir'fō-māb'l), *a.* [f. IR-2 + REFORMABLE: cf. late L. *irreformabilis* (Tertull.) and F. *irréformable* (1725 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. Incapable of being reformed.

1609 W. M. Man in *Moore* (1849) 13, I have heard of some, who through an irreformable conceit, have imagined their noses to be as big as pinpoints. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 6 Every good man is bound in conscience to pass by them [scissors] as incorrigible, irreformable. 1856 OLIVIST *Slave States* 251 The irreformable improvidence of the people. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 Sept. 393/1 She was unteachable, irreformable.

2. Incapable of revision or alteration.

1812 C. BUTLER *Bossuet* Wks. 1817 III. 262 The fourth article [in the Declaration of the General Assembly of the Gallican Clergy in 1682] declares, that, in questions of faith, the pope has the principal authority, and that his decisions extend over the universal church... but that, unless they have the consent of the church, they are not irreformable. 1897 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 40 The Bull is irreformable.

Hence **Irreformability**.

1883 *Church Times* 31 Aug. 603 All the high-flying theories of Supremacy and irreformability on which Ultramontane writers rest their case.

† **Irreformed**, *a. Obs. rare.* [IR-2.] Not reformed; unreformed.

1589 T. L. Adm. Q. *Elia*. (1651) 49 Those foolish and irreformed reformers. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 467 The 29th of August, according to the Old Account in the irreformed Calendar.

Irrefragability (ir'e-frāgāb'i-līti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being irrefragable. Rarely with *pl.* An irrefragable statement.

1609 Br. W. BARLOW *Answe. Nameless Cath.* 156 It not standing with the Popes irrefragability to yield a reason. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 73 The comparison and irrefragability of dates puts this matter out of all doubt. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick. Gt.* iv. xii. (1872) II. 47 Such a burly *ne-plus-ultra* of a Squire, with his broad-based rectitudes and surly irrefragabilities.

Irrefragable (ir'e-frāgāb'l), *a.* In 6 *erron.* -ible. [ad. late L. *irrefragabilis* (Pseudo-August.), f. *ir-* (IR-2) + *refragari* to oppose, contest: see -ABLE. So F. *irréfragable* (15-16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. That cannot be refuted or disproved; incontrovertible, incontestable, indisputable, irrefutable, undeniable. (Said of a statement, argument, etc., or of the person who advances it.) *Irrefragable Doctor*: see DOCTOR sb. 3.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1021/1 What is hys owne irrefragable reson y^t he layeth against al thys? 1603 HOLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 65 A truth confessed, certeine, firme and irrefragable. 1605 CAMDEN *Acem.* 10 Alexander of Hales, the irrefragable Doctor. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. iv. 423 Irrefragable Evidences of the Truth of the Facts. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 287 Doctors: teachers grave and with great names, Seraphic, Subtile, or Irrefragable. By their admiring scholars dignified. 1846 KUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. i. v. § 9. 41, I look to them [early Italian masters] as in all points of principle... the most irrefragable authorities. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 555 These are an irrefragable answer to the popular theories.

2. That cannot or must not be broken; indestructible; inviolable; irresistible. Now *rare*.

1561 Latimer's *Serm.*, and *Sunday Advent* 135 They shal bee condemned with the irrefragable [ed. 1552 ireuocable] and vncchangeable iudgement of god. c. 1640 *New Serm.* of newest fushion (1877) 20 The orall Pack-needle of zeale, and stubborn irrefragable truth of ignorance. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. ii. ii. 211 Intire Affection... is irrefragable, solid, and durable. 1847 MEDWIN *Life Shelley* II. 28 A vain attempt to snap the chain only renders it more irrefragable. 1848 BUCKLEY *Homer's Iliad* 229 Round their feet he threw golden fetters, irrefragable, indissoluble.

† 3. Of persons: Obstinate, inflexible, stubborn.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 332 For men are so obstinate and irrefragable, that they will be brought into no order. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. 38 He is irrefragable in his humour. *Ibid.* III. ii. vi. v. (1651) 575 Many young men are... as irrefragable and peevish on the other side, Narcissus like.

Hence **Irrefragableness** = IRREFRAGABILITY.

1681 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 256 The plainness and irrefragableness of this truth.

Irrefragably (ir'e-frāgāb'l), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an irrefragable manner.

1. So as not to admit of being refuted; incontrovertibly, indisputably.

1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xxiv. § 2 The argument or demonstration is... most irrefragably prest home to this purpose by our apostle. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 176 ¶ 6 Even when he can irrefragably refute all objections. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* iv. 25 This demand is irrefragably just, is growing urgent too. 1885 *Lpool Daily Post* 27 Mar. 4/6 Words in which the Premier irrefragably lays down the principle by which the new Convention is justified.

2. So as not to admit of being broken; inviolably; irresistibly. Now *rare*.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 9, I cannot tell what historie may stand irrefragably by this determination. 1646 Sir J. Temple *Irish Rebel.* 10 The malignant impressions of irreligion and barbarisme... had irrefragably stiffened their necks. 1647 *Case Kingd.* 15 All men must be irrefragably subject to their pleasure. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 152 By custom irrefragably preserved at all times.

† **Irrefragate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IR-2 + L. *refragatus*, pa. pple. of *refragari*: see IRREFRAGABLE.] Uncontested, undisputed.

a. 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 97 The palpable proofs they had by the cluster of grapes and other things which they brought from thence were irrefragate witness.

Irrefrangible (ir'fren-dzib'l), *a.* [f. IR-2 + REFRANGIBLE (an irreg. formation for *refringible*, after *refraction*).]

1. That cannot or must not be broken or violated; inviolable.

c. 1719 *Lett. fr. Nis's Jrrnl.* (1722) I. 183 Nothing... signalizes our Integrity so much as a strict and irrefrangible Adhesion to our Friend. 1853 Miss Mulock *Agatha's Husb.* xx. II. 290 An irrefragable law of country etiquette — of a bride's going to church for the first time, ceremoniously, in bridal dress.

2. *Optics.* Not refrangible; incapable of being refracted.

Mod. The Röntgen rays are irrefrangible.

Hence **Irrefrangibly** *adv.*, so as not to be broken; fixedly, inviolably.

1885 H. CONWAY *Family Affair* III. They knew... that the dragons were welded to their vases more irrefrangibly than Prometheus to his rock.

† **Irrefrenable**, *-frenynable*, *a. Obs. rare.*

[a. obs. F. *irrefrénable* (15-16th c. in Godef.), f. *ir-* (IR-2) + *refrénér*, ad. L. *refrénāre* to curb: see next. (In spelling accommodated to *refreine*, RE-FRAIN v.)] That cannot be 'refrained' or held in check.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 45 To know how they bothe were irrefreynable, Marke how they fell out, and how they fell in.

† **Irrefrenary**, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. IR-2 + L. *refrénāre* to bridle, curb (f. *re-* back + *frénāre* to bridle) + -ARY.] = prec.

1658 WILLISFORD *Secrets Nat.* 196 Angry Clouds, as if bestrid by Furies hurried along by irrefrenary Tempests!

† **Irrefringible**, *a. Obs.* [f. IR-2 + L. *refringere* to break up, check, etc., f. *re-* back + *frangere* to break.] That cannot or may not be broken down or demolished.

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* i. ii. 3 My just and irrefringible probations.

Irrefusable (irfī'zāb'l), *a. rare.* [IR-2.] That cannot be refused.

1880 RUSKIN *Fathers Have Told Us* i. i. 25 The barbarian enemy sends embassy with irrefusable offers of submission and peace.

Irrefutability. [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being irrefutable.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 7 June. The irrefutability of their conclusions. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 178 On the irrefutability of which he had privately prided himself.

Irrefutable (irfī'zāb'l, irfī'tūb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *irrefutābilis*, f. *ir-* (IR-2) + *refutābilis*, f. *refutāre* to REFUTE. So mod. F. *irrefutable*. The pronunciations *refutable*, *irrefutable*, in most Dicts. from Bailey and Johnson, show that the words were referred to the Eng. *refute* rather than L. *refutāre*.] That cannot be refuted or disproved; incontrovertible, irrefragable.

1620 B. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* iii. 12 Heare that irrefutable discourse of Cardinal Caietan. 1655 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1662) 190 Though our Arguments for an Immortal Soul in the Body of man be solid and irrefutable. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 50 Our unrefuted and irrefutable apologist. 1886 J. E. C. WELDON tr. *Aristotle's Rhet.* 18 When we suppose the statement we make to be irrefutable.

Irrefutably (see prec.), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an irrefutable manner; so as to be incapable of being refuted; incontrovertibly.

1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan. Pref.* 8 It is irrefutably proved by able writers. a 1807 WALKER *Key to Classics* 12 (Jod.) This opinion has been irrefutably maintained by Mr. Foster. 1883 *Standard* 31 Aug. 5/1 A statement so manifestly and irrefutably true.

Irregenerate (ir'dʒenērēt), *a. rare.* [IR-2.] Not regenerate; unregenerate.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kōvū* Def. v. 54 Irregenerate men admitted to the Sacraments enjoy no proper privileges of the godly. 1675 O. WALKER, etc. *Paraphr. Paul* 69 Carnal absolutely none are called but the irregenerate. 1720 T. BOSTON *Four. State* title-p. Entire Depravation Subsisting in the Irregenerate. 1892 A. B. BRUCE *Moral Order of World* viii. 375 There is something of the kind even in irregenerate man.

Hence † **Irregeneration**, † **Irregeneration**, unregenerate state.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* i. 76 This taint and irregeneracy of our nature. a 1654 BINNING *Serm.* xvi. Wks. (1735) 434 Thinking it sufficient to have so much Honesty and Grace, as . . . may put you over the black Line of Ir-regeneration. 1657 F. ROUS in Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 19/1 His free grace . . . took me up lying in the blood of irregeneration.

† **Irregulacy**. *Obs. rare.* [f. IRREGULATE a.: see -ACY 3.] Irregularity, disorder.

1645 T. COLEMAN *Hopes Deferred* 13 He even enforced himself to pray, and that with some irregulacy, when the battels were to joyne.

Irregular (ir-'giūlar), *a. and sb.* Forms: 4-5 *irregulere*, (4 -eer, *irreguler*), 4-7 *irreguler*, (6 *irriguler*, 7 *irregualler*), 6-*irreguler*. [ME. a. OF. *irreguler* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med. L. *irregulār-is*, f. *ir-* (IR-2) + L. *regulār-is*: see REGULAR.]

A. adj. Not regular. **I. General senses.**

1. Of things: Not in conformity with rule or principle; contrary to rule; disorderly in action or conduct; not in accordance with what is usual or normal; anomalous, abnormal.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 198/2 Irregulere, *irregularis*. 1623 COCKERAM, *Irregular*, contrary to rule. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* ii. 22 If the Bass and Treble do rise together in thirds, then the first Note of the Treble is regular with the other Part, but the second of it is irregular. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. II. 148 He . . . repelled with skill and firmness the efforts of their irregular valour. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* v. 27 What proportion the irregular cases may bear to the regular is not yet known. 1850 BAYNES *Analytic* 12 Unnatural, indirect, or irregular predication [with the old logicians] was . . . that . . . in which the species was predicated of the genus, the subject of its attribute, and, in general, the extensive part of its whole. 1894 *Law Times Rep.* LXXI. 9/2 The order is altogether irregular, and should be discharged.

b. Not in accordance with, or not subjected to, moral law or principle; unregulated; morally disorderly. ? *Obs.* (or merged in general sense).

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 44 Subject to the commande of such irregular and confused Passions. 1617 MORYSON

Itin. ii. 63 He hoped shortly to give law to their irregular humours. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 263 May every sordid desire wear away, and every irregular appetite be gradually lost. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 159 His appetite the more inflamed by irregular enjoyment. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) i. 97 With irreligious principles, irregular conduct is intimately connected.

2. Of persons: Not conforming or obedient to rule, law, or moral principle; lawless, disorderly.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 92 Thei [monks] moun not lawfulli werre . . . for thanne thei shulden been irregular bi Goddislawe and mannis. 1508 KENNEDY *Flyingw. Dunbar* 36 Ignorant elf, aip, owll irregular. 1596 SHAKS. i. *Hen. IV.* i. 1. 40 The irregular and wilde Glendower. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxv. (1612) 352 So much the more, though lesse secure, men liue irregular. 1649 *Pettit. City Oxford* in *Def. Rights Univ. Oxf.* (1690) 5 In case the City punisheth any irregular freeman for misdemeanour. 175a YOUNG *Brothers* i. i. O, that's the jealous elder brother; Irregular in manners, as in form.

3. Not of regular or symmetrical form; unevenly shaped or placed; disorderly in form or arrangement.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xiii. xix. (1886) 258 Diverse sorts of glasses; . . . the round, the cornerd, . . . the regular, the irregular, the coloured and cleare glasses. 1607 DEKKER *Knt's Conjur.* (1842) 15 The most perfect circles of it drawe so irregualler awise. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* i. 205 If curve, whether regular or irregular. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Chess Bristol* 10 Apr. It is a . . . palace of prodigious extent, but very irregular. 1806 *Gazetteer Scott.* (ed. 2) 57 A parish . . . of an irregular form. 1839 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xiv. Two irregular rows of tall meagre houses. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* i. The surface was irregular.

4. In reference to time or motion: Unequal or uneven in continuance, occurrence, or succession; occurring at variously unequal rates or intervals. Hence of an agent: Doing something at irregular intervals or times; as an *irregular attendant*, etc.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 125 Every thing is presently brought to a most irregular, and confused motion. 1609 CHAPMAN *Descr. Fever* in *Farr S. P. Jns.* i. (1848) 252 Languor-chill trembling, fits irregulare. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* ix. 317 When a child would catch a grass-hopper, its motions are so irregular, that he finds it very difficult at all to come near it. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i. Her breathing was short and irregular. 1867 LAOY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iii. 93 The most curious thing about this fountain is the irregular flow of the water. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* v. 145 At irregular intervals a different kind of cloud rises.

II. Technical senses.

5. *Eccl.* (chiefly *R. C. Ch.*) Not in conformity with the rule of the Church or of some ecclesiastical order; disqualified for ordination, or for exercise of clerical functions. (The earliest sense in Eng., repr. eccl. L. *irregularis*, Thomas Aquinas.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 242 Pouz he be. a fals suerere, a man-quellere & irreguler. c 1386 CHAUCER *Par. T.* 7708 Vet is it to him a deedly synne, and if he be ordred, he is irreguler [v.rr. -ler(e)]. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Pap.* (1611) 50 That who so ever were a morderer shuld be irreguler, and unable to receyve holy orders. 1655 SIE E. NICHOLES in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 164 The Cardinal of Retz. has gotten a declaration from the Pope, to make all those Priests irregular who have bene lately ordained here in his diocese without his consent. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 885 Lunatics, etc. are irregular, so are persons without sufficient knowledge.

6. *Gram.* Of a word or part of speech: Inflected not according to the normal or usual method. Also said of an inflexion so formed.

1611 COTGR. *Fr. Dict.* Brief Direct. 5 The Anomala or irregular Verbes of the first Coniugation. *Ibid.*, Martin Caucius . . . doth further observe, that the word *doit* is an irregular third person from the Verbe *Donner*. 1669 MILTON *Accidence* commenced *Gram.* Wks. (1847) 463 Verbs of the third coniugation irregular in some Tenses of the Active Voice. 1764 LOWTH *Introd. Eng. Gram.* (1836) 77 The Irregular Verbs in English are all Monosyllables, unless compounded. 1874 GRECE tr. *Mätsner's Eng. Gram.* i. 226 A few irregular plural forms are remnants of the strong declension of the Anglosaxon. 1899 MORFILL *Gram. Bohem. Lang.* 19 The following comparatives are altogether irregular.

7. *Bot. and Zool.* a. Varying from the form usual in the genus or other group; abnormal. b. Not having a definite, symmetrical, or uniform shape or arrangement; *spec.* of a flower, Having the members of the same cycle (esp. the petals) unlike in form or size.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* iii. 34 One general division of flowers is into regular and irregular. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 322 Antennæ . . . Figure and Size . . . Irregular. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 87 Shell irregular, always inequivalve. 1857 HENFREY *Flem. Bot.* ii. § 435 Order XXXIX. Polyglacææ . . . Herbs or shrubs with irregular hypogynous flowers.

8. *Mil.* Of troops: Not belonging to the regular or established army organization; not in regular service; not forming an organized military body.

1856 J. W. KAYE *Life Sir F. Malcolm* i. xiii. 362 The great work of reducing the irregular troops was to be accomplished. 1859 SIR G. WETHERALL in *Daily News* (1869) 12 June. In a country like England . . . there is no sort of irregular troops so formidable as mounted riflemen. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* i. v. 340 The Danes . . . put the irregular English levies to flight. 1896 T. F. TOUT *Edw. I.* iv. 74 His early defeats by the light-armed and nimble Welsh footmen taught him the value of a dexterous and daring irregular infantry.

9. *Comb.*, as *irregular-shaped*.

1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 159 The Tumour was

. . . a perfect, irregular-shaped Schirrus. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 424 The separation of irregular-shaped grains.

B. sb.

1. *Gram.* A word having irregular inflexion; an irregular noun, verb, etc. (see A. 6). *rare.*

1611 COTGR. *Fr. Dict.* Brief Direct. 3 Words ending in *i*, change *i* into *ux* . . . except these irregulars *with, year* [etc.]. *Ibid.* 5 The irregulars of the second Coniugation.

2. One not belonging to the regular body; an agent of any kind who does something irregularly; one not of the 'regular' clergy; an irregular practitioner, attendant, etc.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1630) 545 The bare opinion of some Ministers, to whom our irregulars have inclosed sincerity. 1620 Bp. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* xi. 314 The secular Prebendaries of Waltham, were first turned out, to give way to their Irregulars. 1809 *Med. Jnl.* XXI. 99 The multitude of practitioners scattered over this country, are comprehended in two classes:—*regulars and irregulars*. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 13 Apr. To ask them [regular hearers] to abide at home that the irregulars may find sittings.

3. *Mil.* A soldier not of the regular army; almost always in *pl.* = irregular troops (see A. 8).

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 315 Before six their irregulars . . . were skirmishing with our advanced Hussars and Lycanians. 1756 WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1889 I. 374 With this small company of irregulars . . . we set out. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xi. (1872) 189 Large bodies of Egyptian irregulars threatened Mek Nimur's country.

Irregularist, *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -IST.] One who adheres to an irregular course or proceeding.

1846 WORCESTER CITES BAXTER.

Irregularity (irregi'lariti). [a. F. *irregularité* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med. L. *irregulāritas* (Aquinas *Summa Theol.* 1-2. 20. 5. 4), f. *irregulār-is*: see -ITY.] The quality or state of being irregular; something that is irregular. (First used in the ecclesiastical sense i c.)

1. Want of conformity to rule; deviation from or violation of a rule, law, or principle; disorderliness in action; deviation from what is usual or normal; abnormality, anomalousness.

1598 FLORIO, *Irregularita*, irregularitate. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Irregularitie*, a going out of right rule, etc. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxix. 172 To what Disease . . . I may exactly compare this irregularity of a Common-wealth. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 267 Such is the irregularity of Custome, it doth not extoll things because worthy, but thinks them worthy, because they are extolled. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 8 A holiness that will not allow of the least irregularity. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxii. (1869) I. 622 He acknowledges the irregularity of his own election. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Codif. Petit.*, *Petit. Justice* 91 With the word irregularity sentiments of disapprobation have, from the earliest time of life, stood associated. 1870 MISS BRIGGMAN *R. Lynne* i. vii. 8 Selwyn was regular only in irregularity. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jnl.* No. 52. 168 Great irregularity of living, during which he drank constantly large quantities of whisky.

b. (with *an* and *pl.*) An instance of this; a breach of rule or principle; an irregular, lawless, or disorderly act.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 198/2 An irregularite, *irregularitas*. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 28 A deformitie, irregularite, and unlawfulness in our natural condition. 1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 487 Some of them committed some irregularities at Gravesend. 1755 JOHNSON *Pref. Dict.* 76, I found it necessary to distinguish those irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coeval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) i. 150 In a rude age . . . crimes and irregularities are more frequent. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Ranke* (1865) II. 137/2 An easy well-bred man of the world, who knew how to make allowance for the little irregularities of people of fashion. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1866) III. v. 444 To generalize such irregularities, or in other words to show that they are not irregularities at all.

c. *Eccl.* (chiefly *R. C. Ch.*) Infraction of the rules as to entrance into or exercise of holy orders; an impediment or disqualification by which a person is debarred from ordination, discharge of clerical functions, or ecclesiastical advancement. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27253 Enenies clerigis seculers. . . if he in hali order be, In scrift be preist agb spere of irregularite. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 87 Ofte tymes ben priistis irreguler, for be multitude of soules pat jei sleen bus; and bis irregularte is moore for to drede pan irregularte chargid of be worlde. 1504 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. vi. 181 Of symony, of irregulartye, of sacrylege, of the euill dyspendyge of the patrimony of Ihesu cryst. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 56 Apostasie of irregulartye is, when he that hath entred into the ministry and taken boly orders, forsaketh his spirituall profession. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 773 The Romanists obseruation . . . of irregulartye . . . that allow none to be admitted to orders which have bin shedders of blood. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Irregularity*, . . . also an incapacity of taking holy orders, as being maimed, or very deformed, base-born, or guilty of any hainous crime, a Term in Canon-law. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 885 *Irregularity* is defined as a 'canonical impediment, which prevents a person from entering the ranks of the clergy, from rising to a higher order, or from exercising the order which he has received' (Gury). . . The division of irregularities which still prevails among canonists and theologians, viz. into such as proceed from defect (ex defectu), and from crime (ex delicto) . . . is a convenient one, but it is not strictly scientific. In reality irregularity is always 'ex defectu'.

2. Want of regularity, symmetry, evenness, or

uniformity, in shape, arrangement, succession, etc.; inequality of form, position, rate, etc. occurring without any order; *spec.* in *Bot.* (see *IRREGULAR A.* 7 b).

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vii. xlii. 365 Sometimes it observed not that certain course. And this irregularity... together with its unruly and tumultuous motion might afford a beginning unto the common opinion. 1665 *HOOPER Microgr.* 3 The irregularity of the Type or Engraving. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 273 The waves roll against land with great weight and irregularity. 1853 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* II. vi. The tendency to the adoption of Gothic types being always first shown by greater irregularity and richer variation in the forms of the architecture it is about to supersede. 1853 *SIR H. DOUGLAS Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 141 The irregularity of the ground on the left bank would have occasioned many delays. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* vii. 34/2 The irregularity in the thickness of some seams. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* vi. § 4. 219 Irregularity is one of the commonest modifications of the flower: it is never conspicuous except in blossoms visited by insects and generally fertilized by their aid.

b. (with *an* and *pl.*) An instance of this; *esp.* a part not uniform or symmetrical with the rest, as an unevenness of surface, etc.

1665 *HOOPER Microgr.* 91 The bigger they were magnify'd, the more irregularities appear'd in them. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 21 File down all the Irregularities the Cold-Chisel made on the Edges of your Work. 1861 *GEOR. ELIOT Silas M. i.* Marner, pausing to adjust an irregularity in his thread. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 95/1 The physical irregularities of the terrain.

Irregularly (ir'gūlāli), *adv.* [f. *IRREGULAR* + *-LY* 2.] In an irregular manner.

1. In a way not according to rule; with deviation from or violation of rule; lawlessly; anomalously, abnormally.

1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., Irregularmente*, irregularly, without rule. 1675 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 300 There were 8 Aldermen & 7 Recorder most violently & irregularly thrust out of their places. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 326 With daring aims irregularly great. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 *Chanc. Div.* 827 He considered... that the order had been irregularly made.

2. Without regularity, symmetry, or uniformity; without order of arrangement, formation, motion, succession, etc.; unevenly; in disorder.

1595 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* I. lxxxiv. Like to a river that... breaks his own bed, Destroies his bounds and over-runs by force The neighbour fields irregularly spread. 1665 *HOOPER Microgr.* 36 The contraction is performed very unequally and irregularly. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V.* xi. (1796) III. 262 The soldiers in garrison being paid irregularly. 1776 *PENNANT Zool.* III. 296 (Jod.) Marked with large, distinct, irregularly shaped spots of black. 1776-96 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 252 Irregularly serrated at the edges. 1878 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* ii. 19 In some countries rain comes very irregularly and uncertainly. 1881 *JOWETT Thucyd.* I. 167 The islands... lying irregularly and not one behind the other.

† **Irregularness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] = *IRREGULARITY*.

1609 *DOULAND Ornith. Microt.* 27 Now this irregularnesse of Songs... comes sometime by licence, sometime by the negligence of the Cantors. 1673 *JANEWAY Heaven on E.* (1847) 75 We cannot discern our own crookedness and irregularities.

† **Irregularship.** *Obs. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + *-SHIP*.] = *IRREGULARITY*.

1575 *T. ROGERS Sec. Coming Christ* 31/1 If they have already contracted Matrimony, without any respect of irregularship they must be separated.

† **Irregulate.** *a. (sb.) Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *irregulāt-us*, It. *irregolato* unregulated: see *IR-2*.] Unregulated; irregular, disorderly.

1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* vii. (1599) 280 So irregulate is a commonallie or multitude once drawne into mutinie. 1600 *W. WATSON Decacordon* (1602) 123, I imagine thou art an irregulate Priest. 1650 *EARI. MONMOUTH tr. Senault's Man become Guilty* 160 Though this irregular love be both his fault and his punishment.

† **B. sb.** An irregular person: see *IRREGULAR a. 5. Obs.*

1600 *W. WATSON Decacordon* (1602) 115 [The] enabling of such irregulates and defectives to advancement in the Church and common wealth.

† **Irregulate.** *v. Obs.* [f. prec., or f. *IR-2* + *REGULATE v.*, after *irregular*.] *trans.* To render irregular; to disorder.

1600 *W. WATSON Decacordon* (1602) 81 All these things... irregulate the partie that hath them, and makes him incapable of priesthood. 1628 *EARLE Microcosm., Scepticke* (Arb.) 67 It do's only distract and irregulate him and the world by him. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vii. xvii. 377 Its fluctuations are but motions subservient, which winds, stormes, shoares, shelves, and every interjacency irregulates.

Irregulated. *a. rare.* [f. *IR-2* + *regulated*, pa. pple. of *REGULATE v.*] Unregulated.

1660 *N. INGELIO Bentivolio & Urania* (1682) II. 17 By reason of an irregulated heat, they venture upon such rash Actions. 1831 *LYTTON Godolph.* xxxiv. There was nothing unfeminine or sullen in Lucilla's irregulated moods.

Irregulation. *rare.* [f. *IR-2* + *REGULATION*.] Want of regulation; irregular action or condition.

1897 *H. DRUMMOND Ideal Life* 79 It is... a disorderly succession of religious impulses, an irregulation of conduct, now on this principle, now on that.

† **Irregulous.** *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. *IR-2* + *L. rēgula* rule + *-OUS*.] Characterized by absence or disregard of rule; unruly, disorderly, lawless.

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iv. ii. 315 Thou Conspir'd with that Irregulous diuell Cloten, Hath heere cut off my Lord.

† **Irreiterable.** *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. *IR-2* + *L. reiterā-re* to REITERATE + *-BLE*.] That cannot be reiterated or repeated.

1582 *N. T. (Rhem.) Heb. vii. 27 note.* His death... the only oblation that is by the Apostle declared to bee irreiterable in it selfe.

† **Irrejectable.** *a. Obs. rare* -1. [*IR-2*.] That cannot be rejected.

1648 *BOYLE Seraph. Love* xvii. (1700) 105 The former [Calvinists] affirming grace to be irresistibly presented; the latter [Arminians], though they deny it to be irrejectable yet [etc.].

† **Irrelapsable.** *a. Obs. rare.* [*IR-2*.] Not liable to relapse.

1660 *H. MORE Myst. Godl.* x. v. 503 When he has got to that irrelapsable condition of those whose Souls are... perfected in Faith and Holiness.

Irrelate (ir'elāt), *a. rare.* [f. *IR-2* + *RELATE ppl. a.*, *L. relāt-us*, pa. pple. of *referre* to bring back, to refer.] Not related, unrelated.

1845 *DE QUINCEY Suspiria* Wks. 1890 XIII. 347 The fleeting accidents of a man's life, and its external shows, may indeed be irrelate and incongruous. 1845 — *Wordsworth's Poetry* Wks. 1857 VI. 259 A connection between objects hitherto regarded as irrelate and independent. 1862 *F. HALL Refut. Hindu Philos. Syst.* 248 The faculty of concealment... is a power such that, by it, ignorance... as it were, covers Spirit, unlimited and irrelate to the world.

Irrelated. *a. rare.* [*IR-2*.] = *prec.*

1886 *Mind* Jan. 3 The only reals for him [Hume] were certain irrelated sensations.

Irrelation (ir'elā-jən), [*IR-2*.] Absence of relation, want of connexion.

1848 *DE QUINCEY Goldsmith* Wks. 1890 IV. 310 The instinct of contempt... towards literature was supported by the irrelation of literature to the state. 1853 — *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. 1857 I. 187 The utter irrelation, in both cases, of the audience to the scene... threw upon each a ridicule not to be effaced. 1873 *H. SPENCER Study Sociol.* xv. (ed. 6) 363 The irrelation between such causes and such effects.

Irrelative (ir'elātiv), *a. (sb.)* [f. *IR-2* + *RELATIVE*. Cf. *F. irrelatif* (Littré).] Not relative; without relations to each other, or to something else; unrelated, unconnected; hence, in *Metaph.*, having no relations, absolute.

1640 *BP. REYNOLDS Passions* xl. 526 Continuance is altogether Extrinsecal and Irrelative in respect of White. 1666 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 28 It seems evident, that they [colours, odours, etc.] have an absolute Being irrelative to Us. 1849-52 *OWEN in Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 881/2 This endless succession and decadence of the Teeth... illustrate the law of Vegetative or Irrelative Repetition. 1862 *F. HALL Refut. Hindu Philos. Syst.* 230 The cognition which is given out as a constituent of Brahma, is irrelative to objects. 1862 *H. SPENCER First Princ.* i. iv. § 26 (1875) 89 The Relative is itself conceivable as such, only by opposition to the Irrelative or Absolute.

b. Having no relation to or bearing on the matter in hand; irrelevant.

1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch.* *Hen. V.* cxxxi. Lyllyes Spin not I a strange Doctrine Irrelative; but lately vrg'd 'Gainst Harrie's Title. 1785 *PALEY Mor. Philos.* (ed. 21) I. 201 Questions may be asked which are irrelative to the cause. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xxi. The widow's answer was made up of a great number of incoherent ejaculations, embraces, and other irrelative matter.

c. *Mus.* (See quot.)

1811 *BUSBY Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Irrelative*, a term applied to any two chords which do not contain some sound common to both.

B. sb. Metaph. Something that has no relation. 1856 *SIR W. HAMILTON* (Ogilvie). This same mental necessity is involved in the general inability we find of construing positively to thought any irrelative.

Irrelatively (ir'elātivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY* 2.] In an irrelative manner; without relation to some other thing or things. *Const. to, of.*

1648 *BOYLE Seraph. Love* iv. (1700) 24 Consider'd abstractedly in itself and irrelatively to the rest. 1778 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* 157 note. Whenever the word *sex* is used absolutely and irrelatively, it is always to be understood of the female. 1823 *DE QUINCEY Language* Wks. IX. 93 Style has an absolute value... irrelatively to the subject. 1864 *PUSEY Lect. Daniel* viii. 483 If asked irrelatively of any context, 'what is the meaning of the words?'

Irrelativeness (ir'elātivnēs), [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being irrelative; want of relativity.

1665 *J. GOODWIN Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 29 A flat or dead irrelativeness, in point of merit, in him to whom grace is shewn or to be shewn, in reference unto him that is supposed to shew grace. 1871 *Athenæum* 4 Mar. 277 In this spirit too we are not concerned about vagueness or irrelativeness; we accept the volumes as a naturalist's miscellany.

† **Irrelenting.** *a. Obs. rare.* [*IR-2*.] Not relenting, unrelenting.

1616 *W. FORDE Serm.* 40 O death, how irrelenting is thy heart! 1636 *FITZ-GERFAY Holy Transport.* Wks. (1881) 194 Behold the irrelenting slayer comes.

† **Irrelentlessly.** *adv. Obs.* Used erroneously for *RELUTLESSLY*.

1624 *BP. MOUNTAGU Immed. Adlr.* 14 Hee that can diuert or prevent a mischief, will not... irrelentlessly see the desolation of those, who are indeed... the received ones of God.

Irrelevance (ir'elivāns), [f. *IRRELEVANT*: see *-ANCE*.] The fact or quality of being irrelevant, want of pertinence; with *an* and *pl.* an irrelevant remark, circumstance, etc.

1847 *L. HUNT Men, Women, & B.* III. xii. 357 All her wit is healthy: all its images entire, and applicable throughout

—not palsy-stricken with irrelevance. 1872 *MINTO Eng. Prose Lit.* i. i. 64 A second irrelevance foisted in upon the back of the first. 1873 'F. TAFFORD' (Mrs. Riddell) *Earl's Prom.* II. 123, 'I am going away', began Grace with apparent irrelevance.

Irrelevance (ir'elivānsi), [f. as prec.: see *-ANCE*.] = *prec.*

1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 576 In the following modes of collection... the plague of irrelevance is in a manner unknown. 1833 *LAMA Elia, Pop. Fallacies* ix. The utter and inextricable irrelevance of the second [member of the question]. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Serm.* i. (1877) 7 To use the weapons of one of these societies against a sin or error in the other society, is a total irrelevance and misapplication.

Irrelevant (ir'elivānt), *a.* [f. *IR-2* + *RELEVANT*: cf. *OF. irrelevant* legally inadmissible, not helping to an issue. (A frequent blunder is *irrelevant*.)] Not relevant or pertinent to the case; not to the purpose; that does not apply: said orig. of evidence or arguments.

Fallacy of the irrelevant conclusion = *Ignoratio elenchi*: see *IGNORATIO* 3.

1786 *BURKE W. Hastings* Wks. XI. 455 All or most of which [depositions] were of an irregular and irrelevant nature, and not fit or decent to be taken by a British magistrate. 1789 *BELSHAM Ess.* II. xl. 505 They are manifestly irrelevant, and totally foreign to the... argument. 1799 *MRS. J. WEST Tale of Times* I. 152 The above observation... is... irrelevant to the case before us. 1823 *LAMA Elia Ser. in Poor Relation, A Poor Relation*... is the most irrelevant thing in nature. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* xxxii. IV. 239 He enters into a history of his early life, which... is wholly irrelevant to the proper question. 1877 *E. R. CONDER Bas. Faith* ii. 79 No accumulation of facts can establish an irrelevant conclusion. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 *Queen's Bench Div.* 595 The words complained of... were irrelevant to the proceedings before the police court.

Hence **Irrelevantly** *adv.* in an irrelevant manner, not to the purpose.

1818 in *TOOD*. 1821 *LAMA Elia Ser. i. All Fools' Day*, It will come in most irrelevantly and impertinently seasonable to the time of day. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 18 Jan., 'I suppose Mr. Morrison has returned', she remarked, rather irrelevantly, as it seemed to Maud.

Irrelievable (ir'elivābl), *a.* [*IR-2*.] Not relievable, that cannot be relieved.

1670 *H. STUBBS Plus Ultra* 67 Violent impressions... upon the membranes of the Stomach, which may introduce an irrelievable distemper in... that part. 1797 *F. HARGRAVE Juridical Argts.* I. 16 Gross as we must confess the case to be, it is irrelievable. 1849 *KINGSLEY Misc., N. Devon* II. 266, I never think, on principle, of things so painful, and yet so irrelievable.

Irreligion (ir'elidgən), [*a. F. irreligion* (16-17th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), or immed. ad. *L. irreligion-em* (Apuleius), f. *ir-* (*IR-2*) + *religion-em* *RELIGION*.]

1. Want of religion; hostility to or disregard of religious principles; irreligious conduct.

1598 *FLORIO, Irreligione*, irreligion. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 51 By Noahs Curse it may appear, that Chaim was the first Author, after the Flood, of irreligion. 1659 *Centl. Calling* (1666) 138 To a Christian 'tis certain the irreligion of fighting a Duel would be the most infamous thing. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* n. § 24 Nothing leads to vice so surely as irreligion. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 183 If laws are based upon religion, the greatest offence against them must be irreligion.

† 2. A false or perverted religion. *Obs.*

1592 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* viii. xliii. (1612) 208 Henrie the Eight did happily Rome Irreligion cease. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 78 Passing by his irreligion and Mahometisme. 1655 *E. TERRY Voy. E. India* 345 Each [sect of Hindoos] differing from others very much in opinion about their irreligion.

Irreligionism. [f. prec. + *-ISM*.] A system of irreligion; irreligious theory.

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 411 The immoral schools of radicalism, irreligionism, and Anti-corn-Law Cobdenism.

Irreligionist. [f. as prec. + *-IST*.] One who supports or practises irreligion; a professed opponent of religion.

1779 *WARBURTON in Kilvert Select.* (1841) 367 The irreligionist, with the malice to embarrass, and the religionist, with the vanity of doing what no one was able to do before, has been always forward in writing upon this subject. 1877 *Recoll. S. Buck* iii. 118 Those only who were confirmed irreligionists. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 26 June 820/1 Any class of religionists, or irreligionists—if the term may be allowed—who had specially outraged the national sentiment and thus incurred popular odium.

Irreligionize. *v. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To turn to irreligion, make irreligious.

1854 *S. WILBERFORCE Let. in Life* II. 261 Romanizing a few, irreligionizing a multitude.

† **Irreligiosity.** *Obs.* [ad. late *L. irreligiōsitas* (Tert.), n. of quality f. *irreligiōsus* *IRRELIGIOUS*. Cf. *OF. irreligiōseld* (Godef.), *F. irreligiōsild*, It. *irreligiōsità*.] The quality of being irreligious; irreligiousness; irreligious conduct.

1382 *WYCLIF i. Edras* i. 52 The whiche [God] vnto wrathe is stirid vp on his fole, for ther irreligiōsité [Vulg. *propter irreligiōsitate*]. 1588 *ALLEN Admonit.* 14 A thinge... that aboue all other kindes of irreligiōsité most deserue the sonest procure the Gods vengeance. 1612 *T. JAMES Jowett's Downf.* 31 There is not a Iesuit in all England, but hath a smacke of impietie, irreligiōsité... and Machiavillian Atheisme.

Irreligious (ir'elidgəs), *a.* [ad. *L. irreligiōsus*, f. *ir-* (*IR-2*) + *religiōsus* *RELIGIOUS*. Cf. *F. irreligiōseux* (15-16th c. in *Godef. Compl.*).]

1. Not religious; hostile to or without regard for religion; ungodly; godless. **a.** Of persons, their actions, etc.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* ii. 112 In all ages that irreligious affectation of religion... hath shewed and yet doth shew forth itself. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* 158 It seldom or never chaunceth, that any man is so irreligious that he dares... hide any thing that is so taken. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 90 Their vain, idle, irreligious, soul-damning, deboyst, and ungodly lives. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 860 An irreligious Dishonourer of Dragon. 1713 *BERKELEY Guardian* No. 70 * 11 Irreligious men, whose short prospects are filled with earth, and sense, and mortal life. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* vii. (1863) 188 The irreligious monarch... slept during the greater part of the sermon. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* Proem, Learned personages... maintained that Aristotle... was a thoroughly irreligious philosopher. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 453 This is the man proves irreligious of all mankind.

b. transf. Of things: Showing a want of religion; at variance with religious principles.

1704 T. BROWN *Pleas. Epistle* Wks. 1730 I. 109 Our posies for rings are either immodest or irreligious. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 319 None of the irreligious falsities in stucco and paint that so generally disenchant all expression of worship in our city meeting-houses.

† 2. Believing in, practising, or pertaining to a false religion. *Obs.*

1575-85 ABB. SANDVY *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 378 That irreligious crew... which fight for antichrist, for heresy, for popery. 1838 SHARS, *Tit. A. v. iii.* 121 The issue of an Irreligious Moore. 1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* iv, Cypress may fade... A herse 'mongst irreligious rites be ranged. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 193 Their Religion is austere (but irreligious)... some adore a Cow, others a Snake, other-some the Sunne.

Irreligiously (ir'li-dgə'sli), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*.] In an irreligious manner; in a way contrary to religion; † in accordance with a false religion (*obs.*).

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 117 Outward honour irreligiously exhibited to the true and verie God. c 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* § 45 (1810) 51 There is a small market, in former times irreligiously kept on the sabbath day. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1830) IV. iv. 52 If they keep any inmate, thus irreligiously disposed, in their houses, they forfeit 10*l.* per month.

Irreligiousness (ir'li-dgə'snəs), [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.] The quality of being irreligious; ungodliness; † adherence to a false religion (*obs.*).

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 92 Will God suffer them unpunished that... handle... God's diuine mysteries with such vnreuerence and irreligiousness? 1643 LIGHTFOOT *Glean. Ex.* (1648) 14 Changing his Idolatry, and irreligiousness for the worship of the true God. 1692 LOCKE *3rd Let. Toleration* 391 (Seager) The ignorance or irreligiousness to be found amongst conformists—I lay not the blame of upon conformity. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fables* 26 He illustrates the irreligiousness of men.

† Irrelishable, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [IR-2.] Not relishable, unpalatable.

1608 DAY *Law Triches* ii. (1881) 33 More irrelishable 'hen-or-dride Stock-fish.

Irreluctant, *a. rare.* [IR-2.] Not reluctant; willing.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 2 An irreluctant and free assent to such truths as are the continual objects of our senses. 1852 *Tail's Mag.* XIX. 664 The torrent-fountains... Whose irreluctant streams supply A quick relief to lowlier woe.

† Irremarkable, *a. Obs. rare*—1. Also 7 *inr*-. [IR-2. Cf. *F. irremarquable* (Cotgr.).] Not remarkable; having no mark by which it may be distinguished; unremarkable.

1635 CAPT. FOX *North West* 189, I was in Latitude 61 d. 57 m. and stood in close to this inremarkable shore, and so all the land within this straight, may be called, for it is all shoring, or descending from the highest mountaine to the Sea. [In *F. Smith Voy. Disc.* (1748) I. 68, this Irremarkable Shore.]

Irremeable (ir'em-äb'l, ir'm-äb'l), *a.* [*ad. L. irremediabilis, f. ir-* (IR-2) + *remediare* to go back, return, *f. re-* back + *mediare* to go, pass = *ABLE*. In OF. *irremeable* (Godef.). Cf. *permeable*.] Admitting of no return; from, by, or through which there is no return. Now only *poet.*

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 145 The countrie of the dead is irremeable. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 464, I was for the time in a kinde of irremeable labyrinth. 1697 DAVDEN *Æneid* vi. 575 The chief without delay Pass'd on, and took th' irremeable way. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xix. 312 My three brave brothers, in one mournful day, All trod the dark irremeable way. 1767 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 3 Oct., I perhaps shall not be easily persuaded... to venture myself on the irremeable road. 1768 HAWKSWORTH tr. *Tellmeque* vii. (1784) 73 The irremeable waters of Styx... preclude for ever the return of hope. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 600 We shot after and sped Clear through the irremeable Symplegades.

Hence **Irremeably** *adv.*, without possibility of return.

1805 T. HARRAL *Scenes of Life* II. 94 The time of remedy, as well as of prevention, was now irremeably past.

Irremediable (ir'm-ädi-äb'l), *a.* [*ad. L. irremediabilis, f. ir-* (IR-2) + *remediabilis* REMEDIABLE: cf. *F. irremédiable* (1474 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Not remediable; that does not admit of remedy, cure, or correction; incurable; irreparable.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort.* Scottes Bivb, Vexed with intestine warres... to the irremediable ruine and desolacion therof. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 99 Pure wine...

if a man doe mingle it with the juice of the said hemlocke, doth mightily enforce the poison thereof, and make it irremediable. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Ductil.* i. v, A person of a desperate fortune, irremediable and irrecoverable. 1712 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 9 Dec., I know and foresee all the irremediable mischiefs. 1735 JOHNSON tr. *Lobo's Voy. Abyssinia* Pref., The reader will here find no regions cursed with irremediable barrenness or blest with spontaneous fecundity. 1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. ii. 1. 18 Irremediable diseases, says Cæsar... men are sacrificed as victims by the Gauls. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 62 The conquest of Constantinople... made the schism of the Greeks irremediable.

Hence **Irremediableness**, the quality of being irremediable.

a 1614 DONNE *Banavatos* (1644) 117 Such faults as are greatest, either in their owne nature, or in an irremediableness when they are done. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* iii. ii. (1806) II. 105 The irremediableness of marriage, as it is at present constituted, undoubtedly deters many from entering into this state.

Irremediably (ir'm-ädi-äb'l), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*.] In an irremediable manner or degree; so as not to admit of remedy, cure, or correction.

1624 DONNE *Devotions*, etc. 565 A relapse proceeds with a more violent dispatch, and more irremediably, because it finds the country weakened. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 114 Thus they... are deplorably gay, till they are irremediably undone. 1841 EMERSON *Conservative* Wks. (Bohn) II. 272 Is it so irremediably bad?

† Irremediless, *a. Obs.* Used erroneously for REMEDILESS.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 230 The most dangerous, infectious, and... irremediless poison. c 1630 STRAFFORD in Browning *Life* (1891) 70 It is irremediless, and therefore must be yielded unto. 1665 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 150 Upon these irremediless assaults. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 108 This despair is... an effect occasioned by the sinner's view of his irremediless, woeful condition.

† Irremedious, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [*f. IR-2 + L. remedium* REMEDY + *-OUS*.] Without remedy. Hence † Irremediouly *adv.*

1659 HEYLIH *Certainem Epist.* 268 Jeroboham... thereby plagued them irremediouly... into the heavy anger and displeasure of the Lord their God.

Irrememberable, *a. rare.* [IR-2.] That cannot be remembered.

1830 W. TAYLOR *Germ. Poetry* I. 179 The same hero is repeatedly... abandoned, and returned to, with confusing and irrememberable alternation.

Irremissible (ir'mi'si'b'l), *a.* Also 6 *inre-*, 7-9 *erron.* irremissable. [*a. F. irremissible* (1234 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *ad. L. irremissibilis, f. ir-* (IR-2) + *remissibilis* REMISSIBLE.] Not remissible; for or of which there is no remission.

a. That cannot be forgiven; unpardonable.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) ii. li. (1850) 54 He is entangled with synne iremisyssible. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. v. 103 These .vi. maner of synnes beforaysayd be sayd iremisyssible. 1543 BECON *New Year's Gift in Early Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 330 Only the sin against the Holy Ghost... is irremissible and never forgiven. a 1656 HALES *Tracts* (1677) 21 Many would conclude there is a sin for which we may not pray; first, because it is irremissible. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) III. i. 19 Those, who, two years ago, lay under the irremissible crime of being Tories. 1831-3 E. BURTON *Ecol. Hist.* xix. (1845) 406 The heavier and more atrocious sins, such as apostasy, murder, and adultery, were considered... to be irremissible.

b. That cannot be remitted as an obligation or duty; unalterably obligatory or binding.

1631 R. BIVIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 32 Sanctification... indispensable, iremissible to any man. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 286 The kings of Tunis shall pay to the kings of Spain an irremissible annual Tribute of six Horses and twelve Falcons. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIV. 167 The Mufti reminded the young prince of this irremissible ceremony, which the Dey himself never presumed to violate. 1892 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 204 Their irremissible duties to their own countrymen.

Hence **Irremissibility**, **Irremissibleness**, the quality or condition of being irremissible; unpardonableness.

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl.*, N. T. III. iii, That dreadful sentence of the irremissibleness of that sinne unto death. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. Quarterly No. 2. 8/2 The Irremissibleness of Sins after Baptism. 1847 L. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 30 The frequent practice of postponing baptism to manhood, from belief in the plenary remission of sins at baptism, and the quasi irremissibility of sin after it. 1895 H. C. G. MOULE *Veni Creator* 21 Some further light is thrown on this irremissibility by the fact that the Gospel is seen in Scripture as the final message of divine mercy.

Irremissibly, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*.] In an irremissible way; without possibility of remission or pardon.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 302 a/1 So many myserable soules; whiche ben... 500 yremisyssibly loste and dampned. 1650 HOWELL *Graffy's Rev. Naples* 98 Whoever was found upon the streets should die irremissibly without mercy. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 448 Punishment irremissibly pursued the Transgressor. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 108 Eight heresies were made punishable with death upon the first offence, unless the offender abjured his errors, and irremissibly if he relapsed. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 432 That hour was known to have irremissibly sounded.

† Irremission. *Obs. rare*—1. [IR-2.] The fact of not being remitted; non-remission.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xxxv. 347 'It shall not be forgiven'; It is not, it cannot be forgiven: It is an irremission, it is not an irremissibleness.

Irremissive, *a. rare.* [IR-2.] Characterized by being without remission; unremitting.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 149 This power, first put in action by the will and understanding, and retained under their irremissive, though gentle and unnoticed, control.

† Irremittable, *a. Obs. rare.* [IR-2.] Not capable of being remitted; = IRREMISSEBLE.

1587 HOLMES *Chron.* I. *Hist. Scot.* 463/2 The first doth intreat of the sinne against the Holie-ghost, which they call irremittable or vnto death. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* vi. 399 Against which irremittable sin, Seneca... thus counsels us.

Irremovable (ir'm-ä-väb'l), *a. (sb.)* Also 6 -mooueable, 6-9 -moveable. [IR-2.]

1. Not removable; incapable of being removed or displaced; not subject to removal.

1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 149 Left on her bruised limbes for lasting monument the irremoueable characters of his barbarous cruelty. 1598 YONG *Diana* 125, I only wish I may haue harbour and entertainment there, where my irremoueable and infinite loue is so firmly placed. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 25 Finding in it several difficulties almost irremovable. 1768-74 TUCKER *Let. Nat.* (1834) I. 359 Let us consider from whence they [perplexities] generally arise, and perhaps we shall find them not irremovable. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 172 Faith failing through irremovable ignorance. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. 303 An ominous irremovable guest.

b. Incapable of being displaced from office or position; permanent.

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* Wks. (1847) 243/1 The right of birth or succession can be no privilege in nature, to let a tyrant sit irremovable over a nation freeborn. 1753 LD. COBHAM in H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. v. 135 The Parliament could not be dissolved, but by an irremovable Council. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* v. 119 A body of judges, numerous, independent, and irremovable. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 253 As long as he performed the obligations required of him, the Emphyteuta was irremovable.

† 2. Incapable of being moved; immovable, inflexible. *lit. and fig. Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10/1 With the tongue tied, and with irremovable eyes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 323 These are the irremovable stones and surest sement. 1611 SHARS, *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 518 Hee's irremoueable, Resolu'd for fight. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Chimney-Sweepers*, There he stood, as he stands in the picture, irremovable.

b. sb. One who cannot be removed; one whose position is permanent.

1848 LEWIS *Let.* (1870) 183 A Bill making vagrants and irremovables a union charge. 1895 *Chicago Advance* 1 Aug. 151/1 The English Lords have been called the incapable irremovables.

Hence **Irremovability**, **Irremovableness**, the quality of being irremovable.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* x. 276 These Canons... cannot preuaile so much vpon our consciences, as to imprint and worke such a[n]... irremoueableness from them. 1828 WEBSTER, *Irremovability*, 1838 *Times* 29 Nov. 4/1 He defended... the principle of judicial irremovability. 1893 DK. ARGVLL *Unseen Found.* Society ix. 267 Irremovability from the soil of some particular area.

Irremovably, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*.] In an irremovable manner; immovably; without capability of, or liability to, removal.

1660 EVELYN *News fr. Brussels* Misc. Writ. (1825) 202 But above all, so firmly and immovably fixed to the profession of the true Protestant religion. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 391 The dead jaws being irremovably locked to the body of the conquerors. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. vii. vi. (1872) II. 303 This Serene Lady stands like a fateful monument irremovably in the way.

Irremoval, *rare*—0. [IR-2.] Absence of removal.

1847 in CRAIG. 1856 in WEBSTER.

† Irremoved, *a. Obs. rare.* [IR-2.] Not removed, unmoved.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* x. (1634) 87 Some aged Oake... stands firme, and irremoved cleaves vnto the Rocks.

Irremunerable, *a. rare.* [IR-2.] That cannot be remunerated, rewarded, or repaid.

1623 COCKERAM, *Irremunerable*, not to be rewarded. 1721 in BAILEY. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 372 Dr. Thompson, to whose indefatigable zeal the profession is under an irremunerable obligation.

† Irremunerated, *a. Obs. rare.* [IR-2.] Not remunerated; unremunerated.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 358 Lest the Court of Rome should think themselves irremunerated for their pain. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 323 No evil shall remain unrevenge, nor good irremunerated and unrewarded.

Irrenderable, *a. rare.* [IR-2.] Incapable of being rendered or expressed in another language. 1879 J. D. LONG *Æneid* p. v, And yet, because of its rare, though irrederable, sweetness of versification... the *Æneid* is an immortal poem.

Irrenewable, *a. rare.* [IR-2.] Not renewable; that cannot be renewed.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 963/2 The hope of renewing an irrenewable experience.

† Irrenitible, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. IR-2 + renitible, f. L. reniti* to struggle against, resist; see -BLE.] Not to be struggled against or withstood.

Apparently the word intended here, though in both instances printed *irrenitible*.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* v. K, To conclude for there force it is irrenitible [printed *irrenitible*], for were they not irrenitible, then might eyther propernesse of person secure a nuan, or wisdoms preuent am [= them].

+Irrenowned, *a. Obs. rare.* [Ir-2.] Not renowned; without renown or fame; unrenowned. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 23 To slug in slouth and sensual delights, And end their daies with irrenowned shame.

Irrenunciabile (ir'vnsiabl'), *a. rare*—1. [Ir-2.] That cannot be renounced.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Aug. 128/1 The noble, the inspiring, the irrenunciabile mission of commerce amongst African tribes.

Irrepair (ir'pēu'), *rare.* [Ir-2.] Unrepaired state; = DISREPAIR.

1822 CORBETT *Kur. Rides* (1886) I. 201 The whole is falling into a state of irrepair. 1830 *Ibid.* (1885) II. 302 The cathedral is in a state of disgraceful irrepair and disfigurement. 1884 *Fortin. Rev.* Mar. 350 Leasehold tenure, led to the supply of poor, mean, and rotten habitations, and it had almost of necessity permitted them to fall into irrepair in the latter years of the lease.

Irreparable, *a. Now rare.* [Ir-2.] That cannot be repaired.

1. Too far decayed to be repaired; past repair.

1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6118/3 The Houses .. are irreparable.

+2. Of loss, damage, etc. = next. *Obs.*

1594 R. ASKLEY *tr. le Roy's Interch. Var. Things* 126 b, Whose losse would be almost irreparable. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 129 To the utter dishonour of Sparta, and the irreparable losse of all her former greatness. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. 188 That Deceit is irreparable. 1755 *Man* No. 27, 7 To the irreparable loss of these poor orphans.

Irreparable (ir'pārāb'l'), *a. Also 5 irreper-, 7 irreparable.* [a. F. *irréparable* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*; *irrep.* 15th c. in *Littre*), ad. L. *irreparābilis*, f. *ir-* (Ir-2) + *reparābilis* REPARABLE.] Not repairable; that cannot be rectified, remedied, or made good.

a 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2082 Deth by thy dethe haite harme irreparable Unto us done. 1530 PALSGR. 316/2 Irreparable, nat able to be recovered, *irreparable*. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 140 Irreparable is the losse, and patience Saies, it is past her cure. 1631 *Celestina* xv. 164 O incurable destruction! O irreparable losse! 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 89 Before he could arrive with the Army, that infamous, irreparable Rout at Newburn was fall'n out. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* x. III. 247 The breach, instead of being closed, was widened and made irreparable. 1811 Ld. BYRON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 485, I pass through town to repair my irreparable affairs. 1888 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* iv, It is an irreparable injury which I shall never forgive.

b. Incapable of being repaired; = IRREPAIR-ABLE 1. ? *Obs.*

1772 *Hist. Rochester* 99 [The building] being judged irreparable.

Hence **Irreparability**, **Irreparableness**, the quality of being irreparable.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Irreparableness*. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 145 (Fragment) The simple irreparability of the fragment. 1839 LADY LYVTON *Chevelley* (ed. 2) II. ii. 50 She felt the premeditation of the insult, the hopelessness, the irreparableness of the injury. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* in 1848 i. 10 Italy had been made aware of the enormity and irreparableness of her loss.

Irreparably, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an irreparable manner, so as to be beyond reparation or remedy.

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dom.* viii. (R.), Most cruelly to persecute Crystes chyrche and to destroy vterly and irreparably the Lewes policye for euer. a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 309 We are weighed down, swallowed up, irreparably. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* ix. (1796) III. 156 An event happened which widened the breach irreparably. 1830 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. vii. 100 The beginning of this letter is irreparably defaced. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* vi. 125 His sudden and unexpected fall, so astonishing and so irreparably complete.

Irrepassable, *a. rare.* [Ir-2; cf. F. *irrépassable* (Cotgr.).] That cannot be passed again.

1584 HUDSON *Du Barlas's Judith* vi. 250 He had past already. Of Styx so black the flood irrepassable. 1860 BOKROW *Sleeping Bard* 56 It is called the irrepassable wall, for when once you have come through you may abandon all hope of returning.

Irrepealable (ir'pēāb'l'), *a.* [Ir-2.] Incapable of being repealed or annulled; irrevocable.

1633 PRYNNE *Histriomastix* i. vi. Chorus 568 b, Let us henceforth passe an irrepealable sentence of condemnation against all popular Stage-plays. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sy. on Relig.* vii. Div. Let...this inhibitory Statute...stand... irrepealable. 1710 *Managers' Pro & Con* 18 The irrepealable Act of Union. 1876 *Const. Colorado* in Bryce *Amer. Commw.* (1888) II. App. 628 An ordinance...shall be irrepealable until the indebtedness therein provided for shall have been fully paid.

Hence **Irrepealability**, **Irrepealableness**, the quality of being irrepealable; **Irrepealably**, *adv.*, in an irrepealable manner.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 120 All degrees of excommunication, and censures are irrepealably transacted by them. 1685 R. L'ESTRANGE *Observator Defended* 3 Written and enacted irrepealably in her Magna Charta. 1828 WEBSTER, *Irrepealability*, *Irrepealableness*. 1829 H. MURRAY *N. Amer.* II. III. iii. 365 Some...political terms, as Gubernatorial Irrepealability.

+**Irrepenitent**, *a. Obs. rare.* [Ir-2.] That cannot be repented of.

1633 PRYNNE *Histriomastix* 380 Who then would ingage his soule upon such irrevocable irrepenitent [mispr. irrepenitible] sins as these?

Irrepentance, *rare.* [Ir-2.] Absence of repentance; non-repentance.

1607 Schol. *Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. ix. 114 With manifest shewe of vnbeliefe, or irrepentance. 1648 BR. HALL *Cent. Sel. Th.* § 47 There are some dispositions blameworthy in men, which are yet in a right sense, holily ascribed unto God; as unchangeableness and irrepentance. 1900 *Month* June 583 The young man both in his fall and his irrepentance sins necessarily because Adam sinned.

Irrepentant, *a. rare.* [Ir-2.] Not repentant; impenitent.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 99 He might...have died irrepentant or vterly desperate to his euerlasting destruction. a 1625 Boys *Wks.* (1630) 274 A sinner irrepentant is like the sow wallowing in dirt and mire. *Ibid.*, Every man irrepentant without faith and feeling of his sinnes is dead.

Hence **Irrepentantly**, *adv.*, without repentance, impenitently.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* iv. 559 They shall...sin as their neighbours sin and fall as they fall, irrepentantly...irrecoverably. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Cyrus Pol.* 133 Having offended, (and that irrepentantly) the just authority of all divine and humane rights.

Irreplaceable (ir'plē'sāb'l'), *a.* [Ir-2.] Not replaceable; that cannot be replaced. a. Not liable to be restored or paid back, irredeemable. b. Of which the loss cannot be supplied, or the place filled by an equivalent.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 193 Almost the whole mass of revenue is...funded, and irreplaceable. 1842 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 150 The desire to replace to me the irreplaceable. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 11 Dec. 118/3 An invaluable and irreplaceable colleague. 1885 *Times* 13 June 9 A place where these invaluable and irreplaceable treasures will be safe.

+**Irreplegiabile**, *a. Law. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *irreplegiabilis*, f. *ir-* (Ir-2) + *replegiabilis*, f. *replegi-* AC 13 REPLEGGE.] = IRREPLEVABLE.

1285 *Act 13 Eduw.* I. c. 2 Et si iterato ille qui replegiaverit fecerit defaultum vel alia occasione adjudicetur returnum districtionis jam bis replegiata, remaneat districtio illa imperpetuum irreplegiabilis.]

1538 *Act Comm. Council* 28 Sept. in *Stow Surv.* (1754) I. i. xl. 48/1 It shall be lawful for the said Constable...to distrain for the same Offence, and to retain the same irreplegiabile. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 35 A man may milke a Cow that hee hath by returne irreplegiabile. And that is for the necessity. 1695 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Irreplegiabile*, that may not, or ought not by Law to be replevied, or set at large upon Sureties.

Irrepleviable (ir'plēviāb'l'), *a. Law.* [ad. med. L. *irrepleviabilis*, f. *ir-* (Ir-2) + *repleviabilis* REPLEVABLE.] = next.

1543 *transl. Act 13 Eduw.* I. c. 2 If he that replevied make default agayne, or for an other cause retourne of the dystres beyng now twyse replevied be awarded, the dystres shall remaine irrepleviable. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Irrepleviable*, or *Irrepleviable*, that may not, or ought not by Law to be replevied, or set at large upon Sureties. 1883 Wharton's *Law Lex.* (ed. 7), *Irrepleviable*, or *Irrepleviable*.

Irreplevisable (ir'plēviāb'l'), *a. Law.* [f. Ir-2 + REPLEVABLE.] Not replevisable; that cannot be replevied or delivered on sureties.

1621 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 10 To distreyn vpon any his own Lands, and to hold yt irreplevisable till I was paid. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 148 Although...a return irreplevisable was awarded to the Lord or Avowant, yet he cannot sell this Distresse, nor work them. a 1676 HALE *Hist. Placit. Cor.* II. xv. (1736) II. 129 Those that were irreplevisable at common law. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 182 'Anne averia caruca capta in vetito namio sint irreplevibile', that is to say, 'whether beasts of the plough taken in witherham are irrepleviable'.

+**Irrepliable**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Ir-2 + REPLY v. + -ABLE.] Admitting of no reply.

1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Erotica* 6 Having heard his Lords irrepleviable reasons, without any more adoe went.

Irreportable, *a. rare.* [Ir-2.] Not reportable; that cannot be reported.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 321/2 The consequences flowing from this situation...are simply irrereportable.

+**Irreproscible**, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *irreproscibilis* is that cannot be demanded back (Apol.), f. *ir-* (Ir-2) + *reproscere* to demand back: see -IBLE.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Irreproscible*, that cannot be required again.

+**Irreprehendable**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Ir-2 + REPREHENDABLE.] = IRREPREHENSIBLE.

1597 A. M. *tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 1 b/2 Hippocrates having published his knowledge, shall be irreprehendable, and of all men admired. *Ibid.* 51 b/1 Certaine times of the year, which are irreprehendable.

Irreprehensible (ir'prēhensib'l'), *a. Now rare.* [ad. late L. *irreprehensibilis*, f. *ir-* (Ir-2) + *reprehens-*, ppl. stem of *reprehendere* to REPREHEND: see -IBLE, and cf. F. *irrépréhensible* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Not reprehensible or blameworthy; not liable to blame or reproof; iraproachable.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Tim.* iii. 2 It bihoueth a byschop for to be irreprehensibly [glous or withoute reproue], and the houbonde of oo wyf. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 305 Hys judgement which is in dede iust and irreprehensible but also incomprehensible. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 7 The definition remaineth irreprehensible. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 266 A man as excellent for Learning, as for his plain-dealing, and sincerity of an irreprehensible life. 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* I. i. 25, I profess...a most perfect knowledge of men and manners. Yours, gracious Sir, .. are not irreprehensible. 1848 R. TURNALL *Pulpit Orators France* 89 You ought to have been strict and irreprehensible in your compliance with the dictates of reason.

Hence **Irreprehensibleness**, **Irreprehensibility**, *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Irreprehensiblement*, irreprehensibly, blamelessly, vnreproably. 1656 HOBBS 6 *Lessons* III. Wks. 1845 VII. 241 He defined the same proportion irreprehensibly. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Irreprehensibleness*.

Irrepresentable (ir'prēzēntāb'l'), *a.* [Ir-2.] Not representable; incapable of representation.

1673 H. MORE *App. Antid. Idol.* 4 To set up such a Symbolical presence...to represent God, who is irrepresentable, as being infinite in Majesty and Greatness. a 1699 STILLINGFLEET (J.), God's irrepresentable nature doth hold against making images of God. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. xii. 278 They take...the words irrepresentable and impossible in one and the same meaning. 1827 DE QUINCY in *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 17 Progressive actions, as such, are irrepresentable by painting. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* XIII. vi. 315 No model whatever of matter *per se* being presentable to us in knowledge, the material universe *per se* must for ever remain absolutely irrepresentable by us in thought.

Hence **Irrepresentableness**.

1673 H. MORE *App. Antid. Idol.* 28 Whether the doing Divine worship towards the Image of Christ violates the irrepresentableness of the Godhead or no.

Irrepressible (ir'prēsib'l'), *a. (sb.)* [f. Ir-2 + REPRESS + -IBLE. Cf. F. *irrépressible* (adm. Acad. 1878).] Not repressible; that cannot be repressed, restrained, or put down; irrestainable. (Of persons, often more or less humorous.)

1818 in TODD. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Burns* (1872) II. 5 Impelled by the expansive movement of his own irrepressible soul. 1830 HERSCHTEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 347 That irrepressible thirst after knowledge, which in minds of the highest order, supplies the absence both of external stimulus and opportunity. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* vii. (1873) 57 Irrepressible yawns attested her weariness. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 4 Wherever a ship could penetrate...there we find these ubiquitous, these irrepressible Phoenicians. 1879 *Daily Tel.* 17 June, The speeches were delivered amid the tumultuous and often unseemly uproar of the irrepressible undergraduates. 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 278 Shiloh had passed into history, and Grant was famous!... One more milestone in the devious road was past. One more reef was taken in the irrepressible conflict.

B. *sb.* An irrepressible person.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 3/2 Love is always the poet's test. Note the original way in which these irrepressibles essay it. 1895 *Amer. Missionary* (N.Y.) Sept. 304 The...boy being one of those irrepressibles who find it difficult to sit still.

Hence **Irrepressibility**, **Irrepressibleness**, the quality of being irrepressible.

1867 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Mar. 5 His irrepressibility rises to something like heroism. 1895 MRS. MACQUOID *My Story* II. xx. 308 Any irrepressibleness or impulsiveness...had been smiled at as ignorance and rashness.

Irrepressibly (ir'prēsib'l'), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an irrepressible manner or degree.

1856 in WEBSTER. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 209 The Americans...thrived irrepressibly through 'a salutary neglect'. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxiv. 118 The sentiment of cheerful humanity was irrepressibly strong in his bosom.

Irrepressive, *a. rare.* [f. Ir-2 + REPRESSIVE: see -IVE.] = IRREPRESSIBLE.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 882 That pathetic vacillating roll Of the infant body. At which most women's arms unclose at once With irrepresive instinct.

+**Irreprovable**, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. Ir-2 + REPREVABLE.] = IRREPROVABLE.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 266/1 Irepreuable, *irreprehensibilis*. +**Irreproach**, *Obs. rare.* [Ir-2.] Absence of reproach.

1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 49 ¶ 2 The only place where I can have that with innocence and irreproach.

Irreproachable (ir'prōu'čāb'l'), *a.* [a. F. *irréprochable* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), f. *ir-* (Ir-2) + *reprochable* REPROACHABLE.] Not reproachable; not open to reproach or blame; free from blame, faultless.

1634 W. TIAWHYT *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 300 The disgrace of so irreproachable a Minister. 1664 EVELYN *Architects & Archit.* in *Frear's Archit.* 118 An exact and irreproachable Piece of Architecture. 1741 *tr. D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xxxvi. 272 This Man, whose Behaviour was always irreproachable. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 305, I found an exceedingly neat, well-educated M'poungue gentleman in irreproachable English garments, and with irreproachable, but slightly florid, English language.

Hence **Irreproachability** [F. *irréprochabilité* (1791 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]; **Irreproachableness**, the quality of being irreproachable.

1828 WEBSTER, *Irreproachableness*, the quality or state of being not reproachable. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dan.* I. i. 2 A noble lady...satisfied of the irreproachability of her conduct. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 520 The qualifications on which St. Paul insists are irreproachableness, faithful domestic life. 1890 H. S. MERRIMAN *Suspense* II. i. 12 Bristling with the consciousness of her own wearisome irreproachability.

Irreproachably (ir'prōu'čāb'l'), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an irreproachable manner; in a manner above reproach or blame.

1705 ADDISON *Italy, Switzerland* 496 From this time, says the Monk, the bear liv'd irreproachably. 1880 H. JAMES *Mme. de Mauve* II. 122 He had learned to be irreproachably polite. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* III. 5 Daphne...behaved irreproachably all the afternoon.

Irreproducible (ir'prōdū'sib'l'), *a.* [Ir-2.] Not reproducible; incapable of being reproduced.

1868 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Dec. 824/1 The deadness of his expression is irreproducible in words. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 277 These phenomena [are] irreproducible.

Irreproductive (ir'prɒdʊktɪv), *a.* [IR-2.] Not reproductive; not capable of reproducing. *Irreproductive function* (*Math.*), a reproductive function of order zero.

Irreprovable (ir'pru:vəb'l), *a.* [IR-2.] 1. Not reprovable or blameable; undeserving of reproof; blameless, irreproachable. Now rare.

1504 LADY MARGARET *tr. De Imitatione* iv. v. 268 Shew thy selfe irreprovable and withoute defeate. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 95 The Turk in all his attempts against Hungerland hath used irreprovable judgement. 1624 SIA E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 89 Divines of irreprovable life. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 144 An indulgent Providence has abundantly provided us with irreprovable pleasures. 1838 W. B. WHITMARSH *Fann. Prayers* 168 That all the... actions... may be pure, holy, and irreprovable in thy sight.

† 2. That cannot be disproved or confuted; irrefutable. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 453 b, Where be those irreprovable Testimonies, and undeceivable examples, whereupon you crake so lustely? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 17 In some Christian Churches, wherein is presumed an irreprovable truth.

Hence **Irreprovableness**.

1775 in *ASH*. 1846 in *Worcester*; and in mod. Dicts. **Irreprovably**, *adv.* [*f. prec.* + -LY².] In an irreprovable manner.

1599 *Broughton's Let. v.* 16 He hath walked irreprovable before God and men. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 159 To live chastly, irreprovable, and in word and deed to shew themselves worthy of such a dignity.

† **Irreption**. *Obs.* [*ad. late L. irreption-em*, n. of action from *irrepere* to creep in or on.] Creeping or stealing in, stealthy entrance.

1598 *Ord. for Prayer in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc) 680 The irreption of those undermining vermin the Priests and Jesuits covertly sent in. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* ii. Disc. ix. 122 By continual watchfulness, we shall lessen the inclination, and account fewer sudden irreptions.

Irreptitious (ir'ep'ti:ʃəs), *a.* [*f. L. irrept-*, ppl. stem of *irrepere* (see *prec.*) + -ITIOUS.] Characterized by creeping in or having crept in, esp. into a text.

1673 CASTELL *Let. in Nichols Lit. Anecd.* 18th C. IV. 695 The first [text] he illustrates, Esa. ix. 1 where all condemn it as irreptitious. 1680 H. DODWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) 7 Where it [this design] is irreptitious and by way of surprize. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 283 Omit *adomus* which contradicts Michah, and is irreptitious from preceding *adom*.

† **Irrepugnable**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f. IR-2* + RE-PUGNABLE, or *a. OF. irrepugnabile* (15th c. in Godef.)] That cannot be fought against or resisted; irresistible.

1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 1. 9 Sited in most eminent perilles, and as it were in the forefront of irrepugnable damages. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 398 note, A comparison of irrepugnable streams. 1683 TAYLOR *Way to Health* 475 An irrepugnable Tower against all Evil and Violence.

† **Irreputable**, *a.* *Obs.* [IR-2.] Not reputable, not of good repute; disreputable.

1709 T. BAKER *Female Tatler* No. 4 ¶ 1 'Tis very irreputable for a young Woman to gad about to Mens Lodgings. 1749 BR. LAW *Life Christ* (R.), Nor does he [Socrates] declare against their [the Athenians'] most predominant, and not irreputable vices.

† **Irrequiate**, *v.* *Obs.* rare-1. [*erron. f. late L. irrequies, -etis* inquiet, restless + -ATE³.] *trans.* To render unquiet, to disturb.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 46 b/2 A hard situation might disturb and irrequiate the vulnerated part.

† **Irrequisite**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f. IR-2* + REQUISITE, or *ad. late L. irrequisitus* (Sidonius).] Not requisite, unnecessary.

1599 R. LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fict.* Gijj. I thought it not irrequisite so to discover it. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 131 It will not be irrequisite... to say somewhat in this Place... of the Rites introduced by them.

† **Irrequitable**, *a.* *Obs.* rare-1. [IR-2.] Not equitable; that cannot be requited or repaid.

1615 SIA E. HOBY *Curry-combe* iv. 159 He should have bene very vngrateful for so irrequitable a benefit.

† **Irresemblance**. *Obs.* rare-1. [IR-2.] Want of resemblance, non-resemblance.

1628 BR. HALL *Old Relig.* 84 Neither doth he finde fault with the irresemblance but with the Image.

† **Irresiant**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [*f. IR-2* + RESIANT.] Non-resident, having no residence.

a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iii. 97 New Letters-patents give Vs Libertie to wander with a Breife; Irresiant, now content.

† **Irresignation**. *Obs.* rare. [IR-2.] The opposite of resignation; unresignedness.

1657 *Divine Lover* 215 Pride, Ambition, and Irresignation in the point of Offices. 1754 LAW *Spirit of Love* ii. (1816) 174 When your own impatience, wrath, pride, and irresignation attacks you.

Irresilient (ir'i:ʃi:li:nt), *a.* [IR-2.] Not resilient; that does not spring back or rebound.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. xii. 156 Of bodies that resist in different modes... we have... the Resilient and Irresilient.

Irresistance (ir'i:ʃi:stəns). [IR-2.] Absence of resistance; non-resistance.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* iii. 106 The Apostle hath no where in this Text, nor God himselfe in any other

Scripture, expressed such .. irressistance .. to be due unto them. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* ii. ii. (1817) 28 Patience under affronts and injuries, humility, irressistance, placability. 1894 *Athenæum* 1 Sept. 284/3 The Frenchman, who.. reduced Trocadero to stupefaction and irressistance, sufficient for shoeing purposes, by simply staring the horse in the face.

† **Irresisted**, *a.* *Obs.* rare-1. [IR-2.] Unresisted; irresistible.

1596 R. LINCHE *Diella* (1877) 67 O irressed force of purest Loue.

Irresistibility (ir'i:ʃti:bli:ti). Also 7 -ability. [*f. next*: see -ITY, and *cf. F. irrésistibilité* (Fénelon a 1715 in Littré).]

1. The quality of being irresistible or incapable of being withstood.

In early use chiefly with reference to the doctrine of 'irresistible grace', *irresistibility* being otherwise the more common word.

1617 DONNE *Serm.* cxxxii. V. 365 Resistibility and Irresistibility of Grace... was... a language that pure Antiquity spake not. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* vii. xcviij. For Peace, what passeth understandings Eye, Power, Irresistibility. 1676 R. DIXON *Two Testam.* 342 O Irresistibility, Irresistibility! thou takest away all Sin and all Goodness, because thou takest away all will to either. 1718 POPE *St. Paul* xii. 191 note, The... leaping of the Stone... the Irresistibility, and... Augmentation of Force in its Progress. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xv. xii, Ferdinand... had the charge of attacking; and he did it with his usual impetus and irresistibility.

b. The quality of being irresistibly fascinating.

1763 MRS. BROOKE *Lady F. Mandeville* (1782) I. 70 He descended, like Adonis from the carr of Venus... full of the idea of his own irresistibility. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 225, I was fairly coaxed into some articles by the irresistibility of the sellers.

† 2. The quality or fact of not being lawfully resistible. *Obs.*

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* iii. 128 There is then no special Prerogative or irresistibility given to kings by this Text in injurious violent Courses. *Ibid.* 131 The Argument... for the absolute Sovereignty and irresistibility of Kings. 1775 J. BOUCHER *Causes Amer. Rev.* xii. (1797) 547 The injudicious defenders of this doctrine, who... have argued for the exclusive irresistibility of kings.

Irresistible (ir'i:ʃti:b'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7-8 -able, 7 irresistible. [*ad. late L. irresistibil-is* (see *Quicherat*), *f. ir-* (IR-2) + *resistere* to RESIST; see -IBLE, and *cf. F. irrésistible* (adm. Acad. 1762). The forms *resistabile*, *irresistabile* were Eng. formations on *resist* vb.]

1. Not resistible; that cannot be withstood; too strong, weighty, or fascinating to be resisted.

a. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. iii. § 1 Fear in this kind doth grow from an apprehension of deitie, indued with irresistible power to hurt. a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 109 Mine enemy is a real, and an irresistible... enemy. 1692 SOUTH *12 Serm.* (1697) I. 469 Possibly the grace of God may, in some cases, be irresistible. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xii. I. 347 The power of opinion is irresistible. 1838 LYTTON *Allice* ii. i. There was so charming and irresistible a grace about her.

b. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 95 The irresistible power of the Turk. 1650 HOBBS *De Corp. Pol.* 7 Irresistible Might in the state of Nature, is Right. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 126 Can this be Hee, That Heroic, that Renown'd, Irresistible Samson? 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 270 That call irresistible, which every moment should expect; which every fool forgets.

† 2. Not to be resisted lawfully: *cf. IRRESISTIBILITY* 2. *Obs.*

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* iii. 121 Our Opposites must grant... all other Magistrates whatsoever, as irresistible... as they say kings are.

B. *sb.* An irresistible person.

1774 *Trinket* 36 A sprightly widow, a fine girl, or a society of beaux esprits, are three irresistibles. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* I. 139 One of those irresistibles who are always seen... riding in Hyde-park.

Irresistibleness (ir'i:ʃti:b'l'nəs). Also 7 -ableness. [*f. prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being irresistible.

1627 DONNE *Serm.* v. 49 The spirit of eloquence, and the irresistibleness of persuasion. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. vii. (1647) 239 Such was the irresistibleness of the Kings spirit. 1675 STERRY *Freeed. Will* 222 With a necessity and irresistibleness most rational. 1880 A. RALEIGH *Way to City* (1881) 294 Unchangeableness, unsearchableness, irresistibleness, invisibility are all negative attributes of God.

Irresistibly (ir'i:ʃti:b'l), *adv.* Also 7-9 -ably. [*f. as prec.* + -LY².] In an irresistible manner; so as to be irresistible.

a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 410 Being so ordered and disposed irreversibly and irresistibly. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* iii. 129 That any man or Nation should so absolutely, irresistibly enslave themselves. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 30 ¶ 4, I shall come Home this Winter irresistibly dress'd, and with quite a new Foreign Air. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. ii. 72 We are led irresistibly to enquire, 'What is light and what is heat?' 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 217 We are irresistibly carried away by his enthusiasm.

† **Irresistless**, *a.* *Obs.* [An erroneous blending of *irresistible* and *resistless*. *cf. irrelentlessly*, *irremediless*.] Resistless, irresistible.

1669 COKAINE *Poems, Of Fletcher's Plays* 102 The Seas vast rore, and Irresistless shake Of horrid winds a Sympathie compose. a 1773 CUNNINGHAM *Sappho's Hymn to Venus* vi, Again I've felt the furious stroke Of irresistless love. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scoll.* in 1772, 125 Irresistless beauty brings up the rear. 1796 P. COURTIER *Poems, Elegy Westm. Abb.*, Then comes oblivion's irresistless stream.

Irresoluble (ir'e:zɒl'ub'l), *a.* [*ad. L. irresolubil-is* (Apul.), *f. ir-* (IR-2) + *resolubil-is* RESOLUBLE: *cf. F. irrésoluble* (Littré).] Not resolvable.

1. Incapable of being resolved into elements, or dissolved in water, or liquefied; indissoluble; insoluble.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Wks. 1772 III. 105 In during the fire, and which is the main, irresoluble by water. 1674 — *Grounds Corpusc. Philos.* 25 The productions of Chymical analyses are simple bodies, and upon that account irresoluble. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* ii. 83 The irresoluble oil... in floods of rancid bile o'erflows.

fig. a 1849 FOR P. S. OSGOOD Wks. 1864 III. 93 It is in this irresoluble effect that Mrs. Osgood excels any poetess of her country.

2. Incapable of being loosened and dispelled or relieved.

1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 107 With many moe almost irresoluble scruples. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* iii. ix. (1654) 253 The second is in the irresoluble condition of our souls after a known sin. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* i. 10 A Maid laboured of irresoluble Obstructions. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 265 The progress of disease is slow... phthisis scarcely making itself felt till it has stealthily got an irresoluble hold on life.

3. Incapable of being solved or explained; insoluble.

1868 SYMONDS *Clough in Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 589 Problems by their very nature irresoluble in one lifetime.

Hence **Irresolubleness**, the quality of being irresoluble or undissolvable.

1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* iii. 179 Quercetanns himself... has this Confession of the Irresolubleness of Diamonds.

Irresolute (ir'e:zɒl'ut), *a.* [*ad. L. irresolut-us*, *f. ir-* (IR-2) + *resolutus* RESOLUTE.]

† 1. Not resolved or explained; left ambiguous or obscure. *Obs.*

1573 MURRAY *Let. in Wodrow Soc. Misc.* 289 Things ambiguous and irresolute. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. lvi. (1632) 172, I propose certaine formelesse and irresolute fantasies.

2. Unresolved or undecided as to a course of action. Also *fig.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* i. (1599) 15 Some times inclining to his ambition and glory, and sometimes restrained with feares and dangers, he would often be irresolute. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 20 After many long suspensions, and irresolute determinations... affection... commanded him to [etc.]. 1700 DRYDEN *Cinyras & Myrrha* 105 Irresolute to grant or to refuse. 1747 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 8 The rest appear irresolute what part to take. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* ii. ii. 60 At this moment Buckingham was irresolute, and scarcely knew what to decide on. 1867 BAILEY *Univ. Hymn* 8 The nebulous star, Of pale, irresolute sheen.

3. Wanting in resolution or decision of character; infirm of purpose; vacillating; characterized by irresolution.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 181 They cursed the Governors... concluding that rashnes had raigned with S... irresolute atrogancie with H... 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 417 This shews... an irresolute Temper in the Ranna. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. ii. ii. 251 Cicero... was irresolute, timid, and inconsistent.

Irresolutely (ir'e:zɒl'utli), *adv.* [*f. prec.* + -LY².] In an irresolute manner.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* ii. 214 The continuall rumours wee heard of preparations in Spaine, made us procede more irresolutely. 1658 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Pamela's Wars* Cyprus 196 The Venetians proceeded doubtfully and irresolutely in the business of the Peace. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xvi, Pausing irresolutely several times before the door.

Irresoluteness (ir'e:zɒl'utnəs). [*f. as prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being irresolute; irresolution.

1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xvii. 472 Where men... with this irresoluteness come. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iii. iv. § 36 An appearance of vacillation and irresoluteness which probably represents the real state of his mind. 1851 GALLANGA *Italy* 377 The lukewarmness, irresoluteness, and bad faith of the princes.

Irresolution (ir'e:zɒl'ʊ:ʃən). [*prob. a. F. irrésolution* (Montaigne, 16th c.), *f. ir-* (IR-2) + *résolution*: *cf. It. irresoluzione, -solutione* (Florio, 1598).] Want of resolution.

† 1. The condition of not having arrived at a settled opinion on some subject; undecided opinion, uncertainty, doubt. With *pl.*, An instance of this.

1592 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 291 The vnhappy accident of the Kinges late hurte dothe... nourishe strange concepts and irresolutions. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 431 Their irresolution, the weakness of their arguments... being apparent to all men. a 1648 LO. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 351 Bringing Religion thus into much irresolution and Controversie. 1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Loria* 89 The Souls of these amorous Lovers floated at this night among an hundred different irresolutions. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. Pref. 1, I expressed myself with some suspense and irresolution. 1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synon.* 23 Doubt is the hesitation of ignorance; uncertainty, of irresolution; and suspense, of indecision.

2. The condition of being irresolute or undecided; indecision as to a course of action; indecision of character; vacillation. With *an* and *plural*, An instance of this.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 140 For the conquest of any forren place, I believe they would procede with like slownesse and irresolution. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 149, I being for my owne part in

such affairs a mortal enemy of irresolutions. 1701 ROYCE *Ambr. Step-Moth*. i. 1. Be fix'd, my Soul, nor know the Weakness. The poor Irresolution of my Sex. 1810 *House of Lancaster* I. 44 [This] cast him into an irresolution much easier to be imagined than described. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 260 His irresolution of the French ambassadors. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* 21. When Fra Luca had ceased to speak, Tito still stood by him in irresolution.

Irresolvable (ir'zolvəb'l), *a.* [IR-2.] Not resolvable.

1. Incapable of being resolved or solved; insoluble.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. xi. 535 A thing full of spinous questions and irresolvable difficulties. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 8. 1/2 Your Question is irresolvable. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempsychic* 180 This suggests a question which... is irresolvable by Metaphysic.

2. That cannot be resolved into elements or parts; that cannot be analysed.

Irresolvable nebulae, nebulae that cannot be resolved into stars by telescopic examination.

1785 HERSCHTEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 262 The three nebulosities: viz. the resolvable, the coloured but irresolvable, and a tincture of the milky kind. 1865 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 332 Is not he a spiritualist, who... believes consciousness to be a primary irresolvable fact? 1881 PROCTOR *Poetry Astron.* xii. 432 Irresolvable nebulae really consisting of stars, but too remote for telescopic mastery. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Aug. 3/3 That the Reality of the Ego is a datum of the individual consciousness, irresolvable into more primitive elements.

3. That cannot be disentangled; inextricable.

1886 *Athenaeum* 13 Feb. 238/3 The countless leaves and the irresolvable intricacy of the willow-boughs overhanging the water.

Hence **Irresolvability**, **Irresolvableness**.

1838 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* (1851) 122 Such a fluid... co not... be distinguished from unresolved clusters of stars, either by the nature of its light, or the simple fact of its irresolvability. 1847 CRAIG, *Irresolvableness*.

† **Irresolve**, *Obs. rare.* [IR-2.] An incompletely resolved.

1769 R. GRIFFITH *Gordian Knot* II. 115 After forming many irresolves, I, at last, thought it most prudent to acquiesce in my misfortune.

† **Irresolved**, *a. Obs.* [IR-2.] Not resolved; not settled in opinion; undecided, uncertain; wavering, irresolute.

1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatribae* I. 163, I am as irresolved as I was before. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 85 Fighting in this sort, and irresolved what to do, some God gave a means of safety. a 1631 DUNNE in *Select.* (1840) 223 A divided, a distracted, a perplexed, an irresolved heart. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Fornes & Qual. Wks.* 1772 III. 38 He seems to me... to have been irresolved, whether there were any such substances or no. 1864 JANE CAMERON *Mem. Convict* I. 179 Down the dark stairs... she went again, irresolved what to do, whether to give him up or not.

Hence **Irresolvably**, *adv.*

1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem. Intro.* i. Friends have thought it very strange to hear me speak so irresolvably, as I have been wont to do, concerning those things.

Irresonance (ir'ezənsəns), [IR-2.] Absence of resonance.

1830 BARWELL *Aneurism* 40 Downward the irresonance usually mingles with the normal aortic; further downward and to the left, with the cardiac dulness.

Irresonant, *a.* [IR-2.] Not resonant; devoid of resonance.

1899 HOWELLS *Ragged Lady* 303 A flat irresonant voice.

Irrespectable, *rare.* [IR-2.] Not respectable. So **Irrespectability**, want of respectability.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 4/1 They have been trying to enclose for their own behest the common of irrespectability. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 76/1 His very existence as a dramatist denied point-blank by some irrespectable persons.

Irrespectful, *a. rare.* [IR-2.] Not respectful, disrespectful.

1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 46 The refusal... and the letter... are criminal and irrespectful proceedings. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* LXXXIII. 183/2 The most outrageous and irrespectful democrats in modern Europe.

† **Irrespecting**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [IR-2.] = **IRRESPECTIVE** 2.

1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* 64 His meer irrespecting will.

Irrespective (ir'spektiv), *a. and adv.* [IR-2.] Not respective; without respect or regard.

† 1. Not respectful, disrespectful. *Obs.*

1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* 25 His followers are become so wicked and irrespective, as to... cast their own misdeeds upon the broad back of the Prince. 1654 in *Cabbala Suppl.* 101 Irreverend and Irrespective behaviour towards my self and some of mine.

2. Characterized by disregard of particular persons, circumstances, or conditions. *Now rare.*

1650 A. A. *Repl. Sanderson* 10 Our Author hath shewn how impossible it is that any Promissory Oath can be absolute and irrespective. 1658 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VIII. xiii. 354 The execution of that decree in conferring grace upon one, and withholding it from the other, is equally free and irrespective. a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 462 (R.) These two doctrines, 1. of Christ's dying for none but the elect, 2. of God's absolute irrespective decrees of election and reprobation, are inconvenient interpositions. a 1672 WREN in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 229 In the matter of irrespective decrees, Election, and Reprobation. 1833 COLBRIDGE *Tablet*. 14 Aug., He... oversteps, in his Irrespective zeal, every decency and every right opposed to his course. 1857 BADEN POWELL *Christianity without Judaism* 44 The grand dogma of the eternal, arbitrary, Irrespective, Irreversible decrees.

3. Existing or considered without respect or regard to something else; without taking account of, independent of.

1694 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1703) 7 A man does not delight in an Advantage... so much for it's own irrespective Goodness, as because others want it. a 1862a BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 416 The science has a speculative interest, which is irrespective of all practical considerations.

b. Now chiefly in adverbial construction, qualifying a verb expressed or understood; = **IRRESPECTIVELY**. *Const. of.*

1839 *Times* 15 July in *Spirit Metropol. Conserv. Press* (1840) II. 171 Their announced determination to empower Scotch Dissenters to print the bible *jure coronae*, irrespective of parliamentary sanction. 1849 R. I. WILKINSON *Holy Bapt.* (1850) 129 Whether... anything is... done by God, irrespective of the instrumentality of mortals. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvi. 373 Irrespective of the snow, the mere tendency of the dirt to accumulate [etc.]. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 253 The application of the funds was carried out irrespective of the religion of the applicants.

Irrespectively (ir'spektivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an irrespective manner.

† 1. Without showing respect; disrespectfully. *Obs.*

1636 FEATLY in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxiii. 10 To see the vilest of all creatures... irrespectively hale and tear in pieces the casket which whilome enclosed the richest jewel in the world.

† 2. In a manner showing disregard of particular persons or circumstances. *Obs.*

1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 178 That God, by his sole will and absolute decree, hath irrespectively resolved, and inequitably decreed, some to be saved, some to be damned, from all Eternity. a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 485 (R.) He is all the while convinced that all the promises... belong to him absolutely and irrespectively. a 1711 KEN *Hymnartum* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 104 None doom'd to endless Flame can plead *Him* irrespectively decreed. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VII. xi. 218 Mere undeserved mercy, that places the marks of its favour absolutely and irrespectively upon whom it pleases.

3. Without regard to or consideration of other things or of (†to) something specified; independently.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. x. § 4. 111 The solid merit of virtue, which is the discharge of our duty to God and man, irrespectively to humane praise. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. v. 138 Prosperity, considered absolutely and irrespectively, is better and more desirable than adversity. 1822 MIALT in *Noncon.* II. 1 A conscientious and uncompromising advocacy of truth, quite irrespective of party convenience. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. (1875) 192 He values them, irrespectively of the practical conveniences which their triumph may obtain for him. 1884 L. COLEMAN in *Law Rep.* 13 Queen's Bench Div. 691 The Court could enlarge the time irrespectively of the contract of the parties.

† **Irrespectuose**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. IR-2 + **respectuose*, var. of *RESPECTUOUS*: cf. F. *irrespectueux* (Cotgr. 1611), It. *irrispettoso* (Florio 1611).] Not respectful or respectful; disrespectful.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. Pref., The Imputation of being contentious, disaffected, or irrespectuose towards persons of so great esteem.

Irrespirable (ir'spəi'rəb'l, ir'spirəb'l), *a.* [f. IR-2 + *RESPIRABLE*, or *a. F. irrespirable* (1779 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. late L. *irrespirabilis* (Tert.), f. *ir-* (IR-2) + *respirāre* to RESPIRE: see -ABLE.] Not respirable; unfit for respiration.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 421 Produced by inhaling carbonic-acid or some other irrespirable exhalation. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxviii. 410 The mud-volcanoes of South America, Italy, and the Caspian Sea, which... vomit muddy clay, naphtha, and irrespirable gases. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. (1879) 355 Some gases are irrespirable, on account of their causing spasm of the glottis.

Irrespondence, *rare.* [IR-2.] Want of response; the fact of not responding (to something else).

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 47 A morbid condition of one or more of the mental faculties or feelings, or an irrespondence of them to others. *Ibid.* IV. 107 An irrespondence in the feelings of the female to those of the male.

† **Irresponsal**, *a. Sc. Obs.* [f. IR-2 + *RESPONSAL* a.] = **IRRESPONSIBLE**.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Let. Lady Kenmure* 7 Mar., Away, away with irresponsal Tutors, that would play me a slip. — *Let. Marg. Fullerton* Lett. (1671) 308 They shall prove irresponsal debtors: And therefore best here look ere we leap.

Irresponsibility (ir'spənsibi-liti), [f. next: see -ITY.]

1. The quality or fact of being irresponsible. 1818 in *Topo.* 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xx. A remarkable irresponsibility of character. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iii. 96 It is dangerous to admit the plea of irresponsibility for those who labour under... Moral Insanity. 1884 BAYCE in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 720 Irresponsibility breeds, and must always breed, laziness and selfishness.

2. Incapability of responding physically. *rare.* 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 482 While ordinary purgatives are incapable of exciting evacuations from the torpidity and irresponsibility of the palsied parts, they are sufficient to occasion inflammation.

Irresponsible (ir'spənsib'l), *a. (sb.)* Also 7-able. [f. IR-2 + *RESPONSIBLE*. The variant in -able corresponds to F. *irresponsable*.]

1. Not responsible; not answerable for conduct or actions; not liable to be called to account;

exempt from or incapable of legal responsibility. Also (by extension), Acting or done without a sense of responsibility.

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings Wks.* (1847) 241/a That no... tyrant... may presume such high and irresponsible licence over mankind, to havoc and turn upside down whole kingdoms of men. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* I. iv. (R.), What a dangerous thing... is it for men to intrust... their innocence and religion in such irresponsible hands. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 39 They left the crown... perfectly irresponsible. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 2 Epistles which contained the irresponsible commands of this one individual. 1890 T. DE W. TALMAGE *Fr. Manger to Throne* 643 The prisoner was idiotic and irresponsible.

fig. 1871-3 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 374 Our public-school and university life is a great wellhead of new and irresponsible words.

2. Unable to respond to a legal obligation; insolvent. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

B. sb. An irresponsible person.

1894 *Voice* (N. Y.) 22 Feb., 8,000,000 workmen... would be frustrated by a body of legislative irresponsibles. 1897 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 5/4 The Greek Irresponsibles: still raiding... The Turkish Irresponsibles: becoming restive.

Hence **Irresponsibleness**, the quality of being irresponsible, irresponsibility.

1655 in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 38/a Haisard in the security of moneys throw the irresponsibleness of debtors. 1887 G. R. LEAVITT in W. Gladden *Parish Probl.* 205 It develops self-will and self-sufficiency in the pastor, and in the people criticism and irresponsibleness.

Irresponsibly (ir'spənsibli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an irresponsible manner.

1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nur.* II. ii. (1861) 255 They discharge the holiest responsibilities irresponsibly. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 147 Poems have been written between sleeping and waking, irresponsibly. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 16 The lambs... frisked irresponsibly about.

Irresponsive (ir'spənsiv), *a.* [IR-2.]

1. Not responsive or answering; not responding to a force or stimulus, or to something which appeals to the emotions; giving no answer to a question or inquiry.

1846 in WORCESTER, who cites *Edin. Rev.* 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Let. Pusey* 11, I trust I am not ungrateful or irresponsible to you in this respect. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* (1879) App. 714 The whole of the posterior lobe is similarly irresponsible. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Calh. React.* (1898) VII. xiii. 226 Works to which our forefathers were unintelligibly irresponsible.

2. = **IRRESPONSIBLE** 1. *rare.*

1884 GLADSTONE in *Mem. Tennyson* II. xvi. 306 Irresponsive power is a dangerous thing unless curbed by wisdom.

Hence **Irresponsiveness**, the quality or state of being irresponsible.

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 282 A long period of sullen irresponsiveness. 1879 *Spectator* 5 Oct. 1263 Nothing can be more marvellously painted than the picture of her irresponsiveness to her husband's anxieties, fears, and hopes.

Irrestrainable (ir'strɛnəb'l), *a.* [IR-2.] Not restrainable; that cannot be restrained or held in check.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 91 An absolute, irrevocable, uncontrollable Supremacy over them, superior to, irrestrainable, irresistible, or unalterable by their own primitive inherent National Sovereignty. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 373 The intense enthusiasm... became almost irrestrainable. 1886 *Greatheart* II. 174 'Here's Arthur', cried the children; and irrestrainable Johnny let himself down out of the carriage to meet him.

Hence **Irrestrainably**, *adv.*, in a way that cannot be restrained.

1685 R. L'ESTRANGE *Observer Defended* 8 Which facultie he vindicates to himself irrestrainably. 1873 RUSKIN *For. Clav.* xxxviii. 26 Liars and traitors... soak their way down, irrestrainably, to the gutter grating.

Irrestrictive (ir'strɪktiv), *a.* [IR-2.] Not restrictive; without restriction.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 102. 1/2 If we canvass the matter in an Absolute, in an Irrestrictive Sense. 1854 J. CAIRNS *Let. in Life* xiv. (1895) 377 The statements regarding space and time as irrestrictive conditions.

Irresultive, *a. rare.* [IR-2.] Having no result.

1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound Poems* 1850 I. 157 An empty wish... and irresultive work.

Irresuscitable, *a. rare.* [IR-2.] Not resuscitable; that cannot be resuscitated or restored to life. Hence **Irresuscitably**, *adv.*

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ii. The inner man... sleeps now irresuscitably stagnant at the bottom of his stomach. 1843 — *Past & Pr.* I. vi. If it prove irresuscitable. 1865 — *Fredk. Gl.* xvii. i. (1872) VII. 6 Clamorous rage and logic, which has now sunk irresuscitably dead.

Irretention (ir'etɪnʃən), [IR-2.] Lack of retention; want of the power of retaining; irretentiveness.

1827 DE QUINCEY *Last days Kant Wks.* 1854 III. 154 From irretention of memory, he could not recollect the letters which composed his name.

Irretentive (ir'etntiv), *a.* [IR-2.] Not retentive; lacking the power of retention.

1749 SKELTON *Deism Revealed* iv. (T.), His imagination irregular and wild, his memory weak and irretentive. 1879 A. W. WARD *Chaucer* iii. 147 A manliness of tone, the direct opposite of the irretentive querulousness found in so great a number of poets. 1897 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LXIV. 163/1 A narrow range of reading, or an irretentive memory.

Hence **Irretentiveness**, the quality of being irretentive; want of the power of retention.

1849 Chambers' Hist. Scot. ix. 114 All the rest .. made their escape from Newgate, which on this occasion manifested a peculiar irretiteness. 1867 LOWELL Rousseau Pr. Wks. 1890 II. 261 Montaigne .. reports of himself with the impartiality of a naturalist, and Boswell, in his letters to Temple, shows a maudlin irretiteness.

† **Irretiate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. irrētiāre* to ensnare, f. *ir-* (IR-1) + *rete* net.] *trans.* To catch as in a net; to ensnare, entrap.

1660 Charac. Italy 3 You are in continual fear .. by reason of those hellish snares they usually lay to irretiate and massacre strangers. 1705 Phil. Trans. XXV. 1914 While the said Crystal was growing or coagulating, several small insects .. were irretiated or imprisoned therein.

Irreticent (irētisēnt), *a.* [IR-2.] Not reticent; wanting in reticence.

1864 Realm 11 May 7 We English have an ineradicable distaste to coarse, irreticent, rampant vulgarity, whether in action, writing, or speech.

Irretraceable (ir'ir'ē'k'āb'l), *a.* [IR-2.] That cannot be retraced.

1847 in CRAIG. a 1859 DE QUINCEY Posth. Wks. (1891) I. 23 An error .. travels off into .. spaces incalculable and irretraceable. 1876 HOLLAND Sev. Oaks xii. 168 He had taken a step upward and forward, a step irretraceable.

Irretractable (ir'ir'ē'k'tāb'l), *a.* [ad. late *L. irrefractabilis* (Augustine), f. *ir-* (IR-2) + *retractāre* to retract: see -BLE. Cf. *F. irrefractabile* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)] That cannot be retracted or taken back.

1880 CHEYNE Isaiah (1884) I. 256 The gifts and calling of God are irrefractible.

Irretractile (ir'ir'ē'k'til, -tāil), *a.* [IR-2.] Not retractile; incapable of being retracted or drawn back.

1855 H. SPENCER Princ. Psychol. (1872) II. vi. xii. 156 Of bodies that resist in different modes .. we have .. the Retractile and Irretractile.

Irretrievable (ir'ir'ē'vāb'l), *a.* [IR-2.] That cannot be retrieved; irrecoverable; irreparable.

1695 [implied in IRRETRIEVABLY]. 1702 DE FOE Shortest Way w. Dissenters Misc. (1703) 423 With an absolute, and, as they suppose, irretreivable Victory. 1712 STEELE Spect. No. 423 ¶ 5 The Condition of Gloriana, I am afraid, is irretreivable. 1788 GIBSON Decl. & P. xlviii. (1869) III. 49 He perceived the irretreivable decline of his brother's health. 1821 WELLINGTON Disp. etc. Oct. (1867) I. 195 Whether we shall .. give up the government to the Whigs and Radicals, or, in other words, the country in all its relations, to irretreivable ruin? 1871 H. AINSWORTH Tower Hill II. vii. The time approached when the irretreivable step must be taken.

Hence **Irretrievability**, **Irretrievableness**, the quality of being irretreivable.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, Irretrievableness. 1847 DE QUINCEY Secr. Soc. Wks. 1857 VII. 269 The fatal irretreivability of errors in early life. 1882 ANNIE THOMAS Allerton Towers I. viii. 137 The boldness and irretreivability of the step he has taken.

Irretrievably (ir'ir'ē'vāb'l), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an irretreivable manner; so as to be irretreivable; beyond recovery or repair; irreparably.

1695 WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth iv. ix. (1723) 215 It must needs have been all irretreivably lost and useless to Mankind. 1766 GOLDSM. Vic. W. xxxi. Miss Wilnot .. perceiving that her fortune was irretreivably lost. 1869 M. PARTISON Serm. (1885) 190 The Church of Rome has irretreivably broken with knowledge.

† **Irreturnable**, *a. Obs.* [f. IR-2 + RETURN *v.* + -ABLE.] *a.* That cannot be returned or turned back. *b.* Admitting of no return; from which it is impossible to return.

1563 Mirr. Mag., Hastings lxxxii. Forth irreturnable flyeth the spoken word, Be it in scoffe, in earnest, or in bound. 1579 J. STUBBS Gaping Gulf B.J. His kingdom cam to naught, and the whole people suffered a transmigration irreturnable in Assiria. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. Garzoni's Hosp. Incur. Fooles 36 To enter the irreturnable shadowes of god Ditis his house.

[**Irrevalent**, a frequent perversion of IRRELEVANT.]

Irrevealeable (ir'ir'ē'vāb'l), *a. rare* -o. [IR-2.] That cannot be revealed. So **Irrevealeably** *adv.* 1847 in CRAIG.

† **Irrevealed**, *a. Obs.* [IR-2.] Not revealed or disclosed; unrevealed.

1610 DONNE Pseudo Martyr v. 12 Obscure and irrevealed things. 1628 GAULE Pract. The. (1629) 107 The irrevealed Will of God. a 1631 DONNE Paradoxes (1652) 63 So deep and so irrevealed.

Irreverence (ir'ir'ē'rēns), [ad. *L. irreverēntia*, f. *irreverent-em* IRREVERENT: see -ENCE. Cf. *F. irréverence* 13th c., *irréverence* 14th c. (Hatz.-Darm. and Littré).]

1. The fact or quality of being irreverent; absence or violation of reverence; disrespect to a person or thing held sacred or worthy of honour.

c 1340 HAMPOLE Prose Tr. 10 If he swere be Cryste wondes or blude .. it sounes in irreverence of Ihesu Cryste. 1382 WYCLIF Ecclus. xxvi. 14 Fro alle irreverence of the ege of hir waar [1388 Be thou war of al vnreverence of hir i3en]. c 1386 CHAUCER Pars. T. ¶ 329 Irreverence is whan men do nat honour there as hem oughte to doon. c 1440 Jacob's Well 94 Whanne þou iapyst, & scornyst, & dost irreverence to god & to his sayntes. 1651 DAVENANT Gondiberti Pref. 3 If it be not irreverence to record their opinion. 1684 Contempl. St. Man II. x. (1699) 236 The irreverence and great incivility towards God in a Mortal Sin. a 1779 WAR-

BURTON Serm. IX. ii. (R.), Turnus .. is, on the very first appearance, marked out by his irreverence to the priestess of Juno. 1861 WRIGHT Ess. Archæol. II. xxi. 176 A feeling of irreverence for things sacred. 1871 TYNDALL Fragam. Sc. (1879) I. xi. 353 Lowering the moral tone, and exciting irreverence and cunning.

b. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this; an irreverent act or utterance.

a 1744 POPE (J.), Attributes .. which it was an irreverence to omit. 1873 LD. HOUGHTON Monogr. 20 Make yourself quite easy in the possession of my irreverences. 1899 A. E. GARVIE Ritschlian Theol. vi. ii. 344 The spiritual dissection of some theologians is .. an impertinence, one could even say an irreverence.

2. The condition of not being revered; state of dishonour.

1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. 1. § 151 The irreverence and scorn the Judges were justly in. Mod. To be held in irreverence.

Irreverend (ir'ir'ē'rēnd), *a.* [IR-2.]

1. Not reverend; unworthy of veneration.

[1494: see IRREVERENT 1.] 1718 RICHARDSON Clarissa (1811) VIII. xli. 158 Her matted, grisly hair, made irreverend by her wickedness. 1879 SWINBURNE Stud. Shaks. ii. (1880) 110 That most irreverend father in God, Friar John, belongs to a higher class in the moral order of being.

¶ 2. Formerly often misused for, or confused with, IRREVERENT.

[Arising from the earlier use of IRREVERENT in both senses.] 1576 GRINDAL Let. to Queen 20 Dec. in Strype Life (1710) II. ap. 80 If eny Man use immodest Speech, or irreverend Gesture or Behaviour. 1597 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. v. xlvii. § 4 That irreverend confidence wherewith true humilitie can neuer stand. 1721 STRYPE Eccl. Mem. an. 1556 (R.) A certain learned person .. impugned some part of what he had spoken, urging that he had used irreverend speech. 1796 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag. II. 465 To preserve their monumental altars within precincts where they will be guarded from irreverend mutilation. 1849 ROCK Ch. of Fathers 1. ii. 79 Handled with a rough, irreverend touch.

Hence **Irreverendly** *adv.* (in quot. misused for *irreverently*).

1655 H. VAUGHAN Silex Scint. Pref. (1858) 7 So irreverendly bold, as to dash Scripture with their impious conceits. 1738 WARBURTON Div. Legat. App. 58 He irreverendly aims at wit with the face of an Irish inquisitor.

Irreverent (ir'ir'ē'rēnt), *a.* Also 5 *inr-*. [ad. *L. in-, irreverent-em*, f. *in-, ir-* (IR-2) + *reverēns*, -entem, pr. pple. of *reverēri* to REVERE. Cf. *F. irrévérent* (15th c.).]

In OF. *reverent* represented *L. reverēndus*; hence, in English also, *reverent* and *irreverent* were orig. used in the sense of *reverend*, *irreverend*, which were of later introduction: see REVERENT.]

† 1. = IRREVEREND. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN Chron. VII. 644 To company w^t symple & irreuerent persones.

2. Not reverent; wanting in reverence or veneration; showing disrespect to a sacred or venerable person or thing.

1550 VERON Godly Sayings (1846) 13 That no man shuld .. loke in the Arke .. wyth prophane & irreuerente eies. 1667 MILTON P. L. xii. 101 Th' irreuerent Son of Him who built the Ark, who for the shame Don to his Father, heard this heauie curse, Servant of Servants, on his vitious Race. 1746 ARENSIDE Hymn Natals 288 O highest Jove, Irreverent. 1864 DUBLIN Univ. Mag. 612 'Parker is an old hunk', was the irreuerent reply. 1871 B. TAYLOR Faust (1875) I. Notes 281 The irreuerent irony of Mephistopheles.

Irreverential (ir'ir'ē'rēntiāl), *a.* [f. *L. irreuerēntia* IRREVERENCE + -AL.] Not reverential; characterized by irreverence; irreverent.

1654 REC. Dingwall Presb. (Sc. Hist. Soc.) 242 Sentenced for his irreuerential words against his Minister. 1675 CASE Quakers conc. Oaths defended 15 Irreverential and common Swearing. 1848 LONGE, in Life (1891) II. 137 The old General Washington dodge—pardon the irreuerential word—of thanking the donor before reading the book. 1861 WILSON & GEIKIE Mem. E. Forbes vi. 181 The irreuerential portraits of academic dignitaries which were weekly displayed at the College gate.

Hence **Irreverentialism**, irreuerential practice.

Irreverentially *adv.*, irreuerently.

1675 CASE Quakers conc. Oaths defended 15 Swearing rashly, prophane, irreuerentially. 1850 DE QUINCEY Wks. (1871) XVI. 54 To complain of irreuerentialism through an irreuerential word. 1855 F. M. BROWN in W. M. ROSSETTI Ruskin, Rossetti, etc. (1899) 44 Stephens speaking irreuerentially on the subject of Guggum.

Irreverently (ir'ir'ē'rēntli), *adv.* [f. IRREVERENT + -LY 2.] In an irreuerent manner; without reverence; disrespectfully.

1494 FABYAN Chron. vii. 526 They .. vi. Corpys .. were than put in a carte & drawn vnto a house of Seynt Katherine, & there buried irreuerently. 1550 VERON Godly Sayings (1846) 12 The people which looked in it irreuerently were slayne. 1658 HIST. Mem. K. James 25 Surprised that he spake irreuerently of King Henry the eighth. 1716 ADDISON Freeholder No. 6 ¶ 8 Those who speak irreuerently of the Person to whom they have sworn Allegiance. 1828 D'ISRAELI Chas. I. I. iv. 71 A land where the haughtiest Don trembled to touch irreuerently the meanest friar. 1859 GEO. ELIOT A. Bede ii. Nor was it a 'spotty globe', as Milton has irreuerently called the moon.

Irreversible (ir'ir'ē'vīsib'l), *a.* Also 7-8 -able. [IR-2.] That cannot be reversed.

1. That cannot be undone, repealed, or annulled; unalterable, irrevocable.

1630 PRYNE Anti-Armin. 114 The euertlasting, the irreuerible Decrees of Election. 1649 BR. HALL Cases Conc. iv. vi. 457 That since marriage once passed, is irreuerible, we may have some breathing-time betwixt our

promise and accomplishment. 1677 W. SHERLOCK Answ. T. Dawson 23 He is under an irreuerible Decree. 1728 R. MORRIS Ess. Anc. Archit. 7 The irreuerible Decree of Fate. 1867 BRIGHT Sp. Amer. 29 June (1876) 144 A triumph which has pronounced the irreuerible doom of slavery. 1885 LAW Times LXXXVIII. 183/2 It was so taken [to the House of Lords] and the previously irreuerible decisions of the Queen's Bench were reversed.

2. That cannot be turned backwards, upside down, or in the opposite direction. (In quot. 1821, That cannot be upset or overturned.)

1821 LAMB Elia Ser. 1. Valentine's Day, Delightful eternal commonplaces .. having your irreuerible throne in the fancy and affections. 1864 BOWEN Logic xii. 398 It is Causal relation, and, as such, is absolute and unchangeable, for it is irreuerible even in thought. 1870 VEATS Nat. Hist. Comm. 28 The irreuerible order of deposits.

Hence **Irreversibility**, **Irreuerisableness**, the quality or character of being irreuerible.

1625 DONNE Serm. lxvi. 673 In the anguish of that dissolution, in the sorrows of that valediction, in the irreueribleness of that transmigration. 1678 J. [JONES] Brit. Ch. 441 The perpetuity and irreueribleness of this decree. 1732 STACKHOUSE Hist. Bible v. ii. (T. Suppl.). A precedent of the irreueribleness of oaths. 1824 BLACKW. Mag. XV. 520 The irreueribility of the judgments. 1873 B. STEWART Conserv. Energy v. 142 The irreueribility of the process puts a stop to all this.

Irreuerisibly (ir'ir'ē'vīsib'l), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an irreuerible manner; so as not to admit of being reversed; unalterably, irrevocably.

1626 JACKSON Creed viii. iv. § 3 Whether they were irreueribly cast out of God's gracious presence before their accomplishment of, their project against man, is not so certain. 1750 JOHNSON Rambler No. 16 ¶ 5, I am now .. known to be an Author and .. irreueribly condemned to all the miseries of high reputation. a 1842 ARNOLD Lect. Mod. Hist. II. (1878) 140 Taking their shape for good or for evil, and sometimes irreueribly.

Irreueritable (ir'ir'ē'vītāb'l), *a. rare.* [f. IR-2 + *L. reuerit* to return + -IBLE.] *a.* Incapable of reverting (to the former owner). *b.* Irreuerible, unalterable.

1725 KIRKPATRICK Relig. Ord. Norwich 129 Unexpirable, or at least irreueritable, leases. 1822 BLACKW. Mag. XI. 165 The irreueritable tendency to monarchy of a great, a chivalrous, and a territorial people.

† **Irreuerincible**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IR-2 + REVERINCIBLE, ad. late *L. reuincibilis* (Tertull.).] That cannot be overcome or refuted; invincible, incontrovertible.

a 1746 J. LEWIS Life Fisher (1855) I. xvi. 269 Bede .. proves by irreuerincible arguments, that those fourteen years are to be counted from the conversion of Paul.

Irreuisable (ir'ir'ē'vīzāb'l), *a. rare.* [IR-2.] That cannot or must not be revised.

1884 LEEDS Mercury 15 Aug. 5/1 The Republic has been declared inuolable, irreuisable.

[**Irreuitable**: see IRREMITABLE.]

Irreuocability (ir'ir'ē'vōkābiliti), [f. next + -ITY: cf. *F. irréuocabilité* (1534 in Hatz.-Darm.)] The quality, character, or condition of being irreuocable; incapability of being recalled or revoked.

1613 F. ROBERTS Reven. Gosp. 1 He enacteth it .. in more then Mede and Persian irreuocability. 1837 DICKENS Pickw. xxxi. Confirmation of the irreuocability of his intention. 1884 Pall Mall G. 25 Sept. 5/2 The new agreement .. If it is to share the fate of other 'irreuoabilities' .. will not be worth much.

Irreuoacable (ir'ir'ē'vōkāb'l), *a.* Also 5 *inreuoacable*, 7-8 *irreuoacable*. [ad. *L. irreuocabilis*, f. *ir-* (IR-2) + *reuoacabilis*, f. *reuoacāre* to recall: perh. in part through *F. irréuoacable* (1357 in Godef. Compl.). Irreuoacable follows Eng. *reuoake*.

1585 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie II. xliij. (Arb.) 130 Not content with the usual Normane or Saxon word, would conuert the very Latine and Greeke word into vulgar French, as to say innumerable for innumbrable, reuoacable, irreuoacable, .. and such like, which are not naturall Normans nor yet French, but altered Latines.]

That cannot be recalled.

1. That cannot be called, brought, fetched, or taken back; that is beyond recall or recovery. (In reference to past time or events often with admixture of sense 2.)

1382a WYCLIF Ezek. xxi. 5 For I the Lord ledde out my sword of his sheethe irreuoacable [gloss or that may not be clepid a3en]. 1490 CAXTON Eneydos xi. 42 Alas he .. hath my loue entirely wyth hym, wherof irreuoacable a yefte I doo make to hym. 1596 SPENSER F. Q. VI. ii. 15 Sith that he is gone irreuoacable. 1607 ROWLANDS Guy Warw. 74 Irreuoacable time is posting gone. 1706 ROWE Ulysses iv. 1768 She is lost—most certain—gone irreuoacable. 1805 KINGSLEY Hereward, xii. She sat .. half wishing that the irreuoacable yesterday had never come. 1866 LUDON Banph. Lect. vi. (1875) 245 Regarded historically these events belong to the irreuoacable past.

2. That cannot be revoked, repealed, annulled, or undone; unalterable, irreuerible. (The prevailing sense.)

1490 CAXTON Eneydos iv. 20 Bi the sentence irreuoacable of theym [the gods]. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS Serm. (Parker Soc.) 303 As a seal and sure pledge of his irreuoacable promise. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. i. iii. 85 Firme, and irreuoacable my doombe, Which I haue past vpon her, she is banish'd. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. Milton's Def. Pop. v. Wks. (1851) 141 The Laws of the Medes and Persians; which Laws were irreuoacable. 1791 PAINE Rights of Man (ed. 4) 145 An hereditary aristocracy, assuming and asserting indefeasible, irreuoacable rights and authority, wholly

Independent of the Nation. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xxii. (1865) III. 33 This tenant-right was equivalent to actual possession; it was perpetual and irrevocable. 1880 Mrs. FORRESTER *Key & P.* I. 81 You need feel certain that her decision of to-night is irrevocable.

Irrevocableness (irrevokábl'nes). [*f. prec. + -NESS.*] The quality or character of being irrevocable.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 493 The incurableness of their sins, and irrevocableness of their judgements. 1753 RICHARDSON *Graundison* (1781) VI. xxxii. 226 The irrevocableness of the event. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xlviii. Adam was forcing Arthur to feel more intensely the irrevocableness of his own wrong-doing.

Irrevocably (irrevokábl'i), *adv.* [*f. as prec. + -LY.*] In an irrevocable manner; so as to be irrevocable.

1. So as not to admit of being called or brought back; beyond recall or recovery.

1611 COTGR., *Irrevocablement*, irrevocably, vnrecallably. 1627 MAY *Lucan* I. (1631) 16 Irrevocably doe the people flye. 1742 YOUNG *Ni. Th.* v. 402 Nor mark the much irrevocably laps'd, And mingled with the sea. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* Concl., Tho' he has disappeared as irrevocably as Eurydice.

2. So as not to admit of being revoked or annulled; unalterably, irrevocably.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 26b, Ligarius..is by me already irrevocably condemn'd. 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prærog. Chr. Kings* ix. 100 They were totally and irrevocably invested with all power. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 252 The king may make a treaty with a foreign state, which shall irrevocably bind the nation. 1810 *House of Lancaster* I. 103, I remained firmly and irrevocably fixed in my first resolution. 1841 MACADLAY *Ess.*, Hastings (1887) 678 The whole party was irrevocably pledged to a prosecution.

Irrevolvable (irrevólub'l), *a. rare.* [*f. IR-2 + REVOLUBLE*, *ad. L. revolvibilis* that may be rolled back.] That has no finite period of revolution, whose revolution is never completed; of infinite circuit.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 71 In supereminence of beatific Vision progressing the dateless and irrevolvable Circle of Eternity. 1876 FARRAR *Marib. Sermon* xxviii. 284 The exceeding immortality—the dateless and irrevolvable circle of eternity—is for all who can say, 'I have finished my race'.

Irrethorrical, *a. rare*—[*IR-2*] 'Not rhetorical; inelegant in phrase; unpersuasive' (Smart, 1836).

† **Irri-de**, *v. Obs.* [*ad. L. irridē-re* to laugh at, *f. ir- (IR-1) + ridē-re* to laugh.] *trans.* To laugh at; to deride.

1637 MEDE *Ep.*, to *Twisse* Wks. (1672) IV. lxxi. 850 Did I merit to be irrided for having found out I know not what Mystery? a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 489 Luther, Sternius, and others..irridid it publicly.

Irrigable (irrigábl'), *a.* [*f. L. irrigā-re* to IRRIGATE: see -BLE; so mod.F. *irrigable* (*Dict. Acad.* 1878).] Capable of being irrigated; susceptible of irrigation.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 193 To employ the irrigable land on the banks of the canal for agricultural purposes. 1895 *Athenæum* 14 Sept. 354/r There is a considerable amount of irrigated country paying well, and an enormous amount of country easily irrigable.

Hence **Irrigably** *adv.*, so as to be irrigable.

1893 *Scribner's Mag.* XLII. 94/r A ribbon of irrigably level land.

† **Irrigate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* In 5 irrigat. [*ad. L. irrigāt-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *irrigā-re* to IRRIGATE.] Irrigated, watered.

† a 1212 *Lydg. Two Merchants* 24 But yeer by yeer the soil is irrigat. And outflowed with the flood of Nyle.

Irrigate (irrigēt'), *v.* [*f. L. irrigāt-*, *ppl. stem* of *irrigā-re* to lead water to, to water, *f. ir- (IR-1) + rigā-re* to wet, moisten, water.]

1. *trans.* To supply with moisture; to moisten, wet. (Now rare in the general sense, and regarded as *transf.* from 2 a.)

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 285 The thirde vse is to irrigate or moysten the sides of the wombe. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 158 Not that they think the blood..nfit to irrigate the parts with that vital liquor. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* II. 65 With which..to irrigate Their dry-furr'd Tongues. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 3 Only the larger bronchi are irrigated by the bronchial arteries.

2. *spec. a.* To supply (land) with water by means of channels or streams passing through it; also said of such channels or streams (natural or artificial); to water. (The prevailing sense.)

1623 CROOKRAM, *Irrigate*, to water ground, or so. 1706 PHILLIPS *S.V.*, A Country irrigated by several fine Rivers. 1834 PAISLEY *Afr. Sh.* iv. 180 The orchard..and garden ground..were irrigated by the waters of a small mountain-rill which were collected and led down in front of the house by an artificial canal. 1852 CONYBEARE & HOWSON *St. Paul* (1862) I. x. 332 Its waters still irrigate the suburban gardens of the Athenians. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 37 The country was..artificially irrigated by a network of canals.

b. *Med.* To supply (a part, a wound, etc.) with a constant flow or sprinkling of some liquid, for the purpose of cooling, cleansing, or disinfecting.

1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 123 Stuffed with sponges, and sutures left unfastened for three hours, during which time it was irrigated with carbolic acid.

3. *fig.* To refresh or make fruitful as with a supply of moisture.

1886 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xiii. 276 The wine of angels..inebrates their understandings, irrigates the spirits of men made perfect. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xii. v. But then they have their claret and Madeira To irrigate the dryness of decline. 1873 HAMEATON *Intell. Life* x. iii. (1875) 352 Her mind irrigated their minds, which would have remained permanently barren without that help and refreshment.

Hence **Irrigated**, *Irrigating* *ppl. adjs.*

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 287 The earth becomes again satiated by irrigating showers. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 353 Irrigated pasture, or best water meadow. 1892 *Athenæum* 30 July 153/3 He..set them to work digging an irrigating canal. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 1/3 The fertilising and irrigating effect which the Darwinian hypothesis has exercised in all departments of contemporary thought.

Irrigation (irrigā'shən). [*ad. L. irrigātiō-em* watering, *n.* of action from *irrigā-re* to IRRIGATE: *cf. F. irrigation* (15th c. in *Godef. Compl.*)] The action or process of irrigating.

1. The action of supplying or fact of being supplied with moisture; a moistening or wetting. (Now rare in *gen.* sense, and regarded as *transf.* from 2 a.)

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 503 It dries the Body, robs of irrigation The thirsty parts. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* I. (1651) 11 Humectation or Irrigation, is a sprinkling of moisture upon any thing. a 1693 AUBREY *Lives, Bacon* (1898) I. 84 His lordship would, when it rained, take his coach (open) to receive the benefit of irrigation. 1809 *Europ. Mag.* LV. 20 The streets and lanes..were in a complete state of irrigation.

2. *spec. a.* The action of supplying land with water by means of channels or streams; the distribution of water over the surface of the ground, in order to promote the growth and productiveness of plants.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 600 The Sixth Helpe of Ground is by Watering and Irrigation. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* Advt., I did not altogether compile this Work for the sake of our Ordinary Rustics, but for the more Ingenious.. That this may yet be no prejudice to the meaner capacities let them read for..irrigation, watering. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 18 This valley..is supplied by a constant stream for the purposes of irrigation. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 232 A machine designed to raise water to a great height for the irrigation of land. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iv. 72 Peasants..drawing up the buckets of water from the river for the irrigation of the fields above.

b. *Med.* The application of a constant stream or shower of some liquid to a part of the body, *e.g.* to allay inflammation, or to cleanse and disinfect an ulcer, etc. (In quot. 1632 *concr.* A liquid for this purpose; an embrocation, lotion.)

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 272 Irrigation..is an aspersion of humidity upon things that are to be dissolved, that so they may the more easily deliquate. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1 v. Irrigations of the head, with water lillies, lettuce, violets, camomile, &c. 1632 tr. *Brueel's Praxis Med.* 39 Make an irrigation for the head with sweete waters. 1842 ABDEY *Water Cure* (1843) 68 Cold half baths, and irrigation afterwards. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Irrigation*,..the continuous application of a stream of simple or antiseptic fluid to a part so as to keep it wet with a constant change of the moisture.

3. *fig.* *cf. IRRIGATE* v. 3.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. 574 (T.) That every of us fructify in some proportion answerable to our irrigation. 1884 J. HALL *Chr. Home* 69 Such spiritual irrigation we must use in the home for the good of one another.

4. *attrib.*

1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 184 The whole revenue being immediately dependent on the irrigation works. 1877 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 4/4 Having erected new irrigation tanks in India. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruvia, Bark* 479 In June the people were occupied with the irrigation channels. 1883 F. DAY *Indian Fish* 50 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) To watch these enormous reptiles feeding in the river below the irrigation weir which impedes the upward ascent of breeding fish.

Hence **Irrigational** *a.*, belonging to irrigation; **Irrigationist**, a person interested in irrigation.

1877 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 695/3 Public works..both roads and irrigation. 1887 *Detroit Free Press* 21 May 2/4 Of interest to irrigationists. 1894 *Naturalist* 58 A product of the sewage farm irrigation proceedings. 1894 *Voice* (N.Y.) 18 Oct. 3/4 The Denver congress of irrigationists.

Irrigative (irrigētiv'), *a.* [*f. as IRRIGATE* v. + -IVE.] Serving to irrigate; of or pertaining to irrigation.

1861 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. II. 443 Many irrigative canals. 1887 W. G. PALGRAVE *Ulysses* 158 Mr. Fergusson does not err in assigning the palm of irrigative skill to the Turanian races.

Irrigator (irrigēt'ar). [*a. late L. irrigātōr* (Augustine), agent-n. from *irrigā-re* to IRRIGATE.]

1. One who or that which irrigates.

1829 G. STEPHENS (*title*) *Practical Irrigator and Drainer*. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 13 The irrigator should admit the water at the time and for the periods which experience points out as the best. 1885-6 *SPURGEON Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxlvii. 8 God makes the..clouds the irrigators of the mountain meadows.

2. *Med.* A contrivance for irrigation (sense 2 b). 1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1032 Efficient washing out of all the peritoneum..with an aseptic solution by means of an irrigator or similar instrument. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 451 Hypodermic syringe, irrigator..should be at hand.

Irrigatorial (irrigātō'riāl), *a.* [*f. L. stem irrigāt- + -ORY + -AL.*] Relating to irrigation. So **Irrigatory** (irrigātō'ri) *a.* in same sense.

1867 LD. NAPIER in Sir S. Northcote *Life* (1890) I. ix. 291 The localities fit for irrigatorial purposes. 1884 *Chamb. Jnl.* 13 Dec. 796 All Sicilian agricultural and irrigatory terms recall them.

† **Irrigate** (irrigēt'), *v. Obs.* [*f. L. irrigu-us* (see next) + -ATE 3.] *trans.* = IRRIGATE v. So † **Irrigate** *ppl. a.*, irrigated, well-watered (*cf. IRRIGATE* a.).

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 176 Not farre from the irriguate plaine of Darmille. *Ibid.* vii. 316 Now to discourse of Nylus, this flood irriguatheth all the low playnes. *Ibid.* x. 499 Even so is melting Tweed and weeping Tiviot..that irriguat the fertile fields. 1670 *Lex Talionis* 26 The Circulation of the Blood, whereby every part is irriguated and nourished.

Irriguons (irrigu'ōns), *a.* Now rare. [*f. L. irrigu-us* supplied with water, *f. in-, ir- (IR-1) + rigu-us* watered, from stem of *rigā-re* to water.]

1. Irrigated; moistened, bedewed, wet; *esp.* of a region or tract of land: Well-watered, moist, watery. Also *fig.*

1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* Ded., Like Gideon's Fleece, irriguons with a dew from Heaven, when much of the vicinage is dry. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 255 The florid lap Of som irriguous Valley. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 249 Skim with wanton Wing th' irriguous Vale. 1749 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1754) I. ii. 63 Opposite Vicissitudes of Soul, the irriguous and dry, the anxious and secure. 1802 *Brookes's Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Lomond*, Herds of cattle feed in the irriguous vallies at its base.

2. Having the quality of irrigating; affording a supply of water or moisture; watering, bedewing. Also *fig.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* xvi. 560 If..the Scorbutick Infection break into the Brain..and very much infect the irriguous Liquor of either Province. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 254 The refreshing hollows of mountains, near irriguons and shady founts. 1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 176 The Grubs were seen lying in irriguous channels. 1861 CLOUGH *Ess. Class. Metres, Elegiacs* I. 6 A lordly river..Through the meadows sinuous, wandered irriguous.

Hence **Irriguosness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Irrisible** (irrizib'l), *a. Obs. rare.* [*ad. late L. irrissibil-is* (Augustine), *f. irriddere* to laugh at, IRRIDE.] Ridiculous; worthy of derision.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* 37 note, That the natives of one of our three kingdoms are really no better than irrational, irrissile, four-legged animals, and considered by their fellow-subjects, and the legislature in no other capacity.

Irrision (irrizən). Now rare or arch. [*ad. L. irrision-em*, *n.* of action from *irriddere* to laugh at, IRRIDE. *cf. F. irrision* (Cotgr. 1611).] The action of laughing at a person or thing in scorn or contempt; derision, mockery.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 97 b, He was illuded and scorned with garments of irrision. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. lxix. 95 b, They seeke to auoyde infamie and irrision. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. Ad Sect. xii. 100 To abstain from all mockings of our neighbour, not giving him appellatives of scorn, or irrision. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* x. (1697) 168 Some look upon it as an Irrision or a jeer. 1833 H. J. ROSE *Prelim. Obs. Middleton's Grk. Article* (1858) p. xxiv, Stallbaum also says that the omission of the article denotes irrision. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. xi. 385 An indecent irrision of the sacred character of the lover-poet.

Irrisor (irrizōr), *a. rare.* [*a. L. irrisor*, agent-n. from *irriddere*: see *prec.*]

1. One who laughs at another; a mocker, a derider.

1739 J. HULDRUP *Regul. Free-thinking* 23 They shall then be admitted into the highest Rank or Degree of Risors, called the Irrisors, answering to the Degree of Senior Sophs; and shall be allowed not only to laugh and be witty, but to insult upon proper Occasions.

2. *Zool.* A bird of the genus *Irrisor* or family *Irrisoridæ*, natives of Africa, so called from their noisy cry; a wood-hoopoe.

Irrisory (irrizōri), *a. rare.* [*f. L. type *irrisōri-us*, *f. irrisor*, *irrisōr-em*: see *prec.* and -ORY.] Having the character of deriding or mocking.

1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv. Wks.* 1846 I. xxxviii. 244/2, I wish that, even there, you had been less irrisory, less of a pleader. 1829 *Ibid.* II. 146/1 The young men continued in their irrisory mood.

Irrit, variant of IRRITE *a. Obs.*, void.

Irritability (irritābil'itē). [*ad. L. irritābilitās*, *f. irritābilis*: see next and -ITY. *cf. F. irritabilité* (Haller, 1756).] The quality or state of being irritable.

1. The quality or state of being easily annoyed or excited to anger or impatience; proneness to vexation or annoyance; petulance.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Mar. an. 1753, The gloomy irritability of his existence was more painful to him than ever. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi. His second subject of conversation..seemed rather delicate for the smith's present state of irritability. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 26 The irritability of their vanity has been much exaggerated. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shakespeare* Wks. (Bohn) I. 354 The perilous irritability of poetic talent. 1881 W. COLLINS *Bl. Robt* I. vi. 205 There was not only irritability, there was contempt..in her tone.

2. *Path.* Of a bodily organ or part: The condition of being excessively or morbidly excitable or sensitive to the contact or action of anything.

1785 ALEX. GRANT (*title*) *Observations on the Use of*

Opium, in Diseases supposed to be owing to morbid irritability. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 315 From a peculiar weakness, or too great an irritability of the bowels. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 51 He is all right, save slight irritability and scurf in the scalp.

3. Physiol. and Biol. The capacity of being excited to vital action (& g. motion, contraction, nervous impulse, etc.) by the application of an external stimulus: a property of living matter or protoplasm in general, and characteristic in a special degree of certain organs or tissues of animals and plants, esp. muscles and nerves: see IRRITABLE 3.

[1751 J. G. ZIMMERMAN (title) *Dissertation Physiologica de Irritabilitate, quam publice defendit.* 1755 R. WHYTT (title) *Physiological Essays*. On the Sensibility and Irritability of the Parts of Men and other Animals; occasioned by Dr. Haller's Treatise on these Subjects. 1788 SIR J. E. SMITH in *Phil. Trans.* Abr. XVI. 421 (heading) On the Irritability of Vegetables. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 349 Physicians talk of the irritability of our nervous system. 1805 A. CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 3 When muscles are capable of reiterated contractions and relaxations, they are said to be alive, or to possess irritability. 1846 J. BAXTER *Lit. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) 1. 115 Some leaves possess the property, when acted upon by certain bodies, of moving. This is called, in reference to leaves, *Irritability*. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* v. 172 The irritability of the labellum in several distantly-allied forms is highly remarkable. 1898 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* V. 401 Instances of that response of living matter, as a manifestation of 'irritability', to chemical changes in its surroundings which is denoted by the term 'chemiotaxis'.

Irritable (irritábl), *a.* [ad. L. *irritabilis*, f. *irritare* IRRITATE v.1: see -BLE. Cf. F. *irritable* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.)] Capable of being irritated; susceptible of irritation.

1. Readily excited to anger or impatience; easily ruffled or annoyed.

1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. 10 It could never enter into my mind that he was either irritable or propitiable by the omitting or performing of any mean and insignificant services. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Pope* Wks. IV. 101 He was irritable and resentful. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 47 His ill health made him more suspicious and irritable than ever. 1877 ERICHSEN *Surg.* I. 5 Persons of an irritable and anxious mind do not bear operations so well as those of a more tranquil mental constitution. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conc.* i. xi, I have lived in .. the irritablest of families.

2. Readily excited to action; highly responsive to stimulus; (of a bodily organ or part), Excessively or morbidly excitable or sensitive (see IRRITATE v.1 3).

1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 8 Accused of provoking irritable power to new excesses. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 78 When its excretion is by any means obstructed, it produces insensible and irritable constitutions. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 59 The destruction of the irritable decayed surface [of a tooth]. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 27 He had an irritable stomach and was .. much annoyed with acidity. 1895 H. JAMES *Lit. Tour France* xxxiv. 220 Our modern nerves, our irritable sympathies, our easy discomforts and fears, make one think (in some relations) less respectfully of human nature. 1897 MRS. EWING *Dandel. Clocks* 13 One cannot help having an irritable brain, which rides an idea to the moon and home again .. whilst some folks are getting the harness of words on to its back. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* III. 751 The tongue is slightly furred or is red and irritable looking.

3. Physiol. and Biol. Of an organ, tissue, etc. of an animal or plant: Capable of being excited to vital action by the application of some physical stimulus; said esp. of muscles and nerves, as subject respectively to contraction and to motor or sensory impulse under the influence of the proper external forces.

1793 BEDDOES *Calculus*, etc. 181 The irritable fibres in the same system have not all the same degree of irritability. They have different degrees of capacity for the irritable principle. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 784 In a smaller number of instances periodically motile foliage-leaves .. are irritable to touch or concussion. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. 1. 394 A sensory nerve in its simplest form may be regarded as a strand of eminently irritable protoplasm.

Irritableness, *rare*. [f. prec. + -NESS.] = IRRITABILITY.

1805 in W. PERRY *Eng. Dict.* 1825 E. IRVING *Last Days* 255 No irritableness of an afflicted body, nor weariness of bed-ridden age. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* xi. 92 This excessive irritableness of the body.

Irritably (irritábl), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an irritable manner; with irritation; petulantly.

1855 in HYDE CLARKE *Eng. Dict.* 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. ix. 249 'Oh! you don't believe me,' she said irritably, 'ask anybody'. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 204 All this made her feel generally cross, and irritably resentful.

Irritament. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *irritamentum* a provocative, f. *irritare* IRRITATE v.1: see -MENT.] Something that excites or provokes an action, feeling, or state; an exciting cause; a provocative, an incentive; an irritant.

1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 91 The Irritaments of Despair. 1647 WARD *Stimp. Cobler* 5 Perillous Irritaments of carnal and spiritual enmity. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 274 There is no specific irritament, which does not prove for the whole constitution either asthenic or sthenic. 1844 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) III. 27 He was wrong; for the bearing of his argument would have been this; Sacraments are irritaments of faith, therefore baptise those who have it not, in order that they may be aroused to conceive it.

VOL. V.

Irritancy ¹ (iritánsi). [f. IRRITANT *a.*1: see -ANCY.] Irritating quality or character; irritation, annoyance.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. xii, Not without a certain irritancy and even spoken invective. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 754 The source of great irritancy and vexation to the Colonists. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 8½ A superior altitude .. adds an irritancy to the monition tendered.

Irritancy ². *Rom., Civil, and Sc. Law.* [f. IRRITANT *a.*2: see -ANCY.] The fact of rendering, or condition of being rendered, null and void.

1681 *Stair Inst. Law Scot.* (1693) i. xiii. § 14. 122 By payment at the Barr, it was allowed to be purged, even though the Party after the Irritancy got Possession. 1773 *Erskine Inst. Law Scot.* II. v. § 27 Where the irritant clause was conceived in these words, 'That the feu-right should fall, if two years duty happened to run into a third', which was long the usual style, the irritancy was not incurred by our older practice till the whole of the third year's duty was due. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. The irritancy of a right is its forfeiture in consequence of some neglect or contravention. A lease may be dissolved during its currency by the operation of a legal as well as of a conventional irritancy. 1880 *Muirhead Gains Dig.* 613 *Irritancy of a testament*. A testament was irritated when the testator suffered *capitis deminutio*. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Oct. 11: Guilty of that heinous Scotch crime known as 'irritancy of the lease'.

Irritant (iritánt), *a.*1 and *sb.* [ad. L. *irritant-em*, pr. pple. of *irritare* IRRITATE v.1: cf. F. *irritant* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

A. adj.

1. That 'irritates' or stirs up (see IRRITATE v.1 1b); exciting, provocative. *Obs.*

1636 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 65 The occasion or irritant cause of the alteration of the Church Government.

2. Causing irritation, physical or (rarely) mental; irritating. Chiefly in *Path.*, of poisons, etc.

1828 WEBSTER, *Irritant*, irritating. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 100/1 Irritant poisons, such as arsenic. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 493 The symptoms .. as in other irritant poisoning, vary within certain limits. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Jan. 4/7 They .. have had no irritant or factious opposition to encounter.

B. sb. An irritant substance, body, or agency; in *Path.* a poison, etc. which produces irritation; in *Physiol.* and *Biol.* anything that stimulates an organ to its characteristic vital action. Also *fig.* in reference to mental irritation.

1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 11 A glass of mustard whey, at times, is a good nutritive irritant. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 148 It .. is always excited to discharge itself by the introduction of food or other irritants. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* VII. 345 Any poison, even those which, like the metallic irritants, are with the greatest difficulty dislodged. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 30 The influences which cause the contraction of the muscle .. are called irritants.

fig. 1862 *Helps Organ. Daily Life* 73 A persecution which pinches, but does not suppress, is merely an irritant, and not an absorbent.

Irritant, *a.*2 *Rom., Civil, and Sc. Law.* [ad. L. *irritant-em*, pr. pple. of *irritare* to make void, IRRITATE v.2: cf. F. *irritant* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*)] Rendering null and void.

Irritant clause: 'a clause by which certain prohibited acts specified in a deed, if committed by the person holding under the deed, are declared to be void and null' (W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 1861).

1592 *Acts Sederunt* 27 Nov. (1790) 19 In all tyme cuning, thay will judge and decide upon clausis irritant, contieit in contractis, takis, infestments, bandis, and obligacions. 1603 HAYWARD *Answo. Doleman* v. Miv. The States elected Henry Duke of Anjowe for their king, with this clause irritant; That if hee did violate any point of his oath, the people should owe him no allegiance. 1773 [see IRRITANCY 2]. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 82 The leases .. are clogged with so many arbitrary covenants, capricious articles and irritant clauses, that they may be broke, whenever the landlord pleases. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 9 It shall not be necessary .. to insert .. prohibitory, irritant, and resolute clauses.

Irritate (iritet), *v.*1 [f. L. *irritat-*, ppl. stem of *irritare* to incite, excite, provoke, irritate. Cf. *IRRITE* v.]

1. *trans.* To stir up, excite, provoke, incite, rouse (a person, etc.) to some action. *Const. to, into, or inf.* *Obs.* (or merged in 2.)

1531 *Elvot Gov.* i. xix, Suche daunsis, whiche .. dyd with vncleue motions or countinances irritate the myndes of the dauncers to venereall luses. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 315 Cold maketh the Spirits vigorous, and irritateth them. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* Apol. 8 Least my touching that Controversie .. might irritate him to fall upon it. 1795 *Buake Let. Sir H. Langrishe* 26 May, Whatever tends to irritate the talents of a country .. is of infinite service to that formidable cause. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 43 His successor soon contrived to irritate into open resistance the new prince.

2. To stir up, excite, provoke, give rise to (an action, feeling, etc.); to excite to greater intensity, heighten, aggravate. *Obs.*

1607-12 *Bacon Ess., Praise* (Arb.) 354 To much magnifying of Man .. doth irritate Contradiction, and procure Envy and skorne. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 149 With us drink irritates quarrels. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 318 Oily Substances in themselves do not irritate or provoke Diarrhoeas. 1738 G. LILLO *Marina* III. ii. 45 Yet trouble, in her, irritates devotion. 1776 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* vi. (1869) I. 110 The disorder of his mind irritated the pains of his body. 1824 R. HALL *Lett. Wks.* 1841 V. 539 Premature attempts to console only irritate the sorrows they are meant to heal.

2. To excite to impatient or angry feeling; to

exasperate, provoke; to vex, fret, annoy, ruffle the feelings of.

1598 FLORIO, *Irritare*, to irritate, or prouoke to ire. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Irritate*, to make angry. a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Hist. Scot.* (1653) 1 Irritated by the misdeameour of his children. 1725 POPE *Odys.* v. 186 Dismiss the man, nor irritate the god. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. iv, Let me beg you, Madam, .. not to irritate his Worship. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 319 He did not wish to irritate the enemy with insults.

3. Path. To excite (a bodily organ or part) to morbid action, or to abnormal condition; to bring into a morbidly excited condition, or produce an uneasy sensation in.

1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 111 From a great cold I had upon me, .. which had irritated my pituitary glandule. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 266 By their Salts they irritate the Solids. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 27 The physicians .. assert that it does not irritate the stomach, causes no headache, vertigo, nausea. 1845 BUOD *Dis. Liver* 256 It may inflame or irritate .. the parts of the intestine with which it is brought into contact.

4. Physiol. and Biol. To excite (an organ of an animal or plant) to some characteristic action or condition, as motion, contraction, or nervous impulse, by the application of a stimulus; to stimulate to vital action. (See IRRITABLE 3, IRRITABILITY 3.)

1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 131, I endeavour to irritate the three branches of the fifth pair, by means of Galvanism. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. ii. § 68 (1879) 71 Irritating the soles, by tickling or otherwise. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* II. 20 The central glands of a leaf were irritated with a small camel hair brush.

Irritate, *v.*2 *Rom., Civil, and Sc. Law.* [f. L. *irritat-*, ppl. stem of *irritare* to make void, f. *irrit-us* invalid: see *IRRITE* *a.*] *trans.* To make void, render of no effect, nullify; = DEFEAT v. 6 (the corresponding term in Eng. Law).

1605 *Answo. Supposed Discov. Rom. Doctr.* 42 Superiors .. may irritate the oaths and vows also of their subjects. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Wind.* Pref. 4 Nor is there any thing more abominable, then to conceive that the Acts of mens Will should irritate the Law of Nature. 1726 AVILFFE *Parergon* 268 Such Will is irritated and made void. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 4 All rights and remedies .. for irritating the feu ob non solutum canonem. 1880 *Muirhead Gains* II. § 148 A testament that .. has .. been broken or irritated.

1. *Irritate*, *ppl. a.*1 *Obs.* [ad. L. *irritat-us*, pa. pple. of *irritare* (see IRRITATE v.1); but also capable of being viewed as a shortening of *irritated*.] = IRRITATED.

1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 709 The Heat becommeth more Violent, and Irritate; And thereby expelleth Sweat. 1712 A. MONCRIEFF in *Young Life* (1849) 26 Man being in this fallen, undone, and miserable condition, God's justice was irritate.

2. *Irritate*, *ppl. a.*2 *Obs.* [ad. L. *irritat-us*, pa. pple. of *irritare*: see IRRITATE v.2] Rendered void or of no effect.

1600 F. CLARK in *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) I. 164 All confessions heard by vs [would be] voyd and irritat.

Irritated (iritetéd), *ppl. a.* [f. IRRITATE v.1 + -ED 1.] Stirred up, excited (*obs.*); exasperated, provoked, annoyed; stimulated to vital action, etc.: see the verb.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Warr* IV. xxxix, Then when proude-growne the irritated blood Enduring not itselfe, it selfe assailld. 1678 *Trans. Crl. Spain* 47 Your Majesty should labour to appease these two irritated spirits. 1776 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* XIV. I. 410 Not to expose himself to the discretion of an irritated conqueror. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 797 The contraction of the irritated filament begins at the moment of contact.

Hence **Irritatedly** *adv.*, in an irritated manner; with an expression of irritation or annoyance.

1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* xxiii. (1876) 316 'Don't tell me what!' cried Bel irritatedly. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* III. IV. ii. 177 He looks up irritatedly at her.

Irritating (iritet'ing), *ppl. a.* [f. IRRITATE v.1 + -ING 2.] That irritates, in various senses: see the verb.

1707 FLOWER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 58 These particular Secretions supply both quantity of Humours and irritating Qualities. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1114 The dash of clouds, or irritating war Offighting winds. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 307 Medicines of an acid or irritating nature. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A Bede* IV. A sort of wail, the most irritating of all sounds where real sorrows are to be borne, and real work to be done.

Hence **Irritatingly** *adv.*, in an irritating way.

1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* II. 71 Lady Charring-ton slightly raised her shoulders, and smiled irritatingly. 1882 *Athenæum* 1 July 10 Such a passage as the following is irritatingly dogmatic.

Irritation (iritet'jən). [ad. L. *irritation-em*, n. of action from *irritare* IRRITATE v.1: cf. F. *irritation* (14-15th c. in *Godef. Compl.*)] The action of irritating, or condition of being irritated.

1. The action of stirring up or provoking to activity; incitement. *Obs.* exc. as *transf.* from other senses.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* i. xix. (Arb.) 56 Therefore was nothing committed to historie, but matters of great and excellent persons and things that the same by irritation of good courages .. might worke more effectually. 1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. XIV. vii, If it had not bene for his proud irritation, the people had in the morning before ceased from that bloody pursuit of their brethren. a 1859 DE QUINCY (Webster 1864), The whole body of the arts

and sciences composes one vast machinery for the irritation and development of the human intellect.

2. Excitement of anger or impatience; exasperation, provocation, vexation, annoyance.

1703 DK. QUEENSBERRY in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II.* IV. 238 One sort of people are pleased, and the other have got no irritation. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 380 Jacobinism which arises from penury and irritation, from scorned loyalty and rejected allegiance. 1818 A. RANKEN *Hist. France VI.* 1. 58 Any new taxation... might excite general irritation. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 6 The Lacedaemonian expresses a momentary irritation at the accusation.

3. *Path.* (and *Med.*) Excitement of a bodily part or organ to excessive sensitiveness or morbid action; the resulting condition.

1695 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* vi. Wks. V. 212 The fibres... being distended or vellicated by the plenty or acrimony of the peccant matter, will, by that irritation, be brought to contract themselves vigorously. 1703 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 113 Subject to the greatest Irritations, Heart-burnings, and Vomiting. 1799 *Med. Jyrl.* II. 126 If it allay... the cough and irritation of the lungs. 1824 A. COMAR *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 119 In some states of the stomach... even farinaceous food excites acrimony and irritation. 1876 BASTHOLW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 536 External Irritation, utilized for the relief or cure of internal maladies, is entitled counter-irritation.

4. *Physiol.* and *Biol.* The inducement of some vital action or condition (as motion, contraction, nervous impulse) in an organ, tissue, etc. of an animal or plant by the application of a stimulus.

1794 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* I. xviii. § 15. 209 We come now to those motions which depend on irritation. *Ibid.* 210 Not only those parts of the system, which are always excited by internal stimuli... but the organs of sense also may be more violently excited into action by the irritation from internal stimuli, or by sensation, during our sleep than in our waking hours. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 20 (1864) 57 When irritation is applied to the hemispheres, as by pricking or cutting. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 782 Periodic movements of the mature parts of plants and movements dependent on irritation. *Ibid.* 784 In the case of irritable stamens... the insects that visit the flowers cause the irritation. a 1899 J. CAIRO *Fundamental Ideas Chr.* II. xxi. 276 Irritations and molecular changes of tissue are transformed into the feeling of shimmering light or ringing sound.

Irritative (ir'it'iv), *a.* [f. as IRRITATE *v.* 1 + -IVE.]

1. Having the quality of stirring up or exciting to action; now in *Physiol.* or *Biol.* Having the property of stimulating to vital action, *e.g.* to sensuous perception, muscular contraction, etc.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. xiii. 65 Invested with Power, not Illuminative... but Irritative also. 1794 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* I. xx. § 7. 234 The irritative ideas of objects... are perpetually present to our sense of Sight. 1796 *Ibid.* II. 678 Those things, which increase the exertions of all the irritative motions, are termed incitantia. 1822 GOOP *Study Med.* (1834) III. 401 Hysteria is a disease of the irritative fibres, hypochondriacs of the sentient.

2. Having the quality of causing mental irritation; tending to irritate; annoying, irritating.

1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 168 Let us put away utterly all irritative thoughts. 1881 Mrs. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* II. 208 Tones which were specially irritative to Mr. Long-leat's temper.

3. *Path.* Characterized by or accompanied with irritation of the system or of some organ.

1807 *Med. Jyrl.* XVII. 7 He laboured under a considerable degree of irritative fever. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 139 Irritative conditions of the bone and periosteum are often attended by a large formation of new bone. 1888 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 70 The immediate effect of wounds in producing what was called irritative fever was confounded with the later appearance of pyæmia.

Irritator (ir'it'at'or), *rare.* [a. L. *irritator*, agent-n. from *irritare* IRRITATE *v.* 1] One who or that which irritates.

1855 in HYDE CLARKE *Eng. Dict.* 1889 *Chamb. Jyrl.* Jan. 36/2 'You didn't think I was going to sit here...?' the irritator asked.

Irritatory (ir'it'at'or-i), *a. rare.* [f. as IRRITATE *v.* 1 + -ORY.] Causing irritation; irritative.

a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 59 Some irritatory and troublesome Humour. *Ibid.* (1673) 285 Nothing hinders wounds from cicatrising, more then... keeping things irritatory about the orifice of the wound.

† **Irrite**, *a. Obs.* Also *irrit.* [ad. L. *irritus* invalid, f. *ir-*, in- (IR-2) + *ratus* established, valid. Prob. through AF. *irrit* (Stat. 5 Edw. II), obs. F. *irrite* (1305 in Godef.)] Void, of no effect.

1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 311 To ordeyn... that the seid letters patentes... and all thyng perteynyn to the same Gilde and fraternyte, be irrite, cased, adnulled, voided, and of noo force nor effect. 1600 J. MELVILLE *Diary* (1842) 356 It would nocht be forgot and maid irrit. 1623 T. ADAMS *Barren Tree Wks.* 1801 II. 180 These irrite, forceless, bugbear excommunications. 1877 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 12 To make void and irrite all their former and glorious victories. 1741 W. WILSON *Contn. Def. Reform. Princ. Ch. Scot.* 1769/1 469 They have made thy word and law irrit and of no avail.

† **Irrite**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *yrityte*. [a. F. *irrite-r* (14th c. in Littre), ad. L. *irritare* to irritate.] = IRRITATE *v.* 1 (in various senses).

a 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 167 Irrited haue I thynne ire o swete godde of clemence. 1521 MOAK *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 76/2 Rather... than blunt forth rudely, and yrryte them

to anger. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 16 We must beware... that we doe not irrite our Stomack and provoke an appetite with fine Junkets and delicious Sauces. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 336 Vellicating the beginning of the nerves, contracting them, and irritating to expulsion.

† **Irroborate**, *v. Obs. rare*°. [f. (doubtful) L. *irrobore*, f. *ir-* (IR-1) + *robore* to strengthen.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Irrobore*, to make strong. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Irrogate**, *v. Sc. Law. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *irrogare* to propose against, impose, inflict, f. *ir-* (IR-1) + *rogare* to ask, demand.] *trans.* To impose (a penalty). So † **Irrogate** ppl. *a.* (used as *pa. pple.*); † **Irrogation**.

1599 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 152 Quibllis haue not bene, nor yit ar observed be reason that there is na penaltie irrogat to the persones contraveeners thereof. 1623 COCKERAM, *Irrogate*, to impose. *Irrogation*, an imposition. 1666 LD. FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* II. 426 It came to be debated... if a judge might mitigate the punishment which is imposed by law, *vid.* hanging, and confiscate his moveables, or irrogat a mulct, in lieu thereof.

Irrorate (ir'or'at), *a. Zool., esp. Entom.* [ad. L. *irrorat-us* bedewed, *pa. pple.* of *irrorare*: see next.] = Irrorated: see next 2.

1826 KIRAV & SE. *Entomol.* IV. 285 *Atom*, a very minute dot. *Irrorate*, sprinkled with atoms, as the earth with dew.

Irrorate (ir'or'et), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *irrorare* to bedew, f. *ir-* (IR-1) + *rorare* to drop dew, from *rös*, *rörem* dew.]

† 1. *trans.* To wet or sprinkle as with dew; to bedew, besprinkle; to moisten. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Irrorate*, to sprinkle, to moisten. 1629 PARKINSON *Gard. Pleas.* viii. 20 Doe not give them too much water to over-glut them, but temperately to irrorate, bedew or sprinkle them. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 237 They are to be fryed and irrorated with the juyce of Oranges. 1676 tr. *Garcenieres' Coral* 44 A plant... irrorated or steeped in common water.

2. *Zool., esp. Entom.* In *pa. pple.* Irrorated: sprinkled minutely (with dots).

1843 HUMPHREYS *Brit. Moths* I. 85 The caterpillar is dusky, irrorated with black spots. 1882 *Entomol. Mag.* Mar. 220 The mature larva is of a dark pea-green colour, thickly irrorated with slightly raised black dots.

Irroration (ir'or'at'shun), [*n.* of action from IRRORATE *v.*: cf. F. *irrotation* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*)]

† 1. A sprinkling or wetting as with dew; a bedewing, besprinkling, moistening. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Irroration*, a sprinkling, a moistening. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 41 To the Irroration of the Body, much use of sweet things is profitable. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5033 A confused irrotation of the external surface, without any ebullition. 1784 tr. *Spallanzani's Dissert.* (L.), II. 1. the irrotation should be interrupted, the portion of eggs then excluded will be barren.

2. *Zool., esp. Entom.* A sprinkling of minute dots or spots of colour.

1843 HUMPHREYS *Brit. Moths* I. 124 Of a nearly uniform pale brownish buff, without irrotations.

Irrotational (ir'ot'at'shun), *a. Dynamics.* [IR-2.] Not rotational; characterized by absence of rotation: said of fluid motion in which each elementary or infinitesimal part of the fluid has no rotation about its own axis.

1875 CLERK MAXWELL in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 44/1 The motion of a fluid is said to be irrotational when it is such that if a spherical portion of the fluid were suddenly solidified, the solid sphere so formed would not be rotating about any axis. 1880 G. H. DARWIN in *Nature* XXII. 95/2 Two vortices exercise very remarkable influences on one another, which are due to the irrotational motion of the parts of the fluid outside the vortices. 1883 O. LONGE *ibid.* XXVII. 330/1 Portions [of ether] either at rest or in simple irrotational motion.

Hence **Irrotationally** *adv.*

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 117 A vector which is distributed irrotationally in all cases of electric equilibrium. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 475/2 A mass of fluid revolving irrotationally inside an imperfectly elastic cylindrical case.

† **Irrotulate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of med. L. *irrotulare* (Du Cange), f. *ir-*, in- (IR-1) + *rotul-us* ROLL.] Entered upon a roll or list; enrolled.

1594 *Zepharia* xxxviii, Vet. 'mongst acquaintance who their faith haue crackt, My name thou findest not irrotulat!

Irroure, *Irroure*, variants of IROUR, -OURE, *Obs.*

† **Irroyal**, *a. Obs.* [IR-2. Cf. *illoyal*.] Not royal; not befitting a king.

1648 *Pet. East. Assoc.* 18 Was the pawning of the Jewels of the Crown so Irroyall?

Irrubrical (ir'ub'rikäl), *a.* [IR-2.] Not rubrical; contrary to the rubric.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Ch. Obs.*

† **Irruent**, *a. Obs. rare*°. [ad. L. *irruent-em*, *pr. pple.* of *irruere* to rush in or upon.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Irruent*, running hastily, or rushing in violently.

† **Irrogate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *irrogare* to wrinkle, f. *ir-*, in- (IR-1) + *rogare* to wrinkle, from *riaga* a wrinkle, a crease.] *trans.* To wrinkle. So † **Irrogation** (*obs. rare*°.)

1666 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1569) I. Fiv. That the swelling of their body, might not irrogate and wrinkle their faces. 1656

BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Irrogation*, a wrinkling, or making wrinkles.

† **Irromate**, *v. Obs. rare*°. [f. L. *irromare* to give suck, f. *ruma* teat, dug.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Irromate*, to suck in.

† **Irrominating**, *a. Obs.* [IR-2.] Not ruminating; that does not chew the cud.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimaies, Zealous Bro.* 117 That uncleane and iruminating beast, a pig.

Irumpent, *a. rare*°. [ad. L. *irumpent-em*, *pr. pple.* of *irumpere* to break in, f. *ir-* (IR-1) + *rumpere* to break.] Bursting or breaking in; making an irruption.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Irumpent*, entering in by force, rushing in violently.

Irrupt (ir'rupt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *irrupt-*, *ppl.* stem of *irrupere*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To break into. Hence **Irrupted** *ppl. a.*

1855 HYDE CLARKE *Eng. Dict.*, *Irrupted*, forced through. 1856 WEBSTER, *Irrupted*, broken with violence. Hence in later Dicts.

2. *intr.* To burst in, break in, enter forcibly, make an irruption.

1886 F. H. H. GUILLEMAUD *Cruise Marchesa* II. 9 We were in the crater of an extinct volcano into which the sea had at some later period irrupted. 1893 Temple Bar XCVIII. 154 She 'irrupted' recklessly into the bedroom.

Irruptible (ir'ruptib'l), *a. rare.* (erron. -able.) [f. IR-2 + L. *rupt-*, *ppl.* stem of *rumpere* to break + -IBLE.] That cannot be broken; unbreakable.

1835 SIR J. ROSS *Arct. Exp.* xlvii. 611 We were locked up by irruptable chains.

Irruption (ir'rupt'shun), [ad. L. *irruption-em*, *n.* of action from *irrupere*: see IRRUMPENT. Cf. F. *irruption* (14th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*)] The action of bursting or breaking in; a violent entry, inroad, incursion, or invasion, esp. of a hostile force or tribe.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 297 In that hurlie burlie and irruption made by the barbarous people. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 75 As if Nature made recompence for the irruptions of the seas. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose Pref.* The Goths... making irruptions into Gauls. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4375/3 That the whole Body of the Troops... lie in a readiness to oppose any new Irruption of the Enemy. 1803 WELLINGTON *Let. to Lieut.-Gen. Stuart* in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) II. 8 Not a word is said of the supposed irruption of Holkar. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* ii. 26 You do not seem to perceive the irruption of vulgarity.

† Confused with ERUPTION. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 814 In the year 1581 there issued from another Vulcan... such an irruption of fire. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1859) II. 216 Those from Italy say, that mount Vesuvius had lately made a terrible irruption. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* iv. in *Aliments*, etc. (1736) 418 In the Article of Feverish Irruptions. 1811 *Ora & Juliet* III. 195 The irruption was coming out in a most favourable way.

Irruptive (ir'ruptiv), *a.* [f. as IRRUPT + -IVE.] Having the quality or character of bursting in; making, or tending to, irruption.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 58 Trodden out of sent, by the irruptive ouer-trampling of the Romanes. 1794 WHITEHOUSE *Ode to Justice* (T.), Ready to displode irruptive on his head. 1816 T. BUSBY *Lucrati* vi. Comment. xiii, By Thales and Democritus they [earthquakes] were attributed to the irruptive force of subterraneous winds. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. i. 24 Masses of irruptive rock.

Irache, *obs. Sc. form* of ERSE.

1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 49 *Irache* [v. r. Iersche] brybour baird, wyle beggar with thy brattis.

Irspile, a variant of *ilespile*, *ilspile*, hedgehog (see IL): cf. also IRCEPIL.

I-rudded, *i-ruded*, ME. *pa. pple.* of RED *v.*, to redder. I-ruled, of RULE *v.*

Irun, *obs. form* of IRON.

I-rung(en), ME. *pa. pple.* of RING *v.*

Irus, *obs. variant* of IROUS.

Irvingite (ir'vingit), [f. surname Irving (see below) + -ITE.] A member of a religious body founded about 1835 on the basis of principles promulgated by Edward Irving (1792-1834), a minister of the Church of Scotland, settled in London, and excommunicated in 1833.

The name is not accepted by the body itself, which assumes the title of *Catholic Apostolic Church*: see CATHOLIC A. 10.

1836 R. BAXTER *Irvingism* 36 The idol of the Irvingites is the power of utterance. 1872 tr. *Lang's Comm.*, 1 *Thess.* iv. 79/2 The other name of Irvingites they expressly disclaim. 1883 *American VII.* 23 None of our churches, except, perhaps, the little body called Irvingites, are doing their full duty by the public in this regard.

b. *attrib. or adj.*

1872 tr. *Lang's Comm.*, 1 *Thess.* iv. 79/2 The Irvingite interpretation erroneously explained. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1119 Henry Drummond... took a prominent part in the Irvingite movement.

So **Irvingism**, the doctrine and principles of the Irvingites.

1836 R. BAXTER (title) *Irvingism*. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 96 'Irvingism' as it is still called by outsiders, or the 'Catholic Apostolic Church' as... it is designated by its own adherents.

Irwis, *obs. variant* of IROUS.

† **Iry**, *a. Obs.* [f. IRE *sb.* + -Y.] = IRASCIBLE *C.*

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* (1878) 74/2 For in our Soules the ury pow'r it is That makcs vs at vnhalloved thoughts repine.

Iry, obs. variant of **EERIE** *a*.

1728 RAMSAY *Cordial* iv, My dear, I'm faint and ury.

Iryn(e, obs. form of **IRON**.

Is (iz), *v*. 3 sing. pres. indic. of **vb**. **BE**, *q.v.*

Is, obs. form of **HIS**, **ICE**, **YES**.

Is-: see **ISO-**.

-is ¹ (-ys), a frequent ME. and esp. Sc. variant of the grammatical inflexion -es, -s, of the genitive sing., and the pl. of sbs., and of the 3rd pers. sing. of verbs. In MSS. sometimes treated as a separate word or element, esp. in genitive sing., where prob. it was often confounded with the poss. pron. *his* (*is*).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 290 Þe king tok brnt is one bodi, in ostage as it were. *Ibid.* 656 Salomon . . þat king dauid is sone was. c1440 *Partonope* 271, I loue Jhesu ys name.

a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 10 A cristen man ys hede was smitten of. 1456 *Paston Lett.* I. 373 My Lord of Caunterbury is avis and agreement. c1465 G. ASHBY *Active Policy* 464 Prouide you sadly for youre sowles is helthe. 1527 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1824) I. App. xiv. 45 We receyvyd your Grace is letters. *Ibid.* 47 We went unto the Chancellor who is answer was, that it should be done.

1530 PALSGR. *Lesclairissement* Introd. p. xl, By adding of is to our substantiue, we signifiye possession, as, my maisteris gowne, my ladyis boke. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. *Hist. Scot.* 507/2 Giftis of wairdis, nonentressis, and relesnes of landis, and marieages of airis falland.

-is ², northern and esp. Sc. *f.* -ISH ¹, *q.v.*

Isaac, **Izaac**, dial. perversions (after the proper name *Isaac*) of *haysuck*, *HAYSUOG*, hedge-sparrow.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 219 Then arose . . the screams of the young Izaacs for help. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 29 Hedge sparrow . . Isaac, or Hazock (Worcestershire).

Isabel (izābel). [*a. F. isabelle* = **ISABELLA**.]

1. Name of a colour; = **ISABELLA** 1.

1828 WEBSTER *s.v.*, Isabel yellow is a brownish yellow, with a shade of brownish red. 1838 JAMES *Richelieu* i, His dress was a rich livery suit of Isabel and silver.

2. A kind of fancy pigeon, a small variety of the Pouter: so called in reference to its colour.

1867 W. B. TEGETMEIER *Pigeons* vi. 71 Among the best known . . are the birds known at the pigeon-shows as *Isabels*, and so named, we may presume, in consequence of their colour.

3. A variety of North American grape: see **ISABELLA** 2 b.

1854 LONGF. *Catawba Wine* ii, Nor the Isabel And the Muscadet That bask in our garden alleys.

Isabelle (izābel'it). [*ad. Sp. Isabella*, dim. of female name *Isabella*.] A name given in the West Indies to the angel-fish (*Pomacanthus ciliaris*).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Isabella (izābel'ā), *a. (sb.)*. Also 7 **iz-**. [*From the female name Isabella, F. Isabelle.*]

1. Greyish yellow; light buff. Like other colour names, also used as *sb.*

(Various stories have been put forth to account for the name. That given in D'Israeli *Chr. Lit.* (Article *Anecdotes of Fashion*), and also in Littré, associating it with the archduchess Isabella and the siege of Ostend 1601-1604, is shown by our first quotation to be chronologically impossible.)

1600 (July) *Inv. Queen's Garderobe* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 505 Item, one round gowne of Isabella-colour satten, . . set with silver spangles. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (1661) 156 Isabella colour signifieth Beauty.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2459/4 A new red Coat with an Isabella colour Lining. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 71 Is in Shape like the Rousselet, of a very light Isabella Colour, like the Martin Sec. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 59 From the names of persons, as *Isabella-yellow*, now called Cream-yellow. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 329 Of a yellowish grey, verging on Isabella colour. 1870 A. L. ADAMS *Nile Valley*, etc. 38 The desert lark . . is . . of a light Isabella colour above, and white below.

2. Applied to varieties of fruits: *a.* A kind of peach. *b.* A species of North American grape (*Vitis Labrusca*) with large fruit, sometimes purple, often green and red.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 210 Peaches. Nutmeg, Isabella, Persian [etc.]. 1835-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 197 In an arbor, surrounded with honeysuckle, and Isabella grape. 1863 *Handbk. Bot.* 292 The Isabella . . varieties of this species.

3. *Comb.*, as *Isabella-coloured* adj.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 31 (1689) 59 Isabella coloured mohair. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav.* 371 All the Nysain horses were Isabella coloured. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 89/2 Isabella-coloured Bear, *Ursus Isabellinus*. 1858 PLANCHÉ *tr. Cress D'Aulnoy's Fairy Tales*, *P'cess Belle-Etoile* & *Pr. Cheri* 573 She mounted an Isabella-coloured horse; the black mane of which was dressed with rows of diamonds.

Isabelline (izābel'in, -sin), *a. [f. prec. + -INE.]* Of an Isabella colour, greyish yellow.

Isabelline bear: a variety of the Syrian bear, found in the Himalaya Mountains, of a yellowish-brown colour; the Indian white bear; cf. **ISABELLA** 3, quot. 1835.

1859 TRISTRAM in *His I.* 430 The upper plumage of every bird, whether Lark, Chat, Sylvia, or Sand-grouse . . is of one uniform isabelline or sand colour. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 307 The smaller denizens of the desert . . must be quite uniformly isabelline or sand-coloured. 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 198 The face is of the same isabelline tint as the body.

b. Comb., as *isabelline-hued*.

1883 *Athenæum* 15 Sept. 356/3 We turn with a sigh of relief to the old leather-covered, isabelline-hued copies of the angling patriarch.

Isabnormal, **Isacoustic**: see **ISO-**.

I-sacred, ME. pa. pple. of **SACRE** *v*.

Isadelphous: see **ISO-**.

I-sæid, ME. pa. pple. of **SAY** *v*.

Isagoge (isagōg'ē, -gōg'ē), Also 7 -gogue. [*a. L. isagōgē, a. Gr. εἰσαγωγή* introduction, *f. εἰς* into + *ἀγωγή* leading, bringing. With Blount's form *isagogue*, cf. *synagogue*.] An introduction.

1652 BOYLE *Let. to Mallet Jan.* in *Wks.* (1772) I. *Life* p. li, No bad isagoge to the Eastern languages. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Isagogue*, an introduction. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* *Isagoge*. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I. iv. 39 note, See the Isagoge or Introduction of Porphyry to Aristotle's Logic. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Isagoge*, . . term for an introduction.

Isagogic (isagōg'ē), *a. (sb.)* [*ad. L. isagogic-us, a. Gr. εἰσαγωγικός* introductory, *f. εἰσαγωγή*; see *prec.*] Of or pertaining to isagoge; introductory to any branch of study.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1887 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 208 The formal, introductory or isagogic, studies have a wide range, requiring, perhaps more than any other, educated faculty and the scientific mind.

B. sb. (generally in plural *isagogics*). Introductory studies; esp. that department of theology which is introductory to exegesis, and is concerned with the literary and external history of the books of the Bible.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2185 Richard Simon, the founder of biblical isagogics. 1898 J. ROBERTSON *Poetry Ps.* ii. 24 In the Compendium of Isagogic of Junilius Africanus . . the Psalms are reckoned among the prophetic writings.

† Isagogical, *a. Obs.* [*f. as prec. + -AL.*] Introductory, isagogic.

a1529 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 714, I wyll make further relation Of this isagogical covent. a1646 J. GREGORY *Assyr. Monarchie in Posthuma* (1650) 239 So Ioseph Scaliger in his Isagogical Canons. 1721 BAILEY, *Isagogical*, . . introductory.

Hence **Isagogically** *adv.* (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Isagon, -ic, *erron. forms* of **ISOAGON**, -ic.

Isaian (izai'an, -ē'an), *a.* Also **Isaiahian**. [*f. proper name Isaiah + -AN.*] Of or belonging to the prophet Isaiah, or the book of the Old Testament that bears his name.

1883 M. ARNOLD *Isaiah of Jerus.* in 19th *Cent.*, The Isaian eloquence, the Isaian spirit and power. 1896 R. G. MOULTON *Lit. Study Bible* xvii. 434 Spoken before by the Servant of Jehovah in the Isaian Rhapsody.

Isaianic (izai-, izai'ē'nik), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -ic.*] = *prec.*

1882 CHEYNE *Isaiah* vii. 14 note, The two Isaianic prophecies of God-with-us and Wonder-Counsellor. 1898 *Expositor* Nov. 367 A passage confessedly Isaianic.

I-said, **i-sait**, ME. pa. pples. of **SAY** *v*. **I-sald**, of **SELL** *v*. **I-salued**, of **SALUE** *v*, to salute.

† I-same, *adv. Obs.* Also 4 *i-some*, *y-same*. [*Another form of ISAME; app. f. i-, IN + SAME(N* *adv.* together: cf. *MHG. ensamen, -ent*. As the *in* of *in-same(n)* was pleonastic, and *i* was not used in southern dial. for *in* in 14th c., the *i-* was prob. associated with *I-* pref.¹, and was hence sometimes written *y*. *I-some* in *Castel of Love* has *ø* from *a*, and is to be distinguished from the adj. *I-some*, in which *i-* is *I-1*.] Together; in company.

c1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 705 Forþ þai wente al isame, To Beues chaumber þat he came. *Ibid.* 3449 And to be castel þai wente isame Wiþ gret solas, glad and game. c1320 *Cast. Love* 1418 Vpon holy boresday þer on his nome Heo weren i-gedered alle i-some. c1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1089 Hou he and that maiden was Bothe togider y-same. c1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 1188 Gop now alle y-same & helpeþ him. c1400 *Soudone Bab.* 3201 And so they lavede in ioye and game, And brethern both thay wer, In pees and weer both I-same.

Isamic (isæ'mik), *a. Chem.* [*f. IS(AT- + AMIC)*] Related to isatin and to ammonia; in *isamic acid*, C₆H₁₃N₃O₄, produced by the action of warm ammonia on isatin. Its salts are **I-samates**.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 404 Isamic acid crystallises in splendid, shining, rhombic laminae, of the colour of red iodide of mercury. *Ibid.*, Isamate of ammonium . . crystallises in small needles or very acute microscopic rhombs.

So **I-samide**, the amide, C₆H₁₄N₂O₃, related to isamic acid; 'pulverulent, of a fine yellow colour, tasteless, inodorous, insoluble in water' (Watts).

Isandrous: see **ISO-**.

† Isange'lical, *a. Obs. rare* ⁻¹. [*f. Gr. ἰσάγγελος* (see next): cf. **ANGELICAL**.] = next.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 797 We may venture to call this Resurrection-Body . . an Angelical, or Isangelical Body.

† Isa'ngelous, *a. Obs. rare* ⁻¹. [*f. Gr. ἰσάγγελος* equal to or like an angel (see **ISO-**) + **-OUS**.] Equal to the angels.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 291 Let us look back upon ourselves, who we expect shall one day be made isangelous, equal to the angels.

Isanomal, **-antherous**, **-anthous**: see **ISO-**.

Isapostolic (isæpōst'lik), *a.* [*f. eccl. Gr. ἰσαπόστολος* equal to an apostle + **-IC**: cf. *apostolic*.] Equal to, or contemporary with, the apostles; a name given in the Greek Church to bishops consecrated by the apostles, and to other persons eminent in the primitive church.

1860 NEALE in *Lit. Churchman* VI. 168/1 The Isapostolic writers of the first century. 1862 *Chr. Remembrancer* XLIV. 407 With reference to the Isapostolic fathers. 1881 *Ch. Times* 11 Mar. 164 The representative of the apostolic or isapostolic succession of the Britons.

Isard, variant of **IZARD**.

Isaria (isē'riā), *Bot.* [*f. Gr. ἰσάριος* equal + **-aria** = **-ARY** ¹ B 3.] A genus of filamentous moulds, some species of which attack and destroy insects, especially Hymenoptera. It is now believed that many of the species are merely sporiferous forms of other fungi.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 7 Wasps, spiders, moths, and butterflies become enveloped in a kind of mould named *Isaria*, which constitutes the conidia of *Torrubia*.

Hence **Isarioid** (isē'ri'oid) *a.* [*see -OID*], belonging to or resembling the genus *Isaria*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Isat-, an element derived from *L. isat-is* (*Gr. ἰσάρις*) woad, used in *Chem.* to form the name of **ISATIN** (see below), and of other bodies related to it and to indigo. Among these are:

Isatic (isæ'tik) *acid*, C₈H₇NO₃ (= isatin + H₂O), substitution products of which are *bromisatic* (C₈H₅BrNO₃), *chlorisatic*, etc., *acids*; the salts are **Isatates** (isæ'teits), *bromisatates*, *chlorisatates*, etc. **Isatimide** (isæ'timoid), the imide of isatin, C₈H₇N₂O₄. **Isatite**: see **ISATIN**. **Isato-sulphuric acid**, an acid containing the elements of isatin and sulphuric acid or sulphuric anhydride; the salts of which are **Isato-sulphates**. **Isatyde** († isathyd), a substance bearing the same relation to isatin that indigo-white bears to indigo-blue, being formed from it by the addition of one atom of hydrogen.

1845 *Penny Cycl.* 1st Suppl. 346/1 Isatic acid . . is perfectly insoluble in cold water, but when heated in water it is decomposed into isatin and water. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 404 The solution . . deposits . . crystals of isatin, which in fact differs from isatic acid, only by the elements of water. *Ibid.* 405 Chlorisate of potassium . . crystallizes in shining flattened quadrilateral needles of a light yellow colour. *Ibid.*, The other salts of chlorisatic acid are obtained by double decomposition. *Ibid.* 409 Isatosulphuric acid is a strong acid, separating even the stronger mineral acids from their salts. *Ibid.* 410 Isatosulphate of Ammonium . . of Potassium. *Ibid.* 411 Isatyde is white, with a slightly greyish tint, tasteless, and inodorous. It . . separates on cooling in microscopic scales.

Isatin (isā'tin), *Chem.* Also **-ino**. [*f. L. isat-is, a. Gr. ἰσάρις* the plant woad, whence a blue dye is obtained + **-IN** ¹.] A crystalline, reddish-orange substance (C₈H₇NO₂), of brilliant lustre, obtained from indigo by oxidation.

Isatin in combination plays the part of an acid, forming **Isatites**, e.g. potassium isatite, C₈H₇KNO₂. With bromine and chlorine it forms *bromisatin* (C₈H₅BrNO₂), *chlorisatin*, in which one or two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by equivalent quantities of bromine or chlorine. The salts of these are *bromisatites*, *chlorisatites*.

1845 *Penny Cycl.* 1st Suppl. 346/1 *Isatin*, a substance obtained from indigo by the addition of two equivalents of oxygen . . It crystallizes in prisms, which are of a yellowish red or deep anarora-red colour. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 237 When indigo is oxidized by means of nitric acid, it becomes converted into a bright red crystalline body termed isatine. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 67 A green color begins at once to develop, and in a little while passes into the clear yellow of isatin.

-isation, frequent variant of **-IZATION**.

Isatis (isā'tis), *Zool.* [*Said to be from the native name in a northern language.*] The white or Arctic fox, *Canis lagopus*.

Named by J. G. Gmelin, 1760, *Canis isatis*; his specific name, though abandoned for *lagopus*, has been sometimes used as the English name.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. viii. 339 As the jackall is a sort of intermediate species between the dog and the wolf, so the isatis may be considered as placed between the dog and the fox. 1854 *Handbk. Nat. Philos.* III. *Phys. Geog.* 55/1 The *lagopus* or *isatis* (arctic fox) is found at Spitzbergen.

I-saught, ME. pa. pple. of **SAUGHT** *v*, to reconcile. **I-sauved**, **i-saved**, of **SAVE** *v*. **I-savered**, of **SAVOUR** *v*. **I-sawed**, of **SAW** *v*.

† I-sayed, ME. pa. pple. of **SAY** *v*, aphetized form of **ASSAY**.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 191 Þat we haveþ i-sayed and i-preved by an orlege.

I-say-so, *phrase* used as *sb.* An assertion, an *ipse dixit*: cf. **SAY-SO**.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 424 Heeds the I-say-so's even of authority.

I-scalded, ME. pa. pple. of **SCALD** *v*.

Isariot (iskæ'riōt). [*ad. L. Isariōta, a. Gr. Ἰσαριώτης*, understood to be *ad. Heb. יִשְׂרָאֵל יִשְׁ-q'riyōth* man of Kerioth (a place in Palestine).] The surname of Judas, the disciple who betrayed

Jesus Christ. Hence, an appellation for an accursed traitor. Also *attrib.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 43 He may be a zealot, and yet an Iscariot. 1795-7 SOUTHEY *Juvenile & Minor Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 116 An Iscariot curse will lie upon the name. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 63 Those.. he deemed Iscariots to a Divine cause.

Hence **Iscariotic** (iskəri'otik) *a.*, of or relating to Judas Iscariot; **Iscariotical** *a.*, characteristic of or resembling Judas Iscariot; wickedly treacherous; **Iscariotism**, *a.*, a practice characteristic of Judas Iscariot, esp. in reference to parsimonious employment of church funds (cf. John xii. 5).

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 63 The 109th has been called the 'Iscariotic Psalm.' a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 282 This 'Iscariotic feat. *Ibid.* 285 To what.. tongue and pen against that Iscariotically legerdemaine. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 64 No such prostitution, no such Iscariotical drifts are to be doubted. 1883 *Ch. Times* 18 May 357 The Congregation.. will also reject the principle of Iscariotism, or the cheap-and-nasty in religion. 1885 *Ibid.* 16 Jan. 37 Far be it from me to advocate Iscariotism.

I-sceawed, ME. *pa. pple.* of **SHOW** *v.* **I-scead**, of SHED *v.* **I-schadewed**, of SHADOW *v.*

|| **Ischæmia**, -emia (isk'æmiā). *Path.* [mod. L., *f.* Gr. *ischai-nos* stanching or stopping blood, *f.* *isch-ai-nos* to hold + *ai-nos* blood.] Repression of a habitual bleeding; local anemia caused by obstruction of the blood.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 26 Local anaemia or ischaemia signifies a deficiency of blood in a part. 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 134 The formation of an extended clot which blocks up the vessel more fully, and consequent ischaemia.

So **Ischæmio** (isk'æmik), + **Ischæmious** (ischai'mious) *adjs.*, pertaining to or characterized by ischaemia; + **Ischaimie**, *a.*, a styptic medicine (*obs.*); + **Ischæmy**, anglicized form of *ischemia*.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 331 Cured by ischaimies, anodynes. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* viii. 270 We say, that all Ischaimious Medicines respect the Blood it self. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ischæmia*, term for the restraining or stopping of hemorrhage; ischæmy. 1876 *Chin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 134 The ischæmic state, which.. may exist in a stationary condition for months, and then disappear, leaving vision unaffected.

I-shake, ME. *pa. pple.* of **SHAKE** *v.*

+ **I-schape**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *gescēppan*, *f. ge-*, I-1 + *scēppan* to create, SHAPE; = Goth. *gaskapjan*, OS. *gascapan*, OHG. *gascapjan*, MHG. *geschaffen*.] *trans.* To create, form, shape.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 112 Her ærest geseoep ece Drihten heofen and eorþan. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 God geseoep alle gode. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Vre drihten þe hine iscop. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 703 in O. E. *Nisc.* 57 He bet alle þing iscop þis vs graunty.

I-shape (n, ME. *pa. pple.* of **SHAPE** *v.*

I-schar, **ishear**, *obs.* Sc. forms of **USHER**.

I-schave, **i-schaven**, ME. *pa. pple.* of **SHAVE** *v.*

I-schawed, ME. *pa. pple.* of **SHOW** *v.*

Iechay, *obs.* Sc. form of **ISSUE** *sb.*

Ische, **isch**, variants of **ISH** *sb.* and *v.*, **issue**.

Ische, *obs.* Sc. form of **ICE**.

I-scheawed, **i-scheawed**, ME. *pa. pple.* of **SHOW** *v.*

I-sched, of **SHED** *v.* **I-schelde**, var. of **SCHILD** *v.*

I-schend, **i-schent**, ME. *pa. pple.* of **SHEND** *v.*

I-schet (te, of **SHUT** *v.* **I-schete**, of **SHIT** *v.*

I-schewed, **i-schewen**, of **SHOW** *v.* **Ischewe**, *obs.* form of **ISSUE**.

Ischiadic (isk'iæ'dik), *a.* [ad. L. *ischiatricus*, *a.* Gr. *ischaiad-ōs*, *f.* *ischaiad-*, *ischaiad-* pain in the hip, *f.* *ischai-ov* hip-joint.] Of or pertaining to the ischium; ischiatic.

1747-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ischiadic*, an epithet given by physicians to two veins of the foot, which terminate in the crural. 1827 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* II. 217 Do not the sacral nerves form a plexus, in order to form the ischiadic or posterior crural nerve? 1835-6 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 287/1 The ilium.. becomes ankylosed with the ischium posterior to the ischiadic notch. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 16 The ischiadic artery.

Ischial (isk'iāl), *a.* [f. **ISCHI-UM** + **AL-**.] Of or pertaining to the ischium; = *prec.*

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 1864 HUXLEY in *Reader* 27 Feb. The width between the ischial bones. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 17 The latter section.. possessing ischial callosities, which are absent in the members of the order nearest to Man.

|| **Ischialgia** (isk'iæ'ldžiā). Also anglicized *ischialgy*. [*f.* Gr. *ischai-nos* ischium + *algos*, *-algia* pain.] Pain in the ischium or hip-joint; sciatica. Hence **Ischia-igic** *a.*

1847 CRAIG, *Ischialgia*, pain about the haunch, or coxo-femoral articulation, or in the course of the ischiatic nerve. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ischialgia*, ischialgy. *Ischial-gia*, of or belonging to Ischialgia: ischialgic.

Ischiatic (isk'iæ'tik), *a.* [ad. med. L. *ischiatricus*, altered from *ischiatricus* ISCHIADIC, after *adjs.* in *-aticus*: cf. mod. F. *ischiatique*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the ischium or hip; sciatic. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 69 Known by the Name of Sciatic or Ischiatic Nerve. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 255 In ischiatic and rheumatic pains. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* II. 76 The coarse, outwardly curved ischiatic prominences on which the gibbon habitually rests. 1885

MIVART *Cat* 107 The concavity.. between the posterior spinous process of the ilium and the spine of the ischium, is called the greater ischiatic notch.

2. Troubled or affected with sciatica.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ischiatic*, that hath the ache in the hip, or the hip-gout, or Sciatica. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. x, You.. feel.. every change of Weather at your Ischiatic Legs.

|| **Ischiatica**. *Obs.* Also 7-*adica*. [med. or mod. L. fem. of *ischiatricus*, *ischiatricus*: see *prec.*] = **SCIATICA**.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxiv. 98 Quick riding is naught for.. the *Ischiatica*, because the hippees are to much heated and weakened, by the vehemence of the motion. 1664 EVELYN *Sylvia* (1776) 135 A most admirable remedy for the ischiadic or hip-pain. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Bks. O. & N. Test.* 427 Sciatica for Ischiatica, ab *ischaiad-*, the hip or huckle-bone.

+ **I-schild**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 2 *iscilden*, 3 *ischulden*, 4 *ischelde*. [OE. *gescieldan*, -*sceld-*, -*scild-*, -*scylde*, *f. ge-*, I-1 + OE. *scieldan* to **SHIELD**.] *trans.* To shield, protect.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 He us eac gesceldeþ wið eallum feondum. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxxiii. 22 Ic gescilde þe mid minre swyðran handan. c 1000 *Agg. Ps.* (Th.) lxxiiij. I Wið ægesan yfeles feondes mine sawle gescyld. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 þe clenese iscilþ heo wið unpeawes. 12.. *Prayer to our Lady in O. E. Misc.* 193 þat us ischulde he eure fram alle helle þine. c 1315 SHOREHAM 85 I-schelde ous, wanne we dede beth, fram alle fendene jemyse.

Ischio- (isk'io), *ad. Gr.* *ischio-*, combining form of *ischion* ISCHIUM, used in anatomical terms, in comb. with *adjs.* relating to other parts of the body, with the sense 'pertaining to or connecting the ischium and...'; as *ischio-anal*, -*caudal*, -*cavernous*, -*coccygeal*, -*femoral*, -*fibular*, -*iliac*, -*pubal*, -*pubic*, -*rectal*, -*sacral*, -*tibial*, -*urethral*, -*vertebral*.

Hence also **Ischio-capsular** *a.*, relating to or connected with the ischium and the capsular ligament of the hip-joint. **Ischio-cerite** *Zool.* [Gr. *keras* horn], the third joint of a fully developed antenna of a crustacean. **Ischio-podite** *sb. Zool.* [Gr. *podis*, *pod-* foot], the third joint of a fully developed limb of a crustacean.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ischio-Analis*,... applied to the *levator ani* muscle: **ischio-anal*. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. (Nat. Anim.* vi. 314 While to its inner portion an **ischio-cerite* is connected, bearing a mucron. 1857 BULLOCK *Cædmon's Gen.* 112 The attachments of the anterior sacro-sciatic ligaments, and the **ischio-coccygeal* muscles. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 20 A hinder-**ischio-femoral*—part arising from the hinder edge of the ischium is inserted rather above and behind the preceding. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 94 The third [joint], or **ischio-podite*, is marked by an annular constriction a little way distally to its articulation with.. the basipodite. 1857 BULLOCK *Cædmon's Gen.* 112 The **ischio-pubal* ramus. 1835-6 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 177/1 Each **ischio-rectal* space is a deep triangular hollow.

Ischiocele (isk'io-sēl). [*f.* **ISCHIO-** + Gr. *kēlē* tumour.] A hernia in the ischiatic notch. Hence **Ischiocele** *a.*, of or pertaining to ischiocele.

1847 CRAIG, *Ischiocele*, *Ischiocoele*, hernia formed by protrusion of the viscera through the great foramen. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Ischiorrhagic (-r'edz'ik), *a.* *Pros.* [ad. Gr. *ischiorrhagikos* having broken hips, limping: used only as a term of prosody; *f.* *ischio-r* hip-joint + *rhag-*, *rhag-* cleft.] Applied to an iambic line with spondees in the second, fourth, or sixth place.

1834 LEWIS in *Philol. Mus.* I. 289 Babrius seems to have occasionally admitted a spondee into the fifth foot; a variety of iambic metre called ischiorrhagic, or disjointed, by the ancient grammarians.

I-schipped, ME. *pa. pple.* of **SHIP** *v.*

+ **I-schire**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 3 *iscire*. [OE. type **gesclran*, corresp. to Goth. *gaskirjan* to interpret: cf. OE. *sciran* to make clear, declare, make known, tell.] *trans.* To tell, say, speak.

c 1205 LAV. 17129 Loke þat þu na mare swulc þing ne ischire. a 1250 Owl & Night. 1530 Ne dar heo noȝt a word ischire.

I-schitte, ME. *pa. pple.* of **SHUT** *v.*

|| **Ischium** (isk'iūm). Pl. *ischia* (in 7 *erron*, -*ias*). [L. *ischium*, *a.* Gr. *ischion* hip-joint; later as now used.] The lowest of the three parts of the os *innominatum*, the bone on which the body rests when sitting.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. i. 179 If we define sitting to be a firmation of the body upon the Ischias, 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, In the ischium is a deep cavity.. which receives the head of the thigh-bone. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 61 Those parts of this bony circumference, which receive the heads of the thigh-bone above.. called the ischium or cæxidix, are the strongest of all. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.*, *Organ. Nat.* I. 183 The hæmapophyses of, probably, the last abdominal vertebra, called 'ischia',.. are detached from the rest of their segment. 1883 MARTIN & MOALE *Vertebr. Dissect.* 123 The ischium is nearly vertically placed beneath the hinder portion of the ilium.

I-schod, ME. *pa. pple.* of **SHED** *v.*, **SHOE** *v.* **I-schore**, **i-schorn**, of **SHEAR** *v.* **I-schorted**, of **SHORT** *v.* **I-schote**, of **SHOOT** *v.* **I-schrove**, **i-schriven**, of **SHRIVE** *v.* **I-schrowdit**, **i-schrud**, of **SHROUD** *v.* **I-schryned**, of **SHRINE** *v.* **I-schryve**, of **SHRIVE** *v.* **I-schud**, of **SHOE** *v.*

I-schulde, var. of **I-SCHILD** *v.* **I-schoven**, ME. *pa. pple.* of **SHOVE** *v.*

Ischuretic (isk'iure'tik), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* Gr. *ischourē-tik* to suffer from retention of urine: cf. next, and *diuretic*.]

a. *adj.* Having the property of curing ischuria.

b. *sb.* A medicine that cures ischuria.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ischuretics*, Medicines that force Urine, when there is a Stoppage of it. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ischureticus*, old term applied to medicines... ischuretic.

So + **Ischuretical** *a.*, troubled with ischuria.

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Ischuretical*, one so troubled with that distemper.

|| **Ischuria** (isk'iū-riā). Also in English form *ischury* (isk'iūri). [L. *ischuria*, *a.* Gr. *ischouria* retention of urine, *f.* *isch-* to hold + *ouron* urine, *ourpos* of urine.] Difficulty in passing urine, due either to suppression or retention.

1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. v. 82 Like the consulting Physicians who could not agree, whether their Patients Ischury should be cured by Succinum, or by Electrum... and the poor man died because they could not consent.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Ischuria*, a stoppage, or difficulty of the Urine. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* ix. 343 The Ischury proceeded from no fault in the Kidneys, or Bladder.

1748 tr. *Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 266 When he cannot piss at all, it is called an Ischury. 1790 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* II. 514 It has been the.. practice in ischurias, to have recourse to purgatives. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 573 After ischuria of several days' duration.

Hence **Ischuric** *a.*, belonging to Ischuria (Mayne, 1855).

I-schild, var. of **I-SCHILD** *v.* *Obs.*

I-sclaudred, ME. *pa. pple.* of **SLANDER** *v.* **I-scod**, of **SHOE** *v.*

+ **I-scole**. *Obs.* [A deriv. in *ge-*, I-1, of OE. *scōlu*, *scōl*, school, troop, shoal, OS. *skola* band, troop.] A troop, host.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 In þes deofles heriscōle.. In þes middeneardes iscole.. In þes flesces iscole (fihðe ægen us) euel geseþanc and fule luster.

I-score, ME. *pa. pple.* of **SHEAR** *v.* **I-scorned**, of **SCORN** *v.* **I-scoten**, of **SHOOT** *v.* **I-scourged**, of **SCOURGE** *v.* **I-scoven**, of **SHOVE** *v.* **I-scræpe**, of **SCRAPE** *v.* **I-scrifen**, of **SHRIVE** *v.* **I-scrud**, of **SHROUD** *v.*

Ise, **I'se**, dial. or archaic abbreviation of *I shall*; also = *I's*, *I is*, dial. for *I am*.

1796 Ned Evans l. 136 I'se warrant you've been at Mr. Muckworm's. 1814 SCOTT *Wav. xxx*, I'se warrant him name of your whinging King George folk. *Ibid.* xlii, Troth I'se ensure him, an he'll bide us. 1828 Craven *Dial.*, Ise, I am or I will.

-**ise** 1, a frequent spelling of -**ize**, suffix forming vbs., which see.

-**ise** 2, suffix of sbs., repr. OF. *-ise*, properly: -**L**. -*itia*, but also, in words of learned formation, put for L. -*icia*, -*itia*, -*icium*, -*itium*, as in L. *justitia*, *judicium*, *servitium*, OF. *justise*, *juise*, *servise*. Hence it became a living suffix, forming abstract sbs. of quality, state, or function, as in *coward-ise*, *frigid-ise*, *gaillard-ise*, *merchant-ise*. In the words from L., -*ise* was subsequently changed in F. to -*ice*, as in *justice*, *service*, in which form the suffix mostly appears in Eng., as in *justice*, *service*, *cowardice*; but -*ise* is found in *franchise*, *merchandise*, the obsolete or archaic *niggardise*, *quaintise*, *riotise*, *truandise*, *valiantise*, *warrantise*, and in such barely-naturalized words as *galliardise*, *gourmandise*, *paliardise*; also, in *exercise*, F. *exercice*, L. *exercitium*. Native formations on the same type are *inconvenientise*, *sluggardise*.

I-seaid, ME. *pa. pple.* of **SAY** *v.* **I-seald**, of **SELL** *v.* **I-sealed**, of **SEAL** *v.*

+ **I-seche**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *gescēcan*, -*scēcan*, *f. ge-*, I-1 + *scē* (e)an to **SEEK**.] *trans.* To seek, seek for.

Beowulf (L.) 684 xif he gesecean deor wif. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1668 (Gr.) þæs þe he geseohten Sennera feld. c 1000 *Satan* 213 He oðer lif eft geseceð. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Þene preost he mot isechen þe hine acursede. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 145 þa þolhte he þat he hine geseche wolde. c 1205 LAV. 9223 He hætte..alle his hæge men his husti[n]ge isechen. *Ibid.* 25029 Cesar isohte Bruttene mid baldere strengþe. a 1250 Owl & Night. 741 Ich.. bidde þat hi moten isechen þan ilke song that ever is eche.

Isechele, **Isechokil**, **Isecle**, *obs.* ff. **ICICLE**.

+ **I-see**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: see **SEE** *v.* [OE. *gesēon*, *f. ge-*, I-1 + *seon* to **SEE**; = Goth. *gaseih-wan*, OHG. *gasehan*, MHG. *gesehen*.] *trans.* To see, behold.

Beowulf (L.) 221 Ða liðende land gesewon. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 666 (Gr.) Ic mæz heonan geseon hwar he sylf siðeð. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 17 Manega.. rihtwise gewiludon þa þing to ge-seonne [Lindisf. gesea] þe ge geseoþ and hiȝ ne ge-sawon [Hatt. G. ge-seagen]. *Ibid.* Mark viii. 24 Ic ge-seo [Lindisf. geseom, Rshw. gisom] men swylce treow gangende. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 Alswa deð mahȝe fisece þe isid þet es, and ne isihȝ na þene hoc þe sticad on þan ese. a 1240 *Ureisin in Cott. Hom.* 107 Ful wel þu me iseie þauh þu stille were. c 1305 *St. Dunstan* 86 in E. E. *Poems* (1862) 36 He ne miȝte iseo nomore. c 1315 SHOREHAM 107 Thys may ech man ysy. c 1320 *Cott. Love* 1247 Me may.. I-syn that he is God by his dede. 1340

Ayenh. 81 Uayrthede bet pe eze of pe bodye yryzh. *Ibid.* 185 Yziz and bench buo yesh pane red. c 1369 CHAUCER *De the Blanche* 205 Ye shul me nener on lyve y-se. 1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) III. 345 [Plato] milt noust i-see Ieremyas. 1400 S. E. Leg. (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXII. 314/91 So pou i-syxt i-wis.

I-seeled, -et, ME. pa. pple. of SEAL v. I-seen, of SEE v.

† I-seggen, v. Obs. Forms: see SAY v. [OE. *geseggan*, f. *ge-*, I-1 + *seggan* to say: cognate with OS. *giseggan*, OHG. *gasagen*, MHG. *gesagen*.] *trans.* To say, tell, declare, relate, confess.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. xi(iii). (1890) 190 Ic will mine leathorfulle þeawas geseccan. a 1000 *Cædmon's Daniel* 165 He geseade swefen cýninge. c 1000 *Guthlac* 676 Mec dryhten heht snude geseccan þæt ge... him hearsume... wæron. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Hit is riht þæt me us nede and isegge þæt sceamie. c 1205 *LAV.* 21885 Heo... þus iseiden.

Isegrim (i'se'grim). Also 7 **Isegrin**. [a. MHG., Ger. *Isegrim*, *Isegrimm*, also *Isegrin*, *Eisen-grein*, MDu. *Isegryn*, *Isegrin*, -grin, Du. *Isegrim*, the name of the wolf in Reynard the Fox, and other beast-fables; in OHG. *Isangrim* as a man's name, f. *isan*, *isen*, etc. 'iron' + *-grim*, cf. *grima*, mask, hood, helmet; but in later use often associated with *grime*, grim, wrathful, fierce.] An appellation applied, after the manner of a proper name, to the wolf. *rare* in Eng. use.

1481 CANTON *Reynard* II. Isegrim the wulf wyth his lynage and frendes cam and stode to fore the kyng. *Passim.* 160a FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* III. iii. I know to chase the Roe, The winde out-stripping, Isegrim [mod. ed. Isegrim] himself.

† I-sehtne, v. Obs. [f. *ge-*, I-1 + *schtien*, *sahntien*, to reconcile.] *trans.* To reconcile.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 He isehtneode god and man.

I-seid, ME. pa. pple. of SAY v. I-seis, I-seize, of SEE v. I-seilist, of SEAL v. I-seilled, of SAIL v. I-seined, of sein, SIGN v.

Iseidomal: see ISO.

Isel, izle (i'se'l). Now only *dial.* Forms: 1 *ysel*, *ysle*, 3 *isel*, 4 *usle*, *usel*, 5 *iselle*, *isyl* (le), *ysel*, 6 *isille*, *ysyle*, 6-7 (9 *Sc. dial.*) *isile*, 7 *isale*, 8 *Sc. aizle*, 9 *Sc. eizle*. [OE. *ysel*, *ysle*, cogn. with MHG. *usle*, *usel*, *iselle*, mod. Ger. *dial.* *üsel*, *isel*, *üsel*, *isel*, spark, LG. *isel*, *ösel*, *ösel*, ON. *usli* fire, conflagration; f. root *us-* (L. *ur-ere*, *us-tum* to burn).] A spark; an ember; chiefly in *pl.*, Sparks, embers; ashes; in *mod. dial.*, Floating sparks from a conflagration; extinct sparks, particles of soot, smuts. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* xix. 28 Þa beoheolde Abraham... and geseah hu þa ysle upflugon mid þam smice. c 1200 *Triu. Coll. Hom.* 65 Ich... pine me seluen on asshen and on iselen. 13... E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 747, I am bot erpe ful euel and vse so blake. 1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) IV. 431 Ioseph was i-founde y-hid among uses. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* ix. 184 Ysels myxt with litel water. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 266/1 Isyl of fyre, *favilla*. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. i. 135 Among the assys cauld And lattry isylls of thar kynd cuntre. 1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.* *Eho tan*, ysyle. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Isa.* xxix. 5 As smal dust: and as isles passing away. 1785 *BURNS Halloween* 115 An aizle brunt Her brow new worsted apron. 1866 *Reader* 15 Dec. 1001 Killmoulis... often torments the Goodman sorely by throwing 'isles' or ashes out when sheelin or shelled oats are spread out to dry. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Isles*, floating particles of soot, smuts.

Comb. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 266/1 Isylkake... bakyne vndyr askys, *flamicia*.

Iseland, obs. form of ICELAND.

I-seld, ME. pa. pple. of SELL v.

† I-sele, a. Obs. Also 3 *i-sæle*. [Cf. OE. *gesæle* in *gesæle* happy, and next.] = next.

c 1205 *LAV.* 7666 Ne wuðe he nauere isæle. *Ibid.* 29480 þe pape was isæle.

† I-se-li, a. Obs. [OE. *gesælig*, f. *ge-*, I-1 + *sælig* happy: see SILLY.] Happy, fortunate, prosperous.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxv. 51 Hweder micel feoh mæge ænigne mon don swa gesælige, ðæt he nanes þinges maran ne þyrfe. c 893 — *Oros.* v. ii. 9 Hi fram gesælgum tidum zilpæð. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1138 Seth was gesælig. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 3ef we weren iseli. *Ibid.* 109 Iselie heoð efre þa mildheortan. c 1205 *LAV.* 28861 Snel cnihht wes Carriz, ah he nes noht iseli. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 308 Eadi is he and iseli.

† I-selth, Obs. Forms: 1 *sesælið*, 2 *iselthðe*, 2-3 *iselðe*, *iseluhðe*. [OE. *gesælp*, f. *gesæle* happy; in early ME., in part from *gesælig*: see prec.] Happiness, felicity, fortune.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxiii. Sio soðe gesælið. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Swa þæt we... on iselthðan to swiðe ne blissan. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 13 Ich mihte habbe bet idon, hefe ic þe iselpe. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 382 Þæt is ure iseluhðe þæt we beoren in ure bodie Jesu Cristes deadlicnesse.

† I-seme, v. Obs. [OE. *gesēman*, f. *ge-*, I-1 + *sēman* to bring to agreement, settle, f. *sōm* agreement.]

1. *trans.* To reconcile, to settle.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. vii. 5 Ðæt he hie gesēman wolde. c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1094 Hi gesēmede beon ne mihtan.

2. To suit, to beseme.

c 1205 *LAV.* 9587 He hæhte setten hire on nome þe hire [þe burh] mihte isemen [c 1275 semil].

† I-semeliche, adv. Obs. [f. I-1 + *sēmeliche* SEEMLY.] In a seemly or becoming manner; quietly.

c 1205 *LAV.* 21785 An imetliche broc, þe... swiðe isemeliche into se wended.

Isen, obs. variant of IRON.

† I-send, v. Obs. [OE. *gesendan*, f. *ge-*, I-1 + *sendan* TO SEND; = Goth. *gasandjan*, OHG. *gi-senten*, MHG. *gesenden*.] *trans.* To send.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 9 þa was gesended þæt goldhord. c 1325 in *O. E. Misc.* 196 Þæt he me isende. 13... K. *Atis* 1487 They... four thousand mark ysende.

I-send, I-sent, ME. pa. pple. of SEND v.

I-sen(s), of SEE v. I-seowed, of SEW v.

I-serched, of SEARCH v.

Isenergetic, Isentropic: see ISO.

Iserine (i'se'rin). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *iserin* (Werner, 1797); named from *Isorwiese* in Bohemia, one of the localities for the mineral.] = next.

1805 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 502 Fifth Species, Iserine. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) § 181 The loose Iron-sand of Iserwiese, called *iserine*, is in part, at least, in isometric octahedrons.

Iserite (i'se'rait). *Min.* [Altered by Dana from prec.: see -ITE.] A variety of ILMENITE, found as a black crystalline sand.

1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) § 181 Iserite is supposed to be isometric titanic iron.

I-served, ME. pa. pple. of SERVE v. I-sesed, of CEASE, SEIZE v. I-set, i-sette, of SET v.

† I-set, v. Obs. [OE. *geset-an*, f. *ge-*, I-1 + *settan* TO SET. Cognate with OS. *gisettian*, OHG. *gasetzan*, Goth. *gasatjan*.] *trans.* To set; to set up, establish.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 143 þa apostolas... hie gesetton on þæm fætran neorxn wange. a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 604 Sæberht... þone Æðelberht gesette þær to cininga. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 þes cenne god sælde and zesette ðæ vel laga. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 þa apostoli siððan... isetten iacob þæt wes ihatan rihtwis on cristes setl [= setl]. c 1205 *LAV.* 22053 Seollic is þe lanerd þæt al hit isette.

Isethionic (i'se'thɒnik), a. *Chem.* [f. ISO-6 + ETHIONIC.] In *isethionic acid*, a monobasic acid, C₂H₆SO₄, formed together with sulphuric acid, by boiling ethionic acid with water. Its salts are **Isethionates**.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 190 In 1833, M. Magnus... discovered three acids... He distinguished them by the names of althionic, ethionic, and isethionic acids. 1859 *Foote's Man. Chem.* 383 When a solution of ethionic acid is boiled, it is decomposed into sulphuric acid, and a second new acid, the isethionic, isomeric with sulphovinic acid. *Ibid.*, The isethionates of baryta, lead, copper, potassa, soda, and ammonia crystallize with facility... into taurin.

1878 KINGZET *Anim. Chem.* 95 Taurin appears to be dehydrated isethionate of ammonium. 1888 *REMSEN Org. Chem.* 357 Isethionic acid, ... also known as hydroxyethyl-sulphonic acid.

† I-setnesse, Obs. [OE. *gesetnes*, f. *gesettan*, I-SET v.; see -NESS.] Institution, ordinance, statute, law.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. v. (1890) 274 In swa micel lufan þære Romaniscan cirican gesetnesse. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* I. 358 Seo ealde ær was eacelre þonne Cristes gesetnys sy. c 1000 *Agos. Gosp.* Mark vii. 3 Healdende hyra yldrena zesetnesse. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 þe dei pentecostes ihatan on þære alde isetnesse. *Ibid.* 110 Butan godes lase and godes isetnesse. 1258 *Proclum. Hen. III* (Rot. Pat. 43 Hen. III. 15. No. 40. f. 4), To healden and to werten þo isetnesse þæt beon imakede & beon to makien.

I-seyd, ME. pa. pple. of SAY v. I-seye, i-seyn, of SEE v.

Ise-zekille, -yokel, obs. var. ICICLE.

Ish (if), *sb. Sc.* Forms: 4 *ysche*, 5-6 *ische*, 7- *ish*. [f. *ish* v. 1.]

1. Issue, egress, exit; right of exit; † place of egress. Now only in *Sc. Law*, in phr. *ish and entry* (see quot. 1861).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 363 The strat entre Of the furde, and the ysche alsua. 14... *Burgh Lawis* (Rec. Soc.) No. 52 The tane sal geiff to the aldyrman a penny for the ische and the tothir sal geiff a penny for the entre. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* VII. xlv. 51 Quhair as the chill river haif Vrens Seikis. Amyd how valeis his renk and ische. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk*, Souldiours placed to stop all ish and entrie. 1801 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 476/1 The clause, *cum libero exitu et introitu* ('with free ish and entry'), in the *tenendas* of a charter, imports a right to all ways and passages, in so far as they may be necessary, to kirk and market, through the adjacent grounds of the grantor.

2. The conclusion of a period of time; the expiry of a legal term, a lease, etc. Now only in *Sc. Law*.

1504 in *Pitcairn Anc. Crim. Trials* I. *30 For þe space of fourty days; at the ische of þe quhilk terme ande ende of xl dais [etc.]. 1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* II. (1822) 159 At the ische of this yere, Marcus Minucius and Aulus Sempronius war maid consullis. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 200 Gif ane man, efter the ische of his takkis... ressaives four-mail for the samin landis. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 196 Seldom reduced into writing, when they are not to have effect before the ish. 1886 *Act 49 & 50 Vict.* c. 50 § 5 Notice of removal... shall... be given as many days before the date of ish as shall be equivalent to at least one third of the full period of duration of the lease.

† Ish, iss, v. 1. Obs. Forms: a. 4 *ice*, 4-5 *isse*. *B. Sc.* 4-5 *ysche*, 4-6 *isch* (e, 5 *iss*, *yssh*, *yss* (e, *uss*), 6 *ish* (e). [ME. a. OF. *issir*, (*yssir*, *ussir*), (cf. *ISSANT*), earlier *cissir* = *It. escire*, *uscire* = *L. exire* to go out, f. *ex* out + *ire* to go.]

1. *intr.* = **ISSUE** v. 1-3.

a. [1292 BRITTON III. xvii. § 3 Qe de soen gre... s'en issi et se denist. *transl.* That of his own accord he... went out and dispossessed himself.] c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3466 Þey armede hem, and isseden out. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3789 William & his wifes... softly leed out of þe cite whan þei seie time. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 14407 Wynd and wordys rud and dul Yssen out ful gret plente.

β. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 278 3e sall Isch furth to the bataill. And fecht with thaim. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5784 Arowes vp in the aire yssht full picke. c 1420 *Avon. Arth.* lxiv. On a day we vsshet out. 1558 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 508 Gife It sal happin... oure sader soueraine departe of his mortale life wout airis Ischeit of hir body. a 1578 *LINDSEY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 11 Certaine of the castell men wschit [ed. 1728 ishing] out and skirmischit thame.

fig. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xii. 82 (Camb. MS.) Þat hast so women me with thy resouns... thou þat ooper while en-trist ther þou isset and oother while isset ther thou en-trist.

2. *trans.* To go out of, depart from. *rare*.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 503 With joye isshed thow the Citee of his swete birth Bethelhem.

3. *trans.* To clear (a place) by driving out those within.

1537 *Sc. Acts Jas. V.* c. 50 That an Maissir ische the Councell-house, and himselfe sall stande at the dure, and let na man enter.

Hence † **Ishing** *vbl. sb.* = **ISSUING** *vbl. sb.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 158 Till warn hym of thair yssching. c 1422 *HOCLEVE Learn to Die* 629 Of his spirit shal be the issyng. In-to eternel blisse the entryng. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 98 The... place had ane narrow entres & narrow isching.

Ish, v. 2. nonce-wd. [Echoic.] *intr.* To make the sound *ish!* or *sh!* as in striking the air forcibly.

1898 SIR G. ROBERTSON *Chitral* xxi. 201 Bullets went 'ishing' just over it with curious monotony.

-ish¹, a suffix forming adjs., of Com. Teut. origin; Goth. *-isks*, ON. *-iskr*, OHG., OS., OFris., OE. *-isc*, Ger., Du. *-isch*: cognate with Gr. *-iskos* dim. suffix of sbs. Sometimes syncopated to *-sh* (spelt also *-ch*).

In Scottish usually *-is*, syncopated *-s*, *-ce*. In words of old formation, the prec. vowel had umlaut (which was often present in the sb, whence the adj. in *-isc* was formed); in later use the vowel has usually been altered back to that of the sb. when this is in use; e.g. *Scottish*, *Danish*, after *Scot*, *Dane*; the modified vowel being retained in other cases, as in *English*, *French*, *Welsh*.

1. In OE. and the cognate langs., chiefly forming gentile adjs. from national names: e.g. *British* (OE. *Brittisc*), *English* (OE. *Engisc*; † *Sc. Inglis*), *Scottish*, *Scotch* (OE. *Scyttisc*, Sc. † *Scottis*, *Scots*), *Irish* (OE. *Irisc*), *Welsh* (OE. *Wielisc*; † *Sc. Walys*, *Wallis*); *Danish* (OE. *Denisc*, † *Sc. Densc*, *Dence*); *Frankish*, *French* (OE. *Frencisc*); so in many adjs. of various ages, as *Alemannish*, *Finnish*, *Flemish*, *Gaulish*, † *Greekish* (OE. *Grætic*), *Icelandish*, *Jewish*, *Jutish*, *Netherlandish*, *Pictish*, *Polish*, *Romish*, *Spanish*, *Swedish*, *Turkish*, *Wendish*.

2. Added to other sbs., with the sense 'Of or belonging to a person or thing, of the nature or character of'. These were not numerous in OE., whence only a few have come down to later times. Examples are *folcisc* popular, *hædenisc* heathenish, *þeodisc* national, *inlændisc* inlandish, *utlændisc* outlandish (which come close to the gentile group in 1); also *mennisc* human, *cildisc* childish, *cierlisc* churlish. In later times this ending has become exceedingly common, sometimes in the earlier colourless sense as *boyish*, *girlish*, *waggish*, but chiefly in a derogatory sense, 'Having the (bad or objectionable) qualities of': as in *apish*, *babish*, *boarish*, *boorish*, *brutish*, *clownish*, *currish*, *devilish*, *doggish*, *doltish*, *dronish*, *foolish*, *foppish*, *goatish*, *ghoulish*, *hoggish*, *impish*, *knavish*, *mannish*, *monkish*, *mulish*, *owl-ish*, *prudish*, *roguish*, *selfish*, *shrewish*, *sluggish*, *sluttish*, *sottish*, *swinish*, *thievish*, *waspish*, *whorish*, *wolvish*, *womanish*. (These have usually corresponding Ger. forms in *-isch*.) Also from names of things, with sense 'of the nature of, tending to', as in *aguish*, *blockish*, *bookish*, *brinish*, *feverish*, *freakish*, *hellish*, *moorish*; or from other parts of speech, as *snappish*, *stand-offish*, *uppish*.

In recent colloquial and journalistic use, *-ish* has become the favourite ending for forming adjs. for the nonce (esp. of a slighting or depreciatory nature) on proper names of persons, places, or things, and even on phrases, e.g. *Disraeliish*, *Heine-ish*, *Mark Twainish*, *Micawberish*, *Miss Martineauish*, *Queen Annish*, *Spectatorish*, *Tuppish*, *West Endish*; *all-over-ish*, *at-home-ish*, *devil-may-care-ish*, *how-d'-ye-do-ish*, *jolly-good-fellowish*, *merry-go-roundish*, *out-of-townish*, and the like.

1815 *Hist. Mr. J. Decastro* II. 243 She might have an I-dont-know-howishness about her which no lady can run away from unless she runs one way. 1836 *DICKENS Sk. Bos* (1837) II. 2 A clean-cravatish formality of manner. 1845 TENNYSON in *Ld. Tennyson Mem.* (1897) I. 227, I feel the least bit possible Miss Martineauish about it. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 150 The Micawberish prospect of anything turning up. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 3/1

A Heine-ish sneer at the tendency of the Eternal-Feminine to relax the tension of our ideals. 1894 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 4/7 Some huge pile of building, generally much more Queen Anne-ish than the houses of Queen Anne's own time.

3. Added to adjs. with the sense 'Of the nature of, approaching the quality of, somewhat', apparently first with words of colour (which may have been treated as sbs., and so have originally come under 2): e.g. *bluish* (a 1400), *blackish* (a 1500), *brownish*, *reddish*, *whitish*, *yellowish*, etc. In later use also with other adjs., and now, in colloquial use, possible with nearly all monosyllabic adjs., and some others, e.g. *brightish*, *broadish*, *coldish*, *darkish*, *dimmish*, *dryish*, *dullish*, *duskyish*, *feeblish*, *gaskish*, *hardish*, *loudish*, *narrowish*, *oldish*, *palish*, *poorish*, *queerish*, *smallish*, *smartish*, *softish*, *tallish*, *thickish*, *thinish*, *warmish*, *weakish*, *wetish*, *youngish*. Derivatives of this type are peculiar to English among the cognate languages: those formed on adjs. of colour answer to F. adjs. in *-âtre*, as *bleudâtre*, *noirâtre*, and to Ger. adjs. in *-lich*, as *bläulich*, *schwärzlich*. Of other adjectives, only a few have equivalent Ger. forms in *-lich*; the force of *-ish* is ordinarily given in Ger. by the qualifying *etwas* or *ein wenig*.

From adjs. in *-ish*, advbs. in *-ishly* and sbs. of quality in *-ishness*, are formed *ad libitum*: e.g. *girlishly*, *girlishness*, *feverishly*, *feverishness*.

-ish², a suffix of verbs, repr. F. *-iss-*, extended stem of verbs in *-ir*, e.g. *perir* to perish, *periss-ant*, *ils periss-ent*. The F. *-iss-* originated in the L. *-isc-* of inceptive verbs, which in It., Pr., and Fr. was extended to form a class of simple verbs, corresp. to L. verbs in *-ire* and *-ere*, and including others which were assimilated to these. At their first adoption, these verbs ended in Eng. in *-is*, *-ise*, *-iss*(e), which before 1400 changed to *-isshe*. In Sc. the original *-is*, *-isse*, was retained longer, and appeared in 16th c. as *-eis*(e): *percis*, *fleureis*. Among the chief examples of this ending are *abolish*, *accomplish*, *banish*, *blandish*, *blemish*, *brandish*, *burnish*, *cherish*, *demolish*, *embellish*, *establish*, *finish*, *flourish*, *furbish*, *furnish*, *garnish*, *improveish*, *languish*, *nourish*, *perish*, *polish*, *punish*, *ravish*, *relinquish*, *replenish*, *tarnish*, *vanish*, *varnish*.

In some cases, other Fr. endings have been levelled under this suffix in Afr. or English: such are *admonish*, *astonish*, *diminish*, *distinguish*, *eternish*, *famish*, *lavish*, *minish*, *monish*, *publish*, *relish*, etc., for the history of which see the individual words.

In a few words the F. *-iss-* is represented in Eng. by *-ise*, or even *-ize*: e.g. *advertir*, *-iss* ADVERTISE, *châstir*, *-iss* CHASTISE; *amortir*, *-iss* AMORTIZE; *réjoir*, *rejoiss-* has given REJOICE.

I-shape(n), ME. pa. pple. of SHAPE *v*.

Isher, -erie, obs. Sc. forms of USHER, -ERY.

Ishew, -u, -we, obs. forms of ISSUE *s*b. and *v*.

† **Ishies**, *s*b. pl. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *ischia*, Gr. *ἰσχία*: see ISCHIUM.] Hip-joints.

1653 UNQUART *Rabelais* l. xxvii. He spoiled the frame of their kidneys...heaved off of the hinges their ishies.

Ishilde, variant of I-SCHIELD *v*.

Ishmael (i'fmæĭl). [A Heb. proper name *יִשְׁמָעֵאל* 'God will hear'. See also ISMAEL.] Proper name of the son of Abraham by Hagar; hence, allusively: An outcast; one 'whose hand is against every man, and every man's hand against him' (Gen. xvi. 12), one at war with society. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 100 Like...the sons of Ishmael, their hand is against every one, and every one's hand against them. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Jan. 4/3 Men who were the very Ishmaels of the labour world.

Hence **Ishmaelite** (a descendant of Ishmael, as the Arabs claim to be): fig. = ISHMAEL; **Ishmaelitio** (-i'tik), **Ishmaelitis** (-i'tif), of, pertaining to, of the nature of an Ishmaelite; **Ishmaelitism** (i'fmæĭl-i'tiz'm), the character and action of an Ishmaelite.

1577 VAUTROUILIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* iv. 29 (1588) 227 a, li greeneth vs that these Ishmaelites hate and persecute vs so grievously. 1867 A. LOVELL II. *Thevenot's Trav.* c. The name of *Sarazins* was given to the Ishmaelish Arabians, or...the Arabs of the Desert. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxvii. Jos's tents and pilau were pleasant to this little Ishmaelite. 1855 HYDE CLARKE *Eng. Dict.*, *Ishmaelitis*, like Ishmael; thievish. 1876 FAIRBAIRN *Strauss* II. in *Contemp. Rev.* June 125 Menzel was a literary Ishmaelite. 1880 M. D. CONWAY in *Academy* 24 July 55 An Ishmaelitis style of criticising his literary contemporaries. 1896 D. L. LEONARD *Cent. Congreg.* Ohio 71 Lonesome and in peril were they...and fell into a wretched Ishmaelitis frame. 1897 O. SKEATON *Smollett* ii. 26 The same evil spirit of Social Ishmaelism...was present with him until a year or two of his death.

I-shote, ME. pa. pple. of SHOOT *v*.

Isiac (i'siæk, i'siæĭk), a. and *s*b. [ad. L. *Isiac-us*, a. Gr. *Ἰσακός*, f. *Isis*: see below.]

A. adj. Of or relating to Isis, the principal goddess of ancient Egyptian mythology.

Isiac table, a copper tablet of unknown origin, now in the royal gallery of Turin, containing figures of Egyptian deities with Isis in the middle.

1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* iv. vi. Wks. 1821 IV. 296 There is a famous antique monument...well known to the curious by the name of the Isiac or Bembine Table. 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* I. 320 The second, or Isiac table, is considered as one of the most precious monuments of ancient times, which Italy preserves. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 234 This head, with the snakes, was apparently an Isiac symbol.

B. sb. A priest or worshipper of Isis.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. iv. (1737) 13 The Egyptian Heathens...us'd to constitute their Isiacs, by shaving them. Hence **Isiacal** (i'siæk'al) a. = ISIAIC a.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 570 The Isiacal rites. 1889 FARRAR *Lives Fathers* I. III. 175 The Isiacal traditions of Egypt.

† **I-sib**, **i-sibbe**, a. Obs. [OE. *gesib*(b) related, akin, f. *ge-*, 1-1 + *sibb* related, *SIB*. Cogn. with OHG. *gisibbo*.] Related, akin.

c 1000 *ȝob* in *Twaite's Hepat.* (1698) 167 *ȝy cyningas þe him ȝesibbe wæron.* 1014 WULFSTAN *Sermo ad Anglos* (Napier xxiii. 159). Ne bearn nu for oft ȝesibb ȝesibban ðe ma þe fremdan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Feader ofer moder heoer ofer suster ofer oðre swa isibbe. c 1205 *LAV.* 3053 Heo weoren isibbe. c 1275 *Duty Christians* 100 in C. E. Misc. 144 We beoþ alle ȝisibbe. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 6438 Alle þat were oȝt ysibb Edmond þe kyng. c 1305 11000 *Virgins* 85 Menice of hem him were isibbe.

Hence † **Isibsum**, OE. *gesib(b)sum*, peaceful.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlvii. 349 *Se ðe of Gode cymð he bið godes willan and ȝesibsum.* c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Witutan laðe and isibsum. *Ibid.* 113 *Pa beoð godes bern þe beoð isibsumme.*

Isicle, *isi*(c)kle, obs. forms of ICICLE.

† **Isidium** (i'si-diŏm). Bot. Pl. *isidia*. [mod. Bot. L., f. *Isis*, *Isid-em*, *Isis* (in reference to her disc and horns).] One of a number of coral-like or wart-like elevations or excrescences of the thallus in certain lichens, having the function of soredia.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 629/a *Isidium*, a coral-like elevation of the thallus of a lichen, bearing a globule at its end. 1882 J. M. CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 557/2 Nylander observes...that the isidia in the *Collema*...show very clearly under the microscope the entire history of the evolution of the thallus.

Hence **Isidiiferous** (i'si-di-i-fē-rəs), **Isidiophorous** (-p'fō-rəs) adjs. [see -FEROUS, -PHOROUS], bearing isidia; **Isidioid** (i'si-dioid), **Isidiose** adjs., resembling or of the nature of an isidium; characterized by or provided with isidia.

1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 43 The isidioid thallus resembles the tartareous in being usually pale or whitish. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Botany* 418 Many other forms are assumed by the crusts of Lichens;...the isidioid, in which the thallus is broken up into short erect cylindrical projections. 1882 J. M. CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 554/1 This isidioid condition in crustaceous thalli is the basis of the old pseudo-genus *Isidium*. *Ibid.* 556/1 On the margin of the thallus of isidiiferous states of *Peltigera canina*. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Isidioid*,...applied to those lichens which are covered with a dense mass of conical soredia.

Isidorian (isidō'ri-ān), a. [f. *Isidorus* or *Isidore*; spec. to St. Isidore, archbishop of Seville 600-636, author of several historical and ecclesiastical works, and of *Twenty Books of Origines* or *Etymologies*, of value for the history of late Latin.

On account of his reputation for learning, his name was in the Middle Ages attached to various other works, particularly to a collection of canons and decretals, a later interpolated collection of which is known as the *pseudo-Isidorian* or *false decretals*.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 393 The Spanish or Isidorian translation [of Greek Canons] ascribed to Isidore of Seville. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 1/2 The forgery of the Isidorian Decretals, which did so much to augment the power of the Popes. 1900 *United Press Mag.* May 238/1 Mediaeval history has a parallel in the famous 'Isidorian Decretals'.

Isie, obs. form of IOY.

† **I-sight**, **i-siht**. Obs. Also *ȝesichðe*, *ȝe-sec(h)ðe*, *isihðe*, *isahðe*. [OE. *gesihp*, *-siht*, f. *siht* on to see: cf. *SIGHT*. Cogn. with OS. *gisiht*, OHG. *gasiht*, MHG. *gesiht*, Ger. *gesicht*.] Sight, vision.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* v. § 3 *Pa mistas ðe...fordwilmæð ða soðan ȝesihðe.* c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* I. 60 On ealles þæs folces ȝesihðe. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark vii. 22 *Yfel ȝesihð* (c 1160 *Hattin G.* ȝe-sihðe). a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 *Naðor ne an isehðe, ne on sprec.* *Ibid.* 299 *Efor har alra ȝesychðe.* *Ibid.* 241 *Abroden of his ȝesecpe.* c 1205 *LAV.* 13990 *Bruttes weoren særi for swulchere isihðe.*

I-sihen, **i-sizhe**(n), ME. pa. pple. of *SIE* *v*, to sink, fall.

Isille, var. of ISEL Obs., ember, spark.

† **Ising**. Obs. [Origin obscure: perh. a corrupted deriv. of L. *insicia*, *insicium*, in 16th c. L. dictis. *insitium* 'stuffing, force-meat'.] A kind of 'pudding'; a sausage: see QUOTE.

c 1550 *Wyll Burke's Test.* in *Halliwell Lit.* 16 & 17 Cent. (1851) 54 Chitterlinges broyled and therbur and isinge. *Ibid.* 55 For to make Isinge Poding...fair broile him on a grediron and cast salt on him, and serve him forthe for an isinge. 1573-80 *BARET Alm.* B 25 A pudding called an Ising, *isitium*. 1597 *Ek. Cookerie* 50 To make Ising puddings. 1599 *MINSHEW Sp. Dict.*, A Sausage or ising made of porke, vide *Salchicha* (a Sausage). 1706 PHILLIPS, *Isicium*, a kind of Pudding call'd an Ising or Sausage.

Isinglass (i'zinglās). Forms: 6 *isonglas*, 7 *ison glass*, 7-8 *isonglass*, *ising-glass*, 8 *icin-glass*, *icing-glass*, 7- *isinglass*. [Supposed to be a corruption or imperfect imitation of an obs. Du. *huysenblas* (Kilian *huysenblase*, *huysblas*), Ger. *hausenblase* *isinglass*, lit. 'sturgeon's bladder': see HAUSEN and HUSO.

No English forms approaching the Du. more closely have been found, so that, if this was the source, the perversion of the name would seem to have been made at its first adoption.]

1. A firm whitish semitransparent substance (being a comparatively pure form of gelatin) obtained from the sounds or air-bladders of some fresh-water fishes, esp. the sturgeon; used in cookery for making jellies, etc., also for clarifying liquors, in the manufacture of glue, and for other purposes. Also extended to similar substances made from hides, hoofs, etc.

(Cited in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* IV and VI for the years 1527, 1585, 1601, 1623, etc., but without any information as to the name under which it is mentioned.)

1545 *Rates of Custome* ho. b.v.b. *Ison* [printed m]glas the C. li. xxxiii. liiij. 1660 *Act 12 Chas II.* c. 25 § 11 That noe Merchant Vintner...retailing any Wine shall...put in any Isinglasse Brimstone Lime Raisons Juice of Raisons [etc.]. 1662 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) II. 401 *Ison glass* the hundred pound tol. 1663 *Boyle Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. i. 24 *Ising-glass* steeped two days in water, and then boiled up. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Ichthyocola*, a kind of Glew made of the skin of Fishes, commonly called *Isonglass*. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 76 *Icing-glass*, (of that sort which is a Glue made of a Fish). 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 439 A Beer-Glass full of White-Wine, wherein an Ounce of Isonglass is dissolved. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 91 The isinglass most common in our shops, is made from a species of dolphin, called the beluga. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Blasphemous* 'Warn', Jellies composed of punch, calves' feet and isinglass. 1879 *Castell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 109/1 A little isinglass or white of egg is first spread over the surface.

2. A name given to mica, from its resembling in appearance some kinds of isinglass.

1747 DR. COOKE in *Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. iv. liiij. 266 We observed a great quantity of sea-glass [note] Commonly called isinglass, of which lanterns are made. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* II. 55 The Soil...is often mixed with small Flakes of Icinglass, as well as pieces of transparent Talc. 1751 SIR J. HILL *Mat. Med.* 247 Muscovy Talk or Isinglass. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 75 Isinglass (*mica membranacea*)...is a famous mineral production of Russia. 1868 ISAB. SAXON 5 *Yrs. within the Golden Gate* 84 Those gleaming particles in the rich-looking red earth being nothing more than a substance called by miners 'isinglass'.

† 3. A kind of moth. Obs.

1759 PULLEIN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 56 The moth of this pod is called the Isinglass by Marian.

4. *altrib*, and *Comb*, as *isinglass glue*, *size*; *isinglass-fish*, a sturgeon or other fish from which isinglass is obtained; *isinglass-stone*, mica.

1688 G. PARKER & J. STALKER *Treat. Japanning* v. 22 To make Isinglass-Size. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* II. xli. 159 The Ising-Glass-Fish...is usually met with in the Seas about Muscovy. 1751 SIR J. HILL *Mat. Med.* Index, Isinglass Stone. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 126/1 If this tin-foil be gilt with gold leaf, by means of thin isinglass glue, the medal will resemble gold. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 716 The colours may be...laid on with isinglass size. 1828 WEBSTER, *Isinglass-stone*, see *Mica*.

Ising-star, *nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. ISING(LASS) + STAR.] A shining piece of 'isinglass' or mica.

a 1820 J. R. DEAKE *Culprit Fay*, iv. Some had lain in the scoop of the rock, With glittering isingstars inlaid.

Iskie-bae, obs. Sc. f. USQUEBAUGH, whisky.

I-slain, ME. pa. pple. of SLAY *v*. **I-slaked**, of SLAKE *v*.

Islam (i'slām, i'z-, i'slām). [a. Arab. اسلام *islām* lit. 'resignation, surrendering', inf. noun of اسلم *aslama* 'he resigned or surrendered (himself)', spec. 'he became or was resigned or submissive (to God)', hence 'he became or was sincere in his religion', 4th conj. of *salama* 'he was or became safe, secure, or free'; whence also the words *salaam*, *Moslem*, *Mussulman*.]

The religious system of Mohammed, Mohammedanism; the body of Mohammedans or Mussulmans, the Mohammedan world. As the proper name of orthodox Mohammedanism, *islām* is understood as 'the manifesting of humility or submission and outward conformity with the law of God' (Lane). 1818 SHELLEY (title) *The Revolt of Islam*. 1821 — *Hellas* 916 Poor faint smile Of dying Islam! 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. Pref. 9 His creed and practice are 'Resignation', the *Islam* of the Oriental. 1855 MULMAN *Lat. Chr.* iv. i. (1864) II. 169 To subdue to the faith of Islam. *Ibid.* 213 The potatoes summoned by Mohammed himself to receive the doctrine of Islam. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER II. *Tied's Hist. Relig.* 99 With this gloomy conception of deity corresponds the view taken by Islām of the world.

† b. An orthodox Mohammedan. Obs.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 311 These (they say) are friends to the Islams, that is, Catholike, or right-believing Mussulmans. 1814 *Spaniards* I. iii. Thou art my country's foe, an Islam in thy creed. *Ibid.*, No Islam born.

Islamic (islæ'mik, i'slām), a. [f. prec. + -IC. Cf. F. *Islamique* (in Littré).] Of or pertaining to Islam; Mohammedan, Moslem.

1882 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 179/1 To show how little the sacred book of the Mohammedans is responsible for the

present shape of Islamic dogma and ritual. 1895 *Q. Rev.* July 244 The character of the Prophet of Islam follows naturally from the Islamic conception of God.

Islamism (i'slāmiz'm, iz-). [f. as prec. + -ISM. Cf. F. *Islamisme* (Voltaire in Littré).] The religious system of the Moslems; Mohammedanism.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 373 Never since the rise of Islamism [note So the Mahometans call their own religion] has our worship once varied. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 755 Before the introduction of Islamism into Arabia. 1827 *Scott's Napoleon* IV. 85 'There is no god but God, and Mohammed is his prophet'—a confession of faith which is in itself a declaration of Islamism. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* iv. ii. (1864) II. 212 Syria... became a province of Islamism.

So **Islamist**, an orthodox Mohammedan; **Islamic**, **Islamic**; **Islamize** v., to convert or conform to Mohammedanism; also *intr.*

1846 WORCESTER citing E. E. SALISBURY, *Islamize*. 1857 F. HALL in *Benares Mag.* V. 28 Our author's conversion of several unfortunate Muslims into mere Islamized Hindus. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* xiv. iii. (1864) IX. 108 Caliphs who were, at least no longer, rigid Islamists. 1893 *Miss. Herald* (Boston) Feb. 50 Saying that 'the Western World is waiting to be Islamized'. 1893 in *Barrows Parl. Relig.* II. 995 The decadence of the Islamic power in Spain. 1895 19th *Cent.* Nov. 785 Judgment should not be pronounced against Islam and Islamists on rancorous and partizan statements.

Islamite (i'slāmīt, iz-), *sb.* (a.) [f. ISLAM + -ITE. Cf. F. *Islamite*.] A Mohammedan.

1799 [implied in *Islamitish*]. 1821 *SHELLEY Hellas* 549 Every Islamite who made his dogs Fat with the flesh of Galilean slaves. 1832 *Tennyson Palace of Art* xxvi, Thronging all one porch of Paradise, A group of Houris bow'd to see The dying Islamite. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* IV. 168 The erring believer was as declared an enemy of God as the Pagan or the Islamite.

B. attrib. and adj. Islamic, Islamitic. 1847 *Mrs. A. Kerr Hist. Servia* 461 The Porte... has her Islamite subjects too little under control. 1871 *FARRAR With. Hist.* iii. 114 All the places which are purely Islamite look as though they had been smitten... by some withering and irreparable curse.

Islamic, *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Mohammedan. 1846 WORCESTER citing E. E. SALISBURY. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 40. 250 Islamic *a.*. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 331 [The Malay is] when not overweighted by the Islamic incubus, reasonably progressive.

+Islamitish, *a.* *Obs.* In 8 *Isaimitish*. [f. as prec. + -ISH¹.] = *prec.*

1799 *Ann. Reg.* 67 His doctrine, a kind of *Isaimitish* Socinianism, did not extend to a denial of the prophet's mission.

I-Isan, ME. pa. pple. of SLAY v.

Island (ə'lənd), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 *island*, *iland*, *ezland*, *-land*; 3 *illond*, *yllond*, (4-5 *eland*), 4-6 *yland*, *ylond*, 5-6 *ilond*, (5 *hlyln*), 5-7 *iland*. *B.* 5 *ile-land*, *yle-*, 6 *ysle-*, *isle-land*. 7. 6-*island*. [OE. *ezland* (*ezland*), *iland*, *Anglian ezland* = ON. *eyland*, OFris. *eiland* (MDn., MLG. *eilant*, Du., Efris. *eiland*), a compound of OE. *leg*, *ez*, ON. *ey* (Norw. *øy*), OFris. *ey* 'isle' + LAND. The simple *leg* = OHG. *auwa*, *ouwa*, MHG. *ouwe*, Ger. *aue*, *au*, corresponded to Gothic type **akwō*, *auþ*, a substantivized fem. of an adj. derived from *akwa* 'water' (OS. and OHG. *aha*, OFris. and ON. *d*, OE. *ea*), with sense 'of or pertaining to water', 'watery', 'watered', and hence 'watered place, meadow, island'. A cognate compound frequent in OE. was *ezland*, lit. 'water-land', 'river-land'; and a deriv. of the simple *leg*, *ez*, exists in *eyot*, *ait*. The ordinary ME. and early mod. Eng. form was *iland*, *yland*. (*Eland* in 14-15th c. may repr. OE. *eland* or *ezland*.) In 15th c. the first part of the word began to be associated with the synonymous *ile*, *yle* (of Fr. origin), and sometimes analytically written *ile-land*; and when *ile* was spelt *isle*, *iland* erroneously followed it as *isle-land*, *island*; the latter spelling became established as the current form before 1700.]

1. A piece of land completely surrounded by water. Formerly used less definitely, including a peninsula, or a place insulated at high water or during floods, or begirt by marshes, a usage which survives in particular instances, as Portland Island, Hayling Island, Mochras or Shell Island, etc.

a. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxix. § 3 Dæt iland þe we hatað Tyle. a 900 O. E. *Chron.* an. 895 Hie comen... on an izland... þæt is Meres iz haten. c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. Intro. (1890) 24 Breoton ist garsecges ealand [MS. B. izland], dæt was iu geara Albion haten. a 1000 *Wale* 16 in *Cod. Exon.* (Th. 360 And þonne in þæt ezland uþ zewitad collenferde. 11. *Charter* (dated 1023) of *Cnut* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 23 Ic Cnut... Ængelandes kining and ealre ðære ezlande ðe ðærto licgeð. c 1275 *LAV.* 7340 We boep in on ilond [c 1205 *zeit-londe*]. *Ibid.* 14741 And a-non wende to þan yllonde [c 1205 *zeit-londe*]. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1024 þe yland was ful brade þat þai giun in fyt. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 77 þe ferth was holy Eland, þe þe se it with-drouh, þe iede on þe sand, to þat ilde wele inouh. c 1400 *Octavian* 539 A wast ylland the dryuen tytle, Fer yn the est. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surt.) 1241 þat bischop of haly eland was. c 1475 *Voc.* in *Wt.*-Wilcker 798/14 *Hec insula*, a hylm of the see. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxxvi. (Percy Soc.) 186 The fyre was great, it made the ylande lyght. 1547 *Boorde Introd. Knowl.* vi. (1870) 141 Norway is a great ilond compassed about almost wyth the See. a 1586 *STONE Arcadia* iii. (1590) 267 The iland within the lake. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* xxviii. 1 The iland was called Melita.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 834 Down the great River to the op'ning Gulf, and there take root an iland salt and bare.

B. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 293 Sene the fyrste wynnyng Of this iland by Brute. 1506 *GUYFORD Pilgr.* (Camden) 58 We sayled by Alango, Nio, with many mo yle londes. 1546 *LANGLEY Pol. Verg. de Invent.* ii. xii. 56 Midacritus fet lead out of the islandes against spayne called Cassitrides. 1556 *ADLINGTON Apuleius* 44 And now is her flying fame dispersed into the next yslelonde.

[c 1550 *ADLINGTON*, 1577 *islandman*.] 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* i. 10 Godred... took possession of the South part of the Island. 1695 *TEMPLE Hist. Eng.* 1 Britain was by the Ancients accounted the greatest Island of the known World. 1774 *M. MACKENZIE Maritime Surv.* 80 How to survey small Islands that extend East or West in a long narrow Train. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Ability Wks.* (Bohn) II. 45 The island [Britain] has produced two or three of the greatest men that ever existed.

b. In Biblical lang., after the corresp. Heb. word, applied to the lands across the sea, the coasts of the Mediterranean: cf. *ISLE sb.* 1 *b.*

1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* li. 5 The Ilondes (that is y^e Gentiles) shal hope in me. 1839 *YEOWELL Ann. Brit. Ch. App.* ii. (1847) 170 The Jews call all those places islands that lie on the sea coast: thus the posterity of Japheth is said to have peopled 'the islands of the Gentiles' (Gen. x. 5); that is, the sea-coasts of Asia and Greece.

c. *Island of ice*: an iceberg, or a large mass of floating ice. *Obs.*

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 744 They plied North-west among Ilands of Ice, ... some of them aground. *Ibid.* 748 The Ilands of Ice which the current bringeth at that time from the North. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 318 The Hector... was lost on one of these islands of ice. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Island of Ice*, a name given by sailors to a great quantity of ice collected... and floating about... near... the arctic circle.

2. *transf.* An elevated piece of land surrounded by marsh or 'intervale' land; a piece of woodland surrounded by prairie or flat open country; a block of buildings [= L. *insula*]; also an individual or a race, detached or standing out by itself; *†* to stand in island, to be detached or isolated (*obs.*).

1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 53 The Pillars standing in Island (as we say) the Work could not securely bear a Roof. 1638 *Dedham* (U.S.) *Acc.* (1892) III. 51 Abraham Shawe selteht unto Ferdinando Adam one portion of Ground called an hill or land as it lyeth to his home lot. 1641 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1835) I. 169 The Court hath granted unto Willm Thomas... all that whole neck of vpland... as also those hammocks of vpland called ilands in the marshes before the same. 1650 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1854) III. 188 A small hill, or land, in the meadow on the west side of Charles River. 1654 L. S. *People's Liberty* x. 22 Every man is an Island, or a little world. 1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* I. (1742) 47 This House... stands in an Island, being surrounded by four Streets. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 630 The shapely knoll, That, softly swelled and gaily dressed, appears A flowery island, from the dark green lawn Emerging. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 35 The small islands in these intervals, are of a different soil, and... are evidently the tops of small hills, which have not been covered by the inundations of the rivers. 1805 T. M. HARRIS *Frnl. Tour*, etc. 178 (Bartlett) In some [prairies] are little clumps of trees on higher ground, which are called islands. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 281 We were in sight of a wood, or island, as the term not unnaturally is, as well with the Indians as others. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* vii. A man may call his house an island if he likes. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 66 It is a strange spot—this plot of tamarisks with its seventeen wells,—literally an island in the Desert. 1880 *DAWKINS Early Man* ix. 330 The Silures no longer form a compact ethnological island, but are... mingled with other races. 1897 *Daily News* 11 May 4/6 The island of houses between the Churches of St. Mary-le-Strand and St. Clement Danes.

b. *Physiol.* A detached or insulated portion of tissue or group of cells, entirely surrounded by parts of a different structure; *Island of Reil*, the central lobe of the cerebrum, *insula*.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 339 Microscopically the diseased tissue consisted of vascular meshes, containing numerous small cellular islands. 1879 *CALDERWOOD Mind & Br.* 25 The concealed central lobe (island of Reil) shows the grey matter always deep. 1898 P. MANSON *Prop. Dis.* ix. 173 The islands of sound skin [in the eruption of dengue] give rise at first sight to the impression that they constitute the eruption.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* *a.* *simple attrib.* Of an island or islands; pertaining or belonging to an island.

1621 *FLETCHER (title)* The Island Princess. 1725 *POPE Odys.* v. 385 The island goddess knew, On the black sea what perils should ensue. 1790 *BEATSON Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 154 Some-shore were fired at his headmost ships from the Island-battery. 1832 *TENNYSON Sonn. Buonaparte*, That island queen who sways the floods and lands from Ind to Ind. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & St. Isl.* i. 35 Their highest cluster of peaks... is in the island-chain which shoots off from Tuscany. 1844 *MONCKTON MILNES Palm Leaves* to St. John's proud island-chevaliers. 1854 *TENNYSON Ode Death Wellington* viii. Not once or twice in our rough island-story, The path of duty was the way to glory. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 129 A good deal of the bank we have passed by... has been island shore, with a channel between the islands and the true south bank.

b. That is, or consists of an island; *insular*. 1859 *TENNYSON Morte D'Arthur* 259, I am going a long way With these... To the island-valley of Avilion. 1879 *GEO. ELIOT Theo. Such* xviii. 318 To keep the island-home they won for us. 1899 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 5/1 The 'House of Keys', the legislative chamber of the little island-kingdom [Isle of Man].

c. *objective and obj. genitive*, as *island-making*, *-taking*, etc.; *locative*, as *island-fishing*, *voyage*;

island-born, *-contained* adjs.; *instrumental*, as *island belted*, *-dotted*, *-strewn*, *-studded* adjs.; also *island-like* adj.

1834 *Leisure Hour* June 342/1 The 'island-belted shores of North-Western Norway. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* i. 413 Crisna, the 'island-born. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 152/1 Loch Awe is a long, narrow 'island-dotted ribbon of water. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 102 A complaint against the Londoners, who, in their passage to the 'island-fishing, spoiled the coasts of Orkney and the adjacent islands. 1859 *CORNWALLIS New World* I. 280 A series of isolated volcanic hills rise 'island-like out of the western plains. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 73 They [birds] generally require... an 'island-strewn sea as a means of dispersal to new homes. 1898 *Nat. Rev.* Aug. 856 The vast area of 'island-studded ocean east of Java. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 542, I was pressed for this 'island-voyage, and ready to set sail for Samatra.

4. *Special Comb.*: *island-cedar*, a species of cedar; *island-continent*, a large island, approaching the size of the continents, or large enough to contain several states, as Anstralia or Greenland; *island-harbour*, 'that which is protected from the violence of the sea by one or more islands or islets screening its mouth' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); *island platform*, a platform at a railway station, with lines on each side of it; *island-universe*, a distinct stellar system, such as that to which our sun belongs, occupying a detached position in space.

1885 *LADY BRASSER The Trades* 396 Little islets covered with firs of various sorts, principally the 'island-cedar. 1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 5 The colony of Victoria embraces the southern extremity of the 'island-continent of Australia. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Sept. 3/2 The labours... of the plucky lieutenant and his party in the inhospitable and cheerless island-continent of the Far Northern seas. 1885 *Standard* 6 Mar. 3/2 There was... a refreshment bar on the up platform, but no such accommodation on the 'island platform. 1898 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 5/5 The new station... will consist of an island platform placed between the up and down relief lines. *Ibid.* 7 May 8/1 The distance between these separate systems—or 'island universes' as they have been called—may be very great compared with the diameter of each system.

Hence **Islandhood** *nonce-wd.*, the condition of being an island; *insularity*; **Islandless** *a.*, devoid of islands.

1842 *LO. COCKBURN Circuit Journeys* (1883) 170 There was too much islandless sea. 1862 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* ii. xii. (ed. 2) 300 It is the insularity (the islandhood, so to say), of the islands, which determines these.

Island (ə'lənd), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make into or as into an island; to place as an island; to place, settle, or enclose on, or as on, an island; to insulate, isolate.

1661 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. lxvi. 328 Those shallows which Islanded that Countrey of felicity. 1820 *SHELLEY Let.* 26 May in *Essays*, etc. (1852) II. 224 The Apennines... islanded in the misty distance of the air. 1821 — *Prometh. Unb.* ii. iii, Billowy mist... Behold it, rolling on Under the curling winds, and islanding The peak whereon we stand. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* 263 Upon a little rock she stood... She marked not that the rain-swollen flood Was islanding her station. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* V. ix. ii. § 11. 210 A clear brown stream... islanding a purple and white rock with an amber pool. 1849 *THOREAU Week Concord* Wedn. 276 The smothered streams of love... Island us ever.

2. To set or dot with or as with islands.

1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc* i. v, Not a cloud by day With purple islanded the dark-blue deep. 1818 *SHELLEY Lines Engan. Hills* 93 The waveless plain of Lombardy... Islanded by cities fair. 1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 283 The hill-tops islanded the night Of billowy shade around us. 1886 *Mrs. F. CADOW Footst.* *Jeanne D'Arc* 142 The united river... now becomes wonderfully islanded in its widened course.

Island, *obs.* form of ICELAND. *Island crystal*, Iceland spar.

1676 *WORLIDGE Bees* i. 3 That fossil Glass we call Island glass, wherewith Ships are glaz'd. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Crystal*, Island Crystal, is a transparent fissile stone, brought from Iceland, soft as talc, clear as rock-crystal... famous among optic writers for its unusual refractions... Whereas in other pellucid bodies there is only one refraction, in this there are two; so that objects received thro' it appear double. 1812 *SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* 107 A plain surface of island crystal, or rhomboidal carbonic of lime.

Islanded (ə'ləndəd), *ppl. a.* [f. *Island v.* and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Made into or like an island; insulated, isolated. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* i. ii, Palm-grove, islanded amid the waste. 1843 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* I. ii. iii. iv. (1846) 259 The islanded summits of the lower hills. 1850 *BLACKIE Aschylus* II. 275 The islanded cities of Strymon.

2. *Furnished or studded with islands.* 1815 *SHELLEY Alastor* 555 Wide expand, Beneath the wan stars and descending moon, Islanded seas, blue mountains, mighty streams. 1883 *W. C. SMITH North Country Folk* 220 Meet home for a sage and a poet, With... the islanded sea below it.

Islander (ə'ləndər), [f. *ISLAND sb.* + -ER¹.] A native or inhabitant of an island. Also in *comb.*, as *Channel Islander*, *South Sea Islander*. c 1550 *Life Fisher in F's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. p. xxxvi; Lyke the nature of Islanders that commonly be changeable and desirous of novelties. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 709 In S. Marie... they buried one of their dead men, the Islanders being present. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 392 We are islanders, and our life and soul is traffic. 1714 *STANHOPE (title)* The Early Conversion of Islanders,

a wise expedient for propagating Christianity; on Isa. lx. 9. 1745 PORE *Odys.* xxiv. 307 Some surly islander, of manners rude. 1897 GLAOSTONE *E. Crisis* Into one more of these struggles the gallant islanders have now entered.

attrib. 1654 NEERONAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 470 His Majesty being an Islander-Prince is not ignorant of the Laws and Rights of his own Kingdom.

Hence **Islandress**, a female islander. **Islandry**, a body of islanders.

1875 R. F. BURTON *Ultima Thule* I. 89 The roving islandry throve by piracy and discovery. 1892 STEVENSON *Vailima Lett.* (1895) 156, I go to the club to dance with the islandresses.

Islandian, -ic, -ish, variants, mostly obs., of ICELANDIAN, -ic, -ish. [Cf. mod.L. *Islandicus*.]

1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* viii. 105 As when by Night th' Islandian Ocean roars. 1881 ROSCOE in *Nature* XXIII. 598, The several memoirs .. are the result of a visit to Iceland in 1847. All the Icelandic rocks, of whatever age, may be considered as mixtures .. of two normal silicates.

Islandic (ai'lændik), *a. rare*. [f. ISLAND sb. + -ic.] Of or pertaining to an island.

1846 J. MACLEOD *Lett. to Wightman* 29 Apr. in *Hogg's Life Wightman* (1873) 374 There is no fine scenery—none of our own bold peaks and islandic glens.

Islandish (ai'lændif), *a. rare*. [f. ISLAND sb. + -ish.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an island; insular.

1577 DEE *Gen. & rare Mem.* in Arb. *Garner* II. 65 Our peculiar commodity to our Islandish Monarchy, by God and Nature assigned. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 8 Purposing first inuicibly to fortify the chiefe and vntermost wallies of his Islandish Monarchie, against all foreine encombrance possible. 1615 E. S. BRIT. *Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 648 This Islandish Monarchy. 1852 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLV. 246 To a moderate infusion of these prejudices .. we do not object, but the misfortune is that we often find them put forth with too Islandish an intensity.

Islandman. Now *rare* or *local*. = ISLANDER. At Belfast, applied to the ship-builders on Queen's Island, more fully *Queen's Islandmen*.

1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 137 Eschines .. in an oration he made to the Rhodians, commended the gouernement of the Islandmen. 1590 NASHE *Pasquill's Apol.* I. B.ij, He speaks like an Iland man. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 138 To commend life and gudes vnto the credence and custodie of the ylandmen thay war forced. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 1/1 A great contingent of the iron shipbuilders employed by the Mayor of Belfast—a powerful body of men and lads known as the 'Islandmen'. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Apr. 7/2 The Islandmen proceeded to and returned from their work yesterday as if nothing unusual had recently occurred. The movement which is on foot among the Queen's Islandmen for the reinstatement of evicted Catholics is making progress.

Islandshire: short for Holy Island-shire, name of that division of the county palatine of Durham to which Holy Island belongs. Along with Norham-shire, it formed a detached portion of the county lying north of Northumberland.

1100 *Charter* in Murray *Dial. S. C. Scot.* 22 note, [Ranulf] bisceop greted we alle his beines & dreges of Ealandscire & of Northamschire. 1705 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4089/4 Islandshire in the County of Durham. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4307/3 Tenements .. situate in Beale in Islandshire in the County of Durham.

† **Islandy**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. ISLAND sb. + -y.] 1611 COTGR., *Isleux*, islandie; full of, or belonging to, Islands.

Islare, obs. Sc. form of ASHLAR.

Islawe(n), -slayen, -slayn(e), -slaȝe(n), ME. pa. pple. of SLAY v.

Isle (ail), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3-7 ilo, yle, (4 ille, hil(l), 4-5 ylle, 6 ill). *β.* 5 yale, 5- isle. *γ.* 4 idle, ydle. *δ.* 4-5 ilde, ydle. [ME. *ile* (ille), *a.* OF. *ile* (ille), earlier *isle*, mod. F. *île* = Pr. *isla*, It. *isola*:—L. *insula* island. In 15th c. Fr. again often spelt *isle* (a Latinized artificial spelling of the Renaissance), whence occas. in Eng. in Caxton, and again persistently from Spenser onward, although the historical *ile* survived to c. 1700. The form *idle* was AF., from **isde*, with *d* developed between *s* and *l*, and loss of *s*, as in *meddle* (from *mesdler*, *mesler*), *mediar* (from **mesdler*, *mesler*); cf. also CIDER, and F. *coudre* from **cosdre*, *cosre*, L. *consuere*. The form *ilde* contains a parasitic *d*, as in *wilde* (VILE), *tyld* (TILE), MOULD (mole), which was probably developed quite independently of *idle*, though formation from that by transposition was also possible: cf. *neld*, *neelde*, NEEDLE.]

1. A portion of land entirely surrounded by water; an island. Now more usually applied to an island of smaller size, except in established appellations, as 'the British Isles'.

In proper names *isle* is often prefixed, as Isle of Wight, Isle of Man, Isle of Dogs, Isle of Ely, Isle of Thanet; but it also follows, as in Coquet Isle, Scilly Isles, Orkney Isles: *island* usually follows, as in Lundy Island, Hayling Island, the Channel Islands, Canary Islands, West India Islands. As a common noun, *island* is the ordinary proper word; thus the Isle of Wight is commonly referred to as 'the island'.

a. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 25/36 Pe kyng toward hulke Ile; sone þerafter he him drouh. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 29 Yles þer þeþ maniaþ about engelonde. a. 1300 *K. Horn* 1318 Þo icom to þis ille Sarazins blake þat dæd me forsake. c. 1305 *St. Kenelm* 65 in *E. F. P.* (1862) 49 Þe ylle of Ely. c. 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints*, *Mogdlena* 513 Þat .. rowit away, To þai var cumyng to þat bil. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 194/2 An

Ile, *insula*. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 20 The seyd Ill [Candy] ys v C myle a bowte. Thys Ile ys a grett Ile. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 15 An yle named Clanda. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. ii. 99 That blood which ow'd the breidth of all this Ile, Three foot of it doth hold. 1670-88 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 50 Going out of the Ile by the bridge of four heads, which joins this Ile with the City.

β. c. 1470 HARRING *Chron.*, *Arthur*, The Scottes and the Peightes he drowe into oute yslas of Scotland. c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxx. 112 The ysls was bylongyn vnto the kyng of fryse. 1490 — *Eneydos* xv. 54 He wyll retourne to the Isle of Delon. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. Introd. 4 Great Ladie of the greatest Isle. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 212 Prospero [found] his Dukedome In a poore Isle. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. vi. Resolved .. to load salt at the Isle of May. 1885 TENNYSON *Fleet* II. His Isle, the mightiest Ocean-power on earth, Our own fair Isle, the lord of every sea.

γ. [1292] BRITTON II. ii. § 8 Si acune idle crest de novel en l'ewe, a celiert le idle a qil soil ele soit joynte plus pres. *transl.* If a new island is formed in the water, the island shall belong to him whose soil is nearest adjoining to it.] 13 .. *K. Alix.* 4856 In that water an ydle is And in that ylle tonnes of pris. *Ibid.* 5040, 5008, etc.

δ. c. 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 1335 Terri wente hom and telde His fader Sader in þe ilde of Wist. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3690 Al þey fonde wast and wyde. Þey spredde hem aboute in ilkan yldre. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1425 (*Hypis*) In an yldre that called was colcos. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 259/1 *Ilde*, londe in the see (*K. yilde*). 1473 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 93 Men seye that the Erie off Oxenford is about the ilde off Tenet hovering.

b. In O.T., after the equivalent Heb., applied to the lands beyond the sea, esp. in phr. *isles of the Gentiles*: cf. ISLAND sb. I b.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlii. 4 His lawe illes shul abiden [1611 BIBLE *Ibid.*, The yles shall waite for his lawe].

c. *fig.*

1781 COWPER *Retirement* 148 Opening the map of God's extensive plan, We find a little Isle, this life of man.

2. A building or block of buildings, surrounded by streets. [L. *insula*.]

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 218 The Pallace .. makes an Ile, that is, it hath no houses joyning to it.

3. *Comb.*, as *isle-altar*; *isle-ruling*, -surrounding adjs.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 35 The clementious Ile-ruling Lady of Trapundy in Sicilia. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* Unb. I. 1. 252 Prophetic caves, and isle-surrounding streams. 1832 TENNYSON *Of old sat Freedom on the heights* iv, Grave mother of majestic works, From her isle-altar gazing down.

Hence **Isleless** *a.*, devoid of or without islands;

Isleward (to the) *adv.*, in the direction of the isle.

a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 1 The hopelesse Shepherd Strephon was come to the sands, which lye against the Island of Cithera, where .. sometimes casting his eyes to the Isleward, he called his friendly riuall. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 861/2 The almost immaterial being of an isleless Lake! 1847 MARV HOWITT *Ballads* 77 The creatures God hath made To people the isleless main.

Isle (ail), *v.* [f. ISLE sb.]

1. *trans.* To make an isle of; to place or set as an isle; to place or set in an isle; to insulate; = ISLAND v. I.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 89 Tanet being peninsula and watered or iled (in manner) round about.

1833 TENNYSON *Faithful* 33 And, isled in sudden seas of light, My heart, pierced thro' with fierce delight, Bursts into blossom in his sight. 1852 — *Ode Death Wellington* vii, Thank Him who isled us here, and roughly set His Briton in blown seas and storming showers. 1864 — *En. Ard.* 131 That shadow of mischance appear'd No graver than as when some little cloud Cuts off the fiery highway of the Sun, And isles a light in the offing. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wks. Fancy & Imag.*, *Sonn.* *Jesus* vi, To see a purpose rise, like mountain isled.

2. *intr.* To remain or lodge on an isle.

1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 870 Lion and stoat have isled together, knave, In time of flood.

Isle, obs. form of AISLE sb.

1598 STOW *Surv.* 198 Thomas Hinde .. gave to feodary of lead to the couering of the middle Isle of this Aldermay Church.

Isleien, -sleyn(e), ME. pa. pple. of SLAY v.

Isleman, *rare*. [f. ISLE sb. + MAN.] = ISLEMAN, ISLANDER.

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. iii, The faith of Islemen ebbs and flows. 1817 CAMPBELL *Resolura* 98 Our islemen arose from slumbers, And buckled on their arms. 1882 *Standard* 23 Jan. 5 These islemen, the Shetlanders, .. constitute one of the finest races in the British empire. *Ibid.*, The more Northern islemen very justly talk of 'the Scotch' as another race.

Islend, *i-slent*, ME. pa. pple. of SLEND v.

Islepe (n), ME. pa. pple. of SLEEP v.

Islesman (ai'lz:mæn). An inhabitant or native of any group of islands, esp. of the Hebrides, Orkneys, or Shetland Isles.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. v, The Isles-men carried at their backs The ancient Danish battle-axe. a. 1851 MOIR *Port. Wks.*, *Eric's Dirge* iii, Fear thine Islesmen never knew. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 2/1 Finer men there are not in the United Kingdom than these Islesmen, of mixed Celtic and Norse descent.

Islet (ai'let). Also 6 islette. [a. F. *islette*, mod. F. *ilette*, dim. of ISLE sb.: see -ET. See also ISLOT, ISOLET.]

1. A little island, an eyot or ait.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 58, I passid over Frome Water, .. where the water brekith into Armeletes and makith Islettes.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 219 Shetland is an Isle .. environed with other Islets. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 118 Where there is an islet in the stream. 1899 JEPUN

SON *Brittany* vii. 89 A little islet on the coast still bears the name of Avalon.

fig. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Squatters* 228 Mere islets of business in a sea of sunny day-time.

2. *transf.* Something resembling an island in position; a small piece of land markedly differing in character from that by which it is surrounded, as a wooded eminence in a marsh or plain; any isolated tract or spot; = ISLAND sb. 2.

1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 111 Little Tufts or Ilets .. consisting of Reeds, Rushes, high sower Grass, .. a few feet in compass; .. These little Ilets of Tufts being .. spread over all the Bog. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 140 Expansive green meadows or savannas, in which are to be seen .. islets of Oak and Bays. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 286 Islet, .. a spot of a different colour, included in a plaga or macula. *Ex.* The *Ocelli* in the Primary Wings of *Hipparchia Senelle*. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 27 An islet of stones and debris, where we paused to rest ourselves. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 65 A but less vivid hue Than of that islet in the chestnut-bloom Flamed in his cheek. 1871 E. F. BURN *Ad Fidem* xv. 308 Those islets of light which roam so lazily in the dark deeps.

b. An isolated piece of animal or vegetable tissue.

1852 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 164 The temporary Cartilages .. are equally destitute of vessels when their mass is small; but if their thickness exceed an eighth of an inch, they are permeated by canals for the transmission of vessels. Still these vessels do not ramify with any minuteness in the tissue; and they leave large islets, in which the nutritive process must take place on the plan just described. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 499 Especially in their [the *Caryophyllae*] rhizomes, thin-walled, long-celled parenchyma, often forming large irregular islets or annular segments, is inserted between fibrous masses of similar form. 1897 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* III. 955 The ulceration is so extensive that only islets of mucous membrane are left here and there. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 204 Islets of spongy tissue separate the individual nodules [of tubercle].

3. *attrib.*

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. iii, Abrupt he paced the islet strand. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XLI. 388/1 St. Helier, too, has its islet-castle, built by Queen Elizabeth. *Ibid.* 388/2 An islet-breakwater. *Ibid.* 389/1 An islet-rock. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxviii. 12 Was only this the plea Datin'd in that islet angle of the west? 1879 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xxix. 335 Constellations anchored on the vast expanse like tiny islet clusters on the boundless ocean. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 10/1 Signalling from lightships and islet lighthouses to the mainland.

Isleted (ai'leted), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED².] *a.* Placed like an islet. *b.* Studded with islets.

1873 BROWNING *Red Coll. Nt.-cap* 899 And thus accompanied, the pale-off space, Isleted shrubs and verdure, gained the group. 1888 A. DOANSON *Goldsmith* 27 Fishing and otter-hunting in the isleted River Inny. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* I. xii. 317 Behind was a background of green groves isleted amid greenest sward.

Isleden, *i-sliken*, ME. pa. pples. of SLIDE, SLIKE vbs.

† **I-sling**, *v. Obs.* [f. I-1 + SLING v.] *trans.* To sling.

13 .. *Coer de L.* 4148 Thomas off Multon .. an other stone i-slong To ser Mahouns habitacle.

I-slitte, ME. pa. pple. of SLIT v. **I-slou**, *i-slowe*, of SLAY v.

Islet, *ilot* (ai'löt). [a. OF. *islot*, now *ilot*, dim. of *isle*, *île*, ISLE sb.] An islet.

1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1387 The islet itself is scarcely a mile in circuit. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton* The 455 The islets .. which are thus formed, must have their bases laid on a solid rock. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xxvi, A river .. with many a curve and woody ilot in its course.

-ism, *suffix*, repr. F. *-isme*, L. *-ismus*, *a. Gr.* *-ισμός*, forming nouns of action from verbs in *-ίζω*, e. g. βαπτίζω to dip, baptize, βαπτισμός the action of dipping, baptism. An allied suffix was *-ισμα* (*-τ-*), which more strictly expressed the finished act or thing done, and which in some cases is the source of modern *-ism*.

Besides its free use as a suffix forming vbs. on ordinary sbs. and adjs., *-ισμα* was (as mentioned under -ize) affixed to national names, with the sense to act or 'play' the people in question, and hence to act like, do after the manner of, practise the habits, customs, or language of, side with or adhere to the party of, those people. Hence the sb. in *-ισμός* had the sense of acting or doing like, siding with, adhesion to, or speaking like the people in question; e. g. Ἀττικισμός to Atticize, to side with the Athenians, to use the Attic dialect; hence Ἀττικισμός, Atticism, a siding with Athens, Attic style of language, etc. The LXX (Esther viii. 17) and N.T. have Ἰουδαϊσμός Judaism, the manner of the Jews, occurs in the LXX (2 Macc. ii. 21). The Latin *Judaismus* occurs in Tertullian (c. 200); *Judaizare* in the Vulgate. Origen (a. 250) has Χριστιανισμός to play the Christian, act the part of a Christian, practise Christian principles, and Justin Martyr (a. 150) has Χριστιανισμός the practice of Christians, Christianity. Hence late L. *christianizare* in Tertullian, *christianismus* in Tertullian, Augustine and Jerome. On the type of these, *-ισμός*, *-ismus*, became the ordinary ending to form names of religious, ecclesiastical, or philosophical systems; thus *paganismus* is cited by Du Cange from a council of 744. The OF. repr. of this, *païnisme*, *païnime*, *païnine* (12th c.) is prob. the earliest Fr. example, and appears in Eng. as *païnime*, *païnine* in the 13th c. But, in the modern form and sense, *Judaisme* is found a. 1500, and *christianisme* (a. 1500 in Fr.) c. 1525 in Eng. From the 16th c. such formations are numerous.

The following are the chief uses of the suffix:

1. Forming a simple noun of action (usually

accompanying a vb. in -IZE), naming the process, or the completed action, or its result (rarely concrete); as in *agonism*, *aphorism*, *baptism*, *criticism*, *embolism*, *exorcism*, *magnetism*, *mechanism*, *nepotism*, *organism*, *plagiarism*, *ostracism*, *syllogism*, *synchronism*, *volcanism*. To this group in Gr. belonged *asterism*.

b. Allied to these, though with affinities to 2, are words in which -ism expresses the action or conduct of a class of persons, as *heroism*, *patriotism*, *despotism*, and the more colloquial *blackguardism*, *busybodyism*, *desperadoism*, *priggism*, *scoundrelism*; also the condition of a person or thing, as *barbarism*, *deaf-mutism*, *orphanism*, *anomalism*, *medievalism*, *parallelism*; also *Daltonism*; with such nonce-words as *bar-maidism*, *old maidism*; *all-roundism*, *cleverism*, *devil-may-care-ism*, *well-to-do-ism*.

2. Forming the name of a system of theory or practice, religious, ecclesiastical, philosophical, political, social, etc., sometimes founded on the name of its subject or object, sometimes on that of its founder. Such are *Alexandrianism*, *Arianism*, *Arminianism*, *Brahmanism*, *Buddhism*, *Calvinism*, *Catholicism*, *Chartism*, *Christianism*, *Congregationalism*, *Conservatism*, *Epicureanism*, *Judaism* (a 1500), *Latitudinarianism*, *Liberalism*, *Machiavellism*, *Mohammedanism*, *Platonism*, *Positivism*, *Presbyterianism*, *Protestantism*, *Puritanism*, *Puseyism*, *Quakerism*, *Quietism*, *Radicalism*, *Ritualism*, *Romanism*, *Socinianism*, *Taoism*, *Toryism*, *Wesleyanism*, *Whiggism*.

These pass into terms of more or less temporary currency, as *Berkeleyism*, *Fourierism*, *Jeremy Benthamism*, *Layardism*, *Owenism*, *St. Simonism*; with nonce-words formed ad libitum, as *John Bullism*, *Robert Elmsmerism*, *Mahdism*; and others designating the cult of a person or family, as *Bonapartism*, *Boulangism*, *Brontism*, *Gladstonism*, *onianism*, *Salisburyism*, *Stuartism*, etc.

b. More of the nature of class-names or descriptive terms, for doctrines or principles, are *agnosticism*, *altruism*, *animism*, *atheism*, *bimetallism*, *deism*, *egoism*, *egotism*, *empiricism*, *evangelism*, *fanaticism*, *feminism*, *heavenism*, *hedonism*, *idealism*, *imperialism*, *jingoism*, *libertinism*, *monachism*, *naturalism*, *opportunism*, *pædobaptism*, *paganism*, *polytheism*, *realism*, *romanticism*, *sansculottism*, *scepticism*, *stoicism*, *theism*, *universalism*.

These lead the way to nonce-formations of many kinds, often humorous, of which the following are specimens, chiefly from newspapers: *anti-slaveryism*, *anti-state-churchism*, *anti-whole-hogism*, *can't-help-myself-ism*, *know-nothingism*, *Little-Peddlingtonism*, *L. S. Deism* (after deism), *nothing-at-allism*, *19th-century-ism*, *other-ism*, *P. R. Bism*, *Primrose-leaguism*, *red-tapism*, *Rule-Britannianism*, *self-ism*.

3. Forming a term denoting a peculiarity or characteristic, esp. of language, e.g. *Æolism*, *Americanism*, *Anglicism*, *Atticism*, *Devonshireism*, *Galicism*, *Græcism*, *Hebraism*, *Hellenism*, *Latinism*, *Orientalism*, *Scotticism*, *Southernism*, *Westernism*, etc. To these add such as *archaism*, *Coclassicism*, *colloquialism*, *modernism*, *newspaperism*, *solecism*, *sophism*, *witicism*.

Also denoting a peculiarity or characteristic of the language, style, or phraseology of a writer, speaker, character in fiction, etc., as *Browningism*, *Carlylism*, *De Quinceyism*, *Gibbonism*, *Montesquieuism*, *Micawberism*, and similar nonce-words without number.

Adjectives pertaining in sense to sbs. in -ism are formed in -istic; e.g. *atheism*, *atheistic*; *naturalism*, *naturalistic*.

IsM (i'z'm), *quasi-sb.* [The prec. suffix -ism used generically as an independent word.] A form of doctrine, theory, or practice having, or claiming to have, a distinctive character or relation: chiefly used disparagingly, and sometimes with implied reference to *schism*.

1789 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* 4 Nov., 'Alas! you would soon squabble about Socinianism, or some of those isms. 1809 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 182 It has nothing to do with Calvinism nor Arminianism, nor any of the other isms. 1811 SHELLEY in Hogg *J. L.* (1858) I. 373 He is nothing, — no 'ist', professes no -ism 'but superbia and irrationalism. 1820 R. POLWHELE *Introd. Lavington's Enthus. Method. & Papists* 118 It has no connection with Methodism, or Puritanism, or any ism or schism. 1820 CARLYLE *Lett. to M. Allen Oct.*, I expect much pleasure from talking over old bygone things, from discussing Spürzheimism, Whiggism, Church of Englandism, and all other imaginable 'isms'. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 702 All the untidy isms of the day shall be dissipated. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. xv. This is Abbot Samson's Catholicism of the twelfth century — something like the *ism* of all true men in all true centuries, I fancy. 1864 LOWELL *Rebellion* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 138 That class of untied social theories which are known by the name of isms. 1884 *Kendal Mercury* 3 Oct. 4/7 The principles on which Education Acts are based, irrespective of isms and creeds.

Hence various nonce derivatives **I'smal** a., of or pertaining to an *ism*. **I'smate** v. *trans.*, to furnish with the suffix -ism. **I'smatic** a. [after *schismatic*],

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pertaining to *isms* or an *ism*; sb. an adherent of an *ism*. **I'smatical** a. = *ismatic*; hence **I'smaticalness**. **I'smatize** v., to designate as or with an *ism*. **I'smism**, the domain or world of *isms*.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 751 That my scheme... should have *ismatized* my humble name, is an honour which I dreamt not of. 1841 *Ibid.* XXIII. 329 His name deserves also to be *ismatized*, and this present article be headed *Whittockism*. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* III. (1871) 369 Their *ismaticness* conceals and extrudes the Christian—We meet them as Christians, they meet us as *Ismatists*—It is Christ versus *Isms*. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xv. 168 All the 'isms' in *ismism*. 1884 J. ROBERTSON *Univ. Sermon* in *Cambr. Rev.* 5 Nov. Suppl. p. xxvi/r To him... shall the breezes of all the influences, ismal or dismal, bring but bracing and the full shock of each new 'ology' bring new strength. 1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 6 Dec., Ultramontanists, Communists, Socialists and every *ismatic* who wants something without knowing just what it is.

I'smaelian, **I'smaïlian** (ismē'i-līān, -i-līān), sb. and a. [f. pr. name *Ismael* or *Ismail*, the former being the Gr., L., and F. spelling of *Ishmael*, sometimes also used, in place of the more correct *Ismail*, to represent the Arabic اسمعيل *ismacīl*. The Arabic adjective is اسمعيلي *ismacīliy*.] A

member of a sect of the Shi'ite (Shi'ite) branch of Islam which held that, at the death of Djafar Madeck, the sixth Imam from Ali, in the second century of the Hijrah, the Imamship ought to have descended to the posterity of his deceased elder son Ismail, and not to the surviving younger son Mousa, to whom his father left it. b. as *adj.*

To them belonged the powerful Fatimite dynasty in Egypt, and the fanatical sect of the Assassins.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 47 The Druses... are a distinct people... from the present Ismaelians. In 1809 the Nosairis, murdered the Emir, with most of the Ismaelians inhabitants. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 587/r 'Obaid Allāh was really descended from a certain 'Abdallāh b. Maimūn el-Kaddāb, the founder of the Ismaïlian sect;... This 'Obaid Allāh had himself become pontiff of the Ismaïlians. *Ibid.* 593 The Ismaïlians, like all the other Shi'ites, believed in the coming of a Messiah, whom they called the Mahdi. 1884 *Ibid.* XVII. 771/r Hasan ibn Sabbāh who founded afterwards the terrible sect of the Isma'īlīs or Assassins.

I'smaelite, sb. (a.) Also (in sense) **I'smailite**.

[f. as prec. + -ITE.] a. Another form of **ISMAELITE**. b. A name formerly sometimes given (esp. by Jews) to the Arabs as descendants of Ishmael, and so to Mohammedans generally. c. *spec.* = **ISMAELIAN**.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 1 Many y^t proudly pretend y^e name of (Israel) as though they be the chief members of y^e Church, are but Ismaelites. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 163 Of the Kingdom of the Calipha, ... the chief of the Ismaelite-Sect. *Ibid.* 164 The Jewes in Persia and Media make Vowes... in this place, to which also the Ismaelites resort to pray. 1625-6 *Pilgrims* II. 1449 Ghamar-Ben-Alehetah having taken that Arke from the ridge of the mountain, fitted it for the use of the Ismaelites Mosche. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 145 Mahomet... whose father was Abdillas, an Ismaelite. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 46/2 The Assassins of Persia and Syria were a fanatical sect of Ismaelites. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 722/2 Abdallah... was a free-thinker, and he succeeded in establishing among the Ismaelites a faith, or rather a philosophy, wholly opposed to the doctrines of Islam.

Hence **I'smaelitic**, **I'smaelitical**, **I'smaelitish** adjs.; also **I'smaelism**, the doctrinal system of the Ismaelians (formerly, sometimes used as = Islamism, Mohammedanism).

1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 502 Little to esteeme the schoffes of Ismalithis papists. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 338 Benjamin Tudelensis telleth that one... had taken... the remainder of the Arke, and therewith built an Ismaeliticall Meschit. 1750 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace* II. iii. Wks. 1811 VIII. 451 What now has... [he] to oppose to this modest Apology for Ismaelism? 1799 *Anu. Reg.*, *Hist. Europe* i. (1813) 10/2 He [Buonaparte] was careful to pay homage, on every occasion, to the prophet... The whole army took the tone of outward respect for Ismaelism. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xx. 249 Polygamy... sanctioned by Ismaelism, does not prevent the people of the east from loving their children with tenderness. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 722/2 Ismaelism thus secured a firm footing in the west, and its doctrines were propagated there with great success. 1883 *Ibid.* XVI. 594/r Under the Fatimite Caliph Hākim, a new religion sprang out of Ismaelism, that of the Druses. 1884 *Ibid.* XVII. 238/r The eminent men who revealed to the poet in Cairo the secrets of the Isma'īlī faith.

I'smaht, **i-smecched**, **i-smeiht**, ME. pa. pple. of **SMATCH** v., to smack. **I-smelled**, of **SMELL** v. **I-smered**, of **SMEAR** v. **I-smeeched**, of **smeeth**, **SMOOTH** v. **I-smete**, **i-smite**, **i-smitten**, **i-smyte**, of **SMITE** v. **I-smitted**, of **SMIT** v., to infect. **I-smoothed**, **i-smothed**, of **SMOOTH** v.

Ismus, obs. spelling of **ISTHMUS**.

Isness (iznēs), *nonce-wd.* [f. *is*, 3rd pers. sing. pres. of **BE** v.] a. The fact that a thing *is*. b. That which a thing *is* in itself; essence.

1888 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Relig.* I. II. i. 183 Both the fact of Being or 'is-ness' of each thing and the real nature of Cause are guaranteed to us by the free act of perception. 1893 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 217 That which the intellect first perceived is the transcendental essence or 'isness' of the thing.

Isn't, colloq. form of *Is not*.

Iso- (iso), before a vowel sometimes *is-*, combining form of Gr. *isos* equal, used in numerous terms, nearly all scientific, the second element being properly and usually of Greek origin, rarely of Latin (the proper prefix in the latter case being *EQU-*). The more important of these words are treated in their alphabetical places; others, of less importance or frequency, follow here.

Many recent words of this class are terms of Physical Geography, Meteorology, etc. formed on the analogy of *isotherm*, *isothere*, *isochimeneal*, the Fr. originals of which were introduced by A. von Humboldt in 1817.

Isabnormal a. and sb., (a line on a map, etc.) connecting places having equal deviation of the mean temperature (for some particular period) from the normal temperature due to the latitude: also *iso-abnormal*. **Isacoustic** a., applied to a curve passing through those points (in a theatre, concert-room, etc.) at which a speaker or performer may be heard equally well. **Isadelphous** (eisādē'lfos) a. *Bot.* [cf. **ADELPHOUS**], having diadelphous stamens with the same number in each bundle. **Isandrous** a. *Bot.* [see **-ANDROUS**], having stamens equal in number to the parts of the perianth. **Isanormal** a. and sb. = *isabnormal*; hence **Isanormality** sb. **Isantherous** a. *Bot.*, having the anthers equal or alike. **Isanthetical** a. (see quot.). **Isanthous** a. *Bot.* [Gr. *anthos* flower], having the parts of the flower equal or alike; having regular flowers. **Isaidomal** (-is'idōmāl) a. [badly f. Gr. *eidōmai* I am seen, I appear], applied to a curve passing through points (in a theatre, etc.) from which a spectacle may be seen equally well.

Isenergetic a. *Physics*, indicating equal energy, as a line on a diagram. **Isentropic** a. and sb. *Physics*, of equal entropy; (a line on a diagram) indicating successive states of a body in which the entropy remains constant. **Iso-abnormal**: see *isabnormal* above. **Iso-aurore** = *isochasm*. **Iso-bath** (-bæθ) a. [Gr. *bāthos* depth], trade-name for an inkstand with a float so contrived as to keep the ink in the dipping-well at a constant level.

Isobathatherm (-bæθ'pθām) [Gr. *bathos* deep + *thermē* heat], a line connecting points having the same temperature in a vertical section of any part of the sea (also **ISOTHERMOBATH**); so **Isobathothermal**, **-thermic** adjs. **Isobilateral** a., having the two sides equal and alike; applied to bilaterally symmetrical leaves in which there is no evident distinction of upper and under surface, as in some species of *Iris*. **Isobryous**, **-brious** (is'p'brīos) a. *Bot.* [Gr. *bryōn* to swell, or *bryōn* to be strong], growing with equal vigour on both sides; applied to a dicotyledonous embryo. **Iso-bront** [Gr. *brōnē* thunder] (see quot.). **Iso-ca'rpous** a. [Gr. *karpos* fruit] (see quot.). **Iso-cellular** a. *Biol.*, consisting of equal cells; better *equicellular*.

Isocephaly (-se'fālī), **-kephaly** (-ke'fālī) [Gr. *kephalē* head], the principle observed in some ancient Greek reliefs, esp. in friezes, of representing the heads of all the figures at nearly the same level. **Isocercal** (-sō'ikāl) a.

Ichthyol. [Gr. *ichthys* tail], having the tail part of the vertebral column straight, and not bent up; so **Isocercy** (is'sō'sō'si), the condition of being isocercal. **Isochasm** (-kæz'm) [Gr. *chasma* gap, CHASM], a line on a map, etc. connecting places having equal frequency of auroral displays; so **Isocasmic** a. (lines or curves) bounding zones of equal auroral frequency. **Isochor** (-kōr) [Gr. *chōra* space], a curve connecting points corresponding to equal volumes, on a diagram denoting relations between pressure and temperature; so **Isochoric** (-kō'rik) a. **Isochroous** (is'p'krō's) a. [Gr. *chrōa* colour], of the same colour throughout (Webster, 1864).

Isoecyclous (is'ō'siklōs) a. *Zool.* [Gr. *isōkyklos* 'equally round', f. *kuklos* circle], consisting (as the bodies of some arthropoda) of a succession of equal rings. **Isoda'ctylous** a. *Zool.* [Gr. *daktylos* digit], having the fore and hind toes or digits equal or alike. **Isodimorphism** (is'sōdē'mō'fīz'm), *Cryst.* [see **DIMORPHISM**], 'isomorphism between the forms severally of two dimorphous substances' (Webster, 1864); so **I'sodimorphous** a., exhibiting isodimorphism. **Isodont** (is'sōdōnt) a.

Isodontous adjs. *Zool.* [Gr. *odon* tooth], having the teeth all alike, as some cetaceans. **Iso-electric** a., containing equal charges of electricity. **Isognathous** (is'p'gnāthos) a. *Zool.* [Gr. *gnathos* jaw], having the molar teeth alike in both jaws. **Isogynous** (is'p'dzīnos) a. *Bot.* [see **-GYNOUS**], having pistils or carpels equal in number to the parts of the perianth. **Isogyrous** (-džō'gō's) a. *Bot.* rare = [Gr. *gyros* circle],

forming a complete spiral. **Isaohalsine** [irreg. f. Gr. ἰσῶς, ἄλ- salt], a line on a map or chart connecting points at which the waters of the sea have an equal degree of saltness. **Isolyetal** (-həi'tāl), -lyetose *adjs.* (*sbs.*) [Gr. ἰσός rain], (a line on a map, etc.) connecting places having equal annual or seasonal rainfall. **Isokephaly**: see *isoccephaly*. **Isoma-stigate** *a. Zool.* [Gr. μάστιξ whip], (of Infusoria) having the flagella alike; opp. to *heteromastigate*. **Isomyarian** (-mōi'ē-riān) *a. Zool.* [Gr. μῦς muscle], having two equal or nearly equal adductor muscles, as most bivalve molluscs. **Isoneph** (ai'sonēf) [Gr. νέφος cloud], a line on a map, etc. connecting places at which the amount of cloud for a given period (e.g. a year) is the same; so **Isonephelic** (-nēf'el'ik) *a.* [Gr. νεφέλη cloud], indicating equality in respect of cloudiness. **Iso-petalous** *a. Bot.*, having petals equal in size. **Iso-phænomenal** *a.*, (of a line on a map) connecting places at which phenomena of any kind are equal. **Iso-phytoid** *Biol.* [Gr. φυτόν plant: see -OID], a 'phytoid', or individual plant of a compound plant-organism, not differentiated from the rest: opp. to *allophytoid* (cf. *isozoid*). **Isopestio** (-pēi'stēk) *a.* [Gr. πιεῖν to press, squeeze], denoting equal pressure. **Isopegonous** (-pēgonōs) *a.* [Gr. πῶγων beard]: see *quot.* **IsoSCOPE** [see -SCOPE], an instrument devised by Donders to determine the actual angle between directions which to the eye appear both vertical or both horizontal. **Isoseismal** (-sēi'smāl) *a. and sb.* [Gr. σεισμός earthquake], (a line on a map, etc.) connecting points at which the intensity of an earthquake-shock is the same; so **Isoseismic** *a.* **IsoSporous** (ai'spōrōs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. σπόρος seed], producing spores all of the same size or kind (opp. to *heterosporous*); so **IsoSPORE** (ai'spōrōi), one of such spores. **IsoStemonous** (-stē'mōnōs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. στήμων warp, thread, taken in sense 'stamen'], having the stamens equal in number to the parts of the perianth (= *isandrous*); also said of the stamens; so **IsoStemony** (-stē'mōni), the condition of being isostemonous. **IsoSteric** (-stē'rēk) *a. Chem.* [Gr. στερεός solid], having equal atomic volumes; so **IsoStERISM** (ai'stēr-iz'm), the condition of being isosteric. **IsoTri-morphism** (ai'sōtrī'mōr'fizm), *Cryst.* [see TRI-MORPHISM], 'isomorphism between the forms, severally, of two trimorphous substances' (Webster, 1864); so **IsoTri-morphous** *a.*, exhibiting isotrimorphism. **IsoType** *Biol.* [cf. Gr. ἰσότης shaped alike], a type or form of animal or plant common to different countries or regions; hence **IsoTypic** (-ti'pik) *a.* **Isozoic** *a.* [Gr. ζῶη life], characterized by or indicating the same forms of animal or plant life. **Isozooid** *Biol.*, a 'zoid', or individual of a compound or 'colonial' animal organism, not differentiated from the rest: opp. to *allozoid*.

1853 H. W. Dove (*title*) Distribution of Heat over the surface of the Globe, illustrated by isothermal, thermic, 'isabnormal and other curves of temperature. 1888 R. ABERCROMBY *Weather* i. 7 These lines were called *isabnormals*, that is, equal from the mean. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) § 2961 The points which indicate the places of the spectators will lie in... a curve, which may be termed the isoidal or the 'isacoustic curve, that is, one of equal seeing or hearing. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Isadelphous. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 417/1 Isadelphous, 'when the number of stamens in two phalanges is equal. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 266 Elucidated by 'isonomals (or lines of equal temperature-anomalies). 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, [Isanomal] line. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 94 Relations between isobars and 'isonomals of temperature. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Isantherous. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. IX.* n. 323 Quételet proposes 'isanthetical lines (lines of simultaneous flowering). 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Isanthus, applied by G. Allman to those plants which have the perigones or teguments of all their flowers alike: 'isanthous. 1842-76 'Isoidal [see *Isacoustic*]. 1885 WILLIAMSON & TARLETON *Dynamics* (1889) § 326 In a reversible transformation, if no heat be lost or gained by the body... this curve is called an adiabatic or 'isentropic curve. 1885 S. THOMHOLT *Aurora Bor.* i. 248, I have called these lines 'iso-aurores. 1889 *Advt.*, New patent 'Isobath' Constant-level instand. 1876 SIR C. W. THOMSON cited in *Cent. Dict.* for 'Isobathotherm. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Isobilateral, equal and alike on both sides. 1835 'Isobious [see ISOBYNOMOUS]. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* Suppl. XXII. 9154/2 For 24 separate thunderstorms, drawings were made of the 'isobronts, isobars, and isothermals... The 'isobronts', or the lines uniting the places where the first peal of thunder was simultaneously heard, had in general a north-south direction. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Isocarpous, equal-fruited. Applied to those phanerogamous plants which have the divisions of the fruit equal in number to the divisions of the perianth. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 121 The... Gymmarchide, with the lower fins all wanting, and the 'isocercal tail without a caudal fin. 1885 S. THOMHOLT *Aurora Bor.* i. 240 This interesting chart, which he has called an 'isochasm' chart, and the lines denoted 'isochasmes'. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 425 Isochasm or lines of equal auroral frequency. 1875 H. R. PROCTOR in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 97/2 Eastward from England, the 'isochasmic curves tend rapidly northward, Archangel being in the same auroral parallel as Newcastle. 1887 *Syd. Soc.*

Lex., 'Isocyclous, consisting of equal rings. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Isodactylous, birds... which have four toes, two in front and two behind: 'Isodactylous. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 238 These two oxides [Sb₂O₃, As₂O₃] are said to be 'iso-dimorphous. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Isodontous, having equal teeth. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 179 On the outside of the cylinder these 'iso-electric surfaces are exposed. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Isogynous, a term applied to a flower of which the carpels are equal in number to the petals. 1864 WEBSTER cites A. K. JOHNSTON for 'Isophytose. 18... Eng. Mechanic No. 509. 51 By tracing on the surface of the globe lines of equal nebulousity, M. Renou gets what he calls 'isonephs. 1881 *Smithsonian Rep.* 290 A chart of the world, showing lines of equal annual cloudiness ('isonephelic) is given by RENAN. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Isopetalous, 'isopetalous. 1851-9 SABINE in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 97 The 'isophænomenal lines are drawn for that portion of the globe in correspondence with the observations. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 397 When the phytoids are of the usual form they are called 'isophytoids. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Isopogonus, Ornithol. Applied to a feather, of which the two sides are of equal size: 'isopogonous. 1876 S. KENS. *Mus. Catal.* No. 3989 'Isoskope. 1883 *Nature* XXVIII. 437 'Isosceismal lines over the injured districts... assume the form of elongated ellipsoids. 1887 *Science* (U.S.) 20 May 493/1 The relations of these isosceismals to each other. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Isosporous Vascular Cryptogams. Only one kind of spore is produced. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 474 Professor Williamson divides coals into 'Isosporous' and 'Heterosporous' coals. 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) II. 367 'Isostemonous is said of plants the stamens of which are equal in number to the petals. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 659 In the isostemonous flowers the stamens are sometimes superposed on the petals. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 196 With 'Isostemony. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 432 If bodies of equal atomic volume be denominated 'isosteric. *Ibid.* 433 With regard to the elements, Schröder finds that 'isosterism is accompanied quite as frequently... by heteromorphism as by isomorphism. 1864 WEBSTER cites DANA for 'Isotrimorphism. 1864 WEBSTER, 'Isotrimorphism. 1881 T. GILL in *Smithsonian Rep.* 460 The Shrews are 'isotypes in Europe and North America. 1851 E. FORBES *Let. to Ramsay* in Wilson & Geikie *Life* xiv. 488 My new map of marine distribution, with my proposed 'Isozoic belts on it. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 397 'Isozooids and allozooids.

b. In Chemistry sometimes prefixed to the name of a compound substance to denote another substance isomeric with it.

The simple name having originally been given to one such substance, an isomer of it, when found to exist, is distinguished by the prefix *iso-*; but in some cases the first-discovered substance is not the simplest or normal form, and is itself properly designated the *iso-* type, when the normal type is subsequently discovered; thus the first-known butyl alcohol is now known as *iso-butyl* alcohol, a normal butyl alcohol having been subsequently obtained. The number of such names is unlimited, and liable to constant increase, as new isomeric forms of known compound bodies are discovered. Examples are *iso-amyl* or *iso-pentyl* (AMYL), *iso-butane*, *iso-butyl* or *iso-teteryl* (see BUTYL), *iso-butylate*, *iso-butyllic*, *iso-butyric* (see BUTYRIC), *iso-cajuputene* (CAJUPUTENE), *iso-caprolic* (CAPROIC), *iso-cholesterin*, *iso-cyanate* (= Carbimide), *iso-cyanide* (= Carbinamide), *iso-heptane*, *iso-hexane*, *iso-hydrobenzoin*, *iso-propyl* (PROPYL) or *iso-trityl*, etc. The following are a few illustrations:

1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxvi. 320 Treated with hydriodic acid, erythrite forms isobutyl iodide. *Ibid.* 321 These so-called iso-alcohols readily yield the olefines from which they are derived, and on oxidation do not produce the corresponding acid, but form an acetone by loss of hydrogen. 1873 WATTS *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 597 Iso-propyl Carbinol or Isobutyl Alcohol... By oxidation it is converted into isobutyric acid. *Ibid.* The (isobutyl) iodide is decomposed by potassium or sodium, yielding isodibutyl, a limpid liquid, lighter than water. 1877 *Ibid.* (ed. 12) II. 94 In the isocyanide the carbon belonging to the alcohol-radicle is united directly with the nitrogen; in the (normal) cyanide, only through the medium of the carbon belonging to the cyanogen. *Ibid.* 96 Potassium Cyanate, CNKO... two modifications, viz. N≡C-OK Normal cyanate, and CO=NK Isocyanate. The normal cyanate... crystallises in long needles, and is converted by fusion into the isocyanate. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz Atom. The.* 238 The isomer of urea, isocyanate of ammonium, contains nitrogen in two conditions. 1880 *Athenæum* 27 Nov. 713/1 The authors... have thus prepared aluminic methyle, ethyle, propyle (isopropyle could not be obtained). 1888 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* 120 Secondary propyl or isopropyl alcohol.

Isobar (ai'sōbār). *Phys. Geog. and Meteorol.* Also *isobare*. [f. Gr. ἰσοβαρ- of equal weight, f. ἰσο-, Iso- + βαρ-, Bāpos weight, Bāpūs heavy.] A line (drawn on a map or chart, or imaginary) connecting places on the earth's surface at which the barometric pressure is the same (at a given time, or on the average for a given period); an isobaric line.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 94 Another isobar [in the *Times* weather-chart] stretches across Scotland, and indicates a pressure of 29.9 inches. 1880 *Times* 16 Aug. 11/4 In the above chart the dotted lines are 'isobars' or lines of equal barometrical pressure. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* ii. 55 Charts showing, by means of lines of equal pressure called *isobars*, the general distribution of atmospheric pressure.

Isobaric (ai'sōbā'rik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC. (Not formed on Greek analogies.)] Indicating equal barometric pressure; containing or relating to isobars.

1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 95 Much may be learned about winds by studying the isobaric lines. 1882 *Standard* 26 Dec. 7/4 The daily isobaric charts will receive greatly increased attention. 1883 A. BUCHAN in *Encycl. Brit.*

XVI. 139 Isobaric maps may be considered as furnishing the key to the more important questions of meteorological inquiry.

Isobarism (ai'sōbā'riz'm), *rare* -o. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Equality of weight.

1882 in OGILVIE.

Isobarometric (ai'sōbāromē'trik), *a. rare*. [f. ISO- + BAROMETRIC. (In mod.F. *isobarométrique*.)] = ISOBARIC.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 445 The isobarometric lines... connecting places with the same mean annual height of barometer.

Isobath to Isochasmic: see ISO-.

Isocel, obs. variant of ISOSCELL.

Isocheim (ai'sōkaim). *Phys. Geog.* Also **isochime**. [f. Gr. ἰσο-, Iso- + stem of χεῖμα, χεῖμα- winter-weather.] A line (on a map, etc.) connecting places at which the mean winter temperature is the same; an isotherm of mean winter temperature; an isochimonal line.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1878 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVI. 160 The farmer who gets his crop under cover before a predicted heavy rainfall need know nothing of isobars and isochisms.

Isocheimal (ai'sōkai'māl), *a. and sb.* Also **isochimal**. [f. prec. + -AL. (Not on Gr. or L. analogies.)] = ISOCHIMENAL.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 139/2 The names of Isothermal, Isochimal, and Isothermal lines have been given to lines passing through places which have equal mean summer, winter, or annual temperatures. 1846 WORCESTER, *Isochimal*. 1852 [see ISOCYMAL]. 1880 W. B. CARPENTER in 19th Cent. Apr. 610 The 'isochimals', or lines of mean winter temperature, instead of corresponding to the parallels of latitude, lie parallel to the coast-line.

Isocheimonal (-kai'mōnāl), *a. Also -chimonal*. [Alteration of next, after Gr. χεῖμα winter.]

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 437 The lines... of mean winter temperature are called isochimonal.

Isochimenal (-kai'mōnāl), *a. and sb.* Also **isochiménal**. [f. F. *isochimène* (introd. 1817 by Humboldt), f. Gr. ἰσο-, Iso- + χεῖμα- winter-weather, storm.] *a. adj.* Indicating equal mean winter temperatures: said of lines on a map, etc. (see ISOCHEIM). *b. sb.* An isochiménal line, an isochime.

1846 WORCESTER cites FRANCIS. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* xviii. 365 In the actual state of the globe, the isochiménal lines, or lines of equal winter temperature, when traced westward from Europe to North America, bend 10° south. 1867 PROCTOR in *Intell. Observ.* No. 62. 117 The isochiménals of greatest cold.

Isoschor, -choric: see ISO-.

Isochromatic (ai'sōkromæ'tik), *a.* [f. ISO- + CHROMATIC; in mod.F. *isochromatique* (Littré).]

1. *Optics*. Of the same colour or tint, as two lines or curves in an interference figure of a biaxial crystal.

1829 *Hand-bk. Nat. Philos.* I. *Polaris. Light* vii. 24 (U. K. S.) A more accurate description of the form of these isochromatic curves, or lines of equal tint. 1831 BAEWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. vii. 174 Owing to the curvature of the surfaces, the forms of the isochromatic lines, or the lines of equal tint, are various and beautiful. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 309 They give oval and knotted isochromatic lines.

2. *Photog.* = ORTHOCHROMATIC.

Isochronal (ai'sōkrōnāl), *a. Also 8 error*. -cronal. [f. mod.L. *isochron-us* (Leibnitz), *a. Gr.* ἰσόχρον-os equal in time (f. ἰσο-, Iso- + χρόνος time) + -AL. Cf. F. *isochrone* (1703 in Hatz.-Darm.)] = ISOCHRONOUS.

† *Isochronal* line [tr. L. *linea isochrona* (Leibnitz, 1689)], a curve in which a heavy body descends with uniform velocity, i.e. moving through equal spaces in equal times. *Obs.* 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 264 The Entireness of his Kingdom is Synchronal to the two Witnesses Prophesying in Sackcloth, they being both Isochronal, or of equal time. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 290 In a Medium that does not resist, the shorter Oscillations in a Cycloid are nearly Isochronal. 1794 ATWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 136 The isochronal property of spiral springs. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 298/2 The isochronal property which Galilei ascribed to the pendulum. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Isochronal axes*, in Mechanics, axes around which if a body be made to oscillate, the oscillations will be performed in equal times.

Hence **Isochronally** *adv.* = ISOCHRONOUSLY. So **Isochrome** (ai'sōkrōn) *a. (sb.)* [F. *isochrome*]. **Isochronic** (ai'sōkrōn'ik), **Isochronical** *adjs.* = ISOCHRONOUS.

1882 OGILVIE, 'Isochronally, so as to be isochronal. 1897 EVELYN *Nutism.* viii. 281 The Equated 'Isochrome Motion. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. Pref. 35 The degrees of the meridian, and the lengths of an isochrone pendulum, will always increase together. 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 292 Geometricians might make their calculations on several mathematical problems with greater precision, as in Brachystochrones, Isochrones, and such like. 1859 L. F. SIMPSON *Handbk. Dining* vi. (1865) 57 The jaws did not display that isochrone movement which announces good work. 1779 MANN in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 583 This curve is what is called the Horizontal 'Isochronic. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iii. 65 The 'isochronal vibrations of the pendulum. 1827 *Westm. Rev.* VIII. 382 He [Anacreon] mixed up Iambic catalectic dimeters... with Trochaic catalectic dimeters... as if they were isochronal.

Isochronism (ai'sōkrōn'iz'm), [f. as prec.

+ -ISM: cf. Gr. *χρονίζ-ειν* to spend time, continue in time. Cf. F. *isochronisme* (1735 in Hatz.).] The character or property of being isochronous, or of oscillating or taking place in equal spaces of time. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 416 Nothing seemed to stop its isochronism. 1786 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* vi. 97 Galileo... is said to have discovered the isochronism of the pendulum. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 285 Noise and discordant sounds arise from a want of isochronism of vibration. 1834 *Hand-bk. Nat. Philos.* III. *Hist. Astron.* xx. 104/1 (U.K.S.) The isochronism of spiral steel springs, when used as a balance in watches. 1857 DENISON *Clocks & Locks* 5 That peculiarly valuable quality of the pendulum called isochronism, or the disposition to vibrate different arcs in very nearly the same time (provided the arcs are none of them large).

Isochronous (ἰσοκρόνος), *a.* [f. as ISOCHRON-AL + -OUS.] Taking place in or occupying equal times; equal in metrical length; equal in duration, or in intervals of occurrence, as the vibrations of a pendulum; characterized by or relating to vibrations or motions of equal duration; vibrating uniformly, as a pendulum.

1706 PHILLIPS *s.v.* *Isochrome*, The Vibrations or Swings of a Pendulum, or hanging Weight, that are made in the same Space of Time, are said to be Isochronous. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. ii. 119 Vibratory Motions of different Lengths can be isochronous only according to one Law. 1784 SEALE *Grk. Metres* (L.). The tribrach and iambic are isochronous. 1789 BUANEY *Hist. Mus.* III. i. 31 The poetical measures... when sung in the drawing and isochronous manner afford the ear no pleasure. 1822 SOUTHEY *Poet. Wks.* (1853) Pref. 23/2 If the English verse is not isochronous with the Latin, it must be shorter. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 516 The great object of the escapement is to preserve this isochronous motion of the pendulum. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 126 A balance spring is said to be isochronous when it causes both the long and short arcs of the balance to be performed in the same time.

b. Taking place (vibrating, etc.) in the same time, or at the same intervals of time, as something else; equal in duration (vibration-period, etc.) to or with something.

1776 CAVALLO in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 410 The snappings... seemed at first isochronous with the shocks I had received. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 415 The tumour... offers a pulsation to the touch isochronous with the arterial pulse. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sf. Telephone* 129 There follows... a series of oscillations, which are isochronous with the intermittence of the current.

Hence **Isochronously** *adv.*, in an isochronous manner; in equal times.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. ii. 238 The Membrane will be fitted to vibrate isochronously with the several Tones. 1833 WHEATSTONE in *Phil. Trans.* 596 The results of very simple modes of vibration oscillating isochronously.

I-socied, ME. *pa. pple.* of *SOCIE v.*, to associate. **Isoclinal** (ἰσοκλινῆς), *a. and sb.* [f. ISO- + Gr. *κλιν-ειν* to bend, slope, slant; cf. *ἰσοκλινῆς* equally balanced. In mod.F. *isocline*.]

A. adj. 1. *Phys. Geog.* Indicating equal magnetic inclination: applied to lines connecting points on the earth's surface at which the magnetic inclination or dip is the same; relating to or containing such lines.

1839 SABINE (*title*) Report on the Magnetic Isoclinal and Isodynamic Lines in the British Islands. 1851-9 — in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 97 In theoretical respects the Isodynamic and Isoclinal lines are not less essential. 1887 GUMMING *Electr. treated Experimentally* 52 The lines on the isocline map.

2. *Geol.* (See quot.) Cf. the analogous *anticlinal*, *synclinal*, applied to less acute bends or folds of strata.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* 503 Where a series of strata has been so folded and inverted that its reduplicated members appear to dip regularly in one direction, the structure is termed *isoclinal*. *Ibid.* 930 The flexures are often so rapid that after denudation of the tops of the arches the strata are isoclinal, or appear to be dipping all in the same direction.

B. sb. *Phys. Geog.* An isocline line: see *A.* 1. 1889 *Nature* 11 Apr. 565/1 The directions of the isogonals, isoclines, and lines of equal horizontal force have been found.

Isocline (ἰσοκλῖν). *Geol.* [f. Gr. *ἰσοκλινῆς*: see prec. Cf. F. *isocline* *adj.*, isocline: cf. *anticline*, *syncline*.] An isocline fold of a stratum or series of strata. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Isoclinic (ἰσοκλινῆς), *a. and sb.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = ISOCLINAL *A.* 1, *B.*

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Isoclinic*. 1892 J. THORNTON *Adv. Physiogr.* xvi. § 257 Isoclinic lines are lines drawn through places which have the same [magnetic] inclination or dip. *Ibid.* These two sets of magnetic lines, isogonics and isoclinics.

Isocolic (ἰσοκολικός), *a.* Gr. *Rhet. and Pros.* [f. as next + IO. Cf. mod.F. *isocole* (Littre).] Consisting, as a sentence or period, of 'cola', members, or clauses, of equal length. Also (irreg.) †**Isocoletio** *a. Obs.* (in quot. loosely applied to the members themselves).

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 293 The harmony of a well-concerted period, in its isocolethick and parisonal members.

Iso colon (ἰσοκόλον), Gr. *Rhet. and Pros.* [f. Gr. *ἰσόκολος*, -ον of equal members or clauses, f. ISO-, ISO- + *κόλον* limb, member, COLON. Also

in mod.F. (Littre).] *a.* The use of equal 'cola' or members of a period in immediate succession. *b.* An isocolic period.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Isocolon*, a Term us'd when two Sentences are alike in length.

I-socoured, ME. *pa. pple.* of *SUCCOUR v.* **Isocracy** (ἰσοκρασία), [ad. Gr. *ἰσοκρασία* equality of power or political rights, f. ISO-, ISO- + *κράτος*, *κρατε-* strength, power: see -CRACY.] Equality of power or rule; a system of government in which all the people possess equal political power.

1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* vii. 12 It remaineth doubtfull, whether people who live together, may lawfully retain an Isocracie among them. 1796 SOUTHEY in *Life* I. 265 There is a very seditious Spaniard there now, preaching Atheism and Isocracy. 1879 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) XXVIII. 155/1 Aspirations after social isocracy, and socialism in all its protean aspects. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 456 A debasing isocracy, which already views with suspicion the cultivation of the highest literature as savouring of patrician insolence.

So **Isocrat** (ἰσοκράτης) [see -CRAT], an advocate of isocracy; **Isocratia** *a.*, of or pertaining to, or advocating isocracy; **Isocratize** *v.* ? *intr.* to practise isocracy.

1801 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk. Ser.* iv. (1851) 3/2 The young hopes and heat of Japhet may force him into a livelier interest; he should be for isocratizing. 1894 *Daily News* 22 June 6/3 The new name which Mr. Allen suggests and Mr. Reid adopts is 'The Isocratic Party'. Isocrats we are, Isocrats let us call ourselves.

Isocrymal (ἰσοκρῆμα), *a. and sb.* *Phys. Geog.* [f. ISO- + Gr. *κρῆμα* cold + -AL.] *a. adj.* Applied to lines on a map, etc. connecting places at which the temperature is the same during a specified coldest part (e.g. the coldest 30 consecutive days) of the year. *b. sb.* An isocrymal line; also **Isocryme** (ἰσοκρῆμα).

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1451 The lines are isocrymal lines, or, more properly, *isocrymal* lines. *Ibid.* 1453 It is... an objection to using the isotherms, that those towards the equator are much more irregular in course than the isocrymes. *Ibid.* 1456 The fitness of the other isocrymals for the purposes of illustrating the geographical distribution of marine species.

Isocyclous, -dactylous: see ISO-.

I-sodden, i-sode(n), ME. *pa. pple.* of *SEETHE v.*

Isodiabatic (ἰσοδιαβάτικ), *a. Physics.* [f. ISO- + Gr. *διαβατικός* able to pass through; cf. ADIABATIC.] Relating to or indicating the transmission of equal amounts of heat to and from a body or substance.

1834 RANKINE in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIV. I. 128 It is required to find, by the determination of points, a corresponding curve passing through a given point *B*, such that the quantity of heat absorbed or emitted by the substance in passing from any given isothermal curve to another, shall be the same, whether the pressures and volumes be regulated according to the original curve, or according to the curve passing through the point *B*. This curve, and the curve *EF*, in their relation to each other, may be called *Curves of Equal Transmission*. 1859 — *Steam Eng.* (1861) 345 The lines *EF* and *GH* have the required property, and are said to be isodiabatic with respect to each other.

Isodiametric (ἰσοδιαμέτρικ), *a.* [f. ISO- + DIAMETRIC.] Having equal diameters; *spec.* applied in *Bot.* to cells of rounded or polyhedral form; in *Cryst.* to crystals having equal lateral axes.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 117 The forms of thin-walled parenchymatous cells are in the main nearly isodiametric; but there often occur also elongated-prismatic, spindle-shaped cells, and the like. 1895 GOODE *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 60 Three principal shapes [of cells] may be distinguished... short or isodiametric, elongated, and flattened.

So **Isodiametrical** *a.* = prec.

1886 *Yrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* Ser. II. VI. i. 109 Cells... which may be either isodiametrical or elongated in a direction either parallel to or at right-angles with the axis.

Isodimorphous, -ism: see ISO-.

Isodomon, -mum (ἰσοδόμων, -μόμ). *Anc. Gr. Arch.* [Gr. *ἰσόδομον* (L. *isodomum*), neuter *adj.*, f. ISO-, ISO- + *δόμος* layer or course in a building.] A method of building in which blocks of equal length were laid in courses of uniform thickness, each vertical joint of a course being above the middle of a block in the course next below.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 593 The Greeks have a kinde of wall which they make of hard pebbles or flint couched even and laid in order by line and level, like as we do in bricke wals; and this kinde of building they call in Masonrie Isodomum. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss., *Isodomum*, one of the methods of building walls practised by the Greeks.

Isodorous (ἰσοδόρος), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of, or belonging to, isodomum. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* (ed. 2) 219 The walls are isodorous or pseudisodorous, often also with oblique joints. 1895 C. T. NEWTON *Trav. Levant* viii. 95 At the foot... is a piece of ancient wall, composed partly of polygonal, partly of isodorous blocks.

Isodynamic (ἰσοδυναμικός), *a. (sb.)* [f. Gr. *ἰσοδύναμος* equal in power + -IO: after *dynamis*.] Of or pertaining to equal force.

1. *Phys. Geog.*, etc. Indicating equal (magnetic) force; applied to lines connecting points (of the

earth's surface, etc.) at which the intensity of the magnetic force is the same; or to a map or chart on which such lines are marked. Also as *sb.* An isodynamic line.

1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 254 M. Hansteen has projected on a map of the globe the lines passing through the places in which the [magnetic] intensity has the same value. These lines he calls isodynamic lines or those of equal force, and they are, generally speaking, nearly parallel to each other, and to the lines of equal dip. 1839 SABINE (*title*) Report on the Magnetic Isoclinal and Isodynamic Lines in the British Islands. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (ed. 3) III. 52 The intensity of the magnetic force is expressed by charts... on which are drawn the isodynamic... curves.

2. Of equal force, value, or efficacy.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 729 Forty gallons of water... in the 'Black Hole' of Calcutta, would have been rated... as isodynamic with gold.

Isodynamical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1.

1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 31 Professor Hansteen resolved... to determine the form of the lines of equal intensity, or, as he calls them, the *isodynamical* magnetic lines. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 44 In 1837, Colonel Sabine published an isodynamical chart of the whole globe.

Isodynamous (ἰσοδυναμός), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Growing with equal vigour on both sides; = *isobryous* (see ISO-).

1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1840) II. 67 Cassini suggests isodynamous or isobryous for diatyledons. 1855 in MAYNE.

Isio-electric: see ISO-.

Isifagus, obs. *erron.* f. *ESOPHAGUS*.

Isogamy (ἰσογάμι), *Biol.* [f. ISO- + Gr. *γάμος*, -γάμια marriage.] The union of two equal and similar 'gametes' or cells in reproduction, as in conjugation. So **Isogamete** (ἰσογάμιτ) [Gr. *γαμέτης*, *γαμετή* spouse], each of the two uniting cells, in isogamy. **Isogamous** (ἰσογάμος) *a.*, characterized by isogamy.

1891 HARTOG in *Nature* 17 Sept. 484 *Isogamy*, the union of gametes undistinguishable in size, form, and behaviour. *Ibid.*, The union may be isogamous or anisogamous. *Ibid.*, True Parthenogenesis... may occur in the case of (1) Isogametes; (2) Anisogametes (male and female); (3) Oogametes.

Isogen (ἰσογέν), [f. ISO- + Gr. *γένος* offspring.] A line or curve in a diagram showing the various combination of the ages of the parents which are associated with the same average birth-rate.

1894 F. GALTON in *Proc. Royal Soc.* 12 Jan., In natality tables, the ages of the father and mother take the place of the latitudes and longitudes in weather charts, and lines of similar birth-rates, or, as I would call them, 'isogens', take the place of isobars.

Isogenous (ἰσογενής), *a. Biol.* [f. eccl. Gr. *ἰσογενῆς* equal in kind or nature (f. ISO-, ISO- + *γένος* race, descent, kind) + -OUS.] Having the same or a similar origin: said of organs or parts, in different groups of animals, derived from the same or corresponding tissue of the embryo. So **Isogeny**, the condition of being isogenous.

1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. Introduct. 17 A general homology may be indicated by the word *isogeny*, indicating a general similarity of origin; thus, the nervous systems of worms, arthropods, molluscs, and vertebrates are isogenous, all being derivations of the epiblast.

Isogeotherm (ἰσογεωθερμῖς), *Phys. Geog.* [f. ISO- + Gr. *γεω-* earth + *θερμή* heat, *θερμός* hot: cf. *geothermic*, etc.] A line or surface (usually imaginary) connecting points in the interior of the earth having the same temperature; an isogeothermal line.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* II. (1879) 78 If the rate of increase were everywhere the same, the isogeotherms would be everywhere concentric. 1881 JUDG *Volcanoes* xii. 359 The isogeotherms, or lines indicating the depths at which the same mean temperature is found within the earth's crust.

Hence **Isogeothermal**, **Isogeothermic** *adjs.*, of the nature of an isogeotherm; indicating equal temperatures in the interior of the earth.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 15 If we draw lines through all the points which have the same terrestrial temperature, these *isogeothermal lines* resemble the isothermal, as they are parallel to the equator, but diverge from it in several points. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvi. (1849) 289 Lines drawn through all those points in the upper strata of the globe which have the same mean annual temperature... are isogeothermal lines.

Isogon (ἰσόγων), *Geom.* *rare* -o. In 7-8 *erron.* *isagon*. [f. Gr. *ἰσογώνιος* equi-angular.] A figure having equal angles.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Isagon*. So 1700 in MOXON *Math. Dict.*; 1721 in BAILEY.

Isogonal (ἰσογώνος), *a. (sb.)* [f. as prec. + -AL: cf. *hexagonal*, etc.]

1. = ISOGONIC *a.* 1 and *sb.*

1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (ed. 3) III. 52 The values of these elements at any given time... can be expressed by charts of the earth's surface, on which are drawn the isodynamic, isogonal, and isocline curves. *Ibid.* 54 The isogonal curves may be looked upon as deformations of the curves deduced by Euler from the supposition of two poles.

2. Having equal angles, equiangular.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 21 When the angles between every two adjacent planes lying in one zone are equal to each other they constitute an isogonal (or equal-angled) zone.

Isogonic (aisog'nik), *a.* [*sb.*] *Phys. Geog.* [*f.* as prec. + -ic.] Indicating equal angles (of magnetic variation); applied to lines on a map, etc. connecting points of the earth's surface where the magnetic declination, or variation from the true north, is the same; or to a map, etc. exhibiting such lines. Also as *sb.* An isogonic line.

1851-9 SABINE in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 97 The isogonic lines... have a direct practical importance and value in navigation. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 27 The lines of equal declination are called *isogonic* lines; those of equal dip, *isoclinic*; and those of equal intensity, *isodynamic* lines. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* App. 642 With regard to the variations of the compass, as derived from an isogonic chart. 1892 J. THORNTON *Adv. Physiogr.* xvi. § 257 These two sets of magnetic lines, isogonic and isoclinic.

Isogonic, *a.* *2 Biol.* [*f.* as next + -ic: cf. Gr. γονικός ancestral.] Characterized by isogonism.

In mod. Dicts.

Isogonism (aisog'goniz'm). *Biol.* [*f.* ISO- + Gr. γόνος, γον-ή offspring + -ISM. Cf. Gr. ισονομία equality of kind.] The production of sexual individuals of the same structure from different stocks, occurring in some *Hydrozoa*.

1884 SEDGWICK & HEATHCOTE in *Clans' Zool.* i. vii. 240 Medusae of identical structure also, which one would place in the same genus, may form the sexual generations of hydroid stocks belonging to different families (*isogonism*).

Isogram (ais'ogram). [*f.* ISO- + -GRAM.] A proposed general term for lines on a diagram, etc. indicating equality of some physical condition or quantity, as isotherms, isobars, etc.

1889 F. GALTON in *Nature* 31 Oct. 651 Isobars, isotherms, and other contour lines... (to which the general name *isograms* might well be given).

Isographic (aisog'ra-fik), *a.* [*f.* ISO- + -GRAPHIO. Cf. Gr. ισόγραφος writing like.] = HOMALOGRAPHIC I.

1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xxiii. 283 M. Babinet... called it the *homographic* projection of the globe; the term *isographic* seems preferable, however.

Hence **Isographically** *adv.*, in the way of isographic projection.

1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xxiii. 284 There is no single point for which any finite area of the globe can be isographically projected. 1885 A. M. CLERKE *Astron.* 19th Cent. xii. 437 The laborious process of isographically charting the whole of Argelander's 324,000 stars.

Isography (aisog'gráfi), *rare -o.* [*f.* ISO- + -GRAPHY.] (See quot.)

1846 WORCESTER, *Isography*, imitation of handwriting. *Ency.*

Isogynous to **Isohyetose**: see ISO-

I-soiled, ME. *pa.* pple. of SOIL *v.*; **I-soke**(n), of SICK *v.*

Isolable (ais'olábl', i's-), *a.* [*f.* ISOL-ATE + -ABLE.] Capable of being isolated.

1855 MANSFIELD *Salts* (1865) 441 The notion that the complex base H_2NH is a self-existent, probably isolable body. 1856 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Daily News* (1883) 20 Sept. 5/6 Algebra and geometry are... isolated or at least isolable from all outward and accidental phenomena.

Isolate (ais'olét, i's-), *a.* (*sb.*) [*ad.* II. *isolato* (F. *isolé*): -L. *insulāt-us* insulated, *f.* *insula* island: see -ATE² 2.] = ISOLATED.

1819 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (1820) 30 There isolate it stands. 1840 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXII. 616 A thing isolate and apart amongst apparitions. 1854 R. G. LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 71 The isolate and sporadic Tshud... are called... Karelian. 1890 CORNH. *Mag.* Jan. 78 There is no life so isolate that beauty knows it not.

B. sb. Something isolated.

1890 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Life* 322 We may call the process... isolation, and the products of the process we may term isolates.

Isolate (ais'olét, i's-), *v.* [A back-formation from ISOLATED; or *f.* F. *isoler* (1690 in HATZ-DARM.), *ad.* II. *isolare* (-L. *insulāre*) + -ATE³.]

1. *trans.* To place or set apart or alone; to cause to stand alone, detached, separate, or unconnected with other things or persons; to insulate.

1807 COXE *Austria* II. 517 The means of... isolating England from the states of the continent. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* ix. (ed. 2) 257 Whatever isolates people from people is a mischievous partition wall. 1851 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xxi. (1857) 123 The historian cannot isolate a hero, or a saint. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. v. 164 He found germs in the mercury used to isolate his air. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* ix. vi. (1896) 328 High culture always isolates.

2. *Chem.* To obtain (a substance) free from all its combinations; to obtain as a separate substance.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 152 Vanquelin and Pelletier have made some attempts to isolate the active principle of croton oil. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 96 Ammonium, if it exists, is resolved into ammonia... and hydrogen, whenever we attempt to isolate it. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 345 The natural form of carbon when isolated is a black solid. *Ibid.* 514 Osmious acid has never been isolated.

3. *Electr.* = INSULATE *v.* 3.

1855 [see ISOLATOR]. 1859 *Alt Year Round* No. 30. 80 A... fragment of the Atlantic cable, wire incased and isolated by gutta-percha. 1876 S. KENS. *Mus. Catal.* No. 1371 Mica-plates for isolating electrical apparatus.

4. To cut off (an infected person or place) from all contact with others; to subject to strict quarantine.

1890 *Spectator* 21 June, Both in Italy and Spain they do not scruple to 'isolate' any infected house in such a way that the inmates are imprisoned and cannot get food.

Isolated (ais'olētd, i's-), *pple. a.* [*f.* F. *isolé* (1642 in HATZ-DARM.), *ad.* II. *isolato* (see ISOLATE *a.*) + -ED. (The French *isolé* was at first used unchanged or with -d, *isolé'd*.) Since the formation of ISOLATE *v.*, *isolated* has ranked as its *pa.* pple.] Placed or standing apart or alone; detached or separate from other things or persons; unconnected with anything else; solitary.

[a 1751 BOLINGBROKE (*N. & Q.* 25 Feb. 1854), The events... appear to us very often original, unprepared, single, and unrelative, if I may use such a word for want of a better. In French, I would say, *isolés*. 1755 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. xvii. Misc. Wks. 1777 II. 491 As for hearing I have none left; so that I am *isolé* in the midst of my friends. 1779 in J. H. JESSE *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843-4) IV. 214 What must such a little *isolé* mortal as I do? 1779 G. KEATE *Sk. fr. Nat.* (ed. 2) I. 40 You see me the same *isolé'd*, unconnected creature I was then. 1783 JOHNSON 21 Mar. in Boswell, Sir... this Hanoverian family is *isolé* here. They have no friends.]

1763 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace* Pref. 4 Short, isolated Sentences were the mode in which Ancient wisdom delighted to convey its precepts for the regulation of human conduct. 1800 *Brit. Critic* Oct., The affected, frenchified, and unnecessary word *isolated* is not English, and we trust never will be. [Toon 1818 adds: 'I fully agree with the writer in considering it a most affected word'.] 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 83 He appeared as an isolated inhabitant of this great globe. 1813 SHELLEY *C. Mab* II. 253 High on an isolated pinnacle. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 102 Many an isolated inn among the lonely parts of the Roman territories. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes v.* (1872) 165 Johnson's youth was poor, isolated, hopeless, very miserable. 1865 LUBBOCK *Fresh. Times* viii. (1869) 254 Occasionally we find them isolated, but more frequently in groups. 1875 TYLOR in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 119:1 What philologists describe as *isolated languages*, such as the Basque appears to be, are rather isolated groups of dialects. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Democr.* 45 Collective action is more efficacious than isolated individual effort. 1881 FLOWER in *Nature* No. 619. 437 When groups of animals become so far differentiated from each other as to represent separate species, they remain isolated.

Hence **I-solatedly** *adv.*

1843 MOZLEY *Ess., Strafford* (1878) I. 82 All the knots and rough spots... were brought up, singly and isolatedly enlarged upon. 1865 STIRLING *Secr. Hegel* I. ii. 50 Being, looked at isolatedly, vanishes of its own accord, and disappears in its own opposite. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xii. 685 The appearance, between the epiblast and the hypoblast, of cytodes, either isolatedly or in a continuous layer.

Isolation (ais'olē-tān, i's-). [*a.* F. *isolation* (1791 in HATZ-DARM.), *n.* of action from *isoler* to ISOLATE.] The action of isolating; the fact or condition of being isolated or standing alone; separation from other things or persons; solitariness.

1833 HY. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* II. 14 The exiles condemned to the mines run a risk of isolation proportioned to the smallness of their numbers. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iv. iv. Isolation is the sum-total of wretchedness to man. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* II. viii. 13 How complete was the isolation in which he found himself, when he was almost equally condemned, in London as a bigot, and in Oxford as a latitudinarian. 1856 - *Sina & Pal.* viii. (1858) 323 We naturally pass to its isolation from the rest of Palestine. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 21 In savage isolation, stood the obelisk of the Matterhorn. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. 115 To meditate in solitude and isolation on the use of being wise. 1866 SIR W. LAURIER in *Canadian Ho. Assembly* 5 Feb., Where splendidly isolated or dangerously isolated, I will not now debate; but for my part, I think splendidly isolated, because this isolation of England comes from her superiority. 1866 GOSCHEN *Sp. at Leves* 26 Feb., We have stood alone in that which is called isolation—our splendid isolation, as one of our colonial friends was good enough to call it.

b. The obtaining of a chemical element or compound as a separate substance.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 335 Whether the hypothetical compound ammonium can exist except in combination is unknown. Chemists have failed to accomplish its isolation. 1868 G. S. NEWTH *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 6) 471 The method by which Davy first (in 1807) effected the isolation of potassium was by the electrolysis of potassium hydroxide.

c. *spec.* The complete separation of patients suffering from a contagious or infectious disease, or of a place so infected, from contact with other persons. Also *attrib.* in *isolation hospital, camp*, etc., that by which isolation is effected.

1891 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 3/1 A much needed institution in the shape of an Isolation Hospital. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1046 Since the new isolation hospital was erected. 1897 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 10/5 Owing to the breakdown of the medical examinations at Bombay numerous pilgrims had already reached Calcutta. He heartily supported the idea of isolation camps.

Hence **Isolationist**, one who favours or advocates isolation. In U. S. politics, one who thinks the Republic ought to pursue a policy of political isolation.

1899 *Press* (Philadelphia) 25 Mar. 8 Their consent ought to have been obtained first, according to the creed of the isolationists.

Isolator, [agent-n. from ISOLATE *v.*: see -OR.] One who or that which isolates; a contrivance for isolating, an insulator.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Isolator, the apparatus used in electrical experiments for isolating bodies. 1884 F. J.

BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 126 [An] Isolator... in a minute repeater [is] a device for keeping the click from contact with the surprise piece on the minute snail till the slide in the band of the case is pushed round. 1900 *Pilot* 4 Aug. 138/2 The piano must be... placed on glass salt cellars, if the old fashioned isolators are not at hand.

I-sold, ME. *pa.* pple. of SELL *v.*

+Isolet. *Obs. rare.* [*ad.* It. *isoletta*, dim. of *isola* island.] A small island, an islet.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 520 Babelmandel, Camaran, and Mathia are accounted amongst the chiefs of these Isolets. 1632 J. HAYWARD in *Biondi's Eromena* 181 Northward from that Cape stood a little disinhabited Isolet.

Isologous (aisp'logas), *a.* *Chem.* [*f.* ISO- + Gr. λόγος word, reason, ratio, relation + -OUS.] Having equality or parallelism of relations: applied to two or more hydrocarbon series, of each of which the members are related to each other in the same way: see QUOTS.

1857 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* § 1184 III. 429 The groups of which we are now speaking are *isologous* with the alcohols—that is to say, that the compounds which constitute each of these groups are related to each other in a manner similar to that of the components of the alcohol group with which they are compared... The allylic, the benzoic, and the cinnamic series, are *isologous* with that of alcohol. 1899 DOBBIN in *Ladenbury's Hist. Chem.* xi. 217 The homologous and isologous series constitute the one part of Gerhardt's classification; the other part is represented by the heterologous series.

+I-som, i-some, a. *Obs.* [OE. *gesóm*, pl. -e, *f.* *sóm* agreement, concord, ablaut grade of *sam-*, in OE. *samen*, SAME, etc.] Unanimous, agreed, reconciled, at peace.

a 1000 *Riddles* LXXXV. 21 (Exon.) Wit wæron gesome. c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xlv. 24 Beopswyþe gesome. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Nu eft... weren alle ispeþen aþein inuim and isome. c 1205 *LAV.* 30613 Wind and þa wide se ba eke isome. a 1250 *Relig. Songs in Owl & Night*, (Percy Soc.) 79 And wið hæl chirche maken us i-som Theñne mobe we cwæmen Crist at the dom. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 52 Suppe hæf engeland ibe iwerred ilome Of þe folc in denemarch þat ne beþ noȝt ȝot isome. *Ibid.* 1838 Constance... granted him þat Kinedom & þat pes of rome & biledene in his lond to gadere boþe isome. 13... *Song of Joy* 20, 21 (in *Adam Davy*, etc. E.E.T.S. 1878, 94), Er he oure flesch nome... to maken vs ysome; Ysorne nere we nonȝth before.

Isomer (ais'soma), *Chem.* [mod. (Berzelius, 1830) *f.* Gr. *ισομερ-ής* sharing equally, *f.* *ισο-* ISO- + *μέρος* part, share: in mod.F. *isomère*.] A substance isomeric with another; any one of a number of isomeric compounds.

1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 296 It [Ethylene Oxide] does not form like its isomer aldehyde a crystalline compound with ammonia. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom.* The. 295 The notion of atonicity has furnished sure data for the interpretation of isomers. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 51 The isomers of cellulose are mucilage, gums, and dextrin. 1893 PR. KRAPOTKIN in *19th Cent.* Aug. 251 Very often such isomers differ from each other by having different boiling-points.

Isomere (ais'smīr), *Comp. Anat.* [Of same deriv. as prec.] A part or segment of a limb in one species of animal homologous or corresponding to a part in another species.

1884 COVES *Key N. A. Birds* (ed. 2) 229 The lines 1-11 are *isotomes*, cutting the limbs into morphologically equal parts, or *isomeres*.

Isomeric (aisomer'ik), *a.* [*f.* as ISOMER + -IC; in mod.F. *isomérique*: after Ger. *isomerisch* (Berzelius, *Jahresbericht* of Swed. Acad. Sciences, 31 March 1831).]

1. *Chem.* Composed of the same elements in the same proportions, and having the same molecular weight, but forming different substances, with different properties (owing to the different grouping or arrangement of the constituent atoms). Said of two or more compounds, or of one compound in relation to another (const. *with*).

This was the sense in which the term was introduced by Berzelius; but many later chemists (e.g. Wanklyn in *Watts Dict. Chem.* 1865) have applied it in a wider sense, so as to include also the *polymeric* compounds of Berzelius, i.e. those which have their elements in the same proportions, but the number of atoms in one a multiple of those in the other, e.g. butyric acid $C_4H_8O_2$, and aldehyde C_2H_4O ; by these the isomeric compounds of Berzelius have been distinguished as *metameric*. More recent authors again (e.g. Tilden in *Fownes' Chem.* 1886) have used these terms more narrowly, subdividing the isomeric of Berzelius into *isomeric strictly so called*, and *metameric*; the former being compounds of the same molecular composition, which exhibit the same or closely similar decompositions and transformations, when subjected to the action of the same reagents, such as the $C_{10}H_8$ hydrocarbons, the glucoses, the tartaric acids, etc.; the latter, those which exhibit dissimilar transformations under similar circumstances, as propionic acid, methyl acetate, and ethyl formate $C_3H_8O_2$.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 605 From the analysis of this substance [benzoin] it appears to be isomeric with the hydret of benzoyl. 1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 117 These solutions are what is termed isomeric, that is, have as far as can be discovered, the same chemical constitution. c 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* I. 311/2 Isomeric bodies have similar chemical constituents in the same proportions, and yet their external form may differ, as in sugar and starch. 1865-71 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 415 Two or more different bodies which are composed of the same elements, and of the same proportions of those elements (i.e. which have the same percentage composition) are said to be *isomeric*. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 294 We may... imagine

isomeric compounds to be produced, according to the place occupied by the atoms fixed in the molecule. 1882 GILBERT in *Jrnl. Quakett Club Ser.* II. i. 27 We have already seen that cellulose, sugar, starch, and inulin, are isomeric with each other. 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 88/2 According to our modern conceptions, truly isomeric substances... are equi-molecular compounds containing identical radicals arranged in relatively different modes; and... bearing in mind that it was obviously the intention of Berzelius to limit the scope of the expression, the term isomeric should be used only with reference to such compounds.

2. *Comp. Anat.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an isomere; homologous.

1890 *Cent. Dict. s.v.*, Isomeric segments of the limbs. So **Isomerial**, *a.* = ISOMERIC; **Isomerically** *adv.* In recent Dicts.

Isomeride (əɪs'mɛrɪd). *Chem.* [*f.* as ISOMER + -IDE.] = ISOMER.

1857 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. i. 5 The formation of isomerides, metameres, and polymerides, as bodies which possess the same percentage composition may be termed, can only be accounted for by supposing that differences of chemical arrangement occur in these different cases. 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 85/2 The hypothesis serves therefore at once to explain the existence of isomerides which cannot be represented by formulae written in a single plane.

Isomerism (əɪs'mɛrɪz'm). *Chem.* [*f.* ISOMER + -ISM: in mod. *f.* *isomérisme*.] The fact or condition of being isomeric; identity of percentage composition in compounds differing in properties. *Physical isomerism*: see quot. 1896.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 58 This is one of the most extraordinary examples of isomerism at present known. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* v. 78 Isomerism, discovered by Berzelius, is a principle which is somewhat vague and doubtful in its application. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Watts' Atom. The.* 291 Isomerism is due to the difference in molecular grouping. 1884 FRANKLAND & JAPP *Inorg. Chem.* III. Allotropy stands in the same relation to elements that isomerism does to compounds. 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 81/1 Berzelius never intended that polymerism should be regarded as a form of isomerism. 1896 REMSEN *Comp. Carbon* 163 Bodies may conduct themselves chemically in exactly the same way, and yet differ in some of their physical properties, as in their action towards polarized light. To distinguish this kind of isomerism... it is called *physical isomerism*. The branch of chemistry which has to deal with the kind of isomerism just referred to, is called *stereo-chemistry*.

Isomeromorphism (əɪs'mɛrɔ'mɔ'fɪz'm). *Cryst.* [*f.* *isomero-*, comb. form of next + Gr. *μορφή* form + -ISM.] Isomerism between isomeric substances.

1864 WEBSTER cites DANA.

Isomerous (əɪs'mɛrəs), *a.* [*f.* as ISOMER + -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* Of a flower: Having the same number of parts in each whorl. (Said also of the whorls.) Opp. to HETEROMEROUS 2 b.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 153 When the organs are equal in all the circles, the flowers are isomerous. *Ibid.*, The stamens are mostly isomerous, with either one, two, or more whorls, when the floral envelopes are regular. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 601 When the number of members is the same in each whorl [of a flower] they are said to be isomerous, when this is not the case heteromerous.

2. *Anat. and Zool.* Having the same number of parts or segments, as in the limbs; *spec.* belonging to the division *Isomera* of coleopterous insects, in which the number of tarsal joints is the same in all the legs: opp. to HETEROMEROUS 1. Applied also to molar teeth having the same number of ridges, as in existent elephants.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Töpinard's Anthropol.* II. 74 In reptiles the two extremities are... symmetrical; and... isomerous, flexion being exerted in the same direction.

3. *Chem.* = ISOMERIC.

1864 WEBSTER, *Isomorphism*, A similarity of crystalline form; as, (a) Between substances of like composition or atomic proportions. (b) Between compounds of unlike composition or atomic proportions. The first of these is sometimes distinguished as *isomerous* or *isomeric* isomorphism; the second as *heteromerous* or *heteronomic* isomorphism. DANA. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Isomerous*, same as *Isomeric*.

Isomery (əɪs'mɛrɪ). *Chem.* [= Ger. *isomerie* (Berzelius, 1832), *f.* Gr. type **ισομέρεια*; in mod. *f.* *isomérie*.] = ISOMERISM.

Isometric (əɪs'mɛtrɪk), *a.* [*f.* Gr. *ισομετρία* equality of measure (*f.* *ἴσος* + *μέτρος*) + -IC: in mod. *f.* *isométrique*.]

1. Of equal measure or dimensions.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Isometric*,... of equal measure, or extent. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 547 If an isometric block of metal be drawn out into a wire, its resistance may be indefinitely increased.

2. Applied to a method of projection or perspective, in which the plane of projection is equally inclined to the three principal axes of the object, so that all dimensions parallel to these axes are represented in their actual proportions; used in drawing figures of machines, etc.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 492/1 This specific application of projection was termed *isometric* by the late Professor Farish, who pointed out its practical utility, and the facility of its application to the delineation of engines, etc. *Ibid.*, A scale for determining the lengths of the axes of the isometric projection of a circle.

3. *Cryst.* Applied to that system of crystalline forms characterized by three equal axes mutually at right angles (also called *cubic*, *tesseral*, etc.); belonging to this system.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) Introd. 21 The systems of crystallization are... 1. Having the axes equal. The isometric system. *Ibid.* 22 Some of the simpler isometric forms are represented in figures 1 to 50.

4. *Physiol.* See ISOTONIC 2, quot. 1900.

Isometrical, *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -AL.]

1. = prec. 2.

1838 T. SOPWITH (title) *Treatise on Isometrical Drawing*. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 492/1 The major axis of the isometrical projection of a circle is equal to the side of the circumscribing square. 1854 RONALOS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 265 An isometrical projection of the boiler and furnace.

2. = prec. 3.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Isometricus*, applied by Haussmann and Naumann to a system comprehending the crystalline forms in which the coordinate planes are perpendicular between them, and which relates to a system of axes three in number that are equal: isometrical.

Hence **Isometrically** *adv.*, in the way of isometric projection.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 492/1 The rhombus representing the inscribed or circumscribing square isometrically projected. The axes of the ellipse and the side of the circumscribing square, when isometrically projected, are as $\sqrt{3} : \sqrt{1} : \sqrt{2}$.

Isometrograph (əɪs'mɛtrɔ'grɒf). [*f.* Gr. *ισόμετρος* of equal measure + -GRAPH.] An instrument for tracing parallel lines at exactly equal distances.

I-sommed, ME. pa. pple. of SUM *v.* I-sommed, i-somped, of SUMMON *v.*

Isomorph (əɪs'mɔ'f). *Chem. and Min.* [*mod. f.* Gr. type **ισομορφος* of equal form, *f.* *ἴσος*, Iso- + *μορφή* form: in mod. *f.* *isomorphe*.] A substance or organism isomorphous with another.

1864 WEBSTER, *Isomorph*, a substance which has the same crystalline form with another. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 849/1 Sandy isomorphs of Lagen, Nodosaria, Globigerina, and Rotalia.

Isomorphic (əɪs'mɔ'fɪk), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -IC: in mod. *f.* *isomorphique*.]

1. *Chem. and Min.* Exhibiting isomorphism, isomorphous; pertaining to or involving isomorphism. 1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess. Mod. Chem.* 444 This peculiar isomorphic relation between various chemical substances, having in themselves other singular resemblances. 1894 THOMSON *V.* 435 This statement is not vitiated by the existence of such phenomena as those of pleomorphism and of isomorphic replacement.

2. *Math.* Said of groups corresponding to each other in form, and in the nature and product of their operations.

1897 BURNSIDE *Theory of Groups* 21 If a correspondence can be established between the operations of G and G', so that to every operation of G there corresponds a single operation of G', while to the product AB of any two operations of G there corresponds the product A'B' of the two corresponding operations of G', the groups G and G' are said to be simply isomorphic.

Isomorphism (əɪs'mɔ'fɪz'm). [*mod. (Mitscherlich, 1819) f.* as prec. + -ISM: in mod. *f.* *isomorphisme*.] The character of being isomorphous.

1. *Chem. and Min.* The property of crystallizing in the same or closely related forms, esp. as exhibited by substances of analogous composition.

The general law of isomorphism affirms that bodies having a similar chemical composition have also the same form; or, in other words, that analogous elements and groups of elements may replace one another in composition without essential alteration of crystalline form. (Watts.)

1848 IN WEBSTER. 1830 HERSCHTEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 295 The isomorphism of certain groups of chemical elements. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 83 The discovery by Professor Mitscherlich, of what is called the *isomorphism* of crystals, diminishes in some degree the value of crystalline form as a distinctive character. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 78 Isomorphism is the law by which an equal number of atoms, combining in the same manner, may give birth to similar crystalline forms, although the constituent elements are of a different nature. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 423 Mitscherlich's first observation, presented to the Berlin Academy of Science in 1810, related to the isomorphism of the phosphates and arsenates. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 97 Completely establishing the isomorphism of orthoclase and albite.

2. *Math.* Identity of form and of operations between two or more groups.

Isomorphous (əɪs'mɔ'fɪəs), *a.* [*f.* as ISOMORPH + -OUS.]

1. *Chem. and Min.* Having the property of crystallizing in the same or closely related geometric forms: said esp. of two compounds or groups of compounds of different elements, but of analogous composition (cf. HOMEO MORPHOUS).

1828 IN WEBSTER citing *Edin. Rev.* 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) 111. 189 Various elements which are isomorphous to each other. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 83 The salts of arsenious acid are isomorphous with those of phosphoric acid. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 41 We observe next, that chromic acid may be substituted for sulphuric acid, without change of form; in other words, these acids are isomorphous. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 197 Certain substances exhibiting a similarity

in their chemical constitution are found to crystallize in the same forms,—these are said to be isomorphous. *Ibid.* 212 The salts of caesium and rubidium are isomorphous with the corresponding potassium compounds. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Watts' Atom. The.* 59 For the form to remain unchanged in analogous compounds, the elements which replace each other must be mutually isomorphous.

2. *Math.* = ISOMORPHIC 2.

-ison, suffix of sbs., repr. OF. *-aison*, *-eison*, *-eson*, *-ison*:—L. *-ātion-em* (at a later date adopted in the learned form *-ation*, which is thus a doublet of *-ison*), *-etionem*, *-itienem*. Examples *comparison*, *fermison*, *garrison*, *jettison*, *orison*, *venison*, *warrrison*.

Benison and *malison* represent OF. *benīson* (later *benisson*) and *malīson*, from L. *benē*, *maledictionem*. *Caparison* is only attracted into this class. In *reason* and *season*, the suffix has, under the stress, retained a different form; so in *treason*:—OF. *traison*:—L. *tradition-em*. See also *inherileson*. All these, with *poison* (= L. *phōtionem*), etc., are really particular cases of a suffix *-son* for L. *-tionem*.

I-sondred, ME. pa. pple. of SUNDER *v.* I-songe(n, of SING *v.*

Isoneph, *-nephelic*: see Iso-.

Isonomic (əɪsɔ'nɒmɪk), *a.* [*ad.* Gr. *ἰσονομικός* 'devoted to equality', *f.* *ἰσονομία*: see ISONOMY.]

1. Characterized by isonomy; having equal laws or rights. *rare* =.

1864 WEBSTER, *Isonomic*, the same, or equal, in law or right.

2. *Chem.* Having the same or a similar arrangement of elements; involving analogy of composition, as *isomorphism* in the stricter sense.

1864 [see ISOMEROUS 3].

3. Of the same or like polarity: applied to contact of parts of the body in experiments on animal magnetism: opp. to HETERONOMIC 1, q. v.

† **Isonomous**, *a.* *Cryst. Obs.* [*f.* Gr. *ἰσονομος* (see next) + -OUS: in *f.* *isonome*.] See quot.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 219 When the exponents which indicate the decrements on the edges are equal to each other, and also those which indicate the decrements in the angles. Example, Isonomous artificial blue vitriol.

Isonomy (əɪsɔ'nɒmɪ). [*ad.* It. *isonomia* 'equality of laws to all manner of persons' (Florio, 1598), perh. also in 16th c. L., a. Gr. *ἰσονομία*, n. of quality from *ἰσόνος* having equal political rights, *f.* *ἴσος*, Iso- + *νόμος* law. Frequent in 17th c.; obs. in 18th; used again in 19th.] Equality of laws, or of people before the law; equality of political rights among the citizens of a state.

1600 HOLLAND *Liby* III. xxxix. 114 The successive change and course of bearing rule, the only thing that maketh Isonomie, and equalitie of freedom. *Ibid.* lxvii. 134 Under the pretence and colour of Isonomie, or equal and indifferent laws. *Ibid.* xxxviii. l. 1016 Nothing preserveth isonomie in a citie, & mainetieneth equall libertie more. 1659 *Quaeries on Proposals Officers Armie to Parli.* 8 Every one pretending to equality and Isonomy, lifteth up and advanceth himself whilst he shoveth at, and thrusteth down others. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* lv. 155 They who prefer a Popular State have dignified it with the most agreeable and specious Title of Isonomie. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Office & Work Universities* vii. 123 The Athenians felt that a democracy was but the political expression of an intellectual isonomy. 1882 W. CARY *Mod. Eng. Hist.* II. 272 To regulate the many varieties of man... in Eastern Europe on the principle of isonomy.

Isop, *isop* (p), obs. forms of HYSSOP.

Isopathy (əɪsɔ'pəti). *Med.* *rare* =. [*f.* Iso- + -PATHY.]

a. The theory that disease may be cured by a product of the disease, as small-pox by application of the variolous matter. b. The popular notion that disease in a particular organ may be cured by eating the same organ of a healthy animal.

1855 IN MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Isoperimeter (əɪsɔ'pɛrɪ'mɛtər). *Geom.* [*ad.* Gr. *ἰσοπερίμετρος*: see Iso- and PERIMETER: in *f.* *isopérimètre* (Rousseau in Littré).] A figure having a perimeter equal to that of another; usually in pl. Figures of equal perimeter.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 525 Plain Figures, called Isoperimeters, and also Bodies of Equal Surface, may be vastly different in their Area's and Solid Contents. 1715 TAYLOR in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 345 Where I give the Solution of the Problems concerning the Isoperimeter. 1870 CHAUVENET *Geom.* v. 162 Second method, called the method of isoperimeters.

† **Isoperimetral**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* as prec. + -AL.] = next, 1.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. ii. (1635) 19 Those Figures called Isoperimetral, or of equal Perimeter.

Isoperimetrical (əɪsɔ'pɛrɪ'mɛtrɪkəl), *a.* *Geom.* [*f.* Gr. *ἰσοπερίμετρος* (see ISOPERIMETER) + -ICAL.]

1. Of figures: Having equal perimeters.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Isoperimeters or Isoperimetrical Figures*, such Figures as have equal Perimeters, or Circumferences. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 647 M. Cramer too, in the Berlin Memoirs for 1752... proposes to demonstrate... that the circle is the greatest of all isoperimetrical figures, regular or irregular. 1812 CRESSWELL *Max. & Min.* I. 49 The greatest of all isoperimetrical polygons, of the same number of sides, is necessarily equilateral. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 328 Of all isoperimetrical triangles, the

one which has the greatest surface is equilateral. 1828 LARDNER *Euclid* 72 The area of the square exceeds the area of any other isoperimetric rectangle by the square of half the difference of the sides of the rectangle.

2. Relating to or connected with isoperimetry. *Isoperimetric problems*: see quot. 1865.

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 358 Isoperimetric Problems are resolved... with like Facility by the same Method. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 463 Such is the simplest case of the *Isoperimetric Problems* so called, because at first only curves of the same length were considered. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 557 From Cookery up to the Law of Contingent Remainders, Isoperimetric Problems, or the wide difference between Objectivity and Subjectivity. 1865 B. PRICE *Infinities. Calc.* (ed. 2) II. 465 Problems of relative maxima and minima... wherein the variables are not independent of each other, but are connected by some given relation, which may be integral or differential, or in the form of a definite integral... are often called *isoperimetric*, because the given condition when interpreted geometrically, is frequently equivalent to the length of the curve being given between certain fixed points or limiting lines.

Isoperimetry (isopëri'mëtri). *Geom.* [f. as ISOPERMETER + -Y.] That branch of geometry which deals with isoperimetric figures, and the problems connected with them.

1811 HUTTON *Course Math.* III. ii. 31 heading, Elements of Isoperimetry. *Ibid.* 32 The most abstruse inquiries concerning isoperimetry.

Isopetalous to Isopiestic: see ISO-.

Isophorous (isop'orôs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. isop'oros bearing equal weight, equal in strength, f. isop-, Iso- + -poros bearing.] Term used by Lindley to express the relation of certain supposed genera (e.g. of orchids) to those of which they are held to be abnormal forms.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Isophorous*, transformable into something else. Thus, *Actinia* (printed *Actinia*) is an isophorous form of *Dendrobium*, *Pastoria* of *Spathoglottis*, and, according to Morren, *Anguloa* and *Lycaste* of *Maxillaria*.

Isopleural (isopl'ëuräl), *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] Having equal sides, equilateral; *spec.* in *Zool.* belonging to the sub-class *Isopleura* of gastropods, which have the body bilaterally symmetrical, as in the chitons. Also *Isopleu'rous a.* † **Isopleure**. *Obs.* Also in Gr. form isopleuron. [ad. Gr. isoplëuron equilateral, f. isop-, Iso- + πλευρά rib, side.] A figure with equal sides; an equilateral figure.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 18 Then in the void over the Isopleures make four Mediane prickes, drawing lines from one to another and they will make the Rhombus. 1647 H. MORE *Philos. Poems* 377 An Isopleuron or equilateral Triangle. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 116 The same Answer undoes the knot, that every triangle would be an Isopleuron, that the diagonal lines of a Rhomboides would be equal.

Isopod (is'ôpôd), *sb. (a.) Zool.* Also isopode. Pl. isopods; also freq. in L. form isopoda (is'ôpôdä). [a. mod. F. isopode, f. mod. L. isopod-a neuter pl., f. Gr. type *isopod-, f. Iso- + ποῦς, pod- foot.] An animal of the order *Isopoda* of sessile-eyed Crustaceans, characterized by seven pairs of equal and similarly placed thoracic legs; comprising marine, fresh-water, and terrestrial species, some being parasitic.

1835 KIRBY *Ilab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xv. 41 *Isopods*. Head distinct. Eyes sessile. Legs simple, equal. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 11 There are, however, true intermediate species between the Amphipods and Isopods. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim.* Life 144 The little isopods, so common on our rocky shores.

b. attrib. or adj. = ISOPODOUS.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 308 The isopod Crustacea have the head distinct from the segment bearing the first pair of feet.

So **Isopodan** (is'ôpôdän) *a.* and *sb.* = prec.; **Isopodiform** (is'ôpôdif'ôrm) *a.* [ad. mod. L. isopodiformis: see -FORM], having the form of or resembling an isopod, as certain insect larvae; **Isopodimorphous** (is'ôpôif'ôrs) *a.* [Gr. μορφή form] = *Isopodiform*.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Isopodiformis*, applied by Kirby to the hexapodous, antenniferous and saprophagous larvae which have an oblong body, a distinct thoracic clypeus or huckler, and the anus furnished with filaments or plates: isopodiform. 1856 DANA in *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* July 11 The size of the body far transcends the ordinary Isopodan limit.

Isopodous (is'ôpôdôs), *a. Zool.* [f. as ISOPOD + -OUS.] Belonging to, or having the characters of, the *Isopoda*: see prec.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxx. 168, I possess two specimens of larvae of *Silphidæ* which seem to exhibit considerable analogy with the *Isopodous Crustacea*. 1862 ANSTOE *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 234 The isopodous and amphipodous species are also supplied by the same naturalist.

Isopolity (isopol'itëti). Chiefly *Anc. Hist.* [ad. Gr. isopoliteia, f. isopolitês a citizen with equal or reciprocal right, f. isop- + πολιτὴς citizen.] Equality of rights of citizenship between different communities or states; reciprocity of civic rights.

1836 C. F. HERMANN *Pol. Antig. Gr.* 229 It is not known that Athens was ever on terms of perfect Isopolity with any other State. 1849 KEMBLE *Saxons Eng.* II. vii. II. 270 The

period of the Social, Marsic or Italian war, when the cities of Italy wrested isopolity, or at least isoly, from Rome. 1833 CLOUGH *Lett. to C. E. Norton* 21 Sept., Between America and England... one would be glad if there could exist some isopolity. 1897 A. V. DICEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 461 Community of citizenship would affect not civil, but political rights. If the Acts creating isopolity were passed, a citizen of the United States would stand, when in England, in the same position as an English colonist.

b. transf. Equality of rights or privileges (of any kind).

1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 26 The Church... exemplifying in her own 'dignified isopolity' the equality of all men in the sight of God. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* viii. (1893) 80 The Crucifixion had, in fact, been the protest of the Jew against an isopolity of faith.

So **Isopolite** (isopol'itëti) [Gr. isopolitês (see above)] *sb.* and *a.*, **Isopolitical** (isopolit'ikäl), *a.*, of or relating to isopolity; involving mutual rights of citizenship.

1842-5 W. SMITH's *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* s.v. *Civitas*, The isopolite relation. 1871 W. SMITH's *Smaller Dict. of Antig.* (ed. 8) 173/1 If he withdrew to a state between which and Rome isopolitical relations existed, he would become a citizen of that state.

Isopsephic (isopse'fik, -f'ik), *a. (sb.)* [f. Gr. isopsephía, f. isopseph-os, f. isos equal + ψῆφος pebble, counter] + -IC.] Of equal numerical value; said of words in which the numerical values of the letters (according to the ancient Greek notation) made up the same amount. Also as *sb.* (in pl.) Isopsephic verses. So **Isopsephism** (isopse'fiz'm), isopsephic relation.

1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 291 note, They [the Greeks] called verses isopsephic when their letters made up numerically the same sum... On the Gnostic gems the word Abraxas is used as isopsephic to Meithras (the Sun) because the letters of both names = 325. 1886 — *Hist. Interpr.* ii. 98 This method resembled the Greek isopsephism and consisted in establishing mystic relations between different conceptions, based on the numerical equivalence of value in the letters by which they are expressed.

Isopterous (isopt'ërous), *a.* [f. Iso- + πτερ-όν wing, -πτερος -winged + -OUS. Cf. late Gr. isopteros swift as flight.] Having equal wings; *spec.* in *Entom.* Belonging to, or having the characters of, the *Isoptera* (reckoned by some as a sub-order of *Neuroptera*), comprising the termites or white ants, having four large equal wings.

Isopyre (is'ôpiëri). *Min.* [Named 1827; f. Iso- + Gr. πυρ fire.] An impure variety of opal, containing admixtures of alumina, sesquioxide of iron, and lime.

1827 *Edin. New Philos. Jnrl.* III. 264 The lustre of isopyre is less bright and glassy than that of obsidian. 1883 KUNZ *Amer. Gems in Min. Resources* U. S. 493 Isopyre is found in small veins from one to three inches in width.

Isorhythmic (isori'p'mik), *a.* Also isorh-. [f. Iso- + Gr. ρυθμ-ós measured motion, ρυθμικ-ός set to time, RHYTHMIC.]

1. *Anc. Pros.* Having the same number of moræ or units of time in thesis and arsis; characterized by feet of this kind (such as the dactyl, spondee, and anapest).

2. Constructed in the same rhythm or metre (as something else).

1870 *Graphic* 20 Aug. 183/1 We should like to see an isorhythmic English version of Victor Hugo's 'Chasse du Burggrave' or 'Pas d'armes du Roi Jean'.

† **Isoscel**, *a. Obs. rare.* (In 8 isoscel.) [a. F. isocèle, isoscèle (1542 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. isoscelēs: see below.] = ISOSCELES.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 31 A Triangle Isoscel, that is of two equal sides.

† **Isoscelar**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AR.] = next.

1711 *Brit. Apollo* IV. No. 8. 1/2 An Isoscelar Triangle.

Isosceles (is'ôpsëliz), *a. (sb.) Geom.* Also 6-7 isoscheles. [a. late L. isoscelēs, a. Gr. isoskele's equal-legged, f. isop- + σκέλος, skele- leg.] Of a triangle: Having two of its sides equal. (Formerly sometimes as *sb.*: An isosceles triangle.)

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* B. iij. There is also another distinction of the names of triangles, according to their sides, whiche other be all equal... other els two sydes bee equal and the thyrd vnequal, whiche the Greekes call *Isosceles*, the Latine men *æquicrurio*, and in english tweyleke may they be called. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. Def. xxv. 5 Isosceles, is a triangle, which hath only two sides equal.

1571 DICKES *Pantom.* i. B. iij. Isosceles is such a Triangle as hath only two sides like, the thirde being vnequal, and that is the Base. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 186/2 The Element of a Cube is an Isosceles Triangle, for four such Triangles concurring make a Square, and six Squares a Cube. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 115 We are born in hand with this, That then a *Scalenum* and *Isosceles* would be all one. 1798 CANNING, etc. *Loves Triangles* in *Anti-Jacobin* 7 May, 'Twas thine alone, O youth of giant frame, Isosceles! that rebel heart to tame. 1802 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 307 With isosceles triangular planes. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 87 The resistance to the motion of an isosceles wedge.

Hence **Isoscelesism** (better isoscelism) *nonce-wd.*, the character of being isosceles.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxi. § 32 But the spirit of the triangle must be put into the hawthorn. It must suck in isoscelesism with its sap.

Isoscope, -seismal, etc.: see ISO-.

Isospondylous (isosp'ondilôs), *a. Ichthyol.* [f. mod. L. *Isospondyl-us* (in pl. -yâ) (f. Iso- + Gr. σπόνδυλος, spôn- vertebra, joint) + -OUS.] Belonging to, or having the characters of, the *Isospondyli*, an order of physostomous fishes, including most of the malacopterygians.

Isostasy (isost'âsi). [f. Gr. isos- Iso- + στάσις setting, weighing, standing, station; cf. Gr. isostasi-os in equipoise, equivalent.] Equilibrium or stability due to equality of pressure.

1866 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* L. 243 The general problems of isostasy. 1900 *Ibid.* LVI. 443 Now, so sensitive is the earth to changes of gravity that, given time enough, it responds to increase or decrease of pressure over large areas by corresponding subsidence or elevation... This principle of isostasy is undoubtedly a valuable one, which must be borne in mind in all our reasonings on crust movements.

Isostatic (isostæ'tik), *a.* [f. as prec. + Gr. στατικός: see STATIC.] Stable because of equality of pressure from all sides.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Isostemonous, -stemic, etc.: see ISO-.

|| **Isoteles** (isot'ëliz). *Anc. Gr. Hist.* [Gr. isoteles paying equal taxes, f. isos equal + τέλος, tele- tax, etc.] One of a favoured class of *meteci* or resident aliens at Athens, 'who enjoyed all civic rights except those of a political nature' (Liddell & Scott). So **Isotely** (isot'ëli) [ad. Gr. ισotelia], the condition of an *isoteles*.

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxv. (1862) V. 592 That all metics who would lend aid should be put on the footing of isotely or equal payment of taxes with citizens. 1850 *Ibid.* lxxvi. VI. 17 Lysias... passed the remainder of his life as an Isoteles, or non-freeman on the best condition. 1849 KEMBLE: see ISOTELY.

† **I-sothe**, *v. Obs.* In 3 i-sothien. [OE. *gesôthian* to prove the truth of, verify, f. ge-, I- + sôþ true, Sooth, sôþian to prove true.] *trans.* To prove true; to verify, confirm.

a 925 *Laus of Edw. & Guth.* c. 6 § 7 Gif man þæt gesôðige, licge ægyldre. c 1205 LAY. 29011 Þis leo him to-georðen mid islen to isôðien. c 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 261 Ha... seôð nu al þat isôðet, þat ha hefden longe ear icwiddet of ure laured.

I-sothe, ME. pa. pple. of SEETHE *v.*

Isotheral (is'ôp'ëräl, is'ôp'ëräl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. next or its F. original *isothere* + -AL. (The etymological form from Gr. would be *isotheréal*.)]

a. *adj.* Applied to lines on a map, etc. connecting places having the same mean summer temperature. b. *sb.* An isothermal line, an isotherm of mean summer temperature.

1839 [see ISOCHEIMAL]. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1452 There are several reasons why isocrymal are preferable to isothermal lines. 1867 PROCTOR in *Intell. Observ.* No. 62. 118 The isothermal of London. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* xxx. 427 The charts of isothermal and isochimnal lines.

Isotthere (is'ôpiëri). *Phys. Geog.* [a. F. *isothere* sb. (= ligne isothere), introd. by Humboldt, 1817, a. Gr. isos- Iso- + θέρος, thep- summer.] An imaginary line passing through points on the earth's surface that have the same mean summer temperature.

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1453 It is... an objection to using the isotheres, that those towards the equator are much more irregular in course than the isocrymes.

Isotherm (is'ôps'ôrm). *Phys. Geog.* [f. F. *isotherme*, introd. by Humboldt, 1817, f. Gr. isos- Iso- + θερμη heat, θερμ-ós hot.] An imaginary line passing through points on the earth's surface having the same mean temperature; an isothermal line: see next.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) vii. 171 The isotherm of 65° skirts the northern limits of the sugar-cane. 1880 *Times* 16 Aug. 11/4 The isotherms are still distinctly of the summer type, but the difference between the temperatures at the inland and the coast stations is smaller.

Isothermal (is'ôps'ôrmäl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. F. *isotherme* (see prec.) + -AL.]

a. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, indicating, or corresponding to equal temperatures; a. *esp.* in *Phys. Geog.* applied to a line (imaginary or on a map, etc.) connecting places on the earth's surface at which the temperature for a particular period, or (usually) the mean annual temperature, is the same; also to a map or chart exhibiting such lines.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlix. 484 Fixed by the will of the Creator, rather than... regulated by any isothermal lines. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 106 The lines of equal winter temperature do not coincide with the lines of equal annual heat, or the isothermal lines. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 278 In Europe... 51° N. Lat., which corresponds to the same isothermal line as 39° N. Lat. in America.

b. Applied to (imaginary) lines or surfaces of equal heat in a crystal or other body when heated.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 137 In crystals having two optic axes... if a centre of heat be assumed to exist within, and the crystal to be indefinitely extended in all directions, the isothermal surfaces will be ellipsoids with three unequal axes. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 281. 1895 STORY-MASKELVNE *Crystallogr.* I. § 11 As the form is invariably found to be either circular or elliptical, the continuous isothermal surface which would result from the maintenance of a given temperature at a point inside a crystal must be either a sphere, a spheroid, or an ellipsoid.

B. sb. An isothermal line or surface; an isotherm.

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1453 The difficulty of dividing this space by convenient isothermals. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaont.* 503 The present limit of trees is the isothermal which gives the mean temperature of 50° Fahr. in July, or about the parallel of 6° N. latitude. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. II. xxxiii. 231 The planes of the subterranean isothermals or surfaces of equal temperature being thus made to vary. 1875 *Academy* 21 Aug. 201/1 Professor Mayer describes the method invented by him for obtaining registers of the isothermals on the sun's disc.

Hence **Isothermally** *adv.* So also **Isothermobath** (aisōthērmobāth) [Gr. βάθος depth], a line connecting points of equal temperature at various depths in a vertical section of the sea; **Isothermous** *a.* = ISOTHERMAL *a.*

1897 *Daily News* 15 June 5/5 The compression [of the air] takes place isothermally. 1876 Sir C. W. THOMSON, *Isothermobath.* 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Isothermus*, Isothermous lines do not follow the parallels at the equator.

Isotherombrose (aisōthērmbrōs), *a.* *Phys. Geog.* [f. as ISOTHERE + Gr. ὄμβρος rain + -OSE.] Applied to a line (on a map, etc.) connecting places at which the ratio of the summer rainfall to the annual rainfall is the same.

1864 WEBSTER cites A. K. JOHNSTON.

Isotome (aisōtōm), *Zool.* [f. ISO- + Gr. τομή cutting, section.] An imaginary line conceived to pass through corresponding (homologous) joints or parts in a series of different animals, indicating homology. Hence **Isotomous** (aisōtōmōs) *a.*, of or pertaining to an isotome.

1884 [see ISOMERE].

Isotonic (aisōtōnik), *a.* [f. Gr. ισότρονος equally stretched, of equal tension or tone (f. ISO- + τόνος TONE) + -IC.]

1. *Mus.* Characterized by equal tones, as the system of tuning usually called *equal temperament*.

1828 WEBSTER *s. v.*, The isotonic system, in music, consists of intervals, in which each concord is alike tempered, and in which there are twelve equal semitones.

2. *Physiol.* (See quot. 1900).

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* v. 461 Determination of the isotonic coefficient of the red corpuscles is another method of blood examination. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Faksch's Clin. Diagnosis* i. (ed. 4) 16 Mention must be made of von Limbeck's researches on the subject of the resistance of the red corpuscles and the isotonic property of blood-serum. 1900 Sir J. BURDON-SANDERSON *Schäfer's Text-bk. Physiol.* II. 353 If, before and during excitation, its opposite attachments are so fixed that they cannot be brought nearer together by the effort of the muscle to contract, the excitation of the muscle is said to occur under isometric conditions. If, on the other hand, one end of the muscle is left free, so that it can shorten on excitation, and in so doing lift a weight which is attached to it, the excitation is said to take place under isotonic conditions.

Isotrimorphism, etc.: see ISO-.

Isotropic (aisōtrōpik), *a.* *Physics.* [f. ISO- + Gr. τροπός turn, way, manner, disposition + -IC. Cf. Gr. ισότροπος of like character.] Exhibiting equal physical properties or actions (e.g. refraction of light, elasticity, conduction of heat or electricity) in all directions: opp. to *anisotropic* or *anisotropic*.

1864 in WEBSTER citing NICHOL. 1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 518 The substance of a homogeneous solid is called isotropic when a spherical portion of it, tested by any physical agency, exhibits no difference in quality, however it is turned. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* ix. 79 To distinguish singly-refracting or isotropic from doubly-refracting or anisotropic minerals. 1894 *Naturalist* 68 The rock further resembles certain of the Leinster granites in containing grains of isotropic garnet. 1896 Yale Univ. *Grad. Course Instruct.* 71 Propagation of light in isotropic and anisotropic media.

So **Isotrope** (aisōtrōp), *a.* **Isotropous** (aisōtrōpos), *a.* = prec.; **Isotropy** (aisōtrōpi), the condition or quality of being isotropous.

1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Hum. Physiol.* II. 624 The contractile substance [of muscle fibres] doubly refracts light and is said to be *anisotropous*, while the ground-substance causes single refraction, and is *isotropous*. 1888 LO. RAYLEIGH in *Philos. Mag.* Sept. 242 There is involved no assumption as to the homogeneity or isotropy of the dielectric medium.

Isotype: see ISO-.

I-sought, ME. pa. pple. of **SEEK** *v.* **I-soukoured**, of **SUCCOUR** *v.*

† **I-sound**, *a.* *Obs.* Forms 1 *gesund*, 2-4 *i-sund*, 4 *ysound*. [OE. *gesund* = OS. *gisund*, OHG. *gisunt*, Ger. *gesund*, Dn. *gezond*. The prefix *ge-*, of the old langs. has fallen off in later Eng. and Fris.: see **SOUND** *a.* The ulterior etymology is uncertain.] **Sound**, in health, well, safe.

Beowulf (Z.) 1628 Pæs be hi hyne *gesundne* *geseon* moston. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxiii. (Z.) 209 *Auc* oððe *salve* beo *gesund*, . . . *Anete*, *saluete*, beoþ *gesunde*. c. 1205 LAV. 295 þe child we iboren isund. c. 1275 *Passion our Lord* 186 in O. E. Misc. 42 Leteþ beo hileon hol and isunde. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb*, 1993 þat no lym be laft ysounde.

I-sounded, ME. pa. pple. of **SOUND** *v.* **I-sowe** (n), of **SOW** *v.*

Isozoic, etc.: see ISO-.

I-spated, ME. pa. pple. of **SPARE** *v.* **I-sped**, of **SPEED** *v.* **I-speke** (n), of **SPEAK** *v.* **I-speled**,

of **SPELE** *v.*, to spare. **I-spend**, -ed, **i-spent**, of **SPEND** *v.* **I-sperred**, of **SPAR** *v.*, to bar.

† **I-spile**, *isepile*, var. of *ispile*, *ispil* obs., hedgehog: see IL.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. i. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 239/2 Som bestes gadreth store of mete and fedinge: as Isepiles and be ample. 1495 *Ibid.* lxii. 318 An ispile (MS. Bodl. vrchon) hath a lytyll body and many pykes that occupyeth more place than the body.

I-spild, -spilled, -spilt, ME. pa. pple. of **SPILL** *v.* **I-spited**, of **SPIT** *v.*, to transfix. **I-spoiled**, of **SPOIL** *v.* **I-spoke** (n), of **SPEAK** *v.* **I-sponne** (n), -spun, of **SPIN** *v.* **I-spoused**, of **SPOUSE** *v.*

I-spoyled, of **SPOIL** *v.* **I-sprad**, -i-spred, of **SPREAD** *v.* **I-spreind**, -i-sprengd, of **SPRENG** *v.* **I-sprong** (e), -i-sprung (en), of **SPRING** *v.*

I spy: see HY-SPY.

I-spyld, ME. pa. pple. of **SPILL** *v.*

Israel (izre'el). Also 4 (Wyclif) **Yrael**. [a. L. *Israēl*, Gr. *ισραήλ*, a. Heb. *יִשְׂרָאֵל* *yisrā'el*, lit. 'he that striveth with God', symbolic proper name conferred upon Jacob, Gen. xxxii. 28.]

1. The people descended from Israel or Jacob, the 'children of Israel' collectively; the Jewish or Hebrew nation or people.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* v. 2 Ne can ic drihten, ne ic nelle forlætan Israēla folc. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3268 Wende we a-gen An[d] israel folc lete we ben. *Ibid.* 3449 Moyses tolde ðis israel. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xxi. 25 In tho days was no kyng in Yrael [1388 *Israel*]. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xi. 7 The Lorde hath put a difference betwixte Egipte and Israel. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 162 At Tripoli many Jewes and Gentiles had perished with an Earthquake, whereof died in all Israel twentie thousand. 1878 SCHILLER-SCHNESS in *Academy* 606/2 The German Jews, now the most accomplished in all Israel.

2. In fig. and allusive uses; *esp.* the chosen people of God, the elect: applied to the Christian church, or to true Christians collectively.

Often in phrases applied originally in O. T. to the Jewish people; e.g. *Israel of God*, *mother in Israel*, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* vi. 16 Pees vpon hem, and mercy, and vpon Israel of God [Rheims & 1611 the Israel of God]. 1611 *Bible Rom.* ix. 6 For they are not all Israel [earlier *vs.* Israelites] which are of Israel. 1692 H. PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wards* (ed. 4) 117 The greatest Troublers of our Israel. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* Ded. 7 Though all the Thousands of your Britannick Israel esteem Your Majesty's Person as Sacred. 1856 OLINSTEAD *Slave States* 117 Old Aunt Ann was a sort of mother in the colored Israel of the town. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr. I.* 152 The truth... that the converted Gentiles constituted the ideal Israel.

Hence **Israelism**, reference to God's Church under the name or figure of Israel; **Israelitic** *a.*, using the name or guise of Israel.

1684 H. MORE *Answer* 185 That Israelism which runs through the whole Prophecy. *Ibid.* 241 He in this Hylastic and Israelitick way prophesies of the state of the New Jerusalem.

Israelite (izre'elait), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *Israēlita*, ad. Gr. *ισραηλίτης*; in Heb. *יִשְׂרָאֵלִי* *yisrā'elī*; see prec. and -ITE.]

A. sb. 1. One of the people of Israel; one of the Hebrew people; *a. Jew*.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* xi. 22 Thei ben Ysraelitis, and I. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.*, They are Israelites, euen so am I. 1611 *Bible John* i. 47 Behold an Israelite indeed in whom is no guile. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 704 Fears started to the Israelite's eyes. 1865 tr. *Renan's Life Jesus* 7 The assistance... given me for this part of my task by a learned Israelite, M. Neubaner, well versed in Talmudic literature.

2. *fig.* One of God's chosen people; a member of the spiritual Israel.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* ix. 6 Sothli not alle that ben of Israel, thes ben Israelitis. 1555 EDEEN *Decades* To Rdr. 56 Howe muche more then ought the spiritual Israelites to vse all possible meanes. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 102 The elect are called the Israel of God, and the true servants of God Israelites indeed. 1699 S. SEWALL *Diary* 4 Nov. (1878) I. 504 Capt. Appleton of Ipswich... an Israelite indeed, a great Ornament of that Church and Town.

B. adj. Pertaining to Israel; Jewish, Israelitish. 1851 D. PITCAIRN in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* xi. 4 By drowning the Israelite males. 1899 SAYCE *Early Israel* I. 54 The peasantry was Israelite.

Hence **Israeliteship** *nonce-wd.*, the position or standing of an Israelite.

1680 H. DODWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) 25 The opening of the ears... the true Israeliteship... every where assigned as the reasons of the conversion of many of them.

Israelitic (izre'elaitik), *a.* *rare*. [ad. L. *Israēlitis-us*, f. *Israēlita*: see prec. and -ITIC.] = ISRAELITISH. So † **Israelitical** *a.* *Obs.*

1609 *Bible* (Douay) *Exod.* xii. Comm., Did the Israelitish people in Egypt use to eate a lambe raw? 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iv. xxiii. (1713) 346 The Congruities of the Israelitish Types. 1836 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Election* n. x. 423 The subject of the israelitic phraseology. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 706 The next noticeable contact between Egyptian and Israelitic history.

Israelitish (izre'elaitij), *a.* [f. ISRAELITE + -ISH.] Belonging to the Israelites, or to the nation of Israel; Jewish.

1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xxiv. 10 An Israelitish-womans sonne. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 26 The Israelitische church. 1656 BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Judæorum in Phenix* (1708) II. 401 In the Israelitish Senate no Torture was ever inflicted.

1884 *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* July 403 Secretary and archivist of the Israelitish community in Pesth.

b. fig. (cf. ISRAELITE *a.* 2).

1739 G. WHITEFIELD in *Life & Journals* (1756) 269 An honest open hearted true Israelitish Quaker.

Israelitism, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The religion of the Israelites; Judaism.

1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 76 This 'only amazeth me; That in men pretending Israelitism, as sincere as Nathaniels, the sentence should seeme plausible.

† **Israelitize**, *v. nonce-wd.* [See -IZE.] In phr. to *Israelitize* it: to play the Israelite.

1652 UROUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 211 Most rigidly Israelitizing it in their Synagogical Sanhedrins.

† **Israelize**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. ISRAEL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make like Israel; to cause to prevail (see *Gen.* xxxii. 28).

1600 TOURNEAU *Transf. Met.* xiii. lone, Israelize my tongue, and let my voyce Preuayle with thee.

† **Issant**, *a.* *Her. Obs. rare*. [a. F. *issant*, also *yessant*, pr. pple. of OF. *issir*, *cissir*, to go out; see *ISH* *v.*] = ISSUANT 2.

1513 in *Glover's Hist. Derby* (1829) I. App. 61 Robert Darley bayrth goulis half a Buk gold and sylver per pale . issant owit of a wryth gonilis and sylver. 1562 LEIGH *Amortie* 84 b. He beareth Argent, a Lion issaunte & issaunte Sable. L. This I take to be two halfe Lions. G.: Not so it is but one Lion. For if you marke it well, you shal perceave y^e as he groweth out at the cheife, so cometh he in, at y^e baste of the Escutcheon.

Isschewe, obs. form of ESCHEW *v.*

I-sschilde, var. of I-SHIELD *v.* *Obs.*

† **Isse**, *int. Obs.* [A natural utterance: cf. *hush*, *st*, *whisist*.] An ejaculation enjoining silence.

1598 FLORIO, *Zita*, an aduerbe to command or perswade silence, as we say isse, whisist or st.

Isse, obs. form of ICE. **Isse**, *Issh*, var. of *ISH* *v.* *Obs.* **I-ssed**, ME. pa. pple. of *SHED* *v.* **Issle**, var. of *ISEL*, *Obs.* **I-ssryned**, ME. pa. pple. of *SHRINE* *v.* **I-ssryue** (n), of *SHRIVE* *v.*

Issuable (i'sʃuəbəl, i'siʒ-), *a.* [f. *ISSUE* *sb.* and *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. *Law.* That admits of an issue being taken; in regard to which or during which issue may be joined. Also *transf.*

c. 1570 *Pride & Lovd.* (1841) 17 Until ye come to matter issuable. a. 1577 Sir T. SMITH *Commv. Eng.* (1609) 66 If the answers be issuable they proceede to trial. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 444 It is a matter in deed issuable. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 353 Hiliary or trinity terms, which from the making up of the issues therein are usually called issuable terms. 1890 *Scot. Leader* 28 Jan. 4 His Lordship held that there was no issuable matter in the paragraphs complained of.

2. That may be issued, as a writ or summons; liable or authorized to be issued.

1642 CHAS. I *Answe. Decl. Both Houses* 1 July 41 This Statute... doth onely enact a Commission issuable, without commanding that it shall issue. 1740 *Propos. Prov. Poor* 6 Cattle issuable for Naval Services. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 18 July 10/1 He will be without a seat until February, no new writ being issuable until the election of a Speaker. 1886 GLADSTONE *Irish Quest.* iii. 25 Fifty million of Consols issuable under the act.

3. Liable to issue as the proceeds of any property, investment, or source of revenue.

1674 T. TURNOR *Case Bankers* vii. 30 [He] forthwith stops their Pensions issuable out of the said Tributes. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. xii. 706 An account of all the persons, possessions, and estates therein, and the taxes issuable from them. 1814 *Hist. Univ. Oxford* II. 127 To purchase lands, the issuable profits of which he ordered to be equally distributed between the Fellows and Scholars.

Hence **Issuably** *adv.*, in an issuable manner; so as to raise an issue.

1783 R. BURKE in *E. Burke's Corr.* (1844) III. 18, I expressed a wish that a certain person should be driven to plead issuably. 1825 KNAPP & BALDWIN *Newgate Cal.* IV. 238/1 Obligated them to plead issuably.

Issuance (i'sʃuəns, i'siʒ-), *U. S.* [f. next: see -ANCE.] The action of issuing, putting forth, or giving out; = **ISSUE** *sb.*

1865 *Proclam. President U. S.* 29 May, Whereas many persons who had so engaged in said rebellion have, since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 605 Such allotment and issuance of individual patents. 1892 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chancery* I. 88 The issuance of the letters of protection. 1895 *Voice* (N. Y.) 7 Feb. 3/2 The flexibility of issuance would be real, but the flexibility of circulation or distribution would be only nominal in respect to the more distant commercial centers.

Issuant (i'sʃuənt, i'siʒ-), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. *ISSUE* *v.* + -ANT, after F. pr. pples. in -ant.]

1. Issuing or proceeding from a place or source. Now *rare*.

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 7 Out of that Cloud is issuant so forcible a whirle-wind, as breeds feare and admiration. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* i. § 13. 7 A rent charge to be issuant out of the same Carne. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 81 Commensurate to the Knowledge we have of that thing or person, and issuant from it as the tribute we give to that Excellency of worth we apprehend. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxxi. (1852) 528 Issuant from the eternal throne, Came like a cloud of light, the bright response.

2. *Her.* Emerging from the bottom of a chief, or (less usually) rising from another bearing or from the bottom of an escutcheon. Said esp. of a beast of which the upper half alone is visible. Cf. **ISSANT**.

Issuant and revertant, 'emerging and disappearing'; said of two beasts on a shield when only the lower part of one and the upper part of the other are seen.

1610 GUILLIM *Hereditary* iii. ix. (1611) 111 He beareth Azure, Issuant out of a Mount, in Base, three Wheat stalks, Bladed and Eared, all Proper. . . A Venetian Coat-armour. *Ibid.* xv. 142 This Lion is said to be issuant because he doth issue from out of the bottom of the Chief. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Theriot's Trav.* i. 113 There are also three demy Lions issuant out of the Wall, from the Head to half the Body. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* p. xxiii, Issuant out of a ducal coronet, Or, an oak-tree fruited.

† B. sb. Something that issues or juts out. *Obs.* 1674 JRAKE *Arith.* (1696) 202 The little Issuants at Top denote the Table may be increased as occasion requires.

Issue (i'shu, i'siu), sb. Forms: 4-6 *issu*, *issew* (e), *ishue*, 4 *yssue*, 4-5 *yssu*, *Sc. ischow*, 4-7 *yssue*, 5 *yssew* (e), *isswe*, *ischewe*, (*issue*, *usshew*, *uschu*), 6 *essew* (e), *isshewe*, *ishew*, *ishu*, *ishwe*, (*isew*, *Sc. yschew*, *ischue*, *ischay*), (7 *essue*), 4-*issue*. [ME. a. OF. *issue*, *essue*, *issue*, *essue*, *uxiwe*, etc. (mod.F. *issue*):—pop.L. **exitus* sb. (analogous to those in -*ata*, -*ade*) from fem. of **exitus* pa. pple., for cl.L. *exitus* (cf. It. *escito*, *uscita* from **exitus*), from L. *exire* to go out: see *ISH* v.]

I. 1. The action of going, passing, or flowing out; egress, exit; power of egress or exit; outgoing, outflow.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxx[i]. 8 The Lord kepe thin entre and thi issa. 1419 *Surrey Misc.* (1888) 14 The kynges dyke betwix Bouthumbarr and Munkbarr was so stopped, that the water myght noght hafe issue. c1460 Sir R. Ros *La Belle Dame* 52 The wepyng teres haue so large ysswe. 1593 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI (1597) § 161 With freedom of foggage, pastourage . . . free ischue and entrie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 39 The said winde within the earth . . . was not powerful enough to breake forth and make issue. 1673 TEMPLE *Obs.* *United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 44 The Maes . . . fell . . . into the Sea at the Briel, with mighty Issues of Waters. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. v. 38 The whole volume . . . escaped from beneath the ice at the end of the glacier, forming a fine arch at its place of issue.

† b. A sally, sortie. *Obs.*

c1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 443 His bredren made an yssue upon hym and bys folke, and slewe many of theym. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 1195/1 Dayly were issues made out of the Citie at dyverse gates. 1685 TRAVESTIN *Siege Newhusel* 38 The besieged . . . made an issue on the East side, with a strong Body of men.

c. fig. in reference to things immaterial, or to coming out of a condition.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 205 His sorwes þat he spared hadde, He yaf an yssue large, and deth he cride. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 259/1 She . . . ordeyned her body to abyde in her bedde unto her yssue and departyng. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 33 That wherein I have given you advertisement . . . had issue from a hearty good will. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxviii. 20 Unto God the Lord belong the issues from death. . . *Prov.* iv. 23 Keepe thy heart with all diligence: for out of it are the issues of life. 1662 Bk. *Com. Prayer* Prayer all Condit. Men, Giving them . . . a happy issue out of all their afflictions. 1805 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iii. 83 He [Gray] is a poetical nature repressed and without free issue.

2. Outgoing; termination, end; close.

† a. of a period of time. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Aj. As I was in a garden . . . as it were in thyssue of Apryll.

b. of an action or proceeding.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxiii. § 6 Formal speakers, that study more about prefaces and inducements, than upon the conclusions and issues of speech. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 190 [He] gave a like issue to his life and Kingdom. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* vii. Wks. 1813 III. 43 Before the negotiations at Crespy were brought to an issue.

c. of anything extended in space.

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 308 A folding robe . . . Fell bright-white to the feet, with a purple border of issue.

† 3. *Feudal Law.* Issues of homage, fines paid by vassals when released from the obligation of homage. *Obs.*

1648 Art. *Peace* c. 7 Such Composition and Agreement which shall be made with his most Excellent Majesty for the Court of Wards, Tenures, Respits and Issues of Homage.

4. *Med.* A discharge of blood or other matter from the body, either due to disease or produced surgically by counter-irritation.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* ix. 20 A woman which was diseased with an issue of blood [WYCLIF, the flix or rennyng of blood] xij yerres. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xv. 2 Whan a man hath a runnyng yssue from out of his flesh, y^e same is vnclene. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 43 Would you haue . . . One playster to an olde issue and a fresh wound? 1726 LAW *Serious* C. xix, If physic or issues will keep the complexion from inclining to coarse or ruddy, she thinks them well employed. 1875 H. C. WOON *Therap.* (1879) 570 Escharotics are employed to produce ulcerations which shall be the bases of issues.

fig. 1625 SANDERSON *12 Serm.* (1637) 220 It may be they had found some ease . . . by an issue at the tongue or eye, in an humble confession of their sinnes, and in weeping and mourning for them with tears of repentance.

b. An incision or artificial ulcer made for the purpose of causing such a discharge.

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 101 If at any time she be troubled with the Dropsie, an issue must be made under her shoulder. 1662 PERYS *Diary* 14 June, He had a blister, or issue, upon his neck. 1800 *Med. Fnl.* IV. 33 Two large issues were now cut, one below each knee, the discharge from which being copious, afforded considerable relief. 1861 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 78 Lying there, with two issues in her back.

II. 5. A place or means of egress; way out; outlet.

13. . . A. *Alis.* 816 (MS. Bodl.) At þe yssne of þe doren, Tholomeus dode on his sporen. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 34 In þe weyes of þe temple, bi al þe issewis of þe sanctuari. c1450 *Merlin* xx. 357 Thei come to the issue of the foreste. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 71/1 The wounde having two issues, the one vnder, and the other above. 1607 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 570 At the mouth and issue of this strait. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 18/1 The Issues for Smoke and Water ought to be as direct as possible. 1750 JOHNSON *Ramblers* No. 65 ¶ 4 He now resolved to . . . try to find some issue where the wood might open into the plain. 1859 TNAKERAY *Virgin.* xviii, As my Lady Castlewood . . . passed through one door of the saloon . . . my Lord Castlewood departed by another issue. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 181 A spot whence his eye commanded the three issues of the square.

b. The point where a body of water flows out; the mouth of a river, outlet of an inland sea, etc. Also, the outflowing stream.

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xiv. 354 This fals tratour his men had maid. . . The ischow [v.r. yschew] of a louch to den. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. x. 80 Now eik, as thai say, Arethusa, at the mouth or ischay It [Alpheus] enteris rynnyn in the Cicell se. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 82 The vast and wide Ocean lying before Asia . . . breaketh into the maine with a small and narrow issue. 1612 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 131, I find the city of Arsatatha . . . placed near the issue of the river Araxes into the Caspian sea. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 513 This Sea [the Caspian] is . . . without any issue to other Seas. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 66 Neither its source nor its issue is known.

† c. A sewer or sink; a privy. *Obs.*

1588 Nottingham *Rec.* IV. 223 A great anyoing to the whole stritte for lacke of an essewe. 1616 SUREL & MARKII. *Country Farme* viii. 25 It is also a signe of Raine. . . If the common Issues or Privies doe stinke more than usually.

III. 6. Offspring, progeny; a child or children; a descendant or descendants. Now chiefly in legal use or with reference to legal succession. † Formerly sometimes with pl. *issues*. (Rarely used of the young of beasts.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 239 Hym-self bihibte to me and to myne issue bothe londe and lordship. c1450 LONELICH *Grail* lv. 397 Of that maysele Cam forth Issue kyng Carcelois bothe good and trewe. 1486 Bk. *St. Albans, Her. Bij.* a, If he had vshev forth unto the fifth degree from him by right lyne of vshev male he is a gentylman of blode. 1504 PLUMPTON *Corr.* 193 As for such essew as God sendeth them, it is noe doubt but he wyll . . . provyd for them. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 101 b, The laste kyng of Fraunce of the heyre males of Charlemayne, was Lewys the fift, who died without isshewe. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. (1634) 92 There were founded by his [Noah's] Issues many great Cities. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vii. 111 By the birth of issue, the possibility of the donor's reversion was rendered more distant and precarious. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunting* (1788) 70 How the impression of the Dog . . . could occasion similitude in the issue of the Bitch, and for a continuance of years, after the Dog's death, nobody but the Doctor is capable of defending. 1850 Ht. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* II. v. ix. 344 No issue from this marriage survived. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 324 Rich Aemathia's arm, great sire of a goodlier issue.

fig. c1420 V. HOCCEVE *Piteous Compl.* *Soul* 50, I am adred that charite is deed, . . . Without[en] eyre or issue of hire seed. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 222 b, Issues and sprouts of Religiones never planted by god. 1679 DAYDEN *Tr. & Cr. Prol.* 19 Weak, short-liv'd issues of a feeble Age; Scarce living to be christened on the Stage! 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* *Misc.* (1711) 222 Lust and Avarice; which, tho'. Brethren or collateral Branches of Pride, are certainly the Issues of Want.

† b. A race, stock, breed, brood; also fig. *Obs.* 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 40 Deucaion cast stones over his shoulders, from whence we are sprung, an hard issue. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 221 Though the Cambrian issue in the new found world may seeme extinct, the Language . . . points at our Madocs former being there. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* Pref. 79 The numerous Issue and Company of Atheists, Infidels, Scepticks, Papists, and Quakers in this Nation.

7. Produce, proceeds; profits arising from lands or tenements, amerciements, or fines. Now only in legal use.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 19 He was first of Ingland, bat gal God his tibe, Of Issue of bestes, of londes, or of liþe [De Yssue de ses bestes, de terre et tenement]. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Reddes* 18 8 Alle þe issues of court bat to þe kyng longid. 1439 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 122 All profytes and issues of the maners. 1537 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 146, 5th by the year to their clothing, of the issues of the said Hospital. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 27 a, Such wardene in socage shall take no issues or profites of suche landes. 1765 Act 5 *Geo. III.* c. 26 *Preamble*, All manner of issues, revenues, and profits of the said island. 1883 in WHARTON.

† b. A fine, an amerciament; an order for levying such. *Obs.*

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1879) 378 That every Bailly . . . yelde accomptes of the yssues, fines, amerciements of Grenewax, in the kynges corte forþet by any citizen dwellinge wýn the cyte. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1869) 205 Thou lostst a marke in issews, criers say. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffs* 57 Sheriffs must levy their issues and amerciaments by their extracts under the seale of the Exchequer. 1640-4 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 344 Appear while you will, plead what you will, submit to the Mercy of the Court, Issues shall go on still, as if you did neither, till you have done somewhat that the Court will not order you to do, nor is bound to take notice of when you have done. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 184 A. B. come forth, or you lose 100s. in Issues.

8. That which proceeds from any source; the outcome or product of any practice or condition.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. i. 109 The dearest issue of his practice And of his olde experience, th'onlie darling. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 22 From an Artizan's excellencies, proceed those extravagant varieties: which are not the issues of an idle brain. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* i. v. (1673) 120 Th issue of the most foolish spite. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 52 The product of my labour and the issues of my activity are mine.

† b. An action, a deed (in relation to the doer). *Obs. rare.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. i. 294 There shall I try In my Oration, how the People take The cruell issue of these bloody men. 1611 — *Cymb.* ii. i. 51 You are a fool granted therefore your issues, being foolish, do not derogate.

† c. An emanation. *Obs.*

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea Proem.* Bviiij *note*, There be certain incorporeal and spiritual evaporations and issues which proceed out of the Loadstone.

† 9. The entrails of a butchered animal. *Obs.*

c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 9 Take, washe þo issues of swannes anon, And skoure þo guttus with salt lechon. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 266/1 Issu (of) a slayne beeste, . . . intrale, vel in plur. intralia, . . . extum.

IV. 10. The outcome of an action or course of proceedings or the operation of something; event, result, consequence. Also in pl. *In the issue* († in *issue*), in the event.

1382 WYCLIF *Ruth* iii. 18 Abide don'ter, to the tyme that we seen what yssu the thing wyl han. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 2708 Fortune . . . Ordans an ysswe, eyn as hym lyst. a1658 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 62 Experience of all factions . . . beinge, in profre, alwise dangerous, in isshue, seldom lucklie. a1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 103 Diverse presonaris tackin . . . war send home ransome free, upon promesse of their fidelitie, which, as it was kept, the isshew will witness. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 47. 271 The issue of the combat can not be ill where the cause of the combatant is good. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 6 All such Principles are . . . all one in the issue with the rankest Atheism. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) III. xx. 45 The prosperity of the United Provinces was, in the issue, greatly augmented. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iii. 108 If perseverance merited a favourable issue, at least he has had a right to expect it. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. ix. 27 The issue was to show whether the sarcasm were just or not.

† b. The event or fortune befalling a person; luck in an undertaking. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 360 To see to what issue The king befallth at the laste. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 97 Ioynting their force 'gainst Caesar, Whose better issue in the warre from Italy Upon the first encounter drave them. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Cannus Moral Relat.* 309 [He] had done well in the Armies, . . . and had had good issue on many good occasions.

† c. The result of a discussion or examination of a question; decision, conclusion. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 206 Ate laste they accorde . . . her tale to recorde To what issue they be falle A knight shall speke for hem alle. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 242 They came to this issue, that Willertton should draw out of the Scriptures and Docters his Reasons, and Bradford would peruse them. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. xviii, They . . . said they would much rather venture to stay there than to be carried to England to be hanged: so I left it on that issue.

d. The outcome or upshot of an argument, evidence, etc.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 219, I am to pray you, not to straine my speech To grosser issues, nor to larger reach, Then to Suspition. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 145 The Issue of this present Section. 1898 W. M. RAMSAY *Was Christ born in Bethlehem?* v. 110 All our positions are the most probable issue of scientific evidence.

V. 11. *Law.* The point in question, at the conclusion of the pleadings between contending parties in an action, when one side affirms and the other denies.

Issue of fact, an issue raised by denying something averred as a fact. *Issue of law*, an issue raised by a demurrer or analogous proceedings, conceding the fact alleged, but denying the application of the law as claimed. *General issue*, an issue raised by simply traversing the allegations in the declaration, as in the pleas 'not guilty', 'not indebted'. *Special issue*, an issue raised by denying part of the allegations.

1308 *Year-bk.* 1 *Edw. II, Easter* (1678) 4 Naverrez james bone issue de plee. 1309 *Year-bk.* 3 *Edw. II, Mich.* (1678) 59 Si vous voielez conuistre et estre a un de la tenaunce dounce purra vostre plee avoir issue en ley scil. en jugement le quel vous poietz avowere faire ou ne mye on dites que nyent severe & issint avoir issue en fet. 1511-12 Act 3 *Hen. VIII.* c. 23 § 7 If any issue or mater in lawe ryse or growe upon any mater. 1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. viii. 428 Triall in the king's temporall courts of issues. 1669-70 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 309 If any one be sued for executing this Act, he may plead generally issue. 1681 *Trial* 3 *Colledge* 4 When you have pleaded to Issue, then we must award the Sheriff to impanel a Jury to try that Issue. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxi. 314 Issue, *exitus*, being the end of all the pleadings, is the fourth part or stage of an action, and is either upon matter of law, or matter of fact. 1774 S. HALIFAX *Anal. Rom. Civ. Law* (1795) 100 Pleas to the Action are 1. General, denying at once the whole Declaration; and called the General Issue. 2. Special, advancing some new fact, not mentioned in the Declaration, in bar of the Plaintiff's demand. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 107/1 Other points were raised, and finally the master directed an issue to be tried.

b. *transf.* A point on the decision of which something depends or is made to rest; a point or matter in contention between two parties; the point at which a matter becomes ripe for decision. Esp. in to put to († on, upon, an, the) issue and similar phrases: to bring to a point admitting of decision.

c1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastswan's Theat.* World B iij b, The battel of this world is so perillous, the yssue so terrible and

fearfull. 1613 SHAKS, *Hen. VIII.*, v. i. 178 Now, While 'tis hot, He put it to the issue. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie*, vi. 279 If he stand to this ground, there are no more controversies between him and me for the future but this one, what is the true Catholick Church, whether the Church of Rome, or the Church of the whole World, Roman, Grecian, Armenian, Abyssene, Russian, Protestant, . . . I desire no fairer issue between him and me. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Vain Dogn*, 20, I am willing to put it upon the issue, whether it be so to any body else but this philosopher. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* l. iv. 25, I saw plainly that to have denied myself to his visits, . . . was to bring forward some desperate issue between the two. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* vi. 193 The problem I think is thus narrowed to the precise issue on which its solution depends. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxii. 290 Look at the issue between England and Scotland as it stood at the moment.

c. A matter or point which remains to be decided; a matter the decision of which involves important consequences.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Alouem*, v. (1852) 145 Conferring the power of choice, and connecting that choice with most important issues. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 133 There is a mighty issue at stake . . . the good or evil of the human soul. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 July 3/2 'We want issues'. In the absence of issues politics become a question of self-interest, to manipulate the tariff for the benefit of trusts and manufacturers.

d. A choice between alternatives, a dilemma.

1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* III. ii. (1874) 357 Such is the issue in which conscience lands us—it drives us to thoughtlessness, or it goads us to madness.

12. **At issue.** a. In Law: see quot. 1768. Hence *gen.* of persons or parties: In controversy; taking opposite sides of a case or contrary views of a matter; at variance.

[a 1530 SIR E. HOWARD *Let. to Wolsey* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. l. 149 For all this we be at issue that I shewed you before.] 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1830) III. xx. 313 When in the course of pleading, they come to a point which is affirmed on one side, and denied on the other, they are then said to be at issue; all their debates being at last contracted into a single point, which must now be determined either in favour of the plaintiff or of the defendant. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 456 The authority of the crown on one part, and that of the parliaments on the other, are fairly at issue. 1790 BURKE *Ir. Rev.* 86 They are always at issue with governments . . . on . . . a question of title. 1812 W. GODWIN in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 356 Your views and mine as to the improvement of mankind are decisively at issue. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.*, II. (1857) 291 On this the king and the country were at issue as much as ever. 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 353 Zoologists themselves are at issue as to the number of species that ought to be recognised.

b. Of a matter or question: In dispute; under discussion; in question. Also, rarely, in issue.

1817 SHELLEY *Proposal* in D. F. MacCarthy *Early Life* 372 The question now at issue is, whether the majority . . . desire or no a complete representation in the Legislative Assembly. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Ctive* (1887) 539 The matter really at issue was . . . whether Newcastle or Fox was to be master of the new House of Commons. 1855 — *Hist. Eng.* XII. 111. 152 The point really in issue was whether the King should be in Irish or in British hands. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* xvii. 20 As alive to the world, as if world nor wife were at issue. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 453 The question . . . was not in issue in that action.

13. **To join issue.** † Formerly also *to join in issue.* (Also, in transf. senses, *to take issue*: see b, c.)

a. Law. Of the parties: To submit an issue (sense 11) jointly for decision; also, of one party, To accept the issue tendered by the opposite party.

1430-1 *Rolls Parl.* IV. 376 Any ple. in which . . . bastardie is or shal be aleged ayens any persone partie to the same ple, and yerupon issue joyned or to be joyned. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.*, c. 30 s. 1 Replycacyons, reioynderes, rebutteres, ioyning of issues, and other pleadynge. 1628 COKE *On Littleton* l. 1, § 193 note, Where the issue is joyned of the part of the Defendant the entrie is *et de hoc ponit se super patriam*: but if it be of the part of the Plaintiff, the entrie is *et hoc petit quod inquiratur per patriam*. 1671 R. WILD *Poet. Licent.* 27 Let's join issue, and go fairly to't, And to a Kings-Bench-Trial put the Suit. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxi. 315 When he that denies or traverses the fact pleaded by his antagonist, has tendered the issue thus, 'and this he prays may be enquired of by the country':—it may immediately be subjoined by the other party, 'and the said A B doth the like'. Which done, the issue is said to be joined, both parties having agreed to rest the fate of the cause upon the truth of the fact in question. 1774 S. HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Civ. Law* (1795) 111 *Contestatio Litis* answers to what, in the law of England, is called Joining Issue. 1883 Wharton's *Law Lexic.* (ed. 7) 630/2 Subject to the last preceding Rule, the plaintiff by his reply may join issue upon the defence.

b. *transf.* To accept or adopt a disputed point as the basis of argument in a controversy; to proceed to argument with a person on a particular point, offered or selected.

1551 PP. GARDINER *Explic.* 145 That issue wil I joine with him, which shall suffice for confutation of this booke. 1556 CRAMMER *Ansu. Gardiner* 6, I wil joine with you this issue, that neither scripture nor ancient author writeth in expresse wordes the doctrine of your faith. 1577 HANMER *Ans. Eccl. Hist.* v. xviii. If they please innocence, let them staie and joine with vs in ishw, in the same matter. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 6 He is no true Christian who dare not readily joine issue with them. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 284 We shall be very ready to join issue with them upon this very Point. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1887) 19 The enemies of parliament . . . rarely choose to take issue on the great points of the question.

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c. To take up the opposite side of a case, or a contrary view on a question.

1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 84, I will joyn Issue with George Whitehead upon it, that there never were such Priests. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlv. 236, I join issue with the advocates for privilege, and affirm [etc.]. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 296 A point on which I should take decided issue with a portion of Professor Tyndall's late address. 1899 J. MORRIS in *Amer. Jnrl. Philol.* XX. 438, I feel impelled to take issue with his conclusions.

¶ d. *erron.* To come to an agreement; to agree; to unite.

a 1778 TOPLADY in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxix. 2 Every true believer will here join issue with David that it is God, and God alone, who builds up the temple of his Church. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. v. 74 Being convinced of the igneous origin of trap, he joined issue with his former opponents, and has now become one of the most efficient expounders of that theory. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xix. 491 His banishment, and willingness to join issue with his old enemy to lay waste his native country.

VI. From ISSUE v.

14. The action of sending or giving out officially or publicly; an emission of bills of exchange, notes, bonds, shares, postage-stamps, etc. Also, b. The set number or amount (of coins, notes, stamps, copies of a newspaper, etc.) issued at one time, or distinguished in pattern, design, colour, or numbers, from those issued at another time.

Bank of issue: see BANK sb. 7 b.

1835 PENNY *Cycl.* III. 381/1 The necessity for the issue of notes for so small an amount as 1d. arose [etc.]. *Ibid.* 384/1 If more than one bank of issue were in operation in London. *Ibid.* 386/1 To lessen . . . the issues of country bankers. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* III. ii. (1852) 438 An additional issue of 33,289,300l. of Exchequer Bills. 1862 MOUNT BROWN *Catalogue Post. Stamps* (ed. 3) Pref., Take the stamps of Naples. The first issue was in circulation from 1857 till 1859. 1863 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) Pref. 5 Early notice of any new issue of stamps. *Ibid.* 12 The word *Essay* comprehends stamps designed for issue but never circulated. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 246 The first small issue of the French assignats. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* vii. 83 Coins exist of this issue. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 27 In the issue . . . of a leather money of representative value which would circulate throughout her dependencies Carthage seems . . . to have anticipated the convenient invention . . . of paper money. 1885 E. B. EVANS *Philatelic Handbk.* 118 With the exception of the most recent issue, nothing that can be termed a set of stamps has been brought out. 1891 *Leeds Merc.* 27 Apr. 4/7 Larger powers of control should be given to the local authorities over the issue of the licenses and the hours of opening.

VII. 15. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *issue book*, *day*, *department*, *risk*, *room*; *issue-blest* adj.; *issue-paper* (see quot.); *issue pea*, a pea or other small globular body placed in a surgical issue (4 b) to keep up irritation.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* **Issue-book*, that which contains the record of issues to the crew, and the charges made against them. 1598 SYLVESTER *De Bartas* II. ii. iii. *Colonies* 539 A certain Father . . . 'issue-blest' . . . In his own life-time, his own off-spring saw To wed each other without breach of Law. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 89/1 We bought our live stock on the next 'issue-day'. 1899 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 5/2 The transfer of 250,000l. cash from the 'issue department to the banking department of the Bank of England. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xxvii. 56 A little piece of the Root [of ivy], made round like a pease, and put into the Orifice, keepeth it [an issue] running without Leaf or Plaster, if you lay upon it half a sheet of 'issue-Paper, eight times double. 1710 T. FULLER *Farm. Extemp.* 203 Anoint an Issue-Paper with it [the liniment], lay it warm on the Place. 1664 WOOD *Life* 17 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 20 [Spent for] 'issue peas, 1d. 1896 ALLIBUTT's *Syst. Med.* I. 477 'Issue risks [in insurance] are often affected when the 'their presumptive' wishes to raise money on his expectations, there being no 'their apparent' . . . Sometimes the issue risk to be covered is not only the birth of an heir, but his attaining 21. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 96 Where is the 'issue-room? Aft. What is stowed there? The present issue provisions.

Issue (i'sh, i'siz), v. Forms: 4-7 *isshew* (e), (4 *isu*) (e), 5 *isshe* (e), *isschu* (e), *isswe*, *yssew*, *yschew* (e), 5-7 *yssu* (e), 6 *issew*, (7 *ishu*), 4-*issue*. [f. prec. sb., or f. F. *issu* pa. pple. of *issir*: see ISH v.]

I. Intransitive senses.

1. To go or come out; to flow out; to come forth, *sally* out. Often with *out* or *forth*.

13. . . *Coer de L.* 4432 At the fourre gates they isnyd oute. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 276 When heif of þe castelle . . . Pat ere of wille fulle fre, to issue on þam oute. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 458 Fryta of them yssewed owte, For to juste in werre. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. xvii. cxxxix. (W. de W.) 695 Resyneis droppynge whyche comyth and ysseweth oute by swetyng of trees. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxii. 214 They issued out of their shyp. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* I. ii. 71 Let's set our men in order, And issue forth, and bid them Bataille straight. 1599 — *Hen. V.* IV. iv. 72, I did neuer know so full a voyce issue from so empty a heart. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 786 Planted by a Rivers side, which issued into the South-sea. 1684 SCANDERBEG *Rediv.* III. 34 He issued out upon them with a great slaughter of the Enemy, and little loss on his side. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* III. 366 The vital spirit issued at the wound. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. p. xl, The other branch of the Current . . . issues through the passage called the North-Strait. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. II. 13 From its cliffs and fissures issued a delicate blue light. 1864 SKEAT *Uthland's Poems* 245 Pascal Vivas . . . Issues from Saint George's chapel.

† b. To go out so as to depart from or leave.

1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* I. 5 His palfroye yssued oute of the

ryght waye. a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 76 The kyng caused Monsieur Vadamont to issue frome hymne, and to ride unto my lord.

c. To come out as a branch, to start forth, branch out; † to stand or stick out, to protrude.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlii. 140 He had two teth yssyngh out of his mouth more then a fote longe. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Howe many payres of synewes yssue of the noddle and in summe of all y^e brayne. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 188 From his head issue foure great hornes. 1638 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 241 By long canes or pipes issuing from a round vessell. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 151 The forefront of his head big, the nostrils issuing out. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 749 They [sacro-lateral veins] . . . issue by the anterior sacral foramina.

† d. To go out by way of expenditure; to be laid out or spent. *Obs.*

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) Contents, An Estimate of the expence, that will issue out yearly to keep this Plantation in good order. *Ibid.* 115 An account of Expences issuing out yearly for Cloathing.

e. *transf. and fig.* To go or come out of a state or condition, to emerge.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxiv. 117 The enyl esperites . . . may appere . . . to make them to yssue out of their mynde. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 430 b/1 He . . . that of late convalesshed and yssued out of a greuous seeknesse. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 48 The liveness of great spirits cannot containe it selfe within the compasse of an ordinary practice, but it will always issue forth. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Moral Relat.* 211 He had had many quarels, and had issued out of them advantageously. 1774 J. BRVANT *Mythol.* II. 318 By thy power of old The various tribes, that rove the realms below, Issued to life. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 250 Truce to such old sad contention whence . . . we issue in a half-escape.

2. To proceed as offspring; to be born, or descended. Now only in legal use. Cf. sense 8.

c 1450 LONELICH *Graill* lv. 401 Of Carcelois Isswede kyng Mangel . . . and Of Mangel Isswede kyng lambor. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 14 Among all the other that issued out of Noe. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xx. 18 Of thy somnes that shall issue from thee, which thou shalt beget, shall they take away. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 343 The heirs of the body of such first, second, third, and every son and sons successively, lawfully issuing.

3. To come as proceeds or revenue; to accrue. Chiefly in plur. *issuing out of* (lands, etc.).

1443 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees, 1855) 89 A rent charge of xxvj^d. viij^d. issuand owte of my landes and tenementes in Stinam. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.*, c. 37 § 4 Lands and tenementes out of the which the sayd rentes or fe fermes were issuing and payable. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* III. (1636) 16 A fee farm rent issuing out of white acre of ten shillings. 1726 AVULIFFE *Parergon* 61 These Altarges issued out of the Offerings made to the Altar. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 211 A person devised to his wife an annuity of 200l. a year, to be issuing out of his lands.

4. To proceed as an outcome; to come forth as from a source; to take origin, be derived, spring.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. ii. 8 Thus wold god establish this world that such thinge shold yssue that myght vnderstande and knowe the noblesse of his power. 1538 STARKEVE *England* I. i. 16 Al gud cyuyle lawys spryng and yssue out of the law of nature. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. i. 143 As for the rest apael'd, It issues from the rancour of a Villaine. 1601 ?MARSTON *Paquisl & Kath.* IV. 302 Women whose merit issues from their worth Of inward graces. 1746 JORTIN *Chr. Relig.* I. (R.), From this Supreme Being, from this eternal fountain of all truth and of all good gifts, there issues light, which lighteth every one that cometh into the world. 1820 R. HALL *Wks.* (1832) VI. 275 Can malevolence and misery issue from the bosom of infinite goodness?

b. To proceed or arise as a result or consequence; to result.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* To Rdr. v. I will touche in brevite, the benefites that issue from this booke. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 15 Mishaps . . . issuing from their ill measured Counsell. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ix. 248 They do not oppose it, but acquiesce, to avoid such disadvantages as must issue thereupon. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 488 The extra-excitation which accompanies the main movement issuing from the stimulus.

5. To turn out (in a specified way); to have a certain issue or result; to end or result in.

1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 91 When men shall see their Prophecies or Dreams, of future contingencies . . . thus strangely issued, they will . . . make no doubt of their near approaches to the prophetic grace. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. viii. (1841) I. 161 We have had a hard day's work, but I hope it will issue well. 1745 WESLEY *Ansu. Ch.* 28 Such [doubts and fears] as actually issued in Repentance toward God. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lutter* I. iii. 33 There is no saying how quarrels might otherwise issue. 1854 FROUDE *Shori Stud.*, *Spinosa* (1867) 238 A philosophy which issues in such conclusions.

b. To turn out to be, *rare*.

1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I. iii, Snake—ay, but he that lookt a fangless one, Issues a venomous adder.

6. To 'come out' or be sent forth officially or publicly; to be published or emitted. Cf. 9.

1640-4 LD. FINCH in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 13 His Majesty . . . did resolve . . . to Summon a great Council of all the Peers, . . . and commanded Writs to issue out accordingly. 1665 Sir I. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 257 Summons issued for the holding a Parliament of no less than the whole World. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 63 A minister from France was hourly expected when the proclamation issued. 1795 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 86 Before money can legally issue from the Treasury for any purpose, there must be a law authorizing an expenditure. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. viii. 721 The Commission is revoked, and a new Commission issues. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* x. 227 The number

of coins issuing from the mint each year varies considerably.

II. Transitive senses.

7. To give exit to; to send forth, or allow to pass out; to let out; to emit; to discharge. Predicated of the containing thing; †formerly also of the means of exit, or of an operative force.

1448 *Searchers' Verdicts in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 18 To save and issue we watter for said place of John of Bolton. 1566 *SHAKS. Merch. V. iii. ii.* 269 Euerie word in it a gaping wound Issuing life blood. 1604 T. WAIGHT *Passions* vi. 343 Marke... the seede... how it fixeth its rootes... erecteth the stem, springs the huskes, issues the eare. 1635 *HAREWILL Apol.* 495 His loathsome legs, every where issuing forth corrupt matter. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 196 A mountain near upon the strand is continually issuing smoke. 1862 *BEVERIDGE Hist. India* III. vii. ii. 47 Expeditions annually issued by his orders. 1893 Sir R. BALL *Story of San* 315 Agents which stored up heat in summer and issued it in winter.

b. absol. To shed tears; to discharge.

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V. iv. vi.* 34, I must performe compound With mixtfull eyes, or they will issue to. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1527/4 Lost... a Chestnut Sorrel Gelding... with... a little hole on the near side of his Face, that doth sometimes issue.

†8. To give birth to; to bear (offspring), have issue. *Obs. rare* in active; frequent in pass. in sense: To be born, to spring; = sense 2.

1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 145 The fyrste sustyr yssud noht, But deyid baren. a 1533 *LD. BEARNES Huon* lxxx. 251 He was yssued of y^e lynnage of Canelon. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* I. Wks. 1725 I. 19 Between these two personages... is issued forth mistress Mopsa, a fit woman to participate of both their perfections. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii. 59. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon. v. i.* 39 Of that marriage was issued the said King Edward. 1672 *TEMPLE Ess., Orig. Govt. Misc.* (1681) 57 Heroes, that is, persons issued from the mixture of divine and humane race.

9. To give or send out authoritatively or officially; to send forth or deal out in a formal or public manner; to publish; to emit, put into circulation (coins, bank notes, stamps, and the like). Formerly often with *out* or *forth*.

1601 in *Moryson Itin.* II. (1617) 206 Gave direction to the Commissary of the victuals, to issue Oates... at six shillings. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxiv. 130 That Issueth the same [coin] out againe for publique payments. 1667-8 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 239 His Majesty answered, 'He would issue forth his Proclamation'. 1758 *Herald* I. v. 73 Every trader who issues notes beyond his abilities to answer... must in the end be ruined. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. xxiv. 318 We are next... to enquire into the manner of issuing process, after indictment found, to bring in the accused to answer it. 1769 *BURKE Late St. Nation Wks.* II. 139 The writs are issued for electing members for America and the West Indies. 1818 A. RANKEN *Hist. France V. v.* 402 A new coin was issued. 1862 *MOUNT BROWN Cal. Post. Stamps* (ed. 3) Pref., So many new foreign postage-stamps have been issued. 1868 *DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.* xxiii. Within this little window, ... a neat and brisk young woman prepared to take money and issue tickets. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 230 The bishop of the diocese had issued monetary proclamations. 1877 *MRS. FORRESTER Mignon* I. 3 She did not issue cards for a series of days. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 278/1 The Government during the past twelve months has issued large amounts of inconvertible paper. 1897 *Times* 15 Jan. 7/4 Dr. Murray... has just issued Part IX of Series I of the New English Dictionary.

†10. To bring to an issue or settlement; to settle (a dispute, etc.); to terminate. Chiefly American.

1650 *Rec. Dedham, Mass.* (1892) III. 131 Being deputed and Authorised to issue a case as yet vnperfect... we settle and determine the bounds to be [etc.]. 1681 *No Protestant Plot* 13 [To] influence the next Parliament to issue differences by an Act of Oblivion. 1698 S. SEWALL *Diary* 13 Apr. (1878) I. 477 Capt. Frary and Bror. Perry desire Mr Sergeant and me to issue their difference. 1706 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 120 Pray be prevailed on to issue that business, or drive it least toward a period.

b. To give a certain issue or result to; to cause to end in something. Now rare.

a 1676 R. CROMWELL *Lett. in Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 93 God can ishew all fur good, and turne out feare and sorrowings into joy. 1690 *PENN Rise & Progr. Quakers* (1834) 69 To issue those things in the wisdom and power of God. 1847 *BUSHNELL Chr. Nurt.* II. iv. (1861) 304 The child is sure to be issued finally in a feeling of confirmed disrespect, which is the end of all good influence or advice. 1858 — *Serm. New Life* 91 We complete sensation itself or issue it in perception, by assigning reality ourselves to the distant object.

c. To bring forth (as a result). rare.

1805 *BUSHNELL Vicar. Sacr.* III. iii. (1868) 284 When the mercy of sacrifice, working in and with the retributive causes of justice, issues a result which neither she nor they could issue alone. *Ibid.* (1865) 241 The specific variations to be issued by the interactions of mercy.

Hence *Issued, Issuing ppl. adjs.*; *Issuingly adv.*, in the course of issuing.

1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A. ii. iv.* 30 This losse of blood, As from a Conduit with their issuing Spouts. 1593 — 3 *Hen. VI.* II. vi. 82 And with the issuing Blood Stifle the Villaine. 1664 J. CHANOLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 144 Whatsoever the immortal Soul... doth issuingly think of, it also reacheth to that very thing. 1878 *HUXLEY Physioz.* 39 In the path of the issuing vapour. 1889 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 2/2 When the issuing company pays no dividend on the share capital. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 July 6/1 A company already possessing an issued capital and debenture stock of £2,398,000.

Issueless (i'sj'ulés, i'sj'ulés), a. [f. *ISSUE* sb. + *-LESS*.] Without issue.

a. Without offspring, having no child.

1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 45 When Ely issues his lyf dede fyne. 1605 *HEYWOOD If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 197 Shes next successive, should your maiesty Die issuelesse, which heauen defend. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 924 Both had two sons and one daughter, and both their daughters issueless. 1825 *Ibid.* XCV. I. 305 Babbington Whatton had a son William, who had several children: William, and Babbington, who died issueless [etc.]. 1895 *JEAFFRESON Real Shelley* I. 20 His father... surviving his eldest and issueless son by some six years.

b. Without result.

1611 *Speed Hist. Gr. Brit.* IX. viii. (1623) 563 This Ambassage was not only thus issueless, but produced also effects tending to further irritation. 1645 T. COLEMAN *Hopes Deferred* 15 These purposes of mischief are either issueless, or damagefull. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 89 The invention of printing was as yet issueless.

c. Having no issue at stake. (See *ISSUE* sb. II c.)

1897 *Voice* (N.Y.) 11 Nov. 4/5 Issueless great parties is the condition that confronts us to-day in the political world.

Issuer (i'sj'ulés, i'sj'ulés), [f. *ISSUE* v. + *-ER*.] One who issues: see the verb.

1757 Jos. HARRIS *Money & Coins*. The issuer of a bill... hath... to make it good in standard or lawful money. 1765 *Act 5 Geo. III. c. 49 Preamble*, Bank notes... in the option of the issuer or grantor payable at the end of six months. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* II. 74 Coin may... be obtained from the issuers, in exchange for notes. 1853-4 *DICKENS Child's Hist. Eng.* xxxvi. 364 The issuer of the Lyme proclamation [Monmouth]. 1880 *BON. PRICE in Fraser's Mag.* May 672 It is obvious... how the issuers of paper money reap a profit from their issues. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 2/1 This is not a new loan, the issuers tell us. 1890 *BALDOCK in 19th Cent.* Nov. 832 The issue of liquor, &c., is made by a sergeant called the canteen issuer, who is changed every month.

Issuing, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + *-ING*.]

1. The action of the verb *ISSUE* in various senses.

a. in intr. senses.

1611 *CAXTON Godfrey* 164 By cause of this fortresse the yssuyng and goyng out of them of the town was defended. 1483 *Presentm. Furies in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 29 Euerie mane cless his gutters againe the payment for uschyngne of the water. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Sailite avec impetuosité*... an issuing out, as footmen doe on their enemies. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gullenean's Fr. Chirurg.* 28 b/2 A hinderance vnto the issuing or runninge out of the blood.

b. in trans. senses.

1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 42 Another Pell, called *Pellis Exitus*, wherein every dayes issuing of any of the moneys... was to be entred. 1660-1 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 44 The insurrection... occasioned the issuing out of this Proclamation. 1831 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 330 The issuing of the Election Writ has been suspended. 1891 *Law Rep. Weekly Notes* 78/2 The issuing of the possession warrant.

†2. *concr.* A place or point of issue; an outlet.

1523 *LD. BEARNES Froiss.* I. xlvii. 65 He rode forth fro the sonne setting, tyll he came to a forest in the yssuing out of Heynalt. *Ibid.* cxviii. 153 The frenchemen defended so well the passage at the yssuing out of the water. 1590 *MARLOWE 2d Pt. Tamburl.* II. ii. It must have privy ditches, countermines, And secret issuyngs to defend the ditch. 1623 *LITHGOW Trav.* vi. 254 The Lake it selfe, never diminisheth, nor increaseth...: neyther hath it any issuing forth. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 198 The Pipe... ought always to goe diminishing to the very issuing out of the Water.

-ist, suffix, corresponding to F. *-iste*, L. *-ista*, Gr. *-ιστής*, forming agent-nouns from verbs in *-ίζω* (see *-IZE*), consisting of the agential suffix *-της* added to the verb-stem, as in βαπτίζ-ω to dip, βαπτισ-τής dipper, L. *baptista*, F. *baptiste* baptist. Cognate to the suffix *-ισμός*, *-ισμ*.

Examples of the Greek use are ἀγωνιστής combatant, competitor, λογιστής calculator, πολεμιστής warrior, σοφιστής clever man, sophist; κθαριστής player on the cithara, λυριστής player on the lyre, τυμπανιστής drummer; Ἀττικιστής a partisan of Athens, one who Atticizes, Ἑλληνιστής a Hellenizer, one who speaks Greek; Λακωνιστής one who sides with or imitates Lacedaemon, or uses Laconism. A few words of this form were taken into Latin during or soon after the classical period, e.g. *citharista*, *cymbalista*, *danista* (usurer), *grammatista*, *logista*, *lyrista*, *petaurista* (rope-dancer), *sophista*, *tympaanista*; the number of these was greatly increased by Christian writers, in the latinizing of scriptural and ecclesiastical terms, such as *agōnista*, *baptista*, *catechista*, *collybista*, *evangelista*, *exorcista*, *psalmista*, *locista*. In later use, *-ista* became a favourite formative of names denoting the observers of a particular rite, the holders of special religious or philosophical tenets, or the adherents of particular teachers or heresies; hence such names as *Catharista*, *Origenista*, *Platōnista*, and in scholastic use *Scotista*, *Thōmista*, *nominalista*, *realista*, etc. Hence the suffix (with the needed adaptations, F. *-iste*, Eng. and Ger. *-ist*, etc.) has passed into the modern languages. In English, its use has received a wide extension, it being now used not merely as the agent-noun of verbs in *-ize* (see *-IZE*), as in *plagiari-ist*, *fluctuari-ist*, and in association with nouns of action or function in *-ism*, as in *altruism*, *altruist*, but also, on the analogy of these, in a multitude of terms, having no corresponding words in *-ize* or *-ism*, which denominate the professed followers of some leader or school, the professional devotees of some principle, or the practisers of some art. In some cases, the form *In -ist* approaches closely to the native agent-noun in *-er*, being distinguished only by the more professional or systematic sense which it implies: cf. *conformer*, *conformist*; *copier*, *copyist*; *cycler*, *cyclist*; *philologer*, *philologist*. Many of the sbs. in *-ist* give rise to adjs. in *-istic*, *-istical*; but words of modern formation are to a great extent used adjectively unchanged, as in the *royalist* party, a *Bonapartist* plot, *nonconformist* principles.

The following are the chief modern English uses of the suffix:

1. Forming a simple agent-noun derived from a Gr. verb in *-ίζω*, and often accompanying an Eng. verb in *-ize*. Such are *agonist*, *antagonist*, *baptist*, *catechist*, *epitomist*, *evangelist*, *exorcist*; *apologist*, *plagiari-ist*, *ostracist*, *syllagist*.

2. Designating a person who practises some art or method, or who prosecutes, studies, or devotes himself to some science, art, or branch of knowledge, originally expressed by a word of Greek formation in *-ia* (Eng. *-y*), *-μα* (τ) (*-ma*, *-m*), *-η* (*-e*), etc., but in later examples, also by words of Latin or other origin. Such are *archaeologist*, *chronologist*, *economist*, *climologist*, *genealogist*, *geologist*, *meteorologist*, *mineralogist*, *mythologist*, *philologist*, *physiologist*, *zoologist*; *alchemist*, *algebraist*, *anatomist*, *botanist*, *chemist*, *metallurgist*, *microscopist*, *phlebotomist*, *physicist*, *physiognomist*, *theorist*; *academist*, *chirographist*, *monopolist*, *rhapsodist*, *symmetrist*; *bigamist*, *monogamist*, *polygamist*; *dogmatist*, *dramatist*, *epigrammatist*, *schematist*, etc. To these may be added (from L. sources) *annalist*, *capitalist*, *journalist*, *memorialist*, *mineralist*, *moralist*, *satirist*, *scientist* (L. *scientia*), etc.

These have a possible verb in *-ize*, often in use, e.g. *anatomize*, *botanize*, *dogmatize*, *dramatize*, *economize*, *geologize*, *journalize*, *monopolize*, *moralize*, *theorize*, etc.

3. Designating an adherent or professor of some creed, doctrine, system, or art, which is usually denominated by a cognate *-ism*: e.g. *altruist* (a professor of *altruism*), *animist*, *atheist*, *Chartist*, *deist*, *egotist*, *hedonist*, *monothest*, *pado-baptist*, *polytheist*, *ritualist*, *ventriquist*, etc.; with a large number derived from personal names, as *Bonapartist*, *Brownist*, *Buddhist*, *Calvinist*, *Darwinist*, *Hattemist*, *Scotist*, *Spinozist*, *Thomist*, *Wyclifist*, and nonce-words without limit, as *Lambist*, *Lockeist*, *Stuartist*, *Weismannist*, etc.

b. Formed on an adjective (usually also with a cognate sb. in *-ism* and often an adj. in *-istic*), as *devotionalist*, *externalist*, *fatalist*, *formalist*, *humanist*, *idealist*, *imperialist*, *loyalist*, *materialist*, *naturalist*, *nominalist*, *opportunist*, *pluralist*, *positivist*, *purist*, *rationalist*, *realist*, *royalist*, *socialist*, *universalist*.

4. Formed from other sbs. (chiefly Latin) without accompanying words in *-ize* or *-ism*, and denoting one whose profession or business it is to have to do with the thing or subject in question, as *amoris-ist*, *artist*, *canonist*, *casuist*, *colourist*, *decretist*, *dentist*, *duellist*, *fashionist*, *florist*, *humorist*, *jurist*, *linguist*, *medallist*, *novelist*, *numerist*, *oculist*, *opinionist*, *organist*, *querist*, *statist*, *tobacco(n)-ist*. Also from names of languages, as *Americanist*, *Anglist*, *Germanist*, *Hebraist*, *Hellenist*, *Latinist*, *Orientalist*. Sometimes, from vbs., as *conformist*, *computist*, *controvertist*, *favourist*, *impartist*, *separatist*, *speculatist*.

b. These lead the way to modern formations from current words of all kinds and even from phrases; as *balloonist*, *billiardist*, *bimetallist*, *celloist*, *cocainist*, *cyclist*, *fetishist*, *footballist*; with such nonce-formations as *hammerist*, *selfist*, *semi-finalist*, *truthist*; *great aukist*, *physical fordist*, *red tapist*, *second adventist*, etc.

Words in *-ist* are treated, according to their importance, in their alphabetical places, or under the Main words on which they are formed; the following are illustrations of some of those of more trivial or ephemeral character, nonce-words, and the like.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 11/1 Associations of amateur *balloonists. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Feb. 196 Chalmers the *celloist and orientalist. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Jan. 8/1 A considerable proportion of chronic *cocainists have fallen under the dominion of the drug from a desire to stimulate their powers of imagination. 1862 *Literary Churchman* VII. 207/2 If by any chance the Benedictine should be used, the *Consecutivist would be completely bewildered. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 278 The obstructive Conservative in art may just as naturally be a classicist as a mediævalist or *dark-ageist. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. App. 558 This time we for once get the *Godwinist version. 1900 *Daily Express* 20 June 5/2 The gem of the collection is a great auk's egg, and is regarded by *great aukists as the finest specimen of its special type of marking in the world. 1857 *READE Course of True Love* 48 The *hammerist [i. e. field geologist] can jump out of his gig at any turn of the road. 1850 tr. *Mosheim's Ecl. Hist.* (1863) III. iv. ii. 11. § 36, 390 The Dutch sects of Verschorists and *Hattemists having been better known among us. 1876 *JOHNSON Univ. Cycl.*, *Hattemists*, the followers of one Pontianus van Hattem, a Dutch minister of the eighteenth century who was excommunicated for Spinozism. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 6/1 Philosopher—artist—and general *impartist Of cynical views on society. 1898 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 6/4 The Prince was not disposed to reject contemptuously those *Lamaist miracles of which he heard. 1868 *SALA Lamb's Wks.* I. p. xiv. There have not been any *Lambists; on no particular shoulders did the mantle of his idiosyncrasies descend. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Literature*

Wks. (Bohn) II. 106 'Tis quite certain, that Spenser, Burns, Byron, and Wordsworth will be Platonists; and that the dull men will be Lockeists. 1848 W. E. FORSTER 26 May in Wemyss Reid *Life* (1888) I. vii. 247 The 'physical forcists have gained a strength in my absence which [etc.]. 1890 J. W. BROWN *Ital. Campaign* I. iv. 103 The Protestant movement... was prejudiced by 'Plymouthists and their sectarian spirit. 1842 R. FORD *Lett. in Smiles Mem. J. Murray* (1891) II. xxxvi. 491 [They] yield not in... insolence to any kind of 'red-tapists. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 2/1 The colony of German 'Second Adventists', just outside the Jaffa Gate, has done far more than anything else to spoil the approach to the Holy City. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 7/4 There were six heats, and the 'semi-finalists were Gandin, Delton, Ashe, and Machenry. 1889 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 5/1 The true 'Stuartists... were all for the propagation of the faith, according to the profession of the Order of the White Rose. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Feb. 10/1 Our Stuartist and 'White Rose' ladies and gentlemen. 1896 *Life A. J. Gordon* 375 Not that one should be a pessimist... he should, above all else, be a 'truthist. 1890 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Jan. 7/3 There are [in biology] pure Darwinists, Wallaceists, 'Weismannists, Lamarckites, and Romanesists.

Ist, quasi-sb. [The prec. suffix *-ist* used generically as a nonce-word.] A professor of some *ism*; a holder of some special doctrine, or adherent of some system; a votary of, or expert in, a particular science, art, or pursuit. Chiefly used in a context suggesting some group of words in *-ist*, and often disparagingly or humorously.

1811 [see *ISM*]. 1835 CARLYLE in *Froude Life in Lond.* (1884) I. 44. I am neither Pagan nor Turk, nor circumcised Jew; but an unfortunate Christian individual resident at Chelsea, .. neither Pantheist nor Pot-theist, nor any Theist or Ist whatsoever, having a decided contempt for all such manner of system-builders or sect-founders. 1841 — *Prof. Emerson's Ess.* p. x, Ists and Isms are rather growing a weariness. 1875 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* III. 253 We must not take every great physicist—or other 'ist—for an apostle. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* I. xiv. 257 A dreamy 'ist of some sort, or too deeply steeped in some false kind of 'ism. 1897 *Literature* 27 Nov. 186 We are at a loss in what 'ist' his name shall terminate.

† **Ist**, *int.* Obs. [A natural utterance.] An exclamation used to call attention, or to enjoin silence: cf. *HIST*. (In quot. 1540 as *sb.*)

1540 MORVINE *Vines' Introd. Wsrd.* Dvj. If it go a stray, .. calle it ayeine, as it were with a lyttel ist. 1611 CORRA, *Houische*, .. husht, whist, ist, not a word for your life.

Ist't (ist), archaic, poetic, colloq., or dial. abbreviation of *is it*.

1670 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 245 What ist thou canst demand? 1631 MABBE tr. *De Rojas' Celestina* xvii. (1894) 250 Who is 't that knocks there? 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. iv. 2 Nor ist't but Justice that each Toe Should the same Pennance undergo. 1798 WORDSW. *Goody Blake & Harry Gill* i. What ist't that ails young Harry Gill? 1876 BROWNING *Packiarotto* xxvi. That chord now—a groan or a grunt ist't? Schumann's self was no worse contrapuntist.

I-stabled, ME. pa. pple. of *STABLE* v. **I-stad**, of *STEAD* v., to place. **I-stald**, *i-stalled*, of *STALL* v.

† **I-stand**, v. Obs. Also 2-3 *istond*. [OE. *gestandan* (f. *ge-*, I-1 + *standan* to stand) = Goth. *gastandan*, OS. *gastandan*, OHG. *gastantan*.] *intr.* To stand, stand firm.

Beowulf (Z.) 2598 Æðelinga bearn ymbe ðeostodon. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 173 Hie mon .. to his and wardnessen heht gestandan. c. 1205 LAY. 15905 þat be wal þe was swa strong ne moste niht longes nauere istonden.

I-standen, *i-stonden*, ME. pa. pple. of *STAND* v. **I-statheled**, *i-stabeled*, of *STATHIEL* v., to establish. **I-stefned**, of *STEVEN* v., to appoint. **I-steie(n)**, of *STY* v., to climb, mount. **I-steke(n)**, of *STEEK* v., to shut, etc. **I-stekyd**, of *STICK* v. **I-steled**, of *STEEL* v. **I-stellified**, of *STELLIFY* v. **I-stened**, of *STONE* v., to stone.

-ister, † **-istre**, suffix repr. OF. *-istre*, a by-form of *-iste*, -IST, considered by French etymologists to have arisen through false analogy with words like *ministre*. Found in OF. at an early date, as in *evangelistre* (12-13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), beside *evangeliste*; so *choristre*, *decretistre*, *legistre*, *listre* or *litre* (reader), etc. From OF., these forms passed into English, where they were spelt first *-istre*, as in *alkamystre*, *decretistre*, *divinistre*, *legistre*, *listre*, *queristre*; afterwards *-ister*, as in *alchimister*, *chorister*, *palmister*, *sophister*. In this latter form, the *-er* was app. associated with the native suffix *-er*, which appears as an addition in many nouns denoting office or occupation, derived from or through Fr., as *astrologer*, *astronomer*, *geographer*, *parishioner*, *practitioner*, † *musicianer*, etc.

† **Isthm(e)**. Obs. Also *isthm*. [a. F. *isthme* (Rabelais, 16th c.), ad. L. *isthmus*.]

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marrell*, xxiii. vi. 228 A necke or Isthm of land. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* II. 110 Which, by a very narrow Isthm or necke of land groweth to the rest of the Iland. 1612 BREWER *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 127 That isthme between the Euxine and the Caspian seas. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. viii. 319 Some Isthmes have been eat through by the Sea, and others cut by the spade.

Isthmiad (see *ISTHMUS*). [f. as next + *-AD*.] The space of time between two celebrations of the Isthmian games.

1831 KEIGHTLEY *Ant. Grk. & It. Mythol.* II. iv. 328 In the third Isthmiad afterwards, when the Eleans sent the Molionides to Cleonæa to offer sacrifice, he waylaid and killed them.

Isthmian (see *ISTHMUS*), a. (*sb.*) [f. L. *isthmius*, a. Gr. *ισθμῖος* of or pertaining to the (or an) *ISTHMUS* + *-AN*.]

1. Belonging to, situated upon, or forming, an isthmus or neck of land.

1644 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* IV. i, Isthmian neck of land. 1801 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* (1818) I. 241 The Isthmian region. 1895 N. *Amer. Rev.* Mar. 375 These with Belize would control any Isthmian canal on the Atlantic side. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 5/1 An investigation by 'a competent board of engineers' of all the Isthmian routes is to be made.

2. *spec.* Belonging to the Isthmus of Corinth; esp. in *Isthmian games*, one of the national festivals of ancient Greece, celebrated in the Isthmian sanctuary in the first and third years of each Olympiad.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 431 In the solemnity of the Isthmian games. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. xxiv. 329 The Isthmian Games derived their name from the place where they were celebrated, which was the Corinthian Isthmus. They were instituted in honor of Palæmon or Melicertes. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor. II.* And downward to the Isthmian plain.

transf. 1811 in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) Aug. 340/1 That the House do adjourn over Wednesday to allow honorable members to be present at our Isthmian games.

B. *sb.* An inhabitant of an isthmus (in quot., of the Isthmus of Corinth).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny II.* 547 After Pausias, there arose one Euphranor the Isthmian.

Isthmiatē (-iātē: see *ISTHMUS*), a. *Entom.* [f. as prec. + *-ATE* 2.] Having an isthmus, or narrow part connecting two broader parts.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Isthmiatē*, applied by Kirby to the trunk of insects when there exists an isthmus, or contraction between the prothorax and the elytra, as in the *Passalus*: *isthmiatē*.

Isthmic (see *ISTHMUS*), a. [ad. Gr. *ισθμικ-ός*, f. *ισθμός* *ISTHMUS*: see *-IC*.] = *ISTHMIAN* a.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxiii. 156 To those y^t won the prize at y^e Isthmic games. 1884 tr. *Reville's Native Relig. Mexico & Peru* (Hibb. Lect.) 18 Civilization was affiliated to that of the Isthmic region.

Isthmitis (-itis: see *ISTHMUS*). *Path.* [medical L., f. *ISTHMUS* + *-ITIS*.] Inflammation of the isthmus of the fauces.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Isthmoid (see *ISTHMUS*), a. [ad. Gr. *ισθμοειδ-ής* like an isthmus: see *-OID*.] Resembling an isthmus. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Isthmoid*, resembling the isthmus of the fauces.

Isthmus (i'spmūs, i'stmūs, i'smūs). Pl. *isthmuses* (-vsez), rarely *isthmi* (-oi). Forms: 6-7 *isthmōs*, *isthmus*, 7 *isthmōs*, 6-*isthmus*. [a. L. *isthmus*, a. Gr. *ισθμός* neck, narrow passage, a neck of land between two seas, *spec.* the Isthmus of Corinth connecting the Peloponnesus with northern Greece.]

1. *Geog.* A narrow portion of land, enclosed on each side by water, and connecting two larger bodies of land; a neck of land.

1555 EDEN *Decades To Rdr.* (Arb.) 59 Certeyne places cauled Isthmi (beinge narrowe portages of lande so diuidyng two sees, that there is no passage from the one to the other). 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 741 A general assembly... kept in the straight of Peloponnesus, called Isthmos. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commu.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 7 By this river... you may passe... by water, drawing your boate... ouer a litle isthmus or narrow slippe of lande, a fewe versts ouerthwart. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. iii. 617 America is... diuided by that Isthmus, or necke and narrow passage of Land at Darien, into two parts. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. ix. 90 Som do hold that this Island was tied to France... by an Istmos or neck of land 'twixt Dover and Bullen. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. viii. 319 Divers Princes have attempted to cut the Isthmus or tract of land which parteth the Arabian, and Mediterranean Sea. 1677 W. HUBBARO *Narrative* 120 They espyed a Company of Indians making towards the said Istmus. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 84 The beasts of cold climes passed over the northern isthmusses, which probably connected Europe, America, and Asia. 1850 tr. *Goethe's Convers. w. Eckermann* 21 Feb. 1827. Lastly, I [Goethe] should wish to see England in possession of a canal through the Isthmus of Suez. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 159 note, It [Patmos] consists of three masses of rock united by narrow isthmuses. *transf.* 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* I. (1858) 96 A solitary cell hewn in an isolated cliff, and joined to this platform by a narrow isthmus of rock.

b. *fig.* 1601 DANIEL *Ep.*, To Sir T. Egerton i. Set thee in th' adfult room of dignitie, As th' Isthmus these two Oceans to diuide Of Rigor and confus'd Vncertaintie. 1663 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes. Life* I. Vain weak-built Isthmus, which dost proudly rise Up betwixt two Eternities. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* III. Wks. 1757 IV. 176 He lies a sad deserted outcast on a narrow isthmus between time and eternity. a. 1864 J. D. BURNS *Mem. & Rem.* (1879) 416 They stood on a narrow isthmus between two great periods of their history.

2. *Anat., Zool., and Bot.* A narrow part or organ connecting two larger parts; esp. the narrow passage connecting the cavity of the mouth with that of the pharynx (more fully *isthmus of the fauces or throat*).

[c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 217 Bē place þat a mannes mete goiþ down, or bi þe brote, or.. hitwice þe .ij. placis in a place þat is clepid ismon.]

1706 PHILLIPS, *Isthmus*,... in Anatomy it is taken by some for that part which is between the Mouth and the Gullet; also the Ridge that separates the Nostrils. 1851 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 571 The space included between the soft palate and the root of the tongue is the isthmus of the fauces... It is the opening between the mouth and pharynx. 1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 12 A sponge soaked in concentrated hydrochloric acid was applied to the isthmus of the throat. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 533 These two lobes are united behind by a thick isthmus. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 501 Over the second, third, and fourth rings (of the trachea) we see the isthmus of the thyroid gland. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 39 The space on the chest between the two rami of the lower jaw and between the gill-openings is called the isthmus.

-istic, double suffix of adjs. and sbs., corresp. to F. *-istique*, L. *-isticus*, Gr. *-ιστικός*, viz. the suffix *-us*, *-ic*, added to sbs. in *-ισ-ής*, *-ιστ*; e.g. *σοφιστικ-ός* of, pertaining to, or like a sophist, sophistic; but also used where there is a vb. in *-ίζω* (*-ize*), or sb. in *-ισμός* (*-ism*), and no sb. in *-ιστής*, as in *χαρακτηριστικός* characteristic. Not frequent in Gr.; but more numerous in med. L. and mod. langs.; and, in Eng., supplying a derivative adj. to many sbs. in *-ist*: e.g. *altruistic*, *antagonistic*, *atheistic*, *Calvinistic*, *deistic*, *egotistic*, *evangelistic*, *Hellenistic*, *idealistic*, *realistic*, *socialistic*, etc. In many cases the adj. serves also to express the quality of the sb. in *-ism*, e.g. *atheistic*, of or pertaining to an atheist, or to atheism; hence it may be found in cases where a sb. in *-ism*, but none in *-ist*, is in use. It is rarely found with the sbs. in *-ist* in groups 2, 4, 4b, or with those formed from proper names in 3.

Words in *-istic* are essentially adj., but like other adjs. in *-ic*, they are sometimes used as sbs. Like other adjs. in *-ic* also, they sometimes have a secondary form in *-istical*, e.g. *casuistical*, *deistical*, *egotistical*, *sophistical*, etc., and on this type their adverbs are formed in *-istically*, as *Calvinistically*, *characteristically*, *Hellenistically*, *sophistically*. Some words in *-istic* originate verbs in *-istate*, e.g. *sophisticate*.

I-stien, *i-stihen*, ME. pa. pple. of *STY* v., to mount. **I-stikit**, *i-styked*, of *STRICK* v.

† **I-sti'll**, v. Obs. [OE. *gestillan*, f. *ge-*, I-1 + *stillan* to STILL; = OS. *gastillan*, OHG. *gastillan*.] *trans.* To restrain, stay, still, calm.

c. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. xiii. [xv.] (1890) 200 Se Godes wer... þone storm... gestilde. a. 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1416 (Gr.) Hæfde... metod... regn gestilled. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 He gestilde windes mid his hesne. c. 1315 SHOREHAM 133 That unecorn... Thou hast ytamed and istyld.

† **I-stink**, v. Obs. [OE. *gestincan*, f. *ge-*, I-1 + *stincan* to STINK; = OHG. *gestincan*, MHG. *gestincen*.] *trans.* To smell, perceive by smell.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) cxxxix. 17 Hi... nose habbað, nawiht gestincað. a. 1275 *Ancr. R.* 84 He heled it & wriðð so þet he hit nout ne istincked.

Istle (i'stlē, *improp.* i'stlē). Also *ixtle*, *ixtli*. [Commercial corruption of the Mexican name *ixtli*.] A valuable fibre obtained (in Mexico and Central America) from *Bromelia sylvestris* and species of *Agave*, as *A. ixtli*, and used for cordage, nets, carpets, etc. Also *attrib.*, as *istle fibre*, *plant*; *istle-grass*, a name for *Bromelia sylvestris*.

1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec. 61/1 Ixtli obtained from the henequen species of maguey is at present exported to London and New York as body material for carpets. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 750/2 Baled in the coarse sacking of the itxle plant. 1894 U. S. Customs Tariff § 268 in *Times* 17 Aug. 9/2 Cables, cordage, and twine... composed in whole or in part of New Zealand hemp, itxle or Tampico fibre.

I-stoken, ME. pa. pple. of *STEEL* v. **I-stolen**, of *STEAL* v. **I-stonde**, of *STAND* v. **I-stongen**, of *STING* v. **I-stopped**, of *STOP* v. **I-stored**, of *STORE* v. **I-strahit**, etc., of *STRETCH* v. **I-strangled**, of *STRANGLE* v. **I-strawed**, of *STREW* v.

-istre: see *-ISTER*.

I-streizt, *i-streihit*, ME. pa. pple. of *STRETCH* v. **I-streined**, of *STRAIN* v. **I-strenget**, of *STRENG* v. **I-strengped**, of *STRENGTHEN* v.

† **I-streón**. Obs. [OE. *gestreón* = OS. *gistriuni*, OHG. *gastriuni*. Cf. *STRAIN*.]

1. Gain, acquisition; wealth.

c. 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* V. xiii. § 1 þæt he æfter him to callum his gestreónum fenge. c. 1000 ÆLFRED *Gloss.* in W. W. W. 100/3 *Quæstus uel lucrum*, gestreón. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Oðer monnes istreón. c. 1205 LAY. 18609 þa castles aþele weore of his eoldrene istreón. a. 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 185 in *O. E. Misc.* 114 Aytne nys non ildre istreón.

2. Begetting, procreation. [OE. *streon*.]

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Nis na stude to istreone bicemelic, butan ða þe istreoneð beon biðende rihtlice to gedere.

b. Offspring, progeny. [OE. *streon*.]

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 He spec wið ðene halie 130n abraham of his istreone. c. 1205 LAY. 22597 Heore moder is kinges istreón. c. 1275 *Al Pains Hall* 141 in *O. E. Misc.* 151 Heo... furduden heore istreón.

I-streoned, ME. pa. pple. of *STREONE* v. to get. † **I-stretche**, v. Obs. In 3 *i-streche*. [OE. *gestrecc(e)an* to lay flat, spread, stretch, f. *ge-*, I-1 + *strec(e)an* to *STRETCH*.] *trans.* To stretch, spread.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 208 Bet him gestreht & wel gestreht zeshid beorhtnyse getacnad. c 1205 LAY. 26778 Beof. I braid hine of his stede & to eorde hine istrahte.

I-strewed, ME. pa. pple. of STREW *v.* **I-streyned**, of STRAIN *v.* **I-stript**, of STRIP *v.* **I-strived**, of STRIVE *v.* **I-stronged**, of STRONG *v.* to strengthen.

I-stuffed, ME. pa. pple. of STUFF *v.* **I-stuffed**, of STIFLE *v.* **I-stunged**(n, of STING *v.* **I-stured**, i-styrryd, of STIR *v.*

I-sublymate, early form of **SUBLIMATE** ppl. a. c 1245 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 17 This holy churche...frowndyd and endewyd with heuently Answer, I-sublymate with many priuilegies of notable men.

I-suffed, ME. pa. pple. of SUFFER *v.* **I-summed**, of SUMMON *v.*

† **I-sunde**, sb. Obs. [OE. type *gesund = OHG. *gisunte*, MHG. *gesunde*; f. I-SOUND a.] Soundness, wholeness, safety.

c 1205 LAY. 3983 Al mid isunde come to bisse londe. *Ibid.* 8603 Nime hine mid isunde. c 1275 *Orison our Lord* 48 in O.E. Misc. 140 Of seorewe and sunne wite vs myd isunde.

So † **I-sundful** a., quite sound or well, prosperous, happy; † **I-sundien** *v. trans.*, to heal, save; † **I-sundung**, healing, salvation.

c 1000 *Ælfric's Saints' Lives* xxvi. 103 His swiðre hand is zesundful oð bis. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelm.) lxvii. 21 (Bosw.) Gesundfull sibstet do us. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Penne bið his riche isundful on liue. *Ibid.* 97 þæt he walde monna cun on bisse deie isundian. *Ibid.* 99 Men underfeagen god þurh þes halgan gastes isundung.

I-sundered, ME. pa. pple. of SUNDER *v.* **I-sunejed**, -et, i-sunehed, i-sunged, of SIN *v.* **I-sunge**(n, of SING *v.* **I-sunken**, of SINK *v.* **I-suore**(n, of SWEAR *v.* **I-sustained**, of SUSTAIN *v.* **I-suteled**, of SUTEL *v.* to manifest. **I-sweled**, of SWEAL *v.* **I-swelowed**, of SWALLOW *v.* **I-swenched**, of SWENCH *v.* to afflict. **I-sweued**, of SWEVE *v.*

† **I-swike**, *v.* Obs. [OE. *geswiccan*, f. ge-, I-1 + *swican* to cease; = OS. *giswiccan*.] a. *intr.* To fail, cease. (In OE. with gen. or dat.) b. *trans.* To cease from (an action, etc.).

c 893 K. *Ælfred's Oros.* III. l. 8 Hie ðæs zefeohtes zeswicen. *Ibid.* v. x. 8 2 þæt hit wolden Romanum zeswicen. c 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 994 (MS. C.) Hi þære heregunge zeswicen. a 1100 *Ibid.* an. 1001 (MS. E.) Hi næfre heora yfeles zeswicen. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Hi þa iswicon hare timbringe. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 3if heo nulluð nefre iswiken. *Ibid.* 101 He bið þes deofles bern buten he hit iswike. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 927, I bidde hom þæt heo iswike.

† **I-swinch**, i-swink. Obs. [OE. *geswine*, f. ge-, I-1 + *swincan* to toil; see SWINK.] Toil, labour.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 317 (Gr.) Sum heard zeswinc habban sceoldon. c 1000 *Ælfric's Gram.* ix. (Z.) 47 Labor, zeswinc. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Adam þa wes wniende on þeses life mid zeswinc. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Her heo leueden... on pine and on unimete iswinc. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 36 in *Lamb. Hom.* Monies monnes sare iswinc habbet oft unhold. *Ibid.* 316 We...legged al ure iswinc on þinge un-stede-faste.

I-swolle(n, ME. pa. pple. of SWELL *v.* **I-swolwed**, of SWALLOW *v.* **I-swonge**(n, -swounge, -swunge(n, of SWING *v.* **I-swonke**(n, i-swunke(n, of SWINK *v.* to toil. **I-swowe**(n, i-swozen, of SWOUGH *v.* to swoon. **Isy**, **Isykle**, obs. forms of **ICY**, **ICICLE**. **Isyl**(le, variant of **ISEL** Obs., spark, ember.

I-synned, ME. pa. pple. of SIN *v.*

It (it), *pron.* [The neuter nom. and acc. of the (orig. demonstr.) stem *hi-*, the nom. masc. of which is *He*, q.v. OE. *hit* was identical in form and sense with OFris. *hit* (het), OLFrankish *hit*, MDu. *het* (hit), Du. *het*, and in form identical with Goth. *hita*, which remained a demonstr., 'this'. The pronoun was in Goth. *ita*, corresp. to OLG. (OS., OMFrank.) *it*, MLG. *it* (et), LG. *et*, OIHG. *iz* (ez), MHG. *ez*, Ger. *es*, from the parallel stem *i-*. OE. *hit* was nominative and accusative; the dative and genitive were *him*, *his*, identical with the same cases of the masc. *He*. During the ME. period, *hit* lost its initial *h*, first when unemphatic, and at length in all positions, in Standard Eng.; dialectally, the *h* was preserved to a much later period, esp. in the north; and in Sc. *hit* is still the emphatic, and *it* (t, d) the unemphatic form. Dialectally or colloquially, and to some extent in the literary language (though less now than formerly), *it* is further reduced in certain positions to *t* (e.g. 'tis, 'twas, 'twere, is't, was't, do't, to't, in't, on't), which in some dialects becomes, esp. after a long vowel, *d*. While in the masc. the original acc. *hine* was supplanted by the dative *him*, in the neuter, on the contrary, the dative *him* gradually yielded to the acc. form *hit*, *it*. This was not yet complete in the beginning of the 17th c. In the 16th c. the tendency arose to restrict the genitive *his* to the masculine gender, or rather to the male sex. For

the neuter was substituted the periphrasis *thereof* or *of it* (mod. dial. *o't*, *o'd*), also the uninflected nom.-acc. form *it* (used in n. w. dial. from 14th c., and still common in Lancash. and parts of Yorksh.), and finally c 1600 a new factitious genitive (possessive) *it's*, *its*. The plural neuter has always been in Eng. the same as the pl. masc. The historical inflection is therefore as follows:

	Goth.	OE.	ME.	16th c.	mod. E.	dial.
N.A.	hita	hit	hit	(hit) it	it	(h)it, 't, 'd.
D.	himma	him	him	him	it	't, 'd, 'n
G.	his	his	his	(hit) his, thereof, it	its	(h)its, it.

The following explanations and illustrations refer only to the nominative and accusative *hit*, *it*, and to the use of the same form as dative and genitive; for the inflexional *HIM*, *HIS*, and *ITS*, see the separate articles in their alphabetical places.]

A. Forms. a. 1-6 (dial. -9) **hit**, 1-6 **hyt**, (3 **hitt**, 5 **hitte**).

878 O. E. *Chron.*, Hit zedældon sum, ond sum Ceolwulfe saldon. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xiv. 27 Habbað zelefan ic hyt eom. 1070 O. E. *Chron.*, He hit forsoc. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 88 Vuel me seið þæt hit is; and 3et hit is wurse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2961 (Cott.) Til a contre cades he flitt, Abimalech was lauerd of hitt [Fairf., Trin. hit; Göt. itt]. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1996 God wulde hyt were now so here. 13.. *Cursor M.* 14463 (Fairf.) 3et walde þai not traw on bitte. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 426 Noupur wulde I graunte hit, ne doute hit, ne denye hit. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Housh. Ord.* (1790) 447 Do hit in a pot, and let bitte sethe. c 1450 *MYRC* 74 Be hyt husband, be hyt wyue. 1524 *PACE Let. to Hen. VIII in Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xi. 20 Pleasith hyt your highnes. *Ibid.* 21 Hyt were able...to discomfit the Turke. 1525 *TINDALE N. T. Prol.*, Howe that hit is good...and that god is rightewys which made it. 1555 *EKEN Decades* 92 Hit scarcely riseth...a cubet aboute the bankes. 1586-7 Q. ELIZ. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 30 To truste my life in anothers hand and send hit out of my owne. *Ibid.*, Might fortune say hit. *Mod. Sc.*, Whulc'll be hit?

β. 3- it, (3- et, 3-4 itt, 4-5 itte), 5-6 yt. c 1200 *ORMIN* *Deid.* 27 Unnc birp baþe þannkenn Crist þæt itt iss broliht till end. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 590 Oðer fowertl...Dais and nizes stodeit [the water] so. *Ibid.* 1411 Quan god haueð it so bi-sen Also he sendet, als it sal ben. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 9960 (Land) God hym-self deysid yt. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2522 Feyne thes other cause than itte. c 1450 *LONELICH* *Grail* lvi. 72 It Nys non nede. c 1500 *Two Dandies* *Hen. VII* in *Furniv. Ballads* fr. MSS. I. 456 He that had yt in his hart. 1500 — [see B. *passim*].

γ. 2-3 -it, 6-4 -t. c 1200 *ORMIN* 234 Acc to Drihtin 3bot haffide se3d. *Ibid.* 288 3bot understod & wiste. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 749 Nov ist a water of loðlic be Men callid it de dede se. *Ibid.* 3472 Ne ist not moyses, amrane sune. 1508 R. HAVDOCRE *it. Lomazzo* II. 47 Tis only thou that canst dis-arme this hande. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* i. vii. 1 If it were done, when 'tis done, then'twerwell, it were done quickly. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 179 You staid well by't in Egypt. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 61 What fowle play had we, that we came from thence? Or blessed was't we did? *Ibid.* 87 The luy which had hid my princely Trunk, And sukt my verdure out on't. *Ibid.* II. i. 176 'Twas you we laugh'd at. *Ibid.* III. i. 19 'Twill weepe for hauing wearied you. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. iii. 73 Let't alone. 1610-1842 [see N.T.]. 1610-1876 [see I.S.T.]. 1674 *BREVIAT* *Saul at Endor* 158 Tis she that takes care of us when we decay. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 67 'Tis a Good Boy, said his Master. 1741 *RICHARDSON* *Pamela* I. 96 'Twill be rather too good for me. 1808 *SCOTT* *Marm.* v. xii, And the bride-maidens whispered, 'Twere better by far To have matched our fair cousin with young Lochinvar. 1844 *MRS. BROWNING* *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* xxxvi, 'T is a picture for remembrance. (Beside 't is there is also the contraction *it's*, which is now the common colloquial form.)

1625 *SKYNNER* in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 367 It's likely my Lord Keeper would remember me the sooner. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 283 They say its made for fees. 1651 *CULPEPPER* *Astrol. Judgem. Dis. Epist.*, Speculation brings only pleasure to a mans self; its practice which benefits others. 1677 *YARRANTON* *Eng. Improv.* 69 It's impossible but upon the breaking out of Fire the greatest part of the Cities would be destroyed. 1710 *PRIDEAUX* *Orig. Tithes* II. 65 Its true the Scripture saith [etc.]. 1789 *BURNS* *Cap. Gros's Peregrin.* v, Its tauld he was a soder bred. 1850 *GEO. ELIOT* *A. Bede* II, 'It's a pretty spot, whoever may own it', said the traveller. *Mod.* It's a fine day. *Mod. Sc.* 'Where's the ball, boy?' *Cadie*. 'Thair it's'.

δ. Sc. 5-6 -d, 6- -d. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 482 To tak him in thai maid thaim redy ford [=for it]. a 1500 *RATE* *Thewis off Gud* *women* 201 Quhilk war nocht forsa þat wald nocht dud [=do it] And 3it it cummys thaim al for gud. 1535 *LYNDESAY* *Satyre* 2095 Gude, halie peopill, I stand for'd. 1560 *ROLLAND* *Crt. Venus* I. 122 Of biggest bind as he thocht best to haid [=hae it]. 1597 *MONTGOMERIE* *Cherrie & Sine* 1022, I marveld mekill ond. *Ibid.* 1064 Affection dois affar. *Mod. Sc.* If you say'd I'll believe'd, for ye wadna tell'd if ye didna ken'd to be true.

B. Senses and constructions.

I. As nominative.

1. As the proper neuter pronoun of the third person sing. Used orig. instead of any neuter sb.; now only of things without life, and of animals when sex is not particularized; hence usually of all the lower animals, and sometimes of infants.

c 1000 *A. S. Gosp.* Luke vi. 48 Hyt ne mihte þæt hus astyrian, hit was of þæne stan getrymed. c 1000 *Ælfric* *Hom.* II. 266 Etad þisne blaf, hit is nū lichama. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 772 An hors is strengur than a mon, Ac for hit non iwit ne kon, Ilt berth on rugge grete semes. c 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 86 Whose buyth any thyng Hit ys þys ant

hys ofspryg. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 9 Water is kendeliche cheld, Thai hit be warded of fere. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 7 þe folk þat bein, it is of diuers kynd. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dietes* A ij b, Whyche book...as I vnderstande it was translated out of latyn to in frenshe. 1611 *BIBLE* *Luke* xi. 14 And he was casting out a deuil, and it was dumbe. 1623 *COCKERAM* III. G v j b, *Hiena*, a subtilt beast...counterfeiting the voyce of a man; in the night it will call shepherds out of their houses, and kill them. *Ibid.* K v j, Being burnt, it [Elone] yelds a sweet smell. 1766 *PENNANT* *Zool.* (1768) II. 341 It [the heron] perches and builds in trees. 1847 *CARPENTER* *Zool.* § 394 The Raven...in its general habits it is not unlike the Eagle; for it resorts to the inaccessible ledges of rocks, tall trees, &c., to construct its nest. *Ibid.* § 647 This species [of beetle] is remarkable for the pertinacity with which it feigns death when alarmed. 1879 *BAIN* *Higher Eng. Gram.* 27 It is a hearty child. *Mod.* The house was humble; but it was our own home. It is a promise, and it must be kept.

b. Used in childish language, and hence contemptuously or humorously, of a person.

c 1300 *Beket* 1003 Wel we witeth hit is a wrecche. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 337 See where it comes. 1654 *WHITLOCK* *Zootomia* 91 Slip but from any Profession some little while, and say it hath travelled, and it may passe for an able Physitian.

c. It may refer, not to any thing or person mentioned, but to a matter expressed or implied in a statement, or occupying the attention of the speaker.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) I. 6 Nis hit nan wundor þeah þu sy god and ic yfel. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 We ne inagen þe f[e]ond from us drue...but hit beo þurh godes 3ifte. a 1225 *Juliana* 7 Ha wes him some thonsald, þah hit hire unwill were. 1307-27 *Maximin* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 125 Amen, þar charite! Ant so mote hit be! c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxiii, I conne notte say the ther-tille hit is atte the quene wille. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* v. 41 Isaac, it were my deth, If Iacob weddeth in kynd of Hethe. 1526 *TINDALE* *Mark* viii. 36 What shal it profet a man yf he shulde wynn all the worlde, and loose his awne soule? 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* I. iii. 87 Sir, you and I must part, but that's not it. *Mod.* Of course I must go, but it is a great nuisance. He has come out at the top of the list; is it not splendid?

2. As nominative of the verb to be, it refers to the subject of thought, attention, or inquiry, whether impersonal or personal, in a sentence asking or stating what or who this is; as *What is it? Who was it? It is a diamond, a rare fern, a wild boar; It is I, It was John*. Often with a relative clause implied when not actually expressed, as *Who is it* (that knocks)? *What is it* (that is wanted)? *What was it* (that excited your attention, that did this, etc.)? *It was the king* (who appeared, who so acted, etc.). So Fr. *ce*, Ger. *es*.

Formerly the verb agreed (as in German) with the following sb. or pron., thus *It am I* (=It is I), *it are ye* (=it is you), *it were two dragons*. When a relative clause is appended, the relative being the subject, its verb still agrees in number and person with the pronoun: *It is I who am to blame; It was they who were wrong, not we*.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xiv. 26 Hi...cwædon þus: Soþlice hyt ys scinlac. Ða spræc se hæleð. ic hyt eom. a 1225 *Juliana* 39 Ich hit am þe douel bellal. c 1290 *Beket* 1209 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 141 'Sire' he quod þe oste, 'þow it ar'. c 1305 *St. Christopher* 41 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 60 Iseau frere, quap þis oþer, ic hit am. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xv. 321 If any puple perfourme þat texte it ar þis pore freres. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*, 3183 Hit ne buþ...none Vauasars, þat buþ ber on þe tour. c 1384 *CHAUCER* *H. Fame* 1323 Thoo atte last aspyed y That puerasantes and heraldes...Hytt weren alle. c 1386 — *Shipman's T.* 214 Peter, it am I, Quod she. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 57 It ar 3e that stonden bifore, in Anticristis vauwarde. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) II. xlv. (1859) 51 What is hit thenne that thou beryst so trussed in thy fardel? c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 293 It is I that am here in þour syth. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 372 Wene ye that I am? 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen VI.* IV. i. 117 It is thee I feare. 1611 *BIBLE* *Mark* vi. 50 It is I, I am not afraid. 1852 *MRS. STOWE* *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiv. 232 Is it the secret instinct of decaying nature?

† b. It was formerly used where *there* is now substituted. (Cf. Ger. *es ist, es sind*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22169 It es na land þat man kan neuen...þat he ne sal do þam to be sogit. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Pref. 80 Many it ere þat strange Inglis In ryme wate neuer what it is. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Ant.* 280 Hit arn aboute on þis bench bot herdez chylde. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* III. 345 It is no nede to argue here for to disprove þis foli. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1494 It were two dragons stiff and strong, Upon theyre lay they sat and song, Beside a depe welle. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* *Introd.*, It was sometime when he was not. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED* *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 256 It was no need to bid them pack away. 1590 *MARLOWE* *Edw. II.* II. ii, Cousin, it is no dealing with him now. a 1617 *BAYNE* *On Coloss.* 211 [They] are so proud, so censorious, that it is no living with them.

c. In archaic ballad style, the introductory *it* (*it was, it is*) is sometimes = *there* (as in mod. Ger. *es war, es ist*); but in other cases, it appears to mean 'the subject of my song' or 'tale'.

In 1603 *Beggars' Dan*, *Bednall Cr.* I. 1 in *Percy Reliques* (1883) I. 361 Itt was a blind beggar, had long lost his sight, He had a faire daughter of bewty most bright. 1798 *COTLEDGE* *Anc. Mar.* I It is an ancient mariner, And he stoppeth one of three. 1805 *SCOTT* *Last Minst.* vi. xi, It was an English Ladye bright...And she wald marry a Scottish knight. 1832 *TENNISON* *Miller's Daughter* 169 It is the miller's daughter, And she is grown so dear.

† d. It also occurs where *he, she, or that* would now be preferred. Cf. F. *c'est, Ger. es ist*.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* III. iii. 18 It is the most impetuable curke That euer kept with men. 1605 — *Macb.* I. iv. 58 It is a peerlesse Kinsman. 1834 [see A. γ.]

3. As the subject of an impersonal verb or impersonal statement, expressing action or a condition of things simply, without reference to any agent.
a. In statements of weather, as *it rains, it blows hard, it is cold*.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxi. On sumera hit bið wearm and on wintra ceald. c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* ii. x. [xiii.] (1890) 134 Swa . . . hit rice and sniwe and styrmte nte. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 27 Ða rinde hit. c 1205 *LAV.* 3895 Pre dæges hit rinde bið. c 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 223 Horfrost cometh whan hit is cold. c 1300 *St. Brandan* 683 Hit bigan to baweli faste. c 1305 *St. Edm. Conf.* 356 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 80 So durk hit was ek þerto, þat vneþe me mihte iseo. 13. *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 2271 Sche saith hit hath ben thonder. c 1425 *Sevyn Sag.* (P.) 2213 Hyt raynyd and lygnyd and thonryd fast. 1526 *TINDALE John* xii. 29 Then sayde the people that stode by and herde: it thoundreth [1611 said that it thundered]. 1729 *De Foe Crusoe* i. 1. By this time it blew a terrible storm indeed. 1766, 1848 [see *Dog sb.* 15 c]. 1820 *KEATS St. Agnes* i. St. Agnes' Eve—Ah, bitter chill it was! 1846 *DICKENS Italy, A Rapid Diorama.* It is now intensely cold. *Mod.* Evidently it has thawed during the night. Is it freezing or thawing at present? I fear it is going to rain.

b. In statements as to the time of day, season of the year, and the like; as *It is midnight, it is very late, it is still winter, it is Christmas day, it draws towards evening*.

These are connected with the prec. by such as *it is dark, it is day-light, it dawns*.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 29 Hit æfenlæcð. *Ibid.* John i. 39 Hit was þa seo teoðe tid. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Exod.* x. 9 Hit ys halig tid. c 1000 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 979 Þonne hit dagian wolde. a 1100 *Ibid.* (MS. E.) an. 1006 Ða hit winter læhte. c 1200 *OAMIN* 8917 Till þatt itt comm tilte fenn. c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 332 From eve fort hit is dailit. 13. *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 1629 Sire, vp! vp! hit is dai! 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 284 Hit is 30l & nwe 3er. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 596 It neghed nere the nyght. c 1450 *Erie Tobus* 457 When hyt dawed he rose up soone. 1526 *TINDALE John* x. 22 Hit was at Jerusalem the feaste of the dedication, and itt was wynter. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iii. vii. 2 Where itt were day. *Ibid.* 6 Will itt neuer be Morning? 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* i. 44 Itt was almost night. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 432 'Tis raging noon. 1800 *COLERIDGE Wallf.* ii. iv. 137 It strikes eleven. 1832 *TENNYSON Miller's Daughter* 59 'T was April then. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. 175 It was ten o'clock. *Ibid.* 191 It was Monday night.

c. In statements as to space, distance, or length of time.

1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* ii. iii. 1 How farre is it, my Lord, to Berkley now? 1594 — *Rich. III.* v. iii. 234 How farre into the Morning is it? 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* v. ii. Nor was it indeed long before Jones was able to attend her to the harpsichord. 1819 *SCOTT Leg. Montrose* xii. 'It is a far cry to Lochow'. 'It is not for me to say how far it may be to Lochow'. 1850-85 [see *Cry sb.* 18]. *Mod.* How far is it to London? It is only 6 miles to Oxford. It is a long way to the sea. It wants five minutes to the half-hour.

d. In statements of condition, welfare, course of life, and the like; as *It has fared badly with the soldiers; How is it in the city? It will soon come to a rupture between them; It is all over with poor Jack; It is very pleasant here*.

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gen.* xxxvii. 14 Loca hwæper hit wel si mid him . . . and cyp me hu hit si. c 1000 *Gosp. Nicod.* xxvi. in Thwaite *Heph.* (1698) 13 Hyt was ða swyþe angreslic. c 1230 *Itali Meid.* 7 Sekerliche swa hit fareð. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 103 Thus hit geth bitwene hem tuo. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 31 Hou sal it far of us kaytefes? c 1481 *CAXTON Dialogues* 437 What do ye? How is it with you? 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Kings* iv. 26 Axe her yf it go well with her. 1611 *BIBLE* *Ibid.* Is it well with thee? Is it well with thy husband? Is it well with the child? 1681 *NEVILLE Plato Rediv.* 15 Well, Sir, How is it? Have you rested well to Night? 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L. v.* xv. 111 I fared it then with Roderick Dhu, That on the ground his targe he threw. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* iv. O heart, how fares it with thee now? 1881 *F. HALL Lett. to Editor N. Y. Nation* 21 As it has fared with all others . . . so, simply, it fares with me.

e. In statements of physical or mental affection, pleasurable, painful, etc.

These often have a clause expressing the affecting cause, and then pass into 4.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 6 Hit licode herode. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 55 3if we leornid godes lare, þenne ofþuncheð hit him sare. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 83 In myn herte hit doth me god, when y thanke on Jesu blod. c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxiv. Hit schalle the noyte greue. 1844 *Mrs. BROWNING Fourfold Aspect* ii. How that true wife said to Pætus. 'Sweet, it hurts not!' *Mod.* Where does it feel painful? It pleases me when he does well.

f. In quoting from books, in the phrases it says, it tells, etc. Now arch, or colloq.; usually expressed by the passive it is said, written, etc.: see 4 b.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Fulsoð hit seið, moni hit forlet for drihtenes eye. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 356 Elies hweoles þat weren furene, ase hit telled. c 1305 *Pilate* 169 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 115 As hit saith in þe gospel. c 1330 *R. BRAUNNE Chron.* (1810) 55 In Saynt Edwardes life it saith, he was forsuorn. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 224 In a cronique it telleth thus. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 15 Pounde hem as hit folowth wele afir in this boke. *Mod. colloq.* It says in the newspapers that he has been caught. It tells in the Bible how David slew Goliath. *School-boy.* Please, sir, it says so in the book.

g. In other expressions in which the subject is undefined.

1551 *T. WILSON Logike* (1820) 6b, No one man could bee knowne from an other . . . if it were not for the accidentes. *Mod.* I should go abroad if it were not for my parents.

4. When the logical subject of a verb is an infinitive phrase, a clause, or sentence, this is usually placed after the verb, and its place before the verb is taken by it as 'provisional' or 'anticipatory subject'.

When the order of the clauses is reversed, it is omitted; but sometimes rhetorically retained.

a. with an infinitive phrase.

In OE. the infinitive was in the dative governed by *to*, and its construction was rather that of the L. supine in -u after an adj., but this has passed without break into the present use.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* Pref. (1890) 2 Forþon hit is god godne to berianne and yfene to leanne. c 1205 *LAV.* 31106 Hit is on mine rede to don þat þu bede. c 1250 *Hymn Virg.* in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. ii. 257 On þe hit is best to calle. 1340 *Aenb.* 53 Hit is grat wyt to loki mesure ine mete and ine drinke. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 634 *Cleopatras*, In the see hit happed hem to mete. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xv. Hit were fulle tere for a tung my tourmentes to telle. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* 58 a. To lothe and dyspyse them, it is no holynes, but pryde. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* ii. iii. 203 Vnlesse . . . to defend our selues it be a sinne. 1611 — *Cymb.* iii. iii. 79 How hard it is to hide the sparkes of Nature. 1635 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 98 Depends it on mee . . . to know either your being . . . or your stay here? 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 641 To stand or fall free in thine own Arbitrement it lies. a 1717 *BLACKALL Wks.* (1723) I. 25 It has been commonly their Fate to fare hardier. 1742 *Young Nat. Th.* vi. 227 Is it in Time to hide Eternity? 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 49 It was necessary to make a choice.

b. with a clause introduced by *that* expressed or understood. Now esp. frequent with the passive voice, in *it is said, written, stated, thought, believed, known, seen*, etc., instead of the active *people say, one has written*, etc.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvi. 355 Donne hit tocynd ðæt hie hit sprecan sculon. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* II. 340 Hit is awriten, lufa ðinne nextan. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1337 Soth hit is, of lufe ich singe. 13. K. *Alis.* 3720 Schame hit is we weore so faynt. c 1305 *St. Dunstan* 117 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 37 Hit biþful þat be biþschop of wirceþtre was ded. a 1350 *Childh. Jesu* 99 (Mätz.) It es þe beste, vnder þis treo þat ich me reste. c 1369 *CHAUCER Dothe Blaunche* 805 Hit happed that I came on a day in-to a place. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Hyt is redde in storyes that Ytaly somme tyme . . . was called the grete londe off Grece. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* p. xvi. Hit is written in the first booke of holy writ, that ther weren thre patriarkes in the peple of God. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Kings* xviii. 1 It came to passe after many daies, that the word of the Lord came to Elijah. *Ibid.* 4 It was so, when Iezebel cutt off the Prophets of the Lord, that Obadiah tooke an hundred Prophets and hid them. 1650 *WELDON Crit. Jas.* I. 122 Its verily believed . . . it was intended the Law should run in its proper channel. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vi. iii. It may be objected, that very wise men have been notoriously avaricious. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* ii. xxiii. Use lessens marvel, it is said. *Mod.* It appears that you were present.

c. The same construction is sometimes employed when the logical subject is a sb., esp. with attributes.

In mod. use, this is poetical or rhetorical; also dialectal or colloquial; in the latter use the verb is sometimes repeated, e.g. *It is a country of vast extent, is China*.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. Intro. (1890) 26 Hit is welig þis ealond on wastnum. a 1225 *Juliana* 12 Hit nisan eðelich þing þe refschipe of rome. 13. K. *Alis.* 4154 Hit schal beo ful deore abought, Thow tole that was in Grece y-sought. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 109 The cyte . . . where hit is scheweðe the palice of Melchisedech. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 463 Lord, it is sothe al, that we say. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. clxix. 207 It canne nat be recorded the gret feest and chere that they of the Cyte . . . made to the prince. c 1530 *LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryl.* 524 It greved her hert right sore, thassurance of her and of Arthur. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* i. xli. What may it be, the heavy sound? 1841 *LONGF. Gobbet of Life* v. Above the lowly plants it towers, The fennel with its yellow flowers.

d. Also in a periphrastic construction (to bring into prominence an adverbial adjunct); as *it was on a Monday that I met him* = the day on which I met him was a Monday = I met him on a Monday.

Always with the verb *to be*, as in 2.

(In OE. *hit* is omitted, or its place taken by *þæt*.)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxvii. § 1 For þam þingum was 3io þæt se wisa Catulus hine gebealð. a 1070 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1052 Ðæt was on þone Monandæg after sca Marian mæsse þæt Godwine mid his scipum to Siðgeworce becom. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1163 Hervore hit is that me the suneth. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* 204 (MS. B.) In þe tyme hi twene Abraham & Moyses it was, þat ben come to Engolond. c 1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 284 Hyt is in the deyd name that Y speyke. c 1450 *Conf. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 126 How is it that the modyr of God me xulde come to? 1593 *SHAKS 2 Hen. VI.* iv. 137 It is to you good people, that I speake. 1776 *GIBBON Decl. & F. x.* It was not till the eighteenth year of his reign, that Diocletian could be persuaded by Galerius to begin a general persecution. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 28 It was by him that money was coined. *Mod.* It was there that Columbus was born. It is but seldom that he comes our way.

5. The pronoun is also used pleonastically after the noun subject: now esp. in ballad poetry, or, in an interrogative sentence, in rhetorical prose, for the sake of emphasis. Cf. *HE* 3 a.

c 1430 *Freemasonry* (1844) 36 Hys name hyt spradde ful wondur wyde. 1534 *TINDALE Mark* xi. 30 The baptyme of John, was it from heuen, or of men? Answer me. 1578 *TIMME Caluine on Gen.* 236 What grievous tormentes of mind, this horrible Confusion brought . . . it cannot by words be sufficiently expressed. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N. v.* i. 401 The raine it raineth euery day. 1742 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* v. 171 The sacred Shade, and Solitude, what is it? 1798 *WORDSW.*

Idiot Boy lv, This piteous news so much it shocked her. *Ibid.* lxxiii. And as her mind grew worse and worse, Her body—it grew better. 1801 *CAMPBELL Mariners of England* 13 The deck it was their field of fame, And Ocean was their grave. 1801 *SCOTT Fire King* vii. The tree green it grows . . . The stream pure it flows. a 1806 *KIRKE White Gondoline*, The night it was still, and the moon it shone. a 1849 *Poe Annabel Lee* 27 Our love it was stronger by far than the love Of those who were older than we.

II. As objective case (accusative and dative).

6. The neuter accusative or direct object after a vb.: having the same range of reference as the nominative: see I, 1 b, 1 c.

885 *O. E. Chron.*, Py ilcan gear feng Carl to þam west rice . . . swa hit his bridda fæder hæfde. c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* i. i. § 7 On þam lande is twa and twentig þeoda. nu hæf hit man eall Parthia. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 231 Hu mæz ic hit on þim dagum gefaran? c 1000 ÆLFRED *Exod.* ii. 9 Underfoh þis cild and fed hit me. c 1075 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1090 Se arcebiþschop axode hyrsumnesse mid aþswerunge at him, and he hit forsoç. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 252 (Trin. MS.) þar is fur . . . Ne mai hit quenche salt water. c 1200 *OAMIN Ded.* 125, & forþi whase lerneþ itt & follahþ itt hit wipþ dede. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 235 Alved king hit seide and wrot 'He schuntet that bi ne w! wot'. c 1305 *Judas* 142 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 111 His gyttes fulle to the grounde, menie men hit iseye. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* i. 90 Clerkes þat knowen hit scholde techen hit aboute. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 428 Set hit on the fyre, and let hit boyle. c 1440 *LONELICH Grail* i. 728 Certain me Semeth In My wyt that they han wel deservit it. 1532 *MOSE Confut.* *Tindale Wks.* 600/1 Adam eate hit also through temptacion. 1535 *COVERDALE Exod.* ii. 9 Take this child, and nurse it for me, I will geue y^e thy rewarde. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iv. ii. 34 Would he not (a naughty man) let it sleepe? 1611 *BIBLE* *Is.* cxix. 140 Thy word is very pure: therefore thy seruant loueth it. — *1 Kings* iii. 26 Let it be neither mine nor thine, but diuide it. 1635 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 98 Taking mee by the hand and gently wringing it. 1733 *POPE Ess. Man* iii. 73 Heaven. 'To Man imports it [knowledge of his end]; but with such a view, As, while he dreads it, makes him hope it too. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* v. vi. Pardon me if I have said anything to offend you. I did not mean it. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* v. xii. The bride kissed the goblet, the knight took it up. 1859 *GEO. ELIOT A. Bede* xxii. She must keep it under her clothes, and no one would see it. 1879 *BAIN Higher Eng. Gram.* 27 The day will be fine; no one doubts it. *Mod.* They say he has left the country, but I do not believe it.

b. Also used as anticipatory object when the logical object is a clause. Cf. 4.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* i. i. 63, I take it your owne business calls on you. 1599 — *Much Ado* iv. i. 206 Publish it that she is dead. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* i. I held it truth . . . That men may rise on stepping-stones Of their dead selves to higher things. 1881 *MASON Engl. Gram.* § 405 He made it clear that the plan was impossible. *Mod.* May I take it that you will sign the document?

7. After a preposition. (In OE. *hit* or *him*, according to the regimen of the prep. Cf. *HIM* 2 a.)

The usual ME. construction was *there (par) + prep.*: e.g. *thereat, thereby, thereafter, therein, thereon, therewith*.

1340 *HAMFOLDE Pr. Cons.* 674 þe rotes þat of it springes. *Ibid.* 1649 Afterward I sal speke of it. *Ibid.* 2795 þat place is neghest aboven hel pitte Bytween purgatory and jtte. 1382 *WYCLIF Rev.* xxi. 24 The kinges of erthe shulen bringe to her glory and honour in to it [1526 *TINDALE* vnto hit]. 1485 *CAXTON Paris & P.* 3 Nor say nothyng to hyr of hyt. 1522 *N. T. (Rhem.) Matt.* xxviii. 4 What is that to vs? looke thou to it. *Ibid.* 24 Looke you to it [1611 See ye to it]. 1590 *TARLTON Neues Purgat.* (1844) 82 He byed him thither, and found them all hard at it by the teeth. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* iii. i. 34 Wee ought to looke to it. 1608 — *Per.* iii. i. 21 A little daughter; for the sake of it be manly. 1611 — *Cymb.* ii. iv. 141 Another staine, as bigge as Hell can hold, Were there no more but it. 1635 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 99 Shee would oft-times sigh to thinke of it. 1663 *Perry's Diary* 15 Apr. I to my office, and there hard at it till almost noon. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vi. vi. Unless you consent to it, I will not give you a groat. 1858 *LYTTON (titled)* What will he do with it? *Mod.* There is nothing for it but to run.

8. As simple dative = 'to it'. (In OE. *him*: see *HIM* 2 a.)

c 1400 *MAUNOEY.* (1839) xv. 165 To don it worschipe and reuerence. 1595 *SHAKS. John* ii. i. 162 It grandame will giue yt a plum. 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 186 'Tis a good dunesse, And giue it way. a 1822 *SHELLEY Superstition* 31 Conuerging thou didst giue it name, and form. *Mod.* Bring the calf and giue it a drink. She took the child and gave it suck.

9. It is often used as an indefinite object of a transitive verb, e.g. *to carry it, fight it, face it, brave it*; so in imprecations, as *confound it! hang it!* Also of an intransitive verb, e.g. *to go it, run it, trip it, ride it, flaunt it*. And in this way verbs are formed for the nonce upon nouns, with the sense to do, act, or play the person or character, to use the thing; e.g. *to king it, queen it, lord it, foot it, boat it, cab it, coach it, train it*, etc. The use now is colloquial.

App. first used with transitive vbs., and with adv. out, as *to fight it* (i. e. the matter, affair) out. Afterwards out was omitted, and the usage extended through amphibolous to intransitive vbs., as *to flaunt it out, to flaunt it*. Through vbs. having sbs. of the same form, as *to lord*, it was extended to other sbs. as *king, queen*, etc. There may have been some influence from *do it* as a substitute, not only for any transitive vb. and its object, but for an intransitive vb. of action, as in 'he tried to swim, but could not do it', where it is the action in question.

1548 *PATTEN Exp. Scott.* in Arb. *Garner III.* 109 If they had meant to fight it out. 1579 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 73 To face it oute lustely. 1823 *STUBBS Anat. Adams* ii. (1882) 108 That flaunt it out in their staten doblers.

1580 SHAKS. *Tit. A. iv. l. 121* He goe braue it at the Court.
 1590 H. SMITH *Wedding Carve*. (1592) 335 When our backs flant it like courtiers. 1593 SHAKS. *A Hen. VI. i. iii. 80* She sweeps it through the Court with troups of Ladies. *Ibid.* iv. viii. 47. I see thee Lording it in London streets. 1605 — *Macb. ii. iii. 19* He Deuill-Porter it no further. 1610 — *Temp. i. ii. 380* Foote it feattly heere, and there. 1611 — *Wint. T. iv. iv. 460* He Queene it no inch farther. 1634 MILTON *L'Allegro* 337 Come, and trip it, as you go, On the light fantastick toe. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 71 Taught many Successors to King it right for many Ages. *Ibid.* 91 Poore Coblers well may fault it now and then. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 194 Hissop doth tree it [*arborescit*] in Judea. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 334 She is coquetting it with England. 1850 MAS. BAWNSING *Calls on the Heart* ii. The world goes riding it fair and grand. 1856 R. EG. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* (1883) xxxvi. 104 Dyspepsy and gout the amusement may share, So go it, ye cripples! and take a Bath chair. 1889 JEROME *Three Men in a Boat* ii. We decided that we would... hotel it, and inn it, and pub. it when it was wet. *Mod.* She is inclined to lord it over her brothers. (*collog.*) Go it, old man! We will walk as far as we can, and then train it.

III. 10. As possessive case or possessive pronoun; = ITS. Now *dial.*

13. — E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 264 Kepe to hit, & alle hit cors clarily ful fyll. *Ibid.* 956 About Sodamas & hit sydeze alle. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* viii. Of hit woe wille I wete, Gif that I may hit bales And the body bare. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gnydon's Quest. Chirurg.* i. It sendeth the humour melenolyke to the stomacke for to prouoke it appetyte. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* vii. 81 b. Loue... also hath it infancie & it hath it comen forwarde in growthe of age. 1563 DAVIDSON *Confut. Kennedy in Wodrow Misc.* (1844) 205 The Romane Kirk hes receauit be it awin judgement, the commune translatione. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ii. 19 It hath no forme of it owne; for had it any of it owne, it could not breede them, because it owne would occupie it to the full. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn. i. v. 236* It's had it head bit off by it young. 1608-27 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Poves* ii. 86 That which with it owne glory can make them happy. 1611 BIBLE *Lev. xxv. 5* That which groweth of it [*ed.* 1660 its] owne accord... thou shalt not reape. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 150 He shall suffer the young Asses to sucke it damme vntill it be two yeares old. 1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philar. Wks.* (1633) 653 Each part as faire doth show In it kind, as white in Snow.

Mod. dial. 1869 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Sketches* 89 Look at it een; they're as breet as th' north-star on a frosty neet. 1881 *Lancash. Gloss.* s. v. If he can catch hound o' that dog he'll haue it life. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* s. v. Come to it mammy. 1892 J. WRIGHT *Windhill Dial.* 121 Possessive it its. 1899 N. E. SCOTCH (Dundee, archl.), 'See at the cat pittin' up it paw an' clawin' it head'.

IV. As reflexive pronoun.

11. In accus. and dative = ITSELF (which is the ordinary equivalent).

The reflexive use of it is rarer than that of *him*, *her*, because of the less frequency of neuter agents.

1595 SHAKS. *John v. vii. 55* My heart hath one poore string to stay it by. *Mod.* The tree draws to it all the moisture from the adjacent ground. The horse sprang over the precipice carrying its rider with it.

12. As possessive = ITS (L. *suus*).

1548-1612 [see 10].

V. 13. As antecedent pronoun followed by relative expressed or understood. (Rare; more frequently expressed by *that which*, *the one that*, *what*.) 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 117 Hit is soð ðat to seiect. 1305 St. Edm. *Conf.* 562 in E. E. P. (1862) 86 Louerd... þu hit ert þat ich habbe iloued. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecol. i. 9* What is that was? it that is to come. What is that is mad? it that is to be maad. 1533 LO. BERNERS *Goll. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q vj b. Idleness, whereby on enuy enteth, is it which openeth the gate to all vices. 1535 COVERDALE *Chron.* iv. 10 God caused it for to come that he axed. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 541 It that thay wyn at our plesour to spend. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epig.* (1869) 133 It hath in an houre that hath not in vii years. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A. v. i. 59* An if it please me which thou speak'st. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* ii. 1. 58 It holds currant that I told you yesternight. 1601 — *Twel. N.* ii. iv. 80 That's it, that alwayes makes a good voyage of nothing. 1611 BIBLE *Isa. li. 9* Art thou not it that hath cut Rahab? 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* ii. xxvii. 137 But that is not it I intend to speak of here.

14. When the antecedent is the subject of a clause which precedes the relative, it may be used of persons as well as things.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V. i. ii. 15* It is a good Diuine that follows his owne instructions. *Ibid.* ii. ii. 80 It is a wise Father that knows his owne childe. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) II. 124 (Fragment ii.) 'It is an ill wind', said a boatman... 'which blows no body any good'. *Mod.* It is not everybody who can afford to take a holiday.

Itabirite (itæ'birait). Also *ytæ. Min.* [*f. Itabira*, name of a place in Minas Geraes, Brazil + *-ITE*.] A quartzose iron-slate or iron-mica slate, consisting chiefly of alternate layers of quartz and specular iron ore.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 141 Itabirite is a schist resembling mica-schist, but containing much specular ore in grains or scales or in the micaceous form. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 412 The disappearance of iron pyrites in auriferous itabirites.

I-tached, ME. pa. pple. of TACH v.

Itacism (itæ'siz'm). [*f. Gr. ἴτα*, the name of the letter η, pronounced ῑtā in later and modern Gr. (and English pronunciation of ancient Greek) as if spelt ῑra; the suffix as in *iotacism*, *rhotaicism*.] The giving to the Greek vowel η the sound-value ῑ, like Eng. *ee* (opposed to ETACISM, in which it has the original value ῑ); also the reduction in pronunciation of different Greek vowels and diphthongs (as α, η, ο, υ, ι) to the sound ῑ (represented in ancient

Greek by the letter α, iota); cf. IOTACISM; hence the erroneous substitution in MSS. of ῑ for any of these vowels or diphthongs. So *ῑtacist*, one who practises or favours itacism; *ῑtaci'stio a.*, characterized by itacism.

1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit. v. i. § 25* Reuchlin's school, of which Melancthon was one... were called Itacists, from the continual recurrence of the sound of Iota in modern Greek, being thus distinguished from the Etists of Erasmus's party. 1854 ELLICOTT *Ep. Gal. Pref.* (1859) 18 The apparent probabilities of erroneous transcription, permutation of letters, itacism, and so forth. 1861 SCRIVENER *Introd. Crit. N. T.* i. 10 It seems more simple to account for the itacisms... by assuming that a vicious pronunciation gradually led to a loose mode of orthography adapted to it. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T. Introd.* § 303 Changes of an itacistic kind, as the confusion between imperatives... and infinitives. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* 1. 158 note. Some have supposed a pleasant play of words founded on itacism between *chrestos* (sweet) and *Christos* (Christ).

I-tacned, -takned, ME. pa. pple. of TOKEN v.

Itacolumite (itākō'lūmait). *Min.* [*f. Itacolumi*, name of a mountain in Minas Geraes, Brazil + *-ITE*.] A granular, quartzose, talcomicaeous slate, sometimes flexible in thin slabs.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 88. 83 *Itacolumite*, a schistose quartz rock, consisting of quartz grains with talc or mica. 1868 — *Min.* (ed. 5) 22 The diamond appears generally to occur in regions that afford a laminated granular quartz rock, called itacolumite, which pertains to the talcose series, and which in thin slabs is more or less flexible. 1878 LAWRENCE *tr. Cotta's Rocks Class.* 240 In the Brazils itacolumite forms whole systems of strata of great thickness.

Itaconic (itākō'nik), *a. Chem.* [Formed by arbitrary transposition of letters from ACONITIC.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from aconitin. *Itaconic acid*, C₆H₄O₄, an acid isomeric with citraconic and mesaconic acids, obtained in the dry distillation of citric acid. Its salts are *Itaconates*.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 435 *Itaconic acid* is dibasic, forming acid salts, C₆H₃MO₄, and neutral salts, C₆H₄(M)₂O₄. The neutral itaconates of the alkali-metals do not crystallise.

† I-tæche, v. *Obs.* Also 3 i-tachen. [OE. *gētac(e)an* to show, to assign, to teach, *f. gē- + tac(e)an* to TEACH.] *trans.* To show; to hand over, deliver; to teach.

1888 K. ELFREDE *Boeth.* xxiv. § 9 Ða cwæð he: Ic hit þe þonne wille gētacen. 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2837 (Gr.) Him frea engla wile gētacete. 1205 LAV. 10395 He heom wolden mucle wele & wuðscipe itachen. *Ibid.* 11169 þeo Judens heo sohten & þere qene heo itæhten. 1250 Owl & Night. 1345 Swiche lufe ich itache and lere.

I-tæht, -taht, -taiht, -tajt, ME. pa. pple. of TEACH v.

† Itaille, sb. and a. *Obs. rare.* In 5 Ytaille, 6 Itale, -ail. [ad. L. *Italus* (pl. *Itali*) ITALIAN.] = ITALIAN.

1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. 51 Þe ytailles sayen it ys no vice to a kynge if he be auers to hym seluen, so þat he be large to his subgit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* vi. xiii. 6 And quhat successioun or posteritie Of Itale freyndschip schall descend of the. *Ibid.* vii. iii. (heading) Ester Eneas come to Itail land.

Itaka-wood (itākā'wud). [*f. Itaka*, the native name + *Wood sb.*] A cabinet-wood beautifully streaked with black and brown, obtained from the *Macharium Schomburgkii*, a leguminous tree of British Guiana.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 706/1 *Macharium Schomburgkii*, n British Guiana species, produces the beautifully mottled wood called Itaka, Itiki, or Tiger-wood, used for furniture in that country.

I-take(n), I-tald, ME. pa. pples. of TAKE, TELL vbs.

Italian (itæ'liän), *a. and sb.* Forms: 5 Ytalian, Itallian, -aillian, -aylion, 5-6 Ytalyen, 6 Italyan(e, -ion, -yon, -ien, 6- Italian. [ad. L. *Italiānus*, *f. Italia* Italy: cf. F. *Italien*.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to Italy or its people; native to or produced in Italy.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxi. (1870) 176 Calabre is a prouince ioyned to Italy; and they do vse the Italian fashion. 1576 A. HALL *Acc. Quarrel* (1815) 11 M. Mallerie hadde affirmed, that he would shew him an Italian trick, intending thereby to do him some secret and unlooked for mischief. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. i. 153 Adde thus much more, that no Italian Priest Shall tythe or toll in our dominions. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vii. i. § 21 Soon after the Lord Gray of Wilton... came with a company of Horse-men, and 300 Italian Shot, under Baptists Spinola their Leader, to recruit the Lord Russell. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. 1. x. 53 note, Italian operas are countenanced and even promoted by some of the burghomasters. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 166 The sky was of a deep, almost an Italian blue.

b. Of or pertaining to ancient Italy; = ITALIC a. 1, 1 b.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* vi. xiii. 16 Commixit with the blude Italliane. 1783 H. SWINBURNE *Trav. Two Sicilies* I. 323 Hannibal... assembled all his Italian allies in this temple. 1842 *Penny Cyc.* XIX. 172 a The philosophic school of which Pythagoras was the founder, is sometimes called the Italian or the Doric school. 1863 W. Y. SELLAR *Rom. Poets Rep.* ii. (1881) 45 It was from men of the Italian provinces, and not from her own sons, that Rome received her poetry.

† c. *Arch.* = ITALIO a. 1 c. *Obs.*

1624 WOTTON *Archit. in Reliq.* (1651) 225 The Compound Order, or as some call it, the Roman; others more generally the Italian.

† d. *Printing.* = ROMAN (type). *Obs.*

1711 STURVEY *Life Parker* iv. ch. xvi. 382 (an. 1572) The Archbishop had... spoken to Day the Printer, to cast a new Italian Letter. *Ibid.* iv. sect. iv. 541 To cast a new Sett of Italian Letters... For our black English Letter was not proper for the Printing of a Latin Book.

† e. = ITALIC a. 3. *Obs.*

1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 809 Whatsoever is printed in an Italian Character. 1723 *True Briton* I. 66 Every Word... that I lay any Stress upon, is printed in an Italian Character.

2. As the designation of the modern language of Italy (see B. 2). Hence of words, etc.: Belonging to this language. Of books, etc.: Composed or written in this language.

1530 PALSGR. 3. e shall be sounded lyke an Italian a and some thyng in the noose. 1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* Ep. Ded., So manie and so strange bookes... as be written in the Italian toong. 1639 WOTTON *Let. to Dr. C. in Reliq.* (1651) 476, I cannot (according to the Italian Phrase...) accuse the receipt of any Letter from you. 1750 CHESTERF. *Let.* (1774) II. 351 What Italian books have you read? 1820 SHELLEY *Let. M. Gisborne* 298 We will have books, Spanish, Italian, Greek.

3. Applied to the form of handwriting developed in Italy, and now used in Great Britain, America, the Latin countries, and other countries of Western Europe, which approaches in form to italic printing: opposed to the Gothic hand, formerly used in England and still in Germany, etc.

1571 BEAUCHESNE & BALDON (title) A Booke Containing Divers Sortes of hands, with the Italian, Roman, Chancery & court hands. 1643 Wood in *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 98 There was a paper found pasted, in a fayre Italian hand, thus inscribed: *Quæstiones* [etc.]. 1889 MAS. Pizzoli *France & Italy* I. 195 Italian hand was the first to become elegant. 1870 J. A. H. MURRAY in *Leisure Hour* 60 A specimen of the closing period of that Old English or Gothic handwriting, which was so rapidly disappearing before the Italian or current hand of the present day.

4. In specific names of things produced in or originally from Italy, as *Italian ferret*, *greyhound*, *lettuce*, *melilot*, *millet*, *oak*, etc.: see the sbs.

Italian cloth, a kind of linen jean with satin face, largely employed for linings (in *F. satin de Chine*, *It. zanelle*). **I. Gothic**, the Gothic or pointed architecture of Italy in the 13th and 14th c. **I. juice**, the extract of liquorice. **I. May**, the Dropwort, *Spiræa Filipendula*. **I. plaster**: see quot. 1887. **I. roof**, a hip-roof. **I. sixth** (*Mus.*), a chord consisting of a note with its major third and augmented sixth. **I. string**, a superior kind of violin-string of Italian manufacture. **I. warehouse**, a shop where Italian groceries, fruits, olive oil, etc. are sold; hence **I. ware-housman**.

1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades*, Table, Italian Warehouse. 1863 *Good Words* 870/1 You are mistaken as to the Italian warehouse. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 726/1 Italian May, *Spiræa Filipendula*. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* xi. 126 A discord which has been called an 'Italian Sixth'. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Italian plaster*, an old name for a plaster used for purging sordid ulcers and promoting granulation.

B. sb. 1. A native of Italy.

1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 130 The ytaliance sayth, that in a kynge hit is noght reproue yf he be scarce to hym-Selfe. 1439 *Rolls Parli.* V. 321/1 Lumbardes, Itaylians, and .other Merchantes Aliens. 1573 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 149 Geven to the Italians for serteine pastymes that they shewed before Master Meare. 1611 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* 618 The Italians have two very different sounds for the two vowels E and O. 1783 H. SWINBURNE *Trav. Two Sicilies* I. 398 Another monument... commemorating a victory gained... by thirteen Italians over an equal number of French. 1818 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* V. v. 401 The great merchants of Europe were the Italians.

2. The Italian language.

1485 CAXTON *Pref. Malory's Arthur*, Moo bookes [are] made of his noble actes... as wel in duche ytalyen spyaynyshe and grekysshe as in frensshe. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxiii. (1870) 179 Who that wyl learne some Italian. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 274 The Story is extant and writ in choysce Italian. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 312 This device was ingeniously translated into Italian by Bellori.

† 3. One versed in the Italian language; an Italian scholar. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* Ep. Ded., What and whosoever he be that thinks himselfe a very good Italian.

4. *pl. (ellipt.)* Articles (defined by context) imported from Italy.

1883 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 2/5 Tows and hems... Italians have advanced 1/1 per ton. 1891 *Ibid.* 20 Oct. 2/7 Eggs... There has been a rise of 6d. on second Italians.

C. Comb., as *Italian-like adj.* and *adv.*, *Italian-minded adj.*; also prefixed to other adjs., as *Italian-English*, etc.

1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* Ep. Ded., I may consecrate this lesser-volume... to all Italian-English, or English-Italian students. 1651 WALTON *Life Wotton in Reliq.* Wott. b. x. His long Rapier, which Italian-like he then wore. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 27 Lest... an Italian minded Guest gaze too long on them, and commend the worke for your wive's sake.

Italianate (itæ'liän't), *a. (sb.)* Forms: see next; also 7 -at. [ad. It. *Italianato*: see -ATE 2.] 1. Rendered Italian; that has become or been made Italian in character: see ITALIANATE v.

Often with allusion to the Italian proverb *Inglese Italianato è un diavolo incarnato*, 'Englishman Italianate is a devil incarnate' (see quots. 1597, 1659, and quots. 1598, 1660 in ITALIANATED 1).

1572 GRINDAL *Let. Burtleigh Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 332 The number of obdurate papists and Italianate atheists is great at this time. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (N.), I am Englishe borne, and I have English thoughts; not a devill incarnate because I am Italianate. 1659 HOWELL *Lex. Tetragl.* Ital. Prov., An Englishman Italianat is a Devill incarnat. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Oct. 552/2 An English girl that is Italianate must expect... to live among ideas and manners so strange to her that her existence can scarcely be made harmonious.

2. Of Italian character, form, or aspect.

1592 NASHE *P. Penillesse* (Shaks. Soc.) 66, I comprehend... vnder hypocrisie, al Machivalisme, Puritanisme... and finally, all Italianate conveyances. 1631 BATHWAT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 324 A scrud' face, an artful cringe, or an Italianate ducke. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 98 The small Italianate physique of his son.

† B. sb. An Italianate person. *Obs. rare.*

1587 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) 1. 130, I passe ouer to saie anie more of these Italianates.

Italianate (itæ'liānēt), *v.* Also 6 *ytal*, 6-7 *italion*-, *-in*-, *-ien*-, (7 *-iannate*). [Found first in pa. pple. *Italianated* (see next), f. It. *Italianato*, whence the simple vb. was deduced.] *trans.* To render Italian; to give an Italian character to; to Italianize.

Usually in a depreciatory sense, esp. with reference to the imitation of Italian fashions and morals by English courtiers in the 16th and 17th cents.; cf. *ITALIANATE* *ppl. a. 1.*

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 213 Italianated in legerdemaines of subtiltye. 1599 H. HOLLAND *Wks. Greenham* To Rdr., The world was neuer more full of Italian conceits, nor men more in danger... to be Italianated. 1615 *Val. Welshm.* (1663) Cjb, My brain Italianates my barren faculties To Machivilian blackness. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. iii. § 49 The longer He lived in England, the less He had of an Englishman, daily more and more Italianating Himself. 1704 S. BRISCOE *Key Rehearsal* Pref. 9 The Decorum of Foreign-Theatres, especially the French... before it was so far Italianated. 1899 E. W. GOSSE *Donne* I. 36 Soft and voluptuous measures Italianating the rude tongues of the preceding generation.

Hence *Italianating ppl. a.*

1879 E. W. GOSSE *Lit. N. Europe* 242 This Italianating spirit was not lessened... by the next step taken.

Italianated (itæ'liānētéd), *ppl. a.* [f. It. *Italianato* (see prec.) + -ED¹.]

1. = ITALIANATE *a. 1.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 82 b, An other choppes in with Englishe Italianated. 1581 ANDERSON *Serm. Paulus Crosse* 80 Ourre Italianated Papistes. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* iv. (1603) 317 An English man italianated is a Devil incarnated. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 55 Nay, tis a Proverb of their own, *Fudescio Italiano è un Diavolo incarnato*: an Italianated German is a Devil incarnate. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amor. Lit.* (1867) 425 This Italianated Englishman... raged against Elizabeth more furiously than had the Mar-prelate Knox. 1891 *Athenæum* 5 Sept. 315/3 His preference for the italianated suburb of Cairo.

† 2. = ITALIANATE *a. 2. Obs.*

1616 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1887) Ser. II. II. 50 The Petitioner... seeketh to deteyne yt by his Italianated pollicie. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 37 How she leers out of her inticing Italianated eyes, able to confound a Saint.

Italianesque (itæ'liānēs'k), *a.* [f. ITALIAN + -ESQUE.] Italian in style or character.

1850 *Ecclesiologist* X. 45 To replace the present Italianesque altar. 1884 H. R. REYNOLDS in *Life* xiv. (1898) 349 The picturesque undulations and Italianesque dotting of houses in impossible places.

Hence *Italianesquery nonce-wd.* [cf. *grotesquerie*, -ery], work executed in Italian style.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 652 The 'White Angel', a close imitation of Browning's *Italianesquery*.

Italian iron, *sb.* A cylindrical 'iron' with rounded end, made hollow for the reception of the cylindrical heater, used for fluting or crimping lace, frills, etc. Hence *Italian-iron v. trans.* to flute or crimp with an Italian iron; to goffer; *Italian-ironed ppl. a.*

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 253 'Sad iron', 'box iron', and 'Italian iron'. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* I, The Italian-ironed double frills of its net-cap. 1861 E. WAUGH *Birtle Carter's T.* 5 A clean cap... thickly hordered with great, stiff, old-fashioned puffs, such as I used to watch my mother make on the end of the 'Italian iron' when I was a lad at home.

† **Italianish**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. ITALIAN + -ISH¹; cf. Ger. *Italiänisch*.] Italian, Italic.

1535 COVERDALE *Acts* x. i Cornelius a captainne of y^e company which is called y^e Italiensh. 1540 — *Confut. Standish Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 379 Cornelius, a captain of the Italianish company.

Italianism (itæ'liāniz'm), [f. ITALIAN + -ISM; or *a. F. Italianisme* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. An Italian practice, feature, or trait; esp. an Italian expression or idiom of language.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 91 Some notable newe Italianisme. 1611 COTGR., *Signale*, notable. (An Italianisme; and derived from the custome of marking souldiers in auncient Garrisons). 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 667 The introduction of Italianisms into the language. 1900 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LXXI. 113/2 Of Italianisms and other foreignisms... I have amassed a large collection.

2. Italian quality, spirit, or taste; attachment to Italian ideas or principles; sympathy with Italy.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 163 An absurd pretension to Italianism, which caricatured refinement, and surpassed Keats in folly. 1851 CALLEGA *Italy* in 1848, 202 The very character of that ministry was, however, its Italianism. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 1 Sept. 163/3 Such public expressions of

sentiments by public functionaries in Trieste itself are proofs beyond all doubt of the Italianism of the citizens.

Italianist, *rare.* [f. *as* prec. + -IST.] One who Italianizes.

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* viii, The bargain is hardly fair between such a gay Italianist and us country swains.

Italianity, *rare.* [f. ITALIAN + -ITY.] Italian quality or character.

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 494/2 If the 'Venetian', in spite of its peculiar 'Italianity', has naturally special points of contact with the other dialects of Upper Italy [etc.].

Italianize (itæ'liāniz), *v.* [a. F. *Italianiser* (16th c. in Littré): cf. ITALIAN and -IZE.]

1. *intr.* (also in phr. *to Italianize it*): To practise Italian fashions or habits; to become Italian (in character, tastes, etc.).

1611 COTGR., *Italianiser*, to Italianize it; to speake Italian, play the Italian, doe like an Italian. 1656 BLOUNT, *Italianize*. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

2. *trans.* To make Italian in character or style.

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 136 Nol's Latin clerks were somewhat Italianiz'd. 1729 MIDDLETON *Let. fr. Rome* (1741) 170 The adding of a modern termination, or Italianizing the old name of a Deity, has given existence to some of their present Saints. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 729 She Italianised her Christian name. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 46 The Hall was new wainscoted and thoroughly Italianized.

Hence *Italianized ppl. a.*, *Italianizing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also *Italianization*, the action or process of Italianizing, an Italianized formation; *Italianizer*, one who Italianizes.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xix. 159 A Chironomatick Italianising of his Demand, with various Jecigation of his Fingers. 1771 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmsbury* I. 217 Louisa is gone to the oratorio, a great condescension for so Italianised a lady. 1847 L. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. p. ccxvi, Mabuse, Van Orley, and the Italianisers of Antwerp—imitators chiefly of Raphael. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* vi. iii. (1864) III. 430 This absolute Italianisation of the Pope. 1880 H. NICOT in *Academy* 24 July 57 We have Old French, Modern French, Italianisations, Latin expansions, and English abbreviations used indiscriminately. 1881 WESTCOTT & HOOT *Grk. N. T.* II. App. 46 European of a comparatively late and Italianising type. 1900 *Pilot* 4 Aug. 140/2 There is only one example of the Italianising masters of Fontainebleau.

Italianly (itæ'liānli), *adv. rare.* [f. ITALIAN + -LY².] In an Italian manner.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Piv, On English foole: wanton Italianly; Go Frenchly: Duchly drink: breath Indianly. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 387/1 Sant' Agnese, pronounced... Italianly to rhyme with lazy.

Italic (itæ'lik), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *Italicus*, a. Gr. *Ἰταλίκος*, f. *Ἰταλία*, L. *Italia* Italy. Cf. *F. Italicque* (15-16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to ancient Italy or its tribes; *spec.*, in *Rom. Hist. and Law*, pertaining to parts of Italy other than Rome.

Italic version: see quot. 1852.

1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* iii. 113 St. Ambrose at Milan, had as great authority as Damasus at Rome; And the Italic Diocese was as considerable as the Roman. 1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* iv. 62 Neither are we to expect to meet with it in the Italic psalters. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 403 The old Italic Version, or *Vetus Itala*, is the name usually given to that translation of the sacred Scriptures into the Latin language which was generally used till the time of St. Jerome. 1875 POSTE *Gains* I. Comm. (ed. 2) 108 Italic soil was subject to Quirinary ownership. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains* II. § 31 A usufruct of lands that have italic privilege. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 272 The Italic groups, that is, the early languages of Italy.

b. Pertaining to the Greek colonies in southern Italy: said of the school of philosophy founded in Magna Græcia by Pythagoras in the 6th cent. B.C. (Sometimes used to include the Eleatic school.) 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 17 This School was called the Italic School. 1728 T. SHELDON *Persius* iii. (1739) 45 He travelled to Magna Græcia where he was the Founder of the Italic Sect. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vi. (1859) I. 105 Pythagoras, the founder of the Italic school.

c. *Arch.* A name of the fifth of the classical orders, the COMPOSITE. Formerly *Italia*.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Ajb, The fifth pillar named *Composita* or *Italia*. 1656 S. H. GOLD *Law* To Rdr. 1, If some Capitals should want their Italic distinctions and ornaments. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Italtick Order of Architecture*, see *Composite Order*.

† 2. = ITALIAN *a. 1. Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 159 A spacious Tanck... round set with pipes of lead which (after the Italtick sort) spouts out the liquid element in variety of conceits. 1711 MADOX *Excheq.* Pref. 16 Persons that were by birth or education French or Italtick. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 39 The Italtic caution of the ambassador.

3. (with small *i*) Applied to the species of printing type introduced by Aldus Manntins of Venice, in which the letters, instead of being erect as in Roman, slope towards the right; first used in an edition of Virgil, published in 1501 and dedicated to Italy. In early use also *Italtica* (sc. *littera*).

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) p. v, Beginning their question ever at an Italtike Capital Q. 1615 BROWELL *Moham. Imp.* Pref. B, If I have added any thing... that we have caused to be imprinted in an Italtica letter. 1733 SWIFT *Misc.*, On *Poetry* 95 To Statesman wou'd you give a Wipe, You print it in *Italtick Type*. When Letters are

in vulgar Shapes, 'Tis ten to one the Wit escapes. 1789 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1888) X. 180 The printers have of late banished also the italic types. 1818 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* V. iv. 391 Their printing was in Italic characters. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. xxvi. 247 Documents... profusely underlined... in which the machinations of villains are laid bare with italic fervour. 1861 N. A. WOODS *Pr. Wales in Canada & U. S.* 390 The reiterated headings, italic emphasis, and minute details, so peculiar to the American journals.

† b. Of handwriting: = ITALIAN *a. 3. Obs.*

1571 BEAUCHESNE & BAILDON *Booke contg. divers sortes of hands* (1602) D. (heading) Italtique hande. *Ibid.* Eiv. (heading) Italtique Letter.

B. sb.

1. A member of the Italic school of philosophy: see A. 1 b.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *le Roy's Interch. Var. Things* 61 a. The Philosophers... divided themselves into two sects, those being called Ioniques, thother Italtiques. 1678 CUPWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref., Divers of the Italticks, and particularly Empedocles, before Democritus, Physiologized Atomically.

2. (with small *i*) *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) Italic letters; letters sloping to the right: now usually employed to emphasize a word or series of words, or to distinguish a word or phrase (e.g. one in a foreign language) from others in the same context. See A. 3.

1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 8 From the Bottom to the Foot is 12 of them in Romans and Italticks. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 455 P. 6, I Desire you would print this in *italic*, so it may be generally taken notice of. c 1823 T. HOWES in *S. Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 194 The names in italic are those supplied by the editors. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. i. 8 It would be a desirable object, if the use of Italic could be governed by some rules. 1898 A. W. W. DALE *Life R. W. Dale* ix. 217 In the book, the sentence in italics is developed into an entire lecture. *Mod. Review*, We quote the passage; the italics are our own.

† **Italtical**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *as* prec. + -AL.] Italian. Hence † *Italtically adv.*, Italianly.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Anstus. Nameless Cath.* 74 That frapling discourse of his Italtical progresse. 1821 BYRON *Wks.* (1837-40) V. 179 By the papers... I perceive that the Italian gazette had lied most *Italtically*, and that the drama had not been bssed.

Italtican, *a. rare.* [f. L. *Italicus* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Italian group of languages.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 188 Declared Indo-European and Italtican by scholars.

† **Italticate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ITALIC + -ATE³.] *trans.* To italicize. Hence *Italticated ppl. a.*

1839 J. R. DARLEY *Introd. Beaum. & Fl's Wks.* I. p. xxxiv, These five italicized syllables pass but for two.

Italticism (itæ'lisiz'm), *rare.* [f. ITALIC + -ISM.] An Italian expression or idiom; an Italianism.

1773 *Westm. Mag.* I. 15 (Jod.) Our language abounds with Italticisms. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. ii. 140 note, The Gallicisms or Italticisms are very numerous [in Thomas à Kempis]. 1898 BARTON *Dict. Archit.* 375 *Portico*, an Italticism of the Lat. *porticus*.

Italticize (itæ'lisiz), *v.* [f. ITALIC + -IZE.] *trans.* To print in italics, or (in writing) underscore with a single line as a sign that the word or words thus marked are to be so printed, or in order to emphasize or otherwise distinguish them.

1795 PARR *Rem. Statem.* Combe 78 In p. 17 of his pamphlet the Dr. has printed, but not italicised another inaccuracy. 1858 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 139 The words which I have italicized in the above extract are those which were surprising to me. 1865 *Spectator* 28 Jan. 100 The lines we have italicized are lines of very great beauty. 1871-3 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 30 There are no words in the Latin answering to the words which are italicised in the English version.

fig. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* i, A slight inflection of voice just italicised the epithet.

Hence *Italticized ppl. a.*, *Italticizing vbl. sb.* Also *Italticization*, the action of italicizing.

1888 W. SHARP in *Academy* 17 Mar. 184/3 The italicisation is mine; but comment I have none. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 2/2 Carlyle, however, gave positive injunctions on the point... running as follows, with the characteristic italicising here reproduced. 1898 E. S. WALLACE *Jerusalem the Holy* viii. 131 The italicized words briefly but accurately describe the land.

Italtico, used as combining form of *Italic*, adverbially qualifying the following adj., as in *Italtico-Gallic*, Gallic or French of an Italian sort.

1804 LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 21 A certain Italtico-Gallic Gentleman.

Italtiot, -ote (itæ'lipt, -out), *sb. and a.* [ad. Gr. *Ἰταλιότης*, f. *Ἰταλία* Italy.]

a. *sb.* A person of Greek descent dwelling in ancient Italy; an inhabitant of Magna Græcia.

b. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Greek colonies in southern Italy or Magna Græcia.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ix. (1701) 359/1 A Council being called, and it being put to the question, Whether they should deliver up the Italtiot to the Sybarites, or undergo a War with an enemy more powerful than themselves? 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 117 Several illustrious names in Grecian poetry and science belong by birth to the Italtiot settlements. 1892 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 187/1 The concluding chapters... give a pretty full account of the literary side of Sicilian and Italtiot history.

† **Italtish**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *Ital-us* Italian + -ISH¹.] Italian.

1544 BALE *Scl. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 8 Polydorus Vergilius

polluting our English Chronicles most shamefully with his Romish lies and other Italian beggarys. 1550 — *Eng. Votaries* li. 69 Thys story is tenderly touched of the Italysh writers. 1567 *FLEMING Contn. Holinshed* III. 1575/2 The Italysh preest and Spanish prince.

Italo- used as the combining form of *Italian* in various formations, as **Italo-Byzantine a.**, pertaining to Byzantine art as developed in Italy; **Italo-Gre'cian, -Gree'k a.**, pertaining to Greek settlers or Greek civilization in Italy; **Italo-mania**, a mania for things Italian.

1793 H. SWINBURKE *Trav. Two Sicilies* I. 353 Sent to lay the first stone of this Italo-Græco-Corsinian seminary. 1847 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* I. 325 The second period, which may be called the Italo-Gre'cian, continued till about the extinction of the Antonines. 1847-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. i. I. (1876) 25 The .. Italomania of Boston Bay. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 458 A splendid specimen of a large gold ring of the best Italo-Greek work. 1883 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Sculpt.* Introd. 12 Ornaments and animals in the same Italo-Byzantine style.

I-tan, I-taried, ME. pa. pples. of TAKE, TARRY.

Ita-palm (i'tā,pām). [*i. ita*, native Brazilian name + *PALM* 2.] A palm-tree of tropical South America found on river banks.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 725/2 *Mauritia flexuosa*, the Moriche or Ita Palm, is very abundant on the banks of the Amazon, Rio Negro, and Orinoco rivers.

†I-tase, a. Obs. [*OE. getāse*.] Convenient, suitable, handy.

Beowulf (L.) 1320 Frægn gif him wære æfter neod-laðu niht ge-tase. a 1000 *Boeth.* *Metr.* xx. 11 Pu þysse middan-geard .. tidum totaeldes, swa hit ge-tasest wæs. c1205 *LAV.* 6502 Pe king droh his sword be him wes itase.

I-tasted, I-tauwed, I-tauzt, I-taxed, ME. pa. pples. of TASTE, TAW, TEACH, TAX vbs.

Itch (itʃ), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 *zyce*, 4 *ziche*, 5 *ziche*, 3 *zyche*, *ikeche*, *icche*, 6 *yoch(e)*, *ytch(e)*, *itche*, *yche*, *iche*, 7 *ich*, 6- *itch*. *β.* 5 *zeke*. See also *S. YUKE*. [*OE. gicce*, *sb.* from stem of *giccan*: see *ITCH v.1*.]

1. An uneasy sensation of irritation in the skin, which is relieved by scratching or rubbing; *spec.* a contagious disease, in which the skin is covered with vesicles and pustules, accompanied by extreme irritation, now known to be produced by the itch-mite; scabies.

a. 800 *Leiden Gloss.* 82 *Prorigo, urigo cutis*, *zyceae*. c1340 *Cursor M.* 11823 (Trin.) Pe ziche toke him sickerly Pe fester smoot þourge his body. c1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 91 Pe Lord schal smyte þe wip .. scabbie .. and ziche. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 91 If it be drie, it schal proprie be clepid itche. And if it be moist, it schal be clepid scabbie. c1440 *Promp.* Parv. 259/1 Itche, or ziche (S. ikeche, or zyche), *pruritus*. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 99 If thou shouldest for a litle ytche claw thy self suddenly depe into y^e flesh. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 20 This vnguent is for iche of the legges. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 117 The Italians .. for the most part are troubled with an itch, wittnesse the frequent cry in their streets. Ointment for the Itch. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 152 In the case of that particular kind of itch, which belongs to a distemper nam'd from that effect, there are some who, far from disliking the sensation, find it highly acceptable and delightful. 1861 HULMER *tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. vi. I. 308 There really is a special parasite which gives rise to the Itch. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* (1884) 184 One of the most prevalent diseases in Mongolia is itch. 1900 N. & Q. 9th Ser. V. 7 Stablemen refer to the itch in horses as 'the dukes' [VUKES]. A 'dukey horse' means a horse suffering from itch.

b. Applied, with qualification, to various forms of eczema and other skin diseases, as *bakers', bricklayers', grocers' itch* (see these words). *Norwegian itch*, a form of leprosy occurring in Norway.

2. *fig.* An uneasy or restless desire or hankering after something; a restless propensity to do something: usually spoken contemptuously. Const. *of, for, after*, (*†at*), or *inf.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 371/2 For no desyre of mans prayse or ytch of vain glory, but of mere humilitie. 1599 *Life More in Wordsw. Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 119 Some of this new sect had taken such an itch of preaching, that they could hardly charm their tongues. 1624 Bp. HALL *Serm. Hampton Cr.* Sept., Rem. Wks. (1660) 4 There is an itch of the ear .. that now is grown epidemical. 1638 RANDOLPH *Muse's Looking-Gl.* III. iv. One that, out of an itch to be thought modest, dissembles his qualities. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 123 Their itch after Idol-worship is over. 1708 *Wooden World Dissected* 32 He has as great an Itch at breaking of Heads on Board, as he has ashore at breaking of Windows. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlvii. 253 Nothing can restrain a thorough-bred gamester; all ties and obligations give way to this agreeable itch of the elbow. 1753 JOHNSON *Advertiser* No. 115 P. 3 The itch of literary praise. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindarian Wks.* 1812 IV. 237 The virtuous itch For making a rare Butterfly-collection. 1863 GRO. ELIOT *Romola* vii. He had an itch for authorship. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 201 The itch of originality infects his thought and style. 1876 BROWNING *Filippo Baldinucci* liv. We fret and fume and have an itch To strangle folk.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *itch-allaying adj.*; *Itch-acarus*, -insect, -mite, -tick, a small parasitic arachnid (*Sarcoptes scabiei*) of the family *Acaridae*, which burrows in the human skin, and gives rise to the disease called itch or scabies; *itch-reed*, *itch-weed*, popular names of White and Swamp Hellebore (*Veratrum album* and *viride*) respectively.

1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* II. xxiii. 332 The 'itch acarus' (*A. Scabiei*, L.) is similarly circumstanced. 1599 MARSTON *Seco. Villanie* II. viii. 213 But if he get her 'itch-alaying pinne, O sacred relique, straight he must beginne To raue out-right. 1846 GREGORY *The. & Pract. Med.* v. vi. (L.) The 'itch insect was first accurately described by Bonomo in 1683. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 701/1 The 'itch mite is a microscopic animal, found under the human skin in the pustules of a well-known cutaneous disease. 1770 J. R. FORSTER *tr. Kalin's Trav. N. Amer.* (1772) I. 382 The English call it 'Itch-reed'. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 509 Infestation of the 'itch-tick'. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, 'Itch-weed, *Veratrum viride*.

Itch (itʃ), *v.1* Forms: a. 1 *zice(e)an*, 3 *zichen*, 3-4 *zichen*, 4 *zichen* (*pr. pple.* (Aynb.) *loinge*), 5 *zichyn*, 3 *zichin*, *icchen*, *yechen*, *zichen*, *ichen*, *yichen*, *yehyn*, 5-6 *ytche*, *itche*, 6-7 *ytch*, 6- *itch*. *β.* 5 *zykyn*, 3 *ekyn*, *ykyn*, *ekyn*, 3 *eke*, 7 *yeck*. [*OE. gic(e)an* (-i-**gicc(e)an*), with umlaut from **geoc-1-gucc-*]: -WGer. **jukkjan* (OHG. *jucchen*, MHG. *jucken*, *jücken*, Ger. *jucken*, OLG. *jukid* itches, MDu. *joken*, *jeuken*, Dn. *jeuken*), Goth. *jukjan*, from stem *juk-* whence OHG. *jukido*, OE. *giecda*, later *zicda*, ME. *zykthe*, YEKETH, *itch*. In the 14-15th c. the form *ziche*, *zitch*, lost its initial *z* before *i*, whence the later *itch*. In some northern dialects the word came down with hard *c* or *k*, as *zyk*-, *zik*-, in 15th c. *zeke*, *yeke*. See also the Sc. form *youch*, *yuck*, *YUKE*.]

1. *intr.* To have or feel irritation of the skin, such as causes an inclination to scratch the part affected: said of the part; also of the person affected. Also *impers.*, *it itches*, there is an itching.

a. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 50 Wið giccendre wombe. *Ibid.* 70 Wið oþrum giccendum blece. a1225 [see *ITCHING vbl. sb.* 1]. c1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 496 My mouth hath itched [w. rr. zechid, yched] all this long day. c1430 *Hymns Virg.* 80 Oure body wole icche, oure bonis wole ake. 1530 PALSGR. 595/1 Whan thy wounde begynneth to heale it wyll ytche. 1666 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 29, I would thou didst itch from head to foot, and I had the scratching of thee. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 558 After all, perhaps, we have no greater enjoyments among us than those of eating when we are hungry, .. laying down when sleepy, or, as the second Solomon has pronounced, than scratching where it itches. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 17 Socrates dilates on the pleasures of itching and scratching. 1897 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* III. 343 The cracks often itch in a most troublesome way. b. c1440 *Promp.* Parv. 258/1 Ichyn, or ykyn, or zykykyn (*K. yekyn*, S. *zichyn*, H., P. *ekyn*), *prurio*. 1468 *Medulla Gram.* (Promp. Parv. 538 note), *Prurio*, to zeke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 426/1 To zeke, *prurio*. 1703 THORESEN *Lct. to Ray* (E. D. S.), *Yecke*, [*z*, to] *itch*.

2. *fig.* To have an irritating desire or uneasy craving provoking to action. Often in *phr. one's fingers itch* (to do something, orig. to give a person a thrashing). Const. with *inf.*; also *for*, (*†at*).

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 80 Loked, seið sein Jerome, þæt ze nabbæn zicchinde noudre tunge ne earen. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* iv. 3 Thei schulen gadere to gidere maistris zitchinge [gloss. or plesynge] to the eeries. 1599 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* E viij b. [Our] fingers wyl itch at hym. 1592 *No-body and Some-body* (1878) 32 My Kinglee browes itch for a stately Crowne. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 48 If I see a sword out, my finger itches to make one. 1622 MARBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 157 His tongue itch't to be let loose. 1712 ABBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. i. His fingers itched to give Nic. a good slap on the chops. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 163 Keep thee from my failings-free, — Nor itch at rhymes. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* xviii. 205 The men's fingers are itching for a fight. 1860 READE *Clouster & H.* xxxviii. (1896) 111 No wonder men itch to be soldiers.

†3. *trans.* To cause to itch. *Obs.* 1585 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 91/1 It may be, that, I shall be able like a fleshworme to itch the bodie of his kingdom, and force him to scratch deepele. 1665, 1756 [see *ITCHING ppl. a.* 3].

† **Itch, v.2** *Obs.* [app. identical with *HITCH v.* and early ME. *ICCHE-N*; but the history is not clear.] *intr.* To shift one's position a little; to move with a jerk or succession of jerks; = *HITCH v. 3*.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 35 You shall see suche heaving and shooing, suche ytching and shouling, to sitte by women. 1589 *Paphe w. Hatchet* 1 Itch a litle further for a good fellowe. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 377 Shee still itche neerer her husband.

Here perhaps belong the following: 1640 A. HARNET *God's Summ.* 413 Riches cannot .. each us one haire breadth neerer heaven. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1701) 245 Without shifting of sides or at least etching this way and that way more or less.

Itch, v.3, variant of *ECH v. Obs.*, to augment, increase, eke out.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. ii. Halfe pound of tobacco, and a quarter of a pound of Coltsfoot, mixt with it too, to itch it out. a 1624 Bp. M. SMYTH *Serm.* (1632) 104 Where the lyon's skin will not reach, there they itch it with the fox skin. 1651 BEOELL in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, Erasmus 63 To itch out his travelling charges he agreed with Baptista Boeria .. to accompany his two sonnes to Bononia.

Itch, *obs.* variant of *ECH sb.1*, *EKE sb.1* 2.

1595 in *Antiquary* (1888) May 211 For itches for the bell ropes vjd.

† **Itchful, a. Obs. rare-.** [*i. ITCH sb. + -FUL*.] Full of itching, itchy.

1530 PALSGR. 316/2 Itche or ytchfull, *grateux*.

Itchiness (itʃinəs). [*i. ITCH v. + -NESS*.] The quality or state of being itchy; itchy sensation.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 383 He adds another

character, not always present however, namely, itchiness of the skin. 1847 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 222 The place in which they had burrowed was indicated by itchiness.

Itching (itʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*i. ITCH v.1 + -ING*.] 1. A feeling of uneasiness or irritation in the skin, which leads to scratching: see *ITCH v.1*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 238 Peo hwule þæt zichinge ilest, hit þunched god for to guiden. 1382 WYCLIF *Dent.* xxviii. 27 Smyit thee the Lord with .. scab forsote and itchyng [1388 *zichyng*, *ichyng*, *icching*]. 14.. *Nom.* in Wv. Wülcker 708/21 *Hic pruritus*, a zekyngne. c1440 *Promp.* Parv. 538/2 *Zykyngne*, or *zykthe*, *pruritus*. 1622-3 *Pervs Diary* 10 Feb. In the morning, most of my disease, that is, itching and pimples, were gone. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 205 They have commonly an itching at the nose. 1845 BUNN *Dis. Liver* 159 She became affected with excessive itching of the skin, which prevented sleep. *attrib.* 1608 ARMIST *Nest Ninn.* (1880) 48 The World .. scratching her braine with her itching pin .. answers, What then! 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Alum*, We call it, stone Allum, or itching powder.

2. *fig.* An uneasy desire or hankering: = *ITCH sb. 2*. 1340 *Aynb.* 16 þæt uerste heaued of þe beste of helle ys prede .. þe nifte icinge, in clefliche avarice ouer couaytise. 1676 tr. *Guillartiere's Voy. Athens* 33 A rich Turk in that City .. had an itching after the young Mans Estate. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 32 All fools have still an itching to deride. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 22 Aug. 3/1 An irrepressible itching for a little more military glory.

Itching (itʃɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [*i. ITCH v.1 + -ING* 2.] That itches.

1. That has or is characterized by a feeling of irritation in the skin; itchy.

c1000 [see *ITCH v.1* 1]. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* xxvi. 146 The itching tickling pain quickly grew languid. 1746 BERKELEY 2nd *Lt. Tarwater* § 15 A very useful wash for weak, dry, or itching eyes. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* xxxiii. 523 With a papulo-vesicular itching eruption resembling scabies.

2. *fig.* That has an irritating desire or uneasy craving.

Often qualifying *sbs.* denoting bodily organs in metaphorical phrases, as *itching ears*, a craving to hear something new, persons who crave to hear novelties (hence *itching-eared*); *an itching palm*, a hankering after gain, an avaricious disposition; *I an itching elbow*, a passion for gambling (cf. quot. 1726 in *ITCH sb. 2*).

a 1225 [see *ITCH v.1* 2]. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 49 There is nothing of so sacred a maiestie, but that an itching tongue may rubbe it selfe vpon it. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Tim.* iv. 3 According to their owne desires they wil heape to them selues maiesters, hauing itching eares. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. to Cassius, you your selfe are much condemn'd to haue an itching Palme. 1607 HIEROM *Wks.* I. 196 A few blotted leaves; such perhaps, as in this itching-eared generation .. few will take notice of. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* I. 198, I had an itching desire to see Jerusalem. 1693 in *Dryden's Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 342 If the Father, says Juvenal, love the Box and Dice, the Boy will be given to an itching Elbow. 1847 A. BENNIE *Disc.* xxii. 393 This is no idle crwd come to gaze or to fill an itching ear. 1871 DIXON *Tower* IV. vii. 63 Fees were always welcome to his itching palm. 1876 *World* No. 108. 11 The causes *clébres*, which have supplied such piquant reading to an itching public.

†3. That causes itching. *Obs.*

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* xxvi. 145 Of Cowage, and the itching operation of some bodies. 1756 P. BOWNE *Jamaica* 326 The plant is well known on account of its sharp itching hairs. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Itching Berries*. Fruit of *Rosa canina*. *Lanc.*

Hence **Itchingly** *adv.*

1657 J. BENTHAM *Two Treat.* 19 Itchingly desiring Novelties.

† **Itchless, a. Obs.** [*i. ITCH sb. + -LESS*.] Free from itching or the itch; free from an itching palm, incorruptible.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. x. (1718) 41 One rubs his itchless elbow. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, To Sir J. Berkley, Thou art just and itchless, and dost please Thy genius with two strengthening buttresses.

Itchy (i'tʃi), *a.* Now *colloq.* [*i. ITCH sb. + -y*.]

The form appears in OE. as *gicc* glossing 'putridus, purulentus' *Hpt. Gl.* 453.] Affected with itching or the itch; of the nature of the itch.

1530 PALSGR. 316/2 Itche [*mistr.* for *itche* or *itche*] or ytchfull, *grateux*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Gallenx, scabbid, itche. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabriel Houer's Bk. Physicke* 253/2 When any yonge Personne is Itchye, let him laye of this poultre in water, and the water wilbe like oyle. 1616 STURL. & MAAK. *Country Farme* 201 His leaues or rootes applyed to itchie places .. doe great good vnto the same. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Itch*, All Itchy humour will come out and be dry'd up entirely. a 1829 J. YOUNG *Intell. Philos.* xxxv. (1835) 350 Your elbow is itchy and your toe is sore.

fig. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. ii. A third .. takes the coming gold. That hourly rubs his dry and itchy palms. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 582 Excess, the scrofulous and itchy plague.

-ite, suffix 1, corresponding to F. *-ite*, L. *-ita* (*-itēs*), *ad. Gr.* -*itis*, forming *adjs.* and *sbs.* (of *adj.* origin) with the sense '(one) connected with or belonging to', 'a member of', as in *ὀπλίτης adj.* heavy armed, *sb.* a heavy-armed soldier (f. *ὀπλα* armour), *πολίτης* citizen (f. *πόλις* city). Its fem. form is *-itis* (-*itris*). Both the masc. and fem. forms were extensively used in forming technical names of natural products, diseases, etc.

A frequent use in Gr. was to form ethnic and local designations, as *Ἀθηναίτης* *Abderite*, *Σταγυρίτης* *Stagiritis*, *Συβαρίτης* *Sybarite*, *Ταπραιοίτης* *denizen of Taurus*. Hence, often

used by the LXX to render Heb. names in יִשְׂרָאֵל, לֵוִי, as in Ἰσραηλῖτης Israelite, Λευῖτης Levite, Ἀμαλκιτῆς Amalekite, Ἰσμαηλῖτης Ishmaelite, Μωαβῖτης Moabite, Σοδομῖτης Sodomites, etc. Later, in Christian use, in the names of sects, styled either after their locality, their founder, or some tenet, rite, or other characteristic, as ἐρημίτης a desert-dweller, eremite, hermit, Νικολαῖται Nicolaitans (pl.), Τακωβῖται Jacobites, Μονοφυσῖται Monophysites, etc. Some of the Greek terms (esp. those in Christian use) were adopted in Latin, either unchanged in -ites or often in -ita; thus *Stagirites*, *Sybarites*, and, in the Vulgate, etc., *Levites*; or *Levita*, *Israelita*, *Ismahelita*, *Ammonita*, *Moabita*, *Nicolaita*, *Sodomita* (also *Gadita*, *Reubenita*, etc., where the LXX have *Γαδ*, *Ρουβὴν*); and in later and mediæval writers *Marcionita*, *Ebionita*, *Azymita*, *Maronita*, *Nonophysita*, etc. Hence the suffix has passed into Fr. and Eng. in the form -ite, pl. -ites. Already in the metrical *Genesis & Exodus* c.1250 we find *Amonit*, *Arabit*; by Wyclif the Vulgate words in -ita are duly rendered by forms in -ites, *yitis*. In later Biblical versions the ending is extended to other tribal names, e.g. Ἀπολλων, Χαναναῖος, Vulg. *Amorraei*, *Chananaei*, Wyclif *Amorraei*, *Chananaei* (-ei), 16th c. versions *Amorites*, *Canaanites*.

Another frequent use of the termination was to form names of minerals and gems (adjectively with *λίθος* 'stone' understood), e.g. *ἀνθρακίτης* anthracite, *αιμακίτης* blood-stone, *χαματίτης* snake-stone, *serpentine*, *σεληνίτης* moon-stone, *selenite*, etc. Nearly all these occur also in L. in Pliny, who moreover adds several not recorded in Greek. These have been handed down and increased by mediæval and early modern Latin writers of *prospicitibus rerum*, and have given origin to our modern use of -ite in names of fossils and minerals.

The following are the chief English uses of the suffix:

1. Forming names of persons. (Often also used adjectively.)

a. In words already formed in Gr. or L., of the classes above mentioned, and in analogous terms; e.g. *Stagirite*, *Sybarite*; *Israelite*, *Levite*, *Ammonite*, *Amorite*, *Benjamite*, *Canaanite*, *Gadite*, *Gileadite*, *Hamite*, *Ishmaelite*, *Rehabite*, *Reubenite*, *Semite*, *Sodomite*, etc.; *eremite*, *Ebionite*, *Adamite*, *Jacobite*, *Marcionite*, *Maronite*, *Azymite*, *Monophysite*, *Anthropomorphite*, *Fatimite*, etc.

b. In words of modern formation: (a) Denoting an inhabitant of a place; as *Sydneyite*, *Claphamite*, *Durhamite*, *Ludlowite*: now rare, and mostly somewhat contemptuous. (b) Denoting a disciple, follower, or adherent of a person or doctrine; as *Wycliffite*, *Campbellite*, *Daleite*, *Glassite*, *Irvingite*, *Puseyite*, *Simeonite*; *Brontëite*, *Darwinite*, *Hugonite*, *Ruskinite*, *Shelleyite*, *Spencerite*, *Zolaite*; *Bryanite*, *Canningite*, *Healyite*, *Jacobite*, *Luddite*, *Mackinleyite*, *Parnellite*, *Peelite*, + *Williamite* (adherent of William III). So *Pre-raphaelite*, *Silverite*, *Independent Labourite*, etc.

These have a tendency to be depreciatory, being mostly given by opponents, and seldom acknowledged by those to whom they are applied. The following are illustrations of some of these formations:

1818 SCOTT *Hrt.* of Midl. xviii. I am not a MacMillanite or a Russellite, or a Hamiltonian, or a Harleypite, or a Howdenite. (Note. All various species of the great genus *Cameronian*.) 1820 *Lonsdale Mag.* Aug. 350/1 In 1814, the Inghamite churches formed a union with the Daleite churches in Scotland. 1883 *Athenæum* 27 Jan. 116/3 Of Musset, as becomes a good Hugoite, he has nothing to say. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Jan. 3/2 Legislation which is regarded as a violation of that principle by all thorough-going Herbert Spencerites. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* i. Other folk, yet more learned, declared it to be an ancient British dwelling. Mrs. Massey . . . was a British dwellingite. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 5/2 Swift was a Tolstolite before his day. 1892 *Athenæum* 1 Oct. 440/2 These short stories have not the attractions which the true Zolaite loveth. 1895 *Times* 8 Jan. 9/5 Ireland will see Healyites and Redmondites battling with Dillonites for the honour of representing the united will of the Irish nation. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 July 3/3 'The Shirley country'—as the Spenny Valley is now called by Brontëites. 1898 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 6/6 The fine mass meeting of the Independent Labourites.

2. a. *Palæont.* Used to form the names of fossil organisms, animal or vegetable; as *ammonite*, *belemnite*, *calamite*, *dendrite*, *echinite*, *encrinurite*, *lignite*, *trilobite*, etc.

These follow the type of Gr. *βαρπακίτης* toadstone, etc., and were at first used in their Latin form in -ites: see the individual words.

b. *Mineral.* The systematic ending of the names of mineral species, comprising names of ancient origin in -itrys, as *anthracite*, *hematite*, *ophite*, *selenite*, or in -itrys, as *chlorite*, *hepatite*, *hyalite*, and a vast number of modern names in which -ite is added to an element expressing colour, structure, physical characters or affinities, or to the name of a locality, discoverer, mineralogist, distinguished scientist, or other person whom the discoverer may have desired to commemorate. Examples are *albite*, *azurite*, *melanite*, *dichroite*, *graphite*, *apatite*, *calcite*, *syenite*, *labradorite*, *leadhillite*, *humboldtite*, *wernerite*, *brewsterite*, *danaite*, *darwinite*. Earlier names of minerals have in some cases been displaced by names in -ite, and some names with other endings as -ane, -in, etc. have been conformed to the -ite type. For names of

rocks, Dana has suggested the differentiated ending -yte, founded on *trachyte*, as in *aphanite*, *dioryte*, *epidosyte*, and the like; but this has not found universal acceptance.

3. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Used to form terms denoting one of the constituent parts, segments, or joints of a body or organ; as in *somite* a segment of the body; so *cerite*, *pleurite*, *podite*, *tergite*, a segment of the horn or antenna, side, foot, back, etc. Cf. *cephalostegite*, *coxopodite*, *ischiocerite*, *ischiopodite*.

[These forms were introduced (in French) in 1851 by H. Milne Edwards (*Observations sur la squelette tégumentaire des Crustacés Décapodes*, in *Ann. Sci. Nat.* (Zool.) 3. XVI. 221). They were app. first used in Eng. in 1855, by C. Spence Bate (*Report Brit. Assoc.* 1855, 38); but they owe their general use esp. to Huxley (*Lect. on General Nat. Hist.* 1857, *Anat. Inverteb. Anim.* 1877, etc.). (F. A. Bather, M.A., Nat. Hist. Museum, South Kensington.)]

4. *Chem.* Used to form the names of some saccharine substances, glucoses, and other organic compounds, as *dambonite*, *dulcite*, *erythrite*, *inosite*, *isodulcite*, *mannite*, *melampyrite*, *pinite*, *quercite*, *sorbite*, chiefly f. the names of plants; also of explosives, as *cordite*, *dynamite*, *herculite*, *melinite*; and of commercial products, as *ebonite*, *vulcanite*, etc.

[In the earlier of these the suffix was in origin apparently the same as in the preceding groups, *mannite* being, as it were, the distinctive constituent of *manna*; but in the names of explosives and other products this sense disappears, and -ite is merely a derivative.]

b. In Inorganic Chemistry, -ite is the systematic termination of the names of the salts of acids denominated by adjectives in -ous; e.g. *nitrite* a salt of *nitrous* acid, *sulphite* a salt of *sulphurous* acid. This was part of the systematic nomenclature introduced by Guyton de Morveau and Lavoisier in their *Nomenclature Chimique* of 1787.

[In this use, the suffix has no direct connexion with the Gr. *-ίτης*, but was suggested by, and differentiated from, the suffix -ate (-ATE)³, appropriated to salts of acids in -ic. In the words of the authors cited (*Nomencl. Chimique*, p. 40), these are 'terminaisons différentes adaptées à la même racine, de la manière qui a paru le plus convenable au jugement de l'oreille. . . .

Sulphate sera le nom générique de tous les sels formés de l'acide sulphurique.
Sulphite sera le nom des sels formés de l'acide sulphureux.

(p. 49) Cette distinction une fois établie nous a donné les *nitrites* et les *nitrites*, les *phosphates* et les *phosphites*, les *acétates* et les *acétites*.']

A few of the words in -ite have derivative adjs. in -itic, as *Hamitic*, *Semitic*, *dendritic*, *encrinuritic*, *anthracitic*, *hematitic*; many of those in group 1 have adjs. in -itish, as *Israelitish*, *Moabitish*.

-ite, suffix², an ending of adjs., adapted from L. pa. pples. in -itus, -ilus, of vbs. in -ire, -ere, -ere, as in *eruditus* erudite, *exquisitus* exquisite, *compositus* composite, or from the corresponding Romanic -ito, as *favourite*; also of sbs. derived from the same or from the cognate L. sbs. in -us, as *appetitus* appetite. Also, of verbs formed from the same ppl. stems, as *expedite*, *unite*; but from stems in -it, the verbs usually end in -it, as *posit*, *exhibit*, *merit*; this was formerly also usual with adjs., as *opposit*, *recondit*.

I-teid, -teied, -et, ME. pa. pple. of TIE v. I-teiht, -teight, of TEACH v.

+I-teiled, a. Obs. [f. I-1 + TAIL sb. + -ED².] Tailed, having a tail.

a 1240 *Sauvies Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 Iteilede draken grisliche ase deofen.

+I-tel. Obs. [OE. *getel*, -tel (= OS. *gital*, Du. *getal*), f. ge-, I-1 + tellan to count, TELL.] Number. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 21 þæra etendra getel was fif þusenda wera butan wifum & cildum. c 1205 *LAV.* 7805 Nuste na mon þæt itel Of þan scipen þæt seileden after.

I-teld, i-telded, i-tield, ME. pa. pple. of TELD v. to erect. I-teled, of TILL v.

+I-telle, v. Obs. [OE. *getellan* (= OS. *gitellian*, OHG. *ge- gisellen*, MHG. *gezeln*), f. ge-, I- pref.¹ + tellan, TELL v.]

1. *trans.* To number, reckon, tell.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 203 He . . . getealdon þæt þær was eac syx hund manna . . . acweald. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Na man ne mihte itellen a mare þe me ðeo steorren of heuene.

2. To recount, narrate, tell.

c 1205 *LAV.* 24627 Nes he næmære iboren . . . þe cude him itelle . . . of halue þan richedome.

Item (ai'tēm), adv. and sb. [a. L. *item* adv., just so, in like manner, moreover, f. *i-s*, *i-d* he, it + advb. ending -tem. Used also in F. as adv. (1290 in Godef. *Compl.*) and as sb. from the 16th cent.]

|| A. adv. Likewise, also. Used to introduce a new fact or statement, or, more frequently, each new article or particular in an enumeration, esp. in a formal list or document, as an inventory, household-book, will, etc.

1398 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1709) VIII. 55 Item, it is Accordit and Ordaint that [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Item, for als mykil as [etc.].

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 288 Item, in this Vle . . . there is a manner of Wode, hard and strong. 1418 in E. E. *Wills* (1882) 31 Item I bequethe to the freres Menours of Brygge-north . . . xl s. Item I bequethe . . . to the freres of Wodehouse xl s. 1484 CANTON *Fables of Alfonso* i. Item my some suppose it not a lityll thyng to haue a good Frend. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 56 Item this yere was alle the chaunterys put downe. Item also the wachce at mydsomer was begonne agayne. . . Item also the wysshope of Wenchester . . . preached before the kyng. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. v. 265 It shalbe Inuentoried . . . As, Item two lippes in different redde, Item two grey eyes, with lids to them. 1732 *Fielding Miser* ii. i. Wks. 1882 IX. 308 Item, Two muskets, one of which only wants the lock. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 152 Not a grace appears on strictest search, But that she fasts, and, item, goes to church. a 1818 in *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 337 He . . . added this clause: 'Item, all the houses and lands which I have given between my sons, is to this purpose, that [etc.].'

B. sb.

1. A statement, maxim, or admonition such as was commonly introduced by the word *item*; a saying with a particular bearing. Hence, generally, an intimation, a hint. Esp. in vbl. phrases, as *to give (take, etc.) an item*, also *to give (take, etc.) item*. Now U.S. local.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xii. (1634) 616 marg., Two Items to the Church of Rome concerning the single life which they require in the order of Priests. 1600 HOL-LAND *Livy* xxv. xvi. 559 The Soothsayers aforesaid, had given an Item, and foretold, that this prodigious sight pertained properly unto the chiefe capitaine. 1607 *Hieron Wks.* i. 171 'That nothing be lost', it was one of our Sauours items. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 150 He . . . has Need of an Item, to caution him to take heed, every Moment of the Day. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* ii. 14 Getting item thereof, he departed to the sea. 1786 Mrs. INCHBALD *Such things are* 51 (in *Br. Theat.*) If my friend had not given me an item of this I should think her downright angry. a 1860 *Spirit of Times* (N.V.) (Bartlett). The minit yer get item that I'm back, set off for the cross-roads.

2. An article or unit of any kind included in an enumeration, computation, or sum total; an entry or thing entered in an account or register, a clause of a document, a detail of expenditure or income, etc.

1578 T. WILCOCKS *Serm. Psautes* 50 The lawe layeth no Item to youre charge. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 39 His grace had need to provide a bag full of items for you if you be so liberal. 1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess. ix.* That makes not the purse empty, and the household-booke rich in Items. 1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 34 Our vaunt' curser . . . offered to pay some of the tauerne items. 1765 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* 3 Dec., Wks. 1837 XV. 7 That I may return as particular an answer to your letter as possible, I will take it item by item. 1870 J. VEATS *Nat. Hist. Conn.* 87 Timber is an important item in the national revenue. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iii. I have to spend a good deal in that way; it is a large item.

b. A detail of information or news, esp. one in a newspaper.

1819 B. E. O'MEARA *Exp. Trans. St. Helena* 11 The general accuracy of these items may be inferred. 1865 LOWELL *Scotch the Snake* Pr. Wks. 1890 v. 241 We cannot estimate the value of the items in our daily newspapers. 1876 — *Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. 130 This item kind of description. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 2 Filling my sporting journal with many items of more than ordinary interest.

Item (ai'tēm), v. [f. prec.] *trans.* To set down or reckon up item by item; to enter as an item.

1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquill & Kath.* iv. 157 Here I haue item'd forth what I am worth. 1615 SIR E. HOBB *Curry-Combe* i. 14 Had he item'd the lampe oyle, as well as hee summed the Spanish wine, his intruding curiosity would haue passed with lesse blame. 1716 ADOISON *Drummer* iii. i. I haue item'd it in my memory. 1788 COWPER *Stanzas for Year*, I. item down the victims of the past. 1855 LEWES *Goethe* I. iii. ix. 303 A process which looked less heroic when item'd in the bill next day.

I-temed, ME. pa. pple. of TAME v.2

Itemize (ai'tēmiz), v. Chiefly U.S. [f. ITEM sb. + -IZE.] *trans.* To set down by items or enter as an item; to specify the items of (an account, etc.). Hence I-temized ppl. a.; also I-temiza'tion, the action of itemizing.

1864 WEBSTER *S.V.* To itemize the cost of a railroad. a 1881 S. LANIER *Eng. Novel* v. (1883) 98 Æschylus paints these conclusions with a big brush . . . Shelley itemizes them. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 850/2 A kindness that can never be itemized in the bill. 1890 *Fall Mail* G. 20 June 7/2 The hostess reads an itemized list of her expenditures. 1894 COLUMBUS (O.) *Disp.* 10 Nov. 6/4 Demanding from each, a separation and itemization of any and all bills paid during their official terms.

I-temizer. [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who itemizes; also (U.S.), One who furnishes items to a newspaper.

1860 *Congregationalist* 21 Sept. (Cent. Dict.), An itemizer of the 'Adams Transcript'. 1897 in *Bible Soc. Rec.* (U.S.) Feb. 27/2 The itemizers have often been huge misinterpreters of the gospel.

I-tempred, ME. pa. pple. of TEMPER v. I-tempted, I-tented, of TEMPT, TENT. I-tend, of TINE v. to shut. I-tend(e, i-tent, of TEND v. to kindle. I-tened, of TEEN v.

+I-teon, v. Obs. [OE. *geton* (cognate with Goth. *gatiuhan*, OHG. *gizahan*, *gezehen*), f. *teon* to draw, TEE.]

1. *trans.* To draw, draw on, attract. (Only OE.) a 1000 *Guthlac* 546 Woldun by geteon . . . in nrwennysse meotudes cempa.

2. To bring up, educate, instruct.

975 O. E. Chron., þa þe ær wæran on rimcraefte rihte ætogene. c. 1205 LAY. 2418 þe king... to Corinec hine sende to his honde, þat he hine sculde wel iteorn.

3. *intr.* To come or grow to (an end or result). c. 1205 LAY. 32114 Strongliche he was anæred... to wulche biþe hit iteorn wolde þat him was iteorned þere. I-teorned, ME. pa. pple. of ITIERE v.

Iter (i'tɜr, aɪ'tɜr), *sb.* Pl. *iters*, || *itl'nēra*. [a. L. *iter* journey, way, road; in sense 1, med.L.]

1. *Hist.* A circuit of the Justices in Eyre or the Justices of Assize or the Forest; = **EYRE** 1. Also *transf.* Any similar circuit.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxi. 192 These Iters were little other than visitations of the Country by the grand Council of Lords. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 45 A Sentence or Verdict of the Judges of the Iters, or of the Courts at Law. a. 1734 *North Lives* (1826) i. 79 The court of the forest is in the nature of an iter. 1876 W. C. SMITH in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 641 The Lord Chamberlain, by his *iter*, or circuit of visitation, maintained a common standard of right and duties in all burghs.

b. The record of proceedings during a circuit.

1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* iii. § 2 (1615) 34 The Assises or Iters of Pickering and Lancaster are, as it were, the bookes of yeeres and Termes, unto the Forest Lawes. 1668 *Ant. Kal. & Inv.* (1836) III. 441 Search such iters and other records... as... Chislet shall desire.

2. A Roman road or line of travel.

1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 216 In the second iter of Antonine's Itinerary, we find... Eboracum. 1771 *Antiq. Scitib.* 8, A.D. 140, in the reign of Antoninus, Britain was divided into Itinera or public Roads from one end of the Kingdom to the other. 1851 D. WILSON *Frish. Ann.* (1863) I. 52 This singular structure... so unlike anything usually found on the line of the legionary iter. 1873 *Burton Hist. Scot.* I. i. 14 In the route of the ninth iter.

3. *Anat.* A way or passage; *spec.* the tubular cavity leading from the third to the fourth ventricle of the brain.

1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 206 The lateral ventricles and the iter have been found dilated without any obvious mechanical cause.

†**Iter**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *itérer* (1488 in Godef.), ad. L. *iterāre* to ITERATE.] *trans.* To iterate, repeat, renew. Hence †**Itering** *vbl. sb.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 145 Some betoken itering or renewing of a dede. *Ibid.* 594/2, I iter, or renewe, or do a thyng agayne, or do a thyng ofte tymes, *je itere*.

†**Iterable** (i'tɛrəbəl), *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *iterabilis* (Tert.), f. *iterāre* to ITERATE; see -ABLE.] Capable of being iterated or repeated.

1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* iv. i. (1634) 510 *marg.* That repentance is no more iterable than baptism. 1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 51 When licence is granted to anie to doe an iterable act, otherwise against lawe, it ought to be restrained to the first act onely. a. 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 178 They had made their Acts iterable by sober hands.

Iteral, *a.* *Anat.* [irreg. f. **ITER** *sb.* + -AL.] Pertaining to the iter of the brain.

Iterance (i'tɛrəns), [f. **ITERANT**; see -ANCE.] Repetition, iteration.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. ii. 150 *Emil.* My Husband? *Oth.* What needs this iterance, Woman? I say, thy Husband. 1850 *Mrs. BROWNING Sonnets* from the *Portuguese* xxi, Say thou dost love me, love me, love me; tell The silver iterance. 1876 *DOWSON Poems* 80 What voice is this the sea sends forth, Disconsolate iterance, a passionless moan? 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* III. xxvi. 40 The persistent iterance of this phrase alarmed the surgeon.

Iterancy (i'tɛrənsi), [f. next: cf. *prec.*, and see -ANCY.] The quality of being iterant; iterance.

1889 F. PIGOR *Strangest Journey my Life* 131 'But he comes home', I repeated, with the iterancy of despair. 1896 in *Daily News* 25 July 8/1 We had been told with a wearying iterancy that we would never return alive.

Iterant (i'tɛrənt), *a.* [ad. L. *iterānt-em*, pr. pple. of *iterāre* to ITERATE.] That iterates or repeats; repeating, echoing.

1606 *BACON Sylva* § 241 A Reflexion Iterant, which we call Echo. *Ibid.* § 243 There is no difference between the Concurrent Echo, and the Iterant, but the Quickness or Slownesse of the Return. 1798 *Brit. Apollo* No. 9. 1/1. 1863 *Howells Louis Lebean's Convers.*, A flight of clamorous kildees Rose from their timorous sleep with piercing and iterant challenge. 1868 *Geo. ELIOT Sp. Gipsy* 289 The iterant voice Of heartless Echo, whom no pain can move To say aught else than we have said to her.

†**Iterate**, *vbl. a.* *Obs.* Forms: 5 *iterat*, 6-7 *iterate*. [ad. L. *iterāt-us*, pa. pple. of *iterāre*; see next.] = ITERATED.

a. as *adj.*

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* xi. iv. in Ashm. (1652) 182 Hyt Multypleth by Iterat Fermentation. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Kovv Def. xxxii. 298 When our faith is otherwise well enough known, there needs no iterate confession.

b. as *pa. pple.*: see ITERATE v.

1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 351/2 Hys open proclamacions diuers tymes iterate and renewed. 1558 Br. WATSON *Ser. Sacram.* ii. 12 The baptism is good and may not be iterate and genen agayne. a. 1686 Br. ANDREWS *Serm.* (1856) I. 374 These and these sins I have committed, so many so heinous, so oft iterate.

Hence †**Iterately** *adv.*, repeatedly.

1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 40 The cemeterial cells... were filled with draughts of Scripture stories... iterately affecting the portraits of Enoch, Lazarus, Jonas, and the vision of Ezechiel.

Iterate (i'tɛrɛt), *v.* Also 6 *yterate*, 7 *itorat*,

iterate. [f. L. *iterāt-*, ppl. stem of *iterāre* to do again, repeat, rehearse, f. *iterum* again. Preceded in use by **ITERATE** *ppl. a.*; see *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To do (something) over again; to perform (an action) a second time, or reproduce (an effect); to repeat; to renew. Now *rare*.

1533 *COVERDALE Treat. Lord's Supper* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 448 Neither do they think that it ought to be so often iterated and repeated, after that we have once received Christ. 1594 *WEST 2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 175 Amongst heretikes are numbered Anabaptists, which wickedly yterate holy baptism. 1650 *ASHMOLE Chym. Collect.* 78 The dregs being cast away, iterate the Sublimation of the most white Dust by it self. 1682 tr. *Boyle's and Conlin. Exp. Phys. mech.* vii. iv. Having wiped and cleansed away the soot, I iterated the experiment. a. 1734 *NORTH LIVES* (1826) III. 341 He found that by often iterating, his thoughts lost of their force. 1864 *HOOK LIVES ALPS*. II. 642 That cannot be said to be iterated, which is not known to have been done before.

2. To say, mention, or assert again or repeatedly; to repeat.

1533 *TINDALE Supper of Lord Wks.* (Parker Soc.) III. 245, I am here compelled to inculc and iterate it with so many words. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. xxxvii. § 2 This is the very cause why we iterate the Psalms oftener then any other part of Scripture. 1611 *BISALE Eccles.* xli. 23 Iterating and speaking againe that which thou hast heard. 1661 *MORGAN Sphe. Gentry* ii. i. 5 You must not iterate or name one Colour twice in the blazon of one Coat. 1858 *SAT. REV.* 20 Nov. 500/2 Scientific research iterates and reiterates one moral... the greatness of little things. 1863 *COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* v. 134 She iterates... to all the charges crowding in against him, 'My husband!'

3. To make double or twofold; to duplicate.

Obs. rare.

1660 J. LLOYD *Prim. Epist.* 70 Our Saviour iterated their ordinary into the pastoral extraordinary and ordinary offices.

Hence **Iterating** *vbl. sb.*

c. 1590 *Cursor M.* 25994 His reuth agh (hal) and i-þen [Fairf. iþin] be Wit will to scribe and mend ai þe. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ii. 285 Men may se be his ythen [Hart's ed. ithand] will. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 240 Denote als in oracione, & ful ithand in lessone. a. 1510 *DOUGLAS K. Hart* i. 33 Thir war the inwarde ithand seruitouris. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xix. 90 With Ithand trystis contractand vp new bandis To bring 3ow to schame and confusoun.

Iterated (i'tɛrɛtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.] Done or said again; repeated; renewed.

1605 *TIMME Quersil.* ii. v. 125-6 Which iterated circulations and distillations can also passe by the necke of the alambique. 1703 *ROWE Ulyss.* ii. i. 683 To me it brings more Pain and iterated Woes. 1823 *DE QUINCEY Language* Wks. 1862 VIII. 83 The Greeks used the iterated syllables barbar to denote that a man was unintelligible in his talk. 1846 *MASKELL Mon. Rit.* I. p. ccxv. The after-taking of Holy Orders... in case of iterated confirmation, was not permitted, without a dispensation.

Iteration (i'tɛrɪʃən), *n.* Also 6 *yt-, itt-.* [ad. L. *iteration-em*, n. of action from *iterāre* to ITERATE. Cf. F. *iteration* (1488 in Godef.).] The action of iterating or repeating, or process of being iterated.

1. Repetition of an action or process (now usually implying frequency or long continuance); repeated performance; an instance of this. Formerly said esp. of readministering a sacrament.

1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 100 The multitude of their Iteration. 1510 *BALE Apol.* 18 Than grewe it into a name and use amonge that sort (as amonge the sectes of owr tyme the iteracyon of baptysme). 1604 *SALMON Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 431/2 For three or four Iterations, the *Regulus* becomes apparently more bright and pure. 1790 *PALEY Hora Paul.* (1825) 159 The rules of good writing taught the ear to be offended with the iteration of the same sound. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 3 The lifeless iteration of misunderstood doctrines and rites, which kill the soul. 1872 *MINTO Eng. Prose Lit.* Intro. 30 A person of strong tender feeling is not easily offended by the iteration of pathetic images.

b. *Math.* The repetition of an operation upon its product, as in finding the cube of a cube.

c. *Roman Law.* (See *quot.*)

1880 *MURKHEAD Ulpian* iii. § 4 By iteration he becomes a Roman citizen who, having been made a latin after he had passed the age of thirty, is anew formally manumitted by the person who had the quiritarian right in him when a slave.

2. The repetition of something said; repeated utterance or assertion.

1530 *PALSGR.* 333 After yteracyons of the pronowne they use ever *moif*. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* Concl. 50 Tediis Iteration therof I let passe. 1634 *HEYWOOD & BROOME Witches Lanc.* iv. H's Wks. 1874 IV. 228, I will not aggravate thy grieffe too much, By needles iteration. 1759 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 77 ¶ 2 Any curious iteration of the same word. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Jan. 5/2 The House was told with suspicious iteration that the Government had nailed their colours to the mast.

Iterative (i'tɛrɪtɪv), *a.* Also 5 *yteratyvo*. [a. F. *iteratif*, -ive (1403 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. late L. *iterātiv-us* (only as *sb.* *iterātivum*, sc. *verbum*), f. ppl. stem of *iterāre* to ITERATE; see -IVE.]

1. Characterized by repeating or being repeated.

1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* viii. 35 In payenge the extreme tribute of remembrance yteratyve... [she] toke the swerde in hir honde, and mounted vp alle on hye upon the woode. 1624 *Brief Inform. Aff. Palatine* 18 The Estates redoubled their most humble instances, by their often and iterative Letters. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 232 The voice of gratitude is not... still and small, but iterative and sonorous. 1863 *COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* viii. 204 Shallow is iterative; he repeats and repeats. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Essays towards Crit. Method* 119 One of Mr.

Swinburne's iterative disquisitions. 1899 *Speaker* 30 Dec. 339/2 His manner hesitating, iterative, involved.

b. *Iterative function* (*Math.*), a function resulting from successive operations with the same operator.

2. *Gram.* Denoting repetition of action; frequentative. Applied to one of the aspects of the verb in Slavonic.

1827 J. HEARD *Gram. Russ. Lang.* v. § 1. 142 The iterative (aspect of the verb) marks the frequent repetition of the action; as *стрѣлывать*, to fire away, or to fire repeatedly. 1889 *MORFILL Gram. Russian* 36 Many verbs have no iterative aspect, and when a verb already ends in -ИВАТЬ or -ЛІВАТЬ, it cannot take one.

Hence **Iteratively** *adv.*, in an iterative manner, with iteration; **Iterativeness**.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 716/1 The complaints... are iteratively urged. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. vi. 104 The enormous proportion... of Irish matters, and their... characteristic iterativeness. *Ibid.* xx. 444 How conspicuously and iteratively the offer of money from Spain figured in the trials.

I-tyed, ME. pa. t. of **TIE** v.

I'th (ið). A contraction of *i'the*, in the; see **IN** *prep.* Formerly variously written *ith*, *i'th*, *ith*, *yth*, etc. Now only *dial.* or *arch.* in verse.

a. 1500 *Chevy Chase* 50 Yth boundes of Tivdale. 1620 *SHAKS.* [see *IN* *prep.* etym.] i'th, ith', ith'. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 150 Not altering in the Autum from what they were ith' Spring. 1711 E. WARD *Vulgar Brit.* xii. 142 Has left it still ith' Bakers Pow'r, To Cheat their Customers much more. 1790 *Mrs. WHEELER Westmid. Dial.* Pref. (1821) 8 Ith time of Oliver Crumel.

†**Ithand**, *a.* *Sc. and north.dial. Obs.* Forms: 4 *iþen*, *iþin*, 4-5 *ithen*, *ythan*, -*en*, (6 *ithan*), 4-7 *ithand*, *ythand*. [ad. ON. *ðinn* assiduous, diligent. Cf. **EIDENT** and **IDENT**.]

1. Assiduous, diligent, busy.

c. 1500 *Cursor M.* 25994 His reuth agh (hal) and i-þen [Fairf. iþin] be Wit will to scribe and mend ai þe. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ii. 285 Men may se be his ythen [Hart's ed. ithand] will. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 240 Denote als in oracione, & ful ithand in lessone. a. 1510 *DOUGLAS K. Hart* i. 33 Thir war the inwarde ithand seruitouris. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xix. 90 With Ithand trystis contractand vp new bandis To bring 3ow to schame and confusoun.

2. Constant, uninterrupted, continual.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23287 For þai her war won to li In þair stincand licheri... Þai sal haf iþen stinc i-wiss. c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* i. xiii. 73 Wyth-in þat Yle is ythand nycht. c. 1475 *Rauf Coitgar* 27 Ithand wedderis of the eist draif on sa fast. 1536 *BELLENHOEN Cron. Scot.* Descr. *Alb.* v. (1543) Bijiþ, They can nocht destit, but inuadis the cuntre... with Ithand heirshipis.

†**Ithandly**, *adv.* *Sc. and north.dial. Obs.* Forms: see *prec.*; also 6 *ithinglie*. [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] Assiduously, diligently; constantly, continually.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19664 (Edin.) Liggande lai his heuid dune ai iþinlic in orisune. *Ibid.* 12684 (Cott.) Sa haunted he on knes to liþ, And for to prai sua iþenli. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ii. 57 He... Duelt in his chambyr ythanly [Hart's ed. ithandly]. c. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xx. 118 Traitors kene That ithandly hes streuin for to deface the Nobill race Of Stewartis. a. 1586 in *Pinkerton Ann. Scot. Poems* (1786) 246 Trimblling teires, distilling ithinglie Out from hir eis.

†**I-tha'nk**, *Obs.* Forms: 1 *zəpənc*, -*ponc*, 2 *zəpənc*, *i-panc*, -*ponc*. [OE. *zəpənc*, -*ponc*, (= OHG. *gi-*, *gedanc*, -*danch*, MHG. *gedank*) f. *ge-*, I-1 + *panc*, *ponc*; see **THANK** *sb.*] Thinking, thought.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke ix. 46 Soðlice þæt zəpənc eode on hig hwylic hyra yldest wære. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 In þes flesces iscole (fihcted aȝen us) eucl zəpənc and fule lustes. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 201 Þe zitsere þe biȝet his iþonc on his ehte he biȝ þes deofles bern. a. 1300 *Moral Ode* 108 (Egerton MS.) His aȝe werc & his iþanc to witnesse he cal temen.

Hence †**I-tha'nked** *a.*, -thoughted, -minded.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 210 Alle þeo luðere iðoncked. *Ibid.* 222 Oðre þe he ne mei nones weis maken iuec iðoncked.

I-thanked, ME. pa. pple. of **THANK**.

†**I-thave**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *zəpəfan*, 2-3 *iþauis* (n, 3 *i-theu*en). [f. *ge-*, I-1 + *þafian*; see **THAVE**.] *trans.* To permit, allow. (In OE. also *absol.* or *intr.*)

c. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iii. xvii. (xxiii.) (1890) 232 He him þa lustlice zəpəfoðe &... zətimbrede þær mynster. c. 900 *Larus of Ælfred* c. 6 xif þe þa hand lesan wille, and him mon þæt zəpəfan wille, zelde swa to his were belimep. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 He scal... his of[s]springe ne iþauie þæt hi beon unrihtwise. c. 1205 *LAV.* 15279 Hengest hine gon werien & nalde biȝ noht iþeu. a. 1240 *Ureism* 142 in *Cott. Hom.* 199 3if þu wult hit iðauien iwis he wule ðurchut fawe.

Ithe, variant of **YTHE** *Obs.*, a wave.

†**I-thee**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *zəpəon*, 3-4 *i-þeo* (n, 3-4 *i-þe*, 4 *i-þy*, *yþe*, 5-6 *i-tho*. *Pa. t.* 1 *zəpəah*, 3 *i-þəh*, -*þai*h, -*þei*, -*þeh*; *pl.* *i-þoȝen*. [OE. *zəpion* (*zəpāh*, *zəpugon*, *zəpogen*) = OS. *gi-ithan*, OHG. *gadihan* (MHG. *gedihen*, mod.G. *gedeihen*), Goth. *gapeihan*; see **I-1** and **THEE** v.] *intr.* To thrive, prosper.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 211 His fæder... zəðeah þæt he was cininges þegna aldorman. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 130 Fela ricca manna zəðeah Gode. c. 1205 *LAV.* 9116 Swa ich mote gode iþeon al þu hit sælt wel biteon. *Ibid.* 24272 þa burh

seodðe no ipæh. *Ibid.* 30074 þa children wuxen and wel iðcen. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8817 3if he leseþ godes grace he ne ssal neuere iþe. c 1315 SHOREHAM 102 Senne maketh many ful. That he ne mote i-þy. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 377 So ich euer mot ythe. So ne schul ye nought serue me. c 1470 in *Archæologia* XXIX. 325 He is riþe þat shall neuere i-the. c 1530 *Hickscorner* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 155, I trow I shall never i-the.

I-theinet, ME. pa. pple. of **THEINE** v., to minister.

† **I-thenche**, v. *Obs.* [OE. *geþencan*, *þencean* (= OS. *githenkean*, OHG. *gadenchan*, *gidenchen*, *githenken*, MHG., mod.G., and Du. *gedenken*): see I-1 and **THINK** v.] *trans.* To think of; to consider; to remember.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* Pref. 3 Swæ feawa hiora wæron ðæt ic furdum anene anlepne ne mæz 3eðencean besuðan Temese. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Wei þet he eure hit wule iþenche in his þonke. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 203 (Egerton MS.) Lutel iþenchoð mani man hu machel wes þe synne. *Ibid.* 329 in *Lamb. Hom.* 3if we were wise men þis we scolden iþenche. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 723 Vor-thi me singth in holi chirche .. That man i-thenche bi the songe Wider he shal.

Ither, Sc. form of **OTHER**.

I-theuwed, **i-thewed**, ME. pa. pple. of **THEW** v. **I-þewe**: see **I-THAVE**.

I-pouht (e, i-pouht, i-pouzt, i-po3t, ME. pa. pple. of **THINK** v.

† **I-thole**, v. *Obs.* In 2-3 i-polien. [OE. *geþolian* = OS. *githolôn*, OHG. **gadolôn*, MHG. *gedolôn*, Goth. *gafulan*: see I-1 and **THOLE** v.] *trans.* and *intr.* To bear, suffer, endure.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1492 (Gr.) He .. feala wita 3eþolode. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Pa pinen of helle, we ham ne mazen iþolien. c 1205 *LAV.* 491 Leonore heom bi to libben bi þan woderoten. þan heo þine þrowedomes lengre iþolien. a 1225 *Anec. R.* 122 Saint Lorenz also iðolede þet te greðil hef him upwarðes mid bernide gleden. *Ibid.* 230 Ure Louerd, hwon he iðoleð þet we beoð iðented, he plaieð mid us.

I-tholed, ME. pa. pple. of **THOLE** v. **I-thor-schen**, of **THRESH** v. **I-thowen**, i-þo3en, of **THEE** v. to thrive. **I-thoncked**: see **I-THANKED**, a.

† **I-thrast**, v. *Obs.* [OE. *geþræstan*, f. *ge-*, I-1 + *þræstan* to twist, press, force, **THRAST**.] *trans.* To press, force.

c 900 *Ir. Bæda's Hist.* III. [i.] (1890) 156 Gefeoð he .. on his earm ufan, and þone swyðe 3eðræste and 3eþrac. c 1205 *LAV.* 2858r Non mihte i þare lasten twa glouen iþraste.

I-thrat, ME. pa. pple. of **THREAT** v. **I-thrawe** (n, i-throwe (n, i-throw, of **THROW** v. **I-thretned**, of **THREATEN** v. **I-throsschen**, of **THRESH** v. **I-prulled**, of **THRILL** v. **I-thrunge** (n, of **THRING** v. **I-thrud**, of **THUD** v. **I-thungen**, of **THEE** v. **I-thurled**, of **THIRL** v.

† **Ithyphallic**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *ithyphallus*, a. Gr. *ἰθυφάλλος* (see next) + *-iAN*.] = next, A.

a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. xxvii. 225 The sacred Ithyphallic Champion.

Ithyphallic (iþifæ'lik), a. and sb. Also 7-ique. [ad. L. *ithyphallicus*, ad. Gr. *ἰθυφάλλικός*, f. *ἰθυφάλλος* the phallus carried in procession at the festivals of Bacchus, f. *ἰθύς* straight + *φάλλος* PHALLUS; in neut. as sb., *ithyphallicum* sc. *carmen*, a poem in the measure of the hymns to Priapus.]

A. adj. Pertaining to or associated with the phallus carried in procession at the Bacchic festivals; *spec.* composed in the metre of the Bacchic hymns (the trochaic dimeter brachycatalectic).

By ancient writers applied also to several other metres, e. g. the Phalæcian, ending with three trochees; Selden applies it to the *Versus Priapeus*.

1795 S. PARR in E. H. BARKER *Parrarian* (1829) II. 595 Ithyphallic verse. 1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 98 Ithyphallic ceremonies. 1830 tr. *Aristophanes, Wasps* 122 note, 'The metre .. is an asynartete of Iamb, and Troch. Dim. Brach., or Ithyphallic. 1854 BACHAM *Halieut.* 510 The Athenians received Demetrius .. went out to meet him with ithyphallic hymns. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* July 62 Allying themselves with music in the dithyramb and with the ithyphallic procession.

b. Grossly indecent, obscene.

a 1864 *Chr. Examiner* (Webster), An ithyphallic audacity that insults what is most sacred and decent among men.

B. sb. A poem in ithyphallic metre; also, a poem of licentious or indecent character.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 117 Wanton Catullus, comparing a heanie fellow .. to a log, hath this Ithyphallic: *Talis iste meus Stupor nil videt, nihil audit.* 1778 APHORISME *Prevail.* *Chr.* 383 The pæon was peculiar to Apollo, the ithyphallic to Bacchus. 1822 BYRON *Vis. Judg.* Pref. I omit noticing some .. Ithyphallics. a 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* (1879) II. 130 Talk of Ithyphallics! Byron might well blush at the *noyades* and lepers of this later time.

† **I-tide**, v. *Obs.* [OE. *getidan*, f. *ge-*, I-1 + *tidan* to TIDE.] *intr.* To happen, befall, betide.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xvi. 2 a 3æt getyde [v. r. 3eþereðe] hit 3æt Erculus Iobes sunu com to him. *Ibid.* xxiii. 3 3onne 3etideð oft .. 3æt he næð nauder ne þone anwald ne eac 3æt he wið 3ealde. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 3if hit itit þet þu brekest godes heste unþonkes. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 125 He meil him sare adreden þet he ne mæz þenne biden are for þet itit ilome. c 1205 *LAV.* 2789f For eoðer weis hit eode al oðer hit itide. a 1225 *Anec. R.* 152 Vreineð hwat itideð of Ezechie, þe gode king. *Ibid.* 186 Boðe ham itit o dom. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1731 Hunke schal itide harm and schonde. c 1300 *Beket* 1814 To Engeldon ich wole nou drawe, itide what itide.

I-tized, ME. pa. pple. of **TIE** v. **I-tiled**, of **TILL** v. **I-timbred**, of **TIMBER** v. **I-timed**, of **TIME** v.

Itinerary (i'tinērāsi, it-). [f. **ITINERATE** a.: see -ACY 3.] = **ITINERANCY** in its various senses.

1827 *LAMB Sir J. Dunstan*, Returning in an evening, after his long day's itinerary, to his domicile. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Ed.* I. iv. 89 The year 1833 was distinguished for itineraries. 1875 WARBURTON *Edw.* III. 229 These poor priests, with .. their friendly intercourse with the people in their perpetual itinerary.

† **Itineral**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *iter*, *itiner* (see **ITER**) + *-AL*.] = **ITINERANT** a.

1627 *SPEED England* xxviii. § 2 The Itineral Iustice of the Forrest.

Hence † **Itineraly** adv., = **ITINERANTLY**.

1657-83 *EVELYN Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 261 To preach and constitute Churches from place to place itinerally.

Itinerary (i'tinērānsi, it-). [f. next: see -ANCY.]

1. The state or condition of being itinerant; the action of itinerating or travelling about, esp. for a specific purpose, as preaching or public speaking; a journey from place to place.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 197 Has he a fixed abode, or is he in a state of itinerancy? 1825 E. TAYLOR *Minnesingers* 198 When we contemplate the great extent of this itinerancy, we need not be surprised that the poetry and romance of these countries were so widely diffused. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 80r We recommend Lord Headfort to Mr. O'Connell as his attendant .. on his next sacred itinerary through Ireland. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* I. 9 We thus hear of the itinerancy of a stationary band.

b. A body of itinerants.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 458 The itinerancy of rebellion is even now haranguing throughout the land.

2. Itinerant preaching; *spec.* the system in practice in various Methodist churches, esp. the Wesleyan, according to which the regular ministers or 'itinerant preachers' are appointed not to a single congregation, but to a group of these called a 'circuit', to 'itinerate' among the congregations within its limits, and are periodically (usually every three years) removed to another circuit.

1789 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) XIII. 278 If the trustees of houses are to displace Preachers, their itinerancy is at an end. 1791 HAMPSON *Memo. Wesley* III. 72 A distinguishing feature in this economy is itinerancy. 1811 *SYD. SMITH Wks.* (1867) I. 201 The interchange or itinerancy of preachers. 1892 *Daily News* 24 May 6/6 The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes moved the following resolution: That this Council adheres strongly to the principle of the Itinerary, .. and has no wish to disturb the three years' system wherever it is working well.

b. Itinerant ministry; *spec.* ministry in the Methodist churches.

1809 *Minutes Wesleyan Confer.* III. Obit., He fell asleep in Jesus Jan. 16 1809 in the seventh year of his Itinerary .. and the thirty third of his age. 1827 *Ibid.* VI. 280 When any offer themselves for our Itinerary. 1840 *Ibid.* IX. 7 Thomas Hutton entered upon our itinerary in the year 1789 .. In the year 1827 he retired from the regular ministry. 1885 *Ibid.* 37 He was thirty years in the itinerary.

Itinerant (i'tinērānt, it-), a. and sb. [ad. late and med.L. *itinerānt-em*, pr. pple. of late L. *itinerā-rē*, med.L. *itinerā-re* to travel, **ITINERATE**.]

A. adj. Journeying; travelling from place to place; not fixed or stationary.

a. Said of the Justices in Eyre, the Justices of Assize and the Forest, their courts, etc.: 'Travelling on circuit.'

[1292 *Rolls Parli.* 86/1 Vos, & ceteri Justic' Itinerantes ad communia placita. 1293 *Ibid.* 99/1 Tam Justiciarii de utroque Banco, quam Justiciarii itinerantes.] 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 105 Justices in Eyre (or Itinerant as we called them). 1591 in *Child Marriages* 150 John Milner, Bailiff Itinerant of this Countie Palantine of Chester. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) II. 431 Such itinerant judges as go Oxford Circuit. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng. v. Wks.* (1887) 232 In the Winter and Spring time he usually rode the Circuit as a Judge Itinerant. 1746-7 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 43 § 29 To hold itinerant courts at such times and places .. as they shall judge to be expedient. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* II. xi, One of the new Itinerant Judges.

b. Journeying, travelling, or pertaining to travel in connexion with some employment or vocation; preaching in a circuit; of or pertaining to the regular Wesleyan ministry.

1661 *COWLEY Advancem. Exp. Philos.*, College 29 That the four Professors Itinerant be assigned to the four parts of the World, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, there to reside three years at least. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 102 Itinerant gossellers that travel up and down. 1710 *PALMER Proverbs* 231 Old shoes and hats, and a few other things that our itinerant merchants deal in. 1755 *Connors-seur* No. 86 ¶ 3, I confess myself highly obliged to the itinerant missionaries of Whitefield, Wesley, and Zinzendorf. 1792 *BECKNAP Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 325 It has been usual for the clergymen of the elder towns to make itinerant excursions, of several weeks, to preach and baptize. 1829 *Minutes Wesleyan Confer.* VI. 447 Mr. Wesley appointed him to a Circuit as an Itinerant Preacher: in which office he continued. 1840 *Ibid.* IX. 10 After having been usefully employed as a Class-Leader and Local Preacher for several years [he] was taken into the itinerant work at the Conference in 1803. 1834 *MELWYN Angler in Wales* I. 14 Some hanks of gut lately bought from an itinerant Italian. 1889 *JESSOPP Coming of Friars* II. 85 The Friars .. acting the part of itinerant preachers.

c. fig.

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 2 If my thoughts have wandred, I must treat the well-bed Reader .. to afforde mee his helpe to call home my Itinerant Notions. 1660 H. MOORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. ix. 315 The insupportable Wickedness of the Christians .. may make this Kingdom of Christ very itinerant and to pass from one Nation to another People. 1850 *BLACKIE Æschylus* I. Pref. 22 The word, transmitted from age to age, and itinerant from East to West, remains.

d. transf. Movable from place to place.

1690 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 12 Sir Christopher Wren has completed the itinerant house for his majesty to carry into Ireland. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 647 It was equally clear to all parties that the government should not be itinerant.

B. sb. One who itinerates or travels from place to place, esp. in the pursuit of a trade or calling; a travelling preacher, strolling player, etc.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 112 S. Luke .. had also been a plain itinerant in Preaching the Gospel. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. ii. 92 Glad to turn itinerant, To stroll and teach from town to town. 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 43 ¶ 7 Search was made after this mercantile Itinerant. 1774 *WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. Diss. I. 34 They [Scandinavian Scalds] were itinerants by their institution and made voyages. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 268 In the evening two itinerants, a presbyterian preacher and his wife, arrived with an introduction from an acquaintance. 1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU Charmed Sea* iv. 59 They were Siberian merchants, -that is, itinerants.

Hence **Itinerantly** adv.

1835 in *HYDE CLARKE*. 1856 in *WEBSTER*; and in mod. Dics.

Itinerarian, a. and sb. *rare*. [f. late L. *itinerāri-us* (see **ITINERARY**) + *-AN*.] **a. adj.** = **ITINERARY** a. 1.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* p. xxiv, A Polymetrical Table, Shewing the Itinerarian Distances, in British Miles, between some of the most remarkable Places of Hindustan.

b. sb. One who itinerates; a traveller; = **ITINERARY** sb. 4.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 14 Chateaubriand, the epic itinerarian, found .. traces of them in Peloponnesus.

Itinerarily, adv. *rare*. Also 7 *Sc. -arly*. [f. **ITINERARY** + *-LY*.] In an itinerary way; in the course of itinerancy.

1670 *LD. FOUNTAINHALL* in M. P. *Brown Suppl. Decis.* (1826) II. 470 Though he was Bishop of the Isles, and died there, yet .. when he went there it was only itinerarily.

† **Itinerario**, *Obs. rare*. [Sp., It., ad. late L. *itinerarium*: see next.] = **ITINERARY** sb. 2, 3.

1588 *PARKER tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 319 This my discourse may more properly be called an Epitome or Itinerario than a historie. *Ibid.* 387 Whom, as I have said, I do follow in many things of this Itinerario.

† **Itinerarium** (i'tinērē'riŭm), [late L., = an account of roads or of a route, with notices of stations, distances, etc., sb. use of neuter of *itinerārius*: see **ITINERARY** a.]

1. = **ITINERARY** sb. 2, 3.

1747 *CHESTERF. Lett. to Son* 30 Oct., I am very well pleased with your *Itinerarium*, which you sent me from Ratisbon. 1812 J. JEBB *Corr.* (1834) II. 97 The journey .. might be made in two days. An *itinerarium* I annex. 1869 I. BURNS *Life W. C. Burns* ix. (1870) 213 We must reluctantly break off this remarkable and deeply interesting *itinerarium*.

2. *Surg.* 'An old name for the staff used in lithotomy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1706 *PHILLIPS, Itinerarium*, .. also a Surgeon's Instrument, which being fix'd in the Urinary Passage shews the Sphincter, or Neck of the Bladder, in order to the more sure making of an Incision to find out the Stone. 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex., Itinerarium*.

Itinerarily, adv.: see **ITINERARILY**.

Itinerary (i'tinērāri, it-), sb. [ad. L. *itinerārium*, sb. use of neuter of *itinerāri-us*: see next. Cf. OF. *itineraire* a journey, an account of a journey or travel (14th c. in Godef.).]

1. A line or course of travel; a route.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 43 Messengers were sende .. to presidentes, dukes, and iuges of provinces, that thei scholde describe and measure londes, waters, .. and the itinerary of the see [*itinerarium maritimum*] to go from one extreame to another. 1790 J. BRUCE *Source Nile* II. 474 It was the first intelligible itinerary made through these deserts. 1889 *HISSEY Tour in Phaeton* 14 Rambling leisurely fashion .. careless of performing any definite itinerary.

2. A record or journal of travel; an account of a journey.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 379 b/1 Hys lyf he hym self sette in his book named Itinerary. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 24 Many may rede the itineraries of them that hath ben at Jerusalem. 1617 (title) An Itinerary written by Fynes Moryson .. containing his ten yeeres travell through .. Germany [etc.]. 1760 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 97 ¶ 5 Of those who crowd the world with their itineraries, some have no other purpose than to describe the face of the country. 1866 *LIVINGSTONE Last Jnl.* (1873) I. Intro. 4 The itinerary grows day by day.

3. A book describing a route by land or sea, or tracing the course of the roads in a region or district, with measurements of distance, accounts of places and objects of interest, and other information for travellers; a road-book, guide-book.

(In the earliest quotations identical with preceding, being records of actual journeys.)

1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 83. I have the description of Wareham in an other Itinerary of myne. 1634-5 BARRETON *Trav.* (Chatham Soc.) 41. An anatomy school, wherein, besides the rarities mentioned in the Itinerary, are many more. 1711 WALLIS *Pref. J. Greenwood's Eng. Gram.* 3. Those that would be farther inform'd, I refer to the Itinerary and Description of Wales. 1871 LADY HERBERT *tr. Habuer's Ramble* (1878) II. iv. 277. In the official itineraries it is from thence that all the distances are counted.

b. *transf.* A sketch of a proposed route; a plan or scheme of travel.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvi. 260 Our friends of Etah had given me... a complete itinerary of this region. 1859 WRAXALL *tr. R. Houdin* xix. 276. I drew up an itinerary in which the first station would be Cambridge.

4. One who itinerates, an itinerant. *rare.*

1709 STAYNE *Ann. Ref.* I. xiii. 178 Some were commissioned to preach therefore, who went about as itineraries. 1721 — *Eccle. Mem.* II. vii. 292 It was thought fit the King should retain six chaplains in ordinary: who should not only wait upon him, but be itineraries, and preach the Gospel all the nation over. 1853 D. KING *Presb. Ch. Govt.* 226 He was, therefore, when requested, an itinerary.

† 5. A portable altar. *Obs.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 340 An itinerarie or portable Aulter.

6. R. C. Ch. A form of prayer for the use of clerics when setting out on a journey.

1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 463/2 Gavantus refers to an ancient Pontifical which contains an itinerary for prelates, rather longer than ours but very similar.

† 7. *Surg.* = ITINERARIUM 2. *Obs.*

1689 HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* viii. 58 The rash and too frequent sounding by Catheter and Itinerary.

Itinerary (aitinērāri, it-), *a.* [ad. late L. *itinerarius* of or pertaining to a journey, f. L. *iter*, way, journey, way, road: cf. F. *itinéraire* adj.]

1. Of or pertaining to a journey, travelling, or a route. b. Pertaining to roads (esp. Roman roads) or the description of roads.

Itinerary column, a column at a crossway, having several faces, bearing inscriptions, showing the different routes.

1552 HULOET, *Itinerary booke* wherein is wrytten the distaunce from place to place, or wherein the expenses in journey be wrytten. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* I. 26. I revert to mine itinerary relation. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 20 Such itinerary maps of the places of encampment were of great importance to armies. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 514. Dissertations on the ancient measures of length... on various itinerary columns. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxiv. 134 The itinerary system of the Romans was... an effective instrument of centralization. 1871 C. DAVIES *Met. Syst.* II. 29 The pace... is the natural unit for all itinerary distances.

2. = ITINERANT *a.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 300 English Lawyers... vaunted Ireland to be reduced to full obedience by their Itinerary circuits. 1711 STAYNE *Parker* iv. xlii. 366 At last he was appointed one of the King's Itinerary Preachers. 1785 FALEY *Mor. Philos.* vi. viii. (1830) 409 The law of England, by its circuit, or itinerary courts, contains a provision for the distribution of private justice.

Itinerate (aitinērēt, it-), *v.* [f. late L. *itinerāt*, ppl. stem of *itinerāri* to travel, f. *iter*, itiner- a journey, way, road.]

1. *intr.* To journey or travel from place to place.

1600-9 ROWLANDS *Knave of Clubs* 37 As on the way I itinerated, A Rural person I Obviated. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 4 They itinerated like Excise-spyes from one house to another. 1843 BLACKW. *Mag.* I. IV. 635 There are three separate modes of itinerating through the island. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 83 He who fancies that he can write a tragedy does not go about itinerating in the neighbouring states.

b. To travel from place to place preaching; *spec.* of a Methodist minister, To preach to the various congregations within the circuit to which he is appointed, and to go periodically from circuit to circuit as appointed, (usually) every three years: cf. ITINERANCY 2.

1775 E. WHELOCK in *Mem.* (1811) 328, I have sent Mr. Dean to itinerate as a missionary this spring, among their tribes. 1844 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 47 The clergy resided with the Bishop, and itinerated through the diocese. 1831 FRASER'S *Mag.* III. 64 Bunyan received a roving commission... to itinerate in the villages round about. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* (1893) II. 603 He preached in the open air, itinerated, denounced fairs and wakes.

2. *trans.* To journey through, traverse. *rare.*

1830 CROLY *Geo. IV.* 493 The home secretary itinerated the country. 1839 *Britannia* 25 May in *Spirit Metropol. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 433 They itinerate the empire, inflaming the popular passions, and deluding the popular weakness. 1863 G. F. TOWNSEND *Leominster* 257 It was... the custom for... Collectors to itinerate the country, and to collect the sums resulting from these Briefs.

Hence *Itinerating vbl. sb.*, travelling, itineration. *Itinerating ppl. a.*, that journeys from place to place; itinerant.

1611 CORIAT *Crudities* To Rdr, Thy benevolent itinerating friend T. C. the Odombian Legge-stretcher. 1770 Bp. FORBES *Friars* (1886) 289 One of the seasons of his itinerating to Lochaber. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Cab. Pict. Eng. Life, Chaucer* 168 The appointment of itinerating judges, the justices in Eyre, as they were afterwards called. 1860 C. DUFFRE *Hist. Williams Coll.* 359 Mr. Eaton... had now resolved to become an itinerating lecturer.

† **Itinerate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [ad. late L. *itinerāt*, *us*, pa. pple. of *itinerāri*: see prec.] = ITINERANT *a.*

a 1628 DODERIDGE *Eng. Lawyer* (1631) 33 As well the Judges itinerate through the counties, as those that were sedentarie in the King's High Courts of Justice. 1755 SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 275 Mr. Cook... suggested the change was made by that itinerate trader.

Itineration (aitinērā-fən, it-), [*n.* of action from *ITINERATE v.*] The action of itinerating or journeying from place to place; a preaching or lecturing tour.

1623 COCKERAM II, A Journeying, *Itineration*. 1755 SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 132 The Jew... proceeding in his itineration, strolled to the house of lord Beef. 1884 *Bible Soc. Rec. Feb.*, The missionaries... are obliged in large degree to suspend their itinerations. 1896 YOUNGSON *Punjab Mission* xxxi. 281 Miss Plumb took charge of the ordinary schools, with village itineration.

† **Itint**, ME. pa. pple. of *TINE v.*, to lose.

† **Ition**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *itiōn-em.*] The action of going.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. 43 The General name denoting Transcendental Motion or rest, is *ition*. *Ibid.* iv. ii. 409 The sixth Difference, which is *Ition*, or the passing of things from one place or state to another.

-ition, suffix, repr. F. *-ition*, L. *-itiōnem*, *-itiōnem*, forming nouns of action from verbs with ppl. stem in *-it-* or *-it-*, as in *position* from *posit-us*, *audition* from *audit-us*. It is really a case of the suffix *-ion*, q. v. Instances occur of its non-etymological employment, as in *acutition*, *acutition*.

-itious¹, compound suffix of adjs., f. L. *-ici-us* or *-ici-us* + *-ous*. These L. endings, from the confusion of *c* and *t* in late and med. L. MSS., were formerly written *-itius*, whence the current Eng. spelling for the etymologically correct *-itious*.

The L. adjs. were of two classes: a. those in *-icius* from nouns, as *ciner-icius* of the nature of ashes, *gentil-icius* of the clansmen, *tribūn-icius* of a tribune; b. those in *-icius* from pa. pples., as *advent-icius* characterized by having come in from without, *adscript-icius* of the class of the *adscripti*, *comment-icius* of an invented sort, *conduct-icius* of a hired sort, *fact-icius* of a made sort, *fict-icius* of a feigned sort, *supposit-icius* of a substituted nature. These are anglicized with the suffix *-ous*, as in *adscript-itious*, *comment-itious*, *conduct-itious*, *fact-itious*, *fict-itious*, *supposit-itious*; and the formation is freely extended when required, as in *abstractitious*, *adscititious*, *excrementitious*, etc.

-itious², a combination of the suffix *-ous*, repr. L. *-ōsus*, with derivatives containing *iti-*, or *iti-*, of various kinds, chiefly sbs. in *-itiōn-em*; e. g. *ambition*, *ambitious*, L. *ambitiōsus*, *superstition*, *superstitious*, L. *superstitiōsus*; so *nutritious*, *seditious*, etc.: see *-itous*, *-ous*.

-itis, suffix, *a. Gr.* *-itis*, properly forming the fem. of adjs. in *-ίτης*, but often used absolutely with a fem. sb. understood, as in *ἀσφαλτίτης* (ἀλμυρ) Lake Asphaltitis, the Dead Sea; already in Greek used to qualify νόσος disease, expressed or understood, e. g. *ἀρθρίτης* (disease) of the joints, gout, *αρθρίτις*, *νεφρίτης* (disease) of the kidneys, *νεφρίτις*, *πλευρίτης* pleurisy, *ραχίτις* spinal (disease), *ραχίτις*. On the analogy of these, *-itis* has become in mod. medical L., and hence in Eng., the regular name for affections of particular parts, and *spec.* (though this is not etymological) of inflammatory disease or inflammation of a part. Examples are *appendicitis* (inflammation of the vermiform appendix of the cæcum), *bronchitis*, *gastritis*, *peritonitis*, *pneumonitis*, *tonsillitis*, etc. The Fr. form is in *-ite*.

1896 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* I. 120 To regard every condition of generalised or localised fibroid change of the organs of the body as a chronic *'itis'* is equally erroneous.

I-tohzen, *i-tozen* (e), *i-towen*, ME. pa. pple. of *teon* to draw: see *TEE v.*

I-told, ME. pa. pple. of *TELL v.* **I-tore(n)**, *i-torn*, of *TEAR v.* **I-tormented**, of *TORMENT v.* **I-torned**, of *TURN v.*

† **I-tost**, archaic pa. pple. of *Toss v.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VIII. xiv. But thou who part hast of thy race to run, With baps and hazards of this world itost.

† **I-tothed**, ME. form of *TOOTHED a.*

I-tourned, ME. pa. pple. of *TURN v.*

-itous, compound suffix, containing the *-it-* of sbs. in *-ITY*, and the adj. ending *-ous*; corresp. to Fr. *-iteux*, L. *-itiōsus*, contracted for *-itiātōsus*, as in *calamitōsus* for *calamitātōsus*, *calamitōsus*; so *felicitous*, *gratuitous*, *iniquitous*, *necessitous*.

I-traid, ME. pa. pple. of *TRAY v.*, to betray.

I-translated, of *TRANSLATE v.* **I-travailled**, of *TRAVAIL v.* **I-trent**, of *TREND v.*

† **I-treowe**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *getreowe*, *-trewe* (= OHG. *gitiuwi*, MHG. *getriuwe*, G. *getreu*), f. *ge-*, I-1 + *trieuwe*, *treowe*, TRUE.] True, faithful.

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gen.* xlii. 33 Ic wylle fandan hwæðer ge getreowe synd. a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* anno 1086 Eallra folca getreowast. a 1100 *Ag. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 312/28

Fidelis, getreowe oððe geleafful. c 1205 LAV. 4451 Pe sæg was itreowe. *Ibid.* 7395 Peos [scipen] weoren al neowe Stronge & wel itreowe.

I-treted, ME. pa. pple. of *TREAT v.* **I-tricchet**, of *tri(c)chen*: see *TRICK v.* **I-tried**, of *TRY v.* **I-trised**, of *TRICE v.* **I-trode(n)**, of *TREAD v.* **I-truked**, of *TRUKE v.* *Obs.*, to fail.

Its (its), *poss. pron.* [Formed in end of 16th c. from *It* + *'s* of the possessive or genitive case, and at first commonly written *it's*, a spelling retained by some to the beginning of the 19th c.]

The original genitive or possessive neuter was *His*, as in the masc., which continued in literary use till the 17th c. But with the gradual substitution of sex for grammatical gender in the concord of the pronouns, the indiscriminate use of *his* for male beings and for inferior animals and things without life began to be felt inappropriate, and already in the ME. period its neuter use was often avoided, substitutes being found in *thereof*, *of it*, *it*, and in N.W. dialect, the genitive use of *hit*, *it*, which became very common about 1600, and is still retained in Westmorland, Lancashire, S. W. Yorkshire, Cheshire, Lincolnshire, and adjacent counties. Finally, *it's* arose, apparently in the south of England (London, Oxford), and appears in books just before 1600. It had no doubt been colloquial for some time previous, and only gradually attained to literary recognition. *Its* was not admitted in the Bible of 1611 (which has *thereof*, besides the *his*, *her*, of old grammatical gender); the possessive *it* occurs once (Lev. xxv. 5), but was altered (in an edition of 1660) to *its*, which appears in all current editions. *Its* does not appear in any of the works of Shakspeare published during his life-time (in which and the first folio the possessive *it* occurs 15 times), but there are 9 examples of *it's*, and 1 of *its*, in the plays first printed in the folio of 1623. In one of these at least (Hen. VIII. i. 1. 18; see B. below), the word is prob. Shakspeare's own (unless he wrote *his*). By this time *it's* had become common in literature, from which the possessive use of *it* soon disappeared; the neuter *his* is found as late as 1675 (see *His poss. pron.* 3c); the use of *the=its* continued almost as late in literature, and is still dialectal, as is also the periphrastic *the... of it* (o't), as in Sc. 'the heed o't' = its head. As *its* arose after the *h* of *hit* had been dropped, the form *hitis* is not found in literary use, but it is the emphatic form of *its* in Scotch, 'his heid strak *hitis* it.'

A. As adj. possess. pron. Of or belonging to it, or that thing (L. *ejus*). Also *refl.*, Of or belonging to itself, its own (L. *suus*).

The reflexive is often more fully *its own*, for which in earlier times *the own*, *it own*, were used: see *OWN*.

1598 FLORIO, *Spontaneamente*, willingly... of himself, of his free will, for its own sake (1611 of free will or of its own sake). 1603 — *Montaigne A.* V. From translation all Science had it's of-spring. *Ibid.* Ep. Ded. My weakness you might bidde doe it's best. *Ibid.* 3. *Ibid.* 612 Nothing remooveth from it's own place. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 1191 And tempers with it's moist-full coldnes so Th' excessive heate. 1600 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xvi. 99 In its Perfection and natural Conformity. 1623 Shaks.'s *a Hen. VI.* III. ii. 393 (written c 1593) The Cradle-babe, Dying with mothers dudge betweene it's lips. — So *Temp.* I. ii. 95, 393; *Wint. T.* I. ii. 151, 152, 157, 266; III. iii. 46. — *Mens. for M.* I. ii. 4 (c 1603) Heaven grant vs its peace. 1634 A. WARWICK *Spare Min.* (1636) 15 'There is nothing... to be lost (but its love) by its hate. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrolog.* 527 Being directed by his or its Digestion. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. 23 The Loadstone... forgetteth it's Property to draw Iron any longer. 1683 BURNET *tr. More's Utopia* Author's Epist. (1685) 24 If he consents to it's being published. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* Prol. (1739) 5 Who taught the Parrot it's usual Compliment? 1750 *tr. Leonardus's Mirr.* *Stones* 132 [212] It's notorious how great its virtue is. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. vii. 47 Her warning only accelerated it's fate. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1837) I. xvi. 234 The Gospel has its mysteries. 1879 McCARHY *Owen Times* II. xviii. 2 Its foreign policy was treacherous.

B. As absolute possessive. [Cf. *His abs. poss.*] The absolute form of prec., used when no sb. follows: Its one, its ones. *rare.*

1613-23 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* I. i. 18 (First Folio) Each following day became the next dayes master, till the last Made former Wonders, it's.

It's, *its*, contraction of *it is*: see *IT A. γ* note.

Itself (itsc'lf), *pron.* Also 7-8 *its* (it's) self, 8-9 *dial. itself*. [orig. two words, *IT pron.* and *SELF*: see *HERSELF*, *ITSELF*. In 17-18th c. often treated as *ITS* + *SELF*; *its* is still used when an adj. intervenes, as in *its very self*, *its own self*; cf. *ITSELF* IV.]

I. 1. Emphatic or limiting use. Usually in apposition with a sb. in nom. or obj.: Very, the very, that very; alone (L. *ipsum*). Rarely alone as subject.

c 1000 *Laws of Ælfred* Intro. c. 28 Gif hit þonne cucu feoh wære and he scegge þæt... hit self acwære. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxiii. 5 Myn indigacioun itself halp to me. 1508 FISHER *Seven Penit.* Ps. cii. Wks. cii. 197 It selfe erth sholde alway be bareyne & without fruyte yf it receyued no moysture & hete from heuen. 1513 *More in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 777 The dealing it selfe made men to muse. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidaue's Comm.* 118 b, Unto their luste serveth heaven and hell, the earth and tyme it selfe. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 29 Beauty itself doth of itself persuade. 1610 — *Temp.* IV. i. 153 The solemn Temples, the great Globe it selfe, Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. iv. 160 Feare and Nicenesse, The Handmaidens of all Women, or more truly, Woman it pretty selfe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med. Democr.* to Rdr. In As of Aristotle [we read] that he was wisdom it self in the abstract. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Disc. Occas. Med. III. v. Particulars, which are not necessary to the Meditation it self. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* (1739) 19 Tho' the Poem it self be not well digested. 1793 BURNS *Ld. Gregory* IV. And my fond heart, itsel sae true, It ne'er mistrusted thine. a 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I. I.*

177 Or joy itself Without the touch of sorrow. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1855) IV. vii. § 1. 316 Slang; a word which, I use with some unwillingness, as itself belongs to the vocabulary it denotes. 1882 S. Cox in *Expositor* IV. 197 The story of the creation told by Moses is simplicity and sobriety itself when compared with them.

b. Used alone in predicate, emphatically, as opposed to something else: cf. HIMSELF 3, 3 b.
c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxviii. 10 Without all ornament, itself and true. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xxxiii. An eye all pale Striving to be itself. *Mod.* The dear old place looked just itself.

II. Reflexive use. = L. *sibi*, *se*; Ger. *sich*.

2. Accusative or direct object.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 187 Nu mæg sôþ hit sylf zecyðan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19231 (Edin.) Ilke sulke it selue bisuikis. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* x. 5 And we distrien counsels, and alle hignesse that hiȝeth it self zigns the science of God. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* ii. 208 As the heart doeth enlarge it selfe... so doeth it restraine and close vp it selfe. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 540 Th' offence pardons it selfe. 1610 — *Temp.* iii. i. 80 All the more it seeks to hide it selfe The bigger bulke it shewes. 1638-1843 [see INSINUATE v. 3]. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 16 [It] does immediately... disperse it self all over them. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 379 S. Marino hath maintained it self in the condition of a free State... for above 1000 years. 1793-1879 [see DEVELOP 8]. *Mod.* It is a fault that will cure itself in time.

3. Dative, and object of a preposition. (The latter was orig. acc. or dat. according to the prep.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xi. 17 Ælc rice on hyt sylf to-dæled hyð toowpen. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 384 þe pingre in it sylfe berip witnesse. [1382 — *Gen.* i. 11 Appletre makynge fruyt after his kynd, whos seed ben in hym silf [1611 it selfe] vpon the erthe.] c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* ii. 148 Lond argillose, & not cley bi hit selue Is commodouse. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 777 The sea... sometime swelleth of himselfe before a tempest. *Ibid.* 782 Of it selfe so long a processe. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 20 Somme it bryngethe by hit selfe, and some it nourisheth. 1611 BIRLE *P.* s. xli. 6 His heart gathereth iniquity to it selfe. 1628 BR. HALL *Old Reliq.* (1680) 46 That which is perfect in it self. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. India* 13 Fragrant herbs (which the soyl produceth of it self). 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 17 No creature that dies of it self is good to eat. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. xii. The Sun has... elevated this Water in the form of Vapours, and drawn it near it self. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 164 ¶ 6 This Letter... I intend to print... by it self very suddenly. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 739 This story may be true in itself. *Mod.* The horse gave itself a knock on the head. That child will do itself a mischief.

† 4. In genitive or possessive case: = *its own*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9466 (Gött.) So hy na thing was neuer wroght, þat thoru it seluen miss ne moght f'all dun into lauer state.

Itsiboo: see ITZEBU.

Iterance, -ate, etc., obs. ff. ITERANCE, -ATE, etc.

Ittria, Ittrium, Ittro-, *Chem.*: see YTTRIA, etc.

-itude: see TUDE suffix.

I-tuht, ME. pa. pple. of TIGHT v. I-tuked, of TUKE v., to afflict, etc. I-turmented, of TORMENT v. I-turnd, -ed, of TURN v. I-turpled, of TORPLE v., to fall headlong. I-tuðed, -et, of TITHE v., to grant.

Itum, obs. variant of ITEM.

Itwin, itwyn: see TWIN. I-twinning, ME. pa. pple. of TWIN v., to divide.

† Itwix, *prep.* (*adv.*) north. *dial.* Obs. Also itwyx, ituyx. [f. i, IN *prep.* + TWIX: cf. ATWIX (T, BETWIXE, BETWIXT.) = BETWIX, between.]

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol. It... makes pees itwix body & saule. *Ibid.* ii. 13 Na tyme sall be ituyx will of demynge and of vengeance. *Ibid.* v. 8 And i. twix [v.r. & betwix & þonne] i. sall lout til þi haly tempill. *Ibid.* cii. 12 Als mykil as it is itwyx myrk and light.

-ity [ME. -ite, a. F. -ité, L. -itāt-em], the usual form in which the suffix (L. -tās, -tātem, expressing state or condition) appears, the -i- being orig. either the stem vowel of the radical (e. g. L. *suāvi-tās* suavity), or its weakened repr. (e. g. L. *puri-tās* purity), rarely a mere connective (e. g. L. *auctor-i-tās* authority; so ME. *emperorite*, in Vernon MS., *St. Ambrose* 886). The last became more frequent in med. and mod. L., and the mod. langs., in abstracts from comparatives, as *majority*, *minority*, *superiority*, *inferiority*, *interiority*. Hence such formations as *egoity*, with playful or pedantic nonce-words of Eng. formation, as *between-ity*, *coxcomb-ity*, *cuppe-ity*, *table-ity*, *threadbar-ity*, *woman-ity* (after *humani-ty*), *youthfull-ity*.

After i, -ity becomes -ety, as in *piety*, *variety* (L. *pietātem*, *varietātem*). The termination was in L. often added to another adj. suffix, e. g. -āci-, -āli-, -āno-, -āri-, -ārio-, -āli-, -ādo-, -āli-, -āli-, -āno-, -āno-, -āno-, -āno-, -āno-, -āno-, etc., whence the Eng. endings -acity, -ality, -anity, -arity, -ariety, -bility, -city, -idity, -inety, -ity, -ivity, -osity, -uity, some of which, as -bility (-ability, -ibility) attain almost to the rank of independent suffixes. The earlier popular Fr. form was -eté, in Eng. -ety and -ty, as in *safety*, *bounty*, *plenty*: see -rv.

† Itzebu, -boo (itsibū). Also 7 ichebo, ichibo, 9 itsi-, itzi-, -bu, -bou, -bue, -boo. [Japanese: two words, *itse*, *itche* one, *bū* division, part, quarter. (Of Chinese origin.)] A Japanese phrase meaning 'one quarter', commonly applied to a silver coin in the form of a thin rectangular plate (with rounded corners), in use before 1871;

it was the quarter of a *riō* or *tael*, and worth about 1s. 4d. sterling: see also quot. 1900.

The name is still sometimes applied to the quarter of the dollar or *yen*. As the meaning is 'one *bā* or quarter', its use in the plural in reference to a number of *bā* is an error.

1616 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 176. 1618 *Ibid.* II. 77. 1668 E. SEYN *Bullion & For. Exchanges* 265. 1900 SATOW *Voy. Capt. Saris* 97 note. The Japanese coin called *ichibu*, mentioned in Cocks's *Diary*, was the gold coin... not the silver *ichibu*, which was first issued in 1837.

Iu-, earlier spelling of IV-, and of JU-, q. v.

Iuanna, iwana, obs. forms of IGUANA.

Iubard, Iuce, obs. ff. JEOPARD, JUICE. Iue, obs. f. IVY, JEW. Iuel, obs. f. EVIL, JEWEL. Iuge, IngLOUR, obs. ff. JUDGE, JUGGLER. Iukinge, obs. f. YUKING, itching.

† Iulan (aiyū-lān), a. nonce-*wd.* Obs. [f. Gr. *ivoulos* down, the first growth of the beard + -AN.] Of the first growth of the beard.

1621-3 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* i. i. 178 Before our chins were worth iulan down.

Iule: see JULE.

Iulidan (aiyū-lidān). Zool. [f. mod. L. *Iulida*, -ide, f. *Iulus*: see below.] A myriapod of the family *Iulidae*: see next 2.

[1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 824 The month of the *Iulidae* strongly resembles that of the larvae of many insects.] 1885 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, *Iulidan*.

† Iulus (aiyū-lūs). Zool. Formerly (and still with some) *julus*. [L. *iulus*, a. Gr. *ivoulos* down, a catkin, the animal described in 2.]

† 1. A catkin. Obs.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. iv. 73 Having a leaf like a flag, bearing a *julus* hard and close. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* ii. iv. (1760) 248 The Male Shrubs produce in April or May a small kind of *juli* with Apices on them.

2. A genus of animals of the class Myriapoda, order Chilognatha (*Diplopoda*); a millepede.

1658 ROWLAND Mousel's *Theat. Ins.* 1047 Unless they have many feet, they cannot be numbered or named amongst the *juli*. *Juli* are as I said, short Scolopanders, that for the number of their feet, exceed... all other Insects. 1752 SIR J. HULL *Hist. Anim.* 17 Gallyworm, the brown *julus* with a hundred legs on each side. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 75 The six original or natural legs of the *Iulus* are its first organs of locomotion. 1841-71 T. K. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 293 The eggs... are deposited in the earth or vegetable mould, in which the *julus* is usually met with. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 824 The body of the *Iulus* (of which one of the commonest species is known as the Gally-worm) is long and cylindrical; its number of segments is between 40 and 50; and many of these bear two pairs of legs.

-ium, suffix. *Chem.*, used to form the names of metallic elements.

The L. names of metals were in -ium, e. g. *aurum*, *argentum*, *ferrum*; the names of sodium, potassium, and magnesium, derived from *soda*, *potassa* or *potash*, and *magnesia*, were given by Davy in 1807, with the derivative form -ium; and although some of the later metals have received names in -um, the general form is in -ium, as in *cadmium*, *iridium*, *lithium*, *osmium*, *palladium*, *rhodium*, *titanium*, *uranium*; in conformity with which *aluminium* has been altered to *aluminum*. So *hydrogen*, when theoretically regarded as a metal, has been called *hydrogenium*; cf. also AMMONIUM.

† I-unne, v. Obs. [OE. *ge-unnan* (pres. *ge-ann*, pa. t. *ge-ide*, pa. pple. *ge-unnan*), f. *ge-*, I-1 + *unnan* to grant; = OS., OHG. *giunnan*, MHG. *gunnen*, Ger. *gönnen*.] *Trans.* To grant.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxix. § 2 þa nolde se cynig... him his feores zennan. a 1000 O. *E. Chron.* an. 959 (Laud MS.) God him zennne, þæt his gode dæda swyðran wearðan, þonne misdæda. c 1175 *Langb. Hom.* 125 Ure drihten and ure alesend innne us allen þæt we swa... mægen his best... halden. c 1205 LAY. 16549 Godd hit me iude þæt ich hine igripen habben. a 1225 *Anec.* R. 30 Uor alle þeo þæt habbeð eni god ido me, iseid me, oþer innned me. 12. *Prayer to Our Lady* in O. E. *Misc.* 193 [Ich] Swo me hadde ifurn do, gif hit me crist i-3uðe.

I-unnen, ME. pa. pple. of UNNE (N v. Iunte, obs. form of JOINT. Iuray (o, obs. spelling of IVRAY, danel. I-used, ME. pa. pple. of USE v. Iuyshe, obs. form of JUICE.

† I'vads, int. Obs. Also 7-8 ivads, evads. [var. I'FADS.] In faith.

1675 T. DUFFETT *Mock Tempest* II. i. 13 So we all think i'vads. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* IV. ii. Evads! I'll try, so I will. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* II. 342 Ivads no—I an't such a Baby neither.

† I've: see HERB IVÉ.

Ive, obs. or dial. form of IVY; obs. f. JEW.

I've, colloquial contraction of *I have*: see HAVE v. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 316 A queer sort of Name! I've heard of it somewhere! 1882 L. KEITH *Alasmani's Lady* III. 223 I've ruffled her temper, too.

-ive, suffix, forming adjs. (and sbs.) Formerly also -if-, -ife, a. Fr. -if, fem. -ive (= It., Sp. -ivo):—L. *iv-us*, a suffix added to the ppl. stem of verbs, as in *act-ivus* active, *pass-ivus* passive, *nativ-us* of inborn kind; sometimes to the pres. stem, as *cad-ivus* falling, and to sbs. as *tempest-ivus* seasonable. Few of these words came down in OF., e. g. *naif*, *naive*—L. *nativ-us*; but the suffix is largely used in the modern Romanic langs., and in Eng., to adapt L. words in -ivus, or form words on L. analogies, with the sense 'having a tendency to,

having the nature, character, or quality of, given to (some action)'. The meaning differs from that of ppl. adjs. in -ing-, -ant-, -ent, in implying a permanent or habitual quality or tendency: cf. *acting*, *active*, *attracting*, *attractive*, *coherent*, *cohesive*, *consequent*, *consecutive*. From their derivation, the great majority of these end in -ive and -tive, and of these about one half in -ATIVE, which tends consequently to become a living suffix, as in *talk-ative*, etc. A few are formed immediately on the vb. stem, esp. where this ends in s (c) or t, thus easily passing muster amongst those formed on the ppl. stem; such are *amusive*, *coercive*, *conductive*, *crescive*, *forcive*, *piercive*, *adaptive*, *adoptive*, *denotive*, *humective*; a few are from sbs., as *massive*. In *costive*, the -ive is not a suffix.

Already in L. many of these adjs. were used subst.; this precedent is freely followed in the mod. langs. and in English: e. g. *adjective*, *captive*, *derivative*, *expletive*, *explosive*, *fugitive*, *indicative*, *incentive*, *inceptive*, *locomotive*, *missive*, *native*, *nominative*, *prerogative*, *sedative*, *subjunctive*.

In some words the final consonant of OF. -if, from -ivus, was lost in ME., leaving in mod. Eng. -y: e. g. *hasty*, *jolly*, *tardy*.

Adverbs from adjs. in -ive are formed in -ively; abstract sbs. in -iveness and -ivity (F. -ivité, -ivité, L. -ivitat-em), as in *activity*, *conductivity*, *resistivity*, and similar terms.

† I-vee, i-fee, v. Obs. Forms I *zefēozan, (north. *zefāza*, *zefā*), 3 iueie(n, iuee(n, iueie(n, iuaie, ifea(n, iue(n, iue(n. [f. OE. *ge-*, I-1 + *fēogan*, *fēon* to hate = OHG. *fien*, ON. *fjā*, Goth. *fijan*, *fian*, whence the pr. pple. *fijands*, OllG. *fijant*, ON. *fjándi*, OE. *fleond*, FIEND, enemy.] *trans.* To hate; to make an enemy, put at enmity, render hateful or hostile.

c 975 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 13 Enne zefiwēð & oðerne lufæð. *Ibid.* xix. 14 Burgwars his zefiand hine. *Ibid.* John iii. 20 Se ðe misdoð zefið þæt leht. c 1205 LAY. 964 We beoð ifeaw wið heom. *Ibid.* 7716 þæh heo weoron iueiede. *Ibid.* 9843 þeonne beo ich wið mine sunne iued. *Ibid.* 21214 Heo wusten heom ifæið. a 1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 Mine sunnen habbeþ grimliche iwreped me and ineed me towart te luneliche loured. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 310 A þral þat dude amis. Wiþ his lord was su i-veit.

Ivel, -il, obs. forms of EVIL. I-vele: see VEELE v., 10 feel. I-vencussed, i-venkessid, ME. pa. pple. of VANQUISH v. I-venymed, of *venym*, VENOM v. I-ver, Ivery(e, obs. forms of IVORY.

Ivi(e, ivin, obs. and dial. forms of IVY.

Ivied, ivyed (iv'id), a. Also 8 ivy'd. [f. IVY + -ED 2.] Overgrown or clothed with ivy.

a 1771 SMOLLETT *Love Elegy* iv. I'll seek some lonely church... Where lamps hang mouldering on the ivy'd wall. 1777 WARTON *Ode Suicide* xiii. This votive dirge sad duty paid Within an ivy'd nook. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* iv. (1878) 29 Its beautiful green foliage inclosed on one side by the ivied wall of the Bodleian.

I-viled, ME. pa. pple. of FILE v. 1; I-visited, of VISIT v.; I-vlazen, of FLAY v. I-vo, ME. form of FOE sb.

-ivity: see under -IVE.

† I-voide, a. Obs. [f. I-1 + VOID a.] Void. c 1415 *LDG. Temp.* Glas 413 The end of sorow is ioi I-voide of drede.

Ivoire, -ed, obs. ff. IVORY, IVORIED.

Ivor(e, ivorey, ivorie, etc.: see IVORY.

Ivoride (-id). [f. IVORY + -IDE.] Trade-name of an imitation of ivory.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Ivoride*, an artificial ivory, a volcanicite whitened by abundant quantity of some white material. *Mod.* Table-knives with ivoride handles.

Ivoried (iv'orid), a. Also 4 ivoryed. [f. IVORY + -ED 2.] † a. Made of ivory. Obs. b. Coloured and smoothed to resemble ivory. c. Furnished with ivory, or (humorous) with teeth.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xlii. 9 [xlv. 8] Mir, and drope, and biko of schroudes pine, Of houses ivoryed bright þat shine. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ivorine, a. Also 4 yuerene, 5 yuorienne. [In ME. a. OF. *ivorin*, *ivoirin*, f. *ivoire* ivory + -in (see -INE 1); in mod. use app. a new formation.]

† 1. Consisting or made of ivory. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* vii. 4 Thi necke as an yuerene tour [1388 a tour of yuer]. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 5017 Thilk throne fignrede yuorienne On whilk the kyng wysest Salomon to sitte was sene.

2. White and smooth like ivory.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 740 The ivorine loveliness of glossy shoulders.

Ivorine, sb. [f. IVORY + -INE 4.] A trade-name for various productions: either such as imitate ivory or (as cosmetics, dentifrices, etc.) produce an ivory-like colour or smoothness. Also attrib.

1897 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 7/1 Picture books, ivorine plaques. *Price List.* Cosmetics. 'Ivorine' emollient cream for the skin. Dentifrices, Tooth Pastes, etc...Ivorine.

Ivoriness. *rare.* [*f. IVORY attrib. or adj. + -ness.*] The quality of resembling ivory in appearance or colour.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* II. v. ii. 195 Her delicate hands also began to lose their ivoriness, and become ashy pale.

Ivorist (iv'orist). [*f. IVORY + -ist.*] A professional worker or carver in ivory.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 710 The names of famous Japanese ivorists... are household words among native connoisseurs.

Ivory (iv'vōri). Forms: a. 4 iuor, yuor(e), -ere, iueer, iuoere, euor, 4-5 yvoire, yuer, euour, 5 iv-, yvor(e), iuyr, iwr, 5-6 yvoire, evour(e), 6 evor(e), euir, enoir; 6 ebure. β. 4-ivory; also 4 ywori, yuory, -rie, iuory, 4-5 yuorye, 4-6 evorye, euery, 4-7 yvory, 5 yuori, -rye, yvere, iwey, evury, -erey, 5-6 ivory, yvery, 6 iuorey, iu-, yuery(e), yvorie, everye, 6-7 iu-, ivorie, 7 yvry, 8-9 iv'ry. γ. *erion*. 5-6 veveri, 6 vyveri. [a. OF. *yvoire* (13th c.), Norm. Fr. *ivurie* (12th c.), *iviere*, *yvere* (15th c.), mod.F. *ivoire* = Pr. *evori*, *avori*, It. *avorio* = L. *eboreus* adj., from *ebur*, *ebor-* ivory: cf. Coptic *ebu* ivory, Skt. *ibhas* elephant. The form *ebure* in Lyndesay is refashioned after the Latin.]

I. 1. The hard, white, elastic, and fine-grained substance (being dentine of exceptional hardness) composing the main part of the tusks of the elephant, mammoth (*fossil ivory*), hippopotamus, walrus, and narwhal; it forms a very valuable article of commerce, being extensively employed as a material for many articles of use or ornament.

a. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 994 (Cott.) A tron of iuor [*Gott. iuor*] graid. c 1320 *Sir Iristr.* 1888 Mirie notes he fand Opon his rote of yuere. a 1340 *Hampole Psalter* xlv. 7 Howsis of euor. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 178 Hyr vysage whyt as playn yuore. c 1369 *Chaucer* *Dele Blanche* 946 Hyr throte... Semed a rounde toure of yvoire. 1388 *Wyclif Song Sol.* vii. 4 Thi necke is as a touth of yuer. 1390 *Gower Conf. II.* 17 Of yvor white He hath hire wroght. c 1400 *Maundev.* (Roxb.) xxv. 115 Ilkane... heres before him a table of isapre, or of euour. 14.. *LYDG.* in *M.S. Soc. Antig.* 134 ff. 14 (Halliwell) Like yvor that cometh fro so ferre, His teeth schalle be even, smothte and white. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 267/1 Ivor, or ivory (H. iwr, or iwey, S. yvory, P. iuyr), *ebur*. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1148 Of fynest gold and aldere whittest yvore. 1530 *Lyndesay Test. Pabyngo* 1107 Synce, close thame in one cais of Ebure fyne. a 1586 [see 8 b].

β. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 936 (Cott.) Fair es þe muth o þat leuedi, And ilk toth es als ywori [*Gott. yuory, Trin. Iuory*]. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7666 (MS. Bodl.) Þe pyennes weron of yuory. c 1386 *Chaucer* *Sompn.* 17. 33 A peyre of tables al of yuory. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) l. 79 Euary and precious stones. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 15 My tahles of ivory. 1c 1475 *Spr. Loue* degree 100 Anone that lady, fayre and fre Undyd a pyenne of yver. 1481 *Caxton Myrr.* ii. vi. 76 The tooth of an olyfaunt is yuorye. 1552 *Inuent. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 43 One pix of everye, bounde with silver. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. i. 40 Double gates... The one faire fram'd of burnisht yuore. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iii. i. 42 There is more difference betwene thy flesh and hers, then betwene let and Iuorie. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 368 To the feate Of Artisan, give place the Gould, stones Vyry, and Geat. 1611 *Bible Esch.* xxvii. 15 Hornes of Ivorie, and Ehenie. a 1732 *GAY Poems* (1745) l. 56 For this, shall Elephants the ivory shed. 1812 *J. SMYTH Pract. of Customs* (1821) 84 The Ceylon Ivory, and that of the Island of Achem, do not become yellow in the wearing, as all other Ivory does. 1875 *Uri's Dict. Arts II.* 1038 The hardest, toughest, whitest, and most translucent ivory has the preference in the market; for many purposes the horn of the narwhal being considered the best... The ivory of the hippopotamus is preferred by dentists. 1881 *C. S. TOMES in Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 522/2 When first cut it [African ivory] is semi-transparent and of a warm colour; in this state it is called 'green' ivory, and as it dries it becomes much lighter in colour and more opaque.

γ. 1a 1500 *Inventory in Paston Lett.* III. 408 A combe of veveri. 1560 *Reg. Gild Corpus Chr. York* (Surtees) 307 A pyx of vyvery with a litle white canaby.

b. = DENTINE.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 79 The bony portion of the teeth, or the Ivory, forms a very dense mass.

2. A substance resembling ivory, or made in imitation of it. *Vegetable ivory*, the hard albumen of the nut or seed of a South American palm, *Phytalephas macrocarpa*, which resembles ivory in hardness, colour, and texture, and is used for ornamental work, buttons, etc.

1842 D. COOPER in *Microsc. Jnrl.* No. 16 (heading) On Vegetable Ivory. 1857 *HENFREY Bot.* 394 Nuts suitable for turning are afforded by the seeds of *Attalea funifera* (Coquilla-nuts), *Phytalephas macrocarpa* (Vegetable Ivory). 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 884/2 The fruit consists of a collection of six or seven drupes... Each drupe contains from six to nine seeds, the Vegetable Ivory of commerce... The seed at first contains a clear insipid fluid... afterwards this same liquor becomes milky and sweet, and it changes by degrees until it becomes as hard as ivory. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1207/1 *Ivory, Artificial*, a compound of caoutchouc, sulphur, and some white ingredients, such as gypsum... or pipeclay. 1887 *Whitaker's Alm. Adv.* 12 Burmesse Ivory... Exact imitation of Real Ivory, in colour, grain, and finish.

3. Black ivory: African negro slaves as an object of commerce. *slang.* [From the trade in these at the time being chiefly located in the same districts as that in ivory.]

1873 R. M. BALLANTYNE (*title*) *Black Ivory: Adventures among Slavers.* *Ibid.* The price of black ivory was up in

the market. 1884 *Sword & Trowel* June 258 The trade, which began with ivory, had now turned to slave-dealing—black ivory, as these, our fellow-men, are called in the market. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Mar. 11/2 Help them to make money otherwise than by dealing in black ivory, and we shall see the slave trade extirpated.

4. The colour of ivory; ivory-white; *esp.* white-ness of the human skin.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. iii. 20 The doubtfull Mayd... Was all abasht, and her pure yvory Into a cleare Carnation suddene dyde. c 1632 *Poem in Athenæum* No. 2883. 121/2 How well the Paynter to the life exprest The soft and swelling yvory of her Breast. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xviii. 228 The pure ivory o'er her bosom spreads. 1888 *Daily News* 1 May 5/7 Ivory-white is generally preferred to dead-white for the dress, as being less trying to the complexion. Nearly all recent brides have worn ivory.

5. An article made of ivory, *esp.* a carving in that material. b. A season ticket, etc. as consisting of a tablet of ivory. c. *slang* (usu. *pl.*) (a) Dice; to touch ivory, to play at dice. (b) Billiard balls.

1830 *LYTTON P. Clifford* iv, Suppose we adjourn to Fish Lane, and rattle the ivories! 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade* 207/1 Ivory is also the name for a pass-ticket on a railway, or subscriber's admission to a theatre, public gardens, etc. 1864 *SALA Quite Alone* vii, Yes, I will promise you I will keep my head cool, and won't touch ivory to-night. 1875 *MASKELL Ivories* 15 The famous Assyrian ivories... which are... preserved in the British Museum. *Ibid.* 119, I advised that the ivories should be taken out of the wooden frames. 1888 *Sporting Life* 28 Nov. (Farmer), On new premises... where erstwhile the click of ivories was heard. 1899 *SIR A. WEST Recoll.* i. iii. 95, I was given what was known as an 'ivory' for Lord Dudley's double box on the grand tier.

6. A tusk of an elephant, etc.

1894 *SIR G. PORTAL Mission Uganda* v. 88 They danced, swinging the great ivories from one shoulder to the other. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 325 Some of these private ivories are kept for years and years before they reach the trader's hands.

7. slang. (*sing.* and *pl.*) The teeth.

1782 *MRS. COWLEY Bold Stroke for Husb.* ii. ii, Don Sancho, who... complains of the tooth-ache, to make you believe that the two rows of ivory he carries in his head, grew there. 1811 *Lex. Bal. s. v.*, How the swell flashed his ivories: how the gentleman showed his teeth. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 7 A chattering blow upon the mouth, which loosened the ivory. 1848 *LOWELL Biglow Papers* Poems 1890 II. 147 He showed his ivory some, I guess, an' sez, 'You're fairly pinned'. 1898 *Tit-Bits* 18 June 230/5 His friend who gets one of his 'ivories' extracted with... skill by the same dentist.

II. attrib. and Comb.

8. simple attrib., passing into *adj.* a. Made or consisting of ivory. *ivory gate*: see *GATE* *sb.* 5. 1382 *Wyclif Ps.* xlv. 9 [xlv. 8] Fro the yuer housis. 1533 *BELLENDE Livy* v. (1822) 462 They sett down in evore chairs. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 352 In Ivory cofers I have stufft my crownes. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 457 The Ivory Image of Aiax. 1738 *GLOVER Leonidas* iii. 148 The iv'ry car with azure sapphire shone. 1855 *TENNISON The Letters* iii, She took the little ivory chest.

b. White or smooth as ivory.

a 1586 *Banks Helicon* 63 in *Montgomerie's Poems* 275 With yvoire nek, and pomellis round, And comlie intervall. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 230 Sometimes her arms infold him like a hand... 'Fondling', she saith, 'since I have hemm'd thee here Within the circuit of this ivory pale [etc.]'. 1624 *QUARLES Div. Poems, Son's Sonn.* xii, Thy ivorie Teeth. 1652 *H. C. Looking-Gl. for Ladies Aijj*, Let your Ivory fingers turn over these Leaves. 1786 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 57 Refresh your delicate feet and your ivory limbs. 1799 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 208 The complexion was typically 'ivory'. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 8/1 The bridesmaids' dresses were composed of embroidered mousseline de soie over ivory satin. 1897 *QUIDA Massarenes* xiv, She turned her ivory shoulder on him.

9. General comb.: a. attributive, as *ivory broker*, *convey*, *dealer*, *merchant*, etc. b. objective and obj. gen. as *ivory-bearer*, *-carving*, *-hunter*, *-hunting*, *-turner*, *-turning*. c. similitive, parasyntetic, and instrumental, as *ivory-backed*, *-beaked*, *-faced*, *-hafter*, *-handled*, *-headed*, *-hilted*, *-studied*, *-tinted*, *-toned*, *-twisted*, *adjs.*; also *ivory-like*, *adj.*

1887 *J. ASHBY STEARY Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 192 There's hair-dye for the gay old boys, And 'ivory-backed brushes. 1864 *TENNISON Idyll* 12 A bevy of Erotes apple-cheek'd In a shallop of crystal 'ivory-beak'd. 1898 *19th Cent.* 1021 The 'ivory-bearers' eluded the ivory-hunters, and moved on into the grass. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 10/2 The alleged news of the death of Mr. Stanley is said... to have been brought by 'ivory-brokers'. 1839 *Chambers' Tour Holland* 22/1 Numerous cases displaying prodigies of Chinese skill, in 'ivory-carving'. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 8/1 The story of an 'ivory convey' making its way to Zanibar. 1799 *Corse in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 212, I am credibly informed, by the 'ivory-dealers' in London, that the largest tusks generally come from Africa. 1886 *STEVENSON Dr. Jekyll* iv. (ed. 2) 41 An 'ivory-faced' and silvery-haired old woman opened the door. 1706 *VANBRUGH Mistake* iv. i. 296 There's thy 'ivory-hafted knife again. 1813 *Examiner* 3 May 275/1 'Ivory-handled... Knives and Forks. 1820 *KEATS St. Agnes* xi, The aged creature came, Shuffling along with 'ivory-headed wand. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 307 White 'ivory-hunters are scarce nowadays. 1898 *Dublin Rev.* July 168 The lessees also make lucrative speculations in 'ivory-hunting'. 1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* i. 460/1 The removal of an 'ivory-like' exostosis from the tibia. 1863 *SPEKE Discov. Nile* 101 The greatest man we found here was a broken-down 'ivory-merchant' called Serboko. 1715-20 *POPE Iliad* xix. 430 The 'iv'ry-studded reins return'd behind, Wav'd o'er their backs and to the chariot join'd. 1876 *Geo. ELIOT Dan. Der.* lxx, She was glowing like... a delicate, 'ivory-tinted flower. 1703 *London G.* No. 3902/4

Serjeant Jacob Rand, ..an 'Ivory-Turner by Trade. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* i. 197 Th' 'ivory-wristed Queen.

10. Special comb.: *ivory-agaric*, a species of mushroom, *Hygrophorus eburneus* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887); *ivory-barnacle*, a species of Acorn-shell, *Balanus eburneus* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *ivory-bill*, a species of woodpecker, *Picus or Campephilus principalis*: cf. next; *ivory-billed a.*, having a bill resembling ivory, as *Ivory-billed woodpecker* (see *prec.*), and *Ivory-billed cool*, (*Fulica Americana*); *ivory-brown*, bone-brown obtained from ivory; *ivory-eater* (see *quot.*); *ivory-exostosis*, *Path.*, 'the form of bone tumour which is hard and dense like ivory' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884); *ivory-gull*, see *GULL* *sb.* 1; *ivory-jelly*, a jelly made from ivory dust or turnings (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887); *ivory-joint*, a morbid hardening of a joint; *ivory-line*, *Entom.*, a smooth yellowish-white space found on the elytra of many beetles; *ivory-nut*, the seed of the South American palm, *Phytalephas macrocarpa*, the albumen of which hardens into vegetable ivory: see *sense* 2; the Corozo-nut; hence *ivory-(nut)-palm*, *-plant*; *ivory-paper*, a thick paper or thin cardboard with a finely prepared polished surface, used by artists; *ivory-rat*, = *ivory-eater*; *ivory-saw* (see *quot.*); *ivory-shell*, a univalve of the genus *Eburna*, of an ivory colour; *ivory-space*, = *ivory-line*; *ivory-tablet* (see *quot.*); *ivory-tree*, an East Indian tree of the genus *Wrightia*, having wood of a texture and colour resembling ivory (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); *ivory-type* (see *quot.* 1875); *ivory-yellow*, a very pale yellow, almost white. Also *IVORY-BLACK*, *-BONE*, *-WHITE*.

1893 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* 460 **Ivory-bill*, an abbreviation of 'Ivory-billed Woodpecker, so called from the colour of its beak, *Picus or Campephilus principalis*. 1861 *Du CHAILLU Equat. Afr.* xvi. 281 An... animal of the squirrel kind, called by the natives the *mboco*, which eats ivory. I have called it the 'ivory-eater, *Sciurus eborivorus*'. 1885 *Life Sir R. Christison* l. 122 But eventually he was attacked with what appeared to be sub-acute rheumatism of both knee-joints, ending slowly in 'ivory-joints', or perhaps ankylosis. 1880 *P. GILLMORE On Duty* 11 In the south the veldt is covered with the 'ivory needle thorn. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 884/1 The 'Ivory Plant of South America... producing the nuts known as... Vegetable Ivory in commerce. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 325 Ivories... gnawed by that strange little creature... the 'ivory rat. This squirrel-like creature was first brought to Europe by Paul du Chailly. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1207/2 **Ivory-saw*, a thin saw stretched in a steel frame for sawing ivory from the solid. 1873 *ALDRICH Marjorie Daw* vii, There is an exquisite 'ivorytype of Marjorie. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1207/2 *Ivory-type* (Photography), a kind of picture in which two finished photographs are taken, one light in colour, made translucent by varnish, tinted on the back, and placed over a stronger picture, so as to give the effect of a photograph in natural colours.

Ivory, dial. form of *IVY*.

Ivory-black. A fine soft black pigment, obtained by calcining ivory in a closed vessel; sometimes loosely applied to bone-black.

1634 *PEACHAM Gentl. Exerc.*, Drawing 90 With Ivory black as Elephants tooth burned. 1732 *J. PREELE Water- Colours* 53 The proper Black for Water-Colours is what they call Ivory-black. 1836 *J. M. GULLY Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 21 He then dissolves the morphia in acetic acid and treats the solution with ivory-black, in order to withdraw all colour from it.

† Ivory-bone. *Obs.* Forms: see *IVORY* and *BONE*. [*Cf. BONE* *sb.* 4 b.] = *IVORY* 1.

13.. *St. Gregory* (Vernon MS.) 195 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LV, Tables riche he tok to hie þat wore i mad of Iueerbon. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* i. ix. 21 Als gratius for to behald, I wene, As evor bone [1555 euour hane] by craft of hand wete dycht. 1530 *PALSGR.* 235/1 Ivory bone, *yvorie*. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 20 Castell yllone... hed al the portis of enoir hane. 1560 *ROLAND Crt. Venus* ii. 697 Thair Reillis all war maid of Enir bane.

Ivory-white, *a.* and *sb.*

A. adj. White as ivory; of the colour of ivory. 1595 *SPENSER Epithal.* 172 Her forehead yvory white. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* lxi. 45 Thrones gleam ivory-white; cup-crown'd blaze brightly the tables. 1882 *Garden* 23 Dec. 553/1 Sepals and petals, ivory-white.

B. sb. 1. The colour of ivory.

1897 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 6/7 Its warm brown contrasting pleasantly with the ivory-white of the cloth.

2. ellipt. Ivory-white porcelain; *spec.* a creamy-white porcelain anciently made in China.

† Ivray. *Obs.* Also *-aye*. [*a. F. ivraie*, † *ivroie* (16th c. in Littré) = L. *ebriaca* drunken (sc. *herba*), in reference to its intoxicating qualities.] The weed Darnel, *Lolium temulentum*.

1578 *LYTE Dodons* iv. xv. 469 Ivray is a vitious grayne that combereth or anyeth other, especially wheat. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* i. li. § 2. 71 Darnell is called... in English Darnell, of some Ivray and Raye. 1611 *COTGR.* *Ivraye*, Darnell, Ray, Ivray. 1879 *Prior Plant-n.* *Ivray*.

Ivy (iv'i), *sb.* *Pl. ivies* (iv'iz). Forms: a. 1 iifz, 2 iifz, 3 ivi, 4 yvi, 4-5 yve, yvy, 5-6 ivye, 5-7 ivie, 6 yvie, (ive), 4- ivy. β. 1 ifezn, 5 iwen, -yn, 5 iven, 6 yven, 9 dial. ivin, (hivin), ivvens. γ. 9 dial. ivy, ivy, iv'ry. [*OE.*

ifig, obscurely related to OHG. *ehahewi*, *ebaw*, *ebah*, MHG. *ebe-hou*, *ep-hou*, early mod.G. (1561) *abhouw*, Ger. *ep-heu* (1600), *epheu* (1669), MLG. *iflôf*, LG. *eilôf*. The first element of which appears to be an OTeut. **iba*, of which no cognates are known. The second element in OHG. is app. *hewi*, MHG. *hou*, Ger. *heu* hay; Kluge suggests that OE. *ifig* may similarly go back to an earlier *if-heg*. But no explanation appears of the connexion with 'hay'.]

1. A well-known climbing evergreen shrub (*Hedera Helix*), indigenous to Europe and parts of Asia and Africa, having dark-green shining leaves, usually five-angled, and bearing umbels of greenish-yellow flowers, succeeded by dark berries; it is a favourite ornamental covering of walls, old buildings, ruins, etc. The plant was anciently sacred to Bacchus.

Barren, creeping, small ivy (formerly also *earth-ivy*, and *GROUND-IVY* 2): a small, creeping, flowerless variety growing on hedgerbanks. *Black, English ivy*: the common ivy, also termed *H. nigra*, from its black berries. *Queensland ivy*, an Australian species having pinnate leaves. *Variegated ivy*, a variety having variegated leaves.

a. *a 800 Letitid Gloss.* 44 *Hedera*, ibaei. *Erftut Gloss.* 392 *Hedera*, ifez. c 1000 in Cockayne *Shrine* 139/27 Weal se mid ifge bewrigen. c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* I. 212 Eorð yfð... þysse wyrt þe man hedera nigran and oþrum naman eorð ifge nemneþ. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 27 On old stoc... was mid iui al-bigrowe. 1308 *Trevisa Barth.* De P. R. xvii. liii. (Bodl. MS.), Of ten Poetes were crowned with Iuye; in token of noble witte & sharpe, for the yuyse is alwei grene. 1578 *Lyte Dodons* iii. xlix. 387 The blacke Iuy hath harde woody branches. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. ccc. 708 Creeping or barren Iuy is called... in English ground Iuy. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 170 The poisoned weed is much in shape like our English Iuy. 1764 *CHURCHILL Gotham* i. The Ivy crawling o'er the hallow'd cell. 1814 L. HUNT *Feast Poets, Bacchus, or the Pirates* (1815) 156 And then an ivy, with a flowering shoot, Ran up the mast in rings. 1835 *HOOKER Brit. Flora* I. 123 The Irish Ivy is much cultivated on account of the vastly larger size of its foliage, and its very rapid growth. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick* vi. Oh, a dainty plant is the Ivy green, That creepeth o'er ruins old! 1839 TENNYSON *Lotos-eaters, Chor.* Song i. Here are cool mosses deep, And thro' the moss the ivies creep.

B. *a 800 Corpus Gloss.* 718 *Hedera*, ifegn. c 1425 *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 644/66 *Hec edera*, i. wynn. a 1450 in *Horstm. Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 277 Pan se bai a howse a lytyll ham from Onre-growne wyt Iwen. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 199/f An Iven, edera. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Macc.* vi. They were constrained to weare garlandes of iwe. 1828 *Craven Dial.* Ioin, Iwy. 1876-93 *Ivy* in north. dial. glossaries from Northumberland to Lincolnshire. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Ievens*, or *Ivvy*, *Ivy*.

Y. 1877 N. W. *Linc. Gloss.*, *Ivory*, *Ivy*. 1886 S. W. *Linc. Gloss.*, *Ivory*, *Ivry*, often used for *Ivy*; as 'The ivy had grown thruff the roof'. 1895 E. *Anglia Gloss.*, *Ivory*, *Ivy*. 1895 *EMERSON Birds* 56.

† b Used as a sign that wine was sold within; cf. *ivy-garland* in 3 d, and *IVY-BUSH*. Obs.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 183 What nedeth a garlande, whyche is made of ivye, Shew a tavern wynelesse, also thryve I. 14... Why I can't be a Nun 358 in E. E. P. (1862) 147 A fayre garland of yve grene Whyche hangeth at a taverne dore, Hyt ys a false token as I wene, But yf there be wyne gode and sewer. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 37 The Iuy is hung out in almost enery place, and open market, kept as vnder the allowance of authority.

2. Applied, with distinctive addition, to various (usually climbing or creeping) plants of other genera.

American or Five-leaved ivy, *Virginia creeper*, *Ampelopsis hederacea* or *quinquefolia*. **Bindweed-leaved ivy**, the genus *Menispermum*, Moon-seed. **Boston or Japanese ivy**, *Ampelopsis tricuspidata*. **Colosseum or Kenilworth ivy**, *Ivy-leaved Toad-flax* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884). **German ivy**, *Senecio mikanoides*, a variety of Groundsel (Webster 1864); *Yellow German ivy*, *S. scandens*; **Indian ivy**, *Scindapsus bertiensis* (*Monstera deliciosa*), a variety of Groundsel (Miller); **Mexican ivy**, *Cobaea scandens* (*ibid.*); **(American) Poison ivy**, *Rhus Toxicodendron* (*Treas.* 1886); **West Indian ivy**, *Marcgravia umbellata* (Miller). See also *GROUND-IVY*.

1588 *GREENE Pandosto* (1607) 20 To see if perchance the sheepe was browsing on the sea Iuy. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 316 Ivy, Bindweed-leaved, *Menispermum*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 531/2 *Ampelopsis*... *hederacea*, the Virginian Creeper or American Ivy. *Ibid.* 632/2 *Ivy*, German, a garden name for *Senecio mikanoides*. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Five-leaved Ivy*, a common garden name for the Virginian creeper, *Ampelopsis hederacea*.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as *ivy-bloom*, *-bud*, *†-crop*, *-crown*, *-shroud*, *-stem*, *-wood*, *-wreath*. b. instrumental, as *ivy-bound*, *-circled*, *-clad*, *-covered*, *-crowned*, *-gnarled*, *-hung*, *-mantled*, *-ridden*, *†-tapped*, *-twined*, *-walled*, *-wimpled*, *-wound*, *-wreathed* adjs. c. similitive, as *ivy-twisted* adj.

1821 *SHELLEY Prometheus, Unb.* I. i. 745 The yellow bees in the 'ivy-bloom. 1862 *BARNES Homely Rhymes* I. 201 Avore the walls wer 'ivy-bound. a 1593 *MARLOWE 'Come, live with me' v.* A belt of straw and 'ivie buds. 1622 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xxvi. 118 An 'Ivy-seed Bower. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 83 A small two-storied 'ivy-clad tower. 1872 *JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 5 'The ivy-covered house passed on the left is 'The Knoll'. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 214 'Ifiz croppena on þam monðe gegaderod þe we hatað iannarus. a 1100 *Ags. Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 298/22 *Corimbis*, ifizcrop. a 1747 *HOLDSWORTH Rem. Virgil* 26 The 'Ivy crown is mentioned

frequently by the ancients, as worn by the poets in those days. 1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 16 Whom lovely Venus. To 'ivy-crowned Bacchus bore. 1813 *SHELLEY O. Mab* ix. 128 Soothing notes Of 'ivy-fingered winds. 1867 *MRS. STOWE Knocking in Rel. Poems* 14 'Ivy-gnarled and weed-bejangled. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Jnals.* (1872) I. 58 Gray and 'ivy-hung antiquity. 1597-8 *BP. HALL Sat.* v. i. 9 Renowned Aquine, now I. to thy hand yeld up the 'iuy-mace From crabbed Persius, and more smooth Horace. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* 9 Save that from yonder 'Ivy-mantled tower The moping owl does to the moon complain. 1805 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 87 The silvery music of the old bells in the 'ivy-netted tower. 1867 W. CORRY *Leti. & Jnals.* (1897) 197 Never have I seen ruins so ruinous, so 'ivy-ridden. 1859 *TENNYSON Enid* 322 Monstrous 'ivy-stems Clasp the gray walls with hairy-fibred arms. 1675 *HOBBS Odyss.* (1677) 192 And in a basket sets on bread of wheat, And in an 'ivy-tankard wine good store. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 111 b, Only there remaine the 'Iuy-tapped walls of the keepe. 1820 W. TOOKER *tr. Lucian* I. 314 The 'ivy-turned thyrsus in his hand. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* II. xxiil. (1874) 74 In 'ivy-walled solitude. 1621 S. WARD *Happiness of Practice* (1627) 9 Owles in 'Ivy-woods. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 3 Passing it thorow Ivy wood. 1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* (1645) 183 The ivywood and divers others. 1866 'M. FIELD *Attilla* II. 36 The bowl of ivy-wood Our hero drinks from. 1866 J. B. ROSE *tr. Ovid's Met.* 309 The thyrsus 'ivy-wound.

d. Special comb.: *ivy-bells*, the Ivy-leaved Bell-flower, *Campanula hederacea* (Britten & Holland); *ivy-bind*, a climbing ivy stem; *ivy-bind-weed*, Climbing Buckwheat, *Polygonum Convolvulus*; *ivy broom rape*, a species of *Orobancha*, with purple stem, parasitic upon ivy; *ivy-chickweed*, Ivy-leaved Speedwell, *Veronica hederifolia* (Britten & Holland); *ivy-dart*, the thyrsus; *ivy-fern* (see quot.); *ivy-garland*, a garland of ivy, formerly the sign of a house where wine was sold: cf. *IVY-BUSH*; *ivy-geranium*, the procumbent Ivy-leaved Pelargonium; *ivy-girl*, an effigy of a girl formed of ivy: see quot., and cf. *holly-boy* s.v. *HOLLY* 3; *ivy (grape)-vine*, a species of vine, *Vitis indivisa* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); *ivy-gum*, the resinous juice which exudes from the ivy: cf. *gum ivy* (*GUM* sb. 2 3 b); *ivy-like* a., like or resembling ivy; *ivy-owl* (see quot.); *ivy-resin* = *ivy-gum*; *ivy-twine* = *ivy-bind*; *ivy-vine*, the Virginia Creeper; *ivy-wort*, (a) Lindley's name for the natural order *Araliaceae*, which includes the ivy and its congeners; (b) see quot. 1640 for *ivy-like*. Also *IVY-BUSH*, *-LEAF*, *-LEAVED*, *-TOD*, *-TREE*.

1731 T. COX *Magna Brit.* VI. 232/2 [The lightning] ran down in the form of an 'Ivy-bind, searing the Tree. 1578 *LYTE Dodons* iii. liii. 394 This kinde of Bindeweede is called... Windweede, or 'Ivybindweede. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Ivy-Bindweed*, *Polygonum Convolvulus*. a 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* 134 For in Pierian caves he never sings, Nor with an 'ivy-dart divinely raves. 1865 *GOSSE Land & Sea* (1874) 351 The curious 'Ivy-fern, *Hemionitis palmata*, whose five-angled leaves, grovelling on the ground, clothed with a bristling crop of red down [etc.]. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 177 By an 'Ivy garland, we judge there is wine to sell. 1894 *Daily News* 17 July 6/5 Drooping sprays of 'ivy geranium, with its beautiful pointed leaves of brightest, glossiest green. 1736 *PEGGE Kentsisms, Holly-bos* and 'Ivy-girls, in West Kent, figures in the form of a boy and girl, made one of holly, the other of ivy, upon a Shrove Tuesday, to make sport with. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 137 The boys... in another part of the village, were assembled together and burning what they called an *Ivy Girl*, which they had stolen from the girls. 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, 'Ivy-gum. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* III. 103 In the south of Europe and north of Africa, an exudation is found on the old trunks of the Ivy, called *ivy-gum*. 1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* v. xcv. 681 *Cymbalaria Italica Hederacea*, the Italian Gondolo or 'Ivy like leaf. *Ibid.* 682 We may call it in English eyther Iviwort or the Ivi like leaf. 1842 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. i. 20 Wit... so disproportionate, that it conceals in its ivy-like luxuriance the robust wisdom about which it coils itself. 1678 *RAY Willughby's Ornith.* 102 The common brown or 'Ivy-Owl. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.*, 'Ivy Resin... is brought from Persia, and some other of the hot countries... It is said to be emollient and detergent, and to make a noble balsam for fresh wounds. 1597-8 *BP. HALL Sat.*, *Defiance Emie* 19 Nor the low bush feares climbing 'ivy-twine. 1867 *MRS. STOWE Knocking in Rel. Poems* 12 The bolt is clogged and dusty; Many-fingered 'ivy-vine Seals it fast with twist and twine. 1640 'Iviwort (see *ivy-like*). 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 85f *Araliaceae* (*Araliads*, *Ivyworts*), form a small natural order closely approaching umbellifers.

Hence *Ivy v. trans.*, to cover with or as with ivy (cf. *IVIED*), in quot. fig.

1843 *LOWELL Poems, Prometheus*, Earth with her twining memories ivies o'er Their holy sepulchres.

Ivy, variant of *Ive* in *HERB IVE*.

Ivy-berry. Also *ivenberry*. The fruit or seed of the ivy.

c 1400 *MAUNOEY* (1839) xv. 168 It [a tree] is alle grene as it were Ivy Beries. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 199/f An Iven berry, cornubus. 1530 *PALSGR.* 235/f Ivy berry, grayne de hierre. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 55 His clustering locks, With ivy-berries wreathed.

Ivy-bush. A bushy branch of ivy; fig. a place of concealment or retirement. † b. *spec.* A bush of ivy or a representation of it, placed outside a tavern as a sign that wine was sold there; often in phrase *good wine needs no ivy-bush*; hence, the tavern itself (*obs.*). Cf. *BUSH* sb. 1 5. † Hence *fig.* A sign or display (of anything) (*obs.*).

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 382 Hee is never from the

Ivy bush: his lippes are always staynd with the Juice of Bacchus his berries. 1580 *LYLY Euphues* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 204 Where the wine is neat, their needeth no Iuy-bush. 1591 *FLORIO 2nd Fruits* 185 Womens beauty... is like unto an Iuy bush, that calls men to the tavern, but hangs itselfe withoute to winde and wether. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 12 Then Tobacco was an Indian, vnpickt and vnpipled, now made the common Iuy-bush of luxury. 1648 *JENKYN Blind Guide* I. 14 This Ivy-bush of boasting doth but shew the badnesse of his wine. 1699 *LOCKE Educ.* (ed. 4) § 94 An old Boy at his first appearance, with all the Gravity of his Ivy-Bush about him, is sure to draw on him the Eyes and Chirping of the whole Town Volery. 1738 *SWIFT Politie Conv.* I. 94 'Pr'y thee, how did the Fool look? 'Look! Egad, he look'd for all the World like an Owl in an Ivy Bush'. 1823 A. CLARKE *Mem. Wesley Fam.* 232 Mr. Wesley gave out the following line; 'Like to an owl in ivy-bush'. 1869 *HAZLITT Eng. Prov.* 262 Like an owl in an ivy-bush.

Ivyl, *obs.* form of *EVIL*.

Ivy-leaf. A leaf of ivy; † taken as the type of a thing of little value. To *pipe in (with) an ivy-leaf* (*fig.*), to console oneself (for failure, etc.) with some frivolous employment (*obs.*).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 326 Nim... ifiz leaf þe on eorþan wixþ. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus v.* 1433 But, Troylus, thou mayst now, este or waste, Pipe in an ivy leafe, if that the leste. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* iii. vii. (Skeat) I. 50 Far wel the gardiner, he may pipe with an yue leafe, his fruite is failed. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 21 That all his nirth an yvy lefe. 1869 *HAZLITT Eng. Prov.* 425 To *pipe in an ivy leaf*, to go and engage in any steryle or idle occupation, to hang one's heels up.

Ivy-leaved, a. Having quinquangular leaves like those of the common ivy.

In many names of plants, as *Ivy-leaved Bellflower*, *Campanula hederacea*; *I. Chickweed* or *Speedwell*, *Ivy-chickweed*; *I. Crowfoot*, *Ranunculus hederaceus*; *I. Duckweed*, *Lemna trisulca*; *I. Pelargonium*, a creeping species of *Pelargonium*; *I. Toad-flax*, *Linnaria Cymbalaria*.

1789 J. PILKINGTON *View Derbysh.* I. viii. 417 *Ranunculus hederaceus*, Ivy-leaved Crowfoot. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* IV. 125 Ivy-leaved Toad-flax... is a common plant on the walls of gardens. 1887 *Daily News* 11 July 3/7 A magnificent display of ivy-leaved pelargoniums.

Ivy-to'd. *arch.* [See *TOD*.] = *Ivy-bush*.

1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Mar.* 67 At length within an Ivie todde... I heard a busie bustling. 1603 *DRAYTON Heroic. Ep.* xiii. 158 Roosted all day within an Ivy Tod. 1798 *COLERIDGE Anc. Mar.* vii. v. When the ivy-to'd is heavy with snow. 1885 *TENNYSON Balin* 330 The battlement overt-top with ivytods.

Ivy-tree.

† 1. A large plant of ivy. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF i Kings* xix. 4 Whanne he was comen, and satte vndir an yue tree. 1530 *PALSGR.* 235/f Ivy tree, hierre. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 71 Trunks of Ivy-Trees, that grew along on the Ground.

2. a. An evergreen tree of New Zealand (*Panax Colensoi*); also *Otago Ivy-tree*; b. A North American genus of evergreens, American Laurel, *Kalmia*. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 316 Ivy-tree of America, *Kalmia*. 1883 J. HECTOR *Hand-bk. New Zealand* 127 *Horoeka*, ivy-tree, an ornamental, slender, and sparingly branched tree. Wood close-grained and tough. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*, *Panax Colensoi*, *Otago Ivy-tree*.

Iw, *obs.* form of *YEW*.

† **I-wake, v.** *Obs.* In 3 i-wakien. [f. I-1 + *WAKE* v.: cf. MHG. *gewachen*.] *intr.* To wake. c 1205 *LAV.* 28082 þa gon ich iwakien: Swiðe ich gon to quakien.

I-waked, -et, ME. pa. pple. of *WAKE* v.

† **I-wald, i-weld**, sb. *Obs.* [OE. *geweald* (= OS. *giwald*, OHG. *ga*, *giwald*, MHG. and Ger. *gewalt*, Du. *geweld*), f. *ge*, I-1 + root *wald*-, of *wield*-an: see *WIELD* v.] Power.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 635 (Gr.) Þonne he his geweald hafað. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Þe mon ne ah his modes iwald. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1541 *Godd hit wot!* heo nah iweld, Tha heo hine makie kukeweld.

† **I-walden, v.** *Obs.* [OE. *gewealdan* (= OS. *giwaldan*, OHG. *giwaldan*, MHG. *gewalten*, Goth. *gawaldan*), f. *ge*, I-1 + *wieldan*: see *WIELD* v. 1] *trans.* To have power over; to sway, rule, control.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 308 Ic... gewealde ealles middan-eardes. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Drihten... alre sceafte gewalt. c 1205 *LAV.* 17213 Mid liste me mai ihalden þat strengðe ne mai iwalden.

I-walken, ME. pa. pple. of *WALK* v. 1 **I-walled**, of *WALL* v. **I-wan**: see *I-won*. **I-waned**, ME. pa. pple. of *WANE* v. **I-war**, *i-ware*, *i-warre*, *obs.* ff. *AWARE*. **I-warisd**, ME. pa. pple. of *WARISH* v. **I-warined**, of *WARN* v.

† **I-wariness**, *Obs.* [f. *iwar*, *obs.* f. *AWARE* + *-NESS*.] Watchfulness, vigilance, wariness. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1226 Grete duntles both the lasse, 3ef me i-keþth mid i-wariness.

I-warpen, ME. pa. pple. of *WARP* v. **I-wasche(n, i-washe, i-wasshen, of WASH** v. **I-wasted**, of *WASTE* v. **I-watred**, of *WATER* v.

I-waxen, of *WAX* v.

Iwce, Iwe, *obs.* forms of *JUICE*, *JEW*.

I-wedded, -et, ME. pa. pple. of *WED* v.

† **I-wede**, *Obs.* [OE. *gewēde*, *-wēde* (= OHG. *ga*, *giwādt*, MHG. *gewāte*), f. *ge*, I-1 + *wēd*, *wēde*, *wēde*, *WEED* sb.] A garment, a weed.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 4 Ðe ilca soðlice iohannes hæfde gewede of herum ðæra camella. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.*

II. 148 He nolde awendan... his gewæda ðe he on westene hæfde. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 On eie and on wete, and ec on iwedan. c1205 *LAV.* 909 On heo duden heore iweden. *Ibid.* 20754 Na nime 3e nenne stede No nanes cnihtes iwede.

I-weie, i-weye, ME. pa. pple. of WEIGH v. I-well, of WELL v. I-weld: see I-WALD.

† I-welde, v. Obs. Also *3ewilðe* (n. [OE. *gewilðan*, -wyldan, f. *geweld*, I-WALD: see WIELD v.] *trans.* To exercise power over; to wield, rule; to subdue.

c1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Mark v. 4 Hine nan man *3ewilðan* ne mihte. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Iwisliche þa clennesses iweilt alle unþeawas. c1205 *LAV.* 909 Ton and twenti wintre þis lond he iwalde.

I-welled, ME. pa. pple. of WELL v. I-wemmed, of WEM v., to stain.

† I-wende, sb. Obs. [ME.; origin obscure: perh. related to next.] ? Contrivances.

a1250 *Owl & Night.* 651 Men habbet, among other i-wende, A rum-hus at hore burea ende.

† I-wende, v. Obs. [OE. *gewendan* (= OHG. *giwenten*, Goth. *gawandjan*), f. *ge-*, I-1 + *wendan* to turn, WEND.]

1. *trans.* To turn; to change; to bring about.

Beowulf (L.) 315 Gūð-beorna sum wæg *3e-wende*. a1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 427 (Gr.) 3if hit eower ænig mæge *3ewendan* mid wite, þæt (etc.). c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Mathens þet wes cæcheþol, þene he iwendde to ged-spellere. c1225 *Ankr. R.* 254 Sansumes foxes, þæt hefden þe nebbes enenichon iwend frommard ofer.

2. To turn oneself; to turn; to go. a. *refl.*

a1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxii. 113 Eghwilec... hine hræde sceolde eft *3ewendan* in to sinum modes *3emynde*. c1175 *Passion Our Lord* 112 in O. E. Misc. 40 He hym vt iwendde al bi þuster nyhte.

b. *intr.* To turn, wend one's way, go.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 193 Hie... sibban næfre to unrihtum ne *3ewendað*. c1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 60 Drusiana þa aras... and... ham *3ewende*. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Hit iwendde from usele to gode. a1225 *St. Mark.* 2 Hire mōder wes iwend þe wei þe worlðlice men... schulen iwenden. c1275 *Passion Our Lord* 148 in O. E. Misc. 41 Vre louerd myd heom iwendde to geth-semany. a1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 61 Hire to feche ihe wille i-wende.

† I-wene, v. Obs. [OE. *gewēnan* (= Goth. *gawēnan*), f. *ge-*, I-1 + *wēnan* to WEEN.] *trans.* and *intr.* To expect; to hope; to think, suppose.

a1000 *Juliana* 453 (Gr.) Ic... me þyslicre ær þraze ne *3ewende*. c1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxviii. 3 Ic on God minne *3ewene*. c1205 *LAV.* 2027 Al bit ofer iward: oð he i-wende. c1275 *Ibid.* 1772 Ware his enere þe man... þat wolde hit iweine þat he soch were.

I-wenet, ME. pa. pple. of WEAN v. I-went, of WEND v. I-weorht, of WORK v.

† I-wepen, Obs. [f. I-1 + *wepen*, WEAPON: cf. OHG. *giwāfani*, *gawāfene*, MHG. *gawāfen*, -*wāfen*.] Weapons, arms, equipment.

c1205 *LAV.* 28388 He hehte his cnihtes alle mid alle heore iwepen ut of burhze wenden.

I-wepened, i-wepned, ME. pa. pple. of WEAPON v. I-wept, of WEEP v. I-werned, of WERN v. I-werred, of WAR v. I-wersed, of WORSE v. I-weschen, i-wesscen, of WASH v. I-wet, of WET v. I-weve, of WEAVE v. I-werche: see I-WURCHE.

† I-whiles, adv. and conj. Obs. In 4 i-whiles, ewhiles, ywhiles. [f. WHILES: the nature of the prefix is obscure.] a. *adv.* In the mean time, meanwhile. b. *conj.* Whilst.

a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ix. 23, I whils þe wickid prides kyndel is þe pore. *Ibid.* xxxix. 11 What profetabilite is in my blode: ywhils I descend in corrupcioun. *Ibid.* xci. 14 Thai sal resayfe mykil mare when this life is endid and i whils thai sal be wele suffrand.

Iwhille, early ME. form of OE. *gehwylc*, EACH, q.v. I-whited, ME. pa. pple. of WHITE v.

† I-wiht, a. Obs. [f. I-1 + ME. *wiht*: see WIGHT a.] Valiant, brave.

c1205 *LAV.* 12175 He cætes of þan iwhite ten þusend cnihten.

† I-wil, a. Obs. [f. stem of WILL v.; cf. Goth. *gawilja*, -*jis* willing.] Pleasant, agreeable.

c1205 *LAV.* 17122 Hit weoren him swiðe iwil þat he þerof wuste. *Ibid.* 29515 Pat him wes ful iwil.

Iwil, obs. Sc. form of EVIL.

† I-wil(l), sb. Obs. Forms: 1 *3ewil* (l, 2-3 i-wil, i-wille, 3-4 *ywyll*, *ywille*. [OE. *gewill* and *gewile*, f. *ge-*, I-1 + stem of *will-an* to WILL.]

Will, wish; pleasure.

c888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* iv. On yfelra manna *3ewill*. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 God... 3ife us to him god iwil. *Ibid.* 93 Pæt weore wes bigunnen ongen godes iwillan. c1205 *LAV.* 6229 3if hit weore þin iwill and þu hit don woldest. a1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 423 in O. E. Misc. 129 Ich telle him for a dote, þad saith (h) al is y-wille, þanne he sulde be stille.

1240 *Ayeneb.* 94 Hyer is myn ywyl to spekene of uirtue more openliche.

I-wilned, -et, ME. pa. pple. of WILN v.

† I-win, sb. Obs. Also i-wyn. [OE. *gewin* (n (= OS. *giwin*, OHG. *gi-*, *gewin*, MHG. *gewin*, G. *gewinn*), f. *ge-*, I-1 + *winnan* to labour; to suffer; to fight, contend; to win: see WIN v.]

1. Labour, toil; suffering. (Only in OE.)

c900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* u. i. (1890) 94 Þis *3ewin* & þissum

3elic, heos *3emen* þe wæs. c1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Luke xxii. 44 He was on *3ewinne* & hine langed *3ebæd*.

2. Battle, war; contest, strife.

c888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxiv. 4 Sume... tiliad þonne þæs ægðer *3e* on sibbe *3e* on *3ewinne*. c1205 *LAV.* 9044 Ne bilæde he næwer nænne... þat heold feht and iwin Swa dade Kinsbelin.

3. Gain, profit.

c1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) civ. 39 Hi folca *3ewinn* fremdra *3esæton*. c1175 *Duty of Christians* 91 in O. E. Misc. 144 Idelschipe and luter iwyn... We mote for-sake.

† I-win, -winne, v. Obs. Forms: 1 *3e-winnan*, 2-4 i-winne (n, 4 *ywynne*. [OE. *gewinnan* (= OS. *gewinnan*, OHG. *gawinnan*, Ger. and Du. *gewinnen*), f. *ge-*, I-1 + *winnan* to labour, struggle, suffer, WIN.]

1. *intr.* To struggle, contend, fight. (Only in OE.)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 173 Hu hie wiþ Simone þæm dry fæstlice *3eflitan* and *3ewunnon*.

2. To gain by struggling or fighting, to win.

a1000 *Boeth. Metr.* i. 17 Ða was Romana rice *3ewunnen*. a1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1090 Hu he mihte... Normandige of him *3ewinnan*. c1205 *LAV.* 2194 Brnlonð heo wolden iwinne. *Ibid.* 2560 Þus he iwon al þis lond. a1250 *Prov. Ælfred* in O. E. Misc. 110 Þe mon þe on his yowhe swo swinkeh, and worlde weole her iwinþ. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 10687 (Hil) bilaye þe castel longe, ar hii him mihte iwinne. c1305 *St. Christopher* 194 in E. E. P. (1862) 65 Wel auste heo heuene iwinne. c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 478 Say him... þat þow hem ywonne heare. *Ibid.* 4969 If we mowe þe tour ywynne.

I-wipet, ME. pa. pple. of WIFE v.

Iwis, ywis (iwi's), adj., adv., and sb. arch. Forms: a. 1 *3ewis*, 2-7 *iwis*, (4-5 i-wis, 4-7 I-wis, 4-9 I wis); 2-4 *iwiss*, (6 I wys), 3-5 *ywis*, 3-7 *ywis*, 4-6 *iwys*, e-wis, 6 *ywis*, *yewus*, 6-7 *iwis*, I *wus*. β. 3-6 *iwisso*, (3-4 i-wisse, 4-7 I wisso), 4-5 *iwise*, *iwysee*, 4-7 *ywisso*, 5 *ywyssso*, 6 I *wysee*, *yewisso*, 7 I *wusso*.

Nearly every one of these forms occurs written continuously, hyphenated, and as two words; in the two latter cases, those beginning with *i* have frequently a capital, *I-wis*, *I wis*, *I wisso*, etc. [a. OE. *gewis* adj. (= OHG. *giwis*, MHG. and Du. *gewis*, Ger. *gewiss* certain), of which the neuter was used adverbially in ME. β. ME. *iwisso* adv. corresp. to an OE. type **gewisse* = OHG. *ga-*, *giwiso*, MHG. *gewisse* certainly. After 14th c., when final -e ceased to have any value, the two forms were mere variant spellings, as is seen by the riming of *iwisso* with his in *Cursor M.*]

A. *adj.* (*gewis*) Certain (subjectively and objectively). Only in OE.

c888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xli. § 4 Ic wundrige hwy swa mænige wise men... swa lytel *3ewis* funden. c900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* iv. xxv. [xiv.] (1890) 348 Þæt is *3esexen* þæt be ware *3ewis* his seolfes forðfore. a1000 *Guthlac* v. (Goodwin) 30 We syndon *3ewisso* þines lifes. c1000 *Gosh. Nicod.* iii. Myd *3ewyssum* *3escedde* yrn & clypa... þone [man].

B. *adv.* (*gewis*, *iwis*, and *iwisso*) Certainly, assuredly, indeed, truly. (Often with weakened sense as a metrical tag.)

The writing with capital I, and separation of the two elements, have led later authors to understand and use it erroneously as = I *wot*, I *know*, as if a present of I *wist*.

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B.

I-wite(n), ME. pa. pple. of WITE *v.*, to blame.

† **I-witness**, *Obs.* [OE. *gewitnes(s)* (= OHG. *gawitness*), *f. ge-, I-1 + WITNESS.*] Knowledge; witness, testimony; the act of witnessing.

† 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxix. § 2 Buton Godes willan & buton his gewitnesse. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 153 Pa bletsode he eft Marian lichoman on Moyses boca gewitnesse. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Crist aras of deaðe, and on ure iwtinesse astah to heofene. *Ibid.* 131 Sancte iohannes baptiste, þe ure drihten ber iwtinesse. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2491 To beoren hire witnesse [*v. r.* iwtinesse] of hire hwite meidhad.

† **I-witterli**, *adv. Obs.* [Cf. WITTERLY.] Certainly, of a truth.

c 1205 *LAV.* 17582 Pat wes a þan time tun swiðe hende, þat mon nu iwtitterli clepeð seint Deouwi.

† **I-wive, ywive, v. Obs. [OE. *gewifian*, *f. ge-, I-1 + wifian* to WIFE.] *intr.* To take a wife, to marry.**

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Jdg.* iii. 6 And zewifodon him .on þam hæpenum mædenum. a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 261 in *O. E. Misc.* 118 Wo is him þat vuel wif byryngþ to his cotlyf, so him is alyue, þat vuele ywuywe. 1297 R. *GLOUC.* (Rolls) 10888 He adde iwiwed & an air adde also.

I-wived, ME. pa. pple. of WIVE *v.*

Iwlaht, pa. pple. of WLECCE *v. Obs.*, to make lukewarm.

† **I-won, i-wan.** *Obs.* [*f. I-1 + WON*, hope, etc.]

1. Hope; expectation; resource; chance; fortune. c 1205 *LAV.* 1706 Mid þere zene he beom ouer-com þat was þa þat hezste iwan. 1297 R. *GLOUC.* (Rolls) 10790 As me þincþ turne a3e uort god sende betere iwon (*rime* manie fon). a 1300 *Leg. Rood* 26 He...of-swonke is owe mete: he nuste no betere iwon. c 1300 *Beket* 1022 Ich have nou lither iwon. *Ibid.* 1712 RATHER he wolde thane deth afonge bote there were other iwon.

2. Fortune, substance, property.

c 1275 *Death in O. E. Misc.* 172 His freondes stricuð to gripen his i-won.

I-wounded, ME. pa. pple. of WOUND *v.*

I-wonde(n), of WIND *v.* **I-wone**: see I-WUNE.

I-wo(n)ne, ME. pa. pple. of WIN *v.* **I-woned**,

I-wont, of WON *v.*: see WONT *a.* **I-woost**,

ME. pa. pple. of WIT *v.* **I-wope**, of WEEP *v.*

† **I-worded**, *a. Obs.* [*f. I-1 + WORD + -ED²*.]

Full of words, talkative, garrulous.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 78 Veole iwordede mon seið þe psalm-wurhte, ne schal neuer leden riht lif on eorðe.

I-worpe(n), ME. pa. pple. of WARP *v.* **I-worred**, of WAR *v.* **I-worð**, i-worschipped, of WORSHIP *v.* **I-worsed**, of WORSE *v.*

† **I-worth, yworth, v. Obs.** Forms: 1 *zeweorð-an*, *-wyrð-an*, 2 *zewurðen*, 2-3 *iwurðe(n)*, *-þe(n)*, 3 *iworþe(n)*, 3-4 *yworþe*. *Pa. t.* 1 *zewearð*, *pl.* *wurðon*, 2 *zewearð*, *-warð*, 2-3 *iwearð*, *i-warð*, 3 *iwerð*, *iwerð*, *pl.* *iwurðen*, 4 *yworþ*. *Pa. pple.* 1 *zeworden*, 2 *zewurðen*, 2-3 *iwurðen*, *iworden*, 4 *yworthe*, *i-worthe* [OE. *geweorð-an* (= OS. *giwerðan*, OHG. *gawerdan*, MHG. *gewerden*), *f. ge-, I-1 + weorðan*, OS. *werðan*, Goth. *wairþan* to become; see WORTH *v.*]

1. *intr.* To become, or turn to (something); in *pass.* to be made or have become (something).

The complement of the predicate may be a sb., adj., pa.pple. (forming a passive voice), sb. in the dat. or with *to*, or a prep. phrase, as *mid cilde* with child.

a 900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 210 Ic his modor zewearð. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* xli. 18 He zewyrþ micelre mæzpe. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 14 Ðæt word was flesc zeworden. a 1175 *Cottl. Hom.* 227 Paðe he man zewarð, þa was he acenned of þe clene meidene. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 þa iwarð þat folc swiðe abluet. c 1205 *LAV.* 259 Hit iwerð þere... þat beos 3unge wiman iwerð hire mid childe. *Ibid.* 3733 Cordoille com þat wurd, þat beo was iworden widewe c 1275 Pat zeo was widewe iworþel. *Ibid.* 18171 He wurðeliche iwarð him to kinge. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 Hit schal iwurðen ful lilt. a 1300 *Fragm. Sev. Sins* iv. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 17 Bepench þat þou salt iworþe and forroti to wrench and erpe. c 1369 *CHAUCER De la Blanche* 578, I wrecchen... of al þe blyse þat euer was maket... Y worthe [*v. r.* I worþ] worste of al wygthys. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 2908 After euerch of bure strokes grute, ys body al swart y-worþ. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 665 Þei wolde y-worþen so grete To passen any mans mist.

2. To happen, come to pass, come into being; to be made.

c 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros. v. x. § 1* Eac on þam zearde zewurdon monega wundor. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John iii. 9 Hu mazon ðas þing þus zeworþan? a 1175 *Cottl. Hom.* 223 He ne cwæð naht zewurde man... ac he cwæð: Uton zewurcan man to ure anlicnesse. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Ða iwearð þer mucle eie on godes folke. c 1205 *LAV.* 22735 Ich mai sugge hu hit iwarð. *Ibid.* 32240, Iwurðe þer iwurðe, iwarðe Godes wille! Amen. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 52 Al þe wo þet nu is & euer zete was, & euer schal iwurðen. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33, Iwurðe hit al þat ha habbe hire wil of streon. 1340 *Ayeb.* 262 Yworþe þi wil ase ine hezene and ine erpe.

3. To come, arrive, get to be (at a place).

c 1205 *LAV.* 9123 Fromward þeon londe of Jerusalem iwurðen heo beoð in Beðleem. *Ibid.* 29555 Þer heo iwurðen to c 1275 Hii to him wende.

4. To befall, to happen to (a person).

Impers. with acc. or dat. a 1000 *Judith* 260 (Gr.), Hu ðone cumbolwigan... hæfde zeworden. c 1205 *LAV.* 2236 Sel þe scāl iwurðen c 1275 Wel þe sal bi-tyde. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 45 After þi word... mote me iwurðen.

5. To come acceptably; to please. be agreeable; to be agreed upon.

Impersonal, with acc. or dat., *ne mihte heom iwurðen*, they could not agree.

c 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros. iv. vi. § 15* Hie zewearð þæt hie wolden to Romanum friþes wilnian. a 1000 *Andreas* 307 Hu zewearð þe þas? 1014 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. E.), zewearþ him and þam folce on Lindeseye anes ðæt hi hine horsian sceoldan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Hwi iwearð hine [Ananias & Sapphira] swa, þet 3it dursten fondian godes? c 1205 *LAV.* 29427 Ða ne mihte heom iwurðe wha þis lond scolde a3en.

6. *Let iwurðen*, let (a thing) be or go (as it will), let be, let or leave alone.

c 1205 *LAV.* 3343 Lauerd beo þeu stille, let me al iwurþen. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 414 Marthe hæuð hire mester, leteð hire i-wurðen. 1297 R. *GLOUC.* (Rolls) 1535 He lete þe king al iworþe & to rome a3en drou. 1340 *Ayeb.* 40 þe ualse demeres, þet... Zelleþ hare domes, oþer ham leteþ yworþe. 1377 *LANGOL. P. Pl. B. vi.* 228 Late god take þe veniaunce; Thei þei done yvel, Late þow god y-worþe! 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 279 Bote we leteþ god i-worþe wiþ his owne priuete.

I-worthe(n), ME. pa. pple. of WORTH *v.*

I-wost(e), of WIT *v.* **I-wounde**, of WIND *v.*

I-wounded, of WOUND *v.* **I-woven**, of WEAVE *v.*

I-woxe(n), of WAX *v.* **I-wrapped**, of WRAP *v.*

† **I-wra-the, v. Obs. [OE. *gewræðian*, ME.**

-ien, *f. ge-, I-1 + wræðian*: see WRATH *v.*] *trans.* To make angry or wroth; *refl.* to become angry.

c 1075 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. A.) an. 1070 Pa... zewræðede hine se archebiscop Landfranc. c 1205 *LAV.* 27698 Walwain þat biððede... and he hine iwræðede.

I-wraththed, -et, ME. pa. pple. of WRATH *v.*

I-wreied, -id, of WRAY *v.* **I-wreken**, of

WREAK *v.* **I-wrete**, of WRITE *v.* **I-wreped**,

i-wreped, of WRETHE *v.*, to anger. **I-wreyed**,

of WRAY *v.* **I-wrien**, **i-wriþen**, of WRIGH, WRY

v., to cover, veil, conceal.

† **I-writ**, *Obs.* [OE. *gewrit*, *f. writan* to WRITE: cf. WRIT.] Something written; a writing, a treatise.

c 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros. l. i. § 6* þeah þe zewrito oft nemnen eal þa lond Media oþþe Asiria. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 177 Pa heht he... rædan þæt zewrit beforan him. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Als wuche wise spekeð ðe eorðliche king wið iwilche cristene monne þe he to sendeð his halie iwrten. a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 103 in *O. E. Misc.* 108 þe mon þe on his youþþe... iwrten reden he may beon on elde wenliche lorþeu.

I-write, -en, ME. pa. pple. of WRITE *v.*

I-writhen, -wriþen, of WRITHE *v.*, to bind. **I-**

wroht, i-wrouht, i-wrouht, of WORK *v.*

I-wroken, of WREAK *v.* **I-wryed, -yd, of**

WRY *v.*, to twist. **I-wule(h)**, *obs.* form of EACH.

I-wunded, ME. pa. pple. of WOUND *v.* **I-wun-**

d(n), of WIND *v.* **I-wundred**, of WONDER *v.*

† **I-wunne, i-wonne.** *Obs.* Also 3 *ywune*.

[OE. *gewunna*, *f. stem of wun-ian*: see WON *v.* and WONT. Cf. Du. *gewoonte*.] Custom, habit, wont.

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxv. Heo... gemonð þæs wildan zewunnen hire eldrana. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 55 Bute we bileuen ure usele iwune. c 1205 *LAV.* 14017 Ða Peohtes duden heore iwune. a 1250 *Orul & Night.* 475 Hit is gode monne iwone. c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 207 in *O. E. Misc.* 43 Wyche day in þe temple was myne ywune To techen eu godes lore.

I-wuned, -et, ME. pa. pple. of WON *v.*: see

WONT *a.* **I-wunne(n)**, of WIN *v.*

† **I-wuneliche, adv. Obs. [OE. *gewuneliche*,**

f. gewunelic customary (= OHG. *gewunelich*, G. *gewöhnlich*): see I-WUNE and -LY².] Customarily, usually.

c 900 *Tr.* *Beda's Hist.* iv. iv. (1890) 274 Is þæt þæt mynster... þe zewuneliche is Muigeo nemned. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 131 Halic boc nemneð iwuneliche ðreo þing to seðe. c 1200 *Trin. Hom.* 152 Holc boc nemneð iwuneliche ðre þing to seð.

† **I-wurche, i-werche, v. Obs. Pa. t.** 1

worhte, *iwrhte*, *iwroughte*. [OE. *gewyr(e)an*

(= OS. *giwirkjan*, OHG. *gawurcjan*, *giwirkan*,

MHG. *gewircken*, Goth. *gawaurkjan*), *f. ge-, I-1 +*

wyr(e)an: see WORK *v.*] *trans.* To work; to

make; to do.

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxiv. § 6 Para lima zecynd is þæt hi zeweræð ænne lichoman. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 187 Het Neron zewyrcean mycelne tor of treowum. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxvi. 11 Pa eart ana God, þe æghwylc miht wundor zewyrcean. a 1175 *Cottl. Hom.* 223 Uton zewurcan man to ure anlicnesse. c 1205 *LAV.* 3879 Remus & Romulus Rome iwruchten. *Ibid.* 17623 Passen at seint Deowi sorjen iworhte. *Ibid.* 28995 Sexsice men... seiden þat heo wolden wið hine grið iwruchen. a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 130 in *O. E. Misc.* 110 Bute he him of frumpe freond iwrche [*v. r.* bote he him fremede frend y-werche]. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iii. 212 (261) Nenece I þis for coveytie iwroughte.

† **I-wurht**, *Obs.* [OE. *gewyrht* (cf. OS. *giwurht*, OHG. *gewurht*), *f. ge-, I-1 + stem *wurk-* of *wyr(e)an* to work.] Work, deed; desert.

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxix. § 1 Þæt hiora ælc zulde oðrum eðlean ælcas weorces after his gewyrhtum. c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* John xv. 25 Þæt syo spræce syo ge-fyllad... þæt hyo hatedan me buton ge-werhtan. c 1205 *LAV.* 24189 Ðus Arður þe king delde his drihtliche londas after heore iwrhte.

I-wursed, ME. pa. pple. of WORSE *v.* **I-**

wurthe: see I-WORTH *v.* **I-wurped**, **i-wurp-**

ezed, ME. pa. pple. of WORTHY *v.*

† **I-wurthi, v. Obs.** [OE. *geweorþian*, *-wurþian*, *-wyrþian*, *f. ge-, I-1 + weorþian*: see WORTHY *v.*]

trans. To honour, to dignify; to hold in honour.

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xiv. § 3 Hu ne belimpð se weorð-scipe þonne to þam þe hine zeweorðað? c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) viii. 6 Þu bine zewuldrast and zeweorðast. c 1205 *LAV.* 3066 Þat heo hine nulde iwurði. *Ibid.* 29687 Þene stude to iwurðien þer stod ure drihten.

I-wust, i-wuste, ME. pa. pple. and pa. t. of

WIT *v.* **I-wymped**, of WIMPLE *v.* **I-wyped**,

of WIPE *v.* **I-wyrshupped**, of WORSHIP *v.*

I-wys, I-wysse: see I-WIS.

Iwyse, variant of JUISE *Obs.*, judgement.

Ixia (i'ksiā). [*L., a. Gr. ἰξία.*]

1. Name in Greek and Latin for the plant also called CHAMELEON (q. v., sense 3), a kind of thistle yielding an acrid resin. *Obs.*

1551 *TURNER Herbal* 1. A v. b. It is good against the poyson of ixia with wyne. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 64 Most effectual... for them that have drunke the gum of Chamelaon, called Ixia. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Ixia or Ixine*, a sort of Carduus; an Herb which some call Chamelaon.

2. *Bot.* A genus of S. African iridaceous plants, with large showy flowers of various colours. Also extended to some allied plants, as a species of *Trichonema* cultivated in the Channel Islands.

1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xiv. 154 There are some very beautiful genera in... this class, particularly the Ixia and Iris. 1804 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Conversations* II. 119 An almost endless variety of ixias. 1862 *ANSTEN Channel Isl.* n. viii. (ed. 2) 175 The little species of ixia, *trichonema columnae*, is particularly remarkable among the spring flowers. 1880 *PARKMAN France & Eng. Amer.* 58 From the grass gleams the blue eye of the starchy ixia.

3. *Comb.* Ixia-lily, a name for the plants of the genus *Ixiolirion* (N. O. *Amaryllidaceæ*), natives of Asia, with blue or violet funnel-shaped six-parted flowers.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 682/2. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*

Ixiolite (i'ksioli't). *Min.* [*ad. Swed. ixiolith*

(Nordenskiöld, 1857), *f. Ixion* (see next) + Gr.

λίθος stone (see -LITE): suggested by the associa-

tion of Ixion and Tantalus in the infernal regions.]

A variety of TANTALUS containing oxide of tin.

1861 *BRISTOW Gloss.* 193 Ixiolite... usually occurs in rect-

angular prisms. 1892 *DANA Min.* (ed. 6) 734 Crystallized

sköbolite and ixiolite are here included.

Ixionian (i'ksi'oni-ān), *a.* [*f. L. Ixiōni-us* adj.

(*f. Ixiōn*, Gr. *Ἰξίων*: see below) + -AN.] Belonging

to, or resembling that of Ixion, a mythical king

of Thessaly, who was punished in the infernal

regions by being fastened to an eternally revolving

wheel.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 24. 169 Condemned

to an Eternal Ixionian Fate.

Ixolite (i'ksoli't). *Min.* [*ad. Ger. ixolyt*

(Haidinger, 1842), *f. Gr. ἰξίς* mistletoe, bird-lime

+ *λίθος* stone (see -LITE).] A mineral resin occur-

ing in bituminous coal, having a greasy lustre, and

becoming soft and tenacious when heated.

1846 *WORCESTER cites Dana.* 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 736

Ixolyte.

Ixtle, ixtli: see ISTLE.

I-yarked, i-jarket, ME. pa. pple. of YARK *v.*, to

prepare. **I-yarwed**, of YARE *v.* **I-ye**, *obs.* *f. EYE.*

† **I-yeerid**, ME. variant of YEARED.

c 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 185 þou of þe pryue seal

art old i-yeerid.

I-yefen, i-3efen, ME. pa. pple. of GIVE.

† **I-yell, i-3el**, ME. variant of YELL, yelling.

c 1205 *LAV.* 17799 þer wes moni reoliceþ þer wes gumene

i3el.

I-yelt, ME. pa. pple. of YIELD *v.* **I-yemed**,

i-3emed, of YEME *v.* **I-yened, i-3ened**, of

YEAN *v.*, to bring forth. **I-yerned, i-3erned**,

of YEARN *v.*

† **I-yeten**, *pa. pple. Obs.* Also 3-4 *i-3et(t)en*.

|| **Izar** (izār). [Arab. *إزار* *izār*, *إزار* *izār* veil, covering.] The outer garment of Moslem women, a long cotton mantle covering the whole person. Also one of the two cloths of the ihram or pilgrim's dress. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt* I. 52 Eazar. 1839 — Arab. *Nts* I. iii. 136 There accosted him a female wrapped in an izar. 1885 ALDRICH *Poems, Dressing the Bride* 21 The misty izar from Mosul. 1898 I. ZANGWILL *Dreamers of Ghetto* iv. viii. 121 Women and maidens .. raising their face-veils and putting off their shrouding izar as they sat at his feet. **Izard** (izārd, || izār). Also isard, izzard. [ad. F. *isard* (1553 in Hatz.-Darm.), Gascon *isart*: 'perh. of Iberian origin' (Darm.).] A capriform antelope allied to the chamois, found in the Pyrenees. 1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* IV. 195 The solitary hunter of the Izard. 1837 J. E. MURRAY *Summer Pyrenees* II. 59 The heights by which the troop of izaras had passed over. 1841 Penny *Cycl.* XIX. 155/1 The recesses of the Pyrenees are the haunts of the izar, a variety of the chamois, of smaller size and brighter colour. 1882 Cornh. *Mag.* Jan. 57 We killed a lot of isards. 1886 R. BUCHANAN *Dream of Life* viii. 165 And fleetier than the feet of swift izaras.

Comb. 1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* IV. 249 Equipped .. as Izard hunters, we reached this castle. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LIX. 369 They saw him .. spring from the ground with izar-like agility. **Izard**, variant of IZZARD.

-ization, suffix forming nouns of action from vbs. in -ize: see next.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xi. He was not aware that he was driving at any *ization*.

-ize (also written -ise), suffix forming vbs. = F. -iser, It. -izare, Sp. -izar, ad. late L. -izare, -izare, f. Gr. -ίζειν, formative derivative of vbs.

The Greek verbs were partly intrans., as βαρβαρίζειν to play the barbarian, act or speak as a barbarian, side with the barbarians, τυραννίζειν to side with the tyrants, partly trans. as καθαρίζειν to purify, clean, θησαυρίζειν to treasure up. Those formed on national, sectarian, or personal names were primarily intransitive, as Ἀττικίζειν to Atticize in manners, to speak Attic, Φιλιστίζειν to act or speak for Philip, to philippize, Ἑλληνίζειν to 'do' the Greek, act as a Greek, speak Greek, Hellenize; also, to make Greek. A few words of this form connected with or used in early Christianity, were latinized already in the 3rd or 4th c. by Christian writers: such were βαπτίζειν baptizaire, εὐαγγελίζειν euangelizaire, κατηχίζειν catechizaire, σκανδαλίζειν scandalizaire, αναθηματίζειν anathematizaire, χριστιανίζειν christiānizaire, ιουδαίζειν iudaizaire. Others continued to be formed both in ecclesiastical and philosophical use, e.g. κανονίζειν demonizaire, συλλογίζειν (Boethius *Aristot. Anal.*); and this became established as the normal form for the latinizing of Greek verbs, or the formation of verbs upon Greek analogies. In med.L. and the mod. langs. these have been formed also on L. or modern national names, and the use has been extended to the formation of verbs from L. adjs. or sbs. This practice prob. began first in French; in mod.F. the suffix has become -iser, alike in words from Greek, as baptiser, évangéliser, organiser, and those formed after them from L., as civiliser, cicatriser, humaniser. Hence, some have used the spelling -ise in Eng., as in French, for all these words, and some prefer -ize in words formed in French or Eng. from L. elements, retaining -ize for those of Gr. composition. But the suffix itself, whatever the element to which it is added, is in its origin the Gr. -ίζειν, L. -izare; and, as the pronunciation is also with z, there is no reason why in English the special French spelling should be followed, in opposition to that which is at once etymological and phonetic. In this Dictionary the termination is uniformly written -ize. (In the Gr. -ίζ, the z was short, so originally in L., but the double consonant z (= dz, ts) made the syllable long; when

the z became a simple consonant, -idz became iz, whence Eng. -ize.)

In current English the following groups may be noted:

1. Words that have come down from Greek, or have been at some time adopted from Greek, or formed on Greek elements; a. with the trans. sense of 'make or conform to, or treat in the way of, the thing expressed by the derivation', as baptize (prob. the earliest -ize word in Eng.), anathematize, anatomize, apostrophize, canonize, catechize, cauterize, characterize, christianize, crystallize, diphthongize, harmonize, idolize, monopolize, organize, phlebotomize, stigmatize, symbolize, systematize, tantalize; b. with the intrans. sense 'to act some person or character, do or follow some practice', as agonize, apologize, apostatize, bolanize, dogmatize, geologize, philosophize, syllogize, sympathize, theorize.

2. Words formed (in Fr. or Eng.) on Latin adjs. and sbs. (esp. on derivative adjs. in -al, -ar, -an, etc.), mostly with the trans. sense 'to make (that which is expressed by the derivation)', as actualize, authorize, brutalize, civilize, colonize, consonantize, devocalize, eternize, etherialize, familiarize, fertilize, formalize, fossilize, humanize, immortalize, legalize, memorize, nationalize, naturalize, neutralize, patronize, pulverize, realize, satirize, scrutinize, secularize, signalize, solemnize, spiritualize, sterilize, terrorize, vocalize; trans. or intrans., as cicatrize, extemporize, moralize, particularize; less frequently only intrans., as temporize.

3. Words from later sources, as bastardize, foreignize, jeopardize, villanize, womanize trans., gormandize, and such nonce-words as cricketize, pedestrianize, tandemize, intr.

4. Words formed on ethnic adjs. and the like, chiefly trans. but sometimes intrans., as Americanize, Anglicize, Gallicize, Germanize, Latinize, Romanize, Russianize.

5. Words formed on names of persons, sometimes with the intrans. Greek sense of 'to act like, or in accordance with', as in Calvinize, Coryatize, but usually in the trans. sense of 'to treat like, or after the method of, or according to the (chemical or other) process of'; as in Boucherize, Bowdlerize, Burnettize, galvanize, Grangerize, macadamize, mesmerize, Rumfordize; with many technical and commercial terms, and nonce-words such as Gladstonize, Irvingize, Joe Millerize, Merry-Andrewize, without limit.

6. From names of substances, chemical and other; in the trans. sense of 'to charge, impregnate, treat, affect, or influence with'; as alcoholize, alkalize, carbonize, de-oxidize, hydrogenize, oxidize, ozonize, silverize, etc.; so in nonce-words, as Londonize to make like London, etc.

Verbs in -ize have the usual derivative adjs. and sbs., as ppl. adj. in -ed (often more used than the vb.) as 'sensitized paper'; ppl. adj. in -ing, chiefly from the intrans. use, as 'Judaizing Christians',

'a philosophizing writer'; vbl. sb. in -ing, as 'the Bowdlerizing of Shakspeare'; agent-noun in -izer (sometimes coexistent with a formation on the Greek type in -ist), as colonizer (colonist); noun of action in -ization (sometimes coexistent with one from Gr. in -ism), as civilization, organization (organism).

The following are illustrations of some of the recent uses of the suffix:

1591 NASHE *Introd. Sidney's Astr. & Stella* in *P. Penitence* (Shaks. Soc.) p. xxx. Reprehenders, that complain of my boystrous compound wordes, and ending my Italianate coyned verbes all in ize. 1611 FLOASIO, *Inpetrator*, Petrarchized. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Town*, I have a smacke of Coriatizing. 1682 D'URFEE *Butler's Ghost* II. 177 Ralpho. takes the Tongue. and snaps him by the Nose .. surpriz'd, To be thus rudely dunstaniz'd. 1790 COLERIDGE *Lett.* I. 209 We might Rumfordize one of the chimneys. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 533 It is a taste that, to coin a word, insignificantizes everything—unpoetizes nature. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 492 Tandemizing, cricketizing, boating, et omne quod exit in izing, is not to be carried on without a considerable expenditure. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 264/2 He has no fear of Tower-Hamletizing the land. *Ibid.* VI. 203/2 To Perkin-Warbeckize a pretender is the best, because not the most spirited, policy. 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* viii. Arch-quacks have taken to merry-andrewizing in a new arena. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Nov. (L.), If a man .. is funny, and succeeds in Joe-Millerizing history, he pleases somebody or other. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 164 Of the first class [Preservation of Timber] the three best known processes are: (a) Burnettizing, (b) Kyanising, and (c) Boucherising. 1881 MAHAFFY in *Academy* 23 Apr. 295 She does not Irvingize Shylock. 1885 JEAFFRESON *Real Shelley* II. 102 The troop of nakedized children rushed downstairs. 1894 *Westw. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 7/3 These instruments, before they are used, should always be strictly anti-septitized. 1897 A. LANG in *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 187 To do this is not to Celticize but to Macphersonise. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 6/1 The word 'Klondykised' has been coined to express the conditions of persons who have caught the mania [for seeking gold at Klondyke]. .. The effect has been to 'Klondykise' nearly all the people of the town. 1898 L. A. TOLLEMACHE *Talks w. Gladstone* 114 note, [the passage] is, as it were, Canning Gladstonized.

Izekelle, obs. form of ICELE.

Izeland, obs. form of ICELAND. *Izeland shock*, Iceland dog.

1638 DAVENANT *Jeffereidos*, The fleetest Izeland-Shock. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 332 They .. live like Izeland-shocks by shewing tricks for bread.

-izer, suffix of agent-nouns from vbs. in -ize.

Izzard (izārd). arch. or dial. Also izzet, izzart, uzzard. [app. in origin the same word as zed: cf. EZOD, the dial. izzet, uzzit, and the form *zēd*, now or formerly in Scotl. for zed; also Languedoc *izeto*, the letter z (D'Hombres *Dict.*).] Old name for the letter Z.

1738 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* I. Wks. 1814 XI. 348 'Miss, what spells B double Uzzard?' 'Buzzard, in your teeth, Mr. Neverout.' 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.*, *Gram.*, zed, more commonly izzard or uzzard, that is s hard. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* iv. Wks. (1880) 668/2 Then there's an M, and a T, and an S, but whether the next be an izzard, or an R, confound me, I cannot tell. 1799 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclogues* Poet. Wks. III. 78 Warbling house-notes wild from throat and gizzard, Which reach from A to G, and from G to Izzard. 1828 Craven *Dial.*, *Izzet*, the letter z. 1834 HOOD *Tynney Hall* (1840) 269 A fiery izzard seemed written on the distant sky. α 1874 J. MOULTRE *Poems* (1876) I. 167 In those days not a soul knew A from Izzard.

Izzard, variant of IZARD.

J

J (dzē), the tenth letter of the alphabet in English and other modern languages, is, in its origin, a comparatively late modification of the letter **I**. In the ancient Roman alphabet, **I**, besides its vowel value in *ibidem*, *militis*, had the kindred consonantal value of modern English **Y**, as in *iactus*, *iam*, *Iouem*, *iustus*, *adiuro*, *maior*, *peior*. Some time before the 6th century, this *y*-sound had, by compression in articulation, and consequent development of an initial 'stop', become a consonantal diphthong, passing through a sound (dy), akin to that of our *di*, *de*, in *odious*, *hideous*, to that represented in our phonetic symbolization by (dz). At the same time, the original guttural sound of **G**, when followed by a front vowel, had changed to that of palatal *g* (gy), and then, by an advance of the point of closure, had passed through that of (dy, dy), to the same sound (dz); so that *i* consonant and the so-called *g* 'soft' came to have, in the Romanic languages, the same identical value. In Italian, this new sound is represented by *g* before *e* and *i*, *gi* before *a*, *o*, and *u*. Thus, *L. gestus*, *Iesus*, *iam*, *iocare*, *iudicem*, are represented in Italian by *gesto*, *Gesù*, *già*, *giocare*, *giudice*. But in the other Romanic languages, the letter **I** was retained with the changed sound, so that, in these, *i* consonant and *g* 'soft' were equivalent symbols, distinguished only by derivation. In OF. the foregoing words were *gest*, *Iesu*, *ia*, *ioer*, *iuge*.

In OE., *i* consonant, so far as it was used, had (as still in all the continental Germanic languages) its Latin value (y), equivalent to OE. *ge*, *gi*, or *e* before certain vowels; thus we find *id*, *iól*, *iow*, *iú*, *iugoð*, *iung*, as occasional spellings of the words commonly written *ged*, *geól*, *eow*, *geó* (*gió*, *giú*), *geogóð* (*giogóð*), *geong* (*giong*, *giung*). This was especially the case with foreign proper names and other words known through Latin, as *Ianuarius*, *Iob*, *Iofes* (= Jove), *Iudá*, *Iudáise*, *iacinþ*, and the ethnic name *Iótas*, *Iltan* (rarely *Eotas*), now rendered 'Jutes'. But the French orthography introduced by the Norman Conquest brought in the Old French value of *i* consonant = *g* 'soft' (dz); a sound which English has ever since retained in words derived from that source, although in French itself the sound was subsequently, by loss of its first element, simplified to (z).

From the 11th to the 17th c., then, the letter **I** represented at once the vowel sound of *i*, and a consonant sound (dz), far removed from the vowel. Meanwhile, the minuteness and inconspicuousness of the small **i**, and its liability, especially in cursive writing, to be confounded with one of the strokes of an adjacent letter, had led in mediæval Latin and general European writing, and thus also in English, to various scribal expedients in order to keep it distinct. (See **I**.) Among these, an initial **i** was often prolonged above or below the line, or both; a final **i** was generally prolonged below the line, and in both cases the prolonged part or 'tail' came at length in cursive writing to be terminated with a curve; thus arose the forms *i*, *j*, *j*. The 'dot', used to individualize the minuscule **i**, was also used with the tailed form, and thus came the modern **j**, *j*. But this was at first merely a final form of **i**, used in Latin in such forms as 'filij', and in numerals, as *j*, *ij*, *ijj*, *vj*, *viii*, *xij*. It was very little used in English, where *y* had previously been substituted for final *i*; and it was not till the 17th c. that the device of utilizing the two forms of the letter, so that *i*, *j*, should remain as the vowel, and *j*, *j*, be used for the consonant, was established, and the capital forms of the latter, **J**, **J**, were introduced.

The differentiation was made first in Spanish, where, from the very introduction of printing, we see **j** used for the consonant, and **i** only for the vowel. For the capitals, **I** had at

first to stand for both (as it still does in German type, and in all varieties of Gothic or Black Letter); but before 1600 a capital **J** consonant began to appear in Spanish. (See, for example, Minshen's Spanish Dictionary of 1599, where **I** and **J** are strictly distinguished, though the **I** and **J** words are put in one series.) In German typography, almost from the first, some printers employed a tailed form of the letter **j** or **j** initially, to distinguish the consonant sound; but this was by no means generally established till much later. According to Watt (*Bibliotheca Britannica*), Louis Elzevir, who printed at Leyden 1595-1616, is generally credited with making the modern distinction of **u** and **v**, **i** and **j**, 'which was shortly after followed by the introduction of **U** and **J** among the capitals by Lazarus Zetzner of Strasburg in 1619'. In England, individual attempts to differentiate **i** and **j** were made already in the 16th c., as by Richard Day, who printed books in London after 1578, and George Bishop, who printed the translation of La Primaudaye's *French Academie* in 1586, with **i**, **j**, **u**, **v**, differentiated as in modern use, but had no capital **J** or **U**. The **Jj** types are not used in the Bible of 1611, nor in the text of the Shakspeare Folio of 1623 (but see **Jio**); these have **Ii** for both values; but the latter has a capital Italic **J** in headlines in the proper names *John*, *Juliet*, *Julius*, and in the colophon, list of actors, etc., thus showing a tendency to use this (in its origin merely an ornamental variety of **I**) as a **J**. In Cotgrave's French-English Dictionary printed in 1611 (and in the reprint of it in 1632), the Roman type used for the French has no capital **J**, and uses **I** with both values, but it has the small **j** which is regularly used in the French words: thus *Iustice*, *Ajuster*. On the other hand, the italic type, in which the English is printed, has no small **j**, and uses **i** for both vowel and consonant; it has the two capitals, **I** and **J**, but uses them indiscriminately for the consonant: thus *Ioyan*; *m. A Jewell*; *Ioyaulier*; *m. A Jeweller*. Frequently **J** is used also for the vowel: thus *Ingenieuement*; *Ingeniuously*; *Ingenienx*; *Ingenious*. Thus even when the types **I** and **J** were at hand, their use was not yet regulated. But during the decade which followed 1625, **J**, **j**, **J** or **j**, appear to have been gradually added to all founts of type, and the present usage of restricting **Ii** to the vowel, **Jj** to the consonant appears to have been generally established soon after 1630. (See, under **U** and **V**, the similar differentiation of **Uu** vowel, and **Vv** consonant, from the earlier **V** initial, **u** medial and final.)

But though the differentiation of **I** and **J**, in form and value, was thus completed before 1640, the feeling that they were, notwithstanding, merely forms of the same letter continued for many generations; a vestige of it is still seen in the practice of many persons, who in script write the **I** form (**J**) for both **J** and **j**, and in the omission by printers of **J** and **U** from the signatures of the sheets of books. In Dictionaries, the **I** and **J** words continued to be intermingled in one series down to the 19th c. Dr. Johnson, indeed, under the letter **I**, says 'I is in English considered both as a vowel and consonant; though, since the vowel and consonant differ in their form as well as sound, they may be more properly accounted two letters'. Nevertheless, he proceeds to treat them practically as one, his first word **I** being followed by **JABBER**; **JAM** by **JAMBICK**, and this by **JANGLE**; while the three last words of **I** are **JUXTAPOSITION**, **Ivy**, **JYMOULD**. The same practice was followed by Todd, and by Richardson 1820, and even in some later dictionaries. Joddrell in 1820, Webster in 1828, separate **I** and **J**, as independent letters. The name of the letter, now *jay* (dzē), was formerly *jy* (dzōi), riming with **I**, and corresponding to French *j*; this is still common in Scotland and elsewhere.

In printing manuscripts or reprinting books produced before the differentiation of **I** and **J**, the earlier **I** has been treated in two different ways. The earlier editors, in most cases, introduced the modern usage into their texts, changing the **I** of the archetype, when it stood for the consonant, into **J**. Later editors more usually aim at reproducing the actual form of the original, and retain **I** with its twofold value. As our quotations are, in the main, from printed editions of MSS., and in some cases from later editions of printed books, they necessarily reflect these differences of editorial practice, and often show **J** before the 17th c.; it is to be remembered that this is usually due to the edition quoted, not to the original scribe or printer.

But in our chronological lists of 'Forms', which precede the Etymology and Senses, these editorial **J**'s have been disregarded, and the contemporary **I** alone given down to the date when **J** was actually in use.

In some modern editions of MS. or Black-letter books, in which the minuscule **i** of the original text is reproduced, we yet find a capital **J** introduced. This arises probably from the circumstance that the MS. or Italic **J**, or Black-letter **J**, is more like a **J** than an **I** in appearance, and is actually still used both for **I** and **J**.

No word beginning with **J** is of Old English derivation. Many are from Latin, chiefly through French; some from Greek, and a few from Hebrew and Arabic. There are also numerous modern words from distant languages, Eastern or Western, as *jaguar*, *jalap*, *jerboa*, *jungle*, *junk*. Besides these, many familiar or colloquial words of recent appearance and obscure history begin with this letter. On account of the phonetic equivalence of *i* consonant (i.e. *e*) and *g* 'soft' in words from Romanic, while in native English words, as *girl*, *gel*, *g* was 'hard', there was a considerable tendency in Middle English to substitute *i* (= *j*) for *g* in words from French, as in *gemme*, *iemme*, *gentil*, *ientyl*, *gest*, *iest* (and occasionally a counter tendency to use *g* for *i* (*j*), as in *iet*, *jet*, *geat*, *maiestie*, *majesty*, *magestie*), of which traces still remain in *gest*, *jest*, *sergeant*, *serjeant*, *jelly* from Fr. *gelle*, etc.

The regular and practically uniform sound of the letter **J** in English is the consonantal diphthong (dz). In the word *hallelujah* (also spelt *halleluia*) it has the sound of Roman *i*-consonant (y). The same sound is retained in proper names or alien terms from German and other languages in which the Roman value of *j* is retained, as *Jena* (yēnā), *Jaeger*, *Joachim*, *Jungfrau*, *junker*, *Janos*, *Jaroslav*, *Jassy*. In a few French words, distinctly recognized as alien, *j* has the French sound (z), as *déjeuner*, *jeu d'esprit*. In the transliteration of Oriental names, as *Jāt*, *Jehangir*, *Jenghiz*, *Juggernaut*, *Jumna*, etc., *j* is used with its English value.

I. 1. The letter. The plural appears as *js*, *J's*, *j's*, *j's*.

[1573-80] **BARETT** *Alw.* *I heading*, Now as concerning **I** consonant, which oftentimes vnjustly vsurpeth the sound and place of **G**: me thinke it bath small reason: or rather I may say it is verie absurd, and much against both Art and reason.] 1591 **PERCIVALL** *Bibl. Hispan.*, *Gram.* **Bj** b, *j* somewhat like the French *Desja*, *joieuz*, *jouer*, but best like the Hebrew **W** with his point on the right horne, or sh in English, as *Ojo*, *osho*. 1599 **MINSHEN** *Span.*, *Gram.* 7 There be three kindes of **I** in the Spanish, that is, small **i**, Greeke **y**, and **j**, Jota or consonant. . . **J** jota or **j** consonant, which this toong taketh of the Arabique, is pronounced as in French *Jamaïs*, *Deja*, *Jehan*, in English like sh, as *Jardin*, a garden, shardin. *Ibid.* 8 **X** is . . pronounced like **J** consonant, and the Spaniard often writeth one for another. c 1620 **A. HUME** *Brit. Tongue* iv. (1865) 13 For distinctions of both sound and symbol, I wald commend the symbol and name of **i** and **u** to the voutal sound; . . the symboles of **j** and **v** to the latin consonantes, and their names to be *jod* and *vau*; as, *vain jester*. *Ibid.* v. 16 And **j**, for difference of the voutal **i**, written with a long tail, I wald wish to be called *jod* or *je*. 1755 **JOHNSON** s. v. *I* (the letter): *J* consonant has invariably the same sound with that of *g* in *giant*; as *Jade*, *jet*, *jilt*. 1866 **A. WHYTE** *Bible Characters* 190 Esau . . carved **E**, and **J** into a true lover's knot under the handle of it. 1897 **A. LANG** in *Longmu. Mag.* June 184 We carry the tails of our **J**'s . . below the line.

2. A curve or figure of the shape of the letter.

1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 211/1 A spur . . ran out toward the west and formed a large 'J' with the curve facing the south.

3. Short for **J-pen**, a broad-pointed pen, stamped with the letter **J**.

1885 **SLADEN** in *Cornwall*, etc. 178 The ink-pot . . with an old **J** nib in it stiff with rust. 1808 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Jan. 3/1 A Visit to the J-Pen Club . . Holding conclave with a group of brand-new Jays. *Mod. colloq.* What pen do you write with? Do you use a **J**?

II. 4. Rarely used like the preceding letters to express serial order. In the signatures of the sheets of books, etc., the old order of the Roman alphabet, **H**, **I**, **K**, is usually retained. In the alphabetic

designations of the batteries of the Royal Artillery A, B, C, etc., J is used for the tenth.

1884 *Whitaker's Alm.* 163 Field Artillery, 1st Brigade, A Battery, Dinapore; J, Ahmedabad; J, Dublin; K, Aldershot. 1899 *Ibid.* 195 Horse Artillery. A Battery, Umballa; J, Mohow; J, Bangalore; K, Rawal Pindi. 1899 MACKAY *Introd. Livestock of Piscotille* (S. T. S.) 34 MS. J. is at present in the library of Dupplin. 1900 *Dundee Advertiser* 12 Jan. 5 The transport Ujina sailed for Durban with J Battery Royal Horse Artillery and spare horses.

5. As a Roman numeral j was formerly used as a final form of i in j, ij, vj, and the like; this is retained in medical prescriptions.

c 1400 *Langraco's Chirurg.* 179 R ladani Jj, & resolue it in Jijij of oile of mirtilles.

6. In *Math.* and *Physics*, J is used to denote the Jacobian; also Joule's mechanical equivalent of heat; for j in Quaternions, see I (the letter) 6.

III. Abbreviations.

J. stands for various proper names, as *John, James, Joseph; Jane, Jessie, Semina*, etc. J.P., Justice of Peace; Jr., jr., Junior.

Ja, obs. Sc. form of JAY, the bird.

Jaal-goat (dʒæˈl-, yāˈlīgōt-). [ad. Heb. יָאֵל yāʾēl wild goat.] The wild goat of Mount Sinai, Upper Egypt, Abyssinia, etc. (*Capra jaala*).

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 283 1/2 The Jaal Goat, *Capra jaala*, found in the mountains of Abyssinia, Upper Egypt, and Mount Sinai. *Ibid.* (cut) Jaal Goat, or Abyssinian Ibex.

Jab (dʒæb), v. *collog.* or *dial.* [var., orig. Sc., of JOB v.1] *trans.* To thrust with the end or point of something; to poke roughly; to stab.

1825-80 JAMIESON, To *Jab*, to prick sharply. *Ettr. For.* 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 243 The hog . . . being jabbed with a spear. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 May 2/3 M. Mendes got jabbed in the lower part of his chest, seriously if not fatally.

b. To thrust (something) with an abrupt blow (into a thing or person).

1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 238, I disapprove of jabbing the spear into a hog. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* I. 12 Jabbing the point of his penknife into the writing pad.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To stab.

1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 238 When alone, it is fair to jab. 1892 R. KIELING *Life's Handicap* 129 The Khurstu Kheyl jab upwards from below, remember.

Jab (dʒæb), sb. *collog.* or *dial.* [f. prec. vb.] An act of jabbing; an abrupt blow with something pointed, or (in pugilistic slang) with the fist.

1825-80 JAMIESON, *Jab*, the act of pricking in this way [see JAB v.]. 1872 C. D. WARNER *Backlog Studies* 260 Giving the fire a jab with the poker. 1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman* xi, A short, sharp, terrible jab of the masked man's unengaged left hand. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 198 The chief's son . . . made a tentative jab with a spear at the white man.

Jabber (dʒæˈbər), v. Also 5-6 iaber. [app. onomatopoeic, with the form of a frequentative; with *jabber*, *jabble*, cf. *gab*, *gabber*, *gabble*; also *jabber*; the phonetic relation between these is not clear. An earlier form in the Promptorium MSS. is JAYER, which in Pynson's ed. became *jaber*.]

1. *intr.* To talk rapidly and indistinctly or unintelligibly; to speak volubly and with little sense; to chatter, gabble, prattle. Often applied, in contempt or derision, to the speaking of a language which is unintelligible to the hearer.

1499 *Prompt. Parv.* 256 1/2 (Pynson), Iangelyn or iaberyn [Harl. MS. iaveryn], *garrulo*, *blatero*. *Ibid.* 487 1/2 Tateryn or iaberyn [Harl. MS. iaveryn, or speke wythe owte reason], *garrilo*, *blatero*. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. iv. § 23 Which Infant . . . doth not jabber so strangely, but that she is perfectly understood by her Parent. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), To *Jabber*, a word vulgarly used to prattle, chatter, or talk. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lvi, He had brought a gentleman who could jabber with her in French. 1866 MAS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xxvii. (1874) 340 We have got two Flemish servants, and you should hear them jabbering.

b. To utter inarticulate sounds rapidly and volubly; to chatter, as monkeys, birds, etc.; to gibber or jibber.

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* IV. 41 Allanson made some sound . . . as if attempting to speak, but his tongue refused its office, and he only jabbered. a 1859 MACADLAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 76 The fool who jabbered at his feet, the monkey which grinned at the back of his chair. 1860 TROLLOPE *West Ind.* xx. 310 In the huge trees the monkeys hung jabbering. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* v. iii. 289 On the top of the crag the sea-fowls were jabbering.

2. *trans.* To speak or utter rapidly and indistinctly; to express by jabbering. Often *contemptuously* = to speak (a foreign language), with the implication that it is unintelligible to the hearer.

1532 *MORRIS Confut. Tindale* vi. Wks. 666 Whatsoever the lewes would iaber or iangle agayn. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 348 They must jabber their *Crados* and *Pater-Nosters* at Home. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 22 ¶ 2 He did not know what Travelling was good for, but to teach a Man . . . to jabber French, and to talk against Passive Obedience. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xviii. (1850) 383 A poor idiot, . . . used to come every day to the churchyard, to . . . jabber in broken expressions his grief.

Hence *Ja'bering* vbl. sb. and ppl. a. *Jabbering* crow, a small species of crow common in Jamaica (*Corvus jamaicensis*). *Ja'beringly* adv., in a jabbering manner (Hyde Clarke, 1855).

1499 *Prompt. Parv.* 487 1/2 (Pynson), Taterynge or iaberyn [Harl. MS. iaveryn], *Winch*. MS. iaperyn, *garrulus*. 1543 DALE *Course Rom.* For 43 b. Latyne Jabberynge and wawynge, according to the office of saynt Antonynes personage. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-monger* 29 His Singing-Boys with their alternate Jabberings and Mouthings. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* ii. 237 'Twas chattering, grinning, mouthing, jabbering all. a 1795 SIR W. JONES *Hymn to Lachshmi* Wks. 1799 VI. 364 Jabbering spectres o'er her traces glide. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 292 To study the jabberings of monkeys.

Jabber (dʒæˈbər), sb. [f. prec. vb.] The act of jabbering; rapid and indistinct or unintelligible talk; gabble, chatter; gibberish.

1717 SWIFT *Gulliver, Lett. to Cousin Symphon* Wks. 1778 V. 7 Who only differ from their brother brutes in Honyhnhm-land, because they use a sort of Jabber. 1802 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 586 A sea-port jabber, formed . . . by the mishmash of a hundred dialects. 1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece*, etc. 45 1/2 He . . . was utterly ignorant of any language but his own; despised all foreigners, and detested their 'jabber'.

1893 MAS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* II. xvi. 85 Prepared for what she called a 'jabber'. Jabberer (dʒæˈbərə), [f. JABBER v. + -ER 1.] One who jabbars; a chatterer.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 152 T' out-cant the Babylonian Labourers, At all their Dialects of Jabberers. 1818 KEATS *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 141 To daunt and dazzle the thousand jabberers about pictures and books. 1892 COLUMBUS (O.) *Disp.* 24 Mar., The jabberer who sits near you . . . annoys everybody around with senseless and endless talk.

Ja'berment, rare. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Jabbering; jabber; senseless and voluble talk.

1644 MILTON *Colast.* 25 We are com to his farewell, which is to be a concluding taste of his Jabberment in law.

Jabbernowl, variant of JOBBERNOWL.

Jabble (dʒæˈbəl), v. 1 Also 6 jabil. [f. as JABBER, with freq. or dim. ending -LE.] = JABBER v. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 126/45 Iabil, *garriré*, *multum loqui*. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 313 Thousands of birds, all jabbling and dabbling, and paddling.

Ja'bble, v. 2 Sc. [app. onomatopoeic, with freq. or dim. ending -LE; cf. *dabble*.] a. *trans.* To shake or mix up together (quot. 1760); to shake up or agitate (a liquid), to cause to splash. b. *intr.* To splash, plash, dash in small waves or ripples.

1760 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 163 All mix'd . . . by . . . jabbling them well together in a Cloth. 1825-80 JAMIESON, To *Jabble*, 1. To cause agitation of the sea, as when the wind rises. 2. To agitate the liquid contents of a dish or vessel, so as to cause spilling. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 286 The rippling tide . . . jabbling along the side of the boat.

Jabble (dʒæˈbəl), sb. Sc. [f. prec. vb.] A slight agitated movement of water or other liquid; a splashing or dashing in small waves or ripples. 1831 *Mirror* XVII. 415 1/2 There is a perpetual 'jabble' against the cliffs on this coast. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 21 A plash and jabble of conflicting waters. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* Sp. 4 The steamer jumped, and the black buoys were dancing in the jabble. fig. 1896 'IAN MACLAREN' *K. Carnegie* 307 Carmichael's mind was in a jabble that day.

Jabell, variant of JAVEL Obs., worthless fellow. Jabiru (dʒæˈbɪrʊ), Also jaburu. [Tupi-Guarani *jabirú*; also called *jabirú guacú* (*guacú* or *wassú* 'great').] A large wading bird of tropical and subtropical America (*Mycteria americana*), of the stork family. Also applied to the allied *Xenorhynchus australis* and *indicus*, and *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*, of the Old World.

1648 MARCGRAVE *Hist. Nat. Brasil.* 200 Iabiru Brasiliensis, Belgis vulgo Negro. 1678 RAY *Ornith.* iii. iii. 276 Jabiru guacu (*guacu*) of the Petigures. I have eaten of it often. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. vi. iv. 179 It will be proper to mention the Jabiru, and the Jabiru Guacu, both natives of Brazil. 1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* II. 343 The crane, or jabiru, of Surinam, I can best compare to a stork. 1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings of a Naturalist* 195 (Morris), In October, 1858, I succeeded in purchasing a fine living specimen of the New Holland Jabiru, or Gigantic Crane of the colonists (*Mycteria Australis*). 1895 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* s. v., Very nearly allied to *Mycteria*, and also commonly called Jabirus, are the birds of the genera *Xenorhynchus* and *Ephippiorhynchus*.

Jaborandi (dʒæˈbɒrændi), prop. dʒæˈbɒrændi. [Tupi-Guarani *jaborandi*, also *jaborandiba* (*iba* plant, tree).] The dried leaflets of a Brazilian plant *Pilocarpus pinnatifolius*, N.O. *Rutaceæ*, having diuretic and sudorific properties. Also applied to other plants having similar properties. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 513 *Jaborandi*. This drug, which has long been employed by the natives of South America, received its first notice, under the various names of *Jaborandi*, *Jaguarandi*, and *Jamagarandi*, from Dr. T. J. H. Langard in his 'Diccionario de Medicina domestica', Rio Janeiro, 1865. 1875 *Pharmac. Jyrl.* 18 Sept. 227. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3). I. 35 Jaborandi might prove serviceable in some cases.

Jaborine (dʒæˈbɒrɪn), Chem. [f. prec. + -INE.] An alkaloid contained, together with pilocarpine, in the leaves of jaborandi: see prec. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Jaborin*. Its action resembles that of atropin. . . It is antagonistic to pilocarpin. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 226 Pilocarpine, when heated with dilute hydrochloric acid, is converted into jaborine.

Jabot (dʒæˈbɒt), [F. *jabot* gizzard, frill on a shirt front: 'origin unknown' (Hatz.-Darm.).] 1. A frill formerly worn by men on the front or bosom of the shirt, edging the opening.

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. Introd.*, His clean silk stockings . . . the solitaire, the *jabot*, the ruffles at the wrist, and the *chapeau-bras*—all announced that La Jeunesse considered the arrival of a guest at the château as an unusual event. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 3/1 The costume is completed by a long waistcoat of cream satin, patterned with pink roses, a jabot of lace, pale blue satin knee-breeches [etc.].

2. An ornamental frill on a woman's bodice.

1881 *Truth* 19 May 686 1/2 The bodice of black and yellow striped silk, with frills and jabot of black lace. 1898 *Daily News* 7 May 8/4 The jabot has secured a fresh lease of life, and has elongated itself from the neck to the waist.

Jaca, early form of JACK sb. 4, the fruit.

Jacamar (dʒæˈkɑːmər), [a. F. *Jacamar* (Brisson, 1760), ad. Tupi-Guarani *jacama-ciri*.] Any bird of the family *Galbulidae*, natives of South America, having a general resemblance in appearance to the bee-eaters and in habits to the kingfishers.

1648 MARCGRAVE *Hist. Nat. Brasil.* 202 Iacamaci Brasiliensis, avis Alaudæ magnitudinis. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* (1882) 26 A bird called Jacamar is often taken for a kingfisher. 1834 McMUATRAE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 136 The *Jacamars* are closely allied to the kingfishers by their elongated sharp-pointed beak. . . They are solitary birds, that live in wet forests, feed on insects, and build on low branches. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Jacamar*, a word formed by Brisson from *Jacamarici*, the Brazilian name of a bird, as given by Marcgrave, and since adopted in most European tongues for the species to which it was first applied and others allied to it, forming the family *Galbulidae* of ornithologists.

Jacana (dʒæˈkɑːnə), prop. *jaçana* (dʒasānā). Also *jassana*. [Tupi-Guarani *jasanã*, in Pg. spelling *jaçanã*. (See Newton *Dict. Birds*.)] Any bird of the genus *Parra* (*Jacana*) or family *Paridae* (*Jacaniidae*), consisting of grallatorial aquatic birds inhabiting the warmer regions of the world, having enormous straight claws, which enable them to walk on the floating leaves of aquatic plants.

1648 MARCGRAVE *Hist. Nat. Brasil.* 190 Iacana Brasiliensis, gallina aquatica. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Jacana*, the name of a Brazilian bird, a species of moor-hen. 1797 tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* XIII. 243 (L.) The jacana . . . is most common in South America. 1820 NEUWIED *Trav. Brasil* iii. 25 Large flocks appeared of *Jassanas*. 1888 R. BUCHANAN *City of Dream* ix. 195 And walking upon floating lotus leaves The red jacana screamed. 1895 C. DIXON in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 652 The *Paridae* or *Jacanas*, those curious long-toed birds that run over the floating vegetation of the marshes and swamps of the tropics.

Jacaranda (dʒæˈkɑːrəndə), prop. *dʒakārāndā*. [Tupi-Guarani *jacarandú*.] Name given to various trees of tropical America yielding fragrant and ornamental wood (called, in common with various other timbers, *rosewood*); esp. to those of the genus *Jacaranda* (N.O. *Bignoniaceæ*). b. The wood of any of these trees. c. A drug obtained from a tree of the genus *Jacaranda*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Jacaranda*, . . . a name given by some authors to the tree the wood of which is the log-wood, used in dying and in medicine. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 92 The fine *Jacaranda* or *Rosewood* of commerce . . . is produced by a species of *Mimosa*. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1353 Writing table, of *Jacaranda* wood. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., *Jacaranda*, in the form of a fluid extract of the leaves of *J. procera*, . . . is given . . . in chronic catarrh of the bladder.

Jacare (dʒæˈkɑːrə), [Tupi-Guarani *jacaré*, Pg. *jacaré*.] A South American alligator.

1648 MARCGRAVE *Hist. Nat. Brasil.* 242 Iacare Brasiliensis, Cayman Aethiopiensis in Congo, Crocodilus Latinis. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Jacaré*, . . . an animal found in the Brazils, and very little differing from the crocodile of the other parts of the world. 1869 R. F. BURTON *Highlands Brasil* II. 177 Here a dog swimming across the stream showed little apprehension of the 'Jacaré' (*Crocodilus Sclerops*). 1878 I. P. BIGG-WITHER *Pioneering S. Brasil* II. 63 The *Jacaré* a species of alligator. . . on the lower Ivahy.

† Jacatoo, app. error for *Jacatoo*, COCKATOO.

1654 EVELYN *Diary* 11 July, A rarely colour'd jacatoo or prodigious large parrot.

† Jacco, obs. corrupt form of JACKAL.

1648-9 C. WALKER *Relat. & Observ.* 14 The Clergy . . . have ever held with the mighty as the Iacco hunts with the Lyon.

† Jace, sb. Obs. According to Halliwell, A kind of fringe; but perh. = JESS, a pendent ribbon.

1399 LANCEL. *Rich. Redele* iii. 130 With gyuleres joyfull for here grey laces And for her wedis so wyde.

† Jace, v. Obs. rare-1. Alteration of *chace*, app. for alliteration's sake.

1393 LANCEL. P. Pl. C. xx. 50 To Iusten in ierusalem be iacede away ful faste [vrr. iaced, iaside; B. chaced].

Jacemine, obs. form of JASMINE.

Jacent (dʒæˈsɛnt), a. ? Obs. [ad. L. *jacēt-em*, pr. pple. of *jacere* to lie.] Lying; recumbent; fig. sluggish.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. i. § 12. 4 Countreys and Kingdomes farre jacent and remote. 1624 WORTON *Archit. in Relig.* (1651) 224 Brick or squared Stones . . . laid in their lengths with sides and heads together, or their Points conjoined. . . are more apt in swagging down to pierce with their points then in the jacent posture. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Jacent*, lying along, slow, sluggish. 1668 H. MORIS *Div. Dial.* ii. xxvi. (1713) 174 My palate is something more surd and jacent. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* iii. 282 A jacent Figure holding a reed in his right hand.

b. *Her.* = JESSANT 1.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Jessant*, or *Jacent*, . . . us'd when in a Coat of Arms a Lion or other Beast is born over some Ordinary, as over a Chief Bend, or Fesse.

Jacint (dʒæˈsɪnθ, dʒɛˈsɪnθ). Forms: 3-7 *iacinct* (e, 4 *iacynkt* (e, -synkt, -cintt, 4-6 *iacynct*, *iacynt* (e, 4-7 *iacynth*, 6 *iasinsk*, 6-7 *iacinth* (e, *iacint*, (7-8 *iacent*, -int), 7- *jacinth*. See also *HYACINTH*, and *JACOUNCE*. [ME. *iacynt*, *iacinet*, a. OF. *iacinte* or late L. *iacint(h)us*, -*inctus*, an alteration of *hiacint(h)us*, L. *hyacinthus*, a. Gr. ὑάκινθος *HYACINTH*; the *h* being lost and the initial *i* made consonantal; cf. mod. F. *jacinthe*, Pr. *jiacint*, Sp. *jacinto*, It. *giacinto* and *iacinio*.]

1. a. Among the ancients, a gem of a blue colour, prob. sapphire. b. In mod. use, a reddish-orange gem, a variety of zircon; also applied to varieties of topaz and garnet. (= *HYACINTH* 1.)

c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43. & tah is betere a briht iacinct þen a charbucle won. 1382 *Wyclif Song Sol.* v. 14 Goldene, and ful of iacynctis. 1535 *COVERDALE Ezek.* xxviii. 13 Deckte with all maner of precious stones, with Ruby, Topas, Christall, iacyncte. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 236 Iacintes growe in the Iland of Zerlant. They are tender stones and yelow. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 11 The Iacinct is blew, and of nigh neighborhoothe with the Sapphire. 1630 *DRAYTON Muses' Elys.* x. (R). The yellow jacynth, .. Of which who hath the keeping, No thunder hurts nor pestilence. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 154 The dagger, in her grace's collection, is set with jacynth. 1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 22 The greater part .. of what are now termed Jacinths are only Cinnamon Stones of a reddish kind of Garnet.

† c. (In *Wyclif's Bible*, rendering L. *hyacinthus*): A dyed fabric of a blue or purple colour. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xxv. 4 Iasynkt that is silk of violet blew. *Ibid.* xxviii. 15 The breast broche .. thou shalt make with werk of dyerse colours, after the weyung of the coope, of gold, iacynkt [1388 *iacynt*], and purpur.

d. The colour of the gem (see b above); in *Her.* name for the colour *tenné*, in blazoning by precious stones (= *HYACINTH* 1 c).

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 11 b, If it [the urine] be higher, then ambre or betwene it and iacincte, yellowish or chollerique red. 1573 *ROSSEWELL Armorie* i. 66 The feldie is of the iacincte. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. ii. 12/2.

† 2. A plant; = *HYACINTH* 2 (a and b). *Obs.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. xvi. liii. An herbe of þe same name is liche þerto [the stone iacinctus] in coloure. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 47 Iacinct is an Herbe hauing a purple flowte. 1597 *GERARDE Herball* i. lxxvii. (1633) 106 The white-floured stary iacinct. 1629 *PARKINSON Paradisi* xi. 122 Our English Iacinct or Hares-bells is so common everywhere. 1727 *Philop Quarll* 24 Junquills, Tuberoses, Jacents, and other delightful Flowers. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 315 Jacinth, *Hyacinthus*.

3. attrib. and Comb. (in senses 1 and 2).

1526 *TINDALE Rev.* ix. 17 Havyngte fyty habhergions of a Iacynct coloure. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* i. Wks. 1725 I. 20 Her forehead Jacinth-like, her cheeks of Opal hue. *Ibid.* 107 The excellently fair queen Helen, whose jacinth-hair curled by nature .. had a rope of fair pearl. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.* i. *Iacinto*, a iacint stone, a iacint flower. 1811 *PINKERTON Petral.* II. 129 Consisting of quartz and of jacint, so that it may be called jacint rock. 1842 *TENNYSON Morie d'A.* 57 Myriads of topaz-lights, and jacinth-work.

† **Jacynthine**, a. (sb.) *Obs.* Forms: see prec. [ad. med. L. *iacint(h)inus*, *iacinctinus*, for L. *hyacinthinus*.] Consisting of jacynth; hyacinthine.

1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xxv. 5 Skyennes iacynctynes. *Ibid.* xxviii. 37 A iacynctyne filete. 1430-40 *LYDC. Bochas* viii. xii. (MS. Bodl. 263) If. 379/2 Fourti stonis iacynctyne.

B. sb. The hyacinth (flower).

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xi. ii. 30 The purpour flour, hait iacynthine [ed. 1555 iacintyne].

So † **Jacinthous** (in 5-cinct-) a., of the colour of jacinth, dark purple.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. xvii. cxi. 674 The fruyte of the oliue is fyrste .. grene and thenne reddyshe other iacintuous [Bodl. MS. iacintines] and at the laste blacke.

Jack (dʒæk), sb.¹ Forms: 3-5 *Iakke*, 3-7 *Iacke*, 5 *Iak*, 6-7 *Iack*, 7- *Jack*, *jack*. [A pet-name or by-name, used as a familiar equivalent of *John*; in ME. *Jakke*, *Jace*, *Jacke*, a disyllable; cf. the analogous *Cebbe*, *Colle*, *Dawe*, *Geffe*, *Gibbe*, *Grigge*, *Hicke*, *Hobbe*, *Hogge*, *Hudde*, *Judde*, *Symme*, *Thomme*, *Watte*, mentioned along with *Jacke*, in Gower's *Vox Clamantis*, i. 783-91.

The actual origin is disputed. It has been generally assumed to be the same word as F. *Jacques*, in OF. also *Jagues*, *Jagues* (= *Jacobus*); —late L. *Jacobus*, for *Jacobus*, Gr. Ἰάκωβος *JACOB*; James; also a familiar name for a peasant, a man of the lower orders (cf. *JACQUETTE*). But it has been used in Eng. from its earliest appearance as a by-name of *Johan*, *Jan*, *John*; and a strong case has been made out by E. W. B. Nicholson, M.A., Bodley's Librarian (*The Pedigree of Jack and of various allied names*, 1892), for its actual origination as a pet-form of that word. Cf. esp. the recognized diminutives *Jankin* and *Jackin* (as contained in the surnames *Jacken* (1327), *Jackins*, *Jackinson*), and the relation between *Dick* and *Dickin*, *Rob* and *Robin*, etc. The Scotch equivalent form of the name is *Jock*, but this has not the transferred senses of *Jack*.]

I. Applied to a man, or the figure of one.

1. (As proper noun.) A familiar by-form of the name *John*; hence, a generic proper name for any representative of the common people.

[Occurs as a fore-name in the Worcestershire Lay Subsidy roll of 1276-82, which has also the variant or derivative *Jacky*. *Jakkes* occurs as a surname in Hants in 1279, and *Jak* as a surname in Norfolk in 1297.]

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. vii. 65 Saue Iacke þe Iogelour and Inote of þe styruyes. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 393 Therwhile

he hath his fulle packe, They seie, 'A good felawe is Iacke'.

1414 *Hist. Monast. S. Augustini Cantuar.* (Rolls) 338 Mos enim est .. Saxonomi .. verba ac nomina transformare .. ut pro Thoma Tomme sive Tomlin, pro Iohanne Iaukin sive Iacke.

1546 *HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 29 Jacke would be a gentleman if he could speake frenche. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 228 We vse the like termes by way of pleasant familiaritie .. as .. *Maill for Mary*, *Nell for Elner*: *Iack for Iohn*, *Robin for Robert*. 1635 *HEYWOOD Hierarch.* iv. 206 Deckers but Tom; nor May, nor Middleton. And hee's now but Jacke Foord, that once were John. 1712 *ANDISON Spect.* No. 403 ¶ 5 Well Jack, the old Prig is dead at last. 1814 *COLERIDGE Lett.* II. 635 Jack, Tom, and Harry have no existence in the eye of the law, except as included in some form or other of the permanent property of the realm. 1840 *MARVAT Poor Jack* viii. Thus did I become .. the acknowledged .. 'Poor Jack of Greenwich'. 1892 I. TAYLOR in *Academy* 26 Mar. 302/3 In 1379 .. we find a Nicholas Jackson Hughson, who must be the son of a man entered as Johannes Hughson. It seems impossible to avoid the conclusion that this Johannes Hughson was called Jak by his neighbours.

b. In conjunction with the female name *Gill* or *Jill*: see *GILL* sb.⁴ 2.

[14 .. *LYDC. London Lychnepny* 83 Some songe of Ienken and Iulyan for there mede.] c 1450 *Can. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 340 And I wole kepe the feet this tye Thow ther come both Iakke and Gylle. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 336 For Iak nor for Gille wille I turne my face. 1546 *HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 48 Al is well, Jack shall haue gill. 1661 *NEEDHAM Hist. Eng. Rebell.* 74 Princes are brayd by Jack and Jill. 1670 *RAY Proverbs* 108 A good Jack makes a good Gill. 1679 *LYTTON My Novel* III. x. If Gill was a shrew, it was because Jack did not, as in duty bound, stop her mouth with a kiss.

c. **Cousin Jack**: familiar name for a Cornishman: see *COUSIN* sb.⁵ b.

1890 *BOLDREWOOD Miner's Right* vi. 65 Cousin Jack Tressider, an opulent Cornish miner. *Ibid.* ix. 92 A short man, whose blue-black curly hair and deep-set eyes betrayed the Cousin Jack.

† 2. (As a common noun.) A man of the common people; a lad, fellow, chap; esp. a low-bred or ill-mannered fellow, a 'knave'. *Obs.*

1548 *UDALL Erasmus. Par. Luke* vi. 65 A common poyncte of pleasure doyng, that eury iacke vseth. 1596 *SHAKS. Tann. Shr.* II. i. 290 A mad-cap ruffian and a swearing Iacke. 1600 *SURFLET Countrie Farme* i. xvi. 108 They send them [geese] to the medowes .. vnder the custodie of some little small Iacke, who may keepe them from going .. into any forbidden places. a 1640 *DAY Parl. Bees* v. (1881) 32 A halter stretch thee: such ill-tutored Jacks Poyson the fane of Patrons. 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* (Cassell) 354 But Mr. Unbelief was a nimble Jack; him they never could lay hold of. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 75 Familiar both with peers and Jacks.

† b. Phr. *To play the jack*: to play the knave, to do a mean trick. *Obs.*

1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* IV. i. 198 Your Fairy .. Has done little better then plaid the Iacke with vs. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Knt. Burm. Pestic Induct.* If you were not resolved to play the Jacks, what need you study for new subjects, purposely to abuse your betters? 1668 *PEVYS Diary* 23 Feb. Sir R. Brookes overtook us coming to town; who played the jacke with us all, and is a fellow that I must trust no more.

c. Phr. **Every man jack** (sometimes *every Jack man*): every individual man. *colloq.*

1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xxix. You don't mean to say their old wearers are all dead? .. 'Every one of 'em .. Every man Jack'. 1866 *MAS. GASKELL Wives & Daughters* i. Every man-jack in the place gave his vote to the liege lord. 1870 *THORNBURY Tour Eng.* II. xxviii. 233 They can't swim, not one man Jack of them.

3. (As proper or common noun.) A familiar appellation for a sailor. Also *JACK-TAR*, q.v.

1659 *D. PELL Impr. Sea Proem.* Biv. Hollanders .. the Broom at the main .. The English took it down, and laid it most sadiy upon Jack-Sailors breech. 1706 *WOODEN World Dissected* (1708) 94 Let us e'en turn about, and view honest Jack the Sailor. *Ibid.* 98 Here he and his Brother Jacks lie pelting each other with Sea-Wit. 1776 *ABIGAIL ADAMS in J. Adams's Fam. Lett.* (1876) 186 We drank tea .. on board .. Some of their Jacks played very well upon the violin. 1788 *DIDION Song, 'Poor Jack'*, There's a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft To keep watch for the life of poor Jack! 1840 *R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* xi. 25 There's nothing for Jack to do but to obey orders, and I went up upon the yard. 1860 *L. OLIPHANT Ld. Elgin's Mission to China* I. 154 Our Jacks presented a most grotesque appearance as they returned to their ships.

4. Various applied to a serving-man or male attendant, a labourer, a man who does odd jobs, etc. See also *CHEAP Jack*, *STEEPLE-JACK*, etc.

1367-7 *DICKENS Sk. Boz* (1850) 59/2 Having a chat with the 'jack', who .. seems to be wholly incapable of doing anything but lounging about. 1861 — *GL. Expect.* liv. A grizzled male creature, the 'Jack' of the little causeway. 1875 *BARING-GOULD Yorksh. Oddities* I. 131 He [a blind man] became skillful at bowls and bribed the Jacks to give him hints as to the direction he was to throw. 1898 *DAILY News* 18 Oct. 6/4 I asked Mr. Morris by what stages his steeplejacks attained the handsome sum of 5*l.* per week. His answer is that a Jack (unless already trained) begins his career by labouring.

5. **Cards**. Name for the knave of trumps in the game of all-fours; hence *gen.* any one of the knaves.

1674-80 *COTTON Compl. Gamester* ix. This game .. is called *All Fours*, from highest, lowest, Jack, and game, which is the set as some play it. *Ibid.* He turns up a Card, which is Trump: if Jack (and that is any knave) it is one to the dealer. 1749 *MARTIN Eng. Dict.* Knave .. a Jack at cards. 1861 *DICKENS GL. Expect.* viii. He calls the knaves, Jacks, this boy!

b. **California jack**: 'a game of cards resembling all-fours' (*Cent. Dict.*).

6. A figure of a man which strikes the bell on the outside of a clock. (See *Jack of the clock*, in 36.)

As the name of a mechanical contrivance, this sense is transitional to the next group.

1498-9 in *Kerry Hist. Ch. St. Lawrence, Reading* (1883) 97 It. payed for the setting of Jak with the hanging of his bell and mending his hond, iiiij^d. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* IV. ii. 117 *K. Rich.* Well, let it strike *Buck*. Why let it strike? *K. Rich.* Because that, like a Iack, thou keep'st the stroke Betwixt thy begging and my meditation. 1602 *MIDDLETON Blurt, Master Constable* II. ii. This is the night, nine the hour, and I the Jack that gives warning. 1609 *DEKKER Gulls Horne-bk.* IV. If Powles lacks bee once vp with their elbowes, and quarrelling to strike eleyen. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 92 On the East side is a dial of near ten feet square, with quarter Jacks under it. 1869 *H. SYER CUMING in Jrm. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.* XXV. 278 There was an ancient clock in Old St. Paul's, with Jacks to strike the hours.

II. Applied to things which in some way take the place of a lad or man, or save human labour; also more vaguely to other things with which one has to do.

* *To separate contrivances, machines, utensils, etc.*

7. A machine for turning the spit in roasting meat; either wound up like a clock or actuated by the draught of heated air up the chimney (smoke-jack).

1587 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) 11. 190 The iacke whiche turneth the broche. 1606 *DEKKER Sev. Sinnes* II. (Arb.) 20 It stood altogether like a Germane clock, or an English Iack or Turne-spit, vpon skrewes and vices. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 285 The winding up of a iacke is better then musike to his eares in Lent. 1660 *PEVYS Diary* 23 Oct. After supper we looked over .. his wooden jack in his chimney, which goes with the smoke, which indeed is very pretty. 1724 [see sense 1]. 1778 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* Sept. Our roasting is not magnificent, for we have no jack. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xxix. Hugh .. sent it twirling round like a roasting jack. 1844 *ALB. SMITH Adv. Mr. Ledbury* xxv. I have hung [it] .. to the bottle-jack, so that when I wind it up it will keep turning round. 1845 *ELIZA ACTON Mod. Cookery* (ed. 2) 155 A smoke-jack, by means of which several spits, if needful, can be kept turning at the same time.

8. A name for various contrivances consisting (solely or essentially) of a roller or winch.

1572 in *Lincolnsh. N. & Q.* I. 165 A Iack of wood for a towel and basin. 1623 T. SCOTT *Projector* 26 You should finde some Iacks faulty, and some cogges missing, whereby the wheele of Iustice is hindered in his circular course. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 51 The Wood-work belonging to the Jack, is a Barrel, or Spit-wheel and a Handing of the Winch. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 37 There were Sluices .. wound up and down by a Jack. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 55 *Iron Jacks*, sometimes used instead of the table-wheel or back-frame wheel, differ from the latter by having an iron wheel with coggs, which work in the whirls.

9. A wooden frame for sawing wood upon.

1573 *TUSSEY Husb.* (1878) 38 A Iack for to saw vpon fewell for fier. 1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 327 A Jack, .. a Horse whereon they saw Wood. 1779 *REES Chambers' Cycl.* Jack is used also for a horse or wooden frame to saw timber upon.

10. A machine, usually portable, for lifting heavy weights by force acting from below; in the commonest form, having a rack and a pinion wheel or screw and a handle turned by hand. Also called *lifting-jack* and *jack-screw*.

1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 161 *Jack* .. an Engine used for the removing and commodious placing of great Timber. 1780 *HUNTER in Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 65 The machine may be applied as a Jack to raise great weights a little way from the ground. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 282 Fig. 341 represents the common or simple hand jack. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 236 Hydraulic lifting jack for railway engines and carriages. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* Double-jack. See *JACK-SCREW*.

b. See *quots.*

1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Jack* .. for supporting the axle-tree of a cart in order to remove one of the wheels. 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Jack*, a contrivance, consisting of a lever and fulcrum, used in washing carriages, to lift one side so that the wheel .. may run round freely; sometimes called a 'carriage-jack'.

11. A contrivance for pulling off boots; a boot-jack. *rare* or *Obs.* (exc. in the compound).

1679 *Trials Wakeman*, etc. 22 He pulld off his Boots .. upon the Frame of a Table, or else upon a Jack. 1724 *WATTS Logic* I. iv. § 8 So foot-boys, who had frequently the common name of Jack given them, were kept to turn the spit, or to pull off their master's boots; but when instruments were invented for both these services, they were both called Jacks.

12. **Mining**. a. 'A kind of water-engine, turned by hand, used in mines. *Staff.*' (Halliwell.) b. A wooden wedge or gad used in mining for assisting in the cleaving of strata. c. (See *quot.* 1851.)

1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 31 Whilst two pits or a pit and a staple are being sunk simultaneously by means of two gins, one of them, to prevent mistakes, is usually called a jack. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Jack* .. a wedge. 1864 *WEBSTER, Jack* .. 10. A wooden wedge used by miners to separate rocks after blasting.

13. In many names of instruments in which it is combined with a defining word: e.g. *lifting-jack*, *pegging-jack*, *shackle-jack*, *thill-jack*, etc. q.v. Also *Builder's jack*, a temporary staging or bracket projecting outwards from a window, used in cleaning, painting, or repairing; also called *window-jack* (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1874). *Round jack*, 'a

stand for holding a hat while the brim is trimmed to shape' (*Cent. Dict.*).

**** To parts of instruments or machines.**

14. In the virginal, spinet, and harpsichord: An upright piece of wood fixed to the back of the key-lever, and fitted with a quill which plucked the string as the jack rose on the key's being pressed down. (By Shaks. and some later writers erroneously applied to the key.)

Also applied to a similar upright piece terminating in the 'tangent' in a clavichord, or serving to raise the damper, or the hammer, in early pianofortes; sometimes also to the hopper, or a part of it, in a modern pianoforte.

1598 FLORIO, *Salterelli*, the jacks of a pair of virginals. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn. cxviii*, How oft . . . Do I kneel those jacks that nimble leap, To kiss the tender inward of thy hand. 1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's T. Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 67 Her teeth chattered in her head, and leaped up and down like virginal-jacks. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxii. (1658) 335 Like the jack of a Virginal, which striketh the sounding cord. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. ii. 229 The Treble Notes of a Harpsichord would be overpowered by the Bass ones, did not the Bits of Cloth affixed to the Jacks check the Vibrations of the Strings in due time. 1806 A. J. HIKKINS *Pianoforte* 103 The merit of introducing in the square piano the 'hopper'—a jack with a spring and working in a notch or nose forming the front part of a lever, technically known as the 'underhammer'—belongs to John Geib, who in 1786 took out a patent for this improvement.

15. In various machines.

a. An oscillating lever, such as those in a stocking-frame or knitting-machine.

1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts s.v. Stocking*, The stocking-frame . . . the wheel by whose motion the jacks are drawn together upon the needles. 1809 *Glover's Hist. Derby* i. 242 The stocking-frame invented by the Rev. William Lea, or Lee. In 1580, was very simple, with jacks only. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* viii. 128/2 The stocking-frame has a series of vibrating levers, called jacks, which . . . throw the yarn into such curvatures as enable the needles to form the loops.

b. *Weaving*. = Heck-box: see *HECK* *sb.* 1. 8.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

attrib. 1844 WHITTIER *Swedenborg* Pr. Wks. 1889 III. 274 Each human being who watches beside Jack or power loom feels more or less intensely that it is a solemn thing to live.

c. *Spinning*. A coarse bobbin and fly-frame operating on the silver from the carding-machine and passing the product to the fine roving-machine, or fitting it therefor.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

d. *Telegr.*, etc. A terminal in a telegraph or telephone, consisting of a spring-clip by means of which instruments can be expeditiously introduced into the circuit.

16. In carriages: see *quot.*

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 78 Spring Jack. Fig. 11. This is a small engine fixed to the bottom of the spring. . . Its use is to lighten or lower the body. *Ibid.* 80 A pair of spring jacks.

***** To things of smaller than the normal size.**

† 17. A very small amount; the least bit; a whit. *Obs. colloq.*

1530 PALSGR. 233/2 lacke or whitte *nicquet*, as I wyll nat gyve you a whyt.

18. In the game of *Bowls*, A smaller bowl placed as a mark for the players to aim at.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* ii. i. 2 Was there ever man had such lucke? when I kist the jacke upon an vp-cast, to be hit away? 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wit & Mirth* Wks. ii. 193/2 The marke which they ayme at hath sundry names and Epithetes, as a Blocke, a Jacke, and a Mistris. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 509 If I have a bowl in my hand and want it to touch the jack at the other end of the green. 1864 *Athenaeum* No. 1920. 209/1 A bias that should reach the jack. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* iii. i. iii. § 3. 683 The jack shall not be changed during a game, except by mutual consent of the players.

19. *slang*. a. A farthing. ? *Obs.* b. A counter made to resemble a sovereign: = *half-jack*.

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Jack, a Farthing. 1851 *MAVHEW Lond. Labour* I. 349 The 'card-counters', or the 'small coins', are now of a very limited sale. The slang name for these articles is 'Jacks' and 'Half Jacks'. *Ibid.* It is hardly possible that any one who had ever received a sovereign in payment, could be deceived by . . . a Jack. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, Jacks, and half-jacks, card counters, resembling in size and appearance sovereigns and half-sovereigns.

20. A quarter of a pint: = the imperial gill, or half the northern GILL (q.v.). *local*.

1736 PEGGE *Kentisms s.v. Tamsin*, Jack, a measure, and Gill, another. 1787 GROSE *Provenc. Gloss.*, Jack, half a pint. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxiii. 357 To a pound of sugar put a jack of water. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitty Gloss.*, Jack, a quarter of a pint measure. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, Jack, a quarter of a pint measure, and the quantity contained in one. Also in *Holderness, Sheffield, Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.*

21. *Building*. A small brick or 'bat' used as a clnser at the end of a course. ? *Obs.*

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 271 Imagine FEG to be a Stretcher, or a Stretching Archytrave, . . . and imagining it to be thus divided; then EF is called a Header; or a heading Archytrave, and EG is called a Jack.

22. *Naut.* Short for *jack cross-tree* (see 33 b).

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiv, Though I could handle the brig's [fore-royal] easily, I found my hands full with this, especially as there were no jacks to the ship. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Jack, . . . also a common term for the jack or cross-trees. 1881 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 80 Rove through a block under the jack. *Ibid.* 84 The jack at the fore-top-gallant mast-head.

***** To other things.**

23. A vessel used in soap-making.

c. 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc. I.* 96/1 They are poured off into vessels called 'jacks'.

24. A post-chaise. *slang* or *collog.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Jack, a post-chaise. 1816 PRESCOTT *Lt. in Ticknor Life* (1864) 36 We travelled upon jacks, which is the pleasantest conveyance in the world both for its sociability and the little fatigue which attends it.

25. A schooner-rigged vessel used in the Newfoundland fisheries.

26. A portable cresset or fire-basket used in hunting or fishing at night. *U.S.*

1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 61 Standing with my eyes below the level of the flaming jack.

III. In names of animals. (Chiefly as an abbreviation of the fuller names treated under sense 37.)

27. Applied to the male of various animals, chiefly in comb.: see 37; also simply: a. A male hawk, *esp.* merlin (= *jack-merlin*).

1623 CROKERAM III. s.v. *Hawks*, A *Merlin*, the male is called a *jack*. The *Castrill* male a *Jack*. 1787-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Hawk*, The female . . . is much larger, stronger, and more courageous than the male; which is distinguished therefrom by some diminutive name . . . that of the merlin, *jack*.

b. (Short for JACKASS 1.) A male ass, *esp.* one kept for breeding mules. *U.S.*

1799 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1893 XIV. 197, I have two or three young Jacks . . . and several she asses, that I would dispose of. 1839-40 W. LIVING WOLFERT'S R. (1855) 189 A gentleman . . . took it into his head that it would be an immense public advantage to introduce a breed of mules, and accordingly imported three jacks to stock the neighbourhood. 1873 LONGE *Wayside Inn, Monk of Casal-Maggiore* v. He leisurely untied from head and neck the halter of the jack.

28. Short for JACK-RABBIT.

1804 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 386/2 The Doctor's experience with a jack rabbit was one of the most amusing of the hunt. . . One day he wounded a big jack, and as he went to pick it up, it arose upon its hind legs.

29. Name for various birds. a. Short for JACK-DAW, *Jack-curlew* (see 37), *Cornish jack*, the *Cornish chongh*, JACK-SNIPE. b. As the second element in various names, as CURLEW jack, JUMPING jack, WHISKY jack: see these words.

1803-4 HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 358 Curlew jacks (whimbrels). 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Dec. 4/2 It may be said both of full snipe and jack that they afford not only the best, but the most legitimate kind of sport.

30. Name of various fishes, etc. a. A young or small pike; also sometimes used generically as a name for the pike. (*Pl. jack* or *jacks*.)

1587 HARRISON *England* iii. iii. (1878) ii. 18 The pike as he ageth, receiveth diverse names, . . . from a pod to a lacke, from a lacke to a pickerell, from a pickerell to a pike. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 279 Old great Pikes are very hard, tough, and ill to digest; young ones, called Jacks, are contrariwise too watery and moist. a. 1658 CLEVELAND *Count. Com. Man* Wks. (1677) 97 The Jack may come to swallow the Pike, as the Interest often eats out the Principal. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 108 ¶ 5 The Gentleman . . . had the Pleasure of seeing the huge Jack, he had caught, served up for the first Dish. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 47 A method which I have taken more pikes and jacks with, than any other way. 1825 BROCKETT, *Jack*, a young male pike, under a foot in length. 1883 *Gd. Words* 12 Jack may be caught in the river Roding.

b. Also applied to several American fishes: as the pike-perch, *Stizostedion vitreum*; a scorpæoid fish, *Sebastes paucispinis*; several carangoid fishes, *esp. Caranx pisquetos* and *Seriola carolinensis*; and the pampano, *Trachymolus carolinus*. (*Cent. Dict.*)

1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 231/2 Other game fishes of Florida are the 'jack', or crevalle, also called carvalho.

c. With defining word. *Buffalo-jack*, the *Caranx pisquetos* (also called simply *jack*: see b). *Five-fingered jack*: popular name in U.S. for a starfish. *Goggle-eyed jack*: see GOGGLER 2. *Hickory-jack*: (a) the *Caranx pisquetos* or one of several other carangoid fishes (see b); (b) the hickory-shad, *Pomolobus mediocris*.

d. *Poor Jack* (also *dry* or *dried Jack*), a name for dried hake; also called *Poor John*.

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 218/2 This week arrived here 9 English ships, whereof 4 with Pilchards, 4 with poor Jack, and one with Herrings. 1674 *Tr. Scheffer's Lapland* xiii. 67 They pay . . . half a pound of dried Jack. 1682 J. COLLINS *Making Salt Eng.* 93 That sort of Cod that is caught near the Shore, and on the Coast of Newfoundland and dried, is called Poor-Jack. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4026/3 Lading, consisting of . . . Dry Codfish, Dry Jack, Hogslard. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* 103 Sometimes poor jack and onions are his dish And then he saiths those friars who stink of fish.

† 31. A kind of worm used as bait by anglers. *Obs.* 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vadem.* iv. § 8 (1689) 36 Crabtree-worm or Jack.

IV. 32. In names of plants. *pop.* or *collog.*

a. A variety of polyanthus: 'one of the forms of the so-called "hose-in-hose" polyanthus, having the calyx more or less coloured, and partly assuming the character of the corolla' (Britten and Holland *Plant-n.* 1879). Cf. JACK-IN-THE-BOX 8 b.

b. Name for a single carnation fraudulently sold as a choice variety.

1878 *Gard. Chron.* 16 Mar. 340 (Britt. & Holl.) Jacks is the horticultural slang designation for single carnations, which are grown specially for the trading hawkers . . . and sold to the unsuspicious as best named varieties. 1881 *Garden* 16 Sept. 250/3 [He] has been victimised by the sharp dealers in single Carnations, usually called 'Jacks'.

V. Combinations and compounds.

33. Combinations denoting things, etc. (chiefly mechanical or other contrivances), or connected with those senses of the simple word which denote things: *jack-back* [*BACK* *sb.* 2], (a) in *Brewing*, a vessel with a perforated bottom for straining the wort from the hops (also called *hop-back*: see *HOP* *sb.* 1 4 b); (b) 'a tank which receives the cooled wort in a vinegar-factory' (Knight); *jack-engine* (*Coal-mining*), a donkey-engine; *jack-file* (see *quots.*); *jack-fishing*, (a) fishing for jack (sense 30); (b) *U.S.*, fishing at night by means of a jack or cresset; *jack-flyer*, the fly-wheel of a roasting-jack; *jack-head pump*, 'a form of lift-pump for mines and deep borings, in which the delivery-pipe is secured to the cylinder by a goose-neck' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); *jack-hunting* *U.S.*, hunting by means of a jack-light (sense 26); *jack-ladder* *Naut.*, 'one with wooden steps and side ropes' (Knight), = *JACOB'S LADDER* 2; *jack-lamp*, (a) a Davy-lamp with a glass cylinder outside the gauze (Gresley *Gloss.* 1883); (b) *U.S.* = sense 26; *jack-lantern* *U.S.*, (a) = sense 26; (b) = *JACK-O'-LANTERN* 3; *jack-maker*, a maker of jacks, *i.e.* (usually) of roasting-jacks; *jack-pin* *Naut.*, a belaying-pin; *jack-pit* (*Coal-mining*), 'a shallow pit-shaft in a mine communicating with an overcast, or at a fault' (Gresley *Gloss.* 1883); *jack-pot*, in draw-poker, a pot or pool that has to accumulate until one of the players can open the betting with a pair of jacks or better; hence *fig.*; *jack-pulley*, the pulley of a roasting-jack; *jack-roll*, a winch or windlass turned directly by handles; *jack roving-frame* = *JACK-FRAME* 2; *jack-sinker*, each of a series of thin metal plates suspended from the front ends of the jacks in a stocking-frame or knitting-machine (see 15 a), and serving, in conjunction with the *lead-sinkers*, to form loops upon the thread; *jack-spinner*, a workman who operates a jack in spinning (see 15 c); *jack-towel*, a long towel with the ends sewed together, suspended from a roller. See also *JACK-CHAIN*, etc.

1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts s.v. Brew-house*, The 'jack-back' . . . is placed something lower than the under-backs, and has a communication with them all; and out of this back the wort is pumped into the coppers. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 568 The jack-back, which receives the wort after it has been boiled with the hops. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 175 The liquor is pumped . . . into a large reservoir, called a jack-back, in which it is allowed to remain until all the yeast has collected on the surface. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, 'Jack Engine' (N.), the engine for raising men, debris, &c. in a sinking pit. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 303/1 'Jack-File', a broad File: with this Jack-Wheels have their Teeth cut in them. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 52 A Jack-file, is a broad File somewhat thin on both Edges, and stronger in the Middle. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 54 Jack Tackle of every description. . . Tackle for bottom and 'jack fishing. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 327 She . . . set her tongue a going with the fury of a 'Jack-flyer. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) V. 210 In the manner of (what is called) a 'Jack Head Pump. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* May 669, I went out after dark to kill a deer by the unportsmanlike method of 'jack-hunting. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 570 Occasionally a caribou is killed at night by the light of a 'jack-lamp while seeking the grass growing in some boatable stream. 1881 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 5/1, I have stood motionless on a flat rock . . . amid the rushing water, with poised three-pronged spear behind a 'jack-lantern, waiting for a sturgeon to come there. 1727 SWIFT *Petiti. Colliers*, etc., The humble petition of the colliers, cooks, cook-maid, blacksmiths, 'jack-makers, brasiers, and others. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Jack-pins, a name applied to the fire-rail pins. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 536 He suggested a round of 'jack-pots. 1897 *Star* 28 July 2/5 The jackpot was worth it, for Miller represented the accumulated prize as having risen to £21,160. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* 11. 13 Such 'Jack-pulley, and Weights . . . Atoms, which our modern Wits have fancied for the Springs of his Motion. 1708 J. C. COMPTON *Collier* (1845) 28 Sinking with 'Jack Row, or by Mens winding up the Row. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 498 This was done by the aid of a 'jack roll', which is like the windlass over a common well. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* i. 31 The 'Jack roving-frame' in which the revolving can contained a bobbin whereon the roving was wound as fast as made. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 817 The 'jack sinkers falling successively from the loops on every alternate needle. 1819 *Pantologia s.v. Printing*, The carrying-roller, the receiving-rollers . . . are connected by a piece of linen, woollen, or hair-cloth, in the manner of a 'jack-towel, sewed round them. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxv, A clean jack towel behind the door.

b. In some uses *jack* has a diminutive force or meaning, denoting things which are smaller or slighter than the normal ones; as *jack-arch*, an arch whose thickness is only of one brick' (Gwilt *Archit.* 1842-76); *jack-block* *Naut.* (see *quot.*); *jack-bowl*, the jack at bowls; = sense 18; *jack-cross-tree* *Naut.*: see *quot.* 1867; *jack-rafter*, -rib, -timber, one shorter than the full length. (See also 18-22, 29, 30, 32 b, 37 b, and *JACK* *sb.* 3) 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 525/2 The windows are capped with 'jack-arches of red brick. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 168 'Jack-block, a small block seized to the topgallant-mast-head, for sending the topgallant-yards up and down.

1697 R. PEIRCE *Bath Mem.* II. ii. 264 He had not Strength .. to throw the *Jack-Bowl half over the Green. 1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 307 In shape and size like a Jack-bowl, used on a bowling-green. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xx. 61 The quarter-boom-irons off her lower yards; her *jack-cross-trees sent down. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Jack cross-trees*, single iron cross-trees at the head of long top-gallant masts, to support royal and skysail masts. 1757 LANGLEY *Builder's Jewell* 33 Which fill up with small and *Jack Rafterers at Pleasure. 1881 YOUNG *Every man his own Mechanic* § 1336. 615 It will be noticed that these rafters which are called jack-rafters decrease gradually in length. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 110 In the construction of groins, .. the ribs that are shorter than the whole width are termed *Jack-ribs. *Ibid.* 225 *Jack Timber, a timber shorter than the whole length of other pieces in the same range.

34. As the first element in a personal name used in a specific sense: a. *Jack Adams*, a fool. b. Phr. *Before one can say Jack Robinson*: in a very short time, very quickly or suddenly. (See also JACK KETCH.)

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Jack-adams*, a Fool. a. 1704 T. BROWN *Let. fr. Dead* II. Wks. 1760 II. 220 That from a quaker in the other world, I should be metamorphosed into a jack-adams in the lower one. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Jack Adams*, a stubborn fool.

b. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1792) II. xxxvii, I'd do it as soon as say Jack Robinson. 1814 MRS. SHELLEY in *Dowden Life Shelley* (1887) I. 453 The white and flying cloud of noon, that is gone before one can say 'Jack Robinson'.

35. Prefixed to another noun denoting a person, a thing personified, a trade, or a quality, so as to form a quasi-proper name or nickname, often applied familiarly or contemptuously; as *Jack Blunt* (a blunt fellow), *Jack boot's* (the 'Boots' at an inn), *Jack bragger*, *Jack breech*, *Jack fellow*, *Jack fiddler*, *Jack fool*, *Jack jailer*, *Jack lord*, *Jack lout*, *Jack malapert*, *Jack mate*, *Jack meddler*, *Jack monkey*, *Jack Presbyterian*, *Jack Priest*; †*Jack Drum*: see DRUM sb. 1 3 b; *Jack Frost*, frost or frosty weather personified; †*Jack-gentleman*, a man of low birth or manners making pretensions to be a gentleman, an insolent fellow, an upstart; so †*jack-gentlewoman* (rare); *Jack Nasty*, 'a term of reproach for a sneak or a sloven' (Davies); *Jack northwester*, the northwest wind; †*Jack-sauce*, a saucy or impudent fellow; *Jack sprat*, a little fellow, a dwarf; †*Jack-stickler*, a meddlesome or interfering person, a busybody.

1898 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 5/4 He was at once a *Jack Blunt and equal to a trick. 1803 *Censor* 3 March 31 Sixpence to the chamber-maid, sixpence to the ostler, and sixpence to the *Jack-boot. 1824 *Hist. Gaining* to The Jack-boots of an Inn. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 873/2 We shall see *Jack-braggers, truce breakers, traitors full of cruelty & malice. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 331 No man dare come to the speche Of this gentell *Iacke breche. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 65 Scurvy *Iacke-dog-Priest: by gar, mee will cut his eares. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* 26 With a broken pate or two he was paid, and like *Iacke drum, faire and orderly turned out of doores. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 780 They made no more adoe, but gave her Jack-drummes entertainment, thrusting her out of doores by the head and shoulders. 1649 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wand. to West* 16 The Hostes being very willing to give the courteous entertainment of Jack Drum, commanded me very kindly to get me out of doores. 1627 BR. WAEN *Serm.* 17 Be *Iack-fellow, sit still, or be covered. 1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* v. i. 1397 The divell of the musition is he acquainted with but onely *Iacke fidler. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 522 Go for the wyndow, *Iacke fool she sayde. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 376 *Jack Frost, however, put a veto on our morning's sport. 1872 C. HARDWICK *Trad. Lancash.* 53 The bustling of old Boreas, and the frigid embrace of 'Jack Frost'. 1667 *Ans. Quest. out of North* 13 What, Sir, do you think that it is fit for every *Jack-Gentleman to speak thus to a Bishop? 1710 *Ans. Sachverell's Serm.* 9 They despised the Gentry at such a rate, that was a common thing to call them Jack Gentleman. 1787 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode* Wks. 1812 I. 443 Yet men there are (how strange are Love's decrees!) Whose palates even *Jack-gentlemen please. 1568 SKINNER tr. *Montanus Inquis.* 243, As well *Iacke Inayler, as my Lord Judge. a. 1689 BR. WARD in W. POPE *Life* (1697) 47, I met some *Jack Lords going into my Grove, but I think I have nettled them. c. 1584 *Robin Conscience* 49 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 229 To keepe open house for every *Jack lovt. 1477-8 *Bk. Curtesye* (Caxton) 491 Playe not *Iack malapert (Ortel MS. Iacke malaperte), that is to say Beware of presumption. c. 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture in Babes* Bk. 80 Then will all your Elders thinke you he with him *Iack mate. 1602 *Withall's Dict.* 263/1 A *Iacke-meddler, or busie-body, in enerie mans matter, *ardelio*, a. 1563 BALE in STRYPE *Ecel. Mem.* III. xii. 114 He plays *jack monkey at the altar, with his turas and half-turms. 1857 HUGHES *Don Brown* I. iii. 67 The idea of equality or inequality, doesn't [enter their heads] till it's put there by *Jack Nastys or fine-ladies' maids. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 28 He playeth the part of *Jack Nitigo, as y^e saying is, he seith but he wyl not se, or els that he seyeth a smal moate & letteth the great beame passe by. 1749 CAPT. STANDIDGE in *Naval Chron.* III. 205 We experienced, uncommonly severe *jack northwester. 1708 *Yorkshire-Racers* 14 *Jack Presbyterian can cry, God save the King. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 123 By gar, I will kill de *Iacke Priest. c. 1550 *Bk. Robin Conscience* 240 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 242 *Jack saviour .. thov lovt, thov hoddie peake. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. vii. 148 His reputation is as arrant a villaine and a Iacke sawce, as euer his hlaque shoo trodd vpon Gods ground. 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* III. ii. Why how now, Jack-sauce? why, how now, Presumption? 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. I. 22 Eury *Iacke-Slaue hath his belly full of Fighting, 1722

DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 312, I should make myself full amends of *Jack Spaniard. c. 1570 MARR. *Wit & Science* IV. i. in Hazl. *Doddsley* II. 357 Heard you ever such a counsel of such a *Jack sprat? a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Jack-sprat*, a Dwarf, or very little Fellow, a Hop-on-my-thumb. (*Nursery Rime*, Jack Sprat could eat no fat, His wife could eat no lean.) 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 853/2 Howe many *Iacke sticklers are there nowe adayes, .. which .. will needes shewe them selues to be somewhat by mouing troubles? 1643 HORN & ROBERTHAM *Gale Lang. Unl.* lxxxv. § 837 A prying medler (busie-body, Jack-stickler) crouds in and intrudeth .. where it nothing concerns him.

36. Substantive phrases with specific senses. *Jack among the maids*, a gallant, a ladies' man; *Jack at a pinch* (see quot.); †*Jack-hold-my-staff*, a servile attendant; *Jack in office*, 'a consequential petty official' (Davies); also attrib. (cf. *Jack out of office*); *Jack in the low cellar*, a rendering of Du. *Hans-in-helder* (see HANS), an unborn child; *Jack in the water* (see quot. 1873); *Jack of (at) all trades*, a man who can turn his hand to any kind (or to many kinds) of work or business; also rarely *Jack of all work(s)*; *Jack of (on, o') both sides*, a person who sides first with one party and then with the other, a trimmer; †*Jack of Dover*, name of some dish, 'probably a pie that had been cooked more than once' (Skeat); *Jack of straw*, a figure of a man made of straw (cf. JACKSTRAW 1); †*Jack of the clock or clock-house* (also *Jackaclock*, quot. 1689) = sense 6; also transf. applied to a person (see quot.); *Jack of the dust*, 'a man on board a United States man-of-war appointed to assist the paymaster's yeoman in serving out provisions and other stores' (*Cent. Dict.*); †*Jack-o-the-green* (see quot.); †*Jack out of doers*, a person turned out of his former place; a homeless person, a vagrant; †*Jack out of office*, a person who has been dismissed from his office; one whose 'occupation is gone' (also rarely †*Jack out of service*); †*Jack-o'-wisp*, a will-o'-the-wisp; transf. a giddy or flighty person; *Jack's alive* (Sc.), a kind of game (see quot. 1825); transf. a lively run round (quot. 1894). See also JACK-A-LENT, JACK-IN-THE-BOX, JACK-IN-THE-GREEN, JACK-O'-LANTERN.

1785 J. TRUSLER *Mod. Times* I. 160 The Mayor .. was a pleasant man, and *Jack among the maids. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 130 When there was neede of my seruice .. I was seldome or neuer wanting; I was *Iacke at a pinch. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Jack at a Pinch*, a poor Hackney Parson. 1823 WHITCHER *Widow Bedott Papers* II, Miss Coon .. knows that the Major took her [to wife] 'Jack at a pinch'—seein' he couldnt get such as he wanted, he took such as he could get. 1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* II. xvi. 217 As if .. the man [were not] to hee made any more account of than *Jack hold my staffe, by these Rabbits. 1678 MRS. BRUN Sir Patient Fancy v, Madam, in plain English I am made a John-A-Nokes of, Jack-hold-my-staff .. to give Leander time to marry your Daughter. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Jack in an Office*, of one that behaves himself Imperiously in it. a. 1819 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Advice Future Laureat* II, I hate a Jack-in-office martinet. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sc. Box* xviii, A Jack-in-office, sir, and a very insolent fellow. 1887 BESANT *The World* went, etc. xiii, The clerks, gave this young officer .. as much trouble as Jacks-in-office possibly can. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pick.* x, When his companions drank to the *Hans en helder*, or *Jack in the low cellar, he could not help displaying an extraordinary complacence of countenance. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sc. Box*, *Tales* vii, *Jack-in-the-water. 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* I. 66 The lads, who act as jacks-in-the-water, were busy feeling in the mud for the fish that had fallen over board. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Jack-in-the-water*, an attendant at the watermen's stairs on the river and sea-port towns, who does not mind wetting his feet for a customer's convenience, in consideration of a douceur. 1618 MYNSHUL *Ess. Prison* 24 Some broken Citizen, who hath plaid *Jack of all trades. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 22 Thus Jack-of-all-trades hath devoutly shewn the twelve Apostles on a Cherry-stone. 1687 M. CLIFFORD *Notes Dryden* I. 3 Your Writings are like a Jack of all Trades Shop, they have Variety, but nothing of value. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 61 Jack at all trades, is seldom good at any. 1813 SCOTT *Lt. to Joanna Bailie* 21 Mar. in *Lockhart*, Being a complete jack-of-all-trades, from the carpenter to the shepherd, nothing comes strange to him. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 159 My Jack of all works, who, by the by, is a universal gallant. 1878 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* I. 311 It would be unfair to say of Lord Brougham that he was *Jack of all trades and master of none. 1562 (title) A Godly and necessary Admonition concernyng Neutres, such as deserve the grosse name of *Iacke of both sydes. 1580 G. HARVEY in *Spenser's Wks.* (Grosart) I. 40 Claw-hackes and Pickethanks; Jackes of bothe sides. 1566 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 338 That he hath won this universal good will by the vice of playing Jack of both sides. 1759 DULWORTH *Pope* 59 That he was a papist, a jack o' both sides. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* xv, 'Are you ready, gentlemen?' said this Jack-o'-both-sides. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's Prolog.* 23 Many a *Iakke of Douere hastow soold That hath been twies boot and twies coold. 1621 FLETCHER *Wildgoose Chase* III. i. Wks. (Ritldg.) 551/1, I .. would be married sooner to a monkey, Or to a *Jack of Straw, than such a juggler. 1563 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 114 For mendinge the chymes .. and *Iake of the clockhouse. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. v. v. 60 While I stand fooling here, his Iacke o' th' Clocke. 1661 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, *Cromwell* (1669) 66 A Man, like that which we call Jack of the Clock-house, striking as it were, the hour of that fulness of time. 1689 *Diary in Topographer* (1790) 32 A new bell made for the Jacka-clock at Gosford Gate. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. ii.

150. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 577 Formerly a pleasant character dressed out with ribands and flowers, figured at village May-games under the name of 'Jack-o'-the-Green .. A Jack-o'-the-Green always carried a long walking stick with floral wreaths. 1603 FLOANO *Montaigne* I. vi. (1632) 13 At his returne [he] found the Towne taken, and himself *jack-out-of-doors [a place saisi]. 1616 *Withall's Dict.* 569 Not altogether Jack out of doores, and yet no gentleman. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 159 Doth not this ceremony make Christ *Iacke out of office? 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1031/1 They challenge such a power to them selues, that Iesus Christe is iacke out of office with them. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* I. i. 175 For me nothing remains: But long I will not be Iack out of Office. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Viz. Queer.* (1708) 65 We should be but so many Jacks out of Office. 1540 COVERDALE *Confut. Standish* (1547) IVj, Gods good worde must weere the papyre and be *jack out of seruyce from other men. 1896 *Catholic Mag.* July 4 If she had been a *Jack-o'-wisp, in her young days .. would Lady Mary have chosen her? 1825-80 JAMIESON, **Jack's alive*, a kind of sport. A piece of [lighted] paper or match is handed round a circle, he who takes hold saying, 'Jack's alive, he's no die in my hand'. He, in whose hand it dies or is extinguished, forfeits a wad. 1894 *Astley Fifty Years* Life II. 8 He gave her [a mare] 'Jack's alive' round the field.

37. In names of animals (sometimes signifying male, sometimes small, half-sized). a. Denoting the male of certain animals, as *jack-ape*, *jack-hare*; esp. of falcons, as *jack-hobby*, *kestrel*, *merlin*. See also JACKASS. b. *Jack orow*, a name for *Picathartes gymnocephalus*, a West African corvine bird; *Jack curlew*, name for two small species of curlew: (a) the Whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*; (b) the *N. hudsonicus* of North America; *Jack-fish*, a name for the pike; also for *Caranx pisquetos* and other carangoid fishes (see 30 a, b); *Jack-in-a-bottle*, a name for the long-tailed titmouse, also called *bottle-tit*, from the shape of its nest; *Jack-salmon*, a fish of the genus *Stizostedion*, a pike-perch (*Cent. Dict.*); *Jack-saw*, a name for the Goosander (*Mergus merganser*), 'from its saw-like bill' (Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* (1885) 163); *Jack-spaniard*, a large species of wasp found in the West Indies. See also JACKDAW, JACK-RABBIT, JACK-SNIPE.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 636 That extreme 'facial development', which imparts it seems to the countenance of several of her ladyship's friends, the character of *jack-apes. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 23 One of the chief features of Free Town are the 'jack crows. 1866 MONTAGU *Dict. Birds* s.v. *Wimble*, The Wimble has .. in some parts .. obtained the name of 'Jack Curlew, from a supposition that it is the male of that bird. 884 COVES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 645 *Numenius hudsonicus* (Of Hudson's Bay), Hudsonian Curlew, Jack Curlew. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* 32 A worthy object .. which might well detain you from roach and *Jack-fish. 1887 J. CUMMINS *Hints Anglers*, II. Trout are well on the feed they will take the male or *Jack flies readily. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. vi. Swearing it was the largest *jack-hare he ever saw. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 31 British Long-tailed Titmouse .. *Jack in a bottle. 1616 SURFL & MARKS *Country Farnie* 712 Of Merlins there are both male and female, the male is called *Jack-merlin. 1843 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (ed. 6) II. 80 The *Jack-spaniard may be called the wasp of the West Indies, it is twice as large as a British wasp. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* II. ix. 253 Sitting on the sandy turf, defiant of galliwaps and jack-spaniards.

38. In popular names of plants. Sometimes with the sense 'Dwarf, undersized', as *jack bush*, *jack oak*; *Jack-at-the-hedge*, local name in Ireland for Goose-grass or Clivers (Britten & Holland, *Appendix*); *Jack-by-the-hedge* (also †*of-the-hedge, in-the-hedge*), the Hedge-garlic, *Sisymbrium Alliaria*; also locally applied to *Lychnis diurna*, *Tragopogon pratensis*, and *Linaria minor* (Br. & Holl.); *Jack-go-to-bed-at-noon*, *Ornithogalum umbellatum* and *Tragopogon pratensis* (the latter also called simply *Go-to-bed-at-noon*); *Jack-in-the-bush*, local name for Hedge-garlic; *Jack-in-the-pulpit* (U.S.), a North American araceous plant, *Arisema triphyllum*, so called from the appearance of the upright spadix partly surmounted by the inclosing spathe; *Jack-jump-about*, local name for *Angelica sylvestris*, *Egopodium Podagraria*, and *Lotus corniculatus* (Br. & Holl.); *Jack oak*, a North American species of oak (*Quercus nigra*); also called *black jack*; *Jack of the buttery*, an old name for Stonecrop, *Sedum acre*; also called *Creeping Jack*. See also JACK-IN-THE-BOX 8, JACK-IN-THE-GREEN 2.

1812 J. CUTLER *Top. Descr. Ohio* 66 The land in this distance is mostly clothed with *jack bushes and tall woods. 1536 TURNER *Libellus* A i j a, *Alliaria*, .. *Jack of the hedge. 1578 LVTE *Doens* 639 In Englishe Sauce alone, and Iacke by the hedge. 1866 ROGERS *Agrie. & Prices* I. xxv. 627 Jack by the Hedge, or Sauce Alone .. was a favourite condiment. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Jack-in-the-hedge*, *Lychnis diurna*. 1884 M. E. WILKINS in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 788/2 It would have been like looking at a 'jack-in-the-pulpit. 1894 GIBSON *Ibid.* Mar. 565 Our well-known jack-in-the-pulpit, or Indian-turnip, with its purple-streaked canopy and sleek 'preacher' standing erect beneath it. 1821 J. FOWLER *Ym.* (1898) 15 The timber in the bottoms .. is a kind of *Jack oak and very low Cotton Wood. 1597 GEARDE *Herbal* II. cxlv. (1633) 518 Stone crop .. Wall pepper, Country pepper, and *Jacke of the Butteries.

Jack, *sb.*² Now *arch.* Forms: 4-6 *iakke*, *iak*, 4-7 *iacke*, 5-6 *iack*, 6 *iack*, 6- *jack*. [a. F. *jaque*, in OF. also *jaques* (1375 in Hatz-Darm.), in It. *giacco*, Ger. *jacke*, Du. *jak*, Sw. *jacka* jacket. Ultimate origin uncertain, but app. French: thought by some to be identical with the proper name *Jacques*, perh. as originally worn by the peasantry.]

In sense 1 possibly ultimately of the same origin as *Jack sb.*¹, but not derived from that word in English, being of common European currency. Sense 2, and still more 3, are doubtfully placed here; both may belong to *Jack sb.*¹

†1. *a.* A short and close-fitting upper garment of men and women; a jacket. *Obs.*

1375 *Will of Thos. de Hemenhale in Promp. Parv.* 256 Unum iacke de rubio worstede. c. 1375 in *Rel. Ant.* 1. 41 Women. . . with her hornes . . . rydelid gownes, and roketis, colers, lacies, iackes, pattokis, with her longe crakowis.

b. esp. A coat of fence, a kind of sleeveless tunic or jacket, formerly worn by foot-soldiers and others, usually of leather quilted, and in later times often plated with iron; sometimes applied to a coat of mail. (See *Meyrick in Archæol.* XIX. 224.) *arch.*

c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3689 Por3-out ys scheld & habreoun, Plates, & iacke & ioupono, por3-out al it 3ot. 1525 L.D. *BERNERS Froiss.* II. clxxxvii. 573 The kyng had on a iacke covered with blacke velvet, whiche sore chafed hym. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xix. 163 Quhar for i exort 3ou that 3e change 3our sperutual habitis. . . in steil iakkis and in cotis of maille, to defend 3our bodis. 1562 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetnam Soc.) I. 178 On iacke wth a brest of plate. . . iij. 1573 *TWYNE Æneid* x. (1584) P.vj. Through his golden plated iacke he thrust into the side. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* 1. 8 Like . . . the yron plates of a iacke, one lying on another. 1596 *SPENSER State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 639/1 The leather quilted iacke in iourneying and in camping, for that it is fittest to be under his shirte of mayle. 1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 1. 94 They had brought with them good iackes of Male. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3035/3 Persons . . . arm'd with Blunderbuss's, Pistols, . . . Jackcaps, Leather Doublets and Jacks. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xx. Some had the black-jack, or doublet, covered with small plates of iron of a lozenge shape. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 91 The coats of livery, or 'jacks' as they were called, which the soldiers wore at Cregey.

†*c.* *Phr.* To be on (a person's) *jack*: to lay blows on him, to attack him; to be on his back, to be down upon him. *Obs.*

1568 *Jacob & Esau* v. vi. If I wrought one stroke to day, lay me on the iacke. 1579-80 *North Plutarch, Themistocles* 127 That they . . . should stick to it like men, and lay it on the iacks of them. 1588 *Disc. Pres. Est. France* 18 So soone . . . might the king of Naur be sure that he would be vpon his iacke. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* vii. xxx. 267 They shall not . . . stirre and put out their heads, but we will be straight upon their iacks [ab tergo]. 1631 J. DENISON *Heav. Banquet* 241 All the Mariners are vpon the iacke of Ionas.

2. A vessel for liquor (either for holding liquor, or for drinking from); orig. and usually of waxed leather coated outside with tar or pitch (= *BLACK JACK* 1); a (leather) jug or tankard. *arch.*

'A iacke of leather to drinke in, because it somewhat resembles a iacke or coat of maille' (Minsheu *Ductor* 1617).

1573 *Tusser Husb.* lxxxv. (1878) 175 Treene dishes be homely, and yet not to lack, where stone is no laster take tankard and iack. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Hanap on tasse à boire*, a tankard, a iacke. 1598 *Mucedorus* in Hazl. *Dodley* VII. 218 To the buttry-hatch, to Thomas the butler for a iack of beer. 1633 *New Hamphs. Prov. Papers* (1867) I. 89, 1 iack of leather to drinke in. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1537/4 Two Drinking Jacks of Leather, edged round with Silver. 17. . . *Songs*. 'Twas merry in the Hall', And they each took a smack At the coal-black-Jack Till the fire burnt in their brain. 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* ix. A large black leathern jack, which contained two double flagons of strong ale. 1885 *Standard* 25 Dec. 3/2 Water that I had in a tin jack.

†3. Name for some joint of mutton. *Obs.*

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 435 [Laid out] in a best and a iacke of motone, v. d.

4. *Comb.* as *jack-maker*; *jack-cap*, a leathern cap to protect the head; *jack-coat*, a jacket or jack.

1575 *Estimate in St. Pap. Dom. Eliz.* CVI. No. 65 Cutting the cloth redie to be wrought by the Jackmakers. 1682 *Providence Rec.* (1894) VI. 96 Also a sarge jack coat, and a sarge paire of breeches. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3014/4 Armed with Blunderbuss's, Pistols, . . . Quarterstaves, Jack-caps, with Dogs, Toyles, and Nets. 1713 *Ibid.* No. 5086/3 A Jackcoat and old Leather Breeches. 1769 *De Foe's Tour St. Brit.* II. 158 [Firemen] to whom they give Jack Caps of Leather, able to keep them from Hurt, if Brick or Timber, or any Thing not of too great a Bulk, should fall upon them.

Jack (dzæk), *sb.*³ [Origin somewhat obscure; but most prob. a specific application of *Jack sb.*¹ (sense 3 b), said of and applied to things of smaller than the normal size; as if short for 'jack-flag', i. e. small flag (so called in contradistinction to the ensign): cf. the various uses of *jack* for *jack-bowl*, *jack-brick*, *jack-fish*, etc.; also the naval use in *jack = jack-cross-trees*.

Other conjectures have been offered, e.g. that the name is the F. *Jacquer*, James, and that the jack was so called from King James I, who introduced the original union flag; or, that the word is prob. identical with *Jack sb.*², the leathern surcoat having been (it is suggested) sometimes emblazoned with the cross of St. George. But app. neither of these conjectures covers the early use of the word.]

A ship's flag of smaller size than the ensign, used at sea as a signal, or as a mark of distinction; *spec.*

the small flag which is flown from the jack-staff at the bow of a vessel (formerly at the sprit-sail topmast head), and by which the nationality of a ship is indicated, as in *British jack*, *Dutch jack*, *French jack*.

In British use the jack has been since the 17th c. (except under the Commonwealth) a small sized 'Union Flag' of the period (Union Jack), which has also been, since 1707, inserted in the upper canton of the ensign; hence, the name 'union jack' is often improperly applied to the union flag itself, when this is not carried or used as a jack. Every maritime nation has a jack of its own; this is usually, either as in Great Britain, the German Empire, Sweden, and the United States, the same as the canton of the ensign, or, as in France and the Netherlands, identical with the ensign, only smaller. (Prof. J. K. Langton.)

1633 *Sailing Instruct.* (MS. Sloane 2682, ff. 51). You are alsoe for this present service to keepe in yo^r Jack at yo^r Boultspritt end and yo^r pendant and yo^r Ordinance. 1653 *Sail. Instr.* (MS. Sloane 3282, ff. 75 b). If yo^r cheife of yo^r squadron come by yo^r Lee and make a waft wth his Jack that then every shipp of his squadron beare und^r his sterne and speake wth him. 1654 *Sail. Instr.* in G. Penn *Mem. Sir W. Penn* (1833) II. 59. 1665 *Ibid.* 599. 1667 *Pepys Diary* 22 June. That the Dutch did take her [the *Royal Charles*] with a boat of nine men. . . and presently a man went up and struck her flag and jacke. 1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 758/4 A Ship carrying the Hambrongh Colours, who upon our Commanding him on Board with a Gun, immediately put up a Holland Ensign, and a Flushing Jack. 1673 *SIR L. JENKINS Let. to Earl of Arlington* in *Wynne Life* I. 91 All vessels whatsoever being in the King's service and wearing his colours, flag or Jack may have the same right done to them. 1678 *MARVELL Growth Poverty* Wks. 1875 IV. 275 A sorry yacht, but bearing the English Jack, in August 1671. 1688 *Sia J. KNATHNELL Diary* in N. & Q. 3rd Ser. VI. 2/2 He knew her to be a Custome-house boat by her Jack or pendant. 1694 *LUTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 343 This day was published their majesties proclamation. . . prohibiting other than the kings ships to wear their majesties Jack, called the Union Jack. 1702 *Royal Proclam.* 18 Dec. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3871/1 All such Ships as have Commissions of Letters of Mart or Reprisals, shall, besides the Colours which may be worn by Merchants Ships, wear a Red Jack, with the Union Jack, described in a Canton of the upper Corner thereof next the Staff. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4298/2 He entered into the Bay under French Jack and Pendant. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 119 The Signal is to shew a white Jack at the Main Top-mast Head. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1776), *Jack*, a sort of flag colour or colours displayed from a mast erected on the outer end of a ship's bowsprit. In the British navy the Jack is . . . a small union flag . . . but in merchant-ships this union is bordered with a red field. 1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isl.* 255 At day-light, an English Jack was hoisted at the masthead. 1794 NELSON 30 July in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 463, I had established a signal with L'Amiable, a Dutch Jack inverted, when I wanted a boat. 1805 *Log "Polyphemus"* 21 Oct. *Ibid.* (1846) VII. 156 note. A Spanish two-decker . . . hauled in her colours . . . and waved an English Jack from her trawle. 1855 M. BRIDGES *Pop. Mod. Hist.* 322 The British Jack obtained a complete triumph. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. In the United States naval service the Jack is a blue flag with a white five-pointed star for each State in the Union. It is hoisted on a jack-staff at the bowsprit-cap when in port, and is also used as a signal for a pilot when shown at the fore. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 89 The 'Jack' and the ensign still continue to be carried on staves at the extremities of the vessel.

Jack, *sb.*⁴ Also 7 *giack* (e), *jawk*, 9 *jak*. [ad. Pg. *jaca* (in Garcia De Orta, 1563), ad. Malayalam *chakka*. The earliest European representation of the word is *chagui* in Friar Jordanus c. 1328 (Hakl. Soc. 1863, 13): see Yule.] The fruit of a tree (*Artocarpus integrifolia*) of the East Indies, resembling the bread-fruit, but larger and of coarser quality. Also the tree itself.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 505 Iacns are bigger . . . and grow out of the bodie of the tree: they are of so many pleasant tastes, but hard to digest. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 183 The Jacks or Giacks . . . deserve description. . . the Jacke is for bignesse comparable to a Pmpion. 1698 *FAVER Acc. E. India* p. 67 This side is all covered with Trees of Cocoes, Jawks, and Mangoes. 1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 319 Banka. . . abounds in coco nuts, limes, nankas or jacks, fish, turtle, and ratans. 1859 *TENNENT Ceylon* II. vii. i. 111 The jak with broad glossy leaves and enormous yellow fruit. 1878 P. S. ROBINSON *Ind. Garden* (ed. 2) 49 The monstrous jack that in its eccentric bulk contains a whole magazine of tastes and smells.

b. Comb. as *jack-fruit*, *timber-tree*, *wood*.

1694 T. R. in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 280 A sort of large Club-Moss putting forth of the Jack-Trees and Mango's. 1789 *SAUNDERS Ibid.* LXXIX. 79 Jack and saul timber, are frequently to be met with in the forests and jungles. 1810 MARIA GRAHAM *Frul.* 101 (Y.) The jack-wood . . . at first yellow, becomes on exposure to the air of the colour of mahogany. 1830 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 496 The cook having chosen to roast a jack fruit on a spit.

†**Jack**, *sb.*⁵ *Obs.* Colloq. abbrev. of *JACOBITE*.

1695 B. BLAIRE in *SIR R. Blackmore Hist. Conspir.* (1723) 180 Men of the greatest Acquaintance and Influence amongst the Jacks. 17100 D'URVEY *Pills* (1719) I. 355 The Jacks are fierce, and Yammitaries are flesh'd. 1708 *MAS. CENTLIVRE Busie Body* i. We are all thought to be Politicians, or Whigs, or Jacks, or High-Flyers, or Low-Flyers, or Levellers. 1732 *Genil. Mag.* II. 770 A Jack 'o' the Day in a Coffee-House prating, For Freedom as strongly as D'Anvers, debating.

Jack, *sb.*⁶ ? *Obs.* Abbreviation of *JACOBIN sb.*³ (variety of pigeon). Also *jack pigeon*.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* iii. 512 The Tame or House Pigeons are called Barbels, Jacks, Crappers. . . The small Jack Pigeon is a good Breeder. 1812 J. NOTT *Dekker's Gulls Hornbk.* 76 The jacobine, or jack vulgarly called.

Jack, *sb.*⁷ Short for *JACK-BOOT*. *Ankle-jack*: see *ANKLE* 3. *colloq.*

1801 C. K. SHARPE *Corr.* 11 Apr. (1888) I. 108 His lordship . . . wears . . . boots nearly approaching to jacks. 1869 *Daily News* 13 July. A short jacket and voluminous knickerbockers. . . with purple worsted stockings, low-up ankle jacks, and a wide-awake hat.

Jack, *sb.*⁸ Colloq. abbrev. of *Jacqueminot*, name of a variety of tea-rose.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 241/1 The box contained a . . . nosegay, with a 'Jack' rose in the centre.

Jack, *sb.*⁹ Colloq. abbrev. of *JACKAL*.

1892 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 5/4 The pack soon started a fine jackal, who led the hunt over the big paddy bunds and cactus fences. . . The jack was killed, and the Master presented the brush to Lady Harris.

Jack, *sb.*¹⁰, var. of *JAKES*.

Jack (dzæk), *v.*¹ [In senses 1, 2, from different senses of *JACK sb.*¹ Sense 3 may be merely onomatopoeic: cf. *CHUCK v.*²]

1. *trans.* To *jack up*: To hoist with a jack (see *JACK sb.*¹ 10).

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 6/1 To 'jack-up' a seven-ton engine and replace it on the rails.

2. *intr.* To hunt or fish at night with a jack (see *JACK sb.*¹ 26). *U. S.*

1881 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 692/2 Gad went out 'jacking' with him, and jumped right over the bow of the boat to catch a deer. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 61 Few have ever tried jacking for pickerel in the spring, by the light of a cedar wood or a kerosene blaze.

3. *dial.* or *colloq.* To *jack up*: *a. trans.* (a) To do for, ruin. (b) To throw up, give up, abandon. (Cf. *CHUCK v.*² 2 b.) Also simply to *jack* (rare).

1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Jacked-up*, ruined, done for. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 9 Oct. The Liberal canvassers . . . became dissatisfied and threatened to 'Jack up' their books. 1881 M. REYNOLDS *Engine-Driving Life* 66 To burn a fire-box, burns your name into the locomotive superintendent's black-book, and there you are jacked up for ever. 1897 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 795 About 16 per cent 'jack it up' and go back to the slough and mire.

b. absol. or *intr.* To give up suddenly or promptly.

1873 *Slang Dict.* s.v. *Jacked up*, To *jack-up* is to leave off doing anything suddenly. 1875 *PARISH Sussex Gloss.*, *Jack-up*, to give up anything in a bad temper. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Jack-up* . . . also, to become bankrupt or insolvent. 1889 *BOLBROOK Robbery under Arms* (1890) 135 [It] took a deal of punishment before he jacked up. 1898 — *Rom. Canvass Town* 253 As a man, a gentleman, and a squatter, I 'jacked up' at the cookery.

Jack, *v.*² To take off the 'jacket' of a seal.

a. 1795 G. LOW *Fauna Orcad.* (1813) 17 One party, armed with clubs, fall to knocking them on the head, and another set to jacking, i. e. cutting off the skin, together with the blubber on it.

Jack-a-dandy (dzæk-ādæ'ndi). Also 7 *Tack O'Dandy*. [See *JACK sb.*¹ 35, and cf. *DANDY sb.*¹] A little pert or conceited fellow; a contemptuous name for a beau, fop, dandy.

1632 *BROME North. Lasse* III. ii. He throw him into the Dock rather then he shall succeed Jack O'Dandy. 1664 *ETHEREDGE Com. Revenge* II. iii. Leave her, she's only worth the Care Of some spruce Jack-a-dandy. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) IV. xxix. 209 Notwithstanding all the Jack-a-dandies that have been flitting about you. 1869 *SPURGEON J. Ploughm.* *Talk* 13 I'd sooner by half bend my back double with hard work than be a jack-a-dandy.

attrib. a. 1791 *GROSE Olio* (1796) 98 Ere in this jack-a-dandy plight, I boasted an exclusive right. 1822 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xix. 172 Tom did not understand French, but . . . despised it as a jack-a-dandy acquirement.

Hence *Jack-a-da-dandyism* [see -ISM].

1822 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iv. 41 They call in Jack Grolwing, who scorns Jack-a-dandyism, and he gets a solitary guinea.

Jackal (dzæk-ā'l). Forms: 7 *jaccal* (1), *jacal*, *jakhāl*, *jackalle*, *chacal*, (*jagale*, *jacal*, *joe-caul*), 7-8 *jack-call*, 7-9 *jackall*, *chacal*, (8 *shackal* (1), *siacalle*, 9 *shakal*), 7- *jackal*. [Cor-

ruption of Turkish *جكال* *chakāl*, ad. Pers. *شغال* *shagāl* or *شغال* *shaghāl*, cognate w. Skt. *śṛgāla*, *śṛgāla* jackal. Through Turkish also, F. *chacal* (formerly also in *eng.*), whence Pg. *chacal*, It. *sciaca*, Ger. (Da., Sw.) *schakal*. The Du. *jakhals* was prob. from *eng.*: cf. quot. 1694. The English word was formerly (as still in some dialects) stressed on the second syllable; the current form, and the obsolete *jack-call*, show association with the proper name *Jack*, and names of animals containing it.]

1. An animal of the dog kind, about the size of a fox; one of various species of *Canis*, as *C. aureus* or *C. anthus*, inhabiting Asia and Africa, hunting in packs by night with wailing cries, and feeding on dead carcases and small animals; formerly supposed to go before the lion and hunt up his prey for him, hence termed 'the lion's provider'.

Described by Topsell, 1607, p. 439 as 'the second kind of hyæna'.

1603 W. BIDDOULPH *Let. in Purchas Pilgrims* viii. ix. (1625) 1337 About Scanderone there are many ravenous beasts about the bigness of a Foxe, commonly called there Jackalles. 1615 G. SANDVS *Trav.* iii. 205 Iaccalls . . . do lurke in the obscure vaults. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* i. 247 A kind of beast little bigger then a Foxe . . . vulgarly called *Jagale*, used to . . . scratch the bodies of the dead out of their graves. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 255 The Lyon . . . will not seek his prey himself, but sends his Caterer, or Jack-call to run about

to seek it. 1667 DAYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxxxii. Close by, their Fire-ships, like Jackals, appear, Who on their Lions for the prey attend. 1672 W. DE BRITAIN *Dutch Usurp.* 33 They must not be like the Joe-caul, which provides food for the Lyon. 1684 WIZELIA *Journ. Greece* iii. 264 An Habitation only for Wolves, Foxes, and Chacals. 1694 T. R. in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 276 Those Asiatick Foxes, vulgarly named by Travellers, Jakhals, or Jacals. 1704 W. J. BRUNY *Voy. Levant* x. 39 A great many Sicalles, or Wild Dogs. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xxvi. 112 The shackalls in the woods hark'd and howl'd. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* ii. vi. 1. 266 He who has been bitten by a dog, a shakal, or an ass. 1831 MOJA in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 914 From burial fields the midnight chacal cried. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 237 The shriek of the jackal bursting on the ear in the silence of night. 1885 BIBLE (R.V.) *Job* xxx. 29, I am a brother to jackals [1611 dragons], and a companion to ostriches.

2. *fig.* A person who acts like a jackal, *esp.* one who does subordinate preparatory work or drudgery for another, or ministers to his requirements.

a 1688 G. STEDLING *Serm. & Disc.* (1692) 384 Those lesser ones...are but so many Jack-calls to fetch him in store of prey. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 71. ¶ 7 A lion, or a master-spy, hath several jack-calls under him, who are his retailers in intelligence. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 146 (*Dial. old plays*) Alexander Goffe, the woman-actor at Blackfriars...used to be the jackall, and give notice of time and place. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xviii. 460 [Richard's] cruelty and ingratitude towards his jackal, Buckingham, who wrought hard to help him to his bad eminence.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *jackal cry*, *skin*; *jackal-headed* *adj.*, *-hunting*; *jackal buzzard*, an African species of buzzard (*Buteo jackal*).

1680 MORENO *Geog. Rect.*, *Lesser Tartary* (1685) 77 The Commodities...are Slaves...Chacal-Skins. 1823 BYRON *Juan* ix. xxvi. Nor give my voice to slavery's jackall cry. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* Intro. (1858) 43 Endless processions of jackal-headed gods. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 4/3 His chapters...on jackal-hunting are excellent.

Jack-a-lantern: see JACK-O'-LANTERN.

Jackaleg: see JOCKTELEG.

Jack-a-Le-nt. *arch.* Also -o'-Lent, -of Lent. [*See A prep.*]

1. A figure of a man, set up to be pelted: an ancient form of the sport of 'Aunt Sally', practised during Lent. Hence *fig.* a butt for every one to throw at. *arch.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W. v. v.* 134 See now how wit may be made a Jack-a-Lent when 'tis upon ill employment. 1604 W. TERILO *Fr. Bacon's Proph.* 162 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 274 Ever upon Easter day, All Jack a Lents were cast away. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* iv. iii. Thou...Travell'st to Hampstead Heath on Ash Wednesday. Where thou dost stand six weeks the Jack of Lent for boys to hurl, three throws a penny, at thee. 1682 SHADWELL *Medal* 295 Those Factious Few...Set up a Jack of Lent, and throw at it. 1813-49 BRAND'S *Pop. Antiq.* I. 101. 1863 CHAMBERS' *Bk. of Days* I. 240/2.

2. *transf.* A puppet; an insignificant or contemptible person. *arch.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. iii. 27 You little Jack-a-Lent, have you bin true to vs? 1654 G. GODDARD in *Intro. Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 83 To make the Parliament a mere Jack-a-Lent, and as insignificant a nothing as the single person. 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* iii. ii. What encouragement have I given you, Jack-a-Lent, to attack me with your tenders? 1884 T. HARDY *Wessex T.*, *Interlopers at the Knap* (1889) 190 Can a Jack-o'-lent believe his few senses on such a dark night, or can't he?

† 3. A Lenten dish; a Lenten faster; Lent personified. *Obs.*

1643 *Char. Oxf. Incendiary* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) V. 471/2 A Jack-a-Lent, made of a red Herring and a Leek. 1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 261 Sprats need no description, being one of Jackalents' principal Pages.

† 4. = JACK-O'-LANTERN 2. *Obs.*

c 1717 *Let. fr. Mist's Jnrl.* (1722) I. 99 The [Aurora Borealis] is as frequent in the Northern Countries as a Jack of Lent is here.

Jackanapes (dʒæˈkænpəs). Forms: a. 5 Iac Napes (Nape), Iack (Iack) Napys, 5-6 Iack naps, 6 Iacke Napes (napes), Iack-, Iackanapes. β. 6 Iack(e a napes, (Iack of Napes), 7-8 Jack-a-napes; 7 Jack-a-nape. γ. 6-7 Iack(e) an apes (Apes), Iack(e)-an-apes (-Apes), (7 Jack and Apes); 7 Jack an Ape, Jack-an-Ape, 9 Jack-an-ape, Jackanape. δ. 6-7 Iack(e)-anapes, 7 jacanapes, jackanaps, jackinapse, 7-jackanapes; 7 Jackanape. *Pl.* -apes, -apesses, (-ap'ss). [*Precise origin uncertain.*]

So far as yet found, the word appears first as an opprobrious nickname of William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk (murdered 1450), whose badge was a clog and chain, such as was attached to a tame ape. Hence, in a poem of 1449 (see 2a), in which other noblemen are denominated by their badges or heraldic emblems, as the Swan, fiery Cresset, Porticullis, Wheat-ear, etc., Suffolk is styled 'the Ape-clogge', and in somewhat later satirical invectives is referred to as an ape, and entitled *Jack Napes*; this being inferentially already a quasi-proper name for a tame ape, as it is seen to be in 1522. (The converse hypothesis, that Suffolk was for some other reason called 'Jack Napes', and that this nick-name was transferred from him to the ape, does not, on a review of the facts, seem probable.) But of *Jack Nape* or *Napes*, and its relation to an ape or apes, no certain explanation can be offered; it was perhaps, in its origin, merely a playful or whimsical name for a tame ape, and the *n-* might arise as in *nunckle* and *neye* (*birds-nie*, *pigs-ney*), or as in the by-names *Ned*, *Noll*, *Nell*, and the *-s* might be in imitation of the *-s* of surnames such as *Jakkes*, *Hobbes*, Vol. V.

Symmes, etc., already in use, so that 'Jack Napes' parodied a human name and surname. If this was the standing of the name, it is easy to understand that it might never attain to literary use, till it became the nick-name of Suffolk. Be this as it may, the fact remains that *Jack Napes* is the earliest form, of which *Jack-a-Napes*, *Jack of Napes* (Napes), *Jack-an-ape*, *Jack-and-apes*, are later perversions, app. attempts of 'popular etymology' to make the expression more intelligible. In accordance with this view, the original sense is here taken as 'ape', of which the use in 2a is treated as a derived application, though it is in point of date the earliest use that has come down to us, and may possibly, with further evidence, have to stand first.]

1. Name for a tame ape or monkey.

† a. as the quasi-proper name of an ape. *Obs.*

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 651 He grynnes and he gapis As it were iack naps. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 69 Nodding, beeking, and mowinge, as it were Iacke a napes. 1531 — *Exp. 1 John* (1537) 23 He delyted in them, as wein y^e gestures of Iacke napes. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* i. (1560) 4b, They mocke and mow at them like Iack a napes. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 54 Women that have as much knowledge in phisick or surgery as hath Iackeanapes. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxxvii. (1612) 184 Iacke Napes, forsooth, did chafe because I [the Owle] ate my slaue the Bat. 1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe Wks.* 1869 II. 201 Some like him to a trimmed Asse And some to Iacke-an-Apes. 1674 CAMDEN'S *Rem.* (1870) Proverbs 321 Can Jack an Ape be merry when his clog is at his heel?

b. as common noun: An ape, a monkey. *arch.*

1566 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2124 To mockynge, to mowynge, lyke a Iackeanpes. 1577 BRETON *Flourish on Fancie* in *Park Heliconia* I. 21 A sight of asses then There stoode in battell ray, With Iackeanapes on their backes. 1589 MARPREL. *Ept.* B. h. The Reader cannot chuse but haue as great delight therein, as a Iacke an Apes hath in a Whip. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxxviii. 575 A Jack an Ape, a cat, or some such contemptible creature. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1662) 81 Like fawning Curie, or mopping Jack-an-Ape. 1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 7 Some brought Jackanaps's, such green Ones as are commonly seen in England to be sold. 1740 CHESTERF. *Let.* (1792) I. lxiv. 180 Dressing him out like a jackanapes, and giving him money to play the fool with. [arch. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii. Had I but a rebeck or a guitar at my back, and a jackanapes on my shoulder. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xvii. (1888) 163, I could see him climbing like a jackanapes.]

2. Applied to a person compared to an ape.

† a. as quasi-proper name, applied to the Dnke of Suffolk (whose badge was an ape's clog and chain). *Obs.*

[c 1449 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 222 The Rote is ded, the Swanne is gone, The rills Cressett hath lost his lyght;... The White Lion is leyde to slepe Thoru'g the envye of the Ape clogge (*gloss.* Southfolk).] 1450 *Ibid.* 224 (*Arrest Dh. Suffolk*) Jack Napsy, with his clogge Hath tiede Talbot oure gentille dogge. Wherefore Beamowt that gentille rache. Hath brought Jack Napis in an eville cache... [God] save the kyngde and God forbode That he sucne apes any mo fede. *Ibid.* 232 (*Death Dh. Suffolk*) Jack Napes wolde one the see a mayner to ben, With his clogge and his cheyn, to seke more treasour... For Jac Napes [also For Jac Nape] soule Placebe and Dirige.

† b. as quasi-proper name of a man using the tricks, or displaying the qualities, of an ape. *Obs.*

1534 *Let. & Pap. Hen. VIII* (Rolls) VII. 39 As he played at cards with me...[he] said I played Jacke Napes with him. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-Bk.* (Camden) 120, I quoth Jack a napes, by these ten bones, Nothing happens amiss to a preapard minde. 1575-6 F. BARNES *Let. in Eccl. Proc. Ep. Barnes* (Surtees) Pref. 10 Churlish people... who shew but, as the proverb is, Jack of Napes charity in their hearts. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* i. vii. 159 It was nothing else, but a lottie trick of iacke an apes.

c. as common noun: One who is like an ape in tricks, airs, or behaviour; a ridiculous upstart; a pert, impertinent fellow, who assumes ridiculous airs; a coxcomb. (The current use.) Also, playfully, a pert forward child, a 'monkey'.

c 1555 HARTSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 291 This the Divell's Jackanapes made pastime to Lucifer. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* H. j. b. A iollie light timbered Iacke a Napes, in a sute of watchet fadfa. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iii. v. 88 *Hel.* Which is he? *Dia.* That Iacke an-apes with scarfes. 1610 *Histriom.* vi. 56 Now stands at every door a Iack and Apes, And tels me 'tis too late, his Lord hath din'd. a 1654 SKELTON *Table-T.* (Arb.) 96 They tell him he's a Jackanapes, a Rogue and a Rascal. 1709 *Tatler* No. 86 ¶ 3 Upon which the pert Jackanapes Nick. Doubt tipp'd me the Wink. 1748 CHESTERF. *Let.* (1774) I. 349, I always put these pert Jackanapes out of countenance. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv. She hath favoured, doth favour, and will favour, this jackanapes. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* iv. A whiskered Jackanapes, like that officer, set to command grey-headed men before he can command his own temper.

† 3. Applied contemptuously to a cruxifix. *Obs.*

1562 BILLINGHAM *Let. in Foxe A. & M.* (1583) 1935, I will rather have these knees pared off, then I will kneele to yonder Iacknaps.

4. *Mining.* The small guide pulleys of a whim' (Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining* 1883).

† 5. *Jackanapes on horseback*: name for a profliferous variety of marigold, daisy, etc. in which additional flower-heads spring from the principal one; also for a monstrous variety of cowslip or oxlip in which the calycine segments are converted into leaves. *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cxliiii. § 7. 602 *Calendula maior proflifera*. This fruitfull or much bearing Marigolde, is... called of the vulgar sort of women Iacke an apes a horse backe. *Ibid.* cclx. § 2. 635 Oxelip... whose flowers are curled and wrinkled after a most strange manner, which our women have named, Iacke an apes on horsebacke. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* v. 12 Double daisies... both white and red, both bluish and speckled or party-coloured, besides that

which is called Iacke-an Apes on Horsebacke. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* vii. 70/2 The Jack-an-Apes on Horse-hack, or the fantastick Cowslip, hath the flower all green and jagged, like to a Juli flower.

6. *attrib.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W. t. iv.* 113 You, Iack 'Nape: gine-a this Letter to Sir Hugh, by gar it is a shallenge... I will teach a scurvy Iack-an-nape Priest to meddle, or make. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mar.* ii. i. All my fear is of that pink-an-eye jack-an-apes boy, her page. 1660 PEYRS *Diary* 5 July, This morning my brother Tom brought me my jackanapes coat with silver buttons. 1813 MAE. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1832) I. iii. 44 The squire... declared that he would not be brow-beat by any... jackanapes colonel. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* ii. xvii. Any jackanapes lawyer... might think it fine thus to insult... harmless nobleman.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Ja'ckana-pery**, action characteristic of a jackanapes; **Ja'ckana-pish**, **Jackan-apsian** *adjs.*, having the character of a jackanapes.

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 448 That monument of congenial jackanapery reared... in caricature of an Elizabethan mansion. 1880 'VERN. LEE' *Belcaro* vi. 151 Calling in Offenbach or Lecocq to rewrite that air in true jackanapsian style. 1884 *J. Bull's Neighb.* vii. 50 Go into a bureau de poste, and see how you will be insulted by the jackanapish officialism there.

Jackaroo (dʒækəˈruː), *sb.* *Australian colloq.* Also *jackeroo*. [*A derivative of JACK sb. 1, app. with the ending of kangaroo.*] A man newly arrived from England to gain experience in the bush (see quot. 1885); an inexperienced young colonist.

1880 W. SENIOR *Travel & Trout* 19 (Morris) Jackaroos—the name given to young gentlemen newly arrived from home to gather colonial experiences. 1880 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life in Queensland* (1881) I. 53 The young Jackaroo woke early next morning. 1885 H. FINCH-HATTON *Advance Australia* 85 (Morris) Before starting on their own account to work a station, they go into the bush to gain colonial experience, during which process they are known in the colony as 'jackaroos'. 1890 BOLDEWOOD *Squatter's Dream* vii. 72 If these here fences is to be run up all along the river, any Jackaroo can go stock-keeping.

Hence **Jackaroo' v. intr.**, to lead the life of a jackaroo; to gain experience of bush-farming.

1887 DAYNE in *Name of Trar* 134 Ah, wouldn't I break you in, if I had you jackerooing at Bundoolumoonung for six months. 1890 BOLDEWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 91 Perhaps the young one's going jackerooing at Jedwood. 1890 'TASMA' in *her Earliest Youth* 152 (Morris) There's nothing for them to do but to go and jackaroo up in Queensland.

Jackass (dʒækˈæs), *sb.* [*f. JACK sb. 1 37 + ASS.*]

1. A male ass, a he-ass.

1727 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* 128 Pliny relates from Varro that a Jack-ass for a Stallion was bought for 3,229l. 3s. 4d. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 385, I have seen a jack-ass, from that country, above fifteen hands high. 1803 A. YOUNG in *A. Hunter's Geog. Ess.* III. 197 The Earl of Egremont, early in 1800 established a team of six Jack-asses for carting. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* viii. She often contrived to... give him a ride upon her jackass. 1899 MOOREY in *Westm. Gaz.* 26 May 9/1 The old Greeks, when disputing and debating about idle contentions, had an expression that they were contending for the shadow of a jackass.

2. Applied opprobriously to a stupid or foolish person, a dolt, a blockhead: = ASS 2.

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* vii. I... began... to think I had borne myself something like a jackass in the matter. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iv. The purest Jackass in Cloisterham.

3. **Laughing Jackass** (also in mod. use simply *jackass*): the Giant Kingfisher of Australia (*Dacelo gigas*), so called from its loud discordant cry.

The name is also given to a kind of owl (*Sceloglaux albifacies*) in New Zealand, and *Jackass* or *Derwent Jack-ass* to a shrike (*Cracticus cinereus*) in Tasmania.

1798 D. COLLINS *N. S. Wales* 615 (Morris) Bird named by us the Laughing Jackass. 1833 STURT *S. Australia* II. iv. 100 He returned with... a laughing jackass... a species of king's-fisher, a singular bird, found in every part of Australia. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jnrl.* x. 326 The laughing Jackass (*Dacelo cervina*, Gould) of this part of the country, is of a different species from that of the eastern coast. 1848 H. W. HAYGARTH *Bush Life Australia* xii. 130 The silence... was broken in a startling manner by the loud note, ba! ha! ha! of the 'laughing jackass'. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xviii. 148 Below us, in the valley, a mob of jackasses were shouting and laughing uproariously. 1880 MRS. MEREDITH *Tasman. Friends & Foes* 110 (Morris) We, too, have a 'jackass', a smaller bird, and not in any way remarkable, except for its merry gabbling sort of song. 1884 T. H. PORTS *Out in the Open* 122 (*ibid.*) *Athene Albifacies*, wekai of the Maoris, is known by some up-country settlers as the big owl or laughing jackass.

4. *Naut.* a. A kind of heavy rough boat used in Newfoundland. (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867.)

b. = *Hawse-bag*: see *HAUSE sb. 1* 5. (*U. S.*)

5. *attrib.*, (in sense 2) as *jackass author*, etc.; *Comb.*, as *jackass-driver*, *-headed* *adj.*; *jackass-brig*, 'a brig with square topsail and topgallant-sail instead of a gaff-topsail' (*Cent. Dict.*); *jack-ass copal*, the raw copal of Zanzibar: see *quots.*; *jackass-deer*, an African antelope, the singsing; *jackass-fish*, a fish of the Australian seas (*Chilodactylus macropterus*), highly esteemed as food; *jackass frigate* (see *quot.* and cf. *donkey-frigate*: *FRIGATE sb. 2* b, *quot.* 1867); *jackass penguin*, a common species of penguin (*Spheniscus demersus*), so called from its cry; *jackass pick* (see *quot.*); *jackass rabbit* = *JACK-RABBIT*; *jackass-rigged a.*, ? rigged like a jackass-brig.

1804 J. FITZPATRICK *To an Old Printer*, And many a jackass author has his wit Saved from damnation's literary pit. 1860 READE *Cloister & II*. lv. (1896) 157 A dog as big as a 'jackass colt'. 1872 R. F. BURTON *Zanzibar* I. 357 These places supply only the raw or unripe Copal, locally called Chakazi, and by us corrupted to 'Jackass'. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 28 May 340/2 The raw, or true, copal is called chakare, corrupted by the Zanzibar merchant to jackass copal. 1899 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 143 Your poor industrious 'jackass-driver'. 1898 MORRIS *Austral English*, Morwong, the New South Wales name for the fish *Chilodactylus macropterus*; also called the Carp and 'Jackass-fish'. 1833 MARRYAT P. *Simple* xlii. 'What do you mean by a 'jackass frigate'?' inquired I. 'I mean one of your twenty-eight gun ships, so called, because there is as much difference between them and a real frigate, like the one we are sailing in, as there is between a donkey and a race-horse. 1851 *Voy. to Mauritius* I. 10 The skipper looks anxiously toward the man of war, a jackass frigate, lying lower down the harbour. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xii. To be jumped upon by a 'jackass-headed old idiot like that. 1863 G. KEARNEY *Links in Chain* ix. 105 The famous 'Jackass Penguin'. 1865 *Reader* 29 Apr. 186/2 Commonly called the 'Jackass Penguin', from its habit, while on shore, of throwing its head backwards, and making a loud strange noise like the braying of that animal. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 60 When the pick is much used as a lever, the head is frequently formed, with a projecting wing to afford increased support to the helve. This is called a 'jackass pick. 1851 AUDUBON *Vivip. Quadr. N. A.* II. 97 All ideas of blue mountains, vast rolling prairies, etc., were cut short by a 'jackass-rabbit bounding from under our horses' feet. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 475/3 Jackass rabbits (the Californian hare), and numbers of grey, and squirrels, scampered, over the flats. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 168 To have 'jack-ass racing upon particular days. 1883 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise 'Falcon'* (1887) 32 October 19th., passed a 'jackass-rigged craft.

Hence *Jackass v. intr.*, to ride a jackass; *Jackassery*, the character of a jackass (see 2), gross folly or stupidity; (with *pl.*) something characteristic of a jackass, a piece of folly; *Jackassification*, the action of making a jackass of, stultification; *Jackassism* = *jackassery*; *Jackassness*, the quality of being a jackass, gross foolishness. (All more or less *nonce-words*.)

1803 LELAND *Mem.* I. 228 Driving in a Russian telega, or 'jackassing in Egypt. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 618 The genius of 'jackassery is not always to rule us. 1869 MAS. RANDOLPH *New Eve* II. xiii. 406 He will clothe his body after the latest jackasseries of the masquerade. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 57 Acting on the principle of the general 'jackassification of mankind, he abuses them right and left. 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Wedding-Day* 46 Calling names, whether done to attack or to back a schism, is... a great piece of 'jack-ass-ism. 1803 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 238 The crimes of pedantry, stupidity, 'jackassness. 1885 MRS. PIRRIE *Lady Lovelace* I. v. 74 To convey such news... was the very essence of Jackassness.

Jack-bird. [Echoic; influenced by JACK sb.1] 1. A local name for the fieldfare.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 6 Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*).. Jack bird. From its cry. Cf. *Chack chack* (Luxemburg), *Clague* (Normandy).

2. 'A bird of the South Island of New Zealand, *Creadion cinereus*' (MORRIS *Austral Eng.*).

1873 SIR W. BULLER *Birds N. Zealand* (1888) I. 23 (MORRIS) I have... adopted the name of Jack-bird, by which it is known among the settlers in the South Island. Why it is known so called I cannot say, unless this is an adaptation of the native name *Tieke*... the equivalent, in the Maori vernacular, of our Jack.

Jack-boot, jackboot. [Sense of *jack* uncertain; taken by some as JACK sb.2, but may be JACK sb.1] A large strong boot the top of which came above the knee, serving as defensive armour for the leg, worn by cavalry soldiers in the 17th and 18th centuries; also, a large boot coming above the knee, worn by fishermen and others.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2182/4 He had a light bob Perwig... and a pair of Jack-Boots. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 435 ¶ 6 Should they meet a Man on Horseback, in his Breeches and Jack-Boots. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 74 Leather, so dressed that it is not inferior to Iron, like our Jack-Boots. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Fecl.* (1886) 41 Two jack-boots concealed, in part, the well-mended knees of an old pair of buckskin breeches. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 17 A meagre but fiery postilion, who with tremendous jack-boots and cocked hat was flourishing on before him. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* xii. 181 Jack-boots with long brass spurs.

Jack-boot, -boots (= the 'Boots' at an inn): see JACK sb.1 35.

Jack-boy. *Obs.* [f. JACK sb.1 + BOY.] A boy employed in menial work; *spec.* a stable-boy, groom, or postillion. Cf. JOCKEY.

[1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 62 Jacke boy, ... fayne thou woldist witen.] 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* lxxxvii. (1878) 177 Rather make lackey of lack boie thy wag. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 43 Why lacke boy, ho boy, and as much newes as thou wilt. 1600 SUFFOLK *Countrie Farme* v. vii. 668 They must have the stones gathered off in winter... by little lackboyes and girdles. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Jack-boy*, a postillion. 1849 *Tr. Meinhold's Sidonia* II. 152 She... uttered coarse and shameful words, such as the most shameless groom or jack-boy would scarce pronounce.

Jack-chain. [f. JACK sb.1 + CHAIN] A chain each link of which consists of a double loop of wire, resembling a figure of 8, but with the loops in planes at right angles to each other; the links are not welded.

1639 W. CARTWRIGHT *Royal Slave* I. ii. If you'll make use of any ornaments, I've a couple of jack-chains at your

service. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* I. i. Here you see... a great Lord [bowing] to a Fishmonger, or Scrivener with a Jack-chain about his neck. 1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 125 Six lengths of jack-chain. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 6/2 Much stronger than ordinary welded or jack chains.

Jackdaw (dʒæˈkɒd). [f. JACK sb.1 37 b + DAW. Formerly stressed *jack-daw* (in J. 1755, Walker 1791, Todd 1818; still in Scotl.) Ash 1775 has *ja'chdaw*.]

1. The common name of the DAW (*Corvus monedula*), one of the smallest of the crow family, which frequents old buildings, church towers, etc.; it is easily tamed and taught to imitate the sound of words, and is noted for its loquacity and thievish propensities.

1543 *Bale Course Rom. Foxe* 87 Not all vnylke vnto Isopes choughes, whom we commonly call Iacke dawes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 223 Some cackles like a Henne, or a Iacke Dawe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. x. xxix. 285 Choughes and iack dawes: the veriest thieves... especially for silver and gold. 1672 *Wild Poet. Licent.* 32 And may the Jack-daws still the Steeples hold. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxii. (1875) 75 Jackdaws building with us under the ground in rabbit-burrows. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Jackd.* *Rheims* 12 In and out Through the motley rout That little Jackdaw kept hopping about. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 283 The Jackdaw... could not keep silence to save his life, but must talk after his fashion.

b. A species of grackle or 'blackbird' (*Quiscalus major*) of the Southern United States.

1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 412 Boat-tailed Grackle, Jackdaw. Of large size, with long, much keeled and graduated tail.

2. *fig.* Applied contemptuously to a loquacious person.

1605 TRYALL *Chev. II.* in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1884) III. 289 Bowyer a Captayne? ... a very Jackdaw with his tongue slit. 1719 D'UFFEV *Pills* I. 6 With City-Jack-daws; That make Staple-Laws, To measure by Yards and Ells.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, in reference to the Fable of the Jackdaw decked out with peacock's feathers, or to the furtive and secretive habits of the bird.

1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 49 Jack-daw poets with their stolen feathers. 1890 *Athenaeum* 19 Apr. 498/2 In the Bodleian Library, where they now rest, thanks to the jack-daw-like propensities of Mr. Secretary Pepps.

Jacked (dʒækt), *tr.* [f. JACK sb.2 + -ED.]

† a. Clothed in or armed with a jack (see JACK sb.2 1). *Obs.* b. Hardened and thickened as leather for jack-boots.

1461 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 36 The peple was jakkyd and saletted, and riotously dispoisd. 17... ? E. WARD *Welsh Monster* 3 Their brown Skins, from Knee to Foot, Are jacked like Trooper's stubborn Boot. 1841 JAMES BRIGAND xix, Dagger or sword point will not well make its way through the jacked doublings of those hides. 1849 — *Woodman* vii, Made of double jacked leather.

Jackeen (dʒækin). *Anglo-Irish.* [Irish dim. of JACK sb.1] A contemptuous designation for a self-assertive worthless fellow.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 320 A buceken, a jackeen, a squireen, or any of the intermediate classes. 1892 *O. Rev.* July 138 'Jackeens' loitering about the Dublin Theatres. 1897 SIR C. G. DUFFY *ibid.* Sept. 451 In manner and bearing he is a superb Jackeen.

Jacker (dʒæˈkɛr). [f. JACK v.1 + -ER.] One who jacks, in various senses; e.g. one who hunts or fishes with a jack; one who jacks or throws.

Jacket (dʒækt), *sb.* Forms: 5 *iaket*, -ette, 5-6 *iaket*, -ette, 6 *iakett*, *iakett(e)*, *iakket*, *iakquet* (e, -quit, *iakquet*, 5-7 *iaket*, 7- *jacket*. [a. OF. *jaguet*, *jacquet*, dim. of *jague*: JACK sb.2.]

1. An outer garment for the upper part of the body: orig. the same as, or a shorter form of the jack; now, an outer garment with sleeves, reaching no lower than the waist, worn by boys (as an *Eton jacket*) and by men in certain occupations; also a short coat without tails (as a *Norfolk jacket*), worn in shooting, riding, cycling, etc.

Also as second element in *shooting*, *smoking*, *tennis-jacket*, and the like.

1462 *Mann & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 149 For makynge off a jaket off crymysyn clothe for my sayd lurd, iij. s. liij. d. 1464 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 377 Rede clothe to make jakettes of to be saudeours. c. 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 33/40 Donas the doblert maker Hath performed my doblert And my Jaquet [F. *palloquet*]. 1527 in *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc. 1854) 5 Item I gift my white chamlett iakett to be a vestiment to our lady chapell aforesaid. 1530 PALSGR. 233/2 Iaket that hath but four quarters, *jacquette*. 1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 116 The soldiers thought good that if [Christ's seamless coat] should be kept whole vncut, and that sum of them should have the whole iaket to whose lotte it shoulde chauce. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Hogueton*, a Iaket, a cote of armor. 1599 THYAKS. *Animadv.* (1875) 31 A comone garmente... such as we call a lerkon or Iakett withoute sleeves. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. I.* 427 Some of them have Iaketts made of Plantain leaves, which were as rough as any Bear's-skin. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Jacket*, a sort of Garment in Use among Country-People. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. ii. 163 The women put on their husbands hats and jacks. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand.* by *Seine* 144 The royal archers led the way, clothed in jacks of vermilion, red, white, and green. 1841 EMERSON *Lect. on Times Wks.* (Bohn) II. 260 Before the young American is put into jacket and trousers, he says 'I want something which I never saw before'. 1897 HALL CAINE *Christian* xi, You were only a boy in jacks.

b. That worn by a jockey in horse-racing; now a loose-fitting blouse of silk or satin, of the owner's

distinctive racing colours. Hence, *to send in his jacket, take away his jacket, retain his jacket*, etc. See J. Rice *Hist. Brit. Turf* 1879.

1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* v. 83 The Duke of Bedford... very nearly requested him [Chifney senior] to send in his jacket. *Ibid.* vi. 89 Sam [Chifney]... mounted the magnificent 'purple jacket with scarlet sleeves, and gold-braid buttons' of the Prince. *Ibid.* xii. 214 Jockey Club law does not acknowledge such a process as 'sending in a jacket'... But if masters... force a senior jockey to retain their jacket, they are bound to give him their mounts, and not to... prevent him from seeking for more considerate masters elsewhere. *Ibid.* He thought nothing... of putting a silk jacket into his pocket, and riding 70 or 80 miles to a meeting, to oblige a friend. 1894 DOYLE S. *Holmes* (1899) 16/2, I glanced at the card to see the entries. It ran—... 4. Colonel Ross's Silver Blaze (black cap, red jacket).

c. A woman's outer garment analogous to that of boys or men, either loose or close-fitting, and of varying length.

1756 *Connoisseur* No. 103 ¶ 5 Her usual dishabille... is, an ordinary stuff jacket and petticoat. 1864 MISS YONGE *Cress Kate* vii. (1880) 69 To the detriment of that young lady's muslin jacket.

d. Locally in U.S., = waistcoat. (*Cent. Dict.*)

e. Applied to something worn or fastened round the body for other purposes than clothing; as a *strait-jacket*, a *swimming-jacket*.

f. Phrases. † *To line one's jacket* (*obs.*): see quot. 1611. *To dust, swinge, thrash, trim*, etc. (a person's) *jacket*, to give him a beating. Also in phrases referring to breadth or narrowness of opinions, etc. (quots. 1792, 1896).

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Accomstrer*, He stuffs himself soundly, hee lines his iacket throughly with liquor. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 74 I'll substantially thrash your jacket for you. 1740 *Christmas Entertainment* ii. (1883-4) 12, I will swinge his Jacket for him. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 367 They were not able to make a schism in their short and narrow jacket. 1845 BUCKSTONE *Green Bushes* I. 13 I'll dust your jacket if you do that again. 1896 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 6/1 He had 'widened the jacket' of his Scotch theological training by mastering the results of the most advanced German speculation.

2. An outer covering, coating, or casing of any kind placed round a vessel, as a pipe, steam-cylinder, or boiler, to protect it, prevent escape or access of heat, etc. See also STEAM-JACKET.

1815 *Specif. J. Kilby's Patent* No. 3920, I enclose my brewing vessel in another vessel which I call the case or jacket. 1837 *Chambers' Misc.* VI. No. 136, 16 The enclosing of the cylinder in a jacket or drum of wood. 1852 W. BRANOR *Lect. Arts* 213 Heating a fluid by means of a steam-warmed jacket or coil. c. 1865 J. WOLFE in *Circ. Sc. I.* 307/1 The crucible is to be covered by the plumbago jacket. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxi. 334 The evaporation is best done in a vessel like a glue-pot, in which the milk is not boiled, but is surrounded by a jacket of boiling water.

b. A paper cover or wrapper issued with a bound book, usually with the title printed upon it.

1894 *Month* May 116 It was arrayed in a handsome purple 'jacket', and bore the crown and monogram of George III. 1895 H. FAOWDE *Let.* 26 June, Paper jackets are being printed for it, worded as shown.

c. U.S. 'A folded paper or open envelop containing an official document, on which is indorsed an order or other direction respecting the disposition to be made of the document, memoranda respecting its contents, dates of reception and transmission, etc.' (*Cent. Dict.*)

3. a. The natural (usually hairy) covering or 'coat' of various animals; the fleece (of a sheep), hair (of a dog), fur (of a cat), etc.; also the skin (of a seal, fish, etc.).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 560 These kindes of Serpents... The Scythale is admirable in her varied iacket. c. 1847 COCKS in *Knowledge* (1883) 188/2 Herds of *Actinia bellis* in prime condition—jackets as red as a Kentish cherry. 1865 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. n. 242 The recent high price of long wool has tempted some flockmasters to neglect the form, in their eagerness to secure a heavy jacket. 1880 *Standard* 20 May 3 As fast as one [seal] is clubbed or shot the skinner with the sharp knife turns it out of its 'jacket', as the skin with the attached blubber is styled. 1882 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 2/2 A two-pound perch boiled in its own jacket, and served up with parsley sauce. 1898 *Ladies' Field* 6 Aug. 378/2, I have seen her in July with a magnificent jacket, while every other cat had next to none.

b. The skin of a potato (when cooked with the skin on).

1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 378 Potatoes... boiled unpeeled—or as we say, 'in their jackets'. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 31 A pot of potatoes in their jackets.

c. *Path.* A formation coating some organ.

1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 119 This white jacket, which may be a quarter of an inch thick, easily peels off the sub-jacent liver.

d. A young seal; so called from the rough fur. *Newfoundland.*

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *jacket-collar*, *pocket*, *-stuff*, *-suit*; *jacket-bodice*, a dress-bodice coming down over the skirt like a jacket; also a jacket-shaped under bodice; *jacket poultice*, a poultice placed between two folds of stuff; *jacket wise adv.* or *advb. phr.*, in the manner of a jacket.

1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 119 The laundress... had left a deep triangular singe in the very centre of the 'jacket-back. 1889 *Tablet* 3 Aug. 167 Over her 'jacket-bodice she wears

a woollen shawl. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* x, Oliver... was at once lugged along the streets by the 'jacket-collar, at a rapid pace. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 453 The crew lost their 'jacket knives. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxix, He thrust the first book into his 'jacket-pocket which he could lay his hand on. 1808 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 149 A 'jacket poultice of linseed is a common and for the most part a good application. 1643 DAYENANT *Unfort. Lovers* Wks. (1673) 133 What skirt's in fashion now; the 'jacket-way, Down to the hams? 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* i. 387 Aloft their shirts they wear a garment 'jacket wise.

Hence **Ja'cketless** *a.*, without a jacket; **Ja'ckety** *a. colloq.*, of the nature of a jacket.

1854 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 49 His coat was a light jackety sort of thing, with little pockets behind. 1862 Mas. H. Wood *Channings* vi, Her son... burst into the room jacketless. 1891 HARRY TESS xxix, *ad fin.*, Tess had come out with her milking-hood only, naked-armed and jacketless.

Ja'cket, v. [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cover with or enclose in a jacket (in various senses of the sb.).

1861 *Times* 13 May 5/4 The cylinders [of the Mooltan's engines] are 'jacketed', as it is termed,—that is, there is an upper pair of 43 inches' diameter, in which the dry steam is first used, at a pressure of 20 lb., and an outer cylinder of 96 inches' diameter, where it is worked expansively. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 65 The 'ice-box' is also a metal chamber... jacketed all over with a non-conductor. 1889 FARMER *Americana* s.v., In Government offices, to jacket a document is, after scheduling, to enclose it with other papers referring to the same subject. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 1/3 A Bible jacketed in American cloth upon the table. 1900 *Ibid.* 15 Aug. 7/1 Unfortunately, there are forty-five waiters to only forty jackets... perhaps... the managers will be able to scrape together sufficient money to jacket the unhappy five.

b. *slang.* (See quot.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, To jacket a person... is more properly applied to removing a man by underhand and vile means from any birth or situation he enjoys, commonly with a view to supplant him.

2. *dial. or colloq.* To beat, thrash. (Cf. the phrases *s.v.* JACKET *sb.* 1 f.) See also JACKETING 3.

1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., 'I'll jacket him when he comes in'. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* 1886 in FARMER *Slang.*

Jacketed (dʒæk'etəd), *a.* [*f. prec. sb. or v. + -ED.*] Clothed, covered, or surrounded with a jacket (in various senses of the sb.).

1552 HULOT, jacketed, *tunicatus*. 1831 CARLILE *Sart. Res.* 1. x, Those jacketed Gouda Cows. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 54. 79, I have seen baby London short-coated, and frocked, and breeched, and jacketed. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 66/1 Jacketed Pans, for soups [etc.].

Ja'cketing. [*f. JACKET sb. or v. + -ING 1.*]

1. = JACKET *sb.* 2.

1881 *GREENER Gun* 309 This pipe is surrounded by a water jacketing, and kept cool by a running stream of water.

2. Material, as cloth, etc. for making jackets.

1882 in OGILVIE.

3. *colloq.* A beating. Also *fig.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* 1. 92, I don't work on Sundays. If I did, I'd get a jacketing. 1894 'J. S. WINTER' *Red Coats* 29 The very worst 'jacketing' which the Colonel was capable of administering.

Jackey: see JACKING.

Jack-frame. [*f. JACK sb. 1 + FRAME.*]

1. The frame in which a jack or winch is fixed.

1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 41 The Nuts will not draw the Fore and Backsides close... then the whole Jack Frame will not stand fast and firm together.

2. *Cotton Manuf.* A contrivance consisting of a rotating can containing a hobbin, formerly much used for giving a twist to the roving as delivered by the drawing rollers, and simultaneously winding it upon the hobbin. Also called *jack-in-a-box*.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s.v., The jack-frame was superseded by the Bobbin and Fly-frame.

Jack-in-the-box, Jack-in-a-box. Also 6 **Iacke** of the boxe.

† 1. A name for a sharper or cheat; *spec.* 'a thief who deceived tradesmen by substituting empty boxes for others full of money' (Nares). *Obs.*

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 78 Jak in the bokis, for all thy mokis a vengeance mot the fall! Thy subteltie and palgardiie our fredome bringis in thrall. 1612 DEKKER *Cryer of Lanthorne*, etc. xi, This Iacke in a Boxe or this Deuill in mans shape... comes to a Golde-smiths stall. 1623 MIDDLETON, etc. *Sp. Gipsy* iv. 1, Jack in boxes nor Decoyes, Puppets, nor such poore things. 1639 GLAPHORNE *Argalus* v. Wks. 1874 1. 67 These women... tounge that lie worse than false clocks, By which they catch men like Jacks in a box. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Jack in a Box*, a Sharper, or Cheat. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

† 2. Applied contemptuously to the consecrated host, with an allusion to its reservation in the pyx.

1555 RIDLEY *Last Exam.* in FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 1759 Rayling billes against the sacramente, termynge it 'Iacke of the boxe', 'the sacramente of the halter', 'round Robin', with like vnseemly termes.

3. The name of some gambling games.

1592 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* (1600) Gij, When I should haue beene at schoole, I was close vnder a hedge... playing at spanne counter or Iacke in a boxe. 1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* iv. i. Dram. Wks. (1874) 67 Did not I... teach you your top, your palm, and your slur, Shew'd you the mystery of jack-in-the-box, and the frail die?

b. 'A game in which some article, of more or less value, is placed on the top of a stick standing in a hole, and thrown at with sticks. If the article

be hit so as to fall clear of the hole, the thrower takes it.' (Farmer *Slang.*)

1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Box, Greenw. Fair* (1850) 67½ The allurements of the stout proprietress of the 'Jack-in-the-box, three shies a penny'.

† 4. A street pedlar stationed in a portable stall or box. *Obs.*

1699 E. WARD *Lond. Spy* iii. 13 Here and there a Jack in a box, like a Parson in a Pulpit, selling Cures for your Corns, Glass Eyes for the Blind.

5. A kind of firework.

1635 J. BABINGTON *Pyrotechnia* xxxvii. 45 Another, which I call Jack in a box. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* 11. 44 Jack-in-the-box, and all sorts of fireworks. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov. 5/2 There is more attraction to the ordinary child in a handful of 'blue devils', 'Roman candles', and a 'jack-in-the-box' than a grand Crystal Palace show.

6. A toy consisting of a box containing a figure with a spring, which leaps up when the lid is raised. Also *fig.*

1702 *Infernal Wanderer* (N.). Up started every one in his seat, like a Jack in a box, crying out *Legit aut non Legit*. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lxvi, Could he have jumped up twenty times, like a Jack-in-the-box. 1856 READE *It is never too late* lxx, Two figures... came bounding like Jacks-in-the-box out of the gloom into the red light. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Oct. 8/1 Battles are won by resolute, enthusiastic men, not by Jacks-in-boxes.

7. Applied to various mechanical contrivances.

† a. A self-acting valve for relieving water-mains from accumulations of air. *Obs.* b. A screw-jack or lifting-jack, esp. one used in stowing cargo on board ship. c. A kind of screw-press: see quot. 1801. d. An instrument with a small but powerful screw, used by burglars to break open safes or doors. e. = JACK-FRAME 2.

1746 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 82 This machine which from its make we call Jack in a Box will be useful where ever water is to be conveyed a great way in Pipes. 1801 J. J. MOORE *Vocab. Sea Phrases*, *Jack in the box*, a large wooden male screw, turning in a female one, which forms the upper part of a strong wooden box, shaped like the frustrum of a pyramid. It is used... as a press. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* (1825) 8 Apr. 49/1 [He] with the assistance of hand-spikes and a hand screw, called by the sailors, 'Jack in the Box',... threw over the stone. 1841 JONES *Specif. Patent* No. 8088, 'This differential movement now commonly called the 'Jack-in-the-box' is governed by the varying rotation of the pinion D. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 23 Some years ago, one of Chubb's locks, fixed on a common iron safe, was forced open by a burglar's instrument, called a 'Jack-in-the-box'.

8. a. A West Indian tree, *Hernandia sonora*, bearing large nuts that rattle in their pericarps when shaken. b. A local appellation of the wild arum, *Arum maculatum*; cf. *Jack-in-the-pulpit* *s.v.* JACK *sb.* 38; also, of a hose-in-hose variety of primrose (Britt. & Holl.); cf. JACK *sb.* 1 32 a.

1752-9 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Hernandia*, The *Hernandia*... with a large umbellated Ivy Leaf, commonly called in the West-Indies, Jack-in-a-Box. 1756 P. BAOWNE *Jamaica* 373 *Jack-in-a-box*, the cups that sustain the nuts are very large, and as they move in the wind, keep a whistling noise, which is often frightful to unwary travellers. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Hernandia*, The whistling *hernandia*... in the West Indies is frequently denominated the Jack-in-a-box tree.

9. A fisherman's name for a hermit-crab. *U. S.*

Jack-in-the-green.

1. A man or boy inclosed in a wooden or wicker pyramidal framework covered with leaves, in the May-day sports of chimney-sweepers, etc.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iv. iii. § 20 Jack in the Green... consists of a hollow frame of wood or wicker work, made in the form of a sugar loaf, but open at the bottom, and sufficiently large and high to receive a man... who dances with his companions. a 1845 HOOD *Sweep's Compl.* 63. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* i. xxi. 1895 H. B. WHEATLEY *Pepys Diary* VI. 296 note, The editor saw a Jack-in-the-green with men dressed as milkmaids dancing round it on May 1st of the present year.

attrib. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 529 The heads of his society... go out to meet him in their canoes, and bring him in his Jack-in-the-Green dress ashore.

2. 'A variety of *Primula vulgaris* [the primrose], in which the calyx is transformed into leaves' (Britten & Holland *Eng. Plant-n.*). 1876 *Gard. Chron.* 8 Apr. 472.

Jack Ketch. Also 7 **Kitch**, 8- **Catch**, **jack-Ketch**. [From the name of John or 'Jack' Ketch (sometimes written *Catch* and *Kitch*), the common executioner 1663 (?)–1686. Partly on account of his barbarity at the executions of William Lord Russell, the Duke of Monmouth, and other political offenders, partly perhaps from apt association with the vb. *Ketch*, *CATCH*, his name became notorious, was given to the hangman in the puppet-play of Pinchinnello, introduced from Italy shortly after his death, and became a common appellation. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.* s.v.] An appellation for the common executioner or hangman.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 13 Jack Kitch, the proper name of the Common Hangman that is now in being. 1682 DAYENANT *De. of Guise* Epil. 30 'Jack Ketch', says I, 'is an excellent Physician... But hanging is a fine dry kind of death.' 1683 (*title*) The Apologie of John Ketch Esquire. 1685-6 LUTTRELL *Diary* 20 Jan., Jack Ketch, the hangman for affronting the Sheriffs of London... is turn'd out of his place, and one Rose, a butcher, put in. 1702 T. BAOWNE *Lett. fr. Dead* 48 From Charon to the Most Illustrious and High-born Jack Ketch, Esq.] 1705 HICKERINGILL

Priest-cr. ii. iii. 28 A Priest-ridden Magistrate to be the Jack Ketch, and do the Priest's drudgery. 1755 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 349 He is then a kind of jack-catch, an executioner-general. 1812 *Examiner* 19 Oct. 666½ A few dozen lashes well laid on by Jack Ketch... may be a very appropriate punishment. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v.] 1889 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* (1890) 75 If they seize the vessel, it is piracy—a criminal act which ends with Jack Ketch.

Jack-knife (dʒæk'knəif), *sb.* [app. of U. S. origin: perh. associated with some sense of JACK *sb.* 1, but cf. *jackleg* knife *s.v.* JOCKTELEG.]

1. A large clasp-knife for the pocket: see also quot. 1867.

1776 *Militia Act, New Hampsh.* in *Outing* (1895) XXVII. 80/1 A hundred buckshot, a jack-knife and tow for wadding, six flints, one pound of powder. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 227 Ever in Jerusalem?—I was—got a jackknife, that... emperor Titus... he lost it, one afternoon. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* xl, Taking out his great horn-handled jack-knife... and cutting his food. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Jack-knife*, a horn-handled clasp-knife with a lanard, worn by seamen. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 69 The old school-house, and its porch, somewhat hacked by jack-knives.

2. In a telephone station: = JACK *sb.* 1 15 d.

Hence **Jack-knife** *v.*, (a) *trans.* to cut with a jack-knife; (b) *intr.* to double up like a jack-knife.

1855 BOVO *Oak.* Old 1, The stage-yanker's method of recording things, in jackknifed notches on a softwood stick. 1889 *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Oct. 277 Desks ink-stained and jack-knifed like those of a country school. 1897 H. POATE *Campaigning* v. *Grant* ix. 141 One of their amusements in camp... was to throw stones and chips past one another's heads, and raise a laugh at the active dodging and bending the body low or 'jack-knifing' as the men called it.

Jackleg: see JOCKTELEG.

Jack-light, sb. U. S. [*f. JACK sb.* 1 26 + LIGHT.]

A light carried in a jack or cresset for hunting or fishing at night. Also *attrib.* Hence **Jack-light** *v.*, to hunt or fish with a jack-light.

1883 *Chicago Advance* 30 Aug., By night, it is called 'jacklighting' the deer. *Ibid.*, William sat just behind the jack-light for two long hours. *Ibid.*, Once after that in a jack-light hunt. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 63½ Dark banks so suggestive of jack-lighting experiences.

Jack-line. [*f. JACK sb.* 1, in various senses: cf. JACK-CHAIN.] A kind of thin rope or line used for various purposes: see quots.

1615 E. S. *Brit. Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 642 Every string must be fifty fathom long, and about the bigness of a jack-line. 1665 J. WILSON *Projectors* i. Dram. Wks. (1874) 227, I shall be an alderman... I think a brass jack-line would hang as well o' my shoulders as on another man's. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 337 A round wooden box which receives a Jack-line, that goes also through another box which turns a second spindle above in the Chimney. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 1. 64 Jack-line is made of bar hemp, and has 9 threads, 3 in a strand. 1851 *Illustr. Catal.* *Exhib.* 514 Sash and Jack-lines, made from Indian spun hemp. 1858 *Kipping Sails & Sail-making* 57 Through these eyes a small-sized rope is reeved, and this is called the *Jack-line*.

Jackman (dʒæk'mæn), *sc.* [app. f. JACK *sb.* 1 4 + MAN. Referred by Scott, and writers after him, to JACK *sb.* 2] An attendant or retainer kept by a nobleman or landowner. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* 1567 *Gude & Godlie* B. (S. T. S.) 197 Preistis, leif 3our pryde... And Iakmen be 3our syde. a 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 1. 37 The Bischop of Brechin, having his place-boes and jackmen in the toun, buffeted the Freer, and called him Heretick. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 172 Familie exercises, prayer, and the word, and singing of psalms... are profaned and abused, by calling on the cook, steward, or jackman, to performe that religious duetie, the masters of families ashamed so to honour God in their awin persons. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* ix, The chiefs and landed proprietors retaining in their service what were called jackmen, from the 'jack', or doublet worked with iron, which they wore as defensive armour. 1849 JAS. GRANT *Kirkaldy of G.* iv. 35 A train of swash-bucklers or stout jackmen.

† Erroneously put for JARKMAN, q. v.

Jack-o'-lantern, jack-a-lantern, sb.

Forms: 7- J. with a (the) 1, 8 o'-a-, of 1; 7-8

lanthorn, 8- lantern; 8- Jack-lantern, -horn.

† 1. A man with a lantern; a night watchman.

1663 STAPLETON *Slighted Maid* III. 48, I am an Evening dark as Night, Jack-with-the-Lantern, bring a Light. 1698-1700 E. WARD *Lond. Spy* II. (1700) 32 Each Parochial Jack-a-Lantern was Croaking about Streets the Hour of Eleven. a 1704 T. BAOWNE *Lett. fr. Dead* Wks. 1760 II. 195 Who should come by before I could get up again, but the constable going his rounds, who quickly made me centre of a circle of jack of lanterns.

2. An ignis fatuus or will-o'-the-wisp; = *Friar's lantern* (FRIAR *sb.* 9 b); *fig.* something misleading or elusive.

1673 RAV *Journ. Low C.* 410 Those reputed Meteors... known in England by the concealed names of Jack with a Lanthorn, and Will with a Wisp. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii. xii, Partridge... firmly believed... that this light was a Jack with a lantern, or somewhat more mischievous. 1750 S. HALES *Earthquakes* 10 Plenty of inflammable sulphureous Matter in the Air, such as *Ignes fatui*, or Jack-a-Lanterns. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. iv, I have followed Cupid's Jack-a-lantern, and find myself in a quagmire. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 67 As a mist rises, Jack-o'-lantern flits his pale light over the swamp. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*, Supplying so many more Jack-o'-lanterns to the future historian.

attrib. 1750-1 *Student* II. 352 It... is... of a mere Jack-lantern nature, neither here nor there. 1817 COLERIDGE

Biog. Lit. 293 The characters in this act frisk about, here, there, and everywhere, as teasingly as the Jack o' Lantern lights which mischievous boys... throw with a looking-glass on the faces of their opposite neighbours.

3. A lantern made of the rind of a large turnip or a pumpkin, in which holes are cut to represent eyes, nose, and mouth; a turnip- or (in U.S.) pumpkin-lantern. *North Eng., Sc., and U.S.*

Hence **Jack-o'-lantern** *v. intr.* (*nonce-wd.*), to play or move erratically like a will-o'-the-wisp.

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of Our Conq.* I. iv. 52 His Puckish fancy jack-o'-lanterned over it.

Jack-o'-leg: see **JOCKTELEG**. **Jack-o'-lent**: see **JACK-A-LENT**. **Jackonet**: see **JACONET**.

Jack-plane. [*f. JACK sb.1 + PLANE.*] A long heavy plane used by joiners for coarse work.

1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 109 The Jack-plane used by joiners, is generally about 17 inches in length. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 582 The Jack-plane is used for taking away the rough occasioned by the saw, and removing all superfluous and other uneven parts. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 380 That comes from the Jack-plane, and my pushing against it day after day and year after year.

Hence **Jack-plane** *v. trans.*, to smooth with a Jack-plane.

1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc.* Abr. xii. 76 Surely the... smooth... turnpikes are Jack-planned and sand-papered every day.

Jack-pudding. *arch.* [*JACK sb.1 35.*] A buffoon, clown, or merry-andrew, *esp.* one attending on a mountebank.

1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 21 The Junto-men, the Hocus-Pocusses, the State-Mountebanks, with their Zanyes and Jack-puddings! 1664 E. THEREDGE *Com. Revenge* III. iv. Sir, in a word, he was Jack-pudding to a mountebank. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 6. 1752 FIELDRING *Convent Garden* *Yrnl.* No. 10 Writers are not... to be considered as mere Jack-puddings, whose business it is only to excite laughter. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxviii. What make you in that fool's jacket, and playing the pranks of a Jack-pudding? 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapt. of Fleet* I. x. (1883) 75 They were again jocund, .. the jester and Jack-pudding of the feast.

attrib. 1668 T. ST. SERVE *Taruga's Wiles* A iv. Be gone with your Jack-Pudding Speech! 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Knights* II. iv. You rascal, how you worry me with your Jack-pudding nonsense.

Hence **Jack-puddinghood**, the character of a Jack-pudding, buffoonery.

1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 3 May, Grossatesta, the Modenes minister, a very low fellow, with all the Jack-puddinghood of an Italian.

Jack-rabbit. *U.S.* [Short for *jackass-rabbit* (see **JACKASS** 5); so called from its long ears.] One of several species of large prairie-hares (*Lepus campestris*, *L. callotis*, etc.), with remarkably long ears and legs.

1882 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 869 The Jack-rabbits speed to their holes with long kangaroo-like bounds. 1897 MISS HARRAEOEN *Hilda Strafford* 215 She would never again go... chasing the Jack-rabbits and the cotton-tails.

Jack-screw. A lifting-jack with a screw; = **JACK sb.1 10**.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Verin*, an instrument nearly similar to a Jack-screw. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 99 The Jack-screws which are used in stowing cotton.

Jackshay, -shea (dʒæ'kʃeɪ). *Australia*. [Origin unknown.] A tin quart-pot.

1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensland* I. 209 (Morris) Hobbles and Jack Shays hang from the saddle dees. *Note.* A tin quart-pot, used for boiling water for tea, and contrived so as to hold within it a tin pint-pot. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 14 June 4/1 His ration bags are beside his head, and his Jackshea... stands by the fire. 1893 MAS. C. PARAD *Outlaw & Lawmaker* III. 140 The tin billys, and pint pots and Jackshays, strung together by a saddle strap.

† **Jacksmith** (dʒæ'kʃmɪθ). *Obs.* [*f. JACK sb.1 7 + SMITH.*] A maker of roasting-jacks.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 12804 Next door to the Jack Smiths in Philpot Lane, London. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6106/7 Ralph Simson, .. Jacksmith. 1800 MALONE in *Dryden's Works* (1808) XVIII. 127 *note.* The celebrated watchmaker (Mr. Tompion) who was originally a Jacksmith.

Jack snipe, jack-snipe. [See **JACK sb.1 29, 33 b.**] A small species of snipe, *Scolopax (Gallinago) gallinula*; also called *half-snipe*. Also applied to the common American or Wilson's snipe, *Gallinago Wilsoni*, the Dunlin, *Tringa alpina* (Shetland), and the pectoral sandpiper of N. America, *Tringa maculata*.

1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* III. ii. in *Com. & Trag.* (1664) 109 Provide me then the Chines fry'd, and the Salmon Calvered, .. and an Assembly of Woodcocks, and Jack-snipes. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 359 The Jacksnipe... Its weight is less than two ounces, inferior by half to that of the snipe. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 921/1 The Wilson's snipe... very closely resembles the Jack snipe of Europe. 1889 R. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 52 Like the particular tussock always tenanted by a Jack snipe.

Jack-staff. *Naut.* [*f. JACK sb.3 + STAFF.*]

1. A short staff, usually set upon the bowsprit or at the bow of a ship, on which the flag called the Jack (*JACK sb.3*) is hoisted.

1692 Capt. Smith's *Seaman's Gram.* I. xiv. 65 Jack staff and Jack. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 175 The Jack-staff is a short staff erected on the aftside of the bowsprit-cap, to expand the Jack. 1880 PERRELL *Hist. of Flag* (ed. 2) v. 509 The stars and stripes for the stern, the boat-flag for the Jackstaff, and two blue flags for the wheel-houses.

2. Used (? *erron.*) for **JACOB'S STAFF** (sense 2 a). 1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* xi. 261 Whether the cross-staff or Jackstaff, a seaboar implement somewhat more convenient than the astrolabe, was known to Columbus is not very clear.

Jackstay (dʒæ'kstetʃ). *Naut.* [*f. JACK sb.1 33 + STAY.*] a. A rope, rod, or batten placed along a yard or gaff to bend the sail to. b. A rod or rope running up and down on a mast, on which the square-sail yard travels.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast Gloss.*, *Jack-stays*, ropes stretched taut along a yard, to bend the sail to. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 10 What is the use of Jackstays? To bend the sails to. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 227 A Jackstay should be fitted round the boat, underneath the rubbing strake for the rain awning to be laced down to.

Jack-stone, jackstone. [A variant of **CHECKSTONE**; *perh.* associated with **JACK v.1**] A small round pebble or stone; *esp.* in *pl.*, a set of pebbles tossed up and caught in the game of dibs.

1814 BRACKENRIDGE *Yrnl. Voy. Missouri in Views Louisiana* 251 The women... amuse themselves with a game something like Jack-stones: five pebbles are tossed up in a small basket, with which they endeavor to catch them again as they fall. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 853/1 She had a passion for gathering Jack-stones and forming mosaics with them in the garden.

Jack-straw, jackstraw. [See **JACK sb.1**, in various senses. *Jack Straw* was the name or nickname of one of the leaders in the Rising of the Commons in 1381.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 574 Certes he lakke Straw and his meynne Ne made neuere shoutes half so shille. 14.. *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 230 Jack Strawe made yt stowte. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 342 But Fabian, .. Polidore, and many Anctours doe impute Jack Straw to be chiefe.]

1. A 'man of straw'; a man of no substance, worth, or consideration.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 126 Those worthless Whip-pets and Jack Strawes. a. 1605 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomerie* 155 Iacstro, bee better anes inginde, Or I sall flyte against my sell. 1692 WASHINGTON *tr. Milton's Def. Pop.* Pref., M.'s Wks. (1847) 342 Thou... an inconsiderable fellow and a Jack-straw, and who dependeth upon the good-will of thy masters for a poor stipend. *attrib.* 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1812) VII. 63 (D.), I command you on your obedience to accept of this; I will not be a Jackstraw father. 2. One of a set of straws, or strips of ivory, bone, wood, or the like, used in a game in which they are thrown on the table in a heap, and have to be picked up singly without disturbing the rest of the heap. Also, in *pl.*, the game thus played.

1801 MAA. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* xix. 'Mr. Percival,' said Belinda, 'condescending to look at a game of Jack-straws!' 1810 - *Early Lessons, Harry & Lucy* (1829) IV. 81 Playing a game at Jack-straws, or, as some call them *spilkins*. 1845 MAS. BAWNING in *Lett. Mr. & Mrs. Browning* (1899) I. 267, I... have no sort of presence of mind (not so much as one would use to play at Jack straws).

3. As a type of worthlessness; *cf.* **straw**.

1828 C. CROKER *Fairy Leg.* (new ed.) 434 The only thing about this place that's worth one Jack-straw. 1885 T. HEALY in *Leeds Mercury* 16 Dec. 8/1 The Protestants of the North do not care a Jackstraw about England.

4. Local name for the Whitethroat, and for the Blackcap, from the construction of their nests.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 23 Whitethroat (*Sylvia cinerea*)... It forms its nest of fine pieces of grass, bits of straw, feathers and wool, hence it is called... Winnell straw, or Jack straw (Salop). *Ibid.* 24 Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*)... builds its nest of hay, roots, and hair, in a low bush or hedge, hence its names Jack straw (Somerset) [etc.].

5. The flower-spikes of the common plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), *local*. 1863 MISS PLUES *Rambles in Search of Wild Fl.* 238 We used to call the spikes 'Jack straws'; and many a good game I have had with them fighting my fifty against my neighbour's fifty.

Jack-tar. [See **JACK sb.1 3.**] A familiar appellation for a common sailor.

1781 G. PARKER *Vicu Society* I. 53 Our house in this place [Gosport] was chiefly supported by Jack-tars. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Actors*. A downright concretion of a Wapping sailor—a jolly warm-hearted Jack Tar.

attrib. 1892 W. S. GILBERT *Fogarty's Fairy* 179 He had mixed it [brandy and water] on the Jack-tar principle of 'half-and-half'.

† **Jack-weight**. *Obs.* [*f. JACK sb.1 7.*] A weight forming part of the mechanism in an obsolete form of a roasting-jack.

1659 *Lond. Chanticleers* xii. in *Hazl. Doddsley* XII. 352 A woman's anger should be like Jack-weights—quickly up and quickly down. a. 1784 JOHNSON *Acc. Early Life*, I remembered a little dark room behind the kitchen, where the Jack-weight fell through a hole in the floor, into which I once slipped my leg. 1814 *Last Act* I. iii. A short thick squat sort of a man, fit for the devil's Jack-weight.

Jacky, jackey (dʒæ'ki). [*f. JACK sb.1 + -Y dim.*]

1. A diminutive or pet form of Jack in various senses.

1835 HOOD *Dead Robbery* iii. The stiff 'un... Starts sudden up, like Jacky-in-a-box. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 358/1 A warm clasp of the hand... from the wealthiest owner as well as from the poorest 'Jackey' in port.

2. *slang*. **GIN**.

1799 *Morn. Herald in Spirit Pub. Yrnl.* (1800) III. 352 Got up at eight o'clock—had a drop of Jackey. 1825 BROCKETT, *Jackey*, English gin. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gates-*

head Local Poems 37 Sometimes she would pawn her smock, To get a drop of Jackey.

3. *Comb.*, as **jacky-bird**, **jacky-breezer**, **jacky-screamer**: see **quots.**

1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Voc. East A.*, *Jacky-breezer*, the dragon-fly. 1867 WOOD *Pop. Nat. Hist.*, *Birds* 40 When flying, the Swift screams continually, and is sometimes called the Jacky-screamer in consequence. 1897 R. KEARTON *Nature & Camera* 277 A live one [startling] called a 'Jackey-bird' is secured to a 'flue' or 'play-stick', which can be moved up and down by means of a string which the Fowler holds in his left hand.

Jackyard (dʒæ'kɪərd). *Naut.* [See **JACK sb.1 33 b.**] A spar used in fore and aft rigged craft, chiefly yachts, to spread the foot of a large gaff-topsail out beyond the peak. Also *attrib.*

1882 *Standard* 11 Aug. 6/6 Lorna and Chittye last, the latter with a large Jackyard-topsail set. 1896 *Daily News* 18 Aug. 3 All carried Jackyards above their mainsails.

Hence **Jackyarder**, a Jackyard topsail.

1892 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 3/7 The yachts... reached out the river under full lower canvas, Jackyarders and jib topsails. 1894 *Times* 24 July 10/2 It was astounding that Britannia with Jackyard aloft came scatheless out of the squall.

Jacob (dʒæ'kəb). [a. Heb. יַעֲקֹב *yaʿqōb*, in Gr. Ἰακώβος, *L. Iacobus*, whence also came Eng. *James*.] A personal name and surname; used also in derived and transferred senses, partly referring to **JACOB'S LADDER**.

† 1. = **JACOBUS**, the gold coin. *Obs.*

1662 *Perry's Diary* 23 Nov., A poulterer... hath left £800 per annum... and 40,000 Jacobs in gold.

† 2. *slang*. a. A housebreaker carrying a ladder.

1712-53 *Thief-Catcher* 25 Rogues called Jacobs; these go with Ladders in the Dead of the Night, and get in at the Windows.

b. A ladder.

1708 *Mem. John Hall* 21 *Jacob*, a Ladder. 1796 GAOSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Jacob*, a ladder: perhaps from *Jacob's dream*. 1803 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 54 A Jacob is a ladder.

c. A simpleton.

1811 *Lex. Balatr.*, *Jacob*, a soft fellow, a fool. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Jacob*, a simple half-witted person.

3. The possessive *Jacob's* occurs in the following: **Jacob's coat, membrane** (*Anat.*), the layer of rods and cones of the retina of the eye (named after Arthur Jacob, an Irish ophthalmic surgeon, died 1874); **Jacob's shell**, the scallop-shell *Pecten Jacobus*, the emblem of St. James the Greater, and worn by pilgrims who had visited his shrine; **Jacob's stone**, a name applied to the coronation stone of the Scottish kings at Scone, now in Westminster Abbey, fabled to be the stone of Jacob's pillow (Gen. xxviii. 11); **Jacob's ulcer**, 'a term for *Lupus* or rodent ulcer of the eye' (from Arthur Jacob, above-named). Also **JACOB'S LADDER**, **JACOB'S STAFF**.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 453 **Jacob's Membrane*... is seen as a flocculent film when the eye is suspended in water. 1879 HARLAN *Eyegist* II. 18 This external layer, called *Jacob's membrane*. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 212 In the Adriatic are likewise found the species called 'Jacob's shells, or Pectines'. 1637 Heywood *Royal King* I. i. Wks. 1874 VI. 7 If I survive Englands Inheritance, Or euer live to sit on 'Jacob's Stone'.

Jacobean (dʒæ'kəbiən), *a. (sb.)* Also *-ean*. [*f. late and mod. L. Iacobæus (f. Iacobus: see prec.)*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the reign or times of James I of England; *spec.* in *Arch.*, a term for the style which prevailed in England in the early part of the 17th cent., consisting of very late Gothic with a large admixture of Palladian features; also *transf.* in other arts, as Engraving, etc.

1844 F. A. PALEY *Church Restorers* 171, I have seen Jacobean doors added to ancient churches. 1867 F. G. LEE 1636 & 1866 in *Ess. Reunion* 128 Most of the Jacobean divines, apparently, could not look beyond the confines of the English nation. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. ii. 20 What are called Jacobean Gothic buildings of the time of James I. are often very good examples of the Perpendicular style. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* III. 22 The Jacobean style was most prevalent on our book-plates about 1730.

2. Of or pertaining to the apostle St. James the Less or the Epistle written by him.

1883 *Pulpit Treas.* June 108 The Jacobean definition of religion must be recovered [Jas. i. 27]. 1898 W. S. LILLY in *19th Cent.* Sept. 516 A doctrine in which the Pauline and Jacobean pronouncements are unobtrusively blended.

b. **Jacobean** (or **Jacobæa**) **lily**, a bulbous plant (*Sprekelia formosissima*, N.O. *Amaryllidaceæ*), a native of Mexico, named after St. James.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.*, *Jacobæa Lily*, *Amaryllys*. 1770-74 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 125, I have nowhere seen it more manifest than in the Jacobean Lily. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 119 In the Jacobean lily, Linnaeus noticed a drop of transparent liquid protruding every morning from the stigma.

B. *sb.* A statesman or writer of the time of James I.

1885 *Athenæum* 21 Nov. 661/2 Milton's chance of leadership would have been slight if... the age needed a prosaic reaction from the extravagances of the Jacobeans.

Jacobian (dʒæ'kəbiən), *a.1* and *sb.* **Math.** [*f. Jacobi*, proper name + *-AN*.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to or named after the mathematician K. G. J. Jacobi (1804-51), professor at

Königsberg in Prussia; discovered, introduced, or investigated by Jacobi; as *Jacobian ellipsoid of equilibrium*, *Jacobian function*, *Jacobian system of differential equations*. **B. sb.** (short for *Jacobian determinant*.) An important functional determinant, named after Jacobi.

Its constituents are the differential coefficients of any number of functions (u, v, w, \dots) with respect to the same number of variables (x, y, z, \dots); it vanishes when the functions are connected by any relation of the form $F(u, v, w, \dots) = 0$. It is usually denoted by $d(x, y, z, \dots)$.

1852 SYLVESTER in *Camb. & Dubl. Math. Jnl.* VII. 71-2. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 31 Such functional determinants are now more usually known as *Jacobians*, a designation introduced by Professor Sylvester, who largely developed their properties, and gave numerous applications of them in higher algebra, as also in curves and surfaces.

Jacobian (dʒəˈkɒbiən), *a. 2 rare*. [*f. L. Jacobus* + *-IAN*; cf. *JACOBAN*.] **a.** Of or pertaining to the patriarch Jacob. **b.** = *JACOBAN* 1.

1865 F. H. LAING in *Manning Ess. Relig. & Lit.* I. 208 The race of Israel proper, the genuine Jacobian breed. 1883 *Wallenstein in the Drama in Westm. Rev.*, Dramatic work of the Elizabethan and Jacobian times.

Jacobi (dʒəˈkɒbi), *a. rare*. [*f. L. Jacobus* + *-IC*.] = *JACOBAN* 2.

1871 BOLTON in *Delitzsch's Comm. Ps.* I. 234 The Old Testament conception [of righteousness] is (so to speak) more Jacobian than Pauline.

Jacobin (dʒəˈkɒbɪn), *sb. 1 and a. 1* Also 4 -yn, 6 -yne, 6-9 -ine. [*a. F. Jacobin* (orig. an adj., *frère jacobin*, 13th c. in *Godef. Compl.*), ad. med.L. *Jacobinus*, *f. Jacobus*; see *JACOB*.]

A. sb. 1. A friar of the order of St. Dominic; a Dominican. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

Originally applied to the French members of the order, from the church of *Saint Jacques* (S. Jacobus) which was given to them, and near which they built their first convent (Littre).

a 1325 *Trental St. Gregory* 12 in *Anglia XIII.* 303 To mynour ne to frere Austyn To carnye [read carne] ne to Jacobyn. c 1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 258 Frere Hugh of Malcestre was a Jacobyn. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7458 Thow woldest .have sworne . That he, that wblome was so gaie, And of the daunce lolly Robin, Was tho become a Jacobin. a 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 29 in *Dunbar's Poems* 286 Twa of the Jacobyne freiris. 1681 *DAVIDSON Sp. Friar* II. ii. This Jacobin, whom I have sent to, is her confessor. 1758 *JORTIN Erasmi.* I. 135 They behold the Jacobins fighting for their Thomas. 1818 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* VI. 1. 233 It was a soldier in disguise and not a Jacobin monk. 1833 *ALISON Europe* (1847) II. vi. 184 The club Breton . . . established its sittings in the library of the Convent of the Jacobins, in the Rue St. Honoré, which gave its name, since become imperishable, to the club.

2. A member of a French political club or society established in 1789, at Paris, in the old convent of the Jacobins (sense 1), to maintain and propagate the principles of extreme democracy and absolute equality.

1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 158 They have, it seems, found out in the academies of the Palais Royal, and the Jacobins, that certain men had no right to the possessions which they held. 1794 J. GIFFORD *Louis XVI* 296 The new republican clubs, of which the Jacobins became the most noted. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. vii. iv. Gone are the Jacobins; into invisibility; in a storm of laughter and howls.

b. transf. A sympathizer with the principles of the Jacobins of the French Revolution; an extreme radical in politics or social organization. About 1800, a nickname for any political reformer.

1793 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 200 With the Jacobins I shall keep no terms. 1812 T. AMYOT *Life Windham* in *W's Speeches* (1812) I. 29 Parties, which . . . were branded with the reproachful titles of 'Alarmists' and 'Jacobins'. 1821-30 *L.D. COCKBURN Mem.* 81 Jacobins . . . soon became the common nickname . . . given, not only to those who had admired the dawn of the French liberation, but to those who were known to have any taste for any internal reform. 1888 *MRS. H. WARD R. Elsmere* 542 'Why am I here?' the little Jacobin said to herself fiercely as she waltzed.

fig. 1822 *BYRON Juan* vi. xiii. Consign'd To those sad hungry jacobins the worms, Who on the very loftiest kings have din'd.

B. adj. a. Of or belonging to the Jacobins or Dominican friars. **b.** Pertaining to the Jacobins of the French Revolution; hence, ultra-democratic.

1795 *WINDHAM Sp.* 27 Mar., The cry of peace proceeded from the Jacobin party in this country. 1806 *ESSENDEN Democr.* I. 68 [They] swore to have the pure reality, Essence of Jacobin equality. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. vii. iv. Billaud from the Jacobin tribune says, 'The lion is not dead; he is only sleeping'. a 1886 J. KER *Lect. Hist. Preach.* viii. (1888) 139 They . . . gave name to the famous Jacobin party in the French Revolution, because their sittings were held in the Jacobine or Dominican monastery.

Hence **Jacobinly** *adv.*

1848 *CRAIG, Jacobinly*, after the manner of Jacobins. **† Jacobin**, *sb. 2 and a. 2 Obs.* Also 6 -yn, 7 -ine. [*OF. Jacobin*, ad. med.L. *Jacobinus*, *f. Jacobus*; see *JACOBITE* 1.]

a. sb. A member of a Monophysite sect in Syria, Mesopotamia, etc.; = *JACOBITE sb. 1*. **b. adj.** Of or pertaining to this sect.

1517 *TORKINGTON Pilgr.* (1834) 24 Ther com to vs Jacobyns and other feynyd Cristen Peple. 1653 *BAXTER Chr. Concord* 40 Of all which (with the other smaller parties, as the Copties, the Jacobites, &c.) it is hard to say which are the more ignorant. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I.

iv. 35 Its present Possessors are Nestorian and Jacobin Monks. 1768 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1809) II. 430 The Jacobins denied the immaculate conception.

Jacobin (dʒəˈkɒbɪn), *sb. 3* Forms: 7-9 *Jacobine*, 8- -in. [*a. F. Jacobine*, fem. of *Jacobin* (*JACOBIN sb. 1*); so called from their cowl or hood.]

1. An artificial breed of the domestic pigeon, with reversed feathers on the back of the neck, suggesting a cowl or hood.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 244/1 The Jacobines . . . or Cop Headed Pigeons . . . have . . . Feathers . . . almost like a Monks-hood. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1768) I. 218. 1851-61 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* II. 64 His pigeon-cote . . . is no longer stocked with carriers, dragoons, horsemen, Jacobins.

2. A humming-bird of the genus *Heliothrix*, having neck-feathers resembling a hood.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 273/2 13th Race. The Jacobins. Bill short, straight; tail ample or graduated.

† 3. A kind of French soup (*F. soupe à la Jacobine*, *Littre*). *Obs.*

1706 *PHILLIPS, Jacobine*, a kind of French Potage with Cheese.

† Jacobine 1. *Obs. rare*. [*f. JACOB* + *-INE* 1.] A descendant of Jacob; an Israelite.

a 1625 *BOYS Wks.* (1630) 800 All true beleueers are the sons of Jacob, . . . and the Church of these true Jacobines and Israelites are the land of the Lord.

† Jacobine 2. *Obs. rare*. [*f. L. Jacobus* + *-INE* 1.] = *JACOBUS*.

1612 *SIR R. BOYLE in Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 6 Lent Mr Leonard chichester . . . in gold, a Jacobyne xxij.

Jacobinic (dʒəˈkɒbɪnɪk), *a.* [*f. JACOBIN sb. 1* + *-IC*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the French Jacobins; ultra-democratic.

1793 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 274/2 Every method . . . that Jacobinic invention could suggest, or Jacobinic energy employ.

1802 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 325 To rise to power on the ladder of Jacobinic principles. 1881 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 233/2 Throughout the Jacobinic period the notion was widely current that as the people was sovereign, any crowd that might gather in the street . . . was sovereign.

Jacobinical, *a.* [*f. as prec.* + *-AL*.] = *prec.*

1793 *MAO. D'ARBLAY Lett. to Dr. Burney* 19 Feb., Perhaps all may be Jacobinical malignity. 1821-30 *L.D. COCKBURN Mem.* I. (1874) 59 Trousers or gaiters . . . he described as Jacobinical. 1871 *MORLEY Crit. Misc.* I. 62 Reason like Condorcet's, streaked with Jacobinical fibre.

Hence **Jacobinically** *adv.*

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 752 Patting them on their heads (rather Jacobinically greasy for our taste). 1887 *Daily News* 28 June 5/1 The present House of Commons has no 'mandate', as Lord Salisbury Jacobinically calls it, to coerce Ireland.

Jacobinism (dʒəˈkɒbɪnɪzəm), [*f. JACOBIN sb. 1* + *-ISM*.] The doctrine or practice of the French Jacobins; ultra-democratic principles.

1793 *BURKE Rem. Policy Allies* Wks. VII. 122 The true principles of legitimate government in opposition to Jacobinism. 1798 *COLERIDGE Satyrane's Lett.* II. in *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 262 The whole system of your drama is a moral and intellectual Jacobinism. 1801 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 44 Jefferson's speech, . . . a mixed medley of Jacobinism, Republicanism, and Federalism. 1821-30 *L.D. COCKBURN Mem.* 82 Jacobinism was a term denoting everything alarming and hateful, and every political objector was a Jacobin.

b. A Jacobinical trait or notion.

1888 *MRS. H. WARD R. Elsmere* 510 A solitary eccentric life . . . had developed in him a good many crude Jacobinisms.

Jacobinize (dʒəˈkɒbɪnaɪz), *v.* [*f. as prec.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To render Jacobin, to imbue with revolutionary or ultra-democratic ideas. Hence **Jacobinization**, the action of Jacobinizing.

1793 *BURKE Rem. Policy Allies* Wks. VII. 183, I think no Country can be aggrandized whilst France is Jacobinized. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Review* XXVI. 548 Surely this author will not admit that a domestic Jacobinization was the only defence against foreign subjection. 1836 *ARNOLD Lett.* in *Stanley Life* (1844) II. viii. 61 A most unprincipled system of agitation, — the Tories actually doing their best to Jacobinize the poor, in the hope of turning an outbreak against the Whig government to their own advantage.

Jacobite (dʒəˈkɒbɪt), *sb. 1 and a. 1* [ad. med.L. *Jacobita*, *f. Jacobus*; see *JACOB* and *-ITE*.] A member of a Monophysite sect taking its name from Jacobus Baradaeus, of Edessa, who revived the Eutychian heresy in the 6th cent. Also *attrib.*, or as *adj.*

a 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) x. 121 There ben others that ben clept Surienes . . . thei maken here confession right as the Jacobytes don. c 1512 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arh.) Introd. 30/2 Jacobytes named also of on ketter Jacob. . . These be kytte and chrystened with a byrnyng yren. 1640 *Bp. HALL Episc.* II. xviii. 194 The Jacobite Christians . . . have a Patriarch of their own. 1645 *PAGITT Heresogr.* (1661) 21 The Jacobites . . . mark their children with a hot iron with the signe of the Cross, alluding to the words of Saint Iohn, He shall baptize you with the holy Ghost and with fire. 1867 E. B. ELLIOTT *Mem. Ld. Haddo* xv. (1868) 252 Egyptian Christians of the Eutychian or Jacobite persuasion.

† Jacobite, *sb. 2 Obs.* [ad. med.L. *Jacobita*, *f. Jacobus*; see *-ITE*.] = *JACOBIN sb. 1*.

c 1550 *BALE K. Johan* (Camden) 18 Jacobytes, Mynors, Whyght Carnes, and Augustynis. 1614 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* 174 In a Monasterie of the iacobitis at Paris . . . the Epitaph, of Humbert is thus conceined. 1818 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* IV. iv. 317 They granted . . . to the Dominicans or Jacobites certain rights.

† Jacobite, *sb. 3 Obs.* [*f. JACOB* + *-ITE*.] A

descendant of Jacob, an Israelite; also applied to the 17th c. Puritan refugees. (See *N.* & *Q.* 9th ser. III. 323.)

1658 *Sir F. Gorges' Amer. painted to the Life* I. xxiii. 46 Jacobbites. *Ibid.* III. ii. 200 Hearing that prophane Esau had mustered up all the bands . . . to come against his brother Jacob, these wandering race of Jacobites deemed it now high time to implore the Lord.

Jacobite (dʒəˈkɒbɪt), *sb. 4 and a. 2* [*f. L. Jacobus* James (see *JACOB*) + *-ITE*.]

A. sb. An adherent of James II of England after his abdication, or of his son the Pretender; a partisan or supporter of the Stuarts after the Revolution of 1688.

1689 E. BOHUN (*title*) The Doctrine of Passive Obedience, and Non-Resistance, no way concerned in the Controversies now depending between the Williamites, and the Jacobites. 1690 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* Apr. (1857) II. 36 A private form of prayers is printed here, used amongst the Jacobites, for King James in his afflictions. 1736 *BOLINGBROKE Patriot.* (1749) 169 Every Jacobite at this time . . . is a rebel to the constitution under which he is born. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xxix. The sanguine Jacobites, during the eventful years 1745-6, kept up the spirits of their party by the rumour of descents from France.

B. adj. † 1. Pertaining to James I of England; in *Jacobite piece* = *JACOBUS. Obs.*

1611 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 147 There is speech of finding some little remedy, by raising gold, . . . the angel and sovereign to eleven shillings, and the Jacobite piece to two and twenty.

2. Of or pertaining to the adherents of James II and his family; see *A.*

1692 *Song in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 320 At Kingsland near the City There met a Jacobite crew. 1697 J. DENNIS (*title*) A Plot and no Plot, or Jacobite Credulity; a Comedy. 1788 H. WALPOLE in *Walpoliana* xix. 10 Atterbury was nothing more or less than a Jacobite priest. 1892 *Guardian* 10 Feb. 184/2 On Monday, the Marquis de Ruigny placed on the spikes of the gate at Westminster Abbey a wreath with the following inscription 'In memory of the martyrdom of Mary . . . from the Legitimist Jacobite League'.

Hence **Jacobitically** *adv.*

1706 *HEARNE Collect.* 7 May (O. H. S.) I. 241 He was . . . look'd upon as Jacobitically inclin'd.

Jacobitic, *a. rare* -o, = *next*.

1855 in *HYDE CLARKE Eng. Dict.* Also in mod. Dicts.

Jacobitical (dʒəˈkɒbɪtɪkəl), *a.* [*f. JACOBITE sb. 4* + *-ICAL*.] Pertaining to the Jacobites or adherents of the Stuarts; holding Jacobite principles.

1779 H. SWINBURNE in *Crits. Europe close last cent.* (1841) I. 253, I drew my wife's attention to this underserving object of all her Jacobitical adoration [the Young Pretender carried home drunk]. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* v. A few songs, amatory and Jacobitical. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 685 Of all the counties of England Lancashire was the most Jacobitical.

Hence **Jacobitically** *adv.*

1855 in *HYDE CLARKE Eng. Dict.* Also in mod. Dicts.

Jacobitish, *a. rare*. [*f. as prec.* + *-ISH*.] = *prec. adj.* Hence **Jacobitishly** *adv.*

1793 *Moderation a Virtue* 35 Her Jacobitish false Brethren. 1846 *MACFARLANE Cab. Hist.* Eng. XV. 126 The . . . Earl of Clarendon, with a 'Jacobitish secretary', was sent in his stead. 1883 *OMOND Ld. Advoc.* Sect. II. 47 Lawyers in Scotland being Jacobitishly inclined.

Jacobitism (dʒəˈkɒbɪtɪzəm), [*See -ISM*.] **1.** The principles of the Jacobites or adherents of James II and his family; adherence to or sympathy with the Stuart cause.

1700 *WAGSTAFF (title)* The Present State of Jacobitism in England. 1707 *HEARNE Collect.* 23 Dec. (O. H. S.) II. 82 His charging y^e University, wth Jacobitism. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* v. Sir Everard's Jacobitism had been gradually decaying. 1839 *L.D. BROUGHAM Statesm.* Geo. III (L.), Since Jacobitism and divine right were exploded.

2. The doctrines of the Jacobite sect of Christians. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 17 Abulfaraj . . . son of a Jewish physician, who had embraced Jacobitism. **Jacobsite** (dʒəˈkɒbzɪt), *Min.* [*f. Jakobsberg*, place-name + *-ITE*.] An oxide of iron and manganese, belonging to the spinel group, found at Jakobsberg in Sweden.

1869 *Latest News* 17 Oct., Jacobsite is a new mineral described before the French Academy of Sciences by M. Damour. 1872 *DANA Min.* App. i. 8 Jacobsite . . . does not lose weight when ignited.

Jacob's ladder. Also (in sense 2) **jacob-ladder**. [*In reference to Gen. xxviii. 12.*]

1. A common garden plant, rarely found wild in Britain (*Polemonium cœruleum*) having corymbs of blue (or white) flowers; so called from the ladder-like appearance of its closely pinnate leaves. Popularly or locally applied also to Solomon's Seal, and various other plants. 1733 *MILLER Gard. Dict.*, *Polemonium* . . . Greek Valerian, or Jacob's Ladder. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 189 Greek Valerian or Jacob's Ladder. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 380/2 A white Jacob's-ladder . . . with purple throat, . . . a very delicate flower.

2. Naut. A rope ladder with wooden steps for ascending the rigging from the deck.

1840 *MARRVAT Poor Jack* xxviii. The youngest runs to the jacob-ladder of the main-rigging. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 31 It is used . . . for Jacob's ladders. 1882 *NARES Seaman's* (ed. 6) 179 Let go the . . . Jacob's ladder lanyards. 1898 *Daily News* 9 May 6/4 One [gun] cut the Jacob's ladder of the Vicksburg adrift.

3. In fig. allusions to Gen. xxviii. 12.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. v. Like mysterious priestesses, in whose hand was the invisible Jacob's-ladder, whereby man might mount into very heaven. 1890 L. C. D'OLIVE *Notches* 88 It seemed to climb the very edge of the gray bank of clouds, ... a veritable Jacob's Ladder, stretching away into the heavens, ... meet for angels' feet to tread.

4. A frequent local name or nickname of a high and steep flight of steps.

1895 Proposals to do away with the bridge over the reservoir and railway at Oxford, known as Jacob's Ladder. 1900 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 5/1 A feature of the island [St. Helena] is 'Jacob's Ladder', a wooden staircase of 699 steps, with an average slope of 39 degrees to the vertical.

Jacob's membrane, shell, etc.: see JACOB 3.

Jacob's staff. [In sense 1, from St. James (*Jacobus*), whose symbols in religious art are a pilgrim's staff and a scallop shell. In the other senses the name is app. more or less fanciful.]

† 1. A pilgrim's staff. *Obs.*

Sometimes perhaps with a reference to Gen. xxxii. 10. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII., 10 Like two pilgrims from saint James, ... with palmers' battes on their helmets, wyth long Jacobs staves in their hands. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 35 In his hand a Jacobs staffe, to stay his weary limbs upon. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Jacob's Staff*, a Pilgrims staff, so called from those who ... go on pilgrimage to the city of St. Jago, or St. James Compostella in Spain.

2. a. An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun; a cross-staff. b. An instrument for measuring distances and heights, consisting of a square rod about three feet in length with a cursor which slips on the staff. c. A straight rod shod with pointed iron, and having a socket-joint at the summit for supporting a surveyor's circumferentor instead of a tripod. (In mod. Dicts.)

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr.* Glasse 106 The Astronomers staffe, also called Jacobes staffe. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 105 Having a Jacobs-staffe at sea and a quadrant at land take the altitude of the Sunne. 1777 HOOZE *Comenius' Vis. World* (ed. 12) 129 A geometrical measure the height of a tower, or the distance of places either with a quadrant or a Jacob's-staff. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Jacob's Staff*, or *Cross-staff*, a mathematical instrument to take altitudes, consisting of a brass circle, divided into four equal parts by two lines cutting each other in the centre; at each extremity of either line is fixed a sight perpendicularly over the lines. The cross is mounted on a staff or stand for use.

fig. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 132 He ... dares beleeve nothing above *brimium mobile*, for 'tis out of the reach of his Jacobs staffe. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 16 Erecting a Jacob's Staff to take the Altitude of these wise Doings.

† 3. A staff containing a concealed sword or dagger. *Obs.*

1596 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.*, *Doio*, a great sparre or staffe with a small beed of iron and a sword within it: a Jacobs staffe. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton*. xiii. 159 Found there were likewise twaine ... with a staffe having a blade in it [*dolone*] (*margin* Some call this a Jacobs-staffe) and a Hunters wood-knife waiting for him. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

4. A plant, the Great Mullein or Aaron's Rod. 1879 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Jacob's Staff, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

Jacobus (dʒəˈkɒbʊs). Pl. -uses, (7 -us, 7-8 -uses, -us's). [a. L. *Jacobus* James: see JACOB.] The current (but not official) name of an English gold coin, struck in the reign of James I.

Originally issued in 1603, under the name of the *Sovereign*, and current for 20s. In 1604 there was a second issue known as the *Unit*, which being ½ lighter, the value of the *Sovereign* rose to 22s. In 1612 the current value of the *Unit* was raised by statute to 22s., and the earlier piece rose to 24s.

1612 in *Crit. & Times Jns.* I. (1849) I. 197 The prince having entreated him to provide him £1000, in so many Jacobus pieces. a 1618 RALEIGH *Obs.* in *Rem.* (1661) 200 The English Jacobus goeth for three and twenty shillings in Merchandizing. 1678 MARVELL *Let. to Mayor of Hull* Wks. 1776 I. 346 The Jacobus's cost twenty three and eight pence a piece. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xx. 216 In the second purse were 115 Jacobus's. 1835 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 585 His salary was ... eight thousand Jacobuses, equivalent to ten thousand pounds sterling.

Jacoby (dʒəˈkɒbi). An anglicized form of F. *Jacobe*, L. *Jacobæa* (*Senecio Jacobæa*, Ragwort), applied to the Purple Ragwort (*S. elegans*), also called *Purple Jacobæa*, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Jacol, obs. form of JACKAL.

Jacolatt, -let, obs. forms of CHOCOLATE.

Jaconet (dʒæˈkɒnɪt). Forms: 8 *jaconot*, *jackonot*, 9 *jaconot*, -et (*jaconet*, -onite). [Corruption of Urdu *Jagannāthī*, from *Jagannāth* (*Juggernaut*) or *Jagannāthpuri* in Cuttack, where orig. manufactured.] A cotton fabric originally imported from India, but now manufactured in England. The application of the name has undergone change; in the trade it now means 'A plain cotton cloth of medium thickness or weight, lighter than a shirting, and heavier than a mull'.

1769 *Publ. Advertiser* 14 Nov. 3/3, 260 Doren Book and Jaconot Muslins and clear Lawns. 1808 C. SIMPSON in W. CARUS *Life* x. (1847) 290, I was buying the shawl and jaconet for her. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 482 India Jaconets. Cambric of various qualities. 1891 *Times* 8 Oct. 4/4 Moderate enquiry exists for mulls, jaconets, and dhooties.

† **Jaconce, jagounce**. *Obs.* Also 5 *iaconet*. [a. OF. *jacunce* (Roland, 11th c.), *jagounce* (Rom. Rose) = pop. L. type *iacunti-us* for *hyacinthi-us*, in cl. L. *hyacinthus* (sc. *lapis*), adj. from *hyacinthus*. With *jaconet* cf. *jacinct*, *jacinct* under JACINTH.] The jacinth or hyacinth (precious stone).

1236 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1117 Rubies there were, saphires, jagounes [Fr. *Rubis* i ot, *saphirs*, *jagounes*], and emeraudes, more than two ounces. 1400 LYON *Chorle & Byrde* (Roxb.) 12 Ther is a stone which callid is a Jagounce. Whiche of fyn gold pseyeth an once. 12400 — *Esop's Fab.* I. 54 Hid in the dunghill he founde a Iaconct [editor *Jaconet*, v. r. *iacinct*] stone. *Ibid.* 99 The best Iaconct in Ethiopie is founde. a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 365 More precious then the ryche iaconce.

Jacquard (dʒæˈkɑːrd, dʒæˈkɑːrd). The surname of Joseph Marie Jacquard of Lyons, who, at the beginning of the 19th c., invented an apparatus to facilitate the weaving of figured fabrics in the loom, superseding the ruder beddle or heald appliance previously used. Hence many attrib. uses and combinations, as *Jacquard apparatus*, *attachment*, *engine*, *machine*, *mechanism*, applied to this apparatus; also *Jacquard loom*, a loom fitted with this apparatus, for the weaving of figured fabrics; *Jacquard fabric*, *muslin*, *stripes*, etc., those woven or produced on the Jacquard loom; *Jacquard-figured* adj., -weaving, etc. b. Also ellipt. as *sb.* = Jacquard apparatus, etc.

1841 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXXI. 828 The draw-loom has of late years been to a considerable extent superseded by the Jacquard engine. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 330 note, The Jacquard machine, introduced a few years ago by some of the leading manufacturers. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 178/2 The Jacquard apparatus was first intended for and applied to silk-weaving. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 482 A new arrangement of the Jacquard loom. *Ibid.* 506 Specimens of Jacquard figured silk fabrics. *Ibid.* 1279 Shawls with muslin Jacquard stripes. *Ibid.*, Muslin from the loom, white Jacquard, needle work spots. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Loom-card*, a pierced pattern-card for Jacquard weaving. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Loom*, The Jacquard attachment is a device for forming sheds or openings for the passage of the shuttle between the warp-threads. 1897 *Sketch* 26 May 1871/1 The application of a Jacquard to looms, lace and hosiery machines. *Ibid.* 181/2 Deteriorations are impossible with the Jacquard.

† **Jacquerie** (zakəri). Also anglicized, 6-9 -ery. [F., in OF. *jaquerie*, peasants or villeins collectively, spec. as in Eng.; f. *Jacques* James, old term for a French villein or peasant: cf. JACK sb. 1.] *Hist.* The revolt of the villeins or peasants of northern France against the nobles in 1357-8; hence, Any rising of the peasantry.

1533 LD. BERNERS *Frois.* I. clxxxii. 217 They called hym kynge Iaques Goodman, and so thereby they were called companys of the Iaquerie. 1548 THOMAS in STRYPE *Eccle. Mem.* (1721) II. App. 65 The Jaquerie that sprang in Beauvoisine and other countries of France, in the year 1358. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 219 That furious insurrection of the common people in France called the Jaquerie. 1882 *Spectator* 8 Apr. 457 There is too much reason to believe that in many districts of Ireland the anti-landlord agitation ... has changed an agrarian movement into a true jaquerie. 1892 *Review of Rev.* 15 Jan. 17/1 In Russia ... villages scattered here and there in the midst of great steppes do not afford material even for successful jaquerie.

Jacques, obs. form of JAKES.

Jactance (dʒæˈktɑːns). *rare*. [a. F. *jactance* (13th c. in Godef. *Compt.*), ad. L. *jactantia*, f. *jactātem*, pr. pple. of *jactare*: see JACTATION and -ANCE.] Boasting; vainglorious speaking.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (1495) 4 Vayn glory or iactaunce. 1504 *Ord. Crysten Men* II. v. (W. de W. 1506) 95 It is arrogance, iactans, & ypocrysy. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 Iactance is, whan a man sercheth for the prayse or laude of other, bostyng hym selfe of only euyl dede. 1828 [J. R. BEST] *Italy* 163 Let there be no jactance in an epitaph. 1885 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 550 She even asks, with a little unnecessary jactance, 'Don't you imagine [etc.]'.

Jactancy (dʒæˈktɑːnsi). [ad. L. *jactantia*; see prec. and -ANCY.] Boastfulness, vainglory; boasting.

1633 COCKERAM, *Jactancie*, boasting. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 223, I speak not this in any jactancy or self-laudation. 1884 SIR S. ST. JOHN *Hayti* II. 51 Rigaud had, ... with his usual jactancy, marched on Port-au-Prince to expel the English.

Jactant, *a. rare*. [ad. L. *jactant-em*, pr. pple. of *jactare*: see next.] Boasting, boastful.

1839 *Tail's Mag.* VI. 353 The jactant self-importance assumed by the cock-pigeon of the dove-cote.

Jactation (dʒæktɪˈʃən). [ad. L. *jactation-em*, n. of action from *jactare* to throw, toss about, discuss, boast of, *refl.* to talk boastfully, make an ostentatious display, freq. of *jacere* to throw; cf. F. *jactation* (Cotgr.).]

1. A tossing or swinging of the body to and fro; spec. in *Path.* = JACTITATION 2.

1680-90 TEMPLE *Ess.*, *Health* Wks. 1731 I. 282 Jactations ... help or occasion Sleep, as we find by the common Use and Experience of rocking forward Children in Cradles, or dandling them in their Nurses Arms. 1751 DR. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists* (1754) II. iii. 96 Various Tumults of Mind, and Jactations of Body. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Jactation*. Same as *Jactitation*.

2. Boasting, bragging, ostentatious display.

1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* (Parker Soc.) 91 If we use them with excess, filthy pleasure, vain jactation ... we abuse

Gods gifts. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. vi. 26, I could adde ... Envy, Emulation ... Iactation or Boasting. 1825 *Lond. Mag.* I. 370 There is no surer sign of vulgarity than jactation of gentility. 1886 SAINTSBURY in *Macm. Mag.* July 171 The tedious burlesque, the more tedious jactation which disfigure his work.

† **Jactator**. *Obs.* *rare* =^o. [a. L. *jactātor*, agent-n. from *jactare*: see prec.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Jactator*, a cracker or boaster. 1721 BAILEY, *Jactator*, a Boaster or Bragger.

Jactitate, *v. rare*. [f. ppl. stem of L. *jactitare*: see next.] *intr.* To toss restlessly about: see JACTITATION 2. Hence *Jactitating* ppl. a.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 150 The stertor, the insensibility, and the jactitating struggle of the limbs, form a picture of agony.

Jactitation (dʒæktɪˈtɪʃən). [ad. med. L. *jactitation-em* (in Canon Law) a false declaration tending to some one's detriment, n. of action f. L. *jactilare*, in sense 'to throw out publicly, to utter', freq. of *jactare*: see JACTATION. The senses follow or are influenced by L. *jactatio*. So in F. (Littré).]

1. Public or open declaration, esp. of a boastful sort; ostentatious affirmation; boasting, bragging.

1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 304 This jactitation or glorification of adultery is as much as a confession of the fact. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 46 The Arch-bishop sent his Mandate to the Abbot and Convent of Glassenbury, henceforward to desist from any jactitation of Dunstan's Corpse. 1765 J. IBBETSON *Plea Subscr.* 39 Art. (I. Suppl.), Shall the jactitation of his friends be instead of a public revocation on his own part? [1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 684 What Johnson would call his perpetual 'jactitation' about the infinite wealth of the Indus.]

b. *Law. Jactitation of Marriage*: see QUOTE.

1685 H. CONSETT *Pract. Spir. Cts.* 252 The Defendant being cited in a Cause of Jactitation or Boasting of Marriage. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 101 The long contested cause of Jactitation, brought by the Hon. Thomas Harvey against his lady, after a cohabitation of eighteen years. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7) 432/1 The suit of jactitation of marriage ... which is not known to modern practice, may still be brought in the Divorce Court by the express terms of 20 and 21 Vict. c. 85, s. 6, when a person falsely boasts that he or she is married to another whereby a reputation of their marriage may ensue. The party injured sues for the purpose of having perpetual silence enjoined upon the unjustifiable boaster. 1892 *Daily News* 12 July 2/4 The case of 'Thompson v. Rourke' ... is a suit marked 'Jactitation', and is of a very novel character, it being thirty years since such a case was before the Court.

2. *Path.* A restless tossing of the body: a symptom of distress in severe diseases. b. A twitching or convulsive movement of a limb or muscle.

1665 HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 3 A perpetual restlessness, with anguishing jactitations, or throwing ones self from one part of the bed to the other. 1809 *Med. Jur.* XXI. 15 Voice querulous with constant moaning; jactitation; pulse ... feeble. 1844 E. G. BABINGTON tr. *Hacker's Epidemics Mid. Ages* (Syd. Soc.) 318 An insufferable itching came on over the whole body, accompanied by distressing jactitation. 1861 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 426 There may be jactitation of the extremities.

† 3. Discussion; bandying to and fro. *Obs.*

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxix. After much dispassionate enquiry and jactitation of the arguments on all sides, ... it has been adjudged for the negative.

† **Jacture**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *jactura* loss, detriment, f. ppl. stem of *jacere* to throw, throw away; see -URE. So OF. *jacture* (1306 in Godef.)] Loss, injury, detriment.

1515 HEN. VIII. *Let. to Ponynges* 22 July, Which iacture wronge, and preiudice we cannot ne woll suffre to passe. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 904/1 To repaire the piteous iacture and decay, that the church and sea Apostolick hath so long suffered. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renos's Disp.* 666 Oyl will endure a whole dayes cation without sensible jacture.

† **Jaculable**, *a. obs.* *rare* =^o. [ad. L. *jaculabilis*, f. *jaculā-ri*: see next.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Jaculable*, fit to be thrown, that may be cast or darted. 1721 in BAILEY.

Jaculate (dʒæˈkjuleɪt), *v. rare*. [f. L. *jaculāt-*, ppl. stem of *jaculāri* to dart, hurl, f. *jaculum* a dart, f. *jacere* to throw.] a. *trans.* To dart, hurl. b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To dart forward.

1623 COCKERAM, *Jaculate*, to dart. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 20 They know accurately how to jaculate their Darts of blacke Ebony. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* I. (1861) 27 Do you suppose, he can be estimated by his weight in pounds, ... this reaching, radiating, jaculating fellow?

Jaculation (dʒækjuleɪˈʃən). *rare*. [ad. L. *jaculation-em*, n. of action from *jaculāri*: see prec. Cf. F. *jaculation* (16th c.).] The action of darting, hurling, or throwing; a hurl, a throw.

1608 J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 20 It was well and strongly strung with 36 barrels of gunpowder ... for the more violent iaculation, vibration, and speed of the arrows. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 665 Hills ... encountered Hills Hurl'd to and fro with jaculation dire. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 543/2 As far as one could cast a lance, at one or three successive jaculations.

Jaculator (dʒæˈkjuleɪtɔːr). [a. L. *jaculātor*, agent-n. from *jaculāri* to JACULATE: cf. F. *jaculateur* (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. One who throws or hurls; a thrower of the dart or javelin. *rare*.

1796 *Mod. Gulliver* Pref. 4 The serpent would ... have spent its venom on the breast of the ... malicious jaculator. 1804 T. TAYLOR *Plato's Wks.* V. 136 This same mean person, like a skilful jaculator, will hurl a sentence worthy of attention.

2. A fish (*Toxotes jaculator*) which has the

power of shooting a drop of water at insects that come near it; = ARCHER 5. Also *jaculator fish*.

1763 SCHLOSSER in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 89 Governor Hommel gives the following account of the *Jaculator* or shooting fish. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 220. 1807 *Alden's Juvenile Gem* (N. Y.) Mar. 79/1 The *jaculator fish*, in the lakes of Java, uses its mouth as a squirtgun and is a good marksman.

Jaculatorial, *a. rare*. [f. as next + -AL.] Having the faculty of darting.

1866-8 W. CLARK Van der Hoeven's *Zool.* II. 456 *Sagittilingues*, Tongue *jaculatorial*.

Jaculatory (dʒækjʊlətəri), *a. rare*. [ad. late L. *jaculatorius*, f. ppl. stem of *jaculāre* to dart, throw, *JACULATE*: cf. F. *jaculatoire* (16-17th c. in *Godef. Compl.*)] Pertaining to throwing or darting; that is thrown or darted.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Jaculatory*, that which is suddenly cast from one, like a dart. 1795-8 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* (1810) III. v. iv. 242 The foe, having formed no conception of the jaculatory strength of those engines, retired in confusion.

† *b. Jaculatory prayer*, a short prayer 'darted up' to God (L. *preces jaculatorias* (Jerome); F. *oraison jaculatoire*). *Obs.* Cf. *EJACULATORY* 3.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 34. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Cassini's Holy Crt.* 333 Learne a little to talke with God by jaculatory prayers. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. xi. 150 We may be very much helped by jaculatory prayers and short breathings.

† *Ja-cule*. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *jaculus* a darting serpent, f. *jacere* to throw. Cf. OF. *jacule* a dart.] A serpent that darts on its prey.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. ix. (Bodl. MS.), *pe serpent* þat *jaculus* fleep as a darte .. and 3if he meteþ wip any beeste he þroweþ him silfe þere vpon and sleep it. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 62 b. N. beareth Azure, a *jacule* d'Argent. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 106 The manner of progression in the swiftest serpent we know, which is the *jaculus*, is by instantly coiling itself upon its tail and darting from thence to its full extent.

Jaculi-ferous, *a.* [f. L. *jacul-um* dart + *-fer-* bearing + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *jaculiferus*, having prickles, or spine-like darts, as those seen on the flanks of the *Diodon*: *jaculiferus*. 1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Jad (dʒæd), *sb. local*. [Origin unknown: cf. *JUD*.] In the Bath-stone quarries: 'A long deep holing or cutting made for the purpose of detaching large blocks of stone from their natural beds' (Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining*, 1883). Hence *Jad v. trans.*, to form a jad in; *Ja'dder*, a stone-cutter (Halliwell. 1847-78); *Ja'dding vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.*

1871 MORGAN'S *Mining Tools* 148 The 'jadding pick' .. serves for cutting in long and deep holings, jads, or 'jads', for the purpose of detaching large blocks of stone from their natural beds. *Ibid.* 153 When the face of any heading from which the stone is to be worked away has been properly jadded under the roof, the side saw-cuts are proceeded with.

Jad, *obs.* variant of *JADE sb. 1* and 2.

Jade (dʒæd), *sb. 1* Also *Sc.* 8 *jad*, 9 *jaud*. [Of unknown origin; often assumed to be a doublet of *YAUD* (Icel. *jalda* mare), but app. without reason.] 1. A contemptuous name for a horse; a horse of inferior breed, e.g. a cart- or draught-horse as opposed to a riding horse; a roadster, a hack; a sorry, ill-conditioned, wearied, or worn-out horse; a vicious, worthless, ill-tempered horse; rarely applied to a donkey.

1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. Prolog.* 46 Be blithe though thou ryde vp-on a Jade. What though thy hors be bothe foule and lene. 1530 FALSGR. 233/2 Jade a dull horse, *galier*. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 79 When horsecorsers beguile no friends with Jades. 1589 PAPPE *w. Hatchet* (1844) 35 If like a restie Jade thou wilt take the bitt in thy mouth, and then runne over hedge and ditch, thou shalt be broken. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 309 You are much deceived .. that thinke mine asse to be dead: for the hungrie Jade knowing his masters necessity hath wrought this sleight. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vii. (1628) 205 Not fit for Gentlemen's horses, but for Carters Jades. 1666 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 237, I shall have much ado to mounte my selfe with so much as Jades for this summer's hunting. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 495 The swiftest Race-horse will not perform a long Journey so well as a sturdy dull Jade. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 604 False steps but help them to renew the race, As, after stumbling, Jades will mend their pace. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* i. The expected vehicle, pressing forward with all the despatch to which the broken-winded Jades that drew it could possibly be urged. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* NO. xi (1822) I. 82 He palmed upon the owners a sorry jade of an ass.

b. Sometimes used without depreciatory sense, playfully, or in generalized sense: = *Horse*.

1553 BALE *Vocacyon in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 362 The Kearnes, the Galliglasses, and the other brechelesse souldiers, with horses and their horse gromes, sum time iij waitinge vpon one jade. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xvi. viii. (1886) 408 You shall not heare a butcher or a horse-courser cheapen a bullocke or a jade. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. i. Wks. 1856 I. 104 The black Jades of swart night trod foggy rixes Bout beavens browe. 1653 H. MORR *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. (1712) 118 Cantius his Horse .. (which was a lusty-bodied Jade). 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Jade*, a horse. We do not always use it in a contemptuous sense, as it is in general use. A clown will sometimes call a fine hunter 'a brave jade'. Cart horses are very commonly called so, though they be by no means despicable. Nay, even fine teams of Suffolk punches.

c. In figurative applications.

1577 GASCOIGNE *Weedes* II. *Compl. Green Knt.*, And bad Repentance holds the reins; to rule the brainsicke Jade. 1583 GOLDING *Catrin* on *Dent.* III. 17 They play the over-pampered Jades which fall to kicking against their maisters. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. 1. 145 You alwaies end with a lades trickes. 1657 H. CROWCH *Welsh Trav.* 8 Fortune often plaies the Jade. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n.* Man I. i. That same Philosophy is a good horse in the stable, but an errant jade on a journey.

2. A term of reprobation applied to a woman. Also used playfully, like *hussy* or *minx*.

1560 NICE *Wanton* in *Hazl. Dodsley* II. 179 Such a jade she is, and so surst a quean, She would out-scoold the devil's dame I ween. 1584 R. W[ARRE] *Three Ladies* Lond. I. *Ibid.* VI. 257 When I could not thrive by all other trades, I became a squire to wait upon Jades. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 31 The Squire .. Snatcht first the one, and then the other Jade [the hags Impotence and Impatience]. 1668 PEPEY *Diary* 14 Jan. [M^{rs}] Pierce says she [Miss Davis] is a most homely jade as ever she saw. 1711 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 130 ¶ I you see now and then some handsome young Jades among them [the Gipsies]. 1712 *Ibid.* No. 343 ¶ 7 Being marry'd to an expensive Jade of a Wife. 1780 S. CRISP *Lett. in Mad. D'Arbly's Diary* 27 Apr., Sarah Marlborough, .. though much of the jade, had undoubtedly very strong parts. 1786 BURNS *Ordination* iv. How .. Zipporah, the sculdin jade, Was like a bloody tiger. 1790 — *Tam o' Shanter* 182 A souple jade she was, and strang. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xiii. 246 A lying, prying, jilting, thievish jade. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. x. Are ye at it again wi' the siller, ye jaud? 1849 SAXE *Poems*, *Times* 73 A laughing jade, of not ungentle mold. 1883 *Times* 1 Jan. 4/2 A procession of scamps and Jades, who marched through Paris wearing in mockery vestments robbed from the churches.

b. Applied to Fortune, Nature, etc. personified.

1594 CAREW *Huall's Exam.* *Nat.* xiii. (1596) 218 These drie out vpon fortune, and call her blind buzzard, and jade. 1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Loyal Odes* vi. ii. But error, what a meretricious jade. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 123 Confound the Jade, .. what a pity nature had not been of the masculine instead of the feminine gender. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Horace* in *Lond.* 119 When Fortune, fickle jade's unkind. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* xiii. Poverty is a stern jade to fight.

c. Rarely applied to a man: usually in some figure drawn from sense 1.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 249 *Gre.* What, this Gentleman will out-talke vs all. *Luc.* Sir giue him bead, I know hee'l proue a Jade. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Decay* 893 Ailly Prater, but a Jade to doe. 1616 S. WARD *Coale from Athor* (1627) 49.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* II. Proem. 193 Though rognie thoughts do force some jade-like moile. 1752 FIELING *Amelia* I. v. Had not Fortune played one of her jade tricks. Hence *Ja'deship*, the personality of a jade; *Ja'dery*, behaviour characteristic of a jade.

1812 *Two Noble K.* v. iv. [vi.]. The hot horse .. seeks all foule meanes Of boystrous and rough ladrie to dis-seate His Lord. 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Motto* Wks. (1630) II. 44/1 Marry gep With a horse night-cap doth your Jadeship skip? Although you kicke .. and spurn, Yet all your Colts-tricks will not serue your turn.

Jade (dʒæd), *sb. 2* Also 8 *jadde*, 9 *jad*. [= F. *le jade* (1667 in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), for *l'ejade* (Voiture, 1633) = It. *iada* (Florio, 1598), ad. Sp. *ijada* in *piedra de ijada* or *yjada* (Monardes, 1569), lit. 'colic stone', f. *ijada*, *yjada*, 'the small ribs, the collike, the flanke' (Minshew); cf. the synonym NEPHRITE, f. Gr. νεφροί kidneys, reins.

The transformation of F. *l'ejade* fem. into *le jade* masc. was an error made when the word was as yet unfamiliar: see *Athenæum*, 20 Oct. 1900.]

1. A name given to two distinct minerals which from their hardness have been used for implements and ornaments. *a. Nephrite*, a silicate of lime and magnesia, a hard, translucent stone, in colour light green, bluish, or whitish; *b. Jadeite*, a silicate of sodium and aluminium, closely resembling nephrite in appearance. Sometimes also applied to SAUSSURITE. *Oceanic, Oriental jade* (see quot. 1881).

1569 MONARDES *Cosas de las Indias*, (heading) De la Piedra de la Yj. *Ibid.*, Tiene esta piedra por propiedad oculta, .. de preservar que no caygan en el dolor de la Yjada. 1595 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 24 A kinde of greene stones, which the Spaniards call *Piedras Hijadas*, and we vse for spleene stones. 1598 FLORIO, *Jada*, a kinde of precious stone like an emerauld. 1633 VOITURE *Wks.*, *Let. to Mlle. Paulet* (1665) 47 Ainsi pour ce coup, l'Ejade a en pour vous vn effet que vous n'attendiez pas d'elle. 1657 J. D[AVIES] tr. *Voiture's Lett.* xxiv. 37 So that for this time, l'Ejade hath had for you an effect which you expected not from it. *Ibid.* xlii. 79, I perceive there must be found out for me some more substantial remedies than the Ejade [*misgr. Ejacle*].

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Jade*, a greenish stone, bordering on olive colour, much esteemed for its hardness. This stone applied to the reins is said to be a preservative from the nephritic colic. 1751 SIR J. HILL *Materia Med.* (J.), The jade is a species of the jasper, and of extreme hardness .. it takes a very elegant polish. It is used by the Turks for handles of sabres. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 161 A piece of green nephritic stone, or jade. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 51 A sceptre of jad, brought from China. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* 20 Here, also, hatchets and wedges of jade have been observed. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 293 Jadeite is one of the kinds of pale stones used in China for making ornaments, and passing under the general name of jade or nephrite. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 6 A third mineral, originally described by H. B. de Saussure as a jade, was termed Saussurite by J. de Saussure: this was the *jade tenace* of Haüy and the early French mineralogists. 1881 F. W. RUDLER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 540/1 Under the name of 'oceanic jade', M. Damour has described

a fibrous variety found in New Caledonia and in the Marquesas Islands, differing from ordinary nephrite in the proportion of lime and magnesia which it contains. *Ibid.* 540/2 If this oceanic jade be recognized as a distinct variety, the ordinary nephrite may be distinguished as 'oriental jade'.

2. *a. attrib.* (as a material of ornaments and implements, especially of prehistoric times).

1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* (1869) 155 A square chamber, in which were eleven beautiful jade celts. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 7 The so-called jade pebbles of Iona are nothing more than serpentinous marble. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 92 She sent a malachite cabinet and some grand jade vases. 1881 *Nature* 20 Oct. 599/1 This is the first find of jade implements in graves in Russia. 1881 F. W. RUDLER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 540/2 Jade celts have been found by Dr. Schliemann among the relics of the oldest of the cities at Hissarlik.

b. Comb., as *jade-carver*, -*quarry*; *jade-green* adj. Also *JADE-STONE*.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 7 The jade-quarries on the Kara-kash River have been visited and described by Dr. Cayley. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 18 Sept., The rarest handicraft of the jeweller, the jade-carver. 1892 R. KIPLING in *Fall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 3/2 The jade-green rivers with the oily swirls in them that run through the bush.

Jade (dʒæd), *v.* [f. *JADE sb. 1*]

1. *trans.* To make a jade of (a horse); to exhaust or wear out by driving or working hard; to fatigue, weary, tire.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. i. 34 The nere-yet beaten Horse of Parthia, We have iaded out o' th' Field. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 64 Horses, which are beautiful to the eye, .. but quickly iaded if held to a good round trot. 1798 MILLEA in Nicolas *Nelson's Disp.* (1849) VII. p. clvii. My people were so extremely jaded, that, as soon as they had hove our sheet anchor up they dropped under the capstan-bars, and were asleep in a moment. 1837 J. E. MURRAY *Summer in Pyrenees* I. 306 Our horses were jaded — perfectly 'done up'. 1857 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 43 Contemplation of works of art without understanding them jades the faculties and enslaves the intelligence.

2. *intr.* To become tired or worn out; to grow dull or languid; to flag.

1620 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1637) 261 As an horse that is good at hand, but naught at length, so is the Hypocrite; free and fiery for a spurt, but he jadedth and tyreth in a journey. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1757) II. 25 He [a horse] will be apt to jade and tire in any Exercise. 1794 BURNS in *Shairp Burns* vii. (1879) 159 When I feel my Muse beginning to jade, I retire to the solitary fireside of my study. 1856 CAPERN *Poems* (ed. 2) 154 We sit and pass the chilly night, The interest never jading.

† 3. *trans.* To befool; to jape. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 178, I do not now foole my selfe, to let imagination iade mee. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 280 If we lue thus tamely To be thus Jaded by a peece of Scarlet, Farewell Nobilitie. 1626 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* I. iii. On my wedding-night, am I thus jaded? 1679 *Poor Robin's Intelligence* in *Sporting Mag.* 61 Whosoever takes a horse upon his word is sure to be jaded.

† 4. *intr.* To play the jade: see *JADE sb. 1* 2. *Obs.*

1641, 1766 [see *JADING* below].

Hence *Ja'ding vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1641 *Pol. Ballads* (Wilkins) I. 8 You grow poor, As any common whore That long hath been without her jading. 1690 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. i. 11 They .. feel his goad at their sides, which keeps them both from tripping and jading. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. ii. 65 Lament too late the jading course thou hast run. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxi. (1873) 501 The jading feeling of constant hurry.

Jaded (dʒædɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. *JADE v.* + -ED.]

1. Worn out or exhausted; fatigued; fagged out.

1693 SIR C. SEDELEY *Prolog. to H. Higden's Wary Widow*, Their Jaded Muse is distanc'd in the Course. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy*, Summer 106 Unwittingly his jaded eyelids close. 1809 BYRON *Eng. Bards & Sc. Reviewers* 145 Each spurs his jaded Pegasus apace. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) II. 39 Charming away the weariness of the jaded mind.

2. Dull or sated by continual use or indulgence.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 305 Former times were not so jaded to fashions as to esteeme nothing formal, but what was phantastical. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* II. 158 To spur beyond its wismer will the jaded appetite. 1828 W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 39 Nature was tortured in every way to stimulate the jaded palate.

† 3. ? Regarded with contempt. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* IV. i. 52 The honourable blood of Lancaster Must not be shed by such a jaded Groome.

Hence *Ja'dedly adv.*, in a jaded or fatigued manner; *Ja'dedness*, the state of being worn out.

1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) II. 132 Lapham listened jadedly, and answered far from the point. 1896 A. J. WILSON in *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 8/1 Days .. saddened by incessant toil, performed in weakness of body and jadedness of brain. 1899 MISS HARRADEN *Fowler* vi. 49 The worldliness fled from her soul, the jadedness from her spirit.

Jadeite (dʒædɪt), *Min.* [Named 1863; f. *JADE sb. 2* + -ITE.] One of the two minerals commonly included under the name of *JADE* (q.v.), of which it is the hardest and most highly prized variety.

1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* IV. (1878) 82. 1868 [see *JADE sb. 2* 1]. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 6 Jadeite is a mineral closely resembling true nephrite in external characters, .. it is essentially a silicate of alumina and soda. *Ibid.* 7 In prehistoric times, jade and jadeite were used for amulets and ornaments.

Jade-stone. Also *jad-stone*. [f. *JADE sb. 2* + *STONE*.] = *JADE sb. 2*

1775 in *ASH*. 1812 I. MILNER in *Life* xxiv. (1842) 496

JÄGER.

3. An attendant upon a person of rank or wealth, dressed in a huntsman's costume. Cf. CHASSEUR 3. 1831 DISRAELI *Yng. Duke* II. viii. Supervised by his Jäger, who stood behind his chair. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 293 The old Jäger or garde-chasse who accompanied her. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 279 He saw poor Macdonald the Jäger here . . and, being in want of a Jäger, inquired after him and engaged him.

attrib. 1896 A. H. BEAVER *Marib. Ho.* vii. 114 A handsome dark young fellow... clad in picturesque jager costume.
4. A predatory sea-bird belonging to the family *Laridae*, and subfamily *Stercorariinae* or *Lestrindinae*; a skua-gull.

1898 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 633/1 The skua... the pomarine jager... and Richardson's jager, which is common on our coasts in autumn. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 337/1 *Lestrin Parastictus* (Arctic Jager). 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xiii. (1856) 99 The Fulmar petrel, a solitary jager. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U.S.) VIII. 829 The jagers or gull hunters, so called because they pursue the smaller gulls, and rob them of food. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIII. 366/2 We also killed some jagers and small bladder-nosed seals.

Jagerant, Jagery, Jagg: see JESSERANT, JAGGERY, JAG. **Jagernaut, -not, Jaggarnat,** obs. ff. JUGOERNAUT.

Jagged (dʒæˈɡɛd, dʒæɡd), *a.* Also 6 **geagged**. [f. JAG sb.1 and v.1 + -ED. Now usually disyllabic as adjective, monosyllabic as participle.]

1. Of a garment, etc.: Cut into jags by way of ornament; pinked, slashed.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 255/2 laggyd, or daggyd, *fractilolus*. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 476 Item, j jagged buke of blakke sangle. *Ibid.* 480. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 112 He hath a pleasure in geagged clothynge (*lacrimosa veste*). 1547 *Boorde Introd. Knowl.* xxvii. (1870) 190 My rayment is jagged and kut round a-bout. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Gook.* i. vi. She might go jagged in as many cuts and slashes as she pleas'd for you.

2. Having the edge irregularly cut, gashed, or torn, into deep indentations and acute projections; torn or worn to a ragged or uneven edge.

1577 *STANVHURST Descr. Ircl.* iii. in *Holinshead* (1587) II. 21/2 The Irish feare a ragged and jagged blacke standard that the citizens haue. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. ix. 10 An vncoth vestiment Made of strange stuffe, but all to-worne and ragged;... his breech was all to-torne and jagged. 1684 *T. BURNET The Earth* i. 130 The shores and coasts of the sea... go in a line uncertainly crooked and broke, indented and jag'd as a thing torn. 1797 *COLERIDGE Christabel* i. 282 Amid the jagged shadows Of mossy leafless boughs. 1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 455/1 [The] extremities [of the bone] are always jagged, pointed and uneven. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* lix. Having horrowed a notched and jagged knife.

b. Her. (See quot.)
1828-40 *BERRY Encycl. Herald.* I. Gloss. *Jagged*... is said of the division of the field, or of the outlines of an ordinary, which appear rough by being forcibly torn asunder.

3. Having the margin naturally furnished with deep irregular indentations and projecting points; lacinated: esp. of leaves, petals, and the like.

1523 *FITZGERB. Hush.* § 20 Golds hath a shorte jagged lefe. 1685 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE Coffee, Tea & Choc.* 38 Its branches are covered with white and yellow flowers jagged and pick'd from top to bottom. 1740 *P. COLLINSON* in *Darlington Mem. Bartram & Marshall* (1849) 137 A very pretty dwarf Gentian, with a large blue flower, the extremity of the flower-leaves, all notched or jagged. 1767 *GOOCH Treat. Wounds* I. 421 *The Morsus Diaboli*, a jagged body, ridiculously so called, resembling a fringe. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 49 *Dianthus cæsius*,... petals jagged and bearded.

b. In names of plants: Having jagged leaves or flowers.

1548 *TURNER Names Herbs* s.v. *Verbenaca*, The leaves are deaplyer endented... It may be called in english geagged Bugle. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. 88/2 Jagged Germaner hath the flowers spiky. 1776-96 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 603 *Geranium dissectum*... Jagged Cranesbill. Road sides; borders of fields, ditch banks.

4. Irregularly and sharply pointed.

1651 *BIGGS New Dist.* p. 80 All ice beginning, maketh jagged pikes, after the fashion of a Nettle-leaf. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* iv. (1858) 205 Two jagged points, or 'teeth of the cliff'. 1862 *MÉRIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lx. 306 Frowning cliffs and jagged pinnacles. 1900 *BLACKW. Mag.* July 117 The quick jagged spear of the lightning flashed forth.

Jaggedly (dʒæˈɡɛdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.2.] In a jagged manner; with sharp indentations.

1698 *WALLIS in Phil. Trans.* XX. 7 His Cloaths on one Shoulder cut jaggedly to the Skin. 1846 *DANA Zooph.* (1848) 281 Jaggedly dentate. 1891 *OLIVE SCHREINER Dreams* 33 The old thin hands cut the stones ill and jaggedly.

Jaggedness (dʒæˈɡɛdnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being jagged; sharp and rough unevenness of edge or outline.

1530 *PALSGR.* 233/2 laggednesse, *chicquette*. 1606 *PEACHAM Art Drawing* 43 First draw rudely your leaves... before you give them their veins or jaggednesse. 1890 *TALMAGE Fr. Manger to Throne* 36 The holdness and jaggedness of the scenery.

Jagger (dʒæˈɡɛr), [f. JAG v.1 + -ER.1.] One who or that which jags; *spec.* a jaggging-iron, also a toothed chisel.

In quot. 1562, prob. error for *iagges*; see JAG sb.1 4. [1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. H. ja, Lupine hath... a lefe with v. or seven jagers, which altogether, when as they are grown out, haue the lykenes of a ruel of a spor, or of a sterr.] 1825-80 *JAMIESON, Jagger*, a prickle, that which jags. *Fife.* 1864 *WEBSTER, Jagger*,... a jaggging-iron. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Jagger*... 2. A toothed chisel. 1892 *VOICE* (N.Y.) 15 Sept., Mix the eggs with flour... cut them the shape of a long narrow leaf... cut them with a jagger so they will be notched.

Jagger 2. *dial.* [f. JAG sb.2 or v.2 + -ER.1.]

1. *a.* A carrier, a carter. *b.* A pedlar, a hawker. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyl. & Uplondysm.* 14 Coblers, or tynkers, or else costard iaggers. 1822 *SCOTT Pirate* v. A stout, vulgar little man, who had... the humble appearance of a pedlar, called 'jagger' in these islands. *Ibid.* xviii, The VOL. V.

jagger, or travelling merchant, as he styled himself... on one pony, and his pack of goods... forming the burden of another. 1868 *HOLME LEE B. Godefroy* xlvii. 262 There's the jagger's bell—Ralph promised to buy me a comb. 1887 *S. Ches. Gloss.*, *Jagger*, a carter, esp. a man who makes his living by carting for other people, e.g. fetching their coal.

2. **Mining.** A man who carries ore on pack-horses from a mine to the place where it is smelted. Also, a boy who has charge of the 'jags' or trains of trucks in a coal-mine.

1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.*, *Jaggers*, this includes both the Men and Horses, that are employ'd to carry the Ore on the Horses Backs, from the Mine to the Place where it is Smelted, yet we say separately Jagger-Lads, and Jaggging-Horses. 1870 *Swailedale Gloss.*, *Jagger*, a driver of pack-horses. 1900 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 3/1 The trains of trucks... are called 'jags', and the lads who attend to them are consequently called 'jaggers'.

3. **Comb.**, as *jagger-galloway, jagger-horse*. 1825 *BROCKETT, Jagger-galloway*, a pony with a peculiar saddle for carrying lead, etc. 1870 *Swailedale Gloss.*, *Jagger-horse*, a pack-horse.

† **Jagger** 3. *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 7-8 *yager, (yaw-ger, yagger).* *b.* 8 *jagger, (jaggar, jager).* [*a.* Du. *jager*, abbreviation of *haringjager*, f. *haring* herring + *jagen* to chase, dog, pursue.] A sailing-vessel which followed a fishing fleet in order to bring the fish from the busses and to supply these with stores and provisions.

a. 1615 *E. S. Brit. Buss* in *Arb. Garner* III. 636 A Yager (which is a caravel or a merchant's ship employed to seek out the said Herring Busses, and to buy of them their herrings upon the first packing). 1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 242 Lading their ships twice or thrice before they come to Yarmouth, sending them away by the Merchants ships that send them victuals, barrels, and more salt and nets if they need any; which ships are called Yagers, that is to say Hunters or Doggerbotes, and these ships do carry them, and sell them in the East countries. 1733 *P. LINDSAY Interest Scot.* 196 Those who have Yagers to attend them, &c. continue fishing until their Yagers bring their second Fleet of Nets. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 339 The first caught herrings... arrived in Holland in a yager.

b. 1751-66 *POSTLETHWANT Dict. Trade* (ed. 3), *Jaggers*, or store ships, commonly provide them with everything that is necessary. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 417/1 A jagger from the busses at Shetland arrived at London. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 573 They were discovered by a jager coming from Iceland with fish.

b. Comb.
1824 *HEBER Frul.* (1828) I. 236 The large pulwars with sails... reminded me of the Manks jagger-boats.

† **Jaggered**, *a. Obs. rare* 1. [f. JAGGER sb.1 + -ED.2.] Having jags or short barbs directed backwards so as to resist drawing out.

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* II. 5 Rag bolts are so jaggered that they cannot be drawne out.

Jagernaut, variant of JUGOERNAUT.

Jaggery (dʒæˈɡɛəri). Forms: 6 *gagara*, 6-8 *jagra*, 7 *jeggery*, *jagre*, *jaggaree*, 7-8 *jaggory*, 8 *jagree*, 9 *jagory*, -*ery*, *jaggoree*, -*ary*, (*jaghery*, -*ari*), 7- *jaggery*. [*a.* Indo-Port. *jāgara*, *jagra*, *jagre*, ad. Canarese *sharkare*, Urdu *shakkar*, Skr. *ṣarkara*: see SUGAR.]

1. A coarse dark brown sugar made in India by evaporation from the sap of various kinds of palm.

1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. 1. 252 Sugar which is made of the nutte called Gagara: the tree is called the palmer. 1598 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* 102 Of the aforesaid *Surra* they likewise make Sugar, which is called *Jagra*. 1631 in *Cal. Colon. Pap.*, *E. Ind.* (1892) 161 Half a hhd. of jaggery, given to him by Capt. Weddell. 1681 *R. KNOX Hist. Ceylon* 15 The which Liquor they boyl and make a kind of brown Sugar, called jaggory. 1732 *PIKE in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 231 Dissolve 20 lb of Jaggery, which is course Sugar (or thick Molasses) in Water. 1831 *TRELAWNEY Adv. Younger Son* cxv. III. 224 Cargoes of coir, oil, jaggeree, ghee, and cocoanuts. 1897 *Daily News* 29 Jan. 5/7 The Government have stopped irrigation in the case of all the 'jaghari' sugar-cane crops. 1899 *F. T. BULLEN Log Sea-waif* 204 Jaggery, or palm sugar—looking like bags of black mud, and almost as nice to handle.

2. **Jaggery palm**, a palm-tree that yields jaggery, esp. *Caryota urens*.

1859 *All Year Round* No. 32. 130 The tusked elephant is able to rip open the stems of the jaggery palms and young palmyras to extract the mealy core. 1890 *SARAH J. DUNCAN Palm-Departure* 234 Brown 'jaggery' sugar, got from the jaggery palm.

Jagging (dʒæˈɡɪŋ), *vbl. sb.1* [f. JAG v.1 + -ING.1.] The action of JAG v.1 in its different senses; indenting, piercing; also *concr.* a jagged edge, an indented border, a fringe, etc.

1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz.* York (1830) 14 Six tapettes for the sompter horses with the lynnyng grayling jaggging. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 146 Not your pinches, your purles, your floury jaggings, superfluous enterlacings, and puffings vp. 1606 *BACON Sylva* § 590, I account the lagging of Pinkes, and Gilly Flowers, to be like the Inequality of Oake-Leaves, of Vine-Leaves, or the like. 1776 *DA COSTA Elem. Conchol.* 13 The jaggings or toothings of the contour. 1815 *POLEHAMPTON Gallery Nat. & Art* (1821) V. 186 The gum... is obtained by wounding the bark in different parts of the body of the tree, or by what has been called jaggging.

b. Comb. **Jagging-board Metall.**, an inclined board on which ore-slimes are washed, as in a bnddle; **jagging-iron**, an instrument used for ornamenting pastry, etc., now made in the form of a wheel with teeth, set in a handle.

1598 *FLORIO, Spononelle*, a brassen toole with a spoone at

one end, and a rowell or little spur at the other, that cookes vse to cut out or marke their paste meates, called a jaggging iron. 1718 *MRS. MARY EALES Receipts* 84 When you use it, cut it with a jaggging-Iron in long Slips.

Jagging, *vbl. sb.2*: see JAG v.2

Jaggory, obs. form of JAGGERY.

Jaggy (dʒæˈɡɪ), *a.1* [f. JAG sb.1 + -Y.1.] Abounding in or characterized by jags; jagged; in *Sc.*, prickly.

1717 *ADDISON tr. Ovid Wks.* 1758 I. Three tongues he brandish'd when he charg'd his foes; His teeth stood jaggy in three dreadful rows. 1849 *RUSKIN Ser. Lambs* iii. § 16. 82 Four branches of thistle leaves... throwing their jaggy spines down. 1865 *E. BURRITT Walk to Land's End* 425 The narrow road between these dark, jaggy, craggy heights.

Jaggy, *a.2 Sc.* [f. *jag*, var. of *Jog v.* and *sh. + -Y.1.*] Having a jerking motion, jolting.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 241 The jaggy motion and the continuous rumble of the vehicle.

Jaghari, -*ory*: see JAGGERY.

|| **Jaghire** (dʒæˈɡɪr). *E. Indies.* Also 7 *jaghghir*, *jaggea*, *jageah*, 8 *jaguir* (-*e*, -*ere*, *jaghghire*, 9 *jaghgir*, -*eer*, *jagir*, -*eer*, (*jagier*, *jahgeer*). [*a.*

Urdū (Pers.) جَاگیر *jāgīr*, f. جا *jā* place + لیر *līr* holding, holder.] An assignment of the king's or government's share of the produce of a district to a person or body of persons, as an annuity, either for private use or for the maintenance of a public (esp. military) establishment; also, the district so assigned, or the income derived from it.

1684 *J. PHILLIPS tr. Tavernier's Voy.*, etc. II. 70 The lands in the Kingdom being the King's propriety... are given... as benefices which they call Jagh-girs to men of the militia for their pay or pension [etc.]. 1698 *FAVER Acc. E. India* & P. 120 Being in the Jaggea or Diocess of another. *Ibid.* 134 Were the ways free, it would enrich his Jageah beyond the Bunder at Surat. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) II. Gloss., *Jaghirs*,... lands assigned to governors. 1764 *Newcastle Chron.* No. 1. 2/1 Lord Clive... is... to have the payment which have been stopped of his jaghire. 1778 *FOOTE Nabob* 1. i. Should it be more agreeable to the parties, Sir Matthew will settle upon Sir John and his Lady, for their joint lives, a jagghire. 1800 *ASIAT. Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tr.* 291/2 This is the head town of a pergunnah of eight lakhs of rupees, held in jaghire from the Peshwa. 1845 *STOCQUELER Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 146 The revenue of the college [was] fixed at 30,000 rupees per annum, instead of the original jagghir. 1897 *L.D. ROBERTS 41 Yrs. India* lxviii. (1898) 533 Jagirs were sanctioned annually for a limited number of specially distinguished native officers.

attrib. 1763 *SCRAFTON Indostan* (1770) 24 The Jaghire lands, which are lands bestowed by the crown out of its demesnes to the Omrah, for the support of their forces. 1801 *R. PATTON Asiat. Mon.* 203 The jagheer grants of the sovereign form an additional proof of his proprietary rights. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* I. II. v. 188 The collector in the jaghire district at Madras.

Hence || **Jaghirdār** (dʒæˈɡɪrɪdār). [Urdū *jāgīr-dār*, f. *jāgīr* + Pers. -*dār* possessor.] The holder of a jaghire.

1794 *BURKE Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XV. 385 The jaghirdars, the holders of jaghires, form the body of the principal Mahometan nobility. 1872 *COLIN VALENTINE in Mem. Mrs. Valentine* vii. (1882) 114 It makes me one of the Jagirdars of the Rajah.

Jagory, jagra, jagre, -oe: see JAGGERY.

Jagounce, variant of JACOUNCE, *Obs.*

Jaguar (dʒæˈɡwɑː, dʒæˈɡjuːr). Also 8 *jaguara*. [*a.* Tupi-Guarani *yaguara*, *jaguara* (ya-, zawāra).

According to writers on Tupi-Guarani, *jaguara* or *jagua* is orig. a class-name for all carnivorous beasts, including the tiger (i.e. jaguar), the puma, etc., more recently also extended to dogs, the specific name of the jaguar being *jaguarētē*, where *-etē* is a Tupi augmentative, generally rendered 'true'. De Lery (1580), cited by Hatz-Darm., gave the native name as *jan-ou-are* (app. a misprint or misreading of *jan-ou-are*). The etymological meaning of the Tupi word is disputed: see Skeat in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1885, 89; also Burton *Highlands of Brazil* II. 21, *Hans Stade* xliii.]

A large carnivorous quadruped of the cat kind (*Felis onca*), inhabiting wooded parts of America from Texas to Paraguay. It is yellowish-brown in colour, and is marked with ocellated spots.

1604 *E. GRIMSTONE tr. D'Acosta's West Ind.* v. iv, They ascribe power to another starre, which they called Chuquin-chincay (which is as much as jaguar), over tigers, beares, and lyons. [1648 *MARGRAVE Hist. Nat. Brasil.* vi. x, *Jaguara* *Brazilensibus*, nobis *Tigris*.] 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Jaguara*, a Brazilian animal, accounted by Marggrave a species of tyger: but... approaching to the leopard in the shape of its variegations. 1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 589 In this state it [the Armadillo] braves the claws of the Jaguar. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* I. 146 The jaguar or panther of America. 1796 *STEDMAN Surinam* II. xviii. 50 It has even happened that the jaguar has carried off young negro women at work in the field. 1875 *NICHOLSON Man. Zool.* lxxix, Of the large Spotted Cats, the largest is the Jaguar.

|| **Jaguarete**. Also 8 -*ette*, -*etta*. [See prec.: Montoya 1639 has 'Yaguarete tigre'.] Adaptation of the Guarani specific name for the jaguar; long mistaken by European writers for a distinct species or variety, and applied by some to the Black Jaguar.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Jaguarete*,... the name of a Brazilian beast of prey, accounted by Marggrave a species of tyger, but improperly; its roundish spots arguing it of the lynx or leopard kind... It much resembles the creature

called Jaguar, but is larger. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xiv. 234 The sixth class, comprehends the Cat, the Lion, the Panther, the Leopard, the Jaguar, the Cougar, the Jaguarre, the Lynx, the Ounce, and the Catamountain. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XLII. 435/2 There is a black variety of the Jaguar. *Felis nigra* of Erxleben, and probably the Jaguarre of Marcgrave. 1854 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 230 This fact... proves [s] that the great jaguar of Terra Firma, like the jaguarre of Paraguay, ... does not flee from man when it is dared to close combat.

|| **Jaguarondi** (dzægwar'ndi, yægwa-). [Native name in Tupi-Guarani; written by Montoya *Tesoro de la lengua Guarani* 1639, *yagua-rundi*: cf. JAGUAR.] A wild cat (*Felis jaguarundi*, Desmarest), larger than the common cat, dark brown or brownish grey in colour, with a long body and tail, inhabiting America from Texas to Paraguay.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1897 L. ROBINSON *Wild Traits in Tame Animals* 239 Possibly also in [the case] of the male and female jaguarondi. . it occasionally exists.

Jaguere, -ire: see JAGHIRE.

|| **Jah** (džā). The form in which the Heb. יָה, shortened form of יְהוָה *Yahweh* (Jahveh) *JEHOVAH*, is represented in the English Bible.

1539 Bible (Great) Ps. lxxviii. 4 Oh syng vnto God, ... prayse ye him in his name Ia [1611 lah] and reioyse before hym. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 154 In the name of Iah the God of Israel. There is none like to Iah our God. 1758 C. WESLEY *Hymn*, 'Lo! He comes' iv Jah, Jehovah, Everlasting God, come down.

Jahve, Jahveh: see JEHOVAH.

Jahvism (yā'viz'm). Also **Jahveism, -ehism**, **Yahwis'm** (yā'veiz'm), yā'hwi'z'm). [*Jahveh, Jahve, Yahweh* (h), transliterations, according to different systems, of the Heb. יְהוָה (previously represented by JEHOVAH) + -ISM.] The religion of Jahveh; the system of doctrines and precepts connected with the worship of Jahveh. b. The use of *Jahveh* (h) as a name for God.

1867 J. MARTINEAU tr. *Ewald's Israel* 536 note, We purposely adopt the term Jahveism as the antithesis to Christianity, rather than Mosaism. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 86 Such zealous champions of Jahvism as Saul and David. 1879 NEWMAN SMYTH *Old Faiths in New Light* iv, Even the rationalistic Kuenen... rejects the possibility of an Egyptian origin for the Jahvism of Moses. 188a *Athenaeum* 14 Oct. 490/2 He is still ready to see in Yahwism too much the creation of the prophets. 1900 R. H. CHARLES *Eschatol.* 13 Preprophetic Yahwism from Moses to the 8th century.

So **Jahvist** (yā'vist). a. A worshipper of Jahveh or Yahweh; b. The writer of the (non-Deuteronomic) portions of the Hexateuch which are marked by the use of *Jahveh* (*Jehovah*) as the name of God, instead of *Elohim*; = JEHOVIST 2. **Jahvistio a.**, of or pertaining to Jahvism, or to the authorship of the Jahvist.

1874 tr. *Kuenen's Relig. Israel* I. 344 The stricter Jahvistic party which was led by the prophets of Jahveh. 1885 *Athenaeum* 16 May 623/2 The Elohist account is separated from the Jahvistic by a longer break. 189a W. E. ADAMS *Docum. Hexat.* Intro. 23 Hupfeld convinced inquirers that... three documents have been used in the compilation of Genesis: viz. that of the 'Priestly Writer', of the Elohist, and of the Jahvist. 1894 A. LANG in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 171 The rebuke and the prediction are... Jahvistic gloss and interpolation. 1899 R. H. CHARLES *Hibbert Lecture* Syllabus, Yahvistic eschatology starts from the new value set on the individual.

Jail, gaol (dʒeɪl), *sb.* Forms: a. 3-4 gayhol(e), 5 gayll(e), gaille, 5-7 gayole, gayl(e), gaille, 6 gaiell, gail, 6-7 gaole, goale, 7-8 goal, 7- gaol. β. 4 iaiole, 4-7 iaille, iayle, 5 iayll, 6-7 iaiole, 7-8 jayl, (7 jale), 7- jail. γ. 6 geylo, geayle, (gial), 7 geale. [ME. had two types, from Northern or Norman Fr., and Central or Parisian Fr. respectively: 1) ME. *gay(h)ole*, -ol, *gayll(e)*, *gail(l)e*, *gayl(e)*, *gaille*, a. ONF. *gaiole*, *gayolle*, *gaole* (mod. Picard *gayole*, Walloon *gaioule*); 2) ME. *jaiole*, *jayle*, *jaille*, *jayll*, a. OF. *jaiole*, *jaole*, *jeole*, *geole*, cage, prison, f. *geble* prison (Besançon *javirole* cage for fowls) = obs. It. *gaiola*, Sp. *gaiola* (also, from F., *jaula* cage, cell), Pg. *gaiola* cage:—Romanic and pop.Lat. **gaviola* (med.L. *gabiola*, 1229 in Brachet) for **caveola*, dim. of *cavea* hollow, cavity, den, cage, coop: see CAGE. Of the two types, the Norman Fr. and ME. *gaiole*, *gaole*, came down to the 17th c. as *gaile*, and still remains as a written form in the archaic spelling *gaol* (chiefly due to statutory and official tradition); but this is obsolete in the spoken language, where the surviving word is *jail*, repr. Old Parisian Fr. and ME. *jaiole*, *jaille*. Hence though both forms *gaol*, *jail*, are still written, only the latter is spoken. In U.S. *jail* is the official spelling. It is difficult to say whether the form *gaol*(e), common, alike in official and general use, from the 16th to the 18th c., was merely an erroneous spelling of *gaol*, after this had itself become an archaism, or was phonetic: cf. mod.F. *geble* (301). 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Viz. Quer.* (1708) 6 Some again are... boring their very noses with hot irons, in rage that they cannot come to a Resolution, whether they shall say Face

or Visage; whether they shall say Jayl or Gaol; whether Cony or Cunny.]

1. A place or building for the confinement of persons accused or convicted of a crime or offence; a prison. Now, a public building for the detention of persons committed by process of law.

a. c. 1275 11 *Pains Hell* 219 in O. E. Misc. 153 In helle is a deop gayhol. c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 187/105 Heo setten him in a swyðe deork put, bat in þe gayhol was. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1970 To my Gayhol goþ anon & be fyue þat buþ þer Bryngþe hem out euechren. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 17, I will the prisoners in the Gayle baue o day brede, mete, and drynke, and eche persone jd. 1494 *FAYAN Chron.* vii. 380 The duke of Burgoyne... w^t the prouost of Paris, came vnto the Gayole, and there receyued the sayd Peter. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI 170 b, He was committed to the gayle of Newgate. 1572 *Act 14. Eliz.* c. 5 § 38 To such sufficient persons dwellinge nighte, the said Goales. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* v. § 5 To be committed to the Common Goal of Colchester. 1689 *Wonderful Predict.* *Nostradamus* 3, Beer shall fall The Great one Cold, and famish^t in a Gaol. 1779 J. BURGOGNE *Let. to Constituents* (ed. 3) 15 The goals... were resorted to for other recruits. 1846 M. McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 497 At that period the goals were... depositories of pestilence. 1848 *Act 11 & 12 Vict.* c. 42 § 21 To remand the party accused... to the common gaol or house of correction, or other prison, lock-up house, or place of security in the county.

β. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13174 (Cott.) A sargant sent he to Iaiole [*Laud MS.* Iayle] And iohan hefd comanded to cole. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4321 Nouthire lugement ne Iayll ne Justice of aire. c. 1440 *Generydes* 1572 Generydes was brought out of the Iayle. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* I. 42 He was sent to the iaiole and examined vpon interrogatories. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 95 Call forth an officer: Carrie this mad knaue to the Iaille. 1674 *MILTON Samson* 949 This jail I count the house of liberty. 1743-5 *BR. POCOCKE Trav.* (1756) II. 184 The jail was in the gatehouse adjoining. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 352 A dollar in a university is worth more than a dollar in a jail.

γ. 1888 W. FLEMING in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. vii. (1890) 224 Hee will get noe body to undertake the geale nor under dealership.

b. Without the article, as in the phrases 'to send to jail', 'in jail', 'let out of jail': = imprisonment, confinement in prison.

1447 *BOKENHAM Scyntys* (Roxb.) 77 Odamysel worthily born And to of me semyth distressyd in gayle. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* iv. pr. v. 8 Geayle, lawe, and other tormentes for due punishment payntayne to wicked Citizens. 1596 *SPENSER State Irsh. Wks.* (Globe) 620/3 Committed to goale. 173a *Law Serious C.* xiii. (ed. 2) 216 To redeem a prisoner out of Jayl. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water-Bab.* i. 8 Having been sent to gaol by him twice.

c. *transf. and fig.* Place of confinement.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4745 A swete helle it [love] is... A pleasant gayl and esy prison. 1591 *SPENSER Ruines of Time* 296 His happie soule to heaven went Out of this fleshy gaole. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* ii. pr. vii. 39 If the mynde... dissolved from earthly gail, all freed seekes heauen. 1635 *HEYWOOD Hierarch.* vi. 356 Each one his gail About him had, being fastned to a beame. 1764 *GRAINGER Sugar Cane* ii. 214 Small eggs appear... alas, too soon They burst their filmy gaol, and crawl abroad.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *jail-fee*, *-gang*, *-gale*, *-guard*, *-keeper*, *-mate*, *-official*, *-ral*, *-room*, *-spy*, *-yard*; *jail-bleached*, *-like* adjs.; + *jail damp*, the noxious exhalation formerly common in jails; *jail distemper* = *JAIL-FEVER*; *jail-house* (U.S.), a jail; *jail money*, money paid for the maintenance of a jail.

1871 *HAY Pike County Ball.* (1880) 33 Shadowed by his jail-bleached hair. 1636 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I.* (1848) II. 244 That *goal-damp of Hereford hath already killed a great many that were at the last assizes. 1745 *REIO in Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 228 Two Convicts in Newgate... very ill of the putrid, infectious, malignant Fever, commonly call'd the *Gaol Distemper. 1799 *Med. Frel.* I. 90 A new and enlarged edition of Dr. J. C. Smyth's work on the jail-distemper... is nearly ready. a. 1715 *BURNETT Own Time* (1724) I. 271 They would not... pay their fines set on them, [not] so much as the [jail] fees. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM N. S. *Wales* (ed. 3) II. 321 A single magistrate can... sentence... to the *jail gang or tread-mill. 1623 *DRUMM. of HAWTH. Cypress Grove Wks.* (1711) 123 When the *jail-gates were broken up. 1626 *BERNARD Isle of Man* (1627) 82 The Chief-Gaoler is... made the *Gaole-keeper by the Sheriff. a. 1743 *SAVAGE Love in Veil* iii. i. Can it... fail to tempt such fellows as jail-keepers to be perfidious to their trust? 1865 *DICKENS Aut. Fr.* i. xv. With a *jail-like upper rim of iron and spikes. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM N. S. *Wales* (ed. 3) II. 298 The prisoners would never be able to know who their *jailmates were. 1600 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* (1888) May 212 To the Constable of the hundred for *gayole money. iij. s. viij. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* iii. Thou gallows-bird—thou *jail-rat—thou friend of the hangman. a. 1683 *OLOHAM Poems* (1698) 197 (Jod.) The Town can scarce afford them *jail-room now. 1818 *COBBETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 625 The suffering people of Lancashire... were driven by hundreds into jails and *jail-yards.

Jail, gaol (dʒeɪl), *v.* Forms: see *JAIL sb.* [*f. prec.*] *trans.* To confine in or as in a jail; to imprison, confine.

a. 162a *BACON Hen. VII* 215 The Dislike the Parliament had of Gaoling of them. 1635 *HEYWOOD Hierarch.* ix. 569 Unwilling To be so goald [they] struggle. 1718 *ENTERPRISE* No. 41. 280 A Design to imprison and Gaol him for Life. 1887 *Times* 29 Aug. 4/5 Several of whom... have been goalded for their share in the knavery.

β. 1604 T. WAGTON *Passions* vi. 324 They... enforce him as a judge, like prisoners, to iayle them by justice. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Pct.* ii. 22 The other are jailed up in the dark...dungeon of hell. 1787 *Hist. Pelham, Mass.* (1898) 375 Day, Colton, Clark and Brown, jailed—the others not

found. 1875 *TENNYSON Q. Mary* iii. v. One, whose bolts, That jail you from free life, bar you from death. 1889 C. KING *Queen of Bedlam* 265 The scoundrel had a wife in Denver, where he was finally tracked and jailed.

Hence **Jailing**, *gaol'ing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

162a [see above]. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* iv. (1721) 213 Content to... do the Priests Drudgery in Gaoling and Burning. 1862 C. J. VAUGHAN *Bk. & Life* 40 Not the jailing of the evil nature, but rather the exercising of the good, is the true aim and work of youthful discipline. 1869 *TENNYSON Pelleas & Ettarre* 336, I will... tame thy jailing princess to thine hand.

Jailage, gaolage, *rare*. [*ad. F. geblage, f. geble* *JAIL*: see -AGE.] The jailer's fee.

1853 *JAMES Agnes Sorrel* II. 162 It is the gaolage due.

Jail-bird, gaol-bird (dʒeɪl'baɪd). Forms: see *JAIL sb.* [With allusion to a caged bird.] A prisoner in jail; esp. one who has been long, or is often, in jail, a habitual criminal; also, as a term of reproach, an incorrigible rogue.

a. 1618-61 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* 24 *Servitia* and *Ergastala*, in Florus, signify Slaves and Gaol-Birds. 169a *WASHINGTON tr. Milton's Def. Pop.* vi. M's Wks. (1851) 169 Thou Gaol-bird of a Knight, ... thou everlasting scandal to thy Native Country! 1701 *De Foe True-born Eng.*, *Fine Speech* 124 In Print my Panegyrics fill the Street, And hired Gaol-Birds their Huzzas Repeat. 1860 H. GOUGER *Imprisonment Burmah* xx. 226 We had now become old gaol-birds.

β. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos*, etc. *Sonn.* to *Lady Rich* (1878) 99/1 It made thee subject to a Iaille's controule. But, such a Iaille-bird heavenly Nightingale. 1685 *Mischief of Cabals* 21 The bare oaths of a pack of Jayl-birds. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* IV. ciii. She bestowed on him the epithets of spendthrift, jailbird and unnatural ruffian. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 172 The one thing most dreaded by the old jail-bird is work requiring bodily exertion.

Jail-deliver, v. nonce-wd. [A back-formation from *JAIL-DELIVERY* in sense 2.] *trans.* To deliver from jail.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* i. 8 It dissolves the very workes of the devill, Iaille-delivers his prisoners.

Jail-delivery, gaol-delivery. [See *DELIVERY*.]

1. The clearing a jail of prisoners by bringing them to trial, esp. at the assizes; hence, the judicial process by which every prisoner awaiting trial in a jail is either condemned or acquitted at the assizes. See *DELIVER v.* 1 2 c.

1464 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 377 Paied to the Justices of Deliuverance for the Gaole Deluere. 1487 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 4 § 2 The next generall gaille deluere of the same gailles in every Shire. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII 243 b, [He] came before the Justices of Gaole delivery at Newgate. 1618 L. PARSONS in *Lismore Papers* (1887) Ser. ii. 11. 154 My lord deputy intends... to make a priuate jaiole deliuey at Corck of all the pirats lately taken. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 267 They have... a commission of general gaol delivery; which empowers them to try and deliver every prisoner, who shall be in the gaol when the judges arrive at the circuit town, whenever indicted, or for whatever crime committed. 1858 *BEVERIDGE Hist. India* II. v. 380 A court of oyer and terminer and jail-delivery was undoubtedly competent to try crimes.

fig. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch, Coriolanus* (ed. Nutt) II. 184 But my only demande consisteth, to make a gaille deliuerie of all evils. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Considerations Wks.* (Bohn) II. 477 It was... a general jail-delivery of all the rowdies of the rivers.

b. ellipt. for *Sessions, Court, or Commission of jail-delivery*.

1612 *DAVIES Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 109 At a gaol deliuey at Waterford before John Wogan. 1670-1 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* 187-5 II. 371 He had given orders to the Judges to adjourn the Gaole Delivery at the Old Bailey till the 10th of March.

2. *Deliverance from jail or imprisonment.*

1592 *DAVIES Immort. Soul* (1599) 100 Were it knowne to all, What life our Soules do by this death recue, Men would it birth, or Gaole deliuey call. a. 1661 *FULLER Worthies* i. (1662) 37 To... employ the charity of well affected people for a General Gaole Delivery, of all English Captives, in Tunis, Tripoli, [etc.]. 1780 *BURKE Sp. Bristol previous to Election Wks.* 111. 378 The legislature has been obliged to make a general arbitrary jail-delivery. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* ii. note, Ratcliffe... was released by the Porteous Moh when under sentence of death; the Highlanders made a similar jail-delivery in 1745. 1826—*Woodst.* xxxvii. The inferior personages of the grand jail-delivery at Woodstock Lodge.

Jailer, jailor, gaoler (dʒeɪl'leɪ). Forms:

a. 3 gayholer, 4-6 gailer, 4-7 gayler, 5 gaylere, 6 gaylour, -or, 6-7 gailor, 7 gaoler, 7- gaoler. β. 4 iaioler, iaoler(e), iailere, iaylar, 4-5 iaylere, 4-6 iayler, 4-7 iailer, (5 iaylader, 6 ioyler), 6-7 iayl-, iailour, 7-8 jaylor, -our, 7- jailer, jailor. γ. 5 geil-, geyl-, geayl-, geyel-, 7 gealer. [Two types corresp. to *gaol*, *jail*: 1) *gayholer*, *gayler*, *gailer*, etc., a. ONF. *gayolierre*, *gaiolere*, accns. *gaiolcor*, f. *gaiole*; 2) *jaioler*, *jaoler* (e), *jailer* (e), etc., a. OF. *jaiolour*, *jeolier* (F. *geblier*), f. *jaiole*, *jeole*, *geole*: see *JAIL sb.* and -ER 2.] One who has charge of a jail or of the prisoners in it; a jail-keeper.

a. c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 98/204 He let time alle þe gayholers; and tormenti beom ful sore. c. 132a *Sir Beux* 1652 A wente quik out of prison Be þe rop þe gailer com adoun. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 179 The gaylere that was att Colchester. 1530-1 *Act 2 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 The sayde Gaylor or Keper of prysoun. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 204 Thou shalt be then freer than a Gaoler. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. ix. 346 margin, Gaolers are also the servants of the sheriff. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* ii. ii. Two gaolers... went out and the prisoner was brought in.

B. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4434 (Cott.) Son was ioseph halden dere wit be maister iailere [*Gott.* iailere]. *Ibid.* 17319 (Cott.) Pair iailers [*Gott.* iailers] to baim pai cald. c 1380 *Sir Fernb.* 1183 be Amyral. clepede ys iailere per a stod. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 731 Bot be iayladers folowedon his theff full fast. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* xvi. 23 They cast them into prison, commandynge the ioyler [1534 iayler; 1611 iaylour] to kepe them surely. a 1625 *Bovs Wks.* (1630) 262 As a cunning iailour . . . he will be sure to keepe the prison doore fast. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* III. 416 This was the Faith of St. Paul's iaylor and his Family. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* lxxi, Their iailers had been regular in bringing food and candles.

Y. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Adrian* 159 With geileris pane came he trete. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 89 Brutamont the geayler made Olyner & his felawes to auale down in to a pryson. [1688 Gealer; see *JAIL* sb. 1 y.]

b. transf. and fig.

1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplondysm.* (Percy Soc.) 33 Jaylers of justice. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor. v.* i. 65 His Injuriy The Gaoler to his pitty. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xxi. 352 A slavish fear, the jaylour of the soul. 1821 *Examiner* 1 Apr. 200/1 That we should act as the perpetual gaolers of Napoleon was most horrible and disgraceful. 1864 *CONINGTON Enaid* (1866) 7 The jailor-monarch of the wind.

Jailerness, gaolerness (dʒæɪˈləres). Also 8-9 **Jailorless**. [*f.* prec. + -ESS.] A female jailer.

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) II. xii. 72 My saucy gaolerness assured me, that all my oppositions would not signify that pinch of snuff. 1796 *Plain Sense* III. 67 He would find such a jailorless as he desired. 1863 *SALA Capt. Dangerous* I. x. 285 Knocked about by the Turnkeys, or abused by the Gaolerness.

Jailering, gaolering, *rare*. Also 9 **jailor-ing**. [*See* -ING 1 c.] The occupation of a jailer.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev. L. v.* vi. vii, Jailoring and Jailor, all three . . . must finish. 1897 *Daily News* 18 Nov. 2/1 'Ah!' says the Sergeant . . . and smoothes down that hair of his which anxious years of gaolering have dyed to its whitish hue.

Jailership, gaolership (dʒæɪˈləʃɪp). Also 7-9 **jailorship**. [*f.* *JAILER*, etc. + -SHIP.] The office or function of a jailer.

1485 *Rolls Parli.* VI. 349/1 The Office of Jailershipp of the Chekergate, and Burgesgate, of oure Towne of Dynbigh. 1611 *COTGR., Chiepage*. . . Gaolership. 1688 [*see* *JAIL* sb. 1 y]. 1831 *TVYLER Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 114 She [Mary, Queen of Scots] was removed . . . to the severer jailership of Paulet.

Jailery, nonce-wd. [*f.* *JAIL* sb. + -ERY.] Confinement, imprisonment.

1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 691 The decent jailery of a light wicker cage.

Jail-fever, gaol-fever (dʒæɪˈlɪfəvə). [*f.* *JAIL*, *GAOL* sb. + *FEVER* sb.] A virulent type of typhus-fever, formerly endemic in crowded jails, and frequent in ships and other confined places.

[1750 *PRINGLE (title)* Observations on the Nature and Cure of Hospital and Jail Fevers.] 1753 *J. PRINGLE in Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 42 Cases of the true gaol-fever arising from the gaol itself. 1780 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 578/1 No signs of a jail-fever were ever discovered in the Russian prisons. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 356 The gaol fever is seldom to be met with except on board of ships or in crowded towns. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Gaol fever*, a term for a very infectious and fatal fever which at various times . . . has broken out in crowded, dirty prisons. . . There is no doubt that this was Typhus fever generated in the prison out of the filth, and overcrowding, and bad diet and close foul air. 1898 *BESANT Orange Girl* II. xxii, Her cheek grew pale and thin: her eyes became unnaturally bright: I feared gaol-fever.

Jailish, a. rare. [*f.* *JAIL* sb. + -ISH 1.] Akin to or suggestive of a jail; jail-like.

1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* IV. xcix, A sort of jailish cast contracted in the course of confinement.

Jain, Jainia (dʒæɪn, dʒæɪˈnā), *sb.* and *a.* [*Hindi jaina* :- *Skr. jaina* of or pertaining to a Buddha or saint, *f. jina* a Buddha, a (Jain) saint, lit. 'overcomer', *f. root ji* conquer, overcome.]

a. sb. A member of a non-Brahminical East Indian sect, established about the sixth century B.C., the principal doctrines of which closely resemble those of Buddhism. *b. adj.* Of or pertaining to the Jains or their religion.

1805 *COLEBROOK in Asiatic Res.* (1808) V. 483 In the books of the Jainas. *Ibid.*, A treatise by a Jainia author. 1809 *C. MACKENZIE ibid.* IX. 243 heading, Account of the Jainas. *Ibid.*, Books on the laws, customs, ceremonies and regulations of the Jain religion. 1832 *H. H. Wilson ibid.* XVII. 243 Every province of Hindustan can produce Jain compositions, either in Sanscrit or its vernacular idiom. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 73/1 The religious ritual of the Jainas is very simple. 1881 *RHYS DAVIDS in Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 543/2 Jains, the most numerous and influential sect of heretics, or nonconformists to the Brahminical system. 1881 *Athenæum* 30 July 142/2 The Jainia religion is closely connected with Buddhism.

Hence **Jainism**, the religious system of the Jains; **Jainist** *sb.* and *a.* = *JAIN*.

1816 *G. S. FABER Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. iv. vi. 486 The Jainist or Mahimian. *Ibid.* III. vi. iii. 469 Among the Buddhist sect of the Jainists. 1858 *J. M. Ludlow Brit. India* I. 66 The three great forms of religious worship which . . . have sprung from Hindooism . . . Buddhism, Jainism, and the Sikh faith. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 9 Mar. 182/2 Unfortunately there is no contemporary literature to appeal to, for the Jainist books also are of the later date.

Jaiole, Jaiolere, *obs. forms* of *JAIL*, *JAILER*.

Jaip, Jaiper, *Sc. forms* of *JAP*, *JAPER*.

Jake, earlier form of *JAUK* *v.* *Sc.*, to trifle.

Jakes (dʒæɪks). Now *rare*. Forms: 6 *i Jacques*, 6-7 *iaxe*, *iakes*, *iaques*, 7 *jacks*, 7-8 *jaques*, 7- *jakes* (also 6 *iake*, 8 *jack*). *Plural*, 6 *iakes*, 7 *jakeses*, *jaqueses*, 8 *jakes's*; also in same form

as *sing*. [*Origin* unascertained; it has been suggested to be from the proper name *Jacques Jakes*; or from *Jakke*, 'Jack', quasi *Jakkes*, 'Jack's'.

['Gakehouse' in 1438 *Tintinhull Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) p. 179, is an editorial misreading of 'Bakehouse'.]

1. A privy.

153. in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* III. 111. 84 The Iaques was very well doon. 1538 *Inu.* in *J. W. Clark Barnwell* Introd. 24 The jakes of the dorte. 1549 *BALE Fournier. Leland* Pref. B j, A great nombre of them which purchased those super-stycouse maasons, reserued of those Lyhrarie bokes, some to serue theyr iakes, some to scoure theyr candlestyckes. 1552 *HULOET*, Siege, iacques, bogard, or draught, *latrina*. 1570 *LEVINS Manib.* 12/13 Iake, *forica*. 1596 *HARINGTON Metam. Ajax* Pref. (1814) 14 Because I will write of a Jakes. 1620 *Navorth Househ. Bk.* 145 To a tyller for tylling the jacks, vid. 1634 *Documents agst. Prynn* (Camden) 12 They . . . dragged his carcase through the cityte, and cast it into the common jakes. 1649 *R. Hooges Plain Direct.* 12 Let the hous be made a jakes for Mr. Jaques. 1657 *Manchester Crt. Lett Rec.* (1887) IV. 202 Noe close stoole, Jackes, Carriion or garbage be cast vpon the Ackers Middinge. 1701 *C. WOLFE Jnrl. New York* (1860) 26 The more unhealthful it may prove, by reason of Jaques, Dunghills and other excrementitious stagnations. 1727 *P. WALKER Life of Peden in Biogr. Presb.* (1827) I. 144 He [Arius] went . . . into a common Jack and purg'd out all his Inwards. 1788 *V. KNOX Winter Even.* I. II. xv. 211 His book is a nasty book, and fit only for the jakes. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho* (1861) 168 The fox . . . that . . . jumped down a jakes to escape the hounds.

b. transf. and fig.

1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Sern.* Tim. 967/1 What vermine, I pray you, is there of Monkes, and Priestes, and all that cleargie? . . . that filthie and stinking iake hath filled the world so full. 1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. B iii, Cast forth as things accursed into the lakes of eternall detestation. 1660 *Life & Death Mrs. Rump* 2 Hell . . . that stinking poysonous place called the Ile of Jaqueses. 1701 *De Foe True-born Eng.* 194 We have been Europe's Sink, the Jakes where she Voids all her Offal Out-cast Progeny. 1753 *SMOLLETT Crt. Fathom* (1784) 13/1 Who eagerly explore the jakes of Rabelais, for amusement. 1829 *BENTHAM Pett. Justice* 173 The Jakes, of late so notorious by the name of the Secondary's Office in the city of London.

2. Excrement; filth. *s. w. dial.*

1847-78 *HALLIW.*, *Jakes*, applied in Devon to any kind of filth or litter. 1880 in *East & West Cornw. Glossaries*. 1886 in *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-book*.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *jakes door*, *jakes-like* *adj.*; † *jakes-barreller*, † *jakes-farmer*, *jakes-man*, a man employed to clean out privies; so † *jakes-farming*; † *jakes-house* = *jakes*.

1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* 155 Like a *iakes barreller and a Gorbolone. 1557-8 *Louth Rec.* (1891) 110 One locke to the *Jakes dore. 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Privadoero*, a *iakes farmer. a 1618 *SILVESTER Tobacco Battered* 267 Jakes-farmers, Filders, Ostlers, Oysterers. 1639 *HORN & Rob. Gae Lang. Unl.* lviii. § 624 The common draught-house . . . which the jakes-farmer . . . makes cleane. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 890 A doonghill God, . . . a god of the *iakeshouse. 1666 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *David* 1251 Flames from his eies, from's mouth comes *iakes-like fumes. 1630 *DAVENANT Cruel Brother Wks.* (1673) 475 On that branch appears a Hang-man, Then a *Jakes-man, then, a Tinker.

Jalap (dʒæləp, dʒɔˈləp), *sb.* Also 7-8 **jallap**, **jallop**, **jollop**. [= *F. jalap*, *ad. Sp. jalapa*, in full *purga de jalapa*, from *jalapa* formerly *Xalapā*, a city of Mexico, in Aztec *Xalapān* (pronounced *jalāpan*), lit. 'sand by the water' *f. xalli* sand + *atl* water + *pan* upon. (Skeat in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1889.) Aztec names in -*an*, with accent on penult, uniformly lost the *n* in Spanish.]

1. A purgative drng obtained from the tuberous roots of *Exogonium* (*Ipomæa*) *Purga* and some other convolvulaceous plants; the active principle is the resin contained in the tubers (*resin of jalap*).

1675 *GREW Disc. Tastes* v. § 6 Jalap hath a special property of irritating the Glandulous Parts of the Mouth, and Throat. 1681 *tr. Willis's Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Jalap*, a purging drug. 1782 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Odes* to *R. A's* iii. Wks. 1812 I. 19 The Lad, who would a Pothecary shine, Should powder claws of crabs, and jalap, fine. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 626/1 Although the best jalap is obtained from *Exogonium purga*, yet many species of *Ipomæa* supply it, though of an inferior quality. 1880 *J. W. LEGG Bile* 175 Next to Colocynth as a cholagogue Röhrig sets jalap.

2. The Mexican climbing plant *Exogonium Purga*, with salver-shaped purplish flowers; also applied to some allied plants yielding a similar drug.

False or Garden *J.*, *Mirabilis Jalapa*; *E. Indian J.*, *Ipomæa Turpethum*; *Male J.*, *Jalap* Tops, *i. orizabensis* (*i. batatoides*); *Mechoacan J.*, *i. Jalapa*; *Wild J.*, *Convolvulus panduratus*. (Miller *Plant-n.*)

1698 *G. THOMAS Penstemonia* 19 Poke-Root, called in England *Jalap*. 1725 *BRADELEY Fam. Dict.*, *Night-shade*, a Plant which the Learned Father Plumier . . . calls *Jalap*. 1809 *Med. Jnrl.* XXI. 394 Housstoun . . . had travelled into that part of Spanish America where jalap grows spontaneously. 1860 *TVLOR Anahuac* xii. 317 In the neighbouring forests grows the 'purga de Jalapa', which we have shortened into jalap. 1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 501 Jalap is now grown in the open air in botanical gardens in the south of England, and on the continent.

3. *attrib.*, as *jalap plant*, *root, tuber*; *jalap-stalks*, *jalap-wood* (see quot. 1865-72).

1811 *A. T. THOMSON Lond. Disp.* (1818) 626 Macerate the jalap root in the spirit for four days. 1865-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 436 Spurious, woody or fusiform jalap, jalap-wood, or jalap-stalks, . . . the root of *Convolvulus orizabensis*, is sometimes mixed with genuine jalap. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 484/1 *Exogonium* *Purga* . . . furnishes the true Jalap tubers of commerce.

Hence **Jalap** *v. trans.*, to dose or purge with jalap.

1768 *FOOTE Devil on 2 Sticks* III. Wks. 1799 II. 277 Yesterday . . . we bled the west ward, and jalloped the north. 1854 *SURTEES Hamley Cross* (1898) II. 275 Captain Doleful again had recourse to the jalaped Tent [wine].

Jalapin (dʒæləˈpɪn). *Chem.* [*f. mod.L. jalāpa* (see prec.) + -IN.] A glucoside resin, one of the purgative principles of official jalap and allied plants; the resin of jalap-stalks. So **Jalapic** *a.* in *jalapic acid*, $C_{25}H_{39}O_{15}$, an acid produced by dissolving jalapin in aqueous solutions of the alkalis or alkaline earths. Its salts are **Ja-lapates**.

1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VI. 467/1 Jalappin . . . was first obtained by Mr. Hume in 1824. 1865-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 439 Jalapin is a colourless amorphous resin, translucent when in thin plates. *Ibid.* 437 Jalapate of lead . . . Hydrate of lead dissolves in boiling aqueous jalapic acid, forming an amorphous, easily soluble salt.

Jale, *obs. form* of *JAIL*. **Jalloped**, *var.* **JOLLOPED** *a. Her.*, wattled. **Jalme**, *obs. Sc. f.* **JAMB**.

Jalous, Jalousie, *obs. ff.* **JEALOUS, JEALOUSY**.

Jalouse (dʒæluz), *v. Sc.* [*a. F. jalouser* to regard with jealousy (13-14th c. in *Godef. Compl.*), *f. jaloux*, -ouse **JEALOUS**.]

1. *trans.* To suspect; to be suspicious about.

1816 *SCOTT Old Mori.* xxviii, 'I will tell ye', said Jenny. 'I jaloused his keeping his face frae us, and speaking wi' a made-like voice'.

2. To suspect (that a thing is so); to have a suspicion of; to surmise, guess. (With *simple obj.* or *obj. cl.*; also *absol.*)

1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xvi, He jaloused their looking into his letters at Fairport. 1827 - *Surg. Dau.* ii, I am jalousing that the messenger and his warrant were just brought in to prevent any opposition. 1883 *BLACK Shandon Bulls* xxxii, I jalouse there'll be more grey nor red in my beard by that time. 1893 *CROCKETT Sickitt Minister* 119 Never for a minute did I jalouse what was comin'.

3. (*Misused by southern writers.*) *a.* To regard with jealousy. *b.* To begrudge jealously.

1879 *A. REEO Alice Bridge* 343 The Queen . . . ever jaloused favourites of the King. 1881 *PLAGRAVE Lady Catherine's Lament*, O Queen! O Woman! do thy rage Jalouse me one caress? 1886 *R. F. BURTON Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 44 He jaloused him and planned to do him a harm.

|| **Jalousie** (dʒæluzi). [*F.*, = jealousy; also as here.] A blind or shutter made with slats which slope upwards from without, so as to exclude sun and rain, and admit air and some light.

[1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Gelosia*, jealousy, also a window lid. 1598 *FLORIO, Gelosia*, jealousy, . . . a lettese window or drawing window.] 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 462 We have jalousies not only to our windows but to our breasts. 1833 *MARRVAT P. Simple* xxx, Houses after houses . . . with their green jalousies, dotting the landscape. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* xix. 90 The Galleries, instead of being always open to the Sun and Weather, should have Jalousies, in fixed and moveable portions. 1859 *TENNENT Ceylon* (ed. 2) II. 153 Their floors are tiled, and the doors and windows formed of Venetian jalousies.

Hence **Ja-loused** *a.*, provided with a jalousie.

1847 *MRS. SHERWOOD Life* xvii. 317 Vast doorways, having their green jalousied doors. 1889 *Fall Malt G.* 30 Aug. 3/1 Crooked, ill-paved streets, of tall jalousied houses.

Jam (dʒæm), *sb.* 1 Also 9 **jamb**. [*f. JAM* *v.*] The action of jamming; the fact or condition of being jammed, or tightly packed or squeezed, so as to prevent movement; a crush, a squeeze; a mass of things or persons tightly crowded and packed together so as to prevent individual movement; a block in a confined street, river, or other passage.

1806-7 *J. BERSFORD Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xv. i, To be locked up in the very heart of the most crowded of all the rooms, by that elegant jam of human kind which constitutes the great charm of your torments. 1812 *H. & J. SMITH Ref. Addr.*, *Theatre* 19 All is bustle, squeeze, row, jabbering, and jam. 1827 *LONGE in Life* (1891) I. viii. 123, I have been several times to her evening jams; but as it was Lent, there was no dancing. 1838 *J. T. HODGE in C. T. Jackson 2nd Rep. Geol. Pub. Lands* 65 In descending we find it . . . overgrown for miles with elder bushes, and obstructed by jams of trees. 1848 *THOREAU Maine W.* (1894) 3 Here is a close jam, a hard rub, at all seasons. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. x.* ii. II. 592 There being a jam of carriages, and no getting forward for half the day. 1860 *Chamb. Jnrl.* XIV. 241 There was a jam of people. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 305 There are two great centres and nuclei of jam, and crush, and obstruction. 1891 *C. ROBERTS Adrift Amer.* 83 The 'gorge' or 'jamb' was occasioned by some of these large pieces of ice getting piled in such a manner across the river as to form a sort of barrier or dam which backed the water up to a flood level.

b. The tight squeezing of one or more movable parts of a machine into or against another part so that they cannot move; the blocking or stopping of a machine from this cause.

1890 *Times* 6 Dec. 12/4 The cocking tumbler can be slewed round, with a consequent jam, by a contact which a soldier in the hurry of battle would not notice. *Ibid.* 15/4 No jam would ensue, unless the soldier tried to use his rifle both as a single-loader and as a magazine arm at the same time.

c. attrib. and *Comb.* (mainly in words of the American lumber-trade), as **jam-boom**, a boom on a river for jamming or blocking the floating logs sent down the stream for transportation; **jam-breaker**, one who unfixes or breaks up a jam of floating logs (Funk, 1893); so **jam-breaking**

(*ibid.*); **jam-nut**, an auxiliary nut screwed down upon the main nut to hold it (Webster, 1864); **jam-weld** (*Forging*), 'a weld in which the heated ends or edges of the parts are square butted against each other and welded' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 1 Oct. From the jam-boom to the head of the sorting works is a distance of seven miles. **Jam** (dzæm), *sb.*² Also **giam**, **jamm**. [perh. a deriv. of **JAM** v.1 in sense 'to bruise or crush by pressure': cf. *quots.* 1747, 1781 below.]

A conserve of fruit prepared by boiling it with sugar to a pulp.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Jam* of Cherries, Raspberries, &c. (prob. of *Jaimie*, i.e. I love it; as Children used to say in French formerly, when they liked any Thing) a Sweetmeat. 1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* 286 To Make Raspberry Giam. Take a pint of this Currant Jelly, and a Quart of Raspberries, bruise them well together, set them over a slow fire [etc.]. 1755 JOHNSON, *Jam* (I know not whence derived), a conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water. 1781 Mrs. BOSCAWEN in *Corr. Mrs. Delany* Ser. II. 111. 25 The trotting of his horse will make my strawberries into jamm before they reach the hand of yr fair niece. 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* xxi. 467 To preserve both the true flavour and the colour of fruit in jams and jellies, boil them rapidly until they are well reduced [etc.]. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. iv. Scarcely had Cyril begun to enjoy his black currant jam.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Something good or sweet, esp. with allusion to the use of sweets to hide the disagreeable taste of medicine, or the like; *real jam, jam and fritters* (*slang*), a real treat.

1882 T. A. GUTHRIE *Vice-Versa* xiv. Ah! I thought you wouldn't find it all jam! 1885 *Punch* 3 Jan. 4/1 Without Real Jam—cash and kisses—this world is a bitterish pill. 1896 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Jan. 4/1 Its [a sermon's] repetition in the guise of a play could only be justified if the jam were nice enough to make us forget the powder. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 295 Exposing yourself as a pot shot to ambushed natives would be jam and fritters to Mr. MacTaggart.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *jam-boiler, -factory, -maker, -making, -pot, -pudding, -tart*; *jam-like* adj. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 30 Mar. Spending their abundant green-backs... in jam-puffs—huge triangular cocked hats of pastry. 1883 ANNIE THOMAS *Mod. Housewife* 118 A kind of jam custard and pastry-pudding peculiar to the district, and known as 'Bakewell Pudding'. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 3/1 His stand-up collar was of the kind which the gilded youth of London describe as a jam-pot. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 3/1 The new autumn bonnets have the small, high crowns known as 'jam-pot'. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 8/4 A firm of jam makers were ready to give 24,000l. at once for the site. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Apr. 1/3 His jam-like proposal will not make any the more palatable the powder of the Bill, which he is so anxious to see administered.

Hence **jamless** *a.*, without jam.

1894 *Cornh. Mag.* May 499 She thrives... on jamless bread and butter.

|| **Jam** (dzām), *sb.*³ ? *Obs.* [f. **JAMA**.] A kind of dress or frock for children.

1793 W. HUGHES *Trav. India* 3 This [long muslin] dress is in India usually worn both by Hindoos and Mahomedan and is called Jammah; whence the dress well known in England, and worn by children is usually called a jam. 1821 SOUTHEY in *Life & Corr.* (1849) I. 44, I had a fantastic costume of nankeen... trimmed with green fringe; it was called a vest and tunic, or a *jam*. 1879 LOUISA PORTER *Lancash. Mem.* 50 A little boy's dress she always called a 'Jam'.

|| **Jam** (dzām), *sb.*⁴ Also **jām**, **jām**. ['Of obscure origin' (Yule).] A title given to certain native chiefs in Kntch, Kattywar, and the lower Indus.

1843 SIR C. NAPIER *Let. in G. Smith Life J. Wilson* (1878) 440 Jam.—You have received the money of the British for taking charge of the dawk. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 12 A small sea-pot belonging to the Jam of Nowanaggar. 1899 *Daily News* 26 July 3/2 The late Jam [of Nowanaggar] was permitted by the Government of India to disinherit his son by a Mohammedan lady, .. he selected Kumar Ranjitsinghji as his son by adoption.

Jam (dzæm), *v.*¹ Also 8-9 **jamb**, *dial.* **jaum**.

[app. onomatopœic, and akin to **CHAM**, **CHAMP**.]

1. *trans.* To press or squeeze (an object) tightly between two converging bodies or surfaces; to wedge or fix immovably in an opening, either by forcing the object in, or by the narrowing or closing in of the sides.

1719 Dr. Foe *Crusoe* i. xiii. The Ship... stuck fast, jaum'd in between two Rocks. 1753 WASHINGTON *Yrnl. Writ.* 1889 I. 38 We were jammed in the Ice, in such a Manner that we expected every Moment our Raft to sink, and ourselves to perish. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) X ivb. A cask, box, &c. is... said to be jammed, when it is... wedged in between weighty bodies, so as not to be dislodged without... difficulty. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* I. 153 The blocks are... jammed up... with wedges in a clave. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mith.* ii. Wilson... jammed himself so fast, that he was unable to draw his body back again. c1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catch.* 14 The rammer is jammed in the gun. *fig.* 1865 CARLIE *Fredk. Gl.* xx. 1. No end to his contrivances... especially when you have him jammed into a corner.

b. To make fast by tightening.

1726 G. ROBERTS *4 Years Voy.* 111 When the Shark had... got his Head through the Noose, to hale, and thereby jam the running knot taut about him. *Ibid.*, I jam'd the Snare by a sudden Jirk of the Rope, and haled him up. 1755 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 49 Run a jewel down, and jam all the sweeps amidships.

c. To block or fill up (a passage or avenue) by crowding or crushing into it.

1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* xv. (1867) 153 Heavy box after heavy box jammed up the passage. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 169 As crowds that in an hour Of civic tumult jam the doors, and bear the keepers down.

d. To bruise or crush by pressure.

1832 MARRIAT *N. Forster* xiii. His hand was severely jammed by the heel of a topmast. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Forby's Voc. E. Anglia* (E. D. S.), *Jam*, to bruise by compression. 'He jam'd his finger in the door.' 1880 *Times* 17 Dec. 5/6 The mate got his hand jammed, and received some other slight injuries. 1882 J. B. BAKER *Scarborough* 502 Two men had each a leg jammed off.

e. *dial.* (*Eng.* and *U.S.*) To press hard or make firm by treading, as land is trodden hard by cattle.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Jam*, to render firm by treading; as cattle do land they are foddered on. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* as U. S. dial.

2. *intr.* To become fixed, wedged, or held immovably; to stick fast.

1706 S. SEWALL *Diary* 6 Mar. (1879) II. 156 The ice jam'd and made a great Damm. 1834 M. SCOTT *Crusoe* *Midge* xix. (1859) 382 The sumpter-mule... came down rattling past us like a whirlwind, until she jammed between the stems of two of the cocoa-nut trees. 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 33 Just above McCauslin's, there is a rocky rapid, where logs jam in the spring. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 180 The cable jammed on the windlass.

3. *trans.* To cause the fixing or wedging of (some movable part of a machine) so that it cannot work; to render (a machine, gun, etc.) unworkable, by such wedging, sticking, or displacement.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 362 Immediately after the first shock... the screw was jammed or locked. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 1/2 The term 'jammed'... when used in connection with a machine gun means that the gun ceased to operate from some disarrangement of the parts. 1890 *Times* 6 Dec. 12/4 When the extractor grips a refractory cartridge the gun is jammed. 1891 L. D. HEASLEIGH in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 251/2 Her propeller got foul of a rope, so that the shaft was jammed, and the engines could not be worked.

b. *intr.* Of a machine, gun, etc.: To become unworkable through the wedging, sticking, or displacement of some movable part.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Mar. 6/1 From five to twenty-five per cent of the rifles would jam after firing one or two rounds. 1889 *Spectator* 21 Sept., If the guns jam, the swords break, and the bayonets curl up, we cannot say that there is necessarily safety in the multitude of stores. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 251/2 [There can be no] doubt that this machinery did jam, and that it was the jamming which caused the collision.

4. *trans.* To press, squeeze, or crowd (a number of objects) together in a compact mass; to pack with force or vigour; to force together.

1768 WALES in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 112 [The ice] consisted of large pieces close jammed together. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* v. (1894) 121 The masses... were crumbled and jammed together so as to form a road. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Feb. 5/4 To jam them together in one or two rooms like sheep in a fold. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* x. 195 In these pockets nearly all the soles of a catch are found jammed together.

5. To thrust, ram, or force violently into a confined space.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 53 A part of a chain... was jammed in so fast... that it remained so. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 84 He has a small foot... and he would squeeze, jam, and damn it into a thimble. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv. Everything was jammed into the tightest cases. 1855 CHAMIER *My Travels* I. i. 12 All these... useless articles were jammed into a bag. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Komola* vi. Ruined porticoes and columns... jammed in confusedly among the dwellings of Christians. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* ii. 22 Hats are jammed tight on the head. *fig.* 1839 SCOTT *Yrnl.* 19 May, I have no turn for these committees, and yet I get always jam'd into them. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* III. xii. 214 He wants to jam the business of two or three centuries into a life-time.

b. To thrust, push, dash, or drive (anything) violently or firmly against something, or in some direction, as down, in.

1836 *Boston Herald* 12 Apr. 1/6 He jammed her against the bannisters. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* ii. (1889) 12 [He] passed close under the bows... the steersman having jammed his helm hard down. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* *Jaum*, to strike another's head against any hard object, such as a wall. 1887 T. N. PAGE *Old Virginia* (1893) 158 Polly jammed the door back, and returned to his side.

Hence **Jammed** (dzæmd) *pp. a.*, squeezed, blocked up; **Jammedness**, jammed condition; **Jamming** *vb. sb.* and *pp. a.*

(In first quot. the form and meaning are uncertain.)

1617 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *London to Hamburgh* Civ. The chaine was shorter then the halter, by reason whereof hee was not strangled, but by the jamming of the chaine which could not slip close to his necke he hanged in great tortments. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Jamming*, the act of inclosing any object between two bodies, so as to render it immovable. 1887 W. CRANE in *Pall Mall G.* 16 Nov. 2/2 The mounted men charging into this jammed crowd every now and then. 1887 A. A. WRIGHT in *Boston Acad.* June 5 Browning's conciseness is more than conciseness; it is jammedness.

Jam (dzæm), *v.*² *colloq.* [f. **JAM** *sb.*²: cf. *butter vb.*] *trans.* To spread with jam.

1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 130 The slices of bread looked as if they had been first jammed and then well spread. **Jam**, variant of **JAMB**.

|| **Jama, jaham** (dzāmā). *E. Ind.* Also *erron.* **jamma** *h.* [Urdū (Pers.) جامہ *jāmāh* garment.] The long cotton gown worn by Hindoos.

1776 *Trial Thomas Fowke* 1 He said, he had that instant made his escape... His jammah was torn. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 257/1 They were in plain muslin jammahs and coloured turbans and kummerbunds. 1832 HERKLOTS *tr. Quaroon-e-Islam* App. xi. The Mohumudans tie their jamas on the right side; the Hindoos, on the left.

Jamadar, variant of **JEMADAR**.

Jamaica (dzāmē'kā). The name of a large West Indian island. Used *attrib.* in the names of things native to or imported from that island, as *Jamaica bark, bilberry, birch, buckthorn, cherry, ebony, fan-palm*. Also **Jamaica pepper**, a name of ALLSPICE; **Jamaica rum**, often called simply **Jamaica**; **Jamaica wood** = BRAZILETTO.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 299 *Jamaica Ebony (*Brya Ebenus*). This shrubby tree is common in all the lower hills. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 586 On both sides the ground was covered with a thin perennial *Jamaica-grass. 1860 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1861) 12 A kind of Pepper, that tastes like Cloves, and very Aromatick (known by the name of *Jamaica-Pepper). 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 339 A large dose of old *Jamaica [rum] and qualified mercury. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xvii. I'd bet a gill of old Jamaica... that I know. 1856 CROMWELL'S *Bk. Rates, Woods, Braziletto* or *Jamaica wood. 1789 *Act 27 Geo. III.* c. 13 Sched. s.v. *Wood*, Braziletto or Jamaica Wood for Dyers use.

|| **Jaman** (dzāmān). *E. Ind.* Also **jamun**, **-oon**. [Hindi *jāmun*, *jāman*.] The fruit of *Eugenia Jambolana*; = JAMBOLAN. (Sometimes confounded with the Rose-apple or **JAMBO**, *Eugenia Jambos*.)

1826 LEYDEN & ERSKINE *tr. Mem. Baber* 325 (Y.) Another is the jaman... Its fruit resembles the black grape, but has a more acid taste, and is not very good. *Ibid.*, note (Y.). The jaman has no resemblance to the rose-apple; it is more like an oblong sloe than anything else. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 65/2 The Clove tree, the Rose apple, and Jamoon of India, formerly included in *Eugenia*. 1842 *Ibid.* XXIII. 483/1 [*Jyzygium*] *Jambolanum*, planted near villages... chiefly on account of its fruit, which is sometimes called Java plum by Europeans, but Jamoon by the natives.

Jamb (dzæm). Forms: 4-7 **iambe**, 7- **jamb**, **jambo**; also 5 **iamne**, **iawmbe**, 5-6 **iawme**, 6 **ialme**, **iamme**, 6-7 **iaumbe**, **iam**, 7 **jaume**, **jayme**, **jeame**, **geaum**, 7-9 **jam**, **jaum**, 8-9 **jaumb**, **jawm**. [a. F. *jambe* = ONF. *gambe*, Fr. *camba*, Cat. It. *gamba* leg.; -late L. *gamba* 'hoof', in later pop. L. 'leg'; referred by Diez to an earlier *camba* (as in OSp., Fr., and Sard.), from Celtic *camb*-crooked, bent. In senses 1, 1 b, still spell *jamb*. The dial. pronunciation from Cumberland and Yorkshire to Shropsh. is [dzām, dzōm].]

1. *Her.* A leg; = **GAMB**.

1725 COATS *Dict. Her.*, *Jamb*, is the French Word signifying a Leg, or Shank, and some English Herald's have made Use of it in that Sense. 1882 CUSSANS *Her. v.* (ed. 2) 87 A Leg, styled heraldically a *Jambe*, or *Gambe*, which is usually represented as erased, or torn from the body.

b. *Armour*. A leg-piece made of metal or cuir-bouilli; cf. **JAMBEAU**.

[c1386: see **JAMBEAU** *v. r.*] 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Cost.* 128 The graves or jambs for the legs. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume Eng.* (ed. 2) 111 In the armoury of Lord Londesborough is a *jambe* and solloret of this era.

2. *Arch.* Each of the side posts of a doorway, window, or chimney-piece, upon which rests the lintel; a cheek; esp., in popular use, (*pl.*) the stone sides or cheeks of a fire-place.

1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 6 Unwroughte Stapyllon stoone... for wyndowes, wyndow jambs and sills. c1467-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 642 Factura unius iambe in fenestra australi. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* iii. xvii. Subtilt muldrie wrocht moy day agone, On Buttereis, Ialme, Pillaris and plesand springis. 1505 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* xii. (1593) 284 Yet caught he upon his shoulders twaine A stone the iawme of either doore. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* v. i. (1886) 73 He [a mouse] was killed coming out of the hole of a jamme in a window. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 303 In one of the higher chambers there is the fairest chimney for clauy and ieames that ever I saw. 1611 COTGR., *Ante*,... the cheek, or iambe of a doore. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 7 Three Inches broader than the breadth of his James and Cornish. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) VI. 142 To the Jawn of a Chimney spend I my breath. 1725 W. HALPFENNY *Sound Build.* 13 Door, or Window, whose Jamms... splay more or less. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 286, I set about leading the door hooks into the jambs. 1833 J. LARDNER *Manuf. Metal* II. 170 The front of the stove, generally cast in a single plate, and fitting within the jambs, or chimney bottom. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 61 Two narrow lights... corbelled out towards the top of the jaumbs. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Danger. Catspaw* 108 She was clinging to the jamb of the door. *fig.* 1848 CLOUGH *Bohite* v. 25 Perfect as picture... Through the great granite jambs, the stream, the glen, and the mountain.

3. Each of the two side-pieces or cheeks of anything, rare.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 939 Jason... gyrd of his hede, Vnioynis the lamys pat iustre were to-gyrd: Gyrd out the grete tethe. *Ibid.* 1114 Pirrus... flang at hir with a fyne swerd, Share of þe sheld at a shyre corner; Vnioynet the iawme of þe iust arme, pat hit light on þe laund. 1864 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* II. vii. 62 The jambs of the spear-head were exceedingly short.

4. A projecting 'wing' of a building. *Obs.*

1597 in Cranford *Univ. Edinb.* (1808) 41 Thereafter the lower schoole in the south jambe was appointed for the Humanity. c1600 *Hist. Kennedys* in Paterson *Hist. Ayrsh.* (1863) p. cxi. [They had effected a breach] in the wall of the jayme. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VIII. 311 It [the Church] has a large *jam*, very commodious for dispensing the Sacrament.

5. A projecting columnar part of a wall; a columnar mass or pillar in a quarry or mine.

1687 *Hist. Sir J. Hawwood* xv. 33 We..bolted the Door on the inside, and so hid ourselves in a Nook, or behind the Geum of the Wall, to expect the event. 1825 *Foray Voc. E. Anglia*, *Jamb*, a mass of masonry in a building, or of stone or other material in a quarry or pit, standing upright, and more or less distinct from neighbouring or adjoining parts. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Jamb*, a pillar of ore in a mine.

†6. An angular turn or corner in a street or way. *Obs.*

1567 *FENTON Trag. Disc.* 165 They came denisyng merely together till they were at the iambique or torne of a streete. 1579 — *Guicciard.* iv. (1599) 179 Gurlin remembering that from a part or lawme of Stampace bending towards the towne, there was a way that led to the gate of the sea.

7. Mining. A bed of clay or stone running across a mineral vein or seam.

1721 *BAILEY, Jam, Jamb*, a thick Bed of Stone which hinders the Miners in their pursuing the Veins of Oar. 1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* K. iij b. These Jambes are sometimes found in the Top of the Lime. 1787 *MARSHALL Norfolk* (1795) II. Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Jamb*, a vein or bed of marl or clay.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *iamb-lining*, *-post*, *-shaft*, *-splay*, *-stone*, etc.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* Gloss. 587 *Jamb-post*, a post fixed on the side of a door, etc., and to which the jamb-lining is attached. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 538 In every pier, between windows and other apertures, every alternate jamb-stone ought to go through the wall with its bed perfectly level. 1879 *Sia G. Scott Lect. Archit.* I. 281 This, if the arch were made slightly segmental, would die into the jamb-splay. 1898 J. T. FOWLER *Durh. Cathedr.* 49 Windows...deeply recessed within, and flanked by jamb-shafts of the local Forsterley marble.

Jamb, variant of *JAM* v.1; *obs.* form of *YAM*.

†**Jambart**, *Obs. rare*. *Var.* of *JAMBER*.

1850 *BOUTELL in Gentl. Mag.* CXX. II. 45 The lower limbs have jambarts or front-guards of plate or leather.

Jambe, var. *JAMB*. **Jambé**, var. *JAMBY* a.

†**Jambeau** (dʒæmbo). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: *Pl.* 4-5 *iambeaus*, *-beux*, *-bieux*, 5 *iambeux*, 6 *iambeux*, 7-9 *jamboux*, *-beaux*. [In form repr. *AF. *jambeau* deriv. of *jambe* leg.] A piece of armour for the leg; *pl.* leggings; a pair of *jambes*.

c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5615 Be ys iambeaus forþ he swarf & ys oþer spore þanne he carf, Adoun riȝt by the hele. c1386 *CHAUCER Sir Thopas* 164 Hise iambeaus [so 3 texts; *Cambr. iambeux*, *Petru. iambeux*, *Corp. & Lansd.* *iambes*] were of quylboilly, His swerdes shethe of yuore. 1590 *SPENSEA F. O.* II. vi. 29 A large purple streme adowne their giambeux falles. 1700 *DAVENEN Palamon & Arc.* III. 35 With jamboux arm'd, and double plates of steel.

†**Jambee**, *Obs.* Also 8 *jumbee*. [f. *Jambi* a district, town, and large river of Sumatra, lying due south of Singapore.] A species of *Calamus* or *Dæmonorops* from the district of Jambi; a cane or walking-stick made of this, fashionable in the time of Queen Anne.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4059/4 The following Goods, viz. . . *Jumbee* Canes, . . Dragon's Blood Canes. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 142 ¶ 5-6 Yains [a cane] is a true *Jambee*, and Squire Empty's only a plain *Dragon*. This *Virtuoso* has a Parcel of *Jambees* now growing in the East Indies. 1885 *DOSON Select. fr. Steele* 479 note, A *Jambee*. . . is a knotty bamboo of a pale brown hue.

†**Jamber**, *-bier*, *Obs.* Also 4 *iumber*, *iamber*, 7 *jamar*. [ME. a. *AF. ja(u)mber* = *F. jambière*, armour that covers the leg, deriv. of *jambe* leg.] Armour for the legs; a greave. Hence †**Jambered** (*jamar'd*) a., armed with greaves.

13.. *Gut Warw. (A.)* II. cxviii, Pe. . . swerd doun gan glide. . . Pat gambisoun & iambler Boþe it karf atoun y-fere. c1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10026 Hym self was armed fynly wel Wyþ sabatons, & spores, & iambiers of stel. c1400 *Sege Jerus.* 1114 Fyf hundred fityng men, . . In jepouns & jambiers, Jewes þey wer. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xvi. xxxix. l. 489 The mourningis, iambriers, or grieues, of braue men in times past. 1668 *GLANVILLE Plus Ultra* 66 [The microscope] represents that little Creature [a flea] as bristled and jamar'd. . . if the mentioned bristles and jammers are in the Glass, and not in the Animal, they would appear. . . in all the small Creatures. . . look'd on through the Microscope. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Jambier*, a Greave or Leg-piece; an Armour for the Leg.

†**Jamble**, *v.*, *obs.* var. of *JANGLE*.

1715 *HEARNE Rem.* 28 May (1869) II. 2 This being the duke of Brunswick, commonly called King George's birthday, some of the bells were jumbled in Oxford, by the care of some of the whiggish fanatical crew. 1726 *Ibid.* 20 Oct. II. 605 This being the Coronation-day of George Duke of Brunswick, commonly called King George, there was mighty jumbling of bells very early in the morning.

†**Jambo**, *jambu* (dʒæmbo, -bā). *E. Ind.* Also *jambou*, *jambos*, *jumbou*. [Various vernacular forms repr. *Skr. jambu*, *jambū* 'rose-apple', and its derivatives *jambula*, *jambūla*, etc.] A name given in different parts of the East Indies and Malay Archipelago to several species of *Eugenia* (N.O. *Myrtaceæ*), and their fruits; esp.

a. *Eugenia jambos* (*Jambosa vulgaris*), the Rose Apple.

1598 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* I. (Hakluyt Soc.) II. 29, 30 (Stanf.) Of Iambos. In India there is another fruit that for the beautie, pleasant taste, smell, and medicinable vertue thereof, is worthe to be written of. . . The Iambos tree taketh deepe roote. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 505 The Iambos. . . smelleth like a Rose, is ruddie; and the tree is never without fruit or blossoms. 1775 *MASSON in Phil. Trans.* LXVI.

270 No Indian fruits, except the guyava and jambo. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1319 Jambo, Rose apple (*Eugenia jambos*).

b. *Eugenia Jambolana*, the Java Plum, also called *JAMBOLAN* and *JAMAN*.

1835 *BURNES Trav. Bokhara* (ed. a.) II. 36 They consisted of the peach, . . mango, jambou, bair, date, . . and apple. 1866 *LIVINGSTONE Trvl.* (1873) I. vii. 172 We got some wretched wild fruit like that called 'jambos', in India. 1879 *Sia E. ARNOLD Lt. Asia* vi. (1881) 143 The books Tell how jambou branches, planted thus Shoot with quick life in wealth of leaf and flower.

c. *Eugenia malaccensis*, the Malay Apple, and kindred species, native to the Malay archipelago.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxi. 255 Their Jambo Malacca is very beautiful and pleasant. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) I. 280 The jambou is a fruit that has but little taste, but is of a cooling nature: it is considerably less than a common-sized apple, . . its shape is oval, and its colour a deep red. 1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isl.* 257 note, It is the Jambo Apple, the *Eugenia Malaccensis* of Linnaeus. 1812 *MARIA GRAHAM Trvl. Resid. Ind.* 22 (Y.) The jambou, a species of rose-apple, with its flowers like crimson tassels covering every part of the stem. 1883 *Mrs. Bishop S.K. Malay Pen. v.* in *Leisure Ho.* 193/2 Clusters of a species of jambu, a pear-shaped fruit.

So †**Jambol**, *jambul* [*Skr. jambula*, *jambūla*: see *JAMBO*]; also **Jambolan** = *JAMBO* b.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 505 But of these, also the Carambolas, Iambolijus and other Indian fruits, I leave to speake. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 634/2 *Jambolan-tree*, *Calyptorantes Jambolana*. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 382 By the roadside. . . there were roses, daturas, and jambol-trees (*Eugenia Jambolanum*) with heads of graceful flowers. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Jambul*, the *Syzygium jambolanum*.

Jambok, var. *SJAMBOK*, a powerful whip.

†**Jambon**, *Obs.* [Fr. (gaubon): see *GAMMON*.]

1. = *GAMMON* 2.

1655 *MOUFET & BENNET Health's Improv.* (1746) 150 The Normans . . whose Bacon flitches and Jambous Varro extolled. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 206, I would not affront the Jambon; for Water upon Gammon, would be false Heraldry.

†2. A mollusc of genus *Pinna* (F. *jambonneau*). 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* *Jambon*, . . a kind of sea-shell, resembling a ham of bacon. It is a species of *pinna marina*.

Jamborandi, variant of *JABORANDI*.

Jamboree, *U.S. slang*. A noisy revel; a carousal or spree.

1872 *Scribner's Mag.* IV. 363 (Farmer) There have not been so many dollars spent on any jamboree. 1878 W. H. DANIELS *That Boy* xv. 236 He enjoyed a drinking bout or a jamboree as well as if he couldn't write the finest poetry in the language. 1895 W. O'BRIEN *On the Eve* 25/2 The Orange bad boys who . . would be making the air of Belfast hideous about this time of the year with their annual jamboree over the July anniversaries.

Jambosine (dʒæmbosɪn). *Chem.* [f. *Bot. L. jambosa* (see *JAMBO*) + *-INE* 5.] An alkaloid, C₁₀H₁₅NO₃, obtained from the root bark of *Jambosa vulgaris* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887).

†**Jamby**, a. *Obs.* Also 5 *jambé*. [a. F. *jambé* legged, well-legged.] Strong on the legs.

†a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 373, I salle be at jounree with gentille knyghtes, On a jamby stede fulle jolyly graythide. *Ibid.* 2895 One a jambe stede this jurnee he makes.

†**Jamdani** (dʒæmdāni). *E. Ind.* Also *-dane*.

[Pers. جامدانی *jāmdāni*.] 'A species of fine cotton cloth with spots or flowers woven in the loom'.

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Jamdane*, a flowered Dacca wove muslin.

James (dʒeɪmz). [a. OF. *James* (*Gemmes*, **James*) = Sp. *Jaime*, Pr., Cat. *Jaume*, *Jacme*, It. *Giacomo* — late L. **Ja'comus*, from L. *Ja'cobus* (learned form *Iacobus*), a. Gr. *Ἰάκωβος*, ad. Heb. יַעֲקֹב *Yaqōb* Jacob, a frequent Jewish name at all times, and thus the name of two of Christ's disciples (St. James the Greater and St. James the Less): whence a frequent Christian name.]

1. A Christian name of men: hence in various transferred senses. (See also *JAMES*.)

1. a. A sovereign. *slang.* (Cf. *JACOBUS*.) b. *James Royal*, a Scottish silver coin of James VI, the Sword dollar.

1567 in *Keith Hist. Ch. & St. Scot. App.* (1734) 150 That thair be cuneynt a Penny of Silver callit the James Ryall, . . of Weicht an Unce Troyis-weicht, . . havand on the syde an Sward with ane Crown upon the same. 1858 A. MAYHEW *Paved w. Gold* III. xvii. 365 The firm . . was in the habit of pricing its 'half-James' and 'James' (i. e. half and whole sovereigns) at 25. rod. and 7s. 1893 P. H. EMERSON *Signor Lipso* xxi, He gives him the half-James, and told him never to bother him no more.

2. A burglar's crow-bar; = *JEMMY* sb. 6.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dick*, *Jenny* or *James*, an iron-crow. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 11/2 The uses and varieties of the James will be at once understood when it is explained that it is used as a lever of the third order. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child Yago* 319 He wondered what had become of the James and the gimlets.

3. A sheep's head; = *JEMMY* sb. 7.

1827 *Becker's Every Nt. Bk.* 38 (Farmer) Hear us, great James, thou poetry of mutton! Delicious profile of the beast that bleats. 1870 *Lond. Figaro* 2 July (*ibid.*), Club your pence, and you may attain to the glories of Osmazome and James—that is, of baked sheep's head.

II. **St. James**, either apostle of the name; esp.

St. James the Greater, chosen as the Patron Saint of Spain, whose shrine at Compostella was a famous centre of pilgrimage. *St. James's day*, *St. James's tide* (dial. *James-mass*), the 25th of July, dedicated to St. James the Greater.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 192 For þi, seið sein Iame, 'Omne gaudium [etc.].' c1386 *CHAUCER Shipman's T.* 355, I thanke yow by god and by seint Iame. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 36 Thies yong scholars be chosen commonlie, as yong apples be chosen by children, in a faire garden about S. Iamestyd. 1641 *Churchw. Acc. St. Margaret's, Westminster* (Nichols 1797) 47 Paid to the singing men of the Abbe towards their feast at St. James's tide. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3718/4 The Fairs held at the City of Bristol at St. James-Tide . . will not begin before the 25th of July. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 10/1 There is a popular saw that 'Whoever eats oysters on St. James's Day will never want money', and this is due to an indistinct connexion with the saint of the scallop shell.

b. **St. James's wort** (also dial. *James-wort*, *James-weed*), *Ragwort*, *Senecio Jacobæ*.

1578 *LYTE Dodons* I. xlviii. 69 S. Iames worte groweth almost euery where, amongst by wayes and waterisb places, and . . in the borders of fieldes. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 577 Saint James wort, it hath a speciall vertue to heale wounds. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. xxvi. § 1. 218 Saint Iames his wort or Ragwort.

III. Also, a surname; hence, **James's Powder**, a febrifuge very popular during the latter part of the 18th century and at the beginning of the 19th; prepared by Dr. Robert James (1703-1776).

a 1776 R. JAMES *Dissert. Fevers* (1778) 94 Suppose a patient or his friends, should insist upon trying James's Powders, a little confederacy might easily blast all hopes. 1801 H. SWINBURNE in *Cris. Europe* (1841) II. 304 They say his [Geo. III's] illness was brought on by his taking a most extraordinary dose of James's powders of his own accord.

Jamesonite (dʒeɪmzənəɪt). *Min.* [Named 1825 after Professor Jameson, of Edinburgh (1773-1854).] Sulph-antimonide of lead, usually occurring in fibrous masses; feather-ore.

1825 *HAIODINGER tr. Mohs' Min.* I. 451. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 91 Jamesonite occurs principally in Cornwall.

Jamestown-weed, *U.S.* Also *Jim(p)son-weed*. [f. *Jamestown*, in Virginia.] The Thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium*.

1687 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 160 Several of them [the Soldiers] went to gather a Salad, . . and lighting in great Quantities on an Herb called *Jamestown-weed*, they gathered it; and by eating thereof in plenty, were rendered apish and foolish. 1700 J. LAWSON *Carolina* (1718) 78 *Jamestown-Weed*. . . is excellent for curing Burns and asswaging Inflammations. 1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abroad*. I. 220 The village jokers came creeping stealthily through the jimpon weeds and subflowers. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* LXXXIV. 936/2 The front yard was overrun with cockle-burs and 'jimponweed'.

Jamme(e), *obs.* form of *YAM*.

†**Jampan**, *E. Ind.* Also *jampaun*, *jompon*, *janpan*, etc. [Bengali *jāmpān*, Hindi *jāhpān*.] A kind of sedan chair, carried by four men, used in the hill-country of India.

1832 *MUNDY Pen & Pencil Sk.* I. 284 We therefore persuaded him to take the jampaun and return. 1836 Bp. WILSON *Diary in Life* (1860) II. xv. 108 We ordered our ponies and johnsons. 1845 *STOCQUELEA Handb. Brit. India* (1854) 248 The usual mode of travelling is by 'jampans'—a conveyance not unlike a large clumsy chair, having a top from which curtains are suspended. They are carried by four men by means of poles fixed to the sides. 1872 *Mrs. VALENTINE in Mem.* iii. (1882) 37 We have a sort of chair called a 'Jampan', carried by four men. 1886 *VULE Anglo-Ind. Gloss.*, *Jompon*. 1887 *FIFE-COOKSON Tiger Shooting* 139 At a hill-station ladies are carried in jampans, which are open doolies.

Hence †**Jampane** [Hindi *jānpāni*], a bearer of a jampaun.

1859 *LANG Wand. India* 11 Ladies and gentlemen on horseback, and ladies in jampans—the jampanes dressed in every variety of livery. 1879 *Times* 17 Aug. (Y.), Every lady on the hills keeps her jampaun and jampanes. . . just as in the plains she keeps her carriage and footmen.

Jamrosade (dʒæmroʊzəd). [app. f. *JAMBO*, with addition or mixture of *rose* + *-ADE*.] The fruit of the East Indian tree *Eugenia Jambos*; the Rose-apple.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 635/1 *Jamrosade*, the Rose Apple, *Eugenia Jambos*. 1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Jamwar** (dʒæmwār). *E. Ind.* Also *jame*.

[Pers. جامه *tāmawār* cloth, garment; a kind of chintz; a flowered sheet or shawl.]

1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 299 Gingham 375 Pieces Jam Warrs 10 Pieces. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6079/7 A Parcel of, . . st. d' Herba Cotton, Janwars.

Jam-weld: see *JAM* sb. 1

†**Jan**, *Thieves' Cant*, *Obs.* A purse.

1610 *ROWLANDS Martin Mark-all*, Jan, a purse. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* 71 To nip a Jan, and cly the jark.

Jan., abbreviation of *JANUARY*.

Janders, *-dies*, *-dise*, *obs.* ff. *JAUNDICE*.

Jane (dʒeɪn). Also 5 *iajne*. [From OF. *Janne*(s), F. *Gènes*; cf. ME. *Janewey*, GENOWAY.]

†1. A small silver coin of Genoa introduced into England towards the end of the 14th century: cf. *GALLEY HALFPENNY*, *Obs.*

c1386 *CHAUCER Sir Thopas* 24 His Robe was of Syklatoun That coste many a Iane [i. e. *Jaïne*]. — *Clerk's T.* 943 O Stormy peple . . Ay ful of clappingy deere ynogh

a Jane. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. vii. 58 [She] flat refus'd to have adoe with mee, because I could not give her many a Jane. 1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.* Ccccc j b, Jane .. q.d. nummus Genuensis, vel Januensis.

2. = JEAN, the fabric, q.v.
Jane-of-apes. *Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. after *Jack-of-apes*, with the female name *Jane*.] The female counterpart of a Jackanapes.

1643 MASSINGER *Bondman* iii. iii. But we shall want A woman... No, here's a Jane-of-apes shall serve.

Janever (ə-*wer*), *obs.* forms of JANUARY.

Janewey, variant of GENOWAY, Genoa. *Obs.*

Jangada (dʒæŋgə'dā). Also 6 gyn-, gingatho, 7 gingatha, -ada, -ado, (jergado), 8 jungodo, jangada, janjade. [Pg. *jangada* (1504 in Correa), ad. Malayālam *changādān*, in Tulu *jangāla* raft, junction of two boats, ferry-boat, ad. Skr. *saṃghāta*, 'fitting and joining together (of timber), joinery'. Taken by the Portuguese from East Indies to North America, where it is now chiefly used.]

A float or raft consisting of four or five logs fastened together, and furnished with a seat and lateen sail, so as to form a rude fishing-boat: used in the northern parts of Brazil and Peru. *b. orig.* A raft, used in the East Indies, often formed of two or more boats fastened together; a JANGAR.

1598 PHILIPS tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* 147a Some tooke bords, deails, and other peeces of wood, and bound them together (which w^{re} Portugals call *jangadas*)... all hoping to saue their liues. 1600 HARLUYT *Voy.* III. 776 There came aboard vs two Indians vpon a *Gyngatha*. 1645 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. v. 631 Their Boat being split in pieces, made a *Gingada* of Timber. 1760-71 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 181 These Balzas, called by the Indians, *Jungadas* [note, They are the same that are called Catamarans in the East Indies]. 1846 G. GARDNER *Brazil* 79. 1893 *Daily News* 27 May 5/3 To create a fresh sensation by importing a 'Jangada' from Pernambuco for use on our own river.

Jangal: see JUNGLE.

Jangar. *E. Ind.* Also *jungar*. [a. Tamil *jangar* = Tulu *jangāla*: see JANGADA. (An early form of this word intermediate between Skr. *saṃghāta* and the mod. Dravidian forms occurs in the *Periplus* of Arrianus (A.D. 124), in the Gr. spelling *σάγγαρον*.)] A raft; = JANGADA b.

1800 WELLINGTON *Suppl. Desp.* (1858) I. 519 There are two rivers... It will be proper to have a *jangar* upon each of them. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.*, *jangar*, a raft. Port. *jangada*.

Jangle (dʒæŋg'l), *v.* Also 4-6 *iangil* (1, -el(e), 5 -ille, -ylle, (changel, yangle); see also GANGLE. [a. OF. *jangler* (12th c.), *jengler*, *gengler*, in same senses; ulterior origin obscure. (Referred by some to an Old Nether-frankish **jangelon* repr. by MDu. *jangelen*; but this is improbable.) In senses 3, 5, app. influenced by JINGLE v.]

I. intr. †1. To talk excessively or noisily; to chatter, babble, prate; said also of birds. Often applied contemptuously to ordinary speaking. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27620 O pride es iangling o foly, and namlieth of licheri. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4098 Penne come Saxonyes, men of Angle, Als þey couþe on þer speche iangle. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 676 Thy mynde is lorn, thou ianglest as a lay. 1475 *Sgr. loue Degre* 51 The iay iangled them amonge. The lark began that mery songe. c 1480 *Lyt. Childr. Lyt. Bk.* go in *Babees Bk.* 22 Aryse up soft & stytle, And iangylle nether with lak ne lylle. 1569 BR. PARKHURST *Injunctions*, Whether there be... any that walk vp and downe, iangling and talking in the tyme of Common praier. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. x. 41 In halfe an houre five men will bee wearie with conference... but three women will iangle, and neuer lacke new subiects to discourse vpon. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 489 To prate and jangle, play and be merry, and tell tales. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. iii. vt. iii. 175 It was usual to hear the two nightingales iangling and Talking together.

2. To speak angrily, harshly, or discordantly; to grumble, murmur; to contend, dispute, wrangle, squabble. *arch.*

13.. E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 90 Raykes bylyue Ionas toward port laph, ay ianglande for tene þat he nolde bole, for no-þyng, none of þose pynes. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xvii. a The which ianglynges agens Moyses, seith, 3if to us water, that we drynken. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE vi. 920 Schyr, we jangill bot in wayne. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyschm.* (Percy Soc.) p. li. Some braule and some jangle when they be beasty fed. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* ii. i. 225 Good wits will be iangling, but gentles agree. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. M.'s Wks. (1851) 194 It is not worth while to jangle about a French word. 1797 MAD. D'ARBLAV *Lett.* 3 Apr. Thus they go on, wrangling and jangling. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. viii. (1866) 146 They... jangle about... the breadth of a phylactery.

†b. To parley (with a thing or person). *Obs.* c 1440 HVLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxiii, Jangill not therwith... but smyte [sit] out of thine herte. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* i. Pet. iii. 15 It suffers us not to stand to jangle with each trifling grumbling objection.

c. quasi-trans. With out. To go on jangling till it exhausts itself.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. (1872) 58 *Homoiousion, Homoousion*, vain logical jangle... may jangle itself out, and go whither and how it likes.

3. To make a discordant or unmusical noise; to sound or 'jingle' harshly or discordantly.

1494 *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 394 The

changeling of bellis. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 320 The Belles from the Turrettes on highe make a wonderfull ianglyng. 1678 ORWAY *Friendship in F. v.* i. The Bells shall jangle out of Tune all Day. 1732 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* to Mrs. A. Granville 345, I was placed at the harpsichord, and after jangling a little, Mr. Wesley took his fiddle and played to his daughters dancing. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* viii. 214 All its notes jangle in discord.

II. trans. 4. To speak or utter in a noisy, babbling, discordant, or contentious manner.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* iv. 155 Madame, I am 30wte man. What so my mouth iangleth. 1412-13 HOCCELYE *Ball.* to Hen. V. 37 Thogh my conceit be smal, And... my wordes... clappe and iangle forth, as dooth a iay. 1545 HEN. VIII in Hall *Chron.* (1809) 866 How unreverently that moste precious iuel the worde of God is disputed rymed song and iangleed in every Alchouse. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Pref., Anything they shall... either murmur in corners, or iangle in secret. c 1709 PRIOR *Prologues & Apelles* 6 Ere monkish rhymes Had jangled their fantastic chimes. 1841 T. A. TROLOPE *Summ. W. France* I. xvii. 284 The bell... is clanging and jangling its last angry summons to tardy passengers. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iii. ix. That... Life-theory which we hear jangled on all hands of us.

5. To cause (a bell, etc.) to give forth a harsh discordant sound; to cause to ring, jingle, or clang inharmoniously.

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* (and Qo.) iii. i. 166 Like sweet bells iangled out of time, and harsh. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 189 They jangle all out of tune the sweet Bels of reason and judgement. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* II. 109 Jangling a sword on the steps, or joggng a musket Slung to the shoulder behind. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *My Remin.* I. vii. 122 Bell-ringers would come... and jangle their changes before an admiring audience.

†6. To speak angrily to, to scold. *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. ii. (1869) 83 What gost thou thus jangling me?

†7. To jape. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE vi. 150 So said the prest that last janglyt this wyff.

Hence *Jangled ppl. a.*

1868 FARRAR *Silence & V.* ii. (1875) 36 That jangled dissonance in what should be the sweet music of men's liues. 1880 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* xxviii. (1884) 391 The jangled clash of bells. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* viii. 70 A ferocity of accent that testified to his own jangled nerves.

Jangle (dʒæŋg'l), *sb.* [In ME. a. AF. and OF. *jangle* sb. from *jangler*; in later use immediately from the Eng. vb.]

†1. Idle talk, chatter, jabber; an idle word. *Obs.*

1292 BRITTON IV. ix. § 3 La tierce manere de jurer est qe vient de legeret de jangle et de mauuesté de usage. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 462 Pere nis no iargoun no iangle, ne iuggeme[nt]is jalce. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7575 Do manye goode werkes, and speke fewe jangles.

2. Contentious, altercation, bickering.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. ii. Then in such a cleere text as this may we know too without further jangle. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 302 Having made the whole business of State their Arminian jangles. 1751 MAS. DELANY *Lett.* to Mrs. Deane 55 If these jangles were to happen often, it would greatly embitter the pleasure I have in Don's company. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* xviii. 144 This ought to be frankly owned... if for no other reason than to prevent jangles.

3. Discordant sound, ring, or clang.

1795 GIFFORD *Maviad* 106 The mad jangle of Matilda's lyre. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* iii. 40 The jangle of cans at the stall where hot coffee was sold. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Prelude 6 And the discordant tones of all existence In sullen jangle are together hurled.

4. Confused and noisy talk; the mingled din of voices. (A kind of blending of senses 1 and 3.)

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* vi. 146 Infinite sorrowful jangle. 1866 CORNH. *Mag.* Nov. 516 The gay jangle went on, and the laughter and music poured out to where Catherine was sitting. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 23 Oct. 20/3 When the chaff of spatter and jangle of platitudes and puerility has been sifted away.

Jangler (dʒæŋglər), [a. OF. *jangleor*, nom. *janglere*, f. *jangler* to JANGLE: see -ER 2 3.]

One who jangles: †a. A chatterer, idle talker, or prater; a story-teller, a jester (*obs.*); b. A noisy disputant.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9307 For Ianglers, bys tale y tolde, þat þey yn cherche here tungen holde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* x. 31 Iaperes and iogeloures and ianglers of gesses. c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 239 A jangler is to god ahomynable. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 227 Tho that haue ribbis bocheyng outwards... bene yanglours, and folis in wordys. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) xl. 602/1 Yf ony were a Jangler, a Lyar, or Chydier; she wamyd her for to amende her. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 56b, A brawlyng jangler without all reason. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* iv. i. 107 Ianglers and praters deserve to be registred in the catalogue of fooles. 1651 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. ii. in Hazl. *Doddys* XI. 240 You snyb mine old years, sans fail I wene you bin A jangler and a golliard. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 23 Oct. 20/3 Any other clique of junior janglers and wranglers.

†**Jangleress.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *jangleresse* fem. of *jangleur*: see prec. and -ESS.] A female jangler.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1062 For sithen he seyde that we been Iangleresses... I shal nat spare for no curteisye To speke hym harm þat wolde vs vileynye. — *Melib.* 119 These wordes been vnderstode of women þat been Iangleresses and wikked. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. ixviii. (1869) 104 Why hast thou leued the counsell of thilke berkinge lyere Oisence the jangleresse?

†**Janglery.** *Obs.* Also 5 *ianglory*. [a. OF. *janglerie*, f. *janglere*, -*eor* Jangler: see -ERY 1 b.] Idle talk, babbling; wrangling.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 755 This purpos wol I hold, and þis is best, No fors of wykked tonges Ianglere. c 1386 — *Melib.* 196 It is written, the Ianglere of women ne can nothing hide, save that which they wot not. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 248/2 Ther was a nonne in Sahyne whiche... eschewed not the Ianglere of her tonge. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 685 Ianglery, buffonerie, and such other vices. attrib. 1583 STANHYURST *Æneis* II. (Arh.) 46 To what purpose do I chat such Ianglere trim trams?

Jangling, *vbl. sb.* [f. JANGLE v. + -ING 1.]

The action of the vb. JANGLE, in its various senses; now chiefly, wrangling, noisy altercation; dissonant or discordant din of voices, bells, etc.

a 1300 [see JANGLE v. 1.] c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11604 Þe kyng... þen lifte his bed, When þei hadde þer iangling leued. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 733 Ianglingye is whan men speke to muche bifor folk and clappen as a Mille and taken no Kepe what they seye. 1463 *Paston Lett.* II. 133 If ony questions or janglingye schuld be mad. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* i. 6 From the which thynges some have erde, and have turned vnto vayne ianglingye. 1581 [see JANGLE v. 3]. 1663 *Pepys Diary* 8 June, After dinner my wife and I had a little jangling, in which she did give me the lie. 1686 *London Gaz.* No. 2193/3 Nothing but Lamentations, and the Jangling of Bells for help, is heard. 1713 *Steele's Guardian* No. 73 8 They lose their respect towards us from this jangling of ours. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 188 The ring was in confusion by the janglings of betting men. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 459 The harsh jangling of their timbrels.

Jangling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

That jangles, in various senses of the verb.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. met. ii. 53 (Camb. MS.) The Ianglingye [i.e. Iangland] byrd þat syneth on the heye braunches. 1382a WYCLIF *Prov.* xxi. 19 Betere is to dwelle in desert lond, than with a ianglende woman and wretchedful. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 36 in *Babees Bk.*, As Iangle-lyngye as a Iay. 1576 FLEMING *Panopol. Epist.* 175 note, A thing proper to iangling sophisters... in their quarrelling exercises. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 55 A jangling noise of words unknown. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 288 The lord and master has much difficulty in maintaining harmony in his jangling household. 1882 W. B. WEEDEN *Soc. Law of Labor* 4 Freed from the conditions of this jangling modern time.

Jangly (dʒæŋgli), *a.* [f. JANGLE v. + -Y.]

Harsh-sounding, inharmonious, discordant.

18.. JOEL BENTON *April Blackbird* (Cent.), Answering back with jangly scream. 1892 ATKINSON *Moorland Parish* 14 There was a piano in the parish, old-fashioned and jangly.

†**Janian**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. JAN-US + -IAN.]

Janus-like; two-faced.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* i. Wks. (1764) 137 Yee vizarded-bifronted-Janian rout.

So **Janiform** *a.* (*erron.* Januform.)

1814 SVD. SMITH *To Jeffrey* Mem. 1855 II. 115 The statue was to be Januform, with Playfair's face on one side and Stewart's on the other. 1892 W. RIDGEWAY *Orig. Metallic Currency* 318 The Janiform head, male and female, on the obverse of the coins of Tenedos.

Janissarian, -sary: see JANIZARIAN -ZARY.

Janitor (dʒænitər), [a. L. *janitor*, f. *janua* door, entrance: with agent-suffix -*tor*.]

1. A door-keeper, porter, ostiary.

c 1630 RISPON *Sury. Devot.* 8 44 (1810) 50 One John, surnamed Janitor, of his office, who... was to keep the prison. 1686 *Pilot Staffordsh.* 429 The Keys for St Peter, reputed the Janitor of heaven. 1746 SMOLLETT *Advice* 34 The gaunt, growing janitor of hell. 1762 C. PARKIN *Topogr. Freebridge* 144 He is to lay down the cap and cloak, and give it to the janitor to keep. 1876 FARRAR *Marth. Serm.* v. 47 Even the heathen saw that toil is the janitor at the gate of virtue.

†2. An usher in a school. (Cf. *Doctor* sb. 1 b.)

1584 in Grant *Burgh Sch. Scott.* App. 543. 1876 *Ibid.* II. xiv. 491 In 1661 the doctor or Janitor of the grammar School of Cupar had from every bairn at the School his meat day about, or 25. daily.

Hence **Janitress**, **Janitress** = JANITRIX; **Janitorial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a janitor; **Janitorship**, the office of janitor.

1806 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I. 240 The gray-haired Janitress at my door. 1866 J. FISHER *Where shall we get Meat* 121, I... told the janitress that I did not think there was a Protestant church in the world into which a person would not be permitted to enter and worship. 1885 *Chicago Advance* 3 Dec. 779 This lesson in janitorial science. 1893 *Columbus* (O.) *Dispatch* 12 July, The janitorships heretofore have largely been given to men who were known as political hustlers. 1894 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct. 5/7 Restored to consciousness by the janitress of the house.

Janitrix (dʒænitriks), [L. fem. of *janitor*.] A female janitor.

1841 WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* I. i. 24 The complaisant old janitrix shut the door in their faces.

Janivare, -veer(e), -ver(e), *obs.* ff. JANUARY.

Janizarian, *a. rare.* [f. JANIZARY, -ISSARY + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to the janizaries.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 199 The Janisarian republic of Algiers.

Janizary, **janissary** (dʒæ'nizəri, yæ'nəri). Forms: a. 6 genys, genez, gianniz-, ienes-, ianess-, ianits-, ianitzarie, 6-7 genis-, ianis(a-, ianiz(z-, ienis-ario, 7 janazary, 7- janis(a-, janizary. B. 6 ianniz-, ianis-, giannizz-er, 6-7 ianizer(e), ianizar(e), 7-8 janisar, 7- janizar. 7. 8 yenesherre, gyanizari. [Ultimately ad.

Turkish *يانيچرى* *yēni-ishi*, f. *yēni* new, modern + *ishi* soldiery, militia. Various adopted in European langs., e.g. 15-16th c. Lat. *Ienizari*, *Ianizari*, lt. *ianizero*, *giannizero* (pl. -eri), Sp.,

Pg. *genizaro*, *ianizaro*, F. *janissaire* (in 15th c. *jainusere*), Ger. *janitschar*, Du. *janitsaar*. The Eng. forms reflect the L., It., Sp., or Fr. channels, through which they were derived; the attempt to represent the Turkish word directly was rare.]

1. One of a former body of Turkish infantry, constituting the Sultan's guard and the main part of the standing army. The body was first organized in the 14th century, and was composed mainly of tributary children of Christians; after a large number of them had been massacred in 1826, the organization was finally abolished.

a. 1549 MORE *Dyaloge* IV. xv. Xija/2 Mammolukes & genysaries about y^e turke and sowdeyn. 1562 SNUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 36b, Upon the death of Mahomethe, the Janizaries marched with all speede to Constantinople. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* l. xxxix. 87 As his Ienesaries are instructed al to Heatbenly. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxiv. 65b, The Sarail of the Azamogians or Ianissaries. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* (1589) 407 Being advertised. of the value of a young Ianissarie. *Ibid.* 718 The Pretorian soldiours (who were to the emperours as the Ianissaries are to the Turke). 1702 W. J. Bruyn's *Voy. Levant* xxv. 107 The Janizaries... composed partly of Tributary Children, and partly of voluntary Renegades. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 12 Feb., We were met... by an aga of the janissaries. 1832 tr. *Sismond's Ital. Rep.* xi. 241 The new militia of the janissaries was, at the same time, the best infantry in Europe. 1866 FELTON *Ant. & Mod. Gr.* II. ii. v. 343 The place called the At Midan is memorable in recent history for the slaughter of the janissaries.

β. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII, 101b, Thei were firste robbed of the Janizeres, and... shammfly slain. 1572 W. MALIM in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1590) II. i. 127 The Lieutenant of Mustafa, and the Aga of the Giannizers. 1597 Bp. HALL *Sat.* iv. iv, Then falls to praise the hardy Ianizir That sucks his horse side, thirsting in the war. 1598 Florio, *Ianizzeri*, the Turkes gard, Ianizers. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5106/1 The Janisar Aga... went to the King. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 240 The Janizars Clamour for pay.

γ. 1704 J. PRTIS *Acc. Mohometans* 160 The Cull Ougles, that is, the Sons of the Yenesherrres, or Soldiers.

2. By extension, any Turkish soldier; esp. one of an escort for travellers in the East.

1615 tr. *De Montfort's Serv.* E. Ind. 3 Trancellers... become as poore wretched slaves subject to all injuries... from which their very Ianissaries and Gardes cannot always defend them. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 83 He may go to Venice, where he may agree with a Janizary to conduct him in company of a Caravan all the way through the Continent of Greece as far as Constantinople. 1775 CHANDLER *Trav. Asia* M. (1825) I. 100 Our Janizary was unwilling to go then. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. App. D1, The traveller whose janissary flogs them. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. vi, Eva... mounted her horse;... before whom marched her janissary armed to the teeth.

3. In various allusive and figurative uses, from prec. senses.

a. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 6 Such eloquence might better become some of your younger Iannizers. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 32 Being not much behinde in the check-route of his Ianissaries and contributors, with Eagle-soaring Bullingbrooke. 1663 *Flagellum* or O. Cromwell (1672) 145 Volleys of Acclamations, were given at the close of this mock solemnity, by Cromwell's Janizaries. 1679 *Establ. Test* 26 The Romish Janizaries are the tribute Children of all Europe. 1810 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 153 The shipping interest, commercial interest, and their janizaries of the navy. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. vi. 581 The King had now at his command a body of Janissaries... ready to carry out his personal will.

b. 1612 T. LAVENDER *Trav. Four Englishm.* Pref. Cjb, The heavenly Jerusalem. Jesus Christ being our Pilot and Ienissarie to conduct vs thereunto. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* To Rdr. div, Let this Epistle be thy Janissary, or Pole-star to the perusal of this book.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*
1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 121 Monks, Fryers, and Secular Priests, with his Janizary Jesuits. 1812 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* I. 123 Even under Janissary prejudice and despotism civilization is advancing.

Hence *Janizaresque* a., in the style of a Janizary.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLV. 5 A most trenchant and janissaresque style of handling his cleaver.

Jank (dʒæŋk), v. Sc. [Derivation obscure: cf. Sw. and Norw. dial. *janka* to totter, go slowly, hesitate.] *intr.* To trifle, shuffle.

1697 CLEVELAND *Poems* 19 (Jam.) Now he's rewarded for such pranks, When he would pass, it's told he janks. 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Jank*, to trifle. *Loth.*

So *Jank sb.*, a shuffle.

1705 *Observer* No. 4. 22 His pretending to bring Wit-nesses from the East Indies, seem'd liker a fair Jank than any proper Defence.

Janker (dʒæŋkə), Sc. [Derivation unknown: it appears to be an agent-n. Cf. JINKER 2.] A long pole on wheels, used for carrying logs, also casks or other heavy weights.

1823 *Edin. Even. Courant* 26 July (Jam.), A Janker... was passing along with a log of wood. 1828 STEWART *Planter's G.* 492 In Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other great towns in this kingdom, a Pole or beam, from fifteen to thirty feet long, of great strength, and fortified with iron, when mounted on a Crossbar with a pair of high Wheels at each end, is called 'a Janker'; and the immense logs of wood, which are transported by means of it... are swung under the axle and... pole. 1891 *Scot. Leader* 21 Jan. 5 A man... attempted to jump on to a janker, used for carrying logs, but fell to the ground.

Jannet, obs. form of JENNET.

Jannock (dʒæŋək), sb. north. Eng. Forms: ?5, 6-8 jannock, 9, 6 jannacke, jannok(e), 7 jannack, 7-jannock. [A north. Engl., esp. Lancash., word, of obscure origin. Not Sc.] A loaf of leavened oaten bread.

1a 1500 *Chester Pl.* vii. 120 A Iannock [v.r. jannacke] of Lancashyre. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* vii. (1636) 30 Of Oates they make bread... some in broad Loaves which they call Iannocks. 1655 MOUFFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 331 Had Galen seen the Oaten Cakes of the North, the Jannocks of Lancashire, and the Grues of Cheshire, he would have confessed that Oats and Oatmeal are not only Meat for Beasts, but also for tall, fair and strong Men and Women. c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 40 Twur Seign Peawnd t'a tuppunny Jannock, I'd bin os deod os o Dnr Nele. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiv, Mattie [in Northumberland] gae us baith a drap skimmed milk, and ane o' her thick ait jannocks that was as wat and raw as a divot. O for the bonnie girdle cakes o' the North! 1845 BROCKETT, *Jannock*, leavened oat bread. 1855 E. WAUGH *Lancash. Life* (1857) 58 Content with water-pottage, buttermilk, and jannock, till he was between thirteen and fourteen years of age. *attrib.* 1694 THORNTON *Diary* (Hunter) I. 268 Jannock bread and clap-cakes the best that gold could purchase.

Jannock (dʒæŋək), a. (adv.) dial. Also jonnock, jonnik, jonnick, jannic, jenick. [A modern dial. word: thought by some to be connected with prec., but of much more recent history, wider diffusion (Northumberland to Hampshire, Norfolk to Cornwall), and greater phonetic diversity. (Not Sc.)] Fair, straightforward; genuine.

1828 *Craven Dial.* s.v., 'That isn't Jannock', i.e. not fair, a phrase in use... when one of the party is suspected of not drinking fairly. 1863 in Robson *Bards of Tyne* 80 Frank an' free an' jenick tee, We eat the breed we buy. 1867 N. & Q. 3rd Ser. XI. 146/1 Eh Sam, Bill's a reet un, he's gradely jannock. 1885 HALL *Caine Shadow of Crime* xxi. (1899) 65 You've got a deal too much talk to be jannic. 1897 *Manch. Guardian* 28 Oct., The people of Lancashire were jannock... and they wanted any Government that they might support to be jannock also.

b. as adv.

1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* (1872) 111 Unless you choose to behave jonnock. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 475 Ready to act jonnock all round.

Janpan, -ee, variants of JAMPAN, -EE.

† **Jansenian**. Obs. rare. [f. *Jansen* (see below) + -IAN.] = JANSENIST.

1653 *Nicholas Pap.* (Camd.) II. 10 They were to have gone upon the account of the Jansenians. 1657 BAXTER *Acc. Pres. Th.* 33 The Jansenians, and other Dominicans.

Hence † **Jansenianism** = JANSENISM.

Jansenism (dʒænsənizəm), [f. as next + ISM.] The doctrinal system of the Jansenists.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Jansenism* or *Jansenianism*, the Tenets and Opinion of Cornelius Jansenius late Bishop of Ypres. 1669 GALE (*title*) True Idea of Jansenisme, both historic and Dogmatick. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 11 Jansenism was thought in great measure suppressed. 1816 MARY SCHIMMELPENNICK *Abbé de St. Cyran* I. 196 Jansenism may then be said to be in doctrine the Calvinism, and in practice the Methodism of the Romish church.

Jansenist (dʒænsənist), sb. (a.) [f. the surname *Jansen* + -IST.] A member of that school or party in the Roman Catholic Church holding the doctrines of Cornelius Jansen, bishop of Ypres in Flanders (died 1638), who maintained after St. Augustine the perverseness and inability for good of the natural human will.

The Jansenists were a powerful body in the R. C. Ch. in the 17th and 18th centuries, but were strongly opposed by the Molinists and other Jesuits, and their doctrines were condemned by several popes, especially by Clement X in the Bull *Unigenitus*.

1664 T. BARLOW in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 143 Discovered to the world by the pious pains of the Jansenists. a 1715 BURNET *Owen Time* II. 436 The Jansenists... were looked on as the most zealous asserters of the liberties of the Gallican Church. 1824 *Nation* (N.Y.) 20 Oct. 308/1 It is probable that the Jansenist was hardly less narrow than the Jesuit.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or holding the doctrine of, Jansenism or the Jansenists.

1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths of World* II. 201/2 A Jansenist divine of such piety and power as Quessel. *Ibid.* 203/2 Thus closed the last public attempt made by the Jansenist church of Utrecht to become reconciled to Rome.

Hence **Jansenistic**, -ical *adjs.*, = JANSENIST a.; **Jansenize** v. *intr.*, to follow the doctrines of the Jansenists.

1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints, S. Vincent of Paul* (1847) VII. 306 Gerberon the Jansenistal historian. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 11 The present disputes between the parliament and the clergy, have revived the drooping spirits of the Jansenistal party. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. § 4 note, The Jansenizing Gallicans of the eighteenth century. *Ibid.* (1847) III. 273 This... cannot be reckoned entirely a Jansenistic controversy. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1145 By the bull *Unigenitus*... a hundred and one propositions from Quessel's New Testament were condemned as Jansenistic.

† **Jant**, variant of GENT a. Obs.

c 1648-50 BAATSWAIT *Barnaby's Rn.* III. H iij, Where were dainty ducks and gant [ed. 2, 1716 jant] ones, Wenches that could play the wantons.

Jant, **Jante**, -ee, obs. ff. JAUNT sb., JAUNTY a.

Jantil, **jantyl**(l), obs. forms of GENTLE.

c 1400 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 245 Pe gentil [Add. MS. 24194 jantyl] men and noble. *Ibid.* VIII. 149 He wolde... wipstonde gentil [MS. Cott. Tib. D. VII. iantyl] men.

Jantly, **Jantiness**, **Janty**, var. JAUNTILY, etc. || **Ja'nua**. [Lat., = 'gate': formerly often used in the titles of treatises.] A gate or introduction (to some branch of learning).

1644 MILTON *Educ.* P. 1 To search what many modern *Ja'nua's* and Didacticks... have projected.

January (dʒænjuəri). Forms: a. 3-4 Ieniu-uer, 3-5 Ieneuer, -e, 4 Ianewer, Genueur, 4-5 Ianyuer, -e, Ianeuer, -e, -ver, Ianiuer, -e, Ianuuer, Ianver, 6 Ianivare, 7 Ianiwere; Sc. 7-8 Janiveer, (9 -vier); β. 5 Ienuare, 5-7 Ianuar(e); Sc. 7-8 Januar, 8 Janwar; γ. 4-7 Ianuarie, -ye, 5 Ianuari, 5-7 -ary, (-arij); 7-January. [In early form a. ONF. *Jeneuer*, *Geneuer*, = mod. F. *Janvier*: = L. *Januārium*, nom. *Januārius* (mensis), i.e. the month of JANUS, as presiding over the entrance into the year. Whence also It. *Gennajo*, *Gennaro*, Pr. *Genovier*, *Januer*, Sp. † *Jenero*, *Enero*, Pg. *Janairo*. The later forms show gradual conformation to the L.; which was sometimes used unchanged in OE.]

The first month of the year according to the modern reckoning. Abbreviated Jan.

a. [c 1220 P. DE THAUN *Libre des Creatures* (Wright) 858 Mais tut tens en Genever femes [an cuncener.] c 1290 S. E. Leg. I. 76/202 In be Monpe de Ieneuer. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7259 In be verpe day of Ienieur [later v.r. Ianyuere, ianewer, Ieneuer, Iannuer]. 13... K. *Alis*. 57 Geneuer was the endleff [month]. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 73 Pompilius... putte Ianeuer and Feuerer to be bygynnyng of be yere. 1483 CAXTON *Chron. Leg.* 145 b/1 His feste is the xv day of Ianyuer. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 16 The xxiii. day of Janivare. 1604 DEKKER 1st Pt. *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 69 Hee's more cold then a Citizens cuntry house in Janivare. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems*, Yng. *Man to Old Woman* 16 December meeting Ianiveer. *Old Kime*, If the grass grow in Janiveer, It grows the worse for't all the year. 1834-51 MARY HOWITT *Sk. Nat. Hist.* (ed. 7) 117 First of the months comes Janivier, The coldest month of all the year.

β. [14... *Chaucer's Merch.* T. 561 (Corpus) Pis hastyf Ianuare [so *Petro*, *Lansd.*; *Ellesm.*, *Hengw.*, *Harl.*, *Cambr.* *Ianuarie*.] 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 73 Pompilius... addede Ianuare and Februare to the bygynnyng of the yere. 1570 *Ane Tragedie* 1 in *Satir. Poems* *Reform.* x. 82 In Januar the thre and twentie day. 1784 BUANS *There was a lad* ii, 'Twas then a blast o' Janwar win' Blew hanel in on Robin.

γ. [a 1000 *Menologium* 10 (Gr.) Forma monad hyne fole mycel Ianuarinus gerun beton.] [c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch.* T. 451 This mayden... Mayus highte... Shal wedde be vn-to this Ianuarie.] 1495 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. ix. ix. 354 The fyrste hyghte Ianuari, and hath that name of a god feyned that hyghte Ianus. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch*, Numa, Numa tooke away the month of Marche from the first place, and gave it unto Ianuary. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 229 The Commonality begin the Year the First Day of January, the Lawyers the Five and Twentieth Day of March. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xiv. 110 By act of parliament in one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two, the first day in January was appointed to be the beginning of the year for all purposes. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Jan. 1/2, Few Januaries have been preceded by such a week as Christmas, 1891.

Januay, -ey, **januway**, var. GENOWAY, Obs.

Januform: see JANIFORM.

Jannus (dʒæ'nʌs), The name of an ancient Italian deity, regarded as the doorkeeper of heaven, as guardian of doors and gates, and as presiding over the entrance upon or beginning of things; represented with a face on the front and another on the back of his head; the doors of his temple in the Roman Forum were always open in time of war, and shut in time of peace. Often used allusively, and in attributive and other relations.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 120 Ianus, god of entree delity-able. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 488 Certaine idoll puppets... which they fasten to the doore of their walking houses, to be as Iannuses or keepers of their house. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 129 Four faces each Had, like a double Janus. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5118/6 Janus's Gate is now shut. 1814 CARV *Dante, Paradise* vi. 83 Composed the world to such a peace That of his temple Janus barr'd the door.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, referring to the two-faced figure, as *Janus face*, *glance*, *line*, *word*, etc.; *janus-faced*, -like, -visaged, *adjs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 549 An Experiment it is with a 'Janus face. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* II. i. § 3 This Janus-face of writers, who with one countenance force a smile, and with another show nothing beside rage and fury. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 3 Bivious Theorems and *Janus-faced Doctrines. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Friendship* 172 A friend is Janus-faced: he looks to the past and the future. 1648 SANDERSON *Serm.* Heb. xii. § 35 Every affliction, *Janus-like, hath two faces, and looketh two ways. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 150 The Janus-like character of the Republic. 1822 SHELLEY *Triumph of Life* 94 A *Janus-visaged Shadow.

Jaole, **Jaoler**(e), obs. forms of JAIL, JAILER.

Jacour, obs. form of GIAOUR.

Jap sb., colloquial abbreviation of JAPANESE.

c 1880 (Remembered in colloquial use in London.) 1890 *Lit. World* 11 July 23 The fearlessness of death, which makes a Jap submit to the loss of his own life rather than to permit the death of a father to go unavenged. 1893 *Athenaeum* 20 May 639/3 Directly a good demand arises for a book, the Japs print for themselves. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Nov. 6/3 Fifty years ago it was only a few gardeners... who grew chrysanthemums; and... only about twelve distinct varieties of 'Japs' were to be found.

Jap, dial. form of JAUP.

Japan (dʒəpæn), *sb.* (a.) Also 6 **Giapan**, 7 **Japon**. [Like the other European forms (Du., Ger., Da., Sw. *Japan*, F., Sp. *Japón*, Pg. *Japão*, It. *Giappone*, app. ad. Malay *Jāpung*, *Japang*, ad. Chinese *jih-pün* (= Japanese *Ni-pon*), 'sun-rise', 'orient', f. *jih* (Jap. *m*) sun + *pün* (Jap. *pon*, *hon*) 'orient'. The earliest form in which the Chinese name reached Europe was app. in Marco Polo's *Chipangue*, in Pligafetta *Cipangu*. The existing forms represent Pg. *Japão* and Du. *Japan*, 'acquired from the traders at Malacca in the Malay forms' (Yule).]

I. In primary sense. 1. The insular empire so called, on the east of Asia.

1577 EDEN & WILLIS (*title*) The History of Travayle in the West and East Indies, and other countreys... as Moscovia, Persia, China in Cathayo and Giapan. 1613 J. SARIS *Voy. to Japan* (Hakl. Soc.) i. January 14, 1612... we wayed out of the road of Bantam for Japan. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xiv. 440 That you may at last be acquainted with Japon. 1653 H. COGAN *Tr. Pinto's Trav.* xlv. 173 It is the custome of those of Jappon [*de Japão*] to be exceeding kind and courteous.

† **b.** A native of Japan, a Japanese. *Obs.*

1613 J. SARIS *Voy. to Japan* (Hakl. Soc.) i. My Companie 81 persons, viz., 74 English, 1 spanniar, 1 Japan, and 5 swarts. 1623 *St. Papers Col.* 1622-4, 208 The Jappons lying in irons.

II. Transferred applications. (Elliptical uses of *III.*)

2. A varnish of exceptional hardness, which originally came from Japan. The name is now extended to other varnishes of a like sort, esp. to (a) a black varnish obtained by cooking asphaltum with linseed oil, used for producing a black gloss on metal and other materials; (b) a varnish-like liquid made from shellac, linseed-oil and turpentine, and used as a medium in which to grind colours and for drying pigments.

1688 PARKER & STALKER *Treat. Japanning* Pref., True, genuine Japan... stands unalterable, when the wood which was imprisoned in it, is utterly consumed. *Ibid.* v. 19 Of Black Varnishing or Japan. *Ibid.* 21 You cannot be over-nice and curious in making white Japan. 1761 FITZGERALD in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 150, I had it varnished over several times with strong varnish, or japan. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 624 Japan is applied with a brush.

b. fig. Specious semblance, 'venerer'.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners Wks.* (Bohn) II. 50 But this japan costs them dear. 1866 READE *Griffith Gaunt* (1887) 34 Thin japan of vernal sympathy.

3. Japanese work; work in the Japanese style; esp. work varnished, and adorned with painted or raised figures.

17... *Tom Thumb* III. 153 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 239 The inward parts were all japan (*fr. japon*). 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (1857) I. 192 He little thought that what maintained him for a whole session would scarce serve one of his younger grandsons to buy japan and fans for princesses at Florence! 1768 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* II. vi. She looked closely at the cabinet... It was japan, black and yellow Japan of the handsomest kind. *Ibid.* II. x. She did not love the sight of japan in any shape.

† **b.** Applied to a black varnished cane. *Obs.*

1678 *Quack's Acad. in Harl. Misc.* (Park) II. 33 You must always carry a caduceus or conjuring japan in your hand, capped with a civet-box.

4. **a.** Japanese porcelain. † **b.** Japanese silk.

1739 Mrs. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* 5 Dec. (1861) I. 227, I saw nothing extraordinary but the fine japan you so much despised. 1752 *Footst. Taste* II. Wks. 1799 I. 22 That piece of china... is the right old Japan of the pea-green kind. 1782 *Europ. Mag.* II. 68 Where's the old China? Show me the Japan! 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 170 Miss Betty brought up the rear in a robe of transparent japan.

5. *Entom.* Short for *Japan moth*: see 6.

1831 J. RENNIE *Conspl. Butterfl. & Moths* 195 *Adela*.. The Copper Japan... Very uncommon. Near London.

III. attrib. and Comb. or as adj.

6. *attrib.* Of, belonging to, native to, or produced in Japan; passing into *adj.* = JAPANESE. Frequent in names of natural or artificial products; as *Japan anemone*, *euonymus*, *gold*, *porcelain*, *ware*, etc.; as *Japan clover*, a leguminous annual introduced into the southern United States in 1840 from China and Japan; *Japan earth* = *Terra japonica*, *CATECHU*; *Japan-ink* (see *quot.* 1848); *Japan moth*, a moth of the genus *Adela*.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 28 A Japan Letter, written to the Dutch Governor. a 1680 ROCHESTER *Poems* (1702) 71 Kiss me thou curious picture of a man; How odd thou art, how pretty, how japan! 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 581 Monday last the old East India company began their sale of images, japan ware, china. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 107 Japan Earth... is very austere upon the Palate. 1807 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 209 A... strip of card, discoloured with japan ink. 1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 249 Japan-moths. 1848 CRAIG, *Japan Ink*, a superior kind of black writing ink, generally glossy when dry. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 128 *Pyrus japonica*—Japan Pear,—which bears scarlet blossoms early in spring, is really a Quince, and is now removed to the genus *Cydonia*. 1882 *Garden* I Apr. 213/2 Japan Anemones... seem here to enjoy both the shelter and partial shade. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Leptodactylus*, 'Hoop-koop'-plant, Japan Clover.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, in sense 2; Of, pertaining to, or adorned with japan, as *japan cabinet*, *frame*,

ground, etc. Also similitive and parasynthetic as *japan-black*, *japan-headed* adjs.

1681 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 42 For two japan cabinetts... 100.00. 1688 PARKER & STALKER *Treat. Japanning* xiii. 36 There are two sorts of Bantam, as well as Japan-work. *Ibid.* The Japan-Artist works most of all in Gold, and other metals. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3250/4 Lost... a large Silver Japan headed Cane, the ground of it Shagreen, and the Japan Work most of it gilt. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. i. She had laid aside your carving, gilding, and japan work, as being too apt to gather dirt. 1855 Mrs. GASKELL *North & S.* xiv. Go to my little japan cabinet... and in the second left-hand drawer you will find a packet of letters. 1883 *Bham Daily Post* 11 Oct., Japan-stovers and Polishers, used to Cash-boxes and Coal-vases.

Japan (dʒəpæn), *v.* Also 8 **japon**. [*f. prec.*, sense 2.]

1. *trans.* To lacquer with japan; to varnish with any material that gives a hard black gloss.

1688 PARKER & STALKER (*title*) A Treatise of Japanning and Varnishing. *Ibid.* xi. 35 They may be Japanned, and look well. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 400 Laquer which is used in Japanning of Cabinets. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* IV. A square table that had been once japanned. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 37 Made of copper, or tinned iron plates japanned within and without.

2. *transf.* To make black and glossy as in japanning; to polish or cover with black.

1714 [see JAPANNING *vbl. sb.*]. 1730 *Royal Remarks* 7 'Dear Jack has exhausted his splendid Shilling, and now cries 'Japan your shoes, your Honour'. 1812 W. COMBE *Dr. Syntax* x. ix. His gaiters, too, were fresh japan'd. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* v. The monsters of heraldry... grinned and ramped in red freestone, now japanned by the smoke of centuries. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. XIX. viii. (1873) VIII. 265 Japanning people with pitch to cure them of every malady.

3. *slang.* To make clerical, to ordain. (With reference to the black coat.)

1756 *Connoisseur* No. 105 ¶ 3 He had been double-japanned (as he called it) about a year ago, and was the present incumbent of —. 1766 GROSE *Dict. Vulg.* T. s.v. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 285 My friend's son had just been ordained Deacon, or, in the language of the day, 'japanned'. 1879 J. PAIN *High Spirits* II. 106 He had passed his 'voluntary', and was to be 'japanned' in a fortnight.

Japanese (dʒəpænɪz), *a. and sb.* [*f. JAPAN* + *-ESE*; in F. *Japonnais*, Sp. *Japonés*, etc.]

a. adj. Of or pertaining to Japan.

[1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 375 There is no nation so abhorred of the Chinos as is the Japonese.] 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiii. Japanese merchants. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789). *Faylena*, a sort of Japanese galley. 1860 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 72 The Japanese trays are for the new drawing-room. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 4/2 What more picturesque than the Japanese umbrellas?

B. absol., or as *sb.* 1. A native of Japan.

Formerly as true *sb.* with pl. in *-es*; now only as *adj.* used absol. and unchanged for pl.: a *Japanese*, two *Japanese*, the *Japaneses*.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxv. 401 A Japonese reported this after hee was christened. 1613 R. COCKS in J. SARIS *Japan* (Hakl. Soc.) 151 The King made Proclamation that no Japanese should receive any of our people into their houses. 1665 Sir T. Roe's *Voy. E. Ind.* in G. HAVES *P. della Vale's Trav. E. Indies* 375, I have taken special notice of divers Chinesas and Japaneses there. 1693 Sir T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 105 The Japonenses prepare [tea]... quite otherwise than is done in Europe. 1707 PSALMANAZAR (*title*) Dialogue between a Japanese and a Formosan. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 93/2 All travellers who have been acquainted with both nations prefer the Japanese to the Chinese.

2. The Japanese language.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1861 HOFFMANN (*title*) Shopping-dialogues in Dutch, English, and Japanese. 1880 MAX MÜLLER *Ess.* (1881) II. 338 A Chinese vocabulary with Sanskrit equivalents and a transliteration in Japanese.

Japanesque (dʒəpænɪsk), *a. and sb.* [*f. JAPAN* *sb.* + *-ESQUE*.]

A. adj. Japanese in style or manner.

1883 G. ALLEN in *Colin Clout's Cat.* 36 Delicate pink-white blossom, standing out in true Japanesque relief. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 July 3/2 Like one of those patiently-wrought pieces of cloisonné-work with which a Japanesque age has made us all familiar.

B. sb. A design or ornament in Japanese style.

1884 *Price List*, Tapestry Curtains. Designs, Early English, Japanesques, Persian, &c., with suitable dados. 1898 ROSS in *B. Jonson's Volpone* p. xl. He began... his so-called Japanesques long before seeing any real Japanese art.

Hence **Japanesquely** *adv.*, in a japanesque way. **Japanesquery**, japanesque tone or spirit.

1892 *Black & White* 6 Aug. 157/1 That 'Flower watching' is japanesquely pretty. 1895 G. ALLEN in *Westm. Gaz.* 21 June 3/2 Its Japanesquery is delightful.

Japanism (dʒəpænɪzɪm), [*f. JAPAN* + *-ISM*.]

The study of or devotion to things Japanese.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 334 Japanism—a new word coined to designate a new field of study, artistic, historic, and ethnographic.

Japanize (dʒəpænɪz), *v.* [*f. as prec.* + *-IZE*.]

trans. To make Japanese. Hence **Japanization**.

1890 MISS DUNCAN *Soc. Depart.* 157 Foreigners are becoming so Japanized. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 5 Apr., 'In order to Christianize Japan, we must Japanize Christianity', is a prevalent sentiment in that country. 1895 *Curr. Hist.* V. 301 Such an alliance could amount to nothing less than the Japanization of China.

Japanned (dʒəpænd), *ppl. a.* [*f. JAPAN* *v.*]

1. Varnished, lacquered, or adorned with japan or in Japanese style.

1693-4 in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 338 The tortoise-shell room, and the japanned room. 1717 BULLOCK *Woman is a riddle* I. i. 6 A japan'd cane, and a brush'd beaver. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. iv. 305 Their lackt or japon'd Ware is... the best in the World. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1356 Specimens of japanned tea-trays.

b. Polished with blacking.

1750 *Student* I. 93 A white Hand... being the same to a Fiddler as japan'd pumps are to a Dancer. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* Pref. (1892) 3 He wore japanned boots and moustachios.

2. Made or become Japanese.

1889 W. CORV *Lett. & Grm.* (1897) 540 The 'nice' drivell of talk in Japanned parlours. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Nov. 7/1 More will be heard later of these JAPANNED CHINESE.

Japanner (dʒəpænər), [*f. JAPAN* *sb.* and *v.* + *-ER*.]

1. † **a.** A native of Japan; a Japanese. † **b.** A Japanese ship. *Obs.*

1614 J. SARIS *Japan* (Hakl. Soc.) 198 The Towne where the Japanners have their chiefe residence and Mart, is called Matchma. 1673 DAYDEN *Amboyne* v. i. With the aid Of ten Japanners, all of them unarmed. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiii. Two Japanners, I mean ships from Japan. 1725 — *Voy. round World* (1840) 100 Seven or eight Chinese or Japanners. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 213 The young Japanner had been presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

II. 2. One who japes, one who follows the trade of varnishing with japan.

1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 513 To find out the author, who is a japanner. c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 1 Take japanners gold size of the best sort. 1846 *Art-Union Jnl.* 59 Formerly the japanner was limited to iron plates. † **b. humorous.** A shoe-black. *Obs.*

1725 DE FOE *Everybody's Business* (1841) 20 These are called the black-guard, who black your honour's shoes, and incorporate themselves under the title of the Worshipful Company of Japanners. 1734 POPE *Hor. Ep.* I. i. 156 They... Prefer a new Japanner to their shoes.

Japanning (dʒəpænɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. JAPAN* *v.* + *-ING*.] The action of japanning or varnishing with japan; the material used in japanning, japan. Also *attrib.*

1688 [see JAPAN *v.* 1]. 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 166 And aids with soot the new japanning art. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Fem. Spectator* (1748) IV. 47 We have them ceyed in painting, in japanning, and in embroidery. 1757 Mrs. DELANY *Lett.* to Mrs. Deves 462 On the water is a Chinese vessel... as, gay as carving, gilding, and japanning can make it. c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* VI. 93 Covered with pitch or black japanning. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 94/2 Japanning is the art of producing a highly varnished surface on wood, metal, or other hard substance, sometimes of one colour only, but more commonly figured and ornamented.

Japannish (dʒəpænɪʃ), *a.* [*f. JAPAN* *sb.* + *-ISH*.] Somewhat Japanese; Japanese.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* vi. A splendour hovering between the raffaelsque and the japannish.

Japanolatry. [See *-LATRY*.] Excessive devotion to or worship of Japanese art and customs.

1890 *Spectator* 6 Dec. 832/2 The curious japanolatry which is current in some literary and artistic circles. 1895 *Athenaeum* 24 Aug. 249/3 Examples of the Japanolatry characteristic of this rococo age.

Japanology. [See *-LOGY*.] That branch of ethnology which relates to Japan, its people, history, art, etc. Hence **Japanologist**, a student of japanology.

1881 tr. *Nordenskiöld's Voy. 'Vega'* II. xvi. 321 The learned Japanologist, Mr. E. M. Satow.

Jape (dʒeɪp), *sb.* Also 5 *chape*, *iappe*, 6 *iaip*, 7-9 *Sc. iaip*. [See JAPE *v.*]

† **a.** A trick, a device to deceive or cheat. *Obs.* since c 1515, but used by Scott.

13... E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 864, & 3e ar iolyf gentylmen your iapes ar ille. *Ibid.* C. 57 Did not Ionas in Jude suche iape sum-whyle? c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 12 3if þei maken wyues and oþer wyymmen here sustris bi lettris of fraternite or oþere iapes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 705 With feyned flaterye and Iapes He made the person and the peple his Apes. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. lviii. 99/1 The fende shoide dysceyne hym by Illusions & by Iapes. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. lxviii. Sair I dred me for some vther iaip. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* x. Subjecting yourself... to the japes and mockeries of evil spirits.

† **b.** Something used to deceive; a means of deception; a deception, fraud. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* III. 890 Iason for all þo Iapes hade nere his ȝoy lost, Hade his licour ben to laite. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. v. [iv.] 65 Turnand quhelis thai set in, by and by, Vnder the feit of this ilk bisnyng iaip [the wooden horse]. c 1600 BUREL *Pilgr.* in Watson *Coll. Poems* (1706) II. 22 (Jam). To hane an hole he had grit hast, Vit in the wood thair we neane wast, To barbarie that iaip.

† **c.** With reference to sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

13... E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 272, & en-gendered on hem Ieanteuz with her Iapez ille. 1600 J. I. *Grin the Collier* (1662) *Prolog.* Heard you not never how an actor's wife... Coming in's [the devil's] way did chance to get a jape.

2. A device to amuse; a merry or idle tale; a jest, joke, gibe. *Obs.* generally before 1600 (not used by Spenser, Shaks., or their contemporaries, and recorded in 17th c. Dicts. as an 'Old Word'); revived in 19th c. in literary use by Lamb, Barham, etc. See note to the vb.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 21911 (Fairf.) To here how rouland fast & oliuere or of oþer iapis to roun. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 144 Panne lowgh lyf. and helde holynesse a iape and hendenesse a wastour. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parl. Prolog.* & T. 66, I preche so as ye han herd bifore, And telle an hundred

false lapes moore. *c1400* MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) v. 17 Pai broght him furth... and made dance before þam and make iapes. *c1440* *Promp. Parv.* 257/1 lape, *nuga, frivolum, scurrilous*. *1494* FABIAN *Chron.* vii. ccxxv. 252 He set all at noughte, & made of it a scoffe or a lape. *c1510* MORE *Picus* Wks. 14 The sayings of wisemen thei repute for lapes and very fables. *1611* R. BRADLEY *Paneg. Verses* in *Coryat's Crudities*, A cruce of Apes Sporting themselves with their conceited lapes About a Pedlar that lay snorting by. *1678* PHILLIPS (ed. 4) App., *Jape* (old word), a jest, jeer or sport. *1819* W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 20 All hail, sweet son o' Nox! Father o' daffin, jaips, and jokes! *1830* LAMB *Album Verses*, To *Louisa M.*—v. The scoff, the banter, and the jape, And antics of my gamesome Ape. *1840* BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, 'Leech of Folkstone', The bystanders well-pleased with the jape put upon him. *1882* BESANT *All Sorts* viii. (1884) 70 The coy giggle of the young lady to whom he has imparted his latest merry jape.

† 3. A trifle, toy, trinket, plaything. *Obs.*
1436 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 172 The grete gales of Veneces... Be wel laden with... Apes and iapes, and marmusettes taylede, Niffes, trifles, that litelle have availed. *1488* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 391 Item two tuthpiks of gold, with a chenye, & ane bert of gold, with uther small lapi. *1526* SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1148 Pol. In faythe I wolde thou had a marmosete. *Fan.* Cockes harte I loue suche iapes. *1570* *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 134 God wait gif 3e be Iapts to hold in stoir, Or bony byrdis to keip in to ane Cage.

4. Comb., as † jape-worthy a. *Obs.*, ridiculous.
c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. iii. 122 (Camb. MS.) What difference is ther bytwike the prescience and thilke lape-worthi dyuynenge of tyresye the dyuynor.

Jape (dʒɛp), v. Also 5 iaape, iappe, 6 iaip, (gape), 7 jap. [*Jape* sb. and vb. are known from the 14th c.; it is not certain whether the vb. or the sb. came first; their derivation is obscure.

In form the vb. agrees with OF. *japer*, mod.F. *japper* to yelp (as a dog), whence there was also the (rare) sb. *jap*, and *japerie* yelping; but there appears no approach of sense between this and the Eng. word. On the other hand, *jape* is nearly identical in sense with OF. *gaber*, 'to mock, deride, laugh at', whence there were the sbbs. *gab* and *gabe*, also *gaberie*, 'mockery, railleury, pleasantry', *gabere*, *gaboor*, 'mockery'; but (notwithstanding a single instance of *jaber* in Godef.), no known phonetic laws enable us to connect *gabe* and *jape*. The suggestion has been made that the two French verbs are combined in the English vb.; but of such a process we have no evidence.

From its use in sense 2, the vb. began to be held impolite or indecent in 16th c. (so in Bale, Speght's *Gloss.* to Chaucer, and esp. Pattenham), was avoided by polite writers, and soon became obsolete. The sb. had the same fate. Both have been revived in 19th c., in sense 2 of the sb., 4 of the vb.]

† 1. *trans.* To trick, beguile, befool, deceive. *Obs.*
1362 LANGL. P. *PL. A.* 1. 65 Fader of falsness... Indas he lapede with þe lewes seluer. *c1386* CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 871 Thus hath he iaped the ful many a yer, And thou hast makid hym thy chief squyer. *c1400* *Beryn* 3458 He hath bid I-lapid us, and scornid her to fore. *c1430* *LDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 186 Y wyl bewar... That of no Fowlar y wil no more be laped. *1463* MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 142, I wolde not he shuld iape hyr, for she menythe good feythe, and yf he wolde not have hyr, late me wete in haste.

† 2. To seduce (a woman); to know carnally. *Obs.*
1382 Pol. Poems (Rolls) I. 270 Sle thi fadre, and iape thi modre, and that wyl the assoile. *c1400-50* *Alexander* 4415 Iupitir a Ieetoure þat Iapid many ladyis. *c1530* *Hickscorner* in *Hazl. Dodslay* I. 171 He iaped my wife, and made me cuckold. *1576* *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 312 He had rather that any man should gape his owne wif then kysse Jane Slaiter mowthe.

† b. *intr.* To have carnal intercourse. *Obs.*
a1450 *Cov. Myst.* xii. (Shaks. Soc.) 118 Goddys childe! thou lyst, in fay: God dede neyvr jape so with may. *1572* GASCOIGNE *To Barth. Withpold* Wks. (1587) 151 First in thy journey iape not overmuch. What laughest thou Bat because I write so plaine? Methinks plaine dealing biddeth me to cast this bone at first amid my doggerel rime. *1589* PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. xxii. (Arb.) 260.

† 3. *trans.* To mock, deride, insult. *Obs.* in 16th c., but occasionally used in 18-19th c.
c1440 *Jacob's Well* 191 But þon iapyst god & scornyst him. *c1450* *Mirour Saluacion* 118 Xristis visage hidde was dispisid Japed and all bespitted. *1730* FENTON *Knt. of Shield*, Urge not the wags to sneer and jape us. *1822* T. MITCHELL *Artist* II. 179 The sons of Pronaps... Off jape us.

4. *intr.* To say or do something in jest or mockery; to jest, joke, jeer; to make game, make fun, sport. *Obs.* *c1550*; revived in 19th c.
c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 262 (318) Repentyng hym þat he hadde euere y-laped Of loves folk. *Ibid.* ii. 1115 (1164) And he gan at hym self to lape faste. *c1450* *Merlin* iv. 66, I trowe ye do but iape. *1483* CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A v. b. There was a grete noyse and the men and wymmen iaped togeder ecbe with other. *1523* LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxiii. 324 Howe is it that my lorde the prince iapeth and mocketh thus with me? *1530* PALSGR. 589/2, I dyd but jape with hym, and he toke it in good earnest. *1552* HULOET, Iape or iest. *1858* MORRIS *Str. P. Harpdon's End* 68 What have I done that he should jape at me? *1879* GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* xxvii. 142 The Host in the Tales japes at him for his lonely, abstracted air.

Hence **Japing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Japingly** *adv.*, in a japing manner; † **Japing-stick**, a laughing-stock, a butt for jokes.

c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 470 Sum men... feden her wittis wyl sensible pingis and japing of childis gamen. *c1380* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 50 How women thei be more takyn in idil than whanne thei ben maad mennis japyng stikke, as when thei ben demyd of japeris? *a1420* HOCCLIVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2768 Demostenus his bondes ones putte In a wommans bosome japyngly. *c1440* *Generydes* 6135 Generydes in laping said agayn. *1494* FABIAN *Chron.* vi. clviii. 147 Bernalphus... made thers dyuerse scoffys and iapyng rymes. *1664* COTTON *Scarron* i. Wks. (1765) 25 And said in merry kind of japping Indeed sirs have I ta'ne you napping?

VOL. V.

Japer (dʒɛpəɪ). [*f. prec.* + -ER I.]

† 1. A trickster, deceiver, seducer, impostor. *Obs.*
1362 LANGL. P. *PL. A.* Prol. 35 Iapers and Iangelers Iudas Children, Founden hem Fantasies and foolen hem maaden. *1393* *Ibid.* c. xviii. 370 Thei seien sophliche... That Iesus was bote a logelour, a Iaper-a-monge be comne. *c1440* *York Myst.* xxxii. 43 It is Iesus þat japer þat Judas ganne selle vs. *c1450* *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 33 Ye are but a mocker, and a Iaper of ladies, and that is a foule tache. *1470-85* MALORY *Arthur* viii. xl, Me semeth by his countenance he shold be a noble knyght and no Iaper.

2. One who japes or jokes; *esp.* a professional jester. *Obs.* since 16th c.; revived in 19th c.

1377 LANGL. P. *PL. B.* ix. 90 He is worse þan Iudas þat 3ineth a Iaper siluer, And biddeth he begger go for his broke clothes. *Ibid.* x. 31 Iaperes and Iogeloures and Iangelers of gastes. *1387* *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 453 He [arche-bishoppe Rauf] usede more lawhyng and playenge þan it semede his staate and his age, and he was nyh i-cleped a Iapere. *c1440* *Promp. Parv.* 257/2 Iaper, *nugax, nugaculus*. *c1475* *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wulcker 806/30 *Hic nugator*,... a chapter. *1550* BALE *Eng. Notaries* ii. 72b, And Trevisa addeth... in fyne Englysh, that thus hawtie prelate [abp. Rauf] was a great Iaper: the terme is sumwhat homelye. *1869* *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 687/1 Japers, who were an inferior kind of minstrel, also made their appearance in these plays. *1884* A. LANG in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 894/1 Sydney Smith's fame is dwindling into that of a japer of japes.

† **Japery** (dʒɛpəri). *Obs.* [*f. prec.*: see -ERY.]

1. Trickery, deception.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* i. xxxiv. (W. de W.) 73/2 That they suffre only by fantasy by dreme & by Iapery of the fendes.

2. Jesting speech; ribaldry; a jest.

c1340 *Cursor* M. 10131 (Trin.) Þis book is of no Iaperie [Coll. ribodi]. But of god & oure ladie. *c1386* CHAUCER *Paris. T.* p. 576 (Harl.) After þis comþe þe synne of Iapers þat ben þe deules apes. For þay maken folk to laughen at here iapes or Iaperie as folk doon at þe gandes of an ape. *c1449* *Pecock Repr.* ii. 11. 138 This seiying is to be cast aside as a Iaperie. *a1533* LO. BERNERS *Huon* xvii. 85 The hoste... belenyd that those wordes had bene spoken in Iapery.

Japhetian (dʒæfɛtiən), a. and sb. [*f. Japheth* or *Japheth* + -IAN]. a. *adj.* = next. b. *sb.* A descendant of Japheth, one of the sons of Noah.

1850 J. JORDAN in *Chr. Sabbath* ii. 52 They were derived from a different family of Japhethians than the Greeks. *Ibid.* 53 The Hindus are not of Semitic but of Japhethian origin. *1887* I. TAYLOR in *Nature* 20 Oct. 597/2 The pre-scientific Japhethian theory and the Caucasian theory... have long been abandoned.

Japhetic (dʒæfɛtik), a. Also **Japetic**. [*f. Japheth* (or *L. Japetus*) + -IC]. Of or belonging to Japheth, one of the sons of Noah; descended or supposed to be descended from Japheth: sometimes applied to the Indo-European family.

1828 WEBSTER *S. V.*, The Japhetic nations, which people the North of Asia and all Europe, Japhetic languages. *1842* PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 136 The Indo-European or Japetic people. *1865* W. SMITH *O. Test. Hist.* (1876) 37 The allusion to the light complexion of the Japhetic races. *1877* DAWSON *Orig. World* xii. 260 A spontaneous growth of the Japetic stock scattered by the Cushite empire.

So **Japhetite** (dʒæfɛtɪtɪ), also **Japhethite**, a descendant of Japheth.

1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* ix. 25 The Persians, the Macedonians, and the Romans, who were all Japhethites. *1877* DAWSON *Orig. World* xiii. 268 The Japhethites of the Bible include none of the black races.

Japing, -ly: see under **JAPE** v.

Japish, a. [*f. JAPE* sb. + -ISH¹]. Of the nature of a jape; inclined to jest. Hence **Japishly** *adv.*, **Japishness**.

1882 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Nov. 598/2 Surely a man of some japishness... might be fished out here and there. *1888* *Ibid.* 15 Dec. 714/2 Stockton's *Bea-man of Otr* is a collection of Märchen, writ japishly, and of varying value.

Japon, obs. form of **JAPAN**.

Japonate (dʒæpənɪt). *Chem.* [*f. JAPON-IC* + -ATE¹ i. c.]. A salt of japonic acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 117 The Japonates do not crystallize, but dry into hard masses.

† **Japonian**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [*f. Japon*, **JAPAN**]. a. *adj.* Of or relating to Japan; Japanese.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 526 A Japonian King had erected three thousand... Temples, with houses adjoynd for the Bonzi. *1738* [G. SMITH] *Curious Relations* II. 278 After his death the Japonian Army withdrew from Coria.

b. *sb.* A native of Japan.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 837 The Iaponians being furnished with brazen ordinance. *1627* tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 21 The Japonians are longer-liv'd than the Chinese. *1679* *Confinement* 32 His Neighbours slight him, and there's not a Man, But looks as strange, as a Japonian.

So † **Japonite** *sb.*, a Japanese.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 525 Between him and the King of China hapned warres about the Kingdom of Coray, which the Japonites left upon his death.

Japonic (dʒæpɒnik), a. [*f. as prec.* + -IC]. Of or pertaining to Japan; Japanese.

Japonic earth: catechu, terra japonica. *Japonic acid*: *C12H10O5*, a form of tannic acid obtained from catechu.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* Milan 245 Chinese and Japonic manuscripts. *1710* T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 104 Powder'd Japonic Earth. *1789* W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 275 The size of a nutmeg of discordium, or the japonic confection. *1838* T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 116 By this absorption of oxygen, the catechuic acid is changed into japonic acid. *1859* FOWNESE *Man. Chem.* 457 Japonic acid is a black and nearly insoluble substance, soluble in alkalies and precipitated by acids.

Hence **Japonically** *adv.*, in Japanese style; **Japonicize** *v.*, to make Japanese, to Japanize.

1889 *Academy* 27 July 656 A sort of tale... illustrated 'japonically'. *1890* *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 284/1 Japanese place-names... japonicized in pronunciation.

Japonize (dʒæpənɪz), v. [*f. as prec.* + -IZE.] *trans.* = **JAPANIZE**.

1899 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 224 note, Many place-names all over Japan are of Ainu origin, japonised.

So **Japonism**, Japonizing action or practice; following of the Japanese fashion.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Mar. 380/1 Cockney Japonism, applying an impossible Fuji-no Yama on a ground of saffron.

Jaquetette, altered form of **JACONET**.

Jaques, obs. form of **JAKES**.

Jar (dʒɑr), sb.¹ Forms: 6 gerre, 6-7 iarre, 7-8 jarr, 6- jar. [Goes with **JAR** v. Sense 7 appears to be independently taken from the vb.; and in sense 8 there may be an independent operation of the same echoic or onomatopoeic process which gave rise to the vb. and sb.]

I. A sound or vibration.

1. A harsh inharmonious sound or combination of sounds; † *spec.* in *Mus.*, A discord (*obs.*).

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 260 Composition... is an apte joynyn together of wordes in suche order, that neither the eare shall espie any gerre, nor yet [etc.]. *1586* W. MASSIE *Marriage Serm. at Trafford*, A little iarre in musick is not easily espied. *1600* SHAKS. *A. V. L.* ii. vii. 5 If he compact of iarres, grow Musically, We shall have shortly discord in the Sphaeres. *1655* MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 359 When the Jars of Crowders shall be thought good Music. *1781* COWPER *Conversat.* 902 With rash and awkward force the chord he shakes, And grins with wonder at the jar he makes. *1841* D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 278 The critic's fastidious ear listens to nothing but the jar of rude rhymes.

† 2. A vibration or tick of the clock; cf. **JAR** v. 2. *Obs. rare.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 43, I lone thee not a Jarre o' th' clock, behind What Lady she her Lord.

3. A quivering or grating sound; a tremulous or harsh vibration of sound.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* (J.), The impulse... shakes and agitates the whole tongue, whereby the sound is affected with a trembling jar. *1813* SCOTT *Rokeby* v. iv, Bolt and bar Resum'd their place with sullen jar. *1885* R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* ii. 9 House after house echoed upon his passage with a ghostly jar.

4. A vibration or tremulous movement resulting from concussion, *esp.* a movement of this kind running through the body or nerves; a thrill of the nerves, mind, or feelings caused by, or resembling the effect of, a physical shock.

c1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* xii, She... ran up the steps to be jumped down again. He advised her against it, thought the jar too great. *1822-34* *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 371 Such exercise as gives a general jar to the animal frame, as riding a hard-trotting horse. *a1853* ROBERTSON *Lect.* i. (1858) 100, I know what it is to feel the jar of nerve gradually cease. *1871* R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 131 It is a jar to the mind, like coming down three steps without notice.

II. 5. Discord, want of harmony, disagreement; a divergence or conflict of opinions, etc.; † a discrepancy of statement (*obs.*).

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* x. verse 19 There fel a newe iar in opinions among the people. *1593* BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 21 The iarre in the number of the Judges, I labour not to reconcile. *1612* T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 16 Not... admitting discord, and iarre in things whereof the one should be as the true exposition of the other. *1893* in BARROWS *Parit. Relig.* II. 837 [If] there has been no such jar in the original creation as the doctrine of sin implies.

6. Discord manifested in strife or contention; variance, dissension, quarrelling.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* ii. ii. (1867) 47 Alone to bed she went. This was their beginning of iar. *1590* SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. ii. 26 He maketh warre, be maketh peace againe, And yett his peace is but continual iarre. *1658* *Whole Duty Man* xv. p. 2 The continual conversation that is among them... will be apt to minister some occasion of jar. *1781* COWPER *Expostul.* 294 Thy senate is a scene of civil jar. *1850* TENNYSON *In Mem.* xciv, They can but listen at the gates, And hear the household jar within.

b. A dissension, dispute, quarrel. Now used chiefly of petty (*esp.* domestic) broils.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* v. (1590) 186 Brawles, iarres, and vnkindnesse betwixt man and wife before their children and seruants. *1682* BUNYAN *Holy War* xi, Now there were no jars, no chiding... in all the Town of Mansoul. *1700* DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* ii. 418 The vanquish'd party shall their claim release, And the long jars conclude in lasting peace. *1848* BRIGHT *Sp. Ireland* 25 Ang., Ireland has long been a land of jars and turmoil. *1853-7* TRENCH *Proverbs* i. 20 Women's jars breed men's wars. *1887* JESSOFF *Arcady* i. 5 Once or twice a family jar put two households at war.

c. At (a) jar, † at jars: at discord, in a state of dissension or variance. † To fall at jar: to fall out, to quarrel (*obs.*). Cf. **AJAR** 2. *Now rare.*

1552 *Acts Privy Counc. Eng.* 23 July (1892) 102 A letter to the Mayour and townes men of Excestre willing them... to contynewe in frendship with... the gentlemen with whome they were lately at jarre. *1586* J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 82/2 The citizens and Ormond his armie fell at some iar. *1603* KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 122 The German Princes were still at a jarre about the choice of their Emperors. *1674* N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 74 An hugger-mugger of meddlesome beings all at jars. *1784* J. BARAY in *Lect. Patul.* vi. (1848) 220 The hues of colour in the sky and distance must frequently be at jar with the light and shade of the advanced parts. *1859* I. TAYLOR

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Logic in Theol. 139 The life seen and temporal, and the life eternal are at a jar.

III. 7. A method of connecting the bit and the rods or cable in an apparatus for drilling rocks by impact, by means of which at each up-stroke a jar of the bit is produced which jerks it upwards through it may be tightly wedged in the hole.

1864 GIESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 28 The downward stroke of the walking-beam releases the Auger Stem and Bit for an instant as the Jars slide together, and they fall the distance necessary to penetrate the rock, and are again lifted by the Jars on the upward stroke. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, Jars, a part of percussion-drilling apparatus for deep holes... which by producing at each up-stroke a decided jar of the bit jerks it up. **1883** *Century Mag.* July 330/1 The 'jars', two heavy bars linked together.

IV. 8. A representation of the harsh vibratory sound made by certain birds and insects, used to form their popular names, as JAR-BIRD, JAR-FLY, JAR-OWL; hence transferred to the animal, etc., as in EVE-JAR, NIGHT-JAR.

Jar (džā), sb.² Forms: 6-7 iarre, 7-8 jarr, 7-jar. [a. F. *jarre* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) = Pr. *jarro*, Sp. *jarra*, *jarro*, It. *giara* (formerly also *giarra*, *sara*), a. Arab. جارة *jarrah*, earthen water-vessel. (The Eng. may be in part directly from Sp.)]

1. A vessel of earthenware, stoneware, or glass, without spout or handle (or having two handles), usually more or less cylindrical in form. Orig. used only in its eastern sense of a large earthen vessel for holding water, oil, wine, etc. (See *quots.*)

Leyden jar, an electrical condenser consisting of a cylindrical glass jar lined inside and outside nearly to the top with tin foil, the inner coating being connected at the top with a brass rod which ends in a knob.

1594 J. TWITT in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 568 Wee decribed a frigate, wherein were 22 iares of copper-money. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 469 At the dore there is a great iare of water, with a..Ladle in it, and there they wash their feete. **1648** DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* 48, I found that... hanging some lead in the iares, it continued perfect good. **1660** BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxv. 199 The Glass did... fall down to the bottom of the Jar. **1718** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Abbt Conti* 19 May, The galleries... are adorned with jars of flowers. **1750** FRANKLIN *Lett.*, etc. 25 Dec. Wks. 1840 V. 255 The shock from two large glass jars, containing as much electrical fire as forty common phials. **1832** HANDB. *Nat. Philos.* II. *Electr.* viii. 31 (U.K.S.) This instrument having been made known principally through the experiments of Kleist, Cuneus, and Muschenbroeck, at Leyden, the name of the *Leyden phial*, or *jar*, was generally applied to it. **1846** GROTE *Greece* II. xxiii. (1862) II. 563 The jars and pottery of Korkyra enjoyed great reputation.

2. Such a vessel and its contents; hence, as much as a jar will hold, a jarful. Formerly a measure of capacity varying according to the commodity.

1598 FLORIO, *Giara, Giarra*,... also a certain measure of liquid things, which we call a iare. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Jar* (Span. *Jarro*...), with us it is most usually taken for a vessel of twenty Gallons of Oyl. **1706** PHILLIPS, *Jarr of Oil*, an Earthen Vessel containing from 18 to 26 Gallons; A Jar of green Ginger is about a Hundred Pounds Weight. **1732** POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 56 Sir, Spain has sent a thousand jars of oil. **1848** L. HUNT (title) A Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *jar radiation*, *jar-like* adj.; †*jar-glass*, a low glass vessel shaped like a gallipot.

1602 PLAT *Delights for Ladies* (1605) § 52 Put it vp in gally pots or iarre glasses. **1652** CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic*. 256 Take a flat glass, we call them jarr glasses, strew in a lair of fine sugar. **1694** SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 274/2 Keep it in a Jarglass or Gally-pot, tyed close over with a wet bladder, for Use. **1880** A. WILSON in *Gentl. Mag.* CCXLVI. 42 These animals are given to eject water from their jar-like bodies. **1892** *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 6/2 The discharges of a Leyden jar were sent through the primary wire of an oil induction coil. The wave-length of the jar radiation was three hundred metres.

Jar, sb.³ *arch.* or *colloq.* [Later form of *char*, CHARE sb.¹, turn, turning: see AJAR¹.] In the phrases on (upon) the jar, †on (a) jar, †at jar, on the turn, partly open, AJAR¹: cf. CHARE sb.¹ 2 b.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 7 The fulfilledness or perfection of the will in the next life, will not be in a standing at jar, and wavering alike towards good and evil. **1707** J. STEVENS tr. *Quoted's Com. Wks.* (1709) 45 Finding a Door upon the jar. **1767** H. BROOKE *Poet of Qual.* (1859) I. 311 The door was on the jar, and, gently opening it, I entered and stood behind her unperceived. **1777** SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii. She never absolutely shuts her mouth, but leaves it always on a-jar, as it were, thus. **1794** Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* II. 112 She found... the hall door on jar. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xxvii, 'I see Mrs. Bardell's street door on the jar.' 'On the what?' exclaimed the little judge. 'Partly open, my Lord,' said Serjeant Snubbin.

Jar (džā), v. Forms: 6-7 iarr(e), 6 gerre, ter, oharre, 7-8 jarr, 6-jar. [This vb. and its accompanying sb. JAR¹ are known only from the 16th c. In origin prob. echoic, varying with *gerre*, *charre*, representing (with trilled r) a continued harsh vibratory sound. Words phonetically akin are *churr*, *chirr*, *chark* (OE. *cearcian*), *chirk*, etc., with various verbs expressing vocal sound in other languages.]

I. 1. *intr.* To make or emit a harsh grating

sound; to make a musical discord; to sound harshly or in discord with other sounds. Also *fig.*

1526 SKELTON *Dk. Albany* 378 Ve muse somewhat too far, All out of joint ye iar. **1542** UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 76 b, Thei would bestowe grete labour and diligence to sette the strynges in right tune, and had maners geryng quite and cleane out of all good accorde or frame. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 115 Jarringe, and snarringe at me like dogs. **1598** DRAVTON *Heroic.* Ep. xl. 124 The British Language, which our Vowels wants, And iaries so much upon harsh Consonants. **1602** MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. v. Wks. 1856 I. 131 The strings of natures symphony Are crackt and jar. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. viii. 21 Though with the clock they have given the last stroke, yet they keep a jarring, muttering to themselves a good while after. **1658** tr. *Portia's Nat. Magic* vi. xiii. 189 If it... ring clearly, it is whole; if it do jar, it is cracked somewhere. **1709** ADDISON *Taller* No. 157 P. 10 She jars and is out of Tune very often in Conversation. **1734** WATTS *Relig. Fw.* iv. (1789) 10 Rivers of peace attend his song... He jars; and, lo! the flints are broke. **1816** BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. iv. Perchance my heart and harp have lost a string, And both may jar.

† b. To produce a harsh or grating sound on or as on a musical instrument. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 93 Many other good men iarryng always upon the same stryng, mistooke the note as I did. **1594** NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1883-4 V. 185 Brauely did he drum on this Cutwolfe's bones... iarring on them quaveringly with his hammer. **1603** DRAVTON *Bar. Wars* III. xlviii, Which like the tunes of the Celestials are... Compar'd with which Arion did but iar.

† 2. *intr.* Of a clock (or, of minutes): To tick. Also in *quot.* 1593) *trans.* To cause to tick. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. v. 51 My thoughts, are minutes; and with Sighes they iarre their watches on vnto mine eyes. **1594** KVD *Sp. Trag.* iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 122 The bells tolling... the minutes jarring, and the clock striking twelve. **1609** HEYWOOD *Brit. Trav.* iv. cvii, He heares no waking clocke, nor watch to iare.

3. *intr.* To strike against something (or each other) with a grating sound, or so as to cause vibration; to clash. *Const. upon, with, against.* **1665** [see JARRING *pp.* a. 2]. **1713** STEELE *Guardian* No. 143 P. 1 He came... encumbered with a bar of cold iron... it banged against his calf and jarred upon his right heel, as he walked. **1810** Scott *Lady of L.* II. xvii, As broadsword upon target jarred. **1877** Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xiii. 327 His boat of life had already jarred upon the soft shores of the eternal land.

4. *intr.* With reference to the sensation caused by discordant sound: To sound harshly in (*obs.*), or fall with harsh effect on, the ear. Hence, To strike with discordant or painful effect upon the nerves, feelings, mind, conscience, etc.

1538 STANKE *England* I. ii. 63 Hyt sunnyth veray yl, hyt jarryth in myn yerys, to gyue such powar to blynd fortune. **1850** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xiii. 208 Of all his audacious innovations, none, perhaps, jarred more upon the prejudices of his countrymen. **1851** THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* I. (1863) 57 His laugh jars on one's ear after seven score years. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 5. 322 The iniquity of the proposal jarred against the public conscience. **1875** W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 78 There was something in her manner... which jarred painfully on his feelings.

5. *intr.* Of the body affected: a. To vibrate audibly; to resound, clatter, or rattle with a grating or grinding sound. b. Hence †without reference to sound) To vibrate, shiver, or shake, from an impact or shock.

1735 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 21 The ship shook and jarred with so unequal grating a motion. **1742** PLANT in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 40 We had a great Shock; it made my House shake much, and the Windows jar. **1791** COWPER *Hiad* xx. 203 The incumber'd earth jarr'd under foot. **1879** Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 102/1 May be applied to the doors and windows... where subject to jar or vibrate.

6. *trans.* To cause to sound discordantly.

1633 tr. Bp. Hall's *Ocean. Medit.* § 80 When once they (bells) jarre, and check each other... how harsh and unpleasant is that noise. **1839** 40 De QUINCEY *Casistry* Wks. 1858 VIII. 300 Every impulse of bad health jars or untunes some string in the fine harp of human volition. **1863** WHITTIER *Andrew Rykman's Prayer* 107, I alone the beauty mar, I alone the music jar.

7. To cause to vibrate; to shake into vibration; to trill. In *quot.* 1568 to grind (the teeth).

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 101 And break the braggies of cursed curtes, that iarre their teeth at thee. **1700** WALKER *Pronounce. Dict.* Intro. § 419 The rough r is formed by jarring the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth near the fore teeth. **1820** W. IYING *Sketch Bk.* *Westm. Abb.* (1859) 129 It [the music] fills the vast pile, and seems to jar the very walls. **1859** W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 53 The blow must have jarred the hand of Shifty Dick up to his very shoulder. **1860** O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* vii. (Paterson) 150 A sudden gust... jars all the windows.

b. To cause the nerves or feelings to vibrate painfully, to send a shock through.

1789 Mrs. PROZAI *Journ. France*, etc. I. 12 The fine paved road... jars the nerves terribly. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 393 Discord of dreadful sounds That jarr'd the soul. **1821** BYRON *Cain* III. i. 135 Since That saying jars you, let us only say—'I were better that he never had been born.'

8. To injure by concussion or impact.

1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* viii. 214 If you take in hand a musical instrument that has been broken or jarred, all its notes jangle in discord. **1898** P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* 359 This blood comes from the wall of an abscess jarred and torn by the succussion of the harassing cough.

b. To roughen, as by concussion or impact.

18.. O. BYRNE *Artisan's Handbk.* 238 (Cent.) The face of the polishing-lap is backed or jarred.

9. To drill by impact, as a rock; to use a drill-jar upon: cf. JAR sb.¹ 7. (Funk.)

10. To drive by a jarring sound.

1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* II. ii. 540 Man, thou hast struck upon the chord which jars All nature from my heart.

II. 11. *intr.* To be out of harmony or at discord in character or effect; to be at variance; to disagree; to conflict. Of persons (*obs.*), or of opinions, statements, systems, etc.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therapeut.* 2 Eüij, In this thyng almost all the maysters of medecyne do agre, albeit that in sondry thynges they iarre. **1563** A. BROOKE (title) *Agreement of sondry Places of Scripture*, seeming in shew to iarre. **1579** TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 49/2 The Gospell is not a doctrine iarring from the lawe that Moses published in Gods name. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* v. 793 Orders and Degrees Jar not with liberty, but well consist. **1764** CHURCHILL *Gotham* III. 577 Making those jar, whom Reason meant to join. **1873** M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 168 This verse... jars with the words which precede and follow.

b. To come into conflict, to clash.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. ii. xi. (1651) 30 They often jar, Reason is overborne by Passion. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 174 P. 1, And yet those Interests are ever jarring. **1851** G. BRIMLEY *Ess.*, *Wordsw.* 140 Clashing sympathies jarred the more harshly within him.

12. *intr.* To be at strife or active variance; to quarrel; to dispute, bicker, wrangle.

1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI* Serm. (1562) 125 They will ier now a dayes one with another, excepte they haue all. *Ibid.* 125 b, When they haue ierred they haue both gon to wracke. **1587** HIGGINS in *Mirr. Mag.*, *Brennus* xxxi, O rather now, my sonnes, leaue of to iar. **1592** MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. ii, We will not jar about the price. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 94 If intestine Broils alarm the Hive... The Vulgar in divided Factions jar. **1724** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 176 Body and soul, like peevish man and wife, United jar, and yet are loth to part. **1840** LADY C. BURV *Hist. of Flirt* xi, We were everlastingly jarring and saying disagreeable things to each other.

† 13. *trans.* To bring to disunion or discord. *Obs.* **1615** SYLVESTER tr. H. Smith's *Map of Man*, We build and batter, ioyne and iarre, We heap and scatter, make and marre. **1628** FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [i.] lxxii. 208 'Giue it to the fairest', was it, which jarr'd the Goddesses.

Hence Jarred (džāid), *pp.* a.

1892 ANNE RITCHIE *Rec. Tennyson*, etc. III. vii. 211 He was in a jarred and troubled state. **1899** LD. ROSEBERY in *Daily News* 28 Oct. 6/5 This little island... viewed... with such jarring ambition by the great Empires of the world.

|| **Jararaca** (džārārā-kā). [Native name in Tupi-Guarani.] A venomous serpent of Brazil (*Bothrops Jararaca*) of the family *Crotalidae*.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 842 Snakes, as the Jararaca, of... four kinds, of muskie sent, one ten spannes long. **1708** tr. *Nieuhoff's Brasil* in Pinkerton *Voy.* (1808) XIV. 714 The serpent Jararaca is short, seldom exceeding the length of an arm to the elbow. **1825** A. CALDCLEUGH *Trav. S. Amer.* I. ii. 40 The Jararaca is sometimes... six feet in length.

† **Jarbe**. *Sc. Obs.* [app. var. of GERBE; a. F. gerbe, OF. *jarbe* sheaf.] Apparently 'a knot in form of a sheaf' (Jam.).

1578 Inv. R. *Ward.* (1815) 264 A belt of knottis of perill and reid curall and jarbes of gold contening xliii knottis of perill. **1579** *Ibid.* 288 Ane belt of knottis of perill amatistes and jarbis of gold betuix.

|| **Jar-bird**. [JAR sb.¹ 8.] Local name of the Nut-hatch.

1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xvi. (1875) 60 My countrymen talk much of a bird that makes a clatter with his bill against a dead bough, or some old pales, calling it a jar-bird... It proved to be the *Sitta europaea* (nut-hatch).

|| **Jarde**. *Farriery. Obs.* [F. *jarde*, ad. It. *giarda*, med.L. *giarda*, *giarda*.] = JARDON.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Jardees*, *Jardons*. **1755** JOHNSON, *Jardes* (French), hard callous tumours in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside.

Jardon, *obs.* form of JORDAN (almond).

|| **Jardiniere** (gardinyēr). [F., = a female gardener, a gardener's wife, a pot or stand for flowers.] An ornamental receptacle, pot, or stand for the display of growing flowers within doors, or on a window-sill, balustrade, or other part of a building; also for the display of cut flowers for the decoration of the table, etc.

1841 LADY BLESSINGTON *Idler in France* I. 121 Small *jardinières* are placed in front of each panel of looking-glass. **1873** MISS THACKERAY *Wks.* (1891) I. 465 'Take care, you will knock over the jardiniere', cried Mrs. Palmer. **1884** F. BOYLE *Borderland* 321 Superb old braziers lately fashionable as *jardinières*.

|| **Jardon**. *Farriery. Obs.* [F. *jardon*, ad. It. *giardone*, augmentative of *giarda* JARDE.] A callous tumour on the leg of a horse, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside.

1720 W. GINSON *Farriery's Guide* II. lxxviii. (1738) 234 All those hard Tumors... whether they be Spavins, Jardons, Curbs, or any other kind. **1797** *Sporting Mag.* X. 11 A Jardon is a swelling on the outside of the hock, proceeding from a kick or some accident.

Jardyne: see JORDAN (almond).

† **Ja-recork**. *Obs.* [f. *jare*, of unascertained origin + CORK sb.²] A kind of purple or red dye-stuff, obtained from various lichens.

1483 Act 1 *Rich. III.* c. 8 Que nul tintour nauter person tinct... ascun drap launs ovesque orchel on corke appell' iarecorke sur peine de forfeiture et perdition de xls. **1483** tr. Act 1 *Rich. III.* c. 8 § 3 Diers... usen to diee quantite as well of fyne as of course Clothes with Orbell and Corke brought from beyonde the See called Jarecork.

† In Cowell's *Interpreter* 1607, this word was misprinted *Jarrock*, and this blundered form was handed down as 'a kind of cork so called', in the law dictionaries of 17th and 18th c., and in the general dictionaries of Phillips, Coles, Bailey, and Ash, still appearing in those of Halliwell and Wright.

Jarfalcon, etc., obs. forms of **GERFALCON**.

Jar-fly. [JAR sb.¹ 8.] A winged insect of the family *Cicadidae*, so called from the shrill jarring sound which it produces.

1880 *New Virgin*. I. 110 Insects. . . There is the thing they call the 'jar-fly', for instance. . . It makes a noise like a watchman's rattle.

Jarful (dʒɑːfʊl). [f. JAR sb.² + -FUL.] As much as a jar will contain.

1866 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 7/3 The New Year's allocation of the Emperor Napoleon . . . seems to have been as mellifluous as a jarful of Narbonne honey.

† **Jarg**, *v.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *garg*. [Echoic: cf. JAR sb.¹ and *v.*, CHARK, CHIRK.]

1. *intr.* Of a door or gate: To make a creaking noise, to grate, jar, vibrate.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* i. vii. 57 The brasin durris iargis on the marble hirst. *Ibid.* vi. ix. 88 At last with horrible soundis trist That wareit portis, iargand on the hirst, Warpit wp braid. *Ibid.* vii. xi. 33 Wythin that girdand hirst also suld he Pronounce the new weyr. a 1600 *DRAYTON Mortimer*. Nij, The largining casements which the fierce wind dryes, Puts him in mind of fetters, chaynes, and gyues.

2. *fig.* 'To waver, to flinch' (Jam.).

a 1614 J. MELVILL *Mem.* (Wodrow Soc.) 69 He . . . never jarg'd a jot other from the substance of the cause, or forme of proceeding thairin. *Ibid.* 142 Mr. Andro [Melvill] never jarging, nor daschit a whit, with the magnanimous courage . . . plainlie tauld the King and Counsell, that [etc.].

Hence **Jarg** (also *jerg*, *jirg*, *garg*) *sb. Sc.*, a creaking noise.

1820 *Hogg Wint. Even.* T. II. 42 (Jam.) Thilk dor gyit ay . . . thilk tother jerg. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Jarg*, *Jerg*, a harsh grating sound, as that of a rusty bing. 1893 *CROCKETT Stickit Minister* 148 The sofa gied an awfu' jerg.

† **Jargaunt**, *a. Obs. rare*. [Form and origin uncertain: the MSS. read *chargaunt*, *chariant*. Cf. JARGON sb.¹ and *v.*] Chattering.

1412-20 *LYDG. Chron.* Troy ii. xvii. (1555) Ljb/1 And yet they be as Jargaunt as a pye.

† **Jargle**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *iargol*. [a. OF. *jargollier*, *-ouiller*, *-ouillier* (also *gar-*) to warble as a bird, murmur as a brook, chatter, prob. f. an onomatopoeic base *jarg-*, *garg-*: see JARGON sb.¹] *intr.* To utter a harsh or shrill sound; to chatter, jar. Hence † **Jargling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1549 *Comp. Sect.* vi. 39 The iargolnye of the suallou gart the iay iargil. 1597-8 *BE. HALL Sat.* iv. iv. Her husband's rusty iron corselet; Whose iargling sound might rocke her babe to rest. 1600 *Eng. Helicon* Fiv. Harke, sweete Phil, bow Philomel, That was wont to sing so well, Iargles now in yonder bush, Worse than the rudest Th[r]ush.

† **Jargogle**, *v. Obs. trans.* To confuse, jumble. 1692 *LOCKE 3rd Let. Toleration* iii. 92, I fear, that the jumbling of those good and plausible Words in your Head . . . might a little jargogle your Thoughts, and lead you hoodwink'd the round of your own beaten Circle.

Jargon (dʒɑːrgən), *sb.¹* Also: 4 *iargoun*, *gargoun*, *-oun*, 5 *gargoun*, (7 *ier-*, *jur-*, *gergon*, *jargone*). [a. OF. *jargon*, *-oun*, *jargon*, *ghargun*, *gergon*, warbling of birds, prattle, chatter, talk; = It. *gergo*, *gergone*; cf. Sp. *gerigonza*, formerly *gergonza* (Diez), Pg. *geringonça*. Of uncertain origin (see Littré, & Diez s.v. *gergo*); perh. containing the same radical *garg-*, *jarg-* as *jargollier*: see JARGLE.]

1. The inarticulate utterance of birds, or a vocal sound resembling it; twittering, chattering.

This early sense, which became obsolete in the 15th cent., has been revived in modern literature, sometimes with a mixture of sense; cf. JARGON *v.* 1.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Merch.* T. 604 He was al coltishful of ragerye And ful of Iargon (*v.rr.* Gargoun, -un) as a flekked pye. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 264 Sche [Medea] made many a wonder soun. . . And riht so as hir jargon strangelth, In sondri wise hir forme changeth. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 3148 Thre ravens hyghte adoun, And made a gret gargoun. 1830 *LONGF. Return of Spring* 6 With beast and bird the forest rings, Each in his jargon cries or sings. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xliii. (1856) 396 The snow-birds increase in numbers. . . It is delightful to hear their sweet jargon.

2. A jingle or assonance of rimes. *rare*.

1570 *LEVINS Manib.* 163/42 Iargon, rime, *fabula*, *metrica*. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rignarole* 103 Later that evening some Power sent me to my writing-table, with a jargon of rhymes in my head.

3. Unintelligible or meaningless talk or writing; nonsense, gibberish. (Often a term of contempt for something the speaker does not understand.)

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 462 Swiche wordus of wise we wilnun to lere, þere nis no iargoun, no iangle, ne iugementis falce. 1624 *BEDELL Lett.* iii. 66 Which we must remember the Romanists understand by this Iargon. 1658 *BRANHAM Consecr. Eps.* iii. 42 It had bene a thousand times more material then all this Iargon. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. v. 651 When Religion and Theology . . . is made Philosophy, then is it all meer jargon and insignificant non-sense. 1732 *QUINCY Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 12 Alchymy. . . is found to be mere Jargon and Imposture. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* ii. iii. 100 Cease, cease that Jargon About sights seen in the city. 1876 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* iv. vii. (ed. 5) 628 The laws of rating [in the case of railways and water-works] are simply a mass of heterogeneous and contradictory jargon.

† 4. A conventional method of writing or conversing by means of symbols otherwise meaningless; a cipher, or other system of characters or signs having an arbitrary meaning. *Obs.*

1594 *BACON in Life & Lett.* (1862) I. 284 The letters aforesaid, written in jargon or verbal cipher. 1643 5 *Vrs. K. James in Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 398 They had cyphers and jargons for the king and queen, and great men of the realm; things seldom used but either by Princes or their Confederates. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* Lady's Answ. to Knt. 76, I . . . can unriddle, by their tones, Their mystic cabals, and jargones. 1708 *BURNET Lett.* (ed. 3) 250 She [a deaf child] had formed a sort of Jargon in which she could hold conversation.

5. A barbarous, rude, or debased language or variety of speech; a 'lingo'; used esp. of a hybrid speech arising from a mixture of languages. Also applied contemptuously to a language by one who does not understand it.

1643 *Sia T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* ii. § 8 Besides the Jargon and Patois of several Provinces, I understand no less than six Languages. 1697 *tr. Cress D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 131 She now mixes Italian, English, and Spanish with her own natural Language, and this makes such a Jargon [etc.]. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 203 Others had the Levant Jargon, which they call Lingua Frank. 1755 *JOHNSON Dict. Pref.* § 86 A mingled dialect, like the jargon which serves the traffickers on the Mediterranean and Indian coasts. 1874 *SAVCE Compar. Philol.* ii. 67 They [the pagans of antiquity] could discover in a foreign language nothing but a barbarous jargon. *Ibid.* v. 184 The Negro jargon of the United States. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vi. § 3, 288 'Oxford Latin' became proverbial for a jargon in which the very tradition of grammar had been lost.

6. Applied contemptuously to any mode of speech abounding in unfamiliar terms, or peculiar to a particular set of persons, as the language of scholars or philosophers, the terminology of a science or art, or the cant of a class, sect, trade, or profession.

1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iv. xlvii, *Abstract essences* and *substantiall formes*. For the interpreting of which Iargon, there is need of somewhat more than ordinary attention. 1704 *Swift's T. Tub Bookseller* to Rdr., It would . . . pass for little more . . . than the cant or jargon of the trade. 1717 *BULLOCK Woman* is a riddle II. 18, I see, Mr. Vulture, you are a perfect master in the jargon of the Law. 1762 *KAMES Elem. Crit.* (1833) 485 Space and time have occasioned much metaphysical jargon. 1825 *LYTTON Zici* ii. I, I should tell you in their despicable jargon that my planet sat darkly in your house of life. 1889 *JESSOP Coming of Friars* vii. 324 The jargon of the German mystic was exactly what he wanted in his present state of mind.

7. A medley or 'babel' of sounds.

1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 165 P. 1 Our Soldiers . . . send us over Accounts of their Performances in a Jargon of Phrases, which they learn among their conquered Enemies. 1806-7 J. BERNESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iv. 1, That savage jargon of yells, brays and screams familiarly but feebly termed 'The cries of London'. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. iii. viii, Dissonant hnbub there is; jargon as of Babel.

b. *transf.* Any mixture of heterogeneous elements. *rare*.

1710 *ADDISON Whig Exam.* No. 4, 37 Such a Jargon of Ideas, such an Inconsistency of Notions, such a Confusion of Particles that rather puzzle than connect the Sense.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 1544 The gloom Of cloister'd monks and jargon-teaching schools. 1729 *SAVAGE Wanderer* 1, Sudden a thousand different jargon-sounds, Like jangling bells, harsh-mingling grate the ear. 1770 *BARRINGTON in Phil. Trans.* LX. 60 Little Mozart . . . immediately began five or six lines of a jargon recitative proper to introduce a love song. 1887 H. KNOLLYS *St. Life Japan* 281 At the end of four months I should have been able . . . to go ahead with what I may call jargon fluency.

Hence **Jargon** *a.*, of the nature of jargon or sound without sense; **Jargonish** *a.*, resembling or characteristic of a jargon.

1816 *Q. Rev.* XVI. 28 That inflated and jargonish style which has of late prevailed. 1831 in *Mirror* XVII. 299/1 Away, then, with the jargonial pretence that English singers cannot acquire a good and pure Italian pronunciation.

Jargon, jargon (dʒɑːrgən, dʒɑːrgʊn), *sb.²* [a. F. *jargon* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*), ad. It. *giargon* (Hatz.-Darm.).] Ulterior derivation obscure: Hatz.-Darm. compare OF. *jargonce*, *jargunce* (in St. Brandan), variants of *jacinth* (see JACOUNCE); but most etymologists identify it ultimately with ZIRCON, Pg. *zarcão*, Arab. زَرْقُون.

zargūn. (Both the hyacinth or jacinth and the jargon are varieties of zircon.)

A translucent, colourless, or smoky variety of the mineral zircon, found in Ceylon.

a. 1769 *Pub. Advertiser* 29 May 3/4 Rough and polished Emeralds . . . Topazes, Jargoons. 1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 1526 These borders are studded with . . . jargon diamonds. 1883 *CHURCH Prec. Stones* iv. 28 The diamond and the jargon do not improve or bring out each other's qualities, for they have too many points in common. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 215 The Zircon, the Hyacinth, and the Jargon are silicates of zirconia.

b. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 206 The hyacinth . . . consists . . . more than six-tenths of its weight of a peculiar earth, now known under the name of jargon, zircon, or circonia. 1868-74 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* V. 1079 The name *hyacinth* includes the bright-coloured varieties of zircon; . . . the greyish or brownish kinds are called zirconite. A variety from Ceylon, which is colourless, or has only a smoky tinge, and is therefore sold for inferior diamonds, is sometimes called *jargon*.

Jargon (dʒɑːrgən), *v.* Also 4 *iargoune*, 5 *-onne*, (7 *gargon*). [a. OF. *jarg-*, *gargonner*, *-ouner*, F. *jargonner*, to warble, chatter, jabber, talk, f. *jargon* JARGON sb.¹]

1. *intr.* To warble, twitter, chatter. *Obs.* from 15th to 19th c.: see JARGON sb.¹ 1.

a 1366 *CNAUCER Rom. Rose* 716 These birdes . . . Laies of lone, full well souning Thei songen in her iargoning. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 318 She withall no word may sounne But chitire and as a brid iargoune. 1480 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* xiv. xliii, The birdes that iargoned on the ryver . . . made her to slepe. 1798 *COLERIDGE Anc. Mar.* v. xvi, All little birds that are How they seem'd to fill the sea and air With their sweet jargoning! 1849 *LONGF. Kavanagh* xv. Pr. Wks. 1886 II. 335 A cage, in which sundry canary-birds . . . were jargoning together. 1892 A. LANG *Grass of Parnassus* 108 Far in dim folds cicadas jargoned.

b. *trans.* To utter by warbling, warble.

1894 *Tablet* 22 Dec. 966 Never mavis or merle Jargoned such roundelays.

2. *intr.* To utter jargon; to talk unintelligibly.

1570 *LEVINS Manib.* 164/42 Iargon, *nugari*. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 69 If he jargons thus, he can expect nothing else. 1850 *CARLYLE Latterd. Pamph.* ii. 29 Disappear, I say; away, and jargon no more in that manner.

b. *trans.* To utter in a jargon; to prate about in a jargon.

1805 [see below]. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 31 In such slang he jargons the characters of Shakespeare and Milton.

Hence **Jargon** *ppl. a.*, **Jargon** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Jargon** *v.* one who uses jargon.

a 1366 [see 1]. 1623 *COCKERAM, Gargoning*, strange speaking. 1798 [see 1]. 1805 *ROBERDEAN in Spirit Publ. Jnrl.* (1806) IX. 249 The jargon'd phrase. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. iii. iv, Mere idle jargoning, and sound and fury.

1875 *HOWELLS Foregone Concl.* 18 His ear was taken by the vibrant jargoning of the boatmen. 1890 O. CRAWFORD *Round the Calendar in Portugal* 28 He [the serin] fills the air of spring and early summer with his eager jargoning. 1893 W. G. COLLINGWOOD *Life Ruskin* I. 110 He took it out of the hands of adepts and initiated jargoners.

Jargon *adj.* -ish: see under JARGON sb.¹

Jargonelle (dʒɑːrgənəl). Also -el, [a. F. *jargonelle* 'a very gritty variety of pear' (Littré), dim. of *jargon* JARGON sb.²]

An early ripening variety of pear.

Orig. applied, as in Fr., to an inferior variety, but already by 1733 transferred to that called in Fr. *Cuisse Madame*.

1693 *EVELYN De la Quint.* iii. 1. 123 Here is a particular List of those [Pears] which I know to be so bad, that I Counsel no Body to Plant any of them. Summer-Pears . . . 3. The Jargonelle. 1733 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Pyrus*, Jargonelle. . . is certainly what all the French Gardener do formerly call the Cuisse Madame. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* iv. (1865) 32 Some are ripe at twenty, like human Jargonelles, and must be made the most of, for their day is soon over. 1858 *MRS. OLIPHANT Laird Norlaw* I. 22 The white gable wall of the manse, obscured by the branches of its jargonel tree. 1894 *Times* 25 Oct. 10/2 That prettiest and earliest of all pears, the Jargonelle.

b. Short for *jargonelle pear essence*, Amylacetate, C₅H₁₁. C₂H₅O₂, used as flavouring for confectionery.

Jargonesque (-esk), *a. rare* -1. [f. JARON sb.¹ + -ESQUE: cf. mod.F. *jargonesque* (R. Estienne in Littré).] Characterized by the use of jargon, composed in jargon.

1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 28 June 7/1 The plan of the book is to make a vocabulary of the jargonesque ballads [i.e. Villon's ballads in jargon].

Jargonic (dʒɑːrgənɪk), *a.¹* [f. JARGON sb.¹ + -IC.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a jargon.

1819 'R. RABELAIS' *Abeillard & Heloise* 189 Enveloping jargonic slang. 1834 *DISRAELI Rev. Epick* i. xvii, Jargonic strife! Man fights for syllables And worships words. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Mar. 309 Villon's Coquillards of 1450, seem to have taken their jargonic name from the scallop-shells of Compostella.

Jargonic (dʒɑːrgənɪk), *a.²* [f. JARGON sb.² + -IC.] Pertaining to the mineral jargon.

1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 14 Jargonic Earth, or *Jargonia*. . . has . . . been found only in the stone called Jargon, or Circon, of Ceylon. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1847 in CRAIG.

Jargonist, *rare*. [f. JARGON sb.¹ + -IST.] One who affects or uses a jargon.

1782 *MISS BURNEY Cecilia* iv. ii, 'And pray of what sect', said Cecilia, 'is this gentleman?' 'Of the sect of jargonists', answered Mr. Gosport. 1829 *Examiner* 179/1 One of the most crotchety sophists, and afflictive jargonists in Parliament. 1878 F. HALL in *Nation* XXVI. 345/1.

Jargonize (dʒɑːrgənəɪz), *v.* [f. JARGON sb.¹ + -IZE. Cf. OF. *jargoniser* to jargon (1495 in Godefroy).] a. *intr.* To talk jargon or a jargon.

b. *trans.* To bring (into a condition) by means of jargon; to translate into jargon. Hence **Jargonizing** *ppl. a.*; also **Jargonization**, the action of jargonizing or using a jargon.

1803 J. BRISTOL *Pedest. Tour* II. 583 As there is no . . . book by which the jargon may be learned, the candidate for a diploma must be taught to jargonize by an animal called a grinder, whose business it is to drill into the head of his pupil . . . the questions and answers, which will pass and re-pass in the examining rooms during the time of jargonization. 1808 *BENTHAM Sc. Reform* 23 Principle and practice of jargonization. 1812 *Religionism* 68 Cecil's jargonizing pupils all. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 604 He used to pay the *Morning Chronicle* sometimes to let him jargonize in their columns. 1825 *Examiner* 607/1 A prevalent desire. . .

to jargonise the weak and unprincipled family of the Stuarts into a portion of sentimental public favour. 1887 A. BIRRELL *C. Bronte* 180 Novels are supposed to treat of life, and life refuses to be jargonised.

† **Jark.** *Old Cant.* A seal.

1561 AWDELEY *Frat. Vacab.* 4 A counterfeit Liscence, which they call a Gybe, and the seals they call Jarkes. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 78 They [counterfeit sailors] have always a Counterfeit Pass or License which they call a Gybe, and the Seals thereunto Jarkes. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Milt.* xxix, 'This is a jark from Jim Ratcliffe', said the taller, having looked at the bit of paper.

Hence † **Jarkman**, an educated beggar, who fabricates counterfeit passes, licences, and certificates for others.

1561 AWDELEY *Frat. Vacab.* 5 A larkeman [mispr. 1575 lackeman] is he that can write and read, and sometime speake latin. He vseth to make counterfeit licences which they call Gybes, and sets to Seales, in their language called Jarkes. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* xv. 60 These two names, a larkeman and a Patricio, bee in the old briefe of vacabonds. A larkeman hathe his name of a lark, which is a seale in their Language, as one should make writings and set seales for lycences and pasporte. 1621 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* ii. i, Come, princes of the ragged regiment. Jarkman, or patricio, cranke, or clapperdudgeon, Frater, or abram-man. 1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Gagge* iii. 35 A counterfeit passe made by some jarkman under an hedge for a rogue. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rockwood* iii. v. (*Oath Canting Crew*), No jarkman, be he high or low.

Following the misprint in the 1575 ed. of quot. 1561, jarkman has been sometimes taken as the right form.

1608 DEKKER *Belman Lond.* D. iij, Some in this Schoole of Beggars practise writing and reading: and those are called lackmen. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 81.

|| **Jarl** (yarl), *sb. Hist.* Also yarl. [ON. (= OE. *eorl* EARL), orig. 'a man of noble birth'; hence used as the title of hereditary Norse and Danish chieftains; later, of the royal liegemen next in rank to the king whom they followed.] An old Norse or Danish chieftain or under-king.

Applied by modern historians to those of Scandinavia, and to those of Orkney, Shetland, and the Western Isles of Scotland. The OE. contemporary form was *eorl*, applied to Danish leaders and to viceroys or governors of the great divisions of the kingdom under Cnut, whence EARL, q.v.

1820 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (ed. 3) i. iv. iii. 479 Then humble kingdoms, jarls, and nobility appeared. 1820 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 40 These northern districts [of Scotland] had for many centuries been more accustomed to pay their allegiance to the Norwegian yarls, or pirate kings. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* i. 38 Five Danish Kings and seven Jarls were slain. 1861 J. A. H. MURRAY *Week in Orkney* 12 Sigurd, the first Jarl, in alliance with Thorstein the red, Norse Jarl of the Hebrides, conquered all Scotland north of the Grampians.

Hence **Jarldom**, the territory governed by a jarl; **Jarless**, the wife of a jarl; **Jarliship**, the office or function of a jarl.

1820 TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (ed. 3) i. iv. iii. 480 Among their little kingdoms and jarldoms. 1847 J. A. BLACKWELL in *Percy's Transit, Mallet's North. Antiq.* 141 note, We are not told whether Sigurd's fair Countess or Jarless accompanied him. 1861 J. A. H. MURRAY *Week in Orkney* 11 Ridding them of the piratical Vikings, and bestowing the Jarliship of them upon Sigurd brother to Rognvald. *Ibid.* 28 When Rolf the Ganger, the third successor to the Jarldom, found Orkney too narrow a sphere.

† **Jarl**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also iarle. [app. a derivative of *JAR v.*] *intr.* To quarrel, fall out.

1580 SIDNEY *Lett. R.* Sidney 18 Oct. in A. Collins *Sidney Collect. Lett.* (1746) i. 285 The odd 300. shall come with the Hundred, or els my Father and I will iarle. a 1586 — *Arcadia* ii. (1622) 224 What if Lælas a better morsell find Then you earst knew? rather take part with him Then iarle.

Jarless, *a.* [*JAR sb.* + -LESS.] Free from jar or jars; causing no jar.

1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 67 Nor can the well-timed courses Of earths and moons Ring to the stroke of blind unthinking forces Their jarless tunes. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Jan. 5/2 The smooth, jarless, but sadly suggestive hammock.

Jarman, *obs. form* of GERMAN *a.*

Jarnsey, *obs. form* of JERSEY.

Jarosite (dzæ'rosait). *Min.* [Named 1852 from Barranco Jaroso, in Spain: see -ITE.] A hydrous sulphate of iron and potassium, occurring usually in yellowish rhombohedral crystals.

1854 DANA *Min.* (ed. 4) 389 Jarosite. may be isomorphous with alunite. 1883 M. F. HEDDLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 402/2 Jarosite. . . fibrous in nodules or incrusting.

Jar-owl, **jarr-owl**. [*JAR sb.* + -OWL.] A local name of the goatsucker or night-jar.

1832-5 JESSE *Gleanings* (1843) 297 The Caprimulgus is known in different parts of England by the names of the dor-hawk, jar-owl, churn-owl, and night-jar.

Jarr (ə, *obs. forms* of *JAR sb.* and *v.*

Jarraff: see GIRAFFE.

Jarrah (dzæ'rā). [Anglicized adaptation of *Jerryhl*, the native name in West Australia; called in Sir Geo. Grey's Glossary (1840) *djar-rail*, in Mr. G. F. Moore's (1884) *djarryl*. (Morris *Austral English*.)] The mahogany gum-tree (*Eucalyptus marginata*) of West Australia; the timber of this tree, remarkable for its durability. Also *attrib.* as *jarrah-forest*, *-timber*, *-tree*, *-wood*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 635/2 *Jarrah*, a durable West Australian wood, like mahogany, the produce of *Eucalyptus rostrata*. 1873 TULLOCH *Austral. & N. Zeal.* II. 102 It may be that after all the hopes of the West-Australian Micawbers will

be realized in jarrah-wood. 1894 *Q. Rev.* July 180 Jarrah and other Australian hardwoods. . . used for street-paving in London. 1897 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 May 598 Jarrah. . . is especially suitable for submarine structures such as jetties and wharves, as it resists the ravages of the *teredo navalis*.

Jarring (dzæ'ring), *vbl. sb.* [*f. JAR v.* + -ING ¹.] The action of the *vb. JAR*.

1. The production or utterance of a harsh grating, creaking, or vibratory sound; a sound of this kind; harsh dissonance; discordant sound.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 187 Certaine saluages with dogges heades. . . that make a very terrible charringe with their mouths. 1567 DRANT tr. *Horace, Art Poetry*, What though sun judges cannot marke the iarring of a rime. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxix. 281 It was a most dreadful thing to hear the discord and jarring of those barbarous Instruments. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* i. i. 11 He hears the jarring of a distant door.

2. Vibration caused by concussion; agitation of the nerves or feelings, as from a physical shock.

1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 192 The great jarring [was] consequent upon taking off the old rafters. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 152 The jarring communicated to the foot is disagreeable, and often injurious in heavy work. 1880 LE CONTE *Sight* 11 Coarse vibrations are perceived by the nerves of common sensation as a jarring. 1893 *Winning of May* iii, The sense of leisure and culture. . . rested her nerves after their long jarring in cramped noisy quarters.

3. Discordant or conflicting action.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Annot. Osor.* 172b, By what means can you force unto us such a crafty device of iarryng, in so uniforme an agreement of Iudgement, betwixt Luther and Calvine? 1696 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1702) 60 Natural Things will continue. . . without Jarring, Disorder, or Invasion of one another. 1772 SIR J. KEYNOLDS *Disc. v.* (1876) 365 A harsh jarring of incongruent principles.

4. Quarrelling, disputing, wrangling.

1574 STUDLEY tr. *Bale's Paganat Popes* III. 49 After wrangling and iarring betwene him and Theophilact. 1649 CROMWELL *Lett. Nov.* in *Carlyle*, If the Father. . . be so kind, why should there be such jarrings and heart-burnings amongst the children? 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 32 Strange jarring I know 'Twixt the High Church and Low. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. iv, Nothing but untempered obscure jarring; which breaks forth ever and anon into open clangour of riot.

Jarring, *pph. a.* [*f. JAR v.* + -ING ².] That jars.

1. Sounding with harsh or rough vibration; grating; hence, inharmonious, discordant, out of tune; grating upon the ear or (*transf.*) the feelings or nerves.

1552 HULOET, Iarrynge or discordyng, *discrepans, dissonus* [etc.]. a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 451 A note above Elea is a jarring note, and alwayes makes a discord in the harmony. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 169 A Bell, if it have a Rift in it, . . . giueth a Hoarse and Iarring Sound. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 880 Op'n fie With impetuous recoil and jarring sound, Th' infernal dores. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 283 The wild note. . . of the bulfinch. . . is a most jarring and disagreeable noise. 1803 T. BEDDOES *Hygia* III. ix. 201 Creaking wheels, jarring windows.

2. Striking with a concussion; causing vibration.

1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* vi. 13 Another Instance of the strange loosening nature of a violent jarring Motion. a 1732 GAY (J.), My knees tremble with the jarring blow. 1830 HERSHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 238 The jarring effect of a blow.

3. Discordant, conflicting, clashing.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 95 Writings, alledg'd . . . to countenance their jarring opinions. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* Proem 1 While jarring int'rests wake the world to arms. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. i. 226 Their jarring inclinations and mutual concessions gave to the whole administration a strangely capricious character.

4. Quarrelling, disputing, wrangling.

1628 *Foro Lover's Mel.* II. i. A young lady contracted to a noble gentleman, being hindered by their jarring parents, stole from her home. 1780 COWPER *Nightingale & Glow-worm* 27 Hence jarring sectaries may learn Th'ir real interest to discern. a 1832 MACKINTOSH *Wks.* (1846) II. 474 The suspicion and jealousy of jarring parties.

Hence **Jarringly** *adv.*, in a jarring manner.

Jarringness, the quality of being jarring.

1583 BARNINGTON *Commandm.* i. (1590) 24 That they [the strings of an instrument] sounde iarringlike and out of tune. 1834 LYTON *Eugene A.* i. x, The answer sounded jarringly on the irritated nerves of the disappointed rival. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 11 Self-complacency which implies jarringness to others, and pccocurancism.

Jarrit: see JERID, Moorish dart.

Jarroek, erroneous form of JARECORK.

Jarry (dzæ'ri), *a. rare.* [*f. JAR sb.* + -Y.] Abounding in jarring or jars.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 These flaws theyre cabbins with stur snar iarrye doe ransack.

Jarsey, *obs. form* of JERSEY.

Jarvey (dzæ'vi), *sb. colloq.* Also jarvy, jarvie. [By-form of *Jarvis* or *Jervis*, personal name.]

1. A hackney-coachman. Now frequently applied to the driver of an Irish car.

[1796 *Groos Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Jarvis*, a hackney coachman. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Jervis's upper benjamin*, a box, or coachman's great coat. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 391 To see him through the jar of jarvies pushing. 1862 SALA *Accepted Addr.* 184, I seek in vain for the old jarvey with his many-caped Benjamin. 1882 SERJ. BALLANTINE *Exper.* II. 19 The driver [of a hackney-coach] was called a jarvey, a compliment paid to the class in consequence of one of them named Jarvis having been hanged.

2. A hackney-coach. *Obs.*

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 639/2 He had a large loaf stuck upon the pole of the Jarvie in which he travelled. 1841 MORTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 76 The droskies, the most awkward

and inconvenient of all jarvies. 1868 H. C. R. JOHNSON *Argent.* Albs 163 A most wonderful and antique coach, something like an enormous ghost of one of the London jarveys of fifty years ago.

Hence **Jarvey v. intr.**, to act the jarvey, to drive a carriage.

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 18 No one can pronounce that person a 'good whip' who has only been seen jarveying along a turnpike level road.

Jasane, variant of GEBINE *Obs.*, lying-in.

† **Jasch.** *Sc. Obs. rare* ⁻¹. [app. onomatopœic: cf. mod. Sc. *jass* a dash, the noise of a severe blow (Jamieson).] The dash of a wave.

1513 DOUGLAS *Jeneis* xl. xii. 70 That with hys bulrand iaschis and out swak With hym be sowkis and drawis mony stane.

Jasey (dzæ'zi). Also jasy, jazey, jazy, *Sc. Jeezy*. [According to Forby = *Jersey*: see quot. 1825.] A humorous or familiar name for a wig, esp. one made of worsted.

1780 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 157 Wig, Jasey. 1797 MARY ROBINSON *Walsingham* IV. 8 Dash my jasey, if I wasn't threatened with the pillory. 1824 SCOTT *Kilgusantlet* ch. xx, The old gentleman in the flaxen jazy. a 1825 FORAY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Jasey*, a contemptuous name for a wig, or even a bushy head of hair, as if the one were actually, and the other apparently, made of Jersey yarn, of which this is the common corrupt pronunciation. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxii. 1899 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. xviii, He wore the old jasey with a broken pigtail.

Hence **Jaseyed** (dzæ'zid) *a.*, wigged.

1883 L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* i. ix. 203 Was ever jaseyed person so perfidious?

Jasmine, *-in* (dzæ'smin), **jessamine**, *-in* (dzæ'sāmin). Forms: a. 6 gesmine, iasmyne, 6-7 iesmin(e), iasmine, 7 iasmine, 7-jasmin(e).

B. 6 gessemine, (gethsamine), iacemine, 6-7 iesemin(e), iesesmine, -yne, 7 jessamin, -an, jeci-, gecci-, gessamin(e), jessamine, 8 jessemin, jas(s)amine, 7-jessamine, 8-jessamin. γ. 6 gelsamine, 6-7 gelsomine, 7 jelsomine, (gel-som). [Of this there are 3 types: a. *jasmin*(e), corresp. to *F. jasmin*, † *josmin* (Paré 16th c.), *Sp. jasmin*, † *jasmin*, † *g. jasmin*, *Ger. jasmin*, *Du. jasmijn*, *It. gesmīno*, *Bot. L. jasminum*; B. *jessamin*(e), in 16th c. also *gessemine*, = *obs.* 16th c. *F. jas(s)emin*, *jessemin*, *josimin*, *gensemin*; a and B are united by such forms as *gesmine*, *jessmin*; γ. *gel-*, *jelsomine* = *It. gelsomino*.] Of these a and B are both in current use, *jessamine* being the more popular, and also frequent in the poets, *jasmine* more common with botanical writers; γ is *obs.* All the European forms derive from the Arabic *ياسمين* *yās(a)min*, adopted from Pers. *yāsmīn*, also *yāsmān*, and *yāsam*, with which cf. Gr. *ιάσμη*, *ιασμήλαιον*, *ιάσμινον* *μύρον*, name of a Persian perfume, prob. oil of jasmine, in Dioscorides.]

1. a. *orig.* The plant *Jasminum officinale*, a climbing or ascending shrub with fragrant white flowers, long naturalized in Southern Europe, and grown in England since the 16th c.; hence, b. Any species or plant of the botanical genus *Jasminum*, comprising shrubs, often of climbing habit, chiefly natives of the warmer regions of the Old World, with white or yellow salver-shaped flowers; several of which are cultivated for their beauty and fragrance, while some yield an oil used in perfumery. Also the flower of any of these.

Next to the Common or White Jasmine, the ordinary 'jessamine' of English literature, the best known is the Yellow-flowered, γ. *fruticans*; other species are cultivated, the total number known being about ninety.

a. 1578 LYR. *Dodoens* VI. ii. 657 Iasmine growth in manner of a hedge or quicket. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxix, The yellow Iasmine differeth not from the common white Gesmine. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, *Garden* (1669) 117 Who, that has Reason, and his Smell, Would not among Roses and Jasmin dwell? 1676 DRYDEN *Amuretz* IV. i. 1655 What sweets so e'er Sabeian springs disclose, Our Indian Jesmine or the Syrian rose. 1796 COLERIDGE *Ref.*, having left place Retirem. 6 In the open air Our myrtles blossomed; and across the porch Thick jasmins twined. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 315 Where jasmine trails on either side the door. 1882 *Garden* 9 Sept. 233/2 The golden Jasmine (*Jasminum aureum*) is really golden.

B. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 19 b, Iesemin or Gethsamine, as I suppose is called in Greke Iasme, and it is the flower wher of the oyle called in Dioscorides oleum iasminum is made.

1563 HYLL *Art Gard.* (1593) 13 That sweet tree or floure named Iacemine. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxix, There be found at this day fewer sorts of Iasmine: . . . White Gessemine. Great White Gessemine. Yellow Iasmine. . . Blew Iasmine. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lxiv, Yong blossomed Iesemynes. 1622 MABE tr. *Aleman's Gynan* d'Alf. II. II. x. 200 Gecimines, Muske-roses, & other sweet flowers. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 143 The tufted crowsie and pale gessamine. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 15 Other kinds . . . good to smell to, as Mirtle, Jesaman. 1707 CURIUS in *Husb. & Gard.* 252 If we graft the Spanish Jessamin. . . on Spanish Broom, the Flowers of the Jessamin will grow yellow. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* IV. i, In yonder arbour bound with jessamin. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxiv, A cottage-room, with a lattice-window: around which were clusters of jessamine and honeysuckle.

γ. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxix, Iasmine or Gelsamine. 1598 FLORIO, *Gelsomino*, . . . gelsomine or gesmine. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 130 Simplicity, more white than

Gelsomine. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* xiv. 115 Light Torches, Gelsoms, Odours and Musk Roses.

b. With qualification, applied to plants of various other genera: as

Arabian J. = Night J. (see below); **Bastard J.**, the genus *Cestrum*, natives of S. America and the W. Indies; **Cape J.**, *Gardenia florida* and *G. radicans*; **Carolina J.**, *Gelsemium nitidum*; **Chili J.**, *Mandevilla suaveolens*; **French J.**, *Calotropis procera*, a shrub found in Southern Asia and Africa, also called *French Cotton*; **Ground J.**, *Passerina Stelleri* (Treas. Bot. 1866); **Night J.**, *Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*, a shrub or small tree of Southern Asia, allied to the jasmine, with fragrant night-blooming flowers. **Red J.**, *Plumieria rubra*, a W. Indian shrub with fragrant red flowers; **Wild J.**, of Jamaica, a species of *Pavetta* (Treas. Bot.); of the W. Indies, *Faramea odoratissima* and the genus *Ixora* (Miller); see also quot. 1879.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 315 Jasmine, Arabian, *Nyctanthes*. [Eight others named.] 1772-84 Cook Voy. (1790) V. 1723 The . . . odoriferous gardenia, or Cape Jasmine. 1794 MARTYNN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 209 *Cestrum* or *Bastard Jasmine*. . . requires a stove to keep it alive in these northern countries. 1866 Treas. Bot. 715 *Mandevilla*. . . a climbing shrub, a native of Buenos Ayres, whence it was first introduced, under the name of Chili Jasmine. 1879 BATTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Jessamine, Wild, *Anemone nemorosa*, *Dumfriessh.*

2. A perfume derived from the flowers of the jasmine or jessamine.

1670 Moral *Slate Eng.* 16 They would daub their Heads with a whole pot of Jasmine at once. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 128 1/2 To put Jessimin on the palms of your hands and rub it on the hair. *Mod. Price List*, Perfumery . . . *Jasmin*.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *jasmine* or *jessamine* bower, flower, grove, leaf, wood; j.-bordered adj.; j.-butter, an ointment perfumed with jasmine; j.-water, a perfume made from jasmine-flowers. Also in names of plants resembling jasmine, as j.-box, the genus *Phillyrea*; j.-mango, j.-tree = Red Jasmine (see 1 b); j.-wood, *Ochna Mauritanica* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884).

1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* xviii. Standing together in the 'jessamine-bordered window. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 78 1/2 The fragrance of the 'jessamine bower is lost after the enjoyment of a few moments. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), With the flowers whereof 'Jesemin Butter is made. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 15 Oct. The perfumes of Orange, Citron and 'jessamine flowers. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 761 From 'jessamine grove to grove. 1832 TENNYSON *Margaret* v. Let your blue eyes dawn Upon me thro' the 'jessamine-leaves. 1749 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to Shenstone* 14 Mar. . . I send you half the 'jessamine-water I have left. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* 1. 61 This Wood . . . bears the Name of 'Jessamine-Wood from its Flowers. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxxvi. A large pipe of cherry or jasmine wood.

Hence **Jas'mined**, **jessaminated** (-ind) *a.*, adorned with jasmine or jessamine.

1827 G. DARLEY *Sylvia* 17 The jassmined cottage in the glen. 1840 W. KENNEDY *Poems* 41 The trellised porch . . . Was jessaminated and honeysuckle o'er.

† **Jasp** (dʒasp). Now rare or Obs. Also 4-7 *iaspe*, 5-6 *Sc. iasp*. [a. F. *iaspe* (Ph. de Thaun, 12th c.) = Sp., Pg. *iaspe*, ad. L. *iaspis*: see JASPER.] = JASPER 1.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 25 *Aspe* saphyr in selver semly on syht, *Aspe* the gentil that lemech with lyht. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* li. 12, I shal sette *iasp* [1388 *iaspis*] thy pyracles. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 257 1/2 *iaspe*, stone, *iaspis*. 1517 TORRINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 70 A box with grene *iaspys*. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 569 *As iasp*, *iasink*, and *margaretis* mony one. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. Bellay* ii. The floore of *iasp* and *Emeraude* was dight. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* xii. (1655) 44 Wrought of Marble, *iaspe*, and other black stone, with veins of red. 1900 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 5/1 I have seen the most expensive map in the world. . . The 86 departments of France are represented by as many varieties of Siberian *jasp*.

b. **Jasp-opal** = *jasper-opal* (see JASPER sb. 3 b). 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 199 *Jasp-opal*. . . Opal containing some yellow oxyd of iron and other impurities, and having the color of yellow *jasper* with the lustre of common opal.

Jaspachate (-kelt), **jaspagate**. *Min.* [a. F. *jaspagate*, ad. L. *iaspachates* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ιασπαχάτης*, f. *ιασπ-ις* *jasper* + *ἀχάτης* AGATE.] The same as *agate jasper*: see JASPER 1.

'*Iaspachates* must have been an agate in which bluish and greenish shades (*iaspis*) predominated' (Dana *Min.* 195). 1748 Sir J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 489* Greenish brown Variegated Agate. The *Jasp-Agate* of the Antients. 1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* I. 99 Opake; sometimes translucent on the edges, but it then passes to *jaspagate*. 1828 WEBSTER, *Jaspachate*, a name anciently given to some varieties of *agate jasper*.

Jasper (dʒa'spəri), *sb.* Also 4-5 *iaspre*, 5 *iaspere*, 6 *iaspar*. [a. OF. *iaspre* (15th c. in Littré) var. of *iaspe* = Sp., Pg. *iaspe*, Pr. *iaspi*, It. *iaspide*, ad. L. *iaspis*, *iaspid-em*, a. Gr. *ιασπς*, *iaspid-iasper*, a word of oriental origin: cf. Heb. יָשָׁפֶה *yashpeh* (Exod. xxviii. 20), Assyrian *ashpū*; Pers. یاشم *yashm*, and یاشپ *yashp* (Pers. and

Arab. یاشب *yashb* and یاشف *yashf*) *jasper*.

In med. L. *diasprus*, -um, was used both for *jasper* and *diasper*; It., Sp., and Pg. *diaspro* have also the sense 'jasper'.]

1. A kind of precious stone. a. As rendering of Gr. *ιασπς* or L. *iaspis*, name among the ancients for any bright-coloured chalcedony except carnelian, the most esteemed being of a green colour. b. In

modern use, an opaque cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, of various colours, usually red, yellow, or brown, due mostly to the admixture of iron oxide.

Agate jasper, 'an agate consisting of *jasper* with veinings and cloudings of chalcedony' (1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 195). *Banded, striped, or ribbon jasper*, a variety having the colours in broad stripes. *Egyptian jasper*, a variety much used in ancient art, occurring in nodules with zones of brown, yellow, or red. *Porcelain jasper*, a kind of baked indurated clay.

13. . . E. E. Allit. P. A. 998 *Iasper* hyt be fyrst gemme. c 1330 *Owayn* 37 *Jaspers* topas and cristal *Margarites* and coral. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 1280 (1229) Doun she sette here by hym on a ston Of *Iaspre* vp-on a quysshon gold y-bete. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxh.) xi. 43 *Pare* was . . . a boist of grene *iasper* with four figures and viii. names of oure Lord berin. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xxi. 18 The byldinge of the wall of hit was of *iaspar*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 115 He found many of the precious stones cauled *Smaragdes*, *calcedones*, and *Iaspers*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 39 1/2 The *Jasper* is somewhat green, yet speckled with bloody spots. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* l. 446. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 232 Glistening minerals. Grey copper ore, *porcelain jasper*. 1855 LONGF. *Hiau.* iv. 47 *Oaken arrows*, tipped with *jasper*. 1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 18 The true antique *Jasper*, vermillion coloured, is only to be met with in antique examples. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 195 *Porcelain jasper* is nothing but baked clay, and differs from true *jasper* in being B. fusible on the edges.

2. Short for *jasper-ware* (see 3 b).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 476 In Messrs. Riley's shining black biscuit *porcelain*, the ware is of a jet black *jasper*, or *porcelain* body. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 17 *Jasper*. . . a white porcelainous biscuit of exquisite delicacy and beauty [among Wedgwood's inventions]. 1894 SMILES *J. Wedgwood* xiv. 153 The material was called *jasper* from its resemblance to that stone. The *jasper* ware was made of white *porcelain* bisque.

3. attrib. and Comb. a. Simple attrib. or adj.

Made or consisting of *jasper*.

1718 PAIOR *Pleasure* 34 On the *jasper* steps to rear the throne. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xviii. (1869) 372 Are not pictures and statues as much furniture as gold plate or *jasper* tables?

b. Comb., as *jasper-glitter*; *jasper-hued*, -like adjs.; *jasper-dip*, *jasper-wash*, a kind of ceramic decoration introduced by Wedgwood, in which *jasper-ware* is used for the surface, the body being of coarser material; *jasper-opal*, an impure opal containing iron oxide and having the colour of yellow *jasper*; *jasper-pottery*, *jasper-ware*, a fine kind of *porcelain* invented by Wedgwood, and used by him for his cameos, and other most delicate work; † *jasper stone* = sense 1 a.

1894 SMILES *J. Wedgwood* xiv. 154 He afterwards invented his 'jasper-dip in 1777. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 426 Her hair had grown just long enough To catch Heaven's 'jasper-glitter. 1822-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 401 [Calculus] purple 'jasper-hued, red, brown, crystalline. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 5/2 Red *Etrescan* is the unmeaning trade name of this 'jasper-like stone. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 208 Associated with it, but sparingly, 'jasper-opal is found. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 483 The 'jasper pottery, is extremely beautiful; and is formed of blue and *porcelain* clay, Cornish-stone, Cork-stone, (sulphate of barytes), flint, and a little gypsum, tinged with cobalt calx. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* iv. v. Of 'jasper stones it was wonderly wrought. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* xxi. 11 Like a *jasper* stone, cleare as cristall. 1863 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) II. 205 Of the ware which I believe is called 'jasper-ware.

† **Jasper**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. JASPER sb.: cf. F. *jaspier* vb. (in same sense), f. *iaspe* sb.; also Sp., Pg. *jaspar* to speckle like *jasper*, to sprinkle with green and vermillion; to marble.]

1. intr. To have a speckling or clouding of various colours, like some kinds of *jasper*; to be variegated.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xxxi. 206 Don Quixote's face was in a thousand colours, that *Iaspered* vpon his browe.

2. trans. To variegate with different colours; to marble, to speckle.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 427 How to imitate a Black *Jasper*, or variegated Black Marble. . . Lay it with a brush on what you want to be *jaspered*, whether a column, a table, or any thing else.

Jasperated, *ppl. a.* [f. JASPER sb. + -ATE + -ED.] 'Mixed with *jasper*' (Webster, 1828).

Jaspered (dʒa'spərd), *a.* [f. JASPER sb. or *v.* + -ED. Cf. F. *jaspé*, Sp. and Pg. *jaspado* 'speckled or coloured like *jasper*'] Marbled, speckled.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xxxii. 218 Don Quixote was not very well pleased to see him so ill dressed with his *iaspered* towell [a *jaspada* toallal]. 1730 RUTTY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 267 The second makes them of an Ash Colour and Marbled, or *Iaspered*. 1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 304 A slaty stone, *jaspered* with blue and green.

Jasperite. *Min.* [See -ITE.] A red *jasper* rock occurring near Lake Superior. (Cent. Dict.)

Jasperize (dʒa'spəriz), *v.* [f. JASPER sb. + -IZE.] trans. To convert by petrification into *jasper*, or into a form of silica resembling *jasper*.

1887 *Nature* 17 Nov. 68 1/2 The Arizona agatized or *jasperized* wood shows the most beautiful variety of colours of any petrified wood in the world.

Jasperoid, *a.* [f. JASPER sb. + -OID.] Like *jasper* in appearance or structure.

1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 375 1/2 A piece of basaltic or *jasperoid* rock of suitable shape.

Jasperous, *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = next. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 999 Red ochre, resulting from the decomposition of *jasperous* ore of iron.

Jaspery (dʒa'spəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] Of the nature of, resembling, or containing *jasper*.

1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 525 The small cavities are filled with red *jaspery* agate. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* iv. viii. § 2. 579 The calcareous and marly shales are changed into hard, almost *jaspery*, shales or slates.

Jaspidean, *a.* Obs. [f. as next + -AN.] = next. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 358 A *jaspidean* cement.

1807 HEADRICK *Arran* 56 Their fracture *jaspidean*, white, and sparkling.

Jaspideous (dʒæspid-i-əs), *a.* [f. L. *iaspide-us* (f. *iaspid-em* *jasper*) + -OUS.] Of the nature of *jasper*; *jaspery*.

1804 WATT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 283 The formation of secondary spheroids, in the heart of the compact *jaspideous* substance. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 369 In Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Craig . . . a sandstone is seen to come in contact with greenstone, and to be converted into a *jaspideous* rock.

|| **Jaspis** (dʒæ'spɪs). [L. *iaspis* *jasper*, a. Gr. *ιασπς* JASPER.] = JASPER sb. 1 a; rarely 1 b.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* iv. 3 Lijk the sijt of a stoon *iaspis*, and to sardyn. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 112 Ther sitten fyve Stones mo . . . *iaspis* and *Elitropius* And *Dendides* and *Iacinctus*. 1569 Vis. *Bellay* ii. in *Spenser's Wks.* (Globe) 700/x The floor was *Jaspis*, and of *Emeraude*. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* ii. (1684) 119 A Loadstone, rather than a *Jaspis*, Adamant, Marble, or any other. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints* (1836) I. 20 The shrine is . . . supported by four high pillars, two of marble and two of *jaspis*.

Jaspoid, *a.* [f. Gr. *ιασπ-ις* JASP + -OID.] Resembling *jasper*. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855.)

† **Jasponyx**. Obs. [a. L. *iasponyx* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ιασπώνυξ*, f. *ιασπ-ις* JASPER + *ὄνυξ* ONYX.] An onyx stone partaking of the characters of *jasper*; 'an old name for clouded *jasper*' (A. H. Chester).

1616 BULLOKAR, *Jasponyx*, a precious stone, white of colour, and having red strakes. 1748 Sir J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 492* The *Jasponyx* of the antients, Or Horney Onyx with green Zones.

Jaspure (dʒæ'spi-ər), [a. F. *jaspure* (1680 in Hatz. Darm.), f. *jasper* + JASP + -URE.] Decoration with spots or clouds of various colour; marbling. 1890 in Cent. Dict.

† **Jass**, *v.* Obs. rare. [var. class, CHASE: cf. JACE.] trans. To chase.

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshach's Husb.* 118 b, They [mares in foal] must bee kept in the house, and neyther labored nor iassed vp and downe, nor suffered to take colde.

Jass, error for **iass*, EYAS.

1679 Lond. Gaz. No. 143674 Lost of his Majesties, . . . an Entermewed *Jass* Faulcon, . . . with the Kings Varvels. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Jass-hawk*. 1755 JOHNSON, *Jashawk* (probably *ias* or *eyas* hawk), a young hawk.

Jassink, obs. f. JACINTH. **Jaud**, *Sc.* f. JADE sb. I † **Jaudewin**. Obs. Also -wine, -wyne. [Origin obscure.] A term of reproach.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 659 b *iaudewin* iuberit iouful 3e holde, For he was wraful i-wrought & wried in ȝe. c 1362 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 565 Cuidam Istrioni cestour *Jawdewyne* in festo Natalis Dni, 35. 4d. 1401 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 86 Thou *jawdewine*, thou jangler, how stande this togider.

Javeler, **Javeling**, obs. ff. JAVELLER, JAVELIN.

Jauk (dʒɔk), *v.* Sc. Also 6-7 *jake*. [Origin obscure: cf. JANK.] intr. To trifle, delay, dawdle.

1568 'Say weill is treuly one wirthy guid thing' in *Bannatyne Poems* (1885) II. 231 Say weill him self will sumtyme advance, Bot do weill dois nowdir *jake* nor prance. 1600 J. MELVILLE *Diary* (Wodrow C.) 435 They haid *jaked* on manie dayes. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Saturday Nt.* vi. An' ne'er tho' out o' sight, to *jauk* or play. 1825-80 JAMIESON, To *jauk*, to trifle, to dally, in walking or work.

Jaul, obs. form of JOWL v.

Jaum, **Jaumb**(e), variants of JAMB.

|| **Jaun** (dʒɔn). East Ind. In Calcutta, a small palanquin-carriage, such as is used by business men in going to their offices. (Yule.)

1851 H. M. PARKER *Bote Ponjis* II. 215 Who did not know that Office *Jaun* of pale Pomona green? 1882 *Calcutta Englishman* 2 Dec. 4/3 A . . . very roomy Office *Jaun*, very comfortable and easy running. 1893 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 499 An occasional run in an office *Jaun* to the Customhouse.

Jaunce (dʒæns, dʒɔns), *v.* Obs. or arch. [prob. derived from OF.

Palsgrave has 'I gestyll a horse to and fro in the stahyll, *Je jance*. He hath gestyll my horse in the stahyll tyll he hath made hym all on a water: il a *jancé* mon cheual a testable tant quil la mys tout en eau.' Cotgrave has '*Jancer en cheval*, to stirre a horse in the stable tyll hee sweat withall; or (as our) to iaut; (an old word).' Neither of these writers uses the Eng. *jaunce* to render *jancer*, nor is the sense assigned by them that used by Shaks. But Palsgr. has 'I gawance a horse up and downe upon the stones and make hym gambalde and flynge, *je pourbondis*. And you *gaunce* your horse up and downe thus upon the stones, he will be naught within a while: si vous *pourbondissiez* vostre cheual en ce poynt,' etc. (OF. *Pourbondir* = caracoler and faire caracoler, Godef.) This *gaunce* or *jaunce* appears to agree in meaning with Shakspeare's *jaunce*, but hardly with *jancer*, as explained by Palsgr. and Cotgr. If the words are the same, the only possible inference seems to be that there was an OF. **jancer* (ONFr. *gancer*) to prance as a horse, to make a horse prance, the existence of which is as yet known only from Palsgr. and Cotgr. (both Englishmen), who perhaps did not clearly understand its meaning. See also JOUNCE v.]

a. trans. ? To make (a horse) prance up and down. b. intr. ? To prance as a horse. Hence *Jau'ncing ppl. a.*, ? prancing.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. v. 94 Spur-gall'd, and tyrd by jauncing Bullingbrooke. 1598 — *Rom. & Jul.* ii. v. 53 (2nd Qo.) Besbrowe your heart for sending me about To catch my death with jauncing vp and downe. 1792 [S. HENLEY] *Ess. new ed. Tibullus* 29 Behold Ilim sit, in conscious state, the jauncing steed. 1868 *Browning King & Bk.* xl. 108 Just so wend we, now canter, now converse, Till, 'mid the jauncing pride and jaunty port, Something of a sudden jerks at somebody.

† **Jaunce**, *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [? app. related to JAUNCE *v.* But in the Shaks. quot. possibly only a scribal error or misprint for *jaunte*.] = JAUNT *sb.* 1.

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. v. 26 (2nd Qo.) Fie how my bones ake: what a iounce [1st Qo. and 1st Fol. iount] have I! 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* *Jaunce*, a weary journey. 'I doant justly know how far it is to Hellingly, but you'll have a middlin' jaunce before you get there.'

Jaunder (džā'ndr), *sb.* *Sc.* Also *jauner*, *jauner*. [Origin unknown.] Idle talk.

a 1794 *Lass of Ecclefechan* ii. in *Burns' Wks.* O haud your tongue and jauner [prime wander]. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 321 (Jam.) What but harm can come of this senseless jauner? 1866 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 333, I never read such stupid, vulgar jauners.

Jaunder (džā'ndr), *v.* *Sc.* Also *jauner*, *jauner*. [Goes with prec.: the *vb.* may be the earlier.] *intr.* To talk in an idle manner.

1808-18 JAMESON, *To jauner*, to talk foolishly. 1825-80 *Ibid.* *Jauner*, *jauner*. 1817 *Edin. Monthly Mag.* June 248 They war just jaunderin wi' the bridegroom for fun. 1831 *CARLYLE* in *Froude Life* (1882) II. 213 To jauner about at great length.

Jaundice (džā'ndis, džō'ndis), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4-6 *iaunes*, 4-5 *iaunes*, 4 *iaunye*, *iaunyce*, 9 *dial. iaunis*, -us. *B.* 4-7 *iaund*, 5 *iaund*, 5-7 *iaund*, 6 *gaund*, *giaund*, 7-8 *iaund*, 4-6 -is, -ys, 5-6 -yes, -es, -yce, 6-7 -ies, -ise, eis, 7 -ize, 7-jaundice. *γ.* 5 *iaundres*; 6-7 *iaun*, *ian*, 7 (9 *dial.*) *jaun*, *janders*. [ME. *a. F. jaunice*, *jaunisse*, in 12th c. *jaunice* (Hatz.-Darm.), lit. 'yellowness', *f. jalne*, *jaune* yellow: see -ICE. The *d* in the form *jaundice* is a phonetic accretion as in *astound*, *sound*, *thunder*, etc. The ending of the word in -s led to its frequent treatment from the 15th c., and esp. in the 17th, as a plural in -yes, -ies, -ers, as in other plural names of diseases, cf. *measles*, *mumps*, *glanders*.]

1. A morbid condition caused by obstruction of the bile, and characterized by yellowness of the conjunctiva, skin, fluids, and tissues, and by constipation, loss of appetite, and weakness.

Three varieties (*yellow*, *black*, and *green*) are recognized and distinguished according to the colour of the skin in each case. Yellow vision, often referred to as a characteristic of this state, though the source of much literary allusion, occurs only in rare instances.

a. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3980 *Pe ye pat ys ful of jaunes* Alle þenkeþ hym zeloghe yn hys auys. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 600 Many yvels, . . . Als fevry, dropsy, and Jaunys. 144. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 51 For hym that is in the jaunes: tak wormot. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 194/1 *Jaunes*, ubi *gulaegite*. 1547 BOOROE *Brev. Health* clxxxviii. 63 In Englyshe it is named the iaunes, or the gulsuffe. 1825 BROCKETT, *Jaunis*, *jaunus*. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* *Jaunis*, *jenis* (N.), *jaunis* (T.), *jonas* (W.-T.).

β. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 113 A pestilence of þe zelowe yuel þat is icleped þe jaundys. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 258/1 *laundye*, sekenesse, *histeria*. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* III. lx. 39 *Y* yellowe euyll called the laundyes. a 1530 *HEYWOOD Love* (Brandl) 1208 He is infecte with the blak iaundes. 1555 *EBDEN Decades* 121 The Spanshe inhabitants are all pale and yellowe, like vnto them that haue the yellowe gaudyes. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 29b/2 The liver vayn is phlebotomized agaynst the yellowe gaudise. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 2 What greefe hath set the laundies on your cheekes? 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* I. iv. 4 To him that hath the yellow jaundies, all things seem yellow. 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* vi. (1697) 154 From him your Wife enquires the Planets Will, When the Black Jaundies shall her Mother kill. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 162 After the fiftieth Year, a Jaundice happening upon a schirrous Liver or Spleen, always turns to the Black Jaundice, and kills the Patient. 1732 *ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet* 256 A very excellent Remedy in Jaundices and Dropsies. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 448 Dr. Mosler has been led to try forced enemata in catarrhal and other jaundices. 1888 *Poor Nellie* 274 He had an attack of the jaundice.

γ. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 113 An infirmite reignenge in Wales . . . was callede the iaundes [L. *icterical*]. 1528 *PAYNELL Salerno's Regim.* 4 Whey is . . . bolsome for them that haue the ianders. 1563-4 *RANOLPH Lett. to Cecil* 15 Jan. in *Calr. Scott. Pap.* II. (1900) 34 Yellowe ganders. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 500 Very profitable against the yellow-jaunders. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 712 A very malign Fever, which . . . is followed with the Jaunders. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shroph. Word-bk.* *Jaunders*. 1881 *Leicestergh. Gloss.* s.v. The 'black janders' designates its more malignant form.

b. Applied to other diseases in which the skin is discoloured or which resemble jaundice in some way, as *white jaundice* = CHLOROSIS; *blue jaundice* = CYANOSIS.

1797-81 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Chlorosis*, a feminine disease, vulgarly called the green-sickness, white-jaundice, etc. 1855 *MAYHE Expos. Lex.*, *Icterus Albus*, White jaundice. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *jaundice*, *blue*, a synonym of Cyanosis.

† 2. A disease of trees, in which there is discolouration of the leaves. Cf. *ICTERUS* 1 *b.* *Obs.*

1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 105 Trees that haue the iaundise, or else are otherwise any way sicke. 1664

EVERLYN Sylva 69 Mice, Moles, and Pismires cause the Jaundies in Trees, known by the discolour of the Leaves and Buds. 1669 *WORLDIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 223 The Jaundies, or Langor of Trees.

3. *transf. and fig.* In various phrases referring to the colour and reputed yellow or disordered vision of jaundiced persons.

1629 *SYMMER Spir. Posie* i. i. 8 Envie hath the yellow Jaundies. 1663 *COWLEY Verses & Ess.*, *Greatness* (1669) 125 The Love of Gold, (That Jaundice of the Soul, Which makes it look so Guilded and so Foul). 1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* III. 73 And jealousy, the jaundice of the soul. 1700 — *Sigism. & Gulisc.* 542 These were thy thoughts, and thou couldst judge aright, Till interest made me jaundice in thy sight. 1825 *WATERTON Wand. S. Amer.* iv. i. 298 He must be sorely afflicted with spleen and jaundice, who, on his arrival at Saratoga, remarks, there is nothing here worth coming to see.

4. *altrib.* and *comb.*, as *jaundice colour*, *hue*, etc.; *jaundice-faced*, *jaundice-tinctured* adjs: *jaundice-berry*, -tree, the Barberry, *Berberis vulgaris*.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 43 Their iaundice looks, and raime-bow like disclosed, Shall slander them with sickness ere their time. 1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 160 Some iaundice-fac'd idiot. 1682 *CARECH Lucretius* (1683) IV. 112 Whatever Jaundice-eyes do view, Look . . . as those, and yellow too. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 132 The jaundice-tinctur'd primrose, sickly see. 1858 *HOGG Veg. Kingd.* 34 The bark of the Berberry . . . is said . . . to have proved highly efficacious in the cure of jaundice; hence, in some parts of the country, we have heard the plant called the Jaundice Berry. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 281 Mr. Chamberlain's views of the Irish people have become suffused with a jaundice colour.

Jaundice (džā'n-, džō'ndis), *v.* [app. a back-formation from JAUNDICED.]

1. *trans.* To affect with jaundice; usually *fig.* To affect with envy or jealousy; to tinge the views or judgement of.

1791 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* v. Her perceptions were jaundiced by passion. 1807 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* xxiv. (1891) 289 She . . . wanted to crush the young lady, and jaundice her mother, with a girl twice as brilliant.

2. To tinge with yellow, to make yellow.

1892 *Harper's Mag.* June 104/1 The sulphur weighted and jaundiced the atmosphere.

Jaundiced (džā'n-, džō'ndist), *a.* [f. JAUNDICE *sb.* + -ED 2.]

1. Affected with jaundice; coloured yellow. 1640 *Bp. HALL Episc.* III. ii, Jaundised eyes seeme to see all objects yellow, blood-shotten, red. 1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* II. 359 All looks yellow to the jaundic'd eye. 1804 *ABERNETHY Surg. Obs.* 60 [I have] seen the bone of the tooth tinged with bile like the other bones in persons deeply jaundiced. 1845 *Buod Dir. Liver* 379 It sometimes happens that the cornea, or the humors of the eye, become jaundiced, and all objects appear yellow. The action . . . formerly prevailed that this is generally the case . . . but it happens, on the contrary, very rarely. 1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 3/6 He is beginning to look better, though still jaundiced and aged.

2. Yellow-coloured.

1640 *BROME Antipodes* v. x. liv, My husband presents jealousy in the black and yellow jaundic'd sea there. 1838 *LYTTON Alice vi.* iii, A comely matron . . . in a jaundiced satinnet gown. 1849 *RUSKIN Sev. Lamp* ii. § 16. 44 The barred windows with jaundiced borders and dead ground square panes.

3. *fig.* In reference to the yellow appearance and (reputed) yellow vision of jaundiced people; coloured or disordered by envy, jealousy, spleen, etc.

1699 *GARTH Dispens.* VI. 244 Here jealousy with jaundic'd look appears. 1787 *BENTHAM Def. Usury* xiii. 151 The fact is too manifest for the most jaundiced eye to escape seeing it. 1800 *COLQUHOUN Comm. Thames* xi. 310 Reason loses her faculties . . . the mind becomes jaundiced. 1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 149 He was naturally querulous and jaundiced in his views. 1882 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Lit. Hist. Eng.* I. 21 [Here] he was again miserable enough, to take his own jaundiced account of it.

|| **Jaune** (džōn), *a.* *Obs. exc. as f'r.* Also 5 *jawne*. [*a. F. jaune*, OF. *jaune* = L. *galbinum* greenish-yellow. Naturalized in ME.; and in mod.E. (3rd) only a borrowing of the French word.] Yellow.

1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* I. xx. (1554) 36 b/1 If they want freshnesse of colour And haue their faces lawne. c 1475 *Pariceny* 971 Wine of Tourain, And of Bewme also, Which iawne colour applied noght vnto. 1859 *READE Love me little* i, I won't be known by my colours like a bird. I have made up my mind to wear the jaune.

Jaunes, -is, *obs.* forms of JAUNDICE.

† **Jaunette**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5-7 *ionet*, 7 *janet*. [*a. F. jaunet*, *jaunette*, dim. of *jaune* yellow.] In *flower jaunette*, *janet* or *jonet flower*, a name originally applied to some yellow flowers, as *marsh-marigold*, *yellow water-lily*, and species of *St. John's-wort* (see *Cotgr.*, *jaunette*); afterwards vaguely extended to other flowers, including app. the *Red Campion* or *Scarlet Lychnis*.

1423 *Jas. I Kings* Q. xlvii, The plumys eke like to the flour-ionettis. 1480 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* XIII. iv, Of hys bloode grewe a flour iaunette lyke unto the lilye, sauf of colour. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xv. 13 *Je* Baselik and Ionet flours, *Je* Gerofleis so sweet. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xxxv, 39 Hir comelic cheeks of vive colour Of rid and vhyt ymixt Ar lyk the sanguine jonet flour Into the lillie fixt. 1673 *WEDDERBURN Gloss.* 18 *Caryophyllata*, a *janet-flower*.

† **Jaunish**, *jawnish*, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *jaune*, JAUNE *a.* + -ISH.] Yellowish.

1597 *Lowie Chirurg.* (1634) 200 If it proceede of . . . choller, it is *jawnish* coloured, with some tumor.

† **Jaunsel**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [deriv. of JAUNCE *v.*] *intr.* To trot or jaunt about.

1590 *NASHE Pasquils Apol.* Cij b, Mounted upon their double geldings, with their wives behinde them, ryding and iauinsling from place to place to feaste among the gentlemen of the Shyre.

Jaunt (džānt, džōnt), *v.* Also 6 *iant*. [Of obscure origin; in 1 it appears to be more or less identical in sense with JAUNCE *v.*; but the phonetic relation is obscure: cf. JAUNCE *sb.*]

1. † 1. *trans.* (?) To make (a horse) prance up and down; to exercise or tire a horse by riding him up and down. *Obs.*

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* IV. 45a, Then followeth Saint Stephens day, whereon doth euerie man His horses iaunt and course abroad, as swiftly as he can. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 177 For euerie trifle leaue iaunting thy nag, but rather make lackey of Jack boie thy wag. 1611 *COTGR.*, *lancer vn cheval*, to stirre a horse in the stable till hee sweat withall: or (as our) to iaunt: an old word.

† 2. *intr.* (?) To prance. *Obs. rare.*

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handy-crafts* 466 Th' angry Steed . . . All side-long iaunts, on eyther side he justles, And's waving Crest courageously he bristles.

† 3. *trans.* To carry up and down on a prancing horse; to 'cart about' in a vehicle. *Obs. rare.*

1574 *STUDLEY tr. Bale's Pageant Poesy* VI. 126 b, He [Boniface VIII] was set vpon an vnbroken coult with his face to the horse taylor, and so caused to ride a gallop and iaunted til he were breathlesse. 1818 *CORBETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 120 To get into a Grecian car, and to be drawn, with Minerva at his back . . . four or five miles through the streets of London . . . after having quietly suffered himself to be jaunted about in this manner [etc.].

† 4. *intr.* Of a person: To trot or trudge about (with the notion of exertion or fatigue); to run to and fro. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1575 *Appius & Virginia* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 150 Why did I ride, run, and revel, And for all my jaunting now made a javel? 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* II. v. 53 (1st Qo.) Sending me about To catch my death with iaunting up and downe. 1706 *PHILLIPS. To Jaunt*, to go, trot, or trudge up and down. 1771 *FOOTE Maid of B.* III. Wks. 1799 II. 231 Running forwards and backwards to town, and jaunting to see all the fine sights. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 337 The one omnibus jaunts about seeking travellers.

5. *intr.* To make a short journey, trip, or excursion; to take a jaunt, now, esp., for pleasure. Also † *jaunt* it.

1647 *STAPYLTON Juvenal* x. 173 He, to his Moores . . . o're the Pyren mountains jaunts. 1866 *GARRICK in G. Coleman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 292 We are jaunting it for a few days. 1803 E. S. BOWNE in *Scribner's Mag.* (1888) II. 178/1, I am most tired of jaunting. 1848 C. C. CLIFFORD tr. *Aristophanes, Frogs* 37 He'd to the market jaunt. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 5/5 The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs [of Dublin] jaunting over to London with the petition presented themselves . . . at the door of the House.

II. Influenced by JAUNTY *adj.*

6. *intr.* To move jauntily: cf. JAUNT *sb.* 3. *rare.* 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* II. 8 Jaunt and sing outright As by their teams they stride.

Hence **Jaunting** *vb.* *sb.*, also used *altrib.*: cf. JAUNTING-CAR; **Jaunting** *ppl. a.*; **Jauntingly** *adv.*, [from sense 6] jauntily.

a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Wit at sev. Weap.* v. ii, 'Las I'm weary with the walk, My jaunting days are done. 1813 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journey* 856, I have seen a circle of French gentlemen . . . after the manner of our jaunting citizens, amusing themselves with a Jew conjuror. 1840 *HOOD Up the Rhine* 7 In hopes the jaunting about a bit will make her forget the loss of her husband. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 70 With his forage-cap jauntingly cocked over one eye.

Jaunt (džānt, džōnt), *sb.* 1 Also 8 *jant*. [Goes with JAUNT *v.*, which is evidenced a little earlier.

In sense 1, it varied with *jaunce*, whether as a real variant or from scribal confusion of *t* and *c* is uncertain.]

1. A fatiguing or troublesome journey. (Now only as an ironical use of 2: cf. a *dance*.)

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* II. v. 26 (1st Qo.) Lord how my bones ake: Fie what a iaunt [2nd Qo. iaunce, 1st Fol. iaunt] haue I had. 1599 *Warr. Faire Wom.* II. 270 Where have I been? where I have had a jaunt Ale to tire a horse. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* (1702) 215 This Part have I run over: and led my Reader a long and tedious Jaunt in tracing out these . . . mineral Bodies. 1727 *BAILEY Vol. II. A Jaunt*, a tedious, fatiguing Walk. 1752 J. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* (1753) 552/4, I arrived here, after a very troublesome jaunt. 1756 *WASHINGTON Lett. Writ.* 1889 I. 360 Last night I returned from a very long and troublesome jaunt on the Frontiers. 1879 *BROWNING Ivan Ivanov*. 52 This rough jaunt—alone through night and snow.

2. An excursion, a trip, or journey, esp. one taken for pleasure.

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 412 The next day they take the same Jaunt over again. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. xliii. (1737) 186 She . . . made him take a Jant [le fait cheminer] nine Times round the Fountain. 1725 G. ROCHFORD *Lett. to Swift* in *S.'s Wks.* (1841) II. 577 If you have not got rid of your cold, I would prescribe a small jaunt to Belcamp this morning. 1736 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 8, I have been a jaunt to Oxford. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 67 Your idle jaunts, taken for amusement only. 1809 *PINKNEY Trav. France* 120 The French gentry of late have become so fond of jaunts of pleasure. 1866 *CARLYLE Remin.* I. 203 He was on his marriage jaunt.

† 3. Jaunty carriage of the body. *Obs. rare* -1.

1721 *AMHERST Terra Fil.* xlvii. (1726) 256 He has a delicate jaunt in his gait.

† **Jaunt**, *sb.* 2 *Obs. rare* -0. [F. *jaunte* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)] A fellow of a wheel.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Jaunts*, the Fellows of a Wheel. 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Jauntily (džāntīli), *adv.* [f. JAUNTY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a jaunty, gay, or airy manner; with an air of sprightly self-assertion.

1828 WEBSTER, *Jauntily*. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* i. xvi. (1871) 77 His hat was rather jauntily placed on his curly red hair. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 4 Voltaire .. jauntily forgives Bayle for having been right. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers of Flor.* vi. 167 He then enters into his .. treatment of his own wife which he expounds jauntily.

Jauntiness (džāntīnēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being jaunty; self-satisfied sprightliness; airiness; perkiness.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 530 ¶ 4, I felt a certain stiffness in my Limbs, which entirely destroyed that Jauntiness of Air I was once Master of. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* xix. That indescribable air of jauntiness and individuality which empty garments .. will take. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 23 Oct. 21/5 The paper was marred by a jauntiness which did not become the subject.

Jaunting-car (džāntīnkāi, džōnt-). [f. *jaunting* *vbl. sb.* (see JAUNT *v.*) + CAR.] A light, two-wheeled vehicle, popular in Ireland, now carrying four persons seated two on each side, either back to back (*outside jaunting-car*) or facing each other (*inside jaunting-car*), with a seat in front for the driver. Formerly made for a larger number of passengers: see quot. 1801.

1801 FELTON *Carriages* (ed. 2) II. App. 5 There has been introduced some of a foreign description, called German Waggon, and Jaunting Cabs. *Ibid.* 6 The Jaunting Car is a one horse carriage .. so contrived as to carry many passengers; intended for gentlemen to go a pleasuring with their families, they driving themselves. The body is made to project over the wheels, is of a round form, and capacious enough to hold five or six persons comfortable, besides the driver, forming, as it were, a small apartment, and will even afford a small table to stand in the middle. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 771/2 There is a vehicular machine, peculiar, I believe, to Ireland called 'an outside jaunting-car!' 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* i. He .. drove out the nurse and children on the jaunting-car. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 303 In general there was no way of travelling except by the old jaunting-car. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 351 A company of jolly fellows in a jaunting-car.

Jaunty (džāntī), *a.* Forms: *a.* 7 *jante*, *juntee*, *shauntee*, 7-8 *jante* (*e.* *jante*), 8 *jantée*, 8-9 *janté*. *b.* (7 *janty*), 7-9 *janty*, 8 *jantie*, 8-*jaunty*. [First found in 17th c., in forms *jante* (in 8 also *jantle*, *janté*) and *janty*, anglicized phonetic representations of F. *gentil* (pronounced džāntī), noble, gentle, genteel; at first app. with final stress (džāntī), but soon treated like an Eng. adj. in -y, and with the F. *a* lengthened as in *chant*, *aunt*, *haunt*. Cf. GENTEE, GENTY.]

† 1. Of persons, their manners, etc.: Well-bred; gentlemanly; genteel. *Obs.*

a. 1674 J. WRIGHT *Mock Thyestes* 109 'Twould be most ridicule, and he That does it, not at all jante. 1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* i. l. 11 See how finely bred he is, how juntee and complaisant. 1676 DK. NEWCASTLE *Humorous Lovers* 20 He is very jante indeed, and of a humour now in fashion. 1713 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Wonder* II. 1, Now, in my mind, I take snuff with a very jante air. 1750 F. GORDON *Another Cordial* (1751) II. 138 They look upon a Jante air and Mien to be excellent virtues. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* v. vii, Mrs. Ellison .. said, so Captain, my jante [mod. ed. jaunty] serjeant was very early here.

b. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wedding* l. iii. 'Tis true, 'tis a good ganty way of beggins. 1667 DAVDEN *Maiden Queen* v. i, Save you Monsieur Florimel. Faith, methinks you are a very janty fellow. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* 229 [She] had something jantie in her Mein and Conversation. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 503 ¶ 2 Whether it is reasonable that .. such a Creature as this shall come from a janty Part of the Town, and give herself such violent Airs. 1830 MRS. SHEERWOOD in *Houlston Tracts* III. No. 81. 3 She had .. what my mother called a very jaunty genteel air.

† *b.* Of things: Elegant, stylish, 'smart'. ? *Obs.* *a.* 1678 SHADWELL *Timon* Epil. This Jante slighness to the French we owe. 1687 SETTLE *Ref.* Dryden to A Discourse so jante that 'tis the first you have met with yet, that has been all clear wit, and no Billingsgate. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xlviii. With a jante pair of Canvass Trowzers. 1770 C. SMART *Fables* xvi, A bag-wig of a jante air, Trick'd up with all a barber's care. 1771 T. HULL *Hist. Sir W. Harrington* (1797) II. 226 A true jante manner of dressing is, to be sure, a vast advantage.

b. 1662 HOBBS *Considered* 54 A new Gin, or other janty device. 1713 GAY *Guard*. No. 149 ¶ 7 We owe most of our janty fashions now in vogue, to some adept beau among them. 1760 WARTON *Oxford Newsmans' Verses* 9 What tho' they dress so fine and janty? 1864 A. LEIGHTON *Myst. Leg. Edinburgh* (1886) 153 Then every one knew how janty the bachelor had to make himself.

2. Easy and sprightly in manner; having or affecting well-bred or easy sprightliness; affecting airy self-satisfaction or unconcern.

1672 SHADWELL *Miser* iii. Wks. 1720 III. 48 Just that free and janty mein, that very easy and unconstrain'd motion which she describ'd. 1700 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* l. ii, Turn you about upon your heel with a jaunty [ed. 1786 janté] air. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 454 ¶ 4 This sort of Woman is usually a janty Slattern. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lviii. He wore a jaunty cap and jacket. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* II. 1. 25 He saw .. the jaunty little man coming across the high street.

b. Lively, brisk.

1719 D'URFEE *Pills* III. 228 Brisk and of a Jante Meen. 1755 HERVEY *Theron & Asaphia* I. l. 10 However jante and alert the various methods of modern trifling may seem.

1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 155 A quick and janté motion of the finger and thumb. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Fmils.* ix. (1873) l. 229 The ladies have a jaunty walk. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 106 The old imitate the jaunty manners of the young.

Jaup, jawn, v. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *jap*, *jaup*, *jalp*. [app. echoic: the *Sc.* spelling *au*, *au*, in early 16th c. suggests an original *jalp* (cf. *haud*, *yand* from *hald*, *yald*), which is an apt echo of the sound made by agitated water. The vowel now varies dialectally as *ā*, *a*, *ō*, *o*.]

1. *intr.* To dash and rebound like water with splashing of the vicinity; to move with splashing; to splash; to make a light splashing sound.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. x. 201 A rok of the see, .. Fra wallis fell, in all thair byr and sweete lawping about his skyrtis with mony a bray. 1789 BURNS *To a Haggis* viii, Auld Scotland wants nae skinking ware That jaups in luggies. 1825 BROCKETT s.v., The water went jauping in the skeel. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Jaup*, to dash like water. 1886 S. W. LINC. Gloss. Suppl., *Jaup*, to splash, make a splashing noise; said of the sound made by water or any liquid in a bucket or barrel: 'How it jaups about'.

2. *trans.* *a.* To canse (water or liquid) to splash or move with splashing. *b.* To splash or bespatter (a person or thing) with water, wet mud, or the like, rebounding from a breaking wave, wet or muddy ground, etc.

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 283 Ride fair and jaup nane. ? 1800 ROSMER *Hafnand* 110 in Child *Ballads* (1857) I. 428 Rosmer sprang i' the saut sea out, And jawn'd it up i' the sky. 1801 R. GALL *Poems* (1819) 25 Sandie frae his doughty work came hame a jaupit i' the dark. 1825-80 JAMIESON, To *Jaup*, *Jaup*, *Jalp*, to bespatter with mud. *Mod. Sc.* The laddie ran through the mud and jaupit his self up to the neck.

Jaup, jawn, sb. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Goes with JAUP *v.*] The splash of water against any surface, or one of the drops or spurts of water which this scatters on adjacent bodies; a spot of water or wet mud splashed upon the clothes from wet or muddy ground, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. iii. 44 Weill far from thens standis a roche in the see, .. Quhill, sumtime with the boldnand wallis quite, Is by the iawp of fludis covert quyte. *Ibid.* viii. i. 136, I am God Tibris, .. Quhill, .. with mony iaup and jawn Bettis thir brayis, schawand the bankis down. 1786 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 126 Then down ye'll hurl, .. And dash the gumlie jaups up to the pouring skies! 1880 ANTRIM & DOWN Gloss., *Jaups*, splashes or sparks of water or mud. 1893 NORTUMB. Gloss., *Jaup*, a splash or smut of mud or dirt of any kind adhering to any article. A spurt of water.

b. (See quot.) 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Jop*, the sound of water agitated in a narrow or irregular vessel. 1877 N. W. LINC. Gloss., *Jaup*, the sound produced by liquid shaken in a half-empty cask.

Java (džāvā). The name of a large island in the Malay archipelago. Used *attrib.* in the names of things connected with it in origin, as *Java almond*, *Canarium commune* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); *Java plum*, *Eugenia jambolana*: see JAMBO *b.*; *Java sparrow*, a kind of Weaver-bird (*Amadina oryzivora*). Also ellipt., *Java*, a variety of domestic fowl.

1842 *Java plum* [see JAMAN]. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 82 The Java sparrows are chiefly in demand for the aviaries of the rich in town and country. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Java Sparrow*, one of the best known of exotic cage-birds, *Padda or Munia oryzivora*, family *Plodidae*.

Javan (džāvān), *a.* and *sb.* [f. JAVA + -AN.] *a.* *adj.* Of Java. *b.* *sb.* A native of Java.

1666 SCOTT (*title*) An exact Discovrse .. of the East Indians, as well Chyneses as Iauans. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 541 A Iavan King .. which had a hundred wives. 1883 G. ALLEN *Colin Clout's Garden* xii. 69 The Javan and Indian fauna.

Javanese (džāvānēz), *a.* and *sb.* [f. JAVAN + -ESE.] *a.* *adj.* Of or pertaining to Java, Javan. *b.* *sb.* A native of Java (formerly with pl. *Javaneses*); also, the language of central Java, belonging to the Malayan family.

1704 CHURCHILL *Collect. Voy.* III. 724/1 The Javaneses and Mardykers. 1811 J. LEYDEN in Scott *Biog. Notices* (1880) II. 192 note, We will be joined by all the Malays and Javaneses. 1841 PENNY *Cycl.* XIX. 467/6 The scapula of the Javanesse Rhinoceros. 1858 FABER *tr. Life Xavier* 340 Malay and Javanesse soldiers.

† **Javar**, *Obs.* [F. *javart*, in Cotgr. *iavard*, *iavar*, *iavarre*.] 'A swelling in the hollow of the pastern of a horse' (Cotgr.).

1616 SURFL & MARKH. *Country Farne* 142 For the Iauar, take Pepper, .. and make an emplaster to be layd upon the place. *Ibid.* 144 For the Iavar in the houghs or hams.

Javel (džāvēl). ? *Obs.* Also 5-7 -ell, (5 *iawvell*, 6 *iavelle*, -all), 6-7 -il(l), 6-7 *Sc. level* (l, 6 *iefwell*, *ieffell*). [Derivation obscure: cf. CAVEL *sb.* 2, HAVEL *sb.* 1.] A low or worthless fellow; a rascal.

13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1495 Pe lorde .. Displeed much .. bat his iueles so gent whyt iauels wer fouled. 1440 York *Myst.* xxx. 235 O, what javellis are ye bat jappis with gollyng? 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 15 Fowll jow-jowrdane-hedit javeillis. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Introd., Wks. 1272 How much more abominable is that pious pride in a lowe vnthrifty iauell. 1574 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 82 Pack you, Jefwells [v. r. jefells], gett you to your chargeis. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 309 Whenas Time .. Expired had the terme, that these two iavels Should

render up a reckning of their travels. c 1648-50 BRATHWATT *Barnabees Fmils.* iv. I vij, Should this Javell dye next morrow, I partake not in his sorrow. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 3 Javel or Devil or how shall we call thee?

† **Javel** 2, *north.* and *Sc. Obs.* In 5 *iavelle*, 5-6 *iauell*, 6 *gavyll*, *gavil*. [A by-form of JAIL: cf. dial. F. *javielle* and med. L. *gabiola*, *gaviola*, with cognate forms, under JAIL. (But the *v* may be a *u*, or a scribal vagary.)] = JAIL.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 194/1 A Javelle, *gaola*, ubi a presone. 1558 WILLS & INV. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 185, I bequitte to the presoners of Duresme gavyll to be distributed in allmes x^s. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.*, Scot. 430/2 The heads .. were taken down beside the place where they were fastned on a gavil [ed. 1587 iauell].

† **Javel** 3, *Obs.* Also 7 *iauil*. [a. F. *javelle* = ONF. *gavelle* GAVEL *sb.* 2.] A quantity of stalks of flax, corn, etc. laid in the sun to dry; = GAVEL *sb.* 2

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 4 When they be sufficiently watered .. then must the foresaid iauils or stalkes bee hung out a second time to be dried in the sun. 1611 COTGR., *Enjaveler*, to make vp come into Iauels, or Gauels.

† **Javeler**, *north.* and *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *ivel*, *lour*, 6-7 *iavel* (1) *our*. [cf. JAVEL 2.] = JAILER.

c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 5044 For Iauelers was he rad, And besyd him to escape. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxviii. 34 The presone [is] brokin, the javeillours fleit and flemit. 1536 BELLEFOEN *Cron.* Scot. (1821) II. 402 The javeillours quhillis kept the presoun quhare he was, .. pressit down ahe bevy burd on his wambe. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lv. My pairties ar my javellour and my judge.

Javelin (džāvēlin, džāvēlin), *sb.* Also 6 *iavelyn* (e, -yng, -inge, -en, *Sc.* *ieவில்*, *geweling*, *iaivelin*), 6-7 *iaveling*, -ine, 7 *javlin*. [a. F. *javeline* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Damm*.); from the radical *javel*, found also in JAVELOT.]

1. A light spear thrown with the hand with or without the help of a thong; a dart.

1513 [see *javelin* spear in 4]. 1530 PALSGR. 233/2 Iavelyn a speare, *janelot*. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xix. 10 Saul .. had a iavelynge in his hande. .. And Saul thought with the iavelynge to sticke David fast to the wall. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 616 (Globe) With javelin's point a churlish swine to gore. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xl. 638 Others from the Wall defend With Dart and Javlin. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 227 When the hunters approach him [the lion], they either shoot or throw their javelins. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* i. 2 The arrow—either discharged from the bow or thrown as a javelin from the hand.

b. *Her.* A charge consisting of a short spear with a barbed head.

1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* vii. (ed. 3) 122 When a plain Spear is intended, it must be blazoned as a Javelin.

† *c.* As rendering of L. *jaculus*, a serpent that darts on its prey; cf. DART *sb.* 4. *Obs.* *rare* -1.

1718 ROWE *tr. Lucan* ix, Fierce from afar a darting javelin shot, For such, the serpent's name has Afri taught.

d. *fig.*

1850 MRS. BROWNING *An Island* v, Where the grey rocks strike Their javelins up the azure. 1856 ELIZ. WARNER *Hills Shattennuc* 242 The speaker was a well dressed and easy mannered man of the world, but with a very javelin of an eye. 1867 WHITTIER *Tent on Beach* 197 Piercing the waves along its track With the slant javelins of rain.

† 2. A pointed weapon with a long shaft used for thrusting; a pike or half-pike; a lance. *Obs.*

1520 Rutland *Papers* (Camden) 43 And lx of his [the king's] gard on horsbacke, with javelyns. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 235 b, Every man havynge a iavelyn or slaughtsword to keepe the people in aray. 1576 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 27 Ane halberd, dence aiks, or geweling. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Javeline*, a weapon of a size between the Pike and Partisan. 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 422 And see thy javelin's point be bright, Thy falchion's temper true.

b. One who bears a 'javelin'; = JAVELIN-MAN 1. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 338 There were the balls where the judges, robed in scarlet and escorted by javelins and trumpets, opened the king's commission twice a year.

† 3. A fish: app. the pilchard or anchovy (both caught in immense numbers at Venice, and preserved for exportation). *Obs.* *rare*.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 244 Javelings or Sea-darts are plentiful in the Venetian Gulf, and all the Adriatic Sea.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *javelin-bearer*, -head, -spear; *javelin-darting*, -proof adj.; *javelin-bat*, a South American vampire, *Phyllostoma hastatum*; *javelin-fish*, a species of hamuloid fish (*Pomadasys hasta*) (Funk); *javelin-snake*, a snake-like lizard of the genus *Acontias* = *dart-snake* (DART *sb.* 4, 8); also applied to various species of *Bothrops*, an American genus of *Crotalidae* or rattlesnakes.

1861 HULME *tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. iv. i. 212 It has been asserted that .. the Vampire and the 'Javelin Bat' .. could destroy a man by sucking his blood. 1552 HULOET, 'Iauelyn bearer, lancearius. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* i. ix, Nor mark'd the 'javelin-darting crowd. 1552 HULOET, 'Iauelyn head, *scilicet*. 1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* II. 664 Screened by a pent house 'javelin-proof. 1835 PENNY *Cycl.* IV. 529/1 These bones are absent in the fourth subgenus, *Acontias* (= *Javelin-Snake*) of Cuvier. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 502 The *Acontias*, or Javelin Snake, of Southern Africa, is nearly allied to our Slow-worm. 1861 HULME *tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. v. i. 257 The most formidable species is the Javelin Snake properly so called, or Yellow Viper of Martineque (*Bothrops Lanceolatus*). 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. iv. 14 The braid hed brangland on the 'ieவில் speyr.

Javelin (džāvēlin, džāvēlin), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To strike or pierce with or as with a javelin.

1899 TENNYSON *Vivien* 934 Out of heaven a bolt, struck, Furrowing a giant oak, and javelining With darted spikes and splinters of the wood The dark earth round. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 502/2 The lightning began to javelin the pines about the cottage.

Javelineer (dʒæv(ə)lɪnɪə). Also 6-7-ier, -er. [a. obs. F. *javelinier*; see JAVELIN and -IER.]

1. A soldier armed with a javelin.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* viii. viii. The forefront of the vant-gard, were javeliniers called Hastati. a 1696 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1698) 208 Before this battalion, there went six thousand slingers, and javeliniers. 1828 LEWIS tr. *Boeckh's Pub. Econ. Athens* (1842) 267 Grecian and Barbarian javeliniers.

2. = JAVELIN-MAN 1.

1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 64 Judges the prime of the land, Constables, javeliniers.

Javelin-man. [f. JAVELIN sb. + MAN.]

1. One of a body of men in the retinue of a sheriff who carried spears or pikes (JAVELIN sb. 2), and escorted the judges at the assizes.

1705 *London Gas.* No. 4154/1 The High Sheriff of Hampshire, with about 90 Javelin Men, received Her Majesty, 1832 *Boston Herald* 7 Feb. 3/3 The javelin-men and special constables ranged themselves in front of the Court-house. 1871 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money* *Mortiboy* xiii. The twelve javelin men, walking in martial array by the side of the carriage. 1890 *Daily News* 16 July 2/8 An amendment, practically abolishing javelin men and substituting police was inserted on the motion of Lord Belper.

2. A soldier armed with a javelin; = JAVELINEER 1.

1846 H. TORRENS *On Milit. Lit. & Hist.* i. 76 Clouds of skirmishers, javelin-men, bowyers, and slingers. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* vi. (1865) i. 276 Caesar brought into the field javelinmen from Numidia.

† **Ja'velot.** Obs. [a. OF. *javelot*, It. *giavelotto*; in ONF. *gavelot*, Breton *gavlot*, MHG. *gabilot* (Dietz). See also GAVELOT.]

The original source of F. *javel*, ONF. *gavel*, in *javelot*, *javeline*, and their cognates, is uncertain, and beset with many difficulties; opinion at present favours a Celtic origin; see GAVELLOCK, and cf. Dietz and Thurneysen s.v. *giavelotto*. A small spear or javelin thrown with the hand or from a catapult.

1849 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. xiv. 38 Sperry, darty, and iavelots. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 282 Catapulte and Baliste: the former casting Javelots; the latter stones. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. Prol. They sharpened and prepared Spears, Javelins, Javelots and Trunchions. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. ix. (1737) 35 Javelins, Javelots, Darts, Dartlets.

† **Javelotier.** Obs. rare. Also -ott-. [a. obs. F. *javelotier*, f. *javelot* JAVELOT.] A soldier armed with a javelot or javelin; a javelinier.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxi. xxi. 405 Hec [Hannibal] sent for fresh supplies out of Affricke, specially of Archers and Javelotiers, and those lightly armed. *Ibid.* xxvi. iv. 585 Hereupon began the manner... to entertaine such light armed javelotiers called Velites, even among the Legions.

† **Ja'ver.** v. Obs. exc. dial. Also 5 *chauer*, 9 *javver*. [app. onomatopoeic: cf. JABBER v.] intr. = JABBER v. 1.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80/2 Clenchyn a-3en or chaueryn a-3en, for provide here, *algarrio*. *Ibid.* 257/1 Iangelyn or iaveryn a-3en, bat ys clepyd clenchyn a-3en, *oggarrio*. (See also JABBER v. 1.) 1839 A. BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1877) 98 To bawl to t' Orishmen, or javver abahet cheteh rates. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* Javver. [In various Yorkshire dialects, in sense To talk idly, garrulously, or noisily.]

Hence **Javver**, **Javver** sb. (dial.)

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* Javver, idle talk. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* Javver, bold, assuming talk. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* Javver, 'jaw' or talk; impudence.

Javil, -ill, variants of JAVEL sb.

Jaw (dʒɔ), sb.¹ Forms: a. 4-5 iow, 4-6 iowe; B. 5-7 iawe, 7-jaw; (5) *geaw*, *gowe*, *gew*, (7) *gagh*. [A word of difficult etymology, on the origin of which the evidence known to us affords conflicting indications. It occurs in the form *jow*e from c 1375; c 1483 we find *jaw*e, which before long superseded *jow*e; from 1530 to c 1675 there was a collateral CHAW(e). Chaucer rimes *jow*e with *clow*e (= *jaw*, *claw*), which shows that the sound was not *u*, and thus that the word was not the F. *joue* cheek.

If, notwithstanding the want of evidence, and in spite of the late exemplification of *ch* forms in *chaw*(e), it may be assumed that *jow*e was preceded by a ME. **choue*, representing an unrecorded OE. **cloue*, *cebu* wk. fem., this would be identical with OHG. *kiuwa*, *chiuwa*, early MHG. *chiwe*, *chouwe*, MHG. *kiuwa*, *couwe*, early mod. and dial. Ger. *keu*, *käu*, *koie* (Grimm); MDu. *couwe*, Kilian *kouwe*, *keuwe*, Du. *kieuw*; going back to OTeut. **keuwa*uon, deriv. of *keuwa*uon to *Chew*. The later *chaw*e, *jaw*e would then be parallel to mod. Ger. *kau*e, MDu. *cawue*, Kilian *kauwe*, and to Ger. *kauen*, Du. *kauwen*, 16th c. Eng. CHAW v., beside OHG. *kiuwan*, MHG. *kiuwen*, MDu. *kouwen*, and OE. *clowan* CHW, the phonetic relations of which are not clearly settled. The spelling with *j* may have been influenced by association with F. *joue* cheek; though the frequent passage of *ch* into *j* in other words shows that this need not be assumed. Cf. the phonetic development of OE. *claf*, ME. *chavel*, *chaul*, *chol*, *chouw*; JOWL; also Marston's JAWN for *chaw*u sb. and vb.]

1. One of the bones (or sets of bones) forming the framework of the mouth, and the seizing, biting, or masticating apparatus of vertebrates; in sing. more frequently the lower or under († *neither*) jaw, the inferior maxillary or mandible, than the upper († *over*) jaw, or superior maxillary; cf. JAW-BONE. The dropping or falling of the jaw is a mark of death, dejection, or chagrin; see JAW-FALLEN, CHOP-FALLEN.

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xv. 16 In the cheek boon of an asse, that is, in the iow of the colt of assis, I have doon hem away. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xvi. (1495) 121 The Coca-drill meuyth the ouer iowe [Bodley MS. be ouer gowel] ayenste kynde of all other beestes and holdyth the nether iowe [Bodley MS. be neir iowel] still and meuyth it not. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* 2 He had a grete hede large vysage longe iowes. 1486 Bk. St. Albans Cviij. a. For booches that growe in a hawkis iowe.

B. c 1450 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xlii. (Bodl. MS.). No beeste hab an enen gut bi heaue teeb in ayber iawe. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xliii. (Percy Soc.) 210 Dyd not kyng Davyd a hyons iawe tere? 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Contestaglio* 270 The bullet hitting him under his right iawe. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xli. 2 Canst thou... bore his iawe through with a thorne? 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) vii. 218 Their teeth are... numerous, and... perfectly inoffensive: they lie in either jaw. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* i. x. There was a silent chasm betwixt his upper jaw and under. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxx. (1878) 528 The jaw fell, and the eyes were fixed.

2. In pl. The bones and associated structures of the mouth including the teeth, regarded as instruments of prehension, crushing, and devouring; hence, the cavity formed by these parts; the mouth, fauces, throat.

a. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. iv. 9 (Camb. MS.) Vit drowh 1 hym out of the iowwes of hem bat gapeden. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxiii. (Tollem. MS.) It abatep swellenge of iowes [tumorem faucium sedat] and helpes woundes of be longes. c 1430 STANS *Puer* 31 In *Babes* Bk. 29 To embrace [v.r. embrace] pi iowis with breed, it is not dewe; with full moup speke not lest pou do offence. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 195/1 There apperyd on hir no sygne of lyf sauf that hyr iowes were a lytel red. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. xlii. 69 With ane hydduus wolffis gapand iowis.

B. c 1483 CHAUCER's *H. Fame* iii. 696 (ed. Caxton) Euyth thryft com to your iawes [vime claws]; *Fair*; and *Bodl. MSS.* iowes, -ys, clowes, -ys. 1573 GASCOIGNE *Heardes Voy.* to *Holland*, At last the Dutche with butter bitten iawes. Gan answers to these. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. viii. 33 The hungry Spaniells... With greedy iawes her ready for to teare. 1608 D. T[ULVI] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 69 Many haue had the victory snatch (as it were) out of their iawes, for not making a bridge for the enemy to passe over. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* vii. 103 [No] form... discern'd but sparkling eyes and flaming jaws. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iii. 147 From his wide Jaws His Tongue unmoisten'd hangs.

3. *transf.* chiefly in pl. The two sides of a narrow pass, fissure, gorge, or channel; the narrow 'mouth' or entrance into a valley, gulf, or sea; the fauces or entrance into the 'throat' of a flower, etc.

1387 TRIVISA *Hyden* (Rolls) i. 167 Cesariensis, bat hap... in be west by ryner Malua, and in be norp be gewes of be grete see. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 271 Being commanded by Cesar to furd the jawes of the Adriatick gulph. 1655 F. W. OBS. in *W. Fulk's* *Meteors* 165 The Ground perhaps open with those inundations, and the Gold fall into the gaping jaws of the Earth, and so stick there. 1776 J. LEE *Introd.* Bot. Explan. Terms 395 *Faux*, the Jaws, gaping between the Divisions of the Corollæ, where the Tube terminates. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. iii. The guide, abating of his pace, Led slowly through the pass's jaws. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* xxxvii. 283 The ridge that formed the southern jaw of the chasm. 1883 SYMONDS *Ital. Byways* i. 4 The torrent, foaming down between black jaws of rain-stained granite.

4. pl. Applied to the seizing or holding members of a machine or apparatus, arranged in pairs, and usually capable of an opening and closing movement; *spec. Naut.* the semicircular, concave, or forked end of a boom or gaff which clasps the mast with its projecting ends or 'horns'.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* vii. 209 Bringing the jaws of the cap to embrace the stern-post. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 370 The end of the paper is at that time lying even with the extremity of the teeth *i*, and the jaws of the tongs closing immediately that the rod *f* is put in motion. 1830 E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 39 *Cock*, that part of a musket lock which sustains the two pieces of iron, called jaws, between which the flint is fixed. 1835 MARRVAT *Pirate* viii. The jaws of the main-gaff were severed. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 421 Krom's laboratory crusher... In this machine (unlike any other) both jaws oscillate on centers, fixed some distance from the crushing faces. 1881 YOUNG *Every man his own Mechanic* 238 The joiner's vice... is furnished with 9 in. jaws to open 12 in.

5. *fig.* (in pl.) The seizing action or capacity of any devouring agency, as death, time, etc.

1563 *Mirr. Mag.* Induction xxxii. And first within the porche and iawes of Hell. c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxx. iii. The graves moist hungry jaws. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 116 To winne renowne Euen in the iawes of danger, and of death. 1654 FULLER *Two Serms.* 41 Mustering of Men in this case, was but casting away so many into the Gags of Death. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 16 Which great strength has preserv'd it thus long from the jaws of time. 1855 TENNYSON *Charge Lt. Brigade* iii. Into the jaws of Death, Into the mouth of Hell rode the six hundred.

6. Vulgar loquacity; *esp.* 'cheeky' or impudent talk; also, in vulgar language, A talk, a speech, a lecture, an address. Frequent in the phrases to hold or stop one's jaw (where the sense may at first have been literal, as in to open, loose, or work one's jaws: cf. also to hold one's tongue).

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* iii. None of your jaw, you swab... else I shall trim your laced jacket for you. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* i. Wks. 1799 i. 37 Hold your jaw and dispatch. 1772 — *Nabob* iii. Wks. 1799 ii. 318 Let's have no more of your jaw! 1800 Lp. METCALFE in *Fortin. Rev.* (1885) June 757 Tremendous jaw from my tutor. 1836 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 94 A rich jaw between... Read and Buckle, who met aloft after a previous quarrel. a 1845 HOOD *Tale Trumpet* xx, Parliamentary jubber and jaw. 1868 FREEMAN in W. R. W. Stephens *Life & Lett.*

(1895) I. 354 When they talk of right and law, we bid them hold their jaw. 1888 D. C. MURRAY in *Illustr. Lond. News* Christmas No. 11/2, So long as a man has the sense to hold his jaw at the right time.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as jaw-arch, -break, -calipers, -chasm, -forceps, -gape, -man, -sheath, -work; jaw-cracking, jaw-locked, jaw-tied adjs.; jaw-bit (U.S.), a short bar placed beneath a journal box to unite the two pedestals in a car-track (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); jaw-chuck, a chuck in a lathe furnished with jaws for seizing an object; jaw-crusher (*Mining*), an ore-crushing machine similar to the jaw-breaker; jaw-foot = foot-jaw (see *Foot* sb. 35); jaw-footed a., provided with a jaw-foot; jaw-lever, a veterinary instrument for opening the mouth and administering medicine to cattle (*Simmonds Dict. Trade* 1858); † jaw-piece (*Arch.*), † a corbel; jaw-rope (*Naut.*), the rope which fastens the two horns or prongs of the boom or gaff round the mast; jaw-spring (U.S.), a journal spring; jaw-tackle (*slang*), the muscles of the jaws; the mouth, etc., as employed in talking; jaw-wedge (U.S.), a wedge to tighten the axle-box in an axle-guard (*Webster*, 1864).

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xviii. 111 The foremost of these pairs of gill-arches changes into the *jaw-arch which gives rise to the upper and lower jaws. 1866 A. MORISON *Child Jago* 311 His chin fell on his chest, as by *jaw-break. 1900 *Animal World* XXXI. 18/2 They [larvæ of *Libellula*] then advance... until within half an inch of their prey, when out shoot the *jaw-calipers, and the object is seized. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. 105 The gaping *jaw-chasm of his greed. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Chuck*, [figure] *h* is an independent *jaw chuck. 1883 *Illustr. Lond. News* 8 Dec. 551/1 (Farmer) Such *jaw-cracking jokes. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 421 A similar manner to that in which the *jaw-crusher operates so effectually on large pieces of ore. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 422 The term *jaw-fee has now, by common consent, become the appellation by which they are distinguished. 1883 A. WILSON in *Longm. Mag.* II. 48 The curious jaws, jaw-feet, and legs of the armoured crustacean. 1900 *Animal World* XXXI. 18/2 The snatch of their *jaw-forceps is so quick it takes good eyesight to see it. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 11 Lyrical on into death's red roaring *jaw-gape. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* III. 130 Their tongues... were, for some minutes, *jaw-locked, after beholding this dismal portent. 1894 DOYLE *Under the Red Lamp* 203 He was himself a 'jawnman', 'a mere jawnman', as he modestly puts it, but in point of fact he [a surgeon] is too young... to confine himself to a specialty. a 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII.* 73 b, The *jaw-pee of the said selving: whiche peece was guite with fine Golde. *Ibid.* 156 b, The jawe peece and crestes were carved wyth Vinettes and trailes of savage worke, and richely gilted with gold and Bise. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* II. 1... disengaged the *jaw-rope and small gear about the mast. 1886 F. GUILLEMAUD *Cruise 'Marchesa'* I. 230 The jaw-rope had carried away. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 770/1 [The] horny *jaw-sheaths [of *Siren*] might be compared to those of the *Asuran* tadpole. 1831 TRELAWNEY *Ado. Younger Son* I. 290 Van would have countermanded this, had I not clapped my hand as a stopper on his *jaw-tackle. 1884 *Bread-winners* 270 He had never worked a muscle in his life except his jaw-tackle. 1756 TOLDEYAR *Hist. Two Orphans* III. 75 My *jaw-ty'd tongue no speech could lend. *Ibid.* III. 166 Come, come... no more of your *jaw-work here. 1802 *Morn. Her.* in *Spirit Pub. Trals.* (1803) VI. 29 An event... conducive to jaw-work in every sense of the word.

Jaw (dʒɔ), sb.² *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Goes with JAW v.², the two appearing together early in 16th c. Origin unknown.]

1. The rush or dash of a wave; a surging or dashing wave, a billow.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. iii. 21 Heich as ane hill the iaw of watter brak. *Ibid.* viii. i. 136, 1 am God Tibris... Quhilke... wyth mony iaup and iaw Bettis thir brayis, schawand the bankis down. 1606 tr. *Rollco's Lect. 2 Thess.* 18 The sey when it flowes on a rock, immediately the iaw returns backe againe in the sey. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* (1866) 231 Sae we had better jook until the jaw Gane o'er our heads. † a 1800 *Sir Patrick Spence* viii. (Child), They had not saild upon the sea A league but merely three, When ugly, ugly were the jaws That rowd upon their knee. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* III. 65 Tak guid tent 'at ye ride upo' the tap o' t', an' no lat it rise like a muckle jaw ower yer heid; for it's an awfu' thing to be droont in riches. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Jaa, Jaw.

2. A quantity of water or other liquid dashed, splashed, or thrown out; an outpour of water, etc.

a 1816 PICKEN in *Whistle-Binkie* (1890) I. 149 Wi' jaws o' toddy reeking hot Will keep the genial current warm. 1825-80 JAMIESON s.v., The cow has gien a gude jaw the day. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 57 Gicin' a pot a bit syne [=rinse] wi' a jaw o' water.

Hence (or from JAW v.²) **Jaw-box**, **Jaw-tub**, *Sc.*, a kitchen sink with sides; also JAW-HOLE.

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, Jaw tub, Jaw box, a scullery sink.

Jaw (dʒɔ), v.¹ [f. JAW sb.¹]

† 1. *trans.* To seize or devour with the jaws; to use the jaws upon. Obs.

1612 *Two Noble K.* iii. ii. I wreake not if the wolues would jaw me, so He had his fill.

2. *slang*, a. *intr.* To use the vocal organs; to speak, talk. (A vulgar, contemptuous, or hostile equivalent for *speak*.)

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxiv. He swore woundily at the lieutenant... whereby the lieutenant returned the salute, and they jawed together fore and aft a good spell. 1760

C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 299 Will you stand jawing here? 1801 M. G. LEWIS *Tales Wonder, Sailor's T.* iv. In vain I begg'd, and swore, and jaw'd; Nick no excuse would hear. 1885 T. A. GUTHRIE *Tinted Venus* viii. 98 What's the good of jawing at him?

b. *trans.* To address censoriously or abusively; to scold or 'lecture' (a person).

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 262 He was then very abusive and noisy; he kept jawing us. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xi. I have been jawed for letting you go. 1896 *Chicago Advance* 30 July 1896 In politics we jaw one another partly for the fun of it.

3. To jaw away: to cut to the shape of jaws, or in a concave curve.

1803 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 470 The top-most part of the cap was cut to fit the rudder, and the after part jawed away, so as to work on the stern-post.

Jaw (dʒɔ), v. 2. *Sc.* Also 7 *jae*. [See *JAW sb.* 2.]

1. *intr.* To rush in waves; to dash or pour; to splash; to surge.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. Prol. 53 Bot my propyne coym fra the pres fruit hait, Vnforlatit, not lawyn fra tun to tun. 1800 *Sir Roland* 91 in Child *Ballads* I. (1857) 345 For now the water jawes owre my head, And it gurgles in my mouth.

2. *trans.* To pour or dash (water) in waves; to throw or dash (liquid) in quantity.

c. 1680 R. LAW *Mem.* (1818) 177 When it [the elephant] drinks... it jaes in the water in it's mouth as from a great spout. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. i, Tempest may cease to jaw the rowan flood. 1877 BURNS *American War* i, Then up they gat the maskin-pat, And in the sea did jaw, man.

Hence **Jawing** *pp.* a.

1800 *Lass of Lochroyan* 43 in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Bord.*, The stately tower... While stood aboon the jawing wave.

Jawar, **Jawari**, variant of **JOWAR**, **JOWARI**.

Jaw-bone, **jawbone** (dʒɔˈbɒn). [f. *JAW sb.* 1 + *BONE*.] Any bone of the jaws; *spec.* each of the two forming the lower jaw in most mammals, or the whole bone formed by their combination in others.

c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 562 He gaff constans soo grette a stroke upon the ere, that he bare it awaye wyth all the iawe bone. 1551 BIBLE *Judg.* xv. 15 He founde a jaw-bone of a rotten asse... and slew a thousande men therewith. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 750 The Jaw-Bones haue no Marrow Seuered, but a little Pulpe of Marrow diffused. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 129 ¶ 7 [a tooth] belong'd to the Jaw-Bone of a Saint. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiog.* III. xx. 104 The Chinese... appear to have broad cheeks with projecting jaw-bones. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xvii. 190 The javelin entered underneath the ear By the jaw-bone. *Mod.* A pair of whale's jaw-bones forming a gateway.

Jaw-breaker. *collog.*

1. A word hard to pronounce; a word of many syllables.

1839 LEVER *H. Lorrequer* xix, I'd rather hear the Cruiskeen Lawn... than a score of your high Dutch jawbreakers. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *1st Person Sing.* xviii. 136 It's a jawbreaker at first for an Englishman. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* i. 14 You will find no 'jawbreakers' in Sackville.

2. A machine with powerful jaws for crushing ore, etc.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 421, I speak of the rolls as more applicable for completing the crushing of the ore as it comes in small pieces from the jaw-breaker.

So **Jaw-breaking** *a. collog.*, hard to pronounce; hence **Jaw-breakingly** *adv.*

1824 *Blackiv. Mag.* XVI. 191 Entitled by a name most jaw-breakingly perplexing. 1824 THACKERAY *Miss Tickletoy's Lect.* i. Wks. 1886 XXIV. 13 He conquered a great number of princes with jaw-breaking names. 1883 *Gd. Words* Sept. 592/2 A little plant that has a jaw-breaking name.

Jawed (dʒɔd), *a.* [f. *JAW sb.* 1 + *ED*.] Having or furnished with jaws.

a. 1520 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 38 Iawed like a jetty. 1887 E. D. COPE *Origin Fittist* xi. 216 note, The metamorphosis of the jawed Neuroptera is little more marked.

Jaw-fall.

1. Falling of the jaw; *fig.* dejection. *rare.*

1660 M. GRIFFITH *Fear of God & King* 29 For a time they had an Inter-regnum, and no King in Israel, besides divers other horrid jawfalls in government.

† 2. Dislocation or subluxation of the lower jaw so that it cannot be shut. *Obs.*

1788 RUSH in Pettigrew *Lettison* (1817) II. 432 The locked-jaw, or as it is usually called among the planters, the jaw-fall, is a very common disease among the children of the slaves.

Jaw-fallen, *a.* [f. *JAW sb.* 1 + *FALLEN pa. pple.*] Having the lower jaw fallen or hanging loose; chop-fallen; dejected.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xl. (1632) 128 The wench offered him was jaw-falne, long-cheek, and sharpe-nosed. a. 1691 FLAVEL *Sea-Deliv.* (1754) 165 We were jaw-fallen and starved with the extreme cold. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 54 (D.) The people... seemed by their jaw-fallen faces and goggling eyes to wonder at beholding a charming young lady.

Jaw-hole 1 (dʒɔˈhəʊl). [f. *JAW sb.* 2, v. 2 + *HOLE*.] A hole into which dirty water or other liquid is 'jawed' or thrown; an open entrance to a sewer, house-drain, or cesspool.

1760 *City Cleaned & County Improv.*, Jaw-holls or waterspouts of timber [etc.]. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* i, Piloting with some dexterity along the little path which bordered the formidable jaw-hole, whose vicinity the stranger was made sensible of by means of more organs than one. 1824 — *St. Roman's* xxviii, That odoriferous gulf, ycleped, in Scottish phrase, the jawhole; in other words, an uncovered common sewer.

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Jaw-hole 2. [*JAW sb.* 1] A gaping fissure or opening; an abyss.

1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summer in Brittany* II. xxxiv, 187 A sort of jaw-hole, or abyss, moreover, is still pointed out between Huelgoat and Cairhax, which this vixen of a princess used as a second—or rather first—Tour de Nesle. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, Jaw-hoal, a fissure or opening in the land, as the mouth of a stream. The arched entrance to a cavern.

Jawing (dʒɔɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* *slang.* [f. *JAW v.* 1 + *ING*.] A vulgar or contemptuous equivalent for speaking.

1788 *De Foe's Voy. round World* (1840) 313 They would chop off his head, and put a stop to his jawing. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 78 Mary Jordan and her acquaintances were fighting and jawing. 1871 DIXON *Tower* III. xviii. 190 Two hours were spent in drinking, jawing, and accepting terms. 1874 LISLE *CARA Jud. Gwynne* I. iii. 83 Nigh blowing the roof off... with her evelasting jawing.

b. *attrib.*, as **jawing-tackle**, the jaws, etc., as used in speaking: = **jaw-tackle** (*JAW sb.* 1).

1859 READE *Love me little* xxii, Ah, Eve, my girl, your jawing-tackle is too well hung.

Jawless, *a.* [f. *JAW sb.* 1 + *LESS*.] Without jaws; *spec.* without a lower jaw, as the lamprey.

1708 MORTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xv. (1737) 60 The jawless Bum shrug'd up his Shoulders.

Jawm (e, dial. form of **JAMB**).

† **Jawn**, *obs. var.* of **CHAWN sb.**, chine, fissure, and of **CHAWN v.**, to gape.

1598 MARSTON *Sea Villany* i. iii. Cviii, To stop his jawning chaps. 1602 — *Antonio's Rev.* ii. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 94 Defiance to thy power, thou rifted jawe.

Jawndes, *-dres*, **Jawnnes**, *obs. ff.* **JAUNDICE**.

Jawne, **Jawnish**, *var.* **JAUNE**, **JAUNISH**, *Obs.*

Jawp, variant of **JAUP v.** and *sb.*, splash.

Jaw-tooth. A molar tooth. Cf. **CHEEK-TOOTH**.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 440 If the grinders and great iaw teeth do ake, this is a speciall medicine for them. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxx. 14 There is a generation, whose teeth are as swords, and their iaw-teeth as knives. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 670 The former teeth were made... thin and sharp, by means whereof they became fit for cutting; but the jaw-teeth thick and broad, whereby they became useful for the grinding of food. 1789 MADAN *Persius* (1795) 39 note, Grinding foot between the jaw-teeth. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* II. 8 In wrestlers' fashion, plying his jaw-teeth.

Jawy (dʒɔɪ), *a. rare.* [f. *JAW sb.* 1 + *Y*.] Of or pertaining to the jaw; forceful in language.

1654 GAVTON *Plans* Notes ii. iii. 42 The dulapies and the jawy part of the face. 1898 *Academy* 15 Oct. 92/1 It is material detail: forceful, stunning, jawy detail.

Jaxe, *obs. form* of **JAKES**.

Jay (dʒeɪ). Also 5-6 *Sc.* iae, 5-7 *iaye*. [a. OF. *jay*, mod. F. *gai*, in ONF. *gai*, *gay* = Pr. *gai* (*jai*), Sp. *gayo*, med. L. *gaius*, *gaia* (Papias); of uncertain origin: some refer it to OHG. *gāhi* adj. quick; hence, lively. It cannot be identified with F. *gai* adj. 'gay', which has *g*, not *j*, in Central F.]

1. The name of a common European bird, *Garrulus glandarius*, in structure and noisy chattering resembling the magpie, but in habits arboreal, and having a plumage of striking appearance, in which vivid tints of blue are heightened by bars of jet-black and patches of white. Hence used as the English name of the genus *Garrulus*, and applied with distinguishing additions to the other species.

a. 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 52 Heo is dereworthe in day, .. Gentyll, jolyf so the jay. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 28 And taughte it speke as men teche a jay. 1412-13 HOCCLEVE *Ball. to Hen. P.* 37 My wordes .. clappe and iangle forth, as dooth a jay. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyng* 725 The gentyll Ia, the Merle, and Turtur trew. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. viii. 5 Decked with diverse plumes, like painted Iayes. 1596 SHAKES. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 177 What is the Iay more precious then the Larke? Because his feathers are more beautiful. 1746-7 HEAVEY *Medit.* (1818) 43 Not long ago I happened to spy a thoughtless jay; the poor bird was idly busied in dressing his pretty plumes. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 173 Jays... may be brought to imitate the human voice. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* ii. 20 There are, so far as yet known, twelve species of true jays. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 470 Doubts may be expressed whether these birds are not more nearly related to the Pies than to the Jays.

b. In more extended sense, applied to birds of the sub-family *Garrulinae* or family *Garrulidae*, among which are the *Blue Jay* (*Cyanurus cristatus*) of North America, the *Canada Jay* (*Perisoreus canadensis*), the *Grey Jay*, *Green Jay*, *Siberian Jay*, etc.

1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 991 The *Pica Glandarea*, or Jay, is much less than our English Jay... it has both the same Cry, and suddain jetting Motion. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 584/2 The blue jay of America is an almost universal inhabitant of the western woods. *Ibid.* A most magnificent bird is the Columbia jay. 1855 LONGF. *Hiau.* xiii. 100 Jays and ravens, clamorous on the dusky tree-tops. 1885 'C. E. CRADOCK' (Miss Murrefree) *Proph. Gt. Smoky Mount.* viii, He saw... the white tips of the tail-feathers of a fluttering bluejay. 1886 VULE *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.*, Jay, the name usually given by Europeans to the *Coracias Indica*, Linn., the *Nikant* or 'blue-throat' of the Hindus, found all over India. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 469 The *Lanius infansus* of Linnæus... the Siberian Jay of English writers, which ranges throughout the pine-forests of the north of Europe and Asia. *Ibid.* The Canada Jay, or 'Whiskey Jack'... presents a still more sombre coloration.

2. Applied to other birds: a. The Jackdaw (app. from a French mistransl. of *κόλως* or *graculus* in the fable of the jackdaw deposed in peacock's plumes). b. The Cornish chough, also termed *Cornish jay*. c. The Missel thrush. *local.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* ii. xv, The xv fable is of the Iaye and of the peock. 1552 HULOET, Iaye, hyrde, *graculus*. 1565 COOPER *Tesaurus s.v. Graculus*, They are much deceived that have taken *Graculus* for a Iaye. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* Pref. 129 The Jay that vaunts In others plumes. 1706 PHILLIPS, Jay, or Jack-daw, a kind of chattering Bird. 1750 POCOCKE *Trav. Eng.*, etc. (Camden) 135 About Penzance, in the rocks, are jays with red bills and legs, called a Cornish jay, and by Pliny *Pyrrhocorax*. 1880 *Autrill & Down Gloss.*, Jay, the missel thrush is called the jay bere. The jay does not occur.

3. *transf.* a. An impertinent chatterer. b. A showy or flashy woman; one of light character. c. A person absurdly dressed; a gawk or 'sight'. d. A stupid or silly person; a simpleton.

1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 1262 For the gyse now adays Of sum iangeling iays Is to discommende what they cannot amende. 1598 SHAKES. *Merry W.* iii. iii. 44 We'll teach him to know Turtles from Iayes. 1611 — *Cymb.* iii. iv. 51 Some Iay of Italy, hath betraid him. 1639 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *The Ball* ii. ii, Sol, Mr. Bostock, madam, Luc, Retire, and give the jay admittance. 1884 *Fall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 4/2 The intending larcenist will strike up a conversation with a likely looking Jay in a public conveyance... and win his friendship. 1886 BASING-GOULD *Mekalah* vii. 91 You stood by... and listened while that jay snapped and screamed at me. 1888 N. P. *Herald* Sept. (Farmer *Americanism*), Never... have I been annoyed in the slightest way by any of the so-called jays. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Oct. 4/2 'Kharki is not exactly a blanket; besides, we are jays enough as it is, and if we had had our old things on we should have been regular jays'. 1900 *Dundee Advertiser* 30 July 4 An underbred undergraduate—called in America a 'jay'.

4. **Angling**. Name of a variety of artificial fly.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xi, (1880) 432 The Blue Jay... is the Blue Doctor dressed with jay.

5. **Coal-mining**. (See quot.)

1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 59 Strong jay or roof coal. *Ibid.* 60 Black jay, a sort of canal coal.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **jay-black**, *-like* adjs.; **jay-feather**, esp. in *Sc.* phrase to set up one's jay-feathers (see quot.); **jay-pie**, **jay-piet**, (*a*) the jay; (*b*) locally, the Missel thrush; **jay-teal**, locally, the common teal. Also **JAY-BIRD**, etc.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4236/8 Stolen... a black Mare, but not *Jay-black. 1825-80 JAMIESON *s.v.*, She made sic a rampaging, that I was obliged to set up my *jay-feathers at her, *Roxb.* The expression contains a ludicrous allusion to the mighty airs of a jackdaw, when in a bad humour. 1880 DR. ASGYLL in *Fraser's Mag.* Jan. 49 The large Belted Kingfisher... was passing with a *Jay-like flight over the creeks... of the Hudson. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, *Jay-pie, a jay. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 2 Missel Thrush... the harsh note it utters when alarmed has caused it to receive the names of... Jay (North of Ireland), Jay pie (Wilt). 1895 CROCKETT *New Moss Hags* xxix. 282 Yet I saw as it had been the waft of a *jay-piet's wing among them. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 158 Common Teal. *Jay teal (Kirkcudbright).

Jay-bird. A jay: in some parts of England, the Common Jay; in U.S., the Blue Jay.

1851 MAYNE *Reid Scalp Hunters* xxxii. 247, I could hear the shrill voices of the jay-birds. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, Jay-bird, the jay. 1890 L. C. D'OLIVE *Notches* 81 The only signs of life were an occasional jay-bird, or an eagle. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, Jay-bird, the jay.

Jay-hawk, *v.* U.S. [A back-formation from next.] *trans.* To harry as a jay-hawker; to 'raid'.

1866 *Standard* 27 Oct. 3/2 A war of neighbourhoods... of lynchings and jay-hawkings, of rapine and outrage without parallel. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* XIII. 381/2 Every man suddenly discovering that somebody has jayhawked his boots or his blanket.

Jay-hawker. U.S. A name given to members of the bands who carried on irregular warfare in and around eastern Kansas, in the free soil conflict, and the early part of the American civil war, and who combined pillage with guerilla fighting; hence, generally, a raiding guerilla or irregular soldier. (See also quot. 1890.)

1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 143. 5/1 Jay-hawkers, cut-throats, and thieves. 1867 A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* x. 125 Found all the settlers justifying the 'Jay-hawkers', a name universally applied to Montgomery's men, from the celerity of their movements and their habit of suddenly pouncing upon an enemy. 1888 *St. Louis Globe Democrat* 20 Jan. (Farmer *Americanism*), He was connected with what is known as the Jayhawker war that raged on the borders of Kansas about twenty-five years since. 1900 R. KIPLING in *Times* 15 Mar. 8/1 Suppose that you who read these lines had been out with Rimington's jay-hawkers or somebody else's fly-by-nights, riding hard and sleeping light for weeks.

Jayl (e, *Jayle*, etc., *obs.* forms of **JAIL**, etc.

† **Jayne**, variant of **GEANE Obs.**, *Genoa*.

1488 *Naval Accs. Hen. VII* (1896) 79 Hausers of Jayne... vij.

Jazerant, **jesserant** (dʒæˈzɛrənt, dʒɛˈs-). Now only *Hist.* Forms: a. 5 *iessera*(n)t(e), *-and*, *-ance*, *iestraunt*, 5-6 *iestern*(e), 8 *jazerent*, 9 *-an*, *-ant*. b. 5 *gessera*(n)t(e), *-an*, *-en*, (*geseran*), 6 *gesseran*; see also **GESTERON**. [a. OF. *jaseran*, *-ant*, *jaz*, *jac*, *jesseran*, *jasiran*, in Roland (11th c.) *jazere* = Pr. *jazeran*, Pg. *jazerao*;

in Sp. *jacerina*, Pg. *jaserina*, It. *ghiazzarino*; orig. an adj., in OF. *osbere jaserenc*, *haubere jaserant*, in Sp. *cola jacerina*. Generally agreed to be of Saracen origin, and according to Diez prob. identical with Sp. *jazarino* Algerian, f. Arab. (al-) *jazirah* 'the island', in pl. *Al-jazā'ir*, Algiers, in the old Arabic writers *Jazirah beni Masighanan*.]

'A light coat of armour composed of splints or small plates of metal rivetted to each other or to a lining of some stout material' (Fairholt).

a. 141400 *Morte Arth.* 423 Thorowe jopowne and jesserawite of gentile mailles. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2450 (Ashm.) Jarkid to be zatis & zode to be wallis, Sum in Iopons, sum in Iesserantis (Dublin MS. Iesserantiz) sum Ioynd all in platis. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 353 He schal make my mastyr a jesterawnt. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* xiii. vi. Thenne syr Galahalt... dyd vpon hym a noble Iesserance. 1577 *HOLMES Chron. Scot.* 32 Armed in iacks and light iesternes. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* vii. 184 At all points arm'd A jazerent of double mail he wore. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* ii. Underneath his plain habit, the Scotsman observed that he concealed a *jazeran*, or flexible shirt of linked mail. 1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit. Costume* 194 The jazerant or jazerine jacket was frequently worn in lieu of the breast and back plates. This defence was composed of small overlapping plates of iron covered with velvet, the gilt studs that secured them forming the exterior ornament.

b. 141400 *Morte Arth.* 2909 Thorowe gesserawntes of Iene jaggede to the herte. 1422 *Will of Salwayn* (Somerset Ho.) A Habirion of gesseran. 1423 *JAS. I Kingis Q. cliii.* Lytilt fischis... That In the sonne on thaire scalis bryght As gesserant, ay glitterit In my sight. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 214 Your gesseran and gauntelets shall be send him by the next caryours. 1530 *ELYOT Gov.* i. xvii. Armed as he was in a gesseron.

† *Jazul*, -al, -el. [A corruption of Sp. *azul* blue.] Lapis lazuli; = AZURE I.

1616 *BULLOKAR, Iazul*, a precious stone of a blew, azure colour. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Jazul* (edd. 1696, 1706 *jazal*). 1727 *BAILEY, Jazal*. 1818 *TODD, Jazel*.

Jazy, variant of *JASEY*, a wig.

Jeabard, obs. form of *JEOPARD* v.

† *Jea-lisom*, a. dial. Obs. [f. *JEALOUS* a. + -some.] Jealous; having jealousy.

1599 *PEELE Sir Clyom*. Wks. (Rldg.) 518/1 They'll be so jealoum over them, that cham in doubt Ich shall not keep Jack my boy till seven years go about.

Jealous (dʒeˈləs), a. Forms: a. 3-4 *gelus* (e, 4-*os*, 4-5-*ows*, 4-6-*ous* (e, 5-*uce*, 6 *gealous*. B. 4-5 *ielus*, 4-7-*ous* (e, 6-*ose*, (-*oux*); 6-7 *iealous* e, 7- *jealous*. γ. 5 *ielius*, 6-*ious*, -*yus*, -*yous*, 6-7 *iealous*. δ. 4-6 *ialous* (e, 6-*ouss*. ε. 5-6 *ioleyce*, -*yous*, -*ious*, -*yus*, *ioyluse*. [ME. *gelos*, etc., a. OF. *gelos* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), mod. F. *jalous*, -*ouse*, = Pr. *gelos*, It. *geloso*, Sp. *zeloso* -late L. *zelos-us*, f. late L. *zel-us* a. Gr. *zēlos* emulation, zeal, jealousy: see -ous. The Romanic *f* or *ge* for Gr. *z*, shows the analysis of Gr. *z* as dz, dz, dj, di, evidenced in other words, in late L.]

† 1. Vehement in feeling, as in wrath, desire, or devotion: a. Wrathful, furious (*rare*); b. Devoted, eager, zealous. Obs.

1382 *WYCLIF Deut.* xxix. 20 The woodnes of hya [the Lord] shal wax feers, and gelows agens that man. 1535 *COVERDALE Ezech.* li. 18, I will be gelous to cleue unto the thinge yf is good. 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) 1 *Kings* xix. 10, I hru be very ielous for the Lord God of hoste. 1661 *MARVELL Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 66 Mr. Recorder and Mr. Vaux, persons as jealous in your service as I mysele.

† 2. Ardently amorous; covetous of the love of another, fond, lustful. Obs. (But cf. 4.)

a. 1430 *Syr Gener.* 1070 The Quene had a ful licorous eye And a hert ful amorous; On Genetides she wax gelous. 1555 *BRAFDON in Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlv. 130, I sawe certayne letters sent from th' Emprour... wherin was contayned these privities... the good simple Quene is so jelous over my sonne... we shall make her agree vnto all our requestes [etc.].

3. Zealous or solicitous for the preservation or well-being of something possessed or esteemed; vigilant or careful in guarding; suspiciously careful or watchful. Const. of (*for*, *over*).

1387-8 *T. Usk Test. Love* iii. v. (Skeat) l. 38 Some maner of jelousy, I wol wet is euer redy in al the hertes of my trow seruantes, as thus: to be jelous over him self, lest he be cause of his owne disease. 1526 *TINDALE 2 Cor.* xi. 2, I am gelous over you with godly jelousy. 1555 *POLE in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 192 Myn helth... wherof I am the more jelous now then I am commonly at other tymes. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* II. xiv. (1848) 142, I am... brought... to set a high Value upon Health, and be a very Jealous Preserver of so great a Blessing. 1738 *WESLEY Ps.* xiii. vii. Be jelous for thy glorious Name. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xvii. The chief is young, and jealous of his rank. 1888 *IRVINE Amer. Commun.* I. xxv. 378 The people, jealous of their hardly-won liberties.

4. Troubled by the belief, suspicion, or fear that the good which one desires to gain or keep for oneself has been or may be diverted to another; resentful towards another on account of known or suspected rivalry: a. in love or affection, esp. in sexual love: Apprehensive of being displaced in the love or good-will of some one; distrustful of the faithfulness of wife, husband, or lover. Const. of, arch. *over* (the beloved person, or the suspected rival); also of (the attentions of another, etc.).

a. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1075 He was so gelus of his wive, That he ne miste... I-so that man with hire speke. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1794 O lauerdschip was bar na strijf, Was naman Ielus of his wif. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 38 Ialous [vrrr. ielous, gelous] he was, and heeld hire narwe in cage For she was yong and wyld and he was old. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xii. xvii. (MS. Bodl.) If. 121 b/1 The Cock... fisteþ for heere [a heel] specialliche as þouge he were Ielous. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 23 She loued hym so moche that she was ielous ouer alle women that he spake with. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Alfonse* (1889) 12 A bynd man whiche had a fayre wyf of the whiche he was moche Ialous. 1502 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* B j, The yellow daffadil, a floure fit for gelous Dottrels, who through the bewtie of their honest wyses grew suspicious. 1611 *BIBLE Num.* v. 30 When the spirit of Ielousie cometh vpon him, and hee be ielous ouer his wif. 1717 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to Cless Mar* 1 Apr. It is impossible for the most ielous husband to know his wif when he meets her. 1819 *BYRON Juan* i. clv. So young a husband's ielous fears. 1888 *MISS BRADDON Fatal* Three i. iii. Mrs. Fausset... had been ielous of the new-comer, and resentful of her intrusion from the outset.

b. in respect of success or advantage: Apprehensive of losing some desired benefit through the rivalry of another; feeling ill-will towards another on account of some advantage or superiority which he possesses or may possess; grudging, envious. Const. of (the person, or the advantage).

c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W. Prol.* 331 For hate or for Ielous ymagynyng. c. 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 32 Alle were ialous of him. But Iason neuer thought on none of them. 1503 B. *GOUGE Eglogs* vii. (Arb.) 59 You iudge but of malicious hart, and of a Ialous Brayne. c. 1601 *SIR C. HATTON in Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 2 My many ielous observers prevent my presence. a. 1732 *ATTERBURY Serm.* Isa. xl. 22 (Seager) It is certain that they looked upon it with a ielous eye. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* xliii. III. 289 Several of the leading persons in the state were ielous of his glory. 1897 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 152 The Church was, as early as 1254, becoming ielous of the civil law.

c. In biblical language, said of God: Having a love which will tolerate no unfaithfulness or defection in the beloved object.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 90 Vnderstond, ancre... hwas spuse þu ert; & bu he is gelus of alle þine lates. 1382 *WYCLIF Exod.* xx. 5, I forsothe am the Lord thy God, strong gelows [1388 a stronge gelouse luyere]. 1535 *COVERDALE Ibid.* For I the Lorde thy God am a gelouse God. — *Josh.* xiv. 19 He is an holy God, mightie, and gelous, which spareth not youre transgressions and synnes. 1617 *MOYSSON Itin.* iii. 6 Our very God is in a good sence said to be ielous... you shall ever find the chastest Women, desiring an husband vertuously ielous. 1853 *MAURICE Proph. & Kings* vii. 119 God is contemplated as ielous over his people.

5. Suspicious; apprehensive of evil, fearful. Const. of, or with subord. clause. Now dial.

c. 1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 921 A man doutfull and suspect of jelous (*soupeconus*). 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 800 Let not the ielous daie behold that face. 1607 *MIDDLETON Five Gallants* i. i. My master is very ielous of the pestilence. 1622 *WITHER Mistr. Philar.* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 420 Never did the ielous'st ear any muttering rumour hear. a. 1639 *WOTTON in Relig.* (1651) 524 The ielous Trout, that low did lie, Rose at a wel-dissembled Flie. 1755 *B. MARTIN Mag. Arts & Sc.* III. xiii. 398, I am ielous of some baneful Experiment to follow. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, *Jealous*, apprehensive, ready to anticipate something... more or less unpleasant in its nature.

† b. Doubtful, mistrustful. Obs.

1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* i. ii. 162 That you do loue me, I am nothing ielous. 1682 *SCARLETT Exchanges* 216 When... the Acceptant afterwards repents, and is ielous whether the Drawer will really accept of his Re-draughts.

6. Suspiciously vigilant against, or to prevent, something (expressed or understood); vigilant in scrutinizing.

1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commw.* (1602) 215 They are very ielous to shew themselves fearful or base minded in worde or deede. 1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eronencia* 51 The Princesse... was ielous lest her grieft (for her brother's death) should grow to be displeased with her, for adventuring her selfe to the gust of a curious sight. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* I. i. 499 They were very ielous of any Popish person to become her husband. 1797 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian* lxi. (1824) 641 He examined with a ielous eye the emotions he witnessed. 1843 *Poe Purloined Let.* Wks. 1864 I. 268 The most ielous scrutiny of the microscope. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 549 Measures [of weight, etc.] were subject to ielous supervision.

b. *transf.* Requiring suspicious or careful vigilance; delicate, ticklish. † Obs.

1600 *E. BLOUNT tr. Conestaggio* 127 The difficultie... to finde a trustee person in so dangerous and ielous a cause as this is. 1674 *MARVELL Rel. Transp.* I. 267 Nor shall I dwell too long upon so ielous or impertinent a subject.

† 7. *Jealous glass*, an old name for glass which is translucent, but cannot be seen through: see *quots.*, and cf. *JALOUSIE*. Obs.

1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 153 *Jealous Glass*... is a sort of wrinkled Glass of such a Quality, that one cannot distinctly see what is done on the other side of it. 1726 *R. NEVE Builder's Dict.* s.v. *Glass*, This Jealous Glass... is commonly used in and about London, to put into the lower Lights... where the Windows are low against the Street. [1879 *Century Birmingham Libr.* 32 A curious question arose [in 1821] as to the use of 'jealous glass' in the windows towards the bank, as provided by the original lease.]

8. *Comb.*, as *jealous-headed*, -*eyed*, etc.

1679 *M. RUSSEN Further Discov.* *Bees* 122 To answer these jealous-headed persons. 1704 *STEELE Lying Lover* ii. i. 1719 *Savage Love in Veil* i. i. 9 Some jealous pated Father or Brother must interfere. 1815 *Woman's Will* ii. i. 1 I am told he is a cursed silly, jealous-pated fellow.

† **Jealouse**, v. Obs. or dial. Also 7 *jealouze*, 9 *jealous*. [ad. F. *jalouser*, with spelling conformed to *JALOUSIE*. Now chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* and spelt *JALOUSE*, q.v.] *trans.* To suspect (a thing or person); to have a suspicion that: see *JALOUSE* v. 2.

1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* xiv. It was jealoused that they were too familiar with them. 1682 *FLAYEL Fear* 32 A guilty conscience... distrusts all, doubts and jealouseth all. 1703 *D. WILLIAMSON Serm. bef. Gen. Assembly Edinburgh* 48 With attestations justly jealoused. 1718 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 377 But I jealouse, if the Lord take him away, it will be so sudden. 1721 *Wodrow Suffer. Ch. Scot.* I. 7 The Brethren... did very much fear and jealouse Mr. James Sharp. 1827 *CARLYLE in Froude Life* (1882) I. xxii. 430 Will you be good neighbours or bad? I cannot say... I jealouse you. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'I jealons'd it'.

Hence † *Jealoused ppl. a.*, suspected.

1695 *J. SAGE Article* Wks. 1844 I. 268 She assisted the Scottish subjects against their native Sovereign (her jealoused competitor).

† **Jealous-hood**. So printed in the 4th Folio of *Shakespeare* (1685), and taken by some as a single word, with the sense 'jealousy'.

All the quartos and the first three folios have the two words *jealous hood*, which is presumably the true reading; old *Capulet*, in applying the phrase to his wife, either using *hood* as the type of the female head, or alluding to the use of a hood as a disguise for a jealous spy. Cf. the personal application of *chaperon*; also *mad-cap*, *sty-boots*, etc.

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iv. iv. 13 A ielous hood, a ielous hood [1685 *jealous-hood*]. Now follow, what there? 1846 *WORCESTER, Jealous-hood*, Jealousy *Shak.* So later Dicts.

Jealously (dʒeˈləsli), adv. [f. *JEALOUS* a. + -ly 2.] In a jealous manner.

† 1. Zealously, eagerly. Obs.

1388 *WYCLIF Joel* ii. 18 The Lord lonyde gelousli his lond. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasm. Par. Gal.* iv. Cc ij b, Some ielously wooue you and as it were enuiyng at me, labor to wyne your fauor.

2. In a way characterized by jealousy (in mod. senses); with watchful care for preservation; with apprehension of rivalry, or (*esp.*) of loss or damage. 1718 *STAVES Whitgift* iii. xliii. He had always hoped that her Majesty's safety... should be jealously preserved. a. 1788 *MICKLE Siege Marseilles* iii. v. He stamps the ground; then jealously casts round his burning eyes, as if he fear'd his thoughts Were listen'd to. 1857 *KEBLE Enchar. Adorat.* 31 Surely it is natural that we should... jealously guard them, and scrupulously make the most of them. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 29 They were doubtless jealously watched.

† 3. Suspiciously, distrustfully. Obs. (exc. dial.)

1628 *DICKEY Voy. Medit.* 84 But seeing they wrought jealously of me. (Still common dialectally.)

Jealousness. Now rare. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality of being jealous; jealousy; suspicion.

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 88 Chana, pat is gelousnes. 1382 — *Num.* v. 15 If the spirit of gelousnes stire the man agens his wif. — *Song Sol.* viii. 6 Strong is as deth looue, hard as helle ielousnesse. c. 1420 *AVOUE. Arth.* lxiv. Of ielousnes be thou bold. a. 1626 *BACON War with Spain* in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 135 Not out of umbrages, light jealousy, apprehensions afar off, but out of clear foresight of imminent danger. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* June 141 Jealousness does not seem to be the distinguishing feature of Louise's early training.

† **Jealoustie**. Obs. [from OF. type **jalouset*, f. *jalous*, -ouse: see -TY.] Jealousy; zeal.

1382 *WYCLIF Num.* v. 15 The sacrifice of geloustie it is. — *Ps.* lxxviii(i). 5 Shal he tend vp as fyr thy ieloustie? — *Isa.* lix. 17 Couered with the mantil of ieloustie.

Jealousy (dʒeˈləsi). Forms: a. 3-5 *gelusie*, -*usy*, 4-6 *gelosie*, -*usy* (e, -*ousie*, -*ousy* (e, 5-*owsye*, -*ozye*, 6 *gelacy*), *gealosie*, -*osy* (e, -*ousy*. β. 4 *ielesye*, 4-7 *ielousie*, -*ousy*, 4-5 -*ousye*, 5-*acy*, 5-6 -*osy* (e, 6 -*usy*, -*owsy*); 6-7 *iealousie*, -*sy*, 7- *jealousy*. γ. 4 *ialusy* (e, 4-6 -*ousie*, -*ousye*, 6 -*owaye*. δ. 5 *iolesye*. [a. OF. *gelosie*, *jalousie* (=Pr. and It. *gelosia*), f. *gelos* *JEALOUS*: see -Y.] The quality of being jealous.

† 1. Zeal or vehemence of feeling against some person or thing; anger, wrath, indignation. Obs.

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 25 Pe gelousy [1382 *WYCLIF Wisd.* v. 18 *ieloustie*] of Him schal tak armor, & arme be crature to venge Him on be wickid. 1535 *COVERDALE Deut.* xxix. 20 His wrath and gelousy shall smoke over such a man. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* lxxix. 5 How long, Lord, wilt thou be angry, for euer? shall thy ielousie burne like fire? 1649 *Br. REYNOLDS Hosea* i. 32 The Lord shewing the jealousy of his Justice.

† 2. Zeal or vehemence of feeling in favour of a person or thing; devotion, eagerness, anxiety to serve. Obs.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 165 He hadde a manere gelozye To hys marchantes, and lowede hem hartelye. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 170b/1 The luge wyste not who had wrong for the ialousye of Iustye that he had. *Ibid.* 442/1 The swete percepcyon of thy precious body whiche by Ialousye of loue I doo take be to me eschewing of dampnacoon. 1565 *T. STAPLETON Forr. Faith* 20 This shall the gelousy of the Lorde of Hostes bringe to passe.

3. Solicitude or anxiety for the preservation or well-being of something; vigilance in guarding a possession from loss or damage.

1387-8, 1526 [see *JALOUSIE* a. 3]. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commw.* (1602) 100 A citie holden by the Genoise, with great ielousie, by reason of the neighborhood of the great Duke. 1639 *T. BRUCIS tr. Camus Mor. Relat.* 160 Of a

love intirely pure, and . . with a holy jealousy of the protection of her integrity. 1738 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* Ded. 23 There is a plain and real Difference between Jealousy and Distrust. . . Men may be jealous, on Account of their Liberties, and I think They ought to be so, even when They have no immediate Distrust that the Persons, who govern, design to invade them. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. (Bohn) 11. 83 The jealousy of every class to guard itself, is a testimony to the reality they have found in life.

4. The state of mind arising from the suspicion, apprehension, or knowledge of rivalry: a. in love, etc.: Fear of being supplanted in the affection, or distrust of the fidelity, of a beloved person, esp. a wife, husband, or lover.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1896 But where þe wyfe hap gelousye, Per þeþ wrds grete and hye. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurentius* 698 Þe feynd. . . gert hym fal In Ialusye, Venand his wyf had mysdone Thyf a sunge knyght. c1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 441 The fyr of Ialousie [vrr. ielusye, gelousie, gelesie, Ielousie, -sye] vñ sterre With Inne his brest and hente him by the herte. 1432-50 *Tr. Higden* (Rolls) IV. 349 For contempne of vice of iolysye. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* viii. 6 Loue is mightie as the death, and gelousy as the hell. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* v. 29 This is the law of ielousies, when a wife goeth aside to another in stead of her husband. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 170 ¶ 2 Jealousy is that Pain which a Man feels from the Apprehension that he is not equally beloved by the Person whom he entirely loves. 1871 DALE *Ten Commandm.* ii. 63 Jealousy is but the anger and pain of injured and insulted Love.

b. in respect of success or advantage: Fear of losing some good through the rivalry of another; resentment or ill-will towards another on account of advantage or superiority, possible or actual, on his part; envy, grudge.

c1425 LYDGATE *Assembly of Gods* 640 Malyce, Frowardnes, Gret Ielacy. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. xiii. There befelle a Ialousye. . . betwixte kyngye Marke and sir Tristram, for they loued bothe one lady. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* xi. 30 To folowe your godlynes, though it be but euen for enue and malice, as the propertie of them is to be gyuen to a ialowsye. 1650 SIR R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Love C. Warren* v. 21 Lest this warlike Preparation might beget a Ielousy in the minds of princes, his Majesty satisfied them by his Ambassadors. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* 11. (1724) I. 208 This drew a jealousy on me from the Bishops. 1856 W. IRVING *Astoria* 1. 90 There were feuds between the partners themselves, occasioned. . . by jealousy of rank. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. iv. 163 We see traces of strong local diversities, sometimes rising into local jealousies. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* 11. xxv. 232 [Turkey] reckoning on the mutual jealousies of the cabinets.

c. In biblical language, attributed to God: see JEALOUS a. 4 c, and quot. 1860 below.

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 90 Ich am gelus of þe, Synn, mi leofmon, mid muche gelusie. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxiii. 16 They provoked him to ielousie with strange gods. 1622 DONNE *Serms.* I. 34, Ielousie of his ielousie. He will not have his ielousie despised nor forgotten. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 102 'Jealousy' is used. . . in the O. T. of that attribute in God, whereby He does not endure the love of His creatures to be transferred from Him, or divided with Him. *Ibid.* 373 God's jealousy is twofold. It is an intense love, not bearing imperfections or unfaithfulness in that which It loves, and so chastening it; or not bearing the ill-dealings of those who would injure what It loves, and so destroying them.

5. Suspicion; apprehension of evil; mistrust. Now dial. † To have in jealousy: to be suspicious of, suspect, mistrust (*obs.*).

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 722 (*Thise*) Maydenys been I-kept for gelousye Ful streyte lyst they dedyn sum folye. 1523 PACE *Lett. to Hen. VIII* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xi. 22 Against such persons as are had in a jelosie of revolting. 1541 Act 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 24 § 1 Some gelosie of their affection and favor towards their kinsmen. . . hath bene conceyved and had against them. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 323 Sailing. . . without any mistrust or jealousy of Sands. 1702 J. LOGAN in *P. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 82 Through a jealousy of the vessel being crank. 1714 C. TESS *Cowper Diary* (1864) 36 He had some little Jealousy, before he went, that the fine Lady was Lady Harriet Vere. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 264 Some suspicion of the Polparra Fishermen, as having cut away the buoy. . . a jealousy I should not have given way to. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* xi. 119, I judged it was beyond the course of nature they could have any jealousy of where I was.

6. = JALOUSIE.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xviii. 288, I. . . peered through the open jealousies, or blinds, on the scene below.

7. attrib.

1611 BIBLE *Numb.* v. 25 Then the Priest shall take the ielousie offering out of the womans hand. 1899 S. BUTLER *Shaks. Sonn.* 98 The jealousy series must be dated in the spring months of 1885-6.

James. † a. *Obs.* form of the personal name JAMES. b. In mod. use (after Thackeray), a ludicrous name for a liveried footman (pron. dʒɪmz). Hence James-ism *nonce-wd.*, flunkeyism.

c1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Corro.* Ded., To the most high and mightie Prince Ieames, by diuine providence, kinge of Englande, Scotland, Fraunce, and Irelande. *Ibid.* (1728) 22 That is betweene St. James tide and the feast of All Saynts. 1846 THACKERAY (*title*) The Diary of C. James de la Pluche, Esq. 1859 — *Virgin.* xxxvii, James with his cocked hat and long cane, [is] passing out of the world. 1875 JAS. GRANT *One of the '60s'* xv, She and her family . . . attended by a tall 'James' in plush. 1883 *Athenæum* 13 Oct. 459† 'Students of the social history and manners of courts'—which seems to be the latest modern euphemism for 'James-ism' in literature.

Jean (dʒɛn). Forms: a. 6 ieen, iene, ge(a)ne, ieane, ieayne, ienne, 7 ieine, 7-jean;

B. 7-jeane. [app. the same as ME. *Gene*, *Jene*, *Jeyne*, *Jayne*, *Jane*, in OF. *Janne*s, mod. F. *Gènes*, med. L. *Janua*, Genoa, a city of Italy; cf. JANE, a coin of Genoa, and GEANE.]

†1. = GEANE, Genoa; attrib. = GENOESE. *Obs.*

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 262 Cables. . . of Jeane making. c1524 *Church. Acc. St. Mary Hill, London* (Nichols 1797) 127 A carpet of Jeane making. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* ii. 59 Some horsmen vse that bytt, which wee call the Bastonet or Ieine bytt, which is made with . . great rough rings, made high like wheeles.

2. A twilled cotton cloth; a kind of fustian.

Orig. *jene* (ge(a)ne, geanes) *fustian*, shortened to *jeanes*, *jean*, etc. The form *Jeans* is used in U.S.

a. 1567 in *Swayne Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 113, ij yerdes of Jene fustyan. 1575 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 233, vij. yerds of geanes fustian. . . xvj yerds of geane fustian. 1577 *Ibid.* 269, ij yerds of whitt geanes. 1589 in H. Hall *Soc. Edit. Age* (1886) 210 Gene fustian. 1589 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary XXXII.* 78 White Jennes, iijjs. vjd. 1622 *Househ. Bks. Ld. W. Howard* (Beck *Drapers' Dict.*), A quarter of jean for my Ladie's stockings, 3d. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 427, 2 pieces ¾ yard wide white jean. 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. Leigh, Considerable manufactures, particularly of fine jeans. 1862 in *Bryant & Gay Hist. U. S.* (1880) IV. 531 A million yards of jeans. c1885 *Weldon's Pract. Needlework* IV. 3/1 Executed . . on a ground of white satin jean.

b. 1612 *Two Noble K.* iii. v, You most coarse freeze capacities, Ye Jane judgments [Dyce reads 'Jane'] 1662 *Stat. Ireland* (1765) II. 407 Fustians called janes. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 164 A new suit of olive janc.

b. pl. Garments of this material.

1879 *Birmingham Weekly Post* 26 Apr. 2/7 The cook, in his spotless 'jeans,' made the usual enquiry.

c. attrib. and Comb. Made of jean, as *jean cap*, *coat*, *trousers*, etc. Also *jean-clad*, *-jacketed* adjs.

1801 T. S. SURR *Splendid Misery* II. 141 Habited in. . . a jean grey frock. 1858 LYTTON *What Will He do?* i. i, 'You are a keen observer', said he of the jean cap. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 132 The jeans-clad mountaineers. *Ibid.*, A leather belt girded his brown jeans coat.

Jeand(e), jeant(e), *obs.* ff. GIANT. **Jeopard**, *obs.* f. JEOPARD v. **Jear**, *-e*, *obs.* f. JEER sb. 1

Jeast, *obs.* f. GIST sb. 2 and v., JEST sb. and v. c1567 in *Hist. Northumbld.* (1899) V. 201 In the springe tyme. . . they have ther cattell jeasted in Shilbottell-wood.

Jeat(e), *obs.* form of JET.

Jeand(e), jeant(e), *obs.* forms of GIANT.

Jebat, *jebbet*, *jebet*, etc., *obs.* ff. GIBBET.

Jeberd, *Jeblet*, *obs.* ff. JEOPARD, GIBLET.

Jebsite (dʒeˈbɪtsɪt). Name of a tribe of Canaanites, dispossessed of Jerusalem by David. In 17th c., a nickname for Roman Catholics, esp. Jesuits.

1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* i. 21 Ye Ichusites [Wyclif Iebuse, Iebusei] dwelt amonge the children of Ben Jamin at Ierusalem vnto this daye. 1583 FULKE *Defence* (1843) 568 Your Jebsites, that must be called 'fathers'. 1604 *Supplic. Masse-Priests* Cvij, Henry Sammier a Iebusite disguised in the habit of a souldier. 1681 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achit.* 213 And proves the King himself a Jebsite.

Hence **Jebsite v.**, **Jebsitic**, *-itical*, *-itish* a.

1608 A. WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 62 The desperate plot. . . Iebusited by that wicked seede and seminarie of Satan. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 18 Ignatius and his Colony of Iesuites. . . that Iebustistical societie. 16. . . SEMPELL *Pick Tooth for Pope* in *Harp. Renfrewshire* Ser. ii. (1873) 8 Your Jebsitish Jesuits. 1681 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achit.* 663 And suited to the temper of the times, Then groaning under Jebsitick crimes. 1898 E. S. WALLACE *Jerusalem* i. 20 The Jebsutic occupation was of later date.

The Jebsutic occupation was of later date.

Jebytt, *obs.* form of GIBBET.

Jecimin, *-my*, *obs.* ff. JASMINE, JESSAMY.

† **Jecorary**, a. *Obs.* rare. [ad. F. *jécoraire* (Cotgr.), f. L. *jeccur*, *jecor*- liver: see -ARY.] Belonging to the liver; hepatic.

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Confit.* i. 14 To Breathe the Jecorary, or Cephalick Vein. *Ibid.* vi. 181 The place must be the right jecorary vein.

† **Jectigation**. *Obs.* [a. F. *jectigation* 'wagging, shrugging' (Cotgr.), f. med. L. *jectigare*, f. *fact*-, *ject*-, ppl. stem of L. *jacere* to throw.] A wagging, a tremulous movement.

a1693 UROUHAUT *Rabelais* iii. xix. 159 With various Jectigation of his Fingers, and other Gesticulations. *Ibid.* iii. xlv. 370 Shrugging of the Shoulders, and Jectigation of the whole Body. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Jectigation*, a Trembling or Palpitation felt in the Pulse of a sick Person. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* [as a term anciently used] . . . jectigation.

Jectour, variant of JETTER, *Obs.*

Jedge, variant of JUDGE *Sc.*, *Obs.*

Jee (dʒɛ), v. *Sc.* [Origin obscure: cf. GEE v.]

1. *intr.* To move, to stir; to move to one side; to move to and fro (quot. 1727).

1727 RAMSAY *Bessy Bell & Mary G.* iv, Our fancies jee between you twas, Ye are sic bonny lasses. 1789 ROSS *Heleneor* (ed. 3) 60 She never jee'd [ed. 1768 budg'd], till he was out o' sight. 1866 J. LUMSDEN *Poems* 123 A gloom fell owre the hame when Willie jeed awa.

2. *trans.* To cause to move, to move; to move aside, shift, or displace slightly.

1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* iv. 224 Wha wi' havins jees his bonnet. 1825-30 JAMIESON, 'Ye're no able to jee it; You cannot move it. 1838 J. STRUTHERS *Poetic T.* 81 A lassie . . . Staw up our stair Syne jee't the door.

Jee, sb. *Sc.* [f. prec. vb.] 'A move, motion' (Jam. 1880). On the jee: off the straight, AJEE.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 560 You canna gie your head a jie to the ae side, without [etc.]. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* xxiii. 276 To set you on the jee.

Jee, *adv.* and *int.* a. The verb-stem used adverbially or as an exclamation: see JEE v. 1 (*Sc.*).

b. = GEE *int.*, a word of command to a horse.

1785 BURNS *Vision* i. vii, When click! the string the snick did draw; And jee! the door gaed to the wa'. 1880 JAMIESON, *Jee, jee-up*, a call to a horse to move. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 137 Only the creak of the gibbets Or waggoner's jee.

Jeel (dʒɛl), sb. 1 *Sc.* Variant of GEILL, jelly.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Election Poems* (1845) 40 There whang his creams and jeels wi' life that day. 18. . . *Song, Jenny's Bawbee* (Jam. Suppl.), His suit he press'd sae weel, That Jenny's heart grew saft as jeel.

So **Jeel v. Sc. intr.** [F. *geler*], to set as jelly, to congeal, to 'jell'.

1896 IAN MACLAREN *Kate Carnegie* 205 Setting saucers of black jam upon the window-sill to 'jeel'.

Jeel, sb. 2 *I. of Man.* [Manx *jeeyl*, *jeuill*, *jeell*, Ir. *dioghbbail* damage, loss, OIr. *diqbail* diminution.] Damage; mischief.

1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxiii. 147 We came out to sea just to help you out of this jeel 1890 — *Boundman* xxii. 11. 279 In all this jeel with the girl and the Governor.

Jeer (dʒɪə), sb. 1 *Naut.* Forms: 5 iere, 7 ieare, ieere, 7-8 gear, 8-9 geer, jeer, 7-jeer. [Origin unascertained.] Tackle for hoisting and lowering the lower yards. (Usually in pl.)

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 188 Jeres for the Mayne takell. *Ibid.* 206 There is employed . . . iij hausers of vj yneh compas for making of ij mayne liftes and a mayne Jere. 1626 CART. SMITH *Accid. Eng. Seamen* 15 The cat harpings, a Ieare, leatch lines. 1672 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* 9 Sept., Captain Fowles comander of his Ma^{ty} Ann was dismissed from his comande for beatinge one M^r Muirfield comander of a collier at the Jers. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 34 He was lash'd to the Main-Geers and drub'd. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 87, I caused him to be brought to the gears, with a halter about his neck, and be soundly whipped. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* ii. 320 Jers, lifts, and brails, a seaman each attends. c1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 24 How will you reeve the jeers? They are usually rove with a reeving line, a becket is fitted in one end of the reeving line, and both ends of the jeers.

b. Comb., as *jeer-bitt*, *-block*, *-capstan*, *-pulley*.

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 203 Jere polyes with a shyver of Brasse. 1626 CART. SMITH *Accid. Eng. Seamen* 13 A Ieare capsterne is only in great ships to hoysse their sayles. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Jeer*, or *Jeer-Kope*, a piece of Hawser made fast to the Main-Vard and Fore-Vard in great Ships, its use being to help to hoise up the Yard. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 8 The straps of the fore jeer blocks breaking, the fore-yard came down. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Jeer-bitts*, those to which the jeers are fastened and belayed.

Jeer (dʒɪə), sb. 2 Forms: see JEER v. [f. next.]

1. An act of jeering; a derisive speech or utterance; a scoff, flout, gibe, taunt.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. iv.* i, *Fitt.* Madrigall, a ieere! *Mad.* I know. 1642 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 82 [Lord Hotham] sending y^e town a jeer y^e w^a he comes he finds y^e still in their beds. 1659 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. vii. 159 An impudent and unreasonable jeer, 'Had Zimri peace that slew his Master?' 1686 AGLONBY *Painting Illustr.* 145 Half afraid he had put a Jeer upon him, and that he should be Laughed at. 1729 SWIFT *Grand quest. deated* 187 But the Dean, if this secret should come to his ears, Will never have done with his gibes and his jeers. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* i. ii. 366 With his savage jeers. 1880 SPUROON *F. Ploughm.* *Pict.* 16 A blow is much sooner forgotten than a jeer.

† b. The action of jeering; mockery, scoffing, derision. *Obs.*

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 388 The statue of the Sun . . . a Spaniard took and gam'd away in a night, whereupon one said by way of jeer, that he had plaid away the Sun before he was up. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 4 With the utmost contempt of Jeere, Disdain, and Indignation. 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Bosq's Accompl. Woman* 1. 228 Socrates was naturally given to jeer and railing.

† 2. *Phr.* In a jeer, (?) in a huff, in a pet. *Obs.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Cicero* (1895) V. 341 This Nepos . . . being Tribune, left in a geere [ed. 2 iear] the exercise of his office, and went into Syria to Pompey, upon no occasion: and as fondly againe he returned thence upon a sodaine.

3. attrib. and Comb.

1633 SHIRLEY *Triumph Peace* 266 Yet there be some . . . mean to show Themselves Jeer majors: some tall critics have Planted artillery and wit-murderers. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 363 That he may have the benefit of his own jeer-jeers to himself.

Jeer (dʒɪə), v. Forms: 6 geare, gyre, gyere,

6-7 geere, giere, 7 geer, jeer (e, jeere, 7-jeer.

[Origin unascertained: appears c1550.

(Among derivations which have been suggested, are Ger. *scheren* to shear, fig. to plague, tease, vex (cf. Du. *gekscheren* 'to shear the fool', to jest, banter); Du. *giere* 'stridre, strepere' (Kilian), 'to cry, to roar, or bray' (Hexham); 'cum stridore et strepitu aliquid illudere' (Junius); both of these show some similarity of sense, but, phonologically, *jeer* could only be an illiterate corruption of either. On the French side *giere*, in Norman patois 'grimaces, affectations hypocritiques', in Rouchi 'tromperie, mauvaie plaisanterie', has been suggested as allied; but it is obvious that this is inadequate to account for the Eng. verb. A suggestion that *jeer* may have originated in an ironical use of *cheer* is plausible and phonetically feasible (cf. JASS, JAWN), but lies beyond existing evidence.)

1. *intr.* To speak or call out in derision or mockery; to scoff derisively. *Const. at.*

1553 [implied in JEERER]. 1561 [see JEERING *vbl.* sb. 1.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* 111. 1146/2 Some papists resorted

thither to geere at him, some of his friends to mourne for him. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 264 b. Therefore this Portingall Pasquill doth geere at Haddon by way of mockage. 1590 SPENSER *P. O.* II. vi. 21 But when he saw her toy, and gibe, and geare, And passe the bonds of modest merimake, Her dalliance he despis'd. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 430 Ishmael giereeth at Isaac. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. v. 125 Smile good Reader, but doe not Jeer at my curiosity herein. 1771 GRAY *Char. Christ Cross Row*, Here Grubstreet Geese presume to joke and Jeer. 1887 *Spectator* 21 May 675/1 The meeting only jeered at him, and he was unable to make his voice heard.

2. *trans.* To address or treat with scornful derision; to deride, flout, openly mock or scoff at.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 22 Yea, dost thou ieere & flout me in the teeth? 1633 PRYNN *Histrio-m.* Ep. Ded., Do they not deride and jeare religion? c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) II. lxx. 108, I am heere for my good qualities as your cousin Fortescue geer'd me not long since. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. ii. Some odd humours . . for which John would Jeer her. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 190, I Jeer my weakness, painfully repent. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xli. 351 The mob pelted him and jeered him by his assumed name of King Arthur.

3. *quasi-trans.* To drive (into, out of, etc., something) by jeering.

1661 FULLER *Worthies, Staffordsh.* (1662) III. 47 A Fool of Mans making, Jeered into it by general Division. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 5 So far from being Jeered out of our religion, that (etc.). 1810 TANNAHILL *Poet. Wks.* (1846) 20 I'll Jeer my ancient woore home. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* VIII. 88 They would Jeer me off the stand.

Jeerer (dʒiˈeərə). Forms: see JEER v.; also 6 girar. [f. JEER v. + -ER.] One who jeers or calls out in derision; a mocker, scoffer.

1553 in Strype *Ecol. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xi. 28 All ar not gyers and mockers. 1564 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) A iv. Such girars now be, who seeming to contemne all things, become themselves a contempt to all men. 1569 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 2105 Henry Smith . . beyng now a foule gierer and a scornfull scorner of that religion which before he professed . . strangled himselfe. 1637 JACKSON *Treat. God's Forewarn.* Wks. 1844 VI. 131 He . . doth either Jeer our Saviour or make him to be a Jeerer of the sons of affliction. 1837 MAJOR RICHARDSON *Brit. Legion* III. (ed. 2) 61 The grumbler and the Jeerer sat side by side upon the road.

Jeering (dʒiˈeərɪŋ), *vb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb JEER; the utterance of derisive mockery; scoffing.

1561 BR. COX *Let. to Parker* in Strype *Parker* II. viii. (1711) 109 What rejoicing and Jeering the Adversaries make. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. iv.* I. Call you this Jeering! I can play at this. 1744 RAMSAY *Thru the Wood* II. Their Jeering ga'es at my heart w'a knell. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* II. (1880) 27 These Jeerings of the townsfolk reached his ears as he passed along the streets.

Jeering, *pp.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That jeers; scornfully mocking, derisively scoffing.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 258 b. Here is no want of any thing nowe, but of some gyering Gnat, which may lowt this Thraso out of hys painted coat. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1812 Esteemed . . As seelie Jeering Idiots are with Kings. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. ii. Such petulant, Jeering gamsters that can spare No . . subject from their jest. 1764 LLOYD *Hare & Tort.* Poems 37 Friend tortoise, quoth the Jeering hare, Your burthen's more than you can bear. 1828 CARLVE *Misc. Goethe* (1872) II. 198 Even in these trivial, Jeering, withered, unbelieving days.

Jeeringly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a Jeering manner; in the way of scornful derision.

1637 LAUD *Sp. Star-Chamber* 14 June 56 The King and his Chappell are most Jeeringly and with scorne abused. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) III. liv. 76 He Jeeringly advises him not to be too much cast down.

† **Jeery**, a. Obs. rare. [f. JEER sb.2 + -Y.] Of the nature of a Jeer; scornfully derisive.

1606 DEKKER *Seven Sinnes* VII. (Arb.) 44 The Courtiers gues you an open scoffe, ye clown a secret mock, the Citizen . . a Jeery frump.

Jeet, obs. form of JET.

Jeff (dʒef), sb. *Circus slang.* A rope.

1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* vi. Tight-Jeff or Slack-Jeff, it don't much signify; it's only tight-rope and slack-rope.

Jeff, v. *Printers' slang.* *intr.* 'To throw or gamble with quadrats as with dice' (Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 1888).

1888 *Amer. Humorist* (Farmer), He never set any type except in the rush of the last day, and then he would smouch all the poetry, and leave the rest to Jeff for the solid takes.

Jefferisite (dʒeˈfərisaɪt). *Min.* [Named 1866, after W. W. Jefferis, of Westchester, Pennsylvania: see -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, iron, and magnesium, in foliated crystals, like mica, exfoliating in a remarkable manner when heated.

1866 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* Ser. II. XLI. 248 Jefferisite, a new mineral species. 1890 *Ibid.* Ser. III. XL. 455 The analogies between kerrite and Jefferisite are perfectly clear.

Jeffersonian (dʒeˈfənsiən), a. and sb. *U.S. Hist. and Politics.* [f. the name of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States 1801 to 1809.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to President Jefferson, or holding the political doctrines held by or attributed to him (now called DEMOCRATIC, q.v.).

1856 OLSTED *Slave States* 302 A resolute determination . . not to be driven from the Jeffersonian creed upon Slavery. 1888 *Bayce Amer. Commu.* II. III. liii. 333 One of these two parties carried on, under the name of Democrats, the dogmas and traditions of the Jeffersonian Republicans. *Ibid.* 342 In applying Jeffersonian doctrines the slaveholders stopped when they came to a black skin.

B. *sb.* A supporter or follower of Jefferson; an adherent of the political doctrines held by or attributed to him; a Democrat.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) I. 91 The Jeffersonians were eager for discriminations against England. 1888 *Bayce Amer. Commu.* II. III. liii. 326 The Jeffersonians had more faith in the masses and in leaving things alone, together with less respect for authority.

Hence **Jeffersonianism**, the political doctrines held by or attributed to Jefferson.

1876 H. C. LODGE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 137 Ultimately Jeffersonianism must have prevailed, but at the time of its actual triumph it came too soon.

Jeffersonite (dʒeˈfənsaɪt). *Min.* [Named 1822, after President Jefferson: see prec. and -ITE.] A greenish-black variety of pyroxene, containing some zinc and manganese.

1822 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* V. 402 Jeffersonite . . has a great resemblance to pyroxene. 1852 SHEPARD *Min.* 199 Jeffersonite . . abounds in iron and manganese.

Jeg (dʒeg). [With sense 1 cf. JACK sb.1 30; with 2 cf. JEDGE, JADGE.]

† 1. = JACK sb.1 30, a young pike. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. *Lanceron*, a leg, or lacke; a Pickerell thats about a foot long. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. ix. (1737) 246 [in a list of fish, shell-fish, etc.] Jegs.

2. (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Jeg, a templet or gage . . for verifying shapes of parts in gun and gun-stock making.

† **Jegget**. *Obs. rare* = 0.

1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* A jegget [sausage], *Tucetum*, *Jegotte*, obs. form of GIGOT 1.

Jehad: see JIHAD, a Mohammedan religious war.

Je-ho, var. of GEE-HO: in quot. used as sb.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Acc. Gingham's Treat. Scolding Ancients* 25 Like the Je-ho to loitering Horses.

† **Jehovah** (dʒəˈhəʊvə). [The English and common European representation, since the 16th c., of the Hebrew divine name יהוה. This word (the 'sacred tetragrammaton') having come to be considered by the Jews too sacred for utterance, was pointed in the O.T. by the Masoretes, יהוה, with the vowels ' (=ā, ō, ē, of אֱדֹנָי (ādōnāy), as a direction to the reader to substitute ADONAI for the 'ineffable name'; which is actually done by Jerome in the Vulgate translation of Exodus vi. 3, and hence by Wyclif. Students of Hebrew at the Revival of Letters took these vowels as those of the word יהוה (IHUH, JHVH) itself, which was accordingly transliterated in Latin spelling as IeHoVa(H), i.e. *Iehoua(h)*. It is now held that the original name was IaHue(H), i.e. *Jahue(h)*, or with the English values of the letters, *Yahue(h)*, and one or other of these forms is now generally used by writers upon the religion of the Hebrews. The word has generally been understood to be a derivative of the verb יהוה *hāwāh* to be, to exist, as if 'he that is', 'the self-existent', or 'the one ever coming into manifestation'; this origin is now disputed, but no conjectured derivation which has been substituted has found general acceptance.

The following is cited as the first use of the form *Iehoua* (Jehova):—
1506 P. GALATINUS *De Arcanis Cath. Veritatis* II. ff. xlvij, Non enim hę quatuor litterę יהוה si, ut punctatę sunt, legantur, Ioua reddunt: sed (ut ipse optime nosti) Iehoua efficiunt.]
The principal and personal name of God in the Old Testament; in English versions usually represented by 'the LORD'. Hence in modern Christian use, = God, the Almighty.

1530 TINDALE *Exod.* vi. 3, I appeared vnto Abraham Isaac and Jacob an almighty God: but in my name Iehouah [Wyclif Adonay] was I not knowne vnto them. 1539 BIBLE (Great Ps. lxxxiii. 18 They shall know that thou (whose name is Iehoua) art only the most hiest ouer all the earth. 1600 HEYWOOD *Edw. IV.* Author to Bk. 24 If then the world a theater present . . In which Iehove does as spectator sit. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 602 Great are thy works, Jehovah, infinite Thy power. 1738 POPE *Univ. Prayer* 4 Father of All! in ev'ry Age, In ev'ry Clime ador'd, By Saint, by Savage, and by Sage, Jehovah, Jove, or Lord! 1821 BYRON *Cain* I. i. All hail! Jehovah, with returning light, all hail! 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 77 It is better to own ignorance, how this Name of God is pronounced, than to use the name Jehovah, which is certainly wrong, or any other, which can only be conjectural.

B. Examples of recent forms of the word.
1869 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Ewald's Hist. Israel* II. 130 Jehovah alone was the true defence. 1892 MONTEFIORE *Hibbert Lect.* 45 Yahveh, to the Israelite, was emphatically the God of Right. 1899 R. H. CHARLES *Eschatol., Heb., Jew. & Chr.* 8 As the natural God, Yahweh was the invisible Head of the nation.

Hence † **Jehovian**, **Jehovic** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to Jehovah.

† **Jehovism**, the relation of Jehovah to his people and church.

1822 C. WELLS *Stories after Nature* (1891) 218 His inveteracy of purpose was in its depth Satanic, as a saint's is Jehovian. 1872 D. BROWN *Life John Duncan* xl. 228 On this Jehovism Mr. Duncan would at times wax grand. 1884 G. F. PENTECOST *Out of Egypt* iii. 46 As He announced the unspeakable Jehovic name, he at the same time interpreted it.

Jehovist (dʒəˈhəʊvɪst). [I. JEHOV(AH + -IST).]

† 1. One who holds that the vowel-points annexed to the word Jehovah in Hebrew represent the actual vowels of the word; opposed to ADONIST. *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Adonists*, Adonists stands opposed to Jehovists [see also ADONIST].

2. A name applied by Hebraists to the author (or authors) of those non-Deuteronomic parts of the Hexateuch in which the divine name is the word יהוה, rendered 'Jehovah'; opposed to ELOHIST.

Now more usually JAHVIST or YAHVIST, in accordance with more recent notions as to the form of the name.

1844 M. STUART O. T. Canon (1849) § 3. 50 The Jehovist (proh pudor! to form such a sacrilegious appellation) i.e. the one who employs Jehovah [to designate the Godhead]. 1856 DAVINSON *Horne's Introd.* II. 598 A twofold tradition seems to have been worked up by the Jehovist [in Gen. xxxvii. 23-30]. 1862 — *Introd. to O. T.* I. 30 In biographies the difference between the Elohist and Jehovist is remarkable. 1885 tr. *Wellhausen's Hist. Israel* 333 With the Jehovist also the genealogy underlies the narrative as its skeleton.

Hence **Jehovistic** a., of or pertaining to the Jehovist or Jehovists, characterized by the use of the name 'Jehovah'; also (rarely) pertaining to the religion of Jehovah. In both senses more recent writers use JAHVISTIC (or YAHWISTIC).

1841 RYLAND *Hengstenberg on Pentat.* (1847) I. 335 No instance occurs in this chapter [Gen. xii.] where, even in the Jehovistic connection, Elohim is required. 1856 DAVINSON *Horne's Introd.* II. 623 A plan can be discovered in the Jehovistic as well as in the Elohist document. 1885 tr. *Wellhausen in Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 506/2 The second Elohist is preserved only in extracts embodied in the Jehovistic book. 1885 tr. *Wellhausen's Hist. Israel* 91 Not only in the Jehovistic but also in the Deuteronomic legislation the festivals rest upon agriculture.

Jehu (dʒəˈhiu), *humorous*. [In allusion to 2 Kings ix. 20 'the driving is like the driving of Jehu the son of Nimshi, for he driveth furiously'.] a. A fast or furious driver. b. A driver, a coachman.

1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 119 But this new Jehu spurs the hot-mouth'd horse. 1682 S. PORAGE *Medal Rev.* 124 And if these Jehu's who so fiercely drive, In their sinister Arts proceed and thrive. 1694 CONGREVE *Double-Dealer* III. iii. Our Jehu was a hackney-coachman When my lord took him. 1759 GOLDSM. *See No. 5 (Reverie)*. He assured the Coachman that . . his baggage was perfectly light. But Jehu was inflexible. 1826 *Sporting Gloss.* XVII. 243 'Team' and 'Drag' are terms very generally made use of by Gentlemen Jehus. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* II. He admired Gilbert as a Jehu.

c. *attrib. and Comb.*

1755 *Mau* xxxiii. 2 There came behind me a Jehu driver of a phaeton. 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jnrl.* 338 He manages his fiery steeds in a very Jehu-like style.

Hence **Jehu** v., to drive (*trans.* and *intr.*).

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* II. viii. 77 Miss Julia and Mr. Mordaunt Jehuing awa in a chaise and four. 1825 *Examiner* 266/2 He himself was Jehu-ing this four-wheeled carriage.

Jehup v.: see GEE-UP. **Jeig**, obs. Sc. f. JIG.

Jeine, obs. form of JEAN.

Jeistiecor (dʒɪˈstɪkə). Scotch form of JUSTAUCORPS, a close-fitting garment: cf. CHESTICORE.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi. It's a sight for sair een to see a gold-laced jeistiecor in the Ha' garden sae late at e'en.

Jeit, obs. Sc. form of JET.

Jejunal (dʒɪˈdʒʊnəl), a. [f. JEJUN-UM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the jejunum.

1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 619 Jejunal intussusceptions.

† **Jejunation**. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *jejūnātiō-nem* (Tertull.), n. of action from *jejūnāre* to fast.] Fasting, abstinence from food.

1623 COCKERAM, *Jejunation*, fasting. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 445 Restrained to a relenting iejunation. 1658 in PHILLIPS. **Jejunator**. *rare.* [late L., agent-n. from *jejūnāre* to fast.] A faster.

1858 *Earnest Exhort. Chr. Unity* v. 400 The recipients of the Jejunator's acts of bounty.

Jejune (dʒɪˈdʒʊn), a. [ad. L. *jejūn-us* fasting.] † 1. Without food, fasting; hungry. *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ii. § 2 (1622) 199 When their Bellies are distended, and full; yet their appetites are iejune, and empty. 1670 J. BEALE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1162 Poor and jejune people, who are accustomed to drinks almost as weak as water. a 1754 J. McLAURIN *Serm. & Ess.* (1755) 156 That cold, jejune, lifeless frame.

2. Deficient in nourishing or substantial (physical) qualities; thin, attenuated, scanty; meagre, unsatisfying; (of land) poor, barren.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 162 Jejune or limpid water, and nearer the simplicity of its Element. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* v. 146 Those jejune and insipid morsels. 1696 WHISTON *The Earth* IV. (1722) 352 They might never see such a Poor, Jejune, and Degenerate State of the Vegetable Kingdom. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* I. 54 Not from the sable ground expect success; Nor from cretaceous, stubborn and jejune. 1833 J. KENNIE *Alph. Angling* 5 That they [fish] are best pleased with such jejune diet may easily be confuted.

3. Unsatisfying to the mind or soul; dull, flat, insipid, bald, dry, uninteresting; meagre, scanty, thin, poor; wanting in substance or solidity. Said of thought, feeling, action, etc., and esp. of speech or writing; also *transf.* of the speaker or writer. (The prevailing sense.)

1615 (implied in JEJUNELY). 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. i. xiii. Jejune exilities. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* II. 41 A forced and jejune devotion, void of inward life and

love. 1656-63 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.* s.v., When we say of an Orator, Sermon, or any Discourse, that it is *Jejune*, we mean Sorry, paltry, and very dangerous stuff. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind 49* Have employed so much time in such empty and jejune speculations. c1705 BERKELEY *Comm.-pl. Bk. Wks.* 1871 IV. 478 The short jejune way in mathematics will not do in metaphysics. 1758 BLACKSTONE in *Comm.* I. 16 He gives what seems... a very jejune and unsatisfactory reason. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* III. 1. (1872) I. 395 The chroniclers of those times are few and jejune.

† 4. *Jejune gut* : = JEJUNUM. *Obs.*

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Jejune Gut*, the second of the small Guts, so called, because it is frequently empty.

Jejunely (dʒiːdʒʊˈnli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a jejune manner; meagrely, insipidly.

1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-Combe* II. 100 The Knight saw how jejunely his Adversary pleaded for Purgatory. 1665 BOYLE *New Exp. Cold Pref.* Wks. 1772 II. 475 Other learned writers... have handled it exceedingly jejunely. 1805 SYD. SMITH *Elem. Sk. Mor. Philos.* (1850) 170. 1850 SIR H. TAYLOR *Stell. Summer* I. II, And teach us, not jejunely what we are, But what we may be when the Parian block Yields to the hand of Phidias.

Jejuneness (dʒiːdʒʊˈnɪnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being jejune.

1. Deficiency of (physical) substance; thinness, meagreness, attenuation.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 709 The Jejuneness or extreme Communion of Spirits. 1703 *Art Vintners & Wine-Coopers* 5 The grand and proxim Cause seems to be their Jejuneness and poverty of Spirits.

2. Emptiness of interest or intellectually satisfying quality; baldness, meagreness, poverty.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. i. § 41 Many much admiring the jejuneness of his discourse. 1796 BURKE *Lect. to Noble Lord* Wks. VIII. 48 The jejuneness and penury of our municipal law. 1886 STUBBS *Lect. Hist.* xv. 339 The pages of the annalist, where there are any, are so dull that we scarcely complain of their jejuneness.

Jejunery, *nonce-wd.* [f. JEJUNE + -ERY.] Fasting; jejune writing.

1846 LANDOR *Wks.* II. 157/2 For these forty good verses you will pardon, 'After forty days' fasting had remained'. . . Very much like the progress of Milton himself in this jejunery.

Jejunity (dʒiːdʒʊˈnɪti), [ad. L. *jejunitas* emptiness of stomach, fasting, meagreness, f. *jejunus* JEJUNE.] = JEJUNENESS.

1623 COCKERAM, *Jejunitie*, barrenness, or slenderness of stile. 1719 BENTLEY *Epist.*, to S. Clarke 18 Nov., Pray extend your Spartan jejunity to the length of a competent letter. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Dec. 641/1 Criticism... exempt from impertinence and from servility, from jejunity and from fronde.

Jejuno- (dʒiːdʒʊˈno), used as combining form of JEJUNUM, as in *jejuno-duodenal a.*, belonging to the jejunum and the duodenum.

1897 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 591 The jejuno-duodenal orifice is narrowed.

|| **Jejunum** (dʒiːdʒʊˈnəm), *Anat.* Also 6 *jejunum*. [Mediæval application of L. *jejunum*, neuter of *jejunus* JEJUNE a. (sc. *inestinum*). So F. *jejunum* (1541 in *Hatz.-Darm.*.)]

The second part of the small intestine, between the duodenum and ileum, the limits of which, where it passes into the ileum, are ill-defined.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlii. (1495) 158 The seconde subtyll gutte in latyn is callyd jejunum to vnderstonde in englyssh, fastynge, for he is alwaye voyde of mete and drynke, that gutte putteth of al thynges fro it selfe, and holdeth no thyng to his owne fedynge. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Hi v, After this is the gut that hyght jejunum, because it is alwayes emptye for the greute myltitude of messerayke veynes that be aboute it contynually suckynge it. 1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2302 The *cæcum*... red coloured like the jejunum in a Man. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 613 The jejunum occupies the two upper fifths of the small intestine, and the ileum the rest of its extent. It is easy enough to see that such a division is arbitrary and has no sufficient foundation.

|| **Jelab** (dʒeˈlæb). Also *jelib*, *jellab*. [ad. Arab. *جلباب jilyāb* a tunic.] A hooded cloak worn in Morocco.

1849 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* (1850) 170 The jelib, the haick, the barnouse and kaftan. 1889 HALL CAINE *Scapagoat* (1891) I. Introd. 17 His dress was hardly less brilliant—a chocolate jellab over a kaftan of several colours.

Jelacye, *jelesye*, *obs.* forms of JEALOUSY.

Jelefioure, *obs.* form of GILLYFLOWER.

|| **Jelick** (dʒeˈlik, *prop.* yeˈlek). Also *jellick*. [Turkish *يَلِك yelik* waistcoat.] A vest or bodice worn by Turkish women.

1816 R. TULLY *Narr.* 10 *Yrs. Resid. Tripoli* 31 Over it [her chemise] she wore a gold and silver tissue jelick, with coral and pearl buttons, set quite close together down the front. 1821 BYRON *Zuan* II. lxx, Of all the dresses I select Haidée's: She wore two jelicks—one was of pale yellow; . . . With buttons form'd of pearls as large as peas All gold and crimson shone her jelick's fellow.

Jelious, *jeliuus*, *obs.* forms of JEALOUS.

Jell (dʒel), *v.* U. S. *collog.* [Back-formation from JELLY *sb.*] *intr.* To become a jelly; to congeal or jelly.

1830-40 [Remembered by F. Hall]. 1874 MISS ALCOCK *Little Women Wedded* v, She rebelled, resugared, and restrained, but that dreadful stuff wouldn't jell. 1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 823/1 One of the gravest questions in the domestic economy, whether the jelly will 'jell'.

Jellettite (dʒeˈleɪtɪt). *Min.* [Named 1853 after Rev. Prof. Jellett of Dublin: see -ITE.] A green variety of lime-iron garnet.

1853 ARJOHN in *Jrnl. Geol. Soc., Dublin* V. 120 This mineral, which is undoubtedly new, it is proposed to call Jellettite, after the distinguished mathematician through whose means it has been made the subject of chemical and mineralogical examination. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 269 *Jellettite* is green garnet, light or dark, and yellowish-green, from the moraine of the Findel glacier near Zermatt.

Jellico (dʒeˈliko). Also *jeelyco*. Corruption of ANGELICA; applied also to another umbelliferous plant, *Stium helenianum*, of St. Helena.

1853 JOHNSTON *Bot. E. Bord.* 86 *Angelica sylvestris*. *Jeelyco*: Ground-Ash. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Jeelico*, *Angelica sylvestris*. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, 'Jellico', of St. Helena, *Stium helenianum*.

Jellied (dʒeˈliəd), *a.* [f. JELLY *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Turned into jelly; brought to, or having, the consistence of jelly; congealed, coagulated.

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 61 Slimy flood-gates for thicke iellied gore to sluice out by. 1601 [MARSTON] *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 185 Thou'lt serve to make him gellide breaths. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 13 Hydropic Ale... melting down the gelly'd Lympha. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iii, My breath Comes... lighter, and the jellied blood Runs freely thro' my veins.

† 2. Flavoured with jelly, sweet. *Obs.*

a 1638 CLEVELAND *Poems* (1677) 6 Now to the melting Kiss that sips The Jellied Philtre of her Lips; So Sweet there is no Tongue can prayst.

Jellify (dʒeˈlifai), *v.* Also *jellyfy*. [See -FY.]

1. *trans.* To convert into jelly; to reduce to the consistence of jelly.

1806 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 374 My solids seem to be jellified by so much shaking. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cr. Novell* lviii. (1883) 396 A little snake, semi-transparent and jellified. 2. *intr.* To become or turn into a jelly.

1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 201 Soap jellifies, ink turns mouldy.

Hence *Jellified ppl. a.*; also *Jellification*, the action of 'jellifying'.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 1 Nov., A bundle of jellified seaweed. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Sept. 383/2 In process of jellification. 1893 HARDWICH *Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 374 The washing of the jellified emulsion to remove from it the crystallizable salts.

Jellily, *adv.*: see after JELLY *a.*

Jelloid. [f. JELLY: see -OID.] A preparation of some drug in gelatine; a gelatine tablet.

1898 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* V. 514 Little lozenges containing iron, called 'jelloids'.

Jellop, *Jelloped*: see JOLLOP, JOLLOPED.

Jelly (dʒeˈli), *sb.* Forms: 4 *geli*, 5 *gelle*, 5-6 *gele*, *gely*-e, *iely*, 5-9 *gelly*, 6 *gellye*, (*chely*, *gelu*), 6-7 *gellie*, -*ye*, *iellie*, 7- *jelly*. [ML. *gelā*, a. F. *gelle* frost, also (14th c. in Littré) *jelly* :-L. *gelāta* frozen, congealed, pa. pple. of *gelāre* to freeze, used subst. in Romanic: see -ADE.]

1. An article of food, consisting chiefly of gelatin, obtained from various animal tissues, as skin, tendons, bones, etc., by boiling and subsequent cooling, having a characteristic soft stiff homogeneous consistence, and usually semitransparent. Also, in later use, a preparation of the juice of fruit, or other vegetable substances, thickened into a similar consistence.

1393 [see *jelly-cloth* in 4]. 14. . . LYDG. *Hors. Shepe*, & G. (Roxb.) 19 Of the shepe . . . Of whos hede boyled . . . Ther cometh a gely [MS. *Laubh.* 306 *lely*] and an oymement. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 25 Gelye de chare. *Ibid.* 26 Gelye de Fysche . . . Do as how dedyst be bat oþer Gelye. 1593 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 44 Tyll it begyn to waxe thycke lyke a fytzer. 1525-6 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) I. 252 note, All honest manner and good order... in wine, brawn, chely, or other vitails. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* II. vii. 80b, Spices, fruites, iellies, and banket viandes. 1602 PLAT *Delights* (1605) § 58 A white jelly of Almonds. 1657 R. LICON *Barbadoes* (1673) 3 jelly which we make of the flesh of young pigs, calves feet, and a cock. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* I. in *Aliments*, etc. 249 The Jelly or Juice of Red Cabbage, bak'd in an Oven. *Ibid.* 252 Robs and Gellies of Garden Fruits. c 1850 Arab. *Nis.* (Rldg.) 179 She desired some thick jelly made from chickens... to be served up.

† b. The substance GELATIN, which forms the basis of animal jellies. *Obs.*

1800tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 414 A mucous matter, exceedingly soluble in warm water, which is known under the name of *Jelly*. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 13 Animal gelly which is easy of solution. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 373 Jelly, solutions of gum, and albuminous fluids, allowed to evaporate spontaneously, so as to leave an indurated mass. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Jelly*, common name for the substance gelatine.

2. *gen.* Anything of the consistence of jelly; a gelatinous substance of any kind.

c 1600 DONNE *Progr. Soul* xxiii, A female fishes sandie Roe With the males jelly newly leved was. 1605 TIMME *Querist* III. 178 Take of . . . the jelly or sperme of frogges, which is to be found in standing waters. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* III. vii. 83 *Ser.* My Lord, you have one eye left. . . *Corn.* Lest it see more, present it; Out vilde jelly. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you list* III. ix, How my jelly quakes! 1673 RAY *Journ.* Low C. 121 One would verily have thought, that . . . Stone had been broken or bruised whilst a Gelly . . . and so hardened. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* II. 1. (1677) 14, I could have beaten the Woman into a Jelly. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 124 Those masses of animated jelly, which one sees at times scattered along the sea shore. 1846

G. E. DAY tr. *Sinon's Anim. Chem.* II. 203 The pus becomes so viscid as to form a tenacious jelly.

fig. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xl. (1739) 178 Lordship, once bringing therewith both Authority and Power unto Kings, . . . in these latter days is become a mere Jelly.

b. *spec.* Applied to the alga *Nostoc*, which appears as a jelly-like mass on dry soil after rain, and was popularly supposed to be the remains of a fallen 'star' or meteor.

a 1641 SUCKLING *Poems, Farew. to Love*, As he whose quicker eye doth trace A false star shot to a mark't place Do's run apace, And thinking it to catch, A gelly up do's snatch. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* i. Prelim. Exhort. 17 Stand staring upon a Meteor or an inflamed gelly. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 45 That the Starres eat, . . . that those falling Starres, as some call them, which are found on the earth in the form of a trembling gelly, are their excrement. 1678-9 DRYDEN & LEE *Edipus* II. i, The shooting stars end all in purple jellies. 1679 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* Ded., When I had taken up what I supposed a fallen star, I found I had been cozened with a jelly. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 266 Like that falling Meteor, there she lies, A Jelly cold on Earth. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 424 The Winter Mew . . . The gelatinous substance, known by the name of Star Shot, or Star Gelly, owes its origin to this bird, . . . being nothing but the half digested remains of earth-worms, on which these birds feed. [1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 215 *Nostoc* . . . consists, when mature, of a large number of moniliform threads . . . imbedded in a glutinous jelly, and thus united into colonies.]

c. A jelly-fish.

1882 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 181/1 One of these large jellies was observed . . . moving lazily along, its disk encircled by a halo twenty-feet in diameter, while the train of gleaming tentacles stretched away two hundred feet or more.

d. A mixture of gelatin and glycerin used for mounting microscopic objects.

1856 CARPENTER *Microscope* 246 This Composition, when cold, forms a very stiff jelly. *Ibid.* (1891) 443 When used, the jelly must be liquified by gentle warmth, and it is useful to warm both the slide and the cover-glass previous to mounting.

3. *ellipt.* A jelly-glass. (Cf. a salt.)

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4595/4 There is lately brought over a great Parcel of . . . German Cut and Carvd Glasses, viz. Jellies, Wine and Water Tumblers [etc.].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *jelly-broth*, -*dish*, -*glass*, -*mould*, -*pot*; *jelly-like* adj.; † *jelly-blood*, clotted blood (*obs.*); *jelly-cloth*, a cloth for straining jelly; *jelly-dog* (*slang*), a harrier (so called from being used to hunt hares, which are eaten with currant jelly); hence *jelly-dogging*, hunting with harriers; *jelly-lichen*, a lichen of gelatinous texture, such as *Collema*; *jelly-nut* (see quot.); *jelly-plant*, an Australian seaweed: see quot. 1866; † *jelly-poke* = JELLY-BAG.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* IV. (Arb.) 120 Thee blackned *gellyeblud, hardning, Shee skums with napkins. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 40 They softly wipt away the gelly blood From th' orifice. a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1669) 156 Make a very good *gelly-broth of Mutton. 1393 EARL *Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 234 Et pro iij. vides tele pro j *gelicloth, xviijs. c 1480 *Guild Acc.* in *Blades Caxton* (1882) 79, ix dosen *gely dishes. 1897 W. E. NORRIS *Marietta's Marriage* 4 We have no hounds hereabouts, except the *jelly-dogs. 1889 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pig-sticking* 20 You . . . would prefer a gallop with the Quorn, to a day's *jelly dogging. 1728 STUART in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 8 A wine or *jelly glass, or any such vessel tapering towards the bottom. 1774 GOLDEN, *Nat. Hist.* (1818) IV. 361 Studded with little *jelly-like drops. 1835-6 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 512/2 The . . . jelly-like body of the Polypifera. 1660 *All a car Round* No. 74. 557 Looking at schools too often as if they were *jelly-moulds, and the young mind a jelly. 1895 LAOY BRASSEY *The Trades* 361 The cocoanuts are called 'jelly-nuts' before the flesh is ripe and has hardened, and while it still can be scraped off in the form of a delicious thin pulp. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 473/1 *Eucheuma speciosum* is the *Jelly-plant of Australia, and is one of the best species for making jelly, size, cement, etc. 1516-17 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 106 Fro una unil. panni lanci pro le *gelypoke, 8d. c 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 233/1 Coat the inside of a glass jar or earthen *jelly-pot with wax.

Jelly (dʒeˈli), *a. Sc.* Now rare. Also 6-8 *gelly*. [Origin unknown: the sense agrees fairly with some of the uses of JOLLY; but the phonetic change which this would involve has no parallel.] Good, worthy, excellent; having a high opinion of oneself, proud, hanghty.

c 1560-73 [see GELLY]. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 7 The woddess selfes . . . are verie jocund and jellie, and gif we myt speik it, in a manner perles in pleisour. 1638 A. CANT *Serm.* in *Kerr Covenantants & Covenanters* (1895) 103 Numbers mocked and thought themselves over jelly to come in. a 1758 RAMSAY *To Hamilton* III, A jelly sum to carry on A fishery's designed. 1787 SHIRREFFS *Jamie & Bess* I. 1, The Provost of the Town, A jelly man, well worthy of a crown. 1828 *Courtous Knt.* in *Whitelaw Bk.* Sc. *Ballads* (1875) 163 'Leave off your pride jelly Janet', he said. 'Use it not only mair'. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xl. (1873) 226 An aunt o' the bride's was there to welcome the fowk; a richt jellie wife in a close much.

Hence *Jellyly adv.*, worthily, excellently.

18. *Bonny Eve-ho'm* in *Yamieson's Popular Ball.* (1806) I. 189 And jellily dance the damsels, Blythe-blinkin' in your ee.

Jelly (dʒeˈli), *v.* [f. JELLY *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To come to the consistence of jelly; to 'set' as jelly; to congeal, solidify, coagulate.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 354 It will neuer iellie and grow to any thick consistence in Summer, vnlesse there be wax put into it. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 201 You may know by setting some in a spoon to try if it will

jelly. 1770 HAWSON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 376 The blood .. very soon jellies or coagulates. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 308 The secreted fluid .. commonly .. jellies upon exposure to heat.

2. *trans.* To convert into jelly; to cause to 'set' or coagulate; to reduce to the consistence of jelly. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 334 A line Wolfe sudden in oile till the said oile be gellied to the height or consistence of a cerot. 1770 HAWSON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 374 In a few minutes the whole will be jellied or coagulated. 1876 G. MACDONALD in *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 351 They, jellied with fear, have uttered no challenge.

Hence *Jellying* *vbl. sb.* and *apl. a.*

1673 MARVELL *Appleton Ho.* The jellifying stream compacts below. a 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) II. 194 The Jellifying of some Parts of the Earth in *Aqua Fortis*. 1871 NAPREYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. ii. 75 The jellifying of fruits.

Jelly-bag. A bag for straining jelly through. 1604 PLAT *Delights* (1605) § 28 Let it run through a gelly bagge into a bason. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambling* No. 51 p. 15 She is pressing the jelly-bag or airing the Store-room. 1806 *Culina* 114 Run it through a jelly-bag.

Jellydom. *noun-wd.* [See -DOM.] A state of jelly; gelatinous condition.

1877 J. HAWTHORNE *Garth* I. ii. vi. 47 He advanced from infant jellydom to the solid flesh of babyhood.

Jelly-fish.

1. An oceanic fish of the genus *Platyodus* or *Alepisaurus*, family *Scopelidae*. Obs.

1707 W. FUNNELL *Voy. Round World* 8 The Jelly-fish was about fourteen inches long .. with a very sharp set of Teeth. ... That part of him which is without small spots, is a perfect green Jelly, whence he was called by us a *Jelly-fish*.

2. The popular name of various aculephs, medusas, or sea-nettles, from their gelatinous structure.

1841 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 1013 Aculephæ.—Sea-jellies. ... Jelly-Fish; Sea-Blubbers. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calent.* 127 The large 'jelly-fishes' which, during summer and autumn, occur so abundantly in our seas, are, with few exceptions, the reproductive zooids of *Aurelia*, *Cyanea*, and *Chrysaora*. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* i. 9 More than 99 per cent of water enters into the total composition of a Jelly fish.

b. *fig.* A person of 'flabby' character, or deficient in energy, steadfastness, or 'backbone'.

1883 PH. S. ROBINSON *Sinners & Saints* i. 11 Chicago is nearly terrific. ... Its astonishing resurrection from its ashes and its tremendous energy terrify jelly-fishes like myself.

c. *attrib.*, usually in *fig.* sense.

1889 *Catholic News* 16 Nov. 3/2 Language is at first in the Jelly-fish condition. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/4 We have .. thousands of jellyfish sermons preached every year.

Jelopher, obs. form of GILLYFLOWER.

Jelose, -ous, -osy, etc., obs. ff. JEALOUS, -OUSY.

Jelot, obs. variant of GILLOT. (Cf. JILLET.)

c 1550 C. BARNESLEY *Treat. agst. Woman*. For a stewde strumpeet can not so soone gette up a light lewde fashyon, But everye wanton Jelot wyllle lyke it well, and catche it up anon. *Ibid.*, Ducke, Jelot, ducke pretye minions.

Jelsomine, obs. variant of JASMINE.

Jeltron, variant of SHELTRON, shelter, Obs.

† **Jelyf**. Also *geliffe*. Obs. A false form of the word JELLY found in 15-16th c., perh. in imitation of *jolif*, archaic form of *jolly*.

c 1450 *Songz & Carols* (1856) 76, I have a jelyf of Godes sonde Withoutyn fyt it can stonde. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) i. 148 In such cases [merchants' feasts] also geliffes, conserues, suckets, codinacs, marmilats [etc.].

Jem, obs. form of GEM.

† **Jemadar** (dʒeˈmaːdaɪr). *E. Indies*. Also 8 jem-mahdaur, 8-9 jemautdar, 9 jem-at, jum-mah-, jem-ma-, jemi-, jamadar. [Urdu *jamaṣṣār*, f. Pers. (Arab.) *جامع* *jamaʿat* body of men, جمع *jamaʿ* collection, aggregate + Pers. *dār* holder.]

A native officer in a Sepoy regiment, ranking next below a subahdar, and corresponding to a lieutenant; the name is also given to certain officers of police and other civil departments, and to the head of a body of servants.

1763 ORME *Hist. Mil. Trans.* (1803) I. 257 (Y.) The jemautdars, or captains of these troops, received his bribes. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. 1. 67/2 McCulloch .. sent in a flag of truce with a Jemmadhar. 1799 WELLINGTON in *Suppl. Desp.* (1858) I. 353 The Jemadar's party of the Bengal volunteers. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tr.* 24/1 Their jemidars were in actual correspondence with the Shah Zadah. 1826 HOCKLEY *Pandurang Hari* v. The principal officers are called jummadhars. 1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XII. 495 † *Jemadar*, an officer of horse or foot, in Hindustan. 1897 L.D. ROBERTS 41 *Ind. India* xlvii. The Jemadar of the Pathan Company knew who the culprits were.

Jemble, obs. form of GIMBAL, a hinge.

1588 in *Archæol.* XLI. 366 For a pare of Jembles for the stoole dore x.

Jemcrack, obs. form of GIMCRACK.

† **Jeme'llo**. Obs. (See quot.) Cf. JUMBAL.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 83/1 *Jemelloes* is a Paste made like Butter, of fine Sugar, Yolks of Eggs, Musk, Carraway seeds seared [etc.].

Jemeow, -ew (e, -mow, obs. ff. GEMEW, GEMOW.

1518-19 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 64 Makinge of Jemeows viiij.

Jemer, **Jemmar**, var. GIMMER¹, a hinge.

Jemme, obs. form of GEM.

Jommel, obs. form of GEMET, a hinge.

† 15.. in Blunt *Dursley* 65 (Glouc. Gloss.) For a payre

of Jemmels for the Raile Door that goeth before the Communion Table &c. &c.

Jemmy (dʒeˈmi), *sb.* Also 9 jimmy. [A pet-form and familiar equivalent of the name JAMES. But in sense 1 associated with, and in 2 and 3 prob. derived from, JEMMY a.]

† 1. A dandy or fop; a finical fellow. Obs.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 490 The scale .. consists of eight degrees; Greenhorn, Jemmy, Jessamy, Smart [etc.]. 1764 *Low Life* 65 The Jemmies, Brights, Flashes, Puzzes, Pizzes and Smarts of the Town.

b. In phr. *Jemmy Jessamy* (*Jessamine*) *attrib.*, dandified, foppish, effeminate. See JESSAMY 4.

1786 *Pogonologia* 51 You pretty fellows of the present day, Jemmy Jessamy persons, jolly bucks. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. 1, A Jemmy Jessamy lover in a wood. 1823 E. NARES *Heraldic Anom.* (1824) II. 356 Who is this Jemmy Jessamy Gentleman?—I am Char-molens the Dandy, universally admired for my shape and figure and complexion.

† 2. A kind of riding-boot; also *jemmy boot*.

1753 *Footie Eng. in Paris* i. Wks. 1799 I. 39 When I bunt with the King .. I'll on with my Jemmies; none of your black bags and jack boots for me. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 June Let. i, Who .. made his appearance in a pair of new jemmy boots.

† 3. A light cane, a switch. Obs. rare⁻¹.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 490/2, I .. carried in my hand a little switch, which, as it has been long appendant to the character that I had just assumed, has taken the same name, and is called a Jemmy.

4. *plur.* 'A species of woollen cloth. *Aberd.*' (Jam. 1808-18).

5. A great-coat.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, But if I'd been your friend in the green jemmy—damn me—punch his head,—'cod I would.

6. A crowbar used by burglars, generally made in sections screwing together.

1811 *Lex. Bal.*, *Jemmy*, a crow .. much used by house-breakers. Sometimes called Jemmy Rook. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 223 As expert a burglar as ever handled a jemmy. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* vii. 59 Fame, won by highway pistol, or burglar's jemmy. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Danger. Catapaw* 26 A complete set of jemmies, of all sizes.

7. A sheep's head as a dish.

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz*, 7 *Dials*. The man in the shop, perhaps, is in the baked 'jemmy' line. 1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 48 (Farmer) They .. had a 'prime hot jemmy' apiece. 1884 HENLEY & STEVENSON *Deacon Brodie* iv. i, You're all jaw like a sheep's jimmy.

Jemmy (dʒeˈmi), *a.* Obs. exc. *dial.* Also 9 gemmy, gimmy, jimmy. [deriv. of *jim*, GIM a.]

Spruce, neat, smart; neatly-made; dexterous.

1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* II. iv. (1785) 58/1 His great ambition was to be deemed a 'jemmy fellow'. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 112 p. 7 The jemmy frock with plate buttons. 1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 89 His jemmy turn'd-down boots. a 1825 FORBY *Loc. E. Anglia*, *Gim*, *gimmy*, spruce, neat, smart. 1828 LAMB in *Life & Lett.* (1876) II. 341 A smart cock'd beaver and a jemmy cane!

b. *Comb.*, as *jemmy-stitched*, -worked.

1762 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 181 They carried away my jemmy-worked silk garters. 1817 MRS. ROSS *Balance of Comfort* (ed. 3) I. xxiij. 246 One a piece of muslin rack, neatly jemmy-stitched.

Hence *Jemmilys* *adv.*; *Jemminess*.

1756 F. GREVILLE *Maxims*, etc. 125 Its fort shall be either convenience or jemminess. 1818 TOWN *Jemminess*, spruce-ness. A colloquial expression; not much used in serious writing. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 194 A stick to be carried jemmilys under the arm, in Portsmouth fashion.

Jemowe, obs. variant of GEMEW, GEMOW.

Jenepere, obs. Sc. form of JUNIPER.

Jenequen, var. HENEQUEN [Sp. *jeniquen*].

† **Je ne sais quoi** (ʒəˈnɛˈkwɑː). [Fr., = I know not what.] An indescribable or inexpressible something. Also *attrib.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Je-ne-say-quoi*, four French words, contracted as it were into one, and signifies *I know not what*, we use to say they are troubled with the *Je-ne-say-quoi*, that faign themselves sick out of niceness but know not where their own grief lies, or what ails them. 1671 AUBREY *Country Rectory* II. iii, Seemed to give a mournfull *je ne-say-quoi*. 1696 D'URFREV *Don Quix.* III. iv. 38 Some sweet alluring *Je ne Say Quoy*, Some pleasing pretty tickling Toy. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 14 (1740) 592 Now this Word Post has a *je ne sai quoi* sound of a deep Design. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 324 So refined a *Je-ne-say-quoi* was about 'em, For goddesses there was no reason to doubt 'em. 1774 FOOTER *Cosens* III. Wks. 1799 II. 185 There is, besides, an elegance, a *je ne sai quoi*, in your son's air. 1881 W. S. GILBERT *Patience* II. A .. *Je-ne-sai-quoi* young man. 1894 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 71 Her famous nepenthe was simply the irresistible fascination of her 'Je ne sais quoi'.

Jenette, **jenit**, obs. forms of GENET¹.

Jenever (e, -iver, obs. forms of JANUARY.

Jenewey, variant of GENOWAY Obs., Genoa.

Jenful, variant of GINFUL a. Obs., deceitful.

c 1400 *Sege Ferns*. (E. E. T. S.) 66/1133 But Jon þe jenfulle, þat þe Jewes ladde .. forsake þe profre.

Jenick, variant of JANNOCK a., honest.

Jenite, variant of YENITE *Min.*

† **Jeniver**. Obs. [a. F. *genivre* (now *genivre*)

= L. *juniper-um*.] = JUNIPER.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. x. 43 b, Mount Ida .. clothed with al manner of trees, as .. Terebinths, Jenivers and other trees.

Jenkin (dʒeˈŋkin). *Coal-mining. north.* Also -ing. 'An opening cut into a slice taken off a

pillar from six to eight feet in width, in the board and pillar system of working coal' (Gresley Gloss. *Coal-mining* T. 1883).

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade terms Northumb. & Durh.* 31 Wherever practicable, when a jenkins is necessary, it should be driven loose sided; a fast jenkins very frequently causing a creeping to take place. 1893 HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Jenkin*.

Jenkinsite (dʒeˈŋkinzait). *Min.* [Named 1852 after its discoverer J. Jenkins.] A variety of hydrophite, found as a fibrous incrustation on iron ore.

1852 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc. Ser.* II. XIII. 392 Jenkinsite .. Occurs implanted upon massive magnetite.

Jenne, variant of GEANE Obs., Genoa.

1479 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 259, ij Pottys of tryacle of Jenne.

Jennet¹ (dʒeˈnɛt). Forms: a. 5-6 genett, 6 gynnet, 6-7 ginnet, 6-8 gennet(te, 6-9 genet, 7 ganet, 7-9 ginet, 8 gennett. 8. 5 iennet(te, 6 ienete, -ate, iannet, ionet, 6-7 ienet(t, 7-jennet. [a. F. *genet* (in 15th c. also *ginet*) in same sense, a. Sp. *ginele*, † *ginele*, 'a light horseman that rideth a la ginele' (F. *à la genette*), i.e. 'with the legs trussed vp in short stirrups, with a target and a ginnel lance' (Minshen, 1599). In Fr. and Eng. (also in It. *gianetto* masc., *gianetta* fem.) transferred from the horseman to his horse, a sense unknown to Sp. dictionaries until quite recently. The Sp. use appears in our sense 2, which is however later in Eng. Dozy derives the Sp. word from Arab. *Zenāta* 'a great Berber nation noted for the valour of its cavalry'; other conjectures have been made.]

1. A small Spanish horse.

a. 1463 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 178 Item ffor a genett that my mastyr lent hym into the north contry. 1577-87 HOLINSHEO *Chron.* III. 834/1 The countie Galeas came into the place on a genet trapped in blew satten. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1615) III. 109 The proudest Don .. prancing upon his ginet in the streets. 1670 DRYDEN 1st Pt. *Cong. Granada* i. i, (Each Brandishing his Bull-spear in his Hand) Did their proud Gennets gracefully command. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. i. 250 Next to the Barb, travellers generally rank the Spanish genet. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* iv. 10 The dames and damsels vaulted on their harbs and genets.

β. c 1475 *Sgr. lowe Degre* 749 Iennettes of Spayne, that ben so wyght, Trapped to the gennet with velvet bright. 1550 LYONSAY *Sgr. Meldrum* 1711 Ane man in armour bricht, Upon ane ionet or ane coursour wicht. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 310 The Sacrament must be caried before him, whither so euer he goe, vpon a faire white Iannet. 1580 LVLV *Enphus* (Arb.) 405 In seeking to tne your louer like a Ienet, you tyre him like a Iade. a 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* i. Wks. (1851) 479 The Emperor rides into the Field .. with all his Nobility, on Jennets and Turkey Horses. 1764 CHURCHILL *Times* Wks. 1776 III. 78 Watch not their steps—They're safe without thy care, Unless, like Jennets, they conceive by air. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. i. v. 252 Isabella, royally attired, rode on a Spanish jennet.

† 2. A (Spanish) light horseman. Obs. exc. *Hist.* 1676 North's *Plutarch* Add. Lives 76 He [Cortez] was made Lieutenant of a company of Gennets. [1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. ii. 406 The Spanish *ginetes* succeeded in throwing the French gendarmerie into some disorder.]

3. *attrib.*, as *jennet-bit*, -fashion, -lance.

1599 MINSHOE *Sp. Dict.*, *Gineta lanca*, a ginnel lance. 1600 J. PORV tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 364 They fight on horse-backe after the Gynnet fashion, they use lances with two heads, and darts and arrows. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 197 A thousande foote, and five hundred horse, after the Genette manner. 1611 COTGR., *Genet*, a kind of bit with a round port. = a Genet-bit.

† **Jennet**². Obs. a. = GINNET, a carpenter's adz. b. App. some part of the fixture of a bell.

1562 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 576/2, 11 axes .. 8 jennets .. 12 augers. 1615-16 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 166, xij Jennettes for the Guggins of the third bell, 6d.

Jennet, obs. variant of GENET¹.

Jenetting (dʒeˈnɛtɪŋ). Forms: 7 iennit, jenit-, jenet-, junit-, junet-, genet-, ginniting, 8 jenit-, junetin, gen(n)iting, jeunetting, 9 gennetting, geniton, juneating, 8-jenetting. [app. from F. *jean* or *jeannet*, in *pomme de Saint-Jean* 'S. John's apple, a kind of soone-ripe Sweeting' (Colgr.) cf. *pomme de Jeannet* in Norman patois. The termination is conformed to that of *sweeting*, *hasting*, etc. Etymological ingenuity in the 17-18th c. saw in the word a reference to *june*, and 'improved' it into *juniting* and *june-eating*.] A kind of early apple.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 540 The Apple trees .. the hastic kind that bringeth sweet Iennitings. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Gardens* (Arb.) 556 Early Peares, and Plummes in Fruit; Ginnitings; Quaddins. 1655 MOUFFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 301 Junitings are the first kind of Apples which are soonest ripe, coming in and going out with the Month of June. 1741 *Complete Fam. Piece* II. iii. 383 Apples [July] .. White Jeunetting, Margaret Apple. 1803 F. ABERCROMBIE's *En. Man his own Gard.* 671 Apples, Jenetting, or June eating; smallest early ripe. 1833 TENNYSON *Blackbird* iii, With that gold dagger of thy bill To fret the summer jenetting.

b. *Jenetting pear*: An early pear; = F. *poire de la Saint-Jean*.

1695 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 11 The Fruit .. is about the bigness of a small Jenetting Pear.

Jenny (dʒeːni). [A female personal name, pet-form or familiar equivalent of *Janet* (or, by confusion with *Jenny* or *Jennie*, of *Jane*), and so serving as a feminine of *Jack*. Hence, like *Jack*, used as a feminine prefix, and as the name of machines.]

1. The female name: hence, sometimes applied derisively to a man who concerns himself with purely feminine matters.
Mod. Sc. 'He is a regular jenny'.

2. Used as a prefix to denote a female animal, as *jenny-ass*, and esp. in names of birds, as *jenny-hoop*, *-howlet*, and sometimes loosely applied without reference to sex.

1600 *SURFLET Countre Farm* i. xxii. 122 To prevent the danger of owles and jennye [printed jennye, ed. 1616 Jennie] whippers. 1632 *Brome North. Lasse* iii. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 53. I should not be so fond to mistake a Jennie Howlet for a Tassel Gentle. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Jenny-Hullet*, an owl. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Jenny-Hooper*, an owl. *North.* It is also called a Jenny-howlet. 1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds* 34 Blue Titmouse. Jenny tit (Suffolk).

3. Short for *jenny-ass*, *jenny wren*.

1808 E. S. BARRETT *Miss-led General* 22 A jackass and his jenny will do well enough for a lord and lady. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Jenny* and *Jenny-wren*, the wren. 1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds* 35 Wren. Familiar names. Kitty, Jenny (General).

3. *Creeping Jenny*, the plant *Lysimachia Nummularia* or Moneywort.

1882 *Garden* 12 Aug. 13872 The common Money-wort, or *Creeping Jenny* as it is called. 1883 *Pail Mail G.* 1 Oct. 3/2 Vases. with fuchsia centres and pendent border of *creeping jenny*.

II. In names of machinery, etc.

4. Short for SPINNING-JENNY.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* i. 34 The construction of this Kind of Machine, called a Spinning-Jenny. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* i. 440 The filling of the cotton goods is spun with jennies. *Ibid.* 386 The operation of the jenny is nearly the same as the roving billy. 1859 *SMILES Self-Help* 32 The work-people... made a desperate effort to destroy all the jennies; and a mob rose and scoured the country round Blackburn, demolishing the machines wherever they could find them.

5. A locomotive crane which runs backwards and forwards, and is used for moving heavy weights.

1861 *Ann. Reg.* 17 The jenny, which is three or four tons in weight, fell on the top of the boiler. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 508 A jenny, or crane, is placed on a movable platform extending from one stage to the other.

6. A pair of compasses, having the point of one leg bent inwards, so as to be applied to an edge at right angles to the surface on which the other leg is fixed. Also called *oddlegs* or *moffs*.

Mod. Price-list Engineers' and Joiners' Tools.

7. *Billiards*. Name of a particular stroke.

1856 *CRAWLEY Billiards* (1859) 17 The *Jenny*. is made by a losing hazard into the middle pocket, from a hall lying near to the cushion. 1873 *BENNETT & CAVENISH Billiards* 149 Strokes... sometimes called Jennys. 1899 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 3/3 He then scored two brilliant jennies—short and long—and after another loser gave a safety miss.

8. *Comb.*, as *jenny-minder*, *-spinning*; *Jenny-bank*, *Jenny-gates* (see *quots.*); *Jenny-long-legs Sc.*, a daddy-long-legs; *Jenny-mony-feet Sc.*, a centipede (Jam.).

1852 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. ii. 275 The cross-beam in the outhouses was called the 'jenny-bank, from its being the usual domicile of the barn-owl. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* i. 58 Cross-gates or 'jenny-gates are then driven, which are passages not only giving admission to the pure air, but serving for different roads to the works. 1899 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 7/2 Bolt-maker, 'Jenny-minder, Vest-seller. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 385 The carding-engine used in 'jenny-spinning.

Jenny, variant of GINNY, Obs.

Jennyrickshaw, variant of JINRICKSHAW.

Jenny-spinner.

1. A popular name in the north of the crane-fly or daddy-long-legs.

1817 *Edinb. Even. Courant* 1 Sept. (Jam.). The worm which so much injured the oat crop this season is the progeny of the fly... with long legs and body, called jenny-spinners. It belongs to the order diptera, and the genus tipula. 1825 BROCKETT, *Jenny-spinner*, or Long-legg'd tyalyur. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Jenny-spinner*... the insect called daddy-long-legs or Harry-long-legs.

2. A child's teetotum.

1824 *Mactaggart Gallivod. Encycl.*, *Jennie Spinner*, a toy. 1825 BROCKETT, *Jenny-spinner*, a play-thing among children.

3. One who spins with a jenny.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 871 The Cotton Lords claim the superiority for Arkwright, the jenny-spinner.

Jenny wren (dʒeːni ren). [See JENNY 2.]

1. A popular, and esp. nursery, name for the wren (also locally *Kitty Wren*): sometimes regarded in nursery lore as the wife, bride, or sweetheart of Robin Redbreast.

1648 *EARL WESTMORELAND Otia Sacra* 137 The finch, the sparrow, Jenny Wren. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Jenny Wren*, the wren. An opinion prevails... that this diminutive bird is the female of the Robin Redbreast. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 283 He gives up the ripeness of his studies, and the last growth of his artistic skill to our robin red-breasts and jenny wrens.

2. *U.S.* A name for Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Jenoper, obs. form of JUNIPER.

Jent, -e, obs. forms of GENT a.

† *Jentacular*, a. Obs. [f. L. *jentacul-um* breakfast (f. *jentare* to breakfast) + -AR.] Of or belonging to breakfast.

1721 *AMHERST Terra Fil.* App. 318 Nothing more... can be expected from those jentacular confabulations. 1811 A. KNOX in *Corr. w. Jobb* (1834) II. 44, I therefore wish to close at this ante-jentacular hour.

† *Jentation*, Obs. rare. [ad. L. *jentation-em*, n. of action from *jentare*: see *prec.*] Breakfast.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 361/2 Administre heerof to the Patient fasting... 2 howers before his ientatione. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Jentation*, breakfast.

Jentel, -ile, -ill, *jentyll*, obs. ff. GENTLE.

Jentew, obs. form of GENTOO.

† *Jenticulate*, v. Obs. rare -o. [Erroneously for *jenticulate*: cf. *jenticular*.] *intr.* To breakfast (Cockeram, 1623). Hence † *Jenticulation*, breakfast (Phillips, 1658).

Jentman, obs. form of GENTMAN.

Jentrie, -tery, obs. forms of GENTRY.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 191 Of this grette Jentrie alle men mervellith.

Jenuper, *Jenuper*, -re, obs. ff. JUNIPER.

Jeopard, -berdy, obs. forms of JEOPARD, -Y.

Jeobet (te, jeobit, obs. forms of GIBBET.

Jeofail (dʒeːfæl), sb. Also 6 *jeo-* (yeo-), *ioe-*, *ieoyfaile*, *ieofall*. [AngloFr. *jeo fail*, *jo fail*, I am at fault, I mistake.]

Law. A mistake or oversight in pleading or other legal proceeding; also, an acknowledgement of such error. Obs. exc. Hist.

1541 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 30 Thissues have ben misioyned and a Jeofail [orig. draft Yeofaile]. *Ibid.*, Any myspleading lacke of colour insufficient pleading or ieofaile notwithstanding. 1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 465 The Writ of Error... was heretofore usual to prolong suits in Law, before the Statute of Jeofaile was made, meaning in good French *Playfaill*. 1624 *Act 21 Jas. I.* c. 13 An Act for the further reformation of Jeofails. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. xxv. 407 Mistakes are also effectually helped by the statutes of amendment and *jeofails*: so called, because when a pleader perceives any slip in the form of his proceedings, and acknowledges such error (*jeofaile*) he is at liberty by those statutes to amend it. 1810 *BENTHAM Packing* (1821) 137 Here we see—alas!—a Jeofail: a Jeofail in the shape of a misrecital. 1879 *Act 42-3 Vict.* c. 59 Sched. II, 32 *Hen. VIII.* c. 30 Mispleading Jeofayles, &c. [1883 *Act 46-7 Vict.* c. 49 § 4 The enactments mentioned in Part II of the schedule to the Civil Procedure Acts, Repeal Act, 1879, are hereby repealed.]

† *b. trans. and fig.* A mistake or error generally.

(In first quot. Failure, discomfiture.) ? Obs.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 82 Pouertee brought that ioye to ieofaile. 1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Vind. Answ.* xi. 111 The Acts of Dioclesian Maxim. You doe as good as passe by... which is a greater Jeofaile then our Maximilian. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Imoc. Triumph* (1645) 22, I conceive it to be a Jeofaile in Theologie, a mistake in stead of a truth. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVIII. 511 These flaws and Jeofails are not nature's doings, but our own.

Hence † *Jeofail v. intr.*, to fail to meet an obligation. Obs. rare -1.

1599 *HAYWARD 1st Pt. Hen. IV.* 27 The Lords... sent him word, that if hee did Jeofaile with them, and not come according to appointment, they would chuse another King.

† *Jeopard*, sb. Obs. rare. Also 4 *ioparde*, *iupred*, 6 *inpert*. [? Shortened from JEOPARDY, or with final vowel mute.] = JEOPARDY.

13... E. F. Allitt. P. A. 601 Of more & lasse in godez ryche... lyeys no Ioparde (prime reward) For per is vch mon payed in-liche. *Ibid.* B. 491 Ien watz per joy in bat gyn where Iupred er dryzed. 1508 *DUNBAR Poems* vii. 62 Iulius, in iupert, in wisdom and expence, Most fortunate chiftane, bothe in youth and eild. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Hasard*, hazard, adventure, iopard, fortune, chance.

Jeopard (dʒeːpɑːd), v. Forms: see JEOPARDY; also 5 *iouperd*, *geoparde*, *ioparte*, 7 *jeopard*, *-poard*, 9 *jipper*. [Back-formation from JEOPARDY.

No example from 1654 to 19th c. Marked Obs. by Johnson 1755. F. Vesey in *Decl. Eng. Lang.* 1841, censures Johnson for including it, and says 'it is quite out of use', and its attempted revival 'indicates rather a spirit of research than good taste'.]

1. *trans.* To put in jeopardy; to expose to loss, injury, or death; to hazard, risk, imperil. † Often in alliterative phr. to *jeopard a joint*, sc. of a finger, as opposed to the whole body (obs.).

1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iv. 1538 (1566) And er bat ye Iuparten so youre names Beth nought to hasty. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* ii. x. F. 3, Day by day his life he gan Ioparte, Tofore their wailles for to prene his mighte. c. 1440 *Generydes* 4180 Nay, god defende it... That ye shall iupert me so in this case. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. ccxxviii. 276 To ioberde his propre persone agayne Crystes enemyes. 1530 *PALSGR. Convalde*, I iuparte, I put in daunger or adventure. 1535 *COVERDALE Judg.* v. 18 Zabulon's people ioperde their life vnto death. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VII.*, 7 Taryengedraweth and iopardeth therell. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider* & F. lvii. 205 Rather then iebere in war; goods life and all. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Excesse of apparell* p. 6 Manye a one iopardeth his beste ioynte to maintayne him self in sumptuous rayment. 1570 *LEVINS Manly.* 31/5 Ioparde, *perilliar*. 1600 *DEKKER Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 153 My ten duckets are like my ten fingers, they will not jeopard a joynt for you. 1623 *COCKERAM* ii. To Hazard, *Jeopard*. a. 1625 *FLETCHER Wom. Pleas'd* iii. ii. Are not you three now going to be sinfull, to jeabard a joynt or so? 1654 in *Hammond Answ. Animadu. Ignat.* iii. § 3, 64, I dare not be so bold with my soul as to jeopard it in that manner.

1822 *SCOTT Nigel* xxx, This man Gregory is not fit to jipper a joint with him. 1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. ii. l. 249 To jeopard the interests of the Spanish sovereigns. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* i. vi. 513 As ready to jeopard his life and fortune... as ever his... forefathers had been. 1896 *EORTH THOMPSON Red Mirko* i. in *Monthly Packet* Christm. No. 86, I will jeopard my own head rather than throw him over.

† *b. with inf.* To risk doing something. Obs.

1456 *Paston Lett.* I. 408 The toun arose, and wold have joupperdit to have distressed the Duke of Somerset. 1479 *Ibid.* III. 259, I dar well juperde to take a dystres. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Sam.* xv. 20 Thou camest yesterdaye, and to daye thou iuperdest to go with vs. 1554 *KNOX Godly Let.* Dij, Why will you ieperde to lese the lyfe euerlastinge?

† *c. intr.* (for *refl.*) To risk oneself, to run the risk; to venture, adventure. Obs.

1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* iii. i. (1558) 40 b, It were foly with suche one to ioparde. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Folsys* (1874) II. 251 Who that dare aventure or ieparde for to rowe Vpon the se swellinge by waues great and bye. 1530 *PALSGR.* 561/2, I geoparde, I adventure... I coulde have gotten a goodly botye one daye... if I durst have geoparded. 1536 *BELLENDE Cron. Scot.* iii. x, To ieperde aganis sa huge multitude of peple. 1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* i. Scot. 236/1 In nowise to ioparde with them in any pight field. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* (1607) 88, I ioparded almost farre enough.

† 2. *trans.* To stake, bet. Obs.

c. 1470 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 287 The kyng schold be enrychyd for his parte... I dare playnly ioparde. c. 1503 *Jack Jugler in Four Old Plays* (1848) 17, I durst ioperd an hundred pounde That sum bauderie might now within be founde. 1579 *FULWELL Art Flatterie* Hij (N.), I dare iopard my cappe to fortie shillings, thou shalt have but a colde suite. 1599-80 *NORTH Plutarch, Alexander*, I am content (quoth Alexander) to ioparde the price of the horse.

† 3. *Venerary*. (Meaning uncertain: see *quots.*) Obs.

1575 *GASCOIGNE Wordes of Hart in Turbure. Venerie* 139 He iopardes and rechates: alas he blowes the fall And soundes that deadly dolfm note, whiche I muste die withall. 1897 D. H. MADDEN *Diary Master W. Silence* iv. 50 The huntsman, now that scent is lost for a time, at all events, jeopards with his horn, an ancient usage that places the prospects of the chase indeed in jeopardy. I have sought in vain for any explanation of this term of art.

Hence *Jeopard* ppl. a., *Jeoparding* vbl. sb. Also *Jeopard*, one who puts in jeopardy.

1534 *MORE Let.* in *Roper Life* (1731) 122, I could not swere without the joparding of my soule to perpetual dampnacion. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Hasardeur*, a hazarder, venturer, ioparder, adventurer. 1783 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* (Morell) i, A jeoparding, periclitatio.

† *Jeopardious*, a. Obs. [f. JEOPARDY + -OUS.] Fraught with danger or risk; = JEOPARDOUS 1.

1502 *ATKYNSON tr. De Imitatione* i. xliii. 172 It is ferefull to dy, but paraunteure it is more ioperdous to lyne lenger. 1526 *LINDALE Acts* xxvii. 9 When moche tyme was spent and saylinge was nowe ioperdous [1535 *COVERO.* ioperdous]. 1540 *HYVRE tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Evij, He was never infected with any sore or ioperdous sickenes. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 211 b, It was both ioperdous for y^e kyng & for his whole realme.

Jeopardize (dʒeːpɑːdaɪz), v. [f. JEOPARDY or JEOPARDY + -IZE.] *trans.* To put into jeopardy; to jeopard.

1646 N. BARNET *Regenerate man's growth in Grace* 47 We doe... Jeopardize our soules safety. 1828 *WEBSTER, Jeopardize*... This is a modern word used by respectable writers in America, but synonymous with *jeopard*, and therefore useless. 1834 *SIR H. TAYLOR and Pt. Artcvalde* iii. ii, That he should jeopardize his wilful head Only for spite at me! 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* xx. (1862) 320. 1862 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1877) i. xiii. 246 Ready to jeopardise their lives for the nation. 1885 S. L. LEE in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* i. 13/1 Abbot found it difficult to steer a course that should not jeopardise either his loyalty or his honesty.

Hence *Jeopardized* ppl. a., exposed to risk.

1864 *SKEAT Uhland's Poems* 328 No one would bide, But fast to his jeopardized foot did ride. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 May 2/3 A new terror has been added to the already jeopardised existence of the German journalist.

† *Jeopardless*, a. Obs. Also 6 *iopardiles*. [f. JEOPARDY + -LESS.] Free from risk or peril.

1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasm. Par.* 1 Cor. vii. 18 b, Rather had I haue in you that, whiche is of lesse perfection, so that it bee ioperdlesse. *Ibid.*, *Gal.* v. 18 It is neither wel done, nor ioperdiles to beare with it any lenger. 1652 *URQUHART Jewel Wks.* (1834) 247 For loyles, and every thing else befitting that jeopardless monomachy.

† *Jeopardous*, a. Obs. Forms: see JEOPARDY; also 5 *jowpertous*. [f. JEOPARDY + -OUS: cf. JEOPARDIOUS.]

1. Fraught with risk or danger; hazardous, risky, perilous, dangerous.

1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 212 It had be right jowpertous and ferehell. 1474 *SIR J. PASTON in P. Lett.* III. 115 It had been jopertous to leve moche plate with hyr. 1489 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 3 § 1 To the Iubardouse abyding of his moost noble persone. 1502 *HEN. VII* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. l. 54 Shippes sailing into so joperdous and fere parties. 1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* ii. iii, This is a very ioperdous labour. 1584 *COGAN Haven Health* clxxx. (1636) 165 Lamprays... bee... lesse joperdous [than eels]. a. 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Cornwall* (1662) 202 This his Goodly, Valiant, and Jeopardous enterprise (as it is termed).

2. Addicted to risks; venturesome, daring.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. ccxxx. 261 Guy... as a lustye and iuperdous Knyght, put hymself in adventure dyverse wayes and tymes. 1593 *NASH Christ's T.* (1613) 121, I will not bee so vnwaponed ioperdous, to ouerthrow both thy cause and my credite at once.

Hence † *Jeopardously* adv.; † *Jeopardousness*.

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 554 The erle . . fledde, and so lepyng ieopardously into the howse of an olde woman, escapyd. 1523 LD. BEAUNES *Froiss.* i. cccviii. 581 He . . adventured hymself oftentimes ryght ieopardously. 1552 HULOT, ieopardously, *periculo.* 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Jeopardousness*, Hazardousness.

Jeopardy (dʒe'pɑ:di), *sb.* Forms: a. 3 iuperti, 4 iupartie, -tye, 4-5 iupartie, -tye, 5 ieperte, iupartie, -perte, 5-6 iupertie, ioperty, -partie, 6 iuberte, ioberty. β. 4 ieupardye, 4-6 iuperdy(e), 5 iupurdy, iepardye, ieberde, 5-6 iupardy(e), inbardie, -berdy, iopardie, -perdye, 6 ioberdie, ieoperde, -pardie, -berdye, -bardie, 7 jobardy, 7- jeopardy. [ME. *iupart*, etc., a. OF. *iu parti*, later *ieu (geu) parti*, lit. 'divided play or game, even game', hence 'uncertain chance, uncertainty', orig. a term of chess and similar games, in med.L. *jocus partitus*, Cat. *joch partit*, Sp. *juego de partido*. It has been suggested that the Eng. change of *-parti* to *-pardy* was partly influenced by association with F. *perdre* to lose, but it was evidently mainly phonetic, like the occasional change of *p* to *b* in *jubertie*, *joberdie*, *jeopardie*, etc.]

Johnson says erroneously 'a word not now in use'; it was in continuous use during the 18th c.]

†1. Chess, etc. A problem. *Obs.*

The regular name for this down to 1500.

[12. MS. Cott. Cleop. B. ix. ff. 4 Les gius partiz numement le me vat acrys diverse gent. 12. MS. Royal 13 A xviii ff. 161 Icy comencent les iu partiez des Eschez.]

1369 CHAUCER *Dehe Blanche* 666 But god wolde I had ones or twyes V-kond [Skeat y-koud] and knowe the ieupardyes That knowe the Greke Pictagoras, I shulde have pleyde the bet at ches. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron.* Troy ii. xi. (MS. Digby 230) ff. 58 b/v Of þe chesse þe pleie moste glorious, . . þouȝ a man studied al his lize He shal ay finde diuerse fantasies Of wardes makinge and newe Iuparties. a 1500 MS. *Ashtole* 344 (Bodl.) ff. 18 b, Thys ys a Iupertie to do a man mate. *Ibid.* 194, At v. draughtis shal this Iupertie be plaide.

†b. A device, trick, stratagem. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiv. 421 He thocht than on a Iuperdy, And girt his menhe haley Dicht thame in the presoners dray. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 789 Thus iowkit with iuperdyss the iangland la. c 1480 HENAYSON *Mor. Fab.* (Maitl. Cl.) 16 In his minde he kest the Iuperties, the wayis and the wyle, By that meanes hee might this Cocke beguyle. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* iv. xiii, Be quhais wisdom and ilhand ieoperdis the Romanis wer stoppit . . fra any forthir conques on the Scottis.

†2. A position in a game, undertaking, etc. in which the chances of winning and losing hang in the balance; an even chance; an undecided state of affairs; uncertainty; chance.

[c 1250 BAACON IV. i. § 32 Nec potest [ballivus] transigere, nec pascisci, nec jocus partitum facere. 1293 BARTON II. xvii. § 8 Mes ne mie en ieupartie de perdre ou de gayer, nul le voillent les parties.] c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 416 (465) For mya estat now lyth in Iupartie And eek myn emes lyf lyth in baluance. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 200 Pompeie . . A werre had in ieupartie Ayein the king of Ermenie. c 1450 LYDG. *Secretes* 305 A twix two [I] stood in Iupartie To what party my penne I shulde applye. c 1470 HENAY *Wallace* v. 173 He wist noch weill gith that war tayne or slayne Or chapyt haile be ony ieperte. c 1475 Sgr. *lowe Degre* 83 And [it] were put in ieoperde, What man shoulde wyne that lady fre. 1597 BACON *Coulters Good & Evil* v. Ess. (Arb.) 146 By imputing to all excellencie in compositions . . a casualty or ieopardy.

3. Risk of loss, harm, or death; peril, danger.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 916 For Troye is brought in swich a Iupartie That it to save is now no remedye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 92 For which he schal in that degre Stonde of his lif in ieupartie. 1471 MARC. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 30, I schuld send 30w money therefore, but I dar not put yt in ioperte, ther be so many theves streng. 1472 *Presentin. Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 25 In payn of the jeberte þi may fall thar off. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* ix. iii. 162 Thair lyfe is now in iuperty, thar rave. 1526 TYNOCLE 1 *Cor.* xv. 30 Why stonde we in ieoperty every howe? 1537 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 375 He puttes the towne in grete danger and juberte. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* i. 60 The more he wrange, the faster was he wrapt And all to thencease of his ioberde. 1563 BUTLER *Hud.* i. i. 696 If any yet be so fool-hardy, T'expose themselves to vain Jeopardy. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxii. 326 Under a tyrannical sway trade must be continually in jeopardy. 1805 WOODS *Waggoner* i. 131 As chance would have it, passing by I saw you in that jeopardy. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 439, I think . . that if the colonists had been defeated, our liberties would have been for a time in considerable jeopardy.

†b. A deed involving peril; a daring exploit.

a 1300 *Siriv* 276 in Wright *Anecd. Lit.* (1844) 9 For I shal don a iuperti, And a ferli maistri. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 145 Interludys, and iuperdyss That men assayit on many vis. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* iv. xvi, Maist forsy and strang beistis be thair awin ieopedyis, ar oft slane. 1816 SCOTT *Ballad in Antiq.* xl, Now here a knight that's stout and good May prove a jeopardy.

Jeopardy (dʒe'pɑ:di), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* = JEOPARD *v.* 1.

1460 *Paston Lett.* II. 87 Yf ye dar joperdie your suyrrie of c. marc I shall come and se you. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 272 He did wrong in jeopardizing his well-earned historic fame. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xviii, She would have seen . . how entirely her character was jeopardized [later ed. jeopardized].

Jepsyony, *jeptyon*, *obs.* ff. GIPSY (Egyptian).

Jequirity (dʒi'kwiri'ti). Also -ority. [a. F. *jequirity*, a. Tupi-Guarani *jekiriti*. For its in-

roduction to European Pharmacy, see De Wecker in *Annales d'Oculistique* LXXXVIII (1882) 26.] A woody twining shrub, *Abrus precatorius* or Indian liquorice, indigenous to India, but now found in most tropical countries, the parti-coloured seeds of which, called *jequirity beans*, are variously used for ornament, for weights, and in medicine. Also *attrib.*

1882 *Nature* XXVII. 192/1 (Acad. of Sc. Paris, 11 Dec.) Factitious purulent ophthalmia produced by the liquorice liana, or jequirity. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 316 Crabs' Eyes, Jequirity, Prayer Beads, Jumble Beads. . . Recently these seeds have been brought into notice, under the name of 'Jequirity'. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 853 The serum of animals rendered immune to the toxic proteids of jequirity and castor-oil seeds.

Jerapigre, *obs.* form of HIERA PICRA.

Jerarchy, *obs.* form of HIERARCHY.

|| **Jerboa** (dʒə'bo:ə, dʒə'bo:ä). Forms: 7 jerbua, 8 gerbo, gerbua, yerbua, jeribo, 8- jerboa. [mod.L. *jerboa*, a. Arab. *جربوع* *yarbūc*,

in Barbary *yerbōc*, the flesh of the loins, also the animal; whence F. *gerbo*, *gerboise*, Sp. *gerbasia*.]

1. A small rodent quadruped, *Dipus sagitta*, found in the deserts of Africa; it is of the size of a rat, has very long hind legs and short fore legs, and a long tufted tail, and is remarkable for its powers of jumping. Hence, any jumping-mouse of the genus *Dipus*, or of the family *Dipodidae*, representatives of which are found in various arid regions.

1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* vii. 415 We saw also, near Terki, a kind of Field-mice, which in the Arabian Language are called *Jerbua*. 1702 W. J. Bryn's *Voy. Levant* lxxviii. 287, I was presented with a small Animal called *Gerbo*, which was brought for a rarity from Barbary. 1752 H. WATFOL *Corr.* (1837) I. 182 Mr. Conway has brought lady Ailesbury . . a *Jerbo* . . a composition of a squirrel, a hare, a rat, and a monkey, which altogether looks very like a bird. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 432 The *gerbua*, though, properly speaking, furnished with but two legs, is one of the swiftest animals in the world. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) I. 399 The Jerboas seem, in many respects both of conformation and habit, much allied to the kangaroos. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppia* xxi, A jerboa sprang up from a tuft of bushes at his feet.

2. *Comb.* Jerboa-mouse, a North American rodent of the genus *Dipodomys*, one of the pouched-mice or kangaroo-rats of the South-western U.S. and Mexico.

Jere, in good *jere*, alteration of GOODYEAR, *q.v.* 1811 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xv, 'Who the good jere would have thought this!'

Jereed is see JERID.

Jeremeievite, -ieffite (yeremē'yevait, -fəit). *Min.* [Named 1883 after Jeremejev or Yermieff, a Russian mineralogist + -ITE.] A transparent colourless borate of aluminium occurring in hexagonal prisms.

1883 *Amer. J. Nat. Sc. Ser.* III. XXV. 478 Jeremeievite, a new mineral. 1894 DANA *Min.* 875 Jeremeievite. A. H. CHESTER *Names Min.*, Jeremeievite.

Jeremiad (dʒer'mi:əd). Also -ade. [a. F. *jeremiade* (1762 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *Jérémie*, L. *Jeremias* Jeremia, in reference to the 'Lamentations of Jeremiah' in the Old Testament.] A lamentation; a writing or speech in a strain of grief or distress; a doleful complaint; a complaining tirade; a lugubrious effusion.

1780 HAN. MORR in W. Roberts *Mem.* (1834) I. 186 It has been long the fashion to make the most lamentable Jeremiads on the badness of the times. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Prediction*, I have been occasionally struck at the Jeremiads of honest George Withers. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scott.* xv. (1855) 140 The lady commenced a Jeremiad. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Convers.* *Railway Carriage* 102, I could sit down, and mourn, and utter doleful Jeremiads without end.

Jerfalcon, etc., *obs.* forms of GERFALCON.

Jericho (dʒe'ri:kə). [Name of a town in Palestine, where David bade his servants tarry until their beards were grown - see 2 *Sam.* x. 5.] Used in slang or colloq. phrases for a place of retirement or concealment, or a place far distant and out of the way.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* iv. 208 Who would, . . I know, Bid such young boyes to stay in Jericho Vntill their Beards were growne, their wits more staid. 1648 *Mercurius Aulicus* 2-30 Mar. Let them all goe to Jericho, And ne're he seen againe. 1758 A. MURPHY *Upholsterer* II, He may go to Jericho for what I cares. 1840 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg., Grey Dolphin*, His kick was tremendous, and when he had his boots on would - to use an expression of his own, 'send a man from Jericho to June'. 1850 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xvi, She may go to Bath, or she may go to Jericho for me. 1898 J. AACH *Story of Life* xiii. 310 To enable them to do without the strong arm of the labourer and to send them to Jericho, if they had nowhere else to go to.

|| **Jerid**, *jereed* (dʒer'id), *sb.* Forms: 7 tzirid, 8 jarrit, 9 dsjerid, djer(r)id, djereed, jerreed, jarrid, jareed, 8- jerid, 9 jereed. [Arab. *جرید* *jarid* midrib of the palm-leaf, rod, shaft, javelin.] A wooden javelin, about five feet long, used in games by Persian, Turkish, and Arabian horsemen. Also, A game in which this is used.

1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* vi. 297 They also often Exercise themselves at the Tzirid, or Javelin. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 233 Galloping from all sides, . . throwing at each other the *jarrit* or blunted dart. 1799 W. G. BROWNE *Trav. Africa*, etc. xi. 152 Here they shoot at a mark, and throw the jerid. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* xxv, The Moor his jerrid flings. 1813 BYRON *Glaour* ix, Swift as the bur'd on high jerreed. 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasio* (1820) I. xi. 214 Flinging the djereed. 1853 LAYARD *Nineveh & Babylon* xi. 245 They played the Jerid with their long spears, galloping to and fro on their well-trained mares.

Hence † **Jerid** (gereed, gereed) *v. intr.*, to throw the jerid.

1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 110 Tilting and Gereed-ing, that is, Casting of Darts. *Ibid.* 397 Here they Gereed, or cast Darts.

Jerk (dʒə:k), *sb.* 1. Also 6-7 ierke, girke, 7-9 jirk. [Jerk *sb.* and *vb.* are known from c 1550; app. echoic. See also YERK, which in some senses appears to be synonymous with this.]

†1. A stroke with a whip or wand, a stripe, a lash. *Obs.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 256 To the manne . . foure score ierkes or lasses with a skourge. 1594 *Contention* v. 154 After the Beadle hath hit him one girke, he leapes ouer the stoole and runnes away. 1612 BAINSEY *Lud. Lit.* xxix. 288 Sometimes in greater faults, to giue three or foure ierkes with a birch, or with a small redde willow where birch cannot be had. 1629 Z. BOVO *Last Battell* 1216 Let me giue him a girke with my rodde. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 334 Many a jirk has the Dog had from me. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 221 The Indians . . imagine that it [a coach-whip snake] is able to cut a man in two with a jerk of its tail.

†b. *fig.* A lash of sarcasm; a cutting gibe.

1590 NASH *Pasquil's Apol.* I. aiv b, The dislike that some had of the ierke which I gaue to Fryer Sauanarol. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* I, Who he is . . under whose contempt and jirk these Men are not deservedly fallen? a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Gibe*, . . also Jerk or Jeer. 1741 tr. *Laval's Hist. Ref.* IV. viii. 912 He . . omitted not to slide into his Speech some Jerks against the Doctrine . . of the Jesuits.

2. A quick suddenly arrested movement; a sharp sudden pull, throw, push, thrust, or twist.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Weeds, Fruit of Felters, Continence*, The stiffe and strongest arme Which geues a ierke and hath a cunning loose; Shoots furdest still. 1633 B. JONSON *Love's Welcome, Welbeck*, His Jade gaue him a Jerk. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 21 Little whitish Animals, which move up and down the water with jerks. 1706 BAYNARD *Cold Baths* in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* II. 302 To leave that and other Vices gradatim, and not at a jerk. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 344 Seeds on the upper surface only: discharged by jerks. 1807 ROLAND *Fencing* 96, I may, with this smart sudden jirk from my wrist, strike your blade in such a manner as will leave your body quite exposed. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* III. (1894) 84 He . . brought me with a jerk into a sitting position.

b. (a) *Physiol.* An involuntary spasmodic contraction of a muscle, due to reflex action of nerves, as from external stimulus: usually with qualification, as *knee-jerk*, *chin-jerk*. (b) (in pl. the jerks). Involuntary spasmodic movements of the limbs or features, esp. resulting from religious excitement. 1805 DODD *Jrnl.* in H. Mayo *Pop. Superst.* (1851) 125, I have seen all denominations of religion exercised by the jerks. 1822 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 6 The Jerks are not confined to a peculiar sect, or order. 1849 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (1851) 124 The convulsions were commonly called 'the jerks'. 1874 E. EGLESTON *Circuit Rider* xii. (1895) 89 These Methodist's sets people crazy with the jerks, I've heard tell.

c. *fig.* in reference to literary style.

1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* I. (1870) 16 The jerks, the breaks, the inequalities and harshnesses of prose are fatal to the flow of a poetical imagination. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 322 His wit was more like a jerk than the flow it had once been.

3. *fig.* A short sharp witty speech; a sally.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 129 Smelling out the odorous flowers of fancy, the ierkes of invention. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 49 At last, one merry fellow comes out with his ierke. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *J. Garret's Ghost* Ded., Wit and Mirth: Chargeably Collected. Made up and fashioned into Clinches, Bulls, Quirks, Verkes, Quips and Ierkes. a 1652 BROME *Novella* IV. i. Wks. 1873 I. 155 Sir, use your jerks and quilllets at the bar. 1889 A. H. BULLEN *Musa Proterva* Pref., Some happy jerk of fancy or playful sally of wit.

†4. A short abrupt series of notes (of a bird). *Obs.* 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 333 They [the call-birds] invite the wild ones by what the bird-catchers call short jerks. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 252 The short bursts of singing birds, contendg with each other (called jerks by the bird-catchers), are equally distinguished from what I term song, by their not continuing for four seconds. 1794 PRISC. WAKEFIELD *Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 58 The invitation is given by what is called Jerks, in the language of the birdcatchers.

Jerk, *sb.* 2. Also 8-9 jirk. [f. JERK *v.* 2: see also JERKY.] Jerked meat, charqui.

1799 J. SMITH *Acc. Remark. Occurr.* (1870) 116 We jirked the lean, and fryed the tallow out of the fat meat, which we kept to stew with our jirk as we needed it. 1851 W. DE HASS *Hist. Early Settlements* vii. 389 As soon as daylight appeared, the captain started to where they left some jerk hanging on the evening before.

Jerk (dʒə:k), *v.* 1. Also 6 gierk, 6-7 girke(e), ierck(e), ierke, 7-8 jirk. [See JERK *sb.* 1.]

†1. *trans.* To strike with or as with a whip, switch, or wand; to scourge, whip, lash, switch.

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* vi. (1588) 48 Than he beateth and gierketh vs a little with a rod. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) l. 72/1 Whip him with scourges, jerke him with rods. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Letter* C ij h, I may .. chearne him like a dish of hutter or girke him like a hobbling gig. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 89 They .. are worthy to bee ierkt with .. lashes. 1611 COTGR., *Fouetter*, to scourge, .. jerke or jerke. 1673 F. KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 281 He now being naked, [they] Slapt and Jerkt him with all their strength. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 52. 3/2 An Oxcheek Old Woman .. he ierkd. And .. a Fruiterer Jerkd. + b. *fig.* To lash with satire or ridicule. *Obs.*

1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* i. ii. 260 Acute Iohn Davis, I affect thy rymes, That ierck in hidden charmes these looser times. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i. My busied pen Shall ierke to death this infamy of men. 1710 E. WARD *Brit. Hud.* x. 114 A Third Man .. with much Pleasure Jirks the Church, As if his Words were Rods of Birch.

2. To move (anything) by a sharp suddenly arrested motion, like that with which a whip is wielded; to thrust, pull, or shake by such a motion; to give a sudden thrust, push, pull, or twist to. Often with an adv. of direction or its equivalent.

1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrot* 5 b, Would you not laugh to see Cili the Coblter, and New the souter, jerking out their elbows in enerie Pulpit? a 1661 HOLYOAK *Juvenal* viii, Though some grave friend .. jerk his whip for notice [*virga prior anuisti*]. 1780 *Puritan in Steevens Suppl. Shaks.* II. 580 Let him play a little; we'll jerk him up of a sudden. 1849 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (1851) 81 To .. jerk and swing the limbs. 1863 A. J. HORWOOD *Yearbks.* 30 & 31 *Edu.* I. Pref. 37 The rope broke not by reason of the holders moving or jerking it, but by reason of its weakness. 1865 LOWELL *Ed. Harvard Comm.* iv, We poor puppets, jerked by unseen wires. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 18 He jerked the horse's mouth roughly.

b. To throw or toss with a quick sharp motion, esp. with a sudden twitching or snatching action.

1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 4 Nov., I had the greatest difficulty to save myself from being suddenly jerked into the middle of the room. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* vi. 59 [He] jerked a bow, and in a few moments was free. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* iv. 138 Then from the rattlesnake's skin, with a contemptuous gesture, Jerking the Indian arrows, he filled it with powder and bullets. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. xxi. ii. (1872) IX. 276 Excellent sound masonries; which have an over-tendency to jerk themselves into pinnacles. 1883 MOMERIE *Personality* Introd. (1886) 15 The primeval chaos of *ὁμοιογενή* was, so to speak, jerked into a number of distinguishable objects, by a movement.

3. *fig.* To utter or throw out (words or sounds) abruptly, or sharply and shortly.

1604 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 83 How your cornet jerketh up His straid shrill accents. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 407 He speaks as if the one word, jerked out, as it were, wrung forth from his inmost soul, was Violence. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 145 His sentences seemed jerked out. 1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idyls* 46 'Bout-four-an'-a-half-mile', jerked out Ben, between strong pulls at his pipe.

4. *intr.* To give a jerk; to jerk a bow or nod; to move with a jerk.

1606 SIR G. GOOSCEAPPE II. i. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 32 Your dauncers legges bow for-sooth, and Capter, and jerke and Firke, and dandle the bodie about them. 1693 G. STEPNEY in *Dryden's Juvenal* viii. (1697) 204 Nor blush, shouldst he some Grave Acquaintance meet, But, (proud of being known) will Jerk and Greet. 1782 MAS. E. BLOWER G. *Batemian* III. 7 He .. making but one step .. to the street door, jerked out of the house. 1833 H. T. MARTINEAU *Berkley the Banker* I. vii. 136 The door jerked open. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xx. 191 Jess's head jerked back involuntarily.

b. *intr.* To move the limbs or features in an involuntary spasmodic manner. Cf. JERKER I. 1 b. 1874 E. EGGLESTON *Circuit Rider* xiv. (1895) 104 He .. was seized with that curious nervous affection which originated in these religious excitements. .. He jerked violently—his jerking only adding to his excitement, which in turn increased the severity of his contortions.

+ 5. *intr.* To aim satire; to sneer, carp, gird. *Obs.* a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iv. v, You must be jerking at the times, forsooth. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. viii. Wks. (1851) 395 By the way he jerkes at some men reforming to models of Religion. a 1704 T. BROWN *Pindar. Petit. Lds. Council* Wks. 1730 I. 62 Prologues so witty, That jirk at the city.

+ 6. *intr.* Of a bird: To utter a short sharp abrupt series of notes. *Obs.*

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1769) II. 334 The bird catches frequently lay considerable wagers whose call-bird can jerk the longest. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans* LXIII. 263 A very experienced catcher of nightingales hath informed me, that some of these birds have jerked the instant they were caught.

Hence Jerked (*dʒɜːkt*) *ppl. a.* 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pron.* I. 5 Jerked utterance. *Ibid.*, Jerked whisper.

Jerk (*dʒɜːk*), *v.* Also 8 jirk. [Corrupted from American Sp. *charque-ar* in same sense, f. *charque*, *charqui*, ad. Quichua (Peruvian) *ccharqui* 'dried flesh, unsalted, in long strips'. The verb in Quichua was *ccharquini* 'to prepare dried meat, to jerk', whence perh. the early cognate JERKIN *sb.* The word is now used in all parts of Spanish America, and was app. found by English navigators in Spanish use in the W. Indies. (See Skeat, *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1885, 94.)

trans. To cure (meat, esp. beef) by cutting it into long thin slices and drying it in the sun.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. xvi, They [the wild hogs] are shot, .. cut open, the bones taken out, and the flesh gash'd

on the inside into the skin, filled with salt, and exposed to the sun, which is called Jerking. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* III. ii. 305 He .. was sent here with twenty-two Indians to jerk beef. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 329 Killing cattle; more for the sake of their hides, and tallow, than their flesh; of which, nevertheless, they jerk great quantities for the use of such ships as sail from Pernambuco. 1807 P. GASS *Fryl.* 19 At 12 we stopped to jerk our meat, and again proceeded at two. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 202 When a bullock is killed they either jerk the meat, or dry it upon a dwarf platform of sticks raised above a slow and smoky fire. 1863 *Lit. Times* 4 July (*Tracks across Australia*), Two of the horses were slaughtered for food—one jerked, the other boiled down.

Hence Jerked (*dʒɜːkt*) *ppl. a.*, Jerking *vbl. sb.* 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy. round World* 199 They export .. Rice, Cotton, and some dry'd Jerk Beef. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 116. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 47 Preserve our provisions by jerking. 1851 MAYNE *Reid Scalp Hunters* xxvii. 201 Yonder goes the jerking-line! 1865 *Leeds Merc.* 22 Feb., Experiments are being made in Aldershot camp with the South American 'jerked beef' with a view to its introduction in the army.

Jerk, *v.* 3: see JERQUE *v.*

Jerker (*dʒɜːkər*), [*f.* JERK *v.* 1 + -ER I.]

1. One who jerks: in senses of the verb. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 133 Yea Madam Gabriela, are you such an old ierker. 1598 FLORIO, *Frustolore*, a whipper, a scourger, a ierker. 1651 TRIPLETT *On Dr. Gill* (in *D'Urfeys Pills* (1719) IV. 263), Take heed .. Lest you taste of his Lash, For I have found him a Jerker.

b. *spec.* One who makes involuntary spasmodic movements of the limbs or features, caused by religious excitement. Cf. JERK *sb.* 2 b (*h*).

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* vii. (1871) 41 The jumpers of Wales were outdone by the jerkers of Kentucky. 1889 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 148 Examples of this in America are seen in the 'Jumpers', 'Jerkers', and various revival extravagances.

2. U.S. A fish, the river-chub, *Hybopsis kentuckiensis*, also called *hornyhead*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Jerker 2, variant of JERQUE.

Jerkily (*dʒɜːkɪli*), *adv.* [*f.* JERKY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a jerky manner; by fits and starts.

1874 BURNANO *My time* i. 6 His head would drop forward, jerkily. 1885 E. M. THOMPSON in *Librar. Mag.* July 4 Their nest progressed very slowly and jerkily.

Jerkin (*dʒɜːkɪn*), *arch. or Hist.* Also 6 ierkyng, -yn, 6-7 -en, 7 jerking. [Recorded soon after 1500: origin unknown.]

(It has been conjecturally associated with Du. and Western LG *jurk*, 'girl's or child's frock'; but, besides the facts that Eng. *j* does not correspond to Du. *j* (=y), and that a jerkin is not a frock, *jurk* is merely a mod. Du. word, unknown to Kilian, Hexham, and other 17th c. lexicographers, and is itself of unknown origin.)

A garment for the upper part of the body, worn by men in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; a close-fitting jacket, jersey, or short coat, often made of leather. Since c 1700 used in literature only historically, or in reference to foreign countries; but app. still used in some dialects for a waistcoat, an under vest, or a loose jacket.

1519 *Presentm. Juries in Shutes Misc.* (1888) 33 For stelling a ierkyng. 1532-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII. c. 13 No man, under the said degrees .. weare .. any silke, other than .. velvet in their sleueles cotes, jakettes, ierkyens, coifes, cappes. 1556 W. TOWSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 101 [They] have their skinn of their bodies raced with diuers workes in maner of a leather Ierkin. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl. Epil.* (Arb.) 83 What are they? women? masking in mens weedes? With dutchkin dublits, and with Ierkins iaggde. 1599 THYNNE *Annadr.* (1875) 31 A common garmente daylye usede such as we call a Jerken or Iackett without sleues. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 266 A plague of opinion, one may weare it on both sides, like a leather Ierkin. 1616 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 135 Iohn nagle sent me frize for a Ierkin and breeches for my own wearing. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. i, By good luck, I had on me a buff jerkin which they could not pierce. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. viii, Last, twenty yeomen two and two, In hosen black, and ierkins blue. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 25 His dress was of the antique Dutch fashion—a cloth jerkin, strapped round the waist—several pair of breeches, the outer one .. decorated with rows of buttons down the sides, and bunches at the knees. 1828 CRADEN *Dial.*, *Jerkin*, a waistcoat. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxv. 147 A shabby-looking fellow, dressed in a jerkin and wearing a high-crowned hat, attended as domestic. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm.* Cong. II. ix. 389 With nothing but his javelin and his leathern jerkin.

b. *Comb.*, as *jerkin-maker*.

c 1565 J. SPARKE in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 504 They .. doe iagge their flesh .. as workmanlike as a Ierkinmaker with vs pinketh a ierkin. 1589 Nottingham *Rec.* IV. 58 Thomas Rogers, de Nottingham, ierkinmaker.

Hence Jerkined (-ind) *a.* [-ED 2], wearing a jerkin. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) III. xii. 98 Five hundred red jerkined men.

+ **Jerkin** 2. Also 6 gircken, 7 girking. [deriv. (? dim.) of *jer-* in *jerfalcon*, GERFALCON.] The male of the gerfalcon.

1539 Act 31 Hen. VIII. c. 12 Any faucon, gerfaucon, Ierkin, sacre or sacret. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Poems* xviii. 25 Their waye a gentle girking gay. 1616 SURLF. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 713 The male to the Gerfalcon is that which is called the Ierkin, being a much lesse bird.

+ **Jerkin** 3, *sb.* or *a.* *Obs.* In *jerkin beef* = jerked beef: see JERK *v.* 2

1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 17 As drie as their ierkin beefe in the West Indies. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673)

39 Jerkin Beef, which is huffed, and slasht through, hung up and dried in the Sun.

Jerkiness (*dʒɜːkɪnəs*), [*f.* JERKY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being jerky.

1856 BAINLEY *Ess.*, *Proctor* 243 To the same feature .. we are inclined to attribute the jerkiness of the verse. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vi. (1878) 83 Impulse was always predominant, giving a certain jerkiness, like the hopping of a bird.

+ **Jerkinet**. *Sc. Obs.* In 7-8 girkienet, 8 jerke-, jirkinet. [*f.* JERKIN 1 + -ET.] A sort of jacket or blouse worn by women of the humbler classes.

c 1689 *Depred. Clan Campbell* (1816) 32 Item .. 2 shirts, 3 girkienets, 2 plays. 1725 WILLIE WINKIE'S *Test.* in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Song* (1875) 540/1 A jerkenet, scarce worth a louse. a 1794 *Old Chorus in Burns' My Lady's Gown*, Jenny's jirnet and jirkinet.

Jerking (*dʒɜːkɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* JERK *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of JERK *v.* 1, q. v.

1552 *Harl. MS.* 353 lf. 121 She sayd .. that the kinge shewed himself an unnaturall nephew, and withall did wishe that she had had the ierkinge of him. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. iv. (1648) 78 The jerking of a Switch like the letter Q. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xix, My lady's favour stood between your skin and many a jerking. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 248 The breaks are successively brought into action .. so as to avoid the danger of sudden jerking. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 519 Children with .. nervous symptoms, such as starting, jerking, etc.

Jerking (*dʒɜːkɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING 2.] That jerks: in various senses of JERK *v.* 1

1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 92, I, Iuenall: thy ierking hand is good, Not gently laying on, but fetching blood. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. Wks. 1776 II. 62 Triplett .. in his turn avenged himself of his jerking pedagogue. 1830 MARRIAT *King's Own* xxvii, The violent jerking motion of the vessel. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnl.* I. xvii. 376 Three sharp jerking shocks of earthquake.

Hence Jerkingly *adv.*, in a jerking manner.

1880 J. E. BURTON *Handbk. Midwives* § 42. 29 The limbs begin to move jerkingly.

Jerkin-head. *Arch.* [Of uncertain origin: perh. for *jerking-*, from JERK *v.* (as if the slope were jerkily interrupted).] (See quotes.)

1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss., *Jerkin Head*, the end of a roof not hipped down to the level of the opposite adjoining walls, the gable being carried higher than the level of those walls. *Ibid.*, *Shread Head*, the same as Jerkin Head. 1868 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* V. 697 *Jerkin-head*, a form of roofing which is half-gable, half-hip. The gable generally goes as high as the ties of the couples, above which the roof is hipped off.

Jerkish (*dʒɜːkɪʃ*), *a.* rare. [*f.* JERK *sb.* 1 + -ISH.] Characterized by jerks; jerky.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Mar. 5/6 'No', said Lord Edmond, in his jerkish manner, 'the Government have no information'.

Jerksome (*dʒɜːksəm*), *a.* rare. [*f.* as prec. + -SOME.] = next.

1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Ancrely* lvii. (1881) 435 With females jolting up and down, upon no springs except those of jerksome curiosity.

Jerky (*dʒɜːki*), *a.* and *sb.* 1 [*f.* as prec. + -Y.]

A. adj. Characterized by jerks or sudden abrupt or twitching movements; often *fig.*, spasmodic.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* I. i. (1891) 6 They are the talkers that have what may be called jerky minds. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Insects* 101 They move rapidly through the water by jerky motions. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 422/1 A style which is so jerky that it may be described as dislocated.

B. sb. A springless wagon; a shaky jolting vehicle. *U. S.*

1884 W. SHEPHERO *Prairie Exper.* 108 The liveliest travelling was by jerky, the ordinary American farm-wagon without springs. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) 398/1 Now a wabbling, jumping 'jerky' does the stage work for the line.

Jerky, *sb.* 2 *U. S.* [ad. American Sp. *charqui*, *charque* (Pg. *xarque*), from native Peruvian *ccharqui*: see CHARQUI and JERK *v.* 2] Jerked beef.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*, 1893 E. COVES *Lewis & Clark* I. 31 The word as a verb is now generally spelled *jerk*, and jerked meat is known as *jerky*.

|| **Jerm** (*dʒɜːm*). Also 7 germo, 7-8 germe, 9 djerme. [Arabic *جرم jarm*; in It. *germa*, F. *djerme*.]

A small one- or two-masted vessel with large lateen sails used on the Egyptian coast; formerly applied to larger trading vessels in the Levant.

1634 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 118 In Salonica I found a Germo, bound for Tenedos, in which I embarked. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 281 At Roussetta we .. embarked by night in a Gorme, and the next day were in Alexandria. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 325 His Lordship set out from Alexandria in a *germe*, or open boat. 1800 *Ibid.* XXIV. 222 Spoke a Jerm from El-Aarish. 1819 T. HORE *Anastasius* (1820) I. xv. 292 On board one of the country djerms.

Jerm, *obs.* spelling of GERME in various words.

+ **Jernie**, *int. Obs.* [*a.* F. *jerni*, *jarni*, shortened form of *jarnidieu*, corruption of *je renie Dieu* I renounce God.] Used as a profane oath. Hence + **Jernie** *v. intr.*, to utter this oath.

1678 ORWAY *Friendship in F. v.* i, Jernie what a Bush of Bryars and Thorns is here! a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 84 Although he Iernie and blaspheme, When they miscarry, Heaven's and them.

Jeroboam (*dʒəroboʊəm*). [So called in allusion to *Jeroboam*, 'a mighty man of valour' (1 Kings xi. 28), 'who made Israel to sin' (xiv. 16).] A large bowl or goblet; a very large wine-bottle.

1816 *Scott Bl. Dwarf* xiii. Or make a brandy jeroam in a frosty morning. 1835 *Forby Voc. E. Anglia*, *Jeroam*, a capacious bowl or goblet; otherwise, and more generally, called a *Jorain*. 1889 *Daily News* 27 July 5/5. Enormous bottles of fabulous content called 'Jeroams', which some say contain 10, others 12 ordinary bottles.

Jeronymite, variant of **HIERONYMITE**.

1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port. IV*, The convent... is inhabited by the Jeronymites. 1893 *FOREMAN Trip to Spain* 28 A convent built for the Jeronymite monks of Belem.

Jeropiga, -pigia, var. **GEROPIGA**, **HIERA PICRA**.

1854 *Min. Evid. Import Duties on Wines, Sel. Committee* 110. Comm. 16 Jeropiga, of first-rate quality, is composed of two-thirds must or grape juice and one-third spirit.

Jerownde, obs. form of **GYRONNY a. Her**.

Jerque (dʒɜːk), *v.* Also *9 jirk*. [Origin obscure: it has been conjecturally referred to *lt. cercare* to search, which suits the form and sense; but historical evidence is wanting.]

The agent noun **Jerquer**, *jerker*, is evidenced back to 1706, and ought to be formed from the *vb.*; but the latter is not known so early, nor does it appear how either word was connected with Italy.]

trans. a. To search (a vessel) for unentered goods: see next. *b. now*, To examine or search a ship's papers in order to ascertain whether the captain's and the customs officer's lists of cargo agree, and to see that all the cargo has been duly 'entered' and described.

1819 *Smugglers I.* 125 M'Groul and M'Bain engaged to meet him, as soon as the Hazard was fairly in the harbour, and assist in *jerking* the vessel. 1843-63 *WATERSTON Cycl. Commerce*, *Jerquing*, the search of a ship performed by a custom-house officer (called a *jerquer*), to ascertain if there are any unentered goods concealed. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Jerquing a vessel*, a search performed by the *jerquer* of the customs, after a vessel is unloaded, to see that no unentered goods have been concealed.

Jerquer (dʒɜːkər). Also 8 (*erron.*) *jerquer*, 9 *jerker*. [See prec. *vb.*] 'A custom-house officer, a searcher' (Simmonds, 1858); in the London Custom House, A clerical officer who examines and checks a ship's papers, to see that all the cargo has been duly entered and described.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Jerquer*, an Officer at the Custom-House, who oversees the Actions and Accounts of the Waiters. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* iii. 498 Four Examiners of the Out-Port Books *zool*. Three *Jerquers* at *zool*, each, *zool*. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) The Warrants, Books, &c. are to be delivered to the *Jerquer* (or Surveyor, in those Ports where there is not a *Jerquer*), within one month after the clearing of the Ship by the Tide-surveyor. 1862 *SALA Ship-Chandler* (L.), I've heard tell that she's three parts slaver and one part pirate; and I wonder the custom-house *jerkers* don't seize her whenever that gibbet-face Stoneyard has the impudence to put into Longport.

Jerreed, **jerrid**, variants of **JERID**, **JEREED**.

Jerry (dʒɛrɪ), *sb.* [Familiar variant of the proper name *Jeremy* or *Jeremiah* (in Ireland treated as equivalent to *Diarmid*). Various applied; mostly in slang or vulgar speech.]

1. A machine for shearing cloth.

1883 *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss.*, *Jerry*, the common name of a machine for finishing cloth, by which all the rough portions are removed. 1885 *Taylor's Patent* No. 2784 (*title*) *Jerrys* or machines for shearing fabrics.

2. *Printers' slang*. The noise made by beating chases, etc., on an apprentice finishing his time, or on other occasions.

1888 *JACOBI Printers' Vocab.* 68. 1894 D. C. MURRAY in *My First Bk.* 196 The compositors performed what they called a 'jerry' in the blunderer's honour.

3. Short for *Jerry-shop* (a contraction, it is said, of *Tom-and-Jerry-shop*, from the cant name of a mixture of liquors): A low beer-house.

1851-61 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* II. 255 (Farmer) An advance of 5/1. made to him by the keeper of a beer-shop, or, as he called it, a *jerry*. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Jerry shop*, a beer-house. Contraction of 'Tom and Jerry'. 18.. CAARLYLE in *Froude Life* (Cent.), A worse than *Jerry-shop* over the way ragged like Bedlam or Erebus.

4. Short for *Jerry hat*: A round felt hat.

1841 *Punch* I. 98 Those unassuming castors designated 'Jerrys'. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 275 Showing the manufacture of felt caps or jerries. Finished felt cap or jerry. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Feb. 146/1 Large light whiskers, a jerry hat, and green cutaway coat.

5. Short for **JERRY-BUILDER**.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

6. *Comb.* **Jerry-come-tumble**, **Jerry-go-nimble**, a tumbler, an antic, a performer (equestrian or other); also *transf.*; **Jerry-cummumble**, **Jerry-mumble** *vb. trans.*, to shake or tumble about; **Jerry-sneak**, a meansneaking fellow, a hen-pecked husband. See also **JERRY-BUILDER**, etc.

1823 *Scott Quentin D.* xiv. I [a hangman] never quarrel with my customers—my 'jerry-come-tumbles, my merry dancers. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Jerry-cummumble*, to shake, to tumble, or to tumble about. 1876 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* viii. They took me... into a large 'jerry-go-nimble show, where there were women-folk riding round. 1721 *Clauder Rival Foot* iii. I'gad I'll fetch one then, shall 'jerry-mumble you. 1764 *FOOTE Mayor of G. (Dram. Pers.)*, *Jerry Sneak*, a henpecked husband. 1824 *MISS MITCHELL Village Ser.* I. (1863) 223 A little insignificant, perking, sharp-featured man, with a Jerry-Sneak expression in his pale whey-face. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adm. Scotl.* xviii. (1855) 226 A... landlady... was mated to a Jerry Sneak.

Jerry, *a.* [prob. short for **JERRY-BUILT**.] Constructed unsubsantially of bad materials.

1884 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Jerry*, bad, defective, and deceptive;... a jerry building is one that is badly built, although it may look well outwardly. 1892 *Lo. EGERTON in Times* 31 Aug. 9/4 A jerry canal would never have commanded the confidence of the public. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 4/3 No matter how jerry the main structure of a house may be, if it is nicely decorated and finished inside... they [the public] will rent or buy it readily.

So **Jerryism**, *jerry-building*.

1885 *Peterhead Sentinel* 24 June, The cheap jerryism of the building yards. 1885 *Aberdeen Jnl.* 30 Dec., The Penedo... broke in two and foundered in a couple of minutes. This... is a very violent illustration of jerryism.

Jerry-builder. [Origin not ascertained.]

That *jerry-builder* and *jerry-built* originated in some way from the name *Jerry* is probable; but the statement made in a letter to the newspapers in Jan. 1884, that they commemorate the name of a building firm on the Mersey, has on investigation not been confirmed. The earliest example yet found is that of *jerry-built* 1869.]

A speculating builder who 'runs up' unsubstantially built houses of inferior materials.

1881 *YOUNG Every Man his own Mechanic* 536 It is unfortunately too often the habit of builders—or rather jerry builders—to use the worst possible description of bricks. 1886 *BESANT Childr. Gibbon* ii. xvii. The jerry-builder walks there alone and wonders how long his houses are likely to stand. 1890 *Guardian* 15 Oct. 1065/1 Even Norman Cathedral reveals the 'jerry builder'.

So **Jerry-build** *v. trans.*, to build unsubstantially and of bad materials; **Jerry-building**, the speculative building of houses, etc. of bad materials and unsubstantial workmanship.

1885 J. E. C. MUNRO *Legal Posit. Landlords & Tenants* 164 To put an end to the jerry building. 1890 *SIR N. BAARNEY in Daily News* 15 Nov. 6/2 As to jerry-building of the ships... He would say that anything in the nature of jerry-building was absolutely impossible at any dockyard in the United Kingdom. 1893 G. ALLEN in *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Dec. 2/1 It takes half a year to jerry-build a dingy street.

Jerry-built, *a.* [See prec.] Built unsubstantially of bad materials; built to sell but not to last.

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Jerry-built*, slightly, or unsubstantially built. 1875 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* V. 263 Rows of jerry-built cottages are creeping up. 1900 G. C. BROOKE *Mem. & Impr.* 316 It would soon be overspread by vulgar jerry-built villas.

Jerrymander, *erron.* form of **GERRYMANDER**.

Jersey (dʒɛrɪ). Also 6 *iarzie*, *ierdaie*, *iarney*, 7-9 *jars* (e) *y*. The name of the largest of the Channel Islands; used *attrib.* and *ellipt.*, esp. in reference to the knitting of stockings and other worsted articles, which was long a staple industry of Jersey.

1. *attrib.* Of Jersey; of Jersey worsted.

1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 57 Nether-stocks... not of cloth... for that is thought to base, but of Iarnsey worsted. 1603 in *Brand Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 231 [Not] to wear... worsted or Jersey stockings. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2914/4 One fine Knit Jersey Night Gown... 3 pair of Knit Jersey Breeches. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4030/4 Light-coloured Jersey Stockings.

2. *sb.* *a.* Jersey knitted work; Jersey worsted; worsted generally.

1587 *Acc. Death Mary Q. Scots* (Bodl. MS. e Museo 178, ff. 21 b), Her hose wer worsted... wrought with syluer about the Clockes, and whit Iarzie vnder them. 1587 *HARRISON England* ii. vii. (1877) i. 170 The women's diverslie coloured nether stocks of silke jerdseie. 1882 *BECK Drafer's Dict.* 175 Jarsey is still the local name for worsted in Lancashire.

† *b.* Wool which has been combed and is ready for spinning. *Obs.*

1657 *Golden Fleece* (N.), The present practice... which daily carrieth away of the finest sorts of wools ready combed into jarsies for worke. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 286/1 *Jersey*, is the finest Wool taken out of other sorts of Wool by Combing it with a Jersey-Comb. 1781 *Specif. G. Dundas' Patent* No. 1288 (*title*) New Method of Spinning of Jersey. 1790 P. LUCKOMAE *Eng. Gazetteer* s.v. *Kettering*, A charity-school of 20 girls employed in spinning jersseys.

3. A woollen knitted close-fitting tunic, with short or long sleeves; applied esp. to that worn as a sole covering of the body in athletic exercises and sports; also, to a similar woollen garment worn either as an outer tunic by seamen, children, etc., or as an under-shirt or under-vest; also, to a close-fitting knitted tunic or jacket worn by women.

1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Knights* 215 But though you saw poor People [Jerrys] here... had no flannel-waistcoat, n'er Have you given him a jersey. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. v. Now each house has its own uniform of [football] cap and jersey, of some lively colour. 1861 — *Tom Brown at Ox.* ii. (1889) 15 Here's this rough jersey which I use instead of a coat. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* vii. She was not the kind of woman to encase herself in a boating Jersey because the fashion book told her that Jerseys were universally worn. 1889 RAWLINSON *L'hoenicia* 356 A close-fitting tunic with short sleeves, like a modern 'jersey'.

† *b.* A man wearing a jersey. *Blue jersey*, a seaman, a bargee.

1889 A. T. PASK *Eyes Thame* 57 You pass some dingy anchored craft in which the blue jerseys are smoking.

4. One of a breed of cattle of the Channel Islands; a cow of the island of Jersey.

1881 *SHILDON Dairy Farming* 25/1 The term 'Jerseys'

is now taking the lead of the others. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 9/1 An exceptionally fine lot of Jerseys were shown.

5. *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *jersey-comb*, -comber, -weaver, -wheel; (3) *jersey-shaped* adj.

1634 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Nicholas Du Sor, jersy-weaver. 1688 *Jersey-Comb* [see 2 bl. 1718-19 *Overseers' Acc. Holy Cross, Canterbury*, A jersy wheel a cloath basket. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5881/5 Humphry Maden, .. Jarsy-comber. 1884 J. M. COWPER *Our Parish Bks.* 113 Spinning Wheels or jersey-wheels, were provided.

Hence **Jerseyed** *a.*, wearing a jersey.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 10 Blue-jerseyed boatmen and newspaper boys. 1890 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 6/2 Red-jerseyed Salvationists serve there all day alone.

Jert, *sb.* *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 8-jirt. = **JERK sb. 1**

1568 *Jacob & Esau* i. i. Come on, ye must have three iertes for the nonce. 1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* ii. (1617) 40 Give him a lerte or two vpon the nether part of his buttocks. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Attainte*, a gentle nip, quip, or iert. 1785 *BURNS and Ep. to Lapraik* ix. She's gien me monie a jirt an' fleg.

Jert, *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9-jirt. [A phonetic variant or parallel form of **JERK**.]

1. = **JERK v. 1**

1566 *DRANT Horace A vij*, They ierted vp their horse with whippes. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 42 An other tower... that is not so wide as a belfree, and a Cobler cannot iert out his elbows in. 1600 — *Summer's Last Will in Hazl. Dodsley* VIII. 52, I jerted my whip, and said to my horses but *hay*. 1616 *SUAF. & MARKN. Country Farme* 134 You shall on the suddaine chocke him in the weeks of the month, and iert his head vp aloft. A 1693 *UQUART Rabelais* iii. xx. 165 Withdrawing himself, with a jerting turn towards the left hand. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 117 That only gars you jirt out the words.

2. *dial.* To throw a stone by jerking the arm against the hip: = **HAUNCH v. 3**

In most north. Eng. dial. glossaries.

Jerusalem (dʒɛrɪˈsælm). The city in Palestine so called; the Holy City. Hence *attrib.* or *ellipt.* in the following, among other uses: **Jerusalem jump** (see *quot.*); **Jerusalem letters**, letters or symbols tattooed on the arm or body, such as pilgrims or visitors to Jerusalem sometimes bore, in testimony or memory of their visit; **Jerusalem pony** and **ellipt.** **Jerusalem**, a donkey (in reference to Christ's riding into J. on an ass). Also in numerous plant-names and other combinations, as *Jerusalem ARTICHOKE*, *CROSS*, etc.: see these words.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 159 They bare five crosses gules, in forme of that which is at this day called the 'Jerusalem crosse. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* 514 The Jerusalem Cross is made in Mens Arms, by pricking the skin, and rubbing in a pigment. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 265 Two signet-rings, also bearing as a device the 'Jerusalem Cross'. 1887 *LANG Myth, Rit. & Relig.* II. 240 The Voodoo-dance is consecrated as the 'Jerusalem Jump'. 1760-71 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 26 If heaven should ever bless me with more children, ... I have determined to fix some indelible mark upon them, such as that of the 'Jerusalem-Letters. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5400/4 He is... well set, with a Scar on his right Cheek, and the 'Jerusalem Mark on his Arm. 1806 in H. MARTIN *Brighton* (1871) 156 The 'Jerusalem ponies have been in high requisition all the morning. 1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* I. 218 Mrs. Button... at last thought of trying her Jerusalem poney in the streets. 1878 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 3/1 Jerusalems, alias living donkeys, are plentiful in the market.

Jervine (dʒɛrˈvɪn). *Chem.* [Formerly also in mod.L. form *jervina*: f. Sp. *jerva* the poisonous root of *Veratrum*.] A crystalline alkaloid occurring, together with veratrine, in the roots of *Veratrum album* and *V. viride*. Also called *jervia*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 282 (*heading*) Of *Jervina*. 1846 WORCESTER, *Jervine*. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 444 *Jervine* is colourless and crystalline... It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 156 *Jervia* still lessened the pulse-rate.

† **Jeryne**. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [perh. a. OF. *geron*, *giron*, front part of the dress, lap.] An article of dress or armour.

† 12400 *Morte Arth.* 903 Sir Arthure. Arme de hym in a cante with orfraez full ryeche, Aboven one bat a jeryne of Acres owte over.

Jesamin, **jesemin**(e), **jesmin**(e), *obs.* forms of **JASMINE**. **Jesing**, var. **GESINE Obs.**, childbed.

Jess (dʒes), *sb.*; in pl. **jesses** (dʒesɪz). Forms: *a.* 4 (*sing.* and *pl.*) *ges*; 5 (*in pl.* sense) *gesse*, 6 *iesse*; *β.* (*pl.*) 4-8 *gesse*s, 5 *iesse*s, -ys, (7 *chesses*, *gests*), 6- *jesses*. [ME. *ges*, a. OF. *ges* (*gez*, *getz*) nom., sing. and pl., of *get* (*giet*, *geet*, *gest*, *geet*), mod.F. *jet* 'cast' (= Pr. *get*, lt. *getto*, *geto*):=L. *jac-tus* throw, cast, f. *jacere* to throw. Both sing. and pl. were orig. as in OF. *ges*, but the pl. was soon conformed to the Eng. type as *gesse*s. The sing. does not occur in our mod. examples.]

A short strap of leather, silk, or other material, fastened round each of the legs of a hawk used in falconry; usually bearing on its free end a small ring or *varvel* to which the swivel of the leash is attached.

1340 *Ayenb.* 254 Alsuo ase me ofnalt pane nozel be ge ges bet he ne vly to his wylle. 1398 *TRAVIS Barth. De P. R.* xii. ii. (Tollem. MS.), Hire feet bep fastened with gesses bat jey may not fle frely to euery brid. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Bivb, Sett yowre honde and be sure of the gesse. *Ibid.* Bv b, Hawks have aboute ther legges Gesse made of leder

most commonly, som of silke. 1530 PALSGR. 183 *Vngt giet*, a payre of gesses for a hawke. *Ibid.* 234/1 Iesses for a hawke, *get.* 1560 Parlt. Byrdes 142 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 174 Kepe him in a payre of Jesse. That he flye not to no byrde about. 1615 G. SANDVS *Trav.* 209 [They] make tame Doves the speedy transporters of their letters; which they wrap about their legs like iesses. 1671 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 623/4 A Falcon lost... with the Kings Varpels upon her Gesses. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. 504 We commend... a hawk for her wing, not for her gests and bells. 1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. ii. v. 47. 1828 Sir J. SEARIGHT *Obs. Hawking* 9-10 Slips of light leather, seven or eight inches long, and a quarter of an inch wide, are to be made fast to each of his legs. These are called jesses. 1874 TENNYSON *Merlin* 123 Their talk was all of training, terms of art, Diet and seeling, jesses, leash and lure.

b. In figurative applications.

1590 MARLOWE *Edu. II.* ii. ii. Soar ye ne'er so high, I have the jesses that will pull you down. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 261 If I do proue her Haggard, Though that her Iesses were my deere heart-strings, I'd whistle her off, and let her downe the winde To prey at Fortune. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlem.* Ded., Intangled with the light chesses of vanity. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xvii, Methinks you are one who would find even gesses of silk or gold cord difficult to wear.

† Erroneously defined in Dictionaries.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Jesses*, Ribbons hanging down from Carlands or Crowns. 1828 WEBSTER adds 'in falconry'; repeated by OGILVIE, CASSELL, *Cent. Dict.*, FUNK.

Jess, *v.* [f. JESS sb.] *trans.* To put the jesses on (a hawk). Also *fig.*

1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Holmby Ho.* 263 With her own fair hands, she jessed and hooded 'Dewdrop', and took her from her perch. 1894 G. EGERTON *Keynotes* II. 45 My heart had been a free, wild, shy thing, jessed by my will.

Jess, *var. GEST sb.* 4. *Obs.*, stage of a journey.

1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (Parker Soc.) 47 heading, The first resting-place or jess in this progress.

Jessamine, another form of JASMINE, *q.v.*

† **Jessamy**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 7 jessamie, jess(s)-imy, jecimy, gessamy, -imy. [Corrupt. of *jessamine*.] 1. = JASMINE I.

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 6 Meditation is... as he that smells the Violet, the Rose, the Jessamine, and the Orange flowers dividually. 1733 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 179 She gnawed the Jessamy likewise, but least of all some Holly Trees.

2. A yellow colour like that of yellow jessamine.

1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 293 If you colour them [gloves], scrape some of the following colours amongst the white-lead;... for a jessamy, yellow-oaker.

3. A perfume or cosmetic made from jessamine.

1671 EICHARD *Obs. Ausu. Cont. Clergy* 146 A little pot of double refin'd Jessamy and a box full of specick perfum'd Lozenges.

4. A man who scents himself with perfume or who wears a sprig of jessamine in his button-hole (?); a dandy, a fop. See JEMMY *sb.* 1 b.

1753 HAWKSWORTH *Adventurer* 20 Oct. 176 You have frequently used the terms Buck and Blood... but you have not considered them as the last stages of a regular procession... the scale consists of eight degrees; Greenhorn, Jemmy, Jessamy, Smart, Honest Fellow, Joyous Spirit, Buck, and Blood. *Ibid.* 177 My labour... recommended me to the notice of the ladies, and procured me the gentle appellation of Jessamy. 1802 MAS. J. *West Infidel Father* I. 88 If men became Jessamys, and Women Amazons. *Ibid.* I. 296 The halfpagan half democratic dress of clerical jessamies.

5. *attrib.* That is a jessamy, as *j. fopling*; of a jessamy, as *jessamy air* (see 4), *plant*; also *jessamy-butter* = *jessamine-butter* (see JASMINE 3); *jessamy-chocolate*, (?) chocolate perfumed with jessamine; *jessamy gloves*, (?) gloves of a light yellow colour.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 123 How much girdles, gorgets, rose powders, gessamy butter, complexion waters do cost in our daies. 1666 PERVS *Diary* 27 Oct. I did give each of them a pair of jessamy plain gloves, and another of white. 1675 T. DUFFETT *Mock Temp.* III. i. 22, 3 Ounces of Jessamy-butter, and 6 pair of Jessamy-Gloves. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3181/4 Spanish Gessimy Plants. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3302/4 Jessamy-Chocolate, with other Perfumes and Spirits; all newly come from Florence. 1756 W. TOLDERRV *Hist. Two Orphans* III. 106 A severe punishment to the fribbled jessamy waiter. 1800 *Spirit Pub. Frills* (1801) IV. 357 The steel-clad baron and the jessamy fopling. 1837 *Old Commodore* II. 124 A slighter figure now appears... with a gentle jessamy air.

Hence † **Jessamy** *v. trans.*, to anoint or perfume with 'jessamy' (sense 3).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 128/2 Terms of Art used in Barbing and Shaving... Jecimy the Hair, is to put Jecimin on the palms of your hands and rub it on the hair.

Jessant (dʒes-ant), *a. Her. Forms:* 6 iessaunt, iezante, gesante, 8 gessant, 7- jessant. (See also JACENT *a. b.*) [In sense 1, *a. OF. gesant* (later *gisant*) lying, *pr. pple. of gisir* = *L. jacere* to lie. Sense 2 is *perh. a different word*.]

1. Said of a charge represented as lying over another and partly covering it, so that the latter appears on both sides of, or above and below, the former.

1610 GUILLM *Heraldry* III. xv. (1660) 194 A Lyon Jessant... is not subjected to the primary Charge, but is borne over both the Field and Charge, and is therefore called a *Lyon Jessant*, *a. Jacendo*, because of such lying all over. 1706 [see JACENT b]. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Jessant*, a Term in Heraldry, when in a Coat of Arms, a Lyon or other Beast is borne over some Ordinary... that Lyon or Beast is blazoned *Jessant* or *Jacent*, that is, Lying over all.

2. Said when a charge (as an animal) is repre-

sented with another (as a branch or flower) in its mouth or as if issuing from it.

Jessant stands between the two names, e.g. *a hart gessant a branch of dittany*, as if agreeing with the first and governing the second; but it is explained by Chambers and later writers as if agreeing with the second, and = Shooting or springing forth (for *Fr. issant*, ISSANT). *Jessant-de-lis*, abbrev. of *Jessant a fleur de lis*, or in pl. *Jessant-flours-de-lis*.

1574 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 58, G. Beareth Sable, a Dromede passant d'or, gesante a branche of the Date tree propre. *Ibid.* 59 An Harte regardante d'Argente, iezante a branche of Dictamie propre. 1610 GUILLM *Heraldry* III. xxvi. (1660) 257 The Field is... a Leopards head... Jessant a flower de lis. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Jessant*, in heraldry, is applied to a flower-de-luce, or the like figure, seeming to spring, or shoot out of some other charge... The word is formed from the obsolete French *Jesser*, to rise or spring out. 1766 PORY *Heraldry* (1787) Gloss., *Jessant*, this word signifies shooting forth, as vegetables do; it is also used to express the bearing of Fleurs-de-lis coming out of a Leopard's head, or out of any other Bearing. 1882 CUSANS *Handbk. Her.* vi. (ed. 3) 203 *Jessant*: Shooting, or springing out of.

Jesse (dʒes-sē), [Name of the father of David (1 Sam. xvi. 12).] A genealogical tree representing the genealogy of Christ, from 'the root of Jesse' (cf. Isa. xi. 1); used in churches in the Middle Ages as a decoration for a wall, window, vestment, etc., or in the form of a large branched candlestick. Also *attrib.* *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 39 The Jesse set vndir our lady with the virgenys afore hire. 1549 *Churchw. Acc. Ely* (Nichols 1797) 137 A coope of white silke with jessy rooles and prophetes. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Jesse*,... In old Records a large Brass Candlestick, branched out into several Sconces, such as are us'd in Churches. This useful Devise was first call'd *Arbor Jesse*, and *Stirps Jesse*, from its resemblance to the Genealogical Tree of Jesse. 1836-45 *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 2) 217 It was... wrought into a branched candlestick, called a Jesse, in the year 1097 Hugo de Flori, abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, bought for the choir of his church a candlestick of this kind—*Candelabrum magnum in choro greum quod Jesse vocatur in partibus emil transmarinis*. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* p. xxxviii, The Jesse window, Dorchester, Oxfordshire [is] a very rich and fine example. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 169 Interesting chapters on Jesse windows and Story windows.

† **Jesse**, *obs.* abbrev. of *jessamine*: see JASMINE.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxv. 747 Called... in English Jassmine, Gessamine, and Iesse. 1611 COTGR., *Jasmin*,... Jessamine, Jelsomine, Jesse.

Jessean (dʒes-ān), *a. ? Obs.* [f. JESSE + -AN.] Belonging to Jesse, or to King David, his son.

1605 SYLVESTER *Urania* xvii, Tuning now the Iessean Harp again. 1623 COCKERAM, *Jessean Harpe*, Davids musicke. 1754 W. HAMILTON *Contemplation*, The blest Jessean Lyre.

Jessed (dʒest), *a.* [f. JESS sb. or *v.* + -ED.] Of a hawk: Furnished with or wearing jesses; in *Her.* having the jesses of a specified tincture.

1610 GUILLM *Heraldry* III. xx. (1611) 161 He beareth Sable, a Goshawke Argent. armed Iessed and belled. 1766 PORY *Heraldry* (1777) Dict., *Jessed*, this is said of a Hawk or any other Bird, whose Jesses, are of a Tincture different from the rest. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VII. lxxv. 78 You will like better to see the eagle free than the jessed hawk. 1882 CUSANS *Handbk. Her.* vi. (ed. 3) 92 When the Jesses, or straps with which the bells were attached, are Flotant, or hanging loose, they are Belled and Jessed.

Jessemin, *Jessimy*, *obs. ff.* JASMINE, JESSAMY. **Jesserant** (-ance, -aunce): see JAZERANT.

Jest (dʒest), *sb.* Also 4-6 ieste, 6 gest, 6-7 ieast. See also *GEST sb.* 1 [a. *OF. geste, jeste*, ad. *L. gesta* doings, exploits: see *GEST sb.* 1, of which this is a variant spelling.]

† 1. A notable deed or action; an exploit. *Obs.* a 1300, etc. [see *GEST sb.* 1]. 1534 WHITTINGTON *Fulles Offices* I. (1549) 35 The noble iestes at home. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 4 b, Settingt furthe the iestes, actes and deedes, of the nobilitie. 1594 LONGE *Wounds Civ. War* in Hazl. *Doddsley* VII. 186 Now, by my sword, this was a worthy jest. 1604 E. GLAISTONE tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Ind.* I. vii. 22 These two authors agree in their iests.

† 2. A narrative of exploits; a story, tale, or romance, originally in verse. *Obs.*

a 1300, etc. [see *GEST sb.* 1]. 13... *K. Alis.* 30 Here a noble jete of Alisaundre theore riche kyng. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* Prol. (Skeat) I. 2 Men... that... so moche swallowen the deliciousnesse of iestes and of ryme.

† 3. An idle tale. *Obs.*

c 1470 [see *GEST sb.* 1 b]. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Memories, R. Court.* Thus this foolish iest, I put in dogrell rime. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxiv. 140 Alexander taking it for a jest would not believe it. 1612 COTGR., *Bourde*, a ieast, fib, tale of a tub. 1620 T. PEYTON *Glass Time* I. (1623) 30 The paradise of Rome's fantastike Graire Is but a iest a little wealth to gaine.

4. A mocking or jeering speech; a taunt, a jeer. Also, in milder sense, A piece of raillery or banter. To break a jest (also in sense 5): see BREAK *v.* 23.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 77 b, [He] fled to Burges in Berrie, and therefore in a fest he was commonly called the kyng of Burges and of Berries. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* To P. Giles (1895) 10 Another is so narrow in the sholders that he can beare no iestes nor tauntes. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 174 Too bitter is thy iest. Are we betrayed thus to thy over-view? 1599 — *Much Ado* v. i. 189 You breake iests as braggers do their blades, which God be thanked hurt not. 1670 A. ROBERTS *Adv. T. S.* 27 He cast a Jest upon every one of us, which gave the Company a great deal of Mirth. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 258

Might he but set the rabble in a roar, He cared not what what jest. 1871 FREEMAN *Norin. Cong.* IV. xviii. 233 That their return to Normandy was owing to the importunities of their wives would be an obvious jest at the time.

5. A saying intended to excite laughter; a witticism, joke.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 73 He himself was oftener laughed at then his iestes were. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 152 note, He forgot... who exceeded all other in uttering delightful iestes with a convenient grace. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* iv. 83 Let not thy laughter hand-sell thy owne Jest. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 8 The hapless wit has his labours always to begin... and one jest only raises expectation of another. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 440 The jests, that flashed about the pleader's room, Lightning of the hour.

b. *transf.* Something the recital of which causes amusement; a ludicrous event or circumstance.

1593 SHAKS. *a Hen. VI.* I. i. 132 A proper iest, and neuer heard before, That Suffolk should demand a whole Fifteenth. 1598 — *Merry W.* II. ii. 116 Fal. Has Fords wife, and Pages wife acquainted each other, how they loue me. *Qui.* That were a iest indeed. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 32 Now I remember here of a pretty jest, for he and I going in [etc.]. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* II. i. 318 To complete the jest, Old Edward's Armour beams on Cibber's breast.

6. a. The opposite of earnest or seriousness; trifling sport, fun. Chiefly in phrases, as *in jest*: not seriously, without serious intention, in joke, in fun.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 68 Reasonyng in ieste after this sorte, and yet meanyng good earnest. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. iii. 101 His eyes do drop no teares: his prayres are in iest. 1617 MASON *Itin.* II. 83, I complaining therof to my Host, be between iest and earnest replied [etc.]. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 163 In loves schoole, wherein who-so studies in jest, may learne in good earnest. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxxviii. V. 72 Epaminondas... never permitted himself to utter a falsehood even in jest. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 541 The jest and earnest working side by side.

b. *jesting*, *joking*, *merriment*; *ridicule*.

1597 BACON *Ess.*, *Discourse* (Arb.) 161/1 Some thinges are pruned from iest, namely Religion, matters of state, great persons, and any case that deserueth pittie. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 204 Alas poore Yorick... a fellow of infinite iest, of most excellent fancy. 1632 MILTON *Allegro* 26 Haste thee, Nymph, and bring with thee Jest and youthful Jollity. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlix. 257 A hopeful subject of jest and merriment between them. 1854 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. II. ix. (1879) 231 In joy's crown danced the feather jest.

c. A thing that is not serious or earnest; a jocular affair.

a 1732 GAY *Epitaph*, Life is a jest, and all things shew it, I thought so once, and now I know it. 1822 BYRON *Werner* II. i, Oh, thou world! Thou art indeed a melancholy jest!

7. A sportive action, prank, frolic; a trick played in sport, a practical joke. Now rare.

1578 N. BAXTER *Calvin on Jonah* Compl. 3 Guy of Warwick, Scoggins gests and Gargantua. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 239 Hold the sweete iest vp: This sport well carried, shall be chronicled. 1613 HEYWOOD *Braas. Age* Wks. 1874 III. 238 If Vulcan in this ieast hath pleas'd the Gods, All his owne wrongs be freely can forgiue. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 4 P. 110 March begins with a Licentious Week of Sports... nor are they to be offended at any Jest or Wagery. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 60 Students famous for their love of a jest—set the college on fire, and burnt out the Professors.

† 8. An amusing or entertaining performance; a pageant, masque, masquerade, or the like. *Obs.*

1599 KVD *Sp. Trag.* I. (1602) Cj, But where is old Hieronymo our Marshall? He promised vs... To grace our banquet with some pompous iest. *Stage direction*, Enter Hieronymo with a Drum, three Knights... then he fetches three Kinges, etc. 1601 MUNDAY *Downfall*, *Earl Huntingdon* I. iii. in Hazl. *Doddsley* VIII. 114 My rival... Hath cross'd me in this jest, and at the court employs the players should have made us sport.

9. An object of or matter for jesting or derision; a laughing-stock.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 161 Why then make sport at me, then let me be your iest. 1606 HIERON *Wks.* I. 46 [He] scorneth it, [the Word] and maketh a very iest of it. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* v. ii, To be the standing jest of all one's acquaintance. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. v. ¶ 6 My father and mother were a standing jest. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Denkation* II. iii. 69 Lowly virtue is the jest of fools.

10 *Comb.*, as *jest-killer*, *-monger*; † *jest-mongering* *adj.*; *jest-wise* *adv.*, in a jesting manner; *jest-word*, a word of jesting; *transf.* an object of jesting or ridicule (cf. *byword*).

1599 MARSTON *Seco. Villanie* III. xii. 227 Tuscus, that iest-mounging youth Who nere did ope his Apish germal mouth But to reitale and broke anothers wit. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel. Gen.* (1693) 754 A witless jestmonger. 18... JOANNA BAILLIE (O.), Some writings and jest-mongers still remain For fools to laugh at. 1843 WHITTIER *Chr. Slave* II The jest-word of a mocking band. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* ccxli, Because Anacreon looked jest-wise.

Jest (dʒest), *v.* Also 6 gest(e), 6 geast, ieste, 6-7 ieast. [f. *prec.* = *GEST v.* 1, of which this is a variant spelling.]

† 1. *intr.* To tell a tale, to recite a romance.

1340-1440 [see *GEST v.* 1].

2. *intr.* To utter gibes or taunts; to give utterance to ridicule; to scoff, jeer, mock.

1526 TINDALE 3 *John* 10 Iestynge on vs with malicious wordes. 1530 PALSGR. 562/1, I geste, I ryle upon one, *je raffarde*. I love nat his condycions, for he doth but jeste upon other men. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxvii. 23 Than clappe men their hondes at him, yee and ieast of him. 1563 WINGET *Four Score Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 73 3e schaw

your arrogance only .. to be lachin and gestic at. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 313 He .. made an oath he would never jest at spirits again.

b. trans. To jeer at; to ridicule; to banter.
1751 RAMSAY *Content* 248 Be not aghast; Come briskly on, you'll jest them when they're past; Mere empty spectres. 1775 ADAM *Amer. Ind.* 427, I jested them in commending the swiftness of their horses. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 728 Mock'd by the madman, jested by the fool. 1830 JAMES DARNLEY xx, He jested his companion upon his gravity.

3. intr. To speak or act in a trifling manner or not seriously; to trifle.

1530 PALSGR. 562/1, I gest, I bourde or tryffyll with one, *je bourde*. I said it nat in good earnest, I dyd but .. jest with you. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 63 b, God forbydde I should ieste in these weyghtie matters. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* l. iii. 103 Verily I do not iest with you; there came news from him last night. 1650 FULLER *Piigah* II. xiii. 270 The most sportfull fishes dare not iest with the edged-tools of this Dead-sea. a 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* i. i. (1876) 51 'Jest not, Pausanias; you will find me in earnest', answered Uliades, doggedly.

4. intr. To say something amusing or facetious; to make witty or humorous remarks; to joke.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 137 Other can ieste at large, and tell a rounde tale pleasantly. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evangel.* T. i. 34 Now was Severus the Emperour, an Emperour of his own name, as they jested upon him, Severus was his name, and severe his nature. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 215 ¶ 2 Because Mirth is agreeable, another thinks fit eternally to jest. 1725 RAMSAY *Genl. Sheph.* III. iv, Well jested, Symon. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 97 He drank; he jested; he was again the Dick Talbot who had died and revelled with Grammont.

† b. intr. To disport or amuse oneself; to make merry; ? to act in a masque or play. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. l. iii. 95 As gentle, and as iocund, as to iest, Go I to fight. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 29 To the end that those of the House .. seeing them jest (beating one the other with pillows) might believe that thence began the first noise.

c. quasi-trans. usually with adverb or phrase expressing result.

a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 214 The matter was gested and laughed owte merylye. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* v. iv, Do not iest thyself into the danger of a father's anger. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 358 ¶ 1 Thus they have jested themselves stark naked, and ran into the Streets, and frightened Women. 1802 *Oracle in Spirit Pub. Truls.* (1803) VI. 291, I have jested away all my friends. 1811 LAMM *Est.*, *Edax on Appetite*, That freak .. jested me out of a good three hundred pounds a year.

Jest, variant of *GIST* sb. 3, *JEST* sb. 4

Jest-book (dže'stbuk). [*f. JEST* sb. + *BOOK* sb.] A book of jests or amusing stories.

1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1845) II. 367 You will think my letters are absolute jest-and-story books. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 307 The Scripture was his jest-book, whence he drew *Bons-mots* to gall the Christian and the Jew. 1876 N. AMER. REV. CXXIII. 58 Various collections of jest-books, as those containing the jokes of Bertaldo and Gonnella.

† Jest-earnest. *Obs.* In phr. *in jest-earnest*: in earnest under colour of jesting.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. ii. 362 Such blows in jest-earnest are most dangerous. 1660 — *Mist Contempl.* (1841) 200 Hereupon one in jest-earnest said, that formerly they put down bishops and deans, and now they had put down chapters too.

Jestee. *rare.* [*f. JEST* v. + *-EE*: cf. *JESTER*.] One who is the object of a jest; a butt.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xii, The Mortgager and Mortgagee differ .. not more in length of purse, than the Jester and Jestee do in that of memory. 1831 FRASER'S *Mag.* IV. 180 'Immense arrogance', shout the eclipsed; 'unprofitable jests', grunt the jestees.

Jester (dže'star). Forms: 4-5 *iestour*, (6 *iesture*), 6 *gester*, -*ar*, (*Sc. geister*), (7 *gestor*), 6-7 *ieaster*, *ieaster*, 7-*jeaster*. [*f. JEST* v. + *-ER* 1; a variant spelling of *GESTER*.]

1. A professional reciter of romances. *arch.*
c 1380-1496 [see *GESTER*]. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. ii, Harper's strain And jester's tale went round in vain. a 1861 Mrs. BROWNING *Summing up in Italy* VIII, Some pale feudal jester.

2. A mimic, buffoon, or merry-andrew; any professed maker of amusement, esp. one maintained in a prince's court or nobleman's household.

[c 1362 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 565 Cuidam Istrioni Jestour Jawdewyne in festo Natalis D'ni, 35. 4d.] c 1570 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) E.ii, Seke not to get glory nor lawdes unto thee Of a common gester or bourder haing name. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* i. (1895) 77 The cardinal .. sent away the iester by a preny beck. 1560 NOTTINGHAM REC. IV. 133 To Lockewode, the Queen's iester ijs. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* G. 164 A Gester, or dizard faining and counterfeitng all men's gestures, *phantomimus*. 1604 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* 13 Nov. (1857) III. 399 Mr. Henry Killigrew has a warrant to be jester to the King, with £300 per ann. to be settled on him. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 66 A small whole length of Archee, the king's jester. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 162 The jester was now a higher personage than the fool.

3. One who jests, or speaks or acts in jest; a person given to uttering jests or witticisms; a joker.
c 1510 MORE *Picus Wks.* 11/1 The flesh chaungeth .. the raucous extorcione in to a wolfe, .. y^e mocking gester in to an ape. 1530 PALSGR. 224/2 Gester a scoffer, railleur. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. l. 218, I heare the Parson is no iester. 1605 — *Leav. v.* III. 71 Iesters do oft proue Prophets. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* II. 124 Dull is the jester, when the joke's unkind. 1865 LOWELL *Biglow Papers*

Introd., There is no imputation that could be more galling to any man's self-respect than that of being a mere jester.

Hence **Jestership**, the office of a jester.

1838 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 134 Patch was thus promoted to a court jestership. 1899 *Academy* 3 June 610/2 The triumph of my career was a jestership to a bishop.

Jestern (e, obs. forms of *JAZERANT*.

Jestful, a. [*See -FUL*.] Full of jesting.

1831 FRASER'S *Mag.* II. 695 His courteous, though quaint and jestful manners. 1892 *Welsh Rev.* I. 756 Though my tones were jestful, I felt in reality little mirth.

† Jesticular, a. *Obs.* = *GESTICULAR* I.

1619 T. MORRICE *Apol. Schoole-masters* C vij b, A young man who will vse verbal and iesticular complements.

Jesticulation, obs. form of *GESTICULATION*.

Jesting (dže'stin), *vbl. sb.* [*f. JEST* v. + *-ING* 1.]

The action of the vb. *JEST*; joking, pleasantry; trifling; ridicule.

1526 TINDALE *Eph.* v. 4 Nether folishe talkyng, nether gesticng. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvi. 25 For thy iestynges and songes [thou hast] continuall wepyng. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 224 Lookoe you what hacles are on his Helmet. .. There's no iesting. a 1679 HOBBS *Rhet.* II. xiv. (1681) 71 Jesting is witty contumely. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* I. 285 Jesting, said Arcite, suits but ill with pain. 1891 F. M. CRAWFORD *Cigarette-Maker's Rom.* i, Vjera cast an imploring look on Dumnoff, as though beseeching him not to continue his jesting.

attrib. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* I 32, I had almost fallen into a shrewd sportng, or iesting matter, ere I was ware. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *Johu Bull* III. ii, A rope and a noose are no jesting matters! 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. (1889) II. 175 He will find that these are no jesting matters.

Testing (dže'stin), *ppl. a.* [*f. JEST* v. + *-ING* 2.] That jests; jocosely; trifling; + scoffing, jeering.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* I. (1895) 73 A certain iesting parasite, or scoffer. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Truth* (Arb.) 499 What is Truth; said iesting Pilate; And would not stay for an Answer. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* I. 284 Speakst thou in earnest, or in iesting vein? 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. viii. 287 In revenge for a iesting and not very intelligible ballad sung against him.

Je'sting-beam. *Building.* A beam introduced into a building for ornament, not for use.

In mod. Dicts.

Jestingly (dže'stinli), *adv.* [*f. JESTING* *ppl. a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a iesting manner; by way of joke or merriment; in jest, not seriously.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 58 The king receyved him after a certayne maner .. taunting him iestingly and merily. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. ii. xli, Thus jestingly he flung out what was true. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. ii. (1840) 38 He told me he kept a chaplain, and jestingly told me, he was devouted enough for all the rest of the house. 1883 FROUDE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 256 She had taken the harder parts of her lot lightly and jestingly.

† Jestng-stock. *Obs.* [*f. JESTING* *vbl. sb.* + *STOCK* sb.: cf. *gazing-stock*, *laughing-stock*.] An object of jest or ridicule; a laughing-stock.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* vii. 6, I am his gesticng stocke. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 214 Wee are to all the heathen a iesting stocke to laugh at. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. iv, He's your 'kind brother' now; but yesterday, Your slave and jestng-stock.

Jestour, Jestaunt, obs. ff. *JESTER*, *JAZERANT*.

† Jestress. *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. JESTER* + *-ESS*.] A female jester.

1557 TOTTILL'S *Misc.* (Arb.) 177 O Temerous tauntes that delights in toys, .. langlyng iestress, depraveres of wete toys.

Jesture, obs. form of *GESTURE*.

† Jestaunt. *Obs. rare.* [*See -IST*.] = next, 1.

1602 H. ELY in *Archpriest Controv.* (1898) II. 200 This said Runagate Iesuit. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. xii. 35 Giving advice, .. to expell the Jesuits.

Jesuit (dže'ziuit), *sb.* Also 6-7 -ite. [*ad. mod. L. Jēsūita*, *f. Jēsū-s* + *-ita*: see *-ITE*.]

1. A member of the 'Society of Jesus', a Roman Catholic order founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1533, and sanctioned by Paul IV in 1540.

The object of the Society was to support and defend the Roman Church in its struggle with the 16th c. Reformers, and to propagate the faith among the heathen. The stringent organization of the Order soon rendered it very powerful, and brought it into collision with the civil authority even in Roman Catholic countries, from many of which its members have at times been expelled. The secret power of the organization, and the casuistical principles maintained by many of its representatives, and generally ascribed to the body as a whole, have rendered its name odious not only in English, but in French and other languages, and have given rise to sense 2, and to the opprobrious sense attached to *Jesuitical*, *Jesuitry*, and other derivatives.

1559 in *Cecil Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 153 V^e multitud of Iesuits and seminaries secretly comen into y^e realm. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 52* The deuoute and lerned company of the Iesuites, men prouided of God bothe to stae heresy and to enlarge Christendom. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 6 The diuels agents .. by the name of Iesuites .. a name verie blasphemously deriued from the name of Iesus. 1588 HUNSDON in *Border Papers* (1894) I. 367 The suffering of the Bishope of Doubleane and a nombre of Jessewittes within his realme. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 47 a, Against a Martyn Luther and his cursed crue of vitious Apostates he rayned an Ignatius de Loyola with his blessed company, of vertuous, and Apostolical priests, commonly calld Iesuites. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Prophet* I, Teach Jesuits that have travell'd far, to Lye, Teach Fire to burn, and Winds to blow. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. viii. 704 We might call to witness the black intrigues of the Jesuits, so lately triumphant

over Christendom, but now universally abandoned by even the Roman catholic powers. 1838 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Temple* (1887) 445 That new brood of Oxonian secretaries who unite the worst parts of the Jesuit to the worst parts of the Orangeman. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 253 The only class of Christians at present proscribed on account of religious opinions are the Jesuits, and members of orders bound by monastic or religious vows.

2. *transf.* A dissembling person; a prevaricator.

1640 A. LEIGHTON *Pet. to Parli.* in Chandler *Hist. Persec.* (1736) 367 Apprehended in Black-Fryers, .. and .. dragged along (and all the way reproached by the name of Jesuit and Traitor). 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* III. M's Wks. (1851) 90 Your self are more a Jesuit than he, nay worse than any of that Crew. 1777 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 306 To humble the pride of some Jesuits, who call themselves Quakers. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 45 He was himself a Jesuit in all but the cunning. 1878 N. AMER. REV. CXXVI. 504 The political Jesuits of the South.

3. A kind of dress worn by ladies in the latter part of the 18th century: see quot. 1885.

1767 *Trial Ld. Grosvenor* (Fairholt). 1775 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 193/4 Under the titles of hats, bonnets, sacks, jesuits, brunswicks, poloneses, muffs, &c. 1885 *Fairholt's Costume Eng.* (ed. 3) Gloss., *Jesuit*, a dress worn by ladies in 1767, buttoning up to the neck, a kind of indoor morning gown.

4. *attrib. and Comb.* a. *attrib. or adj.* That is a Jesuit; of or belonging to the Society of Jesus; Jesuitical. b. *Comb.* as *† Jesuit-founder*.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 171, I had bene reading the life and precepts of Ignatius Leiola the Iesuit-founder. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 215 Instructed by the Jesuite Fathers. 1764 CHURCHILL *Gotham* II. 394 If .. from the Jesuit school some precious knave Conviction feign'd. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 475 To the Jesuit missionaries succeeded those of the Lutheran church.

c. Special genitival combinations. **Jesuits'**

bark, the medicinal bark of species of *Cinchona*, Peruvian bark (introduced into Europe from the Jesuit Missions in S. America); also applied to the bark of *Iva frutescens* (*False* or *Bastard Jesuits' bark*). **Jesuits' drops**, 'name given to a preparation of garlic, Peruvian balsam, and sarsaparilla' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Jesuits' nut**, a name for the seed of *Trapa natans*. **† Jesuits' powder** (F. *poudre des Jēsuites*), an old name for powdered Peruvian bark. **Jesuits' tea**, an infusion of the leaves of *Psoralea glandulosa*, a South American leguminous shrub.

1664 SALMON *Bate's Disp.* (1713) 250/2 *Cortex Peruvianus* or 'Jesuits Bark in fine Powder newly made. 1714 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 48 Three Ounces of Jesuits Bark. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 305 False Jesuit's Bark, *Iva*. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 316 A gentleman .. told me, that a little warm milk with some Jesuit bark would cure the trembling. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 14 In 1670 these fathers sent parcels of the powdered bark to Rome. .. Hence the name of 'Jesuits' bark', and 'Cardinal's bark'. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 228 He had for a month before been taking 'Jesuit's drops and other quack medicines. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 161/1 The seeds .. of *Trapa natans* — called 'Jesuit's nuts at Venice, and Chataigne d'Eau by the French — are ground into flour and made into bread in some parts of Southern Europe. 1659 *Merc. Pol.* No. 553 *Advt.*, The Feaver bark, commonly called the 'Jesuites powder which is so famous for the cure of all manner of agues. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 474 The fits did not return after the King [Chas. II] took *Quinquina*, called in England the *Jesuits powder*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 935/2 In Chili the leaves of *Psoralea glandulosa*, there called *Culen*, are used as a substitute for tea under the name of 'Jesuit's Tea'; but their infusion .. appears to be valued more for its medicinal properties.

Jesuit, v. [*f. prec. sb.*]

† 1. *intr.* To act the Jesuit. *Obs. rare.*

1601 *Archpr. Controv.* (1898) II. 164 Yf we would have Jesuited and caried so small a respect to charity.

† 2. *trans.* To make a Jesuit of; to imbue with Jesuit principles. Chiefly in *pa. ppl.* *Obs.*

1601 (title) Important Considerations which ought to move all Trve and sovnd Catholickes who are not wholly Iesuitied. 1621 in *Crt. & Times* 7as. I (1849) II. 274 He is .. popishly affected, and even jesuited.

† 3. To dose with Jesuits' bark: see prec. 4 c. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1689 HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* iv. 32 The course of bleeding .. purging and Jesuiting.

4. Used by Freeman for: To alter (an ancient church) into the Renaissance style, in which the Jesuits commonly built their churches, c 1560-1680. 1874 FREEMAN in W. R. W. STEPHENS *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 59 St. Michael's has been Jesuited inside. 1876 — *Hist. Sk.*, *Ancona* 155 That [taste] which condemned the north transept and the crypt below it to be mercilessly Jesuited. 1891 — *Sk. fr. French Trav.* Ser. iv. 76 A systematic Jesuiting which the church underwent.

† **Jesuital**, a. *Obs. rare.* = *JESUITICAL* I.

1672 STILLINGF. *Idol. Ch. Rome* (ed. 2) 374 What spight the Jesuital order bears to the authority of Bishops.

† **Jesuited**, a. *Obs.* [*f. JESUIT* sb. or v. + *-ED*.] Made or become a Jesuit; influenced or corrupted by Jesuits; imbued with the principles or character of the Jesuits; Jesuitical. (Frequent in 17th c.)

1601 A. COPLEY (title) An Answer to a Letter of a Jesuited Gentleman. 1660 T. M. *Hist. Independ.* iv. 82 Sir Henry Vane himself with his Jesuited and poysonous breath sought to infect him. a 1716 BLACKALL *Disc. Matt.* v. 10 Wks. 1723 I. 126 A Jesuited Papist .. may think that he does God and Religion good Service, by raising a Rebellion against his Prince, whom he accounts a Heretick.

1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. 1. 139 Denouncing him as the most Jesuit Papist alive, and stating that he retained a Jesuit in his house.

Jesuitess (dʒeˈzɪjuːtɪs). [*f.* JESUIT *sb.* + -ESS: cf. *F. jésuite*.] A female Jesuit; a member of an order of nuns established on the principles of the Jesuits, but not recognized by papal authority, and suppressed by Pope Urban VIII.

1600 W. WATSON *Decadron* (1602) 44 You shall have a young Jesuitess ready to file in his face, to cast the house out at the window. 1616 SIR D. CARLETON *Lett.* (1775) 68 Mrs. Ward and her fellow... at Liege... having bought a house... which they intend to make a college of Jesuitesses. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 6 May, There was now at Rome one Mrs. Ward, an English devotee, who much solicited for an Order of Jesuitesses. 1898 *Weekly Reg.* 9 July 43 The Congregation popularly miscalled Jesuitesses was suppressed by Urban VIII. in 1631.

Jesuitic (dʒeˈzɪjuːtɪk), *a.* Now rare. [*f.* as prec. + -IC: cf. *F. jésuitique*.]

1. = next, 1.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 254 The other secret directors of the Jesuitic interest. 1888 *Biblioth. Sacra* Jan. 194 The Jesuitic maxim, that 'he who has the schools has the future'.

2. = next, 2.

1640 R. BAILLIE *Carb. Self-convict.* Postscript. 2 In these Jesuitic arts ye prove so excellent. 1788 H. WALPOLK in *Walpoliana, Caution to mg.* Auth. 23 Pope was, perhaps, too refined and Jesuitic a professor of authorship. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes vi.* (1858) 361 A hypocrite shrouding himself in confused Jesuitic jargon!

Jesuitical (dʒeˈzɪjuːtɪkəl), *a.* [See -ICAL.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Jesuits; belonging to the Society of Jesus; Jesuit.

1600 W. WATSON *Decadron* (1602) 230 The most dangerous infections, and... irredeemable poison of the Jesuitical doctrine. 1647 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1854) III. 112 The secret practices of those of the Jesuitical order. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 413 The behaviour of the Magistrates... at Canton, sufficiently infuses these Jesuitical fictions. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iv. § 14 Productions so little regarded as those of the Jesuitical casuists.

2. Having the character ascribed to the Jesuits; deceitful, dissembling; practising equivocation, prevarication, or mental reservation of truth.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 530 Easie it may be indeed to seared Jesuitical Consciences, that account Treason Religion. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 13 July, All which Mr. Lismahag answered with a sort of Jesuitical reserve. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xxiii. 288 The low cunning and Jesuitical trick with which she deludes her husband. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* vii. (1876) 207 Their Jesuitical cleverness in equivocation.

Jesuitically, *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY².] In a Jesuitical manner; with equivocation or mental reservation; with cunningly dissimulated policy.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 570 Your protestation... must be understood Jesuitically, with mental limitation. 1720 AMHERST *Terre Fil.* xxxiii. 177 If you have ever so many ugly [qualities], they will be either palliated, or Jesuitically interpreted into good ones. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. 111. 453 To reason more Jesuitically than the Jesuits themselves.

Jesuitish, *a.* Obs. [See -ISH¹.] Belonging to, or characteristic of, the Jesuits; Jesuitical.

1600 W. WATSON *Decadron* (1602) 242 His most Turkish, Jesuitish, Puritanian, and barbarous designements. 1614 B. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 524 The ten Patriarchs of the Jesuitish Religion. 1695 *SAGE Article Wks.* 1844 I. 303 Disingenuous and Jesuitish fatches.

Jesuitism (dʒeˈzɪjuːtɪzəm). [*f.* as prec. + -ISM: cf. *F. jésuitisme*.]

1. The system, doctrine, principles, or practice of the Jesuits.

1609 Bp. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 254 It is one point of Jesuitism. 1817 LAOY MORGAN *France v.* (1818) II. 49 In their contests on Jansenism and Jesuitism. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. ix. 185 Even Christianity has been depraved into Jesuitism and Mormonism.

2. Principles or practice of such a character as those ascribed to the Jesuits; Jesuitry.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 54 After this they tried experiments: First by poison, and this was the Jesuites Jesuitism. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 751 A piece of Protestant Jesuitism, quite worthy of Loyola. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimée* (1876) I. xii. 193 The mere inverted Jesuitism of a man resolved to do good that evil might come.

3. A Jesuitical quibble or equivocation. *rare.*

1749 Bp. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Method. & Papists* (1754) I. ii. xxxiii. Be open and sincere, consistent and uniform. Affect not Jesuitisms. 1781 S. A. PETERS *Hist. Com.* 289, I hope Mr. Neal did not mean to quibble, as the New-Englanders generally do, by a Jesuitism, viz. that religion is peaceable and admits not of quarrels.

Jesuitize (dʒeˈzɪjuːtɪz), *v.* [See -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To play the Jesuit; to propound Jesuitical doctrines.

1644 R. HARWOOD *K. David's Sanct.* 14 Either the Jesuite doth Platonize, or Plato did Jesuitize, when he first sent abroad his *Deos intermedios*. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 234 The opinions of universities either Jesuitizing like Bossuet, or trembling before the coming storm.

2. *trans.* To imbue with Jesuit principles; to make Jesuitical. Hence **Jesuitized** *pp. a.*

1699 C. NESSE *Antid. Popery* 151 Which all Jesuitiz'd papists have received. 1850 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLIII. 31 How nearly Jesuitized Christianity had become the ruling religion in Japan. 1885 Mrs. H. WARD *Tr. Amiel's Jnl.* II. 92 A population Jesuitized by education.

Jesuitocracy (-p'krāsī), *nonce-wd.* [See -CRACY.] The rule or government of Jesuits.

1881 *KINGSLEY Yeast v.* Results of a century of Jesuitocracy, as they were represented on the French stage in the year 1793.

Jesuitrice, *-trix.* Obs. [*irreg. f.* JESUIT *sb.*, after *F.* fem. agent-nouns in *-trice*, Lat. *-trix*.] = JESUITESS.

1629 WADSWORTH *Eng. Span. Pilgr.* iii. 30 These... are grown to a faction, about the Jesuitrices or wandering Nuns, some allowing, some disliking them utterly. c. 1665 R. CARPENTER *Pragm. Jesuit* 27/2 You have seen Mrs. Ward and her Jesuitrices, as tender-hearted people call them.

Jesuitry (dʒeˈzɪjuːtri). [*f.* JESUIT *sb.* + -RY.]

1. The principles, doctrine, or practices of the Jesuits, or such as are ascribed to them; subtle casuistry or prevarication; the doctrine that the end justifies the means.

1832 COLERIDGE *Table T.* (1851) 190 The honest German Jesuitry of Dobrzhoffer. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vii. Justifying, *motivant*, that most miserable word of theirs, by some brief casuistry and Jesuitry. 1847 G. E. CORRIE 3 May in *Holroyd Mem.* xi. (1890) 249. 1891 SIDGWICK *Elem. Politics* 196 The general indignation caused by Jesuitry.

2. *nonce-use.* (See JESUIT *v.* 4.)

1881 FREEMAN *Subj. Venice, Zara* 130 The trifurion has an air of Jesuitry; but it seems to be genuine, only more or less plastered.

Jesus (dʒiˈzʌs). [*a. L. Iēsūs*, *a. Gr. Ἰησοῦς*, ad. late Heb. or Aram. יֵשׁוּעַ *yēshūʿa*, *Jeshua*, for the earlier יְהוֹשֻׁעַ *yēhōshūʿa*, *Jehoshua* or *Joshua* (explained as 'Jah (or Jahveh) is salvation': cf. *יְהוֹשֻׁעַ* *yēshūʿāh* 'salvation, deliverance', and Matt. i. 21), a frequent Jewish personal name, which, as that of the Founder of Christianity, has passed through Gr. and L. into all the languages of Christendom.

In OE. rendered by *hælend* 'saviour' (see HÆLENO); but during the ME. period regularly used in its OF. (objective) form *Iesu* (*Jesu*). The (L. nom.) form *Iesus* (*Jesus*) was rare in ME., but became the regular Eng. form in 16th c. Vet. in Tindale's New Test., 1525-34, the form *Iesu* was generally used where the Gr. has *Ἰησοῦς*, the Vulgate *Iesu*, in the vocative and oblique cases. This was, as a rule, retained by Coverdale 1535, and in the Great Bible 1539, also, in the vocative instances, in the Bishops' Bible 1568; but in representing the Gr. oblique cases, this has *Iesus*. *Iesu* disappeared from the Geneva 1557 (exc. in one place), and from the Rheims 1582, and the version of 1611. *Jesu* was frequent in the earlier forms of the Book of Common Prayer, and survives in one place; in later use it occurs in hymns, rarely in nom. or obj., but frequently in the vocative. In hymns, the possessive *Jesus'* is commonly sung (dʒiˈzʌz).

In ME. the name was rarely written in full, being usually represented by the abbreviations ihu, and ihc, ihu, ihc, or ihu, etc.: see IHS. These have been erroneously expanded by modern editors as *Ihesus*, *Ihesus*; the latter occurs occasionally in early 16th c. printed books.]

1. The proper name.

a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 Ure hlaforde to-cyme þes helendes iesu [*ed. ihesu*] cristes. c. 1240 *Ureism* in *Lamb. Hom.* 200 Iesu soð god, soð mon, & soð meidenes bern. *Ibid.* 202 þet mei ires þis baldeliche seggen to be. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. ProL. 165 Were þere a belle on here beir, bi Iesu [*ed. Ihesu*], as me thyngketh, Men myzte wite where þei went, and aweie renne. *Ibid.* iii. 154 Bi Iesus [*ed. Ihesus*], with here ieweles, þowre iustices she shendeth. c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1450 For Iesu love that died on rood. 1526 TINDALE *Matt. i.* 1 The boke off the generation off Ihesus Christ. [*So i. 16; elsewhere usually Iesus*.]—*Matt.* viii. 29 O Iesu the sonne off God. [*So COVERD., Great B., Bps., Geneva; Rhem., and 1611 Iesus*.]—*Luke* xvii. 13 Iesu master, have mercy on vs. [*So Cov., Gr., Bps., Gen., Rh., 1611 Iesus*.] [*So also Acts vii. 59;—Luke* xviii. 38 Iesus the sonne of David, have mercy on me. [*Cov., Gr., Bps., Iesu; Gen., etc. Iesus*.]—*Rev.* xxii. 20 Even soo: come, lorde Iesu [*So Cov., Gr.; Bps., Gen., etc. Iesus*.]—*Luke* viii. 28 What have I to do with the Iesu the sonne off the moost hyst? [*So all later versions*.]—*Rev.* xxii. 21 The grace of our lorde Iesu [*1534 Iesu, so Cov., Gr.; Gen., Bps., etc. Iesus*] Christ he with you all.—*Rom.* xv. 17 Whereof I maye reioyse in Christ Iesu. [*So Cov., Gr.; Gen., Bps., etc. Iesus*.]—*xv.* 30 For our lorde Iesu [*1534 Iesu; so all later versions*] Christes sake. 1544 *Supplic. to Hen. VIII.* (E.E.T.S.) 57 Through thy Sone Ihesus Christe. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Gen. Confess.*, According to thy promyses declared unto mankynde, in Christe Iesu our Lorde. [*So in mod. Pr. Bk.*] 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Jesu*, Jesu is in my heart, his sacred name is deeply carved there. 1676 *ETHEREDGE Man of Mode* iii. i. Wks. (1888) 283 Jesu! madam, what will your mother think is become of you? 1740 C. WESLEY *Hymn*, Jesu, lover of my soul, Let me to thy bosom fly. 1779 COWPER *Olney Hymns* xlix. 2 Lord, my soul with pleasure springs When Jesu's name I hear. 1827 *KEBLE Chr. Y.*, St. Stephen's Day v, Jesu, do Thou my soul receive. 1881 N. T. (R.V.) *John* xii. 9 They came, not for Jesus' [*1611 Iesus*] sake only.

† 2. A figure or representation of Jesus Christ, as a CRUCIFIX or ECCE HOMO, or an emblem or device such as the letters IHS, etc. Obs.

1487 *Will of Laurence* (Somerset Ho.), My Jhus of gold.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *Jesus-worshipper*; *Jesus-like* adj.; *Jesus day*, the festival of the Name of Jesus, 7 Aug.; *Jesus mass*, a votive mass in honour of the Name of Jesus.

1540 *Ihc* masse [*see IHS*]. 1546 *Acc.* in *Sharp Cov. Myst.* (1825) 214 Paid to be mynstrell on Jhesus day at Smythys tavern xijd. 1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xi. 40 He is not afraid to call Christians Iesu-worshippers. a. 1711 *KEN Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 474 No Grace on earth more Jesus-like appears Than Charity. 1886 *Archæol. Cantiana* XVI. p. lviii, The Jesus altar and Jesus mass are often mentioned in wills of parishioners [of Sandwich].

Jesyne, variant of GESINE Obs., childbed.

Jet (dʒet), *sb.*¹ and *a.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 gete, 4-6 geet, 4-7 get, 5 geete, geyte, geitt, 5-6

gett, 6 gette, gete, geytt, (gate, giette), 6-7 geat(e. *B.* 4-6 leet, 5 iet(e, 6-7 ieit, ieate, iet, 6-8 jeat, jett, 7 jette, 7-jet. [*ME. a. OF. jaiet* (12th c. in *Hatzl.*-Darm.), *jaiet* (*F. jais*):—*L. gagātēs*, *a. Gr. γαγάτης*: see GAGATE. In *Du. git.* The Eng. may partly represent the OF. fem. *jayeite*, *geite*, Walloon *gayète* (Godef.)]

A. sb. 1. A hard compact black form of 'brown coal' or lignite, capable of receiving a brilliant polish. It is used in making toys, buttons, and personal ornaments; and has the property of attracting light bodies when electrified by rubbing.

a. c. 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 22 *Gagates*, lapis est qui trahit paleas et cortices tritici, i. geet. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xlix. (Tollem. MS.), Get is calde Gagates, and is a boystous ston. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* iv. 694 Take oxon yonge... Their lippes and their eyen blaak as gete. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 191 By troy weight is bought and solde golde sylver perlyng gette. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. iii. 40 The blaik terebenthine Growis by Orycia, and, as the geit dois schyne. 1599 *DALLAM Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 80 Neagers that weare as blacke as geate. a. 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 392 The virtues of geat are hitherto concealed. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 251/2 Get, a stone... some write Jeat.

B. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Nun's Pr.* T. 41 His Coomb was redder than the fyn coral... His byle was blaak and as the leet [*v.rr.* let, gete] it shoon. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 15 A peyre of smale bedys of jeet. 1657 *TRAPP Comm. Esther* i. 9 Having faculty attractive with the Jeat, and retentive with the Adamant. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 122 The bramble, black as jet. 1838 *JAMES Robber* i. The buttons were of polished jet. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 8 Jet occurs in the Upper Lias shale in the neighbourhood of Whitby in Yorkshire, in which locality this beautiful substance has been worked for many hundred years. 1894 *ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER Chem.* I. 688 Jet is a black variety of brown coal, compact in texture, and taking a good polish. Hence it is largely used in jewellery.

† *b.* A piece of jet. Obs.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. iii, Your lustre too'll... Draw courtship to you, as a iet doth straws. 1607 *HEYWOOD Fagye Mayde* Wks. 1874 II. 35 The drawing vertue of a sable jet.

c. dial. Cannel-coal, bituminous shale.

1893 *Norikumbd. Gloss.*, Jeat, jead, jil, cannel coal, bituminous shale, jet.

† 2. Black marble. Obs.

c. 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1461 Alle þe wallus of geete. 1591 *GREENE Maiden's Dr.* 2, I saw a silent spring railed in with jeat. c. 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 11 The battlements of smoothest lett were made. 1648 J. RAYMOND *Il. Mercurio Ital.* 95 [A statue of] Seneca bleeding to death, of Jet.

3. The colour of jet; a deep glossy black.

c. 1450 *Songs & Carols* (1856) 31 His comb is of red corel, his tayil is of get. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 144 The pansy freaked with jet. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 41 ¶ 3 Never Man was so enamoured... of the bright Jet of her Hair. 1850 *DOBELL Roman i.* Poet. Wks. 1875 I. 3 Closer yet, eyes of jet.

† 4. *Old Cant.* A lawyer. *Autem* jet, a clergyman. (App. referring to the black gown.)

c. 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, Jet, Lawyer. 1737 *Dachus & Venus* (Cant. Dict.), Jet, a Lawyer. *Autem* jet, a Parson. 1785 in *GROSE Dict. Vulg. T.*

B. attrib. or as adj. 1. Made or consisting of jet.

1444 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 106 To ye vicar of Milton a pare of get bedds. 1596 *NASHE Safiron Walden* O iv, These ieat droppes which diuers weare at their eares instead of a iewell. *Mod. Price List.* Jet goods. Cut jet buttons. Black elastic belts, jet, silver and oxydised clasps. *fig.* 1649 *FULLER Just Man's Funeral* 1 Jet memories (onely attracting straws and chaff unto them).

2. Of the colour of jet, jet-black.

1716 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Lady Rich* 1 Dec., All the women have... snowy foreheads and bosoms, jet eye-brows. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* ii. 330 As the coot her jet-wing loved to lave. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* iii. ii. (1878) 160 Hair, of the jettest dye.

b. spec. in names of certain animals and plants, as jet ant, a kind of ant (*Formica fuliginosa*); jet slug, a kind of slug; † jet-wood, ebony.

1607 *Torsell Fourf. Beasts* 193 The Ethiopians payed for a tribute unto the king of Persia eury 3. yeare twenty of these [elephants'] teeth hung about with gold and let-wood. 1746 *MILES in Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 356 Five Species of Ants have occurred to the Observation of our Author... 2. The Jet Ant. 1747 *GOULD Eng. Ants* 3 The Red and Jet Ants are of an equal Largeness. *Ibid.* 23 The Queen of the Jets I had never the Pleasure of seeing. 1882 *Garden* 30 Dec. 579/1 The Jet Slug... about 2½ inches long.

C. Comb., as jet-miner, -worker, jet-embroidered, jet-like adjs.; jet-coal, cannel-coal; jet-glass, black-coloured glass made into cheap jewellery in imitation of jet; jet-rock, a bituminous shale containing jet; jet-seam (see quot. 1891).

1606 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iv. l. *Trophies* 1078 One while set in a black Jet-like Chair. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119 Jet-miner. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 8 The jet-miner... finding the jet spread out... follows it with great care. *Ibid.*, The best jet is obtained from a lower bed of the upper lias formations. This bed... is known as jet rock. *Ibid.* 10 The jet workers complain of the great scarcity of designs in jet. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, Jet Seam, a bed of Durham coal of a coarse cannel species, nearly approaching to a black shale. Jet coal burns with a bright flame, but loses little bulk in the fire. 1891 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 5/8 The daintiest little collars are jet-embroidered upon black silk muslin.

† **Jet**, *sb.*² Obs. Forms: 4-5 gett, get, (4 aget), 4-6 gette; 4-5 iett(e, 4-6 iet. [app. a substitution of *jet* = *F. jet* throw, cast, for certain senses of CAST *sb.* This sense of *jet* may prob.

have been in Anglo-Fr.; but is not recorded in Godefroy, his nearest sense being that of 'proposal, project', illustrated chiefly from Flanders.]

1. A device, a contrivance; = CAST sb. 24.

13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1354 In notyng of nwe metes & of nice gettes, Al watz be nynde of bat man, on mischapien pinges. c1380 Sir Feruyn. 1681 Al of marbre y-mad ys sche wyb a quynite iet. c1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 724 With this stikke aboute the Crosselet That was ordeyned with that false let [vrr. gett(e)] He stired the coles. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 191/2 Get, or gyn (K. gett, or gyle, S. gette, or gyt), *machina*.

2. Fashion, style, mode, manner. Cf. CAST sb. 25. Phr. *Of the new jet, of the best jet, etc.*: cf. *after the newest cast*.

c1345 *Poem Times Edw. II* 118 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 329 He adilteth him a gay wenche of the new jet, *sans doute*. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4024 After Syssil com Glegabret, A syngere of the beste get. c1386 CHAUCER C. T. Prol. 682 Hym thoughte he rood al of the newe let. 1399 LANGE. *Rich. Redeles* iii. 159 Pe leessinge so likyde ladies and oþer That þey loyed of þe lette, and gyside hem þer-vnder. c1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 449 There is another newe gette, A foule waste of clothe and excessyfe. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 191/2 Get, or maner of custome, *modus, consuetudo*. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 31 Now a dayes and a woman here of a newe gette, she wille neuer be in pees tille she haue the same. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 458 What? would ye, wywes, counterfet, The courtly gysce of the newe iet.

Jet (dget), sb. 3. Also 7-8 jett. See also JUT sb. [Partly from JET v. 2; in sense 3, app. connected or associated with JET v. 1; partly (senses 4-6) from senses of F. *jet*, f. *jeter* to throw, cast.]

1. †1. A projection, protruding part; = JETTY sb. 2. Obs.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. xiii. Pillars that . . rise with goodly grace and courage bold To beare his Temple on their ample ietts.

II. †2. A sudden darting movement; a dart, spring, 'sprint'. Obs.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. l. iii. Their jets [of sparrows], their jumps, that mirour doth disclose. *Ibid.* II. iii. iii. lxxi. So could I . . prove . . why Saturn moves often in those back jets then Jove doth shoot.

†3. An affected movement or jerk of the body; a swagger. Obs.

1687 SEDLEY *Bellam.* I. Wks. 1722 II. 100 Yonder goes an odd Fellow with a very pretty Wench: what a Toss she has with her head, and a Jet with her Breech. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 277 p. 17 The genteel Trip, and the agreeable Jett, as they are now practised at the Court of France. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 222 She . . has got the Town Jett with her Bum too.

III. 4. A stream of water or other liquid shot forward or thrown upwards (either in a spurt or continuously), esp. from a small orifice; hence, any similar emission of liquid, steam, or gas; more rarely, a shower of solid bodies, as stones, etc.

1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Jet*, . . a spouting forth of Waters. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* II. 177 Thus the small jet which hasty hands unlock, Spirts in the gardner's eyes who turns the cock. 1821 SOUTHEY *Viv. Judgem.* iv. Turrets and pinnacles sparkled, Playing in jets of light. 1825 HONE *Everyday Bk.* I. 118 Lighted by . . a single hoop . . with little jets of gas. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. v. ii. § 2 A jet of spray leaps hissing out of the fall. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 379 In a tank, where it is heated, by means of a jet of steam. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ix. 252 Jets of solid stones are thrown up with violence.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*
1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 8 The stream of nervous power, thus communicated by jets from the sensorial fountain. 1877 'H. A. PAGE' *De Quincey* II. xvi. 28 He would brighten up . . with little jets of humour.

5. A spout or nozzle for emitting water, gas, etc.
1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 216 Two other branch-pipes, supplied with gas from the gasometer, and ending in a jet at each end. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. G. Exhib.* 389 Garden-engine . . with jet and spreader, for watering plants, greenhouses [etc.].

b. *Pyrotechnics*. A rocket-case filled with a burning composition, and attached to the circumference of a wheel or the end of a movable arm to communicate motion.

6. *Metal-casting*. a. A channel or tube for pouring melted metal into a mould. b. The small projecting piece of metal remaining in the aperture through which the liquid metal was poured.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Jet*, the sprue of a type, which is broken therefrom when the type is cold.

7. Phrases. *At a single jet*, at a single effort of the mind; *at the first jet*, at first impulse. [After F. *d'un seul jet*, *du premier jet*.]

1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxiv. (1866) II. 20 A long definition is . . burdensome . . to the understanding, which ought to comprehend it at a single jet. 1880 *Times* 19 Jan. 4 It is always desirable that an etching should be a first thought . . A certain spontaneity and freshness seems to belong to all work done at the first jet.

8. A large ladle.
1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Brewing*, Mix it again with your Hand Jett. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 50 Others . . for Butt or Stout-beer will . . mix it once, and beat it again with the Hand-bow or Jett. c1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Jet*, a very large ladle to empty a cistern.

9. *Comb.*, as *jet-hole*; *jet-like* adj.; *jet-break*, the mark left, as on a metal type, by a jet or sprue when removed after casting; *jet-pump*,

a pump in which fluid is impelled by a jet of air, steam, etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Jet-pump*. . . It acts by the pressure of a column of air passing through an annular throat; or conversely, an annular jet around a central orifice. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 74/1 The most brilliant light from common gas is produced by a burner in which the jet-holes are very numerous. 1883 R. A. PROCTOR in *19th Cent.* Nov. 876 They have been classified according to the various forms of cloud-like and jet-like prominences.

Jet, sb. 4. Also 8 jett, (jett), jut. [By-form of GIST, a. Law Fr. *gist*, mod.F. *gît* in the legal phrase action *gist* or *gît* 'action lies', taken subst. as the 'lie' of the action; cf. the following:]

1613 FINCH *Nomotechnia* 7 [Il] ne girra le foundation de son edifice sur estates, tenures, les gists de briefes ou tiel [i.e. the lie of writs (the cases in which a writ will lie) or the like].

That wherein the action lies, the real point of an action at law; hence, the substance or pith of a matter; = GIST sb. 3

a. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. lxii. 363 Here comes the jet of the business. *Ibid.* VIII. x. 54 To point out . . where the jet of our arguments lieth. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Cand.* III. i. *Sir Pet.* But Rowley, I don't see the jet [some later ed. jet] of your scheme. 1795 tr. *Moritz' Trav. Eng.* 57 The jett, or principal point in the debate, is lost in these personal contests. 1813 DICKINSON 5 May in *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* XXV. 1141 The story of the loaf was the whole jet of the case. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* 483 This is the jet of all her reasoning. 1872 R. RAINY *Lect. Ch. Scoll.* III. (1883) 140 The very jet of the quarrel lay here. b. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* II. ii. 287 The whole jut of the business consists in advancing boldly a proposition. *Ibid.* III. iii. 481 All the jut of which . . consists in its being very like that vulgarism.

† Jet, v. 1. Obs. Forms: 5 *gette*, 5-7 *iette* (e, 6 *get*, 6-7 *iet* (t), 7-8 *jet*. [In form, app. a. Anglo-F. *gette* (Bozon), in 15th c. F. *geller*, *jeller*, mod.F. *jeter* to throw, cast, etc.; but the senses appear to be those belonging to the L. *jacitare* sē, *jacitāre* 'to carry oneself confidently or conceitedly, to talk boastfully of oneself, to boast, brag, vaunt oneself, make an ostentatious display', senses not recorded in French. The sb. *jeter*, corresp. to L. *jacitator* 'an ostentatious displayer of himself, a boaster, a braggart' (senses also absent from F. *jelleur*), was app. in earlier use than the vb., and possibly contributed to the currency of the latter.]

I. Of gait and motion.

1. *intr.* To assume a pompous gait or make a vannting display in walking; to walk or move about in an ostentatious manner; to strut, swagger. Said also of animals, as a prancing horse, a peacock, a turkey, etc. Often with *up* and *down*.

a1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 428 Þogh he iette forth a-mong þe prees, And ouer loke eury pore wight. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 149 The seide William wente iette in the grettes [Higden *fontaine procedebat*, *They wente wip gret boost and array*, and moche peple drawyng to hym. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 192/2 *Gettyn, verno, lassivo, gesticulo*. a1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 51 And yet she wyl iet. In her furred flocket. 1530 PALSGR. 563/2 I get, I use a proude countenance and pace in my goyns, *je bragane*. 1548 UPALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xix. 150 The Pharisee, he goeth jettling bolt upright. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 41 They [horses] prancing iette, to show themselves which best might tread the land. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 291 Others . . cast out their feet before them, stalk and jet as they go, as Storks and cranes. 1649 W. M. WAND. *Jew* (Halliwell) 1837 59 Your Wife [shall be] pointed at, for jettling in stolne feathers. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 304 The Wicked Crow aloud fowl-weather threats, When alone on dry sands she proudly jets.

b. To move along jauntily, to eaper, to trip.
1557 PHAER *Æneid* VII. Tiv. Girt in skinnies they iett, w¹ vineetree garlands borne on prickes. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pastions* IV. II. § 3. 134 To trip, to iet, or any such like pase, cometh of lightnesse. 1632 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 180 Clear running streames . . jettling most joudly where they doe meete and hande in hande runne downe to Neptunes Court. a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Jetting along*, or out, a Man Dancing in his Gate.

c. *quasi-trans.* To jet it. (Cf. *to trip it*.)

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 974 Mary, thou iettes it of hyght. 1592 NASHE *P. Penlesse* (ed. 2) 10 b, Mistris Minx . . iets it as gingerly as if she were dancing the Canaries. a1624 Bp. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 229 They iet it not onely in soft clothing, but in cloth of gold and of siluer. a1634 RANDOLPH in *Ann. Dubrensta* (1877) 20 Where . . harmlesse Nimphes, jet it with harmlesse Swaynes. 1672 *Maypole Dance in Westm. Drallery* 80 Then ev'ry man began to foot it round about; And ev'ry Girl did jet it, jet it, jet it, in and out.

2. *intr.* To stroll; sometimes simply a humorous equivalent of *walk* or *go*. (In quot. 1546, to 'depart', to die.)

1530 PALSGR. 563/2 I get up and downe, I loyter as an ydell or masterlesse person dothe, *je viole*. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Proo.* II. iv. (1867) 49 God forbyd wyfe, ye shall fyrst iet. I will not iet yet (quoth she), put no douting. a1571 JEWEL *On a Theiss*. (1611) 134 Poore soules came creeping and crying out of Purgatory, and ietted abroad. 1600 *Maides Melam.* III. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* I. 337 Ioculo, whither iettest thou? Hast thou found thy maister? 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Jet*, to run up and down. a1777 *Robin Hood & Co. Kath.* xix. in *Child Ballads* v. cxdv, Thus he ietted towards lonly London.

3. *trans.* To traverse ostentatiously; to parade.

1557 NORTH tr. *Guenard's Diall Pr.* 262 b/2, I ietted the stretes, I sang ballades. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 63 In towne he ietted eurye strecte, As though the god of

warres . . Might wel (hy him) be liuely counterfayte. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus*, *Hist.* II. lxxviii. (1591) 105 The Tribunes also . . with multitudes of armed men went squaring and ietting the strectes.

II. Of behaviour. 4. *intr.* To act or behave boastfully, to vaunt, to brag.

c1514 BARCLAY in *Cyt. & Uplondyskm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxvii. They laude their verses, they boast, they uaunt, and jet. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 490 On this maner ietteth forth this Buskine Portingall. a1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* v. Wks. (Rldg.) 247/1 Jason did jet whenas he had obtain'd The golden fleece by wise Medea's art. 1664 *Flodden F.* II. 20 King James for joy began to jet So huge an army to behold.

5. *intr.* To revel, roister, riot; to indulge in riotous living.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyskm.* (Percy Soc.) 2 In the towne & cyte so long jettted had he, That from thenns he fledde for det & povertie. 1530 PALSGR. 570, I go a jettynge or a ryotyng, *je raudie*. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* XII. xvii. (1886) 216 A certeine sir John . . once went abroad a jettting, and . . robbed a millers weire. 1640 in *Balfour Scot. Ballads* 37 That he may jet in dancing and whooring.

Jet (dget), v. 2. Forms: 6-8 *jett*, (8 *jeat*), 7-*jet*; see also JUT v. [a. F. *jeter* (14-16th c. also *jetter*, Cotgr. *jeter*) to throw, cast; to fling, dart, thrust, push, cast metal, etc. = Pr. *gilar*, *gielar*, Sp. *jilar*, *jetar*, It. *gittare*, *gettare*:—late L. or Com. Rom. type **jettare*:—*jacitare* 'unexplained alteration' of cl.L. *jacitare*, freq. of *jacere* to throw, cast.]

I. †1. *intr.* To shoot prominently forward; to project, protrude, jut. Const. *out*, *over*. Obs.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 76 Thy strectes were paved with Marble, and thy houses ietted out with Iaphy and Cedar. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 116 The houses . . jettting over aloft like the poopees of ships, to shadow the strectes. 1640 tr. *Verderer's Romant of Rom.* III. vii. 28 A Window, that jettted upon the Garden. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 83 Some . . bear fruits which jett out from the stem a little. 1749 L. EVANS *Mid. Brit. Colonies* (1755) 8 note, Spurs we call little Ridges jettting out from the principal Chains of Mountains. 1764 Bp. FORBES *Fynls.* (1886) 228 A moss-grown Ruine, jettting into the North Side of the Lake.

fig. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. v. § 2 Enough hereof at this time, having jettted out a little already into the next year. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. I. xviii. (1669) 362/2 That thy faith may not jet beyond the foundation of the promise.

† b. *intr.* (*transf.*) To encroach on or upon.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. i. 64 (Qos.) Thinke you not how dangerous It is to iet [Fos. set] upon a Princes right? 1594 — *Rich. III.* II. iv. 51 (Qos.) Insulting tyranny begins to iet [1623 *Folio* lutt] Upon the innocent and lawlesse throne. c1590 *Play Sir T. More* (1844) 2 It is hard when Englishmens patience must be thus jettted on by straungers. 1636 HEYWOOD *Loves Mistr.* I. Wks. 1874 V. 104 A . . foole, Who spights at those above him, . . and his equals jets upon.

† 2. *trans.* To build out (part of a house, etc.); to cause to project, to furnish with projections.

1632 *Manchester Crt. Lect Rec.* (1886) III. 192 John Gryffin hath jettted out his chamber Windows over the Lords West. 1667 *Obs. Burn. London in Sel. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 449 Magistrates . . have suffered them . . to incroach upon the strectes, and to jet the tops of their houses, so as from one side of the street to touch the other. 1714 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* III. iv. (ed. 2) 79 That . . it [the earth] should be jettted out everywhere into Hills and Dales . . is a manifest Sign of an especial Providence.

II. 3. To throw, cast, toss. Obs. exc. *dial.*

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 407 As the ball that is jettted to and fro upon the racket. *Ibid.* 414 They have no mind to be jettted up to the Heavens in a storm. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Jet*, to throw with a jerk.

† 4. *intr.* To spring, hop, bound, dart. Obs.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. i. Like as the haggard, cloister'd in her mew, . . Jets off from perch to perch. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. xxxiv. Not more heavey then dry straws that jet up to a ring, made of black shining jet. 1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* VII. 174 He hoped to see . . The wingless squirrel jet from tree to tree.

† 5. *intr.* To move or be moved with a jerk or jerks; to jolt or jog. Obs.

a1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 95, I on an ambling nag did jet, . . And spur'd him on each side. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* (J.), Upon the jettting of a hackney-coach she was thrown out of the hinder seat.

† 6. *intr.* Of a bird: To move the tail up and down jerkily. Obs.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 60 As she [a bird] sits on a stick, jets, and lifts up her train, looking with so . . merry a countenance. 1783 ANSWORTH *Lak. Dict.* (Morell) v, *Todeo, ere*, . . to jet up and down like a wagtail.

III. 7. *intr.* To spout or spurt forth; to issue in a jet or jets, or curve in the form of a *jet d'eau*.

1692 RAY *Dissol. World* II. ii. 96 Springs break out after great rains which jet and spout up a great height. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 168 Pipes, by which . . they caused odoriferous Liquor to spring up from the bottom to the top of the Amphitheatre, which then jettted and spread itself in the Air. a1854 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* III. (1857) 101 That quiet humour which is forever jettting out of Chaucer's pages. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer*. XI. 90 We . . observe the smoke of a distant cataract jettting from the side of the mountain.

8. *trans.* To emit or send forth in a jet or jets.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* I. IV. 158 The Three Graces, with their Cornucopia's, . . did jet out the Water [earlier ed. *jet*, orig. *jetoyent l'eau*] at their Breasts, Mouth, Ears, Eyes. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xviii. Conflicting tides that foam and fret, And high their mingled billows jet. 1849 DANA *Geol.* VII. (1850) 356 The lavas may be jettted from a vent in small ejections.

Hence Jetted, †Jet, ppl. a.

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) II. 49 In that Chamber was a large jet-out Window. 1762 ÜSTICK in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 512 Every one of the windows of the church, (excepting one in the jet-out north-isle). 1864 S. FERGUSON *Forging of Anchor* ii, Hurrah! the jetted lightnings are hissing high and low.

Jet-black, a. [f. JET sb.¹ + BLACK a.] Black like jet; absolutely black; glossy black.

c 1475 *Bk. of Curtesye* 45 (Oriol MS.) Your nayles loke they be not geet blake. 1693 TATE in *Dryden's Juvenal* ii. (1697) 32 With Jet-black Pencils one his Eye-brows dyes. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus, Persians* 478 That led his darkning squadrons. On jet-black steeds. 1875 W. S. HAWWARD *Love agst. World* 100 Balthazar was jet black.

|| **Jet d'eau** (ʒɛdœ). Also 8 jette d'eau. Pl. jets d'eau (ʒɛdœ). [F., = 'jet of water'; see also JETTEAU.] An ornamental jet of water ascending from a fountain or pipe. Also, the fountain or pipe from which such a jet issues.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Jet d'Eau*, the Pipe of a Fountain that casts up the Water into the Air. 1720 WILCOCKS in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II. IV.* 322 The King is mightily pleased with a new jette d'eau in Herrenhausen gardens. 1776 H. SWINBURNE in *Crits. Europe close last Cent.* (1841) I. 92 The orange groves in the King's garden, watered by jets d'eau, in the style of those. in Italy. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. (1810) 256 In the centre of the square was a Jet d'eau, which cast forth water from eight spouts. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrot.*, etc. 94 The water will rise to a certain height forming a natural jet d'eau.

Jete, obs. form of JET.

|| **Jetee** (dʒetɪ). [Native name.] A shrub growing in certain hilly districts in India.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 637/2 *Jetee*, an Indian name for *Marsdenia tenacissima*, whose fibres are made into bowstrings.

Jetsam (dʒɛtsəm). *Law.* Forms: 6 iottsosome, 7 jettson, jetsen, jetzon, jetsom, -um, -on(e), 7-jetson, (8 jettezoon), 9 jetsom(e), -um, (jettison), 7-jetsam. [Orig. *jetson*, syncopated form of *jettison*, JETTISON; but soon perverted to *jetsome* (e? perh. by association with native words in -some), *jetsam*: cf. FLOTSAM. The fuller form *jettison* having been restored for sense 1, *jetsam* remains as the accepted form in sense 2.]

†1. The throwing of goods overboard; = JETTISON sb. *Obs.*

1600 COKE *Rep.* v. 106 b, Ietsam est quant le nief est in perill d'être merge et pur disburden le nief les biens sont ietcs in le mere. . . et nul de ceux byens que sont appellez Ietsam Flot-sam on Lagan sont appelez wreck cy longe come ils remain in ou sur la mere, mais si aucun de eux sont mise al terre per le mere, donques ils seront dit wreck. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 187 b, *Ietsam* is when a Ship is in perill to be drowned, and to disburden the Ship the Mariners cast the goods into the sea, . . . but if any of them are driven to land by the sea, there they shall be said wrecks, and passe by the graunt of wrecks. 1755 [see JETTISON sb.]. 1839 BOUVIER *Law Dict.*, *Jettison*, *Jetsam*, the casting out of a vessel, from necessity, a part of the lading; the thing so cast out. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7), *Jactus*, or *factura merium* (a throwing away of goods), *jetsam*.

2. Goods thrown overboard from a ship in distress in order to lighten the vessel (and afterwards washed ashore).

The last clause is no part of the etymological meaning, but is found as early as 1570, having apparently originated from taking the word as 'that which is thrown or cast ashore by the sea'. This is directly opposed to the quot. from Coke in sense 1, and its transl. in *Les Termes de la Ley*. But it is the sense given in recent Law-books. Spelman and Blackstone took the meaning as 'merchandise thrown overboard and sunk in the sea'. Both explanations evidently arose in the attempt to distinguish *jetsam* from *flotsam*, in the phrase *flotsam and jetsam*. Etymologically *flotsam* should mean that which is afloat in consequence of a wreck or from the action of the wind or sea itself, *jetsam* that which has been thrown overboard to save the ship, without reference to whether it floats or sinks.

(In quot. 1570 the word appears to be used as adj. or adv.)

1570 in *Boys Sandwiche* (1792) 775 [At a special brotherhood held at Sandwiche: Decreed to give the Lord Warden of free gift and not otherwise the third part] of all wrecks and fyndalls floating and the half of all wrecks and fyndalls jottsomes, viz. drynen to the londe yshore. 1591 *Articles conc. Admiralty* 21 July § 6 Any ship, yron, leade, or other goods floating or lying under the water or in the depth, of which there is no possessor or owner, which commonly are called Flotzon, Jetson, and Lagon. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Flotzen*, Jetson is a thing cast out of the shippe by the waters, or daunt on the shore by the mariners. 1626 SPELMAN *Gloss. s. v. Flotson*, Iotson id quod sidet et moratur in fundo. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Jetsen*, *Jetson* and *Jetson*, . . . Is any thing cast out of a ship being in danger of Wreck, and driven to the Shore by the Waves. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Jetson* or *Jetsam*, that which being cast over board in time of Shipwreck, is found lying on the shore, and so belongs to the Lord, . . . Flotsam is that which is espied floating on the Sea. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 794 *Jettezons*, This is mentioned in Policies of Insurance, and signifies Goods thrown into the Sea in a great Storm. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 292 If they continue at sea, the law distinguishes them by the . . . appellations of *jetsam*, *flotsam*, and *ligan*. *Jetsam* is where goods are cast into the sea, and there sink and remain under water. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. iii. These . . . range with jetsam and with off thrown into the blind sea of forgetfulness. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7), *Jetsam*, *Jettison*, or *Jetson*, goods or other things which having been cast overboard in a storm, or after shipwreck, are thrown upon the shore. 1894 *Act 57-8 Vict.* c. 60 § 510 In this Part of this Act, 'wreck' includes jetsam, flotsam, lagan, and derailed found in or on the shores of the sea or any tidal water.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1861 *All Y. Round* 1 June 235 Turkey buzzards were searching for flotsam and jetson in the shape of dead Irish deck hands. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 486 These are the mere flotsam and jetsam thrown up by the self-moving Gulf-stream of Republican destiny. 1898 *Daily News* 18 Apr. 5/1 What a line of flotsam and jetsam it is! . . . that mass of human wreckage. 1900 *Ibid.* 7 Apr. 8/2 His line of retirement . . . was marked for miles by the jetsam of a hurried retreat—bags of flour, mealies, bran, and odds and ends of all sorts.

† **Jet-stone.** *Obs.* [f. JET sb.¹ + STONE.]

1. The mineral jet (JET sb.¹ 1).

1552 HULOET, *leate stone, gages.* 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 47 In Ingland the Jet stane is abundant. 1611 J. DAVIES *Commend. Poem Coryat's Crudities* 6 It gives wit edge, and draws them too like Jetstone. 1748 *tr. V. Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 42 Of Jet-stone, male and female, three ounces each.

2. A piece of black marble or other black stone.

1598 *Yong Diana* 103 In the middles of the garden stodee a leat-stone upon fower black pillers: and in the mids of it a tombe framed out of Iaspas. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 546 In the morning . . . he is at his Beads, . . . in a private faire roome, upon a faire Jet-stone.

Jett, jette, *obs. forms of JET.*

Jettage (dʒɛtɛdʒ). *local.* [f. JETT-Y sb. + -AGE, after *wharfage, craneage*, etc.] Dues levied on vessels for the use of the jetty or pier (as at Hull).

1833 *Inq. Municipal Corpor.*, Hull, Freeman as well as non-freemen pay Jettage. The charge for Jettage is not made unless with goods landed at or taken in at Hull or within the Harbour. 1844 McCULLOCH *Dict. Commerce* 505 Dues payable to the Corporation of Hull. On Vessels entering inwards and outwards. *Jettage*.—Under 100 tons, 13s. 6d. 1854 *Hull Shipping Dues Act* 2209 Certain dues called. *Jettage dues*.

Jette, Jettee: see JETTY sb.

† **Jetteau** (dʒɛtœ). *Obs.* A form app. arising from confusing It. *getto* (d'acqua) and F. *jet d'eau*: see JETTO, JET D'EAU.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1767) 297 One might easily make a great variety of jetteaus. . . in a garden that has the river Inn running by its walls. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Reservoir*, In order to make Jetteaus, one of the greatest Ornaments of a Garden. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 103 Squirts up his rivulet in jetteaus.

Jetted (dʒɛtɛd). a. [f. JET sb.¹ + -ED².] Ornamented with jet; trimmed with jet beads.

1888 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 3/3 A thickly jettied apron covered the front of the petticoat. 1893 *Pal Mall G.* 2 Feb. 1/2 The bretelles are of jettied velvet.

† **Jetter**¹. *Obs.* Forms: a. 4-5 gettoure, 4-6 getter, (5 gettare, 6 -ar); β. 4 iectoure, 5 iet-toure, -ir, 6 iettar, 4-7 ietter. [ME. a. AF. *gettoure = (in form) OF. *getcor*, -our, -eur, *getteur*, *jetteur* (also, 15th c., (after Lat.) *getteur*, *jetteur*) thrower, caster (= It. *gettatore*): -pop. L. *jettātōr* -em = cl. L. *jactātōr* -em 'one who makes an ostentatious display of himself, a boaster, a braggart', agent-n. from *jactāre*: cf. JET v.¹ The sense in Eng. (prob. in AFr.) was app. taken from L. *jactātōr*, as no similar sense is recorded in continental French.]

One who boasts, vaunts, or makes an ostentatious display; a swaggering or roystering fellow; a braggadocio, bully, 'blade', 'spark'.

a. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 761 þys gentyl men, þys gettours þey ben but Goddys turnmentours. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 281 Grete festis of riche men, as officiers of be bischop and getteris of countre. — *Wks.* (1880) 23 Þei . . . hantent taunernys of wyn and ale, aboute strumpetis . . . and gay squyers and obere getteris. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 192/1 Gettare, gestulator, gestuosus. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 616 This yere . . . was a great affray in Fletestrete, atwene y^e getters of the innys of court, and the inhabytautes of the same strete. 1530 PALSGR. 225/1 Gettar a braggart, fringueriau. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H. The hatred that this emperor had to trewandes, reuelers, getters, inglers, gesters.

β. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 242 Many ietteris of contre þat wolen make hem self gentyl men and han litel or nouȝt to lyue onne. — *Sel. Wks.* III. 195 Manye whanne þei ben dronken comen hom . . . fro here cursid strumpatis and jectours of contre, and chiden. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4415 Jupiter (was) a Iettoure þat Iapid many ladis. *Ibid.* 4504 Dame Iuno was a iettir and ioyned full of iree. 1530 PALSGR. 234/1 Iettar of nyght season, *brigueur*. 1611 COTGR., *Fringueriau*, a ietter, spruce miuion, gay fellow, compt youth.

Jetter². [JET sb.¹] A digger of jet.

1614 *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) II. 67 Fr. Trewett, jeter.

Jetter³. [JET v.² + -ER¹.]

1. *Cornish Mining.* (See quot.)

1778 *PRYCE Min. Cornub. Gloss.*, *Pokkers* and *Jettters*, are blocks or pulleys, over which the sweep rods of some engines move and play.

2. That which jets or throws out; in quot., a geyser.

1869 BARING-GOULD *Orig. Reliq. Belief* (1878) II. i. 2 Sprinkled with boiling water from a jetter in Iceland.

Jettied (dʒɛtɪd), a. *rare.* [f. JETTY sb. + -ED².] Furnished with jetties.

1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 613 Instead of scouring out the jettied pass, it was scouring out the other two.

† **Jetting**, *vbl. sb.¹ Obs.* [f. JET v.¹ + -ING¹.]

a. Pompous walking, strutting. b. Wanton revelry, riot. c. Walking, strolling.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 192/2 Gettyngye in iolyte, *gestus*.

1509 BARCLAY *Skypp of Folyes* (1874) I. 221 These folyes as it were roryngeswyne With theyr gettyngye and talys of vycuousnes Trowble all suche seruyce, that is sayd. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. v. (1867) 57 Besyde his iettyng into the towne, to his gyls, With calets he consumeth hym selfe and my goodes. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* XXVIII. i. 328 He affected to imitate the Bracons, who . . . keepe a stalking and stately ietting among the altars. 1654 J. P. *Tyrants & Protectors* 15 May we not well remember . . . their man-like apparel, . . . their jetting, their strutting, their leg-making?

Jetting (dʒɛtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.²* [f. JET v.² + -ING¹.]

†1. Projection or jutting out; a projection. *Obs.* 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 237 If it be a Wall for Fruit-trees, those Nooks or Corners in the Jettings out . . . are secure places for the more tender Trees. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwife* II. 7 The protrusion or jetting forwards of the last Vertebra of the loins. 1760 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 16 A jetting out of the rock . . . gave me a very convenient pulpit.

2. A spouting or spurting forth; a jet.

1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xxxvi. 144 The Pipes and Cocks, and Generally all that is subject to the Jettings of Water. 1849 DANA *Geol.* III. (1850) 243 A jetting of scoria, which has formed a pseudo-conglomerate.

3. A jerky moving up and down. (Cf. JET v.² 6.)

1874 E. COUES *Birds N. W.* 68 Its habits are somewhat peculiar, such as the continual jetting of the tail.

† **Jetting**, *ppl. a.¹ Obs.* [f. JET v.¹ + -ING².] Ostentatious in gait or demeanour; strutting; boastful, vaunting.

c 1430 A. B. C. of Aristotle in *Babees Bk.* 12 To iettyngye, ne to iangelinge, ne iape not to ofte. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 103/2 A Thrasonical Goliath . . . in jetting and daring wye challenged anie one of the English armie. 1604 DRAVTON *Owle* 595 A jetting lay accomplished and brave. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 316 With a jetting and strutting pace.

Hence † **Jettingly** *adv.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 192/2 Gettyngye, *gestuose*.

Jetting (dʒɛtɪŋ), *ppl. a.²* [f. JET v.² + -ING².]

†1. Projecting, protruding, jutting. *Obs.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 396 Some drop, some stream down, partly over, partly through a jetting rock. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. xcvi. His belly a little jetting out or prominent. 1812 SCOTT *Rokely* II. xv. Von earth-bedded jetting stone.

†2. Darting, flitting. *Obs.*

1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 991 The *Pica Glandarica*, or Jay, is much less than our English Jay . . . it has both the same Cry, and suddain jetting Motion.

3. Spouting, spurting.

1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 5 They came to a jetting fountain. 1898 ZANGWILL *Dreamers Ghetto* viii. 308 He strikes a dagger into his own heart, to sprinkle mockingly with the jetting black blood the ladies and gentlemen around.

† **Jettish**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. JET sb.¹ + -ISH¹.]

Jet-like; jet-black.

1599 R. LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fict.* Hiv, A most perfect jettish hue.

Jettison (dʒɛtɪsən), sb. *Maritime Law.* Also 5 ietteson. [a. AF. *getteson*, in OF. *getai-son*: -L. *jactātōr* -em, action of throwing, f. *jactāre* to throw: see JET v.³ and -ISON. In spoken use, syncopated in 16th c. to *jetson* (cf. *benison*, *benzowin*, *venison*, *ven'son*), and this further corrupted to *jetsome*, JETSAM, which also took a concrete sense, in consequence of which writers on Marine Insurance have restored the earlier form as *jettison* to distinguish the action.]

The action of throwing goods overboard, esp. in order to lighten a ship in distress.

[*Liber Niger Admiraltatis* (Rolls) I. 126 Quant il avient que len face getteson dune nef il est bien escript a Rome que toutes les marchandizes et denrees continnes en la nef devoient partir au gette.] 1425 *Rolls Parli.* IV. 304/1 W^o . . . taken upon þe see be Enemys, or lost be Jettesson, or be any oper mysaventure. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 55 Whatever the Master of a Ship in Distress . . . deliberately resolves to do, in throwing Goods overboard to lighten his Vessel, which is what is meant by Jettison or Jetson. *Ibid.* II. 182 Ammunition, and Stores, Wages or Hire, and Cloaths of Seamen, shall not contribute towards the Jettison. 1843-63 WATERSTON *Cycl. Commerce s.v. Average*, A jettison, or other loss on which average is claimed. 1880 *Times* 30 Dec. 12/1 The Mars . . . was got off by a tug, after jettison of a portion of the cargo. 1882 *Ibid.* 29 Mar. 5/3 To regain his course . . . the aeronaut made jettison of all his ballast.

b. *fig.* 'Throwing overboard'.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Aug. 174/1 It illustrates more forcibly than any election that has yet taken place the jettison of convictions, of honour, of patriotism. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 321 Mere modernity . . . involved the complete jettison of every restraining principle in language, metre, and morals.

Jettison, v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To throw overboard (cargo, articles of merchandise, etc.), esp. in order to lighten a ship in distress. Hence JETTISONED *ppl. a.*, JETTISONING *vbl. sb.*

1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) II. iii. iv. 778 The goods in such case are as much sacrificed for the general safety as though they were jettisoned. 1880 *Times* 13 July 10 The vessel experienced such severe weather that she was compelled . . . to jettison about 1000 cases petroleum. 1889 LD. WATSON in *Law Rep.* 14 App. Cases 606 Every owner of jettisoned goods becomes a creditor of ship and cargo saved. 1890 *Times* 23 Aug. 4/6 The jettisoning of timber is hazardous.

fig. 1874 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 177 When my patience was nearly all jettisoned I heard the sharp ting of a bell. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Mar. 3/1 Count Tolstoy . . . jettisons a chapter here, a verse there, an Epistle there.

† **Jetto**, *Obs.* [ad. It. *getto* (d'acqua) jet of water.] A jet d'eau.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Oct. The garden has...fountaines, especially one of five jettons. 1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1093 Two shells to receive the Water from the Jetto's. 1699 EVELYN *Aclararia Plan*, Fountaines, Jetto's, Cascades.

Jetton (dʒe'ton). [a. F. *jeton* (13-14th c. in *Hatz. Darm.*), f. *jeter* to throw, cast, to cast up (accounts), calculate; see *JET v.2*]

A piece of metal, ivory, or other material, bearing an inscription or device, formerly used as a counter in casting up accounts and in card-playing. Also applied to medals or tokens of various kinds.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 259, I have a good medal of Cardinal Richelieu, by Warin, who died in 1675, as I learn from a jetton of him by Dacier. 1769 SWELLING (*title*) View of the Origin, Nature, and Use of Jettons or Counters, especially those known by the name of Black Money and Abbey Pieces. 1819 J. MILLINGEN (*title*) Medallist History of Napoleon, a Collection of all the Medals, Coins, and Jettons relating to his Actions and Reign. 1858 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* II. 535 There was also a class of Jettons commonly called Abbey-Counters, with similar or cognate instructive stamps.

Jettoure, Jettsion, obs. ff. JETTER, JETSAM.

Jetty (dʒe'ti), *sb.* Forms: a. 5 *get(t)oy*, *gette(e)*, *gete(e)*, *getty*, 6 *git(t)ie*, 6-7 *gettie*, *β*. 5-6 *iette*, 7-9 *jettee*, (8-6e, 8-9 *jetée*). 7. 6 *iette*, 6-7 *-ie*, 7- *jetty*. See also **JUTTY**. [a. OF. *getee*, *jetee* the action of throwing, a thrown out or projecting part of a building (1392 in *Godef.*), a structure of wood or stone made to straighten the bed of a stream, or to protect the entrance of a harbour (1450 in *Godef. Compl.*), subst. use of fem. of pa. pple. of *jeter* to throw; see *JET v.2* From the 18th c. sometimes treated as French and written with *-de*.]

1. a. A mole, pier, or the like, constructed at the entrance of a harbour, or running out into the sea or a lake, so as to defend the harbour or coast; a similar structure running into a river so as to divert the current from a threatened part of the bank; an outwork of piles or timber protecting a pier, a starling. b. A projecting part of a wharf; a landing-pier, a timber pier of slight construction.

a. 1412-20 LYNG. *Chron.* Troy II. xxi. (MS. Digby 230) If, 99/1 He vnuarily smet upon the londe On the getees [MS. Digby 232 Gettys] and be drye sonde bat his shipes shewered alle asoundre. 1450 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 187/1 In makyng and reparyng of a Getey, in defensyng of the seid Towne of Melcombe ayenst the flowyng of the See. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 33 The maintenance... of the... clowes slowes gettetz gutters goottes and other fortresses.

β. 1478 W. BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 125 Mem. from Pensance to Seynt Yves jette 6 myle. 1713 STEELE *Englism.* No. 31 Two Peer Heads, commonly called the Jettees. 1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 95 Jettee, the border made around... a pier, being the same with Sterling. *Ibid.* 99 To surround a stone pier with a sterling or jettee. 1791 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames & Isis* 52 There should be several Jettees thrown up, to confine the Stream, where it spreads too wide. 1804 *Burgomasters' Petiti.* in *Allmüt Improv. Navig. Thames* (1805) 10 Such Jettees or Weir Hedges create very rapid and dangerous Currents. 1887 J. BALL *Nat. in S. Amer.* 267 Until the jettee... should be finished.

γ. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* (1732) 221 There were found Jettyes, as they call them to keep up the old River-Bank. 1755 ROBERTSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 353 Near the borders of the dock, bason, and jetties. 1867 HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sc.*, *Volcanoes* 38 Three thousand people had taken refuge on a new stone quay or jetty just completed at great expense. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* II. xi. 337 A small and secure harbour, but so narrowed by the jetty that... the entrance is... difficult.

c. *transf. and fig.*
1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. (1617) 112 [They] did serue rather for a Banke or Iettie against the overflowing of the Germanes. 1833 J. HODGSON in J. RAINE *Memo.* (1858) II. 214 Jetties or binks of hard rock here and there protrude from the line of the perpendicular scars.

†2. A projecting part of a building; esp. an overhanging upper storey. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 192/1 Getee of a solere (K., H., P. *gete*), *techn. procer.* 1462 in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* (1894) 108 Large gettes hanging over the strete there. 1598 FLORIO, *Barbacane*,... an outnooke or corner standing out of a house, a Iettie. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 393 They [Wardmote Inquest] are to inquire... if any Porch, Pent-house, or Jetty be too low, in letting of Passengers that ride, or Caris. 1664 EVELYN *Archit.* 137 Such monstrous jetties and excessive Superstructures as we many times find under Balconies. 1677 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 109 The widow Walker hath set up 4 posts vpon the towne land to support the Gettie of her house.

transf. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 433 The round head they call in Greeke στρογγύλον because it hath no προβολή or jetty either in the forehead or in the nowle.

†3. A bulwark or bastion. *Obs.*

1550 EDW. VI *Lit. Rem.*, *fnrl.* (Roxb.) 307 At the west gittie [of Calais] there should be another gittie which should defend the vitaylers of the towne... frome shott from the sandhills. 1736 T. PRINCE *New Eng. Chronol.* an. 1622, Made four bulwarks or jetties, whence we can defend the whole town. 1867 R. PALMER *Life Philip Howard* 52 Henry VI granted them land... to build a tower and jettee.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *jetty-end*; *jetty-head* (see *quot.* 1769); † *jetty-wise adv.*, in the manner of a jetty or projection.

1607 C. MERRET in *Phil. Trans.* II. 465 The Garret-windows are Jetty-wise. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Jetty-head*, a name... given, in the royal dock-yards, to that part of a wharf which projects beyond the rest; but

more particularly the front of a wharf, whose side forms one of the cheeks of a dry or wet dock. 1884 STEVENSON *Letl.*, *To C. Monkhouse* 16 Mar. (1899) I. 311, 1 at the jetty end, and one or two of my bold blades keeping the crowd at bay.

Jetty (dʒe'ti), *a.1* Also 5 *geaty*, 7 *ieaty*, *jettie*. [*f. JET sb.1 + -y.*]

1. Of the colour of jet; jet-black.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* IV. i. His... ietty feathers menace death and hell. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* Ep. to Rdr. 4 Venus had her mole... Cynthia her spots, the Swan her ieaty feet. 1724-5 SWIFT *Receipt to Stella* 41 Your jetty locks with garlands crown'd. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. i. At morn the black-cock trims his jetty wing.

b. *quasi-adv. in comb.*, as *jetty-black*, *jet-black*.

1477-8 Bk. *Curtseye* (Caxton) 44 Your naylis loke they be not jetty blacke (*Hill MS.* getty blacke, *Oriel MS.* geet blacke). 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxvi. 410 Among the Moors the jettest blacke be deem'd The beautifulst of them. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 136 His horny Hoofs are jetty black and round.

2. Of the nature or composition of jet.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 9 The jetty matter appears to have first entered the pores of the bone, and there hardened. Hence **Jettiness**.

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) I. 441 (Reed Bunting) On the return of spring [the head] resumes its pristine jettyness.

† **Jetty**, *a.2* *Obs. rare.* [*f. JET sb.3 or v.2 + -y.*]

Characterized by jetting or jutting; swelling.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* II. Diiij. Twice twentie Iettie sailtes with him the swelling streame did take.

Jetty (dʒe'ti), *v.1* [*f. JET sb.1*]

†1. *intr.* To project, jett: said of a part of a building. Cf. *JET v.2*, 2, **JUTTY v. Obs.**

1598 FLORIO, *Porgere*, to int, to iettie, or butte forth, as some parts of a building do, further then the rest. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Tray* xv. lxvi. Some Greekes the Pallace scale, The Laders cleane unto the iettyng stones. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 120 Goodly buildings, having galleries... which ietty over, sustained upon pillars.

†2. *trans.* To furnish with projections (see *quot.*). *Obs. rare -o.*

1598 FLORIO, *Adentellare*,... It is properly to ietty out or indent stones or timber of any vnfinished building, that another may the easier be ioyned vnto, or that finished.

3. To furnish with a jetty or starling. *rare.*

1839 *Sci. Amer.* 16 Feb. 105/2 The expense will be but moderate, by jettying with brush and pile, and finally strengthening of stone.

† **Jetty**, *v.2* *Obs. rare.* In 6 *iettie*. [app. an extension of *JET v.1* or 2] *intr.* To move about briskly.

1573 TUSSEAR *Hush.* (1878) 159 Concerning how prettie, how fine and how nettie, Good huswife should iettie From morning to night.

Jetzon, obs. form of JETSAM.

|| **Jeu** (ʒø). Pl. *joux* (ʒø). [F.:-L. *jocum* jest, joke, play, sport.] The French for 'play' or 'game'; occurring in several phrases, occasionally used in Eng. Such are † *jeu de dames* (ʒø də dam), in ME. *iew-de-dame*, the game of draughts: see *DAM sb.3* (*obs. exc. as Fr.*); † *jeu de mots* (ʒø də mɔ), a play on words, a pun.

c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 2225 Summe of hem to iew-de-dame; & summe to tablere. 1749 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Letl. to Shenstone* 29 Nov., It consists... of puns (or as the French properly call it, *Jeu de mots*) upon his name. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxviii., 'I have heard your Grace indulge in the *jeu de mots*', answered the attendant. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 July 3/2 Of course, many *jeux de mots*—as distinguished from *jeux d'esprits*—would be sacrificed.

b. *Jeu d'esprit* (ʒø dɛspʁi): a play or playful action in which some cleverness is displayed; now usually, a play of wit in literary composition; a witty or humorous trifle.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 P. 16 Whether any such Relaxations of Morality, such little *jeux d'esprit*, ought not to be allowed in this intended Seminary of Politicians. 1798 (*title*) The Spirit of the Public Journals for 1797, being an Impartial Selection of the most exquisite Essays and *Jeux d'Esprits*... that appear in the Newspapers. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* Pref. 21 The few scholars who may happen to read this hasty *jeu d'esprit*. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 849 Recollections of the *jeux d'esprit* and audacious onslaughts which made the guerilla warfare of the Fourth Party... as little acceptable to the leaders of the Tory Opposition... as it was to Mr. Gladstone.

Jeuk, obs. form of JOUK v. Sc.

Jeopardy, -partie, obs. forms of JEOPARDY.

Jeuse, obs. form of JUICE.

Jewel (ʒɛvəl), *Sc. f. JAVEL*, *Obs.* **Jewellor**, *obs. Sc. f. JAILER.* **Jevilling**, *obs. Sc. f. JAVELIN.*

Jew (dʒɛvəl), *sb.* Forms: *Sing.* 3 *Gyn*, 4 *Giu*, *Gyw*, *Iu*, *Iuu*, *Inw(e)*, *Ieu*, *Ieuu*, *Ieu3*, 4-5 *Iwe*, 4 (6 *Sc.*) *Iow*, 4-7 *Iewe*, 5 *Ieue*, 5-6 *Iue*, (Ive), 4-7 *Iew*, 7- *Jew*. *Plur.* 2 *Giwis*, 3 *Gius*, *Gius*, *Gyu(e)s*, 3-4 *Gywes*, *Gywis*, *Geus*, 4 *Iuu(e)s*, *Iuwis*, *Iow(e)s*, *Iones*, *Iewis*, *ys*, *us*, 4-5 *Iuwes*, 4-6 *Iues*, 4-7 *Iewes*, 5 *Iuys*, 6 *Sc.* *Iowis*, *Iouis*, 4-7 *Iews*, 7- *Jews*; *β*. 4 *Iuen*. [ME. a. OF. *giu*, *gyu*, *giue*, earlier *giueu*, *giu*, *giueu*:-L. *iudæum* (nom. -us) Jew (cf. F. *dicu*, *ebreu*:-L. *deum*, *hebræum*); in later F. *juif*, fem. *juive*. L. *iudæus* was a. Gr. *ioudaî-os*, f. Aramaic *y'hūdai*, corresp. to Heb. *y'hūdî* Jew, f. *y'hūdāh* Judah, name of a Hebrew patriarch and the tribe descended from him. (The OE.

equivalent was *Iudeas* Jews, Early ME. *Iudeow*, *Iudew*: see **JUDEW**.)]

1. A person of Hebrew race; an Israelite.

Orig. a Hebrew of the kingdom of Judah, as opposed to those of the ten tribes of Israel; later, any Israelite who adhered to the worship of Jehovah as conducted at Jerusalem. Applied comparatively rarely to the ancient nation before the exile (cf. *HEBREW A.1*), but the commonest name for contemporary or modern representatives of the race; almost always connoting their religion and other characteristics which distinguish them from the people among whom they live, and thus often opposed to *Christian*, and (esp. in early use) expressing a more or less opprobrious sense.

c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 351 in O.E. Misc. 47 Pilates hym onswerede, am ich Gyv benne? a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3944 (Cott.) O sinnu etes neuer Iuu [v.r. ieuu, iew]. *Ibid.* 21072 (Cott.) It halus both lu and sartzine. c 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* (Percy Soc.) 100 Ich holde me vilore then a Gyw [v.r. bowe, trowe, now]. c 1340 *Cursor M.* A 532 (Trin.) Perynne a iewes childe we fonde. *Ibid.* 18579 (Trin.) And namely leue herof no iwe Foral pus dud þei wiþhesu. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 385 Charles Grossus was i-poysoned of a Iewe [v.r. Iuw]. a 1400 *Fisill of Susan* 2 þat was a Ieu3 ientil, and loachin he hit. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 266/2 Iwe, *judeus*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 235/1 Jue a man of jurey, *juif*. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 173 Mair nor in Jure dois the Jow. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. P.* III. i. 61 What is the reason? I am a Iewe; Hath not a Iew eyes? 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 52 His mother a Iew both by birth and religion. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* II. i. She shall have a skin like a mummy, and the beard of a Jew. 1820 *EYKON Blues* I. 77 You forget Lady Lilac's as rich as a Jew.

plural. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Alswe hiden þe giwis beore sinagoge. c 1250 *Old Kent. Sermon* in O.E. Misc. 26 H1... askede wer was se king of gyus þe was i-bore. *Ibid.*, King of geus. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 142 O þe Iuw [v.r. iewes] and moyses. *Ibid.* 19129 (Gott.) þar badd þat iuen suld þaim jeme. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxvii. 5 þe iowes sloghe crist. 1387 *TREYISA Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 53 þat he schulde doo þe Iewes [v.r. Iuwes] out of Engeland. 1482 *CAXTON Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) IV. 369 þe Iuwes accused Pilatus to Tiberius. 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* 30 Ve prech Iesn Christ crucifeit, sclander to the Iowis and folie to the gentils. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Comm. Prayer* (Coll. Good Friday), Haue mercy upon all Iewes, Turkes, Infidels, and heretikes. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Kings* xvi. 6 At that time Rezin king of Syria...draue the Iews from Elath. 1619 *SANDERSON Twelve Sermon.* (1632) 2 In Rome there lived in the Apostles times many Iewes. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xv. The same... abhorrence for idolatry which had distinguished the Jews from the other nations of the ancient world. *gen. plur.* a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 394 Unto acwiten ut his leofom of Giwene honden. a 1225 *Juliana* 62 Ant þoledest pinen ant passun þurh giwes read on rode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4532 (Cott.) þar in a Iuen child [Trin. iewes childe] we fand. c 1300 *Ibid.* 19289 (Edin.) þe iuw in folc felene. *Ibid.* 21696 (Edin.) Mang þe Iuwis lede. c 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 616 (Mätz.) Giwene children feole... Him swiden. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* III. iii. 291 If Cristen preestis weren Iewen preestis. 1653 *GREAVER Seraglio* 150 In the Kings Seraglio, the Sultana's are permitted to employ divers Jewes-women about their ordinary occasions.

b. *Jew's eye*: proverbial expression for something valued highly.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 85 A souerain Rule, as deare as a Iewes eye. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* II. v. 43 There will come a Christian by, Will be worth a Iewes eye. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* II. Although the journey... would cost twice the value of a gold seal, yet, that in the end it might be worth a Jew's eye. 1844 *WILLIS Lady Jane* I. 212 From dome to floor, Hung pictures... Each 'worth a Jew's eye'.

2. *transf.* As a name of opprobrium or reprobation; *spec.* applied to a grasping or extortionate money-lender or usurer, or a trader who drives hard bargains or deals craftily.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe v. i.* in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 77 If the sunne of thy beauty doe not white me like a shippards holland, I am a Iewe to my Creator. 1700 *BR. PATRICK Comm. Deut.* xxviii. 37 Better we cannot express the most cut-throat dealing, than thus, Von use me like a Jew. 1830 COLERIDGE *Tablet*. 16 May, Jacob is a regular Jew, and practises all sorts of tricks and wiles. 1844 *D. KING Ruling Eldership* II. i. It is undesirable... that he pass in the commercial circle for what is there termed a Jew.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* a. *attrib. or as adj.* That is a Jew, Jewish, as *Jew boy*, *butcher*, *pedlar*, *physician*, *trooper*; of or relating to Jews, as *Jew bill*, *hated*, *toll*. b. *objective, similitive, etc.*, as *Jew-drowning*, *-hater*, *Jew-dear*, *adj.*; *Jew-like* *adj.* and *adv.*, *-looking* *adj.*

1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. x. (1793) 375 Very high debates about the time of the famous *Jew-bill; which enables all Jews to prefer bills of naturalization in parliament, without receiving the sacrament. 1840 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* (1887) p. viii. Oil, garlic, salt fish, and *Jew brandy. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 213 Thus you see the *Jew-butcher had need be no butcher, but halfe a Physician in Anatomizing. 1755 J. SHESBEEARE *Lydia* (1760) I. 274 [He] must have had this *Jew-craft among his reasons for endeavouring to naturalize the Jews. 1899 *A. WHITE Modern Jew* 122 There are many instances of the drollery of *Jew-drowning in the annals of monkish historians. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 2/2 The nature of the wounds roused amongst the *Jew-haters the old story of the blood sacrifice. 1898 *Nat. Rev.* Aug. 807 Outside Russia, *Jew hatred is a matter with which Governments have no direct concern. 1808 *CORRETT Pol. Reg.* XII. 172 Through the means of a *Jew-like commerce with the revolted slaves. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph.* Cl. 20 Apr. Let ii. I was cheapening a pair of spectacles with a *Jew-pedlar. 1731 *Cent. Mag.* I. 403 Dr. Bass, a noted *Jew Physician in St. Mary Axe. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) II. 84 And crucify his Saviour worse Than those *Jew-Troopers, that threw out, When they were raffling for his coat.

c. Special Combs.: Jew-bail, insufficient bail, 'straw-bail'; Jew-baiting sb. [= Ger. *Judenhetze*], systematic harrying or persecution of Jews; so Jew-bait v. *nonce-wd.*, Jew-baiter, Jew-baiting a.; Jew-bush, a euphorbiaceous plant of the genus *Pedilanthus*; Jew-cart (see quot.); Jew-lizard, a large Australian lizard, *Amphibolurus barbatus*.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Jew Bail. 1797 MARY ROBINSON *Walsingham* IV. 283 He.. did the deep ones with Jew-bail, till they were up to the trick. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 18 June 700/2 [He] is always going about Jew-baiting and to *Jew-bait with pen or sword. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 3/1 [They] are now in full possession of the case of the German *Jew-baiters against the Jews. 1883 *Evening Post* (N.Y.) 21 Apr. The *Jew-baiting in Germany; the bloody persecutions in Russia. 1898 *Nat. Review* Aug. 807 In the Empire of the Tsar.. Jew-baiting is a matter of high State policy. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 105 The *Jew Bush, or Milk plant, 1840 MARRAT *Poor Jack* xviii, Then we have what we call *Jew Carts, always ready to take [stolen] goods inland, where they will not be looked after. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* iii. 89 A small Chlamydomorphus (*Jew lizard of the Hunter [River]) was also seen. a 1884 J. SERVICE *Thir Notandum* (1890) 205 From beneath a log the green Jew-lizard, or the iguana peeps.

d. Genitival Combs.: Jew's apple, a name for the Egg-plant or its fruit; Jew's frankincense, a plant of the genus *Styrax*, or the resin obtained from it (storax or benzoin); Jew's houses, name given to the remains of ancient tin-smelting furnaces in Cornwall; †Jew's letter, a text inscribed in Hebrew upon a phylactery, regarded as the outward symbol or badge of a Jew; †Jew's lime, a synonym of *Jews' slime* (see below); Jew's mallow, a name for *Corchorus olitorius* (N.O. *Tiliaceae*), one of the plants from which the fibre called jute is obtained, used as a pot-herb in Egypt, Syria, and other countries; †Jew's money, a popular name for ancient Roman coins found in some parts of England; Jew's myrtle, a name for Butcher's Broom, and for a variety of the common Myrtle; Jew's pitch, †Jew's alime, names for asphalt or bitumen (cf. Gen. xi. 3); Jew's thorn = *Christ's thorn* (see CHRIST 5); Jew's tin, name for lumps of tin found in ancient smelting-furnaces (*Jews' houses*) in Cornwall.

1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Solanum esculentum*, *Jew's-Apple, Mad-Apple. .. S. *Melongenae*, .. Egg-plant, Jew's-Apple. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 315 *Jew's Frankincense, *Styrax*. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 162 In the reign of King John, the mines [were] principally in the hands of the Jews..remains of furnaces, called *Jew's houses, have been discovered, and small blocks of tin, known as Jew's tin, have..been found in the mining localities. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 32 *Jewes letter scribble scable over the Coputenance of a mans countenance. 1598 FLORIO *World of Wordes* To Rdr. A vj. A fouler blot than a Jewes letter.. in the forehead of Caelius and Curio. 1721-3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Corchorus*, **Jews' Mallow*, .. sown in great Plenty about Aleppo as a Pot-herb, the Jews boiling the Leaves of this Plant to eat with their Meat. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 289 *Jew's Mallow or *Jute (*Corchorus olitorius*, L.)-Annual. This is one of the species that affords the well-known fibre of commerce called *Jute. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxiv. (1877) 1. 260 Some peeces or other are dailie taken vp, which they call Borow pence, Dwarfes monie.. *Jewes monie, and by other foolish names not woorthie to be remembered. 1856 *N. & Q.* Ser. II. i. 432/2 In some parts of Kent it [*Ruscus aculeatus*] is called *Jew's Myrtle; and it is the popular belief, that the crown of thorns..was composed of its branches. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 40 Asphaltum, *Jew's pitch. 1816 TINGRY *Varnisher's Guide* (ed. 2) 1 Asphaltum.. issues in a liquid form from the bottom of the lake Asphaltis in Judaea; and hence the name of Jew's pitch. 1607 TOWSELL *Four-f.* Beasts 188 *Jewes lime drunk in water..prescribed for a remedy of this euill. 1639 HORN & ROA *Gate Lang. Unt.* x. 8 104 Salt-peter, brimstone, Jew's slime, patrol, bole-armoniack,.. are called mineral juyces. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal Index*, *Jewes thorne, that is Christs thorne. III. xxvi. 1153 This shrubbe thorne *Palurus* was the thorne wherewith they crowned our Sauour Christ. 1851 *Jew's tin [see *Jews' houses*].

Jew, v. *collog.* [f. JEW sb. (sense 2).] *trans.* To cheat or overreach, in the way attributed to Jewish traders or usurers. Hence *Jewing vbl. sb.* a 1845 BARNHAM *Incol. Leg. Bro.* Birchington lxxv, Is it that way you'd Jew me? 1847 W. IAWING *Lett.* 30 Apr. in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 19 Some mode of screwing and jewing the world out of more interest than one's money is entitled to. 1854 D. G. ROSSETTI in Rossetti *Rushin, Rossetti*, etc. (1899) 15 But as to his doings And jawings and jewings, William brought me the news. 1891 *Daily News* 2 Nov. 7/3 He'd take care he didn't *Jew 'em again.

Jewdom (dʒə'wɒd), *rare*. [f. JEW sb. + -DOM, after *Christendom*.] The Jewish world or community; the religious system of the Jews.

1869 BARING-GOULD *Orig. Relig. Belief* (1878) I. x. 202 The existence of the Jews as a nation was annihilated, but Jewdom survives to this day. 1881 EMERSON in *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 89 Coupled.. with the utmost impatience of Christendom and Jewdom and all existing presentments of the good old story. 1891 *Field* 14 Feb. 241/2 On the glass..are nine figures for Jewdom, Heathendom, and Christendom, three..heroes for each.

Jewel (dʒə'wɛl), *sb.* Forms: a. 3-6 iuel, -e, 4 iuwele, 4-5 -el(l), iuell(e), (iueual), 5 iuall, VOL. V.

iwel, (yewel), 5-6 pl. iuelx, 6 St. iwale. β. 4-5 iowel, 4-6 iowell(e, 5 -aile, (yowe), 6 ioell, Sc. iowalle. γ. 3 gywel, 4 gewel, 5 -elle; 4 iywel, ieuwle, 4-5 ieweale, (5 iewle), 4-6 -elle, 5-7 -ell, 4-7 iewel, 7- jewel. δ. 4 ioyel, pl. ioiax, ioiaux, 5 pl. ioiauxl, 6 ioyelle, (ioywell). [a. AF. *juel*, *jewel*, = OF. *joel* (nom. sing. and obj. pl. *jocaux*, *joiaux*), 12th c. in Hatzl.-Darm., 13-14th c. *jouel*, 14-15th c. *joiel*, *joiau*, mod.F. *jouay*: cf. Pr. *joell*, *joyel*, Cat. *joyell*, Sp. *joyel*, It. *gioiello*; all app. from Fr.]

The etymology of the Fr. word is still a matter of dispute; some see in it a deriv. of L. *gaudium* (quasi **gaudicellum*), whence F. *joie*, joy; others of L. *jocare*, whence F. *jouer* to play, or of the cognate *jocus*, F. *jeu* play, through a deriv. *jocale*. Cf. also JULET. The med.L. was (13th c.) *jocale*, pl. *jocalia*. See Diez, Littré, Scheller, Hatzl.-Darm., Koerting *Lat. Rom. Wbch.* s.v. *jocalis*.]

1. An article of value used for adornment, chiefly of the person; a costly ornament, esp. one made of gold, silver, or precious stones. *Obs.* in *gen.* sense; yet restricted to a small ornament containing a precious stone or stones, worn for personal adornment (cf. sense 2): see also b.

a. 1290 *Beket* 1110 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 138 Noble 3iftes and opur Iueles. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 154 Richard.. gaf him a faire Iuelle, be gode suerd Caliburne. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. III. 151 Barouns and Burgeis heo bringeþ to serwe, heo buggeþ with heore Iuweles. 1390 GOWER *Conf. III.* 312 Of gold he leide Sommes grete And of jewels a strong beyete. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 877 Well ryche and reall.. Wyth many a juall. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 32 For noight of iuelx and riches of cheynes of golde or nouches. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. V 79 b, Garnished with precious stones and decked with Iuelx bothe radiant and pleasant. *Ibid.*, Hen. VIII 209 Diverse precious Iuelles and grete horses. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 3 b, An hat set with golde, pearle, and precious Iwels.

β. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 152 A noþer iowelle fairer & worþl. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Nicholas* 499 Of oure Iowelys als tak 3e, & berys hym. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 135 Full of gold and of iowaleis and precious stanes. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 264/1 Iowel, or iuelle, *locale*. 1502 *Will of Myrlyn* (Somerset Ho.), My basyn of siluer there to remayne for euer as a Iowell to be occupied at the high awter. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying 40, Dinbar* 278 The Croce of Haltrydhouse, and vthir iowellis. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiii. 37 Thairfor that hauld and worthie house of stone He gaf to the with Iowallis mony one.

γ. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10460 þe king offrede him a marc, & anoper gywel þer to. c. 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 1118 Noble 3iftes and gewels. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. III. 50 3yving of jewellis to bigge chirchis. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1368 Gemys ne gewellis, ne no ioly vessell. 14.. *Lat.-Eng. Vocab.* in Wr.-Wülcker 590/30 *locale*, a iewel. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 125 To haue fayre horses and riche gownes, and other Iewles. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 194 Piers of Gavestone.. had at the last the guyding of all the kinges Jewelles and treasure. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 228 Heere, weare this Jewell for me, tis my picture. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 767 Attire of Beares skins, purched with Beares pawes, the head of a Wolfe, and such like iewells. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. iii. 8 2 A Jewell (sometimes taken for a single precious stone) is properly a collective of many, orderly set together to their best advantage. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 37 note, King Alfred's jewel, found at Athelney in Somersetshire, .. I call it a jewel, because it seems to have been used as jewels were afterwards, appendant to ribbands.

δ. 1340 *Ayenb.* 119 He hise loneþ mid al his herte, and hire brengþ of his ioiax. *Ibid.* 216 Ich hatie þe token of prede and þe blisse of aggrayngs and of ioiaux. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & P.* 15 He dyd doo sette these thre Ioyaulx or Jewels in the baners. 1502 *Prin. Purse Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 44 Wayting upon the Queues joyelles.

b. An ornament worn as the badge of an Order of honour, or as a mark of distinction or honour.

1672 [see GEORGE 3]. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 201/2 The jewel of the order [Teutonic Order] consists of a black and white cross, surmounted by a helmet with three feathers. 1894 S. L. YEATS *Honour of Savelli* ix, My cross of St. Lazare.. I sat staring at the jewel and at the diamonds on it.

2. A precious stone, a gem; esp. one worn as an ornament. (The prevailing modern sense: in early use often difficult to separate from sense 1.)

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 161 Ile giue thee fairies to attend on thee, And they shall fetch thee Jewels from the deepe. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 6 Amongst the rest a iewell rich he found That was a Ruby of right perfect hew. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. iv. 56 Thou art left Martius, A Carbuncle intire, as big as thou art, Weare not so rich a Jewell. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 214 A Ring of pure gold, without any Jewell in it. 1655 [see γ]. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cless Mar* 10 Mar., According to the common estimation of jewels.. her whole dress must be worth above a hundred thousand pounds sterling. a 1861 MRS. BROWNING *King's Gift* ii, That necklace of jewels from Turin.

fig. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. iii. 267 A foyle, wherein thou art to set The precious Jewell of thy home returne. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 186 One of the proudest jewels in his continental coronet.

b. *Watch-making*. A precious stone, usually a ruby, used for a pivot-hole, on account of its hardness and resistance to wear.

1825 [see *Jewel-hole* in 5]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1213 The balance jewel always has an end-stone, or cap, the balance running on the end of its pivot in order that it may have the utmost freedom.. Rubies are used as jewels in good watches.. but cheaper stones, such as crystals, garnets, etc., and even glass of hard quality, are often used.

c. Applied to an imitation, in glass or enamel,

of a real gem; as those worn on women's dresses in the end of the 19th c.; also, an ornamental boss of glass in a stained-glass window.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* July 255/1 Mosaic glass has rapidly improved in the past century.. The 'jewels' cut from pieces of a rich colored glass add effectively to the brilliancy of recent designs. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 2/2 Can such a display be anything but vulgar? Its sole redeeming point is that the 'jewels' do not even pretend to be real. 1897 *Ibid.* 14 Dec. 8/7 Some of the newest evening bodices have a shaped piece of guipure laid on the front, and often glittering with inexpensive 'jewels'.

3. *fig.* Applied to a thing or person of great worth, or highly prized; a 'treasure', 'gem'.

13.. E. E. *Allit.* P. A. 278 A Iuel to me þen watþ þys geste, & Iuelezw wern byr gentyl sawez. 1340 *Ayenb.* 156 þet is þe vifte iowel and þe vifte stape. a 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl) 426 3e xall not choppe my Jewellys [= my pryvete (cf. 474)] and I may. 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 39. I wolde not commytt my best beloved ioywell and treasure [sheep] vnto the, vnlesse thoue lone me hartely. 1589 NASHE *Abmond for Parrat* 9 b, Learning is a iewel my maisters, make much of it. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 213 Vnlesse Experience be a Jewell, that I have purchased at an infinite rate. 1673 *Dryden Ambogyna* IV. i, Oh, tis a jewel of a husband. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 620/2, I commend it as a Jewel, to sweeten their Milk and Pap withal. 1764 *Footes Orators* II. Wks. 1799 I. 217 Oh, my jewel, I know him well enough. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 387 She is quite a jewel of a servant. 1872 R. ELLIS *Catulus* xxxi. 1 O thou of islands jewel and of half islands, Fair Sirmio.

†4. *Naut.* A heavy ring, sometimes weighted, used to press together the two parts of a cable or rope which is laid round an article and then rove through the ring. Also *attrib. Obs.*

1750 BLANCKLEY *Naval Expos.* 82 *Jewel*, Made not unlike the Ring of an Anchor, and of Substance, that its Weight may carry it down, to purchase anything that is heavy under Water, when two parts of a Cable or Rope are put through it.. and as they heave, the Jewel slides down, jams the Bite, so as that it may not slip off the Purchase the Rope is about. 1755 FALCK *Day's Driving Vessel* 29 Then a jewel, well parcelled with about an hundredweight of stones together with a messenger or jewel-rope, was let over the hawser, and run down, in order to jam the sweep.

5. *Comb. a.* *appositive*, as *jewel-bud*, -fire, -stone.

b. *attrib.* Of or for jewels, as *jewel-box*, -case, -casket, -coffer, -hunger, -merchant, -mine, -tint. c. instrumental, simulative, etc., as *jewel-coloured*, -en-shrined, -gleaming, -headed, -like, -loving, -proof, -studded adjs. d. Special Combs.: †*jewel-darling a.*, as dear or highly prized as a jewel; *jewel-hole* (*Watch-making*), a hole drilled in a jewel for a pivot; *jewel-office* = *JEWEL-HOUSE*; *jewel-setter*, an instrument for setting a jewel; *jewel-stand*, a small stand for the toilet-table for placing jewels on or in; *jewel-weed*, the plants *Impatiens fulva* and *I. pallida* of N. America, 'from the earring-like shape of the flowers, and the silver sheen of the under surface of the leaf in water' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1831 *Society* I. 169 Her ladyship's *jewel-box, which was ostentatiously produced, was exhibited. 1845 G. MURRAY *Isford* 56 Every *jewel-bud shone like a star. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Lift, Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) II. 439, I did not know you were a *jewel-case. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 368 This jewel-case Mary had given Dick on his birthday. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 602 The first that was known to haue any such at Rome, was Scaurus, .. vntill Pompeius the Great met with the *jewel-casket of K. Mithridates. a 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Poems, Child reading the Bible*, Where *jewel-colour'd pebbles lay Beneath the shallow tide. 1643 R. WILLIAMS *Key Lang. Amer.* 173 Man stakes his *jewel-darling soule. 1899 E. PEACOCK in *Month* May 541 The *jewel-enshrined miniature. 1848 L.D. TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) I. 275 *Jewel-fires in the waves from the oar, which Cornish people call 'bryming'. a 1868 A. I. MENKEN *Infelicia* (1883) 48 The poorest worm would be a *jewel-headed snake if she could. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 508 The *jewel-hole should be as shallow as possible, so as not to endanger cutting the pivot. a 1886 SIONY *Arcadia* (1622) 248 Her heart held it, as so *jewel-like a treasure that it would scarce trust her owne lippes withall. 1608 SHAKS. *Per. v.* i. 111 Her eyes as jewel-like, And cased as richly. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 70 A band of robbers attacked the *jewel-merchant. 1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy to China* 84 *One of the Masters of the *Jewel-Office belonging to the Czar of Muscovy. 1739 LAOV HARTFORD *Corr.* (1805) I. 51 On Saturday my lord Townshend gave up the jewel-office. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subject* III. ii, An honest mind I hope, tis petticoat proof, Chain proof, and *jewel-proof; I know 'tis gold proof. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. III. 166 Beauty complete With gold and pearl and *jewel-stone. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Impatiens fulva*, Spotted *Jewel-weed.

Jewel, v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish or adorn with jewels.

1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* IV. i, You are as well jewell'd as any of them; your ruff and linen about you is much more pure than theirs. 1853 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 151 Some few of the high Court ladies were well jewelled also.

b. *Watch-making*. To fit with jewels for the pivot-holes (JEWEL sb. 2 b). Usually in *pa. pple.*

1804 Nicholson's *Jrnl.* VII. 204 margin, Jewelling the holes of timekeepers is injurious. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xiii, A gold hunting watch, .. jewelled in four holes. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1266 An eight-day watch, .. 8 holes jewelled in rubies. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* I. vi. (1883) 122 If a watch tells us the hour and minute, we can be content.. though it is not enamelled nor jewelled.

2. *fig.* To bedeck as with jewels; to begem.

1899 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 44 The cut flowers, too, are here, jewelling wooden boards, and making humble wicker-baskets, iridescent. 1897 B. HARRADEN *Hilda Stafford* i. 18 That tender rosy tint . . . jewelled the mountains and the stones.

Jewel, dial. variant of **JOWEL**, of a bridge.

Jewel-block. *Naut.* [perh. a sailors' fanciful appellation.] The name given to each of two small blocks suspended at the extremities of the main and fore-top-sail yards, through which the halyards of the studding-sails are passed.

1769-89 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* s.v., The baliards, by which those studding-sails are hoisted, are accordingly passed through the jewel-blocks. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 19 Jewel blocks are not on royal yards, unless royal studding sails are used.

Jewel-house. A house, building, or chamber in which jewels are kept; a treasury. Now rare. b. *spec.* The room in the Tower of London in which the crown jewels are kept; the jewel-office.

1530 PALSGR. 235/1 Iowell house. 1546-7 *Acts Privy Council Eng.* 14 Mar., 1547 unnes of demi souveraine gold deliverde to R. D. and J. A. Yeomen of the Jewellhouse. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxi. 1 Called Gazophylacium, that is to saie, the Jewellhouse or sextrie, or tresourie in the whiche the Jewels of the temple wer kept. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 111 The King ha's made him Master of th' Jewell House. a 1652 BROME *Queenes Exch.* v. Wks. 1873 111. 549, I have heard of them that robb'd my brothers Jewell-house. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Master of the Jewell-House*, . . . has Charge of all Plate us'd for the King or Queen's Table, or by any great Officer attending the Court; as also of all Plate in the Tower of London, of Chains, loose Jewels, etc. 1815 T. THOMSON (*title*) Collection of Inventories and other Records of the Royal Wardrobe and Jewellhouse.

c. *fig.* A repository of 'treasures'.

1594 PLAT (*title*) Jewell House of Art and Nature.

Jewelled, -eled (dʒ'wēld), a. [f. **JEWEL** sb. or **W.** + -ED.]

1. Set or adorned with jewels; *spec.* of a watch (**JEWEL** v. 1 b); also of pottery (**JEWELLING** 3).

a 1601 MARSTON *Passail & Kath.* ii. 129 More soft and cleere then is the Jewell'd tip of Venus eare. 1742 COLLINS *Ecl.* iii. 65 On Persia's Jewell'd throne. 1804 NICHOLSON'S *Jrnl.* VII. 204 So far from Jewelled holes being advantageous in Clockwork, they are absolutely injurious. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xiii. The gemmed ring and Jewelled mitre had become secular spoils. 1899 T. M. ELLIS *Three Cat's-Eye Rings* ii. 43 The . . . corridors were glittering with Jewelled women.

2. *fig.* Glistening like or as with jewels.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* iii. 312 Jewell'd sands Took silently their foot-prints. 1884 *Bham Weekly Post* 20 Sept. 1/4, I do not like the coloured, almost Jewelled, effect of the oxides of different metals used in the construction of this screen. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 22 The blue of her eyes was scintillant and Jewelled.

Jeweller, -eler (dʒ'wēlə). Forms: 4 iuwer-eler, 4-5 iuoler, -e, -our, 4-7 iueller (e, 5 iou-eler, iowel (l)er, ieuellere, 6 iueller, -ar, 6-9 jeweler, 6-jeweller. [a. AF. *jueler* = OF. *juelier* (1438 in Godef.), f. *juel*: in mod.F. *joaillier*.]

An artist who works in precious stones, etc.; a maker of jewels; a dealer in jewels or jewellery.

13. . . E. E. Allit. P. A. 264 If pou were a gentyl Iueler. 1384 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxiv. 1 Jeconye, the sone of Joachym, . . . and the smyth, and his iueler (1388 goldsmith). c. 1440 LVGG. *Secrees* 554, I was never nou expert Ioweler. 1530 PALSGR. 235/1 Jueller, lapidaire. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 297 The Jeweller that owes the Ring is sent for. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. xiv. (1651) 139 A most expert Jueller, and an exquisite Philosopher. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress Mar* 10 Mar., It is for Jewellers to compute the value of these things. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambr.* II. 114 The Jeweller saw that it had an Arabic inscription, and was of the purest gold.

Jewellery, jewelry (dʒ'wēləri, dʒ'wēləri). Forms: 4 iuelrye, 5 Sc. iowalre, 8-Jewellery, jewelry. [ME. a. OF. *juelrye* (1434 in Godef. Compl.), f. *joel*, *juel*: see **JEWEL** and -ERY. In mod.Eng. app. two new formations, from **JEWELLER** (cf. mod.F. *joaillerie* from *joaillier* Jeweller), and from **JEWEL**: see -ERY and -RY. Not in Johnson or Todd.]

Jewellers' work; gems or ornaments made or sold by jewellers; esp. precious stones in mountings; jewels collectively, or as a form of adornment.

In commercial use commonly spelt *jewellery*; the form *jewelry* is more rhetorical and poetic, and unassociated with the Jeweller. But the pronunciation with three syllables is usual even with the former spelling.

13. . . E. E. Allit. P. B. 1309 Bot be ioy of be iuelrye so gentyle & ryche, When hit watz schewed hym so schene, scharp watz his wonder. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE vi. 615 The jowalre, as it was thidder led, Paljonis and all thai leiffit quhen thai fled. 1786 BURKE *Charges W. Hastings* iv. xlviii, Even Jewellery and goods she finds. Lose their value the moment it is known they come from her. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderic* xviii. The proud array Of ermines, aureate vests, and Jewellery. 1828 WEBSTER, *Jewellery*. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 58 Jacinth-work Of subtlest Jewellery. 1872 VEATCH *Techn. Uist. Comm.* 336 The most delicate steel Jewellery has displaced ornaments in wood or brass.

fig. 1817 COLERIDGE *Alice du Clos* 69 Smit by the sun the mist in glee Dissolves to lightsome Jewellery—Each blossom hath its gem! 1885-6 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxl. Intro., Few short psalms are so rich in the Jewellery of precious faith. 1898 DAVIDSON *Last Ballad*, And brimming stars hung from the sky Low down, and spilt their Jewellery.

Jewelless (dʒ'wēləs), a. [f. **JEWEL** sb. + -LESS.] Destitute of jewels; not Jewelled.

1865 EMMELINE LOTT *Governess in Egypt* I. 157 The Prince . . . took hold of her right hand, which was Jewelless, as also were her ears.

Jewelling, jeweling (dʒ'wēlɪŋ). [f. **JEWEL** sb. or **W.** + -ING.]

1. The action or art of working in, or adorning something with, jewels. Also *attrib.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* i. vii. 31 He taught to make womens ornaments, and how to looke faire, and Jewelling. 1673 O. WALKER *Educa.* 34 Rodulfus the Emperor gave his mind to Jewelling. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr.* Stones 43. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1283 Engraving, chasing in relief, Jewelling, and enamel painting.

2. *Watch-making.* The employment of jewels for the pivot-holes in a watch; also *concr.*

1804 [see **JEWEL** v. 1 b]. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 102 Facio . . . introduced watch Jewelling (Patent No. 371, May 1794). 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 6/2 A watch selling at £3 has no extra Jewelling . . . there are grades from 'plain Jewelled' up to 54 pairs of extra jewels.

3. *Pottery.* Decoration with small bosses of translucent glaze, or with rounded projections of the body covered with glaze, as some kinds of porcelain.

4. *concr.* A trimming on a dress consisting of (real, or commonly, imitation) jewels.

1891 *Truth* 10 Dec. 1240/2 A most lovely tea-gown . . . in white satin set into a yoke of turquoise Jewelling. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 6/3 If the Jewelling were garnet and jet commingled, the effect would be very good.

Jewelly, -ely (dʒ'wēli), a. [f. **JEWEL** sb. + -Y.]

1. Abounding in, adorned with, or wearing jewels.

Also *fig.* 1765 JOHN BROWN *Chr. Jrnl.* (1814) 137 The splendid wealth of the Jewelly tribe. 1862 M. B. EDWARDS *John & I.* xxxix. (1876) 290 Glimpses . . . of Jewelly orchards and vineyards. 1881 G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* II. ix. 157 Jewelly Tom was idling away time.

2. Resembling a jewel, jewel-like; having the brilliancy of a jewel. Also *fig.*

1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 26 This incident . . . I look back upon . . . as a Jewelly parenthesis of pathetic happiness. 1880 M. B. EDWARDS *Forestalled* l. i. vi. 90 The little town was garlanded with fiery cressets and stars of Jewelly light and lustre. 1885 C. MONKHOUSE in *Mag. of Art* Sept. 471/1 Walls . . . lit with Jewelly glass.

Jewellery: see **JEWELLERY**.

Jewes, -esse, var. JUISE Obs., judgement.

Jewess (dʒ'wēs). Forms: 4 Iuwesse, Iuwesse, 4-7 Iewesse, (6 Iewes, -as), 7- Jewess. [f. **JEW** sb. + -ESS: cf. OF. *juise* (Godefroy).] A female Jew; a Jewish woman.

1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 1 Timothe, the sone of a Jewesse cristen. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 41 For gentrise and loye of bat Iuwesse. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxiv. 24 Felix and his wyfe Drusilla which was a iewes (1534 Iewas, 1539 CRANMER *Jewesse*, 1611 Jew). 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 214 note, For the Virgin Mary, say they, wore the Ring on her middle finger, and therefore all Iewesses refuse that, and use the forefinger. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxiv, The Jewess Rebecca awaited her fate. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xvii, I am English-born. But I am a Jewess.

Jew-fish. [app. f. **JEW** sb. + **FISH**: as to origin of name, see quot. 1697.] A name given to various fishes, chiefly of the family *Serranidae*.

Among these are *Promicrops guasa*, *Epinophelus nigrivus*, *Megalops atlanticus*, and *Paralichthys dentatus*, of the Atlantic coast of U.S.; *Stereolepis gigas* of the Californian coast; *Polyprion americanus* or *P. couchi* of Madeira; and *Sciæna antarctica* and *Glaucosoma hebraicum* of Australia. (*Cent. Dict.* and *Morris Austral Eng.*)

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 249 The Jew-fish is a very good Fish, and I judge so called by the English, because it hath Scales and Fins, therefore a clean Fish, according to the Levitical Law. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* iii. 608 Can Europe's seas . . . Aught so delicious as the Jew-fish show? 1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 20 Jew-fish are very abundant both within and without the river. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl. Austral.* ii. 40 The water holes abounded with Jew-fish and eels. 1883 E. M. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 16 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) The most important of this family is the Jew-fish (*Sciæna antarctica*), which attains to a large size, exceeding 5 feet in length. 1890 BOSTON (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 13 Apr. 2/3 The largest Jewfish ever caught on the Gulf coast . . . weighed 348 pounds, was 6 feet in length and 8 feet in circumference just back of the gills.

Jewge, obs. form of **JUDGE**.

† **Jew-head**. Obs. rare. In 4 Iuhede. [f. **JEW** sb. + -head, -HEAD.] The condition or profession of a Jew; Judaism.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4248 Men war þar o sarzin lede, And Joseph held at his Iuhede.

Jewhood (dʒ'wēhud). rare. [f. as prec. + -HOOD.] = prec.

1851 CARLVE *Sterling* II. iii. (1872) 110 Abstruse vague speculations . . . about Will, Morals, Jonathan Edwards, Jewhood, Manhood.

Jewing (dʒ'wɪŋ). [From a supposed resemblance to the hooked nose of a Jew: see -ING.] Name for the carunculations or wattles at the base of the beak in some varieties of domestic pigeon.

1886 *Century Mag.* May 104 The Jewing (in the barb pigeon) is three small knobs of cere in the middle of the lower mandible, and each side of the gape of the mouth.

Jewis, -ise, variant of **JUISE** Obs., judgement.

Jewish (dʒ'wɪʃ), a. [f. **JEW** sb. + -ISH. The OE. equivalent was *Iudeisc*, early ME. *Judewish*.]

1. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of, the Jews; Israelitish, Hebrew.

a 1546 JOVE in Gardiner *Declar.* *Joye* (1546) 81 b, This

scismatyke iewish Hieroboam. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Col.* ii. 16 In observing of dayes, and in other Iewyshe rules. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Tit.* i. 14 Not attending to Iewish fables (WYCLIF fables of iewis; TINDALE, etc. iewish fables). 1596 SHAKS. *March* V. i. iii. 113 You . . . spet vpon my Iewish Gaberdine. 1829 MILMAN *Hist. Jews* ii. 85 The Jewish Exodus, or deliverance from Egypt. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. v. A Jewish Medical School seems to have existed at Oxford.

2. *fig.* Chiefly referring to the extortion or over-reaching attributed to Jewish money-lenders.

1606 DEKKER *Sev. Simms* vi. (Arb.) 40 Brokers yat shaue poore men by most iewish interest. 1801 BR. OF LINCOLN in G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 426 Sonne's office has offered only 19,000l. . . which is a Jewish offer. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* iii. vi, You ask a Jewish price for it, Mr. Graves.

3. *Comb.*, as *Jewish-looking*.

1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* II. viii. 194 A Jewish-looking gentleman in faultlessly-made clothes.

Jewishly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a Jewish manner; after the custom of the Jews; like a Jew.

1558 BR. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* vii. 37 We maye not Iewishlye doubt whether it be done. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 226 Unchristian Christians, who Iewishly hate the name of a Jew. 1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *Interest Mistaken* 34 Persue and Jewishly sell and betray his Sacred Person.

Jewishness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

† 1. The religious system of the Jews; Judaism.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* iv. 21 Suche of you, as are contented to fall backe to Iewishnes. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 60 Christ will not have hys pure Gospell myngled with Iewyshnesse. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 222 It saunours of Iewishness, rather then Christianity.

2. Jewish quality or character.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 70 An air of Jewishness, or an old-clothesman-like expression. 1899 *Speaker* 10 Feb. 133/2 The Jews of this country . . . are rapidly losing all their Jewishness.

Jewism (dʒ'wɪz'm). [f. **JEW** sb. + -ISM.]

† 1. The religious system of the Jews; Judaism. 1529 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* Eiv b. To maintaine therein thoben exercise of Turcisme, arrianisme, iewisme, papisme, anabaptisme, and such monstrous professions. 1653 MITTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 357 Superstitions fetch'd from Paganism or Jewism. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Hist. India* 5/1 The channels through which Christianity and Jewism were communicated to the nations of the Indian peninsula.

2. An idiom or characteristic of the Jews. rare.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 617 We search in vain for the remotest inkling of Jewism of any kind. 1884 L. GRONLUND *Coop. Commw.* ii. 50 'Jewism', to our mind, best expresses that special curse of our age, Speculation.

Jewkry, obs. form of **JOUKERY**, trickery.

Jewlep, -lip, obs. forms of **JULEP**.

Jewless (dʒ'wēləs), a. rare. [f. **JEW** sb. + -LESS.] Destitute of Jews.

1882 FREEMAN in W. R. W. STEPHENS *Life* (1895) II. 254 Meanwhile Aberdeen . . . abideth altogether Jewless. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 2/1 It was generally supposed that from 1290 to 1655 this was a Jewless England. Mr. Wolf and Mr. Sydney Lee have, however, proved . . . that the Hebrew race was represented in that interval.

Jewling (dʒ'wɪlɪŋ). rare. [f. **JEW** sb. + -ING.] A little or young Jew.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 213 Everie of the youthes holdeth a pot in his hand, . . . they wish joy to each other: and the Jewlings presently breake their earthen pots. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 258 The Count . . . turned 'the stupid Jewling' out of his house.

† **Jewly**, adv. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. + -LY.] In the manner of a Jew; in the Jewish language.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxvii. 11 Ne speke thou to vs Jewly (1388 bi the language of Iewis). — *Gal.* ii. 14 If thou . . . yuest hethenli, and not Jewly (1388 Iewelich).

Jewmew, variant of **GEMEW** Obs., twin.

Jewry (dʒ'wɪəri). Forms: 3-4 Giw-, Gywerie, -ye, 4 Iuery, -ie, 4-5 Iuery, -ie, Iewery, -ie, -ye, (Iurye, 4-7 Iuery, Iury, 5 Iure, Iwry), 5-6 Iewry (e, (6 Sc. Ioure), 6-7 Jewrie, 7-Jewry. [a. AF. *juerie* = OF. *juerie*, *juerie*, *jurie* (13th c.), mod.F. *juiverie*: see **JEW** and -ERY.]

† 1. The land of the Jews, Judea; sometimes extended to the whole of Palestine. Obs. or arch.

a 1350 *Harl. MS.* 4196 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 79 Als custum was in þe iury. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 89 Þis Nabugodonosor . . . wente into Iuda, þat is þe Iewerie, and took Ierusalem. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 267/2 Iurye, where Iyvs dwelle (v.r. Iwry), Iudea. 1526 TINDALE *John* vii. 1 Iesus went about in Galile, and wolde not goe about in iury. 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* 41 O thou bebleem efrata thou art litil amangis ane thousand of Ioure. 1539 BIBLE (Great) Ps. lxxvi. 1 In Iewry is God knowne; his name is greate in Israel. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 28 A Child . . . to whom Herode of Iewry may do Homage. 1671 *True Noncon.* 19 It may be considered that Antiochus his title to Jurie is not obnoxious to any particular exception. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* ii. (1807) 97 Drawn from the north to Jewry's hollow'd plains. 1742 *Young Nat. Th.* ix. 1662 'Tis unconfin'd To Christian land, or Jewry.

attrib. 1597-8 BR. HALL *Sat.* i. viii. 4 Parnassus is transform'd to Sion hill, And Iury-palms her steepe ascents done fill.

2. The district inhabited by Jews in a town or city; the Jews' quarter; the Ghetto. (Hence the *Old Jewry* in London.) Obs. exc. *Hist.*

In 1225, in *Gywerie* = in pawn to the Jews: cf. 1286. a 1295 *Anec. R.* 394 Ne telled me him god feolawe þet leið his wed ine Gywerie uorto acwiten ut his fere? God Almihti leide himself nor us ine Gywerie, . . . uorto acwiten ut his leofom of Giwene honden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9920 Þer was mani a wilde hime þat . . . wende in to þe gywerie and

wounded, and to drowe. c1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 37 There was in Aseye in a greet Citee Amonges cristene folk a Iewerye Sustened by a lord of that contree For foule vsure and lucre of vileynye. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. man in Hum.* i. ii. Hast thou for-sworne all thy friends i' the old Iewrie? 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 50, I saw on my left hand the great back door of the Jewry; for here the Jews live all together in a corner of the town; and are locked up every night. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 423: To assign them a peculiar quarter, as the Israelites were once confined to their Jewry. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 336 Here [Oxford] as elsewhere the Jewry was a town within a town.

†3. The Jewish religion, Judaism. *Obs.*
13... S. E. *Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXII. 346/4 Al his kyn byleued al on pegyweye. 1382 *Wyclif Gal.* i. 14, I profitide in Iurye aboute many myn euene eeldis. c1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. xiii. 69 Conuertid fro Iewry into Cristenhode. 1552 HULOET, Iewrye, iudaismus.
4. The Jewish people, nation, race, or community; the Jews collectively.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 247 Now comes a new pleynt, to destroe be Iuerie. 1340 *Ayene.* 7 Pis word zeter-day bet be iurie clepeþ sabat. c1400 *Apok. Loll.* 100 Wer ber pre sectis among be Iury, Phariseis and Esseis, and Saduceis. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 640 Most gentyll of Iure to me that I fynde. 1641 JACKSON *True Evang.* I. 2 This Prophecy hath ben contained neither within the limits of Jury nor Christendome. 1893 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* Proem, That long cruel night in Jewry which coincides with the Christian Era. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Aug. 7/1 All three parties call upon the judges [in the Dreyfus trial]... to remember that the real issue 'is between Catholic France and Cosmopolitan Jewry'.

†Jewse. *Obs.* App. an erratic form of JOIST.

1610 *Engl. Eliz.* in *Mirr. for Mag.* 866 Th' iron barres in sunder they did rent, Beate downe the posts, and all the Jewes bent.

Jew's-ear. [Erroneous rendering of med.L. *auricula Judæ* Judas's ear; so called from its shape, and from its being frequently found on the elder, on which tree Judas Iscariot was reputed to have hanged himself.]

1. An edible cup-shaped fungus (*Hirneola* or *Exidia Auricula-Judæ*) growing on the roots and trunks of trees, chiefly the elder, and formerly in repute as a medicine; also locally applied to species of *Peziza* (Britten & Holl. 1879).

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) T j b, Take the mushe-rom y^e groweth upon an elder tree, called in englyshe Iewes eares. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* iii. lxxi. 1233 There groweth oftentimes vpon [elders] a certaine excrescence called *Auricula Judæ* or Iewes eare. 1634 HEYWOOD & BROME *Witches Lanc.* iii. Wks. 1874 IV. 209 All the Sallets are turn'd to Iewes-eares. 1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vi. 101 Jew's eares... an excrescence about the roots of Elder, and concerneth not the Nation of the Jews, but Judas Iscariot, upon a conceit, he hanged on this tree. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 705/2 Let the Throat be anointed with Oil of Jew's-Ears; which is made by boiling the Jew's-Ears... in Oyl-Olive till they are crisp, and pressing out the Oyl, and repeating the boiling in like manner with fresh Jew's-Ears, to the third time. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lx. (1737) 245 Sallets, a Hundred Varieties, of Creeses, Sives, Rampions, Jew's Ears. 1882 *Garden* 2 Sept. 207/2 There are several tree-growing edibles besides the two just mentioned. Of such is the Jew's ear.

2. Locally applied to the Tomato (Britten & Holl.).

Jew's harp, Jew's-harp. (Also sometimes with small j.) [A variant of JEW'S TRUMP, q.v.]

1. A musical instrument of simple construction, consisting of an elastic steel tongue fixed at one end to a small lyre-shaped frame of brass or iron, and bent at the other end at right angles; it is played by holding the frame between the teeth and striking the free end of the metal tongue with the finger, variations of tone being produced by altering the size and shape of the cavity of the mouth. Called also *Jew's trump*.

Double Jew's-harp: one having two tongues.

1595 R. DUDDELEV in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 576 If they would bring him hatchets, knives, and Iewes-harps, he bid them assure me, he... would trade with me. c1596 RALEIGH *ibid.* 665 Wee should send them Iewes harpes: for they would giue for euery one two Hennes. 1626 BACON *Sylua* § 116 As for the Iewes Harpe, it is a sharpe Percussion; And besides, hath the vantage of penning the Aire in the Mouth. 1744 FIELDING *J. Andrews* i. vii. Thou canst make a mole hill appear as a mountain; a Jew's-harp sound like a trumpet. 1764 B. THORNTON (*title*) An Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, adapted to the ancient British music, viz. the Saltbox, the Jew's-harp, the Marrow-bones and Cleavers. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1769 I. 194 The trump, or Jew's harp, would not merit the mention among the Highland instruments of Musick, if it was not to prove its origin and antiquity. 1787 HAWKINS *Johnson* 477 They... are lovers of music and dancing, but know no instrument save the Jew's harp. 1820 BYRON *Blues* l. 60 The Jew's harp he nick-names his lyre. 1836 SMART *Dict.*, Jew's harp. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xiii. (1869) 443 Their musical instruments are... a Jew's-harp made of a strip of bamboo. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Music*, Jew's harp. 1882 OGILVIE, 1885 CASSELL, 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Jew's-harp. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 206 Quite as marvellous... was the Doctor's own performance on the single and double Jew's harp.

2. *transf.* a. *Naut.* 'The shackle for joining a chain-cable to the anchor-ring' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867), shaped like the frame of the musical instrument. b. *attrib.* Applied to a staple of similar form.

1750 BLANCKLEV *Naval Expos.* 83 *Jew's Harps*, are made

of Iron, and of such Substance and suitable Strength, as to be sufficient to hold the Pendant Chain where the Mooring Cable is bent to the Ring, and secured by a Forelock. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 281 A link called a Jew's harp, through which the bridle or hawser of a ship, when moored, is passed. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 76 It is fixed on the axletree by a Jew's harp staple.

Hence **Jew's-harper**, one who plays the Jew's-harp.

1790 *By-stander* 105 Joah called the Muses ballad-singers, Apollo a Jew's-harper.

†**Jew'ship.** *Obs. rare.* [f. JEW sb. + -SHIP.] The condition or profession of a Jew; Judaism.

1535 COVERDALE *Gal.* i. 13 Ye haue herde of my conuersacion afore time in the Ieweshippe how that... I... preyaued in the Ieweshippe aboute many of my companions in my nacion. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* i. Tim. iv. i. Whiche shall departe from the syncretisme of fayth... and slide backe vnto a certayne Ieweshippe.

Jew's stone, Jewstone. [In senses 1, 2, rendering med.L. *lapis Judaicus* (Lanfranc's *Cirurgie* 278, and Minshew *Ductor*).]

1. The fossil spine of a large sea-urchin, found in Syria, formerly used in medicine. ? *Obs.*

1633 HART *Diet of Diseases* iii. xx. 312 Some medicines... are esteemed good against the stone... of this kind is the Iewes stone, goats blood [etc.]. 1751 SIR J. HILL *Mat. Med.* 302 *Lapis Judaicus*, The Jew's Stone, is no other than the Spine of a large *Echinus Marinus* of a peculiar Species. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Jew's stone, see *Lapis judaicus* [a stone found in Palestine, and formerly used as a diuretic and lithontriptic, as well as in fluxes].

2. A crystallized form of iron pyrites (also called *marcasite*), formerly used as a gem. ? *Obs.*

1617 MINSHAW *Ductor*, *Marchesite*... etiam Iewes stone. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Jewstone*, a kind of stone called also a *Marchesite*. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. vii. The 'Jew's stone', with the lion-headed serpent encased in it.

3. Applied locally to various hard rocks.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. xxv. 313 *Jew stone*... This quarries' term is evidently used to designate all hard unmanageable rocks of uneven and splintery fracture. 1885 CASSELL's *Encycl. Dict.*, *Jew-stone*. 1. *Geol.* A local name for a black basalt found on the Cleve Hills. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Jew's-stone*. local name of a limestone-bed belonging to the White Lias (Rhaetic) in Somersetshire.

Jew's trump, Jew's-trump. Now *rare*. Also 6 Iues trounk, 9 dial. Jew-trump. [An earlier name than the now usual *Jew's harp*, and formerly equally common in England. In Scotland and N. of England the instrument is still called simply TRUMP, agreeing with the Fr. name *trompe* (Littre), which is now however mostly displaced by *guimbarde*. Although no early example of F. *trompe* in this sense has been adduced, it is probable that the name *trump* came from France, esp. as in the Customs Rates of 1545 they are called *Iues trounks*, a mistranslation perh. due to the fact that the *trompe* of the elephant is also called in Eng. *trunk*. The first element was certainly *Jews* from the first; conjectures that this was an alteration of *jaw*, or of F. *jeu*, are baseless and inept. But the attribution of the instrument to the Jews occurs, so far as is known, only in English, and there is no actual evidence as to its origin.

More or less satisfactory reasons may be conjectured: e.g. that the instrument was actually made, sold, or sent to England by Jews, or supposed to be so; or that it was attributed to them, as a good commercial name, suggesting the trumps and harps mentioned in the Bible. As the instrument was neither a trump nor a harp, the ingenuity which conferred upon it these names may well have distinguished it as the trump or harp of the Jews. See also article by Rev. C. B. Mount in *Notes & Queries*, 23 Oct. 1897, p. 322.]

= JEW'S HARP I.
1545 *Rates of Customs*, Iues trounks the grose iijs. iiijd. 1583 *Ibid.* Cviij, Iewes trumps the grose xs. 1591 *News fr. Scotl.* (Roxb.), Geillis Duncan... did goe before them playing this reill or daunce upon a small trumpe called a Jewes trump, untill they entred into the Kirk of North Parrick... the king... sent for the saide Geillis Duncan, who upon the like trump did play the saide daunce before the kinges majestie. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 85 An vniuersall reformation be proclaimed with the sound of a Iewes trumpe. 1613 R. HARCOURT *Voy. Guiana* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 178 Knives, beads, Jew's trumps and such toys as well contented [S. American Indians]. a 1625 FLETCHER *Lover's Progr.* i. i, Playing on a gyterne or a Jewes Trumpe. 1678 RYMER *Trag.* last Age 139 Our ears are rapt with the tintamar and twang of the Tongs and Jewstrumps. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xv, I'll stake ny Cremona to a Jew's trump. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 48. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, Jew-trump. 1882 OGILVIE, 1885 CASSELL, 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Jew's-trump. 1901 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, Jew's trump or trunk.

†b. Applied to a usurer: cf. JEW sb. 2. *Obs.*

1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Easton. Ho* ii. O 'tis a notable jews trump! I hope to live to see dog's meat made of the old usurer's flesh.
Jewys, Jewweys, var. JUISE *Obs.*, judgement.
Jeyst, var. **GEST** sb. 4 *Obs.*, stage of a journey.
|| **Jezail** (džezai', -zai'). *E. Ind.* Also **juzail**. [Pers. جَزَائِلْ *jazā'il*, a large musket or rifle (used with a rest), a swivel-gun, wall-piece; according to Redman, corrupt. of جَزَائِرْ *jazā'ir*: cf. *jazā'ir* a matchlockman, one of the guard of the Safawi kings.] A long and heavy Afghan musket.

1838-42 GEN. A. ABBOTT *Jrnl. Afghan War* (1879) ii. 167 The assailants had flint locks to their juzails. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. viii. iv. 414 The Afghan jezails carrying much farther than the British muskets, poured in a fire which could not be returned. 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng., Valley of Death* ix. The one who out-slipp'd the jezail and the knife! 1889 R. KIPLING *Departm. Duties*, etc. (1899) 67 Two thousand pounds of education Drops to a ten-rupee jezail [prime defile]. 1892 - *Barrack-r. Ballads* 84 All night the cressets glimmered pale On Ulwar Sabre and Tonk Jezail.

attrib. 1892 *Fall Mall G.* 21 Apr. 4/3 Colonel Durand himself receiving a very serious wound in the groin with a jezail bullet—a garnet enclosed in lead.

Hence || **Jezai'ichee** [f. prec. with Turki agential suffix *chī*], a soldier carrying a jezail.

1862 BEVERIDGE *India* III. viii. v. 434 It was deemed necessary... to get rid... of the detachment of jezai'ichees'.

Jezebel (džezēbēl). Also 6 Iesabelle, 7 Jezabel, Jesebel. Name of the infamous wife of Ahab king of Israel (1 Kings xvi. 31, xix. 1, 2, xxi; 2 Kings ix. 30-37); hence used allusively for a wicked, impudent, or abandoned woman (cf. Rev. ii. 20) or for a woman who paints her face.

1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 39 He hath raised vp these Iesabelles [our mischeuous Maryes] to be the vttermoste of his plagues. 1679 T. OATES (*title*) Witch of Endor, or the witchcrafts of the Roman Jesebel. 1711 BUDELL *Spect.* No. 175 P. 2 A Jezebel... appears constantly dress'd at her Sash, and has a thousand little Tricks and Fooleries to attract the Eyes of all the idle young Fellows. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 18 July Let. i, Mrs. Jenkins was... insulted with the opprobrious name of painted Jezebel. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curatice* 113 Oh! you abandoned Jezebel!

Hence **Jezebelian** (-br'liān), †**Jezebelical** (-he-likāl), **Jezebelish** (džezēbēlīš) *adjs.* (*nonce-wds.*), of the character of, or resembling, Jezebel.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. i. 63 That painted Iezabel, whose fouler wrinkles, her Iezabelical, Jesuitical Parasites still labour with renewed and refined Arts also to playster and fill vp a fresh. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 4/2 Remarks on her Jezebelish appearance [so much paint and powder].

|| **Jeziah** (džezyā). *E. Ind.* Also 7 jid-, judge(e)a, 8 jezia, jezzeeea. [Pers. (Arab.) جَزِيَا *jizyah* poll-tax.] The poll-tax imposed

by Musulman law on non-Mohammedan subjects; *spec.* that exacted by the Mogul emperors in India.

1683 *Vizier's Let.* in W. Hedges *Diary* 18 July (1887) I. 101 Our last order for taking Custome, and Jidgea. 1686 *Fort St. Geo. Cons. in Notes & Extr.* i. (1871) 49 (V. Suppl.) That the Poll-money or Jidgea lately ordered by the Mogul would be exacted of the English and Dutch. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. xiv. vii. 371 *note*, This tax, called the jeziah, was wont to be paid by those who were not mahomedans. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 71 He also levies the Jezezea, or tax on Hindoos. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. i. vi. 142 The jezia or capitation tax on infidels.

Jhampan, variant of JAMPAN.

|| **Jheel, jhīl** (džīl). *E. Ind.* Also 9 jeil, jeel. [Hindi *jhīl*.] A pool or lagoon (in India) often of vast extent, left after an inundation.

1805 *Lond. Gaz.* Extraord. No. 27 Apr. We found the enemy very strongly encamped... a large jeel of water extending to their right. 1824 HEBBER *Jrnl.* (1828) I. 207. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 336 'The pigs' come out of their own accord, to take the air or wallow in some neighbouring jheel. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 71/2 Numerous shallow ponds or *jhils* mark the former beds of the shifting rivers. These *jhils* have great value, not only as preservatives against inundation, but also as reservoirs for irrigation. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Jan. 7/3 A performance which would not be amiss in the best snipe jheels of India.

|| **Jhow** (džhu). *E. Ind.* Also 9 jow, jhao, jhau. [Hindi *jhā'u*, *jhau*, *jhāwu*, Skr. *jāhūka*.] A shrubby tamarisk (*Tamarix indica*), frequent in the marshes of the Indian rivers, and used for basket-making and other purposes. Also *attrib.*

1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 274 *Jow*, or dagger grass jungles that are nearer. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. viii. vii. 429 A low, but in some places thick jhow jungle. 1889 R. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 92 In countries like Bengal, where long grass, jhao, thick crops, etc., are common.

Jib (džib), sb.¹ Also 7 gibb, 7-8 jibb, 8 gib, jyb. [Origin uncertain; the name has been found only in English.

Possibly an abbreviation of *gibbet*, with reference to its suspension from the mast-head. Connexion with JIB v. 2 is also plausible; but the vb. has not as yet been found so early.]

1. *Naut.* A triangular stay-sail stretching from the outer end of the jib-boom to the fore-topmast head in large ships, and from the bowsprit to the mast-head in smaller craft. *Flying jib*, a second sail of similar shape set before the jib on the *flying jib-boom* (but c1700-1750 applied to the only jib of large vessels); in some large vessels more jibs, in extreme cases as many as six, are carried, the outermost being the *jib of jibs*: see quot. 1867.

'No Tudor ship carried anything in the form of a fore-sail or jib. It was not till long afterwards that any nation adopted them for square-rigged vessels—a fact that is very remarkable, since they were certainly used by small craft at the end of the 16th century.' (J. Corbett *Successors of Drake* (1900) 424.) 'In 1688 jibs were part of the ordinary stores at Woolwich, and must therefore have been used in the large ships before that date.' (M. Oppenheim.)

1661 *Inventory Swallow Ketch* (S. P. Dom. Chas. II. xxxv. 10. 1), One new Gibb... One old Gibb. 1694 *Act. Stores sent to Straights Fleet* 31 July (Navy Board Lett.

XXIX. 834). For preserving the sails—Jibbs Two, Mizen Topsail i. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 117 There is another Sail call'd a flying Gib. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 16 Her flying Jyb loose. 1726 G. ROBERTS 4 *Yrs. Voy.* 280 My Fore-sail and Jibb were patched out of the Pieces of the Main-Sail. 1750 BLANKLEY *Naval Expt.* 140 Those [sails] which are not bent to the Yards, are, the Flying Jibb, Fore, Fore-top, Main .. and Mizon Top-mast Stay Sails. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* 1. 83 Before the mast is a foresail, a jib, and a flying jib. 1807 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Jib* of *Jibbs*, a sixth jib on the bowsprit, only known to flying-kitemen: the sequence being—storm, inner, outer, flying, spindle, jib of jibs. 1878 *Masque of Poets* 53 The jib swung loose in the sudden gale.

b. *The cut of one's jib (collog.)*: one's personal appearance, countenance, or look; see CUT sb. 16 c. Orig. a sailor's figure of speech, suggested by the prominence and characteristic form of the jib of a ship.

1823-1881 [see CUT sb. 16 c.] 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's i.* If she disliked what the sailor calls the cut of their jib. 1853 LYVTON *My Novel* iv. xliii. Not know an Avenel! We've all the same cut of the jib, have not we, father? 1896 GUY BOOTHBY *In Strange Comp.* ii. iv. 48/1. I like the cut of your jib, or you wouldn't be sitting there opposite me.

2. *dial.* The under lip (in phr. to hang the jib). Also. The mouth, face, or nose.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Jib*, the under-lip. Of a whimpering child it is said 'he hangs his jib'. 1854 R. S. SURTESS *Sponge's Sp. Tour* i. 2 They cock up their jibs and ride along with a 'find any fault with either me or my horse, if you can' sort of air. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* 1. 255 (*Lancash. dial.*) Cock up thy jib, an' let's have another smawtch, an' then I see goo whoam.

3. *Comb.*, as jib-down-haul, a rope used to haul down the jib; jib-guy, a stout rope which supports the jib-boom; jib-halyard, the halyard for raising and lowering the jib; jib-head, an iron fastened to the head of a jib which has been shortened at the top; jib-headed a., shaped like a jib, said of a topsail; jib-header, a topsail shaped like a jib; jib-iron = jib-traveller; jib-netting, a triangular netting fixed under the jib-boom to hold the jib when temporarily hauled down and to prevent men from falling into the sea while furling, etc. the jib; †jib-sail = JIB 1; jib-sheet, one of the ropes by which the jib is trimmed, stretching from its clew to the bows of the ship; jib-stay, the stay on which the jib is set; jib-traveller (see quot. 1794).

1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 54. While some to Let the anchor go prepare, The slack 'Jib-down-haul in the Waste they bear. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. xiii. 390 When the movement of each ship had ceased, the 'jib-guys of the two were...touching. 1726 G. ROBERTS 4 *Yrs. Voy.* 169 So I unreev'd the .. Main Haliards, and *Jibb Haliards, and bent them. 1861 *Times* 16 Aug. The Christabel had a 'jib-headed topsail up, and completed her race with much less labour than her rival had done. 1881 *Standard* 22 June 3/7 All having jibheaded topsails and whole mainsails set. 1899 *Daily News* 19 July 5/7 The Britannia .. substituted a jackyarder for a 'jibheader. 1752 BEAWE *Lex Merc. Rediv.* 488 Lying too, with her *Gib Sail hauled to windward and her Mizzen Sail set. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 36 In this situation the jib-sail was blown to pieces. 1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 51 Starboard the helm, the slack 'Jib-sheet haul Aft. 1828 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xix. In a minute the jibsheet was again hauled over to leeward, and away she was like an arrow, crowding all sail. 1875 BEOFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* (ed. 2) iii. 59 If under sail and about to tack, let fly the jib-sheet. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Ship* (Plate), Flying *Jibb Stay and Sails. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 48 Let go the jibstay. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* 1. 179 The *Jib-traveller is a circular iron hoop, with a hook and shackle, used to haul out the tack of the jib.

Jib (dzib), sb.² Also 8-9 gib. [app. an abbreviation of *gibbet*: see GIBBET sb.¹ 3.] The projecting arm of a crane; also applied to the boom of a derrick.

1764 FERGUSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 24 This crane .. might be built in a room eight feet in width; the gib being placed on the outside of the room. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 116 Mr. I. Bramah has invented a new jib. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 284 The jib, or gibbet, as it is called, from a resemblance to that machine, is a triangular frame of wood, one side being perpendicular, and supported on pivots at the top and bottom, so that the whole moves round on these as a vertical axis of motion. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 320 The projection or radius of the jib of these cranes is 30 feet. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 688/1 The jib or movable spar of the derrick is hinged to and near the foot of the post, its top being held by a chain which passes over pulleys to a winch on the post, so that the inclination of the jib may be adjusted as required. 1895 *Mod. Steam Engine* 56 The jib is adjustable at any angle, and the crane is made to hoist, lower and turn round in either direction by steam.

b. *Comb.*, as jib-beam, -pole; jib-crane, a crane fitted with a jib; jib-frame, 'the upright frame at the sides of a marine-engine, connecting the cylinder, condenser, and the framing' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 222 Hung on a pulley, at the end of the gib-beam. 1873 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 7/1 The stone was lifted up by a jib crane for the purpose of placing the mortar. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 July 6/1 A powerful electric travelling jib crane running on a large elevated track controlling the entire length. 1898 *Daily News* 17 May 2/6 The jib poles did not go against the brick pier.

Jib (dzib), sb.³ [f. JIB v.²]

1. A jibbing horse, a jibber.

1843 YOUATT *Horse* xv. 317 The mare was a rank jib in single harness. 1851 H. MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 189 (Farmer) Frequently young horses that will not work in cabs—such as jibs—are sold to the horse-slaughters as useless. 1890 BOLDREW *Squatter's Dream* iv. 43 Jack was borne off by two jibs and a bolter in the Warroo mail.

2. The state of being at a standstill.

1893 G. D. LESLIE *Lett. to Marco* xx. 134 My picture is at present in a jib, owing to a child's head in it which I cannot get right.

Jib (dzib), v.¹ *Naut.* Also 7 gib, 9 gibb, jibb: see also GYBE. [Etymology obscure; the same sense is expressed by Da. *gibbe*, Sw. *dial. gippa*; cf. also Dn. *gippen*, Ger. *giepen*, prob. from a LG. original. But, as in GYBE v., the phonetic change of (g) to (dz) is unexplained.]

1. *trans.* To pull (a sail or yard) round from one side of the vessel to the other, as in tacking, etc.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 126 The place and fitting of the Shroud so as to make way for the gibbing of the Yards. 1776 COOK and VOY. ii. iii. (1842) I. 426 In changing tacks, they have only occasion to shift or jib round the sail. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 15 It could be hooked and unhooked, as need were, when she tacked and it became necessary to jib the sail. 1865 *Examiner* 18 Mar. 163 A movement of the boys when the boat was jibbing hersail may have upset her.

2. *intr.* Of a sail, etc.: To shift or swing round from one side of a vessel to the other; = GYBE v. 1. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. ii. The Boom gibbed over the Top of the Cabin. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 169 The sail gibbed, the boat upset. 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger* Son II. 109 I saw the Boston schooner's main-sail jib.

b. *transf.* Of other things: To swing round.

1891 *Daily News* 23 July 7/2 The arm of the crane could swing round, or gibb, on each side, and deliver the stone on a truck.

Jib, v.² Also jibb, rarely gib. [A recent word of uncertain derivation: not in Todd 1818, Webster 1828, or Craig 1847. Thought by Forby (a 1825) to be *transf.* from the jibbing of a sail, and so to be identical with JIB v.¹ But this is very doubtful.]

Jib has a curious resemblance to OF. and mod. dial. F. *giber* to kick, sometimes said of horses; whence *regiber* (mod.F. *regimber*), early ME. *regibben* in Ancr. R., to kick as a wanton beast; but it is not possible to connect *jib* historically with these words.]

1. *intr.* Of a horse or other animal in harness: To stop and refuse to go on; to move restively backwards or sideways instead of going on; to balk stubbornly.

1811 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) II. 95 The horses actually gibbed on this side of Hyde Park Gate. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* ii. Miss Grizel Oldbuck was sometimes apt to jibb when he pulled the reins too tight. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Jib*, to start suddenly and violently aside, generally from the collar; and to refuse to draw or go forward. It is said of a horse metaphorically from the jibbing of a sail. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* vi. ii. The horses have jibbed, and will not stir. 1845 *For. Handbk.* Spain i. 48 In the best regulated teams it must happen that some one will occasionally start, gib, and bolt.

2. *transf.* and *fig. a.* To stop short in some action; to refuse to proceed or advance; to draw back, back out.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 139 Nanny jibbed a bit in the twelfth round. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 16 Mar. I had settled to finish the review, when, behold... I jibb'd. 1845 EMPSON *Lett. in Corr. M. Napier*, Many Whigs, however, will jib, from fear of their constituents. 1894 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 120 When there is no compulsion there is no gibbing.

b. To start aside; to shy at.

1822 T. A. GUTHRIE *Vice Versa* vi. 123 The boys taking the parts of ladies jibbing away from their partners in a highly unlady-like fashion. 1896 OUIDA *Massarenes* xv. There are people who jib at you still, you know: when once you were one of us, they wouldn't dare.

Hence Jibbing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* xlii. (1886) 130 The playful vagaries of jibbing horses. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xv. 247 A succession of jibbings and rearings. 1862 WHYTE MELVILLE *Ins. Bar* x. (ed. 12) 363 A backward swain is like a jibbing horse.

Jib, v.³ *Sc. trans.* To fleec; to strip; to milk closely, drain to the dregs. Hence Jibbings, the last strainings of milk from a cow; afterings.

1728 RAMSAY *Vision* viii. Our trechour peirs their tyrannus treit, Quha jyb them, and their substance cit. 1824 MAC-TAGGART *Gallivodian Encycl.*, *Jibb*, to milk closely. *Jibbings*, the last milk that can be drawn out of a cow's udder. 1828 CARLYLE *Lett. in Froude Life* (1882) II. ii. 27 Jane the lesser .. furnishes butter and afterings (jibbings) for tea.

|| **Jibbah** (dzibā). Also jibbeh, jibba. [A variant (following the pronunc. current in Egypt) of JUBBAH.] An outer garment, worn by Egyptian Mohammedans, consisting of a long cloth coat with sleeves reaching nearly to the wrists.

1892 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 5/6 He again returned, wearing a clean jibbeh patched with pieces of the vestments belonging to our Mission church at El Obeid. 1896 *Ibid.* 3 Feb. 6/4 A man dressed in the Mahdist 'jibba' appeared before Slatin's fort, with a summons to surrender. 1898 DOYLE *Trav. Korosko* v. 123 Then he laid his black forefinger upon the breast of his jibbeh.

b. *Comb.*, as jibbah-clad.

1898 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 5/8 The Dervishes .. broke and fled, leaving the field white with jibbah-clad corpses, like a meadow dotted with snowdrifts.

Jibber (dzibəɪ), sb. [f. JIB v.² + -ER 1.] A horse that jibs.

1847 in HALLIWELL. 1871 LE FANU *Checkmate* II. xiii. 123 There are kickers and roasters, and bolters and jibbers. 1879 SALA *Paris herself again* (1880) II. xiv. 233 His horse was a miserable jibber.

Jibber, v. [Related to JABBER and GIBBER.] *intr.* To speak rapidly and inarticulately; to chatter unintelligibly.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi. The jackanape .. jibbered and cried as if it was mocking its master. 1883 HALL CAINE *Cobw. Crit.* i. 16 A jibbering disposition to 'break into ecstasies'. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 May 3/2 The proud passenger .. may jibber with fright. 1900 *Ibid.* 12 Sept. 4/2 They decline to learn .. and jibber when corrected.

Jibbet (t, Jibbong, obs. ff. GIBBET, GZEBUNG.

Jibbings: see JIB v.³

Jib-boom. *Naut.* [f. JIB sb.¹ + BOOM sb.²] A spar run out from the end of the bowsprit, to which the tack of the jib is lashed, and beyond which is sometimes extended the flying jib-boom.

1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. ix. 226 One of the sailmakers mates was fishing from the end of the jib-boom. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Ship* (Plate), Flying Jibboom [no simple jib-boom shown]. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Jib-Boom*... This boom .. is nothing more than a continuation of the bowsprit forward, to which it may be considered as a top-mast. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxv. To prepare for action, and keep close order, which means, to have your flying jib-boom in at the stern windows of the ship a head of you. 1878 *Masque of Poets* 55 Out on the jibboom in a gale He went in the darkness to furl a sail.

Jibby-horse. [cf. dial. (E. Angl.) *jibby*, a girl dressed in showy finery.] (See quot. 1825.)

[c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 102/2 Gybbe, horse, manducis.] 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xxvi. (1631) 110 Knowledge disdains the rattles and gibby horses of the world. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Jibby-horse*, a showman's horse decorated with patterned trappings, plumes, etc. It is sometimes transferred to a human subject.

Jib-crack, obs. variant of GIMCRACK.

Jib-door. [Origin unascertained.] A door flush with the wall in which it stands, and usually painted or papered so as to be indistinguishable from it.

1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 159 Emma .. darted out through a jib-door, covered with pictures, which had struck her eye while he was speaking. 1820-22 PYNE *Wine & Walnuts* (1824) II. ix. 132 The delighted bookseller opened a jib door .. that went from the side of the shop to a steep narrow staircase. 1852 LONAX & GUNYON *Encycl. Archit.* s.v. The use of a jib-door is to preserve the symmetry of an apartment, where only one door is wanted, nearer to one end of the partition than the other.

Jibe, variant of GIBE sb. and v., GYBE v.

Jibe (dzəib), v. U.S. Also gibe. [Origin obscure: perh. phonetically related to *chime*: see CHIME v. 8, 9 c.] *intr.* To chime in (with); to be in harmony or accord; to agree.

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 122 It however curricule-izes or gibes in but too well with the passing anecdotes of the day. 1855 *Doesticks* xiv. 113, I attempting to sing the words of 'Old Hundred', while the lady played the Jenny Lind polka, which didn't seem to jibe. 1860 BARTLETT *Americanisms* 245 To jibe [ed. 1877 to gibe], to suit, agree, harmonize. 1871 'MARK TWAIN' *Screamers* xxix, The piece you happened to be playing .. didn't seem to gibe with the general gait of the picture that was passing at the time. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) LIX. 311/1 The dislike .. of Trilby's posing for the 'altogether', doesn't jibe with the author's authoritative declaration that to all artists .. 'nothing is so chaste as nudity'.

Jiblet, variant of GIBLET.

|| **Jiboya** (dziboi'ā). [Tupi *giboia* (*boia* = serpent).] A Brazilian name of the great Boa, also called *boiguacū*.

[1648 W. PRISO *De Med. Brasil.* III. 41 Boiguacu sive liboya, serpentinum omnium facile maximum.] 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 52 That Monster call'd Jiboya, or the Roebuck-Serpent, which I enquir'd after. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 225. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XX. 145/1 *Boa constrictor*, Linn. .. is met with in Surinam and Brazil, in woody districts. .. It is .. commonly known by the name of *Jiboya*.

† **Jie**, obs. Sc. var. of JEE v., to move, turn.

1728 RAMSAY *Vision* xxii. Ay jicand, and flicand, Round lyk a wedder-cock.

Jiff, *collog.* Short for JIFFY.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 281 'I would raise a mutiny in a jiff. 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green Bay Tree* I. 76 I'll be back in two jiffs. 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama a Lives, Amphioxus & Ascid.* 83 He grasps the creature in a jiff.

Jiffle (dzifl'), v. Now *dial.* [Origin obscure: cf. JUFFLE v.] *intr.* To shuffle, to fidget.

1674 FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 134 Jogging on in a jiffing way; they lag behind at every bearing, as they come up more or less at every jetting. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VII. 139 You limp'd and jiffled for a long while after. 1825-80 JAMIESON, To jiffle, to shuffle. *Perths.* 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Jiffle*, to fidget. 1895 E. ANGLIAN *Gloss.*, *Jiffing*, fidgety.

Jiffy (dzif), *collog.* Also 8 jeffy, 9 jiffey. [Origin unascertained.] A very short space of time; only in such phrases as *in a jiffy*, in a trice.

1785 MUNCHHAUSEN'S *Trav.* xxiii. (1792) 96 In six jiffies I found myself and all my retinue .. at the rock of Gibraltar. 1796 GAOSSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s.v., It will be done in a jeffy: it will be done in a short space of time, in an instant. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xiii. We were ordered to South America; and the trade winds took us there in a jiffy. a 1845 HOOD *T. Trumpet* xxxv. In half a jiffy, or less than that. 1880 SPURGEON *J. Ploughm. Pict.* 100 They have wonderful plans for doing everything in a jiffy.

Jig (dʒɪg), *sb.* Forms: 6 *Sc. ieig*, 6-7 *iyg*, *igge*, *iygge*, *gigge*, 7-8 *jigg*, 7-*jig*. [Origin uncertain. Often assumed to be identical with *OF. gigue* a kind of stringed instrument, a rude fiddle, *It.* and *Sp. giga*, *MHG. gige*, *Ger. geige*; but as to this there are difficulties: the *OF.* word had none of the senses of *jig*, it was also obs. long before *jig* is known to have existed; moreover, *mod. F. gigue* the dance, and dance tune (exemplified 1680) is not a continuation of *OF. gigue*, but is said by Darmesteter to have been simply adopted from *Eng. jig*. In this uncertainty as to the origin and history of the word, the order of senses here presented is provisional; those in 6 are in part directly from the stem of *Jig v.*

Apparently the only way in which *jig* could be connected with *OF. gigue*, would be its formation from *Jig v.*, the derivation of the latter from *F. gigner*, *gigner* 'to leap, frolic, gambol', and the formation of this from *OF. gigue*. But not one of these steps is certain: in particular the senses and chronology of *Jig v.* offer difficulties.]

1. A lively, rapid, springy kind of dance.

1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 58 Sum luvie, new cum to toun, With jeigs to mak thame joly; Sum luvie dance vp and down, To meiss their malancoly. 1599 MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* x, The Orbes celestiall Will dance Kemps liggie. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. i. 78 Wooling .. is hot and hasty like a Scotch jigge (and full as fantastical). 1624 BR. HALL *Serm. Hampton Cr. Sept.*, Surely jiggs at a Funeral .. are things prodigiously unseasonable. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 952 All the swains that there abide With jigs and rural dance resort. 1775 A. BURNABY *Trav.* 21 When the company are pretty well tired with country dances, it is usual to dance jiggs. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xvii. (1878) 124 The whole party would take hands and dance round the table to the measure of an Irish jig.

† b. *St. Vitus's jig*: *St. Vitus's* dance, chorea.

1702 BAYNARD *Cold Baths* ii. (1709) 377 A Youth that had lost the use of his Limbs by a sort of a Chorea sancti Viti (called Saint Vitus's Jigg).

c. [*f. Jig v.*] Fidgety movement: in *phr. on the jig*, (*collog.*)

1881 JEFFERIES *Wood Magic* I. ii. 25 The sight of the white steam, and the humming of the fly-wheel, always set Bevis 'on the jig', as the village folk called it, to get to the machinery.

2. The music for such a dance; a rapid lively dance-tune; *spec.* one in triple rhythm (usually 6-8 or 12-8) used as the last movement of a suite (oftener in the *Fr.* form *GIGUE* or *It. GIGA*).

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 168 To see great Hercules whipping a Gigue, And profound Salomon tuning a lygge. 1593 DONNE *Sat.* iv. 147 As fiddlers still, Though they be paid to be gone, yet needs will Thrust one more jig upon you. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. vi. iii. The sound of those Giggies and Hornpipes. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 128 In the same key with monkeys jiggs Or dirges of proscribed piggs. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. 9 Our late solemn Musick is now justified out of esteem by the new Corants and Jigs of Foreigners. 1747 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) 11. 177 They sing to jigs, and dance to church music. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cxix, What some player-prig Means for a grave tune though it proves a jig.

† 3. A song or ballad of lively, jocular, or mocking (often scurrilous) character. (In 17th c. applied in mockery to metrical versions of the Psalms.)

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) I. 470 The Scottish Giggies and rymes were these, Long berdes hartles, Paynted hoodes, witles. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* ii. ii. The fleering Scots, To England's high disgrace, have made this jig; 'Maid of England, sore may you mourn, For your lemans you have lost at Bannocksbourne, With a heave and a ho!' 1611 FLORIO, *Chiarantana*, a kinde of Carol or song full of leaping-likes like a Scotch jigge. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. ii. 322 In praise of him certaine jygges were made. 16.. *Roxb. Ball.* II. 1. 257 *Man in Moon*, In wine we call for bawdy jiggs, Catzoes, rumbillows, whirlliggs. c. 1657 *Cent. Art. agst. Clergy* in J. Walker *Suffer. Clergy* (1714) 82 The singing of Hopkins's Psalms, which he called Hopkins's jiggs. 1673 R. LEIGH *Transp. Reh.* 17 Having had our Geneva Jigs, let us advance.

† 4. A light performance or entertainment of a lively or comical character, given at the end, or in an interval, of a play. *Obs.*

Perhaps originally mainly consisting of song and dance (quot. 1632), but evidently sometimes of the nature of a farce. a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV.* i. Interl., Here see I good fond actions in thy jig. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 522 He's for a ligg, or a tale of Baudry. 1611 COTGR., *Farce*, .. the lyg at the end of an Enterlude, wherein some pretie knauerie is acted. 1632 D. LUPTON *Lond. & Countrey* xx, Most commonly when the play is done, you shal have a ligg or dance of all trades, they mean to put their legs to it, as well as their tongs. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. iii. 187 Untill the sad Catastrophe shews the Play to be a jig, all mockery and mirth. 1700 *Playhouse Adult.* in *Flying Post* 4 July, Miss Evans's Jigg and Irish dance. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* iii. 238 A fire, a jigge, a battle, and a ball. 1864 SHAW *Hist. Eng. Lit.* vi. (1875) 125 At the end of the piece, or occasionally perhaps between the acts, the clown or jester performed what was called a jig.

5. A piece of sport, a joke; a jesting matter, a trifle; a sportive trick or cheat. *The jig is up* = 'the game is up', it is all over. Now *dial.* or *slang*.

1598 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 38 Let not your shops be infected with anie such goose gyblets or stinking garbadge, as the lygs of newsmongers. 1627 E. F. Hist. *Edw. II.* (1680) 66 As with a Jigg of State might catch them naked. 1663 *Flagellum*, or *O. Cromwell* (1672) 27 When the Major now perceived the Jig, and how Kitchenman had fooled him, he could have pulled the Hair off his Head. 1688

BUNYAN *Jerusalem Sinner Saved* (1886) 103 By jiggs, and tricks, and quirks, which he helpeth them to. 1735 DYCHE, *Jigs*, .. an arch merry trick. 1848 JONES *St. Trav.* 14 (Farmer), I know'd the jig was up. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv. (1862) 224 Her jigs, and her junketings, and her tears. 1894 HOWELLS in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 380 The die is cast, the jig is up, the fat's in the fire, the milk's spilt.

6. A name variously applied in different trades to mechanical contrivances and simple machines for performing acts or processes, some of which arise directly from uses of *Jig v.*, while in others the sense is little more than 'dodge', 'device', 'contrivance': see the quotes. *spec. b.* A machine or contrivance for jiggling or dressing ore by shaking it up jerkily in a fluid medium (see *Jig v.* 5) = *JIGGER sb.* 1 3 b. c. A contrivance of various kinds for catching fish: see quotes, and cf. *Gig sb.* 4 d. *Coal-mining*. A steep tramway on which the loaded trucks as they descend draw up the empty trucks by means of a cable passing round a drum or worked by wheels; also called *jenny*.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Jig*. 1. A handy tool. The name is applied to various devices, and in many trades small and simple machines are called jigs. In the armorer's set of tools we find cited, — Drilling-jig. Filing-jig. Milling-jig. Shaving-jig. Tapping-jig. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 432 By means of jigs, callipers, and other tools the exact size of the stock and its angle with the barrel is obtained.

b. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 424 No principle has yet been discovered which is better adapted to the separation of minerals than the intermittent and impulsive action of some fluid medium on the crushed ore. The best results thus far obtained are from machines known as 'jigs', which employ the above principle.

c. 1858 N. Y. *Tribune* 22 July (Bartlett), A long, stout line, at the end of which was a shining, spoon-shaped piece of pewter, terminated by a large hook. This apparatus he called a jig. 1873 *Forest & Stream* 2 Oct. 122 The Shoals are fished with a 'jig', a three-pronged harpoon, fastened to a long wooden handle. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Jigs and drails for the capture of cod, .. mackerel jigs formerly extensively used. 1897 R. KIPLING *Capt. Couragous* 145 Every soul aboard bung over his squid-jig — a piece of lead painted red and armed at the lower end with a circle of pins bent backward like half-opened umbrella ribs. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 258/1 Harry .. leaned over to watch critically the action of the bone jigs, as they played in the water. They darted from side to side without whirling, thus closely imitating a wounded fish.

d. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 26 Jan. 6/3 The spot where it was ignited was shown to be the first level on the north side near the top of the jig. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Jigs*, term used in North Staffordshire in the steep measures to describe the road down which the trams are sent, the full trams pulling the empty ones up.

7. Applied ludicrously to a horse, a person, etc. *collog.*

1706 *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 54 Up he [a sailor] hoists himself a Trip upon his Jig of a Horse, and sticks as close .. as if he was got cross a Yard-arm. 1781 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 103 This Lord and Lady Tracton are the queerest jigs you ever saw.

8. *Comb.*, as (senses 1-4) *jig-dancer*, -*given* adj., -*like* adj., -*maker*; *jig-backed a.*, having a twist in the back; *jig-brow* (*Coal-mining*), an underground incline on which a jig or jenny (see 6 d) works, also called *jenny-road*; *jig-chain* (see quot.); *jig-clog*, a clog worn in dancing a jig; *jig-mould*, a mould into which melted lead is poured to form the shank of a jig (sense 6 c); *jig-pin*, 'a pin used by miners to hold the turn-beams, and prevent them from turning' (Webster, 1828). See also *JIG-SAW*.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 262 It was discovered that, from a wrench, she [a mare] was also 'jig-backed'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, 'jig-brow', 1900 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 7/3 Then we went to the face, up some of the 'jig brows', the roads running off at right angles from this pony track. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, 'jig-chain', a chain hooked to the back of a skip and running round a post, to prevent its too rapid descent on an inclined plane. 1897 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 9/5 A card, on which he was described as 'the champion clog and 'jig dancer'. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* Ded., Posterity .. shall know, that you dare, in these 'jig-given times, to countenance a legitimate Poem. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 24/2 It is a 'jig-like sort of tune. 1899 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 5/3 With the exception of a jig-like presto, .. the Fantasia is less remarkable for idea or effect than for skillful instrumentation. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 131 Oh God, your onely 'Jig-maker': what should a man do, but be merrie. 1633 *Foro Love's Sacr.* ii. 1, Petrarch was a dunce, Dante a jigmaker.

Jig (dʒɪg), *v.* Also 7 *gig*, (*gidge*). [Closely related to *Jig sb.* (q.v.), but not known so early. In some senses it approaches obs. *F. gigner* (15th c.) to gambol, freak, sport, nasalized *gignier* to leap, kick, wanton (which is app. not related to *OF. gigne*); but this resemblance may be merely accidental, or due to parallel onomatopoeic influence, the large number of words into which *jig-* enters indicating that it has been felt to be a natural expression of a jerking or alternating motion. See the words following, and cf. *FIG*, *FRIG*. Some of the senses evidently arose independently from *Jig sb.*, and the historical order of the whole is unascertained.]

1. a. *trans.* To sing or play as a jig, or in the style of a jig (see *Jig sb.* 2, 3). ? *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iii. i. 21 To liggie off a tune at the

tongues end, canarie to it with the feete, humour it with turning vp your eie. 1633 *Foro Love's Sacr.* iii. i, Make thy moan to ballad-singers and rhyimers; they'll jig out thy wretchedness and abominations to new tunes.

b. *trans.* To dance (a jig or other lively dance). 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* IV. 100 We Jig the Morris upon the Green. 1802 MAS. J. WEST *Infidel Father* III. 151 A gentleman .. jigg'd country dances the same evening for six hours. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. iv, While this brave Carnagole-dance has hardly jigg'd itself out.

c. *intr.* To dance a jig; to dance in a rapid, jerky, lively fashion. Also to jig it.

1672 *Maypole Dance* in *Westminster Drillery* n. 80 For Willy has gotten his Jill, And Johnny has got his Joan, To jig it, jig it, jig it, jig it, jig it up and down! 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 147 ¶ 2 The bride thoughtlessly jigg'ing it about the room. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. II.* Wks. 1799 I. 187 Are all the women engaged? why then my *locum tenens* and I will jig together. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* viii, I suppose you and I are to stand up and jig it together again. 1883 *Corrh. Mag.* June 718 The country dances commenced, in which the *beau monde* .. bobbed, capered, jigg'd and grinned.

d. (*to jig it.*) To play the fiddle briskly.

1780 MAYNE *Siller Gun* ii. xxiv, Jock Willison, a Sutor bred, Wha, for the fiddle, left his trade, Jigg'd it far better than he sped.

2. *intr.* To move up and down or to and fro with a rapid jerky motion; in quot. 1886 of a fish = *JIGGER v.* 1

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. i. 150 (2nd Qo.) You gig (*Fol. gidge*) and amble, and you list, you nickname Gods creatures, and make your wantonness ignorance. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 28 Phillis .. Kept time with every thrilling Close, And jigg'd upon her seat. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxx, The girls' feet were already jigg'ing. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 121 His hands under his coat-tails, and his person jigg'ing up and down upon his toes. 1886 H. P. WELLS *Amer. Salmon Fisherman* 160 He [a 32 lb. salmon] begins to jig—a series of short, heavy and sudden jerks.

b. *trans.* To move (anything) with a light jerky motion; to jerk to and fro or up and down.

1710 DUNCAN Gray in *Whitelaw Bk. Sc. Song* (1875) 82, I maun sit the lealang day An' jeeg the cradle wi' my tae. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 60 The rushing water .. closing in on the rudder making it cheap as it was jigg'd from side to side with a buzzing gurgle. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* 29 Dec. 403/2 When the carriage [of a sawmill] is to be jigg'd back, the lever manipulating the rock shaft is moved from the saw.

3. *intr.* To move in unison with; to agree, 'jump', chime with. *rare.*

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 63 My manhood cannot to it stoop: It jigs not with my wants or wishes.

† 4. *trans.* To put off with a trick (see *JIG sb.* 5). *Obs.*

1633 *Foro Love's Sacr.* iii. iii, Do not think the gloss Of smooth evasion .. Shall jig me off; I'll know't, I vow I will.

5. To dress (ore) so as to separate the coarser and finer portions, by shaking it under water in a sieve or a box with perforated bottom, or by means of a machine operating in a similar way.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 235 This coarser size .. is jigg'd pure and clean, if it be well given for Ore. *Ibid.* Gloss. s. v. *Jigging*, In the Lead Mines, the Jigged Ore goes by the name of Peasy. 1855 *Cornwall* 228 The ores are now given to boys, who jig them, or shake them in a sieve under water, by which means the ore or heavy part keeps at the bottom, whilst the spar, or refuse, is scraped from the top. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 112 The best ore when so crushed is ready for sale, but the seconds has next to be 'jigg'd'. .. The sieves are made to move up and down for a few minutes with a peculiar jerking motion while dipping in water.

6. To catch (a fish) by jerking a hook into its body; to catch with a jig (see *Jig sb.* 6c). b. *intr.* To fish with a jig.

1883 CHAS. HALLOCK *Sportsman's Gazetteer* (rev. ed.) 243 Keep the line constantly in motion, and half the time you will 'jig' them in the belly, tail or side, as the finny mass moves over the hook.

7. To shape an earthen vessel with a jigger (see *JIGGER sb.* 1 5 a).

1865 [see *JIGGING vbl. sb.* 2].

8. In *Well-boring*, To bore with the aid of a spring-pole, which jerks up the rods and drill after the stroke. (*U. S.*)

Jig-a-jig, jig-a-jog, imitative words expressing reiteration or alternation of light, short, jerky movements (see *Jig v.* 2, *Jog v.* 3); they may be used a. as *adv.* = with a jiggling or jogging motion; b. as *adj.* = having such a motion; c. as *sb.* = such motion itself; d. as *vb.* = to move in such a way.

1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 221 Thou shalt be carted, drawne I meane, Coacht, Coacht, thou shalt ryde Jigga-logge. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* Induct., Hee would ha' made you such a jig-a-logge i' the booties, you should ha' thought an Earthquake had been in the Fayre. 1659 TORRIANO, *Baccolare*, .. to play at titter-totter, gig-a-jogge. 1837 MARRVAT *Olla Podr.* xxix, It was a regular jig-a-jig. *Ibid.*, The whole company .. were jig-a-jigging up and down.

Jigamaree (dʒɪgəˈmɑːriː), *dial.* or *collog.* Also *jigg*, -*gi*. [An arbitrary humorous formation f. *Jig sb.* (senses 5-6): cf. *JIGGUMBOB*, also *whig-maleerie*, and the like.]

1. (See quotes.)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Jigamaree*, a manoeuvre. *Var. dial.* 1864 WEBSTER, *Jigamaree*, a sportive or cunning trick; a maneuver. (*Collog.* and *low.*) 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Jigamaree*.

2. A fanciful contrivance, which the speaker thinks ridiculous or worthless.

1844 *Major Jones's Courtship* (Bartlett), Mary was sewin' something mighty fine with ruffles and jigamarees all around it. 1848 *Jones St. Trav.* 9 (Farmer) Byin' fineries and northern jigamarees of one kind or another. 1860 *N. Y. Spirit of the Times* (Bartlett), The 'housekeeper's friend', that ere jigamaree the wimmin scrubs with, instead of going on their hands and knees as they used to.

Jigambob, variant of JIGUMBOMB.

Jig(g by jowl): see CHEEK sb. 5.

†Jiggalo-rum. *Obs. colloq.* [Cf. JIGAMAREE.] A fanciful thing of little value; a trifle.

1613 *H. King Half-penny Writ* Ded. A jib, I see my inferiours . . . torment the Print daily with lighter trifles and Jiggalo-rums then my russet Hermit is.

Jiggambob, jigambob, var. JIGUMBOMB.

Jigger (dʒiˈɡɜː), sb.¹ Also 6 *gygger*, 7 *giger*, 8 *figer*, 8-9 *gigger*. [In some senses, agent-noun from JIG v.; the relationship of others is obscure.]

I. 1. One who 'jigs' or dances a jig. Also, in dial., An odd-looking person, a 'guy'. Cf. JIG sb. 7. 1675 *Cotton Scoffer scofft* 168 *Venus*, 'O how I'll trip it at thy wedding. Paris. May, you'r a jigger, we all know. 1825 *Brockett*, Jigger, an airy, swaggering person. 'A comical jigger'. 1880 *Jamieson's Dict.*, Jigger, a term of reproach or disrespect.

II. 2. *Naut.* a. A small tackle consisting of a double and a single block and a fall, used for various purposes; esp. one used to hold on the cable when it is heaved into the ship.

1726 *G. ROBERTS 4 Yrs. Voy.* 119 To enable the little Boy to hold on, I made him a Jigger with a Block fix'd to the Cable, and a Rope reeved through it, so that having a double Purchase [etc.]. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v. The jigger is . . . useful when the cable is either slippery with mud . . . or when it is stiff and unwieldy. 1840 *R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* xxii. 66 The sails were furled with great care, the bunts triced up by jiggers. 1847 *Key Recor.* *H. M. S. Gorgon* (1866) 28 Bousing the casks close to the ships side with a jigger.

b. A small sail: see quot. 1867.

1831 [implied in *jigger-mast*: see 8]. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, Jigger, . . . a small sail rigged out on a mast and boom from the stern of a cutter, etc. 1894 *Times* 1 June 11/4 To steady her . . . a jigger was run up at the stern.

c. Short for *rigger-mast*: see 8.

1880 *Times* 23 Oct. 5/4 She has four masts, the fore and main masts carrying yards, a large spread of fore and aft canvas being provided for the mizzenmast and the jigger.

d. A small vessel of the smack type furnished with a 'jigger' sail: see b; a similar vessel used as a fishing-vessel on the N.E. coast of N. America.

1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, Jigger, a small fishing vessel. New England. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, Jigger . . . e. A fishing-vessel whose rig corresponds to that of a cutter, excepting a small mizzen in the stern. 1891 *Times* 16 Oct. 9/6 The jigger Petril, of Port Bannatyne, with gravel, is supposed to have foundered, as she has not been heard of since leaving Blairmore.

3. *Mining.* a. One who dresses or 'jigs' ore; see JIG v. 5. b. An apparatus for dressing ore and separating it into layers of varying fineness; consisting wholly or essentially of a sieve, or a box with holes, which is shaken up and down in water, or into which water is forced.

1778 *PRYCE Min. Cornub.* 234-5 The jigger holds a coarse wire sieve . . . while another person throws the nodule Ore into the sieve, which the jigger dips into the water and shakes twice or thrice. *Ibid.* Gloss. s.v. *Jiggings*, [The larger particles of ore] lie at the bottom of the jiggings-sieve or Jigger. 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 499 The mining laboratory now contains . . . a little hand-jigger, a rotary pulverizer, and a fan-blower.

4. A contrivance for catching fish: = JIG sb. 6 c.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 153 Cod lines and pouting, and jigger likewise. 1884 *Weekly Scotsman* 23 Feb. 1/6 The method of capturing them [cuttle or squid] is known as jiggling, the jigger consisting of a number of hooks radiating from a fixed center of lead. No bait is used. The jigger is lowered to the bottom where it is constantly kept moving up and down till the squid is felt upon it.

5. The name of numerous mechanical contrivances or devices, used in many trades and operations. Among these may be specified

a. *Pottery.* A horizontal lathe used in china-making.

b. *Mining.* A hook or similar contrivance for attaching butches or trams to a bauling rope, or for coupling them to each other. c. A loose chain used as a warehouse crane.

d. A small roller, or a set of rollers fitted in a suspended oscillating frame, used for graining leather. e. A shoe-maker's tool for polishing the edge of the sole of a boot.

f. A machine for hardening and condensing a felted fabric by repeated quick blows from rods, by a rapidly vibrating platen or platens, or by an intermittent rolling action.

g. *Billiards.* A slang name for the supporting rest, used when the ball is too far off to be reached by the cue if rested on the hand. h. A cooper's drawing-knife with a hollowing blade. (Knight *Dict. Mech.*) i. A small street-railway car, drawn by one horse. U.S. j. A machine worked by electricity and indicating by means of a pointer dial the prices at which sales are made on 'change. U.S. k. *Mint*, 'A small weight which it is necessary, in certain cases, to add to a given number of coins to make an exact pound in weight'.

(W. J. Hoskins, Royal Mint.)

1845 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 463 For forming saucers, and other small circular articles, there has been recently introduced a small vertical shaft, called a *jigger*, on the top of which is a turned bead, suited to receive the mould on which the saucers, &c. are to be formed. 1881 *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 21 The mould that gives the

form to the face of the plate or saucer is fixed on a horizontal lathe called a jigger.

b. 1888 *N. & Q.* 7th ser. VI. 322/2, Jigger, an apparatus for attaching hatches to a baulage rope, which holds by twisting or biting the rope.

c. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, Jigger boy, name given (at the Millwall Docks) to a boy working a jigger or loose chain. *Ibid.* s.v. *Work*, A jigger, . . . a loose chain worked not through the medium of a crane, but by hydraulic or steam power. 1900 *Dundee Advert.* 21 Aug. 5 An increased charge for the use of the hydraulic jiggers.

d. 1883 *HALDANE Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 374/1 A grain or polish is given to the leather, either by boarding or working under small pendulum rollers, called 'jiggers', which are engraved either with grooves or with an imitation of grain.

e. 1890 *J. STRUTHERS Poet. Wks.* I. Autobiog. 38 A tool highly esteemed among them called a jigger.

f. 1847 *ALB. SMITH Chr. Tadpole* xli. (1857) 347 The long cue and the 'jigger'.

III. Various slang uses. (Possibly not related to the foregoing.)

6. A door.

1567 *HARMAN Caveat* (1869) 85 Dup the gygger . . . open the doore. 1659 *Caterpillars anatomized*, Gigers, jacked, locked doors. 1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.*, Jigger, a door. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 314 Such men are always left outside the jigger (door) of the houses.

b. A prison or cell.

1896 *MAX PEMBERTON Puritan's Wife* xiii. 116, I would sooner have been in the jigger at Newgate.

7. An illicit distillery.

1824 *Compl. Hist. Murder Mr. Weare* 241 He said that Probert and two others were in the jigger at Gill's Hill. *Ibid.* 251, I kept a private jigger there, and it was never discovered. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 387 They carry about their persons pint bladders of 'stuff', or 'jigger stuff' (spirit made at an illicit still).

b. A drink of spirits, a dram. (U.S.)

1889 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 15 Feb. 3/1 After giving him two small 'jiggers', the civilities were brought to an end. 1892 *A. E. LEE Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) I. 335 The 'jigger' was a dram of less than a gill, taken [5 times a day].

IV. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *jigger-block* (see quot., and cf. sense 2 a); *jigger-dubber* (*slang*),

a turnkey (cf. sense 6 a); *jigger-mast Naut.*, (a) a small mast at the stern, on which a jigger (sense 2 b) is hoisted; (b) the aftermost mast of a four-masted merchant ship; *jigger-pump*, (a) a force-pump mounted on a portable stand and usually connected with a hose, used for watering flower-beds, etc.; (b) see quot.; *jigger-tackle Naut.* = sense 2 a;

jigger-yard Naut., a yard on which the jigger (sense 2 b) is extended.

1859 *F. A. GRIFFITHS Artil. Man.* (1862) 107 If the strap be continued, so as to form a tail, at the end of the block which has no hook, the block is called a tail or 'jigger block'; and if a tackle have its movable block so furnished, it is called a 'jigger tackle'. 1781 *G. PARKER View Soc.* II. 69 'Jigger-dubber' is a term applied to Jailors or Turnkeys. 1831 *TRELAWNEY Adv. younger Son* xxiv, This dow had a large mast forward, and a 'jigger-mast' aft. 1835 *Sir J. ROSS Narr. and Voy. Explan.* Terms 16 *Jigger mast*, a small mast at the stern, with a sail resembling a lug sail. 1879 *BLACK Macleod of D.* xxiv. 305 The red ensign clung to the jigger-mast. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 7/2 Owing to the frightful rolling of the ship the steel masts gave way, all coming down, with the exception of the lower foremast, the mizen lower mast, the jigger lower mast and topmast, and the bowsprit. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, *Jigger-pump*, a pump used in breweries to force beer into vats. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), **Jigger Tackle*, a light . . . tackle, consisting of a double and single block. 1797 *Gazetteer in Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* (1799) I 76 D—n me! if I would not get a jigger-tackle upon you. 1842 *J. F. COOPER Jack o' Lantern* I. 182 Three fair, handsome flags rose to the end of the Fen-Follett's 'jigger-yard'.

Jigger (dʒiˈɡɜː), sb.² Also 8 *chiger*, 9 *chigger*, *jigga*. [Corruption of CHIGOE.]

1. = CHIGOE.

1756, 1810, 1830, 1868 [see CHIGOE]. 1781 *SMEATHMAN in Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 170, I know nothing similar, except in the *pulex penetrans* of Linnaeus, the jigger of the West Indies. 1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* (1836) IV. 53, I am speaking of the celebrated Chigoe or Jiggers, called also Nigua, Tungua, and Pique. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 205 A touch of fever on him and jiggers in his feet. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 635/1 Several Sepoys were suffering from that African pest the 'jigger'.

2. Applied in U.S. to various harvest-ticks, such as *Leptus americanus* and *L. irritans*, which fasten on the human skin and cause great irritation.

Jigger (dʒiˈɡɜː), v.¹ *colloq.* [? frequentative of JIG v.] *intr.* To make a succession of rapid jerks; said of a fish struggling to free itself from the hook. Hence *Jiggering vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* ix. (1876) 328 When a fish 'jiggers' or keeps up a constant 'jag, jag, jag', at the line, it is a very unpleasant . . . symptom. *Ibid.*, I have lost many a jiggering fish. 1891 *A. LANG Angling* 54, 118 He [a salmon] came slowly up, and 'jiggered' savagely at the line. 1895 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 6/4 When he jiggers, a fish puts all he knows into a series of short rapid tugs.

Jigger, v.² *slang* or *colloq.* [Origin disputed.]

It has been referred to JIGGER sb.², and to JIGGER sb.¹ sense 6 b: cf. next.] Used as a vague substitute for a profane oath or imprecation, esp. in asseverations. (Only in passive.)

1837 *MARRYAT Dog-Friend* xxxvi, I'm jiggered if he don't tell a lie. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* xvii, 'Well, then', said he, 'I'm jiggered if I don't see you home'. This

penalty of being jiggered was a favourite supposititious case of his. He attached no definite meaning to the word that I am aware of. 1886 *MRS. BURNETT Lit. Ld. Fauntleroy* ii. (1892) 23 'Well', said Mr. Hobbs, 'I'll be—jiggered!' This was an exclamation he always used when he was very much astonished or excited.

Jigger, v.³ *slang*. [app. f. JIGGER sb.¹ sense 6 b.] *trans.* To shut up, imprison.

1887 *HALL CAINE Deemster* xxxiii, Poor Mastha Dan had been . . . jiggered up in Peel Castle.

Jigget (dʒiˈɡɛt), v. *colloq.* Also 9 *jiggit*. [dim. of JIG v.] *intr.* To move about with a jerky or shaky motion; to jig; to hop or skip about; to shake up and down; to fidget. Hence

Jiggeting vbl. sb. and *ppl. a.*

1687 *MRS. BEHN Lucky Chance* ii. ii, Come, my Lady Fulbank, the night grows old upon our hands, to dancing, to jiggeting. 1709 *T. BAKER Fem. Tattler* No. 15 She . . . has a languishing Eye, a delicious soft Hand, and two pretty jiggeting Feet. 1818 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. 35 He is . . . always jiggeting about from one great house to another. 1862 *MISS YONGE Cress Kate* iv. (1864) 55 There's Aunt Barbara coming down the lane in the baker's jiggeting cart. 1898 *R. KIPLING Fleet in Being* i. 4 At eight knots you heard the vicious little twin-screws jiggeting like restive horses; at seventeen they pegged away into the sea like pair of short-gaited trotting ponies on a hard road.

Jigget, Jiggetai, var. GIGOT¹, DZIGGETAI.

Jiggety (dʒiˈɡɛti), a. *colloq.* Also *jiggity*.

[f. JIGGET v. + -Y; cf. *rickety*.] Characterized by jiggeting; having a jerky unsteady movement.

1883 *G. H. BOUGHTON in Harper's Mag.* Apr. 687/1, I would not fix on a bustling, jiggety steamer as the best place . . . to sketch . . . on.

Jigginess, rare. [f. assumed adj. *jiggy (f. JIG sb. or v. + -Y) + -NESS.] The quality of being like a jig, or having a 'jigging' or jerky movement.

1869 *T. HOOD Rules Rhyme* 47 A too frequent repetition of rhyme at short intervals gives a jigginess to the verse.

Jigging (dʒiˈɡɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. JIG v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb JIG.

1. The dancing of jigs; light, rapid, jerky movement, etc.: see JIG v. 1, 2.

1641 *MILTON Reform.* ii. Wks. (1851) 48 That men should bee . . . pusht forward to gaming, jigging, wassailing, and mixt dancing is a horror to think. 1668 *ETHEREDGE She Would if She Could* iii. i. Wks. (1888) 164 The natural inclination they have to jigging will make them very ready to comply. 1806 *SURR Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 207 Suggesting that such jigging and romping was inconsistent with the elegance that should distinguish the amusements of the higher orders. 1849 *THACKERAY Let. in Scribner's Mag.* (1887) I. 681/1, I . . . go out feeling decidedly lonely in the midst of the racketting and jigging.

b. Of a fish: = *jiggering*: see JIGGER v.¹

1886 *H. P. WELLS Amer. Salmon Fisherman* 152 Of all the performances of the salmon, none demoralizes me like jigging . . . a series of short heavy jerks to the line at intervals of 3 or 4 seconds.

2. In technical senses: see JIG v. 5-8.

1778 *PRYCE Min. Cornub. Gloss.*, Jigging is a method of dressing the smaller Copper and Lead Ores by a peculiar motion of a wire sieve in a kieve or vat of water, where the smallest particles pass through the Jigging-sieve. 1805 *Daily Tel.* 18 Apr. 5 Machinery . . . has already been designed to execute one part of potters' work, *jigging*. 1884 *Weekly Scotsman* 23 Feb. 1/6 The method of capturing them is known as jigging, the jigger consisting of a number of hooks radiating from a fixed center of lead.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *jigging-party* (*dial.*), a dancing-party; *jigging-machine*, a machine for jigging (usually in sense 5 of the verb: = JIGGER sb.¹ 3 b); *jigging-sieve*, a sieve for jigging ore: see sense 2 above, quot. 1778.

1872 *T. HARDY Greenwood Tree* vii, [On Christmas-day night] a jigging party looks suspicious. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 30 Aug. 1/6 Crusher, jigger machine and jiggers. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 29 May 9/8, I recommend that some jigging machinery be put up at once, to concentrate ore now at grass for smelting.

Jigging (dʒiˈɡɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. JIG v. + -ING².] That jigs, in various senses (see JIG v.); dancing jigs; moving jerkily; singing, playing, or composing jigs; of the style of a jig (see JIG sb. 1-3).

1586 *MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamburl. Prol.*, Jigging veins of rhyming mother-wits. 1592 *CHETTEL Kinde-Horts Dr.* (1841) 16 Men brought vppe to an honest handicraft, of which the realme more need then igging vanities. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iv. iii. 137 What should the Warres do with these Iiggig Foolees? 1629 *DAVENANT Albionve v.* Dram. Wks. 1872 I. 94 Leave off your jigging motion when you mix Yourself in a salute. 1839 *MARRYAT Diary Amer.* Ser. i. I. 119 One of the leaders then burst out into a hymn to a jigging sort of tune. 1862 *THACKERAY Four Georges* ii. 85 Never was such a brilliant, jigging, smirking Vanity Fair.

Jiggish (dʒiˈɡɪʃ), a. [f. JIG sb. + -ISH¹.]

1. Inclined to jigging, dancing, or frolicking; of light or frivolous disposition (quot. 1634).

1634-40 *HABINGTON Castara* i. (Arb.) 16 She is never sad, and yet not jiggish. 1815 *J. SCOTT Vis. Paris* iii. (ed. 2) 39 Crowds of both sexes . . . gratifying the jiggish propensities of their minds by the sound of fiddles.

2. Resembling or of the nature of a jig or light dance; suitable for a jig.

1709 *ADDISON Tattler* No. 157 P 7 That Musical Instrument which is commonly known by the Name of a Kit, that is more jiggish than the Fiddle itself. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 276 P 3 This Man makes on the Violin a certain jiggish Noise to which I dance. 1756 *COWPER in Connoisseur*

No. 134 ¶ 5 The tunes themselves have also been new-set to jiglish measures. 1789 T. TWING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) l. 249 note, 'A jiglish measure' would be weak, to the force of the original [Greek].

Jiggle (dʒiˈɡl), *v.* [dim. or frequentative of *Jig* *v.*] To move backwards and forwards, or up and down, with a light unsteady motion; to move in a rapid succession of slight jerks; to rock or jerk lightly. *a. trans.*

1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 13 The more the child cried the more she jiggled it. 1887 JESSOP *Trials Country Parson* (1890) i. 23 We know that the fellow was jiggling the poor brute's teeth out of his mouth at the time.

b. inlr.

1846 WORCESTER, *Jiggle* *v. n.*, to practise affected or awkward motions, to wriggle. Mrs. Farrar. 1880 Jamieson's *Dict.*, To *Jiggle*, *v. n.*, to rock or shake backwards and forwards. Shelt. 1887 JESSOP *Arctady* i. 10 He shambles to the next brewery with any beast of burden that can jiggle along.

Hence *Jiggling* *vbl. sb.*; also *Jiggle* *sb.*, a 'jiggling' movement; a light rapid rocking.

1888 N. Amer. Rev. Jan. 59 It is only a little wilder jiggle. 1894 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas* (1896) 225 There aren't a wave for miles an' miles except' the jiggle from the screw.

1894 Times 1 Mar. 3/5 The chief novelties claimed in the plaintiffs' invention were the use of narrower jiggling sieves, in proportion to the lateral area of the machine; a deflector [etc.]. *Ibid.*, The jiggling of the sieve caused the heavier particles to fall through and the larger but lighter to pass off over the tail.

Jiggumbob (dʒiˈɡʌmbɒb), *colloq. ? Obs.* Also *Jig(g)am*, *jiggem*, *jigum*, *jigobob*, *jig-em-bob*, *jiggam bobb*, *jigg-em-giggum*, *jiggum-giggum*, *gingam*, *gingumbob*. [A humorous formation from *Jig* *sb.* or *v.*: cf. *kickumbob*, *thingumbob*.]

Something odd or fanciful; a bauble, toy, knick-knack; something which one does not choose to name or specify: = *THINGUMBOb*. (Rarely applied to a person.)

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* iv. vii, What Jiggumbob have we here? a 1627 MIDDLETON *Wom. beware Wom.* ii. ii, On with her chain of pearl, her ruby bracelets, Lay ready all her tricks and jiggumbobs. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* v. iii, Shall we have more Jiggumbobs yet! 1638 BROME *Antipodes* iii. v. Wks. 1873 III. 285 Tumbles all our Jiggumbobs and trinkets to the wall. 1671 SHADWELL *Humorists* v, I'll be quit with him and that Jig-em-bob my Niece. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 108 The Enemy. Had rifled all his Pokes and Fobs Of Gimmcracks, Whims and Jiggumbobs, Which he by hook or crook had gather'd. a 1700 E. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Gingumbobs*, Toies, or Baubles.

Jiggy-joggy, *adv.* = *JIG-A-JOG*, *JIG-JOG*. 1600 DEKKER *Gent. Craft* ii. (1862) 13 Faith, then... I'll go jiggy-joggy to London and be here in a trice, young Mistress.

Jig-jig, jig-jog, *adv.*, etc. = *JIG-A-JIG*, *JIG-A-JOG*. 1836 SMART, *Jig-jog*, a jolting motion, a jog, a push. 1864 WEBSTER, *Jig-jog*, having, or pertaining to, a jolting motion. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as a Rose* (1878) 151 Jig-jog through life alongside of Bob. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* xi, That... drawing-master... with his formal little directions of how to go jig-jig for a pine-tree, and to-when, whee, whee, for an oak.

Jigot, var. *GIGOT*, haunch of mutton, etc.

Jigs, var. *GRGS Obs.*, month-disease in horses.

Jig-saw, *sb.* U.S. Also *gig-saw*. [f. *Jig* *v.* + *SAW*.] A vertically reciprocating saw driven by a crank, mounted in various different ways.

1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 128 With respect to jig saws, the band saw and duplicating machines have driven the most of them out of use. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Gig-saw*, a thin saw to which a rapid vertical reciprocation is imparted, and which is adapted for sawing scrolls, frets, etc.

Hence *Jig-saw* *v. trans.*, to cut or shape with a jig-saw.

1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 128 What may be said of jig-sawing need not consume much space here. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* (Tauchn. 1884) I. 213 Designs jig-sawed out of white-wood.

|| **Jihad, jahad** (dʒɪˈhɑːd). Also *Jahad*. [Arab. *jihad* struggle, contest, spec. one for the propagation of Islam.] A religious war of Mohammedans against unbelievers in Islam, inculcated as a duty by the Koran and traditions.

1869 M. WILKS *Sk. S. India* (ed. 2) II. xlviii. 381 The projects of Jihad-holy war. 1875 KAVE *Sepoy War* III. iv. 167 To collect money and preach the Moslem Jihad. 1880 GEN. ROBERTS in *Daily News* 14 Feb. 2/4 The Mollahs have been preaching a *jihad* or religious war.

b. transf. A war or crusade for or against some doctrine, opinion, or principle; war to the death.

1880 J. COWEN in *Daily News* 2 Feb. 6/5 The political *jihad* that was being preached against doctrines which... had right and justice to sustain them. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 305 His last attempt to stir up a kind of moral *jihad* against the Government. 1886 19th Century XX. 505 An economical government bargained to abolish the deer [in the New Forest]. So the edict went forth, and a 'Jihad' against the deer was proclaimed.

Jill, variant of *GILL* *sb.* 3, *sb.* 4, *sb.* 6, *v.* 2

Jillet (dʒiˈlɛt). *Sc.* [dim. of the female name *Jill* or *GILL* (*sb.* 4): see also *GILLOT*, *JELOT*.] A giddy or flighty young woman; a jilt; sometimes, a familiar or contemptuous term for a girl or young woman, a wench.

1755 JOHNSON s.v. *Jilt*, Perhaps from... *jillet*, or *gillot*, the diminutive of *gill*, the ludicrous name for a woman. 'Tis

also called *jillet* in Scotland. 1786 BURNS *On a Scotch Bard gone to W. Indies* vi, A jillet brak his heart at last, Ill may she be! 1808-25 JAMIESON, *Jillet*, a giddy young woman, implying the idea of levity. 1888 SCOTT F. M. *Perth* xxxi, Hark you, were it not well to receive that coy jillet with something of a mumping?

Jill-flirt, variant of *GILL-FLIRT*.

Jillflower, *Jilliver*, var. of *GILLYFLOWER*.

Jilt (dʒɪlt), *sb.* Also 7-8 *gilt*. [In sense 1 = *GILLOT* 1, of which it is perh. a syncopated form (though analogies are wanting). Sense 2 appears to be influenced by *JILT* *v.*, whence also sense 4.]

†1. A woman who has lost her chastity; a harlot or strumpet; a kept mistress. *Obs.*

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood Dram.* Pers., Mrs. Crossbite an old cheating Jilt, and Bawd to her Daughter. 1683 KENNETT *lr. Erasmus on Folly* 59 He whose wife is a common jilt... and yet swears she is as chaste as an untouch'd virgin. 1702 Eng. Theophrast. 36 Is he not as vile a wretch, as she a mercenary gilt? 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 232 A Jilt most consummate, and impudent Doxide.

2. 'A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him' (J.); one who capriciously casts off a lover after giving him encouragement. (The current sense.)

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Gilt* or *Jilt*, a Cheat, or Woman that has defeated her Gallant in his Amours. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* i. l. 66 Dilatory Fortune plays the Jilt With the brave noble honest gallant Man, To throw herself away on Fools and Knaves. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 288 ¶ 1 When you spoke of the Jilts and Coquets. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* III. lxxxix, Lord W—m... was waiting in expectation of my coming, and might... imagine I was playing the jilt. a 1845 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Marie Mignot* v, They'll teach you the guilt Of coquetting and ogling, and playing the jilt.

b. Rarely applied to a man.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Aug. 240/2 The offences of the jilt, whether man or maiden, are not, it is true, the most grievous that can be committed against society.

3. *Sc.* A contemptuous term for a girl or young woman: = *JILLET*.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, Though she's but a dirty jilt.

1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xxix, His wheat-close, you crazed jilt!

†4. ? A deception: cf. *JILT* *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Fordage's Mystic Div.* 63, I believe it will be a slurr and blurr, or a base-foul Jilt upon themselves.

Hence *Jiltish* *a.*, having the character of, or characteristic of, a jilt; *Jiltship* (*nonce-wd.*), a mock title for a jilt.

1690 CROWNE *Eng. Frier* iv. 31, I let him know how your Jiltship has serv'd him. 1787 BURNS *Addr. for Miss Fontenelle* 33 The wretch in love, Who long with jiltish arts and airs hast strove. 1897 BLACKMORE in *Blackw. Mag.* June 780 Eyes... wavering jiltish, deceitful.

Jilt (dʒɪlt), *v.* Also 7 *gilt*. [A 'new cant word' in 1674; origin not recorded; connexion with *GILLOT*, or *JILT* *sb.* in sense 1, is doubtful.]

1. *trans.* To deceive after holding out hopes in love; to cast off (a lover) capriciously; to be faithless to; to play the jilt towards. *Orig.* said only of a woman; in later use also of a man.

1673 [see *JILTING* below]. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Jilt*, is a new canting word, signifying to deceive and defeat one's expectation, more especially in the point of Amours. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* i. i Wks. (Ritdg.) 71/2 He can no more think the men laugh at him than that women jilt him. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xx. (1695) 403 Tell a Man, passionately in Love, that he is gilted; bring a score of Witnesses of the Falshood of his Mistress, 'tis ten to one but three kind Words of hers shall invalidate all their Testimonies. 1747 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 78 You shortly after jilted the younger, and married the elder sister. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxviii, Your mistress seems much disposed to jilt you. 1865 *Spectator* 11 Feb. 153 If the man jilts the woman he is fined, ... as men are liable to be fined on conviction of open treason.

b. absol. or inlr. To play the jilt. 1696 CONGREVE *Epil. to Southern's Oroonoko*, She might have learnt to cuckold, jilt, and sham, Had Covent Garden been in Surinam. a 1736 YALDEN *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 65 The nymph, when she betrays, disdains your guilt, And, by such falsehood taught, she learns to jilt. 1739 *Matrimony* 3 Where have you [wife] been Jilting all the Day?

2. *gen.* To deceive, cheat, trick, delude (*obs.*); to cheat (one's) expectation; to prove false or faithless to (any one); to 'throw over' or discard for another. (Now chiefly *fig.* from 1.) 1660 *No Droll but a Rational Account* 8 Treacherous tell-tales, that frequent clubs and Coffee-houses, whose chief business is to jilt others into discourse. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hedge-Tavern*, a jilting sharpening tavern. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* viii. iii, He is waiting for me at the inn: however, ... if you will give me some tea here, I shall certainly jilt him. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iv. 181 But Fortune shook her swift wings and jilted him too.

Hence *Jilted* *ppl. a.*, *Jilting* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl.*

a.; also *Jiltee*, one who is or has been jilted;

Jilter, one who jilts, a jilt.

1673 DRYDEN *1st Pl. Mar. & la Mode* iv. [i], It [masquerading] was invented first by some jealous Lover, to discover the Haunts of his Jilting Mistress. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 99, 3/2 Those cruel Jilters. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. for Lovers* 141 It is necessary... that you insult the jilted suitor? 1894 *Pall Mall Mag.* July 397 It is difficult to believe that... the jilter, not the jiltee is to be admired.

Jilt-flirt, *error.* form of *GILL-FLIRT*.

Jim, **Jimal**, *obs.* forms of *GIM*, *GIMMAL*.

Jimbang, variant of *JINGBANO*.

Jimber-jaw (dʒɪmˌbɛrˌdʒɔː). *U.S. colloq.* [var. of *gimbal-jaw*; see *GIMBAL* 5.] A projecting lower jaw. So *Jimber-jawed* *a.* = *Gimbal-jawed*.

1848-60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Gimbal-jawed* or *jimber-jawed*, whose lower jaw is loose and projecting. 1885 MISS MURFREE *Prophet Gt. Smoky Mount.* iii. 71 The long chin, of the style familiarly denominated jimber-jawed. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms*, *Jimber-jaw*.

Jimbol, **Jimcrack**, *obs.* ff. *GIMBAL*, *GIMCRACK*.

Jim-crow (dʒɪmˌkrɔʊ). *U.S.* [In sense 1 app. f. *Jim*, var. of *Jem* (cf. *JEMMY* *sb.* 6) + *CROW* *sb.* 1 5: in 2, from *Jim Crow*, used as generic name for a negro, from the refrain of a popular negro melody, 'Wheel about and turn about and jump Jim Crow'.]

1. An implement for bending or straightening iron rails by the pressure of a screw.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

2. *attrib.* in *Jim Crow* *car*, slang term for a railway carriage or car for the use of negroes; *jim-crow planing-machine* (see *quot.*).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1216/1 The jim-crow planing-machine is furnished with a reversing tool, to plane both ways, and named from its peculiar motion, as the tool is able to 'wheel about and turn about'. 1900 *Morning Leader* 19 Dec. 5/5 'Jim-Crow' cars. In many Southern States there are laws compelling the railroad companies to run on their trains separate cars for colored people... which are called 'Jim-Crow' cars.

Jiminy, *obs.* form of *GEMINI*.

Jim-jam (dʒɪmˌdʒæm). [A reduplicated term, of which the elements are unexplained; perhaps only whimsical: cf. *flim-flam*, *trim-tram*, *whim-wham*, etc. Connexion with the first element of *gimcrack* is possible, but the latter is not found till later.]

†1. A fanciful or trivial article, a gimcrack, a knick-knack. *Obs. colloq.*

a 1550 *Image of Hypocr.* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 446 These be as knapish knackes As ever man made, For favells and for iackes, A iymjam for a iade. 1565 HAROING in *Jewel Def. Apol.* (1611) 381 To shew vs... whether he had some iimjam made for him to take it vp, hold it and put it on handsomely. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* 13 A thousand iymjams and toyes haue they in their chambers.

2. *pl.* Fantastic ways, peculiarities. *colloq.*

1899 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 8/3 Oh, that's all right. Every regiment has its little jim-jams.

3. *pl.* Delirium tremens. *slang.*

1885 J. RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Shellbacks* 42 I'll die on the flags with the jim-jams before I'll wet my lips with it again. 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* May 702 One man was just recovering from an attack of the jim-jams.

Jimmal, **Jimmer**: see *GIMMAL*, *GIMMER* 1.

Jimminy, *obs.* form of *GEMINI*.

Jimmy (dʒɪmɪ), *dial.* and *colloq.* pronunciation of *JEMMY*, occurring in most of the senses of that word, and in numerous other slang, dialectal, and local uses, for which see *Dictionaries and Glossaries* dealing with such uses.

Jimmy, *dial.* form of *JEMMY* *a.*

†**Jump** (dʒɪmp), *sb.* 1 *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 *gimp*, 6 *gymp* (e, *iymp*, *iimp*). [Perh. connected with *JIMP* *a.*]

1. A minute or subtle point; a trifling distinction; a quirk, subtlety; a tittle.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xii. (*Wolf & Lamb*) xvi, O man of law, let be thy subtletie, With nyce gimpis, and fraudis intricait. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. ProL 124 For ane iympe or a bound, I pray you note me nocht at enery wound. 1563 WINSET *Wks.* (1890) II. 13 To eschew al occasion of wane stryfe... for lympis of Grammar or sik triflis. 1596 DALRYMPLE *lr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 226 In the leist iot or iimp tha neuer brak the papas authoritie.

2. A trick, prank.

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 132 Nor with the hous of Guyis to mell, Quha is als godles as thair sell, And kens thair gymps, I trow.

Jump, *sb.* 2: see *JUMP* *sb.* 2

Jump (dʒɪmp), *a. (adv.)* *Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 6 *gymp*, (*gymp*), 8-9 *gimp*, 8- *jimp*. [Known in *Sc.* since c 1500; origin obscure. It has been compared with *GIM* *a.*, 'smart, spruce', of the same age, and with *JUMP* *a.*, 'exact, precise', which appears later; but in neither case is the sense congruous.]

1. Slender, slim, delicate, graceful, neat. (A Scotch or northern word, introduced in 19th c. into English literature.)

1508 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Women* 69 Gymp, iolie, and gent, richt ioyus, and gentryce, I suld at fairis be found. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. x. 45 Upon his bairp... Now with gymp fingeris doing stringis smyte. *Ibid.* xii. ProL 121 Gymp gerraffouris thar royn levys vnset. a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. iii, Of all thir madynis... Wes nane sa gympyt as Gillic. 1719 LADY WARLOW *Hardy Knute* i. 27 Her girdle shawed her middle gimp. 1788 BURNS *O, were I on Parnassus' hill* ii, I see thee dancing o'er the green, Thy waist sae jimp, thy limbs sae clean. 1844 WILLIS *Lady Jane* ii. 598 Satin waistcoat... Becoming to a youth so jimp and slim. a 1845 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg., Knt. & Lady* xii, Then his left arm be placed Round her jimp, taper waist. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Gimp* (g soft), thin, neat in figure.

2. Scanty; barely full; bare (measure).

1768 ROSS *Helenore* i. 6 An' howsoon as the jimp three raiths was gane. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Jimp*,

..3. small, scanty, deficient in measure. *Mod. Sc.* I fancy he has given you but jimp measure to-day.

3. *Comb.*, as *jimp-waisted*.

1806 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 192 That bonny dark-haired, jimp-waisted lassie.

B. *adv.* Barely, scarcely.

1814 SCOTT *Diary* 10 Aug. in *Lockhart*, These islanders.. are sober, good-humoured, and friendly—but jimp honest.

1803 STEVENSON *Catrina* xv, He had jimp said the word. Hence *Jimply adv.*, slenderly, scantily; *Jimpness*, slenderness.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvii, We are jimply provided for in beds rather. 1885 *Chamb. Jrl.* II. 43 Not of the jimpness engendered of corsets, but of nature.

Jim(p)son-weed: see JAMESTOWN-WEED.

[*Jimwhiskee*, error for TIM-WHISKY, q. v.]

Jin, variant of GIN *sb.* 2 and 3, JINN.

Jing (dzjŋ), *sb.* 1 rare. [Echolc; cf. *ping*, *ting*, etc.] A sharp ring, a jingle.

a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idylls* iv. 93 The cag'd Squirrel, with a ling of Bells.

Jing, *sb.* 2 *Sc.* In the asseveration *By jing!* (rarely *By jings!*) = *By JINGO*.

1785 BURNS *Halloween* ix, While Willie lap, and swoor by jing. 1850 [A common asseveration apparently in all parts of Scotland (*By jingo* not in use).]

Jing, *v.* rare. [CF. JING *sb.* 1] *intr.* To ring.

1884 R. BUCHANAN *Eng. Huswife's Gossip* Poems 95/1 Her tongue was like a bell upon a sheep—Her very motion seemed to make it jing.

Jingal, *Jingko*, variant of GINGAL, GINGKO.

Jingbang (dzjŋbæŋ), *slang*. Also *jimbang*. [Origin not recorded.] In phr. *the whole jingbang*: the whole lot, company, concern, or affair.

1866 W. GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss.*, *jingbang*, the whole number. a 1884 PERIE *Nugz Eccles.* i. 22 Here they come—the whole jingbang. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* vii. (1891) 61 The chief mate.. was.. 'the only seaman of the whole jing-bang'. 1890 BOLEROWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 183 The best thing .. is to leave the whole jimbang in his hands altogether. *Ibid.* 321, I.. bought the whole jimbang right out.

Jingle (dzjŋgl), *v.* Also 4-6 *gyngle*, 5 *gyngel*, *gingelle*, 6 *gingil*, *iyngel*, *iengle*, 7-9 *gingle*. [Imitative: cf. *dingle*, *tinkle*, Du. *jengelen*, and G. *klingeln*. There does not appear any original association with JANGLE.]

1. *intr.* To give forth a mingling of ringing sounds, as by the striking together of coins, keys, or other small metallic objects; it expresses a more prolonged and continuous sound than *clink*, and a more complicated one than *tinkle*.

1386 CHAUCER *C. T. Prol.* 170 When he rood men myghte his byrdle here Gynglen in a whistlyng wynd als cleere And eke as loude as dooth be Chapel belle. 1530 PALSCR. 566/1, I gyngyll, I make a noyse, as thinges of metall do when they be shaken together. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fayrle Facions* II. x. 213 To have a great sort of silver sounded belles, gynglyng aboute their horse neckes. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 147 Their bells yingling. 1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* II. iii, To hear my money jingle in other men's pockets. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, A Gallant (Arb.) 39 Hee.. takes great delight in his walke to heare his spurs jingle. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 110 Her chains jingled as she came. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xv. lxx, The glasses jingled, and the palates tingled. 1790 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxi. l. 173 The bells .. jingled. 1871-4 J. THOMSON *City Dread* IX. ix. ii, The harness jingles, as it passes by.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (cf. *ring*).

1659 D. PREL *Impr. Sea* 76 How .. their roaring oaths jingle in their mouths. 1867 *Fortin. Rev.* Oct. 379 There is not one word in the whole quotation but jingles false.

c. To proceed or move with a jingling sound.

1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 37 From the crack'd bagg the dropping Guinea spoke .. jingling down the back-stairs. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 93 To fairly disengage the mass, and send it jingling down, a good boulder. 1894 MRS. RITCHIE *Chapters from Mem.* iii. 36 A yellow carriage jingled by.

d. quasi-*trans.* with *it*.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whinnies* II. *Pedler* 19 Here the Guga-girles jingle it with his neat niffes.

2. *trans.* To cause (something) to emit a mingling of ringing sounds.

1508 KENNEDY *Flying w. Dunbar* 506 Bot gif it war to gyngill ludas bellis. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iii. (1570) Cij/i The kitchen clarkie .. jengling his counters. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 179 Fannes of brasse, hung about with rings, which they jingle in stops according to their marchings. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xiv, Another .. jingles several bells fixed to his cap. 1874 BURNANO *My time* xi. 93 Jingling his keys in one pocket.

3. *intr.* a. Of prose or verse: To sound with alliteration, rimes, or other repetitions.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 67 Then comes the joy of juyes, when the parts jingle, or begin with the same letter; and especially if in Latin. 1780 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* 115 In this chamber on the wall is inscribed a jingling verse.. *Ad mala patratra, sunt atra theatra paratla.* 1855 MACAULAN *Hist. Eng.* x. III. 535 Compositions of all sorts, from sermons with sixteen heads down to jingling street ballads.

b. To play with words for the sake of sound; (*depreciatively*) to rime.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvi. 113 Rich in Latine, though he doth not jingle with it in every company. 1708 OCKLEY *Hist. Saracens* Pref. (1848) 18 At other times jingling upon words. 1714 POPE *Let.* 13 July, I should be sorry and ashamed, to go on jingling to the last step. 1785 BURNS *First Ep. Lapraik* ix, Whene'er my Muse does on me glance, I jingle at her.

c. *trans.* To rime. (*depreciative*.)

1894 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LVIII. 252/1 Carlyle .. I have more than once seen spoken of as having first jingled *end with mend*.

Hence *Jingle-jingle*, reduplication of the vb.-stem, used *adv.* = with continued jingling.

1664 CORROU *Scarron*. iv. Poet. Wks. (1765) 85 Gingle gingle went her Bridle.

Jingle (dzjŋgl), *sb.* Also 6-9 *gingle*, 7 *yingle*, 9 *gingell*. [f. prec. vb.]

1. A noise such as is made by small bells, a chain of loose links, or loose pieces of metal when struck; a sound intermediate between clinking and ringing.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Pref. 35 The gingle of his spur, and the ierke of his wand. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* 18 We know when a certain Spark of this Town is at hand by the new fangled gingle of his Coach. 1791 MRS. INCHBALD *Simp. Story* I. vii. 75 The gentle gingle of a teaspoon. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. vi, No other sound was heard, except the jingle of the dollars and Napoleons. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* II. 73 Mrs. Reade heard the jingle of the chain. 1874 SYMONDS *St. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. ii. 30 The continual jingle of our sledge-bells.

b. Applied depreciatively to other sounds.

1827 CARLYLE *Misc. Richter* (1869) I. 7 The jingle of the household operations seemed not at all to disturb him. 1842 THOREAU *Excurs.*, *Nat. Hist. Mass.* (1863) 46 The gingle of the song-sparrow salutes us from the shrubs and fences. 1865 M. ARNOLO *Ess. Crit.* v. 184, I hear nothing but the.. scolding and the jingle of the piano.

2. Something that jingles; a jingling bell; anything adapted to produce a jingling sound.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 173 Who instead of musical instruments, have sawcers of brasse (which they strike against one another) set about with jingles. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Plantations* (Arb.) 534 If you Plant, where Sauages are, doe not onely entertaine them with Trifles, and Gingles; But vse them lustily. 1825 HONE *Every-day* Bk. I. 1248 The tambourine, .. and the Turkish jingle, used in the army.

3. The affected repetition of the same sound or of a similar series of sounds, as in alliteration, rime, or assonance; any arrangement of words intended to have a pleasing or striking sound without regard to the sense; a catching array of words, whether in prose or verse. Chiefly contemptuous.

c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1892) II. 658 In the perusal of these Parables.. you shall find no gingles in them. 1663 BR. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* 157 Frivolous hearers, who are more pleased with little gingles, and tinkling of words than with the most perswasive arguments. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 261 As if that old Gingle were logically true. 1717 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 297 ¶ 16 Milton.. often affects a kind of Jingle in his Words, as in the following Passages.. 'And brought into the World a World of Woe'. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 26/2 Several pages of his sermons consisting of a series of verbal quibbles and jingles. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. l. § 35. 32 This gingle is certainly pleasing in itself. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 534 Their so-called philosophy had become little better than a jingle of phrases.

4. A covered two-wheeled car used in the south of Ireland and in Australia. Also *attrib.*

1806 CARR *Stranger* Irel. v. 111, I mounted a jingle at the great jingle stand at the corner of Bagot Street. 1824 T. C. CROKER *Researches S. Ireland* II. 34 Jingles .. have been established between the principal towns. These are carriages on easy springs, .. to contain six or eight persons. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 772/2 Ultimately the jingle was almost abandoned for the jaunting-car. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle's Pap.* Pref. I got it.. from.. a jingle-driver. 1862 CLARA ASINALL *Three Yrs. Melbourne* 122 (Morris) Gentlemen who have lived in India will persist in calling this vehicle a jingle;.. it is a kind of dos-a-dos conveyance, holding three in front, and three behind, it has a waterproof top to it.. and oilskin curtains to draw all round. 1887 Cassell's *Picturesque Australasia* I. 64 The jingle has been ousted by the one-horse wagonette. 1892 *Pall Mall* G. 17 Aug. 2/3 Queenstown is full.. The jingle men, as they are called here.. are making their fortunes.

5. An American name for the shell of the saddle-oyster, *Anomia*. Also *attrib.*

1887 *Fisheries U.S.* Sect. v. II. 543 A more fragile shell, such as a scallop, mussel, or jingle (*Anomia*) is certainly better. 1889 *Pall Mall* G. 9 Aug. 3/3 A large collection of scallop and jingle shells—gold and silver shells the little people call them.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (see also senses 4 and 5), as *jingle-bell*, etc. (see quotes.); *jingle-boy* (*slang*), a coin, *spec.* a sovereign; also, a man who has plenty of money in his pockets.

1887 *Bicycling News* 21 May 99/1 My light was burning brilliantly, and my 'jingle bell' going at the time. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 71/1 The captain of the launch pulls the 'jingle bell' for full speed ahead. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Jingle-boxes*, Leathern Jacks tipt and hung with Silver Bells formerly in use among Fiddle Caps. c 1600 DAY *Bege. Bednall* Gr. v. (1881) 111 Come, old fellow, bring thy white Bears to the Stake, and thy yellow **jingle* boys to the Bull-ring. a 1652 BROME *Covenant Gard.* i. Wks. 1873 II. 16 There is a Gallant now below, a Gingle boy indeed, that has his pockets full of crowns that chide for vent. 1891 FARMER *Slang, Canary*, .. 2. .. a sovereign. *English Synonyms*. Yellow hammer; shiner; jingleboy; monarch. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Jingle-brains*, a Maggot-pated Fellow.

Jingle, obs. form of JUNGLE.

Jingle-jangle, *sb.* [Varied reduplication of *jingle*: cf. *dilly-dally*, *dingle-dangle*, *ding-dong*, *clink-clank*, etc.] a. An alternating jingle of sounds;

a sentence or verse characterized by this. b. Something that makes a continuous and alternating jingle; a jingling ornament or trinket.

1640 King & poore *North. Man* 179 in Harl. E. P. P. IV. 300 With so many jingle jangles about ones necke, as is about yours. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. vii. (1737) 22 The everlasting jingle Jangle of the Bells. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* II. xii. 191 The variety of rapid vehicles; and the jingle jangle of merry bells. 1864 N. Brit. Rev. Dec. 432 It was then he [Caracalla] made use of his famous jingle-jangle.. 'Inter Divos? Sit Divus.. dummodo non sit vivus': Let him [Geta] be a god, but don't let him live.

So *Jingle-jangle v.*, to jingle with alternation of sounds; to proceed with such jingling.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Feb. 3/1 Such a paltry collection of commonplace tunes, handled clumsily, as jingle-jangles and drums its way through the piece.

Jingler (dzjŋglɔɪ), [f. JINGLE *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who or that which jingles; a rimer.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. man out of Hum.* II. v. I had spurres of mine own before; but they were not jinglers. 1672 EACHARD *Hobbs's State Nat.* 30 Thou shalt see that thou art ten times more an Owl, than I am a cheat and jingler. 1803 T. G. FESSENDEN *Terrible Tractation* II. (ed. 2) 89 note, The wolf always makes it his first object to silence this jingler [the bell wether]. 1884 J. G. BOURKE *Snake Dance* *Moguis* xi. 119 A fringe of small bells, or jinglers, of lead and tin.

† 2. *slang*. (See quot.) *Obs.* rare — o.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Jinglers*, Horse-Coursers frequenting Country Fairs.

3. A local name for the Golden-eyed Duck.

1829 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 360 The golden-eye is here provincially called jingler or ginging-curre, from the noise of its wings. 1888 G. TRUMBULL *Names & Portraits Birds* xxiii. 79 At Pleasantville .. *Jingler*; at Baltimore and on the Patapsco River, *Whiffler*.

† *Jinglespur*, *Obs.* In 7 *jingle*-. One who jingles his spurs; a cavalier.

1604 *Meeting Gallants at Ordinarie* (Percy Soc.) 9 Signior Jinglespur, the fine gallant I mette in Powles.

Jinglet (dzjŋglɛt), *U.S.* [f. JINGLE *sb.* or *v.* + -ET.]

1. The loose metal ball which serves as the clapper of a globular sleigh-bell.

1881 *Sci. Amer.* XLIV. 323 This sand core, with the jinglet inside, is placed in the mould of the outside, and the melted metal is poured in, which fills up the space between the core and the mould. 1884 in *Chicago Advance* 7 Feb. 83 This little iron ball [in a sleigh bell] is called 'the jinglet'. When you shake the sleigh bell it jingles.

2. 'Any small jingling appendage, esp. one shaped like a sleigh-bell' (Funk, 1893).

Jingling (dzjŋglɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* Also *gingling*. [f. JINGLE *v.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. JINGLE, q. v.

14.. *Chaucer's Nun's Pr. Prol.* 28 (Harl. MS.) Ginging [6-text, clynkyng] of be bellis Pat on 3our bridil hong on euery syde. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 195/1 Gyngelynye of gay harneys.. *resonancia*. 1583 STANHYURST *Aethis* III. (Arb.) 75 With these Gods ginging [voice deorum], with sight moste geason apaled. 1601 WEEVER *Firre Mart.* E. j, Jingling of fetters had no merie sound. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. iii. § 1 The puddle-Poet did hope, that the jingling of his rhyme would drown the sound of his false quantity. 1731 A. HILL *Adv. Poets* xxiii, Shame on your Jyngling, ye soft Sons of Rhyme! 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 105 The jingling of the guinea helps the hurt that Honour feels.

b. *attrib.*, as *jingling match*, a diversion in which all the players are blindfolded except one, who keeps ringing a bell in each hand, while the others try to catch him.

c 1786 COWPER *Let. Wks.* 1835 V. 355 All who are attached to the jingling art. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iii. § 31 Jingling match .. a diversion common enough at country wakes and fairs. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 304 A smock-race and a jingling-match were to take place. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 23 Apr. 5/4 We hear nowadays less and less of .. jingling and whistling matches.

Jingling (dzjŋglɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That jingles: see the verb.

1557-8 PHAER *Eneid* VI. R j b, From thens wer howlings heard, .. and gyngling noyse of draggyng chaynes. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* IV. 48 b, A hundred jingling belles do hang, to make his courage more. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 232. 1634 HEYWOOD *Witches Lanc.* IV. i. Wks. 1874 IV. 218, I wanted but a paire of jingling spurs to make you mend your pace. 1789 BURNS *On Capt. Grose's Peregrin.* vi, Auld nick-nackets: Rusty airm caps and jinglin jackets. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* III. (1858) 252 Whatsoever is not sung is properly no Poem, but a piece of Prose cramped into jingling lines,—to the great injury of the grammar, to the great grief of the reader, for most part!

Hence *Jinglingly* (ging-) *adv.*

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* v. 953 Some shape.. Approached, out of the dark, jinglingly near.

Jingly (dzjŋglɪ), *a.* [f. JINGLE *sb.* + -Y.] Characterized by jingle or affected recurrence of words or sounds.

a 1806 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1811) II. 249 It [has] a set of chiming and jingly terminations. 1885 E. D. GERARD *Waters of Hercules* xxvi, The jingly prayer rambled on.

Jingo (dzjŋgo), *int.*, *sb.*, and *a.* Also 7 *jeingo*. [Appears first c 1670 as a piece of conjuror's gibberish, usually *hey* or *high jingo*!, prob. a mere piece of sonorous nonsense with an appearance of mysterious meaning. In 1694 *by jingo* occurs in Motteux's transl. of Rabelais, where the Fr. has *par Dieu*: this, being contemporary with the

conjurer's term, may be presumed (though not proved) to be the same word, substituted, as in many other cases, for a sacred name: cf. *by Golly, Gock, Gom, Gosh, Jahers*, etc. In Scotland, *by jing* (or *jings*) has long been in common use.

A recent conjecture, since *Jingo* began to attract attention, would identify it with the Basque word for 'God', given by Van Eys and Larramendi as *Jinko, Jainko* ('*Jinko, Jainko*'), *Jainco*, *Jainco*, the suggestion being that this may have been caught up from Basque sailors. Such an origin is not impossible, but is as yet unsupported by evidence. The grotesque notion that the word is short for *St. Gengulphus* is merely a joke of the author of the *Ingoldsby Legends*.

A. interj. and sb.

1. +1. (Usually *Hey* or *High Jingo!*) A conjurer's call for the appearance of something: the opposite of *Hey presto!*, by which a thing is bidden to be gone. Hence, an exclamation of surprise at the appearance of something. *Obs.*

1670 *Eachard Cont. Clergy* 34 He... falls a flinging it out of one hand into the other, tossing it this way and that; let it run a little upon the line, then *tanantus, high jingo, come again!* 1674 *Parquill on Stair Family in Bk. Scot. Parquills* (1688) 180 *Jingo!* the taws. Presto, begon: a mace. 1679 *OLDHAM Sat. Jesuits* iv. (1685) 89 Where spiritual jugglers their chief Mastry shew: *Hey Jingo, Sirs!* What's this? 'tis Bread you see. Presto be gone! 'tis now a Deity. 1707 *FENTON Fair Noun*, He... turns it round and round, and eyes it, *Heigh jingo*, worse than 'twas before! 1721-30 *RANSAY Fables, Monk & Miller's Wife*. [He] Cries, *Rhadamanthus husky mingo*, Monk, hornier, hipcock, jinko, *Jingo*, Appear in likeness of a priest.

2. By jingo! a vigorous form of asseveration. Also intensified, *by the living jingo!* *colloq. or vulgar.*

1694 *MORREUX Rabelais* iv. lvi. 219 *By jingo* [Rah. *Par Dieu*], quoth Panurge, the Man talks somewhat like, I believe him. 1760 *MURPHY Way to Keep Him* i. ii, Their husbands care no more for them, no, by jingo, no more than they care for their husbands! 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* ix, One of them... expressed her sentiments... in a very coarse manner when she observed, that by the living jingo she was all of a muck of sweat. 1773-*Stoops to Cong.* v. ii, By jingo, there's not a pond or slough within five miles of the place, but they can tell the taste of. 1800 *W. B. RHODES Bomb. Fur.* i. (1830) 8 Does he, by jingo? 1837 *MARRYAT Dog-fight* xxx, No, by the living jingo! not till he treats us. 1878 *G. W. HUNT Song* (Chorus), We don't want to fight, yet by jingo! if we do, We've got the ships, we've got the men, and got the money too. 1888 *J. PAYS Myst. Mithbridge* xiii, That was a parting shot he took at you, by jingo!

II. [Derived from the expression 'by Jingo!' in the refrain of the music-hall song, quoted in sense 2, 1878, which became the Tyrtæan ode of the party ready to fight Russia in 1878.]

3. A nickname for those who supported and lauded the policy of Lord Beaconsfield in sending a British fleet into Turkish waters to resist the advance of Russia in 1878; hence, one who brags of his country's preparedness for fight, and generally advocates or favours a bellicose policy in dealing with foreign powers; a blustering or blatant 'patriot'; a Chauvinist.

1878 *G. J. HOLYOAKE in Daily News* 13 Mar. 3/4 The Jingo in the Park. *Ibid.* The Jingo—the new tribe of music hall patriots who sing the jingo song. 1879 *Truth* 22 May, The Jingo ought to rejoice and be glad that their 'tall talk' did not drive us into a war with Russia last year. 1880 *GRANT DUFF in 10th Cent.* Apr. 667 Our interest in Russia is that the Muscovite Jingo should learn a little more geography. 1881 *Gentil. Mag.* Jan. 46 The Jingo is the aggregation of the bully. An individual may be a bully; but, in order to create Jingoism, there must be a crowd. 1897 *LD. SALISBURY in Times* 19 Jan., A well-working arbitration system would be an invaluable bulwark to defend the Minister from the jingoes. 1898 *Times* 18 Jan. 6/1 (N. Y. Correspond.) A school of politicians... who, like the jingoes, are apt to use the word American aggressively, as the jingoes do.

4. The jingo spirit or policy personified.

1898 *L. STEPHEN Stud. Biogr.* i. iii. 104 Nobody... could be less given to the worship of Jingo.

B. adj.

+1. [from sense A. 2.] Exhibiting vulgar dash; suggestive of the man who asseverates *By jingo!*

1859 *MILLARS Let.* 28 Apr. in *Life* (1899) 1. 342 It is very good (well painted), but egregiously vulgar and commonplace, but there is enough in it of a certain 'jingo' style to make it a favourite.

2. [from sense A. 3.] Of or pertaining to the political jingo; characterized by jingoism.

1879 *Truth* 22 May, The consummation of the Jingo policy. 1879 *Scotsman* 1 Dec. 4 In the height of the Jingo fever in London, mobs, carefully organised, broke the windows of Mr. Gladstone's house. 1882 *Daily News* 19 July 5/5 He [M. Lockroy] is intensely Jingo, very hostile to M. de Freycinet. 1886 *Ibid.* 20 Jan. 7/6 Sentiment in Washington is overwhelmingly Jingo. 1900 *E. C. BRODRICK Mem. & Impr.* 198 The imperialism of the so-called 'Jingo' party, which seemed to measure national greatness by the constant annexation of new territories.

Hence **Jingo v. trans.**, to drive by the jingo spirit; **Jingodome**, the realm or domain of jingoes; **Jingoesque a.**, jingo in style or manner; **Jingoish a.** = **JINGO B.** 2.

1898 *Daily News* 28 Feb. 5/7 A member of the Cabinet stated in an interview to-day that President McKinley... would not be jingod into war. 1895 *Nation* (N. Y.) 19 Dec. 441/3 The resemblance of Jingodome in this to an Indian village is very remarkable. 1885 *Glasgow Herald* 3 Aug. 6/2 The continental press... is essentially Jingoese. 1892 *GOLDW. SMITH in 19th Cent.* Sept. 348 There is nothing more

Jingoish in tone than were the speeches of Lord Palmerston and Lord Russell. 1896 *Nation* (N. Y.) 13 Dec. 421/3 Jingoish ideas of America's past and future.

Jingoism (dʒɪŋɡoʊɪzəm). [f. prec. A. 3 + -ISM.] The policy or practices of the jingoes.

1898 *A. HAYWARD in Corr.* (1886) 11. 291 Another year must pass away before 'Jingoism' receives its death-blow. 1881 *Gentil. Mag.* Jan. 46 We call it Jingoism in England; in France it is called Chauvinism; and in the United States, Bunkum. 1884 *LD. DERBY in Standard* 5 Jan. 2/3 'Jingoism', of which I suppose the leading idea to be that no State can be in a healthy condition that is not occasionally pitching into its neighbour. 1885 *Fall Mall G.* 17 Jan. 1/1 The essential infamy of Jingoism was its assertion as the first law of its being that might was right. 1895 *Times* 1 Nov., The President... puts himself on record against the empty bluster which is the note of jingoism.

So **Jingoist** = **JINGO A. 3** (also attrib.); **Jingoistic a.**, given to or characteristic of jingoism; jingo in style or spirit.

1884 *Ch. Times* 28 Nov. 915/2 Of an amusingly Jingoist turn. 1890 *N. Lindsey Star* 31 May 5/4 Terrible jingoists when in opposition. 1885 *Spectator* 18 July, We are not all Jingoistic noodles in New Zealand. 1894 *MAX O'RELL Ju. Bull & Co.* 97 When the Englishman is in his cups, he grows conservative and jingoistic.

Jingol, variant of **GINGALL**.

Jingo-ring. Sc. Also jing-go-ring, jing-a-ring. [With the first element, cf. **JINK v.1**] A girls' game in which they join hands in a circle, and move to music round a central girl, singing the ditty of which the beginning is cited in quot. 1841.

1841 in *R. Chambers Pop. Rhymes Scot.* 268 'Here we go the jingo-ring, The jingo-ring, the jingo-ring, Here we go the jingo-ring, About the merry-ma-tanie.' 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 358 Little folk, that play at jing-a-ring. α 1872 *W. MILLER Hairs in Whistle-Blinkie* 11. 346 (Jam. Suppl.) An' han' in han' they jink about like weans at jingo-ring.

Jingsing, variant of **GINSENG**.

Jink (dʒɪŋk), sb.¹ orig. *Sc.* [cf. **JINK v.1**]

1. The act of eluding; a quick turn so as to elude a pursuer or escape from a guard. *To give the jink*, to give the slip by way of a trick.

1786 *BURNS Bard gone to W. Ind.* i. Our billie's gien us a' the jink An' owre the sea. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxx, Now, lass, if ye like, we'll play them a fine jink: we will awa out and take a walk; they will mak unco work when they miss us, but we can easily be back by dinner time. 1889 *R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL Pigsticking* 125 In pursuit of a small wild boar... She followed his every 'jink' or jump striving to get him under her forefeet.

b. A 'turn' or 'point' in an argument. 1837 *GALT R. Gilhaise* i. xiv. 158 At this jink o' their controversy, who should come in... but Winterton.

2. Cards. The winning of a game of spoil-five, twenty-five, or forty-five, by taking all the tricks in one hand.

1887 *Standard Hoyle* 225 Jinks, or, as it is sometimes called, Jink Game, is derived from Spoil-five. The game is won when all five tricks are taken. 1894 'HOFFMAN'S' *Card & Table Games* (1898) 248 A player making all five tricks is said to make a 'jink', and wins the game, whether at twenty-five or forty-five.

3. High Jinks: app. orig. high pranks. +a. A name given to various frolics formerly indulged in at drinking parties. *Sc. Obs.*

They mostly consisted in deciding by the throw of dice who should perform some ludicrous task for the amusement of the company, or who should empty a large bowl of liquor, failure in either case entailing a forfeit. See *Hone Year-bk.* (1892) 566; also Ramsay's note to quot. 1711, and the full context of quot. 1815.

α 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Highjinks*, a Play at Dice who Drinks. 1711 *RANSAY Elegy Maggy Johnston* iv, Often in Maggy's, at hy-jinks We guzzled scuds, Till we could scarce, w! hale-out drinks, Cast off our duds. 1815 *SCOTT Guy M. xxxvi*, The revel had lasted since four o'clock, and, at length... the frolicsome company had begun to practise the ancient and now forgotten pastime of high jinks. This game was played in several different ways. 1822-30 *LD. COCKBURN Mem.* 225 There were no high jinks, or sprightly sayings, or songs; but a good deal of kindly personal banterings. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* May an. 1795, The evening ended in the full jollity of high jinks. 1890 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Roy. Edinb.* iv. i. 409 He only learned to rhyme from the necessity of taking his part in the high jinks of the club.

b. Lively or boisterous sport; romping games or fun; free or unrestrained merry-making. (Also simply *jinks*.)

1842 *BARNHAM Ingol. Leg., Bros. Birchington* xvii, High jinks going on night and day at 'the court'. α 1845 *HOOD Forge* ii, Smiling with faces full of glee, As if about to enjoy High jinks. 1851 *DIXON W. Penn* iii. (1872) 25 The Navy Gardens were a scene for romps and jinks. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* i. (1889) 7 All sorts of high jinks go on on the grass plot. 1896 *J. D. COLERIDGE Eton in Forties* iv. 295 The high time for jinks was during the Windsor fair.

c. See *quot.*

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. T., High Jinks*, a gambler at dice, who, having a strong head, drinks to intoxicate his adversary, or pigeon [*ed.* 1823 adds: chaps always on the look out to rob unwary country men at cards, &c.].

d. attrib. in form *high-jink*.

1853 *W. JERDAN Autobiogr.* iv. iii. 33 In the midst of these high-jink enjoyments, it must not be thought that the real business... was quite neglected.

Jink, sb.2 rare. [var. of **CHINK sb.3** Cf. **JINK v.2**] The sharp metallic sound of a coin, or the like, striking against a hard substance; *transf.* (*slang*) 'chink', coin.

c 1775 *Roxb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 85 No race we shall have I think, for C—s is come without his jink. 1898 *WATTS-DUNTON Aylwin* (1900) 126/1 'Quid seems to jink all right, anyhow',... 'though I'm more used to the jink of a tanner than a quid'.

Jink (dʒɪŋk), v.¹ Chiefly *Sc.* [app. onomatopœic, expressing the idea of nimble motion.]

1. intr. To move with quick sudden action; to move or dart with sudden turns; to move jerkily to and fro. *To jink in*, to make a sudden indirect or clandestine dart in.

1785 *BURNS and Ep. to Davie* ii, Hale be your heart, hale be your fiddle; Lang may your elbow jink an' diddle. α 1810 *TANNAHILL Poems, Midge's dance aboon the burn*, The merry wren, frae den to den, Gae jinking through the thorn. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxv, My lord couldna tak it weel your coming blinking and jinking in, in that fashion. 1834 *M. SCOTT Cruise Midge* xxi, Jink out of the room, will ye, for I am very drowsy.

b. To wheel or fling about in dancing; to dance. 1715 *RANSAY Christ's Kirk* Gr. ii. xxiv, Was n'er in Scotland heard or seen... Sic dancing and sic jinking'. 1804 *TARRAS Poems* 12 (Jam.) Then Tullie gart ilk carlie jink it, Till caps an' trenchers rair'd and rinkit. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* 17 Here we were, jinking hand in hand under the trees in the moonlight.

2. intr. To make a quick elusive turn, so as to dodge a pursuer or escape from a guard.

1785 *BURNS Addr. to Davie* xx, But, faith! he'll turn a corner jinkin, An' cheat you yet. — *Hallowe'en* vi, But Rab slips out, an' jinks about. Behint the muckle thorn. 1827 *Blackiv. Mag.* XXI. 650 He jinks under your elbow, and starts off. 1887 *BLACKIE in Far Lachaber* ii, Then ye jink round the corner and call it by another name. 1889 *R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL Pigsticking* 68 The boar... will often make a feint of jinking to one side, and will dart off in exactly the opposite direction. *Ibid.*, When the boar... sees the spear point being lowered in his direction... he will 'jink', or suddenly turn sharply to the right or left.

3. trans. To elude or escape by dodging; to dodge. Cf. **JOUK v.2** 3.

α 1774 *FERGUSON Hame Content Poems* (1788) ii. 107 There the herds cap jink the show'rs 'Mang thriving vines an' myrtle bow'rs. 1889 *R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL Pigsticking* 180 In such a way as to cause him to jink his pursuers.

4. To trick, cheat, diddle, swindle.

1785 *R. FORBES Poems Buchan Dial., Ulysses Anstr.* *Apax* 15 For Jove did jink Arcesius. 1832 *M. SCOTT in Blackiv. Mag.* XXXII. 22 The gipsy, after all, jinked an old rich goutified coffee-planter. 1885 *RUNCIMAN Shippers & Sk.* 146 When they find he means to jink them.

5. intr. (Cards.) To win a game of spoil-five or forty-five by taking all the tricks in one hand.

1887 *Standard Hoyle* 221 (*Spoil-five*), Sometimes spoils are dispensed with altogether, and the game is made a fixed number (either twenty-five or forty-five)... at Twenty-five or Forty-five who wins all five tricks wins the game. This is called *jinking* it. Properly the jink belongs only to these games, but sometimes by agreement jinking is allowed at Spoil-five.

Jink (dʒɪŋk), v.² [cf. **CHINK v.3**] *trans.* and *intr.* To chink; to make, or cause to make, a short metallic sound. Hence **Jinking vbl. sb.**

1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Jink*, to chink or jingle. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 83 A dog barked, and jinked his chain upon the stones. 1888 *AMÉLIE RIVES Quick or Dead?* (1889) 20 An old spinet... from which Miss Fridiswig used to coax forth ghastly jinkings (this spinet could not utter anything so liquid as a jingle). 1898 [see **JINK sb.2**].

Jinker¹ (dʒɪŋkər). Chiefly *Sc.* [f. **JINK v.1** + -ER¹.] One who or that which jinks; one who suddenly eludes or dodges; one who is nimble and sprightly; a dodging beast.

1724 *RANSAY Teat. Misc., Clout the Caldron* ii, I am a gentle jinker. 1785 *BURNS To auld mare* vii, That day ye was a jinker noble, For heels an' win'! — *Ep.* to Logan x, Ochon for poor Castalian drinkers, When they fa' foul o' earthly jinkers. 1889 *R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL Pigsticking* 89 A pig, and particularly a 'jinker', is more quickly reached with it.

Jinker² (dʒɪŋkər). *Australia.* [Variant of **JANKER**.] A contrivance, used in the Australian bush, consisting of two pairs of wheels, having their axle-trees joined by a long beam, under which tree-trunks are suspended by chains.

1894 *Melbourne Argus* 7 July 8/4 (Morris) A rather novel spectacle was to be seen to-day on the Ballan road in the shape of a five-roomed cottage on jinkers.

Jinket (dʒɪŋkət), v. *colloq.* [dim. of **JINK v.**] **1. intr.** To indulge in (high) jinks. (Or ? To junket.)

1742 *FIELDING F. Andrews* iv. xiii, Tom... is just come from the George; where it seems Joseph and the rest of them are a jinketing.

2. ? To dance about or round. Also *fig.* 1823 *SCOTT St. Roman's* ii, He has her after jinketing about, and back and forward, w! a' the fine flickering fools that come yonder. 1894 *Superfluous Woman* (ed. 4) 11. 170 Lassies weary in time of jinketing round.

Jinkle, v. rare. [dim. or freq. of **JINK v.1**] *intr.* To move with sudden turns or swervings. 1852 *R. S. S. SUTRES Sponges's Sp. Tour* ix. (1893) 324 Our friend jinkled and jolted, and bumped and jumped in the... style that characterizes country conveyances. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 800 It [a rabbit] diverts itself with queer sidelong cavorts, piffles, jinklings and somersaults.

Jinn (dʒɪn), sb. (prop. pl.) Also 7 dʒen, 9 ginn, dschin, dʒin, jin. [a. Arab. جِنّ *jinn*, collect. pl., demons, spirits, angels; sing. *jinni* (see next).]

In Mohammedan demonology, an order of spirits lower than the angels, said to have the power of appearing in human and animal forms, and to exercise supernatural influence over men. More commonly used as a *sing.* to denote one of this class.

a. (as sing.) 1684 *Tavernier's Trav.* II. 67 Some Degen or evil Spirit. 1822 BYRON *Juan* VI. xviii. Gipsies, and Ginnis, and Gouls in Jinnee. 1838 TORRENS *Arab. Nts.* I. 16 Tale of the Merchant and the Jin [1841 LANE I. 44 Story of the Merchant and the Jinnee]. a 1845 HOOD *Drop of Gin* I. Ghost and vampire, demon and Jin I. 1859 BEATON *Jews in East* I. ix. 317 The Dschins grew weary or refractory.

b. (as pl.) 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. Notes to Intro. 30 The species of Jin is said to have been created some thousands of years before Adam. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 272 Arise, let us depart this place, for it is full of Jinns and Marids.

|| **Jinne** (dʒɪnɪ). Also fem. **jinnēyeh**. [a. Arab. جني *jinnī*, fem. جنية *jinniyeh*, demon or spirit. A more frequent spelling in English is *genie*: see GENIE 1 b.] The sing. of prec.

1713 tr. *Arab. Nts.* I. 14 It was one of those malignant Genies, that are Mortal Enemies to Mankind. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. Intro. 8 It was a Jinnee of gigantic stature, broad-fronted and bulky, bearing on his head a chest. *Ibid.* 54 As soon as my wife awoke, she shook herself, and became transformed into a Jinneeyeh. 1885 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 27 O Jinni, thou Crown of the Kings of the Jann! 1900 F. ANSTEE *Brass Bottle* iv. 43 Seeing that, though a Jinneeyeh, she was of the believing Jinn. 1900 *Westn. Gaz.* 6 Nov. 2/2 The Jinnee turns his rooms into an Arabian Palace.

Jinny (dʒɪni). A female proper name (also *Jennie*), pet-form of JANE; used locally in transferred uses. (Cf. JENNY.)

1. **Mining**. A stationary engine used to let down or draw up trucks on an inclined plane; also = **jenny-road**, a self-acting inclined plane; = JIG 6 d.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* **Jinny-road**, a gravity plane underground. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* **Jinny**, an engine by means of which a load is let down an inclined plane. A term used in coal-mining. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.* **Jinny**, a self-acting incline where the full tubs of coal pull the empty ones up.

2. A name given in Long Island, U.S., to a bird, *Streptopelia interpres*, the Turnstone.

1888 G. TRUMBULL *Names & Portr. Birds* 186 At Moriches, *Maggot-snipe*; at Amityville, *Jinny*.

|| **Jinricksha**, **jirikisha** (dʒɪnrɪkʃə, -rɪkʃə), *sb.* Also -rickisha, -riksha, (*jenny-jinnyrickshaw*). [a. Japanese *jin-riki-sha* (j = ʒ), f. *jin* man + *riki* strength, power + *sha* vehicle.] A light two-wheeled hooded vehicle having springs and two shafts, drawn by one or more men. First used in Japan c 1870, but now common in other parts of the world; colloq. shortened to *rickshaw*.

1874 LADY HERBERT tr. *Häber's Ramble* (1878) II. iv. 282 The Jinricksha only came into fashion a year or two ago. 1876 *Times* 18 Aug. (Stanf.). We take seven jin-ri-ck-shas, each with two runners, to convey ourselves and baggage. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 18 The *kuruma* or jin-ri-ck-sha consists of a light perambulator body, an adjustable hood of oiled paper, a velvet or cloth lining and cushion, a well for parcels under the seat, two high slim wheels, and a pair of shafts connected by a bar at the ends. 1895 C. ROPER *Zigzag Travels* II. 169 It is curious to remember that these jinrickshas are not really Japanese at all. They were invented by a missionary, W. Goble, about 1870.

Hence **Jinricksha** v. *intr.*, to ride in a jinricksha. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Feb. 31 Chumming with Chinamen, jinrickshaing with Japanese, palavering with Peruvians.

Jinshang, **Jinsing**, variants of GINSENG.

Jintee, obs. form of JAUNTY.

Jip. ? = GIP, GIPSY; cunning rogue.

1728 RAMSAY *Two Cut-purses* 29 The jip who stood about them a' His innocence began to shaw.

Jip, obs. form of GYP 1.

Jipper, dial. or corrupt form of JEOPARD v.

Jippo, variant of GIPPO, tunic. Obs.

Jirble (dʒɪrbl̩), v. Chiefly Sc. [Imitative of the characteristic sound.] *intr.* and *trans.* To spill (a liquid) by shaking or unsteady moving of the vessel; to pour out unsteadily; hence, to pour (liquid) from vessel to vessel.

1760 *City Cleaned & Country Improven* 9 Two men-scavengers with the sling and say can carry more water conveniently than ten single persons can do with an open jirbling tub between their hands. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 164 Frae the bottle o' his pride He jirbles out a dram. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* x. It's the jinketing and the jirbling wi' tea and wi' trumpetry that brings our nobles to nippence.

Jirk, **Jis**, obs. forms of JERK, GIS.

Jist, variant of GIST v. and sb. 2

1828 *Craven Dial.* **Jist**, cattle taken to depasture at a stipulated price, from ngist. **Jist**, to take cattle to grass.

Jive, erron. spelling of GYVE v. and sb.

In mod. editions of some works.

Jo (dʒə). Sc. Also *jo* (*anglicized joy*). [In sense 1, Sc. form of JOY, F. *joie*. (In some dialects of 16th c. Sc., *oy*, *oi* ran together with *o*; hence *joie* = *join*; *rois* = *rose*, etc.) In sense 2 app. the same word, and sometimes in 16th c. spelt *joy*.]

† 1. Joy, pleasure. Obs.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxiv. 13 Hir court hes [þr. he] jo, quhair evir thay go. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 53 Now lat vs sing with myrth and Jo [prime principio].

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvii. 180 God may conuert our cair In pleasure and in Jo [prime wo, fo, no].

2. As a term of endearment: A sweetheart, darling, beloved one.

a 1589 SKELTON *Agst. Scotles* 91 Kynge Jamy, Jemmy, Jocky my jo, Ye summond our kynge, why dyd ye so? [1535] LYNDSEAY *Satyre* 1302 Jennie, my joy [Pinkerton] jo! quhair is thy dadie? 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 1266 [Treighton, Bp. of Dunkeld] My joy Deane Thomas, I love you wel. 1573 SEPPELL in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 255 Alace, my Joyis! 3e had bot lytill skill. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* iii. 73 Judge of your self by Julius, my Joyes, Quhais fenjeid freinds wer worse then open foes. 1686 G. STUART *Jo-sec. Disc.* 49 My Joye, quo' she, I need no' speer What wind it was that blew you here. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* I. i. Dear Roger, when your Jo puts on her gloom, Do ye sae too and never fash your thumb. 1790 BURNS *Song, 'John Anderson'* i. John Anderson, my jo. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxviii. It's Miss Edith's first Joe, your ain auld maister, Cuddie. 1830 GALT *Laurie R.* ix. ii. (1869) 408 It might have been one of the servant girls with her jo. 1893 STAVENSON *Catrina* iii. 28 Just twa o' my old Joes, my hinny dear.

Jo, variant of JOE, Portuguese coin.

Joab, **Joal**, obs. forms of JOBE, JOWL.

Joan (dʒɔn). Also 5-7 Ione, 7 Ioane. [A female proper name, orig. *Joanna* or *Johanna*, fem. of *Jo(h)annes* John; hence in transf. uses.]

1. A generic name for a female rustic.

c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 264/2 (MS. H.) Ione, *Johanna*. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iii. i. 207 Some men must loue my Lady, and some Ione. 1595 — *John* i. i. 184 Now can I make any Ioane a Lady. 1612 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. xci. Fj, Many a countrie Ione. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Joan*, a homely Ioan. a Coarse Ordinary Woman. 1802 MRS. SHERWOOD *Susan Grey* 48 You are such a dowdy, such a country Joan, no one will look upon you.

2. Name for a close-fitting cap worn by women in the latter half of the 18th century.

1756 COWPER in *Connoisseur* No. 134 ¶ 7 A grocer's wife attracted our eyes, by a new-fashioned cap, called a Joan. 1762 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 208 Now loose in a mob, now close in a Joan.

Joannite: see JOHANNITE 1. **Joar**, variant of JOWAR, millet. **Joate**, obs. form of JOT sb. 1

† **Job**, sb. 1 Obs. [Of unascertained origin; some have thought it an assimilated form of GOB sb. 1; but, beside the phonetic difficulty, the approximation of sense is only distant.]

1. A small compact portion of some substance; a piece, lump; a stump, block; a tassel.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1191 Robbet pere Riches..Gemmes & Jewels, Iobbes of gold. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xii. 210 Sometimes [God] letteth vs goe alone by our selues, and then stumble we at the next job y^e we meete with. 1659 E. BURROUGH *Reign Whore* 11 Why must you have a soft Countenance with silken Jobs at the corners to lean on?

2. A cart-load, or what a horse and cart can bring at one time.

[It is not clear whether the essential notion is that of the mass or amount carried by a cart, or that of which the carrying constitutes a single job. In the latter case this would belong rather to JOAS sb. 2, and might perh. be the link uniting the two words.]

1560 *Stanford Churchw.* Acc. in *Antiquary* (1888) Apr. 168 For faching a Jobbe of thorns and mending the hedges about the church howse x^t. 1571 *Ibid.* 170 For iij Jobbs of Strawe and the Carriage vij^t. iiii^d. [Cf. *Jobbet*, *Jobbet*, a small load, generally of hay or straw: widely used in Midland and Southern dialects.]

Job (dʒɒb), sb. 2 Also 7-8 jobb. [Of obscure origin: prob. in colloquial use some time before it appeared in literature. Possibly connected with prec., sense 2.]

1. A piece of work; *esp.* a small definite piece of work done in the way of one's special occupation or profession.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Mayor Quinborough* iv. i. I cannot read, I keep a Clark to do those jobbs for need. 1688 *New Jersey Archives* (1881) I. 29 Old Smith I keep doeing jobs vp and down. 1721 BAILEY, *Jobb*, a small Piece of Work. 1726 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 583, I am strongly tempted to send a parcel to be printed & make a ninepenny job for the bookseller. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy* 1. 56 He..never lack'd a job for Giles to do. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum.* Life (1826) ii. xxxiv, Carpenter whom you have..entreated to come himself for the purpose of doing a variety of jobs. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* i. v. 108 This, you see, was a pretty long job, and a profitable one, she says. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* iii. (1878) 36 Well, well, Rogers, Simmons shall have the job.

b. **Thieves' slang**. A theft or robbery; any criminal deed, *esp.* one definitely arranged beforehand.

1722 Dr Foe *Moll Flanders* (1840) 224 It was always reckoned a safe job when we heard of a new shop. 1800 W. B. RHODES *Bomb. Fur.* i. (1830) 11, I knocked him down, then snatch'd it from his fob, Watch, Watch, he cried, when I had done the job. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxxiii, I thought the job was layed over and forgotten. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 301/1 He..found..stolen property sufficient to connect the thief with several 'jobs'.

c. **Printing**. A small piece of work of the miscellaneous kind, as the printing of posters, handbills, cards, etc.

1800 in J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 578 That every article under one sheet be considered a job. *Ibid.* All jobs in foreign languages to be paid sevenpence halfpenny per thousand. 1810 *Ibid.* 582 Jobs of one sheet or under (except Auctioneers' Catalogues and Particulars) to be cast up at sevenpence per thousand.

d. **Phr.** *By the job*.

1733 BERKELEY *Let. to Tom Prior* 1 May in *Fraser Life* (1871) 207, I do not design to hire one [gardener]..but only employ him by the job. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes Condol.* Wks. 1812 III. 108, I thank my stars, I am not like the Mob Whom Nature fabricated by the job. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xviii. 351 The teacher said he was paid by the job.

2. A piece of work, or transaction, done for hire, or with a special view to profit.

1660 PERVS *Diary* 2 June, I will do you all the good jobs I can. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Fraser's Archit.* App. 119 Workmen, who from .. some lucky jobb (as they call it) do generally ingrosse all the work they can hear of. 1727-38 GAV *Fables* ii. xiii, Then marriage (as of late protest) is but a money job at best. 1778 *The Saints* 4 Their Faith's a Dream, their Preaching but a Job. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* viii. 56 You see Mr. Haley's a puttin' us in a way of a good job, I reckon.

3. A public service or trust turned to private gain or party advantage; a transaction in which duty or the public interest is sacrificed for the sake of private or party advantage.

1667 PERVS *Diary* 10 Apr., It [Tangier] hath been hitherto ..used as a jobb to do a kindness to some Lord. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iii. Wks. 1755 V. 11. 46, I never can suppose, that such patents .. were originally granted with a view of being a jobb for the interest of a particular person to the damage of the publick. 1725 POPE *Donne Sat.* iv. 142 Who makes a Trust or Charity a Job, And gets an Act of Parliament to rob. 1769 *Junius Lett.* vii. 31 It would have been more decent in you to have called this dishonourable transaction by its true name; a job, to accommodate two persons. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Phymley's Lett.* x. (ed. 11) 171 If Ireland is gone, where are jobs? where are reversions? 1888 *Brace Amer. Commu.* III. lxxxvi. 253 Even when jobs are exposed by the press, each particular job seems below the attention of a busy people.

† b. **Personal profit; private interest.** Obs.

1661 BAXTER *Mor. Prognost.* i. xcv. 24 Those dangerous Extreams, that seem to serve some present Exigence and Jobb. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot* Wks. IV. 275 Territories, on the keeping of which .. the defence of our dominions, and, what was more dear to them, possibly, their own job, depended.

4. Anything one has to do; a 'business', affair, operation, transaction, matter to be done.

1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxxii. (ed. 6) 345 A Widow .. had a Twittering towards a second husband; and she took a Gossiping Companion of hers to her Assistance, how to Manage the Jobb. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, I've had a hard job to find my way back. 1879 BROWNING *Martin Relp* xvii, 'Tis an ugly job: but soldiers obey commands. 1889 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 49 To drive them out is naturally a very difficult job. *Ibid.* 80, I was carried into camp and my wounds sewn up and dressed, a job which took nearly four hours.

b. **Phr.** *To do the job for*, or *to do* (a person's) *job*: (a) to do what is required by him; (b) *slang*, to 'do for', ruin, destroy. *To make a job of*: to transact or manage successfully. *Bad job*: a thing on which labour is spent in vain, a failure (see also 5 below).

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xli. (1737) 165 The Sausage's Job being done. 1719 Dr Foe *Crisoe* i. xviii, Had they thought fit to have gone to sleep there, they had done the job for us. 1855 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) i. vi. 172, I should not like him to read it till he can do it all at once, and make a job of it. 1865 H. KINGSLY *Hillarys & Burtons* lxi, He had given up religion as a bad job. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. ix, Bella ..heaved a little sigh, and gave up things in general for a bad job.

5. An 'affair', 'business', occurrence, state of things: *esp.* in good job, bad job, a fortunate or unfortunate event, fact, or condition of affairs.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Badjob*, an ill bout, bargain, or business. 1802 STEPHENSON in *Naval Chron.* VII. 49 It would be a bad job. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 404 'We are, unfortunately, very much in debt.' That's a bad job, said my Lord. 1876 W. S. GILBERT *Trial by Jury* ad fin., So we've finished with the job, And a good job too! 1886 FENN *Master Cerem.* vii, It is a jolly good job the old woman is dead. 1888 J. PAIN *Myst. Mirbridge* (Tanchin.) II. xxvii. 281 She would make the best of a bad job.

† 6. **Short for job-carriage, job-horse**: see 7. Obs.

1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXI. 10 It happens .. that the horses are only Jobs. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib* 10 C—nn—g came in a job. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 361 Those jobs which the Most Noble Master of the Horse thought fit to harness to the shabby landau which held the future King and Queen of England.

7. **attrib. and Comb.** Hired or used, not in the way of constant employment, but by the job or particular piece of work, or for a limited time; as *job-carriage*, *-coach*, *-coachman*, *-doctor*, *-gardener*, *-horse*. Also *job book* (see quot.); *job-broking*, dealing in jobs; *job lot*, a lot or parcel of goods, of sundry kinds or qualities, bought as a speculation with a view to profit; hence applied depreciatively to any miscellaneous lot of things, persons, etc.; *job note* (see quot.); *job-office* (*Printing*), an office at which only job-work is done (see 1 c); so *job-printer*; also *job-type*, type (of a special or ornamental kind) used in job-work; *job-price*, (a) a price paid for things hired or work done by the job; (b) a price paid for things bought as a job lot; *job watch* (*Naut.*) = *hack-watch*, HACK sb. 6; *job-work*, work done and paid for by the job; *piece-work*.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 487 By means of a *Job Book,

an Employer or Overseer will be enabled to discover not only every charge that had been made upon a Job, but also for whom, the number printed, and the size and description, together with the full charge. 1701 *De Foe Freetholder's Plea in Misc.* (1703) 178 That the Scandalous Mechanick Upstart Mystery of Job-broking should thus grow upon the Nation. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 183 The horses to be put to the 'job carriage' which be used. 1827 *Horse Every-day Bk.* II. 461 Somewhere in 'job-coaches, at two guineas a day. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* iii. 9 He condescended to take a place as 'job coachman in a livery-stable. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 207/1 A 'job-doctor, or one whose engagement is likely to terminate with a particular service. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 30 Contenting ourselves with the services of a 'job gardener'.. whose crops were always late and poor. 1790 H. M. WILLIAMS *Julia* II. xxii. 51 You had 'job horses. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxiv. The sight of Dr. Slocum's large carriage, with the gaunt job-horses, crushed Flora. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 272 Some few of them [pocket-books] may, however, have been damaged, and these are bought by the street-people as a 'job lot', and at a lower price. 1864 *Reader* 3 Dec. 707/3 Called 'job lots', because the articles included in them are not resold in the state in which they were purchased, but jobbed away, or, in other words, sold to different customers, as opportunity may offer. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrl.* No. 26. 16 Job lots of paper and job lots of leather and sometimes old covers. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 395/1 Defendant... saw two cows belonging to Kidd among a job lot of cattle. 1803 in *Naval Chron.* XV. 58 What is the nature of a 'job note'? It is... an actual statement of the work performed by job and task, with the prices of the labour set against each article. 1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 12 Mr. Buckram's 'job price, we should say, was as near twelve pounds a month, as he could screw, the hire, of course, keeping the animals. 1866 *Daily News* 26 July 2/5 Home buyers... not infrequently supply their wants from accumulated stocks at 'job' prices. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Job-watch, or Hack-watch, for taking astronomical sights, which saves taking the chronometer on deck or on shore to note the time. 1803 R. PERING in *Naval Chron.* XV. 58, I conceive... 'job work [in royal dockyards] to consist in pulling to pieces and repairing. 1887 JESSOP *Arcady* vi. 176 Once or twice I had come upon him doing job-work for the small employers.

Job (dʒɒb), *sb.* Also 6-7 iobbe. [f. *Job v.* 1] An act of 'jobbing'; an abrupt stab with the point or sharp end of anything; a peck, dab, thrust; a jerk or wrench of the bit in a horse's mouth. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 339 Nicholas Quercey toke the with his wife... and gaue the a iobbe with hys Dagger. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* ciii. 635 A job with his beake is not so great a matter. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 198 With his contrary spur to gieue him a good stroake or iobbe to bring him with spirit againe into the managing path. 1611 COGGER, *Vn rabat de bride*, a iob, or checke which a horse giues himself with his bridle. 1885 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Apr. 505 It requires a good job to drive the point of a large hook in beyond the barh.

† **b.** *Comb.* job-nut, name of a game in which hazel-nuts are perforated and strung through, in order to be knocked against each other: see COB-NUT 2. *Obs.*

1659 *Lady Alimony* II. v. D ij b. All his games... Are yert-point, nine pias, job-nut, or span counter.

Job (dʒəʊb), *sb.* 4
1. Name of an ancient patriarch, whose story forms a book of the Old Testament; used in proverbial phrases as a type (a) of destitution, (b) of patience.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 210 Tushe, thou art as poore as Job. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. viii. You would provoke the patience of Job. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. i. 401 He's poor as Job, and not so patient. 1884 W. E. NORRIS *Thirly Hall* vi. My uncle here it with the patience of Job.

Comb. 1878 BROWNING *La Salsais* 355 Job-like couched on dung and crazed with blains. 1891 *Critic* (U.S.) 5 Sept. 114/2 There is no sound of lamentation or Job-cry in it.

2. Phrases with *Job's*. a. *Job's comforter*, one who, like Job's friends, under the guise of administering comfort, aggravates distress (cf. *Job* xvi. 2). b. *Job's news*, news of disaster; so *Job's post*, a messenger who brings such news: see *Job* i. 13-19. c. *Job's tears* (also † *Job's drops*), name for a species of grass (*Coix Lacryma*), having round shining grains resembling tears, and used as beads.

1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* iii, *Lady Sm.* I think your Ladyship looks thinner than when I saw you last. *Miss*... Your Ladyship is one of Job's comforters. 1882 MRS. CROKER *Proper Pride* III. i. 22 You are a Job's comforter with a vengeance. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. v. This, we think, is but 'Job's news to the human reader. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* III. iii. iv. It was Friday... when this 'Job's-post from Dumouriez, thickly preceded and escorted by so many other Job's-posts, reached the National Convention. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lix. § 4. 82 In English it is called 'Jobs Teares or Jobs Drops, for that every graine resembleth the Drop or Teare that falleth from the eye. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1291 Job's tears, mosses, and several kinds of fern. 1857 HENFREY *Elen. Bot.* 426 *Coix Lacryma*, the hard grains of which are known by the name of 'Job's-tears'.

Job (dʒɒb), *v.* 1 Also 5-7 iobbe, 7-8 jobb: see also JAB. [app. onomatopoeic, expressing the sound or effect of an abruptly arrested stab.]

1. *trans.* To pierce to a small depth with a forcible but abruptly arrested action, as with the point of something; to peck, dab, stab, prod, punch; to hurt a horse's mouth with the bit; in pugilistic language, to strike with a sharp or cutting stroke.

c1490 *Prompt. Parv.* 361 (MS. K.) Byllen or iobbyn as hryddys (H., P. iobbyn with the byl), *rostro*. c1537 *Thersites in Four Old Plays* (1848) 79 Jynkyn Jacon that

iobbed iolye Jone. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* x. 130 Then caught he a boore speare... and as he laie iobbed him in with the staffe heade [*iacentem pila transverberat*]. 1741 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (1750) 199 With a small bodkin job the oranges as they are boiling, to let the Syrup into them. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 189 He measured his distance accurately, and jobbed his adversary about the head. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiii. He had 'jobbed out' the eye of one gentleman. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xxiv. He... drew his long knife, and... prepared to job the huge brute as soon as it should mount within reach. 1884 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* v. 63 Let the horse go, but don't job his mouth in that way.

2. To thrust (something pointed) abruptly into something else. † To job faces, ludicrously used for 'to kiss' (*obs.*).

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 89 If peacock and turkey leane iobbing their beax. 1600 HEYWOOD 1 *Edw.* IV. III. 1. What the dickens is it loue that makes y prate to me so fondly? By my fathers soule, I would I had iobd faces with you.

1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 186 Two crooked bones growing upon the top of the heart, which as she bowed her body... would job their points into one and the same place. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 511 Immediately jobb a Penknife into the Throat. a 1795 *Robin Hood & Maid Marian* xiv. in Child Ballads (1888) III. v. cl. 219/2 With kind embraces, and jobbing of faces. 1845 STOCQUELER *Hand-bk. Brit. India* (1854) 337 In some parts of India our sportsmen throw the spear—in others they thrust or job it.

3. *intr.* To peck (at) as a bird; to thrust (at) so as to stab or pierce; to penetrate into.

1566 DRURY *Let. to Cecil* 27 Mar. (P.R.O. St. Pap. Dom., Borders II. 131 b). In iobbing att hym [Rizzio] so meny att onse. 1570-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Nicias* 457 Upon that palm-tree sate certain crows many daies... and never left pecking and jobbing at the fruit of it. 1603 HOLLAND tr. *Plutarch's Rom. Quest.* (1892) 33 After he [the woodpecker] hath jobbed and pecked into it [the oak] as farre as to the very marrow and heart thereof. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 169 The Tool will job into softer parts of the Stuff. 1882 JESSOP in *19th Cent.* Nov. 733 Pigmies of the Meiocene... jobbing at the eyes of some mammoth floundering in a hole.

Job (dʒɒb), *v.* 2 Also 8 jobb. [f. *Job sb.* 2]
1. *intr.* To do jobs or odd pieces of work; to do piece-work, work by the piece.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. Prol. By his Hatchet he eard'd many a fair Penny of the... Log-Merchants, among whom he went a Jobbing. c 1820 MRS. SHERWOOD *Penny Tract* 7 in *Houlston Juvenile Tracts*, Cutting fruit-trees, and jobbing about in different gardens. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 873 He had worked... and still jobbed about.

2. *trans.* Chiefly in colloq. phr. that job's jobbed. 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* xix. That job's jobbed, as the saying is. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Secret Societies* Wks. 1863 VI. 240 'Then, said Pyrrhus, 'next we go for Macedon; and after that job's jobbed, next, of course, for Greece'. 1864 WEBSTER *s.v.*, To job work.

3. To let out (a large piece of work) in separate portions to different contractors or workmen.

1882 in OGBLIVE.
4. To hire (less usually, to let out on hire) for a particular job, or for a definite time (a horse, carriage, etc.). Also *absol.*, and in phr. to job it.

1786 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Birthday Ode* xlv. Whitbread, d'ye keep a coach, or job one, pray? Job, job, that's cheapest; yes, that's best, that's best. 1829 HOOD *Epping* H. xxxi. Some had horses of their own, and some were forced to job it. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlviii. She went to the livery-man from whom she jobbed her carriage. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 358/1 The masters of whom I have spoken will job a carriage duly emblazoned... with the proper armorial bearings... and job coachmen and grooms as well. *Ibid.*, Very few noblemen at present bring their carriage-horses to town;... they nearly all job, as it is invariably called.

5. To let or deal with for profit.

1726 in *Swift's Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 583 Your interest with me... procured Dr. Ellwood the use of that chamber, not the power to job it. 1822 SCOTT *Let. to Southey* 4 June in *Lockhart*, The clergy... have a strange disposition to job away among themselves the rewards of literature. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. iii. These old ruins are my property, and are not to be jobbed out to the insolence of public curiosity.

6. To buy and sell (stock or goods) as a broker; to deal with as a middleman; to buy from one person and sell to another at a profit.

1670 [implied in] *Jobber* 2 31. 1711 J. DENNIS *Pub. Spirit* 29 Stocks are jobb'd by People in the City, who have no real Stock but their Impudence. 1864 WEBSTER *s.v.*, To job goods. 1890 WALT WHITMAN in *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 7/2 The Essays are remarkably fine specimens of type, paper, and press-work—Chapman and Hall their English publishers—and jobb'd here by Scribners, New York.

b. *intr.* To buy and sell stock; to deal or speculate in stocks.

1721-2 AMHERST *Terraz Fil.* No. 12 (1754) 59 Those persons, who could not raise money enough... jobb'd in these little bubbles. 1781 JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis* XV. 1. 84 This Nobleman had jobbed to advantage in the Quincampoix-street. 1809 R. LANGROD *Intrad. Trade* 116 If he has lost... certain sums... in jobbing in the funds. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Nov., The Bourses of the world have begun to job in currency.

7. *intr.* To turn a public office or service, or a position of trust, improperly to private or party advantage; to practise jobbery.

1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 141 Statesman and Patriot ply alike the stocks... And Judges job, and Bishops bite the town. 1826 SCOTT *Jrl.* 20 Jan., I daresay he jobs, as all other people of consequence do, in elections and so forth. 1844 P. HARWOOD *Hist. Irish Rebell.* 47 note, He found it necessary to bribe and job on a larger scale than the boldest of his predecessors. 1859 *Spectator* 17 Apr. 469/2 If left unfettered he would job.

8. *trans.* To make a 'job' of (*Job sb.* 2 3; 4 b); to deal with in some way; *esp.* to deal with corruptly for private gain or advantage.

1825 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 25 Aug. (1894) II. xxiii. 344 The local magistrates... seem to have jobb'd the matter sadly. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* ix. He meant to do his duty to his own kin, instead of founding charities to be jobbed by aliens. 1889 *Spectator* 28 Sept., They would regard this power as certain to be jobbed, and will accordingly never give it.

b. To give away by jobbery: to get (a person) into some position by jobbery.

1720 RAMSAY *Wealth* 50 How... these... Have jobb'd themselves into sae high a state. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 141/2 The Colonial Office had all but jobbed away Vancouver's Island. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 30 Sept., The nominee may have been jobbed into the place to serve some dirty purpose. 1899 *Daily News* 20 July 7/2 [He] was then jobbed into the post of director of the deaf and dumb asylum.

9. To put off by artifice: cf. *Job off*.

1876 WEISS *Wit, Hum., & Shaks.* xi. 379 When you try jauntily to job off suspicion before other persons, the cheek grows pale with dread of being contradicted. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 6/1 The policy of Scotland-yard, he [Mr. Pickersgill] said, was to 'job off' complaints made against the police.

Job, *obs.* form of JOBE *v.*

† **Jobard.** *Obs.* Also 5 iobbard. [a. F. *jobard*, f. *jobbe* silly.] A stupid fellow, a fool.

14... LYDG. *Min. Poems, Hors, Shepe & G.* (Percy Soc.)

119. Looko of discrecionne sette jobbardis upon stools, Whiche bathe destroyed many a communalte. 14... *Seven Maysters in MS. Cantab.* ff. ii. 38 ff. 150 b, po seyde be Emperour Sodenmagard, Pen was be Edele a nyse Iobarde.

Jobardy, *obs.* form of JEOPARDY.

Jobation (dʒəʊbɪˈʃən), *colloq.* [f. *JOBE v.* + -ATION. Dialectally, usually *jawbation*, as if derived from *jaw*, *jawing*.] The action of the verb JOBE; a rebuke, reproof, *esp.* one of a lengthy and tedious character; a 'talking to', a 'lecture'.

1687 J. SMITH *Let.* 1 Aug. in *Granville Rem.* (1865) 137, I had far rather venture to be liable to a jobation for not having done my part. 1714 C. JOHNSON *Country Lassies* IV. ii. You see I have stood your jobation very patiently. 1785 R. CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 95 ¶ 4 Neither will I disguise the frequent jobations I incurred for neglect of college duties. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xlii. (1869) 412 Don't be angry at my jobation; but write me a long answer. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Jawbation*, a long and tedious harangue; a prolonged disputation. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* I. xvi. 268 Fathers... deliver a didactic harangue, which the recipient terms a jobation.

Jobbe, variant of JUBBE, *Obs.*, a large vessel.

Jobbed (dʒɒbd), *pp.* a. [f. *Job v.* 2 + -ED 1.] Hired, as a horse or carriage, for a particular job or for a definite time.

1883 L.D. R. GOWER *My Remin.* I. xi. 188 We had some pleasant... rides on jobbed horses. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 June 7/2 Driving about in jobbed carriages and pairs.

Jobber 1 (dʒɒbər), *dial.* [f. *Job v.* 1 + -ER 1.] One who or that which 'jobs', pecks, pokes, thrusts, etc.: see *quots.* and cf. *NUT-JOBBER*.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong* s.v. *Grimpercau*, Some do call that birde a nut jobber. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Jobber*, a small spade or iron tool for cutting up thistles from their roots.

Jobber 2 (dʒɒbər), [f. *Job v.* 2 + -ER 1.]

1. One who does jobs or odd pieces of work; one employed to do a job; a hack; one employed by the job, as distinguished from one continuously engaged and paid wages; a piece-worker.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Jobb*, a small piece of Work. *Jobber*, he that undertakes such Jobs. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* 312 These are not a thousandth part of jobbers in the poet's art. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.*, *B. Jonson on Transl.* Our translators have usually been the jobbers of booksellers. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 424 Sailors and soldiers are improvident for the same reason as jobbers in a manufactory. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 523 To this humiliated state of jobbers of old plays, were reduced the most glorious names.

2. One who lets out horses, etc. on hire for a particular job, or for a period; a job-master.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxvii, Nobody in fact was paid. Not the blacksmith who opened the lock;... nor the jobber who let the carriage. 1872 *Daily News* 25 Mar., The Hampstead donkey drivers and Greenwich mule jobbers.

3. One who buys goods, etc. in bulk from the producer or importer, and sells them to retail dealers, or to consumers; a broker, a middleman; a small trader or salesman.

In many compounds, as *HOUSE- , LAND-JOBBER*, etc., *q.v.*

1670 *Act* 22 & 23 *Chas.* II. c. 2 § 2 Jobber, Salesman or other Broker or Factor, who doe or shall commonly buy or sell Cattell for others. c 1680 *Popish Plot* x They have roocoool. in ready Money... used in Trade by Graziers, Jobbers, and Bankers. 1769 *De Foe's Tour* *Gl. Brit.* I. 245 A Fair for Cattle and Lambs... of late... much lessened in that respect, owing principally to the Jobbers about Horsham, who ingross great Numbers and send them to Smithfield Market. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 659 What the Yorkshire jobbers call *rents*. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxvi. 216 Ventidius... had been for a time a jobber of beasts of burden to the public officers. 1887 JESSOP *Arcady* vii. 213 In Norfolk a cattle dealer is commonly called a jobber. 1898 *Archaeol. Jrl.* LV. 186 One of the Irish jobbers who every autumn bring over Irish bred geese for sale to the farmers to fatten on their stubbles against Christmas.

4. A member of the Stock Exchange, who deals in stocks or shares on his own account; one who

acts as a middleman between holders and buyers of stocks or shares; a STOCK-JOBBER; called, in the Stock Exchange itself, a *dealer*.

1719 (*title*) The Anatomy of Exchange Alley... by a Jobber. 1720 *Swift Fables* Clergymen Wks. 1755 II. ii. 28 Acquainted with jobbers in Change-alley. 1818 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 14 Sept. 577/1 This is one of the old tricks of the Stock-jobbers. But the jobbers do not appear to have thought it worth their while. 1897 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 6/6 The jobber exists to create a free market in securities. If the jobber were eliminated the trouble and worry of the broker would be so much increased that he would be forced at least to double his commissions.

5. One who improperly uses a public office, trust, or service for private gain or party advantage; a perpetrator of corrupt jobs.

1739 *Hildrop Lett. Commandm.* 18 An absolute Disengagement to all Sorts of Jobbers, Gamblers, Fortune-hunters, and Jockeys. a 1745 *Swift Corr.* (1766) III. 299 Every squire, almost to a man, is... a racker of his tenants; a jobber of all public works. 1794 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 104 He is an atrocious jobber. 1885 *Fletcher in Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 183 Possibly it was what would now be called a 'job'. But, if so, the jobbers had been warned.

b. *Borough-jobber*: see BOROUGH 7 c, BOROUGH-MONGER.

1758 *Johnson Idler* No. 7 22 Captain Grim, who never owed any of his advancement to borough-jobbers, or any other corrupters of the people. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* s. 2. 744 Others were 'close boroughs' in the hands of jobbers like the Duke of Newcastle.

Jobbernowl (dʒɒbəˈnəʊl), *collog.* Also 6-7 jobbernowl, -noul(e), iobornol(e), 7 job(b)ernoll, 7-9 jobbernowl(e, 8 -knowl, 9 (in Dialects.) jabbernowl. [app. f. *jobbard*, JOBARD + NOLL, OE. *hnol*, head; but evidence of the historical connexion is incomplete.]

1. A blockish or stupid head; a ludicrous term for the head, usually connoting stupidity.

1599 *Marston Sco. Villanie* II. vi. 200 His guts are in his brains, huge Iobbernowle, Right Gurnets-head. 1656 *Earl Monm. Adv. fr. Parnass.* 356 Submit your jobbernowls to the sacred precepts of Nature. 1678 *Butler Hud.* III. ii. 815 And, like the World, Men's Jobbernowls Turn round upon their Ears, the Poles. 1794 *Gifford Baviad* (1811) 32 Nothing from thy jobbernowl can spring But impudence and filth. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 480 The Giant, heightened by the ell-long bonnet and feather on his huge jobbernowl.

2. A stupid person, a blockhead.

1592 *Nashe 4 Lett. Confut.* E. iv, Gaffer Iobbernowle, ... how dost thou? 1653 *Urquhart Rabelais* I. Prol. A certain sneaking jobbernowl alleged that his [Horace's] verses smelled more of the wine than oil. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 94 How hard His Brother Jobbernowle had far'd. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 512 Ministers, who are regularly called asses, ... dunder-pates, jobbernowls. 1890 *Hall Caine Bondman* XX. II. 242 The numskull I! The jobbernowl!

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Stupid, dunderheaded.

1828 *Examiner* 4/2 Misled by the jobbernowl applause of an audience. 1838 J. P. KENNEDY *Rob of Bowl* xv. 172 Our jobbernowl English... have gone back to their old sport.

Hence **Jobbernowlism**, the condition, or something characteristic, of a jobbernowl; stupidity; a stupid act, remark, etc.

1652 *Urquhart Jewel Wks.* (1834) 265 A more sanctified brother, whose zealous jobbernowlism would never have affected... Plato, Euclid, or Aristotle. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 289 Gable pretty jobbernowlisms on the sky gods.

Jobbery (dʒɒˈbəri). [Cf. JOBBER 2 and -ERY.]

1. Jobs or small pieces of work collectively; job-work. *rare.* (In quot. *attrib.*)

1821 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 294 Coal, which the foreign jobbery beavers are conveying into the vessel.

2. The practice of corruptly turning a public office, trust, etc. to private gain or advantage; the perpetration of jobs (see JOB sb. 2, 3).

1837 *Sir F. Palgrave Merch. & Friar* Ded. (1844) 7 A notable example of the ancient mode of Parliamentary jobbery. 1852 *Miss Yonge Cameos* (1877) III. xxiv. 225 He was now staining the honour of that seat by his intrigues and jobbery. 1861 *Goldw. Smith Irish Hist.* 184 Inveterate habits of official jobbery and party corruption. 1893 *Times* 26 Apr. 9/5 Incited by his friends [he] aspired to wider opportunities of jobbery.

Jobbing (dʒɒˈbɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. JOB v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of JOB v. 1; stabbing, thrusting, etc.

1573, a 1795 (see JOB v. 1 2). 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 71 His adversary was not to be pinked away by left-handed jobbing. 1889 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 82 No jobbing or spurring would induce the horse to move.

b. *attrib.* Used for 'jobbing' or thrusting, as *jobbing-knife*, -spear.

1870 *Tr. Erkman-Chatrian's Waterloo* 122 These men with their jobbing-knives in their leather belts. 1889 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 89 Two kinds of spear are used in India, the long or 'underland' spear, and the short or 'jobbing' spear.

Jobbing, *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. JOB v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of JOB v. 2

1. The doing of jobs or small pieces of work.

1800 *D. Corpor. Acc.* in Tomlinson *Doncaster* (1887) 255 For sundries as per jobbing bill. 1856 *Kane Arct. Expl.* II. s. 105 Able to do much useful jobbing. 1861 *Bookseller* 26 Oct. Advt., The Founts of Type are... adapted for... every description of First-class Jobbing and Bookwork.

2. The buying of goods or stock from one person and selling to another in order to profit; the practice of a middleman or stock-jobber. (See also STOCK-JOBBER.)

1735 *Bolingbroke Lett. Hist.* II. (1752) 39 Amassing immense estates by the management of funds, by trafficking in paper, and by all the arts of jobbing. 1754 *Ess. Manning Fleet* 34 Regulations... to prevent... the Monopoly of Tickets, and the... jobbing of them. 1790 *Burke Fr. Rev.* 170 The jobbing of the public funds. 1825 *Hone Every-day Sk.* I. 174 Forced to an undue price by the arts of jobbing.

3. The action of using a public office or service for private gain or party advantage; the perpetration of corrupt jobs; jobbery.

1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* IV. (1848) 166 The influence and jobbing by which the doing of them is obtained. 1838 *Lytton Alice* III. i, No jobbing was too gross for him. He was shamefully corrupt in the disposition of his patronage. 1861 *May Const. Hist.* I. vi. 322 The costly... contracts, which this system of Parliamentary jobbing encouraged.

4. *attrib.*

1775 T. MORTIMER *Ev. Man his own Broker* 14 Rash engagements in jobbing contracts. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Woodworking Factories* 144 A planing, moulding, and general jobbing machine. 1889 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 3/1 Out of this post-horse system... has grown this jobbing system, which is revolutionizing the customs of all who 'keep their gig'.

Jobbing, *ppl. a.* [f. JOB v. 2 + -ING 2.] That 'jobs', in various senses: see JOB v. 2

1. That does jobs; employed in odd or occasional pieces of work.

1705 *Double Welcome* xlii, A starving Mercenary Priest, A Jobbing, Hackney, Vicious Pulpit Jest. 1746 T. LANGLEY *Builder's Jewel* Introd. (1757) A j, Apprentices... bound to Jobbing Masters, who know but little. 1836-7 *DICKENS Sk. Boz, Scenes* v, A jobbing man—carpet-beater and so forth. 1850 *Beck's Florist* 298, I never had a jobbing gardener that did not want to get in the saddle himself, and put you on the pillion. 1881 *Young Every man his own Mechanic* s 187 It is an easy matter... to find a jobbing carpenter.

2. Dealing as a middleman.

1896 *Proc. New-Eng. Hist. Gen. Soc.* 105 He was one of the prominent jobbing merchants of this city.

3. Using means to secure private gain or advantage in connexion with a public service, etc.; given to jobbery.

1792 *Burke Corr.* (1844) IV. 27 The sentiments of the nation must finally decide the dispute between them and the jobbing ascendancy. a 1859 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 70 Covered with the mansions of his jobbing courtiers.

Jobbing-master, *rare.* = JOBBMASTER.

1851 *Mayhew Lond. Labour* I. 362 These articles are usually sold at the several messes, stable-yards, and jobbing-masters' in and about the metropolis.

Jobbish (dʒɒˈbɪʃ), *a.* [f. JOB sb. 2 + -ISH 1.]

Of the nature of a job (see JOB sb. 2, 3); characterized by jobbery.

1792 *Burke Corr.* (1844) III. 436 Power is a very corrupting thing, especially low and jobbish power. 1829 *Scott Frim.* 2 June, I think it [a sale of property] has been a little jobbish. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 503 Such a court was incapable, stupid, abominable, jobbish.

Jobbism, *nonce-wd.* [-ISM.] = JOBBERY 2.

1807 *Jeffrey* in *Ld. Cockburn Life* (1852) I. 177, I cannot dissemble my suspicions of jobbism.

Jobble (dʒɒˈbəl), *sb.* = JABBLE sb.

1847 *Sir J. C. Ross Voy. S. Seas* I. 41 We found a harassing jobble of a sea. 1899 *F. T. Bullen Way Navy* 71 Fog again, thick drizzling rain, and a confused jobble of a sea this morning.

† **Jobble**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [Cf. prec. and JABBLE v. 2] *intr.* To move unevenly like a choppy sea. Hence ppl. adj. *Jobbbling* (*jobbling*).

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Odcombes Compl.* To Rdrs., Wks. II. 59 'T' accompany his all-lamented berse in hobbling, iobling, rumbling, tumbling verse.

† **Jobe** (dʒɒb), *v.* *Obs. collog.* Also 8 joab, job. [f. JOB sb. 4, in allusion to the lengthy reproofs addressed to Job by his friends.] *trans.*

To rebuke, reprove, or reprimand, in a long and tedious harangue; to 'lecture'.

1670 *Ray Proverbs* 207 In the University of Cambridge, the young scholars are wont to call chiding Jobbing. 1883 *Sir J. Bramston Autobiog.* 205 The King had talked earnestly to the Duke and Jobbed him (that was the word) so that the tears stood in his eyes. 1709 *Taylor No.* 71 78 What bright Man says, I was Job'd by the Dean. 1721-2 *Amherst Terr. Fil. No.* 33 (1726) 178 A former president of St. John's college... would frequently Job his students for going constantly three or four times a day to chapel. 1794 *Genl. Mag.* Dec. 1085 In consequence of an intimation from the tutor relative to his irregularities, his own father came from the country to Job him.

Joberdie, -ertye, *obs. forms* of JEOPARDY.

Jobernol, -nole, -noll, *obs. ff.* JOBBERNOWL.

Jobism (dʒɒˈbɪzəm), *nonce-wd.* [f. JOB sb. 4 + -ISM.] A vehement lamentation like that of Job.

1855 *Mrs. Carlyle Lett.* II. 268, I am tempted to break out into Jobisms about my bad nights.

† **Jobler**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. **jobble* vb. as dim. of JOB v. 2: perh. for rime's sake.] One who does jobs or small pieces of work; = JOBBER 2 1.

1662 *Mock Remonstr.* in *Rump* I. 79 Weavers Dyers Tinkers Cobblers And many other such like Joblers.

Jobless (dʒɒˈbləs), *a. rare* -1. [f. JOB sb. 2 + -LESS.] Free from jobbery.

1807-8 *Svo. Smith Plymouth's Lett.* xlvii. (ed. 11) 130, I ask him his opinion of a jobless faith, of a creed which dooms a man... to a lean and plunderless integrity.

Jobling: see JOBBLE v.

Jobman, *rare* -1. [f. JOB sb. 2] = NEX.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 280 His coachman was the servant of a jobman.

Jobmaster, job-master (dʒɒˈbmɑːstə) [f. JOB sb. 2 + MASTER sb.]

1. A man who keeps a livery stable and lets out horses and carriages by the job or for a definite period: cf. JOB sb. 2 7.

1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 182 A very respectable jobmaster and hackney-man. 1886 *Leeds Merc.* 9 Mar. 5/4 A meeting of coachbuilders and jobmasters of Leeds. 1893 *Spectator* 29 July 136 A jobmaster... who had a great many horses in his stable.

2. A master printer who does job-work.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 578 Job Masters' Resolutions. So **Job-mistress**, a woman who lets out horses and carriages.

1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Queen's Bench Div. 893 The defendants... hired the horses and a driver from a job-mistress.

Jobmonger (dʒɒˈbmɒŋgə), [f. as prec. + MONGER.] = JOBBER 2 5.

1900 *Daily News* 24 May 4/6 The slum-owner, the corrupt contractor and the municipal jobmonger.

Jobsmith (dʒɒˈbˌsmɪθ), [f. as prec. + SMITH.] A smith who does miscellaneous jobs.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 156 The comprehensive designation of 'jobsmith' which he [the blacksmith] mostly assumes.

† **Jobsson**, *Obs.* [The surname *Jobson* used as a typical name: cf. *Hodge*. (Perh. associated with JOB sb. 1, v.)] A country fellow, a lout.

1660 *Chas. II's Esc. fr. Worcester* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 380 They had much ado... to order his steps, and straight body, to a lobbing Jobson's gate, and were forced every foot to remind him of it. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Detracting Emprick* (1860) 65 His first adventures are upon the sweetie toes and butter teets of country jobssons.

Job-trot: see JOG-TROT.

Jocalat, *obs. form* of CHOCOLATE.

† **Jocant**, *a. Obs.* *Forms:* 5 iocande, 5-6 iocant(e, 6-7 iocant. [In form *jocant*, app. ad. L. *jocant-em*, pp. prple. of *jocari* (rarely *jocare*) to jest, joke; but, in form *jocande*, prob. a corruption of *jocunde*, JOCOND.] Mirthful, merry, jocund.

c 1440 *Cesta Rom.* xxxi. 116 (Harl. MS.) When the knight harde this, he was iocant & murye. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vi. clxxxv. 186 Iocande and mery tydnges out of Engleland. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1596) 218/2 The moonks [of Canterbury] on the other side were as brag and iocant. 1628 J. Rous *Diary* (Camden) 28 The duke... was very jocant and well pleased. 1687 J. NORRIS *Colt. Misc.* 87 And as they sung and play'd, the jocant orbs danc'd round.

So † **Jocantry** [cf. *pleasantry*], mirth, merriment. *Obs.*

16... H. MORE, Such Jocantry... is but like the dancing of men and women in an unswart room. 1664 — *Myet. Int.* II. I. xv, Two notorious Specimens of that Jocantry and Festivity, as I may so speak, that is sometimes observable in Divine Providence.

† **Jocatory**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *jocāt*, ppl. stem of *jocari* to joke: see -ORY.] Characterized by joking; jocular.

1576 *Fleming Panopli. Epist.* Epil. Biv b, An epistle... Jocatorie. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 67 And next... will we passe unto the title Jocatorie. The letters of this suite are such as of some pleasant conceited vaine, do proceed from one familiar friend... to another. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Jocatory*, pertaining to jesting.

Jock 1 (dʒɒk), *Sc.* Also 6 Iok. [The Scotch equivalent of JACK.]

1. A by-form of the name John; sometimes a generic name for any man of the common people, and thus used in association with Jean or Jenny; also prefixed, like Jack, to other words as in *Jock Fule* = Jack Fool. *Jock Scott*, a kind of artificial fly used by anglers.

1508 *Dunbar Poems* vi. 73 To Iok Fule, my foly fre Lego post corpus sepulchrum. a 1605 *Powwart Flying w.* *Montgomery* 789 Jock Blunt, deid runt! I sall dunt whill I slay thee. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 350 Jock Scott... is a first-rate killer. 1885 W. H. RUSSELL in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 769/2 [They] see him cast a 'Doctor' or 'Jock Scott' straight as an arrow. 1898 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 4/7 The proverb says... that 'there is a silly Jock for every silly Jenny'.

2. A countryman, a rustic, a clown.

a 1568 *Senpfil in Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvii. 61 Schow will ressaif no landwart Jock. 1803 *Sir A. Boswell Poet. Wks.* (1871) 15, I ken't the day when there was nae a Jock but trotted about upon honest shanks-naigle. *Mod.* The country Jocks and Jennies at the fair.

Jock 2 (dʒɒk), *Collog.* Abbreviation of JOCKEY.

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 385 A neat horseman, and quite at the top of the tree amongst Northern jocks. 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* xii. 221 Many clever young jocks... have ridden as many races by the time they are twenty. 1894 J. K. FOWLER *Recoll. Old Country Life* xv. 176, I don't think be performed as a gentleman jock over that celebrated course.

Jockey (dʒɒˈki), *sb.* Also 6-7 iocky, 7-9 jockie. [dim. or pct-form of JOCK 1; cf. JACKY: originally Sc. and northern Eng.]

1. A diminutive or familiar by-form of the name Jock or John, usually with the sense 'little Jock, Jacky, Johnny'; hence, applicable (contemptuously) to any man of the common people (chiefly Sc.); also, a lad; an understrapper. (Cf. JACK sb. 1 2.)

a 1529 *Skelton Agst. Scottes* 90 Kynge lamy, Lemmy,

Jockey-bar (see quot.); **jockey-boot**, a top-boot formerly worn by jockeys;

d. intr. To play the jockey, play tricks, act audulently; to aim at an advantage by adroit management or artifice.

25 BROCKETT, *Fackalegs, Fockelegs*, a large clasped knife.
47-78 HALLIWELL, *Fack-lag-knife*, a clasped knife. *Glouc.*
Note. Lord Hailes *Spec. Sc. Gloss.* (c 1776) 18, says 'The

ago an old knife was found having this inscription *Jacques de Liege*, the name of the cutler. A similar statement is made by Smiles *Industr. Biog.* (1863) 101, and *Jevons Coal Question* (1866) 91. The former says 'Jacques de Liege, a famous foreign cutler whose knives were as well known throughout Europe, as those of Rodgers or Wapin are now'. On the face of it this account is plausible: it was not uncommon in Sc. for *de* to be corrupted to *the*, e.g. *the Bruce*; the change of *d* to *t* after *b* is also phonetically simple. But, for the present, Scottish antiquaries have failed to find any confirmation, in knife or document, of Hailes's statement; and inquiries made for us at Liege have been equally unsuccessful in finding any trace of *Jacques the cutler*.]

Jock-trot: see JOG-TROT.

† **Joco.** *Obs.* [Cf. It. *gioco* 'any kind of game or play' (Florio) :- L. *jocus* jest.] = JOKE *sb.*

1663 *Flagellum*, or *O. Cromwell* (1672) 160 The like Joco's and Frisks he would have with other Company.

Jocolatte, *-let*, *obs.* forms of CHOCOLATE.

Jocund(e), *obs.* form of JOCUND.

Jocose (dʒokəʊs), *a.* [ad. L. *jocōsus* full of jesting or joking, *f. jocus*: see JOCO and -OSE.]

1. Of persons, or their dispositions, etc.: Full of jokes; given to joking; playful, sportive, waggish.

1673 KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 247 It was enough to depress and tame the most Jocos and bravest spirit in the World. 1709 SHAFESBURY *Ess. Wit & Humour* 1. § 3 When they vouchsafe to quit their Austerity, and be jocose and pleasant with an Adversary. 1787 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 263 Jocos Clergymen... cannot but dislike those who are steadily serious. 1882 L'ESTRANGE *Friendships Miss Mitford* I. vii. 176 That she was so far heart-whole was evident, for she could be jocose on the subject.

2. Of speech, writing, or action: Of the nature of a joke, or characterized by jokes; spoken, written, or done in joke; playful in style or character.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 287 The Greek *Satyrice* was only a jocose sort of Tragedy. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 118 There are some Words, that are purely jocose, spoken with no other Intent, but only to promote Mirth and divert Melancholy. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* v. So he gave her three or four with a kind of jocose gallantry. 1839 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xix. He caught the sound of jocose talk and ringing laughter from behind the hedges.

Jocosely (dʒokəʊsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a jocose manner; playfully; in joke.

1712 BROOME (J.), Sponandus imagines that Ulysses may possibly speak jocosely, but in truth Ulysses never behaves with levity. 1728 CURT in *Pope's Dunciad*, II. 3 note, What the Gentlemen of the long robe are pleased jocosely to call mounting the Rostrum for one hour. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 279 We have more than once, in the course of our work, been most jocosely familiar with great personages. 1879 McCARTHY *Owen Times* II. xix. 54 He protested against having serious things treated jocosely.

Jocoseness (dʒokəʊsnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Jocose quality or character; mirthfulness of disposition or style; waggishness.

1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 385 He talks with the same liberty, familiarity, and jocoseness. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary Sept.*, She has really some drollery about her... and is very fond of jocoseness. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxi, The Baronet... thought proper in his wisdom to water the dryness of his sermon with a little jocoseness.

Jocoserious (dʒokəʊsɪəriəs), *a.* [f. *joco-* as comb. form of L. *jocus* joke, jest + SERIOUS.] Half jocular, half serious; partly in jest and partly in earnest; blending jokes and serious matters. Hence **Jocoseriousity** (*nonce-ud.*).

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Suffolk* III. (1662) 61 Mr. Brounrig was appointed to perform the Joco-serious part thereof. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 176 Drink a joco-serious cup With souls who've took their freedom up. 1819 *Ann. Reg.* 21/2 The right hon. gentleman went on in this joco-serious strain. 1885 E. JOHNSON in *Browning Society Papers* VII. 29 Our own poet has lately characterized himself as a *jocoserious* genius; and in fact this jocoseriousness seems of much the same quality with the eironia of the Greek.

Jocosity (dʒokəʊsɪti), [f. L. type **jocōsitas*, f. *jocōsus* JOCOSE: see -ITY. Cf. It. *gocosità* (1611 in Florio), Sp. *jocosidad*.] Jocose quality or disposition, mirthfulness; esp. as exhibited in speech or action: mirth, merriment.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvi. 372 A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth and Jocosity. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Aug., A curious trait... of Dr. Johnson's jocosity. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xiv. (1875) 199 A low-minded creature, whose only idea of wit or jocosity is to give others pain.

b. A jocose saying or act; a piece of jesting. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* I. 42 Early fabliaux, passing from mouth to mouth as rude jocosities. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 29 July 151/1 A fabricator of small jocosities affecting the manner of a great humourist.

Jocound(e), *obs.* form of JOCUND.

† **Jocular**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5 *ioculer*. [a. OF. *jocular*, altered form (after L.) of *jouglar*, *jougleur*: see JUGGLER.] A professional jester or minstrel.

1437-50 tr. *Hidden (Rolls)* II. 171 They be as joculars [*histriones*] in behavour. 1498 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VII* Aug., My Lord of Oxford's jocular. a 1552 LELAND *Collect.* I. 235 A sothsayer, and iocular, and minstrelle. 1806 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 536 The Normans had joculars or minstrels.

Jocular (dʒɒkɪəl), *a.* [ad. L. *joculāris* facetious, *f. jocus*, dim. of *jocus* joke, jest.]

1. Of persons or their dispositions: Disposed to joking or jesting; speaking or acting in jest or merriment; mirthful, merry.

1646 B. JONSON *Fort. Isles* 56 My name is Jophiel. An airy jocular spirit. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Warwickshire* (1662) 126 Though his [Shakespeare's] Genius generally was jocular, and inclining him to festivity, yet he could... be solemn and serious. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* II. i. He, he, he! pardon me for being jocular. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 46 He joined, with the best grace he could assume, in the merriment of the jocular giant.

2. Of speech or action: Of the nature of, or containing, a joke; said or done in joke; comic, humorous, funny.

1674 GOUT. *Tongue* 128 Many can sooner forgive a solemn deep contrivance against them, than one of their jocular reproches. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 65 To... interpose a jocular, and perhaps ridiculous digression. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) II. 12 You that delight in a jocular Song. 1836 Sheridaniana 160 Sheridan made some jocular reply. 1871 R. ELLIS *Caullus* I. 6 Launched one arrowy metre and another, Tenders jocular o'er the merry wine-cup.

Hence **Jocularity** = next (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Jocularity (dʒɒkɪləriti), [ad. med. L. *joculāritas*, *f. jocularis*: see prec. and -ITY.] The quality of being jocular, mirthfulness; jocular speech or behaviour; jesting, mirth, fun.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvi. 372 When men could... persist unalterable at all efforts of Jocularity. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 107 ¶ 1, I... applied my faculties to jocularity and burlesque. 1881 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. & Ess.* 259 The jocularity which was always struggling with melancholy in his mind.

b. with *pl.* A jocular act or remark, a joke.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vii, Little jocularities, of which old Joe Bagstock was the perpetual theme.

Jocularly (dʒɒkɪləli), *adv.* [f. JOCLAR *a.* + -LY.] In a jocular manner; jestingly; in joke.

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 42/2 Riddles... which she used jocularly, like Dice upon occasions, only contesting with such as provoked her. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Oct. 1778 He has sometimes suffered me to talk jocularly of his group of females. 1848 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. ii. 16 Henry, jocularly played the Archbishop's cap on his head.

† **Jocularity**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [app. an altered form of OF. *jouglerie*, *jogelerie*, with assimilation to L. *jocularior*: cf. JOCLAR *sb.*] The art or practice of jesters or jugglers; jugglery.

a 1500 *Bernard. de cura rei fam.* (E. E. T. S.) 216 A mane, he says, quik al his fantasy Has geffyne to vice and vey iocular. *Ibid.* 231 The instrumentis perteneande iocular War neuer pleasnde to god zeit sekryl.

† **Jocularity**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *joculāri-us* ludicrous, *f. jocularis*: see -ARY.] = JOCLAR *a.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 13 With Arts voluptuarie, 1 couple practises iocularie. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornwall* I. (1662) 198 This is a jocular and imaginary Court, wherewith men make merriment to themselves.

Joculator (dʒɒkɪlətə), *Obs. exc. Hist.* [a. L. *joculator* jester, jester, agent-n. from *joculāri* to jest, joke, *f. jocularis*: see JOUGLER, JUGGLER.] A professional jester, minstrel, or jongleur.

a 1500 *Bernard. de cura rei fam.* (E. E. T. S.) 223 A mane to lach at ioculatoris fantasy. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 87 Lawes... enacted against... prophesiers, predictors, circulatoris, jocularis, or jugglers! 1782 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. iv. 355 The bounty of our first Norman sovereign to his Jocularior or Bard. 1858 DORAN *Cr. Fools* 117 No monarch more needed a jocularior than... Bolingbroke.

† **Joculatory**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *joculātorius*, *f. jocularis*: see prec. and -ORY.] Characteristic of, or having the character of, a jester; jocular.

1623 COCKERAM, *Joculatorie*, merrily spoken. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 348 They conclude them to be but jocularatory pranks. 1661 K. W. Conf. *Charac.*, Cambridge Minion (1860) 79 She... can if need be sing you a merry song and be pretty jocularatory.

Hence † **Joculatorily** *adv.* *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM II. Merryly, *Joculatorily*. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 210 How, then, dare prophane men offer to do such a thing jocularitorily, jugglingly?

Jocund (dʒɒkənd, dʒɒkənd), *a.* Also 4-6 *iocounde*, 4-7 *iocounde*, (5 *iocounde*), 5-6 *iocound(e)*, 6 *iocound*, (gioconde), 7-8 *jocond*. [a. OF. *jocund*, *jocund* (also *ju-*) = Sp. *jocunde*, It. *giocondo*, ad. late L. *jocund-us*, modification (after *jocus* joke, jest) of L. *jucundus* pleasant, agreeable, delightful, *f. juv-are* to help, aid, delight, please. Hence the etymological form is JOUCUND; the application of *jocund* to persons has been affected by association with *jocus*. Now exclusively a literary word.]

Feeling, expressing, or communicating mirth or cheerfulness; mirthful, merry, cheerful, blithe, gay, sprightly, light-hearted; pleasant, cheering, delightful. (Of persons, actions, things, etc.)

1380 CHAUCER *To Rosemounde* 5 Therewith ye ben so merry and so iocounde. 1386 — *Can. Yeom. Pro.* 43 He is ful iocounde also, dar I leve. 1388 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* xxv. 36 The herte of Nabal was iocounde, for he was drunkun gretili. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 127 An hevvy herte it wolde make iocounde. 1524 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Upplandysm.* (Percy Soc.) II. His iocounde jestes made me oftetyme full gladd. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 9 Iocound day Stands tipto on the mistie Mountaintes tops. 1631 MILTON *L'Allegro* 94 And the iocound rebeckes sound. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* iii. 94 To avoid more Ink-shed in these Tales of Blood-shed, let's fall on some that are of a Jocunder Humour. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* vii, How iocund did they drive their team afield! 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xvii, Be laughter loud and iocund shout, And bards to cheer the wassail rout. 1843 PRESCOTT

Mexico (1850) I. 202 His careless manners and iocund repartees might well seem incompatible with anything serious.

† b. Feeling pleasure at some particular event or circumstance; joyful, glad, well-pleased. *Obs.* a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2897 Gerarde es jocunde, and joves hym þe more! c 1440 *Cista Rom.* I. xx. 69 (Harl. MS.), I am more iocund þen any man may trowe, þat I se the hole. 1578 FLORIO *1st Fruits* 52 Gioconde was the Emperor Gratian, when he read the Posies of Ausonius.

c. Comb.

1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* II. 45 Rosalind is one of the most enchanting among iocund-spirited heroines. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. (1881) I. 131 Irving was very good and iocund-hearted.

† **Jo'cundary**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. late L. *jocund-us* + -ARY: cf. *secondary*.] Jocund, mirthful, jocular. Hence † **Jo'cundarily** *adv.* *Obs.*, jestingly.

1618 DEKKER (*title*) The Owles Almanacke; prognosticating many strange accidents... by Jocundary Merri-braines. 1624 FORD *Sun's Darling* III. i, Poor folly, honest folly, jocundary folly, forsake your lordship! 1660 *Trial Regic.* 155, I have found him jocundarily scoffing at it.

Jocundity (dʒɒkənditi), [ad. late L. *jocunditas*, *f. jocund-us* JOCUND: cf. OF. *jocund*, *jocundite*, It. *giocondità*.]

1. Jocund quality or condition; mirthfulness, gaiety; mirth, merriment, glee.

c 1450 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1121 Vngreynd grape in high iocundite Me may suppe of. c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) E iij, But mingle so in measure mirth and iocunditie. 1560 ROLLAND *Cr. Venus* III. 661 Iudas... With Thamar lay in his iocunditie. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.*, John II. 9 Marriages among the Jews were celebrated with great Feasting, where moderate iocundity was thought seasonable. 1764 *Mem. G. Paltmanazar* 160, I have seen many of them go up to the gallows... with a seeming iocundity, as if they were mounting the guard. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xviii, He overflowed with iocundity, though he was neither a wit nor a humourist.

b. A merry act or saying; a pleasantry.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 27 (1740) 43 The more Liberties he [Shaftsbury] took in the way of Pleasures and Jocundities... the more acceptable he was to the King.

† 2. Pleasure, delight, joy, happiness (of a high or spiritual kind). *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lii. 124 Noon anxiete, blisful iocundite, swete compagne & pleasant to beholde. 1492 RYMAN *Poems* lxxxii. 7 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Sp.* LXXXII. 251 In blisse with me thy place shall be Replete with alle iocundite. 1628 J. HUME *Jewes Deliv.* v. 76 He is joy and iocunditie to such as mourne.

Jocundly, *adv.* [f. JOUCUND + -LY.] In a jocund manner; cheerfully, cheerily, merrily, gaily; with mirth or glee; with a light heart.

1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV* (Camden) 11 When ethar party welcomyd and jocundly receyvyd othar with perfect frindlines. c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) E iij, Iocundly iesting with wordes of wantonnes. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* II. i, He wolde ieste verry iocoundly. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1361 They... clad themselves in the skins of the goats which they had sacrificed, and then fell to hopping and dauncing full jocundly. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) III. 498 He is ruined jocundly and pleasantly, and damned according to his Heart's desire. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* I. ii. 637 At least we'll wear our fetters jocundly.

Jocundness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being jocund.

1. = JOUCUNDITY.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 86 He shewid alwey in wordys and countenans gladnes and iocundnes. 1548 UDALL *Erasim. Par. Luke* v. 34 Where reason would that all things should be ful of mirth and iocundnesse. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 178 Casting away... the clouds of the mind, and begetting iocundnesse in the heart.

† 2. = JOUCUNDITY 2. *Obs.*

1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 26 Ther is no long that con tel... That joye, that iocundnes, that Ihesus wyl joyn hym to. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 264 Where is light and life, where is glory and iocundnesse, where is joy and exultation.

† **Jo'cundry**, *Obs.* Also 7 *jocondrie*. [f. JOUCUND *a.* + -RY: cf. *pleasantry*.] a. Jocund action or behaviour, merriment. b. Jocund disposition, cheerfulness.

1634 MILTON *Corrections of Comus* Wks. 1738 I. 8 And favour our close Jocondrie, Till all thy Dues bee done, and nought left out. 1655 tr. *Mdm. Scuderi's Ariannes* IV. viii. II. 111 No person upon Earth had a sweeter Jocondry of mind then she. 1670 E. R. *Ne Plus Ultra* 39 By way of jocondry.

Jod (dʒɒd, jɒd), *sb.* [med. L. (German, etc.) spelling of Heb. יָד (yōd), the name of the letter 'y, t', the smallest letter of the square Hebrew alphabet: cf. IOTA, JOT.] = IOTA 2, JOT *sb.* 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* I. 55 Neither might he [Moses] Adde, detract or Alter any iod thereof. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-mart.* 277 The Canons... inflict an Anatheme vpon any Lay-man, which shall so much as dispute vpon, the text, or any one Iod of the Epistle of Pope Leo. c 1620 — *Serm.* IV. cx. 515 No Iod in the Scripture shall perish, therefore no Iod is superfluous. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* III. *Nativity* viii, As surely as the letter Jod Once cried aloud, and spake to God.

† **Jod**, *v.* *Obs. trans.* To strike, knock.

14... *Stasysons Ferus.* 139 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 357 We fond þe bolys in þe stone, There-in þei Joddyd hym onne þe gronde.

Jodel: see YODEL.

Joe (dʒəʊ), *sb.* Also 8 *jo*. Abbreviation of *Joannes* or *Johannes*, a Portuguese gold coin. 1771 in F. Chase *Ilisl. Dartmouth College* (1891) I. 262

note, Let Mr. Ripley have a guinea, half a jo, and 9 coppers. 1783 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes R. Academ.* vii. Wks. 1790 l. 75 Or Sol's bright orb—be sure to make him glow precisely like a guinea, or a jo. 1833 MARRIAT P. *Simple* xxi. I think they were half a Joe, or eight dollars each. 1840 BARRHAM *Ingol. Leg., Hand of Glory* vii. The fair rose-noble, the bright moiré, And the broad Double-Joe from ayont the sea.

Joe (dʒə), *sb.* *collog.* or *slang*. [Familiar abbreviation of the name *Joseph*.]

1. Short for *Joe Miller*: see 4.

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xvi. l. 159 Of what use a story may be even in the most serious debates may be seen from the circulation of old Joes in Parliament. 1882 *Athenæum* 9 Sept. 337/2 Such venerable Joes as the 'Lapsus linguæ' story.

2. A fourpenny piece: = JOEY 1.

1882 in OGLIVIE.

3. **Joe Manton**. 'A name given to fowling-pieces made by Joseph Manton, a celebrated London gunsmith' (Farmer *Slang*).

1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxix. It's a capital gun; it's a Joe Manton, that cost forty guineas. 1885 W. H. RUSSELL in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 771/1 Malachy... shot with a Joe Manton.

4. **Joe Miller**. [From the name of Joseph Miller, a comedian (1684-1738), attached to a popular jest-book published after his death.] a. A jest-book. b. A jest or joke; *esp.* a stale joke, a 'chestnut'. Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Joe-Millerism**, the practice of retailing stale jokes; **Joe-Millerize** *v. trans.*, to render jocular or comic, to turn into a joke (see -IZE, *quot.* 1866).

[Miller's chief reputation was made for him after his death by John Motley, who was commissioned by a publisher, T. Reid, in 1730 to compile a collection of jests, and unwarrantably entitled his work 'Joe Miller's jests, or the Wit's Vade-mecum'. *Dict. Nat. Biog.* s.v. *Joseph Miller*.]

1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* xii. What... should not be found in every common jest book or a Joe Miller, p. 14. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxix. A fool and his money are soon parted, nephew: there is a Joe Miller for your Joe Manton. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 18) p. xxx. Many of the anecdotes are mere Joe Millers. 1882 OGLIVIE, *Joe-Millerism*.

Joe, variant of Jo Sc., darling, sweetheart.

Joe-caul, obs. perversion of JACKAL.

Joell, obs. form of JEWEL.

† **Joey** 1 (dʒəi). *Obs. slang or collog.* [Diminutive from JOE sb.2: see -Y.] A fourpenny piece: see *quot.* 1876.

1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & B.* xlii. A young man as has owed me a Joey. 1876 E. HAWKINS *Silver Coins* Eng. 421 In 1836 it was resolved to issue groats for general circulation... The legend, FOUR PENCE... These pieces are said to have owed their existence to the pressing instance of Mr. [Joseph] Hume, from whence they for some time bore the nick-name of Joeys. 1884 BLACKMORE *Tommy* *Upm.* I. 288 Here is the eightpence—a couple of Joeys, as you call them.

Joey 2 (dʒəi). [Native Austral. *joe*: see *quot.* 1839.] A young kangaroo; also *gen.* a young animal or child. See also *quot.* 1887.

1839 W. H. LEIGH *Reconnoit. Voy. S. Austral.* 93-4 (Morris) Here [in Kangaroo Island] is also the wallaba... The young of the animal is called by the islanders a joe. 1845 MOORE *Tasmanian Rhymings* (1860) 15 He was a 'joey' which, in truth, means nothing more than that the youth who claims a Kangaroo descent is by that nomenclature meant. 1866 *Coruhill Mag.* Dec. 762 Large flocks of kangaroos... the larger males... towered above the flying bucks, flying does and joeys, the half-grown hucks, does, and young ones. 1887 *All Year Round* 30 July (Farmer), Joey... is applied indifferently to a puppy, or a kitten, or a child, while a wood-and-water-joe is a hanger about hotels, and a doer of odd jobs.

Jog (dʒɒg), *sb.* 1 Also 7-8 jogs. [f. JOG *v.*]

1. The act of jogging a thing or person (see JOG *v.* 1, 2); a shake; a slight push; a nudge.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* iv. iv. (1718) 202, I have none to guide me With the least jog. 1693 EVELYN *Refl. Agric.* xviii. 69 in *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.*, To pull up the Weight, and give a little Jog to the Pendulum. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 330 A little breeze of wind... which... gave them a kind of a Jog on their way towards the shore. 1755 RAMSAY *To James Clerk* 72 Should dreary care then stunt my muse, And gar me ask her jogg refuse? 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapt. of Fleet* i. xii. The man Roger gave the dazed bridegroom a jog in the ribs. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Feb. 1/2 The perpendicular jog usually experienced in dog-carts... and also the side-to-side jog due to a horse with each step pulling first against one trace, then against the other.

2. a. The act of jogging or moving mechanically up and down. b. The act of jogging along (see JOG *v.* 4); a slow measured walk or trot; also *transf.*, e.g. of the rhythm of verse.

1611 COTGR., *Cahot*, the lumpe, hop, or jog of a coach, etc., in a rugged, or uneven way. 16... in W. Blundell *Crosby Rec.* 135 Sir Humphrey Stapleton... hath hit very right of the jog of an English style in his version of 'Strada'. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xxv. (1713) 483 Not caring to bespatter others in this high jogg, as he himself was finely bespattered from others. 1889 MRS. OLIPHANT *Poor Gentleman* xlviii. A carriage... was coming along with the familiar jog of a hack carriage which is paid for at so much an hour. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 319 The slow, heeled, leg-weary jog to which most of the horses... had long been reduced.

Jog, *sb.* 2 Also 8 jogg. [In sense 1 var. of JAG sb.1; in sense 2, cf. JOGGLE sb.2]

1. A projecting point on an edge or surface; = JAG sb.1 4; a protuberance, swelling. *rare.* ? Obs.

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. App. 440 The Beginnings... are a little rude... till the little Jogs are rubbed off by Experience and Time. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandry* III. ii. 73 (E. D. S.) Hogs. Jogged under their throats... we discharge by cutting, or running a red-hot iron through the bunch or jogg. *Ibid.* IV. i. 127.

2. A right-angled notch, recess, or step, in a surface; any space cut out by such a notch. U. S.

'In the States, jog is used to signify any deviation from a straight line or even surface' (Farmer *Americanisms*, 1889).

1881 MORGAN *Contrib. Amer. Ethnol.* 157 The thickness of the main wall... diminishing every story by retreating jogs on the inside, from bottom to top. 1884 B. B. WARFIELD in *Chr. Treas.* Feb. 91/1 The parts historically dovetail together, jog to jog, into one connected and consistent whole. 1893 MAHAN *Sea Power & Fr. Rev.* iii. 80 Her [Spain's] maritime advantages were indeed diminished by the jog which Portugal takes out of her territory.

Jog (dʒɒg), *v.* Forms: 6-7 jogge, 7 jogg, 7-jog, (9 *Sc. jag*). [Known only from 16th c.; origin unascertained: app. onomatopoeic, and akin to SHOG, which is to some extent synonymous and of earlier appearance.]

The suggestion of a Celtic origin is not tenable. English phonology knows nothing of a change of go to jo. And the alleged Welsh *gogi*, given by Pugbe as 'to shake, agitate', has no existence (Prof. Rhys).

For a vb. *jog*, *jogge*, which appears in Piers Plowman, varying with *jagge*, and *jugge*, see JOG *v.* 4 *Jogis in Wars of Alexander* I. 1507 (where the two texts differ widely, and are both corrupt) is evidently an error for some other word.]

1. *trans.* To shake or move (a heavy body) with a push or jerk; to throw up with a jerk; to shake up.

1548 COOPER *Elyot's Biblioth.*, *Succutio*, to shake a thynge, to jogge vp, to lufe as the horse that troteth harde liffeth one at enery steppe in the saddle. 1591 LVLV *Sappho* iv. iii. I thinke all her teeth will be loose, they are so often jogged against her tongue. 1640 Bp. REYNOLDS *Passions* xvii. 182 The Seaman's needle which is jogged and troubled, never leaves moving till it finde the North point againe. a 1648 DIBBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 109 Perfectly sweet cream, that hath not been jogged with carriage. a 1770 CHATTERTON *Exhibition in Harper's Mag.* (1883) July 239/1 The prudent Mayor jogged his dinner down. 1878 CLARK RUSSELL *Wreck 'Grosvenor'* vi. Large masses of this froth... were jogged clean off the water, and struck the deck or sides of the ship with reports like the discharge of a pistol.

b. *fig.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. x. 175 What wonder is it if agitation of businesse jog that out of thy head? 1688 BUNYAN *Jerusalem Sinner* (1886) 119 Art thou jogged, and shaken, and molested at the hearing of the Word? a 1734 NORTH *Lives, Ld. Guildford* (1745) 239 This very project of getting the general goal delivery of recusants... was jogged upon his lordship to have had it been moved by him.

2. To give a slight push to, so as to shake; to nudge; *esp.* so as to arouse to attention.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 45 Doron jogde Melicertus on the elbowe, and so awake him out of a dreame. c 1620 Z. BOVD *Zion's Flowers* (1853) 12 'Thouh I him jog and shake, its all in vaine. 1643 PYNNE *Son. Power Parlt.* App. 195 Shall he pull those by the eares who are asleepe, or onely jogge them by the sides? 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 765 He jogg'd his good Steed nigher And steerd him gently toward the Squire. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xiv. 545 Sudden I jogg'd Ulysses, who was laid Fast by my side. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 32 A bored-looking man, with a fashionably-dressed woman jogging his elbow.

b. *fig.*; *esp.* to jog the memory.

1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 10 Providence... jogs him, if vaine pleasures lull him in sensuality. a 1764 LLOYD *Poems, Shakespeare*, Jog them, lest attention sink, To tell them how and what to think. 1778 (title) An Antidote to Popery; or, the Protestant's Memory jogg'd in Season. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *The Convalescent*, Jogging this witness, refreshing that solicitor. 1840 LAMB C. BURV *Hist. of Flirt* xi. I jogged his memory by reverting to our water-party. 1874 C. KENNEDY *Let. in Life* vii. (1892) 165, I often jog him up with a letter, but he never answers.

3. *intr.* To move up and down or to and fro with a heavy unsteady motion; to move about as if shaken.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xl. 268 When the meate is perceived to be loose and iogge in the stomach. 1611 COTGR., *Cahoter*, to lumpe, jog, or hop, as a coach in uneven way. 1676 HOBBS *Thiad* i. 50 His bow and quiver both behinde him hang, The arrows clink as often as he jogs. 1852 MRS. SWYTHIES *Bride Elect* viii. His sisters-elect, jiggling and jogging in a mad polka. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 370 One projection... would make the ball jog and oscillate much after the manner that has been described. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. xiv. Mr. Venus listened to these lamentations in silence, while Mr. Boffin jogged to and fro.

4. *intr.* To walk or ride with a jolting pace, 'to move with small shocks like those of a low trot' (J.); to move on at a heavy or laboured pace, to trudge; hence, to move on, go on, be off.

1595 [see JOGGING *vbl. sb.*]. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 38 He bade his man bee jogging. 1596 LAMBARD *Peramb. Kent* (ed. 2) 229 This lade... driven (as it were) by some diuine furie, neuer ceased jogging till he came at the Abbey church doore. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 213 There lies your way, You may be jogging whiles your booties are greene. 1630 DEKKER *and Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 145 Has thy husband any Lands?... any Ploughs jogging? 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. i. 631 Few miles on Horseback had they jogged. a 1754 FIELDING *Fathers* i. ii. A Knight of the Shire used to jog to town with a brace of geldings. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 26 The load jogg'd homeward down the lane. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 182 You may see the farmer and his farmeress jogging to market... on their respective steeds. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 51 The women sing as they jog down the hill-paths.

b. *esp.* with on, along.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 132 Jog-on, jog-on the foot-path way, And merrily hence the Stile-a. c 1631 MILTON *2nd Poem Univ. Carrier* 4 While he might still jog on and keep his trot. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 172 We jogged on after this with a gentle gale. 1758 CAPT. TVRREL in *Naval Chron.* X. 359 Whilst I made all the sail I could, they were jogging on under their foresails and top-sails. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii. (1824) 596 But Paulo... jogged merrily along. 1892 ANNE RITCHIE *Rec. Tennyson*, etc. iii. iv. 187 Our old white horse jogged steadily on.

c. *fig.* In reference to time, or continued action of any kind. Chiefly jog on.

1677 HORNECK *Ct. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 142 Unwillingness to lose a temporal advantage makes them jog on in a course which perhaps they do dislike. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 23 To jog sleepily through the world... cannot properly be said to live. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 282 Through all these Scenes, Time keeps jogging on. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* i. iii. (1852) 57 So they jogged on till the day twelvemonth after their first arrival. 1803 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 6 Mar. (1804) I. i. 18 My worldly matters jog on very well. 1893 F. F. MOORE *I forbid Banns* (1899) 14, I want things to jog along as quietly as possible. Jogging along is true happiness, if people only knew it.

Hence Jogging *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Succussatura*, a joggyng: a trottinge. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xii. (1857) 61 Sore shaking or hard jogging doth [trouble] the wearied body. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* i. vi. 17 A kinde of jogging or stirring up which is used to recover or prevent ones falling into a swoon. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 12 Lead it [the line] in such manner as will sink the bait... and permit its motion, without any violent jogging on the ground. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 21 Mar. 4/2 The official memory requires frequent jogging. 1885 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* I. He... set off... by the way that we had come at a sort of jogging run.

Jog v., obs. form of JAG *v.* 1; see also JOO *v.* 4

Jog, jogg, sb. and *v.*: see JOUGS.

Jogeler, -our, obs. forms of JUGGLER.

Jogge (e: see JAG *v.* 1, JOG, JOUGS, JOU *v.* 4

Jogged, a. ? Obs. [f. JOG sb.2 + -ED 2.] Having a protuberance or swelling.

1744-50 [see JOG sb.2 1].

Jogger (dʒɒgɜr). [f. JOG *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which jogs (see the verb); a person who pushes or nudges, or who moves slowly and heavily; an instrument or appliance for giving a jog or slight push to some part of mechanism.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), They with their fellow joggers of the plough. 1884 R. JEFFERIES in *Pall Mall G.* 8 Aug. 4/2 A hand was placed on my elbow... The fair jogger seemed yet more sweetly... and went on among the crowd. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* 2 June 340/3 A receiving-table for cylinder printing presses, designed to facilitate the accurate piling of the sheets without the use of the ordinary form of jogger. 1895 *N. B. Daily Mail* 11 Mar. 4 Members who represent a 'happy medium' between the old 'joggers' and the new 'jumpers'.

Joggle (dʒɒgʌl), *sb.* 1 [f. JOGGLE *v.* 1] An act, or the action, of joggling; a slight shake, a jog, a jolt; a shaking loosely from side to side.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. A Jog, a Joggle, a push or shove. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* xxxiv. She gripped wi me like grim death at every joggle the coach gied. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 280 Just as the guides had progued... the donkeys into a brisk joggle. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack* Z. I. vii. 109 Get into the waggon and drive along... I can't abear the joggle, answered the Cheap Jack.

Joggle, *sb.* 2 *Masonry and Carpentry*. [Origin uncertain; perh. from jog = JAG, a projection.]

A joint at the meeting of two adjacent pieces of stone or timber, so constructed as to produce a pressure transverse to that by which they are held together, and thus to prevent them from sliding on one another; a notch in one piece, or a corresponding projection in the other, or a small piece let in between both, for this purpose.

1703 [see b]. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 240 When a smaller piece of stone, of any shape, is let in between two larger stones, partly into one, and partly into the other, so as to prevent their shifting place with respect to each other, those pieces of stone are termed Joggles. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 128 Joggles are the points at the meeting of struts, king-posts, queen-posts, and principal rafters. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* I. 218 Almost every sort of jointing, in which one piece of stone is let or fitted into another, is called a joggle: what a carpenter would call a rebate is also a joggle in stone. 1847 SNEATON *Builder's Man.* 110 The method of securing the joints of masonry by means of joggles... consists in sinking a cavity in the two pieces in such a manner as to make them correspond with each other, and inserting in that cavity a piece of metal, stone, or even wood, so that any lateral thrust may not be able to separate them. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xx. 456 The joggles for the continuous longitudinal angle-irons are cut out.

b. *Comb.*, as joggle-beam, joint, -piece, -post, -truss, -work (see *quots.*)

1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 122 Crown-post... is also call'd a King-piece, or Joggle-piece. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 225 Joggle-piece, a truss-post, with shoulders and sockets for abutting and fixing the lower ends of the struts. 1858 SKYRING *Builder's Prices* (ed. 48) 88 Joggle joints to 3 inch landings in cement. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, joggle-beam, ... a built beam, the parts of which are joggled together. ... joggle-work, ... work in which the courses are secured by joggles... so as to prevent their slipping on each other.

Joggle (dʒɒgʌl), *v.* 1 [app. dim. or freq. of JOO *v.*: but found earlier in our *quots.* Cf. SHOGGLE.] To jog continuously or repeatedly.

1. *trans.* To shake to and fro, as by repeated jerks; to cause to move from side to side.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* x. vii. 55 The ilk shaft stak in hys cors anone: Pallas it jogglyt, and furth drew in hy. 1583 STANFURD *Aeneis* iii. (Arb.) 89 Guts of mounten yrented From roote vp hee jogglyt. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* viii. (1707) 244 The Earth is firm and stable from all such Motions whereby it is joggled or uncertainly shaken. 1738 WHEELER in *Phil. Trans.* xlii. 108 Striking or joggling the Vessel would make them subside. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet*. 169 Something chanced to joggle the magnets... and they instantly rushed together. 1853 MRS. BUTLER in *Recoll. G. Butler* v. (1892) 87 If he was long in replying I drove the dog-cart over some lumps on the roadside, and this joggled the answers out of him.

2. *intr.* To move to and fro with a succession of short jerky movements; to shake or rock about, as something loose or unsteady; *dial.* to jog along.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* x. § 3. 178 That they may neither joggle nor tremble in working. 1706 *Phil. Trans.* xxv. 2253 That the Wheel may turn about upon the Pin... tight to the Ruler without joggling. 1825 BROCKETT, *Joggle*, to shake, to totter. 1865 MRS. STOWE *Old-Town Folk* xx. 239 My grandmother's broad shoulders joggling with a secret laugh. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* i. iii. 37 They are joggling tranquilly along in the sunshine.

Hence *Joggling* *vbl. sb.* and *pl. a.* *Joggling-board*: see quot. 1883; *joggling-table*, a machine in which one is made to separate according to its specific weight, by the joggling or shaking of an inclined table on which it is spread.

1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xiii. (1849) 87 Wearied with the joggling of the cart. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. i. 7 Camels slung along at their utmost joggling stride. 1883 C. F. SMITH *Southernism in Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 50 *Joggle*, 'to shake up and down or move up and down on a plank suspended between supports at each end'... Joggling is a favorite amusement of children in South Carolina, and the joggling-board... is a common sight.

Joggle, *v.* *Masonry and Carpentry*. [*f. JOGGLE sb.* 2] *trans.* To join or fit together by means of a joggle; to fasten with a joggle.

1820 DAWSON TURNER *Tour Normandy* II. 33 The stones immediately over the entrance are joggled into each other, the key-stone having a joggle on either side. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. vi. iv. 41 Sixteen pieces forming each circle, all joggled and cramped, so as to secure perfect solidity. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* ii. 34 One way would be to joggle the butt-strap over the keel angle-iron.

Hence *Joggled* *pl. a.*; *Joggling* *vbl. sb.* 2, the action of the verb; also *concr.* a joggle, or work consisting of joggles.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 339 Joggled-joints. 1858 *Skyrings Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 85 Sunk joggling to 3 inch and 4 inch landings, set in cement. 1865 G. E. STREET *Goth. Archit. Spain* 83 The joggling of the joints of stonework. 1899 *Hist. Northumb.* v. 87 A fire-place with a skilfully joggled flat arch.

Joggly (*dʒɒɡli*), *a. dial. or colloq.* [*f. JOGGLE v.* 1 + *y*; cf. *jumpy*, etc.] Characterized by, or causing, joggling movement; shaky, unsteady.

1828 CRADEN *Dial.*, *Joggly*, shaking, unsteady. 2. Rough, as joggly road. 1897 CROCKETT *Sir Tooty Lion* 242 A joggly and much-rutted cart-track.

Jog-jog, *adv. and adj.* [*f. Jog v.* 1]

A. adv. With a joggling motion or pace. c 1780 COPPER *Yearly Distr.* 13 For then the farmers come jog, jog. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* i. 177 Quietly through the town they rode, jog-jog.

B. adj. Characterized by joggling; = *Jog-trot* B.

1837 W. E. FORSTER 10 July in *Reid Life* (1888) I. iii. 87 Enslavement to the common jog-jog way of doing things.

Jog o'ler (*e*, *-our*), *obs. forms* of *JUGGLER*.

Jog-trot, *sb., adj., adv.* [*f. Jog v.* or *sb.* 1 + *Trot*: cf. quot. 1631 in *Jog v.* 4 b.]

The *Sc. jog-trot*, *jock-trot*, are earlier, and possibly distinct in origin.

A. sb. (*jo'g-trot*).

1. *lit.* A jogging trot; a slow regular jerky pace (usually of a horse, or on horseback).

1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg.* T. s.v. To keep on a jogg-trot; to get on with a slow but regular pace. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 102 They ride... some in a jog-trot. 1863 THACKERAY *D. Duval* ii. Madame... rode entirely away from me, saying that she could not afford to go at my clerical jog-trot. 1866 in *Engel Nat. Mus.* viii. 291 Off they [Palanquin-men] set in a nasty jog-trot, which rattled every bone in my body.

2. *fig.* A slow, dull, monotonous, or easy-going progression in any action; a uniform unhurried pace or mode of doing anything, kept up continuously or pertinaciously.

[1709 M. BRUCE *Serm. Soul-confirm.* 15 You that keeps only your old Job-trot, and does not mend your pace, you will not wone at Soul-conformation.] 1756 *World* No. 193 23 They contented themselves indeed with going on a jog trot in the common road of application and patience. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxii. There was nothing to break the monotonous jog-trot of daily life. 1887 SAINTSAURY *Hist. Elizab.* Lit. i. 8 Nor does he [Grimald] ever fall into the worst kind of jog-trot.

B. adj. (*jo'g-trot*).

1. *lit.* Of the nature of a jog-trot, joggling; adapted for joggling along (quot. 1857).

1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* III. lxxix. (ed. 2) 204 The stiff jog trot pace of our hack horses. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. Pleasant jog-trot roads, running through the great pasture-lands. 1883 BLACK *White Heather* i. The jog-trot clatter of the horses' feet.

2. *fig. a.* Of action, or manner of acting: Uniform and unhurried; kept up steadily without haste, and without interruption or variation; according to routine; monotonous, humdrum.

[1693 *Scotch Presbyt. Elog.* (1735) 116 To preach the old Jock-trot Faith and Repentance. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 17 Feb. A regular jog-trot way of busying themselves in public matters. 1877 T. A. TROLLOPE *Peep beh. Sc. at Rome* xvii. 228 Numbers... regret that the old jog-trot ways of the old jog-trot days were ever deserted. 1879 HINGSTON *Austral.* Abr. i. 3 A steady jog-trot trade is now done.

b. Of persons: Acting in a jog-trot way; easy-going; keeping up a monotonous routine.

[1709 M. BRUCE *Serm. Soul-confirm.* 16 Your Old Job-trot Curats and your Old Job-trot Professors.] 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx. Honest jog-trot men, who go on smoothly and dully, and write history and politics, and are praised. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* II. xii. 191 A steady, jog-trot old fellow, who did his daily task like a horse in a mill.

C. adv. (*jo'g-trot*). At a jog-trot pace.

1845 CARLVE *Cromwell*. There came a man riding jog-trot through Stratford-at-the-bow. *Mod. Dial. Northampton.* He got on the old mare and went off jog-trot, about three miles an hour.

Hence *Jog-trot v. intr.*, to go or move at a jog-trot, *lit.* and *fig.* (also to *jog-trot it*); hence *Jog-trotting* *pl. a.* Also *Jog-trotism* (*nounce-wd.*), jog-trot principles or practice; *Jog-trotty a.* (*nounce-wd.*), of a jog-trot character.

1837 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLII. 419/1 He merely desired to keep the even tenor of his way, and jog-trot it through life. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xvii. It's rather jog-trotty and humdrum. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Rob. Lynde* II. viii. 162 To be driven along the... roads at the Rector's jog-trotting pace. 1879 TINSLEY'S *Mag.* XXXIV. 176 Prosaic, matter-of-fact jog-trotism stands ailed. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Feb. 3/2 He... compared... the War Office to a four-wheeled cal that jog-trotted on neither better nor worse year in year out.

Joguler, *-or*, *-(o)ur*, *obs. ff.* JUGGLER.

Jogyll, *obs. form* of *JUGGLE v.*

Johannean (*dʒəhæ'næn*), *a.* [*f. L. Johannē-s* (see next) + *-AN*.] = *JOHANNINE*.

1881 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* xli. 199 The discourse to Nicodemus is much more elementary than the great Johannean discourses. 1892 J. HUTCHINSON *Our Lord's Signs* Introd. 5 Dr. Martineau rejects entirely the Johannean authorship.

Johannes, Joannes (*dʒəhæ'niz*). Also *joannes*. [*a. L. Joannes* (see *JOHN*), in the legend of the coin.] The name by which the Portuguese *dobra de quatro escudos* or *peça* of Joannes or João V (1703-1750), a gold coin of the value of 6,400 reis, or about 30s. sterling (also commonly called *João*), was known in the British American Colonies, etc. (Also familiarly *jo*, or *JOE*.) So *Double johannes*, *Half johannes*.

This coin was formerly largely current in New England, and in 1725 it was ordered by proclamation to pass current in Ireland for 40s.

1765 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1873) VII. 77 Be it Enacted... That one Guinea shall be valued at Twenty-eight shillings... a Double Johannes or gold coin of Portugal of the value of Three pounds twelve shillings sterling at four pounds sixteen shillings. 1768 *Ibid.* 175 Counterfeit coin, mostly Dollars, Pistareens and Joannes. 1797 SIR H. PARKER in *Aval Chron.* x. 126 The pattern Johannes, which the maker values at 4s. 9d. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 324 *Joanese, Johannes, or Joe*, a Portuguese gold coin, of 6400 rees. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 85.

Johannine (*dʒəhæ'nin*), *a.* [*f. as prec.* + *-INE* 1.] Of, belonging to, or having the character of, the apostle John. (In quot. 1874, Of or pertaining to John the Baptist.)

1861 *Nat. Rev.* Oct. 434 'The Johannine Word made flesh', however, involves no miraculous conception, or birth from a Virgin. 1874 H. R. KEYNOLOS *John Bapt.* i. 18 To imitate the mission of the Baptist, to repeat his work... a Johannine Christianity. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* 305 On... the Johannine authorship of the Fourth Gospel. 1894 IAN MACLAREN *Bonnie Brier Bush, A Highland Mystic* i. 64 Johannine men are subject to sudden flashes of anger, and Donald blazed.

Johannisberger (*dʒəhæ'nisbɔ:gɜ:*). Also (*erron.* -*berg*). [*Ger. f. Johannisberg* (lit. John's Mount), a castle and village on the Rhine above Rüdesheim.] A fine white wine produced at Johannisberg in the Rheingau.

1822 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* i. Two aunts of Johannisberger. 1831 DISRAELI *Ing. Duke* ii. xiii. The Johannisberger quite converted them. They no longer disliked the young Duke.

Johannite 1 (*dʒəhæ'nait*). Also *6 Iohannit*, *7-8 Joannite*. [*a. med. L. Jo(h)annitæ* (plural), *a. Gr. Ἰωαννίται, f. Jo(h)annes, Ἰωάννης*, John: see *-ITE*.]

†1. A member of the order called the Knights of St. John. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 181/2 About the yeare of our Lord 1128, the order of the Knights of the Rhodes called Iohannites... rose up. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 387 b. Hospitallers... an Order of Knights... called the Joannites or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

†2. A disciple of John the Baptist. *Obs.*

1659 GELL *Ell. Amendm. Transl. Bible* 165 Most men leap over John Baptist's head, commence Christians, per saltum, before they have been Johannites.

3. A follower or adherent of John Chrysostom after his deposition from the patriarchate in 404.

1680 BAXTER *Ansv. Stillingsf.* xlix. 70 You confess the Joannites separation. 1681 — *Ansv. Dodwell* 107 Did Cyril's Counsel against the Joannites win them, or harden them?

Johannite 2. *Min.* [*ad. Ger. johannit*; so named by Haidinger, 1830, in honour of the Archduke Johann: see *-ITE*.] Uranium sulphate containing some copper, found in green druses.

1835 SHEPARD *Min.* I. 288 Johannite... dissolves easily in water. 1892 DANA *Min.* 978 Johannite... In a glass tube at a low heat does not change.

John (*dʒɒn*). Forms 2-6 Iohan, 3-5 Ion, 4 Ioan, Ioon, 4-6 Ihon, 4-7 Iohn, 5 Ione, 6 Iohne, 7- John. [= *OF. Jehan, F. Jean*: -*L. Joannes* (later *Johannes*), *a. Gr. Ἰωάννης*, *ad. Heb. יוֹחָנָן* *yōḥānān*, in full יְהוֹחָנָן *y'hōyḥānān* *Johanan*, or Jehohanan, explained as 'Jah (or Jahveh) is gracious'.]

1. A masculine Christian name, that of John the Baptist and John the Evangelist; hence, from early M.E. times one of the commonest in England. *b.* Also used as a representative proper name for a footman, butler, waiter, messenger, or the like, and in other ways: see quot., and cf. *JACK*, *JOHNXY* (of which the transferred use is much more marked).

[c 1160 *Matton Gosp.* John i. 6 Man was fram gode asend þes name was Iohannes.] c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 127 He is þet soðe lomb alswa Sancte Iohan þe baptist cweð. c 1200 *ORMIN* 707 Forr aft to come off Sanct Iohan Bigann all ure blisse. *Ibid.* 714 Sanct Iohan Baptiste com Biðforn Crissess come. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 78 Þæt was sein Iohan, in his moder wombe. *Ibid.* 106 He iscih his deorewurde moder teares, & sein Iohannes euangelistes, & te oðre Maries. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 223 in O. E. *Misc.* 43 Ion hedde enne mantel of cendal hym abute. 1297 R. GLOUCE. 7147 Seint Ion þe ewangelist. *Ibid.* 9924 Richard... 3ef is broþer Ion [prime anon] þe erldom of gloucestre. *Ibid.* 11751 Sir Ion le fiz Ion. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 167 (Cott.) Siþien o þe baptist Iohan [Fairf. Ioan, Göt. iohm, Trin. Ion] þat Iesu baptist in flum Iordan. *Ibid.* 171 Siþen o Ions [Fairf. Iones, ionis] baptisng. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. v. 415 Al þat eucere Marke made Mathew, Iohn [1393 C. viii. 24 Iohan] and Lucas. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 325 On Seint Iohnes day. *Ibid.* Ioon cam to blisse wiþouten killing. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 264/2 Ion, proþyr name (S. Ione, P. Iohn), *Johannes*. 1549 *LATIMER 3rd Serm. bef. Edu. VI* (Arb.) 77 Some saye, you are Iohan Baptiste.

b. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* iv. ii. All constables are truly Johns for the King, Whate'er their names, be they Tony or Roger. 1838 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 141, I knocked down 16 geese and sacked 'every man John' of them. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* ii. Suddenly... her Majesty's own crimson footmen, with epaulets and black plushes, came in. It was pitiable to see the other poor Johns sink off at this arrival. 1883 J. P. GROVES *Fr. Cadet to Captain* ii. 15 My ignorance of the manners and customs of Sandhurst cadets prevented my knowing that 'John' was a generic title applied to all first-termers.

†2. A plant: old name for a variety of pink; usually SWEET JOHN, *q. v.* *Obs.*

1572 PLAT *Floures Philos.* Addr. to Rdr., The Iohn so sweete in shewe and smell, distincte by colours twaine, Aboute the borders of their beds in seemelie sighte remaine. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* ii. clxxiv. 478 Of Sweete Iohns, and Sweete Williams. *Armeria alba*, White Iohns. *Armeria rubra*, Red Iohns.

†3. *Sir John*: a familiar or contemptuous appellation for a priest: from *SIR* as rendering *L. dominus* at the Universities. Cf. also MESS JOHN. *Sir John Lack-latin*: see *LACK-LATIN A.* *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. Prol.* 44 Com neer thou preest, com hyder thou sir Iohn. 1553 PILKINGTON in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. i. xii. 114 Who is meeter for any of these businesses than Sir Iohn Lack-latin? 1721 *Ibid.* xxxiii. 253 Instead of a faithful and painful teacher, they hire a Sir Iohn, which hath better skill in playing at tables, or in keeping of a garden, than in God's word. 1594 GREENE *Solimus Wks.* 1881-3 XIV. 264 But our Sir Iohn beshrew thy hart, For thou hast ioyned vs, we cannot part. 1653 BAXTER *Worc. Pettit. Def.* 30 Most would have a Masse-Priest or Reading Sir John, that would humour them for a little.

4. Prefixed to another word, so as to form a name or nickname, or used in a phrase with specific sense. Such are *John Blunt* (cf. *JACK sb.* 1 35), *John Cheese*; *John-a-dogs*, ? a dog-whipper; *John-a-dreams*, a dreamy fellow; one occupied in idle meditation; *John-a-droyme* (?); *John-a-nods*, one who is nodding, or not quite awake; *John Company*, a humorous appellation of the East India Company, taken over from the name *Jan Kompanie*, by which the Dutch E.I.C., and now the Dutch government, are known to natives in the East: see quot. 1785; *John Crow*, a name of the Turkey Buzzard in Jamaica; *John Doe* (*Eng. Law*), the name given to the fictitious lessee of the plaintiff, in the (now obsolete) mixed action of ejectment, the fictitious defendant being called *Richard Roe*; *John Dringle* (?); *John-go-to-bed-at-noon*, a popular name for the Goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis* (also simply *Go-to-bed-at-noon*: see *Gō v.* VIII.), or other flowers which close about midday, as the Pimpernel and the Star-of-Bethlehem; † *John-hold-my-staff*, † *John-of-all-trades*, † *John-out-of-office* = corresp. phrases with *JACK* (*JACK sb.* 1 36); *John*

Scott, an artificial fly: = *Jock Scott*; John Thomas, a generic name for a livery servant; John Thomson's man, *Sc.* [origin lost: Jamieson suggested *John Thomson's man*, but this is not the form exemplified], a proverbial appellation for a man who is guided by his wife; † John Trot, a man of slow or uncultured intellect, a bumpkin, a clown. For John BARLEYCORN, John CHINAMAN, CHEAP JOHN, POOR JOHN, etc., see the other words.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. xxviii. § 5 Never to swerve from the beadle of beggars or *John-a-dogs his determinations and resolutions in any point of logic, philosophy, or metaphysics. 160a SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 594, I, a dull and muddy-metled Rascal, peake Like *John-a-dreams. 1876 HENLEY *Bk. Verses* (1888) 91 Kate-a-Whimsies, John-a-Dreams, Still debating, still delay. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 214 Hogis head in hogstewne is no *John a droynne. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* P. 11b, That poor John a Droyne his man, . . . a great big-board thresher. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* xxiii. 160 Hee would say The Apostle wrote like a good plaine *John a Nods. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1880) 57 His name is John, . . . but neither John a nods, nor John a Dreames. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit wemen* 142 For all the buddis of *Iohne Blunt, quhen he abone clymis. a 1568 ASCHAN *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 54 If thou be thrall to none of these, Away good Peek goos, hens *John Cheese. 1785 tr. *Sparmann's Voy. Cape G. Hope*, etc. x. II. 21 The ignorant Hottentots and Indians not having been able to form any idea of the Dutch East-India Company, . . . the Dutch from the very beginning in India, politically gave out the company for one individual powerful prince, by the christian name of *Jan* or *John*. . . On this account I ordered my interpreter to say farther, that we were the children of **Jan Company*, who had sent us out to view this country. 1808 *Life Ld. Minto in India* (1880) 184 (V.) Preparations to save Johnny Company's cash. 1832 MARRATT *N. Forster* xli. (Ridg.) 223 John Company will some day find out the truth. 1886 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Paston Count.* II. He was offered a position in India, in the service of John Company, under whose flag, as we know, the pagoda-tree was worth shaking. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xviii. 274 The security here spoken of . . . is at present becoming a mere form; and *John Doe and Richard Roe are always returned as the standing pledges for this purpose. 1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thousand a Year* viii, John Doe further says that one Richard Roe (who calls himself — 'a Casual Ejector') came and turned him out, and so John Doe brings his action against Richard Roe. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 506 So common was it [the name Gaius] that it was selected in the Roman law-books to serve the familiar purpose of John Doe and Richard Roe in our own legal formularies. 1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* III. i. 918 Everie *John Dringle can make a booke in the commendations of temperance against the seven deadlie sinns. 1758 PULTNEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 508 Our country people long since called it **John-go-to-bed-at-noon*. 1807 WILLIS *Flow. Plants* II. 373 The flower-heads . . . close up at midday, whence its common name of **John-go-to-bed-at-noon*. 1682 15 *Conf. Matrimony* vi. 47 The poor Gentleman at home is like *John Hold-iny-staff, she must Rule, Govern, Insult, Brawl. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* II. v, You mungrel, you *John of all Trades. 1672 R. WILD *Declar. Lib. Consc.* 3 A Good King . . . who sees no reason for putting down Haberdashers, and Johns of all Trades. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 2173 Who now (God be thanked) is *John out of office, and glad of his Neighbour's good will. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 375 *John Scott. . . is a very tasty-looking fly. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxii. 4 God gif 3e war *Johnne Thomsons man. 1637 R. MONRO *Exp. Scots Regim.* II. 30 Some will allege, he was John Thomsons man. I answer, it was all one, if shee was good: for all stories esteeme them happle, that can live together man and wife, without contention. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxviii, 'The dell's in the wife!' said Cuddie; 'd'ye think I am to be John Tamson's man, and mastered by women a' the days o' my life?' 1712 STEELE *Spect.* Nos. 296 and 314 [Letters signed] *John Trot. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* Epil., The merest John Trot in a week you shall see *Bien poli, bien frisé, tout à fait un Marquis*. 1762 COLMAN *Mus. Lady* II. i, Our travelling gentry . . . return from the tour of Europe as mere English boors as they went—John Trot still.

5. **St. John's**, in composition. † **St. John's berry**, the barberry. **St. John's bread**, the fruit of the carob-tree (see CAROB 1); also the tree itself. † **St. John's disease**, † **St. John's evil**, a name for epilepsy. † **St. John's grass** = *St. John's-wort*. † **St. John's seal**, the plant Solomon's Seal. **St. John's-wort**, the common English name for plants of the genus *HYPERICUM*. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 22 b. *S. Iohns berries called in Latine Berberis. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* Algarrova, Carobes, or *S. Iohns bread. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. lxxv. 1241 This of some is called S. Iohns bread, and thought to be that which is translated Locusts, whereon S. Iohn did feed. 1706 PHILLIPS, *St. John's Bread*, a kind of Shrub. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 62/2 The St.-John's-bread-tree, which does not bear until seventy years of age. 1616 SURFL. & MARK. *Country Farme* 42 To preserve one from the Falling sickness, otherwise called *S. Iohns disease. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 339 Against the falling sickness, called *Saint John's-evil. 1538 TURNER *Libellus* B. jh, Hypericon . . . uulguis appellat *Saynt Iohns gyts. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cl. 3. 433 S. Iohns woort, or S. Iohns grasse. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 61 *Saint Iohnes seale, of Ruellius Salomons seale: of Monardus, Saint Maries seale. 14. . . *Voc.* in Wl.-Wulcker 590/31 *Sperica*, *seynt Iohnys worte. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. E. iij, Great saint Iohnes wurt. *Ibid.*, A kynde of hyperici, called in englishe saint Iohns grass, or saynt Iohns wurt. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. ii. 4 Asswaging the heat with Oyle extracted from St. John's-wort. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. 373 Upright St. John's Wort is an elegant species growing in woods and heaths. 1861 DELANER *Fl. Gard.* 102 The large St. John's Wort. . . has a very showy flower, almost filled with a silky tasselled tuft of stamens with red anthers. . . Tutsan is a hardy shrubby St. John's Wort.

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† **Jo'hnanapes.** *Obs. rare.* = JACKANAPES. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in Cage* II. i, Do I look like a John-anapes?

† **John-a-no'kes.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 **John at Noke**, of the Nokes, -a-noke, 7 **John-a-noakes**, an Oke, a Noke, 7-8 -a-Nokes, 7-9 a Nokes. [orig. *John atten Oke*, i. c. *John* (who dwells) at the oak.] A fictitious name for one of the parties in a legal action (usually coupled with **JOHN-A-STILES** as the name of the other); hence sometimes used indefinitely for any individual person.

1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* II. ix. 19 If a man haue lande for terme of lyfe of Iohan at Noke and make a lease. 1581 SIONEY *Apot. Poetrie* (Arb.) 53 Doth the Lawyer lyne then, when vnder the names of Iohn a stile and Iohn a noakes [Wks. (1622) 520 John of the Stile, & Iohn of the Nokes] hee puts his case? 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 79 Nor indeed is he capable to beare any Rule or Office in Town or Countrey, who is utterly unacquainted with John an Oke, and John a Stiles, and with their Termes. 1714 *Spectator* No. 577 76 The humble Petition of John a Nokes and John a Stiles, Sheweth, That your Petitioners have had Causes depending in Westminster-Hall above five hundred Years. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M. xlii*, Adventurers who are as willing to plead for John a Nokes as for the first noble of the land.

John-apple. = APPLE-JOHN.

1609 N. F. *Fruticulus* Sec. Epist., John-Apples be in some places called Dewings or long-lasters. 1676 WORTLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 203 The John-Apple, or Deux-ans, so called from its durability, continuing two years before it perisheth. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* I. 29 John-Apple whose wither'd rind entrencht With many a furrow aptly represents Decrepid Age. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 52 7 3 She has not a Face like a John-Apple. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. v. 32 Like a withering John-apple that has never ripened kindly. 1884 HOGG *Fruit Manual* 244.

† **John-a-stiles.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 **John at Stile**, of the Stile, 6-7 -a-stile, 7 -a-Stiles, -a-Styles, 7-8 a Stiles. [orig. *John atte Stile*, i. e. *John* (who dwells) at the stile.] (See **JOHN-A-NOKES**.)

1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* II. vi. 12 If a man be outlawed, and after by his wyll byqueth certayne goods to Iohn at Stile. 1581, 1642 (see **JOHN-A-NOKES**). 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 34 Here is an Imperial Prerogative over-ruled by a Pamphlet: A Cause given against the King by John-a-Styles. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAN *Prof. Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 11 Taking Goods in Witherum . . . is no more than to take other Goods of John a Stiles in lieu of Goods which he took under colour of distress.

John Bull. [Name of a character representing the English nation in Arbuthnot's satire (see quot. 1712).]

1. A personification of the English nation; Englishmen collectively, or the typical Englishman.

1712 ARBUTHNOT (*title*) *Law* is a Bottomless Pit. Exemplified in the Case of the Lord Strutt, John Bull, Nicholas Frog and Lewis Baboon: who spent all they had in a Law-suit. 1714 *Poet. Key to Lock (sub init)*, If an honest believing nation is to be made a Jest of, we have a story of John Bull and his wife. 1778 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1861) 350 France . . . assisted the American cause, for which John Bull abused and fought her. But John will come off wretchedly. 1788 W. SKERRETT in 15th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. x. 99 The French treat their slaves much better than we do. . . John Bull does not endeavour to conciliate their affections. a 1805 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* ix. 374 A horse-race we met with near Chester-le-Street. This we could not resist, as some of us had never seen John Bull at his favourite amusement. 1822 BYRON *Vis. Judgm.* lix, Here crash'd a sturdy oath of stout John Bull. 1809 CLIFFORD in *Daily News* 3 Jan. 8/5 John Bull was now an Imperialist, and dwelt very much abroad.

attrib. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xv. lxxi, Roast beef in our rough John Bull way.

b. (with a and pl.) An individual Englishman who exemplifies the national character; a typical Englishman.

1772 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 148 Both, like true John Bulls, fought with better will than justice for Old England. 1785 BOSWELL *Tour to Hebrides* II He [Johnson] was . . . at bottom much of a John Bull; much of a blunt true-born Englishman. 1815 CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) I. iii. 71 The Prince of Bavaria . . . is, it seems, a great John Bull, and is highly flattered at being told that he speaks English like an Englishman. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlvii, By some he was called . . . 'a thorough-bred Englishman', by some 'a genuine John Bull'.

2. A kind of game of chance played by a number of persons in which a coin is pitched so as to fall on a board divided into sixteen numbered compartments.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. § 14.

Hence **John-Bullish** a., typically English; hence **John-Bullishness**; **John-Bullism**, the typical English character; a typically English act, utterance, or characteristic; **John-Bullist**, one who favours the English.

180a SOUTHEY *Leit.* (1856) I. 207-8 My taste has always been right English, and I grow more *John-Bullish every time I look into a newspaper. 1842 BLACKW. *Mag. Li.* 183 This John Bullish stolidity is very high, and mighty. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1883) I. 480 His face was intelligent, dark, pleasing, and not at all John-Bullish. 1895 NATION (N.Y.) 14 Nov. 245/5 The stolid *John Bullishness with which England refuses arbitration of the whole question. 1796 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* VII. xi, This true *John Bullism Lyndmere had neither sense to despise, nor humour to laugh at. 1847 B. BARTON *Select.*, etc. (1849) 32 A finer sample of John Bullism you would rarely see. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 25 Anglo-maniacs or *John Bullists, as they are popularly termed.

John Dory (dʒɒn dɔːri). Also 8 j. dorée, J. Dorey, 9 J. Doree. [In sense 2 formed by prefixing the name *John* to *Doré* or *DORY*, the name of the fish, which it bore for 300 years before this addition.]

Doubtless a humorous formation; possibly suggested by 'a very popular old song or catch' printed in 1609, and often alluded to in 17th c., the subject of which is the career of John Dory, captain of a French privateer: see Nares. The guesses which purport to explain the name from an assumed Fr. *jaune dorée*, or from a bogus Italian *janitore*, in allusion to the Sp. name *San Pedro*, are only ingenious trifling.]

1. Used as a proper name.

1609 *Deuteronomia* in Hawkins *Hist. Mus.* App. 23 John Dory bought him an ambulating nag to Paris for to ride a. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 363 Then asks my opinion of John a Nokes, and John a Stiles. . . I for my part think John Dory was a better man then both of them. 1655 SIR J. MENSUS *Musarum Delic.* 17 But I to Paris rid along Much like John Dory in the song Upon a holy Tide.

2. A popular name of a fish, *Zeus faber*, formerly called simply the *doré* or *dory*.

1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1784 X. 274 The only fish which bore any price was the john dorée, as it is called. 1771 SMOLLETT *Triumph* Ch. 30 Apr., Your cook . . . has committed felony on the person of that John Dory; which is mangled in a cruel manner. 1863 ANSTO *Ionian Isl.* 25 The John dory, sole and other flat fish are common enough.

Johnian (dʒɒˈniən), sb. (a.) *Camb. Univ.* [f. **JOHN** + -IAN.] A member or student of St. John's College, Cambridge.

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 143 The Johnians, having intelligence by their emissaries, that the property of the person was altered. 1712 HENLEY *Spect.* No. 396 2 The Monopoly of Funs in this University has been an immemorial Privilege of the Johnians. 1829 PRAED *Picarad fin.*, The doctrine of a gentle Johnian . . . Whose phrase is very Ciceronian. 1885 *Athenaeum* 7 Feb. 1791 He . . . is nothing if not a Cambridge man and a Johnian.

B. *adj.* Of or belonging to St. John's College, Cambridge.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* s.v. *Hog*, Jonian hogs; an appellation given to the members of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 4/2 By all the benefactors' merits, who bade us be, and raised our Johnian towers.

Johnny, Johnnie (dʒɒˈni). [Familiar diminutive of the name *John*: see -IE, -y.]

1. Applied humorously or contemptuously to various classes of men: A fellow, chap; *spec.* a nickname given to Englishmen in the Mediterranean, to the Confederate soldiers in the American civil war, etc.; in recent use chiefly denoting a fashionable young man of idle habits.

1673 HICKFRINGILL *Gregory F. Grey* 46 As if it was such a marvel, Jonye should be chous'd when he comes to commence gentleman. 1724-27 RAMSAY *Bonny Tweedside*, Where she that is bonny May catch her a Johnny, And never lead apes below. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 471 The Johnnies rubbed their hands. 1824 BYRON *Lct. to Murray* 25 Feb., The English Johnnies, who have never been out of a cockney workshop before! 1842 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. Shores Medit.* I. 226 Addressing us as 'Johnny', [they] were very officious in offering their services. 'Johnny' is, in this part of the country, the national appellation of an Englishman by the lower orders of Spaniards. 1889 *Daily News* 15 July 3/1 An idle and vacuous young aristocrat, of the class popularly known as 'Johnnies'. 1894 H. GARDNER *Unoff. Patriot* 310 It took . . . the entire regiment hitched to one of the cannon to pull it along the road the Johnnies retreated over.

2. Applied to various animals. a. A sportsman's name for a tiger. b. A sailor's name for a kind of penguin. c. Local American name of two fishes, *Oligocottus maculosus*, abundant on the western coast of the United States, and *Eltheostoma nigrum*, a kind of darter. (*Cent. Dict.*)

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 9 We entered the jungle, and soon caught sight of three Johnnies. 1898 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 6/2 Reading the following paragraph on penguins—or Johnnies as they are familiarly called.

3. **Johnny Kaw**: nickname for an inexperienced youngster; a raw recruit; a new hand; a novice.

1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 68 A grand attack was made on the Johnny raws of Blandford. 1823 in HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1395 There were some Johnny Rawes on board. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* (1888) 39 You took me for a country Johnnie Raw, with no more mother-wit or courage than a porridge-stick.

Johnny-cake. [Origin uncertain; referred to in 1775, and by some later writers, as *journey-cake*, which may be the original form.]

The cake is said to be of negro origin.]

a. U. S. A cake made of maize-meal, in the Southern States toasted before a fire, elsewhere usually baked in a pan. b. *Australia*. A cake made of wheat-meal, baked on the ashes or fried in a pan.

1775 ROMANS *Florida* 125 Notwithstanding [rice] is . . . only fit for puddings, . . . or to make the water-like bread called journey cakes in Carolina. 1793 J. BARLOW *Hasty Pudding*, Rich Johnny-Cake, this month has often tried. 1831 JANE PORTER *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* I. 229 My dear helpmate made us some johnny cakes, a West Indian sort of tea-bread. 1861 Mrs. MEREDITH *Over the Straits* v. 154 The dough-cakes fried in fat, called 'Johnny-cakes'. 1868 G. CHANNING *Early Recoll. Newport, R. I.* 25 The 'journey-cake', vulgarly called Johnny-cake,—how can I sufficiently describe it? 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 16 Aug. 13/1 Here I, a

new chum, could..make a sweet and wholesome johnny cake. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Mar. 168/2.

Johnsone (dʒɒnsən), *sb.* (a.) [f. the surname *Johnson* + -ESE.] The language or style of Dr. Johnson, or an imitation of it: see next, A. 1843 *MACAULAY Ess.*, *Mad. D'Arblay* (1887) 766 It is a sort of broken Johnsone. 1805 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 9/2 As the Rector of Marylebone lately expressed it in his extraordinary Johnsone, 'the juvenile branches of our population are greatly dependent on this nutritious diet' (milk). 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* I. ii. 58 Who clothed the utterances of every orator...in sonorous Johnsone.

B. adj. In the style of Dr. Johnson. 1882 *Athenaeum* 2 Dec. 729/1 A country clergyman who in 1784... protested vehemently against the Johnsone language and the Johnsonian criticism of poetry.

Johnsonian (dʒɒnsən-i-ən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.]

A. adj. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709-84), a celebrated English man of letters and lexicographer; applied esp. to a style of English abounding in words derived or made up from Latin, such as that of Dr. Johnson. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* (1831) I. 154 The concluding line is much more Johnsonian than it was afterwards printed. 1856 *MISS MULOCK Noble Life* x. 172 In prolix and Johnsonian style. 1886 *RUSKIN Prateria* I. xii. 415 Johnsonian symmetry and balance in sentences.

B. sb. A student or admirer of Dr. Johnson. 1887 *Athenaeum* 25 June 825/1 Many of its most distinguished members have been as enthusiastic Johnsonians as Dr. Birkbeck Hill.

Hence **Johnsonianism**, Johnsonian style, or a Johnsonian phrase; **Johnsonianly** *adv.*, in a Johnsonian style. So also **Johnsonism** = **Johnsonianism**; **Johnsonize** *v. trans.*, to clothe in or imbue with the style or language of Dr. Johnson. (All more or less *nonce-words*.)

1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* (1831) I. p. xlii, I have Johnsonised the land; and I trust they will not only talk but think Johnson. 1807 T. HORNE *tr. Goede's Trav. Eng.* II. 142 In England, the Johnsonianism is a prevalent disease. 1856 *WEAVER, Johnsonism*. c1890 A. MURDOCK *Yoshiwara Episode*, etc. 78 Pompous, meaningless, and empty Johnsonianisms.

Joioux, joiux, obs. pl. of **JEWEL**.

Joice, obs. form of **JOIST**, **JUICE**.

Join, *sb.* [f. JOIN *v.*] An act of joining, or the fact of being joined; *concr.* the formation or the place in which two things or parts of a thing are joined, a line of junction, a joining.

1825 *ESTHAIR HEWLETT Cottage Conf.* v. 36 Saving sixpence...by having a join, which a good needlewoman can do in half an hour. 1884 H. R. HAWES *Musical Mem.* iii. 89 The obvious join between the neck and the head of old violins. 1894 *COOK Old Touraine* II. 187 To hide the join of the old masonry with the new. *Mod.* Let us see what sort of a join you have made. That is not a very good join.

Join (dʒɔɪn), *v.* Forms: 3-7 *join*, 7-*join*; also 4-5 *ioign*, *ioygn*, 4-6 *ione*, 4-7 *ioyn*, (5) *iony-on*, *iunge*, 5-6 *yoyn*, *iune*, 7-8 *joyn*. [ME. a. OF. *joign*-stem of *joindre* (= *lt. giungere*) :- *L. jungere* to join: root *jug-* = Gr. *γυγ-*, Skt. *yuj-*, Indo-Eur. *yug-*, whence OTeut. *juk-*, Eng. *yoke*. The rimes show the pronunciation (dʒɔɪn) in 17-18th c.; this is still dialectal.]

I. trans. To put together, to unite one thing to another, in any kind of connexion physical or immaterial.

1. To put (things) together, so that they become physically united or continuous; to fasten, attach, connect, unite (one thing to another); also, to connect by means of something intervening or attached to each, *e. g.* two islands by a bridge. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1616 *Pe soule boru* godes grace out of helle he broȝte, & to is bodi is ioinede, & 3ef him cristendom. 1382 *Wyclif Job* xli. 7 Oon to oon is ioyned. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 264/1 *ioynyn*, or *ioynon*, *iungo*, *compagino*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 199/2 To *iunge* (*A. iune*), *adiungere*, *apponere*. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 876 Some of them are...strangely ioyned without mortar. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 120 Only a lake when the River overflows; joyned thereunto by a channell. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* I. 77 Consisting of many llands joyned with Bridges. 1704 *POPE Windsor For.* 400 Seas bat join the regions they divide. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* II. 114/1 Joyn the ends of the Timbers together. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 567 Fig. 569 shows how two pieces may be joined by a niche. 1885 *WATSON & BURBURY Math. The. Electr.* 4 *Magn.* I. 244 The pairs are said to be joined in series.

† **b.** To harness (horses, etc. together, or to a vehicle, or the vehicle to the horses); to yoke. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xix. 260 Grace gaue Piers a teme... And ioigned to hem one lohan most gentil of alle, *Pe prys* nete of Piers plow, passing alle other. 1382 *Wyclif Jer.* xlv. 4 *ioyneth* hors, and steyth vp, 3ee hors men. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* iii. ii. I haue ioyned and bound [a bull and an ox] bothe to gyder. 1621 G. SANDYS *Orind's Met.* II. (1626) 24 He bade the light-foot Houres without delay To joyn his Steeds. 1728 *NEWTON Chronol. Amended* i. 144 It was Errechtheus that first joyned a chariot to horses.

† **c.** To combine in a mixture. *Obs.* c1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 24 He (the ligament) is ioyned wth senewis to make cordis and brawnes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3, & so ioyned with the golde, it is of more freshe colour. 1530 *PALSGR.* 593/1 All the worlde can nat joynne fyre and water togyther. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 30

Pistachoes..joyned with Almonds in almond milk...are an excellent nourisher.

d. Geom. To connect (two points) by a straight line; to draw the straight line between. 1660 *BARROW Euclid* I. vii. If D falls without the triangle ACB, let CD be joined. *Ibid.* xvi. Join FC, and IC; and produce ACG. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 686 Describe a circle, cutting the ellipsis in the four points k, l, m, n; join k, l, and m, n. 1885 *LAUDENPORT Cremona's Prof. Geom.* 72 The straight line which joins a pair of corresponding points.

2. To put or bring into close contact, cause to touch each other. *To join hands*: see 19. c1369 *CHAUCER Dethe Blanche* 393 Awhelp. Hyldedoun hyshede and ioyned hyserys. c1450 *Merlin* 333 Kyng Boors...ioyned his feet and lept vpon the deed bodyes of men...that he hadde slain. 1554 *KUTLER*, *ioyne llypes*, *collabellio*. 1609 *BIAZE* (Douay) *Nam.* xxii. 25 The asse...ioyned herself close to the wall, and brushed the foot of him that ridde. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 85, 115 Always ready to join my shoulder unto him that is ready to fall. 1717 *POPE Eloisa* 349 O'er the pale marble shall they join their heads.

3. To put together, combine, unite (immaterial things, or one with or to another or a person). c1340 *AYENB.* 247 *Pe yefte* of wysdom...bet is also y-joyned to god. c1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* II. pr. vi. 43 (Camb. MS.) The yiftes of fortune...neyther they ne loignen hem nat alway to goode men, ne makyn hem alway goode to whom they ben loigned. 1423 *JAS. I Kingis Q.* cxxxiii, *Lat.* wisdom ay vnto they will be luynt. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 169 When we have learned usual and accustomed words to set forth our meaning, we ought to ioyn them together in apt order. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 247 b, That they...may ioyne their prayers with his, that is, with God and religion. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *tr. D'Acosta's Hist. Ind.* III. xxii. 187 By reason of continual moisture ioyned to the heat of the burning Zone. a 1626 *BACON New Atl.* 15 That King also still desiring to joyn Humility and Policy together. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. § 18 Two Ideas that they have been accustomed so to join in their minds as to substitute one for the other. 1882 *HINSDALE Garfield & Educ.* II. 248 The disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in the citizen when joined to corruption and fraud in the suffrage.

† 4. To put (something) to another thing or things, so as to increase the amount or number; to add, annex; to add in contribution. *Obs.* 13... *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1008 3et *ioyned* loban be crysolyt, *Pe* sevenbe gemme in fundament. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, *ioynynge* also therto the gostly exerceyse and experience of holy fathers. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholay's Voy.* II. ix. 42 b, Terpendre the famous Mustion, which ioined the seventh string to the quadricord. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* I. ii. 231 Who, with a Charme ioyned to their suffred labour I haue left asleep. 1645 *USHEA Body Div.* (1647) 411 Those five other Sacraments...ioyned by the Papists, are superfluous. 1693 *DAYDEN Funeral Ded.* to Ld. Dorset, Obsolete Words may then be laudably reviv'd...when their Obscurity is taken away, by joyning other Words to them, which clear the Sense. 1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 346 While expletives their feeble aid do joyn.

5. To bring or put (persons, troops, etc.) into one body or company; to unite, combine. *To join forces*, *fig.* to combine efforts. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 224 b, That he myghte ioynne the munition of hys brother...and hys owne to gether. 1596 *DARBYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 60 Tha conclude, and propones to June their forces against the Erle Douglas. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 341 His first...is to joynne forces, and make up his defects of policy...by partaking in anothers projects. 1715 *VANARUGH Country Ho.* I. Wks. (Rldg.) 462 1/2 Let's join companies. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xi. 256 All the ships being joined, the Commodore made a signal to speak with their Commanders.

† **b. refl.** To attach oneself to, associate oneself with, or go into the company of; to go up to. *Obs.* 13... *K. Alis.* 4030 He a knyght of Grece slowgh...And ioined him us among. 1382 *Wyclif Acts* VIII. 29 Come to, and ioynne thee to this chare. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1284 He...ioynnes him to Iosaphat: full ioynes he rydes. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestaggio* 167 Seeing these men...to file...and to ioine themselves with the Governors his adversaries. 1611 *BISLE Acts* VIII. 29 Then the Spirit saide vnto Philip, Goe neere, and ioynne thy selfe to this charet. [So 1881 (R.V.).]

6. To link or unite (persons, etc. together, or one with or to another) in marriage, friendship, or any kind of association, alliance, or relationship; to unite, associate, ally. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7257 Normandie boru be king & boru be quene engeland ioyned were þo kundeliche as in one monnes hond. 1340 *AYENB.* 88 Þis loue and þis wyllynge þet ioyneth and oneþ zuo þe herte to god. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. II. 106 An 3if þe lustise wol luge hire to be ioyned with Fals, 3if be war of wedding. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V* 65 Any waie or meane by the whiche he might reconcile and ioynne in amitie the two grete and mightie kynges of Engeland and of France. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, We are gathered together...to ioynne together this man and this woman in holy matrimonic. 1611 *BISLE Math.* xix. 6 What therefore God hath joyned together, let not man put asunder. 1678 *WARLEY Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 96, 468/1 He was joyned Emperour with his Father in his Fathers life-time. 1710 *YOUNG Revenge* IV. i. Wks. 1757 II. 166 Life is the desert, life the solitude; Death joins us to the great majority. 1844 *LANGBARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xii. 226 With these learned foreigners, the king joined four Anglo-Saxons.

† **b. refl.** To unite, associate, or ally oneself (with, to); to enter into alliance. *Obs.* 1535 *COVERDALE Exod.* I. 10 Yf there shulde ryse vp any warre agaynst vs, they might ioynne them selues also vnto our enemies. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. IV* 8 The best felowe and companion that a man in aduersitie can associat or ioynne himself withal. 1611 *BISLE Luke* xv. 15 He went and ioyned himselfe to a Citizen of that Country. 1642

Rogas Naaman 11 Prone to joynne themselves purchasers with God, in this great worke.

11. *intr.* To come or be put together in any kind of connexion physical or immaterial.

7. To come or be brought into material contact or connexion; to become connected or fastened together; to combine, unite physically. c1330 *Arth. & Meri.* 526 Alle the other com after tho, loinad hi bond to and to. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* I. xvii. 51 Therfore behoueth us to loynne to the erthe. 1530 *PALSGR.* 592/2 The ryver of Tames begynneth where Tame and Yse ioynne togyther. 1593 *SHAKS.* 3 *Hen. VI.* II. i. 29 See, see, they ioynne, embrace, and seeme to kisse. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 101 Long taild (being thicke where it ioynes to the body). 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Fromena* 150 Two timber-beams, joynning angle-wise under it. 1639 T. BRUCIS *tr. Camus' Mor. Relat.* 308 All he could doe, was to make the Serpents head ioynne to the tayle, I meane, make the first day of the year touch the last without borrowing. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 6 In twisting into a thread they joyn, and lie so close together, as to lose their own, and destroy each others particular reflections. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 198 The female joins with the male, as is asserted, *more humano*, and once in two years feels the accesses of desire. 1828 *D'ISRAELI Chas.* I. I. iv. 90 Parallel lines can no more join together in politics than in geometry. *Mod. colloq.* I tried to fit the pieces together, but they wouldn't join.

8. (Expressing the resulting condition.) To be in contact; to be contiguous or adjacent; to adjoin. † *Const. to, upon, with.* c1325 *Coer de L.* 4082 Under the byrgge there is a swyke, Corven clos, joynand queyntlyke. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 751 *Pat preui* playng place...ioyned wel iustly to meliours chamber. c1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* v. 813 Here browes ioyneden y-fere. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 307 *þey* haveþ Britene celles...bote þey joynneþ al to godes. c1400 *MAUNDREY* (Roxb.) vi. 22 *Araby*...ioynnes apoun Ydume. 1480 *CAXTON Descr. Brit.* 21 Cornewayle is in england and ioyneth to deuneshire. 1526 *TINOCLE Acts* xviii. 7 Iustus...whose house ioyned haide to the sinagoge. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 47 Two sides are washed by the sea, and the thyrd ioyneth vnto the firme land. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* 24 Whose breadth is narrow, and where it ioyneth with both seas, it is but sixty miles. 1781 S. A. PETERS *Hist. Conn.* 164 The houses are...well built, but, as I have observed in general of the towns on Connecticut, do not join. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 443 It joins to the sea on the east side of the island. *Mod.* On the side where the two gardens join.

9. Of non-physical contact: † **a.** To come close together in time; to follow or precede something else immediately. *Obs.* **b.** To come together or exist together, in operation, as associated qualities, etc. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 11882 The last loy of ioly men loynys with sorow. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *tr. Boeth.* II. met. vi. 37 O grevous hap whan wicked Sword To cruel Venom Joingnes. 1639 S. DU VERGER *tr. Camus' Admtr. Events* 53 The condition of a souldiour, and that of a merchant are not used to joynne together. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 713 Three flashes of blue Lightning gave the sign Of Cov'nants broke, three peals of Thunder join. 1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 361 Where Denham's strength and Waller's sweetness join [*prime line*]. 1850 *TANNYSON In Mem.* xxvii, 'Tho' truths in manhood darkly join.

10. † **a.** To attach oneself to, associate oneself with (= 5 b). *Obs.* **b.** Of two or more: To come together, come into company. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 407 Hiderward he ioynnes, With sixti þousent of cleane men of Armes, And Fifty þousent for men. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 512 His comandment to kepe sho hir course held, and ioynnet by lason iustly to sit. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V* 50 His horsmen...to ioynne with him against the reuerard of France. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestaggio* 255 That such as followed the kings partie...might ioine with them. 1670 *PENN Addr. Prot.* II. 87 Philip joyn'd to him and askt him, If he understood what he read? 1706 *PHILLIPS, To Joyn*, to come together, to agree. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 235 These orders had been given before it was known at Versailles that the Dutch and English fleets had joined.

† 11. *Astrol.* To come into conjunction. Also *pass.* To be in conjunction. See CONJUNCTION 3. c1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* II. § 4 And that he be nat retrograd ne combust, ne ioigned with no shrewe in the same signe. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. (Percy Soc.) 161 Whan clere Diana ioyned with Mercury, The crystall ayre and assured firmament Were all depured. 1697 *DAYDEN Virg. Georg.* I. 460 Observe the starry Signs, Where Saturn houses, and where Hermes joins.

12. To come together or meet in conflict; to engage in conflict, encounter. ? *Obs.* 13... *Gauw. & Gr. Knt.* 97 Oher sum segg hym bi-soyt of sum siker knyzt, To loynne with hym in iusting in Ioparde to lay. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 12965 þat he might ryde with þat Orest & his ranke oste, To loynne with Engest for his vniust werkes. 1530 *PALSGR.* 593/1 Though he be called never so peryllous, I dare ioynne with hym. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 82 b, When both armies were ready to ioynne in battel. 1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. IV.* I. ii. 233 Looke you pray, that our Armies ioyn not in a hot day. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestaggio* 289 The capitaine with great dexteritie to avoide the shotte, ioyned with them towards the prooe, and boarded the gallion. 1712-14 *POPE Rape Lock* III. 29 Straight the three bands prepare in arms to join.

13. To enter into association or alliance, to combine in action or purpose (= 6 b). 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 726 Schal þay falle in þe faute þat oþer frekez wrozt & ioynne to her iuggement her iuisse to haue? 1563 *WINSTET Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 136 We will nocht only nocht iwe with 3ow gesserall in religioun...bot aluterie fle 3ow companie. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* v. (1887) 34, I do thinke that all my countrey men will ioynne with me, and allow their children

-the vse, of their letter and penne. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 820 *note*, Negro-slaves.. ioyning with the Indians, used to robbe the Spaniards. 1745 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 5 Their own security will oblige them to join with the enemy.

b. with *const.* To associate oneself or take part in an action, or to do something.

1560 DAUS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 39 Desyring them to ioyne with hym in disputation. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 111 The princes to ioyne in their enterprise. 1674-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 36 The People vocally ioyned in the Hymns and Psalms. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 19 ¶ 2 He makes it his business to join in Conversation with Envious Men. 1815 SHELLEV *Demon of World* 1. 218 The elements of all that human thought Can frame of lovely or sublime, did join To rear the fabric of the fane. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 689/2 He..insisted that S. Lord.. must join in the conveyance to him.

c. also absol. to join in (the action being understood from the context).

1785 Gouv. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writings* (1832) III. 459 The government joins in and agrees to the depreciation. *Mod.* Some of them were singing. Presently other voices joined in.

III. *trans.* To form (a resulting whole) by the combination of parts.

14. To construct or compose (a whole) by putting parts together; *esp.* to make (wooden furniture, etc.) in this way, as a JOINER (see also JOINED 2). In quot. c 1400, To unite the edges of (a wound) in order to healing; in quot. c 1386, To compound (a word). *Obs.* exc. in phrases: see 21.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 21270 (Fair) Pe qu[h]ellis ar ioyned with mani a dowle. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 95 Cecile, as I witen fynde, Is ioyned by a manere conioynynge Of heuene and lia. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4458 For iolite of Iupiter 3e ioyen vp templs. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 34 Brynge pe parties of be wounde togideris, bat it may be weel ioyned. 1530 PALSGR. 316/2 Joyned as a stole or any other thyng is by the joyners crafte. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 88 This fellow wil but ioyne you together, as they ioyne Wainscot.

IV. *trans.* To come into contact, contiguity, company, or union with. *ellipt.* for join oneself to (5 b), join to (10 a).

15. To come or go into local contact or association with; to go to and accompany (a person); to come to and take up one's post in (one's regiment, ship, or the like).

1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 29. 186 A young Fellow joyns us from t'other End of the Room. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. xiv. 283 It would have been impossible..to have prevented their joining us. 1793 NELSON 26 Jan. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 298, I think the Ship will be commissioned within a fortnight and I shall join her directly. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simplex* xli, I reported myself to the admiral, and joined my brig. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. iii. Then she joined her mother and Mrs. Leslie at breakfast. 1838 THIRWALL *Greece* II. 83 Here they seem to have been joined by other fugitives and soldiers of fortune.

b. To associate or ally oneself with, attach oneself to, take part with (a person, party, etc.); to become a member or associate of (a society, staff of workers, etc.); to take part with another or others in (an action).

To join the (great or silent) majority, to die: see MAJORITY.

1714 GAY *Trivia* III. 70 Injur'd Tenants Joyn the Hunters' Cries. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 41 Or, if a Court or Country's made a job, Go drench a Pick-pocket, and join the Mob. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 741 Rocks, groves, and streams, must join him in his praise. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 23 I..promise..to join the other bishops in all that they shall decide in conformity with the canon law. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiii. 164 He..asked me whether I would join him in an ascent of the Dom. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 220 The blind King of Bohemia, who had joined Philip's army. *Mod.* Ten new members have joined the society. How long is it since he joined your staff? Many converts have joined the church.

c. absol. (in sense a or b).

1844 LEVER *T. Burke* xxi, When do you join?—where is your regiment? 1896 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 6/3 An old convict was brought in whilst we were there. He had only 'joined' that day. *Mod.* Is he a member of our society? When did he join?

16. Of a thing: a. To become or be connected or continuous with (something else); b. to be adjacent to, to adjoin.

1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (1727) 82 The two hands that joyn one another are Emblems of Fidelity. 1837 STA F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 90 The bare-worn places join one another, all the grass between them is destroyed. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 48, I chatter, chatter, as I flow To join the brimming river. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. viii. 57 A rivulet..was joined by the stream whose track I had pursued. *Mod.* The Cherwell joins the Thames just below Oxford. His land joins mine.

V. *Phrases*, from prec. senses.

† 17. To join action: To enter upon a debate or dispute. *Obs.*

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* D iij, Perymides hearing his wife to allege such sound reasons for Gamsters, thought to ioyne action with her in this manner. You resemble wife those subtil Lawyers, that onely allege that clause in their evidence, which best serves for the proove of their plea.

18. To join battle (formerly also the battle): To come together, as opposing forces, and begin a battle (cf. sense 12); to enter upon a battle, or (fig.) a contest of any kind.

1455 *Battle of St. Albans* in *Paston Lett.* I. 332 They joynid batayle anon; and it was done with inne di. houre. 1539 BIRLE (Great) I *Sam.* iv. 2 When they ioyned y^e battell, Israel was put to the worse. — 1 *Kings* xx. 29 In the vii. daye the battayle was ioyned. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 190 That morning that he was to ioyne battell with Harold. 1673 LEYCESTER *Antiq. Gl. Brit.* II. ii. 122 Both Armies meet near the Town of Lincoln, and being put in order, joyn Battell. 1770 LANGHORN *Plutarch* (1879) I. 29/2 After the battle was joined, [he] routed his army, and took his city. 1893 R. WILLIAMS in *Trail Soc. Eng.* I. i. 33 When two armies were on the point of joining battle.

† b. *intr.* said of the battle. *Obs.*
c 1650 *Earles of Chester* 182 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* I. 280 Vpon the plaine before the towne, the battell Ioyned courageously. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 108 On the rough edge of battell ere it joyn'd. 1697 DAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 382 Legions in the field their Front display. Before the Battell joins. 1708 ROWE *Tamert.* I. i. 396 The tumult of the Battell That hastes to joyn.

19. To join hands (from 2): a. *lit.* (a) To fold or clasp one's hands together; (b) of two persons, To grasp each the hand of the other, in token of amity, or *spec.* of marriage; (c) of a third person (e.g. the priest officiating at marriage), To cause two persons to grasp each other's hand.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 761 Eche forgave other, and ioyned their hands together, when..their hartes were larre a sunder. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Then shal the prieste ioyne theyr ryght handes together, and say: Those whome god hath ioyned together: let no man put a sundre. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 532 If thou be pleas'd withall, Command thy sonne and daughter to ioyne handes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 532 His hands ioyned in a praying gesture. 1817 COLEBRIDGE *Sibyl Leaves, Three Graves*, When the Vicar joined their hands. a 1835 MAS HEMANS *Tubal Cain* 50 And men..In friendship joined their hands. 1861 J. EDMOND *Children's Church at Home* iv. 65 The bridegroom and bride joined hands.

b. *fig.* (j. hands; j. hand in hand): To associate, to combine in some action or enterprise; to enter into alliance for some particular end.

1598 FLOBBIO *Ital. Dict.* Ep. Ded. I May it please your Honors to ioyne hand in hand. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 626 Most part of Graecia..readie to have rebelled and ioyned hands with the Christians. 1713 S. Pycroft *Brief Eng. Free-think.* 35 The former argue..The latter urge..So that one would think they had joind Hands. 1886 MAS. LYNN LINTON *P. Carew* xx, A banker..who joins hands with the lawyer in his ruin of thousands.

20. To join issue († join in issue): see ISSUE sb. 13. Also elliptically to join.

1634 MASSINGER *City Madam* III. ii, There Sir I joyn with you. A due decorum must be kept, the Court Distinguished from the City.

21. With various objects, expressing the result or the nature of the joining: as to join † affinity, company, concert, † encounter, † unity, etc.

c 1400 *Destry Troy* 13831 The coniunctioun yniust is Ioynit vs betwene. 1593 Tell-Troth's *N. Y. Gift* 8 To joyn unity with the whole world. 1611 BIRLE 2 *Chron.* xviii. 1 Iehoshaphat..ioyned affinitie with Ahab. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 364 Who intending to visit Fez, joyned company with me. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* civ. iv. x, 'Till with my Song the list'ning World Join Concert. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 235 At St. Malo, we joined company, quite accidentally.

† Join, v. 2 *Obs.* [Aphetic for *ajoyne* (ADJOIN v. 1), for ENJOIN.]

1. *trans.* To enjoin or impose (penance, a task, etc.) upon a person. *Const.* to (the person), or with simple dative. = ENJOIN 2.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* II 1782 Bleyche in penance for to do alle pat he ioyneþ be vnto. 1422-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 291. c 1440 *Jacob's Will* 112 Bat makyht a man noȝt gladly to do penance bat be preest ioyneht hym. 1528 TINDALE *Obad. Chr. Man Wks.* (1573) 155 They ioyne them penance, as they call it.

2. To enjoin or charge (a person) to (the task), or with inf. or subord. clause; rarely with complement (quot. c 1400). = ENJOIN 2 c, e.

13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 877 Who Ioyneþ be be Iostye our iapez to blame. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2355 First, I ioyne the, here in penance..That..Thou set thy thought in thy loving To last withouten repenting. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 52 And they that dede the dede were ioyned to penance. 1563 LORD J. GAUV in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 273, I wolde I were the Queenes Confessor this Lent, that I might joine her in penance to foregoe and forget. 1563 *Homilies* II. On *Rogat. Week* III, Remember..your dutie of thanks..Still ioyne your selfe to continue in thankes geuynge.

Hence † Joined *ppl. a.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 5145 To go and do ioynd penance.

Join-, the verb-stem used in combination, as in † join-hand sb., cursive handwriting, JOINING-HAND; whence † join-hand v. *intr.*, to write 'join-hand'; † join-work, work of joining, operation of combining (*obs.*).

a 1652 BROME *Queen & Conc.* IV. iii. Wks. 1873 II. 88, 3. *Girl*. Pray shall I have a 'Joyn-hand Copy next? *Enl.* No child, you must not Joyn-hand yet. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 ¶ 1 A little Boy..told her, that he was to go into Join-hand on Thursday. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 75 The four elements..by their different commixtures produce other secondary elements..which being mingled..generate all the grosser bodies..By this wonderful 'join-work the stores of nature are supplied.

Joinable (dzojnáb'l), a. rare-^o. [a. OF. *joinable*, in 15th c. *joinnable*, f. *joindre* to JOIN: see -ABLE.] Capable of being joined.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 199/2 Luneabyll, *fungibilis*,

Joinant (dzojnánt), a. Forms: 4-5 ioynant, 5 ioyne(aunt, funant, 9 joinant. [a. F. *joignant*, pr. *ppl.* (used adj.) of *joindre* to join: see -ANT 1.]

† 1. Adjoining, adjacent: = JOINING *ppl. a.* 2. *Obs.* c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 202 The grete tour..Was euene ioynant to the gardyn wal. 1447-8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* 86 A cloyster joynant to the seide Cathedrall Church.

2. *Her.* = CONJOINED c.

1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. Gloss., *Joinant*, a term in Heraldry, which signifies the same as *conjoined*.

Joinder (dzojndar), [a. F. *joindre* to JOIN, pres. inf. taken subst.] The act of joining; conjunction, union.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 160 A Contract of eternall bond of loue, Confirm'd by mutual ioynder of your hands. 1884 J. SHARMAN *Hist. Swearing* viii. 155 This incongruous and perfectly irrelevant joinder of words. 1887 S. D. HORTON *Silver Pound* p. xi, The reason of this joinder of subjects is apparent.

b. *spec.* in *Law*, in various connexions: see quots.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *ioynder* is the coupling of two in a suite or action against another. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxi. 315 Upon either a general, or such a special demurrer, the opposite party avers it to be sufficient, which is called a joinder in demurrer, and then the parties are at issue in point of law. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Joinder in action*, *Joinder in pleading*. 1883 *Ibid.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Parties*, The Judicature Act, 1875, Ord. XVI., has made very full provisions as to the joinder of parties and the consequences of misjoinder and nonjoinder. 1875 *Rules Supreme Ct.* xix. xxi, Such joinder of issue shall operate as a denial of every material allegation of facts.

Joined (dzojnd), *ppl. a.* 1 [f. JOIN v. 1 + -ED 1.]

1. Put together, connected, combined, united, etc.: see the verb.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 199/2 Iuned, *coniunctus*. 1704 *Addr. Canterbury* 15 Aug. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4047/2 The Joynd Forces of Your Majesty's Enemies. 1742 RICHARDSON *Famela* IV. 201 Pointing to the Backs of three Chairs, which I had placed in a joind Row. 1885 *Athenaeum* 21 Mar. 375/3 A new shorthand, with joined vowels.

2. Put together, as a whole; constructed by joining the parts; *spec.* of furniture, etc., Made by a joiner. ? *Obs.* *Joined stool*: see JOINT-STOOL.

1434 [see JOINT-STOOL 1]. 1520 SIR R. ELYOT *Will in T. Elyot's Gov.* (1883) I App. A. 312 Al my beddynge and naprye... except my ioynd presse. 1560 *Trinity Coll. Inv.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 361 Item three Joynded trustles under the high table. Item a joynid Chare for the maister. 1588 *Will in Trans. Cumb. & West. Arch. Soc.* X. 41 One coverlet one blankett and also one ioynded bedstead. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 62 In laying on the back upon good and fine joyned work they frequently spoil the joints, edges, or corners of drawers of cabinets.

3. That has joined, or become a member of, some society; received into membership.

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* viii. 110 Praise God! I'm a joined Methodist! 1889 *Tablet* 2 Nov. 691 A 'joined member' of the Wesleyan Society.

† Joined, *ppl. a.* 2: see JOIN v. 2, to enjoin.

Joiner (dzojner), sb. Forms: 4-6 ioyneur, -or, -ar, (5 ioyowre, ionour, ionour), 5-7 ioyner, (6 iogner), 6-7 ioiner, 7-8 joyner, 7-joiner. [ME. *ioynour*, a. AF. *joignour*, OF. *joigneor*, f. *joigner* to JOIN: subseq. conformed to agent-nouns in -er: see -OR, -ER 1.]

1. One who joins, connects, unites: see JOIN v. 1.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 199/2 A Ionour, *junctor*, *confederator*. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* XIII. viii, O ioyner of vertue and well of vynte. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 8 Some, Housewrights; some, Shipwrights;..some, the Ioyners of smaller workes. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Excheg.* 38 The two Deputy Chamberlaines, being Joyners of the Tallies.

2. A craftsman whose occupation it is to construct things by joining pieces of wood; a worker in wood who does lighter and more ornamental work than that of a carpenter, as the construction of the furniture and fittings of a house, ship, etc.

1386 *Pat. Roll* 9 *Rich. II.* i. memb. 3. 10 Jan., Joynour. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* II. xi, For eche caruer and curious ioyner. 1428 E. E. *Wills* 82 Y be-quethe to Iohn Hewet, Ioyneur, my cosyn..vjs. viijd. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII.* c. 2 Vsing any of the misteries... of smithes, joyners, or coupars. 1503 SHUTE *Archit.* Aijb, Embroderers, Caruers, Ioyners, Glassyers. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 23 Let..the most exquisite Joynier make the coffin. 1710 *Tatler* No. 252 ¶ 4 What Method is to be taken to make Joiners and other Artificers get out of a House they have once entered. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 43 The workshops..of joiners and cabinet-makers.

b. In possessive case, denoting tools used specially by joiners: see quot. 1875. *Joiner's work*: (a) the work or occupation of a joiner; (b) woodwork made by a joiner.

1530 PALSGR. 234/2 Ioyners worke, *menuiserie*. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 199 Including it with a Rail of Joiners Work. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 236 The Joiner's Bench is composed of a platform or top, supported by four substantial legs [etc.]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 582 Rebates are also used for ornamenting mouldings, and for many other purposes in joiners' work. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 130 English joiners' work of the fifteenth century. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1217/1 Joiner's-chisel..Joiner's-clamp..Joiner's-gage..Joiner's-plane.

3. *transf.* A machine for doing various kinds of work in wood.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

4. Comb. joiner-work = joiner's work: see 2 b. (In quot. 1875 *fig.*)

1562 in *Our Eng. Home* (1861) 161 note, Buffet stoles of joiner worke. 1875 *LOWELL Wks.* (1890) IV. 280 There is a passage, that comes near being fine; but the far greater part is mere joiner-work. 1893 *EARL DUNMORE Famers* I. 278, I admired all the joiner-work; the patterns... were thoroughly Chinese.

Hence **Joiner** *v. intr.*, to do the work of a joiner; **Joining**, the work of a joiner, or a piece of this. 1839 *CARLYLE Chartism* x. 183 They are twenty-four millions... weaving, delving... joining. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Nov. 5/2 [He] had a workshop wherein he did carpentering and joinery. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 May 2/1 We found them busy joinery in a room in which, save for uniform of the warder, there was nothing to indicate that the prisoners were not ordinary carpenters.

Joinery (djoinəri). [*f. JOINER + -RY*; see -ERY.]

1. The art or occupation of a joiner; the construction of wooden furniture, fittings, etc.; also *concr.* such actions collectively; things made by a joiner.

1678 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* iv. (1683) I. 59 Joinery is an Art Manual whereby several Pieces of Wood are so fitted and joined together by straight Lines, Squares, Miters or any Bevel, that they shall seem one intire Piece. c 1695 J. MILLER *Descr. New York* (1843) 31 The trades of joinery, carpentry, masonry. 1794 *STEDMAN Surinam* (1813) II. xxviii. 347 Chests, cupboards, lockers, and all sorts of joinery. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 183 The higher branches of joinery approach cabinet-making and wood-carving.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Work analogous to that of a joiner; the process or product of joining or fitting parts together.

1774 *BURKE Sp. Amer. Taxation Wks.* 1880 I. 425 Lord Chatham... made an administration, so checkered and speckled; he put together a piece of joinery, so crossly indented. 1826 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* II. (1863) 317 That hideous piece of female joinery, a patch-work counterpane. 1828 *CARLYLE Misc., Goethe* (1872) I. 186 Mind... reasoned of as... some curious piece of logical joinery.

3. *attrib.*

1727 *BRADELEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Frames*, Wooden Joinery Work of a triangular Form. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 106 Gloucester, in which town were then steam joinery works.

Join-hand: see **JOIN**.

Joining (djoininj), *vbl. sb.* [*f. JOIN v.1 + -ING*].

1. The action of the verb **JOIN**, or the fact of being joined. a. Connexion, combination, union.

1308 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xix. (Bodl. MS.) 172 b/1 Grew... is good to Ioyninge of schippis. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.*, c. 30 § 1 Ioyninge of issues, and other pleadings. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 178 Syntaxis is a part of Grammar, that teacheth the true joining of words together. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 9/2 The joining of those two Arches, intersecting each other, makes an Angle. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Aristocracy Wks.* (Bohn) II. 77 Time and law have made the joining and moulding perfect.

b. The action of coming together in conflict; engagement, encounter. Also *joining of battle*.

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 454 This kene knyghtis to-gedir gan glide... theyre Ioyninge was so harde that tyde. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* To Rdr. 14 Before the iynung of ane battel. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 352 That his souldiers should in the first ioyning with the enemye sing certaine Hymnes. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* II. vi. (1636) 96 An huge earthquake at the ioyning of the battels... had forewarned our rash General of the event.

c. The occupation or work of a joiner; joinery. 1680 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* xi. § 3 (1683) I. 193 The Office of Smoothing Plains in Joining and Carpentry.

2. *quasi-concr.* a. An instance of such action or state; the place where two things or parts of something join or are joined; a junction, joint.

1382 *WYCLIF Col. II.* 19 Al the body by bondis and ioynyngis to gidere vndirmynistrid and maad. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 199/2 A Iunyng, compages, compago, junctura. 1530 *PALSGR.* 235/1 Ioyning of bordes, juncture. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Chron.* 11/3 David prepared yron... for the nails for the doores of the gates, and for the ioyningis. 1764 *REID Inquiry* vi. § 22 (1801) 395 In the steeple... the joinings of the stones are clearly perceptible. 1859 *GULLICK & TIMBS Paint.* 149 These joinings are unavoidable: these divisions... are among the tests of fresco painting properly so called.

b. Something that joins or connects two things; a piece forming a junction.

c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* III. 97 Eke the halle and euery boure, Wythouten peces or ioynynges. 1816 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* (1843) I. 424 Each group connected with those next to it by slight joinings of wax.

3. *attrib.* or *Comb.*, as *joining-place* (in quot. = place for joining battle); **joining-work** = joiner's work; see **JOINER** 2 b.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* x. viii. 47 Formast he bowyns to the ioyning place. 1562 *Richmond Wills & Inv.* (Surtess 1853) 162 One counter of ioyning work.

Joining, *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING* 2.]

1. That joins; connecting, uniting, etc.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 199/2 Iunyng, coniungens. a 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 60 Our hopes joining lisse. 1885 *LEWESDORF Crenoua's Proj. Geom.* 13 Produce the joining line to cut *OT* in *I*.

2. *Adjoining*, adjacent, contiguous: see **JOIN** v. 8. *Now rare or Obs.*

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1962 (*Ariadne*) The tour... Was ioyninge in the wal to a foreyne. 1530-77 *H. RHODES Bk. Narture in Babes Bk.* 67 Other that syt ioyning by them. 1616 *Marlowe's Faust*, 1228, I have a castle joining near these woods. 1747 *MRS. DRIAXY Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 473 A pretty field... joining to my garden. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Trals.* (1872) I. to The Tuilleries joining to the Louvre.

Joining-hand, *Obs.* [*f. prec. sb. or adj. + HAND sb. 16.*] Handwriting in which the successive letters of each word are joined; cursive writing.

1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 339 First I will write you, A, b, c. Then syllables: Then ioyning hande. 1612 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* 31 Vnder them both a line or two of ioyning hand. 1809-12 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Mad. de Fleury* xi, The youngest... had but just begun to learn joining-hand.

Joiningly, *adv. Obs.* [*f. JOINING ppl. a. + -LY* 2.] In the way of junction or connexion, jointly, unitedly; in the way of contiguity, adjacently.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* II. xvii. (1869) 81 Hadde j not yit lerned that thou and Rude ententement weren on ioyningeliche [*f. coniugement*]. 1562 J. HEVWOOD *Prom. & Epigr.* (1867) 99 We two hanynge... Dwelt wall to wall, so ioyninglie That whispering soundeth through welny.

Joinpnee, *joynpnee*, *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [*a. F. joint joined + pié, pied foot*]. With the feet joined or put close together.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* IV. ix. (1869) 180, I strogel and lepe diche joynpnee [*les piés joints*].

Join stool (*joynne stoole*): see **JOINT-STOOL**.

Joint (djoint), *sb.* Forms? 3-7 ioynt, 4-6 ioynte, iointe, (ioy)net(e), 5 geynt(t)e, iuynt, iunte, ionte, yonte, yuncte, 6-7 ioinct, ioint, 7 jonct, 8 Sc. junct), 7-joint. [*a. OF. joint and iointe*, sb. use of *joint*, -te (= *L. junctum, juncta*), pa. ppl. of *joindre* to join.]

1. The place or part at which two things or parts are joined or fitted together; a junction.

1. An arrangement, structure, or mechanism in an animal body, whereby two bones (or corresponding parts of an invertebrate animal) are fitted together, either rigidly, or (*esp.*) so as to move upon one another; an articulation.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 186/42 Euerech Ioynt and senue. 1388 *WYCLIF Dan.* x. 16 My ioyntis ben vnknit. c 1400 *Laufranc's Cirurg.* 19 In bringyng to her placis ioyntis pat ben oute. 1422 *Tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 227 Tho men which haue the neke wel dystynct by his yointes. c 1460 *Towneley Misc.* xxiii. 307 It will breke ilk iointe in hym. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 15 There be some men which thincke that Elephantes haue no ioyntes in theyr legges. 1582 *STANBYURST Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 75 A cold sweat saltish through my ioyntes fiercely dyd enter. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* III. iii. 75 How dare thy ioynts forget To pay their awfull dutie to our presence? 1665 *MANLEY Grotius Low C. Warres* 299 For avoiding the Gout, and other pains of the Joints. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* III. 34/1 The Joints of the Wrist. 1873 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* II. 23 The contiguous surfaces of such movable bones form the joints.

2. *Phr. Out of joint*. a. *lit.* Said of a bone displaced from its articulation with another; dislocated; also of the part or member affected.

To put any one's nose out of joint: see **NOSE**.

1393 *LANGL P. Pl. C.* x. 215 He... is lame, oþer his leg out of ioynte. c 1400 *Laufranc's Cirurg.* 62 Whanne... þe boon... is to-broke atwo and dislocate—þat is to seie out of ioynte. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps. xxvii.* 14 All my bones are out of ioynt. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* II. 109 Had her shoulder put out of joint. 1652 *CULPEPPER Eng. Physic.* 3 It helpeth to strengthen the members that be out of joint. 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* III. x, He had like to have shook his shoulder out of joint.

b. *fig.* Disordered, perverted, out of order, disorganized. (Said of things, conditions, etc.; formerly also of persons in relation to conduct.)

1415 *HOCCELEVE To Sir J. Oldcastle* 200 Thow haast been out of ioynt all to longe. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 766 They might peradventure bring the matter so farre out of ioynt, that it should never be brought in frame againe. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. v. 188 The time is out of ioynt: Oh cursed spight, That euer I was borne to set it right. 1824 *TENNYSON Locksley Hall* 133 All things here are out of joint. 1871 *LOWELL Pope Fr. Wks.* 1890 IV. 18 The loyalty of everybody both in politics and in religion had been put out of joint.

3. A part of the stem of a plant from which a leaf or branch grows (*esp.* when thickened, as in grasses, so as to resemble a knee- or elbow-joint); a node.

1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 138 Se that it haue a good knot or ioynte and an euen. 1552 *HULIOT*, Ioynt of a cane, rede, strawe, or suche lyke, *geniculum, nodus*. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. 84/2 The knot or ioynt from whence a years growth proceeds. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 103 Its Leafs are small, and come out at its Joints. 1863 *FR. A. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia* 87 From each of the notches or joints of the recumbent cane. 1866 *TRIAS Bot.* 516/2 (*Glacopsis*) *Tetrahit*... is well marked by its hispid stem, which is singularly swollen beneath the joints.

4. That wherein or whereby two component members or elements of an artificial structure or mechanism are joined or fitted together, either so as to be rigidly fixed (as e. g. bricks, stones, pieces of timber, rails, lengths of pipe, etc.), or so that one can move upon the other while still remaining connected with it (as in a hinge, pivot, swivel).

Universal joint, a contrivance by which one of two connected parts of a machine is made capable of moving freely in any direction with respect to the other.

c 1420 *S. Etheldred* 718 in *Horst. Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 298 Pat ston was well ygrane euery geyntte. c 1440 *Prouph. Parv.* 264/2 Ioynte, or knyttynge, to-gedur, what so they be, compago. 14... *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 590/47 *Junctura*, a Juynt. 1550 *Churcho. Acc. St. Mich.*, *Cornhill*, For new joynts and ij cramps to Mr. Machyns pewe dore. 1589 *NASHE Pasp. & Marforius* 9 The ioyntes of that house begin to gape. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 876 Stones... so cunningly layed that one could not see the joints. 1793 *T. N. City & C. Purchase* 51 Let Care be taken that Bricks be not laid Jynt on Juynt. 1831 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* XI. (1833) 275 The part... to which the quadrants are

attached, moves on a joint. 1856 *S. C. BREES Gloss. Ternis* 463 The universal joint is of great use for conveying angular motion when it can be applied in couplings. 1884 *W. C. SMITH Kildrostan* I. iii. 174 There is no armour but it has its joints, And where the joints are there the arrow sticks. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 62/2 The joints of the pipes were not properly cemented.

b. *To break joint*: see **BREAK** v. 31. **Breaking joint**, an arrangement of bricks, stones, timbers, etc. in which the joints are not continuous (*obs.*).

1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 44 That the Bording be with breaking Joints. 1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 666 Planting is done by laying the cuttings... three always together, with the eyes of each a little removed from those of the others—that is, all 'breaking joints'.

5. *Geol.* A crack or fissure intersecting a mass of rock; usually occurring in sets of parallel planes, dividing the mass into more or less regular blocks.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 611 The Bactrian Emeralds... lie in chinks and joints (as it were) of rocks in the sea. 1761 *CATCOTT Treat. Deluge* III. (1768) 306 The tops of rocks and summits of the highest mountains are sometimes divided by joints into separate pieces. 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol. Gloss.* s. v. The partings which divide columnar basalt into prisms are joints. 1882 *GEIKIE Text-bk. Geol.* IV. II. 501 All rocks are traversed more or less distinctly by vertical, or highly inclined planes termed joints.

† 6. A connecting point of time. *Obs. rare.*

a 1638 *MEDE Wks.* (1672) 585 To shew the connexion of that vision of the book with the joyn which begins the seventh Trumpet. a 1679 *T. GOODWIN Knowl. Father & Son* in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. cii. 24, I note these several joints of time, because the Scripture notes them.

II. One of the parts or sections by the longitudinal union of which a body is made up.

7. A portion of an animal or plant body connected with another portion by a joint or articulation (see 1-3); *esp.* such a portion or section of a limb, or of the stem of a plant, an internode.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xvii. 175 þe painne hath powere to put oute alle þe ioyntes, And to unfold þe falden fuste. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 162 Kitte oute a ioynt of reed, and in the side Therof let make an hole. c 1420 *St. Etheldred* 880 in *Horst. Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 302 Pat ston was y-shape as mete for hurre body... Pat no geynte of hurre body lay þerinne amys. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 233, I haue with exact view perus'd these Hector, And quoted ioynt by ioynt. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* II. 45 Of seven smooth joints a mellow Pipe I haue. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 303 Antennæ short, of nine joints. 1869 *HUXLEY Phys. i.* (ed. 3) 7 The several joints of the fingers and toes have the common denomination of *phalanges*.

8. *spec.* One of the portions into which a carcass is divided by the butcher, consisting of one or more bones (e. g. that of the leg or shoulder) with the meat thereon; *esp.* as cooked and served at table.

1576 *GASCOIGNE Flowers Wks.* (1587) 40 An olde frutidish is bigge ynough to hold a ioynte of meate. 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 21 There being one ioynt of flesh on the table. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* III. 115 They serve small peeces of flesh (not whole joints as with us). 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* III. ii, The joints that were served in his majesty's table. 1883 *MATTIEU WILLIAMS in Knowledge* 11 May 274 A single wing rib, or other joint of three to five pounds weight.

† 9. *gen.* A portion, 'article', item. *Obs. rare.*

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 5093 Y rede we þanke hym of euery poynt, Syn we may nat forbere þe lest ioynt.

III. Something constructed with a joint or joints.

† 10. (*app.*) A snuff-box (with a hinged lid). *Obs.* c 1701 *CIBBER Love makes Man* III. iii, Sir, I have lost my Snuff-box... I'll go to Paris, split me... They make the best joints in Europe there.

11. *Betting slang.* An outside bookmaker's paraphernalia of list-frame, umbrella, etc., some of which are joined together in movable pieces.

1899 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 5/5 It was positively ridiculous to see the police knocking down bookmakers' 'joints' every time the inspector came round, and looking passively on all the rest of the time.

IV. † 12. = **JOINTURE** 4. *Obs.*

1513 *BROADSHAW St. Werburge* I. 1090 Whiche place was gyuen to her Ioynt and dowry By Tombert her husbende. *Ibid.* 1951 Whiche (as afore is sayd) was her Ioynt and dowry.

† 13. A coming together, meeting; the action of joining battle; attack, onset. *Obs.*

c 1540 *tr. Pol. Virg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 68 At the first iointe [*i. in primo congressu*] many fell on both sides.

14. *slang* or *colloq.* (chiefly *U.S.*) A partnership or union, or a place of meeting or resort, *esp.* of persons engaged in some illicit occupation; *spec.* (in America) a place illegally kept (usually by Chinese) for opium-smoking, an opium-den; also applied to illicit drinking-saloons.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 945/1, I have... smoked opium in every joint in America. 1885 *Homilet. Rev.* 179 A few months since the police made a raid on a 'joint' at No. 44 Clinton Place, and found seven men there smoking the drug. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 18 Aug. 3/2 (Farmer) This class of thieves, when they agree on a partnership or joint, as the slang phrase is, work one for the other as they best can. 1887 *Lippincott's Mag.* (U.S.) Aug. 290 The student, upon reaching his 'joint', as the club is called, hurriedly bolts a few mouthfuls of breakfast and swallows a cup of coffee. 1899 *ROWNTREE & SHERWELL Temperance Prob.* III. 197 There were from sixty to eighty 'joints' (i.e. illicit liquor places) in the city.

V. 15. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 1) *joint-adhesion*, *-dissac*, *-pain*, *-stiffening*; *joint-like*, *-racking* adjs.; (in sense 4) *joint-collar*, *-end*,

-maker, -making, -pin, -splice, -strip, -test; joint-bedded *a.* (Masonry), of a stone: placed so that its natural bed (or horizontal surface) forms a vertical joint of the work; distinguished from *face-bedded*, in which the horizontal surface is made to form the face of the work; joint-chair (Railways), a chair (see CHAIR *sb.* 12) supporting the rails at a joint; joint-coupling, 'a form of universal joint for coupling sections of shafting' (Knight); joint-evil, a name of *Elephantiasis nodosa*; joint-file, a small file of circular section, used for dressing the holes in hinge-joints; joint-flr, a name for plants of the N.O. *Gnetaceæ*; joint-hinge, the same as a strap-hinge; joint-ill (see quot.); joint-oil, the secretion which lubricates the joints between the bones, synovia; joint-pipe, a small section of gas- or steam-pipe, forming a connexion between two lengths of pipe; joint-pliers, a small kind of pliers used by watchmakers and mathematical instrument makers; joint-rule, a rule made of pieces jointed or hinged together so as to fold up; joint-saw, a saw with a curved working face, used in making the joints of compasses and the like; †joint-sick *a.*, diseased in the joints; so †joint-sickness, disease of the joints; gout; joint-snake = glass-snake (see GLASS *sb.* 16); †joint-sponge, a morbid spongy concretion in the joints (*obs.*); joint-water, synovia (= joint-oil); *esp.* a flux of this in diseases of the joints; joint-wire, tubular wire, used for hinge-joints in watches, etc., a solid wire being passed through it to form the joint; joint-wood = JOINTER ² *q. v.* See also JOINT-ACHE, -GRASS, etc. 1896 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* I. 381 The forcible breaking up of 'joint-adhesions. 1883 *Stonemason Jan.*, A great advantage is gained by working all string courses, cornices, and copings 'joint-bedded' with the exception of quoins which should be placed on their natural bed. 1856 *S. C. BRES Gloss. Termin.* 100 The chairs for receiving the ends of two rails are termed 'joint, or double chairs. 1889 *G. FINDLAY Eng. Railway* 44 Up to the year 1847 the ends of the rails rested on joint chairs. 1680 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* xi. § 7 (1683) I. 201 The 'Joint-Collar is made of two Iron Cheeks ... moving upon a Joint. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* III. 73 Neural arthritis comprises all 'joint diseases which are the sequel of central or peripheral nerve-lesions. 1677 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* ii. (1683) I. 19 Put the 'Joint-end of the Hinge into the Fire. 1669 *B. WELLIS (title) Treatise of the 'Joint Evil.* 1683 *Travoy Way to Health* xix. (1697) 419 Leprous Scabby Diseases, Joint-evils, and that which they call the Kings-Evil. 1744 *MITCHELL in Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 144 *Lepra Arabum*, two species of which are called, the *Javus*, and the *Joint-Evil.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 538/1 *Gnetaceæ*. ('Joint Firs.') Small trees or creeping shrubs ... with jointed stems and branches. 1892 *DALZIEL Dis. Dogs* (ed. 3) 14 Anthrax ... a disease of cattle, known in the vernacular as ... 'joint ill'. 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Willsh.* 145 The 'joint-like knots ... will fat swine. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6380/12 James Low, ... 'Jointmaker. 1900 *Daily News* 25 Aug. 5/1 The old system of 'joint-making by 'junction pieces' or splicing and soldering, has also been abandoned. 1887 *MIVART in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 111/1 An albuminous fluid called 'synovia', and commonly known as 'joint-oil'. 1853 *R. SANDERS Physiogn.* h.j. Foot-gout, knee-gout, and all 'joint-pains whatsoever. 1710 *T. FULLER Pharm. Extemp.* 433 Water of Millepedes ... is useful ... in scorbutic Joint-pains. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 74 The 'Joint-pins must either have nuts and screws, or other proper fastenings, to keep them in their several places. *Ibid.*, To drill both the arm frames ... and the circle ... together, that the joint pin-holes in all three may correspond exactly with each other, and particularly from the centre of each. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xl. 488 Dropsies, and Asthma's, and 'Joint-racking Rheum's. 1708 *J. PHILLIPS Cyder* ii. 77 Joint-racking Gout ... and pinning Atrophy. 1680 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* xi. § 7 (1683) I. 201 Moving upon a Joint ... as the two insides of the 'Joint-Rule Carpenters use. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* ii. 160, I have no other Instrument but my Two Foot Joyn Rule. 1618 *J. DAVIES Wit's Pilgr.* (1878) 41/1 How, from this 'Joynst-sick Age to bite the Gown? 1545 *ELYOT Biblioth., Arthetica passio*, ... the 'joynste syknesses: the goute. 1684 *T. GHYLES (title) Treatise of the Joint Sickness, or Gout.* 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 221 The 'joint snake ... is a great curiosity, [breaking into pieces when struck, without bleeding. 1658 *A. FOX Wurt's Surg.* i. vi. 26 A 'Joint-sponge is nothing else but a moisture of the sinew-water, which growth on and turneth hard, and setteth there. 1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhoner's Bk. Physike* 324/2 How we shouldre restrayne the fluxion of the Synnove, or 'Joynstwater. 1658 *A. FOX Wurt's Surg.* ii. xiv. 102 The joynst water, that is, the humidity of joyns and sinews. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl., Joint Water*, a term used by our farriers, for ... a running of a clear ichor from the joints, when they are either wounded or ulcerated.

Joint, sb.² Obs. rare. [Aphetic f. ENJOINT.] That which is enjoined, injunction, charge.

1475 *Parthenay* 509 In that doubt ye noight, in no manner point, Sin ye me commaunde, gree to such a joynst.

Joint (djoint), *a.* Forms: 4-7 joynst, 5-7 joynst, (5 yont, 6 ioint, ionete), 7-8 joynst, 7-joynst. See also JUNCT. [a. f. *joint* (= *L. junctum*), *pa. pple. of joindre* = *L. jungere* to join. In sense 2 often, in other senses occasionally, hyphenated to the following sb.]

1. Put together, joined, combined, united. †*a.* Const. as *pa. pple.* or in predicate. *Obs.*

1340 *Cursor M.* 10625 (Trin.) Þe witt þe vertu of hir ioynst [Laud to hir ioynst] May no mon write wiþ penne poynt. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 253 When Pride is with Envie joynst. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2037, I... knelide down with hondis joynst. 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* ix. 185 Next to him, And joynst with him Castile and Saxony are welcome. 1727 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 280 The Presbytery of Glasgow... are joynst and unanimous for what I know.

b. as *adj.* in attributive relation. Rarely of material things; usually of the actions or attributes of two or more persons, etc. *spec.* Of the lives of two or more persons: Continuing together in time until one lapses, contemporaneous, concurrent.

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 193 For 'tis a cause that hath no meane dependance, Vpon our ioynst and severall dignities. 1641 *J. JACKSON True Evang.* T. II. 120 By their joynst endeavours. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. iii. 214 They therefore settled the crown, first on king William and queen Mary... for their joint lives. 1853 *J. H. NEWMAN Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. ii. 59 Civilized by the joint influences of religion and of chivalry. 1883 *SIR E. KAY in Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 261/1 During the joint lives of the trustees.

2. Of a person or persons: United or sharing with another, or among themselves, in some possession, action, liability, etc.; having or doing (what is expressed by the noun) together or in common.

Often hyphenated to the following sb., *esp.* in words of legal or technical use.

1424-5 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 60 Now I declare here my laste wille, als wel to my saide feffer as to my joynst feffes. 1568 *BIBLE (Bishops) Rom.* viii. 17 Heyres of God and ioyntheyses [1611 ioynst heires] with Christe. 1566 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. 106 Joint-laborers with him for honor and glorie. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* v. vii. 32, I... Made him ioynst-seruant with me. 1698 *F. B. Free but Modest Censure* 4 Joint-partners in the same Principles. 1708 *HEARNE Collect.* 13 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 151 Having Two Churches, and Two Joint-Rectors. 1817 *W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 920 Joint owners of property insured for their joint use and on their own account. 1878 *F. S. WILLIAMS Midd. Railw.* 201 The directors... agreed with the G. N. and Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire lines in becoming joint-owners of the Stockport and Woodley Junction.

3. Of a thing, action, etc. (in *sing.*): Held, done, made, etc. by two or more persons, parties, or things, in conjunction; of or belonging to more than one at once; common to two or more.

1424-5 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 60 Diers men haf joint astate white me in diuerce of my purchace be way of tuste. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 25 *Preamble*, As if the seid persons... had a joint astate... w^t the seid surrouns. 1587 *GOLDING De Moray* v. 56-7 By the iointworking of the understanding and will together. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* v. ii. 55 A joynst burthen, laid vpon vs all. 1634 *W. TIRWHITT tr. Balsac's Lett.* (vol. I) 69 You remember... what our ioynst opinion hath bene. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* & P. 345 The joint Advantage both of the Emperor and his Subjects. 1762-71 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 117 In one corner Henry VII. and Ferdinand are conferring amicably on a joint throne. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 183 The remaining grand incident of joint-estates, viz. the doctrine of survivorship. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 553 It was determined that a joint committee of the two Houses should be appointed. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 250 All hopes of joint action were at an end.

†4. Made up of parts joined, fastened together, or combined (see also JOINT-STOOL); continuous, uninterrupted (quot. 13...); *fig.* with reference to an unopened rose (quot. c 1450). *Obs.*

13... *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 355 On to prenge þer þurze [Ninuel] watz þre dayes dede. Þat on Iourney ful ioynst Ionas hym zede Er euer he warpped any worde. 1429 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 445 It pro lo joynst table vj iiii⁴ ob. 1450 *LONGLEIGH Graill* xlii. 480 Al Joynst & Clos In Al manere tyme as was the Rose. 1711 *KEN Edmund Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 301 O're the Stone Bridge, cross the Joint-Current laid.

†5. = JOINTED. *Obs.*

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2054/4 Lost... a Joynst Cane, wrought with a Gold Head on it.

†6. Used *advb.* = JOINTLY. *Obs.*

1424-5 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 61 Als wel þo þat stonde enfeffed by me, as þo þat ben joynst feffed with me. 1691 *BOYLE Hist. Air xlii.* (1692) 67 Our so much joint-esteemed friend Mr. Mercator.

7. Comb., as joint-awned, having a jointed awn. 1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 348 Seeds numerous... joint-awn'd with a long style.

Joint (djoint), *v.* [f. JOINT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To connect by a joint or joints; to fasten, fit together, unite. *a. lit.* material things.

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. iv. 142 Branches, which being dead many yeares, shall after reuiue, be ioynnted to the old Stocke, and freshly grow. 1691 *RAY Creation* ii. (1692) 53 The fingers are strengthened with several Bones, joynnted together for motion. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone* L. 193 The manner of joynnting the five courses of stone. 1889 *R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL Figstick* 94 Those which are joynnted and soldered together.

b. fig. (usually with direct allusion to the literal sense).

1547 *Homilies. Contention* ¶ 2 We cannot be ioynnted to Christ our Head, except we be glued with concord and charite one to another. 1634 *RANDOLPH Muse's Looking-glass* iii. ii. He, with the pegs of amity and concord, ... Joynnt 'em together. 1673 *TEMPLE Obs. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 58 They seem to be a sound Piece of the State, and fast joynnted in with the rest.

c. To fill up the joints of stone, brickwork, etc. with mortar or the like; to point; to represent with (imitation) joints (quot. 1823).

1793 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 247 They joint the long Joints, and also the Cross Joints. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone*

L. § 209 They joint the paving with mortar. 1823 *RUTTER Fonthill* 9 The walls and ceiling have been jointed to represent stone. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 6/1 They threw us a lot of red-lead, and each man carried a large piece... ready to joint into any leak or crack he came across.

d. Carpentry, etc. To prepare (a board, stave, etc.) for being jointed to another, by planing its edge with a jointer (see JOINTER ² 1).

1864 *WEBSTER, Joint*, 1... To prepare so as to fit closely; to fit together;... as to joint boards. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. s.v.*, To joint is to plane straight the edges of boards. *Ibid. s.v.*, Jointer-plane (Coopering), The inclined sole being staved upward for the staves, which are jointed thereon.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To fit exactly into each other as in the joints of masonry, etc.

1695 *TEMPLE Introd. Hist. Eng.* 38 A small round Tower built of Stone... so exactly Cut, as every one to Joynnt into another. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 55/1 Bricks lying sideways, with their heads joynnting into each other... as a Man locks his right hand fingers into his left.

3. *trans.* To divide (a body or member) at a joint or into joints; to dismember, disjoint.

1530 *PALSGR.* 592/2, I joynnte, I cut meate by the joynntes to make it meter for the potte or spytte. 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, Acodar vides, to ioynnt vines, to prune vines, Geniculare. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q. v. xi.* 29 Her huge taile... He with his sword it strooke, that without faile He ioynnted it. 1697 *DAYDEN Æneid* ix. 1040 He joynntes the Neck: And with a stroke so strong The Helm flies off; and bears the Head along. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 59. 2/1 A Person is Joynnting a piece of Meat, ... he finds it difficult to Joynnt. 1898 *R. KEARTON Wild Life at Home* 78 'Jointing' two large worms, [she] flew off at once to her chicks with them.

†*b. fig.* To 'cut off' from or deprive of something. *Obs.*

1573 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 30, I shal be contentid to be bard of mi mastership and iointid of my fellowship too. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 290 Threaten their poore children to joynnt them of this or that land or portion.

Joint-ache. An ache or pain in the joints.

1576 *BAKER Jewell of Health* 60 The water of Iuniper berries... auayleth against all ioyntaches proceeding of colde. 1657 *W. COLES Adam in Eden* lix, It is good for the Sciatica and Joynnt-Aches.

b. transf. Applied to a disease of trees.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xvii. xxiv. I. 538 No trees are exempt from the worme, the blasting, and the joint-ach [*dolor membrorum*].

Jointed (djointed), *a.* [f. JOINT *sb.* + -ED ².] Furnished with, constructed with, or having joints (see the various senses of the sb.).

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxii. 81 They ben wel ioynnted and myghtly boned. 1547 *SURREY Æneid* iv. (1557) f. 10 j b, The throwing spirit, and ioynnted limmes to loose. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 409 Or under Rocks their food In ioynnted Armour watch. 1721 *POPE Let. to E. Blount* 3 Oct., I saw her sober over a Sampler, or gay over a joynnted Baby. 1880 *HUXLEY Crayfish* i. 24 The crayfish has a jointed and segmented body.

b. In comb. with qualifying word: Having joints of a specified kind.

1591 *SPENSER Muirpot.* 121 Beeing nimble ioynnted then the rest. 1797 *M. BAILLIE Morb. Anat.* (1807) 188 This head is placed upon a narrow jointed portion of the worm. 1842 *TENNYSON Locksley Hall* 169 Iron-jointed, supple-sinew'd, they shall dive, and they shall run. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 360/1 My single short-jointed rod.

Hence **Jointedly** *adv.*, connectedly; **Jointedness**, quality or state of being jointed.

1846 *WORCESTER, Jointedly*, in a jointed manner. *Smith.* 1877 *Tinsley's Mag.* XX. 207 When he could talk faintly and jointedly. 1881 *WHITNEY in Proc. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* 22 Articulation, in this its literal sense of jointedness.

Jointenant, *obs.* form of JOINT-TENANT.

†**Joynnter** ¹ *Obs.* [? f. JOINT *a.* (or *joint* in JOINTURE) + ER ¹.] A joint possessor; one who holds a jointure.

1566 *J. STUDLEY tr. Seneca's Agamemnon* (1581) 147 b, Thou that dost rule with me, made joynnter of his mace. 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* x. 8 He make thy daughter ioynnter of it all, So thou consent to giue her to my wife.

Joynnter ² (djoynnter). [f. JOINT *v.* + -ER ¹.] One who or that which joints.

1. Name of various tools. *a. Carpentry, etc.* A long kind of plane used in dressing the edges of boards, staves, etc. in preparation for jointing them; also, a machine used in jointing staves.

1678 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* iv. § 4 (1683) I. 65 The Joynnter is made somewhat longer than the Fore-plane... Its Office is to follow the Fore-plane, and to shoot an edge perfectly straight, ... especially when a Joynnt is to be shot. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 25 The carpenter uses this jack plane first, and, subsequently, his longer trying plane, and still longer joynnter, to put the final touches.

b. Masonry. A tool used for filling with mortar or for marking the joints between courses of brick or stone work.

1793 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 247 A Joynnter of Iron, with which, and the foresaid Rule, they joint the long Joints, ... the Cross Joints ... being done with the Joynnter without the Rule. 1812-16 *J. SMITH Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 194 The iron tool used along with the jointing-rule, to mark the joints of brick-work, is called a joynnter; its form is nearly that of the letter u, though its flexure is not in proportion so considerable.

c. A bent piece of iron inserted into a wall to strengthen a joint. 1864 in *WEBSTER*.

2. A workman employed in jointing; *esp.* one who makes the junctions between parts of an electric wire, etc.

1876 *PARECE & SIVEWRIGHT Telegraphy* 235 Not only

should the jointer's hands be scrupulously clean, but he should see that the wires to be joined are equally so, the copper being scraped bright and clean. 1895 *Bham Weekly Post* 16 Mar. 4/8 There are plenty of excavators, but the pipe jointers are very scarce.

3. In the West Indies, a common name of *Piper geniculatum*.

1847 GOSSE *Birds of Jamaica* 73. The deserted provision-grounds are overgrown with a thicket, almost impenetrable, of jointer, or jointwood.

4. *Comb. Jointer-plane* = sense 1 a.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 245 The Jointer-Plane is the longest of all the planes. . . It is used for shooting the edges to boards perfectly straight, so that their juncture may scarcely be discernible when their surfaces are joined together. 1881 YOUNG *Every man his own Mechanic* § 244 Trying-planes and Jointer-planes differ from the jack-plane in being longer and set with a finer cut.

Joint-grass. [f. JOINT sb. 3 + GRASS.] A local name for the herbs Horsetail (*Equisetum*), and Lady's Bedstraw (*Galium verum*) (Britten and Holland); also, in southern U.S., the grass *Paspalum distichum* (Cent. Dict.).

1790 W. MARSHALL *Midd. Counties* (1796) II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), Joint-grass, yellow bedstraw.

Joint-heir, etc.: see JOINT a. 2.

Joining (dgoi'ntin), *vbl. sb.* [f. JOINT v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb JOINT.

1. The action of connecting or uniting by a joint; also *fig.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. x. 90 An excellent Chirurgeon he was at joyniting of a broken soul. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Aug. 8/1 The old piles . . . showing the tool marks and evidences of morticing and jointing.

b. *concr.* The structure of a joint or junction.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. iii. 6 It defends the ends of Gristles, the JoynTINGS of the greater Bones. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Exist. & Prov. God* II. 94 Their joynTINGS and closures are wonderful. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 116 The said Commissioners shall . . . form the jointing with the other pipes to be added thereto with proper and sufficient materials. 1885 *Athenaeum* 22 Aug. 247/2 Another wall . . . of fine squared white stone drafted at the jointings, so that it looks pannelled.

2. The action of dividing at the joints, or into 'joints'; dismemberment, disjoining.

1591 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 233 Thair taking vp the bwreit people, and junting of thame, quhairof scho maid inchantit powder for Witchcraft. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* 750 About cutting it up, quartering, jointing, seething and roasting.

3. The formation of joints or cleavage planes in rocks, etc.; the nature or arrangement of these.

1698 MOLYNEUX in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 217 The universal jointing of the whole Causway, is certainly otherwise. 1784 TWANLEY *Dairying* 27 [The cheese] when released from the Press, will heave, or puff up, by Splitting or Jointing, according as the Nature or State of the Curd happens to be. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vi. 119 In one part the solid granite is only beginning to show its lines of jointing.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *jointing-plane*, (a) a plane of 'jointing' or fissure, as in a rock; (b) = JOINTER² 1 a; *jointing-rule*, a long flat ruler used for guiding the jointer (JOINTER² 1 b) in marking the joints of brickwork.

1900 *Daily News* 10 May 6/4 *Joining boxes and aigrettes used in the re-arrangement of the lightning conductors of St. Paul's Cathedral. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jnrls.* I. xvii. 406 Whose surfaces are no doubt, cleavage and *jointing planes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Joining-plane*, a plane with a long stock, used to true the edges of boards or staves which are to be accurately fitted together. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 247 A *Joining Rule . . . whereby to run the long joints of the Brick-work. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 386 The Joining-Rule is about eight or ten feet long, and about four inches broad.

Jointist. U.S. [f. JOINT sb. 1 + -IST.] The keeper of a 'joint' or illicit drinking-saloon.

1889 in *Voice* (N. Y.) 5 Sept., The Grand Jury had found nineteen indictments against jointists. 1893 *Arena* (U. S.) Mar. 467 In Kansas . . . the liquor seller is the sneaking boot-legger, skulking jointist, criminal and outlaw.

Jointless (dgoi'ntlēs), *a.* [f. JOINT sb. + -LESS.] Without joints, or the use of joints; having no joints, stiff, rigid.

1550 W. BALDWIN in *Mirr. Mag.* To Rdr., Looking for his strong jointless olyphants. a1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 500 Your knees . . . are ioyntlesse and Elephant-like in your obedience unto his precepts. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. viii. 38 'Let me die here,' were her words, remaining jointless and immovable. 1807 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 92 The pods are jointless.

Jointly (dgoi'ntli), *adv.* [f. JOINT a. + -LY 2.] In a joint manner; so as to be joined.

†1. So as to be joined in space; together (in position); in contact; adjacently. *Obs.*

c1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 58 And ber-with ioyntly hold bi hands. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 18 b, The tenant shall . . . hold his handes jointly together betwene the handes of his Lord. 1582 STANVHURST *Æneid* III. (Arb.) 88 But neere joyntlye brayeth with rufflerie rumboled Ætna. 1710 PRIEAUX *Orig. Tithe* IV. 180 That whole Paragraph . . . being jointly added, any Reader may compare them.

†b. Continuously in space or time. *Obs.*
c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1538 This Cite was sothely, to serche it aboute, per iorneyes full jointly to ioyne hom by dayes. 1548 G. WISHART tr. *Conf. Fayth Switzerland*, in *Wodrow Misc.* (1844) 13 Yf there be any good that remayneth in man after the fall, that same beyng jointlye made weaker and weaker by our vyce tournes to the worse.

†2. Together, in union; concordantly, harmoniously; at the same time, simultaneously. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. II. 127 To loke if þe lawe wole lugge 300 ioyntly to be loyned for euer. a1400-50 *Alexander* 1470 All þe iewis of ierusalem he ioyntly a-sembles. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 84 Loke . . . how jointly ye agre with the saide people of Iuda! 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1846 Then jointly to the ground their knees they bow. a1693 UQUAHAT *Rabelais* III. xlii. 352 They . . . went jointly to a . . . Tent.

†b. In conjunction with this. *Obs.*

1656 M. BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Judæorum* in *Phoenix* (1708) II. 405 Your Worship desir'd jointly to know what Ceremony or Humiliation the Jews use in their Synagogues, toward the Book of the Law.

3. In conjunction, combination, or concert; unitedly; conjunctly: opp. to *severally* or *separately*. (The only current sense.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consec.* 5850 Parfor men sal yhelde account ioyntly Of bathe togdyer, þe saule and þe body. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Mahode* III. vii. (1869) 130 Soothliche this is weyligne and sorwe ioyntliche. 1469 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 307 The saide Maire . . . byndith them jointly and severally to stand by this acte. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 23 § 4 Landes . . . wherof she . . . was seised or possessed in her owne right . . . or jointly with her said husband. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* IV. iv. 52 The Rascall people . . . Ioyne with the Traitor, and they ioyntly sweare To spoyle the City. 1676 DAYDEN *Aurenga.* II. i. 15 Where'er you lead, We jointly vow to own no other Head. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xii. 193 A devise to two persons, to hold jointly and severally, is said to be a joint-tenancy. 1875 BAVER *Holy Rom. Emp.* App. B. (ed. 5) 450 The relation of Schleswig to Holstein, and of both jointly to the Danish crown.

†**Jointmeal**, *adv. Obs.* [f. JOINT sb. + -MEAL.] Joint by joint.

1548 COOPER *Elyot's Biblioth.*, *Articulatim*, from ioint to ioint, ioynt meale. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV. xxx. 1221 They seemed like creatures dismembred & plucked asunder joint-meale.

Joint-owner, -partner, etc.: see JOINT a. 2.
Jointress (dgoi'ntres). [f. JOINTER¹ + -ESS.] A widow who holds a jointure; a dowager.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 9 Our Queen Th' Imperiall Ioyntresse of this warlike State. 1697 *London Gaz.* No. 3295/4 Part being in present possession, and the other in Reversion after the death of a Joyntress. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4320/3 One Estate . . . subject to a Jointure, which the Jointress is willing to sell. 1892 *Lancet Times Rep.* LXVII. 490/2 Since the hearing . . . one of the jointresses had died and her jointure of 1000l. a year had ceased.

†**Joint-ring**. *Obs.* A finger-ring made of two separable halves: = GEMEL 1. GIMMAL 1. Cf. the description in Dryden *Don Sebastian* v. i: 'Those rings . . . a curious artist wrought them With joints so close as not to be perceived: Yet are they both each others counterpart; Her part had Juan inscribed, and his had Zaida . . . and in the midst A heart divided in two parts was placed.'

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. iii. 73 Marry I would not doo such a thing for a ioynt Ring, . . . nor any petty exhibition. 1703 *London Gaz.* No. 3897/4 Lost or stolen, . . . a Box, . . . in which were . . . 3 Rose Stone Rings, 24 Joint Rings.

Joint stock, joint-stock. *Comm.* [f. JOINT a. + STOCK.]

1. Stock or capital contributed and owned by a number of persons jointly; capital divided into shares; a common fund.

1615 E. S. Brit. *Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 655 For the good government and sincere disposition of this Joint Stock. 1694 LUTHELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 400 The merchants of Amsterdam are fitting out with a joint stock 15 privateers of 40 guns each. 1711 *London Gaz.* No. 4868/3 The Joynt Stock of a Corporation to be erected to carry on a Trade in the South Seas. 1779 HERVEY *Navy Hist.* II. 200 A kind of open trade was carried on from England to the east, which greatly affected the merchants who traded on the joint stock. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 124, X, Y, and Z made a joint-stock for 12 months. 1883 *Wharton's Law-Lex.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Joint-Stock Company*, The common property of the members, applicable to the purposes of the company, is called its joint-stock, and hence the name.

2. *attrib.* (joint-stock). Holding a joint stock; formed or conducted on the basis of a joint stock; as *joint-stock bank, company, firm*.

1808 H. DAY (title) *A Defence of Joint Stock Companies*. 1845 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xxi. 278 The people are all mad here about joint-stock companies. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VIII. i, When he received a deputation on sugar duties or joint-stock banks. 1893 BITHELL *Counting-house*, A Joint Stock Company is defined by Act of Parliament to be 'A Company consisting of seven or more members having a permanent paid up or nominal capital of fixed amount, divided into shares, also of fixed amount, and formed on the principle of having for its members the holders of shares of such capital, and no other persons'. This definition excludes companies consisting of six or fewer members, whose affairs fall under the Law of partnership.

Hence **Joint-stock v. trans.**, to turn into joint stock, or into a joint-stock company; **Joint-stockery**, dealing in, or formation of, joint stocks; **Joint-stockism**, the system or principle of joint stocks. (All more or less *nonce-wds.*)

1894 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 99 Let some clever person invent something better, patent it, *joint-stock it, and get some good names on the direction, and he will have an immense success. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* June 870 We refine the method of stealing, that is all—joint-stock it, and sometimes call it a dividend. 1864 *Realm* 6 Apr. 3 They are themselves so immersed in *joint-stockery, that they fancy all the rest of mankind are similarly inclined. 1856 *Tail's Mag.* XXXIII. 304 *Joint-stockism has been successfully applied to

many other branches of business. 1890 G. B. SHAW *Fab. Ess.* 137 The transfigured joint stockism of the present Co-operative movement.

Joint-stool (dgoi'ntstūl). Forms: a. 5-7 ioynd, ioynd, ioynd, ioynd's. (with or without hyphen: see forms of STOOL); b. 7 joyne-stool; γ. 6-7 ioynt, 8 joynt-, 7-9 joint-stool. [In sense 1, orig. *joined stool*. In sense 2, f. JOINT sb. 4.]

1. A stool made of parts joined or fitted together; a stool made by a joiner, as distinguished from one of more clumsy workmanship. (Cf. JOINED 2.)

Obs. exc. Hist.

Frequently mentioned in 16-18th c. as an article of furniture; also in allusive or proverbial phrases expressing disparagement or ridicule, of which the precise explanation is lost.

1434 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 102 Also a littl ioynd stoll for a child, & a nother ioynd stoll, large for to sitte on, whanne he cometh to mannes state. 1512 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 114 Duo scabella vocata joynded stoles. 1594 *Livy Mosh. Bombie* IV. ii. *Accius*. You neede not be so lustie: you are not so honest. *Selina*. I erie you mercie, I tooke you for a ioynt stoule. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 109 *Kath.* I knew you at the first, You were a mouable. *Petr.* Why, what's a mouable? *Kath.* A ioynd'stoule. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Selle*, . . . any illfaoured, ordinarie . . . stoule, of a cheaper sort then the ioynded, or buffet-stoule. 1634 *Withal's Dict.* 553 *Anie hoc te cornua habere putabam*, I cry you mercie, I tooke you for a joynd stoule. 1638 *Baker tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) II. xii, Fitter to be read upon a Joyne-stoule, than pronounced at a Tribunal. 1712 *Aaauthnot John Bull* III. i, He used to lay chairs and joint-stools in their way, that they might break their noses by falling over them. 1784 *Cowper's Task* I. 19 Joint-stools were then created; on three legs Uphorne they stood. Three legs upholding firm A massy slab, in fashion square or round. 1820 *Scott Monast.* xv, As passive an instrument of my accommodation as this ill-made and rugged joint-stool on which I sit. 1859 *Jephson Britany* II. 9, I seated myself on a joint-stool on the deck.

2. *Mech.* A block holding up the ends of parts which belong in apposition, as railway rails, ways of vessels, etc. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Joint-tenant. Forms: 6 ioynt tenaunt, ioyntenaunt(e), iointenaunte, 7 joyntenant, joyn-tenant, 7-8 jointenant; 7 joynt-tenant, 8-joint-tenant, joint tenant. [f. JOINT a. + TENANT.] One who holds an undivided estate in the same right jointly with another or others, with a *jus accrescendi*, whereby the interest of each passes at his death to the survivors or survivor, till the whole remains in a single hand.

This right of survivorship distinguishes joint-tenants from tenants in common.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxv. 55 The ioynt tenaunt hath ryght to the hole goodes. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 57 a, If two or three disseise another of anye landes . . . to their owne use, then the disseisours be iointenautes. 1659 *Termes de la Ley* s.v., If one Joyntenant grant that which belongs to him to a Stranger, then the other Joyntenant and the Stranger are Tenants in common. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xii. 184 While it [the joint-tenancy] continues, each of two joint-tenants has a concurrent interest in the whole; and therefore, on the death of his companion, the sole interest in the whole remains to the survivor.

fig. 1621 *Quarles Div. Poems, Esther* (1638) 91 These brave ioyntnants that surviv'd To see a little world of men unliv'd. 1645 — *Sol. Recant.* VIII. 23 Nay, Heaven and Hel May sooner . . . turn Joynt-tenants in one perfect Line. 1733 *Pope Ess. Man* III. 152 In nature's state . . . Man walked with beast, joint-tenant of the shade.

So **Joint-tenancy**, the holding of an estate by two or more joint-tenants.

1613 *Sia H. Finch Law* (1636) 364 The writ abating for some cause that cannot be imputed to the Plaintiffs folly: as for . . . Ioyntenancie, and such like. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xii. 179 An estate in joint-tenancy is where lands or tenements are granted to two or more persons, to hold in fee-simple, fee-tail, for life, for years, or at will. 1844 *Williams Real Prop.* VI. (1875) 132 Any estate may be held in joint tenancy.

Jointure (dgoi'ntiūr), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 ioynt, ioynt-, ioynt-, (4 ioyngt-, 5 ioyntt-), -ure, -er, (4-6 -our, 5-6 -or(e), 6 -yre, -ur; 5 iuntor, yonture, 6 ionctour, gintur); 7 joinct-, 7-8 joynt-, 7- jointure. [a. f. *jointure* = L. *junctūra*, f. *junct-*, ppl. stem of *ungere* to join; see -URE.]

†1. Joining, junction, conjunction, union. *Obs.*

c1374 *Chaucer Boeth.* II. pr. v. 32 (Camb. MS.) Ioyngture of sowle and body. 1550 *Veron Godly Sayings* (1846) 47 Lette hym notte goo from the joynture and compage of the members. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 326 That place where the iointure is of the shoulders to the nape of the neck. 1606 *Ford Fame's Memorial* x, To . . . sympathize in iointure with thy courage.

2. *concr.* A joining, a junction, a joint. Now *rare*.

1382 *Wyclif Ezek.* xxxvii. 7, I prophced . . . and loo! a styryng to gydre, and bones wenten to boones, eche to his ioynture. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 109 Þei ben bounde togidre bi oon ioynture, þe which þat strechþ from bifore to bihynde to be lenkpe of þe heed, þe which is clepid sagittales. *Ibid.* 157 Alle þese boons, þat ben in ioynturis, as þe schuldris, elbowis [etc.]. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxi. 80 The necke . . . is the ioynture of the hede and the body and maketh them bothe one. 1594 *Daniel Cleopatra* III. ii, Her disioyned Iointures as undone, Let fall her weak dissolved Limbs Support. 1609 *Brale (Douay)* 1 *Chron.* xxii. 3 Yron for the nayles of the gates, and for the loynings and ioyntures. 1726 *Leoni Albert's Archit.* III. 30/1 The jointures and commissures of both halves should perfectly tally to each other. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 332 A wall whose every jointure is being attacked by vigorous little weeds.

†3. The holding of an estate by two or more persons in joint-tenancy. *Obs.*

[1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 7 Euerie personne . . . which . . . shall haue iuncture in vse or in possession . . . of or in any manours.] 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 57 b. He that surviveth shal have onely the whole tenancy after such estate as he hath if y^e iointure bee continued. 1601-2 *Fulbecke 1st Pt. Parall.* 30 If lands be given to two, and the heirs of one of them, this is a good iointure, & the one hath freehold & the other fee simple, and if hee which hath the fee die, he that hath the freehold shal haue the entirety. 1660 *Bonde Scut. Reg.* 223 If Lands are given to the King and a subject, or if there be two jointenants and the Crown descend to one of them, the iointure is severed, and they are Tenants in Common. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. xii. 180 Such . . . an estate is called an estate in joint-tenancy, and sometimes an estate in iointure.

4. *spec. a. orig.* The holding of property to the joint use of a husband and wife for life or in tail, as a provision for the latter, in the event of her widowhood. Hence, by extension, b. A sole estate limited to the wife, being 'a competent livelihood of freehold for the wife of lands and tenements, to take effect upon the death of the husband for the life of the wife at least' (Coke upon Littleton, 36 b.).

1451 *Rolls Parlt. V.* 218/1 This Act shall not extend to the prejudice of . . . the Queene of hir Dower, ioyntour or freeholder, to hir by you granted. a 1466 *Passion Lett.* II. 79 The manner of Estrecham, the quych is parte of my iunter. 1513 *More Rich. III.* Wks. (1515) 58 Vt she might be restored vnto such smal landes as her late husband had given her in iointure. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. x. § 4 In every suche case every woman maryed havyng such ioyntur . . . shal not clayme to have any Dower of the residue of the Landes . . . that . . . were her said husbandes. 1556 *R. Arden's Will in French Shaks. General.* (1869 470, I will that my wyfe shal have butt iij. li. vjs. viij. d. and her gintur in Snyterfylde. 1684 *Wood Life* 11 May (O. H. S.) 111. 95 He had married a widow of 7000l. per annum ioyntur. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. viii. 137 A iointure . . . strictly speaking, signifies a joint estate, limited to both husband and wife, but in common acceptation extends also to a sole estate, limited to the wife only. 1876 *Dicoy Real Prop.* vi. 295 It became a common practice for a man upon his marriage to convey lands to feoffees to the joint use of himself and his wife for life or in tail, by which means a provision for the remainder of her life was secured to the wife. This was called a iointure.

† b. Used as equivalent to dowry: see DOWRY 2.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. ccxix. 259 For the withholding of the dowry, or ioynture, of his firste daughter, maryed vnto Wylliam y^e Kynges sone. 1580 *LIVLY Exphues* (Arb.) 280, I am perswaded yat my faire daughter shal be wel maryed, for there is none, that will or can demaund a greater ioyntur then Beautie. 1598 *FLORIO, Indotato*, without a dowrie or iointure. 1615 *J. STEPHENS Satyr. Ess.* 364 She would make likewise a thousand pound ioynture of her behaviour only, and Court-carriage.

5. *Comb.*, as iointure-castle, -house, one settled upon a woman as a iointure (sense 4); † iointure-water = joint-water, synovia (see JOINT sb. 15).

1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 324/2 We must not to suddainly restrayne the Synnue, or ioynture-water. 1773 *JOHNSON in Boswell* 18 Sept., Most of the great families of England have a secondary residence, which is called a iointure-house. 1830 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* iv. (1863) 273 Leaving the great town in which she had hitherto resided, and coming to occupy the family iointure-house at Oak-hampstead. 1852 *MISS VONGE Camoes* (1877) 111. ix. 73 Within this castle lay the little King, who was thus conveyed to her iointure castle at Stirling.

Jointure, v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To settle a iointure upon; to provide with a iointure: see prec. 4.

a 1634 *RANDOLPH Poems* (1638) 6 But what fond virgin will my love preferre, That only in Parnassus ioynture her! 1667-8 *PEPYS Diary* 10 Feb., She to have £600 presently, and . . . to be ioyntured in £60 per annum. 1764 *FOOTE Lyar* iii. Wks. 1799 I. 313 She'll be easily iointured. 1885 *Law Rep.* 28 Chanc. Div. 205 Trusts which gave A. and B. respectively . . . powers of iointuring their wives.

Jointured (dzojntiurd), *a.* [See -ED.]

1. Provided with a iointure; holding a iointure.

1766 *BURROW Rep.* I. 215 Even jointured ladies of manors, might make voluntary grant, and incur their posterity.

2. Of an estate: Saddled with a iointure.

1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 192 The charges the jointured estate was to be freed from.

Jointureless, a. [f. JOINTURE sb. + -LESS.] Without a iointure; not provided with a iointure.

c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* ix. 150 Of all three, the worstiest let him take All ioynturelesse, to Peleus court; I will her ioynture make; And that so great, as neuer yet, did any made preferre.

Jointures (dzojntiures). [Altered form of JOINTRESS, after iointure.] = JOINTRESS.

a 1693 *AUBREY Lives* (1898) I. 136 He [Butler] married a good jointress, the relict of Morgan, by which means he lives comfortably. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4905/3 The Reversion and Fee-Simple Estate, after the Death of a Jointress. 1848 *WHARTON Lexic. Jointress*, or Jointress.

Jointweed (dzojntwid). Popular name of different weeds having conspicuously jointed stems. a. In U.S., *Polygonum articulatum*. b. Locally in Eng., various species of Horsetail (*Equisetum*); also the common Mare's-tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*).

a. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1884 *MILLER Plant-m.*

b. 1879 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-m.*

Joint-worm.

1. A tape-worm; as consisting of a series of joints. 1706 *Mrs. CENTIVRE Basset-Table* iii. E. iij. 'Tis the Joint-Worm, which the Learned talk of so much, . . . or Vulgarly in English the Tape-Worm.

2. U.S. The larva of various species of hymenopterous insects belonging to the genus *Isosoma*, which are very destructive to grain.

Jointy (dzojnti), *a.* [f. JOINT sb. + -y.] Full of joints; having numerous joints.

1578 *LYVE Dodona* ii. cvij. 266 The . . . stalke is thicke, and ioyntie. 1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* E. ij b. When it lies in a Body of considerable thickness, it is more Brickle and Joynty. 1855 *G. MERRITT Shaw. Shagpat* 332 They were as jointy grasshoppers through the action of the Flea.

Join-work: see JOIN-.

† **Joise, v.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 iois(a)en, ioysen; 5 ioise, ioys, 6 ioise, ioys, ioise, ioise, 7 ioisa, (9 ioysse). [a. OF. joiss-, lengthened stem of joir: see JOY v. and REJOICE.]

1. *refl. and intr.* To rejoice. c 1320 *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 92 That thai made so grete josing. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxlix. 2 Ioisen be dougters of Syon in her kynges. 1340 *Ayenb.* 25 Pus him ioissep and him glorifiep be wreche in his herte.

2. *trans. (Sc.)* To enjoy the possession or use of.

a 1400 *Burgh Laws* c. 41 (*Sc. Stat.* I.) Pan sall be man ioys [gaudebit] all be gudis of pat lande. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua mariit wemen* 201, I wend I ioisit a gem, and I hafe ane geit gottin. 1615 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1896) XXX. 56 To use and exerce the said office . . . als frelie . . . as vmquihle Schir William McDougall . . . bruikit and ioissit the samen of before. [c 1817 *Hogg Tales & Sk.* V. 152 To be peaceably brooked, ioysed, set, used and disposed of by him and his aboves, as specified.]

Joise, Joissh, *obs. forms of JOIST, JUICE.*

Joist (dzoist), *sb.* Forms: a. 4 gieste, 4-6 gyste, geste, giest, 5-6 giste, (5 gyst), 6 geist, gyst, 6-7 geast(e), 7-geest. b. 7-8 gise (pl. gisea, gise, 7 jyce). c. 5-6 iest(e), 6-7 ieast, 7 Sc. iest, ieast. d. 5-6 ioyate, 6-7 ioyst, 7 ioiat, 7-8 ioyst, 7- ioiat. e. 6 ioyse (ioysse), 6-7 ioyse, ioyoe, 7 ioyce (iuyce), ioyse, 7-8 ioyce (pl. ioyces, ioyoes), 8 ioyce. [ME. giste, gyste, a. OF. giste, one of the beams supporting a bridge, in mod. F. gite one of the small beams supporting a platform for artillery, a bed of mineral, etc., f. OF. gesir (mod. F. gésir) = L. jacere to lie.

The later form joist has parallels in HOISE, HOIST, FOIST sb.3, and JOIST sb.2. These developments of oi from i are of earlier date than the interchange of ai and oi in *boil*, *bite*, etc., and their phonetic history is as yet obscure.]

1. One of the timbers on which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed, and which themselves stand on edge parallel to each other stretching horizontally from wall to wall, or resting on supporting beams or girders; also, A timber which similarly supports the floor of a platform, a bridge, or other structure.

In a large floor the main joists (*binding joists*) are sometimes more widely apart, and are crossed by smaller *bridging joists* which bear the boards of the floor; in such a case there may be light joists beneath to bear the laths (*ceiling joists*). See also TRIMMING joist.

a. [1294 *Pat. Roll* 22 Edw. I. m. 3 in *Caltr.* 102 Ad voltam vel gistas.] 1279 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) 111. 100 Pro j gyste pro fleore in clocher—3d. 1448 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 8 The Gistes shall be on the one part squar vj inches and on the other part viij inches. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* xxii. 14 The sylinges and geastes maketh he off Cedre. a 1651 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 111. 77 They drew down manie of Alex Clerks geests lying in the street.

b. 1674 *PETTY Disc. Duyl. Proportion* 54 Which saving of stuff is the reason of dividing Plank into Girders, Gise, and Board. *Ibid.*, 17 Gises of 9 inches deep. 1699 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 237 From out side to out side of the Jyce of said Bridge. 1711 *W. SUTHERLAND Shipbuild. Assist.* 42 Which Girder contains but half the Stuff of the 17 Gise.

c. 1413-14 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 41 Item pro xv Jestys longitudinis xiiij ped'. 1581 *Hall Charterho. Acc.* in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. VIII. 217/1, 1 east, 2 sparres, 1 furdacle. 1673 *WEDDERBURN Voc. (Jam.)*, *Tignus*, a jest.

d. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. ccxvi. 201 Sodenly the ioystes of the loft fayled, and the people fell downe. 1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* I. ccxv. 150 They came to Poysey, and founde the brige broken, but the arches and ioystes lay in the ryuer. 1658 *ROWLAND Mowfet's Theat. Ins.* 899 Under the next ceiling between the joysts. 1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* 78 The fourth being a Cross Joyst or Girder. *Ibid.* 81 Binding-Joysts with their Trimming-Joysts, thickness five inches, depth equal to their own floors. 1708 *SWIFT Baucis & Phil.* 58 The kettle to the top was hoist, And there stood fasten'd to a joist. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 118 When the supporting timbers of a floor are formed by one row laid upon another, the upper row are called bridging joists, and the lower row are called binding joists. 1899 *R. KIPLING Stalky & Co.* 76 The floor-joists of one room are the ceiling-joists of the room below.

e. 1570 *LEVINUS Manib.* 215/46 Ioyse of a house, *trabula*. 1600 *J. POBY tr. Leo's Africa* ii. 125 The tops of these temples . . . are made of ioises and planks. 1613 *Sia R. BOYLE in Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 23, 1 rec'd out of france. . . 20 square Ioyse. 1633 *T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib.* iii. viii. (1810) 560 To make Ioyces for the platforme. 1663 *GERAIEA Counsel* 43 That the Joyses be framed 23 or three Inches under the top of the Summers. 1793 *S. SEWALL Diary* 25 Sept. (1879) II. 89 The Beams and Joyce of the old Hall Floor are laid.

† 2. A beam, plank, or deal. *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvii. 597 Of gret gestis ane sow that maid. 1661 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1814) VII. 252/2 Jeists of oak ilk tennite peices.

† 3. (See quot. 1598.) *Obs.*

1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 85 That the brewers . . . fill up the vessels after they be leyde on the gyst. 1552 *HULOET*, Ioyssse, whervpon great vessell are couched, or set, *incitega*.

1598 *FLORIO, Rincauto*, . . . a thing laide vnder a barrill to keepe it from rouling or falling. . . Some call it a ioyce.

† 4. A mass of mineral in its natural bed. (*F. gîte*.) *Obs.*

1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 101 A quantity of very white, striated or fibrous gypsum is dug in the Chellaston pits, in thin beds, called joists.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as joist-hole; † joist-tree, a joist, beam.

1566 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 95 Item the rood loft sold to Johnne okelye and Robarte barwood and thei haue made a ioyce tree for a chamber. 1886 *Mrs. CADDY Footst.* *Jeanne D'Arc* 109 The joist holes are also visible.

Joist (joyest, joyse), *sb.*2, *obs.* and *dial.* f. *GIST sb.*2, agistment. [As to the oi from i, see prec.]

1558 *Nottingham Bor. Rec.* (1889) IV. 118 For pyche to merke kye with all, at the first ioyken taken in-to the Cowpasture. 1621 *Naworth Househ. Bk.* (Surtees) 158 Rec. of Henry Wilson for joyse cattle at Mosedall, xx^{li}. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. i. 234 The farmers keep no sheep, but a man called a 'joist' shepherd brings his flock, and has the run of the stubbles and other food.

Joist (dzoist), *v.*1 Forms: see JOIST sb.1 [f. JOIST sb.1] *trans.* a. To furnish with joists. b. To fix on joists.

a 1615 *Briene Cron. Erlis Ross* (1850) 20 He caused to joist and loft the chamber. 1635 *BREASTON Trav.* (Cetham Soc.) 95 A fair long gallery joiced, not boarded. 1839 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* LXIII. 423 Large holes, in which the several floorings were joisted.

Joist, v.2, *obs.* and *dial.* f. *GIST v.*, to agist.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxi. x. By joisting and laying in of the said beasts. 1767 *A. YOUNG Farmer's Lett.* to People 238 The common price of joisting a horse is one shilling and six-pence per week in clover. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 408 Many of the labourers keep a cow, or 'joist' one upon a neighbouring farmer's land.

Joisting (dzoistjng), [f. JOIST sb.1: see -ING 1] *g.* The timber-work of joists supporting a floor or the like; the mass or structure of joists.

1651 *Ayr Presbyt. Rec.* in *Lit. Sect. World* iv. (1894) 43 The flooring and gisting to be directly the height of the place of repentance. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Oct. 4/2 About 12ft. by 12ft. of the flooring and joisting was involved in the flames.

Joistless, a. [f. JOIST sb.1 + -LESS.] Having no joists.

1861 *Br. SMITH Ten Weeks Japan* xix. 273 The houses . . . were . . . joistless structures unfastened with clamps and ligatures at the angles.

Joit, obs. *Sc.* form of JOIST sb.1

Joke (dzojk), *sb.* Also 7 joque, joc, 8 joak. [Appeared in second half of 17th c., app. originally in slang or colloquial use: cf. *JOKING vbl. sb.*, quot. 1670; app. ad. L. *joc-us* jest, joke, sport: cf. It. *gioco* 'game, play, sport, jeast' (Florio).]

1. Something said or done to excite laughter or amusement; a witticism, a jest; jesting, railery; also, something that causes amusement, a ridiculous circumstance.

Practical joke, a trick or prank played upon some person usually in order to have a laugh at his expense. *Phr.* *To cut, crack a joke; to turn a matter into a joke, etc.*

1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 34 To have the right knack of letting off a joque, and of pleasing the humsters. 1683 *KENNETT tr. Erasmus on Folly* 19 Coming off with so many dry joques and biting Repartes. 1683 *Dr. Edw. HOOKER Pref. Ep. to Pordage's Myst. Div.* 15 Jocs, or Witticisms, Raileries and Drolleries, Quirks and Quillents. c 1710 in *Hearne Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 463 His black jokes or smutty Songs. 1746-46 *THOMSON Winter* 623 The simple joke that takes the shepherd's heart. 1741 *FIELDING Ess., Conversat.*, 'Tossing men out of their chairs, tumbling them into water, or any of those handicraft jokes. 1741 *WATTS Improv. Mind* i. xviii. § 17 A merry joque upon the stage. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 410, I . . . should not forbear to cut his joke, were I upon a scaffold. 1749 *SMOLLETT Gil Blas* iii. i. § 5 The best joke of all was, I did not know my master's name. 1790 *BEATTIE Moral Sc.* i. i. § 7 The practice of turning every thing into joke and ridicule is a dangerous levity of imagination. c 1835 *Song, 'Oxford Freshman'*, Next night I got drunker than ever, And sang the Black Joke at his [my Tutor's] door. 1870 *E. PEACOCK Ralf Skirl.* I. 186 All practical jokes do seem to be particularly foolish to those who suffer from them.

2. *transf.* An object of or matter for joking; a laughing-stock.

1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* x. (1809) 109, I am the joke of the road wherever I go. 1823 *J. F. COOPER Pilot* xvi, I shall be the standing joke of the mess-table, until some greater fool than myself can be found.

3. Something not earnest or serious; a jesting matter. *No joke*, a serious matter.

1726 *GAY Let. to Swift* 22 Oct., I wish, I could tell you, that the cutting of the tendons of two of his fingers was a joke; but it is really so. 1737 *POPE Hor. Ep.* ii. ii. 261 Link towns to towns with avenues of oak, Enclose whole domains in walls, 'tis all a joke! Inexorable Death shall level all. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* ix. viii. § 8 And indeed it was no joke. 1890 *Guardian* 29 Oct. 1711/1 An Irish faction fight is evidently no joke.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as joke-capping; joke-exchanging, -loving, -worthy adjs.; joke-fellow, one with whom a joke is shared.

1821 *GALT Sir A. Wylie* III. xxiv. 197 That English Lord and his Leddy mak him joke-fellow wi' themselves. 1866 *Ch. & State Rev.* 17 Aug. 518 A very joke-worthy subject. 1883 *T. WRIGHT Unknown Public* in *19th Cent.*, Opportunities for using them in the way of joke-capping.

Joke (dzojk), *v.* [f. JOKE sb., or ad. L. *jocari* to jest, to joke: cf. It. *giocare*, also JOKE sb.]

1. *intr.* To make jokes, to jest.

[*Joking* is attributed to Milton in Warton's ed. of M.'s *Poems* 1785, p. 375; thence in Todd, and Globe ed. p. 575. But the actual reading (*Apol. Smect.* i. (1642) 26) is *jesting*, which remains in all edd. of the *Prose Wks.*]

1670 [see *JOKING vbl. sb.*]. 1723 STEELE *Const. Lovers* iv. i. Your Honour is pleas'd to joke with me. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 337 They quote Elijah for a precedent, who joked upon the four hundred priests of Baal. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* to The guides, who had so reluctantly agreed to ascend, now merrily joked upon our novel situation. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frills* II. 286 The benchers joke with the women passing by, and are joked with back again.

2. *trans.* To make the object of a joke or jokes; to poke fun at; to chaff, banter, rally.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lviii. I, vii. Snapper, pretended to joke me upon my passion for Narcissa. 1768 BOSWELL *Coricia* (ed. 2) 282, I often joked them with the text which is applied to their order. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 28 Sir Joseph Banks joked her about Otororo. 1838 P'CESS ELIZABETH in *Lett.* (1898) 344 She loves to joke others. a 1847 MRS. SHERRWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xix, 100 It is my wish never to be joked upon subjects of this kind.

3. *trans.* To get or put (out or away) by joking.

1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* x. 268 A fellow who will joke and laugh the money out of your pocket. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* July 194/1 The question was joked away between them.

JOKE, variant of JOUK v.1 Obs.

Jokee (dʒəʊkɪ), *collog.* [f. JOKE v. + -EE.] One on whom a joke is played.

1869 M. BROWNE *Chaucer's Eng.* I. 275 The practical joker... who was also, in due course, very frequently the jokee too. 1880 *Punch* LXXIX. 189/1 The fun is fast and the jokees [are] furious.

Jokeless (dʒəʊkləs), a. [-LESS.] Devoid of jokes, lacking humour or wit.

1846 D. JERROLD *Chron. Clovenhook* Wks. 1864 IV. 419 The jokeless... become physically forlorn.

Jokelet (dʒəʊklɛt), [f. JOKE sb. + -LET.] A little joke, a small witticism.

1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xv. (1879) 136 The lecturer to enliven his subject made some small witticism—or jokelet. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Str. World* I. i. 17 Justina began to laugh, as if it had been a green-room jokelet.

Joker (dʒəʊkə), [f. JOKE v. + -ER.]

1. One who jokes; a jester; a merry fellow.

1799 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals*, etc. 118 St. Patrick's Dean, of holy Men the Pest, A scurril Joker, and of all the Jest. 1807-8 SVD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 164/1 Thou shalt be laid low by a joker of jokes, and he shall talk his pleasant talk against thee. 1879 McARTHUR *Oven Times* II. xviii. 12 The temptation to schoolboys and practical jokes of all kinds was irresistible. 1887 *Spectator* 9 Apr. 491/2 Some confirmed jokers... verbal contortionists.

2. *slang.* Man, 'fellow', 'chap'. Also *transf.* to animals.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 50 Six jokers on horseback were standing stock still. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chus.* xli. You were another sort of a joker, in those days, you were! 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 136 We spotted some very fine turkeys, and my hungry companion said at once, 'There is a good feed for two men on one of those jokers'. 1894 *Times* 14 Feb. 3/2 We managed to get the sick joker out of his bunk, but we could not get him aft.

3. a. Something used in playing a trick.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* ii. (1883) 30 The thimble-rigger's 'little joker'. 1895 *Rev. Jan.* (Farmer), These little jokers were attached to the left thumbs of certain judges of election as the ballots were being counted. These jokers are made of rubber and have a cross on them.

b. An odd card in a pack, either left blank or ornamented with some design, used in some games, counting always as a trump and sometimes as the highest trump.

1885 J. B. GREENOUGH *Queen of Hearts* iii. (Cent.), The White Knight, called the Joker, otherwise the Best Bower. 1894 *St. James's Gaz.* 19 July (Farmer), The game of poker is played with a pack of fifty-three cards, the fifty-third card being called the joker... American manufacturers of playing-cards are wont to include a blank card at the top of the pack; and it is, alas! true that some thrifty person suggested that the card should not be wasted. This was the origin of the joker. 1894 MASKELVNE *Sharps & Flats* 223 In euchre you can hold the joker every time.

Hence **Jo'keress**, a female joker. + **Jo'kery**, jesting, raillery.

1740 *Apol. Life Mr. T. C., Comedian*, When he spoke, that seriousness of joakery was discharged and a dry drolling levity took possession of him. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 66 She was the duly-appointed jo'keress, if I may so speak, to the Duchess.

Jokesman (dʒəʊksmæn), *nonce-wd.* [f. *joke's*, possess. of JOKE sb. + MAN; cf. *spokesman*.] A professional joker.

1882 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Nov. 598/2 To preserve the spirits of the Liberal party a jokesman was necessary.

Jokesmith (dʒəʊksmɪθ), [f. JOKE sb. + SMITH; cf. *rimesmith*.] A manufacturer of jokes.

1813 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 336 (D.), I feared to give occasion to the jests of newspaper jokesmiths. 1820 — *Devil's Walk* (D.), My jokesmith Sidney, and all his kidney. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Mar. 400/1 To judge from the tone of the untimely jokesmith's letter.

Jokesome (dʒəʊksəm), a. [f. as prec. + -SOME.] Characterized by jokes, facetious, jocular.

1810 H. V. ELLIOTT *Lt. in Bateman Life* i. (1870) 16 Light and jokesome Terpsichore. 1885 B. L. FARJEON *Sacred Nugget* I. i. xiii. 185 He would indulge in jokesome reminiscences.

Hence **Jo'kesomeness**, humorousness.

1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* lviii. (1881) 435 Her husband excelled in jokesomeness.

Jokester (dʒəʊkstɜː), [f. JOKE v. + -STER; cf. *puinster*.] A petty joker.

1877 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 5/6 Set in fashion by pious jokesters. 1899 *Ibid.* 13 Oct. 6/3 The opportunities which Sir Charles's fanaticism furnished to the satirists and jokesters of his time.

Joking (dʒəʊkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. JOKE v. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. JOKE; jesting.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 33 Punning, quibbling, and that which they call joquing, and such other delicacies of wit. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccviii. (1708) 430 Singing and Joaking was his Delight. 1888 HENTY *Cornet of Horse* vii. 64, I... have put up more than once with practical jokings.

Joking (dʒəʊkɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. JOKE v. + -ING².] That jokes. Hence **Jo'kingly**, *adv.*

1700 TOLAND *Life Harrington in Oceana* 24 Harrington jokingly said, That they had an excellent faculty of magnifying a Louse, and diminishing a Commonwealth. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week, Tuesday*, In joking talk. 1893 LIDDON, etc. *Life Pusey* I. iv. 90 His friends... used to say jokingly 'you are looking towards Canterbury'.

Jokish (dʒəʊkɪʃ), a. [f. JOKE sb. + -ISH¹.] Given to joking, jocular.

1785 O'KEEFE *Fountainbleau* iii. i. (L.), Oh, dear, how jokish these gentlemen are!

Jokist (dʒəʊkɪst), [f. JOKE sb. + -IST.] A professed or habitual joker.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 3/2 Elaborate inventions palmed off upon an uncritical public by unscrupulous 'jokists'. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 24 Apr. 5/4 Theodore Hook, the king of practical jokists.

Jokul, *prop.* **jökull** (yö-kul). Also **yokul**.

[Icel. *jökull* icicle, hence ice, glacier: — **jakulo-*, dim. of *jaki* (— **jakon-*) piece of ice: cf. *ICKLE*, *ICICLE*.] In reference to Iceland: A mountain permanently covered with snow and ice; a snow-mountain.

1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* 233 The fire is generally contained in these mountains covered with ice, or, as they are called in the country, *jökuls*. 1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XII. 146/1 The great range of yokuls to the eastward of Mount Hekla. 1862 *Land. Rev.* 23 Aug. 163 Will the Alpine Club... console themselves with the jokuls of Iceland? 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* iii. i. Under the feet of the great Vatna Jökull.

Joky (dʒəʊki), a. [f. JOKE sb. + -Y.] Inclined to joke, jocular.

1825-80 JAMIESON, *Jokie*, jocular, fond of a joke, as, 'He's a fine jokie man'. 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 39 Feel jokey to-day, do you, you ridiculous Bob White?

Jole, variant of JOWL.

Jolely, *jollifich*, *jolile*, etc., obs. ff. JOLLYLY.

Jolie, *jolif*, *-ife*, etc., obs. ff. JOLLY.

Jolifte, *-ivete*, *-ite*, etc., obs. ff. JOLITY.

+ **Jolious**, a. Obs. rare. Also 6 *iolious*.

[f. *joly*, *jolie*, JOLLY + -OUS.] Jolly.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Pro. 64 Iocund with Ioy, and Iolious to Iap. *Ibid.* i. 315 O Lustie Iufe, thy Iulesome obscurance So Iolious is... So Iolious, replete of all plesance.

Jolious, obs. form of JEALOUS.

Joll(e), obs. form of JOWL.

Jollification (dʒəʊlɪfɪkəʃən), *collog.* [f. JOLLY a. + -IFICATION.] The action of jollifying or making merry; merry-making, jollity; a merry-making.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* vi. i. (1849) 313 For some time this war of the cupboard was carried on to the great festivity and jollification of the Swedes. 1818 SCOTT *Lt. to Morritt* 5 Nov. in *Lockhart*, We had a grand jollification here last week. 1865 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* viii. 200 She rates Sir Toby... soundly... twitting him with his jollifications. 1872 HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 117 There existed no impediment to unlimited jollification.

Jollify (dʒəʊlɪfaɪ), *v. collog.* [f. as prec. + -FY.]

1. *trans.* To make jolly or merry; to make slightly intoxicated; cf. JOLLY a. 3 b.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 600 Such things serve as shoeing-horns to draw on more bottles by jollifying the host.

2. *intr.* To make merry; esp. to indulge in drinking.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 212 Noah was about performing a religious rite at the very moment that he jollified. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 3 The tens of thousands who jollified at Sydenham on Boxing Day. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* I. vi. 66 Here will they all jollify together; while the sky holds a cloud, or the locker a drop.

Jollily (dʒəʊlɪli), *adv.* Forms: see JOLLY a.; also 4 *iolifich*, *iolely*. [f. JOLLY a. + -LY².] In a jolly manner.

1. Cheerfully, gaily, merrily, jovially; +spiritedly, gallantly, boldly, insolently (obs.).

13. *K. Alis.* 4753 (4737) Who pat haþ trewe amye Iolifich he may hym in here aysce. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 99 Redi. ii. to werre jolly agens cristene men. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxix. So iolyly the gentille instede one were. 1547 HOOPER *Answe. Gardiner's Bk.* X. iv. Lord, I knew thy trewthe, and iolyly prayd of the same. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answe. Osor.* 36 b. Wherein you triumph so iolylye. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* vi. Wks. (1847) 560/1 Sitting jollily at dinner. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 200 Having done a good day's work, they spent the evening jollily. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ix, Baldwin was silent, thinking and smiling jollily.

2. Amorously; licentiously. Obs.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7031 Prelat luyng iolily Or prest that halt his queene hym by.

+ 3. Finely, handsomely, gaily. Obs.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 201 Men arayit iolye. 1476 *Adelmay Poems* 16 He is a gentylmon and jolye arayd. a 1640 PEACHAM in *Ellis Spec. Eng. Poets* II. (R.), Their heads full jollyly they dight.

4. Excellently, splendidly; finely; delightfully. Now *slang* or *collog.*

c 1563 *Jack Jugler in 4 Old Plays* (1848) 34 You wold pom-mile him iolyly a-bout the pate. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ii. ix. (1713) 113 You come off jollyly, methinks, ... apologizing thus in the general. a 1812 SHELLEY tr. *Faust* II. 23, I see one yonder burning jollyly. 1878 M. C. JACKSON *Chapman's Cares* II. ix. 117 When one meets nice people and gets on jollyly with them.

+ **Jolliment**. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. JOLLY a. + -MENT.] Mirth, merriment, jollity.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vi. 3 To feede her foolish humour, and vaine iolliment. 1596 *Ibid.* iv. xl. 12 Triton his trumpet shrill before them blew, For goodly triumph and great iolliment.

Jolliness (dʒəʊlɪnəs), [f. JOLLY a. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being jolly, in the various senses of the adj.; jollity.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 281 In this Iolynesse I lete hem til men to the soper dresse. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xiv. (1869) 183 Pat is a perile to which jollynesse [F. *jeunesse*] led me. c 1450 *Merlin* 475 For the jollynesse that was in hym and the myrthe. 1530 PALSGR. 235/1 Iolynesse, *jollineté*. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* ii. xlvii. Hh viii, This life of armes which custom hath taught to put on a gallant iolliness in his outward behaviour. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 336 At his own table, among his own guests... in the midst of his jolliness. 1894 *Yellow Bk.* I. 82 Times of jolliness and glad indulgence.

+ **Jollitry**. Obs. [irreg. alteration of next; ? after *gallantry*, *pleasantry*, etc.] = JOLLITY 1, 2.

c 1685 *Debitford Plumbe Cake in Bagford Hall*. (1876) 72 Mark I pray what came to pass, which spoiled their jollitry. 1732 *Gentleman Instr.* (ed. 10) 537 (D.) To strain jollitry not into annual... but into a daily madness. 1736 LENIARD *Life Marlborough* I. 271 The officers were celebrating the Festival... in Mirth and Jollitry.

Jollity (dʒəʊlɪti). Forms: a. 4 *iolif*, *-yf*, *-ive*, *-yvete*. B. 4 *iolif*, *iolif*, (5 *golly*), 6-7 *ioyly*, *ioyly*, *iolli*, 7-*jolli*; 4-5 *-te*, 4-6 *-tee*, 6 *-tye*, *-ti*, 6-7 *-tie*, 6-*-ty*. [a. OF. *joliveté*, *joliete*, *jolite*, f. *jolif*, *jolie*: see JOLLY a. and -TY.]

1. The quality or condition of being jolly, light-hearted, or festive; exuberant mirth or cheerfulness; +levity, giddiness (obs.).

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxx. 89 Wyymmon with the jolyffe, thou chenc on Godes shoures. 1382 WYCLIF *Judith* x. 3 She clothide hir with the clothis of hir jolite. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3537 Quen al be iolite of Giugne and Iulus was endid. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 75 The daughter of Iacoh whiche for lyghnes and iolyte of herte lefte the hous of her fader. 1509 BARCLAY *Sheph of Fylys* (1570) 105 Omnia fert ætas, both health and iolite. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* v. Wks. 1738 II. 86 A Youth, through jollity of mind unwilling perhaps to be detain'd long with sad and sorrowful Narrations. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & E.* iii. xxv, The passion excited by beauty is... nearer to a species of melancholy, than to jollity and mirth. 1871 R. ELLIS *Cataluis* lxi. 238 O happiest Lovers, jollity live with you.

2. Merry-making, festivity, revelry; pl., Festivities, festive dissipation or enjoyments.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28147 Caroles, iolites, and plaies, Ic haue be-haldyn. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvi. 100 (Harl. MS.) The knyght yede to the torenment *schil*, as ofte as a man gope to the iolytees of worldlye speculations. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* ii. (*Town & C. Mouse*) 292 Thus as thay sat in all their jolite. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 109 For all my treasure spente on Iewells and spytle in iolyte, what recompence shall I reape besides repentance? 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xiii. 21 It comes, like an arrest of Treason in a Jollity. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* x. § 170 Not keeping company with the other Officers of the Army in their jollities, and excesses. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 80 ¶ 7 Winter brings natural inducements to jollity and conversation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. i. 321 The coarse jollity of the afternoon was often prolonged till the revellers were laid under the table.

+ 3. Pleasure, enjoyment; esp. sexual pleasure, lust. Obs.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 50 Knoute of his body gate sonnes pre, Tuo by tuo wifes, be þrid in jolite. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii. To Enuye couartis iolite and oþer vices. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. vii. 62 (Camb. MS.) Of whyche bestys al the encencyon hasteth to fulfyller hyr bodyly Iolyte. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 132 Nedes moste he fighte... For paramour and Iolite Of oon that shoon ful brighte. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 41 [The] that... thought more on her iolytes and the worldes delite... thanne thei dede on the service of God. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 242 In gelt men... all vigour of lust and desire of iolity is extinguished.

+ 4. Insolent presumption or self-confidence; presumptuous self-reliance. Obs.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxix. 7 The trespass of my 3outhed that is my iolite and fole hardynes. 1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edu. VI* (Arb.) 112 The pore wyddowe... wyth. ii. or three wordes shall bryng hym downe to the grounde, and destroye his iolite. 1581 *Confer.* ii. (1584) H, This he spake with great iolite and scoffingly. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 6. 375 In this iolite of conceit, he determined to fight.

+ 5. Gallantry, bravery. Obs.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 89 Wee will retorne unto Carausius... renomed throwge his iolite in warfare.

+ 6. A beauty, grace, or personal accomplishment. Obs.

1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 46 Yf by beaute of facion, or by

a body fayr grete or wel aourned, or by fayr here . . and by the other Iolytees shold a Squyer be adoubed Knyght . . lowe and vyle mayst thou make Knyghtes.

†7. A state of splendour, exaltation, or eminent prosperity; splendour, magnificence; finery of dress or array. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER 4th *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 113 He shewed him al the kyngdomes of the worlde, and all theyr iolyte. 1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 363 In the time of Pope Boniface the Eighth, when the Authority of the Bishop of Rome was in greatest iolity. c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxvii. To behold . . needie Nothing trimd in iolity. 1620 SANDERSON *Serm. on 1 Kings* xxi. 29 (1689) 152 To proclaim judgement against an oppressing King [Ahab] in the prime of his Jolity. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 109 The Jolity and Pomp of the Heathens is much allayed by the Puritanism and unlimited Power of the Moors.

†8. Pleasantry, jocularly; joke, jest. *Obs.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* ii. lxviii. (1591) 92 Two souldiers, . . upon a iolity challenged one another to wrestle. 1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serms.* Ded. 82 Others in their iolitye have reported that they could never salute the Sunne in England. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 106 They must . . out of the humour of their iolities, give vent.

Jollop (dʒɒləp), *sb.* Also jowlop, ?jellop: see JOLLOPED. [app. f. JOWL², joll, jole + *lop, LAP *sb.* 1: cf. DEWLAP, which also occurs in the same or a cognate sense (1 b).

(It is tempting to conjecture that *dewlap* itself, of which the first element is unexplained, may have originated in some popular perversion of *jowlap* or *jewlap*; but at present this is not supported by evidence or analogy.)

The wattle of a cock, turkey, or other fowl.

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 262 His Bill is Yellow; from whence to the Head grows out on each side a red Jollop. 1866 H. CLARK *Introd. Her.*, Jellop [see JOLLOPED]. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Jewlap.

†Jollop, *v. Obs. rare*—1. *intr.* To gobble as a turkey-cock.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 310/2 (Of the Voices of Birds) The Turkey Cock Jollopeth.

[Hence, *erron.* Jollop *sb.* 'the cry of a turkey' in HALLIWELL; whence in *Cent. Dict.* and FUNK as 'Prov. Eng.' Not in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

Jollop, *obs. form* of JALAP.

Jolopped (dʒɒləpt), *a. Her.* Also jowlopped, ?jellop(ped). [f. JOLLOP *sb.* + -ED²: cf. DEWLAPPED.] Of a cock, etc., borne as a charge: Having the wattles of a specified tincture different from that of the body and head; = WATTLED.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xx. 164 He beareth Gules three Cockes Argent, Armed Crested and Jolopped Or, by the name of Cocke. *Ibid.* xxi. 164 Three Capons Sable, Armed, Crested, and Iow-Lopped Or. *Ibid.* xxvii. 182 Hee beareth Sable, a Cockatrice displayed, Argent, crested, membered, and iolopped, Gules, by the name of Buggine. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xvi. (1634) 178 Three Cockes Gules, Armed, Crested, and Jolopped, Sable. 1666 FORNY *Heraldry Gloss.*, Jolopped or Jowlopped, term used to signify the gills of a Cock, when born of a different tincture from his head. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry, Hist. & Pop.* x. 64 A Game-cock is. Jolopped of his Wattles or simply wattled. 1866 H. CLARK *Introd. Her.* (ed. 18), Jellop, Jelloped, terms occasionally used . . to describe the comb of a cock, etc., when borne of a tincture different from that of the head. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Jewlapped.

†Jollux. *Obs. slang.* [f. JOLLY *a.*: cf. dial. jollus fat, fleshy, jollock jolly, hearty, *sb.* (slang) a parson.] (See quot.)

a 1797 W. MASON *Ode to Sir Fl. Norton* 12 And find it the same easy thing to hit a Jollux or a king. (Poems (1810) 419/1 *Note*, A phrase used by the *bon ton* for a fat person.)

Jolly (dʒɒli), *a. and adv.* Forms: *a.* 4 iolife, -iffe, -yfe, -ef, 4-5 iolyf, 4-6 iolif. *B.* 4-6 iolye, 4-7 ioly, (5 iuly, yoly), 5-6 ioyly, 5-7 iolie, 6 iollie, iolly, ioylye, 7 jollie, 7- jolly. [ME. *joliſ*, *jolyſ*, *joly*, *a.* OF. *joliſ*, *joli*, gay, festive, lively, merry, amorous, gallant, brave, finely dressed, handsome, fair, pretty, = It. *giulivo* merry, pleasant, cheerful, glad, gay (in Florio *giulivo* 'iolite, pleasant, ioyous, blithe, bonnie, buckesome'), OCat. *joliu* (Littre). For the loss of the final *f* in F. and Eng. cf. *hasty*, *tardy*. In 15-16th c. app. associated with *joy*, whence the spelling *joly*.

The origin of OF. *joliſ* is uncertain. French etymologists have generally followed Diez in referring it to ON. *jól* (= OE. *geðl*) YULE, or to a cognate German name (indicated by Gothic *juleis* November) for the midwinter feast of the northern nations, whence (in ON.) for 'a feast' generally; thus *jól-tous*, *jól-if* would be = festive. But the historical and phonetic difficulties involved, whether the word is supposed to have been taken into F. from Norse after 900, or to have been Common Romanic, are such as to render this conjecture extremely doubtful. M. Paul Meyer suggests that OF. *joliſ* might be after all — L. **gaudius*, f. *gaudere* to rejoice, *gaudium* joy, with change of *d* to *l*, as in *cigada*, Pr. *cigala*, F. *cigale*, *Vadensis*, F. *Valois*, and some other words.]

I. 1. Of gay and cheerful disposition or character; bright, lively; joyous, gladness; mirthful. *Now arch.* and chiefly of time.

a. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xvi. 52 Heo is dereworth in a day, Gracious, stout, ant gay, Gentil, jolyf so the jay. ?a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 435 Ne she was gay fresh ne Iolyf But semed be ful ententif To gode werkis.

B. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 169 Preiere is betre herd of god bi . . stille devocion . . þan bi . . ioly chautynge þat stireþ men & wommen to daunsynge. 1582 STANVHURST *Fineis* iii. (Arb.) 73 Wee . . with iolyle tumult, where should that

cittyte be settled Streight ways demanded. c 1636 MILTON *Sonn. Nightingale*, While the jolly Hours lead on propitious May. 1647 MAY *Hist. Part.* i. ii. 18 Though the times were jolly for the present, they could not chuse but feare the sequell. 1750 DOOO *Poems* (1767) 28 The jolly choir of maidens trim, Daughters of pleasure. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 11 Come, for jolly the time, awake.

†2. In more physical sense: Having the freshness and lively spirits of youth or good health; fresh, lively, sprightly, spirited. *Obs.*

a. 13. *Seyn Sag.* 2565 Hit was a knight . . And [had a] yong jolyf wil. c 1380 Sir *Perumb.* 1582 A dooty iolyf bachelar a yong man & a wylt Pat is of body fresh & fier. c 1450 Bk. *Hawking* in *Rel. Ant.* i. 300 That hawke was never so jolyfe and so luste afore.

B. c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 75 in F. E. P. (1862) 165 An hounde Pat is lykynge, and Ioly And of sekenesse hol and sounde. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 77 Wynsynge she was as is a ioly colt. c 1450 *Merlin* 47 Thei be yonge men and Iolye, and have grete nede of counseile. 1523 L. BERNES *Froiss.* i. ccxxx. 308 Therle of Marche was as then a ioly yong herty knight. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxviii. 160 The bloude getteth a farther egernesse, and these iolie spirits be wasted.

3. In high spirits; exhilarated, joyful; † glad of or pleased at something. Chiefly *predicative*.

c 1305 St. *Swythun* 117 in F. E. P. (1862) 46 Pis gode man of his tokning: iolyf was ynou3. 1393 LANGE *P. Ph.* c. xiv. 20 Iob by-cam a iolif man and al his ioye newe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 249 Iason was Ioly of his luste wordes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. 358 The Tuscans . . got hart and were very iolie, saying that the Gods were in favour of them. 1656 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 111. 266 Though some are soe jollie at the French entertainment. 1780 JOHNSON *Let.* to Mrs. Thrale 30 May, Taylor, who is gone away brisk and jolly, asked me when I would come to him. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* i. And then shook his ears, and was as jolly as ever.

b. *euphem.* Exhilarated with drink, slightly intoxicated.

1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 56 In his Topsy Cups when he was Jolly. 1741 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* (1834) i. 36 Young Churchill and a dozen more grew jolly, stayed till seven in the morning and drank thirty two bottles. 1884 PÆ *Eustace* 33 I'm never more than jolly, and can take care of myself precious well.

4. Indulging in, or fond of, conviviality and social merriment; festive; jovial. *The jolly god*, Bacchus. *Jolly fellow*, *jolly dog*, a person of convivial tastes and habits: cf. FELLOW *sb.* 3 *a.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 332 The quethir he glaid was and Joly, And till swyik thowlesnes he 3eid As the cours askis off 3owtheid. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour Cuij*, Them . . that so moche waste their good to be iolif and repayre their carayn. 1550 CROWLEY *Eggr.* 35 b, To lyne lyke a Lorde, and make iolye chere. a 1601 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) 111. 532 He was a jolly gentleman, both for camp and court, a great reveller. 1697 DRYDEN *Alexander's Feast* 49 The jolly god in triumph comes. 1750 *The Student*, There is another set . . who assume to themselves the name of jolly fellows and ridicule every body who has the folly to be sober. 1799 LD. MELBOURNE in *M. Papers* (1889) 5 Miller himself is a little jolly dog. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* xli. 88 A decent-looking man . . who had sacrificed too freely to the jolly god. 1843 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev. Wks.* 1886 XXIII. 87 He became a viveur and jolly dog about town. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xlvii. 6 They, my jolly comrades Search the streets.

II. †5. Of cheerful courage; high-hearted, gallant; brave. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 333 With jolif men of gest toward þe North he schoke, To chace Kyng Robyn. 13 . . E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 300 The Iolef Iapheth watz gendered þe bryd. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xi. 524 Thai war all yong men and Ioly, And 3arnand till do cheuelry. c 1400 *Beryn* 2440 A trewe visage He had, & a manly, And Iuly was he. 1523 LD. BERNES *Froiss.* i. ccxciii. 779 The same season there dyed . . the gentyll and ioly duke Vincelyns. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 2 Full jolly knight he seemd, and faire did sitt, As one for knightly giusts and fierce encounters fitt. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 29 The only season of working a jolly and stout heart to crouch and creape.

†6. Overweeningly self-confident; flushed with success or prosperity; full of presumptuous pride; defiantly bold, arrogant, overbearing. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvi. 12 Proud men & iolif [*err. ioly*], noubere dredis him na has hope in him. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* i. i. Evilmoradach, a Iolye man without Iustyse and cruel. 1566 STAPYLTON *Rel. Ant.* i. 111 Thinke you to outface us with ioly braggis? 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-Bk.* (Camden) 45 M. Brown . . amongst other of his iolly vaunts . . made this bost. 1648 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 232 It concerneth every one of us . . not to be too high-minded or jolly for any thing that is past. 1666 SANCROFT *Lex. Ignea* 40 Our Mountain which we said in our jolly pride should never be removed.

III. †7. Amorous; amatory; wanton, lustful.

1382 WYCLIF *Amos* vi. 4 3e sleepen in beddis of yuer, and wexen wild [*gloss* or iolyf] in 3our beddis. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1192 *Dido*, So prikyth hire thes newe iolye wo. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* 111. 36 Thou in al thi lust jolif The bodily delices soghtest. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 235 The emperor was jolyf of blode, And hare counsel undirstood. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* (1495) 256 He sholde send to ber all the yonge men that were Ioly for to enforce and to make her do theyr wyll. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 181/2 (Gen. ii. 18) In the Song of Songs, which is generally believed, even in the jolliest expressions, to figure the spouses of the church with Christ.

b. Of animals: In heat. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiv. 8 Quhone the biche is jolie and on rage. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 1047 Quhen ane[s] iolie persaut wes ane beist . . Scho shold be kept clostie vnder cuir. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, Jolly, maris appetens.

IV. †8. Bright or gay in appearance; brilliant, showy, splendid. *Obs.*

13 . . E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 841 Thys Iherusalem Iombe hade neuer pechche, Of ober huee bot quyt [= white] Iolyf. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* 111. 520 Jolye and gaye sadesles. a 1440 Sir *Eglam.* 1200 Many knyghtys herde of bone That yoly colourys bare. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xl. 10 Vp, dekke the in thy ioly araye. 1688 SOUTH *Serm.*, *Prov.* xii. 22 An apple of Sodom . . with a florid jolly white and red.

†b. Of immaterial things: fine; fair; specious.

a 1500 *Bernardus de cura rei fam.* (E. E. T. S.) 180 Trast hym nocht, suppose he were bi brudy, Bot get a ioly worde ay for ane vdyr. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 802 Then finesse thought by training talke to win that beauty lost. And whet her tonges with ioly wordes. 1562 JEWELL *Apol.* Ch. Eng. iv. (1600) 146 Thus with a gay, and iollie shewe, deceine they the simple. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 245 Those, which by outward gesture and habite of the body, make a jollie shew.

†9. Finely or 'bravely' dressed; = *Sc.* 'braw'.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* T. 199 A squier . . That fresher was and Iolyer of array As to my doom than is the Monthe of May. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour Cuij* b, [I] spared myn araye on holy dayes for to shewe me fresche and ioly tofore men of astate. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit wemen* 67 With silkis arrayit, Gyp, iolie and gent. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 5 His multitude of rude Scythians and shepherds could do more Actes than all the fine gay troops and ranks of Baiazete, . . vnlesse it be an infallible Item that the iolliest men are euer greatest actors by sea and land.

10. Good-looking; handsome; fair, pretty. *Now only dial.*

?a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 829 So noble he was of his stature, So fair, so ioly, and so fetys. c 1475 *Parleyen* 343 Then spak the moste gentilist of thaim thre, The most good-lokest And iolyest to se. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* xiii. (1567) A iij b, I know my selfe too bee A iollye fellow. For euen now I did behold and see Myne image in the water sheere. 1648 BEAUMONT *Psyche* iv. iv. When all the glorious Realm of pure Delight, Illustrious Paradise waited on the feet Of jolly Eve. 1650 J. REYNOLDS *Flower-Fidel.* 20 This Jolly Nymph . . very joyfully conducted them through the Woods.

11. Healthy and well developed; of large make and fine appearance; well-conditioned; plump. *Rarely of a plant. dial. and colloq.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) 111. 363 A dainty dame in her youth, and a jolly woman in her age. 1683 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1848/8 A brisk jolly Man, brown hair'd. 1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 205 One of these Branches . . was grown to be a very Jolly Plant. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 485 p. 3 He is that Sort of person which the Mob call a handsome jolly Man. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 234 The Lady was brought to bed of a fine jolly Boy. 1825 BROCKETT, *Jolly*, stout, large in person. 'A jolly landlady.' 1887 *Kent Gloss.*, Jolly, fat; plump; sleek, in good condition.

V. 12. Used as a general expression of admiration: Splendid, fine, excellent.

1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* viii. 31 To have hym greatly esteemed, and taken for a ioly fellowe of euey body. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Cains' Eng. Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* 111. 239 This dog . . taketh the prey with a jolly quickness. c 1620 C. MORE *Life Sir T. More* (1828) 316 This said jolly invention of Sir Thomas More's. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* ii. 146 Graze not too near the Banks, my jolly Sheep. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* i. 118 My jolly team, he finds that they Will work for nobody but me! 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* 264 (Hoppe) They all drank his health with the usual honours: . . For he's a jolly good fe-e-low, Which nobody can deny.

b. *ironically.* (Cf. 'Pretty', 'fine', *Sc.* 'bonny'.)

The term *jolly fellow* was often thus used in the sixteenth cent., sometimes with allusion to sense 6, and is still applied in the same way dialectally.

1534 MORE *Treat. on Passion Wks.* 1303/2 Here shal you see Iudas play the iolye marchaunt I trowe. 1546 GARDINER *Declar. Art. Joye* 42 b, Is not he a iolye worke-man that wolde deuse to have god done, otherwise then he hath? 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* 71 Mary, a ioly peece of worke it were, to see plow-men gentlemen. c 1620 Z. BOVO *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 82 They're joly praters, but are Jades to doe. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 343 It was my hap at length . . to finde not seeking . . a jolly slander, call'd *Divorce at pleasure*. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* s.v., 'A jolly fellow' = 'a fine fellow', in the sense of one who prides himself on something he has no occasion to be proud of.

13. Exceedingly pleasant, agreeable, or 'nice'; delightful. *Now colloq.*

1549 LATIMER 5th *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 142 A ioly praye for oure hollye father. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Sertorius* (1676) 493 The heat of Summer is nourished and enforced by the melting of the ice and snow, and so bloweth a joly coole winde. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 183 This Life is most iolly. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithful Sheph.* i. i, Sports, delights and jolly games That Shepherds hold full dear. c 1704 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 122 A Shepherd now along the Plain He roves; And with his jolly Pipe, delights the Groves. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xv. How jolly it will be to see them. 1888 *Poor Nellie* xv. By Jove! but it is awfully jolly out here! 1890 'L. FALCONER' *Mlle. Ixe* iii. (1891) 86 Good-bye, Mrs. Merrington; so jolly of you to give a dance. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* i. 138 What was, by universal consent, the jolliest room in the house.

14. Used as an admiring intensive, deriving its meaning from the context: Admirably great, large, big, etc.; *ironically* 'fine', 'nice'. *Now colloq.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Salisbury* xxiv. With erles, lordes and captaines ioly store. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 165 Indeede, thy Ball is a bold bigge curie, And could make a jolly hole in theyr furre. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) 111. 514 This king had four-and-twenty daughters, a jolly number. 1855 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) i. 405 Are not these a jolly lot of assumptions? 18 . . F. W. ROBINSON *Wrayford's Ward*, etc., *Pitt's Troubles*, The fate that loomed before Tito . . was . . set down as a 'jolly shame'. 1880 MRS. RIDDELL *Myst. Palace Gard.* xxx. (1881) 293 The jolly row there was between him and the mater. *Mod. slang.* 'I should call you a jolly fool, if you did.'

B. adv.

1. In a jolly manner; merrily, pleasantly.

1615 WITHER *Sheph. Hunt. in Juvenilia* (1633) 385 Willy, thou now full jolly tun'st thy Reeds. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Trails, Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 31 They eat and drink, and live jolly in the open air.

2. Qualifying an adj. or adv.; orig. appreciatively, then ironically, with intensive force: Extremely, very. Now *colloq.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Phil.* iii. 5, I thought myself a joly fortunate man [*bulchre mihi videbar felix*], as well for the nobility of my kyndred .. as also for my straye obseruyng of y^e law. c. 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 171 The .. 25 chapter .. maketh a jolly impertinent process. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 215 'Tis like you'll proue a jolly surly groom. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* vi. 43 Prince Rupert having got a jolly considerable Army in Holland. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* iv. 1 All was jolly quiet at Ephesus before St. Paul came hither. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* ix, 'He is so jolly green,' said Charley. 1898 R. KIPLING in *Morn. Post* 8 Nov. 5/1 My friend, you made a mistake, and you jolly well know it.

b. Formerly also *jolly* and —; cf. *Sc. brav and —, gay and —; in braw and able, braw and soon, it is gay and late.*

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 37 Is not your doctrine a jolly and holesom doctrine? *Ibid.* 40^{*} Is not this religion of protestants like to be a jolly and sounde religion? 1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* 58, I am of woont jolly & dry a mornings.

c. Comb., as *jolly-checked, -faced, -timbered, jollylike* adjs.; *jolly-boys*, 'a group of small drinking vessels connected by a tube, or by openings one from another' (Farmer *Slang* 1896).

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 48 As if Alexandrus were With all his iollylike royaltie, in place among them there. 1594 LODGE *Wounds Civ. War* iii. i. in Hazl. *Dodley* VII. 145 Aristion is a jolly-timber'd man. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 118 The jolly-cheekit moon. 1898 F. C. GOULD in *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Dec. 2/1 Jolly-faced farmers.

Jolly (dʒɒˈli), *sb.* *slang.* [JOLLY *a.* used as *sb.*]

1. A royal marine. *Tame jolly*, a militiaman.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xi, The jollies fired tolerably well. 1841 — *Poacher* xxvii, 'Jollies! what are they?' 'Why, marines, to be sure.' 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., *Tame jolly*, a militiaman; *royal jolly*, a marine. 1896 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas* 176 I'm a Jolly—Er Majesty's Jolly—Soldier and Sailor too.

2. A cheer.

1871 *Daily Tel.* 7 Mar. (Farmer), On a suggestion to give him a jolly, which appears to be the local phrase, they cheered the hero loud and long. 1894 *Daily News* 27 July 8/1 'The Chairman .. called upon those who benefited by it to give those gentlemen a 'jolly', a request which was carried out with amazing vigour.

3. A word of praise or favourable notice, esp. one uttered for some ulterior purpose, as to further the sale of goods; also, A sham purchaser (see quot. 1867).

1856 H. MAYHEW *Gt. World* London 46 (Farmer) The dependents of cheats; as jollies and 'magsmen', or the confederates of other cheats. 1867 *Morning Star* 25 Dec., 'The man Kelly was what is termed a 'jolly', that was, a person paid to bid so as to induce strangers to believe that he was a bonâ fide purchaser. 1873 *Slang Dict.* 205 'Chuck Harry a jolly, Bill', i.e. go and praise up his goods, or buy of him, and speak well of the article.

Jolly (dʒɒˈli), *sb.* ² [Short for JOLLY-BOAT.] = JOLLY-BOAT.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xxii, There is the jolly for you: send the boat off as soon as you have landed. 1887 W. RYE *Norfolk Broads* 74 We took the jolly across the broad. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVI. 172 The jolly was half full of water.

Jolly (dʒɒˈli), *v.* [f. JOLLY *a.* and *sb.* 1; cf. OF. *jolyer*.]

1. *intr.* To make merry, enjoy oneself. *rare.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* I. xxxv, They jolly at his grief, and make their game. 1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* xii, Home at half-past three to dinner—when I jollied, as I call it, for the rest of the day.

2. *slang. a. trans.* To treat with rough merriment, ridicule, or horseplay; to chaff; to abuse. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Jolly*, to abuse or vituperate. 1879 N. & Q. 51 Ser. XI. 406 Jollying is a common term among workmen in London, and is used to express nearly every description of verbal ridicule and abuse. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Shippers & Sh.* 146 The way they hustled us and jollied us was cruel.

b. To cheer.

1891 *Licensed Victuallers' Gaz.* 9 Feb. (Farmer), The ring of spectators .. cheered and jollied both lads vociferously.

c. To treat (a person) in a pleasant, agreeable manner, with the object of keeping him in good humour or of obtaining a favour from him. *Const. up, along, etc. U.S.*

1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 232 You've left her alone all 10-day—you ain't been near to jolly her up. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 60/1 It was very difficult to beg off. I jollied the trio as best I could. 1895 *Nebraska State Trnl.* 23 June 3/1 They jollied Hiram Ebbright and touched up the players. 1899 *Harper's Mag.* XXVIII. 529/2 We want you to jolly them up a bit.

d. *intr.* To make a sham bid at an auction; see JOLLY *sb.* 1 3.

1869 *Echo* 11 Oct., Dealers who if they chance to see a likely purchaser in the crowd will forthwith commence to make false offers—termed 'jollyng'—for their own horses when brought up for auction.

Jolly-boat (dʒɒˈli-bɔt). [Known only from 18th c.: origin uncertain.]

It has been supposed to be a perversion of JOLYWAT or *jellywatte*, an earlier name app. for the same or a similar

ship's boat of small size. On the other hand the first element bears a strong (written) resemblance to a name (of unknown origin and uncertain age) applied to small boats of various kinds in many Teutonic langs.: e.g. *Da. jolle* (17th c.), *Sw. jol, jolle, julle*, *L.G. jolle, jölle, galle* (in Fischer 1741 *jol or jelle*, Brem. *Wbch. jölle*, E. Fris. *jöl, jülle*, Wang. *jöl*), *Du. jol* (1682 in Winschooten); *Hexham*, 1678, has the dim. *jolletjen* 'small boat or boat?'. But in all these langs. the *j* is = Eng. *y*, and the actual corresponding word is *F. yole*, Eng. *yawl*. (An alleged *F. jol, jelle*, seems only to be the Teutonic word mentioned as a foreign word in an *Encyclopédie* of the 18th c.) Hence the exact historical relations of these words remain unascertained.]

A clinker-built ship's boat, smaller than a cutter, with a bluff bow and very wide transom, usually hoisted at the stern of the vessel, and used chiefly as a hack-boat for small work.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Boat*, The several boats, and their names are, a jolly boat, a long boat, .. a yawl, boats for ships. 1775 DALRYMPLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 397 Sent jolly boat and yawl in search of him. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 51 A little round Dutch boat, shaped not unlike a tub, which had formerly been the jolly-boat of the Goede Vrouw. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 9 Jolly boat or dingey, is used on all calls for market, or going round the ship squaring yards, or for any similar purpose.

† **Jollyhead**. *Obs. rare* ¹. [f. JOLLY *a.* + -HEAD.] Jollity, merriment.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. xi. 32 Despoiled of those ioyes and iolly-head, Which with those gentle shepheards here I wont to lead.

Jolt (dʒɒlt), *v.* Also 6-7 ioult. [Etymology obscure: see Note below.]

† 1. *trans.* To butt or push with the head, elbow, or other blunt part; to give a push or knock to; to nudge. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Coudter*, to iog or ioult with the elbow. *Ibid.*, *Tabuter*, to ioult, butt, or push. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 18 June, I jolted Mr. Crisp, who, very much perplexed, said, .. that it was a novel.

2. To shake up from one's seat or place with a sudden jerk or succession of jerks, esp. in locomotion; to carry or transport with jolts. (Chiefly in *passive*.)

1599 [see JOLTING *pp.* a.] 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westv. Hoe* ii. iii. D's Wks. 1873 II. 311 O fie vpon: a Coach? I cannot abide to be iolted. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 268 We are yet to be jolted and rattled over the loose misplaced stones. 1811 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 247 Their object is to advance by steps as in walking, without jolting the carriage. 1877 *Black Green Past.* xlv. (1878) 370 We were once more jolted over the unmade roads.

3. To move or throw (anything) up with a jerk; to force out in a jerky manner.

a. 1845 HOOO *The Desert-Born* 189 My scanty breath was jolted out with many a sudden groan. 1896 *Liberal Mag.* Dec. 507 The contest between State-aid and Rate-aid ended in jolting the two up together in one scheme.

4. *intr.* Of a vehicle, etc.: To receive an abrupt and rough jerk in moving; to move along with a succession of jolts, as on an uneven road.

a. 1793 POMFRET *Last Epiph. Poems* (1790) 138 The globe shall .. backward jolt, distorted with the wound. 1750 JOHNSON *Kambler* No. 3 p. 6 He whipped his horses, the coach jolted again. 1855 MACALLAN *Hist. Eng. xiv.* 111. 430 Wagons laden with the sick jolted over the rugged pavement.

5. *intr.* Of a person: To ride with constant jolts.

1730 MRS. DELANY *Lett.*, to Mrs. A. Granville 266 Good-night; I have jolted all over the city, and am so tired I can only say I am .. Yours, M.P. 1880 DIXON *Royal Windsor* III. xxi. 210 To jolt along the road was painful.

6. *intr.* To move up and down or to and fro in a jerky manner.

1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett. to Mr. Twining* 20 Jan., The shoulders .. jolting up and down in the convulsions of a hoarse laugh. 1849 H. MAYHEW *Pop. Superst.* (1851) 125 With head, limbs, and trunk twitching and jolting in every direction.

[Note. The etymology of *jolt* *vb.* and *sb.*, and their derivatives, and of words apparently allied in form and sense, is, in the present state of the evidence, involved in obscurity and difficulty. *Jolt-head* is known in 1533; *jolt-headed* (in the form *cholt-headed*) in 1552; *jolting pate*, app. in the sense of *jolt-head* in 1579; while the simple *vb.* and *sb.* *jolt*, are not known till 1599. But *Jot v.* 1, largely identical in sense with *jolt*, is quoted at least from 1530, and may be a century earlier. Sense 1 of *jolt*, both in *sb.* and *vb.*, has evident affinities with *joll*, *jowl sb.* 1, and perh. with *Jowl sb.* 1; but the other senses of *jolt vb.* coincide with those of *jot vb.* *Jolt* has thus the appearance of an alteration of *jot*, influenced by *jowl*, and perh. by *jolt-head*, which latter is evidently related in some way to *Jowl sb.* 1 or *Jowl sb.* 2: the form *cholt-headed* esp. recalls the *cholle* form of the latter. (Cf. also the mod. dial. *choller*, *chowter-headed* = *JOLTER-HEAD*.) It has been suggested that *jolt-head* may have been a phonetic variant of **jollid*- or **jowlid*-head, and that *jolt vb.* was a back-formation from it, perh. through *jolting pate*: but this has obvious difficulties, phonetic and semantic. Further evidence may harmonize facts, which are at present somewhat contradictory.]

Jolt (dʒɒlt), *sb.* Also 7 ioult. [See prec.]

† 1. A knock (of the head, etc.) against something. *Obs. rare.*

1599 MINSHU *Sp. Dict.*, *Coxorron*, .. iolts of the head against the wall. 1618 HOLYOAD *Juvenal* ii. 22 He .. Who Mars his shields, staid with close thong, oft bears With jolts and sweat.

2. An abrupt shock or jerk which throws a person (or thing) up, to fall again by his (or its) own weight; esp. one received by a moving vehicle, or by a person driving or riding on a rough road.

1632 SHERWOOD *Colgr.*, The ioult of a coach in vneuen

way. 1688 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Feb., My daughter Evelyn going in the coach .. a jolt (the doore being not fast shut) flung her quite out. 1763 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) II. 33 My wound has been a good deal fretted by the vile jolts through the rascally towns of Stroud, Rochester, Chatham, &c. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 135 A series of jolts and jars, proving that the language had run off the track.

3. A jerky movement, an abrupt jerk.

1849 H. MAYHEW *Pop. Superst.* (1851) 124 The exercise commonly began in the head, which would fly backwards and forwards, and from side to side, with a quick jolt.

Jolter (dʒɒlˈtər), *sb.* 1 [f. JOLT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which jolts; a jolting carriage.

1611 COTGR., *Secoccur*, a shaker, tosser, swinger, ioulter. 1852 R. S. SUTTERS *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 146 It was two o'clock before Mr. Spraggon was again in his jolter.

Jolter, *sb.* 2 Also *joulter*. App. a variant of JOWTER, a hawker, pedlar.

Perhaps only an individualism of the writers; the form is not in *E. D. Dict.* and the word not cited from Ireland.

1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 157 A jolter, a man selling oysters, brooms and sundries, was as welcome to the servants' hall, as a pedlar with shawls and laces to the drawing room. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* x. 85 The widdy could them [ducks] to a Cork joulter for eightpence a couple.

Jolter, *v. rare.* [Frequentative of JOLT *v.*: see -ER 6.] *intr.* and *trans.* To jolt, to move with continuous jolting.

1828 LAMA *Wife's Trial* i, I am jolter'd, bruised, and shook to death, With your vile Wilshire roads. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 13 Oct., The luggage! It was coming jolting in a van to the place where we couldn't get a bed.

Jolter-head, jolterhead. Also *dial. cholter-head, chowter-head*. [An extension of JOLT-HEAD.]

1. (dʒɒlˈtərˌhɛd) = JOLT-HEAD 1.

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Jolter-head*, a vast large Head; also Heavy and Dull. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.*, *Merry England* (1852) 61 They judge of the English character in the lump, as one great jolter-head, containing all the stupidity of the country. 1823 MOORE *Fables Holy Alliance* ii. 10 The Easterns, in a Prince, 'tis said, Prefer what's called a jolter-head. 1829 SCOTT *Diary* 18 Mar. in *Lockhart*, A misshapen dwarf, with a huge jolter-head.

2. (dʒɒlˈtərˌhɛd) = JOLT-HEAD 2.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xviii, Who was that Jolter-head that did subscribe or ratify a warrant for the attaching of a Knight? a. 1818 LEWIS, etc. *Ch. Hamilton's Fairy Tales* (1849) 68 While my jolter-head of a Genius laboured with both his body and soul. 1881 *Spectator* 26 Feb. 275 A clerk so low .. that Prince Bismarck can disavow him as a jolter-head without remark. 1897 E. D. *Dict.*, *Cholter-head*.

Jolter-headed (dʒɒlˈtərˌhɛdɪd), *a.* Also *dial. cholter-*. [f. prec. + -ED 2.] = JOLT-HEADED. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. xxvi. 111 Half-a-dozen jolter-headed cork-eared boys. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 69 The Dutch tumbler is .. larger, often feather-leg'd, and more jolter-headed. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilzo*. xxvii, How didst thou come off with yonder jolter-headed giant? 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cholter-headed*, stultified, heavy-headed.

Hence **Jolterheaddedness**.

1852 DICKENS *Lett.*, to W. Collins Dec. 1. 294 The jolter-headedness of the conceited idiots who suppose that volumes are to be tossed off like pancakes.

Jolter-pate, *rare* ¹. [f. *jolter-* in *jolter-head* + PATE.] = JOLTER-HEAD 1, JOLTING pate.

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* viii, Her little conceited noddle or her father's old crazy calculating jolter-pate.

Jolt head, jolt-head. ? *Obs.* Also 6 *cholt-*, *iolte-*, *ioulte-*, *iolt-*, 7 *ioult-*. [Origin obscure: see note to JOLT *v.*]

† 1. *prop.* Jolt head (dʒɒlˈtˌhɛd): A large, clumsy, or heavy head; a stupid head. *Obs.*

1533 MOORE *Debell. Salem Wks.* 993/1 A mastiffie hath .. a greate iolte head, and a great mosel. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. viii, Your red sauco cap, that seems (to me) Nay'd to your iolt-head. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1531/4 The other a darker Bay with a jolt head. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* i. v. § 25 He must then have had a Jolt Head.

2. (dʒɒlˈtˌhɛd) A heavy-headed or thick-headed person; a blockhead. Also *attrib.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Lett.-bk.* (Camden) 126 Take him for a ioulthead and a senseless brute. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* Prol. (Riddg.) 18 Hearken, Jolt-heads. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxv, Ninny-hammers, goose-caps, jolt-heads, *attrib.* 1664 *Plodden F.* 1. 7 At home is left none in the Land, But jolt-head Monks and brosten Fryers.

Jolt-headed (dʒɒlˈtˌhɛdɪd), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Having a 'jolt head', i.e. a large, clumsy, or heavy head; thick-headed. Now only *fig.*

1552 HULOET, *Cholt* headed fellow, whose heade is as greate as a bedle or mall, *ituditans*. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 274 A kind of jolt-headed Gudgeons. 1865 tr. *Hugo's Hunchback* v. iii. (Chapman & Hall) 169 'Twas cruel to make a Tantalus of the jolt-headed cub.

† **Jolting**, *a. Obs.* [app. from first element of JOLT-HEAD, with ppl. ending. See note to JOLT *v.*] In *jolting pate* = JOLT-HEAD 1, 2.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Pericles*, This tyranne here, this heauy iolting pate. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* i. 7 Cratinus jesting at his monstrous jolting pate.

Jolting (dʒɒlˈtɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [f. JOLT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the *vb.* JOLT; the process of being jolted; a shaking in a carriage, etc.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* n. ii. (1648) 161 Whether .. Unevenness of the Ground, will not cause such a jolting of the Chariot. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* i. iii. (1727) 25 note, They .. found him dead, and that he had been brought

thither in the same Posture on Horseback, notwithstanding the jolting of the Horse. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* i. iii. (1883) 16 The best thing to cure a crying fit is a good jolting, in a country cart.

Jolting (dʒɔʊlɪŋ), *pl. a.* [f. JOLT *v.* + -ING 2.] That jolts (in senses of the *vb.*).

1599 MARSTON *Co. Villanie* i. iii. 183 Hurried In ioulting Coach. 1772 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 221 From jolting stones An easy litter sav'd my bones. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 839 His unusually unmusical and even jolting verse.

Hence **Joltingly** *adv.*, in a jolting manner, so as to jolt.

1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 657 Off they started most joltingly. 1859 *Cornwallis New World* i. 151 We drove joltingly over a rough lava plain deeply furrowed.

Joltless, *a.* [f. JOLT *sb.* + -LESS.] Free from jolts.

1808 MOORE *Corruption* v, Court and Commons jog one joltless way. 1898 *Spectator* 5 Feb. 1901 To keep his part of the machine in steady and joltless motion.

Jolty (dʒɔʊlti), *a.* [f. JOLT *sb.* + -Y.] Characterized by jolting; having or causing jolts.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 417 The wains . . . were rumbling and rattling on their jolty axle trees. 1867 LE FANU *Tenants Malory* lxi. (1871) 354 Going slowly down the jolty hill. 1896 MARIE CORELLI *Mighty Atom* xi, The coach would be too jolty for him.

Joly, **Joly-**: see JOLLY, JOLLI-.

Jolyce, **-yous**, **-ysye**, *obs. ff.* JEALOUS, **-OUSY**.

† **Jolyvet**. *Obs. rare*—[a. OF. *jolivet*, *jollyvet*, *dim. of jolif*; *ve* gay, pretty, JOLLY.] A gay or pretty little creature.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xxiii. (1859) 28 The byrd that syngeth on the braunche on hye, And sheweth hym self a lusty iolyvet, Vnto the deth is smyten soodeynly.

† **Jolywat**. *Obs.* Also *5 iolywet*, 6-7 *gelly-watte*. [Of obscure origin and uncertain form, the earlier instances having *joly-*, the later *gelly-*.

Conjectured by some to be a corruption of Sp. and Pg. *galota*, f. *galote*, Du. *galfoot* (GALLIOT), But this is extremely doubtful. It is difficult to comprehend how *galota* could be transformed into *jolywat*; and the things differ even more than their names, for the *galliot* was an independent vessel with sails and many rowers, while the *jolywat* was a ship's boat of small size. It is true that the Pg. *galota* appears to have become *galleywat* or *GALLIVAT*, in the East Indies, but this, like the original, was a vessel of 60 or 70 tons with sails and 40 or 50 rowers, carrying sometimes 8 guns—a very different thing from the *jolywat*, to say nothing of the impossibility of any connexion between an Indo-Portuguese word and an English word before 1500. The variation *jolly*, *gelly*, reminds us of the numerous forms of the Scandinavian and Low German word *joll*, *jelle*, cited under JOLLY-BOAT; but the evidence for this as yet does not carry us back to the date of *jolywat*.]

A ship's boat of small size; ? = JOLLY-BOAT.

1495-7 *Naval Accs. Hen. VII* (1856) 143 The Soueraigne with her grete hote and iolywet. *Ibid.* 181 The Soueraigne grete Bote and iolywat. *Ibid.* 272 (The Regent) Cokke Botes Belongyng to the seid Ship j. Botes called iolywates j. 1513 In Oppenheim *Admin. Roy. Navy* (1896) 80 For the boat 40 [men]; the cok, 20; the gelly-watte ro. 1613 DOWNTON in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) i. 501 As soone as I anchored, I sent . . . Master Spooner, and Samuell Squire in my Gellywate to sound the depths within the sands.

Jompe, **Jompre**, *obs. ff.* JUMP, JUMPER.

Jonah (dʒɔʊnə). Also **Jonas**.

1. The name of a Hebrew prophet, the subject of the Book of Jonah; used allusively, in senses thence derived.

1612 T. LAVENDER *Trav. Pref.* to Rdr. Cj, [He] thought it best to make a Ionas of him, and so cast both him and his books into the Sea. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 369 They were always presumed the Jonas's which raised all the storms in the State. 1679 *Establ. Test* 9 One of the Jonahs that was . . . heaved over the Decks to allay the Tempest. a 1885 H. CONWAY *Living or Dead* viii. You must be very lucky in love . . . for you are a regular Jonah at cards. 1887 *Spectator* 5 Nov. 1479 To make a Jonah of the one of its members who is probably least in fault.

2. **Jonah-crab**, a large crab (*Cancer borealis*) of the eastern coast of North America.

1893 in FUNK.

Hence **Jonah** *v. trans.*, to bring ill luck to.

1887 BLACK *Sabina Zenbra* 282, I seem to Jonah everything I touch. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 97 A Jonah's anything that 'spoils the luck. . . I've known a splittin'-knife Jonah two trips till we was on to her.

Jonathan (dʒɔʊnə'næn). [A personal name; orig. that of the son of Saul, king of Israel.]

1. (esp. in phrase *Brother Jonathan*.) A generic name for the people of the United States, and also for a representative United States citizen.

Understood to have originated in the expression *Brother Jonathan* (cf. 2 Sam. i. 26), said to have been applied to Jonathan Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut, by General Washington, who often sought his advice. Hence it is believed to have been applied at first to a New Englander, and at length, like Yankee, in the wider sense.

1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* i. 25 May she all Europe's arms withstand, Keep France and Jonathan in awe. 1816-18 F. HALL *Trav. Canada & U.S.* 330 A humorous publication entitled 'John Bull and Brother Jonathan'. 1820 SVO. SMITH *Wks.* (1840) i. 372 We can inform Jonathan what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of glory: Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth. 1825 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1834) II. 384 But I do not suppose brother Jonathan would like much so large a fortune passing out of his continent to gild a Marchioness's coronet in Britain. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 36 To move John [Bull] you must make your fulcrum of solid beef and pudding; an abstract idea will do for Jonathan.

2. See *quot.*

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Jonathan*, an instrument used by smokers to light their pipes with.

Hence **Jonathanization**, an Americanizing.

1854 EMERSON in *Corr. w. Carlyle* II. cxxxviii. 235 Come and see the Jonathanization of John. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Dec. 652/1 The Jonathanization of John is going on . . . symptoms of American corruption and misrule.

Joncade, **-ate**, **jonckett**, *obs. ff.* JUNKET.

Jonet(e), *obs. forms of JOINT sb. and a.*

Jone, *obs. form of JOAN, JOIN, JUNE.*

Jonet(t, var. JAUNETTE, GENET.

Jonglery (dʒɔŋgləri). [ad. F. *jonglerie*, f.

jongleur: see next and -ERY. Cf. JUGGLERY.] The performance of a jongleur.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Jonglerie*, iugling. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley *iv.* 79 These feats of *jonglerie* usually terminated in a row. 1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 309 The minstrel found it necessary to unite mimicry and jonglery with his rhymes.

|| **Jongleur** (ʒɔŋglør). [F. *jongleur* (anciently a minstrel, now a juggler or tumbler), altered or erroneous form of *jougleur*, in OF. *jogleur*:—L. *joculātor-em* jester: see JUGGLER. (Hatz.-Darm. suggests that the *n* was due to influence of OF. *jangler*.)] The Norman French term (technically used by modern writers) for an itinerant minstrel, who sang and composed ballads, told stories and otherwise entertained people: = JUGGLER 1.

1779 W. ALEXANDER *Hist. Women* (1782) i. vii. 232 It was that of the Troubadours, or Poets, who composed sonnets in praise of their beauty; and of the Jongleurs who sung them at the courts and castles of the great. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* vii. viii. A minstrel, or jongleur . . . with a small lute slung round him, was making his way . . . through the throng. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. iv. (1864) IX. 189 The Jongleurs (the reciters of the merry and licentious fabliaux).

b. = JUGGLER 2.

a 1851 *Mora Poems*, *The dark Waggon* xv, On stage his sleights the jongleur shows.

Jonk, **-et**, **Jonkry**, *obs. ff.* JUNK, **-ET**, JUNKERY.

Jonour, *obs. form of JOINER.*

Jonque: see JONQUIL 3.

Jonquil (dʒɔŋkwil, dʒɔŋkwil). Also 6-7

inquinilla, 7-8 *jonquille* (l, 8 *jonquille*, *Sc. jonckeel*. [ad. mod.L. *jonquilla* = F. *jonquille*, It. *gionchiglia*, or Sp. *junquillo*, *dim. of junco*, L. *juncus* rush; so called from the rush-like leaves. Walker pronounces *junkwill*; so all the poets down to Wordsworth; Smart 1836 has *jung'kwil*.] 1. A species of Narcissus (*N. jonquilla*), having long linear leaves and spikes of fragrant white and yellow flowers; the rush-leaved Daffodil.

Hence extended to allied species, as *Large J.*, *Narcissus odoratus*; *Small J.*, *N. pusillus*; *Queen Anne's J.*, *N. pusillus plenus*.

1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* ix. 90 The great *Jonquilla* with the large flower or cup. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* i. lxxvii. § 17. 129 There is also another Rush Daffodil or *Jonquilla*. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 *March* . . . Flowers in Prime or yet lasting. *Jonquills*. 1696 — *Corr.* 28 Oct. (1871) 725 Beds of Tulips, Carnations, . . . *Jonquills*, Ranunculus. 1699 GARTH *Dispers.* vi. 70 And hence *Jonquills* derive their fragrant Dew. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 90 Now the *Jonquille* o'ercomes the feeble Brain. 1730 SWIFT *Pastor.* on Dean, The crocus and the daffodil, The cowslip soft, and sweet *jonquil*. 1819 WORMSWORTH *Sonn.* to *Snowdrop*, This border thickly set With bright *jonquills*. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 450 And from the moss violets and *jonquills* peep. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 182/1 A sheaf of slender *Jonquills*.

2. A pale yellow colour like that of the *jonquil*. [F. *jonquille*.]

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 1. iv. 67 The silk assumed a fine *jonquille* yellow. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 543. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 498 *Jonquil*, apricot, and cerulean blue. . . corded poplin.

3. A canary-bird of *jonquil* colour. Abbreviated *jonque*.

1865 *Derby Mercury* 25 Jan., The goldfinch mules were exceedingly good, the first prize in *jonques* being given to a choice specimen. 1891 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Life & Intell.* 225 It does not answer to pair two *jonquills*.

Joint(e), *obs. forms of JOINT sb. and a.*

Joar, variant of JOWAR, Indian millet.

Joobba, **joobey**, variants of JUBBAH.

Jook, var. spelling of JOUK.

|| **Joom**, **jūm** (dʒūm). *E. Indies*. Also *jum*, and *erron. jh-*. [Arakanese. The name is native to the Hill country, east of Chittagong; but applied by Anglo-Indians to the same system in other parts.] A system of cultivation practised in the hill forests of India and Indo-China, under which a tract is cleared by fire, occupied and cultivated for a time, and then abandoned for another tract, which is similarly treated; a tract so treated.

Also *attrib.* Hence **Joom**, **jūm**, *v.* to clear a *joom*.

1855 H. H. WILSON *Ind. Gloss.* 242 *Jum*, *Joom*, a Mug village, or one belonging to a forest race on the east of Chittagong; any hill or forest village on the east of Bengal. 1869 *Jrnl. Bot.* VII. 157 *Jum* cultivation is the term used to designate the rude cultivation practised by most of the hill tribes of India. 1876 SIR W. HUNTER *Statist. Acc. Bengal* VI. 46 The sign of manhood among the Chakmas is when a lad is sent out to cut his first *jum*. *Ibid.* 67 Restrictions being placed on *jūning* (the hill mode of cultiva-

tion). *Ibid.*, The people have there better *jūning* lands. 1885 G. C. WHITWORTH *Anglo-Ind. Dict.* 140 *Jumdh*, a cultivator on the *jum* system. 1897 L. O. ROBERTS 41 *Jrs. India* xl, We came across a large number of these *jooms*.

Jop, dial. form of JAUP.

Joparde, **-ardie**, **-arte**, **-erte**, *obs. forms of*

JEOPARDY, *JEOPARDY*.

Jope, **jopee**, **joppe**, **-y**, **jopy**: see JOWPY.

Jopen, **jopoun**, var. of GIPON *Obs.*

† **Joppe**, *sb.* *Obs. rare* —. [Known only from

Prompt. Parv., which equates it with a med.L. *joppus*, used also as one of the renderings of *javel*, and cited from earlier med.L. glossaries.] A fool. Hence † **Joppery**, folly.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 265/1 *loppe*, or folte, *Joppus*, [Clampus] F[lorum] *joppa*. [Cf. *Javel*, *Joppus*, *gerro*, *Ugutio*.] *Ibid.* 264/1 *lopperie*, or foltery, *Jopparia*.

† **Jopper**, *v.* *Obs. rare* —. [Onomatopoeic, with frequentative ending.] *intr.* To jolt or jolt. 1607 MIDDLETON *Phenix* II. iii, Take heed the coach jopper not too much.

Joque, *obs. form of JOKE*. **Joram**: see JORUM.

Jordan (dʒɔrdən). *Forms*: 4-6 *iurdan* (e, iordan, 5 *iurdone*, 6 *yordan*, iourden, 6-7 *iorden*, 7 *jur*, *jur*, *jourdon*, *jordain*, 7-9 *iurden*, 8 *iourdan*, 7-*jordan*. [Origin uncertain.

The suggestion has been made that *Jordan* is short for *Jordan-bottle*, and meant orig. a bottle of water brought from the Jordan by crusaders or pilgrims; that it was thence transferred to 'a pot or vessel used by physicians and alchemists', and thence to the chamber utensil. But the earlier steps of this conjecture app. rest upon nothing but the later form of the word (which may actually be a corruption of something else), and the external probabilities of such an origin. It is remarkable that, though the early accentuation and spellings indicate a French origin, no trace of the word has been found in Old French; nor does the med.L. *jurdanus* appear to be known outside England. The river Jordan is in L. *Jordanis*, a word necessarily familiar to the author of the *Prompt. Parv.* and other glossarists, who used not this, but *jurdanus* for the 'jurdan'.]

† 1. A kind of pot or vessel formerly used by physicians and alchemists. *Obs.*

As figured in Sloane MS. 73, and elsewhere, it has somewhat the shape of the bulb of a retort, or of a Florence flask with the neck cut off midway between the widest part and the mouth, and the top expanded somewhat to a rim. Possibly it was often used to hold urine for purposes of diagnosis, which would naturally lead to sense 2. Skeat puts the Chaucer example in sense 2.

1384-5 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 265, j mortarium erum cum pila ferrea, j stillatorium plumbeum cum olla erea sibi convenienti, j posteneti, j iurdanus, j dorsiormi antiquum.] c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor-Fardoner* Link 19 (C. 305) Thynne vrynals and thy lurdones [vrr. Iurdanes, Iordanes, Iordanes] Thyn ypporas and eek thy Galiones And eury boyste ful of thy letnarie. 14 . . . Sloane MS. 73 lf. 133 b (*olim* 138 b), Make a good lute . . . and perwip dauh bi Iordan al aboute . . . and putte al bi nater in be Iordan and hange it ouer be fier by be necke þe glas be almost an hond brede fro be cools.

2. A chamber-pot. Now *vulgar* or *dial.*

1402-3 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 217, 1 lectus de plumis; 7 iordan; 7 cappe pro noctibus. 1404 *Ibid.* 398, 1 fethyr-bed, 5 pulvinaria, 5 cathedre, 5 nyght chairs, 5 iordan. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 267/1 *Iurdone*, pyssespote, *iurdanus*. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 22. 1622 B. JONSON *Masque Augurs*, Her Hand-maid with a Iorden. 1711 *Puckle Club* (1817) 92 Glasses, bottles, candlesticks, chairs, stools, and jordanes were converted into weapons. 1751 SMOLLETT *Fer. Pickle* xlvii, Snatching up an earthen chamberpot. . . shaking his jordan at the imaginary guard. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Jordan*, *madula*.

3. Applied derisively to a person. (With the first quot. cf. the L. uses of *matula* a vessel, pot; *spec.* a chamber-pot, urinal; *fig.* a term of abuse, Foolish, silly fellow, noodle.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 82, I shal iangle to þis lurdan with his iust wombe To telle me what penaunce is. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* I. 38 Thairfor Quhentyne was bot ane Iurdane That callit him ane full plum Jurdane.

† 4. *slang.* A blow with a staff. *Obs.* [Perh. unconnected with the above. Cf. Gen. xxxii. 10.] a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Jordain*, a great Blow or Staff.

5. *attrib.*, as *jordan-pot* = sense 1 or 2.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) II. 754 A lewd fellow that tooke vpon him to be skilful in physicke . . . was set on horsebacke, with his face towards the taile, . . . and so was led about the citie, with two jorden pots about his necke.

Jordan almond. Also *yarden*, *iardyne*. [In ME. *jardyne* *almaunde*, app. from F. or Sp. *jardin* garden; in later times associated with the Jordan.] A fine variety of almond, now coming chiefly from Malaga. Also simply *jordan*.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 257/2 *iardyne* *almaunde*, *amigdalum jardinum*. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Ek. Nurture* 774 *Creme* of almond *iardyne* & maneny. 1469 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 103 Item, *Jardens* and *Valaunces* 330 lb.—4l. 2s. 6d. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 101 Take the best *Jordan Almonds*. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housew.* (1778) 13 Put in half a pound of *Jordan almonds* beat fine. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 5/2 With the Malaga raisins go the *Jordan almonds*, with which they are always eaten.

Jordanite (dʒɔrdənaɪt). *Min.* [Named 1864 after Dr. Jordan: see -ITE.] A sulph-antimonide of lead, occurring in twin crystals, of a grey colour and brilliant metallic lustre.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 88 *Jordanite* . . . approaches closely sartorite in its planes and angles.

Jordeloo, var. of GARDYLOO.

† **Jorn**, *v.* *Obs.* Pa. ppl. in Sc. with latinized ending *jornat*. [Aphetic f. *ajorn*, *ajorn* ADJOURN.] *trans.* = ADJOURN 1, 2.

† 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 322 *Pei com vnto be kyng*, for pes if it mot tige, Vpon per asking, he iorned þam to bide. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 266 *Than mad the Kyng to crye*, that this Parlement shuld be jorned tyt aftr Cristmasse. 15.. *Chart. Aberd. MS.* 153 (Jam.) The said Androw Elphinstoun hes bene lauchfullie procest, jornat, and summond to this court. *Ibid.*, Beand lauchfullie procest and jornat be the said reverend fathyr.

† **Jornada** (dʒornāˈdā). [*Sp.* (xornāˈda), = *It.* *giornata*, *F.* *journée*, *JOURNEY*, lit. day's space, work, or journey; in *Sp.* also 'an act in a Comedy' (Minshew, 1599).]

† 1. An act of a play; a book or canto of a poem. *Obs.*

1656 FLECKNOE (*title*) *Diarium*, or *Journall*; divided into 12 *Jornades* in Burlesque Rhyme or Drolling Verse. 1667 *Jordan Ess. Dram. Poésie Dram.* Wks. 1725 I. 30 The Spaniards at this day allow but three Acts, which they call *Jornadas*, to a Play. 1833 LONGE *Outre-Mer* Pr. Wks. 1886 I. 197 The second act, or *jornada*, discovers Eusebio as the leader of a band of robbers.

2. In Mexico, etc.: A march or journey performed in a day; *spec.* a journey across a tract where there is no water and consequently no place to halt; also, the waterless district thus traversed.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado v.* (1862) 49 The route led in a zigzag direction across the mountain chain from one watering-place to another, with frequent *jornadas* (journeys without water). 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt*, xlii. 327 The events that occurred to us in the passage of that terrible *jornada*. 1859 MACY *Prairie Trav.* xi. 52 In some localities 50 or 60 miles, and even greater distances, are frequently traversed without water; these long stretches are called by the Mexicans 'jornadas', or day's journeys.

Jornall, **Jorney**, *obs.* ff. **JOURNAL**, **JOURNEY**.

† **Jornay**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *jornée*, *journée*: see **JOURNEY**.] ? = next.

1540 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 300 'Item, to T. A. to be iij Jornays and iij Comparisons to the Kingis grace.

† **Jornet**. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 -ette. [app. corrupted from OF. *journade* 'habillement de dessus, sorte de casaque... servant aux hommes et aux femmes' (Godef.); ad. Prov. *jornada*, the corresp. OF. being *jornée*: see *prec.*] A kind of cassock or cloak formerly worn by both sexes; 'a loose travelling cloak' (Fairholt); in 15-16th century worn by men over armour.

1502 *Will of Walsh* in *Fairholt Costume* (1885) II. Gloss. 262 Gown doublet, jacket salett, and jorinet with bullions. 1539 WROTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 95 The constables in jorinet of white satten. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 75 In bright harness, some onerigite, and euery one a Jorinet of Scarlet thereupon.

Joroffe, **Jorour**, *obs.* ff. **GILLYFLOWER**, **JUROR**.

† **Jorram**, **iorram** (yurām). *Sc.* Also *jurram*. [Gaelic *iurram*, *iurram*.] A Gaelic boat-song: improperly extended to other songs or choruses.

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1772, 291 Our boat's crew... gave a specimen of marine musick, called in the Erse, *Jorrams*. 1805 in *Jamieson Scot. Songs* (1870) 366 The cronach stills the dowie hear The jurram stills the bairnie. 1814 Saxon & Gael I. xiii. 170 What would they think to hear... the girls sing a *jorram* at a walking? 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mid.* xlii. The jorram, or melancholy boat-song of the rowers, coming on the ear with softened and sweeter sound. 1891 *Scottish Rev.* Oct. 331 The *iurram* was intended to be sung by the rowers.

Jorour, *obs.* form of **JUROR**.

Jorum (dʒɔˈrɒm). [Origin uncertain.]

It has been conjectured to be the same as the name of *Jorram* who 'brought with him vessels of silver, and vessels of gold, and vessels of brass', 2 Sam. viii. 10. Cf. **JEROBOAM**. (It can scarcely be connected with WFlam. *djooren*, *djoorn*, half a pint.)

A large drinking-bowl or vessel; also, the contents of this; *esp.* a bowl of punch.

1730 FIELDING *Auth. Farce* III. air xiii. The usurer is a swallow, sir, That can swallow gold by the jorum. 1773 GOLDSM. *Sloops to Cong.* i. ii. Then come put the jorum about, And let us be merry and clever. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg.* I. *Jorum*, a jug, or large pitcher. 1791 BURNS 'O May, thy morn' ii. Here's to them that, like oursel, Can push about the jorum. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* i. xi. (1842) 69 A huge jorum of milled port. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxvii. The host smiled... and shortly afterwards returned with a steaming jorum. 1868 MISS BRADDOCK *Rnn to Earth* III. ix. 148, I know how to brew a decent jorum of punch when I give my mind to it.

b. *fig.* A large quantity.

1872 *St. James's Mag.* Dec. 632 Treated to a jorum of gossip.

Jose, variant of **JOISE**, *Obs.*, to possess.

Jose, **Josing**: see **JOWSE**, etc.

Joseite (dʒɔˈziːt). *Min.* [Named 1853 from San Jose in Brazil: see -ITE.] Native cellinide of bismuth, found in greyish black laminated masses. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 31 Joseite. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 381 Joseite.

Joseph (dʒɔˈzɛf). [A proper name repr. Heb. יְהוֹשֻׁעַ, name of one of the twelve sons of Jacob, and of later Israelites, esp. of the husband of Mary the mother of Jesus Christ (*St. Joseph*); hence in derived uses.]

1. In allusion to the patriarch Joseph, Gen. xli.

48-57.

1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 16 These evil Josephs raise the price of corn so high that the unfortunate poor are placed beyond hope.

2. A long cloak, worn chiefly by women in the eighteenth century when riding, and on other occasions; it was buttoned all the way down the front and had a small cape. [See *quot.* 1708.]

1659 *Caterpillers of this Nation anatomized*, Joseph, a cloak. 1688 SHADWELL *Sq. Alsatia* II. i. ad fin., Hide me, give me my Joseph. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 104. 2/1 Why is a great Coat call'd a Joseph? From the... upper Coat, which... Joseph left behind him. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvi. Olivia would be drawn as an Amazon... dressed in a green Joseph, richly laced with gold, and a whip in her hand. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 323 In the dear fashions of her youth she dress'd; A pea-green Joseph was her favourite vest. a 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, Joseph, a very old fashioned riding coat for women, scarcely now to be seen. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* xi. Seated on a pillow, and attired in a drab Joseph and a drab beaver-bonnet.

3. In names of flowers, as **Joseph and Mary**, Lungwort (*Pulmonaria officinalis*); **Joseph's coat** (in ref. to Gen. xxxvii. 3), a cultivated variety of *Amaranthus tricolor*, with variegated leaves; **Joseph's flower** (in ref. to the bearded figure of St. Joseph in art), Goat's-beard.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xvii. 167 This hearbe is now called... in English Goates harde, Josephs floure, and Go to bedde at Noone. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxli. 596 Goates bearde is called... in low Dutch Josephs bloemen... in English Goats beard, Josephs flower. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 48/1 In the gardens of the Southern United States, these hues are so richly developed as to have procured for it [*Amaranthus tricolor*] the appellation of Joseph's Coat.

Josephine (dʒɔˈzɛfɪn, -ɪn), a. [See -INE 1.] Of or belonging to Joseph II (1741-90), Emperor of Austria, and to the ecclesiastical measures introduced by him.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 527 In Austria the Josephine traditions were still continued (in concordat of 1855). 1886 W. S. LILLY *Chapt. Europ. Hist.* I. 270 Germany... crushed by Hohenzollern militarism or Josephine doctrinarism.

Hence **Josephinism**, the ecclesiastical policy of the Emperor Joseph II; also **Josephism**.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1847 The Emperor [Joseph II] went on with that whole series of ecclesiastical reforms which is generally comprised under the name of Josephinism. 1891 *Amer. Eccl. Rev.* Feb. 723 The quintessence of the theology of Jansenism, Josephinism, Febronianism, and in our own times Doelingerism. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1310, 702 Josephism.

Josh (dʒɔʃ), *v.* *U. S. slang.* [Cf. *Josh Billings*, pseudonym of an American humorist.] *trans.* To make fun of, chaff, banter, ridicule.

1891 *Century Mag.* Nov. 63 'Oh go away... I fear that you are joshing me.' 1895 *Weekly Examiner* 19 Sept. 4/2 The boys joshed Mr. Durrant some about it.

Joskin (dʒɔʃkɪn). *slang.* [Cf. *bumpkin*, and *joss dial.* to bump.] A country bumpkin.

1811 *Lex. Bal. s.v.*, The drop-cove maced the joskin of twenty quid, the ringdropper cheated the countryman of twenty guineas. 1819 LAMB *Let. to Manning*, I hate the Joskins. 1885 *Fortin*, in *Waggonette* 38 In nine cases out of ten a country joskin was much more useful and informing than even the great Bacon's maps. 1887 FARRELL *How He Died* 87 The best thing she could do was to go back... and marry 'The joskin that followed the plough.

Joss (dʒɔs). Also 8 josse, 9 jos. [app. derived from Pg. *deos* god: cf. in same sense Du. *joosse*, dim. of **joos*.]

In Javanese, the name given to a Chinese idol or image is *dejos*, i. e. *déjos* (Prof. Kern in *De Indische Gids* XI. (1880) 1218), taken in 16th c. from Pg. *deos*. *Quot.* 1771 (though erroneous in details) indicates how *dejos* might be reduced to *joss*. Hence the Du. and Eng. forms of the word. The latter has been carried from Pantam or Batavia to the Chinese seaports, where it has become the 'pidgin'-English term; it is not Chinese, nor of Chinese origination.]

A Chinese figure of a deity, an idol. Loosely used of those of neighbouring peoples.

1711 LOCKYER *Acc. Trade India* 181 (Y.), I know but little of their Religion, more than that every Man has a small Joss or God in his own House. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. liii. 266 Their Josses or Demi-gods are, some of human Shape, some of monstrous Figures. 1771 J. R. FORSTER *tr. Olof Torreen's Voy. China* (1750-52) in *Osbeck's Voy.*, etc. II. 232 The sailors, and even some books of voyages... call the pagodas, Yoss-houses: for, on enquiring of a Chinese for the name of the idol, he answers, *Grande Joss*, instead of *Gran Dios*. 1840 MALCOLM *Trav.* 20/1 The 'Jos' was delineated in a large picture surrounded by ornamental paper-hangings. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log of a Sea-waif* 45 He might as well have appealed to a bronze joss.

b. *Comb.*, as *joss-candle*, *god*; *joss-like* adj.; *joss-house*, a Chinese temple or building for idol-worship; *joss-paper*, gold and silver paper, cut into the shape of coins and ingots and sometimes inscribed with prayers, burned by the Chinese at funerals and other religious ceremonies; *joss-stick*, a thin cylinder or stick of fragrant tinder mixed with clay, used by the Chinese as incense, etc.

1898 *Tit-Bits* 21 May 154/2 The avidity with which they polished off 'joss candles' was a sight for the gods. 1826 HONE *Every-day Bk.* 28 Nov. I. 1526 A lion-like 'joss-god' figure, called Sing. 1771 'Yoss-house' [see above]. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIII. 224 On the panels of the jos house, or temple, are painted figures seated upon broadsword. 1869

Spectator 6 Nov. 1290 To tax Chinamen to support churches was just as unfair as to tax Christians for the support of joss-houses. 1884 MISS GORDON CUMMING in *Pail Mail G.* 11 Sept. 1/2 Quantities of 'joss' paper inscribed with prayers for good luck were burned on each altar. 1883 MRS. BISHOP *Sk. Malay Peninsula* iii. in *Leisure Ho.* 83/2 Joss-sticks burn incessantly.

Hence **Jossish** a., resembling a joss, joss-like.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 159 A little jossish old woman, with a head as round as a humming-top.

† **Jossa**. *Obs.* [Conjectured by Prof. Skeat to be an adv. = 'Down here', repr. an OF. **jos-ca*, for the actual OF. *ca jus*. But it may be a sb. (in vocative) or vb. (in imper.).]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 181 Keepe, keepe, stand, stand, Jossa warderere, Ga whistle thou and I shal kepe hym here.

Joss-block, **Jossing-block**. *local.* [*f.* *joss* vb. dial., to mount (a horse).] (See *quots.*)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Jossing-block*, a Block to get up on Horse-back. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Joss-block*, *jossing-block*, a horse-block. 1887 *Antiquary* Oct. 146 There was an old wooden step—*jossing-block* is the local [Kentish] name.

Jostle, **justle** (dʒɔs'l, dʒɔs'l), *v.* Forms: 5 iustil, 6 iussell, iustell, ioustle, 6-7 iustle, 7 jussell(l), justle, jostle, jostel, 7-justle, jostle. [*f.* *JUST*, *joust* *v.* + freq. suffix -LE. *Justle* was usual in the 17th c.; and the main form in the 18th (Johnson has *justle* as the main form and *jostle* as a variant); it has now largely yielded to *jostle*.]

I. *intr.* † 1. To come into collision in the tournament; to just or tilt. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *S'Entr'essayer à la joust*, to trye one another at iustling. 1600 R. CAWDRAV *Trens. Similies* 398 No man iustleth with two Speares together. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Just*, or *Justle*, to run a Tilt. 1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 289 The horsemen themselves greatly added to those sports... feigning by their gesture and attitude, sometimes a combat, and other times a justling, a chase, or dance.

† b. *transf.* To encounter sexually. *Obs. rare*—1. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12738 Engest, with his lapis, hade iustlet hir with, And getyn in his gamyn on the gay lady, A doghter þat was dere.

2. To knock or push against, to come into collision with; also *absol.* to push and shove; to push one against another as in a crowd.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. II. v.* Ech of his loyntes agaynst other iustles. 1591 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 332 One that, having a burthen of wood on his back... did then jussell upon a stranger... which then was rydinge out of the towne. 1611 BIBLE *Nahum* II. 4 The charrets shall rage in the streets, they shall iustle one against another in the broad ways. 1699 POMFREY *Eleazar's Lament*, 49 The num'rous throng Was forc'd to jostle as they pass'd along. 1795 BURKE *Let. to W. Elliot* Wks. VII. 367 Nor am I of force to win my way, and to justle and elbow in a crowd. 1817 SCOTT *Rob Roy* v. All tramped, kicked, plunged, shouldered, and jostled. 1893 *Times* 18 May 5/6 Her Majesty's Justices jostled with mayors and aldermen.

fig. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. ii. The clergy of that age, who counted themselves to want room except they jostled with princes. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 190 The old world of feudalism jostling with the new world of commerce. a 1894 FROUDE *Counc. Trent* III. (1896) 54 As in most human things, the commonplace jostled against the sublime.

b. To contend for a place, the best path, or the wall, by pushing another away from it; hence, to vie or struggle with some one for some advantage.

1614 T. ADAMS *Serm. Ps. lxxvi.* 12 Wks. 608 It were more braue for them to iustle with champions that will not giue them the way. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 369 With whose legislative Power it never jostled for the Wall. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. x. (1840) 133 Nations and tribes began to jostle with one another for room. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Decay Beggars*, None jostle with him for the wall, or pick quarrels for precedence.

3. To make one's way by pushing or shoving; to push one's way. Also to jostle one's way.

1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xvii. i. Adonijah... will underworke Salomon and justle into the net yet vacant seat of his father David. 1687 DRYDEN *Und. P.* II. 1186 Eager of a name, He thrusts about, and justles into fame. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems*, to Andrew Clarke, While bustling business justles through the mind. c 1819 SCOTT in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. v. 139 It requires a strong man to jostle through a crowd. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* ix. 122 Condemned to jostle their way in the world.

II. *trans.* 4. To shake or drive by pushing; to come into rough collision with, to knock or push against; to elbow, hustle.

1575 R. B. APPJUS & V. in Dodsley O. PL. (1825) XII. 361 What if case that cruelly should bussell me and jussell mee. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 533 Som hoistruns winde, with stormy puff Jostling the clouds. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 29, I am in case to iustle a Constable. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 454 P. 4 The Coachmen took care to meet, jostle, and threaten each other for Way. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 177 Each still renews her little labour, Nor justles her assiduous neighbour. a 1861 CROKER *Early Poems* xi. 6 Who standeth still i' the street shall be hustled and justled about. 1870 MRS. RIDDELL *Austin Friars* xii. When a woman mixes among a crowd, she must expect to be jostled and pushed by the sterner sex.

fig. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 430 Ennie not thy betters, justle not thy fellows. a 1764 LLOYD *Temple Favour* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 143 Far from the colleges of taste, I jostle no poetic name. 1880 A. H. HUTN *Buckle* I. iv. 224 Rampant theories jostled each other in the race for power.

5. To push, drive, or force, roughly or unceremoniously, from, out of, or into some place, condition, etc. *lit.* and *fig.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 25 It would.. Justle that skipping feeble amonist Out of your loves seat.
1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 158 Howsoun'r you hane Beene iustled from all senses. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 5 Must the new foe quite justle out the old friend?
1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* II. 25 That dead senseless Atoms can ever justle and knock one another into Life and Understanding. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 106 ¶ 4 We justled one another out by turns, and disputed the post for a great while. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. i. 9 One atom can jostle another out of its place.

6. *Racing.* To push against (a competitor) so as to retard him. Often in to *cross* (cross the path of, get in front of) and *jostle*. Also *absol.*

1723 *Lond. Gas.* No. 6167/8 Jostling allowed on by the two foremost Horses for these Plates and no other Horse. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 536 He marks, what dog sagacious vies, And justling strains to win the prize. 1754 *Articles rel. to H. M.'s Plates in Pond Sport. Calendar.* As many of the Riders as shall cross jostle or strike... shall be made incapable of riding any Horse in His Majesty's Plates hereafter. 1776 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 348 They all rode exceedingly well... Jostling was allowed, and Mr. Hanger declared he would jostle and whip whoever came near. 1858 *Rules Racing* § 42 in *Blaine Encycl. Kur. Sports* (1870) 374 If in running for any race one horse shall jostle or cross another, such horse is disqualified for winning the race, whether such jostle or cross happened by the swerve of the horse, or by the foul and careless riding of the jockey, or otherwise.

Fig. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 139 We must be crossed and jostled by these meddling incendiaries. 1850 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ii. 71 A thousand intrigues crossed and jostled one another in the forum.

7. To cause (one thing) to push against another; to bring (things) into collision. *lit. and fig.*

1641 *MILTON Reform.* I. (1851) 66 Where do the Churches... clash and jostle Supremacies with the Civil Magistrate? 1678 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* No. 6 § 35 (1683) I. 102 You must jostle them one upon the other, that the Glem may very well touch and take hold of the Wood. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* II. (ed. 2) 246 They are justling the furrow-cattle upon the plowed land.

Jostle, justle (dʒɒs'l, dʒʌs'l), *sb.* [f. JOSTLE v.] An act or bout of jostling.

† 1. A just or joust; a struggle, tussle. *Obs.*
1607 *MIDDLETON Phoenix* v. i. There was a villanous raven seen... in hard joust. With a young eaglet. 1609 *HEYWOOD Brit. Troy* XIV. xxiii. 363 His armour... besprinkled with gore... he is wel-nyc lame With often iustles.

2. A shock or encounter, a collision; a push or thrust that shakes; the action of a pushing or elbowing crowd. *lit. and fig.*

1611 *COTGR.* *Corrette*, .. a iustle, iurre; thumpe, or thwack. 1625 *FLETCHER Nice Valour* III. ii. For what a lamentable folly 'tis, If we observe 't, for every little justle... we must fight forsooth. 1641 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buckeluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 288 He is fast riveted on that side, if the Commons give him not a jostle. 1710 *TATLER* No. 250 ¶ 10 All such as have been aggrieved by any ambiguous Expression, accidental Justle, or unkind Repartee. 1869 MRS. WHITNEY *Hitherto* ix. 117 This little sportive justle and antagonism. 1881 *NATION* (N.Y.) XXXII. 428 In the jostle of South African nationalities and civilizations.

Jostle, mod. dial. f. JUSSEL, a dish.

Jostlement (dʒɒs'l'mənt). [f. JOSTLE v. + -MENT.] Jostling.

1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* II. xii. To the jostlement of all weaker people. 1880 *MISS BIRD Japan* I. 216 Free from the jostlement of a foreign settlement.

Jostler, justler. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER I.] One who jostles; in quot. one who tilts.

1599 *MINSHU Sp. Dict.* II. A iustler or tilter, *Iustador.*

Jostling, justling (dʒɒs'lin, dʒʌs'lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. JOSTLE v. + -ING I.] The action of the verb JOSTLE; † the shock of the tournament; clashing; collision; knocking or pushing about.

1580 [see JOSTLE v. 1]. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xiv. (1617) 223 What else is violence, but a justling of two bodies together? 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 265 Martiall justlings or torneaments, were much practised. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxiv. 220 There is much justling for precedence. 1705 *HEARNE Collect.* 5 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 52 Mr. Dalton... met with some High-Constable, who not giving way, there was some Justleing. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.*, *Snuff-box*, In the justlings of the world. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* II. xvi. His life is but a labour and a journey; a bustling and a justling, till the still Night come.

Jostling, justling, *ppl. a.* [f. JOSTLE v. + -ING 2.] That jostles; i. e. the vb.

1562 *PHAER Æneid* VIII. Cc ij b. A man wold thinke y^t mountaines meete In seas, or iustling wods w^t wods. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 124 When insuling Iacks to walls their betters drive. 1716 *SWIFT Pethax*, As Epicurus shows, The world from justling seeds arose. 1758 *HOME Agis* I, Through justling multitudes. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxvi. 265 To moralise upon the hubbub and the jostling crowd.

Jot (dʒɒt), *sb.* 1. Forms: a. 6-7 iote, (6 ioate, *Sc.* ioyt, ioit), 7 iote; b. 6-7 iot, (6 iott(e), 7 jott), 7- jot. [ad. L. *iōta* (read as *iōta*, cf. *Sp. jota*, *Ger. jota* and *jot*, *jodi*, *jolt*), a. Gr. *iōta* name of the letter I, the smallest in the alphabet; see IOTA, and cf. JON. The 16th c. *iote* is shown by the metrical quots. to have been monosyllabic, i. e. = *jōte*.]

The least letter or written part of any writing; hence, generally, the very least or a very little part, point, or amount; a whit. Often in the phrase *jot or tittle*: see quot. 1526. (Usually with negative expressed or implied.)

1526 *TINDALE Matt.* v. 18 One iott or one tittle [WYCLIF on i. or tittle] of the lawe shall not scape. 1538 *BALD God's Promises* III. in Dodsley O. Pl. I. I will not one iote, Lorde, from thy will dyssent. 1540-54 *CHORE Ps.*, etc. (Percy Soc.) 48 There shall remayne of theyni no iote. 1563 *Homilies II. Good Works* I. Not gyltie of transgressing any iot of Gods law. 1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* II. 19 b, And Joseph ruled Egypt well, observing euery iotte Of Moyyses lawe, and chastly kept his minde from any spotte. a 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 107 Yf, in any joyt, he suffered the authoritie of the Pape to be violated. 1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* XII. (1599) 578 Not breaking one iote of their order. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* IV. i. 306 This bond doth giue thee heere no iot of bloud. 1652 *Row Lett.* 27 May in *Hist. Kirk App.* III. (Wodrow Soc.) 545 Befor I brake my word in a jote to you. 1657 *THORNLEY tr. Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 200, I swear I will not lie a jott. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 31 The Solomon that succeeded him was not a jot less a tyrant. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 80 He seems never to have... abated one jot of his claim.

† **Jot**, *sb.* 2. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. JOT v.] A jolt. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. xxxix, Frequent jot Of his hard setting jade.

† **Jot**, *sb.* 3. *Obs. rare.* [Origin and meaning obscure: cf. *jolthead* and *JOPEE*.] ? A person of small intelligence, or of low condition.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* XI. 301 Souteris and seweris suche lewde iottis [i. e. iuttis] Percen wip a pater noster þe paleis of heuene. [So B. x. 460 iottes, intes.]

Jot, *v.* 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* [app. onomatopœic: cf. JOG, JOPPER. The final *t* naturally expresses sudden interruption of action. For relation to JOLT, see that vb.] To jog, jolt, bump. *a. trans. b. intr.* (The first quot. is doubtful.)

[a 1425 *Langl's P. Pl. A.* II. 157 (MS. Trin. Coll. Camb. R. 3.14) Fabulors and Faytours as Folis iotten [i. e. Pat on Fote remen].] 1530 *PALSGR.* 593/1, I iotte, I touche one thyng agaynes another. What nedest thou to iotte me with thyne elbowe? 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxiv. 45 Nowe is iuste iustice, so iotted out of iointe. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* XVI. 360 Numbers beneath their axle-trees... Made th' after chariots jolt and jump in driving over them. 1643 *HORN & Ron. Gate Lang. Unl.* xlii. § 453 A trotter jotteth [i. e. shaketh] the rider. a 1825 *FORBES Voc. Ec. Anglia*, *Jot*, *Jotter*, to jolt roughly.

Jot, *v.* 2. [app. f. JOT *sb.* 1: the original sense being prob. to make the smallest mark with pen or pencil. Cf. *Dot* v. 1. 4. App. orig. Scotch, and in English familiarized by Scott and writers in *Blackwood*.] *trans.* To write down in the briefest and most hasty form, to make a short note or jotting of. Usually to jot down; the simple vb. is *rare*.

1721 *RAMSAY Addr. Thanks* xi, What will they have to crack about, Or joto into their journal? 1818 *TODD, Jot*, to set down; to make a memorandum of. *Modern.* 1822 *GALT Friarist* XXXV. 254 Many of the things that I have herein jotted down. 1827 *SCOTT Jynk* 12 Feb., I have jotted down his evidence elsewhere. 1827 [see JOTTER]. 1829 G. DOWNES *Lett. Com. Countries* I. xi. 165 Rude sketches of trees, rocks, and other materials of future pictures. These were evidently jotted down during his rambles. 1841 *D'ISRAELI Amen. Lit.* (1867) 581 He must have jotted down a mass. 1871 *WADDELL Ps.* lxxvii. 6 The Lord he sal count when he jots the folk that sickle was born tharin. 1890 *GROSS Gild Merch.* II. 241 Accounts... too roughly jotted down to be very intelligible.

Hence **Jotter**, one who jots; **Jotty a.**, of the nature of jottings or fragmentary notes.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 451 All the jottings that ever were jotted down on his jot-book, by the most inveterate jotter. 1844 H. TAYLOR *Lett. in Autobiog.* (1885) II. ii. 10 Reading Alice's jotty journal. 1888 G. J. HOLYOAKE in *Co-operative News* 8 Sept. 9/1 The narrative is dreadfully jotty, jerky and confused.

Jot, *v.* 3. var. or error for JET v. 1, to strut.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) IV. 81 Moir gentrice is to jott vndir ane silkin gown, Nor ane quhyt pittecott, and reddyar ay boun.

Jotsom, -on, -um, jottsome, *obs. ff. JETSAM.*

Jotting (dʒɒt'ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. JOT v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of JOT v. 2; usually *concr.* Something jotted down; a brief hasty note or sketch.

1808-18 *JAMIESON, Jotting*, a memorandum. 1814 *SCOTT Wav. lxxi*, I'll mak a slight jotting the morn. 1818 *TODD, Jotting*, a memorandum; as, cursory jottings. Of very recent usage. The Scotch also employ this word. 1823 *Caled. Merc.* 29 Mar. (Jam.), Here his Lordship read the judgment, and the paper called Jottings respecting John Dalgleish's settlement. 1841 *D'ISRAELI Amen. Lit.* (1867) 581 We have had perhaps too many of these jottings.

|| **Jotun** (yō'tən), prop. **jötun** (yō'tən). [ON. *jötun* = OE. *eoter*, ETEN: -O Teut. **Ytuno-* giant.] One of a supernatural race of giants in Scandinavian mythology.

1842 *PRICHARD Nat. Hist.* Man 207 The epithet of *Jotnar*, or Jotuns... of frequent occurrence in the Sagas. 1865 *BARING-GOULD Werewolves* IV. 38 Attributes... appropriate to trolls and jötuns. 1869 *LOWELL Pict. Jr. Appledore* v. A great mist-jotun you will see Lifting himself up silently.

Jou, variant of Jow v., *obs.* form of JEW.

† **Joucat** (dʒʊ'kät). *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 ioucatte, iowcat, iucat. [Deriv. unknown.] An obsolete Scotch measure, the same as a Scotch gill.

1587 *Sc. Acts* *Yas. VI.* c. 114 Be just calculation and comptrolment, the samin extendit to 10 pintes, and a jucat. *Ibid.*, They therefore... decernis and ordanis the Firlo to be augmented, .. And to contine nine-tene pintes, and two Ioucattes. 1829 P. COCHRAN *Mediæv. Scotl.* VIII. 104 [In] 1587... the Commissioners discovered that an error had been made in 1457 with regard to the contents of the firlo which should contain 19 pintes and a 'joucat' or gill.

Jouelere, *obs.* form of JEWELLER.

Joug, sing. of JOUGS; var. JUG *sb.* 2 and v. 2
|| **Jough** (dʒɒwɪ). [Manx, = Gaelic *deoch drink*.] Drink.

1827 *HALL CAINE Deemster* xv. 89 A long pint of Manx jough. 1890 — *Bondman* I. x. 223 Collared head, and beef, and pinjeen, and Manx jough.

Jougler, *obs.* form of JUGGLER.

Jougs (dʒʊgz, dʒʊgz), *sb. pl. Sc.* Rarely in sing. *joug*. Forms: (6 jorgs), 7 jog(s), 8-9 jougs (9 jugs(s), jagg). [app. a. F. *joug* or L. *jugum* yoke: the sense seems to be confined to Sc. The pl. form app. refers to the construction of the collar in two hinged halves adapted to be locked together.]

An old Scottish instrument of punishment, analogous to the pillory; it consisted of an iron collar, which was locked round the culprit's neck, and was attached by a chain to a wall or post.

1596 in *Collect. Lives Reformers Ch. Scot.* (1848) II. 72 The Session [of Glasgow] appoint jorgs and branks to be made for punishing flyters. 1646 *BP. MAXWELL Burd. Issach.* in *Phoenix* (1708) II. 262 Making them stand in 'jogs', as they call them, -pillorys... fix'd to the two sides of the main door of the parish-church. 1661 *Kirk Session Rotheray* in A. Edgar *Old Ch. Life Scotl.* Ser. I. 311 If hereafter she should be found drunk, she should be put in the jogs. 1771 *PENNANT Tour Scotl.* in 1769 (1790) 173 Observed on a pillar of the door of Calder church, a joug, i. e. an iron yoke or ring, fastened to a chain. 1814 *SCOTT Wav. x.* He set an old woman in the jongs (or Scottish pillory). 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. x. 518 The jougs, which consists of an iron collar, attached by a chain to a pillar or tree, forms the corresponding judicial implement to the English stocks. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 206 Offenders were put into the joug and severely flogged at the church door. 1884 C. ROGERS *Sc. Life Scotl.* I. viii. 354 Those who cheated in the market were... borne by the executioner to the Cross, and thereto... made fast with a jagg or iron collar.

Hence **Joug, jog**, *v.*, to confine in the jougs.

1632 *Act in Barry Orkney* (1805) App. 474 The Baillie of the paroch... shall cause him be jogged at the church, upon Sunday, from 8 in the morning till 12 hours at noon.

† **Jouissance, -issance**. *Obs.* Forms: *joys*, 6 *ioyss*, *ioyis*, *ioyiss*, *ioyis(s)*, 6-7 *ioyis*, 7 *jouis(s)*, *jovyss*, 7-8 *arch. jovis*; 5-6 *-aunce*, 6-8 *-ance*. [a. late OF. *jouissance*, f. *jouissant*, pr. pple. of *jouir* to enjoy: see -ANCE. (Exemplified in Fr. only from 1534 by Hatz-Darm.) The spelling *joui*-, a misreading of *ioi*-, has been erroneously introduced by editors into Spenser and some other 16-17th c. texts.]

1. The possession and use of something affording advantage: = ENJOYMENT 1.

1483 *CANTON G. de la Tour Evjh*, He may not be peasyble to the reame ne haue the ioyissance of it. 1539 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 599 He concluded that the Duk of Sax shuld have the ioyissance of all them. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* I. xxxviii. (1632) 122 In full jouissance of them.

2. Pleasure, delight (= ENJOYMENT 2); merriment, mirth, festivity.

1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 25 To see those folkes make such ioyssaunce. *Ibid.* Nov. 2 When shall it please thee sing... songs of some ioyssaunce? 1594 *CAREW Tasso* (1881) 119 For such their comming, mirth and ioyssaunce. 1597 *Pilgr. Parvass.* IV. 489 Till you have tasted of this ioyssaunce. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 126 All the Company betook them to make cheare and to ioyssaunce. 1657 *REEVE God's Plea* 98 We cannot abdicate wonted ioyssaunces. 1750 *DODD Poems* (1767) 45 They rioted in ioyssaunce secure.

† **Jouise**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. F. *jouir*, *jouiss*: see -ISH 2.] *refl.* To rejoice oneself; with *of*: To have the enjoyment of, to enjoy (F. *se jouir de*).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *v, Let them ioyse and ioy themselves of their priviledge.

Jouk, jook (dʒʊk), *sb.* 1. *Sc.* Forms: 6 *iouk*, *iowk*, *iuke*, 8- *jouk*, *jook*. [f. JOUK v. 2]

1. A sudden elusive movement; a quick turn out of the way; fig. a 'dodge'. To *give* (a person) the *jouk*: to give the slip, to elude, escape from.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* XI. xiii. 101 With mony a curs [= course] and iowk, abowt, abowt, Quhair euir he fled scho followis in and owt. 1583 *Leg. Ep. St. Andros* 964 To George Durrie be played a iuke, That will not be forget this oulke. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* xxix, He has given the lass the jouk.

2. A bow or curtsy, a jerked obeisance.

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 193 For all your Joukis and your noddis, your hartis is hard as any stone. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* (1866) 202 She... hailst her with a jouk. *Ibid.* 239 The honest shepherd... wondering at the kindness, gae a jouk.

3. A place into which one may dart for shelter; a shelter from a blow, a storm, etc. *Mod. Sc.*

1808-18 in *JAMIESON*.

† **Jouk**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* In 7 *iuke*. [a. OF. *joc*, *jouc*, *juc*, roosting of a fowl, from *jokier*, *jouquier* (see next).] The state of roosting; at *juke*, at roost. (OF. *au jouc*.)

1626 *BRETON Fantasticks, Twelve of the Clocke* Fij b, The Beasts of the field take rest after their feed, and the Birds of the Ayre are at Iuke in the Bushes.

† **Jouk**, *v.* 1. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *iouke*, *ioyke*, 4-6 *iowke*, 5-6 *iuke*, 6 *ieouke*, 7 *jouk*, *juke*, *jook*. [a. OF. *jok-ier*, *joqu-ier*, *jouq-ier* (3 sing. pr. *joke*, *jouque*) to be at roost, at rest, to lie

down, mod. F. *jucher*, Walloon *joukt*, Namur *joker*.
 Ulterior derivation unknown.]

1. *intr.* Of birds: a. To perch, sit (upon branches).
 b. *Falconry*. To roost, to sleep upon its perch.

a 1400 *Pistel of Susan* 8a *pe Briddes*. On peren and
 pynappel, bei ioyken in pees. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Av
 (1496 a ii) The kyndeli termis that blo to hawkis. . The
 .v. youre haide Ioukith (*Rel. Ant.* 1. 296 jolketh), and not
 slepith. 1496 C viij (1496 c iij) She Ioukith when she
 slepith. 1575 *TURBERV. Faulconrie* 121 Make her jeouke
 all nyght in payne and in a moyste or colde place, and so
 shall she watch moste of the nyght. c 1575 *Perf. Bk. Spar-*
hawkes (ed. Harting) 32 Or elles sodenly awake her from
 jokin. 1672 *SKINNER*. To juke or jug as birds doe, *se in*
bertica ad dormiendum componere. 1886 *HARTING Gloss.*
Perf. Bk. Sparhawkes 44 *Jokin*, sleeping: now obsolete.

2. *intr.* To lie asleep or at rest; to lie close, lie,
 (?) to lurk; also, more vaguely, To abide, remain.

13. E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 182 Ionas þe Iwe. Iowked in
 derne. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* v. 409 For certes it noon
 honour is to the To wepe and in þi bed to Iowken þus.
 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. xvi.* 92 And þanne spakke *spiritus*
sanctus in Gabriele mouthe To a mayde þat hiȝte Marye. .
 þat one Ihesus a iustice some moste iouke in her chambre,
 Tyl plenitudo temporis. c 1400 *Sege Jerus.* (E. E. T. S.)
 300 Schal neuer kyng of your kynde with croune be nyoynȝid,
 Ne Jewe for Jesu sake þi Iouke in ȝou more. a 1400-50
Alexander 4202 And saue þe Iolite of Iuly þai Iowke in þa
 strands.

¶ *b. pseudo-arch.* To doze.

a 1652 *BROME Eng. Moor* iii. ii. Wks. 1873 II. 44 *Buz*.
 Hey ho. I am very sleepy. *Nat.* See he jooks already.

Jouk, jook (dzuk), *v. 2* Sc. and north. Forms:
 6 iouk, iouck, iuke, iowk, 7 jowk, 8 juck, jeuk,
 8-9 jook, 9 juik. 7- jouk. [A Scottish word of
 uncertain origin.

It has been compared with *Duck v.*, senses 2, 4 of which
 coincide with senses 1, 4 of this; and it is noteworthy that
 the sb. *duck* is in many parts of Scotl. *jook* or *jouk*; but
 this seems an inadequate explanation, since the sb. is in
 other parts *dük* or *dök*, and the vb. to *duck* (in water) is
 generally *dük*: see *Duck v.* The forms coincide to some
 extent with those of *Jouk v. 1* (which is not Sc.), but the
 sense seems to be essentially distinct, coinciding to some
 extent with that of *Juk v. 1*.

1. *intr.* To bend or turn the body with a quick
 adroit movement downward or to one side, in order
 to avoid a missile or blow; to dodge; to duck.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. ix. 39 And jowkit in vnder the
 speyr he has. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* 4530 It is oure
 lait to juke quhen that the heid is fra the hals. 1721 *KELLY*
Scot. Prov. i. 93 Juck, and let a Jaw go o'er you. 1785
BURNS To Jas. Smith xxv. I juck beneath Misfortune's
 blows As weel's I may. 1820 *SCOTT Abbot* xvi. But we
 must jouk and let the jaw gang by. 1888 *BARRIE Auld*
Licht Idylls (1892) 146 The grey old man would wince, as
 if 'joukin' from a blow.

b. trans. and fig. To swerve for a moment.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* viii. 4v. 120 This rolk. Hercules it
 smytis with a mychty touk Apon the richt half, for to mak
 it jouk. 1573 *DAVIDSON Commend. Vprichnes* 152 in *Satir.*
P. Ref. xl. He. did not iouk ene ioit from vprichnes.

2. *intr.* By extension: To dart or spring with an
 adroit elusive movement out of the way or out of
 sight; to hide oneself by such action; to skulk.

a 1510 *DOUGLAS Conscience* 21 For Sciens haith and fayth-
 full Consciens Sa corruptit ar with this worldis gude, That
 falsit ioukis in everie clerikis hude. 1560 *ROLLAND Crt.*
Venus i. 55, I Iowkit than bot dout quhen I thame sa 7,
 Behind the Bus, Lord bot I ligit law! 1637 *RUTHERFORD*
Lett. (1862) I. 439, I think it manhood to play the coward
 and iouk in the leeside of Christ. 1780-1808 *MAYNE Siller*
Gun iii. As he strack, The supple tailor skips and springs—
 Aye jounking back. c 1790 *BURNS Past. Poetry* vi. Come
 forrit, honest Allan! Thou need na jouk behind the hallan.
 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* (1888) 165 Jouk in here among
 the trees.

b. fig. To dart in and out (of sight).

a 1810 *TANNHILL Poems, Gloomy winter's now awa'*,
 'Neath the brae the burnie jouks. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders*
 (ed. 3) 155 The reed lowe jounkin' through the bars.

3. *trans.* To evade, elude, 'dodge', by ducking,
 bending, or springing aside.

1812 *RANKEN Poems* 36 Fain wad he the bargain jouket, But
 his honour was at stake. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* (ed. 3)
 165 Ye might possibly hae jouked the blunderbush. *Mod.*
Sc. Every soderger at first tries to jouk the bullets.

4. *intr.* To bend the body adroitly (without any
 notion of dodging). + a. To bend oneself supply
 as a tumbler or acrobat. *Obs.*

a 1450 *HOLLAND Houlat* 789 Thus iowkit with inperdyss
 the tangland la.

b. To bow in salutation or obeisance; *esp.* to
 make a quick jerky bow: cf. *JERK v. 1* 4.

1507 *Ps. lxxxiii.* in *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 105 Quhillk
 can not do, bot drink, sing, Iouk and beck. 1686 *G. STUART*
Joco-ser. Disc. 13, I jowkit to her, she haikt to me. 1728
RANSAY Sleg-daughter's Relief vii. Sax servants shall jouk
 to thee. 1795 *BURNS Heron Ballads* i. iv. But why should
 we to nobles jouk?

c. fig. To cringe, fawn; to dissemble.

1573 *DAVIDSON Commend. Vprichnes* Prol. in *Satir.*
Poems Reform. 276 That our watche men faint not, nor
 begin to iouk or flatter with the world for feir of Tyrannis.
 1821 *GALT Ayrsh. Legates* Let. xxxii. 274, I saw no
 symptoms of the swelled legs that Lord Lauderdale, that
 jounking man, spoke about.

Hence *Jou'ker*, one who jouks.

1573 *DAVIDSON Death Knox* 34 in *Satir. Poems Reform.*
 xli. Their ioukers durst not kyth their cure, For fear of
 Fasting in the Frateur.

Jouk(e), obs. form of *Juck*.

Joukery, jookery (dzukəri). *Sc. and north.*
 In 6 ioukrie, 7 jewkry, 8 jouckry, 9 jookery,
 joukry, -rey. [f. *JOUK v. 2*; see -ERY.] Dodging;
 'underhand dealing, trickery'; 'deceit' (Jam.).

1563 *Reasoning betwix Crosraguell & Knox* B iij b (Jam.)
 Keip your promes, and pretext na ioukrie be my Lorde
 of Cassillis writing. 1822 *GALT Provost* v. 38, I was so dis-
 pleased by the jookerie of the baillie . that we had no
 correspondence on public affairs, till long after.

b. Comb. Joukery-cookery [cf. *COOK v. 1* 3 c],
 'artful management' (Jam.); jookery-pawkery
 [PAWKY], clever trickery, jugglery, legerdemain.

1822 *GALT Sir A. Wylie* I. xxi. 182 As ye're acquaint wi'
 a' the 'jookery-cookery of newsmaking. — *Provost* xiv.
 112 Nothing could be more manifest than that there was
 some jookerie cookerie in this affair. 1686 *G. STUART Joco-*
ser. Disc. 59 Deil fetcht was it but 'Jewkrypawkry'. 1785
 R. FORBES *Poems Buckan Dial.*, *Ajax's Speech* 5 The sin
 o' Nauplius. His jookery-pawkry finding out, To weir did
 him compell. 1816 *SCOTT Bl. Dwarf* x. That there has
 been some jookery-pawkry of Satan's in a' this. 1871
 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xxxvii, There's been main
 jookry-pawkry wi' Dawvid nor ye're avaar o'.

Jouking (dzuk-kin), *vbl. sb. Sc.* [f. *JOUK v. 2*
 + -ING 1.] The action of *JOUK v. 2*; evasive move-
 ment or action, dodging, eluding, bending.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. xiv. 144 This irksom trayingis,
 jowking, and delay. 1573 *DAVIDSON Commend. Vprichnes*
 51 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. With iouking thay will
 jangil craftelie. 1631 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 73 Inno-
 cency and uprightness . shall hold its feet . when jounking
 will not do it. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xxiii,
 A hit canny joutin to let the jaw gae owre's.

Joule (dgaul), obs. form of *JOWL*.

Joule (dgaul). *Physics*. [Named 1882, after
 Dr. J. P. Joule, an English physicist.] An electri-
 cal unit, being the amonnt of work done (or of
 heat generated) by a current of one ampere acting
 for one second against a resistance of one ohm.

1882 *Athenæum* 26 Aug. 274/2 Dr. Siemens proposes to
 add to these [electrical] units four new ones, as follows:
 (1) a Watt. (2) a Weber. (3) a Gauss. (4) a unit of heat,
 to be called a 'Joule', and to be defined as the quantity of
 heat generated by an ampere flowing through an ohm for
 one second. *Ibid.* 2 Sept. 310/2 Two of his units were
 unanimously approved—namely, (1) the watt. (2) the joule.

Hence *Joule-meter*, a meter in which the
 Joule is used as the unit of work or energy. Also
 Joule's equivalent, = mechanical equivalent of
 heat: see *EQUIVALENT sb.* 3c.

Joult, Joulthead, obs. ff. *JOLT*, *JOLT-HEAD*.

Joulter, *a. rare*. [Deduced from *joulter-head*,
JOLTER-HEAD.] Clumsily stupid.

1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 22 He seems to have a
 collection of these puns, stowed away in his joulter jaws.

Jouneat, obs. form of *JUNKET*.

Jounce (dgauns), *v.* [Of obscure origin: it
 has been compared to *JAUNCE v.*, which it partly
 approaches in use, but with which it can scarcely
 be phonetically connected. Several words in
 -ounce, as *bounce*, *founce*, *pounce*, *trounce*, are of
 obscure history.]

1. *intr.* To move violently up and down, to fall
 heavily against something; to bump, bounce,
 jolt; to go along with a heavy jolting pace.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 265/2 Iowncynge, or grete vngentille
 meynge [v. r. iowncynge . iowncynge], strepitus. 1711
 S. SEWALL *Diary* 11 Aug. (1879) II. 321 One of the Porters
 stoop'd to take up his Hat, by which means the . Head of
 the Coffin jounc'd upon the Ground. a 1825 *FORBES Voc. E.*
Anglia, *Jounce*, to bounce, thump, and jolt, as rough riders
 are wont to do. 1895 *HOWELLS Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 60
 The mare jounced easily along. 1886 *HALL CAINE Son of*
Hagar i. viii. The lawyer was jouncing along towards the
 house with a lantern in his hand. 1888 *Atlantic Monthly*
 Feb. 267 [The blue jay] stamped his feet, and jounced (the
 only word to describe a certain raising and violent dropping
 of the body without lifting the feet).

2. *trans.* To jolt, bump, or shake up and down,
 as by rough riding; to give (a person) a shaking.

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxiv. (1887) 96 Set him . vpon
 a trotting lade to iounce him thoroughly or vpon a lame
 hakney to make him exercise his feete, when his courser
 failes him. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 11. 314 You have
 become a little used to the bouncings and jouncings that
 greet your first attempts to go to sleep. 1893 *Chicago Ad-*
vance 31 Aug. At every step of the [camel's] long, ungainly
 legs the rider is bounced and jounced around and up and
 down. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 209 We
 weren't runnin' for a record. Harvey Cheyne's wife . were
 sick back, an' we didn't want to jounce her.

Hence *Jounce sb.*, a bump, a jolt, in which a
 thing is raised and allowed to fall by its weight;
 a jolting pace.

1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Jounce*, a jolt or shake. A jounc-
 ing trot, a hard rough trot. *Norw.* 1813 *Sia J. CULLUM*
Hist. Hausted (ed. 2) *Vocab.* (E. D. S.), *Jounce*, a jolt,
 a shock, or shaking bout. 1876 *MRS. WHITNEY Sights &*
Ins. II. xvii. She made straight for a bench . sat herself
 down upon it with a jounce. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Aug.
 341/1 You saw large individuals of the leisure class toiling
 in their daily foot-jounce. 1893 *ZINCKE Wherstead* 261
 A jolt, or a shake, is a 'jounce'.

Joun(c)k, obs. form of *JUNK sb.* 3

Joup(e, Jouperd), obs. ff. *JUPE*, *JEOPARD*.

¶ **Jour** (zur). [OF. and F. *jour* :- L. *diurnum*
 neut. sing. (used in pop. L. as sb.) of *diurnus* of
 or pertaining to the day, f. *diēs* day.]

+ 1. A day. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 67 On the xii^e iour of Pentecoste, the kyng
 sette at mete, and with hym the Duke of Tintagel. 1538
Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading 56 M^r that ther is owynge
 Thomas Clere which he hathe Accompted for dewe upon
 Joure.

2. *pl.* (See quot.) [f. *jour*: cf. *DAY sb.* 4.]

1882 CAULDFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Jours*,
 a term used by lacemakers to denote the open stitches that
 form the Fillings in Needle and Pillow Laces.

Jour, var. *GIAOUR*. **Jourer**, obs. f. *JUROR*.

Journal (dzō-mäl), *a. and sb.* Forms: 5
 iurnal, 5-7 iornall, 6-7 iournal(l, -ol(l, 7
 iournal, (giornal), 7- journal. [a. OF. *jur-*
jour, *journal*, -el daily (*livre, registre, papier*
journal a day-book); as sb. a day, a day's work
 (so in AF.); a measure of land, a breviary, etc.
 (= Sp., Pg. *journal*, It. *giornale*) :- late L. *diurnäl-em*
 of or belonging to a day, *DIURNAL*.]

+ A. *adj.* *Obs.*

1. Performed, happening, or recurring every day;
 daily, diurnal.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. xl. 31 Phœbus . his faint steedes
 watred in Ocean deepe, Whiles from their iournal labours
 they did rest. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iv. ii. 10 So please you,
 leane me, Sticke to your iournal course. 1637 *BASTWICK*
Litany ii. 3 This is their iournal practice. 1658 R. WHITE
Tr. Digby's Powd. Symp. (1660) 144 To see a hand . mark the
 iournal heures . upon the flat of a quadrant.

2. Of or belonging to one day, restricted to the
 day; ephemeral. *rare*.

1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 72 There are some who
 daily differ from themselves. Their understanding is even
 journal, and much more their will and conduct.

B. sb. 1. A book or record.

+ 1. *Ecll.* A service-book containing the day-
 hours: = *DIURNAL sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1355-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 121 Ad repar. unius
 Journal. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 268/1 Iurnal, lytlylle boke,
diurnale. 1454 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) cxlii, Also I wyte to y^e
 said Thomas my jomenall that I bere in my slefe day. 1549
Act 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 10 § 1 All Books called . Couchers,
 Journals, Ordinals . shall be . abolished.

+ 2. *a.* A book containing notices concerning the
 daily stages of a route and other information for
 travellers; = *ITINERARY*. (Cf. *JOURNEY sb.* 2, 3.)

1552 *HULOET*, Itinerary booke wherein is wrytten the
 dystaunce from place to place, or wherin the expenses in
 iourney be wrytten, or called other wyse a iournal, *hodie-*
poricum. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* ii. x. § 2 It is written
 in an ancient iournal of Burdeaux [marg. *Itinerarium*
Burdigal.] that not farre from the Images there is a stone.

+ *b.* A record of travel: = *ITINERARY sb.* 2.
 (Now only as in 4 a and c.)

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* To Rdr. A iij. It is . nothing
 else but a large Itinerarium or Journal of his African
 voiaiges. 1700 *LAWSON (title)* Journal of a thousand Miles'
 Travel among the Indians. 1783 *FRANKLIN in Lett. Lit.*
Men (Camden) 425 Containing the Journal of the first
 Aerial Voyage performed by Men.

attrib. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 1 The journal form
 hath the advantage of carrying with it a greater degree of
 credibility; and, of course, more weight.

3. A daily record of commercial transactions,
 entered as they occur, in order to the keeping of
 accounts. *a.* In a general sense = *DAY-BOOK*.
b. In Book-keeping by Double Entry, A book
 in which each transaction is entered, in systematic
 form, with statement of the accounts to which it
 is to be debited and credited, so as to ensure
 correct posting in the ledger. These entries are
 either made at first-hand, or are 'journalized'
 from a waste-book or day-book, in which they have
 been entered as they occur, without consideration
 of the special accounts concerned.

Thus the waste-book entry, 'John Smith paid his acct of
 £100 due 3 months hence less discount at 5% .—£98 15s. od',
 would be entered in the journal as 'Dr. Cash, £98 15s.,
 P. & L. Discount £1 5s.; Cr. John Smith £100'.

1540 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 228 The said Cofferer shall
 yearly within one moneth after the expirment of every
 year, make a stett in his booke called the Journal, for
 entring any Debentures or other Payments into the same.
 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instruct.* B viij b, The parcels of the
 Journall ought to bee wrytten . in shorter sentence, without
 superfluous words, than be the parcels in y^e Inventory or
 Memorial. 1611 *FLORIO, Giornale*, a iournal or day-booke,
 such as Shop-keepers vse. 1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.*
 363 The iournal be [the Spaniard] calleth Manuali, . and
 vnto this they keepe a Borrador or Memorial, wherein all
 things are first entred, and may vpon occasion be blotted,
 altered, or (by error) be miscast, or not well entred. 1760
JOHNSON Idler No. 95 ¶ 9 He made two mistakes in the first
 bill, . and dated all his entries in the journal in a wrong
 month. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 164/2 He . posts to their credit
 the several sums which he finds in the journal, carefully
 stating in his ledger the page in the journal where the
 entry came from, and in the journal the folio of the ledger
 where the entry is gone to. 1882 *BITHELL Counting-Ho.*
Dict. 162 The journal is . one of the principal books, in
 contradistinction to those which are auxiliary or accessory.

4. A daily record of events or occurrences kept
 for private or official use. *a.* A record of events
 or matters of personal interest kept by any one for
 his own use, in which entries are made day by
 day, or as the events occur. (In quot. 1670,
 1781, a single day's record.) Now usually imply-
 ing something more elaborate than a *diary*.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 18 Caesar hath in his Journals or Day-books [*in ephemeridibus*] written [etc.]. 1670 DAVEN *1st Pt. Cong. Granada* iii. i. Good heaven, thy book of fate before me lay, But to tear out the journal of this day. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 276 An extract of his diary—no more, A tasteless journal of the day before. 1825 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 20 Nov., I have all my life regretted that I did not keep a regular Journal. 1855 MACAULAY *Jrnl.* 10 Jan., I am getting out of the habit of keeping my journal.

b. A register of daily transactions kept by a public body or an association; *spec.* in pl. *Journals*, the record of the daily proceedings in one or other of the Houses of Parliament, kept by the Clerk of the House.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 7 Having carefully perused the Journals of both Houses. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat. Wks.* II. 51 We find by an account of the Journals of the house of commons in the following session, that [etc.]. 1775 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 127, I hope the Journal of the Session will be published soon. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 374 The Speaker's Reprimand was ordered to be entered on the Journals.

c. *Naut.* A daily register of the ship's course, the distance traversed, the winds and weather, etc.; a log or log-book.

1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 77 What I could not . . . collect from many reviews of our Seamen's Journals. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Journal* . . . in *Navigation*, a Book in which a particular Account is kept of the Ship's Way, the Changes of the Wind, and other remarkable Occurrences. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Yb. In all sea-journals, the day . . . terminates at noon. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Journal*, synonymous at sea with *log-book*.

d. *Mining.* A record of the strata passed through in drilling a bore-hole or sinking a shaft.

+5. A record of public events or of a series of public transactions, noted down as they occur day by day or at successive dates, without historical discussion. Also in pl. *Obs.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus s.v. Commentarius, Diurni commentarij*, a journal, conteynynge thynges for every daye. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* ii. 84 That his Lordship purposed to employ me in the writing of the History or Journall of Irish affairs. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xxviii. (1739) 130 Nor [are] they good Historians, that will tell you the bare Journal of Action, without the Series of Occasion. 1687 RYCAUT *Contn. Knolles' Hist. Turks* II. 95 Memoirs, Giornals, or Historical Observations of their Times.

6. A daily newspaper or other publication; hence, by extension, Any periodical publication containing news or dealing with matters of current interest in any particular sphere. Now often called specifically a *public journal*.

1728 POPE *Dunci.* i. 42 Hence Journals, Medleys, Merc'ries, Magazines. 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* 170 Our weekly journals o'er the land abound. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Lit. Jrnls.*, The Monthly Review, the venerable (now the deceased) mother of our journals, commenced in 1749. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 107 To the Editors of the Medical and Philosophical Journal. *Ibid.*, To merit insertion in your very useful Journal. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 15/2 The opinion of this journal has been already more than once expressed on the subject. 1890 *Spectator* 21 June 875 The personalities and weedy gossip of the Society journals.

II. Other senses.

+7. A day's travel; a journey. *Obs.*

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* ii. 272 The Lord Deputy . . . in his journal towards Cilkenny knighted three Irish men. 1633 B. JONSON *Underwoods* xciii. Now sun looke, And . . . tell In all thy age of journals thou hast tooke, Saw thou that paire became these rites so well?

+8. Provision for a journey. (In quot., the *viaticum*.) *Obs.*

1629 R. HILL *Pathw. Piety, Communic. Instr.* 35 If any departed without receiuing this journall, he was not to be interred in Christian Buriall.

9. As much land as can be ploughed in a day. Properly the Fr. word *journal* (*journal*), a land-measure varying in different departments.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Journal*, . . . as much land as a Team of Oxen can plough up in one day. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 305 From Calais to Boulogne and Montreuil the good land lets at 24 liv. the journal or arpent of Paris. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 13 The hiring price of land was from 45 to 50 francs a journal for the best.

10. in *Machinery.* The part of a shaft or axle which rests on the bearings. (Sometimes erroneously identified with 'bearing'.)

Originally used in a more restricted application; 'It was proposed by Buchanan, in his *Treatise on Millwork*, to apply the word *gudgeon* only to the bearing part at the end of a shaft or axle, which is exposed to bending action alone, and not to twisting action; and *journal* to an intermediate bearing part through which a twisting moment is or may be exerted; but the custom of using the word "journal" in both senses indiscriminately is so prevalent, that it is impracticable to carry out Buchanan's suggestion'. (Rankine *Machinery & Millwork* (1869) iii. iii. § 460.) [*Journal* or *journey* in this sense appears to have arisen in the Scotch workshops. No explanation of its origin has been found.]

1814 R. BUCHANAN *Shafts of Mills* 24 *note*, *Journals*, or *journeys*, are gudgeons subject to torsion. 1823—*Millwork* 145 In the case of the small pinion . . . a much greater stress would be thrown on the journeys (or journals) of the shaft. 1848 CRAIG, *Journal*, in *Mechanics*, that portion of a shaft which revolves on a support situated between the power applied and the resistance. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 247 The lower chamber of the axle-box, which contains the journal and bearing, is cast in one piece. 1860 C. D. ABEL *Constr. Machin.* 75 The bearing or journal should always be placed as near as possible to the gearing. *Ibid.* 78 For upright shafts the diameter of the bottom journal which has

to carry the weight of the shaft and gearing should be determined by the amount of pressure [etc.]. 1881 *Design & Work* 24 Dec. 449/2 Those parts of a shaft which revolve or work in these blocks are known indifferently as necks, bearings, gudgeons, and journals. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 662 The oilers moved here and there, . . . feeling and examining every journal, rod, and crank.

III. 11. Comb. a. General combinations, as *journal-wise* adv. (adj.).

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 54 Having written it [the account] journal-wise, to amuse and employ her time. 1742 *Ibid.* III. 415 At last I end my Journal-wise Letters as I may call them. 1839 R. M. M'CHEYNE in *Mem.* iv. (1872) 104, I would have written journal-wise.

b. Special combinations: in sense 3 (Book-keeping), *journal-entry*, a formal entry in the journal; in sense 10: *journal-bearing*, the support of a shaft or axle; *journal-box*, the box or structure enclosing the journal and its bearings; *journal-brass*, a journal-bearing of brass, also of white metal, etc.; *journal-packing*, any mass of fibrous material saturated with oil or grease, and inserted in a journal-box to lubricate the journal.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1219/2 The circular system of anti-friction wheels for a *journal-bearing is described in Tate's English patent, 1802. *Ibid.*, A journal-bearing for a vertical shaft with journal box, in one piece. 1864 WEBSTER, **Journal-box*. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 497 Each journal-box of the friction rollers is held in position by adjusting-screws, by which it can be moved horizontally to or from the center line of the machine. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* 183/1 The other end is supported in a journal-box out of view on the other side of the machine. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* V. 165/2 If . . . the 'journal' entries already given are properly posted into a ledger.

Journal (dʒʊˈnəl), *v.* [f. JOURNAL sb.] Chiefly in pa. pple. *Journalled*.

1. *trans.* To record in a journal.

1803 J. KENNY *Society* 107 Oft o'er the journal'd tale she cast her eye. 1892 *Idler* May 461 His journalled impressions of America.

2. In *Machinery.* To provide with or fix as a journal: see JOURNAL sb. 10.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 986/1 The grains . . . are placed . . . in a glazing-barrel; this is journalled at the ends, and is caused to rotate for some ten or twelve hours. 1881 *Metal World* No. 12. 178 Plates in which pivots or small shafts are journalled as in clock work.

+ **Journalary**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. JOURNAL + -ARY.] Of or belonging to each day; occurring or dealt with day by day.

c. 1740 WARBURTON *Serm. i. John* iv. 20 Hence the origin of friendship, . . . which, while we are advancing towards . . . a Whole, teacheth us by the way all our journalary duties to particulars. 1762 — *Doctr. Grace* ii. ix. [As] Mr. Wesley hath amply shown in the journalary history of his adventures.

Journal-book. [f. JOURNAL a. + BOOK sb., after *F. livre journal*, OF. *papier journal*, but the first element is now felt as JOURNAL sb., as if the sense were 'book containing, or consisting of, a journal'.] A day-book of any kind; a diary of events; a book containing daily records.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xviii. (1897) IV. 184 So are the Journal books [F. *papiers journaux*] of Alexander the great . . . greatly to be desired. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* i. 54 His Majesty did this present day, *manu sua propria* take the said Protestation out of the Journal-book of the Clerk of the Commons House of Parliament. 1682 GREW *Anat. Plants* Pref. Of this, entry was made in their [the Royal Society's] Journal Book. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. ii. My comb and silver snuff-box, my handkerchief and journal-book. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* IX. 305 Every traveller carries a Journal-book as regularly as a portmanteau.

Journallese (dʒʊˈnəlɪz), *colloq.* [f. JOURNAL sb. + -ESE.] The style of language supposed to be characteristic of public journals; 'newspaper' or 'penny-a-liner's' English.

1832 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr. 2/1 Translated from 'Journallese' into plain English. 1893 *Athenaeum* 30 Dec. 901 It is sad . . . to find [him] guilty of such journallese as 'transpired'. 1893 R. KIPPLING *Mary Invent.* 166, I . . . refrained from putting any journallese into it.

+ **Journallet**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ET.] A little journal.

1776 T. TWINING in *Country Clergyman* 18th Cent. (1882) 41 Next in my little journallet stands our expedition to Ealand.

+ **Journalier** (*journalye*), *a. & sb. rare.* [F. *journalier* daily, a day-labourer, f. *journal* JOURNAL.]

+ **A. adj.** Of newspapers: Published daily. *Obs.*

1714 E. LEWIS *Let. to Harley* 7 May in *Dk. Portland's Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) V. 436 Since you left us we have several new journalier papers, viz., the 'Reader', the 'Monitor', the 'Patriot', and the 'Muscovite'.

B. sb.

1. (ʔdʒʊˈnəlɪz-1). A newspaper writer, a journalist. (Not in F.)

1712 SWIFT *Pub. Spirit Whigs* Wks. 1738 VI. 46 This Writer is reported to be what the French call a Journalier. 1883 *Hartford Convent* (U.S.) June, The statement made by a Broadway travelling commission firm to a journalist.

2. A day-labourer.

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* xxxi, A tight-packed (third class) carriage of us poor journalists would not have obstructed them with as much as a sneer.

Journalish, *a. rare*—1. [f. JOURNAL sb. + -ISH 1.] Of the character of a journal.

1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. Stella* 8 Feb., I never saw such a letter . . . so saucy, so journalish.

Journalism (dʒʊˈnəlɪzəm). [a. F. *journal-*

isme (1781 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *journal* JOURNAL: see -ISM.]

1. The occupation or profession of a journalist; journalistic writing; the public journals collectively.

1833 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 195 (Reviewing a French work '*Du Journalisme*') 'Journalism' is a good name for the thing meant. . . A word was sadly wanted. *Ibid.* 196 The power of journalism is acknowledged. . . to be enormous in France. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. iv, Great is Journalism. Is not every Able Editor a Ruler of the World, being a persuader of it? 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 112 Journalism for money is Egyptian bondage. No slavery is comparable to the chains of hired Journalism. a. 1881 CARLYLE in *Westm. Gaz.* (1894) 26 Feb. 7/1 [He [L. Stephen] remembered Carlyle . . . saying to a young man who told him that he wrote for the papers,] 'Journalism is just ditchwater'. 1887 M. ARNOLD in *19th Cent.* May 638 We have had opportunities of observing a new journalism which a clever and energetic man has lately invented. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 6/1 It was Matthew Arnold who christened the 'New Journalism' (that much abused and much misapplied name) and identified it with Mr. Stead.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A piece of 'journallese'.

1893 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Jan. 7/1 A rather pleasant Indian novel, which would be better without some cheap journalism.

2. The keeping of a journal; the practice of journalizing. *rare*—0.

1848 CRAIG, *Journalism*, the keeping of a journal.

Journalist (dʒʊˈnəlɪst). [f. JOURNAL sb. + -IST. Cf. F. *journaliste* (Dict. Acad. 1718).]

1. One who earns his living by editing or writing for a public journal or journals.

1693 *Humours Town* 78 Epistle-Writer, or Journalists, Mercurists. 1710 TOLAND *Refl. Sacerdotal* 16 They [the Tories] have one Lesley for their Journalist in London, who for Seven or Eight Years past did, three Times a Week, Publish Rebellion. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 31 Aug. 545/1 The congratulations of friends and brother-journalists. 1898 *Times* 18 Oct. 13/5 The writer is a 'newspaper woman'—which is, she tells us, 'the preferred American substitute for the more polite English term "lady journalist"'. attrib. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* v. 103 As we should put it in these days, he [Dryden] had the journalist spirit.

2. One who journalizes or keeps a journal.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 323 ¶ 2 My following correspondent . . . is such a Journalist as I require. . . Her Journal . . . is only the picture of a Life filled with a fashionable kind of Gaiety and Laziness. 1775 MICKLE *Dissert. Lusid* App. (R.), The force . . . is thus . . . described by Hernan Lopez de Castaneda, a contemporary writer, and careful journalist of facts. 1828 WEBSTER, *Journalist*, the writer of a journal or diary. 1848 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Journalistic (dʒʊˈnəlɪstɪk), *a. (sb.)* [f. prec. + -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to journalists or journalism; connected or associated with journalism.

1829 CARLYLE *Misc., Germ. Playwrights* I. 297 The journalistic office seems quite natural to him. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ii. 42 Journalistic guides of the popular mind. 1882 C. PERDUE *Eng. Journalism* xii. 87 The old habits of the journalist, the old journalistic way of looking at public questions . . . still distinguish his speeches.

2. Addicted to journalism. *rare.*

1833 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 195 'The Frenchman', he [a French writer] again remarks, 'is beyond all others journalistic'. *Ibid.* England may be maintained to be as 'journalistic' as any part of the globe.

B. as *sb.* in pl. *Journalistics*, matters pertaining to journalism; the practice of journalism. *nonce-use.*

18. CARLYLE (L.), It is a well-known fact in journalistic that a man may not only live but support wife and children by his labours in this line, years after the brain . . . has been completely abstracted.

Journalistically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY 2.] In a journalistic manner; in the matter of public journals or journalism; by means or through the medium of public journals.

1870 *Even. Standard* 26 Oct., Certainly the aggregate of articles in this journalistic barren land has been unprecedented. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Oct. 6/3 The Quakers are waking up journalistically. 1894 *Athenaeum* 21 July 97/1 To establish a 'Court of Honour' in matters journalistically professional.

Journalizable, *a. rare.* [f. next + -ABLE.] Fit to be journalized.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 717 Few things journalizable have happened during the last month.

Journalize (dʒʊˈnəlɪz), *v.* [See -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To enter in a journal or book for daily accounts; *spec.* in *Book-keeping*, to make a journal entry in which the Dr. and Cr. accounts are specified, in order to its being posted to the proper accounts in the ledger.

1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 17 To journalize the inventory. 1786 W. LARKINS *Let. in Burke's Wks.* XIV. 225 He requested me to form the account of his receipts and disbursements, which you will find journalised in . . . the Honourable Company's general books of the year 1781-2. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. i. 345 A Waste-book . . . in which transactions are hastily entered, until more leisurely journalised in a proper form. 1849 FREERE *Comm. Class-bk.* 101 From the books above specified, the accounts are organised in the Journal, or as it is termed, journalised; and thence posted into the Ledger.

2. To enter, record, or describe in or as in a private journal.

1775 J. JERVELL *Corr.* 29 July (1894) ii. 39 A little tour I had made for a week, and which I shall journalise after I have thanked you. 1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale*

29 Sept., He [Boswell] kept his journal very diligently; but then what was to be journalized? 1844 P. HARWOOD *Hist. Irish Rebell.* 61 note. He journalizes the following note of a conversation. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jmils.* II. 303, I would gladly journalize some of my proceedings, and describe things and people.

3. *intr.* To make entries in or keep a journal. (In first quot., to write letters in journal form.)

1774 MAD. D'ARRELY *Early Diary* Sept. (1889) I. 312 Willingly...do I comply with your request of journalizing to you during my stay at this place. 1843 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 334 After dinner, I began to journalize. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xix. 239, I have too much to attend to in my weak state to journalize.

4. To engage in journalism; to do the work of a journalist.

1864 *Readin* 13 Apr. 3 A writer who is also an actor in politics...is a healthier man than the journalist who journalises in *secula seculorum*.

Hence *Journalizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.* Also *Journalizer*, one who journalizes.

1796 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I. 25 To-day's portion of my journalising epistle has been very dull. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1850) 9 Journalising is a dangerous temptation to the garrulity of women. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 164/1 The act of digesting these original entries is called Journalizing, because they are collected together in a book called *The Journal*. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* Nov. an. 1825, Though not a regular journalizer, he kept a brief diary.

† *Journally, adv. Obs.* [*f. JOURNAL a. + -LY 2.*] Every day; daily, diurnally.

1553 LYNDESAV *Dial. Exper. & Courteour* 372 All men begynnys for tyll de The day of thare Natuities;...journally they do proceed, Tyll Atrops cut the fatell threid. 1594 BURGLEY *Lett. in Unton's Corr.* (Roxb.) 281 To repeat your advertisements unto us...verie particularly and journallie.

[*Journ-chopper*, a blundered representation of *yarn-chopper*, yarn-dealer, in Cowell; reproduced more and more corruptly in succeeding law dictionaries down to Wharton's, 1883, as *journey-chopper*, *journey-hopper*. See *YARN-CHOPPER*.]

Journey (dʒɜːni), *sb.* Forms: 3-5 *urn*, 3-7 *urn*, *ourn*, (5) *owrn*, *iern*; 3, 6-*eie*, 3-6-*e*, -*ay*, 3-7-*ey*, 4-7-*ee*, 5-7-*y*, -*eye*, 6-*aye*, 6-7-*ie*; 7 *journey* (e), *journee*, -*y*, 7-*journey*. [*a. OF. jornee* (12th c.), *journee*, *F. journée* day, *F. journée* space, day's travel, work, employment, etc. (in OF. also travel, a conference, etc.) = *Pr.*, *Sp.*, *Pg. jornada*, *It. giornata*:—*pop.L. *diurnāla*, *f. diurnum* day, *sb.* use of neut. of *diurnus* of the day, daily, *f. dies* day. For the suffix -*ata*, -*ada*, -*ee*, -*ey*, see -*ADE*. OF. *journee* corresponded in various senses with med.L. *dieta*; hence *journey* and *DIET sb.2* agree in some of their senses.]

I. †1. A day. *Obs.*
1305 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 178 Thi dawes beth i-told, thi jurneis beth i-cast. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiii. 254 All the cytees...senden hym riche presentes so pat at bat iourneye [*F. celle jurne*] he schall have more pan ix chariottes charged with gold and sylver. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* 155 The thyrd dyshonour was, that every man myght...myssayne the Prynce for that Iourney. 1566 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Journee*, a day or whole day.

†b. *Law. Journeys accounts* (med.L. *dieta computata* 'days counted'), the number of days (usually fifteen) after the abatement of a writ within which a new writ might be obtained. *Obs.*

1613 Sir H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 364 The writ abating for some cause that cannot be imputed to the Plaintiffs folly:...himselfe bringing another with speed in the same Court against the same partie, we call it a writ purchased by Iourneys accompts. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 191 b, If it be purchased by Iourneys accounts (that is to say, within as litle time as hee possibly can after the abatement of the first Writ)...And fifteen dayes have been held a convenient time for the purchase of the new Writ. 1883 Wharton's *Law Lex.*, *Journeys accounts*, the shortest possible time between an abatement of one writ and the issuing of another.

†c. An appointed day; in phr. *to give (assign) journey of battle, treaty*, to agree to or fix on a day for battle or negotiation. (Cf. OF. *mettre journee*.) (This has associations with senses 7 and 8.) *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 80, I gyue you iourney of batayll at the requeste of the knight straunger on suche day that he shall assigne. *Ibid.* 291 They had Counseyll that they shuld requyre king Vryan iourney of traytye vpon fourme of peas...And the iourney was assigned by thacorde of bothe parties on the iiii^d day.

II. 2. A day's travel; the distance travelled in a day or a specified number of days.

†a. *simply*. An ordinary day's travel, the distance usually travelled in a day. As a measure of distance, varying with the mode of travel, etc.; usually estimated in the Middle Ages at 20 miles.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1291 Fro Bersabe iurnes two Was dat land dat he bed him to [*M.S. two*]. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 41/234 Pis holie Man ladde bene dede forth...Fyftene Iorneies grete are day. To be mount of Ioie. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 9192 (Cott.) Pe tune o ninie, Pat was of vmgang thre iorne [*Göth. jurnays thrie*]. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 154 Tancrez was fülle hend, couneid him two jurneys. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 178 A 52 jorneyes fro this Lond...there is another Lond...that men clepen Lamary. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxi. 63 The most surest way is hense a..xl. iurneys, & the iurnes is but .xv. iurneys.

b. With qualification: *A (or one) day's journey* = a.; *two, three* (etc.) *days' journey*, the distance travelled in the number of days specified.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 11741 (Trin.) Of britti dayes Iourney þro þou shal haue but a day to go. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) v. 15 Fra Beruch three day iournezes es þe cytee of Sardyne. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* 200 God sente the prophete Ionas to the grete cite of Nynvyee, wyche was a thre-dayen Iornay. 1560 J. DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 188 b, Trent is...thre dayes Iorney on this syde Venise. 1668 FAVER *Acc. E. India & P.* 231 A whole Day's Journey. *Ibid.* 261 Sending at least Twelve Days Journey for their Fuel. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 102 The King said to him, How many days' journey distant?

†c. The portion of a march or expedition actually done in one day, or accomplished each day; a stage of a journey. *Obs.* or merged in 3.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 156 They dyde soo moche by thre iourneys that they cam to saynt James in Galyce. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI 177 They set forward the King, and by easy iourneys brought him to London. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* To Rdr. p. 5 For the First Part of this Worke, it contains only a brieve narration of daily jorneyes. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxxvii, We travelled onward by short jorneyes.

d. The daily course of the sun through the heavens. (Now taken as *fig.* from 3.)

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 464 The Sunne, in his daily jorney round about this vast Globe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 559 Scarce the Sun Hath finisht half his jorney. 1694 Prior *Hymn to Sun* 3 As thou dost thy radiant jorneyes run. 1719 WATTS *Ps.* LXXII. ii, Jesus shall reign where'er the sun Does his successive jorneyes run.

3. A 'spell' or continued course of going or travelling, having its beginning and end in place or time, and thus viewed as a distinct whole; a march, ride, drive, or combination of these or other modes of progression to a certain more or less distant place, or extending over a certain distance or space of time; an excursion or expedition to some distance; a round of travel. Usually applied to land-travel, or travel mainly by land, in contradistinction to a *voyage* by sea.

The normal word for this in English, often qualified by an adj., or phrase, as a *long, short, quick, slow, good, bad, cold, dangerous, difficult, easy, interesting, pleasant, prosperous, successful, tedious, uncomfortable journey*; a *j. by railway, railway j.*, *j. on foot*; *j. to London, to the continent, into the country*, etc. Phrases: *to make or undertake a j.*; *to take one's j.*, to set out and proceed on one's way.

a 1225 [see b]. c 1375 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 123 When he was þus cumen hame ogayn, Of his iorne he was ful fayne. c 1380 Sir *Ferrunb.* 4029 To morwe let out our iorne take, Hamward agen to ryde. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ix. 3 Whanne he made iourney, it bifel, that he cam nyth to Damasce. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* ix. vii, So forth I went walkyng my iourney. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xv. 13 Not longe after the yonger sonne...toke his iorney into a farre countre. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cvii. 360 Within a shorte tyme they had sayled a greate iourney. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Edw. IV 223 Kyng Edward...made a iorney into Kente. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* iii. 151 And at parting...they wish him a happy jorney. 1649 Sir E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 149 When you arrive at your jorneyes end. 1667 TEMPLE *Lett. to Sir J. Temple* Wks. 1731 II. 42 My Sister took a very strong Fancy to a Journey into Holland. 1713 STEELE *Gazet.* No. 8 p. 4 Being tired...with so many long and tedious jorneyes. 1763 HUME in *Calderdale Life* viii. (1898) 139 A Journey to Glasgow will be one of the first I shall undertake. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 89 When he had made his jorney, and accomplished his business. 1888 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 188 On longer days of journey we started at six.

b. *fig.*, esp. the 'pilgrimage' or passage through life.

a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 352 þe pilgrim iðe worldes weie...monie þinges muwen letten him of his jurneie. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4993 Where Elde abit, I wol thee telle...If Deth in youthe thee not slo, Of this jorney thou maist not faile. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* ii. Wks. 934/2 That murmur and discencion against the clergy was than already farre gone onward in hys vnhappy iurney. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* ciiij. 23 He hath brought downe my strength in my jorney. 1672 GAW *Idea Philos. Hist.* PL. § 3 If we consider how long and gradual a Journey the Knowledge of Nature is. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 645 This life...is a journey, or rather one stage of our journey through matter. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* (House, ed.) 375/1 We used to toast a quicker journey to the old man, and a swift inheritance to the young one.

†c. *transf.* Any course taken or direction followed; *spec.* (in making a mine), the line along which the gallery is carried. *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* l. xxxv. Liij b, You may make by the former preceptes most certeine plattes of your iorneis. 1591 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) xxxvi, Finde out the true distance of the place whither you meane to carrie the mine...how many degrees from the East, West, or other principal Quarters of the Heauens the iourney lyeth. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 32 The beginning and iourney of y^e greatest nerue.

d. *dial.* The load or amount carried at one journey: cf. *GANG sb.1* 7.

1859 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. ii. 314, I can...in a few hours have a journey of corn ready for market.

†4. A military expedition, a campaign, etc. Sometimes, Any military enterprise, as a siege. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 349 Pis laste jorney þat Engliשמen made into Flandres. 1417 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 56 Your saide Lifetaunte...made many greate jernies and hostinges upon one of the strongest Irishe enmies of Leynstre. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI 101 b, The left that iourney for a tyme, and returned to the Castle...and besieged the same. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kind. & Commv.* (1603) 62 The Spanish king never enterprised anie sole iourney against the Turke. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 49 Other Deputies used to make some two or three iurnies in a Summer against the rebels.

III. A day's work.

5. A day's labour; hence, a certain fixed amount of daily labour; a daily spell or turn of work (see *quots.*). *Obs. exc. dial.* † *In journey*, at work as a day-labourer (*obs.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5870 (Gött.) Fra þat time pedis had þai, Do tua iornays upon a day. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl.* c. xvii. 5 When here deuer is don and his daies iourne, þen may men wite what he is worþ. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxx. 349 They that holdeth werkemen in Iourney. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI 97 Ordinances...against the excessive taking of Masons...and other laborers for their daily iorneis. 1552 HULOET, Iourney with cattell at cart-yng, plowynge, opera. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Journey*.. Among Farmers a Days Work, in ploughing, sowing, reaping, etc. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Journey*, a day's work. 1881 *I. Wight Gloss.*, *Journey*, a day's work at plough.

fig. 1387 TREVISA *Hidden* (Rolls) VII. 29 For þat nyghtes iornay sche axede freedom for here mede.

†6. A day's doings or business. Hence, generally, Business, affair. *To wish one a good journey*, to wish one well through a business. *Obs.*

a 1352 MINOT *Poems* iii. 9 Thare he made his mone playne...And all that land, untill this day, Fars the better for that jorney. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 113 In þe meen tyme þe Grete Caan died; and forþi þe iournee changed efter to þe werse. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2579 Euer we will be at youre will, What iurney ye will put us tyll. c 1475 *Parleyan* 141 Do it at your owne lesire; For all the labour and iornay is your. 1672 W. MOUNTAGU in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 317 The trial...stands appointed for the 2nd of May; so wish your Lordship a good journey.

†7. *esp.* A day's performance in fighting; a battle, a fight; = *DAY 10*. *To keep the journey*, to keep the field, to continue the fight. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 18 Adelwolf his fader saued at þat ilk iorne. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiii. 323 He did mony a fair Iourne, On araisenis thre dereneis did he. c 1440 LONELICH *Graill* xiv. 75 A wonderful knyht...That Al this day hath kept the Iourne Agen thy fowre batailles. 1455 *Paston Lett.* I. 356 Alle the Lordes that dyed at the jorney aru beryed at Seynt Albones. c 1500 *Melusine* 231 Lordes, barons, aunance, the iourney is oure, For they may not vs escape. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, 5 Hen. VIII (1809) 550 The Frenchmen call this bataille the iourney of Spurres because they ranne away so fast on horsbacke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 171 What crowne could haue bin gained and woun at the iourney of Cannæ. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. ii. 84 The Rebels lost in this iourney above 800.

†8. A meeting held on an appointed day, *esp.* for public business; = *DIET sb.2* 5. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 291 Thenne came to the iourney of traytye that was assigned the saundants and theire Counseyll. 1529 J. HACKET *Lett. to Wolsey* (Cott. *Galba* MS. B. ix. 157), Som prolongacion of [the] iourne of Spirs. 1586 T. B. La *Frimand. Fr. Acad.* I. 632 They hold their generall counceill, called a iourney or a diet.

9. A round or turn of work, such as is done at one time, in a day or a shorter space.

a. At the *Royal Mint*. (a) The coinage of a certain weight of gold or silver, orig. representing the amount of one day's work: viz. 180.0321 Troy ounces of gold (701 sovereigns or 1402 half-sovereigns), or 720 oz. of silver. (b) The parts of the surfaces of a pair of rolls used to roll fillets down to the thickness of the coin required; supposed to have been so called because after a day's work it is necessary to select another portion of the surface owing to wear.

a 1600 *Harl. MS.* 698 lf. 157 Of every iourne of silver containyng xxx lb. wt. 1000 peaces [shall be taken]. *Ibid.* lf. 169 Certaine pecs of evry iorny that was coyned the same moneth. 1789 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 230 The Pix is a box kept at the Mint into which one piece of every journey is put. A journey is the technical term for the coinage of a certain weight of gold. 1852 A. RYLAND *Assay Gold & S.* 83 note, The Trial of the Pix is an important and ceremonious proceeding...Several coins are taken at random from a certain weight, called a journey, and are assayed by the jury. 1867 *Chamb. Jrl.* No. 38. 105 Every distinct melting or coinage is technically called a *journey*;...or rather the entire coining at one time is made up into journeys, each of one hundred and eighty ounces, or fifteen pounds of standard gold.

b. *Glass-making*. A round of work in the course of which a certain quantity of raw material is converted into glass.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 652 This waste is first of all calcined...from 24 to 30 hours being the period of a journey...in which the materials could be melted and worked into bottles. 1886 *Leeds Merc.* 28 Sept., If all things were favourable a man could make 57 dozens of bottles on 'a journey', as it was called, in seven hours.

c. *slang*. A turn of work; a 'turn'; a time or occasion.

1884 *Longm. Mag.* V. 179 'Well', said the policeman...as for him, he's got safe enough off this journey!

†10. *Machinery*. a. = *JOURNAL sb.10*. b. See *quot.* 1833. *Obs.*

1814-1823 [see *JOURNAL sb.10*]. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 226 This carriage, with the forms of types properly secured upon it, is adapted to move backwards and forwards upon steady guides or jorneyes.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *journey-bee*, *guilder*, *hack*, *milkman*, *speed*; † *journey-bated* adj.; *journey-book*, an itinerary or road-book; *journey-money* (see *quot.* 1883); *journey-ring*, a kind of ring-dial or portable sun-dial; *journey-weight* = sense 9 a. Also *JOURNEYMAN*, etc.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 26 So are the Horses of the Enemy In general *journey hated, and brought low. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 16 Their clergy, rous'd from laziness, Laid not their charge on *journey-bees. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 358 Mentioned by Antonine the Emperour in *Journey-booke. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 327 As good a stock horse and *journey hack as ever you crossed. 1891 T. HARVY *Tees* (1900) 43/1 His *journey-milkmen being more or less casually hired. 1883 — in *Longm. Mag.* July 266 The carter gets what is called *journey-money, that is, a small sum, mostly a shilling, for every journey taken beyond the bounds of the farm. 1899 R. KIPLING *Stalky* 186 Here's your journey-money. Good-bye. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 452 A brass ring-dial, probably of the kind formerly designated as *journey rings. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 1/2 This gives a mere gross *journey-speed, i.e. speed including stops. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 483/2 The finished coins are delivered to the mint master in weights called *journey weights, supposed to be the weight of coin which could be manufactured in a day when the operations of coining were performed by the hand. [Abolished 1901.]

Journey (dʒɜːni), *v.* Forms: 4-6 iorn-, 4-7 iourn-; 4-7 -oy, -ay, 5-6 -ie; 7-8 journey, 7-journey. [a. AF. *journey-er*, OF. *jo(u)rnoyer*, -ier, -ler to travel, to put off (a person), etc., f. *journee*, *journee* JOURNEY sb.]

I. 1. *intr.* To make or proceed on a journey; to travel.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14071 He iorneyed þen fro land to land. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2249 A gentilman full ioyles þen iornays hym after. c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 230 This iournait gentiltry thir cheualrouse knichtis. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* viii. 976 Quhen Wallace thus throw Jorkschyr jounat was. 1539 *Bible* (Great) Acts ix. 3 And when he iorneyed . . . he was come nye to Damasco. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 173 Satan had jounied on, pensive and slow. 1813 *COLERIDGE Remorse* ii. ii. 77 Think'st thou I jounied hither To sport with thee? 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Intro. 54 He . . . jorneyed south and settled at Clonmacnoise.

fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 251 b, Y^e heuenly Ierusalem to the whiche we iorneye. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholern.* ii. (Arb.) 129, I would haue a good student passe and iorney through all authors.

† b. To travel by ordinary daily stages: cf. JOURNEY sb. 2 c. Obs.

1756 *MAS. CALDERWOOD Frol.* (1884) 4 Finding that journeying was too little exercise, we took post horses in our own chaise at Bedford.

† c. To journey it: to make the journey. Obs. c 1680 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleugh MSS.*, *Montagu Ho.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 333 After that time it will be too late to journey it.

2. *trans.* To travel, traverse. ? Obs.

1531 *ELYOT Gov.* i. xi. Realmes, cities, sees, ryuers, and mountaynes, that . . . can nat be iournaide and pursued. 1720 *GAY Poems* (1745) II. 151 When . . . the pale moon had journey'd half the skies. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* vi. vi. In a palmer's weeds arrayed. . . I journeyed many a land.

† 3. To take (a horse) through a journey; to ride or drive. Obs.

1590 *MARLOWE 2nd Pt. Tamburl.* iii. v. You shall have bits. And harness'd like my horses, draw my coach. . . I shall have occasion shortly to journey you. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 318 'The Pains' . . . breedeth in the pasterns for lack of clean keeping and good rubbing after the horse hath been journeyed.

† 4. *intr.* To engage in a battle. Obs.

c 1475 *Rauf Colihear* 485 Hauē he grace to the gre in ilk iormaying.

5. *trans.* (Royal Mint.) To weigh or count coins into 'journeys': see JOURNEY sb. 9 a.

II. † 6. *Sc. trans.* To remand (a person) for justice, or put off (a matter in litigation) to another day; to adjourn. Cf. JORN *v.* Obs.

1478 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 75/2 Pai was lauchfully Journait to the ferd court before hir bailie. 1493 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 302/1 James lord of aherneithy . . . protestit Il sulde turne him to na preiudice quhill he wer ourdourly Journait. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 106 Quhatsoeuer parte be journeyed in quhatsoeuer Court, and the Bailie of that Court assignes ane certaine day and steid to them, for to receaue fulfilling of judgement, or dome be them asked.

Hence Journeyed *pph. a.*, travelled; Journeying *pph. a.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 164 Some far journeyed gentleman at their retourne home . . . will ponder their talke with oversea langage. 1739 G. OGLE *Gualtherus & Griselda* 21 A Fairer, not the journeying Sun surveys. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Sphinx* 29 The journeying atoms. . . Firmly draw, firmly drive, By their animate poles.

Journey-cake: see JOHNNY-CAKE. **Journey-chopper, -hopper:** see JOURN-CHOPPER.

Journeyer (dʒɜːniə), [f. JOURNEY *v.* + -ER]. With *journeer* in first quot. cf. OF. *journeer* a day-labourer. One who journeys, a traveller.

1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* I. Pref. 11 Which . . . the iourneors on horsback [may use] for a chariot or lesse painful meane of traualle. 1647 *LILLY Chr. Astrol.* lli. 370 Note, the ascendant is for the Journeyer. 1655 *DIGGES Compl. Ambass.* 262 So is the Journeyer slain by the Robber. 1855 *CHAMIER My Travels* III. x. 219 The most entertaining Journeyer along the high-road of life I ever knew.

Journeying (dʒɜːniɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. JOURNEY *v.* + -ING]. The action of the *vb.* JOURNEY; travelling; † engagement in a battle (Obs.).

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3515 No lete that neuer jorneying, Til thai com to Ban the king. c 1475 [see JOURNEY *v.* 4]. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* xi. 26 In iorneyinge [1611 -ings] often. 1611 *BIBLE Num.* x. 28 Thus were the journeyings of the children of Israel, according to their armies. 1780 *COWPER Lett.*, to VOL. V.

2. *Hill Wks.* 1837 XV. 61 A time of year when journeying is not very agreeable. attrib. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 70 A good journeying pace.

Journeyman (dʒɜːniːmən). [f. JOURNEY sb. 5 + MAN.]

1. One who, having served his apprenticeship to a handicraft or trade, is qualified to work at it for days' wages; a mechanic who has served his apprenticeship or learned a trade or handicraft, and works at it not on his own account but as the servant or employee of another; a qualified mechanic or artisan who works for another. Distinguished on one side from *apprentice*, on the other from *master*.

1463-4 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 506/2 Aswell housholders as journeyen, Servautes and Apprentices. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 332 If any of the Jorneymen of the saide crafte be electe Warden. 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* 56 To give my lorney men ij4 a daye more. 1608 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 214 No younge man, Jorneyman nor prentice. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 26 ¶ 8 My mistress . . . rose early in the morning to set the journeyen to work. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 274 The government appears to have had no hold on such a man, except the hold which master bakers and master tailors have on their journeyen. 1863 W. G. BLAIR *Better Days Work. People* ii. (1864) 81 The journeyman tyrannises over the apprentice.

2. *fig.* (chiefly depreciatory): a. One who is not a 'master' of his trade or business. b. One who drudges for another; a hiring, one hired to do work for another.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. V.* 54 b, Every iorneyman of their faction . . . put all their . . . diligence to advance forward their sect and part. 1588 *Marpel. Epist.* (Arb.) 30 Nonresidents with their journeyen the hedge priests. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. ii. 37, I have thought some of Natures Iouney-men had made men, and not made them well. a 1670 *HACKETT Abt. Williams* i. (1692) 20 He attended at them . . . and acted in them *vid. voce*, and did not put off the work to journey-men. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-er.* ii. vi. 62 A Lord being too Great to Pray to God himself, when he keeps a Journeyman or Chaplain to do that drudgery for him. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 237 The colouring was worse . . . than that of the most errant journey-men to the profession. 1817 (May) *Till of Print*, A Master Parson and his Journeyman.

3. *Astron.* More fully, *journeyman clock*: a secondary clock in an observatory, used generally as an intermediary in the comparison of standard clocks.

1764 *MASKELYNE in Phil. Trans.* LIV. 373, I fixed up a little clock there, which may be called a journeyman or secondary clock, having a pendulum swinging seconds. 1787 *SNEATON ibid.* LXXVII. 330 note, The journeyman clock was generally set to the transit clock on Sunday mornings. . . The journeyman will generally agree with the transit clock to 2" in 24 hours. 1890 J. SERVICE *Sk. Gas. Dunlop in Thir Notandums* 162 The journeyman employed was compared with a sidereal clock.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *journeyman tailor, work; journeyman-like* adj. and adv.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 407 Alle jorneymen straungers comynge to the seid cite. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 424 Journey-man-like hee travails from place to place, seeking to be set on worke before he hath learnt his trade. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 109 You may hire poor Journey-men Taylors, here in the City. 1764 *Low Life* (ed. 3) 29 Journeymen Clergymen putting on their best Bands and Cassocks. 1825 *CORNETT Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 97 A journeyman parson comes and works in three or four churches of a Sunday. 1864 M. ARNOLD in *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 172 To raise the standard amongst us for what I have called the journeyman-work of literature.

Journeywoman. rare. [f. as prec.] A woman working at a trade for daily wages.

1732 *FIELDING Miser* i. ii. No journeywoman sempstress is half so much a slave as I am. 1843 C. ELIZABETH *Wrongs Wom.* i. 99 The journeywomen . . . receive very poor wages.

Journey-work (dʒɜːniwɜːk). [f. JOURNEY sb. 5 + WORK.]

1. Work done for daily wages or for hire; the work of a journeyman.

1601 *SIR W. CORNWALLIS Ess.* H. I. N v b, The next . . . worke iorney worke . . . and trust themselves only to their hire. 1712 *ARBUOTHOT John Bull* iii. iv. When she could not get bread for her family, she was forced to hire them out at journey work to her neighbours. 1768-74 *TUCKER 1. Nat.* (1834) II. 489 He may better qualify himself to act as a master, by doing journeywork in the interim.

2. *fig.* (chiefly depreciatory). Work delegated to a subordinate or done for hire; servile, inferior, or inefficient work; hackwork.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 55 Machinell will no longer worke Iouney-worke with the Deuill, he will now cut out the garment of damnation himselfe. 1714 *SWIFT Corr. Wks.* 1841 II. 514 They would not give the dragon [Lord Oxford] the least quarter, excepting only a pension, if he will work journeywork by the quarter. 1859 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alt.* II. lxxix. 64 Fancy decent and reverend men set to such a job of journey-work by virtue of their offices. 1880 *SWINBURNE Stud. Shaks.* App. (ed. 2) 235 The swift impatient journeywork of a rough and ready hand.

So **Journey-worker, workman**, a journeyman. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 172 Servants, journey-workmen, and young people, that are to push into life. 1886 T. HARVY *Woodlanders* iv. Besides the itinerant journey-workers there were also present [etc.].

Jous(e, Jousy, obs. forms of JUICE, JUICY.

Joust, sb. and v., Joustier, -ing, common variant spellings of JUST, JUSTER, -ING.

Joust, obs. form of JUST sb. 2, a pot.

Jouster, hawker of fish: see JOWTER.

† **Joute, jowte.** Obs. Also 5 iouute, eowte, iute. [In form identical with OF. *joute* (jote, jute) vegetable, pot-herb (L. *olus*), later esp. beet; in med.L. *jula* (cf. *julta* in Du Cange).] In *ph.* Pot-herbs; usually, soup or pottage made chiefly of vegetables. (Cf. *Sc. kale*.)

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* v. 158, I was þe priouresses potagere . . . And made hem ioutes of iangelynge. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 162 To gadre some [herbs] In his garden, of whiche his joutes He thoghte have. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. viii.* (1839) 58 *Pei.* Jyuen porely & symple, with ioutes & with Dates [Fr. *des ioutes et des dates*]. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 426 Joutes on Flesh Day. Take cole, and borage, and lang de beef, and parsell, and betes, and arage, and avence, and violet, and savoray, and fenelle, and sethe hom; . . . hewe hom smalle . . . put thereto gode brothe . . . and serve hit forth. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 265/2 Iowtys, potage, brassica, . . . jula. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge in Babes Bk.* 274 Than serue potage, as wortes, Iowtes, or browes.

Jove (dʒɔv), [ad. L. *Jov-em* acc. (other oblique cases *Jovis, Jovi, Jove*) of OL. *Jovis*, for which in the classical period the compound *Juppiter, Jūpiter* (= *Jovis-pater*) was substituted; in It. *Giove*.]

1. A poetical equivalent of *Jupiter*, name of the highest deity of the ancient Romans: = JUPITER I. b. Colloquially used in the asseveration *By Jove*: cf. L. *pro Juppiter, pro Jovem*.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* iii. 673 (722) Ioue ek for þe loue of faire Europe, The whiche in forme of bole a-way þow fette. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* ii. iv. 100 Therefore in fierce Tempest is be coming, In Thunder and in Earth-quake, like a Ioue. 1672 *WILKINS Nat. Relig.* 51 Believing but one supreme Deity, the Father of all other subordinate powers: . . . whom they called Jupiter or Jove, with plain reference to the Hebrew name Jehovah. 1738 *POPE Univ. Prayer* i. In ev'ry clime adored By saint, by savage, and by sage, Jehovah, Jove, or Lord! 1886 *SIR T. MARTIN tr. Faust* 120, I even upheaved the glorious seat of Jove.

b. 1575 R. B. *Apptus & Virginia* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 124 By Jove, master merchant. . . Would get but small argent, if I did not stand His very good master. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 495 By Ioue, I alwaies tooke three threes for nine. 1698 *FARQUHAR Love & Bottle* iii. i. *Luc.* Did you ever see me before? *Roeb.* Never, by Jove. 1818 *MISS FERRIER Marriage* ix, 'Venus and the Graces, by Jove,' exclaimed Sir Sampson. 1885 *MISS BRADON Wyllard's World* i. i. 24 By Jove! here comes the Coroner.

c. In names of plants, as *Jove's beard* = JUPITER'S BEARD (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); *Jove's fruit*, a variety of wild Allspice or Feverbush (*Lindera melissifolia*), growing in the southern United States (*ibid.*); *Jove's nut* (*dial.*), the acorn (Halliwell 1847-78).

2. The planet Jupiter (*poetic*). Hence (like *Jupiter*) b. *Her.* = *Aznre*; c. *Alch.* Tin.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* iii. 576 (625) Saturne and Ioue in Cancro Iouyned were. 1562 *LEIGH Armorie* (1597) 129 The Torse is by nature wreathed with pure colours of wise Ioue and Pale Luna, Manteled of the first. 1599 T. [MURFET] *Silvowornes* 45 When Ioue they turne to Sol or Luna fine. 1732 *POPE Ess. Man* l. 42 Ask . . . Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove. 1784 *COWPER Tirot.* 634 The moons of Jove, and Saturn's belted ball.

3. Comb., as *Jove begotten, -born, -like*, etc., adjs. 1613 *HEWWOOD Silo. Age* iii. i. Wks. 1874 III. 123 Yet in her wombe the Ioue-bred Issue striues. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 676 Not that Nepenthe, which the wife of Thone In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xxiv. 581 The Jove-descended Maid. 1774 *Epist. to Sir W. Chambers* Her. Postscr. 84 So when o'er Crane Court's philosophic gods The Jove-like majesty of Pringle nods. 1848 *BUCKLEY Homer's Iliad* 115 There Jove-heloved Hector entered.

† **Jovenel.** Obs. [a. OF. *jovenel*, mod.F. *jouvenel* = It. *giovinello* = late L. **juvencellus* (cf. cl. L. *juvenculus*), dim. of *juvencus* young.] A young man, a youth.

c 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* iii. 18 The Iouenel blanchardyn, Ioyful and gladd. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxxvii. 124 One of the Iouencells that thus dyde sporte hym selfe to there.

[**Joves** = F. *joues*, cheeks (of a battery). See *List of Spurious Words*.]

Jovial (dʒɔv-iəl), a. [a. F. *jovial* (Rabelais, a 1553), ad. It. *giovinale* 'borne vnder the planet Ioue' (Florio, 1598), ad. L. *jovialis* is of or pertaining to Jupiter, f. *Jovis*: see JOVE and -AL.]

† 1. Of or pertaining to Jove; Jove-like, majestic.

1604 *DRAYTON Owl* 220 When this princely jovial fowl [the eagle] they saw. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cille of God* iii. xxvii. (1620) 137 Merula the Ioviall Flame cut his owne veines and so bled himselfe out of their danger. 1611 *HEWWOOD Gold. Age* iii. Wks. 1874 III. 50 All that stand Sink in the weight of his high Iovial hand.

2. Of or belonging to the planet Jupiter; also *absol.* as sb. An inhabitant of Jupiter.

1665 R. HOOKE *Micragr.* 240 The highest of Jupiter's Moons is between twenty and thirty Jovial Semidiameters distant from the Center of Jupiter. 1690 *LEYBOURN Curr. Math.* 450 b, Saturna . . . hath severall . . . lesser Planets, like the Jovial Satellites. a 1734 *NORTH Lives, Guilford* (1826) II. 183 Applying Jovial observations to marine uses, for finding longitudes at sea. 1870 *PROCTOR Other Worlds* 122 There must be four moons visible above the horizon of the Jovials.

† 3. *Her.* Azure in colour. Obs.

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 173 In Joviall blew mantles, as a man would say in the colour of iust Jupiter.

† 4. *Alchemy.* Of tin. Obs.

1694 *SALMON Bate's Dispens.* 337/1 This Jovial Bezoartick is one of the best Preparations that can be made of Tin.

†5. *Astrol.* Under the influence of, or having the qualities imparted by, the planet Jupiter, which as a natal planet was regarded as the source of joy and happiness. Also *abol.* as *sb.* *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. xii. 51 Therewith the Heavens alwaies joviall, Lookie on them lowly. 1605 TIMME *Overst.* i. xi. 47 There are starres which haue their most colde and moist spirites; .. others hote and moist, as the Jovialls. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep. (J.)* The fixed stars are astrologically differentiated by the planets, and are esteemed martial or jovial, according to the colours whereby they answer these planets. 1656 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic. s.v. Endive.* A fine cooling, cleansing, jovial plant. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 207/1 According to that Star. the Aspect of one is Saturnine, of another Jovial, &c. in their looks were read the nature of their Souls. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Antim. & Min.* Isagoge, The Joviall, are the Hart, bull, elephant, lamb and sheep. 1863 Miss SEWELL *Chr. Names I.* 363 The word *jovial* is an allusion to the supposed influence of the planet Jupiter.

6. Characterized by hearty mirth, humour, or good fellowship; merry, jolly; convivial.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends iv.* 223 As merely joviall in my selfe was I. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. ii. 28 Be bright and joviall among your Guests to Night. 1631 R. BOLTON *Conf. Aff. Cons.* (1635) 293 The joviall, good-fellow-mirth of carnal men. 1685 DAYDEN *Misc. II.* Pref. Some of them [odes of Horace] are .. jovial (or, if I may so call them) Bacchanalian. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1799) 265, I have often known the quincey prove fatal to jovial companions. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* iv. 72 Men of the present age are .. merry or jovial rather than joyous. 1898 H. CALDERWOOD *Hume iii.* 28 A jovial spirit characterised even literary gatherings.

† Hence *Jovialis-sime*, *a. Obs.* [after L. or It. superlatives in *-issimus*, *-issimo*], most jovial.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 231 The exuberant diversitie of his jovialis-sime entertainment.

† *Jovialist*, *Obs.* [f. prec. + -IST.]

1. A person born under the planet Jupiter.

1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 50 b, She pronounceth this man a Saturniste or Jovialist. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* (1597) 319 Aeneas, for personage the Jovialist, for well-spoken the Mercurialist. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xv. 84 We must describe .. a Jovialist, to be one of a comely stature [etc.]. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 151 So much for the Saturnines; now for the Jovialists.

2. A person of a jovial or convivial disposition.

1596 FITZ-GERFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 31 What marvell then though some base humorists .. extenuate the work of Jovialists. 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Poemo* 25 The great mirth of the Jovialists. a 1656 Bp. HALL *Salat's Fiery Darts quenched* iii. v. Let the jovialists of the world drink wine in bowles, and feast themselves without feare.

3. A satellite of Jupiter. *rare.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 163 What then must we think of the Secondary Planets, as the .. four Jovialists?

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = JOVIAL.

1610 J. DAVIES *Commend. Poems* (1878) 5 There shall thy Jovialist Mechanicall Attend this Table all in Scarlet Cappes.

Jovialistic (dʒəvɪəliˈstɪk), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -ISTIC.] = JOVIAL *a.* 5.

1883 Wallenstein in *Drama in Westm. Rev.* The combination of saturnine and jovialistic influences promises greatness, but predicts danger.

Joviality (dʒəvɪəliˈti), *[ad. F. jovialité* (1624 in *Hatz-Darm*), f. *jovial*: see -ITY.] The quality of being jovial; hearty mirth, humour, or good-fellowship; jollity, festivity, conviviality.

1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 67 Where Jovialitie taketh his place, there joy will bid him welcome. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* i. 13 His majesty, fond of private joviality. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mod. Ages I.* v. 183 A description of the jovialities of an English drinking party of the twelfth century. 1887 Miss BRADDON *Like & Unlike I.*

Jovialize (dʒəvɪəlaɪz), *v.* [f. JOVIAL *a.* + -IZE.] 1. *trans.* To make jovial; to cause to be jolly.

1614 C. BROOKE *Leg. Rich. III.* vii. Here I began to jovialize my spirit. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 5 June, A spirit, a gaiety, and an activity that jovialised us all. 1860 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* xxii. 391 I am, whose countenance, a little jovialized, he engrained upon an active little body.

† 2. *intr.* To be jovial, to make merry. *Obs.*

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 51 At a great assembly, to feast and jovialize it. 1640 G. ABBOTT *Job Paraphr.* 134 No mens children lead merrier lives than theirs, dancing and jovializing. a 1675 LIGHTFOOT *Rem.* (1700) 102 Their wicked inhabitants prospered and jovialized.

Jovially (dʒəvɪəli), *adv.* Also 7 *gioivially*. [-LY²] In a jovial manner; † under the influence of Jupiter; with jollity or hearty mirth.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xii. (1634) 305 So are they more or lesse merrily and Gioivially, or rudely and Saturnally incorporated. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. (1676) 203/1 The rich man lives like Dives Jovially here on Earth. 1632 BROWNE *North. Lasse Ded.* A Country Lass .. that Minerva-like was a brayn-born Child, and Jovially begot. 1704 C. JOHNSON *Epil. Cory's Metamorphosis*, Let us but Jovially jog on together. 1861 DICKENS *Let.* (ed. 2) ii. 146 We dined together jovially. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 44 'That's right', said the old squire, jovially.

Jovialness (dʒəvɪəliˈnəs), *[f. JOVIAL *a.* + -NESS.]* Jovial quality, joviality.

1658 HEWITT *Serms.* 32 Swearing with such persons, is but a grace and lustre to their speech. .. drunkenness, jovialness, or good fellowship. 1764 in *Ann. Reg.* 173/1 By way of ridicule of their jovialness and hospitality, when a man was in liquor, they would call him as *drunk as a lord*.

Jovialty (dʒəvɪəliˈti). Now *rare*. [f. as prec. + -TY, shortened form of -ITY: cf. *regality*, *royalty*.] = JOVIALITY.

1621 H. FARLEY *St. Paul's Ch.*, Ride on, likewise, yee worthy knights, With jovialty and pleasure. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.*, 1 *Peter* iv. 3 In the Bacchanals and Jovialties of their Idolatry. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil I.* 259 (*Æn.* i. 635) The gifts and jovialty of the god.

Jovian (dʒəvɪˈniən), *a. (sb.)* [f. L. *Jovianus* JOVE + -AN: cf. L. *Jovianus* as a personal name, and obs. F. *jovien* (Falsgr.).]

1. Of, belonging to, of the nature of Jove; Jove-like.

1530 PALSGR. 316/2 Jovien of the nature of Jupiter, *Jovien*. 1599 MARSTON *Seco. Villanie* i. iii. 185 Nay, shall a trencher slau .. magnificate Lewde Jovian lust? 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 126 A splendid pluralist .. would never stoop from his Jovian attitude. 1893 *Times* 5 Jan. 13/6 With Jovian recklessness he played with the artificial lightning which he generated. 1894 Sir E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 70 Helen .. is the only woman to whom a Jovian parentage is allowed.

2. Of or belonging to the planet Jupiter.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xliii. App. 175 The Jovian system. .. The motion of Jupiter's four moons or satellites. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* viii. 769 Shadow of a Jovian satellite.

B. *sb.* One who resembles or imitates Jove.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* v. 161 Would damned Iovians, be of all men praised, And with high honors vnto heaven raised?

Jovicentric, *a. Astron.* Referred to Jupiter as a centre; viewed as from the centre of Jupiter.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron. Vocab.* 917.

Jovinianist (dʒəvɪniˈniənɪst), *[f. med. L. jovinianista, f. Jovinianus + -ianus]* Jovinian: see -IST.] A follower or adherent of Jovinian, a Milanese monk in the end of the 4th century, who denied the virginity of Mary, opposed certain forms of celibacy and asceticism, and maintained the equality of all sins, rewards, and punishments. Also *attrib.*

1864 in WEBSTER. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects s.v.*, Augustine states that the Jovinianist heresy was quickly extinguished. 1882 J. L. DAVIES in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* III. 465/2 It is .. stated that the emperor [Theodosius] 'execrated' the impiety of the Jovinianists.

So **Jovinian** = prec.; **Jovinianish** *a.*

1595-7 T. ROGEAS 39 *Art.* (1607) 277 Being once baptized, we can no more be tempted, as thought the Jovianists. 1614 Bp. HALL *No Peace with Rome* xiii. The monks of Burdeaux .. have vbraided vs with the opinion of a certain stoical and Iovinianish parity of sinnes.

Jovisa(u)nce, variant of JOUISANCE.

† **Jovy**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *Jovius*, f. *Jovis* JOVE.] Jovial, merry.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11154 And now I lepe Iouy pe; Now I sterte, & now I fle. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. v.*, Thou art a Jovy Boy! 1621 FLETCHER *Wild Goose Chase* iii. i. Wks. (Rildg.) 554/1 In those daies I thought I might be jovy. 1667 DAYDEN *Sir M. Mar-all* v. i. Let 'em come in, and we'll be jovy.

Jow (dʒəʊ), *sb.* *Sc. and north. dial.* [app. a dialect form of JOWL *sb.*⁴ In south. Sc. and north. Eng. the diphthong is on, in central Sc. *vu*; these are the dial. representatives of the standard Eng. *oʊ*.]

1. A knock, push.

1790 Mrs. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* i. 38 They gav her a jow an she fell o my knee.

2. *Sc.* A single stroke or pull in the ringing of a bell; the ringing, tolling, or sound of a bell.

17. *Barbara Allen* vii. And ev'ry jow that the dead-bell gied, It cry'd woe to Barbara Allen. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxiv. That's another jow of the bell to bid me be ready. 1833 CARLYLE *Let.* 18 Nov. in *Froude Life* II. xvi. 378 The jow of the old bell went far into my heart.

3. *Sc.* The dashing of a wave on the shore; the wave thus dashed; = JAW *sb.*²

1830 in *Edin. Mag.* May (Jan.), Wi' swash an' swow, the angry jow Cam lashed 'doun the braes.

Jow (dʒəʊ), *v.* *Sc. and north. dial.* [Cf. JOWL *v.*¹, to which this answers phonetically: see prec.] It is not certain that the word is the same in all the senses.]

1. *trans.* To knock, strike (esp. the head).

1802 Mrs. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* iii. (ed. 2) 94 Yee er sae knock an jowd. 1863 *Lancash. Fests. New Shirt* 11 If aw wurt jow mi yed till aw seed blue leets flyin' eawt on't. 1882 in *Lanc. Gloss.* 1886 in *Chesh. Gloss.*

2. To ring or toll a bell, esp. without giving it a full swing (see quot. 1825). *Sc.*

1516 [see JOWING below]. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 46 He .. caused immediate to jow the bell, and to give signification that he wald preach. 1816 SCOTT *Br. Dwarf* ii. If ye'll just gar your servant jow out the great bell in the tower. 1825-80 JAMIESON *s.v.*, Sometimes a bell is said to be jowed, when it receives only half the motion, so that the tongue is made to strike only on one side.

b. *intr.* Of a bell: To toll or ring. *Sc.*

1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* xxvi. Now Clinkumbell, wi' rattling tow Begins to jow and croon. 1824 SCOTT *Redgairtlet* x. There is the council bell clinking in earnest: and if I am not there before it jows in, Bailie Laurie will be trying some of his manœuvres. 1858 WHITTIER *From Perugia* xi. There! the bells jow and jangle the same blessed way that they did when they rang for Bartholomew's day.

3. *intr.* To move from side to side with a slow or rocking motion. *Sc.*

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi. He kens weel enough wha .. keeps a tight thack and rape, when his coble is jowing awa in the Firth.

Hence **Jowing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1516 Council Rec. *Edin.* (Jan.), That all maneir of per-

souns .. compeir .. to the said Presidentis, at jowying of the common bell. 1813 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiv. Von's the curfew, as they ca' their jowing-in bell.

Jow, variant of **JEW**, **JHOW**.

Jowe, *obs.* forms of **JAW**.

Jowalle, **joweler**, *-re*, etc., *obs.* ff. **JEWEL**, etc. || **Jowar**, **jawar** (dʒəʊˈɑːr). *E. Ind.* Also

joar, jooar, jawar. [Hindi *javār*.] = next.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tr.* 289/2 In the Khereef they have a good deal of rice, also Joar (*Holcus Sorghum*).

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* p. xliii, Samples of bajra and jowar. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 85 Joar is one of the most important rainy-season crops of India. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* May 640/2, I happened to be perched on a muchan in the middle of a jawar field.

|| **Jowari**, **jawari** (dʒəʊˈɑːrɪ). *E. Ind.* Also

jawarri, jewary, -arree, jawaree, jawaree, -r(r)y, juarree, juwarree. [Hindi *javārī*.]

Indian millet, *Sorghum vulgare*, extensively cultivated in India. Also *attrib.*

1800 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 175 Jowarry, of which there is an abundance everywhere. 1801 *Ibid.* I. 359 Jowarry straw is the best kind of forage for horses and cattle. 1813 J. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* I. 194 The soil .. produces juarree, bajaree, natchee, and some inferior grains. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 131 A vast plain, which .. is clothed with a gigantic grain, the Jawari, or *Holcus sorghum*. 1858 R. HUNTER in *Mitchell Mem. R. Nesbit* 405 The chief grain cultivated in the Deccan is jawaree or the great millet.

Jowee, *obs.* form of **JUICE**.

Jowder: see **JOWTER**.

† **Jowel**. *Obs.* Also 8 **jewell**. [Origin uncertain: cf. F. *jouelle* yoke, '*jouelles* arched, or yoked vines; vines so underpropped, or fashioned that one may goe vnder the middle of them' (Coigr.).] app. One of the piers or supporters of a wooden bridge. (See recent explanations in quots. 1788, 1828.)

1516 in 10th Rep. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. vii. 6 To the .. bulding of new a brige of xxj jowelles adionying the wallis of the forsaid Citie [Carlisle] standing over the river of Eden. *Ibid.*, Ther is hulled fyve jowelles and oon land-staple .. tymler is right skant to be gotten in any parte within xx myles of the saide Citie. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 56/14 Towels of a bridge, columnæ. 1745 N. Riding Rec. VIII. 252 The jewells or supporters of Whitby bridge are not wide enough for the ship to come through. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. II. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Jewel*, the stalling of a wooden bridge. 1828 Craven *Dial.*, *Jowel*, the space betwixt the piers of a bridge.

Jower (dʒəʊə), *v. dial.* and *local U.S.* Also

jour, jowr. [? Onomatopœic.] *intr. a.* To growl; to scold; to mutter or grumble in an undertone. b. To use a boorish dialect with a growling sound. Hence **Jowering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1628 R. HAYMAN *Quodlibet* ii. 37 You may our cursings, swearing, iouring mend. 1724-42 De For *Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 303 As this Way of boorish Speech is in Ireland called the Biorque upon the Tongue, so here 'tis named Jowering. .. The Difference is not so much in the Orthography, as in the Tone and Accent; their abridging the Speech, Cham, for I am; Chill, for I will .. and the like. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 26 (E. D. S.) Ya putting, tatchy, sterling, jowering, prinking, mincing Theng. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilbo.* xx, [She] answered his petition .. with a volley of vituperation, couched in what is there called the jowering dialect. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Jour*, *obsols.*, to mutter, or grumble in an undertone; generally used in the participial form—*jowering*. 1883 C. F. SMITH *Southernisms in Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 50 *Jower* or *jour*, quite common in the South in the sense of persistent quarrelling or scolding. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Jowering*, growling, grumbling.

Jowl, *obs.* form of **JOWK** *v.*

Jowl, **jole** (dʒəʊl, dʒəʊl), *sb.*¹ Forms: a. 1

ceaf, (?ceaf), 3 cheaf, cheff, cheff, (?chouel), 3-4 chaul, chavel, cheuel, chevel, 4 chawl, chaul, 4-5 chavyl, 4-7 chauls, 5 chawlyle, 6

chall(e), 5-7 chawle; 9 *dial.* chole. B. 6 ioule, 7 jowle, joll, 9 jole, jowl. [OE. *ceaf* (?ceaf), corresp. to OS. **kabal* (only in dat. pl. *kastrun*), mod. Flem. *kavel*, Du. *kevel* gnm; cf. M.I.G. *kivel*, Ger. dial. *kiesel*, *kissel* = *kiesel*, *kieser* jaw, chap; a deriv. of an ablaut stem *kef-, kaf-*, whence also ON. *kjaftr* (Sw. *käfs*, Sc. *CHAFT*, q.v.). The OE. *ceaf* regularly gave ME. *chavel*, whence

chaul, *chawl*. The later *jowle*, *jowl*, *joll*, *joll*, *jole*, is not a regular development; even with change of *ch* to *j*, *chawl* would have given *jawl*. But these forms coincide with the *j* forms in JOWL² and 3, and they first appear late in the 16th c., contemporaneously with those of JOWL², from

cholle, *chorole*. From that time onward the three words have run together in form, although in this word *ch* forms have come down dialectally to the present day.

The origin of the *j*, first in JOWL², and then in JOWL³, and 2, is at present unaccounted for; there is no OF. or other Romanic word to the influence of which it can plausibly be referred. This, with the obscurity which attaches to the origin of JOWL², and JOWL³, and the fact that all are in recent use levelled under the form *jowl*, makes the group a very puzzling one.]

1. A jawbone, a 'chaff'; a jaw; esp. the under jaw; *pl.* Jaws.

a. a 1000 *Whale* 59 in *Exeter Bk.*, Oð þæt se wida ceaf gefylled hyð. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* l. 172 Da leon . . ðær rihte mid grædixum ceafum hi ealle toteron. c 1205 *LAV.* 6507 Pat deor to-dede his cheafes [c 1275 vndude his choulles (cheules)]. *Ibid.* 26056 *Arður.* þen chin him of-swipste mid alle þan cheuele. c 1220 *Bestiary* 513. Dis cete ðanne hise chaueles loked. Disse fisses alle in suked. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7510 (Cott.) Þair chaueles [Gott. chaules; Trin. chaules] cleue in twa. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon.* Sel. Wks. 11. 169 Mannis soul mut have two chaueles, hope þe over and þe neþere, and þes moten cete Cristis bodi. *Ibid.* 170 þe over chawl. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 60/2 A Chawylle (Chavylle; vbi A chafte). 1489 *MARG.* PASTON in *P. Lett.* 111. 349 My lord . . had qwestyond John a Lowe of this fych. . . and he answerd, as for the nedyr chavyll therof, he had put it in sewrte. 1523 *FITZHERB.* *Hush.* § 75 The ix. properties of an oxe. . . The fyfte [is] to be wyde betwene the challes. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* 11. 326 If one take a tooth out of one of the chawles of a dead horse, it will ease his owne that aketh. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Hush.* i. 1. 4 Let your hunting horse haue a large leane head, wide nostrils, open chauld, a big weasand. 1617 *Caval.* l. 28 His tusks worne close to his chaule. [1861] E. WADGH *Birtle Carter's T.* 23 Are yo noan flayed o' throwin' yo're choles off th' hinges?]

β. 1598 *SYLVESTER De Barbas* ii. i. iv. *Handicrafts* 410 [Of a horse] a lean bare bonny face, Thin jowle, and head. 1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Gard. Cyrus* iii. That prominent jowle of the Spermaceti whale. 1699 *FARQUHAR Love & Bottle* iii. i. It has made my Jolls rhyme in my head. 1808 *J. BARLOW Columb.* l. 73 The Dragon dips his fiery-foaming jole. 1828 *SCOTT Fril.* 2 Feb. My portrait is like, but I think too broad about the jowls. 1892 *BESANT Ivory Gate* (1893) 268 His mouth was too large and his jowl too heavy.

b. *transf.* A toothed projection from the front of a cart, used for reaping the ears of corn (an ancient reaping machine).

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* vii. 34 A squared carre on whelis too they make. . . His chaule aforn, that shat ete vp the whete, is not right high. . . That iowe is toothed thicke as the mesure Of eres wol not passe hem upward bende.

+ 2. Idle or malicious talk; = *JAW sb.* 1 6. To lead chawle, to give mouth. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 72 Pet heo [four thoughts] . . ne uallen aduneward, & to uleoten 3eond to world, ase deð muel cheafe. *Ibid.* 76 Of the worldes maldelunge, & of hire cheffe. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 150 That other reysoun for the deuel, That he schal to mys-wende hys cheuel. 1589 *R. ROBINSON Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 346 And cald vpon the houndes that were of choyce, Who leade no chawle, the game they found so warme.

3. The cheek, a cheek. (In late use often blending with *JOWL sb.* 2)

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* ii. vii. 177 Cheek, Jole. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 32 * 2 If his Sides are as compact as his Joles, he need not disguise himself to make one of us. 1713 — *Guard.* No. 42 * 3 The merit of his wit was founded upon the shaking of a fat paunch, and the tossing up of a pair of rosy jowls. 1885 *J. L. ROBERTSON White Angel*, etc. 15 He has such a good crop of hair on his jowls.

4. Here perhaps belongs the phrase *Cheek by jowl*, in earlier usage *cheek by cheek*: see *CHEEK sb.* 5.

In this the *j* form is known from 1577, which is somewhat earlier than it is known in sense 1 above. The 17th c. variants *cheek by chole*, *chowl*, agree in form better with *JOWL sb.* 2 or 3. But it is probable that, by the time the phrase came into use, all three sbs. were already felt as one. The following examples supplement those under *CHEEK*.

1577 *HARNER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* viii. xxv. 165 Cheeke by iole with the Emperour. 1589 *HAY anywork* (1880) 46 That maidenly Doctor, (who sits cheek by ioll with you). 1590 *SHAKS. Mids.* N. iii. ii. 338 Follow? Nay, Ile goe with thee cheeke by iowle. 1660 *S. FISHER Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 336 Howbeit they may . . set up their neer Transcriptions, so as to make them sit cheek by chole with the first Hand-writings. 1678 *Trans. Cr. Spain* 172 There to find Father Nitard cheek to jowl with me. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xiv. In pair auld Scotland's Parliament they a' sate thegither, cheek by choul. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk.* 11. 146 The dragon and the grass-hopper actually lie, cheek by jole. 1880 *BROWNING Dram. Idyls* 11. *Doctor* — 159 Old and young, rich and poor—crowd cheek by jowl.

5. *Comb.*, as + *chawle-bone*, a jawbone.

1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* i. xix. (MS. Bodl.) 78/2 Off an Asse caute a chaule bon, And a thousand he slouh off hem anon. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 7012 Chawylbone, or chawlbone, mandibula. 1523 *FITZHEAV. Hush.* § 86 Betwene his chall bones.

Jowl, jole (dʒɔʊl, dʒəʊl), *sb.* 2 Forms: a. 4-5 cholle, choll, chol, 7 chowle. β. 6 ioule, 7 iowle, jowle, 9 jole, 7-jowl. [ME. *cholle*, *choll*, *chol*, coincides in sense with OE. *ceolur*, *CHOLLER*, a deriv. of same stem as OE. *ceolu*, *ceole*, ME. *cheole*, *CHEL* throat (cf. OLG. *kela*, OHG. *chela*, Du. *keel*, Ger. *kehle* throat). But the etymological relation of ME. *cholle* to these words is difficult to determine; and it does not appear possible to refer it to any OE. type. The 17th c. *chowle* was a regular development of ME. *cholle*: cf. *bowle*, *BOWL sb.* 1 from ME. *bolle*; but the *j* forms, which, as in *JOWL sb.* 1, appear late in the 16th c., are not accounted for. See *prec.*, and *next*.]

The external throat or neck when fat or prominent; the pendulous flesh extending from the chops to the throat of a fat person, forming a 'double' chin; the dewlap of cattle; the crop or the wattle of a bird, etc.; = *CHOLLER*.

a. c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 2665 Þar þe dragoun gan arise. . . Eigte toskes at is monþ stod out, þe leste was senenene ench about, þe her, þe cholle vnder þe chin. *Ibid.* 2879 A hitte hem so on þe cholle, And karf ato þe brote bolle. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 224 His chyn with a chol lollde As greet as a gos eye grown all of grece. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud.* Ep. v. i. 234 The chowle or crop adunward

unto the lower side of the hill, and so descending by the throat.

β. 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Cerbignullo*, the necke of a bull, any fat necke or ioule. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 327 Its head is small, clean, and free from flesh about the jaws; . . throat free from jowl or dewlap. 1827 *D. JOHNSON Ind. Field Sports* 25 Jungle fowl . . the cocks are of a black red with large combs and joles. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, *Jowl*, . . 2. The fleshy appendages which, in a fat person, hang down from the jaws, forming, as it were, part of the flesh of the throat. 1871 *NAPHEYS Prev. & Cure Dis.* iii. vi. 786 The pendulous jowls of the pig.

Jowl, jole (dʒɔʊl, dʒəʊl), *sb.* 3 Forms: a. 4-5 choll(e), 5 choule. β. 5-6 iolle, 5 iol, 6-7 iole, 7 jolle, joule, (geoule), 7-8 joll, joul, joal, 7-9 jole, jowl. [The forms agree generally with those of *JOWL sb.* 2; but the *j* forms appear here much earlier, and the *ch* forms disappear before 1500; in sense 2, the *ch* forms are not evidenced at all. For these reasons, and on account of the complete distinction of sense, this is treated provisionally as a distinct word; but its origin remains unknown. The chronology of the forms of this word, and of *Jowl sb.* 1 and 2, suggests that it was in this word that the *j* forms originated, and that hence they passed in the 16th c. to the two others in which *ch* was original, so as to level all three under the form *jowl, jole*. But no extrinsic source of either *jole* or *cholle* in the sense 'head' has been found.]

+ 1. The head of a man or beast. (In quot. 1562 applied app. to the head or top of an engine of war.) *Obs.* or *dial.*

a. a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 501/314 So harde raced he þat Rolle, þat he chopped his Cholle Azeyn þe Marbel-ston [cf. *AUDELAV* 77 So hard Rofyn rognð his roll, That he smot with his choule Azeyns the marbystone]. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gauw.* 1994 Sunder strake he the throte boll That fra the body went the choll, By the lion tail the hevid hang yit, For tharby had he tane his bit. β. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 264/2 Iol, or heed (K, S, P. iolle), *caput*. 1564 *PHAER Æneid* ix. Eeijb, When their engine ioynes his iolle, A huge unweldie weight y' troians rumbling did down rolle. 1783 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Lyric Odes* v. iv, St. Dennis, when his jowl was taken off, Hugg'd it, and kiss'd it. 1795 — *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 1V. 227 Leeds and Hawkesbury joind their jowls together. 1825 *BROCKETT, Jowl*, the head.

2. *spec.* The head of a fish; hence (as a cut or dish), the head and shoulders of certain fish, as the salmon, sturgeon, and ling. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 61 Jollis of Samoun. c 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 622 The iolle þe salt sturgeon thyn take hede ye slytt. 1530 *PALSGR.* 235/1 Iolle of a fysshe, *teste*. 1607 *BEAUM. & FL. Woman-Hater* i. ii. For the Captain of the Guards Table, three chines of Beef, and two joles of Sturgeon. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* i. v. xvi. Two geoules of sturgeon. 1659-60 *PEFFYS Diary* 20 Jan. Went. to the Swan in Fish Streete . . where we were very merry at our Jole of Ling. 1719 *S. SEWALL Diary* 25 Mar. (1882) 111. 216, I present his Excellency with a Joll of the Salmon. 1732 *POPE Ep. Cohann* 241 Mercy on my Soul! Is there no hope? Alas!—then bring the Jowl. 1747 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* ix. 89 To dress a jole of pickled salmon. 1853 *SOYER Pantrophy*. 225 The jole and belly were thought the most delicate parts. 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin.* ix. I have kept for your Excellency the jowl of this salmon.

Jowl, joll (dʒɔʊl), *sb.* 4 Now *dial.* Also 6 iole. [f. *JOWL*, *JOLL v.* 1]

1. A bump; a blow, esp. on the head; a knock, a stroke. c 1520 *MORE Mery Geste* 259 The wenche behinde lent him . . Many a iole about the nole with a great battill dore. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Jowl*, a jolt, a knock. 1883 *G. C. DAVIES Norfolk Broads* xix. (1884) 143 The wherryman seize the opportunity . . to plunge the spears into the mud, and so get a good many eels. The strokes of the spear are called 'jowles'.

2. A knock on the wall of a coal-pit, given as a signal, or to ascertain its thickness: cf. *JOWL v.* 1 4. 1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms* Northumb. & Durh. 32 *Jowl*, a sort of 'tattoo', beaten alternately upon the face of two places or drifts near holing, or intended to hole into each other, by a person in each place, for the purpose of ascertaining, by the sound, their relative positions.

3. *pl. jowls*, a game resembling hockey. 1855 *ROBINSON Whittly Gloss.* s. v. *Jowl*, The game of 'Jowls'. . . appears to have no more aim in it than that of sending the projectile from place to place by way of bodily exercise.

4. A single stroke of a bell; the tolling, knell, or clang of a bell: cf. *Jow sb.* 2. Chiefly *dial.*

1822 *SCOTT Nigel* x. The dinner-bell is going to sound—hark, it is clearing its rusty throat with a preliminary jowl. 1883 *THOMSON Laddy May* 4 (E. D. D.) The deid-bell rings wi' solemn jowl.

Jowl, joll (dʒɔʊl), *v.* 1 Now *dial.* Forms: 5 cholle; 6 iolle, geolle, 7 joule, jowle, 5-joll, 8-jowl, (9 joul, jole). [perh. f. *JOWL sb.* 3, the notion being app. to knock a head or ball; cf. also note to *JOLT v.* Sense 5 may be of distinct origin.]

1. *trans.* To strike (a ball) with a stick. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. ix. (1869) 181 A crooked staf me lakketh for to cholle with, and a bal to pleye me with. 1855 *ROBINSON Whittly Gloss.*, *To jowl*, to strike from the ground with a long stick or a boy's bat, a piece of wood or a ball, to a distance.

2. To bump; to strike, knock, or push; esp., to dash (the head, etc.) against something.

c 1470 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) 11. 276 There was jollyng, ther was rennyng for the sovereynte. 1519 *HOORMAN Vulg.* 138, I geolled my heed ageynst the walle. 1530 *PALSGR.* 593/1,

I iolled hym aboute the eares tyll I made my fyste sore. 1556 *J. HEYWOOD Spider & F.* ii. 103 Many a flic the flap bath iolde and iolde. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* i. iii. 59 They may ioule knaue together. 1602 — *Ham.* v. i. 84 That Scull . . how the knaue iowles it to th' ground. 1640 *GENT Knaue in Gr.* ii. i. Div. Yester night a scurvy boy did so joulle my head and the wall together. a 1811 *CUMBERLAND* in T. Mitchell *Aristoph.*, *Clouds* 11. 52 Who is he that jowls them [the clouds] thus together But Jove himself? 1863 *Mrs. TOOGOOD Yorksh. Dial.* He joulled his head against the wall. 1865 *Leeds Merc.* 7 Mar. She also 'joled' my head against the bed post.

+ 3. *intr.* To strike or bump against something. 1770 *ARMSTRONG Imitations* 85 Now they mount On the tall billow's top, and seem to jowl Against the stars.

4. *trans.* To strike (the wall of a coal-pit) as a signal or to ascertain the thickness of the wall.

1825 *BROCKETT, Jowl*, to knock, or rather to give a signal by knocking. 1862 *Times* 21 Jan. The men [imprisoned in the pit] have not been heard 'jowling' since 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

5. *intr.* and *trans.* To toll, knell, or ring slowly, as a bell; = *Jow v.* 2. Chiefly *dial.*

1872 *E. PEACOCK Mabel Heron* 11. 120 Candles were lighted and bells were jowled. 1888 *DORRIS Rambles* 88 (E. D. D.) It [the bell] kept on jowlin.

Jowl, v. 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* In 5-6 ioll, 7 jole, jaul, jawl. [Origin obscure.] *intr.* To talk noisily or angrily. Hence *Jowling vbl. sb.*

[c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 235 O, what javellis are ye þat jappis with gollyng [read jollyng].] 141550 *Image Ipoec.* iv. 580 Thus the people seayd, With words true and playne How they test and ioll. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in *Hawkins Eng. Drama* 111. 317 Well, I'll not stay with her: stay, quotha? To be yauld and jaul'd at. *Ibid.* 342 Her father o'th' other side, he yoles at her and joles at her. 1631 *L. L. Womens Rights* 180 The poore woman can have no quiet her husband keepses such a iawling. [In mod. s. w. dialect: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

+ **Jowl, v. 3 *nonce-wd.* [f. *JOWL sb.* 1] *trans.* To place 'cheek by jowl'.**

1654 *GAYTON Pleas.* *Notes* 111. i. 66 Sancho was cheek by jowle at dinner, and now he is jowl'd with him after dinner.

Jowled (dʒɔʊld), *a.* [f. *JOWL sb.* 1 + *-ED* 2.] Having jowls or jaws (of a specified kind).

1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* 111. 65 Drummle glanced at me, with an insolent triumph on his great-jowled face. 1897 *R. KIPPLING Captains Courageous* 248 The crowd about the town-hall doors—blue-jowled Portugueses.

Jowler (dʒɔʊlə, dʒəʊlə), *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ER* 1.] A heavy-jawed dog. Used also as quasi-proper name for a dog of this kind.

1679 *MULGRAVE Ess. Satire* 109 Jowler lugs him still Through hedges, ditches. 1719 *D'URFAY Fills* 11. 331 With deep mouth'd Jowlers too, and Rocks. 1721 *BAILEY, Jowler* a Dog's Name. 1755 *JOHNSON, Jowler*, the name of a hunting dog or beagle. 1826 *J. WILSON Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 1. 138 When the jowlers tear him to pieces, he shows fecht, and gangs aff with a snarl.

Jowlop, Jowlopped: see *JOLLOP, JOLLOPPED*.

+ **Jowl-piece.** *Arch. Obs.* Also 6 ioull, iooll. [f. *JOWL sb.* (it is doubtful which) + *PIECE*.] = *JOWPY*.

1533 *Hampton Court Acc.*, To J. H. painter . . for laying of the ioull-peccys rownde abowght the haull with green merbyll in oyle . . to R. S. moulder of Antykeworke, for a trayle of antyk sett in the great ioull-pece . . for a creste goyng upon the hedde of the sayd ioull pece.

Jowly (dʒɔʊli), *a.* [f. *JOWL sb.* 1 + *-Y*.] Having large or prominent jowls.

a 1873 *LYTTON Ken. Chillingly* I. viii. The face of the rural man is coarse-grained and perhaps jowly. 1896 *Chamb. Fril.* XLII. 585/1 A coarse, open-faced, jowly man.

Jowpoun, *obs. form* of *JUPON*.

+ **Jowpy, jopy.** *Arch. Obs.* Forms: 4 iowpe, 5 iowpye, iopee, iope, ioppe, ioppy, 5-6 iopy. [A word recorded from Cambridge and East Anglia; app. orig. *jow-pecc*, f. *jow* earlier form of *JAW sb.* 1: cf. the later *jaw-piece* s.v. *JAW sb.* 1, and *JOWL-PIECE*.] A cornice extending between the principals of a Gothic roof, and usually supporting the feet of the secondary principals.

1374 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 238 Wyndbems, suchlates Asthellers Corbels jowpys balkes summers. 1413-14 *Ibid.* 11. 441 Item pro cariagio vnus trabis cum jopy v.

1432-3 *Ibid.* 446 Pro vij joppys precii joppe xij. 1438 in *J. Gage Suffolk* (1838) 140 Having atwix iche two princapals a purloyne a iope and iijj sparrys. 1448-9 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) 11. 10 The walpates of the seid hall shalbe . . vij inches of Thiknes with jopes from benn to benn. 1452 *Ibid.* 1. 282 Also Jowpys xvijth inche in brede with a Batylment by nethe with a Crest above. . . Item atte every end of the sengulers atte the Jowpye shalbe an Angell. 1466 *Ibid.* 111. 93 Alle the gistes . . shal rest vpon the crosse dormantes and on the said ioppys. 1504 in *J. Gage Suffolk* 150 Item, paid to Lyng for coloryng my closet, and the jopys in the ball 6s. 8d.

Jows (e, *obs. forms* of *JUICE*).

Jowler (dʒəʊlə), variant of *DOWSER*, one who uses the divining rod. So *Jowsing*, + *Josing*.

1797 *BILLINGSLEY View Agric. Somerset* 22 By the help of the divining-rod vulgarly call'd *josing*. 1839 *DE QUINCEY Mod. Superst.* Wks. 1862 111. 323 These people are locally called *jowers*. 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v. *Douse*, In some parts of the country the operation is called *jowsing*, and the operator a *jowler*.

Jowte, *obs. form* of *JOUTE*.

Jowter (dʒəʊtə), *dial.* Also *jowder*, -ler, *chowter*, *chowder*; and (? orig. fem.) *jowster*, *jouster*. A fish-hawker (Cornwall,

Devonsh.). Also, A hawkor or pedlar of any kind.

1550 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. App. QQ. 142 (Cornwall) Item, when the fisher or jowtar bring any fish to the market, that then they set the same at reasonable prices. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 131 b. When plenty of fish is vended to the fish-drivers, whom we call Jowters. 1630 in *Westcote Devon* (1845) 378 Fishing is a very commodious employment... where they take sufficient... and send by divers called Jouters, into the inland countries. 1808 *Monthly Mag.* II. 545 Chowter. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 47 The jowters, or hawkers are miles away. 1857 *KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago* xiv, Mr. Treldredda, principal 'jowder', i.e. fish-salesman, of Aberlva. 1863 C. A. JOHNS *Home Walks* 187 The majority of the Lobsters being purchased at a set rate by the 'jowders', fish salesmen. 1880 *IV. Cornwall Gloss.*, Chowter, a female fish-vendor. More commonly jowster. Generally, those who go about the country in carts. 1888 *ELLWORTHY W. Son. Word-bk.*, Jowder, jowler, a hawkor, pedlar.

Joy (d3oi), sb. Forms: 3-6 ioie, ioi, 3-7 ioie, ioy, (3 ioize, 4 ioize, ioize, yoi, yoe, goye, 5 yoye, yoy), 7 joye, 7-joy. [ME. a. OF. *joie*, *joye* joy, jewel, F. *joie* (=Pr. *joia*, Sp. *joya*, Pg. *joia* jewel, It. *gioia* joy, jewel):—pop. L. **gaudia* fem. for L. *gaudia*, pl. of *gaudium* joy; cf. Pr. *joie*:—L. *gaudium*.]

1. A vivid emotion of pleasure arising from a sense of well-being or satisfaction; the feeling or state of being highly pleased or delighted; exultation of spirit; gladness, delight.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 218 Auh efter be spreoue, on ende,—beonne is be muclehe ioie. a. 1240 *Loftson in Cott. Hom.* 213 Al mi woia on corde schal turned me to ioie. 1340 *Ayenb.* 226 More was toone of wepinge and of zorse þanne of goye and of ydele blisse. *Ibid.* 75 loye wyoute ende. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 387 þi ioie is in japes. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps. cxvii.* 5 They that sow in teeres, shal reape in ioie. 1621 *BIBLE Job xxxviii.* 7 When the morning starres sang together, and all the sonnes of God shouted for ioie. 1651 *Br. Hall Solil.* 27 There is little difference betwixt joy and happiness. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* IV. iv. 39. I have joy in the joy of all these good people. 1785 *BOSWELL Tour Jheor.* 30 Oct., Joseph... reported that the earl 'jumped for joy'. 1802 *WORSW. Reol. Inde.* vii. I thought... Of him who walked in glory and in joy following his plough, along the mountain-side. 1800 *KEATS Ode Melancholy* iii, Joy, whose hand is ever at his lips Bidding adieu. 1807 *JEAN INGELOW Dominion* 29 It is a comely fashion to be glad—Joy is the grace we say to God.

b. with a and pl.: an instance or kind of this.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23366 Ne herit mai think þaa ioies sere, Pat iesu crist has dight til his. c. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 261 There ioie of alle ioies to the is sewre. c. 1620 *DONNE Sermon* (ed. Alford) IV. 272 This third loy... is not a collateral loy... but it is a fundamental loy, a radical loy. 1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 749 Averse from Venus, and from nuptial Joys. 1855 *TENNISON Maud* i. v. 3 A joy in which I cannot rejoice, A glory I shall not find.

c. The expression of glad feeling; outward rejoicing; mirth; + jubilant festivity.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3014 Isaac wel es for to sai A nian þat takens ioi and plai. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xxviii. 286 When thei dyen, thei maken gret feste and gret ioie and reuelli. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps. cxvii.* 2 Then shall oure mouth be fylled with laughter, and oure tongue with ioie. 1552 *HULOET*, loie made for victorie, as boniefyses wyth baukettes, *epinicium*. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* lii. 3 Breake forth into ioi, sing together, yee waste places. 1800 *WORDSW. Idle Shepherd-boys* 1 The valley rings with mirth and joy.

†d. Maiden of joy, a courtesan (F. *fille de joie*). Obs.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xxv. 141 The lively draught... of a mayden of ioi or a common woman.

†e. *ellipt.* An expression of sympathetic joy, a congratulation. Cf. *phr. to give one (the) joy*. Obs. 1656 *FINETT For. Ambass.* 11 In conclusion, a joy pronounced by the King and Queen, and seconded with congratulation of the Lords there present.

f. Used *interjectionally*, as an expression of joy.

1719 *De Fox Crusoe* i. xv. (1840) 266 Friday... in a kind of surprise falls a-jumping and dancing... 'O joy!' says he. 1803-6 *WORDSW. Intimations* ix, O joy! that in our embers Is something that doth live. 1817 *MOORE Lalla R.*, Par. & Peri, Joy, joy for ever! my task is done, The gates are passed, and heaven is won.

2. A pleasurable state or condition; a state of happiness or felicity; esp. the perfect bliss or beatitude of heaven; hence, the place of bliss, paradise, heaven; = BLISS 2 c, GLORY 7. Obs. or arch.

c. 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 586 in O. E. Misc. 54 Per is my vader and eke heore, and ioie euer iylche. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 535 Per abbep kinges & mani oþere ofte be in ioie. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 1519 þat he wone wiþ wiþ-lane, And afur his lyf to loye wende. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxxi. 141 Þai go to be ioi of Paradyß [il vait en paradis]. 1423 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Prio. Prio.* 150 Therfor shalde a man lytill coveite... the honoure, the ioi, or the gladnesse of this worlde. 1554 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morn. Prayer*, So that at the last we may come to hys eternal ioie. c. 1646 *MILTON Sonn. Mrs. Thomson*, Thy works, and alms... Followed thoum up to joy and bliss for ever. 1870 J. ELLERTON *Hymn*, 'When the day of toil is done' iv, Bring us, where all tears are dried, Joy for evermore.]

3. A source or object of joy; that which causes joy, or in which delight is taken; a delight.

Joys of Mary (R. C. Ch.), special occasions of joy to the mother of Jesus Christ. The mediæval church reckoned five; lists differ; an early 14th c. poem (Wright *Lyric P.* (1844) 95) has the Annunciation, Nativity, Epiphany, Resurrection, and her Assumption; later R. C. writers make seven, adding as second and fifth, the Visitation and Finding in the Temple, and making the seventh the Ascension.

c. 1275 *Lucie Ron in O. E. Misc.* 97 His sihte is al ioie and gleo, he is day wyþ-ute nyhte. 1282 *Wyclif Phil.* iv. 1 My brithren moost derowthe... my ioie and my crowne. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 67 Quod man, y pleie, y wrastile, y sprynges, Þese ioies wolen neuere wende me fro. 1539 *BIBLE* (Great) Ps. xlviii. 2 The hyll of Sion is a fayre place, & the ioie of the whole earth. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xxxii. 14 The forts and towers shall be for dens for ever, a joy of wild asses, a pasture of flocks. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* l. 1 A thing of beauty is a joy for ever. 1876 *OUIDA Winter City* vi. 151 You can see no horizon from it; that alone is the joy of the moor-land.

a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 89 Al thourh that levedy gent and smal, heried by hyr ioies fyve. *Ibid.* 96 The thriddle joie of that levedy That men clepeth the Epyphany. 1463 *Bury Wills* 17 Oure ladyes fyve joyes. 1674 *BREVINT Sault at Endor* 281 They allow but 40 dates Pardon for saying seven *Paters* and *Aves* to the honor of the seven Joies.

b. Used (esp. *dial.*) as a term of endearment for a sweetheart, child, etc.; a darling; cf. Jo 2.

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* iv. i. 4 While I... kisse thy faire large eares, my gentle ioie. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* i. v. 58 His remembrance lay In Egypt with his ioie. 1789 *BLAKE Songs Innoc.*, *Infant Joy* 7 Pretty joy! Sweet joy! but two days old. 1875 B. L. FARJEON *Love's Vict.* xxv, She instructed her eldest joy how to behave. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'My bonny joy!' my pretty dear.

†4. The quality which causes joy; quality or faculty of delighting; = DELIGHT sb. 3. Obs. rare.

a. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 41 þus his dredful demers on dayes bider drewle, Al for gentrise and ioie of þat lewessee. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 197a loy, amenitas.

†5. Joyful adoring praise and thanksgiving; = GLORY 4. Rendering L. *gloria* (Gr. *δόξα*), esp. in the doxologies. Obs.

When OE. *uuldor*, early ME. *uulder*, became obs., and L. *gloria*, OF. *glorie*, *gloire*, was not yet adopted, Eng. had no word distinctly representing L. *gloria*. Hence bliss and joy were used naturally at first of the glory of heaven (see sense 2 above, Bliss 2 c, GLORY 4), and extended to this sense in which *gloria*, *gloire* represent Gr. *δόξα*: cf. Bliss 3. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11660 On hei be ioi, and pes on lugh. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 139 (Camb. MS.) Þe luge þat sepe and demep alle þinges. (To whom be goye and worship bi Infynyt tymes Amen.) 1387 *REVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 289 *Gloria Patri* etc. þat is, ioie to þe Fadir. a. 1400 *Pymmer* (1891) 17 loyge be to the fadir, and to the sone, and to the holy goost. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 197/2 loy, aloria, doxa, doxula.

†6. A jewel. (F. *joie*, Godef. Obs.)

1599 *BRETTON Miseries Manilla* ii, Here my sweete Mistresse, take this Pearle-ioie Set it in the ring that hangeth at mine eare. 1611 *FLORIO*, *Gloia*, a loy, a gemme, a jewell.

†b. In E. Indian use from Pg. *joia*. Obs.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 17/1 Shaik Ishmail was convicted of breaking into the house of Pittambar Narrain, and stealing from thence a variety of gold and silver joys. 1809 *MARIA GRAHAM Fern. Resid. India* (1812) 3 To murder these helpless creatures for the sake of their ornaments or joys. 1824 *Sk. India* (ed. 2) 78 Groups of dancing-girls, covered with joys.

7. *Astrol. Joys of the Planets*: see quotes.

[a. 1400—50 *Alexander* 704 And how þe mode Marcure beginnis sa mekill ioi.] 1658 *PHILLIPS*, *Joys of the Planets*, are when they are in those houses where they are most powerful and strong, as Saturn joeyth in Scorpio. 1706 *PHILLIPS*, *Joys of the Planets*... are certain Dignities that befall them, either by being in the place of a Planet of like Quality or Condition, or when they are in a House of the Figure agreeable to their own Nature. 1819 *JAS. WILSON Compl. Dict. Astrol.*, *Joys of the Planets*... Every planet, according to Ptolemy, is in his joy when another is dignified in any of his dignities... They are also said in modern astrology to have their joys in certain houses according to their nature, whether good or evil, thus h joys in the 12th, 2 in the 11th.

†8. Isolated obsolete uses. a. A stage-play.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 264/1 loy, or play þat begynnthe wythe sorow, and endythe wythe gladnesse, comedia. loy, or play þat begynnthe wythe gladnesse, and endythe wythe sorow, tragedia.

b. (See quot.)

1600 *DYMMOK Ireland* (1843) 9 Joye is when their idle men require meat and drinke out of meale tymes... it is as much to say as a benevolence.

9. In various phrases:

†a. To have joy of, to be highly pleased or delighted with.

†b. To make joy, to rejoice. With indirect obj.

To give a glad welcome. †c. To take joy, to take pleasure, be glad, rejoice. d. To wish (arch. give) one (the) joy of, to express sympathetic joy or give one's good wishes to a person on a happy occasion; to congratulate. Often ironical. Cf. Joy v. 5 b. e. God give you joy, Joy go with you, etc., ejaculations expressive of good wishes.

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 253 Al þe kun þat him iseiþ adde of him ioie inou. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* 768 They were so... rayuysshed and hadden so gret ioie of hire, that wonder was to telle. c. 1450 *Merlin* 184 When Gawein vnderstode the speche of his brother, he hadde of hym hertely ioie, and moche he hym preyed. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 60, I trust you shall have joy of me, and... I doubt not but so to behave my selfe, that I shall well deserve this good liking... of my master. b. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1209 Hise children... madden ioie swiþe mikel. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 1771 in *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.*, The apostlys and the martiris, The confessors and the virgins, Alle wolle him ioi makyn. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 79/1 Thenne ranne the dogge... and cam home as a messenger fawnyng and makynge ioie with hys tals. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iii. 32 Such ioie made Vna when her knight she found. c. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iv. i. 90 Ros. Am not I your Rosalind? Or I take some ioi to say you are. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. i. 80 Such As... it should take ioi to see her in your armes. d. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* II. i. 200, I wish him ioi of her. 1631 T. ADAMS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 147, I wish you much joy in the execution of that hopeful employment. 1638 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buckeluch*

MSS., *Montagu Ho.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 277 Sir Christ. Verlyerton gave him first joy of his office. c. 1710 *CELIA FIENNES Diary* (1888) 141 Ye Earle having just marry'd his Eldest daughter... there was Company to wishe her joy. 1806-7 J. BERRSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IV. Introd., I give you joy of having found out that. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* II, Newcome, my boy... I give you joy. 1885 J. PAVN *Heir Ages* xlvii, You will even go the length of wishing them joy of their bargain. e. a. 1440 *Sir Egiam.* 608 Syr, yf you yode of yowre chylde. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 550 So god... gyf me ioi of my chylde! 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 448 God giue thee ioie of him. 1596 — *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 190 To cry good ioi, good ioi my Lord and Lady. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* v. i. 534 loy to you Mariana. 1742 *POPE Dunci.* iv. 54 Joy to great Chaos! let Division reign. 1824-46 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* Wks. I. 171 There we leave her, and joy go with her.

10. Comb. objective and obj. genitive, as *joy-killer*, -maker; *joy-bringing*, -dispelling, -inspiring adjs.; instrumental, etc., as *joy-bright*, -encompassed, -rapt, -resounding, -wrung adjs.; *joy-bereft*, -mixt adjs.; attrib., of or expressing joy, as *joy-gift*, -note, -offering, -tear; *joy-bells*, -fire, -gun, bells rung, a bonfire lighted [F. *feu de joie*], or a gun fired to celebrate a joyful event; *joy-firing* (nonce-wd.), lighting of joy-fires † *joy-making*, merrymaking; † *joy-sop*, a sop made by dipping cake in wine; *joy-weed*, a plant of the genus *Alternanthera* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884).

1836 *MAYNE Siller Gun* v. xlv, When now, in tune, The 'joy-bells chime. 1894 *MES. FR. ELLIOT Roman Gossip* i, Every church echoes joy-bells to the deep boom of Saint Peters. 1586 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* i. ii, Cybell, 'joy-bereft, And Vesta... Did both lament. 1744 *AKENSIDE Pleas. Imag.* iii. 91 Chief the glance Of wishful envy draws their 'joy-bright eyes. c. 1600 *DAVISON Ps. cxxv*, Peace, 'joy-bringing peace And plentie shall for euer dwell With God's owne chosen Israell. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 54 Through all her 'joy-deserted seats. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iii. 169 The 'joy-encompassed path of Song. 1845 *CARLYLE Cromwell* (1871) I. 53 Old London was... in a blaze with 'joy-fires. 1864 — *Frederk. Gt.* xvii. vii, Such a 'joy-firing' for Lobositz. 1851 *MRS. BROWNING Casa Guidi* Wind. II. 123 And foiled The 'joy-guns of their echo. 1819 *SHELLEY Cyclops* 170 The Bacchic dew Of 'joy-inspiring grapes. 1858 *DORAN Crt. Poets* 336 To place... the German fools or 'joy-makers before a foreign public. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 56 In alle his 'joy making. He felle dede down colde as any stone. 1748 *THOMSON Cast. Indol.* i. xlvii, Oh... fill with pious awe and 'joy-mixt woe the heart. 1898 *ATHENÆUM* 27 Aug. 281/3 No 'joy-peal was rung. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.*, *Twelfth Night* iii, Let us make 'Joy-sops with the cake.

Joy (d3oi), v. Forms: 3-6 ioien, 4-5 ioie(n, 4-7 ioie, ioy, (5 ioi), 7 joye, 7-joy. [ME. a. OF. *joir* to rejoice, enjoy, welcome, etc., F. *joir* = Pr. *gaudir*, *gausir*, *jauzir*:—pop. L. **gaudire* = L. *gaudere* to rejoice.]

†1. *refl.* To experience joy; to find or take pleasure; to enjoy oneself; to rejoice. Obs.

c. 1260 *Somer is comen in Rel. Ant.* i. 100 This day beginnis to longe, And this foules everichon joye hem wit songes. 1614 *MERITON Chr. Assur. House* 13 To joy our selves in things uncerteine but an induction of griefe. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 517 2 He has never joyed himself since.

2. *intr.* To feel or manifest joy; to be glad; to rejoice, exult. Occas. with *it* or cognate obj.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17976 Wiþ cry þei ioienedne euerichone. a. 1325 *Phose Psalter* xl[i], 12 Myn enyemy ne shal nougt ioien up me. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 387/1 Al the celestial courtie ioied and songen thys verce. a. 1533 *Lo. BERNERS Huon* xlv. 147, I shall neuer ioi in my herte vnto the tyme I haue slayne the. 1604 *Narcissus* (1893) 422 Ah, the poore rascall, never ioied it since. 1605 *CHAPMAN All Fools* i. i, To ioi one ioi, and thinke both one thought, Linc both one life. 1715-20 *POPE Iliad* iii. 37 So joys a lion, if the branching deer Or mountain-goat, his bulky prize, appear. 1885 *MISS BRADDON Wyllard's Weird* xxiv, She had... sympathised and sorrowed and joyed with them.

b. To rejoice or delight: const. in (to, at, with), to do something, or with clause.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1090 Makayre ioiede þat þey were so stable. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* v. 14 loy sall all in þe þat lufis þi name. c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. iii. 66 þei ioi more at vanyte þan þou at troube. c. 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* iii. (Cock & Fox) 537 Prydfull he was, and joyit of his sin. 1495 *REVISIA Barth.* De P. R. xviii. lxxxii. (W. de W.) Ffijh/2 Some bestys ioie of theyr owne colours. 1549 *COVERDALE*, etc. *Erasm. Par.* i. Pet. iv. 11 If they do repent, it is to be ioied at. 1590 *MARLOWE and Pt. Tamburl.* v. iii, I joy, my lord, your highness is so strong. 1690 *CHILD Disc. Trade* (1694) 255 This is sufficient to make us little to joy in foreigners money. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* II. 345 O my good old Acquaintances, said I, I joy to see you. 1837 *HOWITT Rur. Life* iii. vi. (1862) 274 Back to the scenes in which he early joyed.

c. *Astrol.* Of a planet: see Joy sb. 7.

1658, 1819 [see Joy sb. 7]. 1855 *SNEDELEV Occult Sci.* 311 Cogent reasons are given why the planets should joy in these houses rather than others.

†d. *trans.* To rejoice at. Obs.

1604 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* ix. xlv, Edward Duke of Buckingham, whose end That Prelate ioiede, the people moend. 1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* iv. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 105 Thou shalt not joy his death. 1647 R. STAPLTON *Juvenal* xv. 86, I joy it, and I thinke it selfe does so.

3. *trans.* To fill with joy; to gladden, delight.

†a. quasi-impers.: with of or clause. Obs.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12110 The syxte grade of shrifte to neuhe llyt ioieth alle þe court of heuene. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 214 It loyes me, Iason, of þi iust werkis. c. 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* x. 20 It joys me that such men... should lay their liking on this base estate.

1651 CROMWELL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 111. 366 It joyes mee to heere thy soule prospereth. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* i. i. 320 It joys my heart that I have found you.

b. With ordinary subject. *arch.*

c 1450 *Conv. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 68 God wol be man, Man- kend to save, and that joyth me. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 68 For his sake that joyed vs all with his birth. 1607 PERYS *Diary* a Sept., Which did mightily joy me. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* ix. (1806) 209 O, how these strangers joy'd my sight. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* ix. 76 The barrel was .. smooth enough to joy the heart of a Red Indian.

† c. *passive.* To be joyed, to be rejoiced or delighted, to find joy or delight. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxv. 10 A man that is ioied [L. *ju- cundatur*, 1388 is myrie] in sones lyuende. 1486 *Surices Misc.* (1888) 53 Gately gladdit and joyed of the commyn of his moost riiall persone. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* ii. 273 How joied we are that so good event hath followed. 1766 HOBBS *Liad* xix. 165, I am joy'd The counsel you have given us to hear. 1745 POPE *Odys.* vii. 355 My soul was joy'd in vain; For angry Neptune rous'd the raging main.

4. To derive enjoyment from; to possess or use with enjoyment; to enjoy. † Formerly, also, in weaker sense, To have the use or benefit of: = ENJOY 4, JOISE 2. a. *trans.* *arch.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 47 A forward fast bai bond Pat ich a man schul ioien his. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 77 He schal ioi it as his one. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) Civ/2, I graunt thee Codrus to ioi my armony. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. x. 53 Him succeeded Marins, Who ioied his dayes in great tran- quillity. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1166 Who might have liv'd and joy'd immortal bliss. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 544, I will be there, And joind' by thee intend to joy the fair. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* iv. 282 He was at home, with the things he joyed.

† b. *intr.* with of. (F. *joir de.*) *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. viii. 189 Who useth, or ioieth wyttyngeing of lettres or of graces so graunted. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Biv b, Vt that age was glorious in ioieng of his persone, no lesse it is to vs to ioie of his doctrines. 1564 *Brief Exam.* xiv b, Howe lytle we shall ioie of them, and vse them.

† 5. *trans.* To salute or greet with expressions of joy, welcome, or honour; in early use, to give glory to, glorify, extol. *Obs.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* i. x. (Skeat) l. 76 If thou laudest and ioiest any wight, for he is stuffed with soche maner riches. c 1450 *Merlin* 579 'Sir', seide Merlin, 'I wolde ye dide ioi and honour these lordes that here be assembled to diffende youre reame'. 1693 DRYDEN *Pericles* i. (1697) 412 Met by his trembling Ily, returning home, And Rustically Joy'd, as Chief of Rome. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xiv. 489 The faithful servant joy'd his unknown lord.

† b. To give or wish (a person) joy of some- thing; to congratulate. *Const. of (in).* *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 197/2 To Joy, .. *coletari . . congaudere, gratari.* 1603 *Merlin* 579 'Sir', seide Merlin, 'I wolde ye dide ioi and honour these lordes that here be assembled to diffende youre reame'. 1693 DRYDEN *Pericles* i. (1697) 412 Met by his trembling Ily, returning home, And Rustically Joy'd, as Chief of Rome. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xiv. 489 The faithful servant joy'd his unknown lord.

† c. *intr.* To offer honour or salutation to. *Obs.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 47 Then this goldsmith .. wyth an enariable gestur and behaving of gladnes ioide to my leder and .. ofte bowde done al hys body worshipping and greting hym with innumerable thankyes.

† 6. *trans.* To convert into joy. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri. Faith* ix. (1845) 105 To the saints .. hell (to speak so), is heaved, sorrow joyed. Hence **Joyed** (dgoi'd) *pp. a.* [cf. OF. *joir* rejoiced, delighted], rejoiced, delighted; † taking delight in.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 15 Persons of evyll riotous and sedicious dispositions joyed in rumor and rebellious novel- ties. 1640 LADY GORING in *Lisimore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 15 Truly here was the Most Joyed man in the World. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silva Scint.* ii. *Palm-Sunday* ii, Put on your best array; Let the joy'd road make holy-day. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 9 Each varied charm how joy'd would he pursue.

Joyance (dgoi'ans). Chiefly *poet.* Also -*annce.* [f. JOY v. + -ANCE.]

App. formed by Spenser; rare before 1800, and considered 'obsolete' by Johnson; reintroduced by Coleridge and Southey, and in 19th cent. a favourite word with poets and writers of imaginative prose. The corresponding word derived from OF. was the obsolete JOUISANCE.]

1. The state of feeling or action of showing joy; rejoicing; delight; enjoyment.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. xii. 18 Cheerfull, fresh and full of ioyance glad, As if no sorrow she ne felt, ne drad. 1607 *Trag. Nero* K ij b, Though Iulia .. made great ioyance, that it should be so. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmist.* 228 Ne for his fellows' joyance careth aught. c 1796 COLERIDGE *Autumnal Even.* 24 Chaste Joyance dancing in her bright- blue eyes. 1820 SHELLEY *To a Skylark* 76 With thy clear keen joyance Languor cannot be. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1314 Then would I .. Estate them with large land and terri- tory .. To keep them in all joyance.

b. Enjoyment of something. *rare.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. xl. 7 Which gave him hope .. That he in time her joyance should obtaine. 1850 MRS. BROWN- ING *Poems* I. 20 God, Who gave the right and joyance of the world Both unto thee and me, .. gave thee to me.

2. The action of enjoying or disporting oneself; disport, festivity, merrymaking.

c 1586 SPENSER *Astrophel* 25 His sports were faire, his ioyance innocent. 1662 GUNNING *Leint East* 168 They abstained from .. public joyances. 1797 SOUTHEY *King Charlemain* xi, Now merriment, joyance, and feasting again Enliven'd the palace of Aix. 1878 *Masque Poets* 20 There too are jousts and joyance rare And beauteous ladies debonair.

3. Joyous character or quality; delight, charm.

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* i. 1, The .. illusion of an illimitable distance of sylvan joyance. a 1865 BAMFORD *Poems, Farce.* Cottage, Where I .. met early spring with her buskin of dew, As o'er the wild weather a joyance she threw.

Joyancy. [f. JOYANT; cf. prec. and see -ANCY.]

The quality or state of being joyant; joyousness.

1849 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 381 In a rapture of aimless joyancy. 1866 CARLYLE in *Remin.* (1881) I. 202 One heard too that in Irving there was visible a certain joyancy and frankness of triumph.

Joyant, a. rare. [f. JOY v. + -ANT, after joy-*ance.*] Feeling or showing joy; joyous.

1834 MUDIE *Birds* (1841) II. 6 It [the lark] is in fact more joyant in the sun. 1844 L.D. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, Dream Gondola* 97 O joyant earth! beloved Grecian sky! 1876 J. ELLIS *Cæsar in Egypt* 126 The joyant day-dreams of my rising life.

Joyaus, obs. pl. of JEWEL.

Joyce, obs. form of JOIST, JUICE.

Joycounde, Joyel(le, obs. ff. JOUCUND, JEWEL.

Joyeusity, variant of JOYOUSITIE.

† Joyfnes. *Obs. rare.* [cf. OF. *joefnesce* (13th c.), early form of *jeunesse* youth.] Youth.

13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 86 Arthure .. watz so Ioly of his joyfnes & sumquat child gered.

Joyful (dgoi'ful), a. [f. JOY sb. + -FUL. For earlier native synonyms, see BLISSFUL, BLITHE.]

1. Of persons, their feelings, etc.: Full of joy; having and showing a lively sense of pleasure or satisfaction; elated with gladness, delighted. † Formerly const. of.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 50/112 3eot was heore heorte glad, and Joyful, bo buy him founde. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 288 Were I at yow by-zonde bise wawez, I were a Joyful Iueler. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 974 Medea the mayden .. Was ioyfull of lason, aloynt hym to. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xcix. [c.] 1 O be ioyfull in God (all ye londes). 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. l. 51 A ioyfull mother of two goodly sonnes. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 75 Polimero taking him .. for the Admiral, was the joyffullest man in the world. 1725 POPE *Odys.* ix. 72 Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 87 He passed the night happy and joyful on account of his recovery. 1876 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* i. Ah, Monsieur, they are all joyful to receive you.

2. Of action, speech, looks, etc.: Expressing or manifesting joy; indicative of gladness.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20516 (Fairf) He .. saide til ham wip ioyful styeyen comis wip me. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxiii. 5 When my mouth prayseth the with ioyfull lippes. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxvi. 1 Make a ioyfull noise unto God, all yee lands. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 68 Being the first time that a joyfull looke was seene in that Court, sibence the departure of the Princess. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 32 He was received .. amidst the joyful acclamations of almost all Italy. 1842 TENNYSON *Captain* 30 Then the Captain's colour heighten'd, Joyful came his speech.

3. Of things, events, etc.: Fraught with, attended by, or causing joy; gladsome, delightful.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 786 Nere neuere king ne quene glad wanne heil him seie At to be Ioinol day hopede wanne he ssolde die. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 34 He was putt oute of bat ioyful place. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxxv. 232 All thynges and wethers fallen to me ioyfull and lykynge and gladsum. a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* *Luke* xix. 6 Wks. 1867 II. 158 This was the joyffullest news that ever came to Zachaeus's house. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 143 It was one of the joyffullest things that befie him. a 1808 HURD *Serm.* *Rev.* xix. 10 Wks. 1811 V. 24 Contemplating with grateful admiration so joyful a state of things.

Joyfully (dgoi'fili), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a joyful manner.

1. With a feeling or manifestation of joy; with joy; with much gladness.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4681 Ther thai setten ioifullliche. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxv. 8 A sted in þe wylk þou wold ioyfully wonne. 1423 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 105 Ioyfully takynge eueriche other by the hand. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 488 He was receyved most ioyfully and honourably, namely by the Citizens of London. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 322 She hearkens joyfully to the numerous footing of horses. 1860 WILKIE COLLINS *Dead Secret* II. iii. 'In two months', she exclaimed joyfully, 'I shall see the dear old place again'.

2. So as to occasion joy; with happy outcome or result.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 993 Pellens .. had pyne at his hert, Pat Iason of his lorney ioiffully hade sped. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Cath. Epist.* Ded., The Lorde Iesus .. ioyfully preserue yowre lowde prosperous healtne in hym. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 41 Th' Ambassadors from Norway, my good Lord, Are ioyfully return'd. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *To Leeward* iv. 42 However the tale ends, we would have made it end yet more joyfully.

Joyfulness. [See -NESS.] The quality or state of being joyful; gladness; lively happiness.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 154 In Ioye of this Ioyfull- nese, A songe of comforte lete vs expresse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 261 All the colletes and orysons after this tyme be of ioyfulness. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxx. 22 The ioyfulness of a man prolongeth his dayes. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* lvi, With .. the joyfulness of pure benevolence. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 19. 49 The record of .. trials and heartbreakings—of recoveries and joyfulnesses of success.

Joygne, obs. form of JOIN.

Joying (dgoi'ing), vbl. sb. [f. JOY v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of JOY vb.; rejoicing; enjoyment.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2087 He dide unto the borw bringe Sone anon, al with ioynge, His wif, and his serganz thre. c 1450

LONELICH *Grail* lii. 829 Thanne that damysele Made gret Ioyng. c 1560 INGELAND *Disobed. Child Epil.*, How short a feast is this worldly jaying. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 65 Our sweet retired jaying.

† 2. *transf.* An object or source of joy. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxii. 7 þou, my fulli ioynge, delyuere me fro hem þat compassen me! c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 28 Ihesu, my king and my ioynge!

† Joy'ingly, adv. *Obs.* [f. jaying, pr. pple. of JOY v. + -LY 2.] With joy, joyfully.

c 1430 *Christ's Compl. in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 199 Ioyingly þou woldist it take anon. c 1450 tr. *De Imita- tione* iii. lxii. 144 Suffre patiently, if þou can not suffre ioyingly.

Joyke, obs. form of JOUK v. 1

Joyless (dgoi'les), a. [f. JOY sb. + -LESS.]

1. Destitute of joy; having, feeling, or manifest- ing no joy; sad, cheerless. † Sometimes const. of.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 252, I haf ben a Joylez Iuelere. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1284 Full ioyles he rydes. Ay he gretis as he gase. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1711 While with a joyless smile she turns away The face. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 766 Not in the bought smile Of Harlots, loveless, joyless, un- indeard. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 336 The youthful Bull .. Forsakes his Food, and pining for the Lass, Is joyless of the Grove. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 13 It will barely subsist, in a dull joyless insipid state. 1883 19th Cent. Nov. 811 The lives of the people are joyless.

2. Causing or affording no joy; cheerless, dis- mal, dreary.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 146 Hit watz a ioyles gyn þat lonas watz inne. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 67 A ioylesse, dismall, blacke & sorrowfull issue, Heere is the babe as loathsome as a toad. 1740 WESLEY *Hymn*, 'Christ whose glory' ii, Joyless is the day's return Till Thy mercy's beams I see. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath*, On other days the man of toil is doomed To eat his joyless bread, lonely. a 1847 ELIZA COOK *There would I be* v, The crowd and the city are joy- less to me.

Hence Joy'lessly adv.; Joy'lessness.

1625 *DONNE Serm.* *Ps.* lxiii. 7 A faintnesse of heart, a cheerlesnesse, a joylesnesse of spirit. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* v. 402 The lazy lode moves joylessly. 1881 MARY C. HAY *Missing* III. 240 Gravely and joy- lessly looking up into Alfred's face. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1307/2 The general joylessness of the lives of the poor.

Joylike, Joyly (e, obs. ff. JOLLIFY, JOLLY.

Joylite, joylity, etc., obs. forms of JOLLITY.

Joyne, obs. form of JOIN, JUNE.

Joynter, obs. form of JOINTER, JOINTURE

Joyous (dgoi'ous), a. Forms: 4-7 ioyous, (5

-uss, -eoss, -euss, -eux, -ouse), 5-6 ioyous, -ouse, (6 -ws, -eoss), 7- joyous. [ME. a. AF. *joyous* = OF. *joios*, -eus, F. *joyeux*, f. *joie* JOY sb.]

1. Having a joyful nature or mood; full of glad feeling; blithe, gladsome, buoyant; also, expres- sive of, or characterized by, joy; = JOYFUL 1, 2.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 120 More encheyson hadde oure levedy ioyous and blythe for to be. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 240 The good odure .. makyth the herte oppyn and ioiyouse. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* iv. 1028 Be Ioyous now of mynd! 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Isa.* xxii. 2 A cite full of bruit, a ioyous cite. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 515 The Earth Gave sign of gratulation, and each Hill; Joyous the Birds. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 128 p. 1 Women in their Nature are much more gay and joyous than Men. 1753 HAWKESWORTH *Adventurer* 20 Oct. 177, I had now ascend- ed another scale in the climax; and was acknowledged, to be a *Joyous Spirit* [see also JESSAMY sb. 4]. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 241 A laugh, to be joyous, must flow from a joyous heart. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xvii. 168 A joyous stir was now audible in the hall.

† b. Const. of or with clause. *Obs.*

c 1305 *St. Swithun* 36 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 44 Alle men þat him iknewe ioyous þerof were. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 50, I am right ioyous of thy wele and worship. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 84 He was ioyous that power and princely estate was now to him happened. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. v. 70 Wander we to see thy honest sonne, Who will of thy arrual be full ioyous. 1599 - *Hen. V.* ii. 9 Right ioyous are we to behold your face.

2. Of things, events, etc.: Inspiring or produc- tive of joy; gladdening, cheerful; = JOYFUL 3.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 753 Thow ioyous heiss of Gedion. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 70 It was the ioyoust and pleasant sighte that ever .. Lisander had see. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* xii. 11 No manner learnynge for the present tyme semeth to be ioyous but grevous. c 1630 MILTON *Passion* 3 Of .. joyous news of heavenly Infant's birth, My muse with Angels did divide to sing. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 43 Every return of that joyous season [harvest]. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. ii. 1. 450 A new sovereign, on the occasion of his 'joyous entry', as his first visit to a place after his accession was called.

3. Comb.

1820 SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* xxi, Joyous-minded

Hermes from the glen Drew the fat spoils.

† Joyous'itie, joyous'ity. *Obs.* Also 5 ioy- ous(e)te, ioyousete. [a. F. *joyeuseité* (14-15th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), f. *joios*, *joyeux* JOYOUS; see -ITY, -ITY.] The quality or state of being joyous; joyous or mirthful behaviour; mirth, disport.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 128 To eschewe diuerse plesauncer, disportes, and other ioyouseite [*printed* Joy- ouseite]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 112/1 Hylaire is said of Ioyouste for he was ioyous in the seruice of god. 1491 - *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) l. xl. 61 b/1 She sawe alle Ioyousete and gladnesse. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* iv. Wks. 1846 II. 319 Such pastyme to thame is but joyousitie, whairin our Queyn was brocht up. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 10 'Mid sic joyousitie, I wot Th' east neuk o' Fife was nae forgot.

Joyously, *adv.* [f. JOYOUS + -LY².] In a joyous manner, joyfully, gladly.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 98 And went his way right joyously.
a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI 136 A grete nombre of horsse... which thei joyously brought with them to Roan.
1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 33 Whom when she saw so joyously come forth, She gan reioyce.
1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 525 Nor noticed I where joyously Sate my two younger babes at play.
1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* l. xvii. 214 He is singing in his bunk, as joyously as ever.

Joyousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being joyous.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* iv. 1 Let outrageous joyousnes be chaunged in to holosome sadnes. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *St. Valentine*, She was all joyousness and innocence. 1874 SYMONDS *Sh. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. viii. 166 In his work... life is toned to a religious joyousness.

Joys(s)ance, variant of JOUISANCE *Obs.*

Joyse, *joyst(e)*, **Joyse**(e), *obs.* ff. JOIST, JUICE.

Joyesome, *a. rare*. [f. JOY sb. + -SOME.] Fraught with joy, joyous, gladsome.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. Neere to the end of this all-joyous Grove. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 103 Thee by heaven's joysome light And breezes... I entreat.

Joyssment, var. GISTMENT *Obs.*, agistment.

Joyt, *obs.* Sc. form of JOT sb.¹

Joywell, *obs.* form of JEWEL.

J.P., abbreviation of *justice of the Peace*.

Jr., jr., abbreviation of JUNIOR.

Ju, *Uall*, *obs.* forms of JEW, JEWEL.

† **Jub**, *jube*. *Obs. rare*. [a. F. *jube*, *jubbe*, *obs.* ff. *jupe* JUPE.] A short coat or jerkin.

1611 FLORIO, *Giubba*, a jub, a trusse, a sleuesse doublet, jerkin, iacket, or mandilion. 1621 NAWORTH *Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 160 Making a pair of drawers and a jube.

† **Jub**². *Obs. or dial.* [app. onomatopoeic.] A thrust or knock with something blunt, a jog; the jog of a trotting horse.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 401, I am likely to run the Risque of Rubs and Jubs. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Jub*, the slow heavy trot of a sluggish horse.

Jub : see JUBBE.

† **Juba**¹ (*džū-bā*). [L. *juba* mane, foliage of trees : see JUBBE².] (See quot. 1880.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 100/1 Rice... beareth a seed in a sparse juba, or tuft. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Juba*, the Main of a Horse...; among Herbalists a soft loose Beard which hangs at the end of the Husks of some Plants that are of the nature of Corn particularly in Millet. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 417/2 *Juba*, a loose panicle, with axis deliquescent.

Juba² (*džū-bā*). *U.S.* Also *juber*, *jouba*. [Negro.] A species of dance or breakdown practised by the plantation-negroes of the southern United States, accompanied by clapping of the hands, patting of the knees and thighs, striking of the feet on the floor, and a refrain in which the word *juba* is frequently repeated. Also in *Comb.*, as *juba-dance*, *-paiting*, *-shuffie*.

1811 Southern Sketches 98 (Bartlett) Here were Virginia slaves, dancing jigs and clapping Juber; over a barrel of persimmon beer. 1885 Libr. Mag. July 1 On the rude floor of the fore-castle, they danced their vigorous hoe-dances, jigs and jubah-shuffles. 1888 Century Mag. XXXVI. 770/1 The juba-dance and the corn-shucking were equally invested with elements of the unreal and the grotesque.

Juba, *obs.* form of JUBE sb.¹

† **Jubarb** (*džū-bārb*). *Obs.* [a. F. *joubarbe* : *jousbarbe* (= Sp. *jubarba*) : *L. Jovis barba* Jove's beard.] The houseleek.

[c 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 558/26 *Iouis barba*, i. iubarbe, i. singrene.] c 1450 Bk. *Haruyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 301 Veve here jus of rasne and jubarbe. 1524 Gt. *Herbal* cccxxxii. xij. An herbe that is called also Iobarbe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 237 The lesse Sengreen or Iubarb groweth vpon walls... likewise vpon the tiles of house-roofs. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. The Great Jubarb is a Plant that has great Pulpy and thick Leaves... sharp at the Ends like a Tongue.

Jubarde, *-die*, *obs.* forms of JEOPARD, -DY.

† **Jubartes**. *Obs.* Also 7 *jubertas*, *-artus*, *dubartas*, 8 *dubartus*. [mod.L. *jubartēs*, F. *jubarte*; also called *Jupiter*, or *Jupiter-fisch* (Anderson *Nachrichten von Island*, Hamburg, 1748) and GIBBERT, F. *gibbar* in Cotgr.]

As to the origin of the word, J. H. Trumbull in *Fisheries & Fish. Indust.* U. S. (1884) I. 29, says: 'Rondelet... gives a figure of a "Balena Vera"... which the whale-fishers of Saintonge call *Gibbar* or *Gibbero Dorso*, that is "raised in a hump on which is the fin." From this provincial name came *Gibbartas*, *Gubartas*, *Jubart*, *Jubartes*, *Jupiter*, and half a dozen other corruptions, introduced first among mariners.' (Anderson calls *gibbar* a Basque word.)

A name given in 17-18th c. to species of Rorqual, Fin-whale, or Finner, esp. that found near the coast of New England. (Sometimes applied erroneously, e.g. in quot. 1701 to the Cachalot.)

It figures in various works on Natural History, from Klein 1740 to Cuvier 1836, as *Balenoptera jubartes*, *Balei-noptere Jubarte*, *Rorqual Jubarte*, but the name has disappeared from more recent works.

1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 1 We saw many [whales]... a kinde of Iubartes, and not the Whale that yeeldes Finnes and Oyle as wee expected. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Undred of Berkeley* (1885) 319 The Sturgeon, Porpoise, Thornpole, Jubertas or a yonge whale. 1663 Charter of Rhode Isl. (in U. S. Fisheries 1884 Sect. 1. 28), Itt shall bee lawfull for them, or any of them, having struck whale, dubertus, or other greate ffish, itt or them to pursue unto any parte of that coaste. 1671 NARBOROUGH *Jnrl.* in *Acc.*

Sev. Late Voy. i. (1694) 160 Saw many Sea Fowles... with many Jubartesses. 1682 J. COLLINS *Making of Salt* 83 The Dutch... have the Priviledge to Fish... for Grampusse, and Dubartus, which is a bastard kind of Whale. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jnrl. New York* (1860) 39 A Dubartus is a Fish of the shape of a Whale, which have teeth where the Whale has Bone.

Juba's bush. A tall annual, *Iresine celosioides* (N.O. *Amarantaceae*), growing in the southern United States and bearing panicles of small white flowers. Also called *juba's brush*.

Jubate (*džū-bēt*), *a. Zool.* [ad. L. *jubāt-us* maned, f. *juba* mane.] Having a mane, or a fringe of hair like a mane.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 278 *Jubate*, .. having long pendent hairs in a continued series.

† **Jubbah** (*džū-bā*, *džū-bbā*). Also 6 *iubbe*, 9 *jubbee*, *jubbeh*, *juba*, *jubba*, *joobey*, *djubba*.

[ad. Arab. *جبة* *jubbah*, whence also Sp. (with Arab. article) *aljuba*, It. *giubba*, *giuppa*, Prov. *jupa*, F. *jube*, *jupe* (cf. JUB¹); derivative F. *jupon*. Another pronunciation of the Arabic is JIBBAH.]

An outer garment worn by Mohammedans and Parsees, consisting of a long cloth coat, open in front, with sleeves reaching nearly to the wrists.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII 83 There were apparelled for Hector, Alexandre, and Iulius Caesar, in Turkey Iubbes of grene cloth of gold wrought like Chamlet very richly.

1818 E. BLAQUIERE tr. *Pananti's Resid. Algiers* x. (1830) 201 Their robes, called *jubas*, are made like tunics. 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1820) l. i. 1 [He] saw no reason why he should not... swing his jubbee, like a pendulum, from side to side. 1828 J. B. FRASER *Kuzilbash* l. xii. 165, I had... given him my Toorkoman jubbah and cap. 1831 *Literary Souvenir* 152 Over these hung a brown *jooaba*, or cloak of camel's hair. 1866 *Strand Mag.* Jan. 88 He wore a crimson turban, yellow hair, brown *djuba* and saffron slippers.

† **Jubbe**. *Obs.* Also 4-6 *iobbe*, 6 *iobb*, 7 *jub*. [Origin unascertained.] A large vessel for liquor.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 442 With breed and chese and good Ale in a Jubbe. — *Shipman's T.* 70 With hym brought he a Jubbe of Maluesye. 1392 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 154 Et pro j pare jobbes de iij galonibus, iij paribus potel botels, iij pottes galoners. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 181/30 *iubbe*, *cantharus*, *scyphus*. [In BULLOKAR, COCKERAM, PHILLIPS as obsolete word, *Jub*.]

Jub(b)et(t), *obs.* forms of GIBBET.

† **Jube**¹ (*džū-bē*). Also 8 *juba*. [a. L. *jubē* 'bid' or 'order thou'; said to be from the words *Jube, domine, benedicere*, pronounced from it by the deacon before the reading of the Gospel. (See *Myrrour of Our Ladye* (1873) 102.)]

1. A rood-loft or screen and gallery dividing the choir from the nave.

1767 DUCAREL *Anglo-Norm. Antig.* 87 The *jube* or screen at the west end of the choir is a beautiful piece of architecture. 1838 JAMES *Richelieu* XXXV, Cross the *jube*, through the monks' gallery round the choir. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 174 A feature... reduced to its subsequent form in the 11th or 12th century... the *jube* having been then substituted for the primitive ambo.

† 2. See quot. (erron. *juba*). *Obs.*

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. l. v. 68/2 The Preacher was plac'd in a Chair lifted up, which the Ancients call'd Chair, Throne, Tribunal, *Juba*, *Exedra*; which was ordinarily plac'd within the Enclosure of the Choir. The Bishops... sometimes mounted the *Ambo* or *Juba*, which was betwixt the Choir and the Nave.

† **Jube**² (*džūb*). *Obs. rare*—o. [a. F. *jube* (Cotgr. 1611), L. *juba*.] A mane.

1659 TORRIANO, *Giuba*, the long Jube or fleece that hangs down from beasts necks, namely of a Lion.

Jube, variant of JUB¹.

† **Jubeb**, an *obs.* variant of JUJUBE.

1598 FLORIO, *Giubbeba*, a drug called JUBEBE [1611 Iubeb]. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Jubeb*, fruit... a kind of Pruan, used much in Physick. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Gourd*, To steep it... in the Juice of Jubebes. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 334 Take syrup of Althea and Jubebes.

Jubeling, *jubeting* : see JUBIL v.

Juberdy, *-erte*, *obs.* forms of JEOPARDY.

† **Jubil**, *jubel*, *v. obs. rare*. [ad. L. *jubilāre*, orig. to halloo or call to any one ('jubilate est rustica voce inclamare' Festus), to shout, huzza; in Christian writers, esp. to shout for joy; cf. OF. *jubler*, F. *jubiler*, Ger. *jubeln*, Dn. *jubelen*, to jubilate.]

1. *intr.* To halloo, shout (to dogs or the like). 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xi. 248 The earnestness of shouting, jubeling [printed jubeting] and hallowing.

2. To jubilate. Hence *Jubiling*, *jubeling* *vbl. sb.* c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 4408 There, shal be gladnesse eterne and iubilung bisily. *Ibid.* 4954 This sawle alder-sweetest [made] a magnify iubilung.

Jubil, *sb.* : see JUBILEE, JUBIL-TRUMPET.

Jubilance (*džū-bilāns*). [f. JUBILANT : see -ANCE.] The fact of being jubilant; jubilation, exaltation, gladness.

1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 234 This jubilation of praise. 1868 J. T. NETTLESHIP *Ess. Browning* vii. 241 Passionate wait that rises to triumphant jubilation. 1874 L. MORRIS *Evening* liv, Then came a sudden jubance, and the jubilation faded away.

Jubilancy (*džū-bilānsi*). [f. as prec. : see -ANCY.] The quality or fact of being jubilant.

1894 *Forum* (N. Y.) July 592 A note of jubilancy unmistakably spontaneous.

Jubilant (*džū-bilānt*), *a.* [ad. L. *jubilānt-em*, pr. pple. of *jubilāre* to shout, raise a shout of joy : see JUBIL v.] Making a joyful noise, rejoicing with songs and acclamations; now generally, Making demonstrations of joy, exultingly glad.

1607 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 564 The Planets in their station list'ning stood, While the bright Pomp ascended Jubilant. c 1798 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves*, To Wordsworth 35 Amid a mighty nation jubilant. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 39 All nature jubilant resounds thy praise. 1887 *Spectator* 25 June 859/2 At this Jubilee-time... by busy and jubilant England.

b. Expressing or manifesting joy.

1784 BR. HORNE *Disc. Ch. Mus.* Wks. 1818 IV. 16 Notes of joy, exulting and jubilant. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 152 Bursting into a jubilant canter.

Jubilantly (*džū-bilāntli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a jubilant manner, with demonstrations of joy, exultantly, gladly.

1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xlix. 272 She was welcomed... by the children jubilantly. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 472/1 The shout is jubilantly renewed.

† **Ju'bilar**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [In form, f. L. *jubil-um* wild cry, shout, halloo, huzza, but in sense associated with *jubilare* JUBILEE + -AR : cf. F. *jubilare* of or pertaining to a jubilee.] Of the nature or character of a jubilee.

1613 BR. HALL *Holy Panegy.* 3 The tenth complete yeere of our Constantine deserves to be solemne and Iubilar.

Jubilarian (*džū-bilē-ri-ān*). [f. med.L. *jūbī-lārī-us* JUBILARY + -AN.] One who celebrates his or her jubilee; *spec.* in R. C. Ch., a priest, monk, or nun who has been such for fifty years.

1782 in A. MARY SHARP *Hist. Upton Court* (1802) 233 May 13th 1782 died age 79 the Rev. F. Seward Madew, O. S. F. a jubilarian, many years missionary at Upton Court. 1882 H. FOLEY *Rec. Eng. Soc. Jesus* VII. 106 A jubilarian in religion, in the priesthood and in the mission. 1890 *Cath. News* 3 May 71/3 We have now three 'jubilarians' who have completed 50 years and over as professed nuns.

† **Ju'biliary**, *a. (sb.) Obs. rare*. [ad. med.L. *jūbī-lārī-us* one that has celebrated 50 years in the same state; in form f. *jubil-um* wild cry, shout, but in sense associated with *jubilare* JUBILEE. Cf. F. *jubilare*.] Of or pertaining to a jubilee, jubilar : in quot. *absol.* as sb.

1537 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Convoc. Dj*, How some brought forth Canonizations, some pardons, and these of wonderful varietie, some Stationaries, some Iubilaries, some Pocularies for drinkers.

† **Jubilate** (*džū-bilē-ti*, *yūbī-lā-te*), *sb.*¹ [L. *jubilāte* shout ye, the first word of the psalm.]

1. The hundredth psalm (ninety-ninth in the Vulgate), used as a canticle in the Anglican service; also, the music to which this is set.

1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* xi. 228 The Antient Tunes of the Te Deum, Jubilate [etc.]. 1857 F. PROCTER *Hist. Bk. Com. Prayer* 226 *Jubilate*, ordered, together with the *Te Deum*, on the occasion of a solemn thanksgiving.

2. *transf.* A call to rejoice; an outburst of joyous triumph.

1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1859) II. 244 They would speedily be with us in a joint jubilate on the banks of the Avon. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 179 My heart sings jubilate therat. 1877 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXI. 422 Heaven's grand courts with jubilation rang.

3. R. C. Ch. The third Sunday after Easter, so called because Ps. 66 (65 in Vulgate), which begins with *Jubilate*, is used as the introit on that day.

† **Jubilate** (*džū-bilēt*), *sb.*² *Obs. rare*—o. [ad. L. *jubilātus*, perf. pple. of *jubilare* to JUBILATE, taken as sb.] = JUBILARIAN.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Jubilate* (a Term us'd in the Roman Church), a Monk, Canon, or Doctor, that has been Fifty Years a Professor.

Jubilate (*džū-bilēt*), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *jubilare* : see JUBIL v.]

† 1. *trans.* To make glad, to rejoice. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 2. 168 Musicke... jubilitating the heart with pleasure.

2. *intr.* To utter sounds of joy or exultation; to make demonstrations of joy; to rejoice, exult. In recent newspaper use, sometimes, To celebrate a jubilee or other joyful occasion.

a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 205 Such as Almighty God did... replenish... could not but jubilate. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxxiv. 3 To cry aloud, vociferate or jubilate. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *A Kempis' Vall. Lilies* xxvii. 83 O ye Cherubim and Seraphim... how fervently, and how excellently do ye sing and jubilate aloud before God. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. i, Hope, jubilitating, cries aloud that it will prove a miraculous Brazen Serpent in the Wilderness. 1851 S. JUDG *Margaret* III. (1871) 358 The birds are jubilitating in the woods.

Hence *Ju'biling* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1853 DE QUINCY *Autobiog.* *Sk.* II. Wks. I. 55 The hurrahs were yet ascending from our jubiling lips. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Feb. 2/3 In this morning of glad jubiling.

Jubilated (*džū-bilē-tēd*), *a.* [f. as JUBILATE sb.² + -ED.] R. C. Ch. That has completed his fiftieth year in orders.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* IV. ii. 21 There had died lately in the convent a jubilated father preacher, a man of great consideration in the order.

Jubilation (*džū-bilē-ti-ōn*). [ad. L. *jubilatiōn-em*, n. of action from *jubilare* to JUBILATE.] The

action of jubilating, loud utterance of joy; exultation, rejoicing, gladness; public rejoicing. With *a.* and *pl.* An expression of exultant joy.

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* cl. 5 Herie 3e him in cymbalis sownynge well herie 3e him in cymbalis of jubilation! ech spirit, herie be lord! c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 292 Be of good chere and perlyte Inblyacion. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 184 b. In our hertes all solace, ioye & inblyacion. 1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. I) 133, I should remaine disconsolate amidst the publike Jubilations. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 58 The Te Deum, Benedictus .. being the most Expressive Jubilations .. for the Redemption of the world. 1789 BURNETT *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) III. i. 8 In Church Music whether jubilation, humility, sorrow, or contrition are to be expressed. 1837 CARLVE *Fr. Rev.* III. vii. vi. Sansculottism is dead .. and is buried with .. deafening jubilation. 1879 LOW *African War* III. 288 The jubilations of the garrison were short-lived.

Jubilatory (dʒūˈbɪlətəri), *a.* [*f.* L. *jubilāt-*, ppl. stem of *jubilāre* to JUBILATE: see -ORY.] Expressive of jubilation.

1872 J. HATTON *Vall. Poppies* II. i. 9 The jubulatory clashing and hammering and clanging and joyful turbulence of a grand marriage peal.

Jubile, sb.: see JUBILEE.

Jubilean (dʒūˈbɪliən), *a.* [*f.* L. *jubilē-us* (see JUBILEE) + -AN.] Of or belonging to a jubilee.

1624 J. GEE *Hold fast* 41 To visit the holy Fathers Jubilean pompe. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 10 The Sabbatical and Jubilean Years. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 583 The jubilean period of forty-nine years will be complete.

Jubilee (dʒūˈbiːlɪ), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 *iubilee*, -lee, 6 *iubely* (e, 7 *jubily*, *jubylee*, (*gubilee*), 7-9 *jubilee*, 7- *jubilee*. [*a.* F. *jubilé* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), in Sp. *jubiléo*, It. *giubileo*, ad. late L. *jubilēus* (Vulgate, etc.), used as sb. 'jubilee', but properly an adj. form (sc. *annus*), after Gr. *ἰωβηλαῖος* adj. (Origen, Epiphanius, etc.), *f. ἰωβηλος* 'jubilee' (Josephus *Antiq.* III. iii. 3), ad. Heb. *יובל* *yōbēl*, 'jubilee', orig., it seems, 'ram', hence 'ram's horn used as a trumpet', with which the jubilee year was proclaimed. The Latin form *jubilēus* instead of *jōbēus* shows association of the O.T. word with the native L. *jubilum* wild cry, shout, and *jubilāre* to shout to, shout, halloo, huzza (see JUBIL *v.*); and in Christian L. there was established an association of sense between these words and the Hebrew 'jubilee', which has extended to the modern langs. of Western Christendom. In Eng. the word was often, as in the Bible versions, spelt *jubile*; this was usually, like the F. *jubilé*, of 3 syllables; but it was sometimes a disyllable, and referred directly to L. *jubilum* or med. L. *jubilus*, in the sense of an exultant shout. Cf. also *jubil* in *jubil-trumpet*.]

1. *Jewish Hist.* (more fully year of jubilee). A year of emancipation and restoration, which according to the institution in Lev. xxv was to be kept every fifty years, and to be proclaimed by the blast of trumpets throughout the land; during it the fields were to be left uncultivated, Hebrew slaves were to be set free, and lands and houses in the open country or unwalled towns that had been sold were to revert to their former owners or their heirs.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxv. 10 Thow shalt halowe the fyfth 3eer. he is forsothe the inbilee *līpse est enim jubileus*; 1535 COVERD. *Jubilee*, 1560 (Geneva) *Jubile*, 1569 (Bps.) *Jubilee*, 1611 *Jubilee*. *Ibid.* 13 The 3eer of inbilee [*anno jubilei*]. 1382 — *Josh.* vi. 4 The prestis shulen taak seuen trompes, whos vse is in the inbilee [*buccinas, quarum usus est in jubileo*]. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 562 *Jubely* is of this Hebrew word *Jobel*, which in English, signifieth a Trumpet: a year of singular mirth and ioy, and of much rest. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 126 Touching this year of Jubilee is much controversie. *Ibid.*, Scaliger .. proving that the Jubilee was but fortie nine yeares complete, and that the fiftieth yeare was the first onwarde of another Jubilee or Sabbath of yeares. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Kanke's Hist. Ref.* II. 205 In Wirtemberg, too, the Israelitish year of jubilee was preached to the peasants. 1897 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. T.* (ed. 6) 57 It is impossible to think that .. the institution of Jubilee is a mere paper-law. .. At least so far as concerns the land .. it must date from ancient times in Israel.

b. *fig. or transf.* A time of restitution, remission, or release.

c1584 in Gasquet & Bishop *Edw. VI & Bk. Com. Prayer* (1890) 10 Days of licence which are called days of jubilee. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii. You arrive in jubilee, And firme attennement of all boystrous rage. 1611 R. FENTON *Usury* II. xlii. 95 The land if it want a Jubile will in time grow hartlesse. 1614 EARL STIRLING *Domes Day* IV. xcv. All prisoners at last, death must enlarge, At that great iubil. 1621 in *Elsing Lords' Deb.* (1870) 110 Moved, whether a generally jubilee shalbe for the debtes, or whether a moderation? 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 44 The first day of our Jubilee is Death. 1711 *Light to Blind* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 116 Noe one had .. apprehension to be punished for his religion thro-out the British empire, which was a general jnbly to those nations.

2. *R. C. Ch.* A year instituted by Boniface VIII in 1300 as a year of remission from the penal consequences of sin, during which plenary indulgence might be obtained by a pilgrimage to Rome, the visiting of certain churches there, the giving of

alms, fasting three days, and the performance of other pious works.

It was at first appointed to take place every hundred years, but the period was afterwards shortened to fifty, thirty-three, and twenty-five years, and now 'an extraordinary jubilee is granted at any time either to the whole Church or to particular countries or cities, and not necessarily or even usually for a whole year' (*Cath. Dict.* 1885).

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V.11. 285 Bonifacius the vijth .. grawntede grete indulgences in ythe yere of his governayle (1300), whiche was be yere inible to men visitynge the apostles Petyr and Paule. *Ibid.*, *Harl. Contin.* 491 Pope Urban the vijth considerynge this tyme the age of men to decrease, ordeynede this yere to be the yere of inible wyllynge that hit scholde contynue in every xxxth yere folowynge. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dicte* I. I vnderstode the Iubylee and pardon to be at .. Seynt James in Spayne. 1534 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 206 Item vij tables with scriptures upon them to hang on the altars in the tyme of the Jubyle. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 28 This yere was the gret jubele at Powles. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 7 b. Clemente appoynteth the yere of Iubile, whiche Boniface the eight had ordeined every hundreth yere, to be nowe everye fiftithe yere. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 85 Leo the tenth .. sent a Iubile with his pardons abroad. 1682 *London Gaz.* No. 1702/2 This week was published here a Bull for an Universal Jubily, Granted by the Pope. 1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 286 Here .. we imagine that a jubilee is a season of pageants, not of devotion. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 146 Bernardino da Polenta, lord of Ravenna .. in the jubilee of 1350, beset the roads with his men-at-arms, robbed the male pilgrims, and .. dishonoured many of the females. 1900 *Cathol. Directory* 184 The conditions of the Great and Universal Jubilee of the Holy Year 1900.

3. The fiftieth anniversary of an event; the celebration of the completion of fifty years of reign, of activity, or continuance in any business, occupation, rank or condition. *Silver jubilee* (after *Silver Wedding*), a name for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary; so *Diamond jubilee*, applied to the celebration of the sixtieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria.

c1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 154 Our Sexteyn and onre fiermer That han been trewe freres fifty yeer, They may now, god be thanked of his loue, Make hir jubilee and walke alone. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 26 Pamperynge of their panches lyke a monke that maketh his jubilee. 1809 (title) Address to the Inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland on the Jubilee. c1830 DE QUINCEY *Autobiogr.* Sk. iv. Wks. 1862 XIV. 131 In Germany .. a married couple, when celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage day, are said to keep their golden jubilee; but on the twenty-fifth anniversary they have credit only for a silver jubilee. 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 753/1 In 1838, Huschke published .. an offering on the occasion of Hugo's jubilee from the faculty of law at Breslau. 1861 C. KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* VII. xxix. 506 The 25th of October [1809] was celebrated throughout the Kingdom as 'The Jubilee' — the fiftieth anniversary of the accession to the throne of George the Third. 1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 551/1 Henry III completed his year of Jubilee Oct. 27, 1266; his great grandson, Edward III, Jan. 24th, 1377; and George III, Oct. 24th, 1810. 1887 TENNYSON (title) The Jubilee of Queen Victoria. 1887 Q. VICTORIA in *Suppl. to Lond. Gaz.* 25 June, The enthusiastic reception I met with .. on the occasion of my Jubilee, has touched me most deeply. 1890 *Post Card* 16 May, 'Penny Postage Jubilee—1890. Guildhall, London'. 1897 G. B. SMITH *Life of Victoria* xii. (Rtdg.) 169 The Royal Jubilee of 1887, and the Diamond Jubilee of 1897, will recall the memorable events of a memorable period in British history. 1898 *Daily Tel.* 19 July, The Rev. Arthur Robins, rector of Holy Trinity, Windsor .. celebrates his 'silver jubilee' in the Royal Borough to-day. *Ibid.* 20 July, The Sports Club are entertaining W. G. Grace on the occasion of his jubilee [50th birthday].

† b. A fiftieth year. *Obs. rare* — 1.

c1618 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* III. i. He is 50, man, in's Jubile, I warrant.

† c. A period of fifty years, half a century. *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 41 If there bee any trnth in Astrology, I may outlive a Jubilee. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* Ep. Dedl., I have lived among you almost a Jubilee. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 12 Edward the third .. having reigned a jubilee, full fifty years. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 249 A Jubilee, of 49 or 50 Years; a Seculum, or an Age, of 100 Years.

4. A season or occasion of joyful celebration or general rejoicing.

1592 WARNER *Alt. Eng.* V. xxv, Then lone me, for beleene me, so will prone a Jubile. 1619 *Pasquill's Patim.* (1877) 152 It was the day when every Kitchen reekes, And hungry bellies keep a Jubile. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenh.* lost III. Wks. 1874 IV. 137 Prepare we for this great solemnity, Of Hymeneall Jubilies, a 1711 KEN *Hymnary*. Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 99 In Heav'n they keep a Jubilee that day, When the good Shepherd brings a weeping Stray. 1804 M. CUTLER in *Life, Fmils. & Corr.* (1888) II. 161 The Democrats are all engaged in the celebration of the Jubilee, on the possession of Louisiana. 1899 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 2/5 Witness said .. he was an old sailor, and had a 'jubilee' once in three months.

5. Exultant joy, general or public rejoicing, jubilation.

In this and next sense often written *jubile* and in some cases pronounced *jubil*, after L. *jubilum*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 266 b, Fedeth them with ioye and iubile vnspeskable. 1635 SHIRLEY *Coronat.* II. The people's joy to know us reconcil'd, Is vnde to the jubile of the day. 1657 G. STARKEV *Helmont's Vind.* 293 The Archæus .. with the joy and jubile conceived upon its speedy hel found .. cheers up all its parts. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* III. Was it for Peveril of the Peak, in the jubilee of his spirits, to consider how his wife was to find beef and mutton to feast his neighbours? 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* VI. viii. (1864)

406 They .. only thought of their triumph, and abandoned themselves to jubilee. 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Snake Witch, Drama* 2 *Lives* 29 Only the toad, on night like this, Comes forth in fearless jubilee.

b. Shouting; joyful shouting; sound of jubilation.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 211 b, God ascended .. in great iubylee & glory [*Vulg.* *Ps.* xlv. 6 *ascendit Deus in júbilo*]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 348 Heav'n rung With Jubilee, and loud Hosanna's fill'd Th' eternal Regions. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xxi, All along the crowded way Was jubilee and loud buzza. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 481 (*Zeph. iii.*) Singing or the unuttered unutterable jubilee of the heart.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *jubilee-bonfire*, -coin, -issue, -masquerade, -post-card, -procession, -tree, -trumpet, -type, -year, etc. (Often with special reference to sense 1, 2, or 3; in the last case esp. frequent in the last two decades of the 19th c. in reference to the two 'Jubilees' of the reign of Queen Victoria in 1887 and 1897, the Jubilee of Penny Postage in 1890, the Swiss (25 years') Jubilee of the Postal Union in 1900, and other celebrations.)

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxv. 28 The bigger schal haue that he bouzte, vnto the inbilee 3eer. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 92 Few [popes] had the happiness to fill their coffers with jubilee-coin. 1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 267 The next day was what was called 'a jubilee-masquerade in the Venetian manner' at Ranelagh. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 59 The year 1480 was .. the very jubilee year of German fools. 1887 *Times* 31 Dec. 9/1 The pleasant associations of the Jubilee year. 1891 *Philat. Penny Postage Jubilee* 117 The Jubilee celebrations, at the Guildhall .. on May 16, 17 and 19 (1890). *Ibid.* 118 The Jubilee Post Office was more patronised than any other part of the Jubilee exhibition. 1893 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Daily News* 15 Mar. 2/2 The designs for the new coins .. were better than the Jubilee issue. .. Eighteen millions of the new gold coins issued were .. of the Jubilee type. 1897 (title) Illustrated Programme of the Royal Jubilee Procession.

Ju'blee, v. nonce wd. [*f.* prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To celebrate a jubilee.

1887 *Scot. Leader* 4 July 4 Why did Irishmen not Jubilee?

2. *trans.* To celebrate the jubilee of (a person).

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Jan. 3/1 Some officials who 'jubileed' their colleagues at a banquet.

Jubilist (dʒūˈbɪlɪst), [*f.* L. *jubil-um* shout, (later) joyful shout, or Eng. *jubilee*, JUBILEE + -IST.]

† 1. One who jubilates, one who sings in praise or exultation. *Obs. rare* — 1.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in *Aslim. Theatr.* Pref. (1652) 121 Of Hierarchical jubilestes the gratulant glorification.

2. One who celebrates a jubilee. *rare*.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* June 108/1 Her lecturer described the feeling the Jubilists entertained toward their sovereign as 'chivalrons'.

Jubilize (dʒūˈbɪlaɪz), *v.* [*f.* as prec. + -IZE.]

intr. a. To jubilate. *b.* To celebrate a jubilee.

Hence *Jubilizing* ppl. *a.*

1649 *Test. conc. I. Beme* II. 8 Jubelizing Tryumphant melodies of heart. 1650 HOWELL *Graff's Rev. Naples* I. (1664) 87 Let us jubilate for so high and signall blessing. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* Introd. 5 Then shall the People Jubilize In mutuall love. 1814 L. HUNT in *Haydon's Corr. & Table-t.* (1876) I. 270 Come, then, as soon as you can, and let us jubilate with you.

† **Jubilo-se, a.** *Obs. rare* — 1. [*f.* L. type **jubilō-us*, *f. jubil-um*: see JUBILATE *v.*, and -OSE.] = JUBILANT.

c1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxix. 110 Quikyn my spirit .. to clepe to be in jubiloze excesses.

Jubil-trumpet = Jubilee-trumpet.

1714 tr. *à Kempis' Chr. Exerc.* IV. 234 Angels .. In Heav'n the Jubil-Trumpet blow.

Jubon, variant of JUPON.

Jucca, Juce, obs. forms of YUCCA, JUICE.

† **Juck, sb.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 *iuk*, 6-7 *iouk*, 7 *iucke*. [*Origin, form, and meaning uncertain.*]

? A joint of a bird's wing.

1575 TURBEVY *Faulconrie* 106 Giue hir but a little meate .. that when she is therewith accustomed, you maye giue hir plumage and a iuk [ed. 1611 *iucke*] of a ioynt. *Ibid.* 217 They giue them [sparrowhawks] ioukes [so 1611] of wings of small birds, & Quails, when they haue fedde them, skaring them out with their teeth, and plucking away the longest feathers, and so giue it.

Juck, juke (dʒʊk, dʒʊk), *v.* Forms: 7 *iouk*, *iuke*, *juke*, 8- *juck*. [*Echoic*: cf. CHUCK *v.* 1]

But perh. orig. a transferred sense of *JOUK* *v.* 1, due to the accidental similarity to this of the sound uttered by the partridge when *fonking*, *jugging*, or settling down for the night. Quots. 1621, 1669, might refer to this act, rather than the call. Cf. also *JOUK* *v.* 1]

intr. To make a sound or call imitated by this word, as a partridge. Hence *Juck-king* *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR. *Cabab*, the chucking, churring, or iouking of a Partridge. 1621 MARKHAM *Fren. Hunger* (1655) 241 The place where you heard them iuke. 1660 WORIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 252 Imitating their Notes at their Juck-king-time, which is usually in the Morning and in the Evening. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Spread Net*, You will soon know if there be any of the Birds by their Calling and Jucking. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rarr. Sports* § 2619 They [partridges] have several calls. .. One very important one, and to the practised sportsman readily recognised, is their jucking, when they settle down together for the night.

† Used in sense of *JUG* *v.* 3; cf. also *JOUK* *v.* 1]

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 430 Bushing the fields where they are likely to juck or sleep.

Juck, variant of *JOUK* *v.* 2]

† **Jucund, a.** *Obs. rare* — 1. [*ad.* L. *jūcund-us*

(in late L. *jocundus* JOEUND), f. *jucare* to aid, help, delight, please: cf. also OF. *jucund*, -*cund*, beside *jocunda*.] A by-form of JOEUND.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 2 In adversitie faithfull, in prosperitie jundant and joyfull. 1721 BAILEY, *Jucund*, jound, merry, pleasant.

Jucundity (dʒukʊndɪti). ? Obs. [ad. L. *jucunditas*, f. *jucundus*: see prec. Cf. also obs. F. *jucundité*, beside *jocundité*. In Eng. *jucundity* appears as an effort to restore the original L. form; it is used not only in the subjective senses of JOEUNDITY, but in the objective sense of L. *jucunditas* (sense 1 below).]

1. The quality of being pleasant to the senses or feelings; pleasantness, enjoyableness. With *pl.*, an enjoyable or amusing circumstance.

1520 VERNER *Via Recta* iv. 74 That the jucundity of it [food] entice them to a perilous and nauseative fulnesse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xvi. 372 The new un-usual or unexpected jucundities, which present themselves to any man in his life.

2. Pleasure, delight, happiness: = JOEUNDITY 2. 1536 *Primer Hen. VIII* 148 Iesu, the most highest benigntie, Of all hearts the great jucunditie. 1822 T. TAYLOR tr. *Apuleius, Philos. Plato* ii. 265 The wise man . . . is the only man who always enjoys jucundity and security.

3. Enjoyment, merriment, glee: = JOEUNDITY 1. 1560 ROLLAND *Crit. Venus* i. 510 To spend their time in sum jucunditie. a 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 64 Health only is the true cause of eating, yet there accompanies it . . . a perilous jucundity, and goust, which mostwath endeavours also to step before it. 1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 28 His modesty would attempt some jucundity from the Lusus Priapi.

Jud, judd (dʒʊd). *local*. [Origin unknown: cf. JAD.]

1. Coal-mining. (north.) 'A block of coal about four yards square kirved and micked ready for breaking down' (Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining*); also, a portion of a 'pillar' still unrecovered.

1844 FARADAY in Bence Jones *Life* (1870) II. 181 Near Williamson judd were in some danger from a fall that fell in the midst of us. 1884 *Imp. & Mach. Rev.* 1 Dec. 6726/2 A jud of this strong coal, weighing about seven tons was brought down . . . in good condition. 1895 *Newcastle Daily Chron.* 25 May Killed in the Low Main seam, Alexandrina Pit, . . . whilst 'drawing a jud'.

2. (Somerset.) = JAD. (Gresley.)

Judaophobe (dʒudəfəʊb). [f. Gr. *Ἰουδαίος*, L. *Judeus* JEW + Gr. *-phobos* fearing.] One who has a dread or strong dislike of the Jews. So **Judaophob-ia**, dread of Jews.

1882 H. ADLER in *Eclectic Mag.* XXXV. 196 Recent Phases of Judaophobia. *Ibid.* 205 The most rabid Judaophobia.

Judaic (dʒudɪk), *a.* [ad. L. *Judaicus*, *a.* Gr. *Ἰουδαϊκός* Jewish, f. *Ἰουδαίος* JEW.] Of or pertaining to the Jews, Jewish; of a Jewish character, or characteristic of the Jews.

1611 H. BROUGHTON *Require Agreem.* 17 For you Jewes I will cite Judaicque matters. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit.* Bible xix. 190 He was not inspired with a Prophetic but a Judaic Spirit. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 93 The same stern, Judaic character . . . marks every page of the Epistle of St. James.

Judaical (dʒudɪkəl), *a.* Also 5 **Judeicall**, 6 **Jewdaical**. [f. as prec. + -AL: see -ICAL. (Formerly much commoner than *Judaic*: now somewhat rare.)] = prec.

c 1270 HARRING *Chron.* xc. heading, Easter . . . was celebrated according to the Judeicall Custome. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Comm.* (E. E. T. S.) 90 This more then Jewdaical superstition. a 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 284 In the Judaical law. a 1769 RICCAULTON *Notes Galatians* (1772) 115 The Judaical law, as given by Moses. 1875 ROGERS *Orig. Bible* vi. (ed. 3) 220 The Gentiles were not to be trammelled with Judaical restrictions.

Judaically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a Judaical manner; in Jewish fashion.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* ii. 14 If thou . . . livest Gentile-like and not Judaically. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 8 Who . . . Excommunicated . . . all the Asian Churches for celebrating their Easter Judaically. a 1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* (1715) III. 177 Vargas said, it was not to be understood Literally; (in the Original it is *Judaicaliter*).

Judaico-, combining adverbial form of JUDAIC, as in *Judaico-Christian*, Christian modified by Jewish, Jewish Christian.

1880 M. PATTON *Milton* xiii. 177 The whole scheme of Judaico-Christian anthropology.

Judaism (dʒudəɪzəm). [ad. L. *Judaismus* (Tertull.), *a.* Gr. *Ἰουδαϊσμός* (2 Macc. ii. 21): see -ISM. Cf. F. *Judaïsme* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The profession or practice of the Jewish religion; the religious system or polity of the Jews.

1494 FARYAN *Chron.* vii. 334 He anon renouncyd his Judaisme or Moyses lawe, and was crystenyd, and lyued after as a cristen man. 1611 BIBLE 2 Macc. ii. 21 Those that behaved themselves manfully to their honour for Judaisme. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 150 They being baptised, revolted to their former Judaisme. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6437/1 Five [were found guilty] for Judaism. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 93 Judaism and Christianity had given currency to the doctrines of one God.

2. The act of Judaizing; adoption of Jewish practices on the part of Christians; a practice or style of thought like that of the Jews.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. iii. Wks. (1851) 168 As if the touch of a lay Christian . . . could profane dead Judaisme. 1641 I. H. *Petit. agst. Pocklington* 21 The Lords day may be so termed [sabbath] without any danger of Judaisme. a 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 97 What I have already called the Judaism of his distinct party. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* i. i. His ceremonial Judaism was so notorious that one author even affirms that he observed the rite of circumcision.

3. *Hist.* As a rendering of med.L. *Judaismus* = JEWRY 2; applied also in official documents to the revenue derived by the Crown from the Jews, and to the treasury which received the money.

[1251 *Close Roll*, 35 *Hen. III.* m. 10 Mandatum est Edwardo de Westm. quod Judaismum regis apud Westm. et magnum cellarium vinorum regis lambuscari . . . faciat. [Cf. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1782) I. 17 note, This Judaism or Jewry, was probably an exchequer or treasury . . . for receiving the sums levied on the Jews.] 1290 *Rolls Parli.* I. 491 Quendam portione de Judaismo suo sibi faciat assignari. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 116 The Jews had also their Jewerie, or Judaisme, not for a 'corporation' merely, but also for the requirements of their faith and worship, and for their living together. 1884 S. DOWELL *Taxes Eng.* I. iv. vi. 90 The revenue of the Judaism, as it was termed, was managed by a separate branch of the exchequer, termed the exchequer of the Jews.

Judaist (dʒɪdʒɪst). [f. prec.: see -IST: cf. JUDAIZE.] One who follows or favours Jewish practice or ritual; a Judaizer; esp. in *Ecc.* *Hist.* used of Jewish Christians of the apostolic age.

1846 in WORCESTER citing *Eclectic Rev.* 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* I. 482 All the original apostles were Judaists. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 92 Christians who wished to stand aloof alike from Paulinists and Judaists.

So **Judaistic a.**, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Judaists.

1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* i. i. (1876) 14 There was nothing Judaistic in this conduct. 1880 *Academy* 10 Jan. 19/2 It is clear that the Judaistic party claimed to be thought loyal adherents of James.

Judaization (dʒudəɪzɪzən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of judaizing; a becoming or making Jewish in character.

1814 SOUTHEY *Poet. Ep.* to A. Cunningham, Poor Smouch endured a worse judaization Under another hand. 1872 *Spectator* 5 Oct. 1258 How could anything be feared in the direction of the Judaization of the State from the Jews?

Judaize (dʒɪdʒəɪz), *v.* [ad. late L. *Judaizare* (Vulg.), *a.* Gr. *ἰουδαίζω* (Galat. ii. 14): see -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To play the Jew; to follow Jewish customs or religious rites; to follow Jewish practice.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* ii. 14 How doest thou compel the Gentiles to Judaize? 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. iii. *Colontis* 378 Where Prester John (though part he Judaize) Doth in some sort devoutly Christianize. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Usury* (Arb.) 541 That Usurers should have Orange-tawney Bonnets, because they doe Judaize. 1754 J. MACSPARRAN *America Dissected* (1753) 18 Sabbatarian Baptists . . . in a Sort, judaize in their . . . Manner of keeping the Sabbath. 1782 PEARCE *Corrupt. Chr.* II. viii. 1831-3 E. BURTON *Ecc. Hist.* xvi. (1845) 356 It is probable that the church at Jerusalem contained some persons, who in some points Judaized.

2. *trans.* To make Jewish; to imbue with Jewish doctrines or principles.

1653 MILTON *Hindells* Wks. (1851) 355 Error . . . in many other Points of Religion had miserably judaiz'd the Church. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 273 The English translation of the Bible had to a very great degree Judaized, not the English mind, but the Puritan temper. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 86 Judaism was more Hellenised by the contact than Hellenism was Judaized.

Hence **Judaized ppl. a.**, -ing *vbl. sh.* and *ppl. a.*

1626 JACKSON *Creed* viii. xviii. § 4 The Lutheran . . . charges that translation . . . with Judaizing. 1641 *Milton Reform.* i. Wks. (1851) 30 The Apostat Aquila, the Heretical Theodotion, the Judaiz'd Symmachus. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* xxvii. (1739) 347 He confirmed the Judaizing Christians in their errors. 1884 *Athenaeum* 19 July 73/2 Not an opponent . . . of Judaizing Christians like St. Barnabas.

Judaizer (dʒɪdʒəɪzə). [f. prec. + -ER.] One who judaizes; one who adheres to, or insists on adherence to, Jewish practice or ritual.

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 155 They can do it as Christians, not as Judaizers. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 210 St. Peter's behaviour among the Judaizers at Antioch. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iv. 201 According to the Judaizers, their nation . . . was ever to be dominant.

Judas (dʒʊdəs). Also 6 -*ace*. [a. L. *Judas*, *a.* Gr. *Ἰούδας*, ad. Heb. *יְהוּדָה* *y'hūdāh* Judah, name of one of the sons of Jacob, whence a common name among the later Jews, e.g. of Judas Maccabeus, and two of the disciples of Christ, of whom one is in Eng. commonly called (St.) Jude, Judas being retained for Judas Iscariot. Cf. F. *Judas*, with transferred uses as in Eng.]

1. The name of the disciple who betrayed Jesus Christ; hence allusively (cf. ISCARIOT): One who treacherously betrays under the semblance of friendship; a traitor or betrayer of the worst kind.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 209, I. . . shall he therefore taken all my lyffe as a Judas [for betraying the sons of Aymon]. 1539 TAYNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 150 Inwardly very Judasses. 1593 SHAKS, *Rich. II.* III. iii. 132 Three Judasses, each one thrice worse then Judas. 1643 PRYNNE *Soc. Power Parli.* App. 216 Such unnatural monsters, such trayterous Judasses, such execrable infamous Apostates as these. 1898 J. ARCH *Story of Life* xvii. 385 Those who were no better than Judasses.

2. (More fully *Judas of the Paschal*): see quot. 1877. Now *Hist.*

[1402-3 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 212 Et in j Judas de novo facto ad serviendum in choro per iij dies . . . 35. 4d.] 1453 *Acc.* in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 190, iij newe torches & iij Judasses. 1476 *Ibid.* 189 A new bolle to the Judas iij. 1511 *Churchw.* *Acc. St. Mary at Hill* (Nichols 1797) 107 Mem. that the Judas of the paschal [printed pastal], i.e. the tymbre that the wax of the paschal [pr. pastel] is driuen upon weigheth 7 lb. 1520 *Churchw.* *Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 10 For making a Judas for the Pascale 14. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furn.* (1866) 77 Item albes paxes Judaces with suche trifelinge tromperye—made awaie we knowe not howe. 1877 *Acc. Ld. H. Treas. Scot.* I. Gloss. 421 The paschal candlestick in churches, which was usually of brass, had seven branches, from the seventh or middle one of which a tall thick piece of wood, painted like a candle, and called the Judas of the Paschal, rose nearly to the roof, and on the top of this was placed at Easter tide the paschal candle of wax.

3. A small lattice or aperture in a door (in some old houses, or in prison cells), through which a person can look without being noticed from the other side; a peep-hole.

1865 [see JUDAS-HOLE in 4]. 1883 *Century Mag.* Nov. 74/2 A thick oaken door with a Judas. 1888 *Ibid.* Feb. 523/2 This contrivance . . . known to the . . . prisoners as the 'Judas', enables the guard to look into the cell at any time without attracting the attention of the occupant. *Ibid.* 527/2 The . . . guard peeped through the 'Judas' and discovered what the prisoner was doing.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Like Judas Iscariot or his character or conduct, traitorous, as *Judas attack*, *Jew, kiss, trick*, etc. b. Special Combs.: **Judas-blossom**, the blossom of the JUDAS-TREE (q.v.); **† Judas candlestick** (see 2); **Judas-colour**, **Judas-coloured a.** (of the hair or beard) red (from the mediæval belief that Judas Iscariot had red hair and beard); **† Judas cup**, an ornamental cup used in mediæval times on Maundy Thursday; **Judas-hole**, **Judas-trap** = sense 3; **Judas-like a.** and *adv.*, like Judas, treacherous, treacherously.

a. c 1590 *Robin Conscience* 134 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 235 That you haue giuen him many a Jvdas kisse. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.*, *Rules & Lessons* 45 Who sells Religion, is a Judas Jew. 1875 *Dental Cosmos* (U. S.) XVII. 533 The convention . . . had outlived all the Judas attacks which had been made upon it.

b. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 118 Item one sepulchre and one *Judas candlestick—sold. [c 1594 *Kyd Sp. Trag.* in Hazl. *Dodley V.* 121 And let their beads be of *Judas his own colour.] 1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olan's Morocco* 124 Observations on the Judas-colour of his Beard and Hair. 1673 DEVOEN *Ambeyna* i. i. There's treachery in that *Judas-coloured beard. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* iv. 97 An ugly specimen of the streaked-carrot or Judas-coloured kind. 1593 *Anc. Mon. Durham* (Surtees) 68 A goodly great Mazer, called *Judas cup . . . used but on Maundy Thursday at night in the Frater House. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 9 Nov. 6/6 The man . . . you may see through the *Judas-hole when you make a round of the Model Prison with the visiting magistrates. c 1675 *Roxb. Ball.* (1891) VII. 353 He gave me a *Judas-like kiss. 1677 HOARNECK *Gr. Law Consid.* vi. (1704) 218 Shall I (Judas-like), kiss thee and betray thee? 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 4 Dec. 598/3 The small *Judas-trap in a window.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Judasian a.**, of the character of Judas; **Judasite**, a follower of Judas (opprobriously used for 'Jesusit').

1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 184 Some rebellious and traitorous popish preists and Judasites. 1877 RUSKIN *Fora Clava* VII. 326 Learn what these mean, Judasian Dives, if it may be.

† Judasly, a. Obs. [f. prec. + -LY.] Like or characteristic of Judas; traitorous.

a 1626 Bp. ANDREWS *Serm.* (1641) 8 Shall any of them . . . ever have to do with any devilish or Judasly fact.

† Judasly, adv. Obs. [f. as prec. + -LY.] In the manner of Judas; with abominable treachery or betrayal; traitorously.

1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Pr.* cxxx. Wks. (1876) 203 To thentent he myght Judasly flee from the face of our lorde god. 1699 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* iv. xvii. 519 It must needs be barbarously covetous and Judasly sacriligious.

Judas-tree. [From a popular notion that Judas hanged himself on a tree of this kind. So Ger. *Judasbaum*; F. *arbre de Judée*.]

1. The common name of *Cercis Siliquastrum*, a leguminous tree of Southern Europe and parts of Asia, with abundant purple flowers which appear in spring before the leaves. Hence extended to other trees of the same genus.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 7. 118 Bearing elegant purple blossoms, and a thin Pod. 3. Judas tree. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 316 Judas-tree, *Cercis*. 1861 MISS BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sepul.* I. vii. 136 The Judas-tree, with its tall spikes of bright and lovely lilac flowers on the leafless branches. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Judas-tree, *Cercis Siliquastrum*. —, American, *Cercis canadensis*. —, Californian, *Cercis occidentalis*. 1886 *Americanist* 16 Oct. 262/1 Threading our way . . . through lanes gay with the blossoms of the Judas-tree.

2. A local name for the Elder (*Sambucus nigra*); see under JEW'S EAR. (Britten & Holl. *Plant-n.*)

Judcock (dʒʊdʌk). Also 7 **Jude**, **Juge**, **Jug**, 9 **Jedcock**. [app. for *judge-cock* from its black crown compared to the judge's black cap.] A name for the Jack Snipe.

1621 *Neworth Housch. Bks.* (Surtees) 168-9 Snipes and Jude-cocks . . . 6 Jude-cocks . . . 1 Jugcocks. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 291 The Gid or Jack-Snipe or Judcock. 1839 STONE-

HOUSE *Axholme* 65 There were . . . judcocks, snipes, ruffs, and godwits. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Birds* 193 Jack Snipe . . . Also called Jedcock, Jid, or Judcock.
Judd: see JUD.

† **Judeish, Judish, a. Obs.** Forms: a. 1-2 Judeise. B. 3 Iudaysse. γ. 2-3 (*Orm.*) Iudissken. [These are more or less distinct formations. The OE. adj. was *Iudisc* (f. *Iudæa* Judea, *Iudæa* Jews) = OHG. *Iudeisc*; hence early ME. *Iudeisc*, and prob. *Iudaysse* (in which I prob. meant *J*). Ormin had (beside *Iudewisshe*) the distinct form *Iudissk* (always *Iudisskenn*, inflected form, ? gen. pl.), with which cf. OHG. *iudisk*, MHG. *iudisch*, Ger. *jüdisch*.] = JEWISH.

a. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xviii. 35 Cwyst þu, eom ic iudeise? c. 1000 *Gosp. Nicod.* xi. (Thwaite) 5 Ða stod þar toforan þam deman an Iudeisc wer. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Þa seiden þa iudeiscen men.

B. c. 1275 *Wom. Samaria* 54 in O. E. Misc. 85 Heo wyten myd wisse þat hele is icume to monne of folke iudaysse.

γ. c. 1200 *Ormin* 263 Godess folc, Iudisskenn folc, þatt Godess lathess heldenn. *Ibid.* 727 King off Iudisskenn þede. *Ibid.* 8751 Intill Iudisskenn folkless land.

† **Judew, Judeow. Obs. rare.** [= OHG. *judeo* (beside *judo*), OS. *judeo*, *judeow*, *judeu*, aL. *L. Jüdeu-s* (*Jüdeu-s*). Ormin regularly has *-ew*, *-cow*, repr. L. *-eus*, *-æus* in proper names: cf. *Andrew*, *Bartholomew*, *Hebrew*, *Jew*, *Matthew*; F. *dieu*, *Hébreu*, OF. *Jueu*; also Goth. *iudaiw-isk* Jewish.] = JEW.

c. 1200 *Ormin* 2245 3a þurh Iacob, 3a þurh Iudeow, Aftter gastlike lare. *Ibid.* 13628, & Iudew tacneþ þuss þatt mann, þatt witt tu wel to soþe.

Hence † **Judewish** (*Orm.* -isshe), a. Jewish. c. 1200 *Ormin* 1324 Þe Iudewisse folkless boc. *Ibid.* 1674 Amang þe Iudewisse folc.

Judge (dʒɒdʒ), sb. Forms: 4-6 iuge, 4-5 iugge, (4 iug, 5 iewge, iogge), 6-7 iudge, (7-8 judg), 7- judge. [ME. a. OF. *juge* = Pr. *juge*; cf. Sp. *juez*, It. *giudice* :- L. *iudicem* (nom. *iudex*), f. *iū-s* right, law + *-dic-*us speaking, speaker.

The F. and Pr. forms do not phonetically represent L. *iudicem*, of which the F. repr. would be *jue* (cf. *ouze*, *donze*, *treize*); they are usually referred to a by-form *iudic-us*, -um; though some explain them as conformed to the vb. *juger* :- *iudicare*.]

1. A public officer appointed to administer the law; one who has authority to hear and try causes in a court of justice.

As a generic or descriptive term, *judge* is applicable to any person occupying such an official position, but by usage, it has, in the United Kingdom, become much restricted as a particular designation. Collectively, the members of the Supreme Court of Judicature are 'His Majesty's Judges'; so we say 'the judges of the Supreme Court', 'Common Law Judges', 'Chancery Judges', 'Equity Judges'; 'Judges of Assize or of the Circuit Courts'; but individually these are mostly styled (Lord, or Mr.) *JUSTICE* (q.v.). In Scotland, the Judges of the Court of Session and High Court of Justiciary are individually styled *LORDS*. Certain judges have other special designations, as 'President', 'Recorder', etc. But the name is regularly given in England to the presiding officer of a County Court, who is officially styled 'His Honour Judge A—'. The persons presiding judicially in inferior courts are usually called 'justices' or 'magistrates'. In the United States 'Judge' is more widely applied to the presiding officer of any judicial court below the Supreme Court, in which the official name is 'Justice' (see b. below); 'Judge' is also more used as a designation in some British colonies or dependencies. Historically, the name cleaves to certain noted persons as 'Judge Gascoigne', 'Judge Jeffreys'.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5639 Before þe Iuge was he brought. 1362 LANGL. P. PL. A. viii. 171 3e Meires and 3e Maister Iuges. . . for wyse men ben holden. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xviii. 2 Sum iuge was in sum citee, which dredde not God, nether schamede of men. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 662 Bathe jureez, and juregez, and justicez of landes. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxv. (Shaks. Soc.) 246 They arn temperal jewes. 1530 PALSGR. 235/1 Judge of a towne, *eschewin*. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. 1. 224 A Daniel come to iudgement, yea a Daniel. O wise young Iudge, how do I honour thee. 1613 BACON *Ess.*, *Judicature* (Arb.) 540 Judges ought to remember, that their office is *iudicare*, and not *iudare*; to interpret law, and not to make law, or give Law. 1823 MRS. MARKHAM (Eliz. Penrose) *Hist. Eng.* (1872) 365 The cruelties perpetrated in the king's name by Judge Jeffreys and Colonel Kirk in the West of England have left a stain on their memories. 1844 Ld. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. (1862) 273 The analogy of the Common Law Bench has been followed in the case of all the other Equity Judges. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. (1871) i. 518 Not a single Judge had ventured to declare that the Declaration of Indulgence was legal. 1855 *Ibid.* xxi. II. 566 The chiefs of the three Courts of Common Law and several other Judges were on the bench. 1856 READE *Never too late* iii. It was revealed to me . . . says he, as grave as a judge. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. vi. 93 The judicial visitations, the 'judges' circuits', which still form so marked a feature in our legal system. 1885 MISS YONGE *Eng. Hist. Reading-bk.* iii. 142 One story says that one of the Prince's friends was carried before Judge Gascoigne.

b. With qualification, as *circuit-judge*, a judge of a circuit court; spec. in U. S. the judge appointed to preside alone, or with the district j., or a justice of the Supreme Court, over one of the nine circuits into which the country is divided; *city* (or *municipal*), *county*, *district judge*, local magistrates in U. S.; *judge ordinary*, spec. the judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce, pre-

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vicious to 1875; *judge-advocate*, *judge-arbital*, *judge in eyre*, *puisne judge*, etc.: see ADVOCATE, etc.

1469 *Se. Acts Jas. III* (1597) § 26 Schireffes and vther Judges Ordinar, quhillis will not execute their office, and minister Iustice to the puir people. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) i. 29 He was chosin ane iuge-arbital to discuss certaine hie debates falling among his freindis of Ireland. 1748 J. LINO *Lett. Navy* (1757) II. 81 The witnesses . . . give their evidence to the judge advocate. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* i. 62 With the Assistance of a Judge-Conservator. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 63 The Prisoner may apply to any of the Lords of Justiciary, or Judge-competent. 1815 WELLINGTON *Lett. to Earl Bathurst* 2 June in *Gurw. Desp.* XII. 439, I find it scarcely possible to get on without some legal person in the situation of Judge Advocate. 1862 LATHAM *Channel Isl.* iii. xv. (ed. 2) 356 The absolute cessation of the Judges-in-Eyre of Normandy visiting the island. 1863 H. COX *Justit.* ii. xi. 572 The Judge Ordinary of the Court of Probate is constituted Judge Ordinary of the Divorce Court. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xix. 351 The pope had . . . appointed judges-delegate to hear the parties in England. 1889 BAYCE *Amer. Commu.* (ed. 2) xxii. 1. 227 The Circuit court may be held either by the Circuit Judge alone, or by the Supreme court Circuit justice alone, or by both together, or by either sitting alone with the District judge. *Ibid.* i. 597 The city judges are . . . in most of the larger cities . . . elected by the citizens. . . There are usually several superior judges . . . and a larger number of police judges or justices.

2. Used of God or Christ, as supreme arbiter, pronouncing sentence on men and moral beings. Cf. JUDGEMENT 4.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psallier* vii. 12 God rightwis iuge stalworth and suffrand. c. 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurentius*) 662 Pat þai come to be Iug in hye. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) xiii. 56 Before Godd þe souerayne Iuge. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer, *Te Deum*. We beleave that thou shalt come to be our iudge. 1611 BIBLE Gen. xviii. 25 Shall not the Iudge of all the earth doe right? a. 1769 RICCALTOUN *Notes Galatians* (1772) 46 God the creator, Sovereign and iudge. 1811 HEBBER *Hymn* 'Lord of mercy & of might' v. Soon to come to earth again, Iudge of angels and of men. 1880 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 119 (Joel ii. 12) The strict Judge cannot be overcome, for He is omnipotent.

3. *Hebrew Hist.* An officer (usually a leader in war) invested with temporary authority in ancient Israel in the period between Joshua and the kings. b. pl. (in full, *the Book of Judges*): the seventh book of the Old Testament, containing the history of this period. [After L. *iudex* as transl. Heb. *šōphēṭ*, *The Book of Judges* represents *Liber Iudicum*, *Hebraice Sophetim* (i. e. *Shoph'itim*) of the Vulgate.]

1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* ii. 16 The Lord areride iugis, that shalder deluyen hem from the hoodis of wasters. — *Ruth* i. 1 In the days of oon iuge, whanne the iugis weren before in power. c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* i. 1 The children of Israel . . . were ruled by hym [God] vnder Iuges *regaliter et politice*. 1579 FULKE *Ref. Rastel* 756 In the Iuges, Manoahe saide to the Angell . . . wee may offer to thee a kiddie. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 422 O Iephtha Iudge of Israel, what a Treasure had'st thou? *Mod.* The Song of Deborah and Barak is given in the fifth chapter of Judges.

4. A person appointed to decide in any contest, competition, or dispute; an arbiter, umpire.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1779, I wol be trewe Iuge and no partie. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. 12 That he woulde . . . be the discoverer and indifferente iudge. of their courageous actes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* v. 136 The same that sung Neera's conquering Eyes; And, had the Judge been just, had won the Prize. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* ii. 376 To him we grant our amplest powrs to sit Judge of all present, past, and future wit. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* i. 140 No blind man will be appointed as a judge of pictures in the Academy. *Mod.* He was one of the judges at a flower-show.

5. One who or that which judges of, determines, or decides anything in question. Often in phr. *to be judge* = to judge, determine, form an opinion, give a decision.

c. 1470 HENRY Wallace *VUL.* 54 Now God be iuge, the ryght he kennys best. 1490 CAXTON *Enyeides* xviii. 104 The swete halle of the eye, which is the veray receptacle intory of lyght visible, and Iuge of the colours by reflection obgetyf. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 36 Oh Heauen be iudge how I loue Valentine. 1596 — *Merch. V.* ii. v. 1 Well, thou shalt see: thy eyes shall be thy iudge. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. vi. 165 The received custome in the place where we live is the most competent iudge of decency. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 522 If Fancy be left iudge of any thing, she must be iudge of all. 1858 CARLVE *Frederick* Gt. II. ix. ii. 403 Approvable as a practical officer and soldier by the strictest judge then living.

† b. *transf.* A criterion. *Obs. rare.*

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* i. vi. § 8 How could such a copy be the Judge of all others, which could not be read or understood by those who appealed to it?

6. A person qualified to form or pronounce an opinion; one capable of judging or estimating.

1560 DAVIS tr. *Seleane's Comm.* 3 That the understanding of all Scripture must be fetched at his hande, as of a mooste certen iudge. 1653 WALTON *Angler* To Rd. 2, I here disallow thee to be a competent judge. 1713 STEELE *Englishman*. No. 46. 302, I think my self a pretty good Judge of Mens Mien and Air. 1796 R. BAGH *Hermesprong* xxv. I am no judge of the very handsome in men. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sé. Boy. Parlor Orator*, You, gentlemen, are the best judges on that point. 1891 E. PEACOCK N. Brendon I. 308 You are certainly not a good judge of character.

† 7. Applied to the rook or castle in chess. *Obs. rare.*

Judge is here Fitzherbert's rendering of *justitarius*, the

name applied to the rook in the 13-14th c. Latin treatise *Moralitas de Scaccario secundum Innocentium tertium papam*, which is the source of Fitzherbert's chess-lore.

1523 FITZHERB. *Inst. Pr.* l. The boke of the moralities of the cheese . . . deuyded in vi. degrees, that is to say, the kynge, the quene, the byshops, the knights, the iuges, and the yomenne.

8. *Angling*. Name for a kind of artificial fly.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xi. (1880) 430 The Judge. A very tasty fly.

9. *Mining*. 'A staff used for gauging the depth of the holing' (*Gresley Gloss.* 1883).

1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining Gloss.*, *Judge*, a staff used for underground measurements. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Judge*, a measuring-stick to measure coal-work under ground.

10. *Comb.*, as *judge-like* adj. and adv.; *judge-made* a. (of law), constituted by judicial decisions; † *judge-man*, a judge.

1818 SCOTT *Art. Midl.* xxv. I heard the 'Judge-carle say it with my ain ears. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Cong. Gramada* i. i. Wks. 1883 IV. 35 'Judge-like thou sit'st, to praise, or to arraign. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1873) II. xxix. 549 The term 'Judge-made law' would seem to denote law made by subject judges, as opposed to law made by the sovereign Legislature. 1863 H. COX *Justit.* ii. iii. 328 With respect to all judicial or judge-made law. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3402 Þe Iustis & þe gentilis & 'Iugemen of lawe. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 1 Full arely the iugemen demed hym to dye. 1674 WYCHERLEY *Love in a Wood* ii. i. Your chamber-wit, or scribble-wit, and last of all your 'judge-wit, or critic.

Judge (dʒɒdʒ), v. Forms: 3-5 iugge, 3-6 iuge, (5 iewge, 6 guge), 6-7 iudge, (7-8 judg), 7- judge. [ME. a. OF. *jugier*, AF. *juger* = Pr. *jutjar*, *jutjar*, Sp. *juzgar*, It. *giudicare* :- L. *iudicare*, f. *iudex*, *iudicem* JUDGE.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To try, or pronounce sentence upon (a person) in a court of justice; to sit in judgement upon. (Also said of God or Christ: cf. prec. 2.)

c. 1290 S. E. Leg. I. 183/89 Heo stoden and Iuggeden hire a-mong heom alle. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xii. 48 He that dispisith me . . . hath him that schal iuge him. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Gij. When tho seest somme persone euyl fortunate or accused or iuged of somme vyce. 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S. T. S.) 11 Our Mediator and our reimeid, sall cum to iuge baith quick and deide. 1667 MILTON P. L. iii. 330 Then all thy Saints assenbl'd, thou shalt iudge Bad men and Angels. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 408 The dead are first of all judged according to their deeds.

† 2. *spec.* To pronounce sentence against (a person); to sentence, condemn. Const. to (the penalty), or to do or suffer (something). *Obs.*

c. 1370 *Flemish Insurr.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 190 The barouns of France thider conne gone. To iuge the Flemmische to bernien and to slon. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 116 (Apostles' Creed) At þe laste he schal come down here to man, and iugge sum to blisse and oþer to helle. 1432-30 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 291 He [Socrates] was iugged to prison, and poysoned in prison. c. 1450 *Molin* 15 Ye shall neuer he Iuged to deth for my cause. a. 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii. 252 The kyng iuged Huon to dye. a. 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 17 Some whose offences are pilfering . . . they iudge to be whipped. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 129 To call the souls to an account, and judge them to their state.

3. To give sentence concerning (a matter); to try (a cause); to determine, decide (a question).

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 766 To remaine . . . till the matter were . . . examined . . . and either iuged or appeased. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 142 It was agreed, that all matters concerning the aforesaid articles or statutes . . . should be demed and iuged by the French king. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* iii. 248 The Consul of the City there . . . is vulgarly called Burgomaster, and he judgeth all civil and criminal causes. 1690 TATE & BRADY P's. xxxv. 1 Judge and defend my cause, O Lord.

4. To decide by judicial authority that something is to be done, or is the fact; to decree, order. (With *obj.* and *inf.*, or *obj. cl.*)

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2609 Bi heighe mennes conseil The king was iuged Vgerne to spouse. 1362 LANGL. P. PL. A. ii. 106 3if þe Iustise wol Iuge hire to be Ioynt with Fals. 3if be-wat of þe weddyng, for witti is trenje. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 101 Thenne the kyng iuged that the child should be gyloun to her that wold haue hym to be saued. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Cometaggio* 77 But the pretenders being heard, the King should iudge to whom the Realme belonged.

5. To assign or award by judgement; to adjudge; to decree. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 181 Cesar is i-made consul, and Gallia was iuged [decreta] to him. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2407 Yf þou Iuge it to Iono, this ioye shall þou haue. a. 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Huon* cl. 332 Ye false traytours, youre dethe is Iuged. 1595 [see JUDGE] 1624 MILTON *L'Ailegro* 122 Ladies whose bright eyes Rain influence and judge the prize Of wit or arms. 1817 W. SELWYN *Laro Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 704 Where two persons are in possession, the possession is judged in him who hath right.

† 6. To administer (law) as a judge. *Obs.*

c. 1380 *Antecrist* in *Todd Three Treat.* Wyclif (1851) 144 Þei syten in þe trones with glorious myters juyng & demyng her owne made lawes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 180 To demed and iugge comun lawe.

7. To have jurisdiction over, to govern or rule as an Israelitish judge (cf. prec. 3). Also *absol.* To hold the office of a judge.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7018 Barach, and wit him Delbora, þai iuged fourti yeir or ma. c. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxx. (Shaks. Soc.) 303 Herowde is kyng of that countre, To jewe that regyon in lenth and in bredre. 1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 40 The example of Deborah. . . when she iuged Israel. 1611

BIBLE *Judg.* xii. 13 After him, Abdon, the sonne of Hillel a Pirathonite iudged Israel.

8. To declare or pronounce authoritatively (a person) to be (so-and-so). Const. *for*, or with *inf.*, or simple complement. ? *Obs.* or merged in 11 b.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6311 God iugged me for a theef trichour.
1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 50 Beyng .. suche a one (as Appollo iudged hym by his Oracle to be wise). 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 4 Hee was iudged an unprofitable servant.
1721 St. Germain's *Doctor & Stud.* 219 That he should be taken for heir, that should be judged for heir by the law.

† b. with *obj. cl.* To pronounce as an opinion or authoritative statement; to declare. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. i. 183 For Iames be gentil iugged in his bokes, That faith with-oute be faite is riste no pinge worth.

9. To form an opinion about; to exercise the mind upon (something) so as to arrive at a correct or sound notion of it; to estimate; to appraise.

a 1325 *Ancr. R.* 118 N. mon ne mei iuggen blod wel er hit beo cold. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 7 Quere-so-ener I iugged gemnez gaye, I sette hir seneley in synghre.
1486 Bk. St. Albans E. j. b. The .vi. yere enermore at the leest Thow shalt well luge the perche of thesame beest.
1535 COVERDALE 1 Cor. x. 15, I speake ynto them which haue discrecion: iudge ye what I say. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. 194 Men iudge by the complexion of the Skie The state and inclination of the day. 1671 TEMPLE *Orig. Govt.* § 6 The safety and firmness of any frame of government may be best judged by the rules of architecture. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 337 But most by Numbers judge a Poet's song. 1864 Bayce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xxi. (1875) 378 Institutions, like men, should be judged by their prime.

† b. *transf.* To be a test or criterion of. *rare.*

1585 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* i. ii, If outward habit judge the inward man.

10. To pronounce an opinion upon, to criticize; *esp.* to pronounce an adverse opinion upon, to condemn, censure. Also *absol.* (In quot. 1377, To express or pronounce one's opinion about.)

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. ii. 94 To drynke at dynerse tauernes, And there to iangle and to iape, and iugge here enene cristene. *Ibid.* vii. 161 Panne Iacob iugged iosephes sweeney.
1526 TINDALE *Matt.* vii. 1, 2 Iudge not lest ye be iudged. For as ye iudge so shal ye be iudged. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ProL 34 Who Prologue-like, your humble patience pray, Gently to heare, kindly to iudge our Play. 1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 611 But if the wanderer his mistake discern, Judge his own ways, and sigh for a return. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* XLVI. 99 Every workman was thus known and judged by those who could judge him best.

11. with *obj. cl.* To form the opinion, or hold as an opinion; to come to a conclusion, infer; to apprehend, think, consider, suppose.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4154 Ac be king ne Iugede noyt bat it solde be so ydo. *Ibid.* 9354 Me Iuggede wat it solde be to tokni his cas. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1203 He nyeste what he Iuggen of it myghte. 1508 Dunbar's *Flying 48** Iuge in the next quha got the war. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 177 As by an Ivie garland, we iudge there is wine to sell. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. ii. 139, I see things too, although you iudge I winke. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 224 Small townes I iudge they were. 1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* i. 206 Judge how this shocked and offended me? 1850 SCOTCHESBY *Cheever's Whalem.* Adv. vii. (1859) 97 Some whalemien judge it does not attain its full size until twenty-five years.

b. with *obj.* and *inf.* or simple complement (rarely with *to* or *for*): To infer, conclude, or suppose to be.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 697 Iuno be ioilese 3e iuggen for noble. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. ix. 84 Inwes bat we iugge Iudas felawes. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 169 Panne be wounde is iugid mortal. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 13 Inging in him grete corage. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. ii. 58 The sangyun complexyon ys sturd of other chefe and best for the mayntenance of helthe of the body. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 25 When they haue iudgd me fast asleepe. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 13, I hope you will not judge my earnestness to be impatience. 1727 GAV FAHLES i. xliii, Who friendship with a knave hath made, Is iudgd a partner in the trade. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* i. ii. 119 They judge the Moon to be a Globe like our Earth. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 115 It was .. judged better to begin the attack at once.

12. with *cognate obj.* (esp. with qualification).

1526 TINDALE *John* vii. 24 Judge not after the vter apperance: but iudge rightewes iudgement. 1560 [see JUDGEMENT 3].

† 13. *refl.* ? To submit oneself to the judgement of; to commit oneself to. *Obs. rare.*

c 1495 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 308 Yf be trewth be south.. & that I Iugge me to skryptur.

II. Intransitive senses.

14. To act as judge; to try causes and pronounce sentences in a court of justice; to sit in judgement.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 54 (Te Deum) Pou art bileved to come for to iuge at be laste day. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xxiii. 19 And spiritus iusticie shal Iugen, wol be, nul he, And er kynges counsaile and be comune lyke. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. viii. 41, 2 other officers, which .. may iudge of small matters being under the value of twenty crownes. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus Admir. Events* 83 As for Civill matters they may iudge without appeale. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 312 It was not so with the Italian princes, who judged without appeal. 1865 SEERLEY *Ecce Homo* iii. (ed. 8) 25 A warrior-king, judging in the gate of Jerusalem.

15. To give a decision or opinion on any matter, esp. between contending parties; to arbitrate.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 304 Crist forsook to iuge in temporal goodis. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. xii, Yet wylle I [Arthur] Iuge.. I wylle that ye gyue vnto your

broder alle the hole manoir with the appertenance. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* v. 3 Judge I praye you betwixe me and my wyne gardinge. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* ii. iv. 10 Judge you, my Lord of Warwick, then between vs. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumph.* ProL 18 If you continue judging, as you do, Every bad play will hope for damning too. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 278 God must judge 'twixt man and me.

16. To form an opinion; to arrive at a notion, esp. a sound or correct notion, about something; to make up one's mind as to the truth of a matter; in *Logic*, To apprehend mentally the relation of two objects; to make a mental assertion or statement. Const. *of*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. Proem 21 A blynd man ne kan Iuggen wel yn hewys. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 282 Of his ydropesie summon iugid lythl, and seien [etc.]. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. v. 52 Let her consider his frailty, and then iudge of my merit. a 1679 HOBBS *Rhet.* iii. (1681) 4 If he iudge, he must iudge either of that which is to come or of that which is past. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 102 To be able to judge of both, 'tis necessary to have a sense of each. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 141 If we were to judge of its size by the horns. 1843 MILL *Logic* i. v. § 1 When the mind assents to a proposition it judges. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xvi. 117 From its form and colour he could.. judge of its condition. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. The.* i. 1, ii. ii. § 2. 157 Understanding never judges... It is the Will that really judges and decides on what is presented to it by the Understanding.

Judgeable (dʒʊdʒəbəl), *a. rare* - o. [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Capable of being judged or judged of.

1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 3/5 Judgeable, estimabilis.

Judge-and-jury, *v. nonce* - ad. [A phrase used as a vb.] *trans.* To try by, or as by, a judge and jury; to try and pass sentence upon.

1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* xli, Now that 'tis put to me to judge-and-jury like, I can't call to mind. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 249 There wants no earthly judge-and-jurying: here we stand—Sentence our guilty selves. 1887 HALL *Chancery* xxix. 224 We're going to judge and jury you, but all fair and square.

Judged (dʒʊdʒd), *pp. a.* [f. JUDGE *v.* + -ED.] Tried or sentenced in court, decided, awarded, estimated, etc.: see the vb.

Rare exc. in the compounds ILL-JUDGED, WELL-JUDGED. 1537 STARKEY *Lett. to Pole* in *Strype Ecl. Mem.* (1721) I. ii. App. lxxx. 190 If case be that you reach to the judged truth, you need not to fear. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* (1609) v. c. As he to his iudged exile went. 1710 PRIEAUX *Orig. Titles* ii. 42 Precedents and judged cases have ever had the like authority.

absol. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 81 Where none Are to behold the Judgement, but the judgd.

Judgement, judgment (dʒʊdʒmənt).

Forms: 3-5 iuggement, 3-6 iugement, (3 guge-ment, 4 iuiement, iugumen, 5 iugemente, ieuwge, iugis, yuge-, iugment), 6-7 iudge-, iudgment, (-e), 7- judge-, judgment. [a. F. *iugement* (11th c.), i. *iuger* to JUDGE + -MENT: cf. Pr. *iugamen*, med. L. *iudicamentum*.]

1. The action of trying a cause in a court of justice; trial. (Now *rare* or merged in 3.) Also applied to trial by battle (quot. 1377: see BATTLE sb. 2) or ordeal (*Judgement of God*).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1236 To bringe is neuem mid strenghe to stonde to Iugement. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xvi. 95 Panne shulde Ihesus iuste here-fore bi iugement of armes, Whether shulde [fonge] be fruit, be fende or hym-selue. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 340 Unto the town this he besoghte, To don him riht in iugement. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE ii. 248 To.. bryng him wp out of that vgly sel to iugment. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. V* 6 b, They all foure were beheaded without iudgement. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. 1. 223 A Daniel come to iudgement, yea a Daniel. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 270 The Canton of Bern hath three Courts of Judgement. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 5 This cause could not by any pretens bee brought into judgment. 1672 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Judicium Dei*, the Judgment of God, so our ancestors call'd those now prohibited Tryals of Ordeal, and its several kinds.

b. Phr. To sit in judgement: (a) *lit.* to sit as judge, to preside as a judge at a trial; (b) *fig.* to pass judgement upon (see 6), to judge, criticize (with an assumption of superiority).

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. vii. 18 (Harl. MS.) Whanne the Iuge was come down .. for to site in iugement, he sawe his sijt. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 161 The kyng hymself came into Kent, and there sat in iudgement upon the offenders. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. v. We shall all of us have enough to do, without sitting in judgment upon other folks.

2. The trial of moral beings by God (or Christ) as judge; *spec.* (in full, the last judgement), the final trial of the subjects of God's moral government at the end of the world: = DOOM sb. 6. Often in day of judgement: = DOOMSDAY.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cont.* 2802 Pan sal hai come til be last iugement. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* x. 15 It shall be more suffreable to the lond of men of Sodom and Gomor in the day of iugement than to that cite. [Cf. xi. 22, in the day of dome.] c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* l. iii. 4 Derke pinges for be whiche we shul not be blamed in iugement. c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 33/1 Of this people shalbe no iugement at the dreddfull day of dome. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 188 The valley of Cedron .. where the general iudgement shall be, if the Jews .. may be beleaved. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. I.* 39 The saints and spirits of the blessed shal take possession of it, and there remain till the general judgement. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* iv. l. (1864) II. 173 In the Resurrection and Day of Judgement.

3. The sentence of a court of justice; a judicial decision or order in court.

c 1390 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 98/205 Is his a guod Ivggement? a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6776 (Cott.) Jon sal it quit wit iugment [v. iuggement]. c 1450 *Cott. Myst.* xxv. 249 A wondyr case.. On wiche we must gyf iuggement. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 244 b, He confessed the Inditement, and so had Judgement to bee hanged. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) i. *Kings* iii. 28 All Israel heard y^e iudgement, which the King had iudged. 1647-8 COTTEBELL *Davida's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 5 If he caused judgement to be given in favour of his mother. a 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 501 Judgment is the Determination and Result of Law. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 342 Judgment that the daughters of Richard and Mathew took only estates for life. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 160 She appealed from the judgment of the legates to that of the pope.

b. *Law. (ellipt.)* An assignment of chattels or chattel-interests made by judgement or decree of court; the certificate of such judgement as a security or form of property. Cf. *judgement-debt* 13.

'A Judgment, in consequence of some suit or action in a court of justice, is frequently the means of vesting the right and property of chattel interests in the prevailing party' (Blackstone *Comm.* (1767) II. 436).

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 36 Bonds given to the King, although .. never Recorded in the Exchequer, nor in any Court else; yet these Bonds are a Judgment in Law, and by virtue thereof will be first served. a 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 845 As Judgments are paid before Bonds, and Bonds before Bills or Book-debts. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* i. 6 A judgment in goods, taken in early, is never lost. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xxi. 167 Upon a marriage, a mother assigned an unregistered judgment to a trustee for her daughter for life.

4. Divine sentence or decision; *spec.* a misfortune or calamity regarded as a divine visitation or punishment, or as a token of divine displeasure.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1501 (Gött.) In form of iugement a nen vengans on pain god sent. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 444 If he discorde from iuggement of his God. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. xxiii, That is the ryghtwys iugement of god sayd the damoyse. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Psalm* xiv. 21 When I send my foure sore iudgements vpon Ierusalem. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, ii. iv. 194 Hence I took a thought, This was a Judgement on me. 1703 *London Gaz.* No. 3899/1 An Anniversary Thanksgiving .. for our Deliverance from the Terrors of that dreadful Judgment [earthquake]. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxii. (1824) 648 Some people said it was a judgement on him. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* ii. iii. 301 My sins have brought this judgement on the city.

5. Any formal or authoritative decision, as of an umpire or arbiter. (Now *rare*.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 323 To whils bat oure trewe duellis on iugement. c 1386 CHAUCER *C. T.* ProL 833 Who so be rebel to my Iuggement Shal paye for al bat by the wey is spent. c 1450 *Gay Warw.* (C.) 672 And all þey seyde with oon assente: We grant wile to yowre yugment. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 14, I will conforme my wyll vnto your iudgement. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 291. 1619 SANDERSON *Serm. Rom.* xiv. 3. § 3 This third Verse: wherein is contained .. Saint Pauls judgement; or his counsell rather, and aduice. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 292 The show of things unfurled for thy summing-up and judgement.

† b. *Astro.* A decision or conclusion as to a future event, deduced from the positions of the heavenly bodies: cf. *judicial astrology. Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 2 He can al the lawe deme, And gyven every judgement Which longeth to the firmament. *Ibid.* 107 [Astrology] The which in iugementz accompteth Thefect, what every sterre amonteth.

6. The pronouncing of a deliberate opinion upon a person or thing, or the opinion pronounced; criticism; censure.

a 1235 *Ancr. R.* 118 þeo hwule þet te heorte walleð wiðin- den of ureððe, nis þer no riht dom, ne no riht gugenent. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 462 Þere nis no iargoun no iangle ne iuggement [is] falce. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 14 After the Iugement of the men ye are the very myrrour of al vertnes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* Ded. A iij b. The place and dignity, to the which (by the iudgement of al men) you are most worthly called. 1659 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 2 You have my designs, and I desire your judgement of them. 1671 TEMPLE *Lett.* to Sir J. Temple Wks. 1731 II. 247 Upon all these Passages .. I have fixed my Judgment of the Affairs and Counsels at present in Design. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. viii. 31 Scripture .. with its selection of facts and moral judgements of them, has been ordained of God to be written thus rather than otherwise. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. vi, We'll pass no judgement upon that.

7. The formation of an opinion or notion concerning something by exercising the mind upon it; an opinion, estimate.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 345 Wher men of worse liif mai sunner erre in þer judgement. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 45 Ek also Aereance in judgement To love he bringth of his assent. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 86 This waye in my judgement doeth excell all the rest. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. iv. 45 To morrow, in my judgement, is too sudden. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 113 Wee may better make judgement of these Winds. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. v. § 1 If we would form a judgment of a book. 1799 MACKINTOSH *Stud. Law Nature & Nations* Wks. 1846 I. 385 To form a sound judgment on political measures. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 Sept. 3/1 In his judgment they.. had no occasion to bow down to any one.

† b. A form of religious opinion or belief; a 'persuasion'. *Obs.*

1653 CROMWELL *Sp. in Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 376 If I did seem to speak any thing, that might seem to reflect upon those of the Presbyterian judgement. c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1863) 66 Having been before of the Arminian judgement. 1687 *Assur. Abb. Lands* 90, I do

not herein aim at reflecting upon the Conformists in general; for there are many sober, virtuous and religious Persons of that Judgment.

c. Private judgement: the formation of personal or individual opinion (esp. in religious matters), as opposed to the acceptance of a statement or doctrine on authority.

1718 T. HERNE (*title*) Defense of Private Judgment. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes, Priest* (1872) 115 Liberty of private judgment, if we will consider it, must at all times have existed in the world.

8. The faculty of judging; ability to form an opinion; that function of the mind whereby it arrives at a notion of anything; the critical faculty; discernment.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 11 Men of greter knowleg and more excellent iudgement in boly scripture. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. vii. 58 You have good iudgement in Horsemanship. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 636 Take heed lest Passion sway Thy Judgement. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* i. 9 'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none Go just alike, yet each believes his own. a 1832 MACKINTOSH *Revol.* 1688, Wks. 1846 II. 264 Clarendon was zealous, but of small judgment. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* ii. ix. 347 Aristotle calls the faculty which guides the mind in matters of conduct, by the name of *phronesis*, or judgment.

b. Good or sound judgement; discernment, discretion, wisdom, understanding, good sense.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* To Rdr. p. v. Whose minde is beautified with the amiable inelles of knowledge, and iudgement. 1612 ROWLANDS *Knaave Haris* 20 Boy, bring good wine, when men of iudgement cal. 1784 COOPER *Task* vi. 657 A deed... owing more To want of judgment than to wrong design.

† c. transf. A person having good judgement; a competent critic; a 'judge'. (Cf. *genius, wit*.)

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 208 Hee's a man good inough, hee's one o' th' soundest iudgement[s] in Troy whosoever.

1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* Epil. 3 Looking for a judgment or a wit, Like Jews, I saw them scattered through the pit.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* ii. § 4 To undervalue a solid Judgment, because he knows not the genealogy of Hector.

d. Sc. Reason, senses, wits.

1800 *Monthly Mag.* I. 239 The poor man has lost his judgement. *Mod.* He has gone out of his judgement. You nearly frichtit me out o' my judgements.

9. Logic. **† a.** = DISPOSITION **† c.** Obs.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 149 Hitherto wee have handled the first part of Logick; called Invention. Wee come now to the second, termed Judgement. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4). *Judgment*, the second part of Logick which Disposes of Arguments for Disputation.

b. The action of mentally apprehending the relation between two objects of thought; predication, as an act of the mind. With *pl.* A mental assertion or statement; a proposition, as formed in the mind.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. iii. 125 The old Philosophy... meaning by judgment the union or separation of things by affirmation or negation. 1725 WATTS *Logic* ii. Intro. The foregoing sentences which are examples of the act of judgment, are properly called propositions: Plato is a philosopher, &c. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* 59 Judgment is the comparing together in the mind two of the notions or ideas which are the objects of apprehension. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Latins Th.* ii. § 67. 108 A Judgment, then, is an expression that two notions can or cannot be reconciled. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 105 Judgment is that act of mind whereby the relation of one Concept to another... is determined.

10. In various biblical uses, chiefly as rendering of Heb. מִשְׁפָּט *mishpat*, in its different uses.

a. Justice, righteousness, equity. (= DOOM *sb.* 8.) a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlix. 22 [l. 21] Y shal stablis iugement o3ayn by face. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 23 The wayghyter mattres of the lawe... judgement, mercy, and fayth. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lxi. 8 For I the Lord loue Iudgement, I hate robbery for burnt offering.

b. A (divine) decree, ordinance, law, statute. a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1343 The iugement of god ben to vs hild. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xi. 33 Howe incomprehensible are his iudgements, and hys wayes vnserchable. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxix. 39, I have chosen the way of treuth, thy iudgements haue I layed before me. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxi. 1 Now these are the Iudgements which thou shalt set before them [COVERD., *Gener.* Bps. Bible, laws].

c. Sentence or decision in a person's favour; (one's) right.

1611 BIBLE *Dent.* x. 18 He doth execute the iudgement of [COVERD. etc.], He doeth right vnto the fatherlesse and widow. — *Job* xxvii. 2 As God iudgeth, who hath taken away my iudgment [COVERD., my power: *R.V.* my right].

† 11. The function of a 'judge' or ruler (in the ancient Hebrew state: see JUDGE *sb.* 3). *Obs. rare.*

1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 41 It is euident, that her [Deborah's] iudgement or gouernement in Israel was no such vsurped power.

† 12. A district under a jurisdiction. *Obs. rare.* 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 251 The third league called the tenne iudgements, (or jurisdictions) and consisting of tenne communities joined in the league. 1498.

13. attrib. and Comb., as judgement bar, book, call, hour, house, -monger, peal, place, throne; judgement-cap = BLACK CAP 1; judgement creditor, a creditor in whose favour a judgement has been given ordering the payment of the debt due to him; judgement debt, a debt for the payment of which a judgement has been given; so judgement debtor, a debtor against whom such a judgement has been given; judgement-like *a.* (*Sc.*), 'applied to what is supposed to be like a

token of divine displeasure' (*Jam.*); judgement note (*U.S.*), a promissory note containing a power of attorney to appear and confess judgement for the sum therein named (*Bouvier*); judgement summons, a summons issued in a County Court against a judgement debtor, to show cause why he should not be imprisoned for default in payment; judgement weather (*Sc.*) = 'judgement-like' weather (see above).

1613 T. MILLES *tr. Mexia's etc. Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* 713/2 They would presume so farre as the 'judgement Bars, and there spread a Gowne on the ground before the Magistrate. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 159 He which will not celebrate it, let him undergo the penalty in the 'Judgment-book. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 207 The last great 'judgment-call. 1838 *Act 1 & 2 Vict.* c. 110 § 11 Providing adequate means for enabling 'judgment creditors to obtain satisfaction from the property of their debtors. *Ibid.* § 17 Every 'judgment debt shall carry interest at the rate of four pounds per centum per annum. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* iii. (ed. 2) 414. 1881 *Trin. Inst. Bankers* Nov. 563 Every debt proved was made a judgement debt. 1838 *Act 1 & 2 Vict.* c. 110 § 15 No disposition of the 'judgment debtor in the meantime shall be valid... as against the judgment creditor. 1883 *Wharton's Law-Lex.* (ed. 7), *Judgment-debtor*, one against whom a judgment ordering him to pay a sum of money stands unsatisfied. 1526 'Judgement house (see JUDGEMENT-HALL 1534). 1708 M. BRUCE *Good News in Evil T.* 11 It was 'Judgment-like and a token of it to that poor Land, when Godly Baruch... fell into that fault. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 475 God... likes not such a 'judgement-out-braving temper. 1830 SCOTT *Doom Devorgoil* ii. ii. That sounded like the 'judgment-peal. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. i. 109 To old Free-towne, our common 'judgement place. 1888 *Fall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 11/2 A man marries on credit, and repents on 'judgment summonses. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 33 Why should Paul feare to set Christ in the 'judgment throne of God? 1776 TOPLADY *Hymn, Rock of Ages* iv. When I... See Thee on Thy judgment-throne. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* vi. It's no that I wad shut the door against decent folk, more especially in such 'judgment-weather.

Hence Judgemented *a.* [see -ED 2], having judgement or discernment (of a specified kind). (In comb. or with preceding adv.)

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* App. i. (1840) 95 Well learned and godly judgemented. 1654 FULLER *Two Serms.* 68 To make them Charitably judgemented of the final Estate of all such Infants. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 322 Boys... supreme-judgemented in taws, blood-alleys, and peg-tops.

Judgement-day. [= day of judgement: see prec. 2. Cf. DOOMSDAY.] The day of God's final judgement; the last day; doomsday.

1501 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. i. 29 Vnto the French, the dreadfull Judgement-Day So dreadfull will not be, as was his sight. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* ad fin. Between this and the judgment day do not look for any char deceivers. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xi. From the tombs around Rising at judgment-day. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXVII. 87 The divine existence and a judgement-day.

Judgement-hall. A hall or public building in which judgements or trials at law are held; a court of justice; a tribunal. (Chiefly *U.S.*)

1534 TINDALE *John* xviii. 33 Then Pylate entred into the iudgement hall [1526 judgement house; WYCLIF, mote hall; *Rhem.* palace] agayne, and called IESUS. 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* ii. 53 They have a kinde of tribunall or iudgement-hall, wherein all contentions... are presently decided. 1872 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* 232 A scene depicted in the judgement-hall of Osiris.

Judgement-seat. The seat on which a judge sits when trying a cause or pronouncing judgement; a seat of judgement; a tribunal.

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xiv. 10 We shall all be brought before the iudgement seate [WYCLIF, throne] of Christ. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 53 Forfear... quhair is ane Jugement seat and Justice couste haldne. 1604 DRAVTON *Owl* 341 Th' ambitious judgment seat I never sought, Where God is sold for coin, the poor for nought. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* ii. ii. 24 The soul... which now stands Naked before Heaven's judgment seat. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 105 He was driven from the judgement-seat with scorn.

Judge (dʒʊdʒ). [*l.* JUDGE *v.* + -ER 1. Cf. AF. *jugeour*.] One who or that which judges (in various senses), a judge; usually, one who forms, or who is (well or ill) qualified to form, an opinion.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 414 Such a iuger schulde iuge ouer presumptuoseli. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xcii. 51 Wrong iudgers, wrong iudgements. 1630 LENNARD *tr. Charron's Wisd.* (1658) 15 The eares... the Receivers and Iudgers of sounds. 1850 TENNYSON *Enid* 1282 That... which a wanton fool, Or hasty judge would have called her guilt.

Judgeship (dʒʊdʒɪp). [*l.* JUDGE *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office or function of a judge.

a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (R.), Concerning the Pope, his universal pastourship, judgeship in controversies, power to call councils. 1679 PENN *Addr. to Prot.* 180 The Umpirage and Judgeship of their Meaning. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Steam Excurs.* In the event of his not being previously appointed to a judgeship, it is probable that he will practise as a barrister. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 419/2 To fill up two High Court judgeships, a County Court judgeship... and a registrarship in bankruptcy. 1898 *Expositor* Nov. 356 The period of Samuel's judgeship.

b. humorously with *poss. adj.* as title for a judge. 1820 *Examiner* No. 640. 463/1 So peremptory is your judgeship against an unfortunate Radical Reformer! 1821 *Ibid.* 467/1 His Judgeship must be in a very comfortable state of ignorance.

Judges (dʒʊdʒz). Now rare. [*l.* as prec. + -ESS.] A female judge; a woman who judges. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* iv. 4 At ye same tyme was Iudgesse

in Israel the prophetisse Debbora, the wyfe of Lapidoth. 1632 HEYWOOD *1st Part Iron Age* i. Wks. 1874 III. 279, I make you Iudgesse... You needes must say I am the properer man. 1776 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 172 You are now... elected into an important office, that of judgess of the Tory ladies. 1889 E. EDWARDS *Sardinia* 304 Eleonora, the judgess.

Judging (dʒʊdʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*l.* JUDGE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of JUDGE *v.*; judgement.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5403 To consente to a fals juggyng. 1495 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 104 Her lyght empesched from the veraye Iugyng in parfyt knowlege. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 131, I me confess... Of parcial jugyng and pervers wilfulness. 1631 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 8 In all our private judgings of other mens speeches and actions. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* viii. 63 It involved them in entanglements of false reasonings, false judgings, and crimes.

b. attrib., as judging chair, court, place; judging-day = judicial day: see JUDICIAL *a.* c.

1541 BECON *News Heaven* Wks. (1564) i. 12 Al shall be present before the iudging-place of Christ. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) Cij. An apostem which doth not breake at the fyrst iudging daye in a Feuer. 1603 P. JONSON *K. James' Entertainm.* Wks. (Rldg.) 534/2 This place [Westminster]... the cabinet To all thy counsels, and the judging chair To this thy special kingdom. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. li. Where 'twixt two little hills he keeps his judging court. 1896 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 2/5 (*Dog Show*) There were sixteen judging rings simultaneously in action.

Judging, ppl. a. [*l.* as prec. + -ING 2.] That judges; having the function of judging, judicial; spec. Having good judgement, able to judge, judicious, discerning; also, censorious.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 33 The imaginative and iudging powre. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iii. § 225 In so Grave and Judging an Assembly. 1735 POPE *Profr. Sat.* 246 Dryden aloud escap'd this judging eye. 1856 MISS WINKWORTH *Tanler Serm.* xi. (1857) 267 Full of judging thoughts of other men who do not observe or approve of their ways.

Hence Judgingly *adv.*, with judgement, judiciously, discerningly; censoriously.

1650 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. (1851) 309 This work neither his own ministers nor any els can discerningly enough or judgingly perform. 1847-85 D. P. Page's *The. & Pract. Teach.* (ed. Payne) 261 One should never judgingly declare... 'You are a liar'.

Judgmatic (dʒʊdʒmæ'tik), *a. colloq.* [irreg. *f.* JUDGE *sb.* or *v.* + -mæ'tic, in imitation or parody of *dogmatic, pragmatic*, etc.] = next.

1835 Tait's *Mag.* II. 575 Sufficiently enlightened, so as to make a judgmatic choice. 1898 R. KUTLING in *Morn. Post* 10 Nov. 5/3 A man of twenty-five years' sea-experience—cool, temperate, and judgmatic, such an one as the ordinary Warrant Officer.

Judgmatical (dʒʊdʒmæ'tikāl), *a. colloq.* [*l.* as prec. + -AL.] Characterized by good practical judgement; judicious, discerning; judicial.

1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* xxv. A judgmatical rap on the head stiffened the lying impostor for a time. 1834 W. MAGINN *Bob Burke's Duel in Blackie* *Mag.* XXXV. 751 What we call in Ireland a judgmatical sort of man—a word which, I think, might be introduced with advantage into the English vocabulary. 1888 *Spectator* 13 Oct. 1411/1 The tone is moderate and judgmatical throughout.

Hence Judgmatically *adv.*, in the manner, or with the air, of a judge.

1814 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 113 Ably described and judgmatically criticised in almost every newspaper. 1855 Ld. HOUGHTON in *W. Reid Life* (1891) I. xi. 525 Gladstone shakes his head most judgmatically over the notion.

Judgment, variant of JUDGEMENT.

Judicable (dʒʊdɪkə'bəl), *a.* Now rare. [*ad.* late *l.* *iudicabilis*, *f.* *iudicare* to judge: see -ABLE.] Capable of being judged; liable to judgement.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* ii. 32 They were Hereticks both in matter and form and judicable in both tribunals. 1688 H. CARE *King's Right Indulgence* 39 No Opinion is Judicable, nor no Person Punishable but for a sin.

† Judicant. *Obs.* [*ad.* *l.* *iudicantem*, *pr.* ppl. of *iudicare* to judge: see -ANT.] One who judges, or passes sentence.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 225/2 That no bishop nor abbot, nor any of y^e clergy should be at the iudgement of any mans death or dismembering, neyther should be any fautor of the sayd iudicantes [1596 -ants].

† Judicate, v. Obs. rare. [*l.* *iudicāt*, *ppl.* stem of *iudicare* to judge.] *trans.* To judge, decide. 1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 5 But the degree whether more or less intense is iudicated by nature.

† Judicate, sb. Obs. rare. [*ad.* med. *l.* *iudicatus* district under a judge, jurisdiction, *f.* *l.* *iudex*, *iudic-em* judge: see -ATE 2.] ? Jurisdiction. In quot. *attrib.*

1526 in Dillon *Customs Pale* (1892) 85 All the kings iudicate officers of the towne and marches of Callis.

Judication. [*ad.* *l.* *iudicatio-em*, *n.* of action from *iudicare* to judge.] The action of judging, judgement (in various senses).

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* i. i. 9 Yet many many other circumstances crosse this iudication in any individual person. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 22/1 There is no certain note of Judication and Assent. 1825 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) V. 382/1 That all-pervading and all-ruling principle, the self-judication principle.

Judicative (dʒʊdɪkə'tiv), *a.* [*l.* *iudicāt*, *ppl.* stem of *iudicare* to judge + -IVE: see -ATIVE.] Having the function of judging.

1. Having the function of trying causes or passing sentences; judicial, juridical.

1641 LD. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* i. vi. 31 It hath a power Judicative, (or if you will Juridical) but not Legislative. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.*, *Perf. Commu.* (1817) I. 499 The senate possesses all the judicative authority of the House of Lords. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* iv. v. II. 200 They were thus exclusively vested with the judicative power.

2. Having the function of forming opinions.

1647 FARINGTON *Serm.* 120 It arises from some defect in the judicative faculty. 1678 *Lively Orac.* III. § 16 They make solemn appeals to their judicative faculties.

Judicator (dʒuˈdɪkətər). [a. late L. *judicator*, agent-n. from *judicare* to judge.] One who judges, or acts as a judge.

1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* vi. Wks. 1813 I. 463 In this perilous position stood the Church, the authority of its judicators called in question. 1786 *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 264/1 Until their legality shall have been decided.. by the judicators of the place into which the prize shall have been conducted. c. 1831 CHALMERS in Jean Watson *Life And Thomson* iv. (1882) 51 The very presence of such would have resistless effect on the divisions of our judicators.

Judicatorial (dʒuˈdɪkətərɪəl), a. [f. late L. *judicatorius* JUDICATOR + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a judicator or judge; judicial.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. ii. 80 That very assembly.. which had already decreed, in its legislative capacity, that such evidence was useful, now, in its judicatorial capacity, decreed that it was the reverse.

Judicatory (dʒuˈdɪkətəri), -di-kətəri), sb. [ad. late L. *judicatorium*, neuter of *judicatorius* adj.: see next.]

1. A court of judicature; a body having judicial authority; a tribunal. Now chiefly Sc.

1666-7 *Act of Councils of Scot.* 4 Feb. The Writers and Clerks of all Iudicatories within this Realme. 1676 OWEN *Worship of God* 83 From the highest Court of their Sanhedrim, to the meanest Judicatory in their Synagogues. 1707 ARTERBURY *Serm.* (1723) II. 172 Human Judicatories.. give sentence only on matters of right and wrong. 1765 *Act 5 Geo. III.* c. 49 § 4 A protest.. shall be registrable in the Courts of Session or other competent judicatories. 1801 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 226 The treaties of the United States had been infringed by State laws, put in execution by State judicatories. 1850 H. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* II. v. vii. 313 The Scotch Church.. whose four judicatories.. were still all elective.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iv. (1701) 134/2 They assert that passions or affections are the Judges (κρίτριά). To these assertions.. concerning the Judicatories, agree what they assert concerning Ends. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* vi. § 10 These are arraigned at every table, in every tavern; and at such variety of judicatories, there will be as great variety of sentences. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* (1852) 200 It [conscience] is the highest Judicatory in the human mind, judging all and being judged of none.

2. Judicature; a system of judicature.

c. 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 265 Anent the college of justice, institution and judicature thairfor. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* viii. § 206 The Lords, as the Supreme Court of Judicatory. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxxvii. (1739) 55 Evidence.. in the Saxon Judicatory, sometimes consisted in the pregnant testimony of the fact itself. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVI. 347/1 The judicatories of Scotland and England were as independent of each other, within their respective territories, as if they were the judicatories of two foreign states.

†3. A judicatory or critical stage, a crisis. *Obs.*

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xix. 810 Judicatories (or Crises) which do not terminate the disease, are signs of a predominant and perverse humour.

Judicatory, a. ? *Obs.* [ad. late L. *judicatorius* of or pertaining to judging, f. ppl. stem of L. *judicare* to judge: see -ORY.]

1. Having the function of judging or passing sentence; of or pertaining to judgement.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xlix. (1739) 84 An influence upon that Judicatory power that must apply that Law. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* vii. 602 The Son of man is thus constantly represented as making.. the last judicatory distinction between man and man. a. 1718 PENN *Practs Wks.* 1726 I. 679 A great Share in the Judicatory Power. 1782 T. WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* 61 Druidical shrines, thrones of royal inauguration.. and judicatory tribunals.

2. By which a judgement may be made; giving a decisive indication, critical.

1603 FLOUJO *Montaigne* II. xii. To judge of the apparences.. we had need have a iudicatory instrument. 1624 [see INDICATORY a. 1.] 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 21 Amongst such signs some are called Decretorie, or Judicatorie.

Judicature (dʒuˈdɪkətʃər, -etʃər), a. [f. med. L. *judicatura*, f. ppl. stem *judicat-*, of L. *judicare* to judge: see -URE. Cf. F. *judicature* (1426 in Godef. *Compl.*)]

1. The action of judging; administration of justice by duly constituted courts; judicial process. Often in phr. *court of judicature*.

Supreme Court of Judicature in England, that constituted by Acts of Parliament in 1873 and 1875, in which were united the former separate Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, Admiralty, etc.

1530 PALSGR. 235/1 Judicature, *judgement; sentence*. c. 1616 BACON *Adv. Dk. Buckhm.* II. § 4 Sir, the honour of Judges in their Judicature is the King's honour, whose person they represent. 1628 LE GRYS *tr. Barclay's Argenis* 259 Let those which hold places of Judicature, have as many Colleagues appointed to them. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xv. § 17. 254 We have demonstratively shewed.. that all Judicature belongs to the City, and that Judicature is nothing else but an Interpretation of the Laws. 1660 *Trial*

Regis. 52 It hath not power of Judicature of Life, and Death. 1735 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 31 As well in the Court of Chancery as in the other Courts of Judicature. 1799 MACKINTOSH *Study Law Nature & Nations* Wks. 1846 I. 372 All the improvements of mankind in police, in judicature, and in legislation. 1819 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 189 The superior court of Judicature of New Hampshire rendered a judgment upon this verdict. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 251 The system of judicature in Ireland rests on the same principles as that of England, whence it was introduced by King John. 1873 *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 66 § 3 The several Courts hereinafter mentioned.. shall be consolidated together, and shall constitute one Supreme Court of Judicature in England.

2. The office, function, or authority of a judge; in quot. 1635-56, a judge's term of office.

1530 PALSGR. 34 A mynister of theyr common welth, onther as a capytayne, or in offyce of iudicature. 1621 LD. KEEPER WILLIAMS in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 166 Whose reverencies (even of places under my judicature) I use to seale daily. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* IV. Note 13 Granted, that the 40 years assigned by S. Paul (Acts 13. 20) to Saul, are to include Samuels Judicature. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Judicature*, a Judge's Place, or Office. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* iv. 111 If the property be acquired by judicature or poetry, or any profession whatever.

b. (See quot.)

1847 CRAIG, *Judicature*.. also, the extent of the jurisdiction of the judge, and of the court in which he sits to render justice. 1864 WEBSTER cites BOUVIER.

3. A body of judges or persons having judicial power; a court of justice; a legal tribunal, or such tribunals collectively.

1503 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 160 The saids Assemblies and judicatories [of the Kirk] shall direct their Bedle to the persone or personnes disobedient. 1651 EVELYN *Char. Eng. in Misc. Writ.* (1805) 167, I was curious before my return.. to visit their judicatories. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1191/4 An Act for erecting a Judicature to determine differences touching Houses burnt and demolished by the late dreadful Fire. 1796 BR. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 257 If the witnesses of the resurrection had been examined before any judicature. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. ii. 299 The essential attribute of the judicature is the power of authoritatively interpreting the laws.

†4. *fig.* Mental judgement; formation or authoritative expression of opinion; criticism. *Obs.*

a. 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 205, I proceed the right way in judicature, I judge according to my evidence. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 18 ¶ 2 If he seats himself uncalled in the chair of judicature.

†5. The quality of being judicial (as opposed to moral): see JUDICIAL A. 1 b. *Obs. rare*—†

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xii. Our Saviour disputes not here the Judicature, for that was not his Office, but the morality of Divorce, whether it be Adultery or no.

6. *attrib.*

Judicature Acts, a name given to the statutes establishing the Supreme Court of Judicature, and regulating its practice. These include esp. *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 66 (1873), 38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 77 (1875); see also 59 & 60 *Vict.* c. 14, Sch. 12 (Short Titles Act, 1866).

1873 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Aug. 163 The Queen confidently expects that we shall thank God.. for the Budget, the Judicature Act, the Education and Endowed Schools Amendment Act. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 20 Dec. The Judicature Acts placed a great deal of power in the hands of the Judges. 1883 *Wharton's Law-Lex.* (ed. 7) 53/2 Court of Appeal.. is constituted under the Judicature Act, 1873, the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876, and the Judicature Act, 1881. *Ibid.* 801/2 The Supreme Court of Judicature Acts, 1873 and 1875.. are commonly referred to as 'The Judicature Acts'.

Judicial (dʒuˈdɪʃəl), a. and sb. [ad. L. *judicialis*, f. *judici-*um judgement: see -AL. Cf. OF. *judicial* (in Gower), later -iel.] A. adj.

1. Of or belonging to judgement in a court of law, or to a judge in relation to this function; pertaining to the administration of justice; proper to a court of law or a legal tribunal; resulting from or fixed by a judgement in court. (Also *fig.* in reference to God, conscience, etc.)

Judicial murder, murder (or what is asserted to be such) wrought by process of law; an unjust though legal death sentence.

1382 WYCLIF *Neh.* iii. 30 Unto the hous of sodeknys, and of the men sellende sheldis agen the judicial zate. a. 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2683 He had men fla hym quyk out of his skyne, And per-with keuyr be judicial see. c. 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 71 Oracyons iudicial be, that longe to controversies in the lawe, and ples. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* On se sied en jugement, they sit at the Judicial seat. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 6 Where all causes are adjudged, both criminal and judicial. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. 239 Most Protestant Divines.. say that Justification is a Judicial Sentence of God as Judge. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 461 A series of judicial decisions, which have now established the law in such a variety of cases. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 290 The association of the legislative and judicial power was open to obvious objection. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* xii. 73 Judicial separation is a new term introduced for the old divorce *a mens et thoro*. 1861 J. PAGET *Puzzles & Par.* (1874) 147 The many judicial murders which disgrace that period of our history. 1881 GLAISTONE *Sp. in Flo. Comm.* 23 July, A judicial rent was a rent fixed according to the judgment of a judicial body, a dispassionate and impartial body between man and man.

b. Enforced by secular judges and tribunals: in judicial law, opp. to moral and ceremonial.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 15 b, The Morall Lawe standeth forever.. The Iudicial lawe is next, the whiche.. we be not bound to observe as the Israelites were. 1650 HOBBS *De Corp. Pol.* 190 Thou shalt not steal, is simply a Law; but this, He that stealeth an Ox, shall restore four-fold, is a Penal, or as other call it, A Judicial Law.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 102 A meer Judicial Law proper to the Jewish Common-Wealth. 1819 R. HALL *Wks.* (1841) V. 327 The laws given to the Israelites were of three kinds—ceremonial, judicial, and moral.

c. *Theol.* Inflicted by God as a judgement or punishment; of the nature of a divine judgement.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 151 That first Anathema and judicial curse.. denounced against the Samaritans for hindering the worke of the Temple. 1792 BURKE *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. VII. 113 What is called a judicial blindness, the certain forerunner of the destruction of all crowns and Kingdoms. 1815 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIII. 275 Almost it seems as if he, and the flagitious army by which he is supported, were stricken with judicial blindness. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 277 An infatuation such as, in a more simple age, would have been called judicial.

d. *Judicial factor* (*Sc. Law*): 'a factor or administrator appointed by the Court of Session on special application by petition, setting forth the circumstances which render the appointment necessary' (W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 1861): see FACTOR 5.

1849 *Act 12 & 13 Vict.* c. 51 § 1 The Expression 'Judicial Factor'.. shall mean Factor loco tutoris, Factor loco absentis, and Curator bonis. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 484/1 Before a judicial factor can obtain his discharge, the Court must be satisfied that he has faithfully performed his duty. 1894 *Daily News* 6 June 8/6 Charged.. with stealing 1,100*l.* from two estates on which he was judicial factor.

2. Having the function of judgement; invested with authority to judge causes.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. xii. § 1 We purpose not to speake of the rightnesse of a worldly judiciall court, but of the heavenlye judgement seat. 1601 SIR W. CONY-WALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 4 Yet cannot these present their griefes to judiciall men. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxii. 103 The returning officer is not a judicial, but a purely ministerial officer. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. iii. 13 Parliaments were originally judicial as well as legislative assemblies.

b. *Judicial combat* (*duel*), one engaged in for formal decision of a controversy.

1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xlv. 1828 — F. M. Perth xxv, That the pretended judicial combat was a mockery of the divine will, and of human laws. 1834 L. RICHIE *Wand. by Seine* 56 The practice of private duels grew naturally out of judicial combats. 1882 H. SPENCER *Princ. Social.* § 522 Judicial duels.. continued in France down to the close of the 14th century.

c. *Judicial Committee of the Privy Council*: one of the two Appellate Tribunals in Great Britain, established in 1832 for the disposal of appeals made to the King in Council.

These are chiefly appeals from the Colonial and Ecclesiastical Courts. Other appeals formerly made to the King in Council now come before the Court of Appeal as constituted by the Judicature Acts.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 24 By 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 41, the jurisdiction of the privy council is further enlarged, and there is added to it a body entitled 'the judicial committee of the privy council'. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. vii. 485 Besides the House of Lords, there is another supreme tribunal of appeal—the Queen in Council, whose judicial functions are delegated to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the Committee is exercised principally to review judgments of the Colonial, the Ecclesiastical, and the Admiralty Courts. 1872 J. IRVING *Ann. Time* 985 2 (23 Feb. 1871) The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council give judgment in the appeal of the Rev. Mr. Purchas, known as the 'Brighton Ritual Case'.

3. Of a judge; proper to a judge.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg. Proc. E. Ind.* II. 58/2 [These men] somewhat similar to aldermen in London.. did lately send a memorial desiring judicial salaries. a. 1832 MACKINTOSH *Life More Wks.* 1846 I. 409 That concentration of authority in the hands of the superior courts at Westminster, which contributed indeed to the purity and dignity of the judicial character. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 135 A political difficulty.. was laid before the pope in his judicial capacity, in the name of the nation. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commw.* II. ii. xliii. 120 What is called, even in America where robes are not worn, the 'purity of the judicial ermine'.

4. Giving judgement or decision upon any matter; forming or expressing a judgement; disposed to pass judgement; relative to judgement; critical.

1589 NASHE *Prof. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 More iudiciall in matters of conceit, than our quadrant crepundios, that spit *ergo* in the mouth of euerie one they meete. 1632 DELONEY *Thomas of Reading* in Thoms E. E. *Prose Rom.* (1858) I. 135 It becommeth not me to controule your iudiciall thoughts. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Over-Soul* Wks. (Bohn) I. 119 The intercourse of society.. is one wide, judicial investigation of character. 1846 SUMNER *Pickering in Orat. & Sp.* (1850) II. 459 His mind was rather judicial than forensic in its cast. 1896 N. & Q. 8th Ser. IX. 160/2 The *Quarterly Review* has for many years been distinguished for its judicial fairness.

b. Pertaining to the judgement of the reputed influence of the heavenly bodies upon human affairs. *Judicial astrology*: see ASTROLOGY 1 b.

c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 4 These ben obseruancez of iudiciall matiere & rytes of paens, in which my spirit ne hath no feith, ne no knowing of hir horoscopus. 1475 Bk. *Noblesse* (Roxb.) 60 The noble science of such iudicelle mater in causis naturelle concerning the influence of the bodies of hevyn. 1560 [see ASTROLOGY 1 b.] 1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. vii. 74 As for iudicial Astrology (which hath the least judgement in it) this vagrant hath been whipt out of all learned corporations. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 7 Addicted to iudicial astrology.. and to such-like superstitions. 1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 210 Among alchymists and judicial astrologers there have been those who have been dupes to the impostures by which they profited.

†c. *Med.* That determines the issue, or belongs to the crisis, of a disease: = CRITICAL 4. (Sometimes with combination of prec. sense.) *Obs.*

1544 *Phaer Regim. Lyfe* (1553) Gjb, If the jaundis... appear in the vj day, beyng a day iudicial or crelike of the ague... it is a very good sygne. 1651 *CULPEPPER Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 32 The time or houses noted betwixt the Crisis, are called the judicial times, or such times wherein a man may judge what the disease is, or what it will be.

† d. *Rhet. Critical. Obs.*

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* Ep. A, Of Epistles, some be demonstrative, some suasive, and other some iudicial. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1623) 20, 4. special heads, that is to say; Demonstrative, Deliberative, Judicial, and Familiar Letters. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 3 Every propositio or matter conceived... is reduced to three heads, or kinds, Demonstrative, Deliberative, Judicial.

† 5. That has or shows sound judgement; judicial. *Obs.*

1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 33 The same man... should grow... to a iudicial comprehending of them. 1616 *BULLOKER, Judicials*,... also wise; graue, of great judgement. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 200 He shewed himself so iudicial and industrious as gaue great satisfaction.

† b. *sb.* [Elliptical uses of the adj.]

† 1. A judicial law or ordinance: see A. 1 b. *Obs.* c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 285 Sermonialis of be oolde lawe & summe iudicials bynden nouyt now. c. 1449 *PERCOK Repr.* 18-19 The positif lawe of the ceremonies iudicials & sacramentalis. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 404 The iudicials teach the government of an house or a common weale. 1652 *SPARKE Prim. Devot.* (1663) 417 In all the iudicials and ceremonials... there was ever somewhat moral wrapped up in them. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 34 By the law of God in the Old Testament, called the iudicials.

† 2. Determination, decision, judgement. *Obs.*

1447 *BOREHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 158 Aftyr the judycial of very resoun To lovyng hys credytur most holdyn was he Wych of hys dette had most pardoun. 1589 *NASHE Anat. Absurd. Epist.* p. iij, Whose effectually iudicial of your vertues made such deepe impression in my attentive imagination. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 32 There is no true iudicial of the falling and rising of commodities.

† b. *Astrol.* A determination or conclusion as to a future event from the positions of the heavenly bodies; the system of such determinations. *Obs.*

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) l. xxviii. 73 They that... take hede to the iudyciall of astronomye or to dyuynacyons. 1561 *EDEN Arte Nauig.* Pref. The... phantastical obseruacions of the iudicials of astrologye. 1652 *GAULE Magastrom.* 23 Where is obliquity but in the iudicials of astrologye?

† c. *Med.* Determination of the nature of a disease; diagnosis. *Obs.*

1512 *(Title)* Iudyciall of Uryns. 1548 *UDALL Erasmi. Par. Luke* Pref. 10 The corporall physicians dou often tymes varie... in their iudicials of the diseases.

† 3. A legal judgement. *Obs.*

1534 *BARNES Supplic. King* ii. Wks. (1572) 203 It is to your condemnation, and to your ignominie, that you doe exercise iudicials among you. 1665 *BURNEY Kept. dapor* 99 Our Saviours own argument concerning the iudicials of an Infidel, He can but kill the body.

† b. An instrument of legal punishment. *Obs.*

c. 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) l. 207 Stocks, cage, tumbrell, pillory, Cucking-stoole and other Judicials and castigatories.

Hence **Judiciality** (dʒudʒiʃiæli), **Judicial-ness**, the quality or character of being judicial; **Judicialize** (dʒudʒiʃaɪz) v. *trans.*, to treat judicially, arrive at a judgement or decision upon.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II., *Judicialness*, judicial Quality, State or Condition. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Jan. 1 His mind... has something different, in its kind of judiciality, from what is usually meant by impartial intellectual judgment. 1877 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 6 Must one... judicialise the problem whether Shakespeare died from a debauch, before one can have soul-liftings with [him] on the divine spirit's wings.

Judicially (dʒudʒiʃali), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a judicial manner.

1. In the way of legal judgement, or in the office or capacity of judge; in, by, or in relation to, the administration of justice; by legal process; by sentence of a court of justice.

1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 223 Judicially sytting the seyde M. R. 1542 *HEN. VIII Declar. Scots* Bivh, Registers and Records iudicially and autenitely made. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* II. 16 Indited, though absent, and condemned judicially of Treason. 1783 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.* (Morell) iv. s.v. *Ulysses*, For which reason, the armour of Achilles was judicially given to him, rather than to Ajax. 1863 H. COX *Justit.* III. vii, 695 As late as 1735, Sir Robert Walpole sat judicially in the Exchequer. 1865 *LECKY Ration.* I. i. 132 The last who perished judicially in England.

† b. *Theol.* In the way of a divine judgement or punishment.

1654 *FULLER Two Serms.* 66 God... may judicially harden those from whom his grace is withdrawn, for making no better use thereof. 1782 *COWPER Lett.* Wks. 1837 XV. 122 Though I love my country, I hate its follies and its sins, and had rather see it scourged in mercy, than judicially hardened by prosperity. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serms.* (1836) II. x. 123 The multitude of sinners judicially blinded.

2. After the manner of a judge; with judicial knowledge and skill; critically.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1402/2 A noble mind iudicially grounded vpon the truth of diuine philosophie. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* III. 37, I would have a Traveller... speake of those things, whereof he could discourse most eloquently and judicially. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* II. viii. 165 He judicially sums up what was good and what was evil in him.

† b. So as to determine something; determinatively. *Obs.*

1609 *DOUGLAND Ornith. Microt.* 51 Rests are placed in Songs... Essentially, when they betoken silence. Judicially,

when they betoken not silence but the perfect Moode: and then their place is before the signe of Time.

† 3. With sound judgement, judicially. *Obs.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 81 All agreed that the King... had not dealt therein judicially, saying it was a meane to breed contention. 1653 *WALTON Angler* iv. 108, I find Mr. Thomas Barker... deal so judicially and freely in a little book of his of Angling.

Judicially, *adv.* *rare.* [f. next + -LY².] In a judiciary manner or sense; judicially.

1611 *COTGR., Judicialment*, judicially, judicially. c. 1619 R. JONES in *Phoenix* (1708) II. 480 The words... may easily be taken judicially... or they may be taken popularly.

Judiciary (dʒudʒiəri), *a.* and *sb.* *Now rare.* [ad. L. *iudiciarius*, f. *iudici-*um judgement: see -ARY, and cf. F. *iudiciaire* (14-15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] = JUDICIAL. *A. adj.*

1. Of or belonging to legal or formal judgement, or to a judge in his capacity of giving such judgement; pertaining to judicature or to courts of law. = JUDICIAL A. 1.

1611 *COTGR., Judicialie*,... iudiciarie, iudiciall, done in Court. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 13 Although he shall exercise his iudiciarie power. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.* Ded., Persons, Dignified with the Judiciary Scarlet Robe. 1787 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1894) IV. 475, I like the organization of the government into Legislative, Judiciary and Executive. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* II. 64 Laws... are made indirectly by the tribunals in deciding upon particular cases... [These] are sometimes called judge-made, or judiciary laws.

† b. = JUDICIAL A. 1 b. *Obs.*

1699 *BURNET 39 Art.* vii. (1700) 101 The Judiciary Parts of the Law were those that related to them as they were a Society of Men.

† c. = JUDICIAL A. 1 c. *Obs.*

1656 R. ROBINSON *Christ* all 425 It is a judiciary hand of God upon the Papists. 1677 *GALE Crf. Gentiles* III. 24 Judiciary Hardnesse of heart and Blindnesse of Minde.

† 2. Having the function of judging; deciding as a judge or arbiter: = JUDICIAL A. 2. *Obs.*

1690 *CHILD Disc. Trade* (1694) 146 So many of the said Judiciary Merchants as heard the said Cause and Causes, and signed the Judgments or final Decrees in them.

† b. = JUDICIAL A. 2 b.

1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. xxii. (1809) 337 The first written injunction of judiciary combats that we meet with, is in the laws of Gundebald, A. D. 501. 1826 *DIGBY Eronst.* Hon. (1829) I. *Godfridus* 273 The Clergy of Spain... instead of compurgatory oaths and judiciary combats, ordained the proofs by witnesses and regular examination.

† 3. Forming a judgement or opinion, discerning: = JUDICIAL A. 4. *Obs.*

a. 1631 *DONNE and Serm. Gen.* i. 26, I have a power to judge, a iudiciarie, a discretive power. 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 180/2 This Judgment may not unfity be termed Judiciary.

† b. Of, or in reference to, astrology: = JUDICIAL A. 4 b. Also, Pertaining to the giving of judgements or decisions by any kind of divination, as 'physiognomy'. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* vi. 315 What vaine studies exercise... our iudiciarie Astronomers, by calculating nativities telling events. 1640 Bp. REYNOLDS *Passions* ix. 78 All which... I include under the name of Judiciary Physiognomy. 1734 *tr. Kollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. vii. vii. 327 The wild chimeras of judiciary astrology.

† c. *Rhet.* = JUDICIAL A. 4 d. *Obs.*

1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* I. 17 Three sorts of orations, the deliberative, the judiciary and the demonstrative. *B. sb.* [Cf. med.L. *iudiciaria*, *iudiciarius* sbs.]

† 1. An art of divination: see A. 3 b. *Obs.*

1587 *GOLDING De Moray* xxv. 382 What Art moued Iacob to say it? If yee say Phizonomie or Iudiciarie, the good old man was blind. 1594 *CAREW Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 183 All the sciences belonging to the imagination... as the Mathematickes, Astrologie, Arithmetick, Perspective, Iudiciarie, and the rest.

† b. A judicial astrologer. *Obs.*

1652 *GAULE Magastrom.* 136 May not the morose iudiciaries be thus urged?

2. † a. A place or court of judicature. *rare.*

1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 780 A Judiciary or place of judgement.

† b. = JUDICATURE 3.

1802 M. CUTLER in *Life, Tracts & Corr.* (1888) II. 81 He at length pointed out... the impossibility of a government being supported without an independent judiciary. 1875 *GLADSTONE Glean.* VI. lxxxiii. 185 That strength depends on the magistracy, the police, the judiciary, the standing army. 1885 *LAW TIMES* LXXXIX. 83/1 Head of the Irish magistracy and chief of the judiciary.

Judicious (dʒudʒiʃəs), *a.* Also 7 *erron.* -itious. [ad. F. *iudicieux*, -euse (Montaigne, 16th c.) = It. *iudizioso*, f. L. *iudici-*um judgement: see -OUS.]

1. Of persons (or their faculties, etc.): Having or exercising sound judgement; discreet, wise, sensible. a. in relation to intellectual matters: Forming correct opinions or notions; sound in discernment; wisely critical.

1598 *FLORIO, Giudizioso*, iudicious, learned, wise, discreet. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. ii. 29 Now this ouer-done... though it make the vnskilfull laugh, cannot but make the Iudicious greue. 1626 *JACKSON Creed* viii. xxii. § 2 It hath beene long agoe observed by the learned and iudicious Hooker. 1669 *GALE Crf. Gentiles* i. Intro. 4 Thus also Iudicious Chillingworth. 1685 *BOYLE Eng. Notion Nat.* iv. 95 The famousst and iudiciousest of the ancients Rabbins. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 42 One of the most Iudicious of Interpreters, the great Grotius. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* ix. 1. (1819) III. 305 There were men who made the age famous, grave lawyers, iudicious historians, wise philosophers.

b. in relation to practical matters: Wise in adapting means to ends; capable and careful in action; prudent. (Now the more frequent use.)

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 82 Being accounted... confident, iudicious, and diligent, although of no great experience. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* IV. ii. 16. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 20 To give honour to this Art of Painting many worthy Gentlemen... are become Iudicious practitioners herein. a. 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poet.* Wks. 1730 I. 92 A iudicious pilot. 1819 *SCOTT Leg. Montrose* vi. No iudicious commander allows either flags of truce or neutrals to remain in his camp longer than is prudent.

2. Of action, thought, etc.: Proceeding from or showing sound judgement; marked by discretion, wisdom, or good sense. a. in relation to intellectual matters.

1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* Prol., That... We might weigh massy in iudicious scale. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* I. iii. xv. (1651) 137, I would that all... would read those iudicious tracts of Dr. Henry Spelman. 1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 235 A tale should be iudicious, clear, succinct. 1861 *Geo. ELIOT Silas M.* xi, As she concluded this iudicious remark, she turned to the Miss Gunns.

b. in relation to practical matters. (Now the more frequent use.)

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 201 This retraite... yet was... iudicious, the place being strong by nature. 1695 *TEMPLE Introd. Hist. Eng.* 279 To surmount all Dangers... by brave Actions and iudicious Councils. 1781 *GIBBON Decl. & P.* (1869) I. xix. 530 A very iudicious plan of operations was adopted. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Vanderput & S. vi.* 95 Selling again the iudicious purchases they were enabled to make. 1853 *Sir H. DOUGLAS Milit. Bridges* 143 A splendid and very instructive example of what may be effected by judicious combinations and arrangements.

† 3. = JUDICIAL A. 1. *Obs.* (But in the two Shaks. quotes, the actual sense is doubtful. *Judicial* does not occur in Shaks.)

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* III. iv. 76 Iudicious punishment, 'twas this flesh begot Those Pelican Daughters. 1607 — *Cor.* v. vi. 128 His last offences to vs Shall haue Iudicious hearing. 1611 *CORVAT Cradities* 279 Their courts of justice, their iudicious proceedings. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Ero-mont* 178 To proceede against him by a iudicious way.

Judiciously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] 1. In a judicious manner; with sound or correct judgement; discreetly, wisely, prudently.

1601-2 *FULBECKE 1st Pt. Pirall.* Intro. 1 To excite... some other... farre more fully, iudiciously, and learnedly to accomplish this business. 1688 *BOYLE Final Causes Nat. Things* III. 91 Opium... is now employed as a noble remedy, as indeed it is, if skillfully prepared and judiciously exhibited. 1756 *DR. DELANY in Life & Lett. Mrs. Delany* (1861) III. 388 She read and wrote two languages correctly and judiciously. 1839 *JAMES Louis XIV.* II. 325 [There are] few examples of remote dependencies upon great empires being well or judiciously governed. 1879 *FROUDE Caesar* vi. 56 Money judiciously distributed among the leading politicians had secured the Senate's connivance.

† 2. By a legal or formal judgement; judicially.

a. 1634 *COKE & DAVIES (title)* England's Independency upon the Papal Power, Historically and Judiciously stated. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Antig.* III. xv. § 2 God... had judiciously condemned them to that punishment.

† b. With the air of a judge 'laying down the law'; dogmatically. *Obs.*

1728 *MORGAN Algiers* Pref. 7 How many [Englishmen] have I met with... most judiciously terming the best of them [Moors and Arabs] 'savages'.

Judiciousness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being judicious; soundness of judgement; discretion, wisdom, prudence, good sense.

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 121 He had not met with the like before for... judiciousness. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* v. iv. § 16 Such the soil of this Sir Thomas More, in which facetiousness and judiciousness were excellently tempered together. 1751-73 *JORTIN Eccl. Hist.* (R.), The examination... requires, in due proportion, judiciousness and precaution. 1886 *LAW TIMES* LXXX. 191/2 L. J. Bowen points out, with judiciousness and precision, some of the chief results of the great changes initiated in 1873.

Judy (dʒuːdi). [A familiar pet-form of the female name *Judith*.] Name of the wife of Punch in the puppet-show of 'Punch and Judy'; hence (*slang*) applied disparagingly or contemptuously, esp. to a woman of ridiculous appearance.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Judy*, a blower; but sometimes used when speaking familiarly of any woman. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 65 Old Punch with his Judy. 1885 *RUNCIMAN Skippers & Sh.* 3 You get caught speaking to any of them steerage judies. *Mod. slang.* Doesn't she look a Judy?

† b. *Comb.*, as *Judy-puppet*; *Judy-cow*, a local name for the lady-bird (cf. *lady-cow*).

1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.*, *Judy-cow*. 1897 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 331 They are simply Judy-puppets in the Policinello of conventionality.

Jue, *obs.* form of *JEW*.

Juel, Jueller, etc., *obs.* ff. *JEWEL*, -ER, etc. † *Jurelet*. *Obs. rare.* Pl. 4 *iuels*. [a. OF. *joellet*, *jouellet* (pl. -ez, -etz, -es), dim. of *joel* *JEWEL*.] A plaything, a toy.

1340 *Ayenb.* 77 Pe conionn his bayh [i.e. buyeth them] uor rubys, uor sayfs, oer uor emeyordes, bet bych as iules to children. [*orig.* (Cotton Cleop. A. v. ff. 63) ce sont come ioueles (v. r. in Godef., iuwelz) a enfans.]

† **Juffer**. *Obs.* [cf. Du. *juffer* maiden, young lady, miss; also, spar, beam, joint; worn-down form of *jufvrouw*, *jonkvrouw*; so Ger. *jungfer* (from *jungfrau*), also, in shipbuilding, *juffer*.] A piece of timber four or five inches square.

1677-83. *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 162 *Juffers*, Stuff, about 4 or 5 inches square, and of several Lengths. Hence, 1688 in R. HOLME, 1823 in NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder*.

† *Ju-mle*, *v. Sc. Obs.* [Origin and meaning obscure; perh. related to SHUFFLE, but app. of earlier appearance.] *intr.* (?) To shuffle; to fumble ineptly, to bungle, to 'maffle'. Hence † *Ju'mling ppl. a.*; also † *Ju'mler*.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 16 Ane hommily jommeltie juffler, Lyk a stirk stackarand in the ry. 1535 LYNDESAI *Satyre*, *Interl.* *Auld Man* 218 Scho may call me ane iufflane iok. 15. *Roull's Cursing* (Baun, MS.) 251 Than Iufflar Tasy with his iaggis, And Belly Bassy with his baggis, At hellis jettis sail mak sic reirding.

Jug (dzɔg), *sb.*¹

1. A pet name or familiar substitute for the feminine name Joan, or Joanna; applied as a common noun to a homely woman, maid-servant, sweetheart, or mistress; or as a term of disparagement. Now rare.

[Like *Suke*, *Suky* = *Susan* (*Sue*), *Jack*, *Jacky* = *John*, and other similar formations, this was prob. partly phonetic, partly a playful perversion. Forms app. related or parallel are the masculine *Jagge*, *Jegge* = *Jack*; *Juggin*, beside *Jankin*, *Jenkin*, *Junkin*, *Jackin*; *Juck* in *Juckson*, *Juxon*; all ultimately from *John*. (See E. W. B. Nicholson *Pedigree of Jack*, 1892.)]

1596 PRESTON *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 183 *Ruff*. I will give thee sixpence to lie one night with thee. *Mer.* Gogs heart, slave, dost thou think I am a sixpenny jug?

1594 *Knack to know a knave* ibid. VI. 511 Then comes a soldier counterfeit, and with him was his jug. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* i. iv. 245 *Boole*. Whooop I love thee. 1611 COYER, *Lanette*, *Jug*, *Iinnie*. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whinnies*, *Lauder* 59 She.. will not wet her hand lest shee spoyle the graine of her skinne: Mistress Joan ba's quite forgot that shee was once jugge. 1632 ROWLEY *Woman never vexed* i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 115 *Clown* [to Joan] Bring him away, Jug. 1707 Mrs. CENTLIVRE *Platon*. Lady iii. But bark ye, don't you marry that ill-manner'd Jug, the Relict of a cheating old rogue. 1830 MONK *Bentley* xv. 424 Joanna.. was his favourite child:.. having received from him the fondling appellation of Jug in her infancy, she continued to be called Jug Bentley, as long as she remained unmarried.

2. As the second element in local names of various small birds, as *bank-jug*, the chifchaff, also the willow warbler; *hedge-jug*, the long-tailed titmouse. [But cf. *Jug sb.*³]

1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Jugg*, and *Juggy*, a diminutive of Joan or Jane. .. It is now, I believe, exclusively applied to sundry small birds. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 26 Chifchaff.. *Bank-bottle* or *Jug* (Bedfordshire). From the shape and situation of its nest. *Ibid.* 32 British Long-tailed Titmouse. .. The penduline form of the nest, and the feathers which compose the lining, have obtained for the bird the names of Jack in a bottle. .. *Hedge jug*.

Jug (dzɔg), *sb.*² [Origin uncertain: possibly, as suggested by Wedgwood, a transferred use of *Jug sb.*¹, the feminine name, for which there are analogies. But no actual evidence connecting the words has yet been found. (Cf. *Skcat Etymol. Dict.* s.v.)]

1. A deep vessel, of varying shape and size, for holding liquids, usually with a cylindrical or swelling body, or one that tapers upward, having a handle on one side, and often a spout. Frequently with qualification denoting use or kind, as *brown-jug*, *claret-jug*, *cream-jug*, *milk-jug*, *water-jug*, etc.

The name is applied locally with various extensions or restrictions to vessels, commonly of earthenware, also of glass or metal, sometimes even of wood or leather, occasionally, as in a *hot-water jug*, furnished with a lid; in U.S. having 'a narrow neck or orifice, usually stopped by a cork' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Cantharus*, a pot or a iugge. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* 38 They have sundry kyndes of water pottes, iugges, and drincking cuppes, made of earthe. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 90 You would present her at the Leete, Because she brought stone-jugs, and no seal'd quarts. 1678 MRS. BEHN *Sir P. Fancy* v. i. You're a Dutch Butter-ferkin, a Kilderkin, a double Jug. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour*, *Germany* II. 403 There is a great sale of stone jugs and pitchers at Andermach. 1783 O'KEEFE *Poor Soldier*, Song 'The Brown Jug' i. This brown jug that now foams with mild ale. .. Was once Toby Filpot. 1824 SCOTT *Rodgault* Let. iv. A small jug, which he replenished with ale from a large black-jack. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 107 Common brown Toby Philpot jugs. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. The* I. 131 A jug is said to be empty when it has no water. 1886 S. W. LING *Gloss.*, *Jug*, a stone bottle, such as is used for wine or spirits, not such as a Milk-Jug, which is called a Pitcher. *Ibid.*, *Pitcher*, .. the term Jug is applied to large stoneware jars.

b. A jug with its contents; the liquid in a jug; esp. beer, as distinguished from the contents of a bottle, i.e. wine. Also, locally, A measure of capacity for ale or beer, usually about a pint.

1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 92 Carry out the refuse and jugs of the house. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* I. iv. (R.). The sordid temptations of the jug and the bottle. 1765 COWPER *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 14 Sept. He gave me.. a black jug of ale of his own brewing. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v. He came up with a jug of warm water.

2. *slang*. A prison, jail; more fully *STONE-JUG*. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* iii. v. In a box of the stone-jug I was born. *Ibid.*, Thus was I bawl'd out at last, And into the jug for a lag was cast. 1861 LOWELL *Biglow* P. II. i. Poems 1890 II. 229 They sentenced me.. to ten years in the Jug. 1890 BOLDBREW *Robbery under Arms* 144 Men just out of the jug.. with their close-shaved faces, cropped heads, and prison-clothes. 1899 BEBBANT *Orange*

Girl Prol., That hospitable place.. the Black Jug—where before long you will pass a few pleasant days.

3. *Comb.*, as *jug-metal*, *-pot*; *jug-broke* adj.; also *jug-bitten a. (slang)*, intoxicated; *jug-fish-ing U.S.*, a mode of fishing with the line and bait tied to a floating 'jug' or bottle (*Cent. Dict.*).

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.). When any of them are wounded, pot-shot, *jug-bitten, or cup-shaken, so that they have lost all reasonable faculties of the minde. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems*, *Against Ale* ii. The *Jug-broke Pate doth owe to thee Its bloody Line and Pedigree. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 4 They may be of Copper.. or of *Jug-metal, or Potters-metal glazed. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes iv. xxii. 276 It may as well be denied, that Duke D'Alva's face is not to be seen on *Jugge-pots in Holland.

Jug (dzɔg), *sb.*³ Also *joug*. An imitative representation of one of the notes of the nightingale, and some other birds, usually repeated as *jug, jug*; hence, used as a name for this note.

1593 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* Wks. 1843 I. 401 To here this nightingale.. Warbelynge in the vale, Dug, dug, Jug, ing, .. With chuk, chuk, chuk, chuk! 1596 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 113 The next note to hir py is Ing, Jug, Ing, I gesse. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 261 Nothing, however, can be more marked than the note of a nightingale called its *jug*. 1864-5 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxxi. (1868) 624 The 'jug-jug' of one Nighbtingale is sure to set singing all others within hearing.

Jug, *sb.*⁴ rare⁻¹. Also *jugg*. [*f. JUG v. 3*] The sleeping place of partridges, where they 'jug' or nestle together.

1834 MURIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 43 The night worms and other small animals.. have mostly retired into the earth before the partridges leave their 'jug' or sleeping place.

[*Jug*, an error for *ING*, meadow, in 17-18th c. *Dicts.*, Halliwell, etc.]

Jug, *v.*¹ [*f. JUG v. 2*]

† *intr.* To use a jug; to drink. *Obs.*

1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 781 Be jugging or joggling: *Aut bibe, aut abi.*

2. *trans.* (*Cookery*). To stew or boil in a jug or jar (esp. a hare or rabbit).

1747 [see JUGGED below]. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekr.* (1778) 135 To jug a Hare. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* viii. 1386 Giggia can jug a rabbit well enough. 1898 J. ARCH *Story of Life* vii. 160 If I could catch that hare.. I would carry him home and jug him.

3. *slang*. To shut up in jail; to imprison. (Cf. *Jug sb.*² 2.) Also *transf.* To confine.

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxv. 36 The poor fellow was soon jugged up. 1877 LOWELL *Letf.* II. viii. 230. I have been there every day except when I was jugged with the gout. 1890 BOLDBREW *Robbery under Arms* 166 I'm not going to be jugged again, not if I know it.

Hence Jugged (dzɔgd) *ppl. a.*, esp. in *jugged hare*; *Jugging vbl. sb.*

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 50 A jugged Hare. Cut it in little pieces, .. put them into an earthen Jug, .. cover the Jug or Jar you do it in, so close that nothing can get in, then set it in a Pot of boiling water. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. iii. ¶ 10 The second course consisted of pigs' ears, jugged game, and chocolate cream. a 1834 LAMB *Letf.* xviii. Th. Pres. Game 176 A hare to be truly palated must be roasted. Jugging sophisticates her. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 31 Aug. A little discreet gagging, followed by jugging if necessary.

Jug, *v.*² Also *joug*. [*Echoic*: cf. *JUG sb.*³] *intr.* Of the nightingale or other bird: To utter a sound like 'jug'. Hence *Jugging ppl. a.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 427 Jugging nightingales are sweetly singing. 1657 THORNEY *Tr. Longus* *Daphnis & Chloe* 124 The Nightingales began to jug and warble. 1783 AINSWORTH's *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) v. *Gurio*, .. to jug, or jouk, as a nightingale doth. 1898 *Daily News* 7 May 10/2 The blithe lark, the jugging nightingale.

Jug, *v.*³ Also 7 *jugg*. [app. an altered by-form of *JOUK v.*¹ (*juke, joke*, etc.) with specialized application; cf. also *JUCK v.*, used of the call of partridges when they *jouk* or *jug*.] *intr.* Of partridges, etc.: To crowd or nestle together on the ground; to collect in a covey. Also *transf.* Hence *Jugging vbl. sb.*

c 1600 DRAVTON *Miseries* Q. *Margaret* xlvii. Like as you see when partridges are flown, .. They in the evening get together all, With pretty jugging, and each other greet. 1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* iii. 106 Jugging together like Partridges in small Covies. 1660 HEXHAM, *Roesten*, to Juge, or goe to Roest, as Hens, Partridges. 1671 [see *JOUK v.*¹ 1]. a 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Jug*, to squat, and nestle close together, as partridges at night. 1878 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/4 At night partridges roost and nestle close together on the ground in a cluster. .. When.. thus resting they are said to *jug*.

b. *trans.* To collect close together.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 292 Some have taken [liberty] in these times, to separate themselves from the ordinary Ministry of this Church, and by a mutual call of one on another to jugg themselves, like Partridges, into small coveys. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seto*. To Rdr., Should they [kinreds of men] have liv'd and jugg'd together to this day.

† *Jug*, *v.*⁴ *Obs.* Also 4-5 *iag*(ge), *iog*(ge). A variant of *JAG v.*, to 'prick'; to spur (a horse).

(The language of the whole quotation is *fig. justed, jugged, and overtille*, being taken from the tilt or tournament.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 133 He jugged [*v.r.* iogged, 1393 C. xxiii. 134 iogged, *v.r.* iagged, iugged] til a iustice, and iusted in his ere, And overtille at his treuthe.

Jugal (dzɔgʌl), *a. (sb.)* [*ad. L. jugal-is, f. jugum* yoke: cf. *F. jugal* (16th c. in Littré.)]

† 1. Of or relating to a yoke, esp. the matrimonial yoke or bond; conjugal. *Obs.*

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* II. ii. When heaven had witness to the jugal knot. 1644 HERWOOD *Gunaik*. viii. 385 O those soft fifteen yeeres so sweetly past Which thou Calenus with Sulpitia hast In jugal consocietie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Jugal*, that is yoked, or pertaining to.. Matrimony or Wedlock.

2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the zygoma or bony arch of the cheek; malar, zygomatic.

1598 FLORIO, *Giugale ossa*, the ingall bone, which is a portion of the bones of the head and of the upper jawe. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. xi. 153 Arises outwardly from the Jugal process, and descending obliquely through the Cheeks, it is terminated in the space between the two Lips. 1766 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 207 A strong membrane.. inserted all along the jugal bone on each side. 1864 HUXLEY in *Reader* 5 Mar. The jugal arch is much developed in proportion to the cranium.

B. *sb. Anat.* The jugal or malar bone.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 219 The jugal and squamosal are also confluent. 1883 MARTIN & MOALE *Vertebr. Dissect.* 106 The jugal forms part of the middle of the suborbital bony bar.

Jugate (dzɔgʌt), *a.* [*ad. L. jugat-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *jugare* to join together: see -ATE²]

1. *Bot.* Of a pinnate leaf: Having leaflets in pairs; usually in combination (see *BI-*, *MULTI-*, *TRI-*, *UNIJUGATE*). Also of the leaflets: Paired.

[1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 59 The pairs of leaflets are sometimes called *juga*, and if only one pair exists, the leaf is *unijugate*.., if more pairs, *multijugate*.] 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Jugate*, coupled together, as the pairs of leaflets in compound leaves.

2. *Numism.* Placed side by side: = ACCOLLED 3.

1887 B. V. HEAD *Hist. Numorum* 579 *Jugate* busts of Ptolemy IV. and Arsinoe (v. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Suppl. Coinage Continent* 7 The *jugate* busts of Maximilian I., Charles V., and Ferdinand.

Jugate, *v. rare* -o. [*f. L. jugat-*, *ppl. stem* of *jugare* to yoke together: see -ATE³.] *trans.* To yoke or couple together. So *Jugated ppl. a.* yoked together; in *Bot.* = *JUGATE a.* 1.

1623 COCKERAM, *Jugate*, to binde, to yooke. 1721 BAILEY, *Jugate*, to yook or couple together. 1727 BAILEY II, *Jugated*, yoked or coupled together. 1856 WEBSTER, *Jugated*.

Juge, etc., obs. forms of *JUDGE*, etc.

Jugelour, obs. form of *JUGGLER*.

Juger (dzɔgʌr), [*ad. L. juger-um*. (Formerly used in *Lat.* form, with *pl. jugera*.)] An ancient Roman measure of land, containing 28,800 (Roman) square feet, or 240 by 120 (Roman) feet, i.e. about three-fifths of an acre.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxix. (1495) 937 Iugerum is two hundred fote and fourty in length and syxe score fete in brede, and two Actus makyth Iugerum. 1579-80 NORTH *Platurch* (1612) 594 (Stanf.), [20,000] Iugera of land. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* (*Summ.* Mar. i. l.) 1348 A valley.. in breadth four jugera. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* i. (1867) 10 He allowed these claimants to retain in possession five hundred *jugers* each. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* v. 169 Two jugers of land were allotted to each [Roman] citizen.

Jugful (dzɔgʌfʌl). [*f. JUG sb.*² + *-FUL*.] As much as fills a jug. By a *jugful* (U.S. *slang*), by a great deal, 'by a chalk'.

1834 DOWNING *Mayday in N. Y.* (Bartlett), Downingville is as sweet as a rose. But 'tain't so in New-York, not by a jug-full. 1840 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. iii. xviii. (Farmer), The last mile.. took the longest [time] to do it by a jugfull. 1893 *Family Herald* 25 Mar. 335/2 She overturned a jugful [of milk] upon the last black pool [of ink].

Jugge, obs. form of *JUDGE*, *JUG*.

Juggeler, *-ellur*, etc., obs. forms of *JUGGLER*.

|| *Jugger* (dzɔgʌr). Also *-ar*, *-ur*. [Hindi *jaggar*.] The common falcon of India (*Falco jugger*).

Juggernaut, || *Jagannāth* (dzɔgʌnəʊt), *sb.* Also 7 *Jaggarnat*, *Jagannat*, *-ernot*, 8 *Jager-naut*, *(-arynat)*, 8-9 *Jaganaut*, 9 *Jaggernaut*, *Jaga-Naut*, *(Jaghernaut, Jugunnath)*. [*a. Hindi Jagannāth* :- *Skr. Jagannātha* 'lord of the world', *f. jagat* world + *nātha* lord, protector. (The short *a* in Hindi is = *v*, whence the Eng. spelling *Jugger*, with *u* and *er*.)]

1. *Hindu Myth.* A title of Krishna, the eighth avatar of Vishnu; *spec.*, the uncouth idol of this deity at Puri in Orissa, annually dragged in procession on an enormous car, under the wheels of which many devotees are said to have formerly thrown themselves to be crushed. Also *attrib.*

The first European account of the Juggernaut festival, and its attendant immolations, is that by Friar Odoric, c 1321. See Yule, *Cathay and the Way thither* 28.

1638 W. BAUTON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1812) V. 56-7 Vato this Pagod.. doe belong 9,000 Brammines or Priests, which doe dayly offer Sacrifice unto their great God Jaggarnat. .. And when it [the chariot] is going along the City, there are many that will offer themselves a sacrifice to this Idoll. 1682 HEDGES *Diary* 16 July 1. 30 We lay by all last night till 10 o'clock this morning, y^e Captain being desirous to see y^e Jagernot Pagodas. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 384 *Jagarynat*.. his Effigie is often carried abroad in Procession, mounted on a Coach four Stories high. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 555 In this province stands the idolatrous temple of Jaganaut. 1814 ASIAT. *Trnl.* (V.), Juggernaut made some progress on the 19th, and has travelled daily ever since. 1825 A. STIRLING in *Asiat. Res.* XV. 324 That excess of fanaticism which formerly prompted the pilgrims to court death by throwing

themselves in crowds under the wheels of the car of Jagannath, has happily long ceased. 1827 POUNDER in *Asiat. Jnl.* XXIII. 702/1. About the year 1790, no fewer than twenty-eight Hindoos were crushed to death... under the wheels of Juggernaut. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 342 The temple and worship of Jagannath.

2. *fig.* An institution, practice, or notion to which persons blindly devote themselves, or are ruthlessly sacrificed. Also *Juggernaut car* in same sense.

1854 J. W. WARTER *Last Old Squires* iv. 32 A neighbouring people were crushed beneath the worse than Juggernaut car of wild and fierce democracy. 1865 LONGE in *Life* (1891) III. 66 The locomotive is the American Juggernaut. 1865 OUIDA *Strathmore* I. vi. 89 Society falls down before the Juggernaut of a Triumph. 1873 J. FORSTER *Dickens* II. xix. 415 Poor Johnny Tetterby staggering under his Moloch of an infant, the Juggernaut that crushes all his enjoyments. 1878 EOLSON in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 536 Details... will wholly disappear before that remorseless Juggernaut—the needs of man. 1883 *Standard* 3 Sept. 4/6 (Stanf.) Practical politics, that Revolutionary Juggernaut that grinds us all under its car.

Hence *Juggernaut v. trans.*, to crush to death as a victim; *Juggernautish*, *Juggernautial* *adj.*, of the nature or character of Juggernaut.

1810 ABEILLARD & HELOISA 340 Glad should we be to put the bride on every Juggernautish idol. 1830 *Examiner* 651/1 After Mr. Huskisson had been Juggernauted. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 47. 492, I escape with difficulty being Juggernauted to death by the ponderous wheels of the ox-wagons. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 190/1 An asthmatic pug sought a Juggernaut fate between the ponderous wagon wheels.

Juggling, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see *JUG v. 1, 2, 3.*

Juggins (dʒɜːɡɪnz), *slang*. [Origin uncertain. As a surname of plebeian origin (app. from *Jug*; cf. *Yankins*, *Tomkins*, *Dickens*, etc.), *Juggins* is known in 1604 (Worcestersh.); it is given to a Lancashire collier in Disraeli's *Sybil*. But it does not appear whether or how far this is the source of the slang term; some take the latter as a fantastically perverted derivative of *ung* 'greenhorn', found 1861 in Mayhew *London Lab.* III. 203, and having also a derivative *muggins* (but this not certainly earlier than *juggins*.)]

A simpton, one easily 'taken in' or imposed upon.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* III. i. 'Juggins has got his rent to pay, and is afraid of the bums' said Nixon, 'and he has got two waistcoats.' 1882 *Punch* 7 Jan. 3 *Arry*. 'The openin' of a new era. What's that?' *Second Arry*. 'Openin' of a new 'earer? Why a telephone of course, you Juggins!'—*Ibid.* 23 Dec. 292. 1884 JAS. GREENWOOD in *Daily Tel.* 25 Aug. 'A Lucky Shilling.' Well, here's good luck to him as a soft-hearted Juggins, and may we soon come across another! 1889 BESANT *Bell St. Paul's* I. 292 The pigeon... exists no longer. In his place is the Juggins. 1894 DOYLE *Round the red Lamp* 19 Why, you Juggins... there never was an operation at all. 1894 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Ebb-tide* 211 Well, you are a Juggins!

Juggle (dʒʊɡl), *v.* Forms: 4-5 *igly* (n), 4-6 *igol*, 5 *igille*, 6 *igyl* (l), *iggel*, -yll, *igle*, *igul*, 6-7 *igugle*, 7 *igule*, 7- *igugle*. [ME. a. OF. *jogler*, *jugler* (later *jouglor*) = It. *gioculare*:—late L. *joculāre* for L. *joculārī* to jest.]

†1. *intr.* To act as a JUGGLER (sense 1); to amuse or entertain people with jesting, buffoonery, tricks, etc. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XIII. 232, I can noither... Iape ne 103ly [1393 C. XVI. 207 Iapen ne Iogelen] ne gentlych pype. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 199 i To Iugille, ioculari. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn*. 47 Will Sommers watcht to disgrace him, when he was jugling and jesting before the king.

2. To practise the skill or art of a JUGGLER (sense 2) in magic or legerdemain; to play conjuring tricks; to conjure.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 263/2 Ioglyn (K., P. iogelyn), *prestigiour*. 1530 PALSGR. 592/2 Mathewe iogyled the cleaneest of any man in our dayes. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* ix. 187 He [the Devil] can juggle and play scurvy tricks. 1883 *Standard* 21 June 2/2 He... painted, acted, juggled and mesmerised. 1885 R. L. STEVENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 550 The conjurer juggles with two oranges.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* To play tricks so as to cheat or deceive; to practise artifice or deceit *with*.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr.* Man To Rdr., Why shall I not se the scripture... that I maye know whether thyne interpretation be the right sense, or whether thou iuglest and drawest the scripture violently vnto thy carnall and fleshly purpose? 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* Wks. (1572) 63 Here he iugleth wyth me and would make me beleue that he tossed me mine own ball agayne, but when I beholde it, I perceane it to be none of mine. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 437 A grievous thing to see incapable men, to juggle with the high mysteries of mans salvation. 1660 MILTON *Griffith's Serm.* Wks. (1851) 394 Prime Teachers, who to their credulous Audience dare thus juggle with Scripture. 1821 LAMB *Elia Ser.* i. *Mackery End*, She never juggles or plays tricks with her understanding.

4. *trans.* To deceive by jugglery; to deceive, trick, cheat, beguile; to cheat out of something.

1531 TINDALE *Exp. i John* II. 33 God can not but let the denell... iugle oure eyes to confirme us in byndnesse. 1533—*Lord's Sup.* 26 He neuer thus iugled nor mocked hys so dearly beloved discyples. a 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 29 If Men at first were juggled out of their Estates, yet they are rightly their Successors. a 1764 LLOYD *The Poet* Wks. 1774 II. 19 When near his latest breath The patient fain would juggle death. 1850 BLACKIE *Aeschylus* I. Pref. 21 The Spirit of Error... juggles the plain understandings of men that they become the sport of every quibble. 1866 BRIGHT *Sp., Reform* 13 Mar. (1876) 344 They have no system of compounding which would juggle men out of their franchise.

b. To bring, get, convey, or change (*away, into,* etc.) by, or as by, magic or conjuring, or by trickery or deceit.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* I. 99 He can make women of devils and he can juggle cats into costermongers. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. xix. (1636) 233 He juggled a nut into his mouth, filled with brimstone, and fire, and... spat fire as he spake. 1813 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 216 Our debt was juggled from forty-three up to eighty millions. 18... G. MEREDITH *Poems, Juggling Ferry* viii, Now from his old girl he's juggled away.

Hence *Juggled ppl. a.*, done by jugglery.

1536 *Protest. Lower Ho. Convoc.* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. lxxiii. 179 Item, That halowed water is but iogelled water. 1618 GAINSFORD P. Warbeck in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 71 The fame of this juggled miracle was... blown over Flanders.

Juggle (dʒʊɡl), *sb. 1* [f. *JUGGLE v.*] A piece of jugglery; a trick or act of skill performed by legerdemain; a conjurer's trick, esp. one claiming to be done by magic or occult influence; hence, an act of deception, an imposture, cheat, fraud.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* II. i. xvii. 327 Whether by the juggle of their Priests or the assistance of some officious Demons, there were several Miracles and strange Cures conceived to be done in the Temples. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 168 It's a meer juggle upon the senses. 1686 tr. *Claude's Persec. fr. Protest.* 3 Juggles and amusing Tricks. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 16 The Money he had got by imposing on the Vulgar with his Juggles. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 62 At first the Magicians satisfied the curiosity of the people by juggle and trick. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. viii. Or feately was some juggle played. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. vii. 200 By one of the most disreputable of juggles, France obtained the Italian Island of Corsica. 1882 T. A. GUTHRIE *Vice Versa* iii. (ed. 4) 41 As if he were actually the schoolboy some hideous juggle had made him appear.

Juggle, sb. 2 [Cf. *JOGGLE*.] (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Juggle*, a block of timber cut to a length, either in the round or split.

Jugglement, rare—*1*. [f. *JUGGLE v.* + -MENT: cf. OF. *juglement* (Godef.).] The process of juggling; a piece of jugglery; a juggler's trick.

a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 26 The Miracles, which Jesus did, were not the Delusions and Jugglements of the Devil, but real Miracles.

Juggler (dʒʊɡlə), *Forms*: a. 1 *ingelere*, 2 *ingelere*, 3-4 *ingelour*, (4 -elur, -ellur), 3-6 *ingeler*, 4-5 *inguler*, -or, -ur, -our, -owre, *ingoler*, -our(e), -ur, *inguler*, -or, *ingoler*, *ingillure*, -our, 4-6 *ingelour*, (5 -owre), 6-7 *ingeller*. B. 3-4 *ingulr*, 4 *ioglere*, 5 *ioglour* (e), 5-6 *inglour*, 6 *iogler*, *iogler*, *iuglar*, 6-7 *iugler*, *iugler*, 7 *iuglar*, (juggle), 7-9 *iugler*, 7- *juggler*. [ad. OF. nom. *jog*, *jug*, *jouglere*, acc. *jogleor*, *jog*, *jouglour*, later *jougleur* = It. *gioculatore*:—L. *joculāre*, -ātorēm, agent-n. from *joculārī* to jest. Some of the ME. forms may represent the OF. synonym *jogeler*, *jouglor* = Sp. *jugar*, It. *giocogliere*:—L. *joculārīs* *jocular*, droll, in med. L. as sb. = 'mimus, scurra'; but already in the late OE. *ingelere* we see the suffix levelled under the native -ere, later -ER-1. The trisyllabic *inguler*, *ioguler*, etc. were app. influenced by the Latin form. See also *JONGLEUR*.]

†1. One who entertains or amuses people by stories, songs, buffoonery, tricks, etc.; a jester, buffoon. (Often used with implied contempt or reprobation.) *Obs.*

a. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Pa lizeres and fa wohdemeres and pa iuguleres, and pa oder sottes. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 271/19 Is Ingelour a day bi-fore him pleide faste, And nemde in his ryme and in is song bene denel at the laste. a 1300 K. Horn 1494 (Ritson) Men seide hit were harpers, Jogelers, ant fytelers. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 138 In a iogulers lykenesse y wys He went to aspye what dede his fone. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Bv. Them that can kepe no thyng secretlye iuglers, mynstrellys, foles... and yonge chylidren. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 86, I meane me to disguise In some strange habit... like a Gipsen, or a Juggler.

b. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 210 Summe iuglurs beoþ bet ne kunnen sernen of non oðer gleo, buten maken cheres, & wrenchen mis hore muð, & schulen mid hore eien. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2832e Oure fele... sith haf i. to gleumen cald and to ioglere, in tent þai suld me lueworde bere. 1557 PAYNELL *Bardclay's Jurguth* I. 91, I haue no longer nor dyzar with me to moue sportes and dissolute laughyng.

2. One who works marvels by the aid of magic or witchcraft; a magician, wizard, sorcerer (*obs.*); one who plays tricks by sleight of hand; a performer of legerdemain; a conjurer.

a. a 1100 *Adelhelm Glosses* 4020 (Napier 106/2) *Aruspi-cum*, iugelera. *Ibid.* 4476 *Marci*, dryas, iugelera [Brussels MS. *geogelere*]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5898 þan cald he king his enchantrurs, þe craftes of his iogulurs, Dun þai kest a wand ilkan, And þai wex dragons son onan. *Ibid.* 20891 Symon magus, þat iugulur [vrr. iugulr, iugillure, iogelour]... ledde þe folk wit grett errur. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 169 Ther sangh I pley iugelours Magiciens and tregetours. 1509 *Gosp. Nicodemus* (W. de W. 1518) 12 Iames and Zambres the whiche were iogelers and wytyches. 1555 EORN *Decades* 46 He conueygheth the piece of fleshe owte of his owne moult like a iugeler. 1601-2 FULBECKER *1st Pt. Parall.* 97 This is many waies done, and iugelers and professors of feates can performe it.

b. a 1300 (see a. above). a 1400-50 *Alexander* 410 þe Iuse for his gemetry þat ioguloure takis. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 770 In com iapand the Ia as iogulur. 1520 MORE *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 200/2 The serpent of Moises deuoured all

the serpentes... of the Egipcyan ioglers. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 5 No lesse deceyffull then ligier de meyne in the hand of a juggler. 1662 *Perry's Diary* 15 Aug., After dinner comes in a juggler, which showed us very pretty tricks. 1761 CHURCHILL *Apol.* 122 It flies,—hey!—presto!—like a juggler's ball. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* xiv. 308 Buffoons and jugglers, who come in groupes with music into the channel, and play their tricks. 1875 L. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xxi. (1878) 310 Phenomena travestied by the jugglers of the Egyptian Hall.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* One who deceives by trickery; a trickster; one who plays fast and loose (*with*).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxx. 16 þai ere all faitors & ypocrites & iogulors þat dessaynes man. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 99 þei [Prelatis] biomen þe denelis iogelours to blynde mennusgotly eigen. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4526 Inpittir þat iogulour sum lape bos hane. 1569 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 7 This [gem] is a maruellous Ingler, for it will cause things obiect to be presented to our eies as it listeth. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 282 O me, you ingler, you canker blossome, You theefe of loue. 1651 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 226 The two great Jugglers... in Scotland, viz. Hamilton and Argyle. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat. Wks.* 1842 I. 85 All the little tricks of finance which the expert juggler of the treasury can practise. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 376 The Sophist... is proved to be a dissembler and juggler with words.

4. *Comb.*, as *juggler-like* *adj.* or *adv.*

1639 HABINGTON *Castara* II. (Arb.) 97 Honour doth appear To statesmen like a vision in the night, And juggler-like workes oth' deluded sight.

Juggleress. [a. OF. *jug*, *jougleresse*, fem.

of *juglere*: see *prec.* and -ESS.] A female juggler. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* II. cxxvi. (1869) 123 Ther is neither iogelour ne iogelouresse that maketh gretteer solas there than j doo. *Ibid.* IV. xxxvi. 194 Jowgleresse. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlii. 62 b/1 He sawe... the moost excellent iogleresse or Daunceresse that was in the cytee of Anthyoche. 1824 PRICE in *Warren's Hist. Poetry* II. (1840) I. 46 note, A juggleress, whose pantomimic exhibitions were accompanied by her husband's harp.

Jugglery (dʒʊɡləri). *Forms*: 4 *iogulori*, *iogulori*, *iogelery*, *iugelri*, *iugilrie*, *iogelrye*, 4-5 *iogolori*, -ry, 5 *iogelorye*, *iogulrye*, *iogulrye*, *ioglerie*, 6 *iouglarie*, *iuglarie*, -ry, 7 *iuglary*, 9 *jugglery*. [ME. a. OF. *jogle*, *juglerie* (12th c.), also *jogelerie*, later *jouglerie*, f. *jogler*: see *JUGGLER* and -ERY.]

1. The art or practice of a juggler; † minstrelsy, play; pretended magic or witchcraft; conjuring, legerdemain.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1522 He wroght be-for þam gret ferli, And al was wit his iugulori [vrr. iugelri]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* T. 537 To maken illusion By swich an apparence or iogelrye. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* IV. xlvii. (1869) 198 Michel he louth swich organe and swich song and swich iogelorye. 1552 ABR. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 49 Quhasa- evir usis wichecraft, Nicromansie, Enchantment, Juglarie. 1830 SCOTT *Demonst.* 81 Possessed... professionally of some skill in jugglery. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 126, I could not detect them in any resort to jugglery or natural magic. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 50 The service appears little better than a profane sacerdotal jugglery.

2. *transf.* The playing of tricks likened to those of a juggler; trickery, deception.

1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* IV. (1700) 63 They could [not]... pretend that there was any Deceit or Jugglery in them. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xvii. This is a mere trick... the rascal had made himself sure of the existence of this old well... before he played off this mystical piece of jugglery. 1828 J. BAL-LANTYNE *Exam. Hum. Mind* III. x, Neither by these denominations, nor by any other jugglery of words can he alter the nature of the case. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xiii. 85 As gross an example of political jugglery and falsehood.

3. *attrib.*

1563 WINSET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 87 [If he] did thir thingis veralie and indeid, or be ane certane ioglarie craft. 1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 690/2 It looked like some insane jugglery practice.

Juggling (dʒʊɡɡlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *JUGGLE v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb *JUGGLE*: a. the practice of magic or of legerdemain, conjuring; b. the practice of trickery or deception.

c 1280 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 137 No jogleyng ne falseheed was any tyme in Crist. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 109/1 A iugulynge, *gesticulacio*. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr.* Man To Rdr., The worke of Antychrist and iugulynge of ypocrites. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 128 Let vs not... abuse the name or worde of God, in coniuring, ingling, or sorcerie. 1667 DUCHESNE *Newcastle Life Duke of N.* III. (1886) 170 There was such juggling, treachery, and falsehood in his own army. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 47 Innocent art, secret and cunning contrivances to delude the sight; this we call juggling, legerdemain or philosophical delusion. 1788 H. WALPOLE in *Walpoleana* cxiv. 48 Ireland, by the infamous juggling of the 'Propositions' has lost all confidence in this country. 1900 *Speaker* 23 June 328/2 This disingenuous juggling with noble ideals.

c. *attrib.*

1530 PALSGR. 234/2 Iogelgyn caste, *pasce pasce*. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 28 He plais me a pretti ingling kast of leger de main. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret. Div.* You haue lost your ingling stick. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 68 The juggling trade grew stale and dull. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 142 (222) Quirinus is a juggling stone found in the nest of the hoopoop.

Juggling, ppl. a. [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.] That juggles; playing tricks of magic or legerdemain; playing tricks, cheating, deceptive.

a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* To Rdr., Sith we... will... not conferte and examine these iugling mistes with the light of Gods word, our ignorance is wilfull. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 169 Though you... This ingling witchcraft with renenne

cherish, Yet I alone, alone doe me oppose Against the Pope. 1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 312 That juggling Cardinal will not suffer the K. of France to do any good for the K. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc. Wks.* I. 58 The government is... a juggling confederacy of a few to cheat the prince and enslave the people. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xx. 208 Fabling creeds, and juggling priests.

Hence **Jugglingly** *adv.*, in a juggling or deceptive manner; beguilingly.

1647 *Myst. Two Juntos* 5 It is known how malignantly and how jugglingly writs for new elections were granted and executed. 1653 H. MOORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xvi. (1712) 138 Who cunningly and jugglingly endeavours to infuse the poison of Atheism into the mind of his Reader.

† **Jugial**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f. L. jugi-s* perpetual + *-AL*] Continual, perpetual. Hence † **Jugially** *adv.*

1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* I. 13 This is no plain evidence for juggling creation of every particular Soul. — *Epith. Ess.* v. lv. 109 They bring most harms to men jugially.

Jugillure, *-our*, *obs. forms of JUGGLER*.

† **Jugland**, *obs. rare*. [*ad. L. juglans*, *jugland-em* walnut, *f. jū-:—Jovi-* Jupiter + *glans* acorn.] A walnut tree.

1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1048 Iuglande in lond now spryng; Ek graffe hym now.

Juglandaceous (*dʒʊglændəʃəs*), *a. Bot. rare*. [*f. mod. L. juglandaceæ* the walnut family (*f. juglans*: see *prec.*) + *-OUS*.] Of or pertaining to the walnut family.

Juglar, *-er*, *-our*, *etc.*, *obs. ff. JUGGLER*.

† **Jugle**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f. JUG sb.2* + freq. suffix *-LE*.] To repeat the sound 'jug'.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 113 Some thinke that Iugum is The Iug, she iugleth so.

Jugoler, *obs. form of JUGGLER*.

Jugo-maxillary, *a. Anat.* [*f. jugo-*, taken as combining form of *L. jugum* yoke + *MAXILLARY*.] Of or pertaining to the jugal or zygomatic arch and the jaw.

1855 in *Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Jugular** (*dʒʊˈɡjʊlə*), *a. and sb.* [*ad. med. or mod. L. jugulār-is*, *f. L. jugul-um* collar-bone, neck, throat: see *-AR*.]

A. adj. 1. *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in the neck or throat; *esp.* an epithet of the great veins of the neck, as the *external jugular vein*, which conveys the blood from the superficial parts of the head, and the *internal jugular vein*, which conveys it from the inside of the skull.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* xij b/2 The Iugulare or organick vayne. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chirurg.* xiii. 52 Apply Leeches... unto the jugular veynes in the necke. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 95/2 A Physiognomist... said he was stupid, because there were obstructions in his jugular parts. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 335 Neither of the carotid arteries, or internal jugular veins were opened. 1831 R. KNOX *Claque's Anat.* 51 Behind this, is a square eminence, covered with cartilage, which is articulated to the temporal bone, and is named the Jugular process. 1855 HOLLEN *Hunn. Osteol.* (1873) 58 Immediately external to the condyles, the bone forms on each side a projection, termed the jugular eminence.

2. *Ichthyol.* Of a fish: Having the ventral fins situated in front of the pectoral, i.e. in the region of the throat; said also of a ventral fin so situated.

1766 PRYNNANT *Zool.* (1769) III. 31, I have copied the great sections of the Bony Fish into Apodal, Jugular [etc.]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. III. i. 294 The ventral fins placed more forward than the pectoral fins, as in the haddock, and then the animal is a Jugular-fish. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 185 In some fishes their relative position is in front of the pectorals, when they obtain technically the name of jugular fins.

B. sb. 1. *Anat.* Short for *jugular vein*.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 435 Veines from the outward branch of the external iugulars. 1707 FLOVER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 23, I cut the Jugular of a Dog. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* x. 422 A great trunk, the innominate, is formed by the union of the two jugulars and the subclavian.

2. *Ichthyol.* A jugular fish: see *A.*

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ii. 110 The tribe of *Jugulars*, whose ventral fins are nearer the mouth than the pectoral.

† **Jugulary**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f. as prec.* + *-ARY*.] = *JUGULAR* *a.* 1.

1666 MINSHU *Duct. Ling.* (ed. 2), *Jugularie*, of or belonging to the throat. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Jugular*, or *Jugularie*.

Jugulate (*dʒʊˈɡjʊlət*), *v.* [*f. L. jugulāt-*, ppl. stem of *jugulāre* to cut the throat off, to slay; *f. jugulum*: see *JUGULAR* and *-ATE* 3.]

1. *trans.* To kill by cutting the throat; to kill, slay, put to death.

1623 COCKERAM, *Jugulate*, to slay or kill. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 46 That were to jugulate, not to purge men. 1660 tr. *Amiraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. vi. 421 They must have been too like the victims which they jugulated. 1824-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor's xxiii.* (1862) 55 And then for Death to summon the Pope and jugulate him.

2. *fig.* To 'strangle'; *spec.* to stop the course of (a disease) by a powerful remedy.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 313 It... so compresses the vessels as to jugulate the inflammatory process. 1894 COLUMBUS (O.) *Disput.* 2 Jan., It is bad policy... to attempt to jugulate advertising. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* V. 123 Misplaced attempts to 'jugulate' the disease [pneumonia].

So **Jugulation**; **Jugulator**, *rare*. —

1623 COCKERAM, *Jugulation*, a cutting of ones throat. 1882 OGILVIE, *Jugulator*, a cut-throat or murderer. 1887

Syd. Soc. Lex., *Jugulation*, the sudden arrest of a disease by a powerful remedy.

Jugler, *-ur*, *obs. forms of JUGGLER*.

Jugulo-cephalic (*dʒʊˈɡjʊləsɪfæˈlɪk*), *a. Anat.* [*f. jugulo-*, taken as combining form of next + *CEPHALIC*.] Of or pertaining to the head and throat; in *jugulo-cephalic vein*, 'an occasional vein which connects the cephalic and the external jugular veins' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887).

|| **Jugulum** (*dʒʊˈɡjʊləm*), *Anat. and Zool.* [*L. jugulum* collar-bone, also neck, throat, dim. formation from *jug-*, stem of *jugere* to join.] A name for the collar-bone; also for the throat, or the lower front part of the neck, *esp.* in birds; in *Entom.* applied to corresponding parts in insects.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Jugulum*, the fore-part of the Neck, where the Wind-pipe is; the Neck-bone, Throat-bone, or Channel-bone: Also, the upper Breast-bone. 1826 KIRBY & ST. *Entomol.* III. 526 *Jugulum*. This part, which may be regarded as analogous to the throat in vertebrate animals, lies between the cheeks... It is particularly conspicuous and elevated in the Lamellicorn beetles. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 215 Plumage brown above, fulvous beneath; throat and jugulum black.

|| **Jugum** (*dʒʊˈɡʊm*), *Bot. Pl. juga*. [*L. jugum* yoke.] *a.* A pair of leaflets in a pinnate leaf. *b.* Each of the ridges on the carpels of *Umbelliferae*.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 59 The pairs of leaflets [in pinnate leaves] are sometimes called *juga*, and if only one pair exists, the leaf is unijugate. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 47/2 The ridges in the fruit of *Umbelliferae* are termed *juga*.

† **Jugyl**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*for *jugul*, *ad. L. jugulāre*: see *JUGULATE*.] *trans.* To kill, slay.

1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiv. 135 (Harl. MS.) Dethe, þe whiche iugylthe and sleithe vs alle.

Juice (*dʒʊˈs*), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3-5 *iuy*s, (4 *iuysh*, *iwish*, *iwishsh*, *wisch*), 5 *iuyys*, *yuis*, 6-7 *iuyce*, *iuce*, 7 *juyce*, 7- *juice*. *β.* 4-6 *ius*, *iuse*, (5 *iwce*), 5-6 *iuce*, *iuse*, (6 *iouse*). *γ.* 5 *iouis*, *iows*, *iowce*, 5-6 *iowse*. *δ.* 5 *ioys*, (ioish), 6 *ioyse*, 6-7 *ioyce*, 7 *joice*. [*a. F. jus*, *ad. L. jus* broth, sauce, juice of animal or plant. The *β* forms are normal from *F.*; with the others cf. those of *duke*, *flute*, *jupe*, and *bruit*, *fruit*.]

1. The watery or liquid part of vegetables or fruits, which can be expressed or extracted; commonly containing the characteristic flavour and other properties.

a. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 360/52 *Iuys* of smal-Ache do part-to. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 83 Oynement maad of myrre, and of þe iuyws of þe herbe þat ys clepyd bletes. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 20 Þe yuis of þe eerbe þat is callid morsum galline rubri. 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* II. xiv. The iuyce of theym [oranges] is colde in the second degre. 1566 SPENSER *F. IV.* i. 31 Like withered tree that wanteth iuyce [prime flower-deluce]. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 38 Wines we have of Grapes; and Drinkes of other Iuyce. — *Sylva* § 633 The juices of fruits are either watery or oily... Those that have oily juices, are olives, almonds, nuts of all sorts... etc., and their juices are all inflammable. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.*, *Venice* 204 They take the iuyce of Beet. 1884 BOWEN *De Bary's Phaner.* 192 The peculiar juice which flows from milky plants.

β. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 266 And tho sche tok vnto his vs Of herbes al the beste ius. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 206 Vche herbe in his colour, odour, & iuce [prime lettuce]. 1490 *Iwse* [see *quot.* c. 1440 in *γ.*]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. vii. 90 The hailsum ius of herb ambrosyane. 1528 PAYNEL *Salernus's Regim.* ajb, Celendine, whose iuse is citrine. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* S iv, A iuse which they wringe out of Sesama. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 182/15 Iuce of herbes, *succus*.

γ. c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 84 Take þe iowse of þe poume-garnet swete, xxv Rotes, and of þe lowse of swet apellys, x Rotes. 1400-50 *Alexander* 339 Þe ious out he wrensis. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 265/2 Iows of frutys, or herbyis. [M.S. A. (c. 1400) iowse or iwse], *ius*, *succus*.

1530 FALSCOR, 235/1 Iowse of an herbe, *jus*.

6. 14... *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 564/40 *Aporima*, ioy's of gras. c. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 116 Ioiish of persely or malves. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 34 The humour or ioyse which droppeth out of the branches of the date trees.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus s.v. Dens*, The ioyse anointed healeth the toothache. *Mod. Sc.* (Edinh.), Peebles, Roxb., etc.) Juice, as 'hacca juice, the juice of reid currans.

b. spec. that of the grape, made into wine.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 121 And schewede hem þe iuse of grapes and of beries. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 285 No more The iuyce of Egypts Grape shall moist this lip. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 136 Annual for me, the grape, the rose rene The juice nectareous, and the balmy dew. 1813 SCOTT *Travels* II. ix. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 226 An over-dose of the juice.

2. The fluid part or moisture of an animal body or substance; now usually in *pl.* the various liquid constituents of the body, the bodily 'humours'; also used in *sing.* in the names of the digestive secretions (*gastric f.*, *intestinal f.*, *pancreatic f.*).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* *De P. R. v.* xxxviii. (Bodl. MS.), þe iuyour... fongþ ious [*W. de W.*], woos, and humour wherof blood is bred. 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* I. (1541) 14 Somme [meat and drink] is good, whiche maketh good iuyce, and good bloudd: some is ylle and ingendreth yll iuyce and yll bloudd. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 325 The four humors of choler, melancholy, flegm, and blood are generally known: but there are many other iuyces talkt of besides. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iii. 82 Marrow and Fat and Blood, and other Nutritious Juices. 1774 GLOSSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 128 The man who dies of hunger, may be said to be poisoned by the juices of his own body. 1899

CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* v. (ed. 4) 171 The intestinal juice is a mixed secretion derived from several glands.

3. More generally, The moisture or liquid naturally contained in or coming from anything.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 240 Lette hem drie unslayn, and vp they drinke The londres iuce. 1503 in *Surtres Misc.* (1888) 30 The fylthe and juse that descendes... frome the sade styce. 1586 CRESS *PEMBROKE Ps.* civ. vii. Oile, whose iuyce un- plaies the folded brow. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) IV. 489 It is the pure iuyce of the Bee. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 239 An Account of the mineral Juices in the Earth. 1842 J. AITON *Dom. Econ.* (1857) 171 So that the juice may run from the pig-sty down upon the dry coal ashes.

4. In figurative uses; usually denoting the essence or 'spirit' of something, in which its characteristic qualities are found, or which renders it useful, agreeable, or interesting.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 67 Þo prestis þat geten out iuy's of Goddis word. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 172 An oration is made to seme right excellent by the kinde self, by the colour and iuyce of speeche. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 127 The very spirit and roote of bitterness, which giveth ioyce and nourishment to all branches. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 18 A theory, pickled in the preserving juices of pulpit eloquence. 1895 GLASTONE in *Evang. Mag.* Jan., The juice and sap of the Evangelical teaching... I mean by its juice and sap, the positive and not the negative part of its teaching.

† *b.* The emoluments or profits of a profession or office. *Obs. colloq.*

c. 1523 LATIMER *Lett. to Baynton* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1740 If I would... gather up my ioyse, as wee call it, warily and narrowly, and yett neyther preache for it in mine owne Cure nor yett elsewhere. 1609 SIR E. HOBY *Lett. to Mr. T. H.* 23 That the parochial endowments... are... too little, to afford sufficient ioyce to those infinite superficial students.

† *5.* Broth. [rendering *L. jus*.] *Obs. rare.*

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxx. 4 It is a puple... which eten swynes fleisch, and vnhooli iwisch [i.e. iuce, iuysh, iwisch; 1382 broth].

6. *Comb.*

1800 LAMB *Lett. to Manning* in Talfourd *Lett.* (1837) I. 190 The 'Falstaff's Letters' are a bundle of the sharpest, queerest, profoundest humours, of any these juice-drained latter times have spawned. 1847 ELIZA COOK *Harvest Song* iv, Rich and bursting juice-drops run on the vineyard earth in streams. 1895 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 6/1 A... tobacco-chewing, juice-squirting, tipping Westerner.

Juice, *v. rare*. [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To moisten or suffuse with juice.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxxi. 164 Some gallants... count all conquests drie meat which are not juyced with blood. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 109, I drove off... to see them 'juice the sheep'. *Ibid.*, 'Juicing the sheep'... a large sort of trough filled with liquid tobacco and soap, and into this the sheep were dipped one after the other.

Juice, *obs. var. GISE* v.; *obs. f. JOIST*.

Juiced (*dʒʊˈst*), *a.* [*f. JUICE sb.* + *-ED*.] In combination: Having juice (of a specified quality).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 8 With balefull weeds, and precious Juiced flowers. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 508 The Coloured (Berries) are more juyced and courser juyced. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 78 The full-juiced apple, waxing over-mellow.

Juiceful (*dʒʊˈsfʊl*), *a. rare*. [*f. JUICE sb.* + *-FUL*.] Full of juice; juicy; succulent.

1619 W. WHATELY *God's Husb.* I. (1622) 139 A most sappy and iuycefull Vine. 1630 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* 49 Simples had that power... they so juiceful were. 1647 TRAFF *Comm. Matt.* xxi. 20.

Juiceless (*dʒʊˈsləs*), *a.* [*f. as prec.* + *-LESS*.] Devoid or deprived of juice; dry; dried up.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev. Prol.*, Snarling gusts nibble the juyceless leaves. 1684 T. BURNET *The Earth* I. 190 The earth... by that time was more barren and juiceless... than ours is now. 1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Moutet's Health's Improv.* 8 To render juiceless the Membranes, Tendons, Cartilages, and Bones of Animals. 1830 LINCOLN *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 235 Fruit drupaceous, juiceless, with several cells.

b. fig. Devoid of interest; insipid, 'dry'.

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horae Subs.* 204 The Epitome, which is for the most part a iuyceless Narration. 1883 *American VI.* 29 The juiceless remarks of these good men. 1889 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) Nov. 316 Those who suppose that life on the frontier is juiceless.

Juiciness (*dʒʊˈsɪnəs*), [*f. JUICY a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being juicy; succulence. Also *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Humiditē*,... sappinesse, iuycinesse, wetnesse, waterishnesse. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Trial Christian's Growth* 16 Christ begins to shoot some sap of his Spirit into their hearts... stirring up some juiciness of affections. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 648 Herder [is remarked] for the many-flavoured juiciness of his style. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frmts.* I. 260 A fossilized city... without enough life or juiciness in it to be susceptible of decay.

Juicy (*dʒʊˈsi*), *a.* [*f. JUICE sb.* + *-Y*.]

1. Full of or abounding in juice; succulent.

c. 1430 *LDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 54 Now wessel N. unto thi lousy pate, Unthrif and thou to-gidre be mett. 1552 HULOET, *Juicy*, or full of iuyce... *succulentus*. 1620 VENNIR *Via Recta* vii. 113 The iuyce substance of the Pomegranet is wholesome. 1641 MILTON *Animado.* I. Wks. (1851) 195 Those hydropick humours not discernable at first from a fair and juicy fleshiness of body. 1697 DAYDEN *Virg. Past.* VII. 80 Nor with ring Vines their juicy Vintage yield. 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 434 Blue plumbs and juicy pears augment his gain. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 86 The mutton... became more tender and juicy.

b. Of weather: Rainy, wet, soaking. *colloq.*

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 497 The weather... has been considerable juicy here lately. 1868 HELPS *Real-mah* xvii. (1876) 497 It rained incessantly... A juicy day in the country promotes meditation of the most serious kind.

1893 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII. 139/1 We began the juiciest ride on record. How it rained!

2. *fig.* Rich in wealth, fit to be 'sucked' (quot. 1621); of rich intellectual quality, full of interest (the opposite of 'dry'). *collog.*

1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* 1 Cor. vii. 24. ¶ 28 Those parcel-gallants that have . . . no other use of their wits, but to distill a kind of maintenance from juicy heirs and flush novices by play. 1838 DARWIN *Let. to Lyell in Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 292 You have contrived to make it quite 'juicy', as we used to say as children of a good story. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 30 His own style, juicy with proverbial phrases. 1894 *Academy* 85/3 His 'juicy' way of teaching (if we may be pardoned for a convenient Americanism).

b. In the slang of art criticism: Having a rich colouring suggestive of a moist surface.

1897 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 3/2 A fine bit of juicy landscape and rich colour. 1898 *Mag.* Art Feb. 196 The colouring is warm, rich, and juicy; the handling very rapid.

Juik (e, Juil, Juip (e, obs. ff. JOUK, JULY, JUPE.

Juis, obs. form of JUICE; variant of JUICE Obs.

† **Juise.** Obs. Forms: a. 4 iuise, iuwise, -yse, 4-5 iuyse, iewise, -yse, 5 iewesse, iuwesse, iwyse. B. 4 iuis, iuwys, iewis, 5 iewys, iewes. [a. OF. *juise*, by suffix-exchange for *juice*, ad. L. *judicium* judgement; a later and further analogically altered OF. form was *juis*. (See -ISE, and Schwan *Gramm. Altfranz.* (1893) § 72. 1, and Anm. 2.)] Judgement, doom; a judicial sentence, or its execution; penalty.

a. [1292] BRITTON I. xx. § 1 Quels del counte cleymant. . . juisse de pillori ou de tumberel. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7795 Satan comande for hys seruyse He shulde be put to hys iuwysse. c. 1350 *Usages Winchester in Eng. Gilds* 355 Whanne be ferpyng-lof is in defaute of wyzie ouer pre shyllinges, be bakere shal here be iuwysse of pe town. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 38 Every man schal thanne arise To joie or elles to juisse. c. 1425 *St. Christina* viii. In Anglia VIII. 122/41 Whelis in þe which þenes were wonte to haue her iewesse. c. 1460 *Sir R. Ros La Belle Dame sans Merci* 622 And be nat deed, ne put to no iuyse. [1626 COCKERAM (ed. 2), *Levi*, also reward by reuenge.]

B. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6777 Noȝt for þy þe leste of þys, Myȝt byrynge a man to iuwys. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6106 þe day of iugements and of iuwys. 13. . . E. E. ALLIT. P. C. 224 Penne nas . . . counsel non oþer, Bot Ionas in-to his Iuis Iugge bylyue. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iii. 341 Per nas . . . ne Iuge, ne Iustice þat Iewis durste hem deme. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. cxviii. Ye shul be honged by reson, but the kyng hath foryeue you that Iewis.

b. *transf.* The instrument of penalty; the gibbet, the cross.

c. 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 577 For cryste bereþ hys owne iuwysse, Y fynde nat þat þe peues ded be same wyse. [1623 COCKERAM, *Levi*, a gallows or Gibbet.]

|| **Ju-ju, juju** (dʒuˈdʒu). [W. African; generally thought to be a F. *joujou* toy, plaything.] An object of any kind superstitiously venerated by West African native tribes, and used as a charm, amulet, or means of protection; a fetish. Also, the supernatural or magical power attributed to such objects, or the system of observances connected therewith; also, a ban or interdiction effected by means of such an object (corresponding to the Polynesian *taboo*).

1894 AMANOA SMITH *Autobiog.* xxvii. 215 The first thing we saw on entering was . . . a large ju-ju, the head of an elephant. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* ii. 38, I shall never forget one tribe I was once among, who, whenever I sat down on one of their benches, used to smash eggs round me for ju-ju. *Ibid.* xi. 239 The extinguisher-shaped juju filled with medicine and made of iron is against drowning—the red juju is 'for keep foot in path'. *Ibid.* 396 There is always a fire-doctor, who by means of ju-ju, backed as ju-ju often is by sound common sense and local knowledge, decides which is the proper day. 1897 A. BOISRAGON *The Benin Massacre* ii. 29 The Niger Coast . . . is still the land of Juju. Juju here is everything, religion, superstition, custom, anything. 1900 H. BINLOSS *Ainslie's Ju-ju* i. 10 The black head-men have got the fetish priests to put a 'Ju-ju' or taboo on the water-ways.

b. *attrib.*

1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 19 These other charms are supplied by the ju-ju priests. *Ibid.* 278 They desired to collect the head of a gentleman for their Ju Ju house. 1897 REAR-AOM. RAWSON *Disp.* in *Daily News* 8 May 7/3 In the main ju-ju compound the smell of human blood was indescribably sickening. 1897 A. BOISRAGON *The Benin Massacre* ii. 30 Nothing seemed to be celebrated properly in this Juju land unless it was accompanied by the death of some unfortunates.

Hence **Ju-juism**, the system of beliefs and observances connected with jujus, juju religion; **Ju-juist**, an observer of or believer in this.

1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 455 He is regarded by good sound jujuists as leading an irregular and dissipated life. 1899 — *W. Afr. Stud.* App. i. 599 Not only is the teaching of Christianity opposed to Ju-juism, but it is also opposed to the whole fabric of native customs other than Ju-juism.

Jujube (dʒuˈdʒub). Also 7 jejub, 7-8 jujub, 8 jube. Also 4-8 in L. form *jujuba*. [a. F. *jujube*, or med. L. (and Sp.) *jujuba*, a much altered form of Gr. *ζιζυφοῦ*. In cl. Latin, this was duly reproduced in Columella and Palladius by *zizyphum* (the fruit), *zizyphus* (the tree); these appear to have passed in late pop. L. and Romanic through *zizipum*, -us, *zizupum*, -us (cf. *Appendix Probi*, ed. Hereaus, 1899, '*zizipus non zizupus*'), **zizubum*,

-us, to **zuzubo*, *zuzibo*, whence (with the frequent change of z to j, and use of the neuter-pl. in -a in fruit-names as a fem. sing.) Old Aretine dial. of It. *giuggebo* (= *jujubo*) the tree, *giuggeba* the fruit, and med. L. *jujuba*, F. *jujube*. The forms *jujeb* and *jejub* come nearer to Old Aretine *giuggeba* and vulgar L. *zizubum*.]

1. An edible berry-like drupe, the fruit of various species of *Zizyphus* (N.O. *Rhamnaceæ*).

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 74 Take a potel of water of barly clensid iiii. j. Iuiube, sebesten ana .3. fs. [etc.]. *Ibid.* 182 Colre schal be purgid in þis maner. . . sebesten .xv. in noumbre, iuiubas .xx. [etc.]. c. 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* lxxxiii. (1585) Vijb. Take of Violetes ʒ iii. of iuibes, and of the iiii. cold sedes before namyd. 1586 BAKER *Traheron's Vigo* 441 Iuibes are fruits, which the Latines call *zizypha*. 1600 J. POBY tr. *Leo's Africa* 1. 22 Damson-trees, sallowes by the waters side, and trees of Iuibas. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* iii. 181 Take . . . of alkakeng berries, twenty in number; of iuibes six couple. 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* ii. (1651) 57 Adde . . . the best Jujubs, the kernels taken out, half a pound. 1664 *POWEA Exp. Philos.* 1. 18 The Mites, in Jujubes and Sebesten's. *Ibid.* 19 Jujub's and Sebesten's. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 134 The Jujube is the Fruit of a Tree which grows commonly in Provence. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 134 Jujubs are an Italian Fruit. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 212 The Lotus-eaters—whose favourite fruit still grows, under the name of the jujube, on the same coast. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 557 This . . . known under the name of the jujube, is a favorite dessert in Italy and Spain.

b. Any of the species of *Zizyphus* which produce this fruit, as *Z. vulgaris* of the Mediterranean countries, *Z. jujuba* of China, *Z. Lotus* of N. Africa.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 37a, Cypros is a tre in Egypt wyth leaues of iuibas. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* I. 73 A kind of Juiuba, whose leaues shine like silver. 1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 49 He was sitting on the sand, under the shade of a jujube. 1885 LAOY BRASSEY *The Trades* 99 Over our heads waved . . . cocoanuts, breadfruits, jujubes, and bundreds of others.

2. A lozenge, made of gum-arabic, gelatin, etc., flavoured with, or in imitation of, the fruit (sense 1).

1835 [Remembered by Rev. C. B. Mount]. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade* 210/2 The term jujube is . . . very generally applied by chemists and confectioners to a thickened mucilaginous lozenge. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1251/2 The dried fruits . . . are given to allay cough. The lozenges sold as Jujubes are commonly but erroneously said to be flavoured with them.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as jujube paste, a jelly made from jujubes, or a confection flavoured with, or in imitation of, them; jujube-plum = sense 1; jujube-tree = sense 1 b.

1858 HOGG *Veget. Kingd.* 235 *Jujube paste . . . should consist of gum arabic and sugar dissolved in a decoction of this fruit . . . but as made in this country the fruit forms no part of the ingredient. 1884 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nights VIII.* 70 *Jujube-plums of various colours. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 2 Zizypha . . . maye be called in english *Iuibas tree. 1578 LVTE *Dodoens* vi. xlix. 722 This tree is called . . . in English, the Iuib tree. 1879 SIR E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* v. (1881) 110 Under dark mangoes and the jujube-trees. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 299 Jujube or Ber Tree . . . A loosely-branched tree or shrub, ten to forty feet high.

Juke, obs. form of JOUK; variant of JUCK.

† **Jul.** Obs. rare. [ad. L. *iulus* IULUS, formerly sometimes written *julus*.] A catkin.

1725 BRAGLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Ozior*, Seeds contained in their Juls or Catkins.

Julaceous (dʒuləˈʃəs), a. Bot. rare. [f. L. *jul-us* (see prec.) + -ACEOUS.]

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 417/2 *Julaceous*, catkin-like, amentaceous.

Julé, obs. form of JULY.

Julep (dʒuˈlep). Forms: 5-7 iulep, -lip, 6 iulepe, -lepp, 6-7 -leb, -lap, 7 jewlep, -lip, julepe, -loup, 7-8 julip, -lap, 7- julep. [a. F. *julep* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), in Pr. *julep*, Sp. and Pg. *julepe*, It. *giulebbe*, *giulebbo*, med. L. *julap-ium*, ad. Arab. *جولاب* *julāb*, a Pers. *گولاب* *gul-āb* rose-water, f. *gul* rose + *āb* water.]

1. A sweet drink prepared in different ways; often, simply a liquid sweetened with syrup or sugar, and used as a vehicle for medicine; sometimes, a medicated drink used as a demulcent, 'comforting', or gently stimulating mixture.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 76 To zeue him in þe bigynnyng iulep—þat is a sirup maad only of water & of sugre. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Cirurg.* v. ii. 163 Vse them with a iuleb of vyolettes. c. 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) Fij. Iuleb is a cleare potyon made of dyuerse waters and suger. 1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* ii. iv. 27 The wholesome iulep, whose recat Might his diseases lingring force defeat. 1619 S. JEROME *Origen's Repent.* in Farr. S. P. *Gas.* I (1848) 245 It surmounts all julous. a 1605 FLETCHER *Hum. Liens.* ii. ii. The gentleman no doubt will fall to his jewlipsis. 1673 E. BROWN *Trav. Germ.*, etc. (1677) 152 We drank frozen Julebs. 1710 STEELE *Tattle.* No. 174 ¶ 3 Gruels and Julips. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Mistwif.* 11. 180 By this julep a slight fever was produced. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 679 Cordial Julep . . . Expectorating Julep . . . Musk Julep. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 62 A very soft well-flavoured pleasant saccharine julep.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Something to cool or assuage the heat of passion, etc.

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* iii. i. She is no fit electuary for a doctor: A coarser julep may well cool his worship. 1652 T. PHILPOT *Commend. Verses Benlowes's Theoph.* These pages do dispence A Julep, which so charms the Itch of

sense That [etc.]. 1659 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharonnida* (N.), Whose heat, not all The Jewels of their tears [could quench].

2. U.S. A. mixture of brandy, whisky, or other spirit, with sugar and ice and some flavouring, usually mint.

1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 18/1 The first thing he did on getting out of bed was to call for a Julep; and I . . . date my own love of whiskey from mixing and tasting my young master's juleps. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Nat. Temper. Movem.* Wks. 1862 XI. 172 An appetite for brandy, for slings, for juleps. 1891 B. HARTE *Family Tasaajara* II. 48 A dusty drive with a julep at the end of it.

Comb. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 76 San Francisco was all bustle and illumination, with glittering bars filled with julep-drinkers.

† **Julet.** Obs. rare. A coin; = JULIO.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 1. 38 A Crowne the dyet for each of us, being ten Julets or five shillings sterling.

Julian (dʒuˈliən), a. [ad. L. *Julian-us* or of pertaining to *Julius*; in mod. F. *julien*.] Pertaining to Julius Caesar; used in *Chronol.* in connexion with the reform of the calendar instituted by him in the year 46 B.C.

Julian account, = 'old style' (see STYLE); *Julian calendar* (see CALENDAR sb. 1); *Julian epoch*, era, the time from which the Julian calendar dates (46 B.C.); *Julian period*, a period of 7980 Julian years, proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582 as a universal standard of comparison of chronology, consisting of the product of the numbers of years in the solar and lunar cycles and the cycle of the indiction (28 × 19 × 15); *Julian year*, a year of the Julian calendar, or the average year (= 365 1/4 days) of that calendar.

1592 DEE *Compend. Rehears.* (Chetham Soc.) 22 Upon the Gregorian publishing of a Reformation of the vulgar Julian yeare. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* iii. i. xli. (1636) 355 The Julian yeare is that which we use at this present day. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 168 After Scaliger . . . this yeare 1612 is the 1614 of Christ, of the world 5461 . . . of the Julian Period 6325. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 179 This 26 of March being the first Day of the Week, as the first of the Year after our Julian account. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 ¶ 2 The Gregorian Computation was the most regulat, as being Eleven Days before the Julian. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 110 In the year 1582, the Julian year had fallen nearly 10 days . . . behind the sun. 1899 W. M. RAMSAY in *Expositor* Nov. 433 The Julian reform of the calendar had come into force in the beginning of 45 B.C.

Julianist. *Ch. Hist.* [See -IST.] One of a sect of Monophysites, named after their leader Julian, bishop of Halicarnassus early in the 6th century.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 272 Preposterous Julian birth, from whom came the Julianists. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* (1886) 38/2 Called, in Armenia and its neighbourhood, Julianists.

|| **Julienne** (ʒylɛn). [F. (1722 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *jules* or *julien* the proper name.] A soup made of various vegetables, esp. carrots, chopped and cooked in meat broth. Also *attrib.*

1841 THACKERAY *Mem. Gormandizing* Misc. Ess., etc. (1885) 390 The best part of a pint of julienne . . . is very well for a man who has only one dish besides to devour. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 63 Uncompressed Julienne Vegetables . . . Samples of Compressed Mixed Vegetables and Julienne as . . . food for fishermen.

† **Juliferous**, a. Obs. [f. L. *julus* (prop. *iulus*; catkin (see IULUS) + -FEROUS.] Bearing catkins, amentiferous.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. iv. 118 Whether such Pods are Catkins; called Juliferous trees. 1769 J. WALLIS *Nat. Hist. Northumb.* I. ix. 282 The short juliferous spikes are of a straw-colour.

So **Ju'liform** a., having the form of a catkin or of the millipedes of the genus *Iulus*.

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale), and in other mod. Dicts.

† **Julio**, Obs. Also 6 in Anglicized form **Iuly**, 7 (Italian) **giulio**, pl. -ii, 9 (Latin) **julius**. [a. It. *giulio* Julius.] A silver coin worth about sixpence, struck by Pope Julius II (1503-13), formerly current in Italy.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxiii. (1870) 179 In syluer they [Italians] baue Iulys,—a Iuly is worthe .v.d. sterlinge. 1592 WOTTON *Let. to Ld. Zouch* 8 May in *Reliq.* (1685) 657 The *Julios* of Bologna are disvalued two *quadranti*. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* Wks. (Rldg.) 23/1 He . . . (to my acquaintance) Receiv'd in dowry with you not one julio. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* ix. 109 The Expence of his Table was fix'd at Two Julio's a Day. 1718 BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* 13 Apr., Wks. 1871 IV. 593 A fellow extorted a Julio with his gun. 1822 W. ANDERSON *Expos. Popery* (1878) 136 The theft of a julio—less than sixpence.

Julip (e, -loup, obs. forms of JULEP.

July (dʒuˈlai). Forms: a. 3 Iul, 3-5 Iule, 4-5 Iuil, Iuyll, 5-6 Iuyll (e. B. (2 gen. Iulies), 3, 6-7 Iulie, 6 Iulii, 5-7 Iuly, 7- July. [In OE. in L. form. In ME. *jule*, *juil*, a. OF. *jule*, *juil*, *julle*;—L. *julium* acc. of *Julius*; also *julie*, a. AF. *julie*, ad. L. *julius*. The latter form was accented *july* as late as Dr. Johnson's time; it is still (dʒuˈli) in Southern Sc.; the modern Eng. pronunciation is abnormal and unexplained.]

The seventh month of the year, so named after Julius Caesar.

[c. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboe* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 316 Iulius on Pam forman dæge anre nihte eald. a 1100 *Gerefa* *ibid.* (1886) IX. 261 Me mæg in Maio and Junio and Julio on sumera fealgian.]

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8221 In þe bigininge of Iul þis bataile was ido. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Merch.* T. 889 Er þat dayes eighte Were passed er the Monthe of Iul þiffille.

1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. xix. lxxix. (1495) 910 Out take two months Iule and Decembre. 1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. cccxv. 229 In the monethes of Iunyn and Iuyll next following. 1508 Bill in Exch. Acc. Q. R. Bundle 415 No. 7 (1) Made y^e xixth day of Iuyll the xvijth yeare [etc.].
 β. [a 1554 O. E. Chron. an. 1115 (Laud MS.) After pan syddan innon Iules monde bider into lande com.] c 1590 Beket 2441 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 176 It was in be monthe of Iulie. 1483 Cath. Angl. 19917 Iuly (A. Iule), Julius, quidam mensis. a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VI 166 The xliij. day of Iulij. a 1599 SPENSER F. Q. vii. vii. 36 Then came hot Iuly boyling like to fire, That all his garments he had cast away. 1606 HOLLAND Sueton. Suppl. Begin. Caesar p. iv b, Caesar... was borne... upon the fourth day before the Ides of Quintilis, which moneth, after his death, was by virtue of the Law Antonia called for that cause, Iulie. c 1689 Popish Pol. Unmaskt 112 in 3rd Coll. Poems 23/2 In May some odd Intelligence come newly Won't suffer you to hold them until July. 1755-73 JOHNSON Dict., July. 1888 Mrs. McCANN Poet. Wks. 235 Scarce has July with frigid visage flown [in Australia]. 1895 Daily News 1 Aug. 5/4 There have been... only two Julys with a larger aggregate of sunshine.

Julyflower, perversion of GILLYFLOWER.

Jumart (dʒū'mart). Also 7 gimar. [a. F. jumart, formerly jumare, ad. mod. Pr. gemerre, gemarre, of uncertain origin.] A hybrid animal, erroneously believed to be the offspring of a bull and a mare or she-ass, or of a horse or ass and a cow. 1600 LOCKE Hum. Und. iii. v. § 23 We have Reason to think this not impossible, since Mules, and Gimar [Wks. 1714 I. 206 jumarts], the one from the mixture of an Horse, and an Ass, the other from the mixture of a Bull, and a Mare, are so frequent in the World. 1809 Phil. Trans. XCIX. 397 A jumart... the pretended offspring of the mare and the bull.

Jumbal, jumble (dʒʊm'bəl). Also 7-8 jumball. [perh. orig. the same as GIMBAL 1, GIMMAL 1.] A kind of fine sweet cake or biscuit, formerly often made up in the form of rings or rolls; now in U.S. 'a thin crisp cake, composed of flour, sugar, butter, and eggs, flavored with lemon-peel or sweet almonds' (Cent. Dict.).

1615 MARKHAM Eng. Housew. ii. ii. (1660) 97 To make the best Jumbals, take the whites of three Eggs... a little milke and a pound of fine wheat flower and sugar together finely sifted, and a few Anniseeds... make them in what forms you please, and bake them in a soft oven upon white papers. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), Jumbals, a sort of Sugared past, wreathed into knots. 1694 MOTTEUX Rabelais v. xxvii, O' Tuesdays, they us'd to twist store of Holy-bread... Jumbals and Biscuits. 1769 Mrs. RAFFALD Eng. Housew. (1778) 274 To make Barbadoes Jumballs. 1860 O. W. HOLMES Elsie V. vii. (1891) 110 There were... hearts and rounds, and jumbles, which playful youth slip over the forefinger before spoiling their annular outline.

Jumbee, variant of JAMBEE.

Jumble (dʒʊm'bəl), v. Also 6 iomble, -byll, iomble, iumbyll, (gomble), (Sc. 5-6 iummil, pa. t. iwmlit; 9 jummlle, pa. i. jummlit). [Known only from 16th c., and without cognate words. Prob. onomatopoeic: cf. *bumble, fumble, mumble, rumble, stumble, tumble*.]

1. *intr.* To move about in mingled disorder; to flounder about in tumultuous confusion.

a 1529 SKELTON Sp. Parrot 419 To iumbyll, to stombyll, to tumblyll down like fols. 1532 MORE Confut. Tindale Wks. 604/2 ff. Tindales horse... falle downe in the myre... and his maister and he lye together and iumble... till some good felowe helpe them yp. 1598 SYLVESTER Du Bartas ii. i. iii. Furies 271 In that fearful Cave They (Furies) jumble, tumble, rumble, rage and rave. 1628 FORO Lover's Mel. iii. iii. Now! my braines are a Iumbling. 1858 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. ii. xiv. His Germans... left Wenzel to jumble about in his native Bohemian element, as King there.

† b. *fig.* To be or become mixed up or confounded; to come together as by shaking up. Obs.

a 1550 CHRISTIE Kirke Gr. xvi. He was noch wyss With sic jangleurs to jumml. 1785 COWPER Lett. 15 Jan. But we shall jumble together again.

2. *trans.* To mingle together or mix up in confusion or disorder; to muddle, confuse.

1542 BOOROR Dyetary xii. (1870) 266 If they dyd knowe what they dyd gumble togyther without trewe compoundyng. a 1556 CRAMMER Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 19 You confound and jumble so together the natural members of Christ's body in the sacrament. 1600 HOLLAND Livy xxxvii. xxiii. 957 Now the reereward had no roume left them toward the land; and thus... they hastily were jumbled together. 1665 GLANVILLE Def. Vain Dogm. 39 That the divided Letters of an Alphabet should be accidentally jumbled into an elegant and polite Discourse. 1779 WESLEY Hymns Pref. 4 The hymns are not carelessly jumbled together. 1793 BURKE Rem. Policy Allies Wks. 1842 I. 605 To jumble the innocent and guilty into one mass, by a general indemnity. 1855 SINGLETON Virgil I. Pref. 6 Jumbling up one with the other. 1868 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. II. App. 562 William so jumbles together the events of 1051 and of 1055.

b. with *compl.* To put, bring, cast (*in, out, down*, etc.) in clumsy confusion or disorder. ? Obs.

1555 HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII (Camden) 168 Therefore he jumbleth in a blind false reason. a 1652 J. SMITH Sel. Disc. iv. 72 Having once jumbled and crouded in a new kind of being. 1670-98 LASSERLS Italy I. 47 Making a man go before each horse, lest they should jumble one another down. 1743 H. WALPOLE Lett. H. Mann (1834) I. 235. I should not like having my things jumbled out of one ship into another.

c. To make up in a confused or random manner.

1572 BUCHANAN Detect. Marie in Collect. Mary Q. Scots (1727) II. 84 Then that all Men might understand quhat it was that thay socht... thay jumbil up mariages. 1673

BLOUNT World Errors To Rdr., A Bookseller... employs some mercenary to jumble up another like book out of this. 1769 BURKE Late St. Nation Wks. II. 14 Some strange disposition of the mind jumbled up of presumption and despair. 1812 H. & J. SMITH Reg. Addr. xiv. Call'd by a Frenchified word... that's jumbled of antique and verd.

3. To stir up (a liquid, etc.) so as to mix the ingredients, or render turbid; to agitate, shake up, give a shaking or jolting to; hence *colloq.* to take for a drive. ? Obs.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme 63 The Horse... [would have] that which is puddly and troubled... if so be he jumble the water with his foot before he drinke. 1667 PEPPYS Diary 24 Oct. That I might go abroad with my wife, who was not well, only to jumble her. 1693 SIR T. F. BLOUNT Nat. Hist. 82 They bruise and jumble it [Indigo] in the Water, till the Leaf... becomes like a Kind of thick Mud. 1743-4 Mrs. DELANY Autobiog. & Corr. 6 Mar. (1861) II. 275 You should give the child meat now... and make him to be jumbled about a good deal. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD Diseases Childr. (ed. 4) III. 160 As though infants must necessarily be jumbled in a cradle like travellers in a mail-coach. 1813 SHELLEY in Dowden Life (1887) I. 317 You will... be better able to see the country than when jumbled in a chaise.

absol. a 1568 WYF of Auchtirmuchty 67 Than to the kynr that he did stoure, And jwmilit at it quhill he swatt.

b. *intr.* To travel with shaking or jolting.

1748 LADY LUXBOROUGH Lett. to Shenstone (1775) 36, I don't love to jumble in a post-chaise alone. 1824 SCOTT St. Roman's v. Trotting Nelly... jumbled off with her cart. 1843 LEFEVRE Life Trav. Phys. I. i. x. 233 Little four-wheeled narrow carts in which they jumble to the fair.

4. *trans.* To put into mental confusion; to confuse, bewilder, 'muddle'.

1668 H. MORR Div. Dial. iii. xl. (1713) 288 My mind has been so jumbled betwixt Time and Eternity, that I think I can speak sense in neither. 1724 RAMSAY Vision x, Oppression does the judgment jumble. 1858-61 RAMSAY Remin. vi. (1870) 233, I like thae sermons best that jumbles the judgment and confounds the sense.

† 5. *intr.* To make a confused or rumbling noise; to play discordantly or noisily on an instrument, to strum. Cf. JAMBLE, JANGLE. Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 595/2, I iumbyll, I make a noyse by removing of heavy thynges. Ibid., They have iombled so over my heed to nyght, I could nat slepe. Ibid., To here him iombyll on a lute. 1566 DAUNT Horace, Sat. iii. Biji, A boysterous basse be bounced out, and jumbled on his strings. 1658 WILLSFORD Secrets Nat. 131 If their guts jumble... very much. 1741 W. GOSLING in Phil. Trans. XLI. 873 Like the Reports of Cannon (which the Jumbling of my Sashes prevented my distinguishing). 1805 A. WILSON in Poems & Lit. Prose (1876) II. 121 Jumbling cowbells speak some cottage near.

† 6. a. *intr.* To have carnal intercourse. b. *trans.* To know carnally. Obs.

1528 STANVURST Æneis iv. (Arb.) 100 Dido and three Troian captayne doo iumble in one den 1611 COTGR., Toquer, to iumble a woman. a 1693 UNQUHART Rabelais iii. xxv. 202 The Lackeys. jumbled... his Wife.

Jumble (dʒʊm'bəl), sb. [f. JUMBLE v.]

1. A confused or disorderly mixture or assemblage, a medley; also, disorder, muddle.

1661 GLANVILLE Van. Dogm. xviii. Had the world been coagmented from that supposed fortuitous jumble. 1678 CUORWORTH Intell. Syst. i. iv. § 36, 357 There is a confused Jumble of Created, and Uncreated Beings together. 1711 LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to Mrs. Hewet (1887) I. 33, I have the oddest jumble of disagreeable things in my head that ever plagued poor mortals. 1751 CAMARIDGE Scribleriad ii. 184 note, The Macaronian is... a jumble of words of different languages, with words of the vulgar tongue latinized, and latin words modernized. 1822 FLOYER Baluchistan 60 The scenery... is... a reckless jumble of hills and rocks of every imaginable shape, size, and colour.

2. A shock, shaking, or jolting; *colloq.*, a ride in a carriage (with reference to the shaking experienced).

1674 N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv. 151 The Shows or Phænomena of the world... even the worst of its shocks and jumbles. 1800 Mrs. HERVEY Monitory Fam. II. 139 Mamma has lent me her carriage to go a shopping, so I wish you would take a jumble with me. 1823 MAD. D'ARLAV Lett. 29 Feb., Going out... either in brisk walks... or in brisk jumbles in the carriage. 1851 J. COLQUHOUN Moor & Loch (1880) I. 262 The jumble of the sea made shooting uncertain. 1855 CHAMIER My Travels I. x. 56 The carriage ought to be strong to bear the jolts and jumbles to which it is subjected.

3. *Comb.*, as jumble-letters, letters of a word thrown into disorder in order to exercise ingenuity in their proper re-arrangement; jumble-sale, a sale of miscellaneous cheap or second-hand articles at a charitable bazaar or the like; jumble-shop, a shop where very miscellaneous goods are sold.

1893 Q. [Couch] Delect. Duckly 287 Trudgeon that used to keep the jumble-shop across the water. 1898 Westm. Gaz. 12 Nov. 2/3 Some cheap articles for a jumble sale. 1899 Daily News 19 July 7/5 Competitions for money prizes for properly placing jumble letters.

Jumble, variant of JUMAL.

Jumbled (dʒʊm'b'ld), ppl. a. [f. JUMBLE v. + -ED.] Mixed up in disorder, confused, muddled up, etc.: see the verb. (In quot. 1611, Strummed.)

1611 Coryat's Crudities Panegyrs. Verses, Like to the lacks of jumbled virginal. 1689 PRIOR Ep. to F. Shepherd 73 That jumbled words, if Fortune throw 'em, Shall well as Dryden form a poem. 1739 CIBBER Apol. (1756) II. 119 These jumbled ideas had some shadow of meaning. 1859 TENNYSON Vivien 345 The jumbled rubbish of a dream.

Jumblement (dʒʊm'b'l'mént), [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of jumbling or fact of being jumbled; confused mixture.

1706 J. HANCOCK in Boyle Lect. (1739) II. 210 Shall we

think this noble frame... was made by a casual jumblement of atoms? 1767 H. BROOKE Fool of Qual. (1792) IV. xvii. 75 A jumblement of intention. 1843 Mrs. CARLYLE Lett. I. 271 Solitude has such a power of blending, past, present, and future, ... all into one confused jumblement.

Jumbler, rare. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who jumbles; in quot. 1618, A strumpet.

1611 CORGA., Barbonvilleur, a disorderly jumbler, hudler, mingler. 1618 FIELD Amends for Ladies ii. i. in Hazl. Dodsley K. 111 She has been as sound a jumbler as e'er paid for't.

Jumbling (dʒʊm'b'lin), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb JUMBLE, q.v.

1562 J. HEYWOOD Epigr. (1867) 217 Such rollyng, such rumbling, loysting and iumbling. 1600 SURFL. Country Farme i. iv. 10 The iumbling and stirring of the water will rectifie it. 1852 B. THACKRAH Art Change-ringing 7-8 As a true compass makes the ringing pleasant and harmonious, so... the want of it produces those 'jumbings'... that destroy all music. 1871 DIXON Tower IV. xviii. 190 A masterpiece of jumbling and confusion.

Jumbling, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That jumbles, in senses of the verb.

1678 NORRIS Coll. Misc. (1687) 172 As ridiculous... as to think to write straight in a jumbling Coach. 1748 Mrs. DELANY Autobiog. & Corr. (1861) II. 489 Very jumbling roads. 1845 R. BROWN in Mem. iii. (1866) 56 A rumbling, tumbling, jumbling sea.

Hence **Jumbingly**, adv.

1820 WAINWRIGHT Ess. & Crit. (1880) 71 And Jarvey jolts Janus jumbingly over the stones.

Jumbly (dʒʊm'b'li), a. Also Sc. jumly. [f. JUMBLE sb. + -Y.]

1. Confused, chaotic, in a jumble.

1865 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. xv. x. (1872) VI. 67 Gessler, noticing the jumbly condition of those Austrian battalions... dashes through. 1896 B. SPENCER in Ref. Horn Exped. i. 103 A series of low jumbly hills.

2. Turbid, 'drumly'. Sc.

? 18... The Water o Gamery ix. in Child Ballads vii. ccxv F. (1890) 182/2 [A stream] That was baith black and jumbly. 1896 J. LUMSDEN Poems 13 Jumbly broo Of melted ice.

Jumbo (dʒʊm'bʊ). [Of uncertain origin: possibly the second element in Mumbo Jumbo, a name applied (in English since the 18th c.) to a West African divinity or bogey.]

1. A big clumsy person, animal, or thing; popularized, esp., as the individual name of an elephant, famous for its size, in the London Zoological Gardens, subsequently sold in Feb. 1882 to Barnum; whence applied to an individual that is big of its kind or to a person of great skill or success.

1823 J. BADDOCK (J. Bee) Dict. Turf, Jumbo, a clumsy or unwieldy fellow. 1883 Harper's Mag. Oct. 705/2 It is the Jumbo of crickets, and just as black. 18... Music & Drama X. ii. 9 (Cent.) The combined successes of that jumbo of successful business men. 1892 KIPLING & BAILESTER Nau-tahka 212 She's a Jumbo at theory, but weak in practice.

b. *attrib.* used to distinguish things of very large size, as *jumbo straw-plait*, a plait of an inch wide.

1900 Westm. Gaz. 27 Nov. 7/2 Near 250 yards of dark blue and white 'jumbo' plait were used.

2. Trade-name for a shade of grey, like that of an elephant.

1882 Philadelphia Even. Star 2 May, 'Jumbo' is a new gray hue.

3. A board for raising cockles, etc. out of the sand.

1886 Westmld. Gaz. 18 Dec., A 'jumbo' was a piece of wood used for the purpose of raising cockles and other similar fish out of the sand.

Hence (from sense 1) **Jumbeo'sque** (whence **Jumbeo'squeness**), **Jumboism**, **Jumbomania**, *nonce-wds.*

1893 Westm. Gaz. 18 Mar. 4/1 A 'Jumbeosque monster'—a machine 'in which the beauty of outline has been swallowed up in ponderosity. 1882 Punch 11 Mar. 113 If Nature to one of my stature Gave such... Jumbeosqueness. 1900 Westm. Gaz. 16 Aug. 7/1 Those who have a dislike of 'jumboism', whether in finance or otherwise. 1891 Rev. of Rev. 15 Sept. 289/2 The Musical Times' article on 'Jumbomania'. 1899 Spectator 21 Oct. 569/2 'Jumbomania',... the worship of mammoth dimensions.

Jumboo, variant of JAMBO.

Jumbuck (dʒʊm'bʊk). *Australia*. [Native Australian, with the forms *jimba, jimbok, dumbok, dumbog*; said to have meant orig. 'the white mist preceding a shower', to which a distant flock of sheep was likened by the natives: see Morris Austral Eng. s.v.] A name given by Australian aborigines to sheep; in frequent colloquial use among stock-keepers in the Bush.

1845 C. GRIFFITH Pres. St. Pt. Phillip Distr. N. S. W. 162 (Morris). 1855 W. RIDLEY in Trans. Philol. Soc. 77 (Morris) *Jimbugg*, a slang name for sheep, they sound *jimbū*. 1889 Pall Mall G. 18 Feb., The process by which the 'jumbucks' are shorn. 1898 M. ROBERTS Keeper of Waters 136, I see this all white with cotton-bush, and it shall be white with jumbucks to eat it down.

|| **Jume** (dʒūm). [*jume, gume*; native name.] A species of glasswort (*Salicornia*) found on the seacoast of South America, which on being burnt yields a large amount of carbonate of soda.

18... J. BALL in Grnl. Linn. Soc. XXI. 233 Gume. 1877 SCHNORR Contrib. Fl. Argent. 28 Jume, native name for many Chenopodiaceous species growing in salt-marshes in Argentina. 1879 BEERBOHM Patagonia ii. 18 A straggling, stunted bush, the jume, which grows here in considerable quantities.

|| **Jumelle** (dzume'l, Fr. *zümé'l*), *a.* and *sb.* [*a.* F. *sb.* and *adj.* fem. (masc. *jumeau*), donblet of *gemmeau*, *-elle*: *L. gemellus*, dim. of *geminus* twin. Formerly naturalized; now an alien French word.]

† **A. adj.** Twinned or paired; made or shaped in couples or pairs, double. *Obs.*

c1475 Partenay 1182 The yates lumelles, mighty and strong. *1484 Caxton Fables of Poge v.* The whiche parte was jumelle that is to wete double. *1882 Cussans Hand-bk. Her. vii.* (ed. 3) *116* A Gimmel or Jumelle Ring was formed of two flat hoops of gold, which fitted accurately within each other, and constituted but one ring.

B. sb. Applied to something which consists of a pair of things joined. *a.* A pair of opera-glasses. *b.* 'The side pieces of a loom in which the cylinders are fitted' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1865 W. Corv Lett. & Frills. (1897) *163* My jumelles box made a pillow.

† **Jument.** *Obs.* [*ad. L. jumentum* (contraction of *jugimentum*) yoke-beast, *f.* stem *jug-*, of *jungere* to join, *jugum* yoke. Cf. F. *jument*, in OF. beast of burden; now, mare.] A beast of burden, also a beast in general.

1382 Wyclif Gen. i. 25 And God made beestis of the erthe after ther special kyndes, iumentis [*Vulg. jumenta*], and al the crepyng thing. — *Acts xxiii. 24* Make 3e redy iumentis [*gloss* or hors]. *1491 Caxton Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) l. xxviii. *24 b/2* A yonge damoyssell, the whiche bi arte magyk was converted in to a lument or a mare. *c1500 Barclay Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Dvj, Thy soule . . . hath shape and ymage of God omnipotent Thy body is mortall as beast or vile iument. *1621 Burton Anat. Mel.* i. ii. ii. i. That men should feed on such a kinde of meat. Which very iuments would refuse to eat. *1628-48 G. DANIEL Eclog. i. 42* Vou can forsake the Citty to Converse With Earth and luments. *a 1682 Sir T. Browne Misc. Tracts 32* Fit to fasten their Juments, and Beasts of labour unto them. *1816 Gentl. Mag. LXXXVI.* i. 420 A Jackass may be properly and lineally descended from Balaam's jument. *1820 Ibid. Apr. 311* Jument. This word . . . is in danger of being wholly lost. It means a beast of burden.

† **Jumentarious**, *a. Obs. rare* — *[f. L. jumentarius, f. jumentum: see -ARIOUS.]* Of or pertaining to juments (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Jumentous (dzumentəs), *a.* [*f. L. jumentum* JUMENT + -OUS.] Resembling that of a horse, said of urine.

1846 G. E. Day tr. Simon's Anim. Chem. II. 239 The urine presented this jumentous appearance for six days. *1887 Syd. Soc. Lex.* Jumentous, a term applied to urine which is high coloured, strong smelling, and turbid, like that of the horse.

Jump, *obs. form of YAM.*

Jump (dzəmp), *sb.* ¹ [*f. JUMP v.*: cf. F. *saut* and *sauter*.]

1. An act of jumping; a spring from the ground or other base; a leap, a bound; properly said of men or animals springing with the muscular action of the limbs. Sometimes with *adv.*, as *jump-up*.

1552 Hulot, Impe, subsultus. Impe by lumpe, *subsultum*. *1589 R. Robinson Gold. Mirr.* etc. (Cetham Soc.) 59 Began with speed, for to plucke up my feete, Because the place did put me to my jumps. *1599 Marston Soc. Villanie xi.* The orbs celestiall Will dance Kemps iigge: they'll revel with neate iumps. *1607 Torsell Fourf. Beasts 265* The bare . . . sildome looketh forward, because it goeth by iumps. *1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 205 The cat . . . then seized it with a jump. *1851 MAYNE Reid Scalp Hunt.* ix. 69 We will be back in a squirrel's jump. *1890 Spectator* 15 Mar. The god comes out of the car with a jump-up like a Jack-in-the-box.

b. esp. in reference to the distance cleared (*long* or *broad jump*), or height jumped (*high jump*), as an athletic performance; also, a place to be jumped across, an obstacle to be cleared by jumping, in hurdle-racing, hunting, etc.

1858 R. S. Surtees Ask Mamma xl. Hoping he was . . . able to sit at the jumps. *1870 Blaine Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1648 This leap . . . was found to be twenty-four feet clear, which . . . was, it must be allowed, no small jump. *1872 Graphic* 6 Apr. 314/1 (Oxf. & Cambr. Athletic Sports) After . . . the Broad Jump, and the spin for a quarter of a mile . . . came the hammer-throwing. *1881 [see ATHLETE 2].* *1889 R. S. Baden-Powell Pigsticking* 123 To educate them [horses] . . . it is well worth while to keep up a small line of natural jumps somewhere in the neighbourhood. *1895 Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 455/1 Oxford won all the runs, the high hurdle, and tied in the high jump with Yale, losing only the weights and broad jump.

2. A sudden involuntary movement caused by a shock or excitement; a start. In *pl.* nervous starts; an affection characterized by such, *spec.* (*a*) chorea, (*b*) delirium tremens (*slang*).

1879 Pavn High Spirits, Capt. Cole's Passenger II. 204, I thought he had been drinking, and in fact was on the verge of 'the jumps'. *1881 W. E. Norris Matrim.* l. i. 17 Pilkington saw it . . . and . . . it gave him the jumps to that extent that he couldn't eat a thing afterwards. *1886 Maxwell Gray Silence Dean Maitland* l. x. 272 It gives me the most fearful jumps to think of. *1890 Bolorewood Miner's Right* xxviii. (1899) 126/2 'I'm afraid he's got the jumps coming on'. 'Delirium tremens' I returned; 'very likely, indeed'. *1890 Annie Edwards Pearl-powder* vii, At Philippa's sudden apostrophe she gave a jump.

3. Of things: A movement in which a thing is suddenly and abruptly thrown up or forward. *spec.* in *Gunnery*: The vertical movement of the muzzle of a gun at the moment of discharge; the angle which measures this.

1611 Cotgr., Cahot, the jumpe, hop, or iog of a coach, &c., in a rugged, or uneven, way. *1879 Man. Artillery Exerc.* 1. 3 When a gun is fired, the whole system has a tendency to revolve in a vertical plane round the point of the trail or rear trucks; this lifting in front gives rise to the 'jump'. *1897 Text-Bk. Gunnery, Jump*, is the angle between the line of departure and the axis of the piece before firing.

4. fig. A sudden abrupt rise in position, amount, price, value, or the like; an abrupt change of level either upward or downward; an abrupt rise of level in building; a fault in stratification.

1657 North's Plutarch, Add. Lives (1676) 8 He did much admire, men should quarrel and kill themselves for the honour of a jump or precedence, or some such toy. *1842 Francis Dict. Arts, Jump*, one of the numerous appellations given by miners to a fault or dislocation of different mineral strata. *1842-76 Gwilt Archit.* (ed. 7) *Gloss., Jump*, an abrupt rise in a level course of brickwork or masonry to accommodate the work to the inequality of the ground. *1883 Giesley Gloss. Coal Mining, Jump* (Jump-up, Jump-down), an up-throw or a down-throw, fault. *1883 Stubbs' Mercantile Circular* 8 Nov. 982/2 The jump in the import of raw cotton, which has more than quadrupled itself in two years. *1887 Spectator* 3 Sept. 1173 The little barometrical jumps which have recently been observed. *1891 Daily News* 12 Nov. 2/1 Canary seed exhibits a sudden upward jump of several shillings. *1896 Ibid.* 18 June 3/1 Negatively by 293 votes against 118, a jump up of 100 in the majority.

5. fig. A sudden and abrupt transition from one thing or point to another, with omission of intermediate points; an interval, gap, chasm, involving such sudden transition, *e.g.* in argument.

1698 Cudworth Intell. Syst. l. iv. § 36. 587 By this means, there will not be so vast a Chasm and Hiatus. . . or so Great a Leap and Jump in the Creation. *1781 Cowper Conversation* 154 Their nimble nonsense . . . gains remote conclusions at a jump. *1871 Blackie Four Phases* i. 62 Every one sees that there is a jump in the logic here.

† **6. fig.** The decisive moment of plunging into action of doubtful issue; dangerous critical moment, critical point, crisis. (*L. discrimen.*) *Obs.*

[The notion is evidently that of making a jump or taking a plunge into the unknown or untried.]

1598 Greenway Tacitus Ann. ii. iii. (1622) 36 Being therefore at a jump to hazard all [*igitur propinquo summa rei discrimine*], thinking it convenient to sound the souldiers minde. *1607 Druill's Arraignm. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 62 Being come to the very jumpe of giuing indgement. *1622 Mabbet's Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 212 Seeing . . . that he now stood upon the jumpe of his Salvation or Condemnation. *a 1641 Bp. Mountagu Acts & Mon.* (1642) 215 This testimony of Clemens . . . must needs put our Imputers upon this jump, that if Sibyls Oracles were counterfitted by Christians, it was done in the Apostles times.

† **b.** Venture, hazard, risk. *Obs.*

1600 Holland Livy vi. xxxviii. 243 Presently . . . they put it to the verie jump and final trial what should become of those lawes. *1601 — Pliny II.* 219 It [shellbore] putteth the Patient to a jump or great hazard. *1606 Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* iii. viii. 6 Our fortune lyes Vpon this jumpe.

7. Phrases. † *At the first jump*, at the very start (of proceedings). † *From the jump*, from the start or commencement. † *On the jump*, on the move. *collog.*

1577 Hammer Anc. Ecc. Hist. (1619) 158 Procopius, stepping forth at the first jumpe [*ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐκείνου*] before the tribunal seate of the presidents. *1848 New York Tribune* 11 Nov. (Bartlett), A whole string of Democrats, all of whom had been going the whole hog for Cass from the jump. *1888 Daily Inter-ocean* 3 Feb. (Farmer), He can depend on a big crowd and fair play from the jump. *1900 Daily News* 4 May 3/2 Keeping the foe on the jump.

Jump, *sb.* ² *Obs. exc. dial.* [perh. a corruption of F. *guppe* JUP, assimilated by popular etymology to JUMP *v.* and *sb.* ¹]

1. A kind of short coat worn by men in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: see description in quot. 1688.

1654 Gayton Pleas. Notes iv. xv. 252 Even the Bedel . . . without his blew Jump, and silver head tipstaffe loses reputation among the boyes and vagrants. *1665 J. Cosin Mem. Answ. Prebends Durham in Surtees Misc.* (1858) 267 Wearing long rapiers, great skirted jumps and short daggers. *1688 R. Holme Armoury* iii. 96/2 *Jump* . . . extendeth to the Thighs is open or buttoned down before, open or slit up behind half way: the Sleeves reach to the Wrist. *1703 Country Farmers Catech.* (N.), By'r lady, nothing but a druggett jump and a caster, a russet gown for my wife Susan. *a 1746 Collier* (Tim Bobbin) *View Lancash. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 11, I donn'd meh Sunday Jump o top o meh Singlet. *1828 Craven Dial.* *Jump*, a child's leathern frock. *[1887 South Chesh. Gloss., Jumps, clothes.* Chiefly in the phrase 'Sunday jumps' = Sunday best.]

† **b. spec.** Applied in 17th c. to the short coat worn by Presbyterian ministers. *Obs.*

1653 Pol. Ballads (1860) I. 114 Here's the trunk-hose of the Rump. . . And a Presbyterian jump, With an Independent smock. *1656 Artificial Handsom.* 119 What enemies were some Ministers . . . to long caskos, since the Scotch jump is looked upon as the more military fashion, and a badge of a Northern and cold reformation? *1680 Hickeingill Meras* 12 The Jesuits, and the Fanatics, especially the rigid Presbyterian. . . One wears a Fryars weed, the other a short synodical Jump.

2. A kind of under (or undress) bodice worn by women, esp. during the 18th century, and in rural use in the 19th; usually fitted to the bust, and often used instead of stays. From *c1740* usually as plural jumps (*a pair of jumps*).

1666 New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register (1864) XVIII. 329, I give to my sonn Williams wife, ye jump which was my sister Sarah Caps. *1706 T. Baker Tunnbr. Walks* v. i, I'll be sure to send for you when I have occasion for a new jump. *1740 In Mrs. Delany's Life* II. 113 Her jumps

will go next Sunday, and I daresay she'll put them on. *1755 Johnson, Jump*, a waistcoat; a kind of loose or limber stays worn by sickly ladies. *1762 Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 240 Now a shape in neat stays, now a slattern in jumps. *1784 Specif. Jean Phillips's Patent* No. 1444 These springs are for ladies' jumps who do not choose to wear hard in-commodious stays. *1825-80 Jamieson, Jumps*, a kind of easy stays, open before, worn by nurses.

3. attrib., as *jump-coat* = sense 1, *1 b.*

1660 Blount Boscobel i. (1680) 61 A leather-doublet . . . a pair of old green breeches and a Jump-coat (as the Country calls it). *1703 Cupid Stripp'd* (N.), What long-winded brother in a short jump coat did preach to day. *1755 Carte Hist. Eng.* IV. 642 The habit he came in, was . . . a green cloth jump coat threadbare, the threads being white.

Jump, *sb.* ³ Also *9 Sc. jump*. (See quots.)

1709 Blair in Phil. Trans. XXVII. 146 After this I provided some Jumps, or Leather, such as Shoemakers use for the Heels of Shoes. *1825-80 Jamieson, Jimp*, thin slips of leather, put between the outer and inner soles of a shoe, to give the appearance of thickness.

† **Jump**, *a.*, *adv.* [Connected with JUMP *v.* 5.]

A. adj. Coinciding, exactly agreeing; even; exact, precise.

1581 Mulcaster Positions xxx. (1887) 110 When . . . some parte therof wanteth his due forme, his jumpe quantitie, his iust number, his natural seat. *1584 Lyly Campaspe* i. iii, Cris. Thou thinkest it a grace to be opposite against Alexander. *Diog.* And thou to be jump with Alexander. *a 1586 Sidney Arcadia* iii. Wks. 1724 II. 714 Jump concord between our wit and will. *1622 Fletcher Prophetess* i. iii, They are as jump and squard to his nature. *a 1637 B. Jonson Underwoods, Excer. Vulcan*, Acrostichs, and Teletichs, on jump Names. *1828 Craven Dial.* *Jump*, short, compact.

† **B. adv.** With exact coincidence or agreement; exactly, precisely. *Obs.*

1530 Taverner Examin. Prov. (1545) 36 Sure I am, that men of our tyme kepe this sayenge so jumpe. *1570 B. Googe Pop. Kingd.* i. 20 b, In this they all do jumpe agree. *1574 Studley tr. Bale's Pageant Poyes* iii. 43 Ye shall finde it also make jumpe six hundred sixty sixe. *1579 Twyne Phisicke agst. Forl.* l. xxiv. 33 a, Thou art jumpe of mine opinion. *1599 R. Harvey Pl. Pers.* (1590) 21 Meete half way, and I standing jumpe in the middle will crie ayme to you both. *1602 Shaks. Ham.* v. ii. 386 But since so jumpe vpon this bloodie question, You from the Polake warres, and you from England Are heere arrived. *1615 W. Lawson Orch. & Gard.* iii. x. (1668) 29 Make your graft agree jumpe with the cyon. *a 1656 Ussher Ann.* iii. (1658) 13 The time of this Belus . . . falls in jumpe with the age of this Amenophis.

Hence † **Jumply adv.**, coincidently, accordantly; exactly, precisely. † **Jumpness**, evnness, fitness.

a 1586 Sidney Arcadia v. (1622) 450 My meetings so jumple with them, makes mee abashed. *1604 Cricket Honors Fame* (1881) 12 Then in that time an undervinding wit, Did cloyly frame all actions jumple fit. *c 1640 J. Smyth Lives Berkeley's* (1883) l. 64 Age, time, place, . . . and other circumstances so jumplely occur. *1611 Cotgr., Justesse, lustnesse, iumpnesse, evnnesse.*

Jump (dzəmp), *v.* [A word of mod. Eng., known only from *c1500*; app. of onomatopœic origin: cf. *bump*, etc.]

Words app. parallel are MHC. and dial. Ger. *gumpfen* to jump, hop, Da *gumpfe*, Sw. dial. *gumpfa*, Sw. *guppa* to move up and down, Icel. *goppa* to skip; but it does not appear how the 16th c. Eng. *jump* could be historically or phonetically related to these.]

I. Intransitive senses.

1. To make a spring from the ground or other base by flexion and sudden muscular extension of the legs (or, in the case of some animals, as fish, of the tail, or other part); to throw oneself upward, forward, backward, or downward, from the ground or point of support; to leap, spring, bound; *spec.* to leap with the feet together, as opposed to *hopping* on one leg.

1530 Palsgr. 596/1, I jumpe, as one dothe that holdeth bothe his fete together, and leape upon a thyng. *1611 Shaks. Wint. T.* iv. iv. 347 Not the worst of the three, but iumps twelve foote and a halfe by th' squire. *1676 Hobbes Liad* i. 504 And Thetis from it jumpt'd into the Brine. *1711 Steele Spect.* No. 118 ¶ 2 He jumped across the Fountain. *1710 De Foe Crusoe* i. (1850) 259 Friday . . . laughed, halloed, jumped about, danced, sung. *1797 Mas. Bennett Beggar Girl* (1813) 111, 35 Jumping down half a dozen steps at once. *1863 Geo. Eliot Romola* lxviii, She jumped on to the beach and walked many paces. *1867 Francis Angling* i. (1880) 52 He should . . . mark where he sees a barbel jump. *1875 Buckland Log-Book* 88, I have never seen a salmon jump at sea.

b. To move suddenly with a leap, bound, or the like movement; to 'spring', 'dart', 'shoot'.

1724 De Foe Mem. Cavalier (1840) 15, I jumpt out of bed. *18. L. Hunt Rondeau*, Jenny kissed me when we met, Jumping from the chair she sat in. *1856 Kane Arct. Expl.* II. viii. 89, I jumped at once to the gun-stand. *1882 B. D. W. Ramsay Recoll. Mil. Serv.* i. v. 90 He jumped up with apparent indignation. *1884 Pavn Lit. Recoll.* 181 To ambush in the wooded pass . . . and jump out upon me where it was darkest.

c. To move with a sudden involuntary jerk as the result of excitement or of a nervous shock; to start. *To jump for joy*, said lit. of children, etc., also *fig.* to be joyfully excited.

1715 De Foe Fam. Instruct. l. i. (1841) I. 8 I'll thank him for it, for my heart jumps within me. *1775 Mad. D'Arblay Early Diary* (1889) II. 69, I could almost have jumped for joy when he was gone, to think the affair was thus finally over. *1861 Thackeray Four Georges* iii. (1880) 137 So she jumped for joy; and went upstairs and packed all her little trunks. *1865 Dickens Mut. Fr.* i. vi, You made me jump,

Charley. 1900 *Speaker* 19 May 1901 A harsh penetrating voice that made me jump.

2. *transf.* Of inanimate things: To be moved or thrown up with a sudden jerk like the jump of a man or beast. With quot. 1511 *cf. bump*.

1511 GUYFORD *Pilgr.* 60 The sayde ancre helde vs frome jumpynge and betynge upon the sayde rok. 1568 [see JUMPING *vb.*]. 1611 COTGR., *Caholer*, to iunpe, iog, or hop, as a coach in vneuen way. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seln.* 128 Such as jump in, die wise or cubically. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 134 It should... be set... accurately, so as not to jump or sway in any part when made to revolve. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. viii. 58, 1. could see the stream... flashing as it jumped over the ledges. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* v. iii. 287 The sea was beginning to jump.

3. *fig.* To pass abruptly from one thing or state to another, with omission of intermediate stages; to spring up or rise suddenly in amount, price, etc.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Sermon*, 2 Tim. 856/1 If we goe about to bring them to some instruction, they iunpe from the cooke to the asse [*ils sauterent du coq à l'asne*]. 1737 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 36 To jump at once from the beginning of things to the present times. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* iii. vi. 247 Our soundings gradually decreased... to twenty-five fathom; but soon after... they jumped back again to thirty fathom. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 189 Another upward bound was experienced, when wool jumped up suddenly to 46s. per tod.

b. To come to († into), or arrive at (a conclusion, etc.) precipitately and without examination of the premisses.

a 1704 LOCKE in *Spect.* (1714) No. 626 ¶ 6 We see a little, presume a great deal, and so jump to the Conclusion. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. I. ¶ 62 [He] jumped to the conclusion that there was not a more ancient house in Spain. c 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* I. 302/3 The rigid system of philosophy cannot allow us to jump at conclusions. 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* xvi. So ill-natured—or rather, so given to jumping to conclusions—is society. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* II. 1044 The diagnosis... must not be jumped at without a careful consideration of the entire circumstances of the case.

4. With prepositions in special uses.

a. To jump at (rarely for): To spring as a beast at its prey; *fig.* to accept or take advantage of eagerly. *collog.*

1769 GRAY *Frl.*, *Lett. to Wharton* 3 Oct., Butter that Siserah would have jumped at, though not in a lordly dish. 1844 ALA. SMITH *Mr. Ledbury* vii. (1886) 21 The guests... all jumped at the invitation. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxvi. 443 Lavender jumped at that notion directly. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* iii. 988 She jumped at the bargain.

b. To jump upon: To spring or pounce upon as a beast upon its victim, or a victor upon the prostrate body of a foe; hence (*collog.*), to 'come down' crushingly with word or act upon one who exposes himself to severe handling or insult.

1868 MISS BRADDOCK *Dead Sea Fruit* v. I. 78 When a wretched scribbler was, in vulgar phraseology, to be 'jumped upon'. 1891 CURCH *Oxford Movement* xvi. 274 Like a general jumping on his antagonist whom he has caught in the act of a false move.

5. To act or come exactly together; to agree completely, to coincide, tally. *Const. with.*

1567 [implied in JUMPINGLY]. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 27 Al this iunped wel together. 1888 J. UDALL *Demost. Discip.* To Rdr. (Arb.) 10 The judgments... so iumping with mine. 1890 R. SIDNEY *Madrigal* in *Greene Never too late*, How low and folly jump in every part. 1892 R. D. HYPNOSOMACHIA 70 b. The corners of which triangle did iunpe with the sides, and lybus of the subjacent plynth. 1607 WALKINGTON *Oft. Glass* 39 Wisedome and vertue jume in one with beauty. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems, Britannicus's Leap* 18 Good Wits may jump. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1240 For all Men live and judge amiss Whose Talents jump not just with his. 1703 S. SEWALL *Diary* 21 Feb. (1879) II. 53 Our Thoughts being thus confer'd, and found to jump, makes it to me remarkable. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* v. Resolutions are well kept when they jump with inclinations. 1853 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 125 Our humors jump together completely. 1891 *Guardian* 5 Aug. 1273/2 One passage in Mr. Morley's speech jumps with a letter we print to-day.

b. To jump awry, to disagree.

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxviii, The trine and sextile aspects have jumped awry.

II. Transitive senses.

6. To pass clear over by a leap; to leap or spring over; to clear. In the game of draughts, To jump over in moving, to take (an opposing man). *U.S.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlv. For nimble thought can iunpe both sea and land. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 176 Alternately jumping these crevices and clambering up the hummocks between them. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ix. 64 Jumping the adjacent fissures, *fig.* 1899 *Boston* (U.S.) *Transcr.* 24 Feb. 6/1 The appointee has received a promotion... by influence, and in doing it has jumped many of his fellow-officers quite as good or better than he.

b. To get on or off (a ship, train, etc.) by jumping. *U.S.*

1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* v. 81, I managed to jump a freight [train] the same night and got right up to Topeka. 1899 *Westm. Gas.* 29 Nov. 2/1 He was too old a sailor to give them a chance of 'jumping' her.

c. Of things: To spring off, to leave (the rails). 1883 *Leisure Ho.* 282/1 The cars had 'jumped the track'. 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 20 Jan. 7/2 The near van jumped the metals and fouled the line just as the north-bound passenger train was approaching.

† 7. To effect or do as with a jump. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 195 Loue-songs for Maids... Jump-her, and thump-her. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* IV. I. Why, there was St John Monie-man could iump

A Busnesse quickly. 1633 W. R. MATCH *Midnight* III. in Hazl. *Dodley* XIII. 63 My father...swears, if I pleased him well, it should serve to jump out my portion. 1683 N. S. CRIT. *Eng. Edit. Bible* xxv. 330 The latter... jump't up new Translations of the Bible.

8. To cause to jump; to give a jumping motion to; to drive forward with a bound; to startle. *Also fig.*

c 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) I. xii. 310 She... ran up the steps to be jumped down again. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. 1. 177 The gleans must then be jumped on the ground to level the roots. 1875 BLAKE-HUMFREY *Eton Boating Bk.* 45 With a dashing stroke the Westminsters jumped their boat up to their opponents. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Jump*... 2. To raise boring-rods in a bore-hole, and allow them to fall of their own weight. 1883 *American* VI. 40 Constructed with a view to 'jumping her over the bars at low water. 1890 BOLDEWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 222 He nearly jumped his horse on to that last bullock's back. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 151 It is some time since I have felt so uncomfortable as I felt then, with... this question jumped upon me like a flash of lightning. 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 7 Apr. 2/3 People... whose nerves have been jumped by scorchers.

b. To cook in a frying-pan, shaking (them) up from time to time. *Cf. JUMPED* *phl. a.*

1877 OUIDA *Puck* xxiii. 265 'The cook sent me word that he's invented a new style of jumping mushrooms in wine.

c. *Sporting.* To cause (game) to start; to 'spring'. 1885 T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* 59 We had half an hour's good sport in 'jumping' these little ducks. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 352 A bunch of antelopes which we had 'jumped' the day before.

9. To pounce upon, come down upon with violence or unawares; to rob; to cheat; to seize upon by sudden unexpected action; to 'steal a march' upon.

1789 GEO. PARKER *Life's Painter* 160 (Farmer) They... pick him up and take him to the above alehouse to jump him, or do him upon the broads, which means cards. 1870 B. HARTE *Roaring Camp* 134 (Farmer) The old proprietor... was green, and let the boys about here jump him. 1879 A. FORBES in *Daily News* 28 June 5/6 Some fellows... prawl around habitually with a single eye to 'jumping' anything conveniently portable. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 11 Feb., The violent manner in which the office of Prime Minister was 'jumped'. 1889 C. KING *Queen of Bedlam* 106 The Cheyenne stage, they said, was 'jumped', the driver killed, and the... passengers burned alive. 1899 *Westm. Gas.* 17 May 1/2 To try to jump the Transvaal after the experience of three years ago... would indeed be worse than folly.

b. To jump a claim, etc.: To take summary possession of a piece of land called a 'claim', on the ground that the former occupant has abandoned it, or has failed to comply with the legal requirements. Chiefly *U.S.* and *Colonial*. *Also transf.*

1854 in *Melbourne Argus* 21 Mar., Claims are being jumped daily. 1855 *Ibid.* 6 Jan., The meeting [of diggers] unanimously resolved to 'jump' all deserted holes. 1879 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 6/2 There was a word coined and current at the mines of California... which exactly suits the transaction—'jumping'... We 'jumped' the Diamond Fields, we 'jumped' the Transvaal, and we intend to 'jump' Zululand if we can. 1890 BOLDEWOOD *Miner's Right* iv. 37 If such work were not commenced within three days, any other miners might summarily take possession of or 'jump' the claim. 1893 *Westm. Gas.* 7 July 3/1.

10. To skip over, skip, pass by, evade.

To jump one's bail, one's bill, to abscond, leaving one's sureties liable or one's bill unpaid. *U.S. slang.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. iii. We have ourselves been very often... given to jumping, as we have run through the pages of voluminous historians. 1844 EMERSON *Lect. New Eng. Reformers* Wks. (Bohn) I. 262 So they jumped the Greek and Latin, and read law, medicine, or sermons, without it. 1888 *Chicago Herald* (Farmer *Americanisms*) He arose at early dawn and jumped his bill.

† 11. To hazard. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 7 But heere, vpon this Banke and Schoole of time, Wee'd iunpe the life to come. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. iv. 188 You must... jump the after-enquiry on your owne perill.

† 12. To agree upon or make up hastily (a marriage, a match). *Obs.*

1769 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 92 Doron snudgde himselfe vp, and iunped a marriage with his old friend Carmela. 1890 — *Never too late* (1600) 103 She counts the man worthy to iunpe a match with her. 1615 SWETNAM *Ar-rainam. Wom.* (1880) p. xxvi, I advise thee... to have a speciall regard to her qualities and conditions before thou shake hands or iunpe a match with her.

13. a. *Iron-forging.* To flatten, 'upset', or shorten and thicken the end of a rail or bar by endwise blows. *Also transf.*

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 249 The ends of the rails will not be jumped up or flattened by the wheels coming in contact with them, which is now the case. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 434 Fine powder will not do it, but, on the contrary, would jump up the end of the harpoon, or bend it. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 99 Sometimes the butts... are fitted by chipping and 'jumping' them; that is, by hammering the butt of the plate until it fits against the butt of the next plate. 1883 CRANE *Smithy & Forge* 43 The extreme end is made white hot, and instantly thrust down or 'jumped' several times upon the anvil.

b. To join by welding the flattened ends (cf. *jump-weld* in JUMP-). c. To join (rails, etc.) end on end (cf. *jump-joint* *ibid.*).

1864 WEBSTER, *Jump*... 3. (*Smith Work*) To join by a butt-weld. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., When a joiner, in putting up rails, nails them to the stumps exactly end to end... he calls it 'jumping' the rails.

14. *Quarrying.* To drill by means of a jumper.

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* 4 Durh. 32 *Jump*.—To drill a hole for the purpose of blasting;... the drill is made of a greater length, and the opposite end from the chisel end swelled out to make it heavy, and the drill driven by hand. 1865 J. T. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 13 A hole is jumped in the block [of slate], near the edge.

Jump-, the verb-stem used in *Comb.*: jump-cord, a cord to be jumped over; jump-coupling, a coupling of which the box consists of a collar of metal bored to fit the two connected ends of the shafts = *thimble-coupling*; jump-joint, (a) a joint in which the parts are welded end to end together, a butt-joint (see BUTT *sb.* 2); (b) a flush-joint in which the edges of the plates or planking are laid close together and make a smooth surface; hence jump-jointed a.; jump-ring, a wiring made by bringing the two ends together without welding; jump-rocks, a catostomid fish, *Moxostoma cerwinum*, of southern U.S.; jump-seat, a movable carriage-seat; also *adj.* and *sb.* (ellipt.) (a carriage) provided with such a seat which can be brought into use when required; jump-stroke (*Croquet*): see quot.; jump-weld, a weld effected by hammering together the heated ends of two pieces of metal; a butt-weld; hence jump-weld v.

1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 95 Among these early systems [of combining the bottom plates] was that of flush or 'jump joints and butts connected by edge strips and butt straps on the inside surface. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Jump-jointed, when the plates of an iron vessel are flush, as in those that are carved-built. 1864 WEBSTER, *Jump-seat, a carriage constructed with a movable seat;... a movable carriage-seat. *Ibid.*, *Jump-seat, a., having a movable seat; as, a jump-seat rock-away. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Jump-seat, ... a kind of open buggy which has a shifting seat or seats... It may be arranged as a double or single seat vehicle. 1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 41 The leapfrog or 'jump stroke has lately been used... with great success, for getting through narrow hoops at a very oblique angle... The effect of this stroke is to make the ball jump up when it strikes the further wire of the hoop. 1864 WEBSTER s.v. *Weld*, Butt-weld, or 'jump-weld.

Jumpable (dʒʌmpəbəl), a. [*f.* JUMP *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being jumped: a. of being leapt over; b. of being taken summary possession of, as a claim.

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 51 One of the widest brooks... and not jumpable in all parts. 1893 E. PENNELL-ELMHURST *Cream Leicestersh.* 170 Every fence has a jumpable place in it. 1884 BOLDEWOOD *Melbourne Mem.* xvi. 114 The Heifer Station was... 'an abandoned claim' and possibly 'jumpable'. 1885 *Milnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 12 June 5/3 There is considerable land in this neighborhood that is jumpable.

Jump-about. Local name for Goutweed, *Egopodium Podagraria* (also *Jack-jump-about*).

1656 W. COLES *Art of Simpling* xvi. 49 Ashweed, which some call Jump about. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Jump-about. *Egopodium Podagraria*... Warw., Oxf.

Jumped (dʒʌmpt), *phl. a.* [*f.* JUMP *v.* + -ED.] Made to jump; cooked (as potatoes, etc.) in a frying-pan in which they are shaken from time to time (= *F. sauté*).

1871 *Standard* 24 Jan., I dined this evening on jumped liver. 1895 G. F. BROWNE *Off the Mill* 131 We regaled ourselves on larded beef, jumped potatoes, rum and cherries.

Jumper (dʒʌmpə), *sb.* 1 [*f.* JUMP *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which jumps.

1. A man or animal that jumps or leaps.

1611 COTGR., *Sautier*, a leaper, iumper, skipper. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 15 Almost as great a jumper as himself. 1886 COVENTRY & WATSON *Steeple-chasing* iv. However much a horse may answer to the description of a natural jumper, he has to learn to be clever. 1900 *Westm. Gas.* 4 May 8/2 The... duties of the 'bus-jumper'—the ghostlike functionary who appears on the top of a 'bus and demands a sight of your ticket.

2. A name applied to the members of a body of Methodists which arose in Wales about the middle of the eighteenth century, who used to jump and dance as a part of religious worship; applied also to more recent sects following similar practices.

1774 in Sidney *Rowl. Hill* (1834) 101 Nothing... made him so angry as the enthusiasm of the jumpers, whom he called the caricaturists of religion. 1802 *Public Characters* 552 The Jumpers in Wales have started up as a sect within the last half century. 1852 M. W. SAVAGE *R. Medlicott* iii. xii. (D.), Jenny [was] a Welshwoman; her rude forefathers were goat-herds on week-days, and Jumpers on Sundays. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.*, The Walworth Jumpers.

3. An animal, esp. an insect (as a flea) or insect-larva, characterized by jumping: cf. HOPPER 1 2.

1785 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. 1. 365 A very remarkable little animal... It is the *Mus faculus* or *Sauter*; and in English may be called the Jumper. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxxiv. 90 These eggs produce maggots called jumpers. 1834 M. MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 391 The Jumpers or the Anisopoda.

4. One who jumps a claim. See JUMP *v.* 9 b.

1855 F. S. MARRIAT *Mountains & Moheills* 240 My claim being carefully measured... and found to be correct, the 'jumper' would be ordered to confine himself to his own territory. 1890 GUNTER *Miss Nobody* vii. 86 Bob, the hero who saved the Baby Mine from the jumpers for us.

5. One who causes to jump; in quot., a flogger. 1842 ORDENSON *Creol.* ix. 96 This... brute... ordered the unhappy Rachael into the hands of the 'Jumper'.

6. Applied to various tools or contrivances having

a jumping motion. **a. Quarrying.** A heavy drill worked either by hand or by means of a hammer, used in making blasting-holes in rock, etc. Also **attrib.** **b. A spring or click** controlling the star-wheel of a repeating clock. **c. A form of plough-share** for rough soil, or for soil filled with roots (U.S.). **d. Telegraphy.** A wire used to cut out an instrument or part of a circuit, or to close temporarily a gap in a circuit.

a. 1769 SMEATON in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 586 Eye-bolts fixed in holes bored [in stones] with a jumper. **1828** Craven *Dial.*, *Jumper*, a miner's augur, used in making holes for the reception of gun-powder, for blasting or blowing up rocks. **1839-47** J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 213 The miner holds the jumper in both hands, raises it, and lets it fall in the hole, turning it continually. *Ibid.* When the stone is of a very hard description, it is usual to pour water occasionally into the jumper-hole.

b. 1850 E. B. DENISON *Clock & Watch Making* § 92. 125 The thing called the jumper . . . will . . . drive the ray still farther forward . . . The jumper also acts as a click to keep the star wheel steady. **1884** F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 251 The pin in moving the star wheel presses back the click or 'jumper'.

7. U.S. A rough kind of sledge: see quot. 1893.

1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xxix. (1869) 126/1 They frequently make these jumpers to convey their game home. **1893** C. G. LELAND *Mem.* II. 81 A jumper, . . . the roughest form of a sledge, consisting of two saplings with the ends turned up, fastened by cross-pieces. **1898** R. A. GUILLO in *New Eng. Mag.* June 1895/1 My pulse quickens as I recall the glorious times with our 'jumper', and the hair-breadth escapes from posts and barberry bushes, in our swift descent upon the ice.

8. Naut. **a.** A preventer-rope made fast so as to prevent a yard, mast, etc. from jumping or springing up in rough weather. Also **attrib.** **b. Jolly jumpers,** sails above the moon-rakers (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. viii. 87 By a complication of purchases, jumpers, and shoves, we started the brig. **1882** NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 30 Topping lift for spritsail gaff and jumper. *Ibid.* 51 The jumper is rove through a clump block on the cutwater, and is set up with a purchase in the head. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 10/2 These enable it [the compass] to be hoisted aloft on to the jumper stay, and it is in this way removed from all influences of the magnetism . . . caused by the ship's iron.

Hence **Jumper** *v.* ² *trans.*, to bore (a hole) with a jumper (sense 6 a). **Jumperism**, the principles of the jumpers. **Jumpery**, practice or action of jumping; humorously applied to a dance.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 339 A hole . . . is jumped in the rock. **1800** J. WHITAKER *Let. in Polwhele Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 524 On Methodistical Jumpers or Jumperism. **1876** C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 64 Whether Jumperism is ceasing to merit its distinctive appellation, I cannot . . . say. **1882** BESANT *All Sorts* vi. 53 Such dances as the bolero, the tarantella, and other national jumperies.

Jumper, sb. ² [prob. f. JUMP sb.]

1. A kind of loose outer jacket or shirt reaching to the hips, made of canvas, serge, coarse linen, etc., and worn by sailors, truckmen, etc.; also applied to any upper garment of similar shape, e.g. a hooded fur jacket worn by Eskimos.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vi. (1856) 45 A 'jumper' or close jacket, slipping on like a shirt, and hooded like the cowl of a Franciscan monk. **c. 1860** H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 80, 1 set of jumper and trousers for dirty work. **1860-1** GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* (1866) 255 A loose coarse canvas frock, which, in colonial phrase, is called a 'jumper'. **1879** *Unif. Reg.* in *Navy List* (1882) July 496/2 On the blue frock or jumper the badge is to be of red cloth. **1893** SELWIS *S. E. Africa* 87, I had a warm jumper over my cotton shirt.

b. Comb., as jumper-clad adj.

1865 F. H. NIXON *Peter Perfurme* 172 The jumper-clad diggers so rowdy and free.

2. (See quot.)

1894 *Daily Tel.* 13 Apr. 5/6 Witnesses . . . deposed that the 'jumper', a sort of sack used for purposes similar to that of the strait waistcoat, was in constant use in the workhouse.

† Jumper, v. ¹ *Obs.* In 4-5 iompre, 5-6 iumpere. [Origin obscure.] *trans.* To introduce incongruously or discordantly; to jumble together.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* li. 988 (1037) Ne iompre [v. r. iumpere] ek no discordaunt ping y-fere, As bus to vsen termes of Physyk. **1387-8** T. USK *Test. Love Prol.* (Skeat) l. 30 How should than a frenche man borne soche termes conne iumpere in his matter, but as the lay chatereth Englishe.

Jumper *v.* ², **Jumperism**: see JUMPER sb. ¹

Jumping (dʒʌmpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. JUMP *v.* + -ING ¹.] The action of JUMP *v.*, in various senses.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Saltatio*, daunsyng, iumpyng. **1568** BIBLE (Bishops') *Natum* iii. 2 The pransing of horses and the iumping of charrets. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* (1836) I. 242 There was either a strange jumping of good wits, or Democritus was a sorry plagiarist. **1889** *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 25 Apr. 73 An organized and systematic 'jumping' of the claims of the men whose title rests on this fraud. *Mod. Newsp.* The jumping was exceptionally good.

b. attrib., as jumping-off ground, jumping-off place, a place at which one jumps off from a conveyance or alights at the end of a journey, or from which one jumps off into the region beyond; **jumping-powder**, a slang name for a stimulant taken by a rider to nerve him for jumping; **jumping-sheet**, a stout sheet into which persons may jump from a burning building.

1897 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 5/5 The strip of territory on the Transvaal border, which Mr. Stead called . . . the 'jumping-off ground'. **1900** *Ibid.* 22 May 3/1 To achieve the independence of the Republics, and from that jumping-ground begin anew. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* x. (1856) 70 It is the 'jumping-off place of Arctic navigators—our last point of communication with the outside world. **1884** S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 68 Yarmouth, the jumping-off place of Nova Scotia. **1900** *Daily News* 16 Feb. 6/2 If we may borrow a figure from South African politics, the Pamirs are a 'jumping off place' for the Russian invaders of Afghanistan and India. **1826** *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 374 The fences come very quick in Shropshire, and a little 'jumping-powder' is often found useful. **1858** 'SCAUTATOR' [HORLOCK] *Master of Hounds* (1864) 91, I have not yet had my glass of jumping powder. **1846** *Mechanics' Mag.* XLIV. 228 The canvass escape alluded to . . . is the 'jumping sheet' of the philanthropic Captain Manby.

Jumping (dʒʌmpɪŋ), *vbl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING ².] That jumps, in various senses of the verb. **Jumping cat**: see CAT sb. ¹ 13 e.

1567 (implied in JUMPING below). **1611** BIBLE *Nahum* iii. 2 The noise of . . . the pransing horses, and of the iumping charrets. **1659** D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 416 They can very well . . . abide the jumping waves of the Seas. **1844** W. H. MAXWELL *Sport & Adv. Scotl.* xiii. (1855) 118 There is . . . what seamen call a jumping sea. **1899** 19th Cent. Oct. 692 The worship of the Jumping Cat, and the appeal to the man in the street.

b. In names of animals characterized by their jumping or springing movement: **jumping-beetle**, an insect destructive to turnips, etc.; **jumping-bug**, an insect of the family *Halticoridæ*; **jumping-deer**, the black-tailed deer of N. America, *Cariacus macrotis* (Webster, 1864); **jumping-hare**, a rodent quadruped of S. Africa, *Pedetes caffer* or *Helanys capensis*, resembling the jerboa; **jumping-louse**, a flea-louse, a jumping plant-louse; **jumping-mouse**, (a) the American deer-mouse, *Zapus hudsonius*; (b) = **jumping-rat**; **jumping-mullet**, a catostomid fish of North America, *Moxostoma cervinum*; also a gray mullet, *Mugil albulus*; **jumping-rat**, a rodent of the family *Dipodidæ*; **jumping-shrew**, the elephant-shrew of Africa, an insectivorous quadruped of the family *Macroscelididæ*; **jumping-spider**, one of the group of spiders which leap upon their prey, instead of spinning a web to catch it.

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 235 His turnips are devoured by the 'jumping beetle'. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 513/2 This is the . . . Spring-Has or 'Jumping Hare of the Dutch. *Ibid.* 509/2 'Jumping Mice. **1849** *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 41 The Labrador Jumping Mouse . . . is very common in the four countries of North America. **1766** J. BARTRAM *Jnl.* 14 Jan. in Stark *Acc. E. Florida* 35 Saw a mullet jump three times in a minute or two, which they generally do before they rest, so are called 'jumping-mullets'. **1813** BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 363 The 'Jumping Spider' . . . does not, like many others, take its prey by means of a net, but is constrained to seize them only by its own activity.

c. Jumping-bean, -seed, the seed of a Mexican euphorbiaceous plant, which jumps about by reason of the movements of the larva of a tortricid moth (*Carpocapsa saltitans*) enclosed within it (*Cent. Dict.*); **jumping-betty**, a popular name of the Garden Balsam, *Impatiens Balsamifera*, the seeds of which jump out of the elastic capsules when these are touched (Parish *Sussex Gloss.* 1875); **jumping-jack**, a child's toy made out of the merry-thought of a fowl; a toy figure of a man, which is made to jump by being pulled with strings; also *transf.*: see *quots.*; **jumping-Johnny** (see *quot.*).

1883 E. E. HALE in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 277/1 Barley-candy statuettes, 'jumping-jacks, and other . . . toys. **1884** HENLEY & STEVENSON *Deacon Brodie* II. v. (1892) 50 He was my butt, my ape, my jumping-jack. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 26 May 3/2 By sailors the crested penguin is known by the name of the 'jumping jack', from its habit of jumping from the water. **1865** *Reader* No. 140. 264/1 The plate-sawing machine called a 'Jumping Johnny'.

Hence **Jumpingly** *adv.*, in a jumping manner.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Arte Poetice* Aiv b. Do not imitate So iumpingly, so precysellie And step, for step so strayte. **1855** *Chamb. Jnl.* III. 388 This amphitheatre slopes roughly, iumpingly down to a river.

[**Jumpish**, error for **lumpish** in Nares.]

Jumply, Jumpness: see at end of JUMP a.

Jumpy (dʒʌmpɪ), *a.* [f. JUMP sb. + -Y.]

1. Characterized by jumps or sudden movements from one thing or state to another.

1869 *Daily News* 25 Nov., 'O Paradise' was thus sung to a jumpy measure in six-eight time. **1893** *Scot. Leader* 15 July 3 The stock markets were in that condition best described as 'jumpy', though the jumps were generally in the downward direction.

2. Characterized by sudden involuntary movements caused by nervous excitement.

1879 A. FORBES in *Daily News* 21 Aug. 5/3 Nothing . . . makes a man so jumpy and nervous as a good steady rain of shell-fire. **1894** DOYLE *Round Red Lamp* 11 It made me jumpy to watch him.

b. Producing nervous excitement.

1883 BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast* I. iii. 75 The people seem to delight in standing, like wild goats, upon the dizziest of 'jumpy' peaks. **1896** *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Jan. 3/1 The adventure which might be called the most 'jumpy'.

Hence **Jumpiness**, the state or condition of being jumpy.

1897 *Alibut's Syst. Med.* II. 854 There is, indeed, a general condition of jumpiness and nervousness.

Jun., abbreviation of JUNCTION.

Juncaceous (dʒʌŋkæʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *juncaceus* (f. *juncus* rush) + -OUS: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to N.O. *Juncaceæ* (the rush family).

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* **1864** WEBSTER, *Juncaceous* (*Bot.*), of, pertaining to, or resembling rushes.

† Juncade, *Obs. rare*—[app. a. obs. F. *joncade* (in Rabelais), 'a certaine spoone-meat made of cream, Rose-water, and Sugar' (Cotgr.), a. Pr. *joncada*, cheese-curd, fresh cheese.] = JUNKET 2.

14 . . . *Voc.* in Wv.-Wülcker 590/44 *Juncata*, Juncade, sive a crudde ymade yn ryshes.

Juncagineous (dʒʌŋkədʒiˈniəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *juncagineus*, f. *juncago* (f. *juncus* rush), Tournefort's name for the genus *Triglochin* + -OUS.] Belonging to the Natural Order of *Juncaginæ* (or *Juncaginaceæ*), comprising certain rush-like plants, by some included in *Naiadaceæ*. **1855** in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* **1887** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **1893** in *Junk's Stand. Dict.*

Juncal (dʒʌŋkəl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *juncus* rush + -AL.] Belonging to the genus *Juncus*, or to Lindley's 'alliance' *Juncæles*, comprising the orders *Juncaceæ* and (according to some) *Orontiaceæ*.

† Juncary, *Obs. rare*. [ad. med. L. *juncaria*, f. *juncus* rush: see -ARY. Cf. NFr. *jonquiere*, *quière*, F. *jonchère*.] Land overgrown with rushes.

1613 Sir H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 24 In a Writ the general shall be put in demand, and in plaint before the special: as land before pree, pasture, wood, luncary, marish, &c.

Juncat, -cate, obs. forms of JUNKET.

Junciform (dʒʌŋsɪfɔrm), *a.* [f. L. type *junciformis*, f. *juncus* rush: see -FORM.] Of the form of a rush; long and slender like a rush.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* **1887** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Juncok, obs. form of JUNK.

Junkerite (dʒʌŋkəɪt, yuŋ-). *Min.* [Named 1834, after Juncker, director of the mine where it was found: see -ITE.] A synonym of SIDERITE.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 444 *Junkerite*, spathic iron ore. **1868** DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) § 725 Junckerite . . . proved to be only common spathic iron.

Junket, obs. form of JUNKET.

Junco (dʒʌŋko). [*a.* Sp. *juncu*, ad. L. *juncus* rush; cf. Sp. *juncu ave* 'a bird in the Indies with a very long and narrow tail' (Minshew, 1599).] **† a.** A name formerly given to the Reed-sparrow or Reed-bunting (*Emberiza schaniclus*). *Obs.* **b.** Name of a North American genus of Finches, the Snow-birds; a bird of this genus.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Junco*, the Reed-Sparrow: a Bird. **1898** *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 492/2 Birds which had been isolated . . . might be presumed to have acquired some slight but real idiosyncrasy of voice and language. But if this is true of the Carolina junco, I failed to satisfy myself of the fact. *Ibid.* 493/1 This is not to assert that the Alleghanian junco has not developed a voice in some measure its own.

Juncous (dʒʌŋkəs), *a. rare*. [ad. L. *juncosus*, f. *juncus* rush: see -OUS.] Rushy.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Juncosus*, full of Bulrushes. **1755** JOHNSON, *Juncosus*, full of bulrushes. **1810** H. BUSK *Vestriad* iii. 565 Far as the juncous Van or wide Euphrates.

† Junct, a. Obs. [ad. L. *junctus*, pa. pple. of *jungere* to join.] Joined, conjunct, joint.

1475 *Waterford Act.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 312 The payne . . . to be levid by thofficers and by every of them, juncte and severall. **1513** DOUGLAS *Ensis* x. xi. 151 With handis iunct yphelvit towart bevin. **1695** J. SAGE Wks. 1844 I. 141 The principal of four junct Regents.

Junction (dʒʌŋkʃən). [*ad.* L. *junctio*-em, n. of action f. *jungere* to join: cf. F. *jonction*.]

1. The action of joining or fact of being joined; union, combination. **a.** physical, of material things, bodies of men, etc.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 ¶ 5 Upon the Junction of the French and Bavarian Armies. **1789** JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 92 The latter effected a junction soon after with another part of their fleet. **1840** THIRLWALL *Greece* liii. VII. 27 The stream formed by the junction of the Hyphasis . . . with the Hesudrus. **1846** *Penny Cycl.* 1st Suppl. II. 669/2 Wherever . . . the junction of different railways renders such distinction necessary. **1898** J. T. FOWLER *Durham Cathedr.* 51 The junction of the Nine Altars (eastern transept) with the Norman choir has been effected in a most skilful manner.

b. of abstract things, or of persons in reference to action, interest, etc.: Association, coalition.

1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* xlv. A very unseasonable junction of gallantry, with the high sentiments and public-spirited passions which predominate in other parts [of the play]. **1792** JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 459 The public interest certainly called for his junction with Mr. Short. **1873** M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 187 The junction of a talent for abstruse reasoning with much literary inexperience.

2. The point or place at which two things join or are joined; a joint, meeting-place; *spec.* the place or station on a railway where lines meet and unite; often in proper names, as *Clapham Junction*, *Didcot Junction*, *Carstairs Junction*.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 258/1 A crossing on a railway with two tracks, switches being placed at both junctions. **1846** *Ibid.* 1st Suppl. II. 669/1 The engine-driver of every train, on approaching the junction indicates by . . . a signal light in what direction he wishes to proceed. **1860** W. COLLINS

Wom. White xiii. (1861) 75 Situated in a solitary sheltered spot, inland at the junction of two hills. 1876 *The World* No. 116. 10 They can only look to the junction. 1899 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 7/5 Worthing Junction is what is known as a 'flying junction', that is, the up Bournemouth line is carried on a bridge over the West of England tracks, and then trails down on the Basingstoke side.

3. (In full, *junction canal, j. line, j. railway.*) A canal or railway forming a connexion between two other lines or with a centre of commerce.

Chiefly in proper names of canals and railways (now rare), as *† Lancaster and Preston Junction*, *† Grand Junction*, *Midland and South Western Junction Railway*, etc., *Grand Junction Canal*, etc.

1796 G. M. Woodward *Excurs.* (1807) 161 Leicester has been much afflicted with the junction Mania or Canal Madness. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIX. 17/1 On the Grand Junction railway, for 6 months, it [the ratio of revenue to profit] is 1:48. 1841 *Ibid.* XXI. 782/2 These canals are the Birmingham Old Canal .. and, above all, the Grand Junction. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 257/1 The station of the Brandling Junction railway at Gateshead.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *junction canal, line, railway* (see 3); *junction-box, -point, -rail, -signal, -socket*; also *junction-in-kstand* (see quot. 1851); *junction-plate*, 'a break-joint plate riveted over the edges of boiler-plates, which make a butt-joint' (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts*, etc. 96 (Beer) II, junction-pieces to connect the pipes *rr* with the kiln. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 634 junction in-kstand, containing black and red ink in one vessel. 1881 *Young Every man his own Mechanic* § 1101 lateral drains .. entering the main drain and connected with it by junction-sockets and elbow-joints. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 83 Junction signals are not in any cases to be placed on the same post one above another.

Hence **Junctional** *a.*, pertaining to a junction. 1875 O. P. CAMBRIDGE in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 289/1 (*Arachnida*) Showing the .. soldered up, junctional lines of the caput and thorax, and thoracic segments.

† **Junctly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f.* JUNCT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a conjoined way; jointly, conjunctly; closely.

[1375] BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 689 (MS. O) Thai pressit the sow toward the wall, And has hir set thar-to Iuntly [*MS. E* gently, *ed. H.* cunningly]. c1470 HENRY WALLACE vii. 1148 The brye .. Off gud playne bird was weill and iunctly maid. 1517 in *Leadam Domesday Inclos.* (1897) I. 260 Henry Salter .. and Iohn Iound .. have Iunctly inclosed .. xvj acres. 1600 TOURENEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* lix, A steeld coate So iunctly Ioynted.

Juncture (dʒʊŋktʃər, -tʃər). Also *5-tur*, *7-Sc.* -tor, 8 *juncture*. [*ad. L. junctura* joining, joint, *f. junct-*, ppl. stem of *ungere* to join: see -URE.]

1. The action of joining together; the condition of being joined together; joining, junction.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxvii, Signes workings, planets junctures, and The eleuated poule. 1643 NETHERSOLE *Parables on Times* 14 The juncture and contignation those parts had with the whole frame. c1657 SIR W. MURE *Historie Wks.* II. 239 The match and juncture of both families in one. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* i. i. 218 Perhaps she means To treat in juncture with her new Ally. 1763-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 282 Making arbitrary junctures for which has been no foundation. 1821 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 41 The juncture with what precedes and follows. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 8 This Arabian Khalif, who anticipated the Suez Canal by his juncture of the Nile and the Red Sea.

2. The place at which, or structure by which, two things are joined; a joint, jointing, junction.

1384 WYCLIF *1 Kings* vi. 18 Hauynge his turnours, and his iuncturis forgid, and grauyngis ouerbyenge. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 339 Thon canst nat spy the iuncture though thou loke nie. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Hab.* ii. 11 The timber, that is between the junctures of the buildings. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 39 The place where the Stem and the Root join, is called the Juncture. 1763 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 27/1 It stands at the juncture of that great river with another. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jnals.* I. 153 The junctures of the marble slabs being so close.

† *b.* A joint of the body; = JOINT *sb.* 1. *Obs.* c1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 749/25 *Hic* [*sic*] *junctura*, junctur. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. xii. 103 The iuncturis and lethris of hir cors. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* xxxvii. 7 And bones came to bones, everie one to his iuncture. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 584 Cold diseases of the .. nerves and junctures. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon. Pref.* (1738) 10 The different Junctures of the Bones.

3. Something that connects two things; a connecting link; a means of connexion or union. *rare.*

c1677 HALR *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 203 Since the Flood there have been some such Junctures or Land-passages between the Northern parts of Asia or Europe, and some Northern parts of the Continent of America. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 32. 332 The Epistle to the Hebrews .. seems to stand as the uniting and harmonising juncture of the Pauline and the Petrine preaching. 1880 J. MARTINEAU *Hours* Th. II. 23 The ascending juncture that reaches from nothingness to God.

4. A convergence or concurrence of events or circumstances; a particular or critical posture of affairs or point of time; a crisis, conjuncture.

1566 BEN ISRAEL *Vindicia Jud.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 423 But at that juncture of time my coming was not presently perform'd. 1658 PHILLIPS, *s.v.*, Juncture of time, the very nick or moment of time. 1661 *Perry's Diary* 30 June, This I take to be as bad a juncture as ever I observed. The King and his new Queene minding their pleasures at Hampton Court. All people discontented. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 58 As different Junctures and Emergencies arise. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xv. II. 266 The course of action required by new situations, and sudden junctures. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp.*, *India* (1876) 11 In the present critical juncture of things. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 4. 241

The most terrible plague which the world ever witnessed advanced at this juncture from the East.

† *5.* Joint-tenancy; = JOINTURE 3. *Obs.*

1533-4 [*see* JOINTURE 3].

Jundy (dʒʊndi), *sb.* *Sc.* [*Deriv. obscure.*]

1. A push with the elbow; a jog, jostle, shove.

1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1750) 53 If a man's gawn down the brae ilk ane gie's him a jundie. 1844 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Jundie*, a blow.

2. *fig.* Ordinary or steady course, 'jog-trot'.

1894 'IAN MACLAREN' *Bonnie Brier Bush, Wise Wom.* i. 206 He's aff on the jundy (trot) again. 1895 — *Auld Lang Syne, Drumsheugh's Love Story* 139 It wad tak a charge o' gunpoder tae pit Leezabeth aff her jundy.

Jundy, v. Sc. Also 8 *jundie*, *joundy*, 9 *junnie*. [*Cf.* the *sb.*] To push with the elbow or shoulder; to jog; to jostle. (*trans.* and *absol.*)

1785 BURNS *Ep. to W. Simpson* xvi, The warly race may drudge and drive, Hog-shouter, jundie, stretch and strive. 1804 TARRAS *Poems, Ep. to Friend* 31 Sae junnied on frae day to day, Wi' ne'er a blink o' fortune's ray. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 98 They pou'd, they jundy'd ane anither.

June (dʒʊn). Forms: 4-6 *Iuyn*, 5 *Iuynne*, *Ioyne*, 6 *Iung*, *Iuynng*; (2 *gen.* *Iunies*), 3 *Iun*, 4-7 *Iune*, (4 *Iuynne*, 5 *Ione*), 7- *June*. [*In OE.* and sometimes in *ME.* in *L.* form *Jūnius*, also *juni*; in *ME.* *a. F. juin*, *† juing* (= *Pr. junh*, *Cat. juny*, *Sp. junio*, *It. giugno*): = *L. Jūnius*; from 14th c. refashioned after *L.* as *June*.]

1. The sixth month of the year, in which the summer solstice occurs in the northern hemisphere.

a. [*c.* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbo.*, *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 312 *Apelris*, *iunius*, september, and november. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* *ibid.* (1886) IX. 261 In Maio and Junio and Julio. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1110 On Iunies monðe etywe an steorra norðan eastan. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 245 In the honor of whom he ordeynede the monethe of Iunius, that is to saye, of yonger men.]

b. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) III. 295 *Pe* firste day of Iuyn. c1450 *Merlin* 54 The xj day of Iuynne. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxiv. 229 In the monethes of Iuyn and Iuyl next following. c1500 *Melusine* 16 Theuen .. of saint johan baptiste, which is on the xx. day of Iung [*F. juing*]. 1503 *Kalendar of Sheph.* (colophon), Prentyn in parys the .xxiii. day of iuynng, oon thowsand ccccc & III. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 37 The .xxv. daie of Iuyn.

y. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8310 *pus* was be briddie day of Iun antioche inome. 13 .. *K. Alis.* 1844 (Bodley MS.) *Mery* it is in iune and hoot firmament. 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* *De P. R.* ix. xiv. (Bodl. MS.), *Pe* monþe of Iune is be ende of springing tyme. *ibid.* (ed. 1495) The month of Iune is begynnyng of Somer. c1400 *Distr. Troy* 10822 With the month of May, & the mery Iune, *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 84 The sayd .xxiii. daie of Iune, which was sonday and Midsomerday. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* III. ii. 75 He was but as the Cuckoo in Iune, Heard, not regarded. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. x, It was now a pleasant evening in the latter end of June. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* v. xviii, A noise like of a hidden brook In the leafy month of June. 1848 LOWELL *Viv. Sir Lancelot* i. Prelude iii, And what is so rare as a day in June? Then, if ever, come perfect days. *a* 1888 KENDALL *Poems* (1886) 132 Twenty white-haired Junes have left us—gray with frost and bleak with gale [*in Australia*].

2. *Comb.*, as *June-like* adj.; *June-apple* = JENNETTING (Fallows *Suppl. Dict.* 1886); *June-berry*, the fruit (also called *service-berry*) of a small N. American tree, the shad-bush (*Amelanchier canadensis*, N.O. *Rosaceæ*); also the tree; *June-bug*, a name for various beetles which appear in June: (*a*) of the European genus *Rhinotrogus*; (*b*) of the genus *Lachnosterna* of the northern U.S.; (*c*) *Allo-rhina nitida*, of the southern U.S.; *June-grass* (U.S.), the Kentucky blue-grass, *Poa pratensis*. 1864 WEBSTER, **June-berry*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 641/2 *June-berry*, an American name for *Amelanchier*. 1862 *Standard* 12 Dec., He has lighted upon [General] Scott as a hawk lights upon a *June bug. 1897 *Daily News* 14 May 6/5 The weather .. was anything but *June-like. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXI. 316/1 It was early *June-time.

June, *obs.* form of JOIN.

Juneating, junetin, perverted *ff.* JENNETTING.

† **June-esse**, *Obs.* [*a. F. jeunesse*, in OF. also *jeunesse*, *f. jeune* young.] Youth.

c1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 32 Thouth she be yong, yet wol she wele abide, Vncoupled to a freshe man of Iunesse, & take a buffard, riche of gret villesse.

Jungada, variant of JANGADA, a raft.

Jungermanniaceae (dʒʊndʒərmæniˈæːʃəs), *a. Bot.* [*f. mod. L. Jungermanniaceæ* (*f. Jungermannia*, the typical genus, named by Linnaeus after the German botanist Jungermann) + -OUS.] Belonging to the Natural Order *Jungermanniaceæ*, the Scale-mosses, the largest order of *Hepaticeæ*.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Jungible, *a. rare* °. [*ad. L. jungibilis*, *f. jungere* to join.]

1566 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Jungible*, that may be joined. **Jungle** (dʒʊŋgl), *Also* 9 *jangal*, *jingle*, *jungul*. [*a. Hindi* and *Marāthi jangal* desert, waste, forest, *Skr. jangala* dry, dry ground, desert.]

The change in Anglo-Indian use may be compared to that in the historical meaning of the word *forest* in its passage from a waste or unclosed tract to one covered with wild wood. In the transferred sense of *jungle* there is app. a tendency to associate it with *tangle*.]

1. In India, originally, as a native word, Waste or uncultivated ground (= 'forest' in the original sense); then, such land overgrown with brushwood, long grass, etc.; hence, in Anglo-Indian use, *a.* Land overgrown with underwood, long grass, or tangled vegetation; also, the luxuriant and often almost impenetrable growth of vegetation covering such a tract. *b.* with *a* and *pl.* A particular tract or piece of land so covered; esp. as the dwelling-place of wild beasts.

a. 1776 HALRED *Gentoo Code* xiii. 190 Land Waste for Five Years .. is called Jungle. c1813 *Mss. SHERWOOD Ayah & Lady* ix. 52 The banks were covered with thick jungle down to the very brink of the water. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Jungle*, brushwood, or very high grass. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 128 In loading and unloading, in moving through jungle. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* May 640/1 [*My*] concealment for safety in the fields of jhow and jangal.

b. 1783 BUCKE *Sp. India Bill* Wks. IV. 24 That land .. is now almost throughout a dreary desert, covered with rushes, and briars, and jungles full of wild beasts. 1804 W. AUSTIN *Lett. fr. Eng.* 167 note, Lord Cornwallis writes that 3/5 of the territory has become a Jungle, that is deserted by the natives and possessed by wild beasts. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 275 Transforming uninhabitable jungles into well cultivated plantations. 1889 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 45 A somewhat similar manner of beating is employed in the case of canal bank jungles.

c. Extended to similar tracts in other lands, especially tropical.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 603 It [Sedgemoor] was a vast pool, wherein were scattered many islets of shifting and treacherous soil, overhung with rank jungle. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Disco.* *Nineveh* i. 4 We passed the night in the jungle which clothes the banks of the river. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vii. 282 The Jordan .. threading its tortuous way through its tropical jungle. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* x. 214 Our course passed through a dense thorn jungle.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A wild, tangled mass.

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. (1872) 74 What a world-wide jungle of redtape. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xviii. (1856) 433 We could see the perfect jungle of sea-weed that was growing under us. 1879 *Academy* 10 May 412/2 In that tangled jungle of disconnected precedents [Digest of Justinian]. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* xxi. 493 Out of the luxuriant jungle of information that followed I gathered that no man's soul dallies below long.

b. The *Jungle* (*Stock Exch. slang*); the West African share market: cf. *jungle-market* in 3 *b.*

Mod. Newspr. Signs of renewed activity in the jungle.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: simple *attrib.*, as *jungle-bush, -fire, -folk, -grass, -growth, -land, -life, -people, -side, -tale, -tribe*; instrumental, as *jungle-clad, -covered, -worn*, *adjs.*; locative, as *jungle-travelling, -trudging, -walking*.

1884 *Sunday at Home* June 38/2 We crept under the shade of a thick crop of *jungle-bush. 1900 *Daily News* 30 July 6/3 Mr. H. C. P. Bell has done much in excavating the 'jungle-clad' remains of Anuradhapura. 1886 *Pail Mail* G. 14 Dec. 13/2 *Jungle-covered wastes of abandoned cornfields. 1889 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 37 The destruction of his home by *jungle-fire or flood. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* xiii. vii, The tall *jungle-grass fit roofing gave Beneath that genial sky. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 573 We clamber up into the long jungle-grass region. 1894 *Athenæum* 5 May 572/1 The *jungle-growth of seven-teenth and eighteenth century dreaming has been .. cleared away. 1889 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 14 To .. foster the sport by the grant of waste *jungle lands to serve as preserves. 1894 R. KIPLING *2nd Jungle Book* (1895) 14 He made the First of the Tigers .. the judge of the Jungle, to whom the *Jungle People should bring their disputes. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 322 Nags unworthy to contest the glories of either the turf or the *'jungle-side'. 1866 C. BROOKE *Sardauak* I. 30, I did not admire Bornean *jungletrudging. 1889 R. KIPLING *Fr. Sea to Sea* (1900) I. 229 Old friends, now *jungle-worn men of war.

b. Special *comb.*: esp. in specific names of animals inhabiting the jungles of India, as *jungle-hog, jungle-peacock, jungle-bear*, the Sloth-bear of India, *Prochilus labiatus*; *jungle-cat*, the Marsh-lynx, *Felis chaus*; *jungle-cock*, the male jungle-fowl; *jungle-fever*, a form of remittent fever caused by the miasma of a jungle; the hill-fever of India; *jungle-fowl*, (*a*) an East Indian bird of the genus *Gallus*, esp. *G. ferrugineus* (*G. bankiva*); (*b*) a mound-bird of Australia, as *Megapodius timulus*; *jungle-hen*, the female jungle-fowl (*b*); *jungle-market* (*Stock Exchange*), the market in shares of West African Companies; *jungle-nail*, an East Indian tree, *Acacia tomentosa* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); *jungle-ox*, the gayal, *Bibos sylhetanus*; *jungle-poultry*, jungle-fowls; *jungle-rice*, the millet-rice, *Panicum colonum*; *jungle-sheep*, an Indian ruminant, *Kemas hypocrinus*; *jungle-wood* (see quot.).

1895 I. PETRIE in *Life* ix. (1900) 199 A huge *jungle-cat, who had discovered the milk-jug. 1803 *Svd. SMITH Ceylon Wks.* 1867 I. 43 A low and malignant fever, known to Europeans by the name of the *jungle-fever. 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* I. 24 I'm burnt up with the cursed old jungle fever. 1824-5 HEBER *Narr. Journey* (1828) I. xviii. 508 A small flock or covey of *jungle fowl .. crowing and cackling. My companions were not able to tell me whether the jungle poultry had ever been tamed. 1871 MATEER *Travancore* 2 The jungle fowl, a small bird with brilliant plumage, is perhaps the original of the common domestic fowl. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 289 Of the genus *Gallus*, four well-marked species are known. The first of these is the Red

Jungle-Fowl of the greater part of India, *G. ferrugineus*.. which is almost undoubtedly the parent stock of all the domestic races. 1890 LUMHOLTZ *Cannibals* 97 The "jungle-hens (mound builders). The bird is of a brownish hue, with yellow legs and immensely large feet; hence its name *Megapodius*. 1845 STOCQUELLE *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 292 Deer of the largest kind, bisons, bears, "jungle hog. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Oct. 9/1 The new "Jungle Market, or Assis Market, as it has been called because of the number of companies whose names bear the affix assis. *Ibid.* 16 Oct. 9/1 With all its prospectless companies the Jungle Market is a regular Monte Carlo. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* xiii. (1843) 118, I am taming some fine "jungle peacocks. 1886 A. H. CUAUCH *Food Grains Ind.* 50 This millet [Shama] sometimes called 'Wild Rice' or "Jungle Rice", is a poor food. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Pervu. Bark* 357 The *karamarda* (*Terminalia coriacea*), called "jungle-wood", with bark very rough and cracked in squares, like a tortoise's back.

Jungled (dʒʊŋɡl'd), *a.* [f. JUNGLE + -ED 2.] Covered with jungle or wild undergrowth.

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1868) 96 Primeval forests.. where the jungled ground was never trodden by a human foot. 181. ELIZA COOK *Song Red Indian* vii. The jungled hunting-ground. — *Old Man's Marvel* xii. The snake in the jungled brake. 1878 N. *Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 85 The savages were posted on a thickly-jungled island in the lake.

Junglery, *nonce-wd.* [See -RY.] A complication like that of a jungle.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* xv. v. IV. 68 Austrian wild junglery.. rolls homeward simultaneously.

Jungly (dʒʊŋɡli), *a.* [f. JUNGLE + -Y 1.]

1. Of the nature of or characterized by jungle; abounding in jungle; jungle-like.

1800 WELLINGTON *Lett. to Lt.-Col. Close* 22 May in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 119 The country is so jungly that they could not act when they should arrive there. 1838 *Chamb. Edin. Jnrl.* 3 Mar. 4/3 The spot on which the cow was lying was exceedingly jungly. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jnrl. Geog. Soc.* XXXIX. 109 A stream.. flowing under high banks bearing a dense jungly bush in a bed of mire and grass. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 22 Feb. 5/5 An undulating expanse of stony, jungly, incult desert—a mere blasted heath.

2. Inhabiting a jungle.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Feb. 285/2 The spirit of the jungly tribes was anything but divine.

Ju'nian, *a. rare.* [f. the proper name *Junius* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the 'Letters of Junius', a series of letters which appeared in the *Public Advertiser*, 1768–1772, the authorship of which is one of the problems of history.

1888 W. F. RAE in *Athenæum* 11 Aug. 192/3 The peculiarity of the Junian handwriting is its dissimilarity to that of Francis.

Junior (dʒʊ'nɪə), *a. (sb.)* [a. L. *jūnior* (for *juvenior*), compar. of *juvenis* young.]

1. The younger: used after a person's name (+ or title) to denote the younger of two bearing the same name in a family, esp. a son of the same name as his father; also (after a simple surname) the younger of two boys of the same surname in a school. Abbreviated *jun.*, *junr.*, or *jr.*

1409 *Durham Acc. Roll* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XIV. 528 Per manus Johannis Faldere Junioris. 1623 in COCKERAM. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2669/4 Lost, a Note of Mr. Tho. Symonds junior's Hand for Mr. Tho. Symonds senior., for 50l. 1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India & P.* Table 19 King of Bantam, Junior, espouses the Dutch Interest. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4475/4 Tho. Crabb, Sen. and Tho. Crabb, Jun. of Malborough.. Woolmen. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* v. Snawley junior, if you don't leave off.. shaking with the cold, I'll warm you with a severe thrashing. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 259 The whole.. are from the designs of James Rock, jun.

2. Of less standing or more recent appointment; of lower position, in a class, rank, profession, etc.

In American colleges and schools, belonging to the third year of the course, next below the *senior* or last year, or to the first or second year of a three-year course, or the first of a two-year course.

1766 in B. Peirce *Hist. Harvard* (1833) 246 That the Senior Sophisters shall attend the Tutor A on Mondays.. That the Junior Sophisters shall attend B on Mondays. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 41 His Majesty's ship *Pomphée* (junior flag-ship). 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 309 The lord treasurer.. had eight thousand a year, and.. the junior lords had sixteen hundred a year each. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* i. ii. 12 From junior clerk, he worked his way up. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* i. ii. 56 The chief of the firm went on what is called the 'junior partner' principle. His clerks became in time his partners.

+3. Belonging to youth or earlier life; youthful, juvenile. *Obs.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. i. *Trophies* 485 So shall his own Ambitious Courage bring For Crown a Coffin to our Junior King. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 8 Our first studies and junior endeavours may style us Peripatetics, Stoicks, or Academicks. 1706 *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 37 One that in his Junior Days was brought up in the Fear of the Lord.

4. Of later rise or appearance in history, of later date; more modern. Now rarely said of persons.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. ii. ii. [Hellebor] is still oppugned.. by Crato and some junior physicians. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst. Pref.* 34 There is yet a Fourth Atheistic Form taken notice of.. though perhaps Junior to the rest, it seeming to be but the Corruption and Degeneration of Stoicism. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 85 Archestratus the Syracusan was junior to Plato. *Mod.* The Cretan civilization was apparently junior to that of the Nile valley.

B. sb. (the adj. used *absol.*) A person who is younger than another, or of more recent entrance or lower standing in a class, profession, etc.: see A.

1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 206 Of bysshops, doctours of the lawe & lerned men, of senyours and iunyours, of iewes and gentyles. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. l. § 37. 45 Our Continual Creation of new Souls, by means whereof they become Juniors both to the matter of the World and of their own Bodies. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6102/4 The Juniors went first. 1797 MAS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xx. He was pointed out by the fathers of the convent to the juniors as a great example. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* i. ii. 34 At least in some, the juniors of the number. 1888 BAYCE *Amer. Commu.* 111. vi. cil. 453 In an American college the students are classed by years, those of the first year being called freshmen, of the second year sophomores, of the third year juniors.

b. Preceded by possessive; cf. *better, elder, inferior, superior*.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xiv. 7 Doctours in any vniuersitie.. Not one of them but he thynketh hymself to haue had a great iniurie doen vnto hym yf he go on the left hand of an other that semeth to be his iunior or inferiour. 1676 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 55 Christ Church is now altogether becom a stranger to you, we being al almost your juniors. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 413 Persons of Age and Authority spoke kindly to their Juniors. 1797 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 155. I am his junior in life, I was his junior in Congress, his junior in the diplomatic line, and lately his junior in our civil government. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* iv. His wife was not of his opinion; His junior she by thirty years. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiv. Mr. Serjeant Buzfuz.. leads on the other side. That gentleman behind him is Mr. Skimpin, his junior.

c. *Comb.*, as junior-right, Borough-English.

1882 C. ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* viii. 185 Junior-right.. has flourished not only in England.. but also in some remote and disconnected regions. *Ibid.* [see JUNIORITY b].

Juniorate (dʒʊ'nɪə'reɪt), *R. C. Ch.* [See JUNIOR and -ATE 1. Cf. med.L. *juniōrātus* benefice or revenues given to junior clerics.] In the Society of Jesus, a two-years' course of instruction attended by junior members preparatory to entering the priesthood; a seminary for those taking this course.

1845 G. OLIVER *Coll. Biog. Soc. Jesus* 70 He was in the Juniorate, i.e. a candidate for the Ecclesiastical State. 1882 H. FOLEY *Rec. Eng. Prov. Soc. Jesus* VII. 71 He became Superior of the Seminary or Juniorate adjoining Stonyhurst College. 1891 *Tablet* 19 Sept. 467 A Juniorate for pupil teachers was established.

Juniority (dʒʊ'nɪə'rɪtɪ), [f. JUNIOR + -ITY.]

The state or condition of being junior (in age, appointment, or rank); youthfulness; lower position; later standing.

1597 A. M. tr. *Güillemau's Fr. Chirurg.* 54/2 Junioritye or youth, and good temperature are profitable vnto the resanation of woundes. 1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* i. 30 It becomes my juniority rather to be pupil'd my selfe then to instruct others. 1668 in 3rd *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1872) 327/1 All the Aldermen went into the Hall, and there with them, according to my juniority I took my place upon the bench. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xxi. II. 270 Presuming a difference of authorship between the two poems, I feel less convinced about the supposed juniority of the Odyssey.

b. A name proposed for Borough-English.

1882 C. ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* viii. 185 We have a choice between 'ultimogeniture'.. or one must coin a new phrase, like juniority or junior-right.

Juniorship. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] a. The condition of a junior, juniority. b. *R. C. Ch.* Juniorate, juvenate.

1794 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Wandg. Warwick* iii. 67 The boys who had.. been the worst treated in their juniorships.. were almost always the greatest tyrants in their turn. 1881 MARY C. HAY *Missing* i. 276 There would have been some excuse for Drury to resent his juniorship.

Juniper (dʒʊ'nɪpə). Forms: a. 4-7 *iunipere*, (4 *iuny.*, 5-*pre.*, *pur.*, *iwunipre*), 5-6 *iunyper*, (5-*pyr.*, 6-7 *iuniper*, (6-*peer*), 7-*juniper*. β. 5 *ienepere* (e, *ienyper*, 6 *ieni*, *ieno*, *iyneper*; 5 *gynypre*, *genopir*, 5-7 *genepere*, (6-*par.*, *pre*), 6 *genne*, *ginipier*, 7 *ginnuper*. [ad. L. *jūniper-us*, repr. in Romanic by F. *genièvre* (OF. *euve*, *euivre*, etc.), Prov. *genibre*, *ebre*, Sp. *enebro*, Pg. *zimbro*, It. *ginepro*. The β-forms follow OF. in substituting *e* or *i* for the *u*, but retain the *p* of the Latin. OF. *genevre* was adopted in MDu. as *genever* (Du. *jenever*): see GENEVA 1, JENIVER.]

1. A genus of coniferous evergreen shrubs and trees, of which about thirty species are found in different parts of the northern hemisphere; specifically and originally, the common European species *Juniperus communis*, a hardy spreading shrub or low tree, having awl-shaped prickly leaves and bluish-black or purple berries, with a pungent taste, yielding a volatile oil (oil of *juniper*) used in medicine as a stimulant and diuretic, also in the manufacture of gin. The common N. American species is *J. virginiana*.

The wood is occasionally used in joinery; the seeds and wood were formerly burnt as purifiers of the air. The coal of juniper wood was fabled to have a wonderful power of remaining glowing.

a 1400 *Pistel of Susan* 71 (Vernon MS.) þe Junipere ientel, Ionyng he-twe. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 289 That Tre hatte many Lenes as the Gynypre hatte. c 1420 *Pailad. on Husb.* l. 397 (E. E. T. S.) Bordis of cipresse Playn and direct, vpsette hem in their kynde A foote atwyn, and hem to gedir dresse Wit iunipur [v.r. ienyper], box, oliue, or cupresse. So working up thy wovis by hy. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxix. 734 A great large dyke full of bushes of geneper, and other small bushes. c 1550 LLOYD

Treas. Health (1585) Sv, Give vnto the patient.. a litle oyle of Ienoper. 1598 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. lxxxii. 763 Iuniper or the berries thereof burned drineth away.. all infection and corruption of the ayre. 1582 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 199 Paid for Iyneper to sweeten the Hall 34. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xxvi. Sweet is the Iunipere, but sharpe his bough. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 301 Anoint all his breast over with the Oyl of Ginnuper and Pepper mixt together. a 1682 SIA T. BROWNE *Tracts* 58 The coals of Juniper raked up will keep a glowing Fire for the space of a year. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxix. 459 Common Juniper has three spreading, pointed leaves, coming out together, that are longer than the berry. 1823 BYRON *Juan* x. lxiii. Holland.. That water-land of Dutchmen and of ditches Where juniper expresses its best juice. 1857 WHITTIER *Last Walk Autumn* ii. On a ground of sombre fir And azure-studded juniper. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vii. (1872) 285.

b. Loosely applied to coniferous trees of other genera, as the American Larch or Hackmatack (*Larix Americana*), and the White Cedar (*Chamaecyparis sphaeroides*) of the Southern U.S.

1748 H. ELLIS *Hudson's Bay* 138 They are commonly of Fir, or Larch, which the English there call Juniper. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 642/1 *Juniper*.. also applied in Nova Scotia to the Hackmatack, Tamarack.

c. In the translations of the Bible, used, after the Vulgate, to render Heb. *רִמְיָהוּ* *rethem* or *rothem*, a white-flowered species of *Retama*, *R. Retam*, a shrub with rush-like branches, which are leafless or bear a few unifoliate leaves.

1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxx. 4 The roote of iunyperis [1382 iunypere trees] was her mete. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) I's. cxx. 4 It is as the sharpe arrowes of a mightie man, and as the coales of Iuniper. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. 711 These mine aduersaries, whose tongues are as the coales of iuniper. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 272 He saw the Prophet also, how he fled Into the Desert, and how there he slept Under a juniper.

2. *slang.* Gin (cf. *juniper-brandy* below).

1857 J. E. RITCHIE *Nt. Side Lond.* 195 The pots of heavy and the quarters of juniper are freely quaffed.

+3. A name for the Fieldfare. *Obs.*

[1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 25 People eate the felfefares vn-drawn.. because they are full of the berries of Juniper.] 1598 FLORIO, *Collurione*, a bird called a Fieldfare or Iuniper.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *juniper-berry*, *-leaf*, *-root*, *-shrub*, *-top*, *-tree*, *-wood*; + *juniper-beads*, (?) beads of juniper wood; *juniper-brandy*, a name for gin; + *juniper lecture* (*obs. colloq.*), a severe pungent 'lecture' or reprimand; so + *juniper letter*; *juniper-oil* = oil of *juniper* (see 1); *juniper pug*, a species of pug-moth (*Eupithecia sobrinota*), the larva of which feeds only on juniper; *juniper-resin* = *gum juniper*: see GUM sb. 2 3 a (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887); *juniper-water*, a cordial drink made from or flavoured with juniper; *juniper-worm*, the larva of a N. American geometrid moth (*Drepanodes varus*), which feeds upon juniper-leaves.

1486 *Plumpton Corr.* 51 The first gift that my lady of Syon gave to me was a par of *Junepere beads pardonet. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 10 June (O.H.S.) I, The Quaker read him a *Juniper [wispr. Juniper] Lecture agt. Lewdness. 1744-50 ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VII. ii. 142 (D.) When women chide their husbands for a long while together, it is commonly said, they give them a juniper lecture; which, I am informed, is a comparison taken from the long lasting of the live coals of that wood. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. v. § 29 Bishop Grouthead, offended thereat, wrote Pope Innocent the fourth such a *Juniper Letter taxing him with extortion. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxx. 4 The roote of *iunypere trees was the mete of hem. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. iv. Okes, Planes, Elmes, Beches, Geneper trees. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 41 A valley in Tirol remarkable for the height of its juniper trees. 1666 TEMPLE *Lett.*, to Godolphin Wks. 1731 II. 24 A little Bottle of *Juniper Water, which is the common Cordial in that Country.

Hence + *Juniperate v. trans.*, to impregnate or flavour with juniper; *Junipery a.*, abounding in junipers.

1605 TIMME *Quersil.* II. 181 Drink.. a little wine juniperated. 1882 *Three in Norway* viii. 61 The rockiest, brookiest, juniperiest country in the world.

+ **Juniperine**. *Obs. rare.* In 5-yn. [ad. L. type **jūniperin-us* of or pertaining to juniper: see -INE 1.] A juniper-tree.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xc. 108 This ax which men clepen annoye of lyf.. with whiche j dullede sun time Helye vnder the juniperyn.

Juniperite (dʒʊ'nɪpə'rɪt). [ad. mod.L. *Juniperites*, f. *juniper-us*: see -ITE 1 2 a.] A fossil plant allied to the juniper. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Junk (dʒʊŋk), *sb.* 1 Forms: 5 *ion(c)ke*, 5-7 *iunke*, 7 *junke*, *junk*, *junc*, 7- *junk*. [a. OF. *jouc*, *jouc*, *junc* = Sp., Pg. *junco*, It. *giuncio* :-L. *juncus* rush.]

+1. A rush. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ii. 13 3if.. Men seyn that this Croune is of thornes, 3ee schulle understonde that it was of Jonkes [Roxb. iunkes] of the See, that is to sey, Rushes of the See, that pryken als sharply as Thornes. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 33 a/2 His bedde was of lonckes, and his vestymet of hayre. *Ibid.* 43 Made fyscellis woven with red and lonkes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 302 b, Tough sharpe thornes, called the iunkes of y^e see.]

2. *Surg.* A form of splint, originally stuffed with rushes or bents (cf. *quots.*).

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 150, I appoint him

junks, as some terms them, namely bents towed up in canvas. 1634. T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 559 Junks are made of sticks the bignesse of a man's finger, wrapped about with rushes, and then with linnen cloth. 1650 tr. *Glisson's Dis. Childr.* 1742 226 Bandages, Junks, and clasped Boots every Body knows to be very useful in the Rickets. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Junk*, . in Surgery, a thin cushion stuffed with horse-hair and strengthened or not by strips of wood or cane, used to support a broken or sprained limb. . The original junk, which is still employed, consisted of reeds or stiff straw quilted between two pieces of stout calico.

Junk (dʒʊŋk), *sb.* ² Forms: 5 *ionke*, 7 *iunke*, *junkte*, 8 *junkck*, 8-*junk*. [Of obscure origin: though identical in form with *prec.*, there is no evidence of connexion.]

+1. *Naut.* An old or inferior cable or rope; usually *old junk*. *Obs.*

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 49 Hausers grete and small . . . iij. Jonkes . . . iij. *Ibid.* 55 Olde Jonkes . . . iij. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. We only rode by an old iunke. 1622 SIR R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 155 Peeeces of a Junke or rope chopped very small. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 16 Cables, hawsers or streame cables when that way vnseruiceable, they serue for Iunkes, fendors and braded plackets for breasts of defence. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 Fendens are peeeces of old Hawsers called Iunkes. 1769 NEWLAND in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 86 You may make your ship fast with any old junk.

+b. A piece of old cable used in making a fender, etc. *Obs.*

[1626-7: see 1.] a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* (1704) III. 374/1. I advise, that . . . the uppermost part of the Ship be arm'd with Junks of Cables. 1716 *Glossogr. Nova, Bongrace*, to Mariners is a Frame of old Ropes or Junks of Cables, laid out at the Bows, Stems, and Sides of Ships . . . to preserve them from Damage of great Flakes of Ice.

c. Old cable or rope material, cut up into short lengths and used for making fenders, reef-points, gaskets, oakum, etc.

1666 *PEPV'S Diary* 14 July. Four or five tons of corke, to send . . . to the fleet; being a new device to make barricados with, instead of junkie. 1704 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1868) II. 440 Ordered, that Mr. Treasurer, provide . . . Junk for Wadding, Tar, Blacking &c. for the great Guns. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. 113 We had not a sufficient quantity of junk to make spun-yarn. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ii. 2 The steerage . . . was filled with coils of rigging, spare sails, old junk, and ship stores. 1882 5 *Yrs. Penal Servit.* i. 23 Every morning the quantum of junk was served out.

d. *transf.* Any discarded or waste material that can be put to some use: cf. *junk-dealer* in 5.

1834 H. FREDERIC in *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 11/1 Many . . . [shops] devoted to the sale of rags, and the sweepings of a city, bones, junk—a collection of pestilence-breeding filth.

2. *transf.* A piece or lump of anything; a CHUNK.

[*Chunk* may have originated under the joint influence of *chunk* and *junk*.]

1726 G. ROBERTS 4 *Years Voy.* 155. I . . . gave to each of them a short Junk of Pipe. 1764 GRANGER *Sugar Cane* i. Note 41 The stem is knotty, and, being cut into small junks and planted, young sprouts shoot up from each knob. *Ibid.* iii. 127 The Cane . . . Cut into junks a yard in length. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* i. (1859) 8 A large knot in his cheek from a junk of tobacco therein stowed. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 270 [H.] snatched up a large pound-cake, cut it into junks. 1876 MISS BRADTON *J. Haggard's Dau.* xxiii. 243 The huge junk of single Gloucester.

3. *transf.* orig. *Naut.* The salt meat used as food on long voyages, compared to pieces of rope; usually with epithet, as *old, salt, tough junk*.

1762 SMOLLETT *Sir L. Greaves* xiii. Your mistress Aurelia, whom I value no more than old junk, pork-slush, or stinking stock-fish. 1792 M. CUTLER in *Life, Fynls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 486, I had infinitely rather sit down with you to a piece of salt junk at one o'clock than be tormented with the parade . . . of Philadelphia entertainments. 1852 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. x.* v. (1872) III. 263 Steadfastly eating tough junk with a wetting of rum.

4. *Whale-fishery.* The lump or mass of thick oily cellular tissue beneath the case and nostrils of a sperm-whale, containing spermaceti.

1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem.* Adv. x. (1859) 135 What whalers call the junk, or mighty mass of blubber, was separated from the case. c. 1865 LETHBRAY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 97/2 The dense mass of cellular tissue, called junk.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *junk-mat*, etc.; *junk-dealer*, *U.S.*, a marine-store dealer; *junk-hook*, a hook used in handling the junk of a whale; *junk-ring*, (a) a metal ring confining the hemp packing of a piston; (b) a steam-tight metal packing round a piston; *junk-shop*, a marine store, the shop of a junk-dealer; *junk-strap*, a chain for hoisting the junk of a whale to the deck of a vessel; *junk-vat*, in tanning, a large vat for holding weakened vat-liquor; *junk-wad*, a wad for a gun made of junk or oakum bound with spun-yarn. Also *JUNKMAN* 2.

1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* v. (1885) 70 The marine store or 'junk' dealer, as he is styled in New-York. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 7/2 These 'exchanges' are bought by the pound from an old junk-dealer [in New York]. 1891 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1416 'Junk mats. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 41 On the top of the packing rings comes the 'junk ring, which occupies the whole space from the boss of the piston to the sides. 1887 D. A. LOW *Machine Draw.* (1892) 61 The piston rod and nut are of wrought iron, so also are the junk ring bolts. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* ii. 50 Receivers . . . who kept Old Iron and 'Junk Shops in places adjacent to the River. 1883 *Millionaire*

v. xvii, Jeremiah Flint, who keeps the junk-shop down there close to the London Docks. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* **Junk-wad.* 1879 *Man. Artillery Exerc.* 323 When junk or grummet wads are used they are supplied by 5.

Junk (dʒʊŋk), *sb.* ³ Forms: (6) *giunco*, *iunco*, 7 *junkte*, *junkte*, 8 *junkte*, 7-*junkte*, 7-*junkte*, 7-*junkte*, 8 *junkte*, 7-*junkte*. [A word of Oriental origin, now adapted in most European langs.: Pg. *juncto* (in 16th c. *jungo*, Barbosa), Sp. *junco*, It. *giunco* (16th c. *giunca*, Pigafetta), F. *jouque*, Du. *junk*. App. ad. Javanese *djong* (occurring in compositions of 13th c. or earlier), 'ship, large vessel,' Malay *adjong*. The earlier Eng. forms are from other European langs.

Some have sought the origin of the word in the Chinese *ch'uan* 'ship or sailing vessel'; but the Portuguese and Dutch were established in Java and the Malay Archipelago before they visited China, and found the Javanese and Malay word (which has no connexion with the Chinese) applied to all large native vessels as well as to the Chinese ships which visited those shores.]

A name for the common type of native sailing vessel in the Chinese seas. It is flat-bottomed, has a square prow, prominent stem, full stern, the rudder suspended, and carries lug-sails.

The name is now applied to Chinese, Japanese, Loochoo, Siamese, and other vessels of this type; early writers applied it still more widely to Malay, Javan, and even South Indian native vessels.

[1555 EDEN *Decades* 215 [from It. of Pigafetta] From the whiche Ilandes [Moluccas] they are brought [to India] in shyps or barks made without any iron tooles. . . These barks they caule *Giuncke*. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* i. iii. xxi. 115 Such ships as they have to saile long voyages be called *Iuncos*.] 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 54 The viceroy having two ships sent him for supply, two Iunkes, eight or ten boats. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 184 We espied a Malabar Juncke of severnte Tunnes, bound for Acheen in Sumatra. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 396 The Chinese . . . have always hideous Idols on board their Junks or Ships. 1720 DE FOR CAPT. SINGLETON xiv. (1840) 237 A Dutch junk, or vessel, going to Amboyna. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 332 The Chinese junks and boats . . . were most of them sunk. 1812 J. BUANEY *Discov. S. Sea* iii. x. 255 The unwieldiness of the Chinese junks. 1853 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1883) I. 442 All manner of odd-looking craft, but none so odd as the Chinese junk.

attrib. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 27 A Junck-man of Warre full of desperate Malabars. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 320 The total junk navy is 468,750 tons.

Junk, *sb.* 4 A local name for a JOINT in the bedding of slate or other rock.

1662 RAY *Itin.* iii. in Lankester *Mem. Ray* (1846) 185 At Denbyboul, about two miles from Tintagel, is the best quarry of slate in the country. . . It is divided . . . both longways and broadways, by cracks or rifts, which they call junks.

Junk (dʒʊŋk), *v.* [f. *JUNK sb.* 2] *trans.* a. To cut off in a lump; b. To cut or divide into junks or chunks. Hence *Junked* (dʒʊŋkt) *pp.* a., chopped in pieces.

1803 *Ann. Reg.* 802 Six feet junked off the smaller part of the root . . . will yield several gallons of water. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* ii. (1859) 42 To produce a two-inch rope and junk it into three lengths . . . was the work of an instant. 1847 R. HILL in *Gosse Birds Jamaica* 392 They trod and stirred the mashed biscuits and junked fish, with which we fed them.

Junk-bottle. *U.S.* A thick strong bottle made of green or black glass, 'the ordinary black glass porter bottle' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1860).

1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 65 The following article was found in a junk-bottle. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* vii. vii. (1820) 490 Stopping to take a luxury dinner, and bracing to his side his junk-bottle, well charged with heart-inspiring Hollands. 1881 E. H. ELWELL in *Collect. Maine Hist. Soc.* IX. 217 Sawyer drank the last drop of rum from his junk bottle.

|| **Junker** (yʊŋkər). [*G.*, from earlier *junkher*, *-herr(e)*, f. MHG. *junc* (*G. jung*) YOUNG + *herre*: see *HER sb.*, and cf. YOUNKER.]

A young German noble; as a term of reproach, a narrow-minded, overbearing (younger) member of the aristocracy of Prussia, etc.; *spec.* a member of the reactionary party of the aristocracy whose aim it is to maintain the exclusive social and political privileges of their class. Also *attrib.*

1554 *Admon. Cert. Trewe Pastor & Prophet* Pref. A v b, And herewith let my Junker papistes which now are in their ruff and triumph . . . take their advertisement. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist.* ref. II. 499 Luther said, the papist Junkers were in this respect more Lutheran than the Lutherans themselves. 1865 *Spectator* 11 Feb. 151 There is in Count Orloff's speech a trace of 'junker' feeling. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 462 Bismarck is by instinct a Junker.

Hence **Junkerdom**, the body or world of junkers; the condition or character of a junker; **Junkerish** a., characteristic of the junker party; **Junkerism**, the policy or spirit of the junkers.

1870 *Daily Tel.* 4 Oct. It may be that some of the younger German officers are somewhat imperious . . . I myself have had disagreeable experience of Junkerdom more than once. 1890 *New Review* Apr. 290 These were his [Bismarck's] days of Junkerdom. 1898 SEELEY *Stein* II. 522 These views of Münster were branded by Stein to myself as paltry and Junkerish. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 12 Jan. 5/3 Many professors and journalists, presumably most opposed to Junkerism.

Junkerie, variant of JUNKERIE.

+**Junkery**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 *iunkerye*, 6 *ioncye*, *ionkry*, *iunkerie*. [Of obscure origin:

agrees in sense with *JUNKET sb.* 3 and 4, but appears much earlier.] a. A banquet or feast. b. A dainty dish or sweetmeat.

1449 *Paston Lett.* (1901) IV. 24 Pertrych and his felaw bere gret visage and kepe gret junkeryes and dyneres. a 1500 MEOWALL *Nature* (Brandl) II. 210 There shall no gentylman . . . Be better served . . . For a banquet or a ionkry, For a dyshe two or thre. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm.* *Cless Richmond* Wks. (1876) 294 Eschewynge bankettes, recesopours, ioncories betwyxe meales. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* I. § 81. 104 Marchepaines or wafers w^t other like iunkerie.

Junket (dʒʊŋkət), *sb.* Forms: a. 4-7 *ionket*, (5-*ett*, 6-*et(t)*), 6 *ionckette*, 6-7 *iunket*, (6-*ete*, 7-*ette*), *iunquet*, *iunket*, 7-9 *junket*, *junkett*, 7-*junket*. b. 6 *ioncat*, 6 *iouncat*, 6-7 *iuncat*, *-cate*, 7 *iunkat*, *-kate*, 7-8 *juncate*. See also JUNCADÉ. [Of somewhat obscure history, in respect both of forms and senses, but app. a. ONF. **jonket*, **jonquet*, or *jonquette*, rush-basket, f. *jonc* rush, *JUNK sb.* 1 Norman patois has '*jonquette* espèce de crême faite avec du lait bouilli, additionné de jaunes d'œuf, de sucre et de caramel' (Moisy), and the related forms *jouchée* (= med.L. *juncata*, It. *giuncata*) and *jouchiere*, *jouchiere* (= **juncaria*) are common in senses 1 and 2 of our word (see Littré and Godef.).

The β-forms in sense 2 may be directly from med.L. *juncata* (cf. JUNCADÉ); but their late occurrence in sense 3 is notable. The history of sense 2 is not quite clear; and the relationship of 3 to 4 is complicated by the earlier JUNKERY.]

1. A basket (orig. made of rushes); esp. a basket in which fish are caught or carried. Now *dial.*

138a WYCLIF *Exod.* ii. 3 Whanne he myrte hild hym no lenger, he tok a ionket of ressen . . . and putte the litil faunt with ynne. — *Job* and *Prol.* (1850) II. 671 If forsothe a iunket with resshe I shudde make. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 198/r A Ionkett for fysche. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Caudeca*, little coffers of wicker: iunkets wherein yeoles are taken. 1703 THORNTON *Lett. to Ray* (E. D. S.), *Junket*, a wicker long whislet to catch fish. 1829 in HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.* 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 366 Jnnkets . . . hand Jnnkets. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Junket*, a basket for catching fish.

2. A cream-cheese or other preparation of cream (originally made in a rush-basket or served on a rush-mat: see JUNCADÉ); now, a dish consisting of curds sweetened and flavoured, served with a layer of scalded cream on the top. (Popularly associated with Devonshire, but answering to the 'curds and cream' of other districts.)

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 93 Milke, crayne, and cruddes, and eke the Ioncate, Pey close a mannes stomak . . . perfore ete hard chese afir. 1513 *Bk. Keryngye in Babees Bk.* 266 Be ware of cowe creme, & . . . Iouncat, for these will make your souerayne seke but he ete harde chese. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* v. 91 There are also certayne Iunkets usually made of milke . . . as of the best of the milke coagulated, there is made a kinde of Iunket, called in most places a Fresh-Chese. a 1693 UROUHAUT *Rabelais* III. xxviii. No artificers are then [August] held in greater Request than the Affordors of refrigerating Inventioos, Makers of Jnnkets [F. *joucades*]. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 567 *Junket*, made of raw milk and rennet . . . sweetened with sugar, and a little cream added [at Penzance]. 1826 POLWHELE *Trad. & Recoll.* II. 53 Cornwall produced nothing good but junket and the 'Weekly Entertainer'. 1881 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 609 Jnnkets identical with those for which Devonshire is famous, but made of ewe's instead of cow's milk.

+3. Any dainty sweetmeat, cake, or confection; a sweet dish; a delicacy; a kickshaw. *Obs.*

a. 1547-64 BAULWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 137 To behold the furnished table . . . with variety of the most dainty iunkets, costly and delicate dishes. 1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius, Gold. Ass* x. xiv. Bread pasties, tartes, custardes and other delicate ionckettes dipped in honie. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.*, *Orchard* xviii. 586 [Orange peel] Candied with Sugar to serve with other dried Jnnquets. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 85 Fillberds . . . being an excellent Jnnket instead of Tobacco in their compositating humours. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus Rerum Mem.* I. iv. x. 184 Jnnkets or Sweetmeats, were pompously brought in with the Solemnity of a Flute.

b. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* I. 194 It agreeth not with them that make profession of manlie fortitude . . . to take such iuncates. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 815 The people . . . do make of these Worms divers juncats, as we do Tarts, Marchpanes, Wafers, and Cheese-cakes. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat.* Ins. 914 Juncates or honey-meats, and wafers, they have divers names as the thing is made. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* III. iv. 134 A cake seems to be used for all juncates or dainty meats.

4. A feast or banquet; a merrymaking accompanied with feasting; also in mod. use (now only *U.S.*), a pleasure expedition or outing at which eating and drinking are prominent; a picnic-party. 1530 PALSGR. 235 Ionckette, banquet. 1540 MORVINE *Vivis* *Introd.* Wynd. Cjb. Spendynge his patrimonie vpon ionckettes [L. *comessationes*], mynstrelles, and scoffers. a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 30 With these jnnkets and feasts they joyined the celebration of the Lords Supper. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 298 ¶ 5 At a late Junket which he was invited to. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 142 ¶ 6 She taught him . . . to catch the servants at a junket. 1814 MAD. D'ARLAVY *Wanderer* III. 73. I come . . . to ask the favor of your company . . . to a little junket at our farm. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxviii. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. iv. viii. 229 Amidst his bridal jnnkets, Charles was told [etc.].

5. *Comb.*, as *junket-basket* (= picnic-basket). 1865 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 439 Well-stored junket-baskets.

Hence *Junketa-ceous*, *Junketous* *adjs.*, given to junketing. *nonce-wds.*

1760 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) II. 16 You are as junketaceous as my lady Northumberland. 1830 LAOY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 66 She rather likes the thought, having a more junketous soul than me.

Junket (dʒŋkɛt), *v.* Also 7-cat. [*f. prec. sb.*] 1. *intr.* To hold a banquet or feast; to make merry with good cheer; also (chiefly *U.S.*) to join in a picnic; to go on a pleasure excursion.

1555 [see JUNKETING *vbl. sb.*]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xiv. 192 If a female child be borne there is small solemnity only. . . some yong wenches stand about the cradle, and lift it up with the child in it, and name it . . . and after this they junket together. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 350 A creature. . . rather made to wonder at, than to junket on. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 86 A sad thing it is, that . . . when some are fasting, others should be junketing. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus Rerum Mem.* I. ii. vi. 80 The Fire was in the middle of the Room, about which the Family did make Merry and Junket. a 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants* i. General, Whatever good bits you can pilfer in the day, save them to junket with your fellow-servants at night. 1821 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 205 The same party junket on Friday to Chiswick. 1874 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV* (1875) III. xxiv. 122 The Chancellor had intended to go junketing on the Rhine.

2. *trans.* To entertain, feast. *rare.*

1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 64 The good woman . . . was in such a hurry to junket her neighbours.

Junketer. [*f. prec. + -ER*]. One who junkets or feasts; one who takes part in a junketing.

1825 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 29 Nov. (1894) II. 381, I have been asked to meet Lord Melville at several parties, which has made me more of a junketer than usual. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. Steamboat companies, which . . . are sadly prone to carry excursionists and junketers about on Sundays. 1873 MISS BRADDON *Str. & Pilgr.* III. xii. 353 The junketers dispersed more or less unwillingly to their several chambers.

Junketing, *vbl. sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*]. The action of the verb JUNKET; feasting, banqueting, merrymaking; also (chiefly *U.S.*), a going on a pleasure excursion, picnicking; with *a* and *pl.*: A feast, banquet, picnic, etc.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. x. 235 Their Spirituall use Junkettyng [*L. potationibus*] oftener then the Laetie. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 151 In these junkettings. 1667 SOUTH *Serm. Ps.* lxxxvii. 2 The apostle would have no revelling, or junketting upon the altar. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 466 ¶ 3 In my Absence our Maid has let in the spruce Servants in the Neighbourhood to Junkettings. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 103 Depredations by guttling and tipping, junketting, gossiping, gaming, etc. are to be all item'd to the government. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 47 To the priest, of course, Carnival is simply a farewell to worldly junkettings. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi. 646 The fishing and fowling and feasting and junketting that we saw.

b. *attrib.*, as *junketing dish*, *house*, *party*, *trip*. 1597 GERAROE *Herbal* II. lxxviii. 298 The seeds . . . is often used in comfits, or served at the table with other junketting dishes. 1620 VENER *Via Recta* vii. 148 The same being put into junketting dishes . . . giueth vnto them a delectable . . . taste. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 158 Snug junketting parties at which I have been present. 1893 Q. [Couch] *Delect. Ducky* 67 The morals of the junketting houses underwent change.

† **Junketry.** *Obs. rare* -1. In 6 *iunquetry*. [*f. JUNKET sb. + -RY*, perh. a refashioning of JUNKERY.] A confection; a sweetmeat; = JUNKET 3.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stiffe* 23 Galingale, which Chaucer preeminettest encomiethoneth about all iunqueries or confectionaries whatsoever.

Junkman 1. [*f. JUNK sb.*] A man belonging to the crew of a junk.

1862 J. HENDERSON in *Mem.* III. (1867) 103 (Shanghai) A large number of junkmen come from all parts of the country. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 382 The many ghosts in which junkmen believe.

Junkman 2. *U.S.* [*f. JUNK sb.*] A dealer in junk or marine stores.

1895 *Outlook* (N. Y.) 24 Aug. 304/2 What the Sheriff could get for the goods sold in a lump for cash . . . with possibly only a junkman for a bidder.

Juno (dʒūno). [*L. Jūno* (acc. *Jūnōnem*), in Latin mythology the wife of Jupiter; the goddess of marriage and child-birth.]

1. A woman resembling the goddess Juno in qualities ascribed to her; a woman of stately beauty; a jealous wife, etc.

1606 SYLVESTER *De Burtas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 858 Here, many a Juno, many a Pallas here . . . Catch many a gallant Lord. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. II. I. (1676) 371 It is an ordinary thing for women in such cases to scratch the faces . . . of such as they suspect; as Henry the seconds importune Juno did by Rosamond at Woodstock. 1641 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 41 No envious Juno sate cross-leg'd over the nativity of any mans intellectual offspring. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 163 His be yon Juno of majestic size. 1859 READE *Love me little* II. I. 40 These Junones, severe in youthful beauty.

2. *Astron.* Name of the third of the asteroids. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 537/1, 1804, Harding discovers the planet Juno. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemot's Heavens* (ed. 3) 214 The third planet discovered, Juno, which was supposed to be a third fragment of the hypothetical planet.

3. In plant-names: **Juno's Rose**, the white Lily (*Lilium candidum*); **Juno's tears**, Vervain.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxxv. § 2. 581 Vervain is called . . . in English Junos teares. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Juno's Rose*, the Lilly.

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4. *Comb.*, as *Juno-like* *adj.* and *adv.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. ii. 53 Come, let's go . . . and lament as I do, In Anger, Juno-like. 1896 MRS. CROKER *Village Tales* 101 Durali was tall, erect, and Juno-like.

Hence **Junoeseque** (dʒūnoˈesk) *a.*, resembling Juno in stately beauty.

1888 F. HUMM *Mad. Midas* I. iii. A tall voluptuous-looking woman of what is called a Junoeseque type. 1894 Q. *Rev.* Jan. 143 Her beauty was of that Junoeseque type which . . . requires time . . . to expand to its full flower.

Junonian (dʒūnoˈniən), *a.* [*f. L. Jūnōni-us + -AN*]. Of or pertaining to Juno.

1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* v. xvi. (1824) II. 41 Sixteen women . . . every fifth year weave a veil for Juno, and establish Junonian games. 1813 A. BRUCE *Life Alex. Morris* III. 70 Her Junonian or rather Sinonian arts.

Also † **Junonical** *a. Obs.*

1582 STANHYURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 39 Yeet do I stil feare me theese fayre Iunonical harbours. In straw thearlurcketh soom pad.

Junour, Junquet, *obs. ff.* JOINER, JUNKET.

Junr., abbreviation of JUNIOR.

† **Junr** 1. *Obs.* [*app. ad. It. giuntia, giunta* 'a coosening, cheating, or cony-catching trick' (Florio, 1598), whence *giuntare* to trick.] A trick, cheat. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch the old* v. ii. H. Daintily abus'd, you've put a junt upon me! L. Ha, ha, ha! H. A common Strumpet.

Junt 2 (dʒʊnt). *Sc.* [Of obscure origin: cf. *JUNK sb.* 1 d, and *Sc. dunt* a piece or lump.] a. A lump or large piece, esp. of meat or bread; a chunk; also, a large quantity of a liquid. b. *transf.* A squat, chunky person.

a. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. II. xx, Two good junts of beef, W' himd and fore spoul of a sheep. 1797 A. DOUGLAS *New Year's Wish Poems* (1806) 67 A junt o' beef, haith fat an' fresh . . . in your pat. 1824 MACAGGART *Gallivod. Encycl.* *Junt*, a large quantity of liquid of any kind . . . Gowdie, the cow, gives a junt of milk.

b. 1787 W. TAYLOR *Sc. Poems* 26 Brave Jess, the fodgel junt, Did hauf'd Dad's bands.

Junta (dʒʊntə). Also 8 *juncta*. [*a. Sp.* (and *Pg.*) *junta* = *It. giunta*; -*L. juncta*, fem. pass. part. of *jungere* to JOIN, in Romanic used as a *sb.* The equivalent *F.* form is *jointe* JOINT; mod. *F.* *junte* junta, is from *Sp.*]

1. With reference to Spain or Italy: A deliberative or administrative council or committee.

In mod. hist. the term is best known as the name of the local councils established in different districts of Spain to conduct the war against Napoleon in the summer of 1808; the Central Junta was formed in Sept. of the same year.

1623 J. MEADE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 162 At length the Junta of Divines [at Madrid] coming to agreement the marriage was declared. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* III. x. (1650) 52 A particular Junta of some of the Counsell of State and War, might be appointed to determin the business. 1754 A. DRUMMOND *Trav.* II. 61 The senate [at Venice] consists of a hundred and twenty nobles, one half of whom are ordinary, and the other distinguished by the appellation of the junta. 1809 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 6/1 Details of the weakness and tardiness of the Spanish Junta. 1887 DOWDEN *Life Shelley* II. viii. 342 Here the troops were on the side of the viceroys and his junta.

2. In general sense: = JUNTO 1.

1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Aff. Wks.* 1755 II. I. 214 Ready for any acts of violence, that a Junta composed of the greatest enemies to the constitution shall think fit to enjoin them. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 85 Some of the English Junta moved that pains should be taken to unite the two parties. 1867 GOLOW. SMITH *Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 77 A junta of fanatics, who wanted to sweep away law, learning, and civil society.

Junte, Juntee, *obs. ff.* JOINT *sb.*, JAUNTY.

Junto (dʒʊnto). Also 7-8 *juncto*. [*Erroneous form of JUNTA*, by assimilation to *Sp. sb.* in *o* (cf. -ADO 2). The form *juncto* (after *L. junctum*) was very common down to 1700.]

1. A body of men who have joined or combined for a common purpose, especially of a political character; a self-elected committee or council; a clique, faction, or cabal; a club or coterie.

a. In politics or matters of public interest.

In English History the term has been chiefly applied to the Cabinet Council of Charles I, to the Independent and Presbyterian factions of the same period, to the Rump Parliament under Cromwell, and to the combination of prominent Whigs in the reigns of William III and Anne.

1641 LD. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* (1642) 35 Are these men fit . . . to direct and advise . . . in the Privie Juncto's; to sit at the Helme, to dictate Lawes. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacis* III. 102 This new Junto, doth so strong become By their conferring Offices and Places. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 5 How unworthily . . . doth this Impostor brand that pacifique and prudent Parliament . . . with the strange name of a Junto.

1680 LOVE in *Reflect. 'Curse-ye-Merces'* 22 The Juncto [the Rump] at Westminster have . . . received more Money in one year than all the Kings of England. 1708 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 289 You should form a small junto, and meet for that and other publick ends. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 32 (1740) 333 These subdivided Offices or Branches of Power, may be committed to single Persons or Junctos as Laws have provided. 1783 COWPER *Lett.* 27 Dec., Wks. (1876) 151 The patriotic junto whose efforts have staved off the expected dissolution. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commun.* I. xxv. 374 There was believed to be often a secret Junto which really controlled the ministry.

† b. In ecclesiastical affairs. *Obs.*

1641 H. P. *Quest. Div. Right Episc.* 10 If London . . . should arbitrate by a Junto of all her Divines. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. v. 87 The Trent Juncto bath voted

for them. *fig. a 1716 South Serm.* (1744) VII. iv. 70 One diocesan bishop, will better defend this enclosed garden of the church, than a junto of five hundred shrubs, than all the quicksets of Geneva.

c. In general sense.

1659 T. PECKE *Farnassi Puerr.* 171 And did the Juncto of the Gods agree, To make you Sol? 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Rel.* 36 None were so loud, as a Junto of Wits. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 140 ¶ 4 As . . . lately settled in a junto of the sex. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 47 At the corners are assembled jontos of village idlers and wise men. † 2. = JUNTA 1. *Obs.*

1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 6 From Madrid, that the people seem dissatisfied with their junto. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 119 The deputation of the nobles, which they call the junto of the holy office.

3. *Comb.*, as *junto-lord*, one of the Whig combination in Anne's reign; *junto-man*, a member of a junto.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* IV. vii. (1854) 263 Lords, knights, and parliament men (otherwise junto men). 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 21 The Junto-men . . . the State-Mountebanks. 1713 SWIFT *Hist. Last Sess. Wks.* 1758 IX. 28 The Junto Lords as they were then called.

Hence **Junto-crazy** *nonce-wd.* [see -CRACY], government by a junto.

1774 BURGH *Pol. Disquis.* in *Examiner* (1831) 140/2 The British government is really a Juntocracy, . . . or government by a minister and his crew.

Junyper (e, -pyr), *obs.* forms of JUNIPER.

† **Jup.** *Obs. rare.* Also *juppe*. [*a. F. juppe*, *obs. var. of jupe*: see JUPE and JUMP *sb.*] A woman's jacket or bodice. Cf. JUPE 2.

1603 Q. ELIZ. *Wardr. in Leisure Ho.* (1884) 673/2, 43 saufe-gardes and jupes. 1670 FLECKNOE *Epigr., Damoiselles a la mode* 74 This Play of ours, just like some Vest or Jup, Worn twice or thrice, was carefully laid up. 1671 E. PANTON *Spec. Juventut.* v. v. 265 We had the confidence to take off her Juppe, which we have brought.

Jupard, -y(e, jupart, -ye, obs. ff. JEOPARD, JEOPARDY.

Jupe (dʒʊp, Fr. *zup*). Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.* (exc. as *Fr.*). Forms: 3 *iuype*, 4 *ioupe*, 5 *iowpe*, 7 *juipe*, *joope*, 9 *joup*, *juip*, *jupe*. [*a. F. jupe*, in *OF.* also *jubes, gipe* (see GIPE) = *Prov. jupa*, *Sp.* and *Pg.* (with Arabic article) *aljuba*; also *OF. juppe* (see JUP), *jubbe* (see JUB), *gippe* = *It. giuppa, giubba*, a. Arab. *jubbah, jibbah* JUBBAH. Derivative forms are GIPEL, GIPON, GIPPO, and JUPON. For the treatment of the vowel in ME, cf. the forms of *duke, flute, and juice*.]

† 1. A loose jacket, kirtle, or tunic worn by men. *Obs.* (In later use chiefly *Sc.*)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 455/215 Pe bischop eode into pe vestiarie: is cope he gan of strepe, he naddre under in vestimenz to habbe on bote is luype. c 1300 *Havelok* 1767 Also he seten, and sholde soupe. So comes a ladde in a ioupe. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 265/2 iowpe, garment. 1635 BIRRETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 188 Speech in Scotland . . . for a man's coat, a jupe or joope. 1802 J. SIBBALD *Chron. Sc. Poetry Gloss.*, *Jupe*, a wide or great coat. 1823 CARLYLE *Lett. in Froude Life* (1882) I. xii. 203, I put on my gray duffle sitting jupe. 1837 - *Fr. Rev.* I. II. II. Frightful men . . . clad in jupes of coarse woollen, with . . . girdles of leather.

2. *Sc.* A woman's jacket, kirtle, or bodice. Also *pl.* a kind of bodice or stays.

a 1810 in *Cromek Rem. Nithsdale Song* 64, I pat on my jupes sae green, An' kilted my coaties rarely. 1822 GALT *Steam-Boat* xvii. 356 The branch of a bramble bush caught her by the jupe. 1858 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. I. (1860) 261 A bedgown, or loose female upper garment, is still in many parts of Scotland termed a jupe. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in J. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 138 The married women usually wear a jupe, in shape, behind, recalling the old swallow-tailed coat of Europe.

† 3. [*mod. borrowing from Fr.*] A woman's skirt. 1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* III. iii. 18 This little French girl . . . was dressed so piquantly in a jacket and short jupe. 1851 *Harper's Mag.* II. 288/1 The Morning Costume is a jupe of blue silk. 1883 BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast* I. iii. 57 Votaries prostrating themselves before a dark dwarf 'Lady' with jewelled head and spangled jupe. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 10/2 The Princess of Wales wore a corsage of white and silver brocade over a jupe of *point de soie*.

Juperd, -dy, jupert, -tie, obs. ff. JEOPARD, JEOPARDY.

Jupiter (dʒʊˈpitər). Also 3-4 *Iubiter*, 4 *Iuppiter*, 6 *Iuppter*. [*a. L. Jūpiter, Juppiter, f. Jov-is* JOVE + *pater* father.]

1. The supreme deity of the ancient Romans, corresponding to the Greek Zeus; the ruler of gods and men, and the god of the heavens, whose weapon was the thunderbolt. Also in exclamations (cf. JOVE), but chiefly in literary use.

c 1205 LAV. 13905 We habbed gode gode . . . be forðe heah Jupiter [c 1275 hatte Iubiter] of alle pinges he is whar. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 656 Minerva . . . was engendered wif gin of Iubiterus hede. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 183 (232) By be goddesse Mynerne And Iuppiter þat maketh be ponder rynde . . . ye be the woman . . . That I best love. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 1 O Jupiter, how weary are my spirits? 1611 *Cymb.* II. iv. 121, 122 By Jupiter, I had it from her Arme. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 499 [Adam] Smild with superior Love, as Jupiter On Juno smiles. 1781 COWPER *Conversal.* 822 Gods and goddesses discarded long . . . Are bringing into vogue their heathen train, And Jupiter bids fair to rule again. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 564 By Jupiter! you said that I am fair.

transf. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 232 For, I [a physi-

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cian] being Jupiter their helping Father, give life when I list. 1590 B. *Discoliminitum* 26 They shall prove such Jupiters as to fall a thundering and lightning.. over our heads.

2. *Astron.* The largest of the planets in the solar system, revolving in an orbit lying between those of Mars and Saturn.

c1290 *St. Michael* 420 in *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 311 Saturnus is al a-bone, and Iupiter seth be next. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xii. (1495) 319 Iupiter is a goodly planete hote and moyste. 1549 *Compl. Scott.* vi. 53 Nyxt saturne standis the spere & haupn of Iupiter. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., Jupiter appears almost as large as Venus, but is not altogether so bright. 1854 *BREWSTER More Worlds* ii. 25 Jupiter, a world of huge magnitude, 1320 times greater in bulk than our Earth.

† b. *Alch.* A name for the metal tin. *Obs.*

c1386 *CHADDER Can. Yeom. Prob. & T.* 275 Sol gold is .. Saturnus leed and Iupiter sath be next. 1460-70 *Bt. Quintessence* 8 If it falle vpon a plate of venus or Iubiter into his waitir, it turneh hem into liknes of pearl. 1694 *SALMON Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 577/1 Drink with Filings of Jupiter, or Tin. 1758 *REID tr. Macquer's Chem.* l. 49 The Alchymists.. bestowed on the seven Metals.. the names of the seven Planets of the Ancients.. Thus Gold was called Sol, Silver Luna, Copper Venus, Tin Jupiter, Lead Saturn, Iron Mars, and Quick-silver Mercury.

† c. *Her.* Name for the tincture AZURE in blazoning by the names of heavenly bodies. *Obs.*

1572 *BOSSEWELL Armorie* ii. 58b. The felde is parted per fesse, Iupiter and Saturne, a goate saliant, of the moone. 1725 *COATS Dict. Her.* Jupiter, has been by such Heralds as have thought fit to blazon the Arms of Princes by Planets instead of Metals and Colours, apply'd to stand in the Place of Azure. 1766 *PORNY Heraldry* iii. (1787) 21 Azure.. Its Precious Stone is Sapphire, and the Planet Jupiter.

3. In names of plants, as † Jupiter's distaff, (a) a kind of yellow-flowered sage, perh. *Salvia glutinosa* or *Phlomis frutescens*; (b) † = Jupiter's staff; Jupiter's eye, Houseleek, *Semprevivum tectorum*; † Jupiter's flower, a rendering of Gr. *Δίος ἄνθος* or *L. Jovis flos*, formerly identified with columbine; Jupiter's nut, rendering of *L. juglans* (= *Jovis glans*), walnut; Jupiter's staff, name for Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*, from its tall upright stem. See also JUPITER'S BEARD.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. ccliv. § 3. 627 *Colus Iouis.* Iupiters *distaffe. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xxiii. 48 Yellow Clary, or Jupiters Distaffe is hot and drying. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Jupiters Distaffe*, a kind of Clary with a Yellow flower; it is otherwise called Mullein. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. cxxv. § 2. 412 Houseleek, and Sengreene.. of some [called] Iupiters *eie. 1861 [see JUPITER'S BEARD]. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 92 The summer floures, to wit, Lychnis, Iupiters *flower or Columbine, and a second kind of Lilly. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 640/1 In the golden age.. the gods lived upon Walnuts, and hence the name *Juglans*, *Jovis glans*, or Jupiter's *nuts. 1664 R. TURNER *Botanologia* 216 Jupiters *Staff.

Jupiter's beard. [tr. L. *Barba Jovis.*] A name for various plants.

† a. *Chrysocoma Linosyris* (*L. vulgaris*), a South European plant with yellow composite flowers. *Obs.* b. *Anthyllis Barba-Jovis*, the Silverbush, a South European evergreen leguminous shrub, having leaves covered with silvery down; also applied to *A. vulneraria*, and the allied American genus *Amorpha*. c. The common houseleek, *Semprevivum tectorum* = JUBARB. d. *Hydnium Barba-Jovis*, a hymenomycetous fungus with a white fibrous margin.

1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 47 Ivpiters Beard, called of the Greekes *Chrysokome*, as you would say Goldlocks. It is hairie like Isope. *Ibid.* 56 Penroyal, of some Chrusitis, of others Iupiters beard. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 316 Jupiter's Beard, *Anthyllis*. *Ibid.*, Jupiter's Beard, American, *Amorpha*. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. 353 That which is generally called Jupiter's Beard or Silverbush, from the splendid whiteness of the leaves which is owing to a fine nap or down that covers them. 1861 *Mrs. LANKESTER Wild Fl.* 57 House-leek.. is frequently called Jupiter's Eye, Bullock's Eye, or Jupiter's Beard. 1879 *PRIOR Plant-n.* 127 *Jupiter's beard*,.. the house-leek, so called from its massive inflorescence, like the sculptured beard of Jupiter.

Jupon (dʒuˈpɒn, dʒuˈpɒn, F. *zupon*). Forms: 5 iopon, -en, -oun, iupone, 6 iuppin, Sc. iowpoun, (7 juppon), 9 jupon. See also GIRON. [a. F. *jupon*, OF. also *juppon*, *gip(p)on* (= Sp. *jubon*, Pg. *jubão*, Gibão, It. *giubbone*, *giuppone*), deriv. of *jupé*, etc. *JUPE*.]

1. A close-fitting tunic or doublet; esp. one worn by knights under the hauberk, sometimes of thick stuff and padded; later, a sleeveless surcoat worn outside the armour, of rich materials and emblazoned with arms. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c1400 *CHADDER Knt.'s T.* 1262 (Camb. MS.) In a breast plate & in a lyzt iopoun [other MSS. gypoun, iupon, gippon]. c1440 *Morte Arth.* 905 Aboveon pat a iesseraunt of ientylle maylez, A iupone of ierodyne iaggede in schrede. c1450 *Alexander* 2450 Sum in iopouns, sum in iesserantis. *Ibid.* 4722 3it wont men in pa woddis.. in iopouns of hidis. 1480 *CAXTON Descr. Brit.* 39 Without iopen [Rolls ed. gipoun] tabard clok or bell. 1700 *DROVEN Palamon & Arc.* 1304 Some wore a breastplate, and a light jupoun. 1826 W. ELLIOTT *Nun* 13 A jupon shone Over his armour. 1864 *BOUTELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* xv. (ed. 3) 183 The shield and jupon of the effigy in Bristol Cathedral.

† 2. A short kirtle worn by women. Cf. *JUP*, *JUPE* 2. *Obs.*

1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 84 Item ane jowpoun of blak velvet lynit with gray. 1595 R. WHYTE *Let. to Sir R. Sydney* 13 Dec. in Collins *State Lett.* (1746) I. 376 In her Bed Chamber, [Sir John Packer] presented her with a fiae

Gown and a Juppin, which things were pleasing to her Highnes.

† 3. A woman's skirt or petticoat. (Only as Fr.) 1851 *Harper's Mag.* 11. 576 (Stanf.) Jupon of plain, white cambric muslin.

Juppe, variant of *JUP*, *Obs.*

Juppertie, jupurdy, obs. ff. *JEOPARDY*.

† **Jur**, v. *Obs.* Also 7 *jurre*. [Echoic: cf. *JAR* v. and *CHURR* v.] *intr.* To butt with (or as with) the horns or head. Said of a ram, a battering-ram, etc. Hence *Jurring* *vbl. sb.*

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxxvii. xxxii. 963 By that time.. the [battering] ramme was jurring also at the other part. 1601 — *Pliny* ix. xxxi. (1634) I. 253 Crabs.. will fight one with another, and then ye shall see them jur and butt with their horns like rams. 1668 G. C. in H. More *Div. Dial.* Pref. 1 (1713) 12 The Arietions or Jurrings of the Spirits in the Ventricles of the Brain. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Jur*, to bit, to strike, to push with the head.

† **Jur**, sb. *Obs.* rare. In 7 *jurre*. [f. prec.]

A butt or push made by a ram or battering-ram.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxxvii. xxxii. 932 When as the walls should be shaken with the rammes, they caught not hold of them.. and by plucking them aside, avoided their juries. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* xxiii. iv. 222 To breake whatsoever standeth against it, with mightie strokes and maine juries.

Jura beds, formations, etc. (*Geol.*): see *JURASSIC*.

Jura-trias = *TRIASSIC*.

Jural (dʒuˈræl), a. [f. L. *jūr*, stem of *jūs* law, right + *-AL*.]

1. Of or relating to law or its administration; legal; juristic.

1635 *HEYWOOD Lond. Sinus Salutis* Wks. 1874 IV. 289 Iuno.. to your Jural seat Brings State and Power. 1676 R. DIXON *Nat. Two Test.* To Rdr., I prefer the Jural sense.. and make use of Jural Terms borrowed from Laws Ecclesiastical and Civil. 1783 E. STILES *United States elevated* 24 The jural systems of Europe where reigns a mixture of Roman, Gothic, and other local or municipal law. 1861 *MAINE Anc. Law* i. 2 Many jural phenomena lie behind these codes. 1880 *MURHEAD Gains* iv. § 134 The question is as to facts, which ought to be stated according to their natural rather than their jural meaning.

2. *Moral Philos.* Of or pertaining to rights and obligations.

18.. *WHEWELL* (Webster, 1864) By the adjective jural we shall denote that which has reference to the doctrine of rights and obligations. 1845 — *Elem. Mor.* ii. xviii, That balanced jural condition of Society, in which Rights are necessary. 1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Moral Ideas* vii. (1876) 96 *marg.*, Distinction between jural and non-jural views of morality.

Hence **Jurally** *adv.*, with reference to law, or to rights and obligations.

1874 H. SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* iii. vi. 274 Sometimes there occurs a clear rupture of order in a society.. and then a new order, springing out of and jurally rooted in disorder.

Jurament (dʒuˈræmənt), *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. L. (post-cl.) *juramentum*, f. *jūrāre* to swear: see *-MENT*.] An oath. To do *juraments* (*Univ. slang*): see quot. 1877.

1575 *Galway Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 441 The parties have plighted their juraments and put herunto their signes and seales. 1594 *Zepheria* xxxi, Ioue.. smiles at louers iurament. 1708 *HEARNE Collect.* 10 July (O. H. S.) II. 118 Mr. Covert of Hart Hall.. having been deny'd three times [for his Degree of B.A.] the reasons were given into the Vice-Chanc. — That he had not done Juraments. 1877 *CHR. WORDSWORTH Scholz Academ.* 217 When a student was once senior Soph, he merely went into the Schools every term, and proposed one Syllogism *juramenti gratia*, and was said to be 'doing juraments'.

† **Juramentall**, a. *Obs.* rare. [f. prec. + *-AL*. Cf. med.L. *juramentalis* one who takes an oath.] Of or pertaining to an oath. Hence † **Juramentally** *adv.*, with an oath.

1651 *HOWELL Venice Proeme* 2 Ecclesiastics.. in regard they have a dependance and juramentall obligation, in divers things, to another Prince, viz. the Pope. a1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* iii. xix. 156 A Promise juramentally confirmed.

Jurant (dʒuˈrænt), a. and sb. [ad. L. *jūrānt-em*, pr. pple. of *jūrāre* to swear.]

A. *adv.* Taking an oath; swearing. In *Sc. Hist.* opposed to *non-jurant, non-juring* (q.v.).

1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 23 Some judicious Non-jurants, who are firmly of opinion that the spring of this is from some Jurant brethren. 1720 *Ibid.* 535 He had charged all his Jurant brethren as perjured, and yet came in afterwards and took the oath. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. i. vii, Such universally prevalent, universally jurant, feeling of Hope.

B. *sb.* One who takes an oath. In *Sc. Hist.* opposed to *non-jurant, non-juror* (q.v.).

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xii. 125 Whensoever they wulde swear amitie and confederation.. betwene both the Jurants. 1770 Bp. FORBES *Frisls.* (1886) 295 The fruit of my labours at Inverness may, perhaps, fall into the hands of a Jurant. 1840 *Life Rev. James Fisher* iii. 53 A religious clause declaring the jurant's profession and allowance.. of the true religion as presently professed.

Jurassic (dʒuˈræsik), a. *Geol.* [ad. F. *Jurassique*, f. *Jura* (see def.) after *Liassic, Triassic*.] Of or pertaining to the Jura mountains: applied to geological formations belonging to the period between the Triassic and the Cretaceous, characterized by the prevalence of oolitic limestone, of which the Jura mountains between France and Switzerland are chiefly formed.

1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. 372 Sedimentary formations.. as modern as the jurassic or oolite formations. 1865 *Lubbock Preh. Times* 290 The Aube runs through cretaceous and Jurassic strata. 1873 *Dawson Earth & Man* viii. 189 The Trias is succeeded by a great and complex system of formations, usually known as the Jurassic.

Jurat¹ (dʒuˈræt, F. *zūra*). Also 6 *irate*, -att(e, 7-8 *irate*. [ad. med.L. *jūrāt-us*, lit. 'sworn man', sb. use of the pa. pple. of *jūrāre* to swear. In sense 4 a. the equivalent of F. *jurat* (orig. a Prov. form = F. *juré*).]

1. One who has taken an oath; a person who performs some duty on oath; *spec.* one sworn to give information about the crimes committed in his neighbourhood, and in other ways to assist the administration of justice; a juror. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1531 *ELVOT Gov. m. vii*, In iudiciall causes.. witnesses and iurates which shall procede in the trial, doo make no lasse othe. a1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VII 7 They were thought to have been confederates and iurates of this new conspiracy. 1564 in *Styrie Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xli. 420 To every parish belongeth.. Four or eight jurats for offences given and taken. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 104 Aldred the Archbishop.. and Hugh the Bishop of London.. wrote that which the jurats had delivered. 1861 *PEARSON Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 415 The first step the justices in eyre took.. was to impanel four jurats from every towship, and twelve from every hundred.

2. A municipal officer (esp. of the Cinque Ports) holding a position similar to that of an alderman.

1464 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 515/2 Provost and Bailiff, Jurates men and Burgeis men and their Successours. 1485 *Ibid.* 338/1 Bailiff and Jurates.. of all and every the said v. Portes. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xii. xvi. (1886) 205 M. L. Stuppenie, late Jurat of the same towne [New Romney]. 1660 *PEPYS Diary* 7 May, Here were also all the Jurates of the towne of Dover. 1701 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1818) LXXXVIII. ii. 402 Went to Church [at Gravesend] to which he had seen the Mayor go in procession.. attended by his brethren the Jurats, twelve in number. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. vi. 79 A writ of error lies from the mayor and jurats of each port to the lord warden of the cinque ports, in his court of Shepway. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Rye*, The corporation.. consists of a mayor, 12 jurats, and the freemen. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 561 If these twenty-five jurats are the predecessors of the twenty-five aldermen of the wards.

3. In the Channel Islands, one of a body of magistrates, chosen for life, who in conjunction with the Bailiff form the Royal Court for administration of justice; they are ex officio members of the States.

Their number is twelve for each of the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, and six for Alderney.

1339 *Rolls Parlt.* II. 109/2 William Payn, un des Jurez de l'Isle de Gereseye. 1537 T. CUMPTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 92 [An] Inventory.. made in the presence of the Deane and of too Jurattes of this Isle. 1694 *FALLE Jersey* Pref. B iij b, A Gentleman of Jersey.. one of the Jurats of the Royal Court of that Island. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. Introduct. § 4. 106 All cases are originally determined by their own officers, the bailiffs and jurats of the islands. 1873 J. LEWES *Census* 1871. 204 Twelve jurats chosen by the members of the 'States'.

4. With reference to France, etc.: a. A municipal magistrate in certain towns, as Bordeaux. b. A member of a company or corporation, sworn to see that nothing is done against its statutes.

1432 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 406/1 The Maïr and Juratz of the Towne of Burdeux. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. lxiii. 85 They of Tournay.. made new prouost, and iurates, acordynge to their aunceyn vsages. 1670 *COTTON Espemnon* iii. ix. 420 Upon the Banks of the River Garonne; where the Jurats of Bordeaux came to receive him. 1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 123 The Jurats of the Merchants, wholesale Mercers, and Haberdashers of the City of Paris. 1804 *Med. Frnl.* XII. 542, I informed the Jurats, that.. my colleague or myself would return to the Isle [Malta].

Jurat² (dʒuˈræt). *Law.* [ad. L. *jūrātum* that which is sworn, neut. pa. pple. of *jūrāre* to swear.] A memorandum as to when, where, and before whom an affidavit is sworn.

1796 *Reg. Gen.*, Mich. 37 *Geo. III* in *Term Reports* (1802) VII. 82 No affidavit shall be.. made use of.. in the jurat of which there shall be any interlineation or erasure. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 164/2. 1866 *Daily News* 4 Aug. 2/6 The proof of the trustees.. was not admitted, the jurat being informal.

† **Jurate**, pa. pple. *Obs.* rare = 1. [ad. L. *jūrāt-us* sworn: see *JURAT* 1.] Sworn, bound by oath.

1433 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 295 Ony man jurate in an enqueste.

Juration¹ (dʒuˈrɪʃən). *rare.* [ad. late L. *jūrātō-em*, n. of action from *jūrāre* to swear.] The action of swearing; an oath.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Juration*, an Oath. 1854 *Mrs. AUSTIN* in J. ROSS 3 *General. Englishw.* (1888) II. ii. 13 'Two oaths', or to speak more accurately (far there is no juration in the case), two 'd—ns'.

Juration², aphectic form of *ADJURATION*.

c1425 *St. Christina* xxii. in *Anglia VIII.* 127/40 *pen* Cristyn was preyed and adirid of the wife.. Whos iuracōne Cristyn took at greffe.

Jurative, a. *rare.* [ad. late L. *jūrātīvus*, f. ppl. stem of *jūrāre* to swear.] = *JURATORY*. In mod. Dicts.

Jurator (dʒuˈrɪ-tər). *rare.* [a. L. *jūrātor*, agent-n. from *jūrāre* to swear; in med.(Anglo)L., a juror, a jurymen.] = *JURAT* 1.

1622 *CALLIS Stat. Sewers* (1647) 97 The Four and twenty Jurators in Kent in Rumney Marsh, who always upon their

Oaths set down every particular mans ground in certain .. and accordingly were the parties severally taxed. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Termin. s.v. Compurgator*, A jurator who .. swore to his innocence.

Juratorial (džūrātōriāl), *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] Of or belonging to a jury.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 2 The most flagrant instances of juratorial perversity.

Juratory (džūrātōri), *a.* [ad. late L. *jūrātōri-us* confirmed by oath: see JURAT¹ and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to an oath or oaths; expressed or contained in an oath.

1553 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 32 Thos. More .. took the oath of a Burgesse to doe all thynges according to the vertue of the burgeses oathe .. and also the laudable uses and customs of the sayd towne and not juratory. 1647 R. STEWART *Answe. Lett. Dr. Turner* 51 Freed from his juratory obligation. 1734 *NORTH Exam.* i. iii. § 136 (1740) 211 The juratory, dying Denials, of the whole criminal Charge of the Plot, made by every individual suffering Person at his Execution. 1866 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 260 Affirmative or Juratory declarations of opinion.

Jurden, -en, obs. forms of JORDAN.

†Jure, *sb.* Chiefly Sc. Obs. [ad. L. *jūr*, stem of *jūs* law, right: 'in jure' answers to L. *in jure*.]

1. The science of law, jurisprudence.

1496 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) 238/x To remane thre jers at be sculis of art and lre, sua bat bai may have knawlege .. of be lawis. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 4 Doctouris in jure and medicyne. *Ibid.* lxxv. 3 To speik of science. Off jure, of wisdom, or intelligence. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 448 Thay suld have knawlege of both the juris, Als weil the Canone as Ciuile law.

2. A just privilege, a right.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iv. (1822) 314 Gif the tribunis has .. tane fra the Faderis thre majesties and juris. c 1745 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1773) XLIII. 498 Sherlock the Elder, with his jure divine, Did not comply till the battle of Boyne.

†Jure, *L.*, abl. of *jūs* right; in phr. *jure divino* by divine right (see DIVINE *a.* 2); hence *juredivist*, a believer in the divine right of kings; *jure-divinoship* (*nonce-wd.*).

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic vi.* (1688) 51 The sole jure-divinoship of all Ecclesiastical rites. 1681 (T. FLARMAN) *Heracitus Ridens* (1713) l. 237 All your Bishops, and Tantivy Clergyman, .. your *Jure Divinis*, who have repounced the Covenant. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* ii. i. A *jure divino* tyrant.

Jure, *v.* *nonce-wd.*

1. Used contextually with reference to *juror*, as if = make jurors of you.

1596 SHAKS. i. *Hen. IV.* ii. ii. 97 You are Grand Iurers, are ye? Wee! iure ye ifaith.

2. *nonce-adaptation* of L. *jurare* to swear (with allusion to Horace *Ep.* i. i. 14, *Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri*).

1818 KEBLE in Sir J. Coleridge *Mem.* iii. (1869) 24 If I must *jure* into any man's *Verbs* I think on the whole it would be his.

†Jurel (džūrēl). [Sp.-American.] A fish of the genus *Caranx*, found along the southern coast of the United States.

1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 226 The chief kinds are cod, berrigates, the spyr fish, sole, turbet, jureles, and lobsters. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†Jurenay, var. of JORNAY. Obs.

1495 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 226, ij ellis of crammesye vellous, to be a jurenay about his harness.

Jurgon, obs. form of JARGON *sb.*¹

Juridic (džuridik), *a.* [ad. L. *jūridicus*, f. *jūs*, *jūr*-law + -*dicus* saying, f. root of *dicere* to say. Cf. F. *juridique* (1453 in Godef.).]

1. Of or pertaining to law, legal: = next 1.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) Table Qijb. Division of causes juridic. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 7 It is penned in a Juridic Stile. 1894 *Thinker V.* 439 This relationship was essentially juridic in character.

2. = JURIDICAL 2.

1892 *Monist* II. 298 The revolution of the last century .. forgot the rights of juridic persons, of corporations, and law became an .. individualiser.

Juridical (džuridikāl), *a.* Also 6 iurysdy-call. [f. as prec. + -AL. With the early form *jurisdical* (like *jurisdiction*), cf. OF. *jurisdiciable* (Godef.).]

1. Of, relating to, or connected with the administration of law or judicial proceedings; sometimes in more general sense = legal.

Juridical styles (Sc.), set forms of legal documents, = the 'common forms' of English lawyers.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 250 Without licence of the pope & concession Iurysdy-call. 1584 BURLEIGH *Lett. to Whitgift* in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ix. v. § 9 (1655) 155 This Juridical and Canonical sifter of poor Ministers, is not to edifie and reform. 1611 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 101 Ceremonial and juridical assemblies of magistracy. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 54 P. 1, I. present you with the case .. in as juridical a manner as I am capable. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV.* II. 51 That trial .. as far as Juridical decision went, was a mere farce. 1884 SIR C. BOWEN in *Law Times Rep.* LI. 531/2 The various uses that have been made by judges or juridical writers of the terms.

2. Assumed by law to exist; juristic.

1900 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 7/5 A Bill .. extending to juridical persons, that is, duly registered corporations or partnerships, the right to engage in mining.

Juridically (džuridikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a juridical manner; with reference to

the administration of law; with legal authority; legally; in the view of the law.

1604 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 10 To prove it iuridically, in a matter of life and death. 1642 Remonst. *Div. Passages conc. Ch. & Kingd. Irel.* 24 Being called upon and examined juridically, upon oath he deposed these words. 1795 BURKE *Tracts Popery Laws Wks.* 1842 II. 434 The received opinion, though not juridically delivered, has been [etc.]. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 321 He had examined that marriage juridically; had pronounced it good and valid.

†Juridicial, *a.* Obs. [ad. L. *jūridiciāl-is*; see JURIDIC and -IAL. Cf. obs. F. *juridicial* (a 1521 in Godef.).] *a.* Relating to the legality of an action. *b.* = JURIDICAL 1.

The two earlier quotes refer to the different classes of legal questions enumerated in Cicero's *De Invent.* II. xxiii. 69.

c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 79 When there is no doubt but that the dede is done, and who dyd it, many tymes controversy is had, whether it hathe bene done laulfully or not. And this state is negocial or juridicial. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 90 The State 1. Coniectural. 11. Legall. 111. Juridicial. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. i. 2 The Legall part prescribes Methodical & Juridicial confines to the whole course of Survey.

Juried (džūrēd), *a.* [f. JURY *sb.* + -ED 2.] Formed into a jury; hence *fig.* formed into a company of twelve.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. 92 You too, ye juried signs, .. farewell!

†Jurier. Obs. rare. Forms: 5 iuryour, 6 iuryer, 7 juriar. [App. an alteration of *jurour* JUROR, after *jury*: but cf. *clothier*, *furrier*, etc.] One who has taken an oath; a juror or jurymen.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans* Ev. A sentence of Ingas, A dampnyng of Iuryours. 1534 WHITTON *Tullies Offices* III. (1540) 132 When sentence is to be gyue to [= by] him that hath sworne or made an othe, let the iuryer remember that he taketh god to be wytnesse. 1687 WINSTANLEY *Lives Poets* 55 He was found guilty by twelve common juriars.

Juring (džūrēj), *pp.* *a.* rare. [f. **jure* vb. (as ad. L. *jūrare*) + -ING 2.] Taking the oath; jurant. (Opp. to *non-juring*.)

1710 *Managers' Pro & Con* 43 Juring, Non-juring, and .. abjuring Clergy. 1870 *Union Rev.* 32 The number of juring clergy began to fail.

Juriconsult (džūrēis, kɔnsɔlt). [ad. L. *jūrisconsultus*, f. *jūris*, gen. of *jūs* law + *consultus* skilled: see CONSULT *sb.* 2. Cf. F. *jurisconsulte* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*).] One learned in law, esp. in civil or international law; a jurist; a master of jurisprudence.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. i. § 2 In divers particular sciences, as of the juriconsults. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 365 Proper for juriconsults, lawyers, and politicians. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 367 More interesting than a municipal judge or juris consult. 1871 MORLEY *Condorcet in Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 60 It was to Condorcet's honour as a juriconsult that he should have had so many scruples. *attrib.* 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 115 We must give his argument in the .. splendor of his juriconsult latinity.

†Juriconsultor. Obs. rare -1. = prec.

1549 *Compt. Scot.* xvii. 144 The philosophovrs and iuriconsultours in the ancient dais, hes familiarly discrit out one thing be the contrar thyng.

Jurisdiction (džūrēisdi'kʃən). Forms: 4-6 iure-, (4 iuri-, iurdiccion), 4-7 iurisdiction, etc. (with usual interchange of *i* and *y*, *cc* and *cl*, *on* and *our*), 5 iurisdycion, 7- iurisdiction. [orig. a. OF. *jure-*, *juri-*, *jurdiccion*, -*diccion* (F. *jurisdiction*, ad. L. *jūrisdictiō-em*, f. *jūris*, gen. of *jūs* law + *dictiō*, n. of action f. *dicere* to say, declare. Subsequently assimilated to the L. form, which was also used in F. in the 17-18th cents.)]

1. Administration of justice; exercise of judicial authority, or of the functions of a judge or legal tribunal; power of declaring and administering law or justice; legal authority or power.

1267 *Act 52 Hen. III.* c. 2 (Stat. Marleberge) Qui non sit de feodo suo, aut super ipsum habeat jurisdictionem per Hundredam vel hallivam que sua sit. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26324 He [a priest] has his iurisdiction tint o pis man al wit resun. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 265 *Pes* wordis of Crist meneb two iuridicciouns, as spiritual and secular. c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 21 Thanne hadde he thurgh his Jurisdiction [MS. *Petw.*, -*diction*, *Harl.* iuridiccioun, *Camb.*, *Corp.*, *Lansd.* iuridiccion, -*diction*, -*e*] Power to doon on hem correction. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 30 Neither the king, neither his justis has iurisdiction on clerks, trespass thei nevere so moche. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxix. 111 Whan som body hathe submytted himself .. to the iuridiccion of some luge [etc.]. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* 10 By princely preemynence and Iureddycion. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 170 In admystryatyon of justyce .. in such thyngys as they had iurysdyatyon of. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VIII* 246 Ecclesiastical persons, should not .. exercise iurisdiction, or any kynd of authoritie in temporal matters. c 1670 HOBBS *Dial. Comm. Lawis* (1677) 153 To declare the Law, which is not Judgment, but Jurisdiction. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 431 The nobility of the district of Padua had formerly the criminal jurisdiction, as it is called, over their vassals. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 129 The districts .. were not intended to be exempted from the jurisdiction of the Company's officers. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* III. iv. 640 The Chief Justiciar .. had general jurisdiction of pleas civil and criminal. 1864 BRUCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xix. (1875) 343 Free from all jurisdiction of the Pope or any Catholic prelate. 1892 F. T. PIGOTT (*title*) Exterritoriality: the law relating to Consular Jurisdiction. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXXIII.

690/1 This court has no jurisdiction over the property in America.

fig. 1594 CAREW *Huarle's Exam. Wits* (1616) 128 If wee will faine a perfect Logician .. all the Sciences .. appertaine to his iurisdiction.

2. Power or authority in general; administration, rule, control.

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 480 Enery other thyng in whom Dame Nature Hath any iurysdiccion. 1433 — *St. Edmund* II. 929 For God hath power and Iurysdiccoun Make tongis speke of bodies that be ded. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 319 To live exempt From Heav'n's high jurisdiction. 1750-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. ix. 113 The tranquillity and ease of the mind, depend upon a thousand things that are not under our jurisdiction. 1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* xii. 261 Man's language is higher than himself .. and still less subject than he to the jurisdiction of the laws of material nature.

3. The extent or range of judicial or administrative power; the territory over which such power extends.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 57 Prelatis letten & forboden prestis to preche be gospel in here iuridiccion or bischopporiche, but zif bei han leue & letteris of hem. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iv. iv. Kviii, The luge ought to defende and kepe the labourers and possessors which ben in his Iurisdycion by al right and lawe. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 23 In al this tracte, they passed through the Jurisdiction of other princes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 25 The other sequestrate Tuscan jurisdiction, is the little comonwealth of Luca. 1770 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1885) XII. 399 Resolved that the said lines .. shall be the jurisdiction lines .. between the said towns. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* II. 15 Whether he should not send on this procession, and keep the next that might arrive within his jurisdiction. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. [III.] i. i. 4 Basil's care of the churches .. extended far beyond the limits of his own jurisdiction.

fig. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. xii. 191 God hath .. permitted the sea sometimes to breake his appointed limits, and invade the Jurisdiction of the land. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 91 They [winds] never cease blowing within their own jurisdiction.

4. A judicial organization; a judicature; a court, or series of courts, of justice.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Intro. § 3. 79 Peculiar laws .. adopted and used only in certain peculiar courts and jurisdictions. *Ibid.* I. vii. 242 No jurisdiction upon earth has power to try him in a criminal way. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in *Davies Metric Syst.* III. (1871) 269 The jurisdictions to which resort must be had .. are those of municipal police. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 67 The abolition of hereditary jurisdictions.

Jurisdictional (džūrēisdi'kʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL: cf. F. *jurisdictionnel*.] Of or pertaining to jurisdiction.

1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 25 The Jurisdictionall Pre-eminence of a Bishop over the Presbyters. 1780 in I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* (1798) 149 The Legislature of this State do lay a jurisdictional claim to all the lands whatever, east of Connecticut river. 1811 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 124 All jurisdictional seigniories are thereby abolished, and are declared incorporated with the nation. 1897 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 152 To avert the hostility of the canonists by .. conceding some of their jurisdictional claims.

Hence *Jurisdictionally adv.*, in the way of a judicial decision; with regard to jurisdiction.

1674 P. WALSH *Quest. Oath Alleg.* (1679) 13 A Formal and Authoritative Tribunal to decide Jurisdictionally who shall be Pope or King. 1881 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Apr. 196 In the East the patriarchates were of very wide extent, geographically and jurisdictionally.

Jurisdicitive (džūrēisdi'ktiv), *a.* rare. [f. *jurisdiction*, on analogy of *administration*, *administrative*, and the like (but adjs. in -ive are properly formed on vbs., and there is no L. **jūrisdicere*).] Of or pertaining to jurisdiction.

1640 BR. HALL *Eph.* II. vii. 47 Probabilities of a Super-eminent, and Jurisdicitive power, in these special Angels. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* n. iii. That jurisdicitive power in the Church there ought to be none at all. 1649 PRYNNE *Vind. Liberty* Eng. 34. 1763-83 CATH. MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 174 (Jod.) Who were to exercise jurisdicitive power. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. v. v. 379 The jurisdicitive powers and authorities of the supreme court.

Jurisprudence (džūrēisprɔ'dɛns). [ad. L. *jurisprudentia* (also *prudentia jūris*): cf. It. *giurisprudenza*, F. *jurisprudence* 'the skill or knowledge of laws' (Cotgr. 1611): perh. the learned source.]

1. *a.* Knowledge of or skill in law.

1628 COKE *On Litt. Epil.* For a farewell to our jurisprudent, I wish unto him the gladsome light of jurisprudence. 1758 BLACKSTONE *Study of Law in Comm.* (1809) I. 27 Aristotle himself has said .. that jurisprudence, or the knowledge of those laws, is the principal, and most perfect branch of ethics. 1795 WYTHE *Decls. Virginia* 15 Being supposed to be known by men of jurisprudence.

b. The science which treats of human laws (written or unwritten) in general; the philosophy of law.

1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. vi. 300 The talents of Abelard were not confined to theology, jurisprudence, philosophy. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 40 The youth .. who had devoted themselves to the study of Roman jurisprudence. 1799 MACKINTOSH *Stud. Law Nature & Nations* Wks. 1846 I. 345 Writers on general jurisprudence have considered states as moral persons. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. Prelim. Explan. 32, I shall distinguish general jurisprudence or the philosophy of positive law, from what may be styled particular jurisprudence, or the science of particular law. 1861 Q. Rev. CX. 115 The domain of Comparative Jurisprudence, of which English Law forms a small province.

2. A system or body of law; a legal system.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 'Jurisprudence...the stile or form of the Law. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xlv. Under his reign of the civil jurisprudence was digested in the immortal works of the *Code*, the *Pandects*, and the *Institutes*. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* viii. ii. (1819) II. 467 The difference between our Saxon and Norman jurisprudence. 1839 LD. BROUGHAM *Statesm. Geo.* III. *Ld. Mansfield* (ed. 2) 58 Heads peculiar to Scottish jurisprudence, to which the English law affords no parallel. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 235 The history of our medical jurisprudence. 1862a BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 1 The noblest gift Rome has bequeathed to posterity, is her jurisprudence.

Jurisprudent, *sb.* and *a.* [a. obs. *F. jurisprudent*, back-formation from *jurisprudence*: cf. *prudent*, *prudent*. The L. expression was *juris-peritus*, or *jure-peritus*.]

A. sb. One versed in, or treating of, jurisprudence; a man learned in the law; a jurist.

1658 [see prec. 1]. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 12 Lawyers by Law, are Jurisprudents named. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Klosterheim v. Wks.* 1890 XII. 46 Klosterheim... had been pronounced by some of the first jurisprudents a female appanage. 1892 Q. Rev. Apr. 363 Monogamy, as admirably defined by the great Roman jurisprudent.

B. adj. Versed or skilled in jurisprudence; having knowledge of the principles of law.

1737 R. WEST *Let. 2 Dec. in Gray's Corr.* Adieu! I am going to my tutor's lectures on one Puffendorff, a very jurisprudent author. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. vii. § 50 The eulogy of Cicero on Scævola, that he was the most jurisprudent of orators, and the most eloquent of lawyers.

Jurisprudential (-den'shəl), *a.* [f. L. *jurisprudential* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to jurisprudence; rarely of persons: JURISPRUDENT B.

1775 C. JOHNSTON *Pilgrim* II. x. 255 Three civil professions called liberal... the sacerdotal, the jurisprudent, and the medical; or, as they are called here, the Gown, the Long-robe, and the Faculty. 1819 BLACKW. *Mag.* IV. 750/1 The doctor cannot be suspected of having any jurisprudential learning himself. 1854 S. BAILEY *Disc. Var. Subj.* 100 It [relevant] had long been a jurisprudential word in Scotland. 1884 W. S. LILLY in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 251 The great jurisprudential ideas which we find in the literature of the decadent Empire.

Hence **Jurisprudentialist**, a writer on jurisprudence, a legal practitioner. **Jurisprudentially** *adv.* in relation to jurisprudence.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* ix. iii. vii. As to the jurisprudentalist, his most common state is, perhaps, a sort of middle state between the two [impostor and dupe]. 1828 *Examiner* 737/1 Viewing it jurisprudentially.

Jurispru'dist. [irreg. f. JURISPRUD-ENCE + -IST.] = JURISPRUDENT *sb.*

1793 *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 213, I have forgotten what these mercenary jurispru'dists have written upon the rights of nations. 1871 LYTON *Coming Race* xxvi. It is allowed by jurispru'dists that it is idle to talk of rights when there are not corresponding powers to enforce them.

Jurist (džū'rist). [a. *F. juriste*, ad. med.L. *jurista*, f. *jūs*, *jūr*-law, right: see -IST.]

†1. One who practises in law; a lawyer. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 26 They... become advocates and juristes for to amasse and gadre away money. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. i. 7 As wel auncyent nobles as juristes and other. 1653 UROUQUART *Rabelais* I. xvii. The Parisians... are by nature both good jurors and good juristes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 375 All the ablest juristes and advocates of the Tory party had, one after another, refused to comply.

2. One who professes or treats of law; one versed in the science of law; a legal writer.

a 1656 BACON (J.). This is not to be measured by the principles of juristes. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 254 In respect to civil suits, all the foreign juristes agree. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 475 The doctrines of the Mohammedan juristes are somewhat at variance on this matter. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xiii. 177 The body of admirable laws which are known to juristes as the 'Leges Juliae'.

3. In the Universities: A student of law, or one who takes a degree in law.

1691 A. WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 524 This person [John Jones] being entered and settled in a jurists place, he applied himself to the study of the civil law. 1758 BLACKSTONE *Study of Law in Comm.* (1809) I. 15 One of the three questions to be annually discussed at the act by the jurist-inceptors shall relate to the common law. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 1/3 Downing provided the Senior Jurist in the years 1882, 1883, and 1884.

Juristic (džuristik), *a.* [f. med.L. *jurista* JURIST + -IC: see -ISTIC.] Of or belonging to a jurist; pertaining or relating to the subject or study of law; legal; created by law.

1831 CARLWEL *Early Germ. Lit. in Misc. Ess.* (1872) III. 198 Men as brave as they of the Robber-Towers... who in many a stout fight taught them a juristic doctrine. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* III. ii. vi. In the Convention Tribune, it droned continually, mere Juristic Eloquence. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. 153 A University of persons in the private code is a fictitious or juristic person [cf. Ger. *juristische Person*].

So **Juristics** *sb.*, the study or theory of law.

1837 CARLWEL *Fr. Rev.* III. ii. v. The rest... welter amid Law of Nations, Social Contract, Juristics, Syllogistics.

Juristical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 483 The juristical training of his mind and the legal discipline of his intellect. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* (1874) § 123 There is a fictitious person, or, as I prefer to call it, a juristical person... to which all the rights are supposed to belong.

Hence **Juristically** *adv.* in relation to law, from a legal point of view.

1878 F. HARRISON *Eng. Sch. Jurispr.* 1. in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 489 Politically and socially speaking, law rests on something more than force. Juristically speaking, it rests on force, and force alone. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 540 Possession is morally as well as juristically nine points of the law.

Jurnalle, **Jurney**, *obs. ff.* JOURNAL, JOURNEY. **Jurnut**, *obs. variant of GERNUIT.*

1674-91 RAY N. C. *Words* 39 **Jurnut**, Earth Nut, *Bulbo-castanum*.

Juror (džū'rar). *Forms:* 4-6 iurour (e, 4-7 iurour, (4) ieror, 4-5 iouroure, -owre, 5 iourour, -owre, iourour, 6 iourer, ieuror, 6-7 iuror, (7 iurer, jurer), 7- juror. [a. AF. *jurour* = OF. *jureor* (later *jureur*, 12th c.) = Pr. *jurador*, It. *giuratore* = L. *jurātor-em*, agent-n. from *jurāre* to swear. The L. *jurātor* and AF. *jurour* occur in Eng. records long before the vernacular word.]

1. One of a company of men sworn to deliver a verdict on a matter officially referred to them; a member of a jury; a jurymen.

The word has the same historical development as is seen in *JURY*, but has now a wider range of application than *jurymen*, being freely used historically of members of the ancient inquests out of which the jury system arose, as well as of members of a jury chosen to adjudicate between competitors, and award prizes, to whom 'jurymen' is seldom applied.

[1188 GLANVILL II. xvii. Aut bene notum est ipsi ius iuris iuratoribus omnibus aut quidam sciunt... aut omnes ignorant. 1290 *Rolls Parlt.* I. 19/2 In cuius rei testimonium predicti Juratores Sigilla sua apposuerunt. Et dicunt... quod dampna illa se extendunt ad Viginthi Libras. 1292 BRITTON I. i. § 11 Et volumus q. nos Justices... ne pasent mie les pointz de nos brefs, ne des presentementz de iours. *Ibid.* I. v. § 8 Cum... les iours soient venuz en court, si porunt il estre chalengez.] 1377 LANGL. P. II. B. vii. 44 Ac many a iustice and iurour wolde for Iohan do more. 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 183 3it iurouris in questis wolen forsweren hem wittingly for here dyner and a noble. 1400 LVOC. *Asop's Fab.* iii. 133 Al suche rayvene... Beganne at false iurours and at false witness. 1530-1 Act 22 Hen. VIII. c. 14 It shall be forthwith tried... by the same iurours of the same countie. 1579 FULKE *Heskins Parlt.* 289 We have excepted against many of the Iewrors. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Afol.* 12 Our Iurers are not to Iudge de Iure, but de facto, not of matter of Lawes, or right it self, but of matter of fact only. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iii. 60, I shall both finde your Lordship, Iudge and Iuror, You are so mercifull. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. x. 140 The false verdict of jurors, whether occasioned by embracery or not, was antiently considered as criminal. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 126 The attorney-general... agreed to withdraw a juror and advised to leave the remedy to parliament. 1877 LD. CAIRNS in *Law Rep.* 3 App. Cases 197 The Judge has a certain duty to discharge, and the jurors have another and a different duty.

b. With qualification, as *grand juror*, *common* or *petty juror*, *special juror*. (Cf. *JURY sb.* 2.)

1596 SHAKS. I. *Hen. IV.* ii. ii. 96 You are Grand Iurers, are ye? Wee'l iure ye ifaith. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1667/3 The humble and joynt Adresse of... the Grand Jurors of Your Majesties County of Montgomery. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Jury* i. The Jurors contained in the panel are either *special* or *common* JURORS. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xxxiii. (1869) 141/2 On his way to hear and to decide the disputes of his neighbours, as a petit juror. 1883 Wharton's *Law Lex.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Jury*. There is no remuneration for common jurors... Special jurors get a guinea a cause by s. 34 of 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 205/2 The functions of a grand juror are too often those of the fifth wheel in the coach.

†2. (From the corrupt conduct formerly attributed to jurors.) One who brings false witness or a false presentment (against the innocent, or in favour of the guilty); a slanderer, backbiter; an oppressor; a covetous man. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 63 pei... hiren also iurouris & opere gentil men of contrite to forswere hem wittingly on be bok. c 1380 — *Sel. Wks.* III. 394 If per be any cursid iurour extorsioner or avoutier, he wil not be schryven at his owne curat, bot go to a flatryng frere, bat wil asoyle him falsely for a litel money by zeere. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. lii. 372 (Add. MS.) Bi the foxe are vnderstondyn vockettes... courtiers, Iurours, and wily men. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fobys* (1570) 151 Sclaundersers, lyers, and iurours of the syse. 1538 BALE *Johan Baptiste* 85 in *Hart. Misc.* I. 104 The covetouse iourer shall now be lyberall. 1550 — *Image both Ch.* (Rev. xiv. 18) Sodainly as a snare shall that terrible day light upon them unbewares, as did death on the covetous iourer.

3. One of a body of persons appointed to award prizes in a competition.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 34 If exhibitors accepted the office of jurors, they ceased to be competitors for prizes in the class to which they were appointed.

4. One who takes or has taken an oath; one who swears allegiance to some body or cause. (Cf. *NON-JUROR*.)

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. vi, I am a juror in the holy league. 1623 COKERAM, *Iuror*, a swearer. c 1700 KEN in *Anderdon Life* xxiv. (1854) 691 [Frampton had] never interrupted communion with the jurors, [and would] concur in anything which tended to peace. 1881 AGNEW *Theol. Consol.* 287 The Presbyterian ministers who were jurors, were regarded as lukewarm servants of their Church and country.

b. A profane swearer. *nonce-word.*

1653 UROUQUART *Rabelais* I. xvii. The Parisians... are by nature both good Jurors and good Juristes, and somewhat overweening. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 127 ¶ 3 (Were there no Crime in it) nothing could be more diverting than the Impertinence of the High Juror.

† **Jurory**. *Obs.* In 5 iorory, iorowrye, iurrowry, iorourry. [f. JUROR 2 + -Y: cf. OF. *jurerie* 'fonction du jure' (Godef.).] Bearing of false witness or false presentments; slander, defamation. (Cf. JUROR 2.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 265/1 Iorowrye (P. iorory), *susurriam*. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 639 And I vse Iorourry, Enbrace questes of perjury.

Jurr. *Sc.* A low or worthless woman.

1786 BURNS *A. Armour's Prayer* vii. As for the jurr, poor worthless body, She's got mischief enough already. 1885 EDGAR *Old Ch. Life Scot.* 337 The scandalous conduct of this 'jurr' led to a public demonstration of feeling.

Jurram, variant of JORRAM.

Jury (džū'ri), *sb.* *Forms:* 4 iuree, 4-5 iure, 5 iurye, 6-7 iurie, 7 iurie, (6 iewrie, 7 jewry), 6-7 iury, 7- jury. [a. AF. *jurce*, *jure* (as in senses 1, 2) = OF. *jurée* oath, juridical inquiry, inquest; med.L. *jurāta*, sb. from fem. pa. pp. of *jurāre* to swear (see -ADE suffix).]

I. In legal use.

1. A company of men sworn to render a 'verdict' or true answer upon some question or questions officially submitted to them; in modern times, in a court of justice, usually upon evidence delivered to them touching the issue; but in the earliest times usually upon facts or matters within their own knowledge, for which reason they were summoned from the neighbourhood to which the question submitted to them related, or in which the person or persons lived as to whose conduct or death an 'inquest' or investigation was held.

Originally, 'The question to be addressed to them may take many different forms: it may or may not be one which has arisen in the course of litigation; it may be a question of fact or a question of law, or again what we should now-a-days call a question of mixed fact and law. What are the customs of your district? What rights has the king in your district? Name all the land-owners of your district and say how much land each of them has. Name all the persons in your district whom you suspect of murder, robbery or rape. Is Roger guilty of having murdered Ralph? Whether of the two has the greatest right to Blackacre, William or Hugh? Did Henry disseise Richard of his free tenement in Dale? The jury of trial, the jury of accusation, the jury which is summoned where there is no litigation merely in order that the king may obtain information, these all spring from a common root' (Pollock & Maitland *Hist. Eng. Law* I. 118).

Concerning the origin of the jury system in its various applications, and esp. of trial by jury, much has been written; but the name, in its English form, is not known to us till a jury had practically become what it is now, as a grand jury at an assize or at quarter sessions, a common or special jury in a criminal or civil trial, or a coroner's jury at an inquest (see CORONER and INQUEST).

In England, juries in all criminal trials, in civil trials in the superior courts, and in writs of inquiry, consist of 12 men, who must be unanimous in their verdict. A grand jury and a coroner's jury may consist of any number from 12 to 23; and in these, the verdict of twelve (which is in fact a majority) is sufficient. Juries in county courts consist of 5. In Scotland, the number of the jury in a criminal trial is 15, and the verdict of a majority is accepted; in a civil trial the number is 12, as in England, and their verdict must be unanimous.

[1188 GLANVILL IX. xi, Inquirentur autem huiusmodi purpresture... per iuratum patrie siue visineti. 1290 *Rolls Parlt.* I. 20/1 Cum iur[atores] illius Inquis[itionis] calumpniavit qui per calumpniam suam amoti fuerunt de Jur[ata] illa. 1292 BRITTON I. xxii. § 10 Des viscountes et des bailliffs q. iunt plus de gentz somouns q. mester ne serroit en juree et en enquestes. *Ibid.* Et de ceux ausi q. iunt mis en juree et en enquestes gentz malades. 1328 *Rolls Parlt.* II. 19/2 Il ne doit estre en Juree et Assises, si est il mys en un Juree de graunt Assise... devant les Justices du Baunk.] 1414 *Morie Arth.* 662 Ordayne thy selvene hathe juree, and jugged, and justice of landes. 1467 *Waterf. Arch.* in *rolh Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 305 There shal none of the saide counsaile... passe in no Jure betweene party and party. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 351 A quest of xii. knyghtes of Myddese, sworne vpon a iurye, atwene the abbot of Westmynster and the cyte, for certayne pryuyleges that the cytezens of London claymed within Westmester. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem Wks.* 988, I durst as wel trust y^e truth of one Iudge as of two iuries. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. I. 19 The Iury passing on the Prisoners life May in the sworne-twelve have a thiefe or two. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Homage*, Homage is sometime vsd for the Iurie in the Courte Baron... because it consisteth most commonly of such, as owe homage unto the Lord of the fee. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 178 None are excused from tryalls of jurie and serving in juries under the degree of a noble man. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 50 ¶ 12 Submitting myself to be try'd by my Country, and allowing any Jury of 12 good Men, and true, to be that Country. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxiii. 301 An inquisition of office is the act of a jury summoned by the proper officer to enquire of matters relating to the crown, upon evidence laid before them. 1852 FORSYTH *Trial by Jury* 206 It is quite clear that the separation of the accusing from the trying jury existed in the reign of Edw. III. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. xii. The jury did not even turn to consider. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* I. 122 The great fiscal record known to us as Domesday Book was compiled out of the verdicts of juries.

2. With particularizing additions:

a. *Coroner's jury*: see CORONER and INQUEST.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 55 The sentence of the quest, subscribed by the crowner... and so the sayd Iurye hathe sworne. 1667 *Pepys Diary* 22 Jan. Find the Crowner's jury sitting. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 96 The coroner's jury being impanelled, brought in their verdict lunacy. 1883

Wharton's Law-Lex. (ed. 7) s.v., Unanimity is not required from a grand jury or a coroner's jury.

b. *Grand jury*: a jury of inquiry, accusation, or presentment (as distinguished from a petty jury or jury of trial), consisting of from twelve to twenty-three 'good and lawful men of a county', who are returned by the sheriff to every session of the peace, and of the assizes, to receive and inquire into indictments, before these are submitted to a trial jury, and to perform such other duties as may be committed to them.

This body represents the *Grand Inquest* (q.v.) of earlier times. In England its action has by statute and usage become greatly restricted; its principal duty being now 'to examine into accusations against persons charged with crime, and if it see just cause, then to find bills of indictment against them, to be presented to the court'; besides which, however, it may express opinions on changes in judicial procedure, make recommendations on this and kindred subjects, make presentments of nuisances, etc. Formerly, a Grand Jury of twenty-four was summoned also upon a writ of attain, to inquire whether a petty jury had given a false or corrupt verdict (abolished by 6 Geo. IV, c. 50). In Ireland the Grand Jury had, down to 1898, very extensive powers in reference to the general administration of the country. In Scotland *grand juries* do not exist.

1433 *Rolls Part. IV.* 448/2 Pledier tiel feirt & faux ple & delatier le grand jurye, quant il fuist prest de passer. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 21 If it be founden by the graunde Iurie in the same Atteynt that the petite Iurie haven given a true Verditte, that then the graunde Iurie shall have auctorite and power to enquire if any of the petit Iurie toke or perceived any Somme of Money, or other rewardes [etc.]. 1523 FITZHERB. *Sury.* 22 b. Every man of the graunt Iurie, must have landes to the value of .xx. li. of frehold. 1607 *Cowell Interpr.* s.v., The Grand Iurie consisteth ordinarily of 24 graue and substantiall gentlemen... to consider of all bills of Inditement preferred to the court. 1635 *Irish Acts* 10 *Chas. I.* c. 26 § 3 The said Justices... with the assent of the Grand-Iurie, shall have power... to take... every Inhabitant... for the new building, repaying [etc.]... of such Bridges, Causeyes and Toghers. 1714 *MANDEVILLE Fab. Bees* (1725) I. Pref. 12 The book... has been presented by the grand-jury, and condemn'd by thousands who never saw a word of it. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. xxiii. 301 As many as appear upon this panel are sworn upon the grand jury, to the amount of twelve at the least, and not more than twenty-three; that twelve may be a majority. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* (H. Lords) 1825 Irish Grand Jury Presentment Bill... The Earl of Donoughmore opposed the measure... because... it deprived grand juries of the power of appointing their own officers. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 271 The grand jury of Kent... presented accordingly a petition on the 8th of May 1701. 1881 *HENDERSON in Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 240/1 The power of imposing county rates [in Ireland] is, except in the case of the county of Dublin, exercised by the grand juries... at the assizes.

c. *Petty (or petit) jury* (in contradistinction to grand jury), *trial jury*, *traverse jury*, or *common jury* (in contradistinction to special jury): a jury which tries the final issue of fact in civil or criminal proceedings, and pronounces its decision in a 'verdict' upon which the court gives judgement.

1495 [see prec.] 1533 *MORE Debent. Salem Wks.* 998/2 Vi it aperc went to the grand iurye in their conscience, that the petyt iury wylfully of som corrupt mynde regarded not the wytnesses. 1607 in *COWELL*. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 122 p. 3 He... has been several times Foreman of the Petty-Jury. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. xxiii. 358 A common jury is one returned by the sheriff according to the directions of the statute 3 Geo. II. c. 25, which appoints that the sheriff... shall not return a separate panel for every separate cause, as formerly. 1863 *H. Cox Instit.* II. ix. 517 Where an information is filed... it must be tried by a special or petit jury.

d. *Special jury*: a jury consisting of persons who (being on the Jurors' book) are of a certain station in society, as esquires, bankers, or merchants, or occupy a house or other premises of a certain rateable value. *Good jury*: see quot. 1898.

a 1726 *GILBERT Cas. Law & Eq.* (1760) 130 The Court granted a writ for a good jury in Middlesex. 1730 *Act 3 Geo. II.* c. 25 § 15 In such manner as special Juries have been and are usually struck. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. xxiii. 357 Special juries were originally introduced in trials at bar, when the causes were of too great nicety for the discussion of ordinary freeholders: or where the sheriff was suspected of partiality. 1844 *LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* xix. § 6 (1862) 351 Tried by a special jury—that is, by persons of a superior rank. 1870 *SIR W. BOVILL in Law Rep.* 5 C. P. 167 The practice of ordering a good jury existed long before the passing of the Acts which regulate special juries. 1898 *THAYER Evld. Com. Law* 419 The development of the mercantile law by the use of special juries. 1898 *A. W. DONALD in Encycl. Laws Eng.* (Renton) VII. 154 A *Good Jury*—a jury obtained by a judge's order for the purposes of a writ of inquiry. In London since the passing of the Juries Act of 1825, the sheriffs on receiving an order for a good jury have treated it as an order for a special jury.

e. *Jury de medietate* [med.L., = of halfness or moiety], a jury composed equally of two classes of men, a half-and-half jury; esp. (*j. de medietate linguae*) one composed half of Englishmen and half of foreigners.

1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. xxiii. 360 Motion to the court for a jury de medietate linguae. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. x. 128 Imbezelling or vacating records... may be tried either in the king's bench or common pleas, by a jury de medietate: half officers of any of the superior courts, and the other half common jurors. *Ibid.* IV. xix. 278 By a jury formed de medietate, half of freeholders and half of matriculated persons, is the indictment to be tried [at Oxford]. 1870 *Act 33 Vict.* c. 14 § 5 From and after the passing of this Act, an alien shall not be entitled to be tried by a jury de medietate linguae.

f. *Jury of matrons*: a jury of discreet women impanelled to inquire into a case of alleged pregnancy.

1710-11 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 116 P. 1, I desired the Jury of Matrons, who stood at my Right Hand, to inform themselves of her Condition. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 395 In case this plea be made in stay of execution, the judge must direct a jury of twelve matrons or discreet women to inquire the fact. 1845 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) s.v., A jury of matrons is resorted to, in a writ de ventre inspiciendo, or when a feminine prisoner condemned to death pleads pregnancy in stay of execution.

II. transf.

3. Applied historically to the body of DICASTS (δικασταί) of ancient Athens, or the *judices* of ancient Rome, whose functions corresponded in part to those of an English jury.

1856 *C. R. KENNEDY tr. Demosthenes Midias* 63 The rudeness and the insolence, men of the jury, with which Midias uniformly behaves to all, are pretty well known, I imagine, both to you and to the rest of my fellow-countrymen. 1881 *S. H. BUTCHER Demosthenes* i. (1893) 10 In the time of Lysias corrupt officials often told the jury point-blank that unless they gave an adverse verdict there would be no funds to pay their salaries. *Ibid.* 12 It is not easy to see how juries consisting of five hundred members or more could be effectively bribed.

4. A body of persons selected to award prizes in an exhibition or competition.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 30 In announcing the Prizes, the Commissioners laid down certain general principles for the guidance of the Juries. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 May 19/1 The prize-jury... examined the merits of no fewer than 990 competitive stories.

† 5. (from the usual number of persons in a jury in sense 1.) A company of twelve; a dozen. *Obs.*

1592 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* vii. xxxvi. (1612) 172 Three-headed Cerberus in chains should make the Iurie full. 1649 *FULLER Just Man's Fun.* 27 All the Iurie of the Apostles. 1650 — *Pisgah Ezek.* vi. i. A complete square... with a just jury of gates, three on each side.

III. 6. attrib. and Comb., as *jury-packing*, *-panel*, *-roll*, *-room*, *-trial*; *jury-book*, a book containing the names of persons liable to serve on juries; *jury-box*, an enclosed space in which the jury sit in court; *jury chancellor*, the foreman of a jury (in Scotland): = CHANCELLOR 8; *jury-list*, a list of persons liable to be summoned to act as jurymen; † *jury-process*, a writ formerly issued for the summoning of a jury; *jury-trial*, trial by jury; *jury-woman*, one of a jury of matrons.

1870 *Act 33 & 34 Vict.* c. 77 § 12 No person whose name shall be in the 'jury book as a juror shall be entitled to be excused from attendance. 1826 *SVO. SMITH Wks.* (1859) II. 112/2 He does not conjure the farmers in the 'jury-box, by the love which they bear to their children. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barslet* xli. The men in the jury-box may decide it how they will. 1867 *CARLYLE Remin.* II. 10 The 'jury chancellor... smote his now dry brow with a gesture of despair. 1825 *Act 6 Geo. IV.* c. 50 § 6 marg. High Constables to issue Precepts to Churchwardens, etc... to make out 'Jury Lists. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June, An address, in which they complain... of 'jury-packing; of the land tenure; of trade regulations confining them to certain markets. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Dec. 2/4 The usual charge against the Executive of jury packing. 1891 *T. E. BRIDGET Life Sir T. More* 416 A 'jury-panel was formed. 1828 *P. CUNNINGHAM N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 127 A chance would thus be afforded of having an honest man on the 'jury-roll. a 1832 *MACKINTOSH Revol.* 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 206 The friends of the Bishops watched at the door of the 'jury-room, and heard loud voices at midnight. 1810 *BENTHAM Packing* (1821) 91 When a political libel is the offence, the form of 'jury trial is but a melancholy farce. 1844 *LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* ix. § 3 (1862) 126 The use of Jury-trial is admirable... where a question of conflicting evidence arises. 1805 *EUGENIA DE ACTON Nuns of Desert I.* 236 We wish to bribe her 'Jury-women, but they are inflexible. 1883 *Wharton's Law-Lex.* (ed. 7), *Jury-woman*, or *Jury of Matrons*.

Hence *Juryless* a., without a jury.

1808 *BENTHAM Sc. Reform* 29 By a wicked and jury-less Court of Conscience act. 1810 — *Packing* (1821) 115 A Jury-less Judge preferable to a covertly pensioned Jury.

Jury, *Jury a.* (*Naut.*): see under *JURY-MAST*. *Juryer*, *juryour*: see *JURIER*.

Juryman (dʒɪˈrɪmən). [*f.* *JURY* + *MAN*.] A man serving on a jury; a member of a jury: = *JUROR* 1.

1579 *FULKE Heskins' Parl.* 389 To make him a lawfull Iewie man. 1652 *W. LEACH (title)* The Bribe-Takers of Jurymen discovered. 1712-14 *POPE Rape Lock* III. 22 The hungry Judges soon the sentence sign, And wretches hang that jury-men may dine. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. xxiii. 380 Here therefore a competent number of sensible and upright Jurymen... will be found the best investigators of truth. 1861 *PEARSON Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 24 The distinction of the judge of law from the judge of fact or jurymen was derived from Italian sources many hundred years later. b. As rendering of Gr. δικαστής DICAST or of *L. judex*.

1879 *FROUDE Caesar* III. 26 All cases of importance, civil or criminal, came before courts of sixty or seventy jurymen. 1881 *S. H. BUTCHER Demosthenes* i. (1893) 10 There were still jurymen eager to serve and litigants ready to supply cases.

c. With qualification, as *grand-juryman*, a member of a grand jury.

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 3 I'll be sworne hee was a grande iurie man, in respect of me. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* II. ii. 17 They have bene grand Iurie men, since before Noah was a Saylor. 1752 *J. LOUTHIAN Form of Process*

(ed. a) 196 Naming all the Grand Jury-mens Names without their Additions. 1881 *E. ROBERTSON in Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 786/1 The qualification of the grand jurymen is that they should be freeholders of the county,—to what amount appears to be uncertain.

Jury-mast. [*Origin unknown*.]

App. either a corruption of some earlier name, or a jocular appellation invented by sailors. For the suggestion that it may have been short for *injury-mast*, no supporting evidence has been found.]

1. *Naut.* A temporary mast put up in place of one that has been broken or carried away.

1616 *CAPT. SMITH Descr. New Eng.* 50 We had reaccommodated her a Iury mast, and the rest, to returne for Plimouth. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* iv. 18 A Iury Mast, that is, when a Mast is borne by the boord, with Yards, Roofes, Trees, or what they can, spliced or fished together they make a Iury-mast. 1750 *BLANCKLEY Naval Expos.* 84 *Jury Mast*. Whatever is set up in the Room of a Mast lost in a Fight, or by a Storm, and fastened into the Partners, and fitted with a lesser Yard, Sails, and Ropes, is called a Jury Mast. 1782 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1845) I. 55 We have been employed since in getting jury-masts yards and bowsprit, and stopping the holes in our sides. 1847 *LD. G. BENTINCK in Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxv. 144 To keep the dismantled ship floating and fighting under jury-masts.

b. So *jury-foremast*, *jury mainmast*, etc.

1719 *De For Cruise* II. ii. Having no sails... but a main course, and a kind of square sail upon a jury fore-mast. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. i. 297 We saw her main-top mast, which had hitherto served as a jury main-mast, share the same fate. 1836 *MARRIAT Misch. Easy* (1863) 190 Before the day was over, a jury-foremast had been got up.

c. *transf.* An apparatus employed in the treatment of Pott's disease, to keep the spinal column straight, and prevent lateral curvature.

1883 *HOLMES & HULKE Syst. Surgery* (ed. 3) II. 413 In Professor Sayre's Plaster of Paris Corset and Jury-mast... we have a much better appliance. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1029.

2. Hence *jury-* is used in comb. to designate other parts of a ship put together or contrived for temporary use, as *jury-rig*, *jury-rigging* (whence *jury-rig v.*, *jury-rigged ppl. a.*), *jury-rudder*, *jury-tiller*; and humorously of other things, as *jury-buttocks*; *jury-leg*, a wooden leg, or any contrivance to supply the place of a disabled leg (whence *jury-legged a.*); *jury meal*.

1666 *DENHAM Direct. Painter* II. (1667) 25 Guard thy Posterior least all be gone; Though Jury-Masts, the hast Jury-buttocks none. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* I. vi. You jury-legged dog. 1788 *NEWBLE Four Eng. & Scot.* 116 The ships to be jury rigged: that is, to have smaller masts, yards, and rigging, than would be required for actual service. 1840 *MARRIAT Poor Jack* xxiii. Having jury-rigged her aft, we steered our course. 1844 *MACAULAY Misc. Barbe* (1860) II. 127 She may come safe into port under jury rigging. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 422/2 To rig him out with a sort of jury-leg, manufactured for the nonce from a young tree. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Jury-rudder*, a contrivance... for supplying a vessel with the means of steering when an accident has befallen the rudder. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 944/1 The steward... had a jury-mast rigged up in presentable shape.

b. Hence *Jury* is also taken independently as an *adj.* = temporary, makeshift.

1821 *BYRON Let. to Rogers* 21 Oct. I have... some jury chairs and tables. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* xlvii. Rig something jury forward, and follow me. 1835 *SIR J. ROSS Narr. and Voy.* iii. 38 We... set up the new topmast in place of the jury one.

Jurydycall, obs. variant of *JURIDICAL*.

Jus, *juse*, obs. forms of *JUDGE*.

Juspublicist, *nounce-wd.* [*f.* *L. jū publicum* public law: see -*IST*.] One who has to do with public law or rights.

1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 188 This... it is the province of the philosophical juspublicist to discover and display.

† *Jusquiam*. *Obs.* [= *F. jusquame* (13th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), ad. late *L. iusquiamus* (Palladius).] = *HYOSCINUS*, *ad.*

[c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 94 Deos wyrt be man... iusquianum nemned, & oðrum naman belone, & eac sume man henne belle batad. c 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 264. 1527 *ANDREW Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* II. cclxxv. Tjij b/1 The venims of Opium and Iusquiamus. 1565 *J. HALL Hist. Expost.* Table 52 *Hyoscinus*, henbane is called in Greeke 'Yocva-μoc; in Latin: Hioscinus... of the Apothecaries Iusquiamus. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Goose*, Henbane, or Jusquiam, call'd the Death of young Geese. 1736 *BAILEY Housch. Dict.* 318 Take half an ounce of... the ointment of jusquiam.

† *Jussell*. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *iussell(e)*, 5 *gusschelle*, *guissell*, *iuschell(e)*, *iusselle*, 5-6 *iussell(e)*, 5-7 *iussel*, *iussall*, 7 *jussel*, 8-9 *dial.* *jossel*, *jossle*. [*a.* OF. *jussel* juice, broth (Godef.), ad. *L. juscullum*, dim. of *jusculum*, dim. of *jūs* broth, soup.] In ancient cookery, a name including various forms of mince or hotch-potch.

† c 1390 *Forme of Cury* in *Warner Antig. Culm.* (1791) 11 Jussell... Jussell enforced. 14... *Tourn. Tollenham, Feast* vii. in *Hazl. E. P.* III. 95 Ther come in iordans in iussall. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 11 Iusselle. Take myud bred, and eyren þou swynge; Do hom togeder with out lettyng, Take freshe broth of gode befe, Coloure hit with safron, þat is me lefe, Boyle hit softly, and in þo boylyng, Do þer to sage and persely 3oyng. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 16 Iuschelle of Fyssh. Take fayre Frye of Pyke, and caste it raw on a mortar, an caste þer to gratid brede [etc.]. c 1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 268/1 Iusselle, or dyschelle, dyshemete... *Jussellum*. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 87 Guissell. 1513 *Bk. Kerryngye in Babes Bk.* 273 Blaunche manger, Iussell, and charlet. 1552 *HULST. Iussell*, a meat made

of chopped herbes, *minutal*. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Jossel*, an hodge-podge. 1828 *Craven Dial*, *Jossle*, hodge podge, a dish composed of a variety of meat.

Jussion (dʒʊ'sjən). *rare*. [a. F. *jussion*, ad. L. *jussion-em* order, command, f. *juss-*: see next.] Order, command. *Letters of jussion* [F. *lettres de jussion*], letters by which the French king ordered the parliament to register an ordinance.

1772 *Ann. Reg.* 90*1/2 The King sent a message to the parliament, that if they did not obey his letters of jussion, and resume their functions, he would remove the magistrates from their employments. 1830 BENTHAM *Official Aptitude* *Maximised* Pref., Wks. 1843 V. 270/2 note, Imperator, in its two shapes — positive command, or say jussion, on the one hand, and prohibition, or say inhibition, on the other.

Jussive (dʒʊ'siv), a. (sb.) [f. L. *juss-*, ppl. stem of *jubere* to command: see -IVE.] Expressing a command or order: esp. in Grammar, applied to forms of the verb.

1846 T. H. KEY *Lat. Gram.* 58 The imperative mood commands. The jussive mood directs. 1850 B. DAVIES tr. *Gesenius' Heb. Gram.* xlviii. We must distinguish. . . between the common form of the Future and . . . a shortened form (with a jussive force). 1870 tr. *Lange's Comm., Song Sol.* vii. 166 The following volitive or jussive future. 1881 *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 274/2 We do not believe in the jussive pluperfect subjunctive. 1899 A. N. JANNARIS in *Expositor* Apr. 299 The above jussive, or hortative and desiderative function of this infinitive.

B. sb. A verbal form expressing command.

1900 R. C. THOMPSON *Rep. Magic. Nivevek* II. p. xxxv. *Lillik-linnur* are the equivalents of the Hebrew jussive.

† **Jussory**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. as prec.: see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to command.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 183 Every of his members also doe provoke him to performe those iussorie inventions. † **Jussulent**, a. *Obs. rare* — o. [ad. L. *jussulentus* having broth, f. *jūs* broth.] (See *quots.*)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Jussulent* (*jussulentus*), that which is sod or stewed in pottage or broth. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Jussulent*, full of broth or pottage.

Just, joust (dʒʊst, dʒʊst), sb. 1. Forms: 3-4 ioust, 7- joust; 4-7 iust, 7- joust, (6-9 giust). [a. OF. *juste, joste, joust*, f. *joute*, f. *juster*, etc. *JUST v.* For the spelling and pronunciation, see *JUST, JOUST, v.*]

1. A combat in which two knights or men-at-arms on horseback encountered each other with lances; *spec.* a combat of this kind for exercise or sport; a tilt. Usually in pl. *justs, jousts*, a series of such encounters, as a spectacular display; a tournament. 1597 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2898 Vor ber nas so god knyt non . . . pat in ioustes ssolde sitte be dunt of lance. 1320 *Sir Beues* (A.) 3785 And to be iustes hat gonne ride. 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 10 Whanne lordis ben fro hom in weris, in iustis. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxi. 62, I was a yonge knyght and hauntyd the iustes and tornoyes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 1 For knightly giusts and fierce encounters fitt. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. i. 52 What newes from Oxford? Hold those iustes and Triumphs? 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 192 Right joyfull . . . to light on by the way so solemne iousts. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 2 May, There had been in the morning a Just and Tournament of several young gentlemen. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xv. 191 Great iusts were made: the French King himself jousting. 1755 JOHNSON, *Just*, mock encounter on horseback; tilt; tournament. *Joust* is more proper. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusid* 330 At just and tournay with the tilted lance. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. i. 113 The just was a separate trial of skill, when only one man was opposed to another. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xiv, Seldom hath pass'd a week but giust or feat of arms befel. 1830 JAMES *Darrel* xxi. 93 Just after just, tourney after tourney. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd.* & Is. (1846) III. xi. 44 The knights . . . defied one another to jousts and tourneys. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 537 Down to the meadow where the jousts were held. 1898 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. iii. *Colonies* 553 Less powerful in the Paphian Ioust For Propagation. 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iv. 203 He entered the lists in those intellectual jousts, as they may be called.

† **b. pl. as sing.** A tournament. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 50 Coming fro . . . Ierico To a iustes in Iherusalem. a. 1512 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 687 Chief chalengeour, at a royall iustyce and turney. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 303 The king did holde a royall Iustes in Smithfield in London. 1593 PERCE *Order Garter* 44 As if the God of war Had held a iusts in honour of his love. 1641-74 BAKER *Chron.* an. 1400, They would publish a solemne Justs to be holden at Oxford.

† 2. Applied to the ancient Grecian games. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 37 Olympades, pat beep be tymes of here iustis and tornementis. 1388 Wyclif 2 *Macc.* iv. 18 Whanne iustus, doon oony in fyne jeer, was maad solempn in Türe.

† **Just**, sb. 2. *Obs.* Also *iuste, iuyste, ioust*. [a. OF. *juste, juiste, juyste*, ad. med. L. *iusta* (sc. *mensura*) right measure (of drink); the vessel holding this (Du Cange).] A large-bellied pot with handles, used for holding wine or beer.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 121 Hym was zoven a iuste [printed *viste*, MS. *Hart*, 1900 (ibid. 513) iust, L. *iusta*] of gold, honoured wonderfully with precious stones. 1441 *Voc.* in Wt. Wilcker 598/16 *Obba*, . . . a Juyste. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 268/2 Iuste, pottle. a. 1520 SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 192 For they go to roust Streight over the ale-toust. attrib. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 83, I shal iangle to þis Iurdan with his iust wombe.

Just (dʒʊst), a. [a. F. *juste* (= Pr. *just*, Sp., Pg. *justo*, It. *giusto*) or immed. ad. L. *iustus* righteous, equitable, rightful, f. *jūs* right, law, justice.]

1. That does what is morally right, righteous. *Just before (with) God* or, simply, *just*: Righteous in the sight of God; justified. Now chiefly as a Biblical archaism.

1382 Wyclif *Ench.* xxxiii. 12 The riȝtwiſnesse of a iust man [Vulg. *iustitia iusti*; 1388 The riȝtfulnesse of a riȝtful man]. — Luke i. 6 Sothli thei bothe weren iuste [so 1388: Vulg. *iusti*] before God. — Rom. iii. 26 That he be iust [so 1388: Vulg. *iustus*], and iustifyinge him that is of the feith of Ihesu Crist. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 45 He . . . sendeth his reyne on the iuste and on the iniuste [Vulg. *bonos et malos*]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 6 Scripture, declareth playnly, howe it is faith that maketh us iust before God. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. iv. § 28, 211 The iustest man passeth no one day wherein he falleth not many times. 1659 SHIRLEY *Ajax & Ulysses* iii. Only the actions of the just Smell sweet and blossom in the dust. 1719 WATTS *Hymn*, 'Not to the terrors' iii. Behold the spirits of the just, Whose faith is turn'd to sight I. 1824 R. HALL *Wks.* (1832) VI. 355 God can be at once the just and the justifier.

† **b. absol.** in singular. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1382 Wyclif *Acts* vii. 52 The prophetis . . . that bifore teelden of the comynge of the iust [1611 the just one]. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* vii. 52 That iust whom ye haue betrayed. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxviii. 12 The vngodly layeth wayte for the iust, & gnasheth vpon him with his tethe [so 1611 and R.V.].

2. Upright and impartial in one's dealings; rendering every one his due; equitable.

1382 Wyclif 1 *John* i. 9 If we knowelechen oure synnes, he is feithful and iust [Vulg. *iustus*] that he forgiue to us our synnes. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. Proem. The good one Iuste be not subget to the lawe as we fynde and rede of alle the Athenyens. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 122 Scho . . . bawd him beals just to awppis and owlis, As vnto pacokkis. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 209, I mistrust not the Iudges, because they are iuste. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* v. iii. 170 The Gods are iust, and of our pleasant vices Make instruments to plague vs. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XIII. 249 Some iuster prince perhaps had entertained, And safe restored me to my native land. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* lvi. 294 How much easier it is to be generous than just. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. Pro.*, Thou madest him, he knows not why. And Thou hast made him: Thou art just. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* v. iii, He was just, but as a matter of business. He made no allowances. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. i. § 13, 204 Just! What is that? . . . dealing equitably or equally.

† **b. Faithful or honourable in one's social relations.** *Const. of, to Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 90 He was my Friend, faithfull, and iust to me. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 3 He was very iust of his promise. 1727 POPE *Epit. R. Digby*, Just of thy word, in ev'ry thought sincere. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gert. Wyom.* III. xxix, Friend to more than human friendship just.

3. a. Consonant with the principles of moral right or of equity; righteous; equitable; fair. Of rewards, punishments, etc.: Deserved, merited.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 214 More it Ioyes me, Iason, of þi iust werkes. c. 1430 HAYWARD *Virg.* 114 The highest lesson pat man may lere is to lyue iust lijf. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 If honest commendacions be a iust reward dew to noble enterprises. 1590 R. HITCHCOCK *Quintess.* *Wit* 5 That warre is iust, that is necessary. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 33, I will never rest, till I have executed just vengeance on him that unjustly slew thee. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* viii, You'll think it unjust that I should give them an opportunity to retaliate. 1840 DICRENS *Barn. Rudge* vi, Is this fair, or reasonable, or just to yourself? quasi-sb. 1667 MILTON *P.* VI. 381 Strength from Truth divided and from Just . . . naught merits but dispraise.

b. Constituted by law or by equity, grounded on right, lawful, rightful; that is such legally; † legally valid (obs.).

c. 1430 LYOG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 17 The degre be just successioun. . . Unto the kyng is now descended doune. 1542 in Marsden *Sol. Pl. Crit. Adm.* (1894) I. 116 Being in his lifytyme iuste owner and possessor of a certayne waterboote. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* ix. § 581, 253 Where a just grant or other thing cannot take effect without a deed. 1667 MILTON *P.* II. 11, 38 We now return To claim our just inheritance of old. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 60 The rebel Knave, who dares his prince engage, Proves the just victim of his royal rage. 1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 100 Another Person has a juster title than she to the Crown. 1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 1. 443 He [James II.] would still go as far as any man in support of her [his country's] just liberties.

4. Having reasonable or adequate grounds; well-founded.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1178 (1227) Al quyt from every drede and teene As she pat Iuste cause hadde hye to triste. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 217 Images we maie chaunge, as the matter shall give iuste cause. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xi. xii, A simple maid, With iustest grief and wrong so ill apaid. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxix, 130 The excuse is a valid one if it is just one. 1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* I. 45 Alas! my fears were just. The pure spirit had fed. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andi Alt.* II. xxiv. 23 The justest object of jealousy to wise men in all ages.

5. Conformable to the standard, or to what is fitting or requisite; right in amount, proportion, aesthetic quality, etc.; proper; correct.

c. 1430 LYOG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 60 Iuste weight halte justly the balance. 1588 W. SMYTH *Brief Descr. Lond.* (Hart. MS. 6363 ff. 13) If they fynd [the weights] not iust: they breake them. 1598 YONG *Diana* 491 A marvellous sweete concent keeping iust time and measure. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 67 So that a just and moderate condensation is necessary to the constitution of Winds. 1734 J. WARD *Introduct. Math.* II. xi. (ed. 6) 139 The First Root is 300 being less than just. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 23 ¶ 9 Rules for the just opposition of colours, and the proper dimensions of ruffles and pinners. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Met. Syst.* III. (1871) 74 The first of these inflections. . . commands

that the standards should be just. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bar. Faith* v. 203 The just balance between the moral and intellectual sides of his nature is often destroyed.

b. Mus. in *just interval, intonation*, etc.: Harmonically pure; sounding perfectly in tune.

1850 GEN. P. THOMPSON (*title*) *Theory and Practice of Just Intonation*. 1878 W. H. STONE *Sci. Basis Music* v. § 90 The differences of the old [mean-tone] and equal systems [of temperament], and their respective departures from just intonation. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 353 Just Intonation, where all the Fifths and Thirds are perfect, used only by singers and theorists.

6. Of speech, ideas, opinions, arguments, etc.: In accordance with reason, truth, or fact; right; true; correct. Often with mixture of sense 3.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 77 He refuseth to lene his eeres for to vnderstande my wordes that ben soo iuste and resonable. a. 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 20 He maintaineth, that strangers speake wiser and surer things than his own fellow-citizens. 1725 POPE *Odys.* III. 306 Much he knows, and just conclusions draws From various precedents, and various laws. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 136 A single glance of a good plate or a picture imprints a juster idea than a volume could convey. 1888 BAYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lxxv. 618 To present a just picture of American public opinion one must cut deeper.

† **b. Of a copy, description, calculation, etc.:** Exact, accurate. [So F. *juste*.] Said also of personal agents. *Obs.*

1563 WINSTET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* To Rdr., Wks. 1888 I. 60 We sett furth this just copie without altering or eliking any thing. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 33 Having given you a just account . . . of the bread and drink of this Island. 1691 SWIFT *Athen. Soc.*, Like a just map. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* Pref. (1738) 7, I have since procured a just Translation. 1727 SWIFT *What passed in London*, I am apt to think his calculation just to a minute. 1798 G. FORSTER *Journ. Bengal to Eng.* I. 80 The Hindoos of this day are just imitators, and correct workmen; but they possess merely the glimmerings of genius.

† 7. Adapted to something else, or to an end or purpose; appropriate; suitable. *Obs.*

c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 211 [It] stand eke in so Iuste a place That every soyme mot to hyt pace. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Introduct. (1729) 187 How many Things to be done in their Just Season. c. 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 32 He was very liberal to them, but ever chose just times and occasions to exercise it. 1684 R. WALKER *Nat. Exper.* 10 Our Instrument remains still unalterably just to every place where 'tis made use of.

† 8. Of clothing, armour, etc.: Well adjusted, fitting exactly. Hence, Fitting too closely, tight. [So F. *juste*.] *Obs.*

a. 1400 *Sir Perc.* 273 His hode was iuste to his chynne. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9505 Mekull iust armor. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 38 Streite and wellle sittinge and iuste, that sum tyme the fruite that was in me suffered payne and was in perelle. 1649 LOVELAKE *Poems, Aramantia*, It [a robe] sate close and free, As the just bark unto the Tree. † 9. Of a calculated result, measure, amount, number, date, etc.: Exact, as opposed to approximate. Also with defining word: That is exactly what is designated; = '(the) exact . . .'. *Obs.*

c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 3 To hane take a Just Astral by their Astrilable. 1551 RECORDER *Pathw. Knowl.* I. iv, Open your compass to the iust length of y^e line. 1594 *Acc.-Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII*, 118 [He] owes me . . . the just some of iijij. xix. id. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 327 If thou tak'st more Or lesse then a iust pound. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 875 The forepart of the court was a iust square. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. iv. § 3 We cannot exactly tell the just time thereof. 1723-4 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 105 It should be rais'd to the just height of the Windows. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Cornwall* 4 Its Height and just Balance.

† **b. Of an instrument, natural action, etc.:** Exact or uniform in operation, regular, even. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 382 Thou shalt me fynde as Just as is a squyre. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 26 The vnfallible motion of the Planets, the iuste course of the yeere. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 61 An instrument composed of two Rulers . . . will be no longer just at all. 1721 BAILEY, *Just Divisors* are such Numbers or Quantities which will divide a given Number or Quantity, so as to leave no Remainder. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Pal. Fortune in Poems*, etc. (1777) 23 Mark'd the just progress of each rolling sphere.

† 10. Corresponding exactly in amount, duration, position, etc.; equal; even, level. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. iv. (1895) 141 Dyuydyng the daye and the nyghte into xxxiii iust houres. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* III. i. xxxiii. (1636) 343 Untill the last degree of the said Signe do appeare just with the upper edge of the Horizon. c. 1630 RUSDON *Surv. Devon* § 46 (1810) 52 That . . . well in Derbyshire, which ebbehth and floweth by just tides. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XIV. 483 The destin'd victim to dis-part In sev'n just portions.

† **b. Characterized by or involving exact correspondence.** *Obs.*

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xi. 83 They meet in just similitude. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xvi. (1810) 258 In consequence of the just collocation, and by means of the joint action of longitudinal and annular fibres.

† 11. That is such properly, fully, or in all respects; complete in amount or in character; full; proper, 'regular'. *Just battle*, in quot. 1603, a regular (pitched) battle [= OF. *juste bataille*]. *Just age* (years), full age or age of discretion. *Obs.*

1588 H. G. tr. Cataneo (*title*) *Briefe Tables* to know redily how manie rances of footemen . . . go to the making of a iust battaile. 1588 D. ROGERS in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 148 They are not minded to Crowne the yonge kinge, before he come to just yeares. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 663 The skirmish was like to have come to a

just battell. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Judith* To Rdr., I am the first in France who in a just Poem hath treated in our tongue of sacred things. 1622 BACON *Hon. VII* 42 This warre was rather a suppression of Rebels, then a warre with a just Enemy. 1624 BEDELL *Let. x* 136 It would require a just volume to shew it. 1668 LUTPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* iii. 1. 128 When a man comes to a just age. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* i. § 12 Published... sometimes in just volumes, but often in pamphlets and loose papers. 1778 Br. LOTH *Transl. Isaiah* ix. 7 note, A just poem, remarkable for the regularity of its disposition, and the elegance of its plan.

12. *non-use*. That just is or takes place: cf. JUST *adv.* 5.

1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Two Camels* 117 A lip's mere tremble, Look's half hesitation, cheek's just change of colour.

13. *Comb.* a. with a pple. (or another adj.), where just is adverbial in sense, = *justly*: as *just-borne, -conceived, -consuming, -dooming, -judging, -kindled, -tempered, -thinking, -just-gentle*. b. parasynthetic, as *just-minded* (whence *just-mindedness*).

1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. 1. 345 Before we will lay downe our *just-borne Armes. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* v. 1. The boundless spleen Of *just-consuming wrath. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. 1. Noah 94 The deeds of Heav'n's *just-gentle king. *Ibid.* 350 In my *just-kindled ire. 1648 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 110 *Just-minded, wise-reflecting Bellerophon. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 2/2 Confidence in the just-mindedness of their employers. 1829 E. S. SWAINE in Biscoff *Woolen Manuf.* (1842) II. 238 At the very name of a drawback or bounty... the *just-thinking legislator must shrink with an instinctive distrust.

Just, joust (dʒʊst, dʒaɪst), *v.* 1. Forms: 3-7 *just* (e, 4-7 *ioust* (e, (5 *youst, iust, ioust, iost, iust*), 7-*just, joust*. [a. OF. *juste-r* (11th c.), *joster* (12th c.), *jouster* (13th c.) = Pr. *justar, jostar, Sp., Pg. justar, It. giostrare* = late pop. L. *juxtare* to approach, come together, meet, f. *juxtā* near together. The sense 'approach, join', remained in OF.]

The historical Eng. spelling from the 13th c. is *just*: cf. the cognate *adjust* = L. *adjustare*. Under later French influence, *joust* was used sometimes by Gower, Caxton, Spenser, and Milton, was preferred by Johnson, and used by Scott, and is now more frequent; but the pronunciation remained as in the historical spelling; the second pronunciation above is recent, and suggested by the spelling *joust*.]

†1. (?) To join, to ally oneself. *Obs. rare.*

†150 *Gen. & Ex.* 1589 Esau wifedue us to dere Quan he iusted & beð so mat, Toc of kin ðe canaan bi-gat.

†2. *intr.* To join battle, encounter, engage; *esp.* to fight on horseback as a knight or man-at-arms.

†1300 *Cursor M.* 2190 (Edinb.) Mikil leuer war him to here Hu roland iuste [ðitt. iusted], and oliuere. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4379 Knyghte iustede, archers drowe On bope parties fol manie þe slowe. c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 105, I wil kype on hem my migt and dyngen hem al to douste Wheþer þay wille on fote fyt ouþer on horse iouste. c1440 *Bone Flor.* 459 Fyfty of them issewed owte, For to iuste in werre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 1. 583 And all who since, Baptiz'd or Infidel Jousted in Aspramont or Montalban.

3. *spec.* To engage in a just or tournament; to run at tilt with lances on horseback.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 872 Gynais sir Gij þer com Gayer, To iuste wip him he droug him ner. c1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1628 Al that Monday Iusten then and daunce. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 63 To see . . . The lust folk iouste and tourneie. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 41 Sende to Iuste ayenst me somme of thy barons. c1489 = *Sonnets of Aymon* i. 32 They Iousted moche worthily but Reynawde iousted beste vpon his horse bayarde. a1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 85 The kyng... in his owne person Iusted to all comers. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* ii. 1. 116 There are Princes and Knights come from all partes of the world to Iust and Turney for her lone. 1755 JOHNSON, *To joust* and *to joust*. 1773-83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* xxvi. 524 Every chief... He call'd to joust, and dar'd them to the field. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* ix. 455 Methought I saw a pair of knights Joust underneath the trees. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1851) i. 15 Knights who vowed to joust without helmet or shield. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 261 Not justing with his lance as in a mimic tourney.

b. With adverbial accusative.

a1661 FULLER *Worthies, Essex* (1662) 330 An Englishman challenged any of the French, to just a course or two on horse-back with him.

4. In various fig. applications. (In quot. 1639, To copulate.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 133 He iugged til a iustice and iusted in his ere, And ouertille at his treuthe. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 58 Lyik tua gait buckis instand contrar vthirs. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. i. 515 Auster and Boreas justing furiously Under hot Cancer. 1608 *Ibid.* ii. iv. *Schisme* 941 So fare these miners; whom I pittie must That their bright valour should so darkly joust. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 51 His justing, howsoever without fruit... is but once only in the whole course of his life. 1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* i. ii. The lion and his tuskly rebels... brought to joust In the arena.

Just (dʒʊst), *v.* 2 [Aphetic f. ADJUST.] *trans.* To adjust. Hence *Justing* *vbl. sb.*

1628 in G. Barry *Orkney Isl.* App. (1805) 473 That every pundlar be iusted and made equal with the King's pundlar. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 14/1 Thoroughly understands gangings, justing, and every branch of the business to the minutest details.

Just (dʒʊst), *adv.* [f. JUST *a.*: cf. adverbial use of F. *juste*.]

1. Exactly, precisely; verily, actually; closely: cf. *EVEN adv.* 6. Formerly often *even just*. Quali-

fying a prep., adv., or advb. phrase; or (in e, f, g) an adj., pron., or sb.

a. Of place or position. *Just at, in, over* (etc.) *the* = at, in, over (etc.), the very. † *Just to, right up to, even to, as far as to; just to the, to the very.*

†a1400 *Morte Arth.* 1123 The gyant he hytze, Just to the gentiales; and iaggde thame in sondre. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 39 That ymage to be set just ageyn the peeler. a1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 259 He passyd iust by kyng Charlemany. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 287 There was also a chapel iust by, wherin were burning innumerable Tapers. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 267 The Englishe Marshallles ranne abroade even iust to Parys, and brent Saint Germainys. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 2 Euen iust in the place whereupon the Sunne riseth. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* 160 You have now bit me just where my paine lies. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* v. 9 They double all the stuff that is to be water'd, that is, they crease it just through the middle of it. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 254 P 6 A beautiful young Creature who sat just before me. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxv. (3841) 1. 248 We are butted and bounded just where we were in queen Elizabeth's time. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. x. Here is a very creditable, good house just by. 1884 SIR N. LINCOLN in *Law Rep.* 25 Chanc. Div. 319 The case... appears to me to break down just at the critical point. *Mod.* You know where the path crosses a small stream: I met him just there; yes, just at that spot.

b. Of time.

1574 BOURNE *Regim. for Sea Introd.* (1577) Cijj, Then ryseth the Sunne at fene of the clocke iust, and setteth at seuen of the clocke iust. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. iii. 13 A parted eun iust betwene Twelue and One. 1672 C. MANNERS in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 25 Mr. Cooper... actually began it, but just then fell dangerously sick. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 59 Just that Day Twelvemonth you left me Aboard Ship at Gravesend. 1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 6 Oct., I purpose soon to be at Lichfield, but know not just when. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* iii. iv, Just at that precise moment, who should appear but Mr. Stirn! 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 18/1 New Guinea was filling a good deal of colonial thoughts just then.

c. Of manner. *Just as* = precisely in the way that, in the very way that. *Just so*, precisely in that way; exactly as has been said.

1607-12 BACON *Ess., Custom & Educ.* (Arb.) 368 To heare Men professe... give great wordes, and then doe iust as they have doe before. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* lx. 57 A Sphere, which will grow bigger, just after the same manner... as the waves or rings on the surface of the water. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 161 She speaks, behaves, and acts just as she ought. 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. clxvii. He was in love... so was she just in the way we very often see. 1836 CHARLOTTE ELLIOTT *Mynny*, Just as I am, without one plea. 1881 GRANT WHITE *England* xvi. 388 Just so, just so, is the most common phrase of general assent. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* i. 117, I will do just as you advise.

d. Of degree. *Just as, just so*, to the same degree as.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. xix, Then shall you make one right line iuste as long as two of those vnequall sides. 1688 J. SMITH *Baroscope* 51 So much of it as may sink it down just so low as the End of the Gage. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, Finding that my expectations were just as great as my purse. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 209 His object was to grant just so much favour to them as might suffice to frighten the Churchmen into submission. 1889 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 146 All other articles can be obtained just as well on the spot.

e. Of amount, number, or quantity: with a sh. or adj.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 38 Such as... have either just nothing, or else very little at all. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. i. 7 Euen iust the sum that I do owe to you. 1596 = *Merch. V.* iv. i. 326 Nor cutt thou lesse nor more But iust a pound of flesh. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. vii. (1712) 20 There are just five regular Bodies. c1717 *Prior Epitaph* 12 They did just Nothing all the Day. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metz. Syst.* iii. (1871) 229 The troy weights... had then been just one century in use. 1883 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 4/5 It is just a fortnight since Mr. Gladstone embarked.

f. Of likeness, sameness, identity, or the contrary, with a sb. or adj. *Just it*, precisely the very thing or point in question.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iv. iv. § 1 They go about to make us believe that they are just of the same opinion. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. i. 56 'Tis just the fashion. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 39 As dry as Stock-fish, and just such meat for flesh, as that is for fish. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* ii, The astonishment of the ladies was just what he wished. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vii. ii. 23 You seem to be just the thing for him. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* ii. 19 St. Vrain said I was just the man for their life. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. iii, You have eaten it all the season'. 'That's just it', answered Herbert. 'I have eaten so much of it that I am sick of it'. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* III. 252 One cannot do just what one likes best.

g. in U.S. used freely before a demonstrative, an interrogative introducing a subject-clause, etc.

1884 G. B. GOODE *Fisheries U. S.* Sect. v. II. 543 Just what makes the best lodgement for oyster spawn... has been greatly discussed. *Ibid.* 544 Just how many bushels a man will place on an acre depends upon both his means and his judgment. 1900 HEMPEL in *School Rev.* (U.S.) June 322 Just this happened in Latin.

h. *Not just*: not exactly, not quite.

1719 DE Foe *Crusoe* i. xix, Our guide being something before us, not just in sight. 1816 CHALMERS *Let. in Life* (1851) II. 59, I told you... that I was not just so well.

†2. In an exact or accurate manner; so as to correspond exactly; with precision; accurately; punctually; correctly. *Obs.*

1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. ciii. 14 The Lord that made vs knoweth our shape, Our mould and fashion iust. 1575

Gamm. Gurion ii. ii, Her cock... y^t nightly crowed so iust. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 19 b, Borrowing that definition, which agreeth so iust with their testaments. c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cix, I returne againe Iust to the time. 1667 *Perys Diary* 1 Oct., The instrumental musick he had brought by practice to play very just. 1743 T. JONES in *Buckeluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 405, I... send the enclosed plan, which describes the ground very near just.

†b. So as to fit exactly; in a close-fitting way: cf. JUST *a.* 8. *Obs.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 16 b, This [coat] cleaueth iust to the body. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 310 The first pin would be somewhat flat in the midst, to the intent that the other, being round, may... close the iuster together. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* i. i, You love to have your clothes hang just, sir.

†3. In replies and expressions of assent; = 'Exactly so', 'just so', 'right'. Also *even just. Obs.*

a1533 FRITH *Answe. Rastel Wks.* (1573) 14 Euen iust, if heauen fell we should cathe larkes. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 24 O 'tis a verse in Horace, I know it well... Moore. I iust, a verse in Horace. 1600 = *A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 281 *Iag.* Rosalinde is your lones name? *Orl.* Yes, Iust. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* iii. ii, F. You know laughing without a jest is as impertinent; hee l as, as—C. As dancing without a fiddle. F. Just, i faith! 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* ii. ii, T. I guess the dialogue, madam, is supposed to be between your majesty and your first minister. *Lady F.* Just.

4. *absol.* of time: Exactly at the moment spoken of; precisely now (or then). a. with retrospective reference: Not before this (or that) moment; hence loosely, A very little before; with little preceding interval; within a brief preceding period; very recently. b. with prospective reference: Not after this (or that) moment; hence loosely, A very little after, 'directly', 'in a moment', very soon; also, of state or condition, On the point of being... all but, very nearly. (See also *just now* in 7.)

1607 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 863 The western point, where those half-rounding guards Just met, and closing stood in squadron joind. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 177 Winds... where they come just off from the Burning Sands. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 548 With what a stern and terrible Majesty he sits upon yonder flaming Throne, from whence he is now just ready to exact of ye a dreadful Account. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 430 Broken Boughs and Thyme, And pleasing Casia just renew'd in prime. 1719 DE Foe *Crusoe* i. xviii, Presently the captain replied, 'Tell his excellency I am just a coming'. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* v. 145 The apostle had just been speaking of Jesus Christ. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 10 (*Pille de Chambre*), I was just bidding her—but she did it of herself. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 492 His only child was just dead. 1884 *Daily News* 23 May 5 The writer adds that he 'saw a man just dead, and he was crawling towards us'. [*Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., *Pembroke*. 'He's just dead' = 'likely to die soon'.] *Mod.* I have just seen him cross the street.

5. No more than; only, merely; barely. Often preceded by *but* or *only*. a. qualifying a *vb.* or *adj.*

1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* vii. 38 Distilled water, that is so cold that it just begins to freeze. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) p. lxxv, Let Horace, who is the Second, and but just the Second, carry off the Quivers and the Arrows. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 50 She... was just not ugly, and was just not mad. 1739 CHESTER, *Let.* (1774) I. xxxvi. 125 He can just be said to live, and that is all. 1800 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. ii, The Western breeze Just kissed the lake, just stirred the trees. 1826 = *Woodst.* xiii, Everard had but just time to bid Wildrake hold the horses. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. i. 157 Men who... seemed to think that they had given an illustrious proof of loyalty by just stopping short of regicide. 1889 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 98 Fissures just wide enough to admit a horse's leg.

b. with a sh.

1785 BURNS 1st *Ep. Lapraik* ix, I am nae Poet, in a sense, But just a Rhymet, like, by chance. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* III. 279 Just a line to say that all goes well. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 92 Doris is not a Cleopatra... she's just a Highland lady Touched with an Eastern strain.

c. Used to attenuate the action expressed by a verb, and so to represent it as a small thing.

1815 SCOTT *Wav. Lkii.* As it's near the darkening, sir, wad ye just step in by to our house? 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* ii. xvi, I will just walk on till I am beneath her window. 1862 G. MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* vii. 129 Just tell my maid to bring me an old pair of gloves. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* 1. 4 Just imagine whether you are not quite as able to feed him as Gigi is. 1898 FLORA MONTGOMERY *Tony* 13 Mother! do just get in with me for a few minutes till the train starts.

6. No less than; absolutely; actually, positively; really; quite; neither more nor less than, simply. Chiefly *Sc.* and *dial.*

1726 J. M. TRAG. *Hist. Chev.* 84 When I heard this melancholy News, I was just ready to expire with Grief. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 1, 12 They were a' just like to eat their thumb That he with Nory sae far ben should come. *Ibid.* 30 Her stinking breath was just enough to scouse him to death. 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 209 She jost did, Sir. 1863 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* xix, If anybody asked you for your head, ma'am, you'd just cut it off and give it. 1866 RUSKIN *Crown of Olives* (1873) 75 'But what has all this to do with our Exchange?'... My dear friends, it has just everything to do with it. *Mod. colloq.* He's got a double first, isn't it just splendid?

b. As an emphatic expletive; in *Sc.* and *north. dial.*, strengthening an assertion: Truly, indeed.

1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* v. 26 Won't they be surprised to see us, just? 1891 *Newcastle Even. Chron.* 19 Mar. 3/4 Mr. Williamson. Was it a ferocious dog? Witness. It was, just. *Mod. Sc. A.* I did not take it! B. You did just.

7. *just now*. a. Exactly at this point of time; at this exact moment; precisely at present.

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 324 The Prince of Devils is just now mustering up all his Legions against me. 1860 MAS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 43 Just now I am too vexed for making a good story. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. v. 394 Just now he did nothing to check the panic. *Mod.* That is his residence; but he is not there just now.

b. But now; only a very short time ago. 1633 FORO *'Tis Pity* I. iv. My barber told me just now, that there is a fellow come to town [etc.]. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 106 ¶ 6 The good Man whom I have just now mentioned. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 296 As you were saying just now.

c. Directly, immediately, very soon, presently. 1682 D'URFEE *Butler's Ghost* I. 75 That I will, Cries he. But (quoth the Squire) just now T'must be. 1879 TROLLOPE *Thackeray* ix. 187, I will give one or two instances just now. 1901 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Cumberl.* I'll come just now. [So in most local dialects.]

8. Comb. with pples., and with adjs. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Captaine*, Just-Duked Josuah cheers the Abramides To Canaans Conquest. 1818 BRINTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 55 An infant? Yea, a just-born infant. 1847 L. HUNT *New Women*, & B. (1876) 297 A just-bearable specimen of the way in which ladies of quality could write. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxiii. Her curls in as much disorder as a just-awakened child's. 1884 F. H. MYERS in *Fortn. Rev.* 613 The companionship of the just-elder sister. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 27 There being a dismal, just-got-up sort of look about him.

|| **Justaucorps** (jũ'stokör). Also 7 **justa-**corps-, -acor-, -icore-, -icord-, -ico-, 9 **justiecor**; **justi-**, **justycoat**; see also **CHESTICORE** and **JEISTICOR**. [F. *i.* juste close-fitting + *au corps* to the body. The anglicized forms **justicore**, etc. now survive only as archaisms.]

A close-fitting garment: *spec. a.* A body-coat reaching to the knees, worn in the latter half of the 17th and part of the 18th cent. *b.* An outer garment worn by women in the latter part of the 17th c. *c.* *Sc.* A jacket or waistcoat with sleeves.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* To Rdr., In London many of the Tradesmen have new Dialects... Justaucorps, Capouch [etc.]. 1667 PEPPES *Diary* 26 Apr., With her velvet-cap... and a black justaucorps. 1672 *Acc-Bk. Str. J.* *Forulis* Mar. (1894) 4 For silk and thredl., to make my justicord. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* iv. 1. Give her out the flower'd Justaucorps, with the Petticoat belonging to't. 1705 ELSTON in *Hearne Collect.* 30 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 107 His justaucorps bract to his body tight. a 1825 *MS. Poems* (Jam.). The justicaco syne on he flung. 1854 MRS. OLIPHANT *Magd. Hepburn* I. 154 I'll buy him a bonnie justicor. 1887 *Diary W. Cunningham* Intro. 28 He had also a Justycoat, or tightly-fitting body coat. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 1/3 The scene... is laid in the Pyrenees... the women look gorgeous in red justaucorps.

† **Justen**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. **JUST** a., after **fasten**, **hasten**, etc.] *trans.* To adjust, regulate.

1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 20 When the said Dial shall be well justned, it shall continue a long time without alteration. *Ibid.* 23 To justen the course of the Hours, you must lengthen or shorten the Syphon. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* Pref. cij, Having thus justned and divided it.

† **Justening**, **justning**, an erroneous form, app. confounding **JUSTING**, **justing**, and **GESTENING**.

c 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 215 Th' Ameral hath to his justening [v.r. justning, justinges, gestinges] Other half hundred of riche king [v.r. kinges]. c 1375 *Sir Beues* 3766 (MS. *Caus* Coll.) Serf wost þou no þyng Off þis ylike grete instenyng [v.r. instyng].

Juster, **jouster** (dʒũ'stər, dʒũ'stər). [a. AF. *justier* = OF. *justior*, *justeur*, f. *juster* **JUST** v.; for suffix, see -ER 2.] One who justs or fights on horseback with a spear, in battle or (esp. in later use) in tournament; a tilter; hence, †an antagonist. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7657 þey ar fighters and noble iusters. 13... K. *Alis.* 3325 Iustere he is, with the beste. He can his lance thorough threste. 14... tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 215 In the ryght hande of thynne enemies, the Swerde mene; In the lyfte hande, the Iusters wyth Speris. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xvii. A passyng good knyght, and the best Iustar that euer I sawe. 1598 YONG *Diana* 491 Let him that hath proued himselfe so weake a iuster, row in my place. 1830 SCOTT *Monast.* xxvii. No., plumed jouster of the tilt-yard. 1856 BOXER *Poems*, *Leonor de Guzman* III. i. Like two brave joustors at a course of spears.

† *b.* A horse for justing; a charger. *Obs.*

13... K. *Alis.* 1400 (Lincoln's Inn MS.) Seven and twenty hundredis asondre, Strong in felde, upon iusters... And fif hundred for men, Y fynde. *Ibid.* 1867 The knyghtis redy on iusters. [MS. *Laud Misc.* 622 (a better text) reads *destrers* in both passages.]

Justful, *a.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [irreg. f. **JUST** a. + -FUL.] Just, rightful, righteous.

1534 WHITTON *Tullies Offices* I. (1540) 14 Not to make promesse to a madde man... may be ryght and iustfull. a 1634 CHAPMAN *Aphonsus* (1654) 64 The rightfull Gods have pour'd their justfull wrath Upon thy Tyrants head. [1882 JAS. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 221 Aye hae justfu' dealings withem.]

Justice (dʒũ'stɪs), *sb.* Forms: 2-4 **iustise**, (3-ize), 3-6 **-is**, **-ys**, (4 **iostyse**), 3-7 **iustice**, 4-6 **-yce**, 5 **-yse**, (6 **-es**), 7- **justice**. [a. OF. *justise*, -ice (*justise*) uprightness, equity, vindication of right, administration of law, jurisdiction, court of justice, infliction of punishment, gallows, judge, etc. (= Pr., Sp. *justicia*, Pg. *justiça*, It. *giustizia*), ad. L. *iustitia* righteousness, uprightness, equity, f. *iustus* **JUST**. Sense 4 was the first to be adopted from Norman Fr.]

I. The quality of being just.

1. The quality of being (morally) just or righteous; the principle of just dealing; the exhibition of this quality or principle in action; just conduct; integrity, rectitude. (One of the four cardinal virtues.)

COMMUTATIVE, DISTRIBUTIVE *justice* see these words.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8748 (Fairf.) Alle loued salamon for his Iustise. 1387 I. *Usk Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) I. 73 Vertues of soule... whiche ben Prudence, Justice, Temperance, and Strength. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. vii. Ther was he sworne vnto his lordes & the comyns for to be a true kyng, to stand with true Iustyce fro thensforth the dayes of his lyf. 1531 *Elyot Gov.* III. i. The anncient Ciuilians do saye iustice is a wille perpetuall and constaunt, whiche gyueth to euery man his right. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 265 A certaine person... said that in iustice they should burne these priests. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. I. 116 If you haue any Iustice, any Pity. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 280 Forc'd into virtue thus by Self-defence, Ev'n kings learn'd justice and beneuolence. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* v. 27 In justice to our friends. 1848 W. J. O'N. DAUNT *Recoll. O'Connell* I. i. To the most important ingredient in 'justice to Ireland' is the restoration of the Irish Parliament. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XII. III. 212 It would be found that the path of justice was the path of wisdom.

† 2. *Theol.* Observance of the divine law; righteousness; the state of being righteous or 'just before God'. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1281/1 By the fall of Adam, the whole kynde of man... lost original iustice. 1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 117 b, Regenerate into new men, so that suppressing the raygne of synne, we may serue iustice. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 187 Christ hauing fulfilled it [the law] for vs, is made our iustice, sanctification, &c. 1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 70 Whence I gather... that that justice which is conferred on them consists rather in the participation of Christs merits... than in any perfection of vertues or qualities infused.

3. Conformity (of an action or thing) to moral right, or to reason, truth, or fact; rightfulness; fairness; correctness; propriety; = **JUSTNESS** 2, 3. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 2 Defend the iustice of my Cause with Armes. 1591 — *Two Gent.* IV. iii. 29 Thinke... on the iustice of my flying hence, To keepe me from a most vnholly match. 1608 — *Per. iv.* III. 9 A Princes To equall any single Crowne a'th'earth, Ith iustice of compare. 1746 MORELL *Judas Macabees*, 'Sonnet an alarm', Justice with courage is a thousand men. a 1769 RICCATOUN *Notes Galatians* 148 With great iustice does he bear the title of truth. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 130/1 Every lawyer... will appreciate the justice of these observations.

† *b.* Just claim, right (to something). *Obs.*

1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* II. viii, What justice have you now vnto this lady?

II. Judicial administration of law or equity.

4. Exercise of authority or power in maintenance of right; vindication of right by assignment of reward or punishment; requital of desert.

Poetical justice: the ideal justice in distribution of rewards and punishments supposed to befit a poem or other work of imagination.

1371-54 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 Pa the suikes under geton [that] [Stephen] milde man was... & na iustise ne dide. *Ibid.* an. 1140 He dide god iustise and makede pais. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 150 Sal be sythen tald... o salomon þe wis þow craftlik he dide iustis. c 1460 PORTSCUPE *Abis & Lim.* Mon. xix. (1885) 156 We shul nowwe mowe enjoye oure owne goode, and liue vndir Justice. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. I. 73 b, I am... an anyoynted kyng, to whom... it apperteineth... to minister to them indifferent iustice. 1670 CLARENDON *Contempt. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 601 Where justice is not, the fertile land becomes barren. 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr.* Pref., We are glad when we behold his Crimes are punish'd, and that Poetical Justice is done upon him. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 93 ¶ 6 Addison is suspected to have denied the expediency of poetical justice because his own Cato was condemned to perish in a good cause [cf. *Spect.* No. 40]. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. ii. (1876) 405 This rough justice of the world.

5. The administration of law, or the forms and processes attending it; judicial proceedings; † in early use, Legal proceedings of any kind (*obs.*).

Bed of j., *College of j.*, *Court of j.*; see **BED** 7, **COLLEGE** I. c, **COURT** II. *High Court of Justice*; see *quot.* 1873.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1310 þe fyfpe... ys sle no man wyþ þyn honde Wyþ outyn iustyce, for felonye. c 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 315 þo ilk men... suld... enforme þour kynges, Withouten mo iustise or traualle of oþer lordynges. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. x, My fader was no legist... ne also man of Iustyce. 1591 LAMARDE *Archeion* (1635) 16, I gather... that the King himselfe had a High Court of Justice. 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Judicature* (Arb) 456 The place of Iustice is an hallowd place. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 62 Here the Vizier Bassas of the Port... do sit in Iustice. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 300 The Lord Clarendon put the justice of the nation in very good hands. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. v. 48 In no Part of the World is Justice bought and sold more publicly than here. 1859 LENNYSON *Enid* 37 Assassins, and all flyers from the hand Of Justice. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 66 & 4 The said Supreme Court shall consist of two permanent Divisions, one of which, under the name of 'Her Majesty's High Court of Justice', shall have and exercise original jurisdiction.

† *b.* The persons administering the law; a judicial assembly, court of justice. *Obs.* (In early quots. difficult to separate from pl. of sense 8.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14855 If ani man war tan for oght He suld before iustijs [v.r. iustice, iustis] be brought. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 38 perfor was þe dome gwynen borgh þe Iustise, To exile þe erle Godwyn. a 1400 FVAINNE & GAV. 3446 It es the assyse, Whils sitting es of the iustise. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 222 There was a solempne iustysie in Smythfylde where were present ye kynges

of Englande [etc.]. 1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 85 Touching the proceedings against the Brasilians and particularly such as were of the high justice there.

† *c.* Judicial authority, jurisdiction. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 575 The six kynges... commaunded alle hem that were vnther there Justice. 1617 MAYORSON *Ithin.* III. 205 Not onely the free Cities of the Empire haue the priuledge of the Sword, or capitall Justice granted to them.

d. In colloq. phrases, as *Jedwood* or *Jeddard* (= *Jedburgh*) *justice*, trial after execution. Similarly † *Cupar justice*. *Justices' justice*, an ironical expression for the kind of justice administered by petty magistrates, esp. when marked by disproportionate severity.

1706 A. SHIELDS *Eng. Ch. Commun.* Pref. 8 Guilty of Couper Justice and Jedburgh Law as the proverb is. 1802 SCOTT *Minstr. Scot. Border* Pref. (1869) 27 The memory of Dunbar's legal proceedings at Jedburgh, are preserved in the proverbial phrase, 'Jeddard Justice', which signifies trial after execution. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xxxiii, We will have Jedwood justice—hang in haste and try at leisure. 1831 *Examiner* 802/2 [An example of] Justices' Justice. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Aur. Floyd* xvi, Servants' hall justice all the world over. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 357 The 'justice's justice' of the Vibianes and Floruses.

† 6. Infliction of punishment, legal vengeance on an offender; esp. capital punishment; execution. *To do justice on or upon (of)*, to punish, esp. by death. *Obs.*

[1137-54; see 4.1 c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7036 Blamed of any vyce, Of whiche men shulden doon Iustyce. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 78 He sente to Zethaphus that he sholde do iustice on his seruantes. 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* 584 Lete vs be drowned, hanged, or drawn, or what iustysye ye wille. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxix. 310 Bycause of the marueylous cruell iustysce that he had done. a 1625 FLETCHER *Bloody Brother* III. i, Rob. Take his head off with a Sword. *Bel.* 'Tis the best of all thy damned justices. [1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 520 Justice... in the special sense of heavy and speedy vengeance on offenders... was... far more on men's lips than it had been in the elder day.]

† *b.* A place or instrument of execution; a gallows. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE VII. 30 Thar ordand thai thir lordis suld be slayne: A iustice maid, quhillk was of mekill mayne. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* VI. xiv, As men lorde hym to the Iustysce, his moder folowed hym and wepte sore.

7. Personified, esp. in sense 4: often represented in art as a goddess holding balanced scales or a sword, sometimes also with veiled eyes, betokening impartiality. (= L. *Iustitia*.)

1599 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 102 You are right Iustice, and you weigh this well; Therefore still bear the Ballance, and the Sword. 1629 MILTON *Morn. Nativity* 141 Yea, Truth and Justice then Will down return to men, Orbed in a rainbow. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 683 Conducting trade At the sword's point, and dyeing the white robe Of innocent commercial justice red. 1872 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 28 He called upon justice by her other name of mercy; he claimed for all alike the equity of compassion.

III. An administrator of justice.

The name *Iustitia* was applied (in the 11th cent.) in a general way to persons charged with the administration of the law, esp. to the sheriffs; it was subsequently limited to the president or one of the members of the Curia Regis, out of which the courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer were developed. These judges were specifically denominated *justices itinerant*, *in eyre*, *of assize*, *of oyer and terminer*, *of jail delivery*, etc.; see these words. In the Court of Exchequer (which had a peculiar history) they were termed *barons*.

8. generally. A judicial officer; a judge; a magistrate.

[c 1172 *Vie de St. Thom.* 46 Et quant il s'en parte de la cambre de rei Justices et baruns, tel que numer ne dei, l'escrierent en haut a hu et a desrei. 1188 GLANVILLE VI. vii, Pone coram me vel iusticiis meis... loquelam quae est in comitatu tuo inter A. et N.]

c 1200 *Vices & Virtutes* 103 Iusticia pat is rihtwisnesse... Hie awh wile to bene iustise inne godes temple. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 37/111 Abiatar þat þo was Justise, Iuhur inoov. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 1416 Pilatus he sende þuder hor Iustise to be þere Vorto holde hom harde inou. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4617 Steward of al mi kingrik Sal þou be made and hei iustis. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 877 Who loyned þe be Iostysre ouer iapez to blame. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3817 Alle... prayede god, þe hege iustys, Scholde scheld him fram ys enymys. c 1485 E. *Eng. Misc.* (Warton Club) 29 To 3eyf aconthis at the laste, Befor the most feyrlful Justysse. 1611 BIALLE *Esdras* viii. 23 Thou, Esdras... ordaine iudges, and iustices, that they may iudge in all Syria and Phenice. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.*, *Acts* xiii. 15 Thus were their Rulers like Church Justices.

9. *spec.* In Great Britain and the United States: A member of the judicature. *a.* A judge presiding over or belonging to one of the superior courts, *spec.*, in England, one of the courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer; since the consolidation of the courts in 1875, a member of the Supreme Court of Judicature; formerly applied also to various officers exercising special judicial functions, as the commissioners who governed Ireland during the absence of the Lord Lieutenant or the vacancy of that office.

High Justice (in *quot.* 1297) = **JUSTICIAR** 1. *Chief Justice* or *Lord Chief Justice*, formerly, the title of the judges presiding over each of the courts of King's Bench and of Common Pleas; both offices are now merged under the title of *Lord Chief Justice of England*. The judges of the Court of Appeal are called *Lords Justices*, and have the

style of *Right Honourable*; a judge of the High Court of Justice is called *Mr. Justice*, and has the style of *Honourable*. In the United States *Chief Justice* is the designation of the presiding judge in the U. S. Supreme Court, and in the supreme court of each state. So in the British Colonies. See also JUSTICE-CLERK, JUSTICE-GENERAL.

[1276 *Act 4 Edw. I.* Acorde est. . . que Iustices aillent parmi la terre, a enquerre e oier et terminer les plaintes e les queeres de trespas.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10201 *pe bissoptes . . amansede vaste Alle bat suich dede dude, king & queue bope, & hor Iustizes ek.* *Ibid.* 10754 Sire steuene de segraue was imad po hei iustise In sire hubertes stude de boru. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. III. 319 Al shal be but one courte, And one baroun be iustice. 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 361 *pe wryt bat me pledeth in pe citee by-fore Justices.* 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 81 That same nyght was browte in sir Roger Chamle cheffe justes of the kynges bench, sir Edwarde Montague cheffe justys of the comyn place. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary I.* (1625) 33 The Lord chief Justice of England in the time of King Henry the fourth, who was so strictly bent to the observation of justice. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* 11 May, The lord chief justice Penlertton told bin, That . . . there were three of them, (Mr. Justice Jones, Mr. Justice Raymond, and my self) of opinion that his plea should be over-ruled. 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Guildford* (1825) I. 196 He was advanced to the post of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. *Ibid.* 312 This Sir William Scroggs was made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, while his Lordship sat in the Common Pleas. 1873 *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 66 § 5 The several Puisne Justices of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas respectively. *Ibid.* § 6 The ordinary and additional Judges of the Court of Appeal shall be styled Lord Justices of Appeal. 1883 *Wharton's Law-Lex.* (ed. 7) 1461 In 1881, after the promotion of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge to the office of Lord Chief Justice of England, the office [of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas] was abolished . . . under s. 31 of the Jud. Act 1873, and merged in that of Lord Chief Justice of England. 1890 *Gross Gild Merch.* II. 16 The burgesses of Beaumaris were summoned before the Justices Itinerant. *fig.* 1622 *Be. Hall Serin.* v. 129 Every man makes himself a Justice Itinerant, and passeth sentence of all that comes before him. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 79 Thy conscience is a Justice Itinerant with thee.

b. A justice of the peace (see next) or other inferior magistrate; esp. in pl. the *Justices*.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary II.* (1625) 10 Being . . . brought before a Justice upon suspicion of his wretched living. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 49 Though wee are Justices, and Doctors, and Church-men. . . wee have some salt of our youth in vs. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. ii. A Kinsman of Justice Silence. 1749 FIRLIND *Tom Jones* II. vi. Much less would have satisfied a bench of justices on an order of bastardy. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 12 June, The house was visited by a constable . . . with a warrant from Justice Buzard to search the box of Humphry Clinker. 1867 *Act 23 & 30 Vict.* c. 118 § 15 Where a child apparently under the age of twelve years is charged before two Justices or a Magistrate.

10. Justice of the Peace († Justice of peace): an inferior magistrate appointed to preserve the peace in a county, town, or other district, and discharge other local magisterial functions. Abbreviated J.P. Hence † *Justice-of-peace*ship.

Justices of the peace were instituted in England in 1327, and are appointed by the sovereign's special commission, directing them, jointly and severally, to keep the peace in the area named. Their principal duties consist in committing offenders to trial before a judge and jury when satisfied that there is a *prima facie* case against them, convicting and punishing summarily in minor causes, granting licenses, and acting, if County Justices, as judges at Quarter Sessions. See also QUORUM.

[1320 *Rolls Parlt.* I. 379/1 Loco Thome Yngglesthorp nuper assignat Justice. Pacis. 1363 *Act 37 Edw. III.* c. 12 En les commissionz des justices de le peace.] 1439 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 33/1 Yat Justice of yee Pees haue power to enquer therof. 1583 STRUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 106 Maye they bee Justices of peace, Justices of Quorum, Justices of Assises. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 64, I am Robert Shallow, a poore Esquire of this Countie, and one of the Kings Justices of the Peace. 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Meere Common Lawyer Wks.* (1856) 86 The stating him in a Justice of peace-ship. 1662-3 *PEPVS Diary* 17 Mar., Our patent to be Justices of the Peace in the City. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* I. ii. The clerk . . . doubted whether a justice of peace had any such power. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xxxii. You will answer the purpose a great deal better . . . provided you are a justice of peace. 1898 J. K. JEROME *Sec. Thoughts* 266 The local J. P. of the period.

IV. Phrases and combinations.

11. Phrase. *To do justice* (to a person or thing): a. to render (one) what is his due, or vindicate his just claims; to treat (one) fairly by acknowledging his merits or the like; hence, To treat (a subject or thing) in a manner showing due appreciation, to deal with (it) as is right or fitting. *To do oneself justice*, to perform something one has to do in a manner worthy of one's abilities.

1679 DAYDEN *Trailus & Cr. Pref.*, I cannot leave this subject before I do justice to that Divine Poet by giving you one of his passionate descriptions. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* II. i. (1841) I. 171 You must do your Master justice now: for, if I mistake not, you wrong him very much by your own account. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xxxix. 44 Let me do justice to a man, whose character and conduct have been infamously traduced. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 463 James, to do him justice, would gladly have found out a third way. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* II. vii. I. 216 The abstract here given does no justice to the document. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Kalf Shirl.* II. 114 To the food he did ample justice. *Mod.* Being nervous in the course of his speech, he did not do himself justice.

† b. To pledge in drinking. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 90 *Cas.* To the health of our VOL. V.

Generall. *Mon.* I am for it Lieutenant: and Ile do you Iustice. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., *I'll do you Justice Sir, I will Pledge you.*

12. attrib. and Comb.: attrib., as *justice-box*, *-business*, *-day*, *-hall*, *-height*, *-hill*, *-parson*, *-room*; objective, etc., as *justice-maker*, *justice-dealing*, *-like*, *-loving*, *-proof*, *-slighting* adjs.; *justice-broker*, a magistrate who 'sells' justice; † *justice-court*, a court of justice; *spec.* the Court of Justiciary; *justice-eyre* (-air): see EYRE; *justice-seat*, seat of justice, judgement-seat; *spec.* (see quot. 1641.)

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 53 Their whole soul lodged in the 'justice-box, and ne'er so pleased. . . As when they give some criminal a gripe. 1691 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* IV. i. 42 The Devil take all 'Justice-brokers. 1848 THACKERAY *Van, Fair* xlv, Plunged in 'justice-business. 1528 *Sc. Acts Jas.* V (1597) § 7 In the justice aires, or 'justice courts. 1506 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 53 The toune of Brichine . . . quhair is ane . . . Justice court haldne. 1649 DRAUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas.* V Wks. (1711) 86 Warden of the east marches, keeping the days of truce and justice-courts. 1616 J. LANE *Contu. Sqr.'s T.* viii. 348 As if your last howl weare not 'justice day. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. iv. 80 The 'justice-dealing kings, Dorus and Xuthus. 1500 ADAM *Bel* 65 She went vnto the 'justice hall. 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Elder Brother* Wks. (1856) 67 His ambition flies 'justice-height. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. i. 76 Turn'd into a 'Justice-like Serruigman. 1845 MIALI in *Nonconf.* V. 197 Impartial and 'justice-loving men. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 893 (Contents) These 'Justice-makers . . . pretend to derive their factitious Justice from Pacts and Covenants. 1824 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 48/2 The settlers take the law into their own hands, and give notice to a 'justice-proof delinquent to quit the territory. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 92 The 'justice-room in the Bail of Lincoln. 1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Diuinitie* Rviii b, We must all appeare before the 'justice seate of Christe. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 193 b, Justice seat is the highest Court that is held in a Forest, and it is alwayes held before the Lord chief Iustice in Eyre of the Forest. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v. *Forest Courts*, The court of justice-seat . . . was a court of record; but since the Revolution in 1688, the forest laws have fallen into total disuse. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xii. 128 The idlers . . . gather about the justice-seat.

Justice (dʒʊstɪs), v. Forms: 3-6 -ise (n, 4-7 -ice, 6 -yee, 7- justice. [a. AF. *justice-r* = OF. *justicier*, -cer, -ser (Pr. *justiziar*, Pg. *justicar*, It. *giustiziare*), ad. med.L. *iustitiare* to exercise justice over, bring to trial, punish, refl. to submit to justice, f. L. *iustitia* JUSTICE.]

† 1. trans. To administer justice to; to rule, govern. *Obs.*

† 2. To try in a court of law; to bring to trial; to punish judicially. *Obs.*

† 3. intr. To administer justice (as a justice of the peace); see JUSTICING vbl. sb.

† Justiceable, a. *Obs.*, rare -1. [f. JUSTICE v. (or ? misprint for *justiciable*).] = JUSTICIABLE.

1603 HAYWARD *Answ. Doleman* III. Hij, Many pettie kinges . . . were subiect to their Nobilitie, and justiceable by them.

Justice-Clerk. *Sc. Law.* [For *Justice's Clerk*.] (Since 1681, *Lord Justice-Clerk*.) The vice-president of the Scotch Court of Justiciary, presiding also over the Outer House or Second Division of the Court of Session. Hence JUSTICE-CLERKSHIP.

His title is derived from the fact that he was originally the Clerk of the JUSTICE-GENERAL, whose legal duties he eventually entirely performed.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas.* I (1597) § 20 The Iustice Clerk be the inditement, sall gar sik trespasseours be corrected befor the Iustice, and punished as said is. 1575 Balfour's *Practicks* (1754) 565 Item, The Justice-clerk sall have for ilk person that is cleignt be ane assise. . . iiii. d. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. iv. 376 Lord Justice-Clerk . . . he is the Second Person in the Justice-Court, being next to the Justice-General; but now he is one of the Officers of State, though the Justice-General be none. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 541 The Lord-Justice-Clerk in absence of the Lord-Justice-General, is the presiding judge in the Court of Justiciary. . . Prior to 1641 the Justice-Clerk was not one of the judges. . . but merely the clerk and assessor of Court.

Justice-General. *Sc. Law.* [f. JUSTICE sb. 9 + GENERAL a.: cf. *Attorney-General*.] (Now *Lord Justice-General*.) The president of the Scotch Court of Justiciary: an office which, having become a sinecure usually held by a nobleman (the actual duties being discharged by the Justice-Clerk), was by 1 Will. IV. c. 69. § 18 merged in that of Lord President of the Court of Session.

1575 Balfour's *Practicks* (1754) 565 It is statute and ordant, that the Justice general sall have . . . for ilk day of the air, five pundis, 1737 [see JUSTICE-CLERK]. 1752 LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 3 The Justice-court

had then for its Members, the Justice-General, the Justice-Clerk, the Justice-Deputes, the Clerk-Depute, the Dempster, the Officers, and Macers. 1830 *Act 1 Will. IV.* c. 69 § 18 margin, Office of lord justice general on next vacancy to devolve on lord president.

Hence JUSTICE-GENERALSHIP.

1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 175 The Justice-Generalship of Scotland.

† Justicehood. *Obs.*, rare -1. [see -HOOD.] The office or dignity of a justice; justiceship.

1637 B. JONSON *Expost. Inigo Jones* 77 Should but the king his justice-hood employ, In setting forth of such a solemn toy?

Justiceless, a. *rare*. [f. JUSTICE sb. + -LESS.] Without administration of justice.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 245 *Þider* bihowed him nedes to set þat lond in pes, For foles haf no drede, þat long is justiseles.

† Justicelessly, a. *Obs.* In 5 iustisly. [f. JUSTICE sb. + -LY -1.] Pertaining to a justice or judge.

1434 MISVN *Mend. Life* 111 To þame þat all þinge for bym forsakes by worschip he has behest, & iustisly power.

† Justicement. *Obs.* [a. AF. and OF. *justicement* administration of justice, f. *justicier* vb., to JUSTICE + -MENT.] Administration of justice.

1275 *Act 3 Edw. I.* c. 33 *Qe nul Visconte ne seoffire . . . Seneschaus de grant Seygnurs, ne autre sil ne seit attorne son Seygnur a suite fere, ne rendre les Iugementz des Contez [Land MS. substitutes a fer Justicement del conte] ne prononcier les Iugementz. 1642 COKE reads 'justicements', and glosses 'That is, all things belonging to Justice'. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* 1755 JOHNSON, *Justicement*, procedure in courts. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.**

Justicer (dʒʊstɪsɪər). Forms: 4-5 iustysyer, 5 -icer, -ycer, 5-6 -iser, -icere, 5-7 -icier, 7- justicer. [prob. orig. AF. form of OF. *justicier* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), = med.L. *iustitiarius*, and thus orig. the etymological equivalent of JUSTICIAR, JUSTICIARY; but commonly used in a less technical sense as agent-noun from JUSTICE v.: cf. OF. *justiceor*, -eur (in nom. case *justiciere*), agent-n. of *justicier* vb., of which also the Eng. form would be at length *justicer*.]

1. One who maintains or executes justice; a supporter or vindicator of right. *arch.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 2221 Ne he coupe he no iustysyer. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 14 That afterward was a good pryncce and a good iustysyer. 1500 MELUNSE 97 They said that the kyng had doo right wel as a valyaunt & lawfull iustisier shuld doo. 1585 FOXE *Serm.* 2 *Cor.* v. 72 So it pleased the gracious goodnesse of our mercifull God . . . to become now of a terrible Iusticer, a tender father toward us. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 179 That inhumane rashnesse . . . by which men have undertooke to be their owne justicers. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* v. iii. We are Heaven's justicers! Our woes anoint us kings! 1869 LD. LYTTON *Orval* 79 (*Dravus his dagger*) Out, thou sharp Straightforward justicer!

2. An administrator of justice. † a. In general sense: A ruler or governor invested with judicial authority. *Obs.* b. One who administers justice in a court of law; a judge, magistrate. *arch.*

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 29 They made in euery kynred or lygnage a prince whiche was their Justicer. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 145 As high and supreme iusticer of all the Army. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 25 Come sit thou here, most learned Iusticer. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* vi. 17 As it were chief Justicer amongst the Mahometans. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 513 The Corsican barristers claim that all the justicers . . . shall be native and resident Corsicans. 1803 - in *Ann. Rev.* I. 438 His subdivided schedules of contents . . . trace the bounds of their parish sovereignties, and note whether the presiding justicer be entitled a prince, a baronet, or an esquire. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Dante at Verona* liii, They named him Justicer-at-Law.

† c. trans. A judge, critic. *Obs.*

1609 HOLLAND *Anon. Marvell.* xxv. v. 271 If some severe Censor and precise Iusticer blame this act. 1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xv. v. How severe Justicers wee can bee to our very owne crimes in others persons?

3. *spec.* = JUSTICE 9, JUSTICIARY sb. 1, 2. *arch.*

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. v. § 1 The said Iusticers . . . shall be sworne astricted and obliged to the keepinge of their sessions of the peace. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 21 Thereby the Justicers . . . may in their circutes be more vigilant to punish these malefactores. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 34 As for the civil government of Jews in England, the King set over them one principal Officer, called the Justicer of the Jews. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 1113 The chief Justicers, or Justicers in Eyre in their Circuits. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 22 Nov., John Fineux, Chief Justicer to King Henry VIII.

Justiceship (dʒʊstɪsɪp). [f. JUSTICE sb. + -SHIP.] The office or dignity of a justice or judge; the functions of a justice, or their discharge. Similarly *Chief Justiceship*.

1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 § 13 Any office of Stewardships Chamberlainships Chancellorships or Justiceships. 1645 HABINGTON *Sura. Wor.* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* III. 428 His office of Cheyfe Justiceship of the Marches of Wales. 1740 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. ix. Desiring her brother to execute justiceship (for it was indeed a syllable more than justice) on the wench. 1793 G. READ in *Life & Corr.* (1870) 547, I have at length determined to accept of the chief justiceship of the supreme court [of Delaware]. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Sept. 8/1 The dozen of English judges . . . who retired from a Justiceship of the Queen's Bench in 1890.

b. With *poss. adj.* as a title for a justice.

1692 *Vindication* 12 Can any one . . . believe that His Justiceship . . . was never so imposed on? 1736 LEDARD *Life*

Marlborough I. 58 His exquisite Justice-ship employ'd... the whole Wisdom of the Nation, to undo his vile Undoings.

Justiciable (dʒɒstɪˈʃiəbəl), *a.* (sb.) [a. AF. and OF. (F.) *justiciable* amenable to a jurisdiction, used also as sb., *f. justicier* to JUSTICE: cf. med.L. *justiciabilis*.] Liable to be tried in a court of justice; subject to jurisdiction.

[1370 *Rolls Parl.*, Queux ne sont mye justiciables en touz cas.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Justiciable* (Fr.), under jurisdiction, subject to suit or Laws, that is to do his suit to the court of another. 1755 JOHNSON, *Justiciable*, proper to be examined in courts of justice. 1836 WHEATON *Elem. Internat. Law* II. ii. (1855) 175 Criminal offences... are justiciable only by the courts of that country where the offence is committed. 1888 BAKER *Amer. Commw.* I. 323 Offences against Federal statutes are justiciable in Federal courts.

B. sb. One who is subject to the jurisdiction (of another).

1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 125 He can prevent the king's officers from entering his precinct and meddling with his justiciables. 1900 *Athenaeum* 5 May 556/3 Remedies which shall satisfy his justiciables that their position is... positively enviable.

Hence **Justiciability**, the quality or fact of being justiciable.

1802 BENTHAM *Judicial Procedure* i. Wks. 1843 II. 9/1 Under the name of security for eventual justiciability. 1883 TRAILL *William III* 97 Exclusive privileges in the matter of justiciability which were possessed by the Peers.

Justicial, *a. rare*. [ad. med.L. *justitiālis*, *f. justitiā JUSTICE*.] Of or pertaining to justice or its administration.

c 1425 LYDC. *Assembly of Gods* 904 Pesyble prelates, instyciall gounours. 1600 DVMOK *Ireland* (1843) 10 The present government... is divided into three partes, Ecclesiastical, Martiall and Cyuill or Justiciall. 1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 485 In argument, the difference... is, of course, made use of as a ground for difference in judicial decision.

Justiciar (dʒɒstɪˈʃiər). Also **justitiar**, -cier. [ad. med.L. *justitiārius*: cf. next. *Justiciar* and *justiciary* are not contemporary names, but appear in the 15th and the 16th c. respectively, as adaptations of the med.L. See also JUSTICE.]

1. *Eng. Hist.* The chief political and judicial officer under the Norman and early Plantagenet kings, who represented the king in all relations of state, acting as regent in his absence and as royal deputy in his presence, and presiding over the Curia Regis. Called more fully *Capital* or *Chief Justiciar*: = JUSTICIARY sb. 1.

The office of justiciar came to an end in the 13th cent., his judicial functions passing to the Lord Chief Justice.

[a 1135 in Rymer *Fœdera* I. 12 Coram me vel capitali Justiciario meo. 1214 *Ibid.* 181 Scia'is quod constituimus Justiciarium nostrum anglie Venerabilem patrem nostrum Dominum P. Winton. Episcopum.] 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1656) 449 note, The Greek hath it only thus, 'are called Victory', as it were in the abstract, as we call Our Lord Chief Justice, who is but a Justiciar. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xxxii. (1603) 288 Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Justiciar of England [in the year 1197]. 1611 SPEKE *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. vi. § 3 Robert Earle of Leicester, Chief Justiciar of England. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 432 The Justiciar, chief administrator of the law, was, while his office lasted, the most powerful subject in the realm.

2. A judge presiding over, or belonging to, one of the king's superior courts, or exercising special judicial functions: = JUSTICE 9a. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

[1215 *Magna Charta* c. 18 Mittemus duos Justiciarios per unumquemque comitatum per quattuor vices in anno. c 1220 JOCELIN *Chron.* (Camden) 71 Venit tamen in questionem coram Justitiariis ad scaccarium. c 1250 BRACON II. i. vii. § 2 Habet etiam [rex] curiam et instiutarios in banco residentes... Habet etiam instiutarios itinerantes de comitatu in comitatu.] 1485 *Rolls Parl.* vi. 348 The offices of Lieutenants, Justiciar and Chamberlains, of Carmarthen and Cardiganshire. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 140 Without special command of the King, or of the Justiciar of the forest. 1611 SPEKE *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. (1623) 626 Another of the Kings Justiciars... was so confidently greedy that in one circuit he appropriated to himself about two hundred pound lands. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 14 Roger de Clifford... whom the King had despatched into those parts, as Justiciar of all Wales. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 101 French justiciars and French clerks have become the exponents of English law.

b. In Scotland, under the early kings, the title of two supreme judges, having jurisdiction north and south of Forth respectively. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

[1318 *Sc. Acts* 13 Robt. I. c. 4 § 2 Ballivus in cuius ballia talis malefactor moratur habeat mandatum instiutarii infra cuius instiutarium transgressio facta fuit.] 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 21 [transl. prec.] The Ballie or Judge, within quahis jurisdiction the malefactor dwells, shall have an command of the Justitiar, within quahis Justitiarie the crime is committed. *Ibid.* 58 It is statute, that Justitiars salbe beath upon the southside, and the northside of the water of Forth. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 248 William the Lion... appears to have changed or new modelled these offices, by the creation of two great judges named Justiciars.

3. *gen.* An administrator of justice; one who maintains or executes justice: = JUSTICE 1, 2.

1623 *Kings of Scot. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 462 He was a good Justiciar, in whose time there was a law made, that [etc.]. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 195 Ah spare this Monument, great Guests it keeps, Three grave Justiciars. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvi. (1739) 115 The Duke of Suffolk... he suffered to be tried, for a Murder done upon a mean person, and by such means obtained the

repute of a zealous Justiciar. a 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Gulliford* (1808) I. 2 Considering the value of this great Justitiar [Lord Keeper North].

4. Used to designate various foreign officials and functionaries.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 86 He was one of the Commissioners or Justiciars deputed to England as soon as Richard died. 1898 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 3/3 The narrative is put into the mouth of Hugo Gottfried, only son of the hereditary Executioner. For fourteen generations the Gottfrieds have held the office of Justiciar.

† 5. *Theol.* = JUSTICIARY 5. *Obs.*

1771 FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 120 Against whom have you employed your pen... Is it only against the proud Justiciars?

Hence **Justiciarship**, the office of justiciar.

1677 *Spottiswood's Hist. Ch. Scot.* App. 36 King Charles... gave him the hereditary Justiciarship. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* II. 2 The intrusion of foreign favourites into bishoprics and Justiciarships.

Justiciary (dʒɒstɪˈʃiəri), *sb.* 1 Also **justitiary**.

[ad. med.L. *justitiāri-us*, -ciāri-us judge, *f. justitiā JUSTICE*: see -ARY 1 B. 1. A doublet of JUSTICIAR.]

1. *Eng. Hist.* The chief political and judicial officer under the Norman and early Plantagenet kings; more fully, *Chief Justiciary*: = JUSTICIAR 1.

Found only in modern historians, as a rendering of med.L. *justiciarius*: the form JUSTICIAR was in use a century earlier. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 848 Hubert de Burgh the Justiciary. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxxiii. 416 [After the Conquest] the *aula regis*... was erected: and a capital justiciary appointed. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* viii. II. (1819) II. 461 The King's Court... was composed of the great officers; the chief justiciary, the chancellor, the constable, marshal, chamberlain, steward, and treasurer, with any others whom the king might appoint. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* II. viii. 506 In the time of William I, the Chief Justiciary was, after the King, the principal political person in the kingdom.

2. = JUSTICE 9a, JUSTICIAR 2. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1761 *London IV.* 10 The citizens... had... the county of Middlesex added to their jurisdiction... with a power of appointing... a Justiciary from among themselves. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCvii. II. 495 On the 12th of February, 1267, Alexander III. issued a patent... witnessed by the Earl of Buchan, Justiciary. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 36 He had been a travelling Justiciary in 1179. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 5. 83 A royal justiciary secured law to the Jewish merchant.

3. One who maintains or executes justice; an administrator of justice: = JUSTICE 1, 2.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, to Henry V, This shepherd was such a justiciary that no offence was unpunished, no friendship unrewarded. 1590 GREENE *Royal Exch.* Wks. 1882 VII. 240 Aristides, the perfect Justiciary of his time. 1675 CAVE *Antiq. Apost.* (1702) 14 The supreme ruler and justiciary of the world. 1855 MILMAN *St. Paul's* v. II. 313 The Emperor is... the supreme justiciary in his Gallic and German realm. 1895 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 6/5 The Right, in this instance, was the justiciary of the Republic.

4. Used to designate various foreign officers of state and judicial functionaries, esp. *F. justicier*, *Sp. justiciero*, *It. sindaco*, etc.

1763 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 36 The justiciary of Arragon, a name dreadful to royal ears. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Passport*, *Versailles* iv. The passport was directed to all... generals of armies, justiciars and all officers of justices. 1854 MILMAN *St. Paul's* x. iv. IV. 378 The Senate and people of Rome... bad sent justiciars into Tuscany... to receive oaths of allegiance... and to exact tribute.

† 5. *Theol.* One who holds that man can do of himself attain to righteousness. Cf. JUSTICE 2. *Obs.*

1532 BECON *Pomander Prayer Wks.* 1843-4 II. 89 Suffer me not therefore, O Lord, to be in the number of those justiciaries which, boasting their own righteousness... despise that righteousness that cometh by faith. 1550 — *Govern. Virtue* lib. I. 423 Christ 'came not to call the justiciars, but sinners to repentance.' 1563 HOMILIES II. *Rogation Week* L. 7 6 Justiciars and hypocrites, which rob Almighty God of this honour, and ascribe it to themselves. a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 456 The Pharisee... is a type of all justiciars hoping to be saved by the righteousness of the law. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) IX. 146 The pompous austerities and fastings of many religious operators, and splendid justiciars.

Hence **Justiciaryship**, the office of justiciary.

1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 890 He required Him... to give an Account of his Justiciaryship. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 11 De Olifard found his reward in a grant of lands in Roxburghshire and the justiciaryship of Lothian.

Justiciary (dʒɒstɪˈʃiəri), *sb.* 2 Also **justitiary**.

[ad. med.L. *justitiāria*, -ciāria, *f. justitiā JUSTICE*: see -ARY 1 B. 3.]

1. *Sc.* The jurisdiction of a justiciar or justiciary: see JUSTICIAR 2 b.

High Court of Justiciary, the supreme criminal tribunal of Scotland. *Circuit court of justiciary*, justiciary court, a circuit court held by judges of the High Court. *Commissioners of justiciary*: see quot. 1846.

[1318: see JUSTICIAR 2 b.] 1473 in *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1877) I. 68 Item given to the Justice Schire David Guthrie of that ilk, knyght, for his fee of this schire of his office of Justiciary... j. 41. 1491 *Sc. Acts* 3as. IV (1597) § 43 The Clerke of the Justiciary shall take ditty thereupon, and they to be punished as oppressors. 1579 *Sc. Acts* 3as. VI (1597) § 86 To that effect [our sovereign Lord]... grants and gives to them power and commission of Justiciary. 1746-7 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 43 § 1 That all Heretab Jurisdictions of Justiciary... within that part of Great Britain called Scotland... shall be... abrogated. 1752 *Scots Mag.* (1753) Oct. 493/4 The circuit-courts of justiciary. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 6 The five Lords... are called Commissioners of Justiciary, and are invested with an equal Power and Jurisdiction in all Criminal Causes. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 223

The Court of Justiciary... consists of five judges, who are also judges of the Court of Session, specially commissioned by the sovereign, together with the justice-general and justice-clerk.

attrib. 1819 R. CHAPMAN *Jas. V* 128 To put an end to those disorders, the king established a justiciary court at Jedburgh. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 6. (1862) 367 The distinction of justiciary, session, and jury judges is done away.

2. *Judicature.*

1865 DRAPER *Amer. Civ. War* I. xxvi. § 6. 445 Already has that [non-slaveholding] power reduced the supreme justiciary to a mere temporary bulwark.

Justiciary (dʒɒstɪˈʃiəri), *a.* [ad. med. or mod. L. *justitiāri-us*, *f. justitiāre* 'of or belonging unto Justice' (Cotgr. 1611).]

1. Pertaining to, or connected with, the administration of justice, or the office of a justice. (See also JUSTICIARY sb. 2 *attrib.*)

1581 MULCASTER *Postions* xxxix. (1887) 207 They may spare none enough... to all martiall and militare affaires to all instiuticarie functions. 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* III. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 57 You have always been so strict and terrible in your instiuticarie courses. 1711 E. WARD *Vulg. Brit.* VI. 77 Those Justiciary Fools Old Headboroughs and Constables. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 102 The demarcation of justiciary areas.

† 2. *Theol.* Pertaining to, or believing in, 'the righteousness which is of the law'; self-righteous: see JUSTICIARY sb. 1 5. *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 3 A justiciary, imaginary, self-conceited righteousness. 1630 SYMMER *Rest Weary* v. B. iij b, The proud Pharisee and Justiciary Hypocrite. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 114 Such a kind of Christian or believer who savours much of the justiciary and legal spirit.

|| **Justicies** (dʒɒstɪˈʃi:z). *Law.* [med.L., 2nd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *justiciāre* to JUSTICE.] A writ, now abolished, directed to a sheriff, empowering him to hold plea of debt in his county court for sums exceeding forty shillings; so called from the opening words: see quot. 1284.

[1284 *Stat. Wallie* 12 Edw. I. c. 6 Precepimus tibi quod justicies A. quod... sine dilacione reddat B. centum solidos.] 1534 FITZHER. *Nat. Breuium* IV. (1598) 117 Et le brief dacompt que sera sue en le county est un Justicies direct al vicomte.] 1607 COWELL *Interf.* s.v. By this Writ called Justicies, the Shyreene may hold plee of a greute summe, whereas of his ordinary authoritie he cannot hold plees but of summes vnder 40 shillings. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. iv. 36 The county court may also hold plea of... personal actions to any amount, by virtue of a special writ called a justicies. 1846 *Act 9 & 10 Vict.* c. 95 *Preamble*, The County Court... having Cognizance... by virtue of a Writ of Justicies.

Justicing (dʒɒstɪˈʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* JUSTICE *v.* + -ING 1.] The administration of justice. Chiefly *attrib.*, esp. in *justicing-room*, e.g. in the house of a justice of the peace.

1606 B. BARNES 4 *Bks. Offices* 145 That kinde of iusticing which is said to be common amongst the Turkes. 1611 SPEKE *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xx. (1623) 965 In this progresse, or rather itinirary Justicing. 1820 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. 97 He is not the author of the book on justicing. 1866 READE *Griffith Gault* (1887) 39 Justicing-day brought him many visits. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 19 Prayers are held in the justicing room.

Justico, -coat, -core, forms of JUSTAUCORPUS.

Justifiability (dʒɒstɪˈfɪəbɪlɪti). [*f.* next: see -ITY.] = JUSTIFIABLENESS.

1884 *Law Times* 6 Sept. 320/2 The justifiability of hostile acts unprecedented by declaration of war. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* III. 921 Attacks... so slight as to make the justifiability of any operation a matter of question.

Justifiable (dʒɒstɪˈfɪəbəl), *a.* [a. F. *justifiable* (13-14th c.), *f. justifier* to JUSTIFY.]

† 1. = JUSTICIABLE. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHER. *Surv.* xviii. 33 b, Here you my lorde R. that I W. de C. fro thus day forth to you shalbe faythfull and lowly... and I shall be iustifiable of body and of goodes. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 17 Whom Casar... calleth *Reguli*, little Kings, being themselves subjects and justifiable to the Nobility, who had all the Sovereignty.

2. Capable of being legally or morally justified, or shown to be just, righteous, or innocent; defensible.

Justifiable homicide: see HOMICIDE sb. 2

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xiii. (1634) 628 *marg.*, Departure from Monkerie to some other honest kind of life [is] justifiable. 1586 A. DAV *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 39 May it not sometimes be justifiable to breake a mans head? 1624 CART. SMITH *Virginia Prof.* § 4 The stile of a Souldier is not eloquent, but honest and iustifiable. 1717 J. KELL *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 8 In no Case... is the drawing off a large Quantity of Blood at a time justifiable. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 104 Little affairs which a tradesman thinks himself justifiable in practising. 1859 J. CUNNING *Ruthii*. 15 Emigration from one's own land seems hardly justifiable.

† b. Of an assertion, etc.: Capable of being maintained, defended, or made good. *Obs.*

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. to Drayton's Poly-olb.* viii. 127 It is iustifiable by Casar, that they vs'd to shaine all except their head and vpper lip... but in their old Coynes I see no such thing warranted. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiv. 170 Some in the water doe carry a justifiable resemblance to some at the Land. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 201 That so much raine could cause so great an inundation... may be made justifiable partly by reason, and partly by experience.

† 3. Fitted to justify a claim or the like. *Obs.*

1755 MAGNUS *Insurances* II. 417 The justifiable Instruments of the Cargo and Loss of the Goods insured and

abandoned, the Assured ought to manifest and present to the Assurers.

Justifiableness (dʒɔːstɪfəɪ, ʌbˈlɪnəs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being justifiable.

1640 Bp HALL *Humble Remonstr.* 30 Our position is onely affirmative; implying the justifiableness, and holynesse of an Episcopall calling. 1684 N. RESBURY *Case Cross Baptism* 7, I will not stand accountable for the Justifiableness of these passages. 1895 *L'pool Daily Post* 11 Apr. 4/7 The nation was... divided in opinion as to the justifiableness of hostilities.

Justifiably (dʒɔːstɪfəɪ, ʌbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a justifiable manner; so as to admit of justification.

1672 SOUTH *Serm.* 1 Cor. viii. 12 No man amongst us can justifiably plead weakness of conscience in that sense. 1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* iii. i. Anything which this lady may not justifiably suffer. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. § 1 An English painter justifiably loves fog, because he is born in a foggy country.

† Justifiable, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *justificabilis*, f. *justificare* to JUSTIFY: see -ABLE.] Capable of being justified, justifiable.

1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 57 We have thought... this so plain and justifiable a case. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 400 Let it be so, that much of their way was justifiable upon the account of these motives.

† Justifical, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **justific-us* (see -IFIC) + -AL.] *a.* Justificatory, justificative. *b.* Executing justice.

1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* Pref. 8 For the justifiacall reasons of their rising in rebell. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Justifical*, that executes or doth Justice.

Justification (dʒɔːstɪfɪkəˈʃən). [ad. late L. *justificatio-em* (Augustine, etc.), n. of action f. *justificare* to JUSTIFY. Cf. F. *justification* (12th c. in Godef.), perh. the immediate source.]

† 1. Administration of justice or the law; execution of sentence; capital punishment. *Obs.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* ii. xiii. (Skeat) l. 88 How should mercie been proued, and no trespass were, by due iustification to be punished? 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 211 When he shall Iustificatione here, he sholde noone dyersite of Persones make. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 18 Vnto the tyme that god hath herde him and done his iustification in vengeance doying. (1878 VEITCH *Border Hist.* & *Poetry* ix. 286 A not less memorable case of 'justification', was that of Adam Scott.)

† 2. An ordinance; an ordained form. *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. lv. 131 Goodde it is to me, lorde, þat þou hast mekid me, þat I mowe lerne þi iustifications. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* i. 6 Walking in al the commaundementes and iustifications of our Lord without blame. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* ix. 3 Let the children of Israel make the Pasch in his time... according to al the ceremonies and iustifications thereof.

3. The action of justifying or showing something to be just, right, or proper; vindication of oneself or another; exculpation; † verification, proof (*obs.*). *b.* That which justifies; a justifying circumstance; an apology, a defence.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 507 With many couert wordys to the... iustificatione of hymselfe and excusynge of his owne dedys. 1555 EDEY *Decades* 240 Yet was he gladd to haue it tryed by iustice for the better iustification of his cause. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 39 Neither was she unindfull of this Lord Norris, whose Father... in the business of her Mother, dyed in a Noble cause, and in the justification of her innocence. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Forgiveness* Wks. 1874 II. 109 Nothing can with reason be urged in justification of revenge. 1823 DE QUINCY *Lett. Educ.* ii. (1860) 32 The metre, and the style... would immediately have lost their justification. 1870 MRS. RIDDELL *Austin Friars* iii. She could plead so much in her own justification.

4. *Theol.* The action whereby man is justified, or freed from the penalty of sin, and accounted or made righteous by God; the fact or condition of being so justified.

Protestant theologians regard justification as an act of grace in which God accounts man righteous, not owing to any merit of his own, but through imputation of Christ's righteousness, as apprehended and received by faith. Roman Catholic theologians hold that it consists in man's being made really righteous by infusion of grace, such justification being a work continuous and progressive from its initiation.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* v. 16 Sothli doun of oon in to condemnation, grace forsothe of manye gyltis in to iustification. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 31 This grace is called the grace of iustification, or grace iustifyenge, for it iustifyeth our soules before god. 1565 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* ii. xi. § 2 (1632). We simply expound justification to be an acceptation, whereby God receiving us into favour, taketh us for righteous, and we say that the same consisteth in forgiveness of sinnes, and imputation of the righteousness of Christ. 1571 39 *Articles Ch. Eng.* xi. Of the iustification of man... That we are iustified by fayth onely, is a most wholesome doctrine, and very full of comfort. *Ibid.* xii. Good workes, which are the fruites of fayth, and folowe after iustification. 1885 HOOKER *Serm. Justification* § 5 The first receipt of grace in their [Papists'] divinity is the first iustification: the increase thereof, the second iustification. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 61 Justification doth not increase or decrease, but all sin is pardoned at the first act of believing. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 57 The plain Scriptural notion of justification is pardon, the forgiveness of sin. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1855) I. i. vi. 381 The tenet of justification or salvation by faith alone, called, in the barbarous jargon of polemics, solifidianism. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 6 They have seen so much goodness without faith... that they begin to preach justification by sincerity as a more human, if not a more divine formula than justification by faith. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 495/2 To the Catholic, sanctification and justification are the same thing, or at most two

aspects of the same thing—viz. of the act by which God makes a soul just and holy in his sight.

5. *Law.* *a.* The showing or maintaining in court that one had sufficient reason for doing that which he is called to answer; a circumstance affording grounds for such a plea. *b.* The justifying of bail: see JUSTIFY 7 b.

1549 [see JUSTIFY 7 a]. 1660 *Trial Regis.* 19 If you have any thing of Justification, plead Not guilty. 1781 W. BLACKSTONE *Rep.* II. 1179 After many nagatory notices of justification, the defendant's bail appeared in Court to justify. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., If the action concern a local thing, a Justification in one place is not a Justification in another place. 1883 *Wharton's Law-Lex.* (ed. 7) s.v., A defence of justification is a defence showing the libel to be true, or in an action of assault showing the violence to have been necessary. 1886 *Philadelphia Times* 10 Apr. (Cent.), Mr. M— said that Recorder S— had fixed bail at \$25,000, and justification in \$50,000 would be enough.

6. The action of adjusting or arranging exactly; *spec.* in *Type-founding and Printing*: see JUSTIFY v. 9.

1672 T. MARSHALL *Lett. to Dr. Fell* 19 Jan. (in H. Hart *Cent. Typogr. Oxford* 165/2) To expedite y^e justification of Matrices. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Foundry*, The justification, as to thickness, is made on a piece of marble; and for the height on an iron compository. The justification of the height is guided by the m of some body of characters already justified. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 132 Where a line is even spaced, and yet requires justification. *Ibid.* 133 No reasonable excuse either for bad justification or improper spacing. 1875 *Ur's Dict.* Arts III. 644 When he comes to the end of his line, and finds that he has a syllable or word which will not fill out the measure, he has to perform a task which requires considerable care and taste. This is called justification.

Justificative (dʒɔːstɪfɪkətɪv), *a.* [f. late L. *justificativus*, ppl. stem of *justificare* to JUSTIFY + -IVE. Cf. F. *justificatif* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*)] Serving to justify; justificatory; of the nature of supporting evidence.

1611 COTGR., *Justificatif*, iustificative, iustifying, righting. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Gnanan D'Alf.* ii. 242. 1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 15 Some justificative, or extenuative, or exemptive, circumstance. 1890 SAINTSBURY *Ess.* 245 With justificative selections from Baffion... and other authorities.

Justificator. [ad. late L. *justificator*, agent-n. f. *justificare* to JUSTIFY.] One who justifies.

The L. word occurs in a document of William Rufus (see first quot.), whence it has passed into the law dictis, as an English word.

[It. *Writ in Liber Ramesie* § 188 Will. Rex Angl. H. Camerario & Justificatorio suis, omnibusque suis fidelibus Norff., salutem.] 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Justificators* [in prec. quot.] seem to signify Comparators. 1755 JOHNSON, *Justificator*, one who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies. 1799 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ess. Self-Justif.* in *Lett. Lit. Ladies* (1805) 225 To one of your class of justificators, this is the highest offence. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Justificators*, a kind of comparators, or those that by oath justified the innocence, or oaths of others.

Justificatory (dʒɔːstɪfɪkətəri), *a.* [f. late L. *justificat-*, ppl. stem of *justificare* to JUSTIFY + -ORY.] Tending to justify; having the effect or purpose of justifying.

1570 FENTON *Gucciard.* viii. (1590) 314 To hold fast that that hath bin gotten, is a colour iustificatorie to enable the title and interest of the thing. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 355 Printed at Amsterdam, with a justificatory preface. 1860 A. L. WINDSOR *Ethica* vii. 344 A man... almost sarcastically justified the claims of self-interest. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. vii. 109 The Newcastle administration... summarily condemned the colony by rejecting its loyal justificatory address to the king.

b. Serving or intended to support a statement.

1779 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 576 Mr. Davis has... suppressed one of the justificatory Notes on this passage. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 269/1 In 1752 followed a justificatory tract on several disputed points.

Justified (dʒɔːstɪfɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. JUSTIFY + -ED 1.] Made just or right; made or accounted righteous; warranted; supported by evidence; in *Printing*: see JUSTIFY v. 9.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1590) 128 That bad officer... gave him leave... to bear his sword prepared for the justified murder. 1671-2 T. MARSHALL *Lett. to Dr. Fell* 9 Feb. (in H. Hart *Cent. Typogr. Oxford* 169/1) A large Collection of Proofs from Jacques Vallet, wh^{ch} shew y^e various Sorts of justified Matrices he is willing to sell. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* cxviii. vi. The Voice of Joy, and Love, and Praise... Among the Justified is found. 1820 R. HALL *Wks.* (1832) VI. 306 Either impenitent sinners or justified believers. 1891 J. WINSON *Columbus* ii. 55 A scholarly and justified narrative.

Justifier (dʒɔːstɪfɪə), [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] 1. One who justifies: see JUSTIFY v.

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* iii. 26 That he myght be counted iuste, and a iustifier of hym which beleveth on Iesus. 1528 FRITH *Answ. Rastel* Wks. (1573) 16 You must graunt, that we have a Christ or no Christ... a iustifier or no iustifier. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel* no *Bethel* 32 That I leaue to you, her justifier. 1711 STRYPE *Parker* iii. xiv. 236 Justifiers of themselves and Hypocrites. 1838 J. H. NEWMAN *Justification* x. § 2 Faith is the sole justifier.

2. *Type-founding and Printing.* *a.* A workman who justifies: see JUSTIFY 9; hence, in a type-setting machine: see quot. 1888. *b.* A wedge or the like for fixing an adjusted part of a printing-press, as the stone in the coffin, etc.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xi. ¶ 17 Justifiers of

Wood, the length of every side... must be thrust between the insides of the Coffin and the outsides of the Stone, to Wedge it tight... after the Press-man has Bedded it. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 512 To admit of justifiers between the stone and coffin, which are put to keep the stone steady after it is bedded. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Justifier*, in type-founding, the workman who fits up a suite of strikes or unjustified matrices for use on one mold. 1888 *Fall Mail G.* 10 Sept. 11/2 Even more ingenious is the second machine, or 'justifier', to which the type set up by the typotheter is taken. The 'justifier'... spaces out the lines with great regularity and in so short a time that 20,000 ens per hour is about the average output.

Justify (dʒɔːstɪfɪ), *v.* [a. F. *justifier* (12th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. late (chiefly eccl.) L. *justificare* to act justly towards, do justice to, make just, pardon, vindicate, f. *just-us* JUST: see -FY.]

† 1. *trans.* To administer justice to; to try as a judge, to judge; to have jurisdiction over, rule, control, keep in order; to do justice to, treat justly. *b. absol.* To administer justice, to judge. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Curaor M.* 150 (Gott.) Of salomon þe wise, Hou craftli he did iustife. 13... *St. Erkenwode* 229 in Horst. *Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 271, I iustifist þis ioly toun... more þene fourty wynter. 1377 *LANG.* *P. Pl.* B. xix. 44 Þe iewes he iustified & tænte hem þe lawe of lyf. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 379 Hem [i.e. Clergy] oughte wel to iustefie them, which belongeth to here cure, As forto prairie. 1449 *Sc. Acts* 7as. II (1814) 36/2 þat al Regaliteis... be... iustifit be the kingis Justice, quhill þai remayn in þe kingis handis. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ii. (1885) 112 Thai... ordenyd the same reame to be ruled and justified by suche lawes as thai all wolde assent vnto. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* iii. ii. (1588) 338 Them that undertake for the partie, that he shall abide to be justified by law. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sherifes* 12 [The Statute] giveth power to Forresters, Parkers, and Warreners to kill the offenders if they will not be justified.

† 2. *trans.* To execute justice upon (a malefactor); to condemn to punishment; to punish, *esp.* (Sc.) to punish with death, execute. *Obs.*

1340 *HAMFOLE Pr. Conc.* 5987 Fadirs and modirs sal rekken þat tyde... And loverdes alswa of bair men... Pe whilk þai wald nocht iustify. c 1450 *LOVELICH Grail* xvi. 318 Thanne Axede him Nasciens... Whi that so sore iustefied he were. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 353 To iustefie and punishe them for their offences. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 596 Thay beand swa convict, sal beke justifyit to the deid thairfor. 1700 *COLLIER 2nd Def. Short View* (1738) 399 In Scotland they say when a Man is hanged he's justified. 1820 *BYRON Mar. Fal.* v. i. 94 Let them be justified; and leave exposed their wavering relics in the place of judgment. 1860 C. INNES *Scot. in Mid. Ages* vi. 182 The murderer taken red-hand... was 'justified'... without any unnecessary or inconvenient delays of process.

3. To show (a person or action) to be just or in the right; to prove or maintain the righteousness or innocence of; to vindicate († from a charge).

13... *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 699 Non lyuyande to be is iustifyet. 1382 *WYCLIF Ps.* l. 6 (li. 4) That thou be iustefied in thi wordis, and overcome when thou art demed. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xxix. 99 Þou... iustifist me in all my disposicions. 1535 *COVERDALE Eccles.* vii. 5 Iustifie not thy self before God. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 224 Some of his friends, laboured to iustifie him. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 119 Justifying them from any Objections that might be made against them. 1868 M. PATTISON *Acad. Org.* v. 148 We have no longer the difficult task of justifying science in the eyes of the nation.

absol. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xxxvi (1739) 53 Neither Monk, Woman, nor Clerk was by Law to justify by Battle in their own person.

b. Of a state of things, circumstance, or motive: To afford a justification of. (Often in passive.)

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 82 The profane Idolatizing of this Superlative Saint, will iustifie me in all eyes. 1709 *ATTERBURY Spittal Serm.*, *Luke* x. 32 The publick burthens... will not justify us in giving nothing. 1775 *BURKE Sp. Concll. Amer.* Wks. III. 102, I think then I am... justified in the sixth and last resolution. 1860 *DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.* xvi. The pair have a dejected consciousness that they are not justified in appearing on the surface of the earth.

4. To absolve, acquit, exculpate; *spec.* in *Theol.*, to declare free from the penalty of sin on the ground of Christ's righteousness, or to make inherently righteous by the infusion of grace: see JUSTIFICATION 4. Also *absol.*

1382 *WYCLIF Isa.* v. 23 Wo... that instefien the vnpytous for ziftes. — *Rom.* iii. 26 That he be iust, and iustifying him that is of the feith of Ihesu Crist. *Ibid.* 28 Forsothe we demen a man for to be justified by feith, withouten workis of lawe. 1526 *TINOALE Rom.* iv. 25 JESUS... Which was delivered for oure synnes, and rose agayne forto iustify vs. 1535 *COVERDALE Exod.* xxiii. 7 The innocent and righteous shalt thou not sleie, for I iustifie not y^e vngodly. 1550 *VERON Godly Sayings* (1846) 15 For say they... if the Sacramente dothe not iustifye, & brynge grace of itselfe, then it is but bare breade & wyne. a 1620 *DONNE 2nd Serm. John* xvi. 8 Only thy good life can assure thy conscience and the world, that thou art justified. a 1740 *WATERLAND Doctr. Justification* iv, God... has made no promise or covenant to justify any one without the use of Baptism. 1859 J. CUMMING *Ruth* viii. 138 It is the office of Jesus to pardon, to justify, to welcome.

5. To make good (an argument, statement, or opinion); to confirm or support by attestation or evidence; to corroborate, prove, verify. † Formerly with *complementary obj.*, *obj.* and *inf.*, or *subord. clause.* (Now coloured by 6.)

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 140 Rethoriques eloquencies... Wherof a man schal iustifie Hise wordes in dispuiteoun. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* v. civ. 79 So that I myght soniwhat iustifie

my reporte by some Auctour, of Auctorite. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. ii. App. xi. 34 This shalbe justified owt of Irenæus. 1600 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 128 Were I so minded, I heere could . . . Justifie you Traitors. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 41 For who can justify, that Nature there Is ty'd to the same Laws, she acts by here? 173a BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 33 He justified the notion to be innocent. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. xxvi. (1869) II. 11 The narratives of antiquity are justified by the experience of modern times. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 May 5/3 It would be hard to justify this particular assertion by an appeal to facts.

† b. To maintain as true, affirm, aver. *Obs.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Marins* (1676) 353 The which would not be believed . . . for the incredible force and Power of the Armies which was justified to come. 1658 OSBORNE *Q. Elis.* (1673) 461 An Inquisition . . . which a Cursiter did about that time Justifie he had inrolled. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunting* (1788) 71 The Doctor . . . to this day relates and Justifies the truth of every circumstance I have mentioned.

† c. To acknowledge as true or genuine. *Obs.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. i. 219 She shall tell thee all; When thou shalt kneele, and Justifie in knowledge, She is thy verie Prince. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xv. 110 The great God had a son, Whom he himself yet Justifies.

6. To show or maintain the justice or reasonableness of (an action, claim, etc.); to adduce adequate grounds for; to defend as right or proper.

1560 DAUS tr. *Seidane's Comm.* 7 He answered, that he would Justifie that, that he had done, eyther in present disputation, or by writings. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. iii. How can they Justify to have turned their domestic privileges into the bar of a proud judicial court? 1667 — *P. L.* i. 26 That . . . I may assert th' eternal Providence, And Justifie the wayes of God to men. 1704 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 357, I Justify not my son's folly. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* v. (1885) 155 All who thus claim supernatural authority must, of course, Justify their claim.

b. To make right, proper, or reasonable; to furnish adequate grounds for, warrant.

1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bhs.* iii. 48 This very necessity had . . . Justified the Act. 1718 PHOIA *Hans Carvel* 67 The end must Justifie the means; He only sins who ill intends. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 410 Those Reasons seem to Justify Bleeding. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 309 'Tis guilt alone can Justify his death. 1813 SCOTT *Robbery* i. viii. Much in the stranger's men appears. To Justify suspicious fears. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 526/2 The vast circle of his readers Justified his complacency by their applause.

† c. To render lawful or legitimate. *Obs.*

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxii. 117 Whatsoever is commanded by the Sovereign Power, is as to the Subject, Justified by the Command. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vi. 346 Till . . . public nuptials Justify the bride.

7. *Law. intr. and trans.* a. To show or maintain sufficient reason in court for doing that which one is called upon to answer for; to show adequate grounds for (that with which one is charged).

1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 § 2 The Lorde . . . may avowe or his Baylyffe or servaunt make consaunce or Justifye for taking of the said dystresses upon the same landes . . . alegyng in the said avourie consaunce and Justificacyon the same Maners Landes and Tenementes to be holdin of hym. 1591 *Child Marriages* 150 The said Smith . . . did arreste the said Roger Dod . . . and beaige charged to be a wronge, and contrary to the liberties and charters of this cite, Justifieth to be lawfull. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. xiv. 429 A master likewise may Justify an assault in defence of his servant, and a servant in defence of his master. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 258 If a man be impeached for beating another, he may Justify by showing it was done in his own necessary defence: if for false imprisonment, he may Justify under the warrant of a lawful magistrate. 1893 *Weekly Notes* 67/2 The appellant could not Justify his attempt to force an entrance, and was rightly convicted of an assault.

b. To justify (oneself) as bail, to justify bail: to show, by the oath of a person furnishing bail or other surety, that after the payment of his debts he is of adequate pecuniary ability.

1692 *Act 4 Will. & M.* c. 5 § 2 The Justices . . . shall make such Rules . . . for the Justifying of such Bails . . . as to them shall seem meet. 1766-80 BURROW *Reports* IV. 257 The sum he was required to Justify in, was £9000. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xix. 231 The bail . . . must Justify themselves in court . . . by swearing themselves house-keepers, and each of them to be worth double the sum for which they are bail, after payment of all their debts. 1780 *Newgate Cal.* v. 49 They . . . Justified bail for sums to a considerable amount, though they were not possessed of property to the value of twenty shillings. 1880 *Standard* 9 Apr. 6/1 Bail for the husband was put in and Justified. 1883 *Wharton's Law-Lex.* (ed. 7). *Justifying security.* Administrators in certain cases are required by the Court of Probate to give Justifying security.

† 8. To account just or reasonable; to approve of; to ratify. *Obs.*

1682 GREW *Anat. Plants* Pref., I was glad to see it [a book] so far Justify'd by that Illustrious Society. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* *Love Neighbour* Wks. 1874 II. 146 God himself will in the end Justify their taste, and support their cause.

9. To make exact; to fit or arrange exactly; to adjust to exact shape, size, or position. Now only in technical use; esp. (*Type-founding*). To adjust a 'strike' or 'drive' by making the sides level and square, and keeping the impression at the proper depth, so as to form a correct matrix; (*Printing*) To adjust types of smaller and larger bodies together, so that they will exactly fill up the forme; to space out the line of type in the composing stick properly; also *intr.* of type.

1551 RECORDS *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 35 By true workinge

to Justifie your Globe, whiche fyrste maye bee made as rounde, as any Turner can doo it, and then shall your instrument . . . correct it exactlye if it be amysse. 1671-2 T. MARSHALL *Let. to Dr. Fell* 9 Feb. (in H. Hart *Cent. Typogr. Oxford* 1671) He undertakes to Justify Matrices, but not cut Functions. . . I suspend y^e urging of y^e Matrices to be Justified by Mr. Van Dyke. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xvi. § 2 Justifying of Matrices is, 1. to make the Face of the Sunken Letter, lie an exact designed depth below the Face of the Matrice, and on all its sides equally deep from the Face of the Matrice. 2. It is to set or Justifie the Foot-line of the Letter exactly in Line. 3. It is to Justifie both the sides, viz. the Right and left-sides of a Matrice to an exact thickness. *Ibid.* xxii. § 4 Justifying (in Compositors Language) is the stiff or loose filling of his Stick, for if it be fill'd very stiff with Letters or Spaces, they say it is hard Justified, if loosely, they say it is loose Justified. *Ibid.* xxiv. § 5 Justifying the Head is to put into the Mortesses in the Cheeks . . . an equal and convenient thickness of . . . square pieces of Felt, Pastboards, or Seaboards. . . that when the Press-man Pulls, the Tennants of the Head shall have an equal Horizontal level Check. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 124 Taking care to space and to Justify our matter. 1828 WEBSTER *S.V.* Types of different sizes will not Justify with each other. 1892 *Brit. Printer* V. No. 26. 19 Ample knowledge of how to Justify is not yet the common property of printers. 1900 H. HART *Cent. Typogr. Oxford* Pref. p. viii. Nowadays a type-founder desiring to enlarge the number of his founts, would be able . . . to buy 'strikes', which when Justified would become matrices.

Justifying (dʒəˈstɪfɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. JUSTIFY v. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. JUSTIFY. a. The action of making, proving, or accounting just; justification.

138a WYCLIF *Rom.* iv. 25 The which is bitakun for oure synnes, and roos aȝen for oure Justifyinge. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 59 This excuse is so . . . large, that it may extend as well to the Justifying of the absurd errors. a 1769 R. RICCALTON *Notes Galatians* 109 Justifying implies more than bare pardon. It supposes a judicial procedure.

† b. Condemnation; execution. *Sc. Obs.*

a 1578 LINDSEY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1899) I. 183 To saif the lordis from Justifying in the Kingis furie.

† 2. An ordinance; = JUSTIFICATION 2. *Obs.*

138a WYCLIF *Ps.* cxviii. [cxix.] 5 Wolde God weren dresid my weies; to be kept this Justifyingus. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* 32 That he kepte the Justifyingis of God, and seken out his commandementis. 1526 TINDALE *Ieb.* ix. 1 That fyrst tabernacle verely had Justifyinges and servynges off God.

3. In *Type-founding and Printing*: see JUSTIFY v. 9. *Justifying-stick*, an attachment to a type-setting machine for Justifying the lines.

1671-2 T. MARSHALL *Let. to Dr. Fell* 19 Jan. (in H. Hart *Cent. Typogr. Oxford* 1662) Y^e Founders . . . have no regard to cutting and Justifying, unless perhaps to supply a Defect, or two. 1683 [see JUSTIFY v. 9].

Justifying, *pl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That Justines (in senses of the verb).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 31 The grace of Justification, or grace Justifyinge. 1585 HOOKER *Serm. Justif.* § 3 There is a Justifying and sanctifying righteousness here. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. ii. 64 This is no warrantable or Justifying reason. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 5 The Lutheran doctrine . . . that 'Justifying faith is that whereby a person believes himself to be justified'.

Hence **Justifyingly** *adv.*, in a Justifying manner. 1711 *Peace in Divinity* 3 The unregenerate Man believes historically, though not Justifyingly.

† Justily, Justislich, *adv. Obs.* = JUSTLY 5.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1724 No man vpon mold mist oþer perceyve But sche a bere were to baite at a stake; So Justislich eche lþ loyned by ihesu of heuen. *Ibid.* 2596 So Justili on eþer of hem were toynd þe skines.

Justing, jousting (dʒʊˈstɪŋ, dʒʊˈstɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. JUST v. 1 + -ING¹.] The action of the verb JUST¹; fighting or tilting on horseback with a lance; *spec.* a tournament.

13. *Coer de L. 252* The fyrste yere that he was kyng, At Salybury he made a Justyng. c 1400 MAUNDEV. iii. (1839) 17 A fair place for Justynges or for other Pleyes and Desportes. c 1440 LONELICH *Grail* lii. 635 Sire knyght, ȝoure Justyng lost han ȝe. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 8 The kyngne made a gret Justyng be syde Kyngstene upon Temes. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 106 The King . . . kept Triumphes of Justing and Tourney during all that Moneth. 1823 PHAED *Poems, Troubadour*, There was a Jousting at Chichester. 1892 *Athenæum* 11 June 757/1 Major abhors the dangerous Jousting with the spear.

Fig. 1519 HORMAN *Fulg.* 103 In that earthquake, there was a great hurlyng and Justyng of one house ageynst another.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *Justing-field*, -horse, -place, -spear.

1478 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 212 Via eundo . . . per le Justyng-place ab antiquis diebus. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 7 He ordeyned a Joustyng place wythin his cyte of Uyenae. 1530 PALSGR. 235/2 Justynghorse, *cheval de joust.* 1773-83 HOOLE *Ork. Fir.* xl. 461 With armour try'd, and swords of temper wrought And Jousting spears. 1854 *Pathos Angel in Ho.* xl. i. They made her face the Jousting field Of joy and beautiful alarm.

Justinianian (dʒʊˈstɪniən), *a.* Also -ean. [f. Justinian, proper name + -IAN; Justinianean is f. late L. *Justinianē-us* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Justinian, Emperor of the East 527-565.

Justinianian code, a compilation of the best Roman laws made by order of Justinian, published in 529 and, in a revised form, in 534; also used as a general name for all the compilations of Roman law made by Justinian's command, including the *pandectæ*, *institutiones*, and *novellæ*: see DIGEST, INSTITUTE, NOVEL.

1826 C. BUTLER *Grotius* Introd. 32 The language and spirit of the Justinianean code. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius*

Introd. 9 Comparison of the Justinianian Institutes with passages in the Digest . . . showed . . . that in several places the later work was a literal transcript of the earlier. *Ibid.*, The authors of the Justinianian compilation.

Justinianist (dʒʊˈstɪniənɪst). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who is learned in the Institutes of Justinian; a student of the civil law, a 'civilian'.

1658 PHILLIPS, Students of the Civil Law are called Justinianists. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, Justinianist, a civilian; one who studies the civil law.

† **Justitium** (dʒʊˈstɪʃɪəm). [L., cessation from business in the courts of justice, legal vacation, f. *jūs* law, right + -itium, f. ppl. stem of *sistere* to stand, stop.] A legal vacation.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. 222 As though there were any seriation in nature or justitiums imaginable in professions, whose subject is naturall. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, Justitium, a ceasing from the Prosecution of Law and exercising Justice, in places Judicial: The Vacation. 1721 in BAILEY; and in later Dicts.

Justle, another form of JOSTLE 2.

† **Justless**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -¹. [irreg. f. JUST a. + -LESS.] Devoid of justice.

1578 T. PROCTER *Gorg. Gallery in Heliconia* (1815) I. 89 The Heavens Justles I will say to hee In case they shew the just revenge of mee.

Justly (dʒʊˈstli), *adv.* [f. JUST a. + -LY².]

1. Uprightly; righteously. *Obs. or arch.*

138a WYCLIF *Esther* Prol. God help hem that . . . lyuen iustli in the drede of him. — Titus ii. 12 That we . . . lyue sobriely, and iustli, and piteously in this world. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* ii. i. No thyng is so good as to lyue iustly and at lyberte. 1611 BIBLE *Micah* vi. 8 What doeth the Lord require of thee, but to do iustly, and to loue mercy, and to walke humbly with thy God?

2. In accordance with justice or equity; with justice; rightfully, rightly; deservedly.

138a WYCLIF *Luke* xxiii. 40 Nethir thou dredist God, that thou art in the same dampnacoun? And truly we iustly. c 1425 LVDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1222 Justly vnto that ye shall me pruy make. 1555 in Strype *Ecol. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlv. 126 How few are they that can Justly excuse themselves. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 31 Without any pretext or iudgement to whom of them the estate did iustly appertaine. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* v. iii. There lives no prince that Justlier can Challenge the princess' favour. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 150 § 10 The old Gentleman was in some measure Justly served for walking in Masquerade. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 589 His eldest daughter was Justly popular.

3. With a proper use of reasoning or of language; with good reason or truth; rightly, properly.

14. *Ephyphanye in Tundale's Vis.* 120 Therfor . . . Ye may Justly Phaghyphanye hit call. 1538 STARKER *England* i. ii. 49 These are the most general partys of this polytyke body, wch may Justly be remembryd . . . to thos chefe partys in maanys body. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 267 They retired in a close body and good array . . . so as they could not be Justly said to fle. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* i. i. (1692) 3 This I Justly fear and take to be our case. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) p. xxv. These Physicians have Justly termed edged Tools. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 570 James Justly regarded these renegades as the most serviceable tools that he could employ.

† 4. In the way which the nature and purpose of a thing makes right; properly, rightly, correctly.

1551 RECORDS *Pathw. Knowl.* To Rdr., Neither is mi wit so finelle filed . . . that I maie performe iustlie so learned a labourer. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* Apr. The walks are . . . so Justly planted with limes, elms, and other trees. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 286 The tiger will more willingly attack any other animal . . . than one whose strength is so Justly employed.

5. With exactness, exactly, precisely, accurately; with accurate fitting, closely. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 241 Pei fleked þam ouerthert, Justly forto ligge. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 751 Pat preui pleyng place . . . loyned wel iustly to meliors chamber. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 29 To knowe Justly the 4 quarters of the world. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lii. 592 Piers. Made his hors Al Redy, & his helm gan lasen full Justly. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D iij b, The Proiecture . . . doth answer iustly with the thickness of the pillar. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 449 The former part of this report agreeth iustly with that . . . touching Cathay. 1692 Capt. Smith's *Seaman's Gram.* ii. xxxi. 143 Let them . . . Justly fit the bore. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1757) 11. 28 The Pillion cannot sit Justly upon the Spine. *Mod. dial.* I doant Justly know when my father died.

b. qualifying an *adv.*, *adj.*, or *prep.* = Exactly.

c 1400 *Destr. Tray* 512 Sho. . . loynet by Iason iustly to sit. a 1563 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 602 It is six times so much, which cometh to nine foot Justly. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. li. 784 If the Cloud side-long sit . . . or Justly opposite To Sun and Moon. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone* L. § 97 It could be brought Justly horizontal by means of a pocket Spirit-Level.

† **Justment** 1. *Obs. rare* -¹. [irreg. f. JUST a. + -MENT: after L. *iūsta* due ceremonies.] In *pl.* Due ceremonies or formalities, esp. funeral rites, obsequies (= L. *iūsta*).

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, To Shade of Father, Neither haire was cut, or true teares shed By me, o' thee (as Justments to the dead).

Justment 2. *local.* A variant of GISTMENT, AGISTMENT, in the senses: a. The pasturing of a stranger's cattle; the payment made or received for this. b. A piece of land of which the pasture or grazing is let.

1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon* (1845) 323 The farm then let at Justment for £4. 13s. 1715 *Exeter Merc.* 16 Sept. 5 To rent from Michaclinas next, a Justment of between Thirty and

Forty Pounds a Year...having a large Orchard now in its Prime. 1900 [Still in use in North Devon (J. Groves Cooper, Bideford).]

Justness (dʒʊstnəs). [*f.* JUST *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being just: = JUSTICE in its non-legal senses: cf. *F. justesse* beside *justice*.

†1. The quality of being just or upright; righteousness; uprightness. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. cxxv. (1869) 66 Thilke scauberk is cleped humiltee...in whiche thow shouldest thi swerd herberwe, and thi justnesse hede. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 40 Fayth seemeth here...to be taken...for faythfulness and trustiness, that is to wit, for iustnes, vpright dealing, and trueth. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 391 Good Men if they miscarry, do not only lose themselves but their Integrity, their Justness, their Honesty. 1796 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 346, I should not question his Justness, were it a Cargo of twice the Value.

2. The quality or fact of being morally right or equitable, or of having valid or reasonable grounds; rightfulness; fairness; validity, soundness.

1559 KNOX *Let. to Cecil* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. ix. 123 If...she grounded the justness of her title upon consuetude, laws, and ordinances of men. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 479 The Justice that is said to establish the Throne of a Prince, consists no less in the Justness of his Title, than the just Administration of his Government. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* i. Wks. 1813 I. 10 Neither Edward nor the Scots seemed to distrust the justness of their cause. 1809 T. PAINE in *Naval Chron.* XXI. 117 Men are led away by the greatness of an idea, and not by the justness of it. 1884 *Chr. Comm.* 11 Dec. 119/2 We are not...concerned about the justness of what Lord Lytton says.

3. The quality or state of being right, proper, or correct; conformity to truth or to a standard; correctness; propriety; exactness, accuracy (*obs.*).

1666-7 *Perry's Diary* 16 Feb. Very good practice they made...Their justness in keeping time by music much before any that we have. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 10 The Justness of the most Accurate Clocks cannot discover it. 1757 PRINGLE in *Phil. Trans.* L. 383 Some doubts he had then about the justness of Dr. Springfeld's experiments with lime-water. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 102 The horned cattle have been brought to the largest size and greatest justness of shape. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* p. xxiv, After we have got all the facts of our special study, justness of perception to deal with the facts is still required.

Justning: see JUSTENING.

†**Justry**. *Sc. Obs.* [*f.* JUST *a.* + -RY: the formation from an adj. is unusual.] *a.* Justice. *b.* Jurisdiction (of a sheriff, etc.). *c.* The circuit court of an itinerant judge, a justice eye.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. ix. 249 This Alysandyr...Wes throught the kynryk traveland, Haldand Courtis and Justrys. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE VI. 103 The Makar above [MS. above], Quilk bas in hand off Justry the ballance. 1503 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) 241 The part of Coule that is not within the bondis of my Erle of Ergyllis Justry.

Jut (dʒʊt), *sb.* 1. *Obs.* or *dial.* [Of same origin as JUT *v.* 1.] The act of striking or knocking against an obstacle; the shock of collision; a push, thrust, or shove against a resisting body. Also *fig.*

a 1553 UOALL *Royster D.* iii. iii. (Arb.) 43, Yond commeth Roister Doister...I will not see him, but gine him a jutte in dede. 1566 SIR J. HAWKINS *Voy. Guinea* in Arb. Garner V. 220, I thought it rather better to abide the jut of the uncertainty, than the certainty. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* ii. vi. 59 The least jut that is [being able] to put out of ioynt the foote that hanged loose before. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* ii. iii. The fiend, with a jut of his foot may keep off the old from a dread of the future.

Jut (dʒʊt), *sb.* 2. [*var.* of JET *sb.* 3: cf. JUT *v.* 2.] 1. A jutting out; that which juts or projects; a projection or protruding point. Cf. JET *sb.* 3. 1.

1786 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 132 Gaunt, ghastly, ghaist-alluring edifices, Hanging with threaten'g jut, like precipices. 18... *Moir Poems, The Fowler*, The land's extremest point, a sandy jut. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 50 Stepping down by zig-zag paths, and juts of pointed rock. 1893 M. GRAY *Last Sent.* ii. vii. 11, 98 The jut of the porch sheltered this window.

†2. A jerking movement or swagger of the body; = JET *sb.* 3. *Obs.* rare.

1799 CONGREVE tr. *Ovid's Art Love* III. Wks. 1773 III. 272 One has an artful swing and jut behind.

Jut, *sb.* 3, variant of JET *sb.* 4 = GIST *sb.* 3

Jut (dʒʊt), *v.* 1. *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 6-7 iutt(e). [*app.* onomatopoeic; expressing both in sound and feeling the obstructed action in question.]

†1. *intr.* To strike, knock, or push against something. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xi. 110 It shal no where stumble nor iutte against any thing. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus s.v. Incurro*, To runne & iutte or hitte against a thing in the darke. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Plausible man* (Arb.) 59 One that would faine run an enen path...and iutt against no man.

2. *trans.* To push, thrust, shove, jolt; to knock against something. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* ii. xiv. (1611) 267 These two propositions...may well stand together without iutting the one the other out of place. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* ii. vi. 59 C. Anfidius [died] by iutting his foot, when he was entering into Senat. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Jut*, to give one a sudden blow or concussion when still, particularly when writing. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.* s.v., The waggon did jut us.

Jut (dʒʊt), *v.* 2. [*Phonetic var.* of JET *v.* 2.] *intr.* To project or protrude (prop. as a prominence beyond the main line). Often with *out* or *forth*.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Meniana*,...Buildings of pleasure hanging and iutting out. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 24 This Processe iutting forth like a knot in a peece of wood. 1668 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 112 In a Snake's Skin part of one Scale juts over another. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* i. 223 A little summer-parlour that juts out towards the garden. 1819 W. ERSKINE in *Welsb Life Dr. T. Brown* iv. (1825) 152 The island of Salsette juts out into the noble bay of Bombay. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 250 The points and promontories jutting into the lake. 1886 SHELTON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 22 Palm trees here and there jutting beyond the walls did not stir.

†*b.* *transf.* To encroach upon. *Obs.*

1623 [see JET *v.* 2. 1 b, quot. 1594].

Jut, *v.* 3, *jutting*, = JET *v.* 1, JETTING *ppl.* *a.* 1

1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* i. 161 Then, with a self-complacent jutting air, It smil'd, It smil'd, It wrigg'd to the chair. 1823 MRS. SHELLEY *Valperga* I. 286 Thus they jutting up and down before their master, fancying that he would admire them.

Jute (dʒʊt). [*ad.* Bengali *jhōto*, *jhūto*: = Skr. *jūta*, less usual form of *ajāta* braid of hair.]

1. The fibre obtained from the bark of the plants *Corchorus capsularis* and *C. olitorius* (N.O. *Tiliaceae*), imported chiefly from Bengal, and used in the manufacture of gunny, canvas, bagging, cordage, etc.

1746 *Log of Ship 'Wake'* 22 Sept. (R. C. Temple, in *Indian Antig.* 1901) 8 (a.m.) Sent on shore 60 Bales of Gunney belonging to the Company with all the Jute Rope...20 Ropes in all, 116 Bundles. 1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts XIX*. 240 Paut is known in India and has been sent to Europe, by the name of jute. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 202 Samples of hemp, jute, and the fibrous substances prepared. 1879 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 6/2 The oil...is used, for giving a silk-like appearance to jute. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* vi. 337 Jute, or Gunny Fibre, is the produce of *Corchorus capsularis*.

b. The plant which furnishes this fibre, or any plant of the genus *Corchorus*.

Bastard jute, a name of *Hibiscus cannabinus*, the fibre of which is used to adulterate jute. *American jute*: see VELVETLEAF.

1861 SWINHOO *N. China Camp.* 373 Jute of large growth is sown in March and gathered in October.

2. *attrib.*, as *jute-bagging*, *-cloth*, *-fibre*, *-rope*, *-wood*, *-yarn*; *jute-butts* or *-cuttings*, the stump of the jute plant, the fibre of which is employed for inferior purposes.

1746 [see 1]. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 513, 4 pieces of jute stair carpeting. 1870 *Daily News* 14 Feb. The girls in these jute works are employed...in parties of four or five each. 1870 J. KEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 201 When wet, jute fibre quickly rots. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 1/1 The American cotton-growers require about 45 million yards of jute bagging every year in which to pack their cotton.

Jute 2 (dʒʊt). [*In pl.* *Jutes*, a mod. rendering of Bede's *Jute* and *Juti*, in OE. *Eotas*, *Iótas*, ? *Iútan* (gen. pl. *Iútna*, also *Géttas*; = Icel. *Iótar* people of Jutland on the mainland of Denmark.)

In pl. One of the three Low German tribes which, according to the account preserved by Bede, invaded and settled in Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries; they are said to have occupied districts now included in Kent and Hampshire.

[c 731 BEDA *Hist. Angl.* i. xv. Advenerant autem de tribus Germaniæ populis fortioribus, id est Saxonibus, Anglis, Jutis. De Jutarum origine sunt Cantuari et Victuari.] c 900 tr. Bede's *Hist.* i. xv. (1890) 52 Comon hi of þrim folcūm ðam strangestan Germanice, þæt [is] of Seaxum, of Æng, & of Geatum. Of Geata fruman syndon Cantware & Wiltsetan. (Cf. O. E. *Chron.* an. 449 Of Ald Seaxum, of Anglum, of Iotum. Of Iotum comon Cantware, and Whitwara. & þæt cyn on West Sexum þe man nu gīt hæst Iutna cynn.) [c 731 BEDA II. *A.* iv. xvi. Fugia lapsi sunt de insula (Vecte) et in proximam Jutorum provinciam transiit.] c 900 tr. Bede's *Hist.* iv. xvii. (1890) 308 þa flugon þa cnechtas ut of [Wihit] þæm elande, & wæron gædelde in þa neah-mærcas, seo is tæcegd Eota lond. 1287 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 265 Of þe Jutes com þe Kentiche men, and þe men of the yle of Wight. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* iii. Wks. (1847) 507/2 The Saxons...and...two other tribes...Jutes and Angles. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XLII. 167/2 The first Germanic invaders of Britain after the departure of the Romans were Jutes. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. 1 To the north of the English (in Sleswick) lay the tribe of the Jutes, whose name is still preserved in their district of Jutland.

Jute, variant of JOUTE *Obs.*, pottage.

[*Juter*, prob. a misreading of *niter*, NITRE.

1668 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* in *Syst. Agric.* 272 *Juter*, a term, by some used for the fertile coagulating saltish nature of the Earth. Hence in KERSEY'S *Phillips*, BAILEY, etc.]

Jutish (dʒʊtɪʃ), *a.* [*f.* JUTE 2 + -ISH 1.] Of or pertaining to the Jutes.

1839 YEOWELL *Ant. Brit.* Ch. xiii. (1847) 141 Two Jutish chieftains, Hengist and Horsa, arrived in the Isle of Thanet. 1865 T. WRIGHT in *Intell. Observ.* No. 37. 70 The same Jutish race.

Jutting (dʒʊtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* JUT *v.* 2 + -ING 1.] The action of JUT *v.* 2; *concr.* a projection or protruding part; = JETTING *vbl. sb.* 2. 1, JUT *sb.* 2. 1.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Proiectus*, the iutting or leaning out of a building. *Ibid.*, *Proiectura*, the iutting or leaning out in pillars or other building. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Nov. On the battlements of the Church...you would imagine yourself in a town, so many are the cupolas, pinnacles, towers, juttings. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 233 There is scarce a strait...or the jutting of a promontory, that has not been minutely described. 1859 J. R. EDKINS *Chinese Scenes* (1863) 54 A time-worn pagoda, its numberless corners and juttings, edged with bronze and brass.

Jutting, *ppl. a.* 1 [*f.* JUT *v.* 1 + -ING 2.] That juts, knocks, or strikes.

1774 W. MASON *Eng. Gard.* II. 344 Oft the ram And jutting steer drive their entangling horns Through the frail meshes.

Jutting (dʒʊtɪŋ), *ppl. a.* 2 [*f.* JUT *v.* 2 + -ING 2.] That juts; projecting, standing out beyond the main body.

1624 WORTON *Archit. in Relig.* (1651) 236 All the projected or jutting parts. 1715 tr. *Pancirolii Rerum Mem.* I. ii. iii. 64 Outwardly extended or jutting Buildings. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iii. § 23. 91 Sloping roof, jutting porch, projecting balcony. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* xvi. II. 134 An angler sits Upon a jutting rock.

Hence **Juttingly** *adv.*, projectingly.

1856 in WEBSTER.

†**Jutty**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5 iutte, 6 iotye, iuttey, iuttie. [*A* phonetic variant of JETTY *sb.*, *a.* *F. jette* the action of throwing or casting, something thrown out, etc. The *u* for *e* as in JUT *v.* 2.]

1. A pier, breakwater, or embankment: = JETTY 1.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D], I have seen them made sum to sle the pie sum to sle the Tele vpon the Renier: at the Iutte. *Ibid.* D], b, Iff youre hawke nym the fowle at the fer side of the Ryuer or of the pitt from you Then she sleeth the fowle at the fer Iutty. 1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI.* c. 14 § 8 For the mayntenance of Piers, Iutties, walles or bankes against the rages of the sea. 1547 L.D. GREY, *etc. Let. to Protector* 18 Apr. (S.P., P. R.O., *Foreign* XIV. No. 121) 'No fort', said we, 'but a Iutty to amende the havon to save both your shippes and ours'. a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll.* II. 21 The Iutty of Discretion...drowned in the Tide. 1804 *Trans. Soc. Arts XXII.* 248 By a pier-head on the East and jutties on the West side.

b. **Jutty-head** = *Jetty-head* (JETTY *sb.* 4): see quot. 1750.

1559 in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 739 There must be two juttie hedges towards the sea. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1547/1 When the two iutte heads are once finished...so as the hauens mouth be perfected. 1750 BLANCKLEY *Naval Expos.* 84 *Jutty heads*, Platforms standing on Piles which are made near the Docks, and project without the Wharfs for the more convenient docking and undocking Ships.

2. A projecting part of a wall or building; = JETTY *sb.* 2.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* xxix. R vj, Bnyldynge chargyde with iotyes is pærellous whan it is very olde, *Maniana edificia vetustate corrupta periculo sunt obnoxia*. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Salidzo*, the iuttie of an house, the bearing out of a wall. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. vi. 6 No Iutty frieze, Buttrice, nor Coigne of Vantage, but this Bird Hath made his pendant Bed. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 285 Leaving that Ledge, or Jutty...call'd a Water-table. *fig.* 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 36 b, To salve himselfe of a desperate debt, presented the same so far forth, as he brought it to the Iutty of a *Nisi prius*.

Jutty, *a.* rare -1. [*f.* JUT *sb.* 2 + -Y.] Characterized by jutting out.

1827 HOOO *Ilro* & L. xlii. Hard by some jutty cape.

Jutty (dʒʊti), *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 5 iutteye, 7 iuttie, 7- jutty. [*Related to* JUTTY *sb.*: cf. also JETTY *v.* 1.]

1. *intr.* To project, jut, esp. as part of a building, or as a pier or breakwater. *arch.*

14... *Voc.* in Wr-Wilcker 531/6 *Jutto*, to Iutteye. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* i. 34 Where it beginneth to iutte forth into the sea. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV.* xxvi, Some Common Principles may Iutty out And stand as Peirs, the lesser Barks to shroud. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 232 On this side and on that, prodigious rocks And twin-(like) cliffs jutty into the heaven.

†2. *trans.* To project beyond, overhang. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. i. 13 As fearefully, as doth a galled Rocke O're-hang and iutty his confounded Base.

†3. To project to project or overhang; to build out; = JET *v.* 2. 2. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Voyer*, a Sprueyer...who...limits, vnto those that build in a street, their ground and scope of iutting. *Ibid.*, *Souspendre*,...hng over: iuttied, or set out beyond.

Hence **Juttingly** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the *vb.*, also, a projection; **Juttingly** *ppl. a.*, projecting.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxvii. ix. 318 He tooke away all those jutting galleries of pleasure called *Meniana*. 1611 COTGR., *Souspendre*, a penthouse; iuttie...a iutting, or a leaning out or beyond.

†**Jut-window**. *Obs.* rare -1. [*f.* JUT *v.* 2 or *sb.* 2 + WINDOW.] A jutting or projecting window; a bay-window.

1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* iv. viii. Her eyes were the two jut-windows, and her mouth the great door.

Juu, *obs.* form of JEW.

†**Juvament**. *Obs.* rare. [*ad.* late L. *juvamentum*, *f.* *juvare* to help: see -MENT.] Help, aid, assistance.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 27 *pe secunde Inuament* is: þæt þei hangen & bynden sninne membris wip opere. *Ibid.* 109 Þis ioyngne togidere of oon boon wip anopir was maad bi-cause of inuamentis þæt I have told to for.

†**Juvate**, *v.* *Obs.* rare. [*irreg.* *f.* L. *juvare* to help: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To help, aid.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 232 Juvated by the Town's Proximity.

†**Juvenal**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6-7 -all, 7 iuvinal. [*ad.* L. *juvenal-is* (= *juvenil-is*) of or belonging to youth, *f.* *juvenis* a young person.]

A. adj. Juvenile.

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 43 More hot then ripe and juvenal age. 1733 [see JUVENILE B. 1]. 1821 Blackw. *Mag. X.* 33/3 A classical book of juvenal sports.

B. sb. A youth; a 'juvenile'.
1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. ii. 8 How canst thou part sadness and melancholy my tender Iuvenall? 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* iii. i. D's Wks. 1873 II. 320, I am one of his Iuvenals. 1654 COTTON *Scarron*. iv. (1741) 72 She the small Ascanius takes, Troy's Juvenal. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiv. (Sir *Piercie Shafon* is represented as saying) Touching this Juvenal, he hath that about him which belongeth to higher birth.]

Juvenalian (dʒuːvɪˈnɪliən), *a.* [f. *L. juvenalis* Juvenal + -AN.] Characteristic of Juvenal, the Roman satirist.

1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* ii. v. § 71 Hall has more of the direct Juvenalian invective. 1892 DOBSON *18th Cent. Vignettes* 208 The Juvenalian manner of that great graphic satirist.

Juvenate (dʒuːvɪˈneɪt). *R. C. Ch.* [f. *L. juvenis* young man + -ATE.] = JUNIORATE.

1889 in WORCESTER *Suppl.*

† **Juvenicle**. *Obs.* [ad. *L. juvenicula* (*Vulg.* Ps. lxxviii. 26, i Tim. v. 2). Cf. JOVENCEL.] A young woman, a girl.

1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 30 And no juvenicle, for if thou say thus loo, Yong woman may do more than fyere heat, She thynketh thi colde for he is nothing meet.

† **Juvenency**. *Obs. rare.* [Irreg. f. *L. juvenis* a young person: see -cy.] Youth.

1656 RUTHVEN in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 3 The Infancy and Juvenency of the Petitioner's father suffered 19 years Imprisonment in the Tower.

Juvenescence (dʒuːvɪˈnesəns). [f. as next: see -ENCE.] The state of becoming young or youthful; youthful state or condition, youth.

1800 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 275 Two impossible attainments, that of making gold by transmutation, and of renewing juvenescence by an elixir. 1832 FRASER'S *Mag.* VI. 255 The days of Ebony's juvenescence. 1851 J. HAMILTON *Royal Preacher* iv. (1858) 49 The renewed soul's perpetual juvenescence. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 512 When his mind was scarcely out of its juvenescence.

Juvenescent (dʒuːvɪˈnɛsənt), *a.* [ad. *L. juvenescent-em*, pr. ppl. of *juvenescere* to reach the age of youth.]

1. Becoming young or youthful.

1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Bencher's Inner Temple*, Reductive of juvenescent emotions. 1876 J. ELLIS *Cesar in Egypt* 192 Thy ecstatic influence To life renews. The juvenescent soul and sense.

2. *nonce-use.* Immature, undeveloped.

1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 223 The lama is a juvenescent and feeble copy of the camel.

Juvenile (dʒuːvɪˈnɪəl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. juvenilis* of or belonging to youth, f. *juvenis* a young person. Cf. *F. juvénile* (15th c.).

(*L. juvenilis* referred to a more advanced age than its Eng. repr.; *juvenis* being a young man or woman, beyond the stage of adolescence, i.e. between 21 or 25 and 40.)

A. adj. 1. Young, youthful.

1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Viciis. Things* (Arb.) 576 Learning bath his Infancy, when it is . . . almost childish; Then his Youth, when it is Luxuriant and Iuvenile. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* vii. § 11 In its first and juvenile Constitution, it is a very Spongy and Sappy body. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1810) I. xviii. 101 Man at every age seeks to be pleased, but more particularly at the juvenile age. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* I. vii. He was a blessing to all the juvenile part of the neighbourhood. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii. Although the order was . . . carried to Aunt Chloe by at least half a dozen juvenile messengers.

2. Belonging to, characteristic of, suited to, or intended for youth.

1651 GLANVILL *Van. Dogmatizing* Ep. Ded. Aij, I hope you'll consider, that Scepticism is . . . no crime in a Juvenile excitation. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 95 This inspires a juvenile warmth through his whole frame. 1844 (title) Juvenile Missionary Magazine of the London Missionary Society. 1848 DICKENS *Domby & Son*, i. Dressed in a very juvenile manner. 1882 HINSOALE *Garfield & Educ.* ii. 381 At that period, few juvenile books were published.

B. sb. 1. A young person; a youth.

1733 P. ARAM in *Gent. Rippon* 12 Thus angry speaks, and yet deceitful smiles, With Juv'nal Air, on tender Juveniles. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xviii. II. 83 'Yes—yes—yes!' cried the juveniles, both ladies and gentlemen. 'Let her come—it will be excellent sport!' 1871 LONGE, in *Life* (1891) III. 172 Some bashful juvenile is even now timidly applying his hand to it.

2. *Theatr.* An actor who plays a youthful part.

1890 in *Cont. Dict.*

Hence **Juvenilely** *adv.*, in a juvenile or youthful way; **Juvenileness**, youthfulness; **Juvenility**, **Juvenilize** *obs. trans.*, to make young or youthful.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Juvenility, Juvenileness.* 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 848/1 Our system is juvenilized by all matrin rural influences. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xii. (1859) 279 Our old friend . . . quite juvenilized by the laughing scene. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Meth.* 245 Juvenilely facetious.

Juvenility (dʒuːvɪˈnɪlɪti). [ad. *L. juvenilitas*

youth, juvenility, f. *juvenilis* JUVENILE: see -ITY. Cf. mod. *F. juvénilité* (1866 in Littre).]

1. Juvenile condition; youthfulness; youthful manner, quality, character, or vigour.

1623 COCKERAM, *Juvenilitie*, youth. 1629 PRYNNE *Old Anth.* Pref. 8 If it stand with my juvenility and your venerable and hoary gravity. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xxvi. (1739) 118 He was in the nature or condition of a Pro-Rex, during the King's Juvenility. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* i. (1780) 15 Allowing for the Sallies of Juvenility. 1815 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 141 Declining the engagement on account of the juvenility of our nation, the infancy of our government. 1885 *Leeds Merc.* 12 Sept. 6/5 The juvenility of his ideas is made manifest whenever he opens his mouth.

2. *concr.* Juveniles collectively; 'youth'.

1823 J. BACOCK *Dent. Amusem.* p. v. Trifles which were intended to attract juvenility. 1849 J. HAMILTON *Mem. Lady Colquhoun* iii. 93 The juvenility of the district all mustered at the same seat of learning.

3. *pl.* Juvenile characteristics, acts, or ideas.

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogmatizing* Ep. Ded. (R.), Customary strains and abstracted juvenilities have made it difficult to commend and speak credibly in dedications. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 380 Juvenilities unbecoming the character of old age. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* ii. 65 'There was no question of the sentimental juvenilities of children crying for light.

† **Juvent**. *Obs.* Also 4-6 *juvente*. [a. OF. *juvent* (12th c.) = *L. juvenitūs*; and *juvente* (11th c.) = *L. juvenita* youth.] Youth.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 104 In his iuente [*v. r.* Iuente] his ihesus atte iuwen feste Water in-to wyn tourned. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 262 Of which an Alter mad ther was . . . And este an other to Iuente, As sche which dede hir hole entente. c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xcvi. i. Both young and fayre in flourishing iuente. c. 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Bvj, Wherefore ought our iuvent be prudently conuayde. 1524 EARL ARDEN in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 158 Not as ene pupile in juvente and lese aige.

[**Juventate**, error for JUVENTUTE.

In ASH 1775; whence in WORCESTER 1859, followed by later Dicts.]

Juventute. *rare.* [f. assumed *L. type *juventūdo* for *juventūs*, -tūtem: cf. med. *L. juvenitudo* (8th c. in Du Cange).] Youth.

c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xxxv. v. Sicilius . . . crowned was, and dyed in iuente. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 2/3 Since the earliest days of our dramatic juvenute.

† **Juventute**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. juvenitūs*, -tūtem the age of youth, f. *juvenis* a young person. Cf. obs. *F. juventute* (Godef.).] Youth; the age of youthful vigour or early manhood.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 132a, Ages be foure: Adolescence to xxv yerres . . . Iuente unto xl yerres, hotte and drye, wherein the body is in perfyte growthe. 1542 [see JUVENY, quot. c. 1407]. 1742 in BAILEY (ed. 10).

† **Juveny**. *Obs.* In 4-5 *iuente* (e. [ad. OF. *juvenet*, ad. *L. juvenitās*, -tatem youth: cf. *bonitatem*, *bonté*, *bounty*, etc.: see -TY.] Youth; = JUVENT, JUVENTUTE.

1377 [see JUVENT]. c. 1407 SCOGAN *Moral Balade* 11 More I complayn my mispent juvent [*prime me*; Chaucer's *Wks.*, ed. *Thynne* 1542, *Stowe* 1561, iuente]. c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxxxii. iii. The virgins then, of pure virginitee, And then thynnocentes of tender iuente.

† **Juvyn**, *a. Obs. rare* = *L. juvenis* young.] Young, youthful.

(But perhaps we ought to read *juvynage* as one word.)

c. 1450 in *Archiv. Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1900) CIV. 308 And other rehersith, that this juvyn age . . . To parfitnesse shuld sette yongly corage.

Juw (e, obs. form of JEW.

Juwel (e, *Juweler*, obs. ff. JEWEL, JEWELLER.

Juwise, *juwys* (e, var. JUISE *Obs.*, judgement.

† **Juxt**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. juxtā* near, by the side of.] Next, in the next place.

1614 P. FORBES *Defence* 29 It is, first, a vicious argumentation, and, iuxt, a contumelious blasphemie against the truth of God.

Juxta, *a. rare.* [The prefix JUXTA- used as a separate word.] Next-lying, immediately adjacent.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) iv. § 232 The juxta air comes in to occupy the space which that carried up by the vapour leaves behind it.

Juxta (dʒʊkˈstə), *prefix*, repr. *L. juxtā* *adv.* and prep. 'near, by the side of, according to', used in recent formations, in which it stands in prepositional relation to the sb. represented in the second element. **Juxta-ampullary** *a.*, situated by the side of an ampulla. **Juxta-marine** *a.*, situated by the sea. **Juxta-spinal** *a.*, situated by the side of the (or a) spine. **Juxta-tabular** *a.*, *Rom. Law*, according to a testament or written document.

1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 721 *Juxta-ampullary or

peri-ampullary carcinoma. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Mar. 3/3 Caves that are subterranean and 'juxta-marine. 1876 *Trans. Clin. Soc.* IX. 190 There was no loss of lung-note between the scapulae nor in the 'juxta-spinal regions. 1875 *Poste Gains* II. (ed. 2) § 148 *Juxta-tabular [= *secundum tabulas*] possession . . . if defeasible by an adverse claimant, is ineffective.

Juxtapose (dʒʊkˈstəpəʊz), *v.* [a. mod. *F. juxtaposer* (1835 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *L. juxtā* + *F. poser*: see COMPOSE *v.*] *trans.* To place (two or more things) side by side, or close to one another, or (one thing) by the side of another. Hence **Juxtaposed** (-pəʊzd), *ppl. a.*

1851 H. TORRENS in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 2 A people whom chronology helps us to juxtapose. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. ii. (1872) I. 191 They are juxtaposed and contrasted. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 20 If the colours of the juxtaposed objects are not of the same tone. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* iii. 191/2 When colours are juxtaposed, they become influenced as to their hue.

Juxtaposit (dʒʊkˈstəpəʊzɪt), *v. rare.* [f. *L. juxtā* by the side of + *posit-*, ppl. stem of *pōnere* to put, place.] = JUXTAPOSE.

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 171 So far from unity of Essence, that it consists of juxtaposed parts. 1758 BATTIE *Madness* iv. 25 Those particles are by such pressure differently juxtaposed. 1894 J. OWEN in *Academy* 3 Feb. 93/3 Parallel passages in which phrases of Enoch are juxtaposed by texts of the New Testament.

Juxtaposition (dʒʊkˈstəpəʊzɪʃən), [a. *F. juxtaposition* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *L. juxtā* + *F. position*.] The action of placing two or more things close together or side by side, or one thing with or beside another; the condition of being so placed.

1665 GLANVILL *Scepis Sci.* vii. 37 Parts that are united by a meer juxta-position. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* II. 140 There is but a juxta-position of separable Corpuscules. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. ii. § 2 When the Mind cannot so bring its Ideas together, as by their . . . Juxta-position or Application one to another, to perceive their Agreement or Disagreement. 1707 *Curios. in Hush. & Card.* 29 Plants . . . receive their Nourishment by Intus-susception, and . . . grow not like Stones, by Juxta-Position. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* xxv. The ineffable two hours of their juxta-position at the dinner-table. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. App. 507 The juxtaposition of the words which follow is remarkable.

Hence **Juxtapositional** *a.*, relating to or characterized by juxtaposition.

1863 *Smith's Dict. Bible* III. 539/2 Our own language, though classed as inflectional . . . is in many respects as isolating and juxtapositional as any language of that class. 1868 MAX MÜLLER *Rede Lect.* II. in *Scl. Ess.* (1881) I. 84 The three stages in the history of the Aryan languages, the juxtapositional, the combinatory and the inflectional.

Juyce, *juys*, obs. forms of JUICE.

Juyll, *Juyn*, etc., obs. forms of JULY, JUNE.

Juyse, variant of JUISE *Obs.*, judgement.

Juyste, obs. form of JUST.

Juzail, variant of JEZAIL.

† **Jyane**, obs. Sc. form of GIANT.

a. 1568 CLERK in *Bann. P.* 297/36 My vnspaynd jyane.

† **Jybbet**, var. of GIBBET *sb.* 2, a note on the horn.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV.*, cclxix, Hee calls 'em in With Jybbet, which the Kennel now enflames.

Jybe, *Jyce*: see GIBE, JOIST.

Jymiam, *Jymold*: see JIM-JAM, GIMMALED.

Jyneper, obs. form of JUNIFER.

Jynx (dʒɪŋks). Also 7 *jyng*. Pl. *jynges* (dʒɪŋdʒez). [a. mod. *L. jynx*, pl. *jynges*, = *L. iynx*, a. Gr. *ἰνγξ*, pl. *ἰνγγες* the wryneck, a bird made use of in witchcraft; hence, a charm, a spell.]

1. A bird, the wryneck (*Jynx* or *Iynx torquilla*); also called YUNX.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.*, ccxcv, Where not a Silver Iynx, or Pigeon, fell To Pay the Markman. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Jynx*, the Wry-neck, or Emmet-hunter, or as some say, the Wag-tail. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 123 The Jynx or Wryneck. . . I first heard this year on March 29. [1845 *Zoologist* III. 1107 Its sharp and harsh cry, resembling a repetition of Jynx, Jynx, Jynx.] 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 297 A youth or females hold a bird, supposed to be the iynx, in their hands.

2. *transf.* A charm or spell.

a. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. i. 23 These are the Philtres, Allurements, Jynges, Inveiglements [*his philtres, iynges, et attraites*], Baites, and Enticements of Love.

3. Name of an order of spiritual intelligences in ancient 'Chaldaic' philosophy. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 17/2 [tr.] Then is the Intelligible Jynx; next which are the Synoches, the Empyrean, the Ætherial and the Material; after the Synoches are the Teletarchs. Intelligent Jynges do themselves also understand from the Father by unspeakable Counsels being moved so as to understand.

Jys (se, Jyst, Jywel, obs. ff. GIS, JOIST, JEWEL.

K.

K (*kā*), the eleventh letter of the alphabet in English and other modern languages, was an original letter of the Roman alphabet, taken from the Greek *Kappa* K, originally *ϰ*, from Phoenician and general Semitic *Kaph* *כ*. Its sound in Greek and Latin was, as in English, that of the back voiceless stop consonant, or guttural *tenuis*. But at an early period of Latin orthography, the letter C (originally representing Greek *Gamma*) was employed for the k sound, and the letter K itself fell into disuse, except in a few words, notably the term *Kalendar* and the praenomen *Kaeso*, where the traditional abbreviations Kal. and K. kept up the memory of the archaic spelling. But, with the exception of such archaisms, C became the regular Latin symbol of the k sound, and, as such, was substituted for Greek *Kappa* when Greek words were latinized, as in *Κίμων*, *Kōpos*, *κόμμα*, *Cimōn*, *Cyrus*, *comma*. In late Latin, when the sound of C before a front vowel had become palatalized, or passed over to (tʃ), as in Italian *cento*, *città*, the same fate befell the C of latinized Greek words, such as *Cyrus*; but later Greek words in living (esp. Christian) use such as *κῆρις ἐλεῖσιν* (*κῆρις ἐλέησον*), which retained the Greek pronunciation, continued to be written with K. To Latin scribes of the sixth, seventh, and eighth centuries, K was thus known as a supplementary letter to C, of use in Greek or other foreign words which had the 'hard' or k sound of C before *e*, *i*, or *y*. Hence it was naturally put to use in the writing of Old High German, Old Saxon, Old Frankish, Early Italian, and some dialects of Old French, in which a k sound came before *e*, *i*, or *y*. In writing these languages, C was usually employed, as in Latin, before *a*, *o*, *u*, or finally; but in practice there was considerable overlapping, with the final result that, in German, K ousted C, and is now the proper letter for this sound in that language, as well as in Dutch and all the Scandinavian tongues; while, in French, K was ousted partly by C, partly by Qn, according to derivation. (Thus Old Northern French *kanon*, *karole*, *katre*, *ke*, *kī*, *kel*, became later *canon*, *carole*, *quatre*, *que*, *qui*, *quel*.) So 13th c. It. *ke*, *kī*, *perké*, became later *che*, *chi*, *perché*.

In the Romano-British alphabet, K was, as in Latin, of rare use, and was not adopted as a regular letter in Welsh or Irish; though, as being quite familiar to Latin scribes, it was occasionally written as a casual variant of C. In Old English, the original Teutonic k-sound was already in the earliest times fronted or palatalized before original front vowels (not the unilauts of back vowels), and for this variety of sound (*kʲ*, *ky*) a distinct symbol was provided in the Runic alphabet. Yet, in the OE. use of the Roman alphabet, both the guttural and the palatal sound were represented by C, although in the practice of individual scribes K was by no means infrequent for the guttural, especially in positions where C would have been liable to be taken as palatal, or would at least have been ambiguous, as in such words as *Kent*, *kēne*, *kennan*, *akenned*, *kynn*, *kynning*, *kybed*, *folkes*, *clak*, *picke*. But, even in these cases, C was much more usual down to the 11th century; and K can be regarded only as a supplemental symbol occasionally used instead of C for the guttural sound. After the Conquest, however, the Norman usage gradually prevailed, in accordance with which C was retained for the original guttural only before *a*, *o*, *u*, *i*, *r*, and K was substituted for the same sound before *e*, *i*, *y*, and (later) *n*; while the palatalized OE. *c*, now advanced to *tʃ*, was written Ch. Hence, in native words, initial K now appears only before *e*, *i*, *y* (*y* being moreover usually

merged in *i*), and before *n* (:-OE. *cn-*), where it is no longer pronounced in Standard English, though retained in some dialects. Medially and finally, *k* is used after a consonant (*ask*, *dark*, *twinkle*), or long vowel (*make*, *hawk*, *like*, *speak*, *week*); after a short vowel, *ck* is used instead of *cc* or *kk*, but the unstressed suffix, formerly *-ick* (*musick*), is now *ic*, though, when a suffix in *e* or *i* follows, *k* reappears (*traffic*, *trafficker*, *trafficking*).

The native K words, being thus confined to Ke-, Ki-, Kn- (with one or two from the dialects in Ka-, Ky-), are a small company. But their number is greatly reinforced by the foreign words of recent adoption, many of them very imperfectly naturalized, with which this letter is crowded. These include a few modern European words, Germanic or Slavonic; but they consist mainly of names of animals, plants, trade products, and native offices, from Oriental, African, American, Australian, and Oceanic languages. The number of these words is augmented by reason of the fact that some of those languages have two, or even three, distinct gutturals, for which, in ordinary English spelling, K has to stand; the combination Kh is similarly put for several fricative and aspirated sounds in Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Hindi, and other tongues. (See the individual words, in the etymology of which the actual origin of the letter is stated.) In giving these words English hospitality, it was formerly usual to follow English analogies and write C before *a*, *o*, *u*, *i*, *r*, *h*; but the more recent tendency has been to favour the use of K in these positions also; giving the non-English initial combinations Ka-, Kh-, Kl-, Ko-, Kr-, Ku-, by which the uncouth or barbarous character of the words is more strongly suggested. Thus *kadi*, *Caffre*, *caique*, *Calmuck*, *Can* (*Chan*, *Cham*), *cloof*, *Coran*, *creese*, *cummerbund*, now more frequently appear as *kadi*, *Kaffir*, *kaik*, *Kalmuk*, *Khan*, *kloof*, *Koran*, *kris*, *kamarrband*.

In words from Greek also, many prefer to retain K, instead of latinizing it to C; and this spelling is generally accepted in some words of recent formation, as *kaleidoscope*, *kamputilicon*, *katabolism*, *kinetic*, *kudos*, while in others, as *kainozoic*, *kakodyle*, *krasis*, C and K still struggle for predominance. In a very few words (not of English formation), K represents Greek *χ*, esp. in the words in *kilo-*, as *kilogramme*, *kilometre*, etc.

1. The letter. The plural appears as *K's*, *K's*, *k's*. (Although now generally pronounced (*kā*), the pronunciation (*kī*) was formerly also current.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* iii. (Z.) 6, *B, c, d, g, p, t* zeendiað on *e*. *h* and *k* zeendiað on *a* after rihte. *q* zeendiað on *u*. 1552 HULOET s.v., Latin words beginning with K be verie rare. 1573-80 BARET *Alph.*, K is borrowed of the Greeks: and in writing of our English standeth vs in verie much stead. 1620 HUME *Brit. Tongue* 14 Behind the vowel, if a consonant kep it, we sound it [el] alwayes as a k. 1674 RAY *Coll. Words* Err. *Alphab.* (E. D. S.) 25 C. if we use it in its proper power... differs not at all from k. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 6/2 She says women have no business to interfere with anything outside the four K's. The four K's are—'Kinder, Kirche, Küche, and Kleider—children, church, kitchen, and dress.'

attrib. 1887 SKEAT *Princ. Etymol.* I. 354 The substantive *Care* preserves the k-sound. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 270 All the k-languages are spoken by peoples living either in the East of Europe or in Asia. *Ibid.* 272 The distribution of the k-peoples does not concern us.

2. Used, like the other letters of the alphabet, to express serial order, as in numbering the sheets or quires of a book, lettering parts of a figure, enumerating items of a list, etc.; the successive groups or sections of a classification; the companies of a military force; the batteries of the Royal Artillery; the different MSS. of a work, etc.

In serial order K is the 11th or 10th member, according as J is or is not reckoned as a member of the series (see J).

3. In *Chem.* K is the symbol for Potassium (mod.L. *kalium*). It was formerly used to designate a compound of gold (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). In *Meteorol.* K = cumulus. In *Assaying*, etc. K = carat. In *Astron.* k designates Gauss's Constant, the square of which is a measure of the mass of the sun. For *k* in Quaternions, see I (the letter) 6; in *Cryst.* see H 7.

1853 SIR W. R. HAMILTON *Lect. Quaternions* 59 Let i, j, k, denote three straight lines equally long, but differently directed [etc.]. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 161/2 The fundamental i, j, k of quaternions.

4. K. is an abbreviation, a. for some Christian names, as *Kate*, *Katherine*, *Kenneth*. b. for *King*: formerly used alone; now usually in comb., as K.B., King's Bench; K.C., King's Counsel, King's College; K.Q., 'King and queen' iron. c. for *Knight* (standing alone Kt.); in K.C.B., Knight Bachelor; K.C.B., Knight Commander of the Bath; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander of the Star of India; K.G., Knight of the Garter; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; K.G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; K.H., Knight of Hanover (*Obs.*); K.P., Knight of the Order of St. Patrick; K.T., Knight of the Order of the Thistle, etc. d. *Electro-physiol.* = *Kathode* (also ka.), *Kathodic*, in K.C.C., cathodic closure contraction, K.C.Te., cathodic closure tetanus, K.D.T., cathodic duration tetanus, K.O.C., cathodic opening contraction (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). e. kg. = kilogramme; km. = kilometre.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 5 Where Moses speaks of Amraphel K. of Sinaghr, the Paraphrase of Onkelos hath expressly K. of Babel. 1623 *Shakspeare's 2 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 86 Doth not the K. lack subjects? Do not the Rebels want Soldiers? 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 213 It was resolved by the Court of K. B. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 391 They are manufactured from scrap iron (the best K. Q., or King and Queen as it is called). 1833 *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 584/2 Any list of K. B.'s or K. H.'s. 1851 *NIMROD The Road* 11 Axle trees of the best K. Q. iron. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Mar. 7/1 A movable drum weighing 23 kg., a line of 23 km. length. 1898 *BESANT Orange Girl* ii. xi, Mr. Caterham, K.C., our senior counsel. 1899 MISS G. PALGRAVE *F. T. Palgrave* 1 Sir Francis Palgrave, K.H., Deputy Keeper of Her Majesty's Records.

Hence K.C.B.-ship, and the like; K.C.B. v. *nonce-wd.*, to invest with the order of K.C.B.

1881 *BLACK Beaut. Wretch* 1. 24 [He] had got his K.C.B.-ship for long service in India. 1886 *Athenæum* 3 Apr. 456/3 In 1869 [he] accepted a K.C.M.G. ship in lieu of the peerage he had hoped for. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Sept. 127 He was K.C.B.'d the other day.

† **Ka**, v.1 *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 6-7 ka, 6 kawē, 6-7 kaw, kay, k, 7-8 kae, 9 kaa. [Of obscure origin: the synonymous *claw me*, *claw thee* is found earlier (see CLAW 5 b).]

The various forms agree curiously with the various names of the letter K, which is itself used in quot. 1605, where there is also a pun on *key* (then pronounced *kē*).

A word found only in the phrases *ka me*, *ka thee* or *ka me* and *I'll ka* (also *kob*) *thee*, which imply mutual help, service, flattery, or the like.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 34 Ka me, ka the, one good tourne askth an other. 1595 *LOOGE Fig for Momus* Sat. i. Bijb. To keepe this rule, kaw me and I kaw thee. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* (1634) 488 Now nature stood ever on this point, Kae mee, Ile kae thee. 1605 *CHAPMAN, etc. Eastw. Hoe* ii. i, K me, k thee, runs through court and country. *Secur.* Well said. Those Ks ope the doors to all this world's felicity. 1608 *ARMIN Nest Ninn.* (1842) 34 But kay me Ile kay thee, giue me an inch to-day; Ile giue thee an ell to-morrow. a 1658 *FORD, etc. Witch Edmonton* ii. i, If you'll be so kind to ka me one good turn, I'll be so courteous to kob you another. 1676 *MARVELL Mr. Smirke* 42 Turn'd into Jackdaw, and grew as black as a Crow, Filching, and Kaw me and Ile Kaw thee, ever after. 1721 *KELLY Sc. Prov.* 227 Kae me, and I'll kae thee; Spoken when great People invite and feast one another, and neglect the Poor. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., 'Kaa me, kaa thee', or 'Kaa mee an' aa'll kaa thee'; a common saying.

† **Ka** (*kā*), v.2, var. *quo*: see QUOTH, QUOETH.

a 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* i. ii. (Arb.) 17 Enamoured quod you?.. Enamoured ka? mary sir say that againe. 1588 *Marphel. Epist.* 20 That is my meaning, ka dumb lohn.

Ka, obs. variant of *KAE*, jackdaw; of *CAW*, cry of a crow; *Sc. f. CALL*, drive.

Ka-, frequent variant of CA-, in ME., and in modern representation of alien words from oriental and other languages; e.g. *kaaba*, *ka-baye*, *ka-bane*, *kacke*, *kadi*, *kaffee*, *kage*, *kalmé*, *kamel*, *kandle*.
†Kaak, *v.* *Obs.* [Imitative: cf. CAWK sb.2 and *v.*] *intr.* Of a crow: to caw.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 1. *Vocation* 1276 As thick as Crows in hungry shoals do light On new-sow'n lands, .. Kaaking so loud.

Kaak, *obs.* form of CAKE.

||Kaama (kā'mā). Also *caama*, *kama*, *khama* (kgama). [Given by Burchell as the Hottentot name, but app. now current in Sechuana (Lloyd *Three Great African Chiefs* 18.)] The hartebeest, a South African antelope (*Alcelaphus caama*).

1824 BURCHELL *Trav.* II. 81 The Hartebeest of the Cape Colony is called *Caama* or *Kaama* by the Hottentots. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 90/1 The *Caama* .. inhabits the plains of South Africa. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Truls.* (1873) I. vi. 157 Much spoil of elands, zebras, gnus, *kamas*. 1883 J. MACKENZIE *Day-dawn* 48 In the distance we sometimes descried the sly *kaama*.

Kaan, **Kaava**, **Kab**, **Kabac**: see KHAN¹, KAVA, CAB sb.1, CABAC.

||Kabalassou (kābālās'su). Also *cab-*. [? Altered from next.] The giant armadillo, *Priodontes gigas*.

1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist. V.* 30 The *Kabalassou*, or *Priodontes*, exhibit a still further deviation .. in the structure of the fore feet.

||Kabassou (kābās'su). [F. (Buffon) a. Galibi *capaou* (Savage *Dict.* 1763).] An armadillo of the genus *Xenurus*.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. iii. 471 The fifth kind of Armadillo is the *Kabassou* or *Cataphractus*, with twelve bands. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 354/2 The *Kabassous*, or fourth division of Baron Cuvier, have .. five toes.

||Kabaya (kābā'yā). Also 6 *cabie*, *cabaia*, 7 *cabbay*, *cabay* (e), -ya. [Ultimately of Pers. or Arab. origin. The forms *cabie*, *cabbay* are perh. directly a. Pers. *قابای* *qābāy*; *cabaia*, *cabaya* are from Pg., whence also F. *cabaye*. *Kabaya* is immed. from Malay, whence also Du. *kabaaj*.] A light loose tunic such as is commonly worn in the East; now *spec.* that worn in Malay countries by native women and by Europeans in dishabille.

1595 R. FITCH in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1870) II. 386 The King is apparelled with a *Cabie* made like a shirt tied with strings on one side. 1598 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* 70 They wear sometimes when they go abroad a thinn cotton [?] linnen gowne called *Cabaia*. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 81 Attiring himself in red, his Tulipant, *Cabbay*, Boots, Scabberd. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Maudslowi's Trav.* E. I. 64. 1883 MRS. BISHOP *Sk. Malay Penins.* iii. in *Leisure Hls.* 81/1 Their lower garment, or *sarong*, reaching from the waist to the ankles .. above which is worn a loose-sleeved garment, called a *kabaya*, reaching to the knees.

Kabbala (h), -ism, -ize, var. CABBALA, etc. **Kabbelow**, **kabeliau**, var. CABILLIAU, cod-fish. **Kabber**, *obs.* form of CABER.

Kabitka, **Kabob**, var. KIBITKA, CABOB.

1798 T. MORTON *Secr. worth knowing* I. i. One of your fine kabobbed fricasees. 1883 H. W. V. STUART *Egypt* 296 Kabobs or little disks of various meats impaled upon wooden skewers, .. and brought up hissing hot.

Kac (c)he, **Kachere**, **Kace**, *obs.* ff. CATCH, CATCHER, CASE. **Kacheree**, var. CUTCHERRY.

Kad-: see also CAD-.

Kadarite (kā'dārīt). Also *Kaderite*. [f. Arab. *قادر* *qadar* predestination + -ITE.] A member of a Mohammedan sect, *al-qadariyah*, which denies predestination and maintains the doctrine of free will.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Kadari* or *Kadarites*. 1860 GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 465/2 *Kaderites*.

||Kaddish (kā'dīsh). Also 7 *kaddesch*, *kid-disch*. [Aram. קדש *qaddish* holy, holy one.] A portion of the daily ritual of the synagogue, composed of thanksgiving and praise, concluding with a prayer for the advent of universal peace; specially recited also by orphan mourners.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 181 The son of a deceased Jew is bound to say, for the space of one year, a prayer called *Kiddish*. *Ibid.* 200 Then the .. Chanter, singeth half the prayer called *Kaddesch*. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* liii. If you think *Kaddish* will help me—say it, say it. You will come between me and the dead. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* xxii. Moses bore the loss with resignation, his emotions discharging themselves in the daily *Kaddish*.

||Kadi, **kadee**, variants of CADI. Hence **Kadilik**, the jurisdiction of a cadi.

1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* 27 The Man to be married .. goes to the *Kadee*, i.e. Judge, or Magistrate. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) II. 368 Villages .. added to the *Kadilik* of Mankup. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 48 These three offices, of Pacha, Kadi, and Bishop, .. might all be obtained for money.

Kae (kē), sb.1 *north. dial.* and *Sc.* Forms: 4-6 *ka*, 5 *kaa*, 6 *ca*, *kay*, *ke*, 5, 8- *kae*. [Northern form of ME. Co, corresponding to MDu. *ca*, *ka* (e) (Du. *ka*), OHG. *chaha*, *chā* (MHG. *kā*), Da. *kaa*, Norw. *kaaz*. The direct source may have been an ON. **kād*, *kē*. Cf. CHOUGH.] A jackdaw. Also *fig.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1539 Some gas hypand als a *ka*. c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 191 Crows and Cais, that cravis the corne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 200/1 *ka* (A. Kae), *monedula*. 1535 LYNDSEY *Satyre* 5241 *direct.*, An Crow or ane *Ke* salbe castin vp, as it war his saull. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 450 Kayis and piottis, cleitit thair birdis in winter. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* xxiv, In spite o' a' the thievish kaes That haunt St. Jamie's! 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* II. (ed. 4) 25 At last he brought with him .. a *Kae*, or jackdaw.

b. Comb., as *kae-witted a.*

1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 104 He maun been but a *kae-witted bodie*!

Kae, sb.2 [Imitative.] The cry of a jackdaw.

1850 *Zoologist* VIII. 2913 The well known *kae* of the jack-daw.

Kae, variant of KA *v.* *Obs.*

Kaf, variant of COF *a.* *Obs.*, quick, fierce.

Kaf'e, **kaff**, *north. dial.* forms of CHAFF sb.1

†Kaffer, *Obs.* rare¹. [? a. G. *käfer*.] = CHAFFER¹.

1599 T. M[OUTER] *Silkwormes* 53 Nor eate they all, as greedy *Kaffers* do.

Kafeyah, **kaffiyeh**, variants of KEFFIYEH.

Kafir (kā'fēr); prop. **Kafir** (kā'fir). Also *kaffer*, *kaffre*; and see CAFFRE. [a. Arab. *kāfir* infidel: see CAFFRE.]

1. = CAFFRE 1, 'infidel', Giaour.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick v.* 198 A Moor came by, and seeing him (the Goth), exclaimed Ah, *Kaffer*! worshipper of wood and stone. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 23 Oct. 5/1 Mecca .. if the Moslems would permit .. a 'kafir' to come there.

2. = CAFFRE 2; one of a South African race belonging to the Bantu family. Also *attrib.*, and as the name of their language.

1801 *Monthly Rev.* XXXV. 346 The incursions of the tribe of people called *Kaffers*. 1834 BOYCE (title) *Grammar of the Kafir Language*. 1857 *Chambers's Inform. People* II. 294/2 The *Kaffirs*, a race strikingly different both from Hottentots and negroes. The *Kafir* nation consists of numerous sections. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 15 May 3/1, I asked questions about the *Kafir* voter.

b. pl. The Stock Exchange term for South African mine shares. Also *attrib.*

1889 *Rialto* 23 Mar. (Farmer), Tintos climbed to 121, and even *Kaffirs* raised their sickly heads. 1895 *Daily News* 2 Apr. 2/2 Dealers in the *Kafir* market. 1895 *Nation* (N.Y.) 19 Dec. 451/2 The mines floated on the London Stock Exchange which are classed under the general head of 'Kaffirs'. 1899 H. FROERIC *Market Place* 32 It was one of the men I've been talking about—one of those *Kafir* scoundrels.

3. A native of Kafiristan in Asia.

1854 LATHAM *Hum. Spec.* in *Orr's Circle Sc.* *Organ. Nat.* I. 336 Kafiristan, or the Land of the *Kaffirs* .. on the watershed between the Oxus and the north-western system of the Indus. *Ibid.* 338 A *Kafir*, when sitting on the ground, stretches his legs like a European. 1896 SIR G. ROBERTSON (title) *Kaffirs of the Hindu Kush*.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.* **Kafir-boom** [Du. *boom* tree] = *Kafir-tree*; **Kafir bread**, the name of several species of South African cycads with edible pith; **Kafir corn**, Indian millet, *Sorghum vulgare*; **Kafir date** or *plum*, or *Kafir's* scimitar tree, a South African tree, *Ilarpephyllum caffrum*, N.O. *Anacardiaceae*; **Kafir tea**, the plant *Heli-chrysum nudifolium*; **Kafir's** tree, a South African leguminous tree, *Erythrina caffra*.

1880 *Silver & Co's S. Africa* (ed. 3) 135 **Kafir-boom* .. wood soft and light. 1883 *Garden* 10 June 410/3 *Encephalartos*, or **Kafir Bread*, is of course confined to South Africa. 1896 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XII. 650/2 The soil is fertile, and has produced three crops of **Kaffre* and Indian corn in the year. 1896 *N. Amer. Rev.* CLXIII. 715 Put the land into *kafir* corn. 1880 *Silver & Co's S. Africa* (ed. 3) 139 The **Kafir Plum* .. an edible fruit about an inch long. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 468/1 *Erythrina caffra*, the *Kafir-boom* of the Dutch, or **Kafir's* tree.

Hence **Kafirhood**; **Kafirize v.**

1858 *Compend. Kafir Law* and *Cust.*, Mount Cope, *Brit. Kaffiraria* 166 A *Kafirized* form of some tribal name given by the Hottentots. 1877 J. A. CHALMERS *Tyso Soga* xxi. 435 He was disposed to glory in his *Kafirhood*.

Kaffie, **kaffe**, variants of COFFEE, caravan.

Kafila, variant of CAFILA, caravan.

||Kaftan, var. CAFTAN. So **Kaftaned a.**

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* III. (1669) 56 Upon the *Kaftan* they wear a close Coat .. called *Feres*. 1889 HALL CAINE *Scapegoat* i. His *Kaftan* was of white cloth, with an embroidered leathern girdle. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 537/2 Wild *Kaftaned* drivers.

Kag-: see also CAG-.

†Kaggerleze, *Obs.* rare. [f. **kagger* (not recorded) + -leze, -LAIK.] Wantonness.

c. 1200 ORMIN 2187 Fort *kaggerleze* shall don batt 3ho Shall daffteleze forwerpenn. *Ibid.* 11655 All be flæshess *kaggerleze* & alle fule lustess.

Kaght, **kajt**, *obs. pa. t.* and *ppl.* of CATCH *v.*

||Kago (kā'gō). Also *cango*. [Jap. *kango*, of Chinese origin.] A Japanese palanquin of basket-work slung on a pole and carried on the shoulders of bearers.

1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* viii. 191 That horses, *kagos*, and *kago-bearers*, should be in readiness. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 7 With the long *kagos*, three coolies are always used, and sometimes four. 1898 *Century Mag.* July 346 No *kago*, or swinging cars.

||Kagu (kā'gū). [Native name.] A grallatorial bird (*Rhinoceros jubatus*) of unusual type, peculiar to New Caledonia.

1862 *Lond. Rev.* Aug. 30 The little *Kagu* .. a newly-dis-

covered bird from New Caledonia. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 175 Both the *Kagu* and the Sun Bittern .. go through, even in captivity, the extraordinary antics .. characteristic of the Crane family. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 472 The *Kagu* .. is rather a long-legged bird, about as large as an ordinary Fowl.

||Kahan (kā'hau). [Malay *kahau*, so called from its cry.] The proboscis-monkey of Borneo (*Nasalis larvatus*).

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 92/2 In the *Kahau* the hairs on the chin scarcely assume the appearance of a beard. 1861 *Wood Nat. Hist.* I. 41 In size the *Kahau* is about equal to the *hoomuman*, and seems to be an active animal.

Kahht, *obs. pa. t.* and *ppl.* of CATCH *v.*

||Kahikatea (kā'ikātē'a). Also *kaikaterre*, *kakattera*. [Maori.] A New Zealand tree, *Podocarpus dacrydioides*, N.O. *Coniferae* (or *Taxaceae*); called by the colonists *White Pine*. Also *attrib.*

1823 CAUSE *Ten Months N. Zeal.* 145 (Morris s. v. *Kauri*) The timber purveyor of the Coromandel having given covey a decided preference to *kaikaterre*. 1875 T. LASLETT *Timber* 304 (Morris) The *kahikatea* or *kakattera*-tree. 1876 W. BLAIR in *Trans. N. Zeal. Inst.* IX. x. 160 (*ibid.*) This timber is known in all the provinces, except Otago, by the native name of 'Kahikatea'.

Kahute, **Kaiak**, var. CAHUTE, KAYAK.

Kai-apple, variant of KEI-APPLE.

Kaichspell, **Kaicle**: see CACHESPELL, KECKLE.

||Kaid, variant of CAID: see also ALQAYDE.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 363/2 The *kaid*s administer justice in the same manner in the interior towns.

Kaid, var. KED. **Kaie**, *obs.* f. KEY.

Kaif, var. KEF. **Kaig**, *obs.* f. CAGE.

Kaik, var. CAIQUE; *obs.* Sc. f. CAKE.

Kail, variant of KALE, colewort, broth.

Kaily, *a. Sc. rare*. [f. *kail*, KALE + -Y.] 1. Besmeared with kail.

a. 1605 POLWART *Flying v. Montgomerie* 777 Pudding pricker. *Kaily* lippees.

2. *nonce-use*. Having the characteristics of the 'kailyard school': see KALE-YARD 2.

1897 *Academy* 3 Dec. 378/1 It is impossible to avoid the term 'Kailyard' in this connexion. More than a little *kaily* is the work.

Kails, -es, variants of KAYLES, ninepins.

Kaim, variant of KAME, COMB, ridge.

||Kaimakam (kaimākām). Forms: 7 *chaima*-, *chayma*-, *cayma*-, 7-9 *caima*-, 7- *kaima*-, 7- *-con*, 7-8 *-can*, 7-9 *-kan*, *-cham*, *-cam*, 8- *-kam*.

[Turkish *قائم مقام* *qāimaqām*, ad. Arab. *قائم مقام* *qā'im maqām* one standing in the place (of another), f. *qā'im* standing + *maqām* place, station.]

In the Turkish Empire: A lieutenant, deputy, substitute; a lieutenant-colonel; a deputy-governor; *spec.* the deputy of the Grand Vizier, and governor of Constantinople.

c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* III. xxi. (1705) 127 He desir'd him to leave a charge with the *Caimacham*, his deputy. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* II. 180 All Civil and Criminal Causes are tried by the Vizier, or his Deputy, the *Caimacham*. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress* Bristol 10 Apr. I was forced to send three times to the *caimachan* (the governor of the town). 1772 *Hartford Merc. Suppl.* 18 Sept. 1/1 The victory of Ali-Bey over the *Kiaja* of the new *Caimacan* of Egypt. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* I. vi. 188 His *caimacam* or vice-roy. 1876 GLASTONE *Bulg. Horrors* 61 The Turks .. their *Kaimakams* and their *Pashas*, one and all, bag and baggage.

Hence **||Kaimakamlik**, the jurisdiction of a *kaimakan*.

Kaiman, **Kain**: see CAYMAN, CAIN.

Kainite (kai'nīt). *Min.* Also *cenite*, *cenite*. [ad. Ger. *kainit*, f. Gr. *καίμης* new + -ITE: named by C. F. Zincken in 1865, with reference to its recent formation.] Hydrous chlorosulphate of magnesium and potassium, found in Prussia and Galicia, largely used as a fertilizer.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 642 *Kainite* .. is nothing but the impure picromerite. 1877 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 2/6 Since the memorable discoveries of *kainit* and other mineral salts nearly twenty years ago at Stassfurt and Leopoldshall. 1882 PLAYFAIR *Indust. U. S.* in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 335 The old exhausted soils lost their productiveness chiefly by the withdrawal of potash, but this is now found in the minerals carnallit and *kainit*.

Kainozoic, var. CAINOZOIC, Tertiary (*Geol.*).

Kaip, *obs.* form of CAPE sb.1, COPE sb.1

Kaipoun, **Kaip-stone**, *obs.* Sc. ff. CAPON, COPESTONE. **Kair**, *obs.* Sc. form of CARE sb.1

Kair, Sc. dial. form of *ca'er* for *calver*, pl. of CALF: see CAURE, KAWR.

1826 in *Cramond Ann. Banff* (1829) I. 55 Persons .. have Kye and *Kair* daylie going throw ther nightbours cornes.

Kairdique, *Sc.* var. of CARDECU *Obs.*

1645 *St. Acts Chas. I* (1819) VI. 197/2 The Rose Noble eleven pounds. The *Kairdique* twentie shilling.

Kairine (kai'rīn). *Chem.* [app. f. Gr. *καίμης* proper time, opportunity + -INE⁶.] A chinoline-compound, *oxy-methyl-quinoline tetrahydride*, sometimes used in medicine as a strong antipyretic.

1883 *Times* 2 Aug. 10/1 Professor Fischer, of Munich .. found that .. a substance can be obtained, in the form of a white crystalline powder, from coal tar, which greatly resembles quinine in its action on the human organism.

Fischer has given it the name of 'kairin'. 1891 THORPE *Dict. Applied Chem.* s.v., The hydrochloride...crystallises in colourless, lustrous, monoclinic forms...and was at one time employed as a febrifuge under the name of kairine.

Kairn, Kairte, obs. ff. CAIRN, CARTE.

Kaiser (kaizər). Forms: a. 2-4 caiaere, 2-5 cayaere, 3-4 kaisere, caiser, 3-6 caysar, 3, 6 caisar, (5 kayasor), 4-6 (9) kayser, 4-6, 9 kaisar, 3-4, 6, 9 - kaiser. B. 3 keiaere, (Orm. ke3sere), kaisere, 3, 7-9 keiser, 4 keyzar, 4-7 (9) keysar, 6-7 keisar, keyser. γ. 6-9 kesar, 6 keaser, 7-8 kesar, 9 kezar. [Ultimately ad. L. *Cæsar* CÆSAR, which at an early period passed (perh. through Gr. *kaísar*) into the Teutonic langs., appearing as Goth. *kaisar*, OHG. *keisar* (MHG. *keisar*, G. *kaiser*), OS. *kēsur*, -ar (MDu. *keiser*, *keyser*, *keser*, Du. *keizer*), OFris. *keisar*, -er. In OE. *cāsere* and ON. *keisari* the terminal syllable was assimilated to the -ere, -ari of agent-nouns. OE. *cāsere* normally gave early ME. *cāser* KASER; the usual ME. forms *kaiser*, *keiser*, and later variants, were adopted afresh from other Teutonic languages. Ormin used both *kasere*, *kaserr* from OE. and *ke3sere* from ON.

In 14-15th c. the word was mainly northern, and the *ai*-form prevailed. About the middle of the 16th c. *ei* (ey) again became usual, prob. under Dutch or German influence. The mod. form *kaiser* is directly adopted from G., in which it represents a Bavarian (and Austrian) spelling which supplanted the normal *keiser* in the 17th c. (see Grimm and Kluge, s.v.).

a. The Emperor: cf. EMPEROR 1 and 2.

†(a) The (ancient) Roman Emperor (obs.); (b) The Emperor of the West; the head of the Holy Roman (German) Empire (now Hist.); (c) The Emperor of Austria (since 1804); (d) (Now esp.) The German Emperor (since 1871). The mod. English use in sense b, whence c and d follow, appears to be mainly due to Carlyle.

c. 1160 *Halton Gosh.* Matt. xxii. 21. Aȳfēþ þan caysere þa þing þe þas cayseres synde. John xix. 12 Ne ert þu þas caysers freond. c. 1200 ORMIN 3519 Forþi ches he to wurpen mann O þatt Ke3serses time. a. 1225 *Juliana* 67 Maximien þe mihti caysere of rome. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 679 The Austria's keiser and the Russian czar. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. i. v. (1872) l. 43 Kaiser Leopold [I]...had no end of Wars. *Ibid.* ii. v. 1. 70 Barbarossa himself, -greatest of all the Kaisers. 1866 *Spectator* 1 Dec. 1326 It is rumoured that the Kaiser intends to offer the Hungarians the possession of their own army. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Aug. 16/3 The author's personal intercourse with the late Kaiser. 1897 W. T. STEAD in *Contemp. Rev.* April 596 The Kaiser's chief offence in the eyes of most Englishmen was his telegram of congratulation to President Kruger after the surrender of Dr. Jameson.

b. An emperor, as a ruler superior to kings.

Esp. in *king* or *kaiser*, an alliterative phr. common from 13th to 17th c.; in modern use an archaism, chiefly due to Scott.

a. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 138 Hirc schuppere... þet is King and Kaiser of heouene, a 1300 [see β]. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1725 þe beste mete Pat king or caysar wolde ete. ? a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1894 We hafe cowernted to day... With kynges and kaysers. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 15 Kayssaris in castelli grete kyndynes me kythes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* viii. Prol. 137 Sum [wald þe] capytane, sum Kaisar, and sum King. 1563 GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 184 Court and Caysar to forsake, And lye at home. a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Mum. Mortality* xiv. This Life (indeed) is but a Comedie, Where this, the Kaisar plays; and that, the Clown. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxvi. - *Talism.* xi. As high as ever floated the cognizance of king or kaiser. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* viii. 1. To ride by the side of king or kaiser. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Pr. Wales's Garden-Party* 19 Whether her husband were King or Kaiser, - signified not a pin to the bishop's daughter.

β. c. 1205 LAY. 7331 Þu þenchest to bene keisere of alle quike monne. a. 1225 *St. Mark.* 4 Ircunet... keiser of kynges. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3359 (Cott.) Yon es þi keiser [var. kaysar, caysere] sal be þin. c. 1375 *Ibid.* 9409 (Laud) Wytte and skylle he yaf. Ouyr alle this world to be keyzar. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 30 Kyng or keyser must haue set them quight. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. i. 3 To tell neither King nor Kaiser, nor any earthly Man. 1640 BROOME *Antip.* ii. v. Wks. 1873 III. 265 No degree, from Keyser to the Clowne. 1682 MRS. BEHN *Red-heads* l. i. Wks. (1716) 396 He is our General, our Protector, our Keiser.

γ. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm.* *Prov.* (1545) 64 Though he be hym selfe a pryncce, a kyng, a kesar. 1567 TURBERV. in Chalmers *Eng. Poets* II. 648/1 He slayes the Keasers and the crowned Kings. 1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 570 Hir holie things, Which was the care of Kesaris and of Kings. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. civ. Which were erect to the memoriall Of Kings, and Kesaris. 1722 ATTERBURY *Let. to Pope* 6 Apr. As far from Kings and Kesaris as the space will admit of. 1824-4 DE QUINCEY *Casars* Wks. 1862 IX. 7 Modern kings, kesaris or emperors. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. They nowther heed for king nor kezar.

Hence **Kaisersling**, a minor emperor; **Kaisership**, the office of emperor, the rule of the Kaiser. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 550 Let them bring us a kingling or Kaisersling's heir. 1888 *Contemp. Rev.* LIV. 622 The 'weakening' of Wilhelm's opposition to the Kaisership. 1892 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 5/2 That party in Germany which does not find the Kaisership a perfect instrument of progress.

Kaist, obs. Sc. pa. t. of CAST v.

1563 WINSET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 127 Discipulis... quha sauld their geris... and kaist the prices thair of at the Discipulis feit.

Kaitif, Kaitrine, obs. ff. CAITIFF, CATERAN.

Kaivle, obs. Sc. f. CAVEL sb. 1, lot.

Kajak, variant of KAYAK.

Kajawah (kādžāwā, kādžāwā). Forms: 7 cajua, cajava, kedg-, redgeway, 9 kedjavé, VOL. V.

kidja, kha-, kajawah, weh. [Urdū (Pers.) كجاءو *kajāwah*; also Pers. *kajawah*.] A camel-litter for women; a kind of large pannier or wooden frame, a pair of which are carried by a camel.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 151 Women of note travell upon Coozelbash-Camels, each Camell loaded with two Cages (or *Cajuas* as they call them) which hang on either side the beast. 1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* i. ii. iii. (1684) 63 Fifty Camels that carry'd his Women; their *Cajawas* being cover'd with Scarlet-cloth. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 309 Others in Kedgways, or Wooden-Houses, one on each side of a Camel, tied like Panniers. *Ibid.* 394 Nor must they stir abroad unvail'd, unless shut up in Cedge-waies, and then well attended. 1783 G. FORSTER *Journ. fr. Bengal* (1798) II. xiv. 93 This pannier, termed in the Persic, *kidjahwah*, is a wooden frame [etc.]. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 160 His left leg was heavily chained to a *Kajawah*, or camel-saddle. 1894 R. KIPLING *Jungle Bh.* 196 The men piled our *kajawahs*... outside the square.

Kajeput, Kaju, var. CAJUPUT, CASHEW.

|| **Kaka** (kā'kā). Also 8 kaghāā. [Maori.] A New Zealand parrot of the genus *Nestor*, esp. the typical species *Nestor meridionalis*; its general colour is olive-brown, varied with red or yellow.

c. 1774 J. R. FORSTER (NEWTON) *Kaghāā*. 1835 W. YATE *Acc. N. Zeal.* 54 (Morris) *Kaka*,—a bird of the parrot kind; much larger than any other New Zealand parrot. 1873 SIR W. BULLER *Birds N. Zeal.* (1888) I. 24 The existence... of a species of *Kaka* Parrot (*Nestor productus*) on Philip Island. 1884 BRACKEN *Lays Maori* 38, I heard mocking *Kakas* wail and cry above thy corse.

b. **Kaka-beak**, -bill, 'a New Zealand plant, the *Clianthus*, so called from the supposed resemblance of the flower to the bill of the *Kaka*' (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898).

1892 *Otago Witness* 24 Nov. (Morris) The *Clianthus puniceus* or scarlet glory pea of New Zealand, locally known as *kaka beak*.

|| **Kakapo** (kā'kāpo). [Maori, f. *kaka* parrot + *po* night.] The ground-parrot or owl-parrot of New Zealand, *Strigops habroptilus*, with green plumage, marked with dark-brown and yellow.

1843 DIEFFENBACH *Trav. N. Zeal.* II. 194 The bird called *Kakapo* by the natives. 1852 LYALL in *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 32 The *Kakapo* lives in holes under the roots of trees, and is also occasionally found under shelving rocks. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 475 In captivity the *Kakapo* is said to show much intelligence, as well as an affectionate and playful disposition.

|| **Kakaralli** (kā'kāre'li). Also -ali. [Native name.] The wood and bark of *Lecythis Ollaria*, N. O. *Myrtaceæ*, a tree found in British Guiana, the timber of which is very durable in salt water.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*.

|| **Kakariki** (kā'kāri'ki). [Maori, f. *kaka* parrot + (r)iki little.] A New Zealand green parakeet of the genus *Platyercus*.

1855 R. TAYLOR *Te Ika a Maui* 404 (Morris) The *Kakariki*... is a pretty light green parrot with a band of red or yellow over the upper beak and under the throat. 1867 HOCHSTETTER *N. Zealand* 167 The several *Platyercus* species, *Kakariki* of the Maoris, are parrots with brilliant colours.

† **Kakarooh**, obs. form of COCKROACH.

1663 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 52 They... will not kill so much as a Louse... a *Kakarooh*.

Kake, Kakek, obs. ff. CAKE, COCKLE.

|| **Kakemono** (kākēmō'no). [Japanese, f. *kake*-to hang + *mono* thing.] A Japanese wall-picture, painted on silk or paper, and mounted on rollers, so as to be rolled up and put away when desired.

1890 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 7/1 As for the 'kakemono', or native picture, one might be acquainted with a thousand specimens and yet... be still in oblivion as to the real appearance of the Sacred Mountain. 1890 *Pail Mail* G. 25 Nov. 3/1 The 'kakemonos' are rolled and placed away with... remarkable care. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 6/5.

Kakerlak, variant of KAKKERLAK.

|| **Kaki** (kā'ki). [Japanese.] The Chinese date plum or persimmon of Japan, *Diospyros Kaki*.

1866 *Trans. Bot.* 111/2 The fruit of the *Kaki* or Chinese Date Plum, is as large as an ordinary apple, of a bright red colour. 1889 *Sci. Amer.* LX. 225 The hybridizing of the *kaki* and the American persimmon.

|| **Kakistocracy** (kākistō'krāsī). [f. Gr. *kakistos* worst + *-κρατία* rule, after *aristocracy*.] The government of a state by the worst citizens.

1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphim* vi. 93 Our agrestic kakistocracy now castigates the heinous sins which were then committed with impunity. 1876 LOWELL *Let.* II. vii. 179 Is ours a government of the people, by the people, for the people, or a *Kakistocracy* rather, for the benefit of knaves at the cost of fools? 1879 DARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 286 The... régime is at once a plutocracy and a *kakistocracy*.

So † **Kakistocratical**, a.

1641 'SMECTYNNUS' *Vind. Answ.* vi. 82 But when the men in whose hands the government of the Church is, are bad; then it is τὴν κακίστην κράτος, or *Kakistocratical*.

|| **Kakkerlak** (ka'kər'lak). Also 8 *kaeckerlake*, 9 *kakerlak*, *kakkerlac*. [Du. *kakkerlak*, G. *kakerlak* cockroach, albino, believed to be of S. American origin. F. has *kakerla*(*g*), *cancrelat* in sense 1, *kakerlaque*, *chacrelas* in sense 2 (Littré). The avoidance of light is supposed to be the connecting link between the senses.]

1. = COCKROACH, q. v.

1813 [see COCKROACH]. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 132 This family [the *Blattidae*] includes the numerous species of Cockroaches, or *Kakerlaks*.

2. An albino (the Dutch name in Java).

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1796) II. iv. 69 The *Kackerlaks* are a degenerate breed, not a separate class of men. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Kakkerlakism** [F. *kakerlaquisme*], a synonym for albinism as existing in Java. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Kako, var. spelling of CACO, repr. Gr. *kakobad*, evil, favoured by many recent writers, esp. in technical terms, or in such as directly represent Gr. words: e.g. *kakodaimon*, *kakodoxy*, *kakogenesis*, *kakography*, *kakotopia*, *kakotrophy*, *kakoxenite*, etc., and esp. *Kakodyl* (e. Examples of these are very rare before the 19th c., and appear chiefly in its later half. See the words under C.

Kakun, obs. form of CALKIN.

Kakyl, -ylle, obs. forms of CACKLE v. 1

Kal, var. CAL, Cornish name of wolfram.

1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 196 The *Kal* connects the metallic parts [of tin].

Kal, kall, obs. forms of CALL.

|| **Kaladana** (kālādā'nā). [Hindi, f. *kālā* black + *dānā* grain, seed.] The plant *Ipomoea Nil*, N. O. *Convolvulaceæ*. The seeds (*kaladana-seeds*) are employed as a cathartic.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 643/2.

† **Kalader**, -dre, variants of CALADRIE Obs.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 70, D. beareth Verte, a *Kaladre* gardante. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 256/1 The *Kalader*, or *Kaladre*. -is... after the form and shape of a Hawk.

|| **Kalan** (kalā'n, kā'lā'n). [Native name.] The sea-otter of the northern Pacific (*Enhydris lutris*).

1861 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 386 The fur of the *Kalan* is extremely beautiful... and very warm in character. 1887 *Fisheries U. S. Sect.* v. II. 487 An adult *kalan* is an animal not much larger than a mature and well-conditioned beaver.

Kalander, Kalandes, etc.: see CAL-.

Kalange, obs. form of CHALLENGE.

Kalathos, Kalavansa, Kalculer: see CAL-.

Kald, Kaldhed, northern ff. COLD, -HED.

a. 1300 E. F. *Palter* lxx. 12 Þou led us in kaldhed to be [Vulg. in refrigerium].

Kale, kail (kāl, Sc. kəl). Forms: a. 3-4 eal, 3-9 cale, (5-6 Sc. cail, 1, 6 eall, 7 cayle), 4, 8 - kale, (6-7 Sc. kail), 7 - Sc. kail. β. 5 kelle, 6 kel, 6-7 kele, keel(e, 7-9 keal(e, 8 kell. [Northern form of COLE, q. v. The normal north. Eng. spelling was *cale* (now rare), the Sc. *kail*, *kail*; the latter still common in Sc. writers or with reference to Scotland, though *kale* is more frequent in general use. The β-forms are mainly southern spellings indicating the narrow Northern vowel.]

1. A generic name for various edible plants of the genus *Brassica*; cole, colewort, cabbage; *spec.* the variety with wrinkled leaves not forming a compact head (*B. oleracea acephala*), borecole.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1523 He sent him to be yerd... for to gedir þam sum cale. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Parish* xxxvi. 2 As kale of gressis soon sall þai fall. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 51/2 *Cale*, otus. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 20 *Brassica* is named... in englishe colewurtis, cole or keele. 1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1690) 150 The Keel is to be found wild upon the Maritime Rocks. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 215 One of the sailors, who... had been sent to gather kale. 1813 *Cale* [see BORECOLE]. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* viii. Gardens, or yards... stored with gigantic plants of kale or colewort. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour* 148 When times were tolerably quiet, they... cultivated their oats and kail in pence.

b. With qualifying word: *Curled, Curly, Frizzled, German, or Green Kale*, the ordinary borecole, with green leaves, very much curled; † *Great, Lang, Scotch Kale*, a variety of borecole with less wrinkled leaves, of a purplish colour; *Wild Kale*, Colewort. Also *Corn-, Field-, Wild Kale*, Field-Mustard (*Sinapis arvensis*); *Indian Kale* (see quot. 1890). See also BOW-, SEA-KALE.

1673 WEEDERBURN *Vocab.* 18 (Jam.) *Brassica*, great kail, unlocked. *Brassica capitata alba*, white locked kail. *Brassica crispata*, frizzled or curled kail. *Brassica minor*, smaller kail. 1731-59 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7), *Brassica Siberica*, Siberian Borecole, called by some Scotch Kale. 1773 HAWKSWORTH *Voy.* III. 564 The plant which in the West Indies is called *Indian Kale* and which served us for greens. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 58 Borecole, Scotch Kale, &c. 1890 WATT *Dict. Econ. Prod. India*, *Indian Kale*, a name sometimes given to edible Aroids in those parts of the country where the leaves are eaten.

2. Broth in which Scotch Kale or cabbage forms a principal ingredient; hence Sc. Broth or soup made with various kinds of vegetables. *Water-kale*, broth made without meat or fat.

As kale was long the chief element of dinner in Scotland, the word was often used to denote the meal itself. c. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* II. (Town & C. *Mouse*) 321, I had lever thir fourtie dayis fast, With watter cail... Than all your feist. a. 1480 *Burlesque* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 85 Thir whas rostyd bakon, mouillyde brede, nw soure alle, Whettesstons and fyre-brondys choppyde in kelle. a. 1529 SKELTON *Vox populi* 19 Nother maltenor meale... mylke nor kele. 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S. T. S.) 206 The Monks of Melros maid gude kail on Frydayis quhen thay fastit. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Vlande*, No man can make of ill acates good cale [vn bon potage]. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smecl.* I. Wks. (1821) 277 When he brings in the messe with Kale, Beef, and Breswesse, what stomach in England could forbear to call for flanks and brisks?

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scott.* (1818) I. 198 Your ordinary fare has been little else beside brochan, cale, etc. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* i. I will be back here by my kail against ane o'clock. 1838 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. I. v. (1860) 108 The old-fashioned easy way of asking a friend to dinner was to ask him if he would take his kail with the family. 1873 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* iii. We'll sup our kail out o' together.

b. *Sc.* Phrases: *Cauld kale het again*, something stale served up again; e.g. an old sermon doing duty a second time. *To give one his kale through the reek*, to treat one in some unpleasant fashion, to let one 'have it'.

1660 in J. RAMSAY *Scott. & Scotsmen 18th Cent.* (1888) II. 80 We will take cold kail het again tomorrow. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiv. When my mither and him forgathered they set till the sodgers, and I think they gae them their kale through the reek! 1823 GALT *Entail* III. xxx. 282 Theirs was a third marriage, a cauld-kail-het-again affair. 1840 C. BRONTE in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* 142 He would have given the Dissenters their kale through the reek—a Scotch proverb.

3. *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *kale-blade*, *-castock*, *-knife*, *-leaf*, *-plant*, *-seed*, *-seller*, (sense 2) *kale-pot*: also *kale-bell*, the dinner-bell; *kale-brose*, oatmeal-brose made with the fat skimmings of meat-broth; *kale-gully*, a knife for cutting kale; *kale-runt*, *-stock*, the stout stem of a kale-plant, a castock: *kale-time*, dinner-time; *kale-turnip* = KOHL-RABI (*Chambers' Encycl.* 1890); *kale-wife*, a woman who sells kale or greens; *kale-worm*, the caterpillar of the cabbage butterfly; a caterpillar in general. See also KALE-YARD and CALGARTH.

a 1776 WATTY & MADGE in *Herd Coll. Scot. Songs* II. 109 But hark!—the 'kail-bell rings, and I Maun gae link af the pot. 1849 SIDONIA *Sorel*, I. 249 The sexton rung the kale-bell. This bell was a sign... to the women-folk, who were left at home... to prepare dinner. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxi. As caller as a 'kail-blade. 1816 — *Old Mort.* xxviii. When the quean threw sae muckle gude 'kail-brose scalding het about my lugs. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. II. 1, Arm'd wi a great 'Kail-gully. 1612 N. RIDING *Reg.* (1884) I. 263 An assault with a 'Cayle knife. 1483 CATH. *Angl.* 51/2 A 'Cale lefe... *caulis*. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 412 Scant worth ane kail leaf. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxxi. 258 The leaves of the same rooted in a Call leaf. *c* 1425 LANGT. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 288, I haue percol and porretes and many kole-plantis [*MS.* *Canob.* *Di.* I. 17 'cale-plantis]. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, 'Kale-pot, pottage-pot. *North.* 1862 J. GRANT *Capt. of Guard* xiv. The iron bar whereon the kail-pot swung. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Horn-bk.* xvii. Fient haet o' wad hae pierc'd the heart O' a 'kail-runt. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* v. 'Kail runts', from which the leaves had been picked clean. 1743 MAXWELL *Sel. Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric. Scot.* 269 A Description of the Method of raising 'Kail-seed, from burying the blades in the Earth. 1483 CATH. *Angl.* 51/2 A 'Cale seller, *olitor*. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Traub. Chas.* I (1792) II. 241 John Calder, kail-seller there. *c* 1425 *Sc.* in W. WULCKER 644/5 *Hoc magudere*, 'calstock. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 350 Nat worth a soure calstocke. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 58 They... rooted out our kail stocks. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xxviii. (1895) 178 Among the kailstocks and cabbages in their yards. 1787 BURNS *Lett. to W. Nicol* 1 June, After 'kail-time. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 19 Mar., We will hear more in detail when we can meet at Kail-time. 1563 WINSET *Four Scot. Thre. Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 114 *marg.*, *zen*, the 'calwyfe seis 30w heir, bund fute and hand. 1785 *Jrnl. Lond.* to Portsmouth in R. FORBES *Poems Buchan Dial.* 8 They began to misca' ane anither like kail-wives. 1483 CATH. *Angl.* 51/2 A 'Cale worme, *eruca*. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii. It is but a puir crawling kail-worm after a'.

|| **Kaleege, kalij** (kālī'dʒ, kālī'dʒ). *E. Ind.* Also *kallege*. [*a.* Hindi *kālīj* (Yule).] An Asiatic pheasant of the genus *Euplocamus* or *Gallophas*, found in the Himalayan region. (*Corruptly college-pheasant*.)

1884 OWEN *Power of God* 43 Peacocks and kaleeges are indigenous to Southern Asia and its islands. 1886 YULE *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.*, *College-pheasant*,... the name... for the birds of the genus *Gallophas* of Hodgson, intermediate between the Pheasants and the Jungle-fowls. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Kaleege* or *Kalij*.

Kaleidograph. [*f.* as next + Gr. γράφος writing, writer.] An apparatus for displaying on a screen or a glass disk the symmetrical patterns seen in a kaleidoscope.

Kaleidophone (kālī'dōfōn). [*f.* as next + Gr. φωνή sound.] An instrument (invented by Prof. Wheatstone) for exhibiting the phenomena of sound-waves, by means of a vibrating rod or plate having a reflector at the end.

1827 C. *Jrnl. Sc.* 344 Description of the Kaleidophone or phonic Kaleidophone, a new philosophical toy. 1873 W. LEE *Acoustics* II. iv. 68 The magic disc, the thaumatrope, the kaleidophone... etc., all owe their action to this principle.

Kaleidoscope (kālī'dōskop). [*f.* Gr. κάλ-ος beautiful + εἶδος form + -SCOPE. Named by its inventor, Sir David Brewster, in 1817.

Calidoscope in Newman, *Gramm. Ascent* I. v. (1870) 107.] An optical instrument, consisting of from two to four reflecting surfaces placed in a tube, at one end of which is a small compartment containing pieces of coloured glass: on looking through the tube, numerous reflections of these are seen, producing brightly-coloured symmetrical figures, which may be constantly altered by rotation of the instrument.

1817 *Specif. Brewster's patent* No. 4136 (heading) A new optical instrument called the Kaleidoscope. 1818 MURRAY *Lett. to Byron* in *Smiles Mem.* (1891) I. xvi. 398, I send you a very well-constructed Kaleidoscope, a newly-invented toy,

1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 20 The Kaleidoscope of Dr. Brewster is here fabricated in a rude style, and in quantities so great, that it is given as a plaything to children. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 62 The beautifully symmetrical shapes seen in a common kaleidoscope.

b. *fig.* A constantly changing group of bright colours or coloured objects; anything which exhibits a succession of shifting phases.

1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xciii. This rainbow look'd like hope— Quite a celestial kaleidoscope. 1824 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* I. 82 The mind of Petrarch was a kaleidoscope. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* Pref. 29 To allow truth and falsehood to be jumbled together in one ever-shifting kaleidoscope of opinions. 1878 HUTTON *Scott* I. 8 A hundred changing turns of the historical kaleidoscope.

c. *attrib.*

1834 *Edin. Rev.* LX. 69 The few kaleidoscope passages, where ambitious words and crowded figures are so richly embroidered in. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.*, *Noct. Ambr.* 306 A kaleidoscope quickness and variety of intellect.

Kaleidoscopic (kālī'dōskop'ik), *a.* [*f.* prec. + -IC.] Of or belonging to the kaleidoscope; exhibiting brightly coloured or continually varying figures like those seen in the kaleidoscope.

a. With reference to (changing) colours.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1853 FORBES & HANLEY *Hist. Brit. Mollusca* I. 9 Few bodies... exhibit such exquisite and kaleidoscopic figures as these... displayed in the combinations of the compound Ascidians. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* viii. 56 Kaleidoscopic effects of sunshine and shade.

b. *fig.*

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. 182 A perpetual kaleidoscopic change of feelings. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Break-f.* (1865) 153 An array of pleasant kaleidoscopic phrases. 1884 *Pub. Opinion* 12 Sept. 318/2 One brief incident of a kaleidoscopic career.

Kaleidoscopical, *a.* [*See* -ICAL.] = *prec.*

1858 *Times* 1 Dec. 8/3 Brilliant, and prismatic, and kaleidoscopical are the intellects. 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Grange* xiv. 114 His imagination... is overloaded with minutiae kaleidoscopical colours.

Hence **Kaleidoscopically** *adv.*, after the manner of a kaleidoscope, with continual changes.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Apr. 400 Mr. Gladstone is always in earnest... But then he is so kaleidoscopically sincere. 1891 T. HARDY *Life's Little Ironies* (1894) 9 The long plate-glass mirrors... flashed the gyrating personages and hobby-horses kaleidoscopically into his eyes.

Kalend, *-ar*, etc.: see CAL-. **Kalenge**, obs. *f.* CHALLENGE. **Kaleon**, variant of **KALIAN**.

Kale, *kail*, *yard*. *Sc.* [*f.* KALE + YARD. The strictly *Sc.* form is *kail-yard* (kālī'yrd).]

1. A cabbage-garden, kitchen-garden, such as is commonly attached to a small cottage.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii. A green kail-yard. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scott.* (1754) I. II. 33 A feld Enclosure for a Kale-Yard, i.e. a little Garden for Coleworts. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiogr.* 473 Trees... planted in every kail-yard, as their little gardens are called. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxviii. What comes o' our ain bit free house, and the kale-yard, and the cow's grass? 1894 Mrs. WALFORD *Ploughed* 42 The little rough gravelled approach and kail-yard.

2. Used with reference to a class of recent fiction, affecting to describe, with much use of the vernacular, common life in Scotland; hence *attrib.* as *Kailyard School*, a collective term applied to the writers of such novels or sketches; *kailyard dialect*, *vocabulary*. Hence *Kailyarder*, *-ism*.

[The appellation is taken from the Scottish Jacobite song 'There grows a bonnie brier hush in our kailyard', from which 'Ian Maclaren' took the title of the series of short stories 'Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush' (1894), which was an early and popular example of this school of writing.]

1895 J. H. MILLAR *Literature of Kailyard in New Review* Apr. 284 Mr. J. M. Barrie is fairly entitled to look upon himself as *pars magna*, if not *pars maxima*, of the Great Kailyard Movement. 1895 *Blackw. Mag.* June, Those romances in dialect, very fitly and cleverly called the Literature of the Kailyard by a recent critic. 1896 *Dundee Advertiser* 1 Aug. Having been assured by many critics that the Kailyard School is quite photographic in its reproduction of Scottish life and character. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Nov. 3/2 Among its contributors lately has been... one of the minor 'kailyarders'. 1899 *Academy* 7 Jan. 3/1 But Mr. Crockett is no Kailyarder in his romances. *Ibid.* 14 Jan. 50/2 A little outburst of Kailyardism. 1900 *Athenaeum* 9 June 709/3 He wrote as he spoke, and his kailyard vocabulary occasionally baffles his editor.

Kalf (*f.* obs. forms of CALF).

Kali (kālī, kālī). Forms: 7 *chali*, 8 *kaly*, *caly*, 6—*kali*. [*Arab.* قالى *qālī*: see ALKALI.]

1. The Prickly Saltwort or Glasswort (*Salsola Kali*); = ALKALI 2. Also applied to other species of *Salsola*, as *Barilla* (*Salsola Soda*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxviii. 115 The herbe named of the Arabians Kali, or Alkali. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 116 A desert producing here and there... a weed called Kali [*printed Kali*] by the Arabs. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 51 *Glass*, whose materials are fine sand, and the ashes of Chali or Fearn. 1766 W. STORK *Acc. E. Florida* 49 This herb resembles entirely our samphire in England, and is called barilla or kaly. 1884 *Evang. Mag.* 343 Here, among the softer sand... is growing... the Kali, or Saltwort.

b. *Egyptian Kali*, name for *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct.* Bot. App. 316. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's* Bot. xxi. 293 Egyptian Kali, esteemed for making the best potash, is also of this genus.

† 2. A saline substance obtained by the calcination of saltwort; soda-ash; = ALKALI 1; hence,

vegetable alkali, potash. (Latinized *kaliun*, whence the chemical symbol K for potassium.)

1799 W. G. BROWNE *Trav. Africa*, etc. xxv. 397 *note*. Twenty-five pounds of kali, and five pounds of pulverized chalk. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 437 Take of nitrate of kali, six pounds. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v. The kali of the pharmacopoeias is the vegetable alkali or potash.

|| **Kalian, kalioun** (kālī'ān, kālī'ūn). Also *kaleon*, *kaliyun*, *kalyan*. See also CALEAN.

[*Pers.* کالیان *kālīān*, *Arab.* قلیان *qalyān*, *galyūn*.] A Persian form of the hookah or narghile, a tobacco-pipe in which the smoke passes through water.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 65/2 Goorgoory *kalian*, or pipe smoked through water. 1876 A. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* June 49 They sit smoking a *kaleon*. 1881 *Daily News* 15 July 5/3 We had the usual half-hour's pause... to smoke the *kalioun*, or water pipe. 1890 *Times* 27 Feb. 13/2 Tobacco... adapted to the smoking of the Persian *kalian*, or Turkish narghile.

Kaliborite (kālībō'rīt). *Min.* [*f.* KALI + BOR-ON + -ITE]. 'A hydrous borate of magnesium and potassium, found in small, white, monoclinic crystals' (Chester).

1892 in DANA *Min.* (ed. 6). 1895 THORPE *Dict. Applied Chem.*, *Kaliborite*, a mineral resembling *kieserite*, found by Felt in the salt deposits at Schmidtmannshall.

|| **Kalidium** (kālī'dīm). *Bot.* [*mod.* L. a. Gr. καλίδιον, dim. of καλός *hut*.] In *Didymos* algae, a cystocarp containing undivided spores.

1872 Mrs. HOOKER in *Le Maout & Decaisne's Syst. Bot.* (1876) 968 *Kalidia*, capsules, and cystocarps are bodies of the same form as the preceding but containing undivided spores. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Kalymenia*, The cystocarps or kalidia which are formed in the middle of the frond are hemispherical. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Kalidium*, *Kalidium*... = *Cystocarp*.

Kaliform (kālī'fōrm), *a.* [*f.* KALI + -FORM.] Having the appearance of the Kali or Glasswort.

1868 in PAXTON *Bot. Dict.* **Kaligenous** (kālī'dʒīnəs), *a.* *Chem.* Also *-geneous*. [*f.* KALI + -GEN + -OUS; cf. F. *kali-géneux*.] Producing an alkali: said of metals that form alkalis with oxygen. Cf. ALKALIGENOUS.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 438 The kaligenous metals, potassium and sodium... readily admit of welding. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 371/2 We shall divide them into three classes; namely, metals proper, kaligenous, and terrigenous.

Kalij, variant of KALEEGE.

Kalimeter, *-metry*, **Kaline**: see ALKAL-.

1890 in GOULD *Med. Dict.*

Kalinite (kālī'nīt). *Min.* [*f.* *kaline* (= alkaline) + -ITE]. Native potash alum.

1868 in DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 652. 1887 MALLET *Mineral India* 147 Kalinite occurs as an aggregate of minute crystals.

Kaliophilite (kālī'fīlīt). *Min.* [Named 1886, *f.* *mod.* L. *kaliun* potassium + Gr. φίλος *loving* + -ITE]. A silicate of aluminium and potassium, found in colourless prismatic crystals.

1887 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXXIII. 424 Mierisch describes a mineral allied to nephelite, calling it kaliophilite.

Kaloun: see KALIAN.

Kalisaccharic, *a.* [*f.* KALI + SACCHARIC.] A synonym of GLUCIC, *q.v.*

Kalk (*e.* *Kalketrappe*, obs. *ff.* CALK, CALTOP, *Kalkyn*, *Kall*, *Kallash*, obs. *ff.* CALKIN, CALL, CAUL, CALASH. *Kallaut*, variant of KHILAT.

Kalli, a recent spelling of some words in CALLI-.

Kallilite (kālī'līt). *Min.* [*ad.* G. *kalliliē* (*f.* Gr. κάλλι-, comb. form of κάλλος *beauty* + λίθος *stone*: see -LITE), transl. *Schönstein*, name of the place where it is found.] Sulphide of bismuth and nickel. (Dana *Min.* 1892.)

Kalliver, **Kalliyun**: see CALIVER, KALIAN.

|| **Kalmia** (kāl'miā). *Bot.* Also *calmia*. [*mod.* L., *f.* *Kalm*, name of a pupil of Linnaeus.]

A genus of American evergreen shrubs, *N. O. Ericaceae*, with showy flowers; the principal species being the American Laurel, *K. latifolia*.

1776 J. LEE *Bot. Table* i. 282 *Kalmia*, dwarf American laurel. 1784 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) I. 15 Dr. Darwin... asked if I had seen the *Kalmia*. 1841 BRYANT *Poems*, *Earth's Children Cling to Earth*, Yon wreath of mist that leaves the vale... Clings to the fragrant *Kalmia*.

Kalo-, a recent variant of CALO-.

Kaloge, obs. form of GALOSH.

1373-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 578 Pro bots, kaloges empt. pro dicto d'no Priore, 25.

|| **Kalon** (kāl'ōn). [*Gr.* καλόν, neut. of καλός *beautiful*, esp. in phrase τὸ καλόν, *to kalon*, 'the beautiful'.] The (morally) beautiful; the ideal good; the 'summum bonum'.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. v. Good fame is a species of the kalon, and it is by no means fitting to neglect it. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* III. i. 13, I should deem the golden secret, the sought 'Kalon', found. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxxvi. III. 37 All philosophies recommend calm as the *to kalon* of their code.

|| **Kalong** (kāl'ōng). [*Malay* كالڠ *kālong*.] The

Malay frugivorous fox-bat (*Pteropus edulis*), the largest known bat, found in immense numbers in

Java, Sumatra, and adjacent islands, where it is used for food.

1824 HORSFIELD *Zool. Res. Java, Pteropus rostratus*, The *Pteropus rostratus*. is far less abundant than the *Pteropus javanicus*, or *Kalong*. **1837** PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 27/1 The flight of the Kalong is slow and steady, pursued in a straight line, and capable of long continuance. **1883** CASSELL'S *Nat. Hist.* I. 271.

Kalotrope (kælō'trōp'). [f. Gr. *kalos* beautiful + *-tropos* turning.] The name given to a kind of geometric thaumatrope.

1846 J. JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* xxii. 333 The Kalotrope is a modification of the dissolving views. **1865** J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* I. 77/2 Mr. Rose. has invented a very interesting instrument, which he calls the kalotrope.

Kalotypography. Beautiful printing.

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* ii. 27 Perfect therefore it [the dedication] shall be, as far as kalotypography can make it.

Kalpa (kæl'pā). [Skr. *kalpa*.] In Hindu cosmology: A great age of the world (see quot. 1834); a day of Brahma; a thousand yugas.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. xlv. 287 The Hindoos are taught to believe that at the end of every Kalpa, or creation, all things are absorbed in the Deity. **1834** *Nat. Philos.* III. *Hist. Astron.* App. 117 The Bramins at this time chose to select a period of 4,320,000,000 years, which they called a Kalpa. **1899** A. B. BRUCE *Moral Order World* i. 20 A great Kalpa is the period beginning with the origin of a world and extending beyond its dissolution to the commencement of a new succeeding world.

Kalpach (k, -pak, var. of CALPAC (K, an oriental cap. Hence **Kalpacked** = CALPACKED.

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Letts*, to *Citess Mar* 10 Mar. (1827) 225 Round her *kāpāc* she had four strings of pearl.

1882 E. O'DONOVAN *Mert's Oasis* I. i. 15 There are kalpated Tartars in the streets.

Kalsomine, erron. form of CALCIMINE.

Kalstocke, Kalunder, obs. forms of CASTOCK, CALENDAR.

Kaluszite (kālū'sait). *Min.* [ad. G. *kaluszit* (1872), f. *Kalusz* in Galicia.] = STENGITE.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 1142 Analyses (made on specimens originally called kalusite).

Kalver, variant of CALVER a.

1342-3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* 38 In 3 salmon Kalver, 3s.

Kalyan: see KALIAN. **Kam**: see also CAM.

Kam, obs. var. CHAM, KHAN¹, var. CAM a. and

adv.; obs. f. *came*, pa. t. of *COME* v. **Kama**,

Kamachi, var. KAAMA, KAMICHI.

Kamacite (kæ'māsīt). *Min.* [ad. G. *kamacit* (Reichenbach, 1861), f. Gr. *kāmaç*, *καμαç*, vine-

pole: see -ITE.] A variety of meteoric iron, exhibiting certain peculiar figures in its structure.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* **1898** in *DANA Text-bk.* *Min.* 281.

Kamala (kæ'mālā). [Skr. *kamala*.] The

Hindī form *kamila* or *kamēla* is recognized, with

pron. (kāmī'lā), in some recent diets.] A fine

orange-coloured powder consisting of the glandular

hairs from the fruit-capsules of an East Indian

euphorbiaceous tree (*Mallotus philippinensis* or

Rottlera tinctoria), used for dyeing silks yellow,

and employed as a vermifuge. Also attrib.

1820-32 in W. ROXBURGH *Flora Indica*. **1858** HANBURY in

Pharmaceut. Jnrl. Feb. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 993/1 A red

mealy powder. well known in India as Kamālā, and much

used by Hindoo silk-dyers. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6)

444 The Kamala Tree is common in hilly districts of India.

Kamarband, variant of CUMMERBUND.

Kamas, variant of CAMAS, QUAMASH.

Kambe, Kambrell, obs. ff. COMB, CAMBREL.

Kame, kaim (kēm). *North.* and *Sc.* form of

COMB sb. (q.v.) in various senses, esp. that of a steep

and sharp hill ridge; hence in *Geol.* one of the

elongated mounds of post-glacial gravel, found at

the lower end of the great valleys in Scotland and

elsewhere throughout the world; an esker or osar.

1862 [see COMB sb. 6 d.]. **1863** A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.*

xxvi. (1878) 430 Those marine gravelly mounds, called Kames

or Eskers. **1884** *Geol. Mag.* 565 He [Prof. H. Carvell Lewis]

described in detail a number of marginal kames in Penn-

sylvania. **1894** *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* June 388 The most

southerly examples of true eskers or kames in this country.

Kame, obs. Sc. and north. f. COMB v. 1

† **Kameka**, var. CAMACA, silk, satin. *Obs.*

1338 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 375; j pannus novus de

serico viridis coloris de Kameka.

Kamel, -elle, obs. ff. CAMEL. **Kamela**,

-eela: see KAMALA. **Kamelyne**, var. CAME-

LINE sb. 1 *Obs.* **Kamester**, var. KEMBSTER.

† **Kami** (kāmī). [Japanese, = 'superior, lord'.]

1. A title given by the Japanese to daimios and

governors, = 'lord'.

2. In the Shinto or native religion of Japan,

A divinity, a god (used by Protestant missionaries

and their converts as the name of the Supreme

Being, God). Also attrib., as *kami-religion*.

1727 SCHEUCHZER tr. *Kämpfers Japan* I. 206 Superstition

at last was carried so far, that the Mikaddo's . . . are looked

upon . . . as true and living images of their *Kami*, or Gods, as *Kami*'s themselves. **1871** TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* xvii. 11. 317 The Japanese . . . have . . . kept up . . . the religion of their former barbarism. This is the *Kami*-religion, Spirit-religion. **1886** HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* XIX. 494 The state-theology of China and the *Kami*-theology of Japan. *note*, 'Kamī' is used in the sense of Elohim, but is also, like our word 'Lord', employed as a title of respect among men.

1834 M. MURTAIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 154 The *Kamichi* resembles the Jacanas, but on a very large scale. **1840** PENNY *Cycl.* XVII. 155/2 D'Azara says that both this bird and the *Kamichi* are provided with a cottony down at the base of the feathers.

Kamila: see KAMALA.

Kamis, Kamisado, var. CAMISE, -SADO.

Kamme, obs. form of CAM a. and *adv.*

Kammede, Kammok, Kamp: see CAM-.

† **Kampung** (kampōŋ). Also **camping**.

[*Malay kampung, camping* inclosure: see COM-

POUND sb. 2] A Malay village.

1844 BROOKE *Jnrl.* in Mundy *Narrative Borneo* (1848) I.

371 His *kampung* was at Singi. **1875** THOMSON *Straits*

Malacca 18 There are Malay *kampungs* (villages) scattered

over the island. **1900** BLACKB. *Mag.* Mar. 401/2 The rebel

chiefs . . . are hustled out of the *kampungs*.

Kampseen, Kamsin, variants of KHAM SIN.

Kamptulicon (kæmptiū'likōn). [A trade-

name, made up from Gr. *καμπτ-ός* flexible + *ὄυλ-ος*

thick + *-ικόν* neut. adj. suffix.] Floor-cloth com-

posed of a mixture of india-rubber, gutta-percha,

and cork, mounted on canvas.

(The material was patented by E. Galloway in 1844 (No.

10054), but the word does not appear in the specification.)

1844 G. WALTER (*title*) Description of the Patent Kamptu-

licon Life Boat. **1851** *Specif. L. Bunn's patent* No. 13713

Improvements in the manufacture of Kamptulicon. **1858**

Ann. Reg. 196 The floor is covered with a carpet of Kamptu-

licon, an excellent non-conductor.

Kan, obs. f. CAN sb. and v., KHAN²; var. KHAN¹.

† **Kanaka** (kænākā, in Australia improperly

kānē-kā). Also **canaker, kanaker, kanacka**.

[Hawaiian *kanaka* = Samoan, Tongan, and Maori

tangata man.] A native of the South Sea Islands,

esp. one employed in Queensland as a labourer

on the sugar plantations. Also attrib.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xx. 59 The Catalina had several

Kanakas on board. **1857** R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* vi. 140

The Sandwich Islanders—or Kanakas, as they are now

familiarly known to the sailors and traders. **1890** BOLDRE-

WOOD *Col. Reformer* xv. 175 You must get a Kanaka crew

that can't be drowned. **1893** R. KIPLING *Banjo Song*, We've

shouted on seven-ounce nuggets, We've starved on a kana-

ka's pay.

† **Kanari** (känā'ri). Also -rie, -ry. [Malay

kanārī.] An East Indian tree of the genus *Canari-*

um (N. O. *Burseraceæ*), producing edible nuts,

from which oil is extracted. Also attrib.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 152 Got a great many

Kanary nuts, the kernels of which . . . are full of oil. **1800**

Asiatic Ann. Reg., *Misc. Tr.* 208/1 The kanary is a remark-

ably fine kind of almond. **1887** ANNA FORBES *Insulinde* ii.

21 A long wide avenue of kanarie-trees.

Kanaster, var. CANASTER, a kind of tobacco.

Kanat, kanaut, var. CANAUT.

† **Kanchil** (kanchīl). [Malay *kanchil, kanchil*.]

The smallest known species of chevrotain (*Tragulus Kanchil*),

found in the forests of Borneo,

Java, and Malacca.

1820 SIR S. RAFFLES in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* (1822) XIII. 263

It is a common Malay proverb to designate a great rogue,

to be as cunning as a Kanchil. **1885** *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 287

The commonest species, the Kanchil of the Malays.

Kancere, obs. f. CANKER. **Kand**, var. CAND,

flour-spar. **Kandel**, -dil, obs. ff. CANDLE.

Kandjar, variant of KHANJAR, dagger.

Kane, variant of *kain*, CAIN, payment in kind.

Kane, obs. form of CANE sb. 1, KHAN¹.

Kanell, variant of CANEL, CANNEL sb. 1

† **Kaner**. *Sc. Obs.* rare¹. [f. *kane*, CAIN sb. 1

+ -ER.] One who collects Cain or rent; a steward.

1590 in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spald. Cl.) 193 Item to the

Lairdis Kaner for keeping of the yair . . . thre bollis victuell.

Kaneuas, obs. form of CANVAS.

† **Kang** (kæŋ). Also *k'ang, khang*. [Chinese.]

A kind of stove for warming rooms used by the

Chinese; also, a brick or wooden erection for

sleeping upon, warmed by a fire placed underneath.

1770 *Acc. of the Kang in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 62 The parts

of a Kang are, 1. a furnace; 2. a pipe for the heat [etc.]. **1870**

Mem. W. C. Burns 514 Mr. Burns's room with its two chairs,

table and kang. **1892** T. M. MORRIS *Winter N. China* 111

The ground floor was occupied by a kang about fourteen

feet by six feet.

Kang, variant of CANG sb. and a.

† **Kangaroo** (kæŋgārū'), sb. Also 8 *kanguru*,

-gooroo, 8-g -guroo, (8 kangarou). [Stated

to have been the name in a native Australian lang.

Cook and Banks believed it to be the name given to the

animal by the natives at Endeavour River, Queensland,

and there is later affirmation of its use elsewhere. On the

other hand, there are express statements to the contrary

(see quot. below), showing that the word, if ever current

in this sense, was merely local, or had become obsolete.

The common assertion that it really means 'I don't under-

stand' (the supposed reply of the native to his questioner)

seems to be of recent origin and lacks confirmation. (See

Morris *Austral English* s.v.)

1770 COOK *Jnrl.* (1893) 224 (Morris) (Aug. 4) The animals

which I have before mentioned, called by the Natives

Kangaroo or Kanguru. **1770** J. BANKS *Jnrl.* (1896) 301

(Aug. 26) The largest [quadruped] was called by the natives

kangaroo. **1787** ANDERSON in *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV.

1295 We found, that the animal called kangaroo, at En-

deavour River, was known under the same name here [in

Tasmania]. **1792** J. HUNTER *Port Jackson* (1793) 54 The

animal . . . called the kangaroo (but by the natives patagorog)

we found in great numbers. **1793** W. TENCH *Compl. Acc.*

Port Jackson 171 The large, or grey kanguroo, to which

the natives [of Port Jackson] give the name of Pat-ag-a-ran.

Note. Kanguroo was a name unknown to them for any

animal, until we introduced it. **1834** THRELKELD *Austral.*

Gram. (Hunter's River) 87 (Morris) *Kōng-go-rōng*, the Emu

. . . likely the origin of the barbarism, kangaroo, used by the

English, as the name of an animal called Mo-a-ne. **1835**

T. B. WILSON *Narr. Voy. World* 211 (ibid.) They [natives of

the Darling Range, W. A.] distinctly pronounced 'kangaroo'

without having heard any of us utter the sound. **1850** *Jnrl.*

Ind. Archipelago IV. 188 (*Kangaroo*). It is very remarkable

that this word, supposed to be Australian, is not to be found

as the name of this singular marsupial animal in any lan-

guage of Australia. . . I have this on the authority of my friend

Captain King.]

1. A marsupial mammal of the family *Macropo-*

didae, remarkable for the great development of the

hind-quarters and the leaping-power resulting from

this. The species are natives of Australia, Tas-

mania, Papua, and some neighbouring isles; the

larger kinds being commonly known as kangaroos,

and the smaller ones as wallabies.

The first species known in Europe was the great kangaroo

(*Macropus giganteus*), discovered by Captain Cook in 1770;

the male of this is about 6 feet in height when standing erect.

(Also used by sportsmen as a collective plural.)

Gas. 10 June 8/1 Even among the lively Kangaroos, practical joking in the House seems to have come to a full stop. *Ibid.* 1 Oct. 8/1 The Kangaroos are coming on... but other markets... are still awaiting the public's pleasure.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. General combs., as *kangaroo attitude, hunt, hunting, leather, market* (sense 3), *net, tail, tendon*; also *kangaroo-like* adj., -wise adv.

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 2) II. 82 Kangaroo-leather boots. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 11/2 The final air and kangaroo attitude with which his kid-gloved hands hold the white reins. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 197 Kangaroo-tail soup, which was there [Melbourne] much esteemed. 1877 E. R. CONOVER *Bas. Faith* Note F 447 This kind of reasoning neither marches nor soars: it progresses kangaroo-wise—by wide leaps. 1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 96 The... Pocket-mice, a number of which are jerboa-like or kangaroo-like. 1894 MRS. C. PRABO *Chr. Chard* I. i. 8 They knighted him because he got up a kangaroo hunt for a prince. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 10 June 8/1 In the Kangaroo market... the outlook is equally favourable.

b. Special combs.: *kangaroo-apple*, the edible fruit of the Australian plants *Solanum laciniatum* (or *aviculare*) and *Solanum vescum*; also, the plants bearing this; *kangaroo-bear*, the Australian tree-bear or koala (*Encycl. Dict.* 1885); *kangaroo-beetle*, a beetle with enlarged hind-legs, esp. one belonging to the genus *Sagra*; *kangaroo-dog*, a large dog trained to hunt the kangaroo; *kangaroo-fly*, a small Australian fly (*Cabarus*); *kangaroo's-foot-plant*, the Australian plant *Anigozanthus Manglesii* (*Treas. Bot.*); *kangaroo-grass*, a tall fodder-grass (*Anthistria australis*), found in Australasia, Southern Asia, and Africa; *kangaroo-hound* = *kangaroo-dog*; *kangaroo-mouse*, (a) the Australian pouched mouse; (b) a small American rodent of the genus *Perognathus*; *kangaroo-skin*, the skin of the kangaroo used as leather or fur; *kangaroo-thorn*, an Australian spiny shrub (*Acacia armata*) used for hedges; *kangaroo-vine*, an evergreen climber, *Cissus antarctica* (Craig 1848). Also KANGAROO-RAT.

1834 ROSS *Van Diemen's Land* Ann. 133 (Morris) The 'kangaroo-apple, resembling the apple of a potato. 1846 G. H. HAYDON 5 *Yrs. Austral. Felix* 85 (ibid.) The kangaroo-apple... is a fine shrub found in many parts of the country. 1859 WESTWOOD *Insects* I. 214 A South American insect, figured long since by Francillon, under the name of the 'Kangaroo Beetle... in which the size of the hind legs is still more extraordinary. 1883 CASSELL'S *Nat. Hist.* V. 348 The large brilliantly-metallic *Sagra*, or Kangaroo-beetles of tropical Asia and Africa. 1866 *Hist. N. S. Wales* (1818) 265 (Morris) Four valuable 'kangaroo-dogs. 1850 J. B. CLUTTERBUCK *Port Phillip* III. 35 A cross of the Scotch greyhound and English bulldog, called the Kangaroo dog. 1890 R. BOLDEWOOD *Col. Ref.* (1891) 314 A brace of rough greyhounds—the kangaroo-dog of the colonists. 1833 C. STURT S. *Australia* I. ii. 71 (Morris) Our camp was infested by the 'kangaroo-fly, which settled upon us in thousands. 1827 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* I. xii. 209 Of native grasses we possess the oat-grass, rye-grass, florin, 'kangaroo-grass, and timothy. 1884 BOLDEWOOD *Melb. Mem.* 19. I... feel the thick Kangaroo grass under my feet. 1865 LADY BARKER *Station Life N. Zeal.* 28 (Morris) A large dog, a 'kangaroo-hound (not unlike a lurcher in appearance). 1888 MACDONALD *Gum Boughs* 256 (ibid.) The tiny interesting little creature known on the plains as the 'kangaroo-mouse'. 1777 COOK in BISCHOP *Van Diemen's Land* (1832) II. 41 These females were a 'kangaroo skin. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 151 A desperate-looking ruffian habited in a huge hairy cap and shaggy kangaroo-skin jacket. 1872 C. H. EDEN *In Queensland* 106 (Morris) Kangaroo-skin boots are very lasting and good.

Kangaroo (kəŋgə'ru:), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To hunt the kangaroo. Chiefly in *pres. ppl.* and *vbl. sb.*

1849 STURT *Centr. Austr.* I. 91 [The natives] were about to go out kangarooing... They had their hunting spears. 1890 R. BOLDEWOOD *Robbery under Arms* 15 We were sick of kangarooing, like the dogs themselves. — *Miner's Right* (1899) 135/2, I lent it to him to go kangarooing.

2. *intr.* To make a great jump (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1829 *Chicago Advance* 12 Dec. Those who kangaroo from the foregoing inferences... to the conclusion that [etc.]. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 2/3 When the horses kangarooed over the 8-ft. water-jump.

Kangaroo-rat.

1. A small Australian marsupial, belonging to one or other of several genera, esp. *Potorous* and *Bettongia*; a rat-kangaroo, potoroo, or bettong.

1788 PHILLIP in *Hist. Rec. N. S. Wales* I. ii. 135 (Morris) Either the squirrel, kangaroo rat, or opossum. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) I. 289 The kangaroo rat, or more properly rabbit, is about the size of the smallest of the latter kind of animal. 1856 KNIGHT *Cycl. Nat. Hist.* III. 710 The manners of the Kangaroo-Rat are mild and timid.

2. An American pouched rodent, *Dipodomys*, common in the south-western States and in Mexico. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* 479 (*Dipodomys philippi*), the Kangaroo-Rat of the desert regions east of the Rocky Mountains.

Kangled, *ppl. a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. *kangle*, to tangle; still in midland dial.] Tangled.

1577 KENOALL *Trifles* 28 *The Combe*, Adorne with teeth on every side... part the kangled locks. 1851 STERNBERG *Dial. Northants* (E. D. D. s.v. *Cangle*), That thread be kangled.

Kanhshippe, var. *CANGSHIP* *Obs.*, folly.

† **Kaniker**. *Obs. rare*—1. Later form of *Ganneker*, a seller of ale.

1619 DALTON *Country Just.* vii. (1630) 32 In Townes which are no thorow-fare, the Iustices shall doe well to be sparing in allowing of any Alehouse... And then Kanikers (only to sell to the poore, and out of their doores) would suffice.

Kankar, another spelling of *KUNKUR*.

† **Kankedo-rt.** *Obs. rare.* Also 4-5 *kanker-dort*. [Of unascertained etymology.] † A state of suspense; a critical position; an awkward affair.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1703 (1752) *Was* Troilus nought in a kankedort [i.e. r. kankerwort, rimes sort, comfort] That lay and myghte whysprynge of hem here? [Cf. 1493-1500 MEOWALL *Nature* (Brandl) I. 1286 He wyll no lengar me support And that were a shrewd crank dort.]

† **Kanker**, -kre, *obs.* forms of *CANKER sb.* and *v.*

1426 LYOG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4239 Thow leftyst the rust To kankren in thy conscience. *Ibid.* 1287 Vertues... Han dyuers extremytes, Kankres at outhere ende That firete on hem. 1530 PALSGR. 316/2 Kankred as brasse... *vermolu*.

† **Kankie** (kæŋ'ki). Also 8 *cankey*. [West African; *nkankye* in Ashantee, *kankyew* in Fantee.] Native African bread made from maize-flour.

1735 S. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* 90 Salary sufficient to buy Cankey, Palm-oil, and a little Fish, to keep them from starving. 1863 R. F. BURTON *W. Africa* II. ix. 144 Kankie is native bread; the flour... must be manipulated till it becomes snowy white; after various complicated operations... it is boiled or roasted and packed in plantain leaves. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 448 On the Gold Coast the natives... make it into a kind of bread resembling the kankie. *Ibid.* 451 Converted by the Fantes into kankie-cakes.

Kannakin, variant of *CANNIKIN*.

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* lxiii. 359 Will you look at that kannakin, sir?

Kanne, *obs.* form of *CAN sb.1*, *KHAN* 2.

Kannell-bone, var. *CANNEL-BONE*. **Kan-**

nette, var. *KENNET* 2. **Kanny**, *obs. f.* *CANNY a.*

† **Kanoon** (kän'n). Also *kanun*. [a. Pers. or Arab. *قانون* *qānūn*.] A species of dulcimer, harp, or sackbut, having fifty to sixty strings, which rest on two bridges and are played with the fingers.

1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* *Fire-Worshippers* (1854) 155 Singing over some ditty to her soft Kanoon. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 45 Among the different species of dulcimers at present in use in the East the kanoon must be noticed. 1891 HALL CAINE *Scapgoat* vii. He began to play on his Kanoon.

Kansamah, variant of *KHANSAMAH*.

Kant, *obs.* form of *CANT a.*, and of *CANT sb.1*,

esp. in sense 5; also an oblique arm of a pier.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 51 The bottom projection, which has been called the Kant, and which fills up the angle formed between the uprights and the sloping surface of the rock. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. vii. 217 note. Two great piers, one... the straight part extending outwards about 154 yards, from which there were to be two kants of about 64 yards each. *Ibid.* 219 The moment the vessel gets within the outer angles of the two return arms or kants, she may be said to be in or out of the harbour, as the case may be.

† **Kantar** (kantär). Also 7 *kintar*, 7-*cantar*.

[Arab. *قنطار* *qintār*, pl. *qanātir*, ad. (prob. through Syriac) *L. centēnārium* CENTENARY *sb.1* In OF. *quantar*, *canter*, med. *L. cantār* (sum) (Du Cange), *It. cantaro*. The form *qintār* is represented by OF. *quintar*, Sp. and F. *quintal*, QUINTAL. (Sp. *cántara*, *cántaro*, a wine-measure, is unconnected.)

A weight, properly 100 (Arabic) pounds, but varying considerably in different parts of the Mediterranean; also, a vessel containing this weight of any article.

1555 EÖEN *Decades* 229 One Cantar is a hundred pounde weight. 1615 W. BEOWELL *Arab. Trudge* N ij b, s. v. *Rethl*, Now an hundred Rethels do make a Cantar, or Kintar as some do pronounce it, that is an hundred weight. 1773 BRYDONE *Sticly* xvii. (1809) 186 Mortars to throw a hundred cantars of cannon-ball or stones. 1802-3 *tr. Pallas's Trav.* (1812) I. 488 Vessels sailing under the Turkish flag are paid about one-third less for their freight, computed per Kantar. 1894 *Times* 6 Nov. 5/6 The Egyptian cotton crop is estimated at nearly 5,500,000 kantars (the kantar = 99 lb.).

† **Kantch**. *Obs. rare*—1. App. the dialect word *canch* (see *E. D. D.* s.v., and *KENCH* 1) 'slice, small addition, pile', used for the sake of a rime.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 618 Of green hogs-fennel, take the lowest branches Of Nosewort sharp, so much; then to them joyn A like proportion of Roes horn in weight and kanchens.

Kantel, *obs.* form of *CANTLE sb.* and *v.*

Kantian (kænti'än), *a.* and *sb.* [f. the name of the celebrated German philosopher Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) + -IAN.]

A. adj. Of pertaining to, or connected with Kant or his philosophy.

Kant's characteristic doctrine was that a critical analysis of our experience discloses: (a) in logic, that thought actively synthesizes the matter of sense under certain laws ('forms') and 'categories' which are *a priori* determinable as universally valid for and within experience; (b) in ethics, that an absolutely valid moral 'law' is similarly determinable, whence the reality of God, Freedom, and Immortality is deducible as 'practically necessary', even though to speculative thought the nature and very existence of the non-phenomenal or noumenal must remain 'problematic'. Hence *Kantian* tends to connote 'apriorism' or 'transcendentalism', viz. the view that certain necessary truths are determinable as implications of our logical and moral experience. (R. R. Marett.)

1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 491 Mr. Coleridge has ever since... been floating or sinking in fine Kantean categories. 1850 W. R. PIRIE *Ing. Hum. Mind* II. iv. 194 A strong bias in favour of the Kantian metaphysics. 1864 H. SPENCER

First Princ. I. iii. § 15 (1875) 49 Shall we then take refuge in the Kantian doctrine? shall we say that Space and Time are forms of the intellect—a *priori* laws or conditions of the conscious mind? 1877 E. CAIRO *Philos. Kant* 666 The ultimate decision... as to the Kantian Criticism of Pure Reason must turn upon the opposition of perception and conception, as factors which reciprocally imply, and yet exclude, each other.

B. sb. One who holds the philosophical system of Kant.

1832 *Edin. Rev.* LVI. 164 note, The Kantians 'make a broad distinction between the Understanding and Reason'.

Hence **Kantianism**; so **Kantism**, **Kantist**, **Kantite** (*rare*).

1803 BEDDOES *Hygeia* IX. 205 note, I hate metaphysics... that is, the school-learning of old and modern Kantianism. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v., Kantian Philosophy, Kantism, or Critical Philosophy. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* (1845) App. 290 He answered me like an accomplished Kantite. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 214 The... professor... has rapidly shot through Kantianism. 1839 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *St. Germ. Lit.* (1872) I. 67 The Kantist, in direct contradiction to Locke and all his followers... commences from within. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 667/1 Kantism, or the attempt to build upon this doctrine of a practical and speculative reason, has inevitably led to the loss of all these good consequences. 1886 SIDGWICK *Eth. Ethics* (1892) 271 Kantism in the ethical thought of modern Europe holds a place somewhat analogous to that occupied by the teaching of Price and Reid among ourselves.

† **Kantikoy**, **canticoy**, **kintecoy**. *Amer.*

Ina. Also 7 *cantica*, -co; *kinticoy*, 9 *kentikaw*, *kantickie*. [An Algonquin word.] A dance

practised by some of the American Indians on various occasions; a dancing-match. Also *transf.*

1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 11 At their Cantica's or dancing Matches, where all persons that come are freely entertained d. 1671 *New Jersey Archives* (1880) I. 73 The Proposall... was to cause a Kinticoy to be held. 1675 in J. EASTON *Narr.* (1858) 126 Several Indians... are in a few Days to have a great Kintecoy at Seauqualke. 1683 *PENN Wks.* (1782) IV. 309 Their worship consists of two parts, sacrifice and cantico. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 37 Their Kin-tau-Kauns, or time of sacrificing is at the beginning of winter. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Canticoy*, an Iroquois Indian word. It is still used by aged people in New York and on Long Island. 1866 WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Jrnl.* Pr. Wks. 1889 I. 144 Wauwoonemem... told us that they did still hold their Kantikaw, or Dance for the Dead.

Hence **Kantikoy** (*kintecoy*, etc.) *v.*

1649 *Broad Advice* in 2 *N. Y. Hist. Coll.* II. 258 (Cent.) The first of these Indians... wished them to let him kintekae—being a dance performed by them as a religious rite. 1675 in J. EASTON *Narr.* (1858) 126 A Speciall Warrant... to Demand the Indians Armes of Rockaway and Seauqualke, who are to Kintecoy there.

Kantref, **Kantry**, *obs. ff.* *CANTREF*.

Kanvas, **Kanyon**, etc.: see *CAN*.

Kaolin (kə'lin, kə'lin), Also 8 *kaulin*, 9 *kaoline*. [a. F. *kaolin*, ad. Chinese *kao*-, *kau-ling*, name of a mountain (f. *kao* high + *ling* hill) north-west of the town of King-té-chén in North China, whence the material was orig. obtained.

The 'matière appelée kaolin' was made known in Europe in 1712 by Father d'Entrecolles, 'Lettre sur la fabrication de la porcelaine à King-té-ching' (in *Lettres édifiantes*, &c. des missions étrangères III. 210). His F. spelling approximately represented the Chinese word, which would be better expressed in Eng. by *kauling* or *kauling* (kauling).

A fine white clay produced by the decomposition of felspar, used in the manufacture of porcelain; first employed by the Chinese, but subsequently obtained also in Cornwall, Saxony, France (near Limoges), United States, etc.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The first earth, called Kaulin, is beset with glittering corpuscles. 1753 *Ibid.*, *Suppl.* s.v., Persons who have been at the China works, say, that the porcelain is made of equal quantities of *setuntse* and *kaolin*. 1807 C. W. JANSON *Stranger Amer.* 229 Different kinds of clay are found here, among which it is believed, is the real kaolin, to which the porcelain of China owes its reputation. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 404 Decomposed white felspar, or kaolin, produced from the granite rocks of Cornwall. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vii. 130 Fine impalpable clay known as Kaolin or China clay.

attrib. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* I. 809 Most of the kaolin-clays contain some spangles of mica.

Kaolinic (kə-, kə'lin'ik), *a.* [f. prec. + *ic*. Cf. F. *kaolinique*.] Of the nature of kaolin.

1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 56 Natural porcelain is made from kaolinic clay.

Kaolinite (kə-, kə'lin'it), *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE 1.] A general term for those porcelain clays, found in masses of minute crystalline scales, of which kaolin is the typical variety.

1867 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XLIII. 351 We propose for it [the name] Kaolinite, in allusion to the material which furnishes it most commonly and abundantly. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* I. 809. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xiv. 285 By the careful levigation of some clays, Dr. John Percy has eliminated minute, but beautifully-developed, crystals of Kaolinite.

Kaolinize (kə-, kə'lin'ize), *v.* [f. *KAOLIN* + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into kaolin. Hence

Kaolinization.

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 339 The granite, which is uniformly decomposed to a great depth, becoming more or less perfectly kaolinized. 1878 LAWRENCE *tr. Cotta's Rocks Class.* 207 A sign of commencing decomposition (Kaolinizing of the felspar). 1886 PRESTWICH *Geol.* I. 57 Some Roman mill-stones of granite... were found to be converted throughout into a kaolinized grit. 1886 SIK J. W.

DAWSON *Inaug. Addr. Brit. Assoc.*, [Not] a process of kaolinisation so perfect as to eliminate all alkaline matters.

Kap-: see CAP-.

Kape, obs. form of CAPE *sb.* I, COPE *sb.* I

|| Kapelle (kape'lē). Also *cap-.* [Ger. ad. med. *L. capella* CHAPEL.] In Germany, a musical establishment consisting of a band or orchestra, with or without a choir, such as used to be maintained at most of the German courts. Hence

|| Kapellmeister (kape'lmei'ster), the leader or conductor of a kapelle, chapel choir, or orchestra.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 341/2 In 1816 he became Kapellmeister to the king of Württemberg. 1873 *Ouida Pascarel* I. 193 He was kapellmeister in our burgh. 1880 POHL in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 705/1 To secure the young composer as his second Kapellmeister.

Kaper, Kapnite, var. CAPER, CAPNITE.

Kapnography (kæpnə'grəfi). [f. Gr. *καπνός* smoke + *-γραφία* writing.] Name for a mode of producing designs or pictures on a smoked surface of glass, etc. Hence **Kapnographic a.**

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

|| Kapok (kā'pōk). Also *kapoc*, *CAPOC*. [Malay

كافق *kāpōq*.] A fine short-stapled cotton wool, known as silk cotton, surrounding the seeds of the tree *Eriodendron anfractuosum*; used for stuffing cushions, etc. Also *attrib.* as *kapok-tree*.

1750 [see CAPOC]. 1858 in SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1144 The kapok-tree, of Java and the Indian Archipelago bears a seed resembling that of the cotton plant. *Ibid.*, Kapok cake. 1887 *Moloney Forestry W. Afr.* 184. 1888 *Hatter's Gaz.* 1 Mar. 143/2 In Java, where it is met with abundantly, kapok has attracted considerable attention. It was first imported into Europe in 1851.

Kapp (kæp). [Named after Gisbert Kapp, a celebrated designer of dynamos, who adopted this unit for convenience in practical use. Cf. *Ampere, Ohm, Volt*.] A workshop unit of magnetic lines of force, = 6000 times the centimetre-gramme-second unit.

1891 *L. Clark Dict. Metr. Meas.* 50.

Kar, obs. form of KAR, CARE.

† **Karabe** (kā'ra-be). Obs. [= F., It., Pg. *carabé* (also F., Pg. *karabé*), ad. Arab. *kahrubā*, a. Pers.

كاهرب *kāhrubā* 'attracting straws,' amber, f. كاه *kāh* straw + *rubā* carrying off.] Yellow amber.

Karabe of Sodom, bitumen.

1545 RAYNOLO *Byrth Mankynde* II. vi. (1634) 126 Karabe, otherwise named Amber. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Amber, Succinum*, or *Karabe*. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 105 The Karabé of Sodom... is black, not very weighty and solid. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 443 Take one ounce of the whitest Karabe (Amber).

Hence **Karab'ic a.**, in *karabic acid* = succinic acid (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887).

|| Karagan (kā'rāgan). [Turkī, f. *kara* black: so mod. F. *karagan*.] A species of fox, *Vulpes karagan*, inhabiting Tartary.

1800 SHAW *Zool.* I. 323 Karagan Fox... a small species, which, according to Dr. Pallas, is very common in almost all parts of the Kirghisian deserts. 1869 GRAY *Catal. Mammalia* 205 *Vulpes karagan* (Karagan). Larger than the Corsac.

Karaim (kē'rā'iz'm). [f. as KARAITE: see -ISM.] The religious system of the Karaites.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1225 The founder of Karaitism was Anan, the son of David.

Karait, variant of KRAIT.

Karaité (kē'rā'it). [f. Heb. קְרַיִט *q'rāim* scripturalists (f. קָרָא *qārā* to read) + -ITE.] A member of a Jewish sect (founded in the eighth cent. A.D.), which rejects rabbinical tradition and bases its tenets on a literal interpretation of the scriptures. They are found chiefly in the Crimea, and the adjacent parts of Russia and Turkey.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Karaité*, The Caraites themselves pretend to be the remains of the ten tribes led captive by Salamanassar. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia*, etc. 97/1 The Karaites deem it an act of piety to copy the Bible. 1893 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 5/4 There are at present but few Karaites, who all live in the Crimea, speak the Tartar tongue, and dress after the Tartar fashion.

attrib. 1900 *Expositor* Sept. 238 The British Museum contains a considerable number of Karait MSS.

Hence **Karaitism** = KARAISM.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Karaité*, A contrary party, continuing to keep close to the letter, founded Caraitism.

|| Karaka (kā'rā-kā). Also *kuraka*. [Maori.] The bow-tree of New Zealand, *Corynocarpus levis-gata* (N. O. *Anacardiaceae*). Also *attrib.*, as *karaka-berry*, *fruit*, *leaf*, *nut*, *-tree*.

The fruit has an edible pulp and poisonous kernel, which however may be eaten after being roasted and steeped in a running stream of water for a considerable length of time.

1845 E. J. WAKEFIELD *Adv. New Zeal.* I. 233 (Morris) The karaka-tree much resembles the laurel in its growth and foliage. 1859 A. S. THOMSON *Story New Zeal.* 157 (*ibid.*) The karaka fruit is about the size of an acorn. 1883 RENWICK *Betrayed* 35 Bring the heavy Karaka leaf.

Hence **Kara'kin Chem.** [-IN¹], a substance extracted from karaka-nuts by the process of washing.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 2nd Suppl. 710 The bitter substance, karakin, ... crystallises in beautiful radiate needles.

|| Karamu (kārāmū). [Maori.] The name of several species of *Coprosma*, a genus of Australasian trees and shrubs (N. O. *Rubiaceae*), some of which produce edible fruits.

Bush-karamu, the Otago orange-leaf, or Looking-glass bush (*C. lucida*).

1874 J. WHITE *Te Row* 221 (Morris) Then they tied a few Karamu branches in front of them. 1876 in *Trans. New Zeal. Inst.* IX. 545 (*ibid.*), I have seen it stated that coffee of fine flavour has been produced from the karamu.

Karat, obs. form of CARAT.

|| Karatas (kārātās). Also 8 *karata*. [? Of Carib origin: the name is mentioned in 1667 by Du Tertre *Hist. Antilles* (Hatz-Darm.)] A West Indian and South American plant (*Bromelia Karatas*), allied to the pine-apple, and yielding a valuable fibre; silk-grass.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Karata*, by some called *caraguala maca*, a kind of aloe growing in America. 1768 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Karatas*, the wild Ananas or Penguin. This plant is very common in the West Indies, where the juice of its fruit is often put into punch, being of a sharp acid flavour. 1848 in CRAIG; also in later dict.

Karat-tree (kārāt'trē). [f. CARAT + TREE.] The Abyssinian Coral-tree, *Erythrina abyssinica* (N. O. *Leguminosae*), with scarlet flowers, and seeds which have been supposed to be the original of the karat-weight (Paxton *Bot. Dict.* 1868).

Karause, obs. f. CAROUSE. **Karavan**,

-serai, obs. ff. CARAVAN, etc. **Karboy**, var.

CARBOY. **Karcas(s)**, obs. f. CARCASE. **Kar-**

cheffe, -cher, obs. ff. KERCHIEF, KERCHER.

Kard(e), obs. f. CARD *sb.* 1 and *v.* 1; var. CARDE.

Kardel, var. CARDEL.

† **Kardester**. Obs. rare. [Obs. form of **cardster*, fem. of CARDER.] A woman who cards.

1363 *Rolls Parli.* II. 278/1 Broudesters, Kardesters, Pynerces de Leine. 14. Voc. in Wt.-Wülcker 575/40 *Corptrix*, a kardestere.

Kardil, obs. f. CRADLE. **Kardio-: see**

CARDIO-. **Kare**, obs. f. CARE *sb.*

|| Kareao, kareau (kare'au, -ā'v). [Maori.]

The native name for the New Zealand creeping plant *Ripogonum parviflorum*. Also *kareao-vine*.

1845 E. J. WAKEFIELD *Adv. New Zeal.* I. 218 (Morris) A tedious march... along a track constantly obstructed by webs of the kareau, or supple-jack. 1873 BULLER *Birds New Zeal.* (1888) II. 317 Our shins aching from repeated contact with the kareao-vines.

Karect(e), var. CARACT; obs. f. CARAT.

Karelinite (kæ'rēlinait). *Min.* [Named 1858, after Karelin its discoverer: see -ITE¹.] A lead-grey oxysulphide of bismuth found in the Altai.

1861 in BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 1868 in DANA *Min.*

Karelling, obs. form of CAROLING.

† **Karemon**, var. CARMAN² Obs., man, male.

1100 *Pistill of Susan* 249 (Cotton MS.) Sche... karpdy to pat karemon, as she well kowthe.

Kareyn(e, Karf(e), obs. ff. CARRION, CARVE.

Kari, Karibdous: see KARRI, KARYEDYS.

Karite, variant of KRAIT.

† **Karité, karitep**, obs. forms of CHARITY.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 37 Se ðe wuned on karite, he wuned on gode. *Ibid.*, Wunizen on karite, pat is, lue of gode and of mannen. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Karite* or *Carite*, a Name which our Monks in former times gave to the best Drink or strong Beer that was kept in their Monastery.

Kark, var. CARK *sb.* **Karkaise**, -keis, obs.

ff. CARCASS. **Karkee**, bad f. KHAKI. **Kark-**

nett, karkynet, obs. ff. CARCANET.

Karl(e, Karl-hemp, obs. ff. CARL, CARL-HEMP.

Karling, variant of CARLINE¹.

|| Karma (kā'rma). Also *karman*. [Skr.

karma, karman-, action, fate.] In Buddhism, the

sum of a person's actions in one of his successive states of existence, regarded as determining his fate in the next; hence, necessary fate or destiny,

following as effect from cause.

1828 B. H. HODGSON in *Trans. R. Asiat. Soc.* (1830) II.

250. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 531/1 The progress of the

soul towards matter is therefore the effect of a succession

of acts (Karma—whence the name of the school Kārnika)

on the part of the soul. 1853 P. D. HARDY *Buddhism*

39. As the cause of reproduction, karma, is destroyed,

it is not possible for him [the rahat] to enter upon any

other mode of existence. 1879 MAX MÜLLER *Sel. Ess.*

(1881) II. 495 What the Buddhists call by the general name

of *Karman*, comprehends all influences which the past

exercises on the present, whether physical or mental. 1882

WOOD tr. *Barth's Relig. India* 112 The individual... entirely

perishes. The influence of its karman alone, of its acts,

survives it. 1892 *Month* Jan. 10 'Karma'... literally signifies

'action', and in Theosophic phraseology indicates the

unvarying chain of cause and effect that governs the

universe.

Karmathian, Car- (karmē'piān), *sb.* (*adj.*).

[After Karmat, the founder of the sect.] One of

a sect of Mohammedans, founded in the 9th cent.

Also as *adj.* Belonging to this sect.

1819 *Pantologia, Karmathians*, a sect of Mohammedans,

who once occasioned great disorders in the empire of the

Arabs. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 259/2 As to the special tenets

professed by the Karmathians... they were, in their ultimate

expression, pantheistic in theory and socialist in practice.

1883 *Ibid.* XVI. 594/1 Towards 887 A.D. an Ismailian, Hamdān, surnamed Karmat, founded the branch sect of the Carmathians.

Karmic (kā'mik), *a.* [f. KARMA + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, karma.

1885 A. P. SINNETT *Karma* II. 110 To seek... some comprehension of the Karmic principle in operation.

Karn, -e, var. CAIRN; obs. f. KERN *sb.* 1

Karnel, obs. f. KERNEL; var. CARNEL.

Karob, -e, obs. forms of CAROB.

1658-1706 in PHILLIPS.

† **Karol, karolle**, etc. obs. ff. CAROL *sb.* and *v.*

Early examples of sense 5 of the *sb.*

1419-20 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 28 Et in soluc.

facta pro karolles in claustris, 10s. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 200/2

A Karalle or a wrything burde, *pluteus*.

Karolingian, variant of CAROLINGIAN.

|| Karoo, karroo (kārū). Also 8 *karo*, 9

karro. [Of Hottentot origin; but the precise

etymology is uncertain. According to Lichtenstein

(1811) and Burchell (1822), *karoo* or *karro* is

a Namaqua Hottentot adj. meaning 'hard', but

later authorities give for this *karusa* (Tindall

1857) or *gar'osa* (Kroenlein 1889), while the

modern Hottentot name for the karroo is said to

be *Toró* (Kroenlein). *Garo* 'desert', has also

been suggested as a possible source. Lichtenstein

and Burchell may have wrongly identified *Toró* or

garo with the adj. meaning 'hard'. (See J. Platt,

in *N. & Q.* 9th s. IV. 105; *Athenæum* 19 May,

1900.)

The earlier spellings indicate a pron. (kārō); it is not clear

whether (kārō) is a phonetic development of this or due to

the influence of Dutch orthography.]

The name given to barren tracts in South Africa,

consisting of extensive elevated plateaus, with a

clayey soil, which during the dry season are

entirely waterless and arid.

The Great Karoo extends over an area 300 miles from

West to East, and from 70 to 80 from South to North, in the

centre of Cape Colony.

1789 PATERSON *Narr. 4 Journeys* 44 Next day we pro-

ceeded through what the Dutch call Karoo, an extensive

plain. 1812 ANNE PLUMPTREE tr. *Lichtenstein's Trav. S. Afr.*

112 The Great Karroo, as it is called, a parched

and arid plain. 1822 BURCHELL *Trav. I.* 207 A range of

mountains... separates the great Karroo from the inhabited

parts of the colony. 1845 DARWIN *Jrnl. Beagle* v. 89

Rhinoceroses and elephants [roaming] over the Karroos of

Southern Africa. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 256 The Karroos in

the dry season are almost as barren as the wastes of the

Sahara. 1880 *S. Africa* (ed. 3) 155 Grasses and herbage

found on the... Veldts and the Karroo.

b. attrib., as *karoo bush*, *country*, *desert*, *shrub*;

also *karoo beds*, *formation*, *series*, an important

South African series of rocks, of Triassic age,

chiefly sandstone mixed with volcanic matter;

karoo ground, a yellowish iron-clay.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 257/2 The Great Karroo... is one of

the most barren and desolate spots imaginable... The soil is

a sand mixed with clay containing particles of iron, which

gives it a yellowish colour: all soil of a similar colour in

other parts of the Colony is called by the name of Karroo

ground. 1842 MOFFAT *Miss. Tours S. Afr.* i. 17 The

Karoo country... is a parched and arid plain. 1876 *Encycl.*

Brit. V. 421/1 The 'Karoo beds'... are believed from the

abundance of fossil wood and fresh-water shells to be of

lacustrine origin. 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines*

v. 64 The waterless desert covered with a species of karroo

shrub. 1886 H. CARVELL *Lewis Papers on the Diamond*

(1897) 7 The diamond-bearing pipes [at Kimberley] penetrate

strata of Triassic age which are known as the Karroo beds.

Ibid., The Kimberley shales belong to the lower Karoo

formation.

† **Karos**, obs. f. CARUS, heavy sleep, torpor.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. l. iii. *Furies* 356 The Karos,

th' Apoplexie, and Lethargie. 1623 in COCKERAM.

Kaross (kārōs). Forms: a. 8 *krosse*, *cross*, 8-9

kross; β. 8- *kaross*, 9 *caross*, *karross*. [South

African *karos*: see note below.]

A mantle (or sleeveless jacket) made of the

skins of animals with the hair on, used by the

Hottentots and other natives of South Africa.

a.

separated from the 'Original Hottentot Words'. In Sparrman's *Voy.* 1772-6 (see quot. 1785) it is called 'broken Dutch'. P. Kolbe (1745, in Astley's *Voyages* III. 351) gives the name of *kul-kros* to the skin-apron worn by women, and *kul-kros* to that of the men: in these the first element is Dutch. But it has not been ascertained what Dutch word *kros* or *karos* could be a corruption. (Mr. James Platt, to whom these data for the history of the word are due, has suggested the possibility of its representing Du. *kuras*, or Pg. *couraga*, Sp. *coraza*, cuirass. (Ten Rhyn's 'Corrupt Dutch Words' include *krallen*, kraal, really from Sp. *corral*, Pg. *curral*.) See *Notes and Queries* 9th Ser. V. 125, 236; *Athenæum* 19 May 1900.) But Hesseling, *Het Afrikaansch* (Leiden 1899) 81, thinks the word Hottentot.]

Karoyne, Karp(e), obs. ff. CARRION, CARP v.1 **Karrat, Karawan, Karre, Karreine, Karrek**, obs. ff. CARAT, CARAVAN, CARR², CARRION, CARRACK.

Karree (kær'ri). [S. Afr. Du. *karree* (-hout, -boom), from Hottentot name.] A South African tree (*Rhus viminalis*) resembling a willow, used for making bows.

[1822 BUCHALL Trav. I. 179 Very large bushes of *Karree-hout*, which... have a great resemblance to our common willows.] 1844 *Ibid.* II. 199 The bow itself is made not always of the same sort of wood... The karree-tree... is most generally used for this purpose. 1842 MOFFAT *Miss. Tours S. Afr.* i. 6 Kharree trees and shrubs umbrageous at all seasons of the year. 1876 MISS FREWER tr. *Verne's Adv. in S. Afr.* v. 39 The karrees with dark green foliage.

Karri (kær'i). Also **kari**. [Native name (W. Australia).] An Australian tree (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*, one of the 'blue gums'); also, its hard red timber, used in street-paving. Also attrib.

1870 W. H. KNIGHT *W. Austral.* 38 (Morris) The Karri... is another wood very similar in many respects to the tuart. 1875 T. LASLETT *Timber* 126 (*Ibid.*) The karri-tree is found in Western Australia. 1893 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 5/3 A 'panel' of karri wood has been laid opposite the West Strand Post Office, where the wear and tear is exceedingly heavy. 1897 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 May 598 They... neither rot in the ground nor yield to the ravages of the white ant... it is not necessary to creosote Karri or Jarrah sleepers.

Karoo, var. spelling of KAROO.

Karstenite (kär'sténit). *Min.* [ad. G. *karstenit*, named 1813, after D. L. G. Karsten: see -ITEL.] Anhydrous sulphate of lime; now called ANHYDRITE. 1844 in DANA *Min.*

Kart, Kart, obs. form of CART sb., CART-.

c1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulker 650/21 *hic carpentarius, kartwright*. 14... *Ibid.* 568/16 *Bigata*, a kartlode. *Ibid.* 593/29 *Lotidolum*, a kartsadell. *Ibid.* 611/6 *Selabialis* [read *scala bigalis*], a kartladdere.

Kartel (kär'tl). Also **cartle**. [S. African Dutch; app. ad. Pg. *catel*, *cattle*, *catre* 'little bed', according to Schuchardt (*Krool. Stud.* IX. 119), a South Indian word, Tamil *kattil* bedstead, adopted and diffused by the Portuguese.] The wooden bed or hammock, in a South African ox-wagon.

1880 P. GILLMORE *On Duty* 275 The worthy missionary had his wagon brought in front of the porch, swung a cartle in it, and made my bed there. 1883 OLIVE SCHREINER *Story Afr. Farm* II. xii. (1887) 276 Next day Gregory carried her... to the wagon... As he laid her down on the 'kartel' she looked far out across the plain. 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* iii. (1887) 42 In this after part was a hide 'cartle' or bed.

Karthe, erron. f. *scart*, SCRAT, hermaphrodite.

Karval, -vel, obs. forms of CARVEL.

Karve, Karver, obs. ff. CARVE, CARVER.

Kary, Karyage, obs. ff. CARRY, CARRIAGE.

Karybdys, Karibdous, obs. ff. CHARYBDIS. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 4713 It [Love] is Karibdous perilous, Disagreeable and gracious. c1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Goo. Lordsh.* 50 Sylla and karybdys.

Karyun, karyun, obs. forms of CARRION.

Karyn(e), var. CARENE² Obs., forty days' fast. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 150 Here folowt the knowlege what a Karyne ys... He that fulfilleth alle thes poyntis vij. yere duryng, dothe and wynnethe a Karyne, that ys to sey a Lenton.

Karyo- (kær'io), sometimes **caryo-**, combining form of Gr. *kárvon* nut, kernel, employed in a number of biological terms referring to the nucleus of an animal or vegetable cell, esp. to changes which take place in its structure. The earliest of these were *karyolysis*, *karyolytic* (introduced by Auerbach in 1874) and *karyokinesis* (Schleicher). Those generally recognized are the following:

Karyokinesis (-kær'ín'sis) [Gr. *kínēsis* motion], the complicated series of changes observed in indirect or 'mitotic' division of a cell-nucleus; hence **karyokinetic** (-kær'ín'etik) *a.*, pertaining to karyokinesis. **Karyolymp**, the more fluid portion of a cell-nucleus. **Karyolysis** (kær'iol'is) [Gr. *lúsis*], the dissolution of a cell-nucleus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887); hence **karyolytic** (-li'tik) *a.* **Karyomito'sis** [Gr. *mitos* a thread], separation of the nuclear fibres in the process of cell-division; hence **karyomito'ic**, **-mito'tio** *adjs.* **Karyoplas'm** [Gr. *plásma* thing moulded], the formed substance or protoplasm of the nucleus; nucleoplasm (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Karyorrhexis** [Gr. *rhēxis* breaking], bursting of a cell-nucleus. **Karyosome**

[Gr. *sōma* body], one of the segments into which the fibres of a nucleus break up during karyokinesis.

Karyostenosis [Gr. *sténōsis* constriction], direct or 'amitotic' division of the nucleus, by simple elongation and constriction; hence **karyostenotic** *a.*

1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 17 In the process of division into two the nucleus usually goes through a series of changes which are designated by the term 'Karyokinesis'. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* i. 80 The fertilised ovum has completed the complex preliminaries of Karyokinesis. 1885 SEDGWICK in *Proc. R. Soc. XXXIX.* 243 The 'karyokinetic' figures characteristic of the ectodermal nuclei. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Introd. 23 The ovular nucleus... undergoes karyokinetic changes. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 491 Fine fibrils... floating in the 'karyolymph'. *Ibid.* 168 The leucocytes, often at an early date, undergo fatty degeneration and necrosis, their nuclei disappearing both by 'karyolysis and karyorrhexis'. 1883 tr. *Ziegler's Path. Anat.* I. § 75 Radiating lines of granules making up the so-called 'karyolytic' figure. 1885 SCHÄFER in *Proc. R. Soc. XXXVIII.* 91 The cells of lymphoid tissue multiply abundantly by 'karyomitosis'. *Ibid.*, Those peculiar changes in the nucleus which have been termed karyokinetic or 'karyomitoic'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 7 These cells... frequently show the phenomenon of karyo-mitosis, that is, a division of their nucleus with a star-shaped figure at each end. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 491 The nucleus or 'karyoplasm' also shows a reticulum of exceedingly fine fibrils. 1890 WALDEYER in *Jrnl. Microsc.* Soc. XXX. 168 Distinguished as... 'karyosomes', bodies that are stained blue;... 'plasmosomes', which stain red;... 'hyalosomes', which are not stained.

Kas-: see also CAS-.

+Ka'ser. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *caser*, 1-2 (5) *casere*, 1-3 *kasere*, 3 *kaserr*, 5 *kasar*, 7 *cazard*. [OE. *casere*, repr. the Comm. Teut. type *kaisar*, ad. L. *Cæsar* or Gr. *Kaísar*, the *ai* giving OE. *d*, as in native words. The southern ME. form would have been *ciser*; but the word is known only in the northern form, having been early supplanted by the newer adoptions KAISER and CÆSAR.

The ending is conformed to the -ere of agent-nouns like *dimerer*, *bocere*, etc.; cf. ON. *keisari*. But the *Lindisf. Gosp.* Gloss. has *casar* as dat. and acc. (dat. also *casere*, -eri, -ari), and in the genitive *casares*, *caseres*, *cessares*.]

The Emperor, an emperor; = KAISER.

c888 K. ÆLFRED *Booth.* xxxviii. § 1 *pæses* *kaseres* nama wæs Agamenon. a900 *Martyrol. Fragm.* in *O.E. Texts* 178 Datianus se casere. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xii. 15 Nabbo we cnyning buta ðone caser. a1154 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1106 *zewinn* betwux þam Casere of Sexlande and his sunu. c1200 ORMIN 8299 *þe Romanische king*.... þatt to wass Kasert offer hemm. *Ibid.* 9172 He wass sett to beon Kasere i Rome riche. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. ix. 2742 Casere, kyng, na empiowre. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 220 That prynte that shalle ouer com in by kasar and kyng. a1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* iii. 40 Sho [Fortune] counts not kings nor cazards mair nor cuiks. *Ibid.* xiv. 43.

Comb. c1200 ORMIN 3270 An Romanische Kaserring Wass Augustuss zehatenn. *Ibid.* 3294, etc.

+Kasi, Kasik, obs. forms of KAZI, CACIQUE. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* iii. 226 The Kasik of Pisco coming to Lima to demand some goods.

+Kask, *a.* *Obs. rare*-. [n. ON. *kar-sk-r* (Sw., Da. *karsk*, Norw. dial. *kask* brisk, bold = LG. *karsch*, *kasch*, *kask*.)] Active, vigorous. c1300 *Havelok* 1841 *þe laddes were kaske and teyte*, And vn-bi-yeden him ilkon.

+Kassu (kær'su). [var. of CACHOU, CATECHU.] The kind of catechu obtained from the nuts of the Areca palm (*Areca Catechu*); used as a masticatory and in tanning leather and dyeing. 1862 BIRDWOOD *Catal. Econ. Prod. Bombay*.

Kast, -e, obs. forms of CAST sb. and v.

+Kastainy, -and, -eyne, variants of CASTANE Obs., chestnut. In quot. attrib.

a1400-50 *Alexander* 1537 He castis on a Cape of kastand [*Dublin* MS. *castans*] hewes.

+Kaste. *Obs. rare*-. [a. ONF. *casted* = OF. *casted*: see CHASTITY.] Chastity.

13... in *Pol.*, *Rel.* & *L. Poems* (1866) 241 Vs preyen bileue, god wille, & pite, Vs kepen god hope, Mekenesse, & kaste.

+Kastin, var. *casten*, CASTE v. Obs., to chasten. c1200 *Vices & Virtues* 143 He besochte at gode þat naht ne soolde reimin, for ðe folke to kastin.

Kastril, obs. f. KESTREL. **Kastyn**, obs. inf. of CAST v. **Kat**: see KETE v.

Kat-: see also CAT-.

Kat. [Arab. *قَات* *qat*.] A shrub, *Catha edulis*, N.O. *Celastraceæ*, a native of Arabia, where it is extensively cultivated for its leaves, which have properties similar to those of tea and coffee. 1858 *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Suppl. 1071 *Catha* *edulis* is the Kat or Khât of the Arabs. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 239 The use of Kât in Arabia is said... to have preceded that of coffee.

Kata-, *pref.* a direct adoption of Gr. *kata-*, employed in some recent scientific formations in preference to the Latinized spelling CATA- (q. v.). See Introductory Note on letter K.

Katabasis (kâtæ'bâsis). [a. Gr. *κατάβασις* a going down, descent, f. *καταβαίνω* to go down; cf. ANABASIS.] A going down; a military retreat, in allusion to that of the ten thousand Greeks under Xenophon, related by him in his *Anabasis*.

1837 DE QUINCEY *Revolt Tartars* Wks. 1862 IV. 112 The Russian anabasis and katabasis of Napoleon. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 May 4/1 Little space is devoted to the *Anabasis*;

it is, as in the story of Xenophon, the *Katabasis* which fills the larger part.

Katabolic (kâtæb'olik), *a. Biol.* [f. as next + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting katabolism. 1876 *FOSTER Phys.* § 30 (1888) 43 To distinguish the products... into waste products proper, the direct results of katabolic changes, and into by-products... which cannot... be considered as necessarily either anabolic or katabolic. 1894 H. DAWMOND *Ascent Man* 290 The act of fertilization is a katabolic restoration, renewal, and rejuvenescence of a katabolic cell.

Katabolism (kâtæ'bôliz'm). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *καταβολή* a throwing down (f. *καταβάλλω* to throw down) + -ISM.] That phase of the metabolism of living bodies which consists in the breaking down of complex organic compounds into simpler ones; destructive metabolism.

1876 *FOSTER Phys.* § 530 (1888) 807 Wherever destructive metabolism, katabolism, is going on, heat is being set free. 1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. Sex* ii. 27 The male reproduction is associated with preponderating katabolism. 1894 *Kiop Soc. Evolut.* ix. 287 The tendency—by itself integrating and destructive—known as katabolism.

Katabothron (kâtæb'ôthrôn). Also **catabothron**, **kata'votheron**. Pl. -a (-ons). [a. late and mod. Gr. *κατάβοθρον*, f. *κατά* down + *βόθρος* a hole.] A subterranean channel or deep chasm formed by the action of water.

1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* II. xii. 311 A lake whose superfluous waters are carried off by a catabothron or subterranean channel. 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. 144 The gulphs (katabothrons) of the plain of Tripolitza have swallowed up of late years thousands of human bones. 1846 *GROTE Greece* II. viii. 11. 506 Tegea and Mantinea—contaminous towns... separated by one of those capricious torrents which only escapes through katabothra.

Katadicrotism (kâtædai'krô'tizm). [f. Gr. *κατά* down + *DICROTISM*.] 'The occurrence of dicrotism in the downward stroke of a sphygmographic tracing' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887).

Commonly expressed by *dicrotism* without prefix (see *DICROTIC a.*), the opposite being *anacrotism*.

Kataphoric (kâtæf'orik). *a.* Also **cataphoric**. [ad. Gr. *καταφορικ-ός*, f. *καταφορά* a bringing down, f. *κατά* down + *φέρειν* to carry.] Of the action of an electric current: Carrying a fluid along with it, producing electric osmosis.

1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891 M. A. STAAR in *Electr. Daily Life* 271 The second action of a continuous galvanic current is to move along with it the fluids which lie in its path. This is called its cataphoric action.

Kataplectic, -pleiite, -plexy: see CATA-.

Katastate (kâtæ'stæt'). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *κατά* down + *στατ-ός* placed.] One of the simpler products resulting from katabolism in a living organism.

1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. Sex* xii. 162 The essentially katabolic male cell... brings to the ovum a supply of characteristic waste products or katastates, which stimulate the latter to division. 1893 J. R. DAVIS *Biol.* (ed. 2) I. 13 Katabolism... involves the degradation of protoplasm into simpler and simpler compounds (katastates).

Katatonia (kâtætôn'ia). *Path.* [f. Gr. *κατά* down + *τόνία*, from *τόνος* TONE.] A form of insanity, characterized by epilepsy and catalepsy (*Cent. Dict.*). Hence **Kataton'ia**, one who is affected with katatonia.

1888 *Allen & Neurol.* July 458 Kiernan found four head injuries among 30 katatoniacs.

Katch, obs. form of CATCH sb. and v.

Katchung (kæt'ʃʊŋ). Also **katiang**. [f. Malay and Javanese *katiang* 'bean', applied to species of *Lablab*, *Dolichos*, *Phaseolus*, *Arachis*, etc.; *katiang-mienjak*, -soeok, -tana, are names, in different islands, of *Arachis hypogæa*.] The groundnut, *Arachis hypogæa* (N.O. *Leguminosæ*). Hence **katchung-oil**, expressed from the seeds of this, used in warm climates as a substitute for olive oil. 1858 in *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, Katchung-oil. 1883 in *PERCY SMITH Gloss. Terms*.

Kate (kæt). A pet-form of the female name Katherine; now also used as a baptismal name. Also, a dialect name for several species of finches, as the brambling, hawfinch, and goldfinch.

1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 283 note, The London bird-catchers also sell... the yellow hammer, twite and brambling [note, They call this bird a kate] as singing birds. 1802-33 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (ed. Rennie) 53 Mountain Finch. (*Provincial*) Kate. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 58 In the north, young goldfinches are called Grey Kates or Pates.

Katel, obs. form of CATTLE.

Katelectrotonus, -tonic: see CATELECTRO-.

1876 *FOSTER Phys.* I. ii. § 2. 61 The changes... are spoken of as katelectrotonus, and the nerve is said to be in a katelectrotonic condition.

Kater, var. CATER sb.1 **Katereme**, var. QUATRENE Obs. **Katereyn, -ryn**, var. QUATRIN Obs. **Kateryn** cup: see CATERN.

Kate xoken, var. CATEXOCHEN [Gr. *κατ' ἐξοχήν*, pre-eminently. Obs.]

1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* III. i. You are a lover already; Be a drunkard too, and after turn small poet; And then you are mad—*katexokên*, the madman.

Katharophore (kæ'pârô'fôr). [f. Gr. *καθάρως* pure + *φορέω* bearing.] An instrument for cleansing the urethra. 1890 *GOULD Med. Dict.*

Katharsis, Kathartic: see CATHAR.

Kathenotheism (kãpənə'θi:zm). [f. Gr. *καθ' ἑνα* 'one by one' + THEISM. Cf. HENOtheism.] The form of polytheism characteristic of the Vedic religion, in which each god for the time is considered single and supreme.

1865 MAX MÜLLER *Sch. Ess.* (1881) II. 137 This surely is not what is commonly understood by polytheism. Yet it would be equally wrong to call it *Monotheism*. If we must have a name for it I should call it *Kathenotheism*, or simply *Henotheism*—i. e. a belief in single gods. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 321.

Katheran, obs. f. CATERAN: see KETHERIN.

Katherer, Kathetometer: see CATHET.

1849 R. V. DIXON *Heat* 1. 52 An instrument, since called a *kathetometer*, used in physical investigations for the purpose of measuring small differences of vertical heights.

Kathode, -odic, Kation, etc.: see CAT.

Katipo (kæ'tipo). [Maori.] A poisonous spider (*Latroctes scelio* or *katipo*) of New Zealand and Australia.

1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 178 A bite on the face by a venomous spider called by the natives *Katipo*. 1870 CHAPMAN in *Trans. New Zeal. Inst.* II. 82 Proofs of the violently poisonous nature of the bite of the *Katipo*.

Katour, var. CATER sb.¹ **Katow**, obs. f.

KOTOW. **Katri**, var. KHATRI. **Katt, -e**, obs. ff. CAT. **Kattair**, obs. f. CATARRH. **Kattamaran**, obs. f. CATAMARAN.

† **Katted**, ppl. a. Obs. [For *catted*, f. dial. *cat*, a lump of clay mixed with straw. See *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v.] Plastered with clay.

1834 L. MATHER *Remark. Provid.* (1856) 5b, A violent flash .. of lightning, which brake and shivered one of the needles of the katted or wooden chimney. [1835 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 874/1 The chimneys were usually built of sticks of wood and well plastered on the inside with clay. These 'katted' chimneys, as they were called in New England, often took fire.]

Katterwayking, Kattesmintie, obs. ff. CATERWAULING, CATMINT. **Kattie, katty**, var. CATTY. **Katwal**, var. COTWAL.

† **Katy**, Obs. rare⁻¹. [dim. of the female name *Kate*: cf. KITTOCK, KITTY.] A wanton.

1535 LYNDSEY *Satyre* 267 Pray my Ladie Prioress The suith till declair, Gif it be sin to tak en Kaity [v. r. Katy].

Katydid (kæ'tidid). U.S. Also *kattiedid*, *kittydid*. [Echoic.] A large green orthopterous insect of the family *Locustidae*, of arboreal habits, which produces by stridulation a noise to which its name is due; the common or broad-winged species (*Cyrtophyllum concavum*) abounds in the central and eastern states of America.

1800 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 346 Owls, crickets, treefrogs, kattydids resound. 1805 *Ibid.* 113 October .. roused the kattydid in chattering wrath. 1832 Mrs. F. TEOLFORE *Dom. Mann. Amer.* (1894) I. 135 Locusts, kattie-dies, beetles, and hornets. 1834 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. t.* (1883) 186 Voices .. stridulous enough to sing duets with the kattydies.

Katy-handed, a. Sc. [Of doubtful origin.]

Both form and meaning suggest connexion with *Da. keithaand* left-handed (f. *keithaand*, *keite* the left hand); but cf. also *Gael. ciotag* left hand. Cf. KAVA.]

Left-handed.

1822 GALT *Steam-boat* ix. 191 The spurtle-sword .. was very inconvenient to me on the left side, as I have been all my days *Katy-handed*.

Kau-: see also CAU.

Kauce, obs. f. CAUSEY. **Kauch**, var. KIAUGH. **Kaue**, **Kaueclacion**, obs. ff. CAVE sb.¹, CAVILATION. **Kauersin**, var. CAORSIN. **Kaught**, **kauzt**, obs. ff. *caught*: see CATCH. **Kauk**, var. CAUK sb.; obs. f. CAULK v. **Kaul**(l), obs. f. CAUL. **Kaulk**, var. CAULK sb.¹ **Kaupe**, obs. f. COPE v.², COUP sb.¹ **Kauret**, obs. f. COWRIE.

Kauri (kauri). Also *cowry*, -ie, *cowdi*(e), *kourie*, *kowrie*. [Maori *kauri*, in Lee's *New Zeal. Vocab.* (1820) written *kauri*, *r* and *d* interchanging in Maori.]

A tall coniferous tree of New Zealand (*Agathis* or *Dammara australis*), which furnishes valuable timber and a resin known as *kauri-gum*.

1823 R. A. CAUSE *Ten Months New Zeal.* 145 (Morris) The banks of the river were found to abound with *cowry*. 1835 W. YATE *Acc. New Zeal.* 37 (*Ibid.*) As a shrub .. the *kauri* is not very graceful. 1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 128 Thirteen fine young *Kauris* varying in girth from that of a quarter cask to a hoghead. 1883 RENWICK *Betrayed* 47 As some tall *Kauri* soars in lonely pride.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *kauri bush*, *forest*, *pine*, *spar*, *trade*, *tree*, *wood*: also *kauri-gum*, -resin, the fossil resin of *kauri*, used as a varnish (cf. DAMMAR); obtained in quantities by digging where the trees have formerly grown.

[1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 204 Gum *kauri*, or Australian copal.] 1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 127 A forest of the *Kauri* pine, the pride of the New Zealand Sylva. *Ibid.* 185 Intending to touch in that country to get *Kauri* spars. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 111/2 From the fossil deposits .. the *kowrie* resin of commerce is obtained. 1867 HOCHSTETTER *New Zeal.* 148 The *Kauri* pine yields .. a second very valuable product, the *Kauri* gum. 1875 U&E *Dict. Arts* III. 25 *Kourie* wood. It is also called *cowdie* and *kaurie* wood.

Kausia (kō'siā, kaur'siā). Gr. *Antig.* Also *causia*. [Gr. *καυσία*.] A low broad-brimmed felt hat worn by the ancient Macedonians.

1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Ant. Art* § 338 (ed. 2) 402. 1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xciv. XII. 337 Himself [Alexander the Great] steering his vessel, with the *kausia* on his head, and the regal diadem above it. 1860 W. ALEXANDER *St. Augustine's Holiday* (1886) 217 A glittering tiar above his *kausia*.

Kava (kā'vā). Also *cava*, *kaava*, *kawa*; also *AVA*. [South-western Polynesian.] An intoxicating beverage prepared from the macerated (chewed, grated, or pounded) roots of the Polynesian shrub *Piper methysticum* or *Macropiper latifolium* (N.O. *Piperaceae*). Also, this plant, or its root.

1817 J. MARTIN *Mariner's Tonga Islands* ix, Finow .. proposed .. to go into this cavern and drink *cava*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 708/1 The root called by the Polynesians *Ava* or *Kava*. *Ibid.* It appears that *Kava* has, like tobacco, a calming effect rather than an intoxicating one. 1890 STEVENSON *Lett.* (1899) II. 2, I hope some day to offer you a bowl of *kava* there, or a slice of a pineapple.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *kava-bowl*, -drinker, -drinking, *plant*, *root*; also *kava-ring*, a ceremonious gathering to drink *kava*.

1823 BYRON *Island* II. ii, Strike up the dance! the *cava* bowl fill high! 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 708/2 All the lower classes of whites in Feejee are *Kava* drinkers. 1870 MEADE *New Zeal.* 302 When a *kava-ring* takes place .. the time for speaking terminates with the expression of the *kava*.

Hence **Kavain**, **Kawain**, **Chem.** [Fr. *kawaine*, Ger. *kavahin*], a crystalline resin occurring in the *kava* root (Morley & Muir, 1892).

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 445 *Kawain*, a crystallisable non-acetised substance, from *Kava*-root. 1881 *Ibid.* 3rd Suppl. 1145 *Kawain* agrees in many of its properties with cubebin. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 18 The root [of *kava*] contains .. a neutral crystalline principle discovered in 1844 by Mr. J. R. N. Morsori, and called *kavahine*. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Kavahin*, *Kawain*, same as *Methysticin*.

Kavass (kā'vās). Also *cavash*, *cavass*, *kawass*, (*kaouas*, *kervas*). [Turk. (Arab.) قواس]

qawwās bow-maker, f. قوس *qaws* bow.] An armed constable or police officer, an armed servant or courier (in Turkey).

1819 T. HOPE *Anastasis* (1828) II. 30, I .. had, by way of retinue .. half a dozen *kavasses* to clear my way of canaille.

1852 BADGER *Nestorians* I. 335 The authorities .. had sent a mounted *kavass* .. to demand the restoration of the plunder. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. x. 395 Engaging the services of a 'cavash'. 1885 *Times* 16 Dec. 5 The murderer .. had been Hansal's *cavass*. 1897 Mrs. RAMSAY *Every Day Life Turkey* II. 65 He had been *kavass* at the French consulate.

Kave, Kaversyn, obs. ff. CAVE, CAORSIN.

Kavel, Kavia, obs. ff. CAVEL sb.¹, CAVIARE.

† **Kavis**, obs. Sc. f. *calves*, pl. of CALF.

15 .. *Wys of Auchtcrn*. 23 in *Bann. Poems* 342 Content am I to tak the pluche .. So je will rowl baith *kavis* and ky.

† **Kavyd**, obs. f. *caved*, ppl. adj. from CAVE v.¹

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* p. 449 And in *kavyd* stones ffounde an hoole, an yrbone to have his Refuge ther Inne.

Kaw, obs. form of CAW; var. KA v. Obs.

Kawa, Kawain, var. KAVA, KAVAIN.

† **Kawdron**, obs. form of CAULDRON.

1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 7/6 Pots of coppre, *kawdrons*.

Kaw-: see CAW-, CAU-. **Kax**, var. KEX.

Kawi, Kavi (kā'vi). [f. Skr. *kāvyā* poem.] The classic or poetic language of Java and the adjacent Bali, being the ancient language mixed with a great number of words of Sanskrit origin.

1817 RAFFLES *Java* (1830) I. 411 In Bali the *Kawi* is still the language of religion and law; in Java it is only that of poetry and ancient fable. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 608/1 The language of the old inscriptions and manuscripts .. is usually called *Kawi*.

Kay, key, a. dial. rare. [= *Da*. (obs. or dial.) *kei* (in *den kei haand* the left hand); cf. Sw. dial. *kaja* left hand, *kajhandi* left-handed (Rietz). App. limited to Cheshire and Lancashire; *keck-handed* is current in Shropshire and other midland counties.]

Left (hand or foot). Also *kay-fisted*, -niewed, -pawed, left-handed.

13 .. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 422 *pe kay fote* on *be folde* he before sette. 1611 COTGR. *Gauchier*, left-handed, *key-fisted*. 1865 WAGGH *Besom Ben* vii. 90 He wur keigh-neighwt. 1886 *Chester Gloss.*, *Kay-fisted*, left-handed. 1887 S. *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Key-paw*, the left hand. *Key-pawed*, left-handed. 1895 in *N. & Q.* 23 Mar. 235/2 In Lancashire it is said of a man who uses his left hand .. that he is 'K-pawed'.

Kay, var. KA; var. or obs. f. KEY.

† **Kayak** (kai'āk). Also 8 *kaiak*, *kiack*, 8-9 *kajak*, 9 *kayac*(k, kya(c)k, *kaiack*, *kajac*, *cayak*. [Eskimo; the term is common to all the dialects, from Greenland to Alaska. The *k's* have a deep guttural sound, sometimes represented by *k*, *rk*, or *rkr*.] The canoe of the Greenlanders and other Eskimo, made of a framework of light wood covered with sealskins sewn together; the top has an opening in the middle to admit the single kayaker, who laces the covering round him to prevent the entrance of water.

[1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 71 The Greenlanders speak .. *Kajakka*, a little Boat.] 1757 J. SCOTT *Ode Winter* 22 Their hands .. The *kajak* and

the dart prepare. 1768 WALES in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 103 Three Eskimaux in their canoes, or, as they term them, *Kiacks*. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Lb, The canoe is called *kaiak*, or *man's boat*, to distinguish it from *uniak*, the woman's boat. 1819 Sia J. Ross *Voy. Arct.* Reg. iv. 54 Our Eskimaux returned with seven natives in their canoes, or *kajaks*. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 597 The double-bladed oar with which the Greenlanders so dexterously steers his *kajac*, or canoe. 1878 NARES *Polar Sea* I. ii. 20 A few of the officers became rather expert in the use of the *kayak*.

Comb. 1888 *Times* 16 Nov. 10/2 They hired two *kajak*-men to bring letters to Ivigtut.

Hence **Kayaker**, one who manages a *kayak*; **Kayaking**, the managing of a *kayak*.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 416 Almost in an instant the animal charged upon the kayackers. 1887 *Cent. Mag.* Aug. 556/1 He had learned .. the rudiments of *kayaking*.

Kayan, Kaye, obs. forms of CAYENNE, KEY.

† **Kayface**, obs. perversion of *Cainphas*: here used allusively.

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 115 O cruell *kayface*, full of crafty conspuration. Howe durst thou geve then falce iudgement?

Kaykyle, obs. form of CACKLE v.¹

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 200/1 To *kaykyle* (*A. kaykyle*), *gracillare*.

Kayles (kæ'lez), sb. pl. Now dial. or Hist. Forms:

a. 4 *keyles*, 5 *caylys*, 6 *cayles*, *kayls*, *kayells*, *keiles*, 6-7 *cailes*, (7 *keils*, *kyele*-), 4- *kayles*. β. 6-7 *keeles*, 6-8 *keels*, 7 *keales*, 8 *keals*. γ. Sc. 5 *kilis*, 7 *kiles*, 7- *kyles*. [Corresp. to MDu. *keghel*, *kegel* (also *keyl*- in *keylbane* skittle-alley; Du. *kegel*, pl. *kegels* and *kegelen*) = OHG. *chegil* (MHG. and G. *kegel*) tapering stick, ninepin, cone, etc. *Da. kegle* and Sw. *kegla*, *kägla* are from LG.; F. *quille* (known from 1320) is commonly supposed to be an adoption of the Teutonic word; Welsh has *ceyls* from English. The phonology of the Eng. forms presents difficulties: ME. *ei* (*ai*) does not normally give *ea*, *ee* in later English. The Scotch form was prob. from Fr.]

1. pl. The set of pins of wood or bone used in a kind of ninepins or skittles; more frequently, the game played with these.

a. c1325 *Song in Rel. Ant.* I. 292 Therfore has ure mayster ofte horied mi *kayles*. 1388 *Act* 12 *Rich. II.* c. 6 § 1 Les .jeues appelez Coytes dyces gettre de pere *keyles* & autres tielx jeues impotunes. c1450 *Advice to Apprentices* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 224 Excheve allewey .. *Caylys*, cardyng, and haserdry. 1540 *Order* in Rymer *Fadera* (1710) XIV. 707 The Playes of Handeoute and *Keiles*. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1769) 10 The residue of the time they were out at Coytes, *Kayles* or like idle exercises. 1633 B. JONSON *Chloridia*, All the furies are at a game called nine-pins or *keils*. 1737 PEGGE *Kentisms* (E. D. S.), *Cales*, skittles ninepins. So they call them at Canterbury. 1838 Mrs. BRAY *Trad. Devonsh.* II. 170 *Kales* .. This is our provincial name, for .. nine-pins or skittles. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Cailles*, skittles, ninepins.

β. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1622) 83 And now at *keels* they try a harmlesse chaunce. 1598 FLORIO, *Alfiossi*, a play called Nine pins or *keeles*, or *skailles*. 1642 CHAS. I *Lett. both Houses Parli.*, Vou .. will quickly resolve all their debates and all their actions, into *keales*. 1721 B. LYNKE *Diary* 15 June (1880) 131 Playing *keels*. *Ibid.* 7 July 132 Played *keels* with Icha. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Keals*.

γ. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 275 Item, that samyn nycht in Drummyn, to the King to play at the *kilis*, xxviii s. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, *Kiles*, or nine pinnes. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. i, They found nine Flaggons set in such order, as they use to ranke their *kyles* in Gasconie. 1715 SHERRIFMUIR in *Jacob. Songs & Ball.* (1887) 96 They houghed the clans like ninepin *kyles*. [*Kyles* or *kiles* were played in Hawick in early part of 19th c.]

b. sing. One of the pins used in the game. rare. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 278 To use their king as the players at nine-pins do the middle *kyle*, which they call the king, at whose fall alone they aim.

† Johnson has the following, apparently through confusion with another game: '*Kayle*, a kind of play still retained in Scotland, in which nine holes ranged in three's are made in the ground, and an iron bullet rolled in among them.'

2. Comb. (of the sing. *kayle*, *keel*-, etc.), as *kayle-alley*, -bone, -pin, play.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. 14, Keelpins, tronkes, coits, .. and many such, which are the common recreations of country folks. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 51 *Keale-bones* and *checke-stones* to play with children. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 261 Osiers good for hurdles, sieves .. *kyele-pins* [etc.]. c1702 in Rogers *Scot. Life* (1884) II. xii. 252 Bowling-greens, *kyle-alleys*. 1726 BRICE's *Weekly Scrut.* 11 Feb. 3 A very spacious Yard, for both *Keal* and Tennis-Play. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. 238 Primarily the *kale-pins* do not appear to have been confined to any certain number.

Kaynard, var. CAYNARD Obs., sluggish.

Kayr(e, Kayrd, Kaytefe (-yf), Kaythur, obs. ff. or var. CAIR v., CARD, CAITIFF, CATHER.

Kazi (kā'zi). Also 7 *kasi*, *casi*, *cazee*, *cazy*, 9 *cauzee*, *cauzy*, *kāzi*. [a. Arab. قاضي]

qāḍī CADI. In Persia and India, Arabic قاض is pronounced as *z*.] A civil judge; = CADI.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. 439 Ouer against the great gate [sc. at Agra] is the *Casi*, his seat of Chiefe-Justice in matters of law. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 367 At the judgement of Criminal causes, jointly with the Seder and the *Kasi*, and the other .. Judges. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 94 The *Cazy* or Judge .. marries them. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Cabul* (1842) I. 235 The *Cauzees* appointed by the King. 1880 *Bill introd. Council of Gov.*

Gen. 30 Jan. (V.) The presence of Kazis... is required at the celebration of marriages.

Kazoo (kâzû). [Of U. S. origin; app. with some reference to the sound.] A noisy toy made of a wooden tube containing a piece of stretched catgut, which vibrates with a harsh sound when the tube is sung into.

1884 in *Lisbon* (Dak.) *Star* 31 Oct., A kazoo is an instrument invented to give pleasure and satisfaction to the small boy.

Kea (kê-ä). [Maori: from the cry of the bird.] The Green Alpine Parrot of New Zealand (*Nestor notabilis*), which destroys sheep in order to prey upon their kidney-fat.

It was originally frugivorous, but had become before 1881 a pest to sheep-farmers in the Southern Alps of N. Z.

1882 J. VON HAAS *Explor. Head Waters Waitaki in Geol. Westland* (1879) 36 (Morris) A number of large green alpine parrots... the kea of the natives. 1871 *Nature* IV. 489/1 The Kea... may be seen and heard in certain localities amidst the wild scenery of the Southern Alps in the middle island of New Zealand. 1883 *Standard* 7 Sept. 5/2 The rabbit, the sparrow, and the kea are getting so numerous that... the squatters are almost in despair. 1895 *Times* 20 Dec. 13/1 The Kea of New Zealand... a mountain parrot naturally frugivorous, which has developed a fatal taste for mutton.

Kea, a frequent dial. (Sc. and N. Eng.) representative of CA-, Ka-, as in *keake*, *keale*, etc.

Keach (kêš), *v.* Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 4 *keche*, *keoche*, *kyche*, 6 *kiche*, 6-7 *keoch*, 7 *keatch*, *ketch*, 7- *keach*. [Of obscure origin: cf. *Cleach* *v.* (sense 3).] *trans.* To take up (water, etc.) with a shallow vessel; to scoop up, ladle out; = *Cleach* *v.* 3.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 235 Ye schal *keche* up water [*v. rr.* *kyche*, *cleche*]. 1598 *FLORIO, Intingere*, to dip in, to keche up. 1611 *Ibid.*, to keche up. 1611 *Ibid.*, to draw or keach water. 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 89 The Oyle will swim at top, from whence it may be keched with a pot. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss. Suppl.*, *Keach up*, to take up water by ladling.

Hence *Keaching* *vbl. sb.*, in *Comb. keaching-ladle*; *keaching-net* = *Cleaching-net*.

1624-5 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson The Washingtons* (1860) App. p. lix, For mending the drag nett & for a new keatching netts. 1633-4 *Ibid.* p. lixiii, To the tinker for mending the keatching ladle in the kitchening.

Keach, keagh, variants of *KIAUGH*, *Sc.*

† **Keach-cup**. Obs. rare-1. [*f. keach* *vb. dial.* to toss + *CUP*.] A toss-pot, drunkard.

a 1155 *Ancr. R.* 216 Gif be gulchecuppe (C. *keache* cuppe, T. *kelche* cuppe) weallinde bres to drimken.

† **Kead**, obs. form of *CADE* *sb.* 2

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 176/2 *Kead Lamb*, when brought up without the help, or sucking of the Ewe.

† **Keak** (kêk), *v.* Obs. rare. Also 6 *keke*, 7 *keake*, *keek*. [Imitative.] *intr.* To cackle.

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 130 Theues on a night had stolne Iupiter, had a gousse not a kekede. 1598 *Herrings Tayle* Aij, Helpe sportfull Muse to tone my gander-keeking quill. 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Goose* Wks. (1630) i. 104/1 The sober Goose... did harshly keake and hisse. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Percy's Chirung.* II. (1678) 42 The Geese... take care, that by their keeking and their noise, they do not expose themselves to the rapacity of Birds of prey.

† **Keak, sb.** Obs. rare-1. In 7 *keake*. [*f. prec. vb.*] A cackle, cackling.

1600 *BRETON Pasquils Mlad-keppe* (1626) B, He... Must be attentive to the Ganders keake, Or giue a planditie, when the Goose doth speake. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss. Suppl.*, *Kayk*, the cry of a goose.

Keal, -e, **Keallach**, **Keame**, **Keap**, var. **KEEL**, **KELLACH**, **KEMB**, **KEP**.

Keap, **Keap**, **Keaping-stane**, *Sc.* forms of *COPE*, *COPING-STONE*.

1610 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (Spalding Club) II. 300 The keaping stane to be of outlairis, frie wark, and boulded with irne. 1607 J. LAMONT *Diary* (1810) 246 By the fall of a keap-stone... his head was bruised into pieces.

Keare, **Kearl**, **Kearmas**, **Kearn** (e), **Kear-nach**, **Keatch**, **Keather**, obs. or var. ff. **KIER**, **CARL**, **KERMIS**, **CAIRN**, **KEBN**, **KEBNAUGH**, **KEACH**, **CATHER**.

Keave, dial. form of *CAVE* *sb.* and *v.* **Keaver**, obs. f. **KIVER**. **Keavle**, *Sc.* dial. f. *CAVEL* *sb.* 1

Keb (keb), *sb.* 1 *local.* Also 6 *kebbe*, 9 *kebb*. [Etymology uncertain; cf. *G. kibbe*, *kippe*, etc.] A ewe that has lost her lamb, or whose lamb is still-born. Also *keb-cue*.

1470-73 in *Rec. Andover* 20 *Recd* pro vij ovibus ecclie vocat[is] *Kebbis* vijij. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 Baytth 30uis and lammis, kebbis and dailis. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv. Osor.* 431 b, Full of sickness, and like an olde kebbe full of wrinkles. 1822 W. J. NAPIER *Pract. Store-farm.* 60 Of lambs, the superabundance of twins has far exceeded the loss by kebbs. 1824 *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Ke-Ewes*.

b. *Comb.*, as *keb-house* (see quot.). 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 118 Such a shed... is termed a *keb-house*,—a 'keb' being a ewe that has lost her lamb, and the house the place where she may be confined while being made to adopt another.

† **Keb, kebb**, *sb.* 2, var. *CAB* *sb.* 2 *Obs.*, *Cavalier*. 1645 T. TULLY *Steege Carlisle* (1840) 45 Y^e whole body echarging, the Kebbs were put to a second retreat. 1664 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 118 Hec would banish both the informer and all his like, kebbs as they were.

† **Keb**, *v.* 1 *Obs.*, *rare*. [Perh. from root of *MDu. kebbelen*, *E. Fris. kabbeln* to chatter, babble; *MDu.*

kabbelen (Du. *kibbelen*), *LG. kabbeln* to quarrel, dispute.] *intr.* To boast, brag.

1315 *SHOREMAN* 96 Wanne he aldey swereth ydelliche, In kebbyng and in caute. *Ibid.* 111 3ef that kebbede eny of ous, Ich wost wel that he lez. *Ibid.*, Wyth kebbynges aperte.

Keb (keb), *v.* 2 *dial.* [Cf. *KEB* *sb.* 1] *intr.* Of a ewe: a. To cast a lamb prematurely, or dead. b. To *keb at*, to refuse to suckle (a lamb).

1816 *SCOTT Bl. Dwarf* II, Bewitching the sheep, causing the ewes to 'keb'. 1883 *GRAHAM Writings* II. 36 (E. D. D.) She wad keb at it, as the black ew did at the white ew's lamb. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Keb*, to drop a dead lamb.

Hence *Kebbed* (kebd), *ppl. a.*

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 181 A kebbed ewe is one whose lamb dies. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., When a lamb dies in birth it is called a kebbed lamb and the mother a kebbed yow.

Kebbar, **kebir**, var. *CABER*, pole, spar. *Sc.*

† **Ke'ber**. Obs. Also 8 *kebbbar*. [? Related to *KEB* *sb.* 1] An old or diseased sheep which is removed from the flock; a crone.

1538 *ELVOT Bibl.*, *Reicula uel reijcula oues*, sheepe drawn out of the folde for nege or sykenesse, kebbers, crones, or cullars. 1611 *COTGR.* s.v. *Rebut*, *Brebis de rebut*, Drapes, Cullings, or Kebbers; old, or diseased sheepe which be not worth keeping. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v., Kebbers or Cullers, refuse Sheep taken out of the Flock.

Ke'bbie, **ke'bbv**. *north.* and *Sc.* [cf. *KIBBLE*, *KIBBO*.] A staff or stick with a hooked head.

1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xiv, Ane o' them was gaun to strike my mither w' the side o' his broadsword—So I got up my kebbie at them, and said I wad gie them as gude. 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss.* 182/2 *Keubby stick*,... a hook-headed walking-stick; shepherd's crook. [Also *keubby*.]

Kebbuk (kebak). *Sc.* Forms: 5-6 *cabok*, 7 *kebeck*, 8 *cabbac* (k, g *kebbock*, *kibbock*, (kebec), 8- *kebbuck*. [Of obscure origin: Gael.

cabag cheese, not in Irish, may be from *Sc.*] A cheese: sometimes denoting a special kind (see quot. 1816). Formerly also a *kebbuck* of cheese.

c 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) xviii, Ve sall aine cabok haif in to your hand. *Ibid.* xxiv, 1493 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 176/2 A cabok of cheiss takin for a halpenny. 1565 *Prestwick Burgh Rec.* (1834) 68 Aine cabok of cheys. 1715 *RAMSAY Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. xx, A kebbuck... that maist could creep. 1785 *BURNS Cotter's Saturday Nt.* xi, The dame brings forth... To grace the lad, her weel-hained kebbuck. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* viii, A huge kebbuck—a cheese, that is, made with ewe-milk mixed with cow's milk. 1893 *CROCKETT Stickit Minister* 276 A little round kebbuck. *attrib.* 1879 *BURNS Holy Fair* xxv, A' dinna, for a kebbuck-heel, Let lasses by affronted.

Kebla, **Keblock**, **Kebob**, **Kecche**, **Keche**, var. or obs. ff. **KIBLAH**, **KEDLOCK**, **CABOB**, **CATCH** *v.*, **KEACH** *v.*

† **Ke'chel**. Obs. rare. [OE. *cacil*, prob. *cacil* = MHG. *chiechel* (G. dial. *küchel*) = **kōkilo*-related to OHG. *chuoche* (MHG. *kuoche*, G. *kuchen*), MLG. *kōke* = **kōkon*; *f.* **kōk*-, ablaut-variant of **kak*-, whence *CAKE*, *q. v.* See also *KICHEL*.] A little cake. A *God's kechel*: a cake given as alms in the name, or for the sake, of God (cf. *GOD* 16 c).

a 700 *EPINAL Gloss.* 993 *Tortum coecil*. c 1200 *ORMIN* 8662 *Acc allre first macc pu to me pæroffe an litell kechell*. c 1386 *CHAUCER Sompn.* T. 39 Yif vs a bussell whete malt or reye, A goddes kechyl (*gr. -el, -il*) or a troype of cheese.

Kechen (e, -in e, -ing, etc.), obs. ff. **KITCHEN**.

Keck (kek), *sb.* Now dial. [A sing. of *kek*, *kecks*, mistaken as a pl. form.] Any of the large Umbelliferæ, or their hollow stems: = *KEX*. *Broad-leaved Keck*, the Cow Parsnip (*Heracleum Sphondylium*); *Trumpet-keck*, ? *Wild Angelica*.

a 1624 *BP. M. SMITH Sermon* (1632) 234 The old man threw a dart; it had been as good he had thrown a kecke or a straw. 1706 *PHILLIPS*, *Kecks*, dry stalks. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 100 Half hid in meadow-sweet and keck's high flowers. 1827 — *Sheph. Cal.*, etc. *Last of Autumn* xi, Trumpet-kecks... Whose hollow stalks inspired such eager joy. 1887 *S. Chesl. Gloss.* s.v., As dry as a keck.

b. *Comb.*, as *keck-stalk*; † *keck-bugloss*, some medicinal herb.

a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. xxxi, The Fervency of Lust is abated by... Chastree, Mandrake, Bennet, Keck-bugloss [*F. orchis le petit*]. 1821 *CLARE Sonn. Night in Vill. Minstr.* II. 179 From keck-stalk cavity, or hollow bean.

Keck (kek), *v.* [Echoic.]

Cf. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* IV. ii, Till I made her olde wesen to answer againe, kecke.]

1. *intr.* To make a sound as if about to vomit; to retch; to feel an inclination to vomit; hence to *keck at*, to reject (food, medicine, etc.) with loathing. Also *fig.* expressing strong dislike or disgust. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 148 Their powder is... ordained for them who... are ready to keck and heave at every little thing. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* *Introd.* Wks. (1851) 205 The worse stuffe she strongly keeps in her stomach, but the better she is ever kecking at, and is queasie. 1681 *TEMPLE Mem. int.* Wks. 1731 I. 335, I had propos'd Lord Halifax as one of the Lords, whom the King had indeed keck'd at... more than any of the rest. 1720 *SWIFT Lett.* (1767) III. 61, I have taken a whole box of pills, and kecked at them every night. 1821 *LAMB Elia* Ser. i. *Imperf. Symp.*, If they can sit with us at table, why do they keck at our cookery?

b. = *KINK* *v.* 1 (Cf. *Norw. kikke*.)

1721 *BAILEY*, To *Keck*, *Keckle*, to make a Noise in the Throat, by reason of Difficulty in Breathing.

2. *intr.* Of a bird: To utter a sound like *keck*.

1844 in *Whitelaw Bk. Scot. Song* (1875) 347/2 Our grey clocking hen she gned *Kecking* her lone. 1878 P. ROBINSON *Indian Garden & Green Parrots*, The hawk now and again affords healthy excitement to a score of crows who keck at him as he flaps unconcerned... through the air.

Hence *Ke'cking* *vbl. sb.*

1709 *Rambling Fuddle-Caps* 12 B'ing ready to spew, I suppose, by his kecking. 1751 *STACK in Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 275 When this medicine produces nothing more than keckings at stomach.

† **Ke'ckish**, *a.* Obs. rare. [*f.* *KECK* *v.* + *-ISH* 1.] Inclined to keck; squeamish.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 781, Inordinate passion of vomiting, called Cholera, is nothing different from a keckish stomacke and a desire to cast.

Keckle (ke'k'l), *v.* 1 Forms: 6 *kekell*, *kekyl*, 6-7 *kekke*, 7- *kekkele*. [*var.* (chiefly *Sc.*) of *CACKLE* *v.* 1, and in sense 2 of *CHECKLE* *v.* 1]

1. *intr.* Of a hen or other bird: To cackle.

1523 *DOUGLAS Æneis* VII. Prol. 118 And kais kekils on the ruiff abone. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 Quhillk gart the hennis kekyl. 1633 *BARRIFFE Mil. Discip.* (1643) 351 That will not take the liberty of a Hen to keckle over her owne egges. 1883 *GRAHAM Writings* II. 31 (E. D. D.) When the hens begin to keckle.

2. *Of a person*: To chuckle, laugh, giggle, *CHECKLE*.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. iv. 40 The Troianis lauchis fast seand hym fall, And, hym behaldand swym, thait kekkit all. 1728 *RAMSAY Bob of Dunblane* i, For fairness, deary, I'll gar ye keckle. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cripple* xl. (1859) 246 He keckled at his small joke very complacently.

b. *trans.* To utter with or express by chuckling.

1857 *KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago* iv. I. 104 'Ah, you're a wag, Sir', keckled the old man. 1874 *LISLE Carr Jud. Gwynne* I. ii. 58 Then she keckled a tiny laugh of supreme derision.

Hence *Ke'ckling* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1719 *RAMSAY 3rd. Ansv. Hamilton* xv, Gin ony... Ca' me conceited keckling chucky. 1790 *Scots Songs* II. 51 A keckling hen To lay her eggs in plenty. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xxi, The laughing, and fistling, and keckling we heard.

Keckle (ke'k'l), *v.* 2 *Naut.* See also *CACKLE* *v.* 2 [Etym. unknown.] *trans.* To case a cable or hawser with rope in order to prevent chafing.

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 To keckell or sarne the Cable, as is said, is... to bind some old clouts to keepe it from galling in the Hawse or Ring. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Keckle* (in Navigation), to turn a small Rope about the Cable or Bolt-rope, when we fear the galling of the Cable in the Hawse. 1882 *NARES Seamanship* (ed. 6) 24 *Keckling a hawser* [is] serving it over with rope, which keeps it from being chafed.

Hence *Ke'ckling* *vbl. sb.*; also *concr.* (see quot.).

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., When the cables gaul in the hawse... the seamen wind some small ropes about them; and this is called *keckling*. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Kaickling*, or *Keckling*, a name given to any old ropes, which are wound about a cable.

Ke'ckle, *v.* 3 *dial.* [freq. of *KECK*.] = *KECK* *v.* 1.

1619 W. WHATELY *God's Hush.* I. (1622) 72 The hypocrite... can swallow a Camell with the same throat, which did euen keckle at a Gnat. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Keckle*,... to make a noise in the throat when swallowing.

Keckle (ke'k'l), *sb.* *Sc.* [*f.* *KECKLE* *v.* 1] a. A short spasmodic laugh; a chuckle. b. Cackling, chattering, etc. (Cf. *CACKLE* *sb.* 3 b.)

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 260 Miss Becky Glibbans gave a satirical keckle at this. 1822 *GALT Provost* xii. (1842) 38 'I gude faith', cried the bailie, with a keckle of exultation, 'here's proof enough now'. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xlvi. (1873) 257 A bit keckle o' a laugh.

Keckle-meckle. *Mining.* ? Obs. (See quot.).

1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* K iv b, *Keckle-Meckle*. The poorest kind of mines that yields Ore, and the Ore is of the poorest sort... *Keckle-Meckle* Stuff has the Ore run with it in small Strings and Races, or spotted with it much like Birds Eyes.

† **Ke'cklish**, *a.* Obs. rare. [*f.* *KECKLE* *v.* 3 + *-ISH* 1.] = *KECKISH*.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xx. xiv, The female Penyroiall... staiteth a kecklish stomack. *Ibid.* xxiii, Proeme.

Kecks, **Kecksie**, variants of *KEX*, *KEXY*.

Keck-shoes, -shose, obs. variant of *KICKSHAW*.

Kecksy (ke'ksi). Chiefly dial. Also 7 *keksy*, 9 *kicksey*, *kexy*, *gicksy*. [*f.* *kecks*, *KEX*, prob. by taking the pl. *kexes* as = *kexies*.] = *KEX*, a hollow plant-stem.

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* v. ii. 52 Hatefull Docks, rough Thistles, Keksyes, Burrees. 1800 *HURDIS Fav. Village* 109 Thou... frost, that in a night... covers the lake, E'en to the kicksey vulnerable. 1816 *COLERIDGE Lay Sermon* in *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 326 Among other odd burrs and kecksies. 1825 *BRITTON Beauties Wills.* III. (E. D. S.), *Kecks*, *Kecksy*. 1886 *S.W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v. *Kex*, As dry as an old kecksy.

† **Ke'cky**, *a.* Obs. rare-1. [*f.* *KECK* *sb.* + *-Y*.]

Of the nature of a keck or kex; = *KEXY*.

a 1711 *GREW* (J.), A sort of cane... [which] consisteth of hard and blackish cylinders, mixed with a soft kecky body.

Ked, kade (ked, kēd). Also 6 *cade*, 7 (? *kidde*), *kaid*, 8-9 *kead*. [Of unknown derivation; the phonology points to *cāde* as the etymological form; this would give north. Eng. and south. Sc. *kead*, *keāde*, which, on the analogy of *head* head, would be anglicized as *kead*, *ked* (ked).] A sheep-tick or sheep-louse (*Melophagus ovinus*).

1570 *LEVINS Maniſ.* 8 A cade, sheepe louse. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying w.* *Pokwart* 492 Some, huiand lices, in the crowne of it keeks; Some choppes the kiddes into their cheeks. 1653 W. LAWSON *Comm. Secr.* *Angling* in Arb. *Garner* I. 196, I rather think the kades and other filth that

fall from sheep do so glut the fish that they will not take any artificial bait. 1697 *CLELAND Poems* 34 (Jam.) Their swarms of vermine, and sheep kads Delights to lodge, beneath the plaids. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Kead*, a sheep's louse. 1811 *Mann & Cust. in Ann. Reg.* 443/2 The sheep are very much infested by vermin known in England by the name of ticks or keds. 1842-51 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (1891) 111. 140 Keds become most numerous when sheep get from a lean to a better condition.

Ked, **kedde**, var. **kidde**, pa. t. and pa. pple. of **KITHE** v. **Keddah**, var. **KHEDA**. **Keddie**, **Kedde**, **Kedel** (l. **Kede**, obs. ff. **KIDDY** sb. 1, **KIDDLE**, **KID** sb. 1).

Kedge (kedʒ), sb. [? short for **KEDGE-ANCHOR**. Also *catch*: see **CATCH** sb. 3] = **KEDGE-ANCHOR**.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), **Kedge**, a small anchor used to keep a ship steady whilst she rides in a harbour or river, particularly at the turn of the tide. . . The kedges are also . . . useful in transporting a ship, i.e. removing her from one part of the harbour to another, by means of ropes. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* ix. (1850) 197 The schooner every now and then taking the ground, but she was always quickly warped off again by a kedge. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 22 The other moiety of the men, tugging hard on kedge and haulser, drew the vessel off.

Comb. 1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XII. 684/1 This is . . . prevented by a kedge-rope that hinders her from approaching it.

Kedge, a. *E. Angl. dial.* Also 5 **kygge**, **kydge** (?kyde), 9 **kidge**. [Of unknown etym.; cf. **KEDGY**, **CADGY**.] **Brisk**, **lively**; in good spirits.

c1440 *Promp. Part.* 274/2 **Kygge**, or **ioly** (*H. kydge*, *P. kyde*), *jocundus*, *hilaris*, *vernosus*. 1674 *RAY S. & E. Country Words* 69 **Kedge**, brisk, budge, lively, *Suff.* 1801 *BLOOMFIELD Rural T.*, *Rich. & Kate* xiv. I'm surely growing young again; I feel myself so kedge and plump. 1829 H. MURRAY *North America* II. iii. 367 Are his spirits kedge? 1856 in *W. S. Simpson's Lf.* (1899) 30, I ain't so well to-day as I was yesterday: I was quite kidge then.

Kedge (kedʒ), v. *Naut.* Also 7 **kedge**. [Perh. a specialized variant of **CADGE** v. For the change from a to e, cf. **keg**, **ketch**, from *cag*, *catch*, etc.]

The earliest forms evidenced are those of the vbl. sb. *keding* in the *comb.* *cagging-anchor*, *-cable*, and the agent-n. *kedger* (*cagger*) which are perh. to be referred to **CADGE** v. in the sense 'tie, fasten'. The vb. may be a back-formation from this, after the special sense was developed.]

intr. a. To warp a ship, or move it from one position to another by winding in a hawser attached to a small anchor dropped at some distance; also *trans.* to warp. b. Of a ship: To move by means of keding.

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* vii. 29 The least are called **Kedgers**, to use in calme weather . . . or to kedge vp and downe a narrow Riuer. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *To Kedge*, to set up the Foresail or Foretopmast and Mizen, and set a Ship to drive with the Tide [1706 letting fall, and lifting up the **Kedge-Anchor**, as often as Occasion serves] when in a narrow River we would bring her up or down, the Wind being contrary to the Tide. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv. 75 She went to windward as though she were keding. 1897 tr. *Nansen's Farthest North* I. 166 We 'kerged' the Fram with her anchor just clear of the bottom.

So **Kedging** (kedʒɪŋ) vbl. sb. (also 5 **cagging** (?), **cagg(e)-**, **kaggyng**), warping with a kedge-anchor; also *attrib.*

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 52 Cables . . . vj, **Cagging** [sic] cables . . . j. 1486 *Ibid.* 12 A caggeyng cable weyng m'ciii quarterons. *Ibid.* 18 Caggeyng cable . . . j. 1495 *Ibid.* 192 Kagggyng Ankers . . . ij. 1497 *Ibid.* 290 Ankers of dinerse sortes . . . Caggyng Ankers j. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* vii. 29 They row by her with an Anchor in a boat, and . . . so by a Hawser winde her head about, . . . and this is keding. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. They . . . let fall [a small anchor] in the middle of the Stream, and so wind or turn her Head about, lifting the Anchor up again. . . This work is called **Kedging**, . . . and the Anchor . . . the **Kedger**, or **Kedge-Anchor**. 1830 *MARRVAT King's Own* xlii. 1891 *Times* 24 Oct. 6/6 That he had, during a calm, propelled the Minnow by means of keding.

Kedge-anchor. Now rare. [f. **KEDGE** v. Rarely *catch-anchor*: see **CATCH** sb. 3] A small anchor with an iron stock used in mooring or warping; = **KEDGE** sb.

1704 [see prec.]. 1706 *PHILLIPS*, **Kedge-Anchors**, are small Anchor[s] us'd in calm Weather, and in a slow stream. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 2 Came to with our **Kedge-Anchor**. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 110 The miserably slow method of warping out by a kedge-anchor.

† **Kedgell**, obs. form of **CUDGEL**.

1578 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Sortes, 1860) 19 To John Hedworth, . . . my browne kedgell stafe for a token.

† **Kedger** 1. *Obs.* [f. **KEDGE** v. + **-ER** 1.] A small anchor or grapnel; = **KEDGE** sb.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 281 Ankers called **Caggers**. 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Ing. Seamen* 16 The streame Anchor, grapplings or kedgers. 1630 — *Trav. & Adv.* 40 They boorded him againe as before; and threw foure kedgers or grapnalls in iron chaines. 1704 [see *keding* above]. 1727-51 in *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. **Kedging**.

Kedger 2, dial. form of **CADGER**.

1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 343 The Decoy-men Contract for them all at a certain Rate per Dozen, which the Carriers (Kedgers) are obliged to take off their Hands. [Süll dial., Yorksh., Norfolk, etc.; see E. D. D.]

|| **Kedgerree** (kedʒəri). Forms: 7 **kits**, **ketch**, **quiche**, **kichery**, **cutcherry**, 8 **kitcheree**, **-aree**, 9 **kedjerie**; **keg**, **kedg**, **kidgerree**, **kichieri**. [Hindi *kichyri*, Skr. *krsara* 'dish of rice and sesamum'.] An Indian dish of rice boiled with split pulse, onions, eggs, butter, and condiments; Vol. V.

also, in European cookery, a dish made of cold fish, boiled rice, eggs, and condiments, served hot.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelsio's Trav.* 81 Their ordinary Diet being onely *Kitsery*, which they make of Beans pounded, and Rice, which they boile together. . . Then they put thereto a little Butter melted. 1698 *FAYEA Acc. E. India & P.* 81 Their delectfullest Food being onely *Cutchery*, a sort of Pulse and Rice mixed together. *Ibid.* 320 Here is great Plenty of what they call *Ketchery*. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. xiv. 161 Some Doll and Rice, being mingled together and boyled, make *Kitcheree*. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* 51 The servant enters with a dish, Containing *kedgerree* and fish. 1867 *Br. FRASER in Hughes Life* (1887) 143 *Kedgerree* is a capital thing for breakfast. 1879 *MRS. JAMES Ind. Househ. Managem.* 88 *Kedgerree* is composed of the remains of cold fish, and is usually a breakfast dish. 18. . . *MRS. BEATON Househ. Managem.* 140 *Kedgerree*.

b. **Comb.**, as **kedgerree-pot**, a large earthenware pipkin, used for holding water and cooking.

a1826 *HEBER Jnrl.* (1828) I. 123 On the Hoogly very large nets . . . are used, with *Kedgerree* pots for floats. 1830 *MOUNTAIN in Mem.* (1857) vi. 117 A small raft of *Kedgerree* pots. 1839 *THACKERAY Major C. i.* To boil them in *kedgerree* pots.

Kedging: see **KEDGE** v.

Kedgway, obs. form of **KAJAWAH**.

Kedgy, dial. f. **CADGY**, brisk, sprightly. 1719 *RAMSAY Ep. to Arbuckle* 132 When we're *kedgy* o'er our claret. 17. . . — *Ep. to Hamilton* ii. *Kedgy* carles think nae lang, When stoups and trunchers gingle.

Kedjavé, **Kedle**, var. **KAJAWAH**, **KIDDLE** sb.

Kedlock (ked'lɒk). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms:

(? 1 **cedele**), 4 **ketelock**, 6 **kedlok**, 7- **ketlock**,

7-8 **cadlock**, 9 **kellock**, **kellock**, 6- **kedlock**.

β. 6-8 **chadlock**, 9 **chedlock**. [app. repr. OE.

cedele 'herb mercury', of unknown etym.; the

difficulties as to form and orig. meaning are the

same as in the case of the synonymous **CHARLOCK**,

q.v. Connexion with the synon. G. *ketlich*, LG.

koddich, Da. dial. *kiddik*, has been suggested.]

1. A popular name of Field Mustard (*Sinapis arvensis*) and other yellow-flowered cruciferous plants common as field-weeds; = **CHARLOCK**.

la1000 *Agg. Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 297/30 *Mercurialis*, *cedele*, *cylic*. c1300 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 34 *Herba mercurialis* pæt is *cedelc*. 1. . . HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvi. 2 (MS. S.) *Gressis*

pæt grouys bi þaim ane in þe feld, as brisikis, or ketelokes.

1523 *FITZHERB. Flus.* § 20 *Kedlokes* hath a leafe lyke rapes,

and beareth a yelow flour, and is an yll wede. 1620 *MARK-*

HAM Farew. Flus. (1625) 34 Darnell, ketlocks, docks, rape,

and such like herball stuffe. 1794 *MARTYN Flora Rust.* III.

101 It [*Sinapis arvensis*] is known among husbandmen by

the names of *Charlock*, *Carlock*, *Garlock*, *Chadlock*, *Cadlock*,

and *Kedlock*. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Runch*, *Charlock*, *Ched-*

lock, or *Kedlock*. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.*, *Kedlocks*, *kellocks*,

kellock, or *ketlock*.

2. Identified with **KEX**.

1694 *WESTMACOTT Script. Illeth.* (1695) 86 Hemlock . . . 'tis

known to most, being called also **Kex**, or **Kedlock**. 1887

S. Chesh. Gloss., *Kedlock* (ky'd-lik), an umbelliferous plant.

Kee, s.w. dial. f. **kye**, pl. of **Cow**: cf. **KEY** sb. 4

1714 *GAY Sheph. Week* II. 21 Cicly the Western Lass that

tends the Kee, The Rival of the Parson's Maid was She. [Note:—*Kee*, a West-Country Word for *Kine* or *Cows*.]

a1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 202 Whan tha goast to tha

melking o' tha Kee.

† **Kee**, weakened form of *quo'th*: cf. **KA** v. 2

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 575 Ile bee at hand, kee pickpurse.

Kee, **Keable**, obs. ff. **KEY** sb. 1, **KIBBLE** sb. 3

Keech (kɪtʃ), sb. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **keach**.

[Of obscure origin. Some mod. dialects (Wilts,

Hants) have a vb. *keech* to congeal, consolidate

(as fat). Sense 2 appears to be related to the

root of **KECHEL**; but cf. quot. 1879 in 1.]

1. A lump of congealed fat; the fat of a slaugh-

tered animal rolled up into a lump. Also *dial.*

with other allied meanings.

In quot. 1613 referring to Cardinal Wolsey, as the son of

a butcher. *Tallow catch* in 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 252 is ex-

plained by some editors as *tallow keech*.

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. i. 101 Did not goodwife *Keech*

the Butchers wife come in then? 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* i. i. 55,

I wonder, That such a *Keech* with his very bulke Take

vp the Rayes o' th' beneficial Sun, And keepe it from

the Earth. [Cf. *STEVENS note* (1778).] 1773 *JOHNSON in*

J. & Stevens' Shaks., *Hen. VIII.* i. i. 1. *A keech* is a solid

lump or mass. A cake of wax or tallow formed into a

mould is called yet in some places a *keech*. 1879 *MISS*

JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk., *Keech*, a cake of consolidated

fat, wax, or tallow. 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Som. Word-bk.*,

Keech, the fat from the intestines of slaughtered animals;

the caul. It is usually rolled up while warm into a solid lump.

2. (See quot. Cf. *N. & Q.* 9th s. VII. 94/2.)

1677 *LITTLETON Lat. Dict.*, *Keech*, a kind of *Cake*, *collyra*,

libum. 1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss.*, *Keech*, a

large oblong or triangular pasty, made at Christmas of

raisins and apples chopped together.

Hence **Keech** v. *dial.* (see quot.).

1863 *BARNES Dorset Gloss.*, *Ketch*, *Keach*, to set hard, as

melted fat cooling. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.*,

Keech, to consolidate, as warm fat, wax, etc. does in cooling.

1893 *Wills Gloss.* s. v. *Catch*. *Keach*, *Keatch*, to grow

thick, as melted fat when setting again.

Keech, **Keed**, obs. ff. **KEACH** v., **KID** sb. 1

Keef, **Keelang**: see **KEF**, **KIDANG**.

Keek (kɪk), v. Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

Forms: 4 **kike**, **kyke**, **keke**, 5 **keky** (yn), **kek**,

5-6 *Sc. keik*, 7- **keek**. [Not known in OE., but

has LG. cognates: MDu. *kiken*, *kicken* (Du. *kijken*),

LG. *kiken* (formerly sometimes used in HG.); Da. *kige*, Sw. and Norw. *kika* (prob. from LG.). MDu. and LG. had also *kicken* (employed by Luther).

It is not clear whether the original ME. form was *kiken* or *kiken*; the former would agree with the continental forms, but the latter would better explain the variant *keken*, from which the mod. *keek* has come down. It is noticeable that the vowel of *keek* corresponds with that of other words of similar meaning, as *peek*, *peep*, *peer*, *Sc. teet*, and may be due to analogy or feeling of appropriateness.]

1. *intr.* To peep; to look privily, as through a narrow aperture, or round a corner; † to glance, gaze (*obs.*).

c1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 259 This Nicholas sat capyng enere vp-righte As he had kiked [arr. kykyd, keked] on the newe moone. *Ibid.* 655 Into the roof they kiken [so best MSS.; also kyken, keken, kepen, loken], and they cape.

c1400 *Beryn* 900 All that he set his eye on, or afir list to

keke Anoon he shuld it have. c1440 *Promp. Part.* 269/2

Kekyyn, or priuely waytyn (K., H., S., P. *kekyn*), *intior*,

obseruo. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxii. 47 In hoill

and boir we byde . . . Dar not keik out for Rebellis that

dois ryde. a1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying v. Polwart* 491

Some . . . in the crowne of it keeks. a1724 in *Ramsay*

Tea-t. Misc. (1733) I. 60 Keek into the draw-well; Janet.

1802 in *Anderson Cumbl. Ball.* 28, I keik by the hay-

stack, and lissen, For fain wad I see Salky Gray. 1889

BARRIE Window Thrums xvi. 146 Up you'll be, keekin' . .

through the blind to see if the post's comin' . .

b. *fig.* Of things.

c1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* viii. (*Preach. Swallow*), Quhen

columbine up keikis throw the clay. 1723 *RAMSAY Fair*

Assembly xxiv. Where they appear, nae vice dare keek. 1790

A. WILSON *Discons. Wren Poet. Wks.* (1846) 95 The morn

was keeking frae the east. 18. . . H. S. RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.*

(1871) I. 36 (E. D. D.) The nest o' the birds keeking out

between The leaves and the roots.

2. In verbal phrases used as sbs., as *keek-in-the-*

stoup, *keek-round-corners*.

1721 *KELLY Scot. Prov.* 226 Keek in the Stoup was

ne'er a good Fellow. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* 307, I want

nae spies and keek-round-corners in my hoose!

3. **Comb.** **Keek-bo**, **peep-bo**! **bo-peep**; **Keek-**

bogle (*Sc.*), **hide-and-seek**.

[1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 168 Those who now his favour seek

Wad stand afar, An' ne'er play at him bogle keik.] 1835

WEBSTER Rhymes 11 (E. D. D.) The sun . . . seem'd as if

playing keekbo wi' the moon.

Keek (kɪk), sb. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. **KEEK**

v.] A peep; see the verb.

1773 *FERGUSON Poems* (1785) 215 (E. D. D.) So glowr the

saints when first is given A fav'rite keek o' glorie and heaven.

1785 *BURNS Hallowe'en* xix. He by his shouter gae a

keek. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ch. xii. Take a keek into Pate's

letter. 1863 in *Robson Bards of Tyne* 231 From it down

every Quayside-chare there's such a glorious keek. 1886

STEVENSON Kidnapped xviii. 174 Let

1354 [see *keel-rope* in 7 b]. 1387 TREVISA Higdon (Rolls) II. 233 Pe schippe was... britty cubite high from be cule (v. r. keel) to be haches. 1398 — Barth. De P. R. v. xxxii. (MS. Bodl.) If. 17 b. Alle be bones in be body bep founded in be rigge, as a schippe of be keele. 1496 Naval Acc. Hen. VII (1899) 181 For Reparacion... of the Soueraignes grete Bote & Jolywat... for the Kele & Belge of the same. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* i. (1895) 31 Afterwarde thei founde shippes wyth rydded kyels. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 2 The keele or bottome of the biggiste vessell ranne vpon a blynde rocke. 1611 FLORIO, *Dare carena*, to giue the keele, to carene as Mariners say. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law Merch.* 152 Then shall be [unfit pilot]. lose his hire, or else (by the Law of Denmarke) passe thrice vnder the Ships Keels. 1665 Lond. Gaz. No. 5/1 A Vessel you have heard so much of with a double Keel. 1725 POPE *Odys.* II. 468 The crooked keel the parting surge diuides. 1804 Naval Chron. XI. 212 A boat oversets and lies keel up. 1849 LONGE, *Build. Ship* 136 The keel of oak for a noble ship, Scarfed and bolted, straight and strong. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* II. 18 The keels of iron ships were originally external, and not unfrequently of wood. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* lxiv. 10 Texture of upright pine with a keel's curved rondure uniting.

Fig. 1647 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. i. 2 Our good wife sets up a sail according to the keel of her husbands estate. 1898 *Lit. World* 20 May 453 The keel of his education was laid at Dummer House, near Basingstoke.

b. With qualifying terms: *bar-keel*, a projecting keel formed by a bar or plate; *box-keel*, a composite iron keel whose section is that of a box; *dish-keel*, a keel formed of iron-plates with dish-shaped section; *drop-keel*, (a) a centre-board; (b) a projecting keel, as distinguished from a flat plate-keel; *false keel*, (a) an additional keel attached to the bottom of the true keel to protect it and increase the stability of the vessel; (b) an external keel subsequently added to a vessel; *inner keel*, the keelson of an iron vessel; *outer keel*, the plate-keel in the hull of an iron vessel; *plate-keel*, a keel formed by a line of iron plates, which do not project below the hull; *rank-keel*, a very deep keel; *sliding keel*, a centre-board; *vertical keel* (see *quots.* 1883 and 1890); etc. See also *HILGE-KEEL*, *fin-keel* (FIN sb. 6).

1627 False keel (see FALSE a. 17 b). 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 49 New Stirrups put to secure the false Keel. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Rank-keel* is a deep Keel, which keeps a Ship well from rolling. 1792 LD. CHATHAM in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 203 His Majesty's armed Vessel built with sliding Keels. 1805 *Ibid.* 201 In the year 1774, that gentleman [Capt. J. Schank, R.N.] first constructed a Boat with sliding keels. 1825 CLARK, etc. *Shipwrights Scale Prices* 4 To chisel up the under side of the main or false keel. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 69 There are three principal forms of keel in vogue, viz.:—bar, flat plate, and centre plate or side bar keels. Of these the former is the commonest. 1883 NARES *Constr. Ironclad* 4 The vertical keel... is placed upright on its edge on the outer keel. It is about 3½ feet high, and on it, parallel to the outer keel, is fastened the inner keel. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 65 On the blocks is laid the flat keel, which is practically the centre-line of plating; on this is placed the vertical keel, and on this come the keelsons.

c. Phr. † *In keel*, in the hull. *On (or with) even keel*, with the keel level: see EVEN a. 1 c.

1568 SEMMILL *Marg. Fleming* 9 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. With evin keill befor the wind Scho is richt fairdy with a sail. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 54 Trying her sailing... upon an even Keel. 1643 PRYNE *Soc. Power Parl.* App. 209 Those who are in keel [are] as safe as those in the shrouds, if the storme rage. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. A steady draw and an even keel.

2. A ship, vessel. (*poetic*, after L. *carina*.)

a 1547 EARL SURREY *Enclid* II. 229 The God that they by sea had brought In warped keeles. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iv. 47 No Keel shall cut the Waves for foreign Ware. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 16 To buy a new keel with my gold, And fill her with such things as she may hold.

b. A yacht built with a permanent keel instead of a centre-board.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 453/1 Many keels are afloat.

3. That part of anything which corresponds in position, form, or otherwise to a ship's keel; the bottom or under surface; a keel-like lower part.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 10/1 The keel or bottom of any weight, that is to be drawn along, should be even and solid. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 131 Tom knock'd his friend keel upwards on the floor. 1826 J. ADAMSON *Sk. Inform. Rail-Roads* 6 To the part projecting downwards... we may apply the designation of the keel of the rail.

4. A central ridge along the back or convex surface of any organ or structure, as a leaf, a petal, a glume of grass, the lower mandible of a bird, etc.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxxvii. 138 The blades of the Lecke be long, having a keele or crest in the backside. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 327 The full-sized North Devon cow... open bosom, with a deep chest or keel preceding and between its legs. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 45 The discoidal ammonites sometimes... have the keel on one side, instead of in the middle. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 595 The beak is rather short... with a keel above. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 214 Leaves with the keel usually setose.

5. *spec.* in Bot. and Zool.

a. The two lowest petals of a papilionaceous corolla, more or less united and shaped like the prow of a boat; the carina; also any analogous structure in other orders, as the lower petal in *Polygala*, etc. b. A prominent ridge along the breastbone of birds of the class *Carinatae*, at first cartilaginous but afterwards becoming ossified. † c. A name for the notochord which appears in an egg during incubation (*obs.*)

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sels.* 35 The shaplings or tiny keeles of the great Malpighian eggs. 1766 PARSONS in

Phil. Trans. LVI. 208 The crane is the next... which has such a turning of the aspera arteria in the keel of the sternum. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 116 The medullary substance, with what Malpighi calls the keel (*carina*) and the nervous system, are latent in the egg. 1776 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. Explan.* Terms 396 *Carina*, the Keel, the lower Petal often in Form of a Boat. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 39 (*Polygala*) Petals hypogynous, 3; of which one is anterior and larger than the rest (the keel). 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introduct. 55 Birds are divided into two orders, the *Rallite*, in which the sternum has no crest... and the *Carinatae*, in which the sternum has a crest or keel.

6. *Arch.* A ridge or edge on a rounded moulding. 1879 SIA G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 248 The heaviness of large roll mouldings was often relieved by... raised edges or 'keels'. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 133 The large rounds have both narrow fillets or wings, and sharp edges or keels, worked on them.

7. *Comb. a.* General, as *keel-rib*, *-timber*; *keel-billed*, *-compelling*, *-shaped*, *-spanning* adjs.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 43 Having the Proportion of any one Ship... with the length of her Keel-Timbers. 1807 *Fam. Plants* I. 33 *Perianth*... the valvelets keel-compressed. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xx. Blow, swiftly blow, then keel-compelling gale. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 241 Their keel-shaped foot is adapted for plunging through sand or mud. 1854 GOULD *Toucans* 2, *Ramphastos carinatus*, Keel-billed Toucan. 1871 MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) I. 245 The boats are built high stem and stern, with the keel-rib running up into an ornament at each end.

b. *Special combs.*: *keel-band*, a strip of iron fastened along the keel of a boat; *keel-bill*, keel-bird, a West Indian bird, *Crotophaga minor*, of the cuckoo family; *keel-block*, one of the short pieces of timber on which the keel of a vessel rests in building or in a dry dock (Hamersly *Naval Encycl.* 1881); † *keel-drawing* = *KEELHAULING*; *keel-line*, (a) the line of timber forming the keel; (b) a small rope used in lacing a bonnet or additional sail to the foot of another sail; *keel-moulding*, a roll-moulding having a keel (sense 6) worked on it, frequent in mediæval architecture; *keel-petal*: see 5 a; *keel-piece*, one of the timbers or sections composing the keel (Hamersly *Nav. Encycl.*); *keel-plate*, one of the iron plates forming the keel in iron vessels; *keel-raking* = *KEELHAULING*; *keel-riveter*, a machine for riveting the keels of iron vessels on the stock; † *keel-rope*, 'a coarse rope formerly used for clearing the limber holes' by drawing it backwards and forwards (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); *keel-staple*, a staple used in fastening the false keel to the main keel (*ibid.*). Also *KEEL-BOAT*, *KEELHAUL* v.

1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 28 The 'keel-band, a thin strong piece of iron coming up over the nose, and up to the transom. 1811 G. SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. 382 The 'Keel-Bill is a bird of a tame and gentle nature. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 10 This Punishment is call'd *Keel-hauling*, which may be call'd in English 'Keel-drawing. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 125 Prior to the 'keel-line being placed on the stocks. 1851 KIPPING *Sailmaking* (ed. 2) 37 Bonnets have a head tabling, 2½ inches broad, on which a line of 12-thread, named *Keel-line*, for forming the lathings, is sewed in bights. 1876 DARWIN *Cross-Fertil.* 155 They did not depress the 'keel-petals so as to expose the anthers and stigma. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 75 A vertical 'keel plate, extending from the inner surface of the flat keel plates to the inner bottom plates. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v. *Ducking*. If the Offence be great, he is also drawn under the Ships-Keel; which is termed 'Keel-raking. 1352 *Exch. Acc. Q. R.* Bundle 20 No. 27 (P. R. O.) Et de lit. solutis pro quadam corda de crine, vocata 'Kellerose positum (sic) in fundo navis ad faciendum per navem bonum exitum aque. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Vag.* Scamen 14. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* vi. 28 The Keelerope... is of haire in the Keels to scower the Limber holes.

Keel (kīl), sb.² Forms: 5 kele, 5-7 keil(1), (6 kele, keyle), 6-7 keele, (8 kiell), 7- keel. [app. a. MDu. *kiel* (= MLG. *kēl*, *kil*, MHG. *kiel*), ship, boat, repr. a Com. Teut. word (**keulōs*) which appears (chiefly in poetry) as OE. *céol*, OS. *kiol*, OHG. *chiol*, *cheol*, *chiel*, ON. *kyöll*. These forms cannot be connected with ON. *kjǫl-r* keel (see KEEL sb.¹); but under the influence of Scandinavian, English, or French, or of all combined, the Du. and G. *kiel* has since the 16th c. lost its original sense of 'ship' and acquired that of 'keel' (KEEL sb.¹): see Grimm, Kluge.

OE. *céol* would have given **cheel* in modern Eng.]

1. A flat-bottomed vessel, esp. of the kind used on the Tyne and Wear for the loading of colliers; a lighter.

The name is or has been in local use in the east of England from the Tyne to the Norfolk Broads; it has also been used in U.S. locally both for a river and a coasting vessel. The old keel which brought coal from the upper Tyne to ships in the harbour at Tynemouth was carved-built and had a square sail, as well as a heavy oar worked by three keel-bullies. The existing keel is clinker-built and used only for riverside traffic. See R. Oliver Heslop in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VII. 65-6.

1322 [implied in KEELER¹]. 1421 Act 9 Hen. V. c. 10 Certain vessels appelez keeles, par les queux tielx charbons sont cariez de la terre jésques a les naefs en le dit port. 1531-a Act 23 Hen. VIII. c. 18 Many shippes, keeles, cogges, and botes... have heretofore had their franke passages... vpon the saide river. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* III. xi. 78 Pheniens [invented] the Keele or demye barke. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. liii. 426 Convoy of victuals...

which came by the Po, in Keeles and such like vessels. 1669 Lond. Gaz. No. 342/4 Two Wisbidge Keels were forced upon the shoar in this Bay. 1708 J. C. Compl. Collier (1845) 48 Those Persons who live at the Ports and have Keels (which are much like to Lighters Built) to load the Ships. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. 31 It... is 300 yards wide and navigable for large keels. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale Tyne* II. 41 A waggon was at the moment being emptied into a keel. 1863 in *Tyneside Songs* 16 Weel may the keel row, that my laddie's in. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xiv. 362 [The Wharfe] still navigable as high as Tadcaster for the small craft of the river, whose local name of keels suggests the memory of the first vessels which landed our fathers in the Isle of Britain. 1876 in *Ruskin Fors Clav.* VI. 395 Humber Keels are... house and home to the Keel family. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* iv. (1884) 32 There was another class of vessels called 'Keels', which were fitted with huge square lug-sails, and were chiefly used for carrying timber. These are now unknown.

b. The quantity of coals carried in a keel, now = 8 Newcastle chaldrons or 21 tons 4 cwt.

The statute of 1421 shows that a keel was then supposed to carry 20 chalders, but the weight of the chalders is not given (cf. *quots.* 1529 below).

[1421 Act 9 Hen. V. c. 10 Tielles Keles del portage... de xx chaldrea. 1529 W. FRANKLEYN in *Fiddes Wolsey* (1726) II. 165 A great substance of colis to the nombre of 25 score kele, every kele containing 20 chaldj. 1750 CLEPHONE *Jrnl.* in C. Innes *Sk. Early Sc. Hist.* App. (1861) 550 A Kiell is 8 chalders. 1763 SIA S. JANSEN *Smuggling* 112 An ordinary Ship-Load [of coals] is about fifteen Keel, every Keel is about eight Newcastle Chaldron, and each of those Chaldrons are seventy two Bushels. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 82 Scale for manning the ships... ships of six keels, four men two boys. 1851 KIPPING *Sail-making* (ed. 2) 92 note, A collier is said to carry so many 'keels of coals'.

2. Used to render OE. *céol* in the passage of the O.E. Chron. relating to the first coming of the Angles to Britain. (Cf. CHUULE, CYULE.)

In this use often erroneously identified with KEEL sb.¹, on the analogy of L. *carina* keel and ship.

[c 525 GILDAS *De Excidio Brit.* xxiii. Tribus, ut lingua ejus [gentis] exprimitur, cyllus, nostra lingua ongis navibus. a 1000 O. E. Chron. an. 449 (Laud MS.) Hi þa coman on þrim ceolum hider to Brytene.] 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* xv. Hingistus and Horsus... had the conduction of these forces over into Britains in three great and long shippes, then called keeles. 1685 STILLINGFEL *Orig. Brit.* v. 313 The Angles or Saxons... came hither in three Keels or long Boats at first. 1881 GREEN *Making Eng.* I. 28 In three 'keels'... these Jutes landed at Ebbesfle in the Isle of Thanet.

3. *Comb.*, as *keel-holder*, *-owner*; *keel-deeter* (*-dighter*), *dial.* (see *quots.* 1789 and DIGHT v. 14 f). See also KEEL-BOAT, -BULLY, -MAN 1.

1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 262 note, The wives and daughters... who sweep the keels, and have the sweepings for their pains, are called Keeldeeters. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Feb. 4/2 A small keelholder in Hull. *Ibid.* 1 June 1/3 The son of a small keelowner.

Keel (kīl), sb.³ Chiefly Sc. Also 5 keyle, 6 keyll, keil, 9 keal. [Of uncertain origin. Gael. and Ir. *clí* may be from Sc.]

1. A variety of red ochreous iron-ore used for marking sheep, stone, timber, etc.; ruddle. Also, the red mark made with this on sheep, etc.

1480 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 57/2 To prufe þat þe gudis... war one þe lard of fernyis avne landis, & had his keyle & his mark. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vii. 82 At this time has Pallas... Markytoun swa... That by hys keyllze may be knaw fra thens. 1596 *Compt. Buik D. Wedderburn* (S.H.S.) 46 Tha furris hard Keill. 1728 RAMSAY *Betty & Kate* iii. With a piece cawk and keel... He can the picture draw Of you or me. 1789 BURNS *Captain Grose's Pevegrin* ii. He has an unco sleight O' cawk and keel. 1817 BLACKW. *Mag.* II. 85/1 The ewes were... half covered with a new keel, with which Millar had himself marked them. 1882 J. HARVEY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 430 A band of 'keel' or ruddle occurs in a quarry. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 382, 1 took... to the trade of selling... red keel for the sheep.

2. *Weaving*. A mark made (with keel or other substance) by the warper at each end of a warp of yarn before it is delivered to the weaver, to ensure his weaving and returning the full length of the yarn given out to him.

a 1813 A. WILSON *Poems, Hollander*, Another's been upo' the push, To get his keel in clait. 1866 T. BRUCE *Summer Queen* 323 The pattern weel might stan' the light Fair woven to the keel. a 1885 W. SIM in *Poets Clackmannan*. 139 Tramp your treadles tell ye see Your himmock keel and thrum in.

† *Keel*, sb.⁴ *Obs. rare*. [?a. I.G. *keele*, *keelle*, *kelle* = G. *kelle* (OHG. *chella*), ladle, vessel, tub: in *quots.* 1617 and 1730-6 app. *erron.* associated with KEEL v.¹, KEELER².] A tub or vat for holding liquor.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 72 Keeles. .iiij. Spittes of Iren. .i. j. Gridirnes. .iiij. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* 259/1 Keele, a vessel to coole wort or new brewed Ale and Beere. 1648 HEXHAM, A Keel for wine or beer, *een vat ofte kuype* [etc.]. 1730-6 BAILEY (fol.), *Keel*, a vessel for liquors to stand and cool in.

Keel (kīl), v.¹ *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 cēlan, cēlan, 2-4 kelen, 4 keelen, 4-6 kele, 5 keyle, keille, 6 kiele, keale, 5-7 keele, 6- keel. [Com. Tent.: OE. *cēlan*, *cēlan* = Du. *koolen*, I.G. *kölen*, OHG. *chuelen*, *kualen* (MHG. *kuelen*, G. *kühlen*), ON. *kēla* (Da. *kjle*, Sw. *kyla*): = **kōljan* f. **kōl*-. see COOL a. and v., and cf. ÅKELE.]

1. *trans.* To cool; to cause to lose heat; to refresh by cooling.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxviii. [xxxix.] 14 Dæt ic sie gecœled

[*L. ul refrigerer*]. a900 O. E. *Marlyrol*, 18 Mar. 40 Se uplica sæ., celed hæra tungla hæto. a1300 *Cursor M.* 12541 He.. bent his hand and bleu þar-in Keland he made al hale his hand. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* xvi. 24 Send Lazarus, that he dippe the laste part of his fyngur in watir, and kele my tunge. c1470 *HARDING Chron.* xciv. ii. In water [he] was cast, his fleshe to keele and lisse. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 168 And the North Weste wynde hade kynde to keele and drye too mych trees that be newe sett. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 483 b, You.. may keepe your breath to keale your potage. 1883 *Craven Dial.*, *Keel*, to cool. 1883 *Almond & Huddersf. Gloss.* s. v., A person may keel himself, or let his keel.

b. *spec.* To cool (a hot or boiling liquid) by stirring, skimming, or pouring in something cold, in order to prevent it from boiling over; hence freq. in phr. to *keel the pot*. Also fig.

1393 *LANGL P. Pl. C.* xxii. 280 And Ierede men a ladel bygge with a long stele, That cast for to kele [B-text xix. 275 kepe] a crokke and same be fatte aboue. c1420 *Liber Cocorum* 11 Whenne hit welles up, thou schalt hit kele With a litel ale. 1536 *Kemedy Sedition* 21 a. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 930 While greasie Ioue doth keele the pot. 1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mch. v.* Wks. 1856 l. 56 Boy, keele your mouth, it runnes over. 1607 — *What you will in Anc. Drama* 11. 109 Faith Doricus, thy brain boils, keel it, keel it, or all the fat's in the fire. 1781 *HUTTON Tour Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Keel*, to keep the pot from boiling over. 1846 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3) l. 243 There is a local game called 'Keeling the pot', in which a girl says, 'Mother, the pot's boiling over'; and the answer is, 'Get a ladle and keel it'.

† 2. *fig.* To make less violent, eager, or ardent; to assuage, mitigate, lessen. *Obs.*

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 þa twelf knunreden sculden þer mide heore þurst kelen. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 To kele þi lust wiþ fulpe of bi licome. c1375 *So. Leg. Saints* xxi. (Clement) 102 þai cuth nochit keyle hyre care. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 11464 His corage was keelt with age. 1508 *FISHER 7 Penit.* Ps. cii. Wks. (1876) 158 To slake and kele the hete of vnlawful desyre. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* ii. Wks. (1851) 44 Likely to lessen and keel the affections of the Subject.

† b. With personal object and const. of, from. c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* iv, Thay.. Cumfordun bor kenettes, to kele hom of care. c1450 *Merlin* 214 The kyngye yet was not keeled of the love of the stewards wif. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 118, I thee command, from cares to keyle.

3. *intr.* To become cool or cold.

c1420 *Liber Cocorum* 10 Take a pownde of ryse, and sethe hom wele, tyl that they brostene; and let hom kele. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 26 If thou ete and hane noon appetite, þe hete of thi stomak shalle kele. c1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 78 Than let hit kele to hit be lewke-warme. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 188 Set it ouer the fire .. and then let it keele awhile. 1883 [see sense 1].

4. *fig.* To grow cold, in feeling, etc.; to become less violent, fervid, or ardent, to 'cool down'; to diminish in intensity. Const. of, from.

c1325 *Mettr. Hom.* 32 Mi soru sal son kele. *Ibid.* 67 O pryde comes all his unself, That neuer may slake ne kelle. a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xli. 13 He gars sa many kele fra godis luf. c1460 *How a Marchande dyd his Wyfe betray* 265 in Hazl. E. P. P. (1864) i. 208 The marchandys care be gan to kele. 1504 C. TESS *RICHMOND tr. De Imitatione* iv. (E. E. T. S.) 265 Vnto me.. that so often synnes, and so soon keles. 1818 *TODD s. v.*, 'He keals', that is, he is cowardly, his courage cooles. *Lanc.* 1891 *Sheffield Gloss.* Suppl. s. v., 'The door never keels of beggars'.

Keel (kīl), v. 2 [f. KEEL sb. 1]

1. *trans.* To plough (the sea) with a keel. (*nonce-use.*)

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ix. 534 The Lombards keel their Adriatic main.

2. *intr.* Of a ship: To roll on her keel.

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Keeling*.

3. *trans.* To turn up the keel of, show the bottom of. *Keel over*, to turn over, 'turn wrong side uppermost', turn (a man or beast) upon his back; to upset, capsize. (*lit. and fig.*) Orig. U. S.

1828 *WEBSTER, Keel*, to turn up the keel; to show the bottom. 1856 *MRS. STOWE Dred* l. 116 (Bartlett) When we get keeled up, that will be the last of us. 1876 *BESANT & RICE Gold. Butterfly* (1877) 148 He was keeled back.. on a strong chair, with his feet on the front of the table. 1894 *STOCKTON* in *Mrs. Clifford Grey Romance*, etc. 175 We now all set to work to keel over the yacht. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* i. 6 It would take more than this to keel me over.

b. *intr.* To turn or be turned over; to be upset; to fall over or be felled as if by a shock. Orig. U. S. a 1860 *N. Y. Despatch* (Bartlett), Keel over they must, and a gradual careen would be much better than a sudden capsize. 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Moss-Hags* xli. 206 They keeled over on their backs. 1897 *OLIVE SCHREINER Trooper Pct. Halkett* 11. 209 The third man keeled round on to his stomach again.

† **Keel**, v. 3 *Obs. rare.* [f. KEEL sb. 2] *trans.* To convey in a keel. Hence *Keeling vbl. sb.*

1591 R. HITCHCOCK in *Garrard's Art Warre* 355 Where they sende it downe in keeles, to giue for keeling of a quarter iiij. d. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 27 Their goods and merchandise, from beyond seas, are keeled up.. to their very thresholds [in Norwich].

Keel (kīl), v. 4 *Sc.* [f. KEEL sb. 3] *trans.* To mark with ruddle. Hence *Keeling vbl. sb.*

1508 *KENNEDIE Flying w. Dunbar* 431 Thow has thy clamschells, and thy burdoun kelde [31 Thow has thy clamschells, and thy burdoun kelde]. 1562 *WINYET Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 l. 33 Be war to moue.. sedition in this nobyll town be 3oure calling and keling. c1817 *Hogg Tales & Sk.* l. 142 Sheep.. all.. smeared and keeled. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep Farming* 151 The sale ewe lambs in hill flocks are also keeled on the neck to distinguish them from the wether lambs.

Keel, *obs. variant of KILN.*

Keelage (kīlédz), *rare.* [f. KEEL sb. 1 + -AGE; in med. L. *killagium*.] A toll or due payable by a ship on entering or anchoring in a harbour.

[1409 in *Rymer Fœdera* VIII. 573 Capit ibi Killagium, scilicet de qualibet Navi cum Batello applicante ibi, Octo Denarios [etc.]] 1679 *BLOUNT Anc. Tenures* 146 Keelage, whereby he had by custom what is here expressed for the Keel of every ship, that came into his sea-port with a boat. 1685 *Termes de la Ley, Keelage*.. is a Custom paid at Hartlepool in Durham, for every Ship coming into that Port. 1825 *BROCKETT, Keelage*, keel dues in port.

Keelavine, variant of KEELIVINE.

Keel-boat (kīl'hōt). [f. KEEL sb. 1 and 2.]

† a. ? A small keel: cf. KEEL sb. 2 *Obs.* b. A large flat boat used on American rivers. c. A yacht having a keel instead of a centre-board.

a. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2073/1 An Act for the better Admeasurment of Keels and Keel-boats, in the Port of New-Castle. 1746 *Act* 19 *Geo. II.* c. 22 Any Ship, Pink, Crayer, Lighter, Keel-boat, or other Vessel whatsoever.

b. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 85 Keel boats are large shallow vessels, varying from thirty to seventy tons burden. They are built on a keel with ribs, and covered with plank, as ships are. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonnevillie* 111. 119 Captain Sublette was ascending the Yellowstone with a keel boat, laden with supplies.

c. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 5/3 On the other side of the Atlantic the most famous contemporary yachts have also been keel-boats. *Ibid.*, It has been a matter of general opinion that, other things being equal, a keel boat can run a centre-board.

Keel-bully. [f. KEEL sb. 2 + BULLY sb. 1 2.]

One of the crew of a keel; a Tyneside lighterman. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Keel-bullies*, Lightermen that carry Coals to and from the Ships, so called in Derision. 1789 *BRAND Hist. Newcastle* II. 261 note. 1860 [see BULLY sb. 1 2] 1863 in *Robson Bards Tyme* 73 The keelbullies a' byeth giet an' snar'.

Keele, *obs. variant of KILN sb.*

Keeled (kīld), a. [f. KEEL sb. 1 + -ED 2.] a. Of a boat: Having a keel; furnished with a keel.

1847 *MEDWIN Shelley* l. 239 The boat was.. keeled and clinker-built. 1853 *SIR H. DOUGLAS Milit. Bridges* 100 As is often the case with keeled boats, the sides and timbers are slight.

b. Having a central dorsal ridge; carinate.

1787 *Fam. Plants* l. 99 Perianth five-parted.. the divisions, aw'd, keel'd. *Ibid.* 375 *Des.* keel'd, annexed to the gaping suture. 1828 *STARR Eleut. Nat. Hist.* II. 85 Shell oblong.. flattish on the posterior, and somewhat angulated and keeled on the anterior side. 1848 R. TYAS *Favourite Field Flowers* l. 3 Two strap-shaped, keeled, and blunt leaves. 1865 *Reader* 29 Apr. 486/2 The keeled sternum, the grand feature of the skeleton of birds, is very fully developed. 1879 *SIR G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* II. xiii. 148 Their edges often filleted, or 'keeled', that is, decorated by an aris or edge projecting from their round surface.

Keeladar, Keelag, var. KILLADAR, KILLICK.

Keeler (kīlēr), *rare.* Also 4 *keeler*. [f. KEEL sb. 2 + -ER 1.] † a. A keelman. b. (see quot. 1875.)

1322 *Tynemouth Chantry* (MS.) ff. 68 [cf. Gibson *Monast. Tynemouth* l. 139] Et omnes.. seruientes in bargiā qui dicuntur keelers.. venient quolibet anno ad Natale domini in festo sanctorum Innocentium apud Whiteley. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts, Keeler*, a manager of coal-barges and colliers in the Durham and Northumberland districts.

Keeler 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 5 *kelare*, *kyler*, 6 *kieler*, *kealer*, -or, 7 *keallar*, 7-*keeler*, (8-9 *killer*). [f. KEEL v. 1 + -ER 1.]

1. A vessel for cooling liquids; a shallow tub used for household purposes.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 269/2 Kelare, vesselle, frigidarium. 1465 in *Paston Lett.* 111. 435, vj kyler, ij clensyng sates. 1567 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 211 In the brewhouse, iiij leades for kealors. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 510 They vsed to seeth the same.. and poure it into certayne troughs or broad keels of wood. 1758 *FRANKLIN Lett.*, etc. Wks. 1840 VI. 536 A shallow tray, or keeler, should be under the frame to receive any water that might drip from the wetted cloths. 1825 *Ann. Reg.* 72 A milk-tub, which they call a keeler. *Mod. dict. (Kend)*, Put the water in that keeler and set it outside, it will soon cool then.

2. A shallow wooden box used in dressing mackerel (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

3. *Comb.*, as *keeler-tub*.

1866 *LOWELL Biglow Papers* Introd., *Keeler-tub*, one in which dishes are washed.

Keeles, Keel-fat, var. KAYLES, KEEL-VAT.

Keel'ful. [f. KEEL sb. 2 + -FUL.] As much as a keel will hold.

1478-9 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 647, 2 keylfulis lapidum.

Keelhaul (kīl'hōl), v. Also 7-9 *-hale*, 8-9 *-hawl*. [ad. Du. *kielhalen* (with the elements englished as *keel*, *haul*); cf. also G. *kielholen*, Da. *kjphale*, Sw. *kölhala*, app. all from Du.

Du. *kielhalen* occurs in an ordinance of 1629; the punishment itself is mentioned, in an ordinance of 1560, as *onder den kiele deurstikken*; abolished in Holland in 1853.]

trans. To haul (a person) under the keel of a ship, either by lowering him on one side and hauling him across to the other side, or, in the case of smaller vessels, lowering him at the bows and drawing him along under the keel to the stern.

[1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 4 To punish offenders.. as ducking at Yards arm, hawling vnder the Keel.] 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 112/3 He.. caused Blake to be loaded with Chains.. and.. ordered him to be three times Keel-haled (as they [the Dutch] call it). 1751 *SMOLLETT*

Per. Pic. (1779) l. xxv. 231 He ought to be keel-hawled for his presumption. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Donner la grand Cale*, to keel-haul; a punishment peculiar to the Dutch. 1831 *TRELAWNEY Adv. Younger Son* l. 203 If I catch any more on board, I'll keelhaul them. 1882 *Standard* 11 Sept. 5/5 Two officers of Arabi's army.. had been keel-hauled.

Hence **Keelhauling vbl. sb.**, the action of drawing under the keel; the fact of being keelhauling; also **Keelhaul sb.**, an act of keelhauling.

1753 *MISS COLLIER Art Torment*. 15 Some sorts of curious marine discipline, as the cat-of-nine-tails, keel-hawling, and the like. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 366 Even previous to 1797 the old punishment of 'keel-hawling', for slight offences, had entirely gone out. 1831 *TRELAWNEY Adv. Younger Son* (1890) 450, I was about to treat him with a keelhaul.

Keelie (kīli), *north. dial. and Sc.* [Imitative of the bird's cry.]

1. A local name for the sparrow-hawk or kestrel. 1808 *JAMIESON, Keelie*, a hawk, chiefly applied to a young one. *Loth. Teviot.* 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Keely-haak*, the kestrel.. Its note 'keely-keely' gives it the name. 1898 J. COLVILLE *Scott. Vernacular* (1899) 11 Scim the branchless stem of the fir for the keelie's nest.

2. A low or vulgar boy; a street-loafer or rough. *Sc.*

[a 1825 *SCOTT* (Jam.), A combination of young blackguards in Edinburgh hence termed themselves the Keelie Gang.] 1863 *N. B. Daily Mail* 18 Aug. The defender.. said that I was a Saltmarket keelie, a fighting man, a thief.

Keeling (kīlin), sb. 1 *Sc. and north. dial.*

Forms: 3-9 *keling*, (4 *kyling*, 5 *chelyng*, 5-6 *kelyng* (6, 6 *kieling*, *Sc. keyling*, *killine*, 6-7 *killin*, 7 *killin*, 7-8 *Sc. keilling*, 8 *kiling*), 7-*keeling*. [Origin uncertain: the name, like *Cod*, seems to be confined to English, but may be ultimately related to *keel*. *keila* 'gadus longus', or to Da. *kolle*, *kuller*, Sw. *kolja* haddock. Ir. *ceiliuin*, Gael. *clcan* are no doubt from English. The form *cheling* is difficult.] A cod-fish.

The exact sense seems to have varied, in different localities, from 'large cod' to 'small cod' or 'codling'.

c1300 *Havelok* 757 Keling he tok, and tumberel Hering, and þe makrel. 1323-4 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 13 In 13 Kelinges. 1340 *Ibid.* 37 In.. 4 kyling. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 72/1 Chelyng, fische. c1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 94 Take paunches and lyuers of a codling, or haddock, or elles kelyngs. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist.* Scot. l. 13 Sindre fresche water lochis.. that abundes in mony kyndes of fische, cheiffe.. Killine, Skait, and Makrell. c1620 Z. Boyo *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 72 The Killings, Herrings, Castocks. 1710 *SIBBALD Hist. Fife* 51 *Asellus major vulgaris*, the Cod; our Fishers call it Keeling, and the young Ones Codlings. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 205 Large cod called Keilling are also got in Spring and Summer. 1860 C. INNES *Scot. Mod. Ages* viii. 237 Our common sea fish.. Keling, ling, haddock.

Keeling (kīlin), sb. 2 [f. KEEL sb. 1 + -ING 1.]

The material or make of a ship's keel.

1884 *Lake's Falmouth Packet* 13 Sept. 5/5 The 'Mignonne'.. was really half cutter, her keeling and timbers being those of a 40 ton vessel.

Keeling, vbl. sb. 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. KEEL v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. KEEL; cooling.

1382 *Wyclif Acts* iii. 20 Whanne the tymes of kelyngye [dego or refreischinge].. schulden come. 1308 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. v.* xix. (MS. Bodl.) ff. 10/1 Wipoute keling þerof þe bert schuld be brende. 1573 *Art Limning* (1588) 106 Stirre it (Vermilion) well together in the keeling. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 90 After much keeling, they take it out of the tach.

Keeling, vbl. sb. 2 and 3: see KEEL vbs. 3 and 4.

Keel'vine, keelie vine. *Sc. and north.*

dial. Also (8 *kielie vine*), 9 *kyle*, *keela*, *keely*, *guilli*, *cala*, -*vine*. [Of uncertain origin.

In South of Scotl. and Northumberland pronounced as two (or three) words *keelie vine* (or *keel' vine*), (contracted in Scotl. *keelie*, in Northumb. *vine*), and commonly explained as from *Keel* sb. 2 + *vine* (referring to the pencil 'vine' or cedar), the name being only applied to a pencil enclosed in wood. But in other districts the name is pronounced as one word, and applied to the substance black-lead itself: cf. *Killow*, another name of this. See other suggestions in *Jamieson*. If quot. 1720 belongs here, the correct etymology ought also to explain *kielie vert* here mentioned.]

A black-lead pencil, or more generally, any coloured pencil enclosed in wood (as a *red keelie-vine*); also, in some places, black-lead, plumbago.

[1720 *DR. MITCHELL Lett.* (Jam.), If Gods Providence were not wonderful, I would long since been crying *Kilie vine*, and *Kilie vert*, considering I began upon a crown, and a poor trade.] 1808-18 *JAMIESON, Keel'vine*, a black-lead pencil. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 l. 146 With the verra mere, naked unassisted keel'vine (that day fortunately it was a red one) I caught the character o' the apparition. 1884 *Scot. Ch. Rev.* i. 5 His appliances as yet are a keelyvine and a Balaam-box. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Keely-vine*, a pencil, originally a pencil made from keel, but applied generally to 'vines' or pencils. 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Calavine*, a black-lead pencil.

b. *attrib.*, as *keel'vine pen*, a pencil.

1782 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Obs. Sc. Dial.* 120 Black-lead is called *killow*, or *collow*, in Cumberland; and a *guillivine*-pen, is probably a corruption of a fine *killow* pencil. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxxviii. Put up your pocket-book and your keelyvine pen. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 398 In a hole he had.. jock-to-legs, keelavine pens.

Hence **Keel'vined a.**, marked with pencil.

c 1818 *SCOTT in Lockhart* xlii. I thought it had been well known that the keelavined egg must be a soft one for the Sherra.

Keelless (kēl'les), *a.* [f. **KEEL** *sb.*¹ + *-LESS*.]

1. Of a boat: Having no keel.

1879 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/3 The worst crew that either University has sent to Putney since the days when keelless boats first came into use, just 22 years ago. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 5/2, I was out since six o'clock in my shallow keelless boat.

2. Zool. Having no keel along the breast-bone.

1884 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 293 Keelless and often almost wingless birds. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 358 This great order of the Ratitae, or keelless birds. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 762 All had keelless sterna.

Keelman¹ (kēl'mān). [**KEEL** *sb.*²] One who works on a keel or barge.

1516 *Patent Roll* 8 Hen. VIII, Pt. 1, m. 15-16 (P. R. O.) The crafts of . . . Porters, Keelmen, Scatters. 1592 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1860) 251 Henric Robinsone of the towne of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, keillman. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3193/3 Newcastle, June 12. The Keel Men are gone to work again. 1774 *Wesley Wks.* (1872) IV. 21 In the morning I preached at the Ballast-Hills among the glassmen, keelmen, and sailors. 1829 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* (1831) II. 56 It has become a place of colliers and keelmen.

Keelman². *Sc.* [**KEEL** *sb.*³]

1. A dealer in keel or ruddle.

1796 *Acc.* in *Scott Old Mort.* Intro. (1862) 8 To 3 Chappins of Yell with Sandy the Keelman, o o g.

2. One of a class of Irish linen-dealers (see quot.).

1821 *BRENNER Irish Linen Trade in Cassell's Gt. Indust. Gt. Brit.* (1878-80) II. xvi. 196 The 'Keelman' were so-called from the first persons who got into the trade being very illiterate, and, unable to write in ordinary characters, they marked on each piece of linen the price at which it was bought with 'keel'.

Keels, variant of **KAYLES**.

Keelson (also **Keelsale**), var. **KELSON**.

† **Keel-toll**. *Obs.* [f. **KEEL** *sb.*¹ (or ? *sb.*²) + *TOLL*.] = **KEELAGE**.

1499 in *Gross Gild Merch.* II. 44 (Chester) De qualibet Nave intrante libertatem predictam cum quibuscunque mercandis seu victualibus vocatum Keytoll iiiij. d. et Clerico i. d.

Keel-vat. *rare.* Also *-fat*. [**KEEL** *sb.*⁴ or **KEEL** *v.*¹] A wooden tub; a keeler.

1552 *HULOET*, Keelerne [?] or keele vat, for ale, wyne or beere, tabrum. 1755 *JOHNSON*, Keel-fat, cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, Keal, a cold. . . almost out of use in this part of Lincolnshire, as is its compound, 'Keal-fat', a cooling-vat used in brewing.

Keely, *a. rare.* Also **kealy**. [f. **KEEL** *sb.*³ + *Y*.] Abounding in keel; of the nature of keel.

1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* i. § 38. 41 Our ordinary Sort of kealy Land is a Red-land, with a large Intermixture of Reddish Stones, which every one here calls Keale. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, Kealy soil, in agriculture, is used by the husbandmen for a sort of land, plentifully strewed with keale or kale.

Keelyvine, variant of **KEELIVINE**.

Keem, *obs.* f. **KEMB** *v.*; variant of **KEAM**.

Keen (kēn), *sb.* [a. Ir. *caoin* (kēno), f. *caoinim* (Olr. *caoinim*, *caoinim*) I weep, wail, lament; cf. **KEEN** *v.*²] An Irish funeral song accompanied with wailing in lamentation for the dead.

1830 *CROFTON CROKER in Fraser's Mag.* I. 101 The following Keens . . . I have translated from the Irish. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 226 The keener having finished a stanza of the keem, sets up the wail. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 319 His mother was famed . . . for her skill in giving the keem.

Keen (kēn), *a. (adv.)* Forms: 1 *cēne*, 2-6 *kene*, 3-4 *ken*, 4-7 *keene*, (5 *Sc.* *keyne*, 6 *kein*), 7-*keen*. [*Com. Tent.*: OE. *cēne* = OS. **kōni* (MDn. *coene*, Dn. *koen*), Ml.G. *kōne*, *kene*, OHG. *chōni*, *chuoni* (MHG. *kūene*, G. *kühn*), ON. *kænn*: -OTent. **kōnjō*-. There are no cognates outside of Teutonic.

The original meaning is somewhat obscure. The prominent sense in OE., as in Low and High German, was that of 'bold, brave', but ON. *kænn* meant only 'expert, skillful, clever', a sense also represented in OE. (ODA. *kion*, *kōn*, OSw. *kōn*, *kyn*, 'bold', are app. from LG., the original Scand. sense being found in ODA. *lookion* 'learned in the law'.) It has been suggested that the ON. sense is the original one, the connecting link with the other being the idea of 'skilled in war', 'expert in battle' (= ON. *vigkann*), but there is no clear evidence of this. The development of the specifically English sense 'sharp' is also obscure.]

† 1. Wise, learned, clever. *Obs.* (Cf. 7 b.)

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* x. 51 Se was udrwa ælces þinges cene and craftig, þæm was Caton nama. c 1205 *LAY*, 4989 Pa alde quene, a wifmon wis and kene. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2070 Beo nu ken & cnawes . . . hu beh & hu hall is þes cristenes god. 13. . . E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1575 For comen mony Clerkes out of Caldye þat kennest wer knaueu.

† 2. a. Brave, bold, valiant, daring. *Obs.*

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 218 Betra bið se zedyldes wer ðonne se stronga & se kene. c 993 *Battle of Maldon* 215 Nu mæg cunnian hwa cene sy. c 1200 *ORMIN* 19902 Goddes bodeword . . . to kippenn forþ Biðfennn kafe & kene. c 1205 *LAY*, 520 He nom his kene men þa to compe weren gode. a 1300 K. Horn 164 Whannes beo 3e, faire gumes. . . Of bodie swiþe kene. c 1386 *CHAUCER Monk's T.* 259 Cenobin . . . So worthy was in Armes and so keene That no wight passed hire in hardynesse. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xlvii. The knyghte that was curadise cruail and kene. 1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 137 Scho bad his archeris kene Go me arrest. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xiii. 29 Love maks a coward kene.

† b. As an alliterative epithet of kings or other rulers; hence, Mighty, powerful, strong. *Obs.*

a 1000 *P.* l. (Cott. Vesp. D. vi.) 3 David was . . . cyninga cynost, Criste liofost. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 181 Asein se kene

keisere & al his kineriche. a 1300 K. Horn 507 'King,' he seðe, 'so kene Grant me a bene.' 13. . . E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1593 'Kene kynig', quoth þe quene, 'kaysor of viþe'. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1467 To cache a castell þat was kene holdyn. a 1510 *DOUGLAS K. Harl.* l. xviii, Harde by this castell of this King so kene.

† c. Fierce, savage (chiefly of beasts); cruel; harsh (to a person). *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cadmon's Exod.* 322 (Gr.) Hæfdon him to sezne . . . gylðene leon . . . deora cenost. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* l. 372 Se þe hæfað hundes heortan mid him, ne beoð ongan hine hundas cene. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6715 If his lauerd kneu him kene o horn . . . þis ox þan sal be taght to slan. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 1228 Wild bestes . . . Als lyons, libardes and wolwes kene. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 647 Nero, þat tyrann kene. c 1398 *CHAUCER Fortune* 27 Whi seysthow thanne y am [to] the so kene Pat hast thy self owi of my gouernance. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxviii. 11 The cruell serpent . . . The auld kene tegir, with his teith on char. 1622 *FLETCHER Sea Voy.* III. i, I'll make ye . . . warry one another like keene bandoggs.

† d. Bold, proud, forward, insolent, heinous.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6471 Me ne dar noȝt esse [= ask] weþer he were kene þo & prout. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 748 For þi kene carping cache now a shame. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2104 Gude ensampl, men to mene Meke to be, noȝt proude na kene. 1508 *KENNEDY Flying w. Dunbar* 322 And knaw, kene skald, I hald of Alathya. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 42 For to defend the traourate kene. 1594 *MARLOWE & NASHE Dido* v. ii, Trairess too keend and cursed sorceress!

3. Of weapons, cutting instruments, and the like: Having a very sharp edge or point; able to cut or pierce with ease. Also of an edge or point: Extremely sharp. (Now somewhat rhetorical, exc. in *keen edge*, the ordinary word being *sharp*.)

a 1225 *Juliana* 57 Imene gadien kene to keouren. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1952 Þe hweoðes beon purhsþitet mid kenre pikes þen eni cniht. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2654 *Hypermin*, . . . Out he caught a knyfe as A rasour kene. a 1541 *WYATT Poems* (1831) 172 He drew his bow with arrowes sharpe and kene. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* i. i. 6 His sythes keene edge. c 1600 - *Sonn.* xix, Plucke the keene teeth from the fierce Tygers jawes. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* vi. § 8 The keen edge of a razor. 1752 *Young Brothers* iv. i, Like that poor wretch . . . Who, while in sleep . . . Draws his keen sword. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 374 The keen edge will not be blunted.

fig. a 1380 *Virgin Antioch* 24 in Horst. *Attencl. Leg.* (1878) 26 Stured on . . . Wip twey kene prikkes of couetise. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* ii. i. 5 Let vs be keene, and rather cut a little Then fall, and bruise to death. 1713 *YOUNG Last Day* l. 186 Thou . . . Hast felt the keenest edge of mortal pain. 1784 *COWPER Table* iv. 164 Set a keener edge On female industry. 1810 *SHELLEY Masque Anarchy* lxxiv, Words Keen to wound as sharpened swords.

4. *transf.* Of things, substances, or agencies that affect the senses: a. Operating on the touch or taste like a sharp instrument; causing pain or smarting; acrid, pungent, stinging. (Now unusual.)

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clv. (MS. Bodl.) If 220 b/2 Pouze al þe berbe in substance be kene and feruente. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* C vja, Take hony . . . and a kene nettlyll. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 43 For terre of hym selfe is to kene, and is a frettyer, and no healer. 1618 *LATHAM 2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 138 Take some of the keenest onions you can possibly get. 1658 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 6 The keenest mustard. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 102 Its fruit small, possessing, perhaps of all vegetables, the keenest acid. 1819 *SHELLEY Prometheus*. Unb. i. 43 The genii of the storm, afflict me with keen hail.

b. Of cold († or heat): Piercing, intense. Of wind, air, &c.: Very sharp, biting, piercing.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 3094 Þat fire is batter and mare kene, þan al þe fire that here es sene. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 908 Bū quicliche so kene a cold comes þe-asther. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 190 This wind sa keine. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 1066 While the Winds Blow moist and keen. 1780 *COWPER Table* t. 294 Place me where Winter breathes his keenest air. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. liii. 27 The breeze at the summit was exceedingly keen.

c. Of sound, light, scent: Sharp, piercing, penetrating; shrill; vivid; clear; strong.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1206 Þe crie wax kene, crussingh of wepyns. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1604 Loxid & ladis. . . Kest vp a kene crie. 1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1856 l. 16 Kene lightning shot Through the black bowels of the quaking ayre. 1819 *SHELLEY Prometheus*. Unb. ii. iv. 27 Pain, whose unheeded and familiar speech Is howling, and keen shrieks. 1822 - *Hellas* 344 One star . . . with keen beams, Like arrows through a fainting antelope. 1891 *Daily News* 6 Nov. 2/6 The scent was so wonderfully keen that they raced two consecutive foxes down.

5. Of agencies that affect the mind: a. Of circumstances, thoughts, feelings, etc.: Causing acute pain or deep distress. Also, of pain, grief, etc.: Acute, intense, bitter.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4724 Þe folk mon dei, . . . þis hunger es sa ken. *Ibid.* 21492 Þis dome þat was sa kene. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 616 Iþ komes of a kene þouȝt þat ich haue in hert. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 298 This cairfull cas so kene. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. § 191 It may be retained too keen a memory of Those who had . . . Persecuted him. 1742 *GRAY Dist. Prosph. Eton* viii. Keen Remorse with blood del'd. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* iii. xiii, Mr. Tremlow . . . had betrayed the keenest mental terrors.

b. Of language: Sharp, severe, incisive, cutting.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 199 Þe renkes reneyed þis comeliche accused with wordes wel kene. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iii. l. 182 Good Father Cardinal, cry thou Am To my keene curses. 1670 *EVELYN Diary* 28 Aug., Enjoyment me to make it a little keene, for that the Hollanders had very unhandsonly abus'd him. 1788 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* I, They pointed their keenest satire against a despicable race. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 120 Keen speeches had been made, . . . but nothing had been done.

6. Of persons: Eager, ardent, fervid; full of, or manifesting, intense desire, interest, excitement, etc. Also, of desire, feeling, etc.: Intense.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1011 Þan eiber hent ober hastily in armes, & wip kene kosses kuppeth him to-gidere. 1377 *LANGEL P. Pl.* B. xii. 252 Þough he crye to cryst þanne with kene wille. 1570 *LEVINS Manie.* 69/35 Keene, *feruidus*. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 86 A dull fighter, and a keene Guest. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5383/3 The Courage of the . . . Troops was never Keener. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* l. i. (1869) l. 10 When he first begins the new work he is seldom very keen and hearty. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 51 The keenest native sportsman I ever met with. 1862 *SIR E. BRODIE Psychol. Inq.* II. ii. 38 In this age of keen competition. 1865 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man.* l. 10 They were listened to by high and low with the keenest enjoyment. 1880 *McCARHY Own Times* III. xlv. 346 He had a keen interest in some branches of science.

b. Const. about, against, at, for, † of, or with inf.; also colloq. on (upon).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1892 Corageous & kene þoure clere gold to wyn. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 68 She wyl not holde to it, excepte she be kene of horsyng. 1711 *BUDGELL Spect.* No. 116 ¶ 4 Sir Roger is so keen at this Sport. 1714 *SWIFT Pres. St. Aff. Wks.* 1755 II. i. 208 Men were not so keen upon coming in themselves. 1768 *BEATTIE Minstr.* l. lviii, Still keen to listen and to pry. 1855 *KINGSLEY Serim. Times* xiii. 217 Religious professors . . . are just as keen about money. 1874 S. COX *Pilgr. Ps.* iii. 67 Who is more keen for gain than the modern Jew? 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* ix. 97 He was keen to say good-bye to ye. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 653 They'll let nature take its course if they don't feel keen on a man surviving.

7. Of the eyes or eyesight: Sharp, penetrating. Hence, of hearing, smell, or other sense: Acute, highly sensitive. Also of persons or animals: Sharp of (sight, smell, etc.).

c 1720 *GAY Songs & Ball.* *New Song New Similies*, Her glance is as the razor keen. 1789 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Expost. Odes* i. Wks. 1812 II. 217 Hunting, like blood-hounds, with the keenest noses. 1822 *HAZLITT Table* t. i. ii. 30 Looking through those he saw, till you turned away from the keen glance. 1841 *JAMES Brigand* xxvi. l for one have keener perceptions when an enemy is near. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvi. (1878) 448 She looked hard at me with her keen gray eyes. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 28 Dogs keen of scent and swift of foot.

b. Of persons: Intellectually acute, sharp-witted, shrewd: often with mixture of sense 6. Also of the mind or mental operations: Endowed or conducted with great acuteness.

1704 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 324 He seems to me one of the keenest men living. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. 75 When the keenest researches are . . . proceeding in the different parts of the European world. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* iii. 521 To this poor swain a keen attorney came. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. l. 246 Nature had given him a keen understanding. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 102 Her letters are characteristic of the keen woman of the world.

c. Of the face or looks: Suggestive of mental acuteness or sharpness.

1798 *WORDSW. Peter Bell* i. xxiii, His face was keen as is the wind That cuts along the hawthorn-fence. 1894 *Punch* CVI. 109 Her hair which so cunningly curled About her keen face.

† **B. adv.** = **KEENLY**. *Obs.*

a 1400 *CHAUCER Merciles Beaute* 3 So woundeth hit through-out my herte kene. c 1475 *Rauf Coilgear* 872 Thou art aie sarazine . . . that countreis sa kene. 1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* l. 636 Untrivell the hart thay thrill me sa kene. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 588 Hunger and thirst . . . quick'nd at the scent Of that alluring fruit, urg'd me so keene.

c. Comb. a. Parasynthetic, etc., as *keen-aided*, *-bladed*, *-eared*, *-edge*, *-edged*, *-eyed*, *-faced*, *-fanged*, *-nosed*, *-scented*, *-sighted* (hence *keensightedness*), *-visioned*, *-witted*, etc.

1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 434 The winds Blown o'er the *keen-aid'd mountain by the North. 1629 *MASSINGER Picture* ii. i. Wks. (Rldg.) 219/2 With his 'keen-edge spear He cut and carbonated them. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* i. ii. 98 Here is my 'keene-edg'd Sword. 1829 T. HOOK *Bank to Barnes* 128 Unrivall'd in . . . keen-edged satire. 1781 *COWPER Expost.* 631 The 'keen-eyed eagle. 1797 T. PARK *Sonn.* 72 *Keen-nos'd Sancho . . . foretells a Partridge nigh. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* iv. 132 Hounds 'keen-scented of race. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 3 May 278/2 His strength, his 'keensightedness, and his ferocity. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 121 *Keen-visioned seer, alone. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 21 Sarcasms . . . dropped but too easily from the lips of the 'keenwitted Dorset.

b. Adverbial, with active and passive pples., as *keen-bent*, *-biting*, *-bitten*, *-cul*, *-judging*, *-piercing*, *-set*; also with adj., as † *keen-cold*.

a 1758 *DYER Fleece* ii. 158 Rough winds *Keen-biting on tempestuous hills. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. ii. 698 The . . . *keen-cold thicknes of that dampish Cloud. 1871 *PALGRAVE Lyr. Poems* 114 One *keen-cut group . . . Sophocles could show. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* iv. iv. 115 Your gentleness and patience are no shield For this 'keen-judging world. 1863 *MRS. GASKELL Sylvia's L.* iv. (1877) 34 I'm just 'keen-set for my supper.

† **Keen**, *v.*¹ *Obs.* *rare.* [f. **KEEN** *a.*] *trans.* To render keen; to sharpen.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Aa iij b, Now, lest thou keen thy blunted appetite. c 1689 *Polish Pol. Unmaskt* 35 in *3rd Col. Poems* (1689) 23/1 You Cow the Bold, and Keen the Cowards heart. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 1259 When cold Winter keeps the brightening flood.

Keen (kēn), *v.*² [f. Ir. *caoin*-im (kēn), stem of *caoin-im* I wail: see **KEEN** *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To utter the keen, or Irish lamentation for the dead; to wail or lament bitterly.

1811 [implied in KEENER]. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* vi. 55 The men...in general suffer the women to 'keen' as long as they please. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xlii. (1890) 518 Peace, peace, Banshee—'keen' at every window! 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy* lii. xvii. (1866) 165 It is the wild Irish women keening over their dead.

2. *trans.* To bewail with Irish wailing.

1830 CROFTON CROKER in *Fraser's Mag.* i. 200 Suppose that I am dead, and you were sent for to keen me...No one would keep you as I would.

3. To utter in a shrill wailing tone.

1893 W. R. LE FANU 70 *Yrs. Irish Life* 278 The wild, wailing Irish cry, 'keen' by many women. 1897 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 339 His witch-like voice keened out, 'Good God!' [etc.]

Hence Keening *vbl. sb.*

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 248 When the body was laid down...the keening was suspended. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 264 The high voice of keening...strikes in the face of sorrow like a buffet.

Keen, var. KIN *sb.*; obs. dial. var. *kine*, pl. of COW; obs. f. KEN *v.*

Keend, obs. var. KEEN *a.*; obs. f. KIND *a.*

Keener (*kī'nēr*). [f. KEEN *v.* + -ER *l.*] One who keens or laments; a professional mourner at Irish wakes and funerals who utters the keen.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Keeners*, the name of the Irish Singing Mourners. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* vi. 55 *The ban cainthe*, or chief keener, had assumed her place beside the head of the bed. 1894 W. B. YEATS *Celtic Twilight* 101 As he drew near came to him the cry of the keeners.

† Keenly, *a.* Obs. rare. [ME. **kēnlich* (superl. *kenlokeste*) = MHG. *kūnlich* (G. *kühnlich*): see KEEN *a.* and -LY *l.*] Bold, courageous.

1205 LAY. 25429 Ah hit weoren men þa kenlokeste [c. 1275 þe kenlokeste men] þa æt mon ikende. 1570 *Satir. Poenis Reform.* xxiii. 2 O kenely knight, in martiall deidis most ding.

Keenly (*kī'nli*), *adv.* Forms: 1 *cēnlice*, 2-3 *ken(e)liche*, 3-4 *ken(e)li*, 4-5 -ly, 6-keenly. [OE. *cūnlice* = MDu. *cānlīc*, -like, MLG. *kūnliken*, MHG. *kūnliche* (G. *kühnlich*): see KEEN *a.* and -LY *l.*] In a keen manner.

† 1. Fiercely, boldly. Obs.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives, Oswald* (1890) II. 126 Oswald him com to, and him cenlice wiðfeht. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 3if we kenliche fehtað. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24769 (Edin.) Selcuþe kenli cuþe he fihit. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 7231 He kepitt hym kenly, and comid to-gedur.

2. Eagerly, ardently.

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 859 Fayn sche wold...haue him clipped and kest kenly þat tide. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 5270 What causes ye...so kenly to pray, This syre for to saue. c. 1400 *Melayne* 1286 With dantis kenely owte thay caste. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. xl. 3 Thayr bustuus bowys keynly do thay bend.

† b. Sharply, quickly, in haste. Obs.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1048 Then frayned þe freke...Quhat derne dede had hym drynen...So kenly for þe kynges kourt to kayre al his one. 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 945 Þise angles...þeden hem passe fast & þay kayrene con & kenly flowen. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1353 Þe kynges callez a clerke kenely on þe morne, Als radly-as euer he rose.

3. With, or as with, a sharp edge or instrument; sharply; cuttingly, piercingly.

c. 1502 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* iii. iv. Whet thy sword on Sextus' bones. That it may keenly slice the Catholics. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* To Part. 1. To smite so keenly with a reviling tongue. c. 1794 SIR W. JONES *Est Nem. Ode Pindar* iii. iii. For private woes most keenly bite Self-loving man. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fend.* The wind was from the northward and blew keenly.

4. *transf.* Sharply, piercingly, incisively; a. Of sensuous impressions: Acutely.

c. 1205 LAY. 21296 Þa clupede þe king, kenliche lude. c. 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fancie* iii. 635 Thru the worldes wente the soun, Also kenly, and eke softe. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2154 Knyghtez kest vp a cry & kenly þaim mene. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. 1. The warning note was keenly wound. 1821 JOHNSON *Baillie Mtr.* Leg. 154 His brightest hour...More keenly bright than Summer's settled sheen.

b. Of expression of (critical) opinion, etc.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14621 Allan Iesus þaim stod emid, Keneli to him þai resin did. a. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 214 Heo...comanded him kenely þe gates to close. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 64 Woman! wher are þo wighte men went That kenely here accused be? 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 36 The origin of these...monuments has been keenly disputed. 1879 MCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxviii. 350 Every detail was keenly criticised.

c. Of the exercise of the organs of sense, the attention, or the intellect.

1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 29 The attention of mechanics, thus keenly directed to the subject. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 201 'You are right', said Morley looking at her rather keenly. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 323 Byron the most keenly intellectual of the three.

5. With reference to feeling: Acutely, intensely, deeply, strongly.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4151 Þan was kniȝtis of þe case kenely affraid. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxviii. 119 Perhaps no gentleman ever felt the poignant sting of ingratitude so keenly. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* p. v. There are...cases in which men feel too keenly to be silent. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 18 No one enjoyed more keenly the pleasures of life and society. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 5 Gordon was keenly interested in the questions of the day.

Keeness (*kī'nēs*). [f. KEEN *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being keen; sharpness, acuteness.

1. Sharpness of edge or point.

1530 PALSGR. 235/2 Kenesse, sharpnesse, *asprete*. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* xii. 143 The God of fire...Immortal keenness on the blade bestowed. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mannuf. Metal* II. 19 A blade...with the greatest keenness of edge.

2. Piercing severity, intensity (of heat, cold, etc.). 1605 DRYDEN *Eclough* x. i. The poor herds...Shudder'd with keenness of the winter's cold. 1654 SALMON *Bates' Dispens.* (1713) 509/1 It is good for any Disease proceeding from sharp Humours, because it...asswages them, taking away their Keeness. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii. Exposed to the keenness of a Scottish blast in February. a. 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Keen & Punish.* viii. (1853) 345 What could soften the keenness of that flame?

3. Intensity of feeling or action; eagerness, incisiveness.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V. iv. l.* 125 No mettall can...beare halfe the keenness Of thy sharp enuy. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script.* 424 This...makes him with an unwonted keenness and severity cry out against them. 1723 *Wardour Corr.* (1843) III. 11. Free from severity and keenness, that is ready to mix in with debates of this nature. 1875 M'LAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. il. 199 Youth has mostly a certain keenness of relish for life. 1878 LECKY *Eng. 18th Cent.* II. vii. 417 Abundant evidence of the keenness of the antagonism.

4. Intellectual sharpness; acuteness; shrewdness.

1707 WYCHERLEY *Pope's Lett.* (1735) l. 27 The Keeness of the Mind soonest wears out the Body. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) l. 211 In the Poetry of Burns, keenness of insight keeps pace with keenness of feeling. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. 11. 407 His meagre and wrinkled...face strongly expressed...the keenness of his parts. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Feb. 3/5 Severity in selection and...keenness in criticism.

5. Acuteness of the senses or organs of sense.

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* ii. There was no keenness in the eyes; they seemed rather to be shedding love than making observations. *Mod.* Their keenness of sight is remarkable.

† Keenship. Obs. rare. In 3 *kenshippe*, -s(c)ipe. [f. KEEN *a.* + -SHIP.] Keeness, holdness, fierceness.

c. 1205 LAY. 6364 Þes biȝet þesne kinedom þurh kenshippe mucle. a. 1225 *St. Marher.* 11 Ich habbe adun the drake idust. ant his kenshippe akast.

Keep (*kēp*), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pplc. kept.

Forms: *Infim.* 1 (2) *cēpan*, 2-3 *kepan*, 2-4 -en, (4 -in, 5 -yn), 3-5 *kepe*, 3-6 *kepe*, 5-7 *kepe*, (6 *keype*, *Sc.* *keip(e)*), 6-keep. Pa. t. 1 *cēpte*, 3-5 *kepte*, (3-4 *kipte*), 3-kept; 4-5 *keped(e)*, 5 -id, -yd, 5-6 *Sc.* -it, -yt. Pa. pplc. 4 *i-kept*, 4-kept; 6 *Sc.* *kepit*. [Late OE. *cēpan*: no related words known in the cognate langs.; ulterior etymology unknown. The primary sense in OE. is also difficult to ascertain; the verb appears to have been orig. construed with a genitive.

The word prob. belonged primarily to the vulgar and non-literary stratum of the language; but it comes up suddenly into literary use c. 1000, and that in many senses, indicating considerable previous development. The original sense may have been 'to lay hold' with the hands, and hence with the attention, 'to keep an eye upon, watch'. About 1000, it was taken to render *L. observare* (orig. 'to watch, keep an eye upon, take note of'), and its subsequent development seems to have been largely influenced by the senses of this *L.* word, nearly all of which it has been used to render. It also renders the simple *L. servare* (orig. 'to watch, observe'), and the compounds *conservare*, *præservare*, *reservare*. In sense there is also close affinity between *keep* and *hold* (orig. 'to keep watch over', 'keep in charge'): in many uses they are still synonymous, and many phrases which have now the one verb formerly had the other; but in later usage, at least, *keep* implies the exercise of stronger effort to retain, so that *have, hold, keep*, form a series, the members of which pass into each other with progressive intensity of action. *Hold* has moreover often a sense of 'sustain, support, keep from falling', not belonging to *keep*.

If *cēpan* was an old word, it would go back to an OTeut. **kōpan*; but no trace of this vb. is found elsewhere. Some compare OE. *cōpiin* (found only once) = *L.* 'compilare', and ME. *cōpien* to watch or wait for; but uncertainty as to the length of the *o* in these words makes it doubtful whether they belong to the root *kōp-*. Kluge (Beiträge VIII. 537) has suggested radical connexion with OHG. *chuofa*, OLG. *kōpa* cask, coop (as a thing for holding or keeping). The alleged Flém. *kepen* in Kilian is an error.

Uncertainty as to the original sense makes a historical scheme of the sense-development difficult. In the following, some early (and obsolete) senses are placed first under branch I; branch II has the chief trans. senses, * = 'pay attention, observe', ** = 'guard, preserve', *** = 'hold in custody', **** = 'conduct, carry on'; III the intrans. senses derived from these; IV the combinations with adverbs. Although the four groups under II are distinct enough in the primary and literal senses, the distinction tends to melt away in the fig. uses, and esp. in the innumerable phraseological expressions into which *keep* enters; in several cases these combine the notions of two or more groups. In many phrases, also, the sense of *keep* is so indefinite and so dependent upon that of the object or complement, as to be scarcely capable of separate analysis; such phrases are treated under the sb. or adj. in question; e.g. *keep company, keep watch, keep close*.

I. Early senses (with *genitive* in OE., afterwards with *simple object*).

1. To seize, lay hold of; to snatch, take. Obs.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 246 Swa hwilene swa ic cysse, cepað þis sona. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Gif hi us ofercumed ne cepað hi of hus gold ne selfer bute ure hane. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2050 Eldol, erl of gloucester...Barnde & kepte her & þer, & slou aboute wyde. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 166 Fulle broþely & brim he kept vp a trenehour.

† 2. To try to catch or get; to seek after. Obs.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 522 Se ðe ðe ðerne lufað...nele he him hearnes cepan. c. 1000 *St. Basil's Admon.* v. (1849) 46 Ne kep ðu...ðinum nextan facnes. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107

þet weo on gode weorcas godes lue kepan, and nant idel-þelp. c. 1200 ORMIN 1277 Fra þatt hire make iss dæd Ne kepeþþaþo nan oþerr.

† 3. To take in, receive, contain, hold. Obs.

c. 1020 *Rule St. Benet* xxxvi. (Logeman) 67 Ah þa sylfan anturman...geþyldlice sind to cepanne [L. *patienter portantur sunt*]. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 399 Tu schalt...to currt comen seoden, & kinemed ikepen. c. 1325 *Body & Soul in Map's Poems* (Camden) 344/1 3it schalt thou come...to court, and ich the with, For to kepen ure rihte pay. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 5408 Helle bynethen þas eywde and depe, Sal þan be open þam to kepe. *Ibid.* 7371 Helle yhit es swa depe, And swa wyde and large...that it might kepe Alle the creatures...Of alle the world.

† 4. To take in with the eyes, ears, or mind; to take note of, mark, behold, observe. Obs.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 580 Zachæus...cepte þas Hælendes fæ, and wolde gesen hwile he ware. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 268 Menn mazon...cepan be his blo...hwylc wedder toward byð. c. 1127 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1127 Soðfeste men beom kepten on nihtes. a. 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxxxix. [cxxx.] 3 Lord, gif þou hast kept [Vulg. *si observaveris*] wickednes, Lord, who shal holde hem vp? c. 1400 *Prymer* (1895) 53 Lord! if þou kepist wickedness, lord! who schal susteyne? † b. To watch. Obs.

c. 1000 *Lambeth Ps.* lv. 7 [lvi. 6] (Bosw.) Hiȝ minne ho oððe hoht cepað oððe beȝemah. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vi. 476 While the stars and comae of heaven I keep, My wearied eyes were seiz'd with fatal sleep.

† 5. To watch for, wait for, await (a coming event or person). Obs.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 172 Ða munecas...georne ðæs andazan cepton. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2457 Þe wununge of euch wunne kepeð and compeð bi cume. c. 1290 *Magdalena* 595 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 161 Seipe heom þat huy kepen ne aftur þe midnichte, For þare ich hopie for to beo. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. x. Syre Trystram rode pryuely vnto the postern where kepte hym la beale Isoud.

† 6. To lie in wait for, watch for stealthily with hostile purpose; to intercept on the way. Obs.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 506 Pa ferde Martinus, and þæt folc ant his cepte, and hine ðelahton. a. 1100 O. E. *Chron.* (MS. D.) an. 1052 Pa sceoldon cepan Godwinnes eorles ðe on Bryce wæs. c. 1205 LAY. 26887 Whar me heom kepen mihte in ane slade deopen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1964 A gret erl him kepte þer in a wod bi syde. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 10 Kebrith he kept at Humber, & on him he ran.

† b. *intr.* or *absol.* To lie in ambush. Obs. rare.

c. 1205 LAY. 26937 Heo comen in ænne wude...sworeen heom bitwænen þat þer heo wolden kepen.

† c. *trans.* To intercept (a missile); to ward off (a stroke). See KEP *v.* Obs.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 153 Þe duntas boð uel to kepen, þet mon nat nefre on hwilche haluc ho wilen falle. c. 1450 *Merlin* 223 Frelent raised the axe...And he kepte the stroke upon his shelde.

† 7. To meet in resistance or opposition; to encounter. Obs.

c. 1205 LAY. 23939 Frole...igraep his spere longe, and kept Arður anan also þe aneoust com. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 307 When non wolde kepe hym with carp he coȝed ful hyȝe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiv. 197 Soyn with thair fayis assemblit thair, That keptit thame richt hardely. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 8332 The knight hym kept, caupit with hym so, That bothe the hathell and his horse hurlit to ground.

† 8. To intercept or meet in a friendly way; to greet, welcome. Obs.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 5028 Againe þe comyng of Ihesu Criste, To kepe him when he doun sal come [cf. 5051 to mete Criste]. c. 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 1387 Thai...dight thaim in thair best aray, To kepe the King that ilk day. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2004 Þe woman rase...And come Cuthbert for to kepe. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxxi. 48 There mon ye kepe hym at his come.

II. Transitive uses (in early use also *intr.*).

* To have regard, pay attention to, observe.

† 9. To have regard, to care, to reckon; in ME. only with negative: To care nothing, to 'reck nought'. a. Const. with *genitive*, or *of*. Obs.

a. 1050 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1013 (MSS. C, E.) Hi name bryce ne cepton. c. 1200 ORMIN 4408 3iff þatt tu noht ne kepest licr Noff Crist, noff Cristess moderr. c. 1290 *Beket* 998 Go hunnes, of þe ne kepe y noȝt. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11359 He ne kepte noþing of hor seruise. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4738, I kepe nouȝt of þi kingdom...ne of þi loueli lemmen.

† b. With *inf.* or *obj. cl.* To care. Obs.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 55 Bute we bilenen ure ufele iwune, Ne kepeð he noht þet we beon sun. c. 1200 ORMIN 7191 3iff þatt teȝ...griþþ he kepenn noht to follhenn. a. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 154 Ne kepe ich noht þat þu me clawe. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2102 Ne how the grekes pleye The wake pleyes ne kepe I nat to seye. — *Can. Yeom. Prod. & T.* 815, I kepe han [v. r.] to han, hane, to hane, for hane, for to hane! no loos Of my craft. 1477 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 188 To any suche bargayne I kepe never to be condescentyng. c. 1530 *Hickscorner* in *Hazl. Dodsley* l. 192 Yet I kepe nat to clumbe so hye. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Foeste* i. viii. (Arb.) 36, I kept not to sit sleeping...till a Queene came.

† c. With *simple obj.* To care for, to reckon of; to regard, desire. Obs.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 746 He answered...þat he ne kepte bote hire [Cordelia] one wiþ oute alle oþer þinge. 1362 LAMPL. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 156 So þat Concience beo vt counseiler, kepe I no betere. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* xii. 270 But as of grauol lond no thing they kepe. 1423 Jas. I *Kingsis Q.* cxli. More loy in erth kepe I noȝt bot þour grace. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. xv, I had kepte no more ioye in this world bot to haue thy body dede.

† 10. *intr.* To have care, take care; to give heed, attend, look to. Obs.

a. 1350 *Cursor M.* 26170 (Cott.) Es na herd set for to kepe Wit right bot til his aun scepe. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 20099 (Trin.) I shal biteche þe a fere þat trewely shal kepe [Gött. take

kepe) to be. 1382 Wyclif *Zech.* xi. 11 The pore of the floe that kepen to se, knewen thus, for it is the word of the Lord. a 1400 *MS. Alexander* 821 Comand kenely hys knyghter to kepe to hys blonkez.

11. *trans.* To pay attention or regard to; to observe, stand to, or dutifully abide by (an ordinance, law, custom, practice, covenant, promise, faith, a thing prescribed or fixed, as a treaty, truce, peace, a set time or day; see further under the sbs.).

In some of these the sense appears to blend with that of 'maintain, preserve intact'. In this sense it is usually the opposite of *disregard, violate, break*.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 324 Swa swa ða clænnan nytenu cepað heora timan. *Ibid.* I. 102 Nu 3e cepað dagas and monðas mid ydelum wigelungum [cf. 1382 Wyclif *Gal.* iv. 10 3e kepen (*MS. Q. gloss* or *weyten*) dayes (*Vulg. dies observatis*) and monethis, and tymes]. a 1380 *St. Ambrose* 1119 in *Horstm. Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 25 Whon I come at Rome I kepe be maner of þat fay. To what church so euer þou cum þer of kepe þou be custum. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 19 He bitook his breþeren þre poyntes to kepe, and seide þat he hadde kepte hem. al his lyf tyme. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 195 Obeie and kepe hys comande-mentes. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* xlv. 151, I know you wyll kepe couenaunt with me in that ye haue promysyd me. 1549 *LATIMER 3rd Sermon, bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 87 Thy Iudges are vnfaithfull, they kepe no touche. they wil pretende this and that, but they kepe no promise. 1562 *WINJET Four Scoir Thre Quest. Wks.* 1888 I. 115 St. Paull comandith... his traditioun to be kept. 1668 *R. STEELE Husbandman's Calling* x. (1672) 273 As breaking rules turn'd the first husbandman out of Paradise, so keeping rules will bring you into Paradise again. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 41 ¶ It is certain no Faith ought to be kept with Cheats. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barsel* II. lxxx. 346 A gentleman should always keep his word to a lady. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* III. xii. 246 Such an oath was one which he certainly had no thought of keeping. 1891 *G. MEREDITH One of our Cong.* III. xii. 252 He rose; he had to keep an appointment.

12. To observe with due formality and in the prescribed manner (any religious rite, ceremony, service, feast, fast, or other occasion); to celebrate, solemnize.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VI. 53 Ordeynenge þe faste of Lente to be kepte in his realme. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 17 The wiche messe of our lady I wille the Seynt Marie preest kepe in a whit vestement. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Sam.* xxx. 16 They were scatred vpon all y^e grounde, eatinge and drynkynge, and keepynge holy daye. a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VI.* 167 b, Sent to the towre of London, where he without great solempnitye, kept a dolefull Christ- mas. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 224 But what tyme the maryage was in manner appointed to be kept, he died. *Ibid.* 451 b, Kyng Ferdinand kept her funeral at Auspurg. 1687 *W. SHERWIN in Magd. Coll.* (O. H. S.) 216 They... kept disputations and other exercises. 1774 *J. HAWLEY in J. Adams' Wks.* (1854) IX. 344 He keeps Sabbath at Boston. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* iii. l. 133 To keep the justs in a place appointed. 1877 *MISS YONGE Camos* Ser. iii. l. 4 The King was keeping the feast of Easter. 1887 *BOWEN Virg., Eclogues* III. 76 To-day my birthday is kept.

13. To observe by attendance, presence, residence, performance of duty, or in some prescribed or regular way.

Formerly in to keep church, evensong, market, etc.; now chiefly in to keep chapels, halls, roll-call (at college or school), to keep (prescribed) terms, residence, etc. Also, in weakened sense, to keep regular or proper (and so irregular, late, early) hours. See the sbs.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 29 They that kepe the Chyrch ar partners of theyr mynistracion. 1479 in *Eng. Gills* (1870) 426 The Maire & Shireff shall... kepe there Aduent sermons. 15... in *Pref. to Ld. Berners Froiss.* (1812) 13 The King hymself... kepte euensong of saynt george in his robe of the garters. 1608 *BP. HALL Virtues & V.* II. 83 Hee... asks what fare is usall at home, what houres are kept. a 1653 *BINNING Sermon* (1845) 607 They know not how to be saved, unless their prayers do, or their keeping the kirk. a 1713 *ELLWOOD Autobiog.* (1714) 81 A Dyer of Oxford, who constantly kept Thame Market. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 125 What! you keep Court-Hours I see. 1746 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) XII. 76, I keep my church as well as any man. 1821 *SHELLEY Ginevra* 102 And left her at her own request to keep An hour of quiet and rest. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ch. x. I keep the kirk, and I abhor Popery—I have stood up for the House of Hanover. 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* I. x. So long as he kept his chapels, and did the college exercises required of him. 1894 *LD. WOISELEY Life Marlborough* I. 229 Early hours were generally kept.

** To guard (from external violence or injury), to preserve, maintain.

14. To guard, defend, protect, preserve, save. (Const. from, to of.) a. a person.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 þu. kep us from his waning, þat labe gast, þat labe þing. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14075, I sal þe kepe forth fra þis dal. c 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 48 To kepen his soule from þe qued. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl. B.* ProL 125 Crist kepe þe, þe sike kyng. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 272/2 Keþyn, custodio, seruo, conserva. c 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* xiv. 48 His goodde shelde kept hym. 1503 *T. WATSON Tears Fancie* xxii. Poems (Arb.) 189 My Mistres slep. And with a garland. Her daintie forehead from the sunne ykept. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* v. 1. 71 God bu'y you, and keepe you, and heale your pate. 1669 *BUNYAN Holy Citty* 18 It is called a Citty... to shew us how strong and securely it will keep its Inhabitants at that day. 1697 *KEN Evening Hymni* I, Keep me, O keep me, King of kings, Beneath Thine own Al-mighty wings. 1710 *HAMILTON 3rd Ep. to Ramsay* xiii. May thou... Be kepted frae the wirricow, After thou's dead. 1887 *SWINBURNE Locrine* iv. l. 234 God keep my lord!

b. a thing.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3378 He let bi-aften ðe more del, To kepen þer ðing al wel. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10035 (Gott.) þer standis thre baylis widwite, þat wele kepis þat castel. For [w. from] arw, schott and quarel. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.*

(1810) 161 Bernard of Bayoun, þat was kepan be se. c 1380 *Antecrist* in *Todd Thre Treat.* Wyclif (1851) 129 To kepe þe chaumber and halle of noyse and dyn. c 1470 *Gaw. & Gol.* 44 The yettis war clenely kept with ane castell. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* lii. 177 It were better for the to... helpe to kepe a towne or a castell. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 400 b, The horsemen were left... to defende and kepe the passage. 1672 *R. MONTAGU in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 519 To help in keeping my corner against your enemies and mine. 1683 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1856) VI. 114 Keeping the dores and not opening them to the said John Irish when he come. 1824 *MACAULAY Horatius* xxix. Now who will stand on either hand, And keep the bridge with me? 1892 *St. Nicholas Mag.* XIV. 541/2 They're not keeping our goal as they ought to.

c. from some injurious operation or accident.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvii. 177 That kept that fra destroying. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xciv. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 183/2 Salte... kepeþ and saueþ dede bodies fro rotinge. 1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 61 Kepe your sweete faces from scorching. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 59 To kepe him from stumbling. 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrow* iii. § 65. 304 They were wont... to annoint their rolles... with a liquour... which kept them from rotting.

† d. refl. To defend oneself; to be on one's guard. Obs.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 To blecen... his nome and kepen us from hearm and scome. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 10071 (Laud) Was no man... Might kepe hym from that fend felle. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 7860 We are folke full felle... Assemblit in this Cite our seluyn to kepe. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ix. xviii, Sir Tristram drewe oute his swerd, and said, sire Kehydus, kepe the. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* ix. 4 One must kepe himself from another. 1634 *W. TIRWHITT tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 15, I kepe my selfe as carefully as though I were composed of cristall.

† 15. To be on one's guard against some action or occurrence; to take care, beware (that...). a. refl. Obs.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8389 (Trin.), I haue me kept þat neuer oþer wiþ me siben slept. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 372 'Kepe þe, cosyn', quoth þe kyng, 'þat þou on kyrt sette'. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 179/1 Kepe y^e wel that thou telle thys vnyson to no man.

† b. intr. or with obj. cl. Obs.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (Andrew) 216 þe luge... dange hym in a dongeone depe, þat he na schapit bad to kepe [=bad to take care that he escaped not]. c 1386 *CHAUCER ProL* 130 Wel koude she carie a morsel and wel kepe That no drope ne fille vp on hire brist. c 1400 *MAUNFORD (Roxh.)* xxiii. 108 Before þe dure stande certayne lordes... for to kepe þat nane entre in at þe dure. c 1500 *Melusine* 112 Kepe wel ye borow nothing but that ye may yeld it ayen. 1526 *TINDALE Pathw. Script.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 23 We tame the fesh therewith... and keep that the lusts choke not the word of God.

16. To take care of, look to the well-being of; to look after, watch over, tend, have charge of.

a. a person.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2625 Ghe kepte it wel in fostre wune, Ghe knew it for hire owen sune. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16761 Als for his moder Iohn hir kepte, And in his ward hir toke. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 66 Wipliche wiþ þe child he went to his house, and bitok it to his wif tidly to kepe. 1420 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 54, I will þat þe Nonne þat kepide me in my seknes haue iij nobles. 1513 *MORE Rich. III* (1883) 38 Mans law serueth the gardain to kepe the infant. The law of nature will the mother kepe her child. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* II. l. 33 Cal'st thou mee Hoste... I sweare I scorne the terme: nor shall my Nel keep Lodgers.

b. cattle or the like.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2772 Moyses was numen... for te loken hirdnesse fare; Ricke men 80 kepten swile ware. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 8 þis cowherd comes... to kepen is bestes fare by-side þe borw. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 29, þe scheperdes of þat contrey... be wonte to kepe hir flock of schepe in þe nyat. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* xv. 15 A citsen y... sent hym to the felde to kepe [1611 feed] his swyne. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Sam.* xvi. 11 There is yet one... and beholde, he kepeth [1611 and] the shepe. 1600 *SHAKS. A. V. L.* I. i. 40 Shall I keepe your hogs, and eat huskes with them? 1634 *LITHGOW Trav.* III. 93 Flockes of them feeding in the fields, and usually kept by children. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 567 This Neptune gave him, when he gave to keep His scaly Flocks. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* II. ii. 65 David, who kept his father's sheep.

c. a thing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5292 þe lordshipe of al þis lond To reule & kepe is in myn hond. a 1325 *Mauclain* I in *Horstm. Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 163 Martha kept swibe wel Hir londes. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl. B.* xii. 115 Archa dei in þe olde lawe leuites it kepten. c 1386 *CHAUCER Doctor's T.* 85 A thief of venyson, that hath forlaft... his olde craft, Kan kepe a forest best of any man. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lii. 10 þour Hienes kan nocht gett ane meter To keip þour wardrope. 1535 *COVERDALE Exod.* xxii. 7 Yf a man deluier his neigbour money or vessels to kepe, and it be stolen from him out of his house [etc.]. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* I. xi. 13 b, The Caddy, which kepeth the town vpon tribute under the king of Alger. 1712-14 *POPE Rape Lock* v. 115 There Hero's wits are kept in pond'rous vases. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* xxiii. The shadow cloak'd from head to foot, Who keeps the keys of all the creeds.

17. To maintain or preserve in proper order.

1382 *Wyclif Eccles.* xliii. 4 Kepende the furneis in the werkis of brennynge. c 1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 138 Wel may the sike man biwaille and wepe Ther as ther nys no wyf the hows to kepe. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 28 Yeerly to the Sexteyn... vij. to kepe the clokke. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 320 This Paradise I give thee, count it thine To Till and keep. 1699 *LISTER Journ. Paris* 188 This is the only House in Paris I saw kept... with the most exact cleanliness and neatness, Gardens and all. 1827 *STUART Planter's G.* (1828) 352 This space is kept with the scythe. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 259 His rooms were as neatly kept as those of a woman.

18. To maintain continuously in proper form

and order (a record, diary, journal, accounts of money received and paid, etc.). To keep books, to make the requisite entries in a merchant's books so that these shall always represent the state of his commercial relations: see BOOK-KEEPING.

1554 *Ordre Hosh. St. Barthol.* Bv b (Treasurer) Ye shal also kepe one seueral accounte betweene the Renter & you. *Ibid.* Cj (Almoner) Kepe one entier and perfecte Inuentarie... in a boke. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 175 Notaries and scribes... whyche shoulde penne, and kepe althynges diligentlye. 1604 *E. GRIMSTONE D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. vii. 226 The first Registers of Entries are not so exactly kept as at this day. 1633 *MASSINGER Guardian* i. i, A hopeful youth, to keep A merchant's book. 1751 *LABELLE Westminster* Br. 66 The keeping proper Accounts of these was... allotted to Richard Graham. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 14 (1806) II. 251 He had kept a diary of all his transactions. 1869 *W. LONGMAN Hist. Edw. III.* I. xiv. 262 No record was kept of the losses of the English. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 537/1 The useful habit of keeping commonplace books.

19. To provide for the sustenance of; to provide with food and clothing and other requisites of life; to maintain, support. Also refl.

1377 *LANGL P. Pl. B.* ProL 76 Thus þey geuen here golde glotones to kepe [A. ProL 73 Glotony to helpen]. c 1475 *Rauf Collyear* 960 Than Schir Rauf gaf reward to keip his Knichtheid. 15... in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 306/44 Spend pairt of the gude thow wan, And keep the ay with honestie. 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Scornful Lady* iii. ii, What shall become of my poor family? They... must kepe themselves. 1668 *R. STEELE Husbandman's Calling* li (1672) 16 A husbandman is a man... that makes the ground that bred him keep him. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. l. 207 The land would barely keep the cows. 1889 *MRS. LYNN LINTON Thro' the Long Night* I. l. viii. 131 Should he ever be able to keep a wife? *Mod.* He cannot keep himself yet, but is dependent on his parents.

b. Const. in (the particular item provided).

1888 *MISS TYTLER Blackhall Ghosts* II. xix. 117 Jim has to keep us in everything, in clothes as well as the rest. 1890 *Mrs. H. Wood House of Halliwell* I. xii. 323 He kept the younger ladies in gloves.

20. To maintain, employ, entertain in one's service, or for one's use or enjoyment: in reference to animals or things, that is a mingling of the sense of possession.

a 1548 *HALL Chron., Edw. IV.* 233 b, [He] caused iij. C. men of armes to be kept secretly in their captaines houses. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* I. i. 284, I kepe but three Men, and a Boy yet, till my Mother be dead. 1607... *Timon* iv. iii. 200 Because thou dost not kepe a dogge. 1637 *Star-Chamb. Decree* § 28 No Master-Founder... shall kepe aboute two Apprentices. 1789 *BRAND Hist. Newcastle* II. 237 November 24th 1697, there is an order of this society forbidding the apprentices... to kepe horses, dogs for hunting, or fighting cocks. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Briery Creek* iii. 63 This morning, you thought of no such thing as keeping pigs. 1853 *LYNCH Self-Improv.* v. 104 A man... who 'keeps a gig', but cannot 'afford to keep a conscience'. 1860 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 42 Rich men kept a newsmonger, as they kept a valet. 1893 *National Observer* 6 May 619/2 He need not himself keep chickens.

b. To keep a woman as mistress; to keep a newspaper as a hired organ: cf. KEPT 1.

1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 49 Others kept harlots, and lived dishonestly. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* v. l. 104 They say, he keeps a Troyan Drab. 1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 36 Giving a box on the ear to a Lord that kept her for a time. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 276 ¶ 3, I am kept by an old Batchelor. 1728 *YOUNG Love Fancie* iii. 196 Philander... In secret loves his wife, but keeps her maid. 1895 *MISS DOWIE Gallia* 114 It was habitual for women to disapprove of a man who kept a mistress.

21. To have habitually in stock or on sale.

1706 *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 57 The worse Liquor he keeps, the more he brews his own Profit. 1851 *HAWTHORNE Ho. Sev. Gables* iii. 41 [She] gave her hot customer to understand that she did not keep the article.

† 22. refl. To conduct or comport oneself, behave. Obs.

1362 *LANGL P. Pl. A.* I. 92 Kynges and knihtes scholde kepen hem bi Reson. c 1386 *CHAUCER Doctor's T.* 106 This mayde... So kept hir self, hir neded no maistrise. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 272, I taughte him how he schulde kepe him-self, and how he schulde diete him-self.

23. To preserve in being or operation; to maintain, retain, or continue to hold (a quality, state, or condition) or to practise or exercise (a habit or action). Cf. keep up in 57 d, e.

Hence in many phrases, as to keep silence; to keep affinity, companionship, company, consort, converse, correspondence; to keep compass, measure, pace, step, time, tune, wings (with); to keep guard, a look out, sentinel, ward, watch: for which when the sense is specialized, see the sbs.

c 1315 *SHOREHAM II* The prestes so thries duppeth... gode seme kepeth The xx. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (Machori) 343 He kept ay his innocens. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1860) 21 So þat þei kepen pacience and charite. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 42 Crist kepide al þat state. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xl 316 That kingtill him kepit kyndynes and luff. a 1480 in *Babes Bk.* 20/52 Honour and curtesye loke þou kepe. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxix. 18 Than mon I keip ane grauetie. 1530 *PALSGR.* 596/2, I kepe abstynence, I forbear meate and drinke. a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VIII.* 261 b, Charitie is not kept amongst you. 1552 *HULOET*, To kepe bawdrye or whoredome. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 32 Now almost no countrie kepeth either weight or measure one with the other to the great hurt of the Realme. 1597 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. iv. 65 Two Starres kepe not their motion in one Sphere. 1603... *Meas. for M.* II. i. 5 Let it keepe one shape. 1632 *B. JONSON Magn. Lady* II. i. Wks. (Rldg.) 447/1 You, that will keep consort with such filders. 1651 *WITTIE tr. Primrose's Pop.*

Err. iii. ii. 138 The Ancients . . . did keep a frequent use of baths and frictions. 1698 FAYER Acc. E. India & P. 331 To make them (Lamb-skins) keep their Curl. 1715 BURNETT Own Time (1823) II. iii. 51 To keep no farther correspondence with duke Hamilton. 1750 GRAY Elegy xix. Along the cool sequester'd vale of life They kept the noiseless tenour of their way. 1818 SHELLEY Rev. Islam ii. xviii. Did Laon and his friend . . . a lofty converse keep. 1822 — Hellas 18 Who now keep That calm sleep. 1890 F. M. CRAWFORD Cigarette-maker's Rom. I. iii. 99 The Count himself kept his composure admirably.

24. With complement: To preserve, maintain, retain, or cause to continue, in some specified condition, state, place, position, action, or course.

The complement may be an adj., sb., pple., adv., or prep. phrase, e. g. to keep alive, clean, close, dark, dry, fast, holy, open, secret, still, sweet, warm; to keep a prisoner, a secret; to keep going, shut; to keep at arm's length, at bay, at it, at work, in countenance, in readiness, in repair, in suspense, in touch, out of mischief, to time, etc. For these in specialized senses, and for phrases, such as to keep the ball rolling, the pot boiling, one's hair on, one's eye upon, one's eyes about one, one's head above water, etc., see the ads. or sbs.

1340 HAMPOLE Prose Tr. 8 Scho [the bee] keeps clene and bryghte hire winges. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. v. 623 þe dore closed Kayed and clikketed to kepe þe with-outen. 1414 BRAMPTON Penit. Ps. xix. (Percy Soc.) 8 My synnelf, that I in schryfte schulde schewe, I kepe hem clos for schame or fere. 1450 in Babees Bk. 10/42 Vt kepys hym out offe synne & blame. Ibid. 21/66 Hande, fote, & fynger kepe þou styll. 1500-20 DUNBAR Poems xlviii. 70 Scho bad eik Juno . . . That scho the hevin suld keip amene and drye. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy. iii. xxii. 112 To kepe the Arabians . . . in greater sobriety. Ibid. iv. xv. 130 They . . . kept the portes and passages so shutte, that they kept away the corne. 1593 SHAKS. Rich. II. iii. 28 That Power that made you King Hath power to keepe you King. 1607 TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts (1658) 119 It is necessary that their kennel be kept sweet and dry. 1657 R. LIGON Barbadoes (1673) 102 To kepe it continually in the shade. 1698 FRYER Acc. E. India & P. 125, I kept the Coolies to their Watch. 1712 STEELE Spect. No. 263 ¶ 4 It is [thus] . . . that Hatreds are kept alive. Ibid. No. 264 ¶ 2 While he could kepe his Poverty a Secret. 1774 GOLOS. Nat. Hist. (1776) V. 126 He is . . . still kept fast by a string. 1840 JRN. R. Agric. Soc. I. iii. 225 The ploughmen could scarcely kepe their ploughs in the ground. 1845 FORD Handbk. Spain 1. 66 Keep the door shut and the devil passes by. 1854 DICKENS Hard Times 1. xiv. In the daytime old Bonnderby has been keeping me at it rather. 1883 G. M. FENN Midway & Ensign xxxi. I'll keep him to his promise. 1890 T. F. TOUT Hist. Eng. fr. 1689, 43 He kept the merchants and tradesmen Whigs by his sound commercial . . . measures. 1891 Temple Bar Mag. Feb. 281 There was the steam-kettle to keep on the boil. 1892 National Observer 17 Dec. 100/1 It promises help . . . to keep him in funds when he is out on strike.

b. refl. To preserve or maintain oneself, or continue, in such condition, etc. (Hence the intrans. use in 39.)

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. i. 169 Curatours þat schulden kepe hem clene of heore bodies. 1380 Virg. Antioch 137 in Horst. Altengl. Leg. (1878) 27. I may me kepe chaste eueridel. 1400 Destr. Troy 10513 Kepis you in couer, cleane out of sight! 1430 Syr Gener. (Roxb.) 2835 This traitour kept him close that night. 1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon xxiv. 512 Baron, kepe you by reynawde. 1533 LO. BERNERS Huon xxi. 64 Yf ye can kepe your selfe without spekyng to hym, ye maye than well skappe. 1549 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony. Wilt thou . . . forsaking all other kepe thee only to her, so long as you both shall live? 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy. i. iv. 3b. They watches kepe themselves in an ambush neare unto a wood. 1788 W. BLANE Hunt. Excurs. 15 The Prince, by laying hold of the Howdah, kept himself in his seat. 1879 BROWNING Martin Relp 32 The many and loyal should keep themselves unmixed with the few perverse.

*** To detain or hold in custody, restraint, concealment, etc.; to prevent from escaping or being taken from one.

25. To hold as a captive or prisoner; to hold in custody or in restraint of personal liberty; to prevent from escaping.

1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 219 Pat kept him in prison, Edward did him calle. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce xviii. 512 He . . . bad haf him away in by, And luk he kept war stratly. 1382 WYCLIF Acts xvi. 23 Thei senten hem into prison, commaundinge to the kepere that he diligentli schulde kepe hem. 1400 Destr. Troy 12084 Pat commyl be keptet, ne in cloese haldyn. 1526 TINDALE Acts xviii. 16 Paul was suffered to dwell alone with wone soudier that kept hym. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy. i. vii. 6 They kept me as prisoner. 1892 Law Times XCIII. 414/2 He did not think that the defendant ought to be kept in prison any longer.

26. To retain in a place or position by moral constraint; to restrain from going away; to cause or induce to remain; to detain. Also fig.

1653 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY Changeling v. iii. Keep life in him for further tortures. 1782 COWPER Progr. Err. 416 A dunce that has been kept at home. 1801 PITT in G. Rose's Diaries (1860) I. 291, I have been kept till this instant. 1877 MISS YONGE Cameos Ser. iii. xxix. 291 Colet would fain have kept Krasinus to lecture at Oxford. 1885 E. F. BYRNE Entangled II. xviii. 29 Don't let me keep you. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL Ocean Trag. I. ii. 31 There was nothing to keep me in England.

27. To hold back, prevent, withhold; to restrain, control. Const. from (off, out of).

1340 Cursor M. 2893 (Fairf.) Ihesu criste þou kepe fra syn. 1460 Urbanitas 74 in Babees Bk. 15 In chambur among ladies brytht kepe thy tonge and spende thy syth. 1539 BIBLE (Great) Ps. xxxiv. 13 Kepe thy tonge from euell. 1560 DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm. 355 Yea they . . . have not kept their handes also from yonge babes and children. 1591 SHAKS. I Hen. VI. i. 160 The Earle of Salisbury . . . hardly keeps his men from mutinie. 1642 MILTON Apol. Smect.

viii. How hard is it when a man meets with a Foole to keepe his tongue from folly! 1650 WELDOH Crit. Jas. I. 139 The Bishops might have done better to have kept their voyces. 1729 BUTLER Sermon. Balaam Wks. 1874 II. 87 Those partial regards to his duty . . . might keep him from perfect despair. 1858 JRN. R. Agric. Soc. XIX. 1. 184 A cold, dry spring may keep the seed from germinating.

b. refl. To restrain oneself, refrain, hold back; to abstain. (Hence intr., sense 43.)

1340 HAMPOLE Fr. Consc. 954 Gude it es þat a man him kepe Fra worldisse luf and vany worshepe. 1460 in Babees Bk. 13/19 Fro spettyng & smetyng kepe þe also. 1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour Dv b. This is a good ensample to a warraunt and kepe hymself of fals beholdyng. 1500 Melusine xxxvi. 295 Hys brother coude not kepe hym, but he asked after Melusine. 1533 LO. BERNERS Huon lix. 205 He . . . coude not a kept bym selfe fro lawghyng. 1601 SHAKS. Two Gent. iv. iv. 11 This is a foule thing, when a cur cannot kepe himselfe in all companies. 1892 Black & White 26 Nov. 610/1, I shall not be able to keep myself from strangling her.

28. To withhold from present use, to reserve; to lay up, store up. refl. To reserve oneself.

1340 Cursor M. 970 (Fairf.) Of alkyne frute þat ys þine Kepe me þe teynde for þat ys myne. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 52 The Gerneres . . . to kepe the greynes for the perile of the dere 3eres. 1535 COVERDALE 2 Esdras ix. 21, I . . . haue kepte me a wynebery of the grapes. 1579 GOSSON Sch. Abuse (Arb.) 17 Philip . . . exhorted his friends to kepe their stomakes for the seconde course. 1632 LITHGOW Trav. vi. 258 The water of Jordan . . . the longer it is kept, it is the more fresher. 1822 SHELLEY Hellas 879 The Anarchs . . . keep A throne for thee. 1868 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. II. x. 428 The . . . Chronicler . . . seems rather to keep himself for great occasions. 1875 Ibid. (ed. 2) III. xii. 77, I have purposely kept that question for this stage of my history.

29. Actively to hold in possession; to retain in one's power or control; to continue to have, hold, or possess. Also absol. (The opposite of to lose: now a leading sense.)

1400 MAUNDEV. xxiii. (1839) 252 Thei con wel wynnyn lord of Straungeres, but thei con not kepen it. 1460 FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon. vi. (1885) 121 It is power to mowe haue and kepe to hym self. 1470 HENRY Wallace ix. 1935 Off ryches he kept not no propyrt thing; Gaiff as he wun. 1559 Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk viii. To get and kepe not is but losse of payne. 1596 SHAKS. I Hen. IV. i. iii. 213 He keeps them that. By heauen, he shall not haue a Scot of them. 1662 STILLINGF. Orig. Sac. iii. iii. 8 With what care they are got, with what fear they are kept, and with what certainty they must be lost. 1715 BURNETT Own Time (1823) I. ii. 159 The great art of keeping him long was, the being easy, and the making everything easy to him. 1803 Pic Nic No. 8 (1806) II. 41 These poets now keep but a feeble hold of the stage. 1861 Temple Bar Mag. III. 336 The variety keeps the children's attention. 1890 Lip-pincott's Mag. May 632 His slim finger between its leaves to keep the place. Mod. The difficulty now is not to make money, but to keep it; you make it and lose it.

† b. To keep one's own = to hold one's own (HOLD v. 31). Keep your luff, offing, wind: see the sbs.

1627 CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram. ix. 39 If you would . . . keepe your owne, that is, not . . . fall to lee-ward.

c. fig. in phrases, as to keep one's temper (i.e. not to lose it): see the sbs.

† d. ellipt. To retain in the memory, remember. 1573 BARET Alk. I. 27 We keepe those thinges most surely, that we learne in youth. 1612 BRINSLEY Lud. Lit. 141 Thus they shall keepe their Authours, which they haue learned.

30. To withhold (from): implying exertion or effort to prevent a thing from going or getting to another.

1461 Paston Lett. II. 73 It is a comon proverbe, 'A man suld kepe fro the bylynde and gevyt to is kyn'. 1568 GRAFTON Chron. II. 282 Mine adversary, who kepeth wrongfully from me mine heritage. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy. iv. xvi. 131 Where they would not receive his salvation, the same for ever shalbe kept from them. 1667 MILTON P. L. ix. 476 Great are thy Vertues, doubtles, best of Fruits, Though kept from Man.

31. To hide, conceal; not to divulge. Chiefly in phr., as to keep COUNSEL, a SECRET: see the sbs.

1382 WYCLIF Isa. xlviii. 6 Thingus . . . kept þen that thou knowist not. 1400 Rom. Rose 2858 A felowe that can welle concele, And kepe the counsele, and welle hele. 1560 DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm. 321 b. To the promotours they promise a reward and to kepe their counsell. 1781 D. WILLIAMS tr. Voltaire's Drani. Wks. II. 233 Take the money and kepe the secret. 1847 MARRIAT Childr. N. Forest xvii. 'You must keep our secret, Oswald'. 1859 THACKERAY Virgin. xxi. There is no keeping any thing from you. 1888 G. GISSING Life's Morn. II. xiv. 227 For a week he kept his counsell, and behaved as if nothing unusual had happened.

32. To continue to follow (a way, path, course, etc.), so as not to lose it or get out of it.

1425 LVDC. Assembly of Gods 256 Though ye wepe yet shal ye before me Ay kepe your course. 1553 S. CABOT in Hakluyt Voy. (1589) 259 All courses in Navigation to be set and kept by the aduice of the Captain. 1595 SHAKS. John ii. i. 339 Vnlesse thou let his siluer Water, kepe A peacefull progresse to the Ocean. 1598 — Merry W. iii. ii. 1 Nay keepe your way . . . you were wont to be a follower, but now you are a Leader. 1632 LITHGOW Trav. vi. 258 The Friers and Souldiers removed; keeping their course towards Jericho. 1719 DE FOE Crusoe ii. ix. We kept no path. 1870 E. PEACOCK Ralf Skirl. II. 98 Taking care to keep the middle of the road. 1892 Field 21 May 771/1 How the driver kept the track is a marvel.

33. To stay or remain in, on, or at (a place); not to leave; esp. in to keep one's bed, one's room (as in sickness); to keep the house. Cf. keep to, 44 b.

1413 Pilgr. Soule (Caxton) i. xxii. (1859) 25 Thou kepyst

now thy bed. Thyne ydlenes and slouthe hath this y bred. 1430 Syr Gener. (Roxb.) 1526 His doghtre Clarionas She kept the chambur, as Reason was. 1523 LD. BERNERS Froiss. I. xlix. 69 These engyns dyd cast night and day great stones . . . so that they within were fayne to kepe vautes and sellars. 1534-1828 [see BED sb. 6 cl. 1542-1864 [see HOUSE sb. 17 d]. 1575 LANEHAM Let. (1871) 33 The weather being hot, her highnes kept the Castl for coolness. 1647 TRAPP Comm., Titus II. 343 The Aegyptian women ware no shoes, that they might the better kepe home. 1667 SIA E. LYTTELTON in Hutton Corr. (Camden) 51, I have kept my chambur ever since last Tuesday. 1796 JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej. xiii. My poor mother is really ill, and keeps her room. 1885 EMILY LAWLESS Millionaire's Cousin iv. 76 Am I bound to keep my own side of the partition?

b. To stay or retain one's place in or on, against opposition; as to keep the deck, the saddle, the field, the stage, one's seat, one's ground.

1599 SHAKS. Hen. V. iv. vi. 2 But all's not done, yet keepe the French the field. 1632 LITHGOW Trav. iii. 99 The tempest continuing [our Boate not being able to keepe the Seas] we were constrained to seeke into a Creeke. 1748 ANSON's Voy. iii. i. 298 Only sixteen men, and eleven boys were capable of keeping the deck. 1823 Blackw. Mag. XIV. 555 Not a single tragedy of Beaumont and Fletcher's has been able to keep the stage. 1835 THIRLWALL Greece I. iv. 113 It [the story] kept its ground in spite of the interest . . . in distorting or suppressing it. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. v. I. 579 The wonder is . . . that they were able to keep their seats. 1890 Blackw. Mag. CXLVIII. 435/2 A first-class boat, capable of keeping the sea all the year round.

**** To carry on, conduct, hold.

34. To carry on, conduct, as presiding officer or a chief actor (an assembly, court, fair, market, etc.); = HOLD v. 8.

1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) V. 119 [Silvester] whiche kepede the firste grete counsaile of Nicene. 1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon 202 He wolde kepe parlyamente with them. 1535 COVERDALE 2 Macc. iv. 43 Of these matters therfore there was kepte a corte agaynst Menelaus. 1546 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 222 In the same Towne there ys a merkett, wekely kepte. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy. iii. xvii. 102 b. There . . . they kept a generall chapter or assembly. 1634 W. WOOD New Eng. Prosp. (1865) 42 This Towne [Boston] . . . being the Center of the Plantations where the monthly Courts are kept. 1752 FIELDING Amelia xi. iii. His wife soon afterwards began to keep an assembly, or, in the fashionable phrase, to be 'at home' once a week. 1877 MISS YONGE Cameos Ser. iii. xxi. 196 Henry was keeping court at Lincoln, where he meant to spend Easter.

35. To carry on and manage, to conduct as one's own (an establishment or business, a school, shop, etc.). To keep house: see HOUSE sb. 17 a, b.

1513 MORE in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 761 Edward the Noble Prince . . . kept his house at Ludlow in Wales. 1601 SHAKS. Twel. N. iii. ii. 81 Like a Pedant that keeps a Schoole i' th Church. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 29 He kept an Inn common to all passengers. 1698 FRYER Acc. E. India & P. 194 Barbers . . . seldom keep Shop, but go about the City with a chequered Apron over their Sholders. 1711 STEELE Spect. No. 155 ¶ 2, I keep a Coffee-house. 1877 W. O. RUSSELL Crimes & Nisiden, ii. xxviii. 427 The keeping a bawdy-house is a common nuisance. 1890 Harper's Mag. Oct. 747/2 They came here and kept lodgings.

36. To carry on, maintain; to continue to make, cause, or do (an action, war, disturbance, or the like). Cf. keep up, 57 f.

1425 LVDC. Assembly of Gods 1825 In man shall thou fynde that were kept dayly. 1560 DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm. 208 b. Warre was to be kepte upon hys frontiers. 1568-1807 [see COIL sb. 2 cl. 4]. 1590 SHAKS. Com. Err. iii. i. 61 Who is that at the doore y' keeps all this noise? 1601 — Twel. N. ii. iii. 76 What a catterwauling doe you keepe here? 1602 MARSTON Antonio's Rev. iii. iv. What an idle prate thou kep'st, good nurse; goe sleepe. 1665 GLANVILL Def. Vain Dogm. 41 'Tis strange that the Ancients should keep such ado about an easie Probleme. 1784 JOHNSON in Mrs. Piozzi's Anecd. 34 The nonsense you now keep such a stir about. 1818 SHELLEY Rev. Islam vi. vii. Ships from Pro-pontes keep A killing rain of fire.

III. Intransitive uses.

* Arising from ellipsis of reflexive pronoun.

37. To reside, dwell, live, lodge. (Freq. in literary use from c 1580 to 1650; now only colloq., esp. at Cambridge University and in U.S.)

[1402-3 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 217 Camera ubi pueri custodiunt.]

1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 117 þis emperour . . . hase many men kept at his corte. 1401 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 65 Sich as ben gaderid in coventis . . . the whiche for worldly combrance kepen in cloistris. 1504 Bury Wills (Camden) 102, I wyl yf he or they shall kepe at Cambrige at scoole. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 127 Among the mountaines of this tract, the Pygmæans, by report do keepe. 1633 P. FLETCHER Purple Isl. v. xxv. Here stands the palace of the noblest sense; Here Yisus keeps. 1719 in Willis & Clark Cam-bridge (1886) II. 214 In y^e Room where Mr Maynard keeps there was acted . . . a Pastoral. 1775 ABIGAIL ADAMS in J. Adams' Fam. Lett. (1876) 128, I have . . . been upon a visit to Mrs. Morgan, who keeps at Major Mifflin's. 1825 J. NEAL Bro. Jonathan I. 255 A little 'Virginny gal' who was 'keepin' there. 1859 [J. PAYN] Foster Brothers xvii. 314 Where does Mr. Hollis 'keep'? inquired he of his bedmaker. 1883 Cambridge Staircase viii. 137 Holtmore . . . keeps out of college. 1889 Boston (Mass.) Jrn. 8 July 3/3 Just where Mrs. Stevens kept in Boston is unknown to history.

38. To remain or stay for the time (in a particular place or spot).

1560 DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm. 214 The rest . . . were driven to kepe in caves and sellars under the earth. 1597 MORLEY Introd. Mus. Pref., Being compelled to keepe at home. 1606 SHAKS. Ant. & Cl. iii. vii. 75 Marcus Octavius . . . and Cælius are for Sea; But we keepe whole by Land. 1719 DE FOE Crusoe i. iv. We had kept on board. Ibid. xvi. I kept . . . within doors. 1863 GEO. ELIOT Romola xxxv.

He suggested that she should keep in her own room. 1890 CLARR RUSSELL *Ocean Tragic*, III. xxx. 136, I told him to keep where he was. 1891 F. W. ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life* III. vi. ii. 112 The wind kept in the proper quarter.

39. To remain or continue in a specified condition, state, position, etc.

a. With adverbial or prepositional phrases: see also branch IV.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 89 Keepe in that minde, Ie deserue it. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 93 You must recede and keep at distance. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 234 We strangers... must keep out of their way, and stand a loof off. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* II. 986 Creusa kept behind. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 114 If they have not hit the Buffel they sit still, and keep out of Danger. 1805 NELSON 20 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 136 To keep... in sight of the Enemy in the night. 1823 DOUGLAS, *or, Otterburn* II. viii. 102 Mervine kept by the side of his friend. 1883 FENN *Middy & Ensign* xxviii. 171 The men kept in excellent health. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. Jr.* 1689, viii. iv. 48 He kept in touch with public opinion.

b. with adj. (or equivalent substantive).

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 26 This seruitude makes you to keepe vnwed. c. 1600 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII.* 80 This... will kepe but one ycare good. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. 47 When these hot Winds come the better sort of People... keep close. 1814 DOYLE in W. J. FITZPATRICK *Life* (1880) I. 66 We were constantly making efforts to keep clear of them. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 406 It will keep sweet a very long time. 1870 LOWELL *Stud. Wind.* 120 It is the part of a critic to keep cool under whatever circumstances. 1883 FENN *Middy & Ensign* xiv. 78 We want to keep friends.

40. To continue, persevere, go on (in a specified course or action).

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 211 b, The Dukes messengers... durst not kepe on their iorney. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 97 He had such comfort of the king, as he kept on his purpose. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. ii. 10 The Duke... With slow, but stately pace, kept on his course. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 48 ¶ 4 We kept on our Way after him till we came to Exchange-Alley. 1857 B. TAYLOR *North Trav.* 48 We kept down the left bank of the river for a little distance. 1880 W. WESTALL *Birch Dene* III. ii. 41 Turn to the left and keep straight on. 1891 H. S. MERRIMAN *Pris. & Capt.* III. xiv. 235 After passing Spitzbergen they would keep to the north.

b. With pres. pple. as complement.

1794 GIFFORD *Baniad* (1800) 27 note, Some contemptible vulgarity, such as 'That's your sort!'... 'What's to pay?' 'Keep moving', etc. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. *Miseries Stage Coaches* iv, The Monster... keeps braying away. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & H. Jrnls.* I. 124 Niagara... keeps pouring on forever and ever. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. Jr.* 1689, 134 He kept changing his plans. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Feb. 198 She kept tumbling off her horse.

41. To remain in good condition; to last without spoiling. Also *fig.* to admit of being reserved for another occasion.

1586 STONEY *Arcadia* (1598) 76 Doth beauties keepe which neuer sunne can burne Nor stormes do turne! 1626 BACON *Sylva* c. 627 Grapes... it is reported... will keep better in a vessel full of wine, so that the grapes touch not the wine. 1705 LETH. in Chr. Wordsworth *Schol. Academ.* (1877) 291 When he is to be buried I can't tell, but they say he can't keep long. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xii. I had no hops to make it keep. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 106, I will defer any observations... till my next. And there was nothing but what will keep. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* v, He brought home more venison than would keep in the hot weather. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xi. 92 Your story, however, can keep.

**** With prepositions in specialized senses.**

(Chiefly from 38, 39, 40.)

42. Keep at —. To work persistently at; to continue to occupy oneself with. Also *to keep at it*: see *At prep.* 16 b.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 490 He should have kept at the law, he would have done for that. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. 1. 130 By keeping at it all day he is able to get over nearly 2 acres. 1890 *Pictorial World* 9 Oct. 445/3 Who could keep at work on a morning like this? 1891 *St. Nicholas Mag.* 261 Still they keep at it, early and late.

b. Hence humorous *nonce-compounds*.

1882 *Three in Norway* v. 38 In a nice keep-at-it-all-day-if-you-like kind of manner. 1895 *Proc. 14th Conn. Amer. Instruct. Deaf* p. lxiix, In school, and out of school... at work or play; in short, by everlasting keep-at-it-iveness.

43. Keep from —. To abstain from; to remain absent or away from.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 757 The prosperitie whereof... standeth... in keeping from enemies and evil dyet. c. 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps. LXXIX.* x, What is the cause... That thy right hand far from us keepes? 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 18 You would keepe from my heeles, and beware of an asse. 1727 GAY *Beggar's Op.* L viii, I shall soon know if you are married by Maccheath's keeping from our house.

b. To restrain or contain oneself from.

1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xiv. 125 Nor was Louis able to keep from turning pale. 1880 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* ii. 20 We could not keep from laughter. 1890 Lippincott's *Mag.* Feb. 150, I could hardly keep from smiling.

44. Keep to —. **a.** To adhere to, stick to, abide by (a promise, agreement, etc.); to continue to maintain or observe. Also with *indirect passive*.

1625 BURGESS *Pers. Tithes* 24 He must keepe to his Rule, or hee damnablely sinneth. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 518 Not finding the Governour keepe to his agreement with me. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, If they had kept to that, I should not have been such an enemy to the stage. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. x. 85, I will keep to my resolution. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 511/2 The author has kept very closely to the historical facts. *Mod.* I hope the plan will be kept to.

b. To confine or restrict oneself to. *To keep to oneself*, also (colloq.) *to keep oneself to oneself*, to avoid the society of others.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 174 He is married to Four Wives, to whom he keeps religiously. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 ¶ 1 Did they keep to one constant Dress they would sometimes be in the fashion. 1788 W. BLANE *Hunt. Excurs.* 17 They generally keep to the thick forests where it is impossible to follow them. 1826 DISRAELI *Vio. Grey* v. xv, We had much better keep to the road. 1881 G. M. CRAIK (Mrs. May) *Sydney* III. ii. 44 He had merely to keep to the sofa for two or three days. 1889 J. MASTERMAN *Scotts of Westminster* I. iv. 142 Content with each other, they kept to themselves. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Apr. 483/1 She shall keep to her room and he will keep to his.

45. Keep with —. To remain or stay with; to associate or keep company with; to keep up with.

a. 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Huon* liv. 181 He may as sone go to your enymes parte as to kepe with you. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 344 Goe then; and... keepe with Bohemia, And with your Queene. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 940 To keep with convoy during the whole voyage. 1891 *Field* 19 Dec. 956/3 The very select few who were fortunate enough to keep with hounds.

IV. With adverbs.

46. Keep away. **a. trans.** To cause to remain absent or afar; to prevent from coming near.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 211 Her frendes... said, that she was kept awaie... by Sorcerers and Necromancers. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iv. 22 Let not your private discord keepe away The leuied succours that should lend him ayde. 1872 FREEMAN *Europ. Hist.* xvii. § 3. 352 The French frontier, which first reached the Rhine in 1648, is now kept quite away from it.

b. intr. To remain absent or at a distance; to hold one's course at a distance; to move off.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 173 What? keepe a weeke away? Seven dayes, and Nights? a. 1889 W. COLLINS *Blind Love* (1890) III. liii. 130, I could not keep away from you.

c. Naut. trans. To cause to sail 'off the wind' or to leeward. **intr.** To sail off the wind or to leeward.

1805 SIR E. BERRY 13 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 118 note, I was determined not to keep away, and I could not tack without the certainty of a broadside. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., *Keep her away*, alter the ship's course to leeward, by sailing further off the wind. 1875 BENDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 127 If the vessel keeps away (from wind's eye) 5 points, she must steam or sail at the rate of 7-2 knots, to be in an equally good position.

47. Keep back. **a. trans.** To restrain; to detain; to hold back forcibly; to retard the progress, advance, or growth of.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* iv. 24 Dryue forth, and kepe me not bak with rydinge. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 463 b, I have kept backe no man from the true Religion. 1678 WANLEY *Word. Lib. World* v. i. § 98. 468/1 He... strongly kept back the Turk from encroachments upon his Dominions. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 310 The Wheat stands, to endure a farther ripening, being kept back by the Chill Winds. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 556 Bine that has been kept back... by cold weather. 1890 FENN *Double Knot* I. iv. 129 She made a brave effort to keep back her tears.

b. To withhold; to retain or reserve designedly; to conceal.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps. xxxix.* [xl.] 10, I kepe not thy lounge mercy... backe from the grate congregation. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 80 The church will keepe no part of the liuing backe from the pastor, if he doe his dutie. 1607-12 BACON *Ess.*, *Seeing Wise* (Arb.) 216 Some are so close, and reserved, as they... seeme alwaies to keepe back somewhat. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. ii. vii, Long keppen back from your expecting sight. 1888 G. GISSING *Life's Morn.* II. xv. 302 It really seemed to me as if she were keeping something back.

c. intr. To hold oneself or remain back.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* iv, There was a request to 'keep back' from the front.

48. Keep down. **a. trans.** To hold down; to hold in subjection or under control; to repress.

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Comm.* I. (1586) 3 b, Sudden flames by force kept downe. 1607 TOSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 155 They keep them low and down by subtraction of their meat. 1659 D. PREL *Impr. Sea* 38 You should... keep down your spirits both in this and other cases. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 67 Will kept the man down who was under him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 34 A hundred thousand soldiers... will keep down ten millions of ploughmen and artisans. 1889 *Repent. P. Wentworth* III. xvi. 291 She had hard work to keep down her tears.

b. To keep low in amount or number; to prevent from growing, increasing, or accumulating.

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 201 The executors... ought to keep down the interest. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iii. 259 The Tartarian oats kept down the clover. 1851 Beck's *Florist* Jan. 21 Pick off decaying leaves, and keep down insects. 1869 W. LONGMAN *Hist. Edw.* III. I. xvi. 309 Employers... combined to keep down wages.

c. Painting. (See quot. 1854.)

1768 W. GULPIN *Prints* 210 The effect... might have been better, if all the lights upon it had been kept down. 1805 E. DAVES *Works* 290 Should the objects give a sufficient quantity of Light and Shade, the sky may be kept down. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art.* *Kept down*, subdued in tone or tint, so that that portion of the picture thus treated is rendered subordinate to some other part.

d. Printing. To set in lower-case type, as a word or letter; to use capitals somewhat sparingly.

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.*

e. intr. To remain low or snbnded.

1869 MARY E. CARTER *Mrs. Severn* III. iii. 219 Praying that the wind would keep down for a few hours.

49. Keep in. **a. trans.** To confine within; to hold in check; to restrain; not to utter or give vent to; *spec.* to confine in school after hours.

a. 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1015 We... keepe must our song and wordes in. c. 1491 Chast. *Goddess Chyld.* 18 To kepe in his chylde that they should not sterte abrode from the scole. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 209 It is more like to be feigned; I pray you keep it in. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 24 He is not able to keep in his anger. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. iv, Your real becomes importunate... but learn to keep it in. 1893 *Fall Mall Mag.* I. 28 He had been 'kept in'... and his schoolmates had all gone.

b. To keep from public currency. *Obs.*

1573 BARET *Alv. K.* 25 To keepe in come, to the end to make it deere. 1671 M. BRUCE *Good News in Evil Times* (1708) 68 Thanks be to him that hath ay kepted in our Black side yet, and hath not let the World see it yet.

c. To keep (a fire) burning: cf. *In adv.* 6 g. Also *intr.* of a fire: To continue to burn.

1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 160 As culinary fire must be kindled and kept in by external materials. 1711, 1793 [see *In adv.* 6 g.] 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. i. 149 The fire... keeps in well twelve hours. 1892 *Review of Rev.* 15 Mar. 299/1 The fire can be kept in all night.

d. Printing. To set type closely spaced.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing Dict.*, *Keep in*, is a caution either given to, or resolved on, by the Compositor, where there may be doubt of Driving out his Matter beyond his Counting off. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.*

e. To keep one's hand in: see *HAND* sb. 52.

f. intr. To remain indoors, or within a retreat, place, position, etc.

c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 711 Euernore she kept hir in. 1518 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 18 The inhabitants of thos howses that be... infected shall kepe in. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 250 It still keeps in (like an owle) all the day-time. 1850 F. T. FINCH in 'Bat' *Cricketer* Man. 95 Though for years we may keep in, we must at length go out.

g. To keep in line or in touch with.

1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunting* (1788) 35, I could never yet see any creature on two legs keep in with the Dogs.

h. To remain in favour or on good terms with. Cf. *In adv.* 9 a. (Now colloq.)

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus*, *Ann.* IV. v. (1622) 96 He kept in with Caesar in no lesse fauour then authority. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 1 July, Though I do not love him, yet I find it necessary to keep in with him. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. xiv. 333 Caesar... resolved to keep in equally with the Senate and Antony. 1883 BLACK *Yolande* III. v. 86 He's violent enough in the House; but that's to keep in with his constituents.

50. Keep off. **a. trans.** To hinder from coming near or touching; to ward off; to avert.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 233 b, Covered with bordes, onely to kepe of the wether. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 54 He gine thee Armour to keepe off that word. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 24 Having white staves in their hands, to keepe off the people. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. viii. (1729) 11 O Polly... By keeping men off, you keep them on. 1883 FENN *Middy & Ensign* xxii. 133 An umbrella held up to keepe off the sun.

b. intr. To stay at a distance; to refrain from approaching; not to come on.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iv. iv. 21 You... Keepe off aloofe with worthless emulation. 1803 J. HILLARY Aug. in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) II. 186 note, The Master... told the Boats to keepe off. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxxix. I... put him away. 'Stay!' said I. 'Keep off!' 1891 *Field* 7 Nov. 699/2 If the frost keeps off.

51. Keep on. **a. trans.** To maintain or retain in an existing condition or relation; to continue to hold, occupy, employ, entertain, or display.

1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buckeluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 439 Till the end of the quarter... her family should be kept on. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. 1. 10 If young, they are sometimes kept on for another season, and sent to fold. 1889 AOEL SERGEANT *E. Denison* I. i. xl. 138 Bingley asked him awkwardly whether he meant to 'keep on the house'. 1890 Mrs. H. WOOD *House of Halliwell* II. viii. 213 Let me reproach him as I will, he keeps on that provoking meanness.

b. To keep (a fire, etc.) going continuously.

1891 *Review of Rev.* 15 Sept. 287/2 When a fire is needed to be kept on all night.

c. intr. To continue or persist in a course or action; to go on with something. Now freq. with *pres. pple.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. iii. (Arb.) 83 In this manner doth the Greeke *dactylus* begin slowly and keepe on swifter till th' end. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 455 The Ponticke Sea, Whose Icie Current... keepees due on to the Proponticke. 1724 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 240 We kept on all night. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 516/1 'We shall never come across each other again', she kept on saying to herself. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xxii. 224 Strike quick, strike hard, and keep on striking.

d. To keep the head covered. *Obs.*

1652-62 HEVLYN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 133/2 They keep on of all sides... accounting it an opprobrious thing to see any men uncover their heads.

e. To remain fixed or attached; to stay on.

1892 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* July 469/2 [His] buttons never keep on.

52. Keep out. **a. trans.** To cause to remain without; to prevent from getting in.

c. 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 770 [He] Wold kepe out that other he shuld nat eslye enter. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 94 The Sea brake in over the walles, that we made to kepe it out. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxxiv. 575 He teaches them how to paint the glass, that he may keep out the light. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 169 In order to keep out the rain. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 84 Locks... To keep out thieves at night. 1865 DICKENS *Mod. Fr.* I. i, Keep her [a boat] out, Lizzie. Tide runs strong here.

b. *Printing.* To set type widely spaced.

1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing Dict.* s.v., He Sets Wide, to Drive or Keep out. 1888 *JACOBI Printers' Vocab.*

53. *Keep over.* *trans.* To reserve, hold over.

1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. 1. 6 Some breeders keep them (lambs) over until the next spring. 1893 *Field* 4 Mar. 331/2 Keeping over old wheat stocks for a rise in price.

54. *Keep to.* *Naut. trans.* To cause (a ship) to sail close to the wind.

169a *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* xvi. 76 In keeping the Ship near the Wind, these terms are used, *keep her to, touch the Wind.* 1706 *PHILLIPS, Keep your loof or Keep her to.*

55. *Keep together.* a. *trans.* To cause to remain in association or union. *To keep body († life) and soul together;* to keep (oneself) alive.

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N. III. 1. 56 Clo.* Would not a pair of these have bred sir? *Vio.* Yes being kept together, and put to vse. 1693 *TATE in Dryden's Juvenal* xv. (1697) 375 The Vascons once with Man's Flesh (as 'tis sed) Kept Life and Soul together. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. 1. 43 It is a poor loose sand, only kept together by the roots of the sea-hent. 1884 *Century Mag.* Nov. 54/2 How on earth they managed to keep body and soul together.

b. *intr.* To remain associated or united.

1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 435 Let them . . . kepe together, and in no wise scatter abroad. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V. II. ii. 105* Treason, and murder, ever kept together. 1768 *J. BYRON Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 13 It did not become him to desert it as long as the ship kept together. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk.* (1859) 181, I have a particular respect for three or four . . . chairs . . . which seem to me to keep together.

56. *Keep under.* *trans.* To hold in subjection or under control; to keep down.

1486-1504 *Quinton MSS.* in *Denton Eng. in 15th cent.* Note D. (1888) 318 For mane men will ley out more to kepe vnder the pore th(en) for to helpe thaym. 1579 *Gosson Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 37 Give them a bitte to kepe them vnder. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Cor. ix. 27.* I keepe under my body, and bring it into subiection. 1712 *BERKELEY Pass. Obed.* § 13 Like all other passions, [they] must be restrained and kept under. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. 1. 116 The services of birds in keeping under noxious insects. 1889 *J. MASTERMAN Scotts of Westminster* II. ix. 115 She had been accustomed to be kept under all her life.

57. *Keep up.* a. *trans.* To keep shut up or confined.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth. I. ii. 59* Keepe vp your bright Swords, for the dew will rust them. 1654 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 191 Swyne . . . ought to bee kept up in their styes. 1673 *WYCHERLEY Gentl. Dancing Master* II. 1, Have you kept up my daughter close in my absence? 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Antiq.* iv. viii. § 36 If his owner . . . having known what his nature was . . . hath not kept him [an ox] up. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. 1. 31 When sheep are kept up in sheds during the winter.

b. *To keep secret or undivulged.* *Obs.*

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 38. 177 So long as these things are concealed and kept up in Huggermugger. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1823) II. 115 They . . . had not sailed when the proclamation came down: yet it was kept up till they sailed away. 1725 *RAMSAY Genl. Sheph.* II. iii, What fowk say of me, Bauldy, let me hear; Keep nothing up.

c. *To support, sustain; to prevent from sinking or falling.* Also *intr.* To bear up, so as not to break down.

To keep the ball up (see *BALLS* 18). *To keep one's wicket up* (cricket): to remain in, to continue one's innings.

1681 *FLAVEL Meth. Grace* ix. 100 Of great use to keep up the soul above water. 1694 *F. BRAGGE Disc. Parables* xlii. 425 To keep up their spirits. 1801 *H. SWINBURNE in Crts. Europe close last Cent.* (1841) II. 299 This ridiculous folly keeps the stocks up. 1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* ix. (1876) 88 The purpose of a trades-union is to keep up the price of labour. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 60 He kept up his wicket until the finish. 1889 *J. MASTERMAN Scotts of Westminster* II. xii. 462 But for her sweetness and bravery, I never could have kept up through all this terrible trial.

d. *To maintain in a worthy or effective condition; to support; to keep in repair; to keep burning.*

1552 *HULOET, Kepe vp* by cherysinge, *alo, focco.* Kepe vp by maintenance, *sustento.* 1670 *Sir S. CROW in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 15 Finding that business . . . a burden . . . to keep it up in that perfection I found and made it. 1678 *LADY CHAWORTH Ibid.* 51 The King had a mind . . . to keep up his army and navy till that peace was made. 1701 *W. WOTTON Hist. Rome, Marcus* vi. 106 The Athenians still kept up regular Professors for all those Sciences. 1840 *R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* xxvi. 86 We kept up a small fire, by which we cooked our mussels. 1875 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* III. xii. 173 A causeway which is still in being and which is kept up as a modern road.

e. *To maintain, retain, preserve (a quality, state of things, accomplishment, etc.); to keep from deteriorating or disappearing.*

1670 *A. ROBERTS Adv. T. S.* 51 Orders of Men . . . that keep up the Honour of Religion amongst them. 1705 *ADISON Italy* Wks. II. 132 Albano keeps up its credit still for Wine. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 20/2 The clergy would, from the calls of their profession . . . keep up their classical acquisitions. 1836 *JAS. GRANT Gt. Metropolis* I. ii. 44 They must maintain their dignity; they must keep up appearances. 1884 *Mrs. PIKIS Judith Wynne* I. v. 48 Oughtn't she to have a horse, and keep up her riding?

f. *To maintain, continue, go on with (an action or course of action).*

1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 778 For his dissimulation only kept all that mischief up. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 2 The Difficulty of keeping up a sprightly Dialogue for five Acts together. 1781 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 16/1 Continual firing . . . was kept up during the day. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* III. xiv. 367 The fight is kept up till night-fall. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Jan. 11 He and I have kept up a correspondence.

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g. *To cause to remain out of bed.*

1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W. ix.* Well pleased, that my little ones were kept up beyond the usual time. 1839 *THACKERAY Fatal Boots* xii, Keeping her up till four o'clock in the morning. 1889 *ADEL SERGEANT Luck of House* II. xxxvi. 228, I will keep you up no longer, for you look terribly pale and fagged.

h. *Printing.* To keep (type or matter) standing; also, to use capitals somewhat freely.

1888 *JACOBI Printers' Vocab.*

i. *To keep up to:* to prevent from falling below (a level, standard, principle, etc.); to keep informed of. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 308 ¶ 2 My Lady's whole Time and Thoughts are spent in keeping up to the Mode. 1726 *LEONT Alberti's Archit.* I. 46/1 This Strength in the Corners is . . . only to keep the Wall up to its duty. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. 1. 144 It keeps him better up to his work. 1889 *J. MASTERMAN Scotts of Westminster* III. xv. 41 A London correspondent who kept the country-folk up to the doings of the townfolk. 1890 *Unit. Rev.* Aug. 633 We should keep up to the mark in these matters.

j. *intr.* To continue alongside, keep abreast; to proceed at an equal pace with (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a 1633 *G. HERBERT Country Parson* ii. (1652) 5 They are not to be over-submissive and base, but to keep up with the Lord and Lady of the house. 1706 *WOODEN World Dissected* (1708) 35 He tries every Way . . . to keep up with his Leader. 1890 *W. F. RAE Maygrove* II. vii. 272 Don't walk so fast . . . I can hardly keep up with you.

k. *To stay within doors; to put up or stop at.* 1704 *D'CHESSE MARLBOROUGH in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 353, I am very sorry to bear Lord Monthermont has had any accident to make him keep up. 1768 *Voltaire Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 195 (*Case Delicacy*) The Volturin found himself obliged to keep up five miles short of his stage at a little decent kind of an inn.

V. 58. *Combs.* as *†keep-door* (*nonce-wd.*), a porter, door-ward; *†keep-friend* (see *quot.*); *†keep-net*, ? a net for keeping fish in; *†keep-off*, a means of keeping (persons, etc.) off; also as *adj.*, serving to keep (foes) off. Also *KEEPSAKE*.

1682 *Mrs. BEHN City Heirss* 45 Good Mistress *keep-door, stand by; for I must enter. 1675 *Hist. Don Quix.* 45 He had besides two iron rings about his neck, the one of the chain, and the other of that kind which are called A *keep-friend, or the foot of a friend; from whence descended two irons unto his middle. 1623 *WHITBOURNE Newfoundland* 75 Ten *keepnet Irons. *Twine to make Keipnets, &c. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* vii. 121 He fought not with a *keep-off spear, or with a far-south bow. 1615 — *Odys.* xiv. 759 A lance . . . To be his keep-off both gainst men and dogs.

Keep (*kīp*), *sh.* Forms: 3-5 *kep*, 3-6 *kepe*, (5 *kype*), 4-6 *Sc. kep*, 4-7 *keepe*, (9 *keape*), 3-*keep*. [*f. KEEP v.*]

†1. Care, attention, heed, notice; usually in phrases to *nim*, *take*, *give keep*, to take or give heed, take notice. (*Const. of, infin., or clause.*)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1333 Bi-aften bak, as he nam kep, faste in dornes, he sa3 a sep. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20128 Hir sun to serue was al hir kepe. *Ibid.* 20498 To bis ferli tas al nu kepe. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* lix. [lxx.] 1 Jeue kepe, God, to my helpe. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) v. 51 A Man ought to take gode kepe for to bye Bawme. 1509 *BARCLAY Shyp of Fobys* (1570) 174 What God hath done for you ye take no kepe. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 712, I tooke gode kepe, and saw thee eke shedd teares. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* III. iii. xxxvii, Who of nought else but sloth and growth doth taken kepe. [1886 *A. LANG Lett. Dead Auth.* 36 As to things old, they take no kepe of them.]

2. Care or heed in tending, watching, or preserving; charge; orig. only in phr. *†to take keep*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5729 (Götl) Moyses þat time tok kepe To his elde fadiris schepe. c 1440 *Partonope* 289 Partonope ys now softe falle on sleepe This fayre lady of hym takyth kepe. c 1475 *Rauf Coilzeer* 640 Tak keip to my Capill, that na man him call. 1491 *CAXTON Vitae Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 241 a/1 Take euer a besy kepe of thy selfe. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholern.* I. (Arb.) 49 Under the kepe, and by the counsell, of some graue gouernour. 1586 *J. HOOKER Hist. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 100/2 Your dominion in Ireland, whereof they have so little kepe. 1647 *H. MORE Poems* 311 Of his precious soul he takes no kepe. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* I. 68 If from shepherd's keep A lamb stray'd far.

†b. That which is kept; a charge. *Obs.*

1579 *SFENSER Sheph. Cal.* July 133 Often he vsed of bys kepe a sacrifice to bring.

3. *Hist.* The innermost and strongest structure or central tower of a mediæval castle, serving as a last defence; a tower; a stronghold, donjon.

Perhaps orig. a translation of It. *tenazza*.

a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1598) 249 He who stood as watch upon the top of the keepe. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* vi. iv. 244 The Tenaza or Keepe, which stands without the body of the Castell. 1654 *EVELYN Mem.* 8 June, The Castle itself is large in circumference. The Keep, or mount, hath . . . a very profound well. 1796 *BURKE Lett. Noble Lord* Wks. VIII. 49 Like the proud Keep of Windsor rising in majesty of proportion, and girt with the double belt of its kindred and coeval towers. 1813 *SCOTT Triumf.* I. xiii, Buttress, and rampire's circling bound, And mighty keep and tower. 1819 *W. BURGH Notes Mason's Eng. Gard.* iv. Note L, The Gothic castle . . . consisted, in every instance, of the keep or strong-hold, and the court or enclosure annexed to the keep. 1877 *TENNYSOON Harold* II. ii, The walls oppress me, And yon huge keep that hinders half the heaven.

4. An article which serves for containing or retaining something. *†a.* A meat-safe. *Obs. rare.*

1617 *MINSHEU Ductor* s.v., A Keepe is . . . also vsed for a safe, which is a thing to keepe the meate from the flies in Sommer season. 1640 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 221 A . . . cupboard, a keepe, two wrought chairs.

b. A stew, pond, or reservoir for fish; a weir or dam for retaining water. *rare.*

1617 *MINSHEU Ductor* s.v., A Keepe is also used . . . for a place made in waters to keep and preserve fish. 1847 *J. DWYER Princ. Hydraul. Engin.* 75 The motion of water over a bar or keep, such as had been calculated for the new cut.

†c. A clasp or similar fastening. *Obs.*

1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* xviii. 432 Buttons, made to fairly hold The robe together, all lac'd downe before, Where Keepees and Catches both sides of it wore.

d. *Coal-mining.* One of the set of movable iron supports on which the cage rests when at the top of the shaft; = *KEP sh.*

1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 33 The cage rising between the keeps, and forcing them back; but when drawn above the keeps, they fall forward to their places. 1867 *W. W. SMYTH Coal & Coal-mining* 166 The cage is lifted . . . a little above the plane of the bank . . . and then allowed to drop on to the keeps.

e. *Mech.* In a locomotive engine: A part of the axle-box, fitted beneath the journal of the axle and serving to hold an oiled pad against it.

1881 *Metal World* No. 15. 227 Care should be taken in boring out the axle-box keeps, as if the keeps are not bored correctly the journals . . . will not work true in them.

†f. A keeper, a herd (in N. America). *Obs. rare.*

1641 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 60 If any goates be without a keeper after the 14th day of the next month . . . the owners of them shall forfeit . . . halfe a bushel of Corne. *Ibid.* 61 [They] shall agree with a Cowe keeper for the towne for the present summer.

6. The act of keeping or maintaining; the fact of being kept. See *KEEP v.* 19-24.

1763 in *F. B. Hough Siege Detroit* (1860) 191 The Safety and Protection of Schenectady depends in a great Measure on the keepe of a good Guard in the Town. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* I. (1863) 64 Our old spaniel, and the blue greyhound . . . both of which fourfooted worthies were sent out to keepe for the summer. 1847-78 *HALLIW. s. v. Keep*, Out at keep, said of animals in hired pastures.

b. *In good keep*, well kept, in good condition; so in *low keep*, etc.

1808 *Trial Lieut. Gen. Whitelocke* I. 215 Many of them exceedingly good horses, but in low keep. 1811 *LAMB Good Clerk Misc. Wks.* (1871) 384 As the owner of a fine horse is [sollicitous] to have him appear in good keep.

c. The food required to keep a person or animal; provender, pasture; maintenance, support.

a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., I am short of keep for my cows. 1829 *Southey Pilgr. Compostella* Poet. Wks. VII. 264 The Corporation A fund for their keep supplied. 1848 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 148 You're so darned lazy, I don't think you're hardly worth your keep.

7. *Phr.* For keeps: to keep, for good; hence, completely, altogether. *U. S. colloq.*

1886 *Advance* 9 Dec. (Farmer), We . . . promise not to play marbles for keeps, nor bet nor gamble in any way. 1897 *R. KIPLING Captains Courageous* 263 I'm coming into the business for keeps next fall. 1899 *H. FREDERIC Market Place* 195 I've got something the matter with me . . . I've got it for keeps.

8. *Comb.* as *keep-tower* = sense 3; *keep-worthy* a., worth keeping, worthy of being kept.

1830 *W. TAYLOR Hist. Germ. Poetry* I. 182 Bodmer . . . was the editor of the Zurich charter . . . and of other keep-worthy documents. 1865 *STREET Goth. Archit. Spain* 187 The enormous Keep-tower which rises out of its western face.

Keepable (*kī'pəb'l*), a. [*f. KEEP v. + -ABLE.*] That can be kept or preserved.

1891 *Field* 21 Nov. 774/2 Another fish . . . not . . . quite up to the size we had decided to be keepable.

Keeper (*kī'pə*), [*f. KEEP v. + -ER I.*] One who or that which keeps.

I. From *trans.* senses of the *vb.*

1. One who has charge, care, or oversight of any person or thing; a guardian, warden, custodian.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1006 Quen was i keper of hi child. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15812 Ne God wil namore bat þey be Keperes of þat dignete. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (Mathias) 137 He hymne mad hale kepare of al þe thinge, þat he had in to governyng. 1382 *WYCLIF Gen. iv. 9*, I wote neuere; whether am I the keper of my brother? [Covered, I knowe not: Am I my brothers keper?]. — *Acts* xvi. 27 The keper of the prison . . . seyng the zatis of the prison openyd . . . wolde sle hym self. 1388 — *Gen.* iv. 2 Abel was a kepere of sheep, and Cayn was an erthe tilyere. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxiv. 110 [þai] ware made hirdmen and kepers of bestez. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 17 § 1 The Keper of the said great Wardrobe for the tyme beynge. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* viii. 19 Gerarde . . . demandyd . . . whether he was kepar of that passage or not. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 37 He was kepar of your common weill. 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* III. § 65. 304 The Church . . . is a faithful kepar and preserver of the Oracles of God. 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* vi. (1697) 140 Keep close your Women, under Lock and Key; But, who shall keep those Keepers? 1718 *Prior Knowledge* 203 Untam'd and fierce the tiger . . . seeks his keeper's flesh. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* III. xiv, The herds without a keeper strayed.

b. Forming the second element in many compounds; as *alphabet-keeper*, *ass-keeper*, *beast-keeper*, *book-keeper*, *bridge-keeper*, *cash-keeper*, *chapel-keeper*, *cow-keeper*, *deer-keeper*, *dog-keeper*, *door-keeper*, *gamekeeper*, *gate-keeper*, *goal-keeper*, *green-keeper*, *hound-keeper*, *housekeeper*, etc., of which those of permanent standing will be found in their alphabetical places.

c 1440 [see *HOUSEKEEPER*]. 1535 [see *DOOR-KEEPER*]. 1555 [see *BOOK-KEEPER*]. 1670 [see *GAMEKEEPER*]. 1707 *J. CHAMBER-*

LAYNE *Pres. St. Gt. Brit.* III. 679 Officers of the Foreign (Post) Office. Mr. James Lawrence, Alphabet-keeper, 100d. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 295 In the foreign office, there is also a comptroller, and an alphabet keeper. 1807 *Outing* (U.S.) XXXIX. 440/a The old hound-keeper declared that [the bitch] would never come back. 1900 *Daily News* 3 July 7/5 One piece fell beside the register-keeper. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 July 2/3 The street chapel-keeper also wished to desert his post.

c. Special uses:

Keeper of the Exchange and Mint: the Master of the Mint, an office held since 1870 by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. *Keeper of the Great (or Broad) Seal*: an officer in England and Scotland who has the custody of the Great Seal; in England the office is now held by the Lord High Chancellor. *Keeper of the Privy Seal*: (a) in England an officer through whose hands pass charters, etc. before coming to the Great Seal, now called Lord Privy Seal; (b) a similar officer in Scotland and the Duchy of Cornwall. †*Keeper of the Touch*: see quot. 1607.

1423 *Rolls Parli.* IV. 257/1 If... Keper of the touche afore said touche any such Hernois wyth the Liberdshed. 1454 *Ibid.* V. 256/2 The Chauceller of England, and the Keper of the prive Seale. 1467-8 *Ibid.* V. 634/1 Hugh Bryce of London, Goldsmith, keper of the Kyngeschawne in London. 1477 *Act 17 Edu.* IV. c. 5 Such and as many keepers of the same Seals, as he shall thinke necessary. 1562-3 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 18 (1811) An Acte declaring thaurtoritee of the L. Keeper of the Great Seale of England and the L. Chancellor to bee one. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Keeper of the priuy Seale*... seemeth to be called Clerke of the priuy Seale. *Ibid.*, *Keeper of the Touch*, anno 2 H. 6. cap. 14, seemeth to be that officer in the kings mint which at this day is termed the master of the assay. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 230 Thomas Lloyd Keeper of y^e Broad Seal. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. vii. 92 The Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper is... Prolocutor or Speaker of the House of Lords.

d. An officer who has the charge of a forest, woods, or grounds; now esp. = GAMEKEEPER.

1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 6 Stewards Foresters and other keepers within the Kynges Forest of Ingilwode. a 1530 Heywood *Weather* (Brandl 1898) 413 Rangers and keepers of certayne places, As foresters, parkes, purlewes and chasys. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 883, I caused the Keeper to sener the rascall Deere from the Buckes of the first head. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 218 To George Betts, my keeper, five pounds. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 108 Duke of Kingston, keeper of Sherwood Forest. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water-Bab.* I. (1880) 16 He did not know that a keeper is only a poacher turned outside in, and a poacher is a keeper turned inside out.

† e. A nurse; one who has charge of the sick.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3624 Walstede, he saie, entir with me, For my kepar sall' bou be. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* II. 366 Quhen Wallace was ralesched off his payne... His tiew kepar he send to Elrlis. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1376/1 In some great extremitie of sickness... some honest ancient woman a keeper, may watch with anie of them. 1651 *WITTIE tr. Priuor's Pop. Err.* III. iv. 444 Such as bee sick of feavers, for whom principally keepers are provided.

2. One who observes or keeps a command, law, promise, etc.

1382 *Wyclif Ezek.* xlv. 8 3e han putte keepers of myn obseruances in my sayntuarie to your self. 1526 *Filgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 54 He calleth the keepers of the commandeementes his frendes. 1625 *BACON Ess.*, *Boldness* (Arb) 519 For Boldness is an ill keeper of promise. a 1796 *BURNS Verses to Rankine* I. I am a keeper of the law In some sma' points, altho' not a. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 428 From being a keeper of the law he is converted into a breaker of it.

3. One who owns or carries on some establishment or business.

Often the second element in combs, as *alehouse*, *hotel*, *lodging-house keeper*; *INNKEEPER*, *SHOPKEEPER*.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 272/1 Kepare of an howse, or an howse holdare, *paterfamilias*. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 5 To take surteie of the keepers of ale houses of their gode behavyng. 1713 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5141/4 Isaac Beckett... Alehouse-keeper. 1851 *HAWTHORNE Ho. Sen. Gables* III. 29 A forlorn old maid, and keeper of a cent-shop. 1870 *W. M. BAKER New Timothy* 167 (Cent.) A weakly, aged keeper of a little shoe-store in a village.

† 4. One who keeps a mistress. *Obs.*

1676 *ETHEREDGE Man of Mode* I. i. An old doting keeper cannot be more jealous of his mistress. 1713 *STEELE Spect.* No. 461 ¶ 11 A Man may be a very fine Gentleman, tho' he is neither a Keeper nor an Infidel. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) IV. 151 The risk of a keeper, who takes up with a low-bred girl.

5. One who or that which keeps or retains, in various senses of the vb. Also *keeper-back*.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V* 81 There is no lesse praise to be given to the keeper then to the getter. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* II. ii. 70 He is a Flatterer, A Parasite, a keeper backe of death. a 1617 *HIERON Wks.* (1620) II. 457 Keepers from Gods inminsters, that which they ought to haue. a 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 105 The best keeper of secrets in Europe.

6. a. Any mechanical device for keeping something in its place; a clasp, catch, etc. *spec.* (a) a loop securing the end of a buckled strap; (b) the mousing of a hook; (c) a jam-nut or check-nut; (d) the gripper in a flint-lock, securing the flint; (e) the box into which the bolt of a lock projects when shot. (Knight *Dict. Mech.*, 1875.) 1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 37 A narro gorget, fastened afore with a white clasp and a keeper close vp to the chin. 1625 *Naworth Housch. Bks.* (Surtees) 214 Tape, clasps and keepers. 1667 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 336 To Tho. Cooper for making a keeper for M^r Lambton's pew dore, 2d. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Higham*, Great catch-hooks and keepers of silver. 1867 *J. Hogg Microsc.* I. ii. 84 A gilt iron bar, ledge, or keeper, serves for an object-rest. 1888 *Sci. American* LVIII. 408/1 A glove fastener has been patented.

..It has a cylindrical keeper with one lower edge struck up to form a lip. *Ibid.*, A keeper with a slot in its upper surface adapted to receive the latch and tongue [of a glove fastener].

b. A bar of soft iron placed across the poles of a horse-shoe magnet to prevent loss of power; an armature.

Also, one of the lateral projections attached to the poles of an electro-magnet to bring these into close proximity to the revolving armature; a shoe (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884).

1837 *BREWSTER Magnet*, 312 The weight was carefully removed, so as not to displace the armature or keeper. c 1860 *FARADAY Forces Nat.* v. 133. 1868 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* 274 A pricker attached to the keeper of an electro-magnet.

c. A ring that keeps another (esp. the wedding-ring) on the finger; a guard-ring.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 499 (Hoppe) A gold ring, a silver ring, and a chased keeper. 1858 *Ann. Register* 7, 150 wedding rings and keepers. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* IV. xiv. She... hurried every thing into it—the money, the earrings, the keeper off her finger, and then she paused at the touch of the wedding-ring.

II. From intr. senses of the verb.

7. One who continues or remains at a place.

1611 *BIBLE Tit.* ii. 5 To be discreet, chaste, keepers at home.

8. A fruit, or other product, that keeps (well or ill). 1843 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 389 An excellent apple, and good keeper. 1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 178 The best Apple... splendid keeper, will last until May. 1892 *Seed Catalogue*, Royal Ash-leaf kidney (potato), heavy cropper and good keeper.

Hence *Keep*ing, the work of a gamekeeper. 1892 *J. WILKINS Autobiog. Gamekpr.* I. i. 13 It made me take a liking for keeping.

Keeperess (kī'pēs). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female keeper or custodian. b. A woman who keeps a man.

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VI. 359 (D.) Hardly ever, I dare say, was there a keeper that did not make a keeperess; who lavished away on her kept-fellow what she obtained from... him who kept her. 1863 *READER Hard Cash* III. 66 The keeperesses eclipsed the keepers in cruelty to the poorer patients.

Keeperless, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Not having a keeper or guardian.

1836 *T. Hook G. Gurney* (1850) I. iii. 40 People accounted sane and permitted to range the world keeperless.

Keepership (kī'pəʃip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The office or position of a keeper.

1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 67 Richard Edys, nowe Keper of Bockardowe, to enjoy the keepershippe of Bockardowe. 1627 *Dk. NEWCASTLE Let. in Life* (1886) 322 Since I am not repaired in the Keepership. 1815 *BENTHAM Offic. Apl. Maximized, Observ. Peel's Sp.* (1830) 37 The keepership of the prison named after his judiciary (the King's Bench). 1880 *Antiquary May* 227/1 The keepership of the mineralogical department of the British Museum.

† **Keepful**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *KEEP* sb. 1 + -FUL.] Careful, heedful.

1480 *CAXTON Faytes of A. L. xv.* 43 He myght haue eschewid hys hurt yf he had be as keepful.

Keeping (kī'pɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *KEEP* v. + -ING.] The action of the verb *KEEP* in various senses.

I. From trans. senses of the vb.

1. Observance of a rule, command, ordinance, institution, practice, promise, etc.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 350 Keping of Goddis mandementis. 1473-4 *Act 12 & 13 Edu.* IV in *Rolls Parli.* VI. 33/2 The keeping of assise of Brede, Wyne, and Ale. 1573 *Reg. St. Andrews Kirk Sess.* (1889-90) 389 Be superstitius keeping of 3-will-day haliday. 1678 *WANLEY Wond. Lit. World* v. iii. § 15-474/1 The controversie about the keeping of Easter.

2. The action, task, or office of looking after, guarding, defending, taking care of, etc.; custody, charge, guardianship.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2016 þan name þe apostil... In-til his keeping, þat maidan. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 21 God almyȝt takip so gret keeping of smale briddis [etc.]. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xxv. 357 (Addit. MS.) The porter said, 'have keeping of this self'. a 1533 *Lo. BERNERS Huon* IX. 209 We that hath this place in keepinge are frenchemen. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* III. xl. 25 The Book of the Law was in their Keeping. a 1735 *ARRINGTON John Bull* III. xxi. Misc. Wks. 1751 II. 92 As upright as a new Chancellor, who has the keeping of the King's Conscience. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xviii. 126 To hand over your impressions to the safe keeping of memory.

b. Guard, defence. *On (at, of, upon) one's keeping*, on one's guard. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1388 *Wyclif Jer.* li. 12 Encreese 3e keepyng, reise 3e keperis. c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 52 Amoway þat lefte god kypnyng yn the syte. 1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxxxix. 167 Than she... sette good keepyng ouer them. 1571 *HANMER Chron. Irel.* (1633) 439 To be more upon their keeping, to prevent treachery. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. xl. 2 Henceforth, bee at your keeping well. 1668 *Ormonde MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 71 Some actions... put your petitioner on his keeping. 1898 *KATH. TYNAN in Westm. Gaz.* 12 Oct. 1/3 He was already, as they say in Ireland, 'on his keeping'; that is to say, a hunted man.

† c. A flock (of sheep). *Cf. herd. Obs. rare*—1. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 1 A flocke, a keepyng, or a fold of sheepe.

3. The taking care of a thing or person; the giving of attention so as to maintain in good order or condition; the state or condition in which a thing is kept.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14887 Giue Eng-

lysche men euen keepyng, Mete & drynke, & oþer þyngge. 1468 *Chron. Eng.* in *Hearne R. Glouc.* (1724) 482 His hondes... shewethe sumwhat vnwytt and neccelyng, for he vtterliche leueth the keepyng of hem. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 112 Cratches is a sorauance that wyll cause a horse to halte, and commeth of yll keepyng. 1523 *Churchill. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 19 Paid for keepyng of the clok iij^{ij}. 1603 *OWEN Pembrokehire* (1891) 280 Farre exceedyng anye of the companie for stature, and good keepyng. 1713 *J. JAMES tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 68 This Keeping consists in mowing the Grass often. 1880 *Ann. Rep. R. Hort. Soc.* 5 The Garden... in the highest state of keeping which the means of the Society allowed.

4. The maintaining of a state or condition.

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints xxxvi.* (Baptist) 14 Angele als callit wes he, fore keepyng of verginite. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 35 To lese þe name and croune of þoure profession by keepyng of silence. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 170 Exhort them to y^e... keepyng of good order within the cite. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 261 Beneuolent keepyng of kyndnes, companie, and frendship.

5. Maintenance, sustenance with food; food, fodder; = *KEEP* sb. 6 c.

1644 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 80 Charity White is allowed 26s. for thirteene weekes keeping of John Berry. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1260 My labours, The work of many hands, which earns my keeping. 1708 *Yorksh. Racers* 7 His stable-room and keeping are unpaid. 1876 *HOLLAND Sev. Oaks* xii. 162 Mike thought he could hire a horse for his keeping and a sled for a small sum.

† b. The maintaining of a mistress or lover; the fact or condition of being so maintained. *Obs.*

1675 *WYCHERLEY Country-Wife* I. Wks. (Rldg.) 73/2 But prithce... Is not keeping better than marriage? 1678 *DRYDEN Limberham* Pref. 'Twas intended for an honest Satyr against our crying Sin of Keeping. 1727 *GAY Beggs. Op.* II. iv. Pray Madam were you ever in keeping? 1768 *H. WALPOLE Hist. Doubts* 49 note, On the death of the king she [Jane Shore] had been taken into keeping by lord Hastings.

† 6. Confinement, imprisonment; prison. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Luke* xxi. 12 Thei schulen sette hir bondis on þou... bitakinge in to synagogis and kepingis [Gloss ether prisons]. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13053 Telamoc... come out of keepyng to his kid fadur. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* II. 772 Her keepyng of the king his brother in that place.

7. The action or fact of retaining as one's own; retention; pl. things kept or retained.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5594 In getyng he hath such woo, And in the keepyng drede also. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 152 b. Of the gettyng of this mannes goodes... I wil not speake: but the keepyng of them [etc.]. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 185 They concluded she was good prize and worth the keeping. 1857 *W. SMITH Thorndale* 573 If there is to be any keeping, there must be some limit put on the taking.

8. Reservation for future use; preservation.

1560 *DAUS tr. Steidane's Comm.* 434 A piece of bread... so drye... with longe keepyng. 1718 *Preethinker* No. 27 ¶ 1 True Wit and Good Sense will bear keeping. 1730 *SWIFT Betty the Grizette*, A tawny speckled pippin Shrivell'd with a winter's keeping. 1870 *L'ESTRANGE Miss Mitford* I. vi. 181 Are not poems, like port wine, the better for keeping? 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 666 Fruits which spoil with keeping.

9. a. In *Painting*. *orig.* The maintenance of the proper relation between the representations of nearer and more distant objects in a picture; hence, in more general sense, 'the proper subserviency of tone and colour in every part of a picture, so that the general effect is harmonious to the eye' (Fairholt); the maintenance of harmony of composition.

1715 *J. RICHARDSON The Painting* 224 The Composition is not to be justified... the Groups are too Regularly placed, and without any Keeping in the Whole, that is, they appear too near of an Equal Strength. 1762 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* IV. [Parodying art slang] 'What do you think, sir, of that head in the corner, done in the manner of Grisoni? There's the true keeping in it.' 1768 *W. GILPIN Upon Prints* 20 Keeping then proportions a proper degree of strength to the near and distant parts, in respect to each other. 1780 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* I. May, There is contour, and keeping, and grace, and expression, and all the varieties of artificial excellence. 1792 *Resid. France* (1797) I. 87 Some mixture of splendour and clumsiness, and a want of what the painters call keeping. 1809 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Absentee* x. In Lady Clonbrony's mind, as in some bad paintings, there was no keeping; all objects, great and small, were upon the same level. 1859 *GULLICK & TIMMS Paint.* 172 The keeping and repose in this cartoon are inimitable.

b. *generally.* Agreement, congruity, harmony.

1819 *HAZLITT Eng. Com. Writers* VI. (1869) 153 There is the exquisite keeping in the character of Blifil, and the want of it in that of Tom Jones. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* 406 For wit, fancy, invention, and keeping, it [the Rape of the Lock] has never been surpassed.

c. *Phr. in or out of keeping (with)*: in or out of harmony or agreement (with).

c 1790 *IMISON Sch. Art* II. 59 In what respect it is out of keeping; that is, what parts are too light, and what too dark. 1806 *F. HORNER Let. in Life* VII. (1849) 175 They were so in keeping with the whole that the prevailing tone was... never interrupted. 1824 *MISS FERRIER Inher.* xlvii. To use an artist phrase, nothing could be more in keeping with the day than the reception Miss S. met with. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 310 It is in 'fine keeping', as the phrase is. 1841 *LEVER C. O'Malley* IV. 24 His own costume of black coat, leathers and tops, was in perfect keeping. 1841 *MYERS Cath. Th.* III. v. 14 Such an utterance of Truth would... be out of keeping with our present condition in the flesh. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 26 Indications... in thorough keeping with the view we have taken.

II. From intr. senses of the vb.

10. Staying or remaining in a place or in a certain condition; remaining sound.

1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 22 The Handful of

Salt...hinders their Ale from keeping. 1776 J. HUNTER *Let. to Jenner* 22 Jan., Wks. 1835 I. 59 Their keeping into one substance would believe that it is a new substance. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* I. xxv, I took advantage of my disorder to excuse my keeping at home.

III. 11. With adverbs, as *keeping back, down, in, out*, up: see KEEP v. IV.

1558 HULOT, Kepynghe backe or a part, *reservatio, retentio*. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholent.* I. (Arb.) 48 Sharpe kepynghe in, and bridling of youth. 1667 PEPPYS *Diary* 26 Apr., He says that the king's keeping in still with my Lady Castlemaine do show it. 1814 WELLINGTON 15 May in Gurw, *Desp.* (1838) XII. 12 An allowance for the purchase and keeping up of a mule in the public service. 1835 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Mackintosh's Hist. Rev.* (1887) 366 By resistance they meant the keeping out of James the Third. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 25 Sept. 927/3 The system of 'keeping in' [at school] is barbarous. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 371 The keeping down of uræmic accumulation.

IV. 12. attrib. and Comb., as *keeping-beer, ewe-lamb, -ground, -sheep*, etc.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. vi. 284 The Season for brewing Keeping-beer. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. N. Amer.* II. ii. § 12. 217 When whales are much disturbed, they quit their keeping-ground. 1886 SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 115 A new system of not weaning the keeping ewe lambs at all.

Keeping, *pple* a. [f. as prec. + ING 2.] That keeps, in various senses (see the verb).

c1430 *A B C of Aristotle in Babels Bk.* 12 [Be not] to kinde, ne to kepynghe, & be waar of knawe tacchis. 1677 MRS. BEHN *Rover* II. ii, All this frights me not: 'tis still much better than a keeping husband. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I. i. 236 Some keeping Cardinal shall doat upon thee. 1801 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Teares & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 30 Daughters and dead fish, we find Were never keeping wares.

Keeping-room, local and U.S. [KEEP v. 37.] The room usually occupied by a person or family as a sitting-room; a parlour.

1790 MARSHAM in *G. White's Selborne* (1877) II. 257 On the 24th I found a dark butterfly in my keeping-room. 1794 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* (1797) II. The door... opening immediately from the external air into the keeping-room. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv, In the family 'keeping-room', as it is termed [of the New England farm-house]. 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Cambr. Freshm.* 55 Most fortunate to get into college in your first term, sir. Yes, sir, this is your keeping-room; and...this here's your study.

Keepsake (kî'psək). [f. KEEP v. + SAKE: cf. *namesake*.] Anything kept or given to be kept for the sake of, or in remembrance of, the giver. *spec.* The name given to certain literary annuals consisting of collections of verse, prose, and illustrations, common in the early part of the nineteenth century; so called as being designed for gifts.

1790 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Apr., She sent me a little neat pocket volume, which I accept, as just the keepsake [etc.]. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvi, A beautiful new sequin, that Ludovico gave me for a keepsake. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 587 She pulls out a pair of scissors, and cuts out a patch as a keepsake. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 249 About 1824, the frivolous keepsake mania... gave an impetus to modern art. Keepsakes are said to have originated in an idea suggested by Mr. Alaric Watts. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* iv, Take the money and buy yourself a keepsake to remind you of me.

b. attrib.; *spec.* Having the inane prettiness of faces depicted in a keepsake volume; having the namby-pamby literary style of such books.

1848 (title) *Keepsake Gift Book of Tales and Poetry*. 1895 HAMILTON Aitch *Elizabeth's Pretenders* 199 With the faintest touch of rouge... and her keepsake air, she felt herself to be irresistible. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 8 Oct. 4/7 'Eyes raised towards heaven are always fine eyes' 'may have a sort of 'keepsake' prettiness, but is really not common sense.

Hence **Keepsaky** a., of the style of the compositions or illustrations in a keepsake volume.

1871 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* III. 145 That keepsakey, impossible face which Maclise gave him [Dickens]. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 3/1 The more smooth and keepsaky style [of illustration].

Keercheef, obs. form of KERCHIEF.

Keer-drag. A form of drag-net having a very small mesh towards the end, used by zoologists for collecting small fishes and other marine animals.

1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 211 Fishing with a small but very useful net... called a keerdag. 1853 P. H. GOSSE in *Zoologist* II. 3993, I take it in considerable numbers in Weymouth Bay, by means of the net known as a 'keer-drag', which rakes the bottom.

Keere, Keerie: see KIER, KERRIE.

Keeslip, Sc. form of CHEESLIP¹, rennet; also a name of *Galium verum* = CHEESE-RENNET.

Keest (kîst). Sc. Also kiest, kyst. [a. Du. *keest* marrow, kernel, best part of anything.] Marrow, sap, substance, vigour. Hence **Keest-less** a., void of sap or substance.

1802 SIBBALD *Chron. Sc. Poetry Gloss.*, *Kystless*, tasteless. 1814 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* Oct. (1886) I. 26 So cold and kiestless am I. 1825 JAMIESON, *Keest*, sap, substance. 1890 ALISON H. DUNLOP 132 The ceaseless wetting of the thread would take the substance—the very keest—out of his ward's body.

Keest, obs. pa. t. of CAST v.

Keething, Keetyleng: see KITHING, KITLING.

Keeve, kive (kîv, kôiv). Forms: a. 1 *cyf*, 2 *ouf*, 3 *kiue*, 4–8 *kive*, 6 *kyve*. β. 5–6 *keve*, 8–9 *kieve*, 9 *keave*, 7– *keeve*. [OE. *cyf* may represent an OTeut. **kühjā*, but has no exact equivalent in the cognate langs. The sense is that of I.G. *küven*, *keuben* and G. *kübel* (MHG. also *kübbel*; cf. OHG. *milich-chubili* milk-pail), but these have short u as stem-vowel.

The normal repr. of OE. *cyf*, *cife* is *kive*, but the word is now practically obs., exc. in s. w. dial., where the form is *keeve*; cf. *fore, here, heve, kee=fire, hire, kive, kye*.]

1. A tub or vat; *spec.* a vat for holding liquid in brewing and bleaching; in *Mining*, a vessel in which tin or copper ore is washed.

a. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 58 Se het afyllan ane cyfe mid weallendum ele. *Ibid.* II. 178 Pa stod ðær an æmtig cyf. a1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xiv. in *E. E. F.* (1862) 155 Hail be 3e skinnere wip þure drenche kiue, Who so smillip þer-to wo is him aliue. 1509 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 130 Payd to y^r hopper for hoppyng of y^r kyve .. j^d. a1661 FULLER *Worthices, Derbysh.* I. (1662) 230 They must brew every day, yea pour it out of the Kive into the Cup. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iv. (ed. 2) 266 In Winter they ferment a little first in the Kive or Tun to put to the Wort in the Barrel. 1755 SHEBBEAR *Lydia* (1769) II. 100 (E. D. D.) A brewer's kive filled with new beer.

β. 1446 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 83 It. for the cheyl and the keve... vid. 1574 in *Worth Tavistock Par. Acc.* (1887) 30 For mending of the lyme Keve vid. 1674 RAY S. & E. *Country Words* 69 A *Keve* (Devon), a Fat wherein they work their beer up before they tun it. 1743 MAXWELL *Sel. Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric. Scot.* 343 As for the Bleaching-house, it ought to be furnished with .. good Keesves or Tubs for Bucking. 1776 BOLTON in A. YOUNG *Tour Ir.* (1780) II. 201 (Cider-making) As the juice is thus pressed out, let it be poured into large vessels, usually called Keesves, to undergo the fermentation. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 107 A large kieve of water, in which the sieve is suspended by the iron rod.

2. A local name for the mill-hoop, the enclosing case of a run of stones in a flour mill (Hoop sb.¹ 2).

3. attrib. and Comb., as *keeve-net* (Comw.), *keeve-work*.

1550–1600 *Customs Duties* (B. M. Add. MS. 25097), Kive or dote eles, the barrill of either, xxxs. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 60 *Keve-work*, that is, making large Vessels of red Deal boards, hooped both with Iron and strong Oak Hoops. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 697/2 These [pilchards] be catches .. in his 'kieve net'—a net somewhat like an angler's landing-net.

Keever, obs. form of KIVER.

|| **Kef, keif, kief** (kef, kəif, kîf). Also kaif, keef, kiff. [Arab. كَيْف *kaif*, colloquially *kef*, well-being, good-humour, enjoyment, pleasure.]

1. A state of drowsiness or dreamy intoxication, such as is produced by the use of bhang, etc. b. The enjoyment of idleness; 'dolce far niente'. To make (or do) *kef*, to pass the time in idleness.

1808 R. DRUMMOND *Illustr. Gram. Guzaratte*, etc. (Y.), A kind of *confectio Japonica*... causing keif, or the first degree of intoxication. 1852 BAODER *Nestorians* I. 327 Parties of Christians were making *keif*, i.e. taking their pleasure and drinking arack. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec., You may smoke, you may enjoy your *kef*. 1865 W. CORY *Lett. & Frills* (1897) 163, I fell into *kef*, being incapable of sustained thought. 1885 MRS. H. WARD *Tr. Amiel's Jnl.* (1891) 72, I came to understand the Buddhist trance of the Soufis, the kief of the Turk. 1892 MARIANNE NORTH *Recoll. Happy Life* II. 9 All the grand people were doing 'kef' after breakfast under the trees. 1897 KEITH *Plea Simpler Faith* 137 To him [the Bedouin] the greatest enjoyment is his Kaif, his perfect idleness.

2. (In Morocco and Algeria, in form *kief, keef*.) Indian hemp or other substance smoked to produce this state. Also attrib.

1878 HOOKER & BALL *Morocco* 188 The habitual uses of kief prepared from Indian hemp. 1889 HALL CAINE *Scapgoat* (1891) I. 193 Men lay about holding pipes charged with keif. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 426 The lazy slave of Wazan lounging in the sun, kiff-pipe in mouth.

Keffekilite. *Min.* [f. next + -ITE¹: named (in Ger. form *keffekilith*) by Fischer 1811.] A greyish greasy lithomarge found in the Crimea.

1868 in *Dana Min.*

|| **Keffekill**. *Min.* *Obs. rare*. Also kiffe-, kief-. ['Said to mean the earth of Keffe or Kaffe, the town of the Crimea from which it was shipped' (Chester, *Dict. Names Min.*). Perh. repr. Pers. کف *kef-i-gil* 'foam of clay'; but the classical Pers. name is کف دریا *kef-i-daryā* 'foam of the sea' (J. T. Platts).] = MEERSCHAUM.

[1758 CROMSTEDT *Mineralogie* 79 states, that the *Keffekil Tartarorum* was used by the Tartars as soap.] 1784 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* 59 Meersbaum of the Germans, Keffekill. 1796 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) I. 145 Keffekill or myrsen, is said to be when recently dug of a yellow colour, and as tenacious as cheese or wax. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 477 To the first of these classes belongs the ruby; to the second, steatites and kiffekille.

Keffel, dial. and obs. slang. Also 7–8 *keffal*, 8 *kefeld*, 9 *kephel*. [a. Welsh *ceffy* horse: see CAPLE.] A horse, esp. a sorry horse.

a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Keffal*, a Horse. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. xii. 26 At last a Negro Devil came On a dun Keffel, blind and lame. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. xx. 130 Old Robin at a distance, on his roan Keffel. c1825 *Houlston Tracts* II. xlviii. 3 Thomas Shelton's kephels are so thin and weak, they can hardly lift one leg after the other. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Keffel*, a sorry, worthless horse.

|| **Keffiyeh** (kefī'ye). Also *kefiyeh*, -ia, *kef(f)eh*, *keffie(h)*, *kafeh*, *kaff*, *kufiyeh*. [Arab. كَفِيَّة *kaffiyah* or *kuffiyeh*, by some held to be ad. late Lat. *cofia*, *cuphia*: see COIF.] A kerchief worn as a head-dress by the Bedouin Arabs.

a1817 J. L. BURCKHARDT *Bedouins* (1831) I. 48 All the Bedouins wear on the head... a turban or square kerchief of cotton... called *keffie*. a1839 LADY H. STANHOPE *Memo.* (1845) I. iii. 98 (Stanf.) A silk handkerchief, commonly worn by the Bedouin Arabs, known by the Arabic name of *keffiyah*. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* iii. vii, That audacious-looking Arab in a red *kefia*. 1881 L. WALLACE *Ben Hur* I. i, His face was... hidden by a red *kufiyeh*. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 409 His head protected by a *kefiyeh*.

|| **Kefir** (ke'fär). Also *kefyr*, *kephir*. [Caucasian.] An effervescent liquor resembling koumiss, prepared from milk which has been fermented; employed as a medicine or food for invalids.

1884 *Nature* 3 July 216/2 *Kefir* has only been generally known even in Russia for about two years. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1072 Koumiss and *kefyr* are examples of sour fermented milk containing an excess of carbonic acid gas.

b. *Kefir ferment, grains, or seeds*, a composite substance used by the Caucasians to ferment milk.

1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898 BLACKMAN in *Working Men's Coll. Jnl.* V. 60 The inhabitants of the Caucasus have *kephir* grains. To produce *kephir*, about 6 parts of milk is mixed with 1 part of the grains... *Kephir* grains consist of 2 sorts of bacteria and a yeast.

† **Keft**, pa. pple. *Obs. rare*—1. [? a. ON. *keft*, *keft*, pa. pple. of *kaupa* to buy: see COUP v.] Bought, paid for: = *abought*, pa. pple. of *ABY* v.

c1300 *Havelok* 2005 þus wolde þe thewes me have reft, But god þank, he haenen-et sure keft.

Keg (keg), sb. [Later form of CAG sb.¹, q. v.]

1. A small barrel or cask, usually of less than 10 gallons.

1632 SHERWOOD, A kegge, *Cagne. Voyez* a Cag. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) App., *Kag*, or *Keg*... a large Vessel for the laying of Sturgeon in pickle. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 318, 5 kegs of barley. 1812 BYRON *Juan* II. xlvii, Two casks of biscuit and a keg of butter. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 47 One could have a little keg of salt herrings sent.

† b. A portion of sturgeon sufficient to fill a keg (cf. CAG sb.¹ 1, quot. 1704). *Obs.*

1617 MINSHU *Ductor*, A Kegge of Sturgeon, .. *Vne piece d'esturgeon*. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxv. (1748) 367 The Sturgeon cut to keggs (too big to handle whole).

c. *slang*. The stomach.

1887 F. FRANCIS *Saddle & Mocassin* 270 (Farmer) We'd been having a time and my keg was pretty full too.

2. attrib., as *keg-buoy, -head; keg-flig* (see quot.).

1868 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Keg flig* of Japan is the fruit of *Diospyros kaki*. 1883 *Fisheries Exhbit. Catal.* (ed. 4) 127 *Keg Buoy*, for floating drift nets. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 570 He had on a keg hat, all shiny silk, and a red necktie.

Hence † **Keg v.**, to cut up (a sturgeon) into 'kegs'.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Jack-a-lent* Wks. (1630) I. 117/1 The poore Ancoube is pitifully pepper'd in the fight, whilst the Sturgeon is keg'd, randed, and iold about the cares.

Kegeree, variant of KEDGEREE.

Keghet, kezte, obs. fl. caught: see CATCH v.

Keg-meg, dial. variant of CAGMAG.

† **Kegwort**. *Herb. Obs. rare*—1. Some plant.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 485 *Betonnicum*, which we call dogstone or kegwort.

|| **Kehaya** (kehā'yā). Forms: 6 *cabaia*, 7 *cayha*, *cahay*, *caya*, *kia* (yā), 8 *kehaja*, *k(i)aya*, *kiyaya*, *chiaia*, *kaia*, *caia*, 8–9 *kiaja*, 9 *kiayah*, *kehaya*. [Turk. كِهْيَا *kihāyā*, كِهْيَا *kehhyā*, etc., corrupt forms of Pers. (and Turk.) كُندَر *kathkudā* (cf. *kad* house + *kudā* master), viceroy, vicar, deputy, etc.] A Turkish viceroy, deputy, agent, etc.; a local governor; a village chief.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 102 A *Cahaia* of the *Andoluzes*... and another principall Moore. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. iii. xi. § 3. 256 The seventh day, I was sent for to the *Cayhas* garden. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2308/2 Rageb the Caimacan, his Kiaia or Lieutenant. 1702 *Ibid.* No. 3875/2 The last having served him as his *Kehaja*. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cless Mar* 18 Apr., The Greek lady with me earnestly solicited me to visit the *kiyaya's* lady, saying, he was the second officer in the empire. a1734 NORTH *Lives* (1742) II. 450 The money demanded was... twenty-five purses for the vizier, and five for the kaia and officers. 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1827) III. v. 122 In the capacity of the Pasha's *kehaya*, he enjoyed both the direction of his councils and the command of his armies. 1895 *Daily News* 21 Mar. 5/6 They had a *Kehaya* who led them... A *Kehaya* is a leader or head man.

Kehte, obs. pa. t. of CATCH v.

Kei-apple (kei'æp'l). [f. *Kei*, name of a river formerly separating Cape Colony from Kaffraria.] The edible fruit of a South African shrub, *Aberia Caffra*; also, the shrub itself.

1859 HARVEY & SONDER *Flora Capensis* II. 585, *Aberia Caffra*, bab. Eastern districts and Kaffrland. A shrub or small tree, fruit edible like a small yellowish apple. Colonial name, the Kei apple.

Keiching, Keie, Keight, Keiht, (keiht, keiht), **Keigne, Keik, Keil** (l, obs. ff. KITCHEN, KEY, CAUGHT, CHAIN, KEEK v., KEEL sb.², KILL v.

Keilhaute (kei'lhau't). *Min.* [Named 1844, after Prof. B. M. Keilhan.] A titanio-silicate of calcium, yttrium, and other metals.

1846 *Amer. Yrnl. Sc. Ser.* II. 11. 415 Keilbaurite was found near Arendal in Norway. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 3) 387 The Alve keilbaurite has two cleavages inclined to one another 138°.

† **Keir**, *v.* *Sc. Obs.* rare-1. [Cf. ON. *keyra* to drive.] *trans.* To drive off.

1561 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) I. 150 Be thair vnpayit, thy pursevandis ar socht To pund pure communis corne, and cattell keir [crime geir].

Keir, var. **KIER**. **Keire**, var. **CAIR** *v.* *Obs.* a 1650 *Scottish Field* 154 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 220 He keir[eth] him in Carleile: & keire wold no further.

† **Keiri**. *Obs.* Also *kəri*, *keyri*, -ry. [med. L. *keiri*, *cheiri*, Arab. *khiri*, Pers. *خبرو* *khiri* (yellow) gillyflower.] The Wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*.

The generic name *Cheiranthus* was formed by Linnæus on *Cheiri* or 'Keiri arab', by arbitrary association with Gr. *cheip* hand. *Philos. Bot., Nomina* § 229.

1578 *LYTTE Dodoes* II. iii. 151 Of the Wallflower. . . The yellow Gillofer is a kinde of vyle called . . of Serapio and the Apothecaries *Keyri*. 1616 *SURF. & MARKII. Country Farme* 237 White, yellow, and red Gillo-flowres . . especially the yellow . . commonly called of Apothecaries *Keyry*. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort. Mar.* (1729) 106 Slip the Keris or Wall-flower. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Keiri or Cheiri*, Wall-flower.

Keiser (e, obs. f. KAISER. **Keises**, *sb. pl.*: see **KEYSIE**. **Keist**, *Sc. obs. pa. t.* of **CAST** *v.*

† **Keitloa** (kē'tlōä). Also **ketloa**. [Sechuana *ketlwa*, *khetlwa*.] A species of South African rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros Keitloa*), having two horns of nearly equal length.

1838-47 *SIR A. SMITH in Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* (U. K. S., 1849) 40 The keitloa browses on shrubs and the slender branches of brushwood, using the upper lip as an organ of prehension. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 472/2 The Keitloa is of a very savage disposition. 1867 *J. E. GRAY in Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1025 *Rhinaster Keitloa*, the Keitloa or Ketloa.

Keke, var. **KEAK** *v.* *Obs.*; obs. f. **KEEK**, **KICK** *v.* **Kekshoes**, -shose, obs. var. **KICKSHAW**.

Kelassee, **kelassie**, variants of **KHALASI**.

† **Kelchyn**. *Sc. Obs.* In ancient Scottish law: One of the mulcts or payments exacted in compensation for homicide. (Cf. **CRO**.)

[a 1200 *Regiam Maj.* iv. lviii. (*Acts Parl. Scot.* I. 300) *Kelchyn* nnius comitis est sexaginta sex et duæ partes unius vaccæ.] 1609 *SKENE tr. Regiam Maj.* iv. xxxviii. Item, *Kelchyn* of ane Earle is thriescore sax kye, and halfe ane kow. . . Ane husband-man [*rusticus*] has na *Kelchyn*. Gif the wife of ane frie man is slane, her husband sall hane the *Kelchyn*, and her friend[s] sall hane the *Cro* and *Ganes*. Item, gif the wife of ane husband-man [*rustici*] is slane, the Lord of the land qubare she duelles sall hane the *Kelchyn*, and her kinsmen sall hane the *Cro* and the *Ganes*.

† **Keld**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* rare-1. [dial. form of **COLD** *sb.*; see **KELD** *v.*] Cold.

a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 37 Casten y wol the from cares ant kelde.

Keld (keld), *sb.* 2 north. dial. Also 7 **kell**. [a. ON. *kelda* (Sw. *källa*, Da. *kilde*).]

A well, fountain, spring. b. A deep, still, smooth part of a river.

Frequent in place-names in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Yorkshire, e.g. *Gunner-keld*, *Haw Keld*, *Saltkeld*, *Springkeld*, *Threkeld*. In *Cartul. Prior. de Gysborne* (Surtees) I. 48, 49, 66, *Hildkeld* is given as *Fons Sanctæ Hildæ*.

1697 A. DE LA PRVNE *Diary* (Surtees) 142 This day I was at a place called Kell Well, near Aukburrow. 1811 T. D. WHITAKER *Surv. Burton Chase* (ed. 3) 35 (Craven Gloss.) From cold keld super Camb to the Top of Penigint. 1825 BROCKETT, *Kelts*, the still parts of a river which have an oily smoothness while the rest of the water is ruffled. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Keld*, a well. *Halkeld*, a holy fountain. A *keal keld*, a cold well. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'The keld head', the spring head. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 203 A very remarkable spring, or fountain, or keld it was.

† **Keld** (e, *v.* *Obs.* rare. Also **chelde**. [app. repr. OE. **cealdian* (see **COLD** *v.*).] For the vowel, cf. *kelf* = *calf*.] *intr.* To become cold.

a 1200 *Maximian* 64 (Digby MS.) in *Anglia* III. 279 For bi min herte keldep And mi bodi onnbeldep. ?c 1325 *Old Age* i. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 149 Eld wold keld an cling so the clai. *Ibid.* vii. 1703 kund i comble an kelde.

Kelde, obs. pa. t. of **KEEL** *v.* 4

Keldé, obs. *Sc.* form of **CULDEE**.

† **Kelder**. *Obs.* rare. [a. Du. *kelder* a cellar: cf. the phrase *HANS-in-kelder*.] The womb.

1646 CLEVELAND *Kings Disgrace* Poems (1647) 33 The Sun wears Midnight; Day is beetle-brow'd, and Lightning is in Kelder of a Cloud. 1658 *BROME New Acad.* II. i. Wks. 1873 II. 29 The unbegotten *Hans* that I mean to clap into thy *Kelder*.

Kele, obs. f. **KEEL**; obs. *Sc.* var. **KILL** *v.*

† **Kelek** (ke'-lek). Also 7 **kilet**, 9 **kelleck**, -ick.

[Turk. *كالك* *kalak*, *kelek*.] A raft or float used on rivers in Turkey in Asia, etc., formed of inflated sheep-skins, bundles of reeds, and the like.

1684 J. PHILLIPS *tr. Tavernier's Trav.* I. II. v. 72 The Merchant must be careful to spread good store of thick Felts over the *Kilet*. 1840 J. B. FRASER *Trav. Koordistan* II. iv. 74 The canal was not fordable, and the only means of crossing it was by a kellick pulled across by a rope. 1871 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 26 Such vessels are sculptured on Assyrian monuments and under the name of *keleks* continue to be used.

Keleusmatically (keliusmæ'tikālī), *adv.* [Rendering Gr. *κελευσματικῶς* by way of command: see **CELEUSMA** and **-ICALLY**.] Imperatively. 1885 W. L. ALEXANDER *Zechariah* III. 28 Here it is used hortatorily or kelesmatically.

Kelf 1, obs. dial. form of **CALF** 1.

† **Kelf** 2. *Obs.* rare-1. [? dialect survival of prec.: cf. **CALF** 1 c.] A lubber, blockhead.

1664 *COTTON Scarron*. iv. Poet. Wks. (1734) 85 One Squire Aeneas, a great Kelf, Some wandring Hangman like herself.

Kelf 3. *Coal-mining. local.* In the Midland coal-field (Derby and Leicestersh.): 'The vertical height of the back cutting of the holing at any time during the operation of holing a stint' (Gresley Gloss. *Coal Mining* 1883).

† **Kelis** (kē'lis). *Path.* [a. Gr. *κηλῖς* stain, spot.] = **KELOID**, q. v.

1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 24 *Lepra*, *lupus*, *kelis*, and elephantiasis.

Kelk. Now dial. The roe of a fish.

a 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 19 Take þo kelkes of fysshe anon, And þo lyver of þo fysshe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 201/1 *Kelkys* (A. *kellys*) of fyschis, *lactes*. 1655 *MOUFET & BENNET Health's Improv.* (1746) 238 Cods have a Bladder in them full of Eggs or Spawn, which the northern Men call the Kelk. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Kelks*, the roe or spawn of fish.

Kelk, dial. var. of **KECK**, **KEX**.

1880 in *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.*

Kell (kel). *Obs.* exc. dial. Also 4-6 **kelle**, 7 **kel**. [A northern form corresp. to ME. *calle*, *CAUL* *sb.* 1; the difference in vowel is not easy to account for, but cf. *miell*, *Sc.* form of *maul*, *mall*.]

1. A woman's hair-net, cap, or head-dress: = **CAUL** *sb.* 1.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 128 (MS. A) By a wynliche welle Susan cast of hir kelle. *Ibid.* 158 (MS. I) Pan had sche kast of hire kelle and hire courcheffe. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. xiv. 82 The hair was of this damysell Knyt wyth a buttoune in a goldin kelle. 1603 *Philotus* xxii. Than may 3e haue baith Quaffis and Kellis. . . All for 3our weiring and not ellis. ?a 1700 *Childe Maurice* v. in *Child Ballads* (1886) iv. lxxxiii. 264/2 As many times As knotts beene knitt on a kelle. 1817 *LADY MARGARET* in *Whitelaw Bk. Scot. Ball.* (1875) 55/2 To braid her hair she didna care Nor sett her golden kelle.

b. dial. The back part of a woman's cap.

1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xlvii. (1873) 256 A mutch that my wife held ance wit a byous muckle squar kelle.

2. A long cloak or garment; a shroud.

c 1425 *Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 656/15 *Hec caracalla*, kelle. [Cf. *ibid.* 571/34 *Caracalla*, a sclavayn or a cope.] ?a 1800 *Gay Goss-Hawk* xxx. in *Child Ballads* (1886) iv. xcvi E. 364/2 Then up and gat her seven sisters, And sewed to her a kelle, And every steak that they pat in Sewd to a siller bell.

3. Gossamer threads forming a kind of film on grass. Cf. **CAUL** 3.

1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 54 Also there wyll be many kelles vpon the grasse, and that causeth the myldewe. 1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 76 Many tymes the cobwebbes fall from the skye and are not suche as spyders make, but a kind of kelle. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* I. III. i. (1623) 107 Those webs, kels, and flakes . . lying on the earth, and a sheep licking them vp, do breed rottenesse. 1663 *J. BEAL Let. to Boyle* 9 Nov., Boyle's Wks. 1772 VI. 357 Those kells, which like cobwebs do sometimes cover the grounds.

b. The web or cocoon of a spinning caterpillar.

1613 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* III. 42 Trees . . With caterpillars kells, and duskie cobwebs hong. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* II. vi. [Love could] Bury himself in every Silke-wormes Kell.

4. Anal. An investing membrane or film: = **CAUL** 4.

1540 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* i. ii. (1634) 19 The fleshy skinne . . is compassed of fleshnesse, more then any other kell or skin in all the body. 1630 *DRAYTON Noah's Flood* Wks. 1538 *note*, The aspick hath a kell of skin which covereth his teeth until it be angry. 1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 120/1 She . . has a speck or kell over one eye.

fig. 1823 *GALT R. Gilhaize* I. 271 She was soon scrapit of all the scurf and kell of her abominations.

5. spec. a. The fatty membrane investing the intestines; the omentum: = **CAUL** 5 a.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* v. 67 We call one part of the Kell the Anterior or superiour Membran, and the other the inferior or posteriour. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Philaster* v. iv. I'll have him cut to the kell, then down the seams. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. xvii. The inner thin Kell where-with the Intrails are cover'd. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Kell*, the omentum or caul. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

b. The amnion inclosing the foetus, and sometimes enveloping the head at birth: = **CAUL** 5 b.

1530 *PALSGR.* 235/2 Kell in a womans belly, *taye*. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* III. iii. ii. A silly jealous fellow . . seeing his childre newe kelled in a kell, thought sure a Franciscan . . was the father of it, it was so like the Frier's Coule. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s. v., Brand mentions several advertisements in which these kells or cauls were announced for sale. 1883 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., Oor ohd mare, she foald e' th' neet, an' th' foal could n't braak th' kell, so it was drowned.

6. Comb. (sense 1), as *kell-knitter*, -maker, -wise. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3300 *Piscoppis* upon kell-wyse knytt in þe wozes. 1411 *Nomina* in *Wr. Wülcker* 692/35 *Illec reciarria*, a kelmaker. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 201/2 A kelle knyttter, *reticularius*, *reticularia*.

Hence **Kelled** († **keld**) *a.*, webbed.

1630 *DRAYTON Noah's Flood* Wks. 1534 The otter . . feeds on fish, which . . He with his keld feet and keen teeth doth kill.

Kell, obs. form of **KALE**, **KILN**.

Kellagh (-eg, -ick, -ock), **Kellaut**, **Kelle**, **Kellidar**, **Kellow**, **Kellus**: see **KILLICK**, **KHELAUT**, **KILL** *v.*, **KILLEDAR**, **KILLOW**, **KILLAS**.

Kelly (ke'li), *sb.* U.S. [cf. **CALLOW** *sb.* 3, the equivalent term in England.] The top-soil which is removed in order to get at clay for brick-making. Hence **Kelly** *v.* (see quot.).

1884 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Bricks* 103 This vegetable soil is called in brickyard parlance, 'kelly', and the operation of removing it termed 'taking off the kelly'. *Ibid.*, The operation of placing the soil upon the places where the bricks are moulded is termed 'kellying the floors'.

Keloid (kē'loid). *Path.* [a. F. *kéloïde*: see **CHELOID**.] A form of skin disease, having the appearance of a hypertrophic scar; = **CHELOID**.

1854 [see **CHELOID**] 1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 70 Deformities of *Derma*. **Keloid**. 1876 *BRISTOWE The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 47 Such results are seen in keloid and in some forms of arterial atheroma. 1889 *BUCK Med. Sci.* IV. 266 **Keloid**. . . is most common on the chest and neck.

attrib. 1897 W. ANDERSON *Surg. Treat. Lupus* 8 The 'keloid' thickening of the new cicatrix.

Hence **Keloidal** *a.*, of the nature of keloid.

1888 *Medical News* LIII. 442 Slight keloid growths sometimes follow in the wake of the largest vesicles.

Kelp 1 (kelp). Forms: 4 **culp**, 7 **kilpe**, 7-**kelp**. [ME. *culp* or *culpe* (*ii*), of unknown origin. Of this the normal mod. repr. would be *kilp*; *kelp* is app. a dialect variation: cf. *melt* and *mill* *sb.*]

1. A collective name for large seaweeds (chiefly *Fucaceæ* and *Laminariaceæ*) which are burnt for the sake of the substances found in the ashes.

Bull-head Kelp, a N. W. American species (*Nereocystis Luetkeana*) used by the Indians for fishing-lines.

1387 *TRAVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 181 As culpes of þe see waggeþ wiþ þe water. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. xxxii. vi. 437 As for the reits Kilpe, Tangle, & such like sea-weeds, Nicander saith, they are as good as treacle. 1663 *BOYLE Exp. Hist. Colours* xlix. Ann. i. In making our ordinary allom the workmen use the ashes of a sea-weed (vulgarly called kelp). 1791 *NEWTE Tour Eng. & Scot.* 112 The cutting and burning of the kelp that grows on their shores. 1840 R. H. *DANA Bef. Mast* xiv. 35 We found the tide low, and the rocks and stones covered with kelp and sea-weed.

b. spec. The giant or great kelp (*Macrocystis pyrifera* or *Fucus giganteus*) of the Pacific coast of America, the largest of seaweeds.

1834 *DARWIN in Voy. 'Adventure' & 'Beagle'* (1839) III. 303 There is one marine production, which from its importance is worthy of a particular history. It is the kelp or *Fucus giganteus* of Solander. 1897 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise of 'Cachalot'* 83 We were continually passing broad patches of kelp . . whose great leaves and cable-like stems made quite reef-like breaks in the heaving waste of the restless sea.

2. The calcined ashes of seaweed used in commerce for the sake of the carbonate of soda, iodine, and other substances which they contain; large quantities were formerly used in the manufacture of soap and glass.

1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1054 Kelp is made of a Sea-weed, called Tangle, such as comes to London on Oysters. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 9 [It] is the nitre of the antients, not unlike the soda or kelp of the moderns. 1808 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Gigha*, Much sea-weed . . partly employed as a manure, and partly burned into kelp. 1863 *ANSTON Channel Isl.* iv. xlii. 514 The quantity of weed required to manufacture a ton of kelp averages twenty tons.

† 3. A name for the plants *Salsola* and *Salicornia*: cf. **KALI** 1. *Obs.* rare.

1713 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 101 A Plant . . which the Botanists call Kali . . and we . . Kelp. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 316 *Kelp*, *Salicornia*.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *kelp-ashes*, -burner, -burning, -making, -weed, -wrack; *kelp-fish*, the name given to several fishes found on the Pacific coast of the United States; see also quot.; *kelp-goose*, -hen (see quot.); *kelp-pigeon*, the sheathbill, an Antarctic sea-bird; *kelp raft*, a mass of kelp floating on the sea.

1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 420, 6 bushels of 'kelp-ashes'. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 355/1 The long swells . . only half broken by the 'kelp belt a mile away. 1845 *SELBY in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 13. 161 These buildings have . . been occupied . . by the 'kelp-burners'. *Ibid.* 162 'Kelp-burning was carried on at Holy Island as early as the 13th century. 1880 *GÜNTHER Fishes* 533 The 'Butter-fish', or 'Kelp fish' of the colonists of New Zealand (*Coridodax fullus*) . . It feeds on zoophytes, scraping them from the surface of the kelp. 1883 *COPPINGER Cruise 'Alert'* 56 The 'kelp-geese (*Bernicla antarctica*) were paddling about with their young ones. 1899 *EVANS Birds* 247 These Rails are semi-nocturnal . . *Ocydromus fuscus* [of N. Z.] obtaining the name of 'Kelp-Hen from the stretches of sea-weed that it frequents. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* VII. 706/2 They caught gulls, and tried to make them carry 'kelp lines, but all was of no avail. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 146 The introduction of 'kelp-making. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 782/2 *note*, In the Falkland Isles it is called the 'Kelp-Pigeon'. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 259/1 We drew in toward the island . . avoiding the great 'kelp rafts. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 38 The 'kelp-weed' . . lying upon the Shore. 1833 *SIR J. E. SMITH Eng. Flora* v. 268 It [*Fucus nodosus*] is said in the Hebrides to be preferable to all other Fuci in the manufacturing of kelp, and passes there under the name of 'kelp-wrack'.

Hence **Kelper**, a maker of kelp. **Kelping** *vbl. sb.*, the manufacture of kelp; *ppl. a.*, that makes kelp. **Kelpy** *a.*, abounding in kelp.

1808 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* V. 100 The kelpers might employ their time between tides. 1822 P. WOODLEY *Scilly Isl.* I. v. 119 The Islanders seldom get more . . than from £7

to £10, for their labours during the kelping season. 1852 RAINES Hist. N. Durham 146 A ridge of kelpy stone, over which it is no easy matter to pass. 1890 Scribner's Mag. XIX. 659/1 The mother...struck out through the kelpy waters for the shore. 1895 Longm. Mag. Nov. 33 The kelp's year may be reckoned from mid November. *Ibid.* 39 The old stories linger among the kelping people.

† Kelp 2. *Obs.* rare. [Obscure: connexion with KILP *sb.* seems unlikely.] ?Sword-belt, scabbard.

13. Disb. Mary & Cross 283 in Leg. Rood 140 His sword he pulte vp in his kelp.

Kelpie, kelpy (kelpi). *Sc.* [Of uncertain etym.; Gael. *calpa, calpeach*, bullock, heifer, colt, has been suggested, but positive evidence is wanting.] The Lowland Scottish name of a fabled water-spirit or demon assuming various shapes, but usually appearing in that of a horse; it is reputed to haunt lakes and rivers, and to take delight in, or even to bring about, the drowning of travellers and others. Also *water-kelpie*.

The beliefs relating to the kelpie are essentially the same as those connected with the Danish and Norw. *nykjen*, and the Icel. *nykur* or *nennir*; but in Scotland the kelpie was sometimes held to render assistance to millers by keeping the mill going during the night.

1747 COLLINS Pop. Superst. Highlands 137 Drowned by the kelpie's wroth. 1792 BURNS Let. to Cunningham 10 Sept., Be thou a kelpie, haunting the ford or ferry. 1805 SCOTT Last Minstr. vi. xxiii, But the Kelpy rung, and the Mermaid sung, The dirge of lovely Rosabelle. 1813 HOGG Queen's Wake 192 The darksome pool...Was now no more the kelpie's home. 1881 GREGOR Folk-lore 66 (E.D.D.) The wife...tried to dissuade him under the fear that Kelpie would carry him off to his pool.

Kelpwort. [*f.* KELP + WORT.] = GLASSWORT *b.* *Salsola Kali*.

1787 WITHERING Brit. Plants (ed. 2), (Br. & Holl.).

Kelson, keelson (ke'lsən). *Naut.* Forms: a. 7 kelsine, kilson, 7- kelson, (9 kelston). b. 7 keelson, 7- keelson, (8 keelstone, 9 keel-sale). [= Du. *kolswijn, kolsem*, LG. *kielswin*, G. *kielschwein*, Da. *kølsvin*, Sw. *kölsvin*. The first element is app. KEEL *sb.*, but of the second the original form and meaning are obscure.

In all the equivalents cited, except Du. *kolsem*, the second element is identical with the word corresponding to E. *swine*, and it appears that in 18th c. LG. *swijn* was used by itself in the sense of 'keelson' (see Grimm). The English forms may therefore represent a ME. **kelswin*: cf. the reduction of *boatswain* to *boatsen*, *boson*, *bos'n*. The reason for calling the timber by this name does not appear, but this is also the case with many similar applications of the names of animals, as *cat*, *dog*, *hog*, *horse*, etc. The original may have been an unrecorded ON. **kjalswin* or **kjalsvin*, independently adopted in Eng. and LG. The corruptions *keelstone*, *kelston*, *keelson*, *keelsale*, originate mainly in the lack of stress on the second element. Eng. *stewson* and *sternson* are app. recent formations on the analogy of *keelson*. It has been suggested that the original form may be preserved in Norw. dial. *kjølsvill* = 'keel-sill', but this may also be an alteration, by popular etymology, of the usual *kjølsvin*.

The most usual spelling from the first has been *kelson*: recently, however, there has been a tendency to spell *keelson*, though the pron. (ke'lsən) still prevails.]

1. A line of timber placed inside a ship along the floor-timbers and parallel with the keel, to which it is bolted, so as to fasten the floor-timbers and the keel together; a similar bar or combination of iron plates in iron vessels.

a. c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* l. 426 The top-mast to the kelsine then with halyards down they drew. a1618 RALEIGH *Royal Navy* 4 Even from the Batts end to the very Kelson of a Ship. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 44 That one peece of Timber which made the Kelson. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilder*, Assist. 26 Bolt the Kelson through every other Floor-timber. 1867 MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* (1868) 6 She has an iron keel and kelson to resist a bump on rocks.

b. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Grammar*, ii. 3 Lay your keelson over your floor timbers, which is another long tree like the keele. 1706 *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 3 Some compare her to a Common-wealth, and carry the Allegory from the Vane down to the Kelson. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 172 Placing it on the keelsale. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xv. 39 Everything has been moved in the hold, from stem to stern, and from the water-ways to the keelson. 1866 *Morn. Star* 19 Mar. 2/1 The ship is built up from a keelson, formed of a huge bar of iron.

fig. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* IV. lxxxvii, Something shoots from your arm, through my stowage, to the very keel-stone. 1855 WALT WHITMAN *Song of Myself* 5, I know...that a kelson of the creation is love.

b. With qualifying terms: assistant kelson or keelson = *side-keelson*; bilge-k., an additional strengthening beam placed fore-and-aft in the bilge of a vessel, parallel to the kelson; boiler-k., a bilge- or cross-keelson supporting the boilers of a steamer (Hamersly *Naval Encycl.* 1881); box-k., a kelson whose section is box-shaped; cross-k., a beam placed across the kelson to support the boilers or engines of a steamer (Webster, 1864); engine-k., a side- or cross-keelson supporting the engines in a steamer (Hamersly, 1881); false k., an additional beam placed longitudinally above the kelson in order to strengthen it (Young *Naut. Dict.* 1846); hog k. ? = false kelson; main k., the kelson proper, as distinguished from the side-keelsons, etc.; rider-k., a false kelson, kelson-rider

(Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); side- or sister k., a second kelson parallel with the main one.

1825 CLARK, etc. *Shipwrights' Scale Prices* 16 Main, Hog, or Assistant Keelsons. *Ibid.*, All Hog Keelsons under 6 inches thick to be paid plank price. 1859 J. S. MANSFIELD in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1860) VII. 15 She was strengthened by the addition of two bilge keelsons, having been originally constructed with a keelson and two sister keelsons. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Keelson*, The main keelson, in order to fit with more security upon the floor-timbers, is notched opposite to each of them. *Ibid.*, *Side-keelsons*... First used in mortar-vessels to support the bomb-beds; later they have crept in to support the engines in steamers. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* i. 7 A large central box-keelson completed these lower strengthenings.

2. Used as = KEEL *sb.* 1. rare.

1831 TRELAWNEY Adv. Younger Son II. 261, I could almost see the kelson as she rolled heavily. 1837 MARRVAT *Dog-fend* x, Lowering him down over the bows, and with ropes retaining him exactly in his position under the kelson, while he is drawn aft by a hauling line until he makes his appearance at the rudder-chains.

3. Comb., as kelson-bolt, -plate; kelson-rider = false kelson (Young *Naut. Dict.* 1846).

1825 CLARK, etc. *Shipwrights' Scale Prices* 4 Main Keel, exclusive of Shores, Blocks, and Keelson Bolts. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1223/2 Pigs of iron...laid over the keelson-plates.

† Kelsons. *Sc. Obs.* rare. [a. F. *caleçons* (in Cotgr. *calçon, calson*): see CALZONS.] Drawers, linen trousers.

1568 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. Scots* (1897) 512 Item ane curshie [= church]. Item ane pair of kelsons.

Kelt 1 (kelt). Now only *Sc.* [Etym. unknown.] A salmon, sea-trout, or herling, in bad condition after spawning, before returning to the sea.

c1340 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 36 In playces et keltis emp. 6s. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Forfar* VIII. 204 No salmon; except at the end of the fishing season, when a few of what are called foul fish, or kelt, are caught. 1834 JARDINE in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* i. No. 3. 51 The return of the old fish or kelt to the sea. 1884 *Speedy Sport* vii. 80 Good runs with sea-trout kelt of considerable size.

attrib. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 96 Large Kelt Salmon...with arrow-headed parasites in the gills.

Hence **Kelty** a., like a kelt.

1884 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 29 Mar. 204/2 Nothing but huge, lanky, kelt-looking fish.

Kelt 2. *Sc. and north. dial.* [Of obscure origin. Ir. and Gael. *cealt* cloth, clothing, may be from Eng. or *Sc.* Cf. KELLER 1.] A kind of homespun cloth or frieze, usually of black and white wool mixed, formerly used for outer garments by country people in Scotland and N. England. Also attrib.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 573 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, Ane hamelie hat; a cott of kelt Weill belit in ane lethrone belt. 1611 *Rates* (Jam. s.v. *Kendillings*), Kelt or kendall freese. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* i. 356 They [farmers c1750] were clothed in a homespun suit of freezed cloth, called Kelt. a1833 ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* (1840) 123 note, An oaken staff, a pair of clogs, and a kelt surtout.

b. fig. Applied to a sheep's fleece.

1722-8 RAMSAY *Ram & Buck* 38 Ve've a very ragged kelt on.

Kelt, -ic, -icism, etc.: see CELT 1, CELTIC.

Kelt, erroneous form of CELT 2.

1864 LATHAM *Channel Isl.* iii. xviii. (ed. 2) 414 Kelt, arrow-heads...and hammers, all of stone.

Kelt, obs. form of KILT *sb.* 1

† Kelter 1. *north. Obs.* [Of obscure origin; cf. KILT 2. Ir. and Gaelic *cealtar* prob. from Eng.]

1. A coarse cloth used for outer garments. Chiefly attrib.

1502 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1900) II. 198 For making of ane cote of kelter. 1505 *Ibid.* III. 38 For ane black keltir cote to the King. 1543 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 39, I gyue and begewthe to Henry Waryner a kelter jacket. ?16.. *Lord of Lorn in Roxb. Ball.* (1873) II. 350 He put him on an old Kelter coat, and Hose of the same above the knee.

2. A garment made of this cloth.

1562 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 152, v kelters and a blakene xliiij. 1850 *Inv. T. Wilson, Kendal* (Somerset Ho.), A Romeland kelter.

Hence **Keltering** *vbl. sb.*, ? lining with kelter.

1507 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1901) III. 254 Item, for vj elne Rislis blak to be an cote to the King. vjli. Item, for keltering of it. iij.

Kelter 2, kilter (keltər, kiltər). [Etym. obscure. Widely diffused in Eng. dial. from Northumb. and Cumb. to Cornwall, and occasional in literature. More frequent in U.S. (in form *kilter*).] Good condition, order; state of health or spirits. Used in the phrases *out of kelter*, *in (good, high) kelter*, *to get into kelter*.

a. 1643 R. WILLIAMS *Key Lang. Amer.* 177 Their Guanes they...often sell many a score to the English, when they are a little out of frame or Kelter. 1674 *Rav. S. & E. Country Words* 69 *Kelter or Kilter*, Frame, order. a1677 BARROW *Serm.* vi. Wks. 1716 l. 50 If the organs of Prayer are out of Kelter, or out of tune, how can we pray? 1723 in *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1872) VI. 335 Mending, cleansing and keeping in good kelter the firelocks left with his Honour. 1828 SCOTT *Jnrl.* 20 May, The rest are in high kelter. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 262 Some part of her internal economy is chronically out of kelter.

b. a1657 BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant.* (1850) 235 Nether durst they scarce handle a gun.. y^e very sight of one (though out of kilter) was a terrour unto them. 1681 in *New Eng. Mag.* (1808) June 450/1 The seats some burned and others out of kilter. 1862 LOWELL *Lett.* i. 359, I must rest awhile. My brain is out of kilter. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* i. 16 There's something awkward here... A joint out

of kilter perhaps. 1893 STEVENSON *Lett. C. Baxter* 19 July in *Lett. Fam.* etc. II. 300, I...am miserably out of heart and out of kilter.

Kelter 3. north. dial. [Origin obscure. *Sheffield Gloss.* gives *kelt* in same sense.] Money, cash.

1807 in Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.* 138 His billet a bad yen, his kelter aw duin. 1825 BROCKETT, *Kelter*...also means money, cash. 1828 CRIVEN *Dial.*, *Kelter*, a cant term for money. *W. Yorksh. dial.* He's a rich man, he is worth plenty of kelter.

Kelter 4. dial. [In dialect use from Durham to S. Lincolnsh.] Rubbish; nonsense.

1847-78 in HALLIWELL 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Shirl.* II. 48 Lookin' at their tongues, feelin' of their pulses, or any such like kelter. *Ibid.* III. 78 What can a man like you want wi' that kelter?

Kelto, variant of CELTO-.

† **Kelty. Sc. Obs.** [According to the *Stat. Acc. Scotl.* XVIII. 474 (quoted in full by Jamieson), Keltie was a Scottish laird famous for his drinking powers.]

1. A term denoting the complete draining of a glass of liquor (indicated by turning it upside down).

1664 COTTON *Scarron*. 108 With that she set it to her Nose, And off at once the Rumkin goes...Then turning Topsy [Margin: alias *Kelty*] on her Thumb, Says, look, here's Supernaculum. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xviii, Are ye a' cleared kelty aff? Fill anither.

2. A glass or bumper imposed as a fine on one who does not drink fair. Also *Keltie's Mends*.

1692 *Sc. Presbyt. Elog.* (1738) 143 Lord give thy Enemies the Papists and Prelates a full Cup of thy Fury to drink; and if they refuse to drink it off, then good Lord give them Kelty. 1796 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Perth*. XVIII. 474 Nothing is more common, at this very day, when one refuses to take his glass, than to be threatened with Keltie's Mends. a1835 HOGG *Tales* (1866) 405 (E. D. D.) Gin he winna tak that, gie him kelty. 1879 P. R. DRUMMOND *Perth Bygone Days* xii. 66 To drink 'Keltie' or another glass.

Kelyn, -yng, obs. *f.* KEEL *v.* 1, KEELING.

Kelyphite. Min. [*f.* Gr. *κελύφος* a pod, shell + -ITE.] (See quot.)

1882 DANA *Min.* (1883) App. iii, *Kelyphite*...Grey serpentine coating of pyrope crystals from Kremze, near Budweis, Bohemia.

Kelyt, obs. *pa. pple.* of KILL *v.*

Kem, kemb, keme, variants of *kam*(b)e, COMB *sb.* 1, assimilated to KEMB *v.*

1583 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 83 A wyndcloth, ij kemys poiks, 16s. ?16.. *Alison Gross* in Child *Ballads* (1857) i. 288 My sister Mairry came to me, Wi' silver bason, and silver kemb.

Kemb, v. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: a. 1 cemban, (cemban), 3 kemban, 3-7 kembe, (6 kimbe), 6- kemb. *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 3-8 kembed, 3- kempt. B. 4 cemme, 6-7 kemm, 9 kem. 7. 4-6 keme, (6 keame, keyme), 7 keem. [Com. Teut.: OE. *cemban* = OS. *kembian*, *kemmian* (MDu. *kemmen*), OHG. *chempan* (MHG. *kemben*, *kemmen*, G. *kämben*), ON. *kemba* (Da. *kemme*):— O.Teut. **kamhjan*, f. *kamb*-COMB *sb.* 1. Now displaced by COMB *v.* 1 (f. the *sb.*; cf. Du. *kammen*, Sw. *kamma*), but partly surviving in the *pa. pple.* *kempt*, and the commoner *unkempt*.

In ME. the vowel usually remained short, and the commonest spelling is *kemb* or *kemm*: forms indicating a long vowel are much less frequent. In later *Sc.* it is difficult to separate *kemb* or *keme* from *kame*=comb.]

1. *trans.* To disentangle and smooth (hair) by drawing a comb through it; to dress or trim (the hair, head, a person, etc.) with a comb; to curry (a horse): = COMB *v.* 1. Now dial.

a. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 168 *Pecto* ic cembe [v. r. cember]. a1225 *Anscr. R.* 422 *marg.*, Ha mot oftere weschen & kemban hire holuet. a1300 *Flouria & Bl.* 562 Pat on his beued for to kembe Pat ofer bringe towaille and bacin. c1386 CHAUCER *Knt.* 5. T. 1285 His longe heer was kembd [v. r. kemb, kempte] bihynde his bak. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 90 As she kembed her hede atte a wyndow, the kinge perceived her. 1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sicknes*, *Bk. use Sicke men* 67 Then begin with a fine Combe, to kembe the heere up and down. a1661 FULLER *Worthies* iii. (1662) 228 Notable to kembe his own head. 1725 BAILEY *Erasmi Colloq.* 35 How often do you rub 'em down, or kemb them in a year? 1832 MOTHERWELL *Poems* (1847) 131 While kembing locks like sunbeams glancing. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* xvi. 64 Clean and kempt, the little oaf...went forth.

B. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 188 Pe mane of Pat mayn hors... Wel crespel & cemmied. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 13 He sawe a damysell kemmand hir hare. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wenien* 275 Weil couth I..kemn his cowit noddill. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Honi. Apoth.* 2 Strike or kemme the heyres. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* iv. lxxvi, The mermaids...kem... Their long sleek oozy locks.

γ. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. vi. (Tollem. MS.), Whan be modir waschep and kemep hem. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 45 This day we trow shall on this lady be kemed, and arraid. 1557 SEACER *Sch. Vertue* 74 in *Babees Bk.* 338 Thy handes se thou washe, and thy hed keame [yme seame]. 1618 SIR T. WILSON *Jnrl.* 21 Sept. (R. Suppl.), He [Raleigh] told me he was wont to kem his head a whole hour every day. 1639 HORN & ROE *Gate Lang. Unl.* liii. § 586 The bush of haire...is keemd with a combe. a1835 HOGG *Poems* (1865) 33 (E. D. D.) They kemed her hair.

b. fig. To trim, make smooth or elegant.

c1386 CHAUCER *Spr.* 552 So peynted he and kembde at point denys As wil hise wordes as his countenance. c1391 — *Boeth.* i. met. v. 14 (Camb. MS.) The fraude couered and kembd with a fals colour.

c. humorously. To beat, thrash; = **COMB** v.1 3. *c1566 Merie T. in Skelton's Wks.* (1843) l. p. lix, Hys wife woulde diuers tymes in the weeke kimb his head with a til footed stoule. *1769 WALLIS Antig. Nhb.* in *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. VII. 208 *Kemb*, .. often used by borderers when they threaten in a passionate tone to beat an assailant.

† **2.** To prepare (wool, flax, etc.) for spinning by parting and straightening the fibres with wool-combs or cards; = **COMB** v.1 2. Also *absol.* *Obs.* *a1300 Sat. People Kildare* xix. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 Fi a debles kaite that kemith the wolle. *1377 LANGL. P. Pl.* B. x. 18 Carded with coueytise, as clotheres kemben here wolle. *1393 Ibid.* C. x. 80 Hope to karde and to kembe, to clouten and to wasche. *1543 TRAHERON Vigo's Chirurg.* ii. iv. ii. 66 Unwashed wolle .. or towel wel kembed. *1607-77 FELTHAM Resolves* ii. lx. 285 We are like Flax that's dress'd, and dry'd, and kembi'd. *1715 tr. Pancirolli's Rerum Mem.* II. xxiv. 403 They were famous for kembering silken Fleeces.

† **b.** To tear or lacerate with a comb-like instrument. *Obs.* *c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (Blasius) 187 [He] gert þame keme his tendir flesh with Irne camys. *1483 Caxton Gold. Leg.* 121 b/1 Thenne the bochyers toke combes of yron and began to keme hym on the sides within the flesche.

† **3.** To kemb from or off; to remove or obtain by means of combing, or by a similar process. Also with *out.* Cf. **COMB** v.1 4. *Obs.* *1601 HOLLAND Pliny* vi. xvii, They kembe from the leaves of their trees the hoarie downe thereof. *1605 CAMDEN Rem.* (1637) 194 Sericum which was a doune kembed off the trees among the Seres. *1622 FLETCHER Beggar's Bush* ii. i, No impositions, taxes, grievances, .. Lie lurking in this beard, but all kem'd out. *1626 BACON Sylva* § 617 There are some Tears of Trees, which are kembed from the Beards of Goats.

† **Kember.** *Obs.* [*f. KEMB v. + -ER*]; cf. *MDu.* *kemmer*, *G. kämmer*, *Da. kæmmer*.] One who combs (wool): = **COMBER** 1. *1511-2 Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 1 The breker or kember to delyver .. the same Woll so broken and kempt. *1697 View Penal Laws* 66 Kember, Spinster or Weaver of Wool.

Kembestere, variant of **KEMPSTER**.
† **Kembing**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [*f. KEMB v. + -ING* 1.]
1. The action of the verb **KEMP**; combing.

c1440 Promp. Parv. 270/2 Kenyng of here, or wulle, *pectinacio*. *1508 DUNBAR Tua Marii Wemen* 182 He is .. Also curly of his clothing, and kemmyng of his hair. *1547 BOORDE Brav. Health* cxxiii. 49 After keymyng of the head. *1634 PEACHAM Gentl. Exerc.* 1. xxiii. 74 Haare worthy the kembing.

2. Comb., as kembering-claith, Sc., combing-cloth; kembering-stock, the stock or frame on which the combs were fixed for dressing wool, rippling lint, and breaking flax.

1418 Bury Wills (Camden) 3, j par de wollecombes j kemberyngstok. *1533 in Weaver Wells Wills* (1890) 155 A payre of woll combes with a kemyng stoke. *a1568 W. of Auchterm.* 84 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scot.* 340 He fell backward into the fyre, And brack his head on the keming stock. *1578 Inc.* in Hunter *Biggar & House of Fleming* xxvi. (1862) 332 Ane kame caiss & aunc auld kimlinck claith about ye same. *a1776 Country Wedding* in *Herd Coll. Sc. Songs* II. 89 A keam but and a keaming-stock.

Kembo, Kemelin(e, -ing, etc., Kemelyng, Kemes, Kemerster: see **KIMBO, KINNEL, COMELING, CHEMISE, KEMPSTER**.

Kemp, *sb.*1 *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *cempa*, (*cempa*), 2 *cempe*, 3-5 *kempe*, 6 *kimpe*), 4-6, 9 *kempa*. [*OE. kempa* wk. masc. = *OFris. kempa*, *kampa*, *OS. *kempio* (*MDu. kempfe*, *kimpfe*, *MLG. kempfe*), *OHG. chemfan* (*MHG. kempfen*), *G. kämpen*, from *LG.*, for earlier *kämpfe*]: -*WGer. *kämpjōn*. It is doubtful whether this is an independent formation from *kamp-* (*CAMP sb.*1) battle, or ad. late *L. campjōn-em* (see **CAMPION**).]

1. A big, strong, and brave warrior or athlete; a professional fighter, wrestler, etc.; a champion.

a700 Epinal Gloss. 481 *Gladiatores*, *caempan* [*Erfurt campan*]. *995 Death of Brykthnot* 119 Him æt fotum foell fæge *cempa*. *a1175 Coll. Hom.* 243 Gif we ofrecumed heom we scule bien imersed alle gode *cempen*. *a1225 Ancr. R.* 106 Iðe vihte æzines ham, heo hipeð be bilisful *kempene* crune. *c1300 Havelok* 1036 He was for a *kempe* told. *c1350 Will. Palerne* 3352 Oþer kud *kempes*. *1470-85 Malory Arthur* vii. viii, They rashed to gyders lyke two myghty *kempys*. *1527 J. d. Treas. Acc. Scott.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. *271 Item, to John Drummond, callit the kinglys kempe .. xv. li. *1562 Wynet Tractates* Wks. 1888 l. 33 Albeit thir two þoure *kempis* dar not for schame ansuer in this mater. *1818 Scott Buri's Lett. N. Scott.* I. Intro. 62 Hammer Donald .. (like *Viga Glum* and other celebrated *Kemps* and homicides of the North). *1832 Motherwell Poems* (1847) 7 In starkest fight where *kemp* to *kemp*, Reel headlong to the grave. *1893 Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Kemp*, an impetuous youth.

2. = KEMPER a.

1573 Satir. Poems Reform. xlii. 276 All the corne of the Countie Be *kempis* hes not bene schorne, we see.

3. Sc. A seed-stalk of the ribwort (*Plantago lanceolata*), used in a children's game: see *quot.* 1825. [*So* *Norw. kjempe*, *Sw. kampa*.] Cf. **COCKS**.

1825 JAMIESON s.v., Two children, or young people, pull each a dozen of stalks of rib-grass; and try who with his *kemp*, can decapitate the greatest number of those belonging to his opponent. *1853 G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 170 It is customary with children to challenge each other to try the 'kemps'. *1893 in Northumbld. Gloss.*

Kemp (*kemp*), *sb.*2 [*app. the same as CAMP sb.*4, a. *ON. kamp-r* beard, moustache, whisker of a cat, lion, etc.] A coarse or stout hair, as those

of the eyebrows (*obs.*); now, hair of this kind occurring among wool. Also in *comb. kemp-hair; kemp-haired a.*

c1386 CHAUCER Knt.'s T. 1276 Lik a grifphon looked he aboute, With kempe [*v.r. kempel*] heeris on hise browes stoute. *1570 LEVINS Manib.* 59/45 *Kemp*, *haire, grandebala*. *1641 BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 9 To cutt of all the shaggy hairy woll .. this the shepheardes call forcing of them, and cuttinge of kempe-haires. *Ibid.* 11 *Sheepe* which .. are thinne skinn'd .. or kempe-hair'd. *1805 LUCOCK Nat. Wool* 170 Its staple was perfectly free from kemps and wild hair, so common upon the backs of northern sheep. *1849 ROWLANDSON in Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc. Eng.* X. ii. 436 The fineness of the Ryeland fleece and freedom from kemps.

† **Kemp**, *sb.*3 *Obs. rare.* ? A barrel or cask.

1391 Earl Derby's Exp. (Camden) 77/22 Pro ij *kempes* de rubris allicibus. *c1440 Promp. Parv.* 270/2 *Kempe* of herynge, or spyryng.

† **Kemp**, *sb.*4 *Obs. rare.* A kind of eel.

c1440 Promp. Parv. 270/2 *Kempe* eel [*no Latin*]. *1515 BARCLAY Egloges* iv. (1570) Civ b/2 Fed .. with crudd, Or slimy kemps ill smelling of the mud. *1552 HVLLOET, Kempe* or small eale, *anguilula*. *1884 DAY Brit. Fishes* II. 243.

Kemp, *sb.*5 *Sc.* [*f. KEMP v.*] A contest, *esp.* of reapers when kemping.

1786 Harst Rig in *Chambers Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 50 The master .. cries with haste, 'Come, lads, forbear, This kemp let be'. *1844 RICHARDSON Borderer's Table Bk.* VII. 372 The stormy *Kemp*, or emulous struggle for the honour of the ridge-end. *1870 HUNTER Stud. Pref.* (E. D. D.), What ever lesson we began to, we gaed at it just like a kemp on the hairst rig.

Kemp (*kemp*), *v.* *Sc. and north. dial.* [*ME. kempen* = *MDu. kempen*, *kimpen*, *LG. kâmpen*, *OHG. chemfan* (*MHG. kempfen*, *G. kâmpfen*), *ON. keppa* (-**kempa*; *Sw. kampa*, *Da. kæmpe*): -*OTent. *kämpjan*, *f. kamp-*: see **CAMP sb.1 and **KEMP sb.1] *intr. a.* To fight or contend in battle with another. *b.* To contend or strive in doing a piece of work; said *esp.* of a set of reapers striving to finish their 'rig' first.****

a. ?a1400 Morte Arth. 2634 There is no kynge undire Criste may kempe with hym one! *1893 Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v. *Kemps*, They are called by children *kemps* .. and are used to *kemp* or fight with.

b. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis iii. x. 20 We .. *kempand* with airis in all our mane, Wp welters watter of the salt se flude. *1685 Lintoun Grace* (1817) 95 (E. D. D.) [She] could .. *kemp* w/ Kate or Wull. On harvest day. *1786 Harst Rig* in *Chambers Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 48 This sets the lave a-working fast—They kemp at length. *a1881 CARLYLE in Mrs. C. s. Lett.* (1883) II. 192 His reapers had taken to 'kemp' and spoiled him much stuff.

Kemper. *Sc. or arch.* [*f. KEMP v. + -ER* 1; cf. *MDu. kemper*, *MHG. kempsfer*, *G. kâmpfer*, *Da. kæmper*.] *a. Sc.* One who kempes or strives for victory, *esp.* in reaping. *b. arch. = KEMP sb.*1

a. 1641 FERGUSON Prov. No. 70 A' the corn in the country is not shorn by *kempers*. *1776 C. KEITH Farmer's Ha' in Chambers Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 28 The lasses .. Are sittin at their spinnin-wheels, And weel ilk blythsome *kemper* dreels. *1821 Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 401/1 Helping to give a hot brow to this heavy of notable *kempers*.

b. 1891 R. W. DIXON Hist. Ch. Eng. IV. 469 The spirit of the northern *kempers*.

† **Kempery.** *Obs. rare.* [*f. prec.*: see **-ERY**.] The practice of kemping or fighting. Only in *kempery-man* = **KEMP sb.1.**

a1765 King Estmere liv. in *Child Ballads* iii. lx. (1885) 54/1 Downe then came the *kemperey* man. *Ibid.* lxvi. Up then rose the *kemperey* men. *1865 KINGSLEY Herew.* (1867) I. 77, I knew you would turn Viking and *kempereyman*.]

Kemping, *vbl. sb.* [*f. KEMP v. + -ING* 1.] The action of the verb **KEMP**.

1793 Statist. Acc. Scotl., Dunfr. VII. 303 A boon of shearers .. turned into large grey stones, on account of their kemping, i.e. striving. *1816 Scott Antig.* xxviii. A soldier, my lord; and mony a sair day's kemping I've seen. *1851 II. STEPHENS Bk. Farm.* (ed. 2) II. 335/2 A desire frequently arises for striving, or what is .. called *Kemping* .. to finish the reaping of their ridges before those who had entered theirs prior to them. *1893 Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Kempin*, a contest between reapers in the harvest field.

† **Kempkin.** *Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. MDu. kimmekijn*, var. of *kindekijn* **KILDERKIN**; cf. **KINKIN**.] A small barrel, a keg.

1580 Shipping Lists Dundee (S. H. S.) 199 Ithone Smyth ij *kempkynnis* of seap [= soap].

Kemple. *Sc. ? Obs.* Also 7 *kimple*. [*Etym.* obscure.] A Scotch measure of hay or straw, varying in amount (see *quots.*).

1629 MS. Charter (Byrethills, Fife), Et quatuor oneribus equorum straminum vulgariter nuncupatis flour kimples of strae. *1676 Charter* (of same lands), Flour kimples of strae. *1706 Act. Bk. Sir J. Foulis* (1894) 428 For 7 kimples of strae. *1805 Edin. Even. Courant* 18 July (Jam.), The Kemple of straw must consist of forty windlens .. so that the kemple must weigh fifteen stones trone. *1840 H. STEPHENS Bk. of Farm* II. 347 The straw will weigh 9 kimples of 440 lbs. each. [*In* *Morton's Cycl. Agric.* (1863) given as = 358 lbs. trone.]

Kemp-shot (*t*, variant of **CAMP-SHOT**).

1795 Act 35 Geo. III. c. 106 § 23 Any *Kempshot* or other such Work, for the Purpose of baling Barges. *1848 M. ARNOLD Lett.* (1895) 12 Bathed with Hughes in the Thames, having a header off the 'Kempshot'.

† **Kempster.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 *keme-*, 5 *kemp-*, 6 *kem-*, 7 *kemster*. [*f. KEMP v. + -STER*. Cf. *MDu. kemster* (-e.) A comber (of wool); properly, a female comber.

a1400 Burgh Laws c. 103 (*Sc. Stat. I.*) Gif ony *kemestaris* levis be burgh to dwell with uplandys men. *c1440 Promp. Parv.* 270/2 *Kempstare*, *pectrix*. *14.* *Voc.* in *Wt. Wulcker* 601/10 *Pectrix*, a *kembestere*. *c1483 CAXTON Dialogues* 32/12 Katherin the *kempster*, *swore* .. That she *kembith* never 5th so well. *1530 PALSGR.* 481/1 This fellowe chattereth lyke a *kempster* .. *comme une piegneresse de layne*. *1641 FRAGUSON Sc. Prov.* No. 566 *Kemsters* are ay *creishie*.

b. Comb. *1356 in Riley Mem. London* (1868) 283 [8 pairs of] *kemster-combes*, [and one] *boweshawe*, *11d.*

Kempt (*kempt*), *ppl. a.* Now *arch.* Forms: 1 *cemd-*, 5 *kempte*, *kembyd*, 6 *kemmyt*, *kemt*, 5-7 *kembed*, 4- *kempt*. [*f. KEMB v.*] Of hair or wool: Combed. Also with *adv.*, as *well-kempt*, etc. Cf. **UNKEMPT**.

c1050 Ags. Gloss. in *Wt. Wulcker* 387/23 *De stuppe stamineo*, be *cemdan* wearpe. *c1380 WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 426 3if a man haue a *kempt* heid *þanne* he is a lecherous man. *1513 DOUGLAS Æneis* x. xiv. 19 Hys weyll *kemmyt* berd. *1601 HOLLAND Pliny* I. 228 A distaffe, drest and trimmed with *kembed* wull. *1863 MRS. WHITNEY Faith Gartney* iv. (1869) 30 Carefully *kempt* tresses. *1867 J. B. ROSE tr. Virg. Æneid* 307 His *kempt* beard adown his bosom spread.

Kempy, *sb.* *Sc. and north. dial.* [*f. KEMP sb.*1] A kemp or champion; one given to fighting; a rough or uncouth fellow.

1525 in Pitcairn Crim. Trials I. 126* John Steill, alias *Kempy* Steill, convicted. *1801 MACNEILL Poet. Wks.* (1886) 172 I've heard some hair-brained *kempy* Growl when your chappin bottle's empty. *1822 SCOTT Pirate* xxviii, When *kempies* were wont, long since, to seek the habitations of the galdragons and spae-women. *1874 WAUGH Chinm. Corner* (1879) 158 (E. D. D.) 'Never .. quiet but when here feichtin'. 'Ay, he're a regular *kempie*'.

Kempy (*kempi*), *a.* [*f. KEMP sb.*2 + *-y* 1.] Of wool: Abounding in kemps or coarse hairs.

1805 LUCOCK Nat. Wool 242 Its wool was *kempy*, rough and thin. *1849 ROWLANDSON in Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc. Eng.* X. ii. 427 The great quantity of *kempy* locks which compose the fleece of this breed. *1868 Daily News* 8 Dec., Like a black-faced sheep, but rather *kempy* in the wool.

Kemse, Kemster: see **CHEMISE, KEMPSTER**.

Kemstock, *obs. var.* of **CAPSTOCK, CAPSTAN**.

1653 UROUHART Rabelais ii. xxv, Panurge took two great cables of the ship and tied them to the *kemstock* or capstane.

Ken (*ken*), *sb.*1 Also 7 *kenn* (*e.*) [*f. KEN v.*1]

† **1. = KENNING vbl. sb.**1 4b. *Obs.*

1545 St. Papers Hen. VIII. l. 815 The place, wher we be at this present, ys thwart of Shorham, too *kennys* allmoste frome the shore. *1574 BOURNE Regim. for Sea* xviii. (1577) 48 h, Neyther is it possible to see any lande further .. wherefore 6 leagues or 9 leagues is called a *ken*. *1580 LVLV Euphues* (Arh.) 250 Lette this suffice, that they are safely come within a *ken* of Dover. *1611 SHAKS. Cymb.* iii. vi. 6 Milford. When from the Mountaine top, Pisanio shew'd thee, Thon wast within a *kenne*. *1625 CAPSANTER Geog. Del.* ii. vii. (1635) 121 The Fisher-man iudging by sight, could not see about a *kenne* at sea.

2. Range of sight or vision; in phrases in or within ken, beyond, out of, or past ken. Now *rare*.

1590 GREENE Or. Fur. l. Wks. (Rldg.) 90 The bordering islands, seated here in *ken*. *1594 NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 85 Out of *ken* we were ere the Countesse came from the *ken*. *1624 MASSINGER Bondman* iv. i, The conquering army Is within *ken*. *1691 RAY Creation* i. (1692) 4 Beyond all *Ken* by the best Telescopes. *1725 POPE Odys.* v. 456 Scarce in *ken* appears that distant isle. *1882 F. MYERS Renewal of Youth* 77 Thro' space, if space it be, past count or *ken*.

b. With possessive or equivalent.

1630 DRAYTON Noah's Flood (R.), On which they might discern within their *ken* The carcasses of birds, of beasts, and men. *a1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. viii. 365 The Intellect .. taketh a flight out of the *ken* or reach of Sense. *1791 COWPER Iliad* iii. 15 The eye is bounded in its ken to a stone's cast. *1864 H. AINSWORTH John Law* v. x. (1881) 283 Many remarkable personages came under Evelyn's *ken*.

† **3. Sight or view of a thing, place, etc.; possibility or capacity of seeing; chiefly in phrases in, within, out of ken of.** *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. Lucr. clx, This double death to drown in *ken* of shore. *1634 MASSINGER Very Woman* v. v, Hardly We had lost the *ken* of Sicily, but we were Becalm'd. *1691 RAY Creation* i. (1692) 86 Scarce daring to venture out of the *Ken* of Land. *1745 De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. viii. 64, I sent out my servant to watch .. these .. strollers, and keep .. within *ken* of them.

4. Power or exercise of vision; look, gaze.

1666 DAYDEN Ann. Mirab. cxi, Each ambitiously would claim the *ken* That with first eyes did distant safety meet. *1736 W. THOMPSON Nativity* xi, Faith led the van, .. Steady her *ken*, and gaining on the skies. *1814 CARY Dante's Inf.* iv. 4, I .. search'd, With fixed *ken*, to know what place it was Wherein I stood.

b. Mental perception or recognition.

c1560 A. SCOTT Poems (S. T. S.) xxxv. 28 Every gait off wicket stait *Sall* perreiss out of *ken*. *1701 ROWE Amb. Step-Moth.* iii. iii. 1340 Whose Orb, with streaming Glories fraught, Dazles the *Ken* of human thought. *1836-7 SIA W. HAMILTON Metaph.* xviii. (1870) 361 Acts of mind so rapid and minute as to elude the *ken* of the consciousness. *1871 W. ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* xlii. (1892) 235 My vera memorandum book blottit oot o' *ken*.

Ken (*ken*), *sb.*2 Also 6 *kene*. [*Vagabonds' slang.*] A house; *esp.* a house where thieves, beggars, or disreputable characters meet or lodge. *Freq.* with qualifying words, as *bousing-ken*, *dancing-ken*, *smuggling-ken*, *stalling-ken*, *touting-ken* (q.v.) *Phr.* to burn the *ken* (see *quot.* 1725).

1567 HARMAN Caveat (1869) 83 A *ken*, a house. *Ibid.* 85 Tower ye [= look you], yander is the *kene*. *1622 FLETCHER*

Beggars' Bush v. 1, Surprising a boore's ken for grunting cheates. 1641 *Brome's Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 111. 388 Bows a health to the Gentry Cofe of the Ken. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Burnt the Ken*, when Strollers leave the Ale-house, without paying their Quarters. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 26 Called at a ken in the way home. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 351 Up she goes to any likely ken, ... and commences begging. 1860 *DIXON Pers. Hist. Ld. Bacon* v. § 15 These ... skulk about the kens of Newgate Street.

Ken (ken), *v.* 1. Forms: 1 *cennan*, (*cennan*), 3-4 *kennen*, (5-yn), (3-5 *kene*, 3 *cene*, 5 *keen*), 3-7 *kenne*, 3- *ken*, (3, 8 *kenn*, 5 *kyn*). *Pa. t.* 3-5 *kende*, 3- *kenned* (e, *kenn'd*, *kend*; 9 *Sc. kent*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *cennan* (*cende*, *cenned*) = Fris. *kanna*, *kenna*, OS. (*ant*) *kennian* (MDu. and Du. *kennen*), OHG. (*ir*-, *in*-, *pi*-) *chennan* (MHG. and G. *kennen*), ON. *kenna* (Sw. *känna*, Da. *kjende*, *kende*), Goth. *kannjan*, factitive of the preterite-pres. **kann*-, I know: see CAN v. 1

The form is properly causative 'to cause to know', 'to make known', and was restricted to this use in Goth. and OE. At an early period, however, in all the Teutonic tongues, the verb also acquired the sense 'to know'. In Eng. this may have been taken from Norse, in which both senses were in early use. In mod. Eng. *ken* is only archaic (in sense 6) and has its *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* *kenned* (cf. *ken*, *penned*); in Sc. (where it has entirely displaced *know* 'to know') the *pa. t.* and *pple.* are now *kent*; south Sc. *kend*.]

I. In causative senses. (All Obs.)

†1. *trans.* To make known, declare, confess, acknowledge. Obs.

Beowulf 1219 (Z). Cen þec mid cræfte & þysson cnyhtum we lara lide. c. 975 *Lavus K. Edgar* iv. § 10 Gif he þonne cend (§ 11 *cænned*) þæt he hit mid gewitnyssse bohte. c. 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cviil. 8 Ic me to cýnyngne cenne ludas. ic Idumea ealle cenne. c. 1205 *LAY. 6639* Ne der ich noht kennen. þæt ich her king weore.

†2. To make known, to impart the knowledge of (a thing). Usually with dat. of person (or to): To make a thing known to one; to teach one something. Obs.

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1347, & tat we kennið þe wel. þæt we leaued þi lahe. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 216 A fruit, be kenned wel and wo. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3644, I sal þe ken ful gode a gin. a. 1352 *MINOT Poems* vii. 34 Calais men, now may ze care. Sir Edward shall ken zow zowre crede. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. i.* 90 Clerkes þat knowen hit scholde techen [z. r. kenne] hit aboute. c. 1425 *WYNTON Cron.* vi. 11. 114 Thir Pappys war gud haly men, And oysyd the trowth to folk to ken. c. 1430 *Christ's Compl.* 508 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 199 Y loved not hem þat me good kende.

†b. with clause expressing what is made known or taught, the dat. of the person being later taken as direct obj., and so as subject of passive. Obs.

a. 1225 *St. Marher.* 16 Cuð me ant ken me hwil þe wordles weldent wunied in þe. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. i.* 136 3et mote ye kenne me better, þy what craft in my corps it cometh. *Ibid.* xv. 156 Clerks kenne me þat cryst is in alle places. a. 1500 *Chester Pl.* vii. 356 Why...the ayre is so cleare, now shall we be kent.

†c. To ken thank: to make known or express thanks: = CAN v. 1 to, CON v. 1 4. Obs.

c. 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) III. viii. Sothly he wyll kenne the more thanke for the meke wesshyng of his fete. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) R viij. A. Least...he ken them the lesse thanke for doing all things contrarily. 1567 *EDWARDS Damon & Pythias* in *Hazl. Dodley* IV. 61 All right courtiers will ken me thank.

†3. To direct, teach, or instruct (a person). Obs.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2664 (Cott.) Abram...did als drighthin can him ken [Trin. as god him hadde taught]. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (Ninian) 482 Al þat ware honeste men þarnt he suld þare barnis ken. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5663 þen folowet all the flete...Enyn kepyn hor course, as þai ken were. c. 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (1494) I. lxviii. I am enformed & kenne in all thynges. 1523 *SKELTON Garl. Laurel* 824 Arrectyng my prayer to Mynerve...me to inform and ken.

†b. with inf. compl.: To teach one, show one how to do something. Obs.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7363, I sal þe ken To knau him a-mang ober men. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. ii.* 4 Kenne me bi somme crafte to knowe þe fals. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 544 I vndir-tak...For to ken þow to clym the wall. a. 1529 *SKELTON P. Sparow* 970 Now Phebus me ken To sharpe my pen.

†c. *absol.* To give instruction or directions.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 663 Parys dide as Venus kende. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C. v.* 40 Thanne reson rod forth...And duede as conscience kened.

†4. To direct, guide, show the way to (unto, till) a place or person. Obs.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 He is cleped king, for þat he kenneð eue to rihte. c. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 50, I openly Ken you till him of quaim I speke. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. xl.* 104, I schal kenne þe to my Cosyn þat Clergye is I-hoten. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiv. 350 If anye aske afir vs Kenne thame to Caluarie. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 414 A trow Scot...kend thaim to that place. c. 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxv. 55, I sall thame ken to consolatioun.

†b. *intr.* and *refl.* To direct one's course, betake oneself, proceed, go. Obs.

c. 1205 *LAY. 26467* 3if æuer aie is swa kene...þat us after kenne, ich hine wulle auelle. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) App. xx. 482 þe kyng to yrlonde wende In þe monþe of octobre, and seþpe in may hom kende. c. 1305 *St. Christopher* 212 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 65 Ouer Cristofre an arewe heng: þat toward þe king kende. c. 1320 *Sir Beues* 334 (MS. A.) Toward his court he him kende [z. r. went anon].

†5. *trans.* To consign, commend, deliver, bestow. Obs.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1584 (Götl.) Al mankind forsoth he wend, To his will all suld be kend. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 8840 (Fairf.)

Ne ware þai neuer þeipen dispende Til þai ware til Indas kende. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2067 þis kastel to kryst I kenne, He gef hit ay god chaunce! a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5383 With þat scho kende him a croun clustur with gemmes. c. 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1566 To Florence they can þur kenne, To lerne þur to behave þur among men.

II. In non-causative senses.

6. To descry, see; to catch sight of, discover by sight; to look at, scan. Now only arch.

c. 1205 *LAY. 1659* þa Goffar þe king þane castel kenneð... swiðe wa him was. a. 1300 *Body & Soul* 109 Thine eigne are blinde and comen nouȝt kenne. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 4703 Takens sal be in þe son and in þe mone, And in þe sternes þat in heven men may ken. c. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 587 In a feld of siluer...Of a kynde colour thre coddis I kend. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* III. iii. 101 As farre as I could ken thy Chalky Cliffes...I stood vpon the Hatches in the storme. 1652-62 *HEYLIN Cosmog.* Introd. (1682) 19 So great a space of the earth, as a quick sight can ken in an open field. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* II. 286 To ken the prospect round, If cottage were in view. 1768 *BEATTIE Minstr.* l. xx, And now he faintly kens the bounding fawn, And villager abroad at early toil. 1805 *WORDSW. Waggoner* III. 67 Indistinctly may be kenneð The vanguard, following close behind. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxxiii, Unable to ken the course of the bird of Jove. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 75 And far below him...a city exceeding fair to ken.

b. *absol.* To see, look. Obs. or arch.

1577 *HAMMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1650) 166 Some watched diligently, kenning from towers, casements and high places. 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus*, Ann. III. i. (1622) 63 Places, from whence a man might farthest kenne. 1652 *NEEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 374 Spaces distant from them as far as a man may ken. 1755 *YOUNG Centaur* III. Wks. 1757 IV. 186 Not the keenest discernment can ken through the second of a minute.

7. To recognize (at sight, or by some marks or tokens); to identify. Now north. or Sc.

c. 1205 *LAY. 21443* Nu þu scalt to hælle, þer þu miht kenne mucche of þine cunne. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1152 Bituix quat lede sum þat þou lend, Euer sal þou and þine bi kend. c. 1450 *Merlin* 45 'Sirs', seide the kyng, 'yef ye myght se Merlin, cowde ye hym knowen?' 'Sire', seide thei, 'it myght not be but that we sholde hym kenne wele, yef we myght him se'. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. x. 14 Me whenas he had prively espyde bearing the shield...He kend it streight. 1565 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 63 To ken the lion he has his taes. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 14 'Tis he, I ken the manner of his gate, He rises on the toe. a. 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (840) II. 506 King James, who did ken a man of merit as well as any prince in Christendom. 1800 *COLERIDGE Christabel* II. 446 He kenn'd In the beautiful lady the child of his friend! 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* II. iii. 7 He kenneð me in a twinkling, though I had changed my dress. *Mod. Sc.* Ye're grown that big, I hardly kent ye.

b. To (be able to) distinguish (one person or thing from another). Now Sc.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 23116 (Trin.), Fro comynge of cristen men þo careful shul be eþ to ken. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3911 The ton fro þe tother was tore for to ken In sight at þat sodan. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 42 The shepherds swayne you cannot wel ken, But it be by his pryde, from other men. *Mod. Sc.* They're that like, I never ken the tane frae the tither.

†8. To recognize, acknowledge, admit to be (genuine, valid, or what is claimed). Obs.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* II. 750 And thai as lord suld...him ken. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 77 Now new lawis kennyn prescripoun, þat if an he in possession of ober mennis þingis by a cercle of æris, he schal iot it as his oune. c. 1400 in *Neilson Trial by Combat* (1890) 229 Schir, kenys thow this is thine seale and thine apelle? c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 516 His mysse þat he moght ken.

b. *Sc. Law.* To recognize (a person) as legal heir or successor to an estate, usually, to serve a widow to a life-rent of the third part of her deceased husband's lands.

1468 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* 20 Mar. (Spalding Cl.) I. 28 Askaðe him to be kende to the saide lande as air til his fadir. c. 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 106 Ane lady havand the tierce of any landis...the schiref of the schire sould ken hir to hir third part thairof. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* II. Tit. ix. § 29 She...cannot remove tenants, till the Sheriff kens her to her terre. 1808 *JAMIESON, To ken a widow to her terre*...a phrase still used in our courts of law.

†9. To get to know, ascertain, find out. Obs.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 270 Clerks and lewed men suld...trie þe soth and ken, in whom þe wrong lay. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1452 What mysche befell, þere no cause was to ken but vnkynð wordes. 1450-70 *Gologros & Gaw.* 1325 Sa that the caus may be kend and knawin throw skil. 1586 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* I. vi. 23 Calde...To ken of whence and where they would.

10. To know (a person); to have acquaintance with; to be acquainted with. Now Sc.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 327 That he wald trawaille our the se...And dre myscheiff quhar nane hym kend. c. 1420 *Sir Amadace* ii, Sithun duelle here, quere I was borne...And I am so wele kennit. c. 1450 *Merlin* 72 He mette with a man that he nothinge kenneð. a. 1568 *Peebles to the Play* iii, Than spak hir fallows, that hir kend, Be still, my joy, and greit not. 1597 *MONTGOMERIE Sonn.* xxvi, In Cupids court 3e knau I haif bene kend. 1606 *HOLLAND Sulton.* Annot. 14 Al while that I you kenneð not, I cald you Llord & King. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* ix, I have kend every wench in the Halidome of St. Mary's. *Mod. Sc.* 'Every-bodie kens Watty the Post. Is there oniebody ye ken here?'

11. To know (a thing); to have knowledge of or about (a thing, place, person, etc.), to be acquainted with; to understand. Now chiefly Sc.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12148 (Götl.), I kene wele þat ilk squar Quen þat 3u gur moderis bare. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 78 Symple men þat strange Ingils can not ken. c. 1418 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 243, I have wel lever No more kyn than my a, b, c. c. 1430 *Christ's Compl.* 489 in *Pol.*

Rel. & L. Poems 198 þou 3u cowþe al kunnyng ken. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 85, I wote thou kenst little good, So vainely t'aduance thy headlesse hood. 1584 *PEELE Arraignm.* Paris I. iv, That kens the painted pathes of pleasant Ida. a. 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (840) III. 281 He did ken the ambassador-craft as well as any in his age. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 218 Any governor that kens Hobbianism. 1827 *COLERIDGE Sibyl. Leaves* Poems 11. 300 Vet well I ken the banks where amaranths blow. 1879 J. ARMSTRONG *Kielder Hunt* (in *Northumbld. Gloss.*), He kens the hauds on Tosson hills, he kens the holes at Rae.

b. To know, understand, or perceive (a fact, etc.); to be aware of, to be aware that (what, etc.). Now chiefly Sc.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6418 Quills moyses heild vp his bend It was wel in þat bateil kend. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paul) 375 3e suld wele ken, þat here slane has bene mony men. c. 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 799 Litill kenneth he what I may doo. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* III. 137, I ken rycht weill 3e knaw your dewtie. a. 1634 *RANDOLPH Poems, Epilogues Assemblies* Cotswood (1638) 115 Dost thou ken, Collen, what the cause might be Of such a dull and generall Leithargie? 1714 *GAY Sheph. Week* III. 89 Now plain I ken whence Love his Rise begun. 1844 *DICKENS Christmas Carol* III. (Househ. ed.) 23/1 Little kenneð the lamp-lighter that he had any company but Christmas. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 43, I dinna ken what ye mean, Alec.

c. With compl. (Chiefly in pass.) Now Sc.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6715 (Cott.) If his laured kenne bim kene of horn. c. 1300 *Ibid.* 25151 (Cott. Galba) For goddes sun may he nocht be kend. c. 1400 *Melayne* 1437 3itt are we ten thowsande here...þat wele for kene are kende. 1721 *RAMSAY Addr. Town Counc.* Edin. III, To you, ne'er kend to guide ill...My case I plainly tell. 1829 *HOGG Sheph. Cal.* I. 232 Ye're kenn'd for an auld-farrant man. 1869 C. GIBBON *R. Gray* III, Ivan Carrack was ay kenneð to be ready ta flee in the face of Providence.

12. a. *intr.* or *absol.* To have knowledge (of or about something). † Also with inf.: To know how to, to be able to (obs.).

13. E. E. Allit. P. C. 357 Penne he cryed so cler, þat kenne myzt alle. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1583 Of all þe craftes to ken as þere coure askit. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Mariit Wemen* 454 No creatur kennis of our doings. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 3 If he be happy that can Causes scan, You ken to plead our Causes. 1721 *RAMSAY Prospect of Plenty* I, A lairdship wide, That yields marit plenty than he kens to guide. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xxxix, It was his father then ye kent o'.

†b. *refl.* To have skill; to be accomplished in. (= F. *se connaître en*.) Obs. rare.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. ii.* 202 He kenneð him in heore craft and kneu3 mony gummis. c. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 703 The Boytour callit was cuke, that him weile kend In craftis of the ketchyne.

†Ken, *v.* 2. Obs. Forms: 1 *cennan*, 2-4 *kennen*. *Pa. t.* 1 *cende*, *kende*, 2 *kennede*, 4 *kynned*. *Pa. pple.* 1 (3e) *cenned*, 3-4 *kenned*, 4 (y) *kennyd*, (y) *kend*, *kynned*, 5 *kynde*.

[OE. *cennan* = OS. *kennian* (pa. pple. *kennit*), OHG. (*ki*) *chennan*: - OTeut. **kannjan*, f. **kan*-, second ablaut grade of the series *kin*-, *kan*-, *kun*- (see KIN). See also KENE.]

1. *trans.* To generate, engender, beget; to conceive; to give birth to.

Leiden Riddle 2 Mec se ueta uong...ob his innaðae aest caendae [Bæter Bk. cende]. c. 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* I. 25 Heo cende hyre frum-cennedan sunu. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 Ure lafdi seinte marie kenneð of holie cliawes ure louerd ihesu crist. 1340 *Ayrenb.* 12 þe zone...was y-kend of þe holi gost. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 210 He shalhe so kynde That a madyn, sothely, whiche neuer synde, Shall hym bere.

fig. c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* vii. 15 Sehðe cenneð unrehtwis-nisse. 13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 915 Hov schulde I buyde me fro hem þat hatz þis hate kynned.

b. *absol.* To conceive or bear a child.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xviii. 13 Scæl ic nu eald wif cennan? c. 1205 *LAY. 15789* Wimmor þurh heore crafte kenneð anan.

2. *intr.* To be conceived or born. Of eggs: To hatch out.

13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1072 Bot much clener watz hir corse, God kynned þerinne. 13. St. Erkenwold 209 in *Horstm. Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 271 Before þat kynned þour Criste by cristene acounte A þousande 3ere. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Reddes* III. 51 [She] boueth the eyren...And with hir corps keuereth hem till þat þey kenne.

Ken, obs. f. **KEEN** a. **Kenbow** (e; see A-KIMBO.

Kench (kenf), sb. 1 [Special sense of *kench*, *canch*, current in various dialects with the senses of 'slice, cut, section, etc.' See *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. *Canch*.] A strip or slice of an arable field containing a number of furrows.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 62 The first deviation from run-ig was by dividing the farms into kvels or kenchs, by which every field...was split down into as many lots as there were tenants.

Kench (kenf), sb. 2 U.S. [perh. the same as prec.] A rectangular bin or box used for salting seal-skins; a box used in salting and packing fish.

1874 *SCAMMON Marine Mammals* 161 The [seal] skins are all taken to the salt-houses, and are salted in kenchs, or square bins. 1887 *Fisheries U.S.* Sect. v. II. 370 Sliding plank, which are taken down and put up in the form of deep bins, or boxes—kenches, the sealers call them. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 122 The silvery-gray kenchs of well-pressed fish mounted higher and higher in the hold.

†**Kench**, *v.* Obs. rare. [repr. OE. **cencan*]

:-**kankjan*, from the root *kank*-, found in OE. *gecan* mock, gibe, *cancetan* to laugh noisily, cackle, CANk, Icel. *kank* gibling, *kankast* to jeer;

the ablaut-grade **kink-* is the base of *CINK* v.1 and *KINK* v.1] *intr.* To laugh loudly.

a 1215 *Leg. Kath.* 2042 Per me mahte iheren... be cristene kenchen and herien ben healent. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Hu... te deoules hopen & kenchinde beaten bondes to-gederes.

Kench, variant of *KINCH*, noose.

Kend, variant of *KENT* ppl. a.

Kendal (kēndāl). [f. *Kendal* in Westmorland, the place of manufacture.

Rymers's Fiedera II. 825 has a letter of protection, of the year 1331, to John Kempe of Flanders, who established cloth-weaving at Kendal. See *Westmorland Note-bk.* I. 241-250.]

† 1. A species of green woollen cloth. *Obs.*

1389 *Act* 13 *Rich. II.* c. 10 § 1 Certaines draps en diverses Countees Dengleterre appelez Cogware & Kendalecloth. 1410 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 643 Draps appellez Kendales, Kersseis, Bakkes, [etc.]. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 277 Payd for iiij. 3erdyds and iiij. quarterys kendalle for a gowne and a sadyll clothe, the yerde ix. d. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III.* c. 8 § 18 Any Cloths called Kendals. 1497 *Ld. Treas. Acc.* Scot. I. 340 For vij elne of grene Kentdalee. 1505 *Ibid.* III. 37 For x elne Kentdale to be ane cote to the King. c 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 33 Of Kendall very course his coat was made. a 1687 *Cotton Poet. Wks.* (1765) 82 His Breaches... Were Kendal, and his Doublet Fustian.

† b. attrib. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Lydg. Assembly of Gods* 356 On hys hede he had a thredbare kendall hood. c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 82 A servinge man was content to goe in a Kendall cote in somer. 1611 *Coryat's Crudities* Panegy. Verses, The Mayor of Hartlepoole... Put on's considering cap and Kendall gowne.

2. Kendal green. a. = sense 1. Now only arch. or Hist.

1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplondysm.* (Percy Soc.) p. vii, His costly clothing was thredbare kendall grene. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tyndale Wks.* 618/2 Tyl be do of his gray garments and clothe him selfe cumly in gaye kendall greene. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 246 Three mis-begotten Knaues, in Kendall greene. 1812 *SCOTT Rokeby* v. xv, A seemly gown of Kendal green.

b. The green colour of Kendal cloth; also, the plant Dyer's Greenweed, with which it was dyed.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 526/1 The process by which was obtained the once celebrated Kendal green. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Pl. Kendal Green*,... a low bushy shrub of the bean family... It yields a yellow dye, but by a mordant becomes a permanent green.

Hence † **Kendaling** *Sc. Obs.*, Kendal cloth.

† 15... *Aberdeen Reg.* XVI. (Jam.) Ane coitt of grene kendilling. *Ibid.*, Ane grene kendilling cloik.

Kend(e, Kende, etc., Kendly, obs. ff. *KIND*, *KINDLE*, *KINDLY*.

† **Kene**, v. *Obs.* [ME. *kenien*, app. repr. a late OE. (W. Sax.) **cenian* for *cenman*, *KEN* v.2] *trans.* To beget, conceive, bear. *intr.* To be born.

c 1275 *O. E. Misc.* 100 Per schal a child in be kenien, and springe. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 210/708 For most bare keniez bar of smale bollene preo... his bothe be preo hexte limes bar for most i-kenede beoz. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 1545 He bozte he wolde wite & ise how vair be chamber were War inne he was ikenede [*MS. B. kenede*] ar is moder him here. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5724 Gode sone, pat in marye y-kened was.

Kene, obs. ff. *KINE*, *KEEN* a., *KEN* v., *KIN* sb.

Kenedom, **Kenet**, **Keng**, **Kenine**, -ing, obs. ff. *KINDOM*, *KENNET*, *KING*, *KENNING* sb.

Kenk, obs. form of *KINK* sb.1 and v.2

Ken-mark. *Sc.* [f. *KEN* v.1 + *MARK* sb.] A mark by which a thing may be recognized.

1885 J. BULLOCH *Geo. Jamesone* ix. 112 It needs no such kenmark. 1896 in *Academy* 12 Dec. 533/1 Good writing and clear thinking are the ken-marks of *The Children of the Hour*.

Kenna *Sc.* = ken not, know not.

Kennah, obs. var. *HENNA*; cf. *ALCANNA*.

1731 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* 163 The Women here commonly paint their Hands and Feet with a certain Plant call'd *Kennah*, dried and beaten to Powder.

Kenne, obs. form of *CAIN* 1.

1612 *Sc. Acts* 7as. VI. c. 10 Fewmalls, kennes, annuel rents.

Kenned, **kend** (kēnd), ppl. a. *Sc.* [f. *KEN* v.1 + -ED 1.] Known.

c 1450 *HOLLAND Nowlat* 683 Kyngis and patriarkis kend, with cardinalis hale. 1725 *RAMSAY Gent. Sheph.* i. ii, What if... your Pattie think his half-worm Meg And her kend kisses, hardly worth a feg? 1822 *SCOTT Pirate* ix, An auld kenn'd freend. 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Moss Hags* ix, Among his own kenned faces, his holders and cottiers.

Kennedy (kēn'diā). [mod. bot. L. (Vente-nat, 1804), from *Kennedy*, name of a gardener of Hammersmith.] A genus of perennial herbaceous climbing plants (N. O. *Leguminosae*), natives of Australia and Tasmania, some of which are cultivated for the sake of their flowers; a plant of this genus. *K. prostrata* is the coral-creeper.

1845 *Florist's Jnl.* 75 An early viney is exactly the place in which to grow Kennedias. 1881 *MRS. C. PRAED Policy & P. I.* 110 Vines of the crimson Kennedia trailed into the streamlet. 1885 — *Head Station* 191 Crimson kennedia and hoya tapestried the rocks.

Kennel (kēnəl), sb.1 Forms: 4-6 *kenel*, 5-elle, 5-6 -ell, (6 *canell*), 6-7 *kennell*, 6-kennel. [app. a. ONF. **kenil* = F. *chenil* (16th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*): = popular L. *canile* (in *Wr.* Wülcker 198/29), f. *canis* dog, with suffix as in *ovile* sheepfold. Sense 2 may be partly due to OF. *kenaille*, *chienaille* (= mod. F. *canaille*) pack of dogs (Godef.).]

1. A house or cot for the shelter of a house-dog; a house or range of buildings in which a pack of hounds or sporting dogs are kept.

13... [see *kennel-door* in 3]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 271/2 Kennel for howndys... canicularium. 1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 27 In the highest place of the Courte it shall be good to buyde the kennell or lodging for the Houndes. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iv. 47 From forth the kennell of thy wombe hath crept A Hell-bound that doth hunt vs all to death. 1642 *CARPENTER Experience* II. xi. 215 The Curre taken out of the Kennell, and provoked to bark. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* I. 124 First let the Kennel be the Huntsman's Care. 1882 *MISS BRADDOCK Mt. Royal* III. i. 16 All the other dogs are in their kennels.

b. The hole or lair of the fox.

1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* III. 54 While from his Kennel sneaks The conscious Villain. 1774 *GOLDISM. Nat. Hist.* II. 190 The instant he perceives himself pursued, he makes to his kennel.

c. Contemptuously applied to a small and mean dwelling or hut.

1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xlv, He got us a room—we were in a kennel before. 1887 *RIDER HAGGARD Jess* xxxi, Jess... never entered the Hottentot's kennel.

d. A woman's head-dress, of a shape suggesting a kennel.

See *Fairholt's Hist. Costume* (1885) I. 226, and cf. quot. for *kennel-shaped* in 3.

1856 *Glossary of N. & Q.* No. 72. 138 On their heads they wear the kennel or angular head dress so generally worn during the latter part of the reign of Henry VII.

e. fig. Place to occupy.

1853 *Kane Grinnell Exp.* xxxix. (1856) 355 The last-named came on board land, and found, though he is not a very large man, a sufficiently narrow kennel between the companion-ladder and the dinner-table.

2. A pack of hounds, or of dogs of any kind.

c 1470 in *Hors Shepe & G.*, etc. (Caxton 1470, Roxb. repr.) 31 A brace of houndes, a kenel of reeches. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 49 A kenel of houndes folowynge their game. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 47. 1781 *W. BLANE Ess. Hunting* (1788) 62 It is hard to procure an even kennel of fast Hounds. 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* iv, Hurt a dog, and the whole kennel will fall on him and worry him.

b. A pack or troop of other animals.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. 1. 48 What a Kennell of these Wolves, Leopards, &c. was there in France. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. i. 114 The howling of a kennel of wolves. 1844 *KINGLAKE Editha* (1847) 217 A kennel of very fine lions... I say a kennel of lions, for the beasts were... simply chained up like dogs.

† c. fig. A pack, crew, gang, of persons. *Obs.*

1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 39 Dionisius, and I know not how many more of the same kennell. 1649 *FULLER Just Man's Fun.* 12 Hear the whole kennel of Atheists come in with a full cry. 1720 T. GORDON *Cordial for Low Spirits* 77 We are enchanted by a stupid Kennel of Stock-Jobbers.

† d. Used for *CANAILLE*. *Obs.*

1726 *Penn's Tracts* Wks. I. 730 It has not only prevail'd with the Populace, the Kennel [ed. 1679 *Cannale*], the Vulgar.

1771 *E. LONG Trial of Dog Porter* in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 199 A liquor the London kennel much delight in.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *kennel-door*, -groom, -huntsman, -man; *kennel-shaped* adj.; *kennel-book*, a book recording events of a kennel where dogs are bred; cf. *herd-book*, *stud-book*.

1890 *MARG. DELAND Sidney* iii. 42 One of these researches among 'kennel-books' resulted in a present to Ted of the mastiff puppies. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1140 penne pise cacheres pat coupe, cowpled hor houndes, vnclensed be *kenel dore, & calde hem per-out. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 4 The kennel-door was thrown open. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 208 My *kennel-groom has orders frequently to lead the dogs to little distance from the kennel.

1828 *Ibid.* XXIII. 23 Your *kennel-man should be constantly on the watch. 1898 *Yorksh. Archæol. Jnl.* No. 57. 7 His wife Margaret... wears the *kennel-shaped head-dress.

Kennel (kēnəl), sb.2 Also 6 *kenell*, 6-7 *kennell*. [Later form of *CANNEL* sb.1 (q.v.); for the vowel, cf. *kelch*, *keg*, *hedge*, etc., from *catch*, *cag*, *cadge*, etc.] The surface drain of a street; the gutter: = *CANNEL* sb.1 2.

1582 *STANLEYHURST Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 55 Thee streets and kennels are with slayne carcasses heaped. 1607 *ROWLANDS Diog. Lanth.* 9 Nay ile go low enough to the kennel, thou shalt not tustle me for the wall. 1608-33 *BR. HALL Medit. & Vows* § 103 A Scavenger working in the Kennel. 1764 *HARMER Observ.* xii. i. 35 Having no kennels in the streets to carry off the water, it was ankle-deep. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. l. 2 Raking with both hands in the grey dirt of the kennel.

1637 R. HUMPHREY in *St. Ambrose Pref.* I will rake no deeper into this kennel. 1678 *Yng. Manis Call.* 317 Sometime thou wert the beautiful image of God, but now the stinking and filthy kennel of Satan. 1847 *LEWES Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 97 Descending into the kennel of obscenity and buffoonery.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *kennel sink*, *water*; *kennel-muddy* adj.; *kennel-brow*, the top of the sloping side of a gutter; *kennel-dash*, a splash from the gutter; *kennel-nymph*, a girl of the streets; † *kennel wits*, muddy brains. Also *KENNEL-RAKER*.

1761 *Lond. Mag.* XXX. 17 The step... with a pebble or two standing up in the *kennel-brow before, would secure the posts from being moved. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 332 To walk through Rag Fair in Dirty Weather... a jostle in one place, a slip in another, a slop in a third, a *kennel-dash in a fourth. 1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 16 *kennel-muddy thoughts. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* to June, Let i, He... indulged himself... with one of the *kennel-nymphs. 1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* I. ii. 176 The *kennell sincke of slaues. 1707 *Curios. in Fush. & Gard.* 268 Horse-dung,

and **Kennel-Water*, contribute beyond all belief to the forwarding of Plants. 1598 E. GILPIN *Shial.* (1878) 5 That men should haue such *kennel wits To thinke so well of a scald railing vaine.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) † **Ke-nnellage** [cf. *drainage*] a system of kennels, gutters collectively; **Ke-nnell'd a.**, lying in the gutter; **Ke-nnelly a.**, such as is found in a kennel or gutter.

1612 *STURTEVANT Metallica* 92 Kennellage is one of the chiefe kinds of Pipeage which passeth and voydeth away the stinking and filthy waters of citties and townes. 1794 *COLERIDGE To the Nightingale*, 'Sister of love-lorn Poets', They... Mark the faint Lamp-beam on the Kennell'd mud. 1803 *Sir R. T. WILSON Brit. Exp. Egypt* 63 The miraculous qualities of the river [Nile]... the luxuries which the very kennelly waters would afford.

† **Kennel**, sb.3 *Obs.* In 6 *kenel*. Var. *CANNEL* sb.1 5: cf. *CANNEL-BONE*, neck-bone.

c 1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 902 The knot of the necke, le neu du col; the hole of the necke, la fosse du col; the kenel of the necke, la canol du col.

Kennel, sb.4, obs. form of *CANNEL* sb.2

17... *BLACK in Brand Hist. Newcastle* (1786) II. 242 note, Parrot, or kennel coal is distinguished by producing a more copious bright flame. 1794 *Mrs. Piozzi Synon.* I. 408 One large kennel coal keeps his chamber from excess of cold.

Kennel (kēnəl), v. [f. *KENNEL* sb.1]

1. *intr.* To lie or dwell in a kennel; to retire into a kennel. Of a fox or other wild beast: To retreat into a lair. Of a person (*contemptuous*): To lodge or lurk. Also fig.

1552 *HULOET, Acheristus*, a... caue in hell wherin... the dogge of hell cannelleth. a 1577 *GASCOIGNE Wks.* To such as find fault, We see the dog that kennels in his den. 1599 J. FERNE *Lct.* 4 May (Cecil MSS. Hatf. Ho. LXIX. No. 103), The book... was made by Campion while he kennelled at this house. 1603 *DRAYTON Heroic. Ep.* xiii. 156 Glad hereto kennell in a Pad of Straw. 1610 *GUILLMIN Heraldry* xiv. (1660) 166 You shall say that a Fox Kennelleth. 1726 G. ROBERTS 4 *Years Voy.* 102 The rest kennelling like Hounds on Deek, or where they could. 1847 *BUSHNELL Chr. Nur.* ii. iii. (1861) 279 All foul passions that kennel in a sensual soul. 1884 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 445/1 The dull, sodden faces of the man and woman who kennelled there.

2. *trans.* To put into, or keep in, a kennel.

1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* clii, Here kennelled in a brake she finds a hound. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 205 Kennelling the Wolfe and the Lamb together. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 62 p. 3 That Quarter of the Town where they are kennel'd is generally inhabited by strangers. 1887 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 3/8 Mr. C. kennelled the harriers at the house of a friend.

b. *transf.* and fig. To lodge, shut up; to put in a place of retreat or confinement.

1582 *STANLEYHURST Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 28 His ships hee kennell neere forrest vnder an angle Of rock. 1607 *ROWLANDS Diog. Lanth.* 12 Away with him, -chayne and kennell him vp in layle. 1677 *MRS. BEHN Adolaser* II. ii, Let's to the Queen's Apartment, and seize this Moor; I am sure there the Mongrel's kennel'd. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xviii, Hold the torch up till I've got to the end of the court, and then kennel yourself.

Hence **Ke-nnell'd** ppl. a.; **Ke-nnell'g** vbl. sb., also *concr.* provision of kennels; also attrib.

1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 65 His next kennelling Place was at the falls of Connecticut River. 1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 548 The kennelled hounds Mix in the music of the day again. 1870 *BLANE Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1945 The kennelling of greyhounds should equal that of foxhounds in amplitude. 1876 *Geo. ELIOT Dan. Der.* xxxv, Gwendolen had lingered behind to look at the kennelled blood-hounds.

Kennelage, -nell'd, -nelly: see *KENNEL* sb.2

† **Ke-nnel-ra-ker**. *Obs.* A raker of the gutter; a scavenger; also used as a term of abuse.

c 1589 *Theses Martinianæ* 27 You contemne such kennel rakers and scullions. 1618 *WITHER Motto* Wks. (1633) 552 Those gaudy Upstarts no more prize I doe Than poorest Kennel-rakers. 1731 *ARRUTHNOT Treat. Scolding* 20 You did not love Cruelty, you Kennel-raker, you Gibbet-carrier.

Kennen, obs. form of *KENNING* sb.

Ke-nner. *rare.* [f. *KEN* v.1] One who kens.

1686 F. SPENCE in *Varillas' Mediceis* 63 The accurate Kenners of military discipline judged that the Town would have been taken forthwith. [1891 *ATKINSON Last of Giant-Killers* 224 Go, consult the Crystal, the all-kenner.]

† **Kennet** 1. *Obs.* Also 4-5 *kenet*, 5-*it*. [a. ONF. *kennet* = OF. *chienet*, etc. (Godef.), dim. of *chien* dog.] A small dog, used in hunting.

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1701 A kenet kryes þerof, he hunt on hym calles. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 122 The Romaynes... Cowhide as keneteez before þe kynges selvyne. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1740 The lord a lytyl kenet hadde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Fiv b, Theis be the namys of houndes... Rachys, Kenettys, Terrours. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 870 My father... keeps an open table for all kinde of dogges... He hath your... Leurier, your Spaniell, your Kennets. 1614 *Bk. Hawking* in *Strutt Sports & Past.* I. l. (1801) 17 Lemors, kenets, terrours.

† **Kennet** 2. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 *kannette*, 6 *kenet* (te). [prob. a. ONF. **canette*, **kenette* = OF. *chenette* (one example in Godef.), f. L. *cānus* hoary; cf. ONF. *canu*, *kennu*, F. *chenu* = **cānūtus*.] A kind of grey cloth.

1480 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* xiv. xii. 63 b/1 Wel semed he for age to tremble & had made his hed lyke as hit had been of kannette. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 3 A certayne kinde... of walse clothes called whyttes, russettes, and kenettes. [In *Poulton kennets*: hence in *Blount, Phillips*, etc.]

b. Comb. † **Kennet-colour** a., grey-coloured.

1530 *PALSGR.* 235/2 Kenet colour, cendré.

[**Kennet**, *Naut.*; error for KEVEL (q. v.), in Kersey's Phillips 1706, whence in Bailey, Chambers, Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Century Dict.*, etc.]

Kenning, *sb.* *north. dial.* [Derivation obscure.] A dry measure: = two pecks, or half a bushel; a vessel containing this quantity.

[1299 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 496 In xlvij qr. ij ken. præbenda. 1344-5 *Inv. Northam Castle* (in *Northumbld. Gloss.*) Kenine. 1392 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 345 Will's Byng kennen bon. 1574 *Inv. Warkworth Cas.* in *Hist. Northumbld.* (1899) V. 66 A bushell mett, a keninge, ij peckes. 1576 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 410, I gyve . . one kennyng of wheat to the poore. 1673 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 196 A kening of wheate flower for pyes. 1825 BROCKETT, *Kennen, Kenning*, a measure of two pecks. 1893 in *Heslop Northumbld. Gloss.*

Kenning (ken'ing), *vb.* *sb.* Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.* (exc. sense 6). [f. *KEN* v. 1 + *-ING* 1.]

† 1. Teaching, instruction. *Obs.*
1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 644 þe stedes hom to stable ran Wiþ oute kenning [ur. techyng] of eni man. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2472 When y blamed my doughter ynyng, & gaf no kepe til hare kennyng. 1377 *LANG. P. Ph. B.* x. 194 Þis is catounes kennyng to clerkes þat he lereth.

† 2. a. Sign, token. b. Appearance. *Obs.*
1300 *Cursor M.* 18332 (Cott.) Pou. has þe kening [Gott. taken off] þe rode Raised in erth of ur ranscum. *Ibid.* 24086 (Cott.) Vnethes i his kening knet.

† 3. Visual cognition; sight or view: = *KEN* *sb.* 1 3. Phrases in, within, beyond, out of kenning. *Obs.*
1400 *Destr. Troy* 2837 Nawther company. hade Kenning of other, But past to pere purpos. 1577 *Holinshed Chron.* I. 490 There arrived in their sight a nauie of Shippes, which at the first kenning, they tooke to be french Shippes. 1586 R. LANE in *Capt. Smith Virginia* I. 5 The passage from thence was thought a broad sound within the maine, being without kenning of land. 1598 *Tofte Alba* (1880) 34 He is in kenning of his wished Home. 1599 *Hakluyt Voy.* II. 1. 102 We had also kenning of another land called Lissa. 1630 *LENNARD tr. Charvon's Wids.* III. xxiv. (1670) 491 Again, at a kenning we cannot see of the Earth above ten or twelve leagues. a 1697 *STRATHSPEY in Aubrey's Misc.* (1721) 203 The Lady Garloch was going somewhere from her House within kenning to the Road which Clunie was coming.

† 4. Range of sight: = *KEN* *sb.* 1 2. *Obs.*
1530 *Palsgr.* 431, I am within syght, as a shyppe is that cometh within the kennyng. 1599 I. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 15 Not dreaming that her lone in kenning were. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 61 Without your kenning lyeth Sardinia fast vpon the Africke sea.

† 5. The distance that bonnds the range of ordinary vision, esp. at sea; hence, a marine measure of about 20 or 21 miles. Cf. *KEN* *sb.* 1 1.
1490 *BOTONER Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 110 Per distanciam de le narrow see. v kennyngs, et quilibet kennyng continet . . 21 miliaria. 1500 *Melusine* 104 He sawe the ship three kennyngs ferre on the sea, that is, one & twenty legues ferre. 1538 *LELAND Itin.* III. 19 Scylley is a Kenning, that is to say about a xx Miles from the very Westeste Point of Cornewall. 1604 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* iv. xxii. (1737) 94, I see Land. 'tis within a Kenning.

6. Mental cognition; knowledge, cognizance; recognition. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* † *Fleschly* *kenning*, carnal knowledge.

1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 64 þy seluyn hadde takyn deed, þurgh þe hete of fleschly kennyng with here. 1440 *Promp.* *Parv.* 271/2 Kenninge, or knowynge, . . cognicio, agnicio. 17. . in *Burns' Wks.* (Ritldg.) Life 45, I crept quietly owre the bed, out o' his kennin, and kneeled down beside him. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Kennin*, knowing. 'Ye're sea feafully waxen, at ye're past kennen.'

b. A recognizable portion; just enough to be perceived; a little. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1786 *BURNS Unco Guid* vii, Tho' they may gang a kennin wrang, To step aside is human. 1805 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 187 (Jam.) Gift o' this warl, a kennin mair, Some get than me, I've got content. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., That string's just a kenning thicker than the other. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 103 His father was. . . a kenning on the wrong side of the law.

7. One of the periphrastic expressions used instead of the simple name of a thing, characteristic of Old Teutonic, and esp. Old Norse, poetry.

Examples are oar-steed=ship, storm of swords=battle. The term is adopted from the mediæval Icelandic treatises on poetics, and is derived from the idiomatic use of *kenna við* or *tíð*, 'to name after'.

1883 VIGFUSSON & POWELL *Corpus Poet. Bor.* II. 448 The extreme development of the 'kenning' in Northern Poetry. 1889 *Cook Judith* Introd. 59 A characteristic ornament of Old English, as well as of early Teutonic poetry in general, are the kennings. 1896 *Scott. Rev.* Oct. 342 note, The kennings for 'man' in Gröndal's *Clavis Poetica* extend to 33 closely printed columns.

8. Comb., as † *kenning-glass*, a spy-glass, small telescope; † *kenning-place*, a place prominently in sight.

1603 *Reg. Stationers' Co.* 15 June (Arh.) III. 238 A Booke Called *A Kenning glass* for a Christian Kinge. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 606 It standeth forth as a Kenning place to the view of eyes.

† **Kenning**, *vb.* *sb.* 2. *Obs. rare.* Also 7 *kinning*. [app. f. *KEN* v. 2 + *-ING* 1; cf. OE. *kenning* birth.] The cicatricula or tread of an egg.

1585 HIGGINS *tr. Jentius' Nomenclator, Ovi umbrilis*, the streine or kenning of the eggs. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 298 There is found in the top or sharper end of an egge within the shell, a certaine round knot resembling a drop or a nautil, rising above the rest, which they call a Kinning.

Kennit, *obs.* f. *KENNET*, *KENT* *ppl.* a.

Keno, kino (kī'no). *U. S.* [Origin unknown.] A game of chance based on the drawing of numbers and covering of corresponding numbers on cards, in a manner similar to lotto.

1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 386/1 To play cards and keno for small stakes. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 June 11/2 He opened a door and ushered me in, and the first exclamation I heard was 'Kino' and a grunt of satisfaction. . . Some of the members were lying about asleep in the gaming room, having. . . been hit hard by the latest American importation, kino.

† **Kenodoxy**. *Obs. rare*—e. [ad. Gr. *κενοδοξία*, f. *κενδοξ*-os vain-glorious, f. *κενδ*-s empty + *δοξα* glory.] 'The love, study, or desire of vain-glory' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656; hence in Phillips 1658, and Bailey 1730).

Kenogenesis (kēnōdʒen'esis). *Biol.* [irreg. for *keno*- or *kainogenesis*, f. Gr. *καὶνός* new + *γένεσις* genesis.] Haeckel's term for the form of ontogenesis in which the true hereditary development of a germ is modified by features derived from its environment (opposed to *palingenesis*). Hence *Kenogenetic* a.

1879 *tr. Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 10 The term Kenogenetic process (or vitiation of the history of the germ) is applied to all such processes of the germ-history as are not to be explained by heredity from primeval parent-forms. *Ibid.* 11 This distinction between Palingenesis or inherited evolution, and Kenogenesis or vitiated evolution, has not. . . yet been sufficiently appreciated by naturalists.

|| **Kenosis** (kēnō'sis). *Theol.* [a. Gr. *κένωσις* an emptying, f. *κενέω* to empty, with ref. to *Phil.* ii. 7 *ἐαυτὸν ἐκένωσε* 'emptied himself'.] The self-renunciation of the divine nature, at least in part, by Christ in the incarnation.

1844 W. H. MILL *Serm. Tempt. Christ* v. 113 Here especially we behold that *κενέωσις*, that voluntary emptying Himself of Divinity of which St. Paul speaks. 1873 WATSON & EVANS *tr. Oostersee's Christ. Dogmatics* (1881) 549 The idea of the Kenosis in its legitimate application. 1882 CAVE & BANKS *tr. Dörner's Syst. Chr. Doctr.* III. 393 We cannot accept a self-emptying of the Logos in the sense of the modern Kenosis. 1884 L. A. TOLLEMACHE *Stones of Stumbling* 115 My article. . . is designed to show that the *kenosis* involved in the Incarnation may be a complete one. 1891 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Oct. 9 By the doctrine of Kenosis it is not held that the Divine Being in Christ is really limited.

Kenotic (kēnō'tik), *a. Theol.* [ad. Gr. *κενωτικός*-ús, f. *κενέω* to empty: see prec. and -IC.] Of or pertaining to kenosis; involving or accepting the doctrine of kenosis.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 461 The Kenotic view of Gieslen is more in accordance with the facts of Christ's life. *Ibid.*, The Kenotic controversy was renewed recently. 1895 *Ch. Q. Rev.* 487 [A] leaning towards the Kenotic theories of the Incarnation.

Hence **Kenoticism**, the doctrine of, or belief in, the kenosis of Christ; **Kenoticist**, one who believes in, or maintains, the kenosis.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 458 Baur, Dörner, Rothe, and the modern Kenoticists. 1891 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Oct. 9 The Kenoticist does not deny them, but practically he gets rid of them. . . by his theory of kenosis. 1899 W. BRIGHT *Law of Faith* 337 Kenoticism may indeed be described as a solvent of faith.

Kenotism (kēnō'tiz'm). *Theol.* = **KENOTICISM**. So **Kenotist** = **KENOTICIST**.

1896 E. H. GIFFORD in *Expositor* Sept. 166 Speculation concerning the fullness of the Godhead in the Incarnate Christ, and the opposite doctrine of Kenotism. 1899 *Ch. Times* 3 Feb. 117 The Modern Theories of the Kenotists with reference to Our Lord's Knowledge.

Kenrik, Kenschipe: see **KINGRIK, KEENSHIP**.

Kenspeck (kenspek'), *a. dial.* Also 8-spæk, 9-spæk, -spæk. [Origin obscure: the form agrees with Norw. *kjennespæk*, Sw. *känspæk*, quick at recognizing persons or things (cf. ON. *kennispeki* faculty of recognition); but the change from the active to a passive sense makes difficulties. Some have suggested confusion with *conspicuous*, but evidence is wanting. *Kenspecked* is given by Skinner (1671) and Ray (1674), and in Craven and other Northern glossaries.] = next.

1590 *SIR T. COCKAINE Hunting* DJ, The most Buckes haue some kenspeck marke to knowe them by vpon their heads. 1715 THORESBY *Leeds in Craven Dial.*, A convention at some noted oak, or to use a local word, kenspack ake. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Homer Wks.* 1857 VI. 375 The Homeric metre. . . is certainly kenspeck, to use a good old English word—that is, recognisable. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'As kenspac as a cock on a church broach'.

Kenspeckle (kenspek'l), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also -speckled; cf. prec. [See prec.; the ending may be -LE 1, as in *bristle*, etc.] Easily recognizable; conspicuous.

1714 MAS. CENTLIVRE *Wonder III, Eng. Man.* . . What kind of a Woman is it you enquire after? *Gib. Geud* troth, she's ne Kenspeckle, she's aw in a Cloud. 1795 BURNS *Let. to G. Thomson* May, My phiz is sea kenspeckle that the very joiner's apprentice. . . knew it at once. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xxiv, It is a kenspeckle hoof-mark, for the shoe was made by old Eekie of Canonbie. 1862 DARWIN *Let.* 25 Jan. in *Life* (1887) II. 385 Your notion of the Aristocrat being kenspeckle. . . is new to me.

† **Kensy**. *Sc. Obs. rare.* [Of unknown etym. The erron. form *kenyie* (see Jam.) is due to a misinterpretation of Ramsay's spelling *kenzie*, in his edition of *Christ's Kirk*.] A rough or rude fellow.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lx. 16 Fowll jow jourdane hedit-jewellis, Cowkin kenseis and culroun kewellis. 15. . *Christis Kirke* Gr. vii. (Bann. MS.), The kensy cleikit to the cavell, Bot, Lord, than how they luggit. 15. *Colkeltie Sow* l. 351 (*ibid.*) Curris, kenseis, and knavis, Inthrang and dansit in thravis.

Kent (kent), *sb.* 1 *Sc.* and *north.* [Origin uncertain; in sense identical with the Kentish *quant*; for the difference in vowel cf. *kell* and *call* (CAUL *sb.* 1).]

1. 'A long staff, properly such a one as shepherds use for leaping over ditches or brooks' (Jam.); a long pole used in leaping ditches, climbing mountains, etc.; a leaping pole.

1606 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* II. 519 The said W. R., haifing ane grit grene Kent and squarit batoun in his hand. a 1700 N. BURN in *Ramsay Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 196 Shepherds. . . With cur and kent upon the bent. 1721 RAMSAY *Richy & Sandy* 19 A better lad ne'er leand o'er a kent. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 328/2 He placed his long pole or kent in front of him.

2. A punting-pole.
1844 *RICHARDSON Borderer's Table Bk.* VII. 175 note, When the stream is of equal depth, a kent or pole is used. [So on the Tweed and Teviot in 1850.]

Kent, *sb.* 2 *Whaling*. = *CANT* *sb.* 1 II.
1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 451 A band of fat, however, is left around the neck [of the whale], called the kent, to which books and ropes are attached for the purpose of shifting round the carcass.

Kent, *ppl.* a. *Sc.* Also 6 *kennit*. [*KEN* v. 1] Northern and western *Sc.* form of *KENNET*, known.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* l. x. 52 My childe, cleith the with 30ne kennit [ur. kend] childis visage. c 1787 BURNS *To a Painter*, You'll easy draw a weel-kent face. 1801 MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1856) 146 (E. D. D.) Far frae ilk kent spot she wandered. 1888 STEVENSON in *Scribner's Mag.* May 635 A gentleman. . . should mean a man of family, 'one of a kent house'.

Kent, v. 1 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. *KENT* *sb.* 1; cf. *CONT* v.] *intr.* and *trans.* To punt.

1820 *SCOTT Abbot* xxxv, They will row very slow. . . or kent where depth permits, to avoid noise. 1846 *RICHARDSON Borderer's Table Bk.* VII. 175 A man had just been kented over the Tweed.

Kent, v. 2 *Whaling*. = *CANT* v. 2; cf. *KENT* *sb.* 2
1856 STEGALL *Real Hist. Suffolk Man* (1859) 230, I might speak of 'kenting' the animal, that is turning him round, so that other layers of blubber might be cut off.

Kental, *obs.* variant of **QUINTAL**.

Kenticism (kēntisiz'm). *rare.* [f. *Kent* after *Anglicism*, etc.] A word, idiom, or expression peculiar to the Kentish dialect.

1735 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.) 10 Having gathered together an handful of those Kenticisms. . . I have ventured to send it to you.

† **Kenting**. *Obs.* Also 7-8 *kentin*. [app. f. *Kent*, the English county (cf. *Kentish cloth* under *KENTISH* a. 3) + *-ING* 1.] A kind of fine linen cloth.
1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 109 Linnen Cloth, as Canvas and Kentings. 1696 J. F. Merchant's *Ware-ho.* 31 Neck-cloaths. . . There is one sort more which comes from Hamborough, these are made of Kenting thread. 1712 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Perplexed Lovers* IV, Buy any British cloth or Holland Kentins, Cambricks or Muslin? 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 175 Lawns, gauzes and linens called Kentings are exported to Ireland.

b. A piece of this used as a strainer.
1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Plum*, Let the Syrup. . . be strain'd through a Kentin upon your Plums.

Kentish (kēntiʃ), *a.* Also 1 *Centisc*, 3 *Kentisc*, -iss, 4 *Kentish* (e). [OE. *Centisc*, f. *Cent*, ad. L. *Cantium* Kent + *-isc*, -ish 1.]

1. Of or belonging to Kent. Chiefly of the inhabitants or speech. *Kentish man* (see quot. 1887).

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 999 Com þa seo Centisc fyrdæ þær onæan. c 1205 LAY. 7441 Kentisce [later text Kentise] leoden. 1387 TREVIS *Higden* (Rolls) V. 355 Þis Ethelbertus regnede among Kentische men fyfe and fifty ȝere. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 71 At last also the kentish-men yielded. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 1. 346 The wives and daughters of the Kentish farmers. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Man of Kent*, a title claimed by the inhabitants of the Weald as their peculiar designation: all others they regard as Kentish men.

2. *absol.* as *sb.* a. *pl.* The natives or inhabitants of Kent. *rare.* b. The dialect of Kent.

905 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 905 þa ætsetnon ða Centiscan þær bæftan. 1670 RAY *Collect. Prov.* 233 *Kentish long-tails*. . . A note of disgrace on all English men, though it chanceth to stick only on the Kentish at this day. 1735 PEGGE *Kenticisms* 15 Thus the Kentish would have many particularities in their speech. 1866 MORRIS *Ayent*. Introd. 6 In the Old Kentish of the Aynenite an e takes the place of the Southern u. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.* Introd. 8 The specimens of Kentish in the Early and Middle English Periods.

3. a. Common in, or peculiar to, Kent, as *Kentish ague*, *cherry*, *codlin*, *pipkin*, *tracery*, *tree*; made or manufactured in Kent, as *Kentish brick*, *cloth*, etc. b. *Kentish balsam*, Dog's Mercury, *Mercurialis perennis* (Britt. & Holl.); † *Kentish cap*, a species of paper (see quot.); *Kentish cousins*, distant relatives; *Kentish crow*, one of the many names of the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*; *Kentish fire*, a prolonged and ordered salvo or volley of applause, or demonstration of impatience or dissent (said to have originated

in reference to meetings held in Kent in 1828-9, in opposition to the Catholic Relief Bill: see N. & Q. series 2, I. 182, 423; VIII. 278; **Kentish glory**, a large beautiful moth, *Endromis versicolor*; † **Kentish Knocker** [f. *Kentish Knock* the sand-bank before the mouth of the Thames], a Kentish smuggler; **Kentish long-tails**, a phrase embodying the old belief that the natives of Kent had tails; also, the Bearded Wild Oat-grass, *Avena fatua* (E. D. D.); **Kentish nightingale**, the black-cap; **Kentish plover**, a ring-plover, *Ægialitis cantianus*, in Britain chiefly confined to Kent; **Kentish rag**, a hard compact limestone found in Kent, used for paving and building; **Kentish tern**, the Sandwich tern, *Sterna cantica*.

1703 **Moxon Mech. Exerc.** 239 Plain Work is done with the Grey *Kentish Bricks. 1766 C. LEAOBETTER *Royal Gauger* II. xiv. (ed. 6) 372 Names of Paper: *Kentish Cap. Dimensions of each Sheet—Length 21½ Bread, 18. 1566 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 6 § 2 Anye Clothe commonly called *Kentshe Clothe or Suffolke Clothe. 1803 J. AERECROMAIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* 671/1 Apples, .. Holland Pippin, Kentish pippin. *Kentish codlin. a 1796 PEGGE *Kentishisms, Proverbs* (E. D. S.), *Kentish Cousins. The sense of this is much the same with that [of] .. cousins germans quite remov'd. 1893 P. H. EMERSON *Lagoons* (1896) 156 (E. D. D.) We saw a hawk chasing a *Kentish crow. 1834 L. D. WINCLESEA *Sp. at Dublin*, 15 Aug. (Reddall *Fact, Fancy & Fable*, 1889, 301) Let it be given with *Kentish Fire. 1883 CHAMBERLAIN *Sp. at Bham* 30 Mar., The cheers .. are your prompt reply to the Kentish-fire with which Birmingham Tories are wont to solace themselves. 1891 W. C. SYDNEY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. 358 Gangs of forty or fifty *Kentish Knockers, as these smugglers were called. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 620 Blackcap. .. It is frequently called the *Kentish nightingale, which epithet it deserves. 1837 GOULD *Birds Europe* IV. pl. 40 The habits of the *Kentish Plover are similar to those of the Ring Plover. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 341 The Kentish Plover .. has its breeding place in Britain limited to the pebbly beach between Sandwich and Hastings. 1769 *De Fol's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 158 From the Weald of Kent .. they bring .. A Kind of Paving Stone, called *Kentish-rags. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* III. 20 Some .. as the Kentish rag, afford good building stones. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 100 Thy trembling lip .. Red as the cherry from the *Kentish tree.

Hence **Kentishly adv.**, in the Kentish manner. 1588 W. KEMPE *Educ. Childr.* Civ. Yea, in one house, we heare one speake Northerly, another Westernly, another Kentishly.

Kentle, obs. form of **QUINTAL**.

Kentledge (kentlédz). *Naut.* Forms: 7 kintledge, kintlidge, 7-8 kintlage, 8 kent(i)-lage, 9 kentledge. [Of obscure origin.

† *Kentle, kental, kintal, QUINTAL* + AGE; cf. *dunnage*. Pig-iron used as permanent ballast, usually laid upon the kelson-plates. Also attrib.

1607 KEELING in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1623) III. vi. § 2. 191 Our too great quantitie of kintledge goods, maketh our ship to labour marvellously. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acad. Yng. Seamen* 13 Ballast, kintlage, canting coynes. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6116/2 The Iron Kintledge from aboard the Carnarvon. 1860 H. GOUGER *Imprisonment, Burma* x. 111 Logs of pure silver, shaped like pieces of ship's kentledge, but .. wanting the handle with which kentledge is furnished for the convenience of lifting. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 3/2 In order to give .. greater stability .. nearly one hundred tons of iron pigs or 'kentledge' was fitted into the open spaces along the keelson between her frames.

Kentrolite (kent'rōlīt). *Min.* [f. (1880) Gr. *κέντρον* sharp point + LITE.] A silicate of lead and manganese, in small sharp-pointed crystals. 1882 *DANA Min. App.* III. 65 Wesley calls attention to the fact that the angles of kentrolite agree very closely with those of descolizite.

† **Kenyon**, variant of **CANTON**, *Obs.*

1588 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* III. 139 One new paire of round hose .. lyned wth satten and the kenyns of tustafita.

† **Keo**, variant of **KAE**, *Co.* jackdaw, *Obs.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 272/1 Keo, or chowghe, *supra* in cadaw, *et infra* in koo, bryd, *monedula*.

† **Keora** (kīō'rā). *E. Ind.* [Hindi *keorā* the plant.] In *Keora oil*, an essential oil obtained from the male flowers of *Pandanus odoratissimus*; also called *Ketjee oil*. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*.

Keorfen, **keorven**, obs. inf. of **CARVE** v.

Keop (kep), *v. Sc. and north. dial.* Also 6 kepp, 8 keap, kaip, 9 cape. [Differentiated form of **KEEP** v. (cf. s. v. senses 6, 7, 8), the short vowel of the pa. t. kept having been carried into the present and infinitive. In some Sc. dialects, now *cape* (kēp), with abnormal lengthening.]

1. *trans.* To meet, intercept, throw oneself in the way of (a person or thing); to stop the course of; to receive the force of (a blow); † to catch hold of.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6875 Eneas to Ajax angarely rode, And he kept hym cantly with a kene speere. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* (Douce MS.) 618 Gawayne bi be coler keppes [Thornton MS. clekis] be knihte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xiii. 97 The bytand brand phevuyt keppit he. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 165 They prepare .. and quikle cumis furth to keep the Scottis in their cuming. c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* iv. (1865) 12 Thre be, as it were, hammeres stryking, and the rest stiddies, kepping the strakes of the hammeres. *Ibid.* v. 14 Behind the voyal, if a consonant keep it, we sound it alwayes as a k. 1793 T. SCOTT *Poems* 364 (E. D. D.) Where Benlomond keps, an' cleaves the cluds. 1862 G. MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* I. 68 (E. D. D.) I'm no gaein to kep her at ilka turn.

2. To catch, in the hands or otherwise, so as to prevent from falling; to catch (falling liquid) as in a vessel.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 30 Sum standis besyd and skaild law keppis. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 88 Thay .. keppit standfulis [of water] at the skailtis thair in. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 385, I shall be glad .. to keep and receive the off-fallings .. that fall from His sweet fingers. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 40 To keep a Ball, is to catch it; to keep it from falling. 1717 *Song, Lords Marie* (Jam.), The Lords Marie has kepp'd her locks Up wi' a gowden cume. 1790 BURNS *Elegy Capt. Henderson* xii, Ilk cowslip cup shall keep a tear. 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* i. vii, Will .. just when fa'ing, Kepp'd her on his manly breast. a 1802 *Langkiss* x. in *Child Ballads* iv. 332/2 A bason .. To cape this ladie's blood. a 1856 J. BALLANTYNE *Song, 'Confide ye ay in Providence'*, Ilka blade o' grass keeps its ain drap o' dew.

† **Keop** *to keep skailth*, to 'catch' or receive harm. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 14 That name of 30w kep ony skayth For laik of Premonition. 1721 RAMSAY *Fygar rub* iv. 1, Laying a' the wyte On you, if she kepp ony skailth.

Hence **Keop sb.**, a catch; a haul; also in *Mining* = **KEEP** sb. 4 d. **Keop-ball**: see quot. 1877.

1790 A. WILSON *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 90 She got an honest kepp Might ser't a decent miller Sax years an' mair. 1877 *N. Linc. Gloss.*, **Kepp-ball** (t) the game of catch-ball. (2) The ball with which it is played. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, **Kepp**, the catches or rests at the top of a pit-shaft on which the cage is caught. This word is often written *keeps*, but its spoken form is *keps*. *Mod. Sc.* Gie's a kep! (i.e. a catch of a ball). A clever kep.

Kepe, obs. f. **KEEP** sb. and *v.* **Kepe**, var. **KIPE**, basket. **Kephale**, -al, var. **CEPHALIC**, -AL.

Kephalin (kef'alīn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *κεφαλή* head + IN.] Thudichum's term for a substance obtained from brain-matter. So **kephaloïdin**.

1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 290 Kephaleine may be purified to some extent by its repeated solution in ether. *Ibid.* 294 To that furnished by 'buttery matter' Thudichum gives the name kephaloïdine.

Kephalo- (kef'alo), var. form of **CEPHALO-**, combining f. Gr. *κεφαλή* head, preferred by some, as in *kephalograph*, *kephalometer*, *kephalotomy*, etc.

1802 *Gentl. Mag.* July 602 The ingenious contrivance of the Kephalmeter, or head-measurer. 1876 *S. Kens. Mus. Catal.* No. 3731 Kephalmeter. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Feb. 186/2 The violent kephalometric method for the abatement of party spirit proposed by Swift.

Kephir, variant of **KEFIR**.

† **Kepi** (kep'i). Also **képi**. [Fr. *képi* (1809 in *Hatz. Darm.*), a. Ger. Swiss *käppi*, dim. of *kappe* a cap.] A French military cap, slightly tapering, with a flat top which slopes towards the front, and a horizontal peak.

1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 14 May, The head-dress is generally .. a smart cap like the French kepi. 1883 DE MILLE *Castle in Spain* lvi, She wore .. an officer's 'kepi'.

Keppe, obs. form of **CAP** sb. 1

† **Kepper**. *Obs. rare* -1. [? f. **KEP** v. + ER 1.]

A device for catching fish.

1538 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 17 § 1 No person .. withe any .. Butt Tayingn Kepper Lyne Crele .. shall take .. Spawne or Frye of Eeles Salmon Pyke or Pyckrell.

Kepper, obs. form of **KIPPER** a. and sb.

Kepstone, obs. Sc. form of **COPESTONE**.

Kept (kept), *pph. a.* [f. **KEEP** v.] In various senses derived from **KEEP** v.; spec.

1. a. Maintained or supported by a paramour.

1678 DAVEN *Limberham* i. 1, A kept mistress too! my bowels yearn to her already. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xxii. 152 Some .. have Houses of their own, as do most of the Kept-Misses at Paris. 1747 WESLEY *Trnl.* 22 Nov., About six years ago, she was without God in the world, being a kept mistress. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* IV. 363 A kept woman .. having been deserted by her protector, took to furious drinking.

b. Financially supported by, and in consequence under the private control of, interested persons.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 7/2 Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Nottingham, is reported to have said, 'The Irish party is a kept party'. 1900 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 6/4 The confederacy of international financiers working through a kept Press.

2. Maintained in ordinary or good condition.

1856 OLMDST *Slave States* 6 The kept grounds are very limited, and in simple but quiet taste. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 67 Every village having a kept piece of ground outside it which is the dancing place for the village.

† **Ker**, **kerre**, obs. ff. **CARR** 2, wet marsh, fen.

Ker, **kerr**, variant of **CAR** a., left.

Ker- (also occasionally *ke-*, *ca-*, *ka-*). *U. S. vulgar.* The first element in numerous onomatopœic or echoic formations intended to imitate the sound or the effect of the fall of some heavy body, as *kerchunk*, *flap*, *plunk*, *slam*, *slap*, *slash*, *souse*, *swash*, *swosh*, *thump*, *whop*, etc.

1843 *Major Jones's Courtship* i. (Farmer), Kerslash! I went rite over Miss Stallines spinnin' wheel onto the floor. *Ibid.* (Bartlett), Kerslash he went into a tub of water. 1850 *Americans at Home* i. (ibid.), The dugout hadn't leaped more'n six lengths from the bank, afore .. ke-souse I went. 1875 *My Opin. & Belsey Bobbet's* 99, I fell kerslap over a rail that lay in the grass. 1885 J. RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Shell-backs* 85 They hoists him over and lets him go ker-whop. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 127/2 Across the lower end of the swamp .. back we go kerslosh-kersplash for another quarter of a mile. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Way Navy* 52 Down came the bunch of sacks kerslam on the deck below.

Kera- (ker'ā), from Gr. *κέρας* horn, occas. used in combination in place of **KERATO-**, as **Keracele** (ker'āsīl), [Gr. *κήλη* tumour], a horny tumour of the external surface of the hoof of the horse (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887). **Keralite** [-LITE], hornstone. **Keraphyllite** [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], a variety of hornblende (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1865-72). **Keraphyllous** a. *Med.*, consisting of horny laminae (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) **Ke'ratome** = *keratolome*: see **KERATO-**; hence **Kera'tomy**, *keratotomy*.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral* II. 51 Keralite, with Chlorite. This combination often forms the green keralite. 1874 LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 160 Having made the section .. either with a large keratome or with Graefe's cataract knife.

Keramic, -ist, variants of **CERAMIC**, -IST.

Kerargyrite, variant of **CERARGYRITE**.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 295 The protochloride (of silver) .. occurs native as *horn-silver* or *kerargyrite*.

Kerasine, a. [Improperly f. Gr. *κέρας* horn + -INE; cf. Gr. *κεράτινος*.] 'Resembling horn, horny, corneous' (Webster, 1864).

Kerasite, variant of **CERASITE**.

† **Kerate**, *Min. Obs.* [Improperly f. Gr. *κέρας* horn + -ATE.] A synonym of **CERARGYRITE**.

1846 in *Worcester*. 1852 PHILLIPS *Min.* 613.

Keratotomy: see **KERATO-**.

Keratin (ker'atin). [f. Gr. *κέρας*, *κερατ-* horn + -IN.] An organic substance found in horn.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 169/1 The form in which protein exists in hair, horn, nails, and the epidermis, and called by Simon *keratine*, has been but imperfectly examined. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 43 *Keratin* .. obtained by treating powdered horny matter .. with boiling alcohol and ether.

Keratinization (ke'rātinīz'ī-shən). [f. as next + -ATION.]

1. The change to a more horny texture of the cells of the epidermis, as they are pressed out by the growth of younger cells beneath.

1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891 W. A. JAMIESON *Dis. Skin* i. (ed. 3) 4 Unna regards it as connected with keratinization.

2. *Pharmacy*. The coating of pills with a horny substance, so that they may pass through the stomach without being dissolved, and act directly on the intestines (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887).

Keratinize (ke'rātinīz), *v.* [f. Gr. *κεράτιν-ος* horny + -IZE.] *intr.* To grow horny.

1896 *Albion's Syst. Med.* I. 211 In squamous-celled carcinomata the keratinising cells themselves have been erroneously viewed as parasites.

Keratinous, variant of **CERATINOUS**, horny.

1898 MARTINDALE & WESTCOTT *Extra Pharmacopœia* (ed. 9) 296 Originating from keratinous tissue, wool fat has affinity for, and is readily absorbed by, the skin.

Keratitis (kerātō'itis). *Path.* [f. Gr. *κερατ-* horn + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the cornea.

1858 HUTCHINSON in *Ophthalmic Hosp. Rep.* I. 229 Chronic Interstitial Keratitis. 1859 DIXON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 2) 92 True Keratitis commonly occurs in children and young persons. 1884 E. O'DONOVAN *Story of Merv* xvi. 174 Keratitis, the ophthalmic malady commonly known by the name of 'pearl'.

Kerato- (ker'āto), before a vowel *kerat-*, var. of **CERATO-**, combining form of Gr. *κέρας*, *κερατ-* horn, used in various scientific terms relating to horny substances, or to the cornea of the eye: as **Keratectomy** *Surg.* [Gr. *ἐκτομή* cutting out], excision of part of the cornea. **Keratococcus** *Path.* [Gr. *κωνος* cone] = conical cornea (see **CORNEA**).

Keratocri'coid *Anat.* [CRICOID] a., relating to the cornua of the cricoid cartilage; also as sb., a short slender muscle arising from the cricoid cartilage (Stormonth *Man. Scient. Terms* 1879).

Keratoglo'bus *Path.* [L. *globus*], a spherical bulging of the cornea; hydrophthalmia (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887). **Kerato-iritis** *Path.* [IRITIS], combined inflammation of the iris and cornea; interstitial keratitis. **Kerato'lysis** *Path.* [Gr. *λύσις* loosening], 'Auspitz's term for a diminished growth of the horny part of the epidermis' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887).

Keratomy'xis *Surg.* [Gr. *ρύξις* pricking], a method of operating for cataract. † **Keratophyte** *Zool.* [Gr. *φύτον* plant], a coral polyp with a horny axis.

Keratopla'sty *Surg.* [Gr. *πλάσσειν* to form], artificial restoration of the cornea (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Keratoscope [-SCOPE], an instrument for inspecting the cornea; so **Keratotomy**, inspection of the cornea (*ibid.*). **Keratotomy** *Surg.* [Gr. *τομή* cutting], a knife with triangular blade used for making incisions in the cornea (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Keratotomy** *Surg.*, incision of the cornea.

1871 W. S. WATSON in *Lancet* 8 July, On a new operation 'Keratotomy'. 1859 DIXON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 2) 85 Conical Cornea .. has also received various other names, as *Hyperkeratosis*, .. *Keratococcus*, &c. 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 511 Important optical iridectomy by Mr. Carter's method .. for Keratococcus. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 3) **Kerato-iritis*, Aquo-Membranitis. 1879 P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 23, I believe the disease first becomes a 'kerato-iritis'. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Arch. Surg.* IX. 372 A liability to urticarious irritation in association with *Keratolysis. 1827-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 172 The anterior operation, invented by Buchorn, or rather by Conrad, has been named *Keratonyxis. 1874 LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 127 Operation by

Solution—Keratonyxis—consists in breaking-up with a fine needle the central portion of the capsule of the lens. 1774 *Goldsam. Nat. Hist.* VIII. 197 Corallines, sponges, astroites, and *keratophytes. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 79 Boeckmann and Kaurin have found *Keratotomy sometimes of use in saving a cornea from a growth [of leprosy] encroaching from the sclerotic.

Keratode (ker'atōid). [ad. Gr. *κερατώδης* horn-like, *κέρως*, kerat-, horn.] = KERATOSE *sb.* 1872 *Nicholson Palzont*. 67 The ordinary sponges of commerce, in which the skeleton is composed of a horny substance called 'keratode'.

Keratoid (ker'atōid), *a.* [ad. Gr. *κερατοειδής* horn-like: see *prec.* and *-oid*.] 1. *Math.* Resembling a horn in shape. *Keratoid cusp*: a cusp at which the two branches of the curve lie on opposite sides of the common tangent; a cusp of the first species.

1873 *Salmon Higher Plane Curves* 46 These two kinds of cusps have been called keratoid and ramboid from a fancied resemblance to the forms of a horn and a beak. 1875 *Tom Hunter Diff. Calc.* (ed. 7) xxii. § 301 Cusps of the first species have been called 'keratoid cusps'.

2. Resembling horn in substance. 1885-8 *Fagge & Pye-Smith Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 117 The analogy of keratoid carcinoma... suggests that they may be in great part made up of pre-existing tissue elements.

Keratose (ker'atōs), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *κερατ-* horn + *-ose*.] *A. adj.* Of a horny substance; applied to the texture of certain sponges.

1851-9 *Owen in Man. Sci. Eng.* 365 They are divided... into horny or 'keratose', flinty or 'siliceous' and limy or 'calcareous' sponges.

B. sb. A substance resembling horn forming part of the skeleton of certain sponges.

1865 *R. Patterson in Pop. Sci. Rev.* Apr. 306 In the sponges in domestic use it [the skeleton] is principally composed of a substance termed Keratose. 1877 *Huxley Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 117 A skeleton, which consists... of bands and filaments of keratose, and secondly, of silicious spicula.

Hence **Keratosed** *a.*, rendered horny. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1025 The distinguishing mark between a coccidium and an invaginated or keratosed cell.

Keraulophon (ker'aulōfōn). [f. Gr. *κεραυλός* hornblower + *φωνή* voice.] A manual stop on the organ (see *quot.*), first used in 1843.

1876 *Hiles Catech. Organ* ix. (1878) 67 *Keraulophon*, an 8 feet manual stop of metal, and of a pleasant, reedy quality of tone.

Kerb (kərb), *sb.* Also *kirb*. [Variant of *CURB sb.*, used in special senses.]

1. In various uses in which *curb* is the more frequent spelling (see *CURB III*).

1664 [see *CURB 8b*]. 1733, 1793 [see *CURB 9*]. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 221 The skirting, or kirb, which keeps in the ground, may be cast, or framed, with the boxes. 1873 *F. Hall Mod. Eng.* p. xi. Mistaking the kerb of our own little philologic well for the far-off horizon of science.

2. *spec.* An edging of stone or the like, bordering a raised path, side-walk, or pavement: = *CURB 12*. On the *kerb*: said of stock-exchange business done on the street-pavement, esp. after the exchange is closed for the day.

1805 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 359/2 A young man... fell down off the kirb, in Thames-street. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 213 A section of a street, with improved kerb, for keeping the pavement clean. 1893 *M. Hopkins Hawaii* 71 An ancient lava road... defined on each side by a kerb or bordering of stones. 1894 *Times* 19 Apr. 4/4 Later in the day the trading was slow, and on the Kerb cash was done at £40. 25. 6d.

b. Comb., as *kerb-merchant*, -*vendor*, one who sells his wares on or beside the street-kerb.

1894 *Fenn Tiger Lily* I. 139 A silk umbrella—one of those... declared by the kerb vendor as being better than new. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Mar. 6/4 Some kerb merchants... were also driving a good trade in loyal buttons.

Kerb (kərb), *v.* [f. *KERB sb.* Cf. *CURB v. 2*] *trans.* To furnish with a kerb.

1861 [see *CURB v. 2* 3]. 1887 *Athenæum* 8 Jan. 58 The muddy streets were gravelled and kerbed.

Kerbing (kə'binj), *vbl. sb.* [f. *KERB v. + -ING 1*] *a.* The act of furnishing with a kerb. *b.* The stones collectively forming a kerb.

1869 [see *CURBING vbl. sb.*]. 1884 *E. O. Donovan Story of Merv* xi. 124 A canal, with kerbing of brick flush with the roadway. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 618/2 The requirements of the respondents as to the kerbing.

Kerb-stone. Also *kirb-*. [*KERB sb.*]

1. *a.* An edging of stone about the top of a well. *b.* One of the stones forming the kerb of a path; also, the kerb itself.

a. 1706 *Phillips, Kerb-Stone*, a Stone laid round the Brim of a Well.

b. [1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVI. 614 From 600 to 800 tons of kerb and carriage-way stones. *Ibid.* 628 Kirb and carriage-way stones.] 1815 *W. Taylor in Monthly Rev.* LXVII. 134 He calls the edge of the foot-pavement the kerb-stone instead of curb-stone. 1830 *J. W. Croker in C. Papers* 18 Sept. (1884), If one's foot had slipped at the edge of the kerbstone. 1882 *Besant All Sorts* xxxv, On the kerbstone the little girls are dancing.

2. *attrib.*, as *kerb-stone broker* (*U. S.*), a broker, not a member of the stock exchange, who transacts business in the streets; *kerb-stone merchant*, a street dealer.

1860, 1886 Kerbstone-broker [see *CURBSTONE*]. 1896

Daily News 5 Aug. 3/5 Among the kerbstone brokers to-day Diamond Match were sold at 150. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 6/1 It seems an anomaly that gentlemen of the Stock Exchange should have to sink to the level of kerbstone merchants.

† **Kerch, kerche**. *Obs.* [Another form of *CURCH*: for vowel cf. *KERCHIEF*.]

With *ME. keuerche, kerche* (disyllabic) cf. *OF. cuevechie, occas. form of cuevechie, in pl. cuevechies*; the regular mod. repr. of this would be *kerchy*: cf. *KERCHIEF 1*.

c. 1430 in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems 47 She weryd a kenerche. *c. 1430* *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 47 Upon hir hed a kerche [v. r. kerche] of Valence. *c. 1440* *Geverydes* 3827 With hir kerche she bekenyd hym aside. *Ibid.* 4398 Before hir eyne a kerche hanging side. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 33 A lityl grene coffe for kerchys. 1698 *Martin Voy. Kilda* (1749) 50 The Kerch, or Head-dress worn by herself. *a. 1800* *Sweet Willie in Child Ballads* (1861) II. 135 The scarlet sac red, and the kerches sac white, And your bonny locks hangin' down.

Kercher. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: *a.* 4 *kevercher*, 4- *kercher*, (5 -ere, -yer, 6 -eor, *karcher, kircher*); *b.* 6 *courcher*. [*ME. curcher, kercher*, by syncope from earlier **cover*, *kevercher* *a.* *OF. couvire, cuevechie* (Godf. Compl.), erroneous forms of *cuevechie*, etc.] = *KERCHIEF*.

c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 65 *þi þei ȝenen benefis to clerkis... for palfreys or keuercheris... it is foul symonye. c. 1450* *Cov. Myst. v.* (Shaks. Soc.) 54 With this Kerchere I kure thi face. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 433 b/1 Shertes, shetys and kerchyers. 1525 *L.D. Berners Froiss.* II. xxix. 84 Our faces wrapped in kerchers, so that we coude nat be known. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 353 A worcett kirtle, a courcher, a ralle. 1573 *G. Harvey Letter-bk.* (Camden) 12, I having... usid mi self to a hat and a karcher, culd not abide ani while to be barehed. 1649 *Bulwer Pathomyot.* ii. 1. 88 This Muscle... Laurentius compares to a Maids Coife or Kercher. 1718 *Br. Hutchinson Witchcraft* 132 She... pulled off her Kercher. 1780 *J. T. Dillon Trav. Spain* 178 The women tie a kercher round their heads.

Hence **Ke-rochered** *a.*, covered with a kercher. 1610 *G. Fletcher Christ's Vict.* i. xii, Pale Sicknes, with his kercher'd head up wound.

Kerchief (kə'itʃif), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3-4 *curchief*, (5 -cheff, -chyfe), 5-6 *courcheff(e)*, (6 -chief, *corecheffe*), 6 *cuttchif*. *B.* 4-7 *kercheff*, (5 -cheff(e), *pl.* -cheves, 6 -chefe, -cheife), 4-6 *kerchif*, (5 -chife, 6-7 -chiffe, 8 -tchiff), 5-kerchief, (6 *pl.* -chievis); also 5 *keercheff*, *kyrcheff*, (6 *kar*-, *car*-, *c(h)arschaffe*). *γ.* 5 *kercheve*, (6 -cheu, -chow, -cho, -chu, *kirchowe*, -tshaw. 6. *kerohy*. See also *KERCH, KERCHER*. [*ME. curchef and kerchef*, syncope forms of *coverchief* and *cuevechie*, respectively *a.* *OF. couvirechief* and *cuevechie*, in *AF.* also *courchief*: see *COVERCHIEF*, and for the vowel difference, *COVER v. 1* In northern *ME. coverchief, curchef* and *CURCH* were typical, while *keuerchief, kerchef, KERCHER* and *KERCH* were (like *keuer*) midland or southern. From *kerchef* came also the obs. local variants *kirchef, karchef*, while the *pl. kerchevis* app. gave rise to the forms ending in -ew, -o(w, -u, etc. The form *kerchy* is still used in some dialects.]

1. A cloth used to cover the head, formerly a woman's head-dress.

a. *c. 1300* *Cursor M.* 28018 (Cott.) Vee leneedis... wit curchefs crisp and bendes bright. *a. 1400-50* *Alexander* 5249 A croune & a corecheffe clustert with gemmes. *a. 1440* *Sir Degrev.* 653 Hir courchefs were curious, Hir face gay and gracyous. 1535 *Will in Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 359 *j* cuttchif. 1552 *Catus Sweatyng Sicknes* 361 Chancers *covercheffe*... written and pronounced comonly. *Kerchief* in *y^o* south, & *curchief* in the north.

B. 13.. *Cursor M.* 28018 (Cott. Galba) With kerchifis crisp and bilietes bright. *c. 1440* *York Myst. x.* 288 Lay down þis kyrcheffe on myn eghne. 1482 *Act 22 Edw. IV.* c. 1 They shall not suffer their wives to wear any reile called a kercheffe, whose price exceedeth twentie pence. 1584 *Cogan Haven Health* cxlii. (1636) 274 It is good also to weare a kerchiffe... in the night on our heads. 1632 *Deloney Thomas of Reading* in *Thoms E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) I. 151 His Oastesse was very diligent to warme a kerchiffe and put it about his head. 1720 *Gay Poems* (1745) I. 109 Her goodly countenance... Set off with kerchief starched and pinners clean. 1877 *Bryant Lit. People of Snow* 99 A broad kerchief, which her Mother's hand Had closely drawn about her ruddy cheek.

γ. *c. 1440* *Geverydes* 4424 Vppe he lift here kerchewe furth with all. 1482 *Crocombe Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 10 A ryng of sylver and a kerchew. 1505 *Rep. Ambass. touching the Queen of Naples*, Clothed in black cloth, and also in black kerchoes. 1535 *COVERDALE Ezek.* xvi. 11 I clothed the with kerchues. *c. 1540* in *Laneham's Let.* (1871) p. cxxix. note, Rayment off kercheus one your hed. *c. 1540* *Cov. Myst.* xxxii. (Shaks. Soc.) 318 Sche [Veronica] whypth his face with her kerchy... I xal them kepe from alle mysewe, That lokyn on thi kerchy.

† *b.* = *AMIC 1. 2. Obs. rare.*

1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs*, in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 80 One albe & kercheffe to the same... one vestement of whyte sateyn with albe & karcheffe to the same.

† *c.* A woman who wears a kerchief. *nonce-use.* 1700 *Drayton Fables, Wife's T.* 245 The proudest kerchief of the court shall rest Well satisfied of what they love the best [cf. *CHAUCER Wife's T.* 162].

2. A covering for the breast, neck, or shoulders; a breast-kerchief or neckerchief.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 954 Kerchofes... wyth mony cler perlez Hir brest & bir byst prote bare displayed. *c. 1460*

RUSSELL Bk. Nurture 900 On his shuldr about his nek a kercheff bere must lye. 1552 *HULOET, Kerchiefe* for the brest, *pectoralis fascia*. 1807-8 *W. IRVING Salmag.* (1824) 9 [If] Mrs. Oldmixon pins her kerchief a hair's-breadth awry. 1871 *B. TAYLOR Faust* (1875) I. vii. 115 Get me a kerchieff from her breast.

3. A handkerchief.

1815 *SOUTHEY Roderick* xxii. 136, I ween That a thin kerchief will dry all the tears. 1821 *BYRON Two Foscari* I. i. 103 Waving kerchiefs, and applauding hands. 1847 *WHEWELL tr. Hermann und Dorothea in Eng. Hexam. Transl.* 66 Each one wipes his brow with his kerchief.

b. A cloth resembling a kerchief or handkerchief.

1877 *J. D. CHAMBERS Divine Worship* 273 Besides these [chalice-veils] there ought to be two other white linen kerchiefs.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *kerchief cloth*, † *launder*, † *people*, -*taking*, -*turban*.

1483 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill Lond.* (Nichols 1797) 97 For burying the Kerchiefe Launder's doghter. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1866) 68 A kerchief clothe and a crosse clothe solde... by the said church wardens. 1636 *DAVENANT Platonic Lovers* v. Dram. Wks. 1872 II. 88 Many of these tiffany Young kerchief people. 1833 *L. RITCHIE Wand. by Loire* 182 Some of the women wore a kerchief-turban of the gaudiest colours. 1843 *MARRVAT M. Violet* xxvii, Kerchief-taking is a most common joke in Texas.

Kerchief, *v.* [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To attire or cover with a kerchief; in *pa. ppl.* and *ppl. a.* *Kerchiefed* (kə'itʃift).

1600 *Look About You* xxiv. in *Hazl. Dodsliey* VII. 454 I'll ne'er go more untruss'd, never be kerchief'd. 1621 *MILTON Penseroso* 125 Morn... kercheft in a comely cloud. 1813 *SCOTT Trium.* ii. Interl. i. Some phantom... With limb of lath and kerchief'd chin. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 329 Be kerchieft o'er thy tresses, muffled up In crimson hood.

† *Kere*, *obs.* variant of *querre*, *CHOIR*. *c. 1400* *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) VI. 465 Clerkes fliz þe trayvale of þe queere [v. r. kere] and spendeþ þe catel of holi cherche.

† *Kere*, syncope of *f. keuer*, *COVER v. 2*, to recover. *c. 1475* *Anturs of Arth.* 201 (Douce MS.) If... couentes in cloistre migte kere... þe of care. 1515 *Scot. Field* 505 Christopher Savadge was downcaste that kere might he never!

† *Kere*, variant of *CAIR v.*, *Obs.*, to go.

1515 *Scot. Field* 192 Then the mighty Lord Maxwell... kered to his King with careful tydings.

Kerectomy. *Surg.* [f. *KER(A)-* + *Gr. ἐκτομή* cutting out + *-y*. Cf. *kereclotomy*.] Excision of the outer layers of the cornea (Mayne 1855).

Kerf (kərf). Forms: *a.* 1 *kyrf*, 4 *kyrf*, 5 *kirf*, 6 *kyrfe*. *B.* 4-7 *kerfe*, (4-5 *ff(e)*), 4- *kerf*, (9 *dial.* *curf*, *kurf*). *γ.* See *CARF*. [*OE. kyrf*, app. :-**kurbi-*, f. **kurb-* (cf. *ON. kurf-r* chip, *kyrfa* to cut), ablaut-form of **kerb*, stem of *OE. cearfan* to CARVE. Hence *ME. kirf*, giving later *kerf* and *karf*; cf. *kernel* and *carnel* from *ME. kirnel*, *OE. cynnel*. Cf. (with different stem vowel) *Du. kerf*, *Ger. kerb, kerbe*; also *ON. kjarf*, *Icel. kerfi*, bundle (of twigs, etc.), *Sw. kärfe* sheaf.]

1. The act of cutting or carving; a cut, stroke; † power of cutting. Now rare.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 406 'Ælc treow ðe ne wyrcð godne wasmþ bið forcorfen...' Be ðisum cyrfe spræc se Hælend on oðre stowe. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 372 'Kepe be cosyñ', quoth þe kyng, 'þat þou on kyrf sette'. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 152 With sondri kerf and poutreiture Thei made of goddes the figure. 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* De P. R. xvii. clxxvii. (MS. Bodl.) If. 234 b/1 þe kuttinge [of vines] schal be aslonte... so þat in þe oðre side afore þe knotte þe kerfe schal passe. 1892 *VIZETELLY tr. Zola's Débâcle* 289 Then, with a single kerf of the saw, he lopped them off.

† *b.* Humorous term for a company of pantry-men. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij, A Kerff of Panteris; a Credens of Seweris; an unbreyng of Kerueris. [1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4) App. A Kerf of Panthers (among some Venatory writers), is taken for a company of Panthers.]

2. The result of cutting; the incision, notch, slit, etc., made by cutting, esp. by a saw.

1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 136 Bycause it [a saw] is thyn, it wyll cut the narrow kyrfe. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* 1776 132 Cut your kerfe near to the ground, but have a care the Tree suffer not in the fall. 1792 *BECKNAP Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 156 The felling of such a tree must require much labour, since those of but one inch have eight or ten strokes, distinctly marked, and a very good kerf is allowed. 1812-16 *J. SMITH Panoravia Sc. & Art* I. 99 The saw, when cutting, takes away the wood at the two sides of the kerf. 1890 *W. J. GORDON Foundry* 121 A matter-of-fact place is a sawmill... Its great problem is how to minimize the 'kerf', the kerf being the track of the saw.

† *b. fig.* The furrow made by a ship's keel. *rare.*

c. 1422 *Hoccleve Learn to Die* 203 As a ship þat is sayllunge... Whos kerfe nat fownden is whan past is shee.

3. The place at which a tree or branch is or has been cut across; the cut end or surface either on a felled or pruned tree.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 190 Turne enery kirf awayward from the grape; Lest dropping do hit harm. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* 85 A Tree... thirteen foot diameter at the Kerf, or cutting place near the Root. *Ibid.* 92 One foot of Timber near the Root (which is the proper kerfe, or cutting place) is worth three farther off. 1677 *Plot Oxforsh.* 161 The Oaks had none of them any roots, but plainly cut off at the kerf, as is used in felling Timber. 1868 *BLACKLEY Word Gloss.* (1869) 161 (E. D. D.) A woodman will say that a felled tree 'measures so and so, not counting the kurf'.

4. A piece or quantity cut off; a cutting (of anything).

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) App. s. v., Among Woodmen Kerf signifieth a parcel of Loppings of wood. 1730 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1806) 352 Carrying away a Kerfe of half a foot of earth. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Kerf*, in a cloth-shearing machine, the wool taken off in one passage through the cutter.

5. Comb. as *kerf-shears*.
1356 in Riley *Mem. London* (1868) 283 [4 small] anfeldes [for goldsmiths, and 2] kerfsheres.

Hence *Kerfed* a., having kerfs or slits. *Kerfing-machine*, a machine for sawing kerfs in a board (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Kerf, obs. pa. t. of CARVE v.

|| *Keri* (kērī) *Heb.* O. T. Also k'ri, q'ri. [Heb., imp. of קָרַר *qārā* to read.] In the Hebrew text of the O. T., the word, given in the margin, to be substituted in reading for that standing in the text (KETIB), the latter having been retained by the Masoretes as evidenced by MSS. or tradition, though considered erroneous or unintelligible.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 46 Ask a Talmudist what ails the modesty of his marginal Keris, that Moses and all the Prophets cannot persuade him to pronounce the textual Chetiv. 1659 Bp. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 112 Certain marginal notes in the Hebrew Bibles, where the Keri is the word that must be read, placed in the margin, with a "p": the Ketib, or word written in the text, marked with a little circle or cipher. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* iii 16 These notes are called Keris, the word Keri being the imperative 'read!'. The expression actually written in the text, but not uttered is called Ketib (written).

Keri (e), variants of KEIRI, KERIE.

† *Kerimery*. *Obs. rare.* Also *kermery*, *kyrymyry*. [a. AF. *kyrymyry*, *kermery*.] † Filigree work.

1444 in Sir F. Palgrave *Antient Kal. & Inveni.* (1836) II. 117 Item i hanap d ore covre del ouvrage d un kyrymyry. 1437 *Ibid.* 166 Item i peire basyns d arg dorrez chacez & pounseins. faits de kermery. 1449 *Ibid.* 202 Item i cuppe of gold covred of kerimery werk.

|| *Kerion* (kērīōn). *Path.* [a. Gr. κηρίον, lit. 'honey-comb'.] A pustular folliculitis of the scalp (Quain *Dict. Med.* 1882).

Kerite (kērītē). [i. Gr. κηρί-ός wax + -ITE 1; named by the inventor A. G. Day (1866).] A kind of artificial caoutchouc for coating telegraph wires, made with tar or asphaltum, oils and sulphur.

1875 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.* s. v., The principal use of kerite has been as an insulating material in telegraphy.

† *Kerl* (e), obs. forms of CARL sb.

1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 173 Men sayen that 'of a kerle may nought come but poyson and fylth'. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas*, Notes III. i. 65 As the Scotch Kerle saith.

Kerlew (e), obs. forms of CUREW.

Kerling, variant of *carling*, CARLINE 1.

Kerlock (k), variants of CHARLOCK: cf. KEDLOCK.

1387 SINON. *Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 36 *Rapistrum*, i. kerloc. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Kerlock* [in Gloucester, etc.].

Kermes (kēmīz, -mēz). Forms: 6-7 *chermez*, (8) *chermes*, 7 *kermez*, (*cremes*), 7- *kermes*. See also ALKERMES. [= F. *kermès*, It. *chermes*, Sp. *carmes*, Pg. *kermes*, ad. Ar. and Pers. *qirmiz* (whence also *carmine*, *cramoisy*, *crimson*).]

1. The pregnant female of the insect *Coccus ilicis*, formerly supposed to be a berry; gathered in large quantities from a species of evergreen oak in S. Europe and N. Africa, for use in dyeing, and formerly in medicine; the red dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of these insects; = ALKERMES 1.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. ii. 81 Drugs, as Mechoacan, Kermes, Methium, [etc.]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 738 The Scarlet Powder, which they call Kermes. 1741 *Compt. Fam.-Piec.* I. iv. 245 To which add Juice of Kermes 1 Pound. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. iv. vi. 551 An insect of great use in medicine, is that .. known by the name of the Kermes. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 537 Kermes has not been much used since the art of brightening cochineal with tin was discovered. 1865 *Morn. Star* 5 Apr., Plants infested by the aphid grub, weevil, kermes, cochineal, or tipula.

2. The small evergreen species of oak (*Quercus coccifera*) on which this insect lives. More fully *kermes oak*.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barbas* II. i. 1. Eden 600 There grows .. the Chermez, which on each side arms, With pointed prickles, all his precious arms. 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* I. 177 The island .. is fertile in fine plants, and covered with Lentisks, Kermes, and Cistus. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 698 *Quercus coccifera* .. is called the Kermes Oak.

3. Amorphous trisulphide of antimony, of a brilliant red colour. More fully *kermes mineral*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The kermes mineral was a preparation of Glauber .. made public in 1720. *Ibid.*, The more the kermes contains of a regulus easily revived, the more it proves emetic. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 251 Mr. Sage thinks it [Red Antimonial ore] a natural Kermes. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 328 When administered in the dose of a few grains, kermes acts as an emetic. 1857 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 10 Kermes mineral.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *kermes-berry*, *grain, insect* (= sense 1); *kermes lake* (see quot. 1850). 1671 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 46, I did not then suspect it to be anything akin to the Kermes kind. 1673 - *Journ. Low C.* 457 As for the grains themselves they are so like the Kermes grains. 1676 GREW *Exper. Luctat. Menstr.* I. § 15 Kermes-berries, commonly, but ignorantly, so called.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 213/2 The Kermes insect, which yields so brilliant and permanent a blood-red dye. 1850 *Weale Dict. Terms*, *Kermes lake*, an ancient pigment.

Kermesite (kēmēzīt). *Min.* [Named 1832, f. KERMES + -ITE 1.] Native red antimony, a compound of the oxide and sulphide, occurring in six-sided prismatic crystals of a cherry-red colour.

1843 E. J. CHAPMAN *Min.* 61 Kermesite. Sulphuret of Oxide of Antimony. 1887 Mallet *Min. India* 62 Kermesite and cervantite are found in connection with .. stibnite.

|| *Kermis* (kēmīs). Forms: 6 *kirkemesse*, 7 *carmas*, *kermas*, *kirmish*, 7- *kermis*, 8 *kearmas*, 9 *kermess* (e), *kirmess* (e). [a. Du. *kermis* (earlier *ker-*, *kirmisse*:-orig. *kerk-*, *kirkmisse*), f. *kirk* KIRK + *mis* MASS: cf. MHG. *kirmesse*, G. *kirmes*, *kirms* (also *kirmesse*), OFris. *tserk-misse*, ON. *kirkjumessa* (Norw. *†kjörmes*, -messe); F. *kermesse*; orig. the mass or service on the anniversary of the dedication of a church, on which also was held a yearly fair or festival. (Cf. St. Giles's Fair in Oxford.)] In the Low Countries, parts of Germany, etc.: a periodical (properly, annual) fair or carnival, characterized by much noisy merry-making. Also U.S. an imitation of this, usually got up for charitable purposes.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xviii. (1877) 1. 303 Albeit some of them [fairs] are not much better than the common kirkemesse beyond the sea, yet there are diverse not inferior to the greatest marts in Europe. 1611 L. WHITAKER in Coryat *Crambe* bij a, Dutch *Pappigeay* and *Carmas* gay [Margin]. A kind of drunken Dutch faire held on Sundays and holidays in afternoons in Sommer time. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 28 July, It was now Kermas, or a fair, in this town. 1695 DRYDEN *Parall. Poetry & Paint.* Wks. 1821 XVII. 305 The painting of clowns, the representation of a Dutch kermis. 1756 MAS. CALDERWOOD *Lett. & Tracts* (1884) 108 As we came through Harlem, it was Kearmas, which is a great fair, which all the towns in Holland hold once every year. 1818 BLACKW. *Mag.* III. 406 It would .. have done the readers good, To see the pair to kerk or kermis going. 1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 690/1 He arrived during the wildest powwow of the 'kermesse' [Holland]. 1888 BOSTON (Mass.) *Trin.* 12 Dec. 1/8 Salem Mechanic Light Infantry Kirmess .. is destined to prove a brilliant success.

Kern, kerne (kērn), sb. 1. Forms: 4- *kerne*, 6 *karn* (e), 6-8 *kearne*, 6- *kern*. [ad. Ir. *ceithern*, (*ceatharn*), pronounced (kē'hērn) or (kē'ern), OIr. *ceithern*, Ocelt. *keterna*, a band of foot-soldiers; adopted in Eng. not only in its collective sense, but also to denote an individual soldier, = the Irish *ceithernach*, *ceatharnach*, whence KERNAUGH. Cf. KETHERIN and CATERAN, representing adoptions of *ceithern* or the synonymous Sc. Gael. *ceatharn*, at a time when the dental was still pronounced.

Stanyhurst (*Descr. Irel.* viii.) gives a fanciful derivation of *ceithern* from *ceath* or *cith* shower, and *irium* hell. 'Kerne signifieth (as noble men of deepe iudgement informed me) a shower of hell, because they are taken for no better than for rakehells.' In later Irish *cearn* (for *ceatharn*) is used in the sense of 'banditti' 1.

1. *Hist.* A light-armed Irish foot-soldier (cf. quot. 1600); one of the poorer class among the 'wild Irish', from whom such soldiers were drawn. (Sometimes applied to Scottish Highlanders.)

Stanyhurst divides the followers of an Irish chief into five classes—dalláirs or boys, grooms, kerns, gallowglasses, and hoisemen.

1351 *Ordin. Dubl. & Kilb.* II. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 257 Si nullo .. ne tiegne kernes, hobeolours ne uidves gentz en terre. *Ibid.*, Que kerne ou nul altre prenge nul manere des vitailles ou altre biens. 1358 *Ord. Hibern.* 31 *Edw. III.* m. 11, 12 (Blount *Lav. Dict.*) Nec non de illis qui dicuntur homines ociosi, et malefactoribus, qui etiam Kernys dicuntur. 1423 *Rolls Parli.* IV. 199/1 What tyme the same Kernes hadde hym in governance, they bette hym. 1556 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 112 The South part of Ireland .. The country people which were wilde Kernes. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. i. 156 Now for our Irish warres, We must supplant those rough rug-headed Kernes, Which liue like venom. 1600 DVMOR *Ireland* (1843) 7 The kerne is a kinde of footeman, slightly armed with a sword, a target of woode, or a bow and sheafe of arrows with barbed heades, or els 3 darts. 1700 DAVEN *Fables* Ded. 58 Hibernia, prostrate at your feet. .. The sturdy kerns in due subjection stand. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xiv, Soars thy presumption then so high Because a wretched kern ye slew? 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. iv. viii. 227 He was .. bribing Irish kerns to rise against the English rule.

b. In collective sense; † *orig.* a troop or band of Irish foot-soldiers (obs.).

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 133 He slowe the same Waltere with a grete kerne dyscomitid. 1550 *Acts Privy Coun.* Eng. (1891) III. 70 To paie the waiges of the Kerne being at Chester and at London. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1789) 182 Horsemen and kern should not be imposed upon the common people, to be fed and maintained by them. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. iv. (1810) 50 John Fitz Thomas accompanied with one hundred Kerne. 1813 SCOTT *Robby* v. x, I've seen a ring of rugged kerns, With aspects shaggy, wild, and stern. 1872 *Deeds of Tales* 125 (E. D. D.) The kern were makan' aff wi' a stirkie frae Rhineto as well.

2. *transf.* A rustic, peasant, boor; † *contemptuously* vagabond, rascal (obs.). Now rare.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 82 He commaunded a kerne and hym also .. be prynted with Thracian markes, to goo beefore with a drawne sword. 1582 STANYHURST *Enets* II. (Arb.) 43 What court Myrmidons, what kerne of canckred Vlisses? 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. lix. 135 The

countrie kernes that fled (to Rome) .. reported more foule and cruell outrages. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., We take a Kern most commonly for a Farmer or Country Bumpkin. 1856 W. E. ARYOUN *Bothwell* (1857) 2 The villain kernes Who keep me fettered here.

Kern, sb. 2. *rare.* [A word of late appearance: related to KERN v. 1 and KERNEL. Cf. MDu. *kerne* (e), (Du. *kern*), OHG. *chern* (MHG. *kerne*, G. *kern*), ON. *kjarni* (Da. *kærne*, Sw. *kärna*) kernel, pip, etc.; but it may repr. an OE. **cyrne*; cf. Norw. *kyrne* grain, and see CURN sb.]

† 1. Kernel (of a nut). *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 81/39 Kerne of a nut, nucleus.

2. A grain (of wheat, sand, etc.). Hence *Kern-stone*, coarse-grained sandstone; or perh. oolite. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Kern-stone*, The little grains of sand are still visible in all parts of this stone, and are what induced the people to call it *kern stone*, as they call these *kernes*, or *kernels*. 1867 ROCK *Jim an' Nell* cxlii, With that Jones hulled out a kern. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* I. 57 Grained with kerns of maxim'd thought.

Kern (kām), sb. 3. *Printing.* [For **carne*, a. F. *carne* 'projecting angle, nib of a quill pen', a northern form (for **charne*) = L. *cardinum* hinge.] A part of a metal type projecting beyond the body or shank, as the curled head of f and tail of j, as formerly made, and parts of some italic letters. (Cf. KERNED ppl. a. 2.)

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xix. ¶ 7 Every next Letter is turned with its Nick downwards, that the Kern of each Letter may lie over the Beard of its next. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 655 *Kern of a Letter*, that part which hangs over the body or shank.

Kern (kām), v. 1. Now chiefly *dial.* Forms: 3-4 *curne*, 4 *kurne*, 4-7 *kerne*, 7 *kearn*, (*quern*), 7- *kern*. [ME. *kerne*, *curne* (cf. G. *körnen*, *kürnen*, Norw. *kyrna*), app. repr. OE. **cyrnan*:-O Teut. **kurnjan*, f. *kurno*:- see CURN sb. 1]

An OE. *cyrnian* is app. implied in the obscure gloss *gecyrnade* (*cambas*) in Napier's O. E. Glosses 26/15.]

1. *intr.* Of corn: To form the hard grains in the ear, to seed; = CORN v. 6. Also of fruit: To set.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10044 þe bridde time þe gorne corn in somerssolde curne. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 141 Reyne .. makyth herbis .. cornys, treis and rootes sprynge, blowe, and kerne. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Granar*, to kerne as come doth, in *grana* *durescere*. 1699 *Poor Man's Plea* 5 The continued good Weather .. gave the Corn so much time to knit and kearn, as they call it. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. i. 150 Unless wheat blooms well, it cannot kern well. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.* s. v. *Kerned*, 'The apple blowths have kerned'. 1897 BLACKMORE *Daniel* 63 While the corn began to kern.

† b. *trans.* To make into hard grains. *Obs.*

a 1571 JEWEL *Serm. Matt.* ix. 37-8 The corn .. was ripened, and kerned by the Spirit of God. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 159, I told in those chests five compleat grains full kerned.

† 2. *trans.* To cause to granulate; to make (salt) into grains; = CORN v. 1. *Obs.*

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 147 Salt kerned on the rocks very white. 1628 *The World's End*, by Sir F. Drake 9 Salt .. is increased upon the sands by the flowing of the sea, and the heate of the Sunne kerning the same. 1726 G. ROBERTS *4 Years' Voy.* 262 If too deep, those Hollows .. could not, in so short time, kern any Salt.

b. To cover with crystalline grains of salt; to salt (meat); = CORN v. 3. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 333 note, If .. a bird toucheth it with her wings they are kerned with salt. 1697 RYCAUT *Hist. Turkes* II. 101 Masts, Yards, and Decks were querned with a white Salt. 1721 BAILEY, To Kern, to corn, to salt or powder, as Beef, Pork, etc. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v. *Kerned*, That'll be a beautiful bit when he's well a kerned—not to salt.

c. *intr.* Of salt, sugar, etc.: To crystallize in grains; to granulate; = CORN v. 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 90 A liquor .. which they call Temper, without which the Sugar would continue a Clammy substance and never kerne. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. iii. 56 The Salt begins to kern, or grain, in April. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. [of salt]. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.* s. v. *Kerned*, Metal fixed or concreted around quartz is also said 'to have kerned'.

† Halliwell's *kerne* to sow with corn, copied by later Dicts., is an error: in Purvey's *Isa.* xxviii. 24, misquoted by him, the correct reading is *kerne*, carve. The old ed. of *Roland & V.* has also *kerne* for *kerne* in line 312. So in various other cases.

Kern (kām), v. 2. *Printing.* [f. KERN sb. 3] *trans.* To furnish (a type) with a kern; to make a kern on. Hence *Kerner*, a workman who makes or adjusts kerned type.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xix. ¶ 5 Amongst the Italick Letters many are to be Kern'd, some only on one side, and some both sides. The Kern'd Letters are such as have part of their Face hanging over one side or both sides of their Shank. *Ibid.* xiii. ¶ 4 They .. left the Letter-Kerner, after the Letter was Cast, to Kern away the Sholdering. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 23 Some foundlers have been more liberal than others in kerning letters. 1865 *Standard, Police News* (May) [A witness described himself as a kerner in Messrs. 's letter foundry].

Kern, variant of KERN sb. 1, 2, and v.

† *Kernaugh*. *Obs. rare.* [a. Ir. *ceithirneach*, *ceatharnach*: see KERN sb. 1] An Irish (or Highland) kern.

1535 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 242 He was inforced to leue horses, and goo to woodes, as a kernaugh. 1556 *Act* 3-4 *Phil. & Mary* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 255 No cottier nor

labouring man in husbandry nor horseboy, nor kernaugh shall not buy any horse. 1822 D. STEWART *Highlanders Scot.* (1825) I. ii. 40 There was a peculiar class called Kearnachs. ... Some of these Kearnachs died in my remembrance.

Kerned (kãnd), *ppl.* a.1 [f. KERN v.1]

a. Of cereal grains or fruit: (ill or well) formed, set, or hardened. Said also of a crop. + b. Of salt: (small, large, hard, etc.) -grained. *Obs.* c. dial. = CORNED a.1 2. d. Of ore: see quot. 1850.

1602 CAREW *Corwall* 20 b. An ill kerned, or saued Harvest, soone emptieth their old store. c 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 53 It is a pure hard kerned Salt. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Kerned beef*, salted beef. *Hants.* 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Kerned*, a term applied to a heap of mundic or copper ore hardened by lying exposed to the sun. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 11 July 5/2 The straw was about six feet long, and the grain exceedingly well kerned.

Kerned (kãnd), *ppl.* a.2 *Printing*. [f. KERN v.2] Said of a type which has its top or bottom projecting beyond the square metal or shank.

1683 [see KERN v.1]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 122/2 Kern, or Kerned Letter; such as have part of their face hanging over. Their Shanks. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 22 In Roman, f and j are the only kerned letters; but, in Italic, d, g, j, l, y are kerned on one side, and f on both sides of its face. *Ibid.*, Most Italic capitals are kerned on one side of their face.

[**Kerned**, error for *kerned*, CARVED, castrated.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 126 Beasts, kerned Fowls, and barren Fish... as an Ox amongst Beasts, a Capon amongst Birds, and a Pike wounded in the Belly. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge, The males are more strong... but the kerned are of a better nature.]

Kernel (kãmel), *sb.*1 *Forms*: a. 1 *cyrnel*, 2-6 *curnel*, (3-6 *curnel*, 5 *curnyl*, 6- -ell), 5-8 *cornel*, (6-ell), 6 *coornel* (l. ß. 3-7 *kirnel*, (4-elle, 6-7 -ell), 5-6 *kyrnel*, (-elle, etc.). γ. 5-7 *kernell*, -e, 4-6 *kernel*. δ. 4-6 *karnel*, 4-7 *carneil*, (6-ill), 5-7 *carneil*. [OE. *cyrnel*, dim. of *corn* seed, grain, CORN: -Oteut. **kurnilo*-. Cf. (without umlaut) MHG. *karnel* a grain, MDu. *cornel* coarse meal; also MDu. *kernel* (f. *kern*; see KERN sb.2). OE. *cyrnel* gave ME. *curnel* in south, and *kirnel* in midl. and north dial.; from *curnel* came *cornel*, *coornel*, while *kirnel* became *kernel*, whence again *carneil*.]

+ 1. A seed; esp. the seed contained within any fruit; the pip of an apple or similar fruit; a grape-stone. *Obs.* exc. dial.

a. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 236 Men geseoð oft þæt of anum lytlum cyrnele cymð micel treow. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 7/218 Ane Appel þare-of he nam And hitok Seth þreo curneles þar-of. 13. Creation (Vernon MS.) in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 226 Þreo curneles of an appel þe angel tok. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* x. 163 By cornels or sleuyng The bysynesse of settinge [apples] ful wel spende is. 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 61 Apples... in a leape yeere (as some do say) the Curneles or Pepines, are turned contrarie. 1653 J. HALL *Paradoxe* 96 They may dye by the cornel of the grape. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relat.* II. v. 150 Take some of the Cornels of Pine-Apples.

b. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1385 Mani kirnels of a tre mast. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2070 The kyng... on þe kirnels (= onion-seed) bote. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 276/1 Kirnel of frute, *granum*, *granellum*. 1573 TUSSEAR *Hush.* (1878) 85 Sowe kirnels and hawe, where ridge ye did drawe. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 554 A kirnell sprout and grow into a tree.

γ. 1405 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. xvii. cxxii. (W. de W.) 684 When the pyne appyll kirnell shall be used: it neddyth to hete easely all the pyne appyll vpon coles. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Cviij, *Granatum*, or Pome-granate, of his multitude of grains or kernels. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 276. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. x. 219 Grapes of goodly greatness; yea the Hebrews report them to have been without any kernels. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* III. v. 209 The pounded kernels of dates. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Kernel*, commonly applied to the pips of pomaceous fruit.

δ. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 1385 (Laud) This carnellis lest & most Come from the holy gost. 1375 *Creation* 800 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 134 Þæt angel sað him þe Kærnelis of þæt appel-tre. 1534 *More Treat.* on *Passion* Wks. 1282/2 All the sowe crabs... do take they sowenys of the carnell whereof the tree grew. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Ps. viii. Comm., The huskes and carnels [of grapes] cast to hogges.

2. The softer (usually edible) part contained within the hard shell of a nut or stone-fruit.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 134 And opera hnutena cyrnlu. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Me brekeð þe nute for to habbene þe carnel. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14682 Laytel notes þey toke, & holede þem, þe kerneles out schoke. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xl. 253 After þæt bitter barke is a kirnelle [27. r. curnel] of confort. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lvi. 373 (Addit. MS.) The ape wil gladly Ete the kyrnell of the note, for it is swete. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 b. As the shale of the nut to be broken that he may fede of the cornell. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 72 Because he cannot come by the carnell at the first, will therefore cast awaie both the nut and the carnell. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* II. xxvii. He... casts away the Kirnell, because hee hath lost the Shell. 1780 COWPER *Progr.* Etr. 479 We slight the precious kernel of the stone, And toil to polish its rough coat alone. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xii. A man... so strong that he could shake a nut till the kernel went to powder.

3. The body of a seed within its husk or integuments: a. A grain of wheat or other cereal or graminaceous plant.

a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 260 Heo breken þe eares bi þe weie & gniden þe cornes [MS. T. curnles] ut. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 2 b. At theyre ful ryping there is no carnel ne good corn but chaff for the mooste parte. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* E viij b. Rize. Bright and cleare kernels, like Pearles Margarite. 1610 A. WILLET *Daniel* 195 The henne

.. contemneþ a pearle, and prefereth a barley curnell. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandry*, III. II. 8 Long heads [of wheat] full of plump milky kernels. 1897 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 146 The grain could not multiply to its natural extent when thirty kernels are thrown down upon a square foot of soil.

b. Of other seeds.

1796 *Withering Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 307 Seeds thread-shaped, containing a kernel at the base. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 898 Bonastre employed the same method to analyze the husk and the kernel of the seeds [of Jamaica pepper]. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 251 Good seed [sainfoin] may be known by the husks being of a bright colour, the kernel full and plump. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 417/2 *Kernel*, the nucleus of an ovule, or of a seed, i. e., the whole body within the coats.

4. A morbid formation of rounded form in any part of the body; esp. an enlarged gland in the neck or groin; an inflamed tonsil. Usually in *pl.* Now chiefly dial.

Wax or waxing kernels, a popular term for enlarged lymphatic glands in children, esp. in the neck.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 240 Missenica adla... cyrnulu unedlacum & þam xelic. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 4 Of scrofulis & glandeles þat byþ curnellys þat comyth in þe flessch. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 326/1 Of kyrnellys and botches of his face. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regin.* R. By kyrnels are understande impostumes, whiche commonly chauce vnder y^e arme pititis and in the groynes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 197 The flesh of goats decocted in water take[s] away all bunches and kernels in the body. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4921/4 A Kernel on the near side of his Neck. 1886 W. Som. *Word-bk.*, *Kernels* are very frequent with some individuals, and are often painful.

5. A gland or glandular body; a tonsil; a lymphatic gland or ganglion; a rounded fatty mass (see quot. 1790). Now rare or dial.

1398 *Trevisa Barth.* De P. R. v. lxii. (MS. Bodl.) If 31/2 þe curnels vnder þe tunge þæt bredeþ þe spotte to saue þe moupe tunge... [from] greeþe drynes. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 84 Glandeles, þat ben kirnelis [MS. B. kurnellys] þat ben in þe ground [i. e. groin]. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 31 b. The kernelles and kirnell... if they be well digested they make good nourishment. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 530 The beginning of this disease is in the Almonds, or kernels of the throat. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. iii. 148 That little kernel in the brain, called by many writers the Conarium. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* (1796) II. (E. D. S.), *Kernel*, a bundle of fat before the shoulder of cattle: the *shift*. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 15 Apr. 812 The thyroid [in the calf] is situated at the upper part of the neck... though the lobes are closer together than in man, they are spoken of as two, each being named a 'kernel' or 'gland'.

b. dial. The dug of a heifer. *Craven Dial.* (1828).

6. + a. A granule, as of sand or salt. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 230 þe kyrnelys of þe grauel or of sande arn wyth-oute nombre. 1564 BECON *Nosegay in Early Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 206 Who having but a kernel of christian salt in his breast, will not hang wholly on this God? a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., A kernel of salt.

+ b. Mining. (See quot.) *Obs.* rare⁻¹.

1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 333 Kernel is the best and richest small ore.

7. The nucleus of any structure or formation; a core; a centre of formation.

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 24 The lambes stones... are accounted a very dainty dish, being fried with parsley;... after they are fried browne, yow are to take of the uppermost filmes, and to eat nothing but the very innermost kernells. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 301 The Head... having in its middle only one round, but very bright and big Kernel or speck. 1692 *Rav Dissol. World* iii. (1732) 21 The middle Part or as he calls it the Kernel of the Mountain. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiogn.* xii. 63 This point may be called the kernel of the future bone. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 40 The solid kernel of the globe. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 85 Those images of the gods... in which a kernel of wood was overlaid with ivory and gold. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. iv. 186 This settlement, the kernel of the great Norman Duchy.

b. A crystal or almond-shaped nodule of some mineral embedded in a trappean rock or the like.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvi. 500 The trap is, for the most part, an amygdaloidal greenstone, containing kernels of white calcareous spar.

c. A stone consisting of a nodule.

1892 *Skating & Curling* 344 (Badm. Libr.), If it can be secured as a boulder or kernel, it is perhaps of all stones the best.

8. *fig.* The core or central part of anything non-material; the gist of a narrative, the basis of a system, etc.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxviii. 73 Of my tale; the verie carnell or core, Must stand on two points. 1806 A. KNOX in *Mem. I.* 13 That which is the kernel of Christianity—to be spiritually minded. 1843 CARLVE *Past & Pr.* iv. ii. Wherein lies for him the true kernel of the matter.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *kernel bed*, *flavour*, *oil*, *refuse*; *kernel-bearing*, *-breaking*, *-like*, *adjs.*; + *kernel-fruit*, fruit having seeds or pips (distinguished from *stone-fruit*); so *kernel fruit-tree*; + *kernel-relished* a., flavoured with seeds or kernels; *kernel-substance*, the substance forming the nucleus of an ovum or other cell; *nuclein*; + *kernel-water*: see quot.; + *kernel-wort*, the figwort, *Scrophularia nodosa*.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 511 Those that are *Kernel-bearing Animals, or chewing the Cud. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Dict. s. v. *Beds*, *Kernel Beds are Nursery Beds, wherein the Seed or Kernels of Kernel Fruit are sown in order to raise Stocks to Graff upon. 1887 MOLONEY

Forestry W. Afr. 65 *Kernel-breaking machines have been introduced. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 92 note, Apricot-kernels, peach-leaves... and whatever possesses the *kernel-flavour. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xviii. 298 Pippin, which we hold of *kernel-fruits the king. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. Dict. s. v. *Fruit*, Kernel-Fruit, is Fruit that comes of Kernels or Seeds, as Apples, Pears, Quinces. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 41 The time that Kernel Fruit-Trees require before they attain to a fit Age for Bearing. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxi. 472 Hard *kernel-like pieces can be felt in their interior. 1877 A. B. HORTON in *Moloney Forestry W. Afr.* (1887) 41 Second Palm *Kernel Oil. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* II. 63 Blissful Cups Of *Kernell-relish'd Fluids. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Kernel-water, ... Liquor made of the Kernels of Cherries and Apricocks, pounded and steep'd in Brandy. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxxiv. (1633) 717 Figwort or *Kernel Wort is called in Latin *Scrophularia major*.

+ **Kernel**, *sb.*2 *Obs.* *Forms*: a. 3-7 *kernel*, (*pl.* 3 *kerneaus*), 4 *cernel*, 5 *kernell*. ß. (*chiefly north.*) 3-6 *kirnel*, (5-elle), 4-6 *kyrnel*, (5-elle,) 5-6 *kyrnale*, (5-aill, -eill). [a. ONF. *kernel* in same sense, variant (by metathesis) of OF. *croneil* (now *crêneau*); see CRENEL. A third OF. form, *carneil*, *quarnel* (mod. F. *carneau*) gave ME. CARNEL and CORNEL¹.] An indentation or embrasure in the battlement of a wall; = CRENEL sb. 1. Also *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) = battlements.

a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 62 And nis heo... to folherdi, þæt balt hire beaud baldeliche uorð vt iþen open kernel... þe kerneaus of þe castel beoð hire huses purles. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 10016 þe baillies thre o þæt castel, þæt ar sa wel wrought with kirnel [Gott. kernell]. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 326 Wallis & kirnels stoute þe stones down bette. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4195 In the kernels heere and there, Of arblasters grete plente were. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. I. 37 Ane archare in a kyrnale stude. c 1430 *Profr. Lysf Manhode* I. iii. (1869) 2 At þe kernelles ouer þe yate... j seyh þe penselles hangle. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 586 With subtilt wark it was sa roborat. Properly alsaw with kirnalis well quadrat. 1652 URRUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 196 Outjetting of kernels, erecting of prickets, barbacans, and such like.

+ **Kernel**, *sb.*3, *obs.* form of CORNEL 3.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 301 Kernels or Corneels are of a very astringent and binding Taste.

Kernel (kãmel), *v.*1 Also 5 *kyr*, 8 *kir*. [f. KERNEL sb.1]

An OE. *cyrnlian* is implied in *gecyrnluðe appla* (rendering *L. mala granata* (Napier O. E. Glosses 102/3841).]

+ 1. *intr.* To form kernels or seed. Of land: To produce grain or corn. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 204/1 To kyrnelle, *granare*, *granere*, *granescere*, *inchoatium*. 1611 FLORIO, *Inglanditire*,... to glandulate, to kernell. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* I. v. vii. (1708) 108 In Staffordshire they sow Garden-Rouncivals in the Fields, and find them to kernel well. a 1722 LISLE *Hush.* 110 This ground kernelled very fine.

2. *trans.* To enclose as a kernel in its shell.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* xii. xlv. Though in rough shels our bodies kerneld are Our roof is neat. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xvii. The lilacs and the woodbines, just crowding forth in little tufts, close kernelling their blossom.

Kernel, *v.*2 *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 5 *Sc. kyr*. [a. ONF. *kerneler*, variant of *carneiler*, *craneler* (mod. F. *crêneler*), f. *kernel*, *cranel* KERNEL sb.2] *trans.* To furnish with embrasures or battlements; to cranelate. (Cf. next.)

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. v. 597 Alle þe wallis hen of witte... And kerneled with crystendome. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. I. 109 And kyrnalit it perfylly. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 753 Licence to fortifie and kernel his mansion house, that is to embatle it. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 688 It is evident... that no body could erect a castle or kernel a house... without a license from the king. 1796 *PEGGE Anonym.* IX. xxxv. (1809) 470 The manor-houses... are called... castles in case they had the privilege of being kernelled.

Hence **Kernelled** *ppl.* a.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Kernelled Walls*, Walls built with Cranies or Notches, for the better Convenience of shooting. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* I. 172 The Keep, or Great Tower... had, no doubt a kernelled battlement.

Kernellate, *v.* arch. rare. [f. *ppl.* stem of med. L. *kernellare*: cf. *prec.* and CARNILLATE v.] *trans.* = *prec.* Hence **Kernellated** *ppl.* a.

1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. vi. 260 In... 1315, he obtained the license to kernellate, or fortify, his house at Bampton. 1861 C. INNES *Sk. Early Sc. Hist.* 443 A stern square keep rudely kernellated.

Kernelled, -eled (kãmæld), a.1 [f. KERNEL sb.1 + -ED².] + a. Of flesh: Full of kernels or glands. *Obs.* b. Of fruit: Having a kernel.

1398 *Trevisa Barth.* De P. R. v. lxii. (MS. Bodl.) If 31/2 Kerneld and knottye [flesh] filleþ & occupieþ here and voide place and socowþ þe veins & þe scnewes. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 89 The Anjou sweet kernell'd Apricot. 1841 MRS. LOUDON *1st Bk. Bot.* (1845) 24 Most of the kerneled fruits are indehiscient.

Kernelled, a.2, var. CORNELED 2, *Obs.*, cornered.

Kernellless (kãmélless), a. [f. KERNEL sb.1 + -LESS.] Without a kernel.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xvi. 51 We... assumed that the egg-cell... falls back into the kernel-less cytot stage. 1881 *Graphic* 15 Oct. 402/1 To pick up, and crack the promising well-husked nut, but only to find it kernellless.

+ **Kernelling**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* rare. [f. KERNEL v.1 + -ING¹.] The forming of kernels or grains.

1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 As well in the sowing of the same corne and grayne, as at the ryping and kernelling of the same.

+ **Kernellish**, a. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. KERNEL sb.1 + -ISH¹ 2.] = KERNELLY 1; glandular.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* l. x. 10 The other parte of the Mesenterium is kernellysh.

Kernelly, -ely (kə'nɛlɪ), *a.* Forms: see KERNEL *sb.* 1. [f. KERNEL *sb.* 1. + *y*.]

†1. Of flesh: Consisting of, or full of, glands; glandular. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v.* lxii. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 31/2 *Per* is pre manere of flessche... be prid is curnely. 1547 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Cijij. The other is... cruddy and kynely. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 46 Kernels and fatnesse spread abroad eury where on the kernelly body. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* ii. (1888) 22 Glandulus, knotty, or kernelly fleshe. 1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* i. xxiii. (1686) 48 These are glandulous, or kernelly.

†b. Containing granular concretions. *rare* -1.
c 1400 *Langfranc's Chirurg.* 93 *Pese* ben be tokenes of be cankre... be lippis ben grete, wan, or blak, hard, and wipinne kinely [i.e. kernelly].

2. Of the nature of, or like, a kernel.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 148 A Sow... ber Throat [is never void] of Kernelly Apostems. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 511 Kernelly and fleshy substances. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iv. 384 A sweet kernelly taste.

Hence **Kernelliness**, 'fulness of kernels' (Bailey).

Kerner: see KERN *v.* 2

Kerning (kə'mɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1. [f. KERN *v.* 1. + -ING 1.] The process of forming into grains; seeding; granulation. Also *attrib.*, as *kerning-period*, *season*, *time*; *kerning-ground* (see quot. 1732).

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 135 The greater Trees, in their blossoming and kerning-time. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 43 The Indians whose business... is to gather the Salt thus into Heaps, wait here by turns all the Kerning Season. 1732 W. ELLIS *Pract. Farmer Gloss.*, *Kerning ground* is that which, drest well, will produce a great quantity of corn, as gravel does. 1744-50 - *Mod. Husbandry*. I. 1. 47 A better kerning of the blossoms. 1894 *Agric. Gaz.* 16 July, The kerning period has been so favourable that there is every reason to expect a good yield in proportion to straw.

Kerning (kə'mɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 2. [f. KERN *v.* 2. + -ING 1.] The operation of making kerns on type; the making of kerned letters. Also *attrib.*, as *kerning-knife*, *-stick*, tools used in kerning letters.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xix. ¶ 5 This Kerning-stick is somewhat more than an Handful long... He also provides a Kerning-knife. 1788 *Chambers's Cycl.* s. v. *Foundry*, These... are scraped on the broad-sides with a knife or file... This operation is called kerning. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 22 The kerning of letters, it must be owned, may serve many good purposes.

†**Kernish**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. KERN *sb.* 1. + -ISH 1.] Of, or of the nature of, a kern.

1581 DEARICKE *Image Irel.* ii. Eiv b, To wounde the harmlesse squire, it is the Karnish guise. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. vii, Ireland that was once the conquest of one single Earle with his privat forces, and the small assistance of a petty Kernish Prince.

Kern-stone: see KERN *sb.* 2.

Kerography, -lite, var. CEROGRAPHY, -LITE.

Kerosene (kerə'si:n), *sb.* [irreg. f. Gr. *κηρός* wax + *-ENE*.] A mixture of liquid hydrocarbons, a commercial product of the distillation of petroleum; obtained also from coal and bituminous shale, and extensively used as a lamp-oil.

First manufactured by Abraham Gesner, shortly after 1846 (1865 *Gesner Coal, Petrol.* etc. 9), and frequently called *kerosene oil*. Also commonly known as *petroleum*, which properly denotes the crude mineral oil from which kerosene is obtained. But the usual name is *paraffin oil* or *paraffin*; sometimes *American paraffin oil* is used to distinguish kerosene from the oil obtained from British shales.

1854 A. GESNER in *U. S. Patent Rep.* 462 The new product or composition of hydrocarbon for illuminating and other purposes called... Kerocene. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Kerosene*, a liquid hydro-carbon obtained from a species of bituminous shale in New Brunswick. 1864 ELIZ. MURRAY *Ellis Norman* II. 206 He had brought in... a large tin of kerosene, to fill up and light the lamps in the bar. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1599 Illuminating Oil, Petroleum, Kerosene, Paraffin Oil, Refined Paraffin, has a large and increasing consumption for lamps, etc. 1894 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 434 The American oil gives about 80 per cent. of kerosene.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *kerosene lamp*, *-manufactory*, *oil*, *shale*, *spectrum*, *works*, etc.

1863 DICEY *Federal St.* I. 21 A store of Kerosene oil had caught fire. 1876 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 6 He lost his kerosene stove, and his square sail by the upset. 1879 *Gd. Words* Mar. 164 Pots, pans, vessels of wood, kerosene lamps. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 305 The color sensitive-ness of a photographic plate... judged by a kerosene spectrum. 1895 Mrs. CROKER *Village Tales* 221 Treasure, which was buried in a kerosene-oil tin.

Kerosene, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To saturate with kerosene, esp. in order to render inflammable.

1883 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 20 Mar. 7/1 The cities that are, forsooth, to be kerosened and dynamited. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 394 The cook who strains his master's soup through a much kerosened lamp-cloth.

Kerosolene (kerə'solɪn). [Arbitrary f. KEROSENE, with insertion of -OL q. v.] An oil with anæsthetic properties, distilled from petroleum; petroleum ether.

1861 *Shrewsbury Weekly Observer* 21 Sept., Under the name of 'kerosolene' a new anæsthetic has lately been undergoing investigation in America. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Kerp, *obs.* or *dia.* form of CARP *v.* 1

c 1500 *Yng. Childr. Bk.* 120 in *Babes Bk.* 23 Be not besy forto kerpe. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Son. Word-bk.* s. v., What's the good of 'keeping on kerpin about it?

Kerr, *kerre*: see CAR, CARR, KER.

|| **Kerrie**, **keerie** (keri, kɪ'ri). Also 8-9 kirri, 9 kerie, kiri, keeri, ker(e). [Hottentot or Bushman. Kolbe 1745 has 'Kirri a stick or staff', Arbousset *Bushman Vocab.* 'Club, Keri']. A short club or knobbed stick used as a weapon by natives of South Africa. See also KNOBKERRY.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 188 The Kirri is about three foot long; and about an inch thick. 1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparman's Voy. Cape G. Hope* (1786) II. 9 They were all of them armed with... javelins, which they call bassagais, as well as with short sticks, to which they gave the name of kirris. 1815 BARROW *Trav. S. Africa* 367 The Keerie, or war-club. 1824 BURCHELL *Trav. S. Afr.* I. 354 A keeri or kirri (a short knob-stick) in his hand. 1885 HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* x. (1887) 160 Savage-looking men... with spears in one hand and heavy kerries in the other. *attrib.* 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 330 The women rarely trouble themselves to interpose when the men fight only with Kirri sticks.

Kerrite (ker'rit). *Min.* [Named in 1873 after Prof. W. C. Kerr.] A kind of vermiculite found in North Carolina, of a pale greenish yellow colour with a tint of brown.

1873 *Amer. Philos. Soc.* XIII. 396 Kerrite... consists of innumerable fine scales, which under the microscope do not present a definite shape.

Kerry (keri). [See def. 1.]

1. *attrib.* as *adj.* Belonging or native to Kerry, a county in the S.W. of Ireland. *Kerry security*, *witness* (see quots.).

1785 GROSS *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Kerry security*, bond, pledge, oath and keep the money. 1828 C. CROKER *Fairy Leg.* II. 18 A Kerry witness... signifies a witness who will swear to anything. 1883 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 99 Queer little Hindoo cattle, something like Brittany or Kerry cows.

2. *absol.* as *sb.* A cow of a breed belonging to Kerry, noted for the quality of the milk.

1880 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 5/5 The little Keries are greatly prized as 'milkers'. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 812 The skin of a little Kerry sufficed to make two pairs.

†**Kerry-merry-buff**. *Obs. rare*. Also 6-7 kirri(-e)-mirrie-. [app. of fanciful coinage: the last element is prob. *BUFF sb.*] Some kind of blow or buffet; perhaps a loud but not severe blow, such as one given in sport with the hollowed hand. (Halliwell's statement that the term denoted 'a kind of material of which jerkins were formerly sometimes made' appears to be quite unsupported by evidence.)

1598 FLORIO, *Tartiffola*, the... black and blue of a blow or hurt. Also a blow given with ones knuckles upon ones head. Also a kirrimiriebuff. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master Const.* I. i. 223 'Trickes; trickes; kerry merry buffe; how now lad, in a trance? 1659 TORRIANO, *Buffellière*, to buffet or clap one on the mouth, to give one a kirie-miriebuff.

Kers, -se, -ss, *obs.* or *dia.* ff. CRESS.

Kersantite (kə'sántaɪt). *Min.* Also -yte. [f. *Kersanton*, a hamlet near Brest in Brittany.]

A fine-grained porphyritic compound of oligoclase and mica, containing also hornblende and quartz.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 348 Oligoclase... occurs... in a micaceous diorite (called *kersantite*) at Visembach in the Vosges. 1879 [see next].

Kersanton (kə'sántɒn). *Min.* [See prec.: named by Rivière.] A dark-coloured rock allied to kersantite.

1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* (ed. 2) 112 The angitic rocks of this class have likewise numerous varieties, respectively called... Diabase, Kersanton, [etc.]. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii. 233 Kersantite differs mainly from kersanton in containing more or less hornblende.

Kersen, *dia.* form of CHRISTEN *v.*

Kersey (kə'zi). Now *rare*. Also 5 kerseye, 5-6 carsey, -say, 6 carsy (e, -soye, -ssey, -esye, cassaye, kersay, karsey, 6-7 karsie, carsie, -zie, 6-8 kersie, -sy, 7 kerszie. [Possibly named from the village of Kersey in Suffolk (cf. *Kendal, Worsted*, etc., as names of fabrics); though evidence actually connecting the original manufacture of the cloth with that place has not been found. See note below.]

1. A kind of coarse narrow cloth, woven from long wool and usually ribbed.

1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 89 Pro iij bar vlais et di. de kersey. 1481 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 17 Item, half yerd kersey for my lady. 1504 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* II. 108 For iij elne quhit carsay to be aunc to the King xiijs. vijd. 1543-4 *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archæol. Jnl.* XLIII. For iij quarters of yellow carsey for hose xvjd. 1580 *Lvly Euphuus* (Arb.) 443 The Sunne... shined aswel vpon course carse, as cloth of tissue. 1607 ROWLANDS *Dr. Merrieman* (1609) 6 The Stockings that his clownish Legges did fit. Were Kersie to the calfe, and t'other knit. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 170 Her stockings were of Kersy green As tight as any silk. 1778-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) I. 164 English broad-cloth, and red Kersey they highly esteemed. 1834 Ht. MARTINEAU *Moral* I. 17 A substantial petticoat of serge or cloak of kersey.

2. With *a* and *pl.* †a. A piece of kersey of a definite size. *Obs.* b. A make or variety of kersey (chiefly in *pl.*).

In the 16-17th c. *kerseys* are commonly contrasted with *cloths* or *broad-cloths*; the size of the latter was fixed by the statute of 1465 as 24 yds. long by a wide, while a kersey was only 18 yds. long and a yard and a nail in width. The act of 1552 enumerates various kinds of kerseys, as ordinary, sorting, Devonshire (called dozens), and check kerseys, and

fixes their length as between 17 and 18 yards; in 1557 this was reduced to between 16 and 17. About 1618 we find three kerseys reckoned as equal to one cloth (see CLOTH 8).

1465 *Act 4 Edw. IV.*, c. 1 Ordeigne est... que chescun drap appelle Kersele... conteigne en longueur xvij aulnes... & en laeure une aulne & la naile [etc.]. 1517 *Act Com. Counc.* 8 Hen. VIII. Broad-Cloths, Carsies, Cottons, Bridge-water Frizes, Dosseins, or any other manner of Cloth made of wool. 1545 BAINKLOW *Compl.* ii. (1874) 12 Demand the clothier, if he lyued not better when he sold... his carseys for xxij or xxiiij pownd the pack. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. 127 Also we had three kintals of cotten wooll for a carsie. 1603 BRETTON *Poste with Packet* Diij. I have sent you over fourscore broadclothes and thirty carseys. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 148 The great Demand of Kerseys for cloathing the Armies abroad. 1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* p. xxiv, The Devonshire kerseys were... in great request, and were generally known by the name of Tiverton kerseys.

†c. *pl.* = sense 1. *Obs.*

1567 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 506 Item to be cotte and hoys of blew carsie. 1634 Sir T. HERRAT *Trav.* 146 Short wide stockings of English cloth or Kerseys. 3. *pl.* Trousers made of kersey.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. ix, Girt with thick double-milled kerseys; half buried under shawls and broadbrims. 1864 PAYN *Lost Sir Massingberd* 84 He was dressed in a blue lapelled coat, light waistcoat, and kerseys.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Made of kersey.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. vii. (1877) 1. 172 An Englishman... contented himself with his fine carsie hosen. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-h.* II. 41 Let the same runne through a course white karsey golle hie bagge. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. xlviii. (1612) 218 Blacke karsie stockings. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* II. 37 Thy neckcloth... o'er thy Kersey Doublet spreading wide. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xvii, The old gentleman in the kersey hood.

†b. *fig.* Plain, homely. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L. v.* ii. 413 Henceforth my woingde minde shall be exprest In russet yeas and honest kersie noes.

5. *Comb.*, as *kersey-clothier*, *maker*.

1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1010/2 Now it is cheeflie inhabited with merchants, kersie-clothiers, and all sorts of artificers. 1598 STOW *Surv. London* (1754) II. v. ix. 267/1 Cloth and Kersy making decayed.

Hence †**Kersey** *v.*, to clothe in kersey. *rare* -1.

1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xxviii. 49 When the sun-bak'd Peasant goes to feast it with a Gentleman, he washes, and brushes, and kersies himself in his holy day clothes.

[Note. Historically the evidence is in favour of the name being of English origin; *Caersige* was the OE. form of Kersey in Suffolk (Earle *Land Charters* 484). *Panni cersegi* were manufactured in England in 1262; *Kerseys* were important English exports in 1390; *drap de Kersy* is mentioned along with other fabrics named from places in 1399; *carisies d'Angleterre* are mentioned in French in 1630 (Godef. *Compl.*), and *kentscher kirsey* in German in 1716 (Grimm). At an early date the word appears in OF. as *carisē*, *carisē* (1453 in Godef. *Compl.*), later *carise* and *carisel*. It is also common in MDu. as *kersey*, *kaersay*, *carcey*, etc. (mod. Du. *karsaat*), and is found in G. as *kirsei*, *kirschei* (earlier *carisey*); also Da. *kersei*, *kirsei*, and Sw. *kerising*. It, and Sp. *carisea* are app. from the older F. forms.

1262 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 4 (Gild Merchant of Andover) Memorandum de illis qui ponunt lanam de Hispania in pannis cersegijs [mispr. tersegijs]. 1390 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 281/2 Les lises du Roialme qe amesent une manere de Marchandise appelez Kerseys as parties de dela. *Ibid.* 282/1 Touchant l'envoye des ditz Kerseys franchement. 1399 *Ibid.* III. 437 Nul Drap de Kersy, Kendale-cloth, Frise de Coventree, Coggeware, ne nulle autre estreit ne remenant d'Engleterre, ne Drap de Gales, ne soloient... paier nul Coket ne autre Custume.]

Kerseymere (kə'zi:mɪə). Also karsimir.

[A corruption of CASSIMERE (q. v.), due to erroneous association with KERSEY.]

1. A twilled fine woollen cloth of a peculiar texture, one-third of the warp being always above, and two-thirds below each shoot of the weft.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 577 The purple kerseymere, which is essentially requisite to this senatorial toga. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 254 That kind of cloth called Karsimir is best calculated for retaining the moisture. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 167 Waggon loads of cotton goods and kerseymeres. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxix, A figure... tall and physically impressive, even in his kid and kerseymere.

b. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) Trousers made of kerseymere.

1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg. Her first Step* ii, If he had not lost some inches clear by looking down at his kerseymere. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxiv, Stripes... proceeded to gut my portmanteau, and to lay out my black kerseymeres.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Made of kerseymere.

1836 MARRYAT *Zaphet* xi, Silk stockings, shoes, and white kerseymere kneed breeches. 1843 BROWNE *Bible in Spain* lvii. 34/1 A man about sixty, dressed in a grey kerseymere coat.

Kerseynette, corrupt form of CASSINETTE.

1846 in WORCESTER. Hence in later Dicts.

†**Kersp**, variant of *kirsp*, *CRISE sb.* *Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit Women* 138 A curche of kersp allher fynest.

Kerss, *obs.* form of CARSE, CRESS.

Kert, *obs.* Sc. form of CARTE 1 2, chart, map.

†**Kert**, var. of (or error for) *gert*, pa. t. of GAR *v.* c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 401 He pat kert blind men clerly se... He helpe be gyf it be his wil.

Kertill, -tyl, *obs.* forms of KIRTLE.

†**Kerua**, *obs.* form of CARAWAY.

c 1500 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) D j, Suffumigation of ye oyle of kerua.

Kerve, *obs.* and *dia.* form of CARVE *v.*

Kervel, -ell, -ale, -yle, *obs.* ff. CARVEL.

|| **Kerygma** (kiri'gmä). [Gr. κήρυγμα proclamation, preaching, f. κήρυσσειν to proclaim.] Preaching; proclamation of religious truth.

1889 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 315 My account of the Kerygma and the Rule of Faith. 1894 tr. *Harnack's Hist. Dogma* iv. 255 note. The traditional complex of the Christian Kerygma. 1899 *Stalker Christology of Jesus* i. 24 [The words of Jesus] are kerygma, not dogma; nature, not science.

Kerystic (kiri'stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. type *κηρυστικός, f. κήρυσσειν to preach.] *a. adj.* Relating to, of the nature of, preaching. *b. sb.* in pl. The study of preaching.

1882-3 *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1011 Some... have discarded the term 'homiletics' altogether, and substituted in its stead, as more comprehensive, 'kerystics'.

Kes, **Kesar**, obs. forms of **KISS**, **KAISER**.

Kesh, **kesk**, dial. forms of **KEX**.

Kesh-work: see **KISH sb.**

Keskoo, **keskossou**, var. **COUSCOUS**, **-COUSSOU**.

1878 *Hooker & Ball Morocco* 268 A dish of keskossou. 1891 *Hall Caine Scapgoat* xxv. Fifty camels' load of keskoo.

Keslep, **-lip**, **-lop**, northern ff. **CHEESLIP**, **-LEP**. 1534-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 112 Et sol. pro le kessellopes... 1570 *Levins Manih*, 70/25 Keslep, renet bag coagulum. 1624 *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 216, ij kesslops, vijij.

Kesse, obs. f. **KISS v.** **Kest**, **-e**, obs. ff. **CAST sb.** and *v.*; obs. pat. of **KISS v.** **Kesteyn**, var. of **CHESTEINE Obs.**

Kestrel (ke'strél). Forms: *a.* 6-7 **castrell**, 6-8 **-el**, 6-9 **-ill**, 7-8 **-il**, **-eril**; **kastrell**, **-il** (1), **-al**, **-el**. *B.* 6-7 **kist**, 7 **kest**, **kaist**, **keistrell**, 6- **kestrel**, **-il**. *γ.* 7-9 **coistrell**, **-il**, **coystrel**, **-il**. [ME. **castrel**, app. corresp. (through *cas'rel, *casserel) to OF. **crasserelle**, **crécerele**, **quercerele**, mod. Poitevin **casserelle**. The ulterior etymology is obscure, and it is difficult to reconcile the different OF. forms with each other or the It. equivalents. See *Godef.*, *Cotgr.*, and *Rolland Faune popul. de la France* II. 31. The rare **coistrel** is prob. due to confusion with **COISTREL**, groom, varlet.]

1. A species of small hawk (*Falco tinnunculus*, or *Tinnunculus alaudarius*), also called **Stannell** or **Windhover**, remarkable for its habit of sustaining itself in the same place in the air with its head to the wind. The name is extended to about 15 foreign species of the restricted genus *Tinnunculus*.

a. 14. *Turn. Tottenham, Feast* iv. 1. Ther was castrell in cambys. And capulls in cullys. 1577 *B. Googe Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 170 There is a kinde of Hauke, that naturally is terrible to other Haukes, and preserveth the Pigeon: the common people call it Castrell. 1621 *Burton Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. 14 (1651) 268 Some reclaime Ravens, Castrels, Pies, etc., and man them for their pleasures. 1726 *Leoni tr. Alberti's Archit.* I. 97/5 If in one corner... you enclose a Kastrel, it will secure your Dove-house from birds of prey. 1829 *J. Hogg in Four C. Eng. Lett.* (Camden) 421 The hills of Westmoreland that can nourish nothing better than a castrell or stone-chat!

B. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Farnass*, i. ii. 175 Those eggs which have ben filcht from the nest[s] of Crows and Kestrells. 1608 *Topsell Serpents* (1658) 655 Those kind of Hawks which are called Kaistrels or Fleingals. 1766 *Pennant Zool.* (1768) I. 149 The kestrel breeds in the hollows of trees. 1816 *Kirby & Sp. Entomol.* (1828) I. ix. 288 Among the Accipitres the kestrel devours abundance of insects. 1870 *Morris Earthly Par.* II. iii. 348 As on unheard wings The kestrel hangs above the mouse. 1893 *Newton Dict. Birds* 479 Some of the islands of the Ethiopian Region have peculiar species of Kestrel, as the *T. neotoni* of Madagascar, and *T. gracilis* of the Seychelles; the Kestrel of the Cape Verd Islands has been separated as *T. neglectus*. *γ.* a 1613 *Overbury A Wife*, etc. (1638) 183 Like a Coistrell he strives to fill himself with wind, and flies against it. 1687 *Dryden Hind & P.* III. 1119. 1831 *H. Neele Romance Hist.* I. 21. I would stake my noblest falcon against the vilest coystrel in England.

b. fig., or in *fig.* context, applied to persons, usually with contemptuous force.

1589 *Greene Menaphon* (Arb.) 64 Nay I thought no lesse... that you would proue such a kinde of kistrell. 1621 *Fletcher Pilgrim* I. i. But there is another in the wind—some castrell That bovers over her. 1820 *Scott Monast.* xix. Thou art thyself a kite, and kestrel to boot.

2. *attrib.*, as **kestrel bird**, **breed**, **kind**. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* II. iii. 4 In his kestrell kynd A pleasing vaine of glory he did fynd. 1596 *Nashe Saffron Walden* K ij. One of these kistrell birds, called a wind-sucker. 1831 *H. Neele Romance Hist.* I. 194 A bird of such a coystrel breed.

Ket¹. Obs. exc. dial. Also 6 **kytte**. [*a.* ON. *kjót* (:=*ketwom), flesh, in mod. Icel. also *ket* (Sw. *kött*, Da. *kød*, *kjød*).] Raw flesh; carrion; also *fig.* trash, rubbish.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 438 He billed one ðe foxes fel, Wo so telled idel spel, And he tired on his ket Wo so him wið slinne fet [=feet]. 1586 *Scotter Manor Records* in *N. W. Line. Gloss.* That no man throwe no kytte or caryon vnto the heighe waye. 1616 *Surfel & Markh. Country Farme* 677 Your raw flesh meate (which amongst huntmen is called ket). 1788 *W. Marshall Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Ket*, carrion. 1808-80 *Jamieson, Ket, kett*, carrion, the flesh of animals, especially sheep, that have died of disease or from accident. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Ket*.

Comb. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Ket-craw*, a carrion crow.

Ket². *Sc. rare*—¹. [*cf.* *Cot sb.* 2.] 'A matted, hairy fleece of wool' (*Jam.*).

1782 *Burns Poor Maitie's Elegy* vi. She was nae get o' moorland tips, Wi' tawted ket, an' hairy hips.

Ketate (kē'tet). *Chem.* [*f.* **KET-ONE** + **-ATE** 4.] An ether of ketone.

1892 *Morley & Muir Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 101/2. **Ketch** (ke'tš), *sb.* 1 *Naut.* [Later form of **cache**, **CATCH sb.** 2, with *e* for *a* as in **keg**, **kennel**, **kestrel**, etc.] A strongly-built two-masted vessel, usually from 100 to 250 tons burden, formerly much used as a bomb-vessel (see **BOMB-KETCH**); now a similarly rigged small coasting vessel.

[1481—: see **CATCH sb.** 2] 1655 *Cromwell Let.* 13 June in Carlyle, Those [dispatches] which were sent by a ketch immediately from hence. 1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3/4 Thursday last the Drake Frigate, and a Ketch with Goods, were put back by the storms. 1720 *De Fox Capt. Singleton* xviii. (1840) 315 She sailed... with square sail and mizenmast, like a ketch. 1876 *T. Hardy Ethelberta* II. 44 Outside these lay the tanned sails of a ketch or smack.

b. attrib. and *Comb.*, as **ketch fashion**, **rig**, **ketch-rigged** *adj.*

1819 *Rees Cycl.* s. v., At present only a few coasting vessels are rigged ketch fashion. 1845 *Nicolas Disch. Nelson* II. 177 La Vierge de Consolation, one hundred and twenty tons, ketch-rigged. 1891 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 3/5 Some twelve thousand square feet of sail spread in what is known as the 'Salcombe ketch rig'.

Ketch, *sb.* 2 [See **JACK KETCH**.] The hangman. Hence **Ketch v. trans.**, to hang; **Ketchcraft**, the hangman's craft.

1681 *T. Flatman Heraclitus Ridens* No. 14 'Squire Ketch rejoices as much to hear of a new Vox, as an old Sexton does to hear of a new Delight. *Ibid.* No. 18 Well! If he has a mind to be Ketch'd, speed him say I. 1706 *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 80 For a running Noose, this new Ketch is but a Fool to him. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 210 Ignorant of many of the secrets of ketchcraft. 1859 *Matsell Vocab.* s. v. (Farmer), I'll ketch you; I'll hang you.

Ketch, var. **CATCH sb.** 1; obs. f. **KEACH v.**

† **Ketchepillar**. *Sc. Obs. rare*—¹. [*f.* ***ketche**-, **cachepill**, **CACHESPELL** + **-ER** 1.] A tennis-player.

1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* xiv. 66 Sa many rakkettis, sa many ketchepillaris, Sic ballis, sic nackettis, and sic tuti-villaris. Within this land was never hard nor sene.

Ketchup (ke'tšp). Also 8 **kitchup**: see also **CATCHUP**. [app. ad. Chinese (Amoy dial.) *kē-chiap* or *kē-tsiap* brine of pickled fish or shell-fish (*Douglas Chinese Dict.* 46/1, 242/1). Malay *kēchap* (in Du. spelling *ketjap*), which has been claimed as the original source (*Scott Malayan Wds. in English* 64-67), may be from Chinese.

The Japanese *kitjap*, alleged in some recent dict., is an impossible form for that language. (Error for *Javanese*.)

A sauce made from the juice of mushrooms, walnuts, tomatoes, etc., and used as a condiment with meat, fish, or the like. Often with qualification, as **mushroom ketchup**, etc.

1711 *Lockyer Acc. Trade India* 128 Soy comes in Tubbs from Jappan, and the best Ketchup from Tonquin; yet good of both sorts are made and sold very cheap in China. 1748 *Mrs. Harrison House-hold's Pocket-bk.* i. (ed. 4) 2, I therefore advise you to lay in a Store of Spices, neither ought you to be without... Kitchup, or Mushroom Juice. 1817 *Byron Bepho* viii. Buy in gross... Ketchup, Soy, Chili-vinegar, and Harvey. 1840 *Dickens Barn. Rudge* (1849) 91/1. Some lamb chops (breaded, with plenty of ketchup). 1874 *Cooke Fungi* 89 One important use to which several... fungi can be applied, is the manufacture of ketchup.

Ketch-word, obs. f. **CATCHWORD** (sense 3).

1715 *M. Davies Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 4 Pamphlets become more and more... Ketch-words to Informers, ..Heart-ease to Censurers.

† **Kete**, *a.* and *adv.* Obs. [Early ME. *kete* (*kēte*), not known in OE.: etymology uncertain.

Perh. related to ON. *kēti* sb., cheer, gladness, f. *kātr* cheerful, merry. Kluge (*Paul's Grundr.* (ed. 2) I. 939) suggests an unrecorded ON. *kētr*, beside *kātr*, but of this there is no evidence. Cf. also Björkeman *Scandinavian Loanwds. in ME.* (1900) 174.]

a. adj. 1. Of persons (or animals): Bold, forward; brave; distinguished.

c 1275 *Sayings of Bede* 47 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 506 Piked beþ þe shete, And wormes þer beþ kete [*rimethete*, oonimete] To don þe soule tene. *Ibid.* 131 Satanas þe kete [*rimethete*, oonimete, biþete] Here soule wille derien. [Cf. other versions in *Sinners Beware* 53, 143 in O. E. *Misc.* 73, 76.] c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 330 Whanne þou komest to kourt among þe kete lordes. c 1400 *St. Alexius* 201 (Laud MS.) He to a borough com þat mychel was & kete [*rimethete*, grete inf.]. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* I. i. 5 In this... holding the ben so kete and so smert and so wantoun.

2. Of things: Great, strong, powerful, violent.

a 1590 *Magdalena* 369 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 472 þe stormes beoth so kete [*rimethete* inf.] To quellen us huy þenchez. a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 262 For the grete bete Of the sonne that is above, the leomes beoth so kete. a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 337 Thanne he herde a noise kete In o valni, an dintes grette.

B. adv. Boldly, bravely; quickly.

c 1380 *Sir Perunb.* 3667 þe Sarasyn þat upon him set After Charild priked ket. *Ibid.* 4596 A litel by fore þe 3eate. ...Charlys gan fyte... And sloþe þe Sarasyns kete.

Hence †**Ketyly adv.**, quickly, hastily. Obs.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1986 þe... kom ketyly to þemperour & kurtisly bim gret. *Ibid.* 3023 þan þat comli quen ketli vp rises.

† **Kete v.**, obs. var. **GET v.** (pa. t. *kat*, pa. pple. (*y*) *kete*).

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 673 For he shuld knowell þt he had kete of God mercy and grace, And kete w^t hurr^t repentaunce

hevene blys. *Ibid.* 840 Kyng Edgarus dougter yche wene be was, V-kete bot upon a wenche. *Ibid.* 1094 And w^t his travell his lyf lode kat.

Kete, obs. f. **KITE**. **Ketel**, **Ketelok**, obs. ff.

KETTLE, **KEDELOCK**. **Keth**, **kethe** (n, var. **KITHE**

v. **Ketharan**, **-therin**, obs. ff. **CATERAN sb.**

Kether, dial. corr. of **QUOTHA**.

1698 *Unnat. Mother* (N.) Hei, hei! handsom, kether! sure somebody has been rousing him in the rice.

|| **Kethib**, **-ibh** (kē'piv). *Heb. O. T.* Also **ketiv**, **chetiv**, **cektiv**. [*Heb.* *kē'hibh* written.] The name given to the traditional reading in the text of the Hebrew Old Testament: see **KERI**.

1644, etc. [see **KERI**].

Ketine (kē'tein). *Chem.* [*f.* **KET(ONE)** + **-INE** 5.] An oily liquid, C₈H₈N₂, or one of a series of homologous bases C_nH_{2n-4}N₂ formed by the reduction of nitrosoacetone and its homologues by sodium (or tin) and hydrochloric acid.

1892 *Morley & Muir Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 101.

Ketling, **-yng**, obs. forms of **KITLING**.

Ketlock, var. **KEDELOCK**. **Ketly**: see **KETE a.**

Ketone (kē'toun). *Chem.* [*a.* Ger. *keton* (pl. *ketone*), a modification of **ACETONE**, introduced by Gmelin, *Handbuch d. Chem.* (ed. 4, 1848) IV. 40, 187.] The name of a class of chemical compounds formed by oxidation of the secondary alcohols or carbinols, to which they stand in some respects in the relation of aldehydes. The lowest of the series, *dimethyl ketone*, is common **ACETONE**.

'The ketones, in their simplest form, contain a carbonyl group CO attached to two monad hydrocarbon radicles. If the two radicles are identical as in acetone, the compound is a *simple ketone*; if different, as in methyl-ethyl-ketone CH₃.CO.CH₂.CH₃, it is a *mixed ketone*. Compounds containing two carbonyl groups are termed *diketones*, those containing three *triketones*' (*Morley & Muir Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 102/3).

1851 *Brazier & Gossleth in Q. J. Nat. Chem. Soc.* III. 215 A new class of bodies known under the name of acetones or ketones. *Ibid.* In preparing the ketone of caproic acid. 1852 *Watts tr. Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* VII. 214 (*heading*) Acetones in general or Ketones. All ketones are highly combustible. 1872 — *Dict. Chem.* VI. 764 A peculiar penetrating smell, which deserves to be called the ketone-smell. 1873 — *Foucault's Chem.* (ed. 11) 595 The formation of a ketone by oxidation is the essential characteristic of a secondary alcohol. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 200 Glucose (C₆H₁₂O₆) now regarded as a ketone of a hexatomic alcohol.

Hence **Ketonic a.**, of or pertaining to ketones, as in **ketonic acid**, a compound containing the radical carbonyl, CO, and having the characteristic properties of both a ketone and an acid. So **Ketol**, a ketonic alcohol; **Ketose**, a sugar which is a ketonic alcohol, e. g. *levulose*, or fruit sugar.

1892 *Morley & Muir Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 103/1 Certain ketonic acids part with carbon dioxide, forming ketones. 1899 *McGowan tr. Berthel's Organ. Chem.* 245 These alkylated aceto-acetic ethers... undergo either the 'ketonic decomposition' or the 'acid decomposition'.

Kettal, **kettule**, obs. forms of **KITTUL**.

† **Ketterel**. *Sc. Obs.* Also **kytral**. [Origin obscure.] A vile or filthy wretch.

a 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1246 I. 74 Thay kettereles, though they had bot lyse. The twa part to us they will bring. a 1585 *Montgomerie Flying w. Polwart* 447 They kow'd all the kytral the face of it before... They call'd it peild Polwart.

Ketterick, **-ing**, corrupt ff. **CATERAN**.

Kettie waikie, obs. form of **KITTIWAKE**.

Kettisol: see **KITTISOL**.

Kettle (ke'tl). Forms: 1 **etel**, **-il**, (**cit**-, **cytel**), 4 **ketil**, 4-6 **-el**, 5 **-ill**, **-yl** (1, 5-7 **ketell**, (6-**yl**, **-yl**), 6 **ketell**, **ke(a)tle**, **catell**, **kyttle**, (7 **kittle**), 6- **kettle**. Also 3-5 **chetel**, **-ill**: see **CETHEL**. [*Com. Teut.*: OE. *ketel* (W. Sax. *ciētel*) = OS. *ketel* (in comb. *ketel-kōp*; MDu. and Du. *ketel*) OHG. *ketzyl* (MHG. *kēzyl*, G. *kessel*), ON. *ketill*, Goth. *katils*, prob. *a. L. catillus*, dim. of *catinus* a food-vessel (or ad. *L. catinus* itself).

WGerm. *katil* regularly gave (through **catil*, **ceatil*, **ceatid*) W. Sax. *ciētel* (with palatal *c*), whence ME. *ketel*, found from Kent and E. Anglia to Devonsh. The Mercian and Northumb. form was *etel* (palatalization either absent or lost): cf. Mercian **cafe*, *ceaster*, *calc* = southern *ceaf*, *ceaster*, *calc*. Hence northern and general Eng. *ketel*, *kettle*. (The *k* is by some referred to Scandinavian influence.)

1. A vessel, commonly of metal, for boiling water or other liquids over a fire; a pot or cauldron (cf. *camp*-, *fish*-, *gipsy-kettle*); now esp. a covered metal vessel with a spout, used to boil water for domestic purposes, as a **TEA-KETTLE**.

a 700 *Ephal Gloss.* 168 *Caccabum*, *cekil*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 44 Wermud gesodenne on watere on niwum cytele. *Ibid.* 87 genim þonne tyn-amberne cetel. a 1100 *Geoffr. in Anglia IX.* 264 Lead, cytel, hlædel. a 1300 *E. Z. Psalter* cvii. 10 [cviii. 8] Moab ketel of mi hope is. a 1350 *St. Anastasia* 84 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 26 Pottes and pannes & ober slyke Als ketils, crassetes, to kechin like. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 273/2 *Ketyl*, or *cheytle*, or *caudrone*, *cacabus*, *lebes*. 1527 *Andrew Brunsyke's Distyll. Waters* A ij. Take for the ertien cappell a copper cappell or kettill with a copper pype as before is figured. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* I. 393 She... boils in Kettles Must of Wine. 1740 *Pineas Sp. Dict.*, *Sartem*... We say, The Kettle called the

Pot Black-Arse. 1755 JOHNSON s.v. In the kitchen the name of *pot* is given to the boiler that grows narrower towards the top, and of *kettle* to that which grows wider. 1866 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Ship's Winds* i. (1881) 1 The family kettle .. was singing on the fire.

2. Phrase. *A kettle of fish*.

a. On the Tweed, etc. A kettle of fish cooked *al fresco*, at a boating excursion or picnic; hence, applied to the picnic itself. Also simply *kettle*.

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 394 It is customary for the gentlemen who live near the Tweed to entertain their neighbours and friends with a Fete Champetre, which they call giving 'a kettle of fish'. Tents or marquees are pitched near the flowery banks of the river .. a fire is kindled, and live salmon thrown into boiling kettles. 1844 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xii. The whole company go to the water-side today to eat a kettle of fish. 1881 A. CARTER in *Picturesque Scot.* 111 A 'kettle' in Berwick parlance is a picnic party with this speciality about it that fish is the chief thing consumed, and this fish is salmon taken out of the river .. and cooked upon the spot.

b. Usually with adj. ironically, as *pretty, fine, nice, rare* († also simply *a fine kettle*): A mess, muddle, disagreeable or awkward state of things.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* 111. 308 He has made a fine Kettle out—han't he! 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* i. xii. 'Here's a pretty kettle of fish', cries Mrs. Tow-wouse. 1749 — *Tom Jones* xviii. viii. Fine doings at my house! A rare kettle of fish I have discovered at last. 1800 WELLINGTON *Let. to C. Close* 2 Oct. in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) i. 245 If so, we shall have a fine kettle of fish at Seringapatam. 1820 LADY GRANVILLE *Let.* 7 Oct. (1824) i. 184 Ministers are in a nice kettle of fish, to be sure. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* i. iv. Your training schools, and your whole kettle-of-fish of schools.

3. *A kettle of hats*: a quantity of hats dyed at the same time in a dye-kettle.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* i. 184 Upon dyeing a Kettle of hats of twenty-four dozen. 1900 [Still in use in the trade].

4. *transf. a.* 'The brass or metal box of a compass' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

b. *Sc. Mining.* A kind of shallow tub or kibble in which miners descend and ascend the shaft, or in which material is brought to the surface.

1894 *Daily News* 9 May 177 Four pit-sinkers were being drawn up a shaft .. when the 'kettle' on which they were standing .. swung from one side of the shaft to the other and three men fell off. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Kettle*, a Scotch mining term for the basket or kibble which takes the place of a cage in shafts not provided with 'guides' .. It is like a half-barrel attached to the winding-rope.

c. A deep circular hollow scoured out in a rocky river bed, or under a glacier, etc.; a pot-hole. Cf. *giant's kettle* (GIANT 6), also *HELL-KETTLE*.

1874 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* (1894) 431 Everyone who has visited the Glacier Garden at Lucerne will remember the fine display of 'kettles' seen there. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Kettle*, a pot-hole or circular hole, scoured out in a rocky river bed by the swirling action of pebbles.

† 5. Short for KETTLEDROMMER. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 286 Let the Kettle to the Trumpets speak, The Trumpet to the Cannoneer without.

6. *Comb. a.* Gen. combs., as (sense 1) *kettle-boiling, -hanger, -hook, -iron, -maker, -prop*; (sense 4c) *kettle-formation, -hole, -moraine, -valley*. b. Special combs.: *kettle-boiler*, an old type of steam-boiler, having a rounded top (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *kettle-bread*, home-made bread, baked under a 'kettle' or pot; *kettle-broth* (see quot.); *kettle-case*, a popular name of *Orchis mascula*; *kettledock*, a popular name of the Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*; also applied to the Broad-leaved Dock, *Rumex obtusifolius* (Britt. & H., *Miller Plant-n.*); *kettle-faced a.*, having a face as black as a kettle; † *kettle-fats* = BATTERY 13; † *kettle-fish*, small fish; *kettle-furnace*, (a) a basket-furnace in which lead or solder is melted for plumbing; (b) a furnace for heating a kettle; *kettle-holder*, a piece of cloth or the like used in lifting a kettle, to protect the hand from the heated handle; *transf.* a kind of small bonnet; † *kettle-man*, ? = KETTLER; *kettle-maw*, the angler (fish); † *kettle-mill*, a device for raising water; *kettle-net*, a form of net used in fishing for mackerel.

1897 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 10/3 A question of cigar-lighting or 'kettle-boiling'. 1892 EDNA LYALL *Donovan* xx. 239 Donovan sat down with the farmer and his wife to broth and 'kettle bread'. 1880 ELEANOR G. O'REILLY *Sussex Stor.* II. 187 (E. D. D.) 'Kettle-broth' .. consists of pieces of stale bread liberally moistened with boiling water, and besprinkled with salt and pepper. 1680 ORWAY *Caius Marius* ii. i. I'm an honest, black, tauny, 'Kettle-fac'd Fellow. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 120 Metal prepared; and Battery, which are commonly called 'Kettle Fats'. This last is known by the dint of the mill-hammers upon the kettles. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 69 That no Peter-man .. take any Flounders, or any other short Fish which they have usually called 'Kettle-Fish'. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 32 A small bit of pork suspended from the 'kettle-hanger. 1853 MISS YONGE *Heir Redclyffe* i. 101 Charlotte worked a 'kettle-holder. 1867 *Morn. Star* 17 Sept. 5 The small bonnets, which are known as 'kettle-holders'. 1887 STEVENSON in *Scribner's Mag.* i. 612/2 A kettle-holder in Berlin wool. 1889 G. F. WRIGHT *Ice Age N. Amer.* 11 A true terminal moraine is made up of knolls and bowl-shaped depressions called 'kettle-holes. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 51 Pottle hokes. j. 'kettle bokes. ij. c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 46/37 Ysaac the 'kettelmaker Gyveth four kettells. 1629 in *New Romney Par. Reg.*, Thomas Well, 'Kittleman [buried]. a 1978 *Pennant Journ. fr. Lond.* to

Isle of Wight (1801) II. 74 The common angler .. from the vast width of its mouth, it is called here the 'Kettle-maw. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 37 The sundry ways to force water to ascend, either by Tympane, 'Kettell mills [etc.]. 1577 B. GOUGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 49 b, Some pump to be made, or Kettle-Mill, or such like, as may serve the turne of a naturall streame. 1881 HAMERSLY *Naval Encycl. U. S.*, 'Kettle-net, a net formerly used in catching mackerel. 1881 LESLIE tr. *Nordenskiöld's Voy. 'Vega'* II. xv. 291 A high plain .. interrupted at many places by deep 'kettle valleys. Hence *Kettled a. Geol.*, worn into kettle-shaped hollows.

1898 *Amer. Geologist* Nov. 298 Crevasses and moulins would be formed .. producing such a profusely kettled surface as in the Glacier Garden.

Kettle-bottom.

1. *lit.* The bottom of a kettle. *fig.* A name given to a hill with broad flat top and sloping sides.

1746 MS. *Log of the ship 'Wake'* 13 Sept., The High Land of Pullicat from ye Kittle Bottom. 1809 HOBSBURGH *Direct. Sailing* i. 322 Far inland .. there is a round conical hill called the Kettle Bottom.

2. 'A ship with a flat floor' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). So *Kettle-bottomed a.*

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 101 She was a good, substantial ship .. wall-sided and kettle-bottomed.

Kettle-de-benders: see KITTLE-benders.

Kettledrum (ket'l'drum), *sb.*

1. A musical instrument of percussion consisting of a hollow hemisphere of brass or copper, over the edge of which parchment is stretched and tuned to a definite note: cf. DRUM *sb.* 1.

(1554 *MACHYN Diary* (Camden) 76 Trumpets .. and drummes mad of ketylles.) 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iv. 11 The kettle Drum and Trumpet thus bray out The triumph of his Pledge. 1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* ii. iv. A noise, Great as the kettledrums of twenty armies. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 30 No Trumpet to sound, or Kettle-Drum to beat. attrib. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* i. 68 His head being dandled up and down on the bed of the wagon like a kettledrum-stick. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 4/3 The kettledrum boy plays his incessant pom-pom-pom.

† 2. = KETTLEDROMMER. *Obs.*

1542 SIR T. SEYMOUR *Let. to Hen. VIII.* in *St. Papers* IX. 501 The captynges that your Heynes wolde retayne, the dromes and fyfes, the ketyl dromes. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 239 b, Trompettes .. twelve in nombre besyde two kettel Drommes on horsebacke. 1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4012/3, 6. Trumpets and 2. Kettle-Drums in rich Liveries. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* i. ii. The rogue had a kettledrum to his father. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* i. xv. 143 One Morggrigg, a Kettle Drum to the Queen's Life-guard.

3. *colloq.* An afternoon tea-party on a large scale. A punning term, implying that the gathering was a smaller affair than the usual 'drum' (see DRUM *sb.* 10) and associating it with the tea-kettle.

1861 *Times* 1 July 12 Then the 5 o'clock tea, the sort of little assembly so happily called 'kettledrum'. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/1 We ask them to afternoon tea, or have kettledrums at Le Repas.

Kettledrum, v. [*f.* prec. *sb.*] *intr.* To beat the kettledrum; to make a noise like a kettledrum. Hence *Kettledrumming vbl. sb.*

1848 B. WEBB *Continental Ecclesiast.* 277 There was a great deal too much trumpeting and kettle-drumming in the orchestra. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 175 He heard .. his own heart kettle-drumming in his ears.

Kettledrummer (ket'l'drum-mər), [*f.* as prec. + *-ER* 1.] One who plays the kettledrum.

1683 CLAUHOUSE in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. viii. 284 Licence to import .. gray cloth for the trompeters and kettledrummers. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 72 The kettle-drummers .. are confounded and lost in the military crowd.

Kettleful (ket'l'ful), [*f.* KETTLE + *-FUL*] As much as a kettle will hold.

1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* i. 273 A kettleful of powder.

† **Kettle-hat.** *Obs.* A kind of helmet in use in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

1380 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* III. 654 note, Capelli de calibe dicti Kethylhat. 1399 *Will in Hampole's Wks.* (1896) II. 449 My ketyl-hat. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2994 Kettle hat they cleve even to be scholdirs! c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 273/2 Ketylly hat, pelliris, .. galeris.

Kettle-pins, Kettles, variants of KITTLE-PINS, KITTLES.

† **Kettler, kettler.** *rare* 1. [*f.* KETTLE + *-ER* 1.] One who mends or repairs kettles, a tinker.

1604 T. M. Black Bk. in *Middleten's Wks.* (1840) V. 543, I would have the sometimes go disguised (in honest apparel), and so drawing in amongst bunglers and kettlers, under the plain frieze of simplicity [etc.].

Kettle-stitch. [*ad. G. kettelstich* chain-stitch, *f. kettle* a small chain + *stitch* stitch.] In bookbinding: A knot made at the head and tail of a book in sewing it, by which the thread holding one sheet is fastened to the thread in the next.

1880 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbind.* 17 The head and tail must now be sewn in to imbed the chain of the kettle stitch. *Ibid.* 21 The needle brought out of the kettle-stitch hole on the left or tail of the sheet.

† **Kettlin**, *obs. f.* CATLING, lute-string, etc.

1578 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 280 Thread lace, garters, A gros of kettlins, iij. iij dos of mynykens iij. vj.

Ketton-stone. An oolitic limestone obtained from quarries at Ketton, in Rutland.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 83 Ketton stone, whose colour is reddish brown, and consists of small rounded particles compacted together like the roe of fish. 1817

J. BRADBURY *Trans. Amer.* 287 That species of limestone called ketton-stone, or compact limestone of Kirwan. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trans. Russia* 126/1 The chemical analysis of this mineral is nearly that of the Ketton-stone.

Kettrin, variant of CATERIN.

Kettle, variant of KITTUL, jaggery palm.

Ketty (ket'i), *a.* Now dial. [*f.* KET 1 + *-Y* 1.] Having bad flesh; carrion-like; rotten, foul, nasty; worthless. Of soil: Soft, peaty.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. (1617) 25 If your horse be grose, fat, and a foule feeder, which is call'd a kettle horse. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 40 A *Ketty Cur*, a nasty stinking Fellow. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Ketty*, worthless. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Ketty*, putrid. 1872 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., By the river some more [land] Rotten and *Ketty* and bad.

Kettysol 1, variants of KITTISOIL.

† **Keup.** *Obs. rare* 1. [*a.* Du. *kuip*: see COOP *sb.* 1.] A barrel, cask, tub.

c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 44/16 Poule the couper Maketh and formaketh the keupis, Barellis, vessellis.

|| **Keuper** (koi'pər), *Geol.* [A German miners' term.] The name given in Germany, and thence by English geologists, to the upper member of the Triassic system, consisting in Germany of marls, shales, sandstones, gypsum, and clays, in England chiefly of marls and sandstones.

1844 ANSTED *Geol.* i. xix. 295 The Keuper, the uppermost division of the Triassic system, is called by the French *marnes irisées*. 1858 WHEWELL *Novum Org. Renov.* iv. ix. (ed. 3) 288 The term *Pœcilitis* [was] proposed by Mr. Conybeare to designate the group of strata which lies below the oolites and lias, including the new red or variegated sandstone, with the keuper above, and the magnesian limestone below it. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* xvi. (ed. 3) 332 It is mottled with red and green, like the New Red Sandstone or keuper.

Keuvrepane, variant of COVERPANE, *Obs.*

† **Keve**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin and meaning.

ON, *keffa* to dive, sink, has been suggested, but is scarcely satisfactory for the second passage.]

13 .. E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 320 Py corse in clot mot calder kene. *Ibid.* 980, 1 .. blushed on the burgh .. Byzone be brok for me-warde keued.

Keve, *obs. form* of KEEVE.

Kevel (ke'v'l), *sb.* 1. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

Forms: 3-4, 9 kevel, (3 -il, 5 -yl), 5 -le, 6 kewle, 9 keevel, *Sc.* kewl. [*a.* ON. *kefli* a round stick, small roller, *gag* (Norw. and Da. *kjævla*; cf. Sw. *käfling*), related to *kaffi* a piece, hit of anything.]

1. † *a.* A gag. *Obs.* b. A bit or twitch for a horse's mouth.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxxix[i]. 9 In keuil and bridel pair chekes straitte. c 1300 *Havelok* 547 A kenel of cludes .. Pat he [ne] mouthe [MS. -the] speke, ne fnaiste. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 274/1 Kevle, or kevil, for hors, mordale, canus. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 95/30 Kewle, *postonis* [read *postonis*]. 1825-80 JAMIESON s.v., One who rides a horse, .. when he brings the halter under the horse's jaws and makes it pass through his mouth, is said to put a kevil on.

2. A rounded piece of wood; a staff, cudgel.

1807 C. WAUGH *Fisherman's Defence* 41 The pocket net is knit upon a kevel from six to seven inches in circumference. 1836 J. M. WILSON *Tales Borders* 111. 304 Brandishing of flails and kevels showed they were determined to act.

Kevel (ke'v'l), *sb.* 2. Forms: 4 keville, kyvile, 7- kevel, 9 cavel, -il. [*a.* ONF. *keville* (Godef. *Compl.*) = Central F. *cheville* pin, peg, CHEVILLE.

The Fr. form *chevil* is given in sense 1 by Harris *Lex. Techn.* (1704), whence in Phillips (1706), Bailey, etc., but there is no independent evidence for it.]

† 1. A pin or hasp for fastening anything; a tile-pin. (Perh. not English.) *Obs.*

1251 *Liberate Roll* 35 *Hen. III.* 2 July (P. R. O.), Per paviari capellam nostram et in eadem kiuellos ferri ad catenas ad claudendum fenestras vitreas ferri. [Cf. TURNER *Dom. Archit.* 13th C. (1851) v. 230 Iron kevels with chains to shut the glass windows.] 1303-40 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1866) I. 400 [Tiles were fastened, as now, by pins .. These pins are also called 'keuills' [printed 'kenills'], [a name found in Southampton, Westsbene, Isleworth, and London].

2. *Naut.* A peg or cleat, usually fixed in pairs, to which certain ropes are belayed (see quot. 1769).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12062 Bowlyne on bouspret to sette & hale Cordes, kyulles [v.r. keuilles], attached be [v.r. to] wale. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 345/2 The Kevels are to belay the Sheets. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.*, *Chevils* or *Keuils*, are small Pieces of Timber nailed to the inside of a Ship to belay or fasten the Sheets and Tacks. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Kevels*, ... a frame composed of two pieces of timber, whose lower ends rest in a sort of step or foot, nailed to the ship's side, from whence the upper ends branch outward into arms or horns, serving to belay the .. ropes by which the bottoms of the main-sail and fore-sail are extended. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxvii. The bight .. he belayed .. to the main-sheet

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 73 What are 'cavils'? Timber heads, or small bollards for belaying important ropes to, such as the main tack.

b. *Comb.*, as *kevel-head*, *kevel-headed* adj.

1815 BURNAY *Falconer's Marine Dict.*, *Kevel-Heads*, the ends of the top timbers, which, rising above the gun-wale, serve to belay the ropes, or take a round turn to hold on.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 98 Blocks for the .. lifts .. are kevel-headed blocks.

Kevel (ke'v'l), *sb.* 3. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Etym. obscure. GAVEL *sb.* 4 is probably a variant of this.]

A kind of hammer for rough-hewing or breaking stone (see quot. 1793); also *kevel-hammer, -mell*.

Hence *Kevel v.*, to break (stones).

1360 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 2 Pro factura ix. weggas et novo kevell et j melle ferrit. 1368 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 571 Pro . . . pikkis, hakkis, et kevellis faciend. 1404 *Ibid.* 397 In custodia Sementarii . . . j kevell. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 108 A tool called a Kevel, which is at one end a hammer, and at the other an axe, whose edge is so short or narrow that it approaches towards the shape of a pick. 1825-80 JAMESON, *Kavel-mell*, a sledge-hammer, a hammer of a large size used for breaking stones. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Kevel*, *kyvel*, a stone-hammer, the common gavel. *Kyevel-hammer*, a heavy hammer used by stone-breakers to break up the large blocks of road metal.

Kevel (ke'v'l), *sb.* ⁴ *Minings. local.* Also *keval*, -il. [Origin obscure.] The name given by Derbyshire lead-miners to a calcareous stone found mingled with the ore (see *quots.*).

1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* E.J. Burr [is] a hard Knot or Lump in the Vein, or Sticking, of Caulk, Chirts, Kevels, &c. mixed with the Ore. 1802 *MAWE Mineral. Derbysh.* *Gloss.*, *Kevel*, a sparry substance found in the vein, composed of calcareous spar, fluor, and barytes.

† **Kevel**, *sb.* ⁵ *Obs.* [Given by Adanson as the native name in Senegal.] A species of antelope, now identified with the common gazelle.

1759 *Dr. Adanson's Senegal* 1774 *GOLDSON. Nat. Hist.* (1862) l. ii. iii. 307-8 The . . . second he calls the Kevel, which is rather less than the gazelle. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* li. 83/2 The kevel [is] found only on the opposite side of the great African desert to that inhabited by the dorcas.

Kevel, *kevil*: see *CAVEL sb.* 1 and 2.

Kevel, *v.* ¹ *Obs. exc. dial.* In 5 kevylls, 6 kewle, 9 *dial.* kibble. [a. ON. *kefla* to bridle, *gag*, *f. keffi*, *KEVEL sb.* 1] *trans.* To bit or bridle. a 1400 *Syn. Perc.* 424 (Thornton MS. ff. 164) Brydille hase his righte name; . . . Bot a wythe hase he tane, and keuylls hase heste. 1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 95/41 Kewle an horse, or obstruere. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Kibble*, to put the cord of a halter into a horse's mouth by way of bit.

Kevel, *v.* ²: see under *KEVEL sb.* 3

† **Kevenhuller**. *Obs.* Also *Khevenhullar*. [f. the name of the Austrian general, Andr. von Khevenhüller (1683-1744).]

a. *attrib.* Applied to a high cock given to a broad-brimmed hat worn in the middle of the 18th c. (see *Fairholt Costume in Eng.* (1860) 299); hence also with *hat*. b. *absol.* A cock of this form; a hat cocked in this fashion.

1746 *Brit. Mag.* 309 A laced Hat pinched into what our Beaux have learnt to call the Kevenhuller Cock. 1750 *COVENTRY Pompey Litt.* li. iv. (1785) 58/1 Jockey-boots, Khevenhuller-hats, and Coach-whips. 1753 *Proc. Commission of Common Sense* (Fairholt l. 377) Is not the Dettingen cock forgotten? the noble Kevenhuller discouraged? 1762 *Lond. Chron.* xi. *Chapter of Hats* (Planché), Hats are now worn, upon an average, six inches and three-fifths broad in the brim and cocked between Quaker and Kevenhuller.

Kever, common ME. form of *COVER v.* 1 and *v.* 2 in midl. and south. *dial.*; rare *obs.* f. *COVER sb.* 1

1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 74/38 Keuer, *operculum*. **Keverche**, -cher, var. *KERCH*, *KERCHER*, *Obs.* † **Keverfue**, *obs.* form of *CURFEW*.

14 . . . *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 58/40 *Ignitigum*, *keuerfve*.

Kew, *kewe*, *obs.* forms of *CUE sb.* 1, 2.

Kewery, variant of *CURY* ¹ *Obs.*, cookery.

† **Kew-kaw**, *kew-waw*, *adv.* *Obs.* [Origin obscure.] Upside down. (Used as *sb.* in *quot.* 1399.)

1399 *LANGR. Rich. Redeles* li. 299 In well and in woo þe world euer turneth, 3it þer is kew-kaw þou3 he come late, A new þing þat nyoyeth nedý men and oper. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* li. 233 The Picture topsie-turnde stands kewwaw: The World turn'd vpside downe, as all men know.

† **Kewt**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [Imitative.] *intr.* To mew as a cat. Hence † *Kewting vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 274/1 Kewtyng, as cattys, *catillo*, *glatin*. *Ibid.*, Kewtyng of cattys, *catillatus*, *glatinus*.

Kex (keks). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: a. 4- *kex*, 6-7 *kexs*, 6 *kekkes*, 8 *kekks*, (9 *dial.* *kesk*, *kesh*). b. 4-6 *kys*, 6-8 *kix* (e), (6 *kekkes*, *kykkes*, 9 *dial.* *gix*, *gicks*, *kish*). See also *KECK*, *KECKSY*, *CASSHE*. [Origin unknown; W. *cecs* pl., sometimes cited as the source, is no doubt from Eng.]

1. The dry, usually hollow, stem of various herbaceous plants, esp. of large umbelliferous plants, such as Cow Parsnip, Wild Chervil, and Marsh Angelica.

1377 *LANGR. P. Pl.* B. xvii. 219 Glowande gledes gladieth nou3te þis werkmen . . . As doth a kex [C. xx. 185 *kys*] or a candell þat cauyte hath fyre & blaseeth. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 277/2 *Kys*, or bunne, or drye weed, *calamus*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 235/2 *Keckes* of humblockes, *tuia*. *Ibid.* 236/1 *Kickes* the drie stalke of humblockes or burres, *tyvay*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 177 b, Take a peece of a reede or a kex. 1589 *Pagge v. Hatchet* Civ. Elders they may bee, which being fullest of sponge pith, prone euer the driest kixes. 1672 *JOSSELYN New Eng. Rarities* 74 The Stalkes are as hollow as a Kix, and so are the Roots. 1723 J. NORT *Confectioner's Dict.* Pref., Upon the Battlements of the Castle [of pastry] were planted Guns made of Kexes. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) li. 596 Taking for our support a withered kekks instead of the staff of life. 1842 *AKERMAN Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Gix*, the dry stalks of hemlock. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1892) 139, I should be as dry as a kex wi' travelling so far.

† b. Without a: collectively, or as a material. In some cases perh. taken as pl. of *KECK*, a form which was prob. evolved from this collective sense.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 106 Of kyks for cage worke, to builde thy house hie. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* li. xvii. § 1. 199 The stalke is rounde, smooth and

hollow, like to Kexe or Casshes. 1607 *WILKINS Miseries enforced Marriage* iv. in *Hazl. Dodsley* IX. 534 *If*: Dost not know me, butler? *But*. For kex, dried kex. 1725 *BAILEY Erasmi. Collog.* 7 You're so thin, a Body may see through you, and as dry as Kecks.

2. An umbelliferous plant with a hollow stalk.

1578 *LYTE Dodoens* iii. xxiii. 306 Sagapenum is the sap or gumme of a kinde of Fernia or kix. 1658 *ROWLAND Mowfet's Theat. Ins.* 1003 They are commonly found in Kexes, or Asse Parsly in the summer time. 1755 *Gentil. Mag.* XXV. 29 *Cicuta*. Common Hemlock, or Kex. 1784 *TWAMLEY Dairying* 118 Kex, or water-parnsip, . . . grows in rivers and fens, is very noxious to cattle; also the lesser Kex called upright water-parnsip, in rivers and ditches. 1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* iv. 59 Tho' the rough kex break The starr'd mosaic. 1880 *JEFFERIES Gt. Estate* vii. 136 Cutting a dry 'gicks' so that it should be open at either end, like a tube.

† 3. The husk, sheath, or hard case of a chrysalis.

c 1600 *HOLLAND*. When the kex, or husk, is broken, he proveth a fair flying butterfly. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 371/1 Kex, or husk of Worms.

† 4. *fig.* A dried-up sapless person. *Obs.*

1611 *BEAUM. & FL. King & No King* v. ii. 11e make these withered kekcs bear my body two hours together above ground. 1659 *Lady Alimony* ii. v. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XIV. 309 *Pla.* The issue madam? *Med.* None; nor ever shall With that sear, suckless kex. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* li. No. 54. 3/2 If a weighty Boss She, And a slender Kekcs He. a 1711 *KEN Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 li. 360 I'll follow glorious Edmund to his Urn, The Embers of his Fire this Kix will burn.

† **Kexen**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. In 6 kieson. [f. *prec.* + -EN 4.] Made of kexes.

1579 *PUTTENHAM Parthenides* xi. One daye agayne will, in his rage, Crush it all as a kieson cake, And spill it quite.

Kexy, a. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 *kekcsie*, 9 *dial.* *kekcsy*, *kiskie*. [f. *KEX* + -Y. Cf. *KECKY*.] Like a kex; dry and brittle; withered, sapless.

1608 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* li. iv. iv. *Schisme* 396 Thou . . . Shalt play no longer thy proud Kingling's Part On such a Kixey stage. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas.* 159 His Kekcsie car-kass was made to ride . . . with his face to the horse tail. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* vi. x. 240 The Earth . . . will become more kexy, and loose of its Solidity. a 1825 *FOABY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Kiskys*, dry, juiceless, husky. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., *Celery*, when it is inclined to run up to stalks, would be called 'very kekcsy'.

Key (kɪ), *sb.* ¹ *Forms*: 1 *cæz*, *cæze*, (*kæze*, *kaize*), 2 *kæie*, 3 *kei3e*, *pl.* *key3en*, *keien*, 4 *key3e*; 3-4 *kai*, 3-8 *kay*, (4 *cay*, *kaie*, *pl.* *caiss*), 4-6 *kaye*, (5-6 *pl.* *kaies*); 3-6 *keye*, (*pl.* *keis*), 3-7 *keie*, 5-7 *kee*, 7 *kio*; 4- *key*, (*pl.* 4-6 -es, 4- -s). [OE. *cæg* str. f. (*pl.* *cæga*) and *cæge* wk. f. (*pl.* *cægan*) = OFris. *kei*, *kay*; not found in the other Teut. languages; ulterior etym. unknown.]

The mod. pronunciation (kɪ) is abnormal. The other OE. words ending in -æg have uniformly mod. (e), as *clæg* clay, *græg* grey, *gray*, *hwæg* whey; and that *key* had the same vowel as these in ME. is proved not only by the frequent spelling *kay*, but by its constantly riming with *day*, *way*, *say*, *play*, etc. This was evidently the standard pron. down to the close of the 17th c.; Dryden has the rime with *way* more than once in one of his latest works (1700). On the other hand, we find even in 15th c. a (northern) spelling *kee*; and in Scottish MSS. of the same cent. the form *key* (*pl.* *keis*) shows that the vowel in that dialect was not the same as in *day* or *clay*; in somewhat later Scottish (16th-17th c.) the identity of the vowel with that which gives mod. (i) is established by rimes. In mod. Southern Sc. also, *key* has the same diphthong (kei) as *be*, *me*, *we*, *de*, *see*, *tree*, etc., proving that it must from an early period have had the same sound as *ē*, *ea* had at the time. The *vh* *weigh* has the same history in Sc. (wɪ), but in Eng. remains (wɛ). The mod. pronunciation (kɪ) thus appears to be of northern origin, and it is difficult to know how it came into general Eng. use. Cf. the surname *Keye* or *Key* (*Cains*) in *Cains* (i.e. *Key's*) *College*, Cambridge.]

1. An instrument, usually of iron, for moving the bolt or bolts of a lock forwards or backwards, and so locking or unlocking what is fastened by it; usually fitted on the bit or web with more or less elaborate incisions, etc., adapted to the wards of the lock.

a 1000 *Riddles* xliii. 12 (Gr.) Hwylc þæs hordgates cægan crafte þa clamme onleac. 1018 *Laus of Cnut* n. c. 76 § 1 Þær cægan he sceal weardian. c 1200 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 200/14 þe prior haeth þe keije in warde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17357 þai sperd fast wit lok and kai [vrr. kay, key] þe seles alsu3a þai bar away. c 1320 *Sir Benes* (MS. A) 3207 A . . . schette þe dore wiþ þe keie [*rime* *veie* (= *feie*)]. c 1375 *Sz. Leg. Saints* xlvii. (*Efflane*) 73 þo he had þe keys brocht Vith hym, duris opyn he [ne] mocht. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22 A keye of the grete gardeyn gate. 1491-2 in *Swayne Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 40, j key to the Organ door & ij keyis to the quer dorys vijd. 1535 *COVERDALE Judg.* iii. 25 (For no man opened the perler dore) they toke the keye, and opened it. 1552 *HULOET, Kaye, clausis*. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. x. 18 Either through gifts, or guile, or such like waies, Crept in by stooping low, or stealing of the kaies. 1632 *LITGOW Trav.* iv. 137 The doore, that he had newly locked, and taken the key with him to the ship. 1700 *DRYDEN Sigm. & Guisc.* 133 The dame, who long in vain had kept the key, Bold by desire, explored the secret way. *Ibid.* 156, 254. 1772 *JUNIUS Lett.* lviii. 354 A key was found in his room. 1820 *KEATS St. Agnes* xli. The key turns, and the door upon its hinges groans. 1877 J. M. PORTEOUS *Turkey* 20 A key was an emblem carried before the troops of the prophet.

b. Phrases and proverbs: † *Under key*, under lock and key (see *LOCK*). As cold as a key (cf. *KEY-COLD* a.). To lay (or put) the key under the door, to shut up house and go away. To get (have) the key of the street (ironical), to be shut out for

the night, or have no house to go to. *Key and book* (or *bible*), used in a method of divination. *The King's keys* (see *quot.* 1824).

13 . . . *Evang. Nicod.* 831 in *Herrig Archiv* LIII. 406 Yhe kept him vnder kay [*rime* *day*, way, may]. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* li. 188 The Priest Thoas, which . . . the Palladium of Troie Kepte under keie. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* 674 With quaikand voce and hart cald as a key [*rime* *key*, pley, etc.]. a 1541 *WYATT Poet. Wks.* (1861) 121 What 'vaileth under kay To keep treasure alway, That never shall see day. a 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Sonn.* xli. My lyfe . . . from my body fled, And left my corps als cold as ony kie [*rime* *thee*, ee, thrie]. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 126 The Tenant lays the Key under the Door. 1824 *SCOTT Red-gauntlet* ch. xix, Constables . . . considered as worthy to use what are called the king's keys. [Cf. *Antiq.* xxi. *note*. The king's keys are, in law phrase, the crow-bars and hammers used to force doors and locks, in execution of the king's warrant.] 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xlvii. It's too late now: you can't get in to-night; you've got the key of the street, my friend. 1894 G. PARKER *Transl. Savage* 161 A crossing sweeper early to his task, or holding the key of the street.

c. The representation of a key, in painting, sculpture, etc. *St. Peter's keys*, the cross keys borne in the Papal arms (see 4). *Greek key*, each of the key-like bands of which the Greek fret consists.

c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 345 Twa keyis our croce, of silner so cleir, In a feild of asure flammit on fold. 15 . . . *Sym & his bruder* 25 in *Laing Anc. Poet. Scot.* 315 Thay . . . clampit vp sanct Peteris keis [*rime* *leis*, *weis*, *seuis*] Bot of ane eld helid gartane. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 301/2 He hearth Azure, a key double Bited in Fesse. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Sept. 3/2 Its trimmings . . . running in vertical lines that end in Greek keys.

2. In pregnant sense, with reference to the power of custody, control, admission of others, etc., implied by the possession of the keys of any place; hence as a symbol of office, and *fig.* the office itself. *Gold key*, the office of groom of the stole.

a 900 [see 4]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3848 þe conseil of france . . . zolde him vp al þat lond & þe keyen [i.e. *rr.* *key3en*, *keyes*] of parys. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2298 (*Philomela*) Myn yonge daughter. That beryth the keye of al myn hertis lyf. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2147 þai vnkarid him þe zatis & yald him þe keys [*MS.* *D.* *kees*]. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 30 The keys hang not all by one mans gyrdell. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 162 All the townes in Aquitayne (except Bayon) delivered their keys, and became vassals. 1642 G. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) l. 299 These Lords, Holland and Essex, . . . accordingly delivered their key and staff respectively to the Lord Falkland. 1676 C. HATTON in *H. Corr.* (Camden) 138 His office of Chamberlaine is here incompatible wth his other character. It is generally believed he will lose his Key. 1761 DR. NEWCASTLE *Lett. Dr. Devonsh.* 13 Mar. in W. E. MANNERS *Mrg. Granby* (1899) 196 Lord Bute told me the King wished to give the Gold Key to the Duke of Rutland and the Staff to my Lord Talbot. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* vi. 168 Of every captured town the keys Restore to Charles.

II. *fig.* (often in figurative context).

3. Something compared to a key, with its power of locking or unlocking; that which opens up, or closes, the way to something; that which gives opportunity for or precludes an action, state of things, etc.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 524 gif onlucan wile lifes wealh-stod . . . gastas cægan, run bið geredenod. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 7 Hie is kæie of alle oðre sennes non sennne ne mai bien idon bute ðurh unhermesnesse. c 1450 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1872) 280/1 And as for Maunce and Mayne, alle lordes and comons in Eng lond knew well that it was the keye of well faire of alle the kynges obeisance in Fraunce. 1596 *DRAYTON Leg.* i. 740 His victorious Hand became the Key, To let yee in, to my rich Treasure. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xxi. 352 Love, the key of hearts, will open the closest coffers. a 1703 *BURKITT On N. T., Matt.* vii. 11 Prayer is the key that opens both His heart and His hand. 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* i. 58 A supply of cigars, those keys to Spanish hearts.

b. *Golden or silver key*: Money, employed as a bribe to obtain the opening of a door or to gain a purpose.

14 . . . *Purif. Marie in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 130 Though that sche bare of gold no key To hye a lombie. 1679 *Hist. Jeter* 2 The Silver Key will open the strongest Gates of the strictest Monastery. 1705 *HICKERINGLI Priest.* i. 1. (1721) 63 Will Council open their Mouths without a Golden Key? 1798 W. HURTON *Autobiog.* 41, I was given to understand that the door, contrary to other doors, would not open with a silver key. 1842 *TENNYSON Locksley H.* 100 Every door is barr'd with gold, and opens but to golden keys.

† c. A name for the principal claws of a hawk's foot (see *quot.*) *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A viij, Understand ye also that the longe Senclies he calde the key of the fote, or the Closer. For what thyng som euer it be yf yowre hawke strenyth, open that Sengle, and all the fote is oppen, for the strength ther of fortyfeth all the fote.

4. *Theol.* (With allusion to *Matt.* xvi. 19). Usually *pl.*: The ecclesiastical authority, held by Roman Catholics to be conferred by Christ on St. Peter, and transmitted to the Popes as his successors. In a wider sense: The disciplinary or spiritual power of priests, as successors of the Apostles.

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 210 Pæt he [se papa] heofna rices cægan & helle gewæald ahte. [c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* *Matt.* xvi. 19 þe ic sylle heofona rices cægia [*Lindis.* *cægias*, *Rushw.* *kægen*; *Hatton* *kaigen*]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26150 He mai þe noþer lese ne hind, forþi þat kay es giuen to nan bot preist. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 383 þa cays or noht elles to se

Bot playn power of his [the Pope's] dignite. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 20 Cal the charge to your counsel, that beryn Cristis kay. 1552 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* 480 Those spiritual keis quiblikis Christ to Petergaif. 1560 DAUSTR. *Sleidan's Comm.* 437 Whether Priests onlie have authoritey of the Keyes. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 43 They that distinguish between the Key of Order and the Key of Jurisdiction, do without question allow the former to the Presbyters. 1681 *Procl. Privy Coun.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1670/1 The Intrinsic Spiritual Power of the Church, or Power of the Keys, as it was exerce by the Apostles. 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 131 Jesus to you the ghostly Keys commits, And those you here absolve, in Heav'n acquits. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. iv. 466 Lewis .. was in turn accused by the Pope of encroaching on the spiritual power of the keys.

5. A place which from the strategic advantages of its position gives its possessor control over the passage into or from a certain district, territory, inland sea, etc.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* i. 71 Therfor his kyng ryght as for a keye Of all hys kyngdome set hys town ber. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI 153 Which towne was the key and passage over the ryver of Soame, from Fraunce to Normandy. 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlviii. 115 For these tua Castellars the only kees Of all Turkie, and do divide the sees. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1954/3 A very Important place, which is the Key of Slavonia. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 266 Whether the sea-ports of Galway, Limerick, Cork, and Waterford are not to be looked on as keys of this kingdom? 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xv. 291 He had now the key of Northern Greece in his hands. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 214/2 (Gibraltar) Henry IV, king of Castile .. gave it the arms it still bears, viz. a castle with a key hanging to the gate, alluding to its being the key to the Mediterranean.

transf. 1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opin.* 5 May 506/1 And yet this is the key of the whole position.

6. That which serves to open up, disclose, or explain what is unknown, mysterious, or obscure; a solution or explanation.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xv. 90 Dæt word ðære ðreange is cæz, forðem hit of onlȝc & geopenað ða scyld be se him self ær nyste se hie ðurhteah. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* Pref. (Z.) 1 Stæferæft is seo cæg ðe ðæra boca and gīt unclȝc. 1384 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 52 Woo to you, wys men of lawe, for 30 han take awey the keye of kunnyng. c 1422 HOCLEVE *Learn to Die* 12 Thow of al science berst the keye. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 411 Euer Curage kepis the keyis Of knowledge at his belt. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. iv. 158 Get the Language (in part) without which Key thou shalt unlock little of moment. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 435 ¶ 6, I have one general Key to the Behaviour of the Fair Sex. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 21 July, I felt his meaning, though I had no key to it. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 305 It was the key to his success; he knew the value of time.

b. spec. The alphabet or explanatory scheme for the interpretation of a cipher, an allegorical statement, or other composition of hidden or veiled meaning; any scheme explaining the features of a picture, identifying the persons represented, etc.; an outline or simplified map or chart, intended to make a full map, etc., more intelligible; a work containing solutions of mathematical or other problems; a translation of a book or exercise in a foreign language, to facilitate the work of learners.

1605 Implied in *key-cipher* [see 16]. 1675 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 290 'Tis most of it in cypher, w^{ch} y^e Key will unfold. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 37 ¶ 2 The New *Atlantis*, with a Key to it. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Apr. 208/2 A hurlesque upon some late .. transactions; but seems to want a key. 1800 DR. WELLINGTON *Let. to Lieut. Col. Close* in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 152, I beg also that you will send me a key of the cipher. 1836 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 102 Some of the best Greek and Roman classics should be immediately published, with keys. 1827 HARE *Gnosses* Ser. II. (1873) 296 Poetry is the key to the hieroglyphics of nature. 1870 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Fr.* (1875) 52 Where the master used a Key to Henry's Exercises.

7. Mus. † a. [after Guido Arelino's use of *clavis*.] The lowest note or tone of a scale or sequence of notes; the key-note. Obs. Hence, b. A scheme or system of notes or tones definitely related to each other, according to (or *in*) which a piece of music is written; such scheme being based upon and named after some particular note (the *key-note*), as the *key* of C. Hence, c. The sum of melodic and harmonic relations existing between the tones of such a system; tonality.

MAJOR, MINOR, NATURAL (etc.) *key*: see these words. [There is app. some relationship between this sense and 11, but its precise nature is not clear; its origin prob. lies outside Eng., in the use, in mediæval music, of L. *clavis* (whence, also, through Fr., CLEF, q. v.).

1880 A. J. HIKKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 369 The word *clavis*, key, in the solmisation system of Guido d'Arezzo, was used for note or tone.]

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 206 Both warbling of one song; both in one key. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 4 Now I praise you shew me all the seuerall Keyes wherein you may begin your sixe Notes [i. e. hexachords]. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microf.* 7 A Key is the opening of a Song, because like as a Key opens a dore, so doth it the Song. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 57 To shew in what Key the Song was set, and how each Musical Key had relation one to another. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 119 Draw a second Scale .. but let the Key, or First Note be D Sol re. 1731 KELLER *Rules for Thorough-Bass* in *Holder Harmony* 192 The extreme Sharp in a sharp [i. e. major] Key, is the half Note [i. e. semitone] below the Key. 1787 WELCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode* Wks. 1812 I. 421 To hear her pompously demand the Key Of every piece Musicians play. 1826 B. NESS

BUNSEN in *Hare Life* I. vii. 268, I have often practised writing out parts in the different keys. 1898 STAINIEA *Dict. Mus. Termin.* 253/2 The key of C requires no flats or sharps for this purpose, hence it is called the *normal* key.

8. transf. and fig. a. transf. (High or low) tone (of the voice); pitch.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. i. Wks. (Rldg.) 84/1 There's one speaks in a key, like the opening of some Justice's gate, or a postboy's horn. 1623 MASSINGER *De. Milan* II. i. Plays (1868) 74/1 I'll speak to her, And in a high key too. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 46 Men speak in a high or a low key. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 10 Carefully to preserve the Key (that is, the Command) of your Voice. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxv. (1878) 282 Loudly discoursing—in a high shrill and plaintive key—of his troubles.

b. fig. Intensity or force, 'pitch' (of feeling or action); tone or style (of thought or expression); sometimes, prevailing tone or idea, 'key-note'.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 36 As for my carriage, he knew hee was to tunc it at a key, either high or low, as he list. 1599 DANIEL *Musophil.* Wks. (1601) Bv, His passions set to such a pleasing key. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* (1717) 131 Let peace and love exalt your Key of mirth. 1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 16 Which is the right Key of obedience. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 904/2 The key of politics, which he first touched, he kept to without variation. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 234 He returned in a high key of spirits in consequence of the reception he was favoured with. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiv. 129 The writs to the barons .. are shorter but in the same key.

c. Tone or relative intensity (of colour).

1851 H. WILSON *Compos. Light & Shade* 65 Pictures, painted in a 'light key', possess many advantages. 1876 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 174 Their harmonies of amber-colour and purple are full of exquisite beauty in their chosen key.

III. Applied to various mechanical devices, in function or form suggesting the key of a lock.

9. A piece of wood or metal which is inserted between other pieces; usually, a pin, bolt or wedge fitting into a hole or space contrived for it so as to lock various parts together; a cotter.

Also, in special senses: (a) A piece of timber framed between floor-joists by mortice and tenon. (b) A piece of wood let into the back of a board or set of boards, across the grain, to prevent warping. (c) In stone-work: the piece or wedge of iron used to secure a dovetail in a hole, or driven between two 'feathers' to split a stone (see *quots.* 1793). (d) In book-binding: a metal U-shaped instrument by which each hand is secured in the sewing-press.

(1408-19 *Acc. Roll* in *Raine Brief Acc. Durh. Cath.* (1833) 88, *ad.* each for 280 'keys', or bosses for the crossings of the beams.) c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 269/2 Key, or knyttynge of ij. wallys, or trees yn an vntabyllle grownde, .. *loramentum.* 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 84 Boltes for lorokkes kayes lynes and a taile pyne for the said Curtowe. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 5 The bodye of the wayne .. the crosse somer, the keys and pikstanes. 1602-4 in *Swayne Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 152 Boltes and kayes for the helles. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* II. 37 The brass Key (formerly described as a stopple in the brass Cover). 1720 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 213 The Stones .. are pieced together .. with Keys of Iron or Stones left projecting out in what was already built, the better to join them. *Ibid.* 215 Keys or Cramps of Metal. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Hush.* 312 Take out the pins or keys which fasten the iron work of the brass collars. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 51 The iron stanchions .. were not fixed into the rock in the method of Key and Dovetail .. but were fixed in with club ends. *Ibid.* § 147 A method sometimes used .. for the division of hard stones, called the Key and Feather .. The Key is a long tapering wedge .. The Feathers are pieces of iron, also of a wedge-like shape. 1838 SIMMS *Pub. Wks. Gt. Brit.* 15 Two wrought iron keys for fixing the rail in the chair. 1857-62 NICHOLSON *Dict. Archit.* II. 86 When a key is passed through .. two or more thicknesses of metal or other material .. it is customary to clasp them together by gibbs, previous to inserting the key. 1892 D. A. LOW *Machine Draw.* 22 Keys are wedges, generally rectangular in section, but sometimes circular; they are made of wrought iron or steel, and are used for securing wheels, pulleys, cranks, &c., to shafts.

† In the following passages L. *clāvus* tiller, rudder, is confused with *clāvis* key.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xii. 81 (Camb. MS.) He is as a keye [L. *clāvus*] and a stiere by which pat the edifice of this world is kept stable. 1423 JAS. I *Kings Q. c.* O anker and keye of oure gude auenture.

10. That which completes or holds together the parts of any fabric; esp. the key-stone of an arch, which by its position and wedged form locks the other stones and holds together the structure.

Also (a) the last board laid in a floor (Nicholson *Dict. Archit.* 1857-62); (b) the bent bar of iron which in well-boring supports the train of rods (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 3 The sharebeame, the whiche is the keye and the chiefe bande of all the plough. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 290 If the great Doore be Arched with some brave Head, cut in fine Stone or Marble for the Key of the Arch. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 273 The under side of the Arch at the Key to rise in height 18 Inches from the level of the place, where you begin to spring the Arch. 1723 CHAMBERS *tr. Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 52 Keys .. ought to be .. a real support, and not stand for mere Ornaments as they frequently do. 1892 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 3/1 The hole will be lined all the way round with an iron plate two inches thick. This will be laid all round in 14 segments, and a 'key' at the top.

† b. fig. The leading person or mainstay of a society, etc.; one of the best dogs in a pack; a cardinal point or principle. Obs.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Clarence* xviii, Where decayed the kayes of chivalrie. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 319 The key of all these was consisted in this victory. c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* vii. 18 That general, quibik I called the keie of orthographie .. that is the congruence of the symbol

and sound symbolized. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* (1809) 336 The one must keep his credit, and the other get money, and that is the key of the work. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 103 Which .. are among our Fruits that which those called the Keys in a Pack of Hounds are in Hunting.

c. That portion of a first coat of wall-plaster which passes between the laths and secures the rest; the hold which plaster has on a wall by means of roughnesses in the surface; the roughness of a wall-surface which enables plaster to adhere to it; the roughing on the under-side of a veneer, giving the glue a better hold.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 612 The plaster is crossed all over with the end of a lath, to give it a tie or key to the coat which is afterwards to be laid upon it. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) § 1899 A better key is obtained upon the bricks and mortar. 1888 C. F. MITCHELL *Build. Constr.* I. vii. (1889) 104 Tredgold recommends the arrises of wide timbers to be taken off, so as not to interrupt the key for plaster.

11. In the organ, pianoforte, and other ('key-board') instruments: Each of the levers, or more usually only the exposed front end of each of these, which are pressed down by the fingers in playing, and actuate the internal mechanism so as to produce the various notes.

[This sense appears to be confined to Eng. It is app. related in origin to 7: see the note there.]

c 1500 *Prov.* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 407 He must handill the keyes all lyke. 1513 in *Kerry Hist. St. Lawr.*, *Reading* (1883) 60 Payd for y^e lokks to the same organs, one for the stopps and the oþer for the keyes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 158 In Clericalls, the Keyes are lined. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* 1 The unseen Bellows, nor the hand that plays Upon th^e apparant note-dividing Kayes. 1664 PERYS *Diary* 5 Oct., The new instrument .. the Arched Viall .. played on with kees like an organ. 1785 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 16 Dec., 'Are you sure you never play?—never touch the keys at all?' 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* II. i. 4 [She] began to run her fingers over the keys of the piano. 1896 HIKKINS *Pianoforte* 28 The lower keys are called the naturals and, where seen, are covered with ivory; the visible ends of the shorter upper keys, called sharps, are raised to the height required by blocks of ebony glued upon them.

b. In some wind instruments, as the flute, oboe, clarinet, concertina, etc.: Each of the small metal levers, actuated by the fingers, which cover or uncover the holes so as to modify the length of the vibrating column of air and thus produce the various notes.

1765 CROKER, *etc. Dict. Arts*, etc. s. v. *Flute*, Stopped and opened by the little finger's pressing on a brass, or sometimes, a silver key, like those in hautboys, bassoons, &c. 1820 *Specif. Patent* 5803 Finger keys have also been added to such instruments [as the concertina]. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1105 D flute of ebony, with keys. Clarionets in B and D, in German silver, with all the keys.

† c. Each of the vibrating steel tongues of a musical box. Obs.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 67 Long bits of steel called the keys of the instrument.

12. Hence a. In telegraphy, A mechanical device for breaking and closing an electric circuit. b. In a type-writer or similar instrument, each of a set of levers pressed by the fingers in the same manner as the keys of a pianoforte or organ.

1837 *Specif. Patent* No. 7390. 4 Giving signals .. by .. pressure of his .. fingers upon suitable buttons or finger keys. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* 1st Suppl. II. 616/1 In M. Alexander's instrument, a set of keys resembling those of a pianoforte, and corresponding to the number of needles, were arranged on a frame or table. 1867 SABINE *Electric Telegraph* 41 'The transmitting key used by Morse in his later apparatus .. consisted of a lever. 1876 PREECE & SIEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 58 To send dots and dashes by this key it is only necessary to tap or move it as one would the key of a piano.

13. An instrument for grasping a square or polygonal-headed screw, peg, or nut, and turning it by lever action; esp. (a) for winding a clock, watch, or clock-work machine; (b) for turning the wrest-pins of stringed instruments; a tuning-hammer; (c) for turning a valve or stop-cock; (d) for turning a nut; a screw-wrench or spanner.

The reference in *quot.* 1610 is somewhat uncertain. In *quot.* 1659 applied to the plug of a cock or tap.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 83 Thy false vnclie .. hauing both the key, Of Officer, and office, set all hearts ith state To what tune pleas'd his eare. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 14 The Cock D; whose barrel is pierced .. to the end that the key C turning either one way or the other .. the Water .. may run when the hole of the key C shall agree with one or the other of them. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Servants* Wks. (1879) 559/2 Hide the key of the jack. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.*, *Key*. 3. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 443 Those stop-cocks must be turned by means of a key adapted to their square tops. 1828 WESTER S. v. The key of a watch or other chronometer. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1147 Ordinary tuning-keys are generally formed in one piece of hard iron. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 131 Capable of being wound without a key.

b. An instrument for extracting teeth, consisting of a firm handle, with a claw, beak, or hook at right angles to it, and moving upon a pivot.

1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 377/2 Since the time of Garengot, the key has undergone a number of improvements .. almost every dentist has felt the necessity of modifying the instrument. 1856 DAUITT *Surgeon's Vade M.* 450 The key is .. often employed for the extraction of the bicuspid and molars.

IV. 14. A dry fruit with a thin membranous wing, usually growing in bunches, as in the ash and sycamore.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xxix. (1539) 51 Ve may gette the Keys of ashes, nuttes, and suche other. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 6 They are called in English ashe Keyes, because they hangh in bunches after the maner of Keyes. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 4 Oaklings, young beeches, ash, and some others, spring from the self-sown mast and keys. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 387 Many ash-trees bear loads of keys every year. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 294 The Samara, sometimes called in English a key, is an indehiscent one-seeded fruit provided with a wing.

15. *Key of the sea*, the Pelican's foot shell.

1854 *Zoologist* XII. 4425 *Aporrhais pes-pelecani* .. This common shell is popularly known as the 'key of the sea'.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

16. General combs., as (sense 1), *key-basket*, *-maker*, *-rack*; *key-headed*, adj.; (sense 6) *key-book*, *-cipher*, *-list*, *-map*, *-sentence*, *-word*; (sense 7) *key-relationship*, *-signature*; (senses 9 and 10) *key-beam*, *-course*, *-log*, *-piece*, *-pile*.

1888-9 *Century Mag.* XXXVII. 841 A mob-cap covering her grey hair, and 'key-basket in hand. 1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Rom.* *West Eng.* (1896) 112 (E. D. D.) They were playing all sorts of pranks on the 'key-beams and rafters. 1826 E. JAVING *Babylon* I. 1. 54 These two 'key-books (Daniel and Revelations) and the treasure-books, which they unlock. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xvi. § 6 The kinds of Ciphers... are many, according to the nature or rule of the infolding; Wheel-ciphers, 'Key-ciphers, Doubles, &c. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 282 The middle of the 'Key-course will be the middle of the Arch. 1859 C. FORSTER *Primæv. Lang., Mon. Assyria* 13 Clavi-formed or nail-headed, cleidi-formed or 'key-headed, cuneiform or wedge-shaped. 1868 *Harper's Mag.* XXXVI. 423 The most vulnerable point, the 'key-log of the jam is sought. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 200/1 A 'key maker, *clavicularius*, *clavicularia*. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 110 Key-maker. 1872 PACTON *Ess. Astron.* xxviii. 346 This chart, with photo-lithographed 'keymaps. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 26/2 Single page plans of small districts on a fair scale with a key-map for reference. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 2/1 Fourteen segments and a 'keypiece will make up a ring 2½ ft. wide. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Mts.* (1884) 297 The landlurd .. rose from a business table under the 'key-rack. 1881 BROOHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 371 So many stumbling-blocks, in the way of understanding 'key-relationship. 1859 C. FORSTER *Primæv. Lang., Mon. Assyria* 207 The inscriptions terminated with their 'key-sentence. 1875 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* (1898) 404/2 The 'key signatures, including the clefs, are usually written on every staff. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 164 The different versions begin and end in the same 'key-tonality. 1859 C. FORSTER *Primæv. Lang., Mon. Assyria* 40 The 'key-word of these inscriptions. 1885 MERRIAM *Sam. Bowles* II. xxxiv. 66 The key-word of life is 'Thy will be done'.

17. Special combs.: *key-action*, the mechanism by which sounds are produced in musical instruments that have a keyboard; *†key-band Mech.*, a pin or wedge used in tightening machinery; *key-bed Mech.*, the part of a shaft on or in which a key rests (see quot.); *key-bit* = *BIT sb.1* 7; *key-bolt Mech.*, a bolt which is secured in its place by a key or cotter (Hamersly *Naval Encycl.* 1881); *key-bone*, (a) the collar-bone, clavicle (*nonce-use*); (b) a bone forming the key of a structure; *key-check* (see quot.); *key-chord Mus.*, the common chord of the key-note; *†key-clock*, ? a pine cone (cf. *CLOCK sb.1* 9); *key-colour*, the leading colour in a picture; *key-desk Mus.*, the case enclosing the keys and stops of an organ; *key-dovetailing*, a method of joining two pieces of wood, etc., by means of a key dovetailed into each; *key-drop*, an external keyhole-guard, which falls by its own weight; *key-fastener*, any device to prevent a key from being turned in a lock (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *†a wedge securing the breech-block of a gun (Cent. Dict.)*; *key-file*, a flat file, of the same thickness throughout, used in filing the wards of keys; *key-frame* = *KEYBOARD 2*; *key-fruit* = *KEY 14*; *key-groove Mech.* = *key-seat*: hence *key-grooving machine*; *†key-gun*, = *key-pistol*; *key-hammer*, a hammer for driving in keys or wedges; *†key-herd Obs.* = *KEY-KEEPER*; *key-loader*, a workman who balances the wooden keys of a musical instrument by the insertion of lead pellets; *†key-locks*, lock and key; *key-money*, a payment required from the tenant of a house before he is allowed to have the key; *key-movement*, the mechanism of the keys of an organ; *key-pattern*, a fret or meander; *key-pin*, the pin on which a pianoforte or organ key is centred; *key-pipe*, in a lock, the tubular opening in which the shank of the key turns; *†key-pistol*, a small pistol disguised in the form of a key; *key-point* = *KEY 5* (also *fig.*); *key-ring* (a) a finger-ring having a small key combined with it; (b) a ring on which a number of keys are hung; *key-screw* = *KEY 13*; *key-seat Mech.*, a key-bed or key-way (see quot. for *key-bed*); hence *key-seated a.*; *†key-shot*, shot consisting of a bunch of pieces of metal; *key-stop*, a key fitted to a violin to assist in stopping the

strings (*Cent. Dict.*); *key-stringed a.*, having strings which are sounded by means of keys; *key-tail*, the part of a piano or organ key which lies behind the key-pin; *key-trumpet*, a trumpet fitted with keys; *key-way Mech.*, a groove cut in a shaft, or in the boss of a wheel, to receive a key (see quot. for *key-bed*); *key-winding a.*, of a watch, that is wound up with a key.

1881 EDWARDS *Organs* vi. (Heading) 67 *Key Action. 1734 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. No. 434 Engraving, The Screw or 'Key-band to confine all close and tight. 1892 D. A. LOW *Machine Draw.* 22 The part of the shaft upon which a key rests is called the 'key bed or key way, and the recess in the boss of the wheel or pulley into which the key fits is called the key way; both are also called key seats. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 142 By turning the handle, the 'key-bit... is brought into contact with the works of the lock, so as to shoot and withdraw the bolt. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* v. 171 One with his huge falchion smote Fast by the 'key-bone. 1854 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.*, *Organ. Nat.* i. 206 It... completes the neural arch, as its crown or key-bone. 1875 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* (1898) 341 The pieces of wood on each side of the manual, to which the pin-rails are firmly fixed, are called 'key-checks. *Ibid.* 254 C, E, G is the 'key-chord of C. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* (1886) 95 The Pine... is planted not much unlike to the Almond, the Kernels of the 'Keie clocks being set as the Almond is. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Jan. 4/2 The console or 'key-desk is movable. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 90 The first method... is called, amongst workmen, keying together; the second... 'key-dovetailing. 1851 *Cassell's Illustr. Exhibitor* 52 (Foucault's) Painting, key frame by which the blind may write. 1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 21 The dexterous hands of the filer and driller are now superseded by the planing, the 'key-groove cutting, and the drilling machines. 1663 DAVENANT *Siege Rhodes* Wks. (1673) 65, I hope he wears no charms About him, 'Key Guns or Pistols charged with White Powder. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* I. ii. 59 The tools required are... 1 rammer, 1 'key-hammer, 2 beaters. c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 490 *Clavicularius*, 'caezghiorde. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 De beuenliche keiherde sainte peter. 1886 *Standard* 10 May 2/6 He had worked... as a 'key-loader. 1018 *Laws of Cnut* ii. c. 76 & 1 Buton hit under þæs wifes 'caez-locan gebroht ware, sy heo cleane. a. 1687 COTTON *Port. Wks.* (1765) 7 And here, in House, with her own Key-locks, She us'd to keep her Coach and Peacocks. 1898 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 6/7 The rent was higher than was stated on the rent book and the 'key money exorbitant. 1881 EDWARDS *Organs* vi. (Heading) 67 The Claviers and 'Key Movement. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Collector's Man.* iv. The figure known in Greek ornament as the 'key pattern'. 1887 J. R. ALLEN *Early Chr. Symbol.* 111 The cross... is enclosed in a rectangular frame of key-pattern. 1655 *Mq. Worcester Cent. Inv.* Index p. iv, A 'Key-pistol (art. 44... a Key of a Chamber door, which... shall become a perfect pistol). 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 256 They have not learned the art of concentrating their force on the 'key-point of their hearers' interest. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 509 Upon the upper end of the sleeve... a 'key-seat of from four to six feet in length is cut...; over this sleeve a pinion... also key-seated, is slipped. 1654 *Scat-right betw. Eng. & Dutch* (30 Nov.) 4 So close and thick did they ply the enemy with 'Key-shot, long Chains, and Bolts of Iron. 1875 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* (1898) 253 The striking apparatus of a 'key-stringed instrument. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 652/3 The driving shaft is cut with a feather groove or 'key way. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Jan. 5/2 He drilled three keyways out of solid steel in the collars and fitted steel bolts into them. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 240 The square in 'key-winding watches by means of which the hands are set to time.

Key (*kī*), *sb.2* Now written QUAY. Forms: 4-5 *keye*, 4-9 *key*; also 5-8 *kay*, (5-6 *kaie*, 6 *kaye*, *keye*, 8 *kea*). [a. OF. *kay*, *kai*, *cay* (1311 in Godef. *Compl.*), whence also Du. *kaai* (earlier *kad*, *kæe*, *kaeye*), Ger. and Da. *kai*, Sw. *kaj*. Cognate with the OF. word is Sp. *cayo* shoal, reef (see next): for the ultimate etymology see CAY. In Eng., 14-18th c., usually written *key* (less freq. *kay*), which latterly underwent the same change of pron. as *KEY sb.1*. In early 18th c., the spelling *quay* was introduced, after later F. *quai*, but did not finally supersede *kay*, *key* till nearly a century later; in spite of this change of spelling the pronunciation remains that of *key* (*kī*).]

A wharf, a quay.

[1306 *Rolls Parli.* I. 200/2 Per exaltationem Caye & diversionem aquar.] a. 1400 *Sir Beues* (MS. S) 141/3056 Sir Saher... went him forth also blune Tille þe keye þere þe schip scholde ryue. 1467 *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* 374 That the slippe and the keye, and the payment ther, be ourseyn and repared. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 265 Ankers Receyved at the Kay in Hampton. a. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VIII*, 209 The water rose three foote above the wharfe, where the Key stode in Andwarpe. 1593 *Norden Spec. Brit.*, *M'sex* i. 34 Billingsgate is a harbor or kaye for shipping. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems*, *Esther* (1717) 8 The Keel begins t' obey Her gentle Rudder, leaves her quiet Key. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* i. 75 At her Ports and Keyes, Take in the wealth of Kingdomes and of Seas. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 16 ¶ 4 A young Fellow... fell from a Key into the River, and was drowned. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach*, 24 To lade and unlade their Goods... at the Keas of the City. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. *Suffolk* 48 It is clean, and has a good Kay on the River Ald. 1773 BAYDENE *Sicily* ii. (1809) 25 The key (at Messina) exceeds anything I have yet seen, even in Holland. 1779-81 JOHNSON *Lives*, *Drake* Wks. 1787 IV. 413 The people... ran in crowds to the key with shouts and congratulations. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 122 *Key, kay*, or *quay*, a wharf for loading or unloading vessels.

fig. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccxxxi, A Key of fire ran all along the shore, And lightened all the river with a glare.

† *b. transf.* A harbour, haven. *nonce-use*.

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 41 That thou maist safely slide Into the hosome of thy quiet Key, And quit thee fairly of th'injurious Sea.

c. attrib. and *Comb.*, as *key-duty*, *-gate*, *-master*, *-side*, *-wall*; *key-wood*, wood landed at a quay (see quot. 1467).

1425 *M.S. Found. Chart. Thornton's Hosp.*, Newcastle, A via regia voc. le keyside. 1467 *E. E. Gilds* 383 That better gouernance and rule be hadd, and better ouersight, vpon keywood, crates, and colez. 1477 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 313 To stoppe the saide key yate with lyme and stone. 1638 *Plan walls Newcastle* in *Archæol. Eliana* XII. Pl. xiii. 230 The Newe Key Wall. 1764 *Newcastle Chron.* No. 1. 2/2 Capt. Giles, Key-master here. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Watchet*, The late Sir William Wyndham built the pier of the harbour, and had the key-duties.

Key (*kī*), *sb.3* Also 8-9 *kay*. [var. of CAY, ad. Sp. *cayo* shoal, reef. The spelling and pron. are due to the influence of prec.] A low island, sand-bank, or reef, such as those common in the West Indies or off the coast of Florida. Cf. the place-name *Key West*.

1609 DAMPIER *Voy. I.* 22 These Islands or Keys, as we call them, were first made the Rendezvous of Privateers in the year 1679. *Ibid.* 249 A mile and half from the shore there is a small Key, and within it is a very good Harbour. 1726 G. ROBERTS 4 *Vrs. Voy.* 345 The Rock is... flat on the Top like a Key, which the Inhabitants call Kaay. 1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 63 There a pretty many Indians among the Kays, about the Cape of Florida. 1828 W. JAVING *Columbus* (1831) 167 He soon got entangled in a complete labyrinth of small islands and keys. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 22 The group, comprising seven or eight Keys, made up of coral, is surrounded by a long reef.

† *Key*, *sb.4*, obs. pl. of COW, q.v. Hence † *key-whit* (= quit), money paid in lieu of the tithe of milk.

1507 *Pilton Church-w. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 54 Item Received of Wilyam Townysende and Iohn Dore for Key Whyt... ix s. vi.

Key (*kī*), *v.* [ME. *keize(n)*, *keie(n)*, etc. f. *keize*, *KEY sb.1*. An OE. *cægian* is alleged by Somner.]

1. *trans.* To lock with a key; to lock up; to fasten securely. Also *fig. rare*.

1362 *Langl. P. Pl.* A vi. 103 þe dore I-closet, I-keizet and I-kluketed, to kepe þe per-out. c. 1425 *Disp. Mary & Cross* 241 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 205 Heuene gate was keyeid [printed keiped] clos. 1433 *LDVg.*, *St. Edmund* i. 1072 Cloos in his herte ech uertu was I-keied [v.r. ykeied]. 1555 *ABP. PARKER Ps.* cxix. 352 Keyd fast thy word: was so to me; in hope that I have done. 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 201 Mrs. Penleaze swore that the windows were constantly barred and keyed every night. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* XXI. 286 Be the palace-door Thy charge, . . . key it fast.

2. *a.* To fasten by means of a pin, wedge, bolt, or wooden cross-piece.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xi. (1877) i. 227 An ax, keied or fastened with iron into the wood. 1654 WHITELOCKE *Trin. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 196 The bodies of great trees squared, and . . . keyed together by other great pieces of timber. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 302 To key home the plates of the cupola to the ribs. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 57 It is keyed or wedged in, and rusted in so as to be immovable. 1881 *Young Every Man his own Mechanic* § 550 Immoveably keyed upon the cranked shaft is a heavy wooden cone pulley.

b. To cause (plaster) to adhere (to laths).

1881 *Young Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1383 When the mortar is put over the laths, part of it penetrates between them, and when hard keys, as it were, the plaster to the laths and renders it difficult of removal.

3. To regulate the pitch of the strings of a musical instrument. Hence *fig.*: To give a certain tone or intensity (to feelings, thoughts); to *key up*, to stimulate, to raise to a high pitch.

1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge Beautie* Prol., And Poets strive to key their strings more loud. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* i. *Affliction* 36 Thus doth God key disorder'd man . . . Tuning his brest to rise or fall. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Man & Man* iv. 257 The fervid quickness and strength of Rousseau's feelings keyed him on so high a pitch that [etc.]. 1888 HURLBERT *Irel. under Coerc.* I. 146 If Mr. Balfour keys up the landlords to stand out.

b. To fix the strings of a musical instrument upon the pegs or keys.

1872 W. SKEEN *Early Typogr.* 90 They were as useless to him as unstrung harp-strings are unmusical until they are keyed and stretched and tuned.

4. To insert the keystone in (an arch). Also with *in*.

1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Bridge Thames* 8 After the Arches are thus turn'd and key'd in. 1751 LABELLE *Westm. Br.* 75 The last Arch was key'd in. 1770 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 97/2 The new bridge... fell down after it was key'd in.

Key, var. KAY *a.*, left (hand or foot).

Keyage (*kī-edg.*) Now written QUAYAGE. Also 6 *kei*-, 7 *kay*-, *caiage*. [a. OF. *kaiaige*, *caiaige* etc. (1295 in Godef.; med.L. *caiaigium* is found in 1167); see *KEY sb.2* and *-AGE*.] Quay-dues; quayage.

[1324 in *Gross Gild M. I.* 195 note 4 De hujusmodi theolonia... anchoragio, terragio, kayagio.] c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 269/2 *Keyage*, or botys stondyngye, *ripatum*. 1511 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 325 Noo man... shall reise *keiaige* of noo kaye nor othere place... except it be buylded as a keye. 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iv. i. 80 Profits of Faires, Markets, . . . Pontage, Caiage, Cranage. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693)

784 Keyage or kayage, *portorium*. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Fowey*. The toll of the market and fairs, and keyage of the harbour.

Key-bearer. [f. KEY sb.¹ + BEARER: OE. had *cægbora* in same sense.]

1. One who bears a key or keys. (Cf. KEY sb.¹ 2.)
14. *Nominale* in Wt. Wulker 684/9 *Hic claviger*, a key-bearer. 1486 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* (E. E. T. S.) 22 The four key-bearers or their deputies. 1552 *Huloet*, Kaye bearer or keper. 1778 B. Lowth *Transl. Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 254 The priestess of Juno is said to be the key-bearer of the Goddess. 1846 *ELLIS Elgin Marb.* I. 120 The figure of a key-bearer.

2. *fig.* One who is entrusted with authority symbolized by keys. Cf. KEY sb.¹ 4 and KEY-KEEPER 2.
1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 262/2 S. Petter, commaundeth you that you shoulde bee alonely but ministers, & key-bearers of these keys. 1669 *BAXTER Power Mag. & Ch. Past.* II. xi. (1671) 29 Christ made these Officers the Key-bearers of his Churches. 1895 *Tablet* 2 Nov. 700 The Prince of the Apostles, the key-bearer of eternal life.

So **Key-bearing**, sb. and a.
1669 *BAXTER Power Mag. & Ch. Past.* II. xii. (1671) 29 This Key-bearing power (never denied them from Christs time). 1863 *W. Corv Lett. & Yrnl.* (1897) 93, I should have lost the respect of the key-bearing woman [= guide].

Keyboard (kī'bōrd). [KEY sb.¹ 11.]

1. The set or row of keys in such musical instruments as the organ and piano.

1819 *Pantologia* s. v. *Organ*. Worked by... a treadle, which comes out in the front of the instrument, under the key board. 1856 *Mas. C. CLARKE tr. Berlioz's Instrument*. 126 A large organ generally possesses five key-boards one above the other. 1896 *HIPKINS Pianoforte* 5 The keyboard with its ivory and ebony notes [is seen] when the front of the instrument is opened.

fig. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Metaph.* 491 In this case the soul would stand... before the open key-board of the central nerve-terminations. 1892 *STEVENS Across the Plains* 79 Upstart that runs... up and down the long key-board of the beach.

attrib. 1896 *HIPKINS Pianoforte* 46 The various key-board instruments. *Ibid.* 65 A keyboard psalter of a harp-shaped disposition.

2. The set of keys in a type-writing machine.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1187 A printing key-board, by which the blind are enabled to write. 1881 *Spon's Dict. Indust. Arts* 1608 The 'Remington' machine has in front a key-board holding the letters and numerals.

Key-bugle. A bugle fitted with keys to increase the number of its sounds.

(Invented by James Halliday about 1815, and by him named the Kent Bugle.)

1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Box* (1850) 249/1 The loud notes of a key-bugle broke the monotonous stillness of the street. 1884 *J. COLBORNE Hicks Pasha* viii 86 Each battalion marched out to the inharmonious braying of their key-bugles.

Key-clog. A piece of wood tied to a key, to prevent it from being easily lost.

1552 *HULOET*, Kaielocge. [No Latin.] 1555 R. SMITH in *Foxe A. & M.* (1684) III. 343, I have sent you a key-clog for a token. 1632 I. L. *Wom. Rights* 19 She is able... to have the key clog at her girdle. 1805 G. ELLIS *E. E. Metr. Rom.* II. 381 The active princess... seized the key-clog which hung from his shoulder.

Key-cold, a. Now rare. [Cf. KEY sb.¹ 1 b.] As cold as a key; devoid of heat; esp. cold in death.

1529 *MORE Dyaloge* II. Wks. 185/2 That body bereth them yet about sicke and noughty and cay colde as thei be. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 4 Joyning burning sommer with kea-cold winter. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* II. ii. 5 Poore key-cold Figure of a holy King. 1667 *DRYDEN Sir Martin Mar-all* III. ii. Mill. Feel whether she breathes, with your hand before her mouth. *Rose*. No, madam, 'tis key-cold. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* VI. xiii. 405 The word was scarce out of his mouth when he was key-cold.

b. *fig.* Entirely devoid of warmth of feeling; having no zeal or fervour; apathetic.

1534 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* III. xxvii. (1847) 313 The consideration of his incomparable kindness could not... fail to inflame our key-cold hearts. 1565 *STAPLETON Fortif. Faith* 123 Kaye colde christians. a 1569 B. BROWNE *Serm.* (1674) I. xxxi. 393 Men are many times... luke-warm, yea, key-cold in the execution of justice. a 1734 *WODROW Sel. Biog.* (1845-7) I. 397 (E. D. D.) The nobility... are either key-cold, or ready to welcome Popery.

† B. As sb. (jocularly): A severe cold. *Obs.*

1602 *DEKKER Satirom*. Wks. 1873 I. 206 Sir Adam is best you hide your head for feare Your wise braines take key-cold. Hence † **Key-coldness**, utter coldness.

1641 R. BAILLIE *Unlawf. Lim. Episc.* 5 The greatest part of your professed vertue, we find to consist in a key-coldness.

Keyed (kīd), a. [f. KEY sb.¹ or v. + -ED.]

1. Of a musical instrument: Furnished with keys. *Keyed bugle* = KEY-BUGLE.

1796 *BURNEY Mem. Metastasio* II. 320 note, Pieces for keyed-instruments. 1806 *CALLCOTT Mus. Gram.* II. i. 99 Both which are, upon Keyed Instruments, performed with the same Keys. 1849 *LONGF. Kavanagh* xxix, Silas, who breathed his soul out upon the air of summer evenings through a keyed bugle.

2. In carpentry, engineering, etc.: Secured, fastened, or strengthened by means of a key.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 587 *Keyed-dado*, dado secured from warping by bars grooved into the back. 1874 *THEARLE Naval Archit.* 79 A keyed and riveted scarp, joining two arms.

3. Of an arch: Constructed with a keystone.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* I. iv. 155 In the time of Pericles... we discover in at least one of the great temples of Greece the keyed arch. *Ibid.* v. 183 The keyed arch was introduced for strength.

Keyhole (kī'hōl).

1. The hole by which the key is inserted into a lock.

In an ordinary house- or room-door the keyhole usually goes right through, and thus affords opportunities of peeping, listening, etc., which are often alluded to; see the quots. c 1592 *MARLOWE Jew of Malta* II. Wks. (Rldg.) 158/2 Yet through the key-hole will he talk to her. 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* (1843) 57 If I would range abroad, and looke in at Sluggards' key-holes. 1635 ?*HERRICK Fairy Queen* II. in *Hesper.* (1869) App. 478 When mortals are at rest... Through key-holes we do glide. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) II. 212 He looked through the key-hole and there saw him lying dead. 1833 N. AAROTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 222 A candle carried past a key-hole, throws its light on the opposite wall. 1887 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. ii. 52 An ominously Æolian keyhole in a vile inn.

2. A hole made to receive a peg or key used in carpentry or engineering.

1793 T. N. CILY & C. *Purchaser* 33 Round-bolts... with a Head at one end, and a Key-hole at the other. c 1860 H. STUART *Scamman's Catch*. 61 The lower keyholes should be clear, to allow the water to run out freely.

3. In New Brunswick: A round harbour or cove with narrow entrance.

1896 W. F. GANOVY in *Trans. R. Soc. Canada* Ser. II. II. ii. 210.

4. *attrib.*, as *key-hole prospect*, *slit*, *view*; *key-hole escutcheon*, an escutcheon-shaped plate of metal surrounding a keyhole; *keyhole guard*, -*protector*, a metal plate which falls over (or into) and closes a keyhole; *keyhole limpet*, a gastropod of the family *Fissurellidae*, having a shell with an aperture at the apex; *keyhole saw*, a narrow saw for cutting keyholes, etc.; *keyhole whistler*, *slang.* (see quot.)

1889 *Sci. Amer.* LXI. 195 Bennett's improved 'key-hole guard', preventing any view through the keyhole. 1869 J. G. WOOD *Common Shells* 96 In the Tusk-shells there is an aperture at the peak, and the same is the case with the 'Key-hole Limpet *Fissurella reticulata*'. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* I. 320 The *Fissurellidae*, or key-hole limpets, are structurally closely allied to the... *Halitidae*. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xvii. 92 The 'key-hole prospect' was but a crooked and sinister one. 1836 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 107 A small kind of compass-saw, called a 'Key-hole-saw', is used for quick curves such as key-holes. 1881 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 65 A man standing on his head to keep him quiet, and another cutting a 'keyhole' slit in his ear. 1851 *MANVUE Lond. Labour* I. 321 'Keyhole whistlers', the skipper birds are sometimes called... They start early to good houses for victuals, when gentfolk are not up.

Hence **Key-hole v.**, *trans.* (of a bullet in target-practice) to strike the target in such a way as to make a hole of the form of a key-hole.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* cites REYNOLDS.

Keying (kī'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. KEY sb.¹ and v.]

1. The action of the verb KEY in various senses.

1596-7 in *Swayne Sarum Church-w. Acc.* 302 One Chiboll for his labor for the keyinge of a bell, 6d. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 290 The 'keying' of their flexures by the intrusion of molten matter from beneath, and its consolidation there. 1878 *MARG. STOKES Early Chr. Archit.* Irel. 10 Finished at the top by selecting a thicker or thinner stone, as the case might require, for keying.

† 2. Stone-work serving as the key of an arch.

Obs. rare-1.
1483 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary hill, London* (Nichols 1797) 97 Keyenge of a gate of ston 8 fote of heyghte withynne boght of William Gemet mason.

Key-keeper.

1. One who has the custody or control of the key of a house, room, chest, etc. Cf. *key-herd*, KEY sb.¹ 17.

1534 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 219 To the Key Keepers to thuse of the body of the Town. 1576 *Ibid.* 388 The Key Keepers of thys Cytie shall delvery them xⁱⁱ in money. 1669 *WOODHEAD St. Teresa* II. App. 10 He must enquire, whether any money comes to the hands of the Superiours, without the Key-keeper's knowledge. a 1711 *KEN Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 205 That Angel... Of the Abyss Key-keeper made, Rules the infernal Shade. 1892 *Antiquary* Oct. 141 His application... was refused by the key-keeper.

2. = KEY-BEARER 2.

1563-7 *FOX E. & M.* (1596) 87/1 Left with Peter the holie keye keeper.

† 3. A regulator. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seto*. 122 The best key-keeper of motion is an elater or bear.

Keyl, obs. form of KEEL sb.², sb.³, v. 1

Keyless (kī'lēs), a. [f. KEY sb.¹ + -LESS.] Without a key or keys. a. Of a door or lock.

1823 *BYRON Island* IV. vi. A spacious cave, Whose only portal was the keyless wave. 1860 *READE Cloister & H. xciv*, Faith and simplicity had guarded that keyless door.

b. Of a watch or clock which is wound up otherwise than by means of a key. Hence of a mechanism, method of winding, etc.

1828 *Mech. Mag.* IX. 66 Berrolls' keyless watch or clock. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 133 The simple keyless mechanism used for going barrels is not suitable for the fusee. *Ibid.* 247 The ordinary method of keyless winding.

c. Of a musical instrument.

1875 *tr. Blaserna's Th. Sound* v. § 8 The primitive keyless trumpet.

d. Without explanatory key.

1861 J. PYCROFT *Ways & Words* 83 Such compositions have... a voice only for the initiated, but are keyless mysteries to all others. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 2/1 We find your work so abstruse, your parables so keyless.

Keylet (kī'lēt). [f. KEY sb.¹ + -LET.] A little or tiny key.

1860 *Artist & Craftsman* 367 To open the rose-wood case with the precious keylet she had left him.

Keyll, obs. form of KEEL sb.³, KYLE.

Keyme, **Keynard**, var. KEMB, CAYNARD.

Key-note (kī'nōt).

1. *Mus.* The first, i. e. lowest, note of the scale of any key, which forms the basis of, and gives its name to, the key; the tonic. (Formerly called simply *key*: see KEY sb.¹ 7 a.) In quot. 1776 applied to the lowest tone of an ancient Greek scale or 'mode.'

1776 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* I. v. 460 The key-note of the Dorian mode. 1782 *Ibid.* II. ii. 97 Transposed keys... represented by other sounds in the same relation to the key-note. 1859 *JEPHSON Brittany* iv. 41 They never leave off on the key-note; the ear is left unsatisfied. 1875 *OUSELEY Mus. Form* II. 11 A melodic perfect cadence must end with the key-note.

b. *transf.* = KEY sb.¹ 8 a. *rare.*

1762 *KAMES Elem. Crit.* xviii. iv. (1774) II. 104 In reading, whether verse or prose, a certain tone is assumed, which may be called the key-note; and in that tone the bulk of the words are sounded.

2. *fig.* The leading idea of a discourse, composition, or course of action; the prevailing tone of thought or feeling.

1783 *BLAIR Rhet.* II. xxxi. 166 Much of the Orator's art and ability is shown, in thus striking properly at the commencement, the key note, if we may so express it, of the rest of his Oration. 1825 *SCOTT Diary* 22 Dec. in *Lockhart*, I wrote a few verses... taking the key-note from the story of Clavers leaving the Scottish Convention of estates in 1688-9. 1862 J. SKELTON *Nugæ Crit.* ix. 404 This moderation was the key-note of Canning's character. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 14 The keynote of the Lancastrian policy. 1888 *BURTON Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. II. 140 Such was the frequent keynote of his discourses in public.

Keyre, obs. form of KIER.

Keyry, variant of KEIRI *Obs.* wall-flower.

Keys (kīz). [Pl. of KEY sb.¹ in specialized use.]

A body of twenty-four members which forms the elective branch of the Legislature of the Isle of Man. More fully *House of Keys*. (The reason of the title is not quite clear. It appears in Latin form *claves* in 1418, and in Eng. form in 1422. But it is not the recognized name in the Manx Statutes till 1885; from that date to 1734 the title is 'The Twenty-four Keys'; after this simply 'The Keys'. The Manx popular name is *Yn Kiare as Feed*, 'The Four-and-twenty'. The suggestion that *Keys* was some kind of corruption of *Kiare* as 'Four-and' has no historical basis.)

[1417-18 in *Gill Statutes I. of Man* (1883) I. 2 Hæc Indentura facta inter Thurstanum de Tyldesley [etc.] ex unâ parte, et... xxiiiij Claves Mann. ex altera, Testatur qd. predicti xxiiiij Claves legis cum iudice Mann. dicunt, etc.] 1422 *Ibid.* I. 11 Alsoe we give for Law, that there was never xxiiiij Keys in Certainty, since they were first that were called Taxiaxi, those were xxiiiij free Holders. With-out the Lord's Will, none of the 24 Keys to be. 1585 *Order of Henry Earl of Derby* *ibid.* 59 To impart your Proceedings to the 24 Keyes of that my Isle. 1594 *Art. of Doubt* by R. Stanley *ibid.* 67 The two Deemsters and 24 Keys of this Isle. 1706 *PHILLIPS s.v.*, In the Isle of Man, the twenty four chief Commoners, being as it were the Keepers of the Liberties of the People, are call'd The Keys of the Island. 1715 *Gov. HORNE Let.* in A. W. Moore *Hist. I. of Man* 835 To the Gentlemen of the Twenty-four Keys. 1718 in *Keble Life Bp. Wilson* xii. (1863) 397 A complaint of this nature is not cognizable before the 24 Keys. 1739 in *Gill Statutes I. of Man* I. 239 By and with the Advice and Consent of the Governor, Council, Deemster, and Keyes, in this present Tynwald Court assembled. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 452/2 The Keys were at one time self-elected, but in 1866 they consented to popular election. 1900 A. W. MOORE *Hist. I. of Man* 824 note, The right to try questions of the rights of members to their seats was specially reserved by the House of Keys Election Act of 1866.

Keyzar, -ser, -zar, obs. variants of KAISER.

Keyse, **keysie**, **keyshie**, local ff. CASSIE.

Keystone (kī'stōn).

1. The stone at the summit of an arch, which, being the last put in, is looked upon as locking the whole together.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Misc. Poems* xxx. *To Sir E. Sackville*, 'Tis the last key-stone That makes the arch. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 279 If you will add a Keystone... to the Arch... let the breadth of the upper part of the Key-stone be the height of the Arch. 1790 *BURNS Tam o' Shanter* 206 Now, do thy speedy utmost, Meg, And win the key-stone of the brig. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones* Ven. I. x. § 4 One vousoir is as much a keystone as another; only people usually call the stone which is last put in the key-stone; and that one happens generally to be at the top or middle of the arch. 1858 *MRS. OLIPHANT Laird Norlaw* III. 272 The narrow door, with some forgotten noble's sculptured shield upon its keystone.

b. *fig.* Something occupying a position compared to that of a keystone in an arch.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 182 Christian Society is... like stones in an arch... Christ himselfe being the key-stone. 1790 *BURNS Tam o' Shanter* 69 That hour, o' night's black arch the key-stane. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* I. (1852) 10 The sun, centre and sire of light, The keystone of the world-built arch of Heaven. 1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* (1883) I. xiii. 245 At the other end of the saloon sat one of the fathers, the plump key-stone of an arch of comfortable young students.

c. *esp.* The central principle of a system, course of action, etc., upon which all the rest depends.

1817 COLBRIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 96 Religion, as both the corner stone, and the key-stone of morality. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* xvii. 163 The keystone on which all government must ultimately rest. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. 11. 166 The tenet of predestination was the keystone of his religion. 1876 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ix. (ed. 3) 108 The principle of unlimited liability is the keystone of the system.

2. A bond-stone.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 339 Key-Stones, a term frequently used for bond-stones.

3. In chromolithography: see quot.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 135 A drawing of the subject, in outline, is made, when transferred to a stone, this drawing is called the keystone, and it serves as a guide to all the others, for it must be transferred to as many different stones as there are colours in the subject. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Jan. 3/1 'Offsets' are tracings of those portions of matter in the keystone which are to go in each colour, an offset for the red, one for the blue, and so on.

4. A block of cast-iron used to fill up certain spaces in a Scotch lead-smelting furnace.

1857 TOMLINSON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XIII. 300/1 (Lead) The space at each end of the fore-stone is closed by a cube of cast-iron called a key-stone: two similar stones fill up the space between the fore-stone and the back part of the furnace.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *keystone-mask*; *key-stone-mill*, a kind of mill used for grinding tanning materials; *Keyatone State, U.S.*, popular appellation of Pennsylvania, as being the seventh or central one of the original thirteen states.

1881 *Spon's Dict. Indust. Arts* 1227 The well known American 'keystone' mill. 1890 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 7/3 The quite famous sculptured keystone-masks on the east and west sides of the central arch of Henley Bridge.

Hence *Keystoned* *a.*, having a keystone.

1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* I. iv. 52 Under that key-stoned doorway.

Keyth, var. *KITHE* *v.* *Obs.*, to make known, etc.

† *Key-turner*. *Obs.* A turnkey.

1607 DEKKER *Knt's Conjur.* (1842) 45 Hee's as surly as those Key-turners are. 1618 MYNSHUL *Ess. Prison* (1638) 29 The master of a prison is the primum mobile, and those key-turners and street-walkers are the petty and necessary slavish wheels. 1786 J. ROBERTS *Life* 83 A piece of service I did him, officiating as key-turner, and preventing two notorious robbers from breaking out.

Keytyf, *-teyves*, *obs.* forms of *CATIFFE*, *-s*.

Key-whyt: see *KEY sb.*

Khab(b)ar, variant of *KHUBBER*.

|| *Khair* (kai'r). Also *khair*, *kiar*. [*Hindi khair*, *khayar*, = Skr. *khadirā*.] The *Acacia Catechu* of India, from which cutch is obtained.

1811 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* II. 198 The kiar backstays, strong and elastic as they are, snapped like cast iron. 1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) I. 112 Clumps of tamarisk, *khair*, *lan*, and such other shrubs as are to be found in the Tharr. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* III. India 105 Kheir-gum. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 646/1 Khair-tree.

|| *Khakan* (kākān). Also *khacan*. [*Turki* (hence Pers. and Arab.) *khāqān* king, emperor, Great Khan: see *CHAGAN* and *KHAN*.] A Tartar ruler: a khan.

1777 J. RICHARDSON *Dissert. East Nat.* 26 The Khakan used often to preside at their exercises of genius. 1859 C. FORSTER *Primeval Lang., Mon. Assyria* 314 note, When the present khacan shall have departed, this man will succeed to the throne.

Hence *Khakanship*, the office of khakan.

1859 C. FORSTER *Primeval Lang., Mon. Assyria* 314 note, They give the khacanship only to Jews.

|| *Khaki* (kā'kī), *a.* and *sb.* Also *khakee*, *ka(h)ki*, *kharki(e)*, *karkee*, etc. [*Urdu* (Pers.) *khākī* dusty, *f.* *خان* *khān* dust.]

a. adj. *a.* Dust-coloured; dull brownish yellow, drab. *b.* (*attrib. use of B.*) Made of khaki cloth.

1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 45 As to dress...he [Capt. Cureton] confined himself to causing their clothes to be dyed khakee, or mud-colour. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 395 The comfortable gray or dust-coloured native Khakee cloth. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 2 We had to provide ourselves with...Karkee jackets. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 35/2 The new Khaki cloth, the material adopted by the War Office for the troops on active service. 1890 WATT *Dict. Econ. Prod. India* IV. 566 It is needless to attempt an enumeration of all the Khaki dyes of India. 1898 B. BURLEIGH *Sirdar & Khalifa* ix. 128 The Kharkie trousers of the Lincolns and Warwick. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 6/5 Stockings, gloves, sunshades, all are to be khaki.

B. sb. A fabric of this colour now largely employed in the British army for field-uniforms. Originally of stout twilled cotton (*Khaki drill*), but more recently made also of wool (*Khaki Bedford, K. serge*).

In India, khaki was used for uniforms by the Guide Corps under Lumsden and Hodson in 1848, by the troops in the Mutiny of 1857, in the Afghan campaigns of 1878-80, etc. It was worn in the Soudan Wars of 1883-98, and *esp.* by the British troops in South Africa in 1899-. (Quots. 1857-59 may mean simply the colour: cf. 'dressed in white'.)

1857 H. B. EDWARDS *Let.* 21 July in Lumsden & Elmslie *Lumsden of Guides* (1890) 200 The whole of the troops here are dressed in khakee. 1859 SIR J. MURRAY *Disp.* 27 Apr. in *Delhi Gaz.* 23 June, The Infantry were dressed in khakee. 1879 E. S. BRIDGES *Round the World in 6 Months* 203 The troops here are dressed in khaki. It is a kind of strong brown holland, and appears to me to be

made of flax. 1883 *Times* 11 July 7 Marksmen...in the case of some of the Indian team, in the light serviceable dust-coloured khakee. 1886 YULE *S. v.*, The original khakee was a stout cotton cloth, but the colour was also used in broad-cloth. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Apr. 7/1 Khaki is not showy enough except when it is new and well made up, and if constantly worn it tends to promote slovenliness. 1899 S. CRANE in *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 749 In came Casper, thin, yellow, and in soiled khaki.

b. Used for a soldier clothed in khaki.

1899 LUMSDEN & ELSMIE *Lumsden of Guides* 85 There used to be a good deal of rivalry between the Guides and the 1st Punjab Rifles, the former were styled 'Khakis' from their dust-coloured clothing. *Mod. Newspr.*, Before daylight the Khakis were at them again.

C. As *adj.*, *adv.*, or *sb.* in such constr. as *to vote khaki*, *a khaki election*, *a khaki policy*, *the khaki loan* (*khakis*), etc., used in reference to the South African War of 1899-, and the war spirit in England at the time.

1900 G. FABER *Sd. in Yorksh. Herald* 5 Jan. 6/2 Are you...going to...vote solid for our Government? Or may I put it in another way...will you vote khaki? 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 2/2 The electors at York have voted khaki, as Mr. Faber invited them to do. *Ibid.* 8 Mar. 9/1 The market does not know whether the new war loan, Khakis, will be offered at 97, 98, 99, or 100. *Ibid.* 10 Mar. 2/2 The financial aspects of the 'Khaki' Loan of £30,000,000. *Ibid.* 23 Mar. 1/3 Complications of all kinds are likely to arise as the khaki feeling dies down. *Ibid.* 26 May 2/2 The result in South Manchester is a great deal more khaki than that in the Isle of Wight. 1900 *Dundee Advertiser* 21 Aug. 4 What right has the Government to attempt to ride back to power on 'khaki'? 1900 *St. James's Gaz.* 21 Sept. 6/1 Khaki and Imperialistic allusions are worked in [to a play] to the entire satisfaction of the audience.

D. *Comb.*, as *khaki-bound*, *-clad*, *-clothed*, *coloured*, *-hued* *adjs.*

1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burma* II. 177 Khaki-coloured cloth is the best for shooting purposes. 1896 C. DOYLE in *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Apr. 2/1 We had speech with three khaki-clad men. 1899 *Keene's Bath Jnl.* 2 Dec. 6/1 It was impossible to distinguish the khaki-clothed firing line. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Feb. 3/2 The eleven will wear khaki-hued jerseys. 1900 *Academy* 14 Apr. 313/1 A little khaki-bound collection of ditties about fighting and fighting-men. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Oct. 8/1 What boys they looked, some of the sunburnt khaki-men.

|| *Khalifa* (kālīfā), variant of *CALIPH*, representing more closely the Arab. *khalīfah*. So *Khalifat* (*e*), *Khaleefate*, variants of *CALIPHATE*.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 153 From Alexandria...came all the Mighty Armadas set on foot by the Saracen Khalifas. 1844 L. O. HOUGHTON *Palm Leaves* 10 The just successor of the Khaleefate. 1898 *Manch. Guard.* 14 Oct., The Khalifate had belonged to the Khalifa, and not to the Khedive.

|| *Khalsa* (*h*) (kā'lsā). [*East Ind.* [*Urdu* (Pers.) *khālṣā* *khālṣā*, *khālṣā* (*h*), fem. of Arab. *خالص* *khālṣ* pure, real, proper, properly belonging.]

1. The revenue department of the government in Indian states; the state exchequer. Also *attrib.*, as *khalsa-grain*, *-land*.

1776 *Trial Joseph Fowke* B 14/1, I will procure for you the Kallaut of the Aumeen (= Annul) of the Khalsa. 1801 R. PATTON *Asiat. Mon.* 129 The injunctions on this head from the *khalsa*, or revenue department, are imperious and strong. *Ibid.* 157 The nankar lands of the zemindar, which have been converted into *khalsa* lands. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. v. vi. 418 The officers of the *khalsa* (revenue office). 1897 L. D. ROBERTS 41 *Vrs. India* liii. 427 The herdmen...refused to deliver the *khalsa* grain.

2. The Sikh community or sect.

1790 G. FORSTER *Journ. Bengal to Eng.* (1798) I. 267 note, The government at large, and their armies, are [by the Sikques] denominated *Khalsa*, and *Khalsajee*. 1882 WOOD tr. *Barth's Relig. India* 246 Govind Singh...completed the transformation of the sect, or, as it was henceforth called...the *Khālṣā*, 'the property, the portion (of God)'.

|| *Khamsin* (kæ'msin). Forms: 7 *camsim*, 8-9 *campsin*, (9 *kampseen*), 9 *kamsin*, *kham-ain*, *-aen*. [*Arab.* *khamsīn*, mod. collo-

quial form (= oblique case) of *خمسون* *khamsūn* fifty (see def.).] An oppressive hot wind from the south or south-east, which in Egypt blows at intervals for about 50 days in March, April, and May, and fills the air with sand from the desert.

1685 BOYLE *Salub. Air* 74 A kind of Dew, which...purifies the Air from all the Infection of Camסים. 1757 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* L. 428 The wind we had, like the Campsin, actually blew hot. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U.* S. 142 The kamsin, or south wind, in Egypt, and the south-west at Bagdad and Bussora, have the same properties. 1883 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise 'Falcon'* (1887) 65 The atmosphere is hot, dry, and oppressive as that of North Africa when the kamsin blows. *attrib.* 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 332 The hot khamseem winds parch the fields.

|| *Khan* (*1*) (kæn, kân). Forms: 4 *caan*, 4-6 *cane*, 4-7 *can*, 6 *canne*, 7 *caunn*; 4-5 *chaan*, 4-6 *chane*, 7 *chahan*, *chawn*, 4, 7-9 *chan*; 7-8 *han*; 9 *khaun*, *khan* (*kan*, *kaan*). See also *CHAM*. [*a. Turkī* (hence Pers. and Arab.) *خان* *khān* lord, prince, generally regarded as a modified form of *خاقان* *khāqān*: see *KHAKAN* and *CHAGAN*.]

The title became known in Europe partly through the Mongol invasions in the first half of the thirteenth century (appearing in med.L. as *chanis*, *canis*, Gr. *kāvis*, *kāvis*, OF. *chan*, *cham*, etc.), but more *esp.* through the European missions to the Mongol court in the same century (1245-1255) and by the narrative of Marco Polo (1298). In the original

French text of the latter the spelling *Kan*, *Can* or *Chan* varies with *Kaan* or *Caan*, apparently intended to represent

Tartar *خان* *qā'an*, the special title adopted by Oktai, the son of Chingiz Khan, and his successors. *Caanus* is also found in med.L. (Du Cange, s. v. *Cagan*), but the usual forms in the European languages are based on *Khān*.]

a. Hist. The specific title (usually with *great*, *† grand*, or the additions of *Tartary*, of *Cathay*) given to the successors of Chingiz Khan, who were supreme rulers over the Turkish, Tartar, and Mongol tribes, as well as emperors of China, during the middle ages. *b.* In later use: A title (now of slight import) commonly given to rulers, officials, or men of rank in Central Asia, Afghanistan, etc.

1400 MAUNDEY (Roxb.) xiv. 64 His Tartary es halden of the Grete Caan of Cathay. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 331 The Great Chaan of Tartharys...sent an hooste into the lande of Hungry. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1241/1 Both Prester Iohns land, and the grande Canes too. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 253 They haue much knowledge of the great cane of Cathay. 1623 *St. Papers, Col.* 1622-4. 211 Sold the small ship to the 'Caunn, being very desirous of her'. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 52 A Citie...under the Jurisdiction Royall of Emang Ally, the Chawn or great Duke of Shyras. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 388 Cambalu, seat of Cathaian Can. 1682 *London Gaz.* No. 1724/1 The last week arrived here an Envoy from the Kam of Tartary. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4102/2 The old Han of Tartary is lately dead. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xlii. (1869) II. 562 The pride of the great khan survived his resentment. 1798 MALTHEUS *Popul.* (1878) 67 The power of the Chan being absolute. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 213 The chief of an Oolooos is called Khāun...In some Ooloooses, the Khāun is elected by the people. 1857 MAX MÜLLER *Selected Ess.* II. 269 One of the Tatar Khāns...sent for the Buddhist pilgrim. 1897 L. D. ROBERTS 41 *Vrs. India* xiv. (1898) 101 He was a grand specimen of a frontier Khan.

|| *Khan* (*2*) (kæn, kân). Forms: *a.* (4 *alchan*), 7 *c(h)ane*, *kan(ne)*, 8 *k(h)ane*, 8- *khan*. *β.* 7 *han(e)*, 7-8 *hawn*, 8 *hann*. [*Arab.* *خان* *khān* inn.] In the East: A building (unfurnished) for the accommodation of travellers; a caravanserai.

a. 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 22 He discharge hym his hors...of his berthen and so sendeth hym into swich a hows bat is cleped here also alchan. [1612 *Trav. Four Englishmen*.] In Cities they haue very statelie Canes, but not for travellers, but for themselves to dwell in; for every rich man calleth his house a Cane. 1615 G. SANOVS *Trav.* 57 Legacies for...building of Canes for the reliefe of passengers. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* i. 37 There is a Kanne there, which serveth for a Warehouse. 1759 RUSSELL in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 533 At Seidon, great part of the Frank kane was overthrown. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 193 We stopped at the khan, while our men purchased provisions. 1880 A. H. HUTH *Buckle* II. 161 The badly-cooked, indigestible stuff which most Eastern travellers eat at the Khans.

β. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arab.) 84 They are great Founders of Hospitals, of Hanes to entertain Travellers. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 182 Divers Hawns (commonly called Canes) in which wayfaring men do lodge. 1704 J. PIRTS *Acc. Mahometans* 173 A Hawn or Inn adjoining to the Harbour. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwaite* 1 Apr., Their mosques are all of freestone, and the public hawns, or inns, extremely magnificent.

|| *Khanate* (kæn't, kæn't). Also *khanat*. [*f.* *KHAN* 1 + *-ATE* 1.] A district governed by a khan; the position of a khan.

1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Empt.* II. 37 This state split...into several petty khanates. 1841 *Penny Cyc.* XX. 375/1 Samarcand is a town in Asia, in the khanat of Bokhara. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 74, I was forthwith employed to draw up a full report of his son's claim to the Khanate. 1893 MCCARTHY *Dictator* I. 80 In the Khanate of some Central Asian despot.

|| *Khandgea*, variant of *CANGIA*, a Nile-boat.

1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* ii. (1827) 31, I resolved, after three or four days march along the banks of the Nile, to contend with its adverse current, myself in a light khandgea.

|| *Khang*, variant of *KANG*.

|| *Khanjar* (kændžär). Also 7 *canjare*, 8 *-jer*, 8-9 *-jar*, 9 *-jiar*, *-giar*, *canjūr*, *khunjūr*, *kandjar*. See also *HANDJAR*. [*Pers.* (Arab., Turk., Urdu) *خانجر* *khānjar*, *hanjar* dagger.] An Eastern dagger.

1684 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* I. II. iii. 200 The Canjare which he had in his hand, was a kind of Dagger, the blade whereof toward the Handle was three fingers broad. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 346/2 A sabre and canjer (or dagger) worn in a bandelier. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman* xxvii. A sapphire, which terminated the hilt of his canjar. 1828 *Kurailbash* i. lvii. 89 All wore the khunjur, or common dagger. 1845 LADY H. STANHOPE *Memo.* I. iii. 108, I always slept with a khānjar...by my side.

|| *Khanjee* (kændžr). Also *khandjee*, *khanjhi*. [*Turk.* *خانچی* *khānچی*, *f.* *khān* *KHAN* 2 + *-jī*, agent-suffix.] The keeper of a khan or inn.

1839 MISS PARDOE *Beauties Bosphorus* 141 There is a certain foppery about the khanjhi of a first-rate Caravanserai. 1884 BOND in *Mission. Herald* (Boston) Dec. 575, I spent the last night at a village khan, ... in the night the khandjee received a note from brigands, demanding £200.

|| *Khansamah*, *-saman* (kānsāmā(n), *kan-sāma(n)*). [*East Ind.* Forms: 7 *consaorman*, 8 *chan*, *caun*, *amaun*, *consumma*, *-sumah*, (9 *-soma*), 8-9 *khanhsaman*, 9 *khaunhsamaun*, *khanasama(h)*, *kansamah*. [*Urdu* (Pers.) *خانسامان* *khānsāmān*, *f.* *khān* master, ruler, *KHAN* 1 + *sāmān*

household goods.] In India: A house-steward; a native male servant (usually a Mohammedan), the head of the kitchen and pantry department.

c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* 1. xxviii. (1705) 39. I met with Camillo your Consaorman here lately. 1759 in R. O. Cambridge *War in India* (1761) 231 Order, under the Chan Sumaun, or Steward's seal. *Ibid.* 232 Caun Samaun, or Steward to his Majesty. 1776 *Trial Joseph Forke* 6/1. I put the arzee under the care of the Consuma. 1788 GLADWIN tr. *Mem. Kh. Abdulkurrcem* 56 [He] asked the Khansaman, what quantity was remaining of the clothes. 1813-14 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Lit. Henry & Bearer* 7 His mamma's khaun-saumaun had told him so. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 116 The khansama, or butler, acts the part which, in a moderate English establishment, is acted by the mistress and the cook together.

|| **Kharaj** (karā'dj), **khara'tch**. [Arab. **خراج** *kharāj*, in Egypt *kharāg*, in Turkish *kharāch* tribute.] Tribute; rent; poll-tax: see CARATCH. 1860 *Times* 25 June 10/6 The allegation that the word 'tribute' is incorrectly used... 'kharatch' or 'poll-tax' being the expression in the original. 1881 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 342 Unable to pay their kharaj or rent.

Khas-k(h)as: see KHUS-KHUS.

|| **Khatrī** (kæ'trī, kə'trī). Also 7 cuttery, quetery, 8 katri, khettrie, kittree, 9 ketra, khatrī. [Hindi *khatrī*:—Skr. *kshatriya*.] A member of the second or military caste among the Hindus (cf. KSHATRIYA).

1630 LORD *Baniyas & Persers* i. 5 And because Cuttery was of a Martial temper, God gave him power to sway kingdoms with the Scepter. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 52 The Cutteries... being men of War they scruple not to shed blood, eat flesh, and... are for the most part called Rajas or great men. 1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 193 Opium is frequently eaten in great quantities by the Kashpoots, Queteries, and Patans. 1723 R. MILLAR *Hist. Propag. Chr.* II. vii. 208 The Katris are degenerate into Merchants. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 36/1 Another letter came to me with a peon and kittere, from Roonparraun Chowdree. 1814 W. BROWN *Hist. Propag. Chr.* II. 170 The Hindoos were originally divided into 4 castes or tribes; the Brahmin, the Ketra, the Bice, and the Sooder. 1885 *Panjab Notes & Q.* II. 75/1 These ceremonies are observed by Brāhmans, Khatris, and Baisies.

|| **Khedā, keddah** (kē'dā, ke'dā). Also **khed-da(h, kiddah)**. [Hindi *khedā*.] An enclosure used in Bengal, Assam, etc., for the capture of wild elephants; corresp. to the corral of Ceylon.

1799 CORSE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 38 She was driven by Mr. Leeke's elephant hunters into a keddah. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 55 Elephants are numerous... The principal Keddah for catching them is in the district of Tipperah. 1879 F. POLLOCK *Sport Brit. Burmah* i. 80, I remember, when keddahs were started in Burmah, nearly a hundred elephants had been driven into an inclosure. 1889 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 5/4 A kheda... has been formed in the jungle near an elephant cover.

|| **Khedive** (kē'dī'v). (Also 7 **quiteue**.) [a. F. *khédive*, a. Turk. (from Pers.) *khediv*, *khediv* prince, sovereign.] The title of the viceroy or ruler of Egypt, accorded to Ismail Pasha in 1867 by the Turkish government.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. iv. 1537 (Stanf.) He is called Quiteue a title royall and no proper name. 1867 *Times* 24 May 11/1 At a council of the Turkish Cabinet, held on the 14th inst., the title to be granted to the Pasha of Egypt was at length definitely settled. His Highness is to be called 'Khedive', which is regarded as the Arabic equivalent of 'King'. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 187 A description... of the political system of the khedive. 1892 MILNER *Eng. in Egypt* 44 The power of the Khedive is an emanation from the power of the Sultan.

Hence **Khediva** (-dī'vā), **Khediviah** (-dī'viā) [Arab. **خديوة**], wife of the khedive; **Khedival**, **Khedival a.**, of or pertaining to the khedive; **Khedivate**, **Khedivate**, the office, authority, or government of the khedive.

1890 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 5/4 Miss E. M. Merrick... last year had the honour of painting a portrait of her Highness the Khediviah. 1899 *Ibid.* 4 Dec. 6/3 The Khediviah, the Khedivah mère, and their enormous entourage. 1882a *Sat. Rev.* 17 June 749/1 The Khedival and Turkish portion of the Government got away... to Alexandria. 1882 *Standard* 24 July 5 The fine Khedivial Library... grew... into a collection of fame. 1880 *Daily News* 12 July 5/6 It seems almost as though Midhat Pasha wishes to establish a Khedivate in Syria, with himself as Khedive. 1892a *Times* 15 Apr. 3/1 Turkish intrigues for reducing Egypt from the status of a Khedivat... to a vilayet.

Khemkaub, Khettrie, Khevenhuller, var. KINCOB, KHATRI, KEVENHULLER.

|| **Khidmutgar** (ki'dmūtgar). Also 8-9 **kid-**, **kis(t)-**, 9 **k(h)itmutgar**; 8 **khidmidgar**, 9 **khid-**, **khitmatgar**, **khid-**, **khed-**, **khitmutgar**, **khitmutkar**, etc. [Urdū (from Pers.) **خدمتگار** *khidmatgar*, = *khidmat* service + *-gar*, agent-suffix.] In India: A male servant who waits at table.

1765 HOLWELL *Hist. Events* (1766) i. 60 They were taken into the service of Soujah Dowla...: Hodjee, in capacity of his first Kistmutgar (or valet). 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 56/1: Q. Who came with Bollakey Doss? A. He came alone, only his kidmutgar. 1824 (SHERER) *Sketches in India* 247 His father had been a Khidmutgar to a British Colonel. 1873 MISS THACKERAY *Wks.* (1891) i. 269-70 A Kitmutghar who had drained off a bottle of her eau-de-Cologae.

|| **Khilat, khelat** (ki'lāt). *East Ind.* Forms: 7 **calaat**, **collat**, 8 **kall-**, **kellaat**, 8-9 **khilat**, **khelaut**, 9 **khelat**, **khellāt**, **khillaat**, **calatte**, (khelut, khillut, killut, -laat). [Urdū (Pers.) **خلیعت** *khil'at*, **khā'at**, a. Arab. **خلعة** *khil'ah* (-at).] A dress of honour presented by a king or other dignitary as a mark of distinction to the person receiving it; hence, any handsome present made by an acknowledged superior.

1684 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* I. iii. v. 108 The Garment of Honour, or the Calaat, the Bonnet, and Girdle. 1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 87 He had a Collat or Seerpaw, a Robe of Honour from Head to Foot, offered him from the Great Mogul. 1774 BOGLE in Markham *Narr. Mission Tibet* (1876) 25 A flowered satin gown was brought me. I was dressed in it as a *khilat*. 1803 EDMONSTONE in Owen *Mrg. Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 325 He is admitted to the privilege of investing the Peishwa with a *khelaut*. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 239 The king... maintains the royal privilege of conferring *khillaats*. 1876 JAS. GRANT *Hist. India* i. xxxvii. 191/1 No peishwa could be appointed without first receiving the *khelat*. 1886 YULE, *Killut, Killaut*.

|| **Khoja** (kō'wā). Forms: 7 **hoiah**, **hodgee**, **-gia**, **hugie**, **hoggie**, 7-8 **hogi**, 8 **hoage**, **hogia**, **cojah**, 9 **hoja**, **h**, **hodja**, **khodgea**, **khodja**, **-djo**, **khofa**. [Turk. and Pers. **خواجہ** *khōjah*, prop. *khwājah*.] A professor or teacher in a Mohammedan school or college; a schoolmaster; a scribe, clerk.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* ix. xv. § 8. II. 1598 From five years of age untill ten... they have their Hoiah (that is, their Schoole-master) appointed them by the King to teach them. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kindg. & Commw.* 525 The third, are Hogi, Writers of Books; for they have no Printing. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* 21 Rides in the Van of the Army, with two Hoages, or Clerks. 1786 *Art. Charge W. Hastings* in Burke *Writ.* (1852) VII. 27. I sent for Retafit Ali Khān, the Cojah. 1834 *Ayasha* i. xi. 265 They collected all that the city possessed of wisdom and learning...—Khodjas, Mollahs, Hakims, Imams. 1889 *L'pool Daily Post* 14 Feb. 5/4 This last savant brings a Khoja, who has just arrived from Bombay.

Khookheri, obs. form of KUKRI.

|| **Khor** (kō'i). [Arab. **خمر** *khurr*, *khorr*.] A watercourse, ravine, nullah, dry bed of a stream.

1824 *Times* 28 Mar. 5 Our route lay... along the bottom of the valley leading to the khor. *Ibid.* The khor winds considerably, and splits into two or three smaller ravines. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 June 2/1 A swarm of Arabs came down upon them through a neighbouring khor.

Khotbah, **-beh**, variants of KHUTBAH.

|| **Khubber** (kō'wā). *East Ind.* Also **khuber**, **khah(b)ar**. [Urdū (Pers., Arab.) **خبر** *khābar*.] Information, news, report, rumour.

1878 *Life in the Mafussil* i. 159 (Y.) Khabar of innumerable black partridges has been received. 1879 *Vanity Fair* 29 Nov. 299 (Y.) He will not tell me what khabbar has been received. 1891 R. KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 75 Just fancy, among these five thousand people, what sort of effect the *khuber* of an accident would produce!

|| **Khud** (kō'd). *East Ind.* [Hindi *khud*.] A deep ravine or chasm; a precipitous cleft or descent in a hill-side.

1837 BACON *First Impr. Hindustan* II. 146 (Y.) To look over the edge of the narrow footpath into the khud. 1870 *Gd. Words* 133/2 The depth of the khuds is very great, and the slope so rapid that you can scarcely find footing when once off the beaten road. 1886 R. KIPLING *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1899) 87 Death... drops the reckless rider down The rotten rain-soaked khud.

attrib. 1896 SARAH J. DUNCAN *His Honor & a Lady* xix. 244 The tin roofs of the cottages down the khud-side.

Khukri, Khunjur: see KUKRI, KHANJAR.

|| **Khus-khus** (kō'skūs). *East Ind.* Also **khaskas**, **kuskos**, **kus-kus**, **kuss-kuss**; see also CUSCUS. 2. [Urdū (Pers.) **خس خس** *khaskhas*.] The sweet-scented root of an Indian grass, largely used in the manufacture of mats or screens ('tatties'), which are wetted to cool the air passing through them. Also attrib.

1810 [see CUSCUS. 2]. 1851 *Art. Jynl. Illustr. Catal.* in Forbes *Veg. World* ii. p. ivf. Deliciously fragrant screens are made by the Hindoos from khus-khus, the *Andropogon muricatum*. 1886 *Offic. Catal. Ind. Exh'ib.* 33 (Stanf.) Fans made of the fragrant root of the khaskas grass. 1890 SIR S. BAKER *Wild Beasts* i. 233 With good tents, kuskos tatties, and cool drinks, the heat was bearable.

|| **Khutbah** (ku'tbā). Also **kootbah**, **khootba**, **khotbeh**, **-bah**. [Arab. **خطبة** *khutbah*, *khotbeh*, f. **خطب** *khataba* to preach.] A form of sermon or oration used at the Friday service in Mohammedan mosques; the name of the ruling sovereign is inserted near its close.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* Misc. Tr. 49/1 He repeatedly read the kootbah, or prayer, containing the name and titles of the prince of the age. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Cambul* (1842) i. 112 note, Inserting a prince's name in the Khootba, and inscribing it on the current coin, are reckoned in the East the most certain acknowledgments of sovereignty. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 325 His lieutenant deposed the Fatimite dynasty by a simple ordinance that the *khotbah* or public prayer should be read in the name of the Abbasside caliph Mostadhi. 1860 GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 467/2 In the mosque on the Friday, which may be termed the Mohammedan Sabbath, the Khotbeh... is regularly recited.

|| **Ki** (kī). [Hawaiian, = general Polynesian *ti*.] A liliaceous plant, *Cordyline terminalis*, found in China and the islands of the Pacific, of which the root is baked and eaten in the Sandwich Islands; the fermented juice yields an intoxicating drink.

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 295 A kind of liquor... a deadly stuff, expressed from the *ki* root. 1889 *Tablet* 18 May 762/2 Drinking fermented ki-root beer, bome made alcohol.

Kiabooa, **-bouca**, variants of KYABUKA.

|| **Kiack** (kiæk). [Burmese.] A Burmese Buddhist temple.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 261 The people send rice and other things to that *kiack* or church of which they be.

Kiaja, variant of KEHAYA.

Kiang, variant of KYANG, a Tibetan wild horse.

Kiapootee, anglicized phonetic spelling of *Cajuputi*, Malay *Kayu-putih*, CAJUPUT.

1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* xxiii. III. 280 Among the rest was a large proportion of Kiapootee and colalava oil.

Kiar (kō'ā), variant of KHAIR.

Kiaugh (kyāx), **kauch** (kāx). *Sc.* In other *Sc.* dialects **caigh**, **keach**, **keagh** (kēx, kēxw).

[Origin obscure.] Trouble, worry.

1786 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* iii. His clean hearth-stane, his thrifty wife's smile, The lipping infant, prattling on his knee, Does a' his weary kiaugh and care [ed. 1787 carking cares] beguile. 1794 *Poems, Eng. Scotch & Latin* 97 (Jam.) Your caigh and care ahint you flog. 1824 MACGARGART *Galland. Enycl.* s. v. To be in a *kauch*, to be in an extreme flutter, not knowing which way to turn; over head and ears in business. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Keach, Keagh*, uneasiness of mind, bustle, anxious exertion. Dumfries. 1881 Mrs. WALFORD in *Gd. Words* 402/1 Me in a *kauch* of work, an' Meg kirmir, an' a' the hooss wrang side up maist.

Kibab, kibaub, variants of KABOB.

Kibble (ki'b'l), *sb.* 1 *dial.* Also 5 **kyble**, 7 **keble**. [Origin obscure: cf. KEBBIE and KIBBO.] A stout staff or cudgel; a hooked stick.

1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j. kyble, ob.; j. hacstok, jd.; j. horsmall. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 113/2 Kibble, baculus. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Keble*, a timber-log. 1800 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang. Suppl.* (1814) 383 *Kibble*, a strong thick stick.

Kibble (ki'b'l), *sb.* 2 [Origin unascertained: ?from the surname Kibble.] More fully **kibble-hound**: A kind of hound, a cross between the beagle and the old English hound.

1590 CORRAINE *Treat. Hunting* B j. You must breed fourteene or fiftene couple of small Kibble hounds, lowe and swift. 1831 JOHNSON *Sportsm. Cycl.* s. v. The first remove from the southern-hound is the kibble.

Kibble (ki'b'l), *sb.* 3 *Mining*. Also 7 **keebble**, 8 **kible**. [prob. ad. Ger. *kübel* 'tub', in Mining used in the same sense as the Eng. word.] A large wooden or (later) iron bucket, for conveying ore or rubbish to the surface.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2104 A Winder with two Keebles (great buckets made like a barrel with iron hoops...) which as one comes up, the other goes down. 1684 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 744 The Rate... for getting of Copper-Ore was... from 8s. a Kibble to 2s. 6d., every Kibble being near a Horse-load in weight. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* V. ij. Some what below the Rope is placed a Hook, whereon to hang the Corfe or Kible. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 74 The kibble is simply an iron bucket made of boiler plates, riveted together... They vary in capacity from 1 to 25 cwt.

b. Comb. **Kibble-chain**, the chain by which the kibble is drawn up and let down in the shaft.

1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* viii, At the shaft's mouth, reaching after the kibble-chain.

Kibble, *sb.* 4 [?Altered form of *cobble*, or related to KIBBLE *sb.* 1] = COBBLE *sb.* 1

1891 *Times* 12 Oct. 4/5 The demand for coal, kibbles, and slack... is very active. 1893 *Daily News* 8 May 2/7 House coal is quiet... Kibbles 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d., with superior sorts approximately dearer.

Kibble (ki'b'l), *v.* 1 [Etym. obscure: the form is dim. or freq., but the root does not appear; cf. KIBBLE *sb.* 4.] *trans.* To bruise or grind coarsely; to crush into small pieces. Also *absol.* Hence **Ki-bbled ppl. a.**; **Kibbling-mill**, a hand-mill for kibbling grain, beans, etc.

1790 in W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* (E. D. S.). 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 352 A question in your last Magazine, respecting kibbled corn for hunters. *Ibid.* XVIII. 75 There is no kibbling mill equal to the horse's grinders. c1880 *Sale Catal.*, Those [corn crushing machines]... will kibble beans, peas, Indian corn.

Kibble (ki'b'l), *v.* 2 [f. KIBBLE *sb.* 3] To convey ore or rubbish in a kibble.

1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Kibbling*.

Kibbo (ki'bō). *dial.* ? Obs. [Obscure: cf. KEBBIE and KIBBLE *sb.* 1] A stick, cudgel.

1688 SHADWELL *Spr. Alsatia* ii. i, And I tak kibbo, I st raddle the Bones o' thee. c1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* (1862) 52 With o Wythen Kibbo he had in his Hont.

Kibe (kōib), *sb.* Also 5-7 **kybe**. [Of uncertain origin; not from OE.; cf. Welsh *cibi* (also *cibws*) of the same meaning, which, if native, may be the source of the English word.]

1. A chapped or ulcerated chilblain, *esp.* one on the heel.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 227 Also wiþ his penne he made pris croys on a kybe [L. *anthracem*] þat he hadde, and hit vanschad away. c1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 5 Of

wryncles, & chynes of handes, and kybis on þe flete. 1544 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) R vij b, Sedes of nettels..sodden in oile..is verye good to heale the kybes of heeles. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* 1. Wks. 1799 II. 61, 1. have no fear of corns, kibes, or that another man should kick my shins. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 82 When the inflammation becomes ulcerated or forms a kibe.

b. *fig.* in phrases, as: *To gall or tread on (one's) kibes*, to press upon closely so as to irritate or annoy, to hurt one's feelings; *to tread or follow on the kibes of*, to come closely at the heels of; etc.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 153 The toe of the Pesant comes so neere the heeles of our Courtier, hee galls his Kibe. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. 29 May, The hod-carrier, the low mechanic..the citizen, and courtier, 'all tread upon the kibes of one another'. 1820 BYRON *Blues* 1. 157 We shall have the whole crew on our kibes. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 907 How closely this spectre [suicide] follows on the kibes of pleasure and extravagance.

2. *transf.* a. A sore on a horse's foot (see CREPANCE and cf. KIBY quot. 1886). ? *Obs.*

1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsen.* 38 Swellings in the hinder legs, foundrings, selenders, scratches, kybes [etc.]. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* *Scratches*, a distemper incident to Horses..being distinguished indeed by several names, viz. Crepances, Rats tails, Mules, Kibes, Pains, etc.

b. A breaking out at the top of the hoof in sheep. (So Welsh *cibi*.)

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 282 The footrot and kibe. *Ibid.* 283, I consider the kibe to be contagious, and all sheep attacked with the disorder should..be removed from the flock.

† c. A hump or swelling. *Obs. rare.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 75 There are two kindes of Cammels, one which is onely in Arabia, which hath two kibes in his back: the other in many other countries, al plain in his back.

3. *Comb.*, as *kibe-heel*; *kibe-heeled* adj.

1630 DAVENANT *Cruel Bro.* II. Dram. Wks. 1872 I. 136 How they..trip On their wanton toes, like kibe-heel'd fairies. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1104 Their ashes..laid on with oyl of Roses cures Kibe-heels. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. 1. 17 Nothing so effectually cures Kibe Heels.

Kibe (kaib), *v. rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To affect with kibes or chilblains; *incorrectly*, to kick or gall (with allusion to quot. 1602 in prec. 1 b).

1757 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 206, I had walked..to London-House, with..the Boots that had kided me at Windsor on my Legs. 1887 A. BIRAELL *Obit. Dicta* Ser. II. 267 The toe of the peasant is indeed kiding the heel of the courtier.

Kibed (kaibd), *a.* Also 6-8 *ky-*. [f. KIBE sb. + ED 2.] Affected with chilblains on the heels.

c 1500 *How Plowman lerned Pater-Noster* 108 in Hazl. E. P. I. 213 No wonder if he halted, for kybed was his helys. 1546-62 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 134 How euer kybed heeles doo, kybd hartis do not weele. 1720 W. STURGEON *in Mem.* (1882) I. 13, I used to be troubled in my youth..with kybd heels. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimneysweepers*, A pair of kided heels.

|| **Kibitka** (kibitka). Also 8-9 *-ki*, 9 *-ke*.

[Russ. *Кибитка kibitka*, tent, tilt-wagon, f. Tartar *kibits*, with Russ. suffix *-ka*: cf. Arab. *قُبَّة qubbat* 'tent covered with skins'.]

1. A circular tent made of lattice work and covered with thick felt, used by the Tartars; *transf.* a Tartar household or family.

1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 86 The nether horde..consisting of 30,000 kibitkas. 1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 162 The Russians determine the number of families by that of the felt jurties or kibitkas. 1884 E. O'DONOVAN *Story of the Meru* v. 55, I was conducted to the kibitka of the village smith. 1899 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 2/1 His typical studio should be a kibitka of the Steppes.

2. A Russian wagon or sledge with a rounded cover or hood; a sledge with a tilt or covering.

1806 HEBER *Lit.* 4 Jan. in *Sat. Mag.* No. 444. 215/1 We performed the journey in Kibitkas, the carriages usually employed by the Russians in their winter journeys. 1823 BYRON *Juan* ix. xxx, There in a kibitka he roll'd on, (A cursed sort of carriage without springs). 1855 *Englishwoman in Russia* 79 They were hurried off to Siberia, in the prisoners' kabitkas that stood ready to receive them.

|| **Kiblah** (ki'blā). Also 8 *kiblē*, 8-9 *kebl*.

[Arab. *كِبْلَة kiblah*, that which is placed opposite, f. *qabala* to be opposite.] The point (the temple at Mecca) to which Mohammedans turn at prayer.

For a short period in the early history of Islam the kiblah was at Jerusalem.

1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* 40 They all stand with their Faces one way, i.e. toward the Kiblah, or the Temple at Mecha. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* vii. vi. (1864) IV. 172 The prophet had wavered between Mecca and Jerusalem as the Kibla for prayer for his disciples. 1895 A. MENZIES *Hist. Relig.* 231 This setting of a new 'kiblah', as it is called, declared that Islam..bad an Arab not a Jewish centre.

b. A niche in a Mohammedan building on the side towards Mecca.

1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 143 The inside is mean, except the kible, or portion towards Mecca. 1825 [SHERER] *Impr. Egypt & Italy* 78 We alighted at a cool, clean serai..having its kiblah in the wall.

Kibosh (kaib'f, kib'f). *slang.* Also *kybosh*, *kye-bosh*. [Origin obscure.

(It has been stated to be Yiddish or Anglo-Hebraic: see *N. & Q.* 9th ser. VII. 10.)

1. In phr. *To put the kibosh on*: to dispose of finally, finish off, do for.

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Box, Seven Dials*, 'Hoo-roar; ejaculates a pot-boy in a parenthesis, 'put the kye-bosh [sic] on her, Mary'. 1856 *Punch* XXXI. 139 (To put the kibosh upon). 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift in America* 9 It was attending one of these affairs which finally put the 'kibosh' on me.

2. Nonsense, 'rot', stuff, humbug.

1873 *Slang Dict.* s.v., 'It's all kibosh', i.e. palaver or nonsense. 1885 *Punch* 3 Jan. 4/1 Still I wish you a 'Appy New Year, if you care for the kibosh, old Chappie.

3. The proper style or fashion; 'the thing'.

1889 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 in *FARMER Slang*.

Hence **Ki'bosh** *v. trans.*, to finish off, 'do for'.

1892 MILLIKEN *Arty Ballads* 50 (Farmer) A dig in the ribs and a 'owl', Seemed to kibosh the Frenchmen completely.

|| **Kibrit**. *Alch.* [Arab. *كبريت kibrit* sulphur.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Kibrit*, a Word sometimes us'd by Chymists for Sulphur. 1730 in BAILEY (folio).

Kibsey, obs. var. **KIPSEY**, small basket.

Kiby (kaib'i), *a.* Now dial. In 6 *kyby*, 7 *kibie*, 9 dial. *kibby*. [f. KIBE sb. + -Y.] Affected with kibes.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. of Laurel* 502 He halteth often that hath a kyby hele. 1611 COTGR., *Mulard*, one that hath kibie heels. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Kibby heels*, chapped heels—of horses.

Kiche, obs. form of **KEACH** *v.*

† **Kichel**. *Obs. rare.* [OE. *cicel*, of obscure etymology. The retention of unpalatalized c (k) can be explained only by taking *cicel* as = **cycel* = **kukilo*; in which case this word would not be related to *cocil*, **KECHEL**; but the identity of sense makes this difficult to accept.] A small cake.

In the quot. from Chaucer, all the MSS. of the six-text edition have *kechel*. The Harleian reading, however, is also that of Thynne's ed., and from these sources the word has passed into mod. dict.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 30 Þonne se cicel colize, þonne wyrc þu ma. *Ibid.* 134 Nim getemsud melu and hac hym ane cicel of. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 39 (Harl. MS.) Viif us a bussel whet, or malt, or roye, A goddes kichil, or a tripe of chese, [1598 SPEIGHT *Chaucer's Wks.* B b h h, A cake..called a God's kichel, because godfathers and godmothers used commonly to giue one of them to their godchildren, when they asked a blessing. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Kitchell*, a kinde of cake. Also in Blount, Phillips, and later dict.] [a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Kickel*, a sort of flat cake with sugar and currants strewn on the top. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Kickel*.]

Kichine, obs. form of **KITCHEN**.

Kick (kik), *sh.* [f. *KICK* *v.*]

1. An act of kicking; a blow or knock with the foot. In *Football*, the act of striking the ball with the foot. *Free kick*: see quot. 1892. *Drop-penalty*, *place-kick*: see these words.

1530 PALSGR. 236/1 Kicke of an horse, *ruade*. 1599 MARSTON *Seco. Villanie* III. xi. 225 Robrus sprauling kiks, Fabius caper, Harries tossing tricks. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 11. ¶ 3 A Tall Man with a Hat and Feather, who gives his first Minister, who stands just before him, an huge Kick. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 55 ¶ 10, I lost my patience, and gave him a kick. 1856 *Kane Art. Expl.* II. v. 65 This imp..has always had a relishing fancy for the kicks and cuffs. 1892 *Outdoor Games & Recr.* 538 *Larus of Assoc. Football*, A Free Kick is a kick at the ball in any way the kicker pleases, when it is lying on the ground, none of the kicker's opponents being allowed within six yards of the ball. 1893 *Rugby Union Football Handbk.* 33 All free-kicks may be place-kicks, drop-kicks, or punts..If taken by drop or punt the catcher must take the kick.

fig. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xi. 16 For we can never thoroughly try him, but in the kick of malignant Chance. 1833 LYTTON in *Hansard* XV. 1234 His [Irish] policy was wittily described..as a 'quick alternation of kicks and kindness'.

b. In phr. *More kicks than halfpence*: more harshness than kindness: cf. **MONKEY sb.**

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's xxiv*, 'Which is like monkey's allowance, I suppose', said the traveller, 'more kicks than halfpence'. 1853 DARWIN in *Life* II. 39 Though I shall get more kicks than halfpennies, I will, life serving, attempt my work. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. i. 22 A life, in which the kicks might be more superabundant than the halfpence.

c. Ability or disposition to kick.

1885 W. J. FITZPATRICK *Life T. N. Burke* I. 14 If..the horse had any kick in him, a sensation scene took place. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise 'Cachalot'* xxv. (1900) 323 He had not a kick in him.

d. *fig.* Opposition, objection, repugnance.

1887 F. FRANCIS *Saddle & Moccasin* xviii. 308, I haven't got any kick against Don Juan. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Mar. 9/1 There is a strong kick among the few sportsmen here at this wholesale murder.

e. *The kick* (in phr. *to get or give the kick*): Discharge, dismissal, 'the bag', 'the sack'. *slang.*

1844 JAMIE *Muse* 100 (E. D. D.) She was soon to get the kick. 1885 FRASER *Poems* 50 (E. D. D.) Should a brither be sick, They'll no gie him the kick.

2. *transf.* a. The recoil of a gun when discharged.

1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* (1829) I. vii. 95 The kick of the rifle disconcerts your aim. 1846 *Greener Gun* 294 It is..only when the 'Kick', as it is called, becomes painful, that it is essential to avoid or lessen it.

b. A jerk, jolt; jerking motion.

1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 187 The back of the trough being curved, permits the cloth to turn upwards before each successive kick. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 337 Our noble craft..had a cataclysmic kick in her. 1898 R. KIPLING *Fleet in Being*, The twin-screws gave us more kick than was pleasant.

3. One who kicks. Usually with adj.: A (good or bad) kicker, *esp.* in football.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, He's cock of the school..and the best kick and charger in Rugby. 1893 *Assoc. Football Handbk.* 57 Very safe with his hands and a fine kick.

II. *Slang* senses of which the relationship is obscure.

4. *The kick*: the fashion, the newest style.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., *A high Kick*, the top of the Fashion. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 56 About the latter end of Queen Anne's reign, a rev. gentleman wrote a Treatise call'd *A farewell to French Kicks*..The author of it dissuades his countrymen from the use of French fashions. 1787 G. COLMAN *Inkle & Varico* III. i, I march'd the lobby, twirled my stick..The girls all cry'd 'He's quite the kick'. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* June 413 This [head-dress] obtained the name of Nancy Dawson's new kick. 1894 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *One too Many* I. viii. 190 Mrs. West naturally wanted 'the last new kick'.

5. A sixpence.

c 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, *Kick*, Sixpence. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Kick*, a sixpence, when speaking of compound sums only, as three and a kick, is three and sixpence. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. xiii. (1878) 260 Half a bull, three hogs, and a kick. 1871 *Echo* 15 May (Farmer), 'What do you mean by telling me that you will take it away for a kick?'.. 'I'll do the job for sixpence'.

6. *pl.* Breeches, trousers. ? *Obs.* Cf. **KICKSEYS**.

a 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* s.v., Tip us your Kicks, we'll have them as well as your Lout. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib* 13 Old Georgy's bang-up togs and kicks.

7. A pocket.

1851 MAYHEW *Lon. Labour* I. 52, I having some ready in my kick, grabbed the chance, and stepped home with my swag. 1869 GREENWOOD *Night in Workhouse* (Farmer) I rifled his kick of his shiners so fine.

Kick (kik), *sh.* [Origin obscure: sense 1 may be humorously from *Kick sb.*]

1. An indentation in the bottom of a glass bottle, diminishing the internal capacity. Also *kick-up*.

1861 MAYHEW *Lon. Labour* II. 451 You must know, sir, that some bottles has great 'kicks' at their bottoms. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* x. (1877) 59 He kept them in bottles without any 'kicks'. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 396/1 These were the 'kicks' of bottles whose long snouts were thrust into wooden racks.

2. The projection on the tang of a pocket knife blade, which prevents the edge of the blade from striking the spring. 1864 in WEBSTER.

3. In brickmaking: The piece of wood fastened to the upper side of a 'stock-board' to make a depression in the lower face of a brick as moulded. (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875.)

† **Kick**, *sh.* *Obs. rare.* In 6 *kik*, 7 *kickē*.

[ad. Gr. *κίκι*.] The castor-oil plant.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxxxi. § 1. 400 *Ricinus*, Palma Christi, or Kik, hath a great round hollow stalk. 1611 COTGR., *Pauline de Christ*, *Kicke*, *Ricinus*, Palma Christi.

Kick (kik), *v.* Forms: 4 *kike*, 4-6 *kyke*, 6 *keke*, *kickē*, 5- *kickē*. [ME. *kike*, *kyke*, of unknown origin. The W. *cicio*, often cited as the source, is from English (Prof. Rhys).]

1. *intr.* To strike out with the foot.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 85 Ther is noon of vs alle If any wight wol clawe vs on the galle that we nel kike [v. r. kyke]. 1387 *Trevisa Hygen* (Rolls) V. 355 þere þou myzte assaye how strongliche þese mares konneþ kyke [v. r. kike]. 1398—Barth. *De P. R.* vi. v. (MS. Bodl.) If. 36 b/v Whanne the modre wasscheþ and kemeth ham [children] þei kikeþ and prauñseþ. a 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Runnyng* 450 Of the tewsday in the weke Whan the mare doth keke. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 23 If they be prycked, they wyll kycke. 1599 B. JOHNSON *Ep. Max* out of *Hum. Induct.*, They..like galled camels, kick at every touch. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 87 'Tis a Bear's talent not to kick, but hug. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. vi. (1872) III. 125 A dead horse, or a dying, in the next stall..he at least will not kick upon us, think the neighbouring Kings.

b. *slang.* To die. Also *to kick it*. Cf. *kick up* (g b), *one's heels* (5), *the bucket* (4), *k. out* (8 c).

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Kick'd*, gone, fled, departed. 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* III. vii. 123 There are fellows have done ten times worse than I; and they are not going to kick..you are trying to frighten me. 1892 HUME NISBET *Bail Up* 105 (Farmer) Four on them sickened all at once..and after they had kicked it, my two mates went with me. 1899 E. PHILLIPPS *Human Boy* 10 Then they get microbes on the chest, and kick.

c. Phrases. *To kick against the pricks* (*spur*, *goad*): to strike the foot against such sharp-pointed or piercing weapons; also *fig.* to be recalcitrant to one's own hurt. *To kick over the traces*: (of a horse) to get a leg over the traces so as to kick more freely and vigorously; *fig.* to throw off the usual restraints.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 436 It is hard to kyke aȝen þe spore. 1382—Acts ix. 5 It is hard to thee, for to kyke aȝen the pricke. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 214 Advising that honest man is kicking against the pricks. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xlii, I'll go about with the rogue. He is inclined to kick over the traces, but I'll whip him in a little. 1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* i. 4 Kicking against the pricks of the constitution, and course of nature. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* II. 354 The effervescence of genius which drives men to kick over the traces of respectability. 1882 BESANT *Revolt* Mar. 1. 32 Always..some kicking over the limits of convention.

2. *intr. fig.* To show temper, annoyance, defiance, dislike, etc.; to rebel, be recalcitrant. *To kick*

against or at, to object strongly to, rebel against, reject with anger or scorn; to spurn.

1388 WYCLIF *Dent.* xxxii. 15 The louede puple was maad fat, and kikide agen. 1549 LATIMER 4th *Serm. bef. Eduw. VI* (Arb.) 126 He is none of these wyckers, he kyckes not when he heares hys fault. 1596 BELL *Serv. Popery* i. 1. x. 33 The wicked do euer kicke against the preachers. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sann.* ii. 29 Wherefore kicke ye at my sacrifice, and at mine offering? 1631 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1631) II. 8 Our proposals are suspected; our counsels...scorned and kicket at. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 393 A rampant heresy, such as... Would make all women kick against their Lords. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. II. iii. 116 Human nature craves for something like religion, and it does not always kick at a little superstition. 1887 BESANT *The World went* i, He was compelled to taste the medicines, and his stomach kicked thereat.

3. *transf. a.* Of firearms: To recoil when fired. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* ii. (ed. 3) 23 If a gun is loaded with ball it will not kick so much as when loaded with small shot. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xix, I had no idea these small fire-arms kicked so. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 32 Dirty guns...kick violently, simply from the greater friction.

b. *Cricket.* Of the ground: To cause a ball to rebound in a more nearly vertical direction than usual. (Cf. 9 c.)

1882 *Standard* 29 Aug. 3/2 The rain had made the wicket 'kick' a good deal. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 July 5 The turf...played...without the slightest trace of a desire to 'kick'.

4. *trans.* To strike (anything) with the foot. To kick the wind or clouds, to be hanged (slang). To kick the bucket, to die (slang): see BUCKET sb. 2 To kick one's heels: see HEEL sb. 1 17.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 17, I should kicke being kicket, and being at that passe, You would keepe from my heeles. 1598 FLORIO 96/1 *Dar de calci a Rowato*, to be hang'd, to kicke the winde. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 P. 1 Sir Roger...had...kicked Bully Dawson in a Coffee-house. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 P. 4 An idle Fellow, and at that Time was kicking his Heels for his Diversion. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* 39 By mounting thus, you avoid all danger of being kicked, or bit. 1811 *Lex. Bal. s. v.*, To kick the clouds before the hotel door, i.e. to be hanged. 1842 MACAULAY *Ess., Fredk. Gt.* (1858) I. 528 He reviled his Chancellor. He kicked the shins of his Judges. 1890 G. ALLEN *Tents of Shem x.* Sir Arthur...will do the right thing in the end before he kicks the bucket.

b. To work (a printing-press) with the foot (Cent. Dict.).

c. U.S. slang. To dismiss, discharge (cf. KICK sb. 1 e); to reject (a suitor).

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. s. v.*, 'Miss A has kicked the Hon. Mr. B. and sent him off with a flea in his ear.' (Confined to the South.) 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 74/2 Some years ago, when a Suffolk gal kicked me.

d. *transf.* Of things: To strike (anything) with a violent impact. Of a gun: To strike in the recoil. To kick the beam: see BEAM sb. 1 6 b.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 1004 The latter [weight] quick up flew, and kicket the beam. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* ix, A straw thrown into either scale would make the Balance kick the Beam. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 101 Riches are thrown into the scale, and virtue kicks the beam. *Mod.* The gun kicked my shoulder, and has made it all black.

5. With adv. or prep. (see also 11.): To impel, drive, or move, by or as by kicking. To kick down the ladder: see LADDER. To kick up one's heels: see HEEL sb. 1 23.

1598 FLORIO, *Fare il pane*, to dye, to kick vp ones heeles. 1604 [See HEEL sb. 1 23]. a 1626 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* i. Wks. (Ritdg.) 456/1 If he were not kic'd to th' church o' th' wedding day, I'll never come at court. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 57 P. 3 [She] threatens to kick him out of the House. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* i. xiii, When once you are got up, to kick the stool from under you. 1775 J. TRUMBULL *McFingal* i. 96 Some muskets...though well aim'd...Bare wide and kick their owners over. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nrs.* I. 98 The 'Efreet then kicked the bottle into the sea. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player.* *Europe* iii. (1894) 86 Every little bit of snow that we kicked aside started a young avalanche on its own account. 1885 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* iv. xviii, Ball after ball flew over or fell short, or kicked up the sand in the enclosure.

b. To drive forcibly and contemptuously; to drive or force (out of, into, etc.). To kick down-stairs, to turn out, eject unceremoniously or ignominiously; hence, jocularly, to be kicked upstairs, to be removed from the scene of action by promotion to an ostensibly higher post.

1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1776 I. 643 In this manner they [the Parliament] were kicked from adjournment to adjournment. 1685 WOOD *Life* 27 Feb. (O.H.S.) III. 133 *Musae repudiatæ*, 'Muses kick'd downe stairs'. c 1728 EARL OF AILESURY *Mem.* (1809) 640 Forgetting, like good Christians, their kicking us out of the pepper trade in the Indies. 1809 J. QUINCY *Life* 19 Jan. 175 To use a strong but common expression, it [the majority in Congress] could not be kicked into such a declaration [of war] by either nation. 1831 CROKER *Diary* 31 May in *C. Papers* (1884) I. vii. 186 Lord Melville informs me that he is about to be kicked upstairs (this expression) to be Secretary of State for the Home Department. 1834 J. HALLEY in *Life* (1842) 21 The Faculty...kicked us out of college.

6. To accomplish, make, or do, by kicking. a. *Football.* To win (a goal) by a kick. b. To force or make (one's way) by kicking. Also fig.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. v, It is all Lombard-street to a China orange that the School-house kick a goal. 1891 *Times* 15 Oct. 5/3 From this try Shortland easily kicked a goal. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Inventions* 156 The Rathmies kicked her way northward through the warm water.

II. With adverbs, in special senses (see also 5).

7. Kick off.

a. *trans.* To throw off (shoes) by kicking or jerking the foot. (So kick on.)

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlix, He...kicked off his shoes, and groped his way up-stairs. 1890 G. GISSING *The Emancipated* III. II. xvii. 289 He kicked off his boots, kicked on his slippers.

b. *Football. intr.* To give the first kick.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. v, The School are going to kick off. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 20 Dec., The Southern captain kicked off with the wind against him.

8. Kick out.

a. *trans.* To expel or turn out with a kick, or in an ignominious fashion.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* ix. 8 Kick'd out, we set the best face on't we could. 1794 Ld. SHEFFIELD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 168 You would be all kicked out before the end of the session. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 254 A few noisy retainers, who have crept into office, and a few noisy patriots, who have been kicked out.

b. *Football. intr.* To re-start the game by kicking the ball towards the opposite goal from the 25-yard line, after the defending side has touched down or the attacking side has failed to make a goal from a try.

In the old Rugby school-game (to which quot. 1857 refers) the term was differently used. If one side touched down the ball behind the goal-line of the other, a player of the attacking side had the right to 'kick out' from the goal-line, giving to his own side (under certain conditions) the chance of a kick at goal.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. v, He will not kick out till they are all in goal.

c. *intr.* To die. *slang.*

1898 *United Service Mag.* Mar. 649 'Here comes the parson', I once heard a man say; 'he thinks I'm going to kick out, but I'm not'.

9. Kick up.

a. *trans.* To raise (dust, etc.) by or as by kicking; hence, to make (any disturbance or nuisance).

1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* II. i, You must know he intended to kick up a riot tonight, at the play-house. 1786 BURNS *Ordination* iii, This day the Kirk kicks up a stoure. c 1800 RHODES *Bomb. Fur.* i. (1830) 11 Begone, brave army, and don't kick up a row. 1801 in *Anderson's Cambld. Ball.* 20 Robbie he kick'd up a dust in a crack. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* ix. (1855) 88 The wind...had...kicked up more sea than was...agreeable. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii, He had been kicking up horrid stinks for some time in his study. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 1 They kick up such a shindy.

† b. *intr.* To die (cf. 1 b). *Obs.*

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems, Obsequies* 82 The rest that kick'd up were the smaller Fry. 1813 PICKEN *Poems* I. 46 (E.D.D.) Soud ye kick up an' slip awa, They'll scrimply find anither As guid.

c. *Cricket. intr.* Of a ball: To rebound more or less vertically. (Cf. 3 b.)

1895 *Daily News* 29 May 8/5 A knock on the hand from a ball...which kicked up a little.

III. 10. Phrases used as sbs. or adjs.; *spec.* kick-about, an irregular form of football; kick-ball, *Sc.*, a football, or the game of football; kick-out (see 8 b). See also KICK-OFF, KICK-UP.

1801 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to Ius & Onts* vi. Wks. 1812 IV. 359 The tumult on that kick-out day Was mob-like at a house on fire. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* v, Fleeing down the street, with the kickba' at their noses. 1854 E. H. CHAPIN *Humanity in the City* vii. 200 They are running about at kick-ball and cricket. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* I. x. 172 Phil, for his part, adopted towards his cousin a kick-me-down-stairs manner. 1877 *Day of my Life* at *Eton* 97 There's kick-about going on in the passage. 1889 *Standard* 23 Dec., Following the kick-out, Christopherson got possession and narrowly missed dropping a goal. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* viii. 94, I will be a kick-ball between you and the Duke no longer. 1899 E. PHILLIPOTS *Human Boy* 9 The half-hour 'kick-about' in the playground.

Kick (kik), v. 2 *slang.* [Possibly a transferred use of prec.] a. *intr.* To make a demand or request for money, work, etc. b. *trans.* To appeal to, dun (a person) for something; to obtain (something) by asking.

1792 GALLOWAY *Poems* 31 (E.D.D.), I kic'd a saxeprice frae my master. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 293 They do not like two coachmen kicking in fifty miles. 1858 A. MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* 254 (Farmer) Ned Purchase suggested that they might as well try and kick him for some coppers. *Mod. Sc.* (tailors' slang) He came into the shop yesterday to kick the cork [=master] for a job.

Kickable (kik'əb'l), a. [f. KICK v. 1 + -ABLE.] That may be kicked.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 26 Fitter to be kic'kt, if shée were of a kickable substance. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xii, He was not unconscious of being held kickable.

Kickee (kik'ē). [-EE 1.] One who is kicked.

1832 *Examiner* 148/1 One man kicked another, and afterwards disclaimed personality...The kickée...was content with the explanation. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 21 Dec. 4/6 It was...the kicker not the kickée who was entitled to the sympathy of the public.

Kicker (kik'ər), sb. [f. KICK v. 1 + -ER 1.]

1. One that kicks; *spec.* a horse or other animal given to kicking.

1573-80 BARET *Alv. K* 45 A kicker or winner, *calitro*. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No King* iv. iii, The boy...being thoroughly kick'd, laughs at the kicker. 1660 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 421 The Persecutors...kick against the pricks...which pierce into the heels of the kicker. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 10 Sept. 4/2 The camel...is a powerful kicker.

b. *fig.* One who protests, objects, or rebels; one who breaks away from his party. Chiefly U.S. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* II. III. lxiii. 459 He who takes his own course is a Kicker or Bolter. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 709/2 The pioneer is radical, impatient of dogmas, and a 'kicker' by instinct.

2. A cricket-ball that rises more than usual in rebounding from the pitch.

1894 N. GALE *Cricket Songs, Ode to W. G.*, Nothing comes amiss, Kicker, shooter, yorker.

3. *Mining.* 'A liberating catch made in the form of a bell crank lever rocking on a horizontal axis' (Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining* 1883).

4. *Mining.* See quot. [perh. a distinct word.]

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* L, Kicker [is] a Branch or small Piece of Wholes, left for the support of some Rider or large Stone, or else some Lid. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, Kicker, ground left in first cutting a vein, for support of its sides.

† Kickie-wickie. *Obs. rare* -1. [app. a humorous formation: cf. KICKSEY-WINSEY. *Mod.* editors usually adopt *kicky-wicky*, after the later folios.] A jocular or ludicrous term for a wife.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 297 He wears his honor in a boxe vnseene That hugges his kickie wickie [2-4th folios kickie-wicksie] heare at home.

Kicking (kik'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. KICK v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. KICK, in various senses.

1552 HULOET, Kyckynge, *calicitatio*. 1612 SIR H. NEVILL in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 112 Much kicking there is both against you and me severally, but more against the coupling of us together. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii, Her sobb, and...stampings and kickings, amazed young gallipot. 1869 Ld. CLERMONT *Fortescue-Family Hist.* II. ix. 138 Having missed every shot...from the excessive 'kicking' of the gun.

b. *attrib.*, as *kicking-distance*, *room*, etc.: kicking-muscle, the muscle which raises the femur in kicking; kicking-strap, a strap adjusted to prevent a horse from kicking; also *fig.*

1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece*, etc. 40/1, I...measured off space enough to fit my body, allowing turning and kicking room. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi. (1889) 56 They had...his belly-band buckled across his back, and no kicking strap. 1866 W. B. HAWKINS *Artistic Anat. Horse* (ed. 3) 72 Prominent on the front and outer part of the haunch is the *glutæus medius*...It has been called the 'kicking muscle'. 1897 *Century Mag.* 564/2 Not to allow one's horse to approach within kicking-distance of another.

Kicking, *phl. a.* [-ING 2.] That kicks, in senses of the verb; also in colloq. phr. *alive* and *kicking*.

1552 HULOET, Kyckynge horse. c 1610 *Women Saints* 25 The wanton or kicking flesh of yong maydes, she would repress with often or double fastings. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 272 The Turk...gave him two or three lusty kicks...Our traveller...begged the kicking Mussulman 'to accept his perfect assurances of high consideration'. 1860 *Grandmother's Money* I. 124 So I started off to Stamford Street, just to shew that I was alive and kicking. 1888 *Daily News* 5 July 5/2 He says that good batsmen to-day cannot play on a rough kicking wicket. 1890 *Boston (Mass.) Trnl.* 20 Feb. 2/2 A kicking Democratic Senator in Ohio threatens to upset the...apportionment scheme.

Kickish, a. *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. KICK v. 1 + -ISH.] Given to kicking; irritable.

1589 *Paphe w. Hatchet* 9 If he ride me, let the foole sit fast, for my wit is verie kickish. 1622 DEKKER & MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. 1 But that is a kickish jade, fellow Spungius. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 59 Is *Majestas Imperii* growne so kickish, that it cannot stand quiet with *Salus Populi*? 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Kickish*, irritable.

Kick-off (kik'əf). [See KICK v. 1 7 b.] The first kick to the ball in a football match.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, Hasn't old Brook won the toss...and got choice of goals and kick-off? 1895 WELLDON G. EVEREST *Friendsh.* 161 The match was hotly contested from the kick-off to the finish.

fig. 1875 *Punch* 27 Feb. 88/2 Sir H. James asked the Attorney-General three questions, by way of kick-off.

Kicksey, variant of KECKSY.

Kickseys, kicksie (kik'siz), *sb. pl. slang.*

Also -es. [Cf. KICK sb. 2.2.] Breeches; trousers. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Kicksies*, breeches;...a purse...got from the kickseys...To turn out a man's kickseys means to pick the pockets of them. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v. (1878) 189 Just twig his swell kickseys and pipes. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 52 A pair of Kersey-mere Kickseys, any colour, built very slap up.

† Kicksey-winsey, *sb. a. and adv. Obs.*

Also *kicksie winsie*, *kicksy winsey*, *kicksee winsie*, *pl. kickshiwinsies*. [app. a whimsical formation, suggested by *kick* and *wince*; but the recorded senses seem to connect it with *kickshaw*.]

A. *sb.* A fantastic device; a whin' or erratic fancy. (In quot. 1635 app. used interjectionally.)

1599 NASH *Lent. Stuffe* 74 The lousy riddle...with eight score more galliard cross-points, and kickshiwinsies, of giddy ear-wig brains. 1619 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *title*, The Scourge of Baseness; a Kicksey Winsie or a Lerry come Twang. 1635 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* III. xi, *Wife*. [I long to be] here, and there, and here again; and all at once. *Brit. Hey* kicksie winsie.

B. *adj.* Fantastic, whimsical, erratic.

c 1650 ? CLEVELAND *Obseq. J. Prideaux* in R. FLETCHER *Epiqr.*, etc. (1656) 168 Perhaps an *Ignis fatuus* now and then Starts up in holes, stinks and goes out agen. Such Kicksee winsie flames shew but how dear Thy great Light's resurrection would be here. a 1652 BROME *Covent Gard.* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 17 This kicksy wincy Giddibrain will spoil all. I'll no more Italian tricks.

C. *adv.* ?Topsy-turvy.

1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Farew. Tower bottles* Wks. (1630) in. 126/2 And (but for me) apparently 'tis knowne You had bene kickeis wiesie ouerthrowne.

Kickshaw, -shaws (kik'shō, -shōz). Forms: a. *sing.* 6-8 (in 7 pl.) *quelque* chose; *pl.* 7 *quelque(s)*-, *quelk*-, *kick-choses*, *quelque* choices; *kick-shoses*-, *-chawes*. b. *pl.* 6-7 *kick-shawes*, 7 *kick-shose*-, *-shoes*-, *-showes*-, *-shores*-, *-shews*-, *-chawes*-, *(quick-chaws)*; *kek*-, *kec-shose*-, *ke(c)k*-, *queck-shoes*; 7- *kickshaws*. *γ. sing.* 7- *kickshaw*. [*ad. F. quelque chose* something.]

The original Fr. spelling was frequent in the 17th c., but the commonest forms follow the pronunciation *quel'que chose* formerly regarded as elegant, and still current in colloquial French. The word was sometimes correctly taken as *sing.*, with plural *-choses*, etc.; more commonly it was treated as a pl., and a *sing. kickshaw* afterwards formed from it.]

1. A fancy dish in cookery. (Chiefly with contemptuous force: A 'something' French, not one of the known 'substantial English' dishes.)

a. 1598 FLOATO, *Carabozada*, a kinde of daintie dish or quelque chose used in Italie. 1611 COTGRAVE, *Fricandeaux*, short, skinnesse, and daintie puddings, or Quelkchoses. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 II. 285 Ile teach... to make caudels, Iellies...cowpsall salads, and kickchoses. 1642 FEATLY *Dippers* *Dipt* (1645) 199, I made bold to set on the board kicke-shoses, and variety of strange fruits. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 366 Over curious Cookery, making... *quelque-choses* of unsavoury... Meat. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. Ind.* (1665) 408 With these *quelque chose*, was that entertainment made up. a 1656 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 4 Longing after fine quelque choices of new and artificial composition.

b. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* vi. 1. 29 (Qo. 1) A ioynt of Mutton, and any pretty little tinie Kick-shaws. 1621 BURTON *Anal. Mel.* II. iii. 11. (1651) 319 That scarce at first had course bread... must now feed on kickeboes and made dishes. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 ¶ 10 That substantial English Dish banished in so ignominious a Manner, to make Way for French Kickshaws. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 195 The Kickshaws were half raw, the solids were mere rags. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xiii. 187 You have a nice cut of wholesome leg of mutton... none of your made dishes and kickshaws.

γ. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xviii. 92 Another kickshaw that pleaseth them very much they make of Angelica. 1714 MACKY *Journ. Eng.* (1724) II. xvi. 227 They go to a Cooks Shop, and ask for a Kickshaw. 1840 THACKERAY *G. Cruikshank* (1869) 303 The Chef is instructing a kitchen-maid how to compound some rascally French kickshaw.

fig. 1653 GAUEN *Hierap.* 63 Dished up to the mode of Familistick hashies, and Socinian's... Kickshoes. 1659 — *Tears* Ch. II. xix. 204 Enough... of these late Hashshes, Olives, and Queckshoes of Religion.

2. Something dainty or elegant, but unsubstantial or comparatively valueless; a toy, trifle, gew-gaw. In 1654 applied to a person.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 122 A. I delight in Maskes and Reuels sometimes altogether. T. Art thou good at these kicke-chawes Knight? a 1626 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* IV. 1, At my wives' instigation... (As women loue these Heralds' kickshaws naturally) I bought 'em. 1654 in *Ludlow's Mem.* (1894) I. 382 You... may think he had power, but they made a very kickshaw of him in London. 1722-3 SWIFT in *Pope's Wks.* (1871) VII. 36 Has he [Pope] some *quelque chose* of his own upon the anvil? 1823 SCOTT in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 403 He may be desirous of offering some test of his gratitude in the shape of a reprint, or such like kickshaw. 1886 E. L. BYNNER *A. Surriage* xxxi. 378 Go buy some kickshaws to send home to your mother.

3. A fantastical, frivolous person. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1644 MILTON *Educ. ad fin.*, The Monsieurs of Paris to take our hopeful Youth... and send them over back again transformed into Mimicks, Apes, and Kickshoes. a 1656 USSHEA *Ann.* (1658) 708 Xuthus a musitian, Metrodorus a dancer, and all the Asian comicks and kickshaws crept into the Court. 1828 CRADEN *Dial.*, *Kickshaw*, a proud, vain person.

4. *attrib.* as *adj.* Frivolous, trifling. 1658 Sir T. MAYERNE *Archimag.* *Anglo-Gall.* Pref. 4 The Kickshaw Language, which these Chamelone-Times love to feede on. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* i v a, Waving all quick-chaws-like-devices. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xix. (1784) 127 It's all kickshaw work. 1870 DICKENS *E. Droid* xii, He sang... no kickshaw ditties.

Hence **Kickshawed** (kik'shōd) *a.*, consisting of or treated with kickshaws.

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 111 Beware then of this... Kick-shawed luxury. 1862 A. VANCE tr. *Hist. Jehan de Saintré* Intro. 29 Good... reading... risen at of our greasy palates as is plum porridge of a kickshawed stomach.

Kicksies: see KICKSEYS.

Kicksie-wicksie: see KICKIE-WICKIE.

† **Kickumbob**. *Obs. rare*—1. [A humorous formation: cf. *jiggumbob*, *thingumbob*.] (See quot.)

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Trav.* Wks. (1630) III. 86/1 If any one or more do rob Gardens or Orchards... he or they are put into this same Whirligig, or Kickumbob, and the gybbet being turned, the offender bangs in this Cage [etc.].

Kick-up (kik'p, kik'p). [*f.* the phr. *kick up*: see KICK v. 1 g.]

1. The act of lifting the legs in, or as in, kicking. 1861 DICKENS *Gi. Expect.* iii, With a kick-up of his hind-legs and a flourish of his tail. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* xxx. (1884) 210 You used to sing... at the Canterbury, with a character dance and a topical song and a kick-up at the finish.

2. A violent disturbance or row; a great to-do. a 1793 J. HUNTER in *Jefferson Bk. ab. Doctors* xxiii. (1862) 257, I knew nothing of this kick-up, and I ought to have been informed of it beforehand. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 246 No chance of a kick-up, or row being plann'd. 1877 BESANT

& RICE *With Harp and Crown* iv. 33 Who stood between you and my lady when you had the kick-up?

3. A name given in Jamaica to two species of thrush, *Siurus noveboracensis* (*Bessy Kick-up*), and *Siurus aurocapillus* (*Land Kick-up*).

1847 GOSSE *Birds of Jamaica* 151 When walking or standing, the tail is continually flirited up in the manner of the Wagtails, whence the local name of Kick-up. *Ibid.* 152 Land Kick-up... His manners are much like those of his cousin Bessy.

Kid (kid), *sb.* 1 Forms: 3-5 *kide*, 4-5 *kyde*, *kede*; 4-6 *kyd*(de, (s *kydd*), 4-7 *kidde*, 4-*kid*. [*ME. kide, kede, kid*, commonly regarded as *ad. ON. kið* (Sw., Da. *kid*):—*OTeut. *kidjo*^m, related to *ON. kið*, *kitze* from OHG. *chiziz*, *kizzen*:—*OTeut. *kittin* from orig. **kidnin*. The final -e of *ME. kide* is not explicable from *ON. kið*, but the initial k makes it still more difficult to refer the word to any OE. type.]

1. The young of a goat (cf. quot. 1562). c 1200 OMIN 7804 *Pe firste calf*, *be firste lamb*, *be firste kide*, and *swilke*. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1535 Two kides he fette and brogt es hire. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3672 (Gott.) Jacob went in to be fold, And brogt he kiddes. 1381 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxiii. 19 A kydde. c 1386 CHADDER *Miller's T.* 74 She koude skippe and make game As any kyde [*v. rr. kede*, *kid(e)*] or calf folowynge his dame. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 32 Kedis, lambis, and geldid shepe. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Stimples* (1579) 75 They remaine Kiddes for six monethes, and afterward... be called Goates. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 14 Leaping like wanton kids in pleasant Spring. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 344 Sporting the Lion ramped, and in his paw Dandl'd the Kid. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 78 Neither lamb nor kid nor calf, Dance like Buxoma. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclogue* I. 23 Puppies resembled the hound, and the kids their mother the goat.

† b. A young roe-deer during its first year. *Obs.* So *G. kits* in various districts (Bavaria, Tyrol, etc.); cf. OHG. *rechkizze*, MHG. *rechkizze*.

1486 Bk. St. Albans E iv, Iff ye of the Roobucke will know... The first yere he is a kyde soukyng on his dame. [Hence in Turberville (1576), Manwood (1598), and later writers.] 1597 and *Pl. Return fr. Farnass* II. v. 891 The Roa-bucke is the first yere a Kid, the second yere a Girdle, the third yere a Hemmse. 1891 C. WISE *Rockingham Castle* 152.

c. A young antelope. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 365/2 There are five of them [antelopes]—two bucks, a doe, and two kids.

2. The flesh of a young goat. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 13 Take Vele, Kyde, or Henne, an boyle hem in fayre Water. 1547 BOOROE *Introduct. Knowl.* xvi. (1870) 274 Yonge Kyddes fleshe is prayesd above all other fleshe. Olde kydde is not prayesd. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* June 82/2 Our attendants now produced some kid and dried dates, which... formed our meal.

3. a. The skin of a kid. b. Leather made from kid-skins, or from lamb-skins, or other substitutes; chiefly used in the manufacture of gloves and shoes; *pl. gloves* (or boots) made of this leather.

1677 GREW *Anat. Fruits* vi. § 9 Having as it were, only a Coat of Kid, but this of good thick Buff. 1686 *London Gaz.* No. 2124/4 Stolen... about 350 of the best Kids, some ready pared, and some in the Crust. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* iv, His hands are encased in lemon-coloured kids. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxix, A figure... tall and physically impressive even in his kid and kerseymerie. 1891 N. GOULD *Doub. Event* 151 A pair of yellow kids on his delicate hands.

4. *sing.* or *pl.* (Rendering *L. hædus* or *hædi*.) A pair of small stars in the constellation *Auriga*, represented as kids held in the hand of the charioteer. Cf. *kid-star* below.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xix. ix. 134 Considering it grew toward the end of Autumne, and the starre named the Kids were risen. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 206 The setting Kid, sad Hyads, he safe sees.

5. *slang.* A child, esp. a young child. (Originally low slang, but of late frequent in familiar speech.) [1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* II. ii, I am old, you say, Yes, parious old, kids, an you mark me well!] 1690 D'URFAY *Collins' Walk* iv. 183 At her Back a Kid that cry'd, Still as she pinch'd it, fast was ty'd. 1719 — *Pills* (1872) II. 193 Send your kid home to me, I will take care on 't. 1841 Lb. SHAFESBURY *Jrnl.* 16 Aug. in *Life* (1886) I. ix. 347 Passed a few days happily with my wife and kids. 1861 MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) i. 161 Janey and kid are both very well. 1894 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *One too Many* I. vi. 132 The mother cannot live, and the poor little kid must have gone to the workhouse.

b. In low sporting or criminal circles: A term of admiration for an expert young thief, pugilist, etc. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Kid*, particularly applied to a boy who commences thief at an early age; and when by his dexterity he has become famous, he is called by his acquaintances the *kid* so and so. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 79 The heavy torrents of rain informed the kids upon opening their peepers, that the game would again be put to the test. 1823 BEE *Dict. Turf* s.v., People who imagine that all kids are thieves... carry the joke too far. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rootwood* (Farmer), Two moking coves... Vere backed to fight for heavy stake; But... Both kids agreed to play a cross.

† c. In American Colonies. (see quotes.) *Obs.* (Cf. *KIDNAP*.)

1724 H. JONES *Virginia* 53 The Ships... often call at Ireland to victual, and bring over frequently white Servants, which are of three Kinds... 2. Such as come bound by Indenture, commonly call'd Kids, who are usually to serve four or five Years. 1895 J. C. BAILEY *White Servit. Virginia* 24 The class of so-called 'Kids' was supplemented by a smaller class of persons who went on agreements for fixed wages for a definite time.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *kid-fell*, *-flesh*, *-leather* (also *attrib.*), *-milk*; *kid-like* *adj.*; † *kid-crow* [Crew²], a pen for kids; † *kid-fox*, † a young fox (in quot. *fig.*); *kid-star* = sense 4. Also *KID-GLOVE*, *-SKIN*.

1669 *Worldwide Syst. Agric.*, *Diet. Rust.* (1681) 328 A **Kid-crow*, a place for a sucking Calf to lye in. 1346 in *Riley Mem. London* (1868) 234 [For the hundred skins of] hyndes-calves, 8s.; **kiddefelles* 8s. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 160 Wolle, wadmole, gotefel, kyddel also. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 95 Good fleisch, as motoun of a weber, **kide fleisch* sowkyng. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 44 The musicke ended, Wee'll fit the **kid-foxe* with a penny worth. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* iv. viii, The daughters only tore two pair of **kid-leather* gloves with trying them on. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 581 Ladies' and gentlemen's coloured kid gloves... Kid leather gloves... manufactured from French dressed kid skins. 1881 TROLOPE *Ayala's Angel* I. vii. 85 Then Ayala did go away, escaping by some **kid-like* manoeuvre among the ruins. 1866 CONINGTON *Aeneid* ix. 314 The **Kid-star* lowering overhead.

Kid (kid), *sb.* 2 Now *dial.* Forms: 4-5 *kidde*, 5 *kyd*, 5-6 *kydde*, *kyde*, 7 *kidd*, 5- *kid*. [Of unknown origin: W. *cedys* pl., faggots (*sing. cedysen*) is prob. from English.] A faggot or bundle of twigs, brushwood, gorse, etc., used either for burning, or for embedding in a bank, beach, or muddy bottom to give firmness to loose soil, to stop shingle or sand from shifting, etc.

a 1350 *St. Matthew* 354 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 136 Some he gert ordayn a fire Of kiddes and brandes birnad schire. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 274/1 *Kyd*, fagot, fassis. 1485 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 230 For fellyng of wodde... *fat* be kyddes were made of. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 135 Then the vnder borders wolde be cut away, and made kyddes thereof. 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. xvi. (1668) 77 Shake down into the bottom of your Ponds good long Kids or Faggots of brush-wood. 1795 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIII. 151 The plants are supplied with much nourishment from the decay of the Kids in which they were planted. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 31 The woodman... bent away home with his kid on his back. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 352 Many are allowed to grow up bushy for the purpose of making long faggots or kids.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *kid-bearer*, *-faggot*, *-pile*, *-stack*, *-wood*; † *kid-helm*, a faggot-shed.

1477 in *York Myst.* (1885) Intro. 21 *note*, Kidberers, Garthyners, erthe wallers, ... ground wallers with erthe. 1501 *Searchers Verdict* in *Swire's Misc.* (1888) 22 Ather of them shall have theyr esyng drop upon other... yat is to wit ye said Ric^d Thornton for his kid helme upon ye teneement or ground of ye said William Whyte. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 134 To sell... the great woodde by it self, and the kydde woodde by it self. 1653 *Manchester Crt. Leet Rec.* (1887) IV. 105 No gorse Stacks or Kid-stacks should bee sett within or neare the houses in Towne. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.* s.v., 'The rats find harbour underneath the kid-stack'.

Kid (kid), *sb.* 3 *south. dial.* [Related to *COD sb.* 1, perh. representing an OE. **cydde* (:-**kuddjo*).] A seed-pod of a leguminous plant; sometimes used of other seed-vessels.

a 1722 LISLE *Hush.* (1757) 95 *Kid*, a pod. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husband.* VII. II. 98 [The seed of horsebean] grows in kids or keys like the ash. 1776 [see *KID v.* 1]. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 81 The ripening of the beans is shewn by the pods or kids turning of a black colour. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Kids*, pods of peas, beans, and vetches.

Kid (kid), *sb.* 4 [? variant of *KIT sb.* 1]

1. A small wooden tub for domestic use; esp. a sailor's mess-tub.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Corbeillon*, a small kid, or tub, to contain the biscuit... distributed to the several messes. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xii, One of the ship's boys going forward with a kid of dirty water to empty in the head. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 88 Sched. I, A greater quantity of mess tubs or kids than are requisite for the use of the crew.

2. A pannier or basket for rubbish. *dial.*

1847-78 *HALLIWELL Dict.*

3. A box or wooden pen constructed on the deck of a fishing-vessel to receive fish as they are caught (*U. S.*). 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Hence **Kidful**, as much as a kid will hold.

1811 W. MARSHALL *Review* III. 111 (E. D. D.) A kidful of the thick water.

Kid (kid), *sb.* 5 *slang.* [*f.* *KID v.* 1] Humbug, 'gammon'.

1873 *Slang Dict.* 207 'No kid, now?' is a question often asked by a man who thinks he is being hoaxed. 1876 HINDLEY *Cheap Jack* 64 (Farmer) One of these brother boys was well-known for his kid, that is gammon and devilry. 1894 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* 18, I should think the trial was at three-quarters of the mile. The mile was so much kid.

† **Kid, kyd, ppl. a.** *Obs.* Also 3-4 *kud*(de, 4 *ked*. [*pa. ppl.* of *KITHE v.*] Made known, mentioned, declared, renowned; well-known; famous; notorious: see also *KITHE v.* 5. (Freq. in alliterative poetry.)

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 342 Habbeð... toower bihowe, þesne lute laste ende, of alle kudde and kude sunnen. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 556 Whan his menskfull menne might nought fynde Hur ked King in Egipt, careful pei were. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 111 þe kud king of spayne was kindly his fader. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliii. (*Cecilie*) 393 Iubiter... be name of a murtheree & of kyd houlloure. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 65 Aftyre at Carlele a Cristynniere he haldes, This ilke kyde conquerour. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1220 Canlus, an other knyght on a ked stede. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2124 Knights

in our cuntre kyddist in Armys. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* 11. v. 388 Threpyt thai ware spys Or to the kyng kyd innymys. 15. v. *Proph. Merlin in Whole Proph. Scot.* (1603), He shall be kid conquerour, for he is kende Lord, Of all Britaine that bounds to the broad Sea. [1875 J. A. H. MURRAY *Thomas of Ercildoune* Introd. 28 The belief in the 'kyd conqueror' yet to come must have cheered the Cumbrian Britons during the long struggle.]

Kid (kid), *v.* 1 [f. *KID sb.* 1 Cf. Norw. *kia* (= *kida).] *a. trans.* To give birth to (a kid). *b. intr.* To bring forth a kid or kids. Hence **Kidding** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

c 1400 *Master of Game* iv. (MS. Digby 182) Pan be femell (the doe)...gope to kydde bir kiddes fer pens. *Ibid.*, Men shulde leue hem be femels...into be tyme pat bei haue kiddede. 1528 *PAYNE Salerne's Regim.* Gij, Mylke of a gootte, nat to nere kyddynge tyme...shulde be chosen. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Cheverre*, to kid, or bring forth young kids. *Ibid.*, *Cheverre*, kidded, fallen as a young kid. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* iv. v. (1668) 88 Goats above all other cattle are troubled with hardness in kidding. 1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 802 They found the goat was kidding by its cries. 1842 *MARRIAT Masterman Ready* II. 72 He had brought with him the other goat, which had kidded during the storm.

Kid (kid), *v.* 2 Now *dialect*. Also 6 *kydde*. [f. *KID sb.* 2] *trans. a.* To bind up (brushwood, etc.) in kids or faggots; also *absol.* to make faggots. *b.* To secure (loose soil, etc.) by means of kids.

1504 in *Nottingham Rec.* III. 315 Item paid vnto Stubble...for felling...and kydding for a dey...viij. 1523 *FITZGERA.* *Husb.* § 132 Kydde the smal bowes & set them on ende. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 514 Set apart the largest for the Wheelwright, the smallest for the Cooper...and the brush to be kidded. 1814 *W. MARSHALL Review* IV. 161 (E. D. D.) The refuse is kidded up for the bakers. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Kid*, (a) to use faggots for staiting, or for securing soil walls against the attacks of rabbits. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., He is kidding all the winter. 1897 *R. E. G. COLE Hist. Doddington* 149 Labourers...paring the sods and 'kidding' many hundreds of gorse 'kids'.

Hence **Kidding** *vbl. sb.* Also *concr.* kids used to secure loose soil, etc.; work in which kids are used. 1504 [see above]. 1566 in *Harwood Lichfield* (1806) 526 Paid, for choppyng the ashes, and kydding of the same, —ijr. xd. 1799 *A. YOUNG Agric. Linc.* 383, 24 miles kidding at a kidd a yard. 1864 *Faersham Merc.* 13 Feb., A small length of kidding...necessary at the west side of the creek.

Kid (kid), *v.* 3 *south. dial.* [f. *KID sb.* 3] (If it were an old word, it might go back to an OE. **cyddan* = **kuddjan*, f. **kuddo-z*, whence OE. *cod* (d, *Cod sb.* 1.) *intr.* Of plants: To form pods (chiefly with *advs.*). Hence **Kidding** *vbl. sb.*

1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 242 [It] seldom fails of a good burthen, though sometimes it doth not kid very well. 1776 *T. BOWDEN Farm. Direct.* 53 If the vetches are not cut green...many farmers allow them to stand till they kid and the kids begin to fill. 1833 *Hampsh. Gloss.* s. v., 'They beans have kidded uncommon well'.

Kid (kid), *v.* 4 *slang*. [perh. f. *KID sb.* 1 in sense 'make a kid of'; cf. *KIDDY v.*; also *COD v.* 3] *trans.* To hoax, humbug, try to make (one) believe what is not true. Hence **Kidding** *vbl. sb.*; **Kidder**, one who hoaxes or humbuzes.

1811 *Lex. Bal.*, *Kid*, to coax or wheedle...To amuse a man or divert his attention while another robs him. 1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.* s. v. *Kid-rig*, to kid a person out of anything, is to obtain it from him by means of a false pretence. 1851 *MAYNEW Lond. Labour* I. 473 (Farmer) He kids them on by promising three times more than the things are worth. 1879 *Macm. Mag.* XL. 505, I thought they were only kidding (deceiving) at first. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 2/5 The prisoner had told him that since he had been in Holloway he had 'kidded' the doctor into the belief that he was insane, and that he intended to 'kid' the judge.

Kid, obs. f. *KITH*; pa. t. and pple. of *KITHE*.

|| **Kidang** (kid'ang). Also *kejang*. [Javanese.] A small Javanese deer (*Cervulus Munijac*), also called the Montjac.

1824 *HORSFIELD Zool. Res. Java*, *Cervus Muntjak*, The chase of the Kidang, by means of dogs, affords occasionally a favourite amusement to the natives of rank in Java.

† **Kidcot** (e). Obs. Also 6 *kydcote*, -*cott* (e), *kidcot*, 7-8 -*coat*. [app. f. *KID sb.* 1 + *COT*, *COTE*.]

The origin of the appellation is not certain; perhaps facetious; possibly transferred from one person so named to others, as in the case of *Bridewell*. Cf. *KITTY* v. 4.]

The name formerly given in various towns (as York, Lancaster, etc.) to the lock-up or prison.

c 1515 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 70 To the kydcotte and the masynnew, viij. c 1540 *Suro. Bridlington Priory in Archaeol.* XIX. 271 In the north syde of the same gatehouse ys there a prison for offenders within the towne called the kydcott. 1605 *T. BELL Motives Rom. Faith* 106 Did not old Sir John in the kydcote at Yorke so agree with Comberforth the priest? 1772 in *Stark Hist. Gainsborough* 285 That they procure a pair of moveable stocks to be kept in the kydcot. 1886 *E. PEACOCK Let. to Editor*, My father could remember the old kydcote at Gainsborough. It was not used as a prison in his time, but there was a tradition that it had been.

Kidd, *kidde*, pa. t. and pple. of *KITHE* v. **Kiddah**, variant of *KHEDA*.

† **Kiddaw** (kid'aw). *Ornith.* Obs. [Cf. *CADDOW*, *cadaw*.] A Cornish name for the guillemot.

1674 *RAY Collect. Words* 61 In Cornwall they call the guillem a kiddaw. 1678 — *Willughby's Ornith.* 324 The Bird called by the Welsh and Manks-men, a Guillem;...by the Cornish, a Kiddaw.

Kidded (kid'ded), *a.* [f. *KID sb.* 1 3 + -ED 2.] Covered or furnished with kid-gloves.

1879 *CABLE Old Creole Days*, 'Tite Poulette' (1883) 52 The

manager waited too, rubbing his hat and brushing his clothes with the tips of his kidded fingers.

† **Kidden**, *a.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. *KID sb.* 1 + -EN 4.] Made of kid-skin.

1714 *Smock-race at Finglas in Steele Poet. Misc.* 201 Kidded Gloves shall by the third be worn.

† **Kidden**, *v.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. *KID sb.* 1 + -EN 5.] *trans.* = *KID v.* 1 b.

1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 181 There is no beast that is more prone and given to lust then is a Goat...Seven dayes after it is yeanned and kiddened, it beginneth and yeeldeth seed.

Kidder 1 and 2: see *KID v.* 4, and *KIDDIER*. **Kidder** 3 (kid'dar). Short for next.

1893 *PEEL Spen Valley* 343 The manufacture of Kidder carpets. 1899 *MISS BROUGHTON Game & Candle* 158 Her eyes perusing the threadbare Kidder which is good enough for Willy's den.

Kidderminster (ki'dəminstər). [The name of a town in Worcestershire.]

1. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to Kidderminster; *spec.* the distinctive name of a kind of carpet, originally manufactured there, in which the pattern is formed by the intersection of two cloths of different colours: also called *two-ply* and *ingrain* carpet.

1670-1 *Act 22 & 23 Chas. II.* c. 8 *Preamble*, Abuses...in the making of Stuffed called Kidderminster Stuffs. 1685 *Reflex. Baxter* 25 When the Writings of these excel those of R. B. as much as the richest Arras, the meanest Kidderminster-Stuff. 1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VI. 173/1 Double or Kidderminster carpeting is composed of two plies of cloth. *Ibid.* 174/1 Two-ply Kidderminster Carpet Loom. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 314/1 Kidderminster or Scotch carpets, or, as the Americans more descriptively term them, ingrain carpets, are wholly of worsted or woollen.

2. *absol.* = Kidderminster carpet or carpeting. Also *attrib.*

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 314/2 In Kidderminsters the shoot forms by far the greatest portion of what is visible. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 263 Figured Venetian carpets are woven in the two-ply Kidderminster looms. 1892 *L. T. MEADE Medicine Lady* I. viij. 123 A carpet made of faded Kidderminster covered the floor.

Hence **Kidderminstered** *a.*, carpeted with a Kidderminster.

1852 *SAVAGE R. Medlicott* III. i. (D.), The tradesman's contracted and Kidderminstered parlour.

Kidder. Obs. exc. *dialect*. Also **kidder**. [Origin obscure.] One who buys provisions from the producers and takes them to market to sell; = *BADGER sb.* 1 (q. v.).

By the statute of 1552 the kiddier required a licence, and was forbidden to keep the provisions he bought for more than a month. Such carriers were commonly charged with *regrating* or *forestalling*, hence the def. quoted by Johnson from Ainsworth, 'an ingrosser of corn to enhance its price'; cf. under *BADGER*.

1551-2 *Act 5 & 6 Eduw. VI.* c. 14 § 5 The buying of anye Corne Fyshe Butter or Chese, by anye such Badger Lader Kyddier or Carrier. 1562-3 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 4 § 5 Every person...not...being in Service with any Kyddier or Carryor of anye Corne Grayne or Meale. 1674-91 *RAY S. & E. Country Words*, A Kidder, Badger, Huckster, or Carrier of Goods on Horseback. 1755 *BURN Just. Peace* s. v. *Butter & Cheese*, Licence to be a badger, lader, kiddier, carrier, buyer, or transporter coastwise, of butter and cheese. a 1825 *FOLEY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Kiddier*, *kidger*, one who buys up fowls, eggs, pork, &c. at farm-houses...and carries them to market. (1895 *E. Anglian Gloss.*, *Kidder*,...a pork-butcher, sausage-maker, a low dealer in poultry and provisions.)

fig. 1603 *BARNET Pop. Impost.* 26 Meeting with the Common Badger or Kiddier for Devils, Mr. Peckham at the L. Staffords house in London.

Kidding, *vbl. sb.*: see *KID v.* 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Kiddish (kid'ish), *a.* rare. [f. *KID sb.* 1 + -ISH 1.]

1. Of or pertaining to a kid; kid-like. 1552 *HULOET*, Kyddyshe, or of a kydde, *hadinus*. 1651 *OGILBY Esop* (1665) 183 He oft drank kiddish gore.

2. *slang*. Childish. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 8/5 The Sunday school he deserts, partly because it is uninteresting, partly because it is 'kiddish'.

Kiddle (kid'dl). Forms: 5-6 *kiddell*, 5, 7 *kydle*, 6 *kydell*, *kedel* (l, 6-7 *kiddell*, 7 *kidle*, (7-9 *kettle*, 8 *kedle*, 9 *keddle*), 6- *kidel*, *kiddle*. [a. AF. *kidel*, *kydel* (whence med. (Anglo-)L. *kidellus*), OF. *quidel* (1289 in *Godef. Compl.*), later *guideau* 'a Wicker Engine whereby fish is caught' (Cotgr.), also *guidel* (1322 in *Godef.*), mod.F. *guideau*, a stake-net, also, a line of sloping planks placed to direct a current; Breton *kidel* stake-net (Le Gonidec).]

a. A dam, weir, or barrier in a river, having an opening in it fitted with nets or other appliances for catching fish. b. An arrangement of stake-nets on the sea-beach for the same purpose (see quot. 1891).

The word is chiefly found in some early statutes (Latin and Anglo-French) and in later references to these: there is no clear evidence that it was actually current in sense a later than c 1550.

[1215 *Magna Carta* xxxiii. in Stubbs *Sel. Charters* (1895) 300 Omnes kydell de cetero deponatur penitus de Thamisia, et de Medewaye, et per totam Angliam, nisi per costeram maris. 1275 in *Bundello Escaet.* de an. 3 Edw. I. (Du Cange) Et fuit seiscitus de uno Kiddlelo vocato a were, ac de libera piscaria in Potlok. 1350 *Act 25 Eduw. III.* stat. 4. c. 4 Gortz molins estankes Estackes & kideux. 1303 *Act 1 Rich. II.* c. 9 § 1 Tour les Kydells en les ewes de Tamise. 1477 *Norton Ord. Akh.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 71 Fishes love Soote smell,

also it is trewe, Theil love not old Kydles as theil doe the new. 1529 in *Pictou Lpool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 25 Weirs and keddells erect made or inhaunched within any of the said streams. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 10 Alle the kyddelles and trunckes thoroughout the Temse. 1651 *N. BACON Disc. Govt.* Eng. II. v. (1739) 26 The Lord Admiral gained the same within the low-water mark...and in all places where Kiddels were set. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.*, *Kiddle*, *kidel*, or *kedel*,...Some Fishermen corruptly call them *Kettles*. 1724 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 233 An act for demolishing and removing Fishing Dams, Weirs and Keddes set across the river Schuylkill, was read. 1891 *L.D. HERRSCHALL in Law Times Rep.* LXV. 566/1 A kiddle consists of a series of stakes forced into the ground occupying some 700 feet in length, with a similar row approaching them at an angle. The stakes are connected by network, and at the angle, where the two rows approach, a large net or bag is placed for the purpose of catching the fish.

b. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *kiddle-ground*, -*net*. 1629 in *Boys Sandwiche* (1792) 249 Certain kidel grounds...where nets do use to hang upon poles...set in the sands above the low water mark to catch fish. 1741 *T. ROBINSON Gavelkind* II. ix. 274 For the Use of their Kid-Netts. 1880 *BUCKLAND Fishes* 132 (E. D. D.) The mackerel here [at Rye] are caught in large fixed nets called kettle-nets. 1889 *Fishing Gaz.* 31 Aug. 126 (*ibid.*) The stake nets...locally [in Kent] called 'kiddle' nets.

Kiddy (kidi), *sb.* Also 6 *kiddie*, *Sc. keddle*. [f. *KID sb.* 1 + -Y 4.]

1. A little kid (young goat). 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 249 Well heard Kiddie all this sore constraint. 1597 *Witchcraft in Spald. Club Misc.* I. 129 At thy incomming, the keddle lap upon thee. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 30 Our poor kiddy...which died yesterday of the shab.

attrib. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Hol* iv. (1881) 79 The goats furnished milk and 'kiddy-pies'.

2. *slang*, and *collog.* A little child. [f. *KID sb.* 1 5.]

1880 *BOLDREWOOD Robbery under Arms* xx, They'd heard all kinds of rough talk ever since they were little kiddies. 1892 *R. KIPLING Barrack-r. Ballads, Route Marchin* iii, While the women and the kiddies sit an' shiver in the carts.

3. *Thieves' slang*. A professional thief who assumes a 'flashness' of dress and manner; one who dresses in a similar style. [cf. *KID* 1 5 b.]

1780 *TOMLINSON Slang Past.* i, My time, O ye Kiddies, was happily spent. 1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.*, *Kiddy*, a thief of the lower order, who...dresses in the extreme of vulgar gentility. 1823 *BYRON Juan* XI. xvii, Poor Tom was once a kiddy upon town. 1863 *COWEN Clarke Shaks. Char.* xiv. 362 That such a kiddy should have made his public exit from the Tyburn stage in an embroidered dress...was befitting his 'exquisite' nature.

b. A hat of a form fashionable among 'kiddies'. 1865 *Lond. Rev.* 2 Sept. 241/2 The last fashion being a hat, apparently bred between an archedoncal and a 'kiddy', with a broad ribbon passing in front through a large black buckle.

4. *attrib.* as *adj.*: Pertaining to, appropriate to, 'kiddies'; fashionable among persons of that class.

1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 56 The horse-dealer...in the kiddy phrase, had both his eyes closed up. 1823 in *Newcastle Daily Jnl.* (1891) 31 Mar. 3/3 Replete with prime chaunts, rum glees, and kiddy catches. 1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Bos.*, *Making a night of it* (1850) 164/2 It was his ambition to do something in the celebrated 'kiddy' or stage-coach way.

Kiddy (kidi), *v. slang*. [Cf. *prec.* and *KID v.* 4.] *trans.* To hoax, humbug, take in (a person).

1851 *MAYNEW Lond. Labour* I. 462 (Hoppe) There they met with beggars who kidded them out to the lark. a 1864 *DICKENS* (Webster), Some of the swell mob...so far kiddied us as to hire a horse and shay, start away from London by Whitechapel, and...come into Epsom from the opposite direction...while we were waiting for them at the rail.

Kide, obs. f. *KITH*; pa. pple. of *KITHE*.

Kideneire, -*nere*: see *KIDNEY*.

Kidful: see *KID sb.* 4 **Kidge**, var. *KEDGE* *a.*

† **Kidgell**, obs. north. form of *CUDGEL*.

c 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 264 He cutt 4 kidgells or houghells to hange salmon netts upon. 1575-6 *Ibid.* 295 [He] lyfted up his staff or kidgell.

Kid glove, *kid-glove*.

1. A glove made of kid-skin, lamb-skin, or other similar leather. *With kid gloves*, in a gentle, delicate, or gingerly manner.

1832 *MARRIAT N. Forster* xxxii, A new pair of grey kid gloves. 1834 *W. HULL Hist. Glove Trade* 69 Men and women's fine gloves, or those that pass in the shops under the denomination of kid-gloves, but which are really made from lamb-skins...dressed at Yeovil. 1888 *PAVCE Amer. Commw.* II. III. lviii. 420 The Americans who think that European politics are worked, to use the common phrase, 'with kid gloves'.

2. *attrib.* as *adj.* Characterized by wearing kid-gloves; dainty or delicate in action or operation; avoiding real exertion or every-day work; free from roughness or harshness.

1856 *H. H. DIXON Post & Paddock* vii. 115 He was, in fact, a mere kid-glove sportsman. 1888 *T. W. HIGGINSON Women and Men* 296 Anti-kid-glove literature is really no better than the kid-glove literature at which it affects to protest. 1892 *ZANGWILL Bow Mystery* 81, I don't like your kid glove philanthropists meddling in matters they don't understand.

Hence **Kid-glove** *v. trans.*, to cover (the hands) with kid-gloves. **Kid-glove** *a.*, wearing kid-gloves; also *fig.*, refined, dainty, delicate, etc.

1848 *CLOUGH Bohtie* v. 117 Dancing and pressing the fingers kid-gloved of a Lady Maria. 1859 *SALA Gas-light & D.* xxiv. 276 You can descry a kid-gloved hand, with rings outside the glove. 1860 *O. W. HOLMES Elsie* V. (1887) 11 The richer part of the community that...kid-glove their

hands. 1899 *STEAD* in *Daily News* 19 July 5/5 He was always somewhat of a kid-gloved gentleman.

Kidnapper, obs. form of **KIDNAPPER**.

Kidling (kɪd'liŋ). [*f.* **KID** sb.1 + **-LING**. Cf. **ON. kildrīng**, Norw. and Sw. *kidling*.]

1. A little kid.

1586 *WEBBE Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 78 O were thou content.. trym kyding flocks with me to drine to the greene fields. 1613-16 *W. BROWNE Brit. Past.* II. i. Mountaines where the wanton Kidling dallies. a 1732 *GAY Acis & Galatea*, O Nymph.. Like kidlings blithe and merry! 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* xi. At yonder door Behold the favourite kidling bleats unheard.

2. *slang*. A little child; a baby.

1899 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 3/7 The poor little kidlings' feet would suffer, I should think.

Kidmutgar, variant of **KHIDMUTGAR**.

Kidnap (kɪ'dnæp), *v.* [*f.* **KID** sb.1 + **NAP** *v.*, to snatch, seize (cf. **NAB**); possibly as a back-formation from **KIDNAPPER**. The words no doubt originated among the class which followed the practice of kidnapping. Bailey, Johnson, Ash, etc. stress *kidnap*, which is still usual in the north.] Originally, to steal or carry off (children or others) in order to provide servants or labourers for the American plantations; hence, in general use, to steal (a child), to carry off (a person) by illegal force.

1682 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 183 Mr. John Wilmore having kidnapped a boy of 13 years of age to Jamaica, a writt de homine replegiendo was delivered to the sheriffs of London against him. 1688 *London Gaz.* No. 2360/3 John Dykes.. Convicted of Kidnapping, or Enticing away, His Majesty's Subjects, to go Servants into the Foreign Plantations. 1693 I. MATHEA *Cases Consc.* (1862) 241 A Servant, who was Spirited or Kidnaped (as they call it) into America. 1723 *DE FOE Col. Jack* (1840) 266, I will kidnap her and send her to Virginia. 1809 *J. ADAMS Wks.* (1854) IX. 316 The practice in Holland of kidnapping men for settlers or servants in Batavia. 1849 *JAMES GIPSY* xviii. You go kidnapping people's children, you thieves of human flesh. 1884 *PAE Eustace* 103, I am not a common seaman, to be kidnapped in this fashion.

fig. 1732 *SWIFT Corr. Wks.* 1841 II. 669 We [the Irish] have but one dunce of irrefragable fame, .. and the Scots have kidnapped him from us. 1850 *KINGSLY Alton Locke* x. The people who see their children thus kidnapped into hell. Hence **Kidnaped** *pph. a.*, **Kidnapping** *vbl. sb.*

and *pph. a.*, **Kidnappingly** *adv.*

1798 *Anti-Jacobin* 22 Jan. (1852) 47 Courteny's 'kidnapp'd rhymes. 1861 *Times* 10 July, Full freights of kidnapped Chinamen. 1878 *GLADSTONE Prim. Homer* 110 The kidnapped victims whom Phœnician vessels brought from abroad. 1682 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 187 The witnesses .. were .. to prove that there was .. such a trade as 'kidnapping or spiriting away children. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. xv. 219 The other remaining offence, that of kidnapping, being the forcible abduction or stealing away of man, woman, or child from their own country, and selling them into another. 1830 *SCOTT Demonol.* iv. 127 This kidnapping of the human race, so peculiar to the whole Elfyn people. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* I. v. 365 The kidnapping of persons of free condition was not unknown. 1887 *ATHENÆUM* 19 Mar. 375/3 The 'kidnapping grandmother' .. is not so repellent as might be supposed. 1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 206, I hold it to have been wickedly, .. criminally, 'kidnappingly done.

Kidnapper (kɪ'dnæpə). Also 7 **-knapper**, **-nabber**. [*f.* as *prec.* + **-ER** I. Originally *kidnapper* (quot. 1679); also in Johnson, Ash, etc.; so still in northern use.] One who kidnaps children or others; a stealer of human beings. Also *fig.*

1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Kidnappers* (1696-1706 *Kidnappers*), those that make a trade of decoying and spiriting away young children to ship them for foreign plantations. c 1679 *Roxb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 13 How like kid-nappers all the day In every corner they survey. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 109 Thou practisest the craft of a Kidnapper, thou gatherest up Women, and Children, and carriest them into a strange Country. 1778 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 541 For punishing kidnappers or persons who aid the enemy in carrying off the peaceable inhabitants. 1834 *LYTTON Pompeii* II. i. The Thessalian kidnapper had stolen the blind girl from gentle parents. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* xxi. 434 It is dangerous to remain in their villages at this time of year when kidnappers are abroad.

Hence **Kidnappery**.

1890 *Murray's Mag.* Apr. 463 The regions of kidnappery, slave-trading, and freebooting!

Kidney (kɪ'dni). Forms: 4 **kidenei**, 4-6 **kydney** (5 ? **kidneyo**, 6 **kydney**), 6- **kidney**. ? *Sing.* or *Pl.* 4 **kydner**. *Pl. a.* 4 **kideneiren**, **kydneynen**; *β.* 4 **kide-**, **kydeneris**, **kidneris**, **kidneris**, **kydneers**, **-ners**; *γ.* 6 **kidneies**, **-neis**, **kydneys**, **-nes**, 6-7 **kydneys**, 6-9 **kidnies**, 6- **kidneys**. [Of obscure formation.

On the supposition that the *sing.* was *kid(e)neire*, this has been inferred to be a compound, having as its second element *ME. nere* kidney; and it has been conjectured that *kid(e)-* might represent OE. *cwið*, *cwiða*, or ON. *kæð* belly, womb. But this is on many grounds improbable; above all, because the ordinary *sing.* in *ME.* was in *-ei*, *-ey*, the solitary instance of *kydneire*, c 1420 (f. below), being probably a *pl.* for *kydneren*. It is thus possible that *kidenei*, *pl. kideneiren*, had as its second element *ey*, *pl. eyren*, *ciren*, *eyre*, *eyer*, *Egg*. (Cf. Ger. *eier* testicles.) The *pl. kid(e)neris* might possibly owe its form to association with *neres*, *neeres*, *pl. of nere*; the later *kidneies*, *-neis*, was a new *pl.* from the unanalysed singular. But the first element remains uncertain.]

1. One of a pair of glandular organs situated in the abdominal cavity of mammals, birds, and

reptiles, which excrete urine and so remove effete nitrogenous matter from the blood. Also a gland with similar functions found in some animals of lower organization. The kidneys of cattle, sheep, and pigs are an article of food.

a. sing.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 149 *L'etplen* (the milke), boueles (neres), et reinoun (kidenei). 13.. *Metz. Voc.* in Wr. Wütker 627/8 *Ren*, kidney. c 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 37 The Ire in the gawle. c 1400 *Pol. Rel.* in the kydney. 1520 *WHITTINGTON Vulg.* (1527) 39 They may be wel compared to the kydney that lyeth rolled in fatte, and yet is lene hym self. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. xxxvii. 343 The right kidney in all creatures is the bigger. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 82 The stones or calculous concretions in kidney or bladder. 1871 *M. COLLINS Mrg. & Merch.* I. ix. 293 Waiter, bring me a kidney and some stout.

b. Of doubtful number.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 10 Take þo bert and þo mydruv and þe kydner, And hew hom smalle, as I þe lere.

c. pl.

a. 1388 *WYCLIF Exod.* xxix. 13 And thou schalt take.. the calle of the mawe, and twey kidneris [3 *MSS.* kideneiren, 1382 the twy kynders]. *Ibid.* 22 Twey kidneris [3 *MSS.* kideneiren, 1382 the twy kynders]. — *Lev.* xiii. 343 [see β]. a 1400 *Primer* (1891) 104 For thou haddest my kydeneyren.

β. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxxviii. 21 Myn kidnares [v. r. kynders] ben changed. 1382 *WYCLIF Exod.* xxix. 13 [see α]. 1388 — *Lev.* iii. 4 Thei schulen offre twey kydenenis [v. r. kideneiren, 1382 the twy kynders].

γ. c 1510 *MORR Picus Wks.* 201 My reynes or kidneis, bath chiden me vnto the night. c 1532 *Du Wes Introd.* *Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 904 The kydneyes, les rognons. 1535 *COVERDALE Lev.* iii. 10 To the twy kydneyes with the fat .. and the nett on the leuer upon the kydneyes also. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxii. (1887) 93 It drieth also the stone from the kidneies into the bladder. 1732 *ARBUOTHNOT Rules of Diet* 256 It is suspected to be hurtful to the Kidneys. 1803 *Med. Zool.* x. 82 Affections of the bladder and kidneis. 1857 *G. BIRD Urm. Deposits* (ed. 5) 424 Few remedies are so capricious in their action as those which influence the functions of the kidneis. 1891 *S. MOSTYN Curative* 27 Don't you think the kidneis will be spoiled if they are not eaten at once?

fig. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. ii. 585 If heav'n's bright torches, from earth's kidneis, sup Sum somewhat dry and heaftull Vapours up. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 268 ¶ 2 A Youth, who officiates as the Kidney of the Coffee-house.

2. *fig.* Temperament, nature, constitution, disposition; hence, kind, sort, class, stamp.

a 1555 *LATIMER Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 312 To pronounce all to be thieves to a man, except myself, of course, and those men .. that are of my own kidney. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* III. v. 116 Think of that, a man of my Kidney; .. that am as subject to heate as butter. 1652 *J. HALL Height Elog.* p. lxxxii, Is it not better for us that are men of this Kidney to have a Ruler set over us then to be left to our freedom. 1733 *FIELDING Don Quixote* in *Eng.* II. iv. This fellow is not quite of a right kidney, the dog is not sound at the bottom. 1880 *DISRAELI Endym.* xvii. It was a large and rather miscellaneous party, but all of the right kidney.

† *b.* Proper condition or state, order. *collog. Obs.* 1763 *COLMAN Terræ Filius* No. 1 Attempt to put their Hair out of Kidney.

3. Something resembling a kidney in shape, etc.

† *a.* An ovary. *Obs. rare*—1.

1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* lxvi. 186 The kydneyes whiche gelders take away from a bytche when they spaye hir.

b. More fully *kidney potato*; an oval variety of potato.

1796 *C. MARSHALL Garden.* xv. (1813) 249 The red nosed kidney .. is a great favorite. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 291/2 The earliest potato is called the Superfine White Kidney. 1840 *HOOD Up the Rhine* 111 The next dish .. was of very small, very waxy kidney potatoes. 1892 *ZANGWILL Child. Ghetto* II. 6 Kidneys or regents, my child?

† 4. *Kidneys of wheat*, an imperfect reproduction of the Scriptural expression 'fat of kidneys of wheat' Deut. xxxii. 14: cf. Ps. cxlvii. 14 'the fat of wheat', the finest of the wheat, in allusion to the fat, and esp. the kidney-fat, as the choicest part of an animal, which was therefore offered in sacrifice.

1611 *BIBLE Deut.* xxxii. 14. 1663 *JER. TAYLOR Serm. Death* *Ld. Primate* Irel. 10 If the Corn dyes and lives again .. in the verdure of a leaf, in the fullness of the Ear, in the Kidneys of the wheat. a 1673 *G. SWINNOCK* in *Spurgeon Treas.* *Dav.* Ps. xxxvi. 8 [Bread] made of the kidneys of the wheat, of the finest flour.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* *a.* attributive: Of or belonging to the kidneys, as *kidney disease*, *fat*, *form*, *substance*, *suet*, *-tube*, *-vein*, etc.; made of or containing Kidneys, as *kidney pie*, *soup*.

b. similitative, as *kidney-form*, *kidney-shaped* adjs.

1889 *Sci. Amer.* LXI. 48 Liver and 'Kidney Diseases. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 213 The 'Kidney fat of a loin of veal. 1885 *HAXTER Carboona* 3 Great virtues are attributed by the Australian aborigines to the kidney-fat of their enemies. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2). 30 'Kidney-form, or reniform, round elevations. 1811 *PINKERTON Petral* II. 123 They are quite different from rolled pebbles, and are often of a flattened, sometimes a 'kidney form. 1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Boz. The Streets* (1850) 33/2 The 'kidney-pie man has just walked away with his warehouse on his arm. 1757 *PULTNEY in Phil. Trans.* L. 67 The receptacle is convex on both sides, and 'Kidney-shaped. 1887 *W. PHILLIPS Brit. Domycetes* 17 Lobes deflexed, kidney-shaped. 1887 *Spois' Housek. Man. Index*, 'Kidney soup. 1873 *T. H. GREEN Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 283 The capsule .. cannot be removed without tearing the 'kidney substance. 1822 in *Cobbett Rur. Rides* (1883) I. 93 Their skins, colour of veal 'kidney-suet. 1847-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 254 The epi-

thelium of the 'kidney-tubes. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 301/1 The fourth is the mediane, or 'kidney-vayne, situated below the foote. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 110 The pulmonary vein .. is joined .. before it enters the auricle by the efferent kidney veins.

c. Special combs.: **kidney-cotton**, a variety of *Gossypium barbadense*, a cotton plant of which the seeds are in kidney-shaped masses; † **kidney-fetch** = **kidney-vetch**; **kidney-link**, a coupling below the collar of the harness of a horse; † **kidney-lipped a.**, hare-lipped; **kidney ore**, hæmatite occurring in kidney-shaped masses; **kidney-paved a.**, paved with cobble stones; **kidney-piece**, a cam with a kidney-shaped outline; **kidney-potato**: see 3 *b.*; **kidney-stone**, a stone of a kidney shape, a cobble; *spec.* see quot. 1861; **kidney table**, a table having a kidney-shaped top; **kidney-vetch**, a leguminous herb (*Anthyllis vulneraria*), Lady's-fingers.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 256, I prepared a parcel of the silk, and also a parcel of the 'kidney, or Brazilian cotton. 1671 *SKINNER Etymol. Ling. Angl. Bot.*, 'Kidney-fetch. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. 353 Ladies-Finger or Kidney Fetch is not uncommon in chalky pastures. 1883 *J. P. GROVES From Cadet to Captain* xxii. 223 Harnessing .. Nellie's ponies .. be managed to get the hames upside down, with the 'kidney-links on the top of the collars. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.*, Upon *Jollie's Wife*, Squint-ey'd, hook-nos'd; and lastly 'kidney-lipt. 1750 *R. POCOCKE Trav.* (1888) 15 Three sorts of ore, the finest is the 'kidney ore. 1852 *TH. ROSS Humboldt's Trav.* I. xiii. 441 The metals appear only in kidney-ores, and present the most delusive appearances. 1829 *Daily Tel.* 19 Apr. 6/4 The principal street .. emerged from the 'kidney-paved condition and got itself macadamised. 1884 *F. J. BRITTEN Watch & Clockm.* 43 On the arbo of the annual wheel is fixed a brass cam or 'kidney piece'. 1861 *BAISTROW Gloss. Min.*, 'Kidney-stones, a local name for small hard nodules .. washed out of the cliffs on the north shore of Weymouth. 1890 *10th Cent.* Nov. 842 Regimental highwells will not stand the rough kidney stones of the barrack stables for more than six months. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* (1863) 193 He was seated in an easy chair, before a 'kidney-table at which he was writing. 1706 *PHILLIPS*, 'Kidney-vetch and Kidney-wort, several sorts of Herbs.

Kidney bean, kidney-bean.

1. The ordinary name given to two species of *Phaseolus* (*N.O. Leguminosæ*), known as the dwarf French bean (*P. vulgaris*), and the Scarlet Runner (*P. multiflorus*), of which the unripened pods and the ripe seeds are used as food: see **BEAN** 3. 1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* 75 *Smilax hortensis* .. may be called in english Kydney beane, because the seede is lyke a Kydney. 1548-62 [see **BEAN** 3]. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 570 The Pulse called Phaseoli, i. Kidney Beans use to be eaten cod and al together. 1732 *ARBUOTHNOT Rules of Diet* i. in *Aliments*, etc. 251 Beans and Kidney-Beans have the same Qualities. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 222/2 Few plants are more tender early in the season than Kidney Beans.

2. **Kidney-bean tree**. A climbing shrub of the leguminous genus *Wistaria* as the American species, *W. frutescens*, and the Chinese, *W. chinensis*, both grown as wall-climbers in Great Britain.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 380 There are several other Trees and Shrubs which are now in Flower, as .. Catesby's Climber, or Carolina Kidney-Bean-tree. 1760 *J. LEE Introd. Bot.* App. 316 Kidney Bean-tree of Carolina, *Glycine*. 1897 *BRITTON & BROWN Flora North. States Canada* II. 294 *Kranzia frutescens*—American *Wisteria* .. Called also Kidney-bean Tree.

Kidneywort. Herb. [See **WORT**.] The plant *Colydon Umbilicus*, also called Navelwort; see also quot. 1866.

1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* 741 Wall Pennywort, Hipwort, Kidneywort. 1854 *GISSING in Pharmac. Jnrl.* XIII. 459 One of the common names .. is kidney-wort. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 646/2 Kidney-wort, *Umbilicus pendulinus*, also *Saxifraga stellaris*.

Kid-skin. The skin of a kid, esp. such skin tanned and used for gloves; also applied to skins of lambs and other animals used for this purpose. Also *attrib.*, as *kid-skin glove*.

c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* xiv. (1765) 19 A dozen pair of the best white Kid-skin Gloves the Royal-Exchange can afford. 1657 *THORNLEY tr. Longus' Daphnis & Chloë* 29 Daphnis saw Chloë in her Kidskin, and her Pine coronet. 1719 *W. WOOD Surv. Trade* 94 Kid-skins, Paper, Prunns, Linens and wrought Silks. 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* I. What is a glove but a tailor working on kid-skin? 1826 *LAMB Elia* Ser. II. *Pop. Fallacies* xv. Another had dipped his scooped palm in a kid-skin of wild honey.

Kidyer, variant of **KIDDER**.

Kie, variant of **kye**, *pl.* of **Cow**.

Kief, **Kiefekil**, variants of **KEF**, **KEFFERILL**.

|| **Kie-kie** (kɪ'ki). Also *kee-kee*. [Maori.] A New Zealand climbing plant, *Freyinetia Banksii* (*N.O. Pandanaceæ*), the leaves of which are woven into baskets, etc. Also *attrib.*

1854 *GOLDER Pigeon's Parlt.* Notes 77 The trees were .. covered with a kind of parasite plant, called a keekee, having a thick cabbage-like stock. 1873 *BULLER Birds New Zeal.* (1888) II. 317, I drew out the nest materials, consisting of shreds of kiekie-leaves and other dry litter. 1882 *T. H. POTTS Out in the Open* 20 (Morris) The unused food .. together with the empty kiekie baskets.

Kiele, obs. *f.* **KEEL** *v.1*, **KILN** *sb.* **Kiell**, obs. *f.* **KEEL** *sb.2* **Kien**, obs. *f.* **kie**, *pl.* of **Cow**.

Kier (kɪər). Forms: 6 **keare**, **keyore**, 7 **keere**, 9 **keir**, **kier**. [Known only from second half of 16th c.: cf. **ON. ker** vessel, tub (Norw. *kjer*, Sw., 152-2

Da. kar = OHG. *char*, Goth. *kas*.] † **a. A** brewing-vat (also *boiling*, *brewing*, *gyle*, *gyling-kier*). *Obs.* b. A large vat in which cloth is boiled for bleaching or other purposes (*bleaching-kier*).

1573 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* (Chetham, 1884) 64 One brewing keare, and a trogh for the same ijs. A yailing keare xijd. 1579 *Ibid.* (Chetham, 1861) 101 Six great vessels of tymber calld keares with other furnytur for the brewhouse and backhouse. 158a *Lanc. Wills* (1857) 1. 133 Dyverse stone trowes keyres and arkes. 1535 *BREAROTON Trav.* (Chetham) 104, I took notice of that common brew-house .. and observed there .. boiling keeres. [c 1746, 1775: see GYLE-KEA.] 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 138 The wooden kieve, or kier, containing the cloth. 1879 *Spens' Encycl. Indust. Arts* I. 515 For yarn and thread, it is very useful to have the false bottom of the bleaching kier, or pot, movable. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct. 7/2 This kier .. was used for boiling .. cotton flock and other substances used in paper-making.

Hence **Kierful**.

1879 *Spens' Encycl. Indust. Arts* I. 515 A whole kierful of yarn or thread is chemicked at once. 1884 *Times* 15 Apr. 8 A large kierful of cloth of about 30 cwt.

|| **Kieselguhr** (kī'z'lgūr). [Ger. (named by Ehrenberg), f. *kiesel* gravel, CHESIL + GUHR.] An earth composed of the siliceous remains of diatoms, used as an absorbent of nitroglycerine in the manufacture of dynamite; diatomite.

1875 *URE's Dict. Arts* II. 176 A porous, infusorial, silicious earth known in Germany as 'Kieselguhr'. *Ibid.*, None of these [absorbents] appeared thoroughly equal to Kieselguhr in their power of retaining a very large proportion of the oil. 1885 MARTINDALE & WESTCOTT *Extra Pharmacop.* (ed. 4) 226 Kieselguhr, a diatomaceous earth, known as white peat.

Kieserite (kī'zərīt). [Named (1861) after D. G. Kieser, of Jena.] Hydrous magnesium sulphate, usually occurring in fine, granular, white masses, in the salt-mines at Stassfurt in Prussia and elsewhere. Used in making Epsom Salts, and in the manufacture of potash salts.

186a *Amer. Jyrl. Sc. Ser.* II. XXXIV. 214. 1875 *URE's Dict. Arts* III. 17 Kieserite appears likely to prove a valuable accession to our .. useful minerals. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvi. The kieserite is in beds from 9 to 12 inches thick.

Kiest, Kiestein, Kiever: see **KEST**, **KYEST-EIN**, **KIVER**. **Kiff**: see **KITH** 5b.

Kight, Kijt, obs. forms of **KITE**. **Ki-hi**: see **KI-YI**. **Kiht**, obs. f. *caught*, pa. t. of **CATCH** v.

|| **Kikar** (kī'kār). [Hindi *kikar*.] The name in India of species of *Acacia*, esp. *A. arabica*, yielding much of the best gum arabic.

1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 685/1 The *Coccus lacca* .. is also found on the Kikar (*Acacia arabica*). 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 2/1 One evening, he called me to where he stood by the kikar tree.

Kike, obs. form of **KEEK** v., **KICK** v.

† **Kikelot**. *Obs. rare*—1. [Form and origin uncertain: cf. *giglot*, *GIGLET*.] A tattling woman, a magpie.

a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 88 Me seið upon ancren, þet euerich mest haueð .. ane rikelot [*M.S.* C. kikelot (piot)] þet cakeleð hire al þet heo isihð oðer ihereð.

Kil, obs. form of **KILL** v., **KILN** 5b.

Kilampere (kī'læmp'ēr). *Electr.* [f. *kil*- (see **KILO**-) + **AMPERE**.] A thousand amperes.

1892 *BARN, SMITH & HUDSON Arithm. for Schools* 147 A thousand milliamperes make an Ampere, a thousand amperes make a Kilampere.

Kilbrickenite (kilbrī'kēnīt). *Min.* [Named from Kilbricken, co. Clare, Ireland, where found: see -ITE¹.] Sulph-antimonide of lead, of a lead-grey colour and metallic lustre; **GEOCRONITE**.

1840 *Proc. R. Irish Acad.* I. 472 *Kilbrickenite*, as Dr. Apjohn proposed to call this mineral, is obviously what Berzelius denominates a sulphur salt.

Kilbuck, Kilcow, Kildee, -deer: see **KILL**.

Kilderkin (kīl'drākin). *Forms*: a. 4 *kyner*, 5 *kynder*, 6 *kynterkyn*, *kinderkind*, 6-7 *kinderkin*. β. 4-6 *kilderkyn*, 5-6 *kylder*, (6 *kilde*), -*kyn*, -*kin*, (6 *-ken*), 6- *kilderkin*. [Of Du. or LG. origin: cf. MDu. *kinderkin*, more commonly *kindeken*, *kinneken* (or *-kijn*), also *kynken*, *-kijn*, *kimmekijn* (see **KEMPKIN**, **KINKIN**), the fourth part of a tun, etc. (cf. Du. *kinnetje*, a firkin): a dim. form, referred to *kintal*, *quintal*, med.L. *quintale*, Ger. dial. *kindel*, *kindle* (13th c. *chindel*): see -**KIN**. (Cf. Grimm s.v. *Kindlein* 2, Verwijs & Verdam s.v. *Kindekijn* 2.) The change of *kin*- to *kil*- is app. peculiar to Eng., and is found already in 14th c.]

1. A cask for liquids, fish, etc. of a definite capacity (half a barrel).

By the statute of 1531-2 the kilderkin for beer had to contain 18 gallons, that for ale 16 gallons.

a. 1530 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 146 Payd for ij kynterkynys to y' cherche howse .. vijij. 1598 *BARETT Theor. Warres* v. iii. 135, 50 kinderkins and barrels to carry the small cordage. 1673 *S. PARKER Reproof Reh. Transp.* 11 Some kinderkins, some hogsheds, some tuns.

β. 1390 *Letter Bk. H.* *Guildhall London*, ff. 217 Omnes anguille in undecim barellis et uno kilderkin. *Ibid.*, Dieti barelli et kilderkin cum anguillis in eisdem. 1530 *PALSGR.* 236/1 Kylderken, a vessell, *aquas*. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 The Ale brewers .. have used .. to make .. theyr barrels kilderkins and fyrkyns of moche lasse quantitie contente rate and assisse than they ought to be. 1639 in T. Lechford

Note-bk. (1885) 118 Divers goods .. wch were put up in four chests, three butts, .. three kilderkins. 1869 *W. MOLYNEUX Burton on Trent* 249 These casks consist of kilderkins, barrels, hogsheds, and butts.

attrib. 1565 *Act 8 Elis.* c. 9 § 1 Cowpers might have bought .. a thousand of Kilderkin Boordes for nyneshillings.

2. A cask of this size filled with some commodity; the quantity contained in such a cask; hence, a measure of capacity for various kinds of goods.

It varied, according to commodity, from 16 to 18 old wine gallons; a kilderkin of butter weighed 112 lbs.

a. 1391 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 96 Pro iij kynterkyns de salmone salso. *Ibid.* 97 Pro j kynterkyn anguillarum. 1423 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 256/2 Nether kynterkyns, Tercianes, and firekyns of Heryng. 1587 in *Wadley Bristol Wills* (1886) 252 A kynterkin of heringes nowe Laden aboard the Peter of Milford.

β. 139a *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 158 Clerico coquine per manus Johannis Baunche de Linne pro j kilderkin di. de storgon. 1410 *E. E. Wills* (E. E. T. S.) 17 Y be-quepe xl. penyworth bred, & i. kylderkin of ale, to be spendet at my dirige. 1594 *Compt. Bk. Dav. Wedderburne* (S. H. S.) 44 Sauld .. 3 kilderkins feggis. 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 85 The last kilderkin of drink is near departed. 1737 *BEAKEYLE App. to Querist* iii. § 158 Twopence advance in a kilderkin of corn. 1871 *M. COLLINS Mrg. & Merch.* I. ix. 290 A huge .. kettle, .. holding about a kilderkin.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 *PEELE Edu. I Wks.* (Ritldg.) 383/1 Then .. pluck out thy spigot, and draw us a fresh pot from the kinder-kind of thy knowledge. 1600 *NASHE Summer's Last Will* in *Hazl. Doddsley* VIII. 57 To broach this little kilderkin of my corpse. 1682 *DRYDEN Mac Fl.* 195 A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ, But sure thou'rt but a kilderkin of wit.

Kile, variant of **KYLE** 1.

Kilerg (kī'lərg). *Physics.* [f. *kil*- (see **KILO**-) + **ERG**.] A measure of work in the centimetre-gramme-second system, equal to a thousand ergs. 1733 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 224 The gramme-centimetre is rather less than the kilerg, being about 980 ergs.

Kiles, Sc. variant of **KAYLES**.

Kiley, variant of **KYLIE**, boomerang.

Kilhamite (kī'lāmīt). [f. the surname *Kilham*: see -ITE¹.] An appellation sometimes given to members of the 'New Connexion' of Methodists, after Alex. Kilham the founder of the body in 1797.

1815 *WILLIAMS Dict. Relig.*, *Kilhamites*; thus the Methodists of the New connection are sometimes called, from Mr. Alex. Kilham, who was a considerable preacher among them. 1860 *J. GARDNER Faiths World* II. 440/2 This decided refusal on the part of the Conference to allow the introduction of the lay element into their body, gave rise to the formation of a new society of Methodists, commonly known by the name of Kilhamites, or as they styled themselves the Methodist .. New Connexion.

Kilie-vert, kilie-vine: see **KEELIVINE**.

Kilin, variant of **KYLIN**.

Kill (kil), sb.¹ Also 3 cul (ū). [f. **KILL** v.]

† 1. A stroke, blow. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 128 Ase swin ipund ine sti uorte uetten, & forte greaten asein be cul of þer eaz.

2. The act of killing an animal hunted as game.

185a *R. S. SUATES Spence's Sp. Tour* ix. 48 A run with a kill. 1883 *E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST Cream Leicestersh.* 404 The second run .. led to a charming scamper, with a clean kill at the end. 1890 *SIR R. PAYNE GALLWEY Lett. to young Shooters* 145 note. In all-round shooting, fifteen kills to twenty shots is rarely done.

3. A killed animal, esp. one killed by sportsmen or by beasts of prey.

1878 *J. INGLIS Sport & Work* xxi. 287 In beating for tiger, .. the appearance of the kill .. often affords valuable indications to the sportsman. 1893 *SELOUS Trav. S. E. Africa* 424, I cherished a hope that the lions .. would return and drive the hyænas off their kill.

Kill (kil), sb.² U. S. local. [a. Du. *kil*, MDu. *kille* river-bed, channel.] A stream, 'creek', or tributary river: so called in parts of N. America originally settled by the Dutch (esp. in place-names, as *Schuykill*).

1666 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 29 A Certain Island .. lying and being in a Kill which runs into the Schoekill. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 494 A little pleasant stream, called Eusopus kill or creek. 1879 *J. BURROUGHS Locusts & W. Honey* 169 Kills and dividing ridges.

Kill (kil), sb.³ Also kil. [a. Ir. and Gael. *cill*, OIr. *cell* (a. L. *cella* CELL), cell, church, burial place (esp. as first element of place-names).] The cell of an old Celtic monk or hermit; an ancient Irish or Scottish church.

1827 *G. HIGGINS Celtic Druids* 190 Ripon .. where was a kil or cel of the Culdees in the time of Bede. 1851 *H. NEWLAND The Erne* 101 It once contained a cell, or kill, and is the real Enniskillen.

Kill, sb.⁴ Also kiln. [Origin unascertained.] On the Thames: An eel-trap or weel.

1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 66 No Fisherman .. shall lay any Weels called Kill in any Place of the River. 1879 in *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. XI. 245 *Kiln*, an eel-trap, called also a 'weel' or 'weal'. In use on the Thames.

Kill (kil), v. Pa. t. and pa. pple. killed (kild).

Forms: a. 3-4 *culle(n)*, *kulle(n)ū*. β. 4 *kille(n)*, 4-5 *kylle*, 6 *kyl*, 6-7 *kil*, 6-kill. γ. 5-6 *kelle*. δ. Sc. 5-6 *kele*, *keill*. Pa. t. 3-4 *culde*, 4-6 *kild(e)*, 5 *kyld(e)*, (5-6 *kelit*, etc.); 4- *killed*. Pa. pple. 4 (y-) *culled*, (i-) *kilde*, y-*keld*, 4- *killed* (5-6 *kyld*, *kelyt*, *keild*, etc.), 6 *kylt*, 6- *kilt*. [Of obscure origin; not found in the cognate langs.

If in OE., its type would be **cyllan*, conjecturally referred to an OTeut. **huljan*, ablaut-variant of **hwaljan*, whence OE. *cuellan* to QUELL; but the original sense is against this. Known first in Layamon, and in southern texts, in form *cullen*, *kullen*. In midl. dial. normally *kille(n)*, *kill*, the common form in ME.; *kelle* is rare. The usual Sc. form in 15-16th c. was *kele*, *keill*, the vowel of which is difficult to account for. In ME. the pa. t. and pa. pple. varied between *killed* and *kild*; exceptionally the pple. appears as *kilt* (cf. *split*), now regarded as an Irishism, and sometimes used jocularly, esp. in sense 6b.]

† 1. *trans.* To strike, hit; to beat, knock. Also with *off*, and *absol.* or *intr.* Also *fig.* *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAY.* 20319 Ofte me hine smæt mid smærte ȝerden; ofte me hine culde; swa me deð croce. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 126 Pauh a word culle þe [=thee] ful herde up o þine heorte. 13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 876 We kyllte of þyn hened. a 1375 *Joseph Arini.* 545 He starte vp and streite to his hache, culles on menes hedes þat þei donn leyen.

† b. To cast or throw out; to clear out.

(For a similar connexion between the notions of striking and throwing, cf. the senses of *schlagen* (Da. *slaa*) SLAV, and *schmeissen* (Da. *smide*) SMITE.)

a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 146 Auh to hire owene schrift-feder, oðer to summe oðre lif-holie monne: gif heo mei hine habben, kulle al ut þet is iðe kroke [i. r. culle al þe pot ut].

2. To put to death; to deprive of life; to slay, slaughter. In early use implying personal agency and the use of a weapon; later, extended to any means or cause which puts an end to life, as an accident, over-work, grief, drink, a disease, etc.

a. c 1330 *King of Tars* 179 The Sarazins withouten fayle The Cristene culde in that batayle. 13.. *Song Yesterday* 146 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 137 ȝif þi neȝebor be manas, Oþur to culle, oþur to bete. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* ProL 185 Thoug we culled [C-text 199 hadde yeullid] þe catte, ȝut sholde þe come another. *Ibid.* xvi. 137 Thei casten & contoureden To kulle hym whan þei miȝte.

β. c 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 53 Yche other for to kulle With bloody speris. 138a *Wyclif Luke* xx. 15 This is the eyr, sle we him. .. And thei killiden him. 1387 *TRAVIS Hiden* (Rolls) VIII. 5 At Wycombeballan þey were i-kilde [i. r. y-keld]. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1343 Paire kyng was kyllt. 1538 *STARKEY England* I. iii. 88 Commonly they be other kyld where they are brede or sold. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. v. 26 What art thou, that telst of Nephews kilt? 162a *LATHCOW Trav.* x. 479 Men are rather killed with the impatience they have in adversity, then adversity it selfe. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 758 Orpheus .. Whom ev'n the savage Beasts had spar'd, they kill'd, And strew'd his mangled Limbs about the Field. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 358 This terrible blast .. instantly kills all those that it involves in its passage. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xiv, He was killing himself by late hours and intense application. 1895 *Law Times* C. 133/2 A man who had been killed at a level crossing by a railway train.

fig. 1614 *SAUL Game Chesse* A iv b, But as they [pawns] march who so they finde doe in their colour stand, Such may they kill.

γ. 1387 [see β]. a 1400 *Octavian* 1063 Thy fader hath keld Well many a bole and down yfeld. c 1440 *Partonope* 1054 Kelle these people of fals lawe. 15.. in *Barn. M.S.* lf. 145 a, Telyeouris at tyrannis in kelling of lyiss.

δ. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE vi.* 651 His brothir Hew was kelyt thar full cald. 1508 *KENNEDIE Flying w. Dunbar* 271 The feild, Quhair twelve thousand trew Scottismen wer keld. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 46 Sair boistit thay my husband commoun-weill, And maid thair vowis and aithis him for to keill. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* lii. 29 Vncourtesly thus keill thay mo Than I.

b. With adverbial extensions, as *kill out* (away, † down, † up), *kill off*, to cut off completely, to remove, extinguish, or get rid of (a number, a whole tribe, etc.) by killing.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2377 Þe kyng of baire kythe was kildid down & heded. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 566 He .. Kelit downe thar capitanis. 1530 *PALSGR.* 598/2, I kyll up, as one that kyleth the resydewe where many have ben kyllid afore. 1607 *TORSSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 520 Although the fecundity of Swine be great, yet it is better to kill off two or three .. then to permit them to suck their dam. 1641 *HINDE F. Bruen* xiv. 47 Hee presently killed up the game, and disparted the Farke. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 90/1 The wars of the Roses killed them out. 1896 *TENNISON Queen Mary* iii. v. Sometimes I have wish'd That I were caught, and kill'd away at once Out of the flutter. 1894 *H. DRUMMOND Ascent Man* 264 [Nature] produces fitness by killing off the unfit.

c. With complement expressing the result: to kill to († into, unto) death, to kill dead. (Cf. Ger. *totschlagen*, Du. *doodslaan*.)

136a *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* xi. 282 Poule þe apostil þat no pite ne hadde, Cristene kynde to kille to deþe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1734 The Grekes .. kyld all our kynnesmen into colde dethe. 1614 *Br. HALL No Peace with Rome* 21 (L.) In the popish churches, their very walls kill us dead. 1670 *CORRONE Espemion* i. 1. 35 Some of the company .. found the Heroe .. kill'd stone dead. 1700 *FARQUHAR Constant Couple* iv. ii, Are you sure you killed him dead? 1882 *J. C. MONTAGU Macaulay* iii. 92 Bentley did kill his adversary dead.

d. *absol.* To perform the act of killing; to commit murder or slaughter.

1535 *COVERDALE Exod.* xx. 13 Thou shalt not kyll. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iv. iii. 8 Thou shalt have a License to kill for a hundred lacking one. 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius, Pers. Wars* i. 2 Which gives such force to the Arrow, that where it lights it kills. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 300 They killed in one of the new plantations near Blankney. 1883 *W. BLACK in Harper's Mag.* Dec. 64/2 They had not been 'killing' at any of the farms.

e. *intr.* in passive sense: To be killed; to suffer killing. Of an animal: To yield (so much meat) when killed.

1857 *Jyrl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVIII. 1. 162 On inquiry of butchers .. I find that one characteristic of a beast which

kills well, is to have a little stomach. 1888 *Whitby Gaz.* 25 Feb. 4/7, I saw the cow in the slaughter-house. . . She killed 34 stones.

f. *trans.* To procure (meat) by killing animals.

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) i Sam. xxv. 11 My bread, & my water, & my flesh that I have killed for my sherers. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) l. 511 The lords of the admiralty have sent orders. . . to kill beefe and pork for 65 men of war. 1838 JAMES *Robber vi*, The heef was not killed at the end of the table.

g. To represent as killed or as dead. *To kill off*: to remove the names of dead officers from the navy-list (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* l. iii. 199 note, Richer seems to kill him [Rolf] at Eu in 925. *Mod.* A novelist who always kills the hero in the last chapter.

3. *transf.* To destroy the vitality of (any organism or organic substance), the activity of (a disease, etc.). Also, in later use, To destroy, break up, or ruin anything.

1530 FALSGA. 598/2, I kyll, as any freatyng medecyne kyllthe dedde flesche. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 40a, An oymnt to kill the plague. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 725 With this they kill hair, for upon the place where the hair was pulled off, they pour this blood, and then it never groweth more. 1658 A. Fox *Wurts' Surg.* ii. ix. 83 A Surgeon made experiment on him with the white of Eggs and Bole, whereby the Eye was killed. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* l. 225 Young Thistles choak'd the Fields, and kill'd the Corn. 1799 *Young Agric. Lincs.* 145 (E. D. D.) Potatoes have quite killed the land. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys. i.* 18 A burn may kill more or less of the skin. *Mod.* With us the fuchsia is killed down every winter, and so never grows to a shrub in the open air.

b. To destroy the active quality of (a substance); e. g. the fluidity of mercury, the ductility of wire.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 724 note, Some think that Quicke-silver cannot quite be killed. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispers.* (1713) 661/2 The Quicke-silver, before it can be mixed with the other Ingredients, is to be killed with the Turpentine. 1865 *Morn. Star* 1 June, If the phosphorus had not been properly 'killed' by being mixed with gum, it would probably explode when chloride of potass was added. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 846 The lye will have lost its causticity, or, in technical language, . . . it is killed. 1876 PREECE & SIEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 177 The wire . . . to be then stretched ('killed') to the extent of two per cent. by passing round drums, either varying in diameter or differentially geared as to speed. 1881 *Young Every man his own Mechanic* § 1406 Dampness in the air technically speaking kills the size, that is to say deprives it of its binding power.

c. To neutralize the effect of.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1865) 122 Indefinite quantities of black tea to kill any extra glass of red claret he may have swallowed.

4. *fig.* To destroy, do away with, put an end to, suppress (a feeling, desire, project, or other non-material thing).

1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* 81 Well vsyd in prayinge . . . all wykkyndes kylland & vncleines. 1573 CARTWRIGHT *Repl. Answ. Admonit.* 26 Sufficient to quench her thirst and kill her hunger. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 236 Too sodaine honour in youth killeth further desire of fame. 1617 R. WILKINSON *Barwick-bridge* 22 Yea, warre and contention kill up even conscience it selfe. 1710 TALLER No. 191 P. 1 The monstrous Affectation of being thought artful, immediately kills all Thoughts of Humanity and Goodness. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* iv. 31 [He] detected his wife painfully endeavouring to kill a laugh. 1872 LIDDELL *Elem. Relig.* vi. 214 In the Jew of the age of Tiberius, the national feeling . . . had almost killed out the human. 1873 BLACK FR. *Thule* xix, You have killed her faith as well as ruined her life.

b. To neutralize, destroy, or spoil (an appearance or quality) by contrast or incongruity.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 117 The necessity of using body-colour, in order, by its opacity, to 'kill'—using the painter's phrase— . . . the unpleasant hue of the photograph. 1877 J. C. COX *Ch. Derbysh.* II. 378 The high blank walls . . . kill the grace of the lancet windows on the . . . sides of the chancel.

5. To consume or spend (time, or any portion of time), so as to bring it to an end. Said of a person, or an occupation or amusement.

1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* i. 1, What think you, if we three sat soberly down to kill an hour at ombre? 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 578 It is ridiculous to see how many shifts are made to kill time, as it is called. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* i. v, A sawney who was killing the half-holiday by looking out of the window. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) l. ii. 64 Tapestry, in which ladies employed their needles by way of killing time.

6. In hyperbolic use: To come near to killing. a. To overwhelm (a person) by a strong impression on the mind, as of admiration, astonishment, alarm, grief, etc.; to impress with irresistible force.

1634 [see KILLING *pp.* a. c.]. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 144 P. 1 If they [Handsom People] do not kill at first Sight, as the Phrase is, a second Intention disarms them of all their Power. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* v. 68 Chloe stepp'd in and kill'd him with a frown. 1783 MAO. D'ARLAY *Diary Jan.*, He behaves to me with a kind of deference that kills me.

b. To injure seriously; to affect with severe pain or suffering. (An Irishism.)

1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Castle Rackrent* 158 My lady Rackrent was all kilt and smashed, and they lifted her into a cabin hard by. . . and they say my lady can't live any way. 1824 C. K. SHARPE *Corr.* (1888) II. 303, I am so kilt all over with rheumatism, as Irishmen speak, that I can scarcely hold a pen.

7. In various phrases. a. *To kill a ball*: (a) in tennis, to strike a ball so as to prevent it from

being returned (see quot. 1883); (b) in football, to stop a ball dead.

1883 *Daily News* 26 June 6/6 Posting themselves close to the net, to intercept the ball as it came over, and by a severe downward stroke to hit it in such a manner that it could not possibly be returned—or, in other words, to 'kill' it. 1900 *Ibid.* 23 Apr. 8/1 The ball had come in from the right, and McLuckie killed it, and shot a goal.

b. *To kill a bill* (in parliament): to defeat it totally; to prevent it from passing; to veto it.

1832 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 14 Apr. (1884), I have just had Haddington with me. He is confident of killing the bill. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commu.* l. i. vi. 75 By 'killing' more bills than all his predecessors put together had done, Mr. Cleveland raised himself in public opinion.

† c. *To kill one's heart*: to depress or discourage one completely. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lviii, Fy vpon Treason said sir Trystram, for hit kylleth my herte to here this tale. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 343 For their hearts were killed, because . . . they were ever overthrown. 1754 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 124 To see us totally ruined rather than deal with people according to their deserts, it kills our hearts.

d. *To kill with kindness*: to destroy or fatally harm by mistaken and excessive kindness.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 211 This is a way to kill a Wife with kindness. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 100 Tom Coriat . . . was killed with Kindness by the English Merchants. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* iii. i, I bear her an amorous grudge still. . . I could kill her with kindness.

e. *Kill or cure*, with reference to medical treatment or remedies, which either cure or prove fatal; also *attrib.*, and *absol.* as *sb.*

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* l. i. Wks. 1799 l. 162 Your Worship knows, that kill or cure, I have contracted to physic the parish-poor by the great. 1778 in James *Dissert. Fevers* (ed. 8) 114 Dr. James's Powder, which I was determined to take, kill or cure. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 39 Asclepius . . . adopted the rough 'kill or cure' method. 1898 *Folk-lore* IX. 14 The Lebanon moner knows no other remedy than the kill-or-cure of a dip in the sea for her babe.

Kill, *obs.* form of KILN.

Kill, *vb.* stem, prefixed to sbs., forming sbs. (chiefly 17th c. *non-use*.) with sense 'one who or that which kills . . .', and *adjs.* = 'that kills . . .', 'killing'. a. *sbs.*, as kill-bishop; kill-Christ, one who took part in putting Christ to death; kill-courtesy, a boorish person; kill-crow, (a) ? a good shot, one who can hit the mark well; (b) *dial.* = KILL-COW 3; kill-herb, a parasitic plant, Broomrape; kill-lamb, an American species of Andromeda (*A. mariana*) poisonous to sheep; kill-man, a man-slayer; also *adj.* man-slaying; kill-pot, a hard drinker. b. *adjs.* as kill-calf; kill-duck, snited for killing ducks; kill-me-quite, irresistibly bewitching or fascinating. Also kill-curing, that cures by killing. See also KILL-BUCK, -COW, -DEVIL, etc.

1672 WOOD *Life* 19 NOV. (O. H. S.) II. 253 Chester is a *kill-bishop. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), There they make private shambles with *kill-calfe cruelty, and sheepe-slaughtering murder. 1628 CLAVELL *Recant. ill-led Life* 35 Then take heed of those Base Padding Rascalls, for their kill-calfe law I am not privy to. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Acts* v. 28 They should be counted *kill-Christis. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. ii. 77 This lacke-loue, this *kill-curtisie. 1593 *Pass. Morrice* (1876) 83, I will tell you my reason, and if it jumbles with your conceits, say you mette with a *kill Crowe. 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sgr.'s T.* viii. 56 That such seirce surgeons tooles shoold exercise On mans soft fleshe, *kill-curinge hutcheries. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoff* 31 Yonder is the Bird of prey, I see him in a *Kill-duck place. 1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl., Bot.*, *Kill-herb. 1874 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, *Kill Lamb. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 573 Warlike Idomen, co-partner in the fleet, With *kill-man Merion. 1638 BRATHWAITE *P.* cl. Gath fleeth in battles, broiles, and blood, A kill-man from his youth. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* v. 50 He sang too with a *kill-me-quite air, as if no lady could resist his strains. 1616 B. JONSON *Masque Christmas*, This Carol plays, and has been in his days A chirping boy, and a *kill-pot.

Killable (ki'lāb'l), a. [*f.* KILL v. + -ABLE.]

1. Fit to be killed for food or other use.

1817-18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 91 What animal produces flesh meat like the hog? . . . The animal killable at all ages. 1823 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) l. 267, 1. . . honestly bagged 46 killable trout.

2. Capable of being killed; easy to kill.

1823 *Mirror* l. 296/1 That killable species of ghost that could be shot with a sixpence. 1777 T. A. TROLLOPE *Life of Pius IX.* iii. viii. 11. 84 The experience . . . would have gone far to kill any man killable by disappointment and sorrow.

|| **Killadar** (ki'lādār). *East Ind.* Also 8 killahdar, 8-9 kelli, kille-, keeledar. [Urdū (Pers.) قلعدار qīlādār, f. Arab. قلعة qal'ah (pl. qilāc) fort + Pers. -dār holder.] The commandant or governor of a fort or castle.

1778 ORME *Hist. Indostan* II. 217 The fugitive garrison . . . returned, with 500 more, sent by the Kellidar of Vandiwash. 1783 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 97/1 The kelledar or governor, with his rabble, fled into the fort. 1803 WELLINGTON *Lt. to Col. Murray* 16 July in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) II. 95 It is imagined that the Killadar of Perinda is not unfaithful to the Nizam's government. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* l. iii. cl. 622 The native governor or kelledar.

Hence **Killadary**, the governorship of a fort. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Desp.* (1844) l. 355 The letters respecting the killadary of Darwar.

Killas (ki'lās). Also 7-9 kellus, 8 killos. [Cornish.] The Cornish Miners' term for clay-slate; geologically, the clay-slate of Cornwall, of Devonian age, which rests on the granite.

1674-91 RAY *Coll. Words* Prepar. Metals (E. D. S.) 11 Above the spar lies another kind of substance like a white soft stone, which they call *kellus*. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 92 Round the town of Marazion . . . there rises a very tender killas, of the cinerous, and also of the yellow colour. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 370 At the junction of the granite and killas in St. Michael's Mount. 1875 GEIKIE *Life Murchison* l. 301 The Devonshire killas answered in point of geological time to the old Red Sandstone.

attrib. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 11 note, The shillot or killas rock . . . will always be found accompanied with a similar soil or covering.

† **Killat**. *Obs. rare.* [*a.* Sp. or Pg. *quilate* carat.] = CARAT.

1580 FRAMPTON *Dial. Yron & Steele* 170 At the tyme they melt y^e gold, . . . that it may fine and ryse of more killats, . . . they cast it [etc.]. 1589 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* (1854) II. 303 Pearles. . . which . . . do in many killats exceede them that are brought from Baren.

† **Killbuck**. *Obs. rare.* Also 7 kilbuck. [*f.* KILL v. + BUCK sb.¹ Cf. next.]

1. A fierce-looking fellow.

1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* l. iv, *Thar*. Well, have you done now, Ladie? *Ars.* O my sweet kilbuck. *Thar*. You now in your shallow pate thinke this a disgrace to mee. 1660 HEXHAM, Kilbuck, or fierce-look, *Suyr gesicht*.

2. Applied to the keeper of a deer-park. *non-use.* 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, A poor kilbuck that never frightened anything before save a duc deer.

Kill-cow, sb. and a. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6-7 kilcow(e). [*f.* KILL v. + COW sb.¹]

A. sb. 1. A swashbuckler, bully, braggadocio; a terrible or great person; a man of importance.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) Aiii, What neede all this stir? this handling of kilcows to fight with a shadow? 1639 EARL STRAFFORD *Lett. & Disp.* (1739) II. 307 A captain he is, but no such great Kill-Cow as they would have him. 1650 BAVLY *Herba Parietis* 127 One Hamon (a notable kill-cow and noted dueller). 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) l. 91 Well known to be one of the greatest kill-cows at drinking in the nation. 1866 *Dial. Notes* l. 22 (E. D. D.) 'He's no great kilcow'; i. e. he doesn't amount to much of a person who thinks himself somebody.

2. *dial.* A serious affair; a matter involving great trouble or loss. (Usually in negative phr.)

1825-80 JAMIESON *S. v.*, Ye needna mind, I'm sure it's nae sic great kill-cow. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s. v., Twadn no such kill-cow job arter all.

3. A nickname for a butcher. *rare.*

Old Ballad (N.), I would not be a butcher . . . For . . . He shall be call'd Kill-cow, and so shall be named.

4. A kind of spike-rush: see quot.

1898 BRITTON & BROWN *Flora North. Canada*, Index, *Eleocharis tenuis*. Slender Spike-rush, Kill-cow.

B. *adj.* Braggling, bullying; terrifying. *Kill-cow* *fray*, something made up to terrify.

1589 NASHE *Ded. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 6 The ingrafted overflow of some kilcow concept. 1592 - P. Penitence (ed. 2) 21 b, In this vaine of kilcow vanitie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* l. ii. xii. 145 Like Semiramis Elephants which were butt stuffed oxe-hides, kill-cow-frayes. 1633 SHIRLEY *Young Admiral* iv. iii, You are afraid Of him, be-like: 'tis such a kill-cow gentleman!

Hence † **Killcow** v. *trans.*, to terrify with threatening looks; to cow.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super. in Archaica* II. 142 A new art to kill-cow men with peremptory termes, and hugges-words.

Killcrop. *rare.* [*ad.* I.G. *kilcrop*, G. *kilcropf*, of uncertain etym. (see Grimm).] An insatiate brat, popularly supposed to be a fairy changeling substituted for the genuine child.

1652 H. BELL *Luther's Collog.* 387 Near unto Halberstad, was a man that also had a Killcrop, who sucked the mother and 3 other women drie; and besides devoured very much. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus* *Rides* No. 28 They may talk of . . . Cannibals, Man-eaters, Killcrops, and the Devil and all. 1836 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 90 Those little fairy changelings called Killcrops, which eat and eat, and are never the fatter. 1843 SOUTHEY *The Killcrop* xvi, If killcrops look like children, by what power Know you they are not?

Kill-cu (ki'lkü). *U. S. local.* [Imitative.] A name of two American species of yellowshanks (*Totanus melanoleucus* and *T. flavipes*), related to the snipes. 1888 TRUMBULL *Names & Portr. Birds* 168.

Killdee, kildeer (ki'lđ, -dīr). Also kil-. [Imitative of its note.] The largest species of ring-plover (*Egialitis vocifera*) of North America.

1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 176 The Chattering Plover. In Virginia they are called Killdees, from some Resemblance of their Noise to the Sound of that Word. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* l. 214 Kildee or Chattering Plover. 1862 THOREAU *Cape Cod* vii. (1865) 123 The kildeer plover . . . fills the air above with its din. 1888 J. C. HARRIS *Free Joe*, etc. 26 As happy . . . as a kildee by a mill-race.

Kill-devil, sb. (a). [*f.* KILL v. + DEVIL.]

† 1. A recklessly daring fellow. *Obs.*

1590 MARLOWE *Faust*, iv, 'Did ye see yonder tall fellow . . . ? he has killed the devil.' So I should be called Kill-devil all the parish over.

2. A West Indian name for rum. ? *Obs.*

Hence prob. *F. guilvine* (1722: 'origine inconnue', Littré and Hatz-Darm.). N. Darnell Davis in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1885-7, 714.

c 1651 in N. D. Davis *Cavaliers & Roundheads Barbados*

(1887) 112 The chiefs fuddling they make in the Island is Rumbullion, alias Kill-Devil, and this is made of sugar cane distilled, a hott, hellish and terrible liquor. 1654 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1850) I. 255 Barbados Liquors, commonly called Rum, Kill Devil, or the like. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* vi. 31 Rum-punch is not improperly called Kill-devil; for thousands lose their lives by its means. 1796 *STEDMAN Surinam* I. 96 The furnace which distills the kill-devil.

3. An artificial bait used in angling, made to spin in the water like a wounded fish.

1833 *Bowler's Art Angling* 33 There are...three modes of Trolling...The third is called the kill-devil, and...it answers I think the best of all. 1839 *Cot. Hawker Diary* (1893) II. 161 Lord Saltoun's brass 'Kill-devil', the only artificial bait that I ever found to take in our river. 1860 C. SIMEON *Stray Notes Fishing* 22, I have fished with artificial spinning-baits (kill-devils) of nearly every kind.

B. *adj.* That would kill devils; deadly.

1831 *BARLAAM Adv. of a Younger Son* III. xxxvi. 252 We distributed this kill-devil hell-paste in several parts of the vessel, . . . destroying 'at one fell swoop' all the reptiles which infested and annoyed us.

Killed (kild), *pp. a.* [*f. KILL v. + -ED 1.*]

1. Deprived of life; put to death. Usually of meat, with qualifying word, as *fresh-, country-killed*, etc.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 274/2 Kylyld, *interfectus*. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 628/1 We have found here 2000 killed or amputated Russians. 1886 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 2/5 The small supply of fresh killed meat. 1887 *Ibid.* 11 May 2/6 The heaviest decline being on country-killed beef.

b. with *adv.* (In quot. as *sb.*)

1825 *BENTHAM Offic. Apt. Maximized, Indications* (1830) 84 The deaths of Jefferies's killed-offs were speedy.

2. Of a substance: Deprived of active property.

1894 *BOTTONE Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 5 Chloride of zinc (killed spirits of salt). *Ibid.* 7 Soldering with chloride of zinc ('killed spirits', 'soldering fluid').

Killedar, variant of KILLADAR.

Killer (ki'lər), [*f. KILL v. + -ER 1.*]

1. One who or that which kills; a slayer, butcher.

1535 *COVERDALE Tobit* iii. 9 Thou kyller of thy huszdales. 1552 *HULOEF, Kyller of misse and raites, myofholojnos*. 1696 *Statutes* (Scottish) c. 33 title, Act against killers of black fish, and destroyers of the fry and smolts of salmon. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* I. vi. 538 One Licinius, a killer of the victims for sacrifice. 1829 *CARLYLE Misc., Voltaire* (1872) II. 131 He has his coat of darkness, . . . like that other Killer of Giants. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakfast* 4. ix. (1885) 225 She is a killer and a cannibal among other insects.

b. *fig.* in various senses.

1555 L. SANDERS *Let. in Foxe A. & M.* (1631) III. xi. 141/2 Christ the killer of death. 1819 *Hermil in Lond.* II. 170 She is the most desperate killer of time I ever met with. 1838 *MARY HOWITT Birds & Fl., Ivy-bush* iv. What a killer of care, old tree, wert thou!

c. In many combinations, as *dragon-, giant-, lady-, lion-, pain-killer*, etc.: see these words.

2. A name of the grampus, *Orca gladiator*, and other ferocious cetaceans of kindred genera.

1725 *DUDLEY in Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 265 These Killers are from twenty to thirty feet long, and have Teeth in both jaws...They . . . set upon a young Whale, and will bait him like so many Bull-dogs. 1897 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise 'Cachalot'* 196 A large bowhead rose near the ship. . . Three 'Killers' were attacking him at once, like wolves worrying a bull. . . The 'Killer', or *Orca gladiator*, is a true whale, but, like the cachalot, has teeth.

3. An effective angler's bait.

1681 *CHETHAM Angler's Vade-m.* xxxv. § 4 (1689) 207 An admirable Fly, and in great repute for a killer. 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 109 There are likewise two Moths, . . . great killers about twilight in a serene evening. 1857 F. FRANCIS *Angling v.* (1880) 155 If he cannot find a killer among them his hopes of sport are very small.

4. A club of hard wood for killing fish with.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

5. An agent used to neutralize the active property of anything, e.g. to neutralize a colour, to remove spots or stains, prevent pitch-stains on pine-boards, or the like.

1893 in *Funk's Standard Dict.*

Killer, mod. dial. variant of KEELER 2.

Killesse, -ese, var. CULLIS *sb.* 2, a groove or gutter; *spec.* in a cross-bow, or in a roof. Hence **Killes(s)ed a., having a killesse.**

1649 in *Nichols Progr.* II. 118 One barn of four bays of building well tyled and killesed on two sides and one end thereof. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Killesse*, the groove in a cross-bow.

Killick, killock (ki'lik, -ək). *Naut.* Also 7 kelleck (e, -ock, 8-9 -ick, 9 -agh, -eg, keeleg. [Of obscure origin; the spelling is unfixed, but most favour *killick* or *killock*.] A heavy stone used on small vessels as a substitute for an anchor; also a small anchor. † To come to a killick: to come to anchor (*obs.*). † Up killick: to weigh anchor.

1630 *WINTHROP New Eng.* (1825) I. 40 The wind overblew so much at N.W. as they were forced to come to a killock at twenty fathom. 1632 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 202 The inconstant winds shifting at night did force the kellecke home, and billedge the boat. 1643 R. WILLIAMS *Key Lang. Amer.* 111 *Kunnosnep*, a Killick, or Anchor. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Jnl. in Acc. Soc. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 107 Instead of Anchors, they have modern Crab-claws, or Kellocks. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 292/1 They sent out another float, with killicks and ropes. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Palagonia* (ed. 2) 82 We have up our . . . Killick, which we had made to serve in the room of our grapnel. 1837-40 *HALL-BURTON Clockm.* viii. (1862) 29, I shall up killock and off to-morrow to the Tree mont. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast*

xiv. 32 We usually keep anchored by a small kedge, or keeleg. 1883 *Times* 18 May 7 With some bits of wood and a large stone . . . [is] fashioned a very good kedge or killick. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 63 Dad says next one [anchor] he loses. . . he'll give him the keleg.

Killickinnick, variant of KINKINKINNICK.

Killifish (ki'lift). Also killy-. [Commonly supposed to be *f. KILL sb.* 2 + *FISH*; but cf. **KILLING** *pp. a.* 1 b.] The name given to several genera of small fish of the family *Cyprinodontidae*, found in sheltered places on the east coast of North America, and used as bait; esp. *Fundulus heteroclitus*, the green killifish.

1836 J. RICHARDSON *Fishes N. Amer.* 56 This Stickleback is said, by Dr. Mitchell, to inhabit the salt waters of New York, and to consort with the Killifish. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* III. 170 The large family of *Cyprinodontidae* or killifishes, is distinguished . . . by the structure of its mouth.

Killigrew, local. Also kille-. An old name for the Cornish chough.

1668 *CHARLETON Onomasticon* 68 The Cornish Chough (.. in *Cornubia* . . . *unigo nuncupatur* the Killigrew). 1893 *NEWTON Dict. Birds, Killigrew*.

Killin (e, killing, obs. forms of KEELING 1.

Killing (ki'lin), *vb. sb.* [*f. KILL v. + -ING 1.*]

The action of the vb. **KILL**, in various senses.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 6635 Here was kylling of knyghtis, crussingh of helmys. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* III. i. 15, I beleue we must leane the killing out, when all is done. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 208 All delays are enen a very killing to the soule. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 247 It is a very odd . . . Notion, which the Vulgar entertain, with relation to (what they call) killing of Quick-silver. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. iii. 325 The killing and preparing of provisions. 1800 *BOLDBREWED Col. Reformer* (1891) 306 Killing is not the fashion much in this country.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *killing-clothes*, -*floor*, -*ground*, -*house*, -*lackle*, -*yard*; also *killing-sheep*, a sheep intended or fit to be killed for food; *killing-time*, (a) the time at which an animal is (fit to be) killed; (b) in *Sc. Hist.*, part of the year 1685, during which many covenanters were put to death (by later writers extended to 1683-85, or even the whole period 1679-88); *killing-value*, the value of stock when killed for food.

1828 *MOIR Mansie Wauch v.* 40 Out flew the flesher in his 'killing-cloaths. 1855 *WHITMAN Leaves Grass, Songs of Myself* 12 The butcher-boy puts off his killing-clothes. 1897 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas, Rhyme Three Sealers* 70 He'll lie down on the 'killing-grounds. 1878 *NOTTINGHAM REC.* (1889) IV. 180 No butcher shall put to y^e meadows above fine score 'killing shepe. 1867 A. SHIELDS *Hind let loose* 200 In the beginning of this 'killing-time, as the Country calls it, the first author and authorizer of all these mischiefs, Charles II, was removed by death. 1732 P. WALKER *Life Cargill* 90 He was taken in November 1684, the two slaughter years of Killing-Time being begun in the 15th day of August before. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xviii. It was in killing time, when the plowers were drawing along their furrows on the back of the Kirk of Scotland. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 236 The pig . . . will be about a year old at killing time.

Killing (ki'lin), *pp. a.* [*f. KILL v. + -ING 2.*]

1. That kills or deprives of life. *lit.* and *fig.*

1435 *MISYN Fire of Love* 89 Bittyr hony & kyllande fruyte. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Jer.* xxii. 7, I wil sanctifie upon thee a killing man and his weapons. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 355 The third day, comes a Frost; a killing Frost. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Cont.* I. 95 These are the killing and destroying sinnes, that leave no remedy. 1703 *KELSEY Serm.* 130 The killing Interpretations of Phisicaal Pride. 1821 *SHELLEY Hellas* 234 Apollo, Pan, and Love. . . Grew weak, for killing Truth had glared on them.

b. Of bait, etc.: Deadly; sure to kill.

1681 *CHETHAM Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 25 (1680) 56 As killing a Bait as any whatever. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 46 Fishing with the young frog is a very killing method of fishing for chub.

2. In hyperbolic use: Able to kill. a. Crushing, oppressive; fatal.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 194 Where they say that the blessed Virgine . . . fell into a trance at the sight of that killing spectacle. a 1711 *KEN Serm. Wks.* (1838) 184 It was a killing consideration, to lie buried in such a sorrow. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 297 The killing languor . . . of those who have nothing to do. 1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxvii. 37 Unshackled by the killing restraints of society. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xxix, The General went on with killing haughtiness.

† b. Of a proof or argument: That 'settles' an opponent; overpowering, fatal. *Obs.*

1654 *BRANHAM Just Vind.* (1661) 249 To this supposed killing argument I give three clear solutions. 1673 *Ess. Educ. Gentilem.* 32 This is the killing Objection. 1676 *MARVELL Mr. Smirke* 30 Away he goes with it . . . and knocks all on the head with a killing Instance.

c. Overpoweringly beautiful or attractive.

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* Ded. Aijb, Those who are suddenly taken with a killing beauty. 1676 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* II. Wks. (Rldg.) 115/2 With you ladies too, martial men must needs be very killing. 1688-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 40 The maid, tiffing out her mistress in a killing attire. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xx, Curling her hair on her fingers, . . . and giving it some killing twists.

d. Physically overpowering; exhausting.

1850 T. A. TROLOPE *Impress. Wand.* xxv. 383 The last three hours of our journey were the most killing part of the day's work. 1855 W. H. RUSSELL *The War* xvii. 17 The pace at which they went was really 'killing'.

e. 'Excruciatingly' funny; that makes one 'die' with laughing. *collog.*

3. As *adv.* = **KILLINGLY**.

1670 *DRYDEN Cong. Granada* II. i, Having seen you once so killing Fair, A second Sight were but to move Despair. 1883 *STEVENSON Silverado* 3 (1886) 3 The ocean breeze blew killing chill.

Hence **Killingly** *adv.*, in a killing manner; **Killingness**.

[1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1612) 134 Sight-killingly.] 1641 *MILTON Animado*. Pref. Nothing could be more killingly spoken. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 124 We must all preach it [the Law] . . . as killingly as we can. 1730 *LILLO George Barnwell* I. ii, *Mill.* How do I look to-day, Lucy? Lucy. Oh, killingly, madam! A little more red, and you'll be irresistible. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xx. (1852) 313 There are three things I love half killingly. 1840 R. BRENNER *Excurs. Denmark*, etc. I. 314 A large bunch of flowers in the hand, or on the breast, which most of the young fellows displayed with conscious killingness.

Killinite (ki'līnīt). *Min.* [Named, 1818, after Killiney Bay near Dublin: see -ITE 1.] A mineral of a pale-green colour, an alteration product of spodumene.

1818 *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* XIII. 4 Killinite occurs imbedded, in elongated prisms. 1878 *LAWRENCE tr. Cotta's Rocks Class.* 19 Killinite is a product of the weathering or decomposition of spodumene.

Kil-joy, *sb.* and *a.* **A. sb.** One who or that which destroys joy or pleasure; one who throws a gloom over social enjoyment.

1776 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* (1780) I. 455 The Gods were not then, says M. Rousseau, regarded as kill-joys and shut out of convivial meetings. 1863 *GEO. ELIOT Romola* xxv, Licentious young men, who detested him as the kill-joy of Florence. 1896 J. P. MAHAFFY in *Chautauquan* Oct. 49/2 Reserve, if apparent, is the real kill-joy of conversation.

B. *adj.* That kills or puts an end to joy.

1822 *SCOTT Pirate* i, His kill-joy visage will never again stop the bottle in its round.

Killock, variant of KILLICK.

Killogie, -logy (kil'w'gi). *Sc.* Now rare or *Obs.* Also 7, 9 *kiln-logie*. [*f. kill*, **KILN** + **LOGIE**, sometimes used in the same sense as *killogie*.] The covered space in front of the fireplace of a kiln, serving to give draught to the fire and to shelter the person attending to it; formerly often used as a place for sheltering or hiding in.

151. *King Berdok* (Bann. MS.) 31 Berdok thone in till a killogie. 1563 *Edin. Town Council Rec.* 18 June, Ioned Knox was apprehendit and tane forth of ane killogie. a 1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas.* I (1829) 27 This night he was laid in the kiln-logie. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* vi, 'The muckle chumlay in the Auld Place looked like a killogie in his time. 1881 W. GREGOR *Folk-lore* 84 (E. D. D.) This clue was cast into the kiln-logie.

Killos, variant of KILLAS.

† **Killow**. *Obs.* Also 7 *kellow*, 8 *cullow*. [Of unknown origin.

Mod. dict., into which the word has passed from Johnson, Todd, etc., repeat the suggestion of Woodward (cited by J.) that *killow* may be connected with *COLLOW*, soot, grime; but the form is against this.]

A name formerly given (orig. in Cumberland) to black-lead, plumbago, or graphite.

1666 *MERRITT Pinax Brit.* 218 Lapis cæruleus Killow dictus ducendis lineis idoneus. 1698 *FLOR in Phil. Trans.* XX. 183 The Mineral substance, called, Black Lead, . . . found only at Keswick in Cumberland, and there called, Wadt, or Kellow. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Killow*, a sort of Mineral Stone. 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 324 The black earthy substance called Killow. . . The killow has somewhat of a bluish or purplish cast mixed with its blackness.

Kil-time, *sb.* (a.) [See **KILL v.** 5.] An occupation or amusement intended to 'kill time'.

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 397 The more active and lively amusements and kill-times. 1811 *COLERIDGE Lect. Shaks.* (1856) 3 Where the reading of novels prevails as a habit, it is not so much to be called pass-time as kill-time. 1865 *Ch. Times* 11 Mar. 76/1 One of the pretty kill-times which consume modern society.

B. *adj.* Adapted to kill time.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Jan. 5/1 Play at this very scientific kill-time game [chess].

Killut, Killyfish: see **KHELAT**, **KILLIFISH**.

Kiln (kil, kiln), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 *cyline*, -*ene*, *cyln* (e, 4 *kulne*, 4-5 *kylne* (*kylne*), 6-8 *kilne*, 6- *kiln*. β. 5-6 *kylle*, 6-7 *kyl*, 7 *kil*, 5-8 *kil*. γ. 6-8 (9 *dial.*) *kell*. δ. 6-7 *keele*, 7 *kiele*. [OE. *cyline*, etc. :- **culina*, a. L. *culina* kitchen, cooking-stove, burning-place; with usual shifting of Latin stress (cf. *kitchen*).

Outside of English known only in Scand., ON. *kylna* (Norw. *kylne*, Sw. *kölna*, Da. *kølle*), prob. adopted from Eng. (as Welsh *cilin*, *cil* certainly are). In ME. the final -n became silent (in most districts), hence the frequent spelling *kill* in place of the etymological *kiln*; cf. *mibi*, *MILL*.]

1. A furnace or oven for burning, baking, or drying, of which various kinds are used in different industrial processes: e.g. (a) a furnace for burning a substance, as in calcining lime (**LIME-KILN**) or making charcoal; (b) an oven or furnace for baking bricks (**BRICK-KILN**), tiles, or clay vessels, or for melting the vitreous glaze on such vessels; (c) a building containing a furnace for drying grain, hops, etc. or for making malt.

a. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 906 *Fornacula*, cyline, heorde. c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wt. Wilker 185/30 *Siccatorium*, cyln, uel ast. c 1235 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 158 *Toral* (kulne). c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xv,

As kylene other kechine, Thus rudely he rekes. *c1440 Promp. Parv.* 274/2 Kylene for malt dryyng (P. kill), *ustrina*. 1625 *Markham's Farwe. Husb.* 108 Having your Kilne well ordered and bedded, you shall lay to many sheaves thereon, as it can containe. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1789/4 A Kilne for making of Mault. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 242 Lime newly drawn out of the Kiln. 1719 *De For Crusoe* i. ix. A Kiln, such as the Potters burn in. 1851 *Longf. Gold. Leg.* i. A smouldering, dull, perpetual flame, As in a kiln, burns in my veins.

β. 1471 *Yatton Church-w. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 107 For making a kyll and y^e lyme-burner xⁱ. 1509 *Barclay Shyp of Folyis* (1570) 107 As one potter maketh of one clay Vessels diuers, but when he must them lay Upon the kill [etc.]. 1577 *Harrison England* ii. vi. (1877) i. 156 They carrie it [barley] to a kill conered with haire cloth. 1611 *Bible Jer.* xliii. 9 Hide them in the clay in the bricke kill. 1663 *Gerbier Counsel* 52 A Kill . . . for the making of twenty thousand of Bricks. 1728 *Ramsay Monk & Miller's Wife* 48 Step ye west the kill A bow-shot, and ye'll find my hame. 1777 *H. Gates in C. Gist Frns.* (1803) 280 The extensive Buildings and Kills . . . are also laid in Ashes. 1828 *Crauen Dial.* s. v. A lime kill, a maut kill.

γ. 1577 *Harrison England* iii. viii. (1878) ii. 53 The Chines . . . are dried upon little kelles conered with streined canuasses. 1625 *Lisle Du Bartas*, Noe 46 The Tyler bakes within his smoake kilt this clay to stone. 1706 *Phillips, Kell or Kiln.* 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, Kell, a kiln.

δ. 1573-80 *Baret Alv.* B 1232 To make bricke in a keele. 1577 *B. Gooze Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 28 b. When it [barley] is watered I drie it upon a floore or a keele. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 648 The drying [of malt] upon the Keele.

b. In phrases and proverbs: esp. to set the kiln on fire (Sc. a-low), to fire the kiln, to cause a serious commotion or turmoil; so the kiln's on fire.

1590 *Lodge Euphues Gold. Leg.* in Halliwell *Shakespeare* VI. 42 Tush, quoth Ganimele, all is not malte that is cast on the kill. 1603 *Flores Montaigne* (1634) 503 It is that which some say proverbially, 'I'll may the Kill call the Ouen' burnt taile. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* i. (1721) 47 As for my Peck of Malt, set the Kiln on fire. 1722 *Wodrow Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* II. 206 They . . . told him, that his opposing the Clause, excepting the King's Sons and Brothers, had fired the Kiln. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* xlv. The Captain's a queer hand, and to speak to him about that . . . wad be to set the kiln a-low. 1819 — *Leg. Montrose* xx. He has contrived to set the kiln on fire as fast as I put it out.

c. = KILNFUL.

1744-50 *W. Ellis Mod. Husbandm.* VI. i. 21 They fetch five quarters of lime from the kiln, which they call a kiln of lime, because it is all they burn at once.

2. attrib. and Comb., as kiln-board, burning-dust, fire, -man, -mouth, -wife; kiln-burnt adj.; kiln-barn, a barn containing a kiln; + kiln-cloth, a cloth on which the grain was laid in a kiln; kiln-eye, (a) an opening for removing the lime from a lime-kiln; (b) = kiln-hole; + kiln-haire = kiln-cloth; + kiln-hamer (?); kiln-hole, the fire-hole of a kiln (see also quot. 1828); kiln-house, a kiln, or building containing one; kiln-loggie (see KILLOGIE); kiln-pot, ? the floor of a malting or drying kiln; kiln-rib, -stick, -tree, one of the sticks on which the grain is laid in a kiln. Also KILN-DRY *v.*

a 1670 *Spalding Troub. Chas.* I (Spald. Cl.) i. 61 Thay . . . shot hir self with hir barnes to duell in the 'kilbarnie. 1882 *Standard* 16 Sept. 8/2 Brickmakers' plant and stock, comprising . . . back planks, 'kiln boards. 1854 *J. Scoffern in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 418 The mere process of 'kiln-burning. 1850 *Gosse Rivers Bible* (1873) 174 'Kiln-burnt bricks. 1877 *Raymond Statist. Mines & Mining* 98 Kiln-burned coal would, it is estimated, weigh 20 pounds per bushel. 1573-80 *Baret Alv.* K 60 The 'kill cloth of haire, *clitium*. 1660 *Hexham, A Kill-cloth* of haire. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 114 To distinguish the genuine malt-dust from that which is called 'kiln-dust, which falls through the gratings from the malt whilst it is drying. 1603 *OWEN Pembrokehire* (1891) 70 A kill . . . having two lope holes in the bottome which they call the 'kill eyes. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* II. 1228 The 'kiln-fire is supplied with warm air. 1567 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 211 In the kilne, one seastron and one 'kilne hare. 1551 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees), 1835 134 In the kyell . . . a 'kyllhame and a wyndoclothe xⁱ. 1598 *Shaks. Merry W.* iv. ii. 59 Creep into the 'Kill-hole. 1828 *Crauen Dial.*, Kill-hole, the hole of, or a bovel adjoining, the kill. 1417 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 12 The 'kyline hewce of the same Sir John. 1544 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 174 The kyll howses beneth the [Oseneys] mylls. 1598 *Sylvester Du Bartas* ii. 1. *Babylon* 164 There, husie 'Kil-men ply their occupations For brick and tyle. 1874 *T. Hardy Far fr. Madding Croud* i. 86 The room inside was lighted only by the ruddy glow from the 'kiln mouth. 1785 *BURNS Halloween* xi. note, An answer will be returned from the 'kiln-pot, by naming the Christian and surname of your future spouse. 1790 *FISHER Poems* 149 (E. D. D.) She straught gaed to a deep kiln pot Her fortune for to try. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 150 His Body as dry as a 'Kiln-stick. *c1475 Fict. Voc.* in W. Wulcker 792/39 *Hec ustrinatix*, a 'kyline wife.

Hence *Kilnful*, as much as a kiln can hold. *rare*. 1724 *Ramsay Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 9 A kilnful of corn I'll gie to thee.

Kiln (kil, kiln), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To burn, bake, or dry in a kiln; to kiln-dry.

1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 4 It must be employed as soon as kiln'd, otherwise it wastes . . . away. *Ibid.* II. 54 Lime, the manner of killing it. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. Malt, there is also another Error in drying and kilning of Malt. 1881 *BLACKMORE Christowell* xxv. The clay was so inferior, and they were kilned in such a doltish manner.

Kiln, variant of *KILL* *sb.*

Kiln-dry, *v.* *trans.* To dry in a kiln.

c1540 Plumpton Corr. 237 As for barley, is now much redy & in chambers. Yowre men also kiln dry. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1879) 127 The hop kell dride, will best abide. 1649

BLITHE Eng. Improv. Impr. (1653) 260 Drying it up, and housing it, and kilne-drying it. 1727 *BRAULEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. Bean, The best way is to kiln-dry them [beans], or to dry 'em well in the Sun. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 363 Much . . . of the corn of Ireland could not be preserved, unless it were kiln-dried.

Hence *Kiln-dried* *pp. a.*, *Kiln-drying* *vbl. sb.* 1823 *J. BADCOCK Dom. Amusen.* 28 Heat, i. e. kiln-drying, . . . will not answer the end proposed. 1854 *RONALDS & RICHARDSON Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 189 Kiln-dried earthy lignite (20 per cent moisture and no ash).

Kilo-. An arbitrary derivative of Gr. χίλοι a thousand, introduced in French in 1795, at the institution of the Metric system, as a formative of weights and measures containing 1000 times the simple unit. Also *Kilo* (ki'lo) *sb.*, familiar abbreviation of *KILOGRAMME*.

1870 *Daily News* 2 Dec. They provide the bread at 35 cent. a kilo, the same price as . . . in Belgium. 1887 *MOLONEY Forestry W. Afr.* 77 The price for each hundred kilos of oil produced . . . varies according to the pressures.

Kilodyne (ki'lōdin). [f. *KILO-* + *DYNE*.] A measure of force equal to a thousand dynes.

1873 *1st Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 224 The weight of a gramme . . . is about 980 dynes, or rather less than a kilodyne.

Kilogramme, -gram (ki-lōgrām). Also *chiliogramme*. [a. F. *kilogramme* (1795): see *KILO-* and *GRAMME, GRAM*.] In the Metric system, a weight containing 1000 grammes, or about 2.205 lb. avoirdupois.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 299 The French weight called Kilogramme. *Ibid.* 301 Kilogram (weight of cubic decimeter of water). 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 53 A man going up stairs for a day raises 205 chiliogrammes to the height of a chilometre. 1871 [see next]. 1898 *H. O. ARNOLD-FORSTER (title)* The Coming of the Kilogram, or the Battle of the Standards.

Kilogramme, -meter (ki-lōgrām, mē'tēr). [a. F. *kilogramme*: see prec. and *METRE*.] The quantity of energy required to raise a weight of one kilogramme to the height of one metre.

1866 *ODLING Anim. Chem.* 104 It is convenient to apply the expression kilogramme-metre to the product of the kilogrammes lifted into the metres of height. 1871 *B. STEWART Heat* (ed. 2) § 314 The unit of work being always the amount represented by raising one kilogramme one metre against terrestrial gravity, or the Kilogramme. 1878 *TOLHAUSEN Technol. Dict.*, Kilogramme.

Kilolitre, -liter (ki-lōlī'tēr). [a. F. *kilolitre* (1798): see *KILO-* and *LITRE*.] In the Metric system, a measure of capacity containing 1000 litres.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Kilolitre, Metercube. 1828 *WEBSTER, Kiloliter*. 1871 *C. DAVIES Metr. Syst.* 14 The kilolitre, or stère, is the cube constructed on the metre as an edge. Hence, the litre is one-thousandth part of the kilolitre.

Kilometre, -meter (ki-lōmē'tēr). [a. F. *kilomètre* (1795): see *KILO-* and *METRE*.] (The stress is marked by Webster (1828), Craig, and Cassell as *kilometre*.) In the Metric system, a measure of length containing 1000 metres, or 3280.89 feet, or nearly five-eighths of a mile. Also *Comb.*, as *kilometre-stone* (cf. *mile-stone*).

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Kilometre, 1000 M. 1868 *Morn. Star* 25 Feb. The tunnel will cost 160,000, per kilometre. 1881 *HALSTED Mensuration* 2 The kilometre is used as the unit of distance. 1883 *PENNELL Sent. Journey* 166 The kilometre-stones no longer marked the distance.

Kilometric (kilōmē'trik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC: = F. *kilométrique* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*)] Of or pertaining to a kilometre; marking a kilometre on a road. So *Kilometrical* *a.*, in same sense.

1867 *Even. Standard* 6 Aug. 5 The Public Conveyance Company of Paris invited, in 1861, designs for a kilometrical measuring machine. 1881 *HALSTED Mensuration* 2 Along roads and railways are placed kilometric poles or stones.

Kilowatt (ki-lōwāt). *Electr.* [f. *KILO-* + *WATT*.] A thousand watts. Also *attrib.*

1892 *BARN. SMITH & HUDSON Arithm. for Schools* 147 A Kilowatt is about 1½ Horse-power. *Ibid.* This is a Kilowatt-hour and is equivalent to 3.6 Megajoules. 1895-6 *Calendar Univ. Nebraska* 196 Dynamos and motors from 25 Kilowatts capacity down.

Kilp, *north. dial.* Forms: 5-6 kylpe, 5 kelpes, 6 kilpe, 7-9 kilp, 9 kelp. [cf. ON. *kilp* handle, loop; also CLIP *sb.* sense 2.] The movable or detachable handle (pair of clips) of a pot or cauldron; also, a pot-hook or crook from which a pot is suspended; the bail or hoop-handle of a pot or kettle; rarely, a hook in general.

1425 *Meyn. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 156 Item pro scutulis emptis Ebora. . . . Item pro uno kylpe de ferro ad eosdem. *Id.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 203/1 A kylpe (A. kelpes) of a caldron, *perpendiculum*. 1590 *Inv. John Neill of Faldingworth*, One brasce pot with kilpes. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 40 Kilps, pot-hooks. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.*, Kelps, the iron pothooks suspended in the chimney; also the bow or circular handle of the pot itself. 1881 *J. SARGISSON The Scap* 287 (Cumberl. dial.) T' kilps an' crenks fer t' back hand.

Kilt (kilt), *v.* Also 5 kylte. [app. of Scand. origin: cf. *Da. kilte* (also *kilte* *op*) to tuck up, Sw. (dial.) *kilta* to swathe, swaddle; ON. had *killing*, *kjalta* skirt, lap.]

1. *trans.* To gird up; to tuck up (the skirts) round the body. Also *with up*.

a1340 HAMPOLE Psalter lxxv. 7 [lxxv. 6] Graythand hilles in bi vertu kiltid in powere [*accinctus potentia*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 203/1 To kylte, . . . *suffocinare, succingere*. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aneis* i. vi. 27 Venns. . . . With. . . . Hir skirt kiltit till hir hair kne. 1535 *LYNDESAY Satyre* 1380 Then helpe me for to kilt my clais. *a1724* in *Ramsay Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 144 Come kilt up ye't coats And let us to Edinburgh go. 1792 *BURNS Braw Lads Galla Water* iii, I'll kilt my coats aboon my knee, And follow my love thro' the water. 1853 *READER Chr. Johnstone* ii. 25 Of their petticoats, the outer one was kilted or gathered up towards the front.

2. To fasten or tie up; to pull or hoist up; to 'string up', to hang.

1697 *CLELAND Poems* 30 (Jam.) Their bare preaching now Makes the thrush-bush keep the cow, Better than Scots or English kings Could do by kiltin them [the thieves] with strings. 1810 *Cock Simple Strains* 69 (Jam.) Many ane she's kilted up Syne set them fairly on their doup. 1828 *SCOTT Frnl.* 20 Feb., Our ancestors brought the country to order by kiltin thieves and banditti with strings.

3. *intr.* To go lightly and expeditiously (i. e. as with the loins girded).

1816 *SCOTT BL Dwarf* xvii, He . . . mann kilt awa' wi' ae bonny lass in the morning, and another at night, . . . but if he disna kilt himself out o' the country, I'se kilt him wi' a tow. 1894 *IAN MACLAREN Bonnie Brier Bush* iv. iii. 150 Kiltin' up the braes.

4. *trans.* To gather in vertical pleats, fastened at the top and free at the bottom, as in a kilt.

1887 *J. ASHEY STERRY Laay Minstrel* (1892) 171 The skirt is of flannel most cunningly kilted.

Kilt (kilt), *sb.* Also 8 *quelt, kelt*. [f. *KILT v.*] A part of the modern Highland dress, consisting of a skirt or petticoat reaching from the waist to the knee: it is usually made of tartan cloth, and is deeply plaited round the back and sides; hence, any similar article of dress worn in other countries.

c1730 BURT Lett. N. Scotl. xxii. (1754) II. 185 Those among them who travel on Foot, vary it [the Trowze] into the Quelt . . . a small Part of the Plaid is set in Folds and girt round the Waste to make of it a short Petticoat that reaches half Way down the Thigh. 1746 *Act* 19-21 *Geo. II.*, c. 39 § 17 The . . . philebeg or little kilt. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph.* Cl. 3 Sept., His piper . . . has a right to wear the kilt, or ancient Highland dress, with the purse, pistol, and durk. 1771 *PENNANT Tour Scotl.* (1790) I. 211 The feil beag, i. e. little plaid, also called kelt . . . is a modern substitute for the lower part of the plaid. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xvi. The short kilt, or petticoat, showed his sinewy and clean-made limbs. 1850 *R. G. CUMMING Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 231 The dress of the [Bechuana] women consists of a kaross depending from the shoulders, and a short kilt. 1874 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* viii. 147 Thus was formed a species of kilt of armour, or iron petticoat.

Kilt, obs. or dial. *pa. pple.* of *KILL v.*

Kilted (kilt'ed), *a.* [f. *KILT sb.* + -ED 2.] Wearing a kilt.

1809 *BYRON Eng. Bards & Sc. Review.* 526 The kilted goddess kissed Her son, and vanish'd in a Scottish mist. 1848 *CLOUGH Bothie* ix. 149 This is the letter of Hobbes, the kilted and corpulent hero. 1900 *Scott. Antiq.* XV. 31 The earliest kilted force . . . in the king's pay was the Black Watch.

Kilted (kilt'ed), *pp. a.* [f. *KILT v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Tucked up; having the skirts tucked up.

1724 *RAMSAY The Toast* ii, If ye bare-headed saw her, Kilted to the knee. 1865 *HAMILTON Poems* 88 (E. D. D.) Wi' kilted coats, knee-deep among the heather.

2. Gathered in a series of vertical pleats.

1896 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 6/5 Kilted silk, net, and lace will be largely used for capes. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept. 3/2 The bodice is made with this same very closely-kilted chiffon drawn into a wide berth of cream lace.

Kilter, variant of *KELTER sb.*

Kilting (ki'lting), *vbl. sb.* [f. *KILT v.* + -ING 1.]

The action of the *vb.* *KILT*; the act of girding or tucking up, or of plaiting like a kilt; the result of this. Also *attrib.*, as *kilting-belt, -machine*.

1521 *Churchw. Acc. St. Michaels, York* (Nichols 1797) 309 P^d for Kilting Belts 1^d. 1721 *KELLY Sc. Prov.* 300 note, Women, when they go to Work, truss up their Petticoats with a Belt, and this they call their Kilting. 1880 *Cassell's Mag.* June 441 Kiltings are yielding to box-plaits. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 9 Aug. 1/3 Kilting machine, work-room tables.

Kimbe, obs. form of *KEMB v.*

Kimberlite (kim'berlīt). *Min.* [Named, 1886, from *Kimberley* in Cape Colony + -ITE 2 b.] The eruptive rock, or 'blue ground', which is the matrix of the diamond at Kimberley and elsewhere in South Africa; it occurs in cylindrical 'pipes', often having a diameter of several hundred feet, and of unknown depth.

1887 *H. CARVILL LEWIS in Papers on the Diamond* (1897) 50 There appears to be no named rock-type having at once the composition and structure of the Kimberley rock. . . . It is now proposed to name the rock *Kimberlite*. . . . *Kimberlite* is a rock sui generis, dissimilar to any other known species. 1899 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 310 This 'blue' rock—named 'Kimberlite' by Professor Carvill Lewis—is really of a dull green tint, due to its impregnation with iron oxides.

Kimbling, var. *kimlin* (g): see *KIMNEL*.

Kimbo, in phr. *on kimbo*: see *A-KIMBO*.

+ *Kimbo*, *a.* Obs. *rare* -1. [f. *A-KIMBO*.] Re-

sembling an arm a-kimbo.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* III. 67 Two [Bowls] . . . The Kimbo Handles seem with Bears-foot carv'd.

+ *Kimbo*, *v.* Obs. *rare*. Also 8 *kembo*. [f. *A-KIMBO*.] *trans.* To set a-kimbo. Hence

+ *Kimboed* *pp. a.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xxxvi. 240 For a wife to come up with kimbod arm. 1754 — *Grandison* IV. xxxvii. He kimbod his arms and strutted up to me. 1808 SUDLEY *Asmodeus* I. 41 Who thrusts herself into every company with kimbod arms.

† **Kime**. *Obs. rare* — *Also kyme*. [Etym. obscure; app. the root of AKIMED; cf. also western dial. *kimet* silly, stupid, dizzy.] A simpleton, fool. c 1395 *Plowman's Tale* li. 695 The emperor yaf the pope somtyme So hyge lordship him about, That, at [the] laste, the sely kyme [later edd. kime]. The proude pope putte him out.

Kimenell, obs. form of KIMNEL.

Kim-kam, *a. and adv.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 8 *chim-cham*. [app. f. *kam*, CAM *a.*, crooked, awry, reduplicated as in *flim-flam*, *jim-jam*, etc.]

A. adj. Crooked, awkward, perverse, contrary.

1582 STANVHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 44 Thee wauering Commons in kym kam sectes ar baled. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 47 (1740) 151 Now the Reason of all this Chim-Cham Stuff, is the ridiculous Undertaking, of the Author, to prove Oates' Plot, out of Coleman's Papers. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., Let's a done o' yore kim-kam ways.

B. adv. Crookedly, awry; in a wayward, perverse, or contrary way.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 452 Every thing then was turned upside downe, and .. all went kim kam. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* I. xii. (1700) 310 He presumes [etc.]. Kim Kam to the Experience of all Common-wealths. 1691-2 AUBREY *Brief Lives* (1898) I. 47, [1666] This year all my businesses and affaires ran kim-kam. 18.. WHITTAKER in *Lancash. Gloss.*, *Kim-kam*, (to walk) with a throw of the legs athwart one another.

Kimlin(g, kimmel: see KIMNEL.

Kimmen, -in, -ond, var. CUMMING *Sc.* (Cf. KIMNEL.) **Kimmer**, variant of CUMMER.

Kimmeridge (ki'mərɪdʒ). A village on the Dorsetshire coast, where extensive beds of the Upper Oolite formation are developed. Hence, *Kimmeridge clay*, a bed of clay in the Upper Oolite containing bituminous shales. *Kimmeridge coal*, shale of the Kimmeridge clay containing so much bitumen that it may be burnt as coal; *Kimmeridge coal money*, disks of shale found near Kimmeridge, popularly supposed to have been used as coins by the ancient inhabitants.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man* (ed. 2) 319 The Kimmeridge clay, has a considerable range, particularly over England and France. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. vi. 438 Objects on which the name of Kimmeridge coal-money was conferred. 1872 *Imperial Gazetteer Eng. & Wales* I. 1204/2 Bracelets made of the Kimmeridge coal were found in an ancient burial place at Dorchester in 1839.

Hence **Kimmeridgean** *a. Geol.*, the specific epithet of that subdivision of the Upper Oolite which is prominent at Kimmeridge.

1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 449 The British subdivisions are for the most part recognized in France .. in the Oolite — 1, Bajocian .. 6, Kimmeridgean.

Kimnel. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: *a.* 3 (kembe-lina), 4 kym-, kemelyn, 5 kymlyn(e), 5-6 kemelin(e), 5-7 -ing, 6 kymlen, -ling, gim-, 7 kimline, -linge, -blinge, kimmelling, 9 (dial.) kimling(g, gimlin). *β.* 5-6 kymnell(e), 6 kimen-, kimn-, kimmell, 7 kym-, kimmel(l), kemell, 9 (dial.) kimmel. [ME. *kem(b)elin*, *kim(e)lin*, and *kim(e)nel*, of somewhat obscure formation, but app. related to OE. *cumb*, ME. *combe*, COOMBI: see sense 2 there.

The earlier form is that in *-lin*; for that in *-nel*, cf. *cracknel* from F. *cragelin* (also surviving as *crackling*). More obscure is the Sc. *kimmonid* CUMMING, which also has a parallel in *cracknel* (= cracknel). Mätzner compares med. L. *cimilivine*, *cimivile*, but this denotes a basin for washing the hands in, and is regarded by Du Cange as an apheticized form of *aquiu* or *aquamante* used in the same sense.]

A tub used for brewing, kneading, salting meat, and other household purposes.

a. [c 1275 *Roll 2-5* *Edw.* I in *Promp. Parv.* 274 *note*, Stephano le loignur, pro j. Kembelina subius cisternam Regis, vii. d.] 1335 in *Riley Land. Mem.* (1868) 194, 5 kemelynes. *10d.* c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 362 Anon go gete vs. A kedyng trogh or ellis a kymelyn [var. kemelyne, kemelyng]. 1485 *Inv. in Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 371 j kymlyn pro caribus salsandis. 1545 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 59 Towe kymlyngs for salting of beefe, the one of woode, the other of leade. 1599 *Act. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary XXXII.* 243 Item, one gimlinge. 1641 H. Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 105 Our kimblyng is a just bushell. 1824 *Craven Gloss.*, *Gimlin*, a large, shallow tub, in which bacon is salted. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Kimlin*, a large dough tub.

β. c 1425 *Proc. in Wr. Wulker* 662/32 *Hec cima*, kymnelle. 1509 in *Market Harb. Rec.* (1890) 233, iij payllys and iij kymnells. 1551-60 *Inv. Sir H. Parker* in H. Hall *Elizab. Soc.* (1887) 152 In the Brewhouse .. sixe Kimenelles iij. a 1613 BRAUM & FL. *Coxcomb* iv. viiij], Shee's somewhat simple indeed, she knew not what a Kimmel was. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Kimmel*, the shallow tub in which butter is washed and salted when fresh from the churn.

|| **Kimono** (kimono). [Jap.] A long Japanese robe with sleeves.

1897 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 5/2 A troupe of geisha dancing girls .. dressed in pink, flower-variegated kimonos. 1894 *Yng. Gentlew.* 168 At a fancy ball one frequently sees real Japanese kimonos, of exquisite material.

Hence **Kimonoed** *a.*, dressed in a kimono.

1894 *Yng. Gentlew.* 168 One accustomed to the kimonoed beauties of Japan.

Kimple, variant of KEMPLE *Sc.*

Kin (kin), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1 cyn(n, cinn, 1-6 kyn(n; 2-3 cun, 3-4 kun; 2 cen-, 2-4 ken(ne; 4-6 kynne, Sc. kline, kyne, 5-7 kinne, 3- kin. [Com. Teut.: OE. *cyn(n)*, neuter, = OFris. *kin*, *ken*, *kon*, OS. *kunni* (MDu. *kunne*, *konne*, Du. *kunne*), OHG. *chunni* (MHG. *künne*, *kunne*), ON. *kyn* (Da., Sw. *kön*), Goth. *kuni*: — OTeut. **kunjo* from the weak grade of the ablaut-series *kin-, kan-, kun-* = Aryan *gen-, gon-, gn-*, 'to produce, engender, beget', whence also Gr. *gēnos*, *gēnos*, *gēnos*, L. *genus*, *gignere*, etc. Cf. KEN v. 2

In the Teutonic word, as in Latin *genus* and Greek *gēnos*, three main senses appear, (1) race or stock, (2) class or kind, (3) gender or sex; the last, found in OE. and early ME., but not later, is the only sense in mod. Du., Da., and Sw.]

I. Family, race, blood-relations.

1. A group of persons descended from a common ancestor, and so connected by blood-relationship; a family, stock, clan; † in OE. also, people, nation, tribe (freq. with defining genitive, as *Israēla*, *Caldea cyn*); = KIND *sb.* 11, KINDRED 2. Now rare.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxviii]. 8 Ne sien swe swe fedras beara, cyn ðuerrh and bitur. c 897 K. ALFRED Gregory's *Past.* xiv. 84 ge sint acoren kynn Gode. a 1000 *Cadmon's Exod.* 265 (Gr.) Mid ymðum Israēla cyn. c 1000 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 449 Of Iotum comon Cantwara .. & þæt cyn on West Sexum þe man nu zit hæst lutan cynn. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 þa wes ðwædere an mezie cynn [ÆLFRIC I. 24 mæzð] þe nefer ne abeah to nane deofel 3yld .. and þes cenne [ÆLFRIC mæzð] god sælde and 3esette æe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9137 So þat of þulke kynne þer nas þo no fere. c 1369 CHAUCER *De the Blanche* 438 By the figuris mowe al ken .. rekene and novmbre. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 11 You that deny the stocke from whence you came, Thrusting your selfe into some Gentle kin. 1879 HEARN *Aryan Househ.* xii. 280 By the natural expansion of the Household kins are formed; and these kins in turn form within themselves smaller bodies of nearer kinsmen, intermediate .. between the Household and the entire kin.

† **b.** The family or descendants of a specified ancestor; offspring, progeny, posterity; = KIND *sb.* 11 b, KINDRED 2 b, Obs.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 7 Cynn æterna [L. *progenies* *viperarum*]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 23 He wæron of Dauides cynnes strynde. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 190 Ðin cynn [L. *semen* *trium*] sceal ælðeodig wunian on ðrum earde. c 1200 ORMIN 9877 We sinndenn Abrahamess kinn & Abrahamess childre. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 179 Alle the kynne that of hym come Shulde have the same doome. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 8 Than pray .. That 3e may be of Isackis kin.

† **c.** The group of persons formed by each stage of descent in a family or clan; a generation; = KIND *sb.* 11 c, KINDRED 2 c, Obs.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxiv. 6 Ne aðene ðu eorre ðin from cynne in cynn. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxvii. 7 Þæt hi heora bearnum budun .. and cinn ðrum cyððen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11401 (Gott.) Þis writte was gett fra kin to kin. *Ibid.* 1464 (Gott.), Israeth þæt was þæt sitt fra seth.

† **d.** Genealogy, descent; = KIND *sb.* 11 d, KINDRED 2 d, Obs.

c 892 O. E. *Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 716 Eawa [wæs] Pybing, þæs cyn is beforan awriten. c 1200 ORMIN 2059 Ne talde þe3 nobht te3re kinn .. Bi wimmenn .. & all forþi wass Cristess kinn. Bi Josap recnedd. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 464 3ef þu wult cnawen my kin, ich am kinges dohter. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wacc* (Rolls) 14975 Of Ethelbright hæne I told þe kyn.

2. Ancestral stock or race; family. Usually without article and with descriptive adj. or sb., esp. in phr. (*come*) of good (noble, etc.) kin; = KIND *sb.* 12, KINDRED 3. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1100 O. E. *Chron.* (MS. D.) an. 1067 Of zealeaffullan & æðelan cynne heo was asprungon. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 7 3if hie bið of heige kenne. c 1330 *Sir Tristr.* 1233 Pe leuedi of heige kenne. c 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 442 What ys þy ri3te name; & of wat kyn þu ert y come; tel me al þat soþe. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. xci. 416 (Add. MS.) Some are prowde, that they come of noble kynne, and sayne they are Gentilmen. 1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 345 Some one perhaps of gentle kin. 1856 BALLANTINE *Poems* 206 (E. D. D.) He comes o' gude kin.

b. By or of kin, by birth or descent. *rare.*

c 1400 Chaucer's *Melib.* 7 601 (Harl.) A free man by kyn [6 texts kynde] or burthe. c 1450 *Bk. Curtesy* 13 in *Babees Bk.* 299 Yf he be gentylmon of kyn, The porter wille lede the to hym. c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 191, I am your coussing of kyn. 1808 CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* 76 (E. D. D.) She was gentle of kin and breeding.

3. The group of persons who are related to one; one's kindred, kinsfolk, or relatives, collectively. (Now the chief sense.) *a.* with possess. pron. (rarely the).

c 875 *Sax. Gen.* in O. E. *Texts* 179 Ða wæs agan .. ccc and xcvi wintra ðæs he cynn ærest westseaxna lond on walum geodon. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 175 For hwon wæron 3yt swa treowlesse, oþþe incer cynn. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Ga to þine feder burmesse oþþe þer eni of þine cynne lið in. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 253 Al þe kun þæt him iselð adde of him ioeye. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. 1. 166 Vn-kynde to heare kun and to alle cristene. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxiii. 69, I mett in the weye moche dyuerse peple .. my frendes and my kyn and also many other. 1550 CAWLEY *Last Trump* 206 Thy chylid, nor any other of thy kynne. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. 123 One of thy kin has a most weake *Pia-mater*. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The father, mother, and the kin beside, Were overborn by fury of the tide. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 543 Nor are our brothers thoughtless of their kin, Yet absent. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* iii. 737 His kin supposed him dead. 1891 BLAKISTON in *Colleges Oxford*

(1891) 329 Sir Thomas Pope .. did not saddle [Trinity College] with any of the preferences for founder's-kin which proved fertile in litigation elsewhere.

b. Without article or pronoun. Now rare, exc. in *kinth* and (or) *kin*: see KITH.

c 1250 *Hymn to God* 30 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 259 Fader forif vs. Al swo we doð .. to freedme & kunne. c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 92 (Ritson) Bruyt hade muche folk with him, Bothe fremede and eke kun. c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 4326 þai spared nouthir kynn na kyth. a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV.* v. ii. What was I born to be the scorn of kin? 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. 121 One only Daughter haue I, no Kin else. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 63 One of those anomalous beings .. who seem to have neither kin nor country.

c. Used of a single person: Kinsman, relative; = KINDRED 4 b, arch.

c 1300 MS. *Disby* 59 in *Opera Symeon Dunelm.* (Surtees) I. 190 Sic dicimus vulgariter *Nother kyn* nor wyn, id est neque cognatum neque amicum. c 1305 LAV. 13730 He wes beore cun & beore freond. *Ibid.* 21462 Hercne me Cadur; þu ært min æge cun. 1382 WYCLIF *Ruth* ii. 20 And eft she seith, Oure ny3 kyn is the man. c 1475 *Partenay* 6278 Ny kyn he is to king off norway, For of Melusine descended all thay. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. 1. 237 Of charity, what kinne are you to me? 1790 SHIRRETS *Poems* 78 (E. D. D.) Were he a Laird, he'd be nae kin to me. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 398 O sweetest kin to me in all the world.

d. In predicative use passing into *adj.* = Related, AKIN (to). Also *fig.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. ii. 120 Like those that are kinne to the King. 1601 — *All's Well* ii. i. 41 My sword and yours are kinne. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 175 One touch of nature makes the whole world kin: That all with one consent praise new borne gaudes. 1695 *Tr. Colbatch's New Light Chirurg.* Put out 37, I do not find it any the least Kin to a Miracle. 1726 G. ROBERTS *4 Years Voy.* 9 It is next kin to an Impossibility .. to have their Water brought out of the Country. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* ii. § 2. 26 They are indeed Kin to each other. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* I. ix. 59 But we are kin; we have the same blood in our veins.

4. The quality, condition, or fact of being related by birth or descent; kinship, relationship, consanguinity. Now rare.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 190 He .. rode in poste to his kynsman, .. verifying the old proverb: kynne will crepe, where it maie not go. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Remem.* i. 1161 The brother to the brother grows a stranger. There is no kin, but Consage. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 1294 'Cause Grace and Virtue are within Prohibited Degrees of Kin. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* ii. 108 Palamon, Whom Theseus holds in bonds .. Without a crime, except his kin to me. 1858 MAS. OLIPHANT *Laird Norlaw* III. 156 The Mistress herself, after that first strange impulse of kin and kindness .. relapsed into her usual ways.

II. Class, group, division.

† **5.** A large natural group or division of animals or plants, having presumably a common ancestry; the race (of men, fishes, etc.); a race (of plants); = KIND *sb.* 10, Obs.

In OE. freq. as the second element in compounds, as *deorcynn*, *fiscynn*, *fugolcynn*, *manucynn*, *wulfcynn*, etc.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 5 Seo æreste modor byses menniscan cynnes. *Ibid.* 83 Him bið beforan andweard æl engla cynn & manna cynn. a 1000 *Boeth. Met.* xi. 67 Merestream ne deor ofer eorðan sceat eard gebrædan fyssa cynne. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 He walde monna cun on þisse deie isundian. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22084 (Fairf.) Alle manniss kin he [antechrist] salle for-do.

† **6.** A class (of persons, animals, or things) having common attributes; a species, sort, kind; = KIND *sb.* 13, Obs.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 21 Ðis soðlice cynn ne bið fotdrifen buta ðer gebedd and fastern. c 960 *Rule St. Benet* (Schröder) i. 9 Feower synt muneca cynn. Ðæt forme is mynstermonna .. Oþer cyn is ancrena. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 Feole cunne beoð of weldede. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1396 Hi beoþ tweire cunne. c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 488 Mann Fysches of kynne sere. 1500 *Notting-ham Rec.* III. 450 Any kinnes of come bought for merchandise.

† **b.** In this sense, chiefly in a genitive phrase, dependent upon following sb. Cf. KIND *sb.* 14.

In OE. the genitive might be either sing. or pl., according to sense; e.g. *ælces* or *gehwyrces cynnes deor*, animals of each or every kind, *monigra cynna scipu*, ships of many kinds, *preora cynna treowu*, trees of three kinds. In ME., cynnes became *kynnes*, *kynnes*, *kyns*, *kyns*; *kynna* became *kunne*, *kynne*, *kyn*, *kin*. For the latter the genitive sing. was often substituted; and conversely, *kynne*, *kin*, appeared in the sing., esp. in the north, where it was prob. viewed as an uninflected genitive, as in *man son*, *fader broder*, etc. The preceding adjectival word agreeing with *kynnes*, *kyns*, dropped its genitival s somewhat early; sometimes it was transferred to *kynnes*, thus *alle skynnes* (= *alles kynnes*, *alle kynnes*), *no skynnes*, etc. Usually however the two words were at length combined, as in the later forms *alkins*, *anykins*, *felc-kins*, *manykins*, *nokin* (or *nakin*), *otherkins*, *sere-kin*, *swilkins*, *same-kins*, *thinskis*, *whilk-kin* (*whil-kin*), *whatkis*. Few of these came down to 1500, though in the north *whatkis* is found in the 16th c., and survives in Sc. and north Eng. as *wakal'n*, beside *siccan* from *swilk kin*.

The reduction of *kin* to its simple uninflected form may have been assisted by the equivalent use of *manere* (MANNER) from OFr., which is thus found, as *threo maner men* = men of three kinds or sorts. In this, at an early period, we find of inserted: *an manere of fise*, *at maner o swet spices*, the syntactical relation between the words being thus reversed, and although this appears to have rarely extended to *kin* itself, it affected its later representative *kind*, also *sort*, *species*, etc., so that we now say 'all kinds of things' = things of all kinds. This may have been facilitated by the fact that in the order of the words (as distinct from their syntactical relation) 'all kinds of things' is more closely represented by 'all kinds of things' than by 'things of all kind'. See

*KIND, MANNER, SORT, etc., and, for the special combinations of *kin* with preceding adj., ALKIN, ANY-KYN, etc.

a 900 O. E. *Martyrol.* 13 Apr. 58 Monigra cyua wil deor. 971 *Blithl. Hom.* 63 Preora cyua sydon morpas. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Per wunled fower cunnes wurmes inne. *Ibid.* 79 Alles cunnes wilde deer. c 1200 ORMIN 2260 On alle kinne wise. *Ibid.* 9759 An kinness neddre. Iss Viperu zehatenn. a 1250 *Owl and Night.* 886 Mi muth haveth tweire kinne salve. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27901 (Cott.) It es funden bodill fower kin maner [v.r. fowrkyns maners] of glotony. c 1340 *Ibid.* 12346 (Fairf.) Alle pai. . honoured him on paire kin wise. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. x. 2 A Castel* . . I-mad of fower kinne [v.r. fowre skenis, skynnes, kynnes] pinges. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 440 Alle skynnes condicions. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 254 (Harl.) He shall telle yow what kynne tidynges that he bathe browte. *Ibid.* lxi. 316 (Harl.) What kynnyng treson is þis? 15. Sir A. BARTON in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 68 Ye wott not what kine a man he is. 1572 *Lament. Lady Sc.* 325 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiii. Counterfeting bir in all kin things.

III. †7. Gender; sex; = KIND sb. 7. Obs.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* vi. (Z.) 18 After gecynde synchd twa cyn on namum . . wælic and wiflic. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 144 Pæt þu meht witan on bearn-eacenum wife hwæperes cunnes bearn he ceman sceal. c 1200 ORMIN 3056 Till e3þer kinn onn eorpe, Till weppmann & till wifmannkinn.

IV. Phrases. (from 3. 4.)

8. Of kin = AKIN : Related by blood-ties. Also, Related in character or qualities.

1486 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 47 For my sake and othre unto whome he is of kin. 1607-12 *BACON Ess., Atheisme* (Arb.) 338 Man is of Kin to the beasts by his body, and if he be not of kin to God by his spirit, he is a base and ignoble Creature. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xix. 339 Kings, how nearly soever allied, are most of Kinne to their own interest. 1741 *MONRO Anat. Bones* (ed. 3.) 306 The Bones of the toes are much of kin [ed. 1782 a-kin] to those of the Thumb and Fingers. 1777 C. GEIKIE *Christ lvi.* (1879) 685 You are of kin in heart to the prophet-murderers!

b. Near of kin, closely related. ? Obs.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 22 *Preamble.* They be ner of kyn. 1611 *BIBLE Ruth* ii. 20 The man is neere of kin unto vs. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xix. 101 The neerer of kin, is the neerer in affection. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. xiv. 219 The uncle is certainly nearer of kin to the common stock, by one degree, than the nephew. 1768 *TUCKER Ll. Nat.* (1834) I. ii. xxvi. 564 This probability, being so near of kin to certainty.

c. Next († nearest) of kin, most closely related; chiefly *absol.* the person (or persons) standing in the nearest degree of blood-relationship to another, and entitled to share in his personal estate in case of intestacy.

1426 *E. E. Wills* (E. E. T. S.) 76 My brethren and my sustren and next of my kyn. 1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V.* c. 40 (1814) II. 377/2 Pe nearest of be kin to succeed to paine sall haue pair guidis. a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VI* 104 b, The next of kynne to the lord Cawny challenged the inheritance. c 1600 K. *Leir in Percy's Reliques*, Being dead, their crowns they left unto the next of kin. 1695 *Sc. Acts Will. III.* c. 72 In the Case of a moveable Estate left by a defunct, and falling to his nearest of kin. 1827 *JARMAN J. Powell's Devises* II. 65 For the next of kin it was argued, that the estate was to be sold out and out. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 108/1 The next of kin must be ascertained according to the rules of consanguinity.

fig. a 1770 *JORTIN Serin.* (1771) IV. ii. 13 As for lying which is next of kin to perjury.

V. 9. *attrib.*, as kin-bond, -marriage, -sphere; † kin-rest, a general cessation from labour (with reference to the Jewish sabbatical year).

1387-8 T. *Usk Test. Love* i. v. (Skeat) l. 103, I pray that. . this eighteth [yere] mowe to me bothe be kinrest and massey-day after the seven werkeday of travayle. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xxii. 394 *Fear* The fate of your kin-sphere. 1881 E. B. TYLOR in *Academy* 9 Apr. 265 Exogamy is connected both with wife-capture and with barring kin-marriage. 1890 *GROSS Gild Merch.* I. 169 When the old kin-bond (the 'maeght') dissolved, various new institutions arose.

Kin (kin), sb.² north. dial. Forms: 4 kyn(n)e, 8 kinn, 8-9 kin, 9 keen. [var. of *chin, chene, CHINE sb.*, repr. OE. *cine, cinu*. For the *k*-, cf. *kedlock, keslop, kirk, kirm*, etc.] A crack, chink, or slit; esp. (a) a chasm or fissure in the earth; (b) a chap or crack in the skin.

c 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1720 þey leye in dykes & ia kynnes [rime Peyteyns]. *Ibid.* 13976 In chynes [v. r. kynnes], in creusses, & in semes. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 244 Subject to what's called a Kin, or Crack in the lower Lip. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.), Kinns, chinks and crevices in rocks, or breaks in the skin of the human body. 1878 *Cumblid. Gloss.*, Kins, Keens, cracks in the hands caused by frost.

Hence **kin v.**, to chap or crack; **kinne** a. or *pa. pple.*, cracked, chapped; chilblained.

1825 *BROCKETT v. Keen*, The hands are said to be keened with the frost, when the skin is broken or cracked, and a sore induced. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.*, 'Kinn'd hands', chopped hands. 'Kinn'd feet', chilblained feet.

-kin (kin), suffix, forming diminutives, corresp. to MDu. *-kijn*, *-ken*, MLG. *-kin* = OHG. *-chin*, MHG. *-chin*, *-chein*, *-chin*, *-chen* (G. *-chen*), as in MDu. *kindekijn*, *-ken*, MLG. *kindekin*, MHG. *kindichin*, G. *kindchen* little child; MDu. *husekijn*, *huusken*, MHG. *hauseichin*, G. *hausechen* a little house. No trace of the suffix is found in OE.

The suffix has only a limited use in English. It appears to occur first in some familiar forms of personal (chiefly male) names, which were either adoptions or imitations of diminutive forms current in Flanders and Holland, where such forms appear already in the 10th c. The earliest ME. examples noted are *Jankin*, *Malekin*, *Watkin*, and *Wille-*

kin, found as early as 1250 (O. E. *Misc.* 188-191), and evidently then in familiar use. These and others of the kind were no doubt common in 13-14th c. (for *Jankin* and its variants see Nicholson *Pedegree of 'Jack'*), but are not prominent in literature till the second half of the 14th. The A-text of 'Piers Plowman' has *Malkin* and *Perkin*, the B-text adds *Hawkin*, and the C-text *Watkin*; Chaucer uses *Jankin*, *Malkin*, *Perkin*, *Sinkin*, and *Wilkin*; and in the 'Tournament of Tottenham' there occur *Daukin*, *Hawkin*, *Jeynkin*, *Perkin*, and *Tynkin*. The 'Earliest English Wills' have *Jakyn* (1397), *Jankyn* (1417-22) and *Watkin* (1433). As Christian names these seem to have mostly gone out of fashion shortly after 1400, though instances occur later (e.g. *Wilkin* in Lyndesay's 'Satyre', 2180); most of them have, however, survived as surnames, usually with the addition of -s or -son, as *Jenkins*, *Watkins*, *Wilkinson*, *Dickens*, *Dickinson*, etc.

Instances of the suffix being added to common nouns in the 14th c. are rare; but Langland has *baudekin*, *Jauntekin*, and *feudekin*, perhaps on the analogy of the personal names. Other words in *-kin* from the same or immediately succeeding period are either adopted from Du. or are of obscure origin; and it is doubtful whether the ending was in every case felt as a diminutive: such are *barmkin*, *bodkin*, *dodkin*, *ferkin*, *kilderkin*, *nafkin*. Considerable obscurity attaches to many later words (16-17th c.) of the same type, as *jerkin*, *bumpkin*, *gipkin*, *gaskin*, *griskin*, *bumkin*, *gherkin*, *ciderkin*, etc.: in some of these the ending may be of different origin, or due to assimilation, as in *pumpkin*, *tamkin* for earlier *pumpion*, *tampion*. Apparently from Du. are the 16-17th c. words *minikin*, *cannikin*, *catkin*, and *mannikin*. Outside of these, and some forms used in oaths, as *lakin* (? for *ladykin*), *bodykin*, *pittikin*, the suffix is comparatively rare; the only example which has obtained real currency is *lamkin* (1579), though a few others are occasionally employed, as *baykin* (1547), *devilkin*, *godkin*, *ladykin*, and nonce-words such as *gleenkin*, *headkin*, *handkin* (after *mannikin*). *Bootikin* (18th c.) is not clearly a diminutive in origin, and in *Sc. cutikin*, *thumbykin* (cf. also *greenkin*) the force of the suffix is different.

Kina = CHINA³, cinchona bark: cf. **QUINA**.

1706 *PHILLIPS, Kina*, the Jesuits Bark.

Kinæsthesia (koinēs'thē'sis). Also **kinæsthesia**.

[f. Gr. *κιν-ēiv* to move + *αἰσθησις* sensation *ÆSTHESIS*.] The sense of muscular effort that accompanies a voluntary motion of the body. So **Kinæsthetic** (-pē'tik) a., belonging to kinæsthesia.

1880 *BASTIAN Brain as an Organ of Mind* xxv. 543 We may speak of a Sense of Movement, as a separate endowment. [Note] Or in one word, Kinæsthesia. . . To speak of a 'Kinæsthetic Centre' will certainly be found more convenient than to speak of a 'Sense of Movement Centre'. 1891 V. HORSLEY in *19th Cent.* June 859 Bastian coined the term 'kinæsthesia'. . . further, he . . . postulated the view that such kinæsthesia, or sense of movement, strain, effort, &c., must naturally find its seat or localisation in the so-called motor or Rolandic region of the brain. *Ibid.* 868 Given that the cortex of the Rolandic region is kinæsthetic, from which element of it does the efferent impulse start?

Kinate, obs. form of **QUINATE**.

† **Kinboot**. *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 *kynbwt*, *-bute*, 6 *kinbute*, 7 *-but*, (9 *-bot*). [f. *KIN sb.* 1 + *BOOT sb.* 1.] A wergeld or man-boot paid by a homicide to the kin of the person slain. (Not the same as the OE. *cynebot* or royal compensation.)

c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vi. xix. 2282 For a yhwman twelf markis ay þe slaare suld for kynbwt pay. 1478 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 9/1 þ' walter blare sall . . pay to Robert of Cargill. . . xlv mercis. for a kynbute. 1606 *Lo. Roxburghin 14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iii. 32 [He then offers a sum of money. for] kinbut and satisfaction. [1876 A. LAING *Lindores Abbey* xxv. 328 He shall be free on payment of twenty-four merks of Kinbot.]

Kincajou, variant of **KINKAJOU**.

Kinch (kinf), sb. *Sc.* Also 6- *kinsch*, *kinsh*, 9 *kench*. [In sense 1, a parallel form to **KINK sb.** 1: cf. *benk, bench*, etc. Sense 3 may be unconnected.]

1. A loop or twist on a rope or cord, esp. the loop of a slip-knot; a noose.

? a 1800 *Surv. Moray Gloss.* (Jam.), *Kinsch*, a cross rope capped about one stretched along and tightening it. 1808-80 JAMIESON, *Kinsch*, the twist or doubling given to a cord or rope, by means of a short stick passed through it, in order to draw it tighter. 1848 *MOIR Mansie Wauch* xix. 280 Having fastened a kinch of ropes beneath her oxters. 1844 *CROSS Disruption* xxviii. (E. D. D.), I have maist got my neck into a kinch for my pains. 1861 *M'LEVEY Curios. Crime Edinburgh, Handcuffs* 29, I put his right hand into the kinch.

2. fig. A catch, hold, advantage. ? Obs.

1635 D. *DICKSON Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 78 Everyone seeking a kinch of his neighbour. ? a 1800 *Surv. Moray Gloss.* (Jam.), *Kinsch*, an advantage unexpectedly obtained.

† 3. (One's) lot. *Obs.*

a 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 1100 The man may abens type a tot That cannot count his kinch. — *Sonn.* xxxvii. I can not chuse; my kinch is not to cast. 1606 *BIRNIE Kirk-Buriall* (1833) xi Our Heroic burials are oft led like a martiall triumph. . . But alas, if in death we could count our just kinsh, we might rather dismay and feare.

Hence **kinch v.** a. (see quot. 1808-18); b. to put a string-noose on the tongue of (a horse), in order to exercise control over it.

1808-18 JAMIESON, To *Kinsch*, to twist and fasten a rope. 1804 *LATTO Tammas Bodkin* xxvi. (E. D. D.), The tooth could be easily pu'd out by means o' a rosety string, kinched roon the root o't. 1891 *Scot. Leader* 17 Apr. 5 The cruelty attached to 'Kinchin' a pit pony . . to hold that kinching in no cases should be resorted to.

Kinchesin (kint'sin). *Cant.* Also 6 (*kitebin*), *kynchen*, *-ching*, 7 *-chin*, 9 *kinohen*. [The form of the word and the history of some other

early words of the same class suggest that it was a corrupt form of G. *kindechen* or MLG. *kindekin*, MDu. *kindeken*, LG. *kindeken*, little child.]

1. † a. *attrib.* in *kinchin-co(ve)*, *-mori*, the terms used by 16th c. tramps to denote respectively a boy and girl belonging to their community. *Obs.* b. *absol.* A child, a 'kid'. (Now convicts' slang.)

1561 *AWOLAY Frat. Vocab.* 5 A Kitchin Co is called an ydle runagate boy. 1567 *HARMAN Caveat* xxii. 76 A Kynch-ing Morte is a lytle Gyrl: the Mortes their mothers carries them at their backs in their slates, which is their shetes. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Kinchin*, a little Child. *Kinchin-cove*, a little Man. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xxviii, I'll pray for nane o' him, said Meg. . . The times are sair altered since I was a kichen-mort. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xlii, The kinchins. . . is the young children that's sent on errands by their mothers. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 231 There yer are now, making the woman snivel, and you have frightened her kinchins too.

2. *attrib.* in *kinchin-lay*, the practice of stealing money from children sent on errands. Also *fig.*

1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xlii, 'Ain't there any other line open?' 'Stop,' said the Jew. . . 'The kinchin lay'. 1888 *Academy* 29 Sept. 203/1 'The detective business', which is, at the best, the kinchin lay of fiction.

Kincob (kink'ob). *East Ind.* Also **king**, **khem**, **keem**, **quin**, **-kaub**, **-quaub**, **-qwab**, **-quab**, **-caub**. [ad. Urdū (Pers) كينكوب *kinkhāb*.]

A rich Indian stuff, embroidered with gold or silver; also (with a and pl.), A piece or variety of this.

1712 [see b]. 1780 *Art. agst. Hastings in Burke's Wks.* (1852) VII. 23 (Y.) She would ransack the zenanah. . . for Kincobs, muslins, cloths. 1813 J. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* I. 224 Drawers of crimson and gold Keemcab. 1829 J. SHIP *Mem.* vi. (1890) 86 We had glorious plunder, shawls, silks, satins, khemkaubs, money, &c. 184. *MRS. SHERWOOD Lady of Manor* III. xxi. 241 Many cushions of the richest kinquaub. 1845 *STOCQUER Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 210 Gold and silver brocades, called Kincaub. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 103 Shawls, scarves, and pieces of silk and kincob.

b. *attrib.* 1712 *Spect.* (Add.), One Isabella colour Kincob Gown, flowered with Green and Gold. 1781 *India Gaz.* 24 Feb. (Y.), A rich Kincob Waistcoat. 1885 *MRS. LYNN LINTON Chr. Kirkland* I. 21 That green shawl with the kincob pattern.

Kincough, variant of **KINKCOUGH**.

Kind (kaind), sb. Forms: [1 *gecynde*, *gecynd*, 2-3 *i-cunde*, *i-kunde* (2 *i-chinde*);] 1 *cynd*, 2-4 *cunde*, 2 *cuinde*, 3 *kuinde*, *kund*, 3-4 *kuynde*, *kunde*, 3-5 *kende*, (5 *keende*), 3-6 *kynd*, 3-7 *kinde*, 4-7 *kynde*, (5 *kyynde*), 3-*kind*. [OE. *gecynde* n., *gecynd* fem. and n., f. *ge-* (see I, Y-) + **cynd(e)* = **kundi-* z, f. the root *kun-* (see **KIN** 1) + *-di-*, Aryan *-ti-*. OE. instances of *cynd* are doubtful, but the prefix disappeared early in ME., 1150-1250.

The only cognate sb. out of Eng. is a doubtful OS. *gicund* (suggested in *Hel.* 2476). But the adj. ending, Goth. *kunds*, OS. *cund*, OHG. *-chund*, *-kund* = OE. *-cund* 'of the nature of', is found in the other langs.]

I. Abstract senses.

† 1. Birth, origin, descent. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Hymns* ix. 52 (Gr.) Þurh clæne gecyud þu eart cyning on riht. c 1200 ORMIN 7133 An child. . . þatt shall ben þiss ludiskenn king All þurh riht apell kinde. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 7 601 A free man by kynde or by [v. r. of] burthe. c 1415 12 *Art. Faith* (MS. Soc. Antiq.), Iesu Christ his owne son through kin. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* ix. xxvi. 41. 2751 His aire that of kynd was kyng. c 1403 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 122 That they be free, nat bonde in kynde. 1649 *MILTON Eikon.* xxviii. 238 His Grand-mother Mary, Queen of Scots, . . from whom he seems to have learnt, as it were by heart, or els by kind, . . his words and speeches heer.

† b. Hence, through the phrases *through, by, of kind*: Right of birth, right or position derived from birth, inherited right. *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 25043 Heo. . . nu aexð mid icunde [c 1275 þorh cunde] gaul of bissen londe. 1297 R. *GLOUCE.* (Rolls) 2231 Per nis no mon þat kunde abbe þer to. *Ibid.* 6664 He adde somdel to engeland More kunde þan þe oþer. *Ibid.* 7276 Wo so were next king bi kunde, me elupede him apeling.

† 2. The station, place, or property belonging to one by birth; one's native place or position; that to which one has a natural right; birthright, heritage. *Obs.*

1888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxv. Seounne . . seccð hire gecynde, & stiðð . . ufor & ufor oððe hio cymð swa up swa hire yfemest gecynde bið [cf. quot. *Boeth. Metr.* s.v. *KIND* a. 7 c]. a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086 Normandige þæt land was his gecynde. c 1205 *LAV.* 16279 Þat ich mote . . bigite mine ikunde [c 1275 cunde]. *Ibid.* 21492 Cador cuððe þene wai þe toward his cunde læi. 1340 *Ayenb.* 37 þe children. . . þæt hi heþ be spousesbreche, beþ away þe kende.

† b. That which naturally belongs to or befits one. *Obs.*

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 217 Ane Ersche mantill it war thi kynd to wer. a 1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas. I* (Spald. Cl.) I. 109 Thay took one of the tonnes colouris of Abirdin, and gave it to the toune of Abirbrothokis soldours. . . quhilk was not thair kynd to carry.

3. The character or quality derived from birth or native constitution; natural disposition, nature. (Common down to c 1600; in later use rare, and blending with sense 4.)

1888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxiv. § 11 Þa stanas. . . sint stillre gecynde & hearde. *Ibid.* xxxv. § 4 gif hio hire cynd [Bodl. MS. *gecynd*] healdan wille. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51

pis fis is of swale cunde, bet [etc.]. c1300 ORMIN 2675 Marzess child wass mann & Godd, An had i twinne kinde. a1225 Ancr. R. 120 He norlesed monnes künde, & uor-schupped him into bestes künde. c1250 Gen. & Ex. 189 And euerlic on kinde good, Dor quiles adam for sinne stod. a1300 Cursor M. 8452 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VI. 131 In Crist beep twee wille and twele kyndes of be Godhede and manhede. c1491 Chast. Goddess Chyld. 12 In some men the bodely kynde is sehlid by a soden heuynes. a1547 Surrey On Lady refusing to dance in Tottell's Misc. (Arb.) 219 My kinde is to desire the honoure of the field. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. II. ii. 36 But young Perissa was of other mynd. And quite contrary to her sisters kynd. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. II. 326 Sweet Grapes degen'rate there, and Fruits . . . renounce their Kind. 1784 COWPER Tiroc. 6 Th' associate of a mind Vast in its pow'rs, ethereal in its kind. 1857 BUCKLE Civilta. I. viii. 324 For as to the men themselves, they merely acted after their kind.

†b. Of his (own) kind: by its (own) nature, of itself, naturally. Obs. rare.

1399 LANGL. Rich. Reddele III. 19 pis beste, of his kinde, Seceheth and sercheth þo schrowed wormes. 1530 RASTELL Bk. Purgat. II. x. The soule shall . . . perceyve of hys owne kinde. 1578 LYTTE Doddens II. ix. 227 Hyssope groweth not of his owne kinde in this countrey. 1610 SHAKS. Temp. II. i. 163 Nature should bring forth, Of it owne kinde, all foyn.

†c. To do (or work) one's kind: To act according to one's nature; to do what is natural to one; spec. to perform the sexual function. Obs.

c1230 Hali Meid. 25 Leasse þen beastes 3et, for þeos doð hare cunde . . . in a time of þe 3er. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6576 Pat water dudu norþ is künde & was euer uaste. 1610 SHAKS. Mid. wimmen of painme hii dudu hor foule künde. c1430 Hymns Virg. 83 þe kinde of childhode y dide also, Wiþ my felaw to fite and prete. 1554-9 Songs & Ball. (1860) 1 Fortune worketh but her kynde, To make the joyfull dolorus. a1612 HARINGTON Salern's Regim. (1634) 36 The stones of young beasts that is not able to doe their kinde. 1647 CRASHAW Poems 184 Let froward dust then do its kind.

†d. To grow (also go, swerve, etc.) out of kind: To lose the character appropriate to one's birth and family; to degenerate. Obs.

a1547 Surrey Enid II. 714 Neoptolem is swarved out of kind. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. Erasmi. Par. Heb. 20 Neither dyd Ioseph growe out of kynde, & become vnlke his auncestours in faith. 1573 TUSSEY Husb. (1878) 100 So garden with orchard and hopyard . . . That want the like benefit, growe out of kinde. 1587 GOLDING De Mornay xvi. 254 God created man to be to him as a child, and man is growne out of kinde.

†e. Nature in general, or in the abstract, regarded as the established order or regular course of things (rerum natura). Rarely with the. Freq. in phr. law or course of kind. Obs. (exc. as consensious archaism.)

c888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xiv. § 1 On swiðe lytton hiera hæfð seo gecynd zenog. 1610 SHAKS. I. iii. 86. 1674 N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv. Contents, God holds us by laws of kinde, we do others by those of right. 1612 Those bounds that Dame Kind before had pitcht upon. 1868 MORRIS Earthly Par. I. go O ye who sought to find Unending life against the law of Kind.

†b. Phrases. By (by way of), of, through, (rarely in) kind, by nature, naturally; against or out of kind, contrary to, or in violation of, nature.

In these phrases the distinction between 3 and 4 tends to fade away.

a1000 Boeth. Metr. xiii. 17 Para micles to feola . . . winð wið gecynde. a1000 Hymns vii. 24 (Gr.) Pin weorc . . . þurh gecynd clypiad and crist heriað. a1121 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) an. 1107 Manege sædon þet hi on þam monan . . . tacna gesawon, & ongan cynde his leoman wexende & waniende. c1200 ORMIN 2320 All swa mæ3 Godd don þe full wel To childenn gæness kinde. a1225 Leg. Kath. 297 Engles & sawlen, þurh þet þa bigunnen, Ahten . . . endin þurh cunde. a1300 Cursor M. 2889 Oute of kinde þe sin was don. c1384 CHAUCER H. Name II. 241 Every Ryver to the see Enclyned ys to goo by kynde. c1386 - Frankl. T. 40 Wommen of kynde desiren libertee. 1493 Festivall (1515) 66b, At mydnyghte our lorde was borne, for by kynde all thyng was in peas and rest. 1575 Gamm. Gurton in Hazl. Dodsley III. 210 She is given to it of kind. 1658 J. JONES Ovid's Ibis 55 When blood toucheth blood in this kind, it is abominable out of kind. 1714 GAY Sheph. Week Thursday 37 Last Valentine, the day when birds of kind Their paramours with mutual chirpings find. 1792 BURNS She's Fair & Fausie ii, Nae ferlie tis tho' fickle she prove, A woman has't by kind.

†f. Natural state, form, or condition. Obs.

a1000 Boeth. Metr. xxviii. 62 Sona gecerreð ismere . . . on his ægan gecynde, weorðeð to wætere. a1340 HAMPOLE Psalter cxviii. 70 Mylk in þe kynd is fayre & clere, bot in lopyrnyge it waxis soure. a1380 St. Ambrose 538 in Horstman. Altengl. Leg. (1878) 16 His face . . . lyk to snouth hit wox al whit, But aftur to his owne kynde [f. estaf] and be a woman [cf. 14 in to hir ri3t schappe, f. fourme].

†b. In kind, in proper or good condition; out of kind, out of order, in bad condition. Obs.

1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. III. 247 Thi kyngdom þow here conetyse wol out of kynde wende. c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 2 Of a wounde bolland and out of kynde. 1602 CAREW Cornwall 31 The countrey people long retained a conceit, that in summer time they were out of kind. 1623 COCKERAM II. s. v. Isaan River, Salmon, which is euer in kind all times of the yeare.

†g. A natural quality, property, or characteristic.

c888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xxiii. § 5 Wōitan seccgað þæt hio [sio sawul] hæbbe þrio gecynde . . . þu hys gecynde habbað netenu swa same swa men. c1230 Bestiary 15 An oder kinde he hæneð, wan he is kindled stille līð & leann. a1225 Ancr. R. 126 þe pellican . . . hæneð another cunde: þet is, þet hit is euer leane. c1340 HAMPOLE Prose Tr. 8 The bee has three kyndis. Ane æt that schoes neuerydill. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxx. 302 And ther han this kynde [f. nature] that thei lete nothing ben empty among hem.

†7. Gender; sex; = KIN¹ 7. (L. genus.) Obs.

a1000 Phoenix 356 God ana wat . . . hu hys gecynde byð, wiðhades þe weres. a1380 Virgin Antioch 387 in Horstman. Altengl. Leg. (1878) 32 In to wyn Crist torned þe watur, And nou he leueþ not beohynde for to change monnes kynde [L. sexum]. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. IV. 339 As adiectif and substantif wnite asken, Accordance in kynde, in cas and in nombre. 1551 ROBINSON tr. More's Utopia II. ix. (1895) 293 All they which be of the male kind . . . sitte before the Goodman of ye house, and they of the female kynde before the goodwyfe. 1584 COGAN Haven Health (1636) 136 b, The opinion which some hold, that every here should be of both kindes, that is, male and female. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. III. ii. 4 To aske . . . what inquest Made her dissemble her disguised kind.

†b. The sexual organs. (L. natura.) Obs. rare.

c1000 ÆLFRED Gen. ix. 23 Sem and Iafeth . . . beheledon heora fæderes gecynde [cf. 22 gesceapu]. a1325 Life Adam 110 in Horstman. Altengl. Leg. (1878) 140 Aþer of ober aschamed was And hiled her kinde wiþ more and gras.

†c. The semen. Obs. rare.

a1450 MYRC 1046 Take also wel in mynde, 3ef þou haue schep þyn owne kynde Slepynge or wakynge. 1552 HULOET, Kynde natural of euery thyng, semen.

8. The manner or way natural or proper to any one; hence, mode of action; manner, way, fashion. Freq. in phr. in any, no, some, that, this kind; in a kind, in a way. Common in 17th c.; now arch.

a900 O. E. Martyrol. 25 Dec. 2 þy geara manig seah . . . lamb spæcan on mennisc gecynde. a1000 Salomon & Sat. 499 Swa ðonne feohted se feond on feower gecynde. a1330 Roland & V. 310 Branches of vines Charls setti, in marche moneþ. . . As was þe ri3t kinde. c1374 CHAUCER Troylus II. 904 (851) Þis þyng stant al in a nobel kynde. 1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour xxi. l. ii, An ordeneance of a moche sauge and wyld guyse and ageynst the kynde of the tyme. c1560 A. SCOTT Poems (S. T. S.) III. 4 Cast þow to conqueiss lueve ane vþir kind. 1593 DRYTON Eclogues x. 71 The Birds and Beasts yet in their simple Kinde Lament for me. 1631 GOUGE God's Arrows III. § 75. 325 Such was Deboiars and Baraks kinde of praising God. 1646 EVANCE Noble Ord. 29 The worke . . . tended in a kinde to Gods honour. 1691 T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent. 31 Being in no kind desirous that his Majesty should be under any Obligation. 1709 STEELE Tatler No. 47 ¶ 3, I have done Wonders in this Kind. 1766 FORCERVE Serm. Yng. Wom. Pref., Nothing in the kind . . . having ben endeavored before. 1803-6 WORDSW. Intimations vi, Vearnings she hath in her own natural kind. 1859 TENNYSON Elaine 321 Mirthful he, but in a stately kind.

9. Character as determining the class to which a thing belongs (cf. sense 13); generic or specific nature or quality; esp. in phr. in kind (rendering L. in genere or in specie), used with reference to agreement or difference between things, and freq. contrasted with in degree.

1628 FORD Lover's Mel. III. iii, Pray, my lord, [Gives the paper-plot] Hold and observe the plot; 'tis there express'd in kind, what shall be now express'd in action. 1663 BUTLER Hud. I. iii. 1279 Though they do agree in kind, Specific difference we find. 1665 BOYLE Occas. Refl. II. iii. (1848) 104 'Tis all one, whether our Afflictions be the same with those of others, in Kind, or not Superior to them in Degree. 1827 POLLOR Course T. viii, All faith was one; in object, not in kind, The difference lay. 1868 NETTLESHIP Browning III. 105 There are such wide differences in degree as to constitute almost differences in kind.

II. A class, group, or division of things.

In this branch the senses of kind originally ran closely parallel with those of KIN; but later usage has so differentiated the words that there is now very little overlapping.

10. A race, or a natural group of animals or plants having a common origin; = KIN¹ 5. Cf. MANKIND, etc.

c888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xxxv. § 4 Nis nan gecynde þe wið hire scippendes willan winne buton dysis mon. 971 Blickl. Homi. 37 Ne forseoh þu næfre þine gecynde. a1000 Elene 735 Ne mæ3 þær manna gecynde of eorðwæcum up gefearan. a1300 Cursor M. 14909 (Gott.) Pat he for manes [Cott. mans] kind wil dei. 13. - Leg. Rod 145 Til God pat dyed for vch a kynde For Monnes kynde deyde. c1400 Destr. Troy 4300 Goddess son of heuyn . . . come to our kynde throug a cleane Maydon. a1577 SIR T. SMITH Commw. Eng. (1633) 25 Without this society of man and woman the kind of man could not long endure. 1592 SHAKS. Ven. & Ad. 1018 Till mutual overthrow of mortal kind. 1610 - Temp. v. l. 23 My selfe, one of their kinde. 1667 MILTON P. L. VI. 73 As when the total kind Of Birds . . . Came summond over Eden. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. I. 95 Whence Men, a hard laborious Kind were born. 1726 G. ROBERTS 4 Yrs. Voy. 153 They would sooner starve than eat any Thing that lived upon human Kind. 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1862) I. 239 The Rabbit kind. 1784 COWPER Task v. 63 The sparrows, often scared As oft return, a pert voracious kind. 1816 BYRON Ch. Har. III. xxxi, Each, a ghastly gap did make In his own kind and kindred. 1876 MORRIS Sigurd III. 212 The cunning of the Dwarf-kind.

b. Used in poetry, with defining word, in the general sense of 'race'.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. xi. 282 Poule þe apostil þat no pite

ne hadde, Cristene kynde to kille to deþe. 1599 SHAKS. Hen. V. II. i. 80 Fetch forth the Lazar Kite of Cressids kinde. 1735 SOMERVILLE Chase III. 309 Thus Man innum'rous Engines forms, 't' assail The savage Kind. 1739 COLLINS Ep. Hammer 138 Poets ever were a careless kind. 1847 EMERSON Poems (1857) 207 The men are ripe of Saxon kind To build an equal state.

†c. A class (of human beings or animals) of the same sex; a sex (in collective sense). Obs.

1552 HULOET s. v., Sexus femineus, womankind, or the female kynde. 1564 tr. Jewell's Apol. Ded., J.'s Wks. (Parker Soc.) 51 Besides the honour ye have done to the kind of women . . . ye have done pleasure to the author of the Latin work. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. III. 332 Far from the Charms of that alluring Kind. 1735 POPE Ep. Lady 207 In Men, we various Ruling Passions find; In Women, two almost divide the kind.

†11. A subdivision of a race of the same descent; a family, clan, tribe, etc. Also (with possessive pron.), One's family, clan, kin, or kinsfolk. = KIN¹ 1, KINDRED 2 b. Obs.

c1205 LAV. 23176 King heo wolden habben of seoluen heore cunden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2424 King he was of westsex, & is offspring al so, & atte laste þulke künde alle þe obere was þer to. 13. - Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. 249 At þe grete day of dome . . . þei schul sitte on twelf seges wel And Ingge þe twelf kyndes of Israel. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis XII. xiii. 111 The kynd of men disced from thir Troianis, Mydlyt with kyn of the Italianis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. I. 76 The affectione that ilk had to his awne kinde. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. III. 433 The Parent Wind, Without the Stallion, propagates the Kind.

†b. Offspring, brood, progeny; descendants; = KIN¹ 1 b, KINDRED 2 b. Obs.

c1000 Narrat. Angl. Conscrip. (Cockayne) 35 Hyra gecynda on weorold bringaþ. c1250 Gen. & Ex. 650 And or he was on werlde led, His kinde was wel wide spred. a1300 Cursor M. 1,864 Vr crist suld be born o bethleem, o dauid kind. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xix. 224 A book of þe olde lawe, þat a-coursed alle couples þat no kynde forth brouhte. c1460 Towneley Myst. vi. 21, I shall thi seede multiply, . . . The kynd of the shall spred wide. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Acts xvii. 28 Of his kinde also we are.

†c. A generation; = KIN¹ 1 c, KINDRED 2 c. Obs. rare.

a1325 Prose Psalter lxxxviii[?]. 2 V shal tellen þy sobennesses in my mouþe þe kynde to kynde. 1526 TINDALE Luke xvi. 8 The children of this world are in their kynde, wyser then the children of light [so Geneva 1557].

†d. Descent, genealogy; = KIN¹ 1 d, KINDRED 2 d. Obs. rare.

c1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls) 363 Pys ys þe kynde, fro gre til gre, Bytwyxten Eneas & Noe.

12. The family, ancestral race, or stock from which one springs; = KIN¹ 2, KINDRED 3. arch.

a1300 Cursor M. 10161 Sir Ioachim o kinges kind Was commin. c1330 Amis & Amil. 8 Here faders were barouns hende, Lordynges y-come of grete kinde. c1386 CHAUCER Sec. Nun's T. 121 Cecile . . . Was comen of Romayns and of noble kynde. 1608 SHAKS. Per. v. i. 68 [If she] came of a gentle kind and noble stock. 1724 RAMSAY Teat. Misc. (1733) I. 114 My Cromie is a usefull cow And she is come of a good kyne. 1816 SCOTT Antiq. xl, The oyster loves the dredging sang, For they come of a gentle kind. 1854-6 PATMORE Angel in Ho. II. II. (1866) 244 Good families are so, Less through their coming of good kind, Than [etc.].

13. A class of individuals or objects distinguished by attributes possessed in common; a genus or species; also, in vaguer sense: A sort, variety, or description. (= L. genus.) Now the chief sense.

Something of the kind, something like the thing in question; nothing of the kind, nothing at all like it. Of a kind, of some sort, not a typical or perfect specimen of the class.

a1000 Guthlac 15 (Gr.) Of wlite wendað wæstma gecyndu. a1300 Cursor M. 8040 Bi frut and leef þat moht man see O quatkin kind was ilk[a] tre. 13. - E. E. Allit. P. B. 507 He . . . heuened vp an auter . . . & sette a sakerfys þer-on of vch a ser kynde. c1400 Apol. Loll. go þe heþun men had sex kyndis of similacris. c1400 Destr. Troy 8746 The tabernacle . . . was atyrt . . . with triet stones, Of all kyndes. 1529 Supplic. to King (E.E.T.S.) 22 The Apostle Paul . . . descrybeth two kyndes of doctrynes. 1652 CALVEPER Eng. Physic. 8 The most usual Kindes of Apples. 1694 Acc. Sev. Late Voy. II. (1711) 79, I saw but this one of the Kind. 1732 BERKELEY Alciph. II. § 7 Suppose you saw a fruit of a new untied kind. 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) IV. 321 Of the bear, there are three different kinds. 1845 M. PATTISON Ess. (1889) I. 13 Barbarisms and solecisms of all kinds abound. 1862 TROLLOPE Orley F. xiv. 111 There was never anything of the kind before. 1871 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) IV. xvii. 55 Something of the kind had been done. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) IV. 6 Before we can reply with exactness, we must know the kinds of pleasure and the kinds of knowledge. 1895 Scot. Antiq. X. 79 They had haversacks of a kind with them, but very little in them.

b. Eccl. In phrase in (under, † with) one kind, both kinds (= med. L. species), referring to each of the elements (bread and wine) used in the sacrament of the Eucharist.

1539 Act 31 Hen. VIII. c. 14 Whether it be necessary . . . that al men should be communicate with both kindes or no. 1635 PAGITT Christianogr. I. iii. (1636) 104 They must communicate in both kindes, both of the bread and the wine. a1770 JORTIN Serm. (1771) V. xiii. 293 The Church of Rome gives the Communion in one kind. 1869 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. III. xi. 16 note, Communion in both kinds was certainly usual at this time. 1880 LITTLEJOHN Plain Reas. xxviii. 76 Christ is received under each kind.

14. Kind of. Later usage transposes the syntactical relation in such constructions as all kinds of trees = 'trees of all kinds', this kind of thing =

'a thing of this kind'. For the history of this, see KIN 16b.

As the original genitive phrase was in attrib. relation to the following sb., the natural tendency is still to treat *all kind of*, *no kind of*, *what kind of*, etc. (like M.E. *alikin*, *nakin*, *whakin*), and hence also, the simple *kind of* (colloq. *kind o'*, *kind a'*, *kinder*), as an attrib. or adj. phrase qualifying the sb. Hence the uses in b, c, d.

c1470 *K. Estmere* 193 in *Percy's Rel.* He lett for no kind of thyng. 15.. *Sir Andrew Barton* xxxviii. in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 74 They came fore noe kind of thinge. But Sir Andrew Barton they would see. a1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VII 3b. A newe kynde of sicknes came sodenly into this Isle. a1568 *ASCHAM Scholem*. II. (Arb.) 157 A grekysh kind of writing. 1583 *T. WATSON Centurie of Love* xlviii. Learne of me, what kinde a thing is Love. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. 244 Vtterlie abiecting al kynd of hope of ony helth. c1645 *HOWELL Lett.* II. liv. 'Twixt the rind and the Tree there is a Cotton or hempy kind of Moss. 1705 *ADDISON Italy* Pref. Vast Collections of all Kinds of Antiquities. 1798 *FERRIAR Illustr. Sterne* vi. 166 They must be a different kind of people. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* ii. In a secret, stealthy kind of way. 1857 *MAURICE Ep. St. John* ii. 25 See whether this is not the kind of thing that he is telling us in all of them. *Mod.* Few people have any notion what kind of life many of the poor live.

b. The feeling that *kind of* was equivalent to an adj. qualifying the following sb., led to the use of *all many, other, these, those*, and the like, with a plural verb and pronoun, when the sb. was plural, as in *these kind of men have their use*. This is still common colloquially, though considered grammatically incorrect.

(Cf. the M.E. use of *alikin*, *manykin*, *serkein*, etc.; see KIN. In quot. 1648, *other kind* is for the earlier *other kin*.)

1382 *WYCLIF Mett.* xiii. 47 A nette sent in to the see, and of alle kynd of fishis gedrynge. 1564 *Brief Exam.* Biv b. It is not lawfull to vse these kinde of vestures. 1586 *Lo. BURGHLEY in Leicester Corr.* (Camden) 360 Fittest to impeche thos kind of havens. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* II. ii. 107 These kind of Knaues I know. a1648 *L.D. HERBERT Hen. VIII* (1683) 543 Because of his Nephew's minority, and other kind reasons. 1672 *WILKINS Nat. Relig.* 378 Of vertues containing in their very essence these kind of inward felicities. 1681 *T. FLATMAN Heraclitus Ridenos* No. 43 (1713) II. 27 Such kind of Pamphlets work Wonders with the credulous Multitude. 1797 *HOLCROFT Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxxix. 323 These kind of barracks...are...more expensive. *Mod.* What kind of trees are those?

c. *A kind of*...: A sort of...; a (person or thing) of a kind; an individual that is, or may be, included in the class in question, though not possessing its full characteristics.

A kind of gentleman and *a gentleman of a kind* differ in that the former expresses approach to the type, admitting failure to reach it, while the latter emphasizes the non-typical position of the individual. Hence, *a kind of* may be used as a saving qualification, as in 'a kind of knave'.

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* III. i. 262, I have the wit to thinke my Master is a kinde of a knave. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. i. 215 There is as 'twere a tender, a kinde of tender, made a farre-off by Sir Hugh here. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Jnrl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 81 Very little Grass, the Woods are so thick; much kind of long sedgy Grass. 1719 *DE FOR CRUSOE* II. xvi. I...thought myself a kind of a monarch. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. ii. 110 Only a kind of huts were built there. 1761 *WESLEY Jnrl.* 10 June, One, a kind of gentleman, seemed displeased. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* I. (1868) 94 Dash is a sort of a kind of a spaniel. 1832 *L. HUNT Poems, Pomfret's 'Choice'*, A pretty kind of sort of kind of thing. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. ix. 62 The rock...bent by the pressure so as to form a kind of arch.

d. *collog.* *Kind of* (vulgarly *kind o'*, *kind a'*, *kinder*, etc.) is used adverbially: In a way, as it were, to some extent.

The adverbial use arises out of the adjectival: cf. 'She was a mother of a kind to me', 'She was a kind of mother to me', 'she kind o' mothered me'.

1849 *DICKENS Dav. Cobb.* lxiii. 'Theer's been kiender a blessing fell upon us', said Mr. Peggoty. 1857 *HOLLAND Bay Path* x. 120, I kind a' backed him down, I thought. 1861 *LEVER One of them xvi.* 125 This is a kinder droll way to welcome a friend. 1871 *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* ix. (1892) 56 He's jist a kin' o' daumer't i' the heid like. 1885 *HOWELLS Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 105 Didn't you like the way his sack-coat set?...kind of peeling away at the lapels? 1889 *BOLDREWOOD Robbery under Arms* xxxi, I kinder expected it. *Mod. Sc.* It had a kind o' sour taste.

15. *In kind* (rendering *L. in specie*: see SPECIE). a. In the very kind of article or commodity in question; usually of payment: In goods or natural produce, as opposed to money.

1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* Mor. & Hist. Wks. (Bohn, 1860) 426 He did...give the goods of all the prisoners unto those that had taken them; either to take them in kind, or compound for them. 1670 *WALTON Lives* II. 125 His very Food and Raiment were provided for him in kind. 1727 *SWIFT To Earl of Oxford.* The farmers...Force him to take his thythes in kind. a1862 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 329 Their revenues were mostly paid, not in money, but in kind, such as corn, wine and cattle.

b. Of repayment: In something of the same kind as that received. Chiefly fig.

1726 *G. ROBERTS 4 Yrs. Voy.* Ded. Ajj, Obligations you have laid me under...I despair of ever having the Opportunity to return them in Kind. 1819 *SCOTT Pannhoe* xli, The best of them are most willing to repay my follies in kind. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* I. iv. 199 These incursions were more than repaid in kind.

III. 16. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †*kind-blind a.*, blind by nature; †*kindlike a.*, of like nature or

character; natural; kind payment, payment in kind, or in natural produce instead of coin.

1608 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Decay* 923 Imitating right the "Kinde-blind Beast [the mole], in russet Velvet dight. 1599 *J. STUBBS Gaping Gulf* B viijh, Shall a Kind hart be "kindlike enough to rule our Queene? 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* vii. It was but natural and kindlike to help your young kinsman. 1828 *P. CUNNINGHAM N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 81 The Bank establishment...will, in all probability, ultimately extirpate even *kind payments in part. 1883 *G. CULLEY in Trans. Highland Soc. Agric.* Ser. IV. XV. 7 That part of my district in which the kind payment is most developed.

Kind (kaind), *a.* Forms: 1 *gecynde* (?cynde), 3 *i-cunde*, *kunde*, 3-4 *cunde*, *kuynde*; 4-5 *kende*, 5 *keend*; 3-6 *kynde*, 3-7 *kinde*, 4-6 *kynd*, 3- *kind*. [OE. *gecynde* (i-OEut. **gakundjo-z*), f. **gakundi*, *gecynd* nature, *KIND sb.*]

I. Natural, native.

†1. Of things, qualities, etc.: Natural, in various senses. *Obs.* a. That is, or exists, in accordance with nature or the usual course of things; = *KINDLY a. 1 a.*

c888 *K. ALFRED Boeth.* xxxix. § 10 Þone deað þe eallum monnum is gecynde to þolianne. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 78 His firme kinde deið...Of four and twenti time riȝt; Ðes frenkis men...I nemnen 'un iur natural'. c1290 *St. Michael* 563 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 315 Bi-tweone somer and wynter...þanne is þe þondre kuynde Inov. c1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 366a Kende hit is, wimman te be Schamfaste and ful of cortoiseie. c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10610 Of hym more men fynde In farre bokes, als ys kynde, þan we haue in þys lond. 1579 *GOSSEN Ephem. Phialo*, It is hut kinde for a Cockes heade to breede a Combe.

†b. Implanted by nature; innate; inherent; = *KINDLY a. 1 b.* Const. *to*, *for*, or *dat.* *Obs.*

Beowulf 2696 Ellen cyðan, crafst and cenðu, swa him gecynde was. c1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2771 (Gr.) Swa him cynde wæron. c1200 *ORMIN* 8336 Herode kinde...wæs ifell mann inoh, & well it wæs him kinde. 1362 *LANGT. P. Pl.* A. l. 127 'Yit haue I no kuynde knowing' quod I, 'þou most teche me hete'. c1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 198 And how kinde and propir it is to be, On hem to haue mercy and pitee. 1522 *World & Child* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I: 245 All recklessness is kinde for these.

†c. Naturally pertaining to, or associated with, a person or thing; proper, appropriate, fitting; = *KINDLY a. 1 c.* In later use const. *for.* *Obs.*

a1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xiii. 63 Oð his eft cymed þær hire yfemes bið eard gecynde. 1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 5900 Pat child...dude is kinde fulþhede. a1300 *Cursor M.* 9380 Til alkin thing he gafe, þair kinde scrud al for to haue. c1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iv. 768 (740) How sholde a plaunte or lyues creature, Lyue with-oute his kynde noriture? c1400 *Destr. Troy* ProL 70 A Romayn...That Cornelius was cald to his kynde name. 1540 *HVADRE tr. Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Xij, No honest women...but such as he shamesse, and worthy of kinde rebuke. 1663 *J. BEAL Let.* in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) VI. 357 What hay is kindest for sheep. 1694 *WESTMACOTT Script. Herb.* 9 Cyder is a kinde vehicle and proper menstrum for medicinal matters.

†2. a. Belonging to one by right of birth, descent, or inheritance; lawful, rightful; = *KINDLY a. 2. Obs.*

a1000 *Daniel* 3 gefrægn ic Hebreos...cynningdom habban, swa him gecynde was. c1205 *LAV.* 18158 Nim þu bene kine-helm; he is þe icunde. c1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 2940 Jif ich miste wiþ eni ginne Me kende eritage to winne. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 1055 And tak the crown; till ws it war kyndar, To bruk for ay, or fals Edward it war. 1570 *Satin. Poems Reform.* xiii. 130 3e...Baneist his Gud-schir from his kynde heritage.

†b. Native (country or language). *Obs.*

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1279 [It] was noȝt is kinde lond. 13.. *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 7544 (MS. B) In þe world ne is...country none þat he ne holdes þis kynde speche, hote engeland now one. c1440 *Eng. Cong. Rel.* 7 Man thynkyth no Place so Myrry lightly as in his Kynd Place. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* v. xiii. 82 As thi kind ground and cuntre naturale.

†3. Of persons. *Obs.* a. Lawful, rightful (lord, heir, tenant, etc.). Cf. *KINDLY a. 3.*

a1000 *Boeth. Metr.* i. 6 Gotan...hæfdan him gecynde cnyngas tægen. a1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Land MS.) an. 1014, Him nan leofre hlaforð nære þonne heora gecynde hlaforð. 1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 6429 Þe kinde eirs to bytraye. c1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 1398 Ariseþ vp...And wolcomeþ þour kinde lond. c1440 *Bone Flor.* 1259 And crowne Mylys my broður...For kyndyst heyre ys hee.

†b. Native; = *KINDLY a. 3 b.* Also with *to.* *rare. Obs.*

1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 851 Many kundenem of þis lond Mid king Eirik hulde also. *Ibid.* 937 Þe kinde volc of þe lond adde to hom onde. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ix. 448 Thai war kynde to the cuntre.

†c. Having a specified character by nature, or a specified status by birth; by birth, natural, born.

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 241 A kowherde, sire, of þis kontrey is my kynde fader. *Ibid.* 513 Þough he were kowen of no ken, but of kende cherls. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* v. v. Suche supposeth to be moche wyse which is a kynd and a very foolle. 1589 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 63, I thought no lesse...that you would proue such a kinde kistrell.

†d. Related by kinship; of kin (*to*); one's own (people). *Obs.*

1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 8240 Þe sarazins...wende toward antioche, to helpe her kinde blod. 1387-8 *T. Usk Test. Love* I. vi. (Skeat) l. 49 How turned the Romaine Zeodories from the Romaines, to be with Hanibal ayenst his kinde nacion. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1874) I. 285 Than shall he rewarde them in heven riȝt gloriously So mayst thou be callid unto thy maker kyndre.

II. Of good birth, kind, natural or disposition.

(Sense 4 forms the link between I and II. Cf. *L. generosus*.) 4. †a. Well-born, well-bred, of generous or gentle birth, gentle (*obs.*). b. Of a good kind; hence, good of its kind, having the natural (good) qualities well developed. Now only *dial.* Cf. *KINDLY a. 4.*

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1451 Ysaac he let al his god, For he was bigeten of kinde blod. c1300 *St. Margaret* 2 I bore heo was in Antioche, icome of cunde blood. 1393 *LANGT. P. Pl.* C. III. 29 Ne on croked kene þorne kynde fygyrs wexe. a1400-50 *Alexander* 2459 Þai crosse ouir toward þe kyng, as kyndmen [Dubl. MS. kene men] suld. 1579 *GOSSEN Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 58 The kindest Mastife, when he is clapped on the back, fighteth best. a1656 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1688) 218 As Men graff Apples and kind fruits upon Thorns. 1756 *P. BROWNE Jamaica* 136 It is a hardy and kind pasturage. 1890 *GLOUCESTER Gloss.*, Kind, healthy, likely, in perfection, thriving. A kind barley is one that malts well. 1891 *S. C. SCRIVENER Our Fields & Cities* 143 The cultivation so far having been perfect, the barley crop will be 'kind'.

5. Of persons: Naturally well-disposed; having a gentle, sympathetic, or benevolent nature; ready to assist, or show consideration for, others; †generous, liberal, courteous (*obs.*). Also of disposition. (This (with c and d) is now the main sense.)

a1300 *Cursor M.* 2033 Sua kinde...ar þou þat þou nu will mi wil a-lou. c1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 796 How gentil and how kynde Ye semed, by youre speche, and youre visage. c1430 *Syr Tryam.* 240 An olde knyght...That curtes was and kynde. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 19 We thank our God baith kynde and liberal. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* III. iii. 20 Giue vs kinde keepers, heauens. 1681 *DRYDEN Sp. Priar* ProL. 1 Now, luck for us, and a kind hearty pit. 1732 *POPE Ep. Cobham* I. 110 Who does a kindness, is not therefore kind. 1781 *COWPER Truth* 251 Some mansion...By some kind, hospitable heart possessed. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. i. 424 We have...become, not only a wiser, but also a kinder people.

fig. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Philomene* (Arb.) 98 Could no kinde coale, nor pitties sparke Within thy brest be plaste. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 187 Such cooling fruit As the kind hospitable Woods provide. 1676 *DRYDEN Aurengz.* III. i. 1502 Your kinder Stars a Nobler Choice haue giu'n. 1704 *POPE Windsor For.* 53 In vain kind seasons swell'd the teeming grain. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop*, Night is kinder in this respect than day.

†b. Well or favourably disposed to; bearing good will to. *Obs.*

1664 *CHAS. II* in *Cartwright Madame* (1894) 175 The Comte de Gramont will give you this, and he will tell you how kind I am to you. 1666 *Sir J. TALBOT Let. in Slingsby's Diary* (1836) 369, I hope you are not soe little kind to mee as to censure this freedom I use. 1680-90 *TEMPLE Ess., Ireland Wks.* 1731 l. 125 It is...little to be hoped, that a Breach with Spain should make us any kinder to the War than we were.

c. Exhibiting a friendly or benevolent disposition by one's conduct to a person or animal. Also *fig.*

c1315 *SHOREHAM* 90 Ha wole be the so kende, He wole be to thyne fon, And frend to thyne frende. 1362 *LANGT. P. Pl.* A. xi. 243 Pat is, iche cristene man be kinde to oþer, And siben hem to helpe. 1507 *COMMUNY.* (W. de W.) B ij, Euen the kynder to me thou arte The more unkynder I am agayne. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* III. i. 167 Be kinde and courteous to this Gentleman. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. i. 40 The Elements be kinde to thee. 1707 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Anne Wortley* 2 May, I hope you intend to be kinder to me this summer than you were the last. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* III. 842 Kind to the poor, and ah! most kind to me. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* (1849) 96/1 'You had as good be kinder to me', said Hugh. *Mod.* They were exceedingly kind; they insisted upon our staying till our clothes were dry.

d. Of action, language, etc.: Arising from or displaying a kind disposition.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 2155 Myche comforth he caght of þaire kynd speche. 1551 *CROWLEY Pleas. & Pain* 27 You...gaue me wordis curteyse and kynde. 1670 *EARL ANGLESEY in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 15 My sonne is at Newmarket...or else would acknowledge your Ladyship's kind mention of him. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Milton Wks.* II. 134 *Paradise Lost* broke into open view with sufficient security of kind reception. 1846 *TENNISON in Mem.* (1897) 239 Your kind letter gave me very sincere pleasure.

6. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Affectionate, loving, fond; on intimate terms. Also *euphemistically*. Now *rare exc. dial.*

1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 724 Pine sostren ssoleþ abbe al, vor hor herte is so kinde, & þou ssalt vor þin vnkundhede be out of al min munde. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 3474 Wiþ clipping & kessing & alle kinde dedus. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, If they had ben kynde & lounye to god. 1594 *CONSTABLE Diana* VIII. i, Women are kind by kind, but coy by fashion. 1698 *FAVER Acc. E. India & P.* 110 The next Moon their Women flock to the Sacred Wells; where, they say, it is not difficult to persuade them to be kind. 1704 *POPE Autumn* 52 Do lovers dream, or is my Delia kind? 1735 — *Ep. Lady* 94 A Spark too fickle, or a Spouse too kind. 1825 *BROCKETT, Kind, intimate—not kind*, at enmity. 1870 *TENNISON Window* 184 Stiles where we stay'd to be kind, Meadows in which we met.

†7. Acceptable, agreeable, pleasant, winsome; = *KINDLY a. 6. Obs.*

In early use *transl. L. grātus*, which in med.L. had the sense of 'gentle, kind' as well as its correct sense of 'pleasing'.

In later use passing into *fig.* use of 5, d. c1340 *Cursor M.* 6509 (Trin.) Dis moyes was dere & kynde To god. 1398 *REVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xviii. (Tollem. MS.), This flexe is nouȝt moste stronge, but...þerof is kynde [*L. gratissimæ*] vestimentes made for prestes. 1703 *ROWE Ulys.* I. i. 98, I have the kindest Sounds to bless your Ear with. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 15 Though at a kinder distance.

8. Grateful, thankful. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c1450 *tr. De Imitatione* II. x. 54 Be kynde þerfore for a litel þinge, & þou shalt be worþi to take gettre. 1530 *PALSCR.* 316/2 Kynde that remembreth a good toun, *grat.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Time of Prayer* i. (1850) 239 He should declare himself thankful and kind, for all those benefits. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. iv. *Sob.* Why doe you not thanke her Grace? *Dap.* I cannot speake, for ioy. *Sob.* See, the kind wretch! 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v. I'm very kind to Mrs. 'cause she sent me them coals i' th' winter.

9. *dial.* or *techn.* Soft, tender; easy to work.

1747 W. HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Uijb, We drive at the Vein Head in the first Place, because there it is likely that the Vein may be the most Kind or Leppay. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, Kind, soft. 'As kind as a glove.' *Kind-harled*, soft-haired. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 243 To distinguish between hard and kind steel, that is, between steel that has been more or less carbonated. 1848 KEARY in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 429 Breeders... are now fully alive to the importance of kind hair and good flesh in a feeding beast. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining* 147 *Kind* generally signifies tender, soft, or easy to work.

III. 10. *Asado*. = KINDLY. (Hereperh. belongs to the phr. to take it kind.) Now *collog.* or *vulgar.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. ii. 225, I take all, and your severall visitations So kinde to heart. 1795 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* I. i. Ye... who have sae kind Redd up my ravel'd doubts. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1845) II. 354 He took it mighty kind. 1781 JOHNSON 3 June in *Boswell*, Tell him, if he'll call on me... I shall take it kind. 1800 MAS. HEAVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 102 All this would be mighty well... if Lady C. behaved kind and tenderly to you. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xlii. 'How kind he puts it!' said Uriah.

IV. 11. *Comb.*, as kind-minde'd, -temper'd, -thoughted, -witted, kind-contending; kind-cruel.

1377 LAHLG. P. Pl. B. xii. 109 Namore kan a kynde witted man... Come for al his kynde wite to crystendome and be saued. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vi. 48 Pierc't with glance of a kinde-cruell eye. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 39 The kind-temper'd change of night and day. 1728-46 — *Spring* 596 The thrush And woodlark o'er the kind-contending throng Superior heard. 1858 FABER *Spir. Confer.* (1870) 25 The kind-thoughted man has no... self-importance to push.

† *Kind*, *v.* *Obs.* rare.

1. [app. f. prec. adj.] *trans.* ? To treat kindly.

1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 112 The hynde... whanne the moder of other bestis be slaine, yet wolle she gladly of her gentille nature norishe the yonge... and kindithe hem till they may susteine hem self.

2. [f. *KIND sb.*] In *pa. pple.* Sprung, begotten. ? *pseudo-arch.*

1596 SPENSER F. Q. v. v. 40 Not borne Of Beares and Tygres, nor so salvage mynded As that... She yet forgets that she of men was kynded.

Kindcough, *erron.* variant of *KINKCOUGH*.

† *Kinded*, *a.* rare. [f. *KIND sb.* + -ED².] In *comb.* Of (such a) kind, as *lean-kinde*.

1601 J. HARRINGTON *Lett. in Monthly Rev.* XLII. 55 Many lean kinded beastes and some not unborned.

Kinder = *kind* of: see *KIND sb.* 14 d.

Kindergarten (kɪn'dʒɑːɡɪ'tʃn). [a. Ger. *Kindergarten*, lit. 'children's garden'.] A school for the instruction of young children according to a method devised by Friedrich Fröbel (1782-1852), for developing the intelligence of children by interesting object-lessons, exercises with toys, games, singing, etc.

(*Johannes Ronge*... took refuge in England in 1850, and with the assistance of his wife, established at his house a kinder-garten.' *Allibone Dict. Authors*.)

1852 MORTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 145 Mary has not yet found a school. We have sent her to a kindergarten. 1854 *Rep. to Governor of Connecticut in Encl. Brit.* XIV. 80 The first kindergarten was opened at Blankenburg, near Rudolstadt, in 1840. 1855 RONGE (*title*) *Practical Guide* to the English Kinder Garten. 1878 N. *Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 370 Such as would be of use in a Kindergarten.

Hence *Kindergarten*, *-gartenize vbs.*, to employ the kindergarten method; *Kindergarten-er* (-gärtner), a kindergarten teacher; *Kindergarten-ism*, the kindergarten system.

1874 *Daily News* 1 Aug. You have been reading that article on Kinder Gartenism. [1881 FITCH *Lect. Teaching* 198 Your thorough going Kindergarten.] 1889 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Aug. 470/2 A band of kindergartners who teach them the rudiments of education. 1893 J. STRONG *New Era* xv. 340 There is... no sectarian way of kindergartening.

Kinderkin (d, obs. variants of *KILDERKIN*).

† *Kindhead*. *Obs.* rare. Forms: see *KIND a.* [f. *KIND a.* + -HEAD.] a. Kinship. b. Kindness.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 756 Pe king of scotlande vor renpe & for kundhede [v. rr. kundede, kyndebede, kyundhede] Hym nom to hym in to his bows. *Ibid.* 10589 Heyemere of engelond. Vor kundede hor herte to king henry bere. *Ibid.* 1834 Vor kundede of blode.

Kind-hearted, *a.* [KIND a. 11.] Having naturally a kind disposition.

1535 COVERDALE *Song 3 Childr.* 67 O gene thankes therfore vnto y^e Lorde: for he is kynde harted. c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* x. Be... gracious and kind, Or to thy selfe at least kind harted proue. 1681 DRYDEN *Prot. Univ. Oxford* 6 Of our sisters, all the kinder-hearted [are] To Edinburgh gone. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 336 He was by nature a friendly and kind-hearted man. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour* 116 Donald, kindest-hearted and keenest of stalkers.

Hence *Kindheartedness*.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* II. 303 That God had no pitie nor kindeheartednesse. a 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Gulliver's Decipher* Misc. Wks. 1751 I. 84 Noted for her kindeheartedness to her Husband's Patients. 1896 ANNE ELLIOTT *Ld. Harborough* II. 264 All this gratified her importance... and also her kindeheartedness.

† *Kindlaik*. *Obs.* rare. [f. *KIND a.* + -LAIK.] Kindness.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2718 Quat bounte þou shewis, Quat curtassy & kyndlaik I ken alto-gedire.

Kindle (kind'l), *sb.* Forms: 3 *kundel*, *pl.* -ies, 4 *ph. kyndles*, -e(olis), 5 -yll, *kindil*, 7, 9 *kindle*. [Appears in early ME. (along with the cognate *KINDLE v.* 2): app. a deriv. of *cynd-*, stem of *gecynd*, *KIND sb.* Cf. *G. kind* child.]

† 1. a. The young (of any animal), a young one. b. collect. A brood or litter (of kittens). *Obs.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* (Elephant) 620 Danne 3e sal hire kyndles beren, In water 3e sal stonden. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 82 Heo is neddre kundel. *Ibid.* 200 Pe Neddre of attri Onde haue[ð] seoue kundles. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 2 Joon baptist and crist clepede hem ypoctitis and serpentis and addir kyndles. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj, A Litter of welpis, a kyndyll of yong Cattis. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 132/1 [A company of] Cats [is] a Kindle. [An error of Holme.]

2. In *kindle* (of a hare): With young.

1877 *Daily News* 23 July 2 A fine hare, and... a doe in kindle. *Mod. Adv.* 3 pure Belgian hare does, in kindle.

Kindle (kind'l), *v.* 1 Forms: a. 3 *kundlen*, *kindlen*, (*Orm. kinndlenn*), 3-5 *kindel* (1, *kyndel* (1, -il (1, -yl (1, (4 *kinl*, *kynl*), 5-6 *kyndle*, 5- *kindle* (*mod. Sc. kynne*, *kinne*). b. 4-6 *kendyl*, (6 *Sc. -yll*), 5-6 *Sc. -ill*. [app. f. ON. *kynd-a* to kindle (*trans.* and *intr.*) + -LE: cf. ON. *kyndill* a candle, torch.]

In most of the senses up may be added as an intensive.

1. *trans.* To set fire to, set on fire, ignite, light (a flame, fire, or combustible substance).

c 1200 *ORMIN* 16135 Hat lufess fr. . Iss kinndledd i þatt herre. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xvii. 9 Koles. Kindled ere of him glouand. c 1300 *Havelok* 915 Sticks kan ich breken and kraken, And kindlen ful w a fyr. 1388 *Wyclif Judg.* xv. 4 He... boond brondis in the myddis, whiche he kyndilld with fier. c 1475 *Rauf Coilgear* 107 Dame... kindill on one fyre. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Æsop* i. xiii, [He] pnt to gyder grete habundance of straws... and kyndeled it with fyre. 1582 STANVHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 24 Soom doe set on caldrons, others doe kendel a bauen. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 197 Fie, fie, fie, this is the way to kindle, not to quench. 1646 BOYLE *Lett. to Marcombes* 22 Oct. Wks. 1772 I. p. xxxi, These two flints are striking such sparks, as are likely to kindle a fine bonfire for the English. 1707 WATTS *Hymn 'Come Holy Spirit, Heavenly Dove'* i, Kindle a Flame of sacred Love in these cold Hearts of ours. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* I. 11 A man must be a long time kindling wet straw into a vile smothering flame. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 40 Kindle the phosphorus with a piece of bent iron brought to a state of ignition in the fire. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 31 Bidding the elder boys and girls kindle up the fire. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 122 Wordsworth seems to kindle his own poetic flame like a blind man kindling his own fire.

2. *intr.* Of a fire, flame, or combustible matter: To begin to burn, catch fire, burst into flame.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 296 Pe sparke, kceceð more fur... And þe deuol blowed to from þet hit erest kundleð. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxviii. 25 [21] Fire kindede ful brinnand þare In Iacob. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvii. iv. (W. de W.) 606 Gleymy fatnesse... of this tree Abies kyndlyth full soone and brennyth with lyght leyle. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Golt. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) P iij b, In great thycke and dry bushes, the fyres kendle moste easily. 1679 BEDLOE *Poish Plot* 15 They know not how it [a fire] came to kindle there. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* II. i, Think not, Mandane, this a sudden start; A flash of love, that kindles and expires. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 45 A spark of heavenly fire... which kindles up and blazes in the hour of adversity. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xii, My eye... caught a light kindling in a window.

3. *fig. trans. a.* To inflame, excite, rouse, inspire (a passion or feeling).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6791 And sal mi wrath be kindeld sua. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* II. 240 Þis wolde kyndeled onhede and love. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 64 It is the synne of pride, and engenderithe and kendelithe lechery. 1547-8 *Ordre of Communion* 9 We kyndle Gods wrathe ouer vs. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 235 Kindling in his heart faith, whereby he is justified. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* II. Wks. 1813 I. 145 The protestant army, whenever it came, kindled or spread the ardour of reformation. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* III. 5. 141 The wholesale pillage kindled a wide spirit of resistance.

b. To inflame, fire, excite, stir up (a person, the mind, etc.); to make ardent or eager. Const. † in († of), to, or with *inf.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19436 (Cott.) Eth es to kindel þat es kene. c 1340 *Ibid.* 15390 (Trin.) Of al venym and of enuye ful kyndeled he was. c 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (ed. 2) 227/620 Kindele þou me in charitee. a 1547 *SURREY Æneid* II. 137 This kindled us more egre to enquire. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 179 Nothing remains, but that I kindle the boy thither. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Nehem.* I. 4 These good men... by mutual confidence kindle one another. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax.* no Ty. 21 Some discontented Lord... would... have quickly kindled with equal heat a troop of followers. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. xli, The thrilling wires Died from the touch that kindled them to sound. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xvi. 9 It shall kindle as icy thought to courage.

c. To arouse or give rise to († care, trouble, etc. (*obs.*), war, strife).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24149 Ye Ius þat kindeld all þis care. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 37 Thai kindel baret wit bacbiting. c 1470 *Golgros & Gavi.* 1121 It semyt be their contenance that kindellit was care. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. viii. 99 As scho tho kyndillis sorow and wo. 1567 *Satir. Poem Reform.* xi. 48 Throth the is kendit cuil wret. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxix. 151 He took measures for kindling a war with England. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) I. 95 The wars that were now kindled up between England and France. 1847 MAS. A. KERR *Hist. Serbia* 312 Time was gained for kindling the revolution in the neighbouring districts.

4. *intr.* a. Of passion or feeling († care or trouble): To rise, to be aroused, to be excited.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6791 (Trin.) Penne shal my wreche kyndel [other MSS. be kindled]. a 1352 *Minor in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 62 Rough-fute raveling, now kindles the care. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2724 Myn angire on pine arrogance sall at þe last kindill. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Women* 94 Quhen kisset me that carybald, than kyndillis all my sorow. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & P.* xlii. (1869) II. 553 Their mutual resentment again kindled. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1880) I. 18 As their fury kindled, they pushed into the nave of the building.

b. To become inflamed, ardent, or warm; to glow with passion or excitement; to become eager or animated.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6575 Then Alcanus, the kyng, kyndlit in yre. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 775 The Queene... began to kindle and chafe, and speake sore byting wordes. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* § 91 The words began thus to kindle in my spirit. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 27 We are both apt to kindle, warm of resentment. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 97 He kindled into warmth with the ardour of his contest. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. xii. 383 Very pleasant it was... to see the dear fellow kindle at the mention of Hebron and Jerusalem.

† c. To spread like fire. *Obs.* rare.

a 1350 *St. Matthew* 28 in Horstom. *Angl. Leg.* (1881) 132 Þe meruailes of þir mawmettes two Thwrgþ all þe cuntre kindeld so.

5. *trans.* To light up as with fire; to make bright or glowing. Also with *up*.

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* II. 537 The fires expanding... Shoot their long beams, and kindle half the skies. 1852 MAS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxii, One of those intensely golden sunsets which kindles the whole horizon into one blaze of glory. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* 364 Brilliant costumes largely kindled up with scarlet. 1881 FREEMAN *St. Venice* 95 The mighty campanile of Spalato rises, kindled with the last rays of sunlight.

b. *intr.* To become glowing or bright like fire.

1797 CAMPBELL *Wounded Hussar* iii, Dim was that eye, ... That melted in love, and that kindled in war! 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* vii. v, The Orient... Kindles as it receives the rising ray. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 The western arc of the misty circle kindled, from a rosy to a deep reddening glow. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xvii, Hereward's face reddened and his eyes kindled.

Hence *Kindled* (kind'ld) *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 275/1 Kyndly, as fyrr... accensus, succensus. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* II. ii. (1847) 120 The fiery stedes did drawe the flame With wilder randon through the kindled skies. c 1632 *Poem in Athenzum* No. 2883. 121/3 When the furious Dogstar raves throughout the Spanish soyle, which smoakes like kindled flax. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fountains in Poems* (1777) 48 The magick water pierc'd his kindled brain. 1898 *Daily News* 2 Apr. s/5 The kindled sentiments of the Spaniards.

Kindle (kind'l), *v.* 2 Now *dial.* Forms: 3 *kundlen*, 5 *kyndlyn*, *kyndel*, -il, (6 -yll), 5-6 *kyndie*, 7 *kindel* (1, 6-8 *kindle*; 4-6 *kendle*; 4 *kynel*-, *kinel*-, 5 *kynle* (n, *kinlyn*, 8 *kinnel*, 9 *dial.* *kinnle*, *kennel*. [Cf. *KINDLE sb.*] *trans.* Of a female animal: To bring forth, give birth to (young). Also *fig.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 16 Wanne he is ikindled Stille lið ðe leun. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 328 Euerich on [sin] kundleð more and wurse kundles þen þe sulue moder. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* vii. 15 Bihald, he kyneled [v. r. kineled] un-rightwinesse, Onfang sorwe and bare wickednesse. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) III. 275 A rat was taken full of young, and kendeled five young rats in the trappe. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 358 As the Conie that you see dwell where shee is kindled. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Rabbit*, When a Doe has kinnel'd one Nest, and then kinnel'd another, the first must be taken from her.

b. *absol.* (Of bares or rabbits.)

c 1310 *Prophesy* (MS. Harl. 2253) in *Thomas Erceled.* (1875) *Introd.* 18 When hares kendles ope herston. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iij, Now of the hare... Other while he is male... And other while female and kyndelis by kynde. 1530 PALSGR. 598/2 A konny kyndylleth every moneth in the yere. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 131 The Females (of Rabbits or Conies) after they have kindled, hide their young ones. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunt.* (1788) 102 The Doe makes choice of some thick dry brake... to kindle in. 1810 *Treat. Live Stock* 170 (E. D. D.) The males or bucks should be parted from the does, or females, till the latter kindle. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Kinnle*, to bring forth young.

† c. *intr.* To be born. *Obs.* rare.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 696 Þat euer he kyndild [DUBL. MS. come] of his kynde kend he bot litill.

† *Kindle-coal*. *Obs.* [f. *KINDLE v.* 1 + COAL.] A kindler of strife; a mischief-maker. Cf. next.

1634 SHERWOOD, *Kindle-cole* (or stirre-suit). 1635 R. N. CAMDEN's *Hist. Eliz.* IV. an. 42. 534 Essex... hearkened to Cuffe and other kindle-coles of sedition. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 5 Art thou a kindle-coal and an incendiary? 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 175 In these civil wars among Saints, Satan is the great kindle-coal.

† *Kindle-fire*. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + FIRE. Cf. *F. boule-feu*.] = *KINDLE-COAL*.

1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. xiii, Warwick... The fatal kindle-fire of those hot daies. 1613-18 — *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 42 The Bishop... became the only kindle-fire to set them all into more furious combustion. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xxv. § 4 Such a kindle-fire sin is that the flames it kindles fly... from one nation to another.

Kindler (kind'lɜː). [f. *KINDLE v.* 1 + -ER¹.]

1. One who kindles; one who sets anything on fire. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 54 Delicious metes and drinkes... kindelers of the brondes of lechery. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 203/2 A kyndyller, *incensor*, *incendiarius*. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xviii. lxxxv, A sudden... blast The flames against the kindlers backward cast. 1726 CAVALIER *Mem.* I. 99 They discover'd great Fires every where, but cou'd

not find out the Kindlers of them. 1821 BYRON *Diary in Juan* i. cxiv. note (Wks. 1846), The kindler of this dark lantern.

2. One who or that which inflames, incites, or stirs up.

1577-89 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 184/2 The sedition (whereof he himself had beene no small kindler). 1639 J. CORBET *Ungrind. Scot. Arm.* 27 Be not the kindlers of this unlawful war. 1714 GAY *Trivia* III. 321 Kindlers of riot, enemies of sleep. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 497 The kindler of endless wars.

3. Something that will kindle readily, used for lighting a fire.

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* ii. Put some kindlers under the pot. 1854 KNIGHT *Once upon a Time* II. 276 In those days there was a bundle of green sticks called a kindler, which no power but that of the bellows could make burn.

b. An arrangement to assist in kindling the fire in a stove (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Kindless (kai'ndlis), *a.* [f. KIND *sb.* + -LESS.]

†1. Without natural power, affection, feeling, etc.; unnatural. *Obs. rare.*

c 1200 ORMIN 2310 Elysabab. . . Patt ta wass swiþe winntredd wif, And kindelass to tamenn. 1599 PEELE *David & Bethsabe* Wks. (Rldg.) 466/2 Amnon's lusty arms Sinew'd with vigour of his kindless love. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 609 Remorselesse, Treacherous, Letcherous, kindles villaine!

2. [As if f. KIND *a.*] Devoid of kindness. *rare.* 1847 *Graham's Mag.* Mar. . . Calculated to draw out their true nature, whether it were kind or kindless. 1881 G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* xxxvii. It was a sad, gloomy, kindless November night. 1887 SWINBURNE *Locrine* III. ii. 75 One that had No thought less kindly-toward even thee that art Kindless—than best becoms a kinsman's part.

Hence **Kindlessly** *adv.*, without affection.

1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* i. xi. 32, I was . . by my parents kindly designed To marry one whom fate my equal made.

Kindlily (kai'ndlili), *adv.* [f. KINDLY *a.* + -LY *2.*]

In a kindly manner; with good nature and sympathy

1826 SOUTHLEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 544, I have taken very kindly to every thing in Holland. 1842 LONGE, in *Life* (1891) I. 441 He thanks you most kindly for your poems. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VII. 610 The golden chain linking it closely but kindly with all that has gone before.

Kindliness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or habit of being kindly. b. with *pl.* An instance of this, a kindly deed.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 271/2 Kendlynnesse of a gentyl herte . . . *gratitudo*. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* i. i. In kinde a father, not in kindlinesse. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 185/2 (Gen. ii. 24) The fleshly act indeed may continue, but . . . more ignoble than that mute kindliness among the herds and flocks. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 17 Apr. an. 1773, A kindliness of disposition very rare at an advanced age. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxxi. Their life . . . was . . . full of cheering activities and kindlinesses.

2. Mildness or amenity (of climate or season) favourable to vegetation.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 427 Fruits, and Crops are much advanced by temper of the Aire, and Kindlinesse of Seasons. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxv. 456 We ascribe . . . kindliness to dews.

Kindling (kindlin), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. KINDLE *v.* 1]

1. The action of KINDLE *v.* 1 in various senses. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14380 (Gött.) His gode werkis a to baim ware Bot soru and kindling of care. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 275/1 Kynlynge, as fyrr, and oper lyke . . . *accensio, succensio*. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votariz* II. (R.) That the publicacion . . . of that vyce, gaue kyndlinges to the same in the hartes of ydel persons. 1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Persecuted* 66 To warm ourselves at imaginary Fires . . . of our own kindling. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* v. 60 So that there are no kindlings of soul as once there were.

2. Material for lighting a fire. In *U. S.* usually *pl.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Ennis* ix. ii. 89 Eftyr the fyre and kyndilling did he cry. c 1568 *Wys of Auchtmer.* (Bann. MS.) 89 Than he beir kindling to the kill. 1824 MACTAGGART *Galloway. Encycl.* 308 If I had got a spunk o' kennelling on't it wad hae become my ain. 1878 MAS. STOWE *Pogonuc* P. ix. 71 Backlog and forestick were soon piled and kindlings laid. 1880 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* ii. 90 Brakes and waste affayed turf . . . and kindling which all had a right to carry away.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *kindling brand, irons, matter*; *kindling-coal*, a piece of burning coal left banked in overnight in order to start the fire in the morning; so *kindling-peat*; *kindling-wood*, dry split wood suitable for lighting fires; *wood only fit for lighting fires*; hence *kindling-wood machine*, an apparatus for splitting such wood.

1559 *Richmond Wills* (Sturtees) 134 One pare of tongs, . . . ij kenling irons, one standinge one lyng. 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 334 Stubble, stalkes, and strawe, and other kindling matter to burne. 1592 BRETON *Pilgr. Paradise* D ij, Thou kindling cole of an infernal fire, Die in the ashes, of thy dead desire. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem.* *Adv.* vi. (1850) 82 The first whale . . . knocked them [boats] into kindling wood. 1851 STOCKHARDT *Chem.* (1852) 105 The reason of its being so commonly used for all kindling purposes. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 673/1 The farmer sits by the hour splitting kindling-wood.

Kindling, *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. KINDLE *v.* 2]

1. The bringing forth of young.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 275/2 Kenlynge, or forthe bryngyng of yonge beestys (K. kindlinge, P. kyndlinge), *setura*. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Rabbit*, The Tame [Coney] at one Kindling, bringing forth more than the Wild do.

2. *a. collect.* A brood or litter; progeny, issue. b. *sing.* One of a brood or litter; a young animal.

13. *K. Alis.* 5680 Swich is this address kyndlyng. 1324 *Charter in Verse in Rel. Ant.* i. 168 Iche Edward Kyngge Have yeoven of my forest the keeping . . . To Randolph Peperking ant to his kyndlyng. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 315 Crist & baptist. . . clepeden hem kyndlyngis of eddris. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 275/2 Kynlynge, yonge beeste (S. kyndelynge), *fetus*. 1563 WINSET *Four Scior Tre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 118 note, The auld Serpent, and his poysonit Kenling Juliane the Apostate. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunt.* (1788) 103 The three Laverets were the most in number I ever saw, that in appearance were the same Kindling.

Kindling (kindlin), *pl. a.* [f. KINDLE *v.* 1] That kindles, in senses of the vb. (chiefly *intr.*).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 203/2 Kyndlylunge, *incendens*. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 184 Swift fancy . . . Beholds the kindling country colour round. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 113 A kindling rumour . . . Impelled them. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. viii. Before the kindling pile. 1833 H. R. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* i. 18 'Yes', added the pastor, gravely meeting the kindling eyes of Christian.

Hence **Kindlingly** *adv.*

1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* III. viii. 137 Man's nuptial half is kindlingly concerned in the launch of a new couple.

Kindly (kai'ndli), *a.* Forms: see KIND. [OE. *gecyndelic*, f. *gecynde*, KIND + -lic, -ly 1.]

1. Pertaining to nature or birth.

†1. Natural, in various senses. *Obs. a.* That is, exists or takes place according to natural laws; consonant or congruent with nature; natural, as opposed to artificial; = KIND *a.* 1 a.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 1 Hwy ne mazon 3e gebidon gecyndelices deaðes. c 1000 *Sax. Leech.* I. 90 Swa þæt þæt blod ne mæg hys gecyndelican ryne habban. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 964 Hit is ægin riht, and ægin leaue of euc chundelic lahe. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1686 Bodily ded, þat is kyndely, Es twynnyng betwene þe saule and þe body. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) III. 10 þai say also þat fornicacion es na dedly bot a kyndlyl thing. *Ibid.* xviii. 82 Simulacres er ymagines made to be likes of sum thing þat es kyndely. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xviii. 88/2 It is a kyndlyl thyng in somer tyme to thondre. a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 929 Neither by lot of destiny Nor yet by kindly death she perished. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 130 The whole estate of kindly hunting consisteth principally in these two points, in chasing the beast that is in hunting, or in taking the bird that is in fowling.

†b. Implanted by nature; innate; inherent in the nature of a person or thing; = KIND *a.* 1 b.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 7 Seo gecyndelic hætu . . . gestilleþ on þe. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 2003 þe dede fra a man his mynd reves And na kyndely witte with hym leves. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 14 It accordeth better to kindly reson. 1587 GOLDING *De Moria* i. 9 To loue company, and to clad himself. . . (which things we esteeme to be verie kindlie). 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 28 The earth shall soone leave her kindly skin To bring forth fruit. Then I leave you. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 226 'Tis lacke of kindly warmth, they are not kinde.

†c. Naturally belonging to or connected with a person or thing; own, proper, suitable; = KIND *a.* 1 c. Const. *for, to. Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiv. § 2 Þincð him genox on . . . þam fode þe him gecyndelic bið. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1912 þe beist thought selcut ið god þat þai hade raght þair kinde fode. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* ProL. (Skeat) i. 36 Lette frenchemen in their frenche also enditen their quainte termes, for it is kyndly to their mouthes. c 1400 *Destr. Tray* 2412 Thou shalbe wisest of wit. And know all the conyng, þat kyndly is for men. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XIX. x. Here we muste begynne at kyng Arthur, as is kyndely to begynne at hym that was the moost man of worship . . . at that tyme. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1627) 350 Doe you not know that daintines is kindly vnto vs? 1647 WARD *Simp. Coler* 69 Ropes and hatchets are not the kindliest instruments to set it. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 79 The kindliest attribute of time, which is successiveness in abiding. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Cheese*, The Season of the Year denies a kindly Drying or Hardening thereof.

†2. That belongs to one by birth; native; hereditary; = KIND *a.* 2. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3914 (Gött.) To wend into þair kindly land. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) IV. xxxviii. (1850) 64 He hadde thus oppressyd his owne kyndely peple of his owne countre. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 314 It pertienit to him be kindly heritage. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 201 King Roboam . . . tynt his kyndlie Trybes ten. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (1850) I. 3 James erll of Moray . . . had cassin them out of their kindlie possessions quhilk (past memorie of man) their predcessoris and they had keptit.

†b. Existing between kinsfolk. *Obs. rare*—1. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* IV. 6 Traisting with ane . . . Quha was the ruite quhair of I did spring, In honour to liue be kyndelie allyance.

3. Having a right to one's position in virtue of birth or descent; rightful, lawful (= KIND *a.* 3 a). Of children: Lawfully born, legitimate. Of a tenant (*Sc.*): Holding a lease of land which his ancestors have similarly held before him: such a tenant usually held his land on favourable terms, and the name was also extended to others admitted as tenants on similar conditions.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* III. viii. (1800) 172 Þæs ylcan cynynges gecyndelice dohtor. c 1275 O. E. *Misc.* 90 Crist, kundelicche kyng, cū þu þi mayht Rihtwise loured. c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 12 Trywly with hym for to hold frome þat tym forward, as har kyndly lord. 1513 MORE *Rich.* III. Wks. 67/2 As though the killing of his kinsmen could . . . make him a kindly king. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. 44 To be the kyndly children of the heavenly father. 1563 *Sc. Acts Maryc.* 13 Na kyndlie lauchfull possessour tennent or occupiar of any of the saidis Kirk landis be remouit fra their kyndelic rowme. 1600 *Rental in Orig. Paroch. Scot.* (1851)

I. 517 [The teinds of the parish of Lintoun] quhairof my Lord of Mortoun is kyndlie takisman. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scotl.* II. vi. § 37 A rental is a particular species of tack, now seldom used, granted by the landlord, for a low or favourable tack-duty, to those who are either presumed to be lineal successors to the ancient possessors of the land, or whom the proprietor designs to gratify as such; and the lessees are usually styled *rentallors*, or *kindly tenants*. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* VII. Your service is not gratuitous—I trow ye hae land for it. Ye're kindly tenants. 1879 HEARN *Aryan Housch.* 73 He must be a genuine or kindly son . . . one born in lawful marriage.

transf. 1786 MACKENZIE *Lounger* No. 87 ¶ 4 It was tenanted by kindly daws and swallows.

b. Native-born; = KIND *a.* 3 b. *arch.*

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* III. God keep the kindly Scot from the cloth-yard shaft, and he will keep himself from the handy stroke. ? a 1833 *Otterburn in Child Ballads* III. 300 Let never living mortal ken That ere a kindly Scot lies here.

II. Characterized by good nature.

4. Of good nature or natural qualities; excellent of its kind; of a good sort; in good condition, thriving; goodly. Cf. KIND *a.* 4. *arch. or dial.*

Quot. 1548-9 is doubtful; some take it in sense 1. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) VII. 26 Balme þat es kyndely and gude es riht clere and salow. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therapeut.* 2 A lij b, It behoueth than that the sayd flesche be kyndely. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, To gene and presere to our use the kyndly fruytes of the earth. 1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 9 The good and the kindly Hoppe beareth a great and a greene stalke. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 419 The fattest and kindliest Beef, that I did ever taste. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 106/2 What the graziers call a kindly sheep; one that has always an inclination to feed. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1222 There is a large plain . . . producing a thick, kindy grass. 1889 S. CHESH. *Gloss.*, *Kindly*, . . . healthy. 'My plants binna very kindly'.

5. Of persons: Having a friendly benevolent disposition; kind-hearted, good-natured. Hence also of character, feelings, actions, etc. Cf. KIND *a.* 5.

1570 LEVINS *Manu.* 100/14 Kyndly, *benignus*. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 78 Melt Egypt into Nile; and kindly creatures Turne all to serpents. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 411 Nor could'st his Kindred, nor the kindly Force Of weeping Parents, change his fatal Course. 1797-1803 J. FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 242 How much kindly, friendly softness of heart. 1842 BARRHAM *Ingol. Leg., Wedding-day*, Your father was a kindly man. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxv. 9 Ah! no more to address thee, or hear thy kindly requital! 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* ii. 89 Those legacies . . . were left by kindly people a century or two ago.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Of things, esp. of the weather, climate, or soil: Genial, benign; favourable to growth or for a particular crop.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 44 In a kindly spring, bite it bare over night, next morning the grass will be grown to hide a wandre therein. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 29 You, who swell those Seeds with kindly Rain. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 25 This [Rice] serves them for Bread-corn; and as the Country is very kindly for it, so their Inhabitants live chiefly of it. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 275 Behold the child, by Nature's kindly law, Pleas'd with a rattle. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* i. (1853) 14 A kind of white land . . . neither fit for pasture nor for the plough, but kindly for hops.

6. Acceptable, agreeable, pleasant, genial. In later use, of conditions, influences, etc., blending with 5 b.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* IV. 7 Of moost kyndli encense to the Lord. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 53 Therefore my age is as a lustie winter, Frostie, but kindly. 1696 WHISTON *The Earth* IV. (1722) 359 The Heat in the one, and the Cold in the other, were more kindly. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Burns* (1872) II. 5 The kindest era of his whole life. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* c, But each has pleased a kindred eye, And each reflects a kindlier day. 1854 MAS. OLIPHANT *Magd. Hebburn* III. 41 Standing before the kindly hearth.

III. 7. *Comb.*, as *kindly-dispositioned*, -hearted, *natured* adjs.; †*kindly-born a.*, native; *kindly-like adv.* in a manner suggesting kind feeling.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) IV. xxxviii. (1850) 64 Nought only strangeours, but also the kyndly borne men of this same land. 1716 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 136 [They] never carried more friendly and kindly-like than they did. 1850 TENNYSON *Enid* 514 So spake the kindly-hearted Earl. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* viii. (1876) 227 It is the kindly-dispositioned men who are the active men of the world.

Kindly (kai'ndli), *adv.* Forms: see KIND *a.* [OE. *gecyndelic*, f. as prec. + -lic, -ly 2.]

1. †1. *a.* In accordance with nature; naturally; by natural disposition; characteristically. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 3 Falla gesceafra gecyndelice . . . fundiað to cumanne to Gode. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 124 Per ase muchel fur is, kundeliche hit waxeð mid winde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9431 þe first lagh was kald 'o kind', þat es to sai kind to do, Al þat him was biden to. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 111 þe kud king of Spayne was kindly his fader. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secreta, Gov. Lordsh.* 114 Kepe þe fro a man þat kyndly is salow and blew. 1575 *Mirr. Mag., Fall blacke Smith* vi, Nature hath so planted in ech degree, That Crabs like Crabs will kindly crall and crepe. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 248 Because that out of the circumstance of her present behaviour, there might kindly arise a fit beginning of her intended discourse.

b. In the way suitable or appropriate to the nature of the thing; properly, fittingly. In later use, esp. said of processes which successfully follow their natural course. Now *rare*.

13. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. i. Clannesse who-so kyndlyl cowþe comende. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cj, Who so will that an hawk endure and mew kyndlyl. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* v. (1888) 42 The Lippes . . . keepe the mouth close tyll the meate were kindly chewed. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46, I vowd to be kindlyl reuenged. 1641 H. BEST *Farm. Bks.*

(Surtees) so It is a very rare thing to see oates ripe kindly, for usually the ridges will be ripe and ready to shake when the fures are greene. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 250 The Suppuration proceeding kindly, the Wound became a simple Wound. 1842 J. Arton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 197 The butter and the cheese...are kindest dealt with at home.

c. In an easy, natural way; readily; congenially; spontaneously. Now *dial.* or *colloq.*

14... *Sir Beues* (MS. M.) 95/1917 He gaue hym a dynt than, His sworde so kyndly yode, That at the breste the dynt stode. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 8601 Thay knew hym full kyndly be caupe of his sworde. 1563 *Hyll Art Garden*. (1593) 5 Every ground doth not kindle bring up Garden hearbes. 1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* verse 2 As we say of children that take the dug kindly, they will thrive and do well enough. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 259 The ground chain now came in kindly. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 327/2 One often hears it said, 'Such and such an animal knows So-and-so the moment he gets up, and always goes kindly with him'.

†d. Properly; thoroughly, exactly. *Obs.*
1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 221 If he hym-self knew kyndely, He suld haf knawyn of God almyghy. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 319 A wyndow wyd In be compas of a cubit kyndely sware. 1366 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* vi. 29, I knowe him as kyndelyche as Clerk doþ his bokes. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 65 Sich as ben gaderid in couents togidere...this clepe we monastical, that kindly is knowun. 1594 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 59 *Rom.* Meaning to cursie. *Mer.* Thou hast most kindly hit it.

II. 2. With natural affection, affectionately, lovingly; with sympathy, benevolence, or good nature.

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2500 He it for-gaf hem mildelike, And luede hem alle kinde-like. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 1613 Eiber ober keste kinde-like þat time. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 657 The Knight was curtas, & kindly he saide:—'Most lonesom lady, your lykynge be done!' 1535 COVERDALE *Bible* Prol., How kyndly and fatherly he [God] helpeth the. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 144, I thank thee for thy loue to me, which...I will most kindly requite. 1611 *Bible* Gen. I. 21 Hee comforted them, and spake kindly vnto them. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 52, I was aboard twice or thrice, and very kindly welcomed both by the Captain and his Lieutenant. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 151 They would be...used kindlier. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xiv, Mr. Thornhill having kindly promised to inspect their conduct himself. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 206, I must earnestly request that you will kindly answer. a1882 *ABR. TAIT* in *Daily News* (1891) 26 June 7/2 Tell him he is an ass,—but say so kindly.

b. fig. Benignly, genially.

1792 BURNS *Bessy & her Spinnin Wheel* ii, The sun blinks kindly in the hiel.

3. In a way that is pleasant or agreeable to the recipient or object; agreeably, pleasantly.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. I. 15 Let him come, and kindly. 1609 F. N. FRUTTERER'S *Secr.* 19 There be pippins...that have the warmth of the sunne...they last long and eate kindly. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. xiv. 210 How it was possible...that the coarse Bonaparte yoke of 1804 could be made to sit kindly upon the neck of France. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1899) 688 Thus, purgatives act much more kindly when a number of them are united together.

4. Phrases.

a. To take kindly, to accept pleasantly, or as a kindness. b. To take kindly to, to be naturally attracted to or pleased with. c. To thank kindly, to thank heartily, with appreciation of the kindness shown.

a. 1622 MAABE tr. *Alemanni's Guzman d'Alf*. (K.O.), Take it kindly at your hands. 1677 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, To take a thing kindly...*equo, bono animo accipere*. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 14 ¶ 1, I took his Admonition kindly.

b. 1809 MALRIN *Gil Blas* x. x. ¶ 26, I took very kindly to my condition. 1866 MANS. *GASKELL Wives & Dau.* I. 330 They don't take kindly to me...and so I suppose I'm not generous enough to take kindly to them.

c. 1662 in Chr. Wordsworth *Schools Acad.* (1877) 293 note, Mother I kindly thank yo for yr Orange pills yo sent me. 1785 BURNS *Ep. to Laßraik* II. v, Yet ye'll neglect to shaw your parts, An' thank him kindly! 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sh. Lond.* 207, I thank'd her kindly for her condescension, and hoped she was weel herself!

5. Comb. with pples. and adjs., as kindly-meant, -sheltering, -soft.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drit Dinner* Aa iv, Then Whiffe, and smoke Tobaccos antidote From out thy kindly trauced Chimny-head. 1868 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses Various Occas.* 36 In the Church's kindly-sheltering fold. 1885 RUSKIN *Let. in Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr., Your kindly-meant paragraphs on my resignation.

Kindness (kai'ndnēs). Forms: see **KIND** a.; also 5 **kyndynes**, **kyndinesse**. [f. **KIND** a. + -NESS. (OE. had *gecyndnys* in sense 'generation, nation'; but the existing word is of later formation.)]

†1. Kinship; near relationship; natural affection arising from this. *Obs.*

c1225 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. viii. 228 Bathe kyn and kyndnes he foryhet. 1511-12 Act 3 *Hen. VIII.* c. 22 *Præamble*, The Kyng of Scottis...not regarding the kyndnesse and high alliance of your Grace. 1677 GILPIN *Denomol.* (1867) 39 The engagements of kindness, blood, affinity, and relation.

†2. Sc. Natural right or title derived from birth or descent; the status of a kindly tenant. *Obs.*

1536 BRELLENOR *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 221 The nobillis of Britane gaif to Fincormack...all the landis of Westmureland and Cumber, with clame and kindnes thair of perpetually. 1574 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* xx. (1809) 365 Forasmekill as I half the present possession and kyndnes of the landis of Maristoun. 1578 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 112 To sie that the saidis kyndlietennes be satisfie for thair kyndnes.

†3. Natural inclination, tendency, disposition, or aptitude. *Obs. rare.*

a1400-50 *Alexander* 1882 To ken þe to know my kyndnes here-efir þath my grace & my glori & my grete strenthe. *Ibid.* 4700 All þoure lefing & þoure lare, at þe so loude prayse,

It comis bot of a kyndnes, & of na clene thewys. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 17 Either we want a kindness for the business...or else that we want respect enough for the Author.

b. Good natural quality or aptitude.

1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxliii. (1848) 367/1 Kindness of disposition in a beast, importing in their language, that it fattens soon. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 171/1 A good loaf should have kindness of structure, being neither chaffy, nor flaky, nor crummy, nor sodden.

4. The quality or habit of being kind; kind nature or disposition, or the exhibition of this in action or conduct.

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 321 [They] han al kindenes me kyd, & y ne kan hem zelde. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xx. 66 Is there in the no drope of kyndenesse? 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 757 The common people, which oftentimes more esteem, and take for great kindnesse a little courtesye than a great benefite. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 52 Na tung sic kyndnes can expre. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. v. 18 Yet doe I feare thy Nature, It is too full o' th' Milke of humane kindnesse, To catch the nearest way. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 75 ¶ 10 They...inflict pain where kindness is intended. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* viii. (1876) 228 Kindness does not consist in gifts, but in gentleness and generosity of spirit.

b. With a and pl.: An instance of this; a kind act; †a benefaction (*obs.*).

c1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 204/157 We ne beoth noust so on-kynde, þat we it nellez zelde þe blife for þe kindenesse þat þow to us come. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* v. 441 The kyndenesse þat myne eue-ne-cristene kidde me fernere. c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 435 For þise wise kyndenesis. c1440 *York Myst.* xl. 149, I thanke you of þis kyndenesse 3e kydde me. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 171 Do him that kindnesse, and take leaue of him. 1608—*Timon* III. ii. 22, I haue receyued some small kindneses from him, as Money, Plate, Jewels. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 460 This Tide, which did us a kindness in setting us through. 1862 TROLOPE *Orley F.* i. (1873) 8 All those numberless kindnesses which a lady with comfortable means and no children is always able to bestow.

†c. A benefit, an advantage. *Obs. rare.*

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, Belching is a Kindness to the Person whose Belly is fill'd with Wind, and when he can do it, he always finds some Relief by it.

5. Kind feeling; a feeling of tenderness or fondness; affection, love. Also, Good will, favour, friendship. Const. for (†) to. Now *rare*.

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 665 (*Cleopatra*), But herkenyth 3e that spekn of kyndenesse...Here may 3e sen of wemen which a trouthe. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariti Wemen* 483 Sum kisset me; sum clappis me; sum kyndnes me proferis. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 126 Hence...the Muscovites love the Greeks, and have a kindness for them. 1667 PEYS *Diary* 2 Sept., Sir C. Carteret...tells me he is sure he hath no kindness from the king. 1683 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 59 Unwilling to withdraw my kindness to the General Good. 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Miss Wortley* 21 Aug., It is not in my power...to hide a kindness where I have one. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.* Milton Wks. II. 87 He left the university with no kindness for its institution. 1807-8 W. LIVING *Salmag.* v. (1860) 112 A lady for whom he had once entertained a sneaking kindness.

†6. (See quot.) *Obs.*

a1603 MOVES *Mem.* (1755) 43 Upon the 25th of June [1580]...the inhabitants of Edinburgh contracted a strange sickness, which was called *Kindness*.

7. Comb., as kindness-proof adj.

1694 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 514, I may truly say of the Mind of an Ungrateful person, that it is Kindness-proof.

†**Kindom**. *Obs.* Forms: **i cyni**, **cynne**, **cine**, **2-4 kine**, **3-4 kyne**, (**4 kene**), **3-5 kyndom**, **4 kin**, **kyndam**, **kyndome**, **-dum**, **kindome**, (**5 coindom**). [OE. *f. cynne*, **KINE** + -DOM: of parallel formation to **king-dom**, and of much more frequent use in OE.] = **KINGDOM**, in various senses.

a700 *Epinal Gloss.* 859 *Respublica*, cynidom. c855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 47 (Parker MS.) Claudius. Oradus þa ealond Romana cynedome (*Bæda* rice) under þeodde. c1121 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1107 Ymbe vil gear þæs þe se cyng Henri cynedomes onfeng. c1200 *ORMIN* 12104 To seon off all þiss middellærd þe kinedomes alle. a1225 *Ancre R.* 198 Þe kinedom þe he hæuð bihothen his icorene. c1305 *Keneelm* 79 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 50 In þe four & twenti þer of his kyndom Kenulf wende out of þis wordle. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13411 Bretaygne...ys Hed of þritty kyndedames. 1426 *Audelav Poems* 9 God wyl...in his kyndom the restore the lyf that lastyeth ay. *Ibid.* 22 Thai wyl 3ow leede into his court and his coindom.

Kindred (ki'ndrēd), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: **a. 2 cunredden**, **2-3 kun**, **cunn**, **3-5 kyn**, **kin**, **-reden** (**e**, **redin**, **-yn**, **-raden**, **-radin**, **5-redynge**, **-radone**, **-oun**; **3 kindreden**. **β. 3 cun**, **kun**, **3-6 kyn**, **3-7 kin**, **4-5 ken**, **4-6 kynne**, **kinne**, **5-7 kine**, **3-5 rede**, **3-7 red**, **4-rade**, **6-raid**, **-reid**; **4-6-kindred**, **6-kindrede**, **6-reade**, **7 kindered**). **γ. 5-6** (*Sc.*) **kyn**, **kinrent**. [Early ME. *f. KIN* 1 + **-reden**, **-RED**, OE. *redēn*, condition, reckoning. The occasional early ME. variant *kindred(en)* may have been a parallel formation on *kynde*, **KIND sb.**; but the modern *kindred*, which first became common in the 17th c., appears to have arisen through phonetic development of *d* between *n* and *r*, as in *thunder*, *Henry*, etc.]

A. sb. 1. The being of kin; relationship by blood or descent (occasionally, but incorrectly, by marriage); kinship.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 83 Hie giuen here elmesse noht for godes luue, ac for nehebores oðer for kinraden. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 9552 Þe kunrede iþroued was, so þat king

lowis þere & elianore is quene vor kunrede departed were. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) V. 29 Þese tweyne were yioyned to gides hope by kynrede and affinite. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xi. 238 Of kyn ne of kyndrede a-counþe mea bote lytel. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 203/2 A kyndrede cognacio, consanguinitas, genealogia [etc.]. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvi. 253 The kindred that is betweene all men, deriued from the father of their Soules, moueth vs very much, but the vile kindred of the flesh moueth vs very much. 1632 HEYWOOD 1st *Pl. Iron Age* v. 1. Wks. 1874 III. 339 Wee plead not kindred Or neare propinquity. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 451 Tho' we're all as near of Kindred As th' outward man is to the Inward. 1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* (1791) 49 Every day wears out the little remains of kindred between us and them. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* III. iii. § 7. 148 A secret match with...the King's sister...raised him to kindred with the throne.

b. fig. Affinity in respect of qualities; resemblance, agreement.

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Husb.* (1586) 60 b, The smoke, for the Kindred it hath with the Onyon. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* iv. (1702) 29 Yet have we other fruits that by some kindred may seem to counterfeit som Lineaments of that taste. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxiv, I...know Thy likeness to the wise below, Thy kindred with the great of old.

2. A group or body of persons related to each other by blood; a family, clan, tribe, etc.; = **KIN** 1, **KIND sb.** 11. Now *rare*. †*The human kindred*, the human race (*obs.*).

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Þa twelf kunreden sculden þe-midde heore þurst kelen. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4127 Ðo twelue kinderedes...He gaf blissing. 23... *K. Alis.* 6243 Unlossom is that kynrede. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiv. 30 Alle kynredis [glass or lynagis], of erthe schulen weyle. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxviii. 175 One kynred had no more pite of that other than a hungary wolfe bath of a shepe. c1532 *Du Ves Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1065 To dye for the humane kyndred. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., A patch up Tongue from Lands and Kinredes round about. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iii. 57 The little territory of Dithmarschen was colonised by two kindreds from Friesland and two from Saxony.

†b. The family, offspring, or descendants of a specified ancestor; = **KIN** 1 b, **KIND sb.** 11 b. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 6624 Als was þe kindred o sir leui. c1340 *Ibid.* 10730 (Götl.) Þe kin of dauid kindred all. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 9 Kynwof of the kyndred of Adelardes blode. c1400 MAUNOEVE (Roxb.) vi. 22 He was successor of Macomete and of his kyndredyn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. v. 39 Bot we thi bluide, thy kinrent and aspyrnyng...Hes lossit our schippis. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 323 Under the title of Circumcision and the kindred of Abraham. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 208 To signifie that they were of the posterity and kindred of their Prophet Aaly.

†c. Ageneration; = **KIN** 1 c, **KIND sb.** 11 c. *Obs.*

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 28, I sall noght be stirid fra getyngne in getyngne [i.e. kyndred into kyndred]. c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 405 Þis kynrede shal not passen til alle þingis be doon. 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 122 That youre blood may...from kyndred to kyndred multiplye. 1450-1530 *Myrr. Ladye* 160 Hys mercy ys from kyndred in to kyndredes.

†d. Descent, pedigree; = **KIN** 1 d, **KIND sb.** 11 d. *Kindred's tree*, a genealogical tree. *Obs.*

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 289 Þe genealogies of þe Hebrewes and rekenyngne of kyndred [i.e. kynrad] of oþer nacions were i-wrote in bookes. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. iii. 543 So far the branches of his fruitful Bed Past all the names of Kinred-Tree did spread.

†3. Race, family, or stock, from which one springs; = **KIN** 1 2, **KIND sb.** 12. *Obs.*

c1250 *Moid Maregrete* x, Yef ho is boren of cunraden free. c1300 *St. Margarete* 62 Tel me of wham þu ert icome, and of what cunrede. c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 979 Þat 3e hen of noble and heigh kyndrede. c1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 279 in *Babees Bk.* 307 And he be comen of gret kynraden, Go no be-fore þawh þou be beden. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. v. 75 Of Creit, as to hir kynrent, born was sche.

4. The family, clan, etc. of which one is a member. Usually with possessive pron.: One's kinsfolk or relatives, collectively; = **KIN** 1 3. *Of one's kindred*: related to one.

a1225 *Juliana* 61 Þu leddest þurh myrshes...þurh þe reade sea al his cunredden. a1250 *Owl & Night*, 1675 Alle heo beoth of mine kunrede. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 161 For hatreden of hir kyndrede. c1450 *Merlin* 79 The kyngne sente to alle the Dukes kenrede...that they sholde come to hym. c1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 196 On our kynrent, deyr God, quhen wilt thou rew? 1538 WRIGHTELEV *Chron.* (1875) I. 77 An Irishman of my Lord Garrares kyndred. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* III. 94 Sending others, and one of his own Kindred with them. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xv. 20 Her kindred's wishes, and her sire's commands. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 61 In the grassy spot where Grace Darling sleeps with her kindred.

†b. Applied to one person: A kinsman or kinswoman; = **KIN** 1 3 c. *Obs.*

c1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2211 He had wedded hir nigh kyndrede, He was the more tref to hir in dede. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, *Cleanthes*. Be I ne'er so well, I must be sick of thee. *Eu.* What ails our kindred? 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 24 Some such helpe, as To be a Favourite, A Kindred. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* vi. 392 Wives...ask, what kindred is a spouse to them?

B. attrib. passing into adj.

1. Of the same kin; related by birth or descent; cognate.

1530 PALSGR. 624, I make kynred, or make one a kynne to another, *jemparente*. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 546 The bright Quire their kindred Gods invoke. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 161 The countries towards the Euxine were already occupied by their kindred tribes. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* III. viii, Nay meet not thou...thy kindred foe! 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æn.* III. 25 Ancient ally of the Trojans, with kindred gods to our own.

fig. 1687 *Dryden Hind & P.* II. 396 The dame..looking upward to her kindred sky. 1814 *Scott Ld. of Isles* III. ix. I long'd for Carrick's kindred shore. 1871 *R. Ellis Catullus* lxiv. 160 Yet to your household thou, your kindred palaces olden, Might'st have led me.

b. Belonging to, existing between, or done by, relatives.

1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* II. i. 182 (Qu. 1) His hands were guilty of no kindred [1623 kindred's] blood. 1718 *Rowe tr. Lucan* 10 The tender ties of Kindred-love were torn. 1739 *Smollett Regicide* IV. vi. What kindred crime, alas! am I decreed to expiate. 1850 *Tennyson In Mem.* lxxix. Ere childhood's flaxen ringlet turn'd To black and brown on kindred brows.

2. Allied in nature, character, or properties; possessing similar qualities or features; cognate.

1340 *Ayeb. 228* 'O' zaybhe, 'buet is uayr chastele kenrede mid bryttnesse'. 1595 *Shaks. John* III. iv. 14 Who hath read, or heard of any kindred-alike like to this? 1697 *Dryden Alexander's Feast* 95 'Twas but a kindred sound to move, For pity melts the mind to love. 1781 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 79 The kindred names of Constantine, Constantius, and Constans. 1878 *Huxley Physiogr.* 38 To study the formation of rain and kindred phenomena.

Hence **Kindredless** *a.*, having no kindred or relatives. **Kindredly** *adv.*, in a kindred way, cognately. **Kindredness**, **Kindredship**, the quality or state of being of kin or akin; kinship.

1835 *Lytton Rienzi* v. iv. Shouldst thou be friendless, 'kindredless, alone... I may claim thee as my own. 1864 *A. B. Grosart Lamb's all Safe* (1865) 85 Many 'kindredly inscrutable and tremendous things. 1838 *Chalmers Wks.* XIII. 96 A 'kindredness in their heart with its flavour and phraseology is a kindredness with heaven. 1884 *C. E. Turner Stud. Russ. Lit.* i. 10 The resemblance consists only in the form and in the kindredness of subject. 1769 *Robertson Chas. V.* (1796) I. 256 He was deemed to have renounced all the rights and privileges of 'kindredship. 1885 *E. F. Byrne Entangled* I. i. v. 69 A certain kindredship of soul and likeness of quality.

† **Kindersfolk**. *Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. **KIND sb.** II.] = **KINSFOLK**.

1837 *Raleigh in Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 203 My Lady's friends and kindersfolkes.

† **Kindship**. *Obs.* [f. **KIND a.** + **-SHIP**.] = **KINDNESS**.

1390 *Gower Conf. I.* 170 He..seide hem for the kindeschepe, That thei have don him felaschipe. He wole hem do som grace ayein. 1591 *2nd Pt. Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 85 What kindship, lenitie, or Christian raigne, Rules in the man to bear this foul impeach? a 1641 *B. Mountagu Acts & Mon.* (1642) 252 Herod, out of high stomach, ..or distrust of his honesty, refused his kindship.

Kindtough, *obs. form* of **KINKCOUGH**.

Kine, archaic pl. of **Cow sb.** (see **1 b β**); occas. attrib. or in **Comb.**, as **kine-killing**, *-fow*.

1800 *B. Waterhouse (title)* A Prospect of exterminating the Small-Pox; being the History of the . . Kine-Pox, commonly called the Cow-Pox. 1894 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 3/5 The kine-killing practice of the Mohammedans at their festivals.

† **Kine-** (also rarely **kyne-**, **kini-**, **cune-**), the representative in early ME. of OE. **cyn-**, **cyni-**, used in numerous combs. with the sense of 'kingly, royal', as **kyne-bearn**, **-cynn**, **-dōm**, etc., also in personal names as **Cynebald**, **-gils**, **-mund**, **-wulf**, etc., corresponding to OHG. **chuni-** in **chuniriche**, **Chunipald**, *-per(h)t*, **-gund**, **-mund**, etc. (But in OHG., combs. are usually formed with **chuninc-**, king, as **chunincduom**, **-helm**, **-riche**, **-stuol**, whereas those formed with **cynning-** are comparatively rare in OE.: e.g. **cynning-cynn**, **-dōm**, **-feorm**, **-stān**.)

[Neither OE. **cyn-** nor OHG. **chuni-** is found as a separate word, and two views are possible as to the exact etymology of the element; either that it is the simple stem of OTeut. ***kunjō**, Goth. **kuni**, OE. **cynn**, **Kin**, race, in combination, or that it represents a masculine derivative of this, of form ***kuni-**, equivalent to ON. **konr** 'man of race, man of gentle or noble birth', taken also by some as the immediate source of OHG. **chuning**, OE. **cynning**, **King**. For the former view, cf. the combining use of **dryht**, 'people, folk, army', in sense 'lordly', in **dryht-bearn** 'lordly or princely child, lit. child of the folk, etc.')

The following combinations of **kine-** are found in early ME.; few of them survived the middle of the 13th c. **Kine-ærd** [ERD], kingdom. **Kine-be(a)rn** [BAIRN], child of royal birth. **Kine-bench**, throne. **Kine-born a.**, of royal birth. **Kine-burh** [BUREH], royal city. **Kine-erpe** [EARTH], kingdom. **Kine-helm**, **-halm**, crown. **Kine-laverd**, **-loverd** [LORD], royal master, king. **Kinealich a.**, royal. **Kine-lond** [LAND], kingdom, realm. **Kine-mede** [MEED], royal reward. **Kine-merk** [MARK], a mark indicating royal birth. **Kine-mote** [MOOT], royal council or court. **Kine-ring**, royal ring. **Kine-sæte** [SEAT], throne. **Kine-sornd** [SHROUD], royal robes. **Kine-settle** [SETTLE], **Kine-stol** [STOOL], throne. **Kine-peod** [THEDE], kingdom. **Kine-worþ**, **-wurþ** [WORTH], *a.*, royal; hence **Kine-wurþliche** *adv.*, royally. **Kine-zerde** [YARD], sceptre, royal power. See also **KINDOM**, **KINRIK**. c 1205 *LAV.* 19433 He..letten beoden uerde ðeond al his *kine-ærde [c 1275 kine-erpe]. c 1200 *Andreas* 566 (Gr.) Synnize ne mihton oncanwan þæt *cynbearn. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Seinte Marie..bar hire holie cunebern. a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 273 Kine bearn..of dauðes kin. c 1205 *LAV.* 9693 Pus seide þe king, ..þer he sæt..an his *kine-benche. c 1000 *Ælfric Lives Saints* II. 326 þa wæs on rome byrig sum *cune-boren mæden.

c 1205 *LAV.* 22142 Per come þreo ibroðeren, þe weore kini-borne. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1882 Under þis, come þe þurs Maxence..ægein to his *kineburh. c 1275 *Kine-erpe [see **kine-ærde**]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 23 þa wundan beag of þorum & hine setton on heafod for *cynhelme. c 1205 *LAV.* 6766 He þis kinhelme on-feng. *Ibid.* 1818 Nim þu þene kinhelme. c 1200 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 266 þu þene kinhelme. c 1205 *LAV.* 2501 For Locrine leuf, þe wes hire kine louerd. *Ibid.* 9831 þu ært me swa leof swa mi kine-lanerd. c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* IV. xxviii. (1890) 358 Seo *cynelice sæmne Ælfæd. c 1205 *LAV.* 14130 Bi-tache me ænne castel oððe ænne kineliche burh. *Ibid.* 183 He wes king & heo quen, & *kine-lond heo welden. *Ibid.* 2523 Heo ðe Madan an hond Al his fader kine-lond. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 399 And tu schalt..to curt cumen seoden, and *kinemede ikepen. c 1300 *Havelok* 604 On his riht shuldre a *kyne merk. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1979 And te king heold ta..hise *kinemetes. *Ibid.* 409 He..sende iseelede writes wið his ahne *kinering. c 1200 *Ormin* 2224 Pæt ilike *kinesete þæt Daviðþ kining his faderr held. a 1240 *Ureisin in Cott. Hom.* 193 þu ham jiuest *kinescud, beies, and gold ringes. c 893 *K. Ælfred Oros.* III. vii. § 6 Pæt hehste *cynesett and heafod ealles eastrices. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 45 He set o kine sette. a 900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 1217 (Gr.) Þonne Crist siðe on his *cynestole. c 1205 *LAV.* 4517 Stille he wes iswojen On his kine-stole. *Ibid.* 22300 Arbur letten beoden ðeond al his *kine-beoden. c 1275 *Ibid.* 11026 Pæt he..his *kineworpe lond sette Custance an bond. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 14 Worschupe him..Pæt kineworpe kyng [is] vs above. a 1225 *Juliana* 62 þu þu..of þe þreo kinges were *kinewurðlice iwurget. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 502 Hi to þæs caseres *cune-zyrde gebuzon. c 1200 *Ormin* 8182 And himm wæs sett inn his riht hand And dere kinejerde. 1306 *Sir Simon Fraser in Pol. Songs* (Camden) 215 Hii..taken him a kyne-zerde, so me kyng sholde, to deme.

Kinematic (kainimæ'tik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Gr.* **κίνημα**, **κίνημα** - a motion (f. **κινέειν** to move) + **-ic**.]

A. adj. Relating to pure motion, i.e. to motion considered abstractly, without reference to force or mass.

1864 *Athenæum* No. 1924. 340/3 Kinematic effects of revolution and rotation. 1879 *Thomson & Tait Nat. Phil.* I. 1. 483 The design of a kinematic machine..essentially involves dynamical considerations. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 244/1 M. Mannheim has recently introduced the expression kinematic geometry..dealing with motion independently of forces and times.

B. sb. = **KINEMATICS**.

1873 *W. K. Clifford Pure Sciences in Contemp. Rev.* (1874) Oct. 717 These rules are called the laws of kinematic, or of the pure science of motion.

Kinematical (kainimæ'tikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + **-AL**.] Of or pertaining to kinematics; kinematic. 1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1879 *Thomson & Tait Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 91 These and kindred curves, which give good instances of kinematical theorems. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 143/2 Kinematical Apparatus.

Kinematics. [In form a pl. of **KINEMATIO**: see -IO 2, and quot. 1840.] The science of pure motion, considered without reference to the matter or objects moved, or to the force producing or changing the motion. (Cf. **KINETICS**.)

1840 *WHEWELL Philos. Induct.* Sc. I. 146 M. Ampère, in his *Essai sur la Philosophie des Sciences* (1834)..proposes to term it Kinematics (*Cinématique*). 1859 *J. R. Lunn Motion* v. The phenomena of Motion..what has hitherto been called (though not universally) Kinematics. 1879 *Thomson & Tait Nat. Phil.* (ed. 2) Pref. 6 We adopt the suggestion of Ampère and use the term Kinematics for the purely geometrical science of motion in the abstract. 1882 *MINCHIN (title)* Uniplanar Kinematics of Solids and Fluids.

Kinematograph (kaini'matograf, kainimæ'tograf). Also **cin-** (sain-). [ad. *Fr.* **cinématographe**, f. *Gr.* **κίνημα**, **κίνημα** - motion + **-GRAPH**.] A contrivance (invented by Messrs. Lumière of Paris) by which a series of instantaneous photographs taken in rapid succession can be projected on a screen with similar rapidity, so as to give a life-like reproduction of the original moving scene.

1896 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 8/4 An exhibition of the 'Cinematographie', in the Marlborough Hall of the Polytechnic, Regent-street, yesterday afternoon. The 'Cinematographie' is an invention of MM. Lumière, and it is a contrivance by which a real scene of life and movement may be reproduced before an audience in a life size picture. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 May 8/4 It was the lamp of the kinematograph which set the place on fire. 1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Dec. 180 In the cinematograph..they are projected upon a screen. 1899 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 385 What is called 'the American Biograph'—an improved form of the kinematograph.

fig. 1899 *Month. Apr.* 378 Reducing to order and viewing synoptically the kinematograph of life.

Hence **Kinematographic a.**

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 May 8/2 The celluloid films upon which the cinematographic pictures are printed. 1900 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VI. 206/2 A novel by..Galdós..with a wonderful kinematographic style.

Kineograph (kaini'ograp). Also **cinograph**. [irreg. f. *Gr.* **κινέειν** to move + **-GRAPH**.] A picture representing objects in motion, produced by bringing separate pictures before the eye in such quick succession as to blend the images into one continuous impression.

1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 100 A simpler optical illusion still is that known as the 'kineograph'. 1899 *Daily News* 14 July 6/4 Cineograph, or better, Kineograph, means a picture of movement—of moving objects.

Kine-pox: see **KINE**.

Kinesi- (kaini'si), before a vowel also **kines-**, combining form of *Gr.* **κίνησις** motion, used in certain scientific and medical terms: as **Kinesi-**

atric a. [see **IATRIO**], relating to kinesiatics (Ogilvie 1882). **Kinesiatics** [see -IO 2], the treatment of diseases by means of gymnastics or muscular action. **Kinesio-meter**, 'an instrument for determining quantitatively the motion of a part' (Gould *Med. Dict.* 1890). **Kinesipath** [cf. **ALLOPATH**], one who treats diseases by kinesiopathy. **Kinesipathic a.**, pertaining to kinesiopathy. **Kinesiopathist = Kinesipath** (Webster 1864). **Kinesiopathy = Kinesiatics**. **Kinesiscope**, an electrical instrument (invented by Capt. McEvoy) placed at the sea bottom to detect the presence of steam vessels in the neighbourhood. **Kinesitherapy** [*Gr.* **θεραπεία** medical treatment; cf. *F. kinesiôthérapie*]. **Kinesodile a.** [*Gr.* **ὀδός** a path; cf. *F. kinsodique*], transmitting motor impulses from the brain, efferent. **Kinesopathy**, erroneous form of **Kinesiopathy**.

1856 *M. Roth Movem. Cure* (L). The treatment by movements (which is also called kinesiopathy, 'kinesiatics'). 1860 *All Year Round* No. 45. 450 One of these 'Kinesiaths' invented the amusing theory that 'synovia' was the cause of all bodily ailments. 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, ***Kinesiopathy**, ..a system of athletic exercises and feats of muscular strength, invented by...a fencing master and teacher of gymnastics in Stockholm. 1860 *RUSSELL REYNOLDS Yes & No* II. 139 He has gone the round of the 'pathies', ..he has tried homœopathy, hydropathy, kinesiopathy, ..and I know not what besides. 1893 *Daily News* 8 June 5/8 The hydrophone, in connection with a new instrument named a 'kinesiscope'. 1874 *DUNGLISON Med. Dict.*, ***Kinesodile**, 1878 *FOSTER Phys.* III. v. § 3. 488 They speak of it accordingly as kinesodic and aesthesodic, as simply affording paths for motor and sensory impulses. 1864 *Miss Mulock Ld. Eristoun* 231 He..tried allopathy, homœopathy, 'kinesopathy', and heaven knows how many pathies besides.

Kinesthesia, *-esthetic*: see **KINÆSTHESIA**.

Kinetic (kainet'ik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. *Gr.* **κίνησις** moving: see -IC.]

1. Producing or causing motion. *rare*—0.

1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, **Kinetic**..(Physiol.), exciting to move, or to act.

2. Of, pertaining or relating to, motion; due to or resulting from motion.

Kinetic energy: see **ENERGY** 6. **Kinetic theory of heat, of gases**: the theory that heat, or the gaseous state, is due to motion of the particles of matter.

1864 *Reader* 2 Apr. 429/3 Till and about the year 1780..the weightier authorities inclined towards the kinetic theory of heat. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 2 June 615/2 Correct principles of kinetic science. 1870 *P. G. Tait in Nature* 29 Dec. 103/2 The grand modern ideas of Potential and Kinetic Energy cannot be too soon presented to the student. 1871 *Sia W. Thomson in Daily News* 3 May, The kinetic theory of gases, shadowed forth by Lucretius, definitely stated by Daniel Bernoulli, largely developed by Herapath, made a reality by Joule, and worked out to its present advanced state by Clausius and Maxwell. 1879 *Thomson & Tait Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 357 If, from any one configuration, two courses differing infinitely little from one another have again a configuration in common, this second configuration will be called a kinetic focus relatively to the first: or..these two configurations will be called conjugate kinetic foci. 1881 *STEVENSON Virg. Puerisque* (ed. 8) 111, I still remember that the spinning of a top is a case of Kinetic Stability.

B. sb. = **KINETICS**.

1873 *CLIFFORD Syllabus Lect. in Math. Papers* (1882) 516 Dynamic..is divided into two parts; Static..and Kinetic.. Properly speaking, Static is a particular case of Kinetic which it is convenient to consider separately.

Kinetical (kainet'ikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + **-AL**.] Of or pertaining to kinetics.

1882 *MINCHIN Unipl. Kinemat.* 107 D'Alembert, in enunciating the kinetical principle known by his name, speaks of force of inertia as effective force. *Ibid.* 190 To introduce here a proposition which is not kinematical but kinetical.

Kinetics. [In form a pl. of **KINETICO**: see -IO 2.] The branch of dynamics which investigates the relations between the motions of bodies and the forces acting upon them; opposed to **Statics**, which treats of bodies in equilibrium.

1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 2 June 615/2 Between whiles he has his kinetics to get up for the next morning. 1882 *MINCHIN Unipl. Kinemat.* 59 The particular case in which the resultant acceleration of a moving point is always directed towards a fixed..centre is deserving of special notice on account of the part which it plays in kinetics.

Kineto- (kaini'to), repr. *Gr.* **κίνητο**, comb. form of **κινῆναι** movable, used in several terms of recent origin, as **Kinetogenesis**, the (theoretical) origination of animal structures in animal movements. **Kinetograph**, an apparatus for photographing a scene of action in every stage of its progress; hence **Kinetographic a.** **Kinetophotograph**, a kinetograph with mechanism for recording sounds. **Kinetoscope**, (a) 'a sort of movable panorama' (Webster 1864); (b) an apparatus for reproducing the scenes recorded by the kinetograph; (c) an instrument by which arcs of different radii are combined in the production of curves (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); hence **Kinetoscope** *a.* **Kinetoskotoscope** [*Gr.* **σκότος** darkness: see **-SCOPE**] (see quot.).

1884 *E. D. Core Orig. Rittest* (1887) 423 The 'law of use and effort'..that animal structures have been produced, directly or indirectly, by animal movements, or the doctrine

of 'kinetogenesis'. 1893 OSBORNE in *Williams Geol. Biology* (1895) 324 The changes en route (in the Mammalia) lead us to believe either in predestination... or in kinetogenesis. 1891 *Times* 29 May 5/1 [Mr. Edison said] The 'kinetograph' is a machine combining electricity with photography. 1894 DICKSON *Life Edison* 316 The dramatic personae of the 'kinetographic stage'. *Ibid.* 303 The comprehensive term for this invention is the 'kineto-photograph'. *Ibid.* The kinetograph and the 'kinetoscope'... relate respectively to the taking and reproduction of movable but soundless objects. *Ibid.* 311 A popular and inexpensive adaptation of 'kinetoscopic methods'. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 2/1 The 'kinetoscopic process'... By means of this barbarously termed piece of apparatus it is possible, so we are told, to see the motions of the bones of the finger when beat backwards and forwards.

King (kin), *sb.* Forms: 1 *cyning*, (-incg), *kyning*, *cinig*, *cyinis*, 1-2 *cyng*, *cing*, (1 *cynges*, *ching*), 1-6 *king*, 4-6 *kyng*, (4 *kinge*, *kin*, 5 *kyngge*, *kink*, *keng*), 2- *king*. [A Com. Teut. word: OE. *cyning* = OFris. *kin*, *ken*, *konig*, OS. *kuning* (MDu. *coninc*, Du. *konig*, MLG. *kon(n)ink*), OHG. *chun*, *kuning*; -OTeut. **kuningō*-a, a derivative of **kunjo*-, Goth. *kuni*, OE. *cynn*, *kin*, *race*, etc. The ON. equivalent was *konung-r*, -*ungr* (Sw. *konung*). Finnish *kuningas* king, and Lith. *kuningas* lord, priest, were early adoptions from Teut. In most of the Teut. languages two reduced forms appear: 1) OE. *cyng* = OFris. *kinig*, etc., OS. *kunig* (MDu. *conich*), OHG. *chun*, *kunig* (MHG. *künic*, *kinic*, G. *könig*, † *künig*); 2) OE. *cyng*, *cing* = MHG. *kiinc* (obs. G. *küng*, *kung*), ON. *kóng* (Sw. *kung*, Da. *konge*). Compare OE. *penig* (G. *pfennig*) PENNY, for *pening*; ON. *pengar* pl. (Da. *penge*) for *peningar*.

As to the exact relation, in form and sense, of *king* to *kin*, views differ. Some take it as a direct derivative, in the sense either of 'scion of the kin, race, or tribe', or 'scion of a (or the) noble kin', comparing *dryhten* (-**truktino*-e) 'lord' from *dryht* (-**truktis*-e) 'army, folk, people', *dryht-bearn* 'lordly or princely child, prince', lit. 'child of the nation', ON. *fiðkir* 'king' from *fið*, Goth. *fiðans* 'king', from *fiðna* 'people, nation'. Others refer **kuningō*-a immediately to the supposed masc. **kuni*-a, preserved in comb. in OHG. *chuni*, OE. *cyne* (see KINE-), taking it as 'son or descendant of one of (noble) birth'. See Hildebrand in Grimm, and Kluge, s.v. *König*; Franck s.v. *König*, etc.]

(The genitive plural in southern ME. was *kingene*, -en, -yn.)

I. 1. The usual title of the male sovereign ruler of an independent state, whose position is either purely hereditary, or hereditary under certain legal conditions, or, if elective, is considered to give to the elected the same attributes and rank as those of a (purely or partly) hereditary ruler.

In OE, the title appears first as the name of the chiefs of the various Anglian and Saxon 'kings', tribes, or clans, who invaded Britain, and of the petty states founded by them, as well as of the native British chiefs or princes with whom they fought, and of the Danish chiefs who at a later time invaded and occupied parts of the country. Among the Angles and Saxons the kingship was not strictly hereditary, according to later notions; but the *cyning* was chosen or accepted in each case from a recognized kingly or royal *cynn* or family (usually tracing its genealogy up to Woden). With the gradual ascendancy and conquests of Wessex in the 9th and 10th c., the king of the West Saxons became the king of the Angles, Angles, or English (*Angli-genuarum, gentis Angligena, Anglorum*), and the tribal kings came to an end. But there still remained a King of Scotland, and several petty kings in Ireland. In European and other more or less civilized countries, *king* is now the title of the ruler of an independent organized state called a *kingdom*; but in mediæval times, as still in the German Empire, some *kings* were really or nominally subordinate to the Emperor (as ostensibly representing the Roman *Cæsar* or *Imperator*), and a King is still held to rank below an Emperor. In reference to ancient times the name is applied, like L. *rex*, Gr. βασιλεύς, Heb. מֶלֶךְ *melek*, to the more or less despotic rulers not only of great dominions like Assyria, Persia, Egypt, but of petty states or towns such as Jericho, Ai, Mycenæ, Ithaca, Syracuse, and Rome. It is still applied to the native rulers of petty African states, towns, or tribes, Polynesian islands, and the like.

King designate, possessive: see the adjs. *Uncrowned king*, one who has the power, though not the rank, of a king.

a 855 O. E. Chron. an. 577 Her Cupwine and Ceawlin fuhon wip Brettas, and hie .iii. kyningas of slozgon, Coinmail, and Candidan, and Farinmail. 858 *Charter* in O. E. Texts 438 Se cyning sealde... wullafe fi silung landes. 875 O. E. Chron., and for Godrum and Oscetyl and Anwynd, þa .iii. kyningas, of Hreopode to Grantbyrge mid micle here, and sæton þær an gear. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 69 Hi. hine weorþodon swa cinize geriseþ. *Ibid.* 71 He was to cinge onzyten & gehered. c 1001 O. E. Chron. (Parker MS.) an. 1001 þæs cyninges gesefa. a 1131 O. E. Chron. an. 1123 Se kyng alithe dune of his hors. *Ibid.* an. 1124 Se kyng led don þone eorl... on heftnunge. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Ðes kynges rihtwisnes areted his kine sette. c 1205 LAV. 24609 Pider weoren icumen seouen kingene sunen. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 834 Ne ic burge hadde ise loucending, Sam was king, and sum kmeeling. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8179 He smot þoru out wip a lance on of hor hexte kinge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1382 Ysmael had wiþs thrin þat kinges twelce þar come of him. *Ibid.* 4243 To putifer, þe king stward. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) V. 263 Wel nygh al þe kyngyn lynage of strange nacouns come of þis Woden. *Ibid.* VI. 151 Cedwalla, a stalworpe zongelyng of kyngene kynde. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 685 These emperours... Or kyngis, dukis, & lordis grete. c 1430 *Syr Genger* (Roxb.) 888 Of the Rodes he was a king son. c 1460 *Fortescue Abs. & Lim. Mon.* v. (1885) 119 What dishonour is this, and abatyng of the glorie of a kyng. 1535 *Coverdale 1 Pet. ii.* 17 Feare God. Honour the kyng. 1388 Wyclif Make 3e the kyng honourable;

1388 onoure 3e the king. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. v. 123 'There's such Diuinity doth hedge a King. 1605 — *Lear* iv. vi. 109, I, every inch a King, When I do stare, see how the Subject quakes. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 836 Their Kings were no other then the chiefe in every Cottage, which consisted of one kindred. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* ii. 37 The forme of their [Indians'] Common-wealth is a Monarchical government, one as Emperour ruleth ower many Kings or Governours. 1778 *Parson Power* 275 What is a king?—a man condemn'd to bear The public burden of the nation's care. 1784 *Cowper Task* v. 188 War's a game, which were their subjects wise, Kings would not play at. 1794 *Coleridge Relig. Musings*, The great, the rich, the mighty men, The Kings and the chief captains of the world. 1847 *Prescott Peru* (1850) II. 20 The title of King, by which the earlier Aztec princes are distinguished by Spanish writers, is supplanted by that of Emperor in the later reigns. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 206 Thus he [Henry I of Germany] was a king, but not an anointed sovereign.

b. In phrases and proverbs.

1539 *Taverner Eras. Prov.* (1552) 4 Kynges haue manye eares and manye eyes. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 39 Where as nothing is, the kyngs must lose his right. 1591 2nd Pt. *Troublesome Raighe K.* John (1611) 106 A King is a kng though fortune do her worst. 1659 HOWELL (N.), The king's cheese goes half away in paring, viz. among so many officers. 1664 *Mortuex Radais* iv. xvi. (1737) 65 Which made the Dog get on his Legs, pleas'd like a little King. a 1732 [see HAPPY 4]. 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* I. vii. 246 The king can do no wrong... The prerogative of the crown extends not to do any injury: it is created for the benefit of the people, and therefore cannot be exerted to their prejudice. 1788 *Burns Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 16 Aug., The old Scottish proverb says well, 'Kings' caff is better than ither folk's corn'.

c. *The three Kings*, the Wise Men who came from the East to worship the new-born Christ.

Frequently called *the (three) Kings of Cologne*, from a prevalent belief that their bodies were preserved at that city, having been removed thither in 1164 from Milan, where they were alleged to have been discovered in 1158.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 Þe þre kynges þe comen of estriche. c 1350 *Winner & Waster* 503 To be kirke of Colayne þe þre kynges ligges. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) IV. 283 Þe þre kynges [L. *magi*] come to Ierusalem. *Ibid.* VIII. 43 Rauph hisshop of Coloyne brougt þe bodies of þe (þre) kynges of Coloyne out of Melan. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 2 [þe] þre holy and worshipfull kyngis of Coleyn: Iaspar, Melchior, and Balthasar. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andreis* 666 As Culen Kyngis that Christ adorned, *Per aliam viam* he returned.

d. *The Books of Kings*: certain books of the Old Testament which contain the history of the Kings of Israel and Judah. Also ellipt. *Kings*.

In the original Hebrew text there was only one book so called, corresponding to 1st and 2nd Kings in the present English Bible. In the Septuagint, followed by the Vulgate, and so by the older English versions, these two are reckoned as the 3rd and 4th, the two books of Samuel being called 1st and 2nd Kings.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Kings* [i. e. 1 *Samuel*] Prol., In this boke of Kingis the first is contened, how Anna... axide of God to haue a sone. c 1460 *Fortescue Abs. & Lim. Mon.* i. (1885) 110 The vijth chapter of the first boke of kynges [1 *Sam.* viii.]. 1535 *Coverdale*, The first boke of the kynges, otherwise called the first boke of Samuel. 1611 *Bible*, The first Booke of Samuel, otherwise called, The first Booke of the Kings. *Ibid.*, Contents... 1 Samuel, 2 Samuel, 1 Kings, 2 Kings, 1 Chronicles [etc.].

2. With additions: a. As a title, now placed immediately before a personal name, as *King Edward*, † in OE. (rarely in later use) immediately after it, as *Ælfred cyning*, *Harold cyng*; formerly also *the King*, before or after the name.

In OE. Chron. (Laud MS.) the annal of 1066 has *se cyng Eadward*, *Harold eorl*, *Harold cyng*, *Willelm eorl*, *þe cyng Willelm*.

O. E. Chron. an. 588 Her Ælle cyning forþ ferde. *Ibid.* 604 East Seaxe... under Sæbrihte cinge and Mellithe sceope. 836 *Charter* in O. E. Texts 453 Eðgarð... ðes friðdom was bigeten aet Wiglaf cyninge. c 888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. i. þa... yfel þe se cyning Deodric... dyde. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 161 On Herodes dazum þæs cyninges. a 1050 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 9 Cnut cing gret Lyfing archescop. a 1100 O. E. Chron. an. 1066 þe cyng Willelm geherde þæt seggen. a 1150 *Ibid.* an. 1132 Ðis gear com Henri king to þis land. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7574 King Macolom sponseed Margaret 50; Ac king William... Wende ægen to normandie. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 12 Kyng Ezechias was syke to be dethe. *Ibid.* 14 Þerfore god sent to Ezechias þe kyng. 1535 *Coverdale Mart.* i. 6 David the kyng begat Salomon. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* ii. v. 66 The lawfull Heire of Edward King, the Third of that Descent. *Ibid.* 76 Third Sonne to King Edward the Third. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 28 The people hath it to this day in proverb, King Harry loved a man. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 129 P to We fancied ourselves in King Charles the Second's reign. 1784 *Cowper Task* vi. 663 Two staves, Sung to the praise and glory of King George. 1785 *Grose Dict. Vulg.* T. s. v., He is one of king John's men, eight score to the hundred: a saying of a little underrized man. 1876 *Freeman Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 16 The two great notes of time [in Domesday] are 'the time of King Edward', and 'the time when King William came into England'. 1895 *Newsp.* King Khama's visit to England.

b. With specification of the people or country over which a king's rule extends, as *King of the Romans*, of *Italy*. Also *King of Kings*, a king who has other kings under him, an emperor: often assumed as a title by Eastern monarchs. *King of men*, translating Gr. ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν.

a 855 O. E. Chron. an. 488 Her Æsc feng to rice, and was .xxiii. wintra Cantwara cyning. *Ibid.* an. 508 Her Cerdic and Cynric of slozgon æne Brettic cyning, þam was nama Natanleod. c 975 O. E. Chron. (Parker MS.) an. 975 Eadgar Engln cyning ceas him oer lecht. a 1100 O. E. Chron.

(Laud MS.) an. 1079 Melcolm cyng of Scotlande. c 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1120 Se kyng of France. c 1205 LAV. 13320 Þe kyng of Norewæize... & þere Densemone king. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11945 First com Epistrot þe kyng of Grece... Pandras þe kyng of Egipte. 1382 Wyclif *Ezra* vii. 12 Artaxerses, king of kingus, to Esdre the prest. — Dan. ii. 37 Thou art kyng of kyngus, and God of heuen 3ane to thee kingdam. 1405 *Rolls Part.* III. 605/1 The Wyrshippful Prince Robert the King of Scotland. a 1552 *LELAND Collect.* (1774) II. 547 Edward de Bruse... proclamyng hym self King of Kinges yn Ireland. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 51 There is a quadrolary saying, which passes current in the Western World, That the Emperour is King of Kinges, the Spaniard, King of Men, the French King of Asses, the King of England, King of Devils. 1715-20 *Pope Iliad* xix. 54 The king of men, Atides, came the last. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* I. v. 129 He leads an army against Auegas, king of Elis. 1876 A. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* June 32 The King-of-Kings... signified his willingness.

c. *King Charles*, short for *King Charles's Spaniel* (see SPANIEL); *King Harry*, the goldfinch.

a 1825 *FORB Voe. E. Anglia* s. v., King Harry Redcap, is the gold-finch... King Harry Blackcap, is the bird which is commonly called simply the blackcap. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2186 The goldfinch... is the King Harry from its beautiful crown. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* II. 132 The King Charles of the present day is an interesting example of deterioration.

3. Applied to a woman, esp. one who rules or bears herself like a king. *rare*.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 869 Hennin & Morgan... adde despit þat woman king asolde alonde beo. 1766 *BURKE Regie. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 53 The Hungarian Subjects of Maria Theresa... called her... a King... She lived and died a King. 1898 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 4/5 After the King died his consort determined that her daughter should be a King, not a Queen.

4. Applied to God or Christ. *Freq.* in phr. *King of heaven*, of *bliss*, of *glory*, *King of kings*, etc.

871-89 *Charter* in O. E. Texts 452 gehalde hine heofones cyning in þissum life. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 203 To þam cyninga cyninge, to Criste sylfum. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8100 Pine on þat tre thole he sal, þe king o blis. a 1325 *Te Deum* in *Prose Psalter* 192 Pon, Christ, art kyng of glorie [1535 in *Goody Prymer*, Thou art the kyng of glory O Christe]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paul) 966 He... [at the] last lument sall bryng nere hand all men before þe kyng. 1382 Wyclif *Rev.* xvii. 14 For he is Lord of lordes and kyng of kyngis [1611 For he is Lord of Lords, and King of kings]. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 189 Kyngene Kyng schal destroye þis rewme wip double meschef. c 1400 *MADDEDEV. (Roxb.)* Pref. I He þat was King of heuen and of erthe. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* x. 28 To him that is of kingis King. 1548-58 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Prayer Queen's Majesty), O Lord our heuenly father, high and mighty kyng of kynges, Lorde of lordes, the onely ruler of princes. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 640 Th' all-bounteous King, who shewd With copious hand. 1781 *COWPER Truth* 179 What purpose has the King of Saints in view? 1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* iv. 68 The King whose twin names are Light, and Love.

5. A title given to certain persons holding a real or pretended supreme authority or rank, or to one who plays the king.

e. g. *King of Heralds*, the King Herald or King-of-Arms; *King of Ribalds*: see RIBALD; *King of the Sacrifices*, one of the Roman priests (*rex sacrorum*); esp. the leading person in some game or sport, as *King of the Bean*, of the *Cockneys*, of *May*, of *Misrule*; see BEAN, etc.; *King Arthur*, *King I am*, *King of Cantland*, *King of the Castle*, certain games (see QUOTS) so called from the chief player.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *King of Heralds*, is an Officer at Arms, that hath the prehemence of this Society. 1709 *Grecian Plays* 43 [The Greeks] had likewise their Basilinda, representing our Questions and Commands, or King I am. 1781 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* xxviii. III. 71 The King of the Sacrifices represented the person of Numa, and of his successors, in the religious functions, which could be performed only by royal hands. 1808-25 JAMESON, *King of Cantland*, a game of children in which one of a company being chosen King of Cantland, and two goals appointed [etc.]. 1847-52 HALLIWELL, *King-Arthur*, a game used at sea, when near the line, or in a hot latitude. It is performed thus [description follows]. 1890 J. G. Wood's *Boy's Mod. Playmate* 147 *King of the Castle*. One player stands upon a mound, crying, 'I am king of the castle', and the others try to pull him down.

6. One who in a certain sphere or class has supremacy or pre-eminence compared to that of a king. In recent use often applied to great merchants, manufacturers, etc., with defining word prefixed, as *alkali*, *fur*, *railway*-king.

1382 Wyclif *Job* xli. 25 [34] He [Leviathan] ys king vpon alle the sonnes of pride. 1508 *KENNEDIE Flying w. Dunbar* 326 Confess thy crime, had Kenydy the king. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 12 Distroy the Deuill. Quik of this world is Prince and King. 1592 *DAVIES Immort. Soul* xxxii. lx, Why made he Man, of other Creatures, King? 1623 H. HOLLAND *Lines Shaks.*, Those bayes, which crown'd him Poet first, then Poets King. a 1649 *DAUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems* 46 What those kings of numbers did conceive By muses nine. 1789 *BURNS Willie brew'd* iv, Wha first beside his chair shall fa' He is the King among us three. 1792 — *Auld Rob Morris* i, He's the king o' gude fellows and wale of auld men. 1806 *Guide to Waterring Places* 14 Richard Nash, the first King of Bath, was a native of Swansea. 1821 *SHELLEY Adonais* xlviii, The kings of thought who waged contention with their time's decay. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Dom. Canada* 154 Here the fur-kings of the North-West lived and spent their profits in generous hospitality. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 380/2 Relics of the palmy days of the old sugar kings of Jamaica. 1898 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 6/3 Mr. Audubon, you are the king of ornithological painters.

b. Applied to things personified as *King Caucasus*, *King Cotton*, *King of day*, the sun. *King of terrors*, death (see TERROR).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. iii. 27 Two such opposed Kings encamp them still, In man as well as Heavens, grace and rule will. c. 1820 CAMPBELL *Last Man* 36 Yet mourn I not thy parted ray, Thou dim disowned king of day. 1868 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable* (ed. 3), *King Cotton*. The expression was first used by James H. Hammond in the senate of the United States 1858. 1881 *tr. von Holst's Const. Hist. U. S.* 1 The undemocratic 'King Caucus' was already so thoroughly hated that his days were numbered.

7. *fig.* Something to which there is attributed supremacy or chief excellency in its class.

a. Of animals. *King of beasts*, the lion; *King of birds*, the eagle. Sometimes forming part of an ordinary or popular name; e. g.

King of the Ant-eaters, a South American bird (*Grallaria rex*). *King of the Breams*, the Spanish Bream (*Pagellus erythrinus*). *King of the Herrings*, (a) the Northern Chimera (*C. monstrosa*); (b) the opah (*Lampris guttatus*); (c) the oarfish (*Regalecus glesne*); (d) the allice shad. *King of the Mulletts*, (a) a Mediterranean fish (*Mullus imberbis*); (b) the common bass. *King of the Salmon*, a deep-sea fish of the Pacific coast of America, *Trachypterus altivelis*. *King of the Sea-breams*, the becker or braize.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 74 As leon is the king of bestes. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxiv. (MS. Bodl.), Hatto leo king for he is kinge and prince of al ober bestes. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard, Table*, Hoow the kyng of alle bestes the lyon helde his court. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E. iij. Now for to speke of the hare... That best kyng shall be calde of all venery. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 103 The King of Beistis mak I the (the lion). *Ibid.* 120 Syne crownit scho the Egle King of Fowls. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 94 Lastly the salmon king of fish, Fills with good cheer the Christmas dish. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *King of the mullets*, see *Mullus imberbis*. 1836 *King of the Herrings* [see HERRING 1 c]. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 522 *Regalecus*... the largest of all Ribbon-fishes... frequently called 'king of the herrings', from the erroneous notion that they accompany the shoals of herrings. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* III. 207 The popular name of opah, and king of the herrings.

b. Of trees, plants, or fruits. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 311 The Plantain I take to be the King of all Fruit, not except the Coco it self. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* iii, John Barleycorn, Thou King o' grain. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 50 Time made thee what thou wast, king of the woods. 1842 TWAMLEY in *Visitor* 131/1 The pine is king of Scottish woods. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Agric.* I. 59 Winter Sauce Apples... King of the pippins.

c. Of things, places, etc. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 13 Her thoughts the king of every virtue gives renown to men! 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 273 Thimoes, The king of dykes. 1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Let. Hindoo Rajah* I. 185 The King of worshipped places, the renowned Allahabad. 1833 MARAYAT *P. Simple* xiv, He taught me a fisherman's bend, which he pronounced to be the king of all knots. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 3 The organ... has... earned the title of the 'King of Instruments'.

8. *† a.* Applied by earlier writers, after Latin, to the queen bee. *Obs.* b. A fully developed male termite or white ant.

a. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 394 This flies, that men clepeh bees, when they maken hir kyng they chesen oon that hath no prikke, wherwith he may styng. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Parme* I. x. 48 He shall make cleane their hives verie carefully and kill their kings. 1642 PRYNNE *Soc. Antil.* i. 4 Though all other Bees have stings... yet the King among the bees hath no sting at all, for nature would not have him to be cruell. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 87. 2/1 The Kings are bred of the Brains.

b. 1895 SHARP *Insects* 1, in *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* V. 361 Termites live in communities... The king and queen may be recognised by the stumps of their cast wings.

9. In games.

a. In chess: The piece which each player must protect against the moves made by the other, so as to prevent it from being finally checkmated.

King's Gambit: see GAMBIT. *King's Bishop, Knight, Rook*, the pieces placed on the King's side of the board at the commencement of the game. *King's Pawn*, the pawn immediately before the King at the commencement of the game. *King's side*, the half of the board on which both Kings stand at the commencement of the game.

1411-12 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2120 Somwhat I knowe a kynges draught. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xxii. (Caxton 1483), Whan that a pown seyth to the kyng, chekmate. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iv. ii. Kij, Al these issues hath the kyng out of his propre place whan he begynneth to meue. 1562 ROWBOTHAM *Cheests* A viij, Yf checke be geuen to the Kyng, the Paune can not marche asyde... for to couer his Kyng. 1645 Z. BOYD *Holy Songs in Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 13/1 Kings, Pawnes, Knights, Aphens, heere and there stand, yet there wood is one. 1735 J. BEATTIN *Chess*, The King's Pawn... must move before the Knights. 1841 G. WALKER *New Treat. Chess* 2 The pieces on the King's side of the line are called... King's Bishop, King's Knight, and King's Rook. 1882 MEYER *Guide to Chess* 21 The King is never taken; all the other pieces can be.

b. In ordinary playing-cards: One card in each suit, bearing the representation of a king, and usually ranking next to the ace. *† Hence* (with humorous allusion to 1 d) *the books* (or *history*) *of the four kings*, a pack of playing cards (*obs.*).

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1298 Though it were the Kyng of Clubbes. c. 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* I. ii, Since thou hast all the cards within thy hands... thou deal thyself a king. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 44 Whiles he [Warwick] thought to steal the single Ten, The King was slyly finger'd from the Deck. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxii, After supper were brought in... the books of the four Kings. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. (1781) 31 Come, shall we have a dip in the history of the Four Kings this morning? 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiv, Caned... for carrying four kings in his hat besides those which he used in playing. 1879 'CAVENDISH' *Card Ess.*, etc. 231 He can hardly think that ace and king are held up against you.

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c. In draughts: A 'crowned' piece (see quot.).

1820 HOYLE'S *Games* 313 When any man gets onwards to the last row on the end of the board opposite to that from whence his colour started, then he becomes a king and is crowned by placing one of the captives upon him, and he thereby obtains the privilege of moving and taking either backwards or forwards in any angular direction. 1899 N. & Q. 11 Feb. 115/1.

† d. In billiards. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 262/2 The King is the little Pin or Peg standing at one end of the Table, which is to be of Ivory. 1873 CAVENDISH & B. *Billiards* 4 The peculiarity of the game at this time consisted in the use of a small arch of ivory called the 'port', which was placed where the pyramid stood now stands, and of an ivory peg or king, placed on a corresponding spot at the other end of the table.

10. Technical uses.

a. *pl.* A trade-name for one of the classes into which fullers' teasels are sorted (see quot. 1830). b. A kind of salmon-fly for angling.

1798 BILLINGSLEY *Somerset* 111 Teasels are sorted into kings, middlings, and scrubs. 1830 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 43-4 The terminating heads are ready first, and called 'kings': they are larger and coarser than the others and fitted only for the strongest kinds of cloth. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 396, I would prefer Purple and Green Kings.

11. *elipt.* a. A toast in which the king's health is drunk. b. A king-post.

1763 CHURCHILL *Conference*, The King gone round. 1858 *Skyrings Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 18 Truss, framed with king post. Ditto with king and queens.

12. *attrib. and Comb.*

12. a. appositive, 'that is a king': as *king-bishop*, *-brother*, *-cardinal*, *-dauphin*, *-devil*, *-folk*, *-god*, *-industry*, *-parliament*, *-pedagogue*, *-poet*, *-pope*, etc.

1890 J. HEALY *Insula Sanctiorum* 608 Cormac Mac Carthy, himself a 'king-bishop. 1864 H. MARAYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 446 Horrified at the domestic misery of her 'king-brother. 1613 SHAKS. *Henry VIII.* II. ii. 20 This is the Cardinals doing: The 'King-Cardinal. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 1184/1 The 'King Dolphin and queene of Scots his wife. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 9 *pe* 'kyng deuyly seyde to hym [etc.]. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* III. 175 He is born of the Volsung 'king-folk. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* v. 437 My 'King-God, weary of War's tedious toils, In Ninive... Made Publique Feasts. 1875-7 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I. v. So your 'King-parliament suffer him to land. 1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. iv. 199 The first James... was fit for nothing except to be 'king-pedagogue of a nation of pedants. 1890 J. HEALY *Insula Sanctiorum* 618 This 'King-post... met with an untimely end. 1826 W. E. ANDREWS *Rev. Fox's Bk. Martyrs* II. 98 On the second day the 'king-pope [Henry VIII] came down to the house.

b. simple attributive, 'of the king, royal': as *king-gear*, *-house*.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. (1858) 322 Strip your Louis Quatorze of his 'king-gear, and there is left nothing but a forked radish with a head fantastically carved. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 203/2 A 'kynghouse, *basilica*, *regia*.

c. objective and obj. genitive, as *king-bane*, *-deposer*, *-murderer*, *-worship*; *king-becoming*, *-deposing*, *-dethroning*, *-ennobling*, *-murdering*, *-upholding*, etc., adjs. See also KING-KILLER, -KILLING, -MAKER, -MAKING.

1643 PRYNNE *Soc. Power* Part. I. (ed. 2) 21 Perswaded, while that 'King-bane breathed, peace could never be maintained in the Realme. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. iii. 91 The 'King-becoming Graces... I have no relish of them. 1780 COWPER *Table* 1. 57 That were indeed a 'king-ennobling thought. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Captains* 1262 The 'King-maiming Kinglings of Bezece. a. 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 311 A Persecution... From the traduc'd, 'King-murdering Sect. 1844 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Chatham* (1887) 821 The Tories... who had always been inclined to 'King-worship. 16. SIA R. BERKELEY in *Hurd Dial.*, *Const. Eng. Govt.* (1759) 300 note, [Sir Robert Berkeley... affirmed that] the law knows no such 'king-yoking policy.

d. instrumental and locative, as *king-born*, *-descended*, *-favoured* adjs.; *† to the kingward*, towards the king.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* iv. Wks. (1847) 528/2 Under a thorn... lieth poor Kenelm 'kingborn. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 125 A shepherd all thy life but yet kingborn. 18. Chr. Rossetti *Royal Princess*, I, a Princess, 'king-descended. 1614-15 SYLVESTER *Panarithus* 543 That 'King-favour'd Place. 1461 CLEMENT PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 53 Come to the 'King wards or ye meet with him. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxlix, Whan the tyding came to the pope... tho was he to the kyngward ful wrothe.

13. Special combs.: *† king-ale*, a feasting or ale-drinking on some royal anniversary; *king-ball*, a ball at which others are aimed in bagatelle; *† king-bee*, the queen-bee: see 8 a above; *king-card* (see quot.); *king-closer* (see quot. and CLOSER 2 3); *king-cobra* = HAMADRYAD 2; *king-conch*, *-conk*, a collector's name for a variety of conch (see quot.); *king-fluke*, *Sc.* the turbot; *† king-game*, ? = *king-play*; *† king-geld*, scutage; *king-herald* (see HERALD 1 e); *king-hood* = *king's hood*; *† king-key*, the main keystone or point of support; *† king-land*, a kingdom; *king-mullet*, the goat-fish (*Upeneus maculatus*) of the West Indies; *† king-play*, a performance of the old drama of the Three Kings; *king-pot*, the largest crucible in a brass-smelting furnace; *king-rod*, an iron rod used in place of a king-post (= KING-BOLT a); *king-roller*, the middle roller in a sugar-press; *king-row*, the row of pieces next

to the end of the draught-board; *† king-sacrificer*, the Roman king of the sacrifices (see 5 above); *king-salmon*, the Californian Salmon (*Oncorhynchus quinnat*); *king-snake*, a large North American snake (esp. *Ophibolus getulus*) which attacks other snakes; *king-truss*, a roofing-truss which has a king-post; *† king-wand*, a sceptre; *† king-wasp*, a queen wasp; *king-wood*, a Brazilian wood, prob. from a species of *Dalbergia*. See also KING-BOLT, KING-CRAB, KING-CRAFT, etc.

1470-73 in *Rec. Andover* 18 Rec^d of William plomer and Alice flew for a 'Kyngeale xxiiij'. 1600 Wotton (Hants.) *Acc.*, Receipts for the Kingale as followeth, for the Sunday after Midsomer Day, Junij xxix'. [Also for July 6.] 1679 M. RUSDEN *Further Discov. Bees* 2 The Royal Race of 'King-Bees, being natural Kings. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* (1880) Gloss., 'King-card, the best card left in each suit. Thus if the ace and King were out, the King-card would be the queen. 1888 MITCHELL *Building Construction* I. ii. (1889) 18 'King Closers are bricks cut so that one end is half the width of a brick. 1894 E. H. AITKEN *Naturalist on Proul* 39 A Hamadryad, or 'King Cobra... the most terrible of the whole serpent tribe. 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* (1861) II. 22 (E. D. D.) The shells of this man's stock-in-trade he called 'conks' and 'king-conks'. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 303 The queen-conch... has gone quite out of favour, and nothing but the king-conch—which, though smaller, is far richer in its colouring of dark chocolate and reddish brown—is looked upon with favour as an article of commerce. 1895 *Sea Fishing* (Badm. Libr.) 367 They [turbot] are called on the east coast of Scotland 'king-fleuk. 1504 Churchw. *Acc.* in *Lysons Env. Lond.* (1810) I. 165 At the evening out of the 'Kyngegam by [the] cherchewardens, amounted clerely £. 2s. 6d. of that same game. 1706 PHILLIPS, 'Kingdall, Escuage, or Royal Aid. 1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* vii. 194 This is the 'King-key of all the Fabric. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1262 His ix. [son] was tema, for-dan Is ðor a 'kufnigldon teman. 1519 Churchw. *Acc.* St. Giles, Reading 4 Rec^d in gathering wth the 'kingplay at Witsontide. 1791 LYSONS *Environs Lond.* (810) 165 note, It appears by the churchwardens' accounts in the parish of St. Lawrence at Reading, that the ancient drama of the three Kings of Cologne was... performed at that place, and that it was called the King-game or King-play. 1779 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 262 Nine great pots of fire-clay, the largest, or 'king-pot, being in the centre. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. iii. 80 Laughed when a man was crowned, or a breach was made in the 'king-row. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 340 What time as L. Posthumus Albinus was 'king sacrificer at Rome. 1893 *Arena*. Mar. 490 Great numbers of 'king salmon ascend the streams to spawn. 1883 COUES in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 319 Both Rattlesnakes and Moccasins will endeavour to get away from the 'King Snake'. a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 22266 His corun and his 'king wand. 1724 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 54 The Queen, or Female-Wasp (by many called the 'King-Wasp). 1851 *Dict. Archit.*, 'King Wood... is beautifully streaked in violet tints... and is principally used for turning and for small cabinet work. 1885 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 26 Violet-wood and king-wood, which come to this country... from the Brazilian forests.

b. in names of birds, as *king-duck* [tr. Norw. *alkekonge*], the little auk or roche; *king-crow*, the leader of a flock of crows; also the name of several species of drongo, esp. *Dicrurus ater*; *king-duck*, *king-eider*, *Somateria spectabilis*, allied to the eider-duck; *king-hunter*, several species of African and Australian birds related to the kingfisher, but which do not feed on fish; *king-lory* = *king-parakeet* (Newton *Dict. Birds* 1893); *king-ortolan* (see quot.); *king-parakeet*, *king-parrot*, the name of several species of small parrots of the genus *Aprosmictus*, kept as cage-birds; *king-penguin*, *Aptenodytes longirostris*; *king-rail* (see quot.); *king-tyrant* = *KING-BIRD* 3; *king-vulture*, *Gypagus* (*Cathartes*) *papa*, of tropical America, having a gaudy-coloured head.

1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* IV. 69 The little sea-dove... or 'king-duck, as it is styled by the Norsemen. 1866 *Intell. Observer*. No. 50. 106 The 'King crows, or drongo shrikes. 1883 E. H. AITKEN *Tribes on my Frontier* 143 (V.) The King-crow... leaves the whole bird and beast tribe far behind in originality and force of character. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxi. 270 A noble specimen of the 'king duck. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* xvi. 378 The Esquimaux shot three king-ducks. 1893 DIXON *Game Birds* 447 The 'King Eider... is occasionally found in fresh water. 1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 154 These are the habits of the European kingfisher, and travellers affirm that the 'king-hunters... pursue the same method. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* IV. 401 The giant kinghunter of Australia. 1893 *Serious Trav. S. E. Africa* 64, I saw a pair of the great African Kingfishers, and a handsome Kinghunter. 1888 TRUMBULL *Bird Names* 122 *Callinula galeata*. At Washington 'King-Ortolan... The name King-ortolan is given by Coues and Prentiss... as an alias of *Rallus elegans*. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 315 Several... well known as cage-birds, such as the 'King Parakeet. 1879 GOULD *Birds N. Guinea* V. pl. 9 Yellow-winged 'King Parrot. 1890 LYTH *Golden South* 127 The brilliant scarlet and green king parrot. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* IV. 59 The 'king penguin of the Falkland Islands... and some other rocks and islands of the Antarctic Ocean. 1888 TRUMBULL *Bird Names* 125 The present species (*Rallus elegans*)... being the 'King Rail of 'the books'. 1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 7 Bees appear to be a favourite food with the... 'king tyrant of North America (*Tyrannus intrepidus*). 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 263 The tree on which the 'King Vulture roosts. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* IV. 268 The bird of this group whose appearance is most striking is the king-vulture.

c. in names of plants, as *† king-apple*, an old variety of apple, of red colour and large size; 154

king-cob = **KING-CUP**; **king-cure**, name for American species of *Pyrola* and *Chimaphila*; **king-devil**, *Hieracium praecox*, a troublesome weed, common in some parts of America, but originally introduced from Europe; **king-fern**, the royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*); **king-nut**, the name of a species of hickory; **king-pear**, an old variety of pear; **king-pine**, (a) the pine-apple; (b) a large and stately Himalayan fir, *Picea Webbiana*; **king-plant**, a Javan Orchid, *Anactochilus setaceus*, having purple-brown leaves marked with yellow lines (Miller *Plant-n.*); **king-tree** (see quot.).

1707 MORTIMER *Hush. i.* (1708) 519 The *King Apple, tho' not common, yet is by some esteemed an excellent Apple. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal ii.* ccli. 805 Crowfoote is called . . . in English *King koh. 1874 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, *King cure, *Pyrola maculata*. 1808 BAITTON & BROWN *Flora North. U. S. III.* Index, King-cure. A name of *Chimaphila umbellata*. *Ibid.* 284 *King-devil, in north-central New York . . . a troublesome weed. Naturalized from Europe. *Ibid.* 1. 186 *Hicoria laciniosa*. Big Shag-bark, *King-nut. 1805 HIGINS *Tr. Junius' Nomenclator* 90 *Pyrum regium*. A *king pear with a very little stalk. 1668 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Aug. That rare fruit call'd the *King-pine, growing in Barbados. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon ii.* (1864) 38 The Moira-tinga (the White or *King tree) probably the same as, or allied to, the Moira Excelsa which Sir Robert Schomburgk discovered in British Guiana.

14. Combinations with **king's**. a. Used in numerous titles or appellations, in the sense of, belonging to, in the service of the king, as head of the State (in which use it interchanges, during the reign of a female sovereign, with *queen's*), royal; as *king's coin, commission, court(s), customs, soldiers, taxes, tower*, etc.; also *King's Advocate*, BEADSMAN, COUNSEL, ENGLISH, EVIDENCE, HIGHWAY, KEYS, PEACE, PRINTER, REMEMBRANCER, SCHOLAR, SCHOOL, SHIP, THANE, WIDOW, WRIT, for which see these words. b. **king's ale**, the strongest ale brewed; **king's (bad) bargain** (see quot.); **king's bird**: see **KINGBIRD** 1; **king's books**, the taxation lists; **king's chair** = *king's cushion*; **king's cup, lemonade**; **king's cushion**, a seat made by the crossed hands of two persons; **king's day**, the King's birthday, coronation-day, and similar anniversaries; **king's fish** (see quot.); **king's freeman**, *Sc.*, one who, in return for services rendered to the king, had the right to trade as a freeman without being member of a guild; **king's friends**, *Hist.*, a political party which supported George III in his attempts to increase the power of the crown; **king's hood**, *Sc.* [cf. *Da. kongehætte*], the second stomach of ruminants; **king's language** = *King's ENGLISH*; **king's letter men**, a former class of officers of similar rank with midshipmen (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); **king's piece**: see **KING-PIECE**; **king's silver**, (a) silver blessed by the king, and intended for cramp-rings: (b) money paid in the Court of Common Pleas for licence to levy a fine; **king's stroke**, the touch of the royal hand for king's evil; **king's wand**, a sceptre; **king's yellow**, orpiment or yellow arsenic used as a pigment. See also **KING'S BENCH**, **KING'S EVIL**, **KING'S MAN**.

1574 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) 1. 25 That thair be na derare all sauld nor sax pennis the pynt, and that the samyn be 'kingis aill and werrage gold. 1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. T. s. v.*, One of the *king's bad bargains: a malingering, or soldier who shirks his duty. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *King's bargain, Good or Bad*: said of a seaman according to his activity and merit, or sloth and dement. c. 1600 DAY BEGG. *Bednall Gr. ii.* il. (1881) 39 You are more in the *Kings Books than he, and pay more Scot and lot a fair deal, so ye do. 1892 COOLEY'S *Pract. Receipts* 948 *Lemonade*. *Syn.* Lemon-sherbet, *King's cup. 1818 SCOTT *Art. Midl. vii.* He was now mounted on the hands of two of the rioters, clasped together, so as to form what is called in Scotland, 'The *King's Cushion'. 1622 *Direct. Conc. Preachers* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) 1. 64 Upon the *Kings days, and set Festivals. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 278 Vast Shoals are taken of the Saffor, or *Kings-fish. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy. 77 La Plata*. and Uruguay abound so with Fish, . . . one of the choicest, call'd the Kings-Fish, is small without Bones, and taken only in Winter. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont. Wks.* 1815 II. 258 The name by which they chose to distinguish themselves, is that of king's men or the *king's friends. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* viii. (1862) 103 *King's friends—men for the most part attached to his service, by holding military or household places. 1685 LINTOUN *Green* (1817) 92 (E. D. D.) Pow's-sowdy, *king's-hoods, money-plies, Sheep's trotters. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 39 The second stomach, which is the anterior and smallest, is called . . . the *bonnet*, or *king's hood*. c. 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* Ded. 2 Your courtesours, quha . . . sum tymes spilt (as they cal it) the *king's language. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 35 A round rying of the *kyngis silvir. 1617 MINSHEW *Duct. Ling.*, *Kings silver*, is properly that money, which is due to the King in the Court of common pless, in respect of a licence there granted to any man for passing a fine. 1888 W. RYE *Records and Rec. search 39 note*, The King's Silver (or the Post Fine) was the fine paid to the King for liberty to compromise the imaginary suit. 1613 ZOUCH *Dove* 30 O! may some Royall Heau'n grac'd hand asswage This swelling Buils *Kings-stroke-asking rage! a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7864 pai sett a ceptre in his hand pan clepes *kyngs wand. c. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art II.* 72 *King's Yellow is the most

useful and most brilliant. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 414 King's Yellow is a pure orpiment, or arsenic, coloured with sulphur.

c. in names of plants, as **king's bloom**, the peony; **king's crown**, (a) = Melilot or King's Clover: (b) *Viburnum Opulus*; **king's ellwand**, the foxglove (Britt. & Holl.); **king's feather**, London Pride (Miller *Dict. Plant-n.* 1884); **king's flower**, a S. African lilaceous plant, *Eucomis regia*; **king's knob** = **KING-CUP** (Britt. & Holl.); **king's spear**, *kingspear*, *Asphodelus luteus* and *A. ramosus*; **king's taper**, the Great Mullein. Also *King's CLOVE*, *CONSOUND*, etc. q. v.

1611 CORGE, Peonie, Peonie, *Kings-bloome, Rose of the Mount. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal App.*, *King's crowne is Melilotus. 1879 BAITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, King's Crown, . . . *Viburnum Opulus*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal i.* lxiv. § 1. 88 The leaves of the *Kings speare are long, narrow, and chamfered or furrowed. 1625 B. JONSON *Pan's Anniv.*, Bright crown imperial, kingspear, hollyhocks. 1892 AGNES M. CLERKE *Fam. Stud. Homer viii.* 213 The tall white flowers of the king's spear. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Fl.* 102 Great Mullein. . . The common name, 'Torch-blade', or *King's taper, may have arisen from its candle-like appearance.

15. Phraseological combinations, as **King Charles's Spaniel** (see **SPANIEL**); **King Harry out** (see quot. 1611); **King Henry's shoestrings**, a dish in cookery; **King William's cravat**, a cravat of the kind worn by King William III (1689–1702).

1611 COTGR., *Balafré*, a slash over the face; a king Harry cut. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. i. 7 A King-William's Cravat, or some such antique chin-cushion as by the pictures of that prince one sees was then the fashion. 1887 SPON'S *Housch. Man.* 413 King Henry's Shoestrings. Make a batter with 4 lb. flour [etc.].

King (king), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* (mostly with *it*). To act the king; to perform the part of a king; to rule, govern.

c. 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3307 Out of pitee, growth with mercy and springing, . . . What prince hem lakith, naught aught be kyngeth. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 41 The Lord Deputy Kings it notably in Ireland. 1701 ROWE *Amh. Step-Moth.* iv. i. 1677 You King rarely! You mean to be renowned for early justice. 1883 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise 'Falcon'* (1887) 162 Some sacred bull of Memphis, kinging it in his manger.

2. *trans.* To make (one) a king.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. v. 36 Then crushing penurie, Perswades me, I was better when a King: Then am I king'd againe. 1656 S. H. GOLD. *Lav* 24 It un-king'd him, and King'd his un-kings in point of Power. a 1716 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1744) II. 51 Those traitorous Captains of Israel, who kinged themselves by slaying their masters. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* viii. viii. The recreant whom I kinged.

3. To rule over, to govern, as a king, rare.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. iv. 26 Shee [France] is so idly king'd, Her Scepter so phantastically borne. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* ii. (1859) 15 Why mad'st Thou not one spirit, like the sun, To King the world?

4. quasi-*trans.* To mention the name of 'king'. (Cf. BUT *v.* *nonce-use*.)

1605 TRYALL *Chevalry i.* i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 271 King me no Kings.

Hence **Kinging** *vbl. sb.*, the act of making, or fact of being made, a king.

1656 S. H. GOLD. *Lav* 64 Solomon also opprest the people so, . . . as it obstacled his son Rehoboams Kinging. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 95 Till once again he fell to Kinging, And then he got a Rope to swing in.

King-at-arms: see **KING-OF-ARMS**.

King-bird.

1. (Also *king's-bird*, *king bird of paradise*.) A species of bird of paradise, *Paradisaea regia*.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 141 The late Linneus, as well as Count Buffon, reckon the King's bird among the birds of paradise. 1828 WEBSTER, *Kingbird*, a fowl of the genus *Paradisaea*. 1862 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* II. 418 The Manucode, or King Bird of Paradise, so called because it was thought to exercise a regal sway over the other species.

2. A royal bird; ? the eagle.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* vi. 583 As the king-bird with ages on his plumes Travels to die in his ancestral glooms.

3. An American tyrant fly-catcher, usually *Tyrannus carolinensis* (also called 'Bee-Martin'), remarkable for its boldness and intrepidity during the breeding season.

1828 in WEBSTER. 18. in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 569/1 With spring's return the king-bird hither hastes. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Break-ft.* (1865) 28 If you ever saw a crow with a king bird after him, you will get an image of a dull speaker and a lively listener. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 1000 The glory of the Family may be said to culminate in the king of King-birds, *Muscivora regia*.

4. A sailor's name for various species of tern (Newton *Dict. Birds* s.v.).

King-bolt. A main or large bolt in a mechanical structure.

a. An iron rod in a roof, used instead of a king-post. b. A vertical bolt passing through the axle of a carriage or railway car, and forming a pivot on which the axle swings in taking curves. c. A bolt from which the cage of a mining shaft is suspended.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 563 Constructed with one king-bolt in the middle. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 839/2 The king-bolt is the center of oscillation, and the fifth-wheel forms an extended support to prevent the careening of the carriage-bed. 1882 REP. to Ho. Repr. *Proc. Met. U. S.* 591 As soon as these arms become engaged and fixed

in the guides, the whole weight of the cage is transferred to the king-bolt by which it is suspended. 1888 C. F. MITCHELL *Building Constr.* I. ix. (1889) 129 Feet of King or Queen Bolts. These may pass through cast-iron sockets which are indented into the tie-beam.

† **King-by-your-lea-ve**. *Obs.* A variety of the game of hide-and-seek (see quot. 1572).

1572 HULOET, *Kinge by your leaue*, a playe that children haue, where one sytting bynde ofe in the middle, bydeeth so tyll the rest haue hydden them selues, and then he going to seeke them, if any get his place in the meane space, that same is kyng in his roume. 1611 FLORIO, *Abomba*, is properly the place, where children playing hide themselves, as at a play called king by your leaue. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* iii. Is it anything worse than the children . . . having a game of 'King by your leaue'?

Kingcough, variant of **KINKCOUGH**.

King-crab. [f. **KING** + **CRAB** sb.]

1. A large arthropodous animal of the genus *Limulus*, having a convex carapace somewhat of the shape of a horseshoe; the horseshoe or Molucca crab.

Formerly classed among the *Crustacea*, but now generally placed under the *Arachnida* or Spiders; in structure it differs considerably from the typical form of both classes, and is considered to be the nearest living representative of the extinct Trilobites.

1698 J. PETERIN in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 394 A King Crab of the Molucos Island. 1782 ANDER *ibid.* LXXII. 440 The *Monoculus Polyphemus*, or *King Crab* . . . frequently grows to a very large size. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* ix. 188 The prawns and the king-crabs of the existing seas.

2. The British thornback-crab (*Maia squinado*). 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

King-craft. The art of ruling as a king; the skillful exercise of royalty; esp. the use of clever or crafty diplomacy in dealing with subjects.

1660 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I.* 102 Nor must I forget to let you know how perfect the King [Jas. I.] was in the art of dissimulation, or to give it his own phrase (*King-craft*).

1643 PRYNN *Soc. Power Parl.* II. 34 In this dissembling age; when King-craft is improved to the utmost. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 4 Solomon was endowed with this natural sagacitie, . . . which kind of sagacitie Politicians cal King-craft. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 376 The king-craft and the priest-craft of the day taught other lessons. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 7. 534 With Charles they were simply counters, in his game of king-craft.

King-cup. A name given in many parts of England to the common species of buttercup, *Ranunculus acris*, *bulbosus*, and *repens*; also to Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

1538 TURNER *Libellus, Ranunculus*, . . . Kyngcuppe. 1551 — *Herbal i.* v b. A yellow floure like unto the kyngcuppe called Ranunculus. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* II. vii. 124 A garland of Bents, King-cups, and Maidens haire. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 303 To gather king-cups in the yellow mead. 1802 WORDSW. *Small Celandine* 1 Pansies, lilies, kingcups, daisies, Let them live upon their praises! 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 38 Methinks that I could tell you all The cowslips and the kingcups there.

Kingdom (kingdöm), *sb.* Forms: 1 cynning-3 kung-, 4-5 kyng-, 4- kingdom; also 4 king-, 4-5 kyngdam(e); 4-5 kinge-, 5 kyngce-, 4-7 kyng-, 6-7 kyngdome, (7- dōume), (4 kingdom, 5 kyngham). [OE. *cynningdōm* = OS. *kuningdōm* (MDu. *koninkhdom*, Du. *koninkdom*), G. *königtum* (only since 18th c.), ON. *konungdōm-r*: see **KING** and **-DOM**.]

OE. *cynningdōm* is found only in the poem of *Daniel*, the usual word being *cynedōm*, whence ME. *kinedom*, *kingdom*. The use of *kingdom* in ME. was further limited by the existence of *kingrik* and *kingrik*, with the same senses.]

† 1. Kingly function, authority, or power; sovereignty, supreme rule; the position or rank of a king, kingship. *Obs.* a. Without article.

a 1000 *Daniel* 567 Se [metod] þe acorfeð of cynyngdome. *Ibid.* 680 þa was eðenæð, þes þe Caldeas cynyngdom ahton. c. 1325 *Know Thyself* 76 in E. E. P. (1862) 132 þau þou haue kyngdam and empyre. 1520 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Rom.* (1811) 13 Put downe from his dignyte of kyngdome. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy i.* (1822) 12 Avarice and desire of kyngdome. a 1679 HOBBS *Rhet.* viii. (1681) 19 Monarchy . . . which Government, if he limit it by Law, is called Kingdom; if by his own will, Tyranny.

b. With poss. pron. or the (passing into 2 or 3).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7613 He dred his kyngdon [v. r. dome] to lese, þat þai to kyng suld dauid chese. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 142 Thus was he from his kyngdom Into the wilde Forest drawe. c. 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 28 Some of hys eldre to fore hym hadden somtyme the kyngce-dome of all Irland. 1535 COVERDALE 1 Sam. xiv. 47 Whan Saul had conquered the kyngdome ouer Israel. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. ii. 62 Else my Kyngdome stands on brittle Glasse. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 767 Siebert . . . resigned vp his kyngdome.

2. An organized community having a king as its head; a monarchical state or government.

Latin Kingdom (see **LATIN**). *Middle Kingdom*, a translation of Chinese *chung kwuh* 'central state', originally the name given, c. B. C. 1150, under the Chan dynasty, to the imperial state of Honan, in contrast to the dependencies surrounding it. In mod. use the term is sometimes confined to the eighteen provinces of China Proper, but is also used to denote the whole Chinese Empire. *United Kingdom*, Great Britain and Ireland, so called since the Act of Union of 1800.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2127 (Cott.) þe mast cite . . . And mani riche kyngdon [Gott. mani a nobre riche kyngdome]. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 31 Somtyme þere were four principal kyngdoms . . . þe firste kyngdom was vnder oure fore fadres from Adam to Moyses. 1657-8 BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) II. 403 The Commons of England will quake to hear that

they are returning to Egypt, to the garlick and onions of... a kingdom. 1672 *Temple Ess.*, *Government* Wks. 1731 I. 102 ff. a Nation extended itself over vast Tracts of Land and Numbers of People, it thereby arrived in time at the ancient Name of Kingdom, or modern of Empire. 1734 *Pope Ess. Man* iv. 133 This world... Contents no not. A better shall we have? A Kingdom of the Just then let it be. 1790 *Burke Fr. Rev.* Wks. v. 48 There is ground enough for the opinion that all the kingdoms of Europe were at a remote period elective. 1801 *Proclamation* 22 Jan. George the Third... of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King. 1883 S. W. WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* I. 4 A third [name] is *Chung Kwah*, or Middle Kingdom. 1883 *Standard* 6 Apr. 5/2 The Middle Kingdom has forwarded the... articles. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Oct. 4/2 His invitation having been... only the second to a foreigner, by the Kingdom of the Chrysanthemum [Japan].

3. The territory or country subject to a king; the area over which a king's rule extends; a realm.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1260 A kungriche his name bar; And of duma his sextie sune, A kungdom dirima. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5567 (Trin.) Penne commandeide kyng pharao... Ouer al his kyngdome euery where [etc.]. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 8 In all be londys and be kyngdoms of be east. a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 220 Naverne and the kyngdom of Spayn. 1591 *Shaks. Two Gent.* ii. vii. 10 A true-denoted Pilgrime is not weary To measure Kingdomes with his feeble steps. 1667 *Milton P. L.* ii. 361 The utmost border of his kingdom. 1794 *Burke Corr.* (1844) IV. 255, I wish he may be able to find his kingdom in the map of the British territories. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* III. 71 The Kingdom of Naples consisted of the same provinces on the mainland which had been governed by the Bourbons.

b. A familiar name for the Scotch county of Fife, which was one of the seven Pictish kingdoms.

1710 *Sibbald Hist. Fife & Kinross* 3 It was from the large Extent of Fife of old, that the Vulgar are wont to call it the Kingdom of Fife. 1845-52 *BILLINGS in Ordnance Gaz. Scotl.* III. 10/1 A ramble amongst the grey old towns which skirt the ancient Kingdom of Fife. 1886 (*title*) The Kingdom; a handbook to Fife (ed. 3). 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Jan. 1/3 (*heading*) 'Kodaks from the Kingdom'.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* a. The spiritual sovereignty of God or Christ, or the sphere over which this extends, in heaven or on earth; the spiritual state of which God is the head.

The conception and the different phrases expressing it are of frequent occurrence in the first three gospels. In Matthew the common form is the *kingdom of heaven*, sometimes merely the *kingdom*; in Mark and Luke, as well as in the epistles of St. Paul, the constant phrase is the *kingdom of God*. Cf. also Ps. cxlv, Daniel ii. 44, vii. 27, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1615 (Gött.) Forte bring paim... Als his anne his kingdom tille. 1340 *Hampole Pr. Cons.* 1408 *De* way of lyfe... Pat ledes us til our contre-warde Pat es be kyngdom of heven bright. *Ibid.* 8778 Pat land es cald... *De* kyngdom of God alle-myghty. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* Prol. 105 Pere crist is in kyngdome... to ope it to hem and heuene blisse shewe. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* iii. 2 Do ye penance for the kyngdom of heuens shal neiz. — *Johu* xviii. 36 Jhesu answeride, To My kyngdom is not of this world. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 116 The gloriousness of thy kyngdome [they] teiche. 1671 *Milton P. R.* iii. 109 What concerns it thee, when I begin My everlasting Kingdom? a 1822 *Shelley Chas. I.* ii. 28 Until Heaven's kingdom shall descend on earth. 1852 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xix. 197 'Augustine, sometimes I think you are not far from the kingdom', said Miss Ophelia.

b. Used in reference to the spiritual rule or realm of evil or infernal powers.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18245 Nu es all vr kyngdom for-dune, O man-kiud mon we gett ful fume. 1588 *Shaks. Tit. A.* v. ii. 30, I am Reuenge sent from th' infernal Kingdom. 1594 — *Rich. III.* i. iii. 144 High thee to Hell... Thou Caco-demon, there thy Kingdom is. 1629 *Milton Hymn Nativ.* 171 Th' old Dragon... wraath to see his Kingdom fall. 1667 — *P. L.* vi. 183 Reign thou in Hell thy Kingdom.

c. A realm, region, or sphere in which some condition or quality is supreme or prevails.

1302 *Langl. P. Pl. A.* ii. 65 Wip be kyngdom of Conetise I Croune hem to-gedere. a 1380 *St. Ambrose* 755 in Horst. *Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 20 To be kyngdom of blis Pat euer schal laste. 1594 *Shaks. Rich. III.* i. iv. 47, I past (me thought) the Melancholly Flood... Vnto the Kyngdome of perpetuall Night. 1637 *Milton Lycidas* 177 In the blest kingdoms meek of joy and love. 1872 *Ruskin Eagle's N.* 33 The elastic and vaporous kingdom of folly. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iii. xxiii. (1876) 361 The Kingdom of Darkness is man's arena of action separated from his God.

d. Any sphere in which one has dominion like that of a king.

c 1600 *Sia E. Dyer Poems* (ed. Grosart) 21 My mynde to me a Kyngdome is. 1781 *Cowper Truth* 406 His mind his kingdom, and his will his law. 1784 — *Tirocin.* 12 Hers [the soul's] is the state... An intellectual kingdom all her own. 1825 *Scott Talism.* vii. The sick-chamber of the patient is the kingdom of the physician.

e. Anything compared to a realm or country ruled by a king; a domain.

1595 *Shaks. John* iv. ii. 246 The body of this fleshly Land, This kingdom, this Confinde of blood, and breathe. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 118 All the rest of this little Kingdom (Man). a 1822 *Shelley Chas. I.* ii. 385 To dispeople your unquiet kingdom of man. 1832 *Tennyson Pal. Art* 228 The airy hand... divided quite The kingdom of her thought.

5. A realm or province of nature; esp. each of the three great divisions of natural objects, the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms.

1642 M. R. BESLER (*title*) *Gazophylacium Rerum Naturalium, e regno vegetabili, animali, et minerali depromptarum.* a 1691 *Boyle Chr. Virtuoso* ii. i. § 3 The mineral kingdom, as, after the chemists, most writers now call it. 1692 *Bentley Boyle Lect.* iv. 131 If they confine the Earth to Pigmie Births in the Vegetable Kingdom. 1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey) s. v., Chymists... call the three Orders of

Natural Bodies, viz. Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral, by the name of Kingdoms. 1746-7 *Hervey Medit.* (1818) 153 Another subject of the verdant kingdom... demands my particular notice. 1776 *Withering Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 5 The Animal, the Vegetable, and the Fossil or Mineral Kingdom. 1802 *Playfair Illustr. Hutton. The.* 178 The bodies of amphibious animals which now make part of the fossil kingdom. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 411 No kingdom of nature was left unexplored.

6. *Kingdom-come* (from the clause *thy kingdom come* in the Lord's Prayer).

a. Heaven or paradise; the next world. *slang.* 1785 *Grose Dict. Vulg. T. s. v.*, He is gone to kingdom come, he is dead. 1789 *Wolcott (P. Pindar) Subj. Paint.* Wks. 1812 II. 180 Sending such a Rogue to Kingdom-come. 1870 *Miss Bridgman R. Lynne* I. xii. 184 So old aunt Duncan has gone to kingdom come at last.

b. The millennial kingdom of Christ. Also attrib. 1848 *Crough Amours de Voy.* iii. 76 It would seem this Church is indeed of the purely Invisible, Kingdom-come kind. 1873 *Miss Thackeray Wks.* (1891) I. p. x, A future... bound to us by a thousand hopes and loving thoughts—a Kingdom-come for us all.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *kingdom-quake* (after *earthquake*), -*making*, etc.

a 1711 *Ken Urania Poet. Wks.* 1721 IV. 463 In Kingdom-quake the wise feel no disquieting surprise. 1872 A. DE VERE *Leg. St. Patrick, Disbelief of Milcho* 161 Exile, or kingdom-wearied king. 1882 *Times* 18 Mar. 4/2 The Russian intrigue which they say pushed on the kingdom-making.

Hence *Kingdomful*, as much as a kingdom; *Kingdomless* a., having no kingdom; *Kingdomship*, a kingdom; a kingship.

1547 *Boorde Introd. Knowl. Index*, The thyrd chapter treateth of... the kyngdomeshyp of Irland. *Ibid.* ii. (1870) 132 Irland is a Kingdomship longing to the Kyng of England. 1882 *Farrar Early Chr.* II. 319 Provincial governors... here characterised as kings yet kingdomless.

Kingdom (kingdóm), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *intr.* (with *it*). To pose or figure as a kingdom. *Obs. nonce-use.*

a 1618 *Sylvester Dialogic* 24 Every Countie Kingdomes it a-part.

2. *trans.* a. To take possession of, as a kingdom.

b. To furnish with a kingdom (only in *pass.*).

1887 *J. Service Life Dr. Duguid* 270, I was... Haunted for ever by a fleeting face... whose lips So often as I slept, would kingdom mine. a 1891 *Lo. Lytton King Poppy* xi. 480 King henceforth Thou art, and bravely kingdom'd.

Kingdomed (kingdómd), *a.* [*f. prec. sb. or vb.*]

1. Furnished with, or constituted as, a kingdom.

1606 *Shaks. Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 183 Twixt his mental and his active parts, Kingdom'd Achilles in commotion rages, and batters gainst it selfe. 1838 S. BELLAMY *The Betrayal* 22 Empire in its regal seat... And kingdom'd character.

2. Consisting of or divided into (so many) kingdoms: in parasynthetic compounds.

1854 *Tail's Mag.* XXI. 265 The much-lacerated, many-kingdomed, state-splintered 'Fatherland'. 1898 M. BAXTER in *Daily News* 11 June 7/4 A Ten-kingdomed Confederacy.

King-fish. A name given to several fishes remarkable for their size, appearance, or value as food; esp. (a) the opah (*Lampris guttatus* or *luna*), a brilliantly-coloured fish of the mackerel family, occasionally found in British waters; (b) a carangoid fish (*Seriola lalandii*) of New Zealand and New South Wales, also called 'yellow-tail'; (c) a scombroid fish of Florida (*Scomberomorus regalis* or *Cybius regale*); (d) an American sciaenoid fish (*Menticirrhus nebulosus* or related species); (e) a sciaenoid fish of S. Australia (*Sciaena antarctica*).

1750 *Phil. Trans., Abridg.* (1756) X. 879 Plate v. The Opah, or King Fish. 1775 *Romans Florida* App. 7 Groopers are in great plenty, king-fish, Spanish mackerel and Barrows are also often caught towing. 1798 T. HINDERWELL *Scarborough* ii. 229 The Opah or king-fish (very rare) was seen here a few years ago. 1827 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* I. 68 (Morris) King-fish, mullet, mackerel... are all found plentifully about. 1839 *All Year Round* No. 4. 82 The deep sea fish—the 'schnapper', the 'king fish', the 'grounder', and the rock cod—were beyond their reach. 1880 *Rep. R. Comm. Fisheries N. S. Wales* 22 The 'King-fish' [*Elacata nigra*] is about the most voracious and destructive of all the predaceous fishes of these seas. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXXIX. 330/2 Second in importance is the kingfish, whom the Fish Commissioners call a *Scomberomorus regalis*... He is wholly unrelated to the kingfish of the North, but is a variety of mackerel. He abounds off the coast of Florida.

Kingfisher (king'fí:sh). Forms: a. 5 *kyngys físchare*, 6 *kinges físher*, 6-8 *king's físher*.

β. 7- *kingfisher*.

1. A small European bird (*Alcedo ispida*) with a long cleft beak and brilliant plumage, feeding on fish and aquatic animals which it captures by diving. Hence, extended to other birds of the family *Alcedinidae* or *Halcyonidae*, esp. the Belted Kingfisher of N. America (*Ceryle alcyon*), and the Laughing Jackass of Australia (*Dacelo gigas*). Various superstitions have been associated with the Common Kingfisher, some of which it shares with the Halcyon (which has been generally identified with it), esp. the belief that a dried specimen hung up indicated by its position the direction in which the wind was blowing.

a. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 275/2 *Kyngys físchare*, lytylle byrde, *isida*. 1567 *Maplet Gr. Forest* 108 b, Beare a naturall grudge the one to the other: as doth the Eagle and the Kings Fisher. 1622 *May Virg. Georg.* iii. (1628) 89 When... dew refreshing on the Pasture fields The Moore be-

stowes, Kings-fishers play on shore. 1646 *Sia T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* bij, That a Kings fisher hanged by the bill sheweth where the winde is. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 989 The Fishing Hawk is an absolute Species of a Kings-fisher. 1797 *Burke Regia. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 326 This sanguine little king's-fisher (not prescient of the storm, as by his instinct he ought to be).

β. 1658 *Phillips, Halcyon*, a bird called a King-fisher. a 1667 *Cowley On Poverty*, Here sad King-fishers tell their Tales. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* ii. xlii. (1853) 271 The king-fisher darts along like an arrow, a 1821 *Keats Imit. Spenser* ii, There the Kingfisher saw his plumage bright Vieing with fish of brilliant dye below. 1893 *Newton Dict. Birds* 488 In habits Kingfishers display considerable diversity.

2. The name of an artificial salmon-fly. ? *Obs.*

1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 109 Two salmon flies, which are the principal ones, called the Dragon and Kings-fisher... of the most gaudy feathers there are, especially the peacock's.

† **Kinghead**. *Obs.* In 4-hed(e). [*f. KING sb.* + -HEAD.] a. = KINGHOOD. b. = KINGDOM.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9549 (Trin.) Wipouten þese kyng hab no miht For to reule his kynghebd. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 143 A king, which hath to lede the people, for his kinghebd.

Kinghood (kinghúd). [*f. KING sb.* + -HOOD.]

Kingship; the rank, authority, or office of king; kingly spirit or character.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4050 King, i þe coniuere... bi alle þe kund customes to kinghob þat longes. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 471 Crist konde ensaumple kynghood. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *De the K. James* (1818) 12, I am undir your kynghood and yn the service of Love. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 69 What did any of their aforesaid Kings... for their King-hoods? 1837 *Carlyle Misc. Ess.* *Mirabeau* (1888) V. 211 This gift was precisely the kinghood of the man, and did itself stamp him as a leader of men. 1875 *Tennyson Q. Mary* iv. i, Your father was a man Of such colossal kinghood.

Kinginess, *nonce-wd.* [*f. *kingy* (like *doggy, horsy*) + -NESS.] The quality of being 'the king'.

a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 159 There is an intense Kinginess about the elder Harry [Shakspeare's Hen. IV] which takes from our sympathies with his sufferings.

† **Kingist**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. KING sb.* + -IST, after *papist*.] A partisan of the king.

1563 *Winzet Four Scior Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 59 Thai wald mok ws on lyke manere, and call ws Kingistis and Queneistis.

King-killer. One who kills a king; a regicide.

1607 *Shaks. Timon* iv. iii. 382 O thou sweete King-killer, and deare divorce Twixt naturall Sunne and sere. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Ridens* No. 24 (1713) I. 128 They'll give you leave to roast them at Temple-Bar with their Brother King-killer the Pope. 1726 *De For Hist. Devil* (1822) 244 No less than a King-Killer and an assassinator.

King-killing, *sb.* The killing of a king or kings.

1606 *Proc. agst. late Traitors* 105 That King-killing and Queen-killing was not indeed a doctrine of theirs. 1662 *Rump Songs* (1874) II. 98 Murderer and Lyes, King-Killing, Hypocrisy, Cheats. 1667 J. CORBET *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 4 The Jesuits Doctrine of king-killing, hath made them odious. *attrib.* 1643 *Payne Soc. Power Parlt.* 1. (ed. 2) 3 This King-deposing, King-killing Popish Doctrine.

King-killing, *a.* That kills a king or kings; regicidal.

1598 *Sylvester Du Bartas* ii. ii. 11, *Babylon* 4 King-killing Treacheries Succeed a-row, with Wrack of Israel. a 1732 *Atterbury Serm.* (1737) IV. 21 They outstripped... even the bloodiest of their king-killing neighbours.

Kingless (kinglēs), *a.* [*f. KING sb.* + -LESS; cf. ON. *konunglauss*, G. *königlos*.] Without a king; having no king.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2289 Þe kyng lai ded þar, Þo was þis lond kingles. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9344 Kyngles sal ye fra þat dai. c 1450 *Merlin* 24 Sir, we ben Kyngeles, for he that we haue is naught worth. 1683 *Williams Answ. Hunt's Postscr.* 17, I find no approbation of such as the Kingless Keepers of the Liberty of England. 1812 *Byron Ch. Har.* i. lxxvii, They fight for freedom who were never free; A Kingless people for a nerveless state. 1871 *Tylob Prim. Cult.* I. 333 The kingless Turkoman hordes say of themselves 'We are a people without a head'.

Hence **Kinglessness**. 1850 *Carlyle Latter-d. Pamph.* i. 7 Open 'kinglessness', what we call anarchy... is everywhere where the order of the day.

Kinglet (kinglét). [*f. KING sb.* + -LET.]

1. A petty king; a king ruling over a small territory. Mostly *contemptuous*. Cf. **KINGLING** 1.

1603 *Florio Montaigne* i. xlii. (1632) 143 Caesar termeth all the Lords... to be Kinglets, or petteie Kings [= *reguli*]. *Ibid.* (1634) 146 So many petty-kings, and petty-petty kinglets have we now adaves. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* i. iii. vii. 388 Sitrig, the kinglet of Northumberland. 1831 *Carlyle Misc., Early Germ. Lit.* (1872) III. 198 Who... ventured into the field against even the greatest of these kinglets. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Aug. 11/1 The Kinglets of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma. 1882 *Daily News* 16 Aug. 5/2 The Zulu King is to be restored under conditions... the same as those that Sir Garnet Wolseley imposed upon his thirteen Kinglets.

2. A popular name of the Golden-crested Wren, *Regulus cristatus*; also of two allied N. American species, *R. satrapa* and *R. calendula*.

1839-43 *Varrell Hist. Birds* I. 347 The little Golden-Crested Regulus, or Kinglet... has a soft and pleasing song. 1869 J. BURROUGHS in *Galaxy Mag.* Aug., Wilson called the Kinglets Wrens. 1884 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 614/2 The golden-crested kinglet is a little mite of a bird.

Kinglihood (kinglihud), *rare*—1. [*f. KINGLY a.* + -HOOD.] Kingly or royal state; royalty.

1869 *Tennyson Coming of Arthur* 50 He neither wore on helm or shield The golden symbol of his kinglihood.

Kinglike (kinglɪk), *a.* and *adv.* [f. KING *sb.* + -LIKE.] *A. adj.* Resembling a king; characteristic of, or befitting, a king; kingly; regal.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xix. (1634) 726 *marg.* Resure of the crowne [is] ministered in token of spiritual Kinglike dignitie. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* iii. iii. This truly noble, having power to punish, Nay, kinglike—to to beareth it. 1661 GAUDEN in *Birch Milton's Wks.* (1738) 1. 67 What was done like a King, should have a Kinglike Retribution.

B. adv. Like, or in a manner befitting, a king. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* iv. ii, He...kinglike fought the proud archbishop,—kinglike Defied the Pope.

Kingliness (kinglɪnəs). [f. KINGLY *a.* + -NESS.] Kingly quality or character.

1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iii. 28 Shewed no poynte of Kingliness. a 1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* 71 To that grace, and goodnesse, and Kinglynesse I referre my self. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* ii. ii, Warwick, thou dearest ill of thy king's kingliness. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* v. xxiv. 388 The kingliness was in the whole kin; one son of Woden was as kingly as another.

Kingling (kinglɪŋ). [f. KING *sb.* + -LING.]

1. A little or petty king. (Less contemptuous than *kinglet*.)

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. iv. *Handie-Crafts* 381 Prince of some Peasants... And silly Kingling of a simple Village. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant Wks.* (1687) 477 This Upstart Kingling would not wholly move by Example. 1764 CHURCHILL *Candidate* 82 Enough of Kinglings, and enough of Kings. 1814 SOUTHEY *Omniams* II. 103 The romantic adventures of a little Kingling of Ithaca. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* Prolog., You could not see the King for the kinglings.

† 2. (See quot.) *Obs. rare.*

1658 and *Narr. late Parli.* 2 A Catalogue of the Kinglings, or the names of those Twenty persons (most of them being the Protectors Kinsmen, and Sallery-men) that voted for Kingship.

Kingly (kingli), *a.* Also 4-6 *kyng-*. [f. KING *sb.* + -LY.] Not in OE., which had *cynelle* royal, kingly; but cf. OFris. *kinging*, *kenenglik*, MDu. *coninc-*, *koninglic* (Du. *koninklijk*), OHG. *chunincilth* (MHG. *küniclich*, G. *königlich*), ON. *konungligr* (Da. *kongelig*, Sw. *kong(s)lig*.)

1. Of the nature of a king or kings; royal; of royal rank.

1382a Wyclif *1 Pet.* ii. 9 3e ben a kynde chosun, kyngly presthod, holy folk. 1535 COVERDALE *Hos. v.* 1 Gene care, o thou kingly house. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iii. ii. 167 He...to my Kingly Guest Vncleas'd my practise. 1618 LITTON *Pilgr. Farew.* in *Farr S. P. Jas. I.* 338 Wer'st thou a kinglie sonne, and vertue want, Thou art more brute than beasts. 1652 SIR E. PEYTON (*title*) *The Divine Catastrophe of the Kingly Family of the House of Stuarts.* 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) I. iii. 108 In every Kingdom there was a kingly house, out of which...alone kings were chosen.

2. Of or belonging to a king; held, exercised, or issued by a king; fit or suitable for a king; royal, regal.

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* L v. (Skeat) I. 126 Danid that from keeping of shepe, was drawn vp in to the order of kingly gouernance. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 29 Lettres seled wyth his kyngly ryng. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* i. 19 Vt it please the kyng, let there go a kyngly commaundement from him. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* i. xviii. 20, b. Gouernours... did chase them away with all the other kinglie officers. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. ii. 101, I thrice presented him a Kingly Crowne, Which he did thrice refuse. 1780 COWPER *Table-Talk* 174 Leave kingly backs to cope with kingly cares. a 1826 HEBBER *Hymn*, The Son of God goes forth to war, A kingly crown to gain. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 42 Whether the magistrate to whom the whole kingly power was transferred should assume the kingly title.

b. Of government: Monarchical.

1658 and *Narr. late Parli.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 421 To change the government from kingly to parliamentary. 1676 TOWSON *Decalogue* 232 Aristotle... was no friend of the kingly government. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* i. vi. 163 The kingly form of government appears to have been the only one known in the heroic age. 1899 *Daily News* 8 May 8/4 (Mommson's) conclusions regarding capital punishment in Kingly, Republican, and Imperial Rome.

3. Having the character, quality, or attributes of a king; kinglike; dignified, majestic, noble. Of persons, their actions, etc.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 29, I am farre better borne then is the king: More like a King, more Kingly in my thoughts. 1605 *Play Stucley* 2138 in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 243 What a high spirit hath this Englishman He tunes his speeches to a kingly key. a 1618 RALEIGH *Fraser. Parli.* (1628) 5 There is nothing more royal in a King, then the performance of his word. 1687 DAVDEN *Hind & P.* iii. 881 A generous, laudable, and kingly pride. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jour.* II. 24 The possession of this kingly look implies nothing whatever as respects kingly and commanding qualities.

fig. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 461 The kingly bergs began their impressive march. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* iii. l. 79 The kingliest Abbe in all Christian lands.

Kingly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] Cf. MDu. *coninclicke*, ON. *konungliga*.] In a kingly manner, royally; regally.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* iii. iii, Each man a crown I Why, kingly fought, I faith. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant Wks.* (1687) 442 This Way he could not but dye Kingly, at least, like a Gentleman. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 207 Low bow'd the rest: He, kingly, did but nod. 1872 TENNYSON *Garth & Lynette* 124 When I was frequent with him in my youth, And heard him Kingly speak.

King-maker. One who makes or sets up kings; *spec.* an epithet of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, in the reigns of Henry VI and Edward IV.

1599 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* v. xvi, That great King-maker Warwick, so far frowne In grace with Fortune, that he gouerns It, And Monarchs makes. 1603 *Archpr. Controv.* II. 236 The kingmakers designs will come, as is the old prouerbe, from a wyndmill post to be puding pricke. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. viii. 259 Sir Edward Poyning was sent to Dublin to put down this new king-maker. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 212 Warwick... filled... a place which never before or after was filled by a subject, and his title of Kingmaker was not given without reason. 1887 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 67/1 William Thompson, the great Maori chief and 'king-maker'.

So **King-making** *sb.* and *a.*

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. xvii, And is this all the world has gain'd by thee, Thou first and last of fields! king-making Victory? 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. Prel. 11 Loefric had the first success in king-making.

King-of-Arms. Also (less correctly) **King-at-Arms.** [See ARM *sb.* 2 14.]

The title of the three chief heralds of the College of Arms, viz. Garter, the principal King of Arms, and Clarenceux and Norroy, provincial Kings of Arms, the former of whom has jurisdiction south of the Trent, and the other north of that river. Besides these there are the Lyon King of Arms of Scotland, and the Ulster King of Arms of Ireland; also Bath King of Arms (see BATH *sb.* 1 19). The appellation is given also to similar officers in other countries.

1449-50 *Will of W. Bruges* in Sir H. Nicolas *Testamenta Vetusta* (1826) I. 266 William Bruges, Garter Kyng of Armes, at London, Feb. 26, 1449. My body to be brought and buried in the Church of Saynt George within Staunford, [etc.]. 1464 *Rolls Parli.* V. 530/2 John Smert, otherwise called Garter King of Armes. 1530 PATRICK 236/1 Kyng of armes, roy de armes. 1565 in *Gross Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 55, I Clarencieux, King of Armes of the South east and West parts. a 1614 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 58 William Stewart, sumtyme Lioun King of Armes. 1702 *London Gaz.* No. 3804/1 Then the Deputy Garter King of Arms with his Coronet. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 33 Garter, Principal King of Arms... with his Sceptre. 1874 N. & Q. 5th Ser. I. 146 The Crown of a Herald King of Arms.

b. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 244 Causing Garter, principal kyng at armes, to make a publique Proclamation. *Ibid.* 245 They sent Lyon Kyng at Armes to the duke of Gloucester. 1713 STEELE *Englishman*. No. 35. 224 The King... dispatches Garter King at Arms with a Letter of Defiance. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* iv. viii. note, It was often an office imposed upon the Lion King-at-arms, to receive foreign ambassadors. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) L. 37 We find, from a household book of Edward I, that... Herthelm, king-at-arms of the 'King of Almaine', receives a present.

† **King-piece.** *Obs.* Also *king's-piece.* = KING-POST.

1664 EVELYN *tr. Frear's Archit.* 133 The Hyperthyron which the Italians call Soppra frontale, and our Carpenters the King-piece. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 169 King peece, see Joggle peece. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 450/1 Kings peece... which stands upright in the middle of the Gable end [of a wooden house].

King-pin.

† 1. The tallest (central) pin in the game of kayles.

1801 STUART *Sports & Past.* iii. vii. 239 One of them... is taller than the rest, and this, I presume, was the king-pin.

2. = KING-BOLT. Hence *fig.*, that which holds together any complex system or arrangement.

1895 *Libr. Jnrl.* (U. S.) June 202 Mr. Vinton... believed cataloging to be the king-pin of the library system. 1898 R. KIPLING *Fleet in Being* vi. 76 The newer generation... know that he is the king-pin of their system.

King-post. *Carpentry.* An upright post in the centre of a roof-truss, extending from the ridge to the tie-beam.

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 115 The King-post, h. may be the same. 1817 B. HALL *Voy. Loo Choo* (1820) 54 The roof was well constructed, the rafters being mortised into the ends of the horizontal beams, and braced to the middle by a perpendicular beam or king-post. 1891 A. WHITE *Tries at Truth* iii. 15 In building a porch, the king-post is the beam on which the whole structure rests.

b. *attrib.*, as *king-post roof*, *truss*.

1845 *Ecclesiologist* I. 149 Tie-beams, which sustain a low king-post roof. 1886 E. S. MORSE *Japanese Homes* i. 10 [He] fairly loathes a structure that has no king-post... truss.

† **Kingrick, rik, rich.** *Obs.* Forms: a. 1 *kynnyng*, 3 *kung*, 4 *kinge*, 4 *king*, *kyng(e)*-riche. b. 4 *kinge*, 4-5 *kyngrike* (e, 5 -ryke), 4, 6 *kingrike* (e, 7 -rick. [OE. *cyningric* (f. *cyning* KING + *ric* kingdom, RICHE, RIKE) = MDu. *conincrike* (Du. *koninkrijk*), OHG. *chunincric* (MHG. *künicriche*, G. *königreich*), ON. *konungrīki* (Sw. *konungrike*, Da. *kongerige*). Cf. KINRIK.] = KINGDOM, in various senses.

a. a 1067 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 229 For ælre ðere kynga sawle ðe æfter me ðyses kynnyngriches wældæð. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1258 A kungriche his name bar. a 1300 K. Horn 17 In none kinge-riche Nas non his illiche. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. Prole. 125 Crist kepe þe, sire kyng, And þi kyng-riche. b. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 416 Als mighti king in his kingrike. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 57 Thai said, successioun of kyngrik Was nocht to lawer feys lik. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clxxxviii. iii, Aboue all men within his hole kyngrike, 1599 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* C vij b, Our Elizabeth... haining the kingrike in her owne person.

attrib. 1663 Bp. GRIFFITH *Serm.* 4 *Admir. Beasts* 10 The Regal or Kingrick office of Christ.

King's Bench. [See BENCH *sb.* 2 b.] A former court of record and the supreme court of common law in the kingdom; now, under the Judicature Act of 1873, represented by the King's Bench division of the High Court of Justice.

1362- [see BENCH *sb.* 2 b.]

b. In full, *King's Bench Prison*, A jail formerly appropriated to debtors and criminals confined by authority of the snpreme courts at Westminster, etc.

1428 E. E. WILLS (1882) 78 The prisons of Ludgate, Marshalsea, Kyngesbenche, And the Countours in London. 1436 *Ibid.* 106 The Prisoners of the Kynggis bench. 1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 89 To the prisoners in Newgate, Ludgate, to the Kyngs Benche, and to the Marshalse, to eche of them vj s. viij d. 1849 DICKENS *Dan. Copp.* xlix, My feet will naturally tend towards the King's Bench Prison. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* ii. xxvi, A Newgate bird and a bird of the King's Bench.

King's evil. [tr. med.L. *regius morbus* (in classical L. = jaundice); cf. MDu. *conincsevel*, OF. *le mal le roy*.] Scrofula, which in England and France was formerly supposed to be curable by the king's (or queen's) touch. (Cf. EVIL *sb.* 7 c.)

The practice of touching for the king's evil continued from the time of Edward the Confessor to the death of Queen Anne in 1714. The Office for the ceremony has not been printed in the Prayer-book since 1710.

1387 TREVISA *Hidden* (Rolls) V. 49 [God] destroyed the secounde witness by the Kynges evil [1432-50 the kynges ekenesse]. 1398 Barth. *De P. R.* xvii. cxxxiii. (MS. Bodl.) If 224/1 þe smel of leke... heþe þe kynges yuel and þe dropsie. 1533 ELVOT *Cat. Helthe* (1541) 90a, Swellings in the neck of matter, called the kynges evyll. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 322 There is nothing that can cure the Kings Euill, but a Prince. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 340 The seaneenth Soune is able to cure the Kings Euill. 1660 PERYS *Diary* 23 June, Staid to see the King touch people for the King's evil. 1722 W. BECKETT (*title*) *A Free and Impartial Inquiry into the Antiquity and Efficacy of Touching for the King's Evil.* 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1887) I. 41-2 Young Johnson had the misfortune to be much afflicted with the scrophula, or King's-evil, ... His mother... carried him to London where he was actually touched by Queen Anne (1712). 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 66 The Confessor was the first who touched for the King's evil. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* i. iv, Rheumatism, gout, and the King's Evil.

fig. 1692 WASHINGTON *tr. Millon's Desf. Pop.* v. M.'s Wks. (1851) 134 You had not then been debased with Charles his Jacobusses. You had not got the King's-Evil.

Hence † **King's-evil'd**, **-evilly**, *adjs.*, affected with the king's evil.

1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* II. (1709) 257 Their children... Rickety, King's Evil'd, or Consumptive. *Ibid.* 335 Miserable small King's-Evilly... Infants.

King's Highway: see HIGHWAY.

Kingship (kingʃɪp). [f. KING *sb.* + -SHIP; cf. MDu. *conincscap* (Du. *koningschap*), G. *königschaft*. OE. had *cynescipe* (see KINE).] The early occurrence of the word in one MS. of *Cursor Mundi* is remarkable.]

1. The office and dignity of a king; the fact of being king; reign.

c 1325 *Cursor M.* 8583 (Cott.) In his kingscip [Fairf., *Trin.* kingdome; Göt., king-riche] þe fonte [other MSS. forme, former] dans O-mang his folk he sett his laus. 1642 SIR E. DRAING *Sp. Relig.* 96 The Kingship and Priestship of every particular man. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 249 Immediately upon the decease of the reigning prince... his kingship or imperial dignity... is vested at once in his heir. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xiv. 374 The few days of life and kingship which still were his.

fig. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 121 The kingship... which consists in a stronger moral state... than that of others.

2. The rule of a king; monarchical government. 1648 EIKON *Bas.* x. 78 They designed, and proposed to me the new modelling of Sovereignty and Kingship. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 409 While his army believed him real in his Zeal against Kingship. 1840 CARLVE *Heroes* vi. In rebellious ages, when Kingship itself seems dead and abolished, Cromwell, Napoleon step forth again as Kings.

3. With poss. pron.: The personality of a king; (his) royal majesty. Also *fig.*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Past. Birth Pr. Chas.*, I a sheep-hook will bestow To have his little Kingship know, As he is prince, he's shepherd too. 1660 A. SADLER *Subj. Joy* 28 Though... his fifty Boyes Do run before his Kingship. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 870 Then shall we skirt his kingship [Scafell] all the way to the head of Seathwaite Tarn. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* xii. 183 His ebony kingship.

4. The dominion or territory of a king.

1864 DASENT *Fest & Earnest* (1873) II. 158 So long as countries are split into small kingships, and each valley has its chief.

King's man, king'sman.

1. A partisan of the king; a royalist. In *Sc. Hist.*, (see quot. 1862).

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scoll.* (1655) 253 [anno 1571] One professing to be the Kings man, another the Queens. 1659-60 *Hist. and Death Rump* 1/1 Two Kings-men Last week to the Country did gallop. 1770 BURKE *Fres. Discout.* Wks. 1815 II. 256 The name by which they chuse to distinguish themselves, is that of king's men, or the king's friends. 1862 HUNTER *Bigger & Ho. Fleming* xviii. 357 In the year 1571... the people of Scotland were divided into two inveterate factions, called respectively Queensmen and Kingsmen.

2. A custom-house officer.

1814 SCOTT *Diary* 25 Aug. in *Lockhart*, We observed a hurry among the inhabitants, owing to our being as usual suspected for king's men. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid.*

Encycl. (1876) 362 He was one of the greatest smugglers on the Solway, and outwitted the most sagacious kingsmen.

3. *slang.* (see quot.).

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 51 The man who does not wear his silk neckerchief—his 'King's-man' as it is called—is known to be in desperate circumstances.

King's Peace: see PEACE.

Kingston (kɪŋstən). Also 7 kingstone, 8 king's stone, kinson. A name for the angel-fish or monk-fish (*Rhina squatina*).

1666 MERRETT *Pinax* 186 *Squatina*, a Kingstone. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 163 Fish in Season... Thornback, and Homlyn, Kinson, Oysters [etc.]. 1769 HEWSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 205, I next went to Brighthelmstone, where I found kingston, or monk-fish, a species of skate. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 407 It is common on the coasts of Kent and Sussex, where it is called a kingston.

† **Kinhead.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 kunhede, kinhed. [f. KIN¹ + HEAD.] Kinship: cf. KINHEAD a.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4515 To litel þow me knowest or kinhed me kibes. c 1400 R. Glouc.'s *Chron.* (1724) 447 (Harl. MS.) Erl Roherd... held hem bope a3e be kyng, to benche on kunhede [other MSS. kundhede] Vor [pe] emperesse was hys soster.

† **Kinhood.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 kynhod. [f. KIN¹ + HOOD.] Kindred.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* l. 526 The kynhod of hir Had fownded this Cite.

Kinic, Chem., obs. form of QUINIC.

Kink (kɪŋk), sb.¹ Also 7 keenk, 8 kenk. [prob. a. Du. *kink* twist, twirl, = G. *kink*, *kinke*, Da. *Sw. kink*, app. from a root **kink-*, **kik-*, to bend, twist; cf. Icel. *kikna* to bend at the knees, *keikr* bent back.]

1. A short twist or curl in a rope, thread, hair, wire, or the like, at which it is bent upon itself; esp. when stiff so as to catch or cause obstruction. (Orig. nautical.) Also *transf.* of a 'crick' or stiffness in the neck, etc.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) App. *Keenk* (in Navigation), is when a Rope which should run smooth in the Block, hath got a little turn, and runs as it were double. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Kink*, a sort of twist or turn in any... rope, occasioned by it's being very stiff or close-laid; or by being drawn too hastily out of the roll. 1778 NAIRNE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 834 Where there happened to be kinks in the wire. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Kink*, an entanglement in a skein. 1833 MARRAT *P. Simple* xx, Your back with a bow like a kink in a cable. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* iii, I tore myself out of it in such a hurry that I gave myself a kink in the neck. 1893 G. D. LESLIE *Lett. Marco* xiv. 167 The clematis, tomato, and some others, form kinks in their leaf-stems, which secure the plants very effectively. 1894 BOTTONE *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 125 Care should be taken to wind this wire evenly, closely, and without kinks.

2. *fig. a.* A mental twist; an odd or fantastic notion; a crotchety whim. b. An odd but clever method of doing something; a 'dodge', 'winkle'.

18. CARLTON *New Purchase* (Bartlett). It is useless to persuade him to go, for he has taken a kink in his head that he will not. 18. Major Jones's *Courtslip* 20 (ibid.), I went down to Macon to the examination, whar I got a heap of new kinks. 1896 W. CORV *Lett. & Frills*. (1897) 414, I have done a little towards bringing up young people without kinks. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 110 The hundred and one recent valuable wrinkles, dodges and kinks that float through the photographic press.

Kink (kɪŋk), sb.² *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. KINK v.1: cf. the equivalent CHINK sb.1] A fit or paroxysm, as of laughter or coughing, that for the moment catches the breath.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v. (E. D. S.), A kink of laughter. 1790 MORRISON *Poems* 215 (Jam.) We value their frowns not a kink. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* I. xii. 311 The honest man's game away in a kink. 1880 ANTRIM & DOWN *Gloss.*, *Kink*, *keenk*, a paroxysm of coughing or of laughter.

Kink (kɪŋk), v.1 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: (1) *cincian*, 4 *kinc*, 5 *kynke*, 7 *kinck*, 7 *kink*. [Northern form of CHINK v.1, OE. *cincian*, corresp. to LG. *kinken*, app. a nasalized variant of Teut. **kik-an*, whence MHG. *kichen*, Ger. *keichen*, Sw. *kikna*, Norw. *kikje*, to gasp, pant, fetch breath with difficulty. Occurs in most modern Teutonic langs., as the first element of the name of the *chin-cough*, *kinkcough*, or *kinkhost*.]

intr. To gasp convulsively for breath, lose the breath spasmodically, as in whooping-cough or a severe fit of laughing. a. with laughing.

c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in W. Wülker 171/39 *Cachinnatio*, ceahtheung uel cincung. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 83 Full ille bers us lah and kinc Quen upon this bishop we think. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 152 Peasse, I pray the, be still, I laghe that I kynke. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 90 Hee laughs and kinckes like Chrysippus when he saw an asse eate figs. 1802 SIBBALD *Sc. Poetry Gloss.*, *Kink*,... to laugh immoderately. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* vi. iv. 368 The child... laughed and squealed till she 'kinked'.

b. as in whooping-cough. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words*, To *Kink*,... spoken of Children when their Breath is long stopped through eager crying or coughing. 1863 *Mod. Yorksh. Dial.*, Poor child coughs till it kinks again. 1883 C. F. SMITH *Southernisms* in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 51 *Kink*,... used in West Virginia, and perhaps elsewhere, of a child's losing its breath by coughing especially, or crying, or laughing. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Kink*, to... labour for breath, as in the whooping-cough. *Mod. Sc.* She does not kink much, she has it lightly.

Hence *Kinking* *vbl. sb.1* and *ppl. a.1*

c 1050 [see a above]. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 81 With ever-kinking vaine The bellows of his breath he tore in twaine.

Kink (kɪŋk), v.2 Also 8 kenk. [prob. a. Du. *kincken* (Hexham), f. *kink* KINK sb.1]

1. *intr.* To form a kink; to twist or curl stiffly, esp. at one point, so as to catch or get entangled: said of a rope or the like.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. ii. 17 The Line in drawing after him chanc'd to kink, or grow entangled. 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 48 Always have one, or more swivels on the line, which will prevent its kenking. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 107 The running line snarls, and kinks. 1891 H. L. WEBB in *Electr. in Daily Life*, Making a Cable 193 Occasionally a sounding was spoiled by the wire kinking.

2. *trans.* To cause to kink; to form a kink upon; to twist stiffly. Also *fig.* (Usually in passive.)

1800 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 346 Arguments... such as none but a head, entangled and kinked as his is, would ever have urged. 1886 J. M. CAULFIELD *Seamanship Notes* 4 Cable is full of turns and kinks. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* III. 651 The shortened bowel may be kinked or twisted.

Hence *Kinked* (kɪŋkt) *ppl. a.*, *Kinking* *vbl. sb.2* and *ppl. a.2*; also *Kinkable a.*, liable to kink.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 55 *Kinking*, the twisting or curling of a rope, by being twisted too hard. c 1865 J. WILDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 250/2 That there may be no loose or 'kinked' places. 1891 *Daily News* 24 June, Gardenhose... non-kinkable hose is preferred. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* III. 489 Pyloric kinking may occur with rapid aggravation of the state.

|| **Kinkajou** (kɪŋkədʒu). Also 8 kincajou. [a. F. *quincajou* (Denis 1672), from N. American Indian: cf. Algonquin *Kwingwaage*, Otchipwe *gwingwaage*, the wolverine. The same word orig. as CARCAJOU, which is still applied to the wolverine; but erroneously transferred by Buffon to the quadruped indicated below. (J. Platt, in *N. & Q.* 9th s. VII. 386, 18 May 1901.)]

A carnivorous quadruped (*Cercoleptes caudivolvulus*) of Central and South America, allied to the racoon; it is about the size of the common cat, has a prehensile tail, and is nocturnal in its habits. Also called *potto* or *honey-bear*.

[1674 N. DENIS *Descr. des côtes de l'Amerique* 330 Le kinkajou ressemble à un chat.] 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 198 Kincajou... makes havoc among the deer. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* xii. (1864) 400 A curious animal, known to naturalists as the kinkajou, has been considered by some authors as an intermediate form between the lemur family of apes, and the plantigrade carnivora or bear family. 1900 BARTLETT *Wild Beasts in the Zoo* 41 The voice of the panda, kinkajou, otter and coati are wonderfully alike.

Kinkcough (kɪŋkəʊ), *north. dial.* Also 7-9 kincough, 9 king-cough. [f. KINK v.1 + COUGH sb.; cf. CHINGCOUGH, and the earlier KINKHOST.]

(By Turner and others erroneously referred to Ger. *kink* child, and misspelt accordingly; cf. Kilian's *kind-host*.)

The whooping-cough. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* iii. 54 The cough that yonge childer have, called in right English The kindt cough: for kindt is a chylid in Duchie. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* s.v. *Kink*, The Kink-cough, called in other places the Chin-cough, by adding an Aspirate. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Nervus* (ed. 3) 54 1b. *Tussis convulsiva*, Kinkcough. 1773 W. BUTLER (*little*) Treatise on Kinkcough with appendix on Hemlock. 1825 BROCKETT, *Kink-cough*, *Kink-cough*, Ching-cough or King-cough, the whooping-cough. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Kinkcough*, or kink-cough, the whooping-cough.

Kinkhost (kɪŋkəʊst). *Obs. eccl. Sc.* [f. KINK v.1 + HOAST, cough, corresp. to MLG. *kinkhōste*, LG. *kinkhōst*, Du. *kink*-, *kiek*-, *kikhōst*, G. *keich-husten*, Da. *kighoste*, Sw. *kikhōsta*: all containing the Teut. stem *kik*-, Saxon *kink*:-] = prec. c 1190 REGINALD *Vita Gadrice* (Surtees) 373 Quod genus infirmitatis *Kinkhost* vocant Angli. a 1587 MONTGOMERIE *Flying w. Polwart* 327 The kinkhost, the charbuckle, and the womes in the cheeks. 1830 GALT *Laurie* T. i. li. (1849) 6 In teething and kink host. 1858-61 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (1870) 115 I've had... the kinkhost.

† **Kinkin.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *kynkyn*, 7 *kin-kine*, 8 *kincken*. [a. MDu. *kincken*, *kinneken*, var. of *kindeken* KILDERKIN. See also KEMPKN.] 'A small barrel, a keg, a kilderkin' (Jam.). c 1500 in Cosmo Innes *Scot. in Mid. Ages* viii. (1860) 248 [The Abbot of Holyrood is charged for a] *kynkyn* [of olives]. 1594 *Compt. Buik* D. Wedderburne (S. H. S.) 132 To by a *kynkyn* seap. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I. (1851) II. 469 He cumis down die syd... plunders about 20 barrellis or kinkenis of pulder. 1685 in *Scot. N. & Q.* (1900) Dec. 92/1 Half kinkin soap.

Kinkina, obs. f. QUINQUINA, Peruvian bark. [Kin-kind, ken-kind, in Sc. phr. a' *kin-kind*, by erroneous analysis of a' *kin-kind*, ALKIN *kind*. a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems*, *Leith Races*, We drink o' a' *kin-kind*. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* d (1827) 17 Wi' leifsam pictures a' *kin-kind*. 1833 SANDS *Poems* 116 (E. D. D.) Cannon o' a' *ken kinds*.]

Kinkle (kɪŋkl), sb.¹ [f. KINK sb.1 Cf. E. Fris. *kinkel* kink.]

1. A little or slight kink or twist; also *transf.* 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. ii. li. 7 To shake the kinkles out o' back'n'r legs. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xvi, He stroked the cow; but she... made no other movement than a kinkle in her tail.

2. A herring-bone or zigzag arrangement in which bricks are laid in a kiln, etc., the alternate courses being inclined at an angle of 45° in opposite directions: *attrib.*, as in *kinkle form*, *shape*, *course*.

1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 161/1 s.v. *Kiln*, The next is the stretcher and kinkle or skinkle course... in which the stretcher... lies over the solid arch, and the kinkle... over the hollow work. *Ibid.*, Roofing-tiles [are laid] in the kinkle shape. *Ibid.*, The large paving bricks are either laid up in the kinkle form, on their ends, or flat, like common bricks.

3. *fig.* A 'wrinkle', a hint. Cf. KINK sb.1 2 b. a 1873 LYTTON *Parisians* II. viii, I am not without a kinkle that you will be enthused.

Kinkled (kɪŋkl'd), a. [f. prec. sb. + -ED².] Having kinkles or kinks; of hair: Frizzed, crisped like the fibre of crape.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Glass*, *Kinkled glass*, the surface of which is raised in small rounded elevations produced by blowing the glass into a mold formed of a more or less fine netting of wire. 1899 *Chamb. Jnrl.* II. 692/2 They (Philippine islanders) had the kinkled hair of the race (not wool).

Kinky (kɪŋki), a. [f. KINK sb.1 + -Y.]

1. Having, or full of, kinks; closely curled or twisted: said esp. of the hair of some races.

1865 *Publ. Opin.* 31 Dec. 726 Sambo the blubber-lipped... the kinky-haired. 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* viii. 55 With heads clean-shaven, except a kinky scalp-lock back of the ear. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 644 The hair more kinky, yet altogether unlike the woolly headed negro of the Guinea coast.

2. *fig.* (U. S. colloq.) 'Queer, eccentric, crotchety' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1860): cf. KINK sb.1 2.

Kinless (kɪnləs), a. [f. KIN¹ + -LESS.] Having no relatives; without kin or kindred.

1720 T. BOSTON *Fourfold State* (1797) 219 The base things of this world, the kinless things [as the word [ayyn] imports]. 1840 THORPE *Anc. Laws* I. 79 A man, kinless of paternal relatives. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 500 Cromwell's kinless judges were the first pure judges in Scotland. 1882 OGILVIE *Imperial Dict.*, *Kinless* looms, a name given by the Scotch to the Judges sent by Cromwell, because they distributed justice solely according to the merits of the cases, being uninfluenced by family or party ties.

† **Kinlyn.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 *kynlyn* (e, -lym, kymlyn. [f. *kynle*, KINDLE v.1] = HEAD-BLOCK I.)

c 1440 *Pronch. Parv.* 237/2 Hearte stok or kynlyn (K., P. stocke; S. *kynlyn*), *repejocilium*. *Ibid.* 275/1 *Kynlyne*, or herhestok (K. *kynny*, *erhestok*, H. *P. kymlyn*).

† **Kinnaut**, obs. variant of CANAUT. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tr.* 59/1 The seat was surrounded by a kinnaut, or tent wall.

Kinned, *dial.* chapped: see KIN sb.2

Kinnen, obs. Sc. variant of *cunning*, CONY.

16. Johnie Armstrong ii, Make Kinnen and Capon ready then, And Venison in great Plenty. 1783 *My Auld Man* in Whitelaw Bk. *Sc. Song* (1875) 571/1 Wheatbread and wine, and a kinnen new slain.

|| **Kinnikinnick** (kɪnɪkɪniˈk). Also 8 killegenico, 9 killickinnick, *kin* (n) *ikin* (n) *ick*, -kineck, -kennie, *kinnakinne*. [Algonquin; lit. 'mixture'.]

1. A mixture used by North American Indians as a substitute for tobacco, or for mixing with it; the commonest ingredients are dried sumach-leaves and the inner bark of dogwood or willow.

1799 J. SMITH *Acc. Remark. Occurr.* (1870) 16 A pouch, which... contained tobacco, killegenico, or dry sumach leaves which they mix with their tobacco. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trans. Amer.* 91 They did not make use of tobacco, but the bark of *Cornus sanguinea*, or red dog wood, mixed with the leaves of *Rhus glabra*, or smooth sumach. This mixture they call kinnikineck. 1865 VISC. MILTON & CHAMBLEE *Northwest Passage* 275 What the Indians call kinnikinnick—the inner bark of the dogwood. 1883 P. ROBINSON in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 710/2 The 'kinnikinnick' of travellers, a pale yellow pile of stuff resembling 'granulated' tobacco.

2. Any of the various plants used for this, as the Silky Cornel, *Cornus sericea*, Red-osier Dogwood, *Cornus stolonifera*, and esp. Bearberry, *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi* (also *trailing k.*, *k-vine*). 1839 MARRAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. i. l. 198 The Kinnakinnee, or weed which the Indians smoke as tobacco, grew plentifully about it. 1883 *Lit. World* (U. S.) 20 Feb. 55/2 The vine on the pretty cover design is the kinnikinnick, a Colorado creeper. 1886 Ogontz *Mosaic* Jan. 7/2 A soft carpet of pine needles and trailing killickinnicks.

Kinning, variant of KENNING 2.

Kino (kɪno). [app. of W. African origin: cf. Mandingo *cano* = Gambia kino, the first kind used, called by Fothergill in 1757 (*Med. Obs.* I.) *gummi rubrum astringens Gambiense*, in Edinb. Pharmacop. 1774 *Gummi Kino*, and in London Pharmacop. 1787 *Resina Kino*.]

1. A substance resembling catechu, usually of a brittle consistence and dark reddish-brown colour, consisting of the inspissated gum or juice of various trees and shrubs of tropical and sub-tropical regions; used in medicine and tanning as an astringent, and also (in India) for dyeing cotton. Sometimes called *Gum Kino*.

African or Gambia Kino (the kind first known in Europe, but now out of use) is the produce of *Pterocarpus erinaceus* (N.O. *Leguminosae*); Bengal K., of *Butea frondosa* and *B. superba* (N.O. *Leguminosae*); Botany Bay K., or Australian K., of *Eucalyptus resinifera* (N.O. *Myrtaceae*) and other species; East Indian K., Malabar K., or Amboyna K. (the kind most used), of *Pterocarpus Marsupium*; West Indian K., or Jamaica K., of *Coccoloba wifera* (N.O. *Polygonaceae*).

[1738 STRIBBS *Voy. Gambia* 267, I shall now describe the Pau de Sangué, or Blood-wood, so called from a red gum which issues from it; it grows abundantly all up the river... and by the Mandingoes called Cano.] 1788 *Lond. Pharmac.* (ed. 2) 21 Kino, Kino, *Gummi Gambiense*, 1811 A. T. THOM-

SON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 216 Botany Day kino is inodorous; tastes bitterish and more austere than the African. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 91 Gum Kino is the produce of *Pterocarpus erinacea*. 1852 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 69 African Kino, Asiatic Kino, American Kino, from a decoction of the fibrous wood of *Coccoloba uvifera*. The African, which is the most common kind, differs from the rest in coming in small, angular, glittering, black granules. 1899 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 200 After five days' treatment by kino with opium and ipecacuanha.

b. attrib.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1158 Kino-red yields by dry distillation a small quantity of watery and oily distillate. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 743 Compound kino powder in 10 grain doses is also very useful.

2. Any of the trees or plants which yield this substance: see above.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 644 Kino is a lofty tree.. native of Ceylon, and the adjacent part of India. 1887 MONELEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 324 African or Gambia Kino.. Tree often 40 to 70 feet high, with a very hard, fine-grained red wood suitable for naval construction, planking, &c.

Hence **Kinofluous** (kin'flu:əs), *a.* [after *mellifluus*], 'exuding kino' (*Cent. Dict.*); **Kino'io a.**, of or pertaining to kino; **Kino'in** (kī'no'in), *Chem.*, a crystalline substance ($C_{14}H_{12}O_6$) obtained from East Indian kino; **Kino-tannic acid**, **Kino-tannin**, the varieties of tannic acid and tannin occurring in kino.

1853 *Pharm. Jnl.* XIII. 79 Hennig calls this substance kinioic acid. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1158 By repeatedly crystallising.. pure colourless crystals of kinioin are obtained.. Kinioin is anhydrous; it dissolves sparingly in cold water, easily in hot water and in alcohol. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Kinotannic acid**, a reddish-brown translucent substance forming some 95 per cent. of kino. 1852 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 69 Kino-tannin forms a red mass, and yields no pyrogallic acid in dry distillation.

Kino², variant of **KENO**, game of chance.

Kinology (kain'olodji). [irreg. f. Gr. *κινέω* to move + -(o)LOGY.] That branch of physics which treats of motion; kinematics.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Kinone, **Kinovic**, **Kinoyl**, **Kinquina**, etc.: see **QUIN**.

† **Kinrick**, -rik, -rich. *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 cynerice, 2-3 kine-, 3 kyne-, kune-, kinne-, cunn-, 4 kinriche, kynryche. *β.* 3 kun(e)rike, 4-5 kynryk, 5-6 rik, (5-rike, 6-riek), 4-6 kinrik, 4-ric, -rike, 5-6 ryk-, -ryke, 7-riek); 6 kenrik. [OE. *cynerice*, f. *cyne*, KINE + *rice*, RICHE, RIKE, rule, realm: cf. **KINGRICK**.] = **KINGDOM**, in various senses.

a. 1892 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 871 On bycynerice be supan Temese. *a.* 1100 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1076 Harold.. feng to be kynerice. *c.* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Hit scal king bon on bet endelese kineriche. 1258 *Eng. Proclam. Hen. III.* Quer al bare kuneriche on Engelenoande. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* 148 Crist kep þe, sire kyng and by kynryche.

β. *a.* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2182 (Edin.) Þu mun me kaste of kinrik oute. *c.* 1300 *Havelok* 2804 Apweld was king of þis kunerike. *c.* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 23 Kinric sch rohyrise Igain kinric. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* (1814) II. 7 Of his kynrik þe xix þer. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 7 His crown agane and kinrik for to win. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 112 Dis-herished.. of all the lands in the Kinrick, that his father held.

Kinsfolk, -folks (kin'zfolk, -fōks). Now rare. [f. **KIN** + **FOLK**, after *kinsman*.] Persons of the same kin; relations by blood; relatives.

a. *c.* 1450 *Paston Lett.* (K.O.), Kynsfolke. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* ii. 44 They.. sought hym amonge their kynsfolke and acquaintance. 1546 *HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 37 Many kynsfolke and few freends, some folke saie. 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus, Germanie* i. (1622) 260 Their family and frends, and kinsfolke. 1855 *KINGSLEY Heroes, Argon.* i. 76 That I may go home to my fathers and to my kinsfolk.

β. 1514 *E. E. Gilds* (1870) 144 Hys kynfalkes benefactours and alle crysten saules. *Ibid.* 145 There kynsfolkes, benefactours. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 70 The prosperitie of owre contrey and kynsfolkes. 1652 C. B. *STAPYLTON Herodian* 161 Their Friends and kinsfolks them upbrad.

Kinship (kin'ship). [f. **KIN** + **-SHIP**. A modern word: not in Johnson, Todd, Webster 1828.] The quality or state of being kin.

1. Relationship by descent; consanguinity. 1833 *MRS. BROWNING Prom. Bound Poems* 1850 l. 141 An awful thing is kinship joined to friendship. 1868 *STANLEY Westm. Abb.* iii. 172 In consideration of her kinship with no less than twelve sovereigns. 1880 *DIXON Windsor* III. xiii. 119 She was of kinship with the queen.

2. *fig.* Relationship in respect of qualities or character.

1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 239 We see how far it has any kinship with that doctrine of the Godhead of the Eternal Son. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* iv. 90 Those mysterious instincts which vindicate our kinship to God. 1899 W. M. RAMSAY in *Expositor* Jan. 42 Peter was.. among the older apostles.. the one with whom Paul felt most kinship in spirit.

† **Kinsing**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs. rare* -1.

[Origin and meaning obscure: see Nares, and quot. 1899.] 1598 *Br. Hall in Marston's Sco. Villanie* iii. x. (1599) 223, I ask't Phisitions what their counsell was For a mad dogge, or for a mankind Ass? They told me.. The dogge was best cured by cutting and kinsing. 1899 E. GOSSA *Life of John Donne* l. 33 Marston.. liked to be known by the nickname of Kinsayer, as one who 'kinsed' or docked the tails of wandering dogs and stray sociat abuses.]

Kinsman (kin'zmān). Forms: 3-4 cunnes-, kun(n)es- (3-5 kenes-, 5 kennes-, -ye-), 3-5

kinnes(-, 3-6 kynnes-, 4-5 kines-, 4-7 kinse-, 5-6 kyns(-, 6- kinsman. [Early ME. f. *cunnes*, *kinnes*, gen. of **KIN** + **MAN**.] A man of one's own kin; a relative by blood (or, loosely, by marriage). (Now chiefly literary.)

[1050 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1052 Hit was heom mæst eallon lād þat hig sceoldon fle(e)htan wif beora azenes cunnes mannum.] *c.* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 75 Ne ðine breðren.. ne ðine kenesmen, ne ðine neibures. *c.* 1200 *ORMIN* 7613 Cristess kinness menn þær brohhtenn Crist to kirkke. *c.* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 456/3 His freond and is cunnes-men þe gretteste maystres were. *a.* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6434 Ietro.. was moyses kynnes-man [Gott. kinsman]. *c.* 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 106 My kennysmen and ancestres yn þeself lawe dwellyd. *c.* 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 50 That my kinnesmen and frendes be assembled. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 2 No.. kynsman for kynsman.. coulede do more. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 273 Hali, Mahomets nearest kinsman and sonne in lawe. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 31 (*Captive*) Nor had the voice of friend or kinsman breathed through his lattice. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 605 It was no pleasant task to accuse the Queen's kinsman in the Queen's presence. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* i. He is your mother's kinsman.

fig. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* v. i. 80 Moodie and dull melancholly, Kinsman to grim and comfortlesse despair. 1635 *SWAN Spec. M. v.* § 2 (1643) 148 Dew.. being a near kinsman to rain.

Hence **Kinsmanly a.**, appropriate to or characteristic of a kinsman.

1838 J. MARTIN *Rem. & Herm.* vii. 168 True kinsmanly affection to our brethren in Christ. 1885 *Spectator* 31 Jan. 154/2 The claims of New England upon the kinsmanly interest and affection of all travellers from the mother-country.

Kinsmanship (kin'zmānsip). [*f.* prec. + **-SHIP**.] The relation of kinsmen; kinship. Also *fig.* 1824 *Tail's Mag.* IX. 563 Little.. did I surmise your kinsmanship with a man so disgraced. 1874 *SAYCE Compar. Philol.* v. 189 The surest 'differentia' of linguistic kinsmanship.

Kinson, variant of **KINGSTON**.

Kinspeople. *U. S.* = **KINSFOLK**.

1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* xviii. 267 Kinspeople of herself or her husband. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* July 266/1 Pike was.. free-handed, especially to his kinspeople. 1891 J. WINCOR *Columbus* v. 86 Here his kinspeople ruled.

Kinswoman. Forms: see **KINSMAN**. [*f.* as *kinsman* + **WOMAN**.] A woman of one's own kin; a female relative. (Now only literary.)

c. 1400 *MAUNDEV. xxviii.* (1839) 288 Hire othere kynnes-wommen [*Roxb.* sibbe wymmen]. *c.* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xi. 15 My dere kyns Woman. 1586 Q. ELIZ. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 23 Yow have not in the World a more loving kinswoman.. then my self. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 88 Autonee, a Kinswoman of the Tyrants. 1741-70 *ELIZ. CARTER Lett.* (1808) 353, I wish.. in the next edition Mr. Richardson would leave out the grievous old-fashioned word *kinswoman*. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 168 He tried to restore harmony between his kinswomen. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* II. vii. 54 The murdered prince had married a kinswoman of the Earl.

Kintal, early form of **QUINTAL**, a weight of one hundred pounds.

Kintecoy: see **KANTIKOY**.

Kintlage, -ledge, -lidge, *obs. ff.* **KENTLEDGE**.

Kintr, **kintry**, **li**. *S.* forms of **COUNTRY**.

† **Kinyng**, var. *cuning*, *obs. f.* **CONY**, rabbit.

c. 1450 *Inv. in Archæologia* XXI. 264 Item, j redde panne of kinyng skynnyngs.

|| **Kiosk** (ki'psk). Also 7 (chouske), chiosque, 7-9 kiosque, 8 kioske, kiosc, chiosk, 9 keoschk. [= F. *kiosque* (It. *chiosco*), a. Turk. كوشك *kūshk* pavilion, Pers. *kūshk* palace, portico.]

1. An open pavilion or summerhouse of light construction, often supported by pillars and surrounded with a balustrade; common in Turkey and Persia, and imitated in gardens and parks in Western Europe.

1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* II. ix. 1581 Some [Rooms] also vpon the Sea side, which are called *Kiosks*, that is Roomes of faire prospect, or (as we terme them) banquetting Houses. *Ibid.* 1626 Banquetting Houses, which they call *Chouskes*. 1684 *WHELER Journ. Greece* II. 204 A stately Chiosque, or Summer-house. 1717 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to Mrs. Thistlethwaite* 1 Apr. In the public gardens there are public *chiosks*, where people go.. and drink their coffee, sherbet, etc. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vix. Paris* (ed. 5) 289 The great Cedar.. Before it lost its top.. must have nearly equalled the brass kiosk in elevation. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1876) I. i. 20 The summer kiosks, and the steep shady gardens looking down on the straits between Europe and Asia. 2. A light ornamental structure resembling this, used for the sale of newspapers (in France and Belgium), for a band-stand, or for other purposes. 1855 *Daily Tel.* 5 Dec. 3/4 A 'kiosk'—i.e., a place for the sale of newspapers. 1868 *Morn. Star* 26 Feb. The kiosques in which the two military bands were stationed, were illuminated by lamps and electric light. 1870 W. CHAMBERS *Winter Months* l. 13 At kiosks on the Quai.. several Paris daily newspapers may be purchased.

Kiotome (ki'otōm). *Surg.* Also *ciotome*. [irreg. for **kiotōm*, f. Gr. *κίον* pillar + *τομή* cutting. (Cf. **CIOTOTOME**.)] An instrument invented by Desault for dividing pseudo-membranous bands in the rectum or bladder; also used for removing the tonsils.

1842 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* (ed. 3). 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Kiotome*, see *Ciotome*. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Kiotome*.

Kip (kip), *sb.*¹ Also 6 kyppe, keippe, kepe, 7 kipp(e). [Of uncertain origin. Sense 2 corresponds to MDu. *kīp*, *kīp*, pack or bundle, esp. of hides (see *Verwijs and Verdam*); but there is no direct evidence that sense 1 was developed from 2. Hardly to be connected with Flem. *kippe* new-born or young calf, G. *kippe* ewe.]

1. The hide of a young or small beast (as a calf or lamb, or cattle of small breed), as used for leather.

1530 *PALSGR.* 236/1 Kyppe of lambe a furre [oo Fr.]. 1617 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 353 A kipp to make a cover for the charter. 1776 *Excise-book in Dorset County Chron.* (1881) 2 June, [Kinds of hides] sheep and lamb, butts and backs, calves and kips. 1852 *MORRIS Tanning & Currying* (1853) 146 Kips, consisting of the younger growth of the above animals [oxen, horses, cows, bulls, and buffaloes]. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* III. 24 The tanners call the skins of young animals kips. The skins of full-grown cattle of small breed are also so called. *a.* 1882 *KENDALL Poems* (1886) 192 A hero in moleskin and kip.

2. A set or bundle of such hides, containing a definite number: see *quots.*

c. 1525 *Northumbld. Househ. Bk.* (1827) 355, ij Keippe and a half [of lamb skin] after xxx Skynnes in a Kepe. 1612 A. HORTON *Concord. Years* 164 The skins of Goats are numbered by the Kippe, which is 50. 1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 67 Skins of Goats. In 1 Kippa, 50 Skins. 1890 *Correspondent*, A kip of chamois skins is now 30.

3. *attrib.*, as *kip leather* (used chiefly for the uppers of shoes), *kip-skin*.

1828 *Craven Dial.* *Kip-leather*, the tanned hide of a stirk. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 56 Calf Skins and Kip Skins, in the Hair, not tanned. 1844 *Port. Phillip Patriot* 25 July 3/6 Half ton Hobart Town kip leather. 1891 *Auckland (N. Z.) Star* 1 Oct. 1/4 A hundred gross of Kip Leather Laces.

Kip, *sb.*² *Sc.* Also *kipp*. [Cf. Germ. (prop. LG.) *kipp* point, peak, tip.]

1. 'A term denoting anything that is beaked' (Jam.), e.g. the tip of the lower jaw of a male salmon at the time of spawning (cf. **KIPER sb.** etym. note).

2. A sharp-pointed hill; also, a jutting point, on the side of a hill, etc. (Jam.)

1815 *ARMSTRONG in Pennecuk Descr. Tweeddale* 228 (Jam.) The kippes, above this, are remarkably steep and pointed hills.

attrib. 1868 J. HARNY in *Proc. Berwick. Nat. Field Club* 376 Kip rocks are numerous in Scotland, the name being applied to jutting eminences or upright points of rocks.

Kip, *sb.*³ *slang*. [Cf. Da. *kippe* mean hut, low alehouse; *horekille* brothel.]

† 1. A house of ill-fame, a brothel. *Obs.*

1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xx. My business was to attend him at auctions.. to take the left hand in his chariot when not filled by another, and to assist at tattering a kip, as the phrase was, when we had a mind for a frolic. [S. BALDWIN *Note* Tattering a kip: we have never heard this expression in England, but are told that it is frequent among the young men in Ireland. It signifies, beating up the quarters of women of ill fame.]

2. A common lodging-house; also a lodging or bed in such a house; hence, a bed in general.

1879 *Macm. Mag.* XL. 501/1 So I went home, turned into kip (bed). 1883 *Pail Matt* G. 27 Sept. 4/1 The next alternative is the common lodging-house, or 'kip', which, for the moderate sum of fourpence, supplies the applicant with a bed. 1892 M. WILLIAMS *Round London* (1893) 38 The sort of life that was led in 'kips', or 'doss-houses'.

Kip, *sb.*⁴ *Coal-mining*.

1883 *GASLEY Gloss. Coal Mining Terms*, *Kip* (N.), a level or gently sloping roadway going *outbye* at the extremity of an engine plane, upon which the full tubs stand ready for being sent up the shaft.

Kip, *sb.*⁵ Also *kipp*. A local name for a tern.

1802-3 in Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 358 Kippes.. 5. [Note. A kipp is a genus of tern peculiar to the vicinity of Romney.] 1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds*, Common Tern.. also called.. Kip.

† **Kip**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 kippe, 4 kip, kyp, 4-5 kyppe; *pa. i.* 3 kyppte, 3-4 kipte, kipt, 4 kyppid. [ME. *kippen*: cf. ON. *kippa* to snatch, tug, pull; also MDu. *kippen* to catch, grip, G. dial. (Swiss) *kippen* to steal, 'prig'.] *trans.* To take hold of, take in the hand, seize, snatch, catch.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3164 Do was non biging of al egipte lich-les, so manie dead ðor kipte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2667 'Nimeþ your sexes', & is men þer wiþ Echou Kipte hor longe kniues. *c.* 1300 *Havelok* 1050 He.. kipte up þat heui stom. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1510 Kyppe kowpes in bonde kyngez to serue. *c.* 1400 *Sege Jerns.* (E. E. T. S.) 27/478 Cayphas of þe kyst kyppid a rolle & radde. *c.* 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 276/1 Kypptyn, idem quod hynton.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 253 Be God, he bot syppys, begylde thou art; Behold how he kypptys. *Ibid.* xiii. 557 Any lord myght hym haue This chylid to his son. When he wakyns he kypptys, that ioy is to se.

|| In many passages, *kip*, *kipte*, appear to be = *kepe*, *kepte*, from **KEEP v.**

c. 1300 *Beket* 1841 That was signe of his baner, for other ne kipte he non [S. *Eng. Leg.* l. 158/1805 kepte]. *c.* 1305 *St. Dunstan* 64 in E. E. P. (1862) 36 He ne kipte of hem non hure. *c.* 1311 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 152 Thus y kipte ant cacche careful colde. *c.* 1330 R. BRAUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 282 Togidir I rede we kip. *c.* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3079 (Trin.) Whenne [Ismael] hadde good elde kipte he spoused a wif.

Hence **Kipping vbl. sb.**; also *attrib.*, as in **kippling-line**, ? some kind of fishing line: cf. next.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 276/1 Kyppynge, or hyntyng (K., P. hentyng), *raptus*. c 1689 *Depred. Clavi Campbell* (1816) 104 Ane long fishing lyne. and three kipping lynes.

† **Kip**, the stem of KIP v. in comb., as **kip-hook**, **kip-net**, some kind of hook and net used in fishing; **kip-string**, some part of the harness of a draught horse; **kip-tree**, a wooden lever used in drawing water from a well.

1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 642 Each man fishing for Cod and Ling useth at once two *Kip-hooks. 1622 *Whitbourne* in Capt. Smith *Virginia* vi. 245, 20 *Kip-net Irons, 105. Twine to make kipnets and gagging hooks, 65. c 1330 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 518 In 40 capistris . . cum 2 *Kypstringes. 1364-5 *Ibid.* 568 In Kypstringes pro carectis. 1453-4 *Ibid.* 147 Pro . . J kypstring et ij capistris. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 276/1 *Kypre of a welle, *telo*.

Kipe (kəip), sb. Now dial. Forms: 1 cype, 3-4 (?) cupe (ū), 4 kype, 6 kepe, 8-9 kipe. [OE. *cype* wk. f., app. = LG. *kupe* (*keupe*) basket carried in the hand or on the back. LG. has also *kipe*, *kipepe* (recorded from 15th c., also spelt *kype*, *kypp*); whence mod. G. *kipepe*, Du. *kipepe* (*korf*). The relationship of the forms is obscure, as is that between LG. *kupe* basket and *kipe* tub, cask, and that of OE. *cype* to ME. *cūpe*; see COOP sb.]

A basket; † *spec.* an osier basket used for catching fish (*obs.*); a basket used as a measure (*dial.*).

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke ix. 17 Man nam þa gehrotu þe þar be lifon, twelf cypan fulla. a 1100 in Napier O. E. *Glosses* xviii. 3 *Corbes*, cypan. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1278 Twelf cypanful weoren v. i-bore. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) IV. 359 He was i-lete a donn in a cupe [*v. r.* kype] over þe wal. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. cxliii. (MS. Bodl.) ff. 227 b/2 Wylowe . . þerof beþ made drien needefulle þinges to household as stolet sotels panyers and kuypes. 1558 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 17 § 3 No . . Person . . shall fish . . with any manner of Net, Tramel, Kepe, Wore [etc.]. 1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey), *Kipe*, a Basket made of Osiers, broader at Bottom, and narrow'd by Degrees to the Top, but left open at both Ends; which is used for taking of Fish, particularly at Otmore in Oxfordshire, where this manner of Fishing is called Kiping, and going to Kipe. 1879 *Miss Jackson Skroph. Word-bk.*, *Kipe*, a strong osier basket with a twisted handle on each side, of circular form, but wider at the top than the bottom. *Ibid.* Intr. 85 A kype is often used as a measure for potatoes, apples, etc. When filled level with the top it equals a half-strike heaped.

Hence **Kipe v. intr.**, to catch fish with a kipe.

Kiping vbl. sb.

1706 [see above].

Kippage (kipədʒ), Sc. [Corruptly a. F. *équippage* EQUIPAGE.]

† 1. 'The company sailing on board a ship, whether passengers or mariners' (Jam.). Cf. EQUIPAGE 13.

1578 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 104 Consider diligentlie how mekill flesche may serve euerie schip and thair kippage for that present veyage.

2. 'Disorder, confusion' (Jam.); a state of excitement or irritation.

Cf. such F. phrases as *mettre en piteux équipage* to wreck or destroy (Littre).

1814 *Scott Wav. lili*, The Colonel's in an unco kippage. 1818 — *Br. Lann.* xxvi, Dinna pit yourself into a kippage. 1825-30 *JAMIESON* s. v., One is said to be in a sad kippage, when reduced to a disagreeable dilemma, *Loth.*

Kippen, kippin (kip'ɪn, ki'pɪn). *Irish*. [a. *Irish cipin*: cf. Gael. *cipean*, *cipin* stump, peg, wooden pin.] A stick or dibble used for planting; a short thin stick.

1830-2 *CARLETON Traits* (1843) I. 133 A good root-growing kippen. 1847 S. C. *HALL Ireland* I. 122 The tree beside it grew out of the Kippin of the spangle which she carried in her hand.

Kipper (kip'ər), sb. and a. Forms: (1) cypera, 4 kypre, 6-7 kypper, 6-8 kepper, 6- kipper. [Etymology uncertain; it is also doubtful how sense A. 2, which goes with KIPPER v., is connected with 1, and indeed whether it is the same word.]

At the approach of the breeding season, the lower jaw of the male salmon becomes hooked upward with a sharp cartilaginous beak known as the *kif*, which is used as a weapon by the fish when two or more fight for the same female; from this 'kip', the name 'kipper' is currently explained; but this is not compatible with the identity of *kipper* and OE. *cypera*, ME. *kypre*, which, itself, though phonetically unobjectionable, is also unproved, since the exact sense in which these words were used does not appear from the context. Moreover, in the quotes of 1376 and 1533-4, in B. 1, *kipper* appears to include both sexes.]

A. sb. 1. A name given to the male salmon (or sea trout) during the spawning season. (The female is then called a *shedder*.)

Some recent writers give as the meaning 'the male salmon when spent after the spawning season', thus making the term equivalent to KILT; but this is not borne out by the earlier instances, which, when clear, evidently relate to the time when the fish is full of milt, and needs protection on account of its breeding value; nor does it harmonize with some later authorities, e. g. *Jamieson*, who says, '*kipper*, salmon in the state of spawning'; it is directly challenged by some (cf. quot. 1799); and it seems to have arisen from misapprehension of such qualifications as 'unseasonable', 'not wholesome', really applied to fish from the approach of the spawning season. For this Pennant seems largely responsible; see quot. 1766 in B. 1.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xix. 12 Hwy 3e nu ne settan on sume dune fisenet eowru, þonne eow fion lysteð leax oððe cyperan. c 1567 *Surv. Warkworth in Hist. Northumb.* (1899) V. 151 The salmon fishing mainteyned, no kipper slayne alonge

the water of Cockett. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* iv. iv. (1588) 450 Any Salmon or Trout, out of season, that is being kippers or shedders. 1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* § 72 (ed. Skene) heading, Of slaughter of redde fish or Kipper. 1624 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1885) III. ii. 228 For killing salmon in time of kipper. 1705 *Act 4 & 5 Anne* c. 21 The old Salmon or Kippers, which, during that Season [1 Jan. to 10 Mar.] are out of kind, and returning to the Sea. 1848 *Chambers Inform. for People* I. 687 The adult fish [salmon] having spawed, being out of condition, and unfit for food . . are . . termed kelts; the male fish is sometimes also called a kipper, and the female a shedder or baggit. 1861 J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* Ser. ii. 243 The poaching weaver who had . . leistered a prime kipper. 1879 T. T. STODDART in *Academy* 30 Aug. 151/2 On the banks of our Scottish salmon rivers, the designation *kipper* is applied to the male fish before parting with its milt, when the beak is fully developed. After spawning, it shares along with the female fish the term *kelt*. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Oct. 7/2 The heaviest salmon . . was a fine 'kipper', weighing close on 30 lb., which he captured on Saturday last [8th Oct.].

2. A kippered fish (salmon, herring, etc.); now esp. a herring so cured: see KIPPER v.

(It is doubtful whether the quotes from the Durham Acc. Rolls belong here; they may relate to the fish in sense 1, without reference to any particular mode of preparation.)

1326 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 15 In 11 Kypres emp., 35. 4d. 1340 *Ibid.* 37 In 6 kypres emp. et 1 salmono salso, 25. 2d. 1769 *De Foe's Tour* Gl. Brit. III. 336 Preserving Salmon by making it into what they call Kipper: This is done by dividing it in the Middle from Head to Tail, and drying it slowly before a Fire. 1815 *Scott Guy M.* v, Ye're no eating your meat; allow me to recommend some of the kipper. It was John Hay that catcht it. 1824 *CARLYLE* in *Fronde Life* (1882) I. 263 His heart . . is as dry as a Greenock kipper. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 231 Some people, in order to give the kipper a peculiar taste . . carefully smoke it with peat-reek or the reek of juniper bushes.

B. adj. (attrib. use of sb.)

1. Said of a male salmon (or sea trout), at the breeding season: see A. 1. In quotes. 1376 and 1533-4 'kipper' appears to include both sexes.

1376 *Rolls Parli.* II. 331/2 Qe null Salmon soit pris en Tamise entre Gravesend & le Pount de Henlee sur Tamise en temps q'il soit kiper: C'est assavoir, entre les Festes de l'Invention del Crois, & le Epiphanie. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 That no maner of persone or persones . . frome the feaste of the exaltation of the holy crosse to the feaste of Seynt martyn in wynter . . kyll or distroye any Salmon not in season called kepper Salmon. 1558 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 17 § 1 Any Salmon or Trout, not being in Season, being Kepper-Salmon or Kepper-Trouts, Shedder-Salmon or Shedder-Trouts. 1603 *Wenver Penbrokeshire* (1891) 118 In wynter, when . . they are found kipper, leane and whole-some. 1653 *WALTON Angler* vi. 135 The He Salmon . . is more kipper, & less able to endure a winter in the fresh water, than the She is. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1769) III. 242 After spawning they [salmon] become very poor and lean, and then are called kipper.

2. *transf.* Shaped like the lower jaw of a kipper salmon: see ETYMOLOGICAL note above.

1822 *Hogg Perils of Man* II. ii. 50 Tam and Gihbie, with their long kipper noses, peeping over his shoulder.

C. attrib. and Comb., as † kipper-time, the period of close-time for salmon.

1706 *Phillips, Kipper-Time*, a Space of Time between the Festival of the Invention of the H. Cross May 3d. and Twelfth-Day; during which, Salmon-fishing in the River Thames was forbidden by Rot. Parl. 50 Edw. 3. [See quot. 1376 in B. 1.] 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* III. xii. 171 The old kipper-bell rolling on a block for a boat at sea—do you mind it? 1899 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 2/3 At Great Yarmouth, where there are some 350 boats and some 4,000 fishermen and kipper-girls engaged in the great herring fishery . . some 800 girls are curing the enormous catches for the Continental and the other markets of the world.

Kipper, v. [? f. prec. sb.]

If really derived from the sb., it seems most reasonable to infer that this process was originally used for the preservation of 'kipper' salmon; but no direct evidence has been found.] *trans.* To cure (salmon, herring, or other fish) by cleaning, rubbing repeatedly with salt and pepper or other spice, and drying in the open air or in smoke.

1773 [see KIPPERED below]. 1835 *SOUTHEY* in C. *Southey Life* VI. 281 Salmon which he had kippered the preceding night. 1848 *Life Normandy* (1863) II. 56 [Salmon out of season] are . . more frequently kippered; that is to say, they are cured with salt, sugar, and spice, and then dried in the smoke. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Oct. 15/1 Smoking and kippering them [mackerel] for winter use.

Hence **Kipperd ppl. a.**; **Kippering** vbl. sb.

1773 *Mrs. GRANT Lett. fr. Mount.* (1807) I. ii. 20 We had . . kippered salmon. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Stirrings*, XVI. 122 The kippering of salmon is successfully practised in several parts of the parish. 1863 in *Tyneside Songs* 91 A cask o' the best kipper'd herrins. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 11 June 9/2 A large kippering establishment at Stornoway. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 31 Fisher-girls . . at Grimsby, splitting herrings for kippering, seven a minute.

Kipperish, a. rare. [f. KIPPER sb. + -ISH 1.]

Characteristic of a 'kipper' fish: see KIPPER A. 1. 1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 296 [The salmon] is then prohibited the benefit of salt-water to bathe her fins . . which is the natural cause of her kipperish infirmity.

Kipper-nut. [Origin unknown.]

The conjecture of Hempl (*Publ. Mod. Lang. Assoc. America* XIV. 455) that *kipper* is here a variant of *pepper*, *pickle*, in sense 'pungent', does not seem justified.]

1. = EARTH-NUT 1.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. cccxv. 905 Earth Nut, Earth Chestnut, or Kipper Nut. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Noix chastaigne*, the earth nut, Kipper nut, earth Chestnut. 1722 *QUINCY Lex. Phys. Med.* (ed. 2) 348 The Earth-nut, Kipper-nut or Pig-nut. 1846 *SOWERBY Brit. Bot.* (ed. 3).

2. The tuber of the Heath-pea: = EARTH-NUT 2.

1863 *Prior Pop. Names Brit. Plants.* 1879 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.*

Kippe-sole, corrupt f. KITTISOL.

Kipple, Sc. and dial. f. COUPLE sb. and v.

† **Kipse, kibsey.** *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 *kybzey*. [Origin uncertain: cf. KIFE.] A small wicker-basket.

1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* III. i. (1668) 96 With a gathering hook, gather those which be full Ripe, and put them into your Cherry-pot, or Kybzey, hanging by your side or upon any bough you please. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Kibsey*, a kind of Wicker-basket. 1754 *MARTIN Eng. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Kibzy*, a sort of wicker basket. 1879 *HORSLEY in Macm. Mag.* XL. 501, I was coming home with my kipsy (basket).

Kirat, obs. form of CARAT.

1568 *TURNER Herbal* III. 50 If one kirat of it be given in wine, it maketh a man wonderfully drunken. 1616 *BULLOKAR Eng. Expos.*, *Kirat*, an Arabian word signifying the weight of three graines.

Kirb, Kirble, Kirb-roof, Kirch, var. CURB, KEBB, CURBLE, CURB-ROOF, CURCH.

Kirchenwasser: see KIRSCHWASSER.

Kircher, -chowe, obs. ff. KERCHER, KERCHIEF.

Kirie-mirie-buff: see KERRY-MERRY-BUFF.

Kirk (kɜrk, Sc. kɜrk), sb. Forms: 3 (*Orm.*)

kirke, 3-7 *kirke*, 4-6 *kyrke*, 4-7 *kyrk*, (4 *kiro*, 6 *kerke*, 6-9 *kurk*), 4- *kirk*. [Northern form of CHURCH: cf. OE. *circe*, and ON. *kirkja*, Da. *kirk*, Sw. *kyrka*.]

1. The Northern English and Scotch form of the word CHURCH, in all its senses.

a. In Northern English: formerly used as far south as Norfolk; and still extending in dialect use to north-east Lincolnshire: see E. D. D. Frequent in proper names all over its original area.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 3533 Halldedd inn hys kirke. c 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 92 Clerkes of holy kirke. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* Prol., Pis boke . . is mast oysed in halykyrke seruyis. c 1400 *Melayne* 29 In kirkes and abbeyes that there were. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 1422 After the trewe kyrkes vsage. c 1550 *CHEKE Malt.* xvi. 18 *note*, Yis word church . . commeth of y^e greek κυριακον . . as ye north doth yet moor trull sound it, y^e kurk, and we moor corruptli and frenchlike, y^e church. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* July 97 To Kerke the narre, from God more farre, Has bene an old-sayd sawe. a 1656 *USSHER Power Princes* II. (1683) 234 That place which . . all men did call a Kirk. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 41 *Kyrk*, Church, κυριακον. 1785 *HUTTON Bran New Wark* (Westmld.) 14 Be serious and devout, net come to kirk with a moon belief. 1802 in *Anderson Cumbl'd. Ball.* 24 Helter skelter frae the kurk. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s. v., He's as poor as a kirk mouse. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Kirk*, a church. Not much used. That at Owthorne on the coast is called the 'Sister Kirk'.

b. Used in literary Sc. till 17th c., and still retained in vernacular use in the general sense of 'church'.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* II. 71 Quhen he . . In-till the kyrk Schyr Ihone baid slayn. c 1475 *Rauf Collgar* 574 The hie Mes was done, The King with mony cumly out of the Kirk is gane. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 11 We trow the kirk Catholik he Ane Faithfull Christin companie. 1643 *Petit. Ass. Kirk Scot.* in *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* vi. § 340 The Kirk of England (which We ought to tender as our own Bowels). 1648 in *Rec. Kirk of Scot.* (1838) I. 507 All the corruptions that have been formerly in the Kirks of God in these Lands [England and Scotland]. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 49 The Scottish kirk the English church do name; The English church the Scots a kirk do call. a 1653 *BINNING Sermon*, (1743) 607 Unless their prayers do it, or their keeping the kirk. a 1704 T. BROWN *Cupid turn'd Tinker* Wks. 1730 I. 112 At play-house and kirk Where he silyly did lurk. 1786 *BURNS Two Dogs* 19 At kirk or market, mill or smiddie. 1894 'IAN MACLAREN' *Bonnie Brier Bush, Lachlan Campbell* III. 145 Away on the right the Parish Kirk peeped out from a clump of trees.

c. In official use, the name 'Kirk of Scotland' gave place to 'Church of Scotland' at the date of the Westminster Assembly: see quotes. 1645, 1648. But (d) in subsequent English (as opposed to Scottish) usage, the term 'kirk' has often been opposed to 'church' to distinguish the Church of Scotland from the Church of England, or from the Episcopal Church in Scotland. So *Free Kirk* for the Free Church of Scotland.

c. 1560 (*title*) The Booke of the Universal Kirk of Scotland. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 3 Instructed . . in the exact knowledge of the Estate of this Kirk of Scotland. 1645 in *Rec. Kirk of Scot.* (1838) I. 431/1 Subscribed in name of the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, by the Moderator of the Assembly. 1648 *Ibid.* I. 506 (*title*) A Declaration and Exhortation of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, to their Brethren of England. 1691 (*title*) The principal Acts of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland convened at Edinburgh the 16th day of October, 1690.]

d. a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* XII. § 121 Nor did she [the queen] prefer the glory of the church of England before the sordidness of the kirk of Scotland. 1708 *SWIFT Sacram. Test* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 135 To swear . . as they do now in Scotland, to be true to the kirk. 1791 *HAMPSON Mem. Wesley* II. 19 A member of the kirk. 1831 *MACAULAY Ess.*, *Hampton* (1887) 219 This government . . called a general assembly of the Kirk. 1890 *WHIPPLE Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 213 Examples which tell against kirk as well as against church. 1854 *KINGSLEY Lett.* 22 Feb. in *Life* xii. (1879) I. 321 Erskine and others think [the lectures] will do much good, but will infuriate the Free Kirk.

2. Sometimes affected to render Du. *kerk*, LG. *kerke*, or Ger. *kirche*.

1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* 25 Here [Delft] are two large

Churches, the one called the old, the other the new Kirk. 1851 *Longf. Gold Leg.* II. *Village Ch.* 69, I may to you kirk go. To read upon you sweet book.

3. *Phr. (Sc. colloq.)* To make a kirk and a mill of: to put to any use one pleases, to do what one will with. Bat Kelly gives what may have been the earlier meaning.

1721 *Kelly Sc. Prov.* 252 Make a Kirk and a Mill of it, that is, make your best of it: It does not answer to the English, 'Make a Hog or a Dog of it': For that means, bring it either to one use, or another. 1822 *Galt Entail* I. xviii. 147 The property is my own conquering, and surely I may make a kirk and a mill o't an I like. 1887 *Mss. Alexander Mond's Choice* II. vii. 173, I doubt but the man I let the land to is just making a kirk and a mill of it.

4. *attrib. and Comb.* (see also, in many cases, corresponding combinations of CHURCH): as *kirk act, bell, door, -goer, government, preacher, rent, steeple, stile, vassal, writer; kirk-greedy, kirk-like* adjs.; *kirk-assembly*, Assembly of the Church of Scotland; *kirk-burial*, burial within a church; *kirk-fast*, a fast ordained by the Church; † *kirk-feuar Sc.* = *church-feuar* (CHURCH *sō.* 18); *kirk-gate*, the high-way or street leading to a church; *kirk-keeper Sc.*, a constant attendant at the kirk; † *kirk-lair Sc.*, 'a lair or burial place within a church, the right of burial within a church' (*Jam. Suppl.*); † *kirk-loom*, church machine or utensil; *kirk-shire* (see *quot.*); *kirk-skail, -skailing Sc.*, the dispersion of the congregation after divine service; *kirk-work Sc.* = CHURCH-WORK *a.*; *kirk-wynd*, the lane leading to a church. Also *KIRK-ALE, -GARTH, -YARD*, etc.

1666 *Burnie Kirk-Buriall* xix, The 'Kirk acts against *Kirk-buriall. 1752 *Carter Hist. Eng.* III. 425 Going, to the 'Kirk-assembly at Edinburgh. 1830 *Galt Lawrie* T. vi. ii. (1849) 257 To hear the far-off 'kirk-bell ringing. 1814 *Scott Wav.* xxx, He would drive a nail for no man on the Sabbath or 'kirk-fast. 1820 — *Monast.* xvii, The son of a *kirk-feuar is not the stuff that lords and knights are made of. 1643 *Declar. Commons (Reb. Ireland)* 56 Desires for establishing Unity of Religion, and Uniformity of 'Kirk-government. 1884 *J. Walker* *Jaunt to Auld Reekie*, etc. 42 He neir was godly nor *kirk-greedy. 1815 *Scott Guy M.* xi, A constant 'kirk-keeper she is. 1666 *Burnie Kirk-Buriall* xix, Stcluding all from the 'Kirk-laure. c1450 *Holland Howlat* 82 The pleasant Pacok, .. Constant and 'kirklyk vnder his cler cape, Myteris, as the maner is. 1819 *W. Tennant Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 201 The mickle pu pit, .. was the Cardinal's ain 'kirk-loom, He brocht it in a ship frae Rome. 1844 *Lingard Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1853) I. iv. 144 note, These districts allotted to priests were called priestshires, shiftshires, or 'kirkshires. 1843 *Bethune Sc. Fireside Stor.* 283 Hame again At 'kirk-skail time she came. 1819 *Lockhart Peter's Lett.* lxxiii. III. 205 When the service is over, .. (for which moment the Scotch have, in their language, an appropriate and picturesque term, the 'kirk-skailing). 1826 *J. Wilson Not. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 II. 312 The cock on a 'kirk-steeple. 1552 *Lynsag Monarchie* 4729 Thay hauld the Corps at the 'kirk style. 1820 *Scott Monast.* iii, To hear ye even the Lady of Avenel to seeking quarters wi' a *kirk-vassal's widow! 1430 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iii. 21 [A penalty of £20 Scots to be paid to the] 'kirkwerk [of Glasgow]. 1467 [see CHURCH-WORK]. 1680 *G. Hickes Spirit of Popery* Pref. i, Citing out of the 'Kirk-Writers their Papal, .. Schismatical and Rebellious Principles. 1888 *Barrie When a Man's single* i, A kitchen in the 'kirk-wynd of Thrus.

Kirk, v. Now *Sc.* [f. *KIRK sō.*]

1. *trans.* = CHURCH *v.* 1.

c1425 *Wyntoun Cron.* v. xli. 4904 In honoure off that madyn clere That was kyrkyd at that day. c1470 [see CHURCH *v.* 1b]. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* xliii, I'm to be married the morn, and kirkit on Sunday. 1825 *Jamieson*, A bride is said to be *kirkit*, the first time she goes to church after she has been married; on which occasion she is usually attended by some of the marriage-company. .. A family is also said to be *kirkit*, the first time they go to church after there has been a funeral in it. 1891 *Barrie Little Minister* xlv, All he had to do was to re-marry him, and kirk him.

† 2. To lay up or deposit in a church. (Cf. CHURCH *v.* 2.) *Obs.*

1666 *Burnie Kirk-Buriall* xi, The wel deserveng by the purse, .. was in vse to be Kirked vp in burial.

3. To send or drive (the ball) to the church, as a goal.

1834 *T. Brown in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 2. 46 The person who succeeded in kirkling or in milling—such are the phrases—the, golden ball.

Hence *Kirkling vbl. sō.* (also *attrib.*).

c1470 *Henry Wallace* xi. 352 It was bot till a kyrkyn fest. 1818 *Edinb. Mag.* Nov. 414 On Sunday comes the kirkling. The bride and bridegroom, attended by their office-bearers, .. walk to the kirk. *Mod. Sc. saying*, 'A bride is a bride fra' her crying to her kirkling' (i. e. from the proclamation of banns to her first attendance at church).

† **Kirk-ale.** *Obs.* In 5 kirkheale, 6 kirkall. = CHURCH-ALE. (Bnt in quot. 1470 (if not simply an error) app. used as = CHURCHING *v.* 1: cf. *quots.*

1568 *s.v.* CHURCH *v.* 1 b, 1297 *s.v.* CHURCH-GANO.) c1470 *Harvock Chron.* cxviii. iii, To light his Candill then, .. at his kirkheale and purification. c1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 243 This exanamine being at a kirkall at the said Anne father's house.

† **Kirked, a. Obs.** ? a dialectal variant of CROOKED (or perh. a scribal error for *kroked*). c1400 *Rom. Rose* 3137 His nose frounced fulle kirked stoude.

Kirkemesse, *obs.* variant of KERMIS.

Kirker (kō'kər), *rare.* [f. *KIRK sō.* + *-ER* *v.*] A member or adherent of the 'kirk', i. e. the Church of Scotland. Now *Obs. exc. colloq.* in comb., as *Auld Kirker* (an adherent of the 'auld kirk'), *Free Kirker*.

1680 *G. Hickes Spirit of Popery* 5 Which is the Kirk, and Kirkers usual sence of free grace, according to the Assemblies larger and shorter Catechisms. 1716 *M. Davies Athen. Brit.* II. 310 Twenty Episcopalians .. to one Kirker of the Calvinistical Order. 1893 *Daily News* 10 June 5/8 'What about .. the ministers who are na' auld Kirkers?' his companion, .. a Free Kirker, rejoined.

Kirkereve, *north. var.* CHURCH-BEEVE *Obs.*

Kirk-garth. *north. dial.* Also 3 (*Orm.*) *kirkregard.* [f. *KIRK sō.* + *GARTH*, an enclosure: cf. *Icel. kirkju-garðr, Da. kirkegaard.* Cf. also CHURCH-GARTH and KIRK-YARD.] Northern English = Churchyard: formerly prevalent from Cumberland to Lincolnshire; now much restricted.

c1200 *Ormin* 15254 To birgenn þu w i kirkregard. a1300 *Cursor M.* 27198 In kyrcgarth, chapel or kyrk. 1417 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 11 Aneit Al Halow Kyrc garth wall on the Pament. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 204/1 Kyrcgarthe, cimetorium. 1508 *Will in W. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., My body to be heried in the kirkgarth of our lady of frothingham. 1708 *T. Ward Eng. Ref.* III. (1710) 18 Crosses In Kirk-Garths, and in Market places. 1785 *Hutton Bran New Work* 14 A covetous man trapes to th' kirk-garth on a sunday morning. 1839 *Cumbld. & Westmid. Dial.* 47 What they see i th Kirk-garth. [In *Suvaldale Gloss.* 1873, *Cumbld. Gloss.* 1878.]

Kirkify (kō'kɪfai), *v. rare.* [f. as *prec.*: see *-FY*: cf. CHURCHIFY.] *trans.* To imbue with the principles of the 'kirk' or Church of Scotland; to make like a Scottish church.

1661 *R. L'Estrange Relaps'd Apostate* 6 Your Kirkify'd Reformers; .. that made such Conscience of a Ceremony. 1854 *Hawthorne Eng. Note-bks.* II. 286 St. Giles's Cathedral, .. having been kirkified into three interior divisions by the Covenanters.

Kirkin-head. *Arch.* [app. f. *KIRK sō.*] The end of a building in which the upper half of the gable is hipped off; the truncated gable and the triangular piece of roof above it; = JERKIN-HEAD, of which it is app. the original form.

1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 22 All Buildings, where there is either a Gable or a Kirkin-Head. 1727 *Bradley Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Barge-course*. 1851 *Dict. Archit.* I. 53 Any building where there was a gable or Kirkin-head.

† **Kirkist.** *nonce-wd.* [f. *KIRK sō.* + *-IST*.] An adherent of the 'kirk' or Scottish church.

1652 *Urquhart Jewel Wks.* (1834) 277 What hath been done by kirkists these last dozen of yeers.

Kirkland. *Sc. and north.* = CHURCH-LAND.

c1450 *Holland Howlat* 784 Thai ete of the corne in the kirkland. c1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 31 in Laing *Ant. Poet. Scot.* 212 Kirkland hay, or gerss to a wail. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 128 With all manssis gleibs kirklands.

Kirkless. *Sc. form of CHURCHLESS a.*

1801 *H. Macneill Poet. Wks.* (1865) 171 After a Sunday's feast—or pascal, Wi' you, ye kirkless, canty rascal. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Jan. 8/1 The kirkless ministers of his country .. will applaud him.

Kirkman (kō'kɪmæn). [*Sc. and north. form of CHURCHMAN.*]

1. An ecclesiastic; = CHURCHMAN *v.* (In later use only *Sc.*)

c1340 [see CHURCHMAN *v.* 1]. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Niman*) 560 In quhat wyse þe kirkmen did þar service. 1440 in *Corr.*, etc. *Priory Coldingham* (Surtees) 113 Baith temporal lords and kirkmen. a1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 255 b, Their Kirkmen preached, that in Englande was neither Masse, nor any service of God. 1638 *Act Assembly in Coll. Conf.* II. 115 (Jam.) The civil places and powers of Kirkmen declared to be unlawful. 1733 *Neal Hist. Purit.* II. 238 That part of it [the Act] which referred to the Apparel of Kirkmen. 1853 *Cadenhead Bon-Accord* 188 (E. D. D.) Nane but kirkmen daur'd to preach.

2. A member or adherent of the 'kirk', i. e. the Church of Scotland: see CHURCHMAN *v.*

1650 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 205 The Kirkmen and their faction adhering still very rigidly to their mad principles. 1660 *R. Coke Power & Subj.* 262 The English Presbyterians (who had most basely accepted a canting thing called the Covenant from the Kirkmen of Scotland). 1752 *Carter Hist. Eng.* III. 425 A number of the most zealous kirkmen, meeting at Leonard's Craig near Edinburgh. 1893 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXXIII. 1002 Rothes had never been a fanatical puritan; he was a politician and a patriot rather than a kirkman.

Kirk-master, -maister. *north. dial.*

1. In northern English, A churchwarden.

1429 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 417 Item to the kyrkmasters a nobill. 1512 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, Linc.* (Nichols 1797) 205 Ye cayrke maysters of Wygtoft. 1674–91 *RAV N. C. Words* 41 *Kyrkmaster*, Churchwarden. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v. *Kirk, Kirkmaister* .. often heard from old Mid-Yorkshire people.

† 2. *Sc. a.* A deacon in the church, one who has the charge of ecclesiastical temporalities' (Jam.).

b. The deacon of an incorporated trade: see DEACON *v.* *Obs. rare.*

1505 in *Pennecuik Blue Blanket* (1756) 44 Compeired .. the Kirk-Master and Brether of the Surgeons and Barbaris. 1529 in *Charters of St. Giles, Edin.* (Bann.) 213–16 Kirk-maisters of the confrary and altare of the haly bulde. 1572 *Sc. Acts* 9as. VI (1814) III. 76 Their was not Kirkmaisters or Deacons appointit in the Parochinnis to ressaue the taxation appointit.

† **Kirkomanetic**, *a. nonce-wd.* Labouring under 'kirkomania'; adhering fanatically to the 'Kirk'.

1652 *Urquhart Jewel Wks.* (1834) 211 New Palestine, as the Kirkomanetick Philarchaists would have it [Scotland] called.

Kirk-scot: another form of CHURCH-SCOT, *q.v.*

Kirk-session (kœrk'seʃən). The lowest court in the Established Church of Scotland and other Presbyterian Churches, composed of the minister and elders of the parish or congregation.

(The Free Church having revived the office of *deacon*, has as its lowest court a *Deacons' Court*.)

1717 *Dn For Mem. Ch. Scot.* (1844) 6 The Subordination of Judicatories is such, and the Proceedings so nicely accounted for by the Kirk-Sessions to the Presbyteries, by the Presbyteries to the Provincial Synods, and by the Synods to the General Assemblies, that there can no Mistake pass unobserved. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) *Intro.* 19 The Kirk Session, composed of the minister, elders, and deacons of every parish, forms the lowest ecclesiastical court of Scotland. 1871 *Sia H. Moncrieff Pract. Free Ch. Scot.* 7 The Pastor or Pastors of each Congregation, along with a suitable number of elders who are not pastors, constitute a governing body which is called the Kirk-session.

Kirkset: see KIRSET.

† **Kirkship.** *nonce-wd.* [See *-SHIP*.] A humorous title for a church dignitary (? after *worship*).

1710 *Pol. Ballads* (1866) II. 95 To know what his Kirkship would have 'em to do.

† **Kirk-shot:** known only in the ballad cited; taken as = Churchyard (bnt prob. a corruption of some kind).

a1827 *Ballad, Weary Coble o' Cargill* x. (Motherwell *Minstrelsy* 232) And there they got the bonnie lad's corpse, In the kirk shot o' bonnie Cargill.

Kirk-shot: see CHURCH-SCOT.

Kirk-town. *Sc.* Also *kirk-ton.* The town, village, or hamlet in which the parish church is: = *church-town* (CHURCH *sō.* 18). b. A glebe.

1706 *Sempill Piper Kilbarchan in Chambers' Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 24 Or who can for our kirk-town cause Stand us in stead? 1864 *Glasgow Herald* 16 May, The word Kirktown .. applied to all collections of houses, not farm towns, which surrounded parish kirks. 1872 *E. W. Robertson Hist. Ess.* 136 The ordinary amount of Kirktown or glebe assigned to the church, was a half-davoch. a1894 *Stevenson Olalla Wks.* 1895 III. 313 The mountain village, which was, as we say in Scotland, the kirk-ton of that thinly peopled district.

† **Kirkward.** *sō. Hist.* = CHURCH-WARD *sō.* 1. 1883 *I. G. Smith & P. Onslow Worcester* 31 The kirkward of St. Peter's peaceably handed over the keys.

Kirkward, adv. (adj.) [See *-WARD*.] Towards the kirk or church; churchward.

18.. *Ballad in Scott Hrt. Midl.* xl, When six braw gentlemen Kirkward shall carry ye. 1832 *A. Cunningham in Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 996 Much they talked upon their kirkward way.

Kirkyard. Now *Sc.* Also 4 kyrk-yarde, 4-5 kirk(e)-zerd(e), 5 kyrkzerd, kyrkezerde, kyrk-yharde, 7- Sc. kyrkyard. [f. *KIRK sō.* + *YARD*.] Northern form of CHURCHYARD: now confined to Scotland: cf. *KIRK-GARTH*.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 29349 In kyrk-yarde aght naman him deluen. [1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 9 No corps in her kirkezerde ne in her kyrke was buried. 14.. *Nominale* in *W. Wulker 722/12 Hoc sctitorium*, a kyrkzerd. c1475 *Pict. Voc.* ibid. 803/5 *Hoc atrium*, a kyrkezerde.] a1636 *B. Jonson Sad Sheph.* II. iii, Our dame Hecate Made it her gaing-night, over the Kirk-yard. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* *Intro.* The Cameronian monuments, in the old kirkyard of Kirkchrist. 1896 *New-York Scot. American Oct.*, The auld kirkyard on the grey hillside.

Kirle, *obs.* form of *CURL sō.*

1612 *tr. Benvenuto's Passenger* (N.), Artes to stiffen their kirles on the temples, and to adorn their forehead.

Kirmess, -mish, variants of KERMIS.

† **Kirmew.** *Obs.* [a. Ger. *kirmewe*, f. *kirren* to coo, chirp, cry with a harsh sound + *meve* gull, MEW.] The common Tern.

It is doubtful whether the word has any standing in English except as occurring in quot. 1694 (transl. from German), which is also the source cited by Pennant, from whom subsequent writers get the name. Montagu (*Ornith. Dict.* 1802–33) gives also *kirman*, prob. an error.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 82, I have heard the Kirmew and Kutyegehf cry. *Ibid.* 92 The Kirmew hath a thin sharp-pointed bill as red as blood. It is commonly called Kirmew from its Cry. 1766 *Pennant Zool.* (1768) II. 428.

Kirn (kōrn, *Sc. kērn*), *sō.* 1 *Sc. and north. dial.* Also 4-6 kirne, 5-6 kyrn(e); *north. Eng.* 7 kerne, 7-9 kern, kurn. [Northern form of CHURN *sō.*: cf. *ON. kirna*, in same sense.]

1. A churn.

1338–9 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 311 In j kirne emp. pro eadem [dayerial], sd. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 204/1 (MS. A.) A kyrne, cimba, fscina. 1562 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 207, j kirne with staffe xliij^d. 1681 *Inv.* in *Hunter Biggar & Ho. Fleming* vl. (1862) 62 Ane say, a kerne and two four gallon trees. 1728 *Ramsay Betty & Kate* vii, See may your kirn with fatness flow. 1785 *Buans Addr. Deil* x, Countra wives .. May plunge an' plunge the kirn in vain. 1820 *Scott Monast.* xxxv, I see it is ill done to teach the cat the way to the kirn. 1825 *Baockett, Kern.* 1876 *Mid Yorksh. Gl.* Kurn.

2. *fig.* 'Applied to a mire' in which the mud is churned up; 'a disgusting mixture'. 'The ground's a mere kirn.' (Jam.)

3. *Comb.*, as *kirn-milk*, -staff: see CHURN.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 Thai maid grit cheir of . . reyme, flotquhaye, grene cheis, kynn mylk. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words*, *Kern-milk*, butter-milk. 1684 G. MERITON *Praise Ale* 160 (E. D. D.) Sheel kedge our kites with good kirne-milk and whig. 1724 *RAMSAY Evergreen*, *Wife of Auchtermuchty* xii. He tuke the kirstaff be the shank. a 1774 *FERGUSON Poems* (1807) 225 My kirn-staff now stands gluzened at the door. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxvii. note, He dealt in the whole-some commodity called kirn-milk.

Kirn (kājn, Sc. kērn), *sb.*² *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *g kērn*, *kurn*, *currn*. [Of uncertain etymology: see Note below.]

1. A feast or merry-making held on the completion of the harvest; a harvest-home or harvest-supper. (Thing and name are passing out of use.)

1777 [see KIRN-BABY]. 1786 *BURNS Two Dogs* 124 As bleak-fac'd Hallowmass returns, They get the jovial, ranting kirns, When rural life, o' ev'ry station, Unite in common recreation. 1806 *DOUGLAS Poems* 143 (E. D. D.) Hame they gang to get the kirn. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* iv. Intro. 101 Who envies now the shepherd's lot, . . His rustic kirn's loud revelry. 1883 *LONGM. Mag.* Apr. 657 The oldest rustic festival here [in Lothian] is the harvest home, or 'kirn'.

2. The cutting of the last handful of corn (the kirn-cut) on the harvest-field. Chiefly in the phrases *To win (get) the kirn*: to gain the distinction of cutting down the last armful of corn; to succeed in finishing the harvest; *To cry or shout the kirn*: to cheer or shout in token of this. (Now rare.)

1808-18 JAMIESON, *Kirn*, the last handful of grain cut down on the harvest-field. 1821 *BLACKW. Mag.* 400 (Jam.), I shall either gain a kiss from some fair lip for winning the kirn, or some shall have hot brows for it. 1836 J. M. WILSON *Tales Bord.* I. 209 (E. D. D.) An hour would be sufficient to terminate their harvest tolls and win the kirn. 1866 HENDERSON *Folk-lore N. Counties* 66 When the sickle is laid down, and the last sheaf of golden corn set on end, it is said that they have 'got the kēr'. [The words I have heard used in crying the kirn in Roxburghshire, a 1860, were 'The corn's shorn, the kirn's won, Kirnie, kirnie, coo-oo-oo!'] the last word much prolonged. J. A. H. M.]

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *kirn-bannock*, -feast, -night; *kirn-cut* = sense 2; *kirn-supper*, the harvest-home supper (see also *churn-supper*, s. v. CHURN *sb.* 5); *kirn-winning* = sense 2.

1824 *MACTAGGART Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 405 A piece . . of the 'kirn-bannock'. 1810 *CROMIE Rem. Nithsdale Song* 259 From the same pin depended the 'kirn-cut' of corn, curiously braided and adorned with ribbons. 1862 J. GRANT *Capt. of Guard* xlv. Above the mantelpiece hung the . . kirn-cuts of corn gaily ornamented with ribbons—the trophies of the last year's harvest home. 1846 *DRUMMOND'S Muckomachy* 32 (E. D. D.) At fairs, 'kirn-feasts, and penny weddings. 1789 *BURNS Let. Lady Glencairn*, At gala-times, such as New-year's day, a christening, or the 'kirn-night, . . my punch-bowl is brought from its dusty corner. 1777 **Kern Supper* [see KIRN-BABY]. 1822 *BEWICK Mem.* 26 The man . . when he met me had been on his way to a 'kirn supper'. 1864 *CHAMBERS' Bk. of Days* II. 370/2 In Scotland, under the name of the *Kirn* or *Kirn-supper*. 1819 in *ANDERSON Cumblid. Bull.* 65 To murry-neets, 'kurn-winnings, Hannah ne'er went.

[Note. The instances of the word *kirn* or *kērn* are quite recent, and leave us in the dark as to its earlier history. The popular notion often associates it with *KIRN sb.*¹, *CHURN*; and there are positive statements that a churnful of cream was a prominent item in the harvest-supper (J. Nicol *Poems* (1805) I. 154; Hone *Year-bk.* (1832) 10 Sept. 534/2; Haliburton *Poor Auld Sc.* (1887) 148-9). See also *churn-supper*, s. v. CHURN *sb.* 5. But this may be due only to popular etymology. If the word were old, it might in form represent an OE. **gēcyrn* = OHG. *gikurni*, shortened *kurni*, *churni*, MHG. *kürne*, *kirn*, 'corn collectively or of all kinds' (see Grimm, s. v. *Korn* 1 d). But this hardly suits the sense, unless indeed **gēcyrn* could have meant something like 'completion of the reaping or ingathering of all the corn'. (Prof. E. Sievers.)]

Kirn (kājn, Sc. kērn), *v.* Also *dial. kern*, *kurn*. [Northern form of CHURN *v.*]

1. *a. trans.* and *absol.* To churn; to make butter by churning. *b. intr.* Of butter: To form by churning, to 'come'.

15. . . *Wife of Auchtermuchty* v. Scho kynd the kyrne, and skwmd it clene. 1725 *RAMSAY Gent. Sheph.* II. iii. Tibby kirn'd, and there nae butter came. a 1774 *FERGUSON Poems* 74 (Jam.) Nae mair the thrifty gudewife sees Her lasses kirn. 1801 in *ANDERSON Cumblid. Bull.* 19 For tou can kurn, and darn, and spin. 1856 *HENDERSON Pop. Rhymes* 56 (E. D. D.) The gudewife's butter wadna kirn.

2. *transf. a. trans.* To mix or stir by a process like that of churning cream; to keep turning over, up, etc. *b. intr.* To perform the act of stirring something; to puddle, etc.

1822 *GALT Sir A. Wyllie* xxiv. (E. D. D.) It would have been mair to the purpose had ye been kurning drogs with the pistle and mortar in your ain shup. 1869 R. LEIGHTON *Scottish Wds.* 20 I've just been kurning through the Word o' God. 1892 N. DICKSON *Auld Min.* (1896) 106 Busy kurning' among clay an' makin' bricks.

Hence *Kirned ppl. a.*; *Kirning vbl. sb.*, churning. *attrib.* as *kirning-day*; *kirning-rung* = *kirn-staff* (*KIRN sb.*¹ 3).

1790 A. WILSON *Pack Poems* 59 Gin ye please our John an' me, Vese get the kiran rung To lick, this day. 1808 ELIZ. HAMILTON *Cottagers Glenbourne* (Jam.), The very first kirling after, her hutter was burstet and gude for naething. 1824 *MACTAGGART Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 39 'Twas fed on new kirmed butter-milk. 1899 *CROCKETT Kit Kennedy* 217 The morn' . . is kirling-day.

Kirn-baby. Also *kern*.- [*f.* *KIRN sb.*² + *BABY sb.* 2, 'doll, puppet'.] A rude semblance of a

human figure made out of the last handful of corn cut on the harvest-field, and dressed as a female, which formerly played a part in the ceremonial of the kirn or harvest-home, and was afterwards often hung up on the farmer's kitchen wall until the next harvest, when its place was taken by a new one. Also called *kirn-doll* or -*dolly*, *maiden* or *kirn-maiden*, *harvest-queen*, and, in books, after a mistaken suggestion of Brand (quot. 1777), *corn-baby*.

In the most usual form, the cluster of ears formed the head of the figure, while part of the stalks were plaited into two arms, and the rest expanded as a body in skirts, the whole being decorated with ribbons or gaily dressed in doll's clothes.

1777 *BRAND Pop. Antig.* xxxi. 307 *Kern Baby* . . the northern Word is plainly a Corruption of *Corn Baby* or *Image*, as is the *Kern* or *Churn Supper* of *Corn Supper*. 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Kern-baby*, an image dressed up with corn, carried before the reapers to their mill-supper, or harvest home. 1813 *ELLIS Brand's Antig.* I. 422 note, An old woman . . informed me that, not half a century ago, they used every where [in Northumberland] to dress up something, similar to the figure above described, at the end of Harvest, which was called a *Harvest Doll*, or *Kern Baby*. 1825 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1166. 1846 *RICHARDSON Borderer's Table-Bk.* VII. 375 The corn-baby or kirn-dolly. 1866 W. HENDERSON *Folk Lore N. Counties* 66 When the sickle is laid down and the last sheaf set on end . . an image is at once hoisted on a pole . . crowned with wheat ears and dressed up in gay finery, a white frock and coloured ribbons being its conventional attire. The whole group [of reapers] circle round this harvest queen or Kernbaby, curtsying to her, and dancing and singing. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, *Kern baby*, an image, or possibly only a small sheaf of the newly cut corn, gaily dressed up and decorated with clothes, ribbons, flowers, &c.

Kirnel, -ell, -elle, obs. forms of KERNEL.
Kirre, obs. f. QUARRY *sb.*¹ (hunting term).
|| **Kirsch** (kirf). Also *kirsh*. [*f.* *kirsch*, abbrev. of next.] = KIRSCHWASSER.

1869 *Daily News* 25 Aug. Distillers of the cherry-stone liquor, called kirsh. 1874 T. G. APPLETON in *Longfellow's Life* (1891) III. 229, I tried coffee and kirsch, and they had the good old taste.

|| **Kirschwasser** (kirf'vasər). Also *kirschen*. [*Ger. kirsch(en)wasser*, *f. kirsche* cherry + *wasser* water.] An alcoholic spirit distilled in Germany and Switzerland from a fermented liquor obtained by crushing wild cherries.

1819 *SCOTT Leg. Montrose* II, We had drunk . . about two mutchkins of *kirschenwasser*. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* viii. iv. A bottle of Kerchen Wasser, from the Black Forest. 1855 'E. S. DELAMER' *Kitchen Garden* (1861) 148 The famous cordials known as kirschwasser and maraschino.

Kirsen, -dom, obs. or dial. ff. CHRISTEN *v.*, CHRISTENDOM.

† **Kirset**. *Sc. Law. Obs.* Also *kerset*, *kirseth*, *kyrset* (t. [app. a. ON. *kyrrseta* or *kyrrseti*, sitting in peace and quiet, freedom from disturbance.] Exemption from the payment of taxes, granted for one year to a new burgess (see quot.).

In some MSS. of the *Burgh Laws* the erroneous form *kirksett* is found: see Jamieson, s. v.

14. . . *Burrow Lawes* c. 27 Quha sum evir be made new burgess of a waste lande and he hufe na lande wythin be burgh herberyt in be fyrst zere he sall haf kyrset [*Latin text* kirseth] And after be fyrst zere he sall haf herberyt lande and bygydd. [1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 122 He may haue respit, or continuation for payment of his burrow mailes for aye zear, quhilk is called hyrset (*sic*.)]

† **Kirset** 2, *kyrsede*, -ett(e), obs. ff. CRESSET.

1459-60 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 88 Le Kirsettez in domo capitulari et Refectorio. c 1497 *Inventory in MS. Ashmole* 1519, ff. 141 v. In coquina: a chawfere, a brandlet, a kirset. 1505-6 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 104 De 11 petr. feodi [coquinae] pro le kyrset ad portam abbathe. 1569 *Inv. in Trans. Cumblid.* & *Westmid. Arch. Soc.* X. 34 On Kyrse de & ij trepetts price v.

Kirsine, -some, obs. corruptions of CHRISTIAN.
Kirsp, variant of CRISP *sb.*

Kirtle (kō'tl), *sb.*¹ Forms: *a.* 1 cyrtel, 3 cuer-, cyurtel, 3-6 cur-, kur-, -tel (1/e, -til, -tyll; 4-5 cortel, -yl. *β.* 2 cer-, kier-, 2-5 kertel, (5 -tyl), 6 kertle, 6-7 -tell. *γ.* 3 cirtil, 3-8 kir-, kyr-, -tel, -til, etc., 5- kirtle, (6-8 kyrtle). [OE. *cyrtel* = ON. *kyrtill* tunic (Da. *kyrtel* tunic, gown, Sw. *kyrtel* skirt, petticoat) = **kurtil*-, app. a dim. of **kurt*-'short', commonly regarded as an early adoption of *L. curtus*. The sense 'short coat', as opposed to 'long gown', would suit the ordinary meaning of the ON. word, but does not apply to the use in Eng.]

1. A man's tunic or coat, originally a garment reaching to the knees or lower, sometimes forming the only body-garment, but more usually worn with a shirt beneath and a cloak or mantle above.

In early instances freq. transl. *L. tunica*. As the common name for an article of male attire, *kirtle* seems to have gone out of use about or shortly after 1500; writers of the 16th and 17th c. use it chiefly in describing robes of state. It survived to some extent in dialects, applied to a short jacket or blouse (see quot. 1706 and 1828).

1893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 17 Se byrdesta sceall gylðan . . berenne kyrtel oððe yterenne. c 1000 ALFRED *Hom.* I. 64 Nimað þis gold . . Bigað eow pællene cyrtlas. c 1160 *Hafton*

Gosp. Matt. vii. 15 Warnið eow wið leasan witegen, þe cumeð to eow on sceapene kertlen. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 He ches . . Stine here to shurte and gret sac to cirtle. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 127 Se þe benimð ðe þine kirtel, 3if him þine mantel. c 1290 *Becket* 1155 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 139 Is Cuyrtel swijt blaunket. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4161 His kyrtill [Gott. MS. cirtill] sal we riue and rend. c 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 135 I-clad he was . . Al in a kirtle of a lyght waget. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 307 Þe cirtelle of wolles and a pilche. a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1255 To onarme hym the knyght goys In corytys, sorcatys and schorte clothys. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. ccxxxvii 276 A man . . harefote, and in a whyte kyrtell. 1552 *HULOET*, Kyrtyll of a kynge worne vnder the mantyll of estate, *trabea*. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. v. (1877) I. 116 Giuing them [knights of the Garter] a kirtle, gowne, cloke, chaperon [etc.]. 1706 *PHILLIPS*, *Kirtle*, a kind of short Jacket. 1791 *COWPER Odys.* xiii. 485 In such a kirtle as the eyes of all Shall loath to look on. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Kytle*, a kirtle, or a short coat without laps or skirts. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* II. iii. 341 A white-haired elder clad in kirtle red.

2. A woman's gown. *b.* A skirt or outer petticoat. (See quot. a 1825.)

App. in common use down to about 1650, and now, as an archaism, much more frequent than sense 1.

a. c 995 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* VI. 133 Hio becwifð Æðelf [æde] Elhbelmes dehter . . hyre twili broccenan cyrtel. c 1205 *LAY.* 4993 Heo nom hire on anne cirtel [w. r. cuertel] . . hire hem heo up i-tæh, hire cneon he was swiðe nehli. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 122 Scho dede out in hir smok . . Withoute kirtelle or kemse. 13. . . *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 203 Her cirtel . . With precios perlez al umbe-pyghte. c 1440 *Generydes* 4395 The quene dede on hir kirtill fayre and well. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 165 Here entreh v. virgynes in whitekertelys. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 23 Though ny be my kyrtell, yet nere is my smocke. c 1550 *Image Hypocr.* I. 417 in *Skelton's Wks.*, Your cirtles be of silke With rochetes white as mylke. 1650 *HOWELL Giraff's Rev. Naples* II. (1664) 9 Ladies and gentlewomen were forbidden likewise to go abroad with wide-hoop'd gowns or kirtles. 1742 *SHENSTONE Schoolmist.* 65 A russet kirtle fenc'd the nipping air. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Kirtle*, an outer petticoat to protect the other garments from dust, &c. in riding. . . Scarcely, if ever, heard of now that pillions are so gone out of use. 1873 *QUIDA Pascariè* I. 117 In her ruddy serge kirtle and her great Tuscan hat.

3. *fig.* A coat or covering of any kind; a coating of paint.

1398, 1582 [see CURTEL]. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 417 Thre kyrtills do theron, of marbul greynye; But first let on be drie, and then engrelyne A smaller cote aboue on that. 1878 *GILDER Poet & Master* 14 The gray rock had not made Of the vine its glistening kirtle.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1530 in *Weaver Wells Wills* (1890) 118 To by a kyrtilcloth for my mother. 1725 *Cock-laird in Orpheus Caledonius* (1829), I maun hae a silk hood, A kirtle-sark, wyllicoat, And a silk snood. a 1800 *Clerk's Two Sons in Child Ballads* (1857) II. 67 Ben it came the Mayor's daughters Wi' kirtle coat alone.

† **Kirtle**, *sb.*² *Obs.* ? An error for *kintle*, *QUINTAL*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 106/2 Kirtle Flax is twelve heads in a bunch, and is about an hundred pounds in weight. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3). A Kirtle of Flax is the quantity of about 100 pounds Weight, containing 12 Heads in a Bunch.

Kirtle (kō'tl), *v.* [*f.* *KIRTLE sb.*¹]

trans. To cover or envelop as with a kirtle.

1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyric of Hopeless Love* lxviii, Dreams Kirtle thee in robes too fair For jealous Dawn to see thee wear. 1896 J. LUMSDEN *Poems* 108 Corn fields . . Kyrtle 'Thine God's acre like a queen.

Kirtled (kō'tl'd), *a.* [*f.* *KIRTLE sb.*¹ + -ED².] Clothed in a kirtle: often in parasynthetic comb.

1634 *MILTON Comus* 254 Amidst the flowry-kirtl'd Naiades. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. lviij. The wild Albanian kirtled to his knee. a 1850 *ROSSETTI Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 141 A lady . . sweetly kirtled and enlac'd.

Kirve (kōiv), *v.* Also *kerve*, *curve*. [*a.* ON. *kyrfa* to carve: = **kurhjan*: see KERF.]

† 1. To carve. Hence *kirving-knife*, carving-knife. *Obs. rare.*

1484-5 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 649 Pro emundacione de le kirvyngknyffez d'ni Prioris, 12d.

2. *Coal-mining.* To undercut a seam; to hole. Hence *Kirving vbl. sb.*, the wedge-shaped excavation made with the pick at the bottom of a seam, previous to blasting or bringing down the coal.

1827 *WILSON Pitman's Pay* II. xxvii, What he gat was vary sma', Frae out the kervens and the nickens. 1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 33 The coals obtained from the kirving are always small; and as the size of the kirving is pretty constant . . it follows that a greater per centage of small is made in working a thin than a thick seam of coal. 1865 *JEVONS Coal Quest.* (1866) 72 The waste of coal in the 'kirving' or cut made by the bower. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Kirve*, to hole.

Hence † **Kirver** (in 6 *kyrvour*), a carver. *Obs.* 1536-7 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 703 Sol. Thome Whythed, kyrvor, 20s.

Kirwanite (kō'wānait). *Min.* [Named after R. Kirwan, an Irish mineralogist (1733-1812): see -ITE¹.] A fibrous, green, chlorite-like mineral, found in the basalt of the North of Ireland.

1811 *PINKERTON Petral.* I. 561 Kirwanite. 1833 *Philos. Mag.* III. 85 Kirwanite—Found by Mr. P. Doran in the Greenstone and Porphyry of Mourne, and named by Dr. Thomson.

† **Kis**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*a.* Gr. *κίς*.] A weevil. 1658 *ROWLAND Mowfet's Theat. Ins.* 1086 The English call the Wheat-worm Kis, Pope, Bowde, Weevil, and Wibil. 155

Kish ¹ (kif). Also 8 kesh. [a. Ir. *cis* (kif), *ceis* (ke)] basket, hamper: cf. KISHEN.] A large wickerwork basket, used in Ireland chiefly for carrying turf; sometimes mounted on a car.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* 1. 61 A kish of turf burns a barrels of lime. 1802 EDGEMORTH *Irish Bulls* x. (1803) 180 An Irish boy... saw a train of his companions leading their cars loaded with kishes of turf. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 125 note. He pointed to the potatoe Kish which was placed upon the table. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xix. 166 The cars were in great variety... some bore kishes in which a woman and some small children might be seen.

b. Used, like gabions, in building the piers of bridges, etc. (see quot.). Hence **Kish-work**.

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 59 Kesh-work, that is, a kind of large Baskets, made of the Boughs and Branches of Trees, about the size of four or five Feet Square; these they sink in rows, by throwing stones... into them till they ground, and then filling them up. *Ibid.* 60 They... so begin to build their Piers, banking the Kishes all round with other Stones and hard Stuff thrown in.

Kish ² (kif). [Ety. obscure. Cf. F. *chiasse*, in *Nomendicatus*, *chiasse* scum of metals.] A form of impure graphite, which separates from certain kinds of iron in the process of smelting, floating on the top in the form of scales. Also, A dross on the surface of melted lead. Hence **Kishy** a. (see quot. 1825).

1818 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 391 There is a substance formed in iron foundries called *kish*, of a brilliant appearance, usually in thin scales, analogous to plates of polished steel. It consists chiefly of carbonaceous matter united to iron. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 330 The appearance of this substance, called by the workmen *kish*,... is so common an attendant on the production of the most highly carbonized iron, that the workmen have applied the term *kishy* to that peculiar sort of iron. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Kish*, the blast-furnacemen's name for the graphite-segregations seen in pig-iron and in the cinder of a furnace making a very gray iron.

|| **Kishan** (kif'an). I. of Man. Also *kischen*, *kishon*. [Manx *kishan* = Ir. *cisean*, dimin. of *cis*, KISH I.] A measure containing eight quarts.

1815 *Pious Manx Peasant in Houlston Tracts* 1. No. 17. 8 She... brought him two fat hens, and... a kishon of oats to feed them. 1890 HALL *Caine Bonnaman* i. vii. The April rain would bring potatoes down to sixpence a kishon.

|| **Kiskitomas** (-tōmās). Also *kiskatom*, *kisky*-Thomas. [Corruption of an Amer. Indian name.] *Kiskitomas nut*, a hickory nut.

1850 *Literary World* 2 Nov. (Bartlett), Hickory, shell-bark, *kiskitomas* nut, or whatsoever thou art called. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 691 The fruit of *Carya alba*, or Shell-bark Hickory, are called *Kisky Thomas Nuts*, and are also much esteemed in America.

|| **Kismet** (kismet). Also *kismat*, *kismut*. [Turk. *kismet*, Pers. *qismet*, a. Arab. *قِسْمَة* *qisma*(t) portion, lot, fate, f. *gasama* to divide.] Destiny, fate.

1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 46 One day a man related to me a story of Kismet or destiny. 1865 MAS. GASKELL in *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 21 It's a pity when these old Saxon houses vanish off the land; but it is 'kismet' with the Hamleys. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* i. 19 The stars or the fates... or whatever you like to term your kismet.

Kiss (kis), sb. Forms: a. 1-4 *cos*, *coos*, 3-5 *cosse*, 4-6 *kyse*. β. 4 *cuss*, 5 *cus*, *cusse*, *kus*, 6 *kusse*. γ. 4-7 *kisse*, 5 *kys*, 5-6 *kysse*, 4, 7-*kiss*. [OE. *cos* = OFris. *kos*, OS. *cos*, *kus* (MDa. *cus*, *cuss*, Du. *kus*), OHG. *chus* (MHG. *kus*, *kos*, G. *kuss*), ON. *koss* = OTeut. **kuss*-os. ME. *cuss* (*kus*) was app. developed from *cos*, as it appears to have had (u) not (i), and occurs in texts which do not use *cusse* (*cüsse*) for the vb. The mod. Eng. form (like Da. *kys*, Sw. *kyss*) is from the vb.]

1. A touch or pressure given with the lips (see KISS v. 1), in token of affection, greeting, or reverence; a salute or caress given with the lips.

a. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 32 Ic hine to minum cosse arærde. c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 48 Mannes sunu þu mid cosse sylst. a1100 *Ag. Voc.* in W. Wulcker 309/8 *Osculum*, cos. a1225 *Anr. R.* 194 Wo wuðre his cos: vor hit is Judases cos þet he ou mid cussed. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1300 He had craued a cosse, bi his courtaysye. 1382a *Wyclif Song Sol.* i. 1 Kisse he me with the cos of his mouth. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 25 He... with cossis and terys watryd the fete of the cosse. a1553 UDALL *Royster* D. i. iii. 24, I will not sticke for a cosse with such a man as you.

β. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 348 Yit wol he stele a cuss or tuo. c1430 *Hymns Virgin* 12 Ful cyrtis was bi comell cuss [*rime ihesu*]. c1440 *Partonope* *3236 Ther with she yaf hym a swete cuss. a1539 SKELTON *P. Sparrow* 361 Many a preyte kuss Had I of his swete musse.

γ. c1340 *Cursor M.* 15779 (Gott.) Wid a kiss [other MSS. *cosse*, *cusse*] has þu mannes sunne vnto þi bandun broght. *Ibid.* 17198 (Gott.) Kisse of saghtling þu me bedis. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 277/1 *Kys*, or *kus*, *osculum*, *basium*. c1489 *Crompt. Blanchardynix* 39 To laue a kyss or cusse of her mouth. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 278 b, *Kysse* Ado n. i. 322 Speake cosin, or... stop his mouth with a kisse, and let not him speake neither. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 502 He... press'd her Matron lip With kisses pure. 1796-7 COLERIDGE *To Sara* 4 Ah why refuse the blameless bliss? Can danger lurk within a kiss? 1833 TENNYSON *Fatima* iii. He drew With one long kiss my whole soul thro' My lips. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 424 The kiss of peace... was one of the rites of the eucharistic service in the primitive church. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* vii. 1 Ask me, Lesbia, what the sum delightful Of thy kisses.

2. fig. A light touch or impact.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 26 So sweete a kisse the golden Sunne giues not. To those fresh morning drops vpon the Rose. 1812 SHELLEY *Epipsyche* 547 Where the pebble-paven shore, Under the quick, faint kisses of the sea Trembles and sparkles. 1850 TENNYSON in *Mem.* cxvii, Every kiss of toothed wheels.

b. *Billiards*, etc. (See KISS v. 3 c.)

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gunney* III. 154 'That is a cannon how-ever'. 'Not a bit of it!... a kiss!' 1859 CRAWLEY *Billiards* 95 All these canons are made by a kiss from the cushion. 1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 35 A proper laying of the balls will preclude the undesirable kiss.

3. Name for a small sweetmeat or piece of confectionery; a sugar-plum.

1825 BROCKETT, *Kisses*, small confections or sugar plums. Perhaps the same as Shakespeare's kissing-comfits. 1887 STEVENSON in *Scribner's Mag.* 1. 612/2 Munching a 'barley-sugar kiss'.

4. A fanciful term for a drop of sealing-wax accidentally let fall beside the seal.

1829 *Young Lady's Bk.* 337 No drops, or, as our country cousins designate them, kisses, will fall in the passage of the wax from the taper to the seal. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* xxvii, 'It's Peggy O'Dowd's fist', said George, laughing. 'I know it by the kisses on the seal'. 1850 DICKENS *Detective Police Party* Wks. (Libr. ed.) VIII. 307, I observed that on the back of the letter there was what we call a kiss—a drop of wax by the side of the seal.

5. pl. A local name for the heartsease (*Viola tricolor*); cf. *kiss-me*, etc., in KISS, KISS-ME-QUICK 3. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Forty, Kisses*, the pansy; heart's-case.

6. Comb., as *kiss-giver*, *-thrower*; *kiss-worthy* adj.; *kiss-wise* adv., in the manner of a kiss.

a1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* lxxiii, Thy most kisse-worthy face. 1735 *Fausthaw's tr. Guarini's Pastor Fido* II. 1, She, that is the best kiss-giver, shall receive her mead. 1860 T. L. PEACOCK *Cryll Gr.* 298 A most beautiful kiss-thrower. 1875 LANIER *Poems, Symphony* 291 Lips kiss-wise set.

Kiss (kis), v. Pa. t. and pple. *kissed* (kist).

Forms: a. 1-2 *cyssan*, 2-5 *kyssen*, 3-6 *kysse*, (4 *kyse*, *kise*, 4-6 *kys*, *kis*), 4-7 *kisse*, 4- *kiss*. β. 2-6 *cusse*, 3-4 *kusse*, 4 *cus*, *kus* (u); 4-6 *cus*, *kus*, *kuss*, 9 *dial. kuss*. γ. 3-5 *kesse*, 4 *kes*. δ. 1 *coasian*; 4 *cosse*, 6 *kos*. Pa. t. 1 *cyste*, 2-5 *kyate*, *kiste*, *custe*, *keste*; 4-6 *kyst*, etc.; 4-*kist*; 3-4 *cussede*, *cossede*, *kyssede*, 4-5 *-ide*, *-ed*, *-id*; 4- *kissed*. Pa. pple. 1 *cyssed*, 4-6 (y) *cussed*, *cosse*, (i) *cust*, *kest*, *kost*, etc.; 4-*kist*, *kissed*. [OE. *cyssan* (pa. t. *cyste*, pa. pple. *cyssed*) = OFris. *kessa*, OS. *kussian* (MDu. *cussen*, Du. *kussen*), OHG. *chussen*, *kussen* (MHG. and G. *küssen*), ON. *kyssa* (Sw. *kyssa*, Da. *kyss*): OTeut. **kussjan*, f. **kuss*-: see prec. Both vb. and sb. are wanting in Gothic, which has, in the same sense, *kukjan* (cf. E. Fris. *kükken*). Of the ME. forms those in *y*, *i*, were orig. Midland and Northern; of those in *u*, the earlier, down to c1400, had *u* as regular southern ME. repr. of OE. *y*; the later (in *u* not *i*) are to be compared with the form *kuss* of KISS sb.; those in *e* have partly *e* from *u* as in Kentish; partly *e* as a broadening of *i*. The rare OE. *coasian* (pa. t. *cosse*), was a distinct formation, from the sb.; but the later examples (14-16th c.) of *cosse*, *koss*, appear to be merely the ordinary vb. assimilated to the sb. in its vowel.]

1. trans. To press or touch with the lips (at the same time compressing and then separating them), in token of affection or greeting, or as an act of reverence; to salute or caress with the lips; to give a kiss to.

a. c900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. iv. (1890) 166 He... genom hine þa bið þære swiðran honda and cyste. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xix. (L.) 122 Et osculor a te and ic eom fram ðe cyssed. c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 48 Swa hwæne swa ic cyste se hyt is. *Ibid.* 49 He cyste hyne. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2355 Euerle he kiste, on ic he gret. a1300 *Cursor M.* 17049 (Cott.) He kist [Gott. *kissed*, *trin.* *cust*, *Land kyst*] þaim all. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (Petrus) 111 Pan kisset þai ilk oper sammyne. c1400 MAUNDEV. iv. (Roxb.) 13 He schuld kisse hir mouth and hafe no drede of hir. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xciv. 170 He fell donne... and thryes kiste the grounde. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 292 With vs the wemen giue their mouth to be kised, in other places their cheek, in many places their hand. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 187 Where perceiving a Crosse, he kised it with tears. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 3 (1754) 12 He takes the oaths of allegiance and supremacy... some have thought themselves sufficiently absolved from them by kissing their thumbs, instead of the book. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vi. 208 Kiss her; take her hand, she weeps. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* ix. 9 Kiss his flowery face, his eyes delightful.

β. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 145 Hie his fet... mid hire muðe custe. a1225 *Anr. R.* 102 Ure Louerd mid his cosse ne cussed none soule þet lueuð e þing bute him. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 310 Brut hire clupte and kuste [v. rr. *cussede*, *kyssyd*]. c1340 *Cursor M.* 5003 (Trin.) Þei him cussed swiþe soone And dunde her sakes to be vndone. 1368 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 70 Þe lewede Men... comen vp knell-yng and cusseden his Bulle. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 127 Oon þat hadde cyused [v. rr. *y*-cussed, *kyssed*, *kisside*] his doughter in þe hie weye. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 6 (St. Katherine, London) Euerich brother and suster... atte resceynnyng schule kusse euerich other. c1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 88, I crye the mercy, Lord, and thin Erthe cus. a1553 UDALL *Royster* D. i. iii. (Arb.) 23 III

chiene it dotyng foole, to what it must be cust [*rime must*]. 1567 DRANT *Horace, De arte poet.* B vj, Thou mightst... hugge, and busse, and cull, and cusse thy darling apishe fruite. 1825 BROCKETT, *Kiss*, to kiss.

γ. c1200 *Vices & Virtues* 117 Riht(t)wisnesse and Sibsumnesse kessen hem to-gedere. a1300 *Cursor M.* 24533, I kest him þan bath frunt and chek. c1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6804 Þe Romayns þem keste, & wente þer weye. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (Egipciane) 1050 Zozimas ran To kes hyre fete. c1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* 270 Thi kessiden the feete of the ymage.

δ. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* 1. 566 Heo ða mid micelre blisse hit awrehte, and wepende cossode. 1382a *Wyclif Gen.* xxvii. 27 He com nerre, and cossyde hym. 1555 PHAER *Æneid* 1. 11 And swetely kost his doughter dere. [So 1584 TWYNE.]

b. *transf.* Of birds: To touch lightly with the bill by way of a caress.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. vii. (MS. Bodl.) If. 117 b/2 Þe culure is a lecherous bryde and kusseþ euerich oþer tofore ye trefdinge. a1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 269 Now kus me, Parrot, kus me.

2. *intr.* or *absol.*: usually of two persons, in reciprocal sense.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 9750 (Cott.) And dom and pes do samen kys. c1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 86 He said þan his avis, 'Kisse & be not wrope'. At þe first þei kiste, as frendes felle to be. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 27 Therupon thei kisten bothe. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. vi, When they were mette they putte of her helmes and kyssed to gyders. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. iv. 339 To make a certain sound with their mouths (like people that kissed). 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 156 Then kissing in sign of peace. 1710-11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 89 Kiss and be friends, sirrah. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vi. 271 Kiss and be friends, like children being chid! 1850—in *Mem. Concl.*, Farewell, we kiss, and they are gone.

b. *trans.* with cognate obj.; also, to express by kissing.

?1830 TENNYSON *Sea-Fairies* 34 We will kiss sweet kisses, and speak sweet words. 1864—in *Aylmer's Field* 472 He pluck'd her dagger forth... Kissing his vows upon it like a knight. 1883 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 51/2 Coming to kiss good-night?

3. fig. a. *trans.* To touch or impinge upon lightly, as if in affection or greeting.

a1420 [see 6 b]. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 872 As she runnes, the bushes in the way, Some catch her by the necke, some kisse her face. 1593—in *Rich. II.* III. iii. 191 You debase your Princely Knee, To make the base Earth proud with kissing it. 1596—in *Merch. V. v. l. 2* When the sweet winde did gently kisse the trees. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [i.] l. (1628) 1 When a Rich Crowne ha's newly kised the Temples of a gladd King. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. xi, The moon-beam kissed the holy pane. 1820 SHELLEY *Love's Philos.* II, See the mountains kiss high heaven... And the moonbeams kiss the sea. 1829 HOOD *Eng. Aram* xxxvi, While gentle sleep The urchin's eyelids kisse'd.

b. *intr.* (in reciprocal sense).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. vi. 11 Like eye and powder; Which as they kisse consume. 1818 SHELLEY *Woodm. & Night* 54 Where high branches kiss. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Haft* Wks. (Bohn) I. 478 Let us make our glasses kiss. 1870 TENNYSON *Window* 24 Rose, rose and clematis, Trail and twine and clasp and kiss.

c. *spec.* in *Bowls*, *Billiards*, etc., said of a ball touching another ball lightly, esp. after it has struck it once, as in a 'cannon' at billiards. Const. *trans.* of the one ball, or (in causal sense) of the player; or *intr.* (in reciprocal sense) of the two balls.

1599 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 60 At Bowles every one craves to kisse the maister. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. 1. 2 When I kist the Jacke vpon an vp-cast, to be hit away. 1873 BENNETT & CAVENISH *Billiards* 181 If played a true half ball, the red and white will kiss and spoil the cannon. 1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 35 The roll of pressure of the mallet must not send the rear ball so as to catch or 'kiss' the front one. 1894 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 275 The balls kissed and glided off gently at the exact angle required. 1897 *Daily Chron.* 16 Feb. 5/7 Roberts made a pretty cannon off the red, kissing the white out of balk.

4. *trans.* with *adv.*, *prep.*, or *compl.* To put, get, or bring by kissing: as *to kiss away* = to remove, put away, or lose by kissing. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 7 We haue kist away Kingdome, and Prouinces. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensitive Plant* II. iv, The morn kissed the sleep from her eyes. 1821 TENNYSON *Miller's Daw.* xix, Dews, that would have fall'n in tears, I kiss'd away. 1824—in *The Day-dream* I'Envoi iii, That I might kiss those eyes awake! 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Arct. Leigh* 1. 52 Kissing full sense into empty words.

†5. *trans.* To cause to kiss, fraternize, or associate. Obs.

1562 A. SCOTT *New Year Gift* G. Mary 127 Sic Christianis to kis w^t Chanceris knikis God gife þe grace.

6. Phrases.

a. *To kiss the book*, i.e. the Bible, New Testament, or Gospels, in taking an oath (cf. Book sb. 4 a). b. *To kiss the cup*, to take a sip of liquor; to drink. c. *To kiss the dust*, to be overthrown, humiliated, ruined, or slain; to yield abject submission. d. *To kiss the ground*, (a) to prostrate oneself on the ground in token of homage; (b) fig. to be overthrown or brought low. e. *To kiss the hand* (hands) of a sovereign or superior, as a ceremonial greeting or leave-taking, or on appointment to an office of state under the sovereign; formerly, in complimentary speech or writing, merely = to pay one's respects, to salute or bid farewell. f. *To kiss the hare's foot*; see HARE sb. 2. g. *To kiss (the) fax*; see FAX. h. *To kiss the post*, to be shut out in consequence of arriving too late. 1. *To kiss the rod*, to accept chastisement or correction submissively. 1 j. *To kiss the stocks*, to be confined in the stocks; so *to kiss the Clink*, the Counter (see CLINK sb. 3, COUNTER sb. 3 7).

a. 1523 FITZGERARD *Synon.* 20 b, I shall true constable be... so helpe me god and my hollydome, and kysse the boke.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 145 Come, swear to that: kisse the booke. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vi. (1809) 235 After this the king or queen... shall say, 'The things which I have here before promised I will perform and keep: so help me God': and then shall kiss the booke. 1899 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. xii. After kissing the Testament... he turned an unblushing front to the Prosecutor.

b. a 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3815 More is... honourable, a man compleyne of thirst, Than drunken be, when he be cuppe hap kist. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 25 Kissing the cupp too often. 1623 COCKERAM, *Delibate*, to sippe, or kisse the cup. 1808 SCOTT *Marnie*, v. xii. The bride kissed the goblet; the knight took it up, He quaffed off the wine, he threw down the cup.

c. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* x. 410 To kiss the dust before monstrous superstitions. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lvi. 129 She had yielded, and had kissed the dust. d. 1589 PASQUILL *Ret. B.* Ouerthrow the state, and make the Emperiall crowne of her Maieyste kisse the ground. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 149 In the Church he kisseth the grounde with his forehead. 1782 COWPER *Roadside* 19 Soon her pride shall kiss the ground. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 86 He went again to the King, and kissed the ground before him.

e. c 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 332 The castell men kust their hand with schutting of small artillerye. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. iii. 104 Thy thrice-noble Cousin, Harry Bullingbrooke, doth humbly kisse thy hand. 1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 94 My sonne will kiss your hands in a letter of his owne by the next post. 1670 LADY MARY BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21 The Dutchesse... presented mee to kisse the Queene's hand. 1680 LADY CHAWORTH *ibid.* 55 Mr. Vice-chamberlaine... kisses your hands and begs your commands if any into France suddenly. 1710 *London Gaz.* No. 4722/2 He had this Day the Honour of kissing Her Majesty's Hand. 1769 in *Priv. Lett. Ed. Malmesbury* I. 159, I had intended to set off, as soon as I could kiss hands. 1809 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 434 The Marquis could not kiss hands for the Seals. 1854 COL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* II. xxx. 135 Fulvius... kissed the emperor's hand and slowly retired.

h. c 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* II. (1570) Biv/2 Thou shalt lose thy meat and kisse the post. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Eduv. IV.* Wks. 1874 IV. 47 Make haste thou art best for feare thou kisse the post. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 475 You must kiss the post, or hares foot, *Sero venere bubulci*.

i. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1867) 190 Yet he durst not but kiss his rod and gladly make much of his entertainment. 1628 SHIRLEY *Witty Far One* v. iii. Come, I'll be a good child, and kiss the rod. 1774 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 271 If you will so far favour me, I will gladly kiss the rod. 1800 I. MILNER in *Life* xii. (1842) 209 When the fits of illness come, I do not, I believe, properly kiss the rod. j. 1575 GAMM, *Gurton* v. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* III. 235 Well worthy... to kisse the stocks. 1588 J. UDALL *Diutrophes* (Arb.) 22, I will make thee kiss the Clinke for this geare. 1620 ROWLANDS *Night Raven* (1872) 11 You kisse the Counter sirra. 1626 *Letter* (N.), Some constables, for refusing to distrust, have kissed the Counter.

Hence Kissed (kist, poet. kirséd), ppl. a.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 277/1 Kyssed, osculatus, basiliatus. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 730 He... unto all doth yeeld due curtesie; But not with kysed hand belowe the knee. 1868 D. COOK *Dr. Muspratt's Patients*, etc., *Milly Lance* II, It was hard to say which was the more... confused, the kisser or the kissed.

Kiss- in *Comb.*, forming sbs. and adjs. [*Kiss* is the imperative or stem of the vb.] † **Kiss-cheeks** a., kissing or lightly touching the cheeks; † **kiss-cloud** a., so high as to 'kiss' or touch the clouds, cloud-kissing; **kiss-cow** a., that kisses the cow for the sake of the milk, that stoops to indignities for a consideration; **kiss-me**, local name for the wild heartsease; also, for London Pride, Herb Robert, and Spur Valerian (*Centranthus ruber*) (H. Friend *Devonsh. Plant Names* 1882); **kiss-me-at** (or behind)-the-(garden)-gate, the cultivated heartsease, also London Pride; **kiss-me-ere-I-rise**, heartsease; **kiss-me-twice-before-I-rise**, Love-in-a-mist, *Nigella damascena*; **kiss-my-loof** (Sc.), a person given to compliment (cf. *Kiss* v. 6e); **kiss-sky** a., so high as to 'kiss' or touch the sky. See also **KISS-IN-THE-RING**, **KISS-ME-QUICK**.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 85 In rowes of *Kisse-cheeks teares they raine. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Lav* 234 Driving forth to 'kisse-cloud Sina's foot His fleecy Flock. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 498 If we are... to allow that the hope of living renowned in story is a sufficient motive for all sorts of despised labours... we have no such *kiss-cow tastes. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, **Kiss-me*, the wild heart's ease. 1787 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 262 *Viola tricolor*... Heart's ease. **Kiss me* at the garden gate. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Kiss-me-at-the-garden-gate*. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* vii. Did you never hear it called 'Kiss-me-at-the-gate'? 1597 GERARD *Herbal* App., **Kisse me ere I rise* is Pansies. 1654 R. TURNER *Botan.* 223 [*Nigella*] is also called... of some, **Kiss me twice before I rise*. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 97 [The smuggler shouted] 'such a set of *kiss-my loofs, you king's men!' 1603 FAIRFAX *Egloges* iv, Cypress with his *kiss-sky tops.

Kissable (kiss'əbəl), a. [*Kiss* v. + -ABLE.] Capable of or adapted for being kissed; such as to invite kissing.

1815 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 3 Love from all to all, and kisses as many as you please to give to the kissable part of the family. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. ii. 34 Her... quiet kissable mouth. 1891 R. KIPLING *Light that failed* viii, Maisie looked more than usually kissable.

Hence **Kissability**; **Kissably** adv.

1884 G. ALLAN *Philistia* I. ii. 51 [Her lips] suggested to a critical eye the distinct notion of kissability. 1888 J. C. JEFFERSON *Lady Hamilton & Ld. Nelson* I. vi. 86 The lips that curled so kissably.

Kissee (kis'ē). [*Kiss* v. + -EE.] One who is kissed; the receiver of a kiss.

1827 LYRION *Pelham* I, This Hebe, Mr. Gordon greeted with a loving kiss which the kissee presented. 1887 *Athenaeum* 1 Jan. 39/2 The shy espièglerie of the kissee and the innocent grace and audacity of the kisser.

Kisser (kis'sər). [*Kiss* v. + -ER.] One who kisses; the giver of a kiss.

1537 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Convoc.* Djb, Some brought forth... pedaries for pilgrimes, some osculantes, for kyssers. 1554 HULOET, Kysser, basiator, osculator. a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. i, A kisser of men, in drunkenness, and a betrayer in sobriety. 1788 LD. AUCKLAND *Diary in Corr.* (1861) II. 88 Everybody kissed everybody's hands... there were 335 kissers, and eight that were kissed. 1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 169 Kissers of flows, lords of the golden bowl.

Kissing (ki'sin), vbl. sb. [*Kiss* v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb *Kiss*.
a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 513 Here kessinge ileste amile And þat hem þuste litel while. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxv. 70 Thin heved down boweth to suete cussinge. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2931 Acyntyng þom with kysing & clipping in Armes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 284 b, Goostly embraynges, clepynges, kyssynges. 1597 VANBRUGH *Relapse* v. ii, Kissing goes by Favour; he likes you best. a 1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* (1820) III. 101 So many bowings, crossings, and kissings of the altar. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 82 Kissing in the East was a token of Divine honour, whether to an idol or to God.

2. attrib. and Comb., as *kissing scene*, -stuff; † *kissing cause* (app.) = next; † *kissing-comfit*, a perfumed comfit for sweetening the breath; *kissing dance* = CUSHION-DANCE; *kissing-gate*, a small gate swinging in a U- or V-shaped enclosure, so as to allow only one person to pass at a time; † *kissing-strings* sb. pl., a woman's bonnet- or cap-strings tied under the chin with the ends hanging loose.

1620 SWEINHAM *Arraigned* (1880) 12 Their very breath Is sophisticated with Amber-pellets, and *kissing causes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W. v. v.* 22 Let it... haile *kissing-Comfits, and snow Eringoes. 1660 R. MAY *Accompl. Cook* (1665) 271 To make Muskiedines, called Rising Comfits or Kissing Comfits. 1899 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 7/1 There was the famous *kissing dance, 'Joan Saunderson'. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Cuckoo Gate*,... called in Hampshire a *kissing-gate. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Kissing-gate*... It is only made to open far enough for one person to pass at a time. 1866 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Nov. 7/1 The disappearance of the last of the kissing-gates on Parliament Hill. a 1735 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. Misc. Wks. 1751 II. 89 The *kissing-Scene being at an end. 1705 *London Ladies Dressing-room* (N.), Behind her back the streamers fly, And *kissing-strings hang dangling by. 1818 SCOTT *Hrb. Midl.* xlv, The old-fashioned terms of manteaus, sacques, kissing-strings, and so forth, would convey but little information even to the milliners of the present day. 1690 CROWNE *Eng. Frier* III. 30 Fy Sir: you are a Priest, you have no *kissing-stuff about you.

Kissing, ppl. a. [*f.* as prec. + -ING 2.] That kisses: see the verb.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 140 Thy lips, those kissing cherries. 1784 COWPER *Lett. to J. Newton* 29 Mar., A most loving, kissing, kind-hearted gentleman. 1864 W. COVEY *Lett. & Tracts* (1897) 132 In the wood we met just one kissing shower.

b. Comb. *kissing-crust* (collog.), the soft part of the crust of a loaf where it has touched another in baking; 'also the under-crust in a pudding or pie' (Farmer *Slang*); *kissing kind* a., kind or friendly enough to kiss, on affectionate terms.

1708 W. KING *Cookery* 191 (R) These brought him kissing-crusts. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1, *Praise Chimneysweepers*, How he would recommend this slice of white bread, or that piece of kissing-crust. 1842 BARNAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Nell Cook*, A mouldy piece of kissing-crust as from a Warden-pie. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 153 Our friends... seemed more inclined to fraternize. Not that they were as yet kissing kind. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Dec. 3/1 Russia and Germany are once more kissing kind.

Hence **Kissingly** adv.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxxix, The breeze came so freshly and kissingly on my cheek. 1892 *Pall Mall Mag.* 7 Sept., She pouted her lips kissingly.

Kiss-in-the-ring. An open-air game played by young people of both sexes, who stand in a ring with hands joined, except one who runs round outside the ring and touches (or drops a handkerchief behind) one of the opposite sex, who thereupon leaves the ring and runs after the first, kissing him or her when caught.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 691 There were several parties playing at 'Kiss in the ring'. 1862 *Guardian* 23 Apr. 386/2 Kiss-in-the-ring once so popular at Sydenham was decidedly at a discount. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Aug. 8/2 A peculiar custom on Hampstead Heath for the week following Bank Holiday is the playing of kiss-in-the-ring on a large scale on a special part of the West Heath.

Kissless (kis'sləs), a. [*f.* *Kiss* sb. + -LESS.] Without a kiss, unknissed.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 48. 3/2 Poor Lovesick, kissless Spark. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Oct. 158 He had been tucked in, kissless because unrepentant.

Kiss-me-quick. [See *Kiss* -] 1. A small bonnet standing far back on the head, formerly fashionable. (Also attrib.)

1852 G. W. BUNGAY *Crayon Sk.* (1854) 372 She wears... a Kossuth hat instead of a 'kiss-me-quick'. 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. 287 She has a new bonnet on... It has a horrid name, it is called a kiss-me-quick. 1886 BARING-

GOULD *Court Royal* II, This Dolly Varden with panniers... and a kiss-me-quick bonnet.

2. A ringlet in front of the ear. (Also attrib.) 1893 Q. [Couch] *Delectable Duck* 16 Her hair... had... been... twisted in front of either ear, into that particular ringlet locally called a kiss-me-quick.

3. Local name for several plants, also called *kiss-me* (see *KISS*). So *Kiss-me-quick-and-go*, Southernwood (*Artemisia Abrotanum*).

1882 H. FAIRHED *Devon. Plant N.*, *Kiss-me*, *Kiss-me-love*, or *Kiss-me-quick*, (1) *Saxifraga umbrosa*. (2) *Geranium Robertianum*. (3) *Centranthus ruber*. *Ibid.*, *Kiss-me-quick-and-go*, *Artemisia Abrotanum*. Doubtless in reference to the other common names of Boy's Love, Maiden's Ruin. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Kiss-me-quick*, the pansy or heart's ease. The wild variety.

Kist, variant of *CIST* Obs., munificent.

Kist (kist), sb. 1. Sc. and north. dial. Forms: (1) *cist*, *cist*, *cyst*, 3-5 *kiste*, 4- *kist*, (4-6) *kyst* (e, 4 *kyste*, 6 *keste*). [Northern form of *CHEST* sb. 1; either directly from Scandinavian, or owing its form to Norse influence: cf. ON. *kista*, Sw. *kista*, Da. *kiste*; also Du. *kist*, Ger. *kiste*. With the various senses, cf. *CHEST* 1, 3, 4, 5.]

1. A chest, box, coffer. (In Sc. the specific term for a servant's trunk.)

c 1300 *Havelok* 2018 Al þat he milhen [= by mihten] fynde Of hise, in arke or in kiste. 13... E. E. Allit. P. C. 159 Ouerborde hale to kest, Her kystes & her coferes. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xlv, Kistes and cofers bothe thet stode... full of gold precious and gode. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 21 All the buikis tha kist he brocht till. 1792 A. WILSON *Watty & Meg in Chambers' Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 82 On a kist he laid his wallet. 1825 BROCKETT, *Kist*, a chest. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* viii. 272 The instances where an organ—or a 'kist' of whistles', as this noble instrument has been termed—has gained favour in a Scotch congregation, are exceptional. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 3/2 It bears the strongest family resemblance to carvings on the old Cumberland kists.

† b. Applied to the 'ark' of bulrushes in which Moses was placed; and to Noah's ark. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5614-17 (Cott.) A rescen [M.S. An esscen] kyst [Gött. a kist of rises] sco did be wrought, In þis kist þe barn sco did. 13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 449 'Now Noe', quoth oure lorde, 'Hatz þou closed þy kyst with clay alle aboute?'

2. A basket. (Cf. *CHEST* sb. 1 4.)

1724 in Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 29 Ane auld kist made with wands, And that sall be your coffer. 1861 CLINGTON F. O'Donnell 35 Servant maids... were collected around a kist or basket of potatoes... peeling them for the colcannon.

3. A chest or place in which money is kept; a treasury; also *transf.* the store of money itself.

1619 FLETCHER *Loy. Subj.* III. iii. When the kist increased not. 1816 SCOTT *Antig. xvii*, Yon kist is only silver, and I aye heard that Misticot's pose had muckle yellow gowd in't.

4. A coffin; a stone coffin or sarcophagus.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21018 Siben was his bodi... laid in kist o marbl ston. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 349 Par ligges a kist on þe north syde. a 1555 LINDSEAY *Tragedie* 266 Thy Saltit me, syne cloist me in a kyste. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 35 In a kist of leid he is laid. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 6 'A' that you'll get will be a kist and a sheet after all. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'A kirk garth kist', a churchyard chest, a coffin.

b. *Archæol.* = *CIST* 1, *KISTVAEN*.

1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* viii. 208 In a conspicuous barrow... The kist contained a female skeleton. 1866 LAING *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 45 This kist contained an extended male skeleton with a rude flint spear-head. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 255 In this kist lay four glazed pots or urns... full of ashes and bones and charcoal.

Hence **Kistful**, as much as fills a kist.

c 1644 *Lesly's March* in Scott *Minstr. Scott. Bord.*, The kist-fou of whistles, That mak sick a cleiro. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxiv, Sic another kistfu' o' silver.

|| **Kist**, sb. 2. *East Indies*. [Urdū (Pers., Arab.)

قِسْت qis't portion, instalment.] An instalment (of the yearly land revenue or other payment). Hence **Kist-bundy**: see quot. 1764.

1764 *Ann. Reg.* 192/2 Kistbunde, a contract for the acquittance of a debt by stated payments. 1799 MAQ. WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 188 Purneah had discharged the first monthly kist of the subsidy stipulated by the late treaty. 1805 SIA J. MALCOLM in Sir J. Kaye *Life* (1856) I. xiii. 346 We expect three or four lakhs of the kist due a twelvemonth hence to be paid immediately. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* vi. vii. (1830) VI. 63 Those districts, which are pledged for the security of his kists.

Kist, v. Sc. and north. dial. [*f.* *KIST* sb. 1 Cf. Du. and Ger. *kisten*.] *trans.* To put into a 'kist' or coffin.

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1851) II. 390 John Logel's heid wes first keppt and kisted, and both togidder wes conveyit to the Gray Freir kirkyard and bureit. 1668-18 JAMIESON, *Kistin*, *Kisting*, the act of putting a corpse into a coffin, with the entertainment given on this melancholy occasion. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v. *Kisted*, 'I wad fan see thee kisted'... I should like to see you kisted. 1882 J. WALKER *Faunt to Auld Reekie* 179 Kisted mummies from the tombs of Thebes.

Kist, occas. pa. t. and pa. pple. of *KISS* v.

Kist (e, obs. pa. t. of *CAST* v.

Kistvaen, *cistvaen* (kist'vain). *Archæol.* [Anglicized spelling of Welsh *cist faen*, i.e. *cist* chest, *cist* + *faen* (pron. *vaen*) aspirated form of *maen* stone.] = *CIST* 1.

1715 PENNECUK *Wks.* (1815) 121 (E. D. D.) In trenching 155-2

the ground for a garden was discovered another tomb, kisti-vaen, of five flags, without an urn, or any remains of bones. 1807 G. CNAIMERS *Caledonia* I. i. ii. 84 Among the varieties, in the manner of burial, the *Cistvaen* is remarkable. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 217 In the Welsh language called Kist-vaens, or stone-chests. 1824 BRANDE *Dict. Sci., Lit., etc.* s. v. Cistvaens are commonly three stones placed on edge, like the three sides of a box, with a stone cover. 1881 *Athenaeum* No. 2826. 857 The great megalithic forms of interment, consisting of kistvaens, or sepulchral underground chambers, formed of four huge slabs, covered with an immense capstone.

Kit (kit), *sb.* 1. Forms: 4-5 kyt, 4-7 kitt, 5-6 kytt(e), 6- kit. [app. a. MDu. *kittle* a wooden vessel made of hooped staves (Du. *kit* tankard): ulterior etymology uncertain.]

1. A circular wooden vessel, made of hooped staves; in different localities applied to vessels of various sizes, with or without a lid, and usually having a handle or handles; as, a small open tub with one or two of the staves fashioned into handles, used for holding water or 'washing up'; a deeper vessel with a lid used as a milking-pail; a tub- or pail-shaped vessel, often with a lid, used for holding or carrying milk, butter, fish, or other commodities; whence, by extension, sometimes, a square box used for the same purpose.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xviii. 168 Thai strak his hed of, and syne it Thai haf gert salt in-till a kyt (v. r. kitt) And send it in-till Ingland. 14.. *Nominals* in Wr. Wülcker 696/14 *Hoc multum*, a kyt. 1485 *Inv. in Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 371, j kyt cum cooperulo. 1505 *Inv. in Trans. Cumbld. & Westmld. Arch. Soc.* X. 31 In the brew howse A Leade, a mashe fat. . . Two Kyts. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 148/43 Kit, a little vessel, *cantharus fidelis*. 1633 in *Cramond Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 71 Paid for three Kittis of Salmond. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Impruv.* ix. (1653) 56 As a man doth with a hand-scoop, pail, or kit, cast water out of a ditch. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 27 A Kit or milking Pail. . . with two Ears and a Cover. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl.* New York (1860) 55, I. . . ordered him to fetch a kit full of water and discharge it at them. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 3 Sept. The following articles formed our morning's repast; one kit of boiled eggs; a second, full of butter; a third full of cream. 1795 J. RICHARDSON in J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* (1799) 378 Salmon was . . . preserved in vinegar, and packed up in small wooden vessels called kits. 1802 MAWE *Min. Derbysh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Kit*, a wood vessel of any size. 1825 BROCKETT, *Kit*, properly a covered milking-pail with two handles, but often applied to a small pail of any sort. 1832-53 *Whistle-Binkie* Ser. III. 114 We've kits fu' o' butter—we've cogs fu' o' brose. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Butter kits*, square boxes used for conveying butter to market in a wallet on horseback. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 72 Samples of Red Herrings in kits. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Kit* or *Kitty*, . . . a wooden tub with one handle, in which . . . grinders cool their knives, saws, etc.

b. A kind of basket, *esp.* one made of straw or rushes for holding fish.

1847-78 in HALLIWELL. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 20 Crabs are sold by the 'kit' (a long shallow basket) and by the score.

2. a. A collection of articles (called *articles of kit*) forming part of the equipment of a soldier, and carried in a valise or knapsack; also, the valise containing these, or this with its contents; sometimes = outfit, 'turn-out', uniform.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg.* T. s. v. The kit is likewise the whole of a soldier's necessities, the contents of his knapsack. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 18 Considering that we were conspicuous *à cheval*, and in glittering kits, it is wonderful that no marksman fired with unerring aim. 1820 J. W. CROKER in C. *Papers* 16 June (1884), Several [soldiers] . . . removed their kits from the barracks. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomers* xxvi. His kit is as simple as a subaltern's. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 602c, The Articles of Kit to be worn and carried in the different orders. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Oct. 446 They came without muskets or kits, but the officers had their swords.

b. A collection of personal effects or necessities, *esp.* as packed up for travelling.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xiv. I hardly need say that my lord's kit was valuable; and what was better, they exactly fitted me. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* I. xvi. 160 The widow and Laura . . . set about the preparation for Pen's kit, and filled trunks with his books and linen. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 107 He thereupon dressed, tied up his kit, and set off. 1866-7 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnl.* (1873) I. v. 111, I sent a man to carry his kit for him.

c. The outfit of tools required by a workman, *esp.* a shoemaker.

1825 BROCKETT, *Kit*, . . . the stool on which a cobbler works. 1851 S. JUDG *Margaret* I. iii. 17 The workshop . . . contained a loom, a kit where the father of Margaret sometimes made shoes. 1858 M. PORTER *Souter Johnny* 10 The Souter. 'Liv'd wi' his kit, And made gude shoon. 1881 *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* 165 The kit of tools for a nipple maker consists of a small slanting case [etc.]. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 282/2 The latter is about the only shoemaker left who can still talk . . . of his 'kit'.

3. *colloq.* A number of things or persons viewed as a whole; a set, lot, collection; *esp.* in phr. *the whole kit*.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg.* T., *Kit*, . . . is also used to express the whole of different commodities; as, Here, take the whole kit; i. e. take all. 1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 170 (Jam.) 'Twas whiskey made them a' sae crouse; . . . But now I wad na gie a louse For a' the kit. 1821 SHELLEY *Cenci* Tyr. t. 92 I'll sell you in a lump The whole kit of them. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* xl, A better gentleman than the whole kit on you put together.

4. *attrib. and Comb.* a. (sense 1) *kit-dressing*

(see quot.); *kit-haddock*, an inferior sort of haddock, sent away in kits for curing; *kit-trade*, the trade of putting up fish in kits for the market. b. (sense 2) *kit inspection*; *kit-bag*, a stout bag in which to carry a soldier's or traveller's kit; *kit-drill* (see quot.).

a. 1831 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 261 The rural festival of *kit dressing took place on the 4th of August 1829. . . Twigs of willow were bent over the tops of the kits. . . The maidens carried the kits on their heads. 1894 *Daily Free Press* (Aberdeen) 18 May 7/6 *Kit haddocks, 10s. to 131. per box. 1866 MITCHELL *Hist. Montrose* xvi. 136 The Berwick-on-Tweed companies . . . commenced the boiling and *kit-trade.

b. 1890 19th Cent. Nov. 849 The man condemned to kit drill marches up and down the barrack square for two hours a day carrying his entire kit in his valise, including boots, his sword, carbine, and cloak. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 6/3 Two corporals and eleven privates . . . absented themselves from a kit inspection. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Apr. 4/1, I looked at the marching boots. . . and wished they were in my kit-bag along with the wonderful assortment of articles . . . technically described as 'small kit'. 1899 *Ibid.* 25 Sept. 3/1 An exceedingly handy form of knapsack or kit-bag that I bought . . . in Germany for the modest sum of 12. 9d.

Kit (kit), *sb.* 2. Now rare. [Origin obscure.]

Perh. repr. the initial part of Gr. *κῆπα* CITHARA, or some derivative form of that word.]

A small fiddle, formerly much used by dancing masters.

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Doddsley* I. 48 This dance would do much better yet, if we had a kit or taberet. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* ix. Ccivb. His pastime chief was harpe and kit. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, Each did dance, some to the kit or crowd, Some to the bag-pipe. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 7 A Pray let me see you dance: I play upon the Kit. 1825 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xiv, Prince Turveydrop then tinkled the strings of his kit with his fingers, and the young ladies stood up to dance.

attrib. 1634 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* I. ii. in Hazl. *Doddsley* XII. 220 Do you not hear her guts already squeak Like kit-strings?

Kit (kit), *sb.* 3. Also 6 kytt(e), kitt. A shortened form of KITTEN.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 203 Thy cat great with kytt(e). 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Ecl. Biog.* (1853) II. 112 She would now and then show herself to be her mother's daughter, kitt after kinde. 1729 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* to Mrs. A. Granville 225, I forgot to say my cat has four kits. 1844 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 127 Thank Miss Barton much for the kit . . . my old woman is a great lover of cats, and hers has just kitted.

Kit (kit), *sb.* 4.

1. Abbreviated pet form of the name Catherine or Kate (cf. KITTY I), used *esp.* in the obs. phr. *Kit has lost her key*.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xxiv. Wks. 888/2 Certain letters whiche some of the brethrene let fall of late, and lost them of likelyhedde as some good kitte leseth her kayes. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exp. Scott.* Pref. in *Eng. Garner* III. 71 Oblations and offerings . . . for deliverance of bad husbands, for a sick cow, to keep down the belly, and when 'Kit had lost her key'.

† 2. A light woman. *Obs.* (Cf. KITTOCK.)

a 1577 GASCONE *Dan Bartholomew* Wks. (1587) 67 Kits of Cessides kinde. 1600 BRETTON *Paquill's Foolscap* (1879) 21 Such foolish Kittes of such a skittish kinde, In Bridwell booke are euerie where to finde.

Kit, *sb.* 6 [abbr. of *Christopher*.] In phr. *Kit with the candlestick or candlestick* = JACK-O'-LANTERN.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* vii. xv. (1886) 122 They have so fraied us with bull beggers, spirits, witches, urchens, elves, hags, . . . kit with the candlestick. [a 1626 MIDDLETON *Witch* I. ii.]

Kit (kit), *sb.* 6 *Naut.* [a. G. *kitt* cement, mastic, putty, etc., whence also Da. *kit*, Sw. *kitt*. There is little evidence of the use of the term in Eng.] A composition of resin, pitch, and tallow applied to the canvas used for covering carcasses (see CARCASS 7).

1815 in *Falconer's Marine Dict.* 1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Kit (kit), *sb.* 7 A local name for the fish also called mary-sole, smear-dab, and sand-fluke.

1836 VARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 241 The Kit of Jago is the smooth or small-headed dab. 1880-84 *Dav. Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 29 *Pleuronectes microcephalus*, . . . [in] Cornwall . . . it has likewise been known as *kit*; . . . at Hove, as 'the kit'.

Kit (kit), *sb.* 8 *Photogr.* A thin frame inserted in a plate-holder to hold plates smaller than those for which the holder was originally constructed.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 74 A 5x8 is the best size for general use, and with a few 3x4 kits is all that is needed.

Kit, *sb.* 9. see KIT-FOX.

Kit, *sb.* 10 [app. ad. Ger. dial. *kittle*, *kütte*, covey, flight of doves, etc.: see Grimm 2895/1.] A school of pigeons.

1880 *Times* 24 Nov. 10/3 Mr. Cotton's handsome birds from Sunningdale, and the Maclesfield tipplers, which fly in schools or 'kits' for hours against another school.

Kit (kit), *v.* 1 [f. KIT *sb.* 1.] *trans.* To put or pack in a kit or kits; *esp.* fish for the market. Hence *Kit-ted ppl. a.*, placed or packed in a kit.

1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* iv. ii, To leave his ram-horn spoons, and kitted whey. 1776 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 290 The fish [salmon] is . . . boiled, pickled, and kitted, and sent to the London markets. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot.*, *Caitness* XV. 45 The salmon are kitted in the usual way and sent to London.

Kit, *v.* 2 *rare.* [f. KIT *sb.* 3] *trans.* and *absol.* To kitten, kittle.

1758 *Brit. Chron.* 1 May 410 A few days ago a cat at Brinkley . . . kitted two squirrels, which are now both alive. 1844 [see KIT *sb.* 3].

Kit, obs. inf., pa. t. and pa. pple., of CUT v.

|| **Kitar.** *rare.* Also *kittar*. [Arab. *قيتار*]

qūtār, a. Gr. *κῠδάρ* CITHARA. A guitar or lyre. c 1640 SHIRLEY *Capt. Underwit* I. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1883) II. 330, I can play well o' the kittar. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R. Parod.* & *Peri* Introd., Striking a few careless but melancholy chords on his kitar.

Kit-cat (kittkæt). Now dial. [Reduplicated from CAT *sb.*, or with KIT *sb.* 3.] The game of tip-cat.

1664 COTTON *Scarron.* iv. Poet. Wks. (1734) 88 Then in his Hand he takes a thick Bat, With which he us'd to play at Kit-Cat. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Kit-cat*, a game played by three or more players. The cat is shaped like a double cone.

b. *Comb.* *Kit-cat-roll* (see quot.), probably so called from the shape of the 'cat' in the game.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Kit-cat-roll*, a bellied roller for land; . . . going in the furrow, and the roller acting on the sloping surface of the ridge on each side.

Kit-cat 2 (kittkæt). Also 8-9 kit-kat. [f. *Kit* (= Christopher) Cat or *Catling*, the keeper of the pie-house in Shire Lane, by Temple Bar, where the club originally met.]

1. *attrib.* with *Club*: A club of Whig politicians and men of letters founded in the reign of James II.

1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 6 Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 116 The Kit Cat Club came to have it's Name from one Christopher Catling. [Note, a Pudding Pye man.] 1710 *Acc. Tom. Whig* 31 Your Kit-Cat Clubs, Calf's-Head Clubs, Junto's, and other infernal Cabals. 1821 (*title*) Portrait and Memoirs of the Celebrated Persons composing the Kit-Cat Club. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* vi. ii, That evening we were engaged at the Kit-Cat Club.

b. *absol.* in same sense.

1704 *Faction Displ.* 15, I am the founder of your lov'd Kit-Kat, A Club that gave Direction to the State. 1719 D'URFV *Pills* VI. 349 The Kit Cat, and the Toasters, Did never care a Fig. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* iv. ii, Thou mayest remember each bright Churchill of the galaxy, and all the toasts of the Kit-cat.

attrib. c 1706 BLACKMORE *Poem Kit-cat Club*, Hence did th' Assembly's Title first arise, And Kit-Cat Wits spring from Kit-Cat's Pyes.

c. A member of this club.

1704 *Faction Displ.* 14 Tosters, Kit-Kats, Divines, Buffoons and Wits. 1722 MARY ASTELL *Eng. after Wit* Ded., To the most Illustrious Society of the Kit-Cats. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 181/2 The Kit-Kats were the greatest gentlemen of the day.

2. *attrib.* with *size*, *portrait*, etc.: A particular size of portrait, less than half-length, but including the hands.

Said to have been so called because the dining-room of the club at Barn Elms was hung with portraits of the members and was too low for half-size portraits.

1754 A. DRUMMOND *Trav.* I. 31 There is . . . a kit-cat size of St. Ignatius holding a crucifix. 1778 PENNANT *Tours in Wales* (1883) I. 15 Here is another picture . . . a kit-cat length of Sir Roger Mostyn. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Strange World* II. i. 4 It was a kit-cat picture of a lad in undress uniform.

b. *absol.* in same sense.

1800 MALONE *Dryden* 534 note, The canvas for a Kit-cat is thirty-six inches long, and twenty-eight wide. 1840 *Polytechnic Jrnl.* II. 322 The portraits . . . will be of the proportion of what is termed a Kit-Cat. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* I. 92 All the portraits in the Shire Hall are Kit-cats.

c. *fig.*

1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 427 As Virgil did with his verses, leaving some half lengths, others kit-cat. 1822 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers.*, etc. II. 144, I destroyed the Kit-cat or bust at least of the letter I had meant to have sent you.

Kitchen (kitchən), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 cycene, kyene(e), cicien(e); 3 kyechen, (4-5 -yne), 3-4 kichene, (3-7 -ine, 7 -en), 4-5 kyechene, 5 -en, -ing, -o(u)n, 5-6 -yn(e), 6 kytchyn(e), -in(e), -en, kitchyn(e), -ine, (kitschene, chit, citchen), 6- kitchen, (6-8 -in, -ing, 7 -ein). β. 3 ku-, 3-4 cuchene(ū); 5 coochyn(e), 5-6 koochyn. γ. 4-5 kechene, -ine, -yne, 4-7 -ing, 5 -ynne, 5-6 -yn, -en, 6 -in, (4-5 keitch-, keioching; ketchyne, chechyn). [OE. *cycene* wk. fem. = OLG. **kukina* (MDu. *coken*, *koekene*, *kuene*, Dn. *keuken*; MLG. *kokene*, LG. *köke(n)*, *kök*; hence Da. *kökken*, also dial. *köken*, Sw. *kök*), OHG. *chuhhina* (MHG. *küche(n)*, *kuche(n)*, G. *küche*, and obs. or dial. *küch*, *kuch(e)*); -vulg. L. *cucina*, *cocina*, var. of *coquina*, f. *coquere* to Cook. Of the ME. forms, those in *y*, *i* were orig. midland and north.; those in *u* southern and *esp.* s.w., with *ū* = OE. *y*; those in *e* partly Kentish with *e* for OE. *y*, partly north. and midl. with *e* widened from *i*.]

1. That room or part of a house in which food is cooked; a place fitted with the apparatus for cooking. *Clerk of the Kitchen*: see CLERK *sb.* 6.

a. c 1000 *Ag. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 283/12 *Coquina*, cycene. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 166 þa wurpon hi ða anlicnyssne inn to heora kyecnan. c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 184/11 *Coquina*, nel *culina*, cicien. c 1275 LAY. 3316 We habbeþ cocus to cweche to kichene. c 1300 *Havelok* 936 He bar it in, Al[tho] him one to the kichin. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 215 Sum men ben proude in her herte . . . of hise kyechynes. 1450 *Rolls Parli.* V. 192/1 John Hardewyk Clerk of oure Kechon, William

Pecke Clerk of oure Spicerye. 1481 CAXTON Reynard xxxii. (Arb.) 90 Therwith the wulf was had to kychen and his lyuer taken out. 1552 HULOET s.v., All kindes of meat dressed in the kitchen. 1616 SURLF. & MARKH. Country Farme 3 The first foundation of a good House must be the Kitchen. 1656 FINETT For. Ambass. 168 Giving him a lodging to lye in and no Kitching to dress his meate in. 1728 NEWTON Chronol. Amended v. 337 Kitchens to bake and boil the Sacrifices for the People. 1832 G. DOWNES Lett. Cont. Countries I. 189 The dishes were conveyed from the kitchen by a kind of windlass, erected in the dining-hall.

b. c 1205 LAY. 24602 Pas beorn þa sunde from kuche. a 1225 Ancr. R. 214 He stiked euer ide celere, oder ide kuche. c 1380 Metr. Hom. (Vernon MS.) in HERRIG's Archiv LVII. 26 Vre Cuchene schaltou make clene. c 1450 Bk. Curtyase 44 in Babes Bk. Spare brede or wyne. To thy messe of kochyn be sett in sale. Ibid. 553 The clerke of the cochyn shalle alle þyng brene.

γ. 13. c. Coer de L. 3429 Fro kechene com the fyrste course. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxx. (Theodora) 430 Nedful thing to þe keching. c 1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Amynon x. 255 Mawgys .. went to the kechyn for to haste the mete. 1562 WINJET Wks. 1888 I. 11 Mair cure had of the keching nor of the queir.

b. fig. (chiefly with ref. to the stomach.) † The worms' kitchen, the grave (obs.).

c 1470 HENRYSON Mor. Fab. viii. (Preach. Swallow) xlv. The bodie to the wormes keitching go, The saule to fire. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. ii. To Rdr., The stomacke .. being as it were the kitchen of the body. 1651 BURTON Anat. Mel. i. i. ii. iv. 17 The Ventricule or Stomacke .. the Kitchen (as it were) of the first concoction. 1806 A. HUNTER Culina (ed. 3) 11 The Stomach is the kitchen that prepares our discordant food.

c. Allusively, with reference to the furnishing of supplies for the kitchen.

1551 ABP. HAMILTON Catech. (1882) 99 That the giffar of that benefice may get in the laif to thame self and thair keching. 1562 WINJET Cert. Tractates Wks. 1888 I. 8 Appropriating the Kirk lands .. to zour awin kechingis. 1677 W. HUGHES Man of Sin iii. iv. 132 Purgatory makes the Popes Kitching hot; and his inferior Clergies too.

† d. Culinary art; cooking. Obs. rare.

13. K. Alis. 4933 [4917] (MS. Laud) Flesshe hij eten Raw & hoot Wipouten kychen.

† e. The culinary department; = CUISINE.

1679 Gentlem. Calling x. 80 Cookery is become a very mysterious Trade, the Kitchen has almost as many Intricacies as the Schools. 1752 CHESTERF. Lett. (1792) III. 274 The German kitchen is .. execrable, and the French delicious; however never commend the French kitchen at a German table.

† 2. A utensil in which food is prepared. a. Name in New England for a Dutch oven. b. Sc. A tea-urn. Obs.

1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR Obs. Scot. Dial. 171 A kitchen, a tea-urn, or vase. 1828 WEBSTER, Kitchen, a utensil for roasting meat; as, a tin kitchen. 1858 RAMSAY Remin. v. (1870) 118 The kitchen [tea-urn] is just coming in.

3. (Formerly also kitchen meat.) Food from the kitchen; hence, any kind of food (as meat, fish, etc.), eaten with bread or the like, as a relish; by extension, anything eaten with bread, potatoes, porridge, or other staple fare to render it more palatable or more easily eaten. Thus butter or cheese is 'kitchen' to bare bread, milk is 'kitchen' to porridge. Chiefly Sc. and north. Ir. (= Welsh enllyn.)

14. Sir Beues (MS. C.) 96/1917 And seruyd hym.. of the kechyne metys fyne. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. I. 91 A verie smal portione of kitschine meit, buttir, milke, or cheis. 1721 KELLY Scot. Prov. 127 Hunger is good kitchen meat.

1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. I. 81 Herbis grene and frutt.. And quhill milk.. Without kitching or any kynd of knill. 1562 TURNER Herbal ii. Lvj b. The most part vse Basil and eate it with oyle and garse sauce for a sowle or kitchen. 1567 Earl Mar's Housch. Bk. in Chalmers Mary (1818) I. 178 Kiching to the violaris; Item, ij quarters of muttoun; ij powderies; with potagis, and fische [etc.]. 1795 Statist. Acc. Scot. XIV. 401 The cottagers .. have not always what is called kitchen, that is, milk or beer, to their meals. Ibid. XVI. 39 Salt herrings too made great part of their kitchen (opsonium), a word that here signifies whatever gives a relish to bread or porridge. 1862 Hislop's Prov. Scot. 41 Butter to butter's nae kitchen. 1886 STEVENSON Kidnapped xxiii. 227 We were glad to get the meat and never fashed for kitchen. Mod. Sc. Prov. Hunger is the best kitchen.

4. In a smelting-furnace: see quot.

1881 RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Laboratory, the space between the fire and fine-bridges of a reverberatory furnace in which the work is performed; also called the kitchen.

II. attrib. and Comb.

5. Simple attrib. Of, pertaining to, or connected with, a kitchen.

a. With names of persons, denoting esp. those employed in a kitchen, as kitchen-artist, -boy, -clerk, -drudge, -girl, -lass, Malkin, -man, -page, -slave, -slut, -trull, -vestal, -woman.

a 1661 HOLYOAK Juvenal 235 The great Roman *kitchen-artist Apicius. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur vii. ix. Why folowest thou me thou *kechyn boye? 1588 J. UDALL Diotrephe (Arb.) 11 He took me up as if I had bin but a kitchen boye. 1712 ARBUTHNOT John Bull iii. vi. Frog, that was my father's kitchen-boy, he pretend to meddle with my estate! c 1380 Wyclif Sed. Wks. III. 277 Stiwardis, or *kechene clerks. 1615 J. STEPHENS Satyr. Ess. Avij b. Make him judge, Betwixt rare beauties and a *kitchen-drudge. 1700 W. KING Transactioner 8 Every *Kitchen Girl about the Town knows Jamaica Pepper. 1826 GALT Lairds i. (E. D. D.), Jenny Clatterpans, the *kitchen-lass, answers the summons. 1607 SHAKS. Cor. ii. i. 224 The *Kitchen Malkin pinnes Her richest Lockram 'bout her reechie necke. 1849 I. TAYLOR Loyola & Jes. (1857) 187 He would be *kitchenman. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur vii. v. Torne

ageyn bawdy *kechyn page. 1530 TINDALE Answ. More i. iv. Wks. III. 88 The kitchen-page, turning the spit. 1538 BALE Thre Lawes 381 Where are these vyllen knaues, The denyls owne *kychyn slaues? 1859 G. MEREDITH R. Feverel 393 He got among them *kitchen sluts. 1611 SHAKS. Cymb. v. v. 177 Our brages Were crack'd of *Kitchen-Trulles. 1590 — Com. Err. iv. iv. 78 The *kitchen vestall scorn'd you. 1861 MRS. CARLYLE Lett. III. 77 The Welsh housemaid, whom I have decided to make *kitchen-woman.

b. With terms denoting the building containing the kitchen, its parts or surroundings, etc., as kitchen-building, -chimney, -court, -door, -gutter, -hatch, -hearth, -lum (Sc.), -yard.

1886 WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge III. 553 The *kitchen-building of S. John's College. 1711 SHAFTESB. Charac. (1737) III. 219 Who took the *kitchen-chimney and dripping-pan for their delight. 1634 RAINBOW Labour (1635) 24 Let all the .. heards .. lay downe their life at his *kitching doore. 1848 THACKERAY Van. Fair xxxii. A knock might have been heard at the kitchen door. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 274/1 *Kychyne gether, alutium. 1750 CARTE Hist. Eng. II. 64 A poor Irish scholar .. begging some relief at the *Kitchen-hatch. 1790 LAVUS Harvard Coll. 40 The Waiters shall take the victuals at the kitchen-hatch, and carry the same to the several tables. a 1800 COWPER tr. Bourne's Cricket 2 Little inmate full of mirth, Chirping on my *kitchen hearth. 1819 SCOTT Bride of Lammer. xi. The thunner's come right down the *kitchen-lum.

c. With names of utensils, articles of furniture, etc., belonging to the kitchen, as kitchen-board, -boiler, -chair, -clock, -dresser, -fire, -furniture, -goods, -grate, -implement, -jack, -poker, -range, -stove, -table, -utensil, -vessel, -ware.

1552 HULOET, *Kychen bouder, or instrumentes per- teynynge to the kychen, magida. 1853 HICKIE tr. Aristoph. (1887) I. 188 A hole in the *kitchen-boiler. 1847 C. BRONTE Tr. Eyre xviii. In its place stood a deal table and a *kitchen chair. 1855 EMERSON Eng. Traits, Race Wks. (Bohn) II. 24 The *kitchen-clock is more convenient than sidereal time. a 1643 SUCKLING Poems (1646) 12 No *Kitching fire, nor eating flame. 1726 SWIFT Gulliver ii. iv. The *kitchen grate, the prodigious pots and kettles [etc.]. 1807 SOUTHEY Esplanade's Lett. (1808) I. 158 Took me into his kitchen .. to show me what he called the *kitchen-range. 1738 F. MOORE Trav. I. 17 (Jod.) Like a turtle on its back upon the *kitchen table of an alderman. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. I. 94 Pottis, panis, and vthir *kitchine veshels. 1722 DE FOE Plague (1884) 188 Some *Kitchen-ware for ordering their Food.

d. With products or requisites of the kitchen, as kitchen-brewis, -fare, -grease, -herb, -lee.

1872 TENNYSON Gareth & Lynette 160 All The *kitchen brewis that was ever supt. a 1715 WYCHERLEY Bill of Fare Posth. Wks. 1728 I. 175 But with him on his *Kitchen-Fare to fall. 1823 J. BAOCOCK Dom. Anusent. 149 Tallow, vegetable oils, or *kitchen grease. 1638 FORD Fancies v. ii. To thrust my head into a brazen tub of *kitchen-lee.

e. With abstract sbs., as kitchen-aphorism, -commentary, -invention, -science, -similitude, -skill, -term, -vassalage.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. i. x. (1686) 30 Culinary prescriptions and *Kitchen Aphorisms. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. i. 197 We .. studie *kitchen commentaries, as much as any good science. 1711 SHAFTESB. Charac. (1737) II. 423 You would be apt .. to have less appetite, the more you .. descended into the *kitchen-science. 1605 CAMDEN Rem. (1636) 17 We first taught the French all their *Kitchen-skill. 1872 TENNYSON Gareth & Lynette 156 Thro' villain *kitchen-vassalage.

f. Objective and locative, as kitchen-haunter, plunderer; kitchen-bred adj.

1647-8 WOOD Life 15 Feb. (O. H. S.) I. 140 Those greedie dogs and kitchen-haunters, who point their choops every night with grease. 1676 MARVELL Mr. Smirke Wks. 1875 IV. 83 He is a meer Kitchen-plunderer, and attacks but the baggage. 1775 SHERIDAN Rivals II. i. You little, impertinent, insolent, kitchen-bred [etc.].

7. Special Combs.: † kitchen-bob (BOB¹ 9), a wood-louse or myriapod; † kitchen-cordial = KITCHEN-PHYSIC; † kitchen-gain = KITCHEN-FEE; † kitchen-garth, -ground, a kitchen-garden; kitchen-Latin, inferior Latin, dog-Latin; kitchen meat: see sense 3; † kitchen-medicine = KITCHEN-PHYSIC; kitchen-parlour, a room serving both as kitchen and parlour; kitchen-plot = kitchen-ground; kitchen-pokerness nonce-wd., a stiffness like that of a kitchen-poker; † kitchen-tillage, vegetables for the kitchen; † kitchen-trade, a set of kitchen-utensils. Also KITCHEN-FEE, -GARDEN, etc.

1610 GUILLIM Heraldry III. xvii. (1660) 210 *Kitchen bobs, which being touched gather themselves round like a Ball. 1597-8 Bp. Hall Sat. ii. iv. 31 If nor a dram of treacle sovereign, .. Nor *kitchen cordials can it remedy, Certes his time is come. 1589 GREENE Menaphon (Arb.) 86 Thy sweat vpon thy face dooth oft appeare, Like to my mothers fat and *Kitchen gaine. 1520 in Laing Charters (1899) 82 A gardyne, called .. the *kitchengarth. 1712 J. JAMES tr. Le Blond's Gardening 3 These make the Perfection of the Art of Gardening .. to consist in a *Kitchen-Ground. 18. CARLYLE Misc. Boswell's Johnson (1892) IV. 129 Some Benedictine priests, to talk *kitchen-Latin with. 1737 GRIFFITH JONES Lett. to Mrs. Bevan 526, I. .. Incline to try *Kitchen Medicines with stricter rules of living. 1848 THACKERAY Van. Fair xxvi. Her mother .. dived down to the lower regions of the house to a sort of *kitchen-parlour. 1843 Ht. MARTINEAU Hill & Valley 50 Another portion of his garden was half *kitchen-plot. 1836-9 DICKENS Sk. Bos. Watkins Tottle (1839) 460 He .. had a clean-cravatis formality of manner, and *kitchen-pokerness of carriage. 1669 WORLDIDGE Syst. Agric. (1681) 45 They are sown .. in the Spring with other the like *Kitchen-Tillage. 1693

DRYDEN Juvenal x. (1697) 250 Pans, Cans, and .. a whole *Kitchen Trade.

Hence Kitchen-ward, Kitchenful; Kitchen-ward adv.

1859 W. COLLINS Q. of Hearts (1875) 50 A whole kitchenful of people. 1872 TENNYSON Gareth & Lynette 1044 Our good King Who lent me thee, the flower of kitchen-ward. 1876 LANIER Clover 28 in Poems, And, kitchenward, the rattling bucket plumps Souse down the well.

Kitchen (kitch'en), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. † a. trans. To entertain in the kitchen, to furnish with kitchen-fare. Obs. rare⁻¹.

1590 SHAKS. Com. Err. v. i. 415 There is a fat friend at your masters house, That kitchin'd me for you to day at dinner.

b. intr. To do the work of the kitchen, to cook. 1893 Month Apr. 522 The indefatigable Brother .. was kitchening under difficulties.

2. Sc. trans. To serve as 'kitchen' or relish for (see prec. 3); to give a relish to, to render palatable, to season.

1721 RAMSAY Poet's Wish iii. I can be well content To eat my bannock on the bent, And kitchin' t' wi' fresh air. 1786 BURNS Scotch Drink vii. His wee drap parritch or his bread, Thou kitchens fine. 1835-40 J. M. WILSON Tales Borders (1851) XX. 205, I kitchined my loaf .. with a penny-worth of butter. 1865 LIVINGSTONE Zambesi 271 There is an unpleasant sensation of wanting what the Scotch know by the word kitchen, ὄψων. We made the fat kitchen the lean.

b. Sc. To use sparingly as 'kitchen' with food; to make (a thing) go far; to husband carefully.

1787 in GROSE Prov. Gloss. 1825-80 in JAMIESON.

Hence Kitchening vbl. sb., cooking, cookery.

1883 Athenæum 11 Aug. 172 Crying out for old books, and good kitchening, and good manners.

† Kitchenary, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. In 7 -inary.

[f. Kitchen sb. + -ARY.] Of, or resembling that of, a kitchen; culinary.

1662 J. CHANDLER Van Helmont's Oriat. 180 The Schooles do understand that there is in the heart a kindled, Kitchenary and smoke fire.

Kitchener (kitch'en-er). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.]

1. One employed in a kitchen; esp. in a monastery, he who had charge of the kitchen.

c 1440 Reliq. Pieces fr. Thornton MS. 53 Penance sall be kychynners. 1614 Nottingham Rec. IV. 319 To the black gard the kitchinners vs. 1820 Scott Monast. xv. Two most important officers of the convent, the kitchener and refectory. 1884 19th Cent. Jan. 110 Capons, eggs, salmon, eels, herrings, &c., passed to the account of the kitchener.

2. A cooking-range fitted with various appliances such as ovens, plate-warmers, water-heaters, etc.

1851 Catal. Exhib. Class 22, No. 38 This kitchener or cooking grate is remarkable for economy in fuel. 1867 Civil Serv. Gaz. 29 June 402/1 Improved London-made Kitcheners. 1884 Health Exhib. Catal. 68/1 Patent Kitchener with two low ovens, boiler, gas hob, &c.

Kitchen-fee. [See FEE sb.² 8. So called as being a perquisite of the cook.] The fat which drips from meat in roasting; skimmings of fat; dripping.

1485 Inv. in Ripon Ch. Acts (Surtees) 371, ij petrae et iij lb. de kychyn fee, viij. 1560 Richmond Wills (Surtees) 147 In tallowe, kychynfyne and buttir, x^s. 1614 MARKHAM Cheap Husb. ii. xxiii. (1668) 79 Anoint the place with Tarr, Turpentine, and Kitchen-fee, mixt together. 1824 SCOTT St. Roman's ii. The diet-loaf, raised wi' my ain fresh butter .. and no wi' greasy kitchen-fee.

Kitchen-garden.

1. A garden in which fruit and vegetables for the table are grown. Also attrib.

1580 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Jardin à herbes & arbores, a kitchen garden. 1629 PARKINSON Paradisus Terrestr. title p. With a Kitchen garden of all manner of herbes, rootes, & fruites for meate or sauce. 1793 Trans. Soc. Arts (ed. 2) V. 45 Dutch Turneps, sowed on beds in my Kitchen garden. 1884 J. HATTON in Harper's Mag. July 234/2 There is a kitchen-garden with .. asparagus beds and potato-patches.

attrib. 1664 EVELYN Kal. Hort. (1729) 193 Kitchen-Garden Herbs may now be planted as Parsley, Spinage, Onions, Leeks. 1712 J. JAMES tr. Le Blond's Gardening 3 A Garden .. fill'd with Kitchen-Garden Stuff.

2. A kindergarten in which house-work, esp. kitchen-work, is taught. U. S. local.

1893 in BARROWS' Parli. Reliq. II. 1483 Kindergartens, kitchengartens, and night-schools, .. are among the methods employed.

Hence Kitchen-gardener, -ga'rdening.

1766 ENTICK London IV. 191 The upper part is occupied as a warehouse by fruiterers and kitchen-gardeners. 1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) II. 643 It was not .. till the beginning of the sixteenth century that any great progress was made in the art of kitchen-gardening in our country. 1893 Daily News 26 Jan. 5/5 'Kitchen-gardening' is the curious name bestowed upon their labours by the ladies of an American city, who teach a class of poor children to sew, cook, dust, sweep, make beds, and wash clothes.

† Kitchenist. nonce-wd. [See -IST.] One employed in a kitchen; a cook.

a 1618 SYLVESTER Tobacco Battered 427 Limeburners, Alchymists, Brickmakers, Brewers, Colliers, Kitchenists.

Kitchen-knave. arch. A scullion.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 274/1 Kechyne knave, lixa. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur vii. vii. This is but a kechyn knave that was fedde in kyng Arthurs kechyn for almesse. 1872 TENNYSON Gareth & Lynette 395 Grant me to serve For meat and drink among thy kitchen-knaves.

Kitchen-maid. A female servant employed in a kitchen, usually under the cook.

1550 BALE *Votaries* II. N. iv. The king took all their wives, otherwise called their kitchin maides . . . and put them all in the tower of London. 1675 WOOD *Life* 31 Mar. II. 311 Disinherited . . . because debauched and married his kitchin maid. 1892 MRS. OLIPHANT *Cuckoo in Nest* II. xxv. 133 The dinner, which an eager kitchen-maid . . . had the charge of.

Kitchen-midden (kitch'mid'n). [A transl. of *Da kjøkken- or køkkenmødding*: see **KITCHEN** and **MIDDEN**, dung-hill, refuse-heap.] A refuse-heap of prehistoric date, consisting chiefly of the shells of edible molluscs and bones of animals, among which are often found stone implements and other relics of early man. Also *fig.* and *attrib.*

Such mounds are especially characteristic of the Danish coast, and were first brought into scientific notice by Danish archaeologists, but they are also found in many other parts of the world.

1865 LATHAM *Channel Isl.* III. xviii. (ed. 2) 415 Just as in the Danish *kjøkkenmiddings* whole beaps of shells of the edible mollusca have been preserved. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xix. 372 The old refuse-heaps, or 'kitchen-middens'. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xiv. 311 The accumulation of kitchen-midden stuff in the course of the occupancy of caverns. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 788 The mental kitchen middens of generations of savages.

Kitchen-physic. *humorous.* Nourishment for an invalid, suitable for 'feeding up'.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (ed. Park) V. 406 If I be ill at ease, I take kitchyn physicke, I make my wife my doctor, and my garden my apothecaries shop. 1658 *Sir T. Mervyn's Archim.* *Anglo-Gall.* Pref. 2 The Excellency of Kitchen-physick, beyond all Gally pots. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* II. 154 Well, after all, Kitchen-Physic is the best Physic. 1863 J. R. W. *By-gone Days* 5 The Manse . . . being the resort of the sick and aged . . . when in want of what the minister's wife termed 'kitchen physic'.

So **Kitchen physician**.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* IV. i. 21 The fever took its departure, and left Rosa in the hands of an excellent kitchen physician.

Kitchenry (kitch'eri). *rare.* Also **kitchinreo**. [*f.* **KITCHEN** *sb.* + *RY*.]

† 1. The body of servants employed in a kitchen. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xiv. 12 Next unto whom goeth the blacke guard and kitchinree [*Lat. atratum coquinum ministerium*]. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphicæ* 26 The Hall with Paintings of Neat-beards, . . . Milke-maides Minding Cattle, in proper degrees, some other also, of Kitchenry.

† 2. The art of cooking, cookery. *Obs.* 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 450 Those . . . who beeing deinty toothed are iudicious clerkes in Kitchenrie.

3. Kitchen-utensils. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Kitchen-stuff.

1. Material used in cooking; requisites for the kitchen, *esp.* vegetables.

1606 SIR G. GOOSCAPPE III. II. in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1884) III. 52 To sooth their pallats with choyce kitchin-stuff. c. 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 299 Another Garden for Kitchen Stuff. 1744 (*title*) Adam's Luxury and Eve's Cookery . . . Containing . . . Receipts for Dressing all sorts of Kitchen-Stuff.

2. The refuse or waste products of the kitchen; *spec.* dripping, kitchen-fee.

1577 B. GOOGE *Herzschach's Husb.* (1586) 904 All those that smell of grease or kitchingstufte. 1583 STURBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 49 They make them [candles] of all kind of kitchen stuffe, and other stinking baggage. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 537 When they want Oil, they make use of Kitchin-stuff. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) VI. 125 Come Maids bring out your Kitchen-stuff, Old Rags, or Women's Hair. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* v. (1849) 43/2 Shops for the purchase of rags, bones, old iron, and kitchen-stuff.

b. *fig.* Of persons or things. *contemptuous.*

1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* III. Wks. 1874 VI. 46 Where be those kitchinstuffes here, shall we have no attendants? 1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* Suppl. 216 [They] scorn the book of Homilies as most cours contemptible Kitchin-stuff. 1754 WARBURTON *Ld. Bolingbroke's Philos.* (R.), Would you easily believe his lordship could pride himself in cooking up this old kitchin-stuff?

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeaer* F ij. All the way he went, was more greatie than a kitchin-stuffe-wifes basket. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* III. iv. Thou Kitchen-stuff-draw of beggary, roguery, &c. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 789 A kitchin-stuff-wench.

Kitchen-wench. *arch.* A girl employed in the kitchen, a kitchen-maid. *contemptuous.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 96 She's the kitchin wench, & al grease. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* II. i. Chloris dwindles into a Kitchen-Wench. 1840 BARNHAM *Ingl. Leg. The Ghost*, His wife would . . . strike with all her might, As fast as kitchen-wenches strike a light.

Kitcheny (kitch'eni), *a. rare.* [*f.* **KITCHEN** *sb.* + *Y*.] Of or pertaining to the kitchen.

1874 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* v. 100 A specialty . . . hers was a very womanly . . . not to say kitcheny one.

Kitchin, *obs. var.* of **KINCHIN**.

Kite (kæt), *sb.* Forms: 1 *cyta*, 4 *kete*, *kijt*, *kuytte*, 4-5 *kuyte*, 4-7 *kyte*, (6 *kight*, -e, *kyght*, *Sc. kyt*), 5- *kite*. [*OE. cyta* (=**kiltjon*); no related word appears in the cognate languages.]

1. A bird of prey of the family *Falconidae* and subfamily *Milvinae*, having long wings, tail usually forked, and no tooth in the bill. *a. orig.* and *esp.* the common European species *Milvus iclinus* (*M. regalis*, *M. vulgaris*), also distinctively called *Fork-tailed Kite*, *Royal Kite*, or (from its reddish-brown general colour) *Red Kite*, and *Glede*, formerly common in England, but now very rare.

c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 333 *Butio*, *cyta*. 13.. *K. Alis*. 3048 Nultow never late ne skete A goshauk maken of a kete. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 321 Ther cam a kite, while they weren so wrothe, And baar away the boon bitwixe hem bothe. c. 1450 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 298 Draw hym oute of the mew and put him in a grove, in a crows nest, other in a kuytes. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 74 Their carcases there to lye to be deuoured by kytes & crows. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. i. 249 Wer't not all one, an empty Eagle were set, To guard the Chicken from a hungry Kite. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, *Ode Liberty* vi. To kites and meaner Birds be leaves the mangled Prey. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 141 The kite generally breeds in large forests, or wooded mountainous countries. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix. Her ear for bad news was as sharp as a kite's scent for carrion. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 301 With wide wing The fork-tailed restless kite sailed over her, Hushing the twitter of the linnets near.

b. Applied with qualifying words to other species of the genus, or of the subfamily *Milvinae*.

Arabian *K.*, *Milvus aegyptiacus*; Australian or Square-tailed *K.*, *M. isurus* (*Lophoclitus isuralis*); Black *K.*, *M. ater* of southern Europe and northern Africa; Black-winged *K.*, *Elanus caeruleus* of northern Africa; Brahminy *K.*, *Haliastur indus* of Hindustan; Indian or Pariah *K.*, *Milvus goindae*; Mississippi *K.*, *Ictinia mississippiensis*; Pearl or White-tailed *K.*, *Elanus leucurus* of N. America; Swallow-tailed *K.*, *Elaenoides forficatus* of N. America.

Also locally applied (or misapplied), with or without qualification, to birds belonging to other divisions of *Falconidae*, as the Buzzard (Bald *K.*), Hen-harrier, and Kestrel.

1611 COTGR., *Buzart*, a Buzzard, or Bald-kite. c. 1813 [see BRAHMINIE *a.*]. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* I. 72 The Swallow-tailed Kite. . . is only an occasional visitor to this country. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* x. 321 We had to guard it by turns . . . from a host of square-tailed kites (*Milvus isurus*). 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 491 There is a second European species, the *Milvus migrans* or *M. ater* of most authors, smaller in size. . . In some districts this is much commoner than the red Kite.

2. *fig.* A person who preys upon others, a rapacious person; a sharper; also more indefinitely as a term of reproach or detestation.

a. 1553 UDALL *Reyster D. v. v.* (Arb.) 83 Roister Doister that doughtie kite. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. i. 80 Fetch forth the Lazar Kite of Cressids kinde, Doll Teare-shedde. 1605 — *Leav* I. iv. 284 Detested Kite, thou lyst. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 89 Ah you Kite. c. 1614 FLETCHER *Wit without Money* I. i. Maintaining hospitals for kites and curs. 1841 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Bailie* (1872) VI. 235 Food for learned sergeants and the region kites I

3. [From its hovering in the air like the bird.] A toy consisting of a light frame, usually of wood, with paper or other light thin material stretched upon it; mostly in the form of an isosceles triangle with a circular arc as base, or a quadrilateral symmetrical about the longer diagonal; constructed (usually with a tail of some kind for the purpose of balancing it) to be flown in a strong wind by means of a long string attached.

Kites are also used of special shapes, or with special appliances, for various scientific and other purposes, e.g. the bird-kite, used to frighten partridges (see **KITE** *v.* 2); cf. also **ELECTRIC** *a.* 2, *quot.* 1898 here, and *combs.* in 9 b.

1664 BUTLER *Hum.* II. III. 414 As a Boy one night Did flie his Tarsel of a Kite, The strangest long-wing'd Hawk that flies. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 58 He may make a great Paper-kite of his own Letter of 850 pages. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France*, etc. I. 129 Boys flying kites, cut square like a diamond. 1837 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 22 A frame-work of split bamboos, resembling the frame of a paper kite. 1880 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 5/2 The kite has been fiercely attacked as . . . a mean advantage to take of the birds [partridges]. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Mar. 10/1 Our own War Office have intimated that they are not prepared . . . to make further trials with kites for military purposes.

fig. 1781 Bell's *Poets I. Life King* p. xxiii. Some of the political kites which flew about at that time.

b. To fly (or send up) a kite (*fig.*): to try 'how the wind blows', i.e. in what direction affairs are tending. (See also 4.)

1831 PALMERSTON in Sir H. Lytton Bulwer *Life* (1871) II. 65 Charles John [King of Sweden] flew a kite at us for the Garter the other day, but without success.

4. *Commercial slang.* (With jocular allusion to a paper kite, sense 3.) A bill of exchange, or negotiable instrument, not representing any actual transaction, but used for raising money on credit; an accommodation bill. A person thus raising money is said to fly a kite: see **FLY** *v.* 1 5 a.

1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 290 Flying a kite in Ireland is a metaphorical phrase for raising money on accommodation bills. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Love & Law* I. i. Here's bills plinty . . . but even the kites, which I can fly as well as any man, won't raise the wind for me now. 1859 *Riddles & Jokes* 98 Plunkett . . . used to say there was this difference between boys' kites and men's kites—that with boys the wind raised the kites, but with men the kites raised the wind. 1894 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Bk. Recoll.* I. v. 84 The wretched piece of paper, with my autograph upon it. But no harm came to me from the little kite.

5. *Naut. (pl.)* A name for the highest sails of a ship, which are set only in a light wind. Also *flying-kites*.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* II. 33 Our good master keeps his kites up to the last moment, studding-sails aloft and aloft. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flying-kites*, the very lofty sails, which are only set in fine weather, such as sky-sails, royal studding-sails, and all above them. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* IV. (ed. 2) 90 When the glass falls low, Prepare for a blow; When it rises high, Let all your kites fly.

6. Local name of a fish, the Brill.

1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 241 The Kite of the Devonshire and Cornish coasts is the same as the Brill. 1884 DAV *Brit. Fishes* II. 16.

7. Name for a variety of the Almond Tumbler pigeon, having black plumage with the inner webs of the quill-feathers passing into red or yellow.

1867 TEGETMEIER *Pigeons* xi. 118 Kites, though seldom regarded as exhibition birds are exceedingly valuable as breeding stock. . . An Almond and a Kite will often produce an Almond and a Kite in each nest.

8. *Geom.* A quadrilateral figure symmetrical about one diagonal (from its resemblance to the form of a toy kite, sense 3); also called **DELTOID**. 1893 in **FUNK**.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *a.* in sense 1, as *kite-and-crow*, *kite-colour*; -coloured *adj.*; *kite-eagle*, name for *Neopus (Ictinurus) malayensis*, an East Indian hawk; *kite-falcon*, a hawk of the genus *Baza*, having a crested head and two teeth in the beak; *kite-fish*, a species of gurnard; † *kite-key* (*erron. kit-key*), a name for the 'key' or fruit of the ash-tree; *kite-tailed a.*, having a long tail like that of a kite, as the *kite-tailed widgeon*, a species of duck (*Dasila acuta*) found in Florida; † *kite-wolf*, rendering of Gr. *lutrivos* (properly 'a kite', also a kind of wolf). *b.* in sense 3, as *kite expert*; *kite-flier*, -flying (also in sense 4); *kite-shaped adj.*; *kite-balloon*, a balloon with a long string or wire attached, used for scientific or other purposes; *kite-photograph*, a photograph taken by means of a camera attached to a kite or kite-balloon; *kite-tail attrib.*, in *kite-tail plug*, name for an obstetric dressing made with pledgets of lint or gauze affixed at intervals to a string or tape, like the pieces of paper in the tail of a kite; *kite-track* (see *quot.*).

1887 *Academy* 7 May 319/1 *Kite-and-crow struggles of Swabian and Württemberger. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Mar. 10/1 The German military authorities are experimenting with 'kite-balloons'. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1736/4 Stolen or Strayed . . . two Mares, one of a 'Kite-colour'. 1701 *Ibid.* No. 3814/4 A large Sandy or Kite-colour Grey Gelding. 1676 *Ibid.* No. 1092/4 A 'Kite-coloured Roan Nag'. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 283 The 'Kite Eagle' is about thirty inches in length. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Mar. 10/1 *Kite experts, who . . . are building up an art . . . destined to be of the greatest utility to science and warfare. 1684 *LITTLETON Lat. Dict.*, 'The Kite-fish, *Milvus piscis*'. 1896 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 8/5 Franklin's experiences as a scientific 'kite-flyer'. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 168 This . . . man spent . . . his time in . . . pigeon flying, or paper 'kite flying'. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 500/2 Some accommodating associate in the noble art and mystery of 'kite-flying'. 1578 LYVE *Dodoens* VI. lxx. 748 The huskes or fruite thereof [the Ash] are called in shoppes *Lingua anis*, and *Lingua passerina*: in English, 'Kitekayes'. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* (1650) 136 Ash-keys, commonly called Kite-keys of the Ash. 1656 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos. Kitkates*, the fruit of the ashen tree. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 6/4 A view of the City Hall, New York, with a portion of Lower Broadway and adjacent streets . . . what is called 'a kite photograph'. 1828 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 321 The 'kite-shaped shield of the Normans'. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 439 For supporting the uterus and packing round the cervix several of these rolls are attached to the one string, forming the '*kite-tail' plug'. 1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 97/2 A 'kite track [for racing] consists of two stretches of one-third of a mile each, with a connecting curve of one-third of a mile. 1607 TOPSELL *Four's Beasts* (1658) 570 One of them hath a back of a silver colour. . . this is *Ictinus canus*, a gray 'Kite-wolf'.

Kite, v. [*f.* *prec. sb.*]

1. *intr.* To fly, soar, or move through the air, with a gliding motion like that of a kite; also, *fig.* of a person. *collog.*

1863 LE FANU *Ho. by Churchyard* II. 66 He has been 'kiting' all over the town. 1894 J. J. ASTOR *Journ. other Worlds* II. III. 145 Whenever a large mass seemed dangerously near the glass, they . . . sent it kiting among its fellows.

b. *trans.* To cause to fly high like a paper kite.

1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 379 We pulled in our kited fancies soaring so high. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Liv. Subj.* 62 We are going . . . to be kited or aially floated no more.

2. To terrify grouse or partridges by flying a paper kite, shaped like a hawk, over their haunts, so as to make them lie close till the guns come near.

1880 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 5/2 The practices known as driving and kiting.

3. *Commercial slang.* *a. intr.* To 'fly a kite'; see **KITE** *sb.* 4. *b. trans.* To convert into a 'kite' or accommodation bill.

1864 WEBSTER, *Kite, v.* i. (Literally, to fly a kite.) To raise money, or sustain one's credit, by the use of mercantile paper which is fictitious. 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 10 Jan. 6/2 It seemed . . . as if every one in London who had a sixpence to purchase a stamp had 'kited' paper with my signature forged to it.

Kite, obs. f. **CUT** *v.*; var. **KYTE**, belly.

† **Kitekin.** *Obs.* [*f.* **KIT** *sb.* 3 or *kitty* = *kitten* + **KIN**.] = **CATKIN**.

1578 LYVE *Dodoens* VI. lxxvii. 743 A Chatton, Kitekin, or Catteken.

Kite's-foot, kitefoot.

† 1. Name of some herb. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Pied de milan*, . . . an

herbe called kitesfoote. 1611 in Cotgr. s.v. Milan. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

2. Name of a variety of tobacco, from its colour. [1688 J. CLAYTON in Phil. Trans. XVII. 943 Aranoko Tobacco, whose Scent is not much minded, their .. aim being .. to procure it a bright Kite's-foot colour.] 1796 MORSE Amer. Geog. I. 544 The kitefoot tobacco.

Kitesoll: see KITTISOL.

Kit-fox. [perh. from KIT sb.3, in reference to its small size.] A small fox (*Vulpes velox*), peculiar to North-western America, scarcely half the size of the common fox, of a prevailing yellowish grey colour, with a black-tipped tail; the American corsak or swift-fox. Also, by ellipsis, *kitt*.

1812 J. CUTLER Topogr. Descr. Ohio 139 The Christenoes .. traffic in beaver, otter, lynx, .. small fox or kits, dressed elk, and moose deer skins. 1815 LEWIS & CLARKE Trav. xxiv. 111. 29 The kit-fox or small red fox of the plains. 1829 RICHARDSON Fauna Bor. Amer. I. 98 It has long been known to the Hudson Bay fur-traders, its skins forming a portion of their annual exports, under the name of *kit foxes*.

Kith (kip), sb. Forms: 1 cyppo, cyp(p), 2 cep, cep, 3-4 cuppe, (4 cupphe, kuppe, cuth), 4 keppe, kippe, kip, kyp, (kypphe, kitth, -e, kiyth, kuith, kuythe, kygth, kid, kidh), 4-5 kith, k-ke, (kygth, -e, 5 kygth, kide), 4-6 kith, 4- kith. B. 6-7 kiffe, 6-8 kiff. [OE. *cyðð*, *cyð*, earlier *cyððu* = OHG. *chundida*: -OTent. **kunþiþa*, abstr. sb. from **kunþ*- known, OE. *cūð*, COUTH. In ME. the *u(i)* forms were s. w., the *e* forms Kentish.]

†1. Knowledge, acquaintance with something; knowledge communicated, information. Obs.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist. v. xxiiij.* Of miure sylfre cybbe. c 1000 ÆLFRIC Hom. I. 306 Þe nane cyððe to Gode næfden. a 1400 Sir Perc. 1281 So kyndly takes he that kyth, That up he rose and went hym wyth. c 1450 Rel. Ant. I. 308 Spare noth an hauke yf he lye in thy kyth.

†2. Knowledge how to behave; rules of etiquette. Obs.

c 1350 Will. Palerne 331 Whanne þou komest to kourt among þe kete lordes, & knowest alle þe kuppes þat to kourt langes. c 1470 Gol. & Gaw. 320 The king cumly in kith, couerit with croune. 1804 TARRAS Poems 32 (Jam.) But nature, thy feature, An' mien o' various kythe.

†3. The country or place that is known or familiar; one's native land, home; hence *gen.* country, region, quarter. Obs.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xxvii. § 4 Þæt hi on heora agene cybbe ealne we3 mæzen. Ibid. xxiii. § 4 Þæs wæteres agna cyb is on eorþan. a 1175 Cott. Hom. 231 Þa sende se king his ærdraches of fif ceden to alle his underþeoden. Ibid. 235 Isent of fif ceden. c 1205 LAV. 2435 Guendoleine he sende into hire fader londe, .. into hire cūðde. a 1300 Cursor M. 5452 (Cott.) Drightin þan was our eldres wit, He mon yow bring in to your kyth [Gott. kid]. Ibid. 9074 (Cott.) Far wil i fle in vneuth kygth [Fairf. kip] fra þis cuntre. 1362 Lancel. P. Pl. A. iii. 197 He hedde þe lord of þat lond. .. And eke kyng of þat cuppe. a 1400 Morle Arth. 3997 Þe kyng .. kayres furthe with þe cors in kygthe bare he lenges. c 1440 York Myst. viii. 91 Us most flee Owt of onre kyth where we are knowyn. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis vii. 35 Sets and inquiry. of this kith quhair standis the cheif citee.

†4. The persons who are known or familiar, taken collectively; one's friends, fellow-countrymen, or neighbours; acquaintance; in later use sometimes confused with *kin*: see 5. Obs. or arch. exc. as in 5. c 1000 AGS. GOSP. Luke ii. 44 Hīz .. hine sohton betux his mægas & his cūðan [Lindisf. cūðo, Rusuv. cyððo]. c 1325 ME. Hom. 108 Thai him soht imang thair kith. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls) 8443 Þe men of kuythe þat he wel knewe, þat he wyste were gode and trewe. c 1615 W. BROWNE Vng. Willie & Old Wernock (R.) My near kith, 1825 BROCKETT, Kith, acquaintance. .. Not obsolete as stated in Todd's John. 1848 LYTTON Harold iii. iii, High persons of his own kith.

5. Phr. *Kith and kin*: orig. Country and kinsfolk (see 3); in later use, Acquaintance and kinsfolk, one's friends and relatives; in mod. use often taken merely as a pleonastic phrase for Kinsfolk, relatives, family connexions. (Formerly sometimes corrupted to *kiff* and *kin*.)

a. 1377 Lancel. P. Pl. B. xv. 497 How rihtwis men .. Fer fro kith and fro kynne uyl yclothed 3eden. a 1400 Oclouian 1822 I-dryue Ywas, .. From ken and kygth. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 23 Of saynt cuthbert kyth and kynne. 1570 LEVINS Maniþ. 150/36 Kith or kin, cognatio. 1794 BURNS 'My Lady's gown' ii, My lady's white, my lady's red, And kith and kin o' Cassilis' blude. 1824 BYRON Juan xv. xxxi, Daughters, brothers, sisters, kith or kin. 1872 BLACK ADU, Phaeton viii, If any extra bit of comfort or kindness is wanted for their own kith and kin.

B. 1573 TUSSEY Husb. (1878) 22 For kiffe nor for kin. 1584 3 Ladies Lond. I. in Hazl. Dodsley VI. 250 They forsake .. prince, country, religion, kiff and kin. 1620 MIDDLETON Chaste Maid iv. i. 86 A mayd that's neither kiffe nor kin to me. 1710 D'URFEY Pyls IV. 151 To visit Kiff and Kin. fig. 1851 MRS. BROWNING Casa Guidi Wind. I. 888 Mark the natural kiths and kins of circumstance and office. 1861 MAX MÜLLER Sci. Lang. iv. 156 That Greek and Latin were of the same kith and kin as the language of the black inhabitants of India.

†**Kith**, v. Obs. Forms: 3 cūðden, (Orm.) kip-penn, 4 kuppe(n, keppe. [Early ME. *cūðden* (*u*), repr. an OE. **cyððan*, f. *cyðð*, KITH sb.] trans. To make friendly or familiar; refl. to become acquainted, or associate oneself (*with*); to greet each other as friends or familiar acquaintances.

c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 45 Wille we .. mid swiche weldede cūðden us wið alre kingene king. c 1200 OAMIN 16979 Þatt he wiþþ Crist i sunderrun Himm awiht bafide kipbedd. c 1350 Will. Palerne 1011 Pan eiper hent oþer hastily in armes, And wiþ þe kesses kuppbed hem to-gidere. Ibid. 4964 Whan þei samen mette, With clipping and kissing to keppe hem to-gadere.

Kithe, *kythe* (koið), v. Now Sc. and north. dial. Forms: see below. [Com. Teut.: OE. *cyðan* (ME. *cūpen*, *kypen*, *kipen*, *kepen*) = OFris. *kettha*, *keda*, OS. *kāðian*; MLG. *kunden*, MDu. *conden*, (Du. (*ver*)*konden*), f. **kundian* = OHG. *chundian*, *chunden* (MHG. *kunden*, *künden*, G. *künden*), ON. *kyinna*, Goth. **kunþjan* (cf. *gasvikunþjan*): -OTent. **kunþjan*, f. *kunþ*-, known, COUTH.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. Pres. I. a. 1 cyðu, cyðe, 1-2 kýðe, kýpe, 3-5 kype, kipe, 4-9 kythe, kithe, (4 kip, kyeth, 4-6 kith, 4-8 kyth, 5-6 kyith, 6 keyth, kaithe); 3rd pers. sing. 1 cyp, 2-3 kyp, 3 cip, kip. B. 2-4 cupe, kupe, cuipe, 4-5 cuype, kuype, kuipe, (4 couth); 3rd pers. sing. 3 cup. γ. 4 kepe, kethe, keth.

a. c 825 Vesp. Psalter xlix. [l.] 7 Ic cyðu ðe ðætte god god ðin ic eam. c 1000 AGS. GOSP. Matt. xxviii. 10 Farað and cyðað minum zebroþro. c 1160 Hattion Gosp. (ibid.), Faræd and kyðeð mine zebroðre. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 59 þat he cið on alle wise. Ibid. 139 To kiden cristes to cume. a 1300 CURSOR M. 12164 Nothing wald yee to me kyth [v. rr. kipe, kip]. Ibid. 22737 His come to kyeth. c 1375 CHAUCER L. G. W. 912 Thise, I schal a-non it kythe. c 1475 Rauf Coibear 107 Kyth I am cummin hame. 1486 Bk. St. Albans E vij b, That he wolde hym kith. 1530 LYNDESAV Test. Pabyngo 128 To keyth hir craftynes. 1573 SATIR. Poems Reform. xli. 34 Thair ioukers durst not kyth thair cure. 1594 Battell Bairnnes in Scot. Poems 16th C. II. 349 Gine he into this cuntre kaithe [ime blaihe].

B. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 109 His leoman him cupað þet he ne bið quic longe. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 181 Ðat child .. cūð mid his wope. c 1240 Lofsong in Cott. Hom. 215 Cūid in me hwat is milce. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2963 Cūþeþ noupe þat 3e þep men [v. rr. Kithe, Cuype]. c 1320 Cast. Love 590 Pat so muche loue hi kuyþe wolde. 1377 LANCEL. P. Pl. B. v. 181, I couth [v. rr. kipe] it in owre cloistre þat al owre couent wote it.

γ. c 1315 SHOREHAM 7 God þorwe miracles keþeþ hit. Ibid. 20 To þeden ouis ryeche. c 1330 Arth. & Merl. 2131 Merlin .. had him orpediche he schuld kethe [ime deth]. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints vii. (Jacobus minor) 387 For-þi þi crafte þu keth one me, And wayse myn Infrmyte.

2. Pa. I. a. 1 cyðde, 1-2 cydde, 2, 4-5 kydde, 3-6 kiddle, (3-4 kidd), 4-5 kydde (e, kyd, 4-6 kid, (5-6 kyde), 4 kiped, -id, kyped, (4-6 -it, -yt, -yd), 4- kythed, kithed. B. 2-4 cudde, 3-4 kudde, 4 kud. γ. 3-5 kedde, 4 Sc. kothit.

a. a 900 CYNWULF Crist 65 [Hil] Cyðdon cristes gebyrd. c 1000 AGS. GOSP. Matt. viii. 33 Ða hyrdas .. cyddon [c 1160 Hattion Gosp. kydden] ealle þas þing. a 1175 Cott. Hom. 227 Se engel .. cydde hyre þat godes sunne sceolde beon acenned of hire. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 1394 Rehecca .. kidd it to hire broþer. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1310) 281 Þe werre bigan, and kid it so couth. c 1350 Will. Palerne 5287 Þe .. messengers, kiped here arnd. 1387 TREVISIA Higden (Rolls) IV. 411 He turned to and kydde [v. rr. kudde] al the myght of his wiche craft. 1335 STEWART Chron. Scot. II. 100 The grit wonder and miraclis that tha kid. 1560 ROLLAND Crt. Venus ii. 790 Sen 3e on me befor kyde sk kindnes. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (Wodrow Soc.) 438 He kythed such great gifts.

B. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 35 Þe engel cudde þe herdes .. þat þe helende was .. iboren. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2379 Þere he kudde wat he was. 1387 Kudde [see a].

γ. c 1200 Moral Ode 193 (Trin. MS.) Machel lue he us kedde. c 1330 Arth. & Merl. 3910 Thai kedden þer noble might. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints ii. (Mathias) 232 Þat kethit wele þat he was meke. c 1460 Lamsfal 580 Gyfre kedde he was good at nedde.

3. Pa. pple. a. 1 ge)cýped, 4 i-kidd, (kide, koid), 4-5 y-kyd, y-kidd, kyd, kydd(e, kide, kide, 5 y-kydd, y-kid, kyde, (kyth, 6 kyith); 4-9 kythed, kithed, 5-6 -it, 6 -yd, kythit. B. 3 ikudd, 3-5 kud, 4-5 icud, ikud, ykud. γ. 4 kedd, 5 kedd(e).

a. c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist. v. xvii.* [xix.] (1890) 460 Eallra heora dome was cyþed, þæt [etc.]. c 1000 ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives iv. 348 Þæt heo næfre on hire life gecyðed were. a 1300 CURSOR M. 6609 It sal be kydd [v. rr. kidd]. c 1300 Havelok 1060 It was loude kid. 1387 TREVISIA Higden (Rolls) VII. 393 He hadde y-kyd [v. rr. kide, ykud, kydde] his woodnesse. c 1460 Pol. Rel. & L. Poems 254 Cowpe ykid in enery cost. c 1470 HAROING Chron. xxix. xii, Vnto no manne was it kyde [ime hid]. 1528 LYNDESAV The Dreame 1050 Dame Fortune .. hes lairliche kyith on the hir cure. a 1529 SKELTON Poems agst. Garnesche 8 What, have ye kythyd yow a knyght? 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S. T. S.) 46 Christ hes ys kythit greit confort. 1640 R. BAILLIE Canterb. Self-coniuct. 33 Whereto the faction hath not kythed so passionat a love.

B. a 1225 Juliana 24 Hit were some iseid þe keiser ant ikudd to þe kinge. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1328 He miþte abbe .. ikud me lone. 1387 Ykud [see a].

γ. c 1430 Syr Tryam. 1386 But they be kedd.

B. Signification.

1. trans. To make known. †a. To make known in words; to announce, proclaim, declare, tell. (With simple obj. or obj. clause.) Obs.

c 725 Corpus Gloss. 1150 Intimandum, to cyðenne. c 1000 AGS. GOSP. John xvii. 26 Ic him cyðde ðinne naman & zyt wyllie cyþan. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 117 þat þu .. mine speche heom cūde. c 1200 ORMIN 632 He comm. dun wiþþ Godess word, To kippenn itt onn eorþe. c 1330 King of Tars 341 Heore sorwe coutho ne mon kitho. c 1450 HOLLAND Howlat

235 Confess cleir can I nocht, nor kyth all the cass. 1530 PALSGR. 599/1, I kythe, I shewe or declare a thyng, as he kytheth from whence I am (Lyngate), je demonstre. This terme is nat used in comen speclche.

b. To make known by action, appearance, etc.; to manifest, show, prove, demonstrate, indicate. (With simple obj., obj. clause, or obj. and compl.) Also refl.

c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 99 Elches monnes weorc cūðað [printed cūðan] hwile gast hine wissað. a 1300 CURSOR M. 13983 Iesus .. mani a-per meracle did, Quar-wit to mankind he him kid. c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. Prol. 492 Sche kytheth what she is. c 1460 Towneley Myst. i. 45 Trees to florish & frute furth bryng, Thare kynde that it bekyd. 1515 Scot. Field in Chetham Misc. (1856) 11. Intro. p. xii, He kiddle himselfe no coward. 1640-1 Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk. (1853) 156 They bothe .. did kythe thameselfes enemies to the gude cans. a 1734 Wodrow Thel. Biogr. (1845) I. 100 (E. D. D.) He began to kyth his sickness the first of March. 1785 Burns Halloween iii, Their faces blythe, fu' sweetly kythe Hearts leal, an' warm, an' kin. 1822 SCOTT Nigel v, It would have kythed Cellini mad, had he never done one thing else out of the gate.]

c. To make manifest to the sight, to show, exhibit, discover; refl. to show oneself, appear.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 508 Wanne þe relics of halwen yfounde were and ykud. a 1300 CURSOR M. 13995 Hu lang siþe Sal he him hide and not kipe. c 1330 Arth. & Merl. 3869 The other no might ben y-kidde Behinden hem thait werren y-hidde. 1508 DUNBAR Tua Mariit Wemen 433 As the new mone. Kythis quhilis her cleir face, through cluddis of sable. 1594 JAS. VI Let. Q. Elie. 13 Apr. in Tytler Hist. Scot. (1864) IV. 216 Ever plainliest kything himself where greatest confluence of people was. 1846 DRUMMOND Mucknack 68 (E. D. D.) When the moon begund to keek From Thetis' rim and kythe her disk.

2. intr. for refl. To show oneself or itself, come forth to sight; to manifest or display itself; to become known; to appear.

a 1300 CURSOR M. 4276 (Cott.) Luken lue at þe end wil kith. Ibid. 11416 (Gott.) Þe last þis stern it kid. 1535 STEWART Chron. Scot. I. 13 The langer ay the better it did kyth. 1585 Papers Jas. Carmichael in Wodrow Soc. Misc. 430 Our true humility shall appear, and the fruit of our forming to that work kythe. c 1635 W. SCOT Apol. Narrat. (Wodrow Soc.) 80 They were insisting with his Majesty to kythe in action against the forfaulted Earles. 1821 GALT Ann. Parish xii. (1895) 83 A kindly spirit, which would sometimes kythe in actions of charity. 1822 BLACKW. Mag. XII. 309 In what colours other ladies intended to kith before Majesty. 1829 HOGG ibid. XXV. 750 The evening star kithed like a genl. 1862 in Hislop's Prov. Scot. 108 If you loe me, let it kythe.

b. with compl. To show oneself or itself in some specified aspect; to appear, seem, or prove to be.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 240 With Leulyn gan he kith to be þe kynges traytour. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis i. vi. 167 Hir habeit fell down couering to hir feit, And .. ane verray god did hir kith. 1565 Sc. Metr. Ps. xviii. 26 Pure to the pure, froward thou kythst unto the froward wight. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 169 Such as hes kythed favours of the forefeyted rebels. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot. II. (1677) 98 Nor did any kith so foolish as the Priests. [1818 SCOTT Hrt. Midl. xii, It kythes bright to the bee, because all is dark around it.]

†3. trans. To exhibit, display, or manifest practically (a feeling, quality, capacity, etc.); hence, to exercise, practise, perform, do. Obs.

Beowulf 2605 Andlonge eorl ellen cyðan. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 153 Mildheortnesse God kuddle monne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1297 Þer hii kudde þor prowessse. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 132 Warre on him gan he kith. 1387 TREVISIA Higden (Rolls) II. 341 He kydde his tyrantise on his gastes. c 1440 York Myst. xl. 149, I thank youe of þis kyndnesse 3e kydde me. 1500-20 DUNBAR Poems xxviii. 37 In erd 3e kyth sk mirakillis heir. 1613 W. BROWNE Sheph. Pipe i. (1869) 187 Your bountee on me kythe. 1641 R. BAILLIE Parall. of Liturgy with Mass-bk. 17 None of all the reformed Churches have kythed more zeale against Images. 1724 in Ramsay Tea-t. Misc. (1733) II. 164 Well can my Jocky kyth His love and courtesy.

†4. To acknowledge, confess, own; to recognize. (With simple obj. or obj. and compl.) Obs.

c 1000 AGS. GOSP. Matt. x. 32 Ælne .. þe me cyð beforan mannun, ic cyðe hyne beforan minum fæder [c 1160 Hattion Gosp. kyð, ic kyðe]. 13 .. E. E. Alit. P. B. 1368 Vche duk .. Schulde com to his court to kype hym for lege. c 1374 CHAUCER Anel. & Arc. 231 He .. his trouthe he had ilyght, For evermore þys lady me to kythe. c 1425 WYNTOUN Cron. vi. vi. 16 Nane persayvyd hyr woman Bot all kythyd hyr as man. 1570 LEVINS Maniþ. 152/3 Kythe, acknowledge, agnosce. 1613 JACKSON Creed i. viii. § 1 That the sons of Isaac and Ishmael .. should kith eache other with as little scruple as if they were full cousin germans.

5. Pa. pple. kid, kyd, i-kyd, etc. Made known, declared; hence, Known, well known, famed, renowned; with compl. Well-known as .., acknowledged to be .. (See also KID ppl. a.)

a 1225 Ancr. R. 64 Heo .. wolde .. some beon mit to wise icud [v. rr. cūðet, icūðet] and icowen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1929 Seint eleine ys moder þat wis was wide ikud [v. rr. ykud, kydde, kud]. c 1350 Will. Palerne 110 Komen was he of kun þat kud was ful nobul. c 1380 Sir Ferum. 274 In many a lond my name ys kud aboute. c 1386 CHAUCER Merch. T. 699 That ye nat discouere me; For I am deed, if that this thyng be kyd. c 1450 HOLLAND Howlat 504 Throwout Cristidome kid War the deidis that be kid. 1486 Bk. St. Albans E iv b, The Roubucke as hit is weele kyde At holyrode day he gooth to Ryde.

Kithing, *kything* (koið-ing), vbl. sb. [f. prec. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb KITH, KYTHE; a making known, telling, showing, manifestation, etc. a 1300 CURSOR M. 11656 Forth þair wai þai went .. Wit-vten

kithing of ani man. 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 215 The manner or form of the Kything of the Sign. 1823 GALT *Gilhaize* i. (E. D. D.), His abundant hair... was also clouded and streaked with the kithings of the cranechuck of age.

+2. Acquaintance, recognition; also *concr.* Acquaintance, kith. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4817 Cuth [v. r. cowde] þai wit him na kything tak, And vncuthli to þam he spak. *Ibid.* 11080 All mad þai mirth at his bering, Fader and moder and þair kything.

Kithless (ki'plēs), *a.* [f. KITH *sb.* + -LESS.] Without kith or acquaintances; having no one whom one knows. (Cf. KINLESS.)

e 1750 in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) VI. cxxxiv. 250 No thanks to them (Cromwell's Judges) kithless loons! 1861 *Times* 27 Mar. 8½ The kithless outcasts of every country. 1887 FARJEON *Tragedy Featherstone* I. i. 6 He was alone in the world, kinless and kithless.

+**Kithly**, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* kippeliz, 3-4 kithli. [f. KITH *sb.* + -LY 2. Perh. distinct formations. (OE. *gēcýðellc* 'manifest', in Bosw.-Toller is an error for *gēcýndellc* natural.)]

1. Familiarly.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 16532 Ne lætten kippeliz wiþ hemm.

2. In a way that is known or manifest; manifestly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22742 His oþer cuning sal he scau kithli til his wold.

Kitish (kai'tif), *a.* [f. KITE *sb.* + -ISH 1.] Resembling or of the nature of a kite; greedy.

1566 W. ADLINGTON *Golden Asse* (1893) 131, I could not escape the kitish eyes of the old woman. 1567 TURBERVILLE *Answer. Wom. to hir Lower Epitaphs*, etc. 32 All your manners more agree vnto the Epythian kind. 1608 T. MORTON *Premb. Encounter* Pref. 3 Is not your Defence... a Kitish Dream?

Kitist (kai'tist), *nonce-adv.* [f. KITE *sb.* + -IST.] One skilled in flying kites.

1844 P. FARLEY'S *Ann.* V. 313 The great kitist turned to the boys who held her... alleging... that they held her too tight.

+**Kit-key**: see *kite-key* s.v. KITE *sb.* 9.

Kitling (kit'lin). *Now dial.* Forms: 3 kite-ling, 4 keetlyng, 5 kytylyng, cytylyng, 5-6 kytyling, -lyng(e), 6 kytylin, kitlyng, -linge, *Sc.* -lyne, 6-7 ketlyng, -ling, 6-9 kitlin, -ling, kittling, 7-9 -lin, 8 *Sc.* -len. [Commonly identified with ON. *ketlingr*, *ketling-r* (Norw. *kjetling*) kitten, dim. of *kjetlr* (stem *kaltu*); though the form of the earliest Eng. instance, and the fact that the sense is not confined to 'young cat' make difficulties. But if from OE., the form would be **cytyling*, of which no explanation appears.]

+1. The young of any animal; a cub, a whelp.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lvi. 5 þe kitelings of lions. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxxiii. 22 Dan, keetlyng of a lyon. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. lix. 243 (Harl. MS.) Thenne saide the serpent, 'I am a beste, and I have her in myn hole kytyngis, that I have browt forth'. c 1450 [see KITTEN 1 b, quot. 1495]. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 218 They [sea-weasels or sea-dogs] breed their young whelpes or kitlings alive within their bellies, and when they list, let them forth.

2. A young cat, a kitten. *Now dial.*
a 1530 *Johan & Tyb* (Brandl) 591, I have sene the day that pus my cat Hath had in a yere kytylens eyghene. 1530 [see KITTLE v. 2 1]. 1605 B. JONSON *Polydore* v. xi, Whether goe you, now? To drowne kytylings? 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Miss S. Thrale* 18 Nov., Bickerstaff... gives... an account of his cat. I could tell you as good things of Lily the white Kitling. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Kitling, a young cat. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 187 I'm ower auld a Pussy Bawdrons to learn new tricks o' sayin' 'miaow' to the kitlings.

+3. Applied to a person; either = child, offspring (cf. *cub*, *whelp*); or as resembling or acting like a kitten in some way. *Obs.*

1541 *Aberd. Reg.* XVII. (Jam.) Calling of him theiff... howris geyt, preists kitlyne. 1621 FLETCHER *Wild-Goose Chase* v. iii, Out, kitlings! What catterwauling's here! 1704 DE FOE *Good Advice to Ladies* 84 Come, says the patient Kitling, Husband come. a 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 59 Bid your mistress go hang herself... you whore's kitling.

B. attrib. or adj. Resembling a kitten or that of a kitten; inexperienced; diminutive.

1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbards T. Wks.* 1840 V, Like an old cunning bowler to fetch in a young ketling gamester. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, Oberon's Feast, His kitling eyes. 1689 PHILOPOLITES *Grunbitt.* *Crew* 3 A new Oath of Allegiance... which every Kitling Critic... takes upon him to censure.

Kitmutgar, var. KHMIDUTGAR. **Kitool**: see KITTUL. **Kitoun**, obs. f. KITTEN. **Kitsol** (l, kittasole: see KITTISOL.

Kitten (kit'n), *sb.* Forms: 4 kitoun, ketoun, 4-5 kyton, 5 kyttou, 7- kitten. [ME. app. a. AFR. **kitoun*, **ketoun*=OF. *chitoun*, *cheton*, obs. var. of *F. chalon* kitten.]

The *F.* form *chitoun* occurs in Gower *Mirour de l'homme* 8221: Teut ensemment comme du chitoun, Qi naist sanz viene et sanz resoun.]

1. The young of the cat; a young cat (not full-grown).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* Pro. 190 Pere þe catte is a kitoun þe courte is ful elyng. c 1400 *Master of Game* ix. (MS. Digby 182) Þei beer hir kitouns... as oþer cattes, saue þei haue not but two ketouns at ones. c 1450 *Merlin* 665 He caste his net into the water, and drough oute a litil kyton as blakke as eny cool. 1596 SHAKS. i. *Hen. IV.* iii. i. 129, I had rather be a Kitten, and cry mew, Than one of these same Meeter Ballad-mongers. 1776 WHITEHEAD *Variety* 9

The Kitten too was comical. She play'd so oddly with her tail. 1852 MISS MULOCK *Agatha's Husband*, i. Carrying not only the real black kitten, but the... allegorical 'little black dog' on her shoulder.

b. transf. Applied to the young of some other animals.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxiv. (W. de W.) 829 The wesell... noursytheth her kyttoums [MS. *Bodl.* (c 1450) ketelings] in howses and bereth them fro place to place. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 41/1 Each beaver-plew of full-grown animal or 'kitten' fetched six to eight dollars overhead.

c. fig. Applied to a young girl, with implication of playfulness or skittishness.

1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 74 After fishing all she could, artful, artless little kitten that she is.

2. Short for *kitten-moth*: see 3.

1874 *NEWMAN Brit. Moths* 210 The Alder Kitten.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *kitten-days*, *face*; *kitten-like* adj.; *kitten-hearted* *a.*, faint-hearted, timorous; *kitten-moth*, a collector's name for the bombycid moth *Cerura furcula*; also for species of *Dicranura*, as *D. bifida* (poplar-kitten), *D. bicusps* (alder-kitten).

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 166 The gamesome plays That mark'd her happy *Kitten-days. 1813 *Sketches Character* (ed. 2) I. 157, I see her 'kitten face looking about, trying to understand what's going forwards. 1831 T. ATTWOOD 19 Sept. in *Life* xi. (1885) 171 The tame *kitten-hearted slaves. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxvii, Pouncing with 'kitten-like playfulness upon a stray sovereign. 1819 SAMUELLE *Entom. Useful Comp.* 248 *Cerura Vinula* (puss moth), *Cerura Furcula* ('kitten moth').

Hence **Kittenhood**, **Kittenhood**, the state or condition of being a kitten.

1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* II. xxii, A man whom they [the cats] had known and respected since kittenhood. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Nondescripts* 1, 50 Thou art beautiful as ever cat That wanton'd in the joy of kittenhood.

Kitten, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] Of a cat: To bring forth kittens; also of some other animals: To bring forth young, to litter. (*intr. and transf.*) Hence **Kittenning** *vbl. sb.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxiv. (W. de W.) eevj/1 They opynyon is false... that wesels conceyve atte mouth and kyneth [MS. *Bodl.* whelip] att the eere. 1597 SHAKS. i. *Hen. IV.* iii. i. 19 If your Mothers Cat had but kitten'd. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 191 Two as fine litters of rabbits as ever were serried. 1859 MAS. GASKELL *Round the Sofa* 335 My cat has kitten'd, too.

Kittenish (kit'nif), *a.* [f. KITTEN *sb.* + -ISH 1.] Like a kitten, or that of a kitten; having the qualities or characteristics of a kitten; playful.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1812) IV. 115 Such a kittenish disposition in her. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* ii. She was all girlishness, and playfulness, and wildness, and kittenish buoyancy. 1895 M. E. FRANCIS *Friszle & Fusian* 45 The kittenish grace of her small slight figure.

Hence **Kittenishly** *adv.*

1896 LOCKE *Demagogue & Lady Phayre* iii. 22 The little blue ribbon... with the bow tied kittenishly under her ear.

Kittereen (kit'ri:n). Also *kittar*, *kitur*. [Origin unascertained.]

The statement in Gardener's *Hist. Jamaica* (1873) 163, that it was named from being made at *Kettering*, proves to be unfounded; that in quot. 1860 is prob. not more reliable.]

A kind of covered vehicle. +*a.* In West of Eng., A kind of omnibus (*obs.*). +*b.* In West Indies, A kind of one-horse chaise or buggy.

1792 *Descr. Kentucky* 42 In 1787 were exported Chaises 40, Kittareens 10, Sulkeys 7. 1831 JANE PORTER *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* II. 336, I desired Drake to... hire a kittereen—a sort of one-horse chaise. 1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Romances W. Eng.* Intro. 14 Within my own memory [born 1807] the ordinary means of travelling from Penzance to Plymouth was a van called a 'kitterine', and three days were occupied in the journey. 1880 J. W. in *W. Cornwall Gloss.* s.v., The Kit-Tereen was an open car that ran between Penzance and Truro, set up by Christopher Treen. [Jago adds Kit Treen.] 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 224 We... packed ourselves into buggies... the body being in some cases sheltered by a movable hood, when they are called 'Kittereens'.

Kitth, -e, *obs.* forms of KITH.

+**Kittisol** (ki'tispl). *Obs.* Forms: 6-7 quita-sole, 7 quita-, quitta-, quittusol; kittasole, kittisal, kitesoll, (kippe-sole, kettysol), kit-sol (1, 8 kitysol, 8-9 kittisol, (9 ketty-, kettisol). [a. Pg. and Sp. *quitasol*, f. *quitar* to take away, ward off + *sol* sun.] A sunshade, parasol, umbrella: almost always in reference to the East Indies or China; *spec.* a Chinese umbrella made of bamboo and oiled paper.

'This word survived till lately in the Indian Tariff, but it is otherwise long obsolete' (Vule).

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* (Hakluyt Soc.) II. 105 Two kittasoles of silk, and a horse. 1611 HAWKINS in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) I. 217 Of Kittasoles of state, for to shadow him, there bee twentie [in the treasury of Akbar]. 1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakluyt Soc.) I. 28 The China Capt... brought me a present from his brother, viz., i faire kittisoll. 1625 *Purchas Pilgrims* I. iv. 559 Many Canopies, Quittusols and other strange ensignes of Majesty. 1662 Bp. NICHOLSON *David's Harp*, The Lord is thy shade—umbaculum—a quittasol upon thy right hand. 1687 *Let. Crit. Directors* in *Wheeler Madras in Olden Time* (1861) I. 200 (V.) They [Aldermen of Madras] may be allowed to have Kittysols over them. 1698 FAVER *Acc. E. India & P.* 110 A great Attendance with Pageants, Mirxhals, and Kittsols. 1706 *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 19 [He] believes a Kittisol a nobler Piece of Magnificence, than a good Table. 1813 MILBURN *Orient. Comm.*

II. 464 (V.) Kittisols, large, 2,000 to 3,000. 1875 *Indian Tariff* (V.), Umbrellas, Chinese, of paper, Kettysols. *Ibid.*, Chinese paper Kittisols... duty 5 per cent.

Kittiwake (ki'tiwaik). Forms: 7 cattiwake, kittie wark, 8 kettie waikie, kittiwaik, (? *pl.*, kittawaax, 7- kittiwake, 9 kittiwayke. [Named in imitation of its cry. Early spellings show that the last syllable was meant to be (wāk).] Any sea-gull of the genus *Rissa*; esp. (and primarily) *R. tridactyla*, the common species of the North Atlantic and Arctic Oceans, a small gull having generally white plumage with black markings on the primaries, very long wings, and the hind toe very short or rudimentary. Also *kittiwake gull*.

1661 RAY *Three Itin.* II. in *Lancker Mem. John Ray* (1846) 155 The other birds which nestle in the Basse are these; the scout, the cattiwake. 1684 SIBBALD *Scotia Illustr.*, *Nat. Hist.* II. iii. vi. 20 Avis Kittiwake, ex Larorum genere, egregii saporis. 1698 in *Warrender Marchmont* (1894) 184 Kittie warks, 12... Rost rabbits 6. 1744 PRESTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 61 Many Sorts of Wild-fowl;... the Dunter Goose, Solan-Goose, Kittiwaiks... etc. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 341 In the mouth of the river Fowl lie several islands, which abound with Fowl, particularly those called... Kittawaax, about the size of a Dove. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. iii. 199 A few kittiwaiks followed the ship for the first days after we left Tenerife. 1881 R. BUCHANAN *God & the Man* II. 263 Innumerable terns and kittiwaiks were hovering over the vessel.

+**Kittle**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [app. shortened from KITLING.] A kitten.

1566 DRANT *Horace*, *Sat.* v. (1567) M, I knowe who plaies the catte, and howe her ioly kittles mouses.

Kittle (kit'l), *a.* *orig. Sc. and north. dial.* Also *kitill* (l. [f. KITTLE v. 1; the use of the simple verbal stem as an adjective is unusual.] Ticklish; difficult to deal with, requiring great caution or skill; unsafe to meddle with; as to which one may easily go wrong or come to grief; risky, precarious, 'nice', delicate.

1560 [implied in *kittleness*: see below]. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 60 Scho will be kittill of hir dok. 1571 *Ibid.* xxvii. 22 Thou may hir tyne in turning of a tyde; Cast weill thy courss, thou hes ane kittle cwir. 1596 JAS. VI. *Let. to Earl Huntly* in *Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1655) 438 If your conscience be so kittle, as it cannot permit you. 1600 in *Pittairm Crim. Trials* II. 284 My brother is 'kittle to shoe behind', and dare not enterprise for fear. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 80 If an ewe bee kittle on her yower, or unkinde to her lambe. 1721 RAMSAY *To Dalhousie* 22 Till frae his kittle post he fa'. 1728 — *Rob. Riechy & Sandy* 78 Kittie points of law. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 232 note, Every common plowman will tell you, that, when the plough-irons are short, his plough goes kittle. By this he means, that it is easily turned aside, and is difficult to manage. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxii, I maun ride, to get to the Liddel or it be dark, for your Waste has but a kittle character. 1818 — *Hvt. Midl.* xii, These are kittle times, when the people take the power of life and death out of the hands of the rightful magistrate into their ain rough grip. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 829 The kittle a question is, the mair successfully do you grapple w't. 1869 C. GIBBON *R. Gray* xiv, Metaphors are kittle things to handle. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxv, She is kittle cattle to shoe, I think. 1890 *Truth* 11 Sept. 526/2 Cleopatra is a kittle character for a London theatre, unless played by some French actress who has no character to lose.

Hence **Kittleness**.

1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 185 Ye may persane... Of wemen the gret brukilnes And of thair kynde the kittilnes.

Kittle (kit'l), *v.* 1. *Now dial.* and chiefly *Sc.* Forms: (1 *vbl. sb.* kitelung, 4 *vbl. sb.* kitlynge), 5 kytyll, -ylle, (? kitell, ketil), 6 kytyll (l, -il, kitill (l, kitill, (3rd sing. kytylis, *vbl. sb.* kitling), 7- kittle. [ME. *kytylle*, *kityll*; cf. late OE. *sb.* *kitelung*, ME. *kitlynge*; cognate with OS. *kitilōn* (MDu. *kitelen*, *kitelen*, *ketelen*, Du. *kitelen*, *kitelen*), OHG. *chizzilōn*, *chuzzilōn* (MHG. *kitzeln*, *kütz-*, *OHG.* *chitzeln*), ON. *kitla* (Sw. *kitilla*); not known outside Teutonic, and generally supposed to be of onomatopoeic origin, with a double form in *kit-* and *küt-*.

The history of the word in English is not clear. The verb itself is not found before the date of the *Catholicon*, 1483; and it is now used dialectally from Scotland to East Anglia. Hence it might, as well as the *sb.* *kitlynge* in Hampole, c 1340, be of Norse origin. But the *sb.* *kitelung* occurring once in a late OE. gloss (c 1000), naturally suggests an OE. *sb.* **kitelian*, which could only stand for **cytelian*, parallel to the OHG. form in *chur*. An original OE. *kitelian*=OS. *kitilōn*, would not have been written with *k*, and would have given ME. **chittle*. It thus remains uncertain whether *kittle*, the date and locality of which are consistent with Norse derivation, is of Scandinavian or OE. origin.]

1. *trans.* To tickle (in physical sense).

c 1000 [see KITTLING]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 204/2 Tokytylle, titillare. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 265/2 She... felt hym and ketild hym. 1564 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (Bann. Club 1827) 120 Sche culd not refrain from putting hir hand in his nek to kittle him. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 509 Gif... the hand quhairwith they ar bund twich or kittle his sair bak. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 22 How a man must hug, and dandle, and kittle... his bed-fellow. 1823 GALT *Steam-boat* x. 250 Kitting him in the ribs with his fore-finger. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Kittle, to tickle. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, To kittle, to tickle.

b. transf. Used of actions humorously or ironically likened to tickling, as the friction of the strings of a fiddle with a bow, a stab with a weapon, etc.

1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* v. I kittle up my rustic reed.
1814 SCOTT *Wau.* xxix, 'Her ain sell', replied Callum,
'could..kittle his quarters wi' her skene-ocle'. 1820
Blackw. Mag. July 186/1, I wad kittle the purse-proud
carles under the fifth rib wi' the bit cauld steel. 1824
SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. x. The best fiddler that ever
kittled thairim with horse-hair. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s. v., 'To
kittle the fire', to stir it.

2. *fig.* To stir with feeling or emotion, usually
pleasurable; to excite, rouse; to 'tickle'.

a 1340 [see KITTILING]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enchiridion* v. xiv. 2
Gladnes and confort. Begouth to kittill Eneas thoctfull
hart. *Ibid.* xii. Prol. 229 Quhen new curage kytilis all
gentill hartis. 1534 HACKETT *Let. to Hen. VIII in St. Papers* VII. 556 Able to cawse the Kyng of Denmark to
kyttill Inglande with out any infrangynge of peace betwix
the Emperour and Your Hyghnys. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* ii. i, I've gather'd news will kittle your heart wi' joy.
1819 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xiii. He kittles the lugs o' a silly
auld wife wi' useless clavers. 1873 MURDOCH *Doric Lyre*
97 (E. D. D.) The corn-riggs kittle the farmer's e'e.

3. To puzzle with a question, a riddle, etc.
1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xv. To kittle the clergymen with
doubtful points of controversy. a 1832 — in *Lockhart's Scott*
(1839) VII. 195 [To a remark, .. that he seemed to know some-
thing of the words of every song .. he replied] I daresay it
wad be gay ill to kittle me in a Scots one at any rate.

Kittle, *v.* 2. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6
kylt(y)ell. [perh. a back formation from KITTILING:
but cf. Norw. *kjella*, in the same sense.]

1. = KITTEN *v.*
1530 PALSGR. 599/1 When your catte kyttelth, I praye
you, let me have a kytylge. 1611 COTGR., *Chatonner*, to
kittle. 1717. in *Scott Minstr. Scot. Bord.* II. 285 (Jam.)
The hare sall kittle on my hearth stane. 1825 BROCKETT,
Kittle, to bring forth kittens.

2. *fig. (intr. and pass.)* To be engendered or
produced; to come into being.

1823 GALT *Entail* II. xxx. 282, I would be nane surprised
if something had kittled between Jamie and a Highland
lassie. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* ii. Before any of them were
born, or any sic vapouring fancies kittled in their cracked
brains. 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 277 The
cursest kintra that ever was kittled.

Kittle, obs. form of KETTLE *sb.*

Kittle-pins, kettle-pins, sb. pl. Now
only *dial.* [The relation of this to SKITTLE has
not been determined.] Skittles, nine-pins.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. V.* cxliii. Quoyns, and
Kettle-pins. 1649 SAOLER *Rights Kingd.* 43 When shall our
kittle-pins return again into the Grecian skyttals. 1679
Trial Langhorn 32, I saw him in the garden with a Lay-
brother at Kittle-pins in the view of all the Colledge. 1801
STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iii. vii. (1810) 239 Loggatts .. is
the same which is now called kittle-pins, in which the boys
often make use of bones instead of wooden pins. 1886
ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Kittle-pins*, skittles—
applied to the pins and not to the game.

So **Kittles sb. pl.**, skittles.

1697 *View Penal Laws* 329 If any person..shall by any
Fraud..at..Kittles..Win Money. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* III.
162 We merrily Play At Trap, and Kittles.

Kittling, vbl. sb. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [OE.
kittelung: see KITTLE *v.* 1] The action of KITTLE *v.* 1;
tickling (*lit.* and *fig.*).

c 1000 *Agg. Voc.* in Wt-Wulker 272/6 *Titillatio*, kite-
lung. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Præd.* ii. 4 Dissayued thurght
quayntis of be deuel and kitylunge of haire flesch [*MS. Coll.*
Eton. 10, if, a kitylunge of thaire flesch]. 1483 *Cath.*
Augl. 204/2 A kityllynge, *titillacio*. 1822 HOGG *Perils*
Man II. vi. 234 A kind o' kittling, a sort o' prinking in
my blood like. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* vii. vi. (1849) 330
Ye'll never laugh or smile At the kittling o' your knee.

Kittling, kittlin, obs. forms of KITLING.

Kittily (ki'tli), *a. Sc.* and *U.S.* [f. KITTLE *v.* 1
+ *y*; cf. Norw. *kittug*, Sw. *kittig*, LG. *kittlich*, G.
kitzlich. For the sense 'risky' in the compound
kittily-benders, cf. KITTLE *a.*] Easily tickled; sus-
ceptible or sensitive to tickling; ticklish; tickly.

1822 GALT *Steam-boat* viii. 155, I was no so kittily as
she thought, and could thole her progs and jokes. 1830
— *Laurie T.* v. ii. (1849) 199 It made the very soles of my
feet kittily to hear it.

b. **Kittily-benders** (also corruptly *kettle-de-*
benders), thin ice which bends under one's weight;
the sport of running over this. (*U.S. colloq.*)

1854 THOREAU *Walden* 353 Let us not play at kittily-
benders. 1872 E. E. HALE *How to Do it* iii. 46 You will,
with unfaltering step, move quickly over the kettle-de-
benders of this broken essay.

Kittock, *Sc.* ? *Obs.* [f. as KIT *sb.* 4 + -ock *dim.*]
A familiar or disrespectful term for a girl or young
woman; esp. a woman of loose character, a
wanton; a mistress.

c 1490 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* III. (*Cock & Fox*) xx, He was
sa laous and sa lecherous: He had..kittokis ma than sevine.
c 1538 LYNOESAY *Against Syde Tailis* 108 He did lift ane
Kittokis claithis. 1603 *Philotus* iv, Ha, ha, quha brocht
thir kittokis hither The mekill feid resae the fithir. 1706 R.
SEMPILL *Piper of Kilbarcan in Chambers' Pop. Hum.*
Scot. Poems (1862) 26 He was conveyer of the bride, With
kittok hingin at his side.

Kittree, obs. variant of KHATRI.

|| **Kittul, kitool** (kit'ul). Also 7 *kettule*, 9
kettal, (?-ul), *kittool*. [Cingalese *kitul*.]

The jaggery palm, *Caryota urens*; hence, a strong
black fibre obtained from the leaf-stalks of this,
used for making ropes, brushes, etc.

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 15 The next Tree is the
Kettule. It groweth streight, but not so tall or big as
Vol. V.

a Coker-Nut-Tree. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* ii. 47
Ceylon abounds in ..trees of great utility; among which, ..
there is the kettul-tree, from the sap of which is produced
a coarse sugar. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 647 *Kittool, Kittul*, a
Cinghalese name for *Caryota urens*; also for the strong
fibre obtained from its leaf-stalks. 1884 *Pub. Opinion* 11
July 47/1 Ropes made of kitool are used to tether and secure
wild elephants...Kitool fibre is [used] .. in the manufacture
of brooms and brushes.

Kitty (ki'ti). Also 6 *Sc. kittie*. [One of
the pet forms of the female name Catherine; cf.
KATE, KATY, KIT *sb.* 4 (cf. also CUTTY *sb.*, senses
2 and 3.)]

1. A girl or young woman; a wench; some-
times (= *kittie unsell*) a woman of loose character.
(cf. KITTOCK.) *Sc. Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 76 Sa mony ane Kittie, drest
vp with goldin chenze. a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. i, Thair
come our kitties weschin clene, In thair new kirtillis.
c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxvi. 10, I can thame call
bot kittie unsellis, That takkis sic maneris at thair motheris.
1572 *Lament Lady Scott.* 112 in *Satir. Poems Reform.*
xxiii, Bot at the last, throw filthy speiche and Counsell,
That scho did heir of sum curst Kittie unsell.

2. Local name for the wren; also *kitty-wren*.

1825 BROCKETT, *Kitty-wren*, or *Jenny-wren*, the wren.
1860 *All Year Round* No. 63. 295 The male wrens of North
America .. build 'cock-nests' .. like the males of our distinct
kitty-wrens. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 35
Wren. .. Familiar names. Kitty, Jenny. 1893 NEWTON
Dict. Birds, Kitty, a local nickname of the Wren.

b. Also prefixed to, or forming part of the local
names of other birds, as *kitty-coot*, the moorhen
(*Gallinula chloropus*); *kitty-needy*, the sand-
piper; *kitty-witch* = KITTIWAKE; also name of a
small swimming crab, *Porcellana platycheles*.

1850 *Zoologist* VII. 264 note, 'Kittie-needie' [Aber-
deenshire]..the common sandpiper. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.*
vii. (ed. 4) 125 The piping of the kittynedie .. the boom of the
snipe, were often heard at night. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov.*
Names Brit. Birds 178 Moor Hen. .. Kitty coot (Dorset).

Kitty 2. [f. as KIT *sb.* 3 + *y*.] A kitten; used
esp. as a pet name.

1719 D'URFEE *Pills* II. 82 A pretty young Kitty, She had
that could Purr.

Kitty 3. Short for KITTIWAKE.

1806 R. FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 460 Some people are
fond of eating the young kitties.

Kitty 4. *north. dial.* and *slang*. [Origin uncer-
tain: cf. KIDCOCK.]

1. A prison, jail, or lock-up; a house of correction.

1825 BROCKETT, *Kitty*, the house of correction. Newcastle.
1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 28 We had
a nice tollbooth, .. And in its stead we've got .. A vile
pmissionis kitty. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., The Provost
[of Jedburgh] ordered another man to be taken into custody;
said the crowd, 'If ane gangs t' the kitty, we'll a gang'.
1888 *Monthly Chron.* IV. C. June 285/1 Wey, man, that's
a fine kitty.

2. 'A pool into which each player in a card-game
puts a certain amount of his winnings, to be used in
meeting expenses, as for room-rent, refreshments,
etc.' (*Cent. Dict.*)

1892 *Daily Chron.* 5 Mar. 9/2 (Farmer *Slang*) Five or six
men playing 'Nap', with a kitty for drinks, kitty being the
pool and the payment to it of a half-penny.

Kitysol: see KITTISSOL.

Kive, variant of KEEVE, tub, vat.

Kiver (ki'væi). *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 *kevere*,
7 *keuer*, *keaver*, *kiever*, 8 *keover*. [app. con-
nected with KEEVE, *kive*: but the force of the suffix
is unexplained.] A shallow wooden vessel or tub.

a. 1407 in Kennett *Par. Ant.* (1818) II. 212 Et pro novo
Coweles empty, ix^d. Et pro novo Kevere empty, viii^d. 1609
C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* x. i, Wiping the Bees, .. into a keuer
or other vessel. 1610 *Althorp MS.* in Simpson *The*
Washingtons (1860) p. vii, I'm little keavers .. iiiij. 1676
WORLDIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 109 Either a tub or kiver or else
a square chest. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Keve* or *Kever*, a kind
of Tub.

b. 1623 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (ed. 2) x. ii, A Ridder, resting
vpon Tonges ower a cleane Pan or Kiner that will not leake.
1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. 1. 129 Divide (the
milk) into several pans, or leads, or kivers. 1750 — *Country*
Housew. 19 Kneading-kiver, or trough, or tub. 1876 S.
Warwicksh. Gloss., *Kiver*, the tub that the butter is made
up in. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* Suppl., *Kiver*, a trough to
make dough, butter, &c. in. 1884 *W. Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept.,
Brew vat and stand, oval Kiver, two 50-gallon casks.

Kiver, obs. and dial. form of COVER *sb.* and *v.*

|| **Kiwach**, another form of COWAGE.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 635 The Kiwach or
Covhage Plant, .. is a lofty climber.

|| **Kiwi** (ki'wi). Also kiwi-kiwi, kivi. [Maori.]
The native New Zealand name of the APTERYX,
now commonly used in English.

1835 W. YATE *Acc. New Zeal.* 58 (Morris) Kiwi—the most
remarkable and curious bird in New Zealand. 1852 *Zoologist*
X. 3409 On the Habits of the Kiwi-kiwi. 1873 BULLER
Birds New Zeal. (1888) I. 237 Last Sunday I dined on
stewed Kiwi, at the hut of a lonely gold-digger. *Ibid.* II.
213 Old experienced Kiwi-hunters. *Ibid.* 315 The heights of
Rangitoto, where .. there exists another Kiwi-preserve.

Kix, Kixen, obs. or dial. ff. KEX, -EN.

Kiyaya, variant of KEHAYA.

Ki-yi (kai'yai), *v.* *U.S. colloq.* Also *ki-hi*.
[Echoic. According to Farmer, of Negro origin.]
intr. To howl or yelp as a dog, or utter a sound
compared to this.

1869 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown* 332 (Cent.) Hang him [a dog]
we did, and he ki-yied with a vigor that strikingly increased
the moral effect.

Hence **Ki-yi sb.**, the howl or yelp of a dog; a
whoop; a shout of exultation.

1884 *Breadwinners* 210 You ought to have heard the
ki-yi's that followed. 1886 *Detroit Free Press* 4 Aug.
(Farmer), Now and then you will hear a joyous ki-yi come
from the direction of a woolly-headed worker.

Kiyn, obs. pl. of Cow. **Kiyth**, obs. f. KITHE *v.*

Kjerulfin (e) (ky'rulfin). *Min.* [Named in
1873, after Prof. Kjerulf, a Norwegian mineralogist.]

A variety of Wagnerite, occurring in large crystals
and cleavable masses; found at Bamle in Norway.
1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 715 Kjerulfin differs from
wagnerite, which it resembles in many respects, by contain-
ing less fluorine and sodium, and more calcium.

Kl-, occasional ME. spelling for *cl-*, as in *klath*,
klawe, *kleane*, *kleee*, for *clath* (cloth), *claw*, *clean*,
clec, etc.; now only in words of foreign origin.

† **Klaprothine**. *Min. Obs.* [Named in 1811,
after Prof. M. H. Klaproth of Berlin.] = LAZULITE,
1837 PHILLIPS *Min.* 159 *Klaprothine*, a synonym of
Azurite. 1852 *Ibid.* 524 *Klaprothine* .. is found in crystals,
but more frequently massive.

Klaprothite. *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.]

a. = KLAPROTHINE. b. = KLAPROTHOLITE.

1872 [see next].

Klaprotholite (klæp'rō'thōlīt). *Min.* [f. as
prec. + -LITE. Changed in 1872 from *Klaprothite*,
the name given by Petersen in 1868.] A sulphide
of bismuth and copper related to Wittichenite,
occurring in steel-grey orthorhombic crystals.

1872 G. J. BRUSH in *Dana's Min.* App. 1. 8 *Klaprotholite*
is generally associated with a cobalt-tetrahedrite, .. The
name klaprothite was given to lazulite by Bendant in 1824,
we therefore change Petersen's name to klaprotholite.

|| **Kleenebok** (klē'nēbōk, klē'nōbōk). [S. Afr.
Dn., = little buck (antelope).] A small S. African
antelope (*Cephalophus monticola*, Thunb.), also
called Blue Duiker.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 82 The Kleenebok (*A. perpusilla*,
H. Smith) very improperly called *guenev* by M. Desmarest,
is about a foot high at the shoulder. 1867 *Nat. Encycl.* I.
809 The Kleenebok .. in the thick brushes of South Africa.

Kleet, variant of CLEAT.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 45 Model of Collapsible
Kleet, for instantly liberating entangled ropes.

Kleistian (klōi'stīan), *a.* [After Ger. *kleistisch*
(*kleistische, kleistische flasche* a Leyden jar), f. name
of Domherr von Kleist, one of the discoverers
of the properties of the jar: see -AN.] *Kleistian*
jar, a Leyden jar.

1881 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 31 A simple electric
shock, such as is afforded by the discharge of a Kleistian jar.
Kleistogamous, variant of CLEISTOGAMOUS.

Kleket, Klene, Klenge: see CLICKET, CLEAN,
CLENGE.

Klepht (kleft). Also kleft. [ad. mod. Gr.
κλέπτης, ancient Gr. *κλέπτης* thief.] One of the
body of Greeks who refused to submit to the
Turks after the conquest of Greece in the fifteenth
century, and maintained their independence in the
mountains. After the war of independence (1821-
28) those who continued this existence became
mere brigands. Hence, A brigand, bandit.

1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily*, etc. I. vi. 178 Here we
pitched our tent and dined, but the tatar would not permit
us to sleep under it for fear of the kleftes or banditti. 1847
CHURCH in *Life & Lett.* 20 Apr. (1804) 106 The difficulty of
the road, .. and the fear of klephts. 1888 BLACKIE in *Times*
7 Apr. 7/2 The assertors of Greek independence .. were, in
fact, a sort of patriotic brigands, known as klephts.

Hence **Klephtic a.**, belonging to or characteristic
of klephts; **Klephtism**, brigandage.

1834 L. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, Sulist to Frank*
(1844) 28 The Sulist character and method of life, .. the rash
impairity with which they conducted their klephtic enter-
prises. 1858 FREEMAN in W. R. W. STEPHENS *Life* (1895) I.
239 Plenty of evils, peculation, klephtism, what not—but
good stuff at the bottom.

Klepsydra, variant of CLEPSYDRA.

Kleptic (kleptik), *a. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *κλεπ-
τικ-ός* thievish: see next.] Thievish.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr., A laugh at the thief's clever
impudence and a joke about his kleptic propensities.

Kleptistic, *a. rare*—1. [f. Gr. *κλεπτικός* a thief
+ -ISTIC.] Related to or consisting in stealing.

1742-3 FIELDING *Phil. Trans.* Wks. 1775 IX. 231 Indeed
there is a method [of subdividing the guinea] called the
Kleptistic .. but this is too dangerous.

Kleptocracy (kleptō'krāsī). [f. as next +
-CRACY.] A ruling body or order of thieves.

1810 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 12 (1822) I. 95 Titular orna-
ments, common to the Spanish *kleptocracy*.

Kleptomania (kleptomā'niā). Also *clepto-*,
[f. Gr. *κλεπτο-*, combining form of *κλέπτης* thief +
-MANIA.] An irresistible tendency to theft, actu-
ating persons who are not tempted to it by neces-
sitous circumstances, supposed by some to be a
form of insanity.

1830 *New Monthly Mag.* XXVIII. 15 Instances of this
cleptomania are well known to have happened in this
country, even among the rich and noble. 1861 *Critic* 19 Oct.
410 Persons .. subject to what has been characterised as

'Kleptomania'. 1873 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xxiii. When a youthful aobleman steals jewellery we call the act kleptomania.

Hence **Kleptoma'nias**, one affected with kleptomania (also *attrib.* or as *adj.*); **Kleptomanist**.

1861 R. F. HURTON *City of Saints* 74 The Dakota of these regions are expert and daring kleptomaniacs. 1874 MAUGESLEY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* iii. 82 Many kleptomaniacs have been moral imbeciles. 1884 *Graphic* Christm. No. 21/1 A kleptomaniac ape. 1884 M. B. EDWARDS *John & I* xlv. (1876) 321 No more... than a kleptomaniac can keep his fingers off the goods on a shop-counter.

Klepe, Kleplinge, Kley, obs. ff. **CLEAD**, **CLEADING**, **CLAY**. **Klick**, **-er**, **-et**, obs. ff. **CLICK**, etc. **Kling**: see **CLING**.

† **Klingstone**. *Min.* Obs. [ad. G. *klingslein*.] = **CLINKSTONE**.

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 364 Soda [has been found] in basalt; in pitch-stone; and in kling-stone. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrif.* I. 175 The klingstone employed in the preceding experiments was from the Donnersberg.

Klino- (kléino), var. of **CLINO-**, as in *klinoclase*, *-crocite*, *-humite*, *-metre*, *-phæite*, *-pinacoid*, *-rhomboic*, etc.; also **Klinocephalo-** (*-sifælik*), **-cephalous** (*-sefalos*), *adj.*, having a saddle-shaped depression at the vertex of the skull; hence **Klinocephalism**, **-cephaly**. **Klinostat** (kléi-nostæt), a stand on which germinating seeds or growing plants are placed, and which is made to revolve so as to counteract the influence of gravity on their growth.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* v. 177 *Klinocéphalic, skull with vault in form of a saddle. 1866 BRANOR & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc., **Klinometer*. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 50 It is uncertain whether they belong to the hexagonal or the 'klinorhombic' system. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Klinorhomboid, -rhomboïdal. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 93 Seven seeds were allowed to germinate... in a 'klinostat', by which means geotropism was eliminated.

|| **Klipdas** [S. African Du.]: see **HYRAX**.

|| **Klippringer** (klip'sprīngə). [S. African Du., f. *klip* rock + *springer* SPRINGER.] A small S. African antelope (*Oreotragus saltatrix*, or *Nanotragus oreotragus*).

1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparmann's Voy. Cape G. Hope* II. 224 The klip-springer has obtained the name it bears from its running with the greatest velocity, and making large bounds even on the steepest precipices. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* vi. 204 Several species of beautiful wild animals—such as the quagga, zebra, ..., klippringer. 1885 *Manch. Mag.* Feb. 280/1 The klip-springer, the little chamois that is so clever at eluding dogs and men.

Klipsteinite (klip'stēnīt). *Min.* [Named 1866 after Prof. A. von Klipstein of Giessen.] A hydrous silicate of manganese and iron, amorphous and of a dark brown colour.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 517.

Kloof (klōf). [a. Du. *kloof* (klōf) cleft: see **CLOVE** sb.] In South Africa: A deep narrow valley; a ravine or gorge between mountains.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 18 The Lion is separated from the Table-Hill by a small Kloof, as the Dutch call it, i. e. a Cleft or Descent. 1775 MASSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 273 We ascended the mountains by an exceedingly steep rugged path, which the peasants call Hottentot Holland Kloof. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* v. 209 Lofly hills... broken by kloofs, or subsidiary dales. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Afr.* II. 20 On a nearer approach, dark glens and gloomy 'kloofs' are found to furrow the mountain sides. *attrib.* 1809 RIDER HAGGARD *Swallow* iv. Her face was rich in hue as a kloof lily.

Klop (klōp), sb. Also **clop**. [Echoic: cf. **CLIP-CLOP**, and Du. *klop*, G. *klopf*. In quot. 1893 prob. suggested by the Du. word.] The sound of the impact of something solid on a hard surface: see **quots.** Also reduplicated *klop-klop*.

1841 J. H. SEALY *Porcelain Tower, Hyson & Bohea* 99 A rattle of pig-tails and a klop-klop of [Chinese] ladies' feet. 1854 W. COLLINS *Hide & Seek* i. He heard the heavy clomp-clomp of thickly-booted feet. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan. 2/3 A hard road beats musically to the klop-klop of galloping horse or march of men. 1893 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 441 The crack was heard, again followed by the fatal 'klop' [of a beast falling].

So **Klop v.**, *intr.* to produce a somewhat hollow sound by striking a hard surface.

1841 J. H. SEALY *Porcelain Tower, Hyson & Bohea* 99 The sad Bohea, who stay'd awake to weep, Rose from her couch, and lest her shoes should klop, 'Padded the hoof', and sought her father's shop.

Klopomania (klōp'mā-nīā). [f. Gr. κλοπή theft + MANIA.] = **KLEPTOMANIA**.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* i whence in mod. Dicts.

|| **Kloster** (klō'stär). [Ger.: cf. **CLOSTER**.] A convent, a monastery (in Germany, Flanders, etc.).

1844 LONGF. *Norman Baron* iv. Bells, that from the neighboring kloster Rang for the Nativity. 1878 WHITTIER *Vision Echard* 12 On minster tower and kloster cross, The westerling sunshine fell.

Klote, Klotte, Klowet (kloyt), **Kluke, Klumst, Klyack, Klyfft, Klyppe**, etc., obs. ff. or var. of **CLOTE**, **CLOT**, **CLOUR**, **CLUTCH**, **CLUMSED**, **CLIACK**, **CLIFT**, **CLIP**.

Kn-, an initial combination common to all the Teutonic langs. and still retained by most. In English, the *k* is now silent, alike in educated speech and in most of the dialects; but it was

pronounced app. till about the middle of the 17th c. In the later 17th and early 18th c., writers on pronunciation give the value of the combination as *kn*, *tn*, *dn* or simple *n*. The last was prob. quite established in Standard English by 1750. The *k* is still pronounced in some Scottish dialects; in others the guttural is assimilated to the dental, making *tn*, esp. after vowels, as *a knife*, *my knes*.

Knab (næb), *v.* Obs. exc. *dial.* [Imitative: cf. **KNABBLE** and **KNAP** v.]

1. *trans.* To bite lightly, to nibble.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 134 After this Manner these Asses Knab and Curry one another. 1694 — *Fables* 11, I had much rather lie knabbing of crusts... in my own little hole. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* *Knab*, to bite gently and playfully. Horses knab each other when in good temper. 1887 S. CHESE. *Gloss.* *Knab*, to bite, of a horse... 'I rather think they knabs a bit'.

2. *intr.* To bite, nibble. *Const. on, upon.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Dogge of War* Wks. II. 227/2 He seru'd his Master. In Holland, Zealand, Brabant... And if his fare were but a Crust, Hee patiently would knab on't. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxvii. 277 An Ass was Wishing... for... a Mouthful of Fresh Grass to Knab upon.

Knab: see **NAB** sb. and *v.*

† **Kna'bble**, *v.* Obs. Also 6 knable, 7 gnab(b)le, nabble. [dim. or freq. of **KNAB** v.: cf. Du. *knabbelen*, LG. *knabbeln* (G. *knabbern*), also **NIBBLE** v.] To bite, gnaw, nibble. Usually *intr.* or *absol.* with *at, upon*. Hence † **Kna'bbing** *fpl. a.*

1567 DRANT *Horace*, Ep. xvi. Evijij. The puttocke from the bayted booke her knabbing nebb will spare. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Ronger*, to knaw, to knabble. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 3 No companie freeth it selfe but a man may observe some mens names nibbled at, and gnabbed upon. 1622 WAARD *Woec to Drunkards* Sermon. (1862) 159 Take us these little foxes... for they gnabble our grapes. 1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* ix. 76 Left as a bone for every Readers discretion to knabble at. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* i. 1, Asses... are always ready to nabble, because it is the certain way to be nabbled again.

Knack (næk), sb.¹ Forms: 4-6 knak, 6-7 knacke, 7- knack. [ME. *knak*: in senses 1 and 2 = Du. *knak*, G. (orig. LG.) *knack*, *knacke* (also *gnacke*), *knacks*, Norw. *knak*; also Gael. *cnac* (? from Sc.). Of echoic origin: cf. the associated **KNACK** v.]

† 1. A sharp sounding blow, stroke, or rap. Cf. **KNAP** sb.² 1. Obs. rare.

c 1380 *Sir Ferrumb.* 4599 Charlis lokodem be-hynde ys yak, and saw dele par many a knak, & myche noyse make.

2. A sharp sound or noise such as is made in striking a stone with a hammer; a crack or snap.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Concrepare digitis*,... to make a fillop or knack with the fingers. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 331 [Which] made the bone to return into his right place, with such a loud knack or crack, as it might be heard a great way off. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. ii. The fellow trims him silently, and has not the knacke with his sheeres, or his fingers. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 214 The knack of the fly [used by nail-cutters]... nearly equals in the rapidity of its repetition the ticking of a watch.

† 3. A taunt, gibe, sharp repartee. *Sc. Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Direction 21 Perpetually bechdyt with ilk knak. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 386 Pointant their hand with mony scorn & knak [S. T. *ed.* prints *knak*]. a 1568 in *Bannatyne MS.* 321/18 Than will they mak at bim a knak.

Knack (næk), sb.² Forms: 4-6 knak, knacke (pl. *knakkes*, 5 *knax*), 5-7 knacke, 6- knack, (4 *gnack* (e, 6 neck, 9 *nack*)). [Origin obscure: in age and forms agreeing with **KNACK** sb.¹, and possibly the same word; but the connexion of sense is not clear.]

1. A trick; a device, artifice; formerly often, a deceitful or crafty device, a mean or underhand trick; later esp. an adroit or ingenious method of doing something, a clever expedient, a 'dodge'.

c 1369 CHAUCER *De the Blaunche* 1033 She ne used no suche knakkes smale. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 184 Coueitous laweieris wip here gnackis & iapis. a 1420 HOC-CLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1395 Al pis... Is but a iape, who seith, or a knak. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab. v.* (*Parl. Beasts*) xxx. 'Let be, lowrence', quod scho, 'your courtlie knax'. c 1540 EARL SURREY *Poems* (1854) 68, I have found a neck To keep my men in guard. 1548 UDALL *Erasm.* *Par. Luke* Pref. 13 Swete pleasaunte knackes and conceiptes. 1568 JACOB & ESAY II. ii. in Hazl. *Doddley* II. 214 That ever son of thine should play such a lewd knack! 1584 R. SCOT *Discom. Witcher* xii. xviii. (1886) 225 A knacke to knowe whether you be bewitched or no. 1660 *Dial. Tom & Dick* 1 If George does not do the knack, Ne're trust good-fellow more. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 174 Slander seemeth... a fine knack, or curious feat of policy. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 155 How should equal Colours do the knack? 1829 CARLIVE *Misc.*, *Germ.* *Playwrights* (1872) II. 91 He has some knack, or trick of the trade.

2. The 'trick' of dexterous performance; an acquired faculty of doing something cleverly, adroitly, and successfully. (Now the leading sense.)

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 34 They that have any naturall towardnesse to write well, have a knacke of drawing to. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 287 Our Holland had the true knack of translating. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 1. i. 189 A violent Desire... to know the Knack or Secret by which Nature does all. 1713 STERLE *Guard*, No. 10 ¶ 6 He who hath no knack at writing sonnets. 1844 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 54 He always

had a knack of making himself understood among the women. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. xv. 83 Sister Theresa has an admirable knack for teaching arithmetic. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 68 Most Spaniards have a peculiar knack in making omelettes. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* v. 48 You think the knack to do this does you good. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 68 Look up the inventors. Each has his own knack.

b. A 'trick' of action, speech, etc.; a personal habit of acting or speaking in a particular way.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Redr., If the knack of borrowing, or robbing and pilfering rather, gets but a little further ground amongst us... it will... be harder for an English-man to speak his own tongue without mingling others with it, than to speak a medly of sundry others without bringing in his own. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 31 ¶ 9 The Lady... has only, with a very brisk Air, a Knack of saying the commonest Things. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 160, I have got such a knack of writing, that when I am by myself, I cannot sit without a pen in my hand. 1861 MISS BRADDOCK *Trail Serpent* i. v. The Sloshy has quite a knack of swelling and bursting.

3. *concr.* An ingenious contrivance; a toy, trinket, trifle, **KNICK-KNACK**. ? *Obs.*

1540 HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* in Hazl. *Doddley* I. 349 Needles, thread, thimble, shears, and all such knacks. 1566 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 67 Why 'tis a cockle or a walnut-shell, A knacke, a toy, a tricke, a babies cap: Away with it. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. vii. 104 Springs, and wheels, and such mechanick knacks. 1715 tr. *Cress D'Auney's Wks.* 557 A Thousand pretty knacks... which she made with Fish-Bones and Shells, with Reeds and Rushes. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Superannuated Man*, All the glittering and endless succession of knacks and gew-gaws. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 360 The pedlar's knacks and gaudy trash [*Wint. T.* iv. iv.] absorb Mopsa's whole gloating vision.

† b. A choice dish; a delicacy, a dainty. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* viii. 56 The knackes and juncettes of the Rhetoricians, the royall dishes of the Philosophers. 1592 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* iii. 10 Hee wanted no ordinarie good fare, wine and other knackes. 1616 SURL & MARKH. *Countrie Farme* 574 The flower of meale, ... whereof the pasterers... doe make wafers, and such like daintie knackes. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* i. Wks. (1851) 283 (tr. *Horace Sat.* i. i. 24) As some teachers give to Boyes Junclets and Knacks, that they may learne apoc-

† c. An ingeniously contrived literary composition; a quaint device or conceit in writing. *Obs.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.*, *Rythmes* 26 Our Poets hath their knacks... as Echchos, Achrothiches, Serpentine verses [etc.]. 1641 DENHAM *Petit. to Five Members* 41 All those pretty knacks you compose—Alas! what are they but poems in prose? 1644 BULWER *Chiron*. 98 Ovid that grand Master of love knacks. 1660 H. MURE *Myst. Godd.* x. xiii. 532 You... reproach them... that they have not taken up your Allegorical knacks.

4. *local.* = **KIRN-BABY**. See also **NECK** 2.

1813 ELLIS *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* I. 443 note, At Werrington, in Devonshire, ... when a farmer finishes his reaping, a small quantity of the ears of the last corn are twisted or tied together into a curious kind of figure, ... which is called 'a knack'.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *knack-maker*, *-shop*; † **knack-hardy** a., bold in the use of trickery.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 Pet. 18 They... contemne those that be set in public authority, being knacke hardie and shameless. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 783 Not one dare be so knack-hardy as to break into their friends and fellows fence and enclosure. 1649 *Mercurius Auticus* (*Thomasson Tracts* (B. M.) Vol. 438 No. 2. 14) Resolved by the supreme knack-makers that a knack be brought in for settling the college of Westminster. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Knacks*, or Toies, a *Knack-shop*, or Toy-shop.

Knack (næk), *v.* Also 4-7 knacke, 5-6 knak. [In senses 2 and 3 = Du. *knakken* (first in Kilian), MHG. *knacken* (also *gnacken*), MLG. *knaken* (hence prob. Sw. *knaka*, Da. *knage*); cf. also Sw. *knäcka*, Da. *knække*, Norw. *knækka*, to break, snap. Of echoic origin: cf. **CLACK**, **CRACK**.]

† 1. *intr.* To deal (sharp sounding) blows. *Obs.* Cf. **KNACK** sb.¹ 1.

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Doddley* IV. 121 Nay then, by the mass, it's time to be knocking.

2. *trans.* To strike (things or their parts) together so as to produce a sharp abrupt noise; to gnash (the teeth); to snap (the fingers). *Now dial.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 406 He knacked his teeth for angre. 1577 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture in Babees* Bk. 79 Cast not thy bones under the Table, nor none see thou doe knack. 1611 COTGR., *Matassiner des mains*, to move, knacke, or waggle the fingers, like a lugler. 1735 E. CHICKEN *Collier's Widd.* (Northumbld. Gloss.) The pipes scream out her fav'rite jig, She knack'd her thumbs and stood her trig.

† b. To break or crack with a sharp sound. [Cf. Swed. *knacke-brad*, a sort of biscuit or cracknel.]

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 66 Knak me that nut. 1573-80 BARET *Alto*. K 85 To knacke, or breake a nut.

3. *intr.* To make a sharp abrupt noise, as when stones are struck together. *Now dial.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1276 *Knacking* (as it were) with his fingers over his head. 1617 BR. HALL *Quo Vadis?* § 20 If they can heare their beads knacke vpon each other. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 282 Sheep... fly without cause, scared (as some say) with the sound of their own feet: their feet knack because they fly, and they fly because their feet knack. 18... *Colliers' Pay Widd.* in BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, He jumps, and his heels knack and rattle.

† 4. *trans.* To 'break' (notes: see **BREAK** v. 2 h, **NOTE** sb.); to sing with trills or runs; to sing in a lively or ornate manner, to trill forth. *Obs.*

c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 192 Pre ou foute proude & lecherous lorellis schullen knacke þe most deuout seruyce þat noman schal here þe sentence . . . & þanne strumpatis & þeuys preisen sire iacke or hobbe, . . . how smale þei knacken here notis. c1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 482 God seis not þat he is blessed þat syngus or knackus swete notis. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 659 For to sing vs emong right as be knakt it, I can.

† b. *intr.* To sing or speak in a lively manner; to 'descant'. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Comely Coystrowne Wks.* 1843 I. 15 Curyowsly he can both counter and knak of Martyn Swart and all hys mery men.

c. *intr.* To talk finely or mincingly. *dial.*

1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words, Knack*, to speak finely. And it is used of such as do speak in the Southern dialect. 1825 BROCKETT, *Knack*, to speak affectedly, to ape a style beyond the speaker's education. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., She knacks and knappers like a London miss.

† 5. *trans.* To mock, taunt. *Obs.* (chiefly *Sc.*).

c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. x. 1728 This Kyng Edward all wyntows Knakkyd Robert the Brws wyth frawdiss. a 1500 *Ratis Kaving* II. 371 Thai wyll men . . . scorn & knak. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. iii. [ii.] 13 A multitude 3ong Troianis Byssy to knak and pull the presoneir.

† **Knackatory.** *Obs. rare.* A shop for knick-knacks. Cf. KNICK-KNACKATORY.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 56. 3/2 You keep a Knackatory. **Knacker**¹ (næ'kæ). [f. KNACK v. + -ER¹.]

† 1. One who sings in a lively manner. *Obs.*

c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 191 3if þes knackeris excusen hem bi song in þe olde lawe.

2. Something that makes a sharp cracking noise; *spec.* a castanet. Now *dial.*

16. MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Span. Gipsy* III. ii. Our knackers are the fises and drums. Our knackers are the shot that fly. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 220 Castinetta's; knackers of the form of chessnuts, used to this day by the Spaniards in their dances. 1649 W. CAVENDISH *Varietie* III. 43 A Bachanalian dancing the Spanish Morisco, with knackers at his fingers. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Knackers*, flat pieces of wood with which children beat time.

† **Knacker**². *Obs.* [Cf. KNACK sb.² 1.] A trickster, deceiver.

c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 156 He þat . . . can helpe to anoie a pore man by knackis or chapitris. . . . sicke knackeris ben as proude of here veyn kunnyng as lucifer.

Knacker³ (næ'kæ). [Origin obscure. In sense 1, the knacker may orig. have made only the *knacks* or smaller articles belonging to harness, and hence have taken his name; but this is doubtful, as is also the connexion of sense 2.]

1. A harness-maker; a saddler. *dial.*

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 137 Plowwrite, cartwrite, knacker and smith. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. iv. § 6. 96 Men of these trades, as Codders, or Knackers, Cartwrights, Smiths, and the like. 1691 RAY *S. & E. Country Words* 104 A *Knacker*, One that makes Collars and other Furniture for Cart-horses. *Mod. Northampton Dial.*, You must take this collar to the knacker's to be altered, it wrings the horse's shoulders so much.

[Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (1736) has 'A Knacker, Restio'. (Restio is a ropemaker.) Johnson (1755) has *Knacker* '1. A maker of small work' (quoting 1573 above). '2. A rope-maker' (quoting Ainsworth). Craig 1847 has 'A maker of knacks, toys, or small work; a rope-maker; a collar-maker'. All these dictionary-explanations or misunderstandings seem to arise out of the sense 'harness-maker'.]

2. One whose trade it is to buy worn out, diseased, or useless horses, and slaughter them for their hides and hoofs, and for making dog's-meat, etc.; a horse-slaughterer.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 209 He was a knacker [note, A purchaser of worn-up horses]. 1824 *Monthly Mag.* LVII. 109 The knackers' and cart-makers' yards. 1875 *HELPS Soc. Press.* II. 9 Four or five hundred horses are carried to the knacker's yard each week in London.

b. One who buys old houses, ships, etc., for the sake of their materials, or what can be made of them.

1890 *Times* 23 Aug. 4/6 Worm-eaten hulks . . . sent by ship knackers to find freight or a grave in the North Atlantic. 1899 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 3/1 The old house knacker was bad enough, . . . but he was innocence itself, compared with the new house knacker that has risen up. *Ibid.* 12 June 8/4 Lovers of old London have been grieved by the news that No. 47, Leicester-square . . . where the painter [Reynolds] lived and worked . . . was to be made over to the house-knacker.

3. *trans.* An old worn-out horse. *dial.*

1864 MAYHEW *German Life* I. 127 Such spavined knackers. 1867 OUTOA *Under Two Flags* (1890) 122 The famous English horse was dead beat as they used-up knacker.

Knackery (næ'kæri). [f. *prec.*, sense 2: see -ERY.] A knacker's yard.

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 114 Evidence to show that the workmen in knackeries are in no way injured. 1888 W. WILLIAMS *Veterin. Med.* (ed. 5) 765 Dogs that frequent knackeries and slaughter-houses.

† **Knacking**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. KNACK v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb KNACK in various senses.

c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 9 Veyn songis and knackynge and harpyng. c1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 484 þai wole no ferþer þen holy writte and olde seintus teche, for no newe knackynge of sotile cavellacions. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exp. Scott.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 71 Knackynge of beadstones in every pew. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 633 A certain significant noise, made by knacking of the fingers. 1644 BULWER *Chirrol* 176 To compress the middle-finger with the Thumbie by their complosion. . . . This knacking with the Fingers.

† **Knacking**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING².] That knacks: in senses of the verb. *Knacking earnest*, downright earnest.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. lix. 102/1 This curyouse knackynge songe of the vycyouse mynystres in the chirche. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 33 *Fel.* Here you not howe this gentylman mockys. *Lgh. Ye*, to knackynge ernyst what an it preue? a 1553 UOALL *Royster D.* III. ii. (Arb.) 41 Sure, the partie is in good knacking earnest. 1644 BULWER *Chirrol*. 82 This knacking adjunct of expression. *Mod. Yorksh. Dial.*, He is a knacking sort of talker.

† **Knackish**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. KNACK sb.² + -ISH¹.] Characterized by knacks or tricks; artful, tricky; artificial.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* ix. viii. Beating the Air with knackish forms of gracious speeches and vain grandiloquence. 1694 S. S. *Loyal & Impart. Satirist* 20 With knackish Prayer he does the Poor undoe: So Cain could Sacrifice and Murder too.

Hence † **Knackishness**, artificiality.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* x. xiv. A set Form will prevent all Pride and knackishness, and preserve the publick worship in its due reverence and honour.

Knacky (næ'ki), *a.* Also 8 *nacky*. [f. KNACK sb.² + -Y.] Characterized by or having a knack; artful, clever, adroit, ingenious.

1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas's Virgil* sv. *Knak*, A knacky man; i. e. witty and facetious. 1719 HAMILTON *2nd Ep. Ramsay* xi. Momy a bonny nacky tale. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Knacky*, ingenious, fond of knick-knacks. 1880 *Jubilee of Rev. W. Orr Fenwick* 72 His sermons—often exceedingly knacky in their division—were always logical in their structure. 1900 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 7/3 He stoops, with his back to the derailed trucks, and with a knacky sort of jerk gets them on the line again.

Knap (næg), *sb.* Forms: 5 *knage*, 5-7 *knage*, 5, 9 *knagg*, 6- *knag*. [ME. *knag* or *knage* = G. (orig. LG.) *knagge* knot, peg, etc., whence prob. Da. *knag*, Sw. *knagg*. Gael. *cnag* may be from Sc. *KNAG v.* and KNAGGED, regarded as derivatives of this word, are evidenced before it.]

1. A short spur or stiff projection from the trunk or branch of a tree, as the stunted dead branch of a pine or fir; hence, a peg or hook for hanging anything on.

c1440 *Syr Goughier* 194 in *Uttersen Early Poetry* I. 169 He made prestes and clerkes to lepe on craggis, Monkes and freres to hong on knaggis. c1440 *Bone Flor.* 1795 Take here the golde in a bagg, I schall hyt hyng on a knagg. At the schypp borde ende. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 204/2 A knage. 1535 *LYNDESAY Satyre* 3090 (Barnatyne MS.) It will hurt bettir. . . . Richt now, quhen ye hing on a knag. 1662 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* III. 605 It was hung up wpon an knag. 18. . . . Hoog *Trails & Sk.* (1838) III. 250 Where is my cloack? . . . It is hanging on one of the wooden knags in the garret.

2. One of the knobs or points of a slag's horn; a tine. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 3 Sharpe but not so slender, as the knagge of a hartes borne. 1601 HOLLAND *Iliny* II. 324 The ashes of Harts horn serueth . . . the very tip and points of the knags are thought more effectuell. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1276 Woonderfull hornes for bignesse, and most dangerous by reason of their sharpe and branching knaggis. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cxxxviii. [Leaves] gashed in on both sides into three or four gashes, and pointed at the ends, resembling the Knagges of a Bucks-borne.

3. A knot in wood, the base of a branch.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 37 Trees . . . of a wondrefull heighth, smothe, and without knagge or knotte. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compt. Horsem.* 41 If the staffe have knags or knots upon it. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Knag*, A Knot in Wood. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 44 The knots and knags in the wood are glued over with leather.

4. A pointed rock or crag.

1552 HULOET, *Knagge, scopulus*. 1825 BROCKETT, *Knaggs*, pointed rocks, or rugged tops of hills.

Knag, *sb.* 2 *Sc.* [Origin uncertain: cf. NOGGIN.] A small cask or barrel; a keg.

a 1585 POLWART *Flying v. Montgomerie* 790 Buttrie bag, fill knag! thou wilt rag with thy fellows. 1596 *Compt. Buik Dav. Wedderburne* (S. H. S.) 46 Ane Knag of Vinacre. 1703 *Rules Edin. Fire Co.* in *Maitland Hist. Edinb.* v. (1753) 329 Threitie sex Stings with Knags. . . . whereof sex standing full of Water. 1804 W. TARRAS *Poems* 8 (Jam.) To stock our drouth's a knag o' berry brown.

Hence **Knaggie** (*dim.*), a small wooden vessel (of the capacity of a pint or so) with an upright handle. *Sc.*

† **Knag**, *sb.* 3 *Sc. Obs.* The Woodpecker.

1639 SIA R. GORDON *Gen. Hist. Earls Sutherland* 3 In these forests . . . steares or stirlings, lair-igh or knag (which is a foull like unto a paroket or parret, which makes place for her nest with her beek in the oak tree). 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 261.

† **Knag**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5 *gnag*. [f. KNAO sb.¹] *trans.* To hang, fasten up.

13. . . . *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 577 Greuz With polaynez piched þer-to, . . . Aboute his knez knagwed with knotz of golde. c1450 *Con. Myst.* xli. (Shaks. Soc.) 384 Sweche schul ben . . . gnaggyd up by the gomys tyl the devyl doth hem grone.

Knag, etc., early var. *Nag v.*, etc.

† **Knaggid**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 5 *knaggid*. [f. KNAG sb.¹ + -ED².] Furnished with protuberances, knobs, or knots; knobbed, toothed, jagged.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 4973 A tre, þat was tried, all of tru gold. . . . And frut on yt fourmyt fairest of shap. Of mony kynd þat was knyt [ed. 1874 kuyt], knaggid aboute. c1430 *Virg. and Compt.* 97 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 211 Thou scourge maad of ful touz skyn, Knottid & knaggid. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xi. xxxvii. In some she hath made them

[horns] knagged and branched, as in Deere. 1631 R. H. *Arraignment. Whole Creature* v. 32 A knaggyd staffe. 1711 J. PETER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 394 Narrow, knagged Alatern.

Knaggy (næ'gi), *a.* [f. KNAG sb.¹ + -Y.] Abounding in pointed protuberances, knobs, or knots; knotty, rough, rugged.

1552 HULOET, *Knaggye*, or full of knagges, *scopulosus*. 1569 STOCKER *tr. Diod. Sic.* III. xv. 131 The place was . . . so knaggy and hanging that the wayes were inaccessible. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse* T. (1841) 153 The bend of a flail, or flagel, knaggy and knotty. 1729 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* (1777) 38 The elke . . . hath knaggy horns. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 96 Old bushes . . . all knaggy and wormed.

Hence **Knagginess**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Knagginess*, fullness of Knots, as Wood.

Knaf, etc., *obs. Sc.* form of KNAVE, etc.

† **Knafatic**, *a.* *Sc. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *knaf*, KNAVE, after *dogmatic*, etc.] Of the condition or character of a knave; low-born; knavish.

c 1550 *LYNDESAY Peder Coffis* 33 Knafatic coff misknawis him sell, Quhen he gettis in a furrit gown.

† **Knal**. *Obs. rare*¹. [Echoic: cf. G. *knall* loud report, blow (hence Da. *knald*, Sw. *knall*), Du. *knal*; cf. KNELL *sb.* *Mod. dial.* (Lincolnsh. etc.) has *knowl*, *knoll* in same sense.] A stroke, knock, esp. on the head.

c1380 *Sir Ferumb*, 463* On þyn heued y zeue þe a knal.

Knap (næg), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 *cnæpp*, *onepp*, 1-2 *enæp*, 6 *knappe*, (*knape*), 7 *knapp*, 6- *knap*, (7, 9 *nap*). *B. knop*. [OE. *cnæp* *p*, top, summit (of a hill); perh. cognate with ON. *knapp-r* knob, head of a stick, button, etc. (see KNOP sb.¹). Irish, Gael., and Welsh *cnap*, knob, knop, boss, button, lump, knap, hillock, knoll, may be from Norse or Eng.]

1. The head, crest, or summit of a hill; a small hill, hillock, or knoll; a rising ground; a short steep ascent. Chiefly *dial.* (Cf. KNOP sb.², NAB.)

a. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* xix. 20 Drihten eode uppan þæs munes cnæp. c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Luke iv. 29 Hig . . . læddon hine ofer ðæs munes cnæp. 1538 *LELANO Itin.* I. 109 The Castelle . . . standith . . . on the very Knappe of an highe Hille, stepe up eche way. 1600 F. WALKER *S. Mandeville* 102b, Three men setting vp a poast, vpon a little knap close by the high-way. 1685 1st *Cent. Hist. Springfield* (1890) II. 176 To the first Pine Tree upon the knap or Hill by Stony Brooke side. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Knabworth*, Its situation is on a hill or knap, from whence it has its name. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* II. xlv. 235 'Now where's the inn?' said Mountclere. . . . 'Just on the knap', Sol answered. 1887 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* 215/2 With the exception of a steepish knap on leaving the Doubs Valley, . . . the road was good and nearly level. 1893 Q. [COUCH] *Delect. Ducky* 19 A . . . pathway . . . winding . . . around the knap of a green hill.

B. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 136 The toune of Auraunches, standing upon the knop of an hill. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 62 There remained yet a little knop aboute them . . . where the enemies guards did sit.

2. *fig.* *Knap of the case* (*obs. Rogues' Cant*), the head or Goodman of the house. [Doubtfully placed here.]

c 1550 *Dice-Play* (Percy Soc.) 29 The knapp of the case, the Goodman of the house calleth secretly unto him the third person. *Ibid.* 34 A reward unto her by knap of the case, & the cut-throats his accomplices.

Knapp, *sb.* 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 9 *nap*. [Echoic: goes with KNAPE v.¹: cf. KNACK sb. and v., and Sw. *knäpp*, Da. *knep*, a rap, fillip. Gael. *cnap*, a sharp blow, may be from Sc.]

1. An abrupt stroke or blow; a smart knock.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 6437 Mony strokes, . . . þo stithe men hym gefe. Till be knight, vndur knap, vppon knes fell. 14. . . . *Sir Beues* (MS. N) 1895+4, 1 wol fonde to zeue þe a knap. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 143 At that counter was mony cwell knap. 1575 TURBERV. *Fantconrie* 100 You myght chance to catch a knappe of hir beake. 1603 OWEN *Femboreshire* (1892) 280, I have by it gotten store of Knappes on my head and shoulders. 1737 RAMSAY *Scot. Prov.* (1750) 109 When the lady lets a pap, the messan gets a knap. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Knaf*, a blow.

b. The sound of a sharp blow.

1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* ix. (1875) 408 Sounds . . . The collision of hard bodies . . . as clap, rap, tap, knap, snap.

2. The clapper of a mill.

1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *A Thiefe* Wks. (1630) II. 119/2 A fellow . . . hearing neither noyse of knap or tiller, Laid downe his corne, and went to seeke the miller.

† 3. A cheating trick with dice: see *quots. s. v.* KNAPPING *vbl. sb.* *Obs.*

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 20 Doubtles? or Knap? The Cog? low Dice? or high? a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 83 Engages blind and senseless Hap 'Gainst High, and Low, and Slur, and Knap.

Knap, variant form of KNOP sb.¹ and 2.

Knapp (næg), *v.* 1 Now *dial.* Forms: a. 5- *knap*, 5-6 *knapp*, 9 *nap*. *B.* 5-7 *knop*. [Echoic, going with KNAPE sb.²; cf. Du. and G. (orig. LG.) *knappen* to crack, crackle, etc., to break (a thing) with a sharp crack. Gael. *cnap* to strike, knock, is prob. from Sc. As in the case of other words that express an action by an imitation of its sound, the sense diverges in various directions, according as the sound or the action is prominent. In *knack* we think more of the sound, in *knaf* of the stroke and its result.]

1. *trans.* To strike with a bard short sound; to knock, knock, rap.

a. c1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* ix. (Wolf & Fox) iii. Thow can knap down capons on the night. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* vi. (1588) 63 The heuilen scholmaster knappeth vs on the fingers, til we apprehend and learne his will. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 133 Knap a pair of Tongs some depth within the Water, and you shall hear the Sound of the Tongs well. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* iii. 27 It was ever his wont... to knap his toes on the edge of the step. B. c1460 Towneley *Myst.* xxi. 408, I can my hand vphale and knop out the skalyes.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 467 This Gregour gaif him feild, ... knappit on quhill mony ane was keild. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* vii. v. (R.), The people standing by heard it knap in, and the patient declared it by the ease she felt. 1886 *Gd. Words* 86 The noise my crutches made knap, knocking up and down the deck.

2. *trans.* To break into parts or pieces with a sharp cracking sound; to snap or break by a smart blow. Now used *spec.* of the breaking of flints or of stones for the roads: cf. KNAPPER 3.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xlvij. i. 9 He hath knapped the speare in sonder. a1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 l. 147 Rockettis was rent, tyttis was torne, crounis war knapped. 1647 FANSHAW *Pastor Fido* (1676) 120 Pil'd in one heap dogs slain, spears knapt, men wounded. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *Bracelet to Julia*, 'Tis but silke that bindeth thee, Knap the thread and thou art free. 1820 J. CLELAND *Glasgow* 107, 330 persons knapping stones for the road. 1852 *Instructor* 1. 122 Picking up flints and knapping them, as the method of breaking them is called.

B. 1695 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 218, 8 halfe crownes, ... the said Auty clipt that night, for she heard the knoping of them, being in the next room.

b. *intr.* To break off short; to snap.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* ii. (Arb.) 111 The string ... beyne sore twined must nedes knap in sunder. 1623 GOUGE *Sermon. Extent God's Provid.* § 15 The Summer ... being overburdened, knapt suddenly asunder in the midst.

3. *trans.* To break off by a smart blow, stroke, or tap; to strike or knock off.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* i. liv. 38 With his rod... he knapt of the uppermost heads and tops of the poppies. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 170 A Scorbutic Foment... knappeth off the sharp points of the Salt. 1830 GALT *Laurie* T. iv. i. (1849) 143 He took the cigar from his lips, and knapped off the ashes.

4. To utter smartly; to talk, chatter (a language): = CRACK v. 5. Also *intr.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

In quot. 1886 said of the stonechat, 'so called from the similarity between its alarm note and the striking together of two pebbles' (Swainson *Proc. Names Brit. Birds* 1885).

1581 J. HAMILTON *Facile Treat.*, *Quest. Ministers* xlii, King James the fyft, ... hering ane of his subjectis knap suddrone, declarit him ane traiteur. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* i. (1695) 56 Like Highland Lady's knoping speeches. c1690 Lintoul *Addr. to Prince of Orange* in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* (1706) l. 20 English Andrew, who has Skill, To knap at every word so well. 1812 SCOTT *Let. to Morritt* 29 Nov. in *Lockhart*, He answered, that he could knap English with any one. 1816 — *Old Mort.* vii, Ilka auld wife in the chimney-neuk will be for knapping doctrine wi' doctors o' divinity. 1886 MARY LINSKILL *Haven under Hill* II. xi. 147 There was a stone-chat knapping out his song.

Knap (næp), v. 2 Now *dial.* [cf. GNAP v. and KNAB v.; also Du. and G. (orig. LG.) *knappen* to crack, snap, bite, which unites the senses of this and the prec. In Eng. also, the sense 'snap' seems to unite this with sense 2 of KNAP v. 1 See also KNEP v.]

intr. and *trans.* To bite in a short or abrupt way; to snap; to nibble.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 141 If she chaunce to knappe or byte at the stickle let bir bite hardly. 1590 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. l. 10 As lying a gossip... as euer knapt ginger. 1611 COTGR., *Brouter*, to brouze; to knap, or nibble off the sprigs, buds, barke &c., of plants. 1617 *Jannu Linguarium* 22 Mules knap ane another. 1721 STRYPE *Ecl. Mem.* I. l. xxxi. 222 These Elyot compared to a galled horse... always knapping and kicking at such examples and sentences as they felt sharp. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 52 Some knapp'd awa' at kebbuck-stumps. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 106 Horses... turn'd to knap each other at their ease.

Knap, obs. form of NAP sb. and v.

† **Knap-bottle**, *Herb. Obs.* The Bladder-campion, *Silene inflata*, so called from its inflated calyx which snaps when suddenly compressed. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 263 Some with us call it Knap bottle, and others Spatling or Frothy Poppy.

Knappe, *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 knapa, 2-3 knape, 3-6 (8 *dial.*) knape, 6 Sc. knaip, 7 (9 *dial.*) knap. [OE. *knapa* = OFris. *knapa*, ODu. *knape* (MDu. *knape*, Du. *knaap*), MLG. (hence MHG.) *knape*, ON. *knapi* (ODa. and OSw. *knape*) = OTeut. **knapon-*. The ulterior etym. and relation to OE. *cnafa*, knave, are uncertain: see note to KNAVE.]

† 1. A male child, a boy (= KNAVE sb. 1); a lad, young man, youth, fellow. *Obs.*

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxi. 19 Heo of þam sealde þam cnapan drincan. c1200 *Ormin.* 4106 To clippenn swa þe cnapes shapp. c1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 2573 De knapes to deade giuen, And leten ðe mayden childe liuen. c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7821 Ac right now a litel knape To Bedingham com with ispe. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2136 Þa he be a sturn knape.

† 2. A man-servant, male attendant, 'man': = KNAVE sb. 2. *Obs.*

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxii. 19 Abraham þa geycyde sona to hys cnapum. c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 6 Min cnapa lið on minum hys lama. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 477 His knape wende it were a der. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 321 This cherles knape Hath lad this maiden thre he wolde. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Women* 125, I dar nought keik to the knap that the cop fillis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. ii. 87 The byssy knapis and verletis of his stabill.

b. *dial.* A thatcher's requisite. (See quot.) 1764 *Poor Laws* 127 The thatchers to this day have an instrument that holds their straw, which they call a knape. 1895 *East Anglia Gloss.*, *Knape*, or *Knave*, the frame which contains the straw which is carried up the ladder to the thatcher.

3. As term of contempt or reprobation (also jocularly): A rascal, rogue, knave: = KNAVE sb. 3. *Obs. exc. dial.*

a1450 *LYDG. Merita Missæ* 190 Prowde knapys, That make in holy chyrche Iapis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. ix. 77 Turnus, Thus dyd hym chyd: O cative rakles knaip. a1553 *UDALL Register* D. v. vi. (Arb.) 88 Good night Roger olde knaue, knaue, knap. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *A Knape*, a person not strictly honest. 'A regular knap'.

4. *attrib.*, as † knape child (= KNAVE-CHILD). c1200 *ORMIN* 7903 Fort cnapechild is afeild wel Aftter weppmanne kind. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2585 Eueric knape child of ðat kin, ben a-non don ðe flo wid-in.

Knapholt, *knappald*, var. KNAFFLE sb. *Obs.*

† **Knappan**, *Obs.* [Welsh *cnapan*, deriv. of *cnap* knob, lump, round piece.] An old Welsh game in which a wooden ball was hurled through the air by successive players, each side endeavouring to drive it as far as possible in one direction; also the ball with which this game was played.

1573 *PHAER Æneid* vii. *margin.*, This play is yet used in Wales, and the ball is called Knappan. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 271 Of these Knappan daies in Pembrokeshire there were wont to be fyve in number. *Ibid.* 273 There is a rounde bowle prepared... of some massy wood... and should be boyled in tallow, for to make it slipperye, and harde to be holden, this bowle is called Knappan, and... he that catcheth it hurleth it towards the country he playeth for, for gole, or appointed place.

Hence † **Knappaner**, a player at this game.

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 280 Saw none but himselfe and this old rude Knappaner in place.

Knapped (næpt), *pp. a.* [f. KNAP v. 1 + -ED.] Broken by a sharp blow, broken off short.

1861 *Times* 28 Sept., Advt., Freehold Villa Residence, .. in the style of the domestic architecture of the 14th century, most substantially built of knapped flints, interlaced with brickwork and with dressings of Bath stone. 1899 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 76 The fragment of a bridge; .. a fine piece of work, with alternations of stone and knapped flints.

Knappell, var. KNEPPEL *Obs.*, clapper of a bell.

† **Knapper** 1. *Sc. Obs. rare.* In 6 -ar. [Jamieson suggests derivation from KNAPE.] 'A boor, a menial' (Jam.).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. Prol. 121 Grathit lyke sum knapper [Camb. MS. gnapper].

† **Knapper** 2. *Obs.* [f. KNAP v. 2 + -ER 1.] One who bites abruptly, or snaps.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 10 Off seme byttaris and beist knapparis. 1611 COTGR., *Kongeur*, a gnawer, knapper, nibler.

Knapper 3 (næpær), *dial.* and *local.* [f. KNAP v. 1 + -ER 1.] One who or that which 'knaps'; one who knaps or breaks stones, flints, or the like; *esp.* one whose occupation is the shaping of flints by strokes of a hammer.

1870 *Spectator* 13 Aug. 976 They [flints] then pass into the hands of the 'knapper'. His implements are a small anvil, called a 'stake', set obliquely .. and a 'knapping-hammer' of fine steel, of which the face is set obliquely also. .. One smart blow strikes off the rough end, another detaches a piece of the proper size for a gun-flint. 1894 *Athenæum* 27 Jan. 1111/1 'Knapping' flints, as practised on Brandon Heath, in Suffolk, is exceedingly hard work, though there the 'knapper' labours for 'his own band'.

b. A hammer used for shaping flints; also, *Sc.* a stone-breaker's hammer; a knapping-hammer.

1787 SHIRREF *Jamie & Dess* iv. i, A finer lad... ne'er cocked his knapper to the lift. 1893 *Athenæum* 16 Dec. 818/1 Paleolithic implements, .. together with the flint tools, or knappers, by which they were shaped. *Ibid.* 818/2 Neolithic knappers were shown, .. with knapping hammers of the seventeenth or eighteenth century.

Knapper 4. *slang.* or *dial.* Also *knepper*, *napper*. The knee.

1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) I. 237 The bully on his bare Kneppers knelt down. *Ibid.* II. 243 On his knappers down bedropp'd. 1877 *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Nappers*, the knees.

Knapping, *vbl. sb.* [f. KNAP v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of KNAP v. 1; the action of striking or knocking; a. *spec.* a form of cheating in throwing dice (see quot., and cf. KNAP sb. 2 3); b. in mod. local use, the action of breaking stones or flints.

a. 1680 KIRKMAN *Eng. Rogue* iv. 226 Knapping, is when you strike one Die dead. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxiii, Men talk of high and low dice... topping, knapping, slurring.

b. 1835 CARLYLE *Let. in Froude Life in Lond.* (1884) I. i. 24 Walk out of this if even into the knapping of stones. 1887 *Magazine of Art* X. 406 The third process, or 'knapping'... Holding the flake or strip of flint with its face uppermost upon a 'stake' of iron [etc.]. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 61/2 There has never been a cessation of the Brandon flint 'knapping'.

c. *attrib.*, as *knapping-hammer*, -*machine*, -*tool*. 1785 BURNS *1st Ep. to Lapraik* xi, Ye'd better taen up

spades and shoos Or knappin-hammers. 1883 *Archæol. Cant.* XV. 103, I have... discovered numerous flint hammers, and knapping tools.

† **Knap'pish**, a. *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. KNAP v. 2 + -ISH 1. Cf. *snappish*.] Rudely abrupt or froward, testy.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 809 He rejected the Dukes request with many spitefull and knappish words. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 165 A certain saucie or knappish young springall. 1577-87 STANYHURST in *Holinshead Chron.* I. 351/1 Answering your snappish 'Quid' with a knappish 'Quo'. 1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* 169 Your spirit is so knappish and way-ward.

Hence † **Knap'pishly** *adv.*, † **Knap'pishness**.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* T ij b, If ought shall seeme to you to have been said... more knappishly. 1573-80 BARET *Alv. F* 1154 Frowardly... malapertly, knappishly, *proterv.* 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, Knappish, knappishnesse.

† **Knapple**, *knappel*, sb. *Sc. Obs.* Also *knappald*, *knapholt*. [Scotch variant of *clap-palde*, -*olde*, CLAPHOLT; app. with substitution of *knap* for *clap*.] = CLAPBOARD.

1496 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 285 Item, for leding of ix^e knapholtis furth of Leith to the Castel of Edinburgh. .iij.s. .iiij.d. *Ibid.* 278 Item, for ix^e knappaldis. .iiij. li. xs. c1575 *Balfour's Practicks, Customis* (1754) 88 The great hundred knapple, contenaend xxiij small hundredth. 1661 *Sc. Acts Chas. II.* c. 33 (Jam.) That the whole coupers... make the said salmond barrels of good and sufficient new knappel. 1707 G. MIEGE *St. Gl. Brit.* II. 30 Pitch, Steel-Kits, Knapple, Oak, Wainscoat. 1753 MAITLAND *Hist. Edinb.* III. 248 For every hundred of Dantzic Knappell... 4 pennies. [1898 *Compt. Buik Dav. Wedderburne* (S. H. S.) Introd. 44 The Norwegian timber consisted of... roofspars, knapholt and burnwood.]

† **Knapple**, v. 1 *Obs.* In 7 knaple. [Frequentative of KNAP v. 2: see -LE and cf. KNABBLE.] To bite shortly and repeatedly; to nibble.

1611 COTGR., *Grignoter*, .. to gnaw, knaple, or nibble away. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Knapple*, to bite, or nibble. *North.*

† **Knapple**, v. 2 *Obs. rare* -o. [Frequentative of KNAP v. 1; see -LE.] = KNAP v. 1 2, 3.

1755 JOHNSON, *Knapple*, to break off with a sharp quick noise. *Ainsworth.*

Knap'py, a. Now *dial.* [f. KNAP sb. and v. + -Y.] (See quot.)

1552 HULOET, *Knap'py*, or full of knappes, *verrucosus*. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Nap'py*, ill-natured, testy. 'As nappy and as nasty as you please.' [E. D. D. *Knap'py*, snappish.] 1887 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, *Knapp'py*, in small roundish lumps, abounding in small lumps; or kn.

Knap'py, *obs.* form of NAPPY.

Knapsack (næpsæk), [a. LG. *knapsack* (Du. *knapsak*, G. *knapsack*), first recorded in 16th c. The first element is somewhat obscure, but is generally taken as LG. and Du. *knappen* = KNAP v. 2, G. *knapp* eating, food; cf. also SNAPSACK. Also adopted in F. (about 1600) as *canapsa* (now obs.).]

A bag or case of stout canvas or leather, worn by soldiers, strapped to the back and used for carrying necessities; any similar receptacle used by travellers for carrying light articles.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* i. (R.), Each one fills his knapsack or his scrip With some rare thing that on the field is found. 1608 CAPT. SMITH *True Relat.* Wks. (Arb.) 20 One that usually carried my Gowne and Knapsacke after me. 1645 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1854) III. 40 Every souldier... with muskett, sword, bandaleers, and knapsacke. 1793 BURNS *Sodger's Return* i, My humble knapsack a' my wealth, A poor but honest sodger. 1858 LYTTON *What will He do* i. xix, He packed up his knapsack, and started for the train. 1868 *Regul. & Orders Army* § 604 d, The haversack is to be worn on all occasions when the knapsack is worn.

fig. a1658 CLEVELAND *Char. Country-Comm.* man Wks. (1687) 76 A short-handed Clerk, rack'd to the Rear of him to carry the Knapsack of his Understanding. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Nature* Wks. (Bohn) I. 224 The knapsack of custom falls off his back.

b. *attrib.*

1633 SHIRLEY *Yng. Admiral* i. ii, *Vittori*. He is valiant truly That dares forget to be rewarded. *Soldier*. This is but cold comfort for a knapsack-man. 1832 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s. v. *Drill*, 'Knapsack-Drill', a sort of punishment for minor offences, which consists in marching soldiers round the barrack-yard, &c. for a certain time, with 6 or 12 lb. shot tied to their knapsacks. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Nov. 12/2 An Oxford Bible... printed on Oxford India paper... and bound in khaki... will be known as the Knapsack Bible, and is specially designed for use by soldiers and sailors.

Hence **Knapsacking** *vbl. sb.* (cf. *coaching*, *train-ing*), travelling with a knapsack; **Knapsackwise** *adv.*, in the manner of a knapsack.

1877 H. DRUMMOND in G. A. Smith *Life v.* (1898) 115, I was glad to... go knapsacking with Professor Geikie. 1886 *Ibid.* xi. 269, I have often marked this spot in my knapsacking days. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 162/1 A large basket carried knapsackwise.

† **Knapscall**, *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 knapeacall, 6 knapsacall, -acull, -shal, -ska, -akaw, -acha, knopska, 6-7 knapskay, 7 knapskall, -achaw, 9 arch. knapekull. [The first element has been supposed to be KNAPE sb., lad, attendant, man, or its possessive *knap's*; the second is doubtful.]

Some kind of helmet or headpiece; generally worn by persons of inferior rank; perhaps originally by the servants of the men-at-arms.

1498 in *Durham Eccl. Proc.* (Surtees) 42 Galea, Anglice a Salet or a knapsacall. a1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 l. 150 To address thame selves in thare most warlyk array,

with jack, knapscall, splent, speir, and axe. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 264 To ride furth to the weir, With Jak and Sword, gude hors, Knapscull, and speir. 1586 J. CARMICHAEL *Let. in Woodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) I. 442 He did use you to go before others... with the reade Knapka. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 6 h (*Acts Will.* c. 23) Ane habergeon, ane knapiskap of iron, ane sword, ane dagger. [1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxvi, Get on your jacks, plate-sleeves, and knapsculls.]

† **Knapscap.** *Sc. Obs.* app. an altered form of prec.; conformed to *cap*.

a 1802 *Jamie Telfer* xxv. in Child *Ballads* vii. cxc. (1890) 7/2 Willie was stricken over the head, And through the knapscap the sword has gane. 1830 R. CHAMBERS *Jas. I.* i. iii. 94 We find... knapscaps burnished up.

Knapweed (næ'pwið). [Orig. *knopweed*, f. *KNOP* sb.1 + *WEED* sb.; from the hard rounded involucre.] The common name of species of *Centaurea* (N. O. *Compositæ*), esp. *C. nigra*, a common weed with a hard tough stem, and light purple flowers set on a hard rough dark-coloured globular 'head' or involucre.

a. 14.. MS. *Laund* 553 ff. 13 *Isia nigra*... is an herbe yt me cleipth maideloun or bolwes or yrnehard or knopwed. 1530 *PALSGA*. 236/2 Knoppe wede an herbe. 1691 *RAY Coll. Words* Postscr. 171 For Knapweed, Knopweed, because of the knops at the top. 1787 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 2), Knopweed. 1863 *PAIOR Plant. n.*, Knap-weed, Knop-, or Knob-weed.

b. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. cxxxviii. 588 Matfellon or blacke Knapweede is doubtlesse a kinde of Scabious... the flowers do grow at the top of the stalks, being first small scaly knops, like to the knops of Corne flower. 1656 W. COLES *Art of Simpling* 38 Some grow in knaps like hotties as knapweed. 1785 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. (1794) 401 Common or Black Knapweed... which the country people in some places call Hard-heads. 1896 R. F. HORTON in *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 722 Within the enclosure were ragwort, knapweed, and scabious.

Knar (nāi). Forms: 3-4 knarre, 7, 9 knare, 9 knar, knaur; 5, 7 gnarre, 9 gnar(r). [ME. *knarre* = LG. *knarre*(n), Du. *knar* stump (of an old tree), knot, knob. Cf. *KNUR*.]

The history in Eng. is obscure. From 14th to 19th c. there are app. no genuine examples of its use, Dryden's *knare* (copied by later writers) being based on *knarie*, KNARRY in Chaucer. The spelling with *gn*, usual in recent glossaries, may be partly due to *gnarled*.

1. A rugged rock or stone. Now dial. a 1250 *Owl & Night* 999 That lond nis god... Ac wilder-nisse hit is and weste, Knarres and cludes. 13.. *Gau.* & *Gr. Knt.* 2166 Hyze bonkex & brent... & ruzc knarrez, with knorred stoncz. 1837 *THORNBURGH Hist. Black-pool* 184 (E. D. D.) Gnars are large beds of stones, covered with incrustations formed by insects for their habitations.

2. A knot in wood; *spec.* a mass originating in an abortive branch, forming a protuberance covered with bark, on the trunk or root of a tree.

1382 *WYCLIF Wisd.* xiii. 13 A crokid tree, and ful of knarres [1388 *knottis*]. 1623 *COCKERAM*, *Gnarre*, a hard knot in wood. 1700 *DAYDEN Palamon & Arc.* 1146 Prickly stubs, instead of trees... Or woods with knots and knares deformed and old. 1805 *MISS SEWARD* in *Poelwhele Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 572 The... knots and knares with which it was covered. 1814 *CARY Dante's Inf.* xiii. 4 Not light The boughs and tapering, but with knares deformed. 1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss.* s. v. (E. D. D.) The stick with which the game is played, having a gnar or knot at the end of it. 1869 *MASTERS Veg. Terat.* 419 Knars may occasionally be used for purposes of propagation.

† 3. A knotted, thick-set fellow. *Obs.* a 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 549 He was short scholdred, brood, a thikke knare [so most MSS.; *Landsd.* *gnarre*].

Hence **Knarred** (nārd) a., knotted, gnarled.

1849 *LONGF. Building of the Ship* 59 The knarred and crooked cedar knees. 1856 *AIRD Poet. Wks.* 19 Gnared with knots and knobs.

Knark (nārk). *slang.* Also *nark*. [Cf. Da. *knark* an old crabbed person.] a. A hard-hearted, unfeeling person. b. (See quot. 1873.)

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 343 (Hoppe) He was a good man; he couldn't refuse a dog... but he had a butler, a regular 'knark'. 1873 *SLANG Dict.*, *Nark*, a person in the pay of the police; a common informer; one who gets his living by laying traps for publicans, etc.

Knarl (nārl). *rare.* [Related to *KNAR*; cf. *knur* and *knurl*.]

† 1. A tangle, knot. *Obs.* 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus*, *Ann.* iii. ii. (1622) 65 The poison was found hidden in a knarle of her hair.

2. *dial.* 'A hunch-backed or dwarfish man' (Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* 1825).

Knarle, **Knarled**, *obs.* ff. *GNARL*, -ED.

Knarry (nā'ri), *a. rare.* Also 7, 9 gnarry. [f. *KNAR* + -Y.] Having knars or knots; knotty.

a 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 1119 A forest... With knotty knarry [Thynne's ed. *knarie*] barenye trees olde, Of stubbes sharpe. 1567 *TURBERV. tr. Ovid's Epist.* 22 This rygor to the woods and knarrie trees expell. *Ibid.* 23 My brothers bones with baleful blowes of knarie clubbe he brake. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Knarry*, knotty, stubbie. 1623 *COCKERAM* II, *Knotty, Gnarry*. 1882 *SWINBURNE Athens* 7 in *Tristr. Lyonesse* 179 Boughs all gaunt and gnarry.

Knash, *obs.* or *erron.* variant of *GNASH* v.

a 1600 *BUREL Pilgr.* in *Watson Coll. Sc. Poems* (1706) II. 25 Sick hashing and knashing, Cums not of cleimlic kukis. 1826 J. DOYLE *Ess. Cath. Claims* 248 Some tub for a whale of prejudice to knash its teeth against.

Knast, variant of *GNAST* sb.

a 1440 *CAPRAVE Life St. Kath.* I. 159 Ovre wyt on-to his wyt is but a knast.

|| **Kna'ster**, German spelling of *CANASTER* 2, a kind of tobacco.

1798 *FERRIER Illustr. Sterne* 306-7 Who Knaster loves not, be he doom'd to feed With Caffres foul, or suck Virginia's weed... But Knaster always, Knaster is my song, In studious gloom, or 'mid th' assembly's throng. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIV. 132 The dried leaves, coarsely broken, are sold as canaster or knaster. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* v. vii. (1872) II. 118 Long Dutch pipe in the month of each man; supplies of knaster easily accessible.

Knat, *obs.* form of *GNAT* 1 and 2.

Knatch, variant of *KNETCH* v. *Obs.*

Knau(e), **Knaulag(e)**, *obs.* ff. *KNOW* v., *KNOWLEDGE*.

Knauling: see *KNAVE-LINE*.

† **Knavate**. *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* A knave.

a 1529 *SKELTON Epitaph* Poet. Wks. 1843 I. 170 *Frates*, orate, For this knavate, By the holy rode, Dyd neuer man good.

Knave (nāiv), *sb.* Forms: 1 cnafa, 3 cnafe, 3-4 cnauē, 3-7 knaue, (4-5 knawe, knaf(e), 5 knaffe, 5-6 Sc. knaif(f), 4- knave. [OE. *cnafa* = OHG. *knabo*, *chnabe* (MHG. and G. *knabe*) = O'Eng. **knabon*-. The relation between this and the synonymous *cnafa*, *KNAFE* (q. v.) is not clear. OHG. had also *knapho* (MHG. and G. *knaffe*); on the supposed relationship between this and *knabo*, see *Streitberg Urgerm. Gram.* p. 151.]

† 1. A male child, a boy. *Obs.* a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* lv. (1889) 172/19 Na gedafenað þam se to fullfremmedysse hozað, gamenian mid cnafan [L. *cun parvulo*]. c 1205 *LAY.* 292 Þa þe time com: Þa þe cnawe wes iboren. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1157 So ðat he hæweð... on eider here a knawe bi-gefen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10267 Þe lagh... Biclepis þat man for maledight Þat hæw barn, ne mai ne knawe. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 362 Grant ws grace a barn to hale, othire a madyne or a knaf. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 554 Is youre chyld a knave?

2. A boy or lad employed as a servant; hence, a male, servant or menial in general; one of low condition. (Freq. opposed to *knight*). Now arch. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelman) lxxxv. 16 (Bosw.) Syle mihte cnafan þinum [L. *puero tuo*]. a 1225 *ANCR. R.* 380 Þe kokes knawe, þet wasshed þe dishes iðe kuche. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3153 He had cum wit him knaues tua. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* vi. 54 Men sholde constreyn ne clerke to knaueu werkes. a 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 506 There may no lord take up a newe gise, But that a knave shalle the same uptake. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxix. (1845) 135 Icham a gentylman of much noble kynne, Thoughte Iche be clad in a knaves skyune. 1600 *DYMMOK Ireland* (1843) 7 Every Horseman hath two or three horses, and to every horse a knave. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* iii. 22 What Nonsense wou'd the Fool thy Master prate, When thou, his Knave, canst talk at such a rate! 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xiii. A man seeks but his awn, and yet folk shall hold him for both miller and miller's man, that is miller and knave. 1825 - *Talism.* xx, Thou art an apt, and wilt doubtless be a useful, knave.

3. An unprincipled man, given to dishonourable and deceitful practices; a base and crafty rogue. (Now the main sense. Often contrasted with *fool*.) In early use the sense may have been 'one of low or ignoble character', 'a mean person'. c 1205 *LAY.* 16303 For vnwis is þe king, & a cnawe is his broðer. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 855 What I be wonded no wope of wekked knauez. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 315 Yf any Brother... dyspysse anoder, callynge hym knaffe, or horsen, or deffe, or any yoder mysname. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxviii. 39 In Hevin 3e salbe sanctis full cleir, Thoht 3e be knavis in this cuntre. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 33 His accusers... were nowtlye floues, abhominable knaues & vylaynes. 1668 *PEPYS Diary* 29 Jan. The veriest knave and buffehead that ever he saw in his life. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* I. vi. The honest dealer is always undone, and the knave gets the advantage. 1800 *WELLINGTON Let. to Lieut. Col. Close* in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 258 The common practice is to accuse a man of being either a fool or a knave. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* iv. 110 Knaves are men, That lute and flute, fantastic tenderness, And dress the victim to the offering up.

b. In various proverbial expressions. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 29 Two false knaues neede no broker, men say. *Ibid.*, Some saie also, it is mery when knaues meete. *Ibid.* 47 An olde knawe is no childe. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* iii. 5 Thus the English Proverbe saith, No knawe to the learned knawe.

c. Jocularly, or without seriously implying bad qualities (cf. *rogue*, *rascal*). Now rare. a 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* iii. iii. (Arb.) 46 Good night Roger olde knawe! 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* I. iv. 107 How now, my pretty knawe, how dost thou? 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 4 Lads, that are arch knaves at the nominative case. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* v. A roar would follow from all the circle of young knaves, usher and all.

4. In playing-cards: The lowest court card of each suit, bearing the representation of a soldier or servant; the jack. 1568 *FULWELL Like will to Like* in *Hazl. Dodsley* III. 309 (*Stage direction*) Here entereth Nicbol Newfangle... and hath a knave of clubs in his hand. a 1612 *HARINGTON Epigr.*, A sawcy Knave, to trump both King and Queene. 1712-14 *POPE Rape Lock* III. 87 The Knave of Diamonds tries his wily arts, And wins, the Queen of Hearts. 1796 *ELIZA HAMILTON Lett. Hindoo Rajah* I. 150 If any one of the figures has any claim to European origin, it is that of Knaves. 1868 *PARSON Card Player* 11 The old German cards had neither queen nor knave.

† 5. A contrivance in which a spool or spindle revolves. *Obs.* *rare.* 1564 *Inv.* in *Noake Worcestersh. Relics* (1877) 13 In the weaving shoppe ij pare of shuttels, a swiste and a knave to

the quiltourne. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 287/2 The Reeling Pin (which some call a Knave...) is for the Spool to run or turn upon whilst it is Reeling upon the Reel.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *knave-fool*; *knave-born* adj.; † *knave-seller*, a slave-dealer; † *knave's grease*, a flogging; † *knave's mustard*, some cruciferous plant. Also *KNAVE-BAIRN*, -CHILD.

1860 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alt.* III. cxxxviii. 112 Get up 'knave-born falsehoods against the people and governors of foreign countries. 1627 *DRAYTON Moon-calf Poems* (1810) 129/1 Whilst that 'knave-fool... Smiles at the coxcomb, which admires him so. 1552 *HULOET*, 'Knaue seller, or he that selletth knaues or slaues. 1608 *Withall's Dict. Childr.* 73 *Mastigophorus*,... that is worthe to bee beaten, or scourged, they call it 'knave's grease. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. xix. 206 The thirde kinde of treacle Mustarde, named 'knave's Mustard (for that it is too bad for honest men).

Knave (nāiv), v. [f. *KNAVE* sb.] *trans.* In various nonce-uses: a. To call (any one) knave. b. To make a knave of. c. To steal like a knave. d. To force knavishly. Hence *Knaving* *vbl. sb.*

1545 *1st Exam. Anne Askewe* in *Bale's Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 173 Dog's rhetoric and cur's courtesy, knavings, brawlings, and quarrellings. 1598 J. M. *Servintmans Conf.* (1868) 162 What cares a Gentleman now adays to knawe and rascall his Man at enery worde? 1605 *KYD 1st Pt. Jeronimo* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 361 He's a great man, therefore we must not knave him. 1658 *SIA T. BAOWNE Hydriot.* ii. To be knav'd out of our graves. 1732 *Gentleman Instructed* (ed. 10/47) (D.) How many nets do they lay to enslave the squire and knave themselves. 1821 *CLARR Vill. Minstr.* I. 18 Sad deeds bawling of the prowling fox; How in the roost the thief had knav'd his way.

† **Knave-bairn**. *Sc.* and *north.* *Obs.* = next.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2668 Do your knavebairns to circumces. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 31 Gyf I consawyt haf þis nycht a knafe bairne. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vii. xlii. 115 Þe Erlis awyn wyf wes lychtare Of a Knaive Barne. a 1800 *Tam-a-Line* in *Child Ballads* (1857) I. 366 If it be a knave bairn, He's heir o' a' my land. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xi. He tell'd the Laird that the Evil One wad have power over the knave-bairn.

† **Knave-child**. *Obs.* A male child.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 þuscauld... bare Knaue child. c 1275 *LAY.* 15526 3ef man funde... eny cnawe child, þat nenere fader nadde. c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 3714 Fond he þer noþer 3ong ne elder, Bonte twei heþene knawe childer. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. lxxii. 390 (Add. MS.) With in few dayes after she was delynered of a fayre knave childer.

† **Knave-line**. *Naut. Obs.* In 7 knauling, knaueline. One of the small lines in the tackling of a vessel (see quot. 1627).

1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15 Small cordage, as head lines, the knaulings, gassits or furling lines. 1627 - *Seaman's Gram.* v. 24 The Knave-line is a rope [that] hath one end fastened to the crosse trees, and so comes downe by the ties to the Rams head... to keepe the ties and Halyards from turning about one another when they are new. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Knave Line*. 1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Line*.

† **Knavevly**, *adv.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. *KNAVE* sb. + -LY 2.]. In the manner of a knave.

c 1592 *MARLOWE Jew of Malta* IV. v, Knavevly spoke, and like a man at arms.

Knavery (nāivəri, nāiv'ri). Also 6 Sc. *knaifrie*. [f. *KNAVE* sb. + -ERY.]

1. Performance characteristic of a knave; dishonest and crafty dealing; trickery, roguery. With a and *pl.*, A knavish deed or practice.

1528 *TINDALE Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (1573) 147/2 Because of a litle knavery which a Deacon at Constantinople plaide thorough confession with one of the chiefe wyves of the cite. 1546 *BALD. Eng. Volaries* I. (1560) 64 All suche knaveries must have a pretended colour. 1612 *DEKKER If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 312 The Sun sees much knavery in a yere, and the Moone more in a quarter. 1673 *TEMPLE Ess.*, *Ireland* Wks. 1731 I. 115 The Unskillfulness, or Carelessness, or Knavery of the Traders. 1724 *RAMSAY Vision* xiii, Knavery, and slauerie, Ar equally dyspysd. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xiv, Either through the Ignorance or Knavery of Physicians. 1870 *SPURGEON Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxiii. 10 He frustrates their knaveries, and makes their promising plots to end in nothing.

b. As a mock title: = *KNAVESHIP* I.

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxxiii, 5 Please your knaveries boist a sail for exile, Pains and privacy?

† 2. In weakened sense: Roguishness, waggishness, playing of tricks. *Obs.*

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* III. ii. 346 This is thy negligence, still thou mistak'st, Or else committ'st thy knaveries wilfully. 1599 - *Hen. V.* IV. vii. 52 He was full of iests, and gypes, and knaveries, and mockes. 1646 *EVELYN Diary* 7 Oct., Yet are they chereful and full of knavery.

† b. *concr.* Tricks of dress or adornment. *Obs.*

1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 58 With Scarfes, and Fannes, and double change of brau'ry, With Amber Bracelets, Beades, and all this knau'ry.

† 3. A popular name for the plant *Narthecium ossifragum*, Bog Asphodel. (Cf. *honesty*, *pride*, *thrift*.) *Obs.*

1547 *BOORDE Breu. Health* § 151 Put no Lubberworte into theyr potage, and beware of knaueynye aboute theyr hert. 1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* 1210 My good friend Doctor Anthony Salter of Exeter, ... could understand of the countrey people no other name thereof, or propertie appropriate unto it but knavery.

Knaveship (nāiv'ship). Also (Sc.) 6 *knaship*, *knafschip*, 7 *knawship*. [f. *KNAVE* sb. + -SHIP.]

1. The condition of being a knave; used with a possessive, as a mock title.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B, Your Knaveship brake you[r] fast on the Bishops. 1680 *Revenge* I. l. 6 What, Mr. Trick-

well, does your Knaveship dare walk the street? 1767 THORNTON tr. *Plautus* II. 322 Let him try the cause.. whether too your knaveship Should not be clapt in prison. 1887 SWINBURNE *Leoline* II. 28 The liar will say no more—his heart misgives His knaveship.

†2. *Sc.* The quantity of corn or meal payable to a miller's servant (cf. KNAVE sb. 2, quot. 1820) as one of the sequels or small dues levied on each lot of corn ground at a thrilage mill. *Obs.*

15. *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), Prewing of the auld statutis & vse that thai hed wownt to hef of the miltur of ilk boll, and quhat knaschip. 1575 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (Mait. Cl. 1832) 37 Taking furth halfrof v multours and thre knaifschips of malt. 1596 *Reg. Mag. Sig.* (1890) 176/1 Cum astrictis multuris acararum de F. vocat. le knaifschip. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 3 (*Act Will.* c. 9) Ane free man or ane free halder, sall gif for milture at the milne.. of twnetie bolles, ane filot (as knawship). 1754 *ESKINE Princ. Sc. Law* II. ix. § 29 The sequels are the small parcels of corn or meal given as a fee to the servants, over and above what is paid to the miller; and they pass by the name of knaveship. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mill.* viii. Regular payment of.. milture, lock, gowpen, and knaveship, and all the various exactions now comitted for money.

Knavess. *nonce-wit.* [See -ESS.] A she-knave. 1833 CARLYLE *Ch. Castiglione* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) V. 89 Cullies, the easy cushions on which knaves and knavesses repose and fatten.

†**Knavigation.** *Obs.* [Jocular, after navigation.] A knavish invention or relation.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vii. viii. 693 For my part.. I could wish such complaints to be but calumnies, and to be the knavigations of false discoverers.

†**Knavinge**, *obs.* form of GNAWING.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 279/1 Knavyng, or gnavyng (K. H., P. knawynge), *corrosio*.

Knavish (nā'vīsh), *a.* [f. KNAVE sb. + -ISH¹.] Characteristic of or appropriate to a knave; having the character of a knave.

†1. Low, vulgar; obscene. *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 101 His wyf anon hath for hir lemman sent. Hir lemman? certes, his is a knayvish speche. Forgeweth it me. a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 653 Howe ye were wonte to drynke Of a lether bottell With a knayvish stoppell.

†2. Roguish, rascally, mischievous, impertinent. 1554 HULOET, *Knaushie, proterus.* 1573 BARET *Alv.* K. 87 A Knappish, or knaush tongue, *lingua proterua.* 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 32 That shrewd and knavish spirit Cal'd Robin Good-fellow. *Ibid.* III. ii. 440 Cupid is a knavish lad, Thus to make poor females mad. 1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 15 You may be ashamed to lay such knavish burden upon old age's shoulders.

3. Basely unprincipled, fraudulent, rascally.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 145/33 Knaush, *peruersus.* 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 250 'Tis a knaush pecc of worke. a 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxf. Schol. Wks.* 1730 I. 8 Some.. are poor and cannot pay, and others knavish and will not pay. a 1800 COWPER *Ep. Protest.* Lady 6 Praise is the medium of a knavish trade. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 405 It was a knavish piece of business. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 38 He had employed a knavish Jew to forge endorsements of names.

Knavishly (nā'vīshlī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a knavish manner; villainously, dishonourably, dishonestly, fraudulently; roguishly, trickily.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 94 Alas there rauysshid he and forcyd my wyf so knavishly that I am ashamed to telle it. 1554 HULOET, *Knaushly, proterue, proteruiter.* 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 423 One of those slaves.. had behaved himself somewhat too insolently and knavishly against him. c 1720 PRIOR *Viceroy* 95 That he did likewise traitorously.. Enrich himself most knavishly. 1825 McCulloch *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 84 As it has been sometimes ignorantly or knavishly represented.

Knavishness (nā'vīshnēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being knavish; knavery; petty villainy, dishonesty, trickery.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* III. (1590) Cijb/2 If thou have one with knavishness infect, Then all the other shall folowe the same secte. 1783 AINSWORTH'S *Lat. Dict.*, Knavishness, *nequitia, scelus*.

Knawyn, knaw(e), *obs.* forms of GNAW.

Knaw, Knawe(n, Knowledge), *obs.* var. KNOW, KNOWN, KNOWLEDGE.

Knawel (nā'el). [a. Ger. *knauel, kneuel* knot-grass; cf. Ger. *knauel, knäuel* clew, ball of yarn: see Grimm.] A book-name of the knot-grass, *Scleranthus*, a weed frequent in sandy soil.

1578 LYVE *Dodoens* I. lxvii. 97 Amongst the kindes of Knot grasse, we may well reckon that herbe, whiche doth so wrap and entangle it self, and is so ful of ioynts, that the base Almaignes call it Knawel, that is to say, Knot weede. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 446 The Germanes Knawell sendeth forth from a small slender threddy roote, divers small branches. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 316 Knawel, *Scleranthus*. 1816-43 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. 270 The scarlet grain of Poland.. is found on the roots of the perennial knawel.

Knawin, knawyn, *obs.* ff. GNAW, KNOW.

Knax, *obs.* pl. of KNACK. **Kno**, *obs.* f. KNEE. **Knead** (nēd), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. kneaded. Forms: see below. [Orig. a strong vb.: OE. *cnedan*, pa. t. *cnæd*, pl. *cnædon*, pa. pple. *cneden*, = OS. *cnedan* (found in pa. pple. *giknedan*; MDu. and Du. *kneden*), OHG. *chnelan, cnetan* (MHG. *knelen*, Ger. *kneten*): = OTeut. type **kned-*, *knad-*, *knædum*, *knædano-*. A different formation of the present stem, with weak grade of root-vowel,

appears in ON. *knōða* (Norw. *knoda*, Sw. *knāda*); cf. *trōða* = Goth. *trudan*, to TREAD.

The modern form *knead* corresponds in spelling to *tread*: OE. *trēdan*, but has the original short unstopped vowel lengthened to (ē) as in *mead*, *eat*, *meat*. In some dialects, e.g. in *Sc.*, the *e* remains short (ned) as in *tread*. The pa. t. *cnæd*, does not appear to be known in ME., where also the pa. pple. *kneden* was partly displaced by *knoden* (cf. *trōdden*; also, ONorthumb. *æcnōeden*); and eventually both pa. t. and pple. assumed the weak form *kneaded*. The shortened pa. pple. *knēd* (*knead*) might arise out of either *kneden*, or *knoded* (*kneaded*).]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *Present stem.* 1 *cnedan*, 2-4 -en, 4-5 *kneden*, -yn, 5 *cnede*, 5-6 *knede*, 6-7 *kneade*, 6-8 *knēd*, (6-8 *knēd*), 6- *knead*.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 134 Nin cumin and merces sæd and cnede to þan hlaf. c 1200 [see B. 1]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 279/1 Knedyng paste, *pinso* [v. r. *pietrio*]. 14.. *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 594/23 *Malaxo*, to cnede. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* vii. 17 The fathers kynde the fyre, the mothers kneade the dowe, to bake cakes. 15.. *Wyse of Auctermuchty* v. First ye sall sift, and syne sall kned. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* K. 91 To knead dowe; waxe; or other things, *depos*. 1606 KNEDE [see B. 3]. 1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 171 You may kneade with your Paste.. white or yellowish wool.

2. *Pa. t.* a. 1 **cnæd*, pl. *cnædon*, 2-4 **knad*, 4 **knod*. β. 6 *knēd*, *knēded*, 7- *kneaded*.

1537 BIBLE (Matthew) 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 24 The woman.. toke flower & kned it. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ibid.* The woman.. toke flower and kneded it. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* II. § 2. 134 The fine meal that Sarah kneaded for the Angels entertainment.

3. *Pa. pple.* a. 1 *æcnōeden*, *cneden*, 2-4 (i-) *cneden*, 5 *kneden*, 7 *knēdden*. β. 4-6 *knoden*, (-yn, -on), 5-7 (*dial.* -o) *knodden*, 6 *knodde*. γ. 5 *knēddid*, 6 *knēdded*, (*knoded*), 7 *knēded*, 7- *kneaded*. δ. 4-5 *ikned* (de, 5 *knēdde*, 5-7 *knēd*, 7 *knēd*.

o. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 21 Dærste þ. wif gehydeð in meolo.. oððæt sie gedærsted æl æcnōeden [c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* *cneden*] all. 13. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXI. 83/31 Penne is hit.. grounden to mele, feire i-kneden. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. xvii. lxvii. 643 Mele.. kneden and moulde to shape of lousys and bake. 1616 SUREL & MARSH *Country Farme* 472 Verie choice earth.. verie cleane and verie well kneaden.

β. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sch. Wks.* I. 223 Pat þis be not knoden.. in þe whete flour. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 280/1 Knodun, *pietus*. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 47 A paist of pured flour knodden with mylk of almonds. 1550 LEVER *Serm.*, at *Shroton* (Arb.) 46 Wheate. knoden into dough. 1550 VERNON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 40 When ye were baptized, ye were as a man should say, knode together. 1562, 1688 Knodden [see B. 1]. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitty Gloss.* s. v. Clay or any soft substance is said to be knodden when indented with the fingers.

γ. c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 280/1 (MS. K) *Knēdid, piustus*. 1550 R. HUTCHINSON *Image of God* vii. (1842) 37 The liquor of water knoded into dough. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.*, *Irish* 88 Hauling well nighe knedded the dough. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1705) 289 No Creature that's kneaded of Clay. 1819 *Kneaded* [see B. 2].

δ. 1398 *TREvisa Barth.* De P. R. xvii. 67 (MS. Bodl.) If, 206/2 Mele.. is iknedde and ymolded to þe schap of lous and i-bake. c 1400 *Kned* [see B. 2]. 1625 TUCKER *Conc. Holy Euchar.* in *Farr. S. P. Jas.* I. (1848) 313 Wheat-flower, ground with man's hand, and knead. 1657 TRAPP *Comm.* *Esther* vii. 6 Dirt kned with blood.

B. Signification.

1. *trans.* To mix and work up into a homogeneous plastic mass, by successively drawing out, folding over, and pressing or squeezing together; esp. to work up (moistened flour or clay) into dough or a paste; to make (bread, pottery, etc.) by this process.

c 950 [see A. 3]. c 1000 [see A. 1]. c 1200 ORMIN 1486 Sibben windwest to þin corn.. and grindest itt, and cnedest itt. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 174 He half a bussell of hir flour hath take, And bad his wyf go knede it in a cake. 1398 *TREvisa Barth.* De P. R. xvii. cxlviii/j. (MS. Bodl.) If, 228 b/1, Storas.. moche and grete in quantite.. may be tempered and made rowe wip handeling and kneading in hande. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 160 Hellebore.. knodden wyth mele and honye. 1573 TUSSEAR *Hush.* (1878) 166 Maides, three a clock, knede, lay your bucks, or go brew. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. vi. § 56 A Simnell is a thick copped cake, or loaf made of white bread, knodden up with saffron and currans. 1698 FEYER *Acc. E. India* § P. 331 Courser Wool of their Sheep stand[s] them in some stead, they kneading it into Fels. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xiv. 263 Take some flour and knead it with oil. 1878 SMILES *Robt. Dick* III. 18 The flour is mixed with yeast and salt and water laboriously kneaded together.

2. *fig. a.* To blend, incorporate, weld together, or reduce to a common mass, as if by kneading. b. To manipulate, mould, shape, form, as by kneading.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4811 It [love] is a sykenesse of the thought, Annexed and kned bitwixe tweyne. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 45 Had gods or fortune no such course desteny knedded. 1647 H. MORF *Song of Soul* I. *Introd.* 12/2 No earth or other Orb as yet kned together. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Und.* I. 614 Mighty realms.. Whose sons are kneaded down in common blood. 1848 H. ROGERS in *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 329 Inconsistencies.. incapable.. of being kneaded into any harmonious system. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. vii. 1 15 Knead and shape her to your thought.

3. *trans.* To operate on or manipulate by an action similar to that in working dough, etc. Said esp. in reference to massage.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 231, I will knede him, Ile make him supple. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nis.* I. 121 And kneads his flesh. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* v. 76 He

turned his bed over, and shook it, and kneaded it. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 997 The muscles of the extremities and of the thorax should be gently kneaded.

Hence **Kneaded**, **Kneading** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Kneadingly** *adv.*, in the manner of one who kneads.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 121, I, but to die!.. This sensible warme motion, to become A kneaded clod. 1738 G. LILLO *Marina* II. i. 23 To bury kneaded earth for dead Marina. 1818 L. HUNT *Foliage, Nymphs*, She.. pressed kneadingly, As though it had been wine in grapy coats. 1860 J. F. CAMPBELL *Tales W. Highland* (1890) I. 163 He reached the kneading wife.

Knead, *sb.* *rare* -1. [f. prec. vb.] An act of kneading; an application of pressure in massage.

1854 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. 326 James Stewart.. had to wag his leg half an hour.. each wag being accompanied by a shampooing knead.

Kneadable (nē'dābl), *a.* [f. KNEAD *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being kneaded.

1804 R. JAMESON *Mineralogy* I. 309 It does not form so kneadable a mass as the preceding. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 612 A stiff but kneadable paste. 1892 *Field* 19 Mar. 412/1 The whole [was] stirred.. until it became kneadable on a board.

Hence **Kneadability**.

1791 NICHOLSON *Chem.* 101 A remarkable.. ductility* or kneadability serve to distinguish moistened clays.

Knead-cake, *dial.* [f. *knead*, pa. pple. of KNEAD *v.*] Kneaded cake; griddle-cake.

1810 J. HODGSON in *Raine Mem.* (1857) I. 66 We had.. excellent oat-cake and knead-cake of fine white bread.

Kneader (nē'dā), [f. KNEAD *v.* + -ER¹.] One who, or that which, knecads; *spec.* a kneading-machine.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 279/1 Knedare of paste. 1552 HULOET, *Kneider, pinson, pistur*. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1199 A mechanical kneader for the use of bakers. 1885 *Truth* 21 Aug. Two huge revolving blades within the kneader then perform their important task of thoroughly mixing the ingredients. 1894 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 5/4 The Panama grand lottery prize.. has.. been won by a 'kneader'.. who works in a bakery belonging to his uncle.

Kneading (nē'diŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. KNEAD.

1398 [see KNEAD *v.* B. 1]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 279/1 Knedyng, *fistura*. 1711 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 211 ¶ 1 That when Promethues made his Man of Clay, in the kneading up of his Heart, he season'd it with some furious Particles of the Lion. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* 48 Vigorous kneading of the calf and hamstring muscles should be practised.

†b. *concr.* Yeast. *Obs.*

1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach.* Givb, For Yeast or kneading. c. *altrib.* and *Comb.*, as *kneading-friction*, -*machine*; †*kneading-tub*, -*vai* = next.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 408 Tomorrow at nyght.. In to our knedyng tubbes wol we crepe. 1472-3 *Rolls Parli.* VI. 38/1 Item, 11 knedyng Fates. 1563 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 169 A kneading tube.. a kneading bassyn. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 336 The kneading-friction or shampooing of the Egyptians and Turks. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Kneading-machine*, an apparatus for working dough by means of a revolving spiral. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 376 Kneading movements, chiefly with the heel and palm.

Kneading-trough. A wooden trough or tub in which to knead dough.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 362 Go gete vs faste in to this In A knedyng trogh. 1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j. knedyng-trow. 1611 *Bible Exod.* xii. 34 The people toke their dough before it was leavened, their kneading troughs being bound up in their clothes upon their shoulders. 1894 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 5/4 He had just been released.. from military service and had returned to the kneading trough.

Kneaf, *dial.* form of NEAF, fist.

Knealing, *erron.* f. NEALING, annealing.

1723 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6203/3 That temperate Heat, that prevents the Knealing of the Combs or Burning of the Wooll.

Knebelite (knē'bēlīt). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *Knebelit*, named in 1817 after Major von Knebel: see -ITE¹.] Hydrous silicate of iron and manganese, usually of a red-brown, greyish, or black colour.

1818 *Ann. Philos.* XII. 332 Knebelite. This is a name given by Dobereiner. 1892 *DANA Min.* (ed. 6) 467.

†**Kneck, Naut.** *Obs.* or *erron.* var. of KINK.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Knecks*, the twisting of a Cable or Rope, as it is veering or putting out. 1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*

Kned, knede, *obs.* forms of KNEAD.

Knedo, *obs.* *erron.* form of NEED *v.*

Knee (nē), *sb.* Forms: a. 1-3 *cnēow*, *cnew*, (1 *cnēu*, *knēu*), 3 *cnō(u)w*, (*Orm.*) *cnēwwe*, 4 *know* (ē, *knēw*; pl. 1 *cnēow*, -u, -a; 3 -en; 2-4 -es. β. 1-3 *cnēo*, 3 *cnēo*, 3-5 *knēo*, 3-6 *knē*, 5- *knēe*; pl. 1 *cnēo*; 1-5 -en, -n; 3- -s. [Com. Tent.: OE. *cnēow*, *cnēo* neut., = OFris. *knii*, *knī*, *knē*, OS. *knio*, *knēo* (Du. *knie* fem.), OHG. *chniu*, *knēo* (MHG. *kniiu*, *knīe*, Ger. *knīe*), ON. *knē* (Sw. *knä*, Dan. *knæ*), Goth. *knin*, gen. *kninwis*: = OTeut. **knēu*^m = pre-Teut. **gneu*^m; cf. L. *genu*, Gr. *γόνυ*, Skr. *jānu* knee; also Goth. *knusjan* to kneel, Gr. *γνέω* with bent knee, Skr. *abhi-jnu* to the knee. These forms point to an orig. ablaut stem *geneu-*, *gonēu-*, *gneu-*, liable to shortening of the second syllable.]

I. The part of the limb, etc.

1. The joint, or region about the joint, between

the thigh and the lower leg; by extension, the part of the thigh of a sitting person over the knee.

a. **c. 885** *Vesp. Psalter* viii. 24 Cneow min zeuntrumad sind fore festene. **971** *Blith. Hom.* 43 Hine besencton . . . at his cneowa. **c. 1000** *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) viii. 24 Me synt cneowu swylce cwicun unale. **c. 1000** *Sax. Leechd.* l. 186 Beþe þonne þa fet & þa cneuwu. **c. 1000** *Vices & Virtues* 51 He ðat alle cneowes to cneðð. **c. 1290** *St. Michael* 725 in *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 320 Þe kneuwene in eipur eize. **1377** *LANGT. P. Ph. B. v.* 359 Clement the cobelere . . . leyde hym on his knowes.

ß. **a. 1000** *Phoenix* 514 Þonne anwald eal . . . ban zægædrað . . . fore cristes cneo. **c. 1200** *ORMIN* 4775 Cnes, & fet, & shannkess. **c. 1275** *XI Pains Hell* 96 in *O.E. Misc.* 149 Þat stondeþ vp to heore kneow. **a. 1300** *Cursor M.* 12685 Hes knes war boind sua þat he ne moght vnnethes ga. **c. 1400** *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) V. 461 He wolde . . . lenye on his kneon (þ. r. knees). **c. 1470** *HENRY WALLACE* i. 323 On knes he faucht. **1515** *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 403 Hym honour we and all men, devoutly knelling on our knen. **1597** *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 247 Sit on my Knee, Dol. **1711-12** *SWIFT Lett.* (1767) III. 291 The queen has the gout in her knee. **1800** *WORDSW. Pet Lamb* 7 With one knee on the grass did the little maiden kneel. **a. 1835** *MRS. HEMANS* *Graves of a Househ.* vii, whose voices mingled as they prayed, Around one parent knee. **1841** *H. SMITH Addr. Mumny* xi, Have children climbed those knees and kissed that face? **1858** *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alt.* (1859) II. lxix. 36 One of the earliest stories learned at a mother's knee.

2. In various phrases: a. *Knee by knee*, side by side and close together; *kneeto knee*, = prec.; also, facing each other with the knees touching. b. *To offer or give a knee*, to act as second in a pugilistic encounter, it being customary for a second to give a principal the support of his knee between the rounds. c. *On the knees of the gods* (Gr. *θεῶν ἐν γόνοισι*, Hom.), dependent on superhuman disposal, beyond human control.

a. **1759** *COOPER in Phil. Trans.* LI. 39 Another old woman sitting knee to knee with her companion. **1798** *COLERIDGE Anc. Mar.* v. xii, The body of my brother's son stood by me, knee to knee. **1842** *TENNYSON Vision of Sin* 84 Sit thee down, . . . Cheek by jawl, and knee by knee. **1899** *Daily News* 27 June 5/7 Men were wedged tightly knee-to-knee as they rode at a gallop.

b. **1848** *THACKERAY Van. Fair* v, Every body was anxious to have the honour of offering the conqueror a knee. **1857** *HUGHES Tom Brown* ii. v, Tom . . . with Martin to give him a knee, steps out on the turf.

c. **1879** *BUTCHER & LANG Odyssey* i. 9 Howbeit these things surely lie on the knees of the gods, whether he shall return or not. **1900** *Daily News* 17 Aug. 6/5 Such things are yet upon the knees of the gods.

3. *esp.* In phrases having reference to kneeling or bowing in worship, supplication, or submission.

a. With governing prep.: *On or upon the (one's) knee(s); to fall, go, kneel, + lie, + set oneself, + sit down on one's knees (+ on knee(s)), to bring one to his knees*; see also *AKNEE*, *FALL* v. 20. b. With governing vli.: *To bend, bow, drop, + fold, put the (one's) knee*; see also *BOW* v. 1 9c, *BENDED*. c. As the part of the limb used in kneeling or bowing; *to owe a knee*, to owe reverence or adoration; *+ with cap and knee*; see *CAP* sb. 1 4g.

a. **c. 893** *K. ALFRED Oros.* III. ix. § 14 Þeh þe hie hiene meðigne on cneowum sittende metten. **a. 1000** *Elene* 1336 (Gr.) Cwene willa heo on cneow sette. **c. 1200** *ORMIN* 6627 Buðhenn himm o cneowu. *Ibid.* 6467 Þe 3 . . . fellenn dun o cneowess. **c. 1205** *LAY.* 12685 3e bidden for me on eower bare cneowen. *Ibid.* 12941 He . . . feol on his cneowen. **c. 1386** *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 1017 Down on knees wente every maner wight. **1390** *GOWER Conf.* i. 286 Sche began merci to crie, Upon hire bare knees. **a. 1548** *HALL Chron.* Hen. V. 50 On their knees desired to have their lives saved. **1717** *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to Cress* Bristol 1 Apr., A minister of state is not spoken to, but upon the knee. **1800 I. MILNER in *Life* xii. (1842) 204 In a very short time you may be on your knees to this very Buonaparte! **1855** *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 402 The Marshal reasoned: he implored: he went on his knees. **1887** *Times* (weekly ed.) 4 Nov. 10/3 A very efficacious method of bringing a . . . troublesome class of offenders to their knees.**

b. **c. 950** *Limisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 29 Cneow [c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* kneu] gebeged bifora him. **c. 1000** *Ags. Gosp.* *ibid.*, Biðdon heora cneow beforan him. **a. 1240** *Ureisin in Cott. Hom.* 191 To þe ich buwe and mine kneon ich beie. **1382** *WYCLIF Acts* xx. 36 His knees put, he preiede with alle hem. **1567** *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 51 The kneis of my hart sall I bow. **1580** *SIDNEY Ps.* v. iii, I . . . in Thy feare, kneis of my heart will fold. **1593** *SHAKS. Rich. II.* iv. i. 165, I hardly yet haue learn'd To insinuate, flatter, bowe, and bend my Knee. **1611** *BIBLE Prayer Manasses*, I bow the knee of mine heart, beseeching thee of grace. **1667** *MILTON P. L.* v. 788 Will ye submit your necks, and chuse to bend The supple knee? **1715** *R. NELSON tr. A Kempis Chr. Exerc.* iii. vi. 116 When with knees hended, then entreast for the Pardon of thy Sins. **1857** *KEBLE Euchar. Ador.* 3 If we kneel and bow the knees of our hearts to receive a blessing.

c. **1513** *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 761, I would never have wonne the curtesie of so many mens knees with the losse of so many mens hands. **1596** *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 68 The more and lesse came in with Cap and Knee. **1607** — *Cor.* v. iii. 57 What 's this? your knees to me? To your corrected son? **1640** *BR. REYNOLDS Passions* xlii, I cannot but think that . . . the read and knees of those mocking and blasphemous Jews were so many drops of that full cup. **a. 1699** *KIRKTON Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1817) 210 (E. D. D.) When they came to town they were so attended with salutations, caps, and knees.

4. A joint in an animal likened to, or regarded as corresponding in position or shape to, the human knee. a. The carpal articulation of the foreleg of the horse, cow, cat, or other quadruped. b. The tarsal articulation or heel of a bird. c. The joint of an insect's leg between the femur and the tibia.

c. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 116 Lete a fesaunt blode in the mouth . . . & kutt a-wey . . . the legges by the kne. **1485** *Ik. St. Albans* l3j, The federis that bene at the loynete: at the hawkes kne thay stonde hangyng. **1626** *BACON Sylva* § 45 A pottage of strong nourishment . . . made with the knees and sinews of beef, but long boiled. **1753** *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* *Knee* in the *Mangee*, is the joint of the fore quarters, that joins the fore thigh to the shank. **1831** *YOUATT Horse* (1848) 339 In examining a horse for purchase the knees should be very strictly scrutinised. **1858** *FRED. SMITH Catal. Brit. Foss. Hymenopt.* 111 *Didinetis lunicornis* . . . Female . . . the legs simple, with the knees of the anterior femora . . . of a testaceous yellow. **1893** *NEWTON Dict. Birds* 498 *Knee*, a term commonly misapplied by many ornithological writers to the intertarsal (often called tibio-tarsal) joint.

5. The part of a garment covering the knee. **1662** *PEPYS Diary* 12 June, I tried on my riding-cloth suit with close knees. . . I think they will be very convenient, if not too hot to wear any other open knees after them. **1844** *J. T. HEWLETT Parsons & W.* x, His coat and waistcoat off, and his knees unbuttoned. **1887** *MISS BRADDON Like & Unlike* i. iv. 107 There is always a new man coming to the front, with advanced theories upon the cutting of the knee. **1896** *MRS. CAFFYN Quaker Grandmother* 30 The very knees of your flannels won't flop and bag.

II. Something resembling the knee in position or shape.

6. A part of a hill, tree, etc., regarded as corresponding to the knee.

c. 1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps. LXXII.* vii, The woods, where entered trees . . . Joyne at the head, though distant at the knees. **c. 1640** *J. SMYTH Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 4 The sydes, knees, and feet of those hills. **1842** *TENNYSON Talking Oak* 29 Hail, hidden to the knees in fern, Broad Oak of Summer-chace!

b. A natural prominence, as a rock or crag, rare. **1590** *SPENSER F. Q.* i. ix. 34 All about old stocks and stubs of trees . . . Did hang upon the ragged rocky knees.

7. A piece of timber having a natural angular bend, or artificially so bent; also a piece of metal of the same shape. a. *Shipbuilding and Naut.* A piece of timber naturally bent, used to secure parts of a ship together, esp. one with an angular bend used to connect the beams and the timbers; by extension, a bent piece of iron serving the same purpose; † formerly applied to any naturally grown bent timber used in shipbuilding. *Knee of the head*, a cutwater: cf. *HEAD* 21.

Hence *CARLINE*, *CHEEK*, *DAGGER*, *HEAD*, *HEEL*, *STANDARD*, *STERNPOST-KNEE*: q. v.

1352 *Excheq. Acc. Q. R.* (Bundle 20. No. 27. P. R. O.) Pro iij, lignis maeremul curvis vocatis 'knowes' sic emptis et positis in nave predicta. **1497** *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 293 Boltes of yron for Knees in the seid Ship. **1600** *HAKLUYT Voy.* III. 864 Carpenters to set knees into her, and any other tymbers appertaining to the strengthening of a shippe. **1626** *CART. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 9 All the beames to be bound with two knees at each end. **1706** *PHILLIPS S. V.* The Cut-water of a Ship is also called the Knee of the Head. **1769** *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Knees* are either said to be lodging or hanging. The former are fixed horizontally. The latter are fixed vertically. **1878** *A. H. MARKHAM Gl. Frozen Sea* l. 3 Extra iron knees were introduced in order more effectually to resist the enormous pressure of the ice.

b. *Carpentry and Mech.* A piece of timber or metal naturally or artificially shaped, so as to fit into an angle; also, the bend in such a piece, or one made by the junction of any two pieces.

1677-83 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 142 Knees of the principal Rafters, to be made all of one piece with the principal Rafters. *Ibid.* 162, *Knee*, a piece of Timber growing angularly, or crooked. **1703** *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 146 When Rafters are cut with a Knee, these Furrings are pieces that go straight along with the Rafter from the top of the Knee to the Cornish. **1825** *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 103 Two knees of cast-iron, to support the posts that the gates are fixed to.

c. *spec.* (a) An elbow-piece connecting parts in which the side plates are let into the pieces of timber and bolted thereto. (b) 'A piece framed into and connecting the bench and runner of sled or sleigh'. (c) 'An elbow or toggle-joint' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

8. *Arch.* (See quot.)

1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 201 A Knee, in a dog-legged and open-newelled stair-case, is the lower end of a hand-rail. **1842-76** *GWILT Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss, *Knee*, a part of the back of a handrailing, of a convex form, being the reverse of a ramp, which . . . is concave. **1850** *PARKER Gloss. Archit.*, *Knee*, . . . the *projectura* or projection of the architrave mouldings, at the ends of the lintel in the dressings of a door or window of classical architecture.

9. *Bot.* † a. An articulation or joint; esp. a bent joint in some grasses (cf. *KNEED* 1 b, *knee-sick*). *Obs.* b. A spur-like process on the roots of the bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) and tupelo (*Nyssa*), rising above the water in which the tree grows: cf. *cypress-knee* (CYPRUS 4).

[1597] *GERARDE Herbal* i. xii. 14 Kneed grasse . . . is so called, because it hath joints like as it were knees. **1678** *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Knees*, in the Art Botanic, are those Partitions, which in some Kinds of Plants are like Knees or Joints. **1878** *Folk-Lore Rec.* i. 221 (E. D. D.) Find a straw with nine knees. **1889** *Science* (U. S.) X111. 176/2 Inquiries concerning the knees of the swamp cypress . . . led me to the supposition that these peculiar processes from the roots served in some manner to aerate the sap. *Ibid.* 177/1 At this stage . . . if the crown be permanently wet, the knees [of *Nyssa uniflora*] become an extremely conspicuous feature.

10. *Anat.* (See quot.)

1840 *G. V. ELLIS Anat.* 33 [In the brain] The part of the corpus callosum that bends is called the *knee*, and the prolonged portion the *beak*. **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Beak of corpus callosum*, the recurved anterior termination of the corpus callosum of the brain beyond what is called the knee.

† 11. *fig.* A degree of descent in a genealogy. **c. 1000** *Lawes of Elthelred* vi. c. 12 in *Schmid Gesetze*, Ne geweorde, þæt cristen man gewifne in vi. manna sib-fæce, on his agenum cynne, þæt is binnan feorðan cneowe. **c. 1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 444 Lamech is at ðe sexte kne, ðe seuende man after adam. **1297** *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 4691 Yde, . . . com of woden þe olde loured, as in þe tepe kne. **c. 1340** *Cursor M.* 9260 (Trin.) Who so wol se fro adam þe olde How many knees to crist are tolde.

III. *attrib. and Comb.*

12. General Comb., as *knee-apron*, *-band*, *-bath*, *-bolt*, *-buckle*, *-cords*, *-end*, *-giver*, *-height*, *-labour*, *-line*, *-muscle*, *-shorts*, *-smalls*, *-splint*, *-sprain*, *-stead*, *-tribute*, *-trick*, *-ward*, *-way*, *-worship*; *knee-crooking*, *-high*, *-propt*, *-shaped*, *-worn* adjs.

1885 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 3/3 A 'knee-apron and cape belonging to . . . the driver of the cab. **1822-34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) l. 330 A narrow tub for a 'knee-bath, just wide enough to hold the feet and reach the knees. **1874** *THEARLE Naval Archit.* 36 The whole of the fastenings of the shelf, including the 'knee bolts. **1872** *HENLEY in Phil. Trans.* LXII. 125 His stock, shoe, and 'knee-buckles, . . . were all uninjured. **1837** *DICKENS Pickw.* xiv, It had long been his ambition to stand in a bar of his own, in a green coat, 'knee-cords, and tops. **1604** *SHAKS. Oth.* i. l. 45 A dutious and 'knee-crooking knave. **1869** *SIR E. REED Shipbuild.* xv. 286 The 'knee-ends of the girder are connected with the bulkheads by double vertical angle-irons. **1834** *H. MILLER Scenes & Leg.* xxiii. (1857) 334 The white table . . . raised 'knee-height over the floor. **1843** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. ii. 309 Heath growing 'knee-high. **1640** *BROME Antipodes* v. vi. Wks. 1873 III. 330 She kneeles. 'Tis but so much 'knee-labour lost. **1798** *SOTHEBY tr. Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 124 Rests on her 'knee-propt arm her drooping head. **1847-9** *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 545/2 The same 'knee-shaped bend. **1844** *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* xxvi, A flannel jacket, and corduroy 'knee-shorts. **1838** — *Nick. Nick.* xxiii, Played some part in blue silk 'knee-smalls. **1591** *GREENE Fawc.* *Folly* Wks. 1881-3 IX. 294 Sugar candie she is, . . . fro the wast to the 'kneestead. **1667** *MILTON P. L.* v. 782 Coming to receive from us 'Knee-tribute yet unpaid, prostration vile. **1575** *TURBERV. Faulconrie* 349 Knit it on the side towards the leg to the 'kneeward. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 10/1 There are umbrella-stands at the ends of the seats, and plenty of 'knee-way is given. **1832** *R. CATTERMOLE Beckett* 8 My prayers rose from no 'knee-worn cell. **1630** *SANDERSON Serm.* II. 262 The 'knee-worship, and the cap-worship, and the lip-worship they may have that are in worshipful places and callings.

13. *Special Comb.*: *knee apparatus*, surgical apparatus for fracture, etc., of the knee; *knee-ball*: see quot.; *knee-bent*, *-bowed* adjs., of grasses and straws, bent or bowed at the knees or joints (see 9 a); † *knee-board*, the part of the leg at the back of the knee, the back of the thigh or hough; *knee-bone*, the patella, *knee-cap*; *knee-boot*, (a) a boot reaching to the knee; (b) a leathern apron to draw over the knees in a carriage; *knee-boss*, a piece of armour used in the Middle Ages to protect the knee, consisting of a cap of leather or other material; *knee-breeches* (*Sc.* *-breeks*), breeches reaching down to, or just below, the knee (hence *knee-breeched* a., wearing *knee-breeches*); *knee-brush*, (a) a tuft of long hair, immediately below the carpal joint, on the legs of some antelopes; (b) a hairy mass covering the legs of bees, on which they carry pollen (cf. *BRUSH* sb. 2 4); *knee-drill*, kneeling to order for prayers: a term of the Salvation Army; *knee-elbow position*, 'the prone position of the body when supported on a bed or couch by the knees and the elbows, so that the face is lower than the pelvis, and the abdominal muscles become relaxed' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); † *knee-evil* = *knee-ill*; *knee-fringe*, a fringe on the bottom of *knee-breeches*; † *knee-grass*: see *KNEED* 1 b; *knee-guard*, a genouillière; *knee-hul* (1, † *-hulver* = *KNEE-HOLLY*; *knee-ill*, *-iron*, *-jerk*: see quot.; *knee-jump*, *-kick* = *knee-jerk*; *knee-knaps*, 'leathers worn over the knees by thatchers' (*Barnes Gloss. Dorset* 1864); *knee-piece*, (a) a bent piece of timber used in shipbuilding: = *sense* 7 a; (b) = *knee-rafter*; (c) a genouillière; *knee-pine*, a dwarf variety of the European mountain pine; *knee-plate*, a broad steel plate worn from the 15th to the 17th c. as a protection for the thigh; *knee-process* = 9 b; *knee-punch*: see quot.; *knee-rafter*, a rafter the lower end of which is bent downwards; *knee-reflex* = *knee-jerk*; *knee-roof* = *CURB-ROOF*; † *kneeshive* [Ger. *kniescheibe*, Du. *knieschijf*], the knee-cap; *knee-sick* a.: see quot.; *knee-stop* = *knee-swell*; *knee-strap*, (a) the strap used by a shoemaker to keep a boot in position on his knee; (b) *U. S.* 'in a railroad-car, a wrought-iron facing to a knee-timber, connecting the end-sill and the stirrup or drawbar carry-iron' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *knee-strings*, strings worn round the

knee at the bottom of knee-breeches; **knee-swell**, in the harmonium and American organ, a lever operated by the performer's knee for producing crescendo and diminuendo effects; **kneo-table**, a knee-hole table; **†knee-ties** = **knee-strings**. Also **KNEE-CAP**, **-DEEP**, **-HALTER**, etc., q. v.

1826 KIRBY & Sp. Entomol. 111. 385 *Molula* (the *Knee-hall), the convex and sometimes bent head of the Tibia, armed with a horny process on each side, by which it is attached to the thigh. **1776-96** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 129 *Straw* not only ascending, but *knee-bent. **1886** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Knee-bowed, said of corn after much rain. **c 1425** *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 637/13 *Hecfragus*, *kneborde. **c 1410** *Chron. Eng.* 758 Hys legges by corven of anon, Faste by the *kneo-bon. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 21 July 7/1 [He] stated that successful cases of the binding of the knee-bone had been known after a fortnight's delay. **1794** W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 205 At the top of some *knee-boots, an iron-jointed rod is sewed in the leather, which fixes in spring sockets on the elbow-rail. **1892** *Gentlemen's Bk. Sports* I. 97, I wear a waterproof skirt, and india-rubber knee-boots. **1826** J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 II. 275 There he is—w! his light casimer *knee-brecks w! lang ties. **1833** Ht. MARTINEAU *Loons & Luggers* I. 4. It is so odd to see such a little fellow with knee-breeches. **1860** FAIRHOLT *Costume Eng.* Gloss. (ed. 2) 400 The plain tight knee-breeches, still worn as court-dress. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 303/1 Some two hundred and fifty apostles of the 'knee-breeched cultus'. **1833** *Penny Cycl.* II. 75/2 Another [species of antelope] differs from the general type in the possession of *knee-brushes. **1892** BESANT *All Sorts* xii, The brave [Salvation Army] warriors were now in full blast, and the fighting, *'knee-drill', singing, were at their highest. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 768 If the patient assume the *knee-elbow position for a short time, the fulness disappears. **1827** *Sporting Mag.* XX. 73 F. Bacon, called it the *knee evil, and seemed to consider it as a new complaint among race-horses. **1674** DRYDEN *Prod. open. New House* 27 The dangling *knee-fringe and the bib-cravat. **1706** PHILLIPS, *Knee-grass, a sort of Herb. **1869** BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vii. (1874) 123 These secondary defences were entitled *coudières* and *genouillères*, elbow-guards, that is, and *knee-guards. **1894** H. SPEIGHT *Nidderdale* 208 Upon the knee-guards are depicted small raised shields. **1808-18** JAMIESON, *Knee-ill, a disease of cattle, affecting their joints. **1884** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Knee-iron, an angle-iron at the junction of timbers in a frame. **1876** FOSTER *Phys.* (1888) 923 Striking the tendon below the patella gives rise to a sudden extension of the leg, known as the *knee-jerk. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 367 The physiological deep reflex called the 'knee-jerk' or 'patellar reflex'. **1898** J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* IX. 135 His *Knee-jump was poor. **1889** T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* xliii, Fresh leggings, *knee-naps, and corduroys. **1666** *London Gaz.* No. 68/1 One [Fly-boat] of 300 Tuns, with . . . Deal, *Knee-pieces, and other Oak timber for ships. **1677-83** [see *knee-rafter*]. **1869** BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. (1874) 190 The *pouleys*, *genouillères*, or knee-pieces became general before the close of the 13th century. **1884** MILLER *Plant-n.* 231 *Pinus Mugho* var. *nana*, *Knee Pine. **1889** *Science* (U.S.) XIII. 176/2 The trees [swamp cypresses] which grew upon high ground failed to develop any *knee processes. **1884** F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 135 *Knee Punch, a cranked punch for removing plugs from cylinders. **1677-83** Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 162 A piece of Timber growing angularly, or crooked, . . . being made out of one piece of stuff. It is called a Knee-piece, or *Knee-rafter. **1845** PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Knee-rafter*, a rafter in the principal truss of a roof. **1888** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Knee reflex. Same as *knee-jerk*. **1898** J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* IX. 336 His knee-reflexes were good. **1599** A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's *Bk. Physique* 224/4 Heerwith must the Woman annoynt her selfe in and rounde about her Navle, and *kneestive. **1794** T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilt.* in *Archaeol. Rev.* (1888) Mar., *Kneestick*, wheat is *knee-sick [when] weak in the stalk and dropping on the first joint. **1876** STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Knee Stop, a mechanical contrivance on harmoniums, by which certain shutters are made to open gradually when the knees are pressed against levers. **1897** *Mus. Times* 1 Jan. 57/1 American organ. . . 11 stops, including two knee-stops. **1812** *Sporting Mag.* XI. 14 A significant dangle of my *knee-strap. **1892** WALT WHITMAN *To Working Men* 6 The awl and knee-strap. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 P. 4 Tied my *Knee-strings, and washed my Hands. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 67 When we set ourselves to think intensely, few of us leave our limbs entirely at rest; . . . some play with their buttons, some twist their knee-strings. **1852** R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 286 The knee-strings were generally also loose. **1882** OGILVIE, *Knee-swell. **1890** *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Christm. No. 157 He . . . took a seat at the *knee table. **1825** H. T. B. in *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 563 *Knee-ties depending half-way down to the ancles.

Knee (nī), v. Forms: 1 oneowian, 2 kne-wien, 3 kno(u)wien; 6—knee. [In sense 1, OE. *cnéowian*, f. *cnéow*, KNEE sb. Cf. OHG. *chniuwen*, *knezen*, MHG. *kniuwen*, *kniewen*, *knien*, Ger. *knien*. But the orig. verb does not appear after 13th c.; the existing vb. being a new formation of 16th c. from KNEE sb.]

1. *intr.* To go down on, or bend, the knee or knees; to kneel or bow, esp. in token of reverence or submission. Const. to (a person), whence indirect passive to be *kneet* to.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 154 Benedictus . . . mid wope on his zebedum cneowode. **c 1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Pet folc . . . knewede to-foren him on bismir. **c 1250** *Passion our Lord* 387 in O. E. *Misc.* 48 Seþe hi knowede and seyde, hayl gywene king.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 122 To bowe downe is to knee, to ducke with the head. **1612** W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 42 The Lawyer whilst he lyes may . . . be capt and kneed to like a Prince.

b. *trans.* with complement or cognate obj.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. i. 5 Go . . . fall downe, and knee The way

into his mercy. **1864** EARL DERBY *Iliad* xxii. 409 Knee me no knees, vile hound! nor prate to me Of parents! **1869** *Pall Mall G.* 22 July 4 It was a rare sight to see the throng . . . kneeling their way up stair by stair.

2. *trans.* To supplicate, or do obeisance to, by kneeling or bending the knee. *arch.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (1842) 45 Thou has capd and kneed him . . . for a chipping. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* ii. iv. 217, I could as well be brought To knee his Throne, and Squire-like pension beg. **1784** COWPER *Task* vi. 937 Sycophants, who knee Thy name, adoring. **1888** R. BUCHANAN *City of Dream* viii. 162 They knee strange gods.

3. To strike or touch with the knee.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Mar. 2/1 B. . . whilst defending the College goal . . . was 'kneed a violent blow in the groin'. *Ibid.*, P. B. received injuries in an Association game . . . it is fair to infer that the injury was received from kneeling the ball. **1899** M. HEWLETT in *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 333 Evenly forward she came, without so much as kneeling her skirt.

4. *Carpentry.* To fasten with a knee or knees.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 71 To be Dove-tail'd into the Clamps and double Kneed'. **c 1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 129 The clamps . . . are . . . supplied, the beams kneed'.

5. *Sc. a. trans.* To give a knee-like or angular bend to. b. *intr.* To bend in an angle.

1808-18 JAMIESON s.v., The wind is said to knee corn, when it breaks it down so that it strikes root by the stalk. **1825-80** *Ibid.*, To knee iron, to bend iron into an angular form. *Ibid.*, To knee, to bend in the middle, as a nail in being driven into the wall. **1851** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. 1. 117 When bulky the culms knee over above the first joint from the ground.

6. *trans.* To make a cut in the knee of (a beast), in order to disable it.

1890 L. C. D'OLYNE *Notches* 37 (U.S.) 'Dandy' took out his knife, and, had I not been close by, would have 'kneed' the steer before letting him up.

Hence **Kneeing** vbl. sb.

a 1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott. Hom.* 199 þu miht forgylden . . . Al mi swinc and mi sor and mine kneowunge.

Knee-cap (nī'kæp). [*f.* KNEE sb. + CAP.]

1. A cap or protective covering for the knee; *spec.*, a genouillère.

1660 *Survey Arm. Tower Lond.* in *Archæologia* XI. 98 Cushes, Knee capps. **1827** SCOTT *Jrnl.* 23 Jan., I have got a piece of armour, a knee-cap of chamois leather. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Knee-cap*, a cover or protection for the knee of a stumbling horse. **1860** FAIRHOLT *Costume Eng.* (ed. 2) 128 Small plates of metal also begin to appear at the elbows and knees. . . The knee-caps were styled *genouillères*. **1884** *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. ii. 72, 4 pairs of knee-caps. **1886** T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* iv, Thatcher's knee-caps, ploughman's leggings.

b. (*Surgical.*) A water- or ice-bag for topical appliances to the knee.

1884 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*

2. The convex bone in front of the knee-joint; the patella, knee-pan.

1869 HUXLEY *Elem. Phys.* (ed. 3) 186 The ligament of the knee-cap, or patella. **1884** BOSANQUET tr. *Latze's Metaph.* 506 If we touch any part of the skin that is stretched above a bone, whether it be the forehead, the knee-cap, or the heel, feelings are . . . aroused which have a common tone.

Knead (nīd), a. [*f.* KNEE sb. and v. + -ED.]

1. Furnished with knees: chiefly in parasynthetic compounds, as *broken*, *weak*, *KNOCK-KNEED*.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 186 That loose kneed, signifies lascivious, and baker kneed effeminate. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* i. iv, My breeches . . . were . . . open kneed'.

b. *Bot.* Having joints like knees; bent like a knee; knee-jointed; geniculate. *Knead grass*, a name of *Setaria verticillata*.

1597 GERAERDE *Herbal* i. iii. 4 Slender bennie stalks, kneed or jointed like those of corn. *Ibid.* i. xii. 13 Knead grasse hath straight and vpright strawie stalks. **1853** G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 214 The branchlets, of the Oak [are] irregular, kneed, and spreading. **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 57 Stem kneed at the joints.

c. Having an angle like a knee; also *techn.*, Having a knee or knees (in senses 7, 8 of the sb.).

1775 LIND in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 353 This cover and the knee tube are connected together by a slip of brass. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 201 The same part of a rail may therefore be both ramped and kneed'. **1848** B. WEBB *Continental Ecclesiol.* 151 The gables are universally kneed; i.e. the lines of the gable . . . spread outwards in a larger angle towards the bottom.

2. Having the knees bent, as in kneeling. (In quot. *fig.*) Obs.

1637 N. WHITING *Albino & Bellama* Ep. Ded. (1639) A iij, These lines, in which . . . shines Your worth, en-fired by my kneed quill.

3. Of trousers: Bulged at the knees.

1887 *Trade testimonial*, If the trousers are kneed it has the effect of taking it out.

Knead, obs. form of KNEAD.

Knee-deep, a.

1. So deep as to reach to the knee. Said of water, snow, mud, grass, etc.; also of the ground submerged or covered by these.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 619 In wynter in ane kne deip snaw. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 116 They make a hole in the earth knee deape. **1647** H. MORE *Insomn. Philos.* xii, Great fields of Corn and Knee-deep grasse were seen. **1748** ANSON's *Voy.* ii. iv. 160 Her decks were almost constantly knee-deep in water. **1862** BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. vii. v. 148 Rice fields and plains knee-deep in water.

2. Sunk to the knee (in water, mud, etc.). Also *fig.* **c 1400** *Sege Jernus.* (E. E. T. S.) 32/573 Kne-depe in þe dale, dascheden stedes. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint.* T. ii. 186

Ynch-thick, knee-deepe; ore head and cares a fork'd one. **1646** EVANCE *Nolle Ord.* 42 Wee have bin but ankle-deepe in the one, but wee have bin knee-deepe in the other. **1721** AMHERST *Terra Fil.* No. 48 (1754) 256 To keep his court knee-deep in a bog. **1862** MRS. H. WOOD Mrs. *Hallib.* ii. ix. 194 Half the women round us are knee-deep in Bankes's books. **1895** *Suffling Land of Broods* 51 Hundreds of oxen . . . standing knee-deep in the cool water.

Knee-halter, v. local esp. in South Africa. To fasten a cord or halter from the head of a beast to its knee, so as to restrain its movements. Hence **Knee-halter** *ppl. a.* Also **Knee-halter** *sb.*, the cord or halter used in doing this.

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Afr.* II. 16 Whilst the 'knee-halter' horses, and out-spanned oxen, were busily engaged. **1850** R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 129 Having off-saddled our horses, we knee haltered them. **1868** ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Knee-halter*, to apply restraint to an animal's motions by means of tying. **1892** *Cradock* (S. Afr.) *Rcg.* 4 Mar. 2 Brown mare . . . marks of kneehalter on left front leg below knee. **1898** *Daily News* 13 June 5/5 Should one man be shot, the others would kneehalter their horses and go on working the gun.

Knee-hole. A hole or space between the pedestal drawers of a writing-table, to receive the knees and enable one to sit close up to it. Also *attrib.* b. *ellipt.* A knee-hole table.

1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 214 The arm-chair by the fireplace; the knee-hole writing-table beside it. **1893** *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Apr. 6/3 His desk of mahogany . . . with knee-hole and drawers, stood in the recess. **1895** *British Weekly* 10 Oct. 395/2 [His] writing table is a plain, substantial kneehole.

Knee-holly. In OE. *cnéow-holen*. [*f.* KNEE sb. (perh. in reference to its height) + *holen*, HOLLY (as a prickly evergreen).] A name of Butcher's Broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 162 Wið þone dropan . . . zenim tvegen sceancas fulle woses þysse wyrt þe man . . . cneowholen nemmed. **c 1265** *Voc. Names Pl.* in Wt. Wülcker 557/33 *Frisgome*, i. *fresgum*, i. *cnehole*. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Antiq. & Min.* 448 Asparagus, grasse, knee holly, marsh-mallows. **1785** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxix. (1794) 461 Butcher's broom, or Knee Holly, bears its flowers in the middle of the leaves. **1866** *Trans. Bot.* 999.

Knee-holm. [*f.* as *prec.* + HOLM ²] = *prec.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 121 b, *Ruscus* is named . . . in English *Kneholme*, or *Kneuhull*, and of other Bucher broume. **1610** MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. clxxiii. 485 *Brusco*, which we call butchers broome, or knee holm. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 66 Berries of the Bigness of Holly-Oak, or Knee-Holm. **1864** *Prior Plant-n.*, *Knee-holm*, *hulver*, or *holly*, referred to the holms or hollies on account of its evergreen leaves.

† **Knee-hull**, *-hul*, *-hulver*. Obs. [See HULL sb. 3, HULVER.] = *prec.*

1562 [see *prec.*]. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* vi. xiii. 674 In English, *Kneeholme*, *Kneehul* . . . and *Petigree*. **1864** [see *prec.*].

† **Knee-ify**, v. Obs. *nonce-wd.* To make a knee of: in quot., to attach (the toe of a shoe) to the knee by a chain, as was the fashion in the 14th c. **c 1630** *Trag. Rich.* II (1870) 50 This chayne doth (as it were) soe tooefy the knee, and so kneefy the tooe, that betweene boeth it makes a most methodicall coherence.

Knee-joint.

1. The joint of the knee.

1648 WILKINS *Math. Magick* i. v. 36 The weight of the body doth bear most upon the knee-joints. **1831** YOUATT *Horse* (1848) 337 Many horses are sadly blemished . . . by wounds in the knee-joint. **1876** *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 176, I ordered . . . an evaporating lotion to be kept applied to the knee-joint. **1891** FLOWER *Flora* 148.

2. *Mech.* A joint formed of two pieces hinged together endwise so as to resemble a knee, a toggle-joint. † Formerly applied to a ball-and-socket joint. Also *attrib.*, as *knee-joint press*.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 81 The Semi-circle is mounted upon a Knee-Joint, or Ball, for the Convenience of turning it every way. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 287 The introduction of the knee-joint gives to the dies a variable motion, and causes the greatest force . . . at the closing of the joint. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Knee-joint Press*, one in which power is applied by means of a double knee-joint articulated at the top to the upright framework, and at the bottom to a cross-head, from which proceeds the shaft which applies the force.

So **Knee-jointed** a., geniculate: cf. KNEED 1 b.

1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 120 *Alopecurus geniculatus*, spiked straw knee-jointed. *Ibid.* 454 *Geum*. . . Seeds many, with a knee-jointed awn. **1855** *London's Encycl. Plants* Gloss. 1101 *Kneed* or *knee-jointed*, bent like the knee-joint.

Kneel (nīl), v. *Pa. t.* and *ppl.* **kneeled** (nīld), **knelt** (nelt). Forms: a. 1 *cnéowlian*, 2-4 *cnewlen*, 3 *cneoulen*, *kneuli* (3en), 3-4 *kneulen*, 4 *knewlen*. *B.* 2 *cnylen*, 2-3 *cneolen*, *cnelen*, 3 *cneoli*, -ly, *kneolien*, -ly, -len, 3-4 *knelen*, (kn-, cnely), 3-6 *knele*, (5-6 *knyl*, *Sc. knell* (1), 6-7 *kneele*, 7- *kneel*. [Early ME. *cneolen*:—OE. *cnéowlian* = Du. *knielen*, MLG., LG. *knelen*; deriv. of *cnéow*, *knie*, KNEE sb. The *pa. t.* and *ppl.* *knelt* appear to be late (19th c.) and of southern origin. Cf. *feel*, *felt*.]

intr. To fall on the knees or a knee; to assume, or remain in, a posture in which the body is supported on the bended knees or on one of them, as in supplication or homage. Const. to; also, with

indirect passive, *to be knelt to*. Sometimes of the knee: To bend to the ground in supplication or reverence.

a. 12000 *Canons of K. Edgar* (MS. Cott. Tiberius A. iii. ff. 96). Sill he on diglum cneowile [v. r. (Thorpe *Ant. Laws* II. 282) *zæcneowile*] zelome and hine on eorðan swiðe apenie. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 After þe forme word of þe salme [þu] aburȝet gode and cneawest toȝenes him. c. 1300 *Beket* 540 The Bischof of Northwich... Kneulede tofore him wepinge. c. 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 259 Þerl kneulede to þemperur.

B. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 51 He ðat alle cnewes to cnelið. *Ibid.* 145 Cnyle ðar niðer to-foren hise fet. c. 1205 *Lay.* 10976 Þer to gon cneoli [c. 1275 cneoli] þe king. a. 1225 *Anscr.* (Rolls) 7607 þis heymen, in chirche me may yse knely [v. r. knelch, kneuliþ] to god. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 39 Ther Kneled in the weye A compaignye of ladies. c. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 124 You chuldest cneli before Crist. c. 1470 *Henry Wallace* vii. 578 The hardy Scottis... Be fors off hand gett mony cruell knell. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*. Make your humble confession to almighty God...mekely knelyng upon your knees. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 128 You were kneel'd too, & importun'd otherwise By all of vs. 1637 POKINGTON *Altare Chr.* 154 His knees may not buckle to Baal, nor kneele at the Communion. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 231 On these stones St. Peter kneel'd. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 14 The clerk kneels before the ordinary, whilst he reads the words of the institution. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvii. The homely altar where they knelt in after-life. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. ii. 25 Most of the people around him kneel'd.

fig. 1633 HERBERT *Temple, Business* 38 Who in heart not ever kneels. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* I. i. 378 Let the will kneel within thy haughty heart. 1855 BROWNING *Child Roland* xx. Low scrubby alders kneel'd down over it [the river].

b. With down (*adown*): To go down on the knees. So *kneel up*, to rise on the knees.

a. 1225 *St. Marher.* 20 Heo bigon on hire cneon to cneolin adun. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4816 Dun þai kneld [v. r. knelid, knelid] at his fette. c. 1450 *St. Cathbert* (Surtees) 1145 Þai knelyd doune at þe water syde. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1321/1 Who...falling doune prostrate on his face, and then kneeling up, concluded this noble exercise with these words to her Majesty. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. ii. 19 But as for Cæsar, Kneele doune, kneele doune, and wonder. 1750 N. LARDNER *Wks.* (1838) III. 292 They kneel'd down to the elect to ask their blessing. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xxxix. He knelt down upon the dust. 1849 DICKENS *Dan. Copp.* II. When I kneel up, early in the morning, in my little bed...to look out.

c. With refl. pron. (see HMT 4 b). *arch.*

c. 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 9 A lord aroos...and knel'd hym down before þe queen. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. lxiii. He knel'st him doune euen at his entering. 1805 SCOTT *L. Minstr.* vi. xxix. There they kneel'd them down.

d. With impers. object: To kneel it.

1656 S. H. GOLD. *Lav* 91 We beg and entreat, and bend also; yea and kneel it.

Kneeler (nī'ler). [f. prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who kneels, esp. in reverence; *spec.* in 16-17th c., one who received the Lord's Supper kneeling.

c. 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 3 Whos knelere, I, am unworþi to unbide þe lace of his shoon. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 264 Hercules, whom the greekes do call Engonastis, as it were the kneeler, because of his gesture. 1665 LIVINGSTONE *Charac.* in *Sel. Biog.* (1845) I. 244 They would not communicate with Kneelers. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. 332 Down the ready kneeler dropped between me and the door. 1864 J. WALKER in *Faithful Ministry* iv. 84 He then retired...waving his hand and blessing the kneelers.

2. *Ch. Hist.* a. One belonging to the third class of penitents in the early Eastern church, so called because they knelt between the ambo and the church-door during the whole of divine service. b. In the Apostolic Constitutions, one of the second class of catechumens, who received the bishop's blessing on bended knee.

1719 T. LEWIS *Consecr. Churches* 95 In this Part of the Church...stood the Class of the Penitents, who were call'd Kneelers. a. 1773 A. BUTLER *Movable Feasts* (1852) I. 273 The third rank of penitents was of the kneelers or prostrators. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Enycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 202 The Catechumens proper, both the *Audientes*...and *Genuflectentes* (kneelers).

†3. *Arch.* a. The return of the dripstone at the spring of an arch: cf. *KNEE sb.* 10. b. Each of the terms or steps of the 'fractable' of a gable; a crow-step or corbie-step. *Obs.*

1617 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 204 Door-steeds with...hedges and cornishes and kneelers over y^e same. *Ibid.* 205 Cornishes and kneelers over everie windowe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 472 A kneeler, ...stones that stand upright, that makes a Square outward above, and inward below.

4. A board, stool, or hassock on which to kneel. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* III. x. 381 At the lower end of the church were about three ranges of movable benches, with backs and kneelers. 1894 *Daily News* 22 May 7/1 There are also fault-stools and kneelers.

5. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining Terms, Kneeler*, a quadrant by which the direction of pump rods is reversed.

Knee-less, *a. rare.* [f. *KNEE sb.* + -LESS.] Without a knee or knees: in quot. (*nonce-use*) That refuses to kneel.

1631 G. WIDDOWES (*title*) The lawlesse kneelesse schismaticall Puritan.

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Knee-let, *rare.* [f. *KNEE sb.* + -LET: cf. *arm-let, earlet*.] A piece of armour or clothing protecting or covering the knee; *spec.*, a genouillière. a. 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* clxxxviii. (1848) 497 A necessary part of a suit of armour was distinguished by this name (*genouillères*) in the days of chivalry; and the article of dress which corresponds to it may be called *kneelets*, if for a new article we strike a new word. 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 31 Mar. 3/2 This is, properly speaking, not a garter at all: it is a kneelet, if I may coin the term.

Kneeling (nī'lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *KNEEL v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. *KNEEL*; a falling down, or remaining, on the knees in worship, submission, etc.; in quot. 1631, advancing on the knees; formerly often with *pl.*, a genuflexion.

c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 127 Oððer mid cnewlinge, oððer mid swinke. c. 1400 MAUNNEY. (Roxb.) xxvi. 122 Þai do grete wirschope also to be sonne, and mase many kneelings þerto. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm.* C. Less Richmond Wks. (1876) 294 The blessed Martha is commended, in orderynge of her soule to god, by often knelynges. 1631 WEEVER *Ant. Finn. Mon.* 202 There was...such creeping and kneeling to his Tombe. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xv. (1835) 72 A Court, in which prayers are morality and kneeling is religion. 1881 MISS YONGE *Lads Langley* ii. 69 The next time there was a kneeling; that is to say, when the children and Miss Dora went down on their knees, as Frank had never seen any one...except perhaps the clergyman, kneel before.

2. *transf.* A place or space for kneeling in a place of worship.

1587 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 105 Highest place in that form where they have been and are accustomed to be and have their kneeling. 1645 HABINGTON *Surr. Wors.* in *Wors. Hist. Soc. Proc.* III. 507 In the...highest windowe, under which Habington's ancestors have formerly had theyre kneelinge. 1852 *Ecclesiologist* XLII. 309 The Chapel of the Holy Trinity, which...is also furnished with similar kneelinge. 1861 BEESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 116 Space beyond that which is required for the sittings or kneelinge of the average place of worship.

3. *Comb.*, as *kneeling-cushion*, *-desk*, *-place*, *-stool*, *-support*; † *kneeling-rail*, a rail of triangular section, to the vertical face of which the pales or boards of a fence are nailed; *kneeling-sap*, a mode of sapping in military engineering (see quot.).

1876 T. HARVEY *Ethelberta* (1890) 368 Chickerell turned towards the chancel, his eye being attracted by a red *kneeling-cushion. 1883 DALE *tr. Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 200 note. An uncovered *kneeling-desk before the Altar. a. 1847 ELIZA COOK *Thanksgiving* ii. My temple dome is Thy broad sky, my *kneeling-place Thy sod. 1703 T. N. CITY & C. PURCHASER 217 Making and setting up of Palisado-pales (if the Heads are handsomely cut, ... and the Rails, *Kneeling-rails) is worth 14s. per Rod. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* I. ii. 72 The mode of executing the sap...is done in two ways, called, *kneeling sap, and standing sap, from the attitude in which the leading sappers work... In the kneeling sap it is imperative to use shields for the protection of the sappers. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* (ed. 8) 798 Carpeting of a sober pattern...for *kneeling stools in a church.

Kneeling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That kneels (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1317/2 The bowed knees of kneeling hearts. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. iii. 132 O happy vantage of a kneeling knee. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 387 On the day when he told the kneeling fellows of Magdalene to get out of his sight.

Hence *Kneelingly adv.*, in a kneeling posture, on one's knees.

1888 Wyclif *Serm.* xxxviii. 26 Knelyn gly y puttide forth my preiris before the kyng.

Knee-pan (nī'pan). [f. *KNEE sb.* + PAN.]

1. The bone in front of the knee-joint; the patella, knee-cap.

141. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 590/18 *Interodium*, the kne-panne, or wherebon. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* viii. (1593) 206 His leanness made her joints bolne big and kneepannes for to swell. 1688 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2406/4 The Bone in one of his Legs sticks out below his Knee-Pan. 1881 MIVART *Cal* 109 The articular surfaces of the condyles...form an elongated, transversely concave, ascending articular surface for the knee-pan.

2. *Entom.* A concavity at the apex of the thigh, underneath, to receive the base of the Tibia' (Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1826) III. 384).

Kneesberry, variant of NASEBERRY.

Knee-timber. Timber having a natural angular bend, suitable for making knees in ship-building or carpentry; = *KNEE sb.* 7. Also *fig.*

1607-12 BACON *Ess. Goodness & Goodness of Nat.* (Arb.) 206 Like to knee-timber that is good for Shippis...but not for building houses. 1673 E. BROWN *Trav. Germ.*, etc. (1677) 55 It is built with large Knee Timber, like the ribs of a Ship. 1791 COWPER *Vardley Oak* 99 Thy tortuous arms...Warped into tough knee-timber. 1898 *Archaeol. Aeliana* XIX. iii. 265 A plantation of oaks growing to provide 'knee-timber' for his ships.

b. with *pl.* A bent piece of timber used in carpentry or shipbuilding.

1739 LAUREL *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Br.* 24 Every Angle...had three Oaken Knee-Timbers, properly bolted and secured. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* vii. 606 Many a ship...to him hath owed Her strong knee-timbers.

Knele, *knely*, *obs.* forms of *KNEEL*.

Knell (nel), *sb.* Forms: a. 1-3 *nyll*, (1 *cnyl*), 3 *cnyl*, 5-6 *knell*, (6 *knyle*), 7 *knail*; b. 4 *knel*, 6- *knell*. [OE. *cnyll* masc.: = **cnyll*, from stem of *cnyllan*, *KNELL v.* (perh. a late formation, after

orig. *i-* sbs. from strong vbs.): thence app. Welsh *cnyll*, *cnyll*, 'death-bell, passing-bell, knell'. The later form *knell* goes with the same form in the vb. Cf. Ger. and Du. *knoll* 'clap, loud report' from *knellen*.] The sound made by a bell when struck or rung, esp. the sound of a bell rung slowly and solemnly, as immediately after a death or at a funeral.

a. c. 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* xlviii. 74 Siðþan hy þone forman cnyll to none gehyren, gangen hy ealle from hyra weorce. c. 1000 ÆLFRIE'S *Collog.* in Wr.-Wülcker 103 Hwilon ic gehyre cnyll, and ic arise. c. 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 251 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 277 Thi soul-cnyll ich will do ringe. a. 1512 FARBAN *Will in Chron.* Pref. 5, I will that my knyll be ronyng at my monethes mynde after the guye of London. B. c. 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 149 Laste knel, le dreynre *apél.* 1530 *Aberd. Connc. Reg.* (1844) Pref. 37 The watch that beis in Sanct Nicholas steppill...quhen he seis any man cummand to the toun ridand...[sal] gif bot a knell with the bell, and gif thair beis tua, tua knellis. a. 1541 WYATT *Lower showing continual paines* (R.). The doleful bell that still doth ring The wofull knell of all my ioyes. 1591 SPENSER *Daphnida* 334 Let...the ayre be fild with noyse of dolefull knells. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 63 The Bell invites me. Heare it not, Duncan, for it is a Knell, That summons thee to Heauen, or to Hell. 1750 GRAY *Elgy* 1 The curlew tolls the knell of parting day. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iv. xx. The Convent bell Long time had ceased its matin knell. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* 1. 3 All the morning the funeral knell has been tolling.

b. *fig.* A sound announcing the death of a person or the passing away of something; an omen of death or extinction. Also, allusively, in phrases expressing or having reference to death or extinction.

B. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. i. 32 Brought agen to th' Bar, to heare His Knell rung out, his Judgement. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 148 No stationary steeds Cough their own knell. 1878 EMERSON *Misc.*, *Fort. Repub.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 393 Men whose names are a knell to all hope of progress.

c. *transf.* A sound resembling a knell; a doleful cry, dirge, etc.

a. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. iii. xxi. Ever and anon a dolefull knill Comes from the fatal Owl.

B. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch of Atlas* xxv. A knell Of sobbing voices came upon her ears.

d. *Comb.*, as † *knell-man*, *-voice*.

1611 G. VADIANUS *Panegy. Verses* in Coryat's *Crudities*, Bell-man and knell-man gentrie of the steeple. 1900 *Speaker* 9 June 276/1, I still must only hearken To these knell-voices in the blood.

Knell (nel), *v.* Now chiefly *arch.* Forms: a. 1 *cnyllan*, 4 *knulle* (#), 4-5 *knulle*; B. 4-5 *knelle*, 6 *knel*, 7- *knell*. [OE. *cnyllan*: = **cnyll-jan*; app. in ablaut relation to MHG. *er-knellen* (OTent. **knell*, *knall*, *knoll*: see Grimm s. v. *knellen*): thence app. Welsh *cnyllio* to toll (a bell). The later *knell* was prob. an onomatopœic modification.]

†1. *trans.* To strike with a resounding blow, to knock; also *absol.* *Obs.*

a. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 7 Cnysað vel cnyllas ge [pulsate] & un-tynd bið him. c. 975 *Kushw. Gosp.* Luke xi. 10 Dæm cnyllde otynd bið. *Ibid.* xii. 36 Miððy cymæð & cnyllað [Lindisf. cnyllsað] sona otynd bið him. c. 1311 *Pol. Songs* (Rolls) 193 Ther hy were knulled y the put falle, This eorles ant barouns ant huere knyghtes alle.

B. 131. *Propr. Sancti.* (Vernon MS.) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXI. 84/70 Whos heud þe knelled wið moni a knoc.

†2. *trans.* To ring (a bell); in later use *esp.* to ring slowly and solemnly, as for a death or at a funeral, to toll; also *absol.* *Obs.*

a. c. 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* xlviii. 74 Hy ealle...don hy gearuwe, þæt hy mazon to cirican gan, þonne mon eft cnylle. a. 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1349 Now knyllne thay the comone belle. c. 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) xxii. 102 He knyllez a lytill bell of siluer.

B. 1494 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 189 When the more Bell at Powles church is knelled. 1530 *Aberd. Connc. Reg.* (1844) Pref. 37 And quhowson the watch...heirs him knelland continual and fast, than he sall jow the comond bell. 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 11 At ten he sal knel; at half hour to xi knel; at xi ryng to the dennar. a. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 362 A little before midnight...the trumpets were blowing, the common bell knelled.

3. *intr. a.* Of a bell: To ring; now *esp.* for a death or at a funeral; to toll.

a. c. 1430 *Freemasonry* 689 When thou berest to masse knylle, Pray to God with herte styll.

B. a. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 571 3it schul þe preye...Til þat þe belle knelle. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 231 O hirdis of Israel, heir þe Loris bell, Knelland fast in your eir. 1622 FLETCHER *Span. Curlew* v. ii. Not worth a blessing, nor a bell to knell for thee. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* iv. ii. 182 The sullen huge oracular bell, Which never knells but for a princely death.

b. *gen.* To give forth a reverberating or a mournful sound. Usually *transf.* or *fig.* from a.

a. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 775 So knellyd [Ashm. MS. kinlid for knlid] þe clariouns þat all þe clyff rongen.

B. a. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 764 Claryonis lowde knellis, Portatiuis, and bellis. 1808 SCOTT *Hunting Song* 1, Hawks are whistling, horns are knelling. 1887 DOWDEN *Shelley* II. xii. 499 The waves began to cry and knell against the rocks.

c. *fig.* To sound ominously or with ominous effect. Also said allusively in reference to death or extinction. (Cf. *KNELL sb.* b.)

1816 SCOTT *Bk. Dwarf* vii. The words of the warlock are

knelling in my ears. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 161 Her natural blankness of imagination read his absence as an entire relinquishment: it knelled in a vacant chamber.

4. *trans.* To summon or call by or as by a knell; to ring (*into*, etc.).

1800 COLERIDGE *Christabel* II. 2 Each matin bell, the Baron saith, Knells us back to a world of death. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* 65 Ladies who become countesses are knelled into marriage.

b. To proclaim by or as by a knell.

1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* III. Mr. Flynn's requiem was knelled in the hearts of the elders. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 137 Let... the bell of beetle and of bee Knell their melodious memory. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* x, Benson's tongue was knelling dinner.

Hence *Knelling* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 279/2 Knelling of a belle, *tintillacio*. 1662 T. W. THORNTON *Abb.* 14 Are these sounds the knelling obsequies You use to keep at a King's Funeral? 1863 THORNTON *True as Steel* III. 142 The knelling shots of the harquebusses. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 12 June 4 The mournful knelling of the bells from the steeples of Cronstadt and St. Petersburg.

Kneo, Kneol(i)en, obs. ff. **KNEE, KNEEL.**

Kneot, obs. form of **KNIT v.**

Knep, v. Also 7 **kneppe**. Dial. var. **KNAP v.** 2

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 118 Horses... are on mending hand when they kneppe one with another. c 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial. Wks.* (1862) 67 Os graven o Lad as needs t' knep oth 'Hem of a keke. 1828 *Crofton Dial.*, *Knep, knipe*, to crop with the teeth, to bite easily. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss. s.v.*, 'They [sick cattle] are nobbut just yabble to knep a bit', only able to eat a little at a time.

† **Kneppe**. Obs. In 5-6 **knepill, knappell**. [a. LG. *knäpel, knepel*, Du. *knepel, knappel*, var. of *kleppel* (see Grimm).] The clapper of a bell.

c 1500 *Churchw. Acc. Heybridge* (Nichols 1797) 152 For the making of the cage of the great bell Knepill. c 1560 *Ibid.* 154 For newe mendynge of the third bell Knappell agense Hallowmasse.

Knet, knete, obs. forms of **KNIT v.**

† **Knetch, v. Obs.** Also 6 **knatch**. [app. a phonetic variant or deriv. of **KNACK v.**] *trans.* To knock (on the head), destroy, crush, suppress.

a 1564 *Becon Common-Pl. Holy Script*, in *Prayers*, etc. (1844) 339 He that killeth a sheep for me knetcheth a dog. 1579 *Gosson Sch. Abuse* 29 b, With a great clubbe [Commodus] knatched them all on the bed, as they had been Gaintes. 1609 *Bp. W. BARLOW Answ. Nameless Cath.* 17 Now for vs to feret and knetch these Vermin. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* III. 3 That treason was knetched before it was fully hatched.

Knettle: see **KNITTLE**.

Knevel, erroneous form of **KEVEL sb.** 2

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* II. 7 Kneuels are small pieces of wood nailed to the inside of the ship, to belay the sheats and tacks vnto. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Knivels* (1706 (ed. Kersey), *Knivels* or *Kevels*).

Knevel, var. **NEVEL v.** **Knew, Knowleche, Knewlen**, obs. ff. **KNEE, KNOWLEDGE, KNEEL.**

|| **Knez** (knez). Also 6-9 **knes, gknias**. [A Slavonic word: Servian, Slov. *knez*, Boh. *kněz*, Sorbian *knjěz*, Russ. *князь knjaz*—Old Slav. *кѣнѣзь kĭnĕnzĭ*, prehistoric a. OTeut. **kuning-* KING. From Slov., also Romanian *kněz*, Alban. *knez*, Magyar *kenez*.] A title among Slavonic nations = 'prince'; sometimes implying sovereignty, as in Montenegro and formerly in the various Danubian Principalities; sometimes merely rank, as now in Russia: often rendered in western langs. by 'duke': cf. the title *ВЕЛИКИЙ КНЯЗЬ velikĭ knjaz* 'great prince', usually Englished 'grand duke'.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 596 The great Knes, or duke of Moscovia. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* xi. (Arb.) 57 Mosco, the court of the great Knez. 1650—*Lett. II.* To Rdr., The Knez of them may know, what Prester John Doth with his Camells in the torrid Zone. 1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy to China* 41 These three Women... were the Wives of so many Knezes or Dukes of the Ostiacky. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 31 They are divided into three ranks, the Nobility, called *Knezes*; the Gentry... and the Peasants. 1847 Mrs. A. KEAR *Hist. Servia* 45 After consultation with the Knezes, the tax was imposed proportionably on the respective districts. *Ibid.* 409 It was of advantage to the enemies of the Knias, that neither Russia nor the Porte was satisfied with his political administration.

Knib, obs. form of **NIB sb.** and **v.**

† **Knick, sb. Obs. rare.** [= MDu. *cnic*, Du. *knik*, MLG. (whence mod.G.) *knick*. Orig. echoic. *Knick* bears the same relation to *knack*, that *click*, *snip*, bear to *clack*, *snaf*.] A light-sounding snap or crack as with the fingers.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Niquet*,... a knicke made with the thombes, nailes, and teeth. 1611 COTGR., *Niquet*, a knicke, klicke, snap with the teeth, or fingers.

Knick (nik), *v.* [Goes with prec. = MDu. *cnicken* (Du. *knikken*), MLG. (whence mod.G.) *knicken*.] *trans.* and *intr.* To snap, or crack lightly (the fingers, etc.); to 'knack' lightly.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 350 O Gout! thou puzzling knotty point Who child'st man's frame in every joint. 17... *Laird o' Logie* in *Child Ballads* VI. clxxxii E. (1889) 455 May Margaret sits in the queen's boudoir, Knicking her fingers ane by ane. 1887 JAMIESON and Suppl. s.v., He can gar his fingers knick.

Knick, variant of **NICK v.**, to deny.

Knick-a-knock. [Cf. prec. and **KNOCK**; also **KNICKETY-KNOCK**.] An echoic word expressing a succession of knocks of alternating character.

1600 *Look About You* xxiv. in *Hazl. Dostley VII.* 457 Our gates are like an anvil; from four to ten, nothing but knick-a-knock upon't.

Knicker 1 (nikə). [In sense 1, understood to be a. Du. *knikker*, local Ger. *knicker*, marble (used in school-boy play), app. agent-n. from *knikken*, *knicken* to crack, snap, **KNICK**; adopted in U.S. But **NICKER** (q. v.) in this or a similar sense is much earlier in Eng. The connexion of the other senses, and their spelling with *kn-* or *n-* is also uncertain.]

1. A boys' 'marble' of baked clay; esp. one placed between the forefinger and thumb, and propelled by a jerk of the latter, so as to strike at another marble.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Americanisms*, *Knicker* or *Nicker*, a boy's clay marble; a common term in New York.

2. (Also *nicker*). A large flat button or disk of metal, used as a pitcher, in the boys' game 'on the line', played with buttons.

1899 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. III. 185/2 The buttons of the coachman type, with the shank battered down, made a good 'nicker', or 'knicker'.

3. A game played in Suffolk with stones (of the same nature as *duck* or *duck-stone*). Also the stone thrown by each player.

1900 F. HALL in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Knicker 2 (nikə). In pl. *knickers*: colloquial contraction of **KNICKERBOCKERS**.

1881 JEFFERIES *Wood Magic* I. i. 15 It was not in that pocket, nor in his knickers. 1900 *Times* 29 Jan. 10/3 The Imperial Yeomanry... In their well-made, loosely-fitting khaki tunics and riding knickers.

b. *attrib.* (in form *knicker*) as *knicker suit*.

1899 *Daily News* 13 July 6/6 A well-known North Country flockmaster... in a light check knicker suit.

Knicker, variant of **NICKER v.**

Knickerbocker (nikəbəkə). Also *gnicker*.

[The name of the pretended author of Washington Irving's *History of New York*.]

I. (with capital initial). 1. A descendant of the original Dutch settlers of the New Netherlands in America, hence, a New Yorker.

[1809 W. IAVING (title) *History of New York*. By Diedrich Knickerbocker.] 1848 *Ibid.* Author's Apol., When I find New Yorkers of Dutch descent priding themselves upon being 'genuine Knickerbockers' [etc.]. 1896 S. OSGOOD in D. J. HILL *Bryant* (1879) 158 We can all join, whether native or foreign-born, Knickerbockers, or New-Englanders.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Knickerbockers of New York.

1856 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 303 The dreadful Knickerbocker custom of calling on everybody. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Jan. 10/4 A descendant of one of the Knickerbocker families.

II. 3. (with small initial). pl. Loose-fitting breeches, gathered in at the knee, and worn by boys, sportsmen, and others who require a freer use of their limbs. The term has been loosely extended to the whole costume worn with these, = *knickerbocker suit*. (Rarely in *sing.*)

The name is said to have been given to them because of their resemblance to the knee-breeches of the Dutchmen in Cruikshank's illustrations to W. Irving's *History of New York*.

1859 LD. ELCHO in *Times* 23 May 12/3 The suggestion... is that volunteers should not wear trousers, but I would recommend as a substitute what are commonly known as *knickerbockers*, i. e. long loose breeches generally worn without braces, and buckled or buttoned round the waist and knee. 1859 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1878) II. 90 The puffed trunk-hose... in the country, where they were ill made, became slops, i. e. knickerbockers. 1860 THACKERAY *Round Pap.*, *De Juventute* 71 Children in short frocks and knickerbockers. 1862 Mrs. FRESHFIELD *Tour Grisons* I. 3 Mountain solitudes... undisturbed by visions of crinoline and knickerbockers. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 202 In cases not few the knickerbocker has of late been more familiar than the buckskin.

attrib. 1861 *Times* 12 July, One knickerbocker company, wearing the same uniform as the London Scottish. 1864 Miss YONGE *Trial* II. 236 A little knickerbocker boy, with floating rich dark ringlets. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 15 June 4/2 The assumption that the knickerbocker ladies (cyclists) were doing something confessedly unseemly. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Jan. 2/1 A talent... quite ignored in knickerbocker days.

Hence **Knickerbockered** (-əd), *a.*, wearing knickerbockers.

1869 *Echo* 28 Sept., The tall, knickerbockered O.C. from Dublin. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 462/2 A knickerbockered, travel-stained, dusty-shoed guest.

Knickered (nikəɪd), *a.* [f. **KNICKER** 2 + -ED.] Clothed in knickerbockers.

1897 *Punch* 28 Aug. 85/1 Three human legs... hygienically knickered.

Knickety-knock (nikəti'npk). [Echoic: cf. **KNICK-A-KNOCK**.] An echoic word imitating an alternation of knocking sounds; hence adverbially: striking from side to side with alternation of sound.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Rebuilding*, His head as he tumbled went knickety-knock Like a pebble in Carisbrook well. 1825 CH. WORDSWORTH in *Life* (1888) 28 You know that the pebbles cry knickety-nock when they arrive at the bottom.

Knick-knack, nick-nack (nik'næk). Also 7-9 **knick-nack, knicknaek**; 8-9 **nicknaek, 9 nio-nao, nienao**. [Redupl. of **KNACK sb.**, with first element lightened as in *crick-crack*, etc.]

† 1. A petty trick, sleight, artifice, subterfuge.

1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* II. i, If you use these knick-knacks, This fast and loose. a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* I. i, These foolish mistresses do so hang about ye, So whimper and so hug... Soft vows and sighs, and fiddle-faddles, Spoils all our trade [of war]! You must forget these knick-knacks. 1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 312 You by the advantage of some knick-knacks have got the ascendant over them.

2. A light, dainty article of furniture, dress, or food; any curious or pleasing trifle more for ornament than use; a trinket, gimcrack, kickshaw.

a. 1682 N. O. BOILEAU's *Lutrin* I. *Arg.*, Miss won't come in to Buy, before She spies the Knick-knacks at the Dore. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 179 Two Knick-knacks of the fair. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* (1877) 377 (D.) He found me supporting my outward tabernacle... with some knick-knacks... at the confectioner's. 1748 CHESTERF. *Let.* (1792) II. clvii. 61 Knick-knacks, butterflics, shells, insects, &c. are the objects of their most serious researches. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* III. 25 The many little valuables and knick-knacks treasured up in the housekeeper's room. 1866 Mrs. STOWE *Lit. Foxes* 27 Knick-knacks.

b. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 349 Watch-makers and others that sell toys, superfluous nicknacks, and other curiosities. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1849) 386 He is a plain John Bull, and has no relish for frippery and nick-nacks. 1823 W. CORBETT *Rural Rides* (1885) I. 347 Two or three nick-nacks to eat instead of a piece of bacon and a pudding. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. II.* (1850) 6/1 The little front parlour... the little nicnacs are always arranged in precisely the same manner.

attrib. 1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* v. 74 Not mere millinery and gloves and nicknack shopping.

b. A feast or social meal to which each guest contributes in kind.

1772 Foote *Nabob* I. Wks. 1799 II. 298 Robins has a rout and supper on Sunday next... A nick-nack... we all contribute, as usual.

3. An alternation of knocking sounds; an instrument that produces such, as the bones.

1650 H. MORE *Observ. Anima Magica* (1655) 144 Some idle boy playing on a pair of Knick-knacks. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 56. 3/1 Death-Watches perplex, With repeated knick-knacks.

Hence **Knickknacked** (-nækt) *a.*

1891 *Faith of Our Fathers* Sept. 201 Funitured, and knick-knacked, as though its hospitable inmates had been in since Quarter-day.

Knick-knackatory, nick-n. (nik'næk-ə-təri). Also 8 **nick-kn.** [f. **KNICK-KNACK** after *conservatory, laboratory*, etc.] A repository of knick-knacks. Also *loosely*, a knick-knack.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) II. 15, I keep a nickknackatory, or toy-shop. 1721 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* No. 34. (1754) 178, I went... to the [Ashmolean] museum, vulgarly called the nickknackatory. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 180 He was single, and his house a sort of knick-knackatory. 1812 SCOTT *Lett. to Miss Baillie* 4 Apr. in *Lockhart*, You see my nick-knackatory is well supplied. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XC. 13 Collecting the... nickknackatories of every virtuosos within reach.

Hence **Knick-knackatorian, -arian sb.** and *a.* (also *nickknackitorian, -arian -aterian*). *a. sb.* One who keeps a 'knick-knackatory'; a dealer in knick-knacks; *b. adj.* Devoted to knick-knacks.

1802 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1284 The plaintiff was a *nickknackitarian*, that is, a dealer in curiosities. 1802 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 445/1 A profession technically called a Nickknackitarian, that is a dealer in all manner of curiosities, such as Egyptian mummies, Indian implements, antique shields, helmets, &c. 1842 *United Service Mag.* II. 7 Those of a knickknackitarian tendency.

† **Knick-knacker.** Obs. rare -1. [f. **KNICK-KNACK** + -ER.] A trifle.

1622 BRETON *Strange News* (1879) 6/2 Other kind of knick-knackers... which betwixt knave and fool can make an illfaoured passage through the world.

Knick-knackery, nick-nackery. [f. **KNICK-KNACK** + -ERY.] *a.* Knick-knacks collectively. *b.* A slight or trifling ornament. *c.* A fanciful dish or confection, = **KNICK-KNACK** 2.

a. 1812 G. COLMAN *Poet. Vagaries, Lady of Wreck* Advnt., A short epic poem, stuffed with romantic knick-knackeries. 1813 MOORE *Horace, Odes* I. xxxviii, Boy, tell the Cook that I hate all nick-nackeries. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 130 They eagerly collected all sorts of knick-knackery. 1876 Mrs. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xxxi. 588 She took the duster... and went round whisking among knickknackery and books.

b. 1800 *Ann. Reg.* 2362 Too much drapery, ornament, and various nick-nackery. 1870 Miss BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. iii. 58 Nickknackeries from China and Japan.

Knick-knacklet. *Sc.* [f. **KNICK-KNACK** + -ET dim. suffix.] A little knick-knack.

1789 BURNS *Capt. Gros's Peregrin.* vi, He has a fouth o' auld nick-nackets: Rusty aim-caps and jinglin jackets. 1892 KEENE in *Life* ix. 212 An omnivorous collector of knick-knackets.

Knick-knackically, adv. *nonce-wd.* In a knick-knackish way, frivolously.

1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. cxv. 234 Do not run through it, as too many of your young countrymen do, musically; and (to use a ridiculous word) knick-knackically.

Knick-knackish (nik'næk-ɪʃ), *a.* [f. **KNICK-KNACK** + -ISH.] Of the character of a knick-knack; light, trifling, flimsy.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 165 A fondness for all that is neat, effeminate, finical, and nick-knackish. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 55/1 The plan of this dinner... was... a trifle too knick-knackish [*misgr.* asbish].

Knick-knacky, a. Also nick-nacky. [f. as prec. + -y¹.] Of, pertaining to, knick-knacks; addicted to knick-knacks; affected, trifling.

1797 *Mrs. A. M. BENNETT Baggart Girl* (1813) I. 30 The parsonage, which the knick-knacky taste of the late incumbent had rendered like [etc.]. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 202 That any nick-knacky gentleman, like Hope, could... inhale from Byron's works the spirit of his bold, satirical, and libertine genius. 1824 *Miss FERRIER Inher.* viii. His dressing-room is... so neat and nicknacky. 1828 *Miss MITFORD Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 519 John Hallett... was rather knick-knacky in his tastes; a great patron of small inventions.

Knick-knackers. [f. KNACKER, with varied reduplication.] (See quot.) Cf. *KNICK-KNACK sb.* 3. 1875 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Knicky-knackers*, the common instrument of percussion known as bones.

Knle, obs. form of **KNEE**.

Knife (nəif), *sb.* Pl. **knives** (nəivz). Forms: 1-3 **cnif**, 3-7 **knif**, (3 **cnife**, **cnue**, **knue**), 3-4 **knif**, 3-5 **knuye**, 4-5 **knuf**, **knuff** (e, 4-6 **knufe**, 4- **knife**. Pl. 3 **cnives**, -**fes**, -**fen**, 3-6 **knives**, (5 **knifes**, -**ys**, 6-7 **knifs**), 7- **knives**. [Late OE. *cnif* (11th c.) = Fris. *knif*, MDu. *cnijf* (Dn. *knijf*), MLG. *knif* (LG. *knif*, *knief*, *knif*), Ger. *knif* (prob. from LG.), ON. *knif-r* (Sw. *knif*, Da. *kniv*). -Otent. **knitō*-s, of uncertain etym. Forms with *p* are also found in Du. *knijp*, LG. *knip*, *kniep*, G. *kneip* (also *kneuse*, *gneip*, *gnippe*): as to the relation between these and the forms with *f*, cf. *knape* and *knave*. F. *canif* (1441 in Godef. *Compl.*) is from Teut.]

1. A cutting-instrument, consisting of a blade with a sharpened longitudinal edge fixed in a handle, either rigidly as in a *table*-, *carving*-, or *sheath-knife*, or with a joint as in a *pocket*- or *clasp-knife*. The blade is generally of steel, but sometimes of other material, as in the silver fish- and fruit-knives, the (blunt-edged) *PAPERKNIFE* of ivory, wood, etc., and the flint knives of early man.

a. 1100 *Ag. Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 309/17 *Artanus*, *cnif*. c. 1200 *OAMIN* 4128 *Patt cnif* was... Off stan, and nobht of irenn. c. 1305 *Pilate* 234 in E. E. P. (1862) 117 *Len* me a knyf his apell to parie. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 369 *Hir knyues* [i.e. knyfes] were chaped noght with bras But al with siluer wrought ful clene and wel. c. 1460 *Stans Puer* 58 in *Babes Bk.* 30 *Bryng* no knyves vnknouert to the table. 1554 *HULOET*, *Knif* to cut vynes, or graffynge knyfe. 1573-80 *BARET Aliv.* K 100 *A Shoemakers* paring knife. 1663 *PEPYS Diary* 23 Oct. Bought a large kitchen knife, and half a dozen oyster knives. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* iii. Silver and gold knives brought in with the dessert for carving of jellies. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* xii. (1813) 142 *A slip* of the knife may wound a neighbouring branch. 1846 *BRITTAN tr. Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 214 *Lisfranc* uses a double-edged knife, and passes it round the limb so as to carry it with its point downwards on the anterior surface of the tibia. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Double-knife*, a knife having a pair of blades which may be set at any regulated distance from each other, so as to obtain thin sections of soft bodies. One form of this is known as *Valentin's knife*, from the inventor.

b. A knife used as a weapon of offence or defence; a knife-like weapon; applied to a short sword, cutlass, or hanger. *War to the knife*: war to the last extremity, fierce or relentless war (*lit.* and *fig.*).

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 *We ne mazen be fond* from us drive *Ne mid sword ne mid knyfe*. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2286 *He droun is knif, & slou be king*. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. v. 165 *Hadde bei had knyves, bi cryst, her eyther had killed other*. c. 1475 *Rauf Cointeur* 864 *Ik ane a schort knyfe braidit out sone*. c. 1507 *DUNBAR 7 Deadly Sins* 32 *Than vre come in with sturt and stryfe; His hand was ay ypoun his knyfe*. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. lii. 36 *The worthie meed Of him that slew Sansfoy with bloody knyfe*. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. l. 63 *Thou laist in every gasb that loue hath giuen me, The knife that made it*. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 255 *If I had been Stab'd, or had had my Flesh cut with Knives*. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* i. lxxxvi. *War, war is still the cry, 'War even to the knife!'* 1876 *GLADSTONE Relig. Thought* i. in *Contemp. Rev.* June 7 'Catholicism' has... declared war to the knife against modern culture. 1860 *Mrs. H. WARD Marcella* II. 5 *If Westall bullies him any more he will put a knife into him*.

†c. *Pair of knives*, a set of two knives, esp. as carried in one sheath. *Obs.*

Davies and others following him have explained the term as = 'a pair of scissors', but this is apparently erroneous.

[1302-3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 504 *In uno pare de Cultell.* empt. pro Priore, 55.] 1575 *LANEHAM Lett.* (1871) 38 *A payt of capped Sheffield knivez hanging a to side*. 1594 *BARNFIELD Aff. Sheph.* ii. xvii. *A paire of Knives*,... New Gloves to put upon thy milk-white hand *lie ghe thee*. 1610 F. COCKS *Diary* i Oct. (1901) *Paide for a paire of knyves for my valentine*; *as*, a string for them *10d.* c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* i. l. xiv. *Half a dozen pair of Knifs*. a. 1658 *FORD*, etc. *Witch of Edmonton* ii. ii. *But see, the bridegroom and bride come, the new pair of Sheffield knives, fitted both to one sheath*. 1893 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IV. 17/2 *At a meeting of the British Archaeological Association*, in 1860, was exhibited a pair of wedding knives in their embossed sheath of courboilli.

d. A sharpened cutting-blade forming part of a machine, as of a straw-cutter, turnip-cutter, rag-engine, etc.

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 261 *These knives are*

placed obliquely to the axle... so as to operate with a sort of draw cut upon the matter presented at the end of the box. 1853 *Catal. R. Agric. Soc. Show Gloucester* 31 *The knives are as easily sharpened and set as in an ordinary chaff cutter*. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 105 *It would be impossible to change the cylinders when a machine has a variety of work to do, but by having some extra knives ground at different levels it becomes an easy matter to change them*.

e. *Phr. Before (one) can say knife*: very quickly or suddenly. *collog.*

1880 *Mrs. PARA Adam & Eve* xxxii. 443 *'Fore I could say knife he was out and clane off*. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Inwent.* 334 *We'll pull you off before you can say knife*.

2. *Comb. a. attrib.*, as *knife-age* (see AGE sb. 11), -*back*-, -*basket*-, -*blade*-, -*box*-, -*case*-, -*cut*-, -*feat*-, -*girdle*-, -*haft*-, -*man*-, -*shaft*-, -*stab*-, -*stroke*-, -*thrust*-, -*tray*-, -*truck*-, etc.; objective, obj. gen., and instrumental, as *knife-cleaning*-, -*eater*-, -*fancier*-, -*hafter*-, -*juggling*-, -*maker*-, -*sticking*-, -*swallower*; similitive, etc., as *knife-backed*-, -*featured*-, -*jawed*-, -*like*-, -*shaped*-, -*stripped* adjs.

1880 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 94 *The third patriarch begins the 'knife-age and the axe-age with cloven shields'*. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* vi. *A cook... and 'knife-and-shoe-boy'*. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Imbr.* (1757) II. 124 *Shoulders... no thicker than a 'knife back'*. 1883 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing Dict.*, *'Knife back Sculptor'*, is a Sculptor with a thin edge on its back. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade*, *'Knife-basket'*, a tray for holding table-knives. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory L.* 231 *To etch 100 or more 'knife-blades at once'*. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* vii. *An old-fashioned crabbed 'knife-box on a dumb waiter'*. 1869 *Daily News* 11 Dec. *'Knife-cleaning machine maker'*. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* iv. xvi. *With a 'knife-cut on the side of the cheek'*. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 117 *The medical journals... are numerous in their descriptions of London 'knife-eaters'*. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 190 *'Knife-girdle of lion's hide'*. 1720 *STRYPE Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xii. 258/1 *The skill of making fine Knives and 'Knife-hafts'*. 1864 *Leeds Merc.* 24 Oct. *Richard Rhodes, 'knife hafter'*. 1896 *LYDEKKER Roy. Nat. Hist.* V. 349 *The 'Knife-Jawed Fishes... A small genus... (Hoplagnathus)... characterised by the jawbones having a sharp cutting edge'*. 1874 *LISLE Carr Jud. Gwynne* I. vii. 202 *Some terrible feats of 'knife-juggling'*. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xxiv. 315 *Her great fault was her 'knife-like bow'*. 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 14 Apr. 362/3 *[The simoom's] passage leaves a narrow 'knifelike' track*. 1632 *SHERWOOD*, *'A knife maker'*. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4082/4 *William Dickinson, 'Scizor or knife-maker'*. 1643 R. WILLIAMS *Key Lang. Amer.* (1866) 126 *They call English-men Chauquaquoq, that is, 'Knife-men, stone formerly being to them in stead of Knives'*. 1852 W. WILLISON in *Midland Florist* VI. 9 *Serving as knife-man in the Gateshead nursery*. a. 1763 *SHERSTONE On Taste Wks.* 1764 II. 320 *A 'knife-shaft made from the royal oak'*. 1835-6 *1000 Cycl. Anat.* I. 312 *Compressed 'knife-shaped bill'*. 1851 *MAYNE Reid Sculp. Hunt.* xxvii. 204 *Dogs... growling over the 'knife-stripped bones'*. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 117 *Cummings, the 'knife-swallower'*. 1894 *Daily Tel.* 27 June 6/7 *That successful 'knife-thrust'*.

b. *Special Combs.*: *knife-bar*, a bar bearing the knives in a cutting machine; *knife-bayonet*, a combined knife and bayonet, carried when not in use in a sheath, a small sword-bayonet; *knife-boy*, a boy employed to clean table-knives; *knife-cleaner*, a machine for cleaning and polishing knives; *knife-dagger*, an ancient form of one-edged dagger, having a long and heavy blade; *knife-file*, a thin and tapering file, with a very sharp edge; *knife-fish*, a species of carp (*Cyprinus cultratus*); *knife-grass*, a stout American sedge (*Scleria latifolia*) with sharp-edged leaves; *knife-guard*, a small metal piece or arm hinged to the back of a carving-fork to protect the hand against the slipping of the knife; *knife-head*, 'that piece in the cutting apparatus of a harvester to which the knife is fastened, and to which the pitman-head is connected' (*Knight Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884); †*knife-hook*, a sickle; *knife-lanyard*, a lanyard to which a sailor's knife is fastened; *knife-money*, an ancient Chinese currency consisting of bronze shaped like a knife; *knife-polisher* = *knife-cleaner*; *knife-rest*, a small pillow of metal or glass on which to rest a carving-knife or -fork at table; also, a support to keep a knife in position while it is being ground; *knife-scales*, the sides of the haft of a knife; *knife-sharpener*, an instrument, usually of steel, for sharpening knives; *knife-smith*, a maker of knives, a cutler; †*knife-stone*, a hone; *knife-tool*, (a) a knife-shaped graver, (b) a minute disk used to cut fine lines in seal-engraving; †*knife-warper*, a knife-thrower, a juggler; *knife-worm*, a caterpillar that cuts leaves. See also *KNIFE-BOARD*, -*EDGE*, -*GRINDER*, -*HANDLE*, etc.

1881 *Spou's Encycl. Indust. Arts* 1603 *'Knife-bar, with diagonal slots, to give the lateral movement as it descends'*. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* vi. *The 'knife-boy was caught stealing a cold shoulder of mutton'*. 1891 *Month LXXII* 10 *The apple-parer and 'knife-cleaner are American'*. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing Dict.*, *'Knife-file'*, a file with a thin edge. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* III. 176 *The 'knife-fish'*. a. 1599 *SPENSER F. Q.* vii. vii. 38 *In his one hand, as fit for harvests toyle, He held a 'knife-hook'*. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade*, *'Knife-rest'*. *Ibid.*, *'Knife-sharpener'*. 1884 *Yorksh. Post* 9 Jan., *'Knife-scales'* are those parts of a knife that form the sides of the handle... of

horn, bone, ivory, or tortoiseshell. 1738 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) I. 131 *Augustine Neusser, a 'knife-smith'*. 1886 J. PENDLETON *Hist. Derbysh.* 195 *The knifsmith's homely forge*. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 352, ij *dosen 'kniff stones and iiii dosen rebstones'*. a. 1225 *Anec. R.* 212 *He is his 'knif-worpare, & pleieð mid sweordes'*. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Fate Wks.* (Bohn) II. 327 *Such an one has curculios, borers, 'knife-worms'*.

Knife (nəif), *v.* [f. *KNIFE sb.* (See also *KNIVE*.)]

1. *trans.* To use a knife to; to cut, strike, or stab with a knife.

18.. *Greatheart* III. 174, *I should get you pistoled or 'knifed' as sure as eggs are eggs for this insolence*. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 18 Apr. 3 *Pirate... who was only 'knifed' just prior to winning at Doncaster, secured the judge's fist easily at the finish*. 1883 *'ANNIE THOMAS' Mod. Housewife* 72, *I knew better than to knife my oyster*. 1890 *DOYLE Sign of Four* xi. (ed. 3) 209, *I would have thought no more of knifing him than of smoking this cigar*.

b. To lift (food) to the mouth with a knife.

1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 460/1 *These knowledge-seekers... knife their food, feeding both brain and stomach simultaneously. What they lost in manners, they gained in time*.

c. *U.S. slang.* To strike at secretly; to endeavour to defeat in an underhand way.

1888 *Nation* (N.Y.) 5 July 3/1 *He speaks favourably of them in a leading article, and 'knifes' them slyly in paragraphs*. 1892 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 5 Nov. 12/7 *The idea is to knife Moise for Congress*. 1895 *Times* 19 Dec. 8 *The liberal knifing of Senators Lodge and Chandler will confirm wavering Irish voters to support the 'Grand Old Party'*.

2. *Techn. a.* To spread or lay on (paint) with a knife. b. *Boot-making.* To trim (soles and heels) with a knife.

1887 *Ch. Times* 24 June 516/3 *The pigments... are knifed on to the canvas*. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 18 May 17/3 *For boots... is a dozen [was paid to the finisher] for knifing*.

Knife and fork.

1. *lit.* as used in eating at table. Hence in various phrases referring to eating, as *to play a good knife and fork*, to eat heartily.

1727-38 *GAY Fables* i. *Farmer's Wife & Raven*, Then, to contribute to my loss, My knife and fork were laid across. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* i. vi. P. 2 Domingo, after playing a good knife and fork... took himself off. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* xlv. *My digestion is much impaired, and I am but a poor knife and fork at any time*. 1888 *ANNIE S. SWAN Doris Cheyne* i. 21 *I'll be glad to see you over to a knife and fork*. 1889 *BOLDREWOOD Robbery under Arms* xlv, *Moran... played a good knife and fork*.

b. *attrib.* (knife-and-fork).

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 25 *These dextrous knife-and-fork men*. 1841 *GRESLEY C. Lever* 183 *With one class, it is what has been termed a knife-and-fork question; with the other, a moral or political affair*. 1895 *PEARSON Veil of Liberty* ix. 182 *A good knife-and-fork breakfast*.

2. A popular name of Herb Robert (*Geranium Robertianum*) and the common club-moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*). 1879 in *BRITTEN & HOLLAND*.

Hence **Knife-and-forker**, one who plays a good knife and fork, a hearty eater.

a. 1845 *HOOD Literary & Literal* vi. *Not a mere picnic... But tempting to the solid knife-and-forker*.

Knife-board.

1. A board on which knives are cleaned.

1848 *THACKERAY Vanity Fair* xxxvii, *Raggles rose from the knife-board (= position of knife-boy) to the foot-board of the carriage*. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade*, *'Knife-board'*, a piece of wood, plain, or cased with leather for cleaning and polishing table-knives.

2. A popular name for the original roof-seat on omnibuses consisting of a double bench placed lengthways on the top.

1852 *LEECH in Punch* 15 May (Cartoon), *You don't catch me coming out on the knife board again to make room for a party of swells*. 1869 *TROLLOPE He knew*, etc. xxxiii, *He sat smoking on the knife-board of the omnibus*. 1894 *SALA London up to Date* 135 *There was added to the top of the 'bus two long rows of seats... which soon acquired the popular designation of the 'knife-board'*.

Knife-edge.

1. The edge of a knife; also *transf.*, anything keenly cutting. Also *attrib.* = *knife-edged*.

1876 *Geo. ELIOT Dan. Der.* xxiii, *Her pride had felt a terrible knife-edge*. 1877 *E. R. CONDER Bas. Faith* ii. 80 *To insert the knife-edge of a sharp discrimination*. 1884 *TENNYSON Becket* ii. i. 140, *I would creep, crawl over knife-edge flint Barefoot*.

2. A wedge of hard steel, on which a pendulum, scale-beam, or the like, is made to oscillate.

1818 *CAPT. KATER in Phil. Trans.* 35 *For the construction of the pendulum, it became of... importance to select a mode of suspension... free from objection. Diamond points, spheres, and the knife edge, were each considered*. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 1266 *The pendulum... is suspended on a knife-edge of very hard bronze*. 1854 *J. SCOFFERN in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 4 *Delicate balances have their points of oscillation composed of a steel knife-edge working on agate planes*.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1871 *L. STEPHEN Playgr. Europe* v. (1894) 122a *Balancing ourselves on a knife-edge of ice between two crevasses*. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Aug. 524 *She had come to the party... on the knife-edge of anticipation and alarm*.

Hence **Knife-edged a.**, having a thin sharp edge like a knife.

1863-76 *CURLING Dis. Rectum* (ed. 4) 46 *A pair of knife-edged scissors*. 1865 *GEIKIE Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vi. 118 *A mere knife-edged crest, shelving steeply into the glens on either side*. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 445/2 *A knife-edged craft with wide keel*.

Knife-ful (nɔɪf·fʊl). [-FUL.] As much as a knife will hold or carry.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* ix. (1862) 86 Every knife-ful brought out a quantity of grains and scales. 1894 R. MANSFIELD *Chips* 187 He proceeded to shovel knife-fuls of fat into his throat.

Knife-grinder.

1. One whose trade it is to grind knives and cutting-tools, esp. in the process of making these; also, an itinerant grinder or sharpener of knives and scissors.

1611 FLORIO, *Arruatore*, a shearer or knife grinder. 1797 CANNING *Knife-Grinder* iii. Tell me, Knife-grinder, how you came to grind knives? 1813 *Examiner* 17 May 317/2 Tricks that are called nervous,—such as... playing the knife-grinder with your leg. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 265 The case of the Sheffield knife-grinders.

2. A grind-stone, emery-wheel, or other appliance for grinding steel cutting tools.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

3. a. A name for species of cicada. b. The Night-jar or Goatsucker (*Cent. Dict.*); see GRINDER 7.

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* (1860) i. 267 The cicada... makes the forest re-echo with a long sustained noise so curiously resembling that of a cutler's wheel that... it has acquired the highly appropriate name of the knife-grinder.

Knife-handle.

1. The handle or haft of a knife.

1798 WILCOCKE tr. *Stavrosius' Voy. E. Ind.* i. vi. 377 note, The iron point... together with the blade of a knife... set in a knife-handle, common to them both.

2. Popular name of species of Razor-shell, *Solen siliqua* or *S. ensis*. Chiefly U.S.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 33 Knife-Handles, *Solen* s. Their figure... resembles the handle of a knife.

Knifeless, a. rare. In 6 kniveles. Without a knife.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 188 Some kniveles their daggers for brauerie wear.

† **Knifely**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [-LY.] Of the nature of a knife.

1548-67 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, *Cottellate*, strypes with a sword, or other knifely weapon.

Knife-playing. † a. Tossing and catching knives, as practised by jugglers. Obs. b. Wielding a knife as a weapon.

13... *K. Alis*, 1044 (Bodl. MS.) Knif playeyng and syngyng. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* vi. 1 (1866) 784 'We came nearly to knife-playing', said the most distinguished priest in the assembly.

Knifer (nɔɪfə). *Boot-making*. [f. KNIFE v. + -ER¹.] One who knifes or trims the soles and heels of boots.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Apr. 7/2 Charles Solomon, a Jew, described himself as a knifer or 'master', taking boots to make at 4s. per dozen pairs, out of which he got 2s. per dozen for knifing. 1890 EARL DUNRAVEN *Draft Rep. Sweating Syst.* 3 An inferior master in the boot trade, or what is called a 'knifer'.

† **Kniff-knaff**. Obs. slang. A kind of jest.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 15 What shal wee say... of... Raileries and Drolleries, Quirks and Quillets, Trics and Trangams, Kniff-knaffs, Bimboms, &c.?

Knight (nɔɪt), sb. Forms: a. 1-3 cniht, (1) cneht, cnecht, 3 *Orm*. cniht, 4 cniht, (3) cniht, 5 onect; 1-5 knyht, (2) knicht, 3 kniht, knicht, 3-4 kniht, 3-5 kniht, knyht, (5) knyht, 4-6 knyght, (5-6) knygt, *Sc.* knicht, knyght. 4-knight. (B. 3 cniht, knieth, 4 kniht, knyht, knieth, knieth, 5 knyght; 3-4 knieth, 4-5 (6 *Sc.*) knyht. 7. 3 knit, 4 knite, 4-5 knyte, 6 knytt.) [A common WGer. word: OE. *cniht*, *cnecht* = OFris. *knecht*, *kniucht*, OS. (in) *knecht* (MDu. and Du. *knecht*), OHG., MHG. *kneht* (G. *knecht*). In the continental tongues the prevailing senses are 'lad, servant, soldier'. The genitive pl. in ME. was occas. *knigheten*.]

1. † **1.** A boy, youth, lad. (Only in OE.) Obs. c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* iii. vii. § 2 Philippus, þa he cniht wæs, wæs Thebanum to gisle geseald. c 925 *Lawes of Dne* c. 7 § 2 Tyn-wintre cniht mæg bion biðfe gewita. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vi. 9 Is cneht an her. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 175 He wearþ færinga zeong cniht & sona eft eald man. † **2.** A boy or lad employed as an attendant or servant; hence, by extension, a male servant or attendant of any age. Obs.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xii. 45 On ginned... slaa ða cnehtas & ðiuwas. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxvi. 180 Cnihtas wurdon, ealde ge giunge, ealle forðfæste to sumum diore. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 15 þæs brydguman cnihtas. c 1205 *Lav.* 3346 Heo sende... to þære cnihtene inne, heo hehte hem faren hire wei. *Ibid.* 20636 þus spæc ure drihten wið Austin his cnihten. c 1250 *Hymn Virgin* 16 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 255 Swete leuedi, of me þu reowe & haue merci of þin kniht [cf. 22 ic am þi mon].

3. With genitive, or poss. pron.: A military servant or follower (of a king or some other specified superior); later, one devoted to the service of a lady as her attendant, or her champion in war or the tournament; hence also *fig.*, and even applied to a woman (quot. 1599).

This is logically the direct predecessor of sense 4, the 'king's knight' having become the 'knight' *par excellence*, and a lady's knight being usually one of knightly rank.

a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1087 þa wæron innan þam castele Oda bisceops cnihtas. *Ibid.* an. 1094 Rogger

Peiteuin... & seofon hundred þes cynges cnihta mid him. c 1369 CHAUCER *De the Blanche* 1179 That she wolde holde me for hir knyght, My lady that is so faire. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 328, I my self wille wyth you abyde, And be youre servaunt and youre knyght. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 14 Syne thus he said, in presence of his men, 'My knichtis keue [etc.]'. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. ii. 142 O find him, give this Ring to my true Knight. 1599—*Much Ado* v. iii. 13 Pardon goddess of the night, Those that slew thy virgin knight. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* iii. 129 So Ladies in Romance assist their Knight, Present the spear, and arm him for the fight. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 958 In all your quarrels will I be your knight.

4. Name of an order or rank. a. In the Middle Ages: Originally (as in 3), A military servant of the king or other person of rank; a fœdal tenant holding land from a superior on condition of serving in the field as a mounted and well-armed man. In the fully-developed feudal system: One raised to honourable military rank by the king or other qualified person, the distinction being usually conferred only upon one of noble birth who had served a regular apprenticeship (as page and squire) to the profession of arms, and thus being a regular step in this even for those of the highest rank. b. In modern times (from the 16th c.): One upon whom a certain rank, regarded as corresponding to that of the mediæval knight, is conferred by the sovereign in recognition of personal merit, or as a reward for services rendered to the crown or country.

The distinctive title of a knight (mediæval or modern) is *Sir* prefixed to the name, as 'Sir John Falstaff': *Knight* (also abbrev. *Kn.* or *Kt.*) may be added, but this is now somewhat unusual. A knight who is not a member of any special order of knighthood (see 12 b below) is properly a *Knight Bachelor* (see BACHELOR 1 b). Various ceremonies have at different times been used in conferring the honour of knighthood, esp. that of the recipient kneeling while the sovereign touches his shoulder with the flat of a sword; knights of the higher orders are now frequently created by letters-patent. In point of rank the mediæval knight was inferior to earl and baron; modern knights rank below baronets, and the dignity is not hereditary.

In early use the *knight*, as the type of the military profession, was freq. contrasted with *clerk*, *merchant*, etc., and, in point of rank, with *king*. The characteristic qualities expected in a knight, as bravery, courtesy, and chivalrous conduct, are frequently alluded to, and the name (esp. with adjs., as a good knight) often implied these qualities as well as the mere rank.

a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086 þænne wæron mid him ealle þa rice men... abbodas & eorlas, þegnas & cnihtas. a 1124 *Ibid.*, þes kinges stward of France... & fela oðre godre cnihte. a 1250 *Orul & Night*, 1573 Moni chapmon, and moni cniht, Luveht and halt his wif arhit. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 12608 þo turnde grimbaud pauncetot to sir edward anon & wæs imad kniht. c 1315 A. DAVY *Dreanis* 4 A kniht of mychel migh, His name is ihothe sir Edward þe kyng. 1340 Aychel. 36 Hi... makeþ beggers be knyhtes and be hejemen þet uolþeþ þe tornemens. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 72 He was a verray parfit gentel knyht. 1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 650/2 All the Knyhtes and Esquiers and Yomen that had ledynge of men on his partie. c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 92 Now we wylten turne ayeine to our knyghten gestes yn Irland. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. xv. He was a passyng good knyght of a kyngde, and but a yong man. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 22 There was slayne kyngde Henrys sone and many other lordes and knyhtes. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. v. (1877) 1. 114 Knights be not borne, neither is anie Man a Knight by succession. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 57 Alex^r Leuingstoun kniht... is elected gouernour of the Realme. 1648 *Art. Peace* c. 7 The estates... of the lords, knyhts, gentlemen, and freeholders... of Connaught. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 3 Oct. We found the knight sitting on a couch, with his crutches by his side. 1800 COLERIDGE *Love* iv. She leaned against... The statue of the armed knight. 1818 *Letters Patent* in *Nicholas Hist. Ord. Knighthood* (1842) IV. 7 The said Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, shall... consist of Three Classes of Knights of the said Order.

c. More fully *Knight of the Shire*: A gentleman representing a shire or county in parliament; originally one of two of the rank of knight; with the abolition of almost all distinctive features of the county representation, the term has lost its distinctive meaning and is only used technically and *hist.*: cf. BURGESS 1 b. Formerly sometimes *Knight of the County or of Parliament*.

1399 LANGT. *Rich. Redeles* iv. 41 Thei must... mete togedir, þe knyhtis of þe comunete and carpe of the maters, With Citiseyns of shiris. 1444 *Rolls of Parli.* v. 110/2 All other that will be atte the assessyng of the wages of the Knyghtes of the Shire. 1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1554) 132 b, Sherifes must returne such persons knyghts of the parliament which be chosen by þe greater nombre of the freholders. [1544 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 The Knyghts of all and every Shire... chosen for their assembly in the Kings high Court of Parliament.] 1617 MINSHU *Ductor*, Knights of the Shire,... otherwise be called Knyghts of the Parliament, and be two Knyghts, or other Gentlemen of worth, that are chosen in *Pleno Comitatu*, by the Freeholders of every County. 1648 PRYNNE *Plea for Lords* B ij b, The King... might call two Knyghts, Citizens and Burgesses to Parliament. *Ibid.* C j b, There could be no Knyghts of Shires... to serve in Parliament. 1679 EVELYN *Mem.* 4 Feb. My Brother, Evelyn, was now chosen Knight for the County of Surrey. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 109 ¶ 7 He served his Country as Knight of this Shire to his dying Day. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. 128 With regard to the elections of knyghts, citizens, and burgesses. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iii. (1862) 47 The knyghts are to represent the 'community of the counties', the citizens and burgesses the 'community of the towns'.

d. Name of an order or rank in the political association called the 'Primrose League'.

1885 *Primrose League* 10 Obtain thirteen Signatures to the form of Declaration as Knights, or Dames. *Ibid.* 12 After having been a Member of the League for twelve months... a Knight, as a special reward for meritorious service, may be elevated to the rank of Knight Companion. 1885 *Primrose Rec.* 17 Sept. 109 It is needless to say that they will induce as many as possible to enrol themselves as Knights, Dames, or Associates of the League.

† **5.** Applied to personages of ancient history or mythology, viewed as holding a position or rank similar to that of the mediæval knight. Obs.

c 1205 LAY. 406 Assaracus wæs god cniht; Wið Grickes he heold moni fih. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 283 Do wurd he drake ðat ear was kniht. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4185 Hardy Iulius, knyght war & wys. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2740 Parys the pert knight, and his pure brother Comyn vnto courtie with company grete, Of thre thousand þro knyghtes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* ix. xi. 48 Equicote A lusty knyght in armis rycht semly. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* ix. 25 And Iehu sayde vnto Bidekar the knyghte. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 86 This Aiax... This blended Knight, halfe Trojan, and halfe Greeke.

b. freq. transl. L. *miles*, a common soldier.

Miles was the regular med. L. equivalent of 'knight'. c 1200 ORMIN 8185 Hise cnihtness alle imæn Forþedenn... Wiþþ heore wæpenn alle bun. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 10824 Cornelius... calde til him tua men and a knite. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 27 Thanne knyhtis of the president takynge Jhesu in the mote balle, gedriden to hym all the compaignie of knyhtis. 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 14 b/2 He is deliuerd to knyhtis for to be beten. 1563 WINSET *Four Score Three Quest.* Wks. 1888 l. 77 That knyht quha peirsit our Lordis syde with the speir.

fig. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paul) 218, I am cristis lauchful knyht. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* ii. 3 Traucle þou as a good knyht [Vulg. *miles*, TINDALE, etc. soudier, souldier] of crist ihesu. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 293 In parte they be weyke, and not of the strongest knyghtes of god.

6. a. *Roman Anliq.* (tr. L. *eques* horseman). One of the class of *eques*, who originally formed the cavalry of the Roman army, and at a later period were a wealthy class of great political importance.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 210 Off Rynkis... That war off knyhtis fyngerys tane He send thre bolis to Cartage. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 459 There were none at Rome vnder the degree of a knight or gentleman that carried rings on their fingers. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1852) I. 79 The leader of the senate, the patron of the knyhts... Pompeius.

b. *Greek Anliq.* (tr. Gr. *imvros* horseman). A citizen of the second class at Athens in the constitution of Solon, being one whose income amounted to 300 medimni.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristophanes*, The Knights, or, The Demagogues. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xi. 37 The members of the second class were called knyhts, being accounted able to keep a war-horse. 1885 STEWART & LONG *Plutarch's Lives* III. 498 The knyhts rode... in solemn procession to the temple of Zeus.

7. In games: a. One of the pieces in the game of chess, now usually distinguished by the figure of a horse's head.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxi. 71 (Harl. MS.) The chekir or þe chesse hath viij poyntes in eche partie... þe knyht hath iij poyntes. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* ii. iv. Cij b, The knyght ought to be maad al armed upon an hors in such wise that he have an helme on his heed [etc.]. 1562 ROWBOTHAM *Play of Cheastes*, The knyht hath his topet cut aslope, as though beynge dubbed knyht. 1689 *Young Statesmen* vi. in *Coll. Poems Popery* 8/2 So have I seen a King on Chess, (His Rooks and Knights withdrawn). 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle*, Chess 39 The knyht has a power of moving which is quite peculiar.

† b. The knave in cards. Obs.

1585 HICINS tr. *Yunius' Nomenclator* 294 b, Playeng cards... *Eques*, the knyht, knave, or varlet.

† **8.** *Naut.* Each of two strong posts or bits on the deck of a vessel, containing sheaves through which were passed the jeers or halyards used in raising and lowering sails. (See quot. 1627.) Obs.

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 200 Shyvers of brasse... in the Knyght of the fore castell. 1611 COTGR., *Teste de More*,... the Knyghts, a crooked peece of timber in the fore-castle of a ship. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 7 The Ramshead, ... to this belong the fore Knight, and the maine Knight, vpon the second Decke... They are two short thicke peeces of wood, commonly carued with the head of a man upon them, in those are foure shuiers apeece, three for the halyards and one for the top rope to run in. a 1642 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 345/2 The Knyghts belong to the Halyards.

9. in pl. A boys' game.

'Two big boys take two smaller ones on their shoulders; the big boys act as horses, while the younger ones seated on their shoulders try to pull each other over' (Alice Gomme *Dict. Brit. Folk-lore* 1894).

II. Sense 4, with descriptive additions.

10. Followed by an appositive sb. † *Knight adventurer* = KNIGHT-ERRANT. † *Knight baronet* = BARONET. † *Knight brother*, a brother in a society or order of knyghts. † *Knight wager*, a mercenary soldier. See also BACHELOR 1 b, BANNERET 1 c, COMMANDER 4, COMPANION 5, HARBINGER 2, HOSPITALIER 3, TEMPLAR.

1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* ii. ii, 'Knight adventurers are allowed their pages. a 1652 BROME *Queenes Exch.* v. Wks. 1873 III. 547 With Knyghts adventurers I went in quest. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. vi. v. (1651) 579 A Gentlemans daughter and her must be married to a 'Knight Barronets eldest son at least. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Knight Baronet*, a Combination of Title, in regard the Baronetship

is generally accompany'd with that of the Knighthood; but the latter was made a distinct Order by K. James I. These Barons were to have Precedency, before all ordinary Knights Banneret, Knights of the Bath, and Knights Bachelors. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2251/3 That Order [of the Thistle], consisting of the Sovereign and Twelve *Knights Brethren. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* II. i. [i. xii.] 12 Quhat Marmidon.. Or knyght waege to cruell Vlixes.

11. With adj. (before or after the sb.). † *Knightheadventurous* = KNIGHT-ERRANT. † *Knigh caligate of arms*: see CALIGATE. *Military* († *naval*, *poor*) *knigh of Windsor* (see 12 b).

1299 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 346/2 The said Chapelle [of St. George] was founded by the right noble and worthy Kyng Edward the Thridde syn the Conquest.. upon a Wardein, Chanons, poure Knyghtes, and other Ministres. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 279/2 Knyghte awnterows (S. knyht a-ventours), tiro. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* IV. xviii. Here am I redy, an adventures knyghte that will fulfille any adventure that ye wille desyre. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. v. (1577) i. 124 The thirteenth chanons and six and twentie poure knyghts haue mantels of the order [of the garter]. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6290/3 First went the Poor Knights.

12. Followed by a genitive phrase.

a. Denoting a special set or class of knights (real or by courtesy). † *Knigh of adventurers* = KNIGHT-ERRANT. † *Knigh of arms* (see 11). *Knigh of Grace*, a knight of Malta, of a lower rank in the order. *Knigh of Justice*, a knight of Malta possessing full privileges. *Knigh of the carpet* (see CARPET sb. 2c). † *Knigh of the chamber* = prec. † *Knigh of the community or parliament* = Knight of the Shire (see 4c). *Knigh of the Round Table*, one of King Arthur's knights (see TABLE). † *Knigh of the Shire* (see 4c). † *Knigh of the Spur*, a knight bachelor. † *Knigh of the square flag*, a banneret. Also, *Knigh of the Rueful Countenance*: see quot.

1530 *PALSGR.* 236/2 *Knyght of adventures, *cheualier errant* 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 206 Another person of some note.. was Sir John Godsalve, created 'knight of the carpet at the king's coronation. 1672 *COWELL Interpr.*, **Knights of the Chamber*.. seem to be such Knights Bachelors as are made in time of Peace, because knighted commonly in the Kings Chamber. 1788 *Pictureque Tour thro' Europe* 18 The *Knights of Justice are alone eligible to the posts of Bailiffs, Grand Priors, and Grand Masters: the *Knights of Grace are competent to all excepting these. c1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 5 Ywayne and Gawayne.. war *knighites of the tabyl rownde. 1774 *Warton Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. (1849) I. 113 The achievements of king Arthur with his knights of the round table. 1614 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* 305 *Knights of the Spurre, or those which generally are known by the name of Knights. 1718 *MOTTEUX Quix.* I. xvi. The champion that routed them is.. the famous Don Quixote de la Mancha, otherwise called the *Knight of the Rueful Countenance.

b. Denoting a member of some order of knighthood, as *Knigh of the BATH, GARTER, THISTLE*, etc. q. v. *Knigh of St. John, of Malta, of Rhodes* = HOSPITALIER 3. *Knigh of the Temple* = TEMPLAR. *Knigh of Windsor*, one of a small number of military officers (*military knights of W.*) who have pensions and apartments in Windsor Castle. (From 1797 to 1892 there were also *naval knights of W.*; cf. 11.) † Also, jocularly, *Knigh of the forked order*: see FORKED 4 b; *Knigh of the order of the fork*, one who digs with a fork (cf. 12 c).

a1500 [see GARTER sb. 2]. 1530 *PALSGR.* 236/2 Knight of the order of saynt Michael. 1608 *MIDDLETON Mad World*, my Masters II. v. Many of these nights will make me a knight of Windsor. 1630 J. TAYLOR (*Water P.*) *Great Eater of Kent* 4 Some get their living by their.. feet, as dancers, lackeyes, footmen, and weavers, and knights of the publicke or common order of the forke. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 171 A poore Knights place of Windsor. 1632 *MASSINGER Maid of Hon.* I. i. You are, sir, A Knight of Malta, and, as I have heard, Have served against the Turk. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 690/1, 8 Persian Horses led by eight Knights of the Golden Sun. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4799/1 The Marquis de Suza.. was lately Install'd Knight of the Order of St. Maurice. 1783 *Royal Warrant* in Nicholas *Hist. Ord. Knighthood* (1842) IV. 6 Letters Patent.. for creating a Society or Brotherhood, to be called Knights of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 158 Seven Lieutenants of the Navy are to be installed Naval Knights of Windsor. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits*, *Manners Wks.* (Bohn) II. 49 The Knights of the Bath take oath to defend injured ladies.

c. Forming various jocular (formerly often slang) phrases denoting one who is a member of a certain trade or profession, has a certain occupation or character, etc.

In the majority of these the distinctive word is the name of some tool or article commonly used by or associated with the person designated, and the number of such phrases may be indefinitely increased. Examples are:

† *Knigh of the blade*, a Hector or Bully (B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, a 1700). *Knigh of the brush*, a painter, an artist. *Knigh of the cleaver*, a butcher. † *Knigh of the collar*, one who has been hanged. *Knigh of the cue*, a billiard-player. † *Knigh of the elbow*, a cheating gambler. † *Knigh of the field*, a tramp. † *Knigh of the grammar*, a schoolmaster. † *Knigh of (the) industry*, a sharper or swindler (F. *chevalier d'industrie*). † *Knigh of the knife*, a cutpurse. *Knigh of the needle*, shears, thimble, a tailor. *Knigh of the pen*, a clerk or author. *Knigh of the pestle*, an apothecary. *Knigh of the quill*, a writer, author. *Knigh of the road*, a highwayman. *Knigh of the spigot*, a tapster or publican. † *Knigh of the vapour*, a smoker. *Knigh of the whip*, a coachman. *Knigh of the wheel*, a

cyclist. *Knigh of the whipping-post*, a sharper or other disreputable person. See also KNIGHT OF THE POST.

1886 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 78 A distinguished *knight of the brush. c1554 *Interl. Youth* in Hazl. *Doddsley* II. 15 Thou dost enough there For to be made *knight of the collar. 1887 *Graphic* 15 Jan. 55/2 The *knights of the cue keep the balls a-rolling. 1603 *Humours Town* 92 Sharpers are divided into Bullies and *Knights of the Elbow. 1508 *KENNEDIE Flyting* v. *Dunbar* 430 Because that Scotland of thy begging irks, Thow scapis in France to be a *knycht of the felde. 1692 *WASHINGTON tr. Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. M.'s Wks. (1851) 185 A Stipend large enough for a *Knight of the Grammar, or an Illustrious Critick on Horseback. 1658 *CLEVELAND Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 475 Our Hacksters Errant, of the Round Table, *Knights of Industry. 1608 *ETHEREGE She would if She could* III. iii. Let me commend this ingenious Gentleman to Your Acquaintance; he is a Knight of the Industry. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxiv. 310 Our hero was a professed enemy to all knights of industry. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. iii. Is this.. a *knight of the knife?.. I meane.. a cutpurse. 1778 *FOOTE Trip Calais* I. 24 The *knights of the needle are another sort of people at our end of the town. a1735 *ARBUUTHNOT Ess. Apoth.* Wks. 1751 II. 111 There being no part of Mankind, that affords a greater variety of uncommon Appearances than the *Knights of the Pestle. 1691-2 *Gen'l. Junt.* Mar. 2, I know some of your sturdy, tuff *Knights of the Quill, your old Soakers at the Cabballine Font. 1665 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* xxvi. 86 An Oath, which every young Thief must observe.. at his investation into the honour of one of the *Knights of the Road. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* viii. When an old song comes across us merry old *knights of the spigot, it runs away with our discretion. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 139 A gallant *knight of the thimble. 1630 J. TAYLOR (*Water P.*) *Great Eater of Kent* 5 Some [live] by smokes; as tobaccoists, *knights of the vapour, gentlemen of the whiffe, esquires of the pipe. 1813 *Examiner* 8 Feb. 84/2 We cannot too often caution the *Knights of the Whip against so dangerous.. a practice. 1819 *SCOTT Let. to Son Walter* 4 Sept. in *Lockhart*, Blacklegs and sharpeners, and all that numerous class whom.. we [call] *knights of the whipping-post.

d. *Knights of Labour*, an extensive association in the United States, embracing many of the Trade Unions; *Knights of Pythias*, a secret order, founded at Washington in 1864 (*Funk Stand. Dict.*).

1886 *Harper's Weekly* 3 Apr. 213/3 The order of the Knights of Labour was founded in 1869 by five workmen of Philadelphia. 1888 *BRYCE Amer. Commu.* II. III. lvi. 370 The enormous organization or league of trades unions known as the Knights of Labour.

III. 13. attrib. and Comb.

a. With *knigh*-, as *knight-martyr*; † *knight-bairn*, a male child; † *knight-cross* = *knight's cross*; † *knight-money* = *knighthood-money*; † *knight-weed*, the dress of a knight; † *knight-warder*, a band of warriors; † *knight-wife*, a female knight or warrior.

c1205 *LAY.* 15526 3if mon funde.. æner æi *cnith bærn, þe næwere fæder no ibæd. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.*, *Jerusalem-Cross*, called by some the *Knight, or Scarlet Cross. 1826 W. E. ANDREWS *Exam. Fox's Cal. Prot. Saints* 49 The condemnation of this.. gentlewoman and *knight-martyr. 1643 *PRYNNE Sov. Power Parli.* II. 31 *Knight-mony, Ship-mony, with sundry other unlawful Taxes. 1340-70 *Alsaundar* 544 Hee cast of his *Knightweede, & clothes hym newe. c1205 *LAY* 26766 Al þa *cnith-weorede færen an heore steden. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 205/2 A *knyghte wyffe, *mitissa*.

b. With *knigh*'s, chiefly in names of plants: *knight's cross*, Scarlet Lychnis, *L. chalcedonica*; † *knight's milfoil*, a yellow species of *Achillea*; † *knight's pondwort*, Water-soldier, *Stratiotes aloides*; *knight's star*, -star lily, the amaryllidaceous genus *Hippeastrum*; † *knight's water-sengreen*, wort, woundwort = *knight's pondwort*. See also KNIGHT'S FEE, KNIGHT-SERVICE.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 316 *Knight's Cross, Lychnis. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* I. ci. 143 The second is called.. in English *Knights Milfoyle; souldiers Yarrow, and yellow knighten Yarrow. *Ibid.*, The first is called.. in English Knights worte, Knights wounde worte, or Knightes water woundworte, *Knights Pondeworte, and of some Knights water Sengreene. 1855 *LONDON'S ENCYCL. PLANTS* 1176 *Knight's Star. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 590/2 The Knight's Star Lily, a genus.. consisting of South American and West Indian bulbs, remarkable for their showy flowers.

c. With *knigh*ten (ME. gen. pl.): *knighnten court* (also *knights-court*): see quot. 1701; *knighnten-gild*, a gild of knights; *knighnten-milfoil* = *knight's milfoil*; *knighntenspen*, some local rate; *knighntenway*, a military road; *knighnten-yarrow* = *knight's milfoil*.

c1050 *Charter Edw. Confessor in Calendar Letterbks.*, *Guildhall London* (1891) III. 218 Mine men on Anxioc cnihte xilde (read mine men on Englisc cnihte gilde.) 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxix. (Add. MS.) lē 332 Agger is an huple of stones or a tokene in þe bihe way and histories clepþ such a wey knyhtene weye (viam militarem). 1467 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 390 That then he pay taske tallage, knyhtenspen, waches, and other charges. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* I. ci. 143 Yellow knighten Yarrow. *Ibid.*, The other with the thousand leaves, called Knighten Myfiole. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 426 King Edgar established here without Aldgate a knightengield or Confrery, for thirteene knights or souldiers. 1701 *COWELL'S Interpr.*, *Knighnten-Court*, Is a Court-Baron or Honor-Court, held twice a Year under the Bishop of Hereford at his Palace there; wherein those who are Lords of Manours, and their Tenants.. are Suters.

*Knigh*t (nait), v. Also 3 kniȝti, 3-4 kniȝte, 4 knyhte, knyȝte. [ME., f. prec.] trans. To dub or create (one) a knight.

a1300 *K. Horn* 492 Hit nere most forlorn For to kniȝte child Horn. *Ibid.* 644 Nu is þi wile isold, King, þat þu me kniȝti woldest. 1362 *LANGLE P. Pl.* A. I. 103 And crist king of kinges kniȝte [i.e. knyhtide] tene, Cherubin and Seraphin [etc.]. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1236/1 This man.. was kniȝhted by the king. 1627 *DRAYTON Agincourt*, etc. 192 This Drone yet neuer braue attempt that dar'd, Yet dares be kniȝhted. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 299 ¶ 2, I was kniȝhted in the thirty fifth Year of my Age. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* xii, Sir Richard Constable had been kniȝhted by King James.

Hence *Knigh*ted ppl. a.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Don Zara* II. iv. 101 That his Isabel and Mortimer was now compleated by a Knigh

Knighthood (nait) (tēdʒ). [f. KNIGHT sb. + -AGE.]

a. A body of knights; the whole body of knights.

b. A list and account of persons who are knights. 1840 *DOD (title)* The Peerage, Baronetage, and Knighthood, of Great Britain and Ireland. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* I. III. v. 238 He rode thither with his Ansapach Knighthood about him, 'four-hundred cavaliers'. 1900 *Whitaker's Peerage* 44 Wherever in the Knighthood the husband is styled 'Sir', the wife, in conventional usage, has the title 'Lady' or 'Dame'.

*Knigh*t-errant. Pl. knights-errant. In 7 erron. -errand. [See ERRANT a. 1.]

1. A knight of mediæval romance who wandered in search of adventures and opportunities for deeds of bravery and chivalry.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 810 He calde, & some þer com A porter.. & haysled þe knyȝt errant. a1440 *Sir Degre*, 1311 Jondur ys a knyȝtthe errant. 1612 *SHELTON Quix.* I. (1652) 2 The Knight-Errant that is lovesse, resembles.. a body without a soul. 1641 *BROME Joviall Crew* III. Wks. 1873 III. 394 Never did Knigh Errants.. merit more of their Ladies. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 540 ¶ 1 In Fairy-land, where knights-errant have a full scope to range. 1713 *BERKELEY Guard.* No. 83 ¶ 5 From what giants and monsters would these knight-errants undertake to free the world? 1847 *PRESGOTT Peru* (1850) II. 224 A cavalier, in whose bosom burned the adventurous spirit of a knight-errant of romance. attrib. 1768-74 *TUCKER Let. Nat.* (1831) I. 668 This knight-errant humour of seeking adventures and perilous encounters. 1868 W. CORV *Let. & Jnls.* (1897) 223 The armies which resisted Bonaparte, and made us the knight-errant nation.

2. trans. One compared to a knight-errant in respect of a chivalrous or adventurous spirit. Sometimes used in ridicule, with allusion to the character or actions of Don Quixote.

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* v. iv. 24 Come, come, you shee-knight-arrant, come! 1751 *EARL ORRERY Remarks Swift* (1752) 115 Descartes was a knight errant in philosophy, perpetually mistaking windmills for giants. a1857 R. A. VAUGHAN *Essays & Rem.* (1858) I. 38 Reason was the knight-errant of speculation.

Hence *Knigh*t-erranting gerund or pr. ppl., playing the part of a knight-errant.

1860 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audit Alt.* III. cvii. 21 You are not to go out knight-erranting in all corners of the town.

*Knigh*t-errantry. [f. prec. + -RY.]

1. The practice of a knight-errant; the action of knights who wandered in search of adventures.

1654 *CAYTON Pleas. Notes* 9 This order of Knight-errantry is very ancient; when there were but three persons in the World, one was of this order, even Cain. 1764 *REID Inquiry* I. Ded. 95 If all belief could be laid aside, piety, friendship, &c., would appear as ridiculous as knightherrantry. 1814 *SCOTT Chivalry* (1874) 9 They achieved deeds of valour.. only recorded in the annals of knight-errantry. 1860 *ALDER Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* xv. 342 In the poetical monuments of Southern France I find the most ancient indications of knight-errantry.

attrib. 1645 *EVELYN Diary* 11 Apr., The prizes being distributed by the ladies after the knight-errantry way.

2. Conduct resembling that of a knight-errant; readiness to engage in romantic adventure. Often depreciative: Quixotic behaviour.

1659 *Centl. Calling* (1696) 104 But to anticipate the Proposal, to go in quest of such Opportunities, looks with them like a piece of Knight-errantry. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 168 ¶ 5 It is a noble Piece of Knight-Errantry to enter the Lists against so many armed Pedagogues. 1831 *BREWSTER Newton* (1855) II. xv. 73 The charge of knight errantry which Newton had made against Leibnitz.. for challenging the English to the solution of mathematical problems. 1853 *WHITTIER Prose Wks.* (1899) II. 427 That spiritual knight-errantry which undertakes the championship of every noble project of reform.

3. The body of knight-errants. rare.

1860 C. SANGSTER *Hesperus*, etc. 35 He, Prince of Love's knight-errantry. 1872 *TENNISON Gareth* 613 That old knight-errantry Who ride abroad and do but what they will.

*Knigh*t-errantship. rare. [See -SHIP.] The condition or personality of a knight-errant.

1640 *BROME Sparagus Garden* I. iii. Wks. 1873 III. 125 My house shall bee no enchanted Castle to detain your Knight-errantship from your adventures. 1736 *LEDIARD Life Marlborough* I. 59 There was a more daring set of People, with whom His Knight-Errantship had to encounter.

*Knigh*tess (nait) (tēs). [f. KNIGHT sb. +

-ESS 1.] a. A woman who fights like a knight.

b. A female member of a knightly order. c. The wife of a knight. a1553 *UDALL Royster D.* IV. viii. (Arb.) 78 Too it againe, my knightesses, downe with them all. 1693 tr. *Emilienne's Hist. Monast.* Ord. II. ii. 238 The order of the Nuns Knightesses, Sword-bearers of St. James in Spain. 1843 *Mirror* II. 161/2 There is reason to believe that as well as Knights there were knight-esses, or ladies, of that order. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* II. ii. The 'honourable baronetess'.. or the 'honourable knightess'.

Knighthfully, *adv.* *nonce-wd.* [cf. *manfully*.]

Like a knight, bravely.

1845 NEALE *Mirr. Faith* 82 Gallantly and knightfully They told'd the live-long day.

Knighth-head (nəi'th'ed). *Naut. a.* One of two large timbers in a vessel that rise obliquely from the keel behind the stem, one on each side, and support the bowsprit, which is fixed between them; called also ballard timbers. †b. A windlass-bitt (*obs.*). †c. = KNIGHT 8 (*obs.*).

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 115 They are reev'd through Knight-heads, and so ha'd home. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Knighth-Heads*, two strong pieces of timber, fixed on the opposite sides of the main-deck, a little behind the fore-mast. They are sometimes called the *bitts*, and in this sense their upper parts only are denominated knight-heads, being formerly embellished with a figure designed to resemble a human head. *Knighth-heads*, was also a name formerly given to the lower jere-blocks, which were then no other than bitts. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 946½ Her bows would be buried in a smother of foam clear to the knight-heads.

† **Knighthed**, *-hede*. *Obs.* Also *knihth*, *knihz*, etc. (see KNIGHT *sb.*); 4-ed(e, 5-6 *Sc.* -heid. [*f.* KNIGHT *sb.* + *-HEAD*, *Cf. next.*]

1. The rank of a knight: = KNIGHTHOOD 2.

c1325 *Metz. Hom.* 139 A kniht that thoru kind was bond and thralle Bot kniethed gat he wit catelle. c1475 *Rauf Coliher* 960 Schir Rauf gat reward to kelp his Knighthed. 1500-70 DUNBAR *Turnament* 56 To comfort him, or he raid forder, The Devill off knyethed gaif him order.

2. The vocation of a knight: = KNIGHTHOOD 3.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalene*) 70 To knyichthed hyre brupir lazare Halely hyme gafe, & lytil rocht Of landis. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lvi. 153 He hadde lefte his offyce and hadde taken hym self to the fayttes of knyghthed. c1500 *Lancelot* 822 He goith ymong them in his hie curage, As he that had of knyghthed the wasage.

3. Knightly character or accomplishments: = KNIGHTHOOD 4.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 8422 To be lered him-self to lede, Wit clerge bath and wit kniethede. c1400 *Dest. Troy* 5549 Of kniethede to count here was the clene flour. 1450-70 *Golagros & Gau.* 376 Thai war courtes and couth their knyghthed to kyth. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* vi. 39 Eneas, ful of piete and knycheid. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 575 Suppois he was of all knycheid the flour.

4. A body of knights, or (= *L. militia*) of fighting men: = KNIGHTHOOD 5.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidus*) 68 A knycht callit placydus Prynce of his knyghted was. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* viii. 1 The sunne, and the moone, and at the knyghed [1388 knyghthod, *L. militia*] of heuene.

Knighthood (nəi'th'ud). *Forms:* 1 *cnihthād*; 3-*knihth*, etc. (see KNIGHT); 3-6 *-hod*, *-hode*, 5-6 *-hoode*, 6-*hood*. [*OE. cnihthād*, *f. cnihth* boy, lad + *-hād* *-HOOD*. In ME. following the current sense of KNIGHT.]

I. (*OE. cnihthād*). †1. Boyhood, youth. *Obs.* c893 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 5 Þa hwile þe hit on cnihthade bið, & swa forð eallne giorðodh. c1000 ÆLFRED *Gram.* ix. (L.) 56 Þu bið, cnihth oððe cnihthad.

II. (*ME. and mod. Eng.*)

2. The rank or dignity of a knight.

a1300 *K. Horn* 440 Þat he me gife dubbing Þanne is mi þralhod Iwent in to knighthod. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* xi. 222 Kinghod and knighthod. Helpin nougt to heuene. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 31 *Preamble*, Divers of the Kinges Subgiettes...ar commaunded...to take upon them the honour & degree of Knyghthode. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. iii. 132, I would not take a Knighthood for my Fortune. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* ii. 277 A gentleman...who had long been earnestly ambitious of the honour of Knighthood. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* ii. 1. 22 You'll gain at least a Knighthood, or the Bays. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Feb. 9/1 It is expected that several knighthoods will be conferred.

b. *transf.* Applied to one having this rank; a knight.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 76 [The Garter] Buckled below faire Knight-hoods bending knee.

c. With poss. pron. as a mode of address.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii. I only desired to know if your knighthood proposed the chivalrous task.

d. The ceremony of knighting a person.

1711 MADOX *Exch. i.* 2 There Coronations, Marriages and Knighthoods of the King's Children...were celebrated.

3. The profession or vocation of a knight.

c1325 *Song Mercy* 155 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 123 Corteis kniithod and clergie...Are now so roted in rybaudye. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. vi. 31 Yf the studye [of science] wente out of fraunce, knyghthode wold goe after. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. 1. 75 By that, and all the rites of Knight-hood else, Will I make good against thee...What I haue spoken. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* iii. 10 The champions...Who knighthood loved, and deeds of chivalry. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 145 The old virtues of knight-hood—its truth and honour, its chastity and courage.

†b. (*tr. L. militia*). Military service; soldiery; warfare. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor. x.* 4 The armers of oure knyghthod ben not fleischly. — 2 *Tim. ii.* 4 No man holdinge knyghthod to God [Vulg. *militans* Deo], inwlapth him self with worldli nedis. c1450 *tr. De Imitatione* iii. l. 122 Þis frayl lif, þat is all temptation and kniithode. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* vi. 4 Then shal the swerde of my knyghthode [militis mæ] go thorow thy sydes. 1554 HULOET, *Knighthode, militia*.

4. The character and qualities appropriate to a knight; chivalrousness.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. R.* xviii. 96 Cursed caytyn I kniithod was it neuere To mysdo a ded body. c1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 652 He was of knyghthod and of freedom flour.

c1450 *Merlin* 56 Ther Pendragon dide merveloise knyghthode a-monge his ennys. 1523 LD. BERNES *Froiss.* I. ccxcviii. 441 The noble knighthode that was in them reconforted them. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iii. Would it grow and bear the noble fruit of 'gentle, very perfect knighthood'? 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* viii. ii. (1876) 290 The perfect knighthood of Sydney.

5. The collective body of knights; a company of knights. *Knighthood-errant* (*cf. KNIGHT-ERRANT*).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. Prol.* x16 The kyng and knyghthode and clergie bothe Casten þat þe comune shulde hem-self fynde. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 11 b, By whiche...the people be susteyned the knyghthode multiplied and the houses full of riches. 1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* v, The knighthood now-a-days are nothing like the knighthood of old time. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 457, I was first...who drew The knighthood-errant of this realm...together under me. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 4. 76 It was against the centre of this formidable position that William arrayed his Norman knighthood.

†b. (*tr. L. militia*). Military force, host. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xiii. 4 The Lord of oostes comaundide to the knyghthod of the bataile. — *Luke* ii. 13 A multitude of heuently knyghthod, herinyng God, and seyinge, Glorie be in the higeste thingis to God. — *Acts* vii. 42 To serue to the knyghthod of heuene.

6. *attrib.* **Knighthood-money**, a fine exacted from persons who refused to be knighted. (Abolished by Act 16 Chas. I. c. 20.)

c1670 *Wood Life Jan. an.* 1643 (O. H. S.) I. 79 He was fined in October 1630 for refusing the honour of knighthood, a matter then lately brought up to obtain money for his majesty's use. This money which was paid by all persons of 40*li.* per an. that refused to come in and be dub'd knights, was called knighthood-money.

Knightry, *v. nonce-wd. trans.* = KNIGHT *v.*

1682 MRS. BEHN *Round-heads* v. i. I wonder with what impudence Noll and Dick could Knightrye your husbands.

Knightring, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* KNIGHT *v.* + *-ING* 1.]

The action of making one a knight; the fact of being knighted.

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 491 Woulde God all our knyghtes dyd minde colinge no more, than this Colier dyd knyghtryng. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Rom.* 308 The Honor of taking armes (which in our present idiom may be called Knightring). 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 28 Sept. (O. H. S.) I. 50 Upon the Knightring of Dr. Hann's and...Dr. Wm Read. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* v. xxiii. 324 Randolph of Chester was at Henry's knightring, and did homage to David.

b. *attrib.*, as *knightring-sword*; † **knightring-money** = *knighthood-money*.

1625 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 15 On Monday, Maurice Abbot...had the maidenhead of the king's knightring sword. 1641 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* XI. 145 For the Judges, unto which the Consideration of Knightring-money is referred.

† **Knightrless**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f.* KNIGHT *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Unbecoming a knight; unknightrly.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vi. 41 Thou cursed miscreant, That hast with knightrless guile...Faure knightrless fowly shamed, 177...*Ld. Ingran* xxviii. in *Child Ballads* iii. lvi E. 134½, I laugh at the knightrless sport That I saw wi me.

Knighthood, *-ness*, etc.: see KNIGHTLY *a.*

Knightlike (nəi'tleik), *a. and adv.* [See *-LIKE*.]

a. adj. Like or befitting a knight; knightly.

c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. viii. 20 In Tormentis, and Justynis, And mony opir knyghtlyk Thyngis. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fani. Ep.* (1577) 204 Agreeable to the last rule, which was the better and more Knightlike. 1612 DRYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. 202 That great and puissant Knight (in whose victorious dayes Those knight-like deeds were done). 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 577 He knightlike in his cap instead of casque...assumed the Prince.

b. adv. = KNIGHTLY *adv.*

1375 BARBARA *Bruce* xv. 53 Thai mantemyt that gret melle So knyghtlik apen athir syde. c1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 1047 Rycht knyghtlik he thaim kend, In that jorney othir to wyn or end. a1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 22 If he die, he knight-like dies in blood. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* iii. xviii. If, knight-like, he despises fear.

Knightring (nəi'tlin). *rare.* [See *-LING*.] A petty knight.

1640 BROME *Sparagus Garden* iii. iv. Wks. 1873 III. 159 Tis such a Knightring, Ile but give yee his Character, and he comes, I warrant thee. 1845 LIVES *Eng. Saints, Aelred* iv. 57 It was found that every knightring possessed not only a castle, but a seal, like the king of England himself.

Knightrly (nəi'tli), *a.* [*f.* KNIGHT *sb.* + *-LY* 1.]

I. (*OE. cnihthlic*). †1. Boyish. *Obs.*

a1000 *Prose Life Guthlac* ii. (Goodwin) 12 Ne he cnihthlice galyssne nas begangende.

II. (*ME. and mod. Eng.*)

2. Having the rank or qualities of a knight; noble, chivalrous. Now *rare*.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* viii. 9 A kniſtly man, and in thingis of bateil most expert. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* l. 184 Elda the kinges Chamberlein, A knyghtly man after his lawe. c1430 PILGR. *Lof Marshode* iii. lxxii. (1869) 173 He is michel the more courageous after, and the more knightrly. 1813 BYRON *Ch. Har. Add. Pref.* He was...knightrly in his attributes.

3. Of things, actions, etc.: Of, belonging to, suitable, or appropriate to a knight. † **Knightrly** *fee* = KNIGHT'S FEE.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 386 His knyghtly clothing...he gef away for godis sak. c1480 HENRYSON *Test. Ctes.* 519 For knyghtly piete and memoriall Of fair Cresseid. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 1 As one for knightrly giusts and fierce encounters *fit*. c1630 RISON *Surv. Devon* 334 (1810) 346 William Fitz-Morice held Hagington by one knightrly fee. 1700 DRYDEN *Theod. & Honoria* 389 Preferr'd above the rest, By him with knightrly deeds. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Waud.* by *Seine* 55 The use of the knightrly sword or lance.

4. Consisting or composed of knights. *rare.*

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 127 The knightrly order had taken no part in the diet. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* IV. xii. 131 The romances of chivalry which were the delectation of the knightrly world in those days.

Hence **Knightrlihood** († *-hede*), **Knightrliness**, knightly condition or qualities.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 212 Whereof his knightrlihood Is yit comended overal. 1566 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. vii. 45 Some gentle swaine...Traind vp in feates of armes and knightrliness. 1890 'ÆLIAN PRINCE' *Of Joyous Gard* ii. 47 Sir Tristram yearned to largely breathe again Sharp air inspiriting of knightrlihood. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* July 227 Scott has created for us a true type of Saracen knightrliness in the Talisman.

Knightrly (nəi'tli), *adv.* [*f.* KNIGHT *sb.* + *-LY* 2.]

After the fashion of, or in a manner befitting, a knight; gallantly, chivalrously.

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 208 *Ariadne*, God...synde 30w grace...30w to defende & knightrly sen 30ure fo. c1477 CAXTON *Jason* 79 b, They dyde so knightrly and cheualrously. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 12 Say...why thou com'st thus knightrly clad in Armes? 1822 BYRON *Werner* iv. 1, Whose plume nods knightrly? 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 40 He...Made such excuses as he might, and these Full knightrly without scorn.

Knight Marshal (a title of certain marshals who were knights): see MARSHAL.

Knight of the post, [*i.e.* (?) of the whipping-post or pillory: see *quots.*] A notorious perjurer; one who got his living by giving false evidence; a false bail.

1580 E. KNIGHT *Trial Truth* 39 b, Men...who will not let to swear upon a booke...beyng hyred thereunto for money...called...Knights of the poste, more fitter for the Gallows, then to live in a common wealth where Christ is professed. 1592 CHETTEL *Kinde-karts Dr.* (1841) 11 A knight of the post, whome in times past I haue seen as highly promoted as the pillory. 1592 NASH *P. Penitence*, A Knight of the Post...a fellow that will swear you any thing for twelve pence. 1597 E. S. *Discov. Knights Post* b, Knights of the Poste, Lords of lobs pound, and heires apparant to the pillory; who are ready to baile men out of prison. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* Wks. 1873 III. 366 He was taken up a Knight o' the Post; and so he continued, till he was degraded at the whipping-post. a1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 330 When once Men have by frequent use lost the reverence that is due to an Oath, they easily become Knights of the Post and may be hir'd to swear anything. 1772 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XI. 45 Does not the publisher...deserve to lose his ears more than a common knight of the post? 1819 R. CHAPMAN *Jas. V.* 132 They hired knights of the post, who were evidences against him.

Knightr-service. Also knight's service.

1. Under the Feudal System: The military service which a knight was bound to render as a condition of holding his lands; hence, the tenure of land under the condition of performing military service.

a. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 31½ Eny of youre said Communes, holding of you by Knyghtes service. c1500 CORT *Barune in Book of Brome* 155 If they holde be skwage, that is knytes serwyce. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 774 He bath nothing by dissent holden by knyghtes service, but by socage. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* l. 74 Tenure by homage, fealty & Escuage, is to hold by Knights Service.

b. c1500 CORT *Barune in Book of Brome* 155 The chylde...bat holdith be þat tenner of knyte serwyce. 1523 FITZHEAR. *Surv.* 11 b, What fees they holde...and wheder it be by socage or by knight serwyce. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. v. 63 This tenure of knight-service had all the marks of a strict and regular feud. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. x. 305 As a special boon to tenants by knight-service, their demesne lands are freed from all demands except service in the field. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* i. 39 Tenure *per militiam*, in chivalry or by knight-service.

2. *fig.* Such service as is rendered by a knight; hence, good service.

a. a1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VI. vi. (R.), He [the devil] never knightr any one, but he expects more than knightr-service from him in return.

b. 1675 *tr. Machiavelli's Prince* (1883) 263, I have done you knightr-service. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* I. xxv. 283 Doing the mistress of the farm real knightr-service by this voluntary contribution of his labour.

Knight's fee. Under the Feudal System: The amount of land for which the services of an armed knight were due to the sovereign.

Historical writers now agree that the different knight's fees were not equal in extent (see *quots.* 1876, 1895); whether they were approximately equal in value is still doubtful.

1387 TREVISAN *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 309 How meny knyghtes fees, how meny tene lond (etc.). 1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 318½ Ye subsides of ye said Knyghtes Fees with ye rate yrof. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. ccxxii. 246 *marg.*, viij. hydes make a knyghtes fee, by the whiche reason, a knyghts fee shuld welde. c. ix. acres. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 36 Commonly thirtie Acres make a farthing land, nine farthings a Cornish Acre, and foure Cornish Acres a Knight's fee. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. ii. 251 *note*, The relief of a barony was twelve times greater than that of a knight's-fee. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* i. 36 Where land is held by military service every portion amounting to twenty pounds in annual value constitutes a 'knight's fee', for which the service of a knight fully armed and equipped must be rendered. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* I. 235 The term 'knight's fee' does not imply any particular acreage of land. The knight's fee is no unvarying areal unit; some fees are much larger than others.

Knightship (nəi'tʃip). [See *-SHIP*.]

1. †a. The performance of a knight or soldier; military service. *Obs.* †b. Knightly character; valour. *Obs.* c. The rank or position of a knight; knighthood. d. The territory of a knight.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Cnihtscipe [*L. militia*] is mannes lif upon eorde. c 1205 *LAV.* 26747 Cudeð eower cniht-scipe. c 1325 *Poem Times Edu.* II 265 in *Pot. Songs* (Camden) 335 Knihtscipe is acloed and deofulliche i-diht; Kunne a boy nu breke a spere, he shal be mad a kniht. c 1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14405 Of knyht-schipe nobely be proued. 1620 in *Crt. & Times Jas.* I (1849) II. 214 Sir James Whitelocke is gone to be judge of Wales and Chester, which place came not to him gratis, though perhaps his knighthip was cast into the bargain. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 123 A...government...formed out of the several knightships which were now become absolute and independent sovereignties.

2. With poss. pron. as a title or form of address. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. v. (1737) 17 We have not the Honour to be acquainted with their Knightships. 1831 *Keepsake* 307 Gout and sixty well-spent years Had made his knighthip tame.

† **Knihtte.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 knyhtte. [f. KNIGHT sb. + ?-te, -ty; but perh. some error.] A knight's estate or property.

c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 384 In þe same wise as þe baron or the knyght occupieþ & gouerneþ his baronrye or his knyhtte, so after þe amotesynge occupieþ þe clerke...þe same lordschip.

Knill, *obs. form of KNELL.*

† **Knip**, *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* [Parallel to GNIP, NIP; cf. LG. and Du. *knippen* to clip, snip; also north dial. *KNEP, knipe* to nibble.] *trans.* Of cattle: To bite or crop (grass). Also *absol.*

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxi. 13 With gentill hors quhen I wald knyp, Than is thair laid on me ane quip. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* xii. ProL 94 As far as catal...Had in thair pastur eyt and knyp away.

† **Knip-knap.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Redupl., app. based on Knap sb.; cf. *snip-snap*.] (?)

1599 *HARSNET Agst. Darrell* 179, I told him...that if he would not leave I would set such a paire of knip-knaps upon him as should make him rue it. (1600 *DARRELL Detect. Harsnet* 128 We are to observe here that Shephard threatened Somers with a Payre of Knip-Knaps if he were in a Fit again.)

Knipper, variant of NIPPER.

Knipperdolling (ni'pərdəlin). *Ch. Hist.* Also 6 *knipper*-, *kniper*-, 6-7 *-doling*-, *-döllin*-. An adherent of Bernhard Knipperdolling, a leader of the Münster Anabaptists in 1533-35; an Anabaptist; hence, a religious fanatic.

1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 56 All the Crue of Knipperdoling and Muncers. a 1600 *HOOKER Ecccl. Pol.* viii. vi. § 14 Some Knipperdoling, with his retinue, must take this work of the Lord in hand. 1653 J. LALBURN *Tried & Cast* 107 Tyrants, Traytors, Murderers, Knipperdoling. 1690 *D'UAEV Collin's Walk* i. 38 Hold, quoth Collin, I am not such a Knipperdolling; Not to allow...That you are stronger of your hands. [1823 *SCOTT Peveril* xlv, Four Germans...right Knipperdoling and Anabaptists.]

Knipperkin, variant of NIPPERKIN.

† **Knipse**, *v. Sc. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 *knypse*. [prob. a. G. *knipsen* in same sense.] *trans.* To strike sharply, to rap.

a 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref.* i. Wks. 1846 I. 147 Rockettis war rent, typetis war torne, crounis war knapped [MS. G. knypsed].

Knit (nit), *v.* Forms: 1 *cnyttan*, 3-4 *knutte* (n *ii*), 4 *kneotte* (n, 4-5 *knette* (n, 4-6 *knytte*-, *knyt* (e, *knitte*), 6- *knit* (*dial. knet*). *Pa. t.* 1 *cnytte*, 3-4 *knutte* (*ii*), 4 *knette*, 4-5 *knyt* (te, 4- *knit* (*dial. knet*), 5-6 *knytted*, 5- *knitted*. *Pa. pple.* 1 (ge)cnytted, 3 *i-knut*, 4 *i-y-knyt*, (y-knitte), 4-6 (-g *dial.*) *knet*, (5 -tte, -te), *cnyt*, *knyt*, (-ytte, -yzt, -ut(e), 4-5 *knytted*, 4- *knitted*, *knit*, (4-7 *knitt* (e, 6 *nit*, 7 *knite*). *β. Pa. t.* 6- (north *dial.*) *knat*. *Pa. pple.* 3 *i-cnuten*, *i-cnute*, 5-6 (9 *dial.* and *arch.*) *knitten*. [OE. *cnyttan*, weak vb. = MDn. and MLG. *knutten*, G. *knütten*:-Otent. *knuthjan*, f. stem *knutt*-, of OE. *cnotta*, *Knor* sb. The *pa. pple.* is regularly *knitted*, contr. *knit*; but *knitten*, after the analogy of strong vbs., has also been used, and (in the north) a strong *pa. t. knat*; cf. *sit*, *sitten*.]

† **1. trans.** To tie in or with a knot; to tie, fasten, bind, attach, join, by or as by knotting. With cogn. obj. to *knit a knot*. *arch.* and *dial.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxxvi. (Z.) 214 Ic cnytte, *necto*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 218 *Cnut* had anum ðæde on anum clænan linenan cloupe. a 1225 *ANCR. R.* 396 Mon knut his kurtel uorte habben poune of one bing. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Beo þe cnot icnnte anes of wedlac. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. ProL 169 To bugge a belle of brasse...And knitten on a colere...And hangen it vp-on þe cattes hals. c 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 209 Thou knytttest [v. r. knetttest] thee ther thou art nat receyved. 14... in *Fol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 249 Cryst for vs on croys was knet. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1356 For him hehoued knyt þe knott [of monkhood]. 1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* 312 Thre or four splentes that the bees may knitte theyr combes vnto. 1526 *TINOCLE Acts* x. 11 A greates shete knytt at the iiii. corners. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iv. i. 42, I knyt my hand-kercher about your browes. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 404 Look to the first marriage that euer was; the Lorde Himselfe knyt the knot. 1697 *DAVENY Virg. Past.* viii. 107 Knit with three knots the Fillets, knyt 'em straight. 17... *Ploughman* i. in *Burns Wks.*, His garters knyt below his kneec. 1805 *Log H. M. S. 'Prince'* 21 Oct. in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 189 note, Knitting fore and mizen rigging, and securing the masts. † **2. To fasten up, shut up.** Cf. 10 a and b. *Obs.* 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxxv. (1495) 726

His tonge is bounden and knytted. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2092 Alle my jowelle loke and knette, I bynde undir this litel keye. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 677 Ye have hys tonge cnytt. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 451 Now ar the waders cest and cateractes knyt. 1509 *Park. Devythes* xxiii, Thy conclusyon knytteth me so feruently.

† **3. To geld (a ram) by tying the scrotum.** *Obs.* 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 482 Then do they use to knyt them (rams), and so, in time, theyr stones, deprived of nourishment...by reason of knytting, do dry and consume away. 1744-50 *W. ELLIS Mod. Husbandm.* IV. i. 129 When he is five years old, he is to be knyt and fattened off.

† **4. intr.** To attach itself, adhere. *Obs.* 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xxxvi. 11 Heerunto knytteth rightnousnesse, as the effect of the cause.

2. *trans.* † **a.** To knot string in open meshes so as to form (a net); to net. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 436/168 Ase man knut a net: i-knut swiþe harde and stronge. a 1687 *WALLER Mrs. Baughton* Wks. (1730) 41 Those curious nets...thy slender fingers knyt.

b. To form (a close texture) by the interlooping of successive series of loops of yarn or thread.

Now the chief specific sense. App. so called from a general resemblance to the formation of network.

1530 *PALSGR.* 599/2, I knyt bonettes or hosen. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iii. i. 312 Sbe can knyt him a stocke. 1660 *SEAS. Exhort.* 11 In Knitting, and Sewing of garments. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. I.* xi. iii. (1869) I. 259 In the time of Edward IV. the art of knitting stockings was probably not known in Europe. 1834-7 *SOUTHEY T. Terrible Knitters*, We knat quose worst stockings. 1865 *Mrs. CARLVE Lett.* III. 288, I have knitted myself a pair of garters. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., Oor Sarah's knitten yards an' yards on it.

c. absol. or intr. To do knitting (as in b).

1530 *PALSGR.* 599/2, I knyt, as a matte maker knytteth. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iii. i. 310 Item she can knyt. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* iii. xv, A number of women, busily knitting.

3. *trans.* To interlock, interlace, intertwine; to twine, weave, or plait together. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1470-85 *MALORV Arthur* viii. xxii, Kyng Mark and sire Tristram toke eyther other by the handes hard knyt to gyders. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 139 The aungell sate downe & knyt rodde, & wrought on y^e basket. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 143 Com, knyt hands. *Ibid.* 862 In twisted braids of lilies knitting The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair.

4. To draw closely together; to contract in folds or wrinkles; † to clench (the fist).

c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 270 This Palamon gan knytte his browes tweye. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aynon* i. 48 He froweped his forhede and knytted his browes. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* vi. i. 15 He knits his Brow, and shewes an angry Eye. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* v. i. Wks. 1856 I. 132 They all...knit their fists at him. 1611 *COTGR.*, s. *Acropurp*, a Horse to knit, or draw vp, or gather together, his hinder parts. 1710 *Tatler* No. 253 ¶ 8 May a Man knyt his Forehead into a Frown? 1817-18 *COBBETT Resid.* U. S. (1822) 41, April 18. Cold and raw...The lambs don't play, but stand knyt up. 1874 *BURNARD My Time* iv. 34 Knitting his eyebrows.

b. intr. said of the brows.

1815 (see *KNITTING* *ppl.* a.). 1862 J. GRANT *Capt. of Guard* xx, His brows knyt and his eyes loured.

5. *trans.* To make compact or firm by close contraction or consolidation of parts; to make close, dense, or hard; to compact; to concentrate.

1423 *JAS. I Kingis Q.* cxciv, Go litill tretise...And pray the rede...Of his gudnesse thy brukinesse to knytt. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 31 William wichtar wes of corss Nor Sym, and bettir knittin. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. i. 19 Knitting all his force, (he) got one hand free. 1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* i. (1617) 4 The...sharpenesse...[of] winter...will...harden and knitte him [a foal]. a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Revu. & Punishm.* v. 231 With striving we knyt our strength. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Estim. Eng. Kings.* Chas. I 335 His mind was much more firmly knyt...than that of his father.

b. intr. (for *refl.*) To become compact, firm, or strong by close consolidation of parts; to become consolidated.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. v. § 4 Young men, when they knyt and shape perfectly, do seldom grow to a further stature. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* (1623) 45 After your mares have bene covered, you shall let them rest three weeks, or a moneth, that the substance may knyt. 1662 R. MATHEW *Und. Aleh.* § 111. 182 Warm water, sprinkle this powder thereon, and keep it stirring with a stick, otherwise it will knyt to a stone in the bottom. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 1264 Hence the limbs Knit into force. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 67 Weakness knits stubborn while it's bearing thee.

c. intr. spec. Of fruit: To form, 'set'. Also of the tree, or of the blossom: To form fruit. (Said also of corn and potatoes.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1737 In the moneth of May...frutes were knyt [ed. 1874 *mispr.* kuyt]. *Ibid.* 4973. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* (1807-8) II. 317 The fruit was knyt before the growth...could be hindered. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 473 Some trees...doe not knyt nor shew their fruit immediatly vpon their blooming. 1699 *Poor Man's Plea* 5 Continued good Weather...gave the Corn...time to knyt and kearn, as they call it. 1719 *LONDON & WISE Compl. Gard.* 33 The new Shoots...blossom extremely, but little of the Fruit knits. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., Potatoes also are said to knyt when the tubers begin to form. 1894 *Calif. News* 1 Dec. 8/1 A friend...remarked...that the gooseberries he had planted in his garden were 'knitting' well.

† **d. Of a female animal:** To conceive, form fruit: cf. quot. 1614 in b, and *KNIT* *ppl.* a. 3. *Obs.* 1732 W. ELLIS *Pract. Farmer* 139 At five weeks end let her take back, that the former brood may go off before she knits, about a week.

6. *trans.* To conjoin or unite closely and firmly

(contiguous members, broken parts). Cf. **KNITTED**, quot. 1855.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* i. 3 The vpper head of the thighe, where it is knyt with the Bone of the hippe. 1676 *WISEMAN Surg.* (J.), Nature cannot knyt the bones while the parts are under a discharge. 1715-20 *POPE Iliad* viii. 393 There, where the juncture knits the channel bone. 1811 *PINKERTON Petral.* II. 624 A piece...which had at some former time been separated from it...was again knitted to the stock in such a perfect manner that the joint was scarcely perceptible. 1849 *MURCHISON Siluria* iii. 41 The whole of the beds are so knyt together. 1862 *STANLEY Jewish Ch.* (1877) I. xviii. 346 The good physicians who knyt together the dislocated bones of a disjointed time. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Æneid* ii. 786 Huge timbers of oak knitted to timbers, a fabric that reaches to heaven.

b. intr. To become closely united; to grow together.

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 91 Leaving of the grief undressed for two daies, that the veins may knyt. 1621 *DONNE Serm.* xv. 150 And invites the severall loyns to knyt again. *Mod.* In young people fractured bones soon knyt.

c. intr. Of bees: To cluster together in a mass. Now *dial.*

[1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 122 When the swarme is knytte, take a hyue and splent it within.] 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 281 Bowes and branches, whereupon they may knyt and settle themselves. 1648 *MARKHAM Housw. Gard.* iii. x. (1668) 77 If your swarm knyt in the top of a tree. 1831 W. HOWITT *Seasons* 144 The queen-bee alights...and the rest of the bees clustering, or as it is termed knitting, about her, form a living, brown, dependent cone. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., I never like to see the bees knyt on the ground—it's a sure sign of a berrin [= burial].

d. trans. To form out of parts compacted. *rare.* 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxxii, From far, from eve and morning And yon twelve-wind way, The stuff of life to knyt me Blew hither: here am I.

7. *fig.* To conjoin as by knotting or binding together; to bind, join, or connect firmly; to unite or combine intimately.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1855 God, First body and saul togdyer knyt. c 1386 *CHAUCER Frankl. T.* 258 Ne shal I neuere been vntrewe wyf...I wol been to whoom þat I am knyt. 1450-1530 *MYRR. our Ladye* 295 Manhode was knytte unto godhed in his persone. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scotias* A ij, So nere neighbors...knitte in Christes faith. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* iii. i. § 6 The mind may...knit some things together in fictitious Ideas. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 6 They [merchants] knyt Mankind together in a mutual Intercourse of good Offices. 1871 R. ELLIS *Calulus* lxiv, 335 Never [hath] love so well his children in harmony knitten. 1899 *DIXON Windsor* II. vii, 69 These lords were closely knyt by marriage.

b. intr. (for *refl.*) To join; to grow together, unite closely.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edu.* IV 206 b, To allure the hartes of other men, to ioyne and knyt with hym, against all hostility. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edu.* II (1680) 69 And then retreat to knyt with their Confederates. 1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch* (1879) I. 252/1 The city...is broken into two parts which will never knyt again. 1832-4 *DE QUINCEY Caesars* Wks. 1859 X. 10 Everywhere the members of this empire had begun to knyt; the cohesion was far closer.

8. *trans.* To make or constitute by joining (a covenant, agreement, or the like); to make fast or firm, to establish (a relation of union); to 'tie', 'cement'.

13... E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 564 He knyt a coeneaunde...with monkynd here. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11863 Soche coeude was here knyt with kynges. a 1541 *WVATT Defence* in *Wks.* (1861) p. xxxiii, Them that knyt company with Chappins. 1600 *HOLLAND Liny* xxv. xxix, 570 When peace was knyt again. 1818 *CAVISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 296 It was the very issue, knyt by the express words of the plea.

9. *intr.* To effervesce, form froth, as wine or beer. In *pa. pple.*, effervescing, brisk; not still or dead.

(Perh. related to intrans. senses under 5. But it may be a different word, and properly written *nit*: cf. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Nit*, wine that is brisk, and pour'd quick into a Glass. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*)

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iii. (ed. 2) 220 In Winter they commonly heat their Parcels to invigorate the new Drink...and then...the Malt-Liquor will knyt and sparkle in a Glass, though drawn out of a Barrel. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xvi, If the gooseberry wine was well knyt, the gooseberries were of her gathering.

10. **Knit up.** *a. trans.* To tie up; to fasten up; to string up; to hang; to compose or repair by knitting. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2014 Þai...knitten vp þe saile, Atyrit the tacle. *Ibid.* 11460 All...knit vp þere coeneaunte. 1509 *BARCLAY Skyp of Folsy* (1570) 241 All my vesture is of golde pure...In siluer net my heare up knyt. 1530 *PALSGR.* 599/2, I knytte up a man, I holde hym shorte or kepe hym from his lybertye. 1606 *SHAKS. Macb.* ii. ii. 37 Sleepe that knits vp the ravel'd sleene of Care. 1610... *Temp.* iii. iii. 89 These (mine enemies) are all knyt vp In their distractions. 1725 *RAMSAV Gent. Sheph.* i. ii, They're fools that slay'r like, and may be free; The chieils may a knyt up themselves for me. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* xxvii. (1862) 371 We see how entirely his own life is knyt up with his child's.

† **b. To 'shut up', take up; to snub.** *Obs.* Cf. 1 b. 1530 *PALSGR.* 599/2, I knyt one up, I take hym up, I reprove hym. 1571 *EDWARDS Damon & Pythias* in *Hazl. Dodslay* IV. 46 So sternly he frowned on me, and knyt me up so short.

c. To close up; to conclude, finish, or end.

1530 *PALSGR.* 599/2, I knytte up a mater, I make an ende or conclusyon of a matter. 1566 *ADINGTON Apuleius* viii. xxxii. (1893) 163 To end and knyt up all sorrow. 1587 *THYNE in Holinshed's Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 377 Before I knyt up this exordium. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bh. War* v. ix.

196, I will heere knit vp this Epistle. 1879 FROUDER *Casus* xxv. 434 The tragedy was being knitted up in the deaths of the last actors in it.

† d. To sum up; to express concisely. *Obs.*

1553 *Short Catech.* in *Lit. & Doctr. Edu.* VI (Parker Soc.) 499 Will you that I knit up in a brief abridgment all that belongeth both to God and men? 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 84 b. To knit up the matter in fewe wordes. 1670 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 280 Briefly to knit up their succession.

11. **Knit-back, knit-wort, the herb Comfrey; knit-beggar = COUPLE-BEGGAR.**

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cclxxiv. It is called... in English, Comfrey... of some Knitbacke. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Asne, Oreille d'asne*, th' hearbe Comfrey, knit-backe, knit-wort, blacke-wort. 1700 *Windslow Parish Register* Aug. 25, in Ear-waker *E. Cheshire* (1877) l. 99 Were married by [s] knit-beggar, Daniel Hulme and Esther Hunt.

Knit (nit), *sb.* [f. KNIT v.]

† 1. The style or stitch in which anything is knitted; knitted work; texture. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 95 Let... their garters [he] of an indifferent knit. 1603 Q. *Élis. Ward.* in *Leisure H.* (1884) 739/a A paire of sleeves of gold and silver knytt.

2. Knitting, uniting of parts. *rare.*

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 7/1 A palmist on Mr. G. G... He has the knits of order but no science.

3. Contraction or wrinkle (of the brow).

1895 *Daily News* 29 Jan. 5/4 He... has... a permanent knit of the brow.

4. Mining: see quot. (Perh. properly *nit*.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Knits or Knots*, small particles of ore.

Knit (nit), *pp. a.* [Pa. pple. of KNIT v.]

1. Knotted, tied, fastened together; contracted together: see the verb.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 279/a Knytte, nodatus, nexus, con-nexus. 1605 VERSTEGEN *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 79 The knit unitie and conjoined concord of the Saxons. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xx. 554 Where the knit nerves the pliant elbow strung. 1851 D. JEAROLD *St. Giles* xiv. 139 He turned with knit eyebrows to his wife.

b. With qualifying adv., as *well-knit*.

1795 POPE *Odys.* xviii. 259 Thy well-knit frame... Speaks thee an hero, from an hero sprung. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. xiv. 122 Well-knit harangues full of the poetic figure and metaphor of the professional orator.

2. Formed as a texture by knitting: see KNIT v. 2 b.

Formerly sometimes hyphenated, as *knit-stockings*.

[1488] *Will in Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 286, [knyt gyrdyll.] 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xlii. (1877) l. 342 In colouring their knit hosen. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* 71 Knit stockings with loome, which is a late Invention of one Maister Lee. 1730 DE FOE *Capit. Singleton* xviii. (1840) 302 He... obtained it for a knit cap. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobio.* (1859) 86 A knit silk scarf. *Mod. Trade Rep.*, The knit goods market is in a flourishing condition.

† 3. Having conceived, pregnant. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 218 No sooner doth she perceive herselfe to be knit with egge, but she falleth presently to build her nest. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunting* (1788) 118 The Doe... seldom holds an end, unless knit; or at the end of the season has kindled.

Knit, variant of NIT *sb.* and *v.*

Knitch (nitʃ). Now *dial.* Forms: a. 4 knucche,

knocche, knyche, 4-6 knyche, 5 knyche,

6 knocche, 6- knitch. β. 6 nyche, 8- nitch.

[ME. *knucche, knyche*:—OE. *gennyccle* (occurring in the sense 'bond'); from same root as LG. *knuck(e)*,

Ger. *knocke*, a bundle of heckled flax. Ultimate etym. obscure: cf. *to nuicte* and *gennyht* from a vb. *gennycc(e)an* in Lindisf. Gl.] A bundle (of wood,

hay, corn, etc.) tied together; a sheaf or faggot.

a. [c 950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 59 From synna usra gennyccum [a peccatorum nostrorum nexibus]. *Ibid.* 66 Deades gennyccum [L. mortis nexibus].] 13... XI *Pains of Hell* 77 in *Minor Poems* fr. Vernon MS. 253 *Ligate per fasciculos*... Byndeb hem in knuchen (MS. knuchenus).

1713... Coer de L. 2985 The footmen kast in knoches of hay... And flyde the dyke ful upryghte. 1732 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiii. 30 Gedre 3ee to gedre dernelis... and byndeth hem to gidre in knychts [gloss or smale bundelis]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcvi. (Tollem. MS.), [Flax] bounde in knychts [1535 nychts] and bondeles. 1481 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 320, xvj. knitch de strey lates. 1519 *Churchw. Acc. Straton* in *Archæologia* XLVI. 207 Paid for strow v knochys jd. 1552 HULOET, Knychte or bowncbe of woode, fascis. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 203 Himsele tooke out of the sheafe or knitch the darts... one by one. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxviii. If I dared break a hedge for a knitch o' wood, they'd put me in prison.

β. 1535 [see 1398 in α.] 1735 *London Gaz.* No. 6447/4 Taking Straws out of a Nitch of Straw. 1823 *Examiner* 574/1 He was seen to go towards the thicket for the purpose... of getting a nitch of fern. 1882 *West. Morn. News* 25 Nov. 4/2 Wanted, 200 Nitches of well-made good reed, for thatching. 1888 *Edin. Rev.* July 129 Nitch is a faggot of wood which a hedger has... a right to carry away at night.

Knitchel. [f. prec. + -EL.] A small bundle.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 72 Twa curis or thre hes vpolandis Michell, With dissipationis bund in knitchell. 1901 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Knitchell*, a bundle, a cluster.

† **Knitchet**. *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. KNITCH + -ET.]

A small knitch; a handful (of reeds, etc.).

But in quot. perh. misprint for *knitches*, usual in Holland.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. xx. xvii. 100 The said stems are slit and clouen... when they are dried, they ought to be made up into knitchets or handfuls.

Knit-knot. *rare*. [f. KNIT *pp. a.* + KNOT,

with effect of alternative reduplication, as in *knick-knack*.] A knitted or knotted piece of work.

1703 *Country Farmers Catech.* (N.). Not to spend their time in knit-knots, patchwork, and such like fooleries.

† **Knitster**. *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. KNIT v. +

-STER.] = KNITTER 2. (In form, feminine.)

1648 MAYNE *Amorous War* v. viii, My two Troilus's transform'd to Knitsters.

Knitted (nit'ed), *pp. a.* [f. KNIT v. + -ED 1.] = KNIT *pp. a.*

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Knitted*, applied to that stage in the union of fractured bones in which ossification has so far advanced as to give a certain degree of firmness to a broken limb. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Knitting-machine*, a machine for weaving and making knitted work. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 263 She sate, Cross-legged and knitted-fingered in the gate. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 20 She Set her slim hand upon her knitted brow.

Knitter (nit'er). [f. KNIT v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which ties, knits, unites, or closely joins together. *lit. and fig.*

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* iv. 2311 On oo god I beleue... I beleue on Ihesu... I leue in the goost, knettete of hem too. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xiv. 225 We see in mans body... a grete number of sinewes, Fleeshstrings, and knitters. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 74 He means this day to be married... Frier Anselmo is the Knitter.

2. One who knits or works up yarn or thread into a looped texture, for hosiery, etc.

c 1515 COCHE *Lorell's B.* 20 Spynsters, carders, and cappe knitters. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 45 The Spinsters and the Knitters in the Sun. 1723 *London Gaz.* No. 6224/9 Thomas Pratchitt, late of Nottingham, Frame Work Knitter. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 7 Apr., A knitter of stockings. 1834-7 SOUTHEY *Doctor*, (title) T' terrible Knitters e' Dent. 1844 G. DOOD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 209 A frame-work knitter (the technical name for a stocking maker).

b. A knitting-machine.

1850 *Chicago Advance* 12 June, Some sort of an invention

... a knitter.

† 3. (app.) Some knitted article of dress. *Obs.*

1530 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 145 My wyfes best cap, her best gowne, her best knytter. 1534 *Ibid.* 105 His eldest dower a cape and a knytter—to the ijth dower a aprone and a knytter. 1534 *Ibid.* 107 A cap with a knytter.

Knitting (nit'ing), *vb. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb KNIT. Fastening in or with a knot, tying, binding, conjunction, compacting, etc. *lit. and fig.*

c 1420 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4542 Oppe hem [bags]; hir knyttynge al to sore annoyeth. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 42 Pe lawfull knyttynge of matrimony. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* (1560) A iij, The very complete summe and whole knyttynge up. 1617 BP. HALL *Quo Vadis* f. 8 & 4 Wks. (1628) 601 Blossomes... nipped... with an Aprill frost when they should come to the knitting. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 131 The knitting of Christian nations together into a vast commonwealth.

† b. *concr.* A tie, fastening, knot (*lit. and fig.*). *Obs.*

13... *Sir Beus* (MSS. S. & N.) 149/320 On hur gurdul zhe made a knyttynge riding [other MSS. knotte riding], Aboute his necke zhe hit prew Him to longe bard and fast. 1495 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cclxv. (W. de W.) V iij b. Bendes and knyttynge [Bodley MS. knyttels] made to bynde vp vynes. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 96 Betwene the knyttynge Flowers of Golde. 1610 BARRAUGH *Meth. Physick* i. xxv. (1639) 43 Apply it to the Hanches, and to the... Knittings of the joynts.

2. *spec.* The formation of a fabric by looping (see quot. 1883). b. *concr.* Work so done or made, knitted work.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 108 ¶ 3 A Pair of Garters of his own knitting. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* vii, Aunt Dora was occupied with her knitting. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* s. v., The art of Knitting was unknown in England until the sixteenth century. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* V. 810 Knitting consists in using a single thread, and with it forming a continual series of loops across the whole fabric; the next row [of loops] passes through these; and they in their turn receive another set, until the whole is completed. 1892 MRS. ALEXANDER *For his Sake* I. 220 Please bring me my knitting.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *knitting-cotton* (cotton thread for knitting), *knitting-machine*, -mill, -silk, -work; *knitting-case*, (a) = *knitting-sheath*; (b) a case for keeping knitting-needles in; † *knitting-cup*, a cup of wine handed round at a marriage feast; *knitting-pin*, † *knitting-prick*, *knitting-wire* = *KNITTING-NEEDLE*; *knitting-sheath*, a cylindrical sheath for holding a knitting-needle steady in the act of knitting; *knitting-stick*, an elongated form of the knitting-sheath. Also *KNITTING-NEEDLE*.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 786 Complete fancy *knitting-basket. *Ibid.* 785 *Knitting cases. 1888 E. EGLESTON *Graysons* xxx. 332 She paused to take the end of one needle out of the quill of her knitting-case. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1106 *Knitting and sewing cotton yarn. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* iv. ii, Doe, doe, and mind The Parsons pint... A *knitting Cup there must be. 1858 *Knitting-machine [see KNITTER]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1236/6 The Bickford knitting-machine... is a specimen of the circular system. 1868 *Folk-lore* Sept. 219 The old *knitting-parties which once formed centres of social life in winter evenings. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. xl. 178 The... click of the *knitting-pins ceased. 1597 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 283, ij lbs. and a half of *knitting pricks 2s. 12. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 82 In making *knitting-sheaths and plain-work. 1852 STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix. 187 Miss Ophelia... pulled out her *knitting-work, and sat there, grim with indignation.

Knitting (nit'ing), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

That knits, in various senses: see the verb.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love Prol.* (Skeat) l. 3 The delicious- nesse of iestes and of ryme, by queynt knittinge colours. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* x. (1617) 152 The knitting parts, that is to wit, the bones, the skin, the sinewes and such like. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabriel's Bk. Physicke* 342/2 Knitting and congealinge Playsters. 1815 BYRON *Parisisa* x. With downcast eyes and knitting brow. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 68 Four knitting young ladies and their knitting mother.

Knitting-needle. A long straight blunt 'needle' or slender rod used, two or more at a time, in knitting; either of steel for fine work, or of wood, ivory, etc., with a knob at one end, for larger work.

These are sometimes distinguished as *kn-needles* and *kn-pins*. In Scotland small *kn-needles* are called *wires*.

1598 FLORIO, *Agucchiar*, to knit with knitting needles. 1712 ARABUTHNOT *John Bull* III. ii, She would prick him with her knitting needle. 1889 J. S. WINTER *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 48 She plied her knitting-needles.

Knittle (nit'l). Also 7 knettel, 7-8 -le, (8 nittle, 9 nettle). [A derivative of KNIT v.: see -LE, -EL 1. OE. *cnyttels* is found once as a gloss to L. *nervus*.]

† 1. A string or cord for tying or fastening. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcvi. (Tollem. MS.), Pred to sewingye, ropes to bindynge, and strenges to schetynge, knittels to knyttynge [*Ligamina ad connectendum*]. *Ibid.* xvii. cclxxv. (Bodl. MS.), Of persche bep nedefulle bondes and knyttels [ed. 1495 knyttynge] made to binde up vines.

2. *spec. a. Naut.* A small line made of yarn, used on board ship. Also *attrib.*

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 25 Knettels are two rope yarnes twisted together, and a knot at each end, whereunto to sease a blocke, a rope, or the like. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* II. 194 The reef enwrapp'd, th' inserted nittles [ed. 1769 inserting knittles] ty'd. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 30 Cut a nittle about two feet long. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Knittle, see Nettle. *Ibid.*, Nettles, small line used for seizings, and for hammock-clues. 1885 J. RUNCIMAN *Shippers & Shellbacks* 185 If any hammock looked baggy or if the 'knittles' were not hauled taut.

b. (See quot.)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Knittle*, a string fastened to the mouth of a sack to tie it with. *Sussex.* 1875 in PARISH *Sussex Gloss.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1239/1 Knittle... a drawing of a bag. 1881 in *Isle of Wight Gloss.*

Knitty, variant of NITTY.

Knitwork (nit'wuk). [f. KNIT *pp. a.*]

Knitted work; knitting.

1628 *World encomp.* by Sir F. Drake 74 His attire vpon his head was a cawle of Knitwork. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. viii. 105 Garments of Knit-work. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 202 Resuming her knitwork while I read.

Knife (naiv), *v.* [f. KNIFE *sb.*, on analogy of *wife, wive; strife, strive*, etc.] = KNIFE *v.*

1850 F. WALPOLE *The Ansayrie* II. 8 A brute who in cold blood knived and tortured them with his own hand. 1883 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise 'Falcon'* (1887) 53 These race-meetings... he said, end as a rule in considerable kniving.

Knived (naivd), *a.* [f. KNIFE *sb.* + -ED 2.] Armed with a knife or knives.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Oct. 2/1 The whole gang of us, belted and knived, bronzed to the elbows.

Kno, *obs.* form of KNOW *v.*

Knob (nɒb), *sb.* Forms: a. 4-6 knobbe, (7 knob, knobbe), 6- knob. β. 5-7 nobbe, 7-9 nob.

[ME. = MLG. and mod.G. *knobbe* knot, knob, bud, etc., Flem. *knobbe* n lump (of bread, etc.): cf. KNOP, NOB, KNUB, NUB.]

1. A small rounded lump or mass, esp. at the extremity or on the surface of something, as on a stick, a branch or trunk of a tree, a plate of glass (see BULL'S-EYE 1), the antenna of an insect, the pistil of a flower, etc.; a rounded protuberance, boss, stud; the handle of a door or drawer, the hinder end of a gun (see CASCABEL).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxi. (MS. Bodl.) If. 230b/2 Hurden... is clensing of offal of hempe ojer of flaxe... herof is brede spenne bi is fulle grete: vneuen and ful of nobbes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 280/1 Knobbe, or knotte yn a tre, vertex. 1557-8 PHAER *Enuid* vii. Uj b, Another caught a clubbe, with beavy knobbes. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 15 He had a long staffe in his hand with a nobbe in the middle, according to the fashion of those Pilgrims staffes. 1774 FOOTE *Cosensers* III. Wks. 1799 II. 100 That... is a watch: if you touch the nob that juts out, it strikes... like a clock. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 184 Pistill... Style thread-shaped... Summit a knob. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 278 The bolt is moved by... a fixed knob or handle, as in the common door catch. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) § 1872 a, The great advantage of sheet glass is that of... avoiding the waste arising from... the knob or bull's eye in the centre. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast Bacchus* v. 1574 A little knob of a nose.

b. A rounded protuberance or swelling on the skin or on a bodily organ; a bump, hump, wart, pimple, pustule, etc. *Obs.* or merged in 1.

1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 633 The knobbes sittynge on his chekes. c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 280/1 (MS. K) Knobbe of a mannys hande, or in another part of him (a 1485 MS. S. knobbe; 1499 ed. Pynson knolle), callus. 1530 PALSGR. 326/2 Kyrnell or knobbe in the necke or otherwhere, glandre. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. vi. 108 His face is all bubblkes and whelkes, and knobs, and flames a fire. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 39 It also dissolves any Knob or swelling in any part. 1822-34 GOOD'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 517 The dark-coloured or hepatized knobs.

c. The bud or rudiment of a horn; in quot. *fig.* 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 658 Those knobs that grow Much harder on the marry'd brow.

d. *Arch.* A rounded prominence or boss of carved work, esp. at the end of a raised moulding or at the intersection of ribs.

1730 W. WARREN *Collectanea* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) 1.230 The Ceiling being Timber-work, Pannels and Knobs. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Knot or Knob*, a boss; a round bunch of leaves or flowers, or other ornament of a similar kind.

2. A prominent isolated rounded mound or hill; a knoll; a hill in general; esp. in *U. S.*

1650 T. B. Worcester's *Apoph.* 30 The ground... is said to rise up, in a round Knob; whereupon St. David pitched his Cross. 1791 W. BARTHAM *Carolina* 338 The surface of the land... is uneven, occasioned by natural mounds or rocky knobs. 1812 BACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 108 Those dividing ridges of streams, which in Kentucky, are called knobs. 1863 E. HITCHCOCK *Remin. Amherst Coll.* 241 Hilliard's Knob, the highest point of the Holyoke range. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 81 The rocky knob called Whitemoss Howe.

3. A small lump (of sugar, coal, etc.). Also KNUB, NUB.

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 150 Bottling it with a knob of sugar. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 70 Is your tea bitter? You may sweeten it by putting in a knob of sugar. 1801 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *EA to Ct. Rumford Wks.* 1812 V. 144 Rummage the dark Coal-hole of his brain But not one Knob is in it. 1865 *Gd. Words* Feb. 125/1 These children... when they are 'very good', and work hard, sometimes get a 'knob o' suck' on Saturday.

4. *slang.* The head. Usually NOB, q. v.

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Knob*, the Head or Skull. 1888 M. ROBERTSON *Leinhard St. Myst.* xvi. It were s'posed the guilty deed were one too much for 'is knob. 1899 R. WHITEING *No. 5 John Street* xxvii. They invariably... 'ketch it in the knob' in the form of bilious headache.

5. A small collection of widgeons, dunbirds, teals, or the like.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. i. ix. § 1 A 'knob' is a still smaller number [than 30] of the above birds [wildfowl].

6. = KNOBSTICK 2.

1838 *Ann. Reg.* 204/1 note, The chastisement of 'knobs', the assassination of oppressive and tyrannical masters.

†7. *Phr.* To make no knobs: to make no difficulty, not to hesitate. (Cf. 'to make no bones'.)

1677 CARV *Chronol.* II. ii. iii. 259 Instead of 6 Centuries defalked by the Jews, they make no Knobs in cutting off 9 of them together.

8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as knob-end, tail; knob-billed, -like, -nosed *adjs.*; knob-fly, a kind of fly used in angling; knob-hole, a hole for the insertion of a knob; knob-lock, a lock which is opened with a knob. Also KNOBSTICK, -WEED, etc.

1878 GOULD *Birds N. Guinea* V. pl. 50 *Knob-billed Fruit-Pigeon. 1894 J. S. WINTER *Red Coats* 65 He came to a door on which he rapped with the 'knob-end of his stick.

1899 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 177 The following... are well known to the expert angler; viz. barm fly, black fly, *knob fly.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 1458 The *knob holes of the curtains form, in stitching, the grape leaf. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 51 In touching a nettle lightly, the *knob-like head is broken off, and the sharp point of the sting enters the skin. 1813 *Examiner* 10 May 294/2 J. Charlesworth... *knob-lock-maker. 1889 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. ix. 331 A... snub- or rather *knob-nosed... simpleton.

1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* I. 212 An old buck-rabbit with a *knob tail.

Knob (nɒb), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a knob or knobs; to form knobs upon.

1879 *Spon's Encycl. Indust. Arts* I. 701 A thin sheet of copper, whose surface has been 'knobbed', or raised into rows of oval knobs, by the application of a blind punch.

2. *intr.* To form a knob or knobs; to bunch; to bulge out.

1566 [see KNOBBING below]. 1631 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth*, To make Hasty Pudding... when it boils put in a spoonful of Flower, but not let it knob. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* xxiv. Tapering straight as a fishing-rod, and knobbing out on either side with scarcely controllable bulges.

3. *trans.* To free from knobs, to rough-dress (stone in the quarry). 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

4. *trans.* To hit. *slang.*

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 211 He knobbed his adversary well.

Hence *Knobbing ppl. a.*

1566 DEANT *Horace* I. ix. (1567) Nij h, Stiche, or coughe, or knobbing gowt.

Knobbed (nɒbd, -əd), *a.* Also 9 knobbed. [*f. KNOB sb. or v. + -ED.*] Furnished with or having a knob or knobs; formed into or ending in a knob.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 280/1 Knobbyd, as hondys or other lymmys, callous. Knobbyd, or knottyd as trees, vertiginosus, verticosus. 1563 SACKVILLE in *Mirr. Mag., Indust.* xxxix. His knuckles knobd. 1673 GREW *Anat. Roots* I. 86 Round [roots] are Tuberosus, or Simply Knobbed, as Rape-crowfoot. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 230 Pist[ill]. Summit knobbed. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 333 Experiments on the preferable utility of pointed or knobbed conductors, for preserving buildings from lightning. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 583 The workman [glass-blower] having... taken possession of the globe by its bottom or knobbed [ed. 1875 II. 657 knobbed] pole attached to his panty rod. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* x. (1874) 188 The knobbed surface of the thong.

Knobber (nɒbər), *Venery. ?Obs.* [*f. KNOB sb. 1 c + -ER.*] A male deer in its second year: cf. KNOBBLER 1; a brocket.

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a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, A Knobber*, the second [year]. 1891 C. WISE *Rockingham Cast. & Watsons* 152 The Hart of the second year was a 'Knobber'.

Knobiness (nɒbɪnəs), [*f. KNOBBY a. + -NESS.*] The quality of being knobby.

1611 COTGR., *Nodosité*, knottiness, knobiness. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 614/1 The knobiness of her spine. 1893 W. H. HUDSON *Patagonia* v. 61 The surface carved to almost symmetrical knobiness.

Knobble (nɒbəl), *sb.* [*dim. of KNOB sb. = Du. and LG. knobbel knob, knot: cf. G. knobel (knöbel, knübel) knuckle, knot.*] A small knob.

a 1485 [see KNOB sb. 1 b quot. 1490]. 1577 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 92 One standeinge cup... with... roses upon the knobble off the cover. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* (repr.) 46, I always endeavour to act right by gentlemen's coats, and wouldn't rob them of a knobble.

Hence *Knobbled a.*, knobbed.

1875 [see KNOBBED, quot. 1839].

Knobble, v. dial. and techn. [*f. KNOB sb.*]

a. To knock, etc.; *spec.* = KNAPE v. 1, 2, KNOB v. 3.

b. *Metallurgy.* To shingle; also NOBBLE, q. v.

1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss., *Knobbling*, knocking off the rough protuberances of hard rock stone at the quarry.

1863-9 *Dict. Archit.*, *Knobbling*, the term used near London and in the west of England for... reducing a mass of stone in the quarry to a somewhat square block... In flint work it is called 'knapping'. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Knobble*, v. to strike with a club. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Knobble*, to hammer; to knock, but not forcibly. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Knobbling-fire*, a bloomery for refining cast-iron.

Knobbler (nɒblər), [*f. KNOBBLE sb. + -ER.*]

1. = KNOBBER.

1686 *Blome Gent. Recreat.* II. 75 The Hart is called the first year a Calif., the second year a Knobler. a 1832 SCOTT (Webster 1864). He has hallooed the bounds upon a velvet-headed knobler.

2. *Metallurgy.* A shingler; also NOBBLER, q. v.

Knobbly (nɒbli), *a.* Also nobbly. [*f. KNOBBLE sb. + -Y.*] Full of or covered with knobblies; of the nature of a knobble; knobby.

1859 *SALA Gaslight & D.* xxv. 284 To clink his boot-heels upon the nobbly stones. 1862 TYNOALL *Mountaineer* xii. 98 The snow was steep but knobby. 1894 IOTA *Yellow Aster* I. xv. 184 He... returned shortly with a big knobby parcel in one hand.

Knobby (nɒbi), *a.* Also 6-7 knobbie, 9 nobby. [*f. KNOB sb. + -Y.*]

1. Full of, abounding in, bearing, or covered with knobs or protuberances; knobby.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 166 Ovide sayth... no medicine can heale the knobbie quot. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 235 A crooked and knobby tree must first be hewed and squared. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. App. xxxiii. Humours did arrive His knobby head, and a fair pair of horns contrive. a 1722 LITTLE *Husb.* (1752) 140 The smooth loose land should be first rolled, and the rough knobby land be deferred. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiii. His face was almost as hard and knobby as his stick.

fig. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 124 The Informers continued in a knobby kind of obstinacy.

2. Of the nature of a knob, knob-shaped.

1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* IV. 274 When no more Round knobby spots deform, but the disease Seems at a pause. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* x. (C. D. ed.) 82 The captain... brought out his wide suit of blue... and his knobby nose in full relief.

Knobkerrie (nɒbkəri), *Also -keerie, -kerry.* [*f. KNOB sb. + KERRIE, after Cape Du. knobkerrie, -kieri.*] A short thick stick with a knobbed head, used as a weapon or missile by South African tribes. Also extended to similar weapons used by other tribes, e. g. in Polynesia and Australia.

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Afr.* II. 82 The 'knob kerrie'... hurled with unerring aim, brings the smaller animals to the ground. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 231 Their [the Bechuana's] arms... consist of a shield, a bundle of assaigis, a battle-axe, and a knobkerrie. 1879 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 731 Two aboriginal Australian skulls with occipital thickening, supposed to be induced by the blows of the native knobkerries. 1899 HOWARTH *Shield & Assegai* 93 The Kaffirs were armed with assegais and knobkerries.

Knobstick (nɒbstɪk),

1. A stick, cane, or club, having a rounded knob for its head; a knobbed stick.

1824 [see b]. 1867 *Crim. Chronol.* York Castle 190 Beating him over the head with knobsticks. 1887 JESSOP *Arcaidy* vii. 192 With the knob sticks of the mob.

b. Such a stick used as a weapon; a knobkerrie.

1824 BUCHNELL *Trav. S. Afr.* I. 354 A keeri... (a short knobstick) in his hand. 1859 BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Fynl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 266 Terrifying the enemy with maniacal gestures, while stones and knobsticks fly through the air. 1894 B. MITFORD *Curse Clement Waynflete* vii. 241 The warrior's heavy knobstick, hurled with deadly precision.

2. A name given, by workmen, to one who during a strike or lock-out continues to work on the master's terms; a black-leg. (See also quot. 1892.) Also *attrib.*

1826 *Examiner* 663/2 Skirmishes... between the turn-outs and those whom they call 'knobsticks'. 1826 *Ann. Reg.* 151/2 One man, a weaver, was accused of being 'a knobstick spinner'. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *Mary Barton* xvi. Taken up last week for throwing vitriol in a knobstick's face. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *A knobstick* is one who takes the work of an operative on strike, or refuses to go out on strike along with his fellow-workmen... Workmen... who are not members of a trade union are frequently called knobsticks by the unionist workmen. The term is also applied

to men who work at a trade to which they served no apprenticeship.

b. A master who employs men on terms not recognized by a trade-union.

1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour III.* 220 (Hoppe), I next went to work at a under-priced hatter's, termed a 'knobstick's'.

Knobweed (nɒbwið), [*f. KNOBS sb. + WEED sb.*]

a. = KNAPEWEED; also applied to other British species of *Centaurea*. b. Name for *Collinsia canadensis*, a N. American labiate plant.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. (1794) 401 Common or Black Knapweed, perhaps more properly Knobweed. 1879 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Knobweed (in allusion to the hard, round flower-heads), *Centaurea nigra*, C. Cyanus, and C. Scabiosa. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Knobweed*, the *Collinsia canadensis*.

Knobwood (nɒbwud), A local name of the Wild Cardamom of S. Africa, *Xanthoxylon capense*, the hard close-grained wood of which is used for implements.

1887 in *Kew Bulletin* Sept. 11. 1894 *Sim Flora of Kaffraria* 27.

Knocle, *obs. form of KNUCKLE.*

Knock (nɒk), *v.* Forms: 1 onucian, cnocian, 2 cnokien, 4 cnoke, 4-5 knoke, knokke, 4-6 knok, 4-7 knooke, 4, 6- knock. [*Lat. OE. cnocian*, beside usual *W. snucian*; cf. ON. *knoka*; prob. of echoic origin. The relations between the *u* and *o* forms are obscure.]

1. *intr.* To strike with a sounding blow, as with the fist or something hard; esp. to rap upon a door or gate in order to call attention or gain admittance (const. *at*, *on*, *upon*).

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 382 He... cnucode æt ðære dyne. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 7 Cnuciað and eow bið outnred. — Luke xii. 36 Þonne he cymð and cnucað. 10... in Assmann *Angels. Homil.* (Kassel) 1889 Heo... fastlice on þære cytan duru cnocode. c. 1160 *Hattun Gosp.* Matt. vii. 7 Cnokieð and eow beoð untyned. — Luke xii. 36 Þanne he cymð and cnokeð. c. 1320 *Orfeo* 363 Orpheus knocked at the gate. 13... E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 726 Quen such per cnoken on þe bylde, Tyt schal hem men þe zate vnyppne. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vii. 7 Knochke 3e, and it shal be opnyd to 3ou. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 246 Clepe at his dre, or knocke with a stoon. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxxv. 72 Þare knokide he Wyth-owte þe Dure. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 16 What's he that knockes as he would beat downe the gate? 1668 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 13 They knockt to the dresser, and the dinner went up. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 195 To knock upon the back of the Cleaving Knife. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix. She stood before her lover's door and knocked for admittance. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 115 He knocked at the door.

fig. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 84 With torch in honde of whiche the stremes bryt On venus Chaumbre knokkide ful ly3t. 1563 WINSET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* To Rdr., Wks. 1888 I. 61 Sa grete is the guidnes of God to knok at the breast of man. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 8 The cry did knocke Against my very heart. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & Ft. Jrnls.* II. 2 A sense of his agony... came knocking at my heart.

b. Without reference to the sound produced: To give a hard blow, to beat; to give blows; † *ellipt.* To strike upon the breast (*obs.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20902 Knock on breast wit hand. 13... *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 414 Ta now þy grymme tole to þe, & let see þow þou cnokez. 1562 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. 1. xxix. 503 Divers communicants... superstitiously both kneel and knock. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* ii. (1590) 87 To fall downe before a stocke and a stone, and to doo it reuerence, capping, kneeling, knocking, and such like.

c. *trans.* with indefinite obj. *it*, To give knocks; also, with cognate obj.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. iv. 108 Let the Musicke knocke it. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 183 He resolv'd at a Dead pinch to knock it. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxv. We have knocked double-knocks at the street-door. 1865 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 1 A visitant Is knocking his dire summons at my door.

2. *trans.* To give a hard blow or blows to; to hit, strike, beat, hammer; † to beat into small pieces, pound (*obs.*). Also with extension expressing result, as to knock to (or in) pieces, etc.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 142 zenim þonne þa leaf, cnuca on anum mortere. *Ibid.* 168 zenim þa wyrte zecnuode [*MS. B. zecnuode*]. *Ibid.* 382 Cnucize ealle ða wyrta. c. 1075 *Indicia Monasterialia* in *Teuchner's Zeitschrift* II. 125 Þonne weze þu pine fyft, swilce þu wyrta cnocian wilt. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. v. 397 He bygan benedicite with a bolke, and his brest knocked. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcvi. (Tollem. MS.). It (flax) is... knocked and bete, breyed and carfed. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2601 Kyllle of hor knyghtes, knocke bom to dethe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 639 Him wald he kenely on þe croune knok with his tablis. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 172 b. Some knocked other on the elbow, and said softly he lieth. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. i. 58, I have an humor to knocke you indifferently well. 1602 — *Ham.* II. i. 8, I have knees knocking each other. 1698 *FARRA Acc. E. India* p. 37 The Bar knocking in pieces all that are inflexible. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 424 (He) runs to open the door when it is knocked.

† b. *fig.* To strike with astonishment, alarm, or confusion; to confound; to 'floor'. *Obs. colloq.*

1715 S. SEWALL *Diary* 1 Feb. (1882) III. 37 Mr. Winthrop was so knockt that he said it could not be done.

c. To 'strike' forcibly, make a strong impression on; to move to admiration, 'fetch'. *slang.*

1883 *Referer* 6 May 3/3 (Farmer) 'It's Never too Late to

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Mend', with J. H. Clynds as Tom Robinson, is knocking 'em at the Pavilion. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 97 There is nothing knocks a country audience like a homprie. 1892 CHEVALIER *Song*, Knocked 'em in the Old Kent Road.

3. To knock on (+in) the head (also rarely at head): a. *lit.*; esp. to stun or kill by a blow on the head; often loosely, to kill in any summary way, dispatch, put to death.

c. 1537 *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 427, I care not if the old witch were dead; It were an almsdeed to knock her in the head. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 117 S. James... was knocked in the head like an Ox, or Calfe, after he had been thrown down from a Pinnacle of the Temple. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 99 ¶ 5 The Knight goes off, .. seeks all Opportunities of being knock'd on the Head. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1756) I. 316, I had better knock the Horse o' th' Head, and dispatch him at once. 1840 BARHAM *Inglol. Leg.*, *Grey Dolphin*, To lie snoring there when your brethren are being knocked at head.

b. *fig.* To put an end to, bring to nothing. 1599 W. FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 327 To knocke his... mallice in the head. 1841 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* VIII. iii. (1886) 129 Witchcraft, .. is knocked on the head. 1677 VARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 63 Endeavour to knock all on the head, urging that it will be of great prejudice to the King. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 186 One unlucky action knocked it all on the head. 1854 MRS. CARLISLE *Lett.* II. 158 We were to have gone to Germany, but that is all knocked on the head.

4. *trans.* To drive or bring (a thing) violently against something else; to strike against or upon something else; to bring into collision.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxv. 12 Blisful he þat shal holde, and knok his smale [parulus suos] til þe stone. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. i. 54 Ile knock his Lecke about his Pate. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 111 Buffola's... knock Foreheads with a Force adequate to such great Engines.

b. + To knock heads with: to congregate thickly or associate closely with (*obs.*). To knock one's head against: to strike with one's head; *fig.* to hurt oneself by coming into collision with resisting facts or conditions; To knock head = to KOTOW.

1530 PALSGR. 599/2, I knocked my head agaynst the poste. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* Ep. Ded., Our patrician loves, That knock heads with the herd. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 17 In danger of knocking their heads against the Stars. 1824 BRYAN *Yuan* xv. xci, I always knock my head against some angle About the present, past, or future state. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiii, I hear him a-knockin' his head again the lath and plaster now. 1876 GRANT *Hist. India* I. xcii. 497/3 The ambassador who refused to 'knock-head'. *Mod.* An angular man—always knocking his head against stone walls.

5. *intr.* To come into violent collision with something; to strike, collide, bump, clash.

1530 PALSGR. 599/2, I knocke, or hyt agaynst a thing. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 18 Our Ship beating and knocking .. fearfully. 1724 BENTLEY *Serm.* (T.), The atoms .. must needs knock and interfere. 1881 *Standard* 19 Dec. 6/3 Olive Branch has been assisted into Harwich very leaky, having knocked over the Knock Sand.

b. *Of mechanism:* To rattle on account of parts being loose and striking each other.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 579/3 There was less 'knocking' where a little play .. had .. begun. 1896 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas* 32 They [engines] knock a wee—the cross-head-gibs are loose.

+ c. To knock under board, under (the) table: to succumb in a drinking-bout; to give in, submit, yield; = knock under (15). *Obs.*

1691-2 *Gentl. Jrnl.* Mar. 10 He that flinches his Glass, and to Drink is not able, Let him quarrel no more, but knock under the Table. 1692 *South. Serm.* (1724) VI. 17 For the Government to knock under-board to the Faction. 1700 ASGILL *Argument* 105, I .. knock under table That Satan hath beguiled me to play the Fool with my self. 1703 *Levelers in Harl. Misc.* (ed. Park) V. 447 We will not knock under-board to the men.

d. *with adv. or adob. phr.*: To stir or move energetically, clumsily, and noisily, or in random fashion, about a place. (See also knock about, 7 b). *collog.*

a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Knock, to stir or to work briskly. Ex. 'He came knocking along the road in a great hurry'. 1839 W. E. FORSTER 20 Dec. in T. W. Reid *Life v.* (1888) 134 A true hearty old Navy Captain, .. who has knocked about Africa half his life. 1884 MARCUS CLARKE *Memor.* Vol. 88, I thought it advisable to 'knock round' in search of him. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* ii, Knocking up and down all over .. the country.

6. *trans.* With extension: To drive by striking; to force or send by means of a blow (*away; into, out of, off*, etc. something, or *into or out of* some state or condition). See also 7-14. Also *fig.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 66 Ile yeeld him thee asleepe, Where thou maist knocke a naille into his head. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 85 Knock the Fuse up to the head within one quarter of an Inch. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iv, I knocked pieces into the wall of the rock, to hang my guns .. up. 1880 TROLLOPE *Duke's Childr.* xvii. 272 He was completely 'bowled over',—'knocked off his pins'!

b. *Phr.* To knock the bottom out of: (*fig.*) to render invalid, make of no effect, bring to nought. (Cf. 'It won't hold water'.) *collog.*

1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide to Wigtownshire* 93 This explanation knocks the bottom out of a great many theories. 1887 LD. R. CHURCHILL in *Times* (weekly ed.) 24 June 9/3 We shall have knocked the bottom out of Home Rule.

+ c. To 'knock down' at an auction: see 8 c. 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid in Mill* v. 1, Thy maiden-head Shall not be worth a chequyn, if it were Knock'd at an out-cry.

d. To rouse or summon (a person, esp. from sleep) by knocking at his door. (Usually with extension: see also knock up, 16 f.) *collog.*

1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hol & Cold Bath* II. 344, I have been .. sometimes knock'd out of Bed, to Children just dying. *Mod.* He asked to be knocked at seven o'clock.

e. In various slang or colloq. phrases, as to knock into a COCKED HAT, to knock SPOTS out of, to knock into the middle of next WEEK, etc.

II. In combination with adverbs.

7. Knock about. a. *trans.* To strike hither and thither by a succession of blows; hence, to treat roughly and without respect.

1876 FERGUSSON *Ind. & East. Archit.* 198 The building .. has been so knocked about and altered. 1889 CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON *Jupiter Lights* i. 4 Great waves began to toss her and knock her about.

b. *intr.* To move about, wander, or roam, in an irregular way; also to lead an irregular life. *collog.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 87 (Farmer) I've been knocking about on the streets. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* I. 3 I've .. no dog-cart to knock about in. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* XI. 267 The man admits that in youth he 'knocked about a little'.

8. Knock down. a. *trans.* To strike or fell to the ground with a blow or blows; *fig.* to overcome, vanquish, cause to succumb.

c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxix. 110 Brynge to noust folkes, þat wol haue batailles. Knocke hem down in þy mist. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* IV. vi. 9 Knocke him downe there. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 479 Cut down Hammocks, knock down wooden stanchions. 1787 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode Wks.* 1812 I. 443, I would rather be knocked down By weight of argument, than weight of Fist. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gl. Mutiny* 261 Mackie, who had been knocked down by the sun the day before and had died that afternoon.

b. To drive (a stake, etc.) into the ground by blows; to fasten (a rivet) by knocking the end flat.

1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 64 If the plants are in danger to be shaken by the winds, then knock down a stake close to every one. 1866 SIA E. REED *Shipbuild.* xvii. 329 The various modes of forming the rivet-point, or, in technical language, of 'knocking-down' the rivet.

c. To dispose of (an article) to a bidder at an auction sale by a knock with a hammer or mallet.

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 205 It was .. knocked down to the last bidder. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. i, This shall be your hammer, and now you may knock down my ancestors. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 20 Dec. 603/1 The first Aldine Horace, of 1501 .. was knocked down for fifteen guineas.

d. To call upon, nominate (*for some function, etc.*); from the chairman at a dinner, etc., doing this with the knock of a hammer or mallet. *collog.*

1759 GOLDSM. *Ess., Clubs Wks.* (Globe) 284/2 The Grand .. had knocked down Mr. Spriggins for a song. 1789 G. PARKER *Farigated Char.* (Farmer), He was knocked down for the crap [gallows] the last sessions. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* v, The call is with you, Ned, .. knock some one down for a song.

e. To summon (a person) downstairs by knocking at his door. (Cf. knock up, 16 f.) *rare.*

1881 *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 303/2 At an early hour .. the farmer's wife said to her son, 'Thomas, go and knock your father down'.

f. To disconnect the parts of (a structure that is 'knocked together': see 14 c) by blows; to take to pieces. (The opposite of knock up, 16 d.)

1776 [see KNOCKED]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1239/2 A chair complete and box to hold a dozen knocked down.

g. To lower effectively in amount or degree. *collog.* 1867 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. II. 533 A very plentiful season has knocked down prices. 1895 *Times* 27 Apr. 12/2 When the picture leaves the exhibition, whether it would not be well to 'knock down', as they say, those somewhat too brilliant tones.

h. *Australian slang.* To spend in drink or riot. 1869 MARCUS CLARKE *Peripat. Philos.* (reprint) 80 (Morris) Knocked down thirteen notes, and went to bed as tight as a fly. 1884 BOLDFEOWN *Melb. Memories* xlii. 99 They could earn money, and .. proceeded to 'knock down' the same by means of .. alcoholic indulgence. 1884 MARCUS CLARKE *Memor.* Vol. 135 At shearing time, when the 'hands' knocked down their cheques.

i. U. S. slang. To appropriate or embezzle (passengers' fares).

1882 McCABE *New York* 158 The driver of a stage was furnished with a cash-box, .. he had frequent opportunities of 'knocking down', or appropriating a modest sum to his own use. 1888 *Boston Jrnl.* 31 Oct. 2/4 The street car conductors .. have been 'knocking down' from \$100 to \$200 a day, and several have been arrested. 1892 BAILESTER *Average Woman*, He's knocking down fares every day.

j. *intr.* To deal a knock or blow downwards (e.g. on the floor, to arouse a person below).

1724 R. WOODROW *Life Prof. Wodrow* (1828) 166 He had given a groan, and the person in waiting knocked down. When I came up, I observed his lips quivering.

9. Knock in. a. *trans.* To drive or force in by blows or as by blows.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 87 Put down a piece of Paste-board, and knock it in hard. 1891 T. HARDY in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 704 They knocked in the victuals and drink till they could hold no more.

b. *intr.* (*Univ. slang.*) To knock so as to gain admission to college after the gate is closed.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 155 Close the oak, Jem, and take care no one knocks in before [etc.]. 1829 J. R. BEST *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 103 Mr. Langton, you knock

in very often; why do you visit so much out of college? 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xli, There's twelve striking, I must knock in.

10. Knock off. a. *trans.* To strike off by or as by a blow; also *fig.* To knock off a person's head, to 'beat' or surpass him.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 199 Knocke off his Manacles. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qualities*, If a parcel of Matter be knocked off from another. 1719 YOUNG *Basilis* II. i. (1757) 35 'Till death shall knock them [chains] off. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* June 655, I could knock his head off in Greek Iambics.

b. To cause to desist or leave off from work.

1651 GATAKER in *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Ridley* (1867) I. 230 He returned .. to his study, where he sat, unless suitors or some other affairs knocked him off. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 13 Dec. 3/2 The men were knocked off earlier.

c. *intr.* To desist, leave off; to cease from one's work or occupation; *slang* to die.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* cxxliii, The Sun (who quafft French blood, to Harrie's health) knock's of And can noe more. 1688 BUNYAN *Heavenly Footman* (1886) 159 If thou do not .. knock off from following any farther. a. 1704 *Lett. in T. Brown's Wks.* (1760) IV. 183 Perverse people .. that would not knock off in any reasonable time, but liv'd long, on purpose to spite their relations. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* III. xxix. 110 We were forced to knock off through sheer fatigue.

d. *trans.* To stop, discontinue, give up (work).

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 71 After we had knocked off work and cleared up decks for the night. 1884 CLARK RUSSELL *Jack's Courtship* xvii, I heard that .. you had knocked off the sea some years ago. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Matt.* viii, He at once knocked off painting for the day.

e. To dispatch, dispose of, put out of hand, accomplish; to complete or do hastily. *collog.*

1817 PEACOCK *Melincourt* III. 68 He had .. to dispose of .. a christening, a marriage, and a funeral; but he would knock them off as fast as he could. 1820 J. W. CROKER *Lett. in Smiles Mem.* 7. *Murray* (1891) II. xxiii. 87, I am anxious to knock off this task whilst .. it is fresh in my recollection. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Conscience* i. xiii, If you have any business .. with me, the sooner we knock it off the better.

f. To strike off, deduct from an amount or sum.

1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. II. 305 The saltpeetre diminished the yield 5 bushels .. and the salt, also knocked off 3 bushels. 1880 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* v. 244 The steward graciously knocked off seventy-five per cent. 1892 SIR W. GRANTHAM in *Liv. Times* XCIV. 63/2 Most of the plaintiff's bill was passed by the Taxing Master, and only £63 knocked off.

11. Knock on. *trans.* To drive on or forward by a blow (also *fig.*); *spec.* in *Rugby Football*: To propel (the ball) with hand or arm in the direction of the adversary's goal; also *absol.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xxi. 353 Loving Subjects .. being more kindly unto their Sovereign then those which are onely knock'd on with fear and forcing. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. (1851) 442 Shackles lock'd on by pretended Law of Subjection, more intolerable .. than those which are knock'd on by illegal Injury and Violence. 1894 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 5/1 If a full back 'knocked on' when a try was otherwise inevitable. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 7/3 Hind spoiled a chance of scoring by knocking-on a pass from Jones.

12. Knock out. a. *trans.* To strike or dash out by a blow.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* III. i. 83 Many haue their giddy braynes knockt out. 1727 GAY *Beggar's Op.* I. x. (1729) 14, I shall knock your brains out if you have any. 1887 I. K. LADY'S *Kanche Life Montana* 102 Knocking the ashes out of his pipe.

+ b. To stop or drown the voice of (a speaker) by making a knocking noise. *Obs.*

1574 in *Peacock Obs. Stat. Camb.* App. p. vi, If the Father shall upon his Chylidrens Answer reple and make an Argument, then the Bedel shall knocke hym out.

c. (See *quots.*, and KNOCK-OUT a. and *sb.*)

1876 W. GREEN *Life Cheap* 203 The concern would .. be 'knocked out' at once, that is resold by auction among themselves and the profit divided. 1896 FARMER *Slang*, Knock-out, a man frequenting auction rooms and joining with others to buy at a nominal price. One of the gang is told off to buy for the rest .. At the end of the sale the goods are taken to a near hand public-house, where they are re-sold or knocked-out among the confederates.

d. *fig.* To drive out of the contest; to vanquish, exhaust. To knock out of time (Pugilistic), to disable an opponent so that he is unable to respond to the call of 'Time'.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Apr. 4/1 (Farmer) Foxhall .. was second favourite for some time, but he has now been knocked out to comparatively long odds. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Jan. 108/1 A man of weak physique .. knocked out of time by a more robust .. adversary. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Apr. 11/2 The light-weight champion 'knocked out' his two first opponents. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister?* 95 They call it, 'knocked out of time', when a fellow doesn't come to at once. 1894 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5/1 Two years ago Aston Villa [football club] knocked out Sunderland. 1900 *Ibid.* 21 Apr. 7/3 You have to have your horses fit, otherwise you knock them out.

e. To make roughly or hastily. (Cf. 10 e.) *collog.*

1856 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 422 We may knock out a series of descriptions .. without much trouble. 1881 T. HARDY *Laodicean* III. v. (1882) 185, I wish .. you could knock out something for her before you leave town.

f. *intr.* (*Univ. slang.*) To gain exit from a college by knocking at the gate after it has been shut.

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xlv. (1864) 503 'Hullo!' he said, getting up; 'time for me to knock out'. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* vii. I. 82 Five out-college men had knocked out at a quarter to three.

g. 'To lose the scent: said of hounds in fox-hunting' (*Cent. Dict.*).

13. **Knock over.** a. *trans.* To overthrow by, or as if by, a blow; to prostrate. Also *fig.*

1814 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang., Suppl. Grose's Prov. Gloss.* 384. To knock a man over, to knock him down. North. 1855 RUSSELL *War in Crimea* xxiv. 167 The 'Sampson' pitched shell after shell right in among the tents, knocking them over right and left. 1857 LADY CANNING in *Hare's Noble Lives* (1893) II. 343 Sunstroke...knocks them over quite suddenly. 1893 SELOUS *S. E. Africa* 69 That evening two of my Kafirs...were knocked over with fever.

b. *intr.* To succumb; to die. *collog. or slang.*
189a STEVENSON in *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 July 42/1 Captain Randall knocked over with some kind of a fit or stroke.

14. **Knock together.** a. *trans.* To drive or bring into collision or contact.

1398 [see *KNOCKING* *vb.* sb. 1 b]. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. i. 122 Let us knog our praines together to be reuenge on...the Host of the Garter. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* li. 20 Thou dost knocke together the vessels of warre.

b. *intr.* To come into collision.

1643 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 209 Two pots floting upon a pond...with this word, If we knock together, we sink together. a 1699 LADY A. HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 44 Our heads knocked together.

c. *trans.* To put together, or construct, hastily, rudely, as for a temporary purpose.

1874 FARAR *Christ* (1894) 612 It [the Cross] would...be...knocked together in the rudest fashion. 1893 KATH. L. BATES *Eng. Relig. Drama* 226 A temporary stage has been roughly knocked together.

15. **Knock under.** *intr.* Short for *knock under board*, 5 c. To acknowledge oneself beaten; to give in, yield, submit, 'knuckle under'.

1670 *Merry Drollery* II. *Capit. Hick* 288 He...Made the wits at the board to knock under. 1684-94 tr. *Plutarch's Mor.* III. 219 (L.) He knocked under presently, and a single glass dozed him. 178a MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 10 Nov., Is not this a triumph for me...? Pray let my daddy Crisp hear it, and knock under. 185a THACKERAY *Esmond* III. i. When he heard this news...Colonel Esmond knocked under to his fate, and resolved to surrender his sword. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* xxvii. Our government is not going to knock under because it has suffered a few reverses.

16. **Knock up.** a. *trans.* To drive upwards, or fasten up, by knocking; *spec.* in *Bookbinding*, etc. to make even the edges of (a pile of loose sheets) by striking them on a table.

1660 *Pepps Diary* 30 Jan. Knocking up nails for my hat and cloakes. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxv. 73 Having thus Gathered one Book, he Knocks it up. *Ibid.* p. 382 *Knock up a Letter*...a Letter may be worn so low that it will not Print well...The Workman then...beats lightly upon the Foot of the Shank, till he have battered Mettle enough out of the Shank, to raise it higher against Paper. 1888 JACOB *Printers' Vocab.* 71 *Knock up*, to make the edges of a heap of paper straight and square by knocking up to one edge.

b. *intr.* To be driven up so as to strike something. To knock up against, to come into collision with; *fig.* to meet with, come across, encounter.

1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 264 When Montaigne was in Rome...he complained bitterly that he was always knocking up against his own countrymen. 1895 *Times* (weekly ed.) 27 Dec. 1034/3 One can't remember all the people one knocks up against in one's holiday-making. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 7/2 The smack eventually knocked up high on the shore under the cliffs.

c. *trans.* To make up (hastily or off-hand), to arrange summarily.

c 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* I. iii. 30 We wile knocke vp this marriage. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 138 A match was knocked up betwixt Dogherty...and a man named Burn. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 167 This gentleman, with whom Harrington...has knocked up an acquaintance. 1872 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conscience* I. viii. Why didn't they knock up a match between you and Ursula?

d. To put together hastily; = 14 c.

1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. 7 10 The Balls are well Knockt up, when the Wool is equally dispersed about all the Sides. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 12 Oct. 642/2 The carpenters that knock up our bustings. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. t. 271 A range of farm buildings can be roughly knocked up.

e. To get or accumulate by labour or exertion; *spec.* in *Cricket*, to run up (a score), make (so many runs) by striking the ball. *collog.*

1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 360 [He] obtains almost full employment, and 'knocks' up £3 or £4 or more weekly. 1888 *Sporting Life* 10 Dec. (Farmer), With only 29 to win, White at his next attempt knocked up the necessary item. 1891 *Times* 12 Oct. 11/5 The Englishmen...knocked up 305 runs before their innings closed.

f. To arouse by knocking at the door.

1663 *Pepps Diary* 11 Sept., This morning, about two or three o'clock, knocked up in our back yard;...I found it was the constable and his watch. 1737 *Pope Hor. Epist.* II. i. 161 Time was, a sober Englishman would knock His servants up, and rise by five o'clock. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.*, Steele (1858) 121 They knock up the surgeon.

g. To overcome or make ill with fatigue; to exhaust, tire out. (*esp. in pass.*)

1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1757) II. 167 Where the Horse is young...it would splint him, or knock him up (as we say) if the Rider were to make his Flourishes upon his Back like a Rope-dancer. 1770 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 7 Feb., Here is a lady who is not at all tired, and here am I knocked up. 1856 T. A. TROLLOPE *Girlish Cath. de Medici* xvi. 253 He is completely knocked up from over-work. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *My Remin.* II. 244 Walter was too knocked up to join those who rode to the grove.

h. *intr.* To become exhausted or tired out; to become unserviceable; to break down.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 12 Sept., In passing the sands without a guide, his horse had knocked up. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* (repr.) 255 Every literary man, however great his success, knocks up at last.

i. *trans.* To break up, destroy, put an end to.

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 173 This plaguy peace...has knock'd up all the trade of the Alley. 1776 in *New York during Amer. Rev.* (1861) 99 The arrival of the fleet, since which almost all business in town is knocked up. 1857 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism in Relat. to Literature* Wks. VI. 67 The establishment was knocked up, and clearly from gross defects of management.

Knock, sb. 1. Forms: 4-5 knock (e), 4-6 knock, 6 knoke, 6-7 knocke, 7- knock. [*f.* *KNOCK* *v.*]

1. An act of knocking; a sounding blow; a hard stroke or thump; *spec.* a rap at a door to call attention or gain admittance.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. x.* 327 Panne shal be abbot of Abyndon and alle his issu...Have a knokke of a kyng. 1460 CAPREVAE *Chron.* (1834) 284 He schal for his spoiling have as good knokkis as eyvr had Englishman. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 223 b, As a nayle, the moo knokes it hath, the more sure it is fixed. 1a 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 154 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 290 His knok scho kend, and did so him in lett. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 200 And prove their Doctrine Orthodox By Apostolick Blows and Knocks. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 443 A drowsy Watchman, that just gives a knock, And breaks our rest, to tell us what's a'clock. a 1844 L. HUNT *Our Cottage* 10 No news comes here, not a postman's knock. 1866 MAS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 317 The telegraph boy gave his double-knock.

fig. 1649 T. FORD *Ludis Fort.* 92 Our bodies are but fraile, earthen vessels, subject to every knock of sickness. 1898 DOYLE *Trag. Korosko* II. 37 We get hard knocks and no thanks, and why should we do it?

2. A clock. *Sc.*

1502 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* II. 159 To Schir James Petegrew, to his expens cumant to Strivelin to divis ane knok ijli. xs. 1559 KENNEDY *Lett. to Willock in Woodrow Misc.* (1844) 270 Att ten houris of the knoke. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 272 Do you put back...the lang hand of the knok.

Comb. 1540 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 305 William Purves, Knok-makar and smyth. 1663 *Inv. Ld. J. Gordon's Furnit.* A going knock and knockcaice. 1885 *Edgar Old Ch. Life Scot.* I. 29 The Knock house stood in a little gallery called the Knock loft.

Knock (nɒk), sb. 2 *Sc.* [In sense 1, a. Gael. (also Ir.) *cnoc* knoll, rounded hill. With 2 cf. Danish *dial.* *knok* little hillock (Molbech).]

1. A hill; a hillock, a knoll.

? 17... *Jacobite Relics* II. 148 (Jam.) Round the rock, Down by the knock. 1820 *Glenfergus* I. 108 The knock, an insulated hill behind the church.

2. A name given on the coast of Lincolnshire, etc., to sand-banks. Cf. *Kenish Knock*, a sand-bank near the mouth of the Thames; also *Knock Sand*.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1538/2 To make (at Dover) certein groins or knocks, which at the havens mouth should cause such a depth, as thereby the whole harborow should lie drie at a low water. 1881 *Knock Sand* [see *Knock* *v.* 5]. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 7/2 The surf boat...when near Kenish Knock was taken in tow by a tug...no vessel can be found on the Knock.

† **Knock, knock, sb.** 3 *Obs. rare*—1. [app. a. L.G. *knocke* in same sense: see *KNITCH* *sb.*] A bundle of heckled flax.

1573 *Lanc. Wills* III. 62, xx knokes of hatchelled lyne.

Knock, variant of *Nock*.

Knock-, the vb-stem or nonn of action in *Comb.* *Knock-bark* (*Mining*), ore that has been crushed; *knock-stone*, a stone (or cast-iron plate) on which ore is broken. Also with adverbs, as *knock-on* (*Football*), an act of 'knocking on' (see *Knock* *v.* 11); *knock-under*, an act of 'knocking under' (see *Knock* *v.* 15). See also *KNOCK-ABOUT*, *KNOCK-DOWN*, *KNOCK-KNEE*, etc.

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 266 Fell, Bous, and *Knock-bark. 1747 [see *knock-stone*]. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Knock-bark*, ore after it is reduced by the hand or machine. 1888 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 5/2 A *knock-on gives a free kick. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Lj, *Knockbark* [is] all that is carried to the *Knock-Stone and there knocked down with the Buckler. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 749 A very hard stone slab, or cast-iron plate, called a knock-stone. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 51 They seem to have brought him down to a flat *knock-under.

Knock-about, knockabout, a. (sb.) [The phrase *knock about* (see *Knock* *v.* 7), used attrib., and hence by ellipsis as *sb.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Characterized by knocking about, or dealing blows; rough, violent, boisterous.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 4/1 The rage for this knockabout sport (football). 1891 *Ibid.* 4 Aug. 7/1 Prize fights, and street-fights, and knockabout performances.

b. *Theatr. slang.* Of noisy and violent character.

1892 *Daily News* 10 May 3/4 The 'knockabout' character of sketches. 1893 *Times* 25 Dec. 6/2 Two very dull and daring knock-about comedians. 1897 G. FLOYD in *Compl. Cyclist* vi. 156 The intelligent foreigner...imagines that the type of English humour is a knockabout entertainment.

2. Characterized by being driven to and fro, or wandering irregularly about.

1886 MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) II. 158 Such a knock-about day as I had on Monday! 1890 BLACKMORE *Kit* III. xvi, A knockabout fellow swore to find out all about you.

b. Of a garment, etc.: Suitable for travelling or 'knocking about'.

1880 *Echo* 23 Nov. 4/4 Knockabout Corduroy Cloth. 1895 M. E. FRANCIS *Daughter of Soil* 130 Any make, from knock-about suits to dress-clothes. 1900 *Daily Tel.* 25 Aug. 3/2 Concocting with their own nimble fingers tasteful blouses, useful knockabout skirts, and dainty trifles of lace and muslin.

c. *Australia.* Applied to a labourer on a station who is ready to turn his hand to any kind of work. Cf. *ROUSEABOUT*.

1876 W. HARCUS *S. Australia* 275 (Morris) Knockabout hands, 17s. to 20s. per week. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* xix, We're getting rather too many knockabout men for a small station like this.

B. *sb.* 1. *Theatr. slang.* A 'knockabout' performer or performance: see A. 1 b.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 3/2 Bounding brothers, knockabouts, step-dancers. 189a *Daily News* 7 June 6/3 Singers, dancers, knockabouts, and quick-change artists.

2. *Australia.* A 'knock-about' man: see A. 2 c. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* xvi, The knockabouts and those other three chaps won't come it on us.

Knock-down, a. and sb. [The phr. *knock down* (see *KNOCK* *v.* 8) used attrib. and as *sb.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Such as to knock down or fell to the ground; *fig.* irresistible, overwhelming.

1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* I. i, This same Arbitrary Power is a knock-down Argument. 180a WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ld. Belgrave & his Motions* Wks. 1812 IV. 514 You've learnt to face a knock-down laugh. 1840-1 DE QUINCEY *Style* Wks. 189 XI. 220 These...are knock-down blows to the Socratic philosophy. 1885 COURTHOPE *Liberal Movement Eng.* Lit. iv. 114 The view that Johnson propounded in his direct 'knock-down' style.

b. Adapted to be fastened by being knocked flat at the end: see *Knock* *v.* 8 b.

1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xvii. 383 It is advantageous to have plain knockdown or conical points to steel rivets.

2. **Knock-down price**, the price below which an article will not be 'knocked down' at an auction; the reserve price.

1895 *Daily News* 6 May 6/5 Fairy, favourite spaniel of Lady Bulwer's, ...40gs.;...the knock-down price last year was 54 gs.

3. Constructed so as to be easily 'knocked down' or taken in pieces for removal: see *Knock* *v.* 8 f.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1239/2 The shoo may be said to be a knock-down barrel. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* LIX. 187 To make a knockdown wigwam, the framing should be lashed together with ropes or twine, and the bark tied to the rafters with twine.

B. *sb.* 1. Something that knocks one down; something overpowering; e.g. strong liquor. *slang.*

1698 W. KING tr. *Sorbiere's Jrnl.* Lond. 35 He answer'd me that he had a thousand such sort of liquors, ...Old Pharaoh, Knockdown, Hugmatee [etc.]. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Knock-down*, very strong Ale or Beer.

2. An act of knocking down; a blow that knocks down or fells to the ground; *fig.* An overwhelming blow. Also, A stand-up or free fight.

1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 6 This round produced the first blood, and first knock-down. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 85 It is a knockdown to all Morgan's arguments and mine. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxvii, 'I'll try and bear up agin such a reg'lar knock-down o' talent' replied Sam. 1845 E. MIAL *Nonconf.* V. 437 Let us turn to and have a real Irish knockdown.

3. A 'knock-down' piece of furniture: see A. 3. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1239/2 *Knock-down*, a piece of furniture or other structure adapted to be disconnected at the joints so as to pack compactly.

Knocked (nɒkt), *pp.* a. [*f.* *KNOCK* *v.* + -ED 1.]

Struck, hit, beaten, etc.: see *Knock* *v.*

† *Knocked bear*, barley beaten in a stone mortar in order to remove the hulls (*Sc. Obs.*). *Knocked knees*, knees turning inwards: cf. *Knock-kneed*. Also with adverbs as *knocked-down, up*, etc.: see *Knock* *v.* II.

c 1537 *Thersites* in *Hazl. Dodley* I. 405 Thou shalt have knocked bread and ill-fare. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andros* 467 Knocked beir, Herbis to the pot, and all sic geir. 1776 *Rhode Isl. Col. Rec.* (1862) VII. 571 Shaken or knocked down casks. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* II. (1848) 94 Knocked or baker knees. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 257 His...knocked-up horses showed...the effects of a long journey.

Knockel, obs. form of *Knuckle*.

Knock-em-down, knockemdown, n. [A phrase used as a name.] A stick with a cocoa-nut or the like stuck on it to be aimed at.

1828 J. BEE *Pict. Lond.* 263 The charms of nine pins—whether they be skittles, knock-em-down, bowl-and-tip, dutch-pins, or the more sturdy four-corners. 1847 R. BROWN in *Mem.* vii. (1866) 126 The fair and whirligigs and knock-emdowns. 1870 *Daily News* 4 June, At the deserted knock-em-down grounds the sticks stood in melancholy rows, protesting against the public contempt for cocoa nuts.

Knocker (nɒkər), [*f.* *KNOCK* *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which knocks; *esp.* one who knocks at a door in order to gain admittance; also = *knocker down* (see 5).

1388 WYCLIF *Prof. Ep.* Jerome viii, To the askere me 3yueth, and to the knockere me openeth. c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomeu's* 5 The asker...shall resceyue, the seker shall fynde, and the rynger or knocker shall entre. 1552 HULOET, *Knocker, percussor, pulsator*. 1652 SPARKS *Scintilla Altaris* (1663) 103 Lest with those untimely knockers at the bride-chamber door, we...be repulsed. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xxvii, Rocks bewitch'd that open to the knockers. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Apr. 11/2 Cardiff sent up two boxers.

The more terrible . . . eventually succumbed to a talented Irishman, who knocked out the would-be knocker.

b. A spirit or goblin imagined to dwell in mines, and to indicate the presence of ore by knocking.

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* Lijh, Miners say that the Knecker is some Being that inhabits in the . . . Hollows of the Earth. 1885 *Chamb. Jnl.* II. 371/3 In the Cardigan mines, the knockers are still heard, indicating where a rich lode may be expected. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* iii. (1899) 24 She had not only heard but seen these knockers. They were thick-set dwarfs.

c. *slang*. A person of 'striking' appearance, or who moves others to admiration. (Cf. KNOCK v. 2 c, and STUNNER.)

1612 FIELD *Woman a Weather-cock* 1. Cij, You should be a Knecker then by the Mothers side. 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* ii. ij, They're pretty children both, but here's a wench Will be a knocker: 1664 COTTON *Scarron*. 88 That old Knecker good Anchises.

d. A knock-down blow. *rare*.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selo*. 96 The backstroke will be sure to give him a knocker. 1845 *Newcastle Song Bk.* 148 (E. D. D.) He lifted up his great long arm, Me soul he gave him sec a knocker.

2. An appendage, usually of iron or brass, fastened to a door, and hinged so that it may be made to strike against a metal plate, to attract the attention of those within. (The most usual sense; cf. KNOCK v. 1.)

1598 FLORIO, *Picchiatoio*, a hammer to knocke at a doore with, a striker, a knocker. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 ¶ 2 One could hardly find a Knecker at a Door in a whole Street after a Midnight Expedition of these *Beaux Esprits*. 1791 MAS. RAOCIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, La Motte, . . . advanced to the gate and lifted a mussy knocker. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xviii, Tito found the heavy iron knocker on the door thickly bound round with wool. 1898 J. T. FOWLER *Durham Cath.* 63 The famous bronze knocker on the great north door.

Comb. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* vi, Knocker-wrenching and sign-removing were in vogue in my day.

† b. *collog.* or *slang*. A kind of bob or pendant to a wig. *Obs.*

1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. No. 106. 27 The physicians with their great wigs had disappeared, and had given place to those who wore a wig with a knocker. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 550 Pig-tails and 'knockers' superseded the ponderous 'clubs'.

c. *Phr.* Up to the knocker: in good condition; in the height of fashion; 'up to the mark'. *slang*.

1844 SELBY *London by Night* i. ij, *Yack*. How do you feel? Ned. Not quite up to the knocker. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Dec. 1/3 We was dressed up to the knocker.

† 3. A castanet: cf. KNACKER 1 2. *Obs.*

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xi. (1655) 37 Capering and dancing with their castanettes, or knockers on their fingers.

4. 'An attachment in a flour-bolt to jar the frame and shake the flour from the meshes of the bolting-cloth' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

5. With adverbs, as *knocker-down*, also = KNOCK-DOWN B. 1; *knocker-off* = KNOCK-OFF A.; *knocker-up*, a person who goes round the streets in the early morning to awaken people.

1611 CORGER, *Assommoir*, a knocker, feller, or beater, downe. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* i. i, A taker-up, Rather indeed a knocker-down. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 315/1 The Axe, which is the right form of the Butchers Knocker Down. 1697 *Praise Yorksh. Ale* (Craven Gloss.), We've ale also that is called knocker-down. 1861 E. WAUGH *Lake Country* 223 (E. D. D.) That curious Lancashire character the 'knocker-up'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Knocker-off* (Knitting). A wheel with projections to raise the loop over the top of the needle and discharge it therefrom. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 3/2 The stock in trade of the 'knocker-up' consists of a long pole . . . with pieces of wire at the end. This pole is raised to the bedroom, and the wires are rattled against the window pane. Knockers-up charge 2d. a week for this service.

Knocking (nɒ'kɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb KNOCK, q. v.
a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxi. 8 In knyngye of bever. c. 1500 *Adam Bel* 226 Who is there now, sayde the porter, That maketh all this knocking? 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 63 Lightyng of candels to images, knocking and knelyng to them. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. ij. 74 Wake Duncan with thy knocking: I would thou could'st. 1663 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. ij. § 17 There is no such knocking of particles. 1761 FOOTE *Orator* i. Wks. 1799 I. 210 Certain thumpings, knockings, scratchings. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1886) I. 22 Roused by a loud and continued knocking at the door of the house.

b. With adverbs: see KNOCK v. II. (Also *attrib.*)
1398 TRAVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. v. (MS. Bodl.) If 49/2 Grysatung and knocking togedres of teep. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 472 It seems . . . probable . . . that bowing the knee answers to the very vulgar expression of knocking under. 1868 in Hughes *Tom Brown* (ed. 6) Pref., The old delusion . . . that knocking about will turn a timid boy into a bold one.

2. *pl. a.* (See quot. 1678.) b. *Mining*. Ore that has been broken with a hammer before being crushed. c. Small pieces broken off from stone by hammering or chiseling.

1678 Phil. *Trans.* XII. 1063 A third sort of Salt we have which we call Knockings, which doth candy on the Stalles of the Barrow. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* Pij, To break the Knockings, and crush them to Knockbark, to make the Ore merchantable. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1240/1 The sorting of lead ore by the sieve develops three qualities, *knockings*, *riddlings*, and *fell*. The former are large scraps, which are picked out.

3. *Comb.*, as *knocking-bucker* (see BUCKER 2), -*mell*, -*mill*, -*room*, -*stone*, -*trough*: see *quots.*

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 166 Three sorts, viz. round Ore, small Ore, and Smithum; the two last whereof are first beaten to pieces with an instrument called a *Knocking-bucker. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Knocking-mell, a large wooden hammer used for bruising barley. 1858 N. & Q. 2nd Ser. VI. 8 A strong knockin-mell or wooden pestle. 1777-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Stamping-mill*, or *knocking-mill, an engine used in the tin-works, to bruise the ore small. 1887 N. D. DAVIS *Cavaliers & Roundheads Barbados* 9 The pots were removed to the *Knocking Room. Here they were knocked with force against the ground, causing the sugar to come out in a loaf. 1805 RAMSAY *Scot. in 18th C.* (1888) II. ii. 70 Its place was supplied by knocked bear. Every family had therefore its *knocking-stone. 1825 BROCKETT, *Knocking-trough, a conical trough in which the rind is beat off barley with a mallet.

Knocking, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That knocks (see the verb); † *fig.* violent, forcible, 'thumping'; 'knock-down', clinching, decisive.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 17 b/1 Prickinge, knocking, or beatinge payne. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* v. 33 Heere is a knocking and long-lasting lie, worthy to be nailed vpon a post or pillory. 1711 SWIFT *Jnl. to Stella* Lett. 1767 III. 269 The lords, they say, are preparing some knocking addresses. 1732 POPE *Ep. Colham* 236 Still to his wench he crawls on knocking knees.

Knock-knee (nɒ'kni), [*f.* KNOCK v. + KNEE *sb.*] *pl.* Knees that knock together in walking from inward curvature of the legs. *sing.* The condition of being knock-kneed.

1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 857 With knock-knees, and a . . . large head. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 614 Knock-knee, . . . treated by the long-continued application of splints.

Knock-kneed, *a.* [*f.* prec. + -ED 2.] Having the legs bent inwards so that the knees knock together in walking. (The opposite of *bandy-legged*.)

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 720 Parents, whose children from bad nursing are become knock-kneed. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlii, Those long-limbed, knock-kneed, shambling, bony people. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. vii. 142 The knock-kneed horse.

b. *fig.* Halting; feeble.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. iv, It was constitutionally a knock-kneed mind. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* i. 5 So stumbling and knock-kneed is his [Wyatt's] verse. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Dec. 4/1 There are no shambling, knock-kneed verses.

Knockle, *obs.* variant of KNUCKLE.

Knock-me-down, *a.* and *sb.* *collog.*

A. *adj.* Such as to knock one down (*lit.* or *fig.*); violent, riotous; overbearing, defiant; prostrating, overpowering.

1760 FOOTE *Minor* i. Wks. 1830 I. 35 No knock-me-down doings in my house. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* ii. xviii. (1858) 250 He's so positive, so knock-me-down. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 104 The overbearing, knock-me-down Marchioness . . . who gave the law to everybody. 1896 ALLIBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 691 The term 'knock-me-down fever' (applied sometimes to dengue).

B. *sb.* = KNOCK-DOWN B. 1.

1756 W. TOLDEBVY *Hist. Two Orphans* II. 112. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Knock-me-down*, strong ale. 1892 *Daily News* 3 Aug. 6/1 A savant who muddled my poor brains with geological knock-me-downs which he declares will be heard in Section C.

Knock-off, *sb.* and *a.*

A. *sb.* A contrivance for knocking something off, or point at which something is knocked off.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1240/1 *Knock off* (Knitting-machine), the piece which, at the proper moment, removes the loops from the tier of needles. 1883 GIESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining Terms*, *Knock off*. (1) The point upon an engine plane at which the set is disconnected from the rope, or where a jockey comes into play. (2) A joint for disconnecting the bucket sword from the pump rods.

B. *adj.* as in *knock-off time*, time to 'knock off' or leave off work.

1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log of Sea-waif* 108 It was 'knock-off' time.

Knock-out, *a.* and *sb.*

A. *adj.* Characterized by 'knocking out' (see KNOCK v. 12); *spec. a.* of, or in connexion with, an auction sale (see *quots.*); b. of a blow, etc.: Such as to disable or knock out of the contest.

a. 1818 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 373/3 Combinations, by a set of men who attend real sales, and drive, by various means, respectable purchasers away, purchase at their own price, and afterwards privately sell the same, under a form of public auction, termed 'Knock-out Sales'. 1895 W. ROBERTS *Bk. Hunter in London* iii. 121 This auction [1726] is interesting . . . as being the genesis of the knock-out system. 1896 *FARMER Slang* s.v., The lot is knocked down to the knock-out bidders.

b. 1898 *Times* 24 Dec. 8/5 The effect of the 'knock-out' blow, . . . delivered, not straight from the shoulder, but sideways and on the tip of the chin, was to produce unconsciousness.

B. *sb.* 1. The practice of 'knocking out' at auction sales or in similar transactions; a knock-out sale; also, one of the confederates who 'knock out': see A. a, KNOCK v. 12 c.

1854 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Oct. 342/2 A knock-out is a combination of bidders at a sale, who, deputing one to bid, save the increase of price which further competition causes, and subsequently have a private sale among themselves. 1864 *East London Observer* 25 June, Witness said a knock-out was where a sum of money was divided among the contractors, and the officials generally, . . . out of the contract price over and above what ought to be paid for the work. . . Those who did not get the work had money for putting in

tenders so that the favored one got it, and the officials also. 1883 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* II. 522 The auctioneer put up lot after lot, and Blinton plainly saw that the whole affair was a knock-out.

2. A knock-out blow: see A. b.

1894 MORRISON *Tales Mean Streets, Three Rounds* 138 It was a hard fight, and both the lads were swinging the right again and again for a knock-out.

3. *Polo*. (See *quot.*) U. S.

1894 *Rules of Amer. Polo Assoc.* in M. H. HAYES *Mod. Polo* (1896) 314 When the ball goes out ends, the side defending that goal is entitled to a knock out from the point at which it crossed the line. When the player having the knock out causes unnecessary delay, the Referee may throw a ball on the field and call play.

Knocle, **knokel**, etc., *obs.* ff. KNUCKLE.

Knod, **knodden**, *obs.* or *dial. pa. pple.* of KNEAD v. **Knok** (e, knokk (e, *obs.* ff. KNOCK.

Knolege, **-lege**, *obs.* forms of KNOWLEDGE.

Knoll (nɒl), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1-2 *cnol* (1, 3-5 *knol*, 5 (9 *dial.*) *knolle*, 7 (9 *dial.*) *knowle*, (nowle), 7-9 *knole*, *knowl*, 6- *knoll*. [OE. *cnoll* hill-top, cop, summit, hillock, from same root as Du. *knol*, formerly *knolle* clod, ball, turnip, Ger. *knollen*, MHG. *Knolle* clod, lump, knol, tuber; Norw. *knoll*, Sw. *knöl*, Da. *knöl*, *knöld* hillock. OE. *cnoll* might represent an OTeut. **knob-lo*, with usual assimilation of *ðl* to *ll*, and thus be radically connected with KNOT. Cf. for the form Ger. *knödel* dumpling.]

1. The summit or rounded top of a mountain or hill (*obs. exc. dial.*).

c. 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xii, Se þe wille fæst hus timbrian, ne sceall he hit no settan upon þone hehstan cnol. c. 1000 ALFRAIC *Gen.* viii. 5 On þam teopan monþe æteowodon þara munta cnollas. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4129 At munt nemboec on ðat knol fæga. . . . Sað ðe lond of promission. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Knoll*, the top of a Hill, a Word much us'd in the West; especially in Herefordshire. 1825 BROCKETT, *Knoll*, *Knowl*, *Knowle*, the top of a hill, a bare rounded hillock.

b. *Naut.* 'The head of a bank, or the most elevated part of a submarine shoal' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

2. A small hill or eminence of more or less rounded form; a hillock, a mound.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xii. 7 On þam lytan cnolle, þe Ermon hatte. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 He cumeð stridenne from dune to dune, and ouer strit þe cnolles [L. *colles*]. a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxix. 13 [lxv. 12] Gird sal þe knolles with faines. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. ii. 5 Eneas . . . Syne spak thir wordis on a knollis hycht. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 128 To cary grauell & fyll it vp as hygh as y^e other knolles be. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 84 A knowle exceedingly fortified. 1628 LE GAYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 82 A Knole fitly placed. . . for a Cittadell. 1686 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Oct., It stands on a knowle. . . insensibly rising. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 92 A knole of lawn rises among them. 1826 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 21 Rounded low hills, which are called knolls or knowls. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vii. 153 Hills and crags of every size, down to mere hummocks and knolls. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 64 At half-past two we five ladies lunched on a heathery knoll.

† b. (See *quot.* and cf. HUMMOCK 1 b.) *Obs.*

1772 J. G. W. DE BRAHM *Hist. Georgia* (1849) 45 The second Species of Pine. . . is only met with on the Knowls (small Islands in Swamps).

† 3. A swelling upon the skin; = KNOB *sb.* 1 b.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* 280/1 (Pynson) Knolle (K., H. Knobbe) of a manns hande or in another part of him. . . . *callus*.

† 4. A turnip. *Obs. dial.*

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 328 *Knolls*, Turnips.

1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words 90 Knolles*; Turneps, Kent.

5. A lump, a large piece. *Sc.*

1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* II. 19 The auld wife . . . brought a knoll o' butter like ane's nieve.

Knoll (nɒl), *sb.* 2 Also 5 *knolle*, 7 *knole*. [Formed with next, from same root as KNELL, perh. with later onomatopoeic modification.]

1. An act, or the action, of 'knolling' or tolling a bell; the sound of a large bell. *arch.* and *dial.*

1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 100 Pro factura campanæ del knoll. 1497 Br. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* Eij, At the fyrst knolle of y^e bell they departe from theyr celles. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* iv. 233 The watch of one Fort gives two or three Knolles with a bell. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* vi. 801 The bells . . . before The last hath ceased its solitary knoll.

† 2. A large bell; a church-bell. *Obs.*

1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 99 In viij stanges meremii sarrandis . . . pro le knoll [margin, Custus del klank knoll]. 1412-13 *Durham Acc. Rols* 403 Pro reparacione del knoll.

Knoll (nɒl), *v.* Forms: 5 *knollen*, (-yn), 5-6 *knolle*, 6-7 *knol*, 6-8, 9 *dial.* *knowl*, (8 *knoll*), 7- *knoll*. [Goes with KNOEL *sb.* 2]

1. *trans.* To ring, toll (a bell); = KNELL v. 2. Also *fig.* Now *arch.* and *dial.*

1467 *Eng. Gilds* 40r As often as they shall bere the grete belle of the parisshe of Seint Androwe to be knolled . . . and after that rongen out. a. 1485 *Promp. Parv.* 280/2 (MS. S.) *Knollyn*, *pulso*. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 50, I would not wish them to a fairer death: And so his Knell is knoll'd. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 1942 So do the old enthroned decrepitudes Acknowledge, in the rotten hearts of them, Their knell is knolled. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Knowl*, to knoll; to toll a bell.

2. *intr.* Of a bell or clock: To sound, ring a knell, toll; = KNELL v. 3. Now chiefly *dial.*

1582 MUNDAY *Eng. Rom. Life in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 179 Soon after, the bell knowleth againe, when as the students . . . walk to the Romyane colledge. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y.* L. ii. vii. 114 Where bells haue knoll'd to Church. 1612 *Two Noble K.* i. 1, Remember that your fame Knolls in the ear o' the

world. 1815 BYRON *Parisina* xv. For a departing being's soul The death-hymn peals and the hollow bells knoll. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Knoll*, to toll as a bell. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss. s.v.*, I heard the bell knoll a piece sin [= a bit since].
b. *trans.* To ring a knell for. c. To ring or toll out.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. 1. 103 His Tongue Sounds euer after as a sullen Bell Remembered, knolling a departing Friend. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's D.* 180 All that night I heard The heavy clocks knolling the drowsy hours.

3. *trans.* To summon by the sound of a bell.
1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 121 We haue scene better dayes, And haue with holy bell bin knowld to Church. 1820 BYRON *Fuon* v. 1. They heard No Christian knoll to table. 1844 LYTTON tr. *Schiller's Fridolin* 90 From the church-tower clangs the bell Knolling souls that would repent To the Holy Sacrament. 1894 *Times* 17 July 9/3 Every woman who ever has been knolled to church.

Hence *Knolling* *vbl. sb.*; also *Knoller*, one who knolls.

1480 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 315 The knolling of the bell in the chappell. 1538 *Injunctions* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) i. xlii. 322 The Knolling of Aves after service. Henceforth to be left. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Carillonneur*, a chymor, or knowler, of bells. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. 122 The knolling of Church bells. 1877 *Lee Gloss. Liturg.*, *Knoller*, a sexton or sacristan.

Knolled (*nōld*), a. Also 7 *nōld*. [f. *KNOLL sb.* + -ED.] Having a knoll or knolls: in parasynthetic combs., as *high-knolled*.

160a MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii. I have a mount of mischiefe clogs my soule, As waightie as the high-nōld Appenine.

Knolly (*nōli*), a. [f. *KNOLL sb.* + -Y.] Full of or abounding in knolls or hillocks.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 68 While Dobbin... patient goes to gate or knowly brake. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 151 A grassy, knolly park.

Knop (*npp*), *sb.* Forms: a. 4-6 *knoppe*, 5-6 *knopp*, *knopp*, (6 *nope*), 5- *knop*. β. 4-6 *knappe*, (5 *enap*), 6 *knapp*, (*knapp*), 5- *knap*, (7-8 *nap*). [ME. *knop* = OFris. *knop*, MDu. *cnoppe*, *cnop* (Du. *knop*), MLG. *knoppe* (hence Da. *knop*, Sw. *knopp*), OHG. *cnoph*, *cnopff* (G. *knopf* *knob*, head, knob, button, etc.) The form *knap* may repr. ON. *knapp-r* knob, stud, button (Sw. *knapp*, Da. *knap*), perh. cognate with OE. *cnap*, *KNAP sb.* The ulterior etymology is obscure.]

1. A small rounded protuberance, a knob (esp. one of an ornamental character, e.g. upon the stem of a chalice, a candlestick, etc.); a boss, stud, button, tassel, or the like; in *Arch.* = *KNOB sb.* 1 d. (Sometimes prob. a carved representation of a flower-bud; cf. 2 below.) *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in specific applications.

a. 1a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1080 With a bend of gold tasseled, And knoppis fyne of gold enameled. 1455 in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) XI. 369 With Knoppis and Tassells. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 205/2 A knoppe of a scho, *bulle*. 1527 *Test. Flor.* (Sartees) V. 225 Sex silver spones with knopis of oure Ladie. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* lii. 22 Vpon the rope were brasen knoppes. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 182 A knop at the end of a slender handle or stick. 1861 *Times* 12 July. The crown and the knops which adorn the turret were gilt by him. 1865 S. EVANS *Bro. Fabian* 105 Orman... Unlooped the ruby knops Loosing her kirtle.

β. [a 1000 in Wr.-Wilcker 238/33 *Fibula*, *cnapp*, sigl, spennels.] 1362 LANGE. P. Pl. A. vii. 257 His cloke of Calabre, with... knappes of Gold. 1420 E. E. WILLS (1882) 45 A beure of seluer y-keueryd... be *cnap* of be couerle ys an-amylid with blew. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 80a Scourge him then with whips... with knaps of lead at the ends. 1577 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 92 Twelve silver spones with knepes gilt wrought with a lyon. 1623 HART *Arraignm.* Ur. v. 27 To snatch and pull the naps of the coverlid. 17... in Child *Ballads* viii. 295/2 The naps of gold were bobbing bonnie.

2. The bud of a flower; a compact or rounded flower-head or seed-vessel. (Cf. *KNAPWEED.*) *arch.*

a. 1388 WYCLIF *Num.* xvii. 8 Whanne knoppis weren greet, the blossoms hadden broke out. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 280/2 Knoppe, or bud of a tre. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. xvii. cxxvi. (W. de W.) 692 The fruyte of the rose is smalle rounde knoppes [*Bodl. MS.* knappes] and harde. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 22 The rosis yong, new spreding of thair knoppis. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. xxv. § 2. 217 At the top of the stalke growe small knops, from which come flowers. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 793, I have... wondered... to see those little Snails... on the Knops and Branches of the Vine. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* 97 The chestnut holds her gluey knops upthrust.

β. 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* De P. R. xvii. xxiv. (MS. *Bodl.*) lf. 106 b/1 *be* cipresse... hab leure knappes in stede of frute. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxiii. 45 The floures, do likewise turne into little knappes, or heads. 1656 W. COLES *Art of Simpling* xii. 38 Some [seeds] grow in Knaps like Bottles, as *Knapp-weed*. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Knop*, flowers of *Trifolium pratense*.

b. Hence, A popular name of Red Clover. *U. S.* 1897 BRITTEN & BROWN *Flora North States* II. 276 *Trifolium pratense*... Honeysuckle Clover, *Knop*, *Suckles*.

3. The rounded protuberance formed by the front of the knee or the elbow-joint. *Obs.*

a. 14... *Nominate* in Wr.-Wilcker 678/29 *Hoc inter-nodum*, the knope of the kne. 1590 W. BURCH *MS. Scrap Bk.* in *Chapter Libr. Canterb. Cathedr.*, The Arme in lengthe must com shorte of y^e knop of the kne.

β. 1652 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (Burgh Rec. Soc.) II. 242 The knap of hir elbow. 1734 *Act Cr. Session in N. & O.* 3rd Ser. IV. 125/2 Heads, knaps, tongues, and marrow bones cut out by themselves. c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* IV. 146 His breeches came exactly to the knap of the kne.

† b. A swelling upon the skin; a wart, pimple, etc.: = *KNOB sb.* 1 b. *Obs.*

1556-8 PHAER *Aeneid* iv. Lj. From a tender colt they take the knapp. 156a TURNER *Baths* 4 It is good... for suche as have any knoppes or hard swellings upon any membre. 1598 FLORIO, *Verruche*,... also wartes or knops of flesh rising in the bodie.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *knop-fly* (*Angling*) = *knob-fly*; *knop-sedge*, the *bnr-reed*, *Spartanium*.

156a TURNER *Herbal* ii. 143 b. It maye be called bede sedge or knop sedge. 1582 STANYHURST *Aeneis* iv. (Arb.) 113 For to snip, in the foaling, from front of fillye the knap-knob. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 310 *Knop-fly*, *Dubbing*, of the down of an otter-cub.

Knop (*npp*), *knap* (*næp*), *sb.* 2 *north. dial.* [Origin obscure.] A large wooden tub.

a. 1563 *Richmond Wills* (Surtrees) 169 A kneadinge bassyn, a knoppe, a gelfatte. 1588 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 75 The great brewing knopp. 1614 *Inv.* in *Trans. Cumbld. & Westmld. Arch. Soc.* III. 114 One knopp one handle 2 salt pres dishes. 1802 in *Anderson Cumbld. Ball.* 51, I dung owe the knop.

β. 1614 *Inv.* in *Trans. Cumbld. & Westmld. Arch. Soc.* III. 114 In the buttry 3 barrells 2 staues one *Knop*. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 432 But stoups are needed, tubs, and pails, and knaps.

† **Knop**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *KNOP sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To furnish or adorn with knops; to stud. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7260 High shoes knopped with dagges. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 205/2 To Knoppe, *bulware*. 1505 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1901) III. 40 For ij pypanes blak silk to knop the said hat. 1539 in *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 52 Ane capparissie, bordourit with silvir and knoppit with silvir & yellow silk.

2. *intr.* To put forth 'knops', to bud. *Sc.*

a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 40 Sum knopping, sum dropping of balmie liquor sweet. c 1600 BUEL *Pilgr.* in *Watson Coll. Sc. Poems* (1706) II. 23 Ranie Orion, That dropt and knoppit, Baith upon tre and stone.

Knop, *obs.* form of *KNAP sb.* 1, v. 1

Knopped (*npt*, *poet. nppéd*), a. ? *Obs.* [f. *KNOP sb.* 1 or v. + -ED.] Having knops; knobbed; bearing buds, or compact rounded flower-heads.

c 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 424 Wip his knopped schon clouted full bykke. 1434 E. E. WILLS (1882) 101 A litell basyn knopped. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 76 The knoppit syonis with leuis aggregail. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 447 With knopped Majoram or Saurorie. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 320 The unset Leek, or Maiden-leek, is not so hot as the knopped ones.

b. Formed into a knop or knob; knob-shaped. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xii. 161 Lyke to... Cyanus floures... in his Scaly knopped buttens.

Knoppy, a. ? *Obs.* [f. *KNOP sb.* 1 + -Y. Cf. G. *knoppig*.] Full of knops; knop-like; knobby.

156a TURNER *Herbal* II. R. Polygonum... hath many knoppy ioyntes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xvii. 167 When this seede is ripe, his knoppy head openeth. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxv. 458 This kinde hath certaine knoppie tufts.

Knopweed, *obs.* or *dial.* form of *KNAPWEED*.

Knor, -re, *Knorry*, *obs.* ff. *KNUR*, *KNURRY*. **Knorcock**, Anglicized form of *next*.

|| **Knorhan**. *Obs.* [Du. *knorhaan*, f. *knorren* to growl, snarl + *haan* cock.] A name of a S. African species of bustard: = *KORAN* 2.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 139 *The Knorhan*. Among the wild fowls at the Cape there is a sort of birds, a male of which the Europeans there call *Knorcock*; a female they call *Knorhen*. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 85 *The Knorhan*, which is... the African bustard.

Knosp (*nsps*), *rare*. [ad. Ger. *knospe* a bud, boss, knob.] An architectural (or other) ornament in the form of a bud, or forming a bunch-like or rounded protuberance; a knop, knob, boss, stud.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. Introd. iv. Ere from thy mural crown there fell The slightest knosp or pinnacle. 1820 - *Abbot* xxiii. The black letter Bible... adorned with massive silver clasps and knops. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. viii. (1864) IX. 297 Prodigality of ornament, knops, shrine work, corbels, gurgoyles.

Hence **Knosped** (*nspt*, *poet. npspéd*) a., furnished with knops.

1818 MILMAN *Samor* 290 The iron or the knosped brass.

Knot (*npt*), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1 *cnotta*, 3 *cnot*, 3-5 *cnotte*, 3-7 *knotte*, 5-8 *knott*, 3- *knott*. [OE. *cnotta* = Du. *knott*, LG. *knütte*, MG. *knotte*, MHG. *knotte* knob, knot, etc.: -OTeut. **knuiton*, (whence *KNIT v.*); cf. OHG. *chnodo*, *chnoto* (MHG. *knode*, *knote*, G. *knoten*): -OTeut. **knōþon*, *knōþōn*, with variation of consonant due to difference of stress.

ON. had *knútr* knot, knob, *knúla* knucklebone (Sw. *knut* Da. *knude* knot), which may be connected with the above forms, but the difference in vowel makes difficulties. The relationship (if any) of ON. *knútr* (= **knattun*-2) ball, and L. *nōdus* (perh. for *gnōdus*) knot, is also obscure.]

I. 1. An intertwining or complication of the parts of one or more ropes, cords, or strips of anything flexible enough, made for the purpose of fastening them together or to another object, or to prevent slipping, and secured by being drawn tight; a tie in a rope, necktie, etc.; also, a tangle accidentally drawn tight. To make, † *knit*, or tie a knot (*in*), to knot a piece of string or a handkerchief, esp. as a reminder. Also in allusions to the knot in a halter for hanging.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 28 He afunde... þa snode mid

eallum cnotum swa fæste gewriðen swa heo ær wæs. c 1290 *Bebet* 1445 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 148 þe knottes gnouen al is flechs: a-boute bi eche side. 14... CHAUCER'S *Sgr.'s T.* 663 (Lansd.) Bot I wil here nowe make a knotte To be time it come next to my lotte. c 1449 *Peacock Repr.* II. v. 166 Make a knot on his girdil. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 3 The bonde of euerwyche faggotte to contene three quarters of a yarde at the leaste, besyde the knotte. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. iii. 163 This is Mounseur Parrolles the gallant militarist... that had the whole theorie of warre in the knot of his scarf. 1631 R. BOLTON *Conf. Affl. Consc.* (1635) 333 One knot in a thread will stay the Needle's Passage as well as five hundred. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *The Tree* v. Go tye the dismal Knot (why shouldst thou live?). 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiv. 200 He tied sixty knots in a leathern thong, and bade them unfasten one every day, till the prescribed interval had expired. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 71 § 39 Such mesh [in a net] shall not be less than one and a half inch from knot to knot.

b. Often with qualifying word, naming different forms of knots, as *barber's k.*, *bowline k.*, *diamond k.*, *draw-k.*, *fisher's k.*, *French k.*, *granny's k.*, *loop-k.*, *reef-k.*, *riding k.*, *running k.*, *slip-k.*, *surgeon's k.*, *wall-k.*, *water-k.*, *weaver's k.*, etc.; for the more important of these, see the first element.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 320 On a towalle þe made knotte riding, Aboute bis nekke þe hit þrew. 155a HULOET, *Knotte* wiche runneth to, called a rydyng knot, *capulum*. 1726 G. ROBERTS *4 Years Voy.* 112 And making a running bowling Knot on the End of another Rope, I cast it over. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Knot*, a... knot formed on the extremity of a rope, by untwisting the ends... and interweaving them... amongst each other. There are several sorts, which differ in... form and size: the principal of these are the diamond-knot, the rose-knot, the wall-knot, or walnut. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s. v., Fig. 11, a *Barber's knot*, or a knot for cawls of wigs. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 267 We passed... a crooked needle under the artery, threaded with a double waxed thread, part whereof we passed above the aperture in the vessel, and the other below, which were afterwards tied with a double knot called the surgeon's knot. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 382 'Which knot?' asked Toby. 'Single or double wall, single or double diamond, Matthew Walker, spritsail-sheet, stopper, or shroud?' 1881 HAMERSLY *Naval Encycl.* 421 They [knots]... are named either from the manner in which they are made, or the use to which they are applied, as *stopper* knot, *diamond* knot, *double-diamond* knot, *single* and *double* wall knots, etc. c 1885 *Weldon's Pract. Needlework* III. 3/1 Flowers are mostly worked in satin stitch highly raised, embellished with French knots. 1899 W. O. F. TOWNSEND *Embroidery* vi. 90 French Knots.—A very ancient stitch, much used by the Chinese for all kinds of elaborate embroidery.

† c. *Astron.* The star α Piscium, situated in the 'tie' of the lines or ribbons imagined to connect the two fishes in the constellation *Pisces*. *Obs.*

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 267 The Fysches, tyed by the tayles with a common Lyne:... and where those two lines are knitte together, there is one starre more, wiche is called the Knotte. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Pisces*, That [star] next the knot in the north line... first before the knot in the south line.

2. Such a tie used or worn as an ornament or adjunct to a dress; a bow of ribbon; a cockade or epaulette; esp. in *obs.* phrase a *suit of knots*.

Often with distinctive word prefixed: as *breast, shoulder, sword, top, true-love knot*, q. v.

a 1400-50 Alexander 4917 With cumly knottis & with koyntis & knopis of perle. 1552 HULOET, *Knotte* of a cap-bande, or hatbande, or lace. 1668 ETHEREDGE *She would if she could* iii. i. We will only fancy a suit of Knots or two at this shop. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 75. 4/2 The Officers to wear... a mourning Knot on their left Arm. 1713 *GAV Guard*. No. 149 P. 18 A lady of genius will give a genteel air to her whole dress by a well-fancied suit of knots. 1891 MRS. NEWMAN *Begun in Jest* I. 209 Her grey morning gown, with its soft fillings of lace and knots of pale, coral-coloured ribbon.

b. *Her.* (See quot. 1892.)

1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* Prel. The badge in the 'Wake Knot', in which... two monks' girdles are worked into the form of the letter W. 189a WOODWARD & BURNES *Heraldry* II. 585 Knots of particular form were not infrequently used as badges; e.g. the Stafford knot, the Bourchier knot, the Wake and Ormond knot; in all these the silk is twined having some resemblance to the initial letter of the family name. In the Bowen knot the allusion is double, it is formed of four bows, or loops, and each bears a resemblance to one form of the Greek letter B. Knots were also used to unite the badges of two families which had merged into one; or the badge of an office to a personal one.

3. *Naut.* A piece of knotted string fastened to the log-line, one of a series fixed at such intervals that the number of them that run out while the sand-glass is running indicates the ship's speed in nautical miles per hour; hence, each of the divisions so marked on the log-line, as a measure of the rate of motion of the ship (or of a current, etc.). Also *attrib.* with prefixed numeral = 'running (so many) knots'.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 24 It did runne two knots. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. 146 The distance between every one of the Knots must be 50 Foot; as many of these as run out in half a Minute, so many Miles or Minutes the Ship saileth in an Hour. 1760-7a tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 9 The distance between the knots on the log-line should contain 1/10 of a mile, supposing the glass to run exactly half a minute. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvi. 87 A light wind... carrying us at the rate of four or five knots. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 166 A ten-knot breeze was blowing. 1900 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 5/1 A torpedo-boat destroyer... had made a record speed of 35½ knots, which was almost exactly equal to 41 miles an hour.

b. Hence loosely used as if equivalent to 'nautical mile', in such phrases as 20 knots an hour.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. iii. 24 The ship went ten knots an hour. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1799) V. 1828 The strong tide, though even here it ran five knots an hour. 1833 *MARVAT P. Simple* xxxviii. We were going twelve knots an hour, and running away from them as fast as we could.

4. A definite quantity of thread, yarn, etc., varying with the commodity, being a certain number of coils tied by a knot.

c 1540 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterbury* (MS.) For a knot of sylke ijd. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 16 A loose kind of two plettes, which is usually sold for 3 half-pence and sometimes for 2^d. a knot; there should be in everie knotte 18 fathames. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. vi. 288/2 A knot is a Hundred Threads round the Reel, at which place Housewives make a Katch, as some call it, or a Knot, or an Hank. 1875 *TEMPLE & SHELTON Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 161 A run of yarn consisted of twenty knots, a knot was composed of forty threads, and a thread was seventy-four inches in length, or once round the reel.

5. More fully *Porter's knot*: 'A kind of double shoulder-pad, with a loop passing round the forehead, the whole roughly resembling a horse-collar, used by London market-porters for carrying their burdens' (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*).

(Perh. originally a rope tied or knotted into a loop.)

1719 *D'Urfey's Pills* (1872) V. 75 Tom the Porter, Companion of the Pot, Who stands in the Street with his Rope and Knot. c 1737 in *Boswell Johnson an.* 1737 M^r Wilcox eyed his robust frame attentively, and with a significant look, said, 'You had better buy a porter's knot'. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xlix. Preceded by a man who carried the immense petition on a porter's knot through the lobby to the door of the House of Commons. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 12 Jan. 5/5 Fathers of families who should have carried porter's knots, so heavy was their fardel of toys.

6. A design or figure formed of crossing lines; an intricate flourish of the pen. † *Endless knot*, the five-pointed figure consisting of a continuous self-crossing line, otherwise called *pentacle*, *pentagram*, or *pentangle*.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 630 Fyue poyntez, & vche lyne vmbelappez & loukez in oþer, & ay quere hit is endelez, & englych hit callen Quer-al, as I here, þe endez knot. 1638 *Sia T. HZBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 137 In blew, red, and yellow tinctures, commixt with Arabick knots and letters. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) l. 210 As Scriveners take more Pains to learn the Slight Of making Knots, than all the Hands they write.

7. A flower-bed laid out in a fanciful or intricate design; also, more generally, Any laid-out garden plot; a *flower-knot*. Now chiefly dial.

1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. ccxxxviii. 277 An howse wrought lyke vnto a knot in a garden, called a mase. 1502 *Acc.* in A. Amherst *Garlening* (1895) 84 For diligence in making knottes in the Duke's garden. Clypping of knottes, and sweeping the said garden. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 66 Basyell. is an hearbe that is used to be set in the midst of knottes, for the excellent savour that it hath. 1622 *PEACHAM Compl. Gentl.* xix. (1634) 235 Here are the goodliest walks in Europe, for the trees themselves are placed in curious knots as we use to set our herbes in gardens. 1667 H. MOSE *Div. Dial.* ii. v. (1712) 97 They do not water the Walks of the Garden, but only the Beds or Knots wherein the Flowers grow. 1737 G. SMITH *Cur. Relat.* l. i. 49 The Borders of the Beds were lind'd with Box, and beautifully garnish'd with choice Flowers, as were the Knots, in each of which stood a handsome Pot of a choice foreign Plant. 1758 L. TEMPLE *Sketches* 14 More pleasing and beautiful than that insipid, childish, uncomfortable Bauble called a Flower-knot. 1824 *MISS FERRIER Inher.* lxviii. I must see if my flower knots are arranged according to rule.

8. A central thickened meeting-point of lines, nerves, etc.; esp. in *Phys. Geog.*, an elevated point or region in which several mountain-chains meet.

1861 *HERSCHEL Phys. Geog.* § 144 The knot of Pasco, a great ganglion, as it were, of the system [of the Andes]. 1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* vii. 436/1 The Knot [of Cuzco in Peru] comprises six minor mountain-chains, and has an area thrice larger than that of Switzerland.

fig. 18.. STEVENSON *Manse Wks.* 1804 Misc. I. 160 He [grandfather] moves in my blood... and sits efficient in the very knot and centre of my being.

9. *Geom.* A unicursal curve in three-dimensional space, which, on being distorted in any way so as to bring it into a plane without passing one part through another, will always have nodes.

1877 *Tait in Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* XXVIII. 145, I was led to the consideration of the forms of knots by Sir W. Thomson's Theory of Vortex Atoms. *Ibid.* 164 Thus this 4-fold knot, in each of its forms, can be deformed into its own perversion. In what follows all knots possessing this property will be called Amphicheiral. 1884 *KIRKMAN Ibid.* XXXII. 281 Nothing general seems to have been written on knots of more than seven crossings.

II. Figurative applications of 1.

10. *fig.* Something intricate, involved, or difficult to trace out or explain; a tangle or difficulty; a knotty point or problem. *Gordian knot*: see GORDIAN 1 c.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 386 3et her is oðer cnotta ealswa earfoðe, þæt is, 'Nan man ne astihð to heofenum, buton se ðe of heofenum astah'. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1157 Ich habbe uncut summe of þeos cnotti cnotten. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4698 Unto hym that love wole flece, The knotte may unclosed bee. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* iii. 185 All the Subtle Knotts, which crabbed Heads Have twist. 1676 *TEMPLE Lett.* to Sir J. Williamson Wks. 1731 II. 397 This Knot is of those that must be cut through, and cannot be untied. 1784 *COWPER Task* ii. 520 Knots worthy of solution, which alone

A Deity could solve. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* V. xxvii. 719 The death of John cut the knot. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberga* (1890) 129 'Tis one of the greatest knots in service—the smoke question.

b. The central or main point of something intricate, involved, or difficult; the main point in a problem; the complication in the plot of a tale or drama; that in which the difficulty of anything centres.

c 1286 *CHAUCER Sgr.'s T.* 393 The knotte why þat every tale is toold If it be taryed til that lust be coold. The saunour passeth euer lenger the moore. c 1418 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 243 He that can be Cristes clerc, And knowe the knottes of his crede. 1573-80 *BARET Abo.* K 122 The knot and principall point of the matter. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* i. xiii. By and by shall you... know the whole myserie and knot of the matter. 1881 *GLADSTONE Sp.* 7 Apr. The small holdings... the very knot of the difficulty not yet overcome.

11. Something that forms or maintains a union of any kind; a tie, bond, link.

1393 *LANGEL P. Pl.* c. xviii. 127 [Holy Church is] Charite, .. Lyf, and loue, and leaute, in o by-leyue and lawe, And loue a knotte of leaute, and of leel by-leyue. c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 1142 Three thinges be in a right simpul knot, First goode counsell in hym that is not herde [etc.]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 285 b, And therefore it is called of Saynt Paule the knot of perfeccyon. 1538 *STARKEY Eng.* land ii. il. 178, I remembreth the knot betwix the body and the soule. 1587 *FLEMING Contn. Holinshed* III. 1576/2 Ingratitude... and treason... linked together with manie knots of other shamefull sinnes. 1692 *DRYDEN St. Eusebius's Ess.* 362 Place had not as yet united Men by the Knots of a reasonable Society. 1701 *ROWE Anab. Steph-moth.* i. i, To draw The Knot, which holds our common Interest, closer.

b. *spec.* The tie or bond of wedlock; the marriage or wedding knot.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1525 Swa wit beoð ifestnet & iteiet in an, & swa þe cnotte is icnut hituhen un twiecn. c 1230 *Itali. Meid.* 33 Beo þe cnot icnute anes of wedlac. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iv. ii. 24 Send for the Countie, .. He haue this knot knit vp to morrow morning. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 94 But the Crazy... can loose the Knot when they plead a Divorce. 1828 *CROWE Dial.* s.v., 'To tie a knot wi the tongue, at yan cannot louze wi yan's teeth', i.e. to get married.

† 12. A bond or obligation; a binding condition; a spell that binds. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii. 107 Shall I nowsyng you a fytt, With my mystrelsy; loke ye do it well in wrytt, And theron a knot knytt, for it is prophecy. 1534 *MOSE Treat. on Passion Wks.* 1286/1 All these supernatural giftes he gaue him with the knot of thys condicion, that yf hee brake hys commaundement, then shuld he lese them al. a 1627 *MIDDLETON Witch* i. ii. Knit with these charms and retentive knots, Neither the man begets nor woman breeds. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iv. xlviii. 384 This was the first Knot upon their Liberty. 1813 *SCOTT Trium.* Intro. viii. Of the dread knot a wizard tied, In punishment of maiden's pride.

III. *transf.* A hard or firm mass such as is formed by a knot tied in a string, etc.

13. A hard lump in an animal body, either in a softer tissue, or on a smooth surface; a swelling or protuberance in a muscle, nerve, gland, etc.; a knob or enlargement in a bone; a tumour, ganglion, wart, pimple, or the like; the lump that seems to gather in the throat in strong emotion.

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 2 Þe on riwleð þe heorte, þe maked hire efne & smeðe, wiðoute knotte & dolke of woh inwit. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1334 Pen brek þay þe hale, þe balez out token Lystlyl forlancyn & here of þe knot. c 1400 *Beryn* 2513 Streching forth his fyngirs, in sikt... Without[en] knot or knor, or eny signe of goutte. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 280/2 Knotte yn the fleshe, vndyr the skynne, glandula. a 1533 *LO. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Lviij. Thei found his handes hard and ful of hard knottes. 1666 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 33 Let grow thy Sinews till their knots be strong. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2351/4 A Sorrel Horse... a dry knot on the near Leg behind. 1718 *ROWE tr. Lucan* Notes 32 The Knots of Love. These are little Excesses of Flesh upon the Forehead of Foals. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 62 They [the horns of the ibex] are bent backward, full of knots; and it is generally asserted that there is a knot added every year. 1859 *TENNYSON Elaine* 736 The Queen, who sat With lips severely placid, felt the knot Climb in her throat.

14. A thickened part or protuberance in the tissue of a plant; an excrescence on a stem, branch, or root; a node on a stem, esp. when of swollen form, as the joints in grasses; the hard mass formed in a trunk at the insertion of a branch or round the place of insertion of an abortive or dead branch, causing a rounded cross-grained piece in a board, which is apt to fall out, and leave a *knot-hole*. Also, a bud; in (the) knot, in bud, budding. Also (pl.) a disease which attacks plum and cherry trees (see quot. 1845).

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. l. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 105 b/1 Euerich tree herbe and gras hab a rote; and in encheric rote manye maner knottes and stringes. *Ibid.* lxixi. lf. 207/2. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 118 He may not breke a knotte of a straw wip hise teep. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 25 Quynche... hath many knottes toward the roote. *Ibid.* § 139 Apple trees that haue knottes in the bowes. 1601 *HOLLAND Phly* (1634) II. 165 If any person... gather one of these tender knots or buds [of the pomegranate] with 2 fingers only. 1666 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 376 Blunt wedges rive hard knots. a 1670 *HACKETT Arb.* Williams II. 88 The Citron Tree... It bore some ripe ones [fruits], and some sour ones, some in the Knot, and some in the Blossom altogether. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 111 In Deal-boards, those Boughs or Branches are Knots. 1787 *WINTREY Syst. Husb.* 51 Couch and some other weeds vegetate at every joint or knot. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* II. (1813) 21 The flowers of many

proceed from a bud or knot. 1845 *DOWNING Fruits Amer.* 270 The knots is a disease attacking bark and wood... [with] the appearance of large, irregular black lumps, with a hard, cracked, uneven surface, quite dry within. *Mod. dial.* The may is in knot.

† b. *Phr.* To seek (search for, look for, find) a knot or knots in a rush or bulrush (Lat. *nodum in scirpo quærerè*), to seek or make difficulties where there are none; also, to seek a knot in a ring. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayent.* 253 Þet zekþ þet uel ine þe aye oþer þane knotte ine þe resse. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) II. 387 To strain at gnats, to stumble at straws, to seek knots in rushes. a 1592 *GREENE Jas. IV.* iii. ii. They seek a knot in a ring that would wrong my master or his servants in this court. 1625 *HART Anat. Ur.* i. iii. 36 To enquire after [this], were to search for a knot in a rush. 1712 *OLDSWORTH Odes Horace* ii. 7/2 The Grammarians therefore do in this place look for a Knot in a Bull-rush. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* iii. vii. § 43 (1740) 533 Those, that sought Knots in Bulrushes to obstruct the King's Affairs in Parliament.

15. A knob or embossed ornamentation in carved or hammered work; a stud employed as an ornament or for fastening; a boss; also, the carved foliage on the capital of a column (*Parker Gloss. Archit.* 1875). *Friar's knots*: see FRIAR 9.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 577 Greeuz, With polayner piched þer-to, policed ful clene, Aboute his knez knaged wyth knotez of golde. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 161 þe pileres weren... queyntel i-coruen wip curiose knottes. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* ii. xi. Eche caruer and curious ioyner To make knottes w' many a queynt floure. 1534 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 191 Item a shaft of siluer for the same crosse with a roll gilte & iij knottes gilte of the whiche knottes every one hath vij roses enameld with asure. 1664 in *Bradshaw & Wordsworth Lincoln Stat.* (1897) 645 Vehemently suspected to haue secretly purloyned... much of the lead and soulder... and many of the ould window knotts; and to haue souled them to diuerse pewterers. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* Printing xx. ¶ 3 These Knots are small square pieces of Box-wood. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* l. 163 A boss or knot at the centre intersections. 1849-50 *WEALE Dict. Terms, Knot or Knob*, a boss; a round bunch of leaves or flowers, or other ornament of a similar kind.

16. A hill or eminence of moderate height; esp. a rocky hill or summit. Frequent in proper names of hills in the north-west of England. Cf. *KNOB* 2.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1431 In a knot, hi a clyffe, at þe kerre syde, þer as þe rogh rocher vn-rydely watz fallen. 1594 *NORDEN Spec. Brit.* Essex 11 Sundrie valls there are, which of necessitie require hills; but they are but small knottes... making a difference between the valley and the higher ground. 1785 *HUTTON Brau New Wark* Prolog. 20 Whilst I grovel amongst these knots and barrows. 1828 *CROWE Dial.* Knot, a rocky summit, as Bolland knot, Nursaw knot. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 6/1 The loyal bonfires were desecrated by the watchers on Arnside Knott... Some mischievous boys had set light to the gorse and undergrowth at the foot of the knott.

17. A mass formed by the aggregation and cohesion of particles; esp. one that has formed as a hard kernel in the surrounding softer material; a lump, clot, concretion.

Glass-making. In crown glass, = *KNOB* sb. 1, *BULL'S EYE* 1 (*Dict. Archit.* 1863-9); in flint glass, a defect caused by the presence of foreign matter. *Geol.* A concretion of foreign matter in some schistose rocks. (Quot. 1625 is doubtful.)

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. II.* iii. I have lost two stone Of suet... posting hither, You might haue followed me like a watering pot. And seene the knots I made along the street. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 250 It must be extremely beaten, which will break all the knots of Lime. a 1728 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) t. i. 186 A Knot of Black-Lead, that, happening to be form'd within the Verge of another, has a Sinus. 1821 *CLARE Fill. Minstr.* I. 135 Insects of mysterious birth... Doubtless brought by moisture forth, Hid in knots of spittle white. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 7 The straining of the stuff [pulp], and thereby keeping out of the paper all the knots and hard substances.

18. A small group, cluster, band or company of persons or things (gathered together in one place, or associated in any way). *Of a knot*, in union or combination, associated together. a. *Of persons.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 787 Sant Iohann hem sy3 al in a knot, On þe hyl of Syon. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 216 All they came together in one knot to the cite. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iii. i. 117 So often shall the knot of vs be call'd, The Men that gaue their Country liberty. 1639 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buckeluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 278 My Lord Sey and my Lord Brooke, and some of that knott. 1662 *PEPYS Diary* 16 Dec., All do conclude Mr. Coventry, and Pett, and me, to be of a knot. 1704 *SWIFT Mech. Operat. Spir.* Misc. (1711) 287 A Knot of Irish Men and Women. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 225 There was scarcely a market town in England without at least a knot of separatists. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 9. 557 Within the House... a vigorous knot of politicians was resolved to prolong its existence.

b. *Of things.*

1607-12 *BACON Ess., Fortune* (Arb.) 376 The Milken Way in the Sky... is a meeting or knot of a number of smalle Starres. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 6 We were close under St. Iago, another Island of the same Knot. 1825 *SCOTT Talism.* II. They had now arrived at the knot of palm-trees. a 1853 *ROBERTSON Lect.* ii. (1858) 84 You will have... not an institution, but a knot of clubs. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* xii. 263 A host of lesser knots of idioms.

IV. 19. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *knot-bed*, -*garden* (see sense 7); *knot-maker*, -*tier*, -*tightener*; *knot-free*, -*green*, -*haired*, -*like* adjs.; *knot-hole*, (a) a hole in a board, etc., caused by the falling out of a knot; (b) the hollow formed in the trunk of a

tree, by the decay of a branch; knot-horn moth, a moth of the genus *Phycita*; knot-ribbon, ribbon used in making bows or knots; knot-stitch, a stitch by which ornamental knots are made; knot-wood, wood that is full of knots; esp. pine.

1665-76 *REA Flora* (ed. 2) 232 Directions for the making of a knot-bed. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* Charm for Stables, The Manes shall be, Of your horses, all *knot-free. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 172 The *knot-garden smeth for pleasure: the pottle garden for profitte. 1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1757) 208 (E. D. S.) Red-straw wheat must be gathered *knot-green, that is, whilst the knots in the straw are green. 1659 *T. PECKE Parnassi Puerp.* 125 *Knot-hair'd Sicambrians And Natures frised Ethiopians. 1726 G. ROBERTS 4 *Years Voy.* 284, I found one great Leak, which was a *Knot Hole. 1839 *BARING-GOULD Arminell* (1890) I. i. 12 Fanny.. detected an eye inspecting her through a knot-hole, laughed, and then turned crimson. 1894 *Spectator* 18 Aug. 216/1 The various species of *knot-horn moths (*Phycidae*). 1776-96 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 347 Leaves with *knot-like joints. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 10/1 The trade of *knot-maker', or 'tier of cravats', is not one of the least lucrative callings in Paris just now. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1145 Ribbon for military decorations. *Knot ribbon. 1845 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. (1851) 163 (Gen. ii. 24) This vers.. is the great *knot tier, which hath undon by tying, and by tangling, millions of guiltless consciences.

Knot (npt), sb.² Also knott. [Found from 15th c.; varying from 17th c. with *knat*, GNAT²; origin unknown.]

The conjecture of Camden, adopted by Drayton, and commemorated by Linnæus in the specific name *Canutus*, that the bird was named after King Cnut or Canute, 'because believed to be a visitant from Denmark', is without historical or even traditional basis.]

A bird of the Snipe family (*Tringa Canutus*), also called Red-breasted Sandpiper; it breeds within the Arctic Circle, but is common on the British coasts during the late summer and autumn.

1422 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 136/2. 1454 *Bill of fare* in A. Wood *Hist. Univ. Oxfo.* 26, 3rd Table. Plover, Knottys, Syntys, Quayles. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* to Rayle, Curylew, Cnotwyne [= Cnot, Wyppel], Wodcocke, Synpe, or any other clopen footed fowles. 1586 *CAMDEN Brit.* (1607) 408 *Knotts*, i. *Canuti aves* vt opinor, e *Dania enim aduolare creduntur*. 1622 *DRAYTON Poly-obl.* xxv. (1748) 368 The Knot, that called was Canutus Bird of old, Of that great King of Danes, his name that still doth hold. 1774 *GOLOS.M. Nat. Hist.* VI. 28 The long legged plover, the knot and the turnstone, are rather the guests than the natives of this island. 1863 C. A. JOHNS *Home Walks* 21 Mixed with them in the same flock we repeatedly saw Sanderlings, purple Sandpipers and Knots. 1881 *Spectator* 27 Aug. 1108 In the Nares Arctic Expedition Capt. Fielden discovered the breeding ground of the sanderling and the knot.

Knot (npt), v. [f. *KNOT sb.1*]

1. *trans.* To tie in a knot; to form a knot or knots in; to do up, fasten, or secure with a knot.

1547 *SURREY Eneid* iv. (1557) Ej. Her quyer hung behinde her back, her tresse Knotted in gold. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. IV. clxiv, Perhaps those Elves Abuse them rather, .. And Knot their Hearts in their owne Handkercheife. 1702 *ADDISON Dial.* Medals ii. Wks. 1721 I. 515 No costly fillets knot her hair behind. 1834 *MARRVAT N. Forster* xlvii. The seamen were employed in knotting the rigging. 1833 *RENNIE Alph. Angling* 65 Begin with three hairs, put them level at top and knot them. 1842 *TENNYSON St. Sim. Styl.* 64, I wore The rope. Twisted as tight as I could knot the noose. 1894 *HALL CAINE Maxmian* v. v. 295 A card-board box, tied about with a string, which was knotted in a peculiar way.

b. *intr.* To form a knot or knots; to be or become tied or twisted into a knot.

1611 *HEYWOOD Gold.* Age i. i. 15 Henceforth my vnkem'd lockes shall knot in curls.

2. *intr.* To make or knit knots for fringes; to do the fancy work called KNOTTING.

1701 *SEDLEY Song.* Hears not my Phillis i, Phillis.. Sat and knotted all the while. 1713 *STEELE Guard.* No. 41 P 4 Lady Char.. te is taken knotting in Saint James's chapel during divine service. 1824 *MISS FERRIER Inher.* xv, Miss P. gabbled and knotted. 1869 *ROGERS Hist. Gleanings* I. 58 Caroline sat during these recitals, sometimes yawning, sometimes smiling, but always knotting.

b. *trans.* To make or form by this art.

1750 *MRS. DELANY Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 606 Till I have finished a plain fringe I am knotting. 1781 *MRS. BOSCAWEN ibid.* Ser. II. III. 64 You would contrive to knot them some quips of remembrance!

3. *trans.* To form protuberances, bosses, or knobs on or in; to make knotty; to emboss; to knit (the brows).

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxxvii. (Percy Soc.) 195 The gate, Whiche all of sylver was knotted properly. 1697 *R. PEIRCE Bath Mem.* II. viii. 372 The Gout had knotted all his Joynts, both of Toes and Fingers. 1844 *MRS. BROWNING Drama Exile* Poems 1864 I. 28 This Eve.. Knots her fair eyebrows in so hard a knot. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* II. xiv, Bradley Headstone knotted his brows.

fig. a 1541 *WYATT Poems* (1557) 46 Make plaine thine hart, that it be not knotted With hope or dreade.

† b. *intr.* Of plants: To form knots or nodes; to bnd; to form a close head, as clover; to begin to develop fruit; to 'set' (= KNIT v. 5 c). *Obs.*

1611 *COTGR., Nower*, .. also, to knot (as a tree that is growing). 1651-3 *JER. TAYLOR Sermon for Year I* vi. 78 You must .. let it blossom and knot, and grow and ripen. 1658 *EVELYN Fr. Gard.* (1675) 153 The false flowers which will never knot into fruit, are to be nipped off. 1660 *SHARROCK Vegetables* 20 The time of cutting [clover] will be knowne, by observing when it begins to knot.

4. *trans.* To combine or unite firmly or intri-

cately; to associate intimately; to entangle, complicate.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvi. 657 There were three score thousand of them rebelliously knotted together. 1624 *BACON War with Spain* Wks. 1879 I. 536/1 The party of the papists in England are become more knotted, both in dependence towards Spain, and amongst themselves. 1670 *MARVELL Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 339 The House also thought fit to adjourn itself.. Thus we are not yet knotted. 1859 *HAWTHORNE Marb.* Thun xix, The deed knots us together for time and eternity, like the coil of a serpent. 1898 *G. MEREDITH Odes Fr. Hist.* 29 Thy [armies] clash, they are knotted; and now 'tis the deed of the axe on the log.

† b. *intr.* To unite or gather together in a knot; to assemble, congregate; to form a compact mass, to concrete. *Obs.*

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iv. ii. 62 A Cesterne, for foule Toades To knot and gender in. 1639 *SALTMARSH Policy* 289 A little Physicke will disperse a gathering Disease, which if it knot, hath more danger and difficulty. 1662 *PERVY Diary* 24 Aug., A great many young people knotting together, and crying out 'Porridge!'

5. *techn. a.* To cover the knots in (wood) before painting (see KNOTTING vbl. sb. 4). b. To cover (metal, etc.) with knotting (sense 4 b). c. To remove knots from (cloth, etc.); cf. KNOTTER 2, KNOTTING vbl. sb. 5.

Knot, obs. form of NOT a., shorn, round-headed. **Knoberry**. Also knoutberry. [? f. *KNOT sb.1* + *BERRY*.] A local name of the Cloudberry, *Rubus Chamemorus*.

1633 *JOHNSON Gerard's Herbal* App. 1630 Knot, or Knoutberrie, or Cloudberry. 1671 *SKINNER Etymol. Ling. Angl.* Knot-berrie-bush, *Chamemorus*. 1778 *LIGHTFOOT Flora Scot.* (1789) I. 266 Cloudberry, Knot-berries, or Knoutberries. 1828 *Craven Dial.* Knout-berrie. 1859 *W. S. COLEMAN Woodlands* (1862) 103 The Cloudberry... Called also the Mountain Bramble and Knoberry.

Knotch, variant of NOTCH.

Knote (ndut), *Mech.* [a. Ge.. *knoten*, MHG. *knote* knot, node.] 'The point where ropes, cords, etc., meet from angular directions in funicular machines.' 1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Knotfulness. *Geom.* [f. **knottful* (*KNOT sb.1* + *FUL*) + *-NESS*.] The number of knots of less knottiness of which a more complex knot is made up; see *KNOT sb.1* 9.

1877 *TAIT Knots in Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* (1879) XXVIII. 1. 177 The term *Beknottedness* will be used to signify the peculiar property in which knots, even when of the same order of knottiness, may thus differ.. Another property, which may be called *Knotfulness*—to indicate the number of knots of lower orders (whether interlinked or not) of which a given knot is in many cases built up. 1885 *ibid.* (1887) XXXII. III. 504 This is a difficulty of a very formidable order. It depends upon the property which I have called *knotfulness*.

Knot-grass. [f. *KNOT sb.1* + *GRASS*; from the knotted stem.]

1. The plant *Polygonum aviculare*, a common weed in waste ground, with numerous intricately-branched creeping stems, and small pale pink flowers; an infusion of it was formerly supposed to stunt the growth. Called by early herbalists † *Male K.* Also extended to other species of *Polygonum*, as *Seaside K.*, *P. maritimum*; *Virginian K.*, *P. virginianum*, etc.

[a 1500 *GL. Sloane* 5 (Sax. *Leechd.* III. 319/1) *Knottung grass*.]

1538 *TURNER Libellus, Polygonum*, .. knotty. 1544 *PHAET Regim. Lyfe* (1553) Cvij, It is good for the patiente to .. drinke the iuice of knotgrasse. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* III. ii. 329 You dwarfie You minims, of hindring knot-grasse made. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. clxi. § 1. 451 The common male knot grasse creepeth along vpon the ground, with long slender weak branches, full of knots or joints, whereof it tooke his name. a 1706 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* Jan. (1729) 189 Knot-grass, the very worst of Garden-weeds. 1860 *O. W. HOLMES Prof. Breakf.-t. x.* (Paterson) 212 The wiry, jointed stems of that iron creeping-plant which we call 'knot-grass'.

2. Applied to various other plants with knotty stems, etc.

a. Various grasses, as the Florin Grass or Marsh Bent (*Agrostis stolonifera* or *alba*) with creeping rooting stems, and the varieties with knotty rootstock of the False Oat (*Arrhenatherum avenaceum*) and a species of Oat-grass (*Avena elatior*). b. Any species of the genera *Illecebrum* or *Paronychia*. c. Female K., Lyte's name for Mare's-tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*). d. German K., name for Knapel (*Scleranthus annuus*).

1598 *LYTE Dodona's* I. lxvii. 97 Of Knotgrasse. .. There be two Kindes .. The second kinde whiche they call female Knot grasse, hath .. stemmes .. much like to the stalkes and ioyntes of *Hippuris*, or Horse tayle, but not so rough. .. Amongst the Kindes of Knot grasse, we may well reckon that herbe, whiche doth so wrap and entangle itself, and is so full of ioynts, that the base Almaines call it knawel, that is to say, knot weede. 1634 *MILTON Conus* 542 The chewing flocks Had ta'n their supper on the savoury Herb Of Knot-grass dew-besprent. 1744-50 *W. ELLIS Mod. Husbandm.* IV. i. 53 (E. D. S.) *Avena elatior*, knot or couch grass. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 316 Knot Grass, Mountain, *Illecebrum*. 1787 *tr. Linnæus's Fam. Plants* I. 304 *Scleranthus* .. German Knot-grass. 1806 *GALPINE Brit. Bot.* § 100 *Illecebrum* Knot-grass. 1. *Verticillatum*, whorled. 1808 *BACHELOR Agric. Bedfordsh.* 324 The creeping bent-grass (*Agrostis stolonifera*) .. the same, I believe, as that called knot-grass in this county.

3. *attrib.* knot-grass moth, *Acronycta rumicis*. a 1658 *CLEVELAND Cl. Vindict.* (1677) 104 He is much of the

size of those Knot-grass Professors. 1819 *G. SAMOUELLE Entomol. Compend.* 250 Knot-grass moth. 1859 *NEWMAN Brit. Moths* 255 The Knot-Grass.—The antennæ are simple in both sexes. .. It feeds on the common knot-grass.

Knotless (nptlēs), a. [f. *KNOT sb.1* + *-LESS*.] Without a knot, free from knots (in various senses of the sb.); unknotted. In first quot. quasi-adv. = like a thread without knots, smoothly, without check or hindrance.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* v. 769 Bothe Troylus and Troye toun Shal knotles thorough out here herte slyde. 1589 *FLEMING Virg. Georg.* II. 21 Or else the knotles trunks are cut agayne. 1717 *CONGREVE tr. Ovid's Met., Orph. & Euryd.* Here silver firs with knotless trunks ascend. 1792 *BURNS My Tocher's the Jewel*, Ye'll slip frae me like a knotless thread. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 711 The manufacture of threadless, knotless, endless, useless mysteries. 1849 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 70, I slept away from them like a knotless thread.

Knotted (nptēd), a. [f. *KNOT sb.1* and *v.* + *-ED*.] 1. Having a knot or knots tied on it; tied in a knot; fastened with a knot.

c 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Me did cnotted strenges abuton here hæued. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1551 Het.. beaten hire bare flesh & hire freoliche bodi mit cnottede schurgen. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xviii. 197 He hath abouten his Nekke 300 perles oryent gode & grete, & knotted, as Pater Nostres here of Amber. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxii. (Percy Soc.) 156 In her hand she had a knotted whyp. 1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 15/1 The first is called the knotted suture or sowing, because every stitche is cutt off, and both the endes of the thread knitte together. 1607 *ROWLANOS Guy Warw.* 41 The Dragon winds his crooked knotted tail about the Lyon's legs. 1788 *COWPER Negro's Compl.* 29 Ask him, if your knotted scourges, .. Are the means that duty urges Agents of his will to use? 1831 *J. HOLLAND Manuf. Metal* I. 183 These knotted chains, as they are called, are now made by all the chain-makers.

b. *fig.* Knit together as with knots; formed like network; entangled, intricate.

1648 *MILTON Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. (1851) 576 No breach of any just privilege, but a breach of their knotted faction. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. iii. 18 They're catch'd in knotted law like nets. 1892 *MARIE CORELLI Wormwood* III. viii. 160 Little by little, I unravelled my knotted thoughts.

2. Formed or decorated with knots or bosses. b. Of a garden, laid out in knots (see *KNOT sb.1* 7).

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* i. 1. 249 The West corner of thy curious knotted garden. 1830 *N. S. WHEATON Jral.* 411 A double colonnade of clustered pillars .. spanned above by a richly ribbed and knotted arch. 1863-9 *Dict. Archit.* *Knotted shaft*, a peculiarity in the carving of the shafts of columns in the early part of the mediæval period in Italy, representing a knot; sometimes two shafts are knotted together. 1896 *Edin. Rev.* July 169 The term 'knots' or 'knotted garden' came to be used for any grouping of flower beds of other than simple shape.

3. Characterized by knobs, protuberances, excrescences or concretions; gnarled, as a trunk or branch; having swollen joints, as a stem; gathered into wrinkles, knitted (as the brows); cf. *KNOT sb.1* 13, 14; *KNOT v.* 3.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 280/1 Knobby, or knottyd as trees, vertiginosus. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 50 The splitting winde Makes flexible the knees of knotted Oakes. 1632 *MASSINGER & FIELD Fatal Downy* III. i. M.'s Wks. (Rldg.) 278/1 He has a knotted brow, would bruise A court-like hand to touch it. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* I. 7 The Gray, or Horse-Fly. Her legs all joynted and knotted like the plant called *Equisetum* or Horse-tayl. 1701 *SIR H. C. FLOVER Hot & Cold Bathing* I. iv. 102 He was afflicted with the Gout.. his joints were so knotted, that he could scarcely go. 1776-96 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 49 Branches .. Sometimes smooth and regular, sometimes knotted. 1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* I. vii, A formidable knotted club in his hand.

b. † Compacted, formed into a knot or compact close mass, as a bud (*obs.*); forming a close head of blossom (*dial.*).

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 414 Pulling off the Buds of the Rose, when they are newly knotted, for then the side Branches will bear. 1744-50 *W. ELLIS Mod. Husbandm.* III. i. 83 (E. D. S.) [Clover, when fit for mowing, is] known by its being full knotted. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 209 Knotted flowers of thyme.

Knottor (nptōr). [f. *KNOT v.* + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who knots or ties knots; a machine or contrivance for doing this.

1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 536 P 2 The satisfaction these male-knotters will find, when they see their work mixed up in a fringe [etc.]. 1881 *Mark Lane Express* 8 Aug. 1096 The string approaches the knottor as the knot is tightened. 1884 *Thorley's Illustr. Farmers' Almanack* 39 The 'binder', .. after passing the binding string around the bundle, leaves its end in the grasp of the 'knottor'. Finally, this clever device first ties and then cuts the twine band. 1889 in *Mackail W. Morris* I. 316 A carpet-knottor was got from Glasgow, to teach the girls the method of working.

2. A person or contrivance employed to remove knots: see *quots.*

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 490 (Manufacture of Paper) The pulp is strained by means of a sieve or 'knottor', as it is called, .. having fine slits cut in it to allow the comminuted pulp to pass through, while it retains all lumps and knots. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Knotters*, young females employed to cut the knots of yarn off the pieces before they undergo the processes of 'milling' and 'finishing'.

Knottily (nptīli), *adv.* rare. [f. *KNOTTY* + *-LY* 2.] In a knotty manner.

1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 216 Four marks of Parentheses, () () like Knots upon a String, to make it look the more Knottily.

Knottiness (nɒtɪnəs). [f. KNOTTY + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being knotty (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 409 Such children, the knottiness of whose nature is refined and reformed and made smooth by grace. 1616 DONNE *Serm.* (ed. Alford) V. cxxxvii. 463 The wryness, the knottiness, the entangling of the serpent. 1662 HERNE in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 246 The bark of such pollards cannot be gotten off because of its knottiness. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bell* II. 1167 Never was such a tangled knottiness. But thus authority cuts the Gordian thro'.

2. *Geom.* The minimum number of nodes in the projection of a knot (sense 9) on a plane or similar surface.

1877 TAIT in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* XXVIII. 148 There are, therefore, projections of every knot which give a minimum number of intersections, .. this minimum number .. we will call *Knottiness*.

Knottling (nɒtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. KNOT *v.* + -ING ¹.]

1. The action of tying a knot, or of tying or entangling in a knot.

1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 7 Exercising those who are received into the service, in knottling and splicing, in handling and reefing of sails. 1884 SIR S. ST. JOHN *Hayti* v. 106 The peculiar knottling of their curly wool. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxvii. 587 The affected hairs are bent and twisted and tend to produce matting and knottling.

2. The knitting of knots for fancy-work, similar to TATTING; *concr.*, fancy work done by knitting threads into knots.

1697 [see 6 below]. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 536 ¶ 2 Knottling is again in fashion. 1750 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 616, I have sent you by Mr. Dubourg, .. all the knottling and knottling thread I have. 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 3 June, Next to mere idleness, I think knottling is to be reckoned in the scale of insignificance; though I once attempted to learn knottling. 1801 *Monthly Rev.* XXXV. 342 The young females of the Cape .. are expert at .. all kinds of lace, knottling, and tambour work. 1826 MISS MITTFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 317 The whole fringe of the bed and window curtains being composed of her knottling. 1899 MRS. MACQUOID *Berksh. Lady* 123 Taking her knottling out of a black velvet reticule.

3. The formation of knots or protuberances; the production of buds, etc., budding.

1611 CORA, *Nouveau des jeunes arbres*, the knottling of young trees; their springing, or shooting out from knot to knot. 1660 BAINSLY *Ving. Ed.* 119/2 In the new flower (viz. at the first knottling). 1848 E. WEBB *Continent. Ecclesiol.* 116 It is like a finger deformed by the knottling of the knuckles.

4. The process of covering the knots in wood with a special preparation, previously to painting; *concr.*, the preparation used for this.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 587 *Knottling*; in painting, the process for preventing knots from appearing in the finish. 1852 NICHOLSON'S *Dict. Archit.* s.v., *Knottling* is a composition of strong size, mixed with red lead. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1578 All the knots in the wood must be killed with knottling. .. Knottling is a preparation of red lead, litharge, boiled oil, and a little turpentine.

b. A preparation used as a cement or covering for metals.

5. The process of removing knots from cloth, pulp, etc.: see *quots.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1240/2 *Knottling*, .. 2. (*Cloth-making*) Removing wett knots and others from cloth by means of tweezers. 1880 SIA E. REO *Japan* II. 44 The processes of straining, knottling (the separation of knots, impurities, or of matted fibre which has formed into strings, or is insufficiently ground) making [pulp into paper].

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 2).

1697 in *Doran Ann. Eng. Stage* (1864) I. xii. 250 A black taffety cap, together with .. a knottling needle, and a ball of sky-colour and white knottling. 1763 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 94 Lady Weymouth .. and the Duchess of Ancaster sat knottling, with a knottling-bag hanging on their left arm. a 1847 MRS. SHEARWOOD *Lady of Manor* II. x. 26, I then .. seated myself at the table, with my knottling-shuttle in my hand.

† **Knottish**, *a. Obs.* rare -o. [f. KNOT *sb.* + -ISH ¹.] Knotty.

1530 PALSGR. 317/1 Knottyshe, knorrishe, or full of knottes, *neux*.

† **Knottle**, *Obs.* [dim. of KNOT *sb.* + -LE.]

A small knot; a knob; a tangle (of rope).

a 12500 *Life Alexander* (in *MS. Lincoln A.* i. 17 ff. 3) (Halliwell), He had a heued lyke a bulle, and knottles in his front, as thay had bene the hygnyng of homes. 1568 FULLWELL *Like witt to Like* in *Hazl. Doddsley* III. 333 A bag and a bottle, or else a rope knottle.

Knotty (nɒtɪ), *a.* [f. KNOT *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Of a cord, etc.: Having or full of knots; tied or entangled in knots.

a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 281 þu wes.. wið cnotti swepes swungen. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 280/2 Knotty, *nodosus*. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* 112 She bare a skourge, with many a knotte string. 1603 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 18 Make .. Thy knotty [Qo, knotted] and combined locks to part. And each particular haire to stand an end. 1634 SIA T. HEARBEAT *Trav.* 14 Their haire curld, .. blacke and knotty. 1822 R. S. SUTTES *Spunge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 310 Regardless of .. the crack of his little knotty whip.

2. *fig.* Full of intellectual difficulties or complications of thought; hard to 'unravel', explain, or solve; involved, intricate, perplexing, puzzling. (Sometimes with mixture of sense 4.)

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1157 Ich habbe uncnut summe of þeos cnotti cnotten. 1573-80 BARET *Alto*, K 122 Knottie, full of knots, or difficulties. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Regim. Health*

(*Arb.*) 59 Auoid .. Anger fretting inwards; Subtill and knottie Inquisitions. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 192 Reckoned amongst the knotty pieces of Christian Religion. 1701 *Stanley's Hist. Philos. Biog.* 14 Æschylus, the most knotty and intricate of all the Greek Poets. 1702 POPE *Jan. & May* 140 The knotty point was urg'd on either side. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 79 (1879) 83 The man who is .. in a complete reverie, unravelling some knotty subject.

3. Abounding in or covered with knots, knobs, or rough protuberances; rugged, gnarled; containing knots, as a board.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1119 A forest, .. With knotty knarry bareyne trees olde. c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* III. 377 Fertile, & fresch, ek knotty, sprongen newe Thy graffes be. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 280/2 Knotty, wythe-in the flesche, *glandulosus*. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. l. viii. (1636) 287 Like knots in a knotty board. 1622 BENTLEY *8 Serm.* (1724) 331 The scragged and knotty Backbone. 1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 75 A Cancer in her Breast, rough on the Surface, with knotty Vessels. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 122 The wild shelter of a knotty oak. 1881 MISS YONGE *Lads & Lassies Langley* II. 97 She knelt upon the grass, with her bare hard-working knotty hands clasped.

4. Hard and rough in character; rugged.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (*Arb.*) 34 A witte .. that is not ouer dulle, heauie, knottie and lumpishe. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Pref., *Wks.* (1851) 19 To doe this .. with a smooth and pleasing lesson, which receiv'd hath the vertue to soften and dispell rooted and knotty sorrowes. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 341 A kind of blunter wedges provided by divine Wisdom to work upon those knotty tempers, upon which those instruments of a finer edg .. can do no good. 1821 LAMB *Elia Ser.* I. *Imper. Symp.*, They beat up a little game peradventure—and leave it to knottier heads .. to run it down.

5. Comb., as knotty-pated [perh. associated with not-headed, not-pated (1 Hen. IV, II. iv. 78)], blockheaded.

1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 251 Thou Clay-brayn'd Guts, thou Knotty-pated Foole.

Knotweed (nɒtˈwiːd). [f. KNOT *sb.* + WEED *sb.*]

† a. Lyte's name for Knawel (*Scleranthus annuus*). *Obs.* b. Name for various species of *Centaurea* (Knapweed, etc.), from the knobby 'heads'. c. Name for various species of *Polygonum*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxvii. 97 The base Almaines cal it knawel, that is to say, knot weede. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cat.* 49 They pull the little blossom threads from out the knot-weed's button heads. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Knotweed, .. Alpine, *Polygonum alpinum*. .. Amphibious, *Polygonum amphibium*.

Knottwork (nɒtˈwɜːk).

1. Ornamental work consisting of, or (as in *Arch.*) representing, cords or the like intertwined and knotted together.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ii. 237 The interlaced knotwork so favourite a device of Celtic Art. *Ibid.* II. iv. iv. 292 The ornamentation vulgarly called Runic knot-work. 1863-9 *Dict. Archit.*, *Knot work*, the term lately given to a species of ornament of great variety and beauty, met with in manuscripts, on articles of attire, on monuments, and in the architecture, of the middle ages. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 389 The borders themselves, with their varied sculpture of knotwork and rope work, seem decidedly British.

2. A kind of fancy needlework.

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Knot Work*, this is an old work recently introduced from the continent into England .. the modern Knot Work is made with fine silk on thread knotted over crochet cotton or cord, with its edging made with crochet.

Knottwort (nɒtˈwɜːt). [See *WORT*.] a. The common knot-grass (*Polygonum aviculare*). b. *pl.* Lindley's name for the N.O. *Illecebraceæ*.

1845 LINOLEY *Veg. Kingd.* (1853) 499 Order. *Illecebraceæ* .. Knotworts. 1864 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, *Knot-grass*, or *Knottwort*, the centinote, from its trailing jointed stems and grass-like leaves.

Knoue, **Knouleche**, *obs.* ff. **KNOW**, **KNOWLEDGE**.

Knout (naut, nāt), *sb.* Also 8 knoute, knowt, 8-g knout. [a. French spelling of Russ. КНУТ *knut*.] A kind of whip or scourge, very severe and often fatal in its effects, formerly used in Russia as an instrument of punishment.

1716 J. PERRY *State Russia* 218 note, The Knout is a thick hard Thong of Leather of about three Foot and a half long, fasten'd to the end of a handsome Stick about two Foot and a half long with a Ring or kind of Swivle like a Flail at the end of it, to which the Thong is fasten'd. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 61 The Russian government has been rendered more mild, by an abolition of the severe punishment of the knout. 1780 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 578/1 Death is often the consequence of a punishment apparently more mild, viz. the knout. 1808 SIR R. R. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) II. xxviii. 20, I have been to witness the execution of the Knout, to a height of torture which very seldom is now inflicted. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. iv. viii. Shall I weep if .. an infant civilisation be ruled with rod or with knout?

Knout, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To flog or punish with the knout.

1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 2162 At 16 years of age he was knouted, had his nose slit, and was banished to Siberia. 1863 SALA *Murderous Ischooschik* 91 One was knouted to death only the other day, at the top of the Nevski, for the murder of a German commercial traveller.

Hence **Knouted ppl. a.**, **Knouting vbl. sb.**

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* II. 644 Hast thou found .. No repose, Russia, for knouted Poles? 1887 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 6/1 Happily M. Verestschagin, who paints a Russian hanging, did not paint a Russian knouting.

Knoutberry, variant of **KNOTBERRY**.

Know (nəʊ), *v.* Pa. t. **knew** (niʊ). Pa. pple.

known (nəʊn). *Forms:* *Inf.* I **cnáwan**, 3-4 **onawe(n)**; 2-4 **cnowe(n)**, 3 **cnoue(n)**, 4-5 **cnow**; 3-5 **knawe(n)**, 3-4 **knaun**, 5 *Sc.* **knaue**, (5-7 **knau**); 3-5 (3-*Sc.* and *dial.*) **knau**; 3-4 **knownen**, (3 **knownen**, 3-5 **knoue(n)**, 5-6 **knou**, 6 **knowne**), 3-7 **knowe**, (6-7 **kno**), 5- **know**. *Pa. t.* I-3 **cnéow**, 3 **cnéou**, **cnew**, **cnou**, 3-4 **knéow**, 3-6 **knéu**, (4 **knéuz**, **knéuh**, **knéj**, **knéw**, **knúz**, 5 **knéew**, **knogh**), 4-6 **knéwe**, 3- **knew**. Also 3 **cnawed**, 5 **knowede**, 9 *dial.* **knowed**. *Pa. pple.* I **cnáwen**, 3-5 **knawen**, 3-4 **knaunen**, (3 **knaun(e)**, 4 **knawe**, 6 **knauw**, 7 *Sc.* **knaune**, 9 *Sc.* and *north.* **knawn**; 3-5 **cnowe(n)**, 4-7 **knownen**, (4 -un, 4-5 -yn), 4-5 **knowe(e)**, (5 **kno**, 6 **knouin**, **knouen**, 7 **knouen**), 6-7 **knowne**, 6- **known**. Also 2-3 i-**cnawe(n)**, 3 -**cnowe(n)**, 2-4 i-, ykna(u)we(n), -**knowe(n)**. Also 3 **knawed**, **knaued**, **knaud**, 4 (9 *dial.*) **knowed**. [A Com. Teut. and Com. Aryan vb., now retained in Eng. alone of the Teut. languages: OE. (*ge*)**cnáwan**, pa. t. (*ge*)**cnéow**, pa. pple. (*ge*)**cnáwen** = OHG. -*cnān*, -*cnādan*, -*cnāhan*, ON. pres. ind. **kná**, pl. **knegum**, Gothic type ***knān**, ***kainō**, ***knān**, a redupl. vb. not found in existing remains. Outside Tent., = OSlav. *zna-ti*, Russ. *zna-t* to know; L. ***gnō**, whence the incentive (*g*)**gnōscere**, perf. (*g*)**gnōv**, pa. pple. (*g*)**gnōt-us**; Gr. ***γνω**, whence redupl. and incentive *γν-γνώσκω*, 2 aor. *ἔ-γνων*; Skr. **jnā**-**know**. Generally held to be from the same root (*gen-*, *gon-*, *gn-*) as CAN *v.*, and KEN. Already in early times the simple vb. had sustained various losses; in L. and Gr. the pres. stem survived only in derived forms; in Gothic the word is not recorded; in ON. the pres. inf. was obs.; in ON. and OHG. the orig. strong pa. t. and pa. pple. were lost; in OHG. and OE. the vb. was app. known only in composition, as in OE. *gecnáwan*, *oncnáwan*, *iscnáwan*. The first of these may be considered as the historical ancestor of ME. and mod. **know**, for although it came down in southern ME. as *i-knowen*, *y-knowe*, the prefix was regularly dropped in midl. and north., giving the simple stem form *cnawen*, *knawe(n)*, *knowe(n)*, which was well-established in all the main senses by 1200 (a single instance being known a 1100). The verb has since had a vigorous life, having also occupied with its meaning the original territory of the vb. Wit, Ger. *wissen*, and that of CAN, so far as this meant to 'know'. Hence Eng. *know* covers the ground of Ger. *wissen*, *kennen*, *erkennen*, and (in part) *können*, of Fr. *connaître* and *savoir*, of L. *novisse*, *co-gnōscere*, and *scire*, of Gr. *γνῶσκω* and *εἰδέναι* (*oída*). But in Sc. the verb KEN has supplanted **knaw**, and come to be the sense-equivalent of 'know' in all its extent of signification. As *gecnáwan* came down as late as 1400 in form *iknowen* YKNOW, the pa. pple in *i-*, *y-*, in southern ME., may belong to either form.]

Signification. From the fact that **know** now covers the ground formerly occupied by several verbs, and still answers to two verbs in other Teutonic and Romanic languages, there is much difficulty in arranging its senses and uses satisfactorily. However, as the word is etymologically related to Gr. *γνῶσκω*, L. (*g*)**gnōscere** and (*g*)**gnōvisse**, F. *connaître* (= L. *cognōscere*) to 'know by the senses', Ger. *können* and *kennen*, Eng. *can*, *ken*, it appears proper to start with the uses which answer to these words, rather than with those which belonged to the archaic vb. to Wit, Ger. *wissen*, and are expressed by L. *scire* and F. *savoir*, to 'know by the mind'. This etymological treatment of the word, and the uses to which it has been put, differs essentially from a logical or philosophical analysis of the notion of 'knowing', and the verbal forms and phrases by which this is expressed, in which the word 'know' is taken as an existing fact, without reference to the history of its uses.

Know, in its most general sense, has been defined by some as 'To hold for true or real with assurance and on (what is held to be) an adequate objective foundation'. Mr. James Ward, in *Enycl. Brit.* XX. 49 s.v. *Psychology*, assigns to the word two main meanings: 'To know may mean either to perceive or apprehend, or it may mean to understand or comprehend. Thus a blind man, who cannot know about light in the first sense, may know about light in the second, if he studies a treatise on optics.' Others hold that the primary and only proper object of knowing is a fact or facts (as in our sense *to*), and that all so-called knowing of things or persons resolves itself, upon analysis, into the knowing of certain facts about these, as their existence, identity, nature, attributes, etc., the particular fact being understood from the context, or by a consideration of the kind of fact which is usually wanted to be known about the thing or person

in question. Thus, 'Do you know Mr. G.?', 'Do you know Balliol College?' have different meanings according to the kind of facts about Mr. G. or Balliol College, which are the objects of inquiry.

I. 1. trans. To perceive (a thing or person) as identical with one perceived before, or of which one has a previous notion; to recognize; to identify. Sometimes with *again*; also, later, with *for*. [*Beowulf* 2047 Meaht þu min wine, mece gecnawen þone þin fæder to gefeohte bæc. c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xxvii. 12 gif min fæder me handlaþ and me gecneawþ. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 26 Ða he ða lac gecneaw. a 1100 in Napier O. E. Glosses 76 *Noscutur*, i. *intelleguntur*, þa beoð cnawene. c 1200 *Ormin* 1314 Lamb..cann cnawenn swiþe wel Hiss moder þær þo blæteþ. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2162 Ðe .x. comen. To Iosep, and he ne knewen him nogt. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4209 Quen his fader his kirtel kneu Moght na gamen him com to gleu. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvii. 348 All sone he hym with-drogh, firo he saw that we hym knogh. 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 232 This question, whether that in the life everlasting, we shal know one another. 1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 11 After two leagues pursuit, they knew her for a Portugal Carrack. 1706 *Pope Let. to Wycherley* 10 Apr., They would not be chang'd so much, but any one would know them for the same at first sight. 1724 *De Foe Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 26 For four days more I knew nobody. 1865 *Kingsley Herew.* v. (1877) 111, I knew you, in spite of your hair, by your eyes. 1867 *Howells Ital. Journ.* 63, I wonder how he should have known us for Americans?

b. To recognize or distinguish, or be able to distinguish (one thing) from (another) = OE. *lōcndawan*.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 6402 (Fairf.) Mony atte..knaues nozt þe gode fra þe ille. 1406 *Hoccleve La male regle* 23 Now can I knowe feeste fro penance. 1508 *Shaks. Merry W.* iii. iii. 44 We'll teach him to know Turtles from Iayes. 1704 *Pope Windsor For.* 175 Scarce could the Goddess from her nymph be known. 1843 *Macaulay Mm. D'Arblay* Ess. 1865 III. 295 Burney loved his own art passionately; and Johnson just knew the bell of Saint Clement's church from the organ.

c. intr. To distinguish between. rare. 1864 *Lowell Fireside Trav.* 3 Let him know between the good and evil fruits.

† 2. trans. To recognize in some capacity; to acknowledge; to admit the claims or authority of. = *BEKNOW* 3. Obs.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2066 To him we kennið & cnawed to lauerd. 1297 *R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 3995 Pat þou nelt him iknowe [v. r. knowe] ne do þin seruage. 13. E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 519 Wygez wyl torne, & cum & cnawe me for kyng. 1382 *Wyclif 1 Thess. v.* 12 We preien þou, that þe schulen knowe hem that trauelen among þou, and .. that þe haue hem more haboundantli in charite (1611 and R. V. to know them). c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 169, I .. know the for my lorde. 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 38 Think you that they wyl knowe or obey any civil Magistrate?

† 3. a. trans. To acknowledge, confess, own, admit: = *ACKNOW* 2, *BEKNOW* 2. Obs.

c 1200 *Ormin* 9818 Ne wolden þeȝ noht cnawenn Ne zateinn þat teȝ wærenn oht Sinnfulle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5107 Pat we haue misdon we wyl knau. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 51 Lered & lewed þat wi .. knowe to god þat þai are ille. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 67 Knowe þi synne to vs, gif þou be gylty. 1467 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* 2 Dec. (Spald. Cl.) 1. 27 The said Thomas sal .. opynly know that he has offendit til him.

† b. refl. To make confession, confess; also with *compt.*, to confess oneself (to be) something.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 132 Al ha cneowen [v. r. icneowen] ham crauant & ouercumen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18488 Loues nu vr lauerd dright, And knau yow til him o yur plight. c 1375 *Ibid.* (Fairf. MS.) 26959 Qua buxumli him-self knawes [Cott. be-knaus] sal haue mercy. 14. *Masse in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 148 Sey ye with hym *Confiteor* Or ellis in Ynglysch thus therfor I know me to God. 1478 *Crocombe Church-w. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 7 Comes .. and cnowth hym dettar to the Church for his serfant xx^d.

† c. intr. (for *refl.*) Obs. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 Kneowed ure louerd [confitemini domino]. a 1350 *Cursor M.* 18488 (Gott.) Louis nu vr lauerd dright, An knau til him of yur plight. 1362 *LANGL P. Pl. B.* ii. 273 For he kneuz on þe crois & to crist shref hym.

† d. pass. = *b.* Const. of, that. = *ACKNOW* 4, *BEKNOW* 4. Obs. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 21 Ðat ic scolde bien icnawe of mine sennes. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 123 þe man .. þe beð is gultes cnowe. c 1205 *Lay.* 26433 gif þu wulle icnawen beo þat Arður is king ouer þe. c 1310 *Marina* 53 in Bōdēker *All. Eng. Dich.* 258 He nolde be knowe for no þyng þat hit was a mayde ȝyng. c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 534 (Br. Mus. Add. MS.), gif .. he wille on his last prowē Schryue him & ben y-knowe.

† 4. trans. To perceive (with the senses). Obs. c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls)* 1684 Coryneus .. busched þem on a rowe þat þe Frensche moughte þem nougt knowe. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* iii. xxi. (1495) 69 The sighte knoweth hewe and colour and the taast knoweth sauour. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 63 He saȝe þam in þe hiȝe see .. Carryȝis comand he knew keruand þe iȝis.

II. 5. To be acquainted with (a thing, a place, or a person); to be familiar with by experience, or through information or report (= *F. connaître*, Ger. *kennen*). Sometimes, To have such familiarity with (something) as gives understanding or insight. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 For hereword to habbene and beon iurwedeȝe fir and neor ðer þe heo icnawene beoð. c 1205 *Lay.* 4623 Ne þas strid we ne cnoweð þe we isoht habbeð. 1362 *LANGL P. Pl. A.* ii. 202 He kenneðe him in heore craft and kneu mony gynnys. c 1385 *Chaucer Prol.* 240 He knew the Tarners wel in al the toun. 1485 *Caxton Pref. Malory's Arthur*, Alysaunder the grete, & .. Iulys VOL. V.

Cezar...of whome thystories ben wel kno and had. 1598 *Shaks. Merry W.* ii. ii. 188 You have been a man long knowne to me, though I had neuer so good means as desire, to make my self acquainted with you. 1634 *Milton Comus* 311, I know each lane, and every alley green. . of this wilde Wood. 1710 *Addison Tatler* No. 192 P. 5 A Story that is very well known in the North of England. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 400 The external use of cold water has been known and practised from the earliest periods. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng. princ.* l. 365 Whoever could make himself agreeable to the prince, might hope to rise in the world. . without being even known by sight to any minister of state.

b. refl. To know oneself. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 123 þe man cnoweð him seluen þe pencheð of wu medeme þinge he is shapen. c 1305 *Knowe þi self* 3, in E. E. P. (1862) 130 Yche cristen creature knowen hym self ouht. 1484 *Caxton Esop* ii. Fable 17 Who that knoweth hym self lytel he preyseth hym self. 1531 *Elvot Gov.* iii. iii. *Nosce te ipsum*, which is in englyshe, know thy selfe. 1707 *Norris Treat. Humility* ii. 58 We say of proud men that they do not understand themselves, or that they ought to be made to know themselves better. 1860 *Pusey Min. Proph.* 455 In order to repent, a man must know himself thoroughly.

c. To have personal experience of (something) as affecting oneself; to have experienced, met with, felt, or undergone. Also fig. of inanimate things. Chiefly in negative forms of expression.

1390 *Gower Conf.* l. 7 Justice of lawe tho was holde..The citees knewen no debat. 1591 *Shaks. Two Gent.* l. iii. 16 In haining knowne no traualle in his youth. 1697 *Dayden Virg. Georg.* iii. 530 Whole Months they wander, grazing as they go; Nor Folds, nor hospitable Harbour know. 1877 *E. R. Conder Bas. Faith* iv. 151 'He has never known trouble; 'He knows no fear', meaning that the person spoken of is not familiar with these feelings. 1879 *R. K. Douglas Confucianism* iii. 71 Running water which knows no stagnation. 1896 *A. E. Housman Shropshire Lad* i, And lads knew trouble at Knighton When I was a Knighton lad.

d. To know as, to be familiarly acquainted with under the name of; *pass.*, to be commonly called. 1887 *Co-operative News* XVIII. 242 The timbers. are not what is technically known as 'blue'.

6. To be personally acquainted with (a person); to be familiar or intimate with; † to become acquainted with (*obs.*).

1377 *LANGL P. Pl. B.* vi. 222 If þow fynde any freke þat fortune hath appeyred, ..sonde þow suche to cnowe; Conforte hem with þi catel. c 1386 *Chaucer Knt.* T. 345 Duc Perotheus loued wel Arcite And hadde hym knowe at Thebes yer by yer. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 170 Hir kinrede, hir cosyns and al þat hire knewe. a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen. VIII 444 [He] cursed the tyme that euer he knewe Doctor Barnes. 1575 *LANEHAM Let.* 1, I am ..acquainted with the most, and well knoen too the best, and eury officer glad of my company. 1726 *G. Roberts Four Yrs. Voy.* 313 [He asked] If I was acquainted with any of the Signiores of the City? I told him, I knew some of them. 1892 *Mrs. H. Ward David Grieve* III. 131 As to knowing people, you won't take any trouble at all. *Mod.* They are neighbours of ours, but we do not know them.

† b. pass. To be known, to be personally acquainted or on familiar terms with. Obs.

a 1225 *Juliana* 14 Ne ich neuer þat ich wite nes wið him icnawen. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 178 He was homly and knowyn with þi lady. c 1475 *Rauf Coitȝer* 532, 'I am knawin with the Quene,' said Schir Rolland. 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 117 h, He was so well known with the Emperour Soliman.

† c. intr. Of two persons: To be (mutually) acquainted. (= *F. se connaître*). Obs.

1606 *Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* ii. vi. 86 You, and I have knowne sir. 1611 — *Cymb.* l. iv. 36 Sir, we haue knowne together in Orleance.

7. trans. To have carnal acquaintance or sexual intercourse with. *arch.*

Chiefly a Hebraism which has passed into the mod. langs., but found also in Gr. and L. So Ger. *erkennen*, *F. connaître*. c 1200 *Ormin* 2406 3ho ..segȝe; Hu maȝȝ þiss forðed ben þurh me þat nan wepmann ne cnaue? c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 38 It was again the lawe His brother wif feyslic to knawe. c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 155 He stode, & proued it.. Pat his fader Henry þat ilk Aleyse had knowen. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* iv. 1 Adam forsothe knewe Eue his wijf. 1535 *Jove Apol. Tindale (Arb.)* 48 Before she knew (that is) slept with hir hōwsbonde. 1572 *Depos. Canterb. Cath. Libr.* bk. 18 lf. 166 (MS.) To haue to doo with her, meaning carnally to knowe this deponentes bōdȝe. 1601 *Shaks. All's Well* v. iii. 288 By loue, if euer I knew man, 'twas you. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* v. l. 203 That is Angelo, Who thinks he knows, that he nere knew my body. c 1613 *Middleton No Wit like a Woman's* ii. iii, Will you swear here you neuer yet knew woman?

III. 8. To have cognizance of (something), through observation, inquiry, or information; to be aware or apprised of (= *F. savoir*, Ger. *wissen*); † to become cognizant of, learn through information or inquiry, ascertain, find out (*obs.*).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 463 3ef þu wult cnawen min cun, ich am kinglys dohter. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 577 3it coupe non by no craft knowen hire sore. 1362 *LANGL P. Pl. A.* ix. 63 'What art þou', quod I 'that my name knowest?' c 1375 *Quon. Attach.* c. 48 § 5 in Skene *Reg. Maj.* 85 b, All hurdes and treasures hid vnder the earth .. quereof the awner is not knawin. c 1425 *LDG. Assembly of Gods* 175 He hit desyryd to knowe hys offence. 1531 *Elvot Gov.* iii. xxvi, Galene, ..exhorteth them to knowe exactly the accustomed diete of their patientes. 1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* l. 38 How to diuide a Triangle (whose Area or Content is known) into two Parts. 1706 *Pope Let. to Wycherley* 10 Apr., Pray let me know your mind in this. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 23/1, I do not know his age exactly. 1871 *Morley Voltaire* (1886) 10 The free-thinker (would fain pass) for a person with his own orthodoxies if you only knew them.

9. To be conversant with (a body of facts, principles, a method of action, etc.) through instruction, study, or practice; *esp.* to have practical understanding of (a science, language, profession, etc.); to have learnt by study or practical experience; to be versed or skilled in; † to acquire skill in, to learn (*obs.*).

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 24 Pus thei lerne hire þe lawe, Cleer Clergye to knawe. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 20 Galienus seib, þat it is necessarie a surgian to knowe anotomie. 1598 *Florio Ital. Dict.* Ep. Ded., Well to know Italian is a grace of all graces. 1639 *Massinger Unnat. Combat* l. i. Wks. (Rldg.) 27/1 Nay, if a velvet petticoat move in the front, Buff jerkins must to the rear, I know my manners. 1749 *Johnson London* 115 All sciences a fasting Monsieur knows. 1762 *Goldsmith Cit. W.* lx3, To know one profession only, is enough for one man to know. 1808 *Scott Marm.* l. viii, Each, chosen for an archer good, Knew hunting-craft by lake or wood. c 1813 *Mrs. Sherwood Stories on Catechism* x. (1873) 83 Know you not the commandments of God? 1872 *L. Carroll Through Looking Glass* ix. 192 Of course you know your ABC.

b. phr. To know better († better things), to have learnt better from experience; hence, to be more prudent or discreet (than to do something).

a 1704 *L'Estrange (J.)*, One would have thought you had known better things than to expect a kindness from a common enemy. 1782 *MAD. D'Arblay Let. to S. Crisp* Aug., You and I know better than to hum or be hummed in that manner. 1872 *Punch* 24 Feb. 78/2 Some persons who should know better than to talk nonsense. 1886 *Ruskin Præterita* l. 431 Nothing to blame themselves in, except not having known better.

c. To have learnt by committing to memory; more fully, to know by heart: see *HEART* sb. 32.

1855 *Pusey Doctr. Real Presence* Note S. 602 Sozomen mentions a celebrated Ascetic .. who .. knew the Holy Scriptures by heart. *Mod.* To know one's lesson; to know one's part, as in a play.

† d. refl. (in later use *pass.*) To be versed or skilled in. (= *F. se connaître* en.) Obs.

c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls)* 11064 þer were chanons of clerȝe, & knewe þem wel in astronomye. *Ibid.* 11198, Y ne knowe me nougt in swykh chaffare. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* xi. 412 Wallace beheld, quikly well in weir him knew. 1630 *Load Banians & Persees* 33 To bee knowne onely in his owne husynes, and not to enquire after the things of the world. 1655 [see *KNOWN* 2].

10. To apprehend or comprehend as fact or truth; to have a clear or distinct perception or apprehension of; to understand or comprehend with clearness and feeling of certainty. Formerly, sometimes, † To get to understand, to find out by reasoning.

When the feeling of certainty is emphasized, *know* is often contrasted with *believe*.

c 1200 *Ormin* 15624 He cnew hemm alle wel & alle þeȝȝe þohtness. 1387 *Trevisa Higden (Rolls)* III. 217 Meny þinges deef þat mowe be knowe by manis kynde wytt. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1489) iv. xxviii. 75 Why is it thenne that he vseth nougt discourses of reason to knowe oute the trouthe? 1601 *Gill Treat. Trinitie in Sac. Philos.* (1625) 215, I conclude, that there is nothing which is beleevd, but it may also be known. 1607 *Milton P. L.* l. ix. 804 Mature In knowledge, as the Gods who all things know. 1744 *Berkeley Siris* § 253 We know a thing when we understand it. 1845 *Trench Huls. Lect.* l. (1854) 16 We must pass into, and unite ourselves with, that which we would know, before we can know it more than in name. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 56 It seems probable that .. he did not know his own mind. 1874 *Blackie Self-Cult.* 14 Count yourself not to know a fact when you know that it took place, but only when you see it as it did take place.

b. absol. or intr. To have understanding or knowledge.

c 1200 *Ormin* 13811 þu cnawest riht & trowesst. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl. B.* x. 464 Suche lewed iottes .. Pat imparfity here knewe, And eke lyued. 1561 *T. Norton Calvin's Inst.* iii. 277 When menne doe with mixte and understanding conceyue the knowledge of things, they are thereby sayd (*Scire*) to know. 1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* l. 22 By Speculation we know that we may the better know. 1832 *Tennyson Pal. Art* xli, Large-brow'd Verulam, The first of those who know. 1850 — *In Mem.* Prol. vi, We have but faith: we cannot know; For knowledge is of things we see. 1892 *Mrs. H. Ward David Grieve* II. 164 A word, a look from a real artist—from one of the great men who know.

11. To be cognizant, conscious, or aware of (a fact); to be informed of, to have learned; to apprehend (with the mind), to understand. With various constructions:

a. with dependent statement, usually introduced by *that*.

† Formerly sometimes passive, to be known that, in same sense.

[a 1000 *Juliana* 356 Pat þu ..syllf zecnawe þat þis is soð.] c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 þo nam he yeme of mannes lif-lode and cnew þat here dedes were iuele. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 1905 (Trin.) Þenne was noe wel I knawe þat þe flood hit was wiðdrawe. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* iii. 273, I knaw he will do mekill for his kyne. 1479 *Surties Misc.* (1888) 37 Be it knawen to all maner of men to whom this present writyng comys, that Robert Elwalde .. is a trewe English man. 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 375 You knowe, howe they were both letted by the war .. and .. also by sicknes. 1602 *Shaks. Ham.* iv. iii. 69 Till I know 'tis done, How ere my happes, my ioyes were ne're begun. 1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* l. 15 The Hollander, .. knows it right well, that there are none like English for Courage at Sea. 1702 *Addison Medals* l. Wks. 1721 l. 437 You do not know but it may have its usefulness. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 415 P. 3, I know there are Persons who look upon some of these Wonders of Art as Fehulous. 1748

RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VI. 336, I know you will expedite an answer. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 158 Tyrconnel threatened to let the king know that the lord president had... described his majesty as a fool. 1878 J. COOK *Lect. Orthod.* vi. You know that you know that nothing can be known! How do you know that you know? 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* iii. 41 It is now known that the increased refraction... is the result of an increase in the convexity of the lens. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in a Boat* 275, I know for a fact that they are there.

b. with dependent question, introduced by *who*, *what*, *when*, *where*, *how*, and the like; as *I know who did it*, *I know where he lives*. Often ellipt., giving rise to subst., adj., and advb. phrases, as *I know not who*, *I know not how*, *dear knows where*, etc.

The fact known is the answer to the question directly or indirectly expressed.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 81 Warbi we mihten cnowen gif hit soð were þat þu seist. c. 1275 LAV. 4621 Ne cnowe non of þis gomes. in woche londe we beop icome. 1387 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) I. 47 þif helle is in myddel of þe erpe down right, me myzte knowe how meny myle is to helle. c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 1 Rekenne and knowe which is the day of this monthe. 1406 HOCCEVE *La male regle* 41 Myn vnwar yowthe kneew nat what it wroughte. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* i. xviii. I coulder neuer knowe who founde firste that disporite. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 28 Othersome... arise up of their owne accord not known bow. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xvii. Wks. (1847) 317/1 Timothy and Titus, and I know not whom thir Successors. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. v. Wks. 1874 I. 211 We do not know what the whole nature or appointed consequences of vice are. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 44 He who does not know what is true will not know what is good. 1892 MRS. ALEXANDER *Mammion* II. 95 Chief manager, a millionaire, and I don't know what.

c. with accusative and infinitive, as *I know him to be a friend*; also in the corresponding passive, as *he is known to be friendly*.

The infin. to be is sometimes omitted; its place may be taken by *as* or *for*.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6713 If his lauerd kneu him kene o horn... If he slao man or woman, his ox þan sal be taght to slan. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. iv. 164 Who-so wilneth hir to wyf... But he be knowe for a koke-wolde kut of my nose. c. 1400 *Apol. Coll.* 29 So knaw bishopsis hem to be... þe more þer souerneys. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 139. I haue kinges in my kyne, knowene for kene. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 353 b. He would urge... those things chiefly, wherewith he knawe theyr myndes to be moste offended. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. l. 505 You sirha, that knew me for a foole, a Coward. 1611... *Cymb.* l. l. 76, I will be knowne your Advocate. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) l. 263 An enemy whom he knew more powerful than himself. 1809 *Med. Jnrl.* XXI. 479 It would be an insult to common reason to suppose... that you would encourage prejudices which you knew to exist. 1817 LD. ELLENBOROUGH in *Mauie & Selwyn's Rep.* VI. 316 When he knew himself insolvent. 1891 SIR R. BALL in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 440 The stars were known to be bodies more or less congenerous with our sun.

d. The perfect tenses with acc. and inf. have the sense, To have had perception or experience of something as a contemporary fact.

Here the infin. to is usually omitted after the active voice (*I have known them fall*), but is retained after the passive (*they have been known to fall*). Cf. HEAR v. 3.

1703 EARL ORREARY *As you Find it* l. i. I have known some of 'em dog-cheer. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 ¶ 11, I have sometimes known the Performer... do no more in a Celebrated Song, than the Clerk of a Parish Church. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xv. I never knew a man die of love... but I have known a twelve-stone man go down to nine stone five under a disappointed passion. 1850 McCOSM *Div. Govt.* iii. ii. (1874) 397 Criminals have been known... to jest even upon the scaffold. 1884 MRS. H. WARD *Miss Bretherton* vii. 86, I never knew anyone do so much in so short a time.

e. *absol.* Often parenthetically, esp. in colloquial use, in *you know* (cf. 'you see'), *we know*, *do you know*.

Grammatically the parenthetic clause is often the chief sentence, and the fact stated its object; but it can often be taken as = *as you know* to be the fact.

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1174 He is my lege man lelly þou knowes. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prol.* 50 Chaucer... Hath seyed hem in swich englisch as he kan Of olde tyme as knoweth many a man. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* A i v b. Yet Time (you know) is *Edax rerum*. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 475 ¶ 5 How can he help that, you know? 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* vi. (1833) 24 Do you know, I saw the prettiest hat you can imagine. 1885 ANSTEV *United Venus* i. 7 Ought I to have cried both my eyes out? You haven't cried out either of yours, you know.

f. with a word or phrase standing in place of a fact referred to.

e. g. to know it, that, what has been said, the fact, all about it, the existence of the book, the goodness of his heart (= that his heart is good). (This last passes into 8). Not if I know it, a colloquial phrase intimating that one will take care not to do the thing referred to.

[c. 1000 *Juliana* 443 Ic ðat sylf gecneow to late micles.] 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 Nichol Brembre... with stronge bonde, as it is full known... was chosen Mair. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 857 The Romanyn Emperour... hath by lettres knowe The slaughtre of cristen folk. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1721, I haue comynt in this case, knowith hit you-selfe. a. 1425 *Cursor M.* 14049 (Trin.) Þese icwes ben, 3e hit knowen [Cott. Von Iues ar, wel wat see it]. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnet of Aymon* xxvi. 549 When the kyng charlemagn knewe the comyng of reynawd. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 177 b. But that time knew I none of all this gere. 1610 HRALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God, Vices Comm.* (1620) 103 This I think is knowne to all. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 639 O happy, if he knew his happy State! 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* l. i. (1841) l. 6 How do we know that he dwells there?... we know it in two ways. 1874 T. HARBOY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* (1889) 32 After that do you think I could marry you? Not if I know it. 1891 MRS. NEW-

MAN *Begun in Jest* l. 47 As soon as Dorothy wished it to be known. 1892 W. S. GILBERT *Mountebanks* l. 24 Ni. I say—don't lose that. *Pic.* Not if I know it. 1897 HINDER *Congo Arabs* 147 Oh, we know all about Mohara.

IV. 12. To know how (formerly also simply to know): to understand the way, or be able (to do something): cf. CAN v. 1. 3.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII 174 We have so many clothes in our handes, that we knowe not how to utter them. 1566 W. ADLINGTON tr. *Apuleius' Golden Ass* ix. xl. (1893) 188 By and by the old woman which knew well to babble, began to tell as followeth. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* l. ii. Abandon fruitless fears, Since Carthage knows to entertain distress. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* l. ii. 364, I know how to curse. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 147 Not one... of a thousand among them, knowing how to ward the secret wound. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iii. 107 Tell them we know to tread the crimson plain. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Nov. 3/2 Told by a lady who knows exactly how to write for children. 1893 *Boothman* June 82/2 Nobody writes moral-allegorical tales now, because nobody knows how.

b. ellipt. in colloq. phr. All one knows, all one can; also advb., to the utmost of one's ability.

1874 *Punch* 27 Jan. 40/2 Both men will do all they know, and a clinking good contest is expected. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* II. 206 He was not accustomed to be badgered in this way, and it cost him all he knew to restrain his anger. 1889 BOLDEWOOD *Robbery under Arms* II. ii. 21 A good many men tried all they knew to be prepared and have a show for it. 1889 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 173 If they find themselves being pursued... they will shoot round on the instant, and make the running 'all they know' back again.

† 13. To make known: a. To disclose, reveal, manifest; refl. to make oneself known; b. to make (a person) acquainted or (a thing) familiar.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1161 Caym sagh his sin was knaud, And wist þat þe erth had scaud. a. 1350 *Ibid.* 338 (Gött.) Iacob... kneu him þar wid may rachel. a. 1400 *Hymn Virgin* iii. in *Warton Hist. Eng. Poetry* x. (1840) II. 109 Heil reson of al rihtwysnesse, To vche a caytif comfort to knowe. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 690 For certeyn, they wolde hate me, If ever I knewe hir cruelte. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2872 (Ashm.) He knew his knytis þat cas. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* 143 Of falsnes and vntrowth he shal be Proclamyd and knowe. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 110 Whanne this was opened, know, and tolde thourge the kinges court.

14. In biblical language, used to render Heb. ʾy in various inferential senses: To take notice of, regard, care for; to look after, guard, protect; to regard with approval, approve.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* l. 6 For the Lord hath knowe the weie of the rihtwise. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxi. 7 Thou hast considred my trouble, thou hast knowne my soule in aduersite. 1611 BIBLE GEN. xxxix. 6 And he left all that he had, in Joseph's hand: and he knew not ought he had, saue the bread which he did eate. 1662 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) l. 77 To know, in scripture language, is to approve; and so, not to know, is to reject and condemn.

15. Used (chiefly in sense 8) in various colloq. and slang phrases expressing sagacity, cunning, or 'knowledge of the world', as *to know what's what*, *to know a thing or two*, *to know the time of day*, etc.

c. 1520 *Vox Populi* 373 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 281, I knowe not whates a clocke. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.*, He knew which way the winde blew. a. 1552 UDALL *Reyster* D. l. ii. (Arb.) 17 Mary, nowe I see you know what is what. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 71, I know on which syde my bread is buttered. 1631 POWELL *Tom All Trades* 171 He knowes how many dayes goe to the weeke. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* l. 149 He knew what's what, and that's as high as metaphysick wit can fly. 1792 HOLCROFT *Road to Ruin* (Farmer), You know a thing or two, Mr. Selby. 1817 SCOTT *Scotch after Happiness* xviii. She loved a hook, and knew a thing or two. 1867 *All Year Round* 13 July 56 (ibid.) The tramp who knows his way about knows what to do. 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 54 The foreigner who does not 'know the ropes'—that is to say, who is crassly ignorant.

V. With prepositions.

(For other constructions in which the vb. and prep. have their ordinary independent meanings, see the simple senses.)

16. Know about.—To have information about. Often used to express a knowledge of externals, as opposed to real understanding or actual acquaintance.

1854 KINGSLEY *Alexandria* ii. 50 It is better to know one thing than to know ten thousand things. 1876 J. P. NORRIS *Rudim. Theol.* l. iv. 70 Knowing God is an infinitely better thing than knowing about God.

† 17. Know for.—To be aware of. *Obs. rare*—1. 1597 SHAKS. *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 6 He might haue more diseases than he knew for.

18. Know of.—† a. In various obsolete senses: To be or become assured of, to have or obtain information about or experience of, etc. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 354 Þe pepull... Haden... wilfulde desyre To knowe of þere comyng and the cause wete. *Ibid.* 10862 Pantasilia... purpos... The grekes to greue... And of maidyns might make hem to know. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xix. Certis or thay hethun fare, Thay knawe of mekil care.

b. To be cognizant of (something as existing, an event as having occurred); † to become cognizant of (*obs.*).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 192 Therto we be swore, That non bot only thou and we schal knowen of this priuete. 1573 BARRET *Ab.* To Rdr., Knowing then of no other Dictionarye to helpe vs, but Sir Thomas Eliots Librarie. 1597 SHAKS. *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 39 Iohn must not knw of it. a. 1691 BOYLE (J.), There is but one mineral body that we know of, heavier than common quicksilver. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 9) IV. 40 He

knew of no case where an agreement, though all written with the party's own hand, had been held sufficient, unless it had been likewise signed by him. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* i. All the English world knows, or knows of, that branch of Civil Service which is popularly called the Weights and Measures. *Mod.* I know of him, of course; but I do not know him.

c. Colloq. phrases. Not that I know of, not so far as I know, not to my knowledge. † Not that you know of, an expression of defiance addressed to a person in reference to something he is about to do (*obs.*).

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 310 As Mr. B. offer'd to take his Hand, he put 'em both behind him—Not that you know of, Sir! 1753 FOOTE *Englism.* in *Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 49 May I flatter myself that your Ladyship will do me the honour of venturing upon the fatigue of another minuet this morning with me? *Buck.* Not that you know of, Monsieur.

† 19. Know upon.—To take (judicial) cognizance of. *Sc. Obs.* Cf. F. *connaître de*.

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 47/2 The caussis þt þe lordis of þe Sessione sall knaw apone. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 118 (*Form Baron Courts* c. 81) The Judge may of law, gar knaw vpon the dead he ane assise.

† Know, sb. 1. *Obs.* In 3 enaw. [Early ME. *enaw*, prob. repr. an OE. **gecneaw*, f. *ge* endrwan to KNOW: cf. *gefoht*, *geheald*, *gescead*, *geweald*, *gewinn*, etc.; also OE. *gecneawe* adj. 'conscious of, acknowledging'.] Acknowledgement, confession; in early ME. phr. (*sob*) *enawes beon*, to acknowledge truthfully, to confess. *Obs.*

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1078 Beo nu soð enawes, 3ef ich riht segge. *Ibid.* 1041 Beo nu ken & enawes, of þat þat tu isehen hauest. a. 1225 *Juliana* 54 Sei me ant beo soð enawes her weren þe itaht þine wichecretes. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 Beo nu soð enawes for to kele þi lust wið fulde of þi income... for gode hit is wateful þing.

Know (*nōw*), sb. 2. [f. KNOW v. A new formation.] The fact of knowing; knowledge. Now chiefly in colloq. phr. in the know, in possession of information which is not generally known.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 119 What booteth it of Gentries brag to boast... When we ourselves no walike practice trow, But rest ourselves with this old idle know? 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 44 That on the view and know of these Contents... He should the bearers put to sodaine death. a. 1825 FORAY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., 'Poor fellow! he has but little know'. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 42 The mare... was jockeyed by a raw young lad... who had not that kind of know about him to enable her to win. 1883 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 2/2 People in the 'know' are playing with loaded dice. 1885 *Times* 19 Mar. 3 To those in the know the spectacle was painful in the extreme.

Know, var. KNOWE, knoll; obs. f. KNEE.

Know, the vb.-stem in comb. forming adjs. and sbs. mostly nonce-words. Know-all, one who knows or professes to know everything; so *know-it-all*; know-all-about-it a., having the air of knowing all about something; know-everythingism, pretension to universal knowledge; know-little, a simoleon; know-not-what, an indescribable something; † know-thy-master, a name given to the sweating sickness; † know-worth a., worth knowing. Also KNOW-NOTHING.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 3/1 Nothing must be hidden from this Imperial 'Know-All'. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXXVII. 65/1, I have no desire to send a young 'know-it-all' to the shop. 1887 RUSKIN in *Spielmann's Life* (1900) 193 Their girls have an energetic and business-like 'know-all-about-it' kind of prettiness. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. p. xvii. The ignorance and insolence of modern 'know-everythingism, that is of modern sciolism. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* iv. xliii. 386 The same might be said of some 'know-littles that practice Physick. 1877 FURNIVALL *Introd. Leopold Shaks.* p. cxix, Wooden-heads and pert know-littles, we've had in plenty. a. 1641 SUCKLING *Fragm. Aurea*, *Sonn.* ii. I ask no red and white... Black eyes, or little 'know-not-whats, in faces. a. 1681 ALLESTREE *Serm.* 297 (L.) Exact features, perfect harmony of colours... a graceful presence, cheerful air, and all those other know not whats. 1552 in *Archæologia* XXXVIII. 107 The Swatt called new acquaintance, alles Stoupe knave and 'know thy Master, began the xxiijth of this moneth [June] 1551. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* Ep. xlv. Phrix hath a nose; who doubts what ech man knowes? But what hath Phrix 'know-worth besides his nose?

Knowable (*nōw-äb'l*), a. (*sb.*) [f. KNOW v. + -ABLE.] That may be known; capable of being apprehended, understood, or ascertained.

c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* l. viii. 41 Fyndeable and knowable bi mannis resoun. 1622 GAULE *Magastrom.* 24 Pretending and presuming... to foreknow all things knowable. 1692 LOCKE *Tolerat.* III. ix. Wks. 1727 II. 417 Who is it will say... that it is knowable? 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* l. iii. 349 Reasoning concerning the knowable Relations of unknown things. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* (1818) 26 The direction taken by the vote is in each instance known or knowable. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) l. 66 A spiritual art whereby the possible is forsaken for the impossible—the knowable for the unknowable. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. viii. 270 An insatiable curiosity as to all things knowable and unknowable.

b. Capable of being recognized.

1654-66 EARL ORREARY *Parthen.* (1676) 582 We were hardly knowable to each other. 1687 BOYLE *Mariyrd. Theodora* l. (1703) to Not being knowable by his fair Mistress. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 206 Counterfeits... are knowable in a very little time. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXII. 29 The body... was too much hacked and disfigured to be knowable.

B. absol. or sb. A knowable thing; usually in pl. knowable things.

1661 *GLANVILL Van. Dogn.* Pref. Bj, I doubt not but the opinionative resolver, thinks all these easie Knowables. 1725 *WATTS Logic* i. vi. § 1 To distinguish well between knowables and unknowables.

Hence **Knowability**, **Knowableness**, the quality of being knowable.

1660 N. INGELO *Bentivoglio & Urania* i. (1662) 162 God is the most Knowable and most Lovely Thing in the world; excess of Knowableness following the Greatness of his Essence. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pardoned* i. iii. (1713) 58 Respect is had to the knowledge or knowableness of that rule. 1865 *MILL Exam. Hamilton* 48 The argument is only tenable as against the knowability and the possible existence of 'The Infinite' and 'The Absolute'. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 828 Not the unknowability, but the knowability of his 'ultimate scientific ideas'. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempric* 172 Without ideas there is no perception, no knowableness.

Knowe, know (nau, *Sc. dial.* non, nnu), *Sc.* and North. Eng. form of **KNOLL**, hillock, rising ground.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. iii. 37 From a hyll or a know To thame he callis. 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 73 Many gearld how thast thou cald ower a know. 1710 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 167 Riding ower a Knowh, I met with a Farmer's Daughter. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 295 He roam'd O'er hill and dale, o'er broomy knowe. 1879 E. WAUGH *Chimney Corner* 252 (*Lancash. dial.*) Till I geet at the top of a bit of a knowe. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* xxx. 352 The path rose and came at last to the head of a knowe. [In E. D. D. from the six northern counties of England.]

b. Comb., as **knowe-head**, -top. 15.. *Wife of Auchttermuchty* xiii. Then up he gat on a know heid, On hir to cry, on hir to schout. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlv. I will just show mysell on the knowe-head.

Knowe, -on, pa. pple. of **KNOW** v.

Knower (nōw-ə), [*f.* **KNOW** v. + **-ER** 1.] One who knows (in senses of the vb.).

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xvi. 20 Forsothe in heuene is my witness; am I knowere of myself in heistis? 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* 449 Ye beste lapidary and knower of stones that was in all the world. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 122, I will not be a knower, but a doer of thy law. 1681 *TEMPLE Mem.* iii. Wks. 1731 f. 334 The pretending Knowers among them, .. pretended now to know nothing of it. 1728 EARL OF AILESBUURY *Mem.* (1800) 277 An honest man, but no knower of men. 1881 P. BROOKS *Serm.* 88 Like the knowledge of the rocks or the stars, something quite independent of moral conditions in the knower.

† **b.** One who has or takes cognizance, a judge (*L. cognitor*). *Obs.*

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. iv. 100 (Camb. MS.) Yif thou weree, .. yset a luge or a knowere of thinges, trowstow pat men sholden tormenten hym pat hath don the wrong or elles hym pat hath suffred the wrong? 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Disphil.* l. 65 God is the knower and determiner.

Knowful, a. dial. [*See* **-FUL**.] Endowed with knowledge, well-informed. Hence **Knowfulness**.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Glass* s. v. 'He was skilful and knowful.' 'A knowful kind of a body.' 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-Killers* 140 His canny and knowful counsellor. *Ibid.* 196 If one had knowfulness and experience enough.

Knowing (nōw-ing), *vbli. sb.* [*f.* **KNOW** v. + **-ING** 1.] The action or fact denoted by the verb **KNOW**.

† 1. Acknowledgement; recognition. *Obs.*

1225 *Ancr. R.* 280 Edmod cnowunge of pin owune wocnesse & of pine owune unstrencde. 1362 LANGL. P. PL. A. ii. 206 Freres..fetten him pennies; For knowynge of Comers kept (*B. copied*) him as a Frere.

† 2. Personal acquaintance. *Obs.*

Fleschly knowing, carnal knowledge. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1719 þar þai fand nan o þair knaing, At þai cuth ask at þair gesting (*Fairf.* þer þai fand na knowinge of quam þai mun ask gesteninge). 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. IV.* 2155 *Ariadne*, Ther as he had a frend of his knowinge. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 105 Lete fleischell knowynge from þee be lent Sane oonli bi-twene man & wijf: þis is sixte comandement.

3. The action of getting to understand, or fact of understanding; mental comprehension of truths or principles; knowledge; † understanding of or skill in something (*obs.*).

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 166 Geoffrey..made it alle in Latin þat clerkes haf now knawynge in. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 858 Al-thagh oure corsen in clotter clynge, .. We thurgh-outly haven cnowynge. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 147 The spyryte of knowynge and of pytye. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* i. (1520) 6/1 Athlas..is lykened to bere up heven on his sholders because of his knowynge in sterres. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz Surg.* i. ix. 35 The Knowing of the Medicine and of the Disease must go hand in hand. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 15 He did not mean to assert that mere indiscriminate knowing is always good. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) l. 451 Knowing is the acquiring and retaining knowledge and not forgetting.

4. The fact of being aware or informed of any thing; acquaintance with a thing or fact; cognizance, knowledge; † notice, intimation (*obs.*). Now chiefly in the phrase, *there is no knowing*, one cannot know, no one can tell.

1300 *Cursor M.* 5495 (Gött.) A neu king, þat of ioseph had na knouynge. 1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 293 Deynteies mo than been in my knowynge. 1400 *Distr. Troy* 12199 When hit come to the knowynge of hir kid brother, Poliphemus prudly preset hir after. 1485 *Digby Myst.* iii. 1273, I send hym knowynge of crystes deth. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xix. (1623) 929 Without the knowing and assent of the Lords. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xii. There is no knowing how young women will act. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* 60/2 There was no knowing what it might lead to. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* ii. ii. There's never any knowing where that'll end.

† **b.** A means whereby to know something; a sign, an indication. *Obs.*

1400 *Langran's Cirurg.* 271 Whanne þe bowels fallip þoru3 dindimn, he makip þe ballok leþir nenere þe lengere, & þis is a good knowinge.

† **c.** Something known, an experience. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. iv. 4 This sore Night Hath trifled former knowings.

Knowing (nōw-ing), *ppl. a.* [*f.* **KNOW** v. + **-ING** 2.] That knows.

1. That knows or has knowledge; conscious; mentally perceptive; cognitive.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* ii. Sect. x, We believe a story which we love.. in which cases our guides are not our knowing faculties, but our affections. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silix Scint.* ii. *Quickness* iii. Life is a fix'd discerning light, A knowing joy. 1664 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 16 This Spirit.. being the natural Transcript of that which is knowing or perceptive. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. x. (1695) 355 There has been also a knowing Being from Eternity. 1865-75 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.*, A matter which does not fall within the scope of our ordinary knowing faculties.

2. That has knowledge of truths or facts; understanding, intelligent, instructed, enlightened, well-informed.

1375 *Cursor M.* 27153 (Fairf.) Prest agh be skilful soft & meke Knawande, ri3wise, loueli in speke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 204/2 Knawynge, sci3s, sci3ous. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. iii. 26 He's very knowing, I do perceiue't. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xii. (1700) 61 Like rare Musick, which.. the knowinst Artists still do highest value. 1654 BR. HALL *Invis. World* l. § 5 So perfectly knowing are the angels that the very heathen philosophers have styled them by the name of Intelligences. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* ii. ii. iii. 359 Adults.. are not catechised, when they are found to be sufficiently knowing. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) l. 34 He is the most knowing of all living men. *Ibid.* iii. 200 A man who is knowing about horses.

b. Skilled or versed in something.

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 35 To return knowing in the Spanish shrug. 1700 DAYDEN *Pref. Fables* Wks. (Globe) 497 Both of them were knowing in astronomy. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* i. vii. 113 In such days was Helen knowing.

† **c.** Of an act, etc.: Showing knowledge or skill. *Obs.*

1793 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* Wks. 1832 II. 307 Dumouriez writes that the retreat was a knowing or skilful one. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 5 Feb., There is a very knowing catalogue (of pictures) by Frank Grant himself.

3. Of persons, their actions, looks, etc.: Having or showing discernment or cunning; shrewd, cunning, acute, 'wide-awake'. (Often implying the air of possessing information which one does not or will not impart.)

Knowing one, much used c1750-1820 for a person professing to be well up in the secrets of the turf or other sporting matters.

1503 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 6 Knowing Thieves and other Pickers that steal.. Pewter and Brass. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 314 ¶ 2 He is the most knowing infant I have yet met with. 1749 *Whitehall Evening Post* No. 537 The Odds being very high for Booby, the Knowing Ones were taken in. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 22 The knowing ones were perfectly satisfied. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* iv. ii. When I saw my master, who was thought the knowingest gentleman about court, taken in every day. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* i. i. 13 'But he takes out a part by the way', interrupted Enoch, with a knowing look. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxvi. 371 'I believe you', replied George, with a knowing jerk of his head.

4. Showing knowledge of 'what is what' in fashion, dress, and the like; stylish, smart. *collog. Obs.* or merged in 3.

1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xix. Many young men.. drove about town in very knowing gigs. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fani.* II. 135 Not a knowing man in the room I—and, as to the women,—look at their horrid figures! 1826 DISRAELI *Vio. Grey* iii. viii. Colonel Delmington is at Cheltenham, with the most knowing beard you can possibly conceive. 1837 MRS. SHERWOOD *Henry Milner* iii. iii. 43 A little foot-boy, dressed in a very knowing costume.

5. Cognizant, informed, aware. *Const. of, in, to.* *Obs.*

1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 480 Every man that lives under a law is supposed to be knowing of it. 1664 SIR C. LYTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 37 To them who are commonly knowing enough in the affairs of that kind. 1752 J. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* (1753) 294/2 It was a pre-meditated thing, to which I must have been knowing. 1790 in *Dallas Amer. Law Rep.* l. 24 He was not knowing to any corrupt agreement. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. liv. 187, I must be supposed to be knowing to and familiar with the whole circumstances.

Knowingly (nōw-ingli), *adv.* [*f.* **KNOW** v. + **-LY** 2.] In a knowing manner; with knowledge; intelligently, consciously, intentionally, etc.: see **prec.**

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xiii. 5 Of the myklesse of fairnesse, and of creature, knowendell shal moun the creatour of these ben seen. 1435 MISYV *Fire of Love* 103 He truly þat knawynge & wilfully fallis in-to þe lest [sin], vnauysid to grette oft-tymes sal fall. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 94 b, Wylfully & knowynge.. to chose.. y^e thyng that is of lesse goodnes. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. iii. 46 Did you but know the Citties Vsuries, And felt them knowingly. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* Pref. 8, I have not knowingly left anything unobserved. 1708 BEVERIDGE *Theol. Theol.* (1710) II. 362 Then perform these duties, .. knowingly. 1827 SCOTT *Two Drovers* ii, A good-looking, smart little man upon a pony, most knowingly hogged and cropped, as was then the fashion. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* vi. His eyes twinkled knowingly. 1875 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. i. viii. 213 It is not likely that any such feeling was knowingly present to the mind of any man.

Knowingness (nōw-innēs). [*f.* as **prec.** + **-NESS**.] The quality or state of being knowing.

1. The quality or state of being intelligent or well-informed; cleverness, cunning, shrewdness, appearance or air of shrewdness; affectation of knowing, sciolism.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Knowingness*, knowledge. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, A thief.. who.. affects a knowingness in his air and conversation. 1877 T. A. TROLLOPE *Peep beh. Sc. at Rome* iv. 41 The glossy cylindrical hat.. stuck with somewhat cynical knowingness over his left ear.

2. The state of being conscious, consciousness.

rare. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* v. 138 It grows to be the universal belief, sole accredited knowingness. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* ii. (1864) 28 We are not conscious of the reason: that is to say, we do not feel it with *knowingness*.

Knowl. Sc. Also mod. *Sc.* knool, knule. [*Cf.* *L.G. knull, knulle* knot, hump, swelling, etc.] A knob, knot, swelling, excrescence. *attrib.* in **knowl** taes, toes with swollen joints.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxviii. 19 That hes vpoun his feit a wyrok, Knowll taes, nor mowlis in no degrie.

Knowledge (nōl-ed3), *sb.* Forms: (*north.*)

3-7 knau-, 4-7 knaw-, (5-6 knawe-); (*midl. and south.*) 4-5 knou-, 4- know-, (4-6 knowe-, 5-7 kno-); 3-6 -lage, (4-6 -lag, 5-6 -leage, 6-lauge), 4-5 -lache, (4 -lach), -leche (-lech, 5 -lich(e, -lyoh), 5-7 (8) -lege, 5 -legge); 5 -ledge, (6-8 -ledg). [*ME.* (*north. dial.*) *knaulage*, in Wyclif *knewleche*. The first element is identical with **KNOW** sb.1, and the stem of **KNOW** v.; for the formation of the word and its relation to **KNOWLEDGE** v., see *Note* below. The second element was presumably, as in the vb., originally *-leche*; but the earliest cited instances (*north.* c1300) have already *-lage*; *-lache*, *-leche*, appear in southern Eng. late in the 14th c. The shortening of *o* in the first syllable is phonetically normal; cf. the 15-17th c. spelling *knolege*; (*nōw-léd3*) used by some, is merely a recent analytical pronunciation after *know*.]

Signification. The earliest sense goes with the original sense of **KNOWLEDGE** v. But the word was app. soon laid hold of to supply a nonn of action to **KNOW** v., for which *knowunge*, **KNOWING**, was in earlier use, and continued to be used in part.

I. Senses related to **KNOWLEDGE** v. and early uses of **KNOW** v.

† 1. Acknowledgement, confession. **b.** Acknowledgement or recognition of the position or claims (of any one). *Obs.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 11103 (Cott.) To mak knaulage (*Gött.* knowledge, *Trin.* knowledge) with sum-thing Til sir august, þair ouer-king. *Ibid.* 12162 (Cott.) Mang barns als barn i wit yow spae, To me knaulage (*Gött.* knauleche, *Fairf.* knawlage, *Trin.* knowledge) nan wald ye tac. *Ibid.* 27355 (Cott.) For nakin scam þat he ne mak Opine knaulage of all his sak. 1375 *Ibid.* (Fairf.), Bid him opin knawlage make & lette for na shame to shew his sake. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 18 If the..said knowledge had never be made. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 1 The maires of the Stapull.. might lauffully take recognisance or knowledge for dettes. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlii. 142 To pay me for a knowlege every yere .iiii. drams of gold. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 253 b. In knowlege of our superiortie over them.

† 2. The fact of recognizing as something known, or known about, before; recognition. *To take knowledge of*, to recognize. *Obs.*

1350 *Cursor M.* 4817 (Gött.) To Ioseph sibem þai soght, .. Coud þai of him na knaulag [*Cott.* kything] take. 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1052 Now have Percyville.. Spokene with his emes twoo, Bot never one of thoo Took his knawledge. 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cra.* 393 Sum had na knawlege Of hir, becaus shu was sa deformit. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 337 Demetrius..stole away secretly, disguised in a threadbare cloak.. to keep him from knowledge. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxxiv. xx. 865 The Lacetanes, when they took knowledge of their armor and colours, .. sallied out upon them. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* iv. 13 They tooke knowledge of them, that they had been with Iesus.

† 3. Legal cognizance; judicial investigation or inquiry. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

1398 *Sc. Acts Robt. III* (1814) I. 211/2 þe Justice sal tak knaulage of þe officeris how þai gowerne þaim in þair officis. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 4/2 Lele men and discret; .. the quhiklis sal byde knawlege befor þe king gif þai half done thair denoir. 1472-3 *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 5/1 After such serches, enquerres, and knowleche taken and had. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* xxv. 21 When Paul had appealed to be kept vnto the knowledge [so COVERED, *Great Rheims*; WYCLIF *knowynge*, *Genev.* examination, 1611 hearing, *R. V.* decision] off Cesar. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* iv. xxvi. 156 The taking knowledge of such, as pretended to be freed, .. was put off untill the war was ended. 1732 *LOUTHIAN Form of Process* *Scot.* 272 And remit them and the Libel, as found relevant, to the Knowledge of an Assize.

† 4. *gen.* Cognizance, notice: only in phr. *to take knowledge of*, to take cognizance or notice of, to notice, observe; in quot 1609, to become aware of (cf. 8). *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. i. 13 Take you as 'twere some distant knowledge of him. 1609 *HOLLAND Ann. Marcell.* xxvii. 305 When knowledge was taken with exceeding great sorrow, of this overthrow. 1611 *BIBLE Ruth* ii. 10 Why hane I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me, seeing I am a stranger? — *Isa.* lviii. 3

Wherefore haue we afflicted our soule, and thou takest no knowledge? 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* iv. vi. A state's anger Should not take knowledge either of fools or women. 1623 J. ROBINSON *Lett.* 19 Dec. in W. Bradford *Plymouth Plantation* (1856) 163 So are we glad to take knowledge of it in that fullness we do.

II. Senses derived from the verb KNOW, in its later uses.

* *The fact or condition of knowing.*

5. The fact of knowing a thing, state, etc., or (in general sense) a person; acquaintance; familiarity gained by experience.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15937 Coth petre, 'knaulage [Gött. chaulage, *Fairf.* knawledge] of him, had i neuer nan'. a 1350 *Ibid.* 5061 (Gött.) Mi fadir faris wele, sir, I wat. Knaulage [Cott. knaung] of þours haue I nan. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* i. 337 Knaulage off mony staitis, May quhile awailge full mony gatis. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aphonse* i. 1 herd of two marchants whiche neuer had sene eche other..but they had knowledge eche of the other by theyr lettres. 1535 COVERDALE *Chron.* viii. 18 Hiram sent him shippes by his seruantes which had knowledge of the See. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 169 The Antient Geographers..had no knowledge of these Tartars. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* liv. 281 His knowledge of human nature must be limited indeed. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. x. 67 Thus expanding my knowledge of the glaciers.

† b. *absol.* in phr. to grow out of (one's) knowledge: to cease to be known, to become unknown or unfamiliar. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xliii. 167 Albeit it be nowe grown out of knowledge, yet we haue thought it good to describe the same. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 6 The Hebrew it self..grew so out of knowledge among the people that they understood not our Saviours Eli, Eli, lamasabactani. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 199, I was grown out of everybody's knowledge. 1754 FOOTE *Knights* i. (1778) 3/1 Master Timothy is almost grown out of knowledge, Sir Gregory. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sea. Stor.* 33 Now, he must have grown out of my knowledge.

† 6. a. Personal acquaintance, friendship, intimacy. b. Those with whom one is acquainted, one's acquaintances; = ACQUAINTANCE 3. *Obs.*

1388 WCLIF *Lukr.* ii. 44 Thei..sousten hym among hise cosyns and his knouche [1384 knouen]. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Pe brethren and sustren of þe bretheredhe..shul cuery yer..hold to-geder, for to norishe more knoweche and loue, a fest. c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 4/13 And ye mete ony That ye know Or that they be of your knoweche [de vostre cognossance]. 1509 BR. FISHER *Fenn. Serm.* *Class. Richmond* Wks. (1876) 290 She was bounteous and lyberall to euery persone of her knowledge or aquayntance. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. ii. 297, I shall desire more loue and knowledge of you.

7. Sexual intimacy. Const. of (†with). Now only in *carnal knowledge*. (*archaic and legal*.)

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 11056 (Trin) þe ton was 3onge mayden þon, þe toþer had knoweche wip mon. c 1450 MERLIN 17 Neuer ertelmy man hadde I of knoweche, wherethrough I sholde haue childe. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c 38 § 2 Such mariages beyng..consummate with bodily knowledge. 1686 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* i. 176 He was accused of having Carnal Knowledge of his Brother in Law's women Servants. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7) 691/1 *Rape*, the carnal knowledge of a woman by force against her will.

8. Acquaintance with a fact; perception, or certain information of, a fact or matter; state of being aware or informed; consciousness (of anything). The object is usually a proposition expressed or implied: e.g. the knowledge that a person is poor, knowledge of his poverty.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 114 He (t)locht to wak..for til get knawlag & to se quha It was helypt hym sa. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* 208 By the eeris we haue knowledge of Sovne. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 200 So that this civil warre should seme to all men, to have been begun without his assent or knowledge. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Ind.* iv. viii. 230 They labour in these mines in continual darkenes and obscuritie, without knowledge of day or night. 1725 POPE *Odys.* ii. 185 Till big with knowledge of approaching woes The prince of augurs, Halitherses, rose. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* ii. Till the evening after the visit was paid she had no knowledge of it. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* ii. 16 The knowledge that he might at any hour be called upon..stimulated his studies of his duties.

b. *absol.* Acquaintance with facts, range of information, ken. Esp. in phrases as to one's knowledge, so far as one is aware; also, as one is aware, as one can testify (in latter sense, also, of one's k.); to come to one's knowledge, to become known to one.

1542 N. UOALL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 3 To my knowledge I have not etisons offended. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 103 According to the measure of your knowledge, and proportion of your policie. c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* i. ii. Of my knowledge, in one cloister keep Five hundred fat Franciscan friars. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 168 Who..if ever it should come to their knowledge, that they had sold any fish. 1820 *Examiner* No. 652. 641/2 A better paid witness..had never come to his knowledge. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* II. i. 17 What came to my knowledge.

9. Intellectual acquaintance with, or perception of, fact or truth; clear and certain mental apprehension; the fact, state, or condition of understanding. † Formerly, also, the faculty of understanding, intelligence, intellect.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 217 God wole þat meny þinges passe þe knoweche of man. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* 212 A stronge argument to Shewe..the

Sotilte of thy knowleche. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 300 Ay the fule did forget, for feibleness of knowlege. 1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Boeth.* pr. v. 115 That is not opinion, but an included purenes of the hyst knowledge that is shut in no lymities. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. i. § 2 Knowledge..seems to me to be nothing but the perception of the connexion and agreement, or disagreement and repugnancy of any of our ideas. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* ii. Intro. 1 The Infinite Power, Knowledge, and Goodness of God. 1828 WHATELY *Logic* (1857) 164 note, Knowledge..implies..firm belief..of what is true..on sufficient grounds. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) I. iii. 58 Philosophical knowledge..is thus the knowledge of effects as dependent on their causes. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. v. 246 The knowledge on which all civilization is based, solely consists in an acquaintance with the relations which things and ideas bear to each other and to themselves. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 193 Knowledge is composed of judgments: the criteria of the judgments composing it being truth and certainty.

b. *Const. of* (something). Also in *pl.* (now rare).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ii. ii. (1495) 27 Mannes understandinge & inwyttte gadreth knowledge of some thyng of the knowledge of other thynges. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 73 Disputing & arguing for to haue knowleche of y^e trowth of a thing. 1670 A. ROBERTS *Advent.* T. S. 146 They do it by the Knowledges that they have of Nature. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* iii. 31 Knowledge of nature consists, to a great extent, in understanding the causes of things.

c. with *pl.* A mental apprehension; a perception, intuition, or other cognition. *rare.*

1563 *Homilies* ii. *Rogation Week* 1. (1859) 470 To have a knowledge of the power and divinity of God. 1626 T. H. CAUSSIN's *Holy Crt.* 123 To proceed..by such knowledges, as are common, with brute beastes, and forsake those of men. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 128 It is the office..of reason, to bring a unity into all our conceptions and several knowledges. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) I. iii. 57 These two cognitions or knowledges have, accordingly, received different names. 1872 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) IV. 184 With Dante wisdom is the generalization from many several knowledges of small account by themselves.

† d. *Med. Diagnosis:* cf. KNOWLEDGE v. 5. *Obs.*

1541 R. CAPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* v. 5. Nij, Is the Cyrurgyn bounde to haue the knowledge of the blode that is drawn?..No, but the beholdinge of the said blode belongeth to Physycyens. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* x. v. 292 The Knowledge in general is manifest..The Parts sending have a more difficult Diagnosis or way of Knowledge.

† e. To come to (one's own) knowledge, to recover one's understanding; to come to one's senses. *Obs.*

13..E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 1702 Penne he wayned hym his wyt..þat he com to knawlag & kenned hym seluen. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xiv. 49 Enyn at these wordes cam the prouost tyl his owne knowledge ayeine.

10. Acquaintance with a branch of learning, a language, or the like; theoretical or practical understanding of an art, science, industry, etc.; † skill in or to do something (*obs.*). (Rarely in plural.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 130 Þane trawalit he besyht, til he in knawlege of clergy..was wise Inuch. c 1475 *Rauf Colybeor* 325 The King had greit knawlege the countrie to ken. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 455 Folk a cury may misuke, that knawledge wantis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Seidane's Comm.* 201 He had no greite knowledge in the latyn tongue. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 15 Mariners brought up in Practical Knowledge of Navigation at Sea. a 1774 GOLOSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 210 Nor were the ancients without a great knowledge in this art. 1782 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to R.A.'s* iii. Wks. 1812 i. 20 With scarce more knowledges than these He earns a guinea every day with ease. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nis.* i. 85 A knowledge of all the medical and other sciences. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1278 This article is..made by young women who have no knowledge of drawing.

11. In general sense: The fact or condition of being instructed, or of having information acquired by study or research; acquaintance with ascertained truths, facts, or principles; information acquired by study; learning; erudition.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 27 Knowledge is better than ignorance. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 46 Knowledge hath no enemy but ignorance. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 71 In greit honour for his erudition and knowledge. 1621 BIBLE *Eccles.* i. 18 Hee that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 96 Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much; Wisdom is humble that he knows no more. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. iii. § 17 The highest knowledge always involves a more advanced perception of the fields of the unknown. 1870 M. D. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* xviii. 220 One might say that no kind or amount of human knowledge were too much for woman.

** *The object of knowing; that which is known or made known.*

† 12. Information; intelligence; notice, intimacy. *Obs.*

1417 HEN. V in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 62 We remitte hem to haue full declaration and verral knawelege of you in that matere. c 1440 *Generydes* 1160 When she hadde tideng And drew knowlege of Anferius. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* xi He yaff knoleage to his peple that he wolde holde withe the Erle of Warwyke. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 327 He immediatly sent knowledge into the whole countrie. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvi. 603 There hee published and gave knowledge, That hee would shape his course from thence for Anticyra. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 49 Shall give knowledge thereof to the Examiner of Health.

13. The sum of what is known.

1534 STARKEY *Lett. in England* (1878) p. x. I..passyd ower in to Italy, whereas I so delytyd in the contemplaycon of natural Knodege. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 142 The proper nature of suche in whose mynde knowlege have once builded her Boure. a 1628 PRESTON *New*

Court. (1634) 446 You..may have abundance of emptie and unprofitable knowledge, without Grace. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 126 Knowledge is as food, and needs no less Her Temperance over Appetite, to know In measure what the mind may well contain. 1753 JOHNSON *Advertiser* No. 85 ¶ 7 He is by no means to be accounted useless or idle who has stored his mind with acquired knowledge. 1833 DE QUINCEY *Lett. to Young Man Wks.* 1860 XIV. 58 All knowledge may be commodiously distributed into science and erudition. 1833 (*title*) The Penny Cyclopædia of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 139 We speak of knowledge as stored up in books. But in reality what books contain is not knowledge, but only symbols of knowledge. *Mod.* Every branch of knowledge.

14. (with *pl.*) A branch of learning; a science; an art. (Rarely in sing.)

1581 SINKEV *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 20 Poetry, ..the..first nurse, whose milk by little and little enabled them to feed afterwards of tougher knowledges. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xvii. § 9 The mathematics, which are the most abstracted of knowledges. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* To Rdr., Many clear fundamental Knowledges and Arts. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. Prof. 19 A land abounding with men, able in arts, learning, and knowledges manifold. 1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 28 The superior attractions and supposed claims of other knowledges.

† 15. A sign or mark by which anything is known, recognized, or distinguished; a token.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 204/2 A knowlege, nota.,..specimen, experimentum. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Pross.* I. cclxxviii. 416 At theyr departyng they thought to make a knowlege that they had ben there; for they set the subbarbes afyre. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. iv. 141 Thei deused..circumcision, because they would haue a notable knowlege betweene them and other nacions.

III. 16. *attrib. and Comb.*, as knowledge element, power, -tree; knowledge-full, -kindled, -proof adjs.; knowledge-box, -casket, humorous names for the head.

1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 194 His head being differently formed to that of others, by producing what had been his *knowledge-box, my word could not be doubted. 1874 BURNARD *My time* v. 42 With all these odds and ends, my knowledge-box was fairly stored. 1879 BAIN *Education as a Science* xii. 402 The work of teaching *knowledge elements. 1879 ST. GEORGE'S *Hosp. Rep.* 1X. 793 In his concise but *knowledge-full work on the pathology of the ear. 1886 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) VI. 150 There are some pupils who are *knowledge-proof. 1598 ROWLANDS *Poems on Passion, Christ to Wom. Jerus.*, Life's arbour next, which grace did fill; And *knowledge-tree of good and ill.

[*Note.* The origin of knowledge sb. and vb. and the question of the original relations between the sb. and vb. themselves, are a difficult problem. According to the extant evidence, the vb. is exemplified nearly a century before the sb., and is found only in southern Eng., with a form in -lechen, -leche, while the sb., when it appears c 1300, is found only in northern dialect, and has its earliest form in -lage. Thus the northern MSS. of *Cursor Mundi* have numerous examples of the sb.—the earliest known,—but do not use the vb. Late in the 14th c., the sb. is found in midl. and south. (first in Wyclif, a northern man), with the forms -leche, -leche; in the 15th c. the vb. appears sparingly in the north, with the form -lage, -lege. If the sb. were at first only northern, the want of earlier examples may be explained by there being no northern literature of the 12th and early 13th c.; but this does not account for the app. absence of the sb. from southern literature before Wyclif, and leaves the early relations between the vb. and sb. very perplexing. It can hardly be doubted, in view of the earliest sense of both, that they have a common origin; but what this was it is not easy to determine. The sb. has no parallel in Eng., nor app. in any Teutonic lang. Some have thought it related to ONorse derivative sb. in -leikr 'play, exercise, action', e.g. *kunnleikr* knowledge. The OE. cognate ending was -læc, as in *wedlæc* wedlock; but neither the ON. nor OE. form could have given an early ME. -leche; this would have required an OE. -læce, of which there is no trace. If, on the other hand, we start from the vb. *icnawlechen*, there are difficulties in explaining the formation of this also. It has been proposed to associate it with OE. verbs in -læcan, pa. t. -lēhte, a few of which came down into early ME. in -lechen, -lēhte. In OE. these usually go with derivative adjs. in -læc (from an adj. or sb.), to which they are supposed to stand somehow in ablaut relation; e.g. *cūdlæc* friendly, *cūdlæcan* be friendly with, to treat like a friend, *esfenlæc* equal, *esfenlæcan* to make equal, imitate, *neahlæc* near, *neahlæcan* to draw near, approach, *rihtlæc* right, correct, *zērihtlæc* to make right, correct, *sumorlæc* summerlike, *sumorlæcan* to draw near to summer, *winterlæc* winterly, *winterlæcan* to draw near to winter, etc. Here the radical part is an adj. or sb. If now early ME. *cnaw*, Know sb., 'acknowledgement, confession', went back to an OE. *gecnaw*, it is possible that it immediately by analogy, or through an adj. **gecnawlæc* = *gecnaw* 'conscious of, acknowledging', there was formed a derivative vb. **gecnawlæcan* 'to become conscious of, make acknowledgement or confession of', which would give an early ME. **icnawlechen*, -lehte. True, these are not the ME. forms actually found; but some variation in the formation of these verbs appears in the instances cited by Sievers (*AgS. Gram.*, ed. 3, § 407, Ann. 17, 18), including a pa. pple. *gerihtlæc*, in the West Saxon *Past. Care*, beside *gerihtlāht*, while the Rishw. copy of the Lindisfarne Gloss shows, for *neahlæcan*, a form *neolæciga*, pa. t. *neolæcde*, *neolæcode*, pa. pple. *ginolæcde*; so that, perhaps, the early ME. *icnawlechen*, *icnawlechen*, *lechede*, may be taken as having this origin. If this was so, the verb to knowledge was first formed, and the sb. was derived from it, which would also agree with the extant historical data for the two words, and account for the original sense of the sb.]

† *Knowledge*, v. *Obs.* Forms: 3 *cnaw*, *cnou*, (5 *cnow*-), 3-5 (6) *knou*-, (4 *kneu*-, 5 *knew*-(e)-), 3-7 *know*-, (4-5 (6) *knowe*-, 5-6 *kno*-); *north.* 5-7 *knaw*-, (5 *kna*-); 3 *lechi*-(en, 3-5

-leche(n), (4-5 -lech, -lich(e), -lych(e), -lach(e), 5-6 -lege, (5 -legn, 6 -lage), 6-7 -ledge, (6 -ledg). [Early ME. *cnaulechten*, in 14th c. *knowleche(n)*, prob. f. *cnaul*, *Know sb.* 1, and ultimately from *cndw-an*, *know-en*, to *KNOW*, with a second element of obscure origin: see note to prec. A single example of *i-cnaulechien* in same sense, from *gecndw*, *i-know*, is known in the 13th c. Northern instances of the vb. are unknown before the 15th c., and are rare at all times. The unstressed ending *-leche*, became by 1400 *-lege*, whence the later *-ledge*. (Cf. *Grinnidge* = *Greenwich*, *Swanage* from *Swanewic*, *Swanwich*.) See also the sb.]

1. *trans.* To own the knowledge of; to confess; to recognize or admit as true: = **ACKNOWLEDGE** *v.* 1.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 3if ha ... cnauleched soð; Ich habbe ham to witnesse ha licked hunt of bornes. a 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 205 Al þis ich i-cnaulechie þe. a 1280 *St. Ambrose* 672 in Horstun. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 18 Pus þis gode mon... Knodeled þat al þat was his was pore mennes at heore nede. a 1280 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 5 He knawlede and graunted his trespas. a 1338 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th Ref. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 330 John Franches... didd knolech hym to ow to William Lyncoll... x. li. of money curant. a 1339 *Sc. Acts Jas. II.* c. 3 (1814) 54 (Jam.) The said princess... knawlewis that quhat thing the said personis did, .. thai dide it of gude zeile and motife. c 1440 *Partonope* 3522, I knowleche a traytoure am I. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 37 Thanne she knowledged her misdeed. a 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 205/1 To knawlede, *fateri, confiteri* [etc.]. 1537 *Act 28 Hen. VIII* in Bolton *Stat. Ircl.* (1621) 129 Them that... dore professe and knowledge Christs religion. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* Transl. Ep. (1895) 18 Knowing, and knowledge the barbarous rudenes of my translation. 1582 *STANHYURST Æneis* II. (Arb.) 48 My flight from prison I knowlede. [1660 *STILLINGF. Ircl.* II. viii. § 2 The Clergie... did knowledge and confesse according to the truth, that the Convocations of the same Clergie hath ben and ought to be assembled by the Kings writt.]

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To make confession or acknowledgment; to confess. Const. to (a fault, etc.).

1382 *Wyclif John i.* 20 And he knowlecheide, and denyede not, and he knowlecheide, For I am not Crist. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C. viii.* 148 For dedes þat we han don ille, dampned sholde we be neuere Yff we knowlecheid and cryde crist þer of mercy. a 1450 *MYC* 916 When þow herest what þow hast do, Knowleche wel a-non ther to. 1526 *TINDALE Rom.* x. 10 To knowledge with the mouth makeih a man safe.

+ c. *intr.* with *to* (in biblical versions): To give thanks to, to praise. Obs.

A literal rendering of *L. confiteri* of Vulg., repr. Heb. *יָדָה* *yādāh*, Gr. *ἐξομολογέσθαι*.

1382 *Wyclif Gen. xxix.* 35 She consenyde, and bare a sone, and seith, Now I shal knowleche [Cov. gene thanks] to the Lord. — *Ps. xlii.* 12 Hope I in god, for 3it shal knowlechen to hym. — *Matt. xi.* 25, I knowleche to thee, fadir... for thou hast hid these things fro wijse [men] and ware and hast shewid hem to litil men. 1535 *COVERDALE Rom.* xiv. 11 All tungen shal knowlege vnto God [Wyclif Ech tunge schal knowleche to God].

2. *trans.* To recognize or confess (a person or thing to be something); a. with complement. b. *simply*: To recognize (one) to be what he claims; to own the claims or authority of: = **ACKNOWLEDGE** 2.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1352 Her we cnauleched him soð godd, and godes sune. a 1300 *Body & Soul in Map's Poems* (Camden) 335 That thoug woldest God knowleche. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xii. 193 He... knowleched hym guilty. 1382 *Wyclif Luke xii.* 8 Ech man which euer schal knowleche me byfore men... manniss one schal knowleche him before þe angelis of God. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 138 Knowleche thiself for a cockewold. 1535 *Goodly Primer* (1834) 82 They knowleche thee to be the Father of an infinite majesty. 1582 *STANHYURST Æneis* III. (Arb.) 8 A Greeke my self I doe knowledge. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Frig. Mon.* 113 Knowledging, and affirming... the same Bishop to be supreme. 1643 *PRYNNE Sov. Power Parlt.* App. 28 Charles dying, his sonne Charles the eight, was... reputed and knowledged King.

3. To own as genuine, or of legal force or validity; to own, avow, or assent in legal form to (an act, document, etc.), so as to give it validity: = **ACKNOWLEDGE** *v.* 3.

1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 1 The cognisor ne the cognisee, that did knowledge and take the same recognisances. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* II. iii. (1588) 136 Assaults... do draw after them the forfeiture of a Recognisance, knowledged for the keeping of the Peace. 1594 *West 2nd Pt. Symbol.* The said L. M. his heires and assigns shall... do, make, knowledge, and suffer, or cause to be made, knowledged and suffered al and euerie act and acts [etc.]. 1797 *Burn's Eccl. Law* (ed. 6) III. 204 If any ecclesiastical person knowledge a statute merchant or statute staple, or a recognizance in the nature of a statute staple.

4. *refl.* To make oneself known to, or bring oneself into acquaintance with a person. b. *intr.* To have carnal knowledge with.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 11056 (Fairf) The tone was yong maidyn þan The tothir had knowleched with man [Trin. had knowleche wiþ mon]. a 1425 *Ibid.* 3838 (Trin.) Jacob... knowleched him [Cott. kythed him, Göt. kneu him] bere wiþ rachel.

5. *trans.* To recognize; in *Med.* to recognize and identify (a disease), to diagnose.

1541 *R. CORLAND Galyen's Therap.* 2 Cijj, It is leful y^e moste often to knowlege the dysese at the begynnynge, and it is necessary that the indicacion be taken of the sayd dysese. a 1618 *SYLVESTER Mayden's Blush* 442 Vouchsafe mee, .. As in a glasse to see and knowlege Him.

6. To take legal cognizance of (a cause, etc.).

1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 105 (Form Baron Courts c. 15) Gif it [the judgement] be againe said in the Schiref Court, it should be knowledged in the justice Court.

Hence + **Knowledge** *ppl. a.*, known, acknowledged.

c 1450 *Bp. Grossetest's Househ. Stat. in Babees Bk.* 330 That they admitte youre knowlechyde men, familiers frendys, and strangers.

Knowledgeable (*nɔˈlɛdʒəbəl*), *a.* [f. **KNOWLEDGE** *sb.* and *v.* + **-ABLE**.]

+ 1. [from the verb] Capable of being perceived or recognized; recognizable; noticeable. *Obs.*

1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 575 Let him but set up a stick or staffe, or some such other knowledgeable mark, in the middle space betwixt him and the Wolf, and it will scare him away. 1619 *T. MILLES tr. Mexia's, etc. Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* 49 They took a branch cut off from a fruitre tree, which they would cut into diners peeces, with certaine very knowledgeable markes made vpon them.

2. [from the sb.] Possessing or showing knowledge or mental capacity; well-informed; intelligent. *collog.* (*orig. dial.*).

1831 *S. LOVER Leg. Ircl.* 45 'A gentleman like you, that ought to be knowledgeable'. 1854 *Mrs. GASKELL North & S.* xxviii, 'If yo, sir, or any other knowledgeable patient man... says he'll larn me what the words mean... why, in time I may get to see the truth of it'. 1859 *W. H. GREGORY Egypt II.* 17 A very intelligent, knowledgeable man, thoroughly understanding the business and the machinery. 1897 *Spectator* 18 Sept. 367 Inquiries... conducted in a careful, a reasonable, and a knowledgeable spirit.

Hence **Knowledgeableness**; **Knowledgeably** *adv.*

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 3/1 Many's the lady they've beguiled—there is fifty-six sorts of Patience as can be played with 'em [cards] on a tea-tray placed knowledgeably on the bed. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 6 Mar. 232/3 Feelings of sympathy and good-fellowship, which almost took the place of 'knowledgeableness' in art matters.

Knowledge (*nɔˈlɛdʒ*), *a.* *rare.* [f. **KNOWLEDGE** *sb.* + **-ED** 2.] Furnished with knowledge.

1548 *GESTE Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. i. 71, I am slenderly knowledge in Scripture matters. 1595 *tr. Saviolo's Practise* Nja, Is it possible that he which neuer saw the warres can be better knowledge than he which hath spent his life wholye therein? 1864 *Times* 10 Oct. 7/4 He is turned out... a schoolboy knowledge up to the highest mark the material and the system of mental-facture would admit.

Knowledgeless, *a.* [f. as prec. + **-LESS**.] Devoid of knowledge, ignorant.

1856 *R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics* (1860) I. vi. v. 156 He will... did you be knowledgeless, desireless, motionless. 1900 *F. W. BULLEN With Christ at Sea* iv. 101 So helpless, so utterly knowledgeless... is the new born Christian.

Knowledgement. [f. **KNOWLEDGE** *v.* + **-MENT**.]

+ 1. Formal acknowledgement; legal cognizance. a 1625 *Sir H. FINCH Law* (1636) 260 No writ shall be abated by knowledge of villenage. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 158 b, *Cognitio* is knowledge, or knowledgement, or opinion, and recognition is a serious acknowledgement or opinion vpon such matters of fact as they shall haue in charge, and thereupon the Inrors are called *Recognitores assise*. 1641 *Cases of Treason in Harl. Misc.* (Malham) V. 27 [These justices] do take knowledgement of all fines.

2. Knowledge, cognizance. *arch.*

1650 *HUBBERT Pill Formality* 153 They can look no further then after the things of this world; their knowledgement is bounded here. 1889 *R. S. FERGUSON Carlisle* ix. 158 No record has come to our knowledge of the reception this letter met with.

+ **Knowledger**. *Obs.* In 4-lechour, lechere. [f. **KNOWLEDGE** *v.* + **-ER** 1 (earlier -OUR: see -ER 2).] One who acknowledges or confesses.

13... *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Herrig's Archiv* LXXXI. 106/126 þat is þat God, vr sauconer, þat saf so to his knowlecheour. 1382 *Wyclif Eccles.* xx. 1 Hon good... to not forbeiden the knowlecheure in orisoun.

+ **Knowledging**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. **KNOWLEDGE** *v.* + **-ING** 1.]

1. The action of the vb. **KNOWLEDGE**; acknowledgement, confession; formal acknowledgement; also (rendering *L. confessio* of Vulg.), Thanks-giving, praise.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1388 Iþe cnaulechinge of his kinewurde nome. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10778 Knowlechyng til hym þey bed. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 327 Confession generally is knowlechyng made wiþ wille. 1382a — *Ps. cxlviii.* 14 The knowleching of hym vpon heuene and erthe. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxlii. 259 The kynges of Engelande... shall... holde all the forenamed countreys... without any knowledgyng of any souerayntie, obeysaunce... or subiection... to the crowne of France. 1530 *TONSTALL Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 48 Peter... the fyrst that with his mouthe vttered that confession and knowlechyng by which all Christen men must be saued. 1594 *West 2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 59 At the knowledging of every fine, if the Justice... do not know the cognisors, it is requisite that some other credible person... be present.

2. The action, condition, or faculty of knowing; = **KNOWLEDGE** *sb.*; understanding, cognition, cognizance, notice, recognition, acquaintance, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 92 God wule... giuen on litt... him norto isome & icnowen; & þurh þe cnowlechung, ouer alle þing him luuen. c 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 725 What mannes soule... þurw dedli sinne islefd is. His knowelaching is al gon. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 15931 (Trin.) Petur seide knowlechyng of him had I neuer none. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 686 On his finger she knew the ring, Of him had shee no knowleching. c 1450 *LONELICH Graft* xliii. 155 Was neuere Child In wommannes body with-Owtan mannes knowleching. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xix. i, They bare... no maner of knowlechyng of their owne armes but playne whyte sheldes. *Ibid.* xx. xiv, Ye shall... lete hym haue knowlechyng that...

I my self shall bryng my lady Quene Guenere vnto hym. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxx. 18 3e clarkis... Fullst of science and of knowlegeing. 1509 *HAWES Conv. Swearers* 3 How sholde we nowe haue any knowledgyng Of thynges past but by theyr endytyng. 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* iv. 154 Traistant richt weill be perfitte knowlewing, 3e will not thoill.

3. Meaning, signification. *rare* 1.

1387-8 *T. USK Test. Love Prol.* (Skeat) l. 29 Many termes ther ben in Englyshe [of] whichen kneneth we Englishe men comen declare the knowlegeing.

Knowman, perverted form of **GNOMON**.

Known (*nəʊn*), *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) [pa. *ppl.* of **KNOW** *v.*]

1. Become an object of knowledge; apprehended mentally, learned; familiar; often, in pregnant sense, familiar to all, generally known or recognized.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15895 A knaun freind he had þare-in, in he did him late. 1495 *Trivisia's Barth.* *De P. R.* xiii. i. (W. de W.) 440 There is noo ryuer but he spryngeth of some welle known or vnknown. 1513 *More in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 789 Those that by their favors more resembled other known men then him. 1622 *S. WARD Life of Faith in Death Serm.* (1862) 53 Death is the knownest and unknownest thing in the world. 1647-8 *COTTERELL Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 22 Men of known courage. 1673 *PENN The Chr. a Quaker* iii. Wks. (1726) 525 Paul... is very express in that known Passage to the Romans. a 1704 *T. BROWN Sat. French King Wks.* 1730 I. 59 Thou mak'st me swear, that am a known Non-juror. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. iii. 241 All known bodies possess more or less of this molecular motion. 1881 *JOWETT Thucyd.* I. 116 Some man of known ability and high reputation.

b. *The known*, that which is known; that which is objective in knowledge; the totality of known things.

1863 *E. V. NEALE Anal. Th. & Nat.* 142 The condition of clear thought upon metaphysical subjects, is the separation of the two elements of knowledge, the knowing and the known. 1884 *F. HARRISON in 19th Cent.* Mar. 502 Knowledge is of course wholly within the sphere of the Known.

+ 2. Possessed of knowledge; acquainted with something; learned or skilled in; informed or aware of. *Known men*, a name assumed by the Lollards. *Obs.*

c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 53 Thei besien hem silf forto leerne & knowe the Bible... thei... clepen hem silf knowun men as thoug alle other than hem ben unknowun. 1563 *Foxe A. & M.* (1583) 822 After the great aburiation aforesayd, which was vnder William Smith Bishop of Lincolne: they were noted and termed among themselves by the name of knowne men, or iust fast men. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* v. ii. § 42 The two Lord chief Justices were in the same Treason (whose Education made them more known in the Laws of the Land).

B. *absol.* or as *sb.*

+ 1. With *poss. adj.* One's acquaintance. *Obs.* a 1325 *Prose Ps.* lxxxviii/1 8 Thou madest my knowen fer fram me. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* ii. 44 Thei... souyten him a mong his cosyns and knowen [1388 his knowleche].

2. A well-known person. *collog.*

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 47/1 It is chiefly from among this latter band of Small Knowns that we shall take the liberty of drawing the Sketches.

Hence + **Knownly** *adv.*, in a known manner.

a 1643 *LD. FAULKLAND Infidelity* (1646) 194 Lawes... to be obeyed, unless they should be publicly and knowingly found contrary to a greater authority.

+ **Know-ness**. *Obs. rare* 1. In 3 cknownesse.

[? f. **KNOW** *sb.* 1, or stem of **KNOW** *v.* + **-NESS**.]

Knowledgement.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 þu seist þat on gode bilenes, and dost cknownesse þat he is þi louer.

Know-nothing (*nəʊnəʊθɪŋ*), *sb.* and *a.* [f. **KNOW** *v.* + **NOTHING**; cf. **DO-NOTHING**.]

A. *sb.* 1. A one who knows nothing, a very ignorant person, an ignoramus. b. One who holds that nothing can be known, an agnostic.

1839 *J. ROGERS Anti-popop.* 140 Knownothing appears a desirable word to signify one very ignorant. 1871 *R. H. HUTTON Ess.* (1877) I. 24 The know-nothings really feel towards God as if they knew something of Him. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) II. 443 Socrates is represented in the character of a know-nothing.

2. A member of a political party in the United States, called also the American party, prominent during the years 1853-56; so named because, having been originally organized as a secret society, its members, to preserve this character, professed to outsiders complete ignorance regarding it.

The chief principle of the party was that none but native citizens should be permitted to share in the government. It disappeared about 1859.

1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 15 Washington is, at this time, governed by the Know Nothings. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXVI. 22 In the campaign of 1855... the Know-nothings carried the state again by a large majority. 1884 *T. W. BARNES Mem. Thurlow Weed* 224 (Cent.) If a member of the order was asked about its practices or purposes, he answered that he knew nothing about them, and 'Americans', for that reason, soon came to be called Know Nothings.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1. a. That knows nothing; grossly ignorant.

b. That holds that nothing can be known; agnostic. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., A poor know-nothing creature! 1837 *MARRATT Dog-Friend* xx, I'm... a know-nothing ninny. 1858 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Al.* I. xxx. 116 The know-nothing or deceptive government at home. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life* vi. (1861) 121 Here are know-nothing religions, or churches that proscribe intellect. 1897 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 334 A rationalistic and know-nothing philosophy.

2. Of or pertaining to the American Know-nothings; see A. 2.

1865 *OLMSTED Slave States* 172 The *Richmond Whig*—the leading Know-nothing newspaper in the Southern States. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev. CXX.* 394 The great Know-Nothing movement. 1885 LALOR & MASON tr. *Von Holst's Const. Hist. U. S.* 116 One-half of the Know Nothing programme was unacceptable to the South.

Know-nothingism. [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. The profession of knowing nothing, the practice of wilful ignorance; the doctrine of agnostics, agnosticism.

1865 *Reader* 15 Dec. 1867 He must have long felt that the ignorance which is sedulously kept up of practical physiology adequately reflects the 'know-nothingism' of middle-class Englishmen. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* 1. 27 A sort of know-nothingism, or Agnosticism, or belief in an unknown and unknowable God. 1881 *Standard* 7 Feb. The age is face to face, with Agnosticism or Know-nothingism.

2. The political doctrine of the American Know-nothings; see KNOW-NOTHING A. 2.

a 1860 *New York Times* (Bartlett Amer.), The Know-Nothings have had their day... The earth hath bubbles, and Know-Nothingism was one of them. 1885 LALOR & MASON tr. *Von Holst's Const. Hist. U. S.* 112 Know-Nothingism had very ardent partisans in the southern states.

Know-nothingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of knowing nothing; complete ignorance.

1884 *N. & Q.* 21 June 1893/1 Jo... scandalized by his distressing know-nothingness the coroner and jury at the inquest... in *Bleak House*. 1899 *Chamb. Jnl.* 11. 92/1 One meets with more of this curious, half-reticent know-nothingness, real or assumed.

Knowperts. *Sc.* A local name of the Crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*.

1863 *Phytologist* New Ser. VI. 474 *Empetrum nigrum* (Crowberry), 'Knowperts'. 1886 G. MACDONALD *What's Mine's Mine*, Heather, ling, blueberries, knowperts, and cranberries.

Knoxvillite (nɒksvɪlɪt). *Min.* [Named from Knoxville in California, where found: see -ITE¹.] Hydrous sulphate of chromium, iron, and aluminium, of a greenish-yellow colour.

1839 G. F. BECKER in *Geol. Surv. U. S. Monogr.* XIII. 343. **Knub** (nʊb), *sb.* Now dial. or techn. Also 6 knubbe, 7 knubb. See also NUB. [Early mod.E. = LG. *knubbe*, MLG. *knubbe*, *knobbe*, knot, knob, protuberance, lump, etc., Da. *knub* block, log, stump: see KNOB.]

1. A small lump, a protuberance; esp. a small swelling on the body, a boil; = KNOB *sb.* 1, 1 b. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 181/31 Knubbe, *bruscum, callum*. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 344 If a hawk's feet be but swolne and have not any Knubs in the ball of the foote. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 434 Frogs... with two knubs bearing out in their front like horns. *Ibid.* 196 The same juice... healeth the cliffs and swelling knubs in the fundament. 1664 R. MATTHEW *Unl. Aich.* 137 A Woman far gone in a Scurvie... full of spots and knubs as big as French Nuts about her body. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Knub*, a knob. 1897 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise 'Cachalot'* 178, I came butt up against something solid, the feel of which gathered all my scattered wits into a compact knob of dread.

† 2. A stag of the second year, a knobber. *Obs.* 1617 ASSHETON *Jrnl.* (Chetham Soc.) 61 A knubh was killed and a calf.

3. The innermost wrapping of the chrysalis in a silk cocoon: usually NUB.

1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 214 Husks and Knubs are the refuse, which is thrown aside by the windster, during the process of winding the Silk from the cocoons. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade s.v.* A large quantity is imported under the names of 'knubs and husks' which is carded and spun up into various common silk stuffs.

† **Knub**, *v. dial. Obs.* [Kindred in origin to KNAB *v.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To bite gently, nibble. a 1654 BROME *City Wit* (v. l. Wks. 1873 I. 344 As you have beheld two Horses knubbing one another; Kame, Ka thee.

2. To beat; to strike with the knuckle. Also NUB. 1721, 1828 [see KNUBBLE *v.*]

Knu'bbed, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. KNUB *sb.* + -ED².] Having 'knubs', or of the nature of a 'knub'; knobbed.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1593) 173 If of cornell tree, It would be full of knubbed knots.

† **Knubble**, *sb. dial. Obs.* [dim. of KNUB *sb.* = LG. *knubbel*, dim. of *knubbe*: see also NUBBLE.] = KNOBBLE *sb.*; in quot., a knuckle.

1671 SKINNER *Elym. Ling. Angl.*, Knubble, knub, *Nodus seu Condyliis digiti*.

Knubble (nʊ'b'l), *v. dial.* [dim. and freq. of KNUB *v.*: see also NUBBLE.] = KNOBBLE *v.* a: see quotes.

1721 BAILEY, *To Knub, Knuble*, to beat with the Fist or Knuckles. 1783 MORELL *Answoorth's Lat. Dict.* 1, To knubble, *Pugnis contunderē*. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Knubble*, to handle clumsily; using thumbs and knuckles, as in kneading dough. 1828 WEBSTER, *Knub, knubble*, to beat; to strike with the knuckle. [Not used.]

Knubby (nʊ'bli), *a. dial.* [f. KNUBBLE *sb.* + -Y.] Full of or covered with 'knubbles' or small knobs: more usually NUBBLY.

1858 MAYHEW *Upp. Rhine* I. § 2 (1860) 35 A queer-looking knubby little angel. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 42. 363 Up and down the knubby street. 1883 *Gd. Words* Nov. 711/2 The grand old gnarled knubby beech.

Knubby (nʊ'bli), *a.* [f. KNUB *sb.* + -Y.] Full of 'knubs', or of the form of a 'knub'.

1882 *Standard* 14 Dec. 5/3 [Jamaica], On the other side of the... bamboo fence rise... 'knubby cabbages', with their bullet heads.

Knublet (nʊ'blet). [dim. of KNUB *sb.*: see -LET.] A small knob or lump.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 1/2 Putting knublets of ice into my coffee.

Knucche, ME. form of KNITCH, bundle.

Knuckle (nʊ'k'l), *sb.* Forms: 4 knokel, 5 -il, -yl (le, 6 -ulle, knoc(e)le, knoekel, nuckul, 6-7 (g dial.) knockle, 7 knucle, 8 nuckle; 6-knuckle. [ME. *knokel* = OFris. *knok(e)le*, MDu. *knōkel* (Du. *knucel*), MLG. *knokel* (LG. *knukkel*), MHG. *knuchel*, *knūchel* (G. *knöchel*); app. dim. of a word for 'bone' which appears as MLG. *knocke* (Du. *knook*, *knok*), MHG. *knocke* (G. *knochen*).]

† 1. The end of a bone at a joint, which forms a more or less rounded protuberance when the joint is bent, as in the knee, elbow, and vertebral joints. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Rel. Ant.* I. 190 Bynethe the knokelys of the fete Wyth two weynis thow myst mete. c 1425 *Poc.* in W. Wülcker 636/10 *Hic nodus*, knokyle. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 24 With wearie knuckles on thy brim she kneeled sadly downe. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 42 The backbone... consisteth of manie bones, which are called the knuckles or turning ioyntes of the backbone. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 359 His (a lion's) neck very stiffe, because it consisteth but of one bone without ioynts, ... There are no knuckles or turning ioynts in it called *Spondyli*, and therefore he cannot look backward. 1658 A. Fox *Wurts Surg.* II. xxv. 152 Sometimes the Elbows-Knuckle is broken.

2. *spec.* The bone at a finger-joint, which forms a rounded protuberance when the hand is shut; esp. applied to those at the roots of the fingers. (Sometimes in *sing.* for collective plural.)

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 280/1 Knokyl of an honde... *condilus*. 1510 HORMAN *Vulg.* 25 b. In euery synger be .iiij. ioyntes, and as many knuckles: save in the thome, that hath but ij. 1580 HOLLAND *Tras. Fr. Tong.* *Condyle*, the roundnesse or knots in the knee, ankle, elbow, and knuckles. 1658 A. Fox *Wurts Surg.* II. xxv. 153 A Fracture near the Knuckles is worse than that in the middle. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 65 The dimples of the nuckles. 1792 COWPER *Lett.* 11 June, Adieu! My knuckles ache with letter writing. 1867 A. DAWSON *Ramb. Recoll.* (1868) 4 He switched their shoulders and knuckles with his cane. 1884 PAB *Eustace* 66 The leader and spokesman of the party gave a low but distinct tap with his hard knuckle.

b. Hence several colloquial phrases. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* Cijfij, Assuring ourselves that if they went up to the knocles in french blood, they wyll vp to the elboes in English blood. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 78 Some who did not absolutely deserve that appellation, he has rapped over the knuckles. 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Adv. Fut. Laureat* l. 79 He sighs—upon his knuckles be it down. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. ii. 73 The boiling courage of knighthood, pledged up to the knuckles or the chin on the behalf of female innocence. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 161 The father-in-law had everything arranged to his own knuckle. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. When he's had plenty of English exercise, and brought out his knuckle a bit, he'll be a Lingon again as he used to be. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 390 A severe rap on my moral knuckles from my conscience.

3. The projection of the carpal or tarsal joint of a quadruped; hence, a 'joint' of meat, esp. veal or ham, consisting of the knuckle joint with the parts immediately above and below it. In a leg of mutton, the rounded muscular part adjacent to the knuckle joint of the animal.

1625 MASSINGER *New Way* II. ii. 'Tis the quintessence Of five cocks of the game, ... Knuckles of veal, potato-roots, and marrow. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 45 Jelly... which they use for a restorative, is chiefly made of knuckles of veal. 1726 GAY in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 65 Take a knuckle of veal... In a few pieces cut it: In a stewing-pan put it. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphr.* Cl. 5 June, One wit, like a knuckle of ham in soup, gives a zest and flavour to the dish. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxvi. The tea-things, including... a cold knuckle of ham.

4. Something shaped or protruding like a knuckle of a bone. *spec.* † a. A thickened joint of a plant, a node. b. *Anat.* A projecting bend of the intestine. c. *Mech.* The projecting tubular part of a hinge through which the pintle runs. d. *Ship-building.* An acute angle in certain timbers.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 255 The swellings or blind piles appearing like bigs or knuckles within the fundament, are cured with five-leaf grasses. 1611 COTGR., *Let nerts*, the knuckles that sticke out on the backe of a booke. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 589 Divers Herbs... have Joynts or Knuckles. As have... Pinks... Corn... and Canes. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 591 The knuckle of the hinge is a portion contained under a cylindric surface, and is common both to the moving part and the part which is at rest. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 503 note, A knuckle of the intestine. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 128 *Knuckle*, a sudden angle made on some timbers by a quick reverse of shape, such as the knuckle of the counter timbers, &c. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 230, I... sat on a solid knuckle of rock that shot up from the ribs of the mountain. 1897 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 108 A knuckle of bowel having been exposed by incision.

5. = KNUCKLE-DUSTER (see quot. 1861 s. v.)

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *knuckle-hinge*, -*rap*, -*summons*, -*walker*, -*work*; *knuckle-bow*, -*guard*, a guard on a sword-hilt to cover the knuckles;

knuckle-end, the lower or small end of a leg of mutton or pork; *knuckle-kneed a.*, having prominent or bulging knees; *knuckle thread*, a rounded thread in a screw; *knuckle timber*, a timber having or forming a knuckle (see 4 c.).

1895 *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 7 Feb. 297 There is a 'knucklebow with an extra guard attached by a ring. a 1845 SVD. SMITH in *Mem.*, Scotland, that garret of the earth—that 'knuckle-end of England. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 48 A good leg of Welsh mutton... its knuckle-end makes a 'pretty little extra dish braised and stewed brown with celery and haricot beans. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. O. Neighb.* v. (1878) 54 They [the horses] were so fat and 'knuckle-kneed. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* II. 176 With 'knuckle-raps, we will put out the lamps. 1864 BROWNING *Sludge the Medium* 720 Suppose I blunder in my guess at the true sense of the 'knuckle-summons, nine times out of ten. 1889 D. A. Low *Machine Draw.* (1892) 15 The angles of the square thread are frequently rounded... If this rounding is carried to excess we get the 'knuckle-shown at (d). 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 54 The Planks under the 'Nuckle Timbers forward. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 128 *Knuckle-timbers*, those top-timbers in the fore body whose heads stand perpendicular, and form an angle with the hollow of the topside. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 25 When these creatures [the gorilla, chimpanzee, and orang-outan] aid their steps by placing the hands on the ground, they have the curious habit of resting the knuckles on the ground... From this peculiarity, the three apes have received the appropriate title of 'knuckle-walkers. 1885 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Towns*, etc. I. 298 All the communications between the postal officials and the public were done through an aperture fifteen inches by twelve... to be opened after some 'knuckle-work.

Knuckle (nʊ'k'l), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To place one's knuckles upon the ground in shooting or casting the taw in playing at marbles: see sense 4. Usually *knuckle down*.

1740 DYCHE & PARSON, *Knuckle or Knuckle down* (v.)... is a particular phrase used by lads at a play called taw, wherein they frequently say, *Knuckle down to your taw*, or fit your hand exactly in the place where your marble lies. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 307 As happy as we once, to kneel and draw The chalky ring, and knuckle down at taw. 1842 TENNISON *Will Waterpr. Monol.* xvii. A something-pottle-bodied boy, That knuckled at the taw.

2. *intr.* (fig.) To acknowledge oneself beaten; to give way, give in, submit. Usually *knuckle down* or *knuckle under*.

1740 DYCHE & PARSON, *Knuckle or Knuckle down*, to stoop, bend, yield, comply with, or submit to. 1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Remonstrance* 73, I knuckle not—I owe not to the great A thimble-full of obligation. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* II. 237 He had to knuckle and comply in all points. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. iv. 63 They must all knuckle under to him. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Nov. 12/3 He would not knuckle down under the attacks of the Land League.

b. *To knuckle down to*, to apply oneself earnestly or vigorously (Webster 1864).

3. *trans.* To tap, strike, press, or rub with the knuckles.

a 1793 J. PEARSON *Polit. Dict.* 49 Little Shiells, who is a mercenary dog, knuckles them [reporters] just as he pleases. c 1825 BEDDOES *Poems, Life a Glass Window*, Uncourteous Death Knuckles the pane. 1842 H. SMITH *Addr. Mumy* vi. I need not ask thee if that hand, when arm'd, Has any Roman soldier maul'd and knuckled. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. xii. 251 The seaman knuckled his forehead and wheeled round.

4. *trans.* To propel or shoot (a marble, etc.) from between the knuckle of the thumb and the bent forefinger.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 354 Flying kites, knuckling marbles, chuck-halfpenny, etc. 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* x. go 'Go on', she said, knuckling little stones at a puddock.

5. *intr.* To protrude or project like a knuckle.

c 1862 in *Circ. Sc.* I. 272/2 There is no danger of the conductor knuckling through the gutta-percha.

Hence **Knuckle-down** as *sb.*: a. a game at marbles (see prec. 1 and 4); b. submission; as *adv.* = submissively.

1850 RUSKIN *Two Paths* iv. (1891) 178 How that vagabond child at the street corner is managing his game of knuckle-down. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 215 Our people are bent on nothing but a complete knuckle-down. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* III. 184 Long sighs only lead to turn-up noses. He plays too knuckle-down at it.

Knuckle-bone.

1. Any bone forming a knuckle; the rounded end, at the joint, of any of the bones of the fingers; also, † the projecting bone of the knee or elbow (*obs.*). *Down on the knuckle-bone*, hard up (*slang*).

1577 *Dee Diary* (Camden) 3 My fall upon my right nuckul bone. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* II. i. Bless me, what an arm and a fist he has... and knuckle-bones of a very butcher. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 4 Aug. 2/1 Some one who was 'down on the knuckle-bone' in consequence of having been 'put away' since the previous October.

2. In an animal: a. A limb-bone with a ball-like knob at the joint-end, or the rounded end of such a bone; also, a joint of meat consisting of this part of an animal's leg; = KNUCKLE *sb.* 3.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 280/2 Knokyle bone of a legge, coxa. 1530 PALSGR. 236/2 Knocle bone, *jointe de la hanche*. 1677 *Long. Gaz.* No. 1226/4 A black brown Gelding... [having] a white spot upon one of his knuckle bones. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii. He... hauled out an old knuckle-bone of ham, and two or three bottles of beer.

b. One of the metacarpal or metatarsal bones of a sheep or the like; hence, (usually *pl.*) a game

played with these, by tossing them up and catching them in various ways; also called *huckle-bones* or *dibs*.

1759 *tr. Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 52 The girls had for ornament round their waist a girdle of glass toys, or... of a *requien's* knuckle-bones, or of cockle-shells. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* xii. 106 Courtyards very neatly paved with round pebbles and llama's knuckle-bones in patterns. 1884 J. SHAARMAN *Hist. Swearing* iv. 63 School-boys still play at the game of knuckle-bones. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 316 Knucklebones... is pre-eminently a game for man-by-himself-man.

Knuckled (nɒk'ld), *a.* [f. **KNUCKLE** *sb.* + -ED 2.]

†1. Having projections or protuberances, knobbed, rugged; thick-jointed, as the stem of a plant. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2166 Hyze bonkkez & brent, & ruzze knokled knarrez, with knorred stoncz. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 656 The Reed or Cane is a Watry Plant, .. Knuckled, both Stalke, and Root.

2. Having (prominent) knuckles; protuberant like a knuckle. Also with defining word, Having knuckles of a specified kind.

1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 289 His forehead high, broad, bony, knuckled, and shiny. 1852 R. S. SUATEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lvi. 365 His red knuckled hands thrust a long way through his tight coat. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 158 His knees slightly knuckled over through the wear and tear of time and excessive exercise. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 125/1 The feet should be round, .. toes well-knuckled, close and compact.

Knuckle-deep, *adv.* Up to the knuckles; with the whole hand in; hence *fig.*, deeply, 'up to the hilt'.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 41 Hane with thee knuckle deepe, it shall never bee said that I dare not venter mine eares where Martin hazards his necke. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* iii. 1, Methinks I am already Knuckle-deep in the flesh-pots. 1765 *Cowper Lett.* Wks. 1837 XV. 4, I dare say you were knuckle-deep in contrabands. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G. xiii.* Shall we .. be knuckle-deep in the English budgets.

Knuckle-duster, [f. **KNUCKLE** *sb.* + **DUSTER** (orig. criminals' slang, U. S.)]

A metal instrument made to cover the knuckles, so as to protect them from injury in striking, and at the same time to add force to a blow given with the fist thus covered.

1858 *Times* 15 Feb. (Farmer), Knuckle-duster... a formidable American instrument, made of brass, which slips easily on to the four fingers of the hand, and having a projecting surface, across the knuckles, is calculated... to inflict serious injury on the person against whom it is directed. 1861 *All Year Round* 13 July 372 But what the crew most feared, was the free use of the 'brass knuckles' or 'knuckle dusters'... These are brass finger-guards, not unlike what the Roman gladiators called the *cestus*; they constitute a regular portion of the equipment of an officer of the American mercantile marine. 1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Jan. 51/2 The American 'shoulder-bitters', 'knuckle-dusters', and 'gum-ticklers'. 1862 *Ann. Reg.* 193 One of them struck him a fearful blow with a 'knuckle-duster'. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s. v., Sometimes a knuckle-duster has knobs or points projecting, so as to mutilate and disfigure the person struck. *attrib.* 1870 *Standard* 15 Dec., I have been in many mobs, and have been charged both by cavalry and the knuckleduster brigade in Paris.

Knuckle-joint.

1. *lit.* Each joint of the knuckles (of the hands), or the joint of the leg of an animal called a knuckle.

2. *Mech.* A joint or coupling forming a connexion between two parts of a mechanism, in which a projection in one is inserted into a corresponding recess in the other (like the knuckles of the two hands when clasped or placed together); also extended to other joints, such as universal joints.

1863-9 *Dict. Archit.*, *Knuckle Joint*, an old name for a Rule Joint. 1873 *Spott's Dict. Engineering* 2663 The knuckle-joint, at the back of the vibrating form-frame. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 879 Some of these racks are fitted in the centre with a grooved joint technically called a 'knuckle joint'. 1887 D. A. LOW *Machine Draw.* (1892) 100 Form of ordinary knuckle joint.

Hence **Knuckle-joint** *v.*

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Dec. 5/3 The plates will be placed on in dovetail fashion, .. the Herreshoffs having decided that the plan of 'knuckle-jointing them was not feasible.

Knuckler, [agent-n. f. **KNUCKLE** *v.*]

1. *Thieves' slang.* A pick-pocket.

1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rockwood* iii. v. No knuckler so deftly could fake a cly.

2. A schoolboy's marble used in knuckling.

1896 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* ii. 7 One noble knuckler of alabaster.

Knuckly, *a.* [f. **KNUCKLE** *sb.* + -Y.] Having large or prominent knuckles.

1870 *Daily News* 3 June 5 Such hands! .. The sturdy, the knuckly, the wrinkled, and the scarred—all banding in their written bits of paper. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* x. 121 The hand which I now saw, .. was lean, corded, knuckly.

† **Knucklybonyard**, *Obs.* [app. f. **KNUCKLE** + **BONE** (or f. ***knuckle-bony**) + -ARD.] A clumsy fellow.

1526 SKELTON *Magny*, 485 A knokylbonyarde wyl counterfeit a clarke, He wolde trotte gentilly, but he is to stark. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1869) 33 He is a knuckylbonyard verarie meete, To match a minion nother fayre nor sweete.

Knuffe, variant of **GNOFF** *Obs.*, churl.

Knulling, variant of **NULLING**: cf. **KNURLING**. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss., *Knulling*, a moulding nearly flat, and similar in character to a bead and reel ornament. It is chiefly used in cabinet work.

Knur, **knurr** (nɔ:). Also 5- knor, 5-6 knorre, 6 knour, 6-7 knurre, 7-9 (*dia.*) knorr, 9 nurr. [ME. *knorre*, *knurre*, corresp. to MDn., MLG., MHG. *knorre* (Dn. knor, G. *knorre*), Sw. dial. *knurr*, *knurra* hard swelling, knot, knob; ulterior etym. uncertain. The ME. word may be older than the quotations show: cf. the related **KNURNE**.]

†1. A hard excrescence, swelling, or concretion in the flesh. *Obs.* Cf. **KNOB** *sb.* 1 b.

c. 1400 *Beryn* 2513 Strecching forth his fyngirs, .. Withouten knor or knor or eny signe of goute. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* (1575) cix, Knottes, knobbes, knorres, or burres, the which is in man's flesh or fatnesse. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* 1. v. 11 Hard knurs or knobs in his hands with working in the fields.

2. A knot or hardened excrescence on the trunk of a tree, a **KNAR**; a hard concretion or kernel in stone; any swollen formation, a bur.

1545 *Elvot Dict.*, *Brusum*, a bunche or knur in a tree. 1548 COOPER, *Centrum*, .. an hard knotte or knurre in tymbre [1565-73 adds or stone]. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1429/2 The euil tree of our harte, .. with all the crooks, knots and knoures. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 467 The bunch or knurre in the Maple, called *Brusum*, is passing faire. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 28 Oaks bear also a knur, full of cottony matter. 1725 BAADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Seminary*, If you raise your Trees of such sorts as bear a Knur or Burrey Swelling, set that part into the Ground. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 143 The knots or knurs on the stem are in repute for making snuff boxes. 1861 C. A. JOHNS *Forest Trees Gl. Brit.* 150 We may often see, on the bole of a beech, scattered excrescences called knurs, varying in size from a pea to a large marble.

3. A wooden ball or a hard knot of wood used in the north country game of *Knur and spell* or *Spell and knur*, resembling 'bat and trap', or trap-ball. Also, A similar ball used in other games, as hockey.

1852 *Househ. Words* 23 Oct. 139 The mysterious game of Nur and spell. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Knur* or *Gnar*, a small ball of lignum vitae for playing at cricket with, or a similar game which is called 'Spell and Knur'. 1868 *Morning Star* 10 Feb., A well-known Yorkshire game known as 'knur and spell', in which an ordinary stick some two feet in length has a solid piece of wood 3 in. long and 2 in. in depth screwed on for the purpose of striking a marble. 1872 PAIRON *Croquet* 15 Bandy is the same game as hockey, and is played .. with a wooden ball that .. is cut from a blackthorn bush and called a 'knur'. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Knur*, a hard wooden ball with which children play. *Ibid.*, *Nur*, a small ball, such as that used in the game of hockey.

4. *north. dial.* = **KNURL** 2. (See *quots.*)

1691 RAY N. C. *Words* 135 A *Knor* or *Knurre*, a short stubbed dwarfish Man. 1869 Lonsdale *Gloss.*, *Knorr*, a dwarfish fellow, a hard fellow.

Knurl, **nurl** (nɔ:), *sb.* Also 7-9 *knurle*. [app. a derivative (? dim.) of **KNUR**; but cf. also **KNARL**, **GNARL** *sb.*]

1. A small projection, protuberance, or excrescence; a knot, knob, boss, nodule, etc.; a small bead or ridge, esp. one of a series worked upon a metal surface for ornamentation or other purpose.

1608 2nd Pt. *Def. Ministers' Refus. Subscript.* 131 [It] grew up naturally from the roote, .. without knot or knurle, right and straight. 1611 COTGR., *Goderonner*, .. to worke, or set with knurles. *Ibid.*, *Nend*, a knot .. a knurre, or knurle in trees. 1651 J. F[RAAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 272 From the crown of the head to the knurles of the gullet is the thirteenth part of the whole altitude. 1658 R. WHITE *tr. Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 117 A knurle either of waxe, gumme, or glue. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 374 Those small fine blue knobs, that are to be seen round the rim or upper knurle of the coat [of a sea-anemone]. 1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds Scot.* 48 The nest deep-hollowed, well-disguised as if it were a knurrl in the bough.

2. A thick-set, stumpy person; a deformed dwarf. *dia.*

1674-91 RAY S. & E. C. *Words*, *Knurl*, a little dwarfish person. 1793 BURNS *Meg o' the Mill* ii, The laird was a widdieuf, bleerit knurl. 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Gloss.*, *Knurl*, a hunch-backed dwarf.

3. A knurling-tool.

1879 *Sci. Amer.* XL. 224 Knurl's of various patterns .. are employed in 'beading', 'milling', or knurling the heads of screws, the handles of small tools, &c. *Ibid.*, Examples of knurling done with the different knurls.

Knurl, **nurl**, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.* The *vbl. sb.* *knurling* is recorded long before the simple *vb.*] *trans.* To make knurls, beadings, or ridges (on the edge of a coin, a screw-head, etc.); to mill, to crenate.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1536/2 A sunken groove, indented so as to form the counter-part of the bead which is to be nurl'd on the head of the temper-screw. 1879 [see **KNURL** *sb.* 3].

Knurled, **nurled** (nɔ:ld), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 2.] Having knurls wrought on the edge or surface; crenated, milled.

1611 COTGR., *Goderonné*, .. knurled, wrought or set with knurles. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3224/4 Lost, .. a large Knurl'd Cup and Cover of French work. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4162/4 Two small Silver Salts nurl'd. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 118 There is a knurled lock-nut to ensure the hand being held fast.

Knurling, **nurling** (nɔ:rlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See **KNURL** 2.] The action of the verb **KNURL**; also *concr.* knurled work.

1611 COTGR., *Goderon*, .. a fashion of imbossement vsed by Goldsmithes, &c., and teamed knurling. 1862 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* IV. 377 Then you file the edges of the coin to perfect the 'knurling'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1536/2 *Nurling*, the indentations or fluting on the edges of coins, the heads of temper and set screws, and similar objects.

attrib. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1536/2 *Nurling-tool*, a milling-tool. One for indenting the heads of temper and tangent screws, etc. 1879 *Sci. Amer.* XL. 223 Knurling tool.

Knurling, **lin**, *sb. Sc.* [f. **KNUR** *sb.* 4, or **KNURL** 2: see -ING, -LING.] = **KNURL** *sb.* 2.

1794 BURNS *Pastoral Poetry* iii, Wee Pope, the knurlin, 'till him rives Horatian fame. 1899 J. LUMSDEN *Edinburgh Poems & Songs* 149 Ouphes, knurlins, goblins, ghouls.

Knurly, *a.* [f. **KNURL** *sb.* + -Y.]

a. Having knurls or knots; gnarled. b. Of the nature of a knurl, dwarfish.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii, Till by degrees the tough and knurly trunk Be riv'd in sunder. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* 1. iii. 6 The high timbring Oake .. denotates a rich and battle soile: .. the knurly, crooked and crabbed, .. starveling bewraies his barren and hungrie bedde. 1758 J. ADAMS *Diary* 3 Dec., Wks. 1850 II. 51 A little knurly, ill-natured horse. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 182/2 This .. apple .. is knurly and imperfect at first.

† **Knurled**, *a. Obs.* In 3 *cnurnede*, 4 *knorred*. [From **knurn*, deriv. form of **KNUR** or parallel form of **KNURL**] = next.

a. 1225 *St. Marher.* 10 His two honden to his cnurnede cneon heteueste ibunden. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2166 Hyze bonkkez & brent, vpon bope halue, & ruzze knokled knarrez, with knorred stoncz.

Knurled, *a. ? Obs.* Also 5 *knorred*, 6 *knurrd*. [f. **KNUR** + -ED 2.] Knotted; rugged, gnarled.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. cxxi (1869) 120 It is a staf for a cowherde, .. for it is hard, and knorred, and writhen. 1577 STANVURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshead Chron.* II. 18/2 To cleave knurd knobs with crabbed wedges. 1582 - *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 27 Thee gates of warfare wyl then bee mannaled hardly With Steele bunch chayne knob, clinged, knurd, and narrolye lincled.

† **Knur-rish**, *a. Obs. rare*°. [f. **KNUR** + -ISH 1.] Knurly.

1530 PALSGR. 317/1 Knottysshe knorisshe or full of knottes, *neucur*.

† **Knur-ry**, *a. Obs.* [f. **KNUR** + -Y.]

1. Full of knurs, knotty, gnarled.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. ix. 71 Wyth ane knotty club and knotty beid. 1582 STANVURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 143 Thee knurrie knob oak tree, .. in strength surpasseth a smooth slip. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* To Rdr. 7 Knottie or knurrie hard logs doe craue strong yron wedges. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 217 Poplars and Abeles [on] coming to be very old are apt to grow knurly and out of proportion.

2. *fig.* 'Knotty', perplexing.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 304 The second Question is more obscure and the more knurrie knotte a great deale to rüe. 1652 UAUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 225 Set all their braines awork how to contrive the knurriest arguments.

† **Knush**, *v. Obs. rare*. [Cf. OE. *cnysan* to strike, dash, beat; OHG. *knusjan*, *knussan* to dash, Ger. *knüsen* to push, beat, Dn. *knuzen* to bruise; also Ger. dial. *knuschen* to crush, to knock or strike with the fist; Icel. *knúska* to knock, ill-treat.] *trans.* To crush.

13. *K. Alis.* 1844 (Bodl. MS.) In justes & fyttes nys opere rente Bot bones knusshed & hard dent.

Knyl, *obs.* f. **KNELL**. **Knyll** (e, obs. ff. **KNELL**).

Knypse: see **KNIPSE**.

Ko, = *quō*, abridged f. **QUOTH**: cf. **KA**.

|| **Koa** (kō'ā). [Native Hawaiian name.] A valuable forest-tree of the Sandwich Islands, a species of *Acacia*, yielding a beautiful dark wood which is used in building and cabinet-work; the bark is employed in tanning. Also *attrib.*

1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem.* Adv. ii. (1859) 19 Overgrown with huge roots of the kamani and koa trees. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 270 Koa, a kind of Hawaiian mahogany. 1887 *Science* X. 115 The remarkable boards of koa-wood, .. standing on which they rode through the surf.

Koala, variant of **KOOLAH**.

|| **Kob** (kɔb). [Given by Adanson as the native name (among the Joloffs) in Senegal.] An African water antelope of the genus *Kobus*, represented by several distinct species.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 308 The Gazelles, of which there are several kinds, .. The fifth he calls the *koba*, and the sixth the *kob*. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 79/2 The Kob (*Antelope koba*, Erxleben) called *Petite Vache brune*, or little brown cow, by the French settlers on the western coast of Africa, is described as being about the size of the fallow-deer. 1850 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 193 It is called Dacoi, or White Monthy, by the Mandingoes, Kob and Koba by the Joliffs.

Kob, *obs.* form of **COB** 2.

|| **Koba** (kō'ā). [Given by Barth and Reichardt, as the native name in Fulah.] = **KOB**. But by earlier naturalists often taken as the name of a distinct species.

1774 [see **KOB**]. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 79/1 The Koba (*Antelope koba*) called *Grande vache brune*, or large brown cow, by the French of Senegal, is in size equal to the European stag.

|| **Kobang** (kō'baŋ). Also 7 *coban*, 8 *cupang*. [Jap. *ko-ban*, f. *ko* little + *ban* (a. Chinese *fan*)

division: cf. OBANG.] An oblong gold coin, rounded at the corners, formerly current in Japan. The original weight was 222 grains troy, but it was afterwards reduced to about a quarter of this owing to the unfavourable rate of exchange. Also attrib. in + *coban gold*.

1616 *Cocks Diary* 17 Sept. (1883) I. 176, I received two bars Coban gold with ten ichibos, of 4 to a coban. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. 86 My Friend...complimented the Doctor with five Japon Cupangs, or fifty Dutch Dollars. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 57 The exportation of the gold coin called kobangs is permitted. 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 842/1 Bus were essential for another purpose, the purchase of kobangs.

Kobellite (kō'bēlīt). *Min.* [Named 1839, after Professor F. von Kobell, a German mineralogist: see -ITE.] Sulph-antimonide of bismuth and lead, occurring in lead-grey radiated masses.

1844 *DANA Min.* (ed. 2) 496 Kobellite comes from the cobalt mine of Hvena in Sweden. 1886 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc. Ser.* III. XXXI. 73 Kobellite from Colorado.

Kobil, obs. form of COBLE, fishing-boat.

|| **Kobold** (kō'bōld). [G. *kobold*, *kobolt* (dial. *kob* (b)elt, *kubbelt*), MHG. *kobolt* (chowolt) = MDu. *kobolt* (coubout, *coubout*, Du. *kabouter*); ulterior etymology uncertain.

Hildebrand, in Grimm, favours an original **kobwall*, f. *kobe* house, *Cove sb.* + stem of *walten* to rule, WIELD; cf. OE. *cogodas*, *godu* as renderings of L. *lures* and *penates*.]

In German folklore: a. A familiar spirit, haunting houses and rendering services to the inmates, but often of a tricky disposition; a brownie. b. An underground spirit haunting mines or caves; a goblin or gnome.

1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* ix. 568 The Parts Septentrional are with these Sprits Much haunted... About the places where they dig for Oare. The Grekes and Germans call them Cobali. *Ibid.* 574 Kibaldi.] 1830 Scott *Demonol.* 121 The Kobolds were a species of gnomes, who haunted the dark and solitary places, and were often seen in the mines. 1849 A. J. SWIMINGTON *Harrell Chimes* 11 Witch, kobold, sprite...and imp of every kind. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit., Work & Days Wks.* (Bohn) III. 65 What of the grand tools with which we engineer, like kobolds and enchanters? *fig.* 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I (1873) 217 There in the corner is the little black kobold of a doubt making months at him.

Kobold, obs. form of COBALD.

Kocatrice, obs. form of COCKATRICE.

+ **Kocay**. *Obs. rare.* (See quot.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 281/1 Kocay, priny, cloaca.

Kock(e), **Kockerell**, etc., obs. forms of COCK, COCKEREL, etc.

Kockowe, obs. form of CUCKOO.

Kocks ownnes, perversion of *God's wounds* as an oath: see COCK sb.⁸

a 1553 *Uoall Royster D. L.* iv. (Arb.) 26 Kocks ownnes what meanest thou man.

Kocok-pyntyl, obs. form of CUCKOO-PINTLE.

a 1400 *Stockh. Medical MS.* II. 731 (*Anglia* XVIII. 325) Of dragans am spycis iij. . . Kocok pyntyl is pe ton.

Kod, obs. form of COD sb.³, QUOTH v.

Kodak (kō'dæk), sb. [An arbitrary word invented by Mr. G. Eastman for trade-mark purposes.] A special type of portable photographic camera with a continuous roll of flexible sensitized film upon which successive photographic negatives are made.

1890 *Kodak Man.* 9 The principal thing to learn in using the Kodak is to hold it steady. 1890 *Rev. of Rev.* II. 489/2 The use of even a Kodak is attended with considerable difficulty. 1893 Mrs. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* III. 124 A clever young 'new chum'...who had brought a Kodak, took photographs.

fig. 1899 F. C. GOULD in *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 1/3 Printed on the endless roll of sensitised material with which our brain kodaks are fitted.

b. *transf.* A photograph taken with a kodak.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Oct. 2/3 That a photographer in ambush could get...a 'Kodak' of the document, which would be legible under a microscope.

c. *attrib.*

1890 *Kodak Man.* 76 Any Kodak negative that will make a good contact print, will make a good enlargement. 1893 F. HARRISON in *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 3/2 The Kodak school of romance, the snap-shots at every day realism with a hand camera.

Kodak (kō'dæk), v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* and *intr.* To photograph with a kodak.

1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 59 A next door neighbor, who is just beginning to 'kodak'. 1892 *Ill. Sport. & Dram. News* 23 July 635/2 Chloe...insisted upon kodaking us all in every conceivable position.

b. *fig.* To 'catch' or describe quickly or vividly.

1892 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 6/1 His only aim having been to 'kodak', with camera and pen a few phases of life in Japan. 1897 *Ibid.* 2 Mar. 8/2 The President of the Transvaal, as recently kodaked by Labouchere out of Rhodes. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Jan. 1/2 His writing had, naturally enough, the defects of its qualities—there are obvious drawbacks in the process of kodaking.

Hence **Kodaker**, **Kodakist**, one who photographs with a kodak; **Kodakry**.

1890 *Kodak Man.* 51 If...the Kodaker wishes to develop and print his own negatives, he can easily learn to do so. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Mar. 9/2 The Prince had to pass through a triple file of kodakers, each anxious to get a good shot. 1895 *WORKMAN Algerian Mem.* 13 The opportunity

here offered the kodakist is a rare one. 1893 YORK POWELL in *Classical Rev.* May 229/1 In these days of Kodakry, a little photograph can usually be secured of any larger object on the spot.

Kode, **Kodeling**, obs. ff. COD sb.¹, CODLING 1. 1340 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 37 In...7 kodeling.

Kodet (kō'det). [Arbitrarily f. KOD-AK + -ET.] A smaller variety of KODAK.

1894 *Forum* (N.Y.) June Adol. The Kodet is the youngest member of the Kodak family. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 May 7/1 All the latest aids to war, such as...the field telephone, the Kodet.

Kodlomb, obs. f. *cade-lamb*: see CADE sb.²

Kodpeasid; see COD-PIECED.

|| **Koel** (kō'él). Also *coel*, *koil*. [Hindī *kōil*, f. Skr. *kōkila*.] A cuckoo of the genus *Eudynamis*, esp. the *E. honorata* of India, and the *E. finclersi* of New Guinea and Australia.

1826 ERSKINE tr. *Baber's Mem.* 323 note. The koel...has a kind of song, and is the nightingale of Hindustan. 1834 A. PRINSEP *Baboo I.* ii. 18 The ever-green shrubberies formed...a sheltered choir for the mango-bird, the meina, and the coel. 1865 GOULD *Handbk. Birds Australia* I. 632 Australian Koel. 1886 R. KIPLING *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1899) 113 The rose has lost its fragrance, and the koel's note is strange. 1888 GOULD *Birds New Guinea* IV. pl. 41 The Koels or Black Cuckoos of the genus *Eudynamis*.

Koenleinite (kō'nleinit). *Min.* [Named (Kōnleinit) 1838, after Koenlein, its discoverer: see -ITE.] A reddish-brown hydrocarbon, found in the brown coal of Uznach, Switzerland.

1861 in *Bristow Gloss. Min.*

Koettigite (kō'tigit). *Min.* [Named, 1850, after O. Kottig: see -ITE.] Hydrous arsenate of zinc, containing also cobalt and nickel.

1850 *DANA Min.* (ed. 3) 487 Kottigite...[occurs] in crusts with a crystalline surface.

Kof, var. of COF *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.*, quick (ly).

|| **Koff** (kpf). *Naut. rare.* Also *kuff*. [Du. *kof*.] A clumsy sailing-vessel with two masts, used by the Dutch, Germans, Danes, etc.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 238 *Koffs* are Dutch vessels of burthen, with a main and fore mast, and a large spritsail set abaft each. 1858 in *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade.* 1895 *Times* 19 Nov. 10/5 Danish kuff 'Gebroeders' Nyhuus...is ashore at Thisted.

Koffie, variant of COFFEE, a caravan.

+ **Koffry**. *Sc. Obs. rare* -1. In 5 koffree. [? f. COFE sb. bargain, pedlar + -RY.] Bargaining, peddlery.

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE VIII. 526 Thai sawft na Sotheroun for their gret riches; Off sic koffree he callit bot wretchitnes.

|| **Koft**. *E. Indian.* Also 9 kufft. [See next.] attrib. in *koft-work* = next.

1880 BIRDWOOD *Ind. Arts* 163 One of the finest examples of the koft work of the Panjab. 1893 J. L. KIPLING in *Harper's Mag.* June 62/2 Modern damascening, or koft-work, is apt to degenerate into...meaningless ornament. 1883 *Daily News* 3 July 2/4 This...can be well studied in the 'Koft', or steelware inlaid with silver and gold.

|| **Koftgari** (kpf'tgārī). *E. Indian.* Also *koft-garee*. [Urdū (Pers.) کوفت گاری *kufī*, *koftgārī*

'beaten-work', f. *kufī* to beat + *-gārī* making, work.] A kind of Indian damascene-work, in which a pattern traced on steel is inlaid with gold.

1874 BIRDWOOD in *Cole Obj. Indian Art* 60 Even European tradesmen gave their orders for koftgaree through me. 1874 COLE *Ibid.* 121 Armour of kufgari...was worn by the Sikh horsemen. 1887 HUNTER *Imp. Gaz. India* XII. 447 The famous *koftgārī* or damascene work manufactured at Kotli.

Kog, **kogg(e)**, obs. ff. COG 1 and 2. **Kogh**, obs. f. COO sb.¹ **Koghe**, **koghwhie**, obs. ff. COUGH.

|| **Kogia** (kō'dziā). [Mod.L.] A genus of pygmy sperm-whales.

1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* x. (1900) 127 It was but a school of kogia or 'short-headed' cachalots. 1900 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 6/3 One of the whales, known as the kogia, is peculiar from the inferior position of its mouth. This gives to the creature, ...a curiously shark-like aspect.

|| **Koh-i-noor** (kō'hī,nū'ūr). [Pers. کوه نور *kōh-i nūr* mountain (kōh) of light (nūr).] An Indian diamond, famous for its size and history, which became one of the British Crown jewels on the annexation of the Panjab in 1849; hence, *allusively*, any magnificent large diamond; *fig.* something that is the most precious or most superb of its kind.

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxvi, Miss Laura Bell...had such a sparkling and brilliant koh-i-noor in her bosom, as is even more precious than that famous jewel. 1863 A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 34 The tiniest flaw or fracture in a diamond vitiate the whole gem—be it a very Koh-i-noor. 1892 19th Cent. Feb. 213 The great kohinoor of reciprocated affection. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 June 2/3 A scene at once so varied, so magnificent...It is, verily, the Koh-i-Noor of spectacles.

|| **Kohl** (kō'h'l, kō'l). Also 8 kohhel, 9 kochhel, kohol, cohoh. [Arab. كحل *kūh'l*, *kōh'l*; see ALCOHOL.] A powder used in the East to darken the eyelids, etc., usually consisting of finely powdered antimony.

1799 W. C. BROWNE *Trav. Africa*, etc. xxi. 318 If any thing be applied in these *flusioni*...it is generally *kōhhel* (calx of tin mixed with sheep's fat). 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.*,

Veiled Proph. II. Others mix the Kohl's jetty die, To give that long, dark languish to the eye. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* viii. 195 The kohol, the cosmetic by which pearls and eyebrows are indelibly stained black. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* viii. 215 Their eyes were blackened round with Kohl.

attrib. 1900 19th Cent. Feb. 319 The Louvre possesses a beautiful Kohl pot.

Kohl², abbrev. of next.

1880 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 3/1 No bright green leaf of beet or turnip, or paler tops of kohl or swede.

|| **Kohlrabi**, **kohl-rabi** (kō'l'rā'bi). Also *erron.* *khol*. [G. *kohlrabi* (also formerly *kol*, *kal(i)*-, *kaulirabi*, and dial. *koll(e)rāw*) 16th c. ad. lt. *cavoli* (or *cauli*) *rape*, pl. of *cavolo rafa* (F. *chou-rave*): 'cole-rape': the first element being assimilated to G. *kohl* (earlier ad. L. *caulis*, COLE sb.¹).] A cabbage with a turnip-shaped stem, varieties of which are cultivated as food for cattle in England, and as a vegetable in India and Germany; the turnip-cabbage.

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 191 The khol rabi, or above-ground turnip cabbage. 1808 J. C. CURWEN *Hints Econ. Feeding* 50 The ground was cropped with...one [acre] of kohlrabi. 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (ed. 2) II. 88/2 Two varieties of Kohl rabi are cultivated—the green and the purple. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Sept. 17/1 A large breadth of kohlrabi, which was a fair plant. 1899 RIDER HAGGARD in *Longm. Mag.* 512 The kohlrabi are coming up on the new-drained field.

Kointise, **Koir**, obs. ff. QUANTISE, COIR.

Kok, obs. form of COOK, COOK.

|| **Kokako** (kō'kō'ko). [Maori.] The New Zealand Wattle-crow or Wattle-bird, *Glaucoptis cinerea* and *G. wilsoni*.

1873 BUTLER *Birds N. Zeal.* (1888) I. 3 In disposition the Kokako inherits the true characteristics of the Crow family. *Ibid.* II. 316 The rich flute-notes of the Kokako...in the low timber at the edge of the forest. 1882 T. H. POTTS *Out in Open* 194 (Morris) The kokako loving a moist temperature will probably soon forsake its ancient places of resort.

Kokall, obs. f. COCKLE. **Kokam**, var. of COCUM. **Kokatrice**, obs. f. COCKATRICE. **Koke** = *quake*, obs. pa. t. of QUAKE v.; obs. f. COOK sb. + *Ko-kell*, a. *Obs.* [Cf. COCKLE a., COCKLE v.²]

? Unsteady, wavering, shaky.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2588 (MS. D) Commandes hys knyghtez oner to carye; þai hed kokek hertes, Seghen þe streme be so styff, þai stoned [A. stonaid] be helder.

+ **Koken**. *Sc. Obs. rare* -1. [? a. F. *coquin*.]

? Rogue, rascal.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 48 Thrimlaris and thristaris [thristaris] as thay war woid; Kokenis, and kennis na man of gude.

Kokeney, **Koker**, **Kokerel** (le), **Kokery**, **Kokeswayne**, obs. ff. COCKNEY, COCKER, COCKEREL, COCKERY, COCKSWAIN.

Koket, var. COCKET sb.² *Obs.*, leavened bread.

Kokewold(e), obs. forms of CUCKOLD sb.¹

|| **Kokila** (kō'kilā). Also 8 cocila, 9 kokeela.

[Skr. *kōkila*.] = KOEL.

1791 SIR W. JONES *Lett.* (1821) II. 157 (Stanf.) The cocila sing charmingly here in the spring. 1812 MARIA GRAHAM *Jnrl. Resid. India* 22 The *mina*, the kokeela, and a few other birds of song.

|| **Koko**. Also *coco*, *Cocco*. [*Koko*, native name in Fanti lang.] The taro-plant, *Colocasia esculenta*, of West Africa.

1874 C. A. GOROON *Life Gold Coast* 30 Another root that was used for the table deserves to be mentioned;... its ordinary name, indeed, was Cocos. 1897 MARV KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 292 Koko is better than yam, I may remark, because it is heavier. *Ibid.* 601 A plantation of giant kokos mid-leg deep in most excellent fine mould.

|| **Kokoon** (kō'kū'n), **kokong** (kō'kŋŋ), sb.¹ [Sechuana *kgokō* or *khokong*.] A large antelope (*Antelope taurina*) of South Africa.

1806 SIR J. BARROW *Journ. Lectakoo* 409 It was called by the Booshuanas the Kokoon. 1822 BURNELL *Trav.* II. x. 278 The Bichuanas call it Kokun (Kokoon), or rather, with a nasal sound of the N, Kokung (Kokoong). 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 91/1 The habits and manners of the kokoon closely resemble those of the gnu, but it possesses neither the speed, spirit, nor activity of that animal. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* vii. 135 The kokong or gnu, kama or hartebeest... and the giraffe.

|| **Kokoon** (kō'kū'n), sb.² [Singhalese.] A large forest tree, *Kokoona zeylanica*, growing in the central provinces of Ceylon.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 650/1.

Kokum, var. COCUM. **Kokur**, obs. f. COCKER sb.¹, a quiver. **Kokylle**, obs. f. COCKLE. **Kola**, var. of COLA. **Kold**, **Kole**, obs. ff. COLD, COAL, COOL. **Koleye**, variant of COLEY v.

+ **Kolfysch**, obs. form of COAL-FISH.

1338 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 35 In xl kolfysch, 45.

Kolibri, var. COLIBRI. **Kolier**, **Kolk**, obs. ff. COLLIER, COLK². **Kollow**, var. COLLOW sb.

Kolloxylin (kō'lō'ksilin). [f. Gr. κολλο-, comb. form of κολάει glue, gum + OXYLIN.] A form of pyroxylin or nitro-cellulose less highly nitrated than common gun-cotton.

1884 EISSLER *Mod. High Explosives* 120 The time necessary for the conversion of cotton into kolloxyline depends on the state of concentration of the nitric acid. *Ibid.*,

Nitro-cellulose (kolloyline ..). This substance is not to be confounded with gun-cotton, which is not soluble in alcoholic ether.

Kollyrite, variant of COLLYRITE.

Kolpo, var. of COLPO-, fr. Gr. κόλπος bosom, womb, used to form pathological and surgical terms relating to the vagina, as *kolfocèle*, COLPOCELE, etc.

† **Kolte**, **Kolys**, obs. ff. COLT sb., CULLIS sb.

Komande, **Komli**, **Kommende**, obs. ff. COMMAND, COMELY, COMMEND.

Kompo'logy, rare-1. [ad. late Gr. κομπολογία, f. κόμπος boast + -λογία speaking.] Boasting or vaunting speech.

1854 W. OSBORN *Monum. Hist. Egypt* I. 409 They are mere kompolgies; mythic fables, invented by the Alexandrian apologists of Egypt.

Kon, **kon(n)e**, obs. ff. CAN v., CON v.

Kongsbergite (kɔŋsbərgit). *Min.* [Named, 1872, from Kongsberg in Norway, where found: see -ITE.] An amalgam of silver and mercury occurring with arguerite. 1880 *DANA Min. App.* ii. 32.

Kongyr, obs. form of CONGER 1.

Konilite. *Min.* [f. Gr. κόνις dust + -LITE. So named in 1821 by MacCulloch, who had previously (1819) called it CONITE, unaware that this had previously (1795) been applied by Retzius to a variety of dolomite.] A powdered form of silica found in the cavities of trap.

1821 *MACCULLOCH in Q. J. Sci. Sc.* XI. 219.
Koninckite (kɔŋɪŋkɪt). *Min.* [Named, 1884, after Prof. L. G. de Koninck, of Liège: see -ITE.] Hydrous phosphate of iron, found, at Visé in Belgium, in small globular forms with a radiated structure.

1885 *Amer. J. Sci. Ser. III.* XXIX. 342 *Koninckite*, a new hydrated phosphate of iron.

Konite, variant of CONITE.

Konne, obs. form of CAN v.1, CON v.1

Konning, -yng, **konyng**, obs. ff. CUNNING.

Konyne, -yng, obs. forms of CONY sb.

Koo, variant of CO 1 Obs., jackdaw.

|| **Koochahbee** (kūʃtʃābē). [American Ind.] The larva of a fly, *Ephydra californica*, found in enormous quantities in Lake Mono in California.

When dried in the sun and the shell rubbed off these worms form a very important article of food among the Indians.

1885 *BREWER in Stand. Nat. Hist.* II. 432 My guide, an old hunter there, told me that everything fattens in the season of the koo-chah-bee; that ducks get very fat.

Koodoo, **kudu** (kū'dū). Also 8 koedoe, 8-9 coodoo, 9 koudou. [Xosa-Kaffir, given as *iguduu* in Davis' *Kaffir Dict.* (1872).] A large and handsome antelope (*Strepsiceros Kudu*) widely distributed over the southern half of the African continent, having a brown coat marked with vertical white stripes; the male has spirally-twisted horns, attaining in full-grown specimens a length of 3 feet or more.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 84 The Coodoo, or Kolben's *bock ohne namen* (goat without a name). 1785 — *tr. Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* II. 213 Koedoe is the name given by the colonists to a beautiful tall gazel with long and slender shanks. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 141 The n'gou and koudou are also inhabitants of Caffraria. 1866 *LIVINGSTONE Last J. (1873)* I. vii. 161 I got a fine male Kudu. 1879 *ATCHERLEY Trip Boerland* 155 Advancing... with their beautiful spiral horns towering high above them, were two magnificent koodoes.

|| **Kookaburra** (kū'kəbŭrā). [Native Australian: given as *kūkūburra* by Ridley *Kāmilārōi*, p. 21.] The Laughing Jackass of Australia (*Dacelo gigas*); the GOBURRA.

1890 *Argus* (Melbourne) 25 Oct. 4/5 You might hear the last howl of the kookaburra then. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 8/1 Offers of Australian animals and birds from emus to kookaburras.

Koolah, **koala** (kū'lā). *Australia*. Also 9 coolah, kool-la. [Native name: given as *kūlla* in Dippil, *kūllā* on George's River (Ridley *Kāmilārōi*, pp. 64, 104); *koala* was perhaps orig. a misreading of *koola*. Hence the name of the town *Coolah* in New South Wales.] An arboreal marsupial mammal of Australia (*Phascogale cinereus*), of an ashen-grey colour, small, clumsy, and somewhat resembling a sloth in form, and feeding on the leaves of eucalyptus. Also called the *Australian* or *Native Bear*.

1808 *HOME in Phil. Trans.* XCIVIII. 305 The koala is another species of the wombat. The natives call it the koala wombat; it... was first brought to Port Jackson in August, 1803. 1813 *Hist. N. S. Wales* (1818) 432 (Morris) The koala or sloth is likewise an animal of the opossum species, with a false belly. 1827 *CUNNINGHAM N. S. Wales* I. 317 (Morris s.v. *Bear*) Our coola (sloth or native bear) is about the size of an ordinary poodle dog, with shaggy, dirty-coloured fur, no tail, and claws and feet like a bear. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1878) 382 The climbing, leaf-eating koala.

Koolestocke, obs. f. *cole-stock*: COLE sb.1 3.

Koomiss, variant of KOUMISS.

Koorbash, variant of KOORBASH.

Kooskoosoo, variant of COUSCOUSSOU.

Koot, -e, obs. forms of COAT.

Kootbah, **Kootoo**, var. KHUTBAH, KOTOW.

Kope, obs. form of COPE sb.1

Kopeck (k., -pek, -pek, variants of COPECK.

Koper, obs. form of COPPER sb.1

|| **Kopje** (kɔpɪ). Also koppie, koppje, koppje.

[Du. *kopje*, dim. of *kop* head, COP sb.2 (The dim. ending -je has usually sunk in colloquial Du. to -i.)] In South Africa: A small hill.

1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 226 The insurgents strongly posted in a rocky 'koppie'. 1883 *OLIVE SCHREINER Afr. Farm* viii. (1890) 216 There at the foot of the 'kopje' goes a Kafir. 1899 *Athenæum* 30 Sept. 450/1 The gallant deeds of the kopje and the karroo.

Comb. 1900 *Daily Tel.* 25 Jan. 5/2 A stretch of kopje-strewn, river-cut country.

Koppite (kɔpɪt). *Min.* [Named, 1875, after Prof. Kopp of Heidelberg: see -ITE.] Columbate of calcium, sodium, and the cerium metals, found in transparent brown crystals.

1880 *DANA Min. App.* ii. 32 Koppite... occurs with apatite and magnoferrite in a granular limestone near Schelingen, Kaiserstuhlgebirge, Baden.

Koprolith, variant of COPROLITH.

Kopy, obs. form of COPY.

† **Korahl**, obs. form of CORRAL sb.

1785 *Europ. Mag.* VIII. 360 A certain korahl, .. in which most of the elephants in Ceylon are caught.

Korait, variant of KRAIT.

Koran 1 (kɔrān, kɔrān). Also 7 core, cur-

rawn, 9 coran, kuran. [a. Arab. قرآن *qurān*, *qorān*

recitation, f. *qara-a* to read: cf. ALCORAN.] The sacred book of the Mohammedans, consisting of revelations orally delivered at intervals by Mohammed, and collected in writing after his death: it is in Arabic, and consists of 114 *surahs* or chapters.

1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* II. iii. v. 264 (Nicetas) Anathematise the *Core*, that is, Mahomets Scripture, and all his learning. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 271 Gunnet... imposed that new Curraun as they term it upon the Persian. 1735 *BOLINGBROKE Lett. Study Hist.* i. (1777) 67 Maraccio's refutation of the Koran. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xxviii. III. 93 note, The Moors of Spain, who secretly preserved the Mahometan religion, above a century, .. possessed the Koran, with the peculiar use of the Arabic tongue. 1813 *BYRON Corsair* 1. ii. And less to conquest than to Korans trust. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* II. 316 To dispose him to question the infallible authority of the Korān. 1867 *LADY HERBERT Cradle L.* vii. 173 We reached a wall and gateway with inscriptions from the Kurān.

Koran 2 (kɔrān). [ad. S. African Du. *kor-* or *knorhaan*, f. *kor-*, *knor-*, an imitation of the bird's cry (cf. Du. *korren* to coo, *knorren* to grumble, snarl) + *haan* cock. (In Holland *korhaan* is the woodcock; cf. Ger. *kurrhahn* heathcock.)] The name given to certain species of South African bustards, of genus *Eupodotes*, esp. *E. afra*.

1775 *MASSON in Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 317 The fields abounded also with korhaans (a kind of bustard). 1819 *STEPHENS Gen. Zool.* XI. 451 (*Otis afra*) Native of the country north of the Cape of Good Hope, where it is called *Korhaan*, or *Knorhaan*, from its cry. 1850 *R. G. CUMMING Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 49, I saw and shot the black koran, an excellent game-bird, allied to the bustards, so abundant throughout South Africa. 1880 *P. GILLMORE On Duty* 106, I observed a new variety of 'koran' on these flats .. a brown-coloured species.

Koranic (kɔrənik, -ānik), a. Also co-. [f. KORAN 1 + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the Koran.

1811 *H. MARTYN Diary in Mem.* (1825) III. 368, I produced another sentence, and begged to know why it was inferior to the Koranic one. 1858 *W. MUIR Life Mahomet* (1861) I. p. lxxxi, Romantic legends... reared upon the authority of a Koranic basis. 1884 *J. PAYNE Tales fr. Arabic* II. 229 note, This belief is summed up in the Koranic saying, 'Verily, the commandment of God is a prevalent decree'.

Korek, **korke**, **Korn**, var. CORK v.2, CORN.

Koren, **korn**, obs. pa. pple. of CHOOSE v.

† **Kornaack**, obs. var. CARNAC, elephant-driver.

1785 *Europ. Mag.* VIII. 362 The kornack sits on the tame animal with his sharp-pointed hook. 1785 *Eng. Rev.* VI. 100 These kornacks or huntsmen have a trifling pension.

Korner, obs. form of CORNER.

Kornerupine. *Min.* [Named, 1884, after A. N. Kornerup, a Danish geologist: see -INE.]

A silicate of aluminium and magnesium, somewhat like sillimanite, found in prismatic aggregates.

1892 in *DANA Min.* (ed. 6).

|| **Koromiko** (kɔrɔmɪ'ko). [Maori name.] A New Zealand shrub, a white-flowered arborescent species of *Veronica* (*V. salicifolia*).

1855 *R. TAYLOR Te Ika a Maui* 454 (Morris) Koromiko... bears a tapering-shaped flower of a purplish white. 1872 *DOMETT Ranolf* I. i. 2 A ditch. With flowering koromiko rich. 1884 *BRACKEN Lays Maori* 2r The early breeze That played among the koromiko's leaves.

Koroscopy (kɔrɔ'skɔpi). [f. Gr. κόρη pupil + -σκopia from -σκονος watching, observing.] Landolt's name for the 'shadow-test' for the refraction of the eye.

1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Korray, variant of CONREY Obs.

Korse, obs. form of CORSE sb.

Korue (n, var. *corven*, obs. pa. pple. of CARVE v.

Kos, **koss**, var. COSS sb.2, a measure of 2 miles.

Kosack, variant of COSSACK.

† **Kosche**, a. Sc. Obs. rare-1. [cf. Gael. *òsach* full of holes or crevices, f. *òs* hole, cave.] Hollow. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. viii. 55 The mekle kosche fir tre [*L. cava pinus*].

Kosen, -in, -yn, obs. forms of COUSIN.

|| **Kosher** (kɔʃər), a. (sb.) Also coshar, cosher, kosher. [Heb. כָּשֶׁר, *kāshēr* right.] Right, good; applied to meat and other food prepared according to the Jewish law.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 121 The meat killed according to the Jewish law is known as 'Coshar'. 1864 *Times* 4 Aug. *Advt.* They will be supplied with Kosher meat of the best quality. 1892 *ZANGWILL Childr. Ghetto* vi. (1893) 66 The butter and cheese were equally kosher, coming straight from Hebrew Hollanders. 1892 *M. WILLIAMS Round London* (1893) 107 We [Jews] get our kosher meat killed in our own way by our co-religionists according to the law of Moses.

b. Hence of shops, houses, etc., where such food is sold or used.

1889 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VIII. 85 The defendant kept a 'kosher' shop. 1892 *ZANGWILL Childr. Ghetto* I. 250, I should have to keep a kosher house, or look how people would talk.

B. *ellipt.* as sb. 'Kosher' food; also, a 'kosher' shop.

1886 *W. J. TUCKER E. Europe* 125 Would we have to feed her on 'Kosher'? 1889 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VIII. 85 The Jews had to buy all the things they required for the Passover from a 'kosher'. 1892 *ZANGWILL Childr. Ghetto* I. xii. (1893) 119 He was almost ashamed to ask whether he could eat *Kosher* there.

Hence **Kosher** v., to prepare (food) according to Jewish ritual.

1892 *ZANGWILL Childr. Ghetto* viii. (1893) 83 She... would never fail to light the Sabbath candles nor to kosher the meat.

Kosschen, **Kost(e)**, **Kostome**, **Kostorell**, obs. ff. CUSHION, COAST, CUSTOM, COSTREL.

Kot, obs. form of COAT, COT sb.1, CUT v.

|| **Kotal** (kɔtəl). *E. Ind.* [Pushtō کُتال *kōtal* mountain pass.] The pass over a mountain; a col; the ridge or summit of a pass.

1880 *Times* 15 Oct. 4/2 The three Afghan guns on the ridge, or *kotal*, as these ascents are called in Afghanistan. 1890 *Ibid.* 31 Jan. 8/3 From the fourth and last of these *kotals* the traveller descends on to a level... plain. 1897 *Ld. ROBERTS 41 Yrs. India* xxxiv. (1898) 282 By noon the kotal was reached.

Kote, obs. form of COAT, COTE.

† **Kotle-loft**, obs. var. COTLOFT, *cockle-loft*, COCK-LOFT.

1661 *WOOD Life* 19 Feb. (O. H. S.) I. 382, I laid up 4 broken fir boxes in the kotleloft.

|| **Koto** (kɔtɔ). [Japanese.] A Japanese musical stringed instrument played with both hands.

It has thirteen silk strings stretched over a long box as a resonance chamber, each string having a bridge of its own, by shifting of which it is tuned.

1864 *ENGEL Mus. Anc. Nations* 46 The strings of the koto are generally twanged with small plectra fastened on the fingers of the performer.

|| **Kotow** (kɔtəu'), sb. Also kow-tow, -too, kotoo, -tou, ka-tou, koo-too. [Chinese 叩头, f. 叩 knock + 头 the head.] The Chinese custom of touching the ground with the forehead in the act of prostrating oneself, as an expression of extreme respect, submission, or worship.

1804 *BARROW Trav. China* (1806) 213 The Chinese were determined they should be kept in the constant practice of the koo-too, or ceremony of genuflection and prostration. 1817 *ELLIS J. Emb. China* 213 Lord Macartney's performance of the ko-too was asserted. 1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 193 He felt some reluctance when called upon to perform the ko-too. 1864 *D. F. RENNIE Brit. Arms N. China* 232 note, The kowtow is the Chinese obeisance indicating extreme respect.

b. *fig.* An act of obsequious respect.

1834 *FRASER'S Mag.* X. 230 Thus speaks the high-priest of fashion, and the *beau monde* perform the koo-too with all imaginable submission. 1865 *CARLYLE Frædk. Gl.* (1872) VI. xvi. ix. 235 Voltaire from of old had faithfully done his kowtoos to this King of the Sciences.

Kotow (kɔtəu'), v. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To perform the kotow.

1864 *D. F. RENNIE Brit. Arms N. China* 232 He kowtowed to him in proof of his anxiety to follow his advice and give up opium. 1892 *Mission. Herald* (Boston) Aug. 326 The literary graduates kneel and kotow before each one of these shrines. *Ibid.*, A *tien*, or cushion, to kneel on in kowtowing.

b. *fig.* To act in an obsequious manner.

1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* II. xii, The Marquess kotoed like a first-rate Mandarin, and vowed 'that her will was his conduct'. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 578/2 The doctor kowtowed to him.

Hence **Kotowing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Kotowism**, the practice of kotowing.

1836 *T. Hook G. Gurney* II. 55 Hull, who watched his worship with an almost Koo-too-ing kindness. 1837 — *Jack Brag* viii, The little group in the full exercise of Koo-tooism. 1848 *THACKERAY Ek. of Shots* xxxvi, It was nothing compared to the bowing and kotoeing.

Kottabos, -bus, variants of COTTABUS.

|| **Kotwal** (kɔtʃwəl). *East Ind.* Forms: 6-7 *catual* (1, 7 *cutwal* (1, *coute*, *cotoval*, 8 *caut-waul*, *catwal*, 9 *cutwahi*, -*wal*, -*waul*, *kat*,

oot-, kutwal, kotwal. [Hindī *koṭwāl*, Urdu and Pers. *کوٲوال*, *koṭwāl*, porter or keeper of a castle or fort, magistrate.]

A chief officer of police for a city or town in India; a native town magistrate.

'The office in Western and Southern India, technically speaking, ceased about 1862. In Bengal the term has been long obsolete' (Yule).

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* 50 The Catuall sent to the Captain general a Horse. 1616 Sir T. ROR in *Pinkerton's Voy.* (1811) VIII. 5, I was conducted by the Cutwall to visit the Prince. 1680 tr. *Trav. Tavernier*, etc. II. 119 The Cotoval, who is, as 'twere, the great Prevost. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 197 Mr. Boucher .. presently knew the Poison, and carried it to the Cautwal or Sheriff. 1763 ORME *Hist. Mil. Trans. Ind.* (1803) I. 26 The Catwal is the judge and executor of justice in criminal cases. 1822 15 *Yrs. India* 188 The oldest and most venerable looking man in a village is Cutwal, with a court under him. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 410 The Katwal, or chief officer of justice. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 42, 1 was enticed away from my home by the Kotwall (native police officer).

Hence || **Kotwa-lee**, police station.

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 227 In the centre of the city is the *cutwalle*, police-office. 1854 MARK THORNHILL *Advent. Ind. Mut.* xvii. 158 We should have to pass the kotwallee to reach the fort.

Kotyn, obs. form of **COTTON sb.**

Kou, **Kouard**, **Kouch**, **Kouckery**, obs. ff. **COW**, **COWARD**, **COUCH**, **COOKERY**.

Koude, **koujde**, **Kouel**, **Kouenand**, **Kouer**, obs. ff. **COULD**, **COWL sb.**, **COVENANT**, **COVER**.

Kouze, **kouzhe**, **kouywha**, obs. ff. **COUGH**.

Koukri, variant of **KUKRI**.

|| **Koulán**, **kulan** (*kū-lān*). [Tartar *kulan*.] A species or sub-species of equine quadruped (*Equus onager*), closely allied to the Dziggetai (with which it is united by some), found in Central and Southern Asia: the wild ass of Mesopotamia, Persia, and the banks of the Indus.

1793 PENNANT *Hist. Quad.* (ed. 3) I. 11 The manners of the *Koulán* or wild ass, are very much the same with those of the wild horse and the Dshikketai. 1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIV. 153/1 The Onager, or wild ass, called *koulán* by many of the tribes of Asia, differs from the domestic breed in its shorter ears, the greater length and finer form of its limbs [etc.]. 1856 KNIGHT *Cycl. Nat. Hist.* I. 327 The Persians and Tartars hold the flesh of the Koulán in high esteem. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 252 The specific name *hemionus* 'half ass' was given to the kulan by the Greeks, on account of its stature, which is between that of the horse and the ass. *Ibid.* 253 The kulans .. migrate in the spring and fall to more suitable pasture grounds.

Koule, obs. form of **COLE sb.**

|| **Koumiss** (*kū-mis*). Forms: (6 *cosmos*, 7 *cosmus*, *cosmos*: see **COSMOS** 2), 7 *chumis*, 8 *kumisse*, (*kumish*), 8- *koumiss*, *kumiss*, *kumis*, 9 *koumish*, *koumiss*, *kumys* (s, (*kimmiz*, *khoumese*)). [= F. *koumiss*, G. *kumiss*, Pol. *komis*, *kumys*, Russ. *кумыс* *kumys*, a, Tartar *kumis*.] A fermented liquor prepared from mare's milk, commonly used as a beverage by the Tartars and other Asiatic nomadic tribes; also applied to a spirituous liquor distilled from this.

The fermented beverage is used dietetically and medicinally in various diseases, as phthisis, catarrhal affections, anæmia, chlorosis, etc., and for these purposes imitations are also prepared from asses' milk and cow's milk.

1598-1630 [see **COSMOS** 1]. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 332 The Tartarians drinke Mares Milke, which they dress like white wine, and call it Chumis. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 276 [The Kalmucks] drink Kumis, a sort of Brandy drawn off from Mares-milk. 1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLII. 504 The sour milk which they [the Tartars] drink they call Kumisse. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* 52/1 A subsequent process of distillation afterwards obtains an ardent spirit from the koumiss. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Med. Mat.* (1879) 22 By the fermentation of mare's milk an alcoholic liquor, named koumiss, is prepared in Tartary, and has been introduced into medical practice as a remedy for phthisis. 1892 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 5/4 Mrs. Isabel Haggood .. gives some interesting particulars of koumiss (or 'kumys', as she prefers to spell it). attrib. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 11/2 The koumiss cure is growing greatly in popularity. .. Sometimes patients spend six or seven summers at the koumiss establishments.

† **Koundee**, var. **CONDUE v. Obs.**, to conduct. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiii. 434 That In theke tyme so wel koundeed & ladde.

Koupholite: see **COUPHOLITE**.

|| **Kourbash**, **koorbash** (*ku'rbaš*), *sb.* Also **corbage**, **courbash**, **-bach**, **corbatch**, **kur-basch**, **cur**, **kur**-, **korbash**. [a. Arabic *qurbāsh*, ad. Turk. *قرباش* *qirbāsh* whip: cf. F. *courbache*.]

A whip made of hide, esp. that of the hippopotamus; an instrument of punishment in Turkey, Egypt, and the Soudan.

1814 W. BROWN *Hist. Propag. Chr.* II. 40 A Corbage, which consists of a strap of the skin of the hippopotamus, about a yard in length. 1842 R. R. MADDEN *United Irishmen* I. xi. 237 Persons subjected to the torture of the 'courbash', in Damascus. 1866 EMMELINE LOTT *Harem Life Egypt* II. 90, I soon after heard stifled cries, and a cracking of the courbache. 1884 J. COLBORN *Hicks Pasha* 189 It is the peculiar mission of the hippopotamus to supply Kurbashes for the backs of the natives. 1885 MRS. E. SARTORIUS *In the Soudan* viii. 129 An unlimited application of

the koorbash. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 11 Aug. 107/3 To plead urgently for the abolition of the kurbash.

Kourbash, **koorbash**, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To flog with the kourbash.

1850 *Punch's Ann.* for 1851, 7 He [the Persian Prince] had one of his attendants courbashed or flogged yesterday. 1884 CLIFFORD LLOYD in *Times* 30 June 8/2 The Mudir had seized 77 sheikhs and other respectable men, .. and had kourbashed and tortured them all.

† **Kours**, obs. form of **COURSE sb.** and *v.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 2619 Pai hadden mani mannes kours, Whar þour; hii ferdan wel þe wors. *Ibid.* 3719 Terri .. koursede biter þat while.

Kourtepy, **Kourt**: see **COURTEPY**, **COURT**.

Kouskou, **-koussou**, var. **COUSCOUS**, **-sou**.

|| **Koussou** (*ku'sso*). Also *kuosso*, *cusso*, *kosso*, *kosso*. [Abyssinian.] The dried flowers of an Abyssinian plant, *Hagenia* (*Brayera*) *abyssinica* (N.O. *Rosaceæ*), used as an anthelmintic.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 197 Kuosso, from Abyssinia (*Brayera anthelmintica*). The blossom of a tree .. the native remedy .. for the removal of tapeworm. 1876 HARLEY *Med. Med.* (ed. 6) 620 Koussou is an irritant. 1889 WATT *Dict. Econ. Prod.* India I. 534 *Cusso* or *Koussou* .. a bazaar commercial article in Bombay; it comes direct from Africa.

Kouth (e, **Koup**, obs. pa. t. of **CAN v.** 1; obs. f. **COUTH a**. **Kouuele**, obs. form of **COWL sb.** 2

† **Kove**. *Obs. rare*. [a. AF. *couve* for F. *cuve*.] A variant of **CUVE**, cask, vat.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 2591 þe beschoep cristneðe Iosian. For Ascopard was mad a koue [MS. M. a tounne; *AFr. text*, un grant coue funt aparail].

Kow, obs. form of **COW sb.** and *v.*

Koward, **-yse**, **Kowartnes**, obs. ff. **COWARD**, **COWARDICE**, **COWARDNESS**.

Kowch, obs. form of **COUCH sb.** 1 and *v. 1*

Kowd, obs. pa. t. of **CAN v.** 1; obs. f. **COUTH a**.

† **Kowe**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *cowe*, *coue*, etc., var. of *queue* tail, *QUEUE*; cf. *CUE sb.* 3.] A 'tail', tag, or additional short line after a couplet or at the end of a stanza of verse. (Cf. **COUWEE**.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 88 If it were made in ryme couwee, .. Pat rede Inglis it ere inowe Pat couthe not haf coppled a kowe.

Kowe, obs. form of **COW sb.** 1 and 2, **COUGH v.**

|| **Kowhai** (*kō'wai*). *New Zealand*. Also *kowai*, *kohai*, *goai*. [Maori.] A leguminous plant of New Zealand (*Sophora tetraptera*) bearing golden-yellow flowers.

1845 E. J. WAKEFIELD *Adv. N. Zeal.* I. 58 (Morris) The kohai .. with bright yellow blossoms. 1860 J. BLAIR *N. Zeal.* (ibid.), The land of the goat tree. 1872 DOMETT *Ranolf vi.* I. 107 Amobia, .. scarlet-crowned with Kowhai-flowers. 1883 REMNICK *Strayed* 42 Gather the kowhai, wet with showers. 1896 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas* 113 Buy the kowhai's gold flung for gift on Taupo's face.

Kowhe, **Kowke**, obs. ff. **COUGH**, **COOK**.

|| **Kowl**, variant of **COWLE** (*Anglo-Ind.*), written engagement.

1897 R. KIPLING in *Pearson's Mag.* Dec. 622/1 Things for which we need a kowl.

Kowle, **Kowlt**, obs. forms of **COWL**, **COLT**.

Kownnage, **Kownsayle**, etc., **Kownt**, obs. forms of **COINAGE**, **COUNSEL**, **COUNT**.

Kowrs, **Kowschot**, obs. ff. **COURSE**, **CUSHAT**.

Kowse: see **COUSE**.

Kowter, **Kowth**, obs. ff. **COULTER**, **COUTH a**.

Kowuele, obs. form of **COWL sb.** 2

Koy, **koye**, obs. forms of **COY**, **QUEY**.

Koyfe, **Koyne**, **Koynt** (e, **Koyt**, obs. ff. **COIF**, **COIN**, **QUAINT**, **QUOIT**.

Kozack, **-ak**, variants of **COSSACK**.

Kraal (*krāl*), *sb.* Also 8 *crawl*, 8-9 *craal*, 9 *crall*, *kraul*. See also **CRAWL sb.** 2 [a. Colonial Du. *kraal*, a Pg. *curral*, *corral*: see **CORRAL**.]

1. A village of Hottentots, Kaffirs, or other South or Central African natives, consisting of a collection of huts surrounded by a fence or stockade, and often having a central space for cattle, etc. Also *transf.* the community of such a village.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. H.* I. 75 The Kraals, as they call them, or villages, of the Hossaguas are larger. 1771 Sir J. BANKS *Jrnl.* (1896) 447 They [the Cape Hottentots] train up bulls, which they place round their kraals or towns in the night. 1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparman's Voy. Cape G. H.* I. 179 A craal or community of Hottentots, to the amount of about thirty persons. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 229 Kraals of Bosjesmans north of the Orange river who seemed to live in peace under a chief. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Afr.* I. 316 The huts which compose their kraals are of a circular form. 1891 R. W. MURRAY *S. Africa* 194 A kraal is .. a collection of huts surrounded by mud walls or palisading.

b. Used loosely for a poor hut or hovel.

1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 70 That solitary attraction which the poorest kraals of Ireland possess—hospitality.

2. An enclosure for cattle or sheep (esp. in South or Central Africa); a stockade, pen, fold. (Cf. **CRAWL sb.** 2.) In quot. 1861 applied to an enclosure formed by wagons.

1796 tr. *Thunberg's Cape G. H.* in *Pinkerton's Voy.* (1814) XVI. 23 A place or fold, where sheep as well as horned cattle were inclosed in the open air, was called a Kraal.

1843 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* iv. 180 He led us out towards the kraals or cattle-folds. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Afr.* I. 313 At the door of the Calf kraal. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xi. 179 My three waggons could not make a crall or fence around my mules and horses. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. vii. 202 The traveler's first duty in lands infested with lions is to build a safe corral, kraal, or boma, for himself and oxen.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1817 COLERIDGE *Ess. Own Times* (1850) III. 957 The Kraulmen from whose errors they absterge themselves. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 209 The selectmen of an African kraal-village. 1900 *Daily Tel.* 5 June 7/5 The English Yeomanry horses had been kraaled, and, taking fright at the firing, burst through the kraal walls and stampeded.

Kraal, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To enclose in a kraal or stockade.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 6, 25,000 cattle and 8,000 horses were thus kraaled on the top of a mountain. 1877 T. BAINES *Goldfields* 8 The necessity of kraaling the cattle at night within the village. 1899 RIDER HAGGAR *Swallow vi.* Now I go out to see to the kraaling of the cattle.

Krablite (*kræblōit*). *Min.* [Named from Krabla in Iceland (properly *Krafla*), where found: see -ITE.] An impure orthoclase, the crystals enclosing quartz and other minerals.

1844 DANA *Min.* 618 Krablite [*printed* Krablite] is a kind of pearlstone. 1861 BRISTOW *Gloss.* 204 *Krablite*, .. a mineral allied to Spheralite.

Kragg, obs. form of **CRAG**.

|| **Krait** (*krait*). *East Ind.* Also *karait*, *korait*. [Hindī *karait*.] A venomous snake of the genus *Bungarus*, esp. *B. ceruleus*, common in Bengal.

1874 FAYRER *Venom. Snakes Ind. Penins.* (ed. 2) 14 After a night's dāk in a palanquin, a lady .. found a Krait coiled up under her pillow. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 18 Nov. 5/3 His charm against 'the black snake' and the 'korait'. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 196/2 The krait is probably, next to the cobra, the most destructive snake to human life in India. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Christm. No. 583 The snake .. was a fine specimen of the karait.

Krak, **Krake**, obs. forms of **CRACK**, **CRAKE**.

|| **Kraken** (*krā'kēn*, *krē'l'kēn*). Also 8 *eraken*, *cracken*, *kracken*. [Norw. *kraken*, *krakjen* (the -n being the suffixed definite article), also called *sykraken*, *sjōkrakjen* sea-kraken. The name was first brought into general notice by Pontoppidan in his *Første Forsøg paa Norges naturlige Historie* (1752).] A mythical sea-monster of enormous size, said to have been seen at times off the coast of Norway.

1755 tr. *Pontoppidan's Hist. Norway* II. vii. § 11. 211 Amongst the many great things which are in the ocean, .. is the Kraken. This creature is the largest and most surprising of all the animal creation. 1770 DOUGLAS in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 41 Enquiry .. as to the existence of the aquatic animals, called *Kraakens*. 1830 TENNYSON *Kraken* 4 Far, far beneath in the abyssal sea, .. The Kraken sleepeth. 1848 LOWELL *Ode to France* 30 Ye are mad, ye have taken A slumbering Kraken For firm land of the Past. 1866 LONGF. *The Cumberland* vi. Like a kraken huge and black, She crushed our ribs in her iron grasp!

Kra-kra, **kraw-kraw**, var. **CRAW-KRAW**.

1803 WINTERBOTTOM *Pres. State Med. Sierra Leone* II. 164 *Kra-kra* is an Ebo word, corrupted from *kra-thra* which signifies the itch. 1897 MARV KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 438 The kraw-kraw is a frightfully prevalent disease.

|| **Krameria** (*krāmē'riā*). [Mod.L.; named by Linnaeus after J. G. H. Kramer, an Austrian botanist.] a. *Bot.* An anomalous genus of *Polygalaceæ* (allied to *Leguminosæ*), comprising branched spreading undershrubs, natives of America, having strongly astringent properties. b. *Med.* The root of *K. triandra* (*ratany-root*), or a drug prepared from this.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1863-76 *CURLING Dis. Rectum* (ed. 4) 115 Vegetable astringents, such as *samaruba* and *krameria*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 651/2 The infusion of the roots of the *Krameria* is blood-red, on which account advantage is taken of it to adulterate port wine. 1870 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 214 Tincture of *krameria*.

Krameric (*krāmē'rik*), a. *Chem.* Also *cramerie*. [f. prec. + -ic.] In *Krameric acid*, a doubtful crystalline substance supposed to have been discovered in the root of *Krameria triandra*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 834 The crameric acid discovered by Peschier. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 83 [Decoction of *rbatany*] is composed of tannin, woody fibre, gum, starch, saccharine matter and krameric acid.

Kranage, **Krane**, obs. ff. **CRANAGE**, **CRANE**.

1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 19 Cum rollagio, kranagio, et conductione unius boot.

Krang, variant of **KRENG**.

|| **Krantz**, **kranz** (*krænts*). *S. Africa*. [a. S. African Du., = Du. *kranz*, in Kilian *kranz*, coronet, chaplet; cf. Ger. *kranz* coronet, garland, circle, ring, encircling horizon of mountains, cornice.] A wall of rock encircling a mountain or summit; hence, more widely, any precipitous or overhanging wall of rocks bordering high ground or hemming in a valley.

1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* 43 Our Lothian friends with their good Mother dwell Beside yon Kranz. 1849 NAPIER *Excurs. S. Afr.* II. 183 'The river', says Farley, .. runs under yon kranz' [note, Wooded cragg, or cliff]. 1880 S. *Africa* (ed. 3) 132 The forests are generally situated in kloofs and

mountain sides, and in steep kranizes. 1892 *Midl. News & Karroo Farmer* 4 Mar. 6 The kranzt that overhangs the Maraisburg road.. is in a very dangerous state, and yesterday a large stone.. fell into the road.

Krantzite (kræntzait). *Min.* [Named after Dr. Krantz: see -ITE.] A fossil resin allied to amber, occurring near Nienburg in Hanover.

1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 741.
† **Krany**, obs. form of CRANNY *v.*

† 1425 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 536 A drowthe.. That causyd hit [the earth] to chyne & krany more & lesse.

† **Kravers**, var. *cravas, craves*, obs. f. CREVICE.
† 1425 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 534 In a krauers forthe he gan hym dresse.

Kreas, obs. var. *kreese, CREESE*. **Kreasote**, obs. f. CREOSOTE. **Kreat**: see CREAGHT. **Kreatie**, **Kreatine**, etc., var. *CREATIC, CREATINE*, etc.

|| **Kredemnon**. *Gr. Antig.* [Gr. κρηδευμων.] Part of a woman's head-dress; a sort of veil of which the ends hung down on each side.

1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* (ed. 2) 538 Ino-Leucothea has the kredemnon (her regular distinguishing sign..) wound three times round her body.

Kredill, obs. form of CRADLE.

† **Kreeker, kreker**. *Obs.* Also *kreekar*. [Origin obscure: perh., as stated in quots., for *craker*, f. *CRACK*, *CRACK v.*, to boast.] (See quots.)

1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII 119 b, Sir Iohn Walop.. had.. a M. proper men and hardy.. which lived alone on their adventure, whereof of some they were called adventurers, of some they were called kreekers. *Ibid.* 127 The Frenchmen knewe well their hardines, but yet thei called them Crakers, whiche by missoundyng, was commonly called Kreekers. *Ibid.* 145 All the men of warre.. wer called home, and the shippes brought into the havens, and many a krekere wist not how to lyve. 1674 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Crakers* were a certain choice number of daring English Soldiers, we had in France in the time of H. 8. by some called Kreekers.

Kreese, var. *CREESE*, Malay dagger.

Kreil, krele, obs. forms of CREEL.

Kreittonite (kreit'tonait). *Min.* [Named, 1848, f. Gr. κρείττων stronger, superior, as being of higher specific gravity than other spinels; see -ITE.] A variety of gahnite or zinc spinel, from Bodenmais in Bavaria, containing a considerable amount of iron.

1850 *DANA Min.* (ed. 3) 371 *Kreittonite*, a black spinel. 1893 *CHAPMAN Blomipie Pract.* 211 *Kreittonite* [is] a ferruginous variety.

Kreke, obs. f. CREAK. **Kreme**, obs. f. CREAM; var. *CRIM v. Obs.* **Kremele**: see CRUMBLE *v.*

Kremersite (kre'mersait). *Min.* [Named, 1853, after Dr. Kremers, who first described it: see -ITE.] Chloride of iron, potassium, and ammonium, occurring as a sublimation product in the fumaroles of Vesuvius.

1854 *DANA Min.* (ed. 4) 90 *Kremersite*. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 384 *Kremersite*. Cubic. In octahedra.

Kremlin (kre'mlin). Also 7 *cremelina*, 8 *kremelin*, 9 *kremle*. [a. F. *kremlin*, f. Russ. кремль *kremľ* citadel, of Tartar origin.] The citadel or fortified enclosure within a Russian town or city; esp. that of Moscow, which contains the imperial palace and various public buildings.

1664 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 57 The Great Duke's Palace, called Cremelena, and which is of greater extent than many other ordinary Cities. 1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy to China* 5 The Castle, called Cremelina, where the Czars of Muscovy keep their ordinary Residence.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 91 It stands in the Kremlin, one of the interior circles of the city. 1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 227 The inhabitants of Moscow being assembled in the Kremlin. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* 38 f The Kremlé is derived from the Tartar word *krim*, or *krem*, which signifies a fortress. 1888 *Century Mag.* May 10 note, A Kremlin, or to use the Russian form of the word, a 'Kremle', is merely a walled enclosure with towers at the corners, situated in a commanding position near the center of a city.

Kreng (kren). Also *krang*, *CRANG*. [a. Du. *kreng*, MDu. *crenge* carrion, carcass; of uncertain origin. (See Frank.)] The carcass of a whale from which the blubber has been removed.

[1821: see CRANG.] 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* vi. 88 Some of the krang of a whale had been seen in the morning. 1850 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck of Favorite* 39 After the.. blubber, whalebones, and jaw-bones are removed, the remaining part, called 'the kreng', is left to become the food of sharks and birds. 1851 *Zoologist* IX. 3021 An ivory gull.. stooping down to a piece of 'krang'.

Hence **Krenger**, ? one who strips the blubber from a dead whale; **Krenging-hook**, an instrument for doing this.

1886 *Gd. Words* 83 The krenging hook is used in preparing the kreng for the oil copper. *Ibid.*, note, The Closs is a pronged instrument, also used by the Krengers.

Krennerite (kre'næräit). *Min.* [Named, 1877, after Dr. J. A. Krenner, who first described it: see -ITE.] A telluride of gold and silver, found in prismatic crystals.

1878 *Amer. Fm. Sc. Ser.* III. XVIII. 482 Vom Rath.. proposes the name Krennerite after the discoverer.

Kroepe(n), early form of CREEP.

Kreophagism, -ist, Kreosote: see CREO-.

Krepe, Kreppet, obs. inf. and pa. t. of CREEP *v.* **Kresol, Kresoline**, etc., var. *CRESOL*, etc. **Kressibulle, Kreste**, obs. ff. *CRUCIBLE, CREST*. **Kreton**, variant of CRITON *Obs.*

|| **Kreutzer** (krei'tser). Also (6 crocherd(e), 7 creitzer, 8 creutzer, crutzer, 9 kreuzer. [Ger. *kreuzer*, f. *kreuz* cross; the coin having been originally stamped with a cross.] A small coin (originally silver, afterwards copper) formerly current in parts of Germany and in Austria.

The value has varied, the most recent being the Bavarian kreutzer = about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a penny, and the Austrian = about $\frac{1}{4}$. 1547 *BOORDE Introd. Knowl.* xiii. (1870) 157 They [the Dutch] haue crocherdes; iii crocherds is les worth than a styuer. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* I. 67, I paid for my supper twenty creitzers. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3914/5 Worth.. 16 Creutzers, which is about 8 Pence English. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 121 This castle was built.. in times when artificers worked for a crutzer a day. 1822 W. LIVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 103 The gentlemen.. pay each a piece of six kreutzers. 1874 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* IV. 69 By this time I shouldn't have had a bit of skin left as big as a kreutzer.

Krevise, -ys, obs. forms of CRAYFISH.

Krewelle, obs. form of CRUEL.

† **Kreyscloth**. *Obs.* A kind of linen fabric. 1507 *VATTON Church-w. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 129 Kreys-cloth and holland bought for bordclothes and surplices.

Cricket, obs. forms of CRICKET.

|| **Kriegspiel** (kri'gspil). [Ger. = war-game.] A game in which blocks representing parts of armies, guns, etc., are moved about on maps: see quot. 1811. Introduced into the English army after the Franco-German War of 1870.

[1811 *Q. Rev.* May 403 In Switzerland a game has lately been made of war (*Das Kriegspiel*), which is played with figures upon a map, and recommended as exceedingly instructive to military students, because the principles upon which it is constructed are applicable to real operations in the field.] 1878 BESANT & RICE *By Celia's Armour* xxxiii. (1887) 243 They tell me that the officer of to-day is scientific and plays Kriegspiel. 1887 *Athenæum* 12 Mar. 344/3 As in a game of 'kriegspiel', the onlooker will often find himself wondering what on earth was the object of this or that move.

Krieker (kri'kær). *U. S.* [ad. Ger. *kriecher* creeper.] A name in N. Jersey and Rhode Island of the Pectoral Sandpiper, *Tringa pectoralis*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Kries, variant of CREESE.

Krik, krike, obs. forms of CREEK *sb.* 1

† **Krime**. *Obs. rare.* [? ad. Gr. κρῖμος frost.] (See quot.)

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 56 While Scythian krime doth fleete [uarg. 'Boreas, the north-west wind'].

Krioboly (kri'oböli). *Gr. Antig.* [f. late Gr. κριοβόλιον, in 4th c. L. *criobolium*, f. κριοβόλ-ος ram-slaying.] A sacrifice in which many rams were slaughtered; a bath in the blood of rams.

[1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 422 A kriobolion of the Phrygian worship.] 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1884) I. xviii. 187 note. 1882 = *Early Chr.* 3 note, The taurobolies and kriobolies (baths in the blood of bulls and rams) mark the extreme sensuality of superstition.

Krippin, variant of CREPINE *Obs.*

Kris, kriss, krist, var. *CREESE*, Malay dagger.

Krishnaism (kri'šnajiz'm). [f. *Krishna*, name of a great deity or deified hero of later Hindunism, worshipped as an incarnation of Vishnu.] The worship of or belief in Krishna. So **Krishnaist**, **Krishnaite**, a worshipper of Krishna; also *attrib.* 1885 C. J. STONE *Chr. bef. Christ* 180 The system of philosophy, afterwards adopted in both Krishnaism and Buddhism. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 156 Krishnaism has been the strength of Hindunism. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Christ & Krishna* x. 47 The other Krishnaist festivals. *Ibid.* xi. 51 The modern discussion of Krishnaite origins.

Krisuvigite. *Min.* [Named, 1842, from Krisuvig in Iceland, where found: see -ITE.] A synonym of BROCHANTITE.

1844 *DANA Min.* (ed. 2) 617 *Krisuvigite* is an emerald green salt of copper, from Krisuvig.

Kritarchy (kri'tarki). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. κριτής judge + -αρχία rule, after *monarchy*, etc.] The rule, or period of rule, of the Judges in ancient Israel.

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1838) V. Interch. xvii. 337 The Lays of Samson, Jephthah, Gideon, and other heroes of the Kritarchy.

|| **Kroblylos** (krob'lyls). *Gr. Antig.* [a. Gr. κροβύλος.] A roll or knot of hair on the crown of the head.

1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* (ed. 2) 473 The hair is.. knotted together into a kroblylos in the undraped statues of Venus produced by later art.

Krocl, krokydolite, *Min.*, var. *CRUCIDOLITE*. 1837 PHILLIPS *Min.* 151 *Krokydolite*.

Krocket (krok'et). *Sc.* A name in Aberdeenshire of the Oyster-catcher (*Hematopus ostrilegus*). (Swainson *Prov. Names Birds*, 1885.)

Kroehnkite (kro'ñkëit). *Min.* [Named, 1876, after B. Kroehnke: see -ITE.] A hydrous sulphate of copper and sodium, found in blue crystalline masses in Chili.

† **Krokot**. *rare* -1. [var. *CROCKET* 1.] ? A hook. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* (E. E. T. S.) 461 A large dyssh.. In hyr hand.. she held; And in hyr fyfthe hand a krokot.

|| **Krone** (krō'nē). [Ger. *krone* (pl. *kronen*), Da. *krone* (pl. *kroner*), Sw. *krona* (pl. *kronor*) crown: cf. *CROWN sb.* 8.]

1. A silver coin of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, of the value of 1s. 1½d., containing 100 öre.

1875 *JEVONS Money* viii. 72 Some merchants [of Sweden] are said already to keep their accounts in kroner and öre. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 5/1 For the past business year the Norwegian National Bank shows accounts which leave a balance of 2,232,919 kroner (say £ 125,000).

2. The 10 mark gold piece of the modern German Empire.

1898 *Whitaker's Almanac* 695 [Earlier edd. 'crown'].

3. A silver coin of the new monetary system of Austria, = 100 heller, or 10d. sterling.

[1895: see HELLER.] 1898 *Whitaker's Almanac* 695 [Earlier edd. 'crown'].

|| **Kronia** (krō'niā). *Gr. Antig.* [Gr. Κρόνια, neuter pl. of Κρόνιος or of pertaining to Kronos or Saturn.] An ancient Greek festival in honour of Kronos, resembling in its features the Roman Saturnalia. It was held at Athens in the month Hecatombæon (corresponding to parts of July and August).

Kronk, var. *CRONK*, cry of wild goose.

Kronykele, obs. form of CHRONICLE.

Kroo, Krou, Kru (krū). [W. African.] *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or pertaining to a negro race so named on the coast of Liberia, very skilful as seamen.

1835 *MARVAT Pirate* vii. These were Kroomen, a race of blacks.. who inhabit the coast near Cape Palmas, and are often employed by our men-of-war. 1883 *Daily News* 12 July 3/1 The Englishmen.. assisted by Krooboyes, sallied out and put their assailants to flight. 1894 AMANDA SMITH *Autobiog.* xxv. 108 The Kroomen.. let a great wave break over us. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* App. i. 646 The Kruboyes, as the natives of the Grain Coast are called, irrespective of the age of the individual, by the white men. *Ibid.* 649 They speak their version of our own—Kru-English, or 'trade English', as it is called.

b. (See quot.)

1884 H. H. JOHNSTON *River Congo* i. 26 There is a subtle distinction between Kru-boy and Kru-man, or, to use its Portuguese form, Krumano.. The Kru-man is an artificial name given to the indigenous slaves of the country.. men, for instance, of the lower Congo tribes, that are sold by their chiefs to European merchants.

Kross, obs. form of KAROSS.

† **Krotte**, ? variant of CROT *Obs.*

1466 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 294, I sende yow.. iij tracle pottes.. I mystruste moost the potte that hathe a krotte abovyn in the toppe, lesse that he hathe ben ondoone.

Kroude, Kroun, obs. ff. *CROWD sb.* 1, *CROWN*.

Krout: see SOUR-CROUT.

Krugite (krū'gait). *Min.* [Named, 1881, after D. Krug von Nidda: see -ITE.] A sulphide of potassium, calcium, and magnesium, akin to Polyhalite. (A. H. Chester *Masses of Minerals*, 1896.)

|| **Krummhorn** (krum'bhorn). *Min.* [Ger., f. *krumm* crooked, curved + *horn* HORN.] a. An obsolete wind-instrument of a curved form. b. An organ reed-stop of 8 ft. pitch, resembling the clarinet in tone; called also *CROMORNE*, and corruptly *CREMONA* 2.

1694-6, 1880 [see CROMORNE]. 1864 WEBSTER, *Krummhorn*, *Krumhorn*, an instrument of music of the cornet kind, formerly in use.

Kryme, variant of CRIM *v. Obs.*, to crumble.

Kryo- (krō'io), another spelling of *CRYO-* combining form of Gr. κρύος frost, in various scientific terms: see *CRYOGEN, CRYOHYDRATE, CRYOLITE*, etc. Also **Kryo'konite** [Gr. κόνις dust], a name for meteoric dust found in the Arctic regions; **Kryo'meter** [Gr. μέτρον measure], a thermometer for measuring very low temperatures; **Kryo'scopy** [Gr. -σκοπία observation] (see quot.); hence **Kryo'scopic a.**, of or relating to kryoscopy.

1889 G. J. WRIGHT *Ice Age N. Amer.* 9 Nordenskiöld attributed the initial melting of ice-surface to accumulations of meteoric dust which he named 'kryokonite'. 1891 *Standard* 9 Feb. The mysterious 'kryokonite' of the vast icefields of Greenland is now believed to be.. simply dust blown from America or Europe. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 427 *Kryolite from spathic iron. 1882 BRANNIT tr. *Thausing's Malt & Beer* 38 Alcohol and sulphuret of carbon are used as thermometrical substances for measuring very low temperatures.. Thermometers for such low temperatures are called 'Kryometers [cold meters]. 1901 *Brit. Med. Fm.* 5 Jan. The clinical value of 'kryoscopy', that is estimation of the osmotic tendency of fluids by means of freezing. *Ibid.*, In renal disease there is a lowering of the 'kryoscopic index of the urine.

Krypto-, variant of CRYPTO-.

Krypton (kript'ŋn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. κρυπτός hidden, concealed.] The name given to a rare gas discovered by Ramsay, and announced as a new 'element', in 1898.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 June 4/2 M. Berthelot read a letter from Professor Ramsay, .. giving the first announcement of another discovery.. This new gas he proposes to call krypton. 1898 SIR W. CROOKES *Add. Brit. Assoc.* 19 During the course of the present year he [Prof. Ramsay] has announced the existence of no fewer than three new gases—krypton, neon, and metargon. 1899 *Hasell's Ann.* 83 Krypton forms a fifth constituent of the atmosphere, but is present in very minute quantities. 1899 L. DOBBIN *Ladenburg's Develop.*

Chem. xvi. 347 In the case of crypton, the ratio of the specific heats has been ascertained to be 1.66, so that this gas is also a monatomic element.

Ksar, obs. form of **CZAR**.

|| **Kshatriya**, **Kshatri** [kʃa'triya, -tri]. *E. Ind.* Also 8 Chittry, 8-9 Cshatriya. [Skr. *kshatriya* a member of the military or reigning order (which in later times constituted the second caste), f. *kshatra* rule, authority.] A member of the military caste, the second of the four great castes or classes among the Hindus (cf. **KHATRI**).

178a G. FORSTER *Journ. Bengal* (1798) I. 54 note, The Chittry occasionally takes himself to traffic, and the Sooder has become the inheritor of principalities. 1794 Sir W. JONES *Inst. of Menu* i. § 31 Wks. 1799 III. 69 He [Brahma] caused the Brahmen, the Cshatriya, the Vaisya, and the Sūdra, to proceed from his mouth, his arm, his thigh, and his foot. 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* ix. 120 She was the daughter of a wealthy Cshatriya, in the neighbourhood of Delhi. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 7 Here Indra, Rudra, Brimha, and Vishnu are said to have re-produced the warrior caste or Kshatriis, who had been extirpated by Parsurām on account of their impiety.

Ku, **Kuaf**, obs. ff. **COW** sb.¹, **CUE** sb.², **COIF**.

Kuanthropy, bad form of **KYNANTHROPY**.

1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* vii. 97 The president went on to say that Lycanthropy and Kuanthropy were hallucinations. 1866 *Athenaeum* 24 Mar. 393/2 [Review of prec.] Traditions of kuanthropy, and boanthropy.

Kub, obs. form of **CUB** sb.², sheep-pen, crib.

† **Kuchies kote**. *Obs.* [app. f. *F. couchée* sleeping + **COTE**.] Bedchamber, bedroom.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 80r Comez to your kuchiez-kote...; I schal fette yow a fette your fette for to wasche.

Kuchyn, **Kuckold**, **Kuckstole**, obs. ff. **CUSHION**, **CUCKOLD**, **CUCKSTOOL**.

Kud, **kudde**, pa. t. and pp. of **KITHE**.

|| **Kudos** (kū'dɒs). *University slang and colloq.* [a. Gr. *kūdos* praise, renown.] Glory, fame, renown.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 30r He obtained kudos immense. 1841 DISRAELI 23 Feb. in *Corr.* v. *Sister* (1886) 171, I am spoken of with great kudos in 'Cecil'. 1859 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 168 Lyell has read about half of the volume in clean sheets, and gives me very great kudos. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 17 Aug. 725/1 Our champion was held to have lost no kudos in the encounter.

Hence **Ku'dize v.**, **Ku'dos v.** (nonce-wds.), to praise, laud, glorify.

1799 SOUTHEY *Eng. Ecl.*, etc., Poet. Wks. III. 57 Lauded in pious Latin to the skies; Kudos' egregiously in heathen Greek. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* I. xix. 234 He kudzied Louisa, who blushed when he compared her to Pen-thesia.

Kue, obs. f. **CUE**. **Kuead**, **Kuel**, var. **QUED** (E *Obs.*, **QUELL** v. **Kuen**, **Kuff**, obs. ff. **QUEEN**, **CUFF**. **Kufic**, var. **CUFIC**.

Kuik, **Kuith**, **Kuipe**, **Kuitle**, obs. forms of **COOK**, **KITH**, **KITHE**, **CUITTLE** v.

|| **Kukang** (kū'kæŋ). [Malay *kūkang*.] The slow-paced lemur or loris (*Stenops javanicus* or *Nycticebus tardigradus*) found in the East Indies from Hindustan to Java and China.

1861 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 107 The Slow-paced Loris, or Kukang, is very similar in its habits to the Slender Loris. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 245 Naturalists term him the Slow Loris or Kukang.

Kuke, **Kukkowe**, obs. ff. **COOK**, **CUCKOO**.

Kukeri, variant of **KUKRI**.

Ku-Klux (kū'klɒks). More fully **Ku-Klux-Klan**. [A fantastic name said to be made out of Gr. *κύκλος* circle + **CLAN**.]

1. A widespread secret society, which arose in the Southern States of North America after the civil war of 1861-65, beginning with the effort to overawe the negro population by whipping and arson, and developing a system of political outrage and murder; it was finally put down by the U. S. military forces. Also *attrib.*

1871 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Apr. 359/1 The House of Representatives has passed a bill making Ku-Klux crimes in the south punishable in the Federal Courts. *Ibid.* 29 Apr. 414/3 The Ku-Klux Bill has passed both Houses at Washington with considerable modifications. 1872 WHITTIER *Presid. Elect.* Pr. Wks. 1889 III. 164 Let us not despair of seeing even the Ku-Klux tamed into decency. 1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 54 That the horrors of the Ku-Klux and the White-Lives should not run riot at the poles. 1884 *Century Mag.* July 398/1 No chapter in American history is more strange than the one which bears for its title 'Ku Klux Klan'.

2. A member of the Ku-Klux.

1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 402 The 'proceedure' was to place the would be Ku Klux in an empty barrel... and to send him whirling down the hill.

Hence **Ku'klux v.**, to outrage or maltreat in accordance with the methods of the Ku-Klux-Klan. **Ku'kluxism**, the system or methods of the Ku-Klux; outrage or murder.

1879 *Philadelphia Inquirer* 28 Nov. 1/5 Ten men... were to-day taken... on a charge of kukluxing a man named McAlpine, his son and daughter. 1881 *Philadelphia Rec.* No. 3452. 1A word... suggestive of kukluxism. 1884 *American VIII.* 72 Not only a Confederate but was sent to the Albany Penitentiary for Ku-Kluxism.

Kukoo, obs. form of **CUCKOO**.

|| **Kukri** (kū'kri). Also 9 *khookheri*, *kookaree*, *-eree*, *-i* (e), *-y*, *kookree*, *-i* (e), *kukrie*, *kukeri*,

kukkri, **koukri**. [Hindi *kukri*.] A curved knife, broader at the point than at the handle, and usually having the keen edge on the concave side, used by the Gorkhas of India.

1811 KIRKPATRICK *Nepal* v. 118 The dagger, or knife, worn by every Nepaular, and called *Khookheri*. 1832 MUNDY *Pen & Pencil Sk.* I. 197 Arming himself with a kookaree or mountain dagger. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 312 By the side of him knelt the little Gorkha, armed with the kookere. 1884 A. FORBES in *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 1/2 The Ghoorka kukrie, the American bowie knife, or any other kindred instrument. 1897 L.D. ROBERTS 41 *Yrs. India* lxviii. (1898) 538 The Maharaja gave me a gold-mounted kookri.

Kukstole, **Kukwald**, **wold** (e), obs. forms of **CUCKSTOOL**, **CUCKOLD**.

Kulan, var. form of **KOULAN**.

Kull, obs. form of **CULL** v.², **KILL** v. **Kulne**, **Kulter**, **Kum**, obs. ff. **KILN**, **COULTER**, **COME**.

Kumbecephalic, **kumbo-kephalic**, bad forms of **CYMOCEPHALIC**.

1863 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* I. 236, I suggested the term *kumbecephalic*, or boat-shaped... for this form of skull. 1866 LANG *Prehist. Rem. Caithn.* 64 The kumbo-kephalic, which so many of the best authorities believe to be the primitive British type.

Kumeling, obs. form of **COMELINO**.

|| **Kumera**, **-ara**. *N. Zeal.* [Maori name.] The sweet potato, *Ipomoea edulis*.

1773 S. PARKINSON *Jrnl. S. Seas* in *Trans. N. Zeal. Inst.* X. ix. 124 (Morris) Several canoes came alongside... of whom we got some fish, kumeras or sweet potatoes, and several other things. 1834 BRACKEN *Lays of Maori* 18 Some more dainty toothsome dish Than the kumera and fish. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 231 A great pie-dish full of kumeras.

Kumis, **-iss**, **-ys**, variants of **KOUMISS**.

Kum-kat, **Kumlee**, var. **CUMQUAT**, **CUMBLV**.

|| **Kümmel** (kü'mēl). [G. *kümmel*, repr. MHG.

kümel, OHG. *kumil*, var. *kumln* CUMIN.] A liqueur, flavoured with cummin, manufactured in North Germany.

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 687/1 In the preparation of *Atlass*—which is a rich *Kümmel*. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 3/4 Coffee, dry... kummel and good cigars.

Kummer, **Kummerbund**: see **CUM**.

Kummul, **Kumquat**, var. **CUMBLV**, **CUMQUAT**.

Kumraid, obs. Sc. pa. t. of **CUMBER** v.

Kumshaw, variant of **CUMSHAW**.

Kun: see **CAN** v., **CON** v.¹ **Kund**: see **KIND**.

Kundah: see **COONDA**.

Kundit, **-ute**, obs. forms of **CONDUIT** sb.

Kune, obs. Sc. form of **CUN** v.

Kunfort, **Kunger**, obs. ff. **COMFORT**, **CONGER**.

|| **Kunkur** (kū'kūri). *E. Ind.* Forms: 8 *kon-*

ker, *concha*, 9 *conca*, *concher*, *conker*, *kankur*, *-ar*, *kunkar*, *-er*, *-ur*. [Hindi *kankar*=Prakrit *kakkaram*, Skr. *karkaram*.] A coarse kind of limestone found in many parts of India, in large tabular strata, or interspersed throughout the surface soil, in nodules of various sizes; it is burned to lime, and also used for constructing roads, binding to a compact hard, and even surface.

1793 W. HOOGE *Trav. India* 110 The river Jumna, the sides of which consist of what in India is called *concha*. 1810 WILLIAMSON *Vade M.* II. 13 A weaker kind of lime is obtained by burning a substance called *kunkur*. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 195 A round mass of 'concher', which he rolled before him. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 102 Small calcareous nodules of weathered 'kunkur'. 1879 MEDLICOTT & BLANFORD *Geol. India* I. 397 In places the *kankar* forms compact beds of earthy limestone.

attrib. 184. Mrs. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xxi. 239 The site of his habitation was on a *conca* rock. 18... in *Life* xliii. 381 Our long, long voyage terminated under a high conker bank. 1895 Mrs. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 169 There he sat, on the kunkur heap.

Kunne (n), obs. inf. of **CAN** v.¹, **CON** v.¹

Kunning (e), **kunying**, obs. ff. **CUNNING**.

Kunscence, **-sence**, **Kunsent**, **Kunten-**

ance, **Kunteyne**, obs. ff. **CONSCIENCE**, **CONTENT**, **COUNTENANCE**, **CONTAIN**.

† **Kuny**, obs. form of **COIN** sb. Cf. **CUNYE**.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 282/1 *Kuny*, or conye of mone.

Kunynzare, variant of **CONYGER** *Obs.*

|| **Kupfernickel** (kū'pfər'nik'l). *Min.* [Ger. f. *kupfer* COPPER + *nickel* NICKEL.] = **NICCOLITE**. (Cf. *copper-nickel* s.v. **COPPER** sb.¹ 12.)

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 271 Found with Native Bismuth, Kupfernickel and Cobaltic efflorescences. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 421 Nickel exists in an ore called *kupfer-nickel*, combined chiefly with sulphur. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 226/2 Kupfernickel, which is a compound of this metal [nickel] with arsenic.

Kupferite (kū'pfər'it). *Min.* [Named, 1862, after Prof. A. T. Kupfer: see *-ITE*.] An emerald-green form of magnesium silicate coloured by chromium.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 231 The original kupferite, from a graphite mine in the Tunkins Mts., is a chromiferous amphibole.

|| **Kuphar** (kū'fār). Also *kufa*; properly *kuffah*.

[ad. Arab. *كُفَّاه* *kuffah*, circular basket or pannier, circular wicker boat.] A circular coracle of wicker-

work covered with skins, used on the Euphrates. See *Herodotus* I. § 194.

1800 J. RENNELL *Geogr. of Herodotus* 264 These [boats] were of a circular form, and composed of willows covered with skins... The same kind of embarkation is now in use in the lower parts of the same river, under the name of *kufa*, that is, a round vessel. 1827 TENNYSON *Poems by Two Brothers* 65 Where down Euphrates, swift and strong, The shield-like kupharis bound along.

Kuple, obs. form of **COUPLE** v.

Kurbasch, **-bash**, variants of **KOURBASH**.

† **Kurch** (e), **-ie**, obs. ff. **KERCH**, **KERCHIEF**.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 155 (*Treat. Crimes* IV. c. 39) Women sould not come to the kirk... with her face covered... under the paine of escheit of the kurch. a 1700 *Cock Laird* ii. in *Ramsay's Wks.* (1877) II. 222 Kurchis and kirtles are fitter for thee. a 1724 in *Ramsay's Tact. Misc.* (1733) II. 170 Her kurchy was of holland clear. 1838 BUCHAN *Ballads* (1875) I. 157 (E. D. D.) She's taen the kurchie frae her head.

Kure, obs. f. **CURE** v.¹, to take care.

Kure, var. **CURE** v.² *Obs.*, to cover.

Kurgan (kurgan). [Russ. *курганъ kurgan* barrow, tumulus; of Tartar origin.] A prehistoric sepulchral tumulus or barrow in Russia and Tartary.

1889 J. ABERCROMBY *E. Caucasus* 218, I remarked two green basins... They had been found in a kurgan. 1890 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* 769 These Tschudish kurgans abound in copper and gold articles... but contain neither bronze nor iron.

Kuriologic, **-al**, variant of **CURIOLGIC**, **-AL**.

1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 101 The method of Egyptian writing called... the Hieroglyphic, of which one sort is *kuriologic* (or expressive of objects in a proper, not figurative or metaphorical, manner). 1864 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* (1875) 349 The picture-writing of the Mexicans... had been partially differentiated into the kuriological or imitative, and the tropical or symbolic.

Kurisee, ? corrupt form of **CUIRASSIER**.

1649 CROMWELL *Lett.* 19 Dec. in *Carlyle*, The horse... took Three-hundred-and-fifty prisoners—amongst whom... the renegade Wogan, with twenty-four of Ormond's kurisees.

Kurl, **Kurlu**, obs. forms of **CURL**, **CURLEW**.

Kurne, **Kurnel**, etc., obs. ff. **KERN** v.¹, **KERNEL** sb.¹, etc. **Kurnock**, obs. f. **CURNOCK**, a measure.

|| **Kuroshiwo** (kū'ʃi'wo). [Japanese, f. *kuro* black + *shiwo* tide.] The Black Current or Gulf Stream of Japan.

1885 Sir J. MURRAY in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 118/2 The Kuro-Siwo or Japan current—wholly a warm oceanic river during the S. E. monsoon similar to the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic.

|| **Kurrajoŋg**. *Austral.* Also *curra*, *curre*, *curri*, *-gong*. A native Australian name for any plant or tree having a tough bark yielding a fibre; hence applied with qualifications to various trees, some called also *Cordage-trees*.

Black K., *Sterculia diversifolia*, and *S. quadrifida*; **Brown K.**, *Commersonia echinata*, and *Brachychiton gregori*; **Green K.**, *Hibiscus heterophyllus*; **Tasmanian K.**, *Plagianthus soides*.

1823 UNIAKKE *Oxley's Exp.* (Morris), The nets... are made... from the bark of the kurrajoŋg (*Hibiscus heterophyllus*). 1847 L. LEICHHARDT *Overland Exp.* III. 91 (*ibid.*) Dillies neatly worked of koorajong bark. 1888 *Cassell's Picturesque Australasia* III. 138 (*ibid.*) Quaint corrajoŋgs... very like in form to the stiff wooden trees we have all played with in childish days. 1890 LYTH *Golden South* ix. 78 Forests of native apple, eucalypti, she oaks, kurrajoŋg, cedar, and wattle trees.

Kurre, obs. form of **CUR**.

|| **Kursaal** (kū'rzāl). [G. f. *kur*, *cur*, **CURE** sb.¹ + *saal* hall, room.] A public building at a German health resort, provided for the use and entertainment of visitors; hence, sometimes, a similar building at an English watering-place.

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lvi. The resolute old gentleman... made his appearance in the halls of the Kursaal. *Ibid.*, The Kursaal band at the bath. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Sept. 10/2 The Margate and Southend Kursals, Limited.

Kurs (e), **Kurt**, obs. ff. **CURSE**, **COURT** sb.¹

|| **Kurung** (kurun), **kurun** (kurundz). *E. Ind.* [Hindi *kurung*, Marhāli *kurunj*:—Skr. *kurunja*.] A tree, *Pongamia glabra*, N.O. *Leguminosæ*, widely diffused from India to China and N. Australia; its seeds yield *Kurung oil*, much used in India for illuminating purposes.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 919/1 In India, an oil, called *Kurunj*, or *Poonga oil*, is expressed from the seeds. 1883-4 *Med. Annual* 48/1 *Kurung Oil* is obtained from the seeds of a leguminous tree common in most parts of India.

|| **Kurveyor** (kū've'ɔr). *S. Africa*. [Anglicized spelling of Dn. *karweier*, f. *karwei* job:—MDn. *corweie*, ad. F. *corvée*, **CORVEE**.] A travelling trader in S. Africa.

1885 W. GRESWELL in *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 285/2 The *kurveyor* or carrier who drags the trade of the country about in his ponderous ox wagon with spans of 16 or 20 oxen. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* 645 It was a very paying thing for the individual 'transport-rider' or 'Kurveyor' to convey goods to and from Kimberley.

Kus, **Kushen**, obs. forms of **KISS**, **CUSHION**.

|| **Kusimanse**. [Native name.] A small burrowing carnivorous mammal, *Crossarchus obscurus*, of West Africa.

1861 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 242 The food of the Kusimanse consists of the smaller mammalia, of various insects, and some kinds of fruits. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* II. 207 The

Crossarchus, Mangue, or Kusimanse, presents a good deal of resemblance to the Cynogale.

Kuskos, -kus, var. KHUS-KHUS (= CUSCUS²).
Kusshew, obs. form of *cushewe*, CUISSE.

Kusshowne, **Kussin**, obs. ff. CUSHION, COUSIN.

|| **Kusti** (kustī). *E. Ind.* [Pers. کُستی *kustī*,

girdle, cincture; Gujarati *kusti*, *kasti*.] A woollen cord worn round the waist by Parsees, consisting of seventy-two threads to represent the chapters of the Yasna, a portion of the Zend-Avesta.

1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 620/t The *kusti* is a thin woollen cord. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 325/t A long coat or gown is worn over the sadara... fastened round the waist with the *kusti* or sacred cord, which is carried round three times, and fastened in front with a double knot. *Ibid.*, 'This cincture is a cord woven by women of the priestly class only... The ceremony of the *kusti* or encircling of the girdle.

Kustume, **Kut**, obs. forms of CUSTOM, CUT.

Kutch, **Kutcha**, var. CUTCH², CUTCHA.

Kutchenel, obs. form of COCHINEAL.

Kutcheri, -erry: see CUTCHERRY.

|| **Kuteera** (kūṭērā). Also *kutera*, *katira*.

[Hindi *katīrā* (name of the gum).] In *Kuteera* gum, a kind of gum obtained from an Indian shrub, *Cochlospermum Gossypium* (N. O. *Bixineæ*); also a gum obtained from several species of *Sterculia*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org.* Bodies 666 Gum *kuteera*. This gum, according to Dr. Roxburgh, is the produce of the *Sterculia urens*, a tree which grows in Hindostan. 1885 *Guide Museums Kew* No. 1. 15 Specimens of *Kuteera* Gum of the Indian bazaars furnished by *Cochlospermum Gossypium*, etc., used in the North Western Provinces as a substitute for Tragacanth.

Kuth, **Kuthe**, obs. ff. COUTH, KITH, KITHE.

Kuth, **kuyth**, var. *cuth*, COOTH, coal-fish.

1884 *Day Brit. Fishes* I. 295.

|| **Kuttar** (kūtār). *E. Ind.* Also 7 catarre, -arry, 8 cuttary. [Hindi *kaṭṭār* :-Skr. *kaṭṭāra*.] A short dagger used in India, having a handle of two parallel bars, joined by a cross-piece which forms the part grasped by the hand.

1696 OVERTON *Voy. Surat* 236 With a Catarr or Bagonet in his hand. 1698 FRAYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 93 They go rich in Attire, with a Poniard, or Catarre, at their Girdle. 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 19 A little dagger at their waist, which is called a cuttary, the principal use of which, is to stab on occasion. 1826 HOCKLEY *Pandurang Hari* xvii, He bore a common kuttar in his girdle.

1886 YULE & BURNELL *Hobson-Jobson* 815/2 *Katār*. Comb. 1886 *Ibid.*, Blades mounted *katār*-fashion.

Kutte, **Kutteable**, obs. ff. CUT, CUTTABLE.

Kuttle, var. CUITTLE *v. Sc.*, to wheedle.

Kutwal, variant of KOTWAL.

Kuuant, **Kuuele**, obs. ff. COVENANT, COWL *sb.* 1

Kuy, **kuyn**, **Kuynd**, obs. ff. KINE, KIND.

Kuyte, **Kuythe**, obs. ff. KITE, KITH, KITHE.

|| **Kvass** (kvās). Forms: 6-9 quass(e), 8 quass, 8-9 quash, 9 kuass, kvass, kvas. [Russ. квас *kvas* 'leaven, kvass'.] A fermented beverage in general use in Russia, commonly made from an infusion of rye-flour or bread with malt; rye beer.

c 1553 CHANCELOUR *Bk. Emp. Russia* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1886) III. 51 Their drink is like our penny Ale, and is called Quass. 1608 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucerne* v. i. Wks. 1874 V. 216 The Russe drinks quasses. 1609 *Pimlico* (N.), The base quasse by peasants drunk. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxi, 283 Beer, quash, and bad wine. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 672 The drink... was quass or sour small beer. 1823 *Mechanics* Mag. No. 4. 58 The common drink of the Russians is kuass, which is not so good as our small beer. 1863 Mrs. ATKINSON *Tartar Steppes* 232 They have bread in unlimited quantity, quass... farinaceous food. 1894 GARNETT tr. *Turgenev's Ho. Gentlefolk* 121 'Fetch the kvass', repeats the same woman's voice.

Kw-, a ME. spelling of OE. *Cw-*, mod. QU-, q.v.

+ **Kwne**, obs. north. form of *cun*, CON *v.* 1

a 1400 *Morte Arth* 1565, I kwe the thanke for thy come.

Ky, pl. of COW (now *Sc.* and north. dial.).

|| **Kyabuka**, **kiabooca** (kaiābū-kā). Also *kia-*, *kyabooca*, -buca. [Malay *kayu-buku* knot-wood, i.e. *kayu* tree + *buku* knot, joint; in Du. spelling *kajoe-boekoe*.] A Malaysian tree (*Pterospermum Indicum*) furnishing an ornamental wood, known also as *Ambonyna wood* (q.v.).

1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* II. 304 A variety of gums and resins, cocor-nut oil, sandal and kiabouka wood. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms* 246/2 *Kiabooca wood*... imported from Singapore, is very ornamental, and is used for small boxes and writing-desks. 1861 H. CLEGHORN *Forests S. India* 279 Kiabouka-wood, or Ambonyna wood. 1865 Sir G. BIRDWOOD *Veg. Prod. Bombay* 346 *Pterospermum indicum* is the tree which yields Ambonyna or Kyabouka wood.

Kyan, earlier form of CAYENNE.

|| **Kyang** (kyen monosyll.). Also *kiang*. [Tibetan *kyang*, *kyang*.] A species or sub-species of equine quadruped (*Equus kiang*), a wild horse or ass, inhabiting the high table-lands of Tibet.

Blanford, *Fauna Brit. Ind.*, *Mammals* 476, treats it as a variety of the *Koulan*.

1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Kiang*. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 251 Three forms [of the wild horse], which are known as the *kulan*, the *djiggetai*, and the *kiang*. *Ibid.*, The *Kiang* is only found in the mountainous regions of Tibet. 1894 C. P. WOLLEY *Big Game Shooting* (Badm. Libr.) II. 361 The *kyang*... is an ugly donkeyfied fiddle-headed brute, with straight shoulders.

Kyanite, variant of CYANITE, now more usual.

Kyanize (kai-āniz), *v.* [f. the name of J. H. Kyan, the inventor of the process (patented in 1832) + -IZE.] *trans.* To impregnate (wood) with a solution of corrosive sublimate, as a preservative against decay. Hence *Kyanized ppl. a.*, *Kyanizing vbl. sb.*

1837 C. VIGNOLES in *Mech. Mag.* XXVI. 258 A railway bar... to be laid upon half baulks of Kyanized timber. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 417 Let their timbers be Kyanized, their cables of iron. 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr. World* xxiii. 268 Many remedies... among which kyanizing, or saturating the wood with a solution of corrosive sublimate, is one of the most efficacious.

Kyano-, var. f. CYANO-: **Kyanophyll** (kai-æ-nōfil), *Bot.* and *Chem.* [Gr. φύλλον *leaf*], Kraus's name for a blue-green substance, supposed to be a constituent of chlorophyll.

1885 GRAY *Physiol. Bot.* 291 According to Wiesner kyanophyll is nearly pure chlorophyll freed from its associated yellow pigment xanthophyll.

Kyanol (kai-ānol). *Chem.* [f. Gr. κύαν-*os*, CYANO- + -OL.] A synonym of ANILINE.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Kyanole*. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Kyanol*.

Kybe, **Kybed**, **kybde**, obs. ff. KIBE, KIBED.

Kybosh: see KIBOSH. **Kybyte**, obs. var. CUBIT.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 274/1 *Kybyte*, *cubitus*.

Kyby, **Kybill**, **kyble**, obs. ff. KIBY, KIBBLE.

Kybzey, **Kyche**, obs. ff. KIPSEY, KEACH.

Kyd, **kydd(e)**, **kyde**, obs. forms of KID.

+ **Kyd**, **kydde**, *v. Obs.* (*pseudo-arch.*) [Evolved from ME. *kyd*, *i-kyd*, pa. pple. of KITHE *v.* misunderstood by Palsgrave, and misused by Spenser.] *trans.* To know.

1530 PALSQA. 598/2, I kydde (Lydgate) I knowe... This terme is nat yet in use. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 92, 93 Ah! unwise and witlesse Colin Cloute, That kydst the hidden kinds of many a wiede, Yet kydst not ene to cure thy sore hart-roote. [Gloss: *kydst*, knowest.]

Kydcote, -cott(e), **Kyddier**, -yer, obs. forms of KIDCOT, KIDDIER.

Kydell, **kydle**, **Kydenere**, -eyre, obs. forms of KIDDELL, KIDNEY.

Kydelg, -ell, obs. form of CUDGEL.

Kyding, obs. form of KIDLING.

Kydne, -neer, -ner(e), -ney, obs. forms of KIDNEY.

Kydy: cf. KID *sb.* 4.

1886 in *Nottingham Rec.* III. 266 Item paid for a spyld to be kydy bat he fische was in... *id.*

Kye, **kyen**, obs. and dial. pl. of COW.

Kyebosh, variant of KIBOSH.

Kyestein (kij-estīn). *Chem.* Also *kystein*, *kiestein* (e, *kiestein* (e, *kyesteine*. [ad. F. *kiestine*, the term invented by Nauche (*Journ. de Chimie Médicale*, 2nd Ser. V. 64, 1839), loosely f. Gr. κύσις-*is* conception, app. after *protine* and the like. When spelt as in Fr., often pronounced (*kīstin*, -*ain*); but more usually written *ky-* after Gr. *ky-*. With more accurate knowledge of the nature of the thing, the name is now little used.] A whitish substance occasionally found as a cloud in or pellicle upon urine; erroneously supposed by Nauche to be diagnostic of pregnancy.

1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 329 Nauche regards kystein as an indubitable sign of pregnancy. 1847-9 *Toad Cycl. Anat.* IV. 461/t During pregnancy, a substance, kiestein... is eliminated by the urine. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Kyestein*... is now known to be chiefly composed of ammonio-magnesian phosphates, with fat-particles, vibrios, and bacteria, and to be found in putrefying urine other than that of a pregnant woman. It is probably produced by the decomposition of the urea in contact with mucus.

Kyeth, **kyith**, var. KITHE *v.*, to make known.

Kyght, **Kyghth**, obs. forms of KITE, KITH.

Kyijk, variant of CAIQUE.

1850 *All Year Round* No. 36. 219 To observe the keen swift kyijks poise and skim over the Bosphorus.

Kyke, **Kyld(e)**, **Kylderken**, -kin, -kyn, obs. ff. KECK, KILL *v.*, KILDERKIN.

Kyle¹ (kail). Now dial. Also 4-5 kylle, 5 kyle, 7 keyll. [a. ON. *kyl* boil, abscess; prob. related to *kūla* ball, knob.] A sore, ulcer, boil.

(Wrongly rendered by Levins, through some confusion.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 2995 Som, for envy, sal haf in pair lym, Als kylls and felouns and apostums. 14... *Rel. Ant.* I. 53 A gude oymnt for kylys, woundes [etc.]. 14... *M.S. Cantab.* ff. v. 48 ff. 85 (Halliwell) That fare as dos a rotyn kile, That rotys and warkys sore. 1483 *Calh. Angl.* 202/2 A *Kyle*, *vicius*, *vercosus*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 130 A *Kyle*, *bilis*. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 314 To breake a botch, byle, or keyll, see the roots in water. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Kyles*, boils on the flesh.

Kyle² (kail). *Sc.* [a. Gael. *caol* (kōl), gen. *caoil* (kōil) 'narrow strait or sound', *sb.* to *caol* narrow.] A narrow channel between two islands, or an island and the mainland (in the west of Scotland); a sound, a strait.

1549 D. MONRO in P. H. Brown *Scot. bef.* 1700 (1893) 247 Ane right dangerous kyle or stream. 1703 MARTIN *West. Isl.* 205 The Horses and Cows... swim to the Main Land [from Skye] over one of the Ferries or Sounds called Kyles.

1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 61 Outmost Lewis, Haco, and Skye, with winding kyles. 1900 MACKENZIE *Guide Inverness* 81 The narrow kyle between Rona and Raasay. *Mod.* The steamer passes through the Kyles of Bute to the Crinan Canal.

Kyle³ (kail). *dial. rare.* [= LG. *kil*, G. *keil* (MHG. *kil*), Da. *kile*, Sw. *kil* 'wedge': the precise source is not clear.] A small iron wedge used to fasten the head of a pick, hammer, etc., on the shaft.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Ejb, When the Miner haums a Pick... and when he has put in his hard Wood-Wedges and Iron Kyles [etc.]. 1803 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Kyle*, a wedge. 'Is thor a kyle i' this nell, Bob?'

Kyler, obs. f. KEELER². **Kyles**, var. KAYLES, the game. **Kylevine**, var. of KEELIVINE.

|| **Kylie** (kaili). *West Austral.* Also *koilee*, *kiley*. [Native name.] A boomerang.

1839 N. OGLE *Col. W. Australia* 57 (Morris) In every part of this great continent they have the koilee, or boomerang. 1846 J. L. STOKES *Discov. Australia* I. iv. 72 One of them had a kiley or boomerang. 1885 LADY BARKER *Lett. to Guy* 177 (Morris) The kylie (what is called the boomerang in other parts of Australia), a curiously curved and flat stick, about a foot long and two or three inches wide.

|| **Kylin** (kī-lin). Also *kilin*. [ad. Chinese *ch'i-lin* (Wade), f. *ch'i* male + *lin* female.] A fabulous animal of composite form, commonly figured on Chinese and Japanese pottery.

'According to the *Erh Ya*, it has the body of a deer, the tail of an ox, and a single horn, from which it is often called the *Chinese Unicorn*' (Mayers' *Chinese Reader's Man.*, Shanghai, 1874, 127).

1857 MARRIATT *Pottery & Porcel.* (ed. 2) 217 Dragons, kyilins, and all manner of hideous and strange monsters.

1894 *Times* 26 Jan. 11/3 Sale of General Gordon's Chinese objects of art... A vase and cover, of rock crystal, with pierced dragon handles, kylin on the cover... A small cup, the handle carved as a kylin. 1898 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 8/4 A piece of old Satsuma, representing a kylin playing with a ball and cord.

Kylix, variant of CYLIX.

Kyll(e), **Kylne**, obs. ff. KILL *v.*, KILN *sb.*

Kyloe (kailō). *Sc.* Also *kylie*. [Origin uncertain. ? Related to *kyle* 2.] One of a small breed of cattle with long horns reared in the Highlands and Western Islands of Scotland.

1811 AITON *Agric. Afr.* xiv. 414 Some have imagined that Kyloes, the name given to the Cattle of Argyleshire, is derived from *Kyle*. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xi, Killancureit talked... of... dinmons, and stots, and runts, and kyloes. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. viii. viii. 380 Making little or no export from the country beyond the few lean kyloes, which paid the rent. 1882 *Ordnance Gaz. Scot.* I. 71 The cattle are chiefly Kyloes or West Highlanders, a small shaggy race.

Kylpe, **Kylt(e)**, obs. ff. KILP, KILT.

Kylt, obs. pa. pple. of KILL *v.*

|| **Kymation** (kaim-ā-tiōn). [ad. Gr. κύματιον, dim. of κύμα *wave*, billow, CYMA.] = CYMATIUM. 1883 W. G. COLLINGWOOD *Philos. Ornament* iii. 51 Wave-spiral or kymation. *Ibid.* iv. 85 The 'kymation', or rippling line of waves.

Kymbe, **Kyme**, obs. ff. KEMB *v.*, KIME.

Kymelyn, **kymelen**, **kymnel** (l(e), etc.: see KIMNEL.

Kymmond, obs. f. CUMMING *Sc.*, brewer's vessel.

Kymograph (kai-mō-graf). [f. Gr. κύμα-*os*, combining form of κύμα *wave* + -GRAPH.] An instrument for graphically recording variations of pressure of a fluid, esp. of blood in the vessels of a living animal; a recording manometer. Also called *kymographion*.

1867 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* (ed. 3), *Kymographion*, an instrument which shows the relation between the pulse-wave and the undulations produced by respiration. 1872 *Lancet* I. 675 Fick's spring manometer or spring kymograph... are excellent instruments for registering the pulse-motions. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 934 The kymograph registered a very rapid... fall of the arterial pressure.

Hence **Kymographic a.**, pertaining to or made with a kymograph.

1885 *Med. Times* 26 Dec. 888 The new method of writing kymographic curves. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 106/2 Mercurial kymographic tracing from carotid of a dog.

Kymric, var. of CYMRIC. Hence **Kymricize** *v. trans.*, to make Kymric.

1890 *Spectator* 31 May 749 Welsh Disestablishment and Kymric autonomy. 1888 RHYS *Hibbert Lect.* 273 A late Kymricizing of the Latin *Segontium* has yielded a much less correct Welsh form *Sciont*.

Kyn, obs. f. KIN; obs. form of *kine*, pl. of COW.

Kynanthropy, var. CYNANTHROPY. Hence

Kynanthropic a., of or pertaining to kynanthropy.

1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vii. 426 Paulus of Aegina omits only the kynanthropy. *Ibid.*, They who are seized by the kynanthropic or lycanthropic disease, go forth by night imitating in all things wolves or dogs.

Kynde, obs. f. KIND; pa. pple. of KEN *v.* 2

Kynderkyn, **kyner-**, obs. var. KILDERKIN.

Kyne, obs. form of *kine*, pl. of COW.

Kyng, **kyning**, obs. forms of KING.

Kynny: see KINLIN *Obs.* **Kyntal**, **Kynter-**

kyn, obs. ff. QUINTAL, KILDERKIN.

Kyp, **Kyp-**: see KIP, KIP-.

Kypho-. Another form of CYPHO-, from Gr. κύφω-*s* crooked. Hence **Kyphosis**, -otio = Cy-

PHOSIS, -OTIC. Also **Kyphoscoliosis** (cy-), a combination of kyphosis and scoliosis; backward and lateral curvature of the spine. Hence **Kyphoscoliotto** a.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cyphoscoliosis*. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 164 Deformity of the chest—as the result of kyphoscoliosis. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* No. 2040. 278 The pelvis was extremely kyphoscoliotic.

† **Kyr**, v. *Obs. rare*. [Cf. Ger. *kehren*, Du. *keeren* to turn (used in same way).] *trans.* To turn.

1448 *Paston Lett.* (1901) IV. 19 As Davy shuld a kyrt the horse, he slenkdy behynd and toke his master on the hepe suyche a stroke that . . . brake his hepe.

Kyrcheffe, -cheffe, obs. forms of **KERCHIEF**.

† **Kyre**, var. *kairre*, *CAIR* v. *Obs.*, to go, proceed.

1515 *Scot. Field* 240 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II. Then the mightie lord . . . kyred to his king with careful tithindes.

Kyrfe, obs. form of **KERF**, cut.

|| **Kyrie** (kə'ri, kə'ri:z, kī'rie). Also 6 **kirie**.

[Short for **Kyrie eleison**: see next.]

1. = next, i. b. *esp.* A musical setting of the Kyrie eleison in the Ordinary of the Mass, or of the Response to each of the Commandments in the Anglican Communion Service.

1519 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles Reading* 6 A Fryk-song boke . . . wherein is conteyned iiii masses, iij kyries, iij allohuies and ij exultands. 1597 *Morley Introd. Mus.* 153, I remember a peece of composition of foure parts of maister Tauernor in one of his kiries. 16. *MS. Music Bk. at Durh. Cath.*, Mr. Brimley his kerrie to Mr. Sheperd's Creede. 1657 *SPARROW Bk. Com. Prayer* (1664) 241 Then follow the Commandments, with a Kyrie, or Lord have mercy upon us, after every one of them. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 41 His first essay in Church Music,—the Kyrie of a mass for four voices and four stringed instruments. 1866 J. H. BLUNT *Annot. Bk. Com. Prayer* 167 The Kyrie thus said appears to represent the ancient Litany element of the Eucharistic Office.

† 2. = next, 2. *Obs.*

15. *Jock Jugler* in Grosart *Two Enterludes* (1873) 63 He shoulde haue suche a kyrie, ere he went too bed, As he neuer had before in all his lyfe. 1582 *STANVHURST Aenid* 1. (Arb.) 21 This kyrie sad solfing, thee northern bluster aproching Thee sayls tears tag rag, to the sky thee waues vphoysing.

|| **Kyrie eleison, eleēson** (kī'rie ēlē'son).

Also 4-6 **kyrieleyson**, 6 **Kyrie-eleyson**, **Kirie-eleeson**, 7 (**Kerry-Elison**). [The Greek words *κύριε ἐλέησον* 'Lord, have mercy', occurring in the Gr. text of *Ps.* cxxii. 3, *Matt.* xv. 22, xvii. 15, etc. The Gr. words were written in L. *kyrie* (med.L. also *kirie*), and (by itacism of η) *eleison*. As in other Christian words (e.g. *Maria*, *Sophia*, *Helena*, *Jacobus*, etc.), the Gr. accent was retained, giving *ele'ison*, later *elē'ison*, or *elei'son*. Since the Renaissance, some have represented the Gr. more literally and quantitatively by *elei'son*. Hence many varieties of pronunciation in Eng., some retaining the med.L. (which is also mod.Gr.) given

above, some following the school pronunciation of ancient Gr. or L., or with various Eng. modifications of the vowels, as *kirie*, *kə'ri*, *kə'ri:z*, *kə'ri*, *ēlē'ison*, *eli'ison*, *eli'is'on*, *ēlē'is'on*, *ēlē'is'on*.]

1. *Ecll.* The words of a short petition used in various offices of the Eastern and Roman Churches, esp. at the beginning of the Mass; represented in the Anglican service by the words, 'Lord, have mercy upon us', etc., in the Response to each Commandment in the Communion Service. b. A musical setting of these words, esp. as the first movement of a Mass.

[a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 30 Hwose wule, mei siggen þesne psalm, 'Ad te levavi' hūoren þe Paternostres, & seopen 'Kirieleison, Christeleison, Kirieleison'. *Ibid.* 22.]

13. *St. Alexius* 422 in Horstmann. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 183 þe folk on knees fell. And kyrieleyson thries þai sange. 14. in *Q. Elia. Acad.* (1879) 34 Att every Kyrie lyson, one to say with an high voice for y^e sowle A Pater noster. 1551 Br. Hooper *Later Writ.* (Parker Soc. 1852) 145 They were wont to sit when they said or sang the psalms, kneel at Kyrie-eleyson, and stand up at Magnificat. 1563 *PILKINGTON Confut.* Civ. b, Platina . . . affirms, that Pope Sixtus appoynted the Sanctus to be songe, Gregory the Kirie-eleeson. 1678 *COWORTH Intell. Syst.* II. iv. § 27. 454 That very Form of Prayer . . . Kyrie Eleison, Lord have mercy upon us, was anciently part of the Pagans Litany to the Supreme God. 1834 *BECKFORD Italy* II. xiv. 71, I have had pretty nearly my fill of motets, and Kyrie eleisons. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., The Second Council of Vaison, . . . which met in 529, ordered the Kyrie Eleison to be said at Mass and other services.

† 2. *transf.* A complaint; a scolding. *Obs.*

1528 *TINDALE Obed. Chr. Man* 130 b, He gave me a Kyrieleyson. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Land Ships* Wks. I v b/1, I would . . . haue sung him a Kerry-Elison, that should haue made him beene glad to haue promist me a brace of Bucks more, to haue stop'd my mouth withall.

|| **Kyrielle** (kiri'e-l). Also 3 **kyriel**, 7 **kiriele**.

[a. F. *kyrielle*, OF. (13th c.) *kyriele*; in med.L. *kiriel*, pl. *kyrieles* (Du Cange); so MHG. *kiriel*; shortened from *kyrie eleison*: see prec.]

† 1. = prec. 1. *Obs.*

[a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 30 Her also siggeð 'De profundis' biuore þe Paternoster. Kiriel. Christel. Kiriel. *Ibid.* 36 Beateð on ower breoste . . . & siggeð . . . Kiriel. Christel. Kiriel.]

2. A long rigmarole.

1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* I. xxi, With him he mumbled all his Kiriele and dunsical brehorions.

3. A kind of French poetry divided into little equal couplets and ending with the same word which serves for the refrain.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Dec. 770/1 Among the verse-forms. . . The kyrielle, of which we have three specimens, is not a form at all, and ought to have been discarded.

Kyriolexy (kai'riole-ksi). *rare*-o. [ad. Gr. *κύριολεξία*, f. *κύριος* authoritative, authorized, proper + *-λεξία* speaking (cf. *λέξις* speech, word).] The use of literal expressions.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Kyriologic, variant of **CYRIOLOGIC**.

Kyrlewe, obs. form of **CURLEW**.

Kyrnaill, -ale, -el, etc., obs. forms of **KERNEL**.

Kyrne, obs. form of **CHURN**.

Kyrosite (kai'rosait). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *kyrosit* (Breithaupt, 1843), f. Gr. *κύρωσις* conformation, because its specific character was thought to be confirmed: see -ITE.] A variety of marcasite, containing a small amount of arsenic. (Chester *Names of Minerals*, 1896.)

Kyrre, obs. f. **QUARRY**, beast killed in hunting, etc.

Kyrsede, **kyrsett**(e), obs. ff. **CRISSET**: see **KIRSET** 2.

Kyrspede, obs. f. **CRISP**. **Kyrsvour**,

Kyrymyry: see **KIRVE** v., **KERIMERY**.

Kys, **kyse**, **kysse**, obs. forms of **KISS**.

Kyst, **kyste**, obs. pa. t. of **CAST** v., **KISS** v.; obs. forms of **KIST**.

Kyt, obs. inflexion of **CUT** v.; obs. f. **KITE**.

Kyte (kæt). *Sc. and north. dial.* Also 7 **kyt**, 7-9 **kite**. [Etymology uncertain. Cf. early mod.Du. (Kilian) *kijte*, *kiete* (mod.W. Flemish *kijte*, *kiet*), var. of MDu. *cuyte*, *kuile* a fleshy part of the body, esp. the thigh (Du. *kuil* calf of the leg), = MLG. *kāt*, fleshy part, entrails (Lübben). The suggestion of Jamieson, repeated by later dict., that *kyte* represents OE. *cwið*, ON. *kvið* belly, is inadmissible.]

The belly, stomach, paunch.

c 1540 *LYNDESAY Kytte's Confessioun* 140 Thocht Codrus kyte suld cleue and hirst. a 1585 *POLWART Flying w. Montgomerie* 754 Misly kyt! 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 27 A Kite; A Belly, Cumb. 1787 *BURNS To a Haggis* iv, Till a' their weel-swail'd kytes belyve Are bent like drums. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xxxiii, To dress dainties at dinner-time for his ain kyte. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.*, Kite, stomach. 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Moss Hags* xxxvi. 259 His horse . . . is now filling his kyte in my stable, as his master is eke doing in hall.

Kyte, obs. form of **KITE**, the bird, etc.

Kyth, **kyp**, etc., obs. forms of **KITH**, **KITHE**.

Kythe, another spelling of **KITHE** v., often used.

Kytill, **Kytlyn**, obs. ff. **KITTLE**, **KITLING**.

Kyton, **kytton**, obs. forms of **KITTEN**.

Kytt(e), obs. inf., pa. t., and pa. pple. of **CUT** v.

Kyttyl, **kytyle**, etc., obs. forms of **KITTLE**.

Kytylyng, obs. form of **KITLING**.

Kyuer(e), **kyver**, obs. ff. **COVER** v. 1 and *sb.* 1

Kyul, -e, var. **CYULE**: cf. **CHIULE**, **KEEL** *sb.* 2.

1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng. Wks.* (1847) 507/1 Three long gallies, or kyules.

Kyuse, variant of **CAYUSE**.

† **Kyvar-knaue** a., *nonce-wd.* = **Cover-knave**, that covers a knave.

1563 *Stowe in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* Pref. 15 *note*, His [a criminalous parson's] gown, and his (kyvar-knaue) hatt, borne after him.

Kyx, obs. form of **KEX**, a dry hollow stalk.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z have their usual values.

g as in *go* (gōu).
h ... *ho!* (hōu).
r ... *run* (rōn), *terrier* (te'riər).
ɹ ... *her* (həɹ), *farther* (fā'ɹðər).
s ... *see* (sē), *cess* (ses).
w ... *wen* (wen).
hw ... *when* (hwen).
y ... *yes* (yes).

þ as in *thin* (þin), *bath* (baþ).
θ ... *then* (ðen), *bathe* (bæ'ð).
ʃ ... *shop* (ʃɛp), *dish* (diʃ).
tʃ ... *chop* (tʃɛp), *ditch* (diʃ).
ʒ ... *vision* (vi'zən), *déjeuner* (dezōne).
dʒ ... *judge* (dʒʌdʒ).
ŋ ... *singing* (si'ŋŋ), *think* (þiŋk).
ŋg ... *finger* (fiŋgər).

(FOREIGN.)

ñ as in *French nasal*, *environ* (aŋvi'ron).
lʲ ... It. *seraglio* (serā'liʲo).
nʲ ... It. *signore* (sini'ʲo're).
x ... Ger. *ach* (ax), Sc. *loch* (lox, loxʷ).
xʲ ... Ger. *ich* (ixʲ), Sc. *nicht* (nē'ʲt).
ɣ ... Ger. *sagen* (zā'ɣən).
ɣʲ ... Ger. *legen*, *regnen* (lɛ'ɣʲən, rɛ'ɣʲnɛn).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in Fr. *à la mode* (a la mod').
ai ... *aye* = *yes* (ai), *Isaiah* (əizai'ā).
æ ... *man* (mæn).
ɑ ... *pass* (pas), *chant* (tʃant).
au ... *loud* (laud), *now* (nau).
ʊ ... *cut* (kʊt), *son* (sʊn).
e ... *yet* (yet), *ten* (ten).
ɛ ... *survey sb.* (sə'ri:v), Fr. *attaché* (ataʃɛ).
|| ɛ ... Fr. *chef* (ʃɛf).
ə ... *ever* (evər), *nation* (nə'i'ʃən).
əi ... *I, eye*, (əi), *bind* (bəind).
|| ə ... Fr. *eau de vie* (ə də vi').
i ... *sit* (sit), *mystic* (mistik).
i ... *Psyche* (səi'ki), *react* (ri'ækt).
o ... *achor* (ə'koɹ), *morality* (mora'liti).
oi ... *oil* (oil), *boy* (boi).
o ... *hero* (hī'ro), *zoology* (zo'plɔdʒi).
ɔ ... *what* (hwɔt), *watch* (wɔtʃ).
ɔ, ɔ* ... *got* (gɔt), *soft* (sɔft).
|| ɔ ... Ger. *Köln* (kōln).
|| ɔ ... Fr. *peu* (pø).
n ... *full* (ful), *book* (buk).
iu ... *duration* (diurə'i'ʃən).
u ... *unto* (vntu), *frugality* (fru-).
iu ... *Matthæw* (mæ'þiu), *virtue* (vɜ'tiu).
|| ü ... Ger. *Müller* (mül'ler).
|| ü ... Fr. *dune* (dün).
* (see i^o, ē^a, ō^a, ū^a) } see Vol. I, p. xxiv, note 3.
i, u (see i¹, ū^u) }
' as in *able* (ə'b'l), *eaten* (i'tn) = voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *alms* (āmz), *bar* (bār).

ō ... *curl* (kōl), *fur* (fūr).
ē (ē^o) ... *there* (ðēər), *pear*, *pore* (pēər).
ē ē¹ ... *rein*, *rain* (rē'n), *they* (ðēi).
ē ... Fr. *faire* (fē'r).
ō ... *fir* (fōi), *fern* (fōin), *earth* (ērþ).

ī (ī^o) ... *bier* (biər), *clear* (kliər).
ī ... *thief* (þīf), *see* (sē).
ō (ō^o) ... *boar*, *bore* (bōər), *glory* (glō'ri).

ō (ō^u) ... *so*, *sow* (sōu), *soul* (sōul).
ō ... *walk* (wɔk), *wart* (wɔrt).
ō ... *short* (ʃɔt), *thorn* (þɔn).
|| ō ... Fr. *coeur* (kōr).
|| ō ... Ger. *Göthe* (gōtē), Fr. *jeune* (ʒōn).
ū (ū^o) ... *poor* (pōr), *moorish* (mō'rɪʃ).
iū, iū ... *pure* (piūr), *lure* (lūr).
ū ... *two moons* (tū mūnz).
iū, iū ... *few* (fiū), *lute* (lūt).
|| ū ... Ger. *grün* (grün), Fr. *jus* (ʒū).

OBSCURF

ǎ as in *amœba* (ām'ba).

ǣ ... *accept* (æks'pt), *maniac* (mæ'i-niæk).

ǫ ... *datum* (dæt'əm).
ě ... *moment* (mɔ'mɛnt), *several* (se'verəl).
ě ... *separate* (dʒi) (se'pə'ret).

è ... *added* (æ'dɛd), *estate* (éstē't).

ĩ ... *verity* (væ'niti).
ɹ ... *emain* (rɪmē'n), *believe* (bɪl'v).
ō ... *theory* (þē'ōri).

ǫ ... *violet* (vɔi'ɔlɛt), *parody* (pæ'rɔdi).
ɹ ... *authority* (ɔ'þɔ'riti).
ǫ ... *connect* (kɔnɛkt), *amazon* (æ'māzɔn).

iū, iū ... *verdure* (vɜ'rdiūr), *measure* (me'ʒlūr).
iū ... *altogether* (ɔltə'geðər).
iū ... *circular* (sə'uki'lār).

* ɔ the o in soft, of medial or doubtful length.

|| Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. *e*, *o*, representing an earlier *a*, are distinguished as *ɛ*, *ɔ* (having the phonetic value of *ɛ* and *ɔ*, or *ɔ*, above); as in *ende* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *mann* from *mann*, *on* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.
a (as *a* 1300) ... = *ante*, before.
a., *adj.*, *adj.* ... = adjective.
absol., *absol.* ... = absolutely.
abst. ... = abstract.
acc. ... = accusative.
ad. [in Etymol.] ... = adaptation of.
adv., *adv.* ... = adverb.
advb. ... = adverbial, -ly.
AF., *AFr.* ... = Anglo-French.
Anat. ... = in Anatomy.
Antiq. ... = in Antiquities.
aphet. ... = aphetic, aphetized.
app. ... = apparently.
Arab. ... = Arabic.
Arch. ... = in Architecture.
arch. ... = archaic.
Archæol. ... = in Archæology.
assoc. ... = association.
Astr. ... = in Astronomy.
Astrol. ... = in Astrology.
attrib. ... = attributive, -ly.
bef. ... = before.
Biol. ... = in Biology.
Boh. ... = Bohemian.
Bot. ... = in Botany.
Build. ... = in Building.
c (as *c* 1300) ... = *circa*, about.
c. (as 13th c.) ... = century.
Cat. ... = Catalan.
catachr. ... = catachrestically.
Cf., *cf.* ... = *confer*, compare.
Chem. ... = in Chemistry.
cl. L. ... = classical Latin.
cogn. w. ... = cognate with.
collect. ... = collective, -ly.
collog. ... = colloquially.
comb. ... = combined, -ng.
Comb. ... = Combinations.
Comm. ... = in commercial usage.
comp. ... = compound composition.
compl. ... = complement.
Conch. ... = in Conchology.
concr. ... = concretely.
conj. ... = conjunction.
cons. ... = consonant.
Const., *Const.* ... = Construction, concerned with.
Cryst. ... = in Crystallography.
(D.) ... = in Davies (Snpp. Ed. Glossary).
Da. ... = Danish.
dat. ... = dative.
def. ... = definite.
deriv. ... = derivative, -ation.
dial., *dial.* ... = dialect, -al.
Dict. ... = Dictionary.
dim. ... = diminutive.
Dn. ... = Dutch.
Ecol. ... = in ecclesiastical usage.
ellipt. ... = elliptical, -ly.
e. midl. ... = east midland (dialect).
Eng. ... = English.
Ent. ... = in Entomology.
erron. ... = erroneous, -ly.
esp., *esp.* ... = especially.
etym. ... = etymology.
euphem. ... = euphemistically.
exc. ... = except.
f. [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.
f. (in subordinate entries) ... = form of.
fem. (*rarely f.*) ... = feminine.
fig. ... = figurative, -ly.
F., *Fr.* ... = French.
freq. ... = frequently.
Fris. ... = Frisian.
G., *Ger.* ... = German.
Gael. ... = Gaelic.

gen. ... = genitive.
gen. ... = general, -ly.
gen. sign. ... = general signification.
Geol. ... = in Geology.
Geom. ... = in Geometry.
Goth. ... = Gothic (= Moeso-Gothic).
Gr. ... = Greek.
Gram. ... = in Grammar.
Heb. ... = Hebrew.
Her. ... = in Heraldry.
Herb. ... = with herbalists.
Hort. ... = in Horticulture.
imp. ... = Imperative.
impers. ... = impersonal.
impf. ... = imperfect.
ind. ... = Indicative.
indef. ... = indefinite.
inf. ... = Infinitive.
infl. ... = influenced.
int. ... = interjection.
intr. ... = intransitive.
It. ... = Italian.
J., *(J.)* ... = Johnson (quotation from).
(Jam.) ... = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.
(Jod.) ... = Jodrell (quoted from).
L. ... = Latin.
(L.) (in quotations) ... = Latham's edn. of Todd's language. [Johnson].
LG. ... = Low German.
lit. ... = literal, -ly.
Lith. ... = Lithuanian.
LXX. ... = Septuagint.
Mal. ... = Malay.
masc. (*rarely m.*) ... = masculine.
Math. ... = in Mathematics.
ME. ... = Middle English.
Med. ... = in Medicine.
med.L. ... = mediæval Latin.
Mech. ... = in Mechanics.
Metaph. ... = in Metaphysics.
MHG. ... = Middle High German.
midl. ... = midland (dialect).
Mil. ... = in military usage.
Min. ... = in Mineralogy.
mod. ... = modern.
Mus. ... = in Music.
(N.) ... = Nares (quoted from).
n. of action ... = noun of action.
n. of agent ... = noun of agent.
Nat. Hist. ... = in Natural History.
Naut. ... = in nautical language.
neut. (*rarely n.*) ... = neuter.
NF., *NFr.* ... = Northern French.
N. O. ... = Natural Order.
nom. ... = nominative.
north. ... = northern (dialect).
N. T. ... = New Testament.
Numism. ... = in Numismatics.
obj. ... = object.
Obs., *obs.*, *obs.* ... = obsolete.
occs. ... = occasional, -ly.
OE. ... = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).
OF., *OFr.* ... = Old French.
OFris. ... = Old Frisian.
OHG. ... = Old High German.
OIr. ... = Old Irish.
ON. ... = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONF. ... = Old Northern French.
Opt. ... = in Optics.
Ornith. ... = in Ornithology.
OS. ... = Old Saxon.
OSL. ... = Old Slavonic.
O. T. ... = Old Testament.
OTent. ... = Original Teutonic.
orig. ... = original, -ly.
Palæont. ... = in Palæontology.
pa. pple. ... = passive or past participle.
pass. ... = passive, -ly.

pa. t. ... = past tense.
Path. ... = in Pathology.
perh. ... = perhaps.
Pers. ... = Persian.
pers. ... = person, -al.
pf. ... = perfect.
Pg. ... = Portuguese.
Philol. ... = in Philology.
phonet. ... = phonetic, -ally.
phr. ... = phrase.
Phren. ... = in Phrenology.
Phys. ... = in Physiology.
pl., *pl.* ... = plural.
poet. ... = poetic.
pop. ... = popular, -ly.
ppl. a., *ppl. adj.* ... = participial adjective.
pple. ... = participle.
Pr. ... = Provençal.
prec. ... = preceding (word or article).
pref. ... = prefix.
prep. ... = preposition.
pres. ... = present.
Prim. sign. ... = Primary signification.
priv. ... = privative.
prob. ... = probably.
pron. ... = pronoun.
pronunc. ... = pronunciation.
prop. ... = properly.
Pros. ... = in Prosody.
pr. pple. ... = present participle.
Psych. ... = in Psychology.
q.v. ... = *quod vide*, which see.
(R.) ... = in Richardson's Dict.
R. C. Ch. ... = Roman Catholic Church.
refash. ... = refashioned, -ing.
refl., *refl.* ... = reflexive.
reg. ... = regular.
repr. ... = representative, representing.
Rhet. ... = in Rhetoric.
Rom. ... = Romanic, Romance.
sb., *sb.* ... = substantive.
Sc. ... = Scotch.
sc. ... = *scilicet*, understand or supply.
sing. ... = singular.
Skr. ... = Sanskrit.
Slav. ... = Slavonic.
Sp. ... = Spanish.
sp. ... = spelling.
spec. ... = specifically.
subj. ... = subject, subjunctive.
subord. cl. ... = subordinate clause.
subseq. ... = subsequently.
subst. ... = substantively.
suff. ... = suffix.
superl. ... = superlative.
Surg. ... = in Surgery.
Sw. ... = Swedish.
s.w. ... = south western (dialect).
T. (T.) ... = in Todd's Johnson.
techn. ... = technical, -ly.
Theol. ... = in Theology.
tr. ... = translation of.
trans. ... = transitive.
transf. ... = transferred sense.
Trig. ... = in Trigonometry.
Typog. ... = in Typography.
ult. ... = ultimate, -ly.
unkn. ... = unknown.
U.S. ... = United States.
v., *vb.* ... = verb.
v. str., or *w.* ... = verb strong, or weak.
vbl. sb. ... = verbal substantive.
var. ... = variant of.
wd. ... = word.
WGer. ... = West Germanic.
w.midl. ... = west midland (dialect).
WS. ... = West Saxon.
(Y.) ... = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Zool. ... = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.

† = obsolete.

|| = not naturalized.

In the quotations.

* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.

1 = before 1100.

2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).

3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).

5-7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.

* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.

:- = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

PE
1625
M7
1888
v.5
pt.2

Murray, (Sir) James Augustus
Henry (ed.)
A new English dictionary

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